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The Rescue.

"WINE IS A MOCKER, STRONG DRINK IS RAGING."

Entered at the Post Office at San Francisco, Cal., as second class matter.

VOL. XVIII. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, DECEMBER 9, 1880. NO. 6

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Beach, C. ....Bookseller
Bonestel, Allen & Co. ....Paper Warehouse
Gould, W. D. ....Attorney, Los Angeles
Gibbons, Miss. ....Engraver
Hanly, Geo. T. ....Tea, Coffee and Spices
Halsey, I. S. ....Dentist
Hastings, C. C. ....Clothiers
Mosgrove & Co. ....Dry Goods
Seminary, Quincy Hall ....Santa Cruz
Sparks, Mrs. Agnes ....Physician
Nicoll ....Tailor
Thrailkill, Dr. ....Dentist
Thompson, R. ....Lawyer
Thompson, E. B. ....Printer
W. C. T. U. ....Coffee Houses

When you call on any of these please say you saw their Ad. or card in the Rescue.

To Correspondents.—It is very important that the correspondence of a journal should be sprightly, pithy, appropriate and interesting. Such communications are respectfully invited, but articles that are too long or irrelevant must be curtailed or declined. No discourteous controversy can be admitted, but the paper is open to the discussion of all proper topics of public interest.

Postal card reports from lecturers, Lodges and friends of temperance will be thankfully received. The Rescue desires to represent all the temperance organizations of the coast and adjoining states and territoties.

PLAIN COPY.

When you write for the Rescue, the best paper to use is white in sheets of 8 or 9 inches long by 5 or 7 wide: that is a very handy size for the printer to work from. Write on one side only; rather use a good pencil than pale ink. Please write plainly too, especially when you give names. Don't harass the printers with puzzling copy. Not much original poetry desired.

IN MEMORIAM.

Died—In Guerneville, on Saturday, November 27th, 1880, John Pool, of Guerneville, Sonoma County, Cal., a native of Illinois, aged 55 years and 3 months; an earnest, faithful worker in the temperance cause, and long a member of Enterprise Lodge, No. 356.

No eulogy can affect our deceased brother, nor would we indulge in common place praise as a form; but as the course of the "tried and true" is not only to be admired, but imitated, and as those with whom he was connected by ties of brotherhood for long years, cannot but wish to have the virtues which endeared him to them recorded, we render the following just though imperfect tribute:

For more than nine years he was a pillar in our temple, yet his faithfulness, zeal and unflagging love for the cause of temperance, our order at large and his own lodge, was so marked, that not only in our immediate circle, but in the community, his name was a synonym of all that a Good Templar should be; his honesty, sincerity and oneness of purpose carried conviction to those he was ever seeking to draw within our walls; and the loving words so often dropping from his lips allayed many a heart burning, and brought peace where anger and resentment had been aroused, and harmony when discord sometimes invaded our usual quiet relations.

Our brother csnnot be forgotten; his memory is embalmed in our hearts; the words we utter are not the echoes of empty ceremony, but their full import is felt.

We recommend the draping of the charter and that the usual badge of mourning be worn for thirty days.

We offer our deepest sympathy to the bereaved, and to those of them who meet with us around the same altar, we would say, though our bonds in the past have been strong, yet this, our common loss, shall draw us closer together.

We advise that the above be spread on the minutes, a copy sent to the friends of the deceased and one to the Rescue for publication.

In F. H. and C.,
H. H. Peckinpah,
J. H. L. Towmbley,
John Robinson,
} Committee.

GUERNEVILLE, DEC. 8.

Editor Rescue:—In a late issue of the Rescue I see you gave notice of the marriage of a Lodge Deputy at Angels Island, and advised other Lodge Deputies to go and do likewise. The advice was good and has been followed by our worthy Officer under the good of the Order, at the last meeting of Enterprise Lodge No. 356. Bro. H. H. Peckinpah, L. D., and Sister P. A. Willits; W. R. H. S., were introduced and duly united in the bonds of matrimony, by Father Walker. After the ceremony was performed, the W. C. declared recess for congratulation; a few minutes being passed in offering the bride and groom the well wishes of the Bros. and Sisters, Lodge was called to order and sang the ode "Now Bound by Honor's Sacred Laws," then a recess declared for further social converse, during which the bride and groom's cakes were brought in and distributed.

Altogether it was a very enjoyable time for those present; for as usual when any thing good is on hand, some of the members are absent: so the best way is for all members to attend every night and then they miss nothing.

Now the ball is in motion: Lodge Deputies keep it a going. Yours, etc., Templar.

LETTER FROM H. R. HUGHES.

Sonora, the county seat of Tuolumne, is a beautiful mountain town, nestled among the hills, whose slopes are adorned with cottages. embowered mid trees, vines and flowers.

All the business men complain of hard times, but are unable to see that their thirty-two bars that bleed the people to the tune of one hundred and fifty dollars per day, are the only cause of their dull, hard times.

Oh! blind business men, when will ye see that this drink traffic is at war with every legitimate business?

Prospected Blanket Creek, but found no prospect of organizing at present, and drove on to Groveland.

Put up with the genial Savory of the Washington Hotel, who, though keeping a bar himself, treated me very kindly and advised the boys to join the lodge. Mr. Foot, the proprietor of the other hotel, kindly tendered me the use of his fine hall for my meetings. Succeeded in organizing Groveland Lodge with twenty charter members notice of which has appeared in the Rescue.

From there to Coulterville, fifteen miles in a drenching rain. Coulterville Lodge is gaining members at almost every meeting.

Conferred the degrees, and lectured, meetings small, on account of the storm. At Merced Falls the lodge meets regularly, but has been troubled to get a suitable place for meetings. The members have true grit, and will make a good lodge.

At Hopeton there is no prospect of re-organizing; they have not met for months; no population to work on, and they will surrender their charter.

At Snellings, noted for "chills and fever" and bad whisky, lectured to about thirty persons; ten members of the lodge present, who desire to re-organize; made arrangements for another meeting on return, and will try to re-organize and give them a new start.

Passed through Hornitos; made arrangements for a meeting on my return. Meetings have been small on account of the cold, foggy, damp weather

Lecture this evening at Mariposa. It has a dozen places where liquors are sold. It holds so many families that it seems very hard to get the right material to take hold and help organize, although they frankly admit the necessity of such an organization. Fraternally yours,

Hugh R. Hughes.

Mariposa, December 4th, 1880.

Congress assembled on the 6th. Mr. Page is already at work preparing to bring up a bill to restrict chinese immigration to 10 per ship. Bill introduced by Convers to make the salary of the President $25,000 a year, payable monthly. The Atty. General suggests the enactment of more stringent election laws to prevent fraud and violence. The President in his message recommends General Grant to be made Captain General.

INTELLECTUAL ENDOWMENTS.

"One man there was, and many such you might
Have met, who never had a dozen thoughts
In all his life and never changed their course;
But told them o'er, each in its customed place,
From morn till night, from youth till hoary age.
Little above the ox which grazed the field,
His reason rose: So weak his memory,
The name his mother called him by, he scarce
Remembered: and his judgement so untaught
That what at evening played along the swamp,
Fantastic, clad in robe of fiery hue,
He thought the devil in disguise, and fled
With quivering heart and winged footsteps home.
The word philosophy he never heard,
Or science: never heard of liberty,
Necessity, or laws of gravitation:
And never had an unbelieving doubt.
Beyond his native vale he never looked;
But thought the visual line, that girt him round,
The world's extreme: and thought the silver moon
That nightly o'er him led her virgin host,
No broader than his fathers shield. He lived—
Lived where his father lived: died where he died;
Lived happy, and died happy, and *was saved*.
Be not surprised. He loved, and served his God.

There was another, large of understanding,
Of memory infinite, of judgment deep,
Who knew all learning and all science knew;
And all phenomena in heaven and earth,
Traced to their causes; traced the labyrinths
Of thought, association, passion, will.
And all the subtile nice affinities
Of matter traced: its virtues, motions laws:
And most familiarly and deeply talked
Of mental, moral, natural, divine.
Leaving the earth at will, he soared to heaven,
And read the glorious visions of the skies:
And to the music of the rolling spheres
Intelligently listened: and gazed far back
Into the awful depths of Deity;
Did all that mind assisted most could do;
And yet in misery lived, in misery died,
Because he wanted holiness of heart.

A deeper lesson this to mortals taught,
That not in mental, but in moral wealth,
God excellence placed! and only to the good,
To virtue, granted happiness alone.
Admire the goodness of Almighty God;
He riches gave, and intellectual strength
To few, and therefore none commands to be
Or rich or learned: nor promises reward
Of peace to these. On all He moral worth
Bestowed: and moral tribute asked from all.
And who that could not pay? Who born so poor,
Of intellect so mean, as not to know
What seemed the best: and knowing might not do?
As not to know what God and conscience bade?
And what they bade, not able to obey?
And he who acted thus fulfilled the law
Eternal and its promise reaped of peace:
Found peace this way alone: who sought it else,
Sought mellow grapes beneath the icy pole:
Sought blooming roses on the cheek of death:
Sought substance in a world of fleeting shades."
Course of Time—*Pollock.*

"I had my misgivins, boss," the waiter said to the landlord, "when he sat down, dat he was carrying moah whisky dan was good for 'im, but he was puffectly quiet and behaved himself well enough an' I didn't pay no attention to it tell he picked up a baked potato and hole it car'fully over the aig glass wid his left hand, and begun to hit de end of de potato wid his spoon. He hit it right hard three or four times, an' den he whack it once or twice on de aige of de plate, and lookin' solemn as an owl all de time, he call me up to him and say as p'lite and dignified as a President. 'Wattah,' he said, "I wish you would jest fix dis biled aig for me, if you please; I'se lorse a good deal of sleep last night, and I'm a little narvous dis mornun,' he says, but I know I hadn't done ought for to laugh, boss, but I hope to die ef I could help it." *The Burlington Hawkeye.*

THE SALOON.

BY JOHN ARNOUP.

Wealth properly used is one of the great means to happiness. Yet the fact is everywhere forced upon us that the increase of human happiness has not kept pace with the increase of wealth. Every nation of the older continent is an exponent of this truth. In this western hemisphere, rich America with her free institutions, her progressive arts and sciences, and her innumerable advantages over other nations of the earth, pleads no exception to this unwelcome fact. While money can be made a power for good, it can alse be made a power for evil. When money is used either by individuals or by nations to uphold and perpetuate vice, the result will be misery. When it is used to inculcate and practice morality, the result will be happiness. There is no separation possible of these acts from their consequences. Glance at another truth. Man makes institutions, he surrounds himself with law-courts, churches, schools, museums and colleges. These institutions thenceforth help to make and mould the character of man. He is thus both the creator and creature of the circumstances surrounding him. With all the boasted enlightenment of this age, men are using the preponderating mass of the wealth of the world in maintaining institutions of vice. Look at our modern saloon. The world never saw so gigantic and appalling an example as these strong drink fountains present for our sad contemplation. Two hundred years ago, Defoe, in writing of the ale-houses of England, said:—

> "Where God erects a house of prayer,
> The devil builds a chapel there.
> It will be found upon close observation,
> That the latter has the larger congregation."

But the ale-house of his time was a mild and inoffensive thing compared with the saloon of to-day. The devil has been very busy since Defoe's time in saloon matters. The friends of education and the church have permitted the arch-enemy to outstrip them in every direction. And now, after much observation and patient investigation, we assert that the moral and religious advancement of this age is an impossibility without the destruction of the modern saloon.

It is a mistake to say that the saloon merely supplies a want—it creates a want—it is a temptation to drink—it begets vice, pauperism and misery. Look at San Francisco. What can the churches scattered here and there with their occasional hours of praise, effect against 2176 saloons open every day, and dealing out damnation far into the night, while ministers and other active Christians are sleeping on their downy pillows. Other cities and towns are suffering from the like infliction. This whole country is like a sick man on his bed rolling from side to side seeking to throw off this horrid incubus.

Away with that compromising twaddle which we sometimes hear on the temperance platform, "that we are not to blame the men who sell but those who buy the drink!" There is trickery and dishonesty in other businesses beside the whisky traffic. But the liquor business has more bad men in it than can be found in all other trades put together. It has a tendency to break down every noble principle and every good feeling in a man who engages in it. It is a cursed business, and every man that is engaged in it is engaged in a cursed business. The saloon ranges downward from the costly-furnished, brilliantly-lighted room to the dirty drug-cellar, but the same deadly drink is passed over the bar in both places. The barkeeper may be a ruffian steeped to the lips in brutal selfishness or he may be a dandy apng the manners of a gentleman, but he is still the dispenser of that which is the deadly enemy of man. Every saloon is a devil's light-house, lighting humanity on the road to hell.

The fact that government legalizes this traffic shall not shield it from one word of condemnation. There was a time when this government legalized the sale of human flesh and blood, but the government did not thereby make that traffic the less sinful, in the sight of God and all good men. That stain has been wiped from the stars and stripes. Believe it, the hour will come when the still bloodier stains of drink shall be blotted from out the starry banner and proudly shall it wave over a sober and righteous people. Our eyes may not see that happy day, our ears may not hear the glad shout that will from all corners of the earth rise up to heaven in honor of the victory. But ours is the glorious toil of battle. The duty of the hour is plain. These saloons must be made hideous in the sight of men. The church must proclaim the truth that he who lives from the sale of strong drink as well as he who becomes rich thereby, lives and accumulates wealth at the expense of ruined bodies and souls. God and humanity demand this duty from the Christian pulpit. And oh ye "powers that be," who sit in high places and fulminate city ordinances for the suppression of the curling wreaths of smoke that arise from a few opium dens, can ye not see the black clouds of incense that every hour are rising up from hellish saloons? Show us one pale face—one trembling hand—one palsied brain—one blighted life from the effect of opium, and we will show you a hundred, ay, a thousand, from the effect of drink. These saloons are cancers on the body politic. They are sapping the wealth, the health, the virtue and happiness of society, and there is no salvation for man until they are cut out from the social system. Talk of respectable saloons! As well tell us of honest rascality, virtuous vice or respectable sin. In every well constituted community there should be a moral sentiment of the strongest condemnation for every man who engages in the liquor traffic. Let there be written upon the brow of every such citizen in characters plain to the moral vision of all men, "*Trader in misery, crime and death.*" Then, and not till then, will our law-makers make it a crime to keep open the saloon.

THE RESCUE

Capt. A. D. Wood formerly editor of the Rescue is again at the helm. In his salaam "the editor says:"

"It shall be its aim to deserve and secure a cordial welcome to the family circle, on the ground of its worth as an advocate of truth and purity and honesty and as an interesting, instructive, useful household journal, not limited to the discussion of only one subject, but free to give an intelligent and impartial utterance upon any question of the hour, which concerns the moral or material welfare of its readers."

It has always been a mystery to us why the temperance people do not better support their organ. It is stalwart and fanatical enough to satisfy the most fastidious. The tens of thousands of members of the various temperance organizations ought to be ashamed of themselves to neglect their organ. Look at the success of the Gazette. We have published it for ten years, during all that time we have never had a solicitor to solicit subscriptions or advertisement. Yet its patronage increases from year to year. In resuming your position again at the helm, Captain, may you have a long and prosperous voyage.—*Wine Dealers Gazette.*

Glad to hear from an old friend and having failed in former years in a persistent effort to make him a convert, will now energetically renew the attempt. Now is a good time while Moody and Sankey are here, to think about coming over.

"Bad cess to it!" exclaimed Mike O'Flaherty, upon learning that Garfield was elected, "Shure, an, now we'll be ruined by Chinese cheap labor." When asked where he worked, Mike replied, "I haven't worked a stroke for five years, but me old woman takes in washin', and Garfield wants the haythen Chinese to take the bread out of our mouths."—*Morristown Herald.*

Rallying cry of the old parties: "The Chinaman for the work, the white laborer for the beer shop."

MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

For the information of those who have not seen the Mutual Aid Amendment or its programme, an abbreviated synopsis of the Amendment to the G. L. Constitution Art. XX is here appended.

SEC. 1. Shall be under a Board of Managers as follows:

SEC. 2. Board of Managers, the G. W. C. T. G. W. S. and a skillful physician elected by the Ex. Committee of G. L. The Secretary to issue blanks and forms, do all the business with the members of the Association and report fully every quarter to the Board, and to G. L. every year. The Medical Director to examine all applications and pass upon them, before final action by the Board.

SEC. 3. Every Good Templar, male or female, between ages of 20 and 60 eligible; but to continue must remain in good standing. Must get form of application from G. W. S., furnish medical examination and send entrance fee with application.

DIVISIONS.

SEC. 5. There are two branches called Division A. and B. The first limited to benefit of $1000; the second $2000. The entrance fee in A $4, in B. $5. A member of one joining the other, pays half fee. Persons under 49 years may take membership in both Divisions.

ASSESSMENTS.

SEC. 6. CLAUSE 1. Members of each Division classified as to age:

1st Class,	20 to 29	years.
2d "	30 to 39	"
3d "	40 to 48	"
4th "	49 to 55	"
5th "	56 and upwards.	

And upon the death of a member of same Division each member shall be assessed:

1st Class,	75 c.	4th Class,	$1.40
2d "	90	5th "	$1.70
3d "	$1.15		

CLAUSE 2. Notice of assessment must be paid in 30 days or membership forfeited. But may be restored on paying delinquencies and giving satisfactory reason.

CLAUSE 3. Membership forfeited from other causes may be restored by Board at their discretion, dues paid and new medical examination if required.

CLAUSE 4. A member becoming older than the limit of his class, is transferred to the next highest, but after continuous membership of 12 years, no one shall be so advanced. Thus few will be advanced more than once.

CLAUSE 5. Ex. Com. and Board of Managers if necessary to meet expenses, may by a ⅔ vote levy an assessment not exceeding $1.00 a year. (But this is not likely to occur.—Ed.)

BENEFITS.

SEC. 7. On authentic proof of death the devisee shall be paid within 60 days or as much sooner as may be, the following amount for each member of his Division (not class):

1st Class,	60 c.	4th Class,	$1.25
2d "	75	5th "	1.60
3d "	1.00		

provided said amount shall not exceed $1000 in Division A., nor $2000 in Division B.

FUNDS.

SEC. 8. CLAUSE 1. The Secy. and Treasurer shall keep distinct accounts for Division A. and B. and these funds shall be kept separate from all other.

CLAUSE 2. The amounts devoted in Sec. 7 to benefits shall be kept and used for no other purpose. One dollar of every entrance fee shall be set aside in the benefit fund for next benefit.

CLAUSE 3. Medical Director receives one dollar for each application examined, to be paid from expense fund.

CLAUSE 4. All monies collected and not appoprriated in clauses 2 and 3 of this section shall be used first to pay necessary expenses of this association, and any balance in excess of $500 shall be added by Board to the benefit fund.

CLAUSE 5 Whenever accumulated surplus shall be sufficient to pay a benefit, it shall be paid without assessment.

CLAUSE 6. Every member shall be served once a quarter with a statement of the condition and standing of the Association.

CLAUSE 7. The Grand Lodge advances means to furnish blanks, etc., to be repaid from Association when in funds.

SEC. 9. Every Lodge when requested by a member shall appoint a Medical Examiner, shall assist the applicants with necessary information, give certificate of good standing and in case of death of a member of the Association shall render facilities for settlement of claim.

The Deputy G. W. C. T's are also required to aid applicants and claimants and certify relevant facts. Travelers must give notice of intended absence to the Secretary. No one under or over the prescribed ages can become members.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Bids will be received by the Board of Trustees of the Good Templars Home for Orphans for furnishing all materials and building a School House near the Orphans Home building at Vallejo, Solano County, Cal.

The work to be done in accordance with plans and specifications to be seen at the office of Hon. Robert Thompson, No. 76 Montgomery Block, San Francisco.

Bidders must accompany their bids with a certified check in the sum of Two Hundred Dollars.

The check deposited by the bidder to whom the contract is awarded, shall be forfeited in the event such contractor fails to give the necessary bonds or comply with other preliminary conditions.

Bids must be filed with Dr. I. S. Halsey, Box No. 263, Vallejo post office, on or before Saturday, November 27th, 1880.

WILLIAM H. MILLS,
GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN,
C. H. HAILE. } Committee.

TEMPERANCE LITERATURE.

Below is a list of a few of the most useful and excellent works, with which every reformer should be supplied and in which he should be well posted.

Julia Colman's works advertised in another column viz:

TEMPERANCE MANUAL. Cloth, 60 cts.; paper 25c
Catechism..... 5c
20 Tracts, 156 pp.....18c
School.....5c
Address 298 Eighth street, Brooklyn. New York; see ad. These are grandly useful especially for the juveniles and their teachers.

BACCHUS DETHRONED. A Prize Essay, Cloth, $1; paper edition, 50 cts. An excellent and comprehensive work. Completely masters the whole subject. Everybody ought to have it.

TEMPERANCE LESSON BOOK, By B. W. Richardson, M. A., M. D., LL.D., F.R.S. 12mo, 220 pages. Cloth, 50 cts; paper.....25
This is a series of short lessons on alcohol and its action on the body, accompanied with suitable questions, designed for study in public and private schools and reading in schools and families. Send for this; read what this brightest and best of medical scientists has discovered regarding all kinds of drinks; be sure to *lend* it to your family doctor. (Ed.)

TEN LECTURES ON ALCOHOL. By B. W. Richardson, M.D., F.R.S. Comprising the six Cantor Lectures, "Action of Alcohol on the Body and on the Mind," "Moderate Drinking," "The Medical Profession," and "The Liberty of the Abject." 338 pages, 12mo. Cloth, $1; paper, 50. The ablest and cheapest lectures ever presented to the American public.

ON ALCOHOL. By Dr. B. W. Richardson, F.R.S., of London. 12mo. 190 pages. Six "Cantor Lectures," showing the nature and effect of alcohol on the Body and Mind. Cloth, 75 cts.; paper, 25; Everything by Dr. Richardson is of the purest gold.

OUR WASTED RESOURCES. By Dr. Wm. Hargreaves. 12mo, 202 pages. The Missing Link in the Temperance Reform, giving the most valuable statistics ever published. Price in cloth, $1 25; paper edition.....50
That is true, be sure to get that. ED.

TALKS ON TEMPERANCE. 12mo, 178 pages. By Canon Farrar, D. D. Cloth, 60 cts; paper.....25
This book contains ten sermons and talks by this eminent divine. They are filled with sound, convincing arguments against the lawfulness, morality, and necessity of the liquor-traffic, as well as stirring appeals to all Christian men and women to take a firm, decided, out spoken stand in favor of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors.
Send for that and lend it to all the ministers in your vicinity. ED.

THE MEDICAL USE OF ALCOHOL. 96 pages. By James Edmunds, M. D., of London. Paper, 25 cts.; cloth.....60

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION AND ALCOHOL. 12 mo, 33 pages. By B. W. Richardson, M. D.....10

PROHIBITION DOES PROHIBIT; or, PROHIBITION Not a Failure. 12mo, 48 pages. By J N. Stearns.....10

MODERATE DRINKING. For and Against, from Scientific Points of View. By B. W. Richardson, M. D. 12mo, 48 pages. Paper.....20

BEER AS A BEVERAGE. 12mo, 24 pages. An Address by Rev. W. Hughey, in reply to the Appeal of the Beer Congress.....10

ALCOHOL AND THE HUMAN BRAIN. By Rev. Joseph Cook. 12mo, 24 pp. An able scientific address..10

TEMPERANCE AND LEGISLATION. 12mo, 24 pages. By Canon Farrar, D. D., F. R. S.....10

TEMPERANCE AND REPUBLICAN INSTITUTIONS. By Rev. Joseph Cook. 12mo, 36 pages.....10

Alcohol And The State.

A discussion of the problem of law as applied to the liquor-traffic. By Robert C. Pitman, LL.D., Associate Judge of Superior Court of Massachusetts.

12mo, 411 pages, - - - - $1 50

It is of a high order of literary merit, and is a book for statesmen, legislators, and all intelligent, thoughtful temperance men and women everywhere. It shows that the Liquor-Traffic is the enemy of the State, and the foe of all the objects for which the State exists; and presents such strong arguments, statistics, appeals, authorities, as will add greatly to an intelligent and wise solution of the Liquor Problem. The economy and legislative aspects of the Alcoholic discussion have never been so ably presented, and it should be in the hands of every citizen and in every library in the land.

Address
J. N. STEARNS, Publishing Agent,
58 Reade Street, New York.

☞To get all the above including 1100 Beer tracts and 1000 of Julia Coleman's leaflets, it will cost about $11, if the books are bound in cloth or $7 50 if in paper covers. Every Lodge should get that many to begin with.

Ministers' $10 Library

We have selected the following list of books which are specially adapted to aid ministers in the study of the great question of temperance in all its phases and will send it to any address on the receipt of $10 Will not some friend in each locality see to it that his minister is supplied?

The Divine Law as to Wines	$1 00
Alcohol and the State	1 50
Volume of Sermons (17 in number)	1 50
Ten Lectures on Alcohol (Richardson)	1 00
Our Wasted Resources	1 25
The Text-Book of Temperance	1 25
Bacchus Dethroned	1 00
Temperance Cyclopædia	1 50
Talks on Temperance (Canon Farrar)	50
The Prohibitionist's Text-Book	1 00
Gospel Temperance	1 00
Bible Wines; or, Laws of Fermentation	50

Add
J. N. STEARNS, Publishing Agent,
58 Reade Street, New York.

G. Worthy Secretary's Department.

GEORGE B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.

SAN FRANCISCO ------ DECEMBER 9th, 1880.

☞The office of the Grand Lodge is located in the Capital Savings Bank Building, Entrance (No. 328 J street) up-stairs, over the southwest corner J and Fourth streets, Sacramento, where the Grand Worthy Secretary will be pleased to receive calls from members of the Order, during business hours.

☞This department is edited by the Grand Worthy Secretary, to whom all communications relating in any way to the business of the Grand Lodge, this department, or anything appearing hereunder, should be addressed.

☞The only authorized Grand Lecturers in this jurisdiction are Sister Emily P. Stevens and Brothers Wm. Crowhurst and Hugh R. Hughes. They are authorized to instruct and institute Lodges, and Bands of Hope, solicit subscribers for our official Organ, the Rescue, and receive donations for the Good Templars and our lecture missionary work. They are employed and compensated by the Grand Lodge, and all monies received by them are paid over to the Grand Lodge Treasury. It is expected that the Lodges and friends of temperance will make full preparations for their coming by obtaining proper places, and advertise their meetings, and will co-operate with them in advancing the cause of temperance.

☞The Grand Worthy Secretary's post office address is GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN,
Sacramento, Cal.

CASH RECEIVED.—The Grand Worthy Secretary acknowledges receipt of the following amounts of cash since last report. Proper personal receipts were also forwarded in each case:

GENERAL FUND.

Defiance Lodge, No. 219	$11 50
Hope of Eureka Hill, No. 360	8 75
Sheet Iron, No, 199	11 75
Auburn, No. 150	9 75
Little River, No. 334	2 50
Redwood, No. 353	6 25
San Bernardino, No. 220	14 25
Sicilian, No. 162	4 75
Knights Ferry, No. 335	5 00
Visalia, No. 48	12 00
Spadra, No. 276	8 75
Two Rocks, No. 378	13 25
Leland, No. 168	15 25
Light of Hope, No. 105	3 00
Home, No. 242	6 00
Mission Star, No. 160	16 25
Mt. Delight, No. 27	8 50
Fresno, No. 409	1 50

LECTURE FUND.

Mrs. E. P. Stevens' Collections.

Forest Hill	$21 00
Grass Valley	20 75
Iowa Hill	16 30
Newcastle	13 50
Sheridan	13 40
Ophir	13 00
Michigan Bluff	11 30
Colfax	9 00
Penryn	8 00
Roseville	7 75
Dutch Flat	6 20
Rocklin	5 10
Auburn	5 00

ORPHANS' HOME FUND.

Red Bluff, No. 192	$30 00
Henry Wilson (Mil.) No. 1	5 00

DIME COLLECTION RECEIPTS.—The following contributions have been received to date in behalf of the National Temperance Literature Fund, etc., and the amounts are hereby acknowledged, viz:

Siloam, Lodge, No. 2	$ 2 80
Santa Monica, No. 103	7 00
Independent, No. 119	3 65
Victory, No. 123	1 75
San Juan, No. 134	4 50
Mission Star, No. 160	2 50
Rose of Lompoc, No. 178	10 00
Ocean Queen, No. 190	1 50
Vesper, No. 278	1 20
Merrill, No. 299	3 25
Lakeside, Mo. 325	3 60
Redwood, No. 353	2 00
Murphys, No. 361	6 10
Success, No. 366	1 50
Castroville, No. 446	2 30
Henry Wilson, Mil., No. 2	13 00
Kate Hart, Mil., No. 3	5 00
M. E. Church, Lodi, (Haswell)	4 00
M. E. Church, Modesto (Rich)	5 15
Total	$80 80

PACKAGES MAILED.—The following packages have been mailed during the past week from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office:

1 to Wm. C. Sinclair, Jenny Lind.
1 to Mrs. F. A. Rogers, Santa Monica.
1 to O. W. Everson, Mendocino.
1 to W. H. Knight, San Francisco.
1 to James Wasley, Linden.
1 to H. P. Carter, Independence.
6 to James C. Burner, Biggs.
4 to O. W. Everson, Mendocino.
2 to W. H. MaGoon, Stony Point.
8 to Blanche S. Lyon, North San Juan.
2 to Thomas W. Jenkins, Eureka Mills.
4 to James Wilson, Columbia.
2 to Rev. E. J. Gillespie, Mountain View.
4 to Curtis Moore, Hanford.
5 to J. T. Holland, Sonora.
2 to J. W. Boyd, Riceville.
4 to James O. March, Grainland.
8 to W. H. Whitehead, Volcano.
4 to Mrs. J. D. Pratt, Roseville.
4 to Minnie Dromllord, Cedarville.
4 to J. H. Giles, Sutter Creek.
4 to N. D. Plum, Forbestown.
2 to Philip Monroe, West Berkeley.
6 to Irving T. Harvey, Galt.
4 to M. T. Burrows, Chico.
4 to J. S. Johnson, Grangeville.
4 to W. E. Palmer, Valley Ford.
1 to Nelly Brown, Iowa Hill.
2 to L. W. Clark, Brownsville.
1 to Byron Deming, Arcata.
1 to J. W. Dunlap, Knights Ferry.
4 to C. A. McFaul, Little River.
2 to Alison Byer, Brentwood.
1 to J. A. Sieb, Sonora.
1 to F. B. Le Moin, Drytown.
1 to W. O. Robinson, Alta.
4 to A. D. Carpenter, Mountain Ranch.
1 to Wm. Maxwell, Trinity Centre.
1 to Frank Storer, San Francisco.
1 to Mrs. W. B. Storey, Colfax.
3 to P. Jocelyn, Salinas City.
1 to G. L. Douglas, Yuba City.
1 to Ben Griffin, San Luis Rey.
4 to J. S. Rhorer, Berkeley.
2 to Mrs. A. C, Knowles, Jamestown.
2 to H. C. Frost, Farmington.
4 to W. H. Knight, San Francisco.
4 to Mrs. R. A. Mills, Rocklin.
2 to George Norton, Stockton.
1 to J. B. Brown, San Bernardino.
1 to Wm. Cahill, Orland.
6 to V. T. Donis, Alturas.
4 to W. M. Winters, Salinas City.
6 to James C. Burner, Biggs.
1 to S. E. Hale, Hills Ferry.
2 to G. L. Savage, Manchester.
2 to A. D. Carpenter, Mountain Ranch.
2 to J. J. Swalley, Caspar.
2 to John D. Williams, Sonora.
2 to John McLaughlin, Groveland.
2 to Rev. L. W. Simmons, Fishermans Bay.
2 to E. Loofborrow, Fishermans Bay.
2 to T. J. Ham, Fisk's Mills.
4 to Steve Nooten, Modesto.
7 to J. H. Richardson, Santa Rosa.
5 to Mrs. B. B. Hinman, Walnut Creek.
3 to W. P. Prall, Colusa.
2 to J. S. Johnson, Grangeville.
2 to Thomas Simpson, Pacheco.
2 to Ed. Ellington, Yuba City.
1 to Levi Leland, Oregon City, Or.
1 to John O'Brien, Ft. Grant, A. T.

RETURNS RECEIVED.—During the past week the following Lodges have filed Grand Lodge returns with, and their receipt is acknowledged by, the Grand Worthy Secretary:

Nos. 27, 48, 150, 162, 219, 220, 242, 277, 353. 363, 378.

D. G. W. C. Ts, COMMISSIONED, ETC.—The following commissions have been issued and forwarded from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office during the past week:

STATE DEPUTIES.

Rev. L. W. Simmons, Fishermans Bay.
George E. Isaacs, Merced.

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

J. B. Mullen, for Butte County, Cherokee.
Jacob Myers, for Colusa County, Colusa.

LODGE DEPUTIES.

R. A. Thompson, for No. 215 Taylorsville.
J. E. Rickey, for 372, Pike City.

GRAND LECTURERS' APPOINTMENTS.—Bro. William Crowhurst, Grand Lecturer, will lecture under the auspices of our order at the following places and dates: Pacheco, 10th instant; Clayton, 11 and 12; Antioch, 13; Judsonville, 14; Brentwood, 15; Byron, 16; Oakdale, with District Lodge. 17, 18 and 19; Modesto, 20, Salida, 21; Point of Timber, 22d, Eden Plains, 23d. Lodges are requested to make full arrangements for these lectures in their own communities as also in neighboring towns where there are no Lodges. A hall or church should be procured, singing provided and thorough announcement made.

OUR BOYS IN BLUE.—Henry Wilson (Military) Lodge, No. 1, located at Fort Grant, Arizona Territory, is composed of 27 members. The Lodge Deputy, Bro. John O'Brien, sends up a collection of thirteen dollars as the collection made by him for the benefit of W. C. T. U, and N. T. S. publication funds, This is a per capita of nearly 50 cents, and takes the palm so far as the largest proportionate contribution. We are constrained to give the names of those contributing to this collection, as a sort of roll of honor. The list is as follows: Albert Bertram, H E. Becker, M. Kelley, J. Willson, W. S. Davis, Elizabeth Davis, John O'Brien, H. Gerken, C. Burket, each of whom contributed one dollar; T. J. Stewart, I Kalmus, E. Rogers, Robert H. Crawford, each of whom contributed half a dollar; T. Ginty, W. Vanderwater, O. Sanftleben, C. E. Orme, W. Frear, J. Sullivan. R. Griffith and John Boyce each of whom contributed twenty-five cents. In addition to the foregoing a donation of $5 is sent to the Orphans' Home Fund.

WHO IS IT.—We have so often requested correspondents to give the name and number and address of their Lodge with *every* communication they write, that the subject may be considered to have lost freshness and originality, and in fact be come stale. However, we have an order this week without date, signature, or anything else to indicate where it came from. It is headed "order for Lodge supplies," then follows: 1 doz W. S. reports, 1 book each of propositions, W. T. receipts and warrants, and "supplies for Degree Temples" 1 doz. ode cards, ritual, set of officers' cards and roll book. We cannot fill the order because we know not where to send it to. If the party sending the order will now send name and address, also name and number of the Lodge, the order will probably be filled and forwarded, otherwise in due course we presume the G. W. S. will be charged with dereliction of duty! If correspondents could but realize and would only remember that their own communication is but one of hundreds received in the G. W. S. office and that quoting the name, number and location of their lodges invariably would greatly facilitate the business of the G. W. S. office. we believe they would do so.

ORPHANS' HOME RECEIPTS.—Dr. I. S. Halsey, G. W. T and Treasurer of the Boards of Trustees and Lady Managers of the Good Templars' Home for Orphans, reports the cash received by him during the month of November last as follows: Support: R. O. Wagner, $45; A. Melvin, $24: W. Prossier, $20; R. W. Briggs, $10; Mrs. Ray, 10 50: Mrs. S. E. Miller, $8; S. H. Riley, $12; Mrs. Isabella Eden, $10; J. H. Neely, $24; Sol Smith, $18; Solano County, $27; Sutter Lodge, I. O. G. T., $25. Total for support, 233 30. Donation from Mrs. Thomas, $6 24. Miscellaneous: sale of wheat, (151,079@$1 55) $2,341 72; Vallejo Board of Education, $70; sale of *Home Journal* type, $25; Rebate of insurance on wheat, $10; railroad fares returned, Lucie Culliva, $4 95; Lizzie Wall, $4 50. Total receipts for the month, $2,695 92.

THE NEW CONSTITUTIONS.—The new (1881) edition of the Constitutions, By-Laws, rules of order, etc. for Grand, Subordinate and District Lodges together with the digest of decisions, are now ready for distribution, and over one thousand copies have already been distributed on advance orders filed. The new books make a closely printed pamphlet of 84 pages and contain all amendments to the constitutions of the Grand, District, and Subordinate Lodges to date, together with the Digest of decisions, revised so as to include all decisions etc., made at the last session of the Grand Lodge. The Digest of decisions alone comprises seven pages more of decisions than did the last issue of the constitution. The book contains a blank form for a personal certificate of membership, directions for making regalia, the Good Templars platform, a price list of all supplies etc., etc., making the most complete edition of that work ever published. The paper used is tinted book, and a handsome title page embellishes the whole work. The price remains as usual $1 75 per dozen and $12 per hundred, where one hundred or more copies are ordered at one time.

CALAVERAS.—Bro. W. W. Hughes of Angels Camp writes, "our Lodge is in good condition and gaining strength, numbers and influence. Other Lodges in the county are also doing well. Murphys Lodge will give an open meeting on the 18th, and a grand time is expected. The work moves on and the principles of the order are finding a warm place in the hearts of the people in these mountain towns.

AS OTHERS SEE US.—Says the *National Temperance Advocate* of N. Y. City: The Grand Lodge of Good Templars of California is fairly entitled to be called the "Banner Grand Lodge" of the world. The Report of Proceedings of the Grand Lodge, held October 5, one hundred and sixty-eight pages, is before us, making one of the most complete pamphlets which come to our office. The reports of officers and the general appearance of the pamphlet are such as to command respect of all classes and assure attention to its contents. The Grand Worthy Secretary, Geo. B. Katzenstein, is a model secretary, and his able and business-like reports are models worthy of imitation. In addition to items given in *The Advocate* last month we give the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a standing committee of five be appointed to be called the Committee on Statistics." The duty of said committee shall be to gather all the information possible in relation to the liquor traffic in our State that will tend to show its effects on society, morally, socially, politically and financially. Said Committee shall specially collect such facts as show the revenue the State derives from the sale, manufacture and production of the raw materials from which alcoholic drinks are made; and also the expenses it imposes on the State in the support of pauperism and the loss of productive industry; the support and prosecution of criminals, and the damage done by these criminals to society, and such other facts as show the tendency and effects of the liquor traffic on the various interests of the State, and the amount and results of drunkenness. Said committee may so divide among themselves the topics they are to investigate that they may make either an individual or collective report. They shall receive no compensation for their services, but the necessary expenses incurred by them to an amount not exceeding $100 shall be paid by the Grand Lodge."

A committee on "Wine-Growing," appointed one year ago, reports that the estimate of wine produced for the last four years has been from 6,000,000 to 10,000,000 gallons annually. The present estimate is 12,000,000. There are 75,000 acres planted in vines in the State, 4,000 persons grow ing grapes, and 6,000 men employed in manufacturing wine; capital invested, $30,000,000. It is estimated that there are more than 20,000,000 acres of land in California suitable for wine-growing.

The Grand Lodge decided to build a new school building in connection with the Orphans' Home, and a large amount of money was pledged for the object. A plan for a Mutual Aid Association was also adopted which does not embrace "fat offices" for anybody.

Captain A. D. Wood was appointed editor of the Weekly Rescue, and it is expected the paper will be able, radical, breezy, and fairly bristling all over the coming year.

G. W. C. T. Dept.

IS ALCOHOL A POISON?

It may seem strange to some to hear a question asked about which to them there is no doubt. Were there no others, I might not ask it; but nearly half our people act as though they knew that alcohol was not only not poisonous, but a healthy beverage. It is for such that I pen these few lines. Let us look to different authorities:—

Poison.—A substance that destroys life or health; venom.—*Worcester's Dictionary.*

A substance, which brought into contact with the skin, mucous surfaces, nerves, blood cells, or other organs of man, *alters their normal condition* by virtue of some special inherent *quality.—Dr. F. R. Lees, F. S. A., England.*

Toxicologists generally class poisons under three heads:—1. Irritant or acrid poisons which inflame the tissues. 2. Narcotics, or sedatives, which lessen the action of the nerves, and if taken in sufficient quanties destroy action and feeling. 3. *Narcotico-Acrids*, which possess the double effect of the two first classes. In the first class we find as examples the Spanish-fly and sulphuric acid. In the second, opium, prussic acid and chloroform, and in the third, tobacco, deadly night-shade, strychnine and *alcohol.*

Any one of the substances of this third class both inflames the tissues and lessens the action of the nerves. Please remember that all who specially treat of poisons agree about these general characteristics of the above named substances.

We have all observed how deadened are the nerves of the drunken man. And should we doubt the power of alcohol to inflame, we can soon satisfy ourselves by taking a mouthful and holding it for a little time, if the burning sensation will allow. Saturate a cloth with it and place it upon your arm with an oilcloth over it, so that it cannot escape by evaporation, and it will produce a blister.

We have each observed enough to convince us that scientific research asserts the truth when it proclaims that alcohol is destructive of health and even life itself. This proves it to be a poison. Experiments tried upon dogs and rabbits show that two and a half ounces of alcohol injected into the stomach of a medium-sized dog will kill with about the same symptoms produced by prussic acid.

You may ask why this anxiety to establish the fact that alcohol is a poison? Let me answer. You admit it to be a poison, and you must condemn its use as a beverage. Its tendency is to injure, and it improves its opportunity at every dram. Its nature is to inflame, on touching the tissues, and it is faithful to its own character. The injury may be little or great, depending upon the quantity taken, and something upon the vital forces of the individual taking it, but injury nevertheless it is, if it be a poison which is taken. Nature remains true to her own laws and by them there is no variableness or shadow of turning. Poisons may be useful as medicines, but never as food or drink. The very nature of a poison is to destroy, not to repair or build up. Food repairs the waste and furnishes material for enlarging and strengthening, but poisons from their own natures are the opposite to these. You may as well expect fire from ice or ice from fire as to expect any other opposites to agree and produce the same effects. Food is the carpenter who builds and repairs; poison the demolisher who is idle, except when engaged in destroying. When you require an injury done to the system, to avoid a greater evil, you are justified in inflicting it, but then it comes as a remedy for disease, not as nutriment. A blister may be beneficial, though it injures the system, for it may save a greater trouble, but you will hardly claim that it is advisable for the healthy to be constantly applying the blister. Just as reasonable as to claim that any other injury is beneficial to a healthy person. Reason must either strike alcohol from the list of poisons, or condemn its use as a beverage.

R. THOMPSON, G. W. C. T.

SAN FRANCISCO,, December 1st, 1880.

R. THOMPSON, G. W. C. T., I. O. G. T., Cal.—DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:—Having been elected by the last Grand Lodge to the office of General Superintendent of Juvenile Work, and appreciating the importance of this department, I deem it my duty to resign the office, as the employment of my time in the field as Grand Lecturer precludes that attention necessary to upbuild and advance the juvenile interests, which are of great and lasting importance to the Good Templar Order and the cause of temperance. I remain in F. H. and C.,

EMILY P. STEVENS.

DEC. 1ST, 1880.—For the reasons stated I accept the resignation of Sister Emily P. Stevens as General Superintendent of Juvenile Work, and do hereby appoint George Bramall of Haywards, Alameda county, as General Superintendent of Juvenile Work to act until action shall be taken by the Executive Committee of the Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T.

R. THOMPSON, G. W. C. T.

NEVADA.

GRAND WORTHY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Cash received during the week, Unknown $4.25; Unity No. 16 returns $5.50. Lodge Deputy's Commission issued, H. W. Call, Salt Lake Lodge No. 1. The Journal of Proceedings has been mailed to every Lodge Deputy, P. W. C. T. and P. W. V. T. in the State; those failing to receive them will please drop us a postal. Lodge Deputies or Secretaries, sending money to this office, should also send advices designating for what the money is sent.

The Executive Committee are about to put a good Lecturer in the field. Lodges desiring to donate to the Lecture fund can do so at once; acknowledgements will be made through the Rescue. Send along your subscriptions to the Rescue.

P. H. MULCAHY, G. W. S.

LEARNING TO DRINK.—A very zealous and efficient Sunday school teacher, who had gathered up a class of boys previously neglected, was one morning, after the regular lesson, talking to them about the great evils of intemperance. Suddenly she said, "Boys, I wonder how people learn to drink?" A bright little fellow, son of a physician, said, "I know; by tasting." Do not forget this. "Touch not, taste not, handle not," and you will never become a drunkard.

CHINESE LABOR.—Rally round the grogshop and beer dive, John; they are the only friends you have. Put out the grogshop and "Johny *must go.*" Keep up the grogshop and Johny *must stay.*

WHO IS THE RUMSELLER?

ANSWERED NEGATIVELY.

[*By Prof. Foster.*]

1. He is not a maker of anything useful.

The Carpenter takes the lumber, handles his tools and toils all day. At the end he gives to the community the chair, the table, the sofa, the chest of drawers or other article he has made. This article is from raw material of comparatively high value from its usefulness and service to people.

The Shoemaker takes the leather, cuts it into patterns, sews it together, and labors all day at his work. At night he gives the community a pair of shoes that can be worn, that contributes to comfort and helps the wearer to produce something in return. The Blacksmith makes the implement of use from iron—the tailor the clothes we wear—the cotton manufacturer the fabrics we use—the iron founder the stoves and furnaces so indispensible to us.

All these and their follow workers are honest toilers whose labor contributes to the comfort, necessities and progress of the community.

The Rumseller *makes nothing useful.* He stands lazily behind his bar, trusting to the appetite he forms, the attractions he spreads, to find customers, and to them he passes *Alcoholic liquors* which stupefy the senses, weaken the will, whet the passions, enervate the mind, disease the body and destroy the soul.

2. He is not a supplier of anything necessary to health, happiness or purity.

The Grocery and Provision man supplies people with tea, coffee, eggs, butter, ham, fruits, sugar, fish, flour, all of which contribute to the sustenance of our bodies, the happiness of our homes, and enable us to grow strong, to work and earn and enjoy.

The Dry Goods man supplies us with cotton, silks, wollens, carpets, threads, blankets, and innumerable other articles, which clothe us, keep us warm, beautify our person and our home, and so conduce to the welfare of the people.

The Book-seller supplies us with news, thoughts, histories, philosophy, and such like food so necessary to our mental growth. And so on all through the chapter.

But the Rumseller stands lazily behind his bar, trusting to the appetite forms and the attractions he spreads, he to find customers, and to them he passes *Alcoholic liquors*, which warm no one, feed no one, clothe no one, beautify no one, add no good thought, no good impulse, but which rob many a man and many a home of all happiness, all prosperity, all hope.

3. He is not a patron and encourager of labor.

The cotton manufacturer calls for workers. Set him down in a community and lo! the idle are employed and the busy hum of industry succeeds to the lazy stillness of indolence, and men are employed, wages are paid, homes are full of plenty, business prospers.

Set the sewing machine manufacture down in your city, 400 men are called for, early and late they are busy, the forge glows, the molten iron runs inio its mold, the countless machinists polish, drill, put together and beautify, and all the time wages are paid, families are supported, wants are supplied, prosperity is afoot and happiness sings her endless song.

But the Rumseller stands lazily behind his bar, trusting to the appetite he forms and the attractions he spreads, to find customers, and passes to them *Alcoholic liquors*, to steal the mechanic from his work, the laborer from the mill, the workman from his place in the foundry or factory, and in addition take his *wages for nothing*, aye, worse than nothing. If he gave him nothing, the laborer would only be out of his money. He gives him drink, and the laborer is out of both *money and time*; lies drunk in the rumseller's or the police cells, and the place in the factory is vacant, the daily wages for the home is lost.

4. He supplies no mental food and develops no intellectual faculty.

The teacher studies at his home, devises ways and methods for instruction, is alert to invent and constant to enforce, and for six hours per day works with the young brains and hearts of the children, and all to present information, to inculcate habits of thought and work, to develop mental powers, and make intelligent, competent and cultured citizens. He holds up the bright ideal of excellence, he implants the noble and quick ambition, he opens the closed portals of knowledge and brings the hidden and wondrous things of nature before the alluring eye of man. He guides the unskilled hand and directs the unskilled eye until nature's best moods are caught and transferred to canvas, a perennial delight to all beholders. He imparts precision to the touch and taste to the execution until sweet strains of music are drawn from the silent pipe of the organ and struck from the ivory key of the piano.

But the Rumseller stands lazily behind his bar trusting to the appetite he forms and the attractions he spreads, to find customers, and to them he passes *Alcoholic liquors*, which deaden the quick action of the brain, paralyze the skilful touch, poison intellectual ambition, sensualize the bright ideal, and degrade the god-like mind.

5. He adds no moral stimulus and develops no spiritual powers.

The preacher communes with God, is taught of his wisdom, studies the chart of life, spends his time in meditation and thought, and all to feed and stimulate and help us develop our spiritual natures, He extols the tenderness of love, the strength of moral rectitude, the grandness of patience, the rewards of virtue and the abiding riches of character. He takes men by the hand and leads them from sorrow, affliction and sin and earthly evils, up to the joys, the rewards, the purity and heavenly blessings of the better life. He ministers to all ills, advises in all trials, helps in all difficulties, and spends his life in the service of his fellow-men.

But the Rumseller stands lazily behind his bar, trusts to the appetite he forms and the attractions he spreads, to find customers, and to them he passes *Alcoholic liquors*, which rob the soul of its purity, quench all aspirations after God, be cloud the spiritual sense, sap the very foundation of rectitude, destroy character, fill the mind with sensuality, and chain the better nature to vice which renders hope impossible and Heaven unattainable.

We find, then, that the Rumseller

(a) supplies nothing useful.

(b) supplies nothing neccessary to health, happiness or prosperity.

(c) is not a patron or encourager of labor.

(d) supplies no food or stimulus for mental improvement.

(e) adds no moral impulse or spiritual force to the community.

Let him step down then from the company of honest toilers. He has no place among manufactures, traders, shopkeepers, mechanics, teacher or preachers. All of them would do better work if he were not; each of them meets him as an obstacle to their full success.

(What he is and where he ought to be classed, Leaflet No. 4 will tell.)

SOME RESULTS OF THE DRINK TRAFFIC.

It is estimated that 120,000 people in Britain, and from 60,000 to 100,000 in the United States are annually slain by the use of alcoholic liquors.

The civilized commercial nations of Europe and America spend every year three billions of dollars in drink, to bankrupt and pauperize themselves and each other, and to destroy each other's industries and commerce.

Very nearly all the crime and vice and pauperism in civilized countries, is due to the drink traffic, and could be exterminated by a prohibitory liquor law well enforced.

The same is true of the greater portion of the taxes.

The Liquor trade is a sufficient reason for the frequent commercial revulsions and hard times, which the country experiences. There exists no other agency which could prevent constant general prosperity in the United States.

It has been unmistakably proved that all alcoholic liquors as beverages or medicines, are not only utterly useless and valueless, but that they are injurious and destructive to morals, health and life and fulfil no toher purpose.

The following persons belong to the non-producing classes of the country, in consequence of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.:

Manufacturers of intoxicating liquors	40,000
Retail liquor dealers, including clerks	510,000
Drunkards	600,000
Paupers	300,000
Criminals	200,000
Insane and Idiots	20,000
Police	30,000
Total	1,700,000

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Water Colors and India Ink " "	20.00
Oil Painting per session	25.00
Modern Languages per session	10.00

The number of boarding pupils is limited to fifteen. No pains will be spared in cultivating both the minds and manners of the pupils and great efforts will be made to have the school pleasant as well as profitable to those intrusted to its care.

For further particulars address,

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CALIFORNIA W. C. T. U.

One very important branch of our labor, as a society, is the instruction of the young in temperance principles. This is a work in which the Good Templar Lodges and their members are, or ought to be deeply interested. We believe that a vast amount of information can be acquired by the pupils of the public schools, if some inducement is held out to them.

The subject to their minds is comparatively a new one; one which very few teachers, and very few parents have presented in its true light. In order then to stimulate them to exertion, we have developed this plan, which we hope will be adopted by every lodge, and Union throughout the State. Let every society offer a prize for the best two essays on temperance, which shall be written by the pupils of the nearest public school, of such ages as the lodge shall direct, their originality to be attested by the teacher.

They can then be read "for the good of the order," and a committee be appointed to carefully examine the work of the young aspirants.

My experience as a teacher has taught me, that exercises out of the beaten track, are productive of great good, in awakening new trains of thought, With the added stimulus of a moneyed prize, every effort will be made by teachers and pupils. to gain the coveted reward. Temperance papers will be searched for news, temperance pledges will be learned, temperance sonnets will be quoted, and teachers, directors and superintendents will each be attacked for temperance items.

In this work children and parents will be interested, the whole community will discuss the subject, and the lodges themselves will assume a new value in the eyes of the people.

I sincerely hope that lodge members who read this article will not fail to present this matter at their next meeting.

The blacksmith of old, who advised us to "strike while the iron was hot," not only understood his own business, but the folly of leaving for to-morrow, the work of to-day. Hoping that all Christian temperance workers, will interest themselves in this matter, I subscribe myself, Yours, in F. H. & C.,

ANNA R. CONGDON,
Bloomfield Lodge.

THURLOW WEED was treated to a reception by the New York Press Club on the 16th Nov., his 83rd birthday. Printers who drink whisky and beer don't have receptions on their 83rd year. Thurlow Weed is a printer but not a beer sieve.

CALIFORNIA STATE WOMAN'S SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

The Association meets at half-past 2 P. M., every Saturday, in Red Men's Hall, 318 Post Street, opposite Union Square. A paper is read and discussed, and all questions pertaining to Law, and other matters of vital importance to Woman, are answered. Ladies interested in Social Science are cordially invited to attend the meetings. Admittance free.

MRS. J. W. STOW, *President.*
MISS I. G. PRINCE, *Cor. Secretary.*
218 Eddy Street, San Francisco.

NO GENTLEMEN ADMITTED.

WOMANS SOCIAL SCIENCE.

EDITOR RESCUE: In your last issue you gave the place of meeting only of the Social Science Association which is now at 32 O'Farrell street, will you state the object in your next? The association is an educational and industrial union, which reaches forth the right hand of fellowship to every deserving woman. It does not boast of exclusiveness and conservatism, both children of wealth and feudalism, but it keeps an ever open door and generous heart at 304 Stockton street, our own dear home, which is warm and bright with God's non-excluisve sunshine, where the quality of the brains and heart is of more value than the quality of the fiber of the coat and hat. We are going to open up out-door industries in this state to women, commencing with silk culture. I have already several hundred acres of land given me in different parts of the state for the purpose of cultivation, Every Thursday from 12 M. to 2 P. M., we give a hygienic lunch in our commodious dining room. Tuesday at two o'clock there is a silk-culture school in the parlors and in the evening a French conversazione. During the week there will be sections and classes in German, Spanish, music, Literary and physical culture, elocution and decorative art. Beside the practical, there are to be merry gatherings for social conversation and the graceful interchange of pleasurable thought, things which are too often pushed aside in the mad rush for place and power. These re-unions are on the second Thursday evening of each month, from 8 to 11 o'clock. Literary people and artists are especially welcome. We aim to have the receptions as much like the French salon as possible. The last Friday evening in each month we give a musical and literary entertainment. The first (given last week) was a decided success. We know no failure, for the spirit is in our work. MRS. J. W. STOW.

HIT SOMETHING.

In this temperance work we are quite too apt to make random shots. For example in the use of tracts, we get a lot, perhaps a miscellaneous package and we think they must be good for they are "tracts" so we scatter them miscellaneously. When the women's leaflets were first published a good natured fellow hearing they were good sent for some packages, and then he went around distributing leaflets, and thus he reported: "I gave one to everybody I met until they were all gone. I gave one to Dennis' barkeeper, and you ought to have seen how astonished he looked;" "which one did you give him?" inquired his listener. He had not thought of that. "Was it on "Juvenile Instruction," or "Courage my Sister," or on "Tract Circulation?" He could not tell but he began to feel as if the tract might have had some ideas that would not hit anything in the person to whom he had given it.

It is not an easy matter to fit the meaning of a tract to every man you meet, and if you could do so, it might not be possible to give it to him without giving offence, but an intelligent temperance worker can soon find out the prevalent evil in his *commuuity*, set himself to find out the tract that is best suited to hit evil, something that we would like to have everybody read. Temperance people should read it, so that they can know what you are trying to do and help you, and especially help on the talk. *Everybody* should read it, because these temperance questions concern everybody and in the case of a tract like this, which you are distributing throughout this entire community, you can get indifferent people to use it, and so enlist them as you could not by any direct appeals. Distributing in audiences is a good plan, especially if you can call the attention of the audience to it, and thus induce them to read it, perhaps by exciting their curiosity. A tract is worth nothing if not read.

I saw a brewer's paper the other day, which contained a letter from V——a in California saying that since the people there have changed from whisky drinking to beer drinking they do not have so many murders as they did before, *seldom* any resulting from beer drinking. If I lived in V——a or any similar place, I should take especial pleasure in showing up the mischief done by beer. I would put number 13 of the Beer Series, "Crime caused by Beer" into the hands of *everybody* and set them to talking about the matter. I would hit beer just there and I would hit hard.

By the time that was fairly out and discussed, I would have another ready to suit, and I would keep following up that subject until the people understood beer.

In this way you can make tracts *tell.* Whatever the tipple you can by such methods bring great power to bear against it. You can also help by lectures and debates, etc., etc. When you get people to understand thoroughly the nature and effects of one kind of alcoholic drink, it will be an easy matter to convince them, as to the others. But in order to any such work as this, specimens are necessary. A set of the Beer Series of Handbill (one of each number,) and tracts are 6 cents, a set of cider or wine tracts are 5 cents; a set of Union leaflets 18 cents. These will do nicely to begin with, samples by which you can select ammunition suited to the kind of game you wish to bring down. Be at least as wise as the hunter of the forest, suit your ammunition to your game and be sure you *hit something.* In my temperance work in the East I have made a speciality of circulating these specimens in sets, and I shall be glad to do the same (at the above prices) for any of the readers of the Rescue, if they send to me at my new address, 54 Bible House, New York.

JULIA COLMAN.

SCOTTISH WINE, SPIRIT, AND BEER TRADE DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the General Executive Council of the Scottish Wine, Spirit, and Beer Trade Defence Association was held in Glasgow. A discussion took place as to the effect of the passage of the Local Option resolntion in the last session of Parliament and the bills likely to be introduced into Parliament next session affecting the trade. Various probable measures were discussed, but the general feeling seemed to be that, keeping in view the fact that since the passing of the Cameron Act, while the population was still increasing, licenses were as a rule being diminished, there was no necessity for further restrictive measures against renewal and granting of licenses as at present; and, on the other hand, to throw the licensing system open to all applicants, and thereby very materially increase the present number of licensed houses, would be highly prejudicial to the public interest and unjust to the trade. The proposal to have a special Licensing Board elected for the purpose of granting or refusing licenses was deemed uncalled for and highly objectionable. The elections would produce a new element of discord and confusion in every district, and would be the cause of much additional expense to the ratepayers, and the new Boards, when elected. would in all probability be composed of men with extreme views as to their special duties, and utterly unqualified to administer the laws specially affecting the trade with any approach to judicial regularity and impartiality.

The Rescue.

—DEVOTED TO—

Temperance, Current literature, General News and whatever may concern the public welfare.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE GRAND LODGE I. O. G. T. OF CALIFORNIA AND UNDER DIRECTION OF ITS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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GOOD TEMPLAR'S PLATFORM.

ADOPTED BY THE R. W. G. L., SESSION OF 1859.

1. Total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors as a beverage.
2. No license in any form, under any circumstances, for the sale of liquors to be used as a beverage.
3. The absolute prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors for such purposes; prohibition by the will of the people, exercised in due form of law, with the penalties deserved by a crime of such enormity.
4. The creation of a healthy public opinion upon the subject by the active dissemination of truth in all the modes known to enlightened philanthropy.
5. The election of good, honest men, to administer the law.
6. Persistence in efforts to save individuals and communities from so dreadful a scourge, against all forms of opposition and difficulties, until our success is complete and universal.

OUR PRINCIPLES. We aim for nothing short of a sweeping National Prohibitory Law endorsed by every State and Territory of the Union, in the year 1885, and as much sooner as the Christian and Temperance Men and good citizens of the country y desire to accomplish it.

PROHIBITION REFORM PARTY.

FOR PRESIDENT, in 1884,

HON. NEAL DOW
OF MAINE.

Dr. Willard Parker says: "It has been demonstrated that the use of alcohol when employed moderately, as many young men often use it, as they think with impunity, makes the average of life thirty-five and a half, while that of non-users reaches an average of sixty-four and one-sixth years, a difference of about twenty-nine years to each individual; a thousand individuals, 29,000."

LOCAL OPTION.

Our good radical brother Hastings of Wisconsin is exercised over the fact that the Good Templars of this State are talking of local option, while professing the most emphatic prohibition sentiments. It would be the last stage of folly to accept local option if we could as well secure entire prohibition for the State. It is admitted that it is about as easy to convert a reasonable man to the doctrine of total as to that of local prohibition; but there are a good many that can never be converted to either. We know perfectly well that an attempt to enact a prohibitory law for the State now, would result in the most contemptible failure; but we don't aim for anything short of that in the end. Our chances are good for securing the enactment of a local option law which will be completely prohibitory where adopted, and there are perhaps two hundred localities in this State that would vote no license next summer by sweeping majorities. When that is done the example of prosperity, in those respectable townships which abolish their pauper factories, will induce others to follow their lead, and in time we hope at last to conquer the stronghold of Satan in San Francisco.

On the other hand suppose we accept nothing but total abolition, it appears to us here that it will be a very hard case to permit the continuance of the ravages of the traffic all over the rest of the State simply because we must insist on having all or nothing and keep the whole country in misery till San Francisco is ready to give up her drunkenness.

Not radical enough; well, Bro. H., if you have anything more radical than the Rescue hopes to be, please set it out and let us have a look at it; but we are going to try and have a third and a half and three-fourths of this State under a radically prohibitory local option law pretty soon, and the rest of the State and the United States as soon as we can induce them to follow.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Mr. Richard Grant White, in the North American Review, opens a crusade against the public schools. He says they are worse than a failure and none of our institutions are so "unworthy of confidence and pride." Their "tendency threatens to be disastrous and is already deplorable." Of course when the accuser assumes the positions of witness, judge and jury, it is very easy to prove anything: and Mr. White introduces some statistics of crime in some of the Southern States, which he compares with those of some New England States, where the public school has had the fullest and fairest trial, and because according to his showing there is a larger percentage of crime, suicide and insanity in the latter, it must be attributable to the public schools.

Well, it is not a very serious calamity that, in a population of fifty millions, one more lunatic should break out, but it would be a pity if his folly should be catching. A sane man bringing such a charge against an institution, that is the pride and glory of the country, would naturally proceed to show the manner in which the public school system operates to produce crime, but he makes the mere coincidence of crime the consequence or result of an institution which, in no possible way, can have any tendency to promote or originate crime.

In Vineland, N. J., where the public school has had a fair and impartial trial, there has been all but an utter absence of either serious or trivial crime since its foundation in 1861, and for more than ten years it has had a population of ten to twelve thousand, not of a picked class of people, but from all parts of this country and from various European States.

There are counties and townships in many other States where the public school has had its very fullest development, and where no grogshop has been permitted for ten to twelve years and the prisons in all such places are almost entirely empty; when occupied at all, the culprit is generally an importation from some other State or from a grogshop county. The State of Maine has little use for prisons comparatively, since the Maine law has been made effective in 1872; and probably no use at all for them for the native people of the State.

Mr. White concludes that public farms and public workshops, to train citizens "to get their living honestly and respectably," would be a better system of education than that of the public schools. Then if he should live to see this proposed experiment tried for 20 or 30 years he could as reasonably attribute a large increase of crime, etc., if such were the result, to the previous influence of the public schools of to-day.

It would be singular in an age, in which so many glaring wrongs and injustices have a recognized existence and unquestioned tolerance, if we should have a school system that very closely approaches perfection: but to attribute the prevalent crime to a system which has no relationship whatever to crime, indicates at least a temporary neglect or disuse of those reasoning faculties which, it may be supposed, have been pretty fairly distributed among men, at least to the extent of enabling them to distinguish a difference between the shelter of a roof and the open sky when it rains.

Other fanatics have charged the prevalence of crime, with equal justice and candor to the Christian religion, to the teachings of the bible, to republicanism, to the marriage relation, to the disuse of brutal savage punishments inflicted by parents upon children and to a variety of subjects equally impossible to have any connection with crime. It is singular indeed that there should be any hesitation for a moment anywhere, on the subject of the cause of crime and hoodlemism. It were quite as reasonable to argue as to the source of the noonday light, whether it comes from the sun or from the bottom of the sea.

There can be no doubt that vicious children from vicious homes attend the public schools and exert a demoralizing influence upon the better children there, and thus mischief is done; but it is by no means due to the public schools; as well charge the crime of drunkenness to the temperance societies who cannot succeed in reforming every body; as well charge all sin to the churches because they dont convert every body.

Other conditions remaining the same, and the public school abolished, let us consider how the private school would improve upon the present system. There is now no inducement offered to conceal or condone the villainies of the wicked pupils; in the private school it would become, under a sharp competition, the interest of the proprietors and teachers, to hold on to all the pupils they could get, and it would seem, that the dangers of evil associations would in nc wise be

diminished, except in some few choice exceptional and expensive schools. The past history of private schools and colleges is by no means a record of snowy innocence, nor in any way can they be presented as a contrast to the public school in virtuous results.

It is claimed by good authority that ignorance furnishes 8 or 10 times the proportion of pauperism that education does, and we all know that the great body of criminals are of those who have not attended the public schools. And when we all know that there are in the towns and cities of California and in most of the other States, from 10 to 30 grogshops for every one public school, and that they are open night and day and all the days of the week, and every one of them a school of vice and crime and nastiness for young and old, the journalist who charges the public school system as being the generator of the prevalent crime, either outranks the oyster in mental obtuseness or must be the bond slave of a debasing appetite for strong drink, which has altogether corrupted his moral nature.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The Morey letter emanating from one ring of political thieves and the equally infamous lie concerning Neal Dow, which was published by the other, together with the seething mess of nauseous falsehood and wretched slander which filled the political papers for some months previous to the election, are sturdy arguments for Civil Service Reform. Worse and worse have become the resorts to savage criminality on one side to get the offices, and on the other to hold them. If a contest for 100,000 offices is going to be made every four years and the spoils are to go to the conquerors, it must surely and necessarily lead ultimately to the last extremity of fraud and trickery, ending finally in force and anarchy. We have arrived already to a condition very nearly approaching that of the hindoo population of India, where the man who can afford to pay thirty-one perjured witnesses, invariably gains his case against an adversary whose purse gives out at the thirtieth.

The political brigand makes the argument that if there is no prize of spoils, active workers will not exert themselves to elect a candidate. Surely if the men who will not assist the election of a worthy candidate unless actuated by a bribe of prospective office or spoils, should stay at home on election days, or during the campaign, it would give us the best promise we have ever had of the nomination and election of good men to office.

Their threat of non-interference at elections, if the desired reform is inaugurated, suggests the parallel of a gang of burglars, threatening that if a new and effective system of safes and iron fastenings should be adopted, they would abandon their profession, go home, quit stealing and be honest.

No attempt has ever been made to deny or disprove the saying of a distinguished public man, that he who makes two ears of corn grow where only one grew before, is a benefactor to the human race. If that is true, he is an equal if not a more eminent benefactor, who arrests the destruction of a useful ear of corn already grown and prevents its prostitution into a poisonous pauperizing agency for the destruction of human life and industry. And what is the appropriate designation of the man who makes only one ear of corn grow where two ought to and destroys and prostitutes one of every two that does grow?

MUTUAL AID.

EDITOR RESCUE:—I have been waiting to see if any member of the order had any remarks to offer in relation to the Mutual Aid Association. None appearing, I will introduce a few upon that subject:

It is desired that it be understood that no fault is being found with the plan as far as it goes; it appears to be well arranged, but not quite universal enough to suit my ideas. All right up to sixty years of age. Perhaps this is as far as any other Aid Society insures. Our Order is different from any other in existence.

In other orders a member pays his, or her fees and dues, and there business ends Frequently for years not a dime being required but the term dues.

In our order it is different; we have many members who are over the requisite age for insurance. The majority of these members have advocated the cause of temperance for twenty, thirty, or probably more years; during this period they have been called upon to assist the cause in various financial ways, and now they have become too old to share the advantages which a recruit will be entitled to.

Recruits to our Lodges—young people and people inexperienced in temperance work are entitled to, and can have all the present advantages of the order, while the old servants can take a back seat.

Now, sir, I think this condition could have been averted, simply by establishing a division for all members over sixty years of age; members of this division to pay two dollars each upon the decease of a member of this division, and giving the surviving relative the amount that would accrue from assessments paid by members of this division.

It appears to me that some arrangement of this kind would have looked better and worked more satisfactorily than the present will do, and could not by any possibility have been any detriment to the other divisions or the Grand Lodge.

Trusting that you will excuse the length of these remarks, and receive them in our adopted principles. Fraternally, J. T. AMOS,

FLORIN, Cal.

The conditions of the Mutual Aid System had to be constructed upon purely business principles; to give it a first place among benefit associations as a business matter. The limit of age was put at 56, but the Executive Committee made that one change in the system proposed, whether wisely or not remains to be seen. Bro. Amos should remember that, had the system been framed to take in the old warhorses of temperance without regard to age, it would have invited also every broken-down, aged inebriate who would have been sobered up and thrust willingly or not by his friends into the Society to its annoyance and prejudice.

The system as adopted was not expected to be entirely complete, but to be enlarged with more divisions as experience should develop their necessity. The department suggested by Bro. Amos appears to be entirely commendable and unobjectionable as a separate division, and will be a most judicious amendment for adoption at next Grand Lodge, with the possible readjustment of the fifth class of the other to a limit of 56 years. The suggestion is eminently sound.—ED.

ANOTHER VICTORY.—The Canada *Casket* reports under this caption the result of an election in the County of Digby, Nova Scotia, on the adoption of the local option law. The vote stood 955 for adoption, 42 against. The major part of Nova Scotia has been under local option and prohibitory laws for a good many years, but this is the adoption of a new and more stringent Act. In 16 of 17 elections all but one have resulted by immense majorities in the death warrant of the infernal traffic in blood. This is the way people vote in a country where they have had an experience of the enormous advantages of extripating the pauper and murder factories. Don't the winemakers, distillers and brewers see the doom of their deadly art, or are they still blindfolded by their old boss-owner?

MEMORIAM.

GUERNEVILLE, Dec. 2, 1880.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE RESCUE: We were appointed a committee to inform you of the death and the funeral ceremonies of Olle Hitchcock, a member of Guerneville Temple, N0. 40, Juvenile Templars.

Our sister was only eleven years of age. She had been sick a long time and suffered severely. Was quiet, kind and affectionate, and a good member of the Juvenile Temple. She attended very very regularly while in good health, and seemed to take a great interest in it.

At her death the members met and draped our charter and regalia in mourning.

The procession was formed as the Good Templars do theirs. There were four pall-bearers with white scarfs; we marched to the cemetery and formed a circle round the grave.

The Chaplain read our burial service. We then went around and each one placed a green sprig upon the coffin.

At the close of the ceremonies, we returned to the hall. This is the first time death has entered our little band and we feel the visitation very keenly.

We are very sorry for the parents and relations of our departed sister. We would like to cheer them, but we know that no one can do this but our kind Heavenly Father.

We send this in L. T. and P.

EMMA GOULD, R. H. S. }
MAGGIE REAM, R. SEC. } Committee.

Items.

DAKOTA asks to be admitted as a state.

GREECE threatens war and wants to be whipped and put to bed.

3 PER CENT is proposed as the interest on the refunding U. S. bonds.

BLAINE is said to have been offered the position of Secretary of State by President Garfield.

PRESIDENT HAYES don't want the ex-presidents to be put on the pauper list and pensioned.

SEVEN persons killed in a street car in Chicago by a switch engine running them down.

VICTORIO'S BAND of Apaches have lately murdered 20 to 30 people in Chihuahua, Mexico.

IN OMAHA a fire originated *in a liquor store* on the 7th which destroyed $236,000 of property.

A COFFEE firm in New York has failed for a million: and two large tobacco firms for less sums.

THE FORCIBLE measures recommended in the President's message against polygamy fail to intimidate the Mormons

LOMPOC at an enthusiastic public meeting voted unanimously to stand by its anti-pauper mill principles.

OLEOMARGARINE has come before congress, to see whether cat's and dog's lard can be called legal butter.

A NEW evening paper has appeared in San Francisco "the Epigram:" the most striking feature of its first number is its burlesque of Moody and Sankey.

BROWN and GAUNCE, murderers of Wm. Wright in Mendocino county, have been sentenced, the first to death on the 27th of January and the other to life imprisonment.

PETITION the legislature for a Chinese department in the State University, to provide the education necessary for the Chinese labor of the viticultural association.

A BOY died on Monday at South San Francisco from blood poisoning, through impure virus in vaccination, and his sister has a terrible sore on her arm, which may prove fatal.

PARNELL talks very sturdily of compelling England to leave Ireland to govern itself: says it will cost England 700 millions to govern it in the next 4 or 5 years, and is very boldly defiant.

THE WINE INTEREST.



No. 4

France has a few vineyards from which wines are manufactured that sell for $4 to $8 a gallon on the spot. But this value is altogether a fictitious or imaginary one, manufactured out of the pampered appetites, depraved palates and brainless heads of a few wealthy bibulous gluttons in England and some other countries, who monopolize the products of those vineyards, and are silly enough to believe they are getting an article much superior to that made in Sonoma or Napa county, merely because they pay a fancy price for it. These vineyards are owned, like the famous ones of Spain and Portugal, by millionaire capitalists, and the people of the country around are poor and abject and very low down in intelligence and morality.

In a few years the intelligence will become general in civilized countries, and every one who can read will know that no wine can possibly be produced that is worth much more than ten cents a bottle; that the difference in real value between ordinary California or French wine and the celebrated fancy brands, cannot be more than a few cents per gallon. Pretty soon everybody will know, as the intelligent temperance people and the liquor sellers all know now, that the poor innocents who pay for, and drink, and dispense, and boast of the fancy brand, aristocratic fame, wondrous bouquet, etc., of these wines of rarest vintage, not one in fifty of them, no matter what price he may have paid for his wine, ever had or tasted in his life a drop of any other than the common trash which cost the cunning *fabricator* in Bordeaux, or London, or San Francisco, perhaps 25 cents a gallon. The difference between that and the price he paid, was the fabricator's assessment on his ignorance and folly.

At the Paris Exposition in 1867, or at the previous one, if not at both, premiums were awarded for the most *skilfully fabricated* wines. The London *Punch* derisively advised the commissioners to be consistent and also give premiums for the most ingenious skeleton keys and burglar's tools.

Like England with her opium trade, France has forced her drunkard making fabrications and perversions upon the Sandwich Islands and upon Madagascar, if not upon other weak nations, and made her wine and brandy a noxious curse to them morally and financially, as it has been to herself—a pauperizing destructive agency.

SPAIN.

If the manufacture of intoxicating drinks could ever help to make a country rich, Spain and Portugal ought to be now enormously wealthy. The demand for these products has been increasing and their prices have been continuously enhanced for fifty or a hundred years, and up to the advent of the phylloxera, there has been no drawback or difficulty, of any moment, in the way of their production.

These countries, more especially Spain, have had the grandest golden opportunities, in other directions too, ever afforded to any nation. They had the lead in the colonization and development of the new world and selected their locations in its fairest and richest territories. The gold and silver and diamond mines of the world for a long series of years emptied rivers of treasure into their coffers. Foremost in military and naval power and prowess, they almost owned the commerce of the world. But wine and brandy, the great levelers and pauperizers, true to their record from the earliest history, wasted all the gold and silver and slaves and plunder which the heavily-freighted ships of Spain transported from all the countries of the globe.

From a first-class position in wealth and power and civilization, Spain, with her soil, climate and her natural capacities and advantages unimpaired, has retrograded to a contemptible, bankrupt, servile condition, because of the ignorance, barbarism, incompetence, dissipation, worthlessness and vicious immorality, which are, ever have been, ever will and ever must be the natural, legitimate, inevitable accompaniment and sequence of the most devouring curse that has ever blighted and blasted the human race—the manufacture of the most seductive forms of alcoholic drink, which means the manufacture of paupers and criminals and imbeciles, and never could mean anything else.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

What wine has done for France and Spain, it has done equally for other countries. Portugal and the districts of Italy, Hungary, Germany, Greece, etc., that have prostituted their vineyards, tell the same old story of beggary, degraded brutal vice and barbarism. Switzerland, peopled by a race naturally hardy, honest, industrious and capable, has been especially cursed with the wine plague. In fifty years of late, the Swiss consumption of brandy and strong liquors increased to twenty times its former volume, and drunkenness has become the great destroying angel of that once liberty loving and chivalrous people.

Peru in its fertile districts is a natural vineyard. With what appeared to be an inexhaustible store of nitrate of soda and guano and a variety of minerals, all of which cost them nothing, but provided them a splendid annual revenue, the country was so demoralized with intemperance and vice and gambling, that it was most hopelessly and irreparably bankrupted aad pauperized before the recent war commenced, aud its armies have been driven every time like sheep, before the more sober Chilians.

Any intelligent truthful traveler that has visited any or all of these countries, will bear witness that when the venders of drink there proclaim their poisons for sale they invariably cry "Aguardiente," or whisky, not wine. Another thing the high priests of the wine interest in California keep very closely to themselves, to-wit: in the wine districts of Spain the wages of the day laborer are 20 cents, one-half of that paid in wine, and nowhere in Europe does wine pay much better wages, if any. That is what we want to see in this State some day, is it not?

[To be continued.]

READ.—There are two letters in this number that ought to be read with particular attention: those of Miss Julia Colman and of Miss A. R. Congdon, a voice from the Atlantic shore, and another from the Pacific, both on the most intensely important subject of circulating temperance literature, and using it to the best advantage; and both in the wisdom of their counsels, bearing testimony that the writers have given patient interested study to the subject, and have brought a large measure of good practical common sense into its discussion.

Talking about a temperance boom, about prohibition, local option, constitutional amendments, glorious time, waking up, watching and waiting and praying, about District Lodges and new lodges, about doubling the membership of your lodges and so on—is all moonshine, if we are not going to make regular siege to the people with temperance literature and education. All else is mere guerilla warfare and the results are insignificant and ephemeral. Kansas has taught us a lesson that California and other States should heed. Twenty-nine of seventy-seven counties rejected the amendment, some of them by considerable majorities; one of them by 2396; these were the counties where temperance literature and temperance lectures had done little to educate the people. And after all, the majority in the State was reduced to 6547, with four more counties to hear from.

With a vigorous and judicious system of temperance literature and education in this State, such as *might just as well as not be put in operation* by our lodges and unions and temperance advocates, a prohibitory sentiment could be created in this State which would enact and support a stringent prohibitory law in the next two years. But if all but the smallest fraction of our lodges and members are going to do nothing, as at present, to educate themselves or the public, never going to take or use a paper or a tract, it is utter nonsense and the cheapest and smallest nonsense to prattle about prohibition or curtailment of the liquor curse. It is about time an organization like the I. O. G. T. of California should occupy a bolder and loftier aim than that of a mosquito buzzing round an elephant.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The Rescue in its new form and dress hopes to enter upon this its sixteenth year of publication, with a much increased prosperity, and it presents the following claims to be a valuable advertising medium.

Its circulation will be published once a month; of this number 2400 copies will be distributed and it is not expected to be any less than that in the future.

It is read by the most sober and well conducted people all over the state: sobriety and morality generally indicate superior thrift and worth and good financial standing. It ought to be a valuable agency to the advertiser in introducing him to a good class of customers, valuable to the cnstomer, in directing him to an honest and reliable dealer, for *no other can appear* in the Rescue: and valuable to the general reader, who can get his paper for about half its present price, when it has a good advertising patronage secured. Thus it is the interest of all concerned to make "our paper" a success.

The Rescue will not *for any consideration* advertise anything which, it is not assured, is honest and genuine: nothing of at all questionable propriety or purity shall be admitted. It shall be the mouthpiece of no fraud or swindle.

HONEST DEALERS.

The readers of the Rescue will understand that its manager has thoroughly satisfield himself as to the merits and genuine character of everythitg found in its advertising columns, therefore when one of them comes or fends to San Francisco to buy a piano or cooking stove, a buggy or a badycarriage, clothes, shoes, books, etc., the address of the safest and truest men to deal with, will be found in the Rescue; for no others can get admission there.

Same also with regard to the professional card of a lawyer, doctor, dentist, artist or other practitioner. None of them will be admitted who are not known to be in good standing, professionally and morally.

It is the purpose to make an ad. in the Rescue *mean all it says* every time, and to give its readers thoro' confidence in its authority. There is an old musty, obsolete proverb some where, which indicates that it pays to tell the truth. It will be tested in this case, and the test will be continued rifiht along even if the paper should not realize $2 all-told, for advertising the next three years.

REQUEST TO MINISTERS.

Whereas, at the last session of the R. W. G. L. of our Order held in New York city in May last, a resolution was adopted, requesting every minister of the Order to preach a sermon on the third Sunday in December, 1880 (the 19 Dec.) on Bible Temperance and Total Abstinence,

We the undersigned earnestly invite all the ministers of the gospel to whom this notice in the Rescue shall be addressed, whether members of our Order or not, to comply with the request above stated, in aid of the effort to remove the mightiest obstacle that ever resisted the progress of the gospel or warred against the welfare and happiness of mankind. Respectfully,

ROBERT THOMPSON, G. W. C. T.
GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S



HOME FOR ORPHANS.

In 1869 a capacious and elegant structure was erected near Vallejo, in Solano County, and in October 1870, it was dedicated and opened under the auspices of the Grand Lodge, and entitled the "Good Templars' Home for Orphans." Its title is not meant to convey any idea of exclusiveness as to the class admitted to its sheltering offices. On the contrary it is open to all; the only passport required at its portals is to be a homeless orphan child. Children under fourteen years of age, are received and cared for; and over one hundred orphaned children are now being cared for within its walls. The buildings are sightly, capacious, and pleasantly located. The Home is under the general management and control of a Board of Trustees and a Board of Lady Managers—the former comprising nine gentlemen of the Order, who have charge of the building, grounds, (20 acres), and financial matters; while the Board of Lady Managers is composed of eight prominent lady members of the Order, selected from various portions of the State, and has charge of the domestic relations of the institution. The educational affairs are under the joint control and management of the Board of Trustees and Lady Managers. Within the Home a graded school, under the "Public school system" of the State, is taught by two competent teachers. Upwards of $140,000 have been expended in the erection, care, and maintenance of this institution. The Good Templars of this jurisdiction have accepted the self imposed duty of sustaining this "Home" gratefully, and the membership is linked together in its support with unfaltering devotion.

ADOPTION.

Children may be adopted from the Home by reliable and proper persons upon application to Board of Lady Managers.

ADMISSION OF CHILDREN.

All letters concerning the admission of children or their adoption from the Home, should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board of Lady Managers, Mrs. M. M. CARPENTER, 150 9th street, San Francisco, who will furnish the necessary blank forms.

TRUSTEES OF ORPHAN'S HOME—Wm. H. Mills, Sacramento; H. S. Graves, Yuba City; Charles H. Haile, Alameda; A. G. Clark, Napa City; B. Frank Bagley, Stockton; Dr. I. S. Halsey and Samuel Kitto, Vallejo; Robert Thompson, G. W. C. T., San Erancisco; Geo. B. Katzenstein, G. W. S., Sacramento, ex-officio.

LADY MANAGERS OF ORPHANS' HOME—President, Mrs. C. B. Thompson, No. 1531 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco; Secretary, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter 150 9th. St. San Francisco; Financial Secretary, Mrs. M. E. Partridge, West Oakland; Mrs. M. A. Alsip, Sacramento; Mrs. R. S. Benjamin, San Francisco; Mrs. V. A. Rix, Washington Corners; Mrs. S. .L. Robbins, Vallejo; Mrs. H. A. Mayhew, G. W. V. T., Red Bluff, ex-officio.

Grand Lodge of Nevada.

I. O. G. T.

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The next sesion of the Grand Lodge will be held at Reno on the second Monday in October, 1881.

LODGES.

1 Empire, Th, Empire, Geo. Uttley
2 Fidelity, Tu Reno H. B. Cos s
4 Union, Sa, Carson City, JohnSi n ton.
5 Pine Grove, Pine Grove, J. W. Beam.
7 Excelsior, Virginia City, H. W. Read
8 Better Day, Th, Mason Valley, J. O Birmingham.
9 Tuscarora, Th, Tuscarora, W. J. Penrose.
10 Aurora, Aurora, Geo. Allbright.
12 Silver, F, Franktown, Mrs. E. C. Ray.
16 Unity, Tu, Elko, E. A. Littlefield.
19 Carlin, F. Carlin, J. H. Kelley.

STATE DEPUTIES.

J. H. Kelley, Carlin.
Wm. Glasman, Salt Lake, Utah.

OUR UNION.

ORGAN OF THE

WOMAN'S NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNIONS.

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ROOM 54, BIBLE HOUSE, NEW YORK.

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1 copy, per year,.....$0.60
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W. C. T. U.

MEETINGS AT

GRAND CENTRAL HALL,

Cor. Sixth and Market Sts,

SAN FRANCISCO,

EVERY FRIDAY EVENING.

THE RESCUE:
FREE COPIES.

The *Rescue* is sent free every week by the Grand Lodge, to every Minister and Superior Judge of the State whose address can be obtained. Any not supplied can be, by notifying the editor.

It is also sent for the present unordered to various parties who, it is believed, may become subscribers when acquainted with the paper, or may perhaps introduce it to their friends. If they do not choose to subscribe, they incur no obligation whatever for the copies sent them: and no payment is expected or will be asked from any one to whom the paper is sent, unless it is ordered, and then it will of course be paid for in advance: the papers sent being merely an advertisement.

No one is asked to subscribe for the *Rescue* as a *gratuitous help* to some charitable movement, or as a friendly act to the publisher: but it professes to be a fair and full exchange for the money it costs; to give reliable information and discover the truth upon certain matters of the highest importance, that are treated in no other journal of the coast; and to be an interesting and instructive family visitor.

Those who subscribe for the paper with the understanding that they are to receive full value for their money—can also feel at the same time, that their patronage and assistance thus rendered, is really a help to a reform movement which, in its success, promises a greater access of wealth, peace, comfort and prosperity to the whole nation than any or all the reforms, that have been proposed in the century: until this reform is effected no other can be of any value whatever. Perfect sobriety is as necessary a condition of our national, as it is of our individual comfort and prosperity. The *Rescue* will continue to discuss the question "whether the drink traffic is not a gigantic all-pauperizing engine, and whether we really have any other drawback to complete individual and national prosperity, that does not come from that traffic."

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THE ORGAN OF THE

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Circulate it in your community and send a copy to your friends in the East. The only possible mode of getting over the permanent depression of business and the paralysis of industry in California, is to arrest the work of the 10,000 pauper factories, which are the sole cause of every trouble that afflicts the land: the only reason why this State does not enjoy the fullest sunshine of prosperity.

To this object the *Rescue* is devoted, and this is the only way in which the interests of all the honest classes of society can be promoted.

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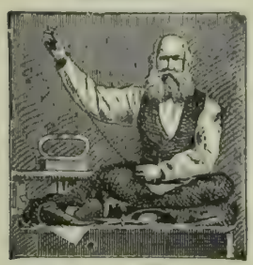
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PANTS - - - - -	$5 00
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Nov. 25-3m.

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Thirteenth Year of Publication.

This popular and invaluable Temperance Hand-Book for 1881 is just published, and is filled with new and important information for every family and every friend of temperance in the land. In addition to the calendar and astronomical calculations, it contains the latest and most reliable statistics of intemperance, official tables of internal revenue receipts, beer and the brewers, results of prohibition, full tables of leading officers of National and State Good Templars, Sons of Temperance, Women's Unions, State Temperance Societies, etc.,; a list of all temperance newspapers, eighteen choice engravings, with stories, illustrations, puzzles, etc.

It also contains two shadow-pictures by Edward Carswell, entitled "How to Fight the Giant," and "Chain the Beasts."

No pains have been spared to make the Almanac and Temperance Hand-Book worthy a place in any family. Price only ten cents single copies, $1 per dozen, $7 per hundred. Send for it. Address J. N. Stearns, Publishing Agent, 58 Reade Street, New York City.

Wine manufacture is going to be a good business for the working man of this State: provided always that working man is a chinaman: no other need apply.

THE laborer in wine-making countries receives 20 cents a day as his wages, one-half paid in wine: and that is about the full value of the day's work of a white man who has worked a few years in that business: in plain figures it is only 10 cents.

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Room No. 76 Montgomery Block,

Corner of Montgomery and Washington Streets.

(P. O. BOX 1721) SAN FRANCISCO.

UNTIL further notice the Good Templars' Home for Orphans, at Vallejo, will be closed to all *visitors*. This rule is deemed necessary and will be strictly enforced as a quarantine measure against small pox, now epidemic in some localities in this State.

W. H. MILLS, Pres. B. T. O. H.,
MRS. C. B. THOMPSON,
P. B. of L. M.

There are 1,000 good women in this State who don't take the W. C. T. U. paper "Our Union," but they all ought to. See advertizement about it in another column.

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In a good community should subscribe or send for

THE LOMPOC RECORD,

Published in the Temperance Colony, of Lompoc, Santa Barbara County Cal.

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BAND OF HOPE WORK



The Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., of California, offers to furnish free of charge, to Sunday schools, or other juvenile organizations desiring to adopt them for use, the newly revised Band of Hope rituals together with the metal badges. The ritual comprises a pamphlet of 48 pages. The badges are of German silver with a safety pin upon the back. Sample copies of the rituals and badge, or quantities for actual use, will be furnished on application to the G. W. C. T., Robert Thompson, 1531 Golden Gate Ave., or the Superintendent of Juvenile Work, Mrs. Emily P. Stevens, 1907 Bush street, San Francisco, or George B. Katzenstein, 328 J street, Sacramento.

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[*Sold for the Benefit of the Grand Lodge*]

Constitutions, per hundred copies	$12 50
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Glee Books, "Temperance Chimes," per dozen	4 00
Glee Books, per half dozen	2 00
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LODGE FURNITURE.

In addition to the above, I will attend to orders for Impression Seals, Blank Books, Special Printing, Regalia, or Lodge Furniture This will be done as an accommodation to Lodges, and not as a source of profit either to the Grand Lodge or myself; hence all orders filled will be sent per express by the dealers, with instructions to "collect on delivery," unless the money accompanies the order.

Address –

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.,
Sacramento, California.

THE DOLL'S MEDICINE.

A. A. B.

"Grandma, please lend me your glasses a little while, won't you?"

"My glasses, Charlie, how can I spare them?" asked grandmother, at the same time taking off the heavy-bowed, old-fashioned spectacles that had come down to her from a former generation, but which now fitted her own eyes so well.

"I want to make a professional call," explained Charlie.

Grandma smiled, as she tied the black silk ribbon over his soft curly hair. "I know you will be careful dear, and don't hurt your eyes looking through them."

"Thank you," replied Charlie, hastening away, while grandma bowed with the weight of threescore years, moved her chair to the other window that she might look upon the group without.

What did she see?

Little Sadie Hale holding a sick doll and looking anxiously up to Dr. Charlie. At her feet sat tender-hearted, rosy cheeked Eva West, whose plump fingers never harmed a fly and whose mild blue eyes were even now filling with tears at Sadie's evident distress about poor dollie. Then there was Nettie Lane, a tall, dark-eyed brunette, with sense of the ludicrous so keen that she was vainly endeavoring to smother a laugh, while professing the greatest sympathy.

"A very severe case of rheumatic pneumonia, very, ma'am," said Charlie shaking his head dubiously. "How long has she been in this condition?"

"All the morning, doctor, and Miss Wills came in and said it was worms, or paralysis, she couldn't decide which, they were so much alike. She said, too, that I must give her ale every five minutes, a tablespoonful at first and double the dose each time till she got well. I've used all I had in the house and all I could get at the neighbors,' and she just grows worse and worse. Can't you save her doctor? Oh do say that you can!"

"Well, yes, I think so; in fact there's not much danger if you only use ale enough," replied Charlie gravely, "'tis a sovereign remedy for all diseases of this class.

"But, doctor," said Nettie earnestly, "you will drown her; she has taken too much already. Can't you give something else?"

"People shouldn't meddle with what is above their comprehension, Miss Nettie. I am perfectly competent to manage this case; and Mrs. Sadie, I should advise you, as a friend, to send that young lady away at once. She belongs to the Temperance league, a dangerous class that is spoiling all our custom."

Grandma laughed now, "Yes, that is so," she said, "Charlie is right. If people would only let all kinds of spirituous liquors alone, the doctors, quack especially, wouldn't have so much custom. I've seen a great deal of sickness among all classes of people, in my day, but never any caused by total abstinence from all that can intoxicate."—*Ex.*

THE SALOON KEEPER'S LAMENT.

Dis be a queer country I tink. Ven I virst comes here, I can sell my peer, and my likers behint my stained glasses vinders and no one trouble me. I shoost gits my licens, I pays for it, and den I goes to work an' I gets de money. Men comes in to my blace an' spends dere wages an' I ax no questions, so long as I gits pade; it ish not my pizness if dere vimmins and childrens suffer from hunger and cold—I shoost looks out for myself. Vell, pooty soon some mens dey make vot dey call a civil tamage law. I know not vot dat is, but I soon vinds out. One man he drinks at mine saloon, he gits very drunk; his money all gone. I looks into his pockets, I vinds no more, so I turns him out. I tells him go home, but in de dark he stumbles over sumpting and preak his leg unt ish lade up all vinter. Virst I knews, his frausues me for tamage; I go to court; I pring my witness, she pring her vitnesses and den de joory say I must pay one hundred dollars; dat ish vat dey calls civil tamage—I think it not berry civil. Vell I goes on, I sells my peer unt my likers. I almost forgits apout de hundred tollars—I make so much money. But who should come den but de vimmins, de crusaders. Dey comes right in mine saloon unt dey calls me dere brudder, and say dey come to talk to me bout my soul's salvation. Dey sings, an' dey prays, an' dey cries, an' say I must give up my pizness, or I can never go to live mit God in Himmel ven I dies, but vill surely go to de pad place. I tells dem I no give up my pizness and I vant dem to come no more. But dey keeps coming and dey sing and pray and calls me dere brudder an' I cannot stop dem, so I shoost shuts up my place and clears out, likers and all. I goes to annoder place and I hear no more of de vimmins. I tink dey give it up as a pad job, but I soon vinds out dey are holding conventions all over de State, and dey are having prayer meetings, daily and veekly. Many mens dey gits converted and drinks no more and some of de liker tealers dey gits converted too. And dese vimmins sends petitions to Albany and Vashington, dey vants to stop our pizness and vat can we do, dey say not give us licens at all, Oh, de vimmins, dey do seem possessed—dey never gives up. Now dey are getting up dese Joovenile Temperance Unions and Bands of Hope, and I don't knew what all, and teach de chillins to drink no vine, no cider, no peer and gets dem to sign de pledge, and tells dem our stuff is all pizen, and den ven dey grows up dey be tetotallers, and den vere ve gits our coostomers, I like to know. Oh dear, dear, it ish very pad for our pizness already. I think mens gettin possessed too. Dey are even having mass meetings, and all de preachers are banding against our pizness, dey say it ish criminal pizness and dat we are ruining the souls of man, and our own souls too. I vish I minds de vimmins and gives up my pizness and be goot, den I have dem on my side and de law too.

CELLA.

MR. MOODY INTERVIEWED CONCERNING A PROPOSED BOYS' SCHOOL.

Question.—I hear, Mr. Moody, that you have a school in contemplation for boys at Northfield, Mass.

Answer.—Yes, and I am going to try to make it a little different from anything I have ever seen in this country.

Q.—In what respect?

A.—I am going to try to make boys upwards of ten years of age earn their own living.

Q.—How?

A.—I have bought 300 acres of land and intend to have them work on the farm.

Q.—How about time to study?

A.—I intend to have them work two hours, study two hours and play two hours in the forenoon, and the same in the afternoon, until older, when play will decrease and study and work increase.

Q.—In what other respect will your school differ?

A.—The boys will be kept in families, not to exceed 12 to 15 in each family. Three fine Christian ladies have volunteered each to be matron and mother to a family. I have already two houses and will build a third immediately.

Q.—What class of boys do you propose to take?

A.—It is not to be a reformatory institution. My plan is to take boys of unfortunate parents who are not able to educate them; but the boys shall be promising, and such as if educated would make good preachers and missionaries.

Q.—Will there be no tuition?

A.—That will depend upon circumstances. If their friends are not able, and the boys are promising, the whole thing will be gratuitous.

Q.—How will you get your funds?

A.—I have already about $50,000; of this sum Mr. Hiram Camp, of New Haven, Ct., gave $25,000. I think the plan will commend itself to the judgment of many friends as we go on. There is to be no debt in any way. The institution will grow as the funds come in.

Q.—Is this a principle of yours—no debt?

A.—Yes, since the Chicago fire. I am an officer in a church in Chicago, and I have notified them that I will never be a party to any debt on the church, but to notify me if they insist on going into debt.

Q.—How will application be made to secure admission to the school?

A—Through ministers and Christian people. I want to select carefully.

Q.—From any part of the country?

A.—Yes, or any part of Christendom. I want to get twelve Chinese boys—enough for one family.

Q.—You think a distinct institution of this sort is needed?

A.—Yes, 10,000 of them. What is more needed than religious, moral and intellectual training for boys who would not otherwise get it?

Q.—When are you going to start this school?

A.—The first house will be ready on the 1st day of January.—*Pacific.*

VOTE for "the *beer shop* for the white-laborer, and the *work* for the Chinaman." That is the true doctrine of the dear "*old parties.*"

Correspondence.

SAN LUIS REY, (Cal.,) Nov. 25, 1880.

EDITOR RESCUE:—Perhaps your readers would be glad to learn that a Thanksgiving collection of "dimes" will be sent from here to aid the cause of Temperance; and a peculiar feature of the offering, so far, is, that it comes not from the members of any temperance order, but from those who, while they are Christians and temperance people, or rather total abstainers, have no connection with, and no desire to unite with the society of Good Templars. I speak of this particularly because we wish all good people, who are interested in the downfall of the tyranical despot—alcohol, to know that there are not only *friends* of temperance, outside of the temperance societies, but that there are temperance workers, who stand pledged, by principle, to "work, watch and pray," for the triumph and elevation of humanity over one of the worst "spirits' that ever entered into any human being; and they will do this, not only while led by or in an organized body pledged to honor and promote the temperance cause, but they will do it individually (yet unitedly) though every form of temperance should fail and cease to exist. And these good people are not the enemies of these societies, orders or lodges either; but, while wishing all success to them, that the efforts of these organizations may be worthy of, they too, are earnestly devoted to the good cause, as one of the elements of Christianity, which is of first importance because of the terrible ruin, which the evil they oppose is binding daily upon the noblest of God's creation, our own fellow-beings. And I trust that what is true of this place is much the same in other localities; and if we desire the success of the cause of temperance through or without temperance societies, the prospect is certainly hopeful. And so the Rescue has gone to San Francisco and bought it a new dress. Well, I like it; and if it continues as "spicy" as it bids fair to be now, I trust it will make many friends, and be a means in its own quiet way, of doing much good. I may send you some temperance songs sometimes for the readers of the Rescue, but I will not now infringe upon your attention and space.

Yours, for the best, W. W. BORDEN,

GOOD FOR LOMPOC.

Thanksgiving day was generally observed here. At the Church services there was a very fair attendance. After the discourse a collection was taken up for the benefit of the National Temperance Publication Society and the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and amounted to $10, a goodly sum for a good object.

STILL COMING.—Mr. J. W. Parsons and family recently arrived from Columbia, Mo. They like Lompoc very well and we hope they will make this their permanent home. Mr. Simpson and wife just in from Westminster, Los Angeles County, are at Mr. C. Powers'. Westminister used to be a Temperance colony, but the people let a saloon slip in and these good folks say it is working sad havoc with morals and happiness. We of Lompoc must take warning and resist the very first encroachments. Let our motto be "no compromise; no surrender."—*Lompoc Record.*

That is well for Lompoc; it is going to be a safe place for a family to live in. Westminister ought to have just one more citizen; at Binghamton, Solano County, when a colony was planted there on the temperance principle about 1864, a saloon was built and stocked in spite of the protests of the people; but the night before it was to commence its work of soul murder it *burned up;* and it is a pity that the people of Westminster should have more respect for the infamous and unjust law that protects a saloon-keeping murderer, than they have for the morals and welfare and lives and souls of their own children and neighbors.

The Band of Hope has interesting meetings in Lompoc.

LETTER FROM M. C. WINCHESTER.

EDITOR RESCUE:

* * * * * * * *

[Bro. Winchester here gives a report of Sutter and Yuba District Lodge, which came to hand late, was crowded out last week and is omitted now because a report has already appeared.]

Dr. Merrick, of San Francisco, far more than an hour held the audience in the closest attention while he discoursed of the evils of intemperance and the remedy therefor. It were useless to follow his logic or describe his flights of eloquence, but it is sufficient to say that all who heard him went away well pleased and only regretted that his address was so short. And thus closed one of the most successful District Lodges ever held in the State. If space permitted I should like to speak of the names of the many temperance workers whose acquaintance I made, but with many thanks for kindness shown, close by saying the Good Templars of Yuba and Sutter may well feel proud of their District Lodges. M. C. WINCHESTER.

SUTTER.

P. S.—Last week you had a notice of how Los Angeles' members of the Legislature, stood on the Local Option question. Hon. A. L. Chandler of Sutter voted for Local Option in the Legislature last year, has been re-elected and will vote for it this year, and for all other practical temperance questions, though it bury him ever so deeply in a political grave. Let us count noses. M. C. W.

LETTER FROM WISCONSIN.

MADISON, WIS., NOV. 26TH 1880.

DEAR BROTHER WOOD:

I am so glad you are at the helm of The Rescue again! I have always liked the paper, but especially so when it was under your charge, but you must not imagine I agree entirely with all you put in it. You have probably not forgotten that you are not quite *radical* enough for me.

You, California Good Templars, have always been a mystery to me.

In some respects you lead the van of the great temperance army. As a Grand Lodge, you are the leading Grand Lodge of the Order; there is no other that can come any where near you. In connection with your Orphan's Home, you have done what no other Grand Lodge has ever dreamed of doing. You put more money into your work in proportion to your numbers than any other Grand Lodge in the world; and there is no Grand Lodge whose work is done in a more systematic business-like way than you do yours. You publish the best temperance paper published by any Grand Lodge connected with the Order. And then you talk so boldly of aiming "for nothing short of a sweeping National Prohibitory law endorsed by every State and Territory in the Union," and what are you doing to secure it? Simply inaugurating a movement in favor of the discarded inefficient half-way measure of Local Option!!

Some of us old fogies down here in Sleepy Hollow are almost paralized with astonishment when we think of it. When I gain a little strength—I am now in my sick room where I have been for a couple of weeks—will you let me talk to you and your readers a little upon this matter of Local Option? Faithfully and fraternally yours,

SAMUEL R. HASTINGS.

THE *Oncle Joseph* steamer, which carried down 250 people the other day, seems to have been carelessly managed. The system of lights and signals is now so perfected that collisions ought never to occur on a clear night, when a passenger steamer is almost as conspicuous as a little blazing world on fire. As these steamers are almost universally floating grog-shops and the most perfect schools of drunkenness for the officers, it is quite probable the old cause of nine-tenths of all the marine disasters of that class was the criminal in this case.

TALMAGE.

Mr. Talmage lately selected for his text the verse: "This is now the bone of my bone and the flesh of my flesh," and proceeded: "The leaves whispered, and the birds chattered, and laughing were the voices of the waters, for the king of the human race was advancing with his bride, the first man leading to the marriage altar the earliest woman. See, now God, her father, steps forward and gives away the bride, while angels are the witnesses. Oh, wondrous wedding. In the Book of Time an angel inscribes the record: 'Married, on the second Tuesday in May, in the year of one, Adam, the first man, to Eve, the first woman, high heaven officiating.'"

Hardly giving his hearers time to recover from the effect of this startling marriage notice, Mr. Talmage said:—"Away with the gross notion that marriage is nothing but a civil contract. All the laws since Blackstone and before Blackstone cannot properly marry two hearts unless the Lord Almighty has first married them. There are many foes to the marriage relation. The first of these enemies is polygamy. There are now in this land more people than ever who believe in polygamy. Some believe in it under another name; some practice it under no name. It is claimed that the Bible sanctions polygamy. This is not true. The bible recognizes it as it recognizes all other styles of sin, but instead of sanctioning it, God thunders: 'Neither shall any man take to one wife another.' In all the forty years' wanderings of God's chosen people in the wilderness there was only one case of polygamy. Does that look as if God sanctioned it? Neither Adam, nor Noah, nor Moses, nor Abraham, nor Joshua, nor Samuel, nor hundreds of others were polygamists. The first bigamist mentioned in the bible was Lamech, and he was a murderer, and so it is all through; whenever you find in the bible a man with more than one wife, you find him up to his neck in trouble. Old David with all his wives mourns 'out of the belly of hell,' and Solomon says, 'there is no good thing under the sun.' Good for them, say I. If Solomon had had 999 wives less he would have taken a more cheerful view of things. God said, 'I will make a helpmate for man.' You will notice that he used the singular number. He did not say 'helpmates.' If God had intended a plurality of wives he wouldn't have left Adam a rib to his name. But you remember he took only one rib. Oh, there is abundant proof that God thought one woman was enough for any man. I believe that God intended woman to be man's equal. In polygamy this idea is impossible, for it presumes that it takes from ten to thirty women to equal one poor man. I tell you that all poetry about man being the oak and woman the vine is all twaddle. Half the time the woman is the oak and the man the vine, and only a scrawny one at that. In tens of thousands of cases men have gone home discouraged and with spirits broken down only to find in their wives a dauntless spirit, and to borrow from these weaker vessels fresh energy for life's conflict." * * * * "I make no indiscriminate attacks upon clubs, and I must not be so reported. I believe that there are social, artistic, political and religious clubs that do good work. Indeed, if I had no home I should join the best club I could find. But I wonder, nevertheless, that men of families, who leave their homes at 8 o'clock in the morning, and do not return till 6 at night, can have any taste for going out after dinner. One would think, at all events, that any man could occasionally spend a night or so with his wife and children. I tell you that when a man likes any place better that his house, look out for breakers. Ask the good, intelligent woman of Brooklyn what she thinks of all those institutions which take husbands away from their homes every evening, and see what she will say. Some clubs are well enough, but the average club of New York and Brooklyn is the foe of domestic life.

WANTED: laborers in the wine making business; none but Chinamen need apply.

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202 Laurel, F, Haywards, Mary E. Sawyer
208 West Berkley Sa West Berkley F Esmond
286 Athens, Sa, Oakland, John F. Towle
294 Bay View, Tu, North Temescal, D. Snyder
312 Davis, Th, Newark, C. B. Mills
358 Durant, T, East Berkley, W. B. Halcourt
384 Brooklyn, Th, West Oakland, J. Sweet
385 Alameda, Tu, Alameda, Linwood Palmer
386 Washington, Sa Washington J. A. Saxe

AMADOR COUNTY

125 Summit Lodge, Sa, Plymouth, Miss Mary M. Blower
152 Amador, Th, Amador, John R. Johns
214 Oleta, Th, Oleta, Grace Neff
225 Sutter Creek, Tu, Sutter Creek, Rev. E. E. Dodge
241 Ione Valley, F, Ione Valley, J. Marchant
267 Iron Clad, Fr, Drytown, D. R. Miller
280 Jackson, Tu, Jackson, Arthur B. Sanborn
281 Volcano, Sa, Volcano, W. H. Whitehead
283 Pine Grove, W, Pine Grove, James Wells
297 Live Oak, Sa, Plymouth, M. D. L. Stumpf

BUTTE COUNTY.

104 Welcome, W, Cherokee Flat, Andrew Rapp
123 Victory, Tu, Biggs, James Burner
177 Samaritan, Sa, Chico, H. L. Slater
194 Fidelity, F, Chico, Wm. Chambers
207 Northern Star, F, Oroville, H. L. Gregory
222 Taylor, Su, Forbestown, Nathaniel D. Plum
240 Good Will, Sa, Gridley, A. P. Mullen
282 Floral, Su, Biggs, R. H. Hawkins
285 Dayton, Th, Grainland, Jas. O. March
289 Nord, Sa, Nord, H. D. Bacus
316 Webster, Su, Chico, W. M. Thorp

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121 Chapparal, Sa, Jenny Lind, Wm. C. Sinclair
343 Bear Mountain, Tu, Angels Camp, Mary Stickles
345 Big Tree, W, Sheep Ranch, Richard B. Mallett
348 Mokelumne, W, Mokelumne Hill, Mrs. M. H. Leavett
361 Murphys, M. Murphys, Henry Harris
407 Calaveras, Sa, San Andreas, J. A. Holland

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119 Independent, Sa, College City, W. H. Reardon
124 Arbuckle, Sa, Arbuckle, J. W. Whitson
132 Loomis, F, Maxwell, J. F. Durham
138 New Hope, Sa, Willows, Wm. M. Bell
164 Newville, Sa, Newville, Solomon Osborn
168 Leland, Tu, Orland, J. F. Lebourveau
171 Elk Creek, Sa, Elk Creek, Millard F Price
199 Sheet Iron, Sa, Sheet Iron, Jno, M. Pugh
205 Princeton, W, Princeton, Nelson Butler
319 Protection, M, Colusa, J. D. McNary
379 Bridgeport, Su, Sycamore, P. A. Earp

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110 Mount Diablo, Th, Somersville, Wm. J. Laird
112 Reform, Th, Pacheco, Thomas Simpson
113 Martinez, Tu, Martinez, C. K. Wittenmeyer
116 Brentwood, Su, Brentwood, Rufus Smith
255 Star of Empire, Sat, Judsonville, William Bennett
272 Clayton, Sa, Clayton, Henry Polly
288 Carbondale, W, Nortonville, Wm. R. Jones
330 Lily, Sa, Brentwood, Alison Byer
331 Twilight, M, Walnut Creek, Mrs. B. B. Hinman
349 Excelsior, Th, Byron, W. M. Moore.

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398 Crescent City, Sa, Crescent City, W. A. Hamilton
417 Smith River, Sa, Smith River, J. G. Anthony

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365 Blooming, Sa, Fresno City, A. E. Thayer
409 Fresno, F, Fresno, Mrs. Emma Harris

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269 Humboldt, Tu, Eureka, Henry Lener
362 Petrolia, Sa, Petrolia, R. A. Simpson
363 North Star, Arcata, Byron Deming
367 Rhonerville, Sa, Rhonerville, James Flabinger
400 Trinidad, Su, Trinidad, N. F. Neely Sr

INYO COUNTY

250 Busy Bee, M, Independence, H. P. Cartier
305 Mt. Whitney, Sa, Lone Pine, E. F. Rowell
352 Oasis, Sa, Bishop Creek, Jno. C. Mills

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237 Kernville, Tu, Kernville, Hettie Gould

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347 Uncle Sam, Sa, Uncle Sam, Will A. Hillyer
350 Middletown, W, Middletown, J. L. Read
132 Lakeport, M, Lakeport, J. W. Sturdevant

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211 Lake View, Sa, Janesville, G. R. Wales
232 Susanville, W, Susanville, Miss Jessie Soule
355 Mount Hope, Th, Hayden Hill, Rev. W. S. Bryant

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103 Santa Monica Lodge, Tu, Santa Monica, John Freeman
151 Santa Ana, W, Santa Ana, Louis E. Kent
173 Pasadena, F, Pasadena, P. G. Wooster
184 Pomona, Th, Pomona, D. N. Burritt
276 Spadra, M. Spadra, J. B. Parker
299 Merrill, Sa, Los Angeles, W. H. Lloyd

MARIN COUNTY.

244 San Rafael, F, San Rafael, Archie Kerr

MARIPOSA COUNTY.

382 Coulterville, F, Coulterville, James Lindsay

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153 Boone, Sa, Booneville, Miss H. E. Prather
259 Willitsville, Tu, Willits, W. H. Young
333 Covelo, Sa, Covelo, Benson C. Bellmny M. D.
334 Little River, Sa, Little River, Jno. P. Marson
338 Wideawake, Sa, Westport, Frank Matthews
341 Hopland, Sa, Hopland, Addison Porter
344 Mt Nebo, Sa, Point Arenas, White Fowler
380 Rescue, Th, Mendocino, James Griffin
396 Ukiah, Tu, Ukiah, A. O. Carpenter
450 Center, Sa, Potter Valley, Mrs. J. E. Carner

MERCED COUNTY.

223 Plainsburg, Th, Plainsburg, William Lander
278 Hopeton, Sa, Hopeton, M. Howell
279 Snelling, Sa, Snelling, C. A Robinson
298 Central Point, Sa, Central Point, S. A. Smith
376 Merced Falls, Su, Merced Falls, J. G Eliott
459 Merced, M, Merced, J. E. P. Williams.

MODOC COUNTY.

129 Lake City, Tu, Lake City, E. L. Wood
149 Alturas, F, Alturas, Preston Hays
229 Eagleville, Tu, Eagleville, John E. Hollman
230 Cedarville, Th, Cedarville, Charles W. Lee
234 Adin, F, Adinville, Arthur Burnes
275 Mt. Bidwell, W, Fort Bidwell, M. A. Byron

MONO COUNTY.

191 Chapel, F, Coleville, Wood Larsen
248 Mono, Sa, Bridgeport, J. W. Wiley
346 Pro Bono Publico, M, Bodie, C. C. Brock

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131 Salinas, M, Salinas City, W. M. Winters
357 Del Monte, W, Monterey, R. H Willey
446 Castroville, Th, Castroville, F. P. Condon

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111 Aqua Pura, Sa, Napa, Miss Flora L. Allen
271 St. Helena, M, St Helena, Rev. James Mitchell
290 Napa, F, Napa, L. J. Norton
368 Monroe, Sa, Calistoga, W. M. Ingram

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12 Sylvania, Tu, Grass Valley, Chas. E. Clinch
201 Nevada, F, Nevada City, J. M. Walling
304 Donner Lake, F, Truckee, J. T. Marr
369 North San Juan, Sa, North San Juan C. E. Taber

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107 Centennial, Tu, Colfax, Walter R. Culver
127 Star of the Hill, Su, Forest Hill, J. C. Hawver
133 Crystal Water, Sa, Michigan Bluff, F. B. Ellsworth
136 Rosy Crown, Sa, Iowa Hill, J. S. Lakin
150 Auburn, W, Auburn, W. Rittenger
216 Nil Desperandum, Sa, Dutch Flat, A. J. Drynan
218 Isabella, Sa, Gold Run, A. W. Webster
260 Sheridan, Sa, Sheridan, John P. Hillard
261 Roseville, Sa, Roseville, Mrs. J. D. Pratt
313 Rocklin, Tu, Rocklin, Mrs. R. A. Mills
339 Newcastle, Su, Newcastle, George D. Kellogg
406 Ophir, Sa, Ophir, Warren Reed
451 Granite, Sa, Penryn, S. A. Wood

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215 Taylorville-Rescue, F, Taylorville, J C. Young
217 Crescent, W, Crescent Mills, Theo. Stampfli
227 Bloomfield, Tu, Quincy, N. H. Hapgood
228 Miners, Sa, Greenville, Mrs. L. C. Murray
360 Hope of Eureka Hill, Th, Eureka Mills, Thomas W. Jenkins
381 La Porte, Sa, La Porte, Aaron Harris

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2 Siloam, Sa, Sacramento, Mrs. M. A. Alsip
51 Capital, Tu, Sacramento, S. Katzenstein
144 Aerial. Sa, Michigan Bar, J. P. Hurley
183, Cosumnes, Sa, Cosumnes, W. W. Wade
184 Star of the Plains, F. Florin, J. T. Amos
188 Georgiana, Su, Isleton, J. W. Ferguson
203 Cresco, Tu, Galt, James Ferguson
287 Unity, F, Folsom, Lamott Stevens

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134 San Juan, F, San Juan, W. E. Bowman

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220 San Bernardino, M, San Bernardino J. B. Brown

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242 Home, Sa, San Luis Rey, Mrs. R. A. Foss
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264 Poway, Sa, Poway, Geo, W. Butterfield
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7 California, M, San Francisco, Alrik Spencer
114 Evening Star Lodge, Th, San Francisco, R. D. Mowry
120 Headlight, W, San Francisco, William Swabel, 1303 Larkin street
130 Constitution, F, San Francisco, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, No. 150 Ninth street
160 Mission Star, Tu, San Francisco, C. E. Naylor, 130 Post street
185 Life Boat. M, San Francisco, A. K. Stevens, 1104 Larkin street
186 Golden Gate, Tu, San Francisco, W. P. Joseph, 506 Post street.
291 International, M, San Francisco, David Kerr
292 Kentucky, Fr, San Francisco, E. W. Piper, Q. M. Dept. Presidio
293 Valley, Th, San Francisco, Frank Storer
307 Pleasant Valley, Th, San Francisco, T. H. Downing, No. 10 Market street
308 Presidio, M, Presidio, San Francisco J. G. Hendrickson, Battery B, 4th Artillery
314 Spring Valley, Tu, San Francisco, E. H. Knight, 2221 Greenwich street
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115 Lockeford, W, Lockeford, Jos. F. Hoerel
139 Woodbridge, M, Woodbridge, R. P. Briggs
182 Stockton, Tu, Stockton, C. C. Kenis-ton
182 Lodi Lodge, F, Lodi, C. A. Rich
254, Mt. Vernon, F. Stockton, George Norton
253 Linden, F, Linden, William A. Codrey
323 Farmington, Sa, Farmington, H. C. Frost

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122 San Luis Obispo, W, San Luis Obispo, S. Hanson

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56 Ocean, Tu, Halfmoon Bay, James Compton
190 Ocean Queen, Sa, Pescadero, Mrs. A. W, Gulson

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140 Santa Barbara, F Santa Barbara, R. D. Smith
178 Rose of Lompoc, Sa, Lompoc, Irving P. Henning
196 Stuart, Su, Lompoc, S. N. Burch
204 Goleta, Sa, Golcta, Frank Nelson
268 Vesper, Fr, Guadalupe, James Morse.
354 Seaside, Tu, Santa Barbara, Melvin Snow

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128 Columbia, M, Gilroy, J. W. Thomasson
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327 Golden Wreath, F, Mountain View, Rev- E. J. Gillespie
328 Victoria, W, Los Gatos, W. D. Hudson

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126 Watsonville, Tu, Watsonville, C. E. Taylor

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102 Reading, Sat, Redding, J. H. Cooper
155 Igo, Su, Igo, Mrs. N. A. Beeres
213 Copper City, Sa, Copper City. Nellie M. Barber
425 Battle Creek, Su, Ball's Ferry, J. F. Winsell

SISKIYOU COUNTY.

118 Henley, Sa, Henley, A. G. Smith
142 Mt. Shasta, Th, Mt. Shasta, Belle Terwilliger
273 Mt. Bolivar, Sa, Calahans, Caroline M. Hayden

SIERRA COUNTY.

265 Forest City, F, Forest City. P. H. Rilley
359 Sierra City, Sa, Sierra City, I. T. Mooney
427 Alleghany, Su, Alleghany, M. S. Harriman
372 Alaska, Sa, Pike City, J. E. Kirk
374 Try Again, Su, Alleghany, J. T. Duncan
377 Salvation, M, Downieville, M. Farley

SOLANO COUNTY.

27 Mount Delight, Sa, Cordelia, P. T. Cox
64 Vallejo, Tu, Vallejo, Charles Daly
137 Phœnix, Th, Benicia, L. W. Kuhland
239 Denverton, Sa, Denverton, Nathan Barnes
318 Pride of the River, W, Rio Vista, Wm. Ferguson
320 Fairfield, M, Fairfield, A. S. Buckles
322 Suisun, F, Suisun, G. C. Richards
364 Dixon, Th, Dixon, Geo. S. Martin
415 Alamo, F, Elmira. G. W. Frazer

SONOMA COUNTY.

32 Star of Hope, M, Healdsburg, Sam A. Engelhart
156 Valley Ford, Sa, Valley Ford, Mrs. Mary E. Smith
161 Petaluma, M, Petaluma, H. H. Jessup
166 Geyser, Sa, Geyserville, C. M. Bosworth
167 Sebastopol, Th, Sebastopol, L. O. Coon
256 Bloomfield, Th, Valley Ford, P, C. Smith
353 Redwood, Sa, Guerneville, C. D. Yarbrough
356 Enterprise, Sa, Guerneville, H. H. Peckinpah
370 Santa Rosa, Tu, Santa Rosa, J. H. Richardson
371 Progressive, Sa, Windsor, James H. Clark
373 No Surrender, Sa, Smiths Ranch, H. Finley
375 Dauntless, Tu, Stony Point, Harris Bartlett
378 Two Rock, Sa, Petaluma, Howard Andrews

STANISLAUS COUNTY

105 Light of Hope, Sa, Modesto, Miss Ida Henderson
109 Ceres, Tu, Ceres, May Woodbridge
187 Waterford, Sa, Waterford, R. A, Webb
247 Fairview, Sa, Turlock, S. V. Porter
249 Star of Cottonwood, Sa, Hill's Ferry, Walter R. Wiggs
252 Westport, Sa, Grayson, J. V. Davis
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311 Amicitia, Sa, Salida, J. P Vincent
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335 Knight's Ferry, W. Knight's Ferry, William Gobin

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158 Good Shephard, F, Live Oak, A. H. Hewitt
219 Defiance, Sa, Pleasant Grove, W. Treycthan
321 June, Sa, Yuba City, G. L. Douglass
452 North Butte, Su, West Butte, H. S. Graves

TEHAMA COUNTY.

192 Red Bluff F, Red Bluff, G. W. Jeffries
302 Vina, Sa, Vina, H. P. Gower
306 Riceville, Sa, Riceville, J. V. Sapper
309 Paskenta, Sa, Paskenta, J. F. Wood
310 Red Bank, Sa, Red Bluff, H. H. Banks
315 Rock of Safety, Sa, Red Bluff, O. W. Harris
317 Pride of the Sierras, W, Red Bluff, G. T. Jones

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162 Sicilian, Su, Trinity Centre, H. H. Dougherty
300 Beacon, Sa, Weaverville, W. M. Hodsdon
303 Western Star, Su, Hay Fork, C. Maynard

TULARE COUNTY.

48 Visalia, F, Visalia, Wm H. Blain
159 Fairfield, F, Lemoore, J. D. Travis
169 Grangeville, Sa, Grangeville, J. S. Johnson
170 St John, Sa, Visalia, W. H. Gillstrap
181 Jonesa, Th, Hanford, G. T. Thornton
296 Hanford, Tu, Hanford, Edward Colby
325 Lakeside, Sa, Hanford, J. M. Moore.

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324 Bald Mountain, Tu, Sonora, I. T. Holland
336 Quartz Mountain, Su, Jamestown, C. C. Drescher
337 Table Mountain, Su, Jamestown, Catherine J. Martin
340 Soulsbyville, Sa, Soulsbyville, James Crope
342 Mountain View, Th, Columbia, George McNeil

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209 Constancy, T. Ventura, Myra Walbridge.
221 Scenega, Sa., Scenega, L. Guiberson.
235 Santa Paula, Sa., Santa Paula, Elijah Boor.
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108 Knoxdale, F. Brownsville, Mrs. S. W. Knox.
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1 Alpha, Sa., Yokohama, Geo. W. Elmer

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LICENSE—LOCAL OPTION—TOTAL PROHIBITION.

REV. G. W. FITCH.

NO. ONE.

In our conflict with intemperance, we war not only with passion, prejudice and covetousness, but with certain popular fallacies that are accepted as axiomatic truths by many good temperance men. These popular errors have embarrassed the temperance reform through all these weary years of struggle and unless rejected, our victory is postponed. Some of these erroneous notions relate to License, Local Option and Prohibition, What are the fundamental principles involved in these terms? Let us go down to foundation truths.

Society invoked legal protection against the liquor traffic over 400 years ago, long before the nature and properties of alcoholic drinks were understood, The *fact* of drunkenness required protective legislation but its *philosophy* was not *comprehended.* Their ignorance of the *poisonous nature* of alcohol led them to adopt the principle of *moderation* in the use of *drams* and this principle is embodied in the license system. We cannot believe that the stern old patriots of "76" would have entailed upon us, the *legal* sanction of its sale had they known that *alcohol* is a poison—which science has pronounced it to be. But mistaken as they were they have bequeathed to us the abominable license system, this great bulkhead thru whose open gates, issues this fiery stream of destruction, that is desolating this and other lands. However this early attempt at *legal* regulation of the traffic, settled forever the *right* of the Government to interfere, hence the right to sell alcoholic liquors is not a *natural* right belonging to citizenship. Much has been said by "distillers" and "brewers" and whisky and beer guzzlers, about natural rights and their invasion, but the license system declares that no man has an inherent right to deal in this trade of death; the supreme court has sustained this view, Chief Justice McLean declared that "no one can claim a license to retail spirit as a matter of right, and we may add that rumsellers have no rights, beyond the point, where their acts touch the rights of others to property, security and protection. Bear in mind then that License confers a privilege and not a natural right, It makes the sale of spirits a proper subject of legislation, It admits the right of the state to *interfere.* The right of the state to license carries with it the right to *prohibit.*

These are truths already established in restrictive liquor legislation, Originally license was local prohibition in regard to places, but real prohibition in regard to individuals. Can anybody anywhere, and anyhow sell rum? No! says the License system.

Only certain persons are permitted to do this. and even they are prohibited as regards the person to whom, the quantity which, the place where and the time when they shall sell.—License then has prohibition for its back-ground. A. B. C. under special limitations may sell, all the rest of the Alphabet may not; the very first step is based on the right to prohibit, by saying certain ones may sell all the rest are prohibited. The *form* is permissive but the purpose is restrictive to limit the sale and lessen the number of dramshops and thus diminish drunkenness.

But the history of License legislation in this country shows the utter folly of trying to regulate or restrain the liquor traffic by this system, No license laws were ever "stringent" enough to diminish drunkenness, and they have always been repealed for their *inefficiency,* if they were ever successful, it is only so far as they were prohibitory.

But the License system is not only a failure, it is accomplishing the very thing it was designed to prevent, it is the prolific seed sin, the cause of all the evils of intemperance. It makes rumselling *honorable,* while men have the legal right to sell, public opinion cannot destroy the traffic, It makes rum-drinking *respectable*; while it is *legal* to sell, it will be *respectable to buy.* License keeps up not only the sale, but also the manufacture; men make whisky because they can sell it. Stop the sale and the making will cease by an inevitable law. This is not theory but experience, kill the market for whisky and the distilleries are stopped.

It comes to this then that the *legal sale* of *alcoholic drinks* is the cause of *all* the evils of intemperance.

The License system has not only failed in its intended benefits but in the enforcement of its provisions, it is violated with impunity all over our land. If those who make it a special business to cry out against a Prohibitory Law because it cannot be enforced, would turn their attention to their own favorite License law, they would find a better and a broader field for their operations. Public opinion to-day brands a dram-shop as a "*nuisance*" at common law which says that "anything that either disturbs the public peace *or* injures the public health" is a nuisance. If the dram-shop does not produce both of these results, then there is no truth in the teachings of experience. Hence the License law really legalizes and maintains a nuisance. Here then is our indictment against the infamous license system. Based upon false assumptions, and the ignorance of the nature of alcohol, it is perpetuating the very curse from which we vainly cry for deliverance, and the history of Legislation. the world over shows that Government never has, and never can *regulate* this nefarious traffic. The only *logical,* or practical issue is between total Prohibition or Free trade in rum.

LOCAL OPTION.

With regard to this question, it is well to hear all that can be said on both sides and especially to listen considerately and enquiringly to all that can be said against the local option, or rather the "optional local prohibition" movement as ours ought to be called. But it is a bedrock misapprehension for any one to assume that an attempt to secure thus a local prohibition as a first step toward a general one, is our ultimate aim. The prohibitionists of this State are not a whit behind our brethren anywhere in the world, as to what we are aiming for and asking for and working consistently to secure. No one of us ever dreamed of local optional prohibition as a finality. But one third of our population is in San Francisco, a colony from Germany, Ireland, France, Italy, &c, almost entirely anti-prohibition, anti-Sunday and anti-American, and their vote can tip over any State legislation that applies distastefully to themselves. The question is whether we shall continue the *forced sale of liquor* all over the State, till we can include San Francisco in a forcible prohibition enforced in this city by State military authority, or whether we shall conquer in a few short years all the rest of the State and induce San Francisco to follow suit voluntarily for her own safety and interest.

We have now two years to work in, preparatory to legal action. Great changes in the outlook have taken place in the past two years: similar and greater advances may take place in the coming year. Possibly in 12 or 18 months from to day we may feel justified in working for a constitutional prohibitory amendment, perhaps for a National prohibitory law, probably for a State and National prohibitory party. Whatever we shall be after, if it is at all less than what we profess as our ultimatum, it will be the very largest progressive step that is at all possible to attain. But we shall not refuse to occupy one, two and three fourths of the confederacy, simply because we cannot succeed in capturing the whole territory in a forlorn hope assault.

MOST of the editorial crowded out this week.

THE CLOSING SCENE.

BY THOMAS BUCHANAN READ.

[The following is pronounced by the Westminster Review to be unquestionably the finest American poem ever written.]

Within the sombre realm of leafless trees
The russett year inhaled the dreamy air,
Like some tanned reaper, in his hour of ease,
When all the fields are lying brown and bare.

The gray barns looking from their hazy hills
O'er the dim waters widening in the vales,
Sent down the air a greeting to the mills
On the dull thunder of alternate flails.

All sights are mellowed, all sounds subdued;
The hills seemed further, and the stream sung low.
As in a dream the distant woodman hewed
His winter logs with many a muffled blow,

The embattled forest erewhile armed with gold,
Their banners bright with every martial hue,
Now stood like some sad, beaten host of old,
Withdrawn afar in Time's remotest blue.

On sombre wings the vulture tried his flight;
The dove scarce heard his sighing mate's complaint;
And, like a star, slow drowning in the light,
The village church vane seemed to pale and faint.

The sentinel cock upon the hillside crew—
Crew thrice—and all was stiller than before;
Silent, till some replying warder blew
His alien horn, and then was heard no more.

Where erst the jay, within the elm's tall crest,
Made garrulous trouble around her unfledged young;
And where the oriole hung her swaying nest
By every night wind like a censer swung;

Where sung the noisy martins in the eaves,
The busy swallows, circling ever near—
Foreboding, as the rustic mind believes,
An early harvest and a plenteous year;

Where every bird that waked the vernal feast
Shook the sweet slumber from its wing at morn,
To warn the reaper of the rosy east;
All now was sunless, empty and forlorn.

Alone, from out the stubble piped the quail
And croaked the crow through all the dreary gloom;
Alone the pheasant drumming in the vale
Made echo in the distant cottage loom.

There was no bud, no bloom upon the bowers;
The spider wove its web alone by night;
The thistle-down, the only ghost of flowers,
Sailed slowly by and noiseless passed from sight.

Amid all this—in this most dreary air,
And where the woodbine shed upon the porch
Its crimson leaves, as if the year stood there,
Firing the floor with its inverted torch;

Amid all this the center of the scene,
The white-haired matron, with monotonous tread,
Plied the swift wheel, and with her joyless mien
Sat like a fate and watched the flying thread.

She had known sorrow. He had walked with her,
Oft supped, and broke with her the ashen crust;
And in the dead leaves still she heard the stir
Of his thick mantle trailing in the dust.

While yet her cheek was bright with summer bloom,
Her country summoned, and she gave her all;
And twice War bowed to her his sable plume.
Regave the sword to rust upon the wall.

SKETCHES FROM REAL LIFE.

NUMBER FIVE.

Whenever I spend a Sabbath in San Francisco, I attend and take part in the open air services opposite the "What Cheer House." There I made the acquaintance of two self-constituted city missionaries, and upon invitation promised to assist them at their mission on Pacific street. This I did, and preached the first regular sermon delivered at the "mission." The leaders were members of the Green St. Con. Church, very devoted and faithful. From various causes the attendance had fallen off, and serious thoughts were entertained of giving up the mission. As the lady remarked to me, "The Christian people do not understand our work, and therefore do not aid us" I encouraged them and enlisted others: the meetings became interesting and profitable. While preaching one night, I noticed a man past the prime of life whose appearance denoted more than ordinary intelligence, seedy, but genteel. He was evidently interested. At the door I took him by the hand, saying, "are you a Christian, sir?" He looked at me intently for a moment, then answered: "I am not." "Do you wish to become one?" I continued. I saw the tears, indicative of an awakening, as struggling with his feelings he gazed into my eyes. At length he said, "I do." I then said, "I am going into the country to an appointment, will not be back until Tuesday; I do not know your name, God knows you; but if you will promise to pray for yourself I will pray for you, and promise the prayers of people who do not know you. Will you promise?" With earnestness he did. I enlisted my congregations in his behalf, and on Tuesday night returned to the mission. The first man to greet me was my acquaintance of the Thursday night previous. He was indeed a changed man. The testimony he gave was afterwards borne out in his life. Up to this period I had not known his name; learned it, and also that his wife was a Catholic. She came to meeting, and soon professed to have experienced a change. I visited him at his request; he told me he had something to impart; something of vital importance to him. I returned to find him sick. When alone with him he said: "you will be surprised at what I am about to communicate; but I feel it to be a duty to God and man." He told me briefly the story of his life, a life of varied joys and sorrows; of his leaving New York for Melbourne with a heavy stock of goods to be sold on commission, of his mercantile success, of his being the first to load sand as ballast in ships returning empty from Australia, of his building the American Hotel at a point near Melbourne, of his dissolute habits and their consequences, of his marriage, separation from his wife, of his daughter's wealthy marriage; of another daughter (whose acquaintance I afterwards made) of her husband when dying and many other, ending with a confession of immoralities for which he desired to atone. This gentleman I write advisedly had through strong drink gone astray, had a few days before I first saw him been arrested for illegal gambling and had gone down into the depths.

Last July he passed away with a bright hope, and since his conversion a clear record. Sister Hall of the Home on California street was with him during his last sickness, as was Mr. Bibee of Mr. Ijams church. Mr. McKee informs me that he saw the widow a short time ago, and was pleased to hear her say that she looked forward to meeting her husband in the better land.

This is perhaps the most peculiar of many interesting cases with which I have been connected in a ministry of many years.

WILLIAM H. TUBB.

March 1881.

LOCAL OPTION.

NUMBER FOUR.

BY S. D. HASTINGS.

I object to local option in the fourth place, because whenever it is adopted as the great end for which temperance people are working, for the time being, at least, it appears like a lowering of the standard, and a lack of united action on the part of the friends of the cause throughout the land. We are professedly laboring for the same end in every state in the Union. All the great temperance organizations of the country—the National Temperance Society, the Good Templars, the Sons of Temperance, the Temple of Honor, the various Women's Temperance organizations have all adopted the *total abstinence* and *total prohibition* as fundamental principles. The work is one and the same in all the states. The work will not be completed until prohibition is the law of every state. While we are, and should be specially interested in the work in our own state, we also have a deep interest in the progress of the cause in every other state. If the temperance workers generally throughout the land have agreed upon a particular line of action, it seems to me to be exceedingly desirable that all should fall into that line, unless they are sure they have some better and more efficient plan of procedure.

Is it possible that you in California can regard local option as a more efficient line of action than that pursued by Neal Dow and those who acted with him in 1851? Suppose that instead of presenting his grand old Maine law, he had presented a single local option law—do you believe the temperance cause would occupy as high ground in the State of Maine as it now does?

Suppose that in Kansas instead of going for a constitutional amendment, they had simply asked for local option what a different position would she now occupy in the eyes of the world!

The friends of temperance in all parts of the land seem to be settling down upon the conviction that *constitutional amendment* is the true line upon which to carry on this contest in the future.

Kansas has led off and has gained a glorious victory. Iowa is following in her wake as rapidly as the provisions of her law will allow. Already the movement is started in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Nebraska, Arkansas, West Virginia, and I know not how many other states.

The old veteran, Neal Dow, in a letter to the temperance congress recently held in New York, speaks thus: "I hope all our states will be inspired by the example of Kansas, to obtain a constitutional prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. It is the purpose of the temperance men and women of Maine to follow the lead of that great and prosperous state in putting the stamp of constitutional condemnation upon that trade which is at deadly war with every interest of nature, state and people, and which has been justly stigmatized on the floor of the United States Senate as the gigantic crime of crimes.

If the measure is needed in Maine in what state is it not needed? That it would be a wise thing for you to inaugurate a movement for a constitutional amendment in your state I will endeavor to show in another article.

EVIL EFFECTS OF RUM.

Many and awful are the crimes committed in our midst almost every day; and the effect of these crimes on others, (relations or friends) is indeed pitiable; many a heart saddened, by the crime or misdeed of a brother, father, or kin, many an eye moistens at the thought of some deed which cast a blight upon a once happy home. All this on the account of one single act committed by one person, in a moment of time perhaps. We next ask the cause of this, "was the person insane?" insane he certainly was for the time being," what made him insane? you ask, in nine cases out of ten the answer comes back to you: rum, rum, rum."

And when that once gets hold of a man there is very little hope for him. except he looks to Him on high. The terrible influence of liquor is indeed awful, some it makes sullen and morose, others it makes jolly and hilarious, others again it makes perfect fiends.

Men who in their sober moments would spurn to injure any one, will in their inebriety, abuse and illtreat little children and women, and it is not a rare occurrence to see a father come home in a drunken state, his unsteady gait a signal to the little ones to run and hide themselves, for fear of his drunken fury; the wife who would receive him with kindness and love is turned upon with a curse, and often blows are showered upon her defenseless person; this same man would in his sober moments be the kindest father, and most loving husband, Time and again he has resolved to taste liquor for the last time, and as often have his good resolves fallen to the ground; worse than a slave is the man held captive by this terrible enemy; it holds some of our greatest men in captivity, men noted for their acquirements in literature, science and art,men who could move the masses at their will, by their sound reasoning and arguments; you think these men are happy in their glory; no, they are miserable, unhappy, wretched: their life blood is being slowly sapped away by this fearful demon, and their glory is but momentary, for they must surely succumb to their captor, it is only a matter of time. We will not profit by example, hence you see a father weak, emaciated, mind all crazed by the long indulgence in ardent spirits, whose son will follow in his footsteps.

Boys generally grasp quickest that which is bad and evil, and so when once a bad habit is formed, it generally sticks faster than a good one; one bad habit leads to another. and he who steals certainly lies; smoking chewing, drinking, fall in as naturally as if they were conducive to a good moral character. Young man beware of the first glass you will surely curse the day you drank it. W. C. MYSELL.

Mr. J. G. Whittier, in a letter to the Boston Advertiser, writes, "As respects suffrage for women, whatever objections may be made to it as a matter of expediency there is no possible argument against it on the ground of principle. No one can read William Bowditch's essay on the taxation of women in Massachusetts, and not be convinced that the time is not far distant when a sense of simple justice and fair-dealing will compel our legislators to confer the privileges of citizenship on those from whom they exact the uttermost farthing of its duties."

BUTTER AND EGGS.—Consignments of good butter and fresh eggs solicited, or correspondence on the subject from the producers. Address H. A. Smith, San Francisco Temperance Grocery 519 Post street, S. F. Cal.

No. 2s. UNION HANDBILLS, [BEER SERIES.]

One of these will be given each week No. 1 to 22 to induce their general circulation.

RESULTS OF THE FIRST DRINK.

A VOICE FROM THE INEBRIATE'S HOME.

At sixteen years of age I went out into the great business world. The first morning I left home, in the prime of youth and health, how kindly my mother looked at me as she kissed me, and as I went on my way with the good resolutions I had formed, I remember too, the pride and pleasure I felt as I brought home my first-earned money! I had reason to be happy, for I had a happy Christian home, loving father, mother, brothers, sisters, and a good employer. During my business career I became acquainted with young men of my own age. I had noticed that at dinner they often took a glass of ale. Having an invitation from one of them to take a drink, I yielded. thinking it looked manly, It was only a glass of ale, but my *first drink*, and the first step toward disgrace and misery. Day after day I continued to indulge moderately, deceiving those around me. I could see no harm in it, as others did the same. Nor did I believe it would ever get the upper-hand of me as it did in years after; but, as I look back to-day on a wasted life of sin and shame, I see the cause of it all—it was my *first* drink.

As I write this to-day I am looking out on an assembly of young men, who would be an honor to themselves, as well as to society, were it not for this demon.

I have talked with each of them, and they say as I say, it was the first drink that brought them to what they are. A few days ago a gentleman left this Home who three years since stood among the first merchants of New York City. He was rich, and he had a loving family and a happy home. Now he is penniless, friendless, and homeless—no one to care for him—a wanderer on the face of God's earth. What caused it? The first drink. A few days ago a merchant entered here greatly under the influence of drink. Three days later I stood by his death-bed. He had known no one since the day after his arrival here. During his delirium he tried to speak, but could not. Never shall I forget the scene; a loving sister on her knees by his bedside, and a weeping mother, but he knew them not. His soul passed away to meet its Judge unprepared. What caused this? The first drink. To those of you who hear or read this, take warning! If you have commenced to drink, stop at once. It will save you from a life of sin and trouble. It will make you happy in this world; it will help fit you for a better world above. Therefore, I say stop now, with God's help.

Ask the Saviour to help you,
Comfort, strengthen, and keep you;
He is willing to aid you,
He will carry you through. G. S.

☞ Published for the Woman's National Christian Temperance Union by the National Temperance Society and Publication House, No 58 Reade Street, New York. Price $1 per 1.000.

WOMEN AS CAPITALISTS.

Of the $346,446,800 of 4 and 4½per cent. national bonds held in this country by individuals, women hold $72,672,850. This by no means shows the interest of women in these bonds, for especially in the Eastern and Middle States, women own bank stock, or are depositors in savings banks, to a very great extent. If to this we add the fact that women in these days hold real estate in their own names, and at their, practically speaking, absolute disposal, we shall see that the women of this country have a large interest in it. And this is a conservative factor in it. Whatever may be said as to the matter of universal suffrage for women, there is no question that those who have property will seek to know something of the reason of taxation, the mode in which the money is spent, and more or less of the fundamental principles and duties of the government. Nor is there any more doubt that the intent of this class would be to obtain and maintain an honest, able and economical government. The changes in our laws which have given women so much right in, and liberty of disposition of her own, have been no more equitable to her than they have been valuable in steadying the general judgment.—*Providence Journal.*

PATRONIZE temperance groceries if you don't want your children to be drunkards or hoodlums.

SOME FACTS CONCERNING THE JEWS.

Rev. E. O. Bartlett, in the *Christian Intelligencer*, has made the following statements concerning the Jews:

For many years they were the principal takers of the loans to the governments of Europe. In some instances they have compelled peace, by refusing to furnish the sinews of war. During the ten years that preceded our rebellion, the Rothschilds furnished in loans $200,000,000 to England, $50,000,000 to Austria, $40,000,000 to Prussia, $130,000,000 to France, $50,000,000 to Russia, $12,000,000 to Brazil, and many millions to smaller states. The late Baron Nathan Lionel de Rothschild was born in London, and is the most celebrated member of the family. In 1847 he was elected a member of Parliament, but true to his Jewish principles or obstinacy (call it what you may) he declined to take the ordinary oath, "on the faith of a Christian;" and so did not take his seat, though several times re-elected, till 1858, when Parliament voted to admit him without his taking a Christian oath, the Jew conquering in the end. There are at the present time several Jews members of the lower house of the British legislature. And to-day the most distinguished statesman of England and the world is Benjamin Disraeli, whom O'Connell, in a heated debate, once stigmatized as one who, for aught we knew, is a lineal descendant of the impenitent thief on the cross!

The Hebrew nation is now estimated at 12,000,000. Under all disadvantages their increase is more rapid than that of Christians. By percentage, it is as 5.5 of Jews to 3.8 of Christians. Their death-rate, wherever calculated, is much smaller than our own; as, for example, in Prussia in 100,000 births there were 143 Christian deaths to 89 Jewish. The blessing of long life is still theirs. This is to be attributed not merely to their natural vitality as a race, but to their family piety, their bodily and spiritual repose on the Sabbath day. There are upwards of 520,000 Jews in the German Empire, of whom about 50,000 are in Berlin, where they are gaining much faster proportionately than the rest of the population, especially in wealth and in social influence. Recent statistics show that out of 10,000 Jews 1,132 are directors of banks, against 509 in the same number of Protestants. In Germany, 55 per cent. of the Jews are shop-keepers, while the percentage among the Protestants is only 12. 30 per cent. of the sons of Jews are in the high schools of Berlin, while the largest proportion of German newspapers are either edited or controlled by Jewish influence.

In London there are about 100,000 Jews. They far excel any other religious order in the number and magnificence of their hospitals, alms-houses, synagogues and free schools. They have in London three well-edited weekly newspapers, with a good circulation each, and a college exclusively for Jews. There are Jewish aldermen, sheriffs, common-councilmen and members of Parliament; fifteen synagogues, a Rabbinical college, with the finest Jewish library in the world. Their business houses and their commercial connections are among the largest and best known in the marts of commerce. They own largely in real estate all over England. They hold mortgages on historical buildings of feudal renown. Their own residences are among the finest in London. And when Queen Victoria was a young girl she did not disdain to borrow the garden gatekey from one of their princely proprietors, to take a walk in his splendid gardens.

In this country the career of the Jews has been hardly less remarkable than in the Old World. They have splendid synagogues in nearly every city of America; in New York City, one costing over a million. And Boston, the city that delights above all others to boast of her literary culture, sends a Jew to represent her in the national legislature. A Jew is never found in any of our poor-houses or asylums. They provide most magnificently for their own, and their charitable institutions are the most perfect in the world. During our late war, nearly all the gold in the Confederacy was in the hands of Jews and their agents, who kept up constant and regular communication with their wealthy houses in England and Europe. In the most barbarous periods they kept up the only traffic and communication which subsisted between distant countries; like hardy and adventurous miners, they were always at work under the surface of society, slowly winning their way to opulence. Perpetually plundered, yet always wealthy; massacred by thousands, yet springing up again from their undying stock, the Jew appears at all times and in all regions, and there is scarcely a habitable spot on the face of the globe where they may not be found to-day.

PROHIBITION IN IRELAND.

BESBROOK.

The Rev. Dawson Burns examined before the Select Committee of the House of Lords, February 19, 1878 said: "Besbrook is a manufacturing town three miles from Newry and 46 from Dublin. The principal of the firm is a member of the Society of Friends, Mr. John Grubb Richardson. The mill is one of the finest in the United Kingdom; it has a frontage of 600 feet and is four storys in hight. The population numbers between 3,000 and 4,000. The town was built about 25 years ago, and there has never been a place for the sale of intoxicating liquors in it; and the proprietor informs me in two letters which I have here from him that they have not at present a pawnshop either, and that the place is entirely free from faction fights and from all those disturbances which are often connected with very great feeling on political and religious matters, especially when that is aggravated by the presence of strong drink. Sometime ago the opinion of the people themselves was taken upon the subject, when a very large majority affirmed their desire that the existing arrangement should be continued.

Mr. John Grubb Richardson examined, April 2, 1878, gives the following additional information: "So far as I can remember, we have not had 30 cases before the bench of magistrates of our town of Besbrook in 31 years. I may add that considering the population, that we have had during our time very few illegitimate births, and that the death rate has been from 12½ to 14½ per 1,000, and that, for a factory population the Committee will agree is a very small proportion. We have about 1,000 children and young people on the Protestant Sabbath school rolls, and a large number of our respectable young men and women teaching in them, and, I believe, there is no place in the United Kingdom where so many in proportion to the number of inhabitants go to their places of worship. We have an Irish church, a Presbyterian meeting, a Roman Catholic Chapel, a Wesleyan Chapel and a Friends' Meeting House. We are all, I am thankful to say, working in general harmony, and, I believe, united in the desire to see the legislation altered in favor of Temperanee, As regards the establishment of drinking places, the people were recently canvassed by ballot to ascertain whether they desired public-houses or not, and the result was that the vote proved in the proportion of nine to one against the establishment of any such places; that vote was taken by ballot without any effort of any kind being made to stimulate a reply in one direction or the other.—*Watchword.*

THE beer drinking Germans have always claimed that "treating" is an American custom and that Germans did not believe in it. The whisky men of the Wisconsin legislature passed an "anti-treat" bill and at once beer guzzlers bolted the Republican ticket to pnnish them for passing the law. For stupidity, bull-headedness, reckless assertions, unreasonable acts, the German beer drinker takes the palm. With them it is rule or ruin and the thinking people of the nation are getting tired of being run by walking beer casks.

THE women of Lincoln improved their right to vote on school questions on Tuesday. The first ladies of the city were among those who voted.—Mr. John M. Burks undoubtedly owes his election to their votes. Give women the full ballot and corrupt political rings will be destroyed.—*Western World, Neb.*

It has been planned for our G. W. C. T., R Thompson. to visit Tuolumne county the first week in May. He will be at Sonora, Friday, May 6th; Soulsbyville, on Saturday 7th, to dedicate the Good Templars new hall; Jamestown, Sunday morning and Columbia Sunday evening.

FAMILY FLOUR.—Good family flour, $1.25 per sack; the best in town, $1.35; self-raising flour at manufacturers' prices, at H. A. Smith's, 519 Post street.

G. W. Secretary's D'p'tm't.

GEORGE B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.

☞The office of the Grand Lodge is located in the Capital Savings Bank Building, entrance, No. 328 J street, up-stairs, over the southwest corner J and Fourth streets, Sacramento, where the Grand Worthy Secretary will be pleased to receive calls from the members of the Order during business hours.

☞This department is edited by the Grand Worthy Secretary, to whom all communications relating in any way to the business of the Grand Lodge, this department, or anything appearing hereunder, should be addressed.

☞The Grand Worthy Secretary's post office addres is Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento, Cal.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

ON SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE G. W. S.

Sold for the Benefit of the Grand Lodge.

Constitutions, per hundred copies	$12 00
Constitutions per dozen	1 75
Glee Books, "Temperance Chimes" per dozen	4 00
Glee Books, per half dozen	2 50
Glee Books, single copies	50
Receipts of Evening and Constitution Roll Book, per set	2 50
Chase's Digest, per copy	1 50
Officer's Roll Call etc., Book of	1 00
Pledge Cards, per hundred	1 00
Officers Cards, per set of four	1 00
Degree Ode Cards, per dozen	1 00
Subordinate Ode Cards, per dozen	75
Subordinate Ode Cards with music, per dozen	1 50
Chase's Good of the Order, per copy	50

BLANK FORMS.

Clearance Cards, per dozen	3 00
Grand Lodge Returns, per dozen	1 00
W. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. F. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Bonds, per dozen	1 00
Forms for Charges, Trials, etc., per set of four	75
Forms for incorporation of Lodges	Free

LODGE BOOKS

Propositions for Membership, Book of fifty	50
Notices of Election to Membership, book of fifty	50
Proposition Committee notices, book of fifty	50
D. G. W. C. T.'s Dispensations, book of fifty	50
Password Certificates, book of fifty	50
Delinquent (Dues) Notice, book of fifty	50
Warrants on W. T., book of fifty	50
W. F. S. Receipts, book of fifty	50
W. T. Receipts, book of fifty	50

LODGE FURNITURE.

In addition to the above, I will attend to orders for Impression Seals, Blank Books, Special Printing, Regalia or Lodge Furniture. This will be done as an accommodation to Lodges and not as a source of profit either to the Grand Lodge or myself; hence all orders filled will be sent per express by the dealers, with instructions to "collect on delivery," unless the money accompanies the order. Address

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.,
Sacramento, California.

CASH RECEIVED.—The Grand Worthy Secretary acknowledges receipt of the following amounts of cash since last report. Proper personal receipts were also forwarded in each case:

GENERAL FUND.

Catheys Valley Lodge, No. 157	$ 6 75
Rescue, No. 380	3 50
No Surrender, No. 373	4 25
Spadra, No. 276	2 25
Jonesa, No. 181	10 00
Cedarville, No. 230	7 00

CHARTER FEE FUND.

Henleyville Lodge	$10 00

PACKAGES MAILED.—The following packages have been mailed during the past week from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office:

1 to A. J. Baldwin, Grass Valely.
4 to W. W. Poole, Fresno.
1 to R. B, Mallett, Sheep Ranch.
1 to M. M. Hogins, Newcastle.
1 to H. W. Tilton, Nicolaus.
1 to T. R. Jones, Roseville.
1 to J. J. Morris, Jamestown.
2 to L. R. Abraham, Nortonville.
1 to W. H. Whitehead, Volcano.
1 to W. A. Crawford, Oakdale.
1 to E. W. Stump, Tombstone.
1 to Annie Wright, Spadra.
2 to B. F. Kimball, Boulder Creek.
1 to J. W. Williamson, Fairfield.
1 to J. H. Ferris, Galt.
2 to L. Carpenter, Sheridan.
3 to James Cope, Soulsbyville.
1 to J. H. Richardson, Santa Rosa.
1 to A. H. Hewitt, Live Oak.
1 to Susan McCampbell, Henleyville.
1 to Mrs. A. C. Knowles, Jamestown.
3 to J. L. Kerr. Alturas.
1 to H. S. Graves, West Butte.
1 to W. H. Gray, Benicia.

PACKAGES PER EXPRESS.

1 to C. Coolidge, Phoenix, A. T.
1 to Susan McCampbell, Henleyville, via. R. B.
1 to C. K. Jones, Camanche.
1 to F. F. Hopkins, San Bernardino.
1 to Prof. A. E. Kellogg, Tomales.
1 to Mrs. L. C. Murray, Greenville.

D. G. W. C. T.'s COMMISSIONED, ETC.—The following commissions have been issued and forwarded from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office during the past week:

LODGE DEPUTIES.

J. W. Skinner, for No. 363, Arcata.
Susan McCampbell, for No. 308, Henleyville.
Mrs. J. F. Howe, for No. 287, Folsom.
A. E. Kellogg, for No. 252, Tomales.
Mrs. F. H. Ross, for No. 266, Modesto.

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

S. S. Fish, for Santa Barbara county.

DEGREE TEMPLARS

C. E. Dudley, for No 380, Mendocino.

R. W. G. L.—The 27th annual session of the R. W. G. L. will be held at Topeka, Kansas, commencing on Tuesday, May 24th next at ten o'clock A. M. The session will be held in the hall of Representatives of the State Capital. Headquarters will be at Gordon House, where arrangements have been made for all who attend. The Gordon House will entertain to its full capacity the representatives and visitors to the R. W. G, L. at the reduced rate of $1.50 and $2.00 per day according to location and character of room. This Hotel is the best in Kansas; is located convenient to the place of meeting, and large enough to accommodate all who attend.

R. W. G. S. Keens has issued a circular giving the reduced rates over all the Eastern Railroads including some fourteen lines, but announces that no arrangement could be made for any concession or reduction over the C. P. R. R. or the Oregon Steamship lines.

Representatives and visitors going from California or the Pacific Coast however, may avail themselves of the reduction over the Union Pacific Line which is as follows:

The Union Pacific Railway Company will sell round trip tickets to Topeka and return at the following reduced rates: From Denver, $38.00; Pueblo, $38,00; Cheyenne, $45.00; Ogden, $84.00; from points in Kansas 1¼ fare: points in Nebraska east of Grand Island, 1¼ fare to Omaha; points on St. Joseph and Western Division, and maine line between Grand Island and Cheyenne including the former point, 1¼fare to St. Joseph, and proportionate rates from other local points. All purchasers of these tickets to be furnished with my certificate. Tickets good from May 15th to June 15th, inclusive. The Kansas division of said railway will return those who pay full fare going, at one-fourth regular rates to points in Kansas on presentation of certificate of attendance.

The R. W, G. S. says: It is expected that a very cheap trip to Denver, Colorado, and return can be arranged at the close of the session, providing a large enough party is made up, thus giving all an opportunity to see the Rocky Mountains. If the excursion is made, the lodges at Denver have signified their desire to give a reception.

It is hoped and expected there will be a large attendance of members and visitors from every Grand Lodge on this continent. There are many reasons why there should be. The most important legislation will come before the R. W. G. L. this year—measures that have been pending for years will come up for final adjudication. We meet at the capital of the first state to pass the constitutional amendment, which amendment will then be in force It is the most western point at which the R. W. G. L. has ever convened. The vast prairies which many of you will see for the first time, will then look their best. It is easy of access from all sections and the rates of travel are low.

The local Committee will arrange details as to public meetings etc., and will meet members and visitors at the depots. Persons desiring to avail themselves of the lower rates over the U. P. R. C., and who will attend the R. W. G. L. as visitors or otherwise will be furnished with the necessary certificate entitling them to the reduction of fare, upon application to the G. W. S.

PERSONALS.—The Grand Lodge office was visited during the past week by the following members of the Order: Bro. Dan Hogins of Newcastle, No. 339; Bro. H. F. Band of Chapel, No. 191, Coleville, Mono county; and Bros, A. P. Schnyder and F. A. Butler of Defiance, No. 219, Pleasant Grove.

PLEASANT GROVE.—This locality in Sutter county whose former standing may be interpreted by the name it bore, "Gouge Eye," has been revolutionized by the organization of a Lodge of Good Templars which was instituted at that place a little less than five years ago. It was our pleasure to meet with the Lodge on Saturday evening last, having gone hence by invitation of the W. C. T. Bro. A. P. Schnyder. The Lodge was found to be well attended and comfortably housed, in fact having an exceedingly neat hall in which to meet, comparing favorably with more pretentious city lodge rooms. The moral elements thus introduced have been successful in changing the name and post office from "Gouge Eye" to the more euphonious appellation of "Pleasant Grove" and it is hoped they will transform the locality completely to the latter indeed as well as name, by closing up the remaining "deadfall." This can be done by faithful and persistent effort and the harmonious relations of the members of our Order—not otherwise. Our brief stay was made pleasant by Mr and Mrs Rogers and daughter whose hospitalities we enjoyed.

BOOMING.—That expressive and popular word may be applied to the Lecture field of the Grand Lodge of California, which is now occupied by six salaried Grand Lecturers viz Sister Mrs Emily P. Stevens; Prof Wm Crowhurst; Dr. M. D. Merrick; Hugh R. Hughes; George Bramall and Rev. F. J. Culver, than whom an abler and more faithful corps of Lecturers cannot be found. All are hard at work and it will be wonderful if much good is not accomplished by the systematic and earnest labor of these faithful workers. It is hoped that arrangements can be made to have Bro W. R. Ellis. Grand Lecturer for the Grand Lodge of Nevada, visit the counties of Inyo and Mono of our state, which lie adjoining, when he shall visit Southern Nevada. Our Lodges and members can do much to further the cause by having arrangements made to have the Lecturers receive a full hearing in the various communities visited. Consult the list of *appointments* and be prepared for the coming of the Grand Lecturers.

HASSAMS MANUAL AND CONSTITUTION.—Hassams combined Manual and Lodge readings and recitations, a neatly cloth bound volume of 280 pages, and a book indispensible to every Good Templar who desires to know how to promptly and carefully transact lodge business can be had from the G. W. S. at $1,25 per copy. Also copies of the Consitution, by laws, digest of decisions etc, of the G. L. of California and Chases Manual or exposition of the Order 125 pages bound in cloth at 50 cents. But a few copies of either remain to be sold. The cash must accompany the order, for either of the above to receive attention.

GLEANINGS.—Bro. H. S. Graves D. D. of North Butte Lodge No. 452, Sutter county writes "Our Lodge is doing well and holds its regular meetings rain or shine. We have not missed a lodge meeting this winter altho we have to travel six miles to get there" .....Star of Cottonwood Lodge of Hills Ferry is reported by its Deputy, Bro. W. R. Wiggs, as doing a noble work. Recently a public entertainment was given at which three hundred visitors were present.

CONSTITUTIONAL QEESTIONS.—Correspondents will save themselves time and annoyance, if they will remember to address "questions" on constitutional points or constitution of law, or as to usage, to the G. W. C. T. only. He alone is authorized to make decisions; hence he alone should be appealed to for them. The G. W. S. receives many of these, and can only forward them to the G. W. C. T.. which involves both expense and delay.

THE HUNDRED ROLL.—Sixteen lodges reported a membership of one hundred and more members during the last quarter. These lodges were Nos. 2, 12, 64, 109, 131, 192, 201, 253, 263, 266, 291, 299, 340, 342, 363 and 459. The aggregate membership of the 16 lodges is 1987 or very nearly 124 each. The banner lodge is Nevada, No. 201, which reports 176 members with Morning Star, No. 266, of Modesto close up with 159 members.

AMADOR.—Bro. Rev. I. D, Wood, the efficient district deputy of Amador county writes: "I have visited nearly all the lodge in the county. The work goes on nicely, and with some grandly. Our Dist. Lodge meets at Ione. There has never been a better prospict for a grand rally. We hope to send up a good report."

WHAT ARE YOU DOING ABOUT IT?—Have you made an effort to increase the circulation of the RESCUE? Get your friends to take it on trial of three months for fifty cents. They will thereafter become permanent subscribers. Try it.

HALL BURNED.—A telegram was received late Saturday evening from Sister L. C. Murray, Deputy of the lodge at Greenville, announcing the burning of their hall and ordering a new set of lodge work which went forward per express on Monday.

LODGE DIRECTORY.—The Lodge Directory has been corrected to date. Lodges are requested to examine their record and see if it is correctly quoted. If not the G. W. S. should be notified of the errors that they may be corrected.

TRUSTEES AND LADY MANAGERS.—The Boards of Trustees and Lady Managers of the Good Templars Home for Orphans will hold their quarterly meeting at Vallejo, on Tuesday next, May 3rd at 10 A, M.

THE SIXTIETH.—The sixtieth new lodge of the current year was organized at Tomales, Marin county on the 18th inst., by Grand Lecturer F. J. Culver. And still they come.

MAY DAY.—The Temperance celebration and Mayday picnic occurs at Davisville on Saturday next. Sacramento, Solano and Yolo counties will be fully represented thereat.

EXECUTIVE MEETING.—The Executive Committee of the Grand Lodge, will meet at the Bernard House Vallejo, on Monday evening next May 2nd, at 7:30 o'clock.

G. W. C. T. Department.

R. THOMPSON, G. W. C. T.

We think it reasonable to presume that the *ministerial Union* of San Francisco and vicinity had some sufficient foundation for their action taken in reference to certain lecturers and self styled ministers, who have been at work in California of late. Below will be found the action as published in the Occident, one of the religious papers of this city, which speaks for itself. We regret that it has become necessary to caution the public in reference to any of the temperance workers on our coast. We understand that Mr. Dutcher and Mrs. Watson are now in Oregon,

MINISTERIAL UNION.

At a meeting of the Ministerial Union of San Francisco and vicinity on March 28, 1881, the attendance being large, statements were made concerning the labors of D. I. K. Rine, G. M. Dutcher, Mrs. Judge Watson and James H. White, and the subject being continued at another meeting, April 4, 1881, it was resolved: That the committee on credentials should be instructed not to recommend any one of them to the fellowship and confidence of the churches.

Committee—F. E. Shearer, C. V. Anthony, J. H. Warren, C. W. Hewes.

By order of Committee.

J. H. MCLEAN, Pres.

W. J. SMITH, Sec.

Lecturers' Reports.

☞ The only authorized Grand Lecturers in this jurisdiction are Mrs. E. P. Stevens, Messrs. Wm. Crowhurst, Hugh R. Hughes, Dr. M.. D. Merrick, F. J. Culver and George Bramall.

They are authorized to instruct and institute Lodges and Bands of Hope, solicit subscribers for our official organ, the RESCUE, and receive donations for the Good Templars' Home for Orphans and our lecture and missionary work. They are employed and compensated by the Grand Lodge, and all monies received by them are paid over to the Grand Lodge Treasury. It is expected that the lodges and the friends of temperance will, in good time, secure a commodious place of meeting, provide music, advertise the meeting well, make every needed preparation and render them every assistance to make their mission a success.

H. R. HUGHES.

Wednesday evening the 6th, the Good Templars Dramatic club of Angels gave an entertainment to raise funds for our District Lodge on the 14th of May.

They performed "Ten Nights In a Bar-room" to a crowded house, and cleared $48,80 as well as giving entire satisfaction to the audience.

The Temperance Picnic and District Lodge is being worked up by a joint committee of Angels and Murphy's Lodges, funds are secured, and plans matured to make it *the event* of the season.

Thursday lectured at Vallecito, secured several names for a lodge, and arranged to go back previous to D. L. to organize.

Friday lectured to a small audience at Murphys, a large meeting was expected, but bad weather prevented.

Saturday visited the lodge, about 60 present. Was pleased to see visitors from 5 different lodges. Murphys has over 90 members, is the banner lodge of the county and has called a special meeting for this evening to take measures to build a Hall on their own lot.

Brother L. D. canvassed for the RESCUE, and I urged the members to become readers and subscribers of our valuable paper. Several names were secured and others will follow, for Murphys will never do anything by halves.

Sunday went to Sheep Ranch addressed the S. S. and Band of Hope in the afternoon, and public meeting in the evening, the latter was slimly attended on account of rain.

Monday the Band of Hope had a public meeting, S. H. filled. The children did well, and seem enthusiastic. I addressed the Band for half an hour at the close of their exercises. These Bands of Hope are indeed the Hope of our country, and I hope to see every lodge in our State have a Band under its fostering care. Just think of 300 Bands of Hope, backed by 300 lodges, training an army of workers for God and humanity.

This ought to have appeared last week: but it stowed itself away among other documents and managed to escape, overlooked, as happens sometimes.

COULTERVILLE, April 22, 1881.

April 16, 17, and 18, we had "April showers," and accomplished nothing but getting wet.

On the 19th reached Groveland, next evening had a good meeting. The lodge is doing well, has the respect and good will of the people, and has done a good work.

The 21st reached Coulterville—held a Degree meeting—conferred both degrees on 5 members.

The 22nd held a public meeting in the dining room of Wagner's Hotel, kindly tendered by the owner for the purpose. I got several of the members to take part. The lodge turned out in regalia, and had their first "Open Lodge." It would be better to have more open meetings, and agitate the question of Temperance reform, instead of keeping up a sort of mutual admiration society, with closed doors. Coulterville lodge has over 50 members.

WM. CROWHURST.

BIGGS, Butte Co. April 23, 1881.

Franklin School District sustains a good lodge of earnest workers. The meeting was good and enthusiastic and resulted in the addition of eleven names to June Lodge.

Yuba City appointments were interfered with by aphathy, lethargy, and pouring rains.

Sheridan is blessed with a live Lodge, whose members have already closed several saloons, and are trying to close the only two now remaining. Eight persons were added to the membership as the result of the meeting. Bro. Cussler and the W. C. T. were playing ball on Monday, when the former in giving an under-handed throw, broke his arm.

After the Lecture a special meeting was held for exemplifying the degree work, and closed only after the adoption of a unanimous resolution to care for Bro. Cussler and to donate to him $5 per week, and also to subscribe the amount necessary to pay the Doctor's fee.

Wheatland was next visited. In the afternoon, we enjoyed a special meeting of the Band of Hope in the Methodist Church. In the evening, the Lodge marched in regalia from the Hall to the Church where we obtained 16 names. After the public meeting six candidates—among them Miss Ida Dunn of tragedy fame— were initiated by dispensation.

Twenty three miles by R. R. found us at Live Oak in the vicinity of a thriving Lodge of 93 members. Anxious to make an even hundred, we worked hard, for the audience was almost exclusively Good Templars, and procured the necessary addition and also added the first *one* toward the second hundred.

Seven miles further, we arrive at Gridley, Butte Co. Here the Lodge was taking a nap and wanted to die, having already voted to surrender its charter. In the Odd Fellows' Hall, the Good Templars own all the altars a beautiful quartz and shell frame, a lithograph of the Orphans' Home, an organ worth 250 dollars, plenty of excellent regalia etc., yet it *wanted to die.* But thank God new life was infused, 35 persons gave their names, and the Lodge was launched out on the Ocean of the great Temperance reform to struggle once more with the waves of Intemperance. God help it to win success

F. J. CULVER.

Having set forth to make a canvass of Sonoma Co. in the cause of temperance, and visit the lodges as G. L., I began work at Bloomfield by visiting the lodge Thursday 14th, lectured on Friday evening, and attended Harmony Degree Temple Saturday evening: but April showers had a dampening effect on the meetings. By request of Bro. Katzenstein, dropped all, and went to Tomales Monday 18th. Here one J. H. White had been at work lecturing and talking up a lodge, which I fully organized on Tuesday evening, assisted by Sister J. E. Fowler and Bro. Palmer of Valley Ford, with 12 charter members and 13 propositions for the next night. Lectured on Monday and Tuesday evenings With such staunch leaders as Prof. H. E. Kellogg and Prof. N. H. Lock, we look for a good work from this lodge. The field is a needy one: seven saloons and two stores which deal in the traffic of sin

There is but one professed Christian man in the town proper; there are some excellent families around Tomales. May God have mercy on and save the rising generation.

Here as elsewhere we quote section 300 of the Penal code. Did we as temperance people see that this section of law was enforced, we might with clearer conscience ask for local option, close saloons on Sunday and you close half of them forever. Thursday took in Two Rock, lectured in the hall. This lodge is well anchored. Bloomfield Friday had a fair audience; notified stores and bars to close on Sunday. They agreed so to do without suit. Went to Stony Point; had a pleasant meeting, found lodge in good condition, lectured in school house. This lodge meets on Wednesday instead of Tuesday evening as per RESCUE. Sunday morning drove to Valley Ford passed thru Bloomfield just to see and be seen; reached Valley Ford in time to visit Sunday-school and give them a short talk; lectured in the evening to a full house. Valley Ford is Valley Ford still; staunch for temperance and right. Leave for Bodega to-day,

M. D. MERRICK.

On Monday the 18th inst. I met a very pleasant congregation in West Oakland in the Congregational Church; the singing was most excellent and the meeting a very interesting one. On Tuesday evening I visited Golden Gate Lodge and enjoyed a very pleasant evening as visitors usually do, who call upon this orderly, and well conducted Lodge. On Wednesday I paid a visit to Kentucky Lodge; the attendance was small but the Lodge appears to be in a prosperous and healthy condition, and only needs a little good healthy work to fill up its pleasant Lodge room. Again on Friday the 22nd inst. met a fair audience in West Oakland, a social gathring at the home of one of the church people drew away a portion of those interested in the work; again the young people of the church favored us with good singing, helping to make the meeting a success. After the lecture a list of names was taken up for a Lodge and a night set for the organization. We will undoubtedly have a first class Lodge in West Oakland; some of the leading people of the church and neighborhood gave their names.

My first meeting in Martinez was well attended, and my lecture received with much apparent *interest.* On the second evening owing to a conflict of appointments there was a misunderstanding and many of the people did not attend that otherwise would have done so. My appointments, and the meeting of the Literary Club being upon the same evening the club kindly volunteered to postpone their usual exercises and invited me to deliver my Lecture before the society. The choir of the Congregational church sang for us and the meeting was a good one and I trust much aroused in the *work.* The members of the Lodge express a determination to revive the Lodge and a meeting was appointed for this afternoon for the purpose of instituting a Band of Hope. The work will go on in Martinez.

SANTA BARBARA District Lodge will meet in hall of Sea Side Lodge Santa Barbara at 10 A. M. May 4, 1881 and continue two days.

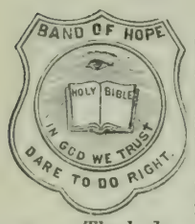
J. W. WEBB, D. D.

IN MEMORIAM.

June Lodge No 321 mourns the loss of Sister Emma C. Hardy one of the most loved and respected of its members and universally esteemed in the community. The usual resolutions were passed by the Lodge.

Juvenile Department.

BAND OF HOPE WORK.



The Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., of California, offers to furnish, free of charge, to Sunday-schools, or other juvenile organizations desiring to adopt them for use, the newly revised Band of Hope rituals together with the ritual badges. The ritual comprises a pamphlet of 48 pages. The badges are of German silver, with a safety pin upon the back. Sample copies of the rituals and badge, or quantities for actual use, will be furnished on application to the G. W. C. T., Robert Thompson, 1,531 Golden Gate Avenue, or the Superintendent of Juvenile Work, George Bramall, Haywards, or Geo. B. Katzenstein, 328 J street, Sacramento.

TALKS WITH THE YOUNG FOLKS.

CURRENTS OF THE SEA.

NUMBER THREE.

MORE OF THE GULF STREAM.

There was very little positive information regarding the Gulf Stream fifty years ago. It was known there was a strong current in certain places and the water was warm; and few people knew that except some captains of whalers and merchants ships. But about all that is known of its extent and direction and depth and its peculiarities and uses, has been discovered within the past 30 or 35 years, and, as stated before, the information has been derived from the enquiring observations of intelligent seamen.

AN EXTENSIVE HEATER.

It seems a little singular that a *non-conductor* of heat should have been selected to *conduct* such an enormous volume of heat as the Gulf stream carries from the tropics to the regions of ice and snow. It is as well to repeat a statement previously made, that the surface water which has been warmed by the sun's rays and by actual contact with the heated air of the tropics, becomes salter and heavier by the evaporation of fresh water from it, and sinking beneath the surface carries its warmth below, and stores it up constantly, to be carried for distribution into a colder climate.

As this great, wide, deep, warm and rapid stream pursues its appointed "circuit" to the north, its surface is constantly coming in contact with a cooler air, which immediately appropriates a portion of its heat and distributes it in the surrounding atmosphere. Now as soon as that surface water has parted with a portion of its heat, it becomes heavier than the water immediately below it and down it goes to find its balance and a layer of lighter and warmer particles of water comes to the surface in its place, to yield to the air a portion of its warmth and sink in its turn with the rest, till it is called again to the surface to repeat the process.

The heat that thus daily escapes from this immense warming furnace, is carried by the prevailing winds to temper the climate of both continents, but principally that of Europe and the islands of the northern seas. It has been calculated that if all the heat delivered daily from the Gulf stream, could be *concentrated* upon an immense globe of iron, it would melt away from it a river of fluid metal as large as the Mississipi. But it is not very likely that in our time any body will try to reduce that theory to a practical test.

You will remember now that to enable the waters of the Gulf stream to perform these wonderful functions, water had to be invested with those very peculiar and singular properties before alluded to: there are some

CURIOUS PROVISIONS

Made possible by these peculiarities of water, to enable this stream to perform its duties faithfully. If the great current had been started as you and I would have arranged it, to flow in a deep river from the bottom to the surface, it would have been a failure. It would have been too narrow to give out the required heat from its surface, and the earth being a conductor of heat would have abstracted a certain portion of the heat from the lower waters. So a current of cold water underlies the Gulf Stream, running in an opposite direction which is 20 to 30 degrees colder than it. But in place of cooling it, that prevents the heat from passing from it.

Lieut. Maury supposes that had the Gulf Stream touched the bottom, all its heat would have been appropriated by the earth before it had gone far into the North Atlantic. But perhaps that was a mistake. The earth would have cooled the water next to it certainly, but when that water was cooled it would have *remained at the bottom* because of its greater weight and would have protected the warm waters above from contact with the bottom of the ocean, just as is the case now. It is probably the fact that the cold current underlies the other, to make the warm stream wider and enable it to distribute much more of its heat than it otherwise could. And it is also quite probable, that the properties with which the Creator invested water have been adapted to produce this condition of the currents as well as many other results.

TEMPERATURE OF THE STREAM.

It sets out with a temperature of about 90 degrees F: In the Caribean sea the surface stream is about 83 to 85 while the cold current underneath is about 43 degrees to 48 degrees. Off Hatteras it is 80 to 84 while the cold bed underneath is 55 to 50 — and from Hatteras to the Bank of Newfoundland or near it, the Gulf Stream is from 20 to 30 degrees warmer than the ocean on either side of it. The cold current west of it which lines the Eastern shore of North America is colder than the water east of the Gulf current. This cold bearing stream gives us a healthy and favorite resort for the best fish in the world; and it is the source of the fogs which abound there. The warm air passing over a cooler sea has its moisture condensed in fog; so as before stated, if we should ever cease on either side of the continent to have fogs, we shall cease to have as good fish as we have now.

While the Gulf current has been invested with the office of warming up Europe and tempering somewhat the American winters, the cold inshore fish and fog current has a most beneficent effect in tempering the heat of the Atlantic American summer and acts as a firescreen between our Eastern friends and the steaming heat burdened waters pasing by so close to their doors. But we have been wandering a little from the subject for the purpose of noting the wondrous system of adaptations and compensations, so ingeniously contrived to afford us the utmost possible amount of enjoyment and to furnish us with an unceasing variety of pleasurable circumstances and surroundings. And every thing is just enough and just right; an ice bearing current setting out every minute of the year from the North to carry coolness and health and comfort and good fishing ground to one large family of God's children, and another setting out every minute of the year from the equator loaded with wraps and blankets and warm breezes and fertilizing showers for another family of nations.

In my days of ignorance of these things, when facing the wintry storms off Cape Horn, it often seemed a kindness withheld that the Creator had not left us a nice little Ship Strait to go from Atlantic to Pacific by Panama, which he might have done as well as not; and that would have saved seafaring men a vast amount of dreary cruel cold and wet and storm and toil. But upon thinking over this matter of ocean currents, we must see that if a passage had been left thru the Isthmus, the Gulf Stream would have rushed thru there, torn for itself a roomy passage and carried with it its ample stores of heat and added them to the heat of the waters of the Pacific. The consequence of that would have been calamitous indeed; an arctic current filling the Atlantic; Britain and all of Northern Europe, would have been frozen desolate countries, peopled perhaps by Esquimaux. And the heat robbed from the North Atlantic and added to the North Pacific would have rendered our California and Pacific Coast from Panama to Oregon such an oven that it would have been probably uninhabitable without some special provision made by the Creator to avert that misfortune.

(*To be continued.*)

GUERNEVILLE, April 16, 1881.

CAPT. A. D. WOOD.—Kind sir and friend, at a recent meeting, Juvenile Temple No. 40 unanimously adopted that a vote of thanks be sent to you for the RESCUE-weekly donated by you. One copy is read by different members of the Temple, who may wish to do so, afterwards remains on the file with the Supt. The other is filed for the use of the public at the Post Office.

Fraternally yours in F. L. and P.

NELLY FOLKS. Rec. Sec.

ABUSED TALENT.

"And I was afraid and went and hid thy talent in the earth: lo, there thou hast that which is thine." That verse turned up at random, recals to memory a little episode in South America that occurred several years ago. The negroes a few of them used to assemble on Sunday sometimes to hear for the first time in their lives, the reading of a few passages of Scripture and they were delighted with the parables. Some of them dropped a tear or two over the story of the prodigal Son. Not one of them could read a word and everything they heard was entirely new to them. They had heard of Peter and Paul and the Virgin Mary and some few saints who were mentioned in their prayers and who used to do lots of miracles. One of the more intelligent men recognized the name of Moses too; yes said he, I've have heard the priest mention him in the church service. Well what did he tell you about Moses? "oh I dont remember anything about him, only he was one of them that used to go round with *Jesu-Cristo*"

They listened with much interest to the parable of the talents, and talked about it and asked "what harm or crime did that man do?" what was he to be punished for? They could conceive of no such thing as being called to account for doing *nothing*, good or evil. But you can understand that when so much has been done for you, you owe a very binding obligation to do something in your turn to benefit others. You must remember that every privilege and comfort and liberty you enjoy, are not yours simply by natural right. Thru the evil doings of men, thru their avarice and greed and idolatry, intemperance and vice, the greater part of mankind in the past were deprived of their rights and privileges by tyrants of various types.

And the reason that you have more privileges and more light and a happier lot than the poor Spanish speaking Africans down there, is not that some great earthly prince or general conceded those rights, but because a good many humble men that had but one talent, used it for their fellow men and for their Master, and proclaiming liberty and the truth and the gospel, suffered many sacrifices and persecutions and poured out their blood on many a battle field and gave up their lives by thousands—— that you and I who came after them might be free and happy. Had those men buried their talents in the earth, we should have had to submit to a slavish lot or else we should have been the martyrs for the benefit of those who come after us.

Now as we are by no means called upon to suffer imprisonment or stripes or death for the truth's sake, are we not doubly bound to use our one or two or five talents to rid the world of the greatest monster evil that has ever existed? a tyrant that is making a daily trail of blood and tears and agonies and miseries all over this beautiful land that God has given us.

Let us remember then to keep our talent above ground and in use. It will be a sad reckoning, if we have to confess at last that we never tried to do any good in this world or to make it better, in return for all that has been done for us.

GUERNEVILLE, April, 16, 1881.

EDITOR RESCUE.—Complying with your expressed wish in your paper of April 10th we have been requested by the Supt. to forward to you, the program of the exercises of our Temple at the regular session on last evening. There were 29 members in attendance, 10 boys, and 17 girls, and two honorary members. There was service at the church during the same evening. At roll call every officer was present. Three active members were initiated. Two delegates were elected to represent the Temple at the District Lodge, at Geyserville May, 13, 1881. At recess, a social time was enjoyed, and a few charades were played and guessed. Afterwards for "Good of the Order" there were declamations by some of the young members. Two short dialogues were rehearsed, several taking part-in each. A number of songs were sung by the girls, they playing the organ themselves. We then had our exercise in the Catechism, Select Reading from the RESCUE by the Supt. and a short address by the other honorary member present. The "Royal Road" was distributed, and the Temple closed in due form ending a short but pleasant session. We intend having our Temperance Camp Meeting this year and we sincerely hope you will pay us a visit. Hoping this will meet your approval, we remain very Respectfully, In F. L. and P.

HENRIETTA SCHLOSS. H. S.
EMMA GOULD. V.T.

Prohibition again defeated by the Republican party in Massachusetts.

OUR FIRST TEMPERANCE SCHOOL.

FOR THE SUPERINTENDENTS

BY JULIA COLMAN.

The ground and the circumstances were imposing. A little inland conservative place in one of the Eastern States, where everything possible had been done for temperance; the worst place in the world to try to do anything (that is what any place says of itself) and it was "of no use to try any more." This was what the most intelligent, enterprising of the temperance citizens said. Their actions kept pace with their words, for they did nothing. Several organizations had gone down. The three evangelical ministers still worked on, and by uniting their forces and taking turns in their churches, they kept up a monthly temperance sermon with a fair audience. These ministers had tried the previous year to have the women start a Christian Temperance Union, and had advertised a meeting for that purpose. At the appointed time three women came, looked at one another and went away without even praying together. Now the women had commenced praying in a house to have prayer meeting, but had not organized nor taken up any active work; two of them, however, were agreed as touching the juvenile work. One of these was a summer visitor, and nearly a stranger in the place; the other a missionary to India lately returned home on account of failing health. These two canvassed the situation and promised each other that they would undertake a juvenile union on the educational plan, and they would keep it up as long as they could get two children to attend.

It was an experiment neither of them had seen tried, but they believed that ignorance of the true nature and effects of alcohol lay at the foundation of most of the difficulties in the way of temperance work. Children are naturally on the right side and have more time to study than adults, and can be more easily influenced, Besides, if educated before beginning to drink, they can usually be prevented from going astray, and prevention is ever better than cure. It is easier and better to prevent a dozen children from going astray than to rescue one man that has gone astray. The movement to get temperance science taught in the day schools had not yet commenced, and if it had, public sentiment was not sufficiently advanced in that place to adopt it. Besides, they wished to teach the moral duty of *doing* in order to give effect to the knowing, which is much more easily done in the temperance school than in the secular school.

They had not all the helps now in existence, but they had enough to begin with: the catechism on alcohol, Band of Hope melodies, some of the present list of children's tracts, Story on Alcohol and Sewall's Charts. Specimens of these (excepting the charts) they secured as one of the first steps, so that they might know what to teach and how to teach it: and when they had formed their plans they set to work.

They first influenced and enlisted as many as they could of the day school teachers and Sunday- hool officers and teachers, having the ministers already on their side. The principal of the academy kindly offered them the academy chapel to meet in. This was no small advantage, because no one of the churches would have been quite acceptable to the children from the other churches, and to rotate between them would have been little better. Then they appointed a public meeting also in the chapel, at which they secured the best speakers they could find to explain what they proposed to do; had excellent music, a few recitations by the children; then a neat experiment or two, illustrating some of the truths they intended to teach, brief remarks from two or three leading citizens or ministers chiefly to the parents, closing up with a distribution of the best tract they could find on the educational aspect of the question, and an invitation to the parents to send their children to the temperance school.

Then Saturday afternoon was fixed for the meeting of the children to organize the school. All the Sunday-schools and day-schools were visited, and the children specially invited. When the time came the chapel was filled, for the chemical experiments that were promised formed an attractive program. Catechisms were given out in which they all read the first lesson as a responsive exercise. The experiments were satisfactory, but many cared for nothing else: and as no teachers had been secured for the classes, or rather not teachers enough, especially for the older boys, they soon dropped off in the course of two or three talks. Here then was the first great mistake, the lack of teachers. This idea of having the scholars classified with a teacher for each class like a Sunday-school was new, and was not met with sufficient appreciation. This failure was an impressive lesson, and henceforth it became a prime idea that teachers were quite as essential in the temperance school as in the Sunday-school, to keep the children in order, see that they are supplied with books, to hear their lessons and look after their attendance and to exercise over them a wise personal influence; but they are not obliged to explain and illustrate the lesson. That is more largely left to the superintendent's review, the principal lesson work of the teacher being to see that it is perfectly committed to memory.

But this mistake made by many other temperance schools did not quite kill us, what else we did and what other lessons we taught and learned we will detail in other numbers of the RESCUE by the editor's kindly permission.

ABOUT PARIS.

You have heard about the gaieties and gardens and picture galleries and tasteful ornamentations of the city of Paris; how it is a favorite pleasure resort of wealthy English and Americans, who go to see the sights and enjoy the festivities. There are a great many Americans who have fallen so desperately in love with Parisian life, that they leave their own country and the few friends they ever had, and go to live among a foreign people whose language they understand very imperfectly, and speak as barbarously as a Chinese washman speaks English. All their customs and habits are different from ours, and about all the characteristics of our American Protestant civilization that our good people have valued and gloried in, are lacking in Paris. The American people have bartered all the social advantages of their glorious American birthright for the association of a worthless mess of French tinsel politeness, and painted vanities and gilded infidelities and immoralities. And it is safe to hazard the supposition that these Americans live there at a sacrifice of personal comfort and happiness, and at open sale of all their patriotism, for that empty bauble, the distinction of being talked about as *living in Paris*, which indicates the possession of wealth. This does seem a sacrifice of taste and comfort for a very lean and shaky-kneed reward.

But what a history has this Paris of blood and crime and poverty and misery, a family group that always huddles close and thick about a wine or beer shop, and Paris has above all places in the world been a wine-shop.

To say nothing of the massacres that have taken place there in ancient times, and down to 1848 and 1851, there have been some later appalling scenes of murderous cruelty, the result of the crime and ignorance that comes from the grogshop and the wine cellar. In 1871, at the close of the war which France had forced upon Prussia, the communists, the natural spawn of the wine shop, captured and shot all the Catholic priests they could lay hands on, including a venerable archbishop. They shot them at Belleville, a suburb of Paris like our Lone Mountain, and soon after 500 communists were shot there by their own government, and thousands more were sent to prison and to exile.

An English lady, a Miss De Broen opened a mission in this most degraded section of Paris in 1871, only a few hours after the burial of the 500 communists alluded to. At first she was received with suspicion, but later has met with much success and her mission now has grown to expend $10,000 a year in rescuing the victims of the iniquitous barbarism of a government which licenses the grogshop, and of a church which always adapts itself there to the existing condition of morality, or to its utter absence.

These poor people are utterly ignorant of any religious or moral teaching; the wine shop and the dance house had always been their church, Sunday-school, day school, library and home. Think of a polluted system of government which produces such hoards of criminals, that a war which sends thousands of them to be slain in battle or an insurrection in which thousands of them are mowed down by artillery in the street is a blessing to the country. And while you think of it, consider how in this beautiful land of flowers and luscious fruit and sunshine and bounteous provision of every good gift of God, we have gone a good way in the same direction, and have permitted a terrible leprosy of drunken sin to spread itself and poison our own people, and convert them into savages and criminals that have to be kept in prison to make life at all safe any where in the state.

When our Band of Hope children come to vote, they will not vote to continue this consuming evil, will they?

"THE ELEPHANT IS LOOSE!"

"The elephant is loose! the elephant is loose!" Such was the cry that we heard from the boys in the streets one day. Everybody seemed to be under excitement; parents were hurrying home to see if their children were out in the streets, and if so, to hunt them up and send them home; or if in the house, to keep them there.

At the menagerie we found a great crowd of people, in the midst of whom was the mayor with a company of soldiers with their guns loaded, while at the front and rear entrances of the building were stationed two six-pounders loaded with grape-shot. It appeared from what we could learn that the great elephant Columbus had attacked his keeper, and so severely injured him that he shortly afterward died of his wounds. For a long while the keepers of the wild beasts were unable to subdue the raging animal, and there was, consequently, great danger of his getting out into the streets, and doing much damage to life and property; therefore, the mayor was sent for, and the cannons were loaded and placed before the door. This was a wise and humane precaution. But *how many elephants are loose every day*! How many roam about the streets destroying the souls as well as the lives of people; and before how many stores in our cities might loaded cannon be placed to protect the lives of our citizens from worse than death!

There ought to be a cannon before those theatres; for out of them comes an evil influence ten times worse than a whole menagerie of wild beasts let loose.

There ought to be a cannon before the billiard-room; for there is an elephant there that destroys hundreds every year.

And more than all, there ought to be a cannon before every rumshop and drinking-saloon; for there is an elephant there, and his wounded victims may be seen at all times about our streets, and dying in thousands of our homes,

Boys, yea, girls too—for the elephant destroys girls as well boys—look out, the elephant is loose. Seek to get the cannons loaded, for they are needed. Until that is done, keep out of the way, avoid the place where he frequents.

GREAT.—"For he shall be great in the sight of the Lord and shall drink neither wine nor *beer*, and he shall be filled with the Holy Ghost." And many of the children of Israel shall he turn to the Lord their God." The word beer is used here, because that is the way the French Bible Society have translated it and it appears to be correct.

It seemed as if the Angel deemed John's total abstinence of immense importance, for it was the only qualification mentioned in connection with being great in the sight of the Lord and being filled with the Holy Ghost. If the Angel had said in place of that expression about wine "and shall shave his head once a week all his life" we should have had to this day devout men shaving their heads by the thousand as a necessary condition of being considered great in the sight of the Lord and filled with the Holy Spirit.

SAN FRANCISCO April 21th 1881.

Left home for Walnut Creek on Saturday morning April 16th, and as no posters had been received at Walnut Creek no meeting had been called, but by kindness of Rev. Bro. Urmy we had a small meeting on Sunday evening, though the night was very stormy, and the roads almost impassable; at the close of the address I announced a short address on Monday evening; at that time we had a fair audience, and at the close, five names were obtained as candidates for the Lodge of Good Templars of Walnut Creek, and the Lodge meeting immediately after the lecture in the church, three of the candidates were initiated, and several other names are promised for the next meeting, I left in proper hands a few Rituals, and Badges, for the organization of a Band of Hope, and expect to hear very soon of its formation, at that place, which I believe will be very useful among the children and youth of the town, and prove a great help to the Good Templars, if they encourage it, and lend it their aid, and work with it and for it,

Several reports reached my office of New Bands of Hope being organized since I left home, which will be properly noticed in due time.

Yours Fraternally.

GEO. BRAMALL.

EVERY one who is willing to patronize a temperance grocery when to their interest to do so, will send for price list to San Francisco Cash Grocery, 519 Post St., San Francisco, Cal,

The Rescue.

DEVOTED TO

Temperance, Current Literature, General News, and whatever may concern the public welfare.

Official Organ of the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T. of California.

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3 inches...	1 25	2 00	3 00	8 00	12 00	20 00
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2 line Business Cards, $3 per year.
4 line Lodge Meetings, 1 50 a year.
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All communications and subscriptions to be addressed to A. D. Wood, Editor and Publisher.
P. O. Box 1721,
San Francisco

PROHIBITION REFORM PARTY.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1884,

HON. NEAL DOW, OF MAINE.

DEAD LODGES.

Bro. Crowhurst reports a Lodge that has a good set of furniture and a $250 Organ, but had died for want of any interest in the cause of temperance. No wonder, it was the old story; the lodge had never had or used a page of temperance literature, never learned anything, never taught anything, never had any temperance in it. It would be just so with Churches if somebody went round organizing them and only visiting them about once a year, to set them on end after they had fallen over, with no literature, no books, no papers, no instructions, no intercourse with or news from, the other churches. It is a sad thing to see so many lodges that have material that could be made a power and a light and an ornament to their community, and a bright star among the good and noble influences of the land, maintaining a sickly and purposeless existence on songs and solos, dramatic performances, pound parties, necktie parties and sometimes dancing parties with never any work for temperance: as many members suspended every quarter as are initiated and having no influence whatever in giving their community a bias toward temperance.

One of the lodges which is mentioned in the report of the G. W. S. this week as having at present one of the largest memberships, lately sent a communication to the Rescue; it was addressed "Publishers of Weekly Rescue, Los Angeles," and reached Los Angeles about five weeks after the date of the document. It reported a death but forgot to say who it was or when it took place.

Local Option was beaten in that community about 2 to 1 in 1874, and probably would be beaten there to-day 6 to 1; and with such a lodge working in the interest of temperance, the whisky interest might soon be outvoted 6 to 1. but it never will be any better from pound parties and dramatic and banjo agency.

When a lodge or a Grand Lodge finds in its quarterly reports that even as much as ten per cent of its membership has gone out in a year, or that half as many have gone out as came in, it ought to waken up to realize the fact that there is a terribly rotten cause somewhere to account for it, and one that could be remedied or prevented, with proper precaution; a great many lodges have been and are dead from their organization right along.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROMISE.

President Garfield has committed himself to a tremendously comprehensive promise made to Miss Willard and to the American people. He said "*I shall do what I can to abate the evils of intemperance.*" It would have been much more manly and creditable to him, had his whole speech on that occasion been such as one side or the other could have accepted as conclusively favorable to it. If he is really favorable to total abstinence. he ought to be manly enough to avow it before the world. Had the promise above been omitted, his utterance might have been conclusively accepted as favorable to the rum interest. But the promise is difficult to get over, altho the opening incidents of his administration are by no means consonant with that promise. It is reported that Secy Windom has thrown the gates wide open for the slaughter of the Alaska Indians with rum heretofore prohibited. And that the order (No 24) of President Hayes prohibiting the sale of liquor at military posts has been peremptorily repealed, and it does not seem that any one could have done that but the President. If these two acts are those of President Garfield, he has done all he could in them to extend and increase the evils of intemperance, and he will no doubt continue to do so all thru while pretending the contrary. But perhaps these are not his work, let us see. There is one thing it is hoped he dare not do, that is reopen the White House as a grogshop: for if he did, he would incur the contempt and execration of all good people everywhere. And if the presidential mansion remains clean in that respect we shall be solely indebted to Mr and Mrs Hayes for it.

R. W. G. L.

This body is to convene in a very few weeks but in none of the temperance papers has there been a hint of any desired or desirable action, or any action at all to come before it. It does not seem that any one takes the slightest interest in anything that is to be done there, and it is very doubtful whether there is any business proposed beyond a contest for office. It would be one useful act in all the history of the R. W. G. L. if it would this time countenance the systematizing of the National Thanksgiving Collection for a temperance literature fund. If it would even assent to establish that it would be better work and more of it than all its labors combined for the past 10 years have resulted in. In fact it would be about the first act that has at all helped the cause of temperance that can be credited to it for many years past. After the above was written a circular came from from the R. W. G. S. which promises that *important measures* are to be adjudicated at this session. If that is so it will be matter for sincere rejoicing to all concerned. For the R. W. G. L. ought either to do something this time or confess that is a corpse and bury itself out of the way of some useful leading institution which is so much needed at present by the I. O. G. T. and for want of which their continued existence has been for some years placed in deadly peril.

Mr. J. G. Mysell 1643 Mission St. has published a tract leaflet called Danger Signals, containing an article which appears under that head in the Rescue of April 7th first page–price $1.50 per 1000. It treats of the relations of the grogshop to the Fraternal societies.

National Temperance Almanac for sale at the office of the Rescue. Send for one, or call and get one.

LECTURER'S APPOINTMENTS.

MRS. EMILY PITT STEVENS

Will speak at Scenega, Ventura county, April 28, 29; Santa Paula, May 1, 2; Saticoy, 4, 5; Springville, 7, 8; Hueneme, 10, 11; Ventura, 13, 14, 15, 16; Nordhoff 18, 19; Carpintaria, 21, 22; Santa Barbara, 24, 25, 26; Montecito, 30, 31, Goleta, June 2, 3; Lompoc, 5, 6; Santa Rita, 9, 10; Los Alamos, 11, 12; La Graciosa, 14, 15; Central City, 17, 18; Guadalupe, 20, 21; Arroyo Grande, 23, 24; San Luis Obispo, 26, 27; Cambria, 29, 30.

HUGH R. HUGHES

Will speak in Mariposa, Merced and Stanislaus counties,as follows. Posters and private notices sent to friends at each place. Golden City, April 29, 30; Knight's Ferry, May 1; 26-Mile House, 2, 3; Telegraph City, 4, 5; Copperopolis, 6; Salt Spring Valley, 7; Vallecito, 8, 9; Bear Mountain Lodge, 10; Temperance Picnic, and Colusa District Lodge at Angels Camp, 13, 14, 15.

GEORGE BRAMALL

Will speak in Contra Costa county as follows: Clayton, April 29, 30, and May 1; Antioch, 11 and 12: Judsonville 13 and 14: Somersville 15 and 16 —Nortonville 17 and 18.

WILLIAM CROWHUZST

Will lecture at Cnico, April 28, 29; Nord, 30, and May 1; Webster 2; Dayton, 4; Pentz, 5; Cherokee, 6, 7; Oroville, 8, 9, 10; Forbestown, 11; Brownsville, 12; Strawberry Valley 13; Clipper Mills, 14, 15; Forbestown 16; Oroville, 17: Marysville, 18, 19, 20; Prairie School House, 21, 22.

SOLANO DISTRICT LODGE.

Suisun, April 24th 1881.

Solano District Lodge I. O. G. T. will meet on Saturday May 14th at Elmira for general business and on preceding evening for public meeting. It is specially desirable to have every Lodge in the county represented.

We entreat your Lodge to send a full delegation, matters of more than ordinary interest require attention at that meeting. For the sake of our Order and its *cardinal* principle do not merely appoint some formal delegates that will not go. But send down live members, more than the legal number will be welcome. We want concerted action on our Sunday law matters, come all who can and let us make a new consecration of our lives to the cause of temperance.

Yours in F. H. C. and Work.
W. H. Robinson D. D. G. W. C. T.

Other matter in type is excluded to make room for the above; it is suggested to Bro. R. that it is not at all likely any lodge In Solano county will hear of the District lodge, unless he writes to them directly or visits them personally.

The Kansas Methodist says that a preacher at Laurence Kansas gives notice that he and his bishop and clergy will pay no attention to the law which may interfere with the law and usage of his church as to wine at the sacrament. The laws of the state have said nothing about that matter, but if any church is going to fight the anti-dramshop law of Kansas, that state will be much better off religiously and every other way if it packs up and leaves with the rummies.

Temperance Picnic.—The third annual grand temperance picnic will be held at Tammany Grove, Davisville, Saturday, April 30th. The Ellis Cornet and String Band of Woodland have been engaged. The literary program will be announced hereafter, also excursion trains. B. H. Hoag, Manager.

Sugar Is Down.—By the barrel we now sell extra fine cube 11½cents; extra granulated 10¾ cents; golden C., 9½cents; coffee very cheap by the bag. All goods at wholesale, at lowest rates. Send for special price list. San Francisco grocery 519 Post street, San Francisco, Cal.

California Raisins are said by the N. Y. Sun to be as yet not higher than a sixth quality in Malaga, but the producers here are improving, and may overcome all objections. The Sun has evidently experimented on a very poor lot of California raisins.

Mr. G. A. Halsey who needs no other recommendation than that of being a brother of the model Treasurer of the G. L. is on a tour in some of the southern counties of the state and will receive subscriptions or ads for the Rescue.

El Paso wants 500 Mexican troops to protect its people from the outlaws there: the removal of the grogshops would do that a great deal better and cheaper.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

John B. Finch G. W. C. T. of Nebraska says in the Western World that as a citizen he will work, talk, write and vote for woman suffrage, because he believes that all governments should be founded on the consent of the governed; and he would vote for it as a matter of justice even if he knew a majority of women would vote against prohibition. But as G. W. C. T. he advocates working for prohibition as the chief end with which no side issue must interfere. He continues under the heading.

BEER HOGS.

"The lager beer guzzlers and Germans of Grand Island, Neb., have an organization called the "Sons of Liberty," whose platform is, "To defend the people against the encroachments of woman suffrage and temperance." The woman suffrage fight seems thus early to be taking the shape of the bloated lager beer foreigners against American women.

The idea is one that must make every American's blood tingle. America welcomes to her arms the down-trodden of all nations. These beer bloats came to this country outcasts and were received with open arms, dressed in purple and fine linen and given the ballot. Now they turn around and attack our mothers and sisters and organize to prevent them from having their rights. "Sons of Liberty," indeed. Why did they not establish liberty in their own country? If they know better than Americans how to run a government of the people and for the people, why is the land of their birth a despotism? The question whether a few thousand Germans shall control Nebraska is rapidly pushing its way into Nebraska politics."

There is no more comprehensive commentary on beer than is written in its effects on the Germans who use and deal in it. The sober cultured respectable honest "natural" German is as different a being from his beer debauched denaturalized countryman as two human beings can differ. But drink has after all about an equal dehumanizing effect upon all classes.

INSANE.

The Medical Society in session last week in this city listened to a report on the insanity of the state. There were 2254 insane and 333 idiots chargeable to the state of California at last census or one to every 383 of the population. At the preceding census it was one to 470. It was a comforting fact that in Britain it was one to 300. Dr. Wilkins stated that it was a *remarkable* fact that one-third of our insane are natives of Europe; most of these are peasants who were used to vegetable diet at home, and here eat animal and richer food to excess. These things he says *go far* to account for our greater proportion of insane than they have in other states; altho the excitements of stock gambling and other speculations were prolific causes.

A prominent physician in Sacramento said publicly in 1874 that 75 per cent of the insanity of this state was due to intemperance. The fact that natives of Europe contribute one-third of our insane patients is anything but a remarkable fact to an impartial observer, for every body knows they furnish by far the largest number of drunken men and women.

To give reasons for increase of insanity and omit the great prominent, overshadowing factor of insanity on this coast and in this world, is a disingenuous act, discreditable to any society and particularly to such a one as the State Medical Society. A paper on early Diagnostic Signs of Locomotor Atoxia, was of more importance. And a long list of toasts at a banquet in the evening accounted for the failure of the medical voice to whisper a word as to the real, but beloved and fashionable feeder of our insane asylums.

"We do not care to continue the RESCUE any longer. We have so many papers to read that we can't do them all. S———" Yes; and every one of those "papers" says, let the rum traffic go on unimpeded, and mark out this year and every year 100,000 of the children of this country for perdition here and hereafter; and every one that does so receives your sympathy and patronage.

A SUPPLY of all the works of the N. T. Society are now for sale at the RESCUE office at New York prices of course; will be sent post paid by return mail if ordered. Same are also to be had at 1041 Market St. See ad.

GOOD WORDS FROM AFAR.

The following is extracted from a private letter from a friend in Minnesota, who has remained all these years as warm and true a friend, as when we last met and parted in our schooldays

* * * "But our labor is not in vain. The great triumph is not far off, one by one the forts are being taken. It is not a war that is to end in a day, we are fighting, like the fathers of the revolution; for the generations that shall follow us. I am doing a little work in the way of tract distributing; I sent for 4000 and have them all placed and intend to send for 5000 more, which is as many as I will find time to place now. I am convinced that tracts may be made a power in temperance work. They are silent educators. They have always been used in every great reform, Luther, Wesley and Neal Dow made great use of tracts. I believe that in the present condition of the public mind, if prohibition were made an issue of any state election, with one thousand dollars worth of tracts on that question I could carry the state.

I find men everywhere eager to read my tracts, even in the saloons they are thankfully received. I went into a saloon the other evening where there were about fifty young men to whom I gave each a tract, and when I got to the door to go out, I turned around and saw every one reading; Went out to the R.R. Shops the other day where there are about four hundred men at work; every one looked for a tract and looked disappointed if passed by. The public mind seems hungering for something on the subject. Beer is our greatest foe, men have been led to regard it as a harmless drink, but it is the great feeder of intemperance; we need to agitate Prohibition, fill mens minds with thoughts on that subject; the more they think about it, the more they understand it, and so it is the only way: Strike at the root of the tree; as to the question of local option, where prohibition can not be had at present, I think it wise to accept local option; a half loaf is better than none.

One thing we have to overcome, is, the want of faith in so many men who really wish well to temperance: but the daring of the christian women, and their prayers and faith, will, I believe accomplish what faithless men would not dare attempt. If there is anything that tries my patience it is these faithless men, cowardly do nothings. Christianity is a cumulative force, and because it has not yet destroyed the works of the Devil, men despair of its final triumph; but I have faith in its great founder. He came not to this work on a speculation, to try an experiment; He came to *accomplish* a certain work, and His Eternal Godhead is pledged to its success. All temperance workers are fighting under His banner and why should any man doubt, we may fall in the ranks, but God will have a man ready to take our place.

I rejoice to know that we are workers together with *Him* who inspires us all. I am but a very humble worker indeed, but if I can hold up but one of the hands of any Moses, while he prays, or am "but an armor bearer," "surely the captain may depend on me." * * * A. D. D.

THE ORPHAN.

An orphanage started in India during the famine by the Rev.C. B. Ward of Chicago. (M. E. Ch. missionary) with four native orphans rescued from starvation, increased the number of its inmates to 116 after losing by death 58 of the little skeletons they had gathered. The institution was begun and is carried out on the "faith principle;" that is 1. Having no funds, but taking the children, asking God to send the means of their sustenance 2. Believing fully that God will provide for his children and answer the prayer of faith. Muller's Orphanage in Bristol, England, with 2000 inmates, and several others have been similarly maintained with great success. There are scientists and skeptics and some who don't confess either science or skepticism, who explain these successes otherwise, and laugh at any such outcome as an answer to prayer for the children who have no parent but God; whoever laughs that way may just as well laugh to scorn the idea of there being a God at all, and say it out openly. Prove that faith groundless, and away goes the whole fabric of the Christian religion. Some one will say, why don't they run the Good Templars' Home for Orphans that way then? Because the Good Templars and the State, or either of them are able to run it themselves. And a society or individual who can spare enough means to provide for 100 orphans, and tries to pray down a maintenance for them, would be very lucky if they raised one biscuit a month by that means.

CALL OF THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The National Temperance Society appeals to churches and benevolent individuals for funds to help carry on its increasing and important missionary operations.

Contributions are not solicited for its book department, which under careful and economical management, sustains itself.

The missionary work in which the Society is engaged, and for which it solicits donations, is as follows:

1. The Society greatly needs funds to pay for the large amount of tracts, pamphlets, books, etc., which are daily called for, and greatly needed, by colleges, churches, hospitals, asylums, prisons; for missionary schools in cities and missionary stations throughout the country; for the army and navy, and for destitute regions all over the land, to quicken the public conscience, awaken a new interest, and to inform and inspire all classes in the community.

2. For salaries of our District Secretaries, of whom we have two at present, one of them a resident for a time at Washington, in order to secure from Congress a Commission of Enquiry into the results of the alcoholic liquor-traffic, and who has this special matter in charge. This work has been prosecuted for several years, at a cost of thousands of dollars, with but few donations to help meet the expense. Money is also needed for the printing and circulation of petitions, holding conferences, and to meet other expenses legitimately belonging to this branch of the work. Another Secretary, whose field of operations is the Middle States, with headquarters in Philadelphia, is engaged in the special work of preaching in churches, addressing Sabbath-schools and children's gatherings, visiting religious bodies and temperance organizations, holding conventions and mass-meetings. The Corresponding Secretary of the Society, who is also the Publishing Agent, has no salary as Secretary, and his salary as Agent is paid from the business department of the Society.

3. The increasing calls for tracts and documents for the Freedmen which come to us from all parts of the South are importunate and pressing. With but few preachers, lecturers, or societies for temperance, and with ignorance of the whole question, together with growing habits of intemperance, the appeal comes with tenfold more force, and ought not to go unanswered. We ask for, and need at once, the sum of $5,000 for immediate use in this direction.

Urgent appeals come from conferences, schools, churches, ministers, and people in the South to send Gospel temperance speakers to start them in the right direction and visit the principal centres of influence and population. We have the men already to send if we had the money for this purpose. Who will furnish it?

We are making a strong effort to introduce temperance lesson-books into our public schools, that the youth of the land may be educated in the physiological facts pertaining to alcohol and its effects upon the human system. This is such an important work, involving, as it does, so much prejudice, ignorance, and opposition to be overcome, that meetings and conferences must be held, and a vast amount of preliminary work must be done. Books for examination must be given away to many parties and in many localities, and very much other necessary work, before much can be accomplished. All this takes much time and labor, which costs money, but which will bring great good to the cause of morals and temperance in the end. Money is imperatively needed or the work will languish and die for want of proper support.

For these and many other reasons we ask for liberal contributions and donations to the increasing missionary work of the National Temperance Society. There is no cause of Christian effort more worthy of support and co-operation. Will you help?

Wm. E. Dodge, President; J.N. Stearns, Corresponding Secretary; H. B. Spellman, Treasurer; T. L. Cuyler, Chairman Executive Coumittee; Peter Carter, Chairman Publication Committee; Albert G. Lawson, Chairman Finance Committee.

THE LADY readers of the RESCUE are informed that the Signal published by Mrs. Mary B. Willard, Chicago, only $1.50 a year, weekly, same size and form as the RESCUE, is a first-class, very interesting and very able journal. It has a host of eminent contributors and is always full of good things. Send for a sample copy of "Signal," 148 Madison St., Chicago, or better, send a year's subscription, and you will have a most welcome weekly visitor.

SACRAMENTAL WINE.

NUMBER THREE.

Various writers and travelers and biblical scholars and antiquaries in Europe, of 80 to 200 years ago, when this question was not in dispute, wrote freely not only of the sweet and unfermented wines of the ancients, but the practice of their own time common in Italy, Greece, Syria, Judea, and even Southern France. They noted too, that the *old* customs still prevailed, and travelers' reports were to that effect invariably. But now-a-days, when the wine or the Bible has to go down before public opinion, we find several travelers, some of them even reverends, who make a flying trip to the East, stay all night in Syria, and then ostentatiously proclaim that *there never was any wine* in all time made or known or used except fermented, intoxicating, "*mocker*" wine. It would be quite as truthful for them to assert as one Richard Carlyle did in the preface of a pretended exposure of Masonry, that there was no reliable evidence whatever that a nation of Jews ever existed. But if the Bible is true, and the lessons of the history of the past fifty years are true, and if we may trust the evidences of our own daily observation, as collected in the utterances of the press, of an occasional pulpit, of our public men in the political and judicial field, it is pretty certain that no human being, whatever his natural honesty of purpose may be, if he has the habit of deranging his whole physical system, and especially demoralizing his brain power by the daily use of that most effective mocker and deceiver, wine, is capable of arriving at a correct judgment upon any subject in which that wine or kindred drink is on trial. Any two ministers, two teachers, two lawyers, two justices of the peace, two judges of the Supreme court, two vice presidents of the U. S., two policemen or two bishops, one of each two being a total abstainer, and the other either a moderate or hearty drinker of brain-destroying wine or beer, and being in education and all other respects equal as near as may be in public reputation—have about every time for the past fifty years delivered precisely opposite opinions, declarations, judgments, rulings and legal decisions on every phase and issue and movement in which the drink question was directly or indirectly at stake. And they have interpreted the Bible and all other law differently every time, and do to-day.

It is almost the same with those who use tobacco; scarcely one who uses it is capable of forming a correct judgment of its effect until it has about destroyed him.

It is suggested here that the abstainer has no possible personal interest in the success of his argument; no gain, or reward present or prospective; no private taste or prejudice to gratify; no ambition to reach, except that of benefiting others—no possible reason for hiding or perverting the truth. The other party cannot claim this.

It is but a short time since this question, what is the proper sacramental fruit of the vine, was first raised. The Christian world was almost a unit in the use of intoxicating wine long after the American temperance movement began. Somewhere about 1845 some temperance church members in Scotland were excluded from the church roll and *baptism was refused to their children* because at the the communion table they passed the cup of defilement without tasting it. The church authorities who committed this outrage no doubt did so under a conscientious belief they were doing their solemn duty; the fact is here adduced to show the abhorence in which the Scottish church most justly and properly held the idea of substituting something on the communion table for what they believed to be the proper element. If their premises were right, their action toward the offending parties is here commended.

But all the time the fact that the intoxicating wine is itself a monstrous and uncalled for substitution of a most unholy element for an emblem of purity in a religious ceremony, has become more generally known, and just as the question is argued down goes the old system. The new gains all the time, and never loses one; the old loses all the time and never gains one.

Why should not all churches act in unison and sift this matter thoroly and come to a consistent decision? As an instance of the careless indifference with which many people have regarded the subject the following anecdote is given: In 1877 or 8, John B. Gough lectured in New Brunswick: included in the "everybody" who listened to him was a Methodist D. D., a distinguished teacher and college professor; a Greek and Hebrew scholar from his youth up, and a life total abstainer. At the close of the lecture he said: "well I never believed before this evening that it was wrong to use fermented wine in the communion, but I do now." The reason was, he had never examined the matter.

It seems appropriate to quote here from a letter of the Rev. L. I. Sweeney to the Kansas Methodist just received. Mr. S. is a member of the East Ohio conference.

"No one can prove that Christ used fermented wine at this sacrament. The evidences are to the contrary. The sacrament was instituted at Passover, and with the very bread and cup of that feast. The law of the Passover was, "Seven days shall there be no leaven found in your houses." Neither the wine nor the bread could have been fermented under this law. The word wine does not occur in the whole New Testament in any mention of the symbol in this sacrament; The expressions as to the symbol of blood are these: "the fruit of the vine" three times; "the cup" five times, "this cup" twice; "that cup" once; "the cup" once. "this cup of blessing" once; "this cup of the Lord," once. The word wine does not once occur. The cup contains the "fruit of the vine." The unfermented grape juice comes by a process of vegetable growth, and is the fruit of the vine. But alcoholic wine does not come by a process of growth, but by a process of decay, and is not the fruit of the vine. Now if any preachers in Kansas administer the sacrament unscripturally, and thus violate the wholesome law of their state, let them suffer the penalty of the law.

Miss Willard, one of God's chiefest apostles is on a crusade in the Southern States, and is magnificently welcomed. Bro. James G. Thrower, G. W. S. and P. G. W. C. T. of Georgia sends the following:

ATIANTA, Ga. April 13, 1881.

Dear Sir and Brother:—I write to tell you of the success of Miss Frances E. Willard President W. C. T. U. in this city. On Sunday last she spoke three times . In the morning at the Northern Methodist Church, afternoon at Wenona Temple, cold water Templars. Scores of people were turned away from this meeting being unable even to get standing room. The temple itself, one of the most successful and popular temperance societies in the state, never has failed to fill the hall in any of its public meetings in the eleven years it has been working; but on this occasion the crowds pressing for admission were unusually large. At night Trinity M. E. church South was packed to its uttermost capacity to listen to the talented Christian woman. As she concluded her speech, Georgia's Christian Governor came forward and was presented to her by Rev. M. Height, the pastor. Then turning to the audience he paid one of the grandest tributes ever listened to from man to fellow mortal, and every heart of that vast throng responded, "God bless our noble Governor. Amen and amen."

On Monday night one of the largest and most intelligent and most fashionable audiences ever assembled to listen to a lecture, assembled at the Opera House, to drink in the inspired words as they fell from the lips of the gifted speaker. Only once or twice the magnetic spell was broken sufficiently to allow an applause. Ah, no language of mine can express her power over this people. Every barrier has been broken down and scores converted to temperance. Sister W left Tuesday for Mobile, Ala; will return in about a week; will let you know the result.

The offer for three months' subscription to this paper at 50 cts., is of course continued, and will be extended from now till 1st of July.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Give me of every language first my vigorous English,
Stored with imported wealth, rich in its natural mines,
Grand in its rythmical cadence, simple for household enjoyment.
Worthy of poet's song, fit for the speech of man,
Thou hast the sharp, clean edge and the downright blow of the Saxon;
Thou the majestical march and the stately pomp of the Latin;
Thou the euphonious swell, the rhythmical roll of the Greek;
Thine is the elegant suavity caught from sonorous Italian;
Thine the chivalric obeisance, the courteous grace of the Norman;
Thine the Teutonic German's inborn guttural strength.
Now clear, pure, hard, bright, and one by one like to hail-stones,
Short words fall from his lips fast as the first of a shower;
Now in a twofold column, spondee, iamb and trochee,
Unbroke, firm-set, advance, retreat, trampling along;
Now with a sprightlier springiness bounding in triplicate syllables
Dance the elastic dactylics in musical cadences on;
Now their voluminous coil intertangling like huge anacondas
Roll overwhelmingly onward the sesquipedalian words.
Therefore it is that I praise thee, and never can cease from rejoicing,
Thinking that good stout English is mine and my ancestors' tongue;
Give me its varying music, the flow of its free modulation—
I will not covet the full roll of the glorious Greek,
Luscious and feeble Italian so formal and stately,
French with its nasal lisp, nor German inverted and harsh;
Nor while our organ can speak with its many and wonderful voices,
Play on the soft lute of love, blow the loud trumpet of war,
Sing with the high sesquialto, or, drawing its full diapason,
Shake all the air with the grand storm of its pedals and stops,

—*W. W Story*

CLUBS.

Attention is requested to the offer of premiums for clubs, found elsewhere in this paper. The Encyclopedia offered is a reprint of Chambers Encyclopedia complete, in nonpareil type, size 6⅛by 5 inches, 15 volumes 830 pages each, bound in cloth. The Library of Universal Knowledge is also 15 Volumes 9⅛by6¼ inches 900 pages each, in good clear brevier type, and is a handsome well printed book: contains all of the encyclopedia above and American additions,said to be altogether about 10 per cent more matter than Appleton's.

These works should be of inestimable value to every Lodge: give full information upon almost every subject or question that can be raised: they form a nucleus for a complete library, and will give the members a stimulus for the acquisition of useful information. Either of the two supplies the reading material that used to cost quite lately, $50 to $90 but the latter is the fullest and best printed and is recommended as the best choice.

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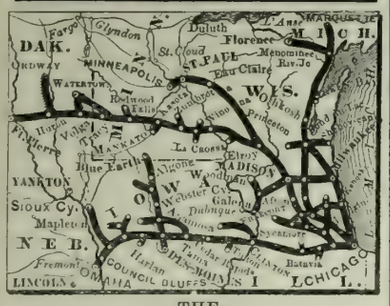
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MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

For the information of those who have not seen the Mutual Aid Amendment or its programme, an abbreviated synopsis of the Amendment to the G. L. Constitution Art. XX is here appended.

SEC. 1. Shall be under a Board of Managers as follows:

SEC. 2. Board of Managers, the G. W. C. T., G. W. S. and a skillful physician elected by the Ex. Committee of G. L. The Secretary to issue blanks and forms, do all the business with the members of the Association and report fully every quarter to the Board, and to G. L. every year. The Medical Director to examine all applications and pass upon them, before final action by the Board.

SEC. 3. Every Good Templar, male or female, between ages of 20 and 60 eligible; but to continue must remain in good standing. Must get form of application from G. W. S., furnish medical examination and send entrance fee with application.

DIVISIONS.

SEC. 5. There are two branches called Division A and B. The first limited to benefit of $1,000; the second to $2,000. The entrance fee in A $4, in B $5. A member of one joining the other, pays half fee. Persons under 49 years may take membership in both Divisions.

ASSESSMENTS.

SEC. 6. CLAUSE 1. Members of each Division classified as to age:

1st Class, 20 to 29 years.
2d " 30 to 39 "
3d " 40 to 48 "
4th " 49 to 55 "
5th " 56 and upwards.

And upon the death of a member of same Division each member shall be assessed:

1st Class 75 cts. 4th Class, $1.40
2d " 90 cts. 5th " 1.70
3d " $1.15

CLAUSE 2. Notice of assessment must be paid in 30 days, or membership forfeited; but may be restored on paying delinquincies and giving satisfactory reason.

CLAUSE 3. Membership forfeited from other causes may be restored by Board at their discretion, dues paid and new medical examination if required.

CLAUSE 4. A member becoming older than the limit of his class is transferred to the next highest, but after continuous membership of twelve years no one shall be so advanced. Thus few will be advanced more than once.

CLAUSE 5. Ex. Com. and Board of Managers, if necessary, to meet expenses may, by a two-third vote, levy an assessment not exceeding $1.00 a year. [But this is not likely to occur. —ED.]

BENEFITS.

SEC. 7, On authentic proof of death the devisee shall be paid within 60 days, or as much sooner as may be, the following amount for each member of his Division (not class):

1st Class 60cts. 4th Class, $1.25
2d " 75cts. 5th " 1.60
4d " $1.00

Provided said amount shall not exceed $1,000 in Division A, nor $2,000 in Division B.

FUNDS.

SEC. 8. CLAUSE 1. The Secretary and Treasurer shall keep distinct accounts for Division A and B, and these funds shall be kept separate from all other.

CLAUSE 2. The amounts devoted in Sec. 7 to benefits shall be kept and used for no other purpose. One dollar of every entrance fee shall be set aside in the benefit fund for next benefit.

CLAUSE 3. Medical Director receives one dollar for each application examined, to be paid from expense fund.

CLAUSE 4. All moneys collected and not appropriated in Clauses 2 and 3 of this section shall be used first to pay necessary expenses of this association, and any balance in excess of $500 shall be added by Board to the benefit fund.

CLAUSE 5. Whenever accumulated surplus shall be sufficient to pay a benefit, it shall be paid without assessment.

CLAUSE 6. Every member shall be served once a quarter with a statement of the condition and standing of the Association.

CLAUSE 7. The Grand Lodge advances means to furnish blanks, etc., to be repaid from Association when in funds.

SEC. 9. Every Lodge when requested by a member shall appoint a Medical Examiner, shall assist the applicants with necessary information, give certificate of good standing and in case of death of a member of the Association shall render facilities for settlement of claim.

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LAKE COUNTY.

347 Uncle Sam, Sa., Uncle Sam, Will A. Hillyer.
350 Middletown, W., Middletown, J. L. Read.
432 Lakeport, M., Lakeport, J. W. Sturdevant.

LASSEN COUNTY.

211 Lake View, Sa., Janesville, G. K. Bangham.
232 Susanville, W , Susanville, Mrs. Jessie Stout.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

103 Santa Monica, Tu,, Santa Monica, John Freeman.
151 Santa Ana, W., Santa Ana, Lewis E Kent.
173 Pasadena, F., Pasadena, P. G. Wooster.
174 Pomona, Th., Pomona, D. N. Burritt.
233 Downey, F., Downey, Mrs. Abbie W. Livermore.
238 Westminster, F., Westminster, John F. Marquis.
246 Orange, Tu., Orange, J. W. Osburn.
251 Artesia, F., Norwalk, Wm. Gillett.
258 El Monte, Th., El Monte, Chas. Soward.
276 Spadra, F., Spadra, J. B. Parker.
299 Merrill, Sa., Los Angeles, W. H. Lloyd.

MARIN COUNTY.

244 San Rafael, F., San Rafael, Archie Kerr.

MARIPOSA COUNTY.

157 Cathey's Valley, Sa., Indian Gulch, J. W. Rowland.
382 Coulterville, F., Coulterville, Charles Converse.

MENDOCINO COUNTY.

101 Manchester, Sa., Manchester, S, L. Savage.
117 Caspar, Sa., Caspar, J. J. Smalley.
153 Boone, Sa., Booneville, Miss H. E. Prather.
259 Willitsville, Tu., Willits, W. H. Young.
333 Covelo, Sa., Covelo. Rev. J. S. Fisher.
334 Little River, Sa., Little River, John P. Marson.
338 Wideawake, Sa., Westport, Frank Matthews.
341 Hopland, Sa., Hopland, Addison Porter.
344 Mt. Nebo, Sa., Point Arenas, White Fowler.
380 Rescue, Tu., Mendocino, J. Grindle.
396 Ukiah, Tu., Ukiah, Geo. McCowen.
450 Center, Sa., Potter Valley, Mrs. J. E. Carner.

MERCED COUNTY.

223 Plainsburg, Sa., Plainsburg, William Lander.
279 Snelling. Sa., Snelling, C. A. Robinson.
298 Central Point, Sa., Central Point, S. A. Smith.
376 Merced Falls, Su., Merced Falls, J. G. Eliott.
459 Merced, M., Merced, J. E. P. Williams.

MODOC COUNTY.

129 Lake City, Tu., Lake City, E. L. Wood.
149 Alturas, F., Alturas, Preston Hays.
229 Eagleville, Tu., Eagleville, W. H. Minto.
230 Cedarville, Th., Cedarville, C. W. Lee.
234 Adin, Su, Adinville, Arthur Burnes.
275 Mt. Bidwell W., Fort Bidwell, M. A. Byron.

MONO COUNTY.

191 Chapel, Sa., Coleville, Wood Larsen.
346 Pro Bono Publico, M., Bodie, C. C. Brock.

MONTEREY COUNTY.

131 Salinas, M., Salinas City, W. M. Winters.
357 Del Monte, W., Monterey, R. H. Willey.
446 Castroville, Th., Castroville, F. P. Condon.

NAPA COUNTY.

111 Aqua Pura, Sa., Napa, Miss F. L. Allen.
271 St. Helena, M., St. Helena, Rev. James Mitchell.
290 Napa, F., Napa, L. J. Norton.
368 Monroe, Sa., Calistoga, H. E. Cyrus.
385 Yountville, F., S. C. Brown.

NEVADA COUNTY.

12 Sylvania, Tu., Grass Valley, C. E. Clinch.
201 Nevada, F., Nevada City, J. M. Walling.
304 Donner Lake, F., Truckee, A. C. Cooke.
369 North San Juan, Sa., North San Juan, C. E. Taber.
387 Perseverance, M., Rough and Ready, Z. T. Armstrong.

PLACER COUNTY.

107 Centennial, Tu., Colfax, W. R. Culver.
127 Star of the Hill, Su., Forest Hill. J. C. Hawver.
133 Crystal Water, Sa., Michigan Bluff, F. B. Ellsworth.
136 Rosy Crown, Sa., Iowa Hill, J. S. Lakin.
150 Auburn. W., Auburn, W. Rittenger.
216 Nil Desperandum, Sa., Dutch Flat, H. A. Frost.
218 Isabella, Su., Gold Run, A. W. Webster.
260 Sheridan, Sa., Sheridan, Mrs. Laura Carpenter.
261 Roseville, Sa., Roseville, Mrs. J. D. Pratt.
310 Rocklin, Tu., Rocklin, Mrs. R. A. Mills.
339 Newcastle, Su., Newcastle, G. D. Kellogg.
406 Ophir, Sa., Ophir, Warren Reed.
451 Granite, Sa., Penryn, S. A. Wood.

PLUMAS COUNTY.

215 Taylorville-Rescue, F., Taylorville, R. A. Thompson.
217 Crescent, W., Crescent Mills, Warren Kelly.
227 Bloomfield, Tu., Quincy, N. H. Hapgood.
228 Miners Sa., Greenville, Mrs. L. C. Murray.
360 Hope of Eureka Hill, Sa., Eureka Mills, Thomas W. Jenkin.
381 La Porte, Sa., La Porte, G. L. Reed.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY.

2 Siloam, Sa., Sacramento, Mrs. M. A. Alsip.
51 Capital, Tu., Sacramento, S. Katzenstein.
144 Aerial, Sa., Michigan Bar, J. P. Hurley.
183 Cosumnes, Sa., Cosumnes, W. W. Wade.
184 Star of the Plains, F., Florin, J. T. Amos.
203 Cresco, Tu., Galt, James Ferguson.
248 Elk Grove, Tu., Elk Grove, Rev. A. K. Crawford.
287 Unity, Tu., Folsom, M. J. Healy.

SAN BENITO COUNTY.

134 San Juan, F., San Juan, Mrs. M. Flint.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

220 San Bernardino, M., San Bernardino, J. B. Brown.
284 Riverside, M., W. H. Cross, Riverside.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

242 Home, Sa., San Luis Rey, Mrs. M. M. Neff.
263 Golden Rule, Tu., San Diego, J.W.Wescott.
264 Poway. Sa., Poway, G. W. Butterfield.
351 Monument, Tu., San Diego, J. Russell.

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY.

7 California, Th., San Francisco, Alrik Spencer, No. 500 Folsom street.
114 Evening Star, Th., San Francisco, R. B. Allen, No. 2607 Clay street.
120 Headlight, W., San Francisco, Willi m Swabel, 1303 Larkin street.
130 Constitution, F., San Francisco, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, No. 150 Ninth street.
160 Mission Star, Tu., San Francisco, C. E. Naylor, 130 Post st.
185 Life Boat, M., San Francisco, A. K. Stevens, 1104 Larkin street.
186 Golden Gate, Tu., San Francisco, W. P. Joseph, 506 Post street.
291 International, M., San Francisco, David Kerr, Nos. 47 & 49 Beale street.
292 Kentucky, W., San Francisco, E. W. Piper, Q. M. Dept. Presidio.
293 Valley, Th., San Francisco, Frank Storer, No. 511 Front street.
307 Pleasant Valley, M., San Francisco, T. H. Downing. No. 10 Market street.
308 Presidio, M., Presidio, San Francisco, Mrs. E. J. McCamant, No. 704 Fulton street.
314 Spring Valley, Tu., San Francisco, E. H. Knight, 2221 Greenwich street.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.

115 Lockeford, W., Lockeford, Mrs. L. B. Lander.
139 Woodbridge, M., Woodbridge, R. P. Briggs.
182 Stockton, Tu., Stockton, M. J. Nightingale.
189 Lodi, F., Lodi, C. A. Rich.
253 Linden, F., Linden, Wm. A. Cowdery.
254 Mt. Vernon, F., Stockton, Geo. Norton.
323 Farmington, Sa., Farmington, H. C. Frost.

SAN MATEO COUNTY.

56 Ocean, Sa., Halfmoon Bay, J. Compton.
190 Ocean Queen, Sa., Pescadero, Mrs. A. W. Goulson.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

140 Santa Barbara, F., Santa Barbara, R. D. Smith.
178 Rose of Lompoc, Sa., Lompoc, D. J. Bartley.
196 Stuart, Sa., Lompoc, S. N. Burch.
204 Goleta, Sa., Goleta, Jasper Lane.
208 Carpinteria, Sa., Carpinteria, F. H. Brainard.
268 Vesper, Fr., Guadalupe, James Morse.
354 Seaside, Tu., Santa Barbara, J.J. Edtleman.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

17 Garden City, F. San Jose, R.G. Mitchell
128 Columbia, M., Gilroy, J. W. Thomasson.
257 Saratoga, Sa., Saratoga, W. H. Groves.
277 Union, —., Los Gatos, J. McWhorter.
295 Granger, Sa., San Jose, Mrs. L. J. Bacon
327 Golden Wreath, F., Mountain View, W. T. Triplett.
328 Victoria, W., Los Gatos, W. D. Hudson.
393 Bay View, Sa., Santa Clara, L. B. Alexander.
399 Santa Clara, M., Santa Clara, R. L. Higgins.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

126 Watsonville, Tu., Watsonville, C. E. Taylor.
392 Pacific, Su., B. F. Kimball, BoulderC'k

SHASTA COUNTY.

102 Reading, Sa., Reading, J. H. Cooper.
155 Igo, Su. Igo, N. A. Beeves.
213 Copper City, Sa., Copper City, S. S. Bass.
425 Battle Creek, Su., Ball's Ferry, J. F. Winsell.

SISKIYOU COUNTY.

118 Henley, Sa., Henley, A. G. Smith.
142 Mt. Shasta, Th., Mt. Shasta, Belle Terwilliger.
273 Mt. Bolivar, Sa., Callahans, Caroline M. Hayden.

SIERRA COUNTY.

265 Forest City, F., Forest City, P. H. Rilley
359 Sierra City, Sa., Sierra City, Thomas Wright.
372 Alaska, Sa., Pike City, J. E. Rickey.
374 Try Again, Su., Alleghany, J. T. Duncan.
377 Salvation, Sa., Downieville, F. Wehe.

SOLANO COUNTY.

27 Mount Delight, Sa., Cordelia, P. T. Cox.
64 Vallejo, Tu., Vallejo, Charles Daly.
137 Phœnix, Th., Benicia, L. W. Kuhland.
239 Denverton, Sa., Denverton, C. E. Garfield.
318 Pride of the River, W., Rio Vista, Albt. Baker.
320 Fairfield, M., Fairfield, J.W.Williamson
364 Dixon, Th., Dixon, J. H. Rice.
415 Alamo, F., Elmira, G. W. Frazer.

SONOMA COUNTY.

32 Star of Hope, M., Healdsburg, Sam A. Engelhart.
146 Horicon, Sa., Fisherman's Bay, E. Loofbourrow.
147 Evergreen, ——, Fisk's Mill, T. J. Ham
156 Valley Ford, Sa., Valley Ford, Mrs. M. J. Palmer.
161 Petaluma, M., Petaluma, A. G. Twist.
166 Geyser, Sa., Geyserville, C. M. Bosworth.
167 Sebastopol, Th., Sebastopol, L. O. Coon.
176 Forestville, M., Forestville, J. G. Conklin.
256 Bloomfield, Th., Bloomfield, P.C. Smith.
274 Fulton, F., Fulton, A. B. Kinney.
353 Redwood, Sa., Guerneville, C. E. Yarbrough.
356 Enterprise, Sa., Guerneville, H. H. Peckinpah.

370 Santa Rosa, Tu., Santa Rosa, J. H. Richardson.
371 Progressive, Sa., Windsor, F. T. Welch.
373 No Surrender, Sa., Smith's Ranch, H. Finley.
375 Dauntless, Tu., Stony Point, H. Bartlett.
378 Two Rock, Sa., Petaluma, H. Andrews.

STANISLAUS COUNTY.

105 Light of Hope, Sa., Modesto, Miss Ida Henderson.
109 Ceres, Tu., Ceres, R. K. Whitemore.
187 Waterford, Sa., Waterford, R. A. Webb
247 Fairview, Sa., Turlock, S. V. Porter.
249 Star of Cottonwood, Sa., Hill's Ferry Walter R. Wiggs.
252 Westport, Sa., Modesto, J. V. Davis.
266 Morning Star, F., Modesto, M.D. Gage.
Ross.
311 Amicitia, W., Salida, J. P. Vincent.
326 Oakdale, Tu., Oakdale, G. W. Murphy.
335 Knight's Ferry, W., Knight's Ferry, William Gobin.
401 Ark of Safety, Sa., Modesto, J. V. Davis

SUTTER COUNTY.

97 Meridian, Sa., Meridian, E. G. Thornbrough.
158 Good Shepherd, F, Live Oak, A H. Hewitt.
172 Harmony, Sa., Nicolaus, D. G. Tilton.
219 Defiance, Sa., Pleasant Grove, T. J. Pierce.
321 June, Sa., Yuba City, G. L. Douglass.
452 North Butte, Su., West Butte, H. S. Graves.

TEHAMA COUNTY.

192 Red Bluff, F., Red Bluff, G. W. Jeffriss.
198 Tehama, Tu., Tehama, John C. Hunt.
306 Riceville, Sa., Riceville, B. B. Bonham.
309 Paskenta, Sa., Paskenta, J. R. Whitlock
310 Red Bank, Sa., Red Bluff, H. H. Banks.
315 Rock of Safety, Sa., Red Bluff, O. W. Harris.
317 Pride of the Sierras, Tu., Red Bluff, G. T. Jones.

TRINITY COUNTY.

162 Sicilian, Su., Trinity Centre, L. E. Owings.
300 Beacon, Sa., Weaverville, W. M. Hodsdon.
303 Western Star, Su., Hay Fork, C. Maynard.

TULARE COUNTY.

48 Visalia, F., Visalia, D. K. Zumwalt.
159 Fairfield, F., Lemoore, J. D. Travis.
169 Grangeville, Sa., Grangeville, J. S. Johnson.
170 St. John, Sa., Visalia, W. H. Gillstrap.
181 Jonesa, Th., Hanford, G. T. Thornton.
195 Tulare, Tu., Tulare, A. L. Cotton.
296 Hanford, Tu., Hanford, L. E. Cheadle.
301 Plano, Sa., Rev. J. W. Elder,
302 Porterville, Sa., G. A. Williamson.
325 Lakeside, Sa., Hanford, J. M. Moore.
329 Pride of Tulare, F., Noradell, W. B. Ballard.
383 Woodville, ——, Hunsaker, Rev. John Wood.
391 Lone Oak, W., Hanford, S. A. Allen.
394 Farmersville, Sa., George Dean.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

122 Confidence, Su., Sonora, J. D. Williams.
135 Groveland, M., Groveland, J. McLaughlin.
262 Tuolumne, Su., Chinese Camp, W. H. Hosmer.
294 Jamestown, ——, Mrs. G. Drescher.
324 Bald Mountain, Tu., Sonora, I. T. Holland.
336 Quartz Mountain, Su., Jamestown, C. C. Drescher.
337 Table Mountain, Su., Jamestown, Catherine J. Martin.
340 Soulsbyville, Sa., Soulsbyville, J. Cope.
342 Mountain View, Th., Columbia, George McNeil.
389 Blanket Creek, ——, Sonora, Rev. P. F. Page.

VENTURA COUNTY.

209 Constancy, Tu., Ventura, MissMyraWalbridge.
221 Scenega, Sa., Scenega, L. Guiberson.
235 Santa Paula, Sa., Santa Paula, Elijah Boor.
236 Hueneme, Sa., Hueneme, Mrs. D. A. Coffman.

YOLO COUNTY.

163 Yolo, Tu., Yolo, G. W. Cooper.
165 Winters, F., Winters, D. P. Edwards.
210 Chrysopolis, W., Woodland, J. J. Bowman.
224 Orion, Th., Davisville, B. H. Hoag.
366 Success. W., Grafton, P. Gutcher.
419 Capay, Th., Capay, J. H. Conner.

YUBA COUNTY.

25 Marysville, F., Marysville, C. Covillaud.
108 Knoxdale, F., Brownsville, Mrs. S. W. Knox.
141 Cordua, Sa., Marysville, J. O. McMillan.
148 Rising Sun, F., Camptonville, C. A. Bliss.
197 Wheatland, Tu., Wheatland, R. E. Bevan.
226 Alpine, Sa., Strawberry Valley, C. T. Prindle.

ARIZONA.

1 Garden Valley, M., Phœnix, Mrs. Ruth W. Wharton.
2 Prescott, Tu., Prescott, Rev. G. H. Adams.
3 Cachise, F., Tombstone, E. W. Stump.
4 Tucson, F., A. H. Wilbur.

MILITARY.

1 Henry Wilson, F., Fort Grant, A. T., John O'Brien.
2 Star Spangled Banner, W., Angel Island, Folkner Andersen.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

7 Hilo, Sa., Hilo, J. H. Maby.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, Sa., Yokohama, Geo. W. Elmer.

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

NO.	COUNTY.	NAME.	POSTOFFICE.
384	Alameda,	James S. Naismith,	Oakland.
241	Amador,	Rev. I. D. Wood,	Ione.
104	Butte,	J. B. Mullen,	Cherokee
407	Calaveras,	Wm. W. Wood,	San Andreas.
319	Colusa,	Jacob Myers,	Colusa.
288	Contra Costa,	F. Clifford,	Nortonville.
269	Humboldt,	W. F. Brown,	Eureka.
299	Los Angeles,	Jesse Yarnell,	Los Angeles.
459	Merced,	Geo. E. Isaacs,	Merced.
396	Mendocino,	E. A. Bonine,	Ukiah.
231	Modoc,	Rev. D. B. Harer,	Willow Ranch
126	Monterey,	C. E. Taylor,	Watsonville.
201	Nevada,	Samuel Clutter,	Nevada.
339	Placer,	J. W. Blanchard,	Penryn.
232	Plumas,	Edw. A. Weed,	Greenville.
2	Sacramento,	Todd Martin,	Galt.
220	San Bernardino,	H.C.Brooks,	S. Bern'd'o
126	San Benito,	C. E. Taylor,	Watsonville.
351	San Diego,	S. Whitmore,	San Diego.
186	San Francisco,	W. P. Joseph,	506 Post st.
'89	San Joaquin,	G. W. Hill,	Lodi.
56	San Mateo,	J. Compton,	Half Moon Bay.
178	Santa Barbara,	J. W. Webb,	Lompoc.
295	Santa Clara,	Henry Mitchell,	San Jose.
134	Santa Cruz,	C. G. Cargill,	San Juan.
109	Shasta,	J. N. Chapell.	Reading.
459	Stanislaus,	Geo. E. Isaacs,	Merced.
452	Sutter and Yuba,	H. S. Graves,	Yuba City
322	Solano,	W. H. Robinson,	Suisun.
167	Sonoma,	Rev. F. J. Culver,	Sebastopol.
192	Tehama,	A. Ryan,	Red Bluff.
300	Trinity,	Geo. B. Jumper,	Weaverville.
48	Tulare,	Milton Kennedy,	Visalia.
324	Tuolumne,	I. T. Holland,	Sonora.
366	Yolo,	J. A. Black,	Grafton.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, J. J. Jarmain, Yokohama.

STATE DEPUTIES.

386 Alameda, Mrs. V. A. Rix, Washington.
267 Amador, W. O. Clark, Drytown.
385 Alameda, Rev. Geo. Morris, West End.
243 Fresno, A. A. Smith, Kingsbury.
161 Calaveras, H. R. Hughes, Douglas Flat.
215 Inyo, Rev. F. M. Willis, Independence
363 Humboldt, Byron Deming, Arcata.
207 Kern, A. T. Colton, Bakersfield.
299 Los Angeles, Will D. Gould, Los Angeles
299 Los Angeles, Jesse Yarnell, Los Angeles
432 Lake, W. Matthews, Lakeport.
396 Mendocino, W. F. Wkitney, Ukiah.
246 Merced, George E. Isaacs, Merced.
234 Modoc, A. E. Bending, Adin.
126 Monterey, J. C. Aston, Watsonville
368 Napa, A. G. Clark, Napa City.
201 Nevada. Niles Searls, Nevada City
203 Sacramento, G. B. Katzenstein, Sac'to.
12 Nevada, C. E. Clinch, Grass Valley.
220 San Bernardino, H. C. Yager, San Ber'o
130 San Fran'co, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, S.F.
185 San Francisco, Mrs. E. P. Stevens, S. F.
114 San Francisco, C. H. Peterson, S. F.
182 San Joaquin, B. F. Bagley, Stockton.
189 San Joaquin, W. R. Ellis, Lodi.
200 San Joaquin, Rev. C. S. Haswell, Lodi.
178 Santa Barbara, J. W. Webb, Lompoc.
295 Santa Olara, Rev. D. E. Bushnell, San Jose.
425 Shasta, Dr. J. F. Winsell, Ball's Ferry
64 Solano, Dr. I. S. Halsey, Vallejo.
64 Solano, Capt. A. D. Wood, S. F.
370 Sonoma, D. S. Sacry, Santa Rosa.
32 Sonoma, C. B. Proctor, Healdsburg.
32 Sonoma, J. G. Dow, Healdsburg.
143 Sonoma, Rev. L. W. Simmons, Fisherman's Bay.
156 Sonoma, Mrs. C. E. Fowler, Valley Ford
167 Sonoma, Rev. F. J. Culver, Sebastopol.
266 Stanislaus, Wm. Crowhurst, Modesto.
165 Yolo, William Sims, Winters.
210 Yolo, Rev. E. M. Stuart, Woodland.
224 Yolo, B. H. Hoag, Davisville.
419 Yolo, J. H. Norton, Capay.
25 Yuba, G. M. McWain, Marysville.
148 Yuba, Joseph Erwin, Camptonville.
278 Mountain Guard, F., Smartsville. J. T. Vineyard.

ARIZONA.

3 Pima, Rev. G. H. Adams, Tucson.

JAPAN.

1 Japan, Daniel Jamison, Yokohama.

BANDS OF HOPE.

NAME.	LOCATION.	OFFICER.
Albion,	Albion,	N. D. Hulse,
Amador City	Amador	J. R. Johns.
Brentwood,	Brentwood,	Rufus Smith,
Colfax,	Colfax,	Mrs.E.D.Story
Crescent,	Judsonville,	Wm. Ellis,
Cloverdale,	Cloverdale,	Miss P. Sholes,
Colusa,	Colusa,	Mrs. L. Spect,
Dixon,	Dixon,	
Davisville,	Davisville,	Miss K. Kelly,
Excelsior,	East Oakland,	W. M. Cord,
Evening Star	Pine Grorve	E. Degarme.
Fresno	Fresno City	W.H. Donahue
Fidelity	Jackson	Rev. — Wythe.
Forbestown,	Forbestown,	Flor. E. Morse
Forest City,	Forest City,	Mrs.S.A.Laury
Forestville,	Forestville,	H. Hanson,
Franklin,	F. School H's,	W. H. Hardy,
Guerneville,	Guerneville,	Mrs.E. Bagley,
Humboldt,	Eureka,	Mrs. L. Mead,
Healdsburg	Healdsburg	C. Alexander.
Ione City	Ione City	P.B.Buchanan
Live Oak	Shenandoa V'y	J. W. Winans.
Lower Lake,	Lower Lake,	Miss Era Lee,
Lakeport,	Lekeport,	Geo. Tucker,
Lodi,	Lodi,	C. S. Haswell,
Lockford,	Lockford,	Geo.Tretheway
Mount'n View,	Columbia,	P. S. Peters,
Middletown,	Middletown,	Miss K. Stark,
Merced,	Merced,	G. E. Isaacs,
Noe,	San Francisco,	Mrs C Williams
Oakland,	Oakland,	Wm. Taylor,
Ocean Spray,	Westport,	A. Gordon,
Oakdale	Oakdale	Byron Seeber.
Pomona	Pomona	H. Eno.
Pescadero,	Pescadero,	Liz. Fairgrieve
Petaluma,	Petaluma,	Mrs. Gilman,
Penryn,	Penryn,	M. L. Wood,
Pasadena,	Pesadena,	Sister Porter,
Purity,	Chico,	Mrs L H Meade
Rocklin,	Rocklin,	Mrs. R. Sweet,
Rose Bud,	Woodland,	MrsCHSprague
Ruby Seal	Michigan Bar	A M.Addington
Setzone	College	RH.Thompson
Sutter Creek	Sutter Grove	Wm. Wadge.
Sebastopol,	Sebastopol,	
San Andreas,	San Andreas,	J. A. Holland,
San Juan,	San Juan,	Mrs.A. Brown,
29th Street,	San Francisco,	F. E. Downing,
Sutter,	Sutter Creek,	Mrs.M.D.Buck
Sacramento,	Sacramento,	Mrs M Gouldin
San B'nard'o,	San Bernar'o,	Sister Ford,
San Diego,	San Diego,	Sis. H.E.Smith
S. B'ventura,	S. B'ventura,	R.H.Witherill,
Santa Barb'a,	Santa Barb'r,	Mrs. S. M.Cool
Sheridan,	Sheridan,	Y. Dougherty,
Tulare	Tulare City	Willis Faust
Ukiah,	Ukiah,	Mrs. McCowen
Welcome,	Virginia City,	Willie Wicks,
Washington,	Wasn't'n C'r,	Mr. Chase,
Wide Awake,	Meridian,	W. C. Smith
West Oakland,	West Oakland,	
Young Am'ca,	San Francisco,	Mrs. E. Stevens
Yuba City,	Yuba City,	Mrs. Wilcoxon.

Grand Lodge of Oregon.

SUBORDINATE DIRECTORY.

9 Excelsior, F., Corvallis, T. E. Cauthorn
11 Capital, S., Salem, Ira Erb.
17 Hillsboro, S., Hillsboro, W. L. Weathered.
23 La Creole, Tu., Dallas, Jennie M. Brown
36 Silver, S., Silverton, Frank Simeral.
39 Rosa, S., Salem, P. R. Winslow.
40 Astoria, Tu., Astoria, J. O. Bozorth.
43 Marion, S., Hubbard, B. F. Smith.
57 Milwaukee, S., Milwaukee, A. Luelling.
74 Val Fontis, S., Zena, Charles Philips.
80 John Day, S., Canyon City, Fred P. Horsley.
86 Nonpareil, W., Portland, E. W Ryan.
94 Lone Star, S., Clackamas, W. . Wilmot.
115 Brooklyn, F., East Portland, W A. J. Oliver.
118 Sheridan, W., Sheridan, Dr. Quive
136 Forest Grove, S., Forest Grove, J T. Whalley.
159 Delavan, Tu., Junction City. J. W. Sl r
166 Union, S., Turner, Lewis Bleakney.
179 Pacific, S., Cottage Grove, C. W. C k.
188 Golden Gate, S., Irving, B. F. Bon
189 Ashland, F., Ashland, A. D. Helm
191 Klamath, Tu., Ft. Klamath, Geor W. Dixon.
201 Portland, M., Portland, C. A. Coburn.
212 Ochoco, Th., Prineville, Joseph Howard.
217 Goshen, S., Goshen, Rev. J. Handsaker.
227 Marshfield, Th., Marshfield, Wm. Temple.
229 Onward, S., Albany, R. W. Fisher.
258 Amity, S., Amity, R. B. Putman.
259 Green Mountain, S., Siuslaw, Hiram Wingard.
262 Triumph, M., Independence, Mrs. L. L. Whitcaker.
263 Gervais, F., Gervais, J. T. Henderson.
266 Carlton F., Carlton, J. B. Smith.
268 Paradise Springs, S., East Portland. A. R. Francis.
286 Williams Creek, S., Applegate, E. E. Topping.
289 McMinnville, S., McMinnville, J.E.Magers.
294 New Era, Th., New Era, Paul Boyce.
299 Silver Star, S., Dalles, A. P. Ferguson.
302 Newberg, S., Newberg, J. T. Smith.
303 Sparkling, S., Beaverton, A. V. Denny.
316 Samaritan, S., Harrisburg, S. S. Train.
317 Guiding Star, Tu., Lebanon, J. L. Gilbert.
331 Monmouth, S., Monmouth, O. O. Rowland.
332 Pass Creek, S., Drain, W. M. Fitch.
338 Wasco, S., Dufur, B. B. Clark.
340 Highland, S., Highland, M. E. Harrington.
341 Blue Mountain, S., Weston, G. P. McCall.
342 Lily, Tu., East Portland, Jas. W. Shaver.
344 Albany, S., Albany, R. Fox.
345 Tualatin, S., Tualatin, Isaac Ball.
348 Good Samaritan, W., Dalles, Mrs. M. J. A. Simons.
349 Peace Vale, Tu., Portland, Mrs. N. L. Rockafellow.
350 Mount Hood, M., Dalles, E. B. McFarland,
352 Stayton, M., Stayton, J. L. Follansby.
353 Orient, F., Jefferson, E. E. Montague.
354 Floral, S., Marion, Ada K. Johns.
355 Bay. Th., Marshfield, A. M. Crawford.

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Alternates.—Mrs. Ida M. Katzenstein, Sacramento; Rev. D. E. Bushnell, San Jose; Wm. Crowhurst, Modesto, and C. H. Peterson, San Francisco.

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at Vallejo, on Tuesday, October 4th, 1881, commencing at 10 a. m.

Directory of Lodges of Good Templars in the City of San Francisco.

NO.	NAME.	MEETS.	LOCATION OF HALL.
7	California,	Th.,	Temperance Hall, No. 18½ Eddy street.
114	Evening Star,	Th.,	Grand Central Hall, 997 Market st., cor. of 6th.
120	Headlight,	W.,	Loughead's Hall, 1605 Polk st., near Sacramento.
130	Constitution,	F.,	Shiel's Hall, 32 O'Farrell st.

160 Mission Star, Tu., King's Hall, 2131 Mission st., bet. 17th and 18th.
185 Life Boat, M., No. 118 Jackson st., near Front.
186 Golden Gate, Tu., Hamilton Hall, cor. Steiner and Geary sts.
291 International, M., Grand Central Hall, Market st., cor. of 6th.
997 tucky, W., 1121 Greenwich st., bet.
292 Kene and Leavenworth.
293 Valley, Th., Fell Street Presbyterian Church, bet. Laguna and Octavia sts.
307 Pleasant Valley, M., Comerford's Hall Church st., bet. 27th and 28th.
308 Presidio, M., Presidio Barracks.
314 Spring Valley, Tu., Union Hall, cor. Fillmore and Greenwich sts.
332 Sparta, Sa., Grand Western Hall, cor. Bush and Polk sts.

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G. Chaplain, H. A. WALLACE.....Drains
G. M., HUGH HARRISON.....Salem
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Alternates.

G. W. DIMICK.....Hubbard
Mrs. L. L. WHITEAKER ....Independence

The next session of the Grand Lodge of Oregon will be held in Hillsboro, commencing on the third Tuesday in June, 1881.

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WM. OWENS, G. W. O. G....Franktown
JOHN F. AITKEN, R. W. G. L. Rep., ...Reno

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at Reno on the second Monday in October, 1881.

LODGES.

1. Empire, Th., Empire, Geo. Uttley.
2. Fidelity, Tu., Reno, H. B. Coss.
4. Union, Sa., Carson City, John Singleton.
5. Pine Grove, Pine Grove, J. W. Beam.
7. Excelsior, Virginia City, H. W. Read.
8. Better Day, Th., Mason Valley, J. O. Birmingham.
9. Tuscarora, Th., Tuscarora, W. J. Penrose.
10. Aurora, Aurora, Geo. Allbright.
12. Silver, F, Franktown, Mrs. E. C. Ray.
16. Unity, Tu., Elko, E. A. Littlefield.
19. Carlin, F., Carlin, J. H. Kelley

UTAH.

1. Salt Lake, Salt Lake City, H. W. Cole.

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TEMPERANCE LITERATURE,

Below is a list of a few of the most useful and excellent works with which every reformer should be supplied, and in which he should be well posted:

BACCHUS DETHRONED.— A Prize Essay; Cloth, $1; paper edition, 50c. Completely masters the whole subject. Everybody ought to have it.

TEMPERANCE LESSON BOOK.— By B. W. Richardson, M. A., M. D., LL. D., F. R. S. 220 pp. Cloth, 50c.; paper, 25c. This is a series of short lessons on alcohol and its action on the body, accompanied with suitable questions, designed for study in public and private schools, and reading in schools and families. Send for it; read what this brightest and and best of medical scientists has discovered regarding all kinds of drinks; be sure to *lend* it to your family doctor.

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OUR WASTED RESOURCES.—By Dr. Wm. Hargreaves. 12mo., 202 pages. The Missing Link in the Temperance Reform, giving the most valuable statistics ever published. Price in cloth, $1.50; paper edition, 50c.

TALKS ON TEMPERANCE.—12mo, 178 pages, By Canon Farrar, D. D. Cloth, 60c.; paper, 25c

This book contains ten sermons and talks by this eminent divine. They are filled with sound, convincing arguments against the lawfulness, morality and necessity of the liquor-traffic, as well as stirring appeals to all Christian men and women to take a firm, decided, out-spoken stand in favor of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors, Send for that and lend it to the ministers in your vicinity.

ALCOHOL AND THE STATE.—A discussion of the problem of law as applied to the liquor-traffic. By Robert C. Pitman, L.L.D., Associate Judge of Superior Court of Massachusetts. 12mo. 411 pages, $1 50.

It is a book for statesmen, legislators, and all intelligent, thoughtful temperance men and women everywhere. It shows that the Liquor Traffic is the enemy of the State; and the foe of all the objects for which the State exists; and presents such strong arguments, statistics, appeals, authorities, as will add greatly to an intelligent and wise solution of the Liquor Problem. The economy and legislative aspects of the Alcoholic discussion have never been so ably presented, and it should be in the hands of every citizen and in every library in the land.

THE MEDICAL USE OF ALCOHOL.—95 pages. By James Edmunds, M. D., of London. Paper, 25c.; cloth, 60c.

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MODERATE DRINKING.—For and Against, from Scientific Points of View. By B. W. Richardson, M. D. 12mo, 48 pages. Paper, 20c.

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TEMPERANCE AND LEGISLATION.—12mo, 24 pages. By Canon Farrar, D. D., 10c.

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THE TEMPERANCE SCHOOL.—For Juvenile Instruction. By Julia Colman. 18mo., 36 pages, 5c. each.

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THE CATECHISM ON ALCOHOL.—By Julia Colman. 18mo., 36 pages, 5c. each; 60c. per doz.

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JUVENILE TEMPERANCE MANUAL.—By Julia Colman. 12mo., 160 pages; paper cover, 25c.; cloth, 60c.

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These three works are especially intended for use in temperance organizations of various kinds, and there are many helps to go with them, such as the children's tracts above named, one of which is selected for each lesson. Then there are

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EVAN J. COLEMAN, } Bank Commissioners for
ROBERT WATT, } State of California.

RESOURCES.

Bank Premises	$150,000 00
Other Real Estate	3,504 50
U. S. Bonds, $600,000 (cost)	603,885 65
Land Association and Dock Stocks	12,939 77
Loans on Real Estate	261,878 85
Loans on bonds, gas, water & Bank stocks	184,314 39
Loans on other securities (wheat, barley &c	746,007 87
Loans on personal security	545,443 26
Money on hand	400,149 72
Due from Banks and Bankers	276,897 69
Overdrafts	80,044 75
Interest Accrued	19,570 00
Expenses, taxes, etc	10,134 42
Checks and Cash Items	38,732 59
	$3,333,503 46

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid up	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	407,942 17
Due Depositors	1,736,034 66
Due Banks and Bankers	178,369 39
Interest Collected	9,434 08
Rents, Exchange, etc	1,093 16
Dividends unpaid	630 00
	$3,333,503 46

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THE COURT of Sessions in Scotland has decided that the Earl of Zetland cannot lease his property in Grangemonth, with a binding condition that no liquor is to be sold upon it. The Judge admits that the Earl has a *right* to let his property with any conditions he chooses, prohibitory or otherwise —but he must not undertake to *regulate the social habits* of a community of 5000 inhabitants. That is an infamous and villainous perversion of the law by Judges who are evidently human whisky jugs and are debauchèd in reason and principle, like all other drunkards. What makes this decision particularly iniquitous and vexatious is the circumstance that a large majority of those 5000 inhabitants desire to prohibit the traffic. The judicial whisky tools would have given their most cheerful consent and endorsement to any scheme that the Earl of Zetland could have proposed, to debauch those 5000 people and send them to the bottomless pit.

CURRENT EVENTS.

DISASTROUS FLOODS on the Missouri river, large damage has been done and much more is in prospect.

ON April 29 three men hanged for murder: one in Windsor Vt, one in Charlotte N. C. and one in Baltimore, Md: the last was a colored man.

A. PROVOST of Elgin a Scottish town proposes to build a new town hall by a whisky *wapinschaw* which means a raffle for casks, dozens and bottles of whisky. That Provost will very probably hold a high up position in the hereafter, as one of Beelzebub's trusted body guards.

INDIANA has decided to submit to the people a constitutional amendment prohibiting the rum curse and another giving women the ballot. The latter passed the House 62 to 24 and the Senate 27 to 18. People who cannot see Womans equal suffrage in the U. S. looming up very large and very near now, are going to be very much enlightened soon.

EVERY christian and temperance voter who deposits his ballot henceforth for either of the old whisky parties that are pledged to license and serve the grogshop, ought to be consistent at least and inscribe on his ballot, "down with the Sabbath and the Sabbath School." Voting for rum licence is about the most conspicuously hearty, pronounced devil-worship.

LEEDS, England has had during the past year a teetotal Mayor who gave only respectable entertainments and said if the Queen were his guest he would furnish no wine. His people liked him so well that they elected him again and he lately invited a lot of other Mayors to his inaugural banquet which was on a grand scale; and it turns out that several other Mayors were also total abstainers and the teetotal banquet was most cordially applauded by the large number present. Drunkenness at official receptions is getting out of fashion.

BEER KEG VERSUS SCHOOL HOUSE.—Governor St John of Kansas thinks that State "will lose some of its saloon keepers; but for every one of them that leaves Kansas there will come into it enough sober iudustrious families to build a school house, and the people can well afford to trade off saloons for school houses. That is a pretty fair way to estimate the value of a saloon keeper: he keeps as many decent people out of the State as would build and maintain a schoolhouse, and he destroys as many of his neighbors as it takes to run a pretty lively jail.

THE W. C. T. U. of Indianapolis sends out a circular of thankfulness for increased membership and activity, advocates total prohibition with no saving clause for *sacred* purposes, petitions for constitutional amendment and "furthermore will continue to conscientiously petition for our right of suffrage to obtain such legislation as will extend the truth, right and justice for God, home and our native land." That circular has a noble ring to it, they mean to occupy every field of usefulness and influence in which their labors can avail to remove the gigantic curse that afflicts the world.

A SCIENTIFIC donkey has lately invented some very sensitive chemical test, by means of which *he thinks* he can detect in water and soil and air, about a millionth of alcohol or something else that produces the same effect upon his sensitive plates. Some of the rum sick editors are taking this up as an argument against total abstinence: which shows the mental caliber of the poor imbeciles who daily use poison to dethrone the little reason they have. There is a million times more sulphur and iron and iodine and quicksilver found in nature, if those gander experiments on alcohol are true. So if the argument is good for anything we ought to use sand and pebbles and arsenic and antimony and sulphur as daily food and drink.

MR. J. G. MYSELL 1643 Mission St. has published a tract leaflet called Danger Signals, containing an article which appears under that head in the RESCUE of April 7th first page–price $1.50 per 1000. It treats of the relations of the grogshop to the Fraternal societies.

Two white men and a chinaman found murdered last week in Resting Springs near San Bernardino. There is no security for life any where in California; the country is over run with swarms of the crazed victims of the beer shop and groggery, ready to murder on the least excitement.

Everybody who hopes to get a chance at the Federal strawberries and cream during this administration, is trying to be the first in getting up public meetings and publishing resolutions of butter and honey to General Miller on his Chinese movement. Hurry up and dont get left out, boys.

THE NORTH INDIANA M. E. Conference in Session in April asks that political parties shall only put forward prohibition candidates: endorse the call for a state prohibition mass meeting at Indianapolis May 24th, and appointed one of its number a "temperance evangelist," which indicates another "approach" to the enemy's works.

Humboldt Lodge No 269 lately passed resolutions highly complimenting Bro T. K. Carr one of its members who has removed to Tombstone and organized a lodge there. The Lodge tenders him and his new charge best wishes and returns thanks for the able and efficient manner in which he discharged his duties in the various offices in which he officiated while a member.

THE ENGLISH DRINK BILL.—William Hoyle writes to the London Times that in the British Isles the liquor bill is two and one third times the amount of the rental of all the agricultural lands. And in Ireland, where 57 million dollars rent is such a hardship, the annual drink bill of the people is 69 millions. Therefore he wonders the House of Commons should not endeavor to remedy the drink curse, before they trouble the lesser rent curse.

MR. BAYARD who bears a high character as a pure and honest public man and who was almost a Democratic candidate for President, has issued a manifesto against local option and prohibition in which he savs "a well regulated system of licenses whereby revenue is largely brought into the public treasury, coupled with severe penalties for illicit sale, has proved the most efficient check upon the abuse of the liquor traffic." He must have based this monstrous absurdity solely upon his own experience that under that system he has found it easy to get all the whisky he could drink: that utterance from him is valuable, as showing how a man who designs to be upright and honest can be totally whisky fooled if he soaks his reasoning faculties in bewildering unnatural poisons.

REMARKABLE RAILROAD CONVERSION. Among the many conquests made by Moody and Sankey in their recent famous campaign on this coast, none was more brilliant and important than the conversion of Gov. Leland Stanford. There was no noise about it, no blowing of trumpets as used to be the case when a railroad King—no, a very rich man, got converted. This is the first instance known however of a railroad King setting out for the Kingdom, and it is hoped he may not look back. It was so quietly done too, that the only intimation of it that got into print or into public report, appeared in the "Spirit of the Times" when Mr. Boruck explained it all in the few words, "LELAND STANFORD would sooner *die* than think even, of asking any man to do a dishonorable act in his behalf" It is to be presumed Mr. B. thoroly knows whereof he affirms, and we may rest assured that when a rich man is ready to become a martyr even unto death, for his new convictions, there is no mistaking the genuine sincerity of his conversion.

LORD, KEEP MY MEMORY GREEN.

BY JAMES G. CLARK.

My feet approach life's western slope,
Above me bend the noon day skies;
Beyond me spreads the realm of hope,
Behind the land of memory lies.
I know not what the years may bring
Of dangers wild or joy serene,
But turning to the East, I sing,
"Lord, keep my memory green."

O, land of winter and of bloom,
O, singing bird and moaning pine,
Thy golden light, thy tender gloom,
Thy vales and mountains are all mine.
The holy loves of other years
With beckoning hands towards me lean,
And whisper through their falling tears,
"Lord, keep my memory green."

Dear Memory!—whose unclouded eye
Can pierce the darkest wilds of space—
I see her watch-fires burning high,
I feel her breezes fan my face
I would not give the light she flings
Across my future's landscape scene
For all the pomp and power of kings,—
Lord, keep my memory green.

Let memory near my soul abide,
With eye and voice to warn and win,
With Hope and Memory, side by side,
Shall walk above the tides of sin.
Till from life's western lakes and rills
The angel lifts the sunset sheen,
And hangs it o'er the eastern hills,
Lord, keep my memory green.

—*Young Folks Rural*

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

BY S. D. HASTINGS.

There has been created in California as well as in all other states of the Union, a strong sentiment in opposition to the liquor traffic, but in most of the states thus far, no way has been found to bring it to bear effectively for the overthrow of the traffic. Efforts have been made to concentrate this sentiment in the Prohibition party, but in no instance has the effort been successful. I doubt if any state in the Union, one in ten, if one in twenty of those who are really in favor of prohibition have been induced to unite with this party. The sentiment of opposition to the traffic is strong enough to induce thousands and tens of thousands to vote for its prohibition when they can do so without interfering with party ties, but when the vote involves the giving up of long cherished party associations, prohibition is given the go by. If a constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks can be submitted to a popular vote, this class of men can all vote for the amendment without in any way interfering with their party relations. I know of no other way in which this sentiment of opposition to the traffic can be brought to bear effectively against the traffic

To my mind there are two strong reasons why we should fight the battle of prohibition upon the line of constitutional amendment,in preference to any other that has yet been proposed, and they are, *first* that it can be easier raised than anything that can be at all effective, and second, that when we have got it, it will be of more value than any other measure.

It must be understood at the outset that the liquor interest will oppose every measure that it regards as detrimental to the traffic, whether it be stringent provisions to existing license laws, civil damage laws, local option, legislative or constitutional prohibition: every measure of the kind will meet with the most determined opposition from this source.

Before the people can vote upon a constitutional amendment, the legislature must take the necessary steps for its submission. The provision which controls this matter in your state is found in Article 18 of your present state constitution, and is as follows: Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in the Senate and Assembly, and if two-thirds of all the members elected to each of the two houses shall vote in favor thereof, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on this Journal with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and it shall be the duty of the Legislature to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people in such manner and at such time and after such publication as may be deemed expedient. Should more amendments than one be submitted at the same election, they shall be so prepared and distinguished by number or otherwise, that each can be voted on separately. If the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, or any of them by a majority vote of the qualified electors voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become part of this constitution.

Many members of the Legislature can be induced to vote for the submission of the proposed amendment, who would not vote for a prohibitory law, or for any measure that seriously embarrassed the traffic. In voting to submit the amendment they are assuming no responsibility; they are simply referring the question to the people for them to settle.

The people generally, unless it be such as are in some way interested in the traffic, will admit that it is a fair way to settle the question to refer it to the popular vote, and if their representatives refuse to vote for the submission of the amendment, it will not be difficult to induce large numbers of them—sufficient to accomplish the result—to use their influence to keep at home in the future some of the members of the Legislature who thus refuse; and in this way a legislature can be secured that will submit the amendment. Whatever may be the difficulties in the way of securing the submission of the proposed amendment, I think I am safe in saying this: that the legislature that will refuse to submit the amendment will refuse to pass any law that will prohibit, or even seriously embarrass the traffic.

A constitutional amendment submitted and fairly adopted by the people is of vastly more importance than any legislative act of prohibition.

A legislative act may be repealed at the very next session of the legislature. A constitutional amendment once adopted, and the friends of prohibition have such an advantage that with ordinary vigilance they can forever prevent its repeal. The amendment adopted, and the traffic is unconstitutional—is *outlawed*. You can go to the Legislature then and demand the most stringent kind of "Maine law."

The objection that we always meet with when asking for a prohibitory law, "that the people are not ready for it," can no longer be urged, as they will have shown by their vote on the amendment that they are in favor of such a measure.

Whatever action you may take in the future in relation to local option, will it not be wise for California to fall into line with the other states of the Union, in a movement to secure an amendment to her constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks? Your Principles, at the head of your editorial column pledge you to this at some time; why not commence at once? The sooner you commence the sooner you will secure the amendment.

GAVAZZI.

The reader will find some interesting information in the following synopsis of Signor Gavazzis' lecture at the Howard Presbyterian church, Sunday evening, April 10th.

The evangelization of Italy was commenced in 1870. Ten years ago in Rome the gospel could not be preached. The people were really slaves. The evangelists and co-operators considered it their duty to conspire before this time in order to secure independence in Italy and in 1848 Sr. Gavazzi was asked by the Romans to deliver a speech which he did on the 22d of March of that year to an audience of 40,000 people assembled in the coliseum. On the evening of the 25th 3000 soldiers marched from Rome against the Austrians, but unfortunately they started out with the blessing of Pope Pius the IX. They believe that was the cause of their failure, and have concluded hereafter to get along without any assistance from his reverence. In 1849, April 28th, the French army marched against Rome. The Italians under Garibaldi defeated the French. The Italians after a resistance of three months, and under the pressure of four armies were obliged to surrender. Sr. Gavazzi was ordered to be imprisoned, but was too old a rat to be caught by French policemen. He went to the British Consul for assistance but found him unwilling to aid him. He went to the American Consul, and found him away from Rome; he then applied to Mr Freeman, an American, who kept him three days in safety under the shadow of the glorious stars and stripes and the outspread wings of the American Eagle.

The Pope's subjects were afraid of the American Eagle, and left him (Gavazzi) unmolested. He went to England, and in 1850 returned to Italy, and in 1866 preached for the first time in Venice. When Italy became free and independent; became the fifth among the great nations of Europe, the gospel began to be preached freely. In 1870 an appeal was made to the churches to unite and form a general assembly. Twenty-three churches came together in answer to the appeal and resolved to be called the Free Christian Church of Italy. The General Assembly held their meeting at Florence; now meetings are held every year. The churches are united for the purpose of evangelizing Italy. It is a great thing to have in Italy a thoroly Italian church. A native Italian evangelist can do more towards evangelizing the Italians than ten foreign missionaries.

Signor Gavazzi declines to be called a reformer. He says there is nothing to reform. Italy has learned from America not to lose time and labor for nothing; and time and labor is truly lost in trying to reform the Roman Catholic Church, The Church of Rome is an error from beginning to end. The best plan would be to give it into the care of the public undertaker. Our work is neither a reformation nor a transformation, merely a restoration. Italy was originally a Christian country, and we are merely Christianizing it, we have formed our present church as it is nearer to the Apostle Paul for simplicity of worship and doctrine. We take no authority or dogma from anywhere but the Bible. The epistle of Paul to the Ephesians we take as our catechism, and a glorious one it is too; it is the best; it was written to our forefathers, and hence is ours as a kind of national patrimony. Nothing is found there about the infallibility of the Pope, of auricular confessions, sacraments, penance, etc.

In the year 1870 at Milan 23 churches were represented, now we have 36 churches and 35 evangelistic stations, altogether 71. We have passed from 23 to 71 in ten years. In 1870 we had scarcely 400 communicants, now more than 2000 and 1000 Sunday-school scholars. All of our communicants were a few years ago Roman Catholics; they are all converts from Romanism, and that fact alone is remarkable. Pecuniarily speaking. when we began we had not a cent for our work, but we trusted in our Heavenly Father. He was pleased with us, and now the church is entirely free from debt. Our congregations are humble and poor, but in a few years with the Lord's help they will be self-supporting. We are now doing our best to support ourselves. We have a fund for invalid ministers and their widows and orphans. A Rev. Mr. McDougall is the treasurer, and with the usual Scotch parsimony and closeness he is particular that all pay their pro rata for its support. He even deducts the tax from the salaries of the ministers paying them the balance. No one escapes him.

(*To be continued.*)

TERRIBLE EXAGGERATION.

The extreme utterances of temperance advocates have always been a favorite theme of the people who are satisfied to let the liquor business alone. Here is what a M. E. conference is reported to have resolved last year in Worcester Mass. No temperance lecturer ever went a foot beyond that, and no one can truthfully dispute a syllable of it.

"WHEREAS, While the actual results of the use and sale of intoxicants in our land alone cannot be portrayed by mortal hand, they may be estimated in these appalling figures: 600,000 drunkards, 60,000 annual deaths, 30,000 crushed women and children, nearly every murder, and two-thirds of all other crimes. Two-thirds of the national pauperism, the taxation necessary to punish this crime and support this pauperism, an army of human serpents in the shape of 500,000 employees of the rum traffic, existing not to help society but to ruin it. From 600 to 700,000,000 of dollars withdrawn from the productive industries of the land and invested in the temporal and eternal damnation of the increasing millions.

"*Resolved*. That since slavery was deemed by the churches a sufficient basis for political action; since the slave-holder never committed the crimes of the rumseller; since prohibition should enter into the politics of a christian citizen; since the Bishops of the M. E. Church have in a pastoral letter urged the duty of prohibition; since the republican party, the author of license, manifesting its 'true inwardness' at a late period of its history has fallen into the arms of the prohibitory foe, rather than seem to advocate prohibition, so that the voters in that party are responsible for the license law which now darkens the statutes of Massachusetts; and since no progress is to be hoped for while party goes to polls, and principle is left at home for Sunday use:—a new departure is needed for politics, which shall give us an issue worthy the vote of a christian citizen, founded on the moral principle of prohibition and never yielding an inch till the victory is forever won!"

ONE of the funniest speeches we ever heard was a burlesque entitled, "De virst ding wat we knows de Americans vill vant to rule dis country."—*Ex.*

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No. 24. UNION HANDBILLS, [BEER SERIES.]

One of these will be given each week No. 1 to 22 to induce their general circulation.

THE PINT OF ALE.

A MANCHESTER calico printer was, on his wedding day, asked by his wife to allow her two half-pints of ale a day as her share of extra comforts. He made the bargain, but not cheerfully, for tho a drinker himself (fancying, no doubt, that he could not well do without) he would have preferred a perfectly sober wife. They both worked hard. John loved his wife, but he could not break away from his old associations at the ale-house, and when not in the factory or at his meals, he was with his boon companions. His wife made the small allowances meet her housekeeping expenses—keeping her cottage neat and tidy, and he could not complain that she insisted upon her daily pint of ale, while he, very likely, drank two or three quarts. They had been married a year, and the morning of their wedding anniversary John looked with real pride upon the neat comely person of his wife, and, with a touch of remorse in his look and tone, he said:

"Mary, we've had no holiday since we were wed, an' only that I haven't a penny in the world we'd take a jaunt to the village and see the mother."

"Would thee like to go, John?" she asked.

There was a tear with her smile, for it touched her heart to hear him speak so tenderly as in the olden times.

"If thee'd like to go, John, I'll stand treat.,'

"Thou stand treat, Mary! Hast got a fortin' left thee?"

"Nay, bnt I've got the pint of ale," she said.

"Got what, wife!"

"The pint of ale," she repeated.

Thereupon she went to the hearth, and from beneath one of the stone flags drew forth a stocking from which she poured upon the table the sum of 365 three-pences (22.81), exclaiming:

"See, John, thee can have the holiday."

"What is this?" he asked in amaze.

"It is my daily pint of ale, John."

He was conscience-stricken as well as amazed and charmed. "Mary hasen't thee had thy share? Then I'll have no more from this day."

And he was as good as his word. They had their holiday with the old mother, and Mary's little capital, saved from the "pint of ale," was the seed from which, as the years rolled on, grew shop, factory, warehouse, country seat, and carriage—with health, happiness, peace, and honor.

☞ Published for the Woman's National Christian Temperance Union by the National Temperance Society and Publication House, No 58 Reade Street, New York. Price $1 per 1.000.

FAMILY FLOUR.—Good family flour, $1.25 per sack; the best in town, $1.35; self-raising flour at manufacturers' prices, at H. A. Smith's, 519 Post street.

RIVERSIDE.

The Riverside Press tells of a Good Templars entertainment on the 13th. After most acceptable music by the Overton Sisters and Miss Jennie Hall,

"Mrs. E. J. Davis as a temperance lecturer, was a decided success. She interested the audience for nearly half an hour, giving a history of Good Templar work in Riverside, and scoring the prominent business men for their inactivity in temperance work. Rev. Chas. Bulton delivered a pleasant address, and extended an invitation to outsiders to "Come all ye critters; come and jine." Another entertainment is promised in a few weeks."

Writing of the colonies of Southern California John S. Hittel says.

"Riverside deserves the credit of having relatively more education and refinement than any other rural town in our State, and perhaps on the globe. Its social tone is rather that of a fashionable suburb of Boston than of a village that depends for its support on its trees and vines."

It is very gratifying to any one who wishes well to California to repeat such a report as that; and it would be pleasant indeed if the same words would truthfully apply to Anaheim.

Another fact deserves mention too of Riverside. It conveyed the whole editorial excursion party of seventy from Colton to Riverside (8 miles) and entertained them free, from Wednesday evening till Friday morning.

PACIFIC BANK.

Among the BANKING INSTITUTIONS of the city, there is none occupying more firmly or deservedly the pedestal of public confidence, than the Pacific Bank, corner of Pine and Sansome streets, San Francisco. This bank under the management of Dr. R. H. McDonald, has progressed steadily in public favor and prosperity, ever since its establishment in 1863. It is now just entering upon its eighteenth year, under brilliant auspices. Its financial condition is eminently satisfactory. It has a capital stock of $1.000,000 all paid up, and a surplus of over $300,000· But, better than any amount of money, is the prudent and conservative policy, and business experience and sagacity, by which its management is characterized, and which have earned for it a degree of confidence, enjoyed in larger measure by no banking house in the country. These characteristics explaln its past steady prosperity and guarantee for it a still more liberal share of the most desirable patronage. The farmer, merchant or manufacturer, will seek in vain, if at all, for a more advantageous house, with which to do their banking bnsiness.—*The Argonaut, January* 22, 1881.

THE CALIFORNIA WOMAN'S SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.—Was organized 1880, its special object being the industrial education of women and girls. The Decorative Art Department has been in succesful operation for the last three months. As fast as practicable, we shall open our branches of women's work; The Exchange is for the sale of Fancy Needle Work and Plain Sewing, Knitted and Crotchet Work; Hand painting, on china, wood, tin, ivory and silk; Preserved Fruits, Jellies, Pickles and Catsup; Cake, Yeast Powder, and Home-made bread; Also, the finer articles of unsoiled wearing apparel—shawls, laces, jewels, dresses, etc. Articles must be sent at the expense of the consignor. The Society does not hold its self responsible for losses. Prices are fixed by the depositor, and 10 per cent. will be deducted before remitting, after the sales are made. The Society prefers to do largely an Order Business; and samples of good work from women who, by their industry, add to the world's wealth, are solicited. We earnestly hope that generous patronage will enable us to establish this department of our work on such a basis that it will soon expand into a Work Exchange, in its broadest sense, of help to women in every field of industry fitted to their capacity. Lessons in Decorative Art, and all kinds of painting are given at all hours, daily. Exchange hours 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.—304 Stock ton bet. Sutter and Post San Francisco.

THE LEADERS of the Sabbath School Union have virtually excluded Bible Temperance lessons from being taught in the Sunday-school except once a year: but the prediction is ventured that the day is not far off when they will be a proper subject for every Sunday.

FOR SALE AT THE RESCUE OFFICE.

The following works of the National Temperance Society will be sent, post-paid, on receipt of the prices named:

$1.50.—Alcohol and the State, (Pitman); Forty Years' Fight, (Jewett); Bound Sermons; Water Lilies, Cyclopedia.

$1.25.—Wasted Resources, (Hargreaves).

$1.00.—Temperance Orator; Bacchus Dethroned; Bases of the Temperance Reform; Richardson's Ten Lectures; Anecdotes, (Bungay); Divine Law as to Wines; Prohibition Text Book, cloth.

90 cents.—Alcohol, (Story).

75c.—Temperance Speaker; On Alcohol.

60c.—Canon Farrar's Talks; Alcohol as Food; Bible Wines; Gospel Temperance; Juvenile Manual, (Julia Colman); Medical Use of Alcohol; Alcohol and Hygiene, (Julia Colman).

50c.—Text Books, in paper covers; Pledge and Cross, paper; Bacchus Dethroned, paper; Wasted Resources, paper; Prohibition Text Book, paper; Ten Lectures, (Richardson), paper; Carswell's Sketches, board; Lesson Books, cloth.

35c.—Bugle Notes, board; paper, 30c.

25c.—Alcohol as Food; Bible Wines; Gospel Temperance; Medical Use; Sketches; On Alcohol; Talks, (Canon Farrar); Hints and Helps; Lesson Book, (Dr Richardson); Readings, 1, 2, 3; Packages of Dialogues; Packages of Handbills. All in paper covers.

20c.—Ripples, board; paper, 15c. Moderate drinking board; Action of Alcohol, board.

10c.—Almanacs; Song Books; Alcohol and Brain; Intemperance and Crime; Church and Temperance; Alcohol and Church; Beer as a Beverage; Amendment; Church vs. Liquor; Reciters; Medical Profession and Alcohol, (Dr. Richardson); Methods; Temperance and Republican Institutions, (Joseph Cook); Temperance and Legislation; Wines of the Bible; Prohibition Does Prohibit; Alcohol Traffic.

5c.—Catechism on Alcohol, (Julia Colman); Prescribing Alcohol; Temperance School; Adulteration of Liquor; Church vs. Liquor Traffic; Fruits of the Traffic; Is Alcohol Food? Mischief by Law; Liberty and Union, History and Mystery.

CLUBS.

Attention is requested to the offer of premiums for clubs, found elsewhere in this paper. The Encyclopedia offered is a reprint of Chambers Encyclopedia complete, in nonpareil type, size 6½by 5 inches, 15 volumes 830 pages each, bound in cloth. The Library of Universal Knowledge is also 15 Volumes 9¼by6¼ inches 900 pages each, in good clear brevier type, and is a handsome well printed book: contains all of the encyclopedia above and American additions,said to be altogether about 10 per cent more matter than Appleton's.

These works should be of inestimable value to every Lodge: give full information upon almost every subject or question that can be raised: they form a nucleus for a complete library, and will give the members a stimulus for the acquisition of useful information. Either of the two supplies the reading material that used to cost quite lately, $50 to $90 but the latter is the fullest and best printed and is recommended as the best choice.

In addition to the premiums offered elsewhere, for a club of 12 subscribers for one year at $2.00, an engraving of Mrs. Hayes portrait will be presented, and the same will be given for 6 subscribers for one year at 2.00 in addition to the clubs of 18 and 30.

For a club of six new subscribers for one year at $2.00, Julia Colmans excellent and useful works,the Juvenile Manual and Alcohol and Hygiene handsomely bound in cloth and six catechisms will be presented. It will be seen that these liberal premiums are offered for the purpose of extending the circulation of the RESCUE, not to make money for it. To put 52 copies in the post office prepaid costs a good deal more than $2.00. Renewals of former expiring subscriptions will be counted in new clubs.

WOMAN'S SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION meets every Saturday at 2:30 P. M. at the S. S. S., 304 Stockton street. near Post. A paper is read and discussed, and all questions pertaining to Law, and other matters of vital importance to women, are answered. Ladies interested in Social Science and industrial and educational co-operation are cordially invited to attend the meetings. Admittance free. Mrs. J. W. Stow, President; Mrs. J. H. Smyth, Vice President; Mrs. T. Tilden Moulton, Treasurer; Miss I. G. Prince, Cor. Sec'y, 218 Eddy street, San Francisco.

G. W. Secretary's D'p'tm't.

GEORGE B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.

☞The office of the Grand Lodge is located in the Capital Savings Bank Building, entrance, No. 328 J street, up-stairs, over the southwest corner J and Fourth streets, Sacramento, where the Grand Worthy Secretary will be pleased to receive calls from the members of the Order during business hours.

☞This department is edited by the Grand Worthy Secretary, to whom all communications relating in any way to the business of the Grand Lodge, this department, or anything appearing hereunder, should be addressed.

☞The Grand Worthy Secretary's post office address is Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento, Cal.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

ON SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE G. W. S.

Sold for the Benefit of the Grand Lodge.

Constitutions, per hundred copies	$12 00
Constitutions per dozen	1 75
Glee Books, "Temperance Chimes" per dozen	4 00
Glee Books, per half dozen	2 50
Glee Books, single copies	50
Receipts of Evening and Constitution Roll Book, per set	2 50
Chase's Digest, per copy	1 50
Officer's Roll Call etc., Book of	1 00
Pledge Cards, per hundred	1 00
Officers Cards, per set of four	1 00
Degree Ode Cards, per dozen	1 00
Subordinate Ode Cards, per dozen	75
Subordinate Ode Cards with music, per dozen	1 50
Chase's Good of the Order, per copy	50

BLANK FORMS.

Clearance Cards, per dozen	3 00
Grand Lodge Returns, per dozen	1 00
W. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. F. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Bonds, per dozen	1 00
Forms for Charges, Trials, etc., per set of four	75
Forms for incorporation of Lodges	Free

LODGE BOOKS

Propositions for Membership, Book of fifty	50
Notices of Election to Membership, book of fifty	50
Proposition Committee notices, book of fifty	50
D. G. W. C. T.'s Dispensations, book of fifty	50
Password Certificates, book of fifty	50
Delinquent (Dues) Notice, book of fifty	50
Warrants on W. T., book of fifty	50
W. F. S. Receipts, book of fifty	50
W. T. Receipts, book of fifty	50

LODGE FURNITURE.

In addition to the above, I will attend to orders for Impression Seals, Blank Books, Special Printing, Regalia or Lodge Furniture. This will be done as an accommodation to Lodges and not as a source of profit either to the Grand Lodge or myself; hence all orders filled will be sent per express by the dealers, with instructions to "collect on delivery," unless the money accompanies the order. Address—

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.,
Sacramento, California.

CASH RECEIVED.—The Grand Worthy Secretary acknowledges receipt of the following amounts of cash since last report. Proper personal receipts were also forwarded in each case:

GENERAL FUND.

Crescent Lodge, No. 217	$ 9 50
Star of Cottonwood, No. 249	16 50
Bay View, No. 293	9 00
Fresno, No. 403	2 50
Logan, No. 179	1 00
Defiance, No. 219	1 50
Newville, No. 164	8 00
Golden Rule, No. 263	12 00
Mountain Guard, No. 278	18 50
Artesia, No. 251	2 75
Jackson, No. 280	2 25
Hy Wilson, (Mil No. 1)	3 75
Mountain View, No. 342	25
Bloomfield, No. 227	6 25
Confidence, No. 122	14 25
Newcastle, No. 339	21 25

LECTURE FUND.

Wm. Crowhurst's April Collections.

Turlock	$ 9 10
Live Oak	8 20
Wheatland	8 00
Franklin	7 75
Marysville	6 25
Salida	5 85
Modesto	5 85
Brentwood	5 45
Sheridan	5 35
Durham	5 10
Biggs	5 00
Nelson	3 85
Westport	3 55
Gridley	3 30
Roseville	2 60
Floral	1 10

CHARTER FEE FUND.

Ark of Safety Lodge	$10 00
Nelson Lodge	10 00
Avonia Lodge	10 00
Rising Star	10 00

PACKAGES MAILED.—The following packages have been mailed during the past week from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office:

1 to W. D. Parker, Nelson.
1 to A. E. Kellogg, Tomales.
2 to H. R. Hughes, Knights' Ferry.
2 to Harry Winton, Haywards.
1 to Samuel Black, Red Bluff.
1 to C. E. Naylor, San Francisco.
1 to S. S. McCampbell, Henleyville.
2 to W. F. Tripp, Jackson.
4 to T. J. Perryman, Sierra City.
4 to W. C. Borchers, Fresno.
4 to J. R. Whitlock, Paskenta.
4 to B. F. Kimball, Boulder Creek.
4 to C. H. Brooks, Hanford.
2 to F. H. Brainard, Carpenteria.
5 to F. B. Ellsworth, Michigan Bluff.
4 to J. A. Holland, San Andreas.
2 to W. S. Davis, Ft. Grant, A. T.
3 to E. P. Dennett, Santa Clara.
1 to S. Cox, Ione.
3 to Carrie V. Lewis, Telegraph City.
1 to Henry Larsen, Columbia.
1 to Mrs. Emily P. Stevens, Hueneme.
1 to Wm. Crowhurst, Cherokee.
1 to Hugh R. Hughes, Copperopolis.
1 to M. D. Merrick, San Francisco.
2 to S. A. Allen, Hanford.
4 to H. C. Wharton, Gridley.
2 to Wm. Simmons, Dutch Flat.
1 to D. O. Parmeter, Lodi.
1 to F. H. Wales, Tulare.
1 to C. E. Justis, Wheatland.
2 to Myra Walbridge, Ventura.
2 to Josiah Cary, Bloomfield.
1 to T. R. Jones, Roseville.
1 to W. H. Hosmer, Chinese Camp.
3 to C. G. Cargill, San Juan.
1 to W. B. Ballard, Noradell.
1 to W. W. Poole, Fresno.
1 to B. F. Kimball, Boulder Creek.
1 to W. C. Borchers, Fresno.
1 to E. W. Stump, Tombstone.
2 to I. T. Holland, Sonora.
1 to J. W. Graham, Windsor.
2 to H. G. Bennett, Pasadena.
1 to L. Kragen, San Francisco.
1 to J. T. Cooper, Denverton.
1 to R. S. Wade, San Francisco.
1 to W. H. Jones, Colusa.

PACKAGES PER EXPRESS.

1 to Mrs. S. B. Hutson, Chico.
1 to W. D. Parker, Nelson.
1 to Herman Tripp, Jackson.
1 to H. G. Taylor, Durham.
1 to Mrs. S. McCampbell, Red Bluff.
1 to Mrs. Maggie Plummer, Hanford.
1 to Eugene McCabe, Turlock.
1 to J. H. Haines, Visalia.
1 to Rev. Peter Powers, Chico,
1 to J. V. Davis, Modesto.

D. G. W. C. T.'s COMMISSIONED, ETC.—The following commissions have been issued and forwarded from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office during the past week:

STATE DEPUTIES.

W. R. Ellis, Lodi.

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

S. P. Guiberson, for Ventura County.

LODGE DEPUTIES.

James McNulty, for No. 282, Biggs.
J. H. Miller, for No. 163, Yolo.
C. C. Allen, for No. 188, Isleton.
Mrs. H. Nelson, for No. 276, Merced Falls.
C. D. Horsely, for No. 279, Snelling.
C. W. Woodward, for No. 317, Red Bluff.
Miss Kate Overton, for No. 284, Riverside.
A. E. Kellogg, for No. 252 Tomales.
W. D. Parker, for No. 402, Nelson.
H. G. Taylor, for No. 403, Durham.
Rev. Peter Powers, for No. 404, Chico.

ORPHAN'S HOME RECEIPTS.

G. W. T. Dr. I. S. Halsey, Treasurer of the Boards of Trustees, and Lady Managers of the Good Templar's Home for Orphans, reports the cash received at the Home during the month of April. Support:

Mrs. S. E. Miller, $8; Mrs. Ray, $14; Isabell Eden, $10; Mrs. Thomas, $6; F. M. Dickenson, $16; Mary Farley, $17; Mrs. L. J. Holmes, $10; Sol Smith, $36; J. H. Neely, $24. Total, $141.

RETURNS RECEIVED.—During the past week the following Lodges have filed Grand Lodge returns with, and their receipt is acknowledged by, the Grand Worthy Secretary:

Nos. 122, 179, 183, 289, 349, 401.

THE TEMPERANCE PICNIC.—The Temperance picnic which occurred at Davisville on Saturday last proved an enjoyable and successful occasion. The day, the grounds, surroundings and behavior of all who took part proved all that could be desired. Excursion trains were run from various points in Solano and Yolo counties and from Sacramento. The train from Sacramento was chartered by Siloam and Capital Lodges, with a view of benefiting the Good Templars Home for Orphans fund. Fully three hundred excursionists went from Sacramento and quite a little sum will remain for the object stated after paying the expenses of the train etc. Between two and three thousand people assembled in the grove and enjoyed themselves in merry making incident to a California picnic. In the afternoon a program of literary exercises was had in which Albert Hart of Sacramento as poet; Col. C. N. Goulding of Toledo Ohio as Orator participated. Music was rendered by the Woodland Brass Band, and vocal duetts by the Gardiner Bros. of Santa Ana. Various games and athletic exercises were indulged in for prizes offered by the management. There being no liquors allowed about the grounds, the good order and decorum was noticeable. It is hoped that these picnic reunions may be continued from year to year and they doubtless will, and grow in extent and interest so that the coming of the day and occasion may be looked for by the temperance people generally of the three counties named.

GLEANINGS.—Dr. S. C. Brown Deputy of Yountville Lodge of Napa county reports his Lodge, newly organized, as progressing nicely. At the last meeting there were 27 members present, one initiated and one proposed.... Star of the Hill Lodge of Forest Hill Placer county is firmly rooted and grows accordingly, is is what its Deputy Bro J. C. Hawver writes..... Bro. Geo. D. Kellogg Deputy of Newcastie Lodge writes "The Lodge has just passed through a prosperous quarter and had an average attendance of 26 of our own members—35 present while I am writing,and everything is lovely and we are all happy with a good complement of officers and a good outlook for the future. Good Will Lodge of Gridley seems to have taken new life and hopes to do good and effective work, is what the Deputy Bro. H. C. Wharton reports.

GRAND LECTURERS' REPORT.—Bro. Wm. Crowhurst, Grand Lecturer, has submitted his report for the month of April, showing thirty-three lectures and addresses delivered during the month, of which 21 were public lectures, 11 Lodge addresses and 1 district lodge address. He traveled 655 miles and addressed audiences composed of 1528 adults and 354 children, a total of 1882 persons. He organized four new lodges. His receipts were, from collections, $86.30; charter fees, $40; total, $126.30. His expenses, $46.45. Altogether this is a good record of hard and effective work. The reports of the other lecturers had not come to hand at the time of closing this department for this week.

TUOLUMNE.—District Deputy Bro. I. T. Holland of Sonora, Tuolumne county, writes under a recent date that Bald Mountain Lodge is prospering having from one to four initiations at each meeting. The Lodge will celebrate its sixteenth anniversary on Saturday June 2nd in connection with the District Lodge, to which the Grand Lodge officers and all members of the Order are invited. Bro. H. also says that the Order is in a prosperous condition throught his county.

CONSTITUTIONS.—The rapid growth of the Order has produced an unprecedented demand for constitutions etc. Heretofore the usual edition of five thousand copies has more than sufficed for a years supply. The present edition of five thousand was printed in December last and the last copy of the edition has already been disposed of, necessitating the reprinting of a new and special edition. Heaps of law!

PERSONALS.—The Grand Lodge office was favored with calls frsm various members of the Order during the week, among others were the present G. W. V. T., Sister Mrs. M. J. Maywew of Red Bluff; Sister Mrs. M. E. Partridge, P, G. W. V. T. of West Oakland and Sister Mrs. M. A. Alsip P. G. W. V. T. of Sacramento.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—The Executive Committee of the Grand Lodge met at Vallejo, on Monday evening last. The proceedings will appear next week.

THE NEW ODE CARDS.—The new music ode cards, with music for all the subordinate odes, are deservedly popular. Already a third order has gone forward to the R. W. G. L. for a fresh supply. Every Lodge should be supplied with them. They have been placed upon the regular list of supplies.

THE FIRST.—The first quarterly returns filed, for the term ending April 30th, were those of Newcastle Lodge, No. 339, which were received Monday morning last.

Lecturers' Reports.

☞ The only authorized Grand Lecturers in this jurisdiction are Mrs. E. P. Stevens, Messrs. Wm. Crowhurst, Hugh R. Hughes, Dr. M. D. Merrick, F. J. Culver and George Bramall.

They are authorized to instruct and institute Lodges and Bands of Hope, solicit subscribers for our official organ, the RESCUE, and receive donations for the Good Templars' Home for Orphans and our lecture and missionary work. They are employed and compensated by the Grand Lodge, and all monies received by them are paid over to the Grand Lodge Treasury. It is expected that the lodges and the friends of temperance will, in good time, secure a commodious place of meeting, provide music, advertise the meeting well, make every needed preparation and render them every assistance to make their mission a success.

WM. CROWHURST.

NORD, Butte Co. Cal., April 30, 1881.

BIGGS enjoyed a very pleasant meeting on Saturday night in the Baptist Church, and obtained 13 names on Monday night. In this place, Victory Lodge is awake, lively, earnest.

FLORAL was visited on Sunday, lectured and induced to again go to work. The Lodge was reorganized with 18 members.

NELSON gave good audiences, manifested a great deal of energy and showed they believed that "*Per severentia omnia vincit.*" After surmounting many difficulties, a good Lodge of 17 members was organized.

DURHAM determined not to be left in the cold in this temperance work, and hence gave 23 names: When it came to riding that horrid goat, a general stampede took place, and not enough were left to organize. Fourteen returned, however, to prove themselves worthy the cause, and organized Avonia Lodge.

CHICO, boasting two good Lodges, Fidelity and Samaritan, was not satisfied to exist without a third. A number of their members had seen that drinking customs extended to many of the colored population and that a few of these people in Chico were anxious to organize so as to save their fallen, and also to save their young men from falling. Hence, under the guidance of the Chico Brothers and Sisters, an application, charter list and charter fee were ready, and 23 members, representing Webster, Nelson, Alturas, Dayton, Fidelity, and Samaritan Lodges, after listening to a sermon by Bishop E. O. Haven, repaired to the colored church (A. M. E.) and there initiated the candidates, etc. Thus sprung into existence April 29th Rising Star Lodge with 16 charter members. On Saturday 14 Lodges of the A. O. U. W. held a grand picnic in the lovely grove of General Bidwell. An address by G. M. W., W. H. Barnes, called attention to Temperance. No liquors were permitted on the grounds. Thus people were enabled to enjoy a sober picnic.

H. R. HUGHES.

KNIGHTS FERRY, May 1st, 1881.

On the 24th ult. I lectured at Merced Falls. Met with the lodge and instructed members in degree work. In the evening went six miles to Snelling and lectured to an average audience. Met with a few members after the meeting and counselled with them as to the future. This lodge has had a hard time, thru a combination of unfortunate circumstances, but a faithful few are determined to "Hold the Fort."

Merced Falls Lodge is doing well. They have about $170 subscribed to build a hall already, and not all have been asked yet. A brother who recently joined—Mr. Brooks, the W. C. T. elect—leads off with $50. This is one of our smallest lodges, but is large in spirit and determined in purpose.

On the 25th drove 25 miles to Cathey's Valley and conferred the degrees on the Charter members and five others, and had a pleasant and profitable meeting. Next evening lectured to a well-filled house; good interest. I organized this lodge on my previous visit to Mariposa, with 17 charter members. It now numbers 32, and 12 names in. At first they were all young folks; now the middle aged and old folks are coming in. In the fall they will get a hall, and Cathey's Valley can be relied on as a permanent affair.

On the 29th drove 33 miles to fill an appointment at Lebright's but found that no one knew where the meeting was to be held. "Confusion worse confounded" reigned on account of somebody getting drunk. Not advisable to state particulars. It is a farming community in the southern part of Tuolumne, and I shall go back there and get a lodge in the sweet by and by.

Next day went to Lagrange. No prospect to organize there.

Went to Golden City on the 29th, and learned that my posters had been received but that they thought there was no use in putting them up as everybody knew of it. I ventured to ask how they knew, but that was all the satisfaction I could get,—"Everybody knows." Half a dozen came to the meeting at about half past 8; about 9, or after, others came to the door to *wait* for me to get through so they could dance. I subsided, and they danced most of the night, and I tried to sleep just overhead. It is a new quartz mine, and "dance and drink" is the order of the day. They have no use for a lodge now. They must wait till some of their young men shall be ruined, perhaps some one slain, and other public rows disgrace the camp. Not yet! Some young wives must in the desolate places called home, and little ones be frightened and humiliated, and the victims fasten the coils a little tighter, and then deliverance may possibly be sought.

M. D. MERRICK.

The fact that a large and enthusiastic gathering of Odd Fellows held in Martinez, on Tuesday the 26th inst., to celebrate the anniversary of that Order, rendered our meeting for the purpose of instituting a Band of Hope a partial failure. Initiary steps were taken, however, and a Band will soon be instituted. At 8 o'clock I met with the members of Martinez Lodge in their comfortable hall, and enjoyed a most pleasant meeting. The question of the evening was, shall we "hold the fort" or let the Lodge die. After a full and frank expression of opinion on the subject, it was unanimously decided to hold Martinez for the right, and not only to "hold the fort," but to make a renewed and strong fight for the temperance work.

The membership of the Lodge is of the best in the city, and there is no reason why the work should not go on. I will go to Monterey again on the 16th of May.

Our meeting in East Berkeley was held in the Congregational church. The audience was not large but very attentive and seemed much interested in the work. A few names were added to the Lodge. At South Francisco, at the appointed hour, I found the church dark and a lone man standing on the lee side of the building out of the wind, and the prospect of a meeting did not look bright. But the Rev. Wills bustled around, turned on the gas, and would have *rung the bell if there had been one*, but as there was none we did what we could—that is, we waited. Not for long, however. They dropped in one by one, until we had quite a little audience. Bro. Wills opened the meeting in his usual pleasant manner, and one of the young ladies of his congregation played the organ and led in the singing. After my lecture the audience were invited to unite with us in an effort to start a Lodge, and some ten or more names were given, and a meeting was appointed for May 6th.

At West Oakland, on the evening of Saturday, the inevitable picnic again interfered, and our audience was small. Gave a very short address; added a few more names to our list for a Lodge, making the entire list about thirty-five names; and proceeded to the organization of a Lodge. The unavoidable absence of some of the charter members rendered it expedient to defer the election of a part of the officers, and a night was fixed for the completion of the work. We trust that this Lodge, when instituted, may be more successful than those that have preceded it.

F. J. CULVER

Left Valley Ford Monday after notifying saloons to close, reached Bodega in time to visit school, gave short talk to scholars, notice having been thoroly given one of the largest audiences that Bodega had collected for a long time greeted us. Tuesday being a gala day for all Odd Fellows, women and children included, at Occidental we thought best rest that night and take Wednesday when the church was again filled. At the close of the lecture a vote was taken to see how many were in favor of Sec. 300 of Penal Code and wished to see it enforced; the vote was unanimous, for closing.

Thursday passed through Freestone, called on all business places asked them to comply with the Sunday law, parties having agreed to see it enforced; reached Occidental, had a good audience on Thursday eve also Friday when we organized Summit Lodge, please give Sonoma county credit for an other Lodge. Spoke at Guerneville last evening to a crowded house. The work booms here, Camp meeting on the move.

MRS. STEVENS.

Had successful meetings at Scenega where 14 persons signified a desire to leave the ranks of our opponents and unite their efforts and example with those who are trying to make a sober State.

At Santa Paula spoke at the Mayday Picnic in the interests of the Sunday School: 300 to 400 present. Met Sat. evening with the Lodge. At 11 A. M. Sunday and at 8 P. M. addressed full audiences in the School house: 30 applications for membership and $20. contributed to the Home, and on Monday 2nd, was present at public installation there.

LECTURER'S APPOINTMENTS.

MRS. EMILY PITT STEVENS

Will speak at Springville, Ventura county, May 7, 8; Hueneme, 10, 11; Ventura, 13, 14, 15, 16; Nordhoff 18, 19; Carpinteria, 21, 22; Santa Barbara, 24, 25, 26; Montecito, 30, 31, Goleta, June 2, 3; Lompoc, 5, 6; Santa Rita, 9, 10; Los Alamos, 11, 12; La Graciosa, 14, 15; Central City, 17, 18; Guadalupe, 20, 21; Arroyo Grande, 23, 24; San Luis Obispo, 26, 27; Cambria, 29, 30.

DR. MERRICK

Will speak at Benicia on Thursday May 5; South San Francisco, 6; West Oakland, 7; Santa Clara county, Good Templars Picnic, Los Gatos, 14; Temescal, 15; Martinez 16; Fountain Lodge, Oakland, 17; East Oakland, 18and 19; Athens Lodge, 21; Castroville, 24; Holister 25 and 26; San Leandro, 30.

HUGH R. HUGHES

Will speak in Mariposa, Merced and Stanislaus counties,as follows. Posters and private notices sent to each place. Copperopolis, May 6; Salt Spring Valley, 7; Vallecito, 8, 9; Bear Mountain Lodge, 10; Temperance Picnic, and Colusa District Lodge at Angels Camp, 13, 14, 15.

GEORGE BRAMALL

Will speak in Antioch, Contra Costa Co., May 11, 12: Judsonville 13 and 14: Somersville 15 and 16—Nortonville 17 and 18.

WILLIAM CROWHURST

Will lecture at Pentz, Butte Co., May 5; Cherokee, 6, 7; Oroville, 8, 9, 10; Forbestown, 11; Brownsville, 12; Strawberry Valley 13; Clipper Mills, 14, 15; Forbestown 16; Oroville, 17: Marysville, 18, 19, 20; Prairie School House, 21, 22.

CAL. W. C. T. U.

EDITOR RESCUE:—Your readers may remember two articles on prizes by Miss A. R. Congdon published in the RESCUE Dec. 8th, page 87 and Jan 6th, page 185. Some said impossible, others paid it no attention. But listen, ye of little faith; read the following, and you lodges go and do likewise. The local Union of Oakland petitioned the City Board of Education for permission to offer a prize for the best essay on "Twin Evils; Tobacco and Intemperance." It was granted, and all the Oakland schools are at work for it. We hope to see this system introduced into every school in our state, and we ask the RESCUE to publish the enclosed circular that you may know how to proceed after obtaining permission from your educational board. Our society is indebted to Dr. R. H. Mc Donald who has published several hundred circulars for us. The Grass Valley and Nevada city Unions have offered two prizes in their county and 20 and 10 dollars respectively for the best essays on Evil Effects of Tobacco and Alcohol, and Grass Valley has Dr. Richardson's Temperance lesson books introduced into its public school libraries. Educate the rising generation, and prohibition is ours from Maine to California.

In F. H. and C.,
M. E. Congdon, Sec.

APPOINTMENTS of the G. W. C. T. R. Thompson Sonora; Friday May 6; Soulsbysville, Saturday, 7; Jamestown, Sunday 8; at 2 P. M. Quartz Mountain, 8; Columbia, Monday 9; Elmira, Saturday May 14; Dist. Lodge. Auburn, Thursday May 19; Dist. Lodge. Grass Valley, May 21st.

Juvenile Department.

BAND OF HOPE WORK.



The Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., of California, offers to furnish, free of charge, to Sunday-schools, or other juvenile organizations desiring to adopt them for use, the newly revised Band of Hope rituals together with the ritual badges. The ritual comprises a pamphlet of 48 pages. The badges are of German silver, with a safety pin upon the back. Sample copies of the rituals and badge, or quantities for actual use, will be furnished on application to the G. W. C. T., Robert Thompson, 1,531 Golden Gate Avenue, or the Superintendent of Juvenile Work, George Bramall, Haywards, or Geo. B. Katzenstein, 328 J street, Sacramento.

TALKS WITH THE YOUNG FOLKS.

CURRENTS OF THE SEA.

NUMBER FOUR.

The Gulf Stream is so much warmer than the cool waters on either side of it, that its waters are expanded and their bulk increased so much as to make them rise and overtop the others a little. The middle of the stream is supposed to be at least two feet higher than its borders. It is known to be higher because a boat that only sits a few inches in the water will float away from a ship that draws 15 or 20 feet of water, to the east or to the west, as the ship and boat are on the east or west side of the center of the stream. We know thus that this great ocean current is a little roof-shaped, and its surface waters are always running over the edges a little, and thus widening the stream and making a larger heating surface the further north it goes.

People sometimes wonder how these waters run in various directions without mixing together and losing their separate motions. But it should be remembered that a large body of water moving north has no tendency whatever to mingle with or join in the direction of another moving south or west; each particle of the moving mass has a vacancy made for it by the moving particles ahead, into which it is impelled by the particles pressing on it from behind. And two currents running in the same direction side by side, or one above the other are not liable to mingle, if one is going a little faster than the other, or if one is salter or heavier or warmer than the other. So then the whole Gulf Stream moves together, is on business as it were, does not separate nor stray away, any of it, or get lost, but keeps right along until it has performed the most important part of its journey, when it forks and spreads out in obedience to the powers which govern it.

A part of it curves and returns to the tropics near the coasts of Europe and Africa, and another portion goes up the North Atlantic and Arctic sea into the

ICEBERG REGIONS.

It set out as a heater, and thus far it has served that purpose, and also that of carrying away from the tropical seas the surplus salts collected there. Now it still continues its mission as a heater to some extent; but here its secondary effect is to operate indirectly as a cooler.

In its earlier course the proportions of saltness and of heat borne by the opposite currents, were so arranged that the warmer and salter currents were *above* the other; but now a change occurs, and owing to the peculiar properties of water already described, the warmer and salter stream enters the Arctic as an under current, being now heavier than the *colder* but *fresher* ice bearing stream coming out from the polar seas.

Here is another wondrous mechanism again; if the stream was on the surface now, the terrible frosts would soon rob it of every particle of its heat; the colder particles on the surface before they freeze, would become heavier and sink, the warmer, would come up continuously and part with all of their heat till the whole body was cooled to an icy temperature. But this warm current is now wanted (it is not very warm now) to thaw out the icebergs and ice fields, and break up the terrible dominion of frost which has reigned there for nine or ten months or more of the year.

This it succeeds in doing at a season of the year, July and August, when the surface is most powerfully acted upon by the heat of the sun. The cold stream above, being a non conductor of heat, prevents the further escape into the atmosphere of the heat that remains in the warmer stream now underneath, and that warm water saps away the foundations of the ice fields and icebergs, and the surface current takes them in tow out into the Atlantic to travel south and temper the heat of the Atlantic American summer and the European to some extent as well.

The removal of these fields of ice occurs sometimes in a very wonderful manner. A ship may be imbedded in a sea of ice from which no water can be seen from the masthead for weeks and months; suddenly a movement, seemingly unaccountable, takes place: ice bergs begin to move by the force of an under current, and go crashing thru flows and fields and hummocks of solid pack; dashing one hillock against another, causing immense breaks and open fissures here and enormous accumulations of ice there, with a noise as of many thunders: the imbedded ship is at one time free of ice in a channel of clear water, and a few minutes later is lifted high above the water, and is almost upended or laid over on one side, among masses of moving, grinding, dashing, thundering ice heaps.

In an awful scene like this the "Polaris" about 8 years ago went adrift from her winter quarters in the Arctic sea, and the second in command, Captain Tyson, with eighteen others were separated from the vessel on an island of ice. They were on the ice trying to save some provisions from the ship, expecting she would be crushed to pieces. It was foggy at the time; the Polaris got back to her anchorage next day, and supposing the missing parties were all lost, did not seek them very much. They had a boat on the ice floe and a family of Esquimaux, two men, the wife of one of them and three children. That piece of ice sailed away with them, broke up at last so small that they had to take the boat and leave it. They were 198 days on that ice floe (with the exception of two or three in the boat) and traveled over 2000 miles on that cold current coming from the Arctic. They were many times nearly starved, had to eat raw frozen sealskin, hair and all; but just in time to preserve them from death by starvation, they always caught a seal, killed a polar bear or shot some birds.

They were picked up a very few days after taking to the boat, and taken on board a seal hunting steamer belonging to St. Johns, Newfoundland. They all got safely thru, and if the voyage of Noah in his ark was a more remarkable one than this, Captain Tyson's was certainly the most perilous of all history. Think of it, drifting helplessly on a cake of ice for six months and 18 days. The writer was a fellow voyager once with Captain Tyson for a short time, and happened to be in Brooklyn in 1875, when he described in a lecture in Dr. Talmage's college Hall all the details of that wonderful voyage.

He arrived home quite a while before the Polaris did. Capt. Tyson was a teetotaler and a Christian and a hardy and competent Arctic voyager, an experienced whaling captain.

There are a great many other peculiarities about this Gulf Stream that have not been mentioned, but we shall only refer to two or three; that from Forida to Hatteras, the bed of cold current over which it flows actually rises over ten inches per mile, so that the bottom of the Gulf Stream in that part of its route actually runs that much up hill. And the amount of salt which is borne away every year in the Gulf Stream would cover the British Islands with a bed of salt 14 feet deep; and that warm stream is the cradle and home of innumerable myriads of the great and small dwellers in the sea.

(To be continued.)

BE RESPECTFUL IN CHURCH.

Misbehaving in church is strongly indicative of a lack of good sense as well as good morals. Giddy girls and would-be smart young men. read the following, consider and be profited thereby: "A clergyman was annoyed by people talking and giggling. He paused, looked at the disturbers, and said: 'I am afraid to reprove those who misbehave, for this reason. Some years since, as I was preaching, a young man who sat before me was constantly laughing, talking and making uncouth grimaces. I paused and administered a severe rebuke. After the close of the service a gentleman said to me, "Sir, you have made a great mistake; that young man was an idiot.' Since then I have always been afraid to reprove those who misbehave in chapel, lest I should repeat the mistake and reprove another idiot. During the rest of the service there was good order." —*Kansas Methodist.*

REAPING.

BY MOSS ROSE.

[The following lines were suggested by hearing a reformed inebriate say: "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he reap—that I know. I have stopped sowing, but the reaping goes on, and will while I live. I have had my heart to ache and my head to throb thinking of the sixteen years that I lost."]

The seed was sown long years ago,
And took such deep and evil root,
That, now though I have ceased to sow,
I yet must reap the bitter fruit.

Still I must bind the ashen sheaves,
A fearful harvest, dark and dread,
While life's fair flowers with blighted leaves
About my feet lie cold and dead.

And while I walk my darkened way
With aching heart and throbbing brain,
I may not stop, I may not stay,
But reap in anguish and in pain.

I am reaping, reaping ever,
From the vilest seed in madness thrown
Cease to reap, O, I may never;
And I must reap what I have sown.

I shed my fruitless tears alone,
A weary pilgrim tempest tossed.
O, my God, that I might atone
For these bright days forever lost.

Through the days I still am reaping,
In sun and shade through passing years!
'Neath the stars their vigils keeping,
I garner up the fruit in tears.

—*Kansas Methodist.*

GENTLEMEN.

It does not require any stylish clothes, fine feathers, sparkling jewelry nor any fancy little cane nor overgrown sleeve buttons to make up a gentleman. But the material necessary for the purpose is all within the reach of every one of the members of our Juvenile organizations, without having to go to a store to buy it or having to send to New York or Boston to have it sent in a box by express. Like a vase of rare and beautiful and fragrant flowers you can raise the whole affair in your own home: but you must be very particular indeed in selecting just the proper qualities to cultivate up into such a grand and noble character as will bear the closest scrutiny and be pronounced that of a gentleman.

Probably the first foundation requisite is truthfulness, perfect truthfulness. If you know any person whose word you can most thoroly believe and trust: who never in jest or earnest is tempted or can be tempted to violate, wound, deface, alter, dishonor or at all tamper with the truth; whose word is never disputed or questioned; whom every one is willing to believe and trust in without hesitation: who does not know how to sell the truth at all and to whom such an idea never presents itself—you cannot help having an intense admiration and respect for him or her. In that respect his character as a gentleman is perfect, and it is impossible to regard him without a degree of affection that you are obliged to add to your respect for him. "Buy the truth and sell it not" is one of the most sublime admonitions of Scripture: perhaps one who thoroly obeys it will scarcely fail in possessing all the other requisites of a gentleman. Certainly he has the very chiefest of those requisites. But it is no harm to tell a little innocent lie for fun; it cant be wicked to say that the cow has got into the baby's cradle on April Fool's day, can it? It is not an awful crime certainly and we are apt to think that it is not wrong to do what almost every boy does. But a person cannot be thoroly truthful and tell an "innocent lie" as it is called. A falsehood once told can never be undone; however little its importance, it is a stain indelibly impressed on one of the pages of your life's record and there it has to stay forever. Why gentlemen tell funny lies, dont they? Some very kindly, generous, loveable people do certainly, but in that one thing they are not gentlemen. Very excellent people in other respects have committed murder and other crimes. In many other respects they were gentlemen: but a gentleman cannot be a murderer or a criminal. Neither can he be a fibber or a *trifler* with the truth.

You know some very kindly good jolly hearty people that you cannot believe: but is it not a pity? are you not sorry that you cannot admire and love their truthfulness and manliness? would you not be glad to know they had resolved never to sell the truth again?

That is enough for this time but it will be continued again: bear in mind that the least violation of the pure and sacred truth is one step on the way to the hopelessly degraded condition of the miserable human wreck, who for a dollar or two swears at our courts to any falsehood he is asked.

THROUGH THE SNOW.

The cutter stopped before the gate—
Out sprang her highness lightly;
Half coy, half cool, this cruel Kate,
And altogether sightly.

In mock distress exclaimed she: "Oh!
How far we must have ridden!
For, under this fast falling snow,
The walk's entirely hidden!"

Entirely hidden it was, and more,
For, as the catch I lifted,
Six inches deep from gate to door
I saw the snow had drifted.

"Ugh!" shuddered she, "You lead the way!"
Was her command next spoken,
To hear at once was to obey:
And through the snow unbroken,

I stalked with steady, ample feet;
With lifted skirts she followed,
Dantily stepping while her neat
Foot-prints in mine were swallowed.

Back to her mirthful, puzzling face
I looked across my shoulder,
And wondered if she'd smile with grace
On me, should I grow bolder.

"Why may not you and I," I said,
"Through life thus walk together?
I'd break the way with happy tread
Through all life's snowy weather."

She did not answer me a word,
But one sweet glance permitted,
And then before me like a bird,
Into the house she flitted.

And through the snow and from the gloom
Her fairy foot-prints drew me
Into the cheerful cozy room,
Where love surrendered to me.

Ah! in our wedded life since then
Snow storms have broken o'er me;
But always into light again,
'Tis she has walked *before* me.

—*Scribner's Monthly.*

HINTS TO BOYS.

An English physician writes: "Let me give two or three hints to boys who use tobacco. Tobacco has spoiled and ruined thousands of boys, inducing a dangerous precocity, developing the passions, softening and weakening the bones, and greatly injuring the spinal marrow, the brain, and the whole of the nervous fluid. A boy who early smokes, is rarely known to make a man of much energy of character, and he generally lacks physical and muscular, as well as mental energy. I would particularly warn boys who want to rise in the world, to shun tobacco as a deadly poison.

"A few weeks ago, a youth arrived in this city to prosecute his studies with a view to a professional life. A week or two after his arrival, he was seized with paralysis in both legs, which advanced upward, till nearly all the lower half of his body was benumbed and apparently lifeless. There is little hope of his recovery. The cause of his disease was tobacco-smoking, a habit which he had early acquired, and persisted in to the time of his attack."

Dr. Copland. F. R. S., of England, says:

"The habit of smoking tobacco has given rise to the following ill effects, which have in numerous instances come nnder my observation, and that of other medical men with whom I am acquainted:

"1. Smoking prevents a healthy nutrition of the several structures of the body. Hence comes, especially in young persons, an arrest of the growth of the body; low stature; a pallid and sallow hue of the surface; an unhealthy supply of the blood, and weak bodily powers.

"2. "Smoking creates thirst and vital depression; and to remove these, the use of liquors is often resorted to. Thus two of the most debasing habits and vices are indulged in, to the injury of the individual, and to the injury and ruin of his offspring, if he becomes a father.

"3. Smoking weakens the nervous powers; favors a dreamy, imaginative, and imbecile state of existence; produces indolence and incapability of manly or continued exertion; and sinks its votary into a state of careless or maudlin inactivity and selfish enjoyment of vice. He ultimately becomes partially paralyzed in mind and body—he is subject to tremors and numerous nervous ailments. He dies a drivelling idiot. an imbecile paralytic, or a sufferer from internal organic disease, at an age many years short of the average duration of life."

A learned German doctor settled abroad, hearing of disaster to his native land. wished to deny himself some luxury that he might send home help. He concluded to give up the use of tobacco, and this is the way in which he speaks of the consequences:

"Since that day I have not smoked once, and, moreover, I believe this little sacrifice has been the means of preserving my health, I am on horseback all day in my duties as a doctor; formerly I suffered from attacks of vertigo, which obliged me to seize the neck of my horse for fear of falling. My memory had suffered greatly, and I had an increasing difficulty in finding the words I wanted when speaking; my legs were heavy and my feet dragged when walking. There was so little feeling in the left thigh that I often pinched it, fearing paralysis might have set in. But since I have left off my cigars, although I have not changed my mode of life in any other way, and in spite of the ten years which have passed away, and made me now sixty-two years old, all these symptoms, which appear to me nothing more than a slow intoxication induced by nicotine, have completely gone.

"It is very common here to see children of five or six with a cigar in the mouth. I can testify to the evil effects of tobacco amongst these children, whose faces are characterized by a paleness which is so surely a sign of the presence of nicotine."

Boys see men smoke, but they do not see what the men suffer, and the men themselves do not lay it to that cause. Even this doctor did not guess the cause of his ailments until after they had gone away with the tobacco. So long as tobacco is a poison it must hurt.

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MY PIG.

BY JIMMY BROWN.

Well, I read the story. It told all about a good boy whose name was James, and his father was poor and so he kept a pig that cost him twenty-five cents, and when it grew up he sold it for thirty dollars, and he brought the money to his father and said, "Here father! take this, O how happy I am to help you when you're old and not good for much," and his father burst into tears, but I dont know what for; I wouldn't burst into tears much if anybody gave me thirty dollars; and said' "Bless you my noble boy, you and your sweet pig have saved me from a watery grave," or something like that.

It was a real good story and it made me feel like being likewise. So I resolved that I would get a little new pig for twenty-five cents, and keep it till it grew up, and then surprise father with twenty-nine dollars and keep one for myself as a reward for my good conduct. Only I made up my mind not to let anybody know about it till after the pig should be grown up, and then how the family would be delighted with my "thoughtful and generous act"! for that's what the paper said James's act was.

The next day I went to Farmer Smith, and got him to give me a little pig for nothing, only I agreed to help him weed his garden all summer. It was a beautiful pig, about as big as our baby, only it was a deal prettier, and its tail was elegant. I wrapped it up in an old shawl, and watched my chance and got it up into my room, which is on the third story. Then I took my trunk and emptied it, and bored some holes in it for air, and put the pig in it.

I had the best fun that ever was, all that day and the next, taking care of that dear little pig. I gave him one of my coats for a bed, and fed him on milk, and took him out of the trunk every little while for exercise. Nobody goes into my room very often except the girl to make the bed, and when she came I shut up the trunk, and she never suspected anything. I got a whole coal-scuttleful of the very best mud, and put it in the corner of the room for him to play in and when I heard Bridget coming, I meant to throw the bed-quilt over it, so she wouldn't suspect anything.

After I had him two days I heard mother say, "Seems to me I hear very queer noises every now and then up stairs." I knew what the matter was, but I never said anything, and I felt so happy when I thought what a good boy I was to raise a pig for my dear father.

But next day Bridget came down stairs in a terrible fright and declared that my chamber was bewitched or there were robbers in the house. Mother and father followed her up stairs all armed with pokers and shovels and all sorts of weapons. I followed in the rear and explained the whole matter, but to my intense disappointment in place of being made a hero as the story said James was, my father said it was necessary to give me a most decided tanning to teach me thoroly that his house was not a pigsty. This he proceeded to do and I never saw any more of the pig which had raised such fine hopes in my heart. I dont think now that the story about James was a pretty story at all.—*Harpers Young People.*

AS I FIRST SAW HIM.

I first saw him at a social party; he took but one glass of wine, and that at the urgent solicitation of a young lady to whom he had been introduced.

I next saw him, when he supposed he was unseen, taking a glass to satisfy a slight desire. He mocked at the thought of danger.

I next saw him, late in the evening, in the street, unable to walk home. I assisted him thither, and we parted.

I next saw him reeling out of a low groggery; a confused stare was on his countenance, and words of blasphemy were on his tongue, and shame was gone.

I saw him once more; he was cold and motionless, and was carried by his friends to his last resting-place. In the small procession that followed' every head was cast down. His father's gray hairs were going to his grave with sorrow. His mother wept that she had given birth to such a child.

I returned home, musing on his future state. I opened the Bible and read: "Be not deceived; drunkards shall not inherit the kingdom of God."

This is a sad story. Alas! that it should be true. When a boy, our friend was as happy and bright as any of us. More than once, when students together, did he sneer at my teetotalism; when I urged him to sign the pledge, he laughed at me, and scoffed at the bare suggestion of danger.

Poor Fred! his father had the glass on his table, and there the appetite was formed. Young men, beware of the first glass. Fathers, banish the glass from your tables, if you would not bury your sons as drunkards.—*Watchman.*

LETTER FROM THE G. S. J. W.

I think it is about time something was said about the gratuitous distribution of Temperance literature through the Juvenile department of the Grand Lodge of I. O. G. T. I therefore wish to state, that since I have had the honor to be entrusted with this work, I have sent out from my office, more than three thousand Rituals of Bands of Hope, each of these Rituals have 48 pages of printed matter, in which is found a Catechism for the young folks, containing sixteen lessons by Rev. James B. Dunn, and which are thought to be very excellent ones.

At a meeting of a large Band of Hope which had just been addressed by one of our celebrated temperance Orators from the East, the superintendent asked the gentleman what he thought of the lessons in the Band of Hope catechism and his reply was, nothing could be better, as the repeated exercises would fasten upon the youthful minds knowledge, that time could not efface. These lessons are upon the following subjects.

1. Origin and History of Temperance Societies.
2. Nature of Intoxicating Drinks.
3. Fermentation and Distillation Process.
4. Brewing.
5. Alcohol, its uses and effects.
6. Mixtures, of Intoxicating Drinks.
7. The Wines of Scripture.
8. Pauls advice to Timothy.
9. The Bible favors Abstinence.
10. Prohibition.
11. Tobacco.
12. Temperance definitions.
13. Profanity.
14. Guesses for Young and Old.

Besides these, over three thousand Badges with excellent mottoes on them, have also been gratuitously furnished to the members of our Bands, together with a large amount of leaflets of Song, which I am confident will do a great deal of good.

The Auburn Copying Company has an advertizement in this paper to which attention is directed. Their specialty is copying or reproducing portraits in India ink, water colors, crayon, albumen ink and oil, which they promise to do to the perfect satisfaction of their patrons. The Institution bears a first class name and its business is increasing and extending rapidly. They want an agent in every town to exhibit samples of their work and take orders from parties who desire to have faithful well executed portrait pictures. Application to be made to Milton Kennedy, General Agent, Visalia, one of our District Deputies, who pronounces the business an honorable and lucrative one.

The Rescue.

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PROHIBITION REFORM PARTY.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1884,

HON. NEAL DOW, OF MAINE.

SACRAMENTAL WINE.

NUMBER FOUR.

There are but a very few of our otherwise well educated and intelligent people, who understand anything at all about the nature and properties of fermented wine; hence so many believe that the question of what the sacramental cup should contain is one of slight importance. Those who know what wine is, think differently.

Just as this article was commenced a paper from England presented itself opportunely, as if it desired to suggest an evidence of the importance of this enquiry. A major of the British army who writes from a christian stand point says therein,

"Under the fostering care of British rule, intemperance is rapidly spreading all over India, and in spite of the fact that drinking is regarded by some 240,000,000 of Hindoos as an unholy and filthy habit. The Koran prohibited the use of spirits to 120,000,009 of Mahomedans, and 300,000,000 of Christians are warned by their Bible against the seductive influence of wine."

It is a calamity indeed that the extension of christian civilization should afford opportunity for the establishment among the heathen of a far more demoralizing, vicious and destructive agency than any system of heathenism known. That calamity at this day is mainly due to the ignorance of christian people as to the nature and properties of alcoholic drinks, and a large measure of it is due to a misconception of the term "*fruit of the vine,*" which in time past was universal, and largely prevails among christian people to-day.

Leaving aside for the present the question of how many wines there were of old, and who used them, let us consider the statement made last week, that in the new testament, the word *wine* is not once used in connection with the communion: but the "*fruit of the vine* is." Of that there is no doubt: there is nothtng ambiguous about it, and that fruit of the vine was to be drank *new* in the kingdom of Heaven.

Now the assertion is here made very positively, that fermented wine is not *in any sense the fruit of the vine,* nor can it ever be drank *new* in the Kingdom of Heaven or anywhere else. The word *new* dont at all apply to it, for it is rotten, corrupt, decayed and old, and never can be anything else.

To produce fermented wine of any kind, all that constitutes the fruit of the vine must first be rotted, putrified, destroyed. The fresh natural juice or the grape itself is the only fruit of the vine: it is a nourishing wholesome delicious food and no other food could be more emphatically pronounced a blessing. But in fementation all its food properties and its blessing qualities are utterly destroyed and obliterated, except the water: and the water is by no means the fruit of the vine. Every drop of it was appropriated by the vine from the earth and it nourished the vine and enabled it to bear fruit. The gluten of the grape has rotted out and has disappeared; the sugar has also decomposed and is transformed into another substance, as foreign to the grape and to the sugar as it is to the strawberry or the potato or the loaf of bread, from all of which the same sugar can be extracted and similarly transformed into alcohol, a thing which never existed in any fruit or grain or food.

Fermented wine then contains nothing of the vine except the water, a little coloring matter of the skin of the grape and an infinitesimal flavor: all the properties of the grape are absent, except these infinitesimal nonessentials, and even that exception has been thoroly polluted with rottenness and if they were clean they are in no wise food, nor the fruit of the vine.

In confirmation of this, after destroying all the gluten, the nourishing properties and the sugar of the fruit of the vine by fermentation, and having carried the process to that stage where we have produced what is called *wine*, let us continue that process or permit it to continue; in a short time our wine will be transformed into another liquid entirely different from the wine and from the grape: this is vinegar, as completely the fruit of the vine as the wine was. It has now about 5 per cent of acetic acid and the rest is water and some infinitesimal coloring and flavoring matter: the alcohol that made the wine has now disappeared, as the sugar in the grape did. The wine was 10 to 17 per cent of alcohol, the rest water and some vestiges of flavor about as substantial as the odor of a rose bud. The wine and vinegar are equally products of a rotting agency, which decomposing the sugar destroys all the Godgiven properties of the vine.

Again in place of arresting the ferment at the vinegar stage let it proceed and another transformation is accomplished: the completion of the rotting process. We have now water which has cleansed itself of all its putrescence, a little dirty decomposed sediment at the bottom, and the remainder of the rotted remnants of the fruit of the vine has gone off into its elementary gasses in the atmosphere. This last result of fermentation may assert an equal claim with the others to be the fruit of the vine.

But if we take the natural grape juice and boil and preserve it unfermented, there can be no possible question as to its being the veritable fruit of the vine, and it contains a blessing in its luscious healthgiving nourishment. There can be no doubt on that subject. Or if we should boil it down to a jelly or syrup or expel all the water and make it into a cake, all of these to be dissolved, when required for use, in pure water from the spring—we should have the pure fruit of the vine without doubt. Or if the thoroly dried fruit itself be restored in water it is surely the fruit of the vine without question.

In all these cases the properties of the vine are present, intact, pure, wholesome and with a blessing. In the fermented *wine* all the properties of the fruit are most conspicuously absent and the blessing that belonged to the "tirosh" from the hand of God, has been all stolen from it and perverted and rotted. In the place of the cup of blessing, Satan with masterly cunning and with a foresight of a future charged with woes unutterable for the human race, succeeded in times past when men slept, in substituting the cup of uncleanness and abomination and blasphemy: the wine that appopriately symbols the wrath of God.

THE R. W. G. L.

If that body is really going at this Session to do something to promote the interests of the cause and Order, it is to hoped something will be done to establish the annual Thanksgiving Collection and induce the Grand Lodge to accept it and make it general in connection with the various other organizations for the purposes of a national literature fund.

The need of a *weekly* Juvenile temperance paper is urgent. A monthly can never serve the purpose and keep up the interest that an equally suitable weekly can. The R. W. G. L. should be the foremost in some wise and general provision for a competent system of juvenile temperance education.

And it is to be hoped that our Pacific coast delegates will use their influence to induce the R. W. G. L. to withdraw all sanction and countenance if it ever gave any, to the malicious, puerile, contemptible lawsuit that somebody is running "versus Malins" in England, about an old forfeited charter; an action that can serve no possible worthy purpose, but subjects both parties to contemptuous ridicule on the part of outsiders. If the R. W. G. L. has any funds that are bursting the limits of their coin sacks, it would be much more creditable to donate them to the Negro fund which the excommunicated Bro. Malins is raising to teach temperance to our southern colored people. We ought not to forget that our Order makes a very strong profession of christian charity, and if it did not we ought to practice it all the same: a harrassing, useless, endless and solely malicious lawsuit is by no means an outgrowth of lofty christian impulses.

Particular attention is requested to the letter of Mrs. M. E. Congdon in this issue. About three months ago the Rescue remarked that the Cal. W. C. T. U. did not appear to be as actively engaged in practical work as their Eastern sisters, which it is believed was very true at that time.

It is very much more pleasant to bear witness now to their activity in pushing one of the most excellent methods of advancing the temperance reform that has ever been devised. If it is possible to devise any way of stimulating the Good Templars of this state to waken up to do something in this most practical direction they will owe the W. C. T. U. and Miss A. R. Congdon a debt of gratitude; to the latter for suggesting the idea of those prizes, and to the former for putting the experiment to immediate test.

And it is especially gratifying to hear that there is an activity in Grass Valley and Nevada on the part of the W. C. T. U., where an active working temperance society is much needed to do some work for *temperance* rather than for working up what the chronicle writes up as "society events."

In Nevada City an election for two school trustees was held on Saturday last. G. S. Hupp and M. L. Marsh were elected receiving 497 votes against 50 cast at the school election of last year. Thomas H. Carr, a Catholic and public school smasher of the Zac Montgomery stripe received 110 votes only, altho the anti school disciples worked hard for him. People may have wondered for what purpose American citizens were made, who fight the public schools. But there is one use to which they can be put with eminent advantage to the public welfare. They are the very best material in the world to work up into defeated candidates at elections, and save a waste of worthy men in that direction. There seems to be nothing made in vain, not even the mosquito and Zac Montgomery.

LICENSE—LOCAL OPTION—TOTAL PROHIBITION.

REV. G. W. FITCH.

NO. TWO.

We have seen that general license has failed to regulate or suppress the rum traffic. If any license law ever commanded respect it was due to its prohibitory features. Let us now examine into the principle of Local Option, as it is called, which permits each town or city to decide by vote whether the liquor traffic shall exist or not, within their respective limits. Some good, conscientious temperance people think they see in this plan local prohibition, and on the principle that half a loaf is better than no bread, accept and advocate this principle. We assume that the ultimate object of all temperance men is *total prohibition*, that prohibits drinking and prevents drunkenness, that stops this business of drunkard making everywhere. But that is not local prohibition, a prohibition in spots, which fails to diminish drunkenness in the aggregate, or fails to prevent its own citizens from getting drunk. We cannot see how one town has got prohibition that prohibits, when an adjoining town is allowed to sell to the guzzlers of both. Hence we cannot see any prohibition in that measure which allows whisky shops to be opened under the sanction of law in one place to supply those from abroad who cannot buy it at home. Is there not a fallacy in this local option principle? Is it anything more or less than license based upon the popular will? with this inconsistency that we will punish a man in one town for that which in another he is authorized to do without punishment; for a refusal to prohibit an existing traffic amounts practically to an authorization.

We hope the friends of this measure will ponder well the practical inefficiency that is sure to follow its adoption. We believe that this proposition to suppress the rum traffic only when and where the people ask for it, is a deception and retrograde movement that will defeat its own avowed end. It does not allow each town to regulate this matter to suit itself.

Then it completely surrenders our cities and large villages to the rum power, and thus dram shops will flourish under the sanction of law in those very places which need restraint the most, where crime is abundant and vice predominates; and all because the criminal classes desire it so. This vicious element is sufficient to defeat prohibition in every city of the state. The rum traffic is not a matter of local interest merely. It concerns the whole people. Our cities mould the manners, morals in fact the entire life of the state,

Give us the power to make them moral, and we will change the moral character of the state. But degrade them, surrender them by law to the rum power, and by just so much you drag down the sentiment of the entire state. Hence this question concerns the entire state, and should be controlled by the state. We want the power of the state to protect the thousands of our young men who are flocking to cities from the restraints of home in the rural districts, where a new generation of drunkards shall receive their first lessons in dram drinking.

For most half a century we have been asking government, as the protector of person and property, to prohibit the rum traffic because it is a crime against society; but now we are to be driven from this great stronghold, and say to the people, you can vote rum up or down, just as you please.

Is it not a practical concession that the traffic is not a crime, and when this point is once yielded, all further legislation ceases. No town or city or county has power to prohibit the traffic as a crime, and unless it is so prohibited the prohibition is good for nothing; hence local option and prohibition are eternal opposites, and they never can coalesce. It is the criminal character of the traffic that calls for prohibition. We oppose the traffic as a crime. Let us continue to ask for its suppression as a crime, which is impossible by local option.

Depend upon it, we must ask for more or take less. We must go further than local option or not go at all.

Let us have free rum rather than befool ourselves with local option under the idea that we shall have "prohibition in spots," and an easier path to victory. Local option is a snare; it lowers the moral tone of this movement, and disqualifies its friends for decisive action. Local option was tried in New York State in 1845–6–7, and found wanting. It worked badly, and drunkenness was not materially diminished, and it was abandoned,

And recent efforts in this direction in various states show that the rum power is as much opposed to local option as to total prohibition. It is opposed to all restrictive legislation. It has no regard for honor; it hears no cry of remonstrance, and no appeal for quarter. Merciless and relentless, it spares none, and yet men insult our common sense and religion by advising either submission to its brazen impudence, or an inglorious surrender of the ground we have gained. In the face of this desperate, shameless and reckless foe, we are talking of diplomacy and political strategy, when God demands relentless war.

If we ask why this change of base from total prohibition to local option, it is confessed that it is merely for prudential reasons. Expediency demands it.

Suppose it might do a little good in some places, and we confess it might, yet the good it would do is incomparably less than the harm it would do.

Let us not lower the moral tone of this movement against this giant iniquity by wasting our strength on a measure which proclaims that the crime of crimes which kills is so insignificant that it may be remitted to local corporations, and its existence and punishment conditioned upon the popular will—all admit that the power of making criminal law, and deciding what is crime belongs to the state, and to it alone, and that belonging there it has no right to delegate its powers, nor to frame a law which shall punish a man in one town for that which in another town is permitted under the protection of law.

We ask a candid consideration of these points by all temperance men and women. Local option is a fallacy; it is a retrograde movement in our opinion, and offers no easier path to final victory than out and out total, absolute constitutional Prohibition.

This we shall consider in our next article.

The relative results of a local option law and a totally prohibitory law are something like what is stated above. But there are one or two omissions in the article. The local option law dont at all permit the sale of liquor in one or any place. The law now forces the sale everywhere, and a local option law only permits the people to rid themselves of the curse where they have a majority vote. The question is only this "is it better to let the rum traffic go on forever all over the state or try to stop it in one-half, two-thirds, and finally in all the counties and cities ?"

In New York the failure of the local option law was not because it did not work well, but because they elected rummies to enforce the law, and it fell thru exactly as *New York's prohibitory law* did. The women's crusade did not abolish the sale of liquor: it did not tolerate it, but the women did the only thing they could do, and a prohibitory law will grow out of their work. If every minister and temperance professor would write and preach and talk like Mr. Fitch, we could go for a prohibitory law now. In that case, every word he has said would apply exactly. But they dont. We have lodges 100 strong, that would not perhaps give five votes for prohibition, because they never hear or read a word of it, or of local option either. Same with the churches; lots of them would not give a five per cent vote for prohibition, because they never heard a word about the temperance question. A revival has been carried on for five months, and the subject of practical temperance has never been touched, nor the least movement made to disturb the grogshop. There are but a handful of real prohibitionists in the state, and they get no sympathy from elsewhere. But there are many who would consent to help a movement that would permit a county or city to vote itself clear of the rum curse. One thing is cheerfully conceded that were there any show for securing general prohibition, it would be assuredly treason to advocate local option or any other imperfect measure. But local option only permits to prohibit; it dont permit or recognize or assent to any license.

NEXT week there will doubtless be another letter from Julia Colman who has done so much for the instruction of the young. It is to be hoped the Superintendents of the Juvenile Societies will attentively peruse Miss Colman's articles. The report from Guerneville Temple in last weeks number was a very prettily worded one and indicates the excellent educational influences which that Temple has exercised upon its members. No word has come from the other that was called upon.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Unfortunately the Circular regarding the prizes at the Oakland Schools was left out.

PATRONIZE temperance groceries if you don't want your children to be drunkards or hoodlums.

NATIONAL Temperance Almanac for sale at the office of the RESCUE. Send for one, or call and get one.

LOOK at the list of advertisers in the RESCUE, and remember they are all genuine and reliable parties to deal with.

The offer for three months' subscription to this paper at 50 cts., is of course continued, and will be extended from now till 1st of July.

MOUNT ECHO Lodge sent minutes of a Degree Meeting but it was impossible to find room for them and for various other communications.

H. A. SMITH who advertizes his groceries in the RESCUE, is getting orders for goods all the way between San Diego and the State of Nevada.

EVERY one who is willing to patronize a temperance grocery when to their interest to do so, will send for price list to San Francisco Cash Grocery, 519 Post St., San Francisco, Cal.

A SUPPLY of all the works of the N. T. Society are now for sale at the RESCUE office at New York prices of course; will be sent post paid by return mail if ordered. Same are also to be had at 1041 Market St. See ad.

BUTTER AND EGGS.—Consignments of good butter and fresh eggs solicited, or correspondence on the subject from the producers. Address H. A. Smith, San Francisco Temperance Grocery 519 Post street, S. F. Cal.

JEWISH persecutions are still prevalent in Germany and breaking out in Russia. That is a pretty sure sign that the Jews are better citizens than their drunken pauperized incapable neighbors and thus excite their jealousy.

PRESIDENT HAYES denies the wretched falsehood published in the Philadelphia Times charging him with drinking. The enemies of temperance have been manufacturing false witness against honest men, for the last fifty years.

MR. G. A. HALSEY who needs no other recommendation than that of being a brother of the model Treasurer of the G. L. is on a tour in some of the southern counties of the state and will receive subscriptions or ads for the RESCUE.

The Arizona Enterprise very aptly says "While the Mormons are peaceful, happy and mind their own business, it might be well to attend to more necessary affairs, postponing their extermination until we are as well behaved as they.

DOCTOR Norman Kerr of London and other M. D.'s assert that alcohol produces softening in place of hardening of the living human brain, and they are probably right: we all know it plays utter smash with it, whether hard or soft dont matter.

A GERMAN who a few years ago won a bet and became a hero among his kind by drinking twelve schoppens of beer while the clock was tolling twelve at midnight, died the other day in a prison cell in Buffalo. What a grand life he led and what a fitting end for such a life.

It has been planned for our G. W. C. T., R Thompson. to visit Tuolumne county the first week in May. He will be at Sonora, Friday, May 6th; Soulsbyville, on Saturday 7th, to dedicate the Good Templars new hall; Jamestown, Sunday morning and Columbia Sunday evening.

SUGAR IS DOWN.—By the barrel we now sell extra fine cube 11½cents; extra granulated 10¾ cents; golden C., 9½cents; coffee very cheap by the bag. All goods at wholesale, at lowest rates. Send for special price list. San Francisco grocery 519 Post street, San Francisco, Cal.

A PROMINENT active California Good Templar says "if the RESCUE conld be placed in every family in the state, we could win this war in California in one year, and that it is the only power by which we can reach, teach and lead the multitude;" most of the other Good Templars seem to think it best to keep it from reaching any of the families of the state.

IN MEMORIAM.

Died at Dutch Flat, Placer county, Cal., Apr 18th Mrs Annie E. Chadbourn, aged 21 years, a faithful and consistent member of Nil Desperandum Lodge. The lodge passed fitting resolutions of respect and affection for the memory of the deceased, and of sympathy for her family and friends.

RAILROAD SALOONS.

It is a pity that the C. P. R. R. Co., an immense millionaire corporation should, as a matter of taste and preference, choose to cast their lot in with the outlaws and malefactors whose infamous traffic and business has pauperized this state to a great extent, and has rendered any moral or financial progress impossible in a country which always had and still has the most brilliant capabilities and resources of wealth and improvement, that have ever been possessed by any country in the world.

Men who have had the capacity to amass so many millions in so short a time, and the astuteness to manage and protect their general interests so successfully, cannot be blind to the following facts: that every saloon in the state is a tax upon every business, and a destroyer of its financial prosperity; that every drunkard manufactured is a customer forever spoiled for paying any freight or fare to the company; that the grogshops of the C. P. R. R. 600 or 800 of them, and all the other grogshops keep in hopeless poverty and uselessness and crime and bondage, tens of thousands who, were there no grogshops, would many of them be purchasers of tracts of R. R. lands, producers of fabulous tons of wheat for transport, would establish useful, productive enterprises, and every one of them would furnish freight and fare for the railroad, in sums of a few dollars up to thousands every year.

They must know that the grogshop and the combined hosts of iniquity which it sets and keeps in motion, have prevented the filling up of this state with a worthy population, and have attracted an unusually large turbulent and predatory class; that the grogshop has driven many thounands of the very best citizens out of the state by paralyzing all business and destroying the value of property so as to prevent their employment here or their embarking in any profitable enterprise or industry.

They must be aware that altho they draw a rental from their blow holes of perdition, they are destroyers of their revenues to a much greater amount, and that every day any of their rented dens of infamy may cause them to answer claims for hundreds of thousands of dollars for life and limb destroyed by a grogshop railroad accident, occurring thru their mantraps set for other people, having caught one of their own officers and rendered him incapable of duty.

The railroad principals have recorded their own opinion of the character of their own mantraps in their general order, which threatens their employees with discharge if they are found patronizing their masters' decoy baits during their hours of duty. Employee might ask employer if my crime in tasting of the bait of that mantrap deserves instant dismissal from my means of livelihood, how do you assess your crime in setting that baited snare for me and others?

And when we know that men who have acquired a fondness for liquor will helplessly drink it, till they know this last drink will kill them, we can all tell how much this prohibition of the company will deter an employee who loves whisky, from indulging when the temptation is put before him.

If the railroad magnates should really be so blind as to believe the dens of infamy with which they have cursed every community where they have located a depot really add to their revenues, there is certainly no neccessity for them to descend to such a business for gain, as is properly punished in well regulated moral communities with fine and imprisonment, and will probably, some day soon, have to be punished with death as murder is now, that is committed by less disgraceful and much more excusable methods. If any other paper religious or secular in the State or any other professors of decency and morality had the manliness and courage to express their opinions publicly as to this outrage perpetrated upon the public, of attaching a drunkard factory to every depot and ferry boat of the C. P. R. R. Co.; if they dared to criticize the public acts of men who have power to issue *railroad passes*, we might hope to see that corporation some day ashamed of their present complicity with crime, but as no one dares complain of it but the Rescue, we may expect to see it continue till the law is invoked for its suppression. And those who sit in complacent silence and approval, are partners in whatever guilt and shame attaches to this towering iniquity.

THE JESUITS; A LITTLE HISTORY.

Father Buchard may commend the Catholic religion as much as he chooses, and plead the cause of his Jesuits who have kept themselves and every community they ever infested in hot water, and he will not be questioned from this quarter. There can be no doubt that some people are better as Catholics than they would be as Protestants, and that there are thousands of earnest sincere and excellent christians of the Roman Catholic faith. Better by far to be Roman Catholic than unbelieving or what some people designate "liberal,"

But when Mr. Buchard asserts that "in the front rank of the enemies of the Society of Jesus stood Protestantism, which after failing in many diabolical schemes to exterminate the society entirely, was ultimately forced to retreat and divide itself into factions"—if he knows anything at all of the history of that society, if he has not derived all his information ignorantly, from poisoned wells of falsehood —he knows that he is telling a monstrously malicious, wilful and impudent lie that has no shadow of foundation. In the present relations between Protestants and Jesuits, when the latter have been only preserved by the Protestants from extermination by the Catholics, the lie is peculiarly brazen and scandalous.

The Jesuits have been a secret conclave of conspirators from the first: they have conspired against every government that has harbored them, and most particularly have they been active, treacherous and unscrupulous conspirators to secure for themselves the domination of the Catholic Church, and to prevent the correction of any abuse that ever existed in it.

Every persecution they have been subjected to has come from the Catholic Church or from some government whose people were exclusively Catholic, with the bare exception of a short time when England hunted up a few of them, who were fomenting treason and rebellion and assassination and "gunpowder plots" in that country. But in almost every Catholic country they have been expelled time and again by Catholics. About 50 years after the formation of the society it was expelled from France (in 1594) not for religion's sake, but for political conspiracy; reinstated there they continued again in political troubles of all kinds till their expulsion in 1764 by Catholics. In 1606 they were expelled from Venice by Catholics. In 1759 expelled from Portugal and have never been able to regain a footing there; they were restored in 1832 and expelled in 1833 and probably there was not one protestant against them in Portugal. In 1767 they were expelled from Catholic Spain with great severity, and immediately after from Naples, Parma and Modena, where probably there was not a single Protestant.

In 1773 the Pope in the name of "our Lord and Redeemer" suppressed the whole Order in all Catholic countries; and it existed only by sufferance in Catholic countries till 1814, In Spain again they were suppressed in 1820, restored in 1825 and suppressed in 1835.

They have been expelled from about every Catholic country in the new World aud have always when expelled, found a kindly asylum and protection in Protestant countries. Of late their unceasing political intrigues have got them into some little hardships in Germany. But in return for all their machinations against protestants and protestantism, for establishing the inqnisition wherever they could to torture "*heretics*," the Protestants have saved them from their Catholic enemies, have protected them tnd treated them with no shadow of injustice.

Therefore it is in exceedingly bad taste and exhibits a spirit of venomous malice and unscrupulous falsehood, for any one, who is enjoying a security among protestants which he could find in no Catholic country in the world, to give utterance to such a monstrous fabrication as that used by Mr Buchard; Such a man dont deserve the title of Reverend but is a disgrace to the Catholic church, as is any one who maliciously and *falsely* sows dissension on either side.

THE BEST ON TOP.

In a report upon the recent exhibitions of raisins, packers were recommended not to leave the stalks prominently in sight. There ought not to be more than the average amount of stalk visible, but whatever is on the top ought to be as near as possible an exact facsimile of what is in the middle and at the bottom.

Mr. Charles K. Landis the founder of Vineland, has probably been provided with the best *financial* head and brain of all the men of his age. In the inauguration of his colony he seemed to think of, foresee and provide for every possible chance and circumstance that could be pressed into the service of Vineland to promote its financial interests. And with equal foresight he sought to keep out of Vineland everything and every class of men or principles that could retard its *financial* progress.

He urged his colonists above all things to avoid the rascally and contemptible practice of putting the best berries and fruit on the top of the box or basket, and the result was, that the parties who took his advice very soon found that their label on the boxes was a sufficient recommendation to secure their fruit the first sale and the highest price in the market everytime.

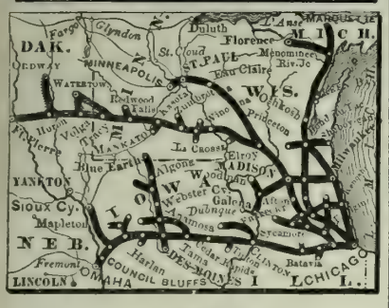
Common sense ought to teach all of us that such would certainly be the result of that procedure here or anywhere; that if any fruit dealer or colony of fruit and grape raisers were known every time to pack their fruit always of the same quality, top, middle and bottom, their label or brand would inevitably secure the exclusive first sale and a higher price than any fraud.

For it is a fraud and a lie to pack strawberries for instance, large, full, ripe, sweet red berries carefully covering the rest, and underneath them a sour, unripe, unwholesome mess of ragged useless trash, that is not worth one tenth as much per pound as as that on the top. It is precisely a similar act to that of the chinaman who splits a $20 or a $1 piece, and after scooping out the interior, fills it up with lead, covers it up skilfully and passes it for the face, It is a fraud and a falsehood, and a very mean sample of both, to make the top any better than the rest.

Avarice is always blind and leads blind people to do these despicable cheats: that almost everybody does this does not in the least justify the act. People who value their own self respect should abandon this vicious custom, which teaches their children lessons of dishonesty. And it will pay too in this instance, as in all others to be honest.

There is a good chance for some of our fruit and raisin colonies to get a good name from the start, by packing their fruit honestly and labeling it accordingly. And the same opportunity for the favorable report that brings reward to guaranteed honest dealing, is open to some fruit raisers everywhere; for some will prefer still to follow the shallow artifices of the constitutional and unreclaimable cheat.

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Volume of Sermons (17 in number)	1 50
Ten Lectures on Alcohol (Richardson)	1 00
Our Wasted Resources	1 25
The Text Book of Temperance	1 25
Bacchus Dethroned	1 00
Temperance Cyclopædia	1 50
Talks on Temperance (Canon Farrar)	60
The Prohibitionist's Text Book	1 00
Gospel Temperance	50
Bible Wines; or, Laws of Fermentation	60

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ADOPTION.

Children may be adopted from the Home by reliable and proper persons upon application to Board of Lady Managers.

ADMISSION OF CHILDREN.

All letters concerning the admission of children, or their adoption from the Home, should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board of Lady Managers, MRS. M. M. CARPENTER, 150 9th street, San Francisco, who will furnish the necessary blank forms.

TRUSTEES OF ORPHAN'S HOME.—Wm. H. Mills, Sacramento; H. S. Graves, Yuba City; Charles H. Haile, Alameda; A. G. Clark, Napa City; B. Frank Bagley, Stockton; Dr. I. S. Halsey and Samuel Kitto, Vallejo; Robert Thompson, G. W. C. T., San Francisco; Geo. B. Katzenstein, G. W. S., Sacramento, ex-officio.

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MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

For the information of those who have not seen the Mutual Aid Amendment or its programme, an abbreviated synopsis of the Amendment to the G. L. Constitution Art. XX is here appended.

SEC. 1. Shall be under a Board of Managers as follows:

SEC. 2. Board of Managers, the G. W. C. T., G. W. S. and a skillful physician elected by the Ex. Committee of G. L. The Secretary to issue blanks and forms, do all the business with the members of the Association and report fully every quarter to the Board, and to G. L. every year. The Medical Director to examine all applications and pass upon them, before final action by the Board.

SEC. 3. Every Good Templar, male or female, between ages of 20 and 60 eligible; but to continue must remain in good standing. Must get form of application from G. W. S., furnish medical examination and send entrance fee with application.

DIVISIONS.

SEC. 5. There are two branches called Division A and B. The first limited to benefit of $1,000; the second to $2,000. The entrance fee in A $4, in B $5. A member of one joining the other, pays half fee. Persons under 49 years may take membership in both Divisions.

ASSESSMENTS.

SEC. 6. CLAUSE 1. Members of each Division classified as to age:

1st Class, 20 to 29 years.
2d " 30 to 39 "
3d " 40 to 48 "
4th " 49 to 55 "
5th " 56 and upwards.

And upon the death of a member of same Division each member shall be assessed:

1st Class	75 cts.	4th Class,	$1.40
2d "	90 cts.	5th "	1.70
3d "	$1.15		

CLAUSE 2. Notice of assessment must be paid in 30 days, or membership forfeited; but may be restored on paying delinquincies and giving satisfactory reason.

CLAUSE 3. Membership forfeited from other causes may be restored by Board at their discretion, dues paid and new medical examination if required.

CLAUSE 4. A member becoming older than the limit of his class is transferred to the next highest, but after continuous membership of twelve years no one shall be so advanced. Thus few will be advanced more than once.

CLAUSE 5. Ex. Com. and Board of Managers, if necessary, to meet expenses may, by a two-third vote, levy an assessment not exceeding $1.00 a year. [But this is not likely to occur. —ED.]

BENEFITS.

SEC. 7. On authentic proof of death the devisee shall be paid within 60 days, or as much sooner as may be, the following amount for each member of his Division (not class):

1st Class	60cts.	4th Class,	$1.25
2d "	75cts.	5th "	1.60
4d "	$1.00		

Provided said amount shall not exceed $1,000 in Division A, nor $2,000 in Division B.

FUNDS.

SEC. 8. CLAUSE 1. The Secretary and Treasurer shall keep distinct accounts for Division A and B, and these funds shall be kept separate from all other.

CLAUSE 2. The amounts devoted in Sec. 7 to benefits shall be kept and used for no other purpose. One dollar of every entrance fee shall be set aside in the benefit fund for next benefit.

CLAUSE 3. Medical Director receives one dollar for each application examined, to be paid from expense fund.

CLAUSE 4. All moneys collected and not appropriated in Clauses 2 and 3 of this section shall be used first to pay necessary expenses of this association, and any balance in excess of $500 shall be added by Board to the benefit fund.

CLAUSE 5. Whenever accumulated surplus shall be sufficient to pay a benefit, it shall be paid without assessment.

CLAUSE 6. Every member shall be served once a quarter with a statement of the condition and standing of the Association.

CLAUSE 7. The Grand Lodge advances means to furnish blanks, etc., to be repaid from Association when in funds.

SEC. 9. Every Lodge when requested by a member shall appoint a Medical Examiner, shall assist the applicants with necessary information, give certificate of good standing and in case of death of a member of the Association shall render facilities for settlement of claim.

The Deputy G. W. C. T.'s are also required to aid applicants and claimants and certify relevant facts. Travelers must give notice of intended absence to the Secretary. No one under or over the prescribed ages can become members.

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THE

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363 Humboldt, Byron Deming, Arcata.
207 Kern, A. T. Colton, Bakersfield.
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299 Los Angeles, Jesse Yarnell, Los Angeles
432 Lake, W. Matthews, Lakeport.
396 Mendocino, W. F. Wkitney, Ukiah.
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234 Modoc, A. E. Bending, Adin.
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220 San Bernardino, H. C. Yager, San Ber'o
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Dixon,	Dixon,	
Davisville,	Davisville,	Miss K. Kelly,
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Oakdale	Oakdale	Byron Seeber.
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The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at Vallejo, on Tuesday, October 4th, 1881, commencing at 10 a. m.

Directory of Lodges of Good Templars in the City of San Francisco.

NO.	NAME.	MEETS.	LOCATION OF HALL.
7	California,	Th.,	Temperance Hall, No. 18½ Eddy street.
114	Evening Star,	Th.,	Grand Central Hall, 997 Market st., cor. of 6th.
120	Headlight,	W.,	Lougbead's Hall, 1605 Polk st., near Sacramento.
130	Constitution,	F.,	Shiel's Hall, 32 O'Farrell st.

160 Mission Star, Tu., King's Hall, 2131 Mission st., bet. 17th and 18th.
185 Life Boat, M., No. 118 Jackson st., near Front.
186 Golden Gate, Tu., Hamilton Hall, cor. Steiner and Geary sts.
291 International, M., Grand Central Hall, Market st., cor. of 6th.
997 tucky, W., 1121 Greenwich st., bet.
292 Kene and Leavenworth.
293 Valley, Th., Fell Street Presbyterian Church, bet. Laguna and Octavia sts.
307 Pleasant Valley, M., Comerford's Hall Church st., bet. 27th and 28th.
308 Presidio, M., Presidio Barracks.
314 Spring Valley, Tu., Union Hall, cor. Fillmore and Greenwich sts.
332 Sparta, Sa., Grand Western Hall, cor. Bush and Polk sts.

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The next session of the Grand Lodge of Oregon will be held in Hillsboro, commencing on the third Tuesday in June, 1881.

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The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at Reno on the second Monday in October, 1881.

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2. Fidelity, Tu., Reno, H. B. Coss.
4. Union, Sa., Carson City, John Singleton.
5. Pine Grove, Pine Grove, J. W. Beam.
7. Excelsior, Virginia City, H. W. Read.
8. Better Day, Th., Mason Valley, J. O. Birmingham.
9. Tuscarora, Th., Tuscarora, W. J. Penrose.
10. Aurora, Aurora, Geo. Allbright.
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16. Unity, Tu., Elko, E. A. Littlefield.
19. Carlin, F., Carlin, J. H. Kelley

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1. Salt Lake, Salt Lake City, H. W. Cole.

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Every possible care will be taken to make the occasion a pleasant and profitable one to all who attend.

We cordially invite the assistance and co-operation of all friends of the temperance cause.

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Surplus, - 407,942 17 } *Feb. 9th, 1881.*

Report of the Bank Commissioners for the State of California to the Hon. A. L. Hart, Attorney General—Dear Sir: In compliance with law, we beg to report that we have examined the affairs of the Pacific Bank, and to submit the following statement of its condition.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,
EVAN J. COLEMAN, } Bank Commissioners for
ROBERT WATT, } State of California.

RESOURCES.

Bank Premises	$150,000 00
Other Real Estate	3,504 50
U. S. Bonds, $600,000 (cost)	603,885 65
Land Association and Dock Stocks	12,939 77
Loans on Real Estate	261,878 85
Loans on bonds, gas, water & Bank stocks	184,314 39
Loans on other securities (wheat, barley &c	746,007 87
Loans on personal security	545,443 26
Money on hand	400,149 72
Due from Banks and Bankers	276,897 69
Overdrafts	80,044 75
Interest Accrued	19,570 00
Expenses, taxes, etc	10,134 42
Checks and Cash Items	38,732 59
	$3,333,503 46

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid up	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	407,942 17
Due Depositors	1,736,034 66
Due Banks and Bankers	178,369 39
Interest Collected	9,434 08
Rents, Exchange, etc	1,093 16
Dividends unpaid	630 00
	$3,333,503 46

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National Bank of Commerce	" "
National Park Bank	" "
State National Bank	Boston, Mass
National Metropolitan Bank	Washington, D. C.
Merchants National Bank	Chicago, Ill
Commercial Bank	St. Louis, Mo.

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McKnight, A. J....Artist
Mutual Aid....I. O. G. T. of Cal.
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Julia Colman...." "
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The Temperance Grocery man at 519 Post Sreet has so many demands from readers of the RESCUE in all quarters of the State and his customers are all so well pleased with his square dealing and moderate prices, that he is kept as busy as a Maine lumberman in fly time

Several interesting articles will appear next week.

BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4, 1881.

The Board of Lady Managers met at the Bernard House, Vallejo, on Monday May 2nd. Called to order at eight P. M. by the President, Mrs. Thompson.

Present at roll-call, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Alsip, Mrs. Carpentor, Mrs Robbins, and Mrs. Mayhew G. W. V. T.

Absent, Mrs. Benjamin, Mrs. Partridge, and Mrs. Rix. Mrs. Wm. H. Mills of Sacramento, being present, was invited to meet with the Ladies.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved. Officers reports read, and in each case accepted. Reports from, Standing and Special Committees read and accepted.

Applications for the admission of children to the Home, read, and referred to the Secretary with instructions to obtain all information required by our rules, concerning the applicants. In each case where such information proves satisfactory, the children will be received. Several applications were also received for the adoption of children. Many are anxious to obtain a girl. Such parties we are compelled to disappoint. There are none eligible at the present time. The Board voted a boy to Bro. John Sargent of Groveland, also one to Bro. A. VanCampen of Plainsburg.

The hour being late, the Board adjourned to meet the next morning at the Home to complete the work.

Tuesday morning May 3rd. The Board was again called to order. The roll being called, Mrs. Benjamin was noted present. Mrs. Mills of Sacramento and Mrs. Wright of Vallejo, being present, were invited to remain with the Ladies during the transaction of business.

Bills were examined, approved and warrants ordered drawn on the Treasurer for the several amounts.

Communications, read and filed. Matrons report was then submitted. From that we learned, that the present number of children in the Home is 103, number admitted during the quarter, nine, discharged ten, deceased two.

After the disposal of some miscellaneous business the Board took a recess, and met in joint session with the Board of Trustees. One hour having been spent in disposing of matters requiring joint action, a motion to adjourn was carried, and the ladies withdrew.

The Board of Managers reassembled to conclude their work. Mrs. Mayhew, G. W. V. T. presented to the Home four handsome bedquilts, the result of her own handiwork. A vote of thanks was tendered to the sister for the gift.

Donations received since the last report. Cash receipts from the following lodges, in consideration of Orphan Home Christmas fund.

Eagleville Lodge, No. 229....$1.00
Two Rock Lodge, No. 378....$1.00
Ferndale Lodge, No. 400....$1.00

Miscellaneous donations: From an unknown friend, several pairs of infant's shoes, and small aprons. From Mr. Skinner of Vallejo, five dozen eggs. Mr. Crotty, two dozen. From the vegetable man serving the Home, four dozen. These eggs were given for the children to have on Easter Sunday. From William Peck & Co. of San Francisco two dozen bottles of Worcestershire sauce. From Mr. Ray, two boxes of strawberries for the nursery children.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the donors, nothing further appearing, the Board adjourned to meet again, Tuesday June 7th.

Subjoined are a few notes of interest. Our readers will remember that at the February meeting we reported a great deal of sickness in the Home—we regret to say, it has continued since to an alarming extent. The Board were forced to refuse admission to children for their personal benefit, we have had bilious remittent, and typhoid fever, and pneumonia. The physician has been in constant attendance, nurses have been provided. and all has been done, that could be, for the comfort of the children. The Trustees believing there must be some local cause for this continued sickness, determined to hold a special meeting of investigation. Bro. Mills President of that Board called a meeting, for the 31st of March. The result of their labors, established the fact, that the drainage had become imperfect, from the worn condition of the pipes, a plumber was secured from Sacramento and immediately put to work to remedy the evil, and we are pleased to report the effort a complete success.

The new school-house is nearly completed, and does credit to the designer. The class rooms are large, well ventilated, and cheerful, as the sun lies in them all day. We are confident every Good Templar that beholds this building will rejoice to remember that each have an interest in, and have added their mite, towards the erection of a structure giving so much comfort to the children, and enabling the managers to further fulfil their mission of mercy, by making room for the reception of others in the Home building—the ladies are grateful to the Order for the cheerful response to the recommendation embodied in the annual report, at the last session of Grand Lodge.

A brick oven for baking the bread for Home consumption, has been built, It has a capacity for baking 194 loaves at one time, this is a great assistance in despatching the work—expeditiously and at less expense.

We are happy to report the children, all convalescent at the time of the meeting, and earnestly hope we shall be able to report them well, from this time forth. Respectfully Submitted in F. H. and C. MRS. M. M. CARPENTER, Sec. B. L. M.

IF NEAL DOW.

If Neal Dow had been elected President in place of Mr. Garfield, would it ever have occurred to the W. C. T. U. anywhere to call upon Christian people to pray that our president Dow might be prevented by Divine influence from opening the White House of the nation as a grogshop and drunkery, as it used to be before the term of Mr. Hayes?

Would it ever have been necessary for Christian or other people to petition President Neal Dow that he would not allow the laws of the U. S. to be evaded through an infamous sham, and the rum sellers turned loose to slaughter the Alaska Indians?

Would it ever have occurred to any one to petition President Dow that he would reconsider his revocation of the order of President Hayes which prohibited the post traders from robbing and butchering the U. S. soldiers at the military posts any more?

Would it ever have occurred to President Dow, that it would make him popular and help his reelection if he gave the rum fiends full license to destroy and debauch the American army?

If we had elected Neal Dow and had to send prayers to Heaven and petitions to Washington to keep our president from going into the beerdive business entering into partnership with the whisky and beer rings, or from committing petty crimes of any kind, would not our friends call round and tell us we had thrown away our votes, and thrown them away very cheaply too?

There is something indescribably "funny" in the idea of voting enthusiastically for a President and then praying that he wont join with the country's deadliest enemies and destroy us. People who do so should not laugh at those who may vote for Denis Kearney for President some day.

Editorials and communications all crowded out.

THE OLD SHIP.

"The ship is old," he said, but she and I
Have sailed for many a year the restless deep,
Making our stormy story on the deep;
In doubtful ways where streaming clouds hung nigh:
In perilous ways, where oft with woful cry
We've heard the drowning sink to their last sleep.

"I think I shall not part in storm or gale,
She has not failed us once through weary years;
She's known my hand upon her helm for years.
Some day, when great winds blow and tempests wail
While every man stands to his post, we'll sail
Into that sea whence no man ever steers."

The words rang in my heart: and sleeping so,
I said unto the ship, "In wildwoods green
Thy mates in freest life are strong and green;
Their branches in the woods to fresh winds blow,
And at their roots the sweet wild blossoms grow;
In the fair forest thou had happier been.

"Not so, not so," the tossing ship replied.
"Though daily winds and storms I have withstood,
Though oft the battle's storm I have withstood,
Mind of man's mind together we've defied
The canon's rage, the tempest's wind and tide.
Grander such life than bowing in the wood.

"The forest trees shall find a slow decay,
I shall go down at once; the mighty deep
Shall find me room below her lowest deep;
I and the noble hearts I bear, some day,
Doing our very best shall pass away,
And men in honor shall our memory keep."

The dream was but a parable, Dear heart,
The sternest duty is the sweetest rest;
The constant duty is the surest rest:
Be glad if storm and struggle are thy part;
If Death should walk with Duty, do not start.
Called from thy work! Ah, surely that is best!

—*Harper's Weekly.*

"IN THE CURRENT."

Life is a smooth placid stream; now and then stirred by restless currents of temptation—circling eddies that unite and merge in roaring whirlpools of endless ruin.

Many a young man—many an elderly one has encountered these currents as they voyaged onward—little temptations seemingly trivial and of no moment at the time—the first sip of red wine—the first glass of beer, proffered to them, perhaps by a and they trusted, and their frail bark has insensibly drifted into a channel whose waters flow stronger and swifter until they are borne unresistingly on to the great maelstrom of woe.

We have a citation of this in the evidence given by our suffering "Victim of the wine cup" in Anaheim or vicinity.

That husband was once doubtless the idol of a fond trusting heart, the light and joy of a happy home, yet he fell in the current and is now being carried along fiercely, madly, toward the seething vortex that engulfs eternally.

The wail of that desolate broken heart, bears in its sad lament, a terrible denunciation of the christians of Anaheim—Did we say christians?—We mistake—No *christian*, truly and savingly imbued with the spirit of the master, ever yet proffered to his brother, the cup of poison that was to hurl him into a drunkard's grave.

In their hypocritical guise, they bear affinity to the class, whom, our Saviour rebuked when he said "Ye make the outside of the platter clean, but inside ye are full of ravening and wickedness;" their outward semblance and fair professions only cloak a Pharisee's heart.

We appeal to temperance workers to look after this insidious evil that is sapping their best endeavors to promote abstinence, and while waging an aggressive war against the rumseller and manufacturer, not to let people of seeming respectability, wrap the cloak of christianity around them and give forth death, ruin and woe to their neighbor.

The influence of example governs all humanity, be it for good or evil; hence how very important it becomes for those who have professed Christ and His righteousness to abstain from those things that make their brother to offend.

It is not from Anaheim alone that the cry arises, of a hypocritical cloaking of sentiments; for Riverside too affords its Christian (?) tipplers.

Oh, when will it be otherwise? When will dawn the era that shall witness no such inconsistent blending of sin and righteousness,—no amalgamation of right and wrong in our churches—the day when pure christianity shall not stand *partially* but wholly arrayed against intemperance?.

God defends the right and He will crown earnest prayerful effort with success. The tears and lamentations of drunkard's wives and children fall not upon His ear unheeded, for tender, compassionate, and merciful are all His ways.

Earnest, noble—hearted men and women are enlisted in this good work, giving time, talent and money to the subjugation of this monster evil, and must it be said, and shall they feel, that the most insidious foe they have to fear or contend with is a perverting christian influence?

We leave this question for every church member to answer. "BEULAH"

Riverside, May 2nd. 1881.

GAVAZZI.

We have schools for the instruction of boys and girls, and night schools also. Sixteen schools attached to the congregations with a corps of 21 competent teachers and a scholarship of 1800 pupils. Even the Catholics send us their children, knowing the superior education we can give them to what they can receive in the convents and papal schools. They have no rival in Italy.

When popish Italy sends her children to Christian schools for better education it is a burning shame for American people to send their children to Roman Institutions and their daughters to Catholic convents on the plea of acquiring superior attainments. Shame! shame on you! When you expect them to be better educated there, you know it is wrong; you know it is a lie, a *gigantic lie*. They are being taught by Jesuits. You in this country know nothing about them. We in Italy know them and know them to be the worst enemies to civil and religious liberty. To show how they have kept Italy down intellectually, I will tell you that out of 27,000,000 people 17,000,000 are unable to read or write. Believe this from an Italian, that they (the papists) believe all Protestants to be damned heretics. I am here as an independent Italian—a preacher of the gospel—one who is afraid of nobody As a parting assertion in this city of San Frsncisco, I say that all parties who send their children to the Romish schools and convents are the moral murderers of their children, and do not deserve the name of parents.

We have established in Rome a regular theological college, and have four professors and seventeen bright students—a good staff of future evangelists—that college has been my aim and I desire its success as the crown of my hopes and efforts. It is on a site near the Vatican, there is nothing else Protesant in Rome so near the Vatican. When I am in Rome, which is about six months of the year, I write a lecture every week against the Pope. My desk at the window of the college faces the window of the Popes apartment, and when he in white appears at his window and sees me in black at mine writing, he grumbles bitterly. Let him grumble to his hearts satisfaction or let him roar which is a better term in accordance with his name for he is called Pope Leo, Leo is the latin for lion and the voice of the lion is heard as a roar. Pray for our church, for without prayers we can do nothing.

In parting from my kind audience and from California, let me tell you that I started from Italy in my 73rd year, came to this country over 8000 miles from my home in the fond hope that our work would be able to go on by the collections I would receive. Do not disappoint me. Let me appeal to your heart, to your feelings.

In coming to America, this third and last time, I found something that struck me. I cannot read a book, paper or magazine without learning everything here is on the grandest scale. I buy three guide books, and I learn that you have the biggest cataracts, falls, trees, valleys in the world, when I get to Benicia I am told I am on the biggest ferryboat in the world; when I arrive in San Francisco at the Palace they tell me it is the largest hotel in the world, therefore your collection to-night should be the biggest collection in the world. Your reputation is now at stake.

We have a proverb in Italy that a beggar in coming for alms the last time before leaving the country is given a double portion on assuring the donors he is never to return. I am here for the last time, I do not think I will ever return to America, this is probably the last time I will ever leave my Italy, therefore I ought to get double the biggest collection in the world, and our free church will rejoice. May God bless you all without one single exception.

SUGAR IS DOWN.—By the barrel we now sell extra fine cube 11¼cents; extra granulated 10¾ cents; golden C., 9¼cents; coffee very cheap by the bag. All goods at wholesale, at lowest rates. Send for special price list. San Francisco grocery 519 Post street, San Francisco, Cal.

SEND IT TO THE RESCUE.

When we have succeeded in putting into good shape a presentation of a line of thought, in advocacy of some line of action, that if adopted would ensure success, it is very natural for all of us who write or talk upon the most important issue of the day, to imagine that its publication in a temperance paper is going to be an immense benefit to our cause But there is another party here and there who dont present or invent any new ideas, but plods round to get the temperance literature already in existence more generally read and learned. And that man does more than editor or correspondent; for the new ideas go out to the old temperance readers who are already converts to our side, while the other party gets more temperance people and more outsiders both equally ignorant, to read and study the old and sufficient truths of temperance science.

The one party sooths and comforts and confirms the old converts, the other brings new converts to the lodge and new voters to the temperance ballot box in good time.

If the RESCUE or the Pacific Censor or any one of a dozen weekly temperance papers that could be named, could be introduced into every family of this state, and one or two of each family be induced to give its contents a fair attention for a year, it is quite likely that without any uncommon talent manifested in the paper, a general prohibitory law could be enacted and enforced in this state, and secured in the next legislature too. But if the RESCUE contained every week the most brilliant argument and the most able and attractive articles from first to last by the most talented editors and contributors, it would help the cause but a very trifle, except just so far as *new and more readers were obtained for it.*

People often think or say, "that was a rousing speech or essay," or "that is a first rate article, let us send it to the RESCUE." and it is sent. Now every time that is done it is right and commendable; whether it appears in the RESCUE or not it is an evidence that the party or parties who sent it were desirous of aiding the usefulness of the RESCUE, and helping the temperance cause. That course is not in the least intended to be discouraged or made light of in the slightest degree: but a suggestion is made: If you want the RESCUE to present a certain idea, or to present your article, and think it will do good by doing so, don't you think it will do *more* good if you get some people to read that article in the RESCUE that never read anything on temperance before, and secure them as readers of temperance literature in the future? No work is ever done for temperance that is worth a cent unless some information is distributed—a very large proportion of the work and expense of lodges and lecturers is utterly wasted when it don't result in the dissemination of temperance literature and set people to reading. And unless something is done besides writing reports and sending communications for the RESCUE, the paper or any other work of the Order will accomplish lean and scant results.

CHINESE SAILORS.

It is the most fortunate thing that chinamen can be found to man the ships sailing from this port. They dont in that way injure white labor in the least. The white sailor derives no benefit whatever from the wages from a voyage from San Francisco: the boarding master gets all the wages, and he dont work; his mode of industry cannot be called white labor; it is the robbery of white labor snch as the saloons and beer shops practice on the white labor of the land

Whatever tends to destroy the business of these land sharks should be hailed with satisfaction. They are slave holders of the worst type, and have utterly ruined the character and physique of the American merchant seamen, or rather of the seamen who sail in American ships. But if Chinamen go in the ships, these sharks cannot get their wages. John is capable of taking charge of his own financial matters, and does very well as a sailor, provided about 20 Chinese are used where 16 white men are sufficient. But so many of the latter now a days are diseased, and only half able to do a man's work, that it is quite likely the Chinese are equal to them, man for man.

No hardship is worked to the white sailor from being supplanted by Chinamen. for under no possible circumstances that can ever befal him, can he encounter such a hsrdship and injustice as to be shipped on an American ship by the crimps and runners through an American shipping commissioner, and get all the kicks and none of the wages.

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Merced, Sec. Mrs. Belle Collins.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union send the following instructions to Principals and Teachers concerning the prize-essays on the subject.

"TWIN EVILS, TOBACCO AND INTEMPERANCE."

I. The prizes are seven dollars ($7) for the Junior, Middle and Senior Classes each of the High School, and five dollars ($5) for each division of each grade in the Grammar Schools, and five dollars for the Evening School.

II. Teachers, parents and friends are requested to furnish all the facts possible, and to suggest sources from which pupils may derive information. This instruction must be given before Friday, May 6th, 1881, and may form a part of the language instruction, and the essays be credited as a part of the monthly work.

III. Teachers and parents are encouraged to have the pupils write the essays in full at least twice, but no more, previous to the day of final writing, and to correct them; the pupils, if desired, assisting in the work of correction. This is requested in order that the pupils may have an opportunity for arranging properly and expressing facts and ideas upon the subject, and for improving upon the manner of expression thru the suggestions of the teacher.

IV. The essays must be written under the supervision of the class teacher on Friday afternoon, May 6th. No instruction to be given on that day, and no pupil to be permitted to have in possession any previously written essay, notes or copy, or to receive any assistance from any source whatever. No manuscript, when handed to the teacher, shall in any way be changed or corrected, nor shall it exceed four pages of cap paper, nor contain less than one page of written matter.

V. On Monday afternoon, May 9th, all essays must be read in the hearing of the class, and the pupils may vote or otherwise, assist the teachers to determine the best essays—not exceeding one in seven—and those selected to be marked as worthy of special notice. All manuscripts must be sent to the office of the City Superintendent, on Tuesday, May 10th, and each one must be designated by number, grade, teacher and school, omitting the name of the pupil.

VI. The successful essays shall be the property of the "Union," and the best one may be published in the form of a leaflet.

VII. The "Union" will provide each teacher with literature upon the subject. Primary teachers in all grades are requested to devote the same time as the Grammar and High School classes to the discussion of this topic during the hour devoted to language work, and prizes for their classes will be awarded early in the coming term.

VIII. The following schedule may be used, to which other headings may be added if desired:

"TWIN EVILS, TOBACCO AND INTEMPERANCE."

1. Brief historical sketch of each evil.
2. How do they affect the wealth of individuals and of nations?
3. How are they enemies to health and cleanliness?
4. How do they affect the intellect?
5. How are they related to crime?
6. How do they affect home-life?
7. Illustrate the avove as much as possible by facts from history and observation.

No. 25. UNION HANDBILLS, [BEER SERIES.]

One of these will be given each week No. 1 to 26 to induce their general circulation.

BEER NO MEDICINE.

I remember a celebrated physician in the west of London twenty-five years ago, towhom I had been sent by a friend of our movement, the late Richard Barrett, of Craydon. Richard was afraid I should die, and he advised me to see this doctor. I was introduced to him as a teetotaler. I can see the gentlemen twinkle his eye now, and say: "Well. Mr. Whittaker, teetotalism is a very good cause; for men generally, it is the right thing; but for your particular case, I think a little beer would be of use to you." "That is all settled, doctor," I said. "O, I can give you a prescription that I have no doubt will do quite as well"; and so other doctors will say when they see our minds are made up.

Twelva years ago I was recovering from erysipelas, and my doctor said to me: "You have had a serious attack, and you are very much reduced in health and strength; and until you recover fully I should advise you to take a little ale." I said: "Doctor, I suppose I am out of danger." "Oh yes." "Well, we'll manage the rest at home. How long do you think it would take me to get quite well with a little beer?" "Three months." I did not take the beer, and in two weeks' time I was as well as ever I was in my life. If I cannot live without drink, I mean to die; and if I cannot die without drink, I mean to live forever. When I talk like that to the doctors, they talk no more nonsense to me. My family is of the same opinion.

But the doctors are not all on the wrong side. One was consulted by a tippling patient, who inquired: "Doctor, do you think a little now and then would hurt me very much?', "Why, no, sir," said the doctor deliberately, "I do not know that a little now and then would hurt you very much. but if you do not take any, it won't hurt you at all." As an example of the uselessness of beer as a medicine, we have the following:

Two friends who had been at college together met after a long separation. One had been abroad, and the other engaged in professional work at home. To the surprise of the visitor a glass of bitter beer was poured out at dinner. "Why!" said he, "I thought you were an abstainer!,' "So I was for some time, but I got below par and the doctor said I must have some bitter beer to get up the tone of my system." "And do you feel any better?" "Well I fancy sometimes fancy that I do, but I am far from being well." "How long have you taken it?" "About seven years." "Well, if I had taken one sort of medicine for seven years, and it had not effected a cure, I shoutd fancy that I had taken it long enough."

This absurdity, so often noticed, is owing to the deceitfulness of alcohol. It stills the pain by paralyzing the nerves, but it does not remove the cause; it does not effect a cure.

☞ Published for the Woman's National Christian Temperance Union by the National Temperance Society and Publication House, No 58 Reade Street, New York. Price $1 per 1.000.

ABOUT KANSAS.

Governor St John called at the Signal office in Chicago lately and reported that all the State officers of Kansas, the judges of the Supreme court and membeas of congress are total abstainers: that the prohibitory sentiment is now much stronger than before the election: some of the saloon keepers are going to Missouri, but the wisest of them are replacing their saloon with an express or omnibus office: new and useful avocations are taking the place of the former "piracies:" churches all on the side of enforcement, the Methodist in the most radical fashion. They had a proposition to appoint a commissioner to assess the damages done to brewers, distillers &c with a view to indemnify them, and called on the Governor to see if he would veto such a bill if it came before him: he said no on certain conditions: the same committee should also investigate how many paupers, orphans, maniacs, had been made, how many homes ruined, how many waifs and tramps cast upon the world by the traffic in Kansas, and if Kansas owed the traffic anything, it should be paid to the last dollar: but they did not come to him any more about that bill,

CHRISTIAN INFLUENCE.

The Rev. C Manson of Lowell N. Y. says in the Signs of the Times, "Let the fact be ever borne in mind that if the Christian churches of the State of New York would, they could shut up every dram shop in the State. A few days ago I was talking with a rum-seller when, in substance, he said, "Mr. M., I know that you are right and that my business is wrong. If every minister of the Gospel would do his duty as faithfully as you do, you would shut up the traffic within one year. But as long as Christian men uphold and vote for these parties, liquor will be sold and I will sell too."

Along side of this I wish to lay another circumstance. When I visited the town of Otsego in Otsego county, in February, they were having their town meeting. One good Christian gentleman took his place at the polls to peddle "no license tickets." Just beside him stood the landlord of a hotel with "license tickets." Two members of Christian churches came up near together to vote. This Christian man offered them "no license tickets." but they turned from him with a frown, took the RUMSELLER'S tickets and VOTED *for* LICENSE. When they were gone, the landlord turned to the Christian man and patting him on the shoulder said, "now you see what your religious men do. These Christians want us to sell rum." I will make no comments on the above circumstances now. Let Christians read, think and then act.

HOW TO CURE A COLD.

A medical journal tells how one man was cured of cold;—He boiled a little wormwood and hoarhound together, and drank freely of the tea before going to bed. The next day he took five pills, put one kind of plaster on his breast, another under his arm, and still another on his back. Under advice from an experienced old lady, he took all these off with an oyster knife in the afternoon, and slapped on a mustard plaster instead. Then he put on some hot bricks to his feet and went to bed. Next morning another old lady came in with a bottle of goose oil, and gave him a dose of it on a quill; and an aunt arrived about the same time with a bundle of sweet fern, which she made into tea and gave him every half hour until noon, when he took a big dose of salts. After dinner, his wife, who had seen a fine old lady of great experience in doctoring in High street gave him two pills of her own make about the size of a walnut, and of similar shape, and two teaspoonfuls of home made balsam to keep them down. He took a half-pint bottle of hot rum, at the suggestion of an old sea captain visiting the next house, and steamed his legs with an alcohol bath. At this crisis two of his neighbors arrived, who saw at once that his blood was out of order, and gave him a half gallon of spearmint tea and a big dose of castor oil. Before going to bed he took eight of a new kind of pills, wrapped about his neck a flannel soaked in hot vinegar and salt, and had feathers burned on a shovel in his room. He is now cured and full of gratitude.

DISTRIBUTION OF TEMPERANCE TRACTS.

Charles Watson, Providence House, Halifax, England in Oct 1880 determined to give out one million temperance tracts to ministers, Christians and temperance workers, in packages of 5000 each *for free distribution*; the parties paying only for the carriage from Halifax. He advertised his offer, and it has been so gladly accepted that he has sent away *five* millions and has three millions more ready packed to send to applicants. Most of the tracts are new and prepared for this special purpose. When all are sent out he will have distributed twenty-five million pages of reading, weighing twenty-five tons. He circulates weekly 300 copies of the Alliance news besides, and many copies of other papers, and says: "When the entire population of Britain is well informed and persuaded of the necessity of total abstinence for the individual and prohibition by the state, the legislature will grant the necessary legal enactments.

"How necessary then," he adds, "that all Christian temperance workers should go earnestly, unitedly, constantly and prayerfully to secure that glorious consummation. The Lord Jesus Christ is leading us on to victory."

And a man who acts as he does has a right to use that last sentence. Mr. Watson is the best practical revivalist of the day. He will help to bring on such a revival as England never before dreamed of, and he knows just how to do it.

G. W. Secretary's D'p'tm't.

GEORGE B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.

☞The office of the Grand Lodge is located in the Capital Savings Bank Building, entrance, No. 328 J street, up-stairs, over the southwest corner J and Fourth streets, Sacramento, where the Grand Worthy Secretary will be pleased to receive calls from the members of the Order during business hours.

☞This department is edited by the Grand Worthy Secretary, to whom all communications relating in any way to the business of the Grand Lodge, this department, or anything appearing hereunder, should be addressed.

☞The Grand Worthy Secretary's post office address is Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento, Cal.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

ON SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE G. W. S.

Sold for the Benefit of the Grand Lodge.

Constitutions, per hundred copies	$12 00
Constitutions per dozen	1 75
Glee Books, "Temperance Chimes" per dozen	4 00
Glee Books, per half dozen	2 50
Glee Books, single copies	50
Receipts of Evening and Constitution Roll Book, per set	2 50
Chase's Digest, per copy	1 50
Officer's Roll Call etc., Book of	1 00
Pledge Cards, per hundred	1 00
Officers Cards, per set of four	1 00
Degree Ode Cards, per dozen	1 00
Subordinate Ode Cards, per dozen	75
Subordinate Ode Cards with music, per dozen	1 50
Chase's Good of the Order, per copy	50

BLANK FORMS.

Clearance Cards, per dozen	3 00
Grand Lodge Returns, per dozen	1 00
W. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. F. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Bonds, per dozen	1 00
Forms for Charges, Trials, etc., per set of four	75
Forms for incorporation of Lodges	Free

LODGE BOOKS

Propositions for Membership, Book of fifty	50
Notices of Election to Membership, book of fifty	50
Proposition Committee notices, book of fifty	50
D. G. W. C. T.'s Dispensations, book of fifty	50
Password Certificates, book of fifty	50
Delinquent (Dues) Notice, book of fifty	50
Warrants on W. T., book of fifty	50
W. F. S. Receipts, book of fifty	50
W. T. Receipts, book of fifty	50

LODGE FURNITURE.

In addition to the above, I will attend to orders for Impression Seals, Blank Books, Special Printing, Regalia or Lodge Furniture. This will be done as an accommodation to Lodges and not as a source of profit either to the Grand Lodge or myself; hence all orders filled will be sent per express by the dealers, with instructions to "collect on delivery," unless the money accompanies the order. Address—

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.,
Sacramento, California.

CASH RECEIVED.—The Grand Worthy Secretary acknowledges receipt of the following amounts of cash since last report. Proper personal receipts were also forwarded in each case:

GENERAL FUND.

Capital Lodge, No. 51	$ 6 00
Aqua Pura, No. 111	9 75
Star of the Hill, No. 127	15 25
San Juan, No. 134	11 50
Petaluma, No. 161	10 00
Logan, No. 179	9 50
Taylor, No. 222	16 25
Fairfield, No. 320	20 00
Quartz Mountain, No. 336	10 00
Pro Bono Publico, No. 346	1 00
Two Rock, No. 378	13 25
North Butte, No. 452	15 50
Star of Hope, No. 32	9 25
Sentennial No. 107	16 25
Croveland, No. 135	8 50
Woodbridge, No. 139	8 50
Mission Star, No. 160	17 00
Yolo, No. 163	14 00
Tehama, No. 198	7 25
Chrysopolis, No. 210	22 00
Downey, No. 233	7 75
Eden, No. 243	6 75
Jackson, No. 280	16 50
Pine Grove, No. 283	12 40
Rocklin, No. 313	16 50
Spring Valley, No. 314	10 25
Pride of the River, No. 318	13 25
Knights Ferry, No. 335	9 50
Success, No. 366	3 00
Santa Rosa, No. 370	10 00
C. C. C. No. 388	7 75
Merced, No. 459	34 50
Vallejo, No. 64	28 25
Santa Ana, No. 151	12 75
Amador, No. 152	28 00
Charity, No. 212	20 50
Willitsville, No. 259	14 00
Tuolumne, No. 262	2 50
Carbondale, No. 288	15 25
Valley, No. 293	14 00
Live Oak, No. 297	9 25
Protection, No. 319	23 00
Bald Mountain, No. 324	21 50
Soulsbyville, No. 340	38 00
Rescue, No. 380	21 25
Castroville, No, 446	17 00
Columbia, No. 128	17 75
Lake City, No. 129	10 00
Auburn, No. 150	15 50
Jonesa, No. 181	20 00
Stockton, No. 182	24 75
Lodi, No. 189	27 50
Red Bluff, No, 192	37 00
Wheatland, No. 197	35 00
Sheet Iron, No. 199	12 50
Hueneme, No. 236	5 00
Progressive, No. 371	7 50
Ophir, No. 406	8 75

ORPHANS' HOME FUND.

H. S. Graves	$25 00

LECTURE FUND.

Hugh R. Hughes April Collections.

Coulterville	$8 50
Murphys	5 10
Groveland	4 40
Merced Falls	4 25
Sheep Ranch	3 60
Catheys Valley	2 80
Snellings	2 60
El Dorado	1 60
Vallecito	1 60

M D Merrick's April Collections.

San Juan	$8 90
Hollister	6 35

PACKAGES MAILED.—The following packages have been mailed during the past week from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office:

1. to Henry D. Bacus, Nord;
1. to Mrs. Emily P. Stevens, Huenema;
2. to Kate Jones, Murphys;
2. to Geo. F. Taylor, Crescent Mills;
1. to Miss Mia A. Nason, Antioch;
1. to J. C. Hawver, Forest Hill;
1. to C. C. Dunn, Napa City;
2. to Miss F. M. Hayden, Bodie;
1. to Robt. Thompson, San Francisco;
1. to C. E. Huie, Santa Monica;
1. to E. B. Heath, Michigan Bar.
1. Solon White, Copperopolis;
1. to Florence M. Shuler, Windsor;
1. to Carrie V. Lenis, Telegraph City;
2. to Warren Reed, Ophir.
1. to S. A. Wood, Penryn;
1. to J. E. P. Williams, Merced;
1. to H. G. Taylor, Durham;
1 to Rev. Peter Powers, Chico;
1. to F. H. Wheeler Occidental;
1, to Frank Clifford, Nortonville;
1, to J, T, Sweet East Oakland;
1. to J. B. Harsha, San Gregorio;
1. to J. T. Holland, Sonora;
1. to A. G. Kline, Dixon;
1. to C. Duffy, Angels Camp;
1. to J. H. Liening, Colusa;
6. to A. A. Smith, Kingsburg;
3. to Laura Smith. Isleton;
1. to Charles Daly, Vallejo;

PACKAGES PER EXPRESS.

1. to Stillman A. Porter, Camptonville;
1. to F. H. Wheeler, Howards;
1. to J. R. Tregloan, Amador;
1. to J. B. Harsha, San Gregorio;
1. to S. V. Tietsort, Saticoy S. B. V.;
1. to M. S. Clark, West Oakland;

RETURNS RECEIVED.—During the past week the following Lodges have filed Grand Lodge returns with, and their receipt is acknowledged by, the Grand Worthy Secretary:

Nos. 2, 51, 64, 107, 127, 128, 129, 134, 135, 139, 150, 151, 152, 155, 160, 161, 163, 181, 182, 189, 192, 197, 198, 199, 210, 212, 222, 231, 233, 236, 239, 241, 243, 259, 262, 280, 283, 288, 290, 293, 297, 313, 314, 318, 320, 322, 324, 335, 336, 340, 366, 370, 378, 380, 388, 389, 399, 406, 446, 452, 459,

D. G. W. C. T.'s COMMISSIONED, ETC.—The following commissions have been issued and forwarded from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office during the past week:

LODGE DEPUTIES.

W. M. Bell, for No. 138, Willows.
F. H. Wheeler, for No. 405, Occidental.
Fanny J. Bradshaw, for No. 283, Pine Grove.
J. B. Harsha for No. 408, San Gregorio.
Mary M. Clifford, for No. 288, Nortonville.
Edna Hobson, for No. 17, San Jose.
Thomas M. Burns, for No. 270, Bridgeville.
Charles H. Turner, for No. 280, Jackson.
T. L. Kelley, for No. 259, Willets.
H. C. Wharton, for No. 240, Gridley.
S. V. Tietsot, for No. 411, Saticoy.
C. Poulter, for No. 412, West Oakland.
J. F. Stswart, for No. 241, Ione Valley.

H. S. GRAVES.—Everybody knows Bro. Graves, the efficient District Deputy for Yuba and Sutter counties, if not, those who do not, have missed the acquaintance of one of natures noblemem and the largest hearted and most generous Good Templar on record, He is always at work for the cause and gives of his time to the work as freely as he does of his means, is always hopeful, never despondent and one always feels better and stronger in the good work after having met with and conversed with this good brother. His business recently called him down in Tulare county, and soon up came a club for the RESCUE. His business called him to Yolo county and at the county seat he found two lots held in the Orphans Homestead Association lot 15 block 14 owned by Geo. D. Fiske, and lot 14 block 24 held by C. P. Sprague, he secured the donation of both these lots from the parties named, to our Home for Orphans and the deeds have already been executed and forwarded. At the last session of the Grand Lodge Bro Graves pledged his District for a donation to the Orphans Home fund for $75, and that there might be no mistake or misunderstanding about the matter be placed the amount on the desk of the G. W. S. simultaneous with his pledge. Bro. Graves is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Orphans Home and owing to his farm duties, being engaged in sheep shearing, was prevented from attending the last quarterly meeting of the Trustees. For his delinquency in this matter he has notified us that he has imposed a fine upon himself of $25 for the benefit of the Home fund and has discharged himself by paying the fine. For an earnest, indefatigable worker in the cause, one who is always at it, and a thoroly consistent Good Templar from the crown of his head to the soul of his foot, commend us to the brother who honors his position of D. D. G. W. C. T. for Sutter and Yuba counties.

MORE HELP.—Col. C. N. Goulding late of Toledo Ohio, an earnest and energetic worker in the cause of Temperance has been secured as an addition to our present very efficient corps of Grand Lecturers.

His present field will be through the counties of Yolo and Colusa. His announcements will be found in the Grand Lecturers department and it is hoped that the friends of the Order and the cause, in the counties named, will at once prepare for his coming and have all arrangements made for his speaking, and the meetings well advertised by the local press etc.

PERSONALS.—The Grand Lodge office has been visited recently by a number of prominent members of the Order, among them Bro. John Landis, W. C. T. of the Lodge at Wheatland; Bro. J. W. Perry P. W. C. T. of the Lodge at Plymouth; A. P. Schnyder, W. C. T. of the Lodge at Pleasant Grove; Rev. Compton of Elko, Nevada, who has removed to Elk Grove and will unite with the Lodge there; and Bro Dean of Volcano.

PLACER COUNTY.—The District Lodge of Placer county, will be reorganized at Auburn on the 19th inst. The G. W C. T. will attend in person. It is hoped that a general outpouring of Placerite Good Templars may be had upon the occasion mentioned. Auburn is a good place of meeting and unless the Aburnites have degenerated very much of late, the visitors to the approaching session of the District Lodge will be well cared for.

NEW ROUTES.—In the Grand Lecturers Department new routes are announced this week for Bro. Crowhurst in Yuba, Butte and Tehama counties; for Bro. Culver in Sonoma and Mendocino counties; for Bro. Goulding in Yolo and Colusa counties. Consult the list and arrange accordingly, ye people of the counties named.

THE "Signs of the Times" one of the most lively prohibition papers, published at Frankfort N. Y. has been killed by remittances of good wishes and no scrip. New York and Ohio have always devotedly sacrificed their temperance papers, but as that was about the only sacrifice they ever offered at the shrine of temperance, they both make a contemptible fiasco of every attempt to get even the limpsiest form of a law, that the saloon-keeper dont approve of. Votes are not made by simply wearing regalia and having a password.

THIRD QUARTERLY MEETING OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE ORPHANS' HOME.

VALLEJO, May 3, 1881.

The Board of Trustees of the Orphans' Home met at the Home, 11 A. M. May 3d, called to order by President Bro. Wm. H. Mills.

Present at Roll call, Wm, H. Mills, Pres., C. H. Haile, Sec., Dr. I. S. Halsey, Trustee, R. Thompson, G. W. C. T., Trustee, Geo. H. Katzenstein, G. W. S. Trustee.

Absent, H. S. Graves and B. Frank Bagley, Trustees. Bros. Will D. Gould, P. G. W. C. T. and Bro. Joel Russell, G. W. C., being present were invited to seats as visitors. Minutes of last regular and special meetings read and approved. Special Committee, Bro. R. Thompson, appointed to procure a loan reported progress and asked for further time which was granted.

Bro. Halsey, secretary of Ex. Committee read the minutes of their meeting, concurred in by the Board of Trustees. Bro. Halsey, Treasurer presented his quarterly report from Feb 1st to May 1st. Vouchers and report referred to Bros. Mills and Katzenstein for examination who found them correct; the following is a synopsis of the same:

RECEIPTS.

Donations	$ 36 97
Support	861 50
G. W. S.	4 500 00
Vallejo Board of Education	140 00
Sale of old material	7 25
Total	$5 545 72
Amount overpaid by treasurer to balance	3 195 69
Total	$8 741 41

DISBURSEMENTS.

Employees	$1 301 71
Provisions	835 48
Fuel	179 00
Dry Goods	126 85
Furniture	33 60
Medical Expenses	87 62
Repairs	42 40
Improvements	3 502 27
Traveling Expenses	71 80
School Department	13 45
Interest	15 00
Telephone Rent	15 00
Incidents	30 60
Undertaker's Bills	50 00
Total	$6 304 78
Amount overpaid at beginning of quarter.	2 436 63
Total	$8 741 41

The Sec. of Ex. Com. reported the cost of the schoolhouse foundation and chimneys to be $882.47. Bill of M. J. Wright referred to the Ex. Com. The sale of the windmill and fixtures referred to the finance committee with power to act. Special committee appointed to enquire the cost of a steam engine to pump the water, reported the cost of a four horse power to be $550. Report was received and placed on file. On motion the Ex Com. was instructed to insure the new school house in the United Firemans' Insurance Co. of Philadelphia and in the Commercial Fire Insurance Co. of New York for the sum of ($3,500) three thousand five hundred dollars at 2 per cent for three years from date.

12:45 P. M. Board of Trustees made a general inspection of improvements, now being done at the Home and the new school house lately erected, found the improvements to be first class; the lower part of the school house finished, and the upper being finished as fast as possible. The trees and the crop of hay on the farm looking splendid and everything in good condition surrounding the Home.

2:45 P. M. The Boards of Trustees and lady managers met in joint session for consultation. Application of Mrs. Lizzie Magee was denied. The matter of the McKinney children referred to Bros. Thompson, Halsey and Sister Carpenter.

On motion it is the sense of the joint Board that the Board of lady managers employ such help as in their discretion seems for the best interests of the Home. Application presented of A. B VanCampen & Co. of Plainsburg for a boy to learn the blacksmith trade. Several of the boys were brought before the joint Board. Motion adopted that the Board of lady managers recommend Willie Fickland to fill the applicatipn of A. B. VanCampen & Co. of Plainsburg, and the joint board adjourned.

3:25 P. M. Board of Trustees again in session. The Executive Committee instructed to accept the school house on the report of the architect; also instructed to partition off the cellar, cement the floor, prepare the bakery and make a dumb waiter in the same to raise the bread to the room above. After some general discussion on the welfare of the Home at 2:P. M. the board adjourned.

C. H. HAILE,
Sec. of Board of Trustees of O. H.

Lecturers' Reports.

☞ The only authorized Grand Lecturers in this jurisdiction are Mrs. E. P. Stevens, Messrs. Wm. Crowhurst, Hugh R. Hughes, Dr. M. D. Merrick, F. J. Culver and George Bramall.

They are authorized to instruct and institute Lodges and Bands of Hope, solicit subscribers for our official organ, the RESCUE, and receive donations for the Good Templars' Home for Orphans and our lecture and missionary work. They are employed and compensated by the Grand Lodge, and all monies received by them are paid over to the Grand Lodge Treasury. It is expected that the lodges and the friends of temperance will, in good time, secure a commodious place of meeting, provide music, advertise the meeting well, make every needed preparation and render them every assistance to make their mission a success.

WM. CROWHURST.

CHEROKEE, Butte Co., May 7th 1881.

Nord Lodge aroused from sleep and reorganized with 27 members, continuing in office its earnest Lodge Deputy, Bro. H. D. Bacus

Webster appointment conflicted with a public school exhibition, leaving to us an audience of 25.

Chico turned out a very large audience. the M. E. Church being full, and obtained 25 names for the Lodges. A number of Good Templars then adjourned to the hall of Fidelity Lodge and conferred the Degrees on the members of Rising Star Lodge (colored.) A very pleasant meeting was held, and all left at one A. M. feeling that the night was spent in a glorious work. In this town exists a large and flourishing Hotel called the Chico Restaurant, where no liquor is sold. It is kept by Sister Hilton.

Dayton was alive. The members there had done all in their power to ensure success. As the result 14 names were added to the Lodge. On the following evening, a public installation, with varied exercises, even to the use of the teeth, gave encouragement to the good cause in that community.

Pentz was next visited, a large audience addressed, and Messilla Valley Lodge was organized with 30 charter members. At the helm as Lodge Deputy stands our earnest, hardworking brother, R. H. Hawkins. This meeting was presided over by the District Deputy, Bro. J. B. Mullen, who came 14 miles on horseback to aid the work. Quite a delegation from Cherokee, headed by Bro. Andrew Rapp, cheered the audience by their presence. Bro. Murray, P. W. C. T. of Sutter Creek, read, worked, and acted as G. W. S. Among the charter members was Rev. Jesse Wood, School Superintendent of Butte Co.

H. R. HUGHES.

Report too late and crowded out; Visited Knights Ferry Lodge; increased from 17 to 52. Visited 26 mile House and thence to Copperopolis Lodge; 42 members there. Faith Lodge at Telegraph, the youngest of ten new ones, has 33 members. Salt Spring Valley, good meeting in their own hall. Visited Soulsbyville and Vallicito, but got headed off there: he concludes, Vallicito has some Christian people, they keep up a small Sunday-school, have occasional preaching; but when it comes to anything practical, to try to reform their drunkards and save their boys, they prefer to sing hymns and let the Devil have the bodies and souls of those they ought lo love. Well, this may be Christian, but I have not so learned it.

MRS. STEVENS.

Has returned to her field in the South, and is awakening the people of Ventura Co. Organized Saticoy Lodge with 25 charter members; S. V. Tietsort L. D. and is having good meetings. No further intelligence has been received.

M. D. MERRICK.

The Dr.'s report came in late, and only in time to give the following: May 2d visited International Lodge, public installation, address, etc. eight names proposed for lodge. Lectured 3d and 4th at San Mateo and organized Seaside Lodge with 32 members. Missed the train to Benicia; 6th lectured at South San Francisco and completed list for new lodge. 7th organized Prohibition Lodge at Oakland, and on the 8th Mayfield Lodge, with the assistance of Rev. M. McCracker of Mayfield.

LECTURER'S APPOINTMENTS.

WILLIAM CROWHURST

Will speak at Yuba, Butte and Tehama counties as follows: Challenge Mills, May 14 and 15; Forbestown, 16; Oroville, 17; Marysville, 18, 19, 20; Prairie school house, 21, 22; Gridley, 24; Nelson, 25; Durham, 26; Chico, 27; Nord, 28; Tehama, 29; Riceville 30; Houghton 31; Riceville, June 1; Tehama 2; Red Bluff, 3, 4; Red Bank, 6; Rock of safety Lodge, 7; Henleyville, 8; Paskenta, 9; Newville, 10, 11; Tehama, 12; Red Bluff, 14th

REV. F. J. CULVER.

Will speak in Sonoma and Mendocino counties as follows: Fisks Mill, May 24th and 25th; Lancaster ridge, (Evergreen) 26, 27; Fishermans Bay, (Stewarts Point) 28, 29; Beattys Schoolhouse, (Horicon) 30, 31; Gualala, June 2, 3; Point Arenas, 4, 5; Manchester, 6,7; Cuffeys Cove, 9, 10: Nevarra, 11,12; Salmon creek, (Albion) 13, 14; Albion Mills 16; Little River, 17, 18; Mendocino, 19, 20; Caspar, 21, 22; Kibesillah, 24, 25; Westport, 26, 27; Cahto, 28 and 29.

COL. C. N. GOULDING.

Will speak in Yolo and Colusa counties as follows: Pleasant Prairie schoolhouse, Yolo Co. May 15; Davisville, 16, 17; Woodland, 18, 19, 20; Madison, 21, 22; Winters, 23, 24; Capay, 25, 26; Knights Landing Yolo District lodge, etc., 27, 28; Cacheville, 29, 30; Blacks Station, 31 and June 1; Dunigans, 2, 3; Arbuckle, Colusa county 4, 5; College city, 6; Williams, 7; Colusa, 8, 9; Princeton, 10, 11; Maxwell, 12, 13; Willows, 14.

A GENUINE DISTRICT LODGE.

The Sec'y of Sutter and Yuba District Lodge has published a circular containing the minutes of the late session and the following address.

To the Good Templars of Yuba and Sutter Counties:

This District, with a little more effort on our part, ought to boast of at least a thousand Good Templars, who, if faithfully *educated* to the work of our noble Order, could bring about wonderful results; they could carry any measure at the polls, and their moral influence alone would almost drive intemperance from this section of our State. Do you read the RESCUE, and have you noted how Good Templars are working all over the land and what they are accomplishing everywhere? What are *we* doing? Our last District Lodge Meeting was a grand success, although it gave only a feeble indication of the power that is in us. In the name of our sacred cause let us not relax our efforts. A nobler work than ours never enlisted brave men and women.

One of the suggestions of Bro. Crowhurst was the appointment of the committee on *Temperance Literature*. Let the members of that committee correspond with me at once. Education is a primary and most important work, and in our beloved Order it is the very corner stone of our progress. Good Templars need educating in the direction of Temperance before they can go forth on their mission to save. Cannot we accomplish something by distributing Temperance Literature all over our District, and by word and *example* bringing the people to read it?

Be kind enough to forward me the statistics of your Lodge if you have not already done so; and any Temperance items that you send will be published in the papers, Our next District Lodge Meeting will be held at Brownsville Sept. 30th 1881 at ten o'clock A. M. Prepare to give good account of yourselves. In F. H. and C

C. COVILLAUD District Secretary.

THE committee on Temperance Literature are requested to meet on Saturday, May 14, at 1 P. M, sharp at Good Templars Hall, Marysville.

J. HARDY
Marysville, May 2, 1881. Chairman.

That is one of the best movements yet in a District Lodge. All temperance work that takes no measures to disseminate temperance literature in the community, neglects the use of the most important arm of the temperance reform. It is like oyster soup got up without using any oysters. That is where to look for our dead lodges and our numerous suspensions and expulsions.

Juvenile Department.

BAND OF HOPE WORK.



The Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., of California, offers to furnish, free of charge, to Sunday-schools, or other juvenile organizations desiring to adopt them for use, the newly revised Band of Hope rituals together with the ritual badges. The ritual comprises a pamphlet of 48 pages. The badges are of German silver, with a safety pin upon the back. Sample copies of the rituals and badge, or quantities for actual use, will be furnished on application to the G. W. C. T., Robert Thompson, 1,531 Golden Gate Avenue, or the Superintendent of Juvenile Work, George Bramall, Haywards, or Geo. B. Katzenstein, 328 J street, Sacramento.

TALKS WITH THE YOUNG FOLKS.

CURRENTS OF THE SEA.

NUMBER FIVE.

We have now seen the round that a portion of the waters of the Atlantic are constantly performing. An unceasing flow from the equatorial region, toward and past the West Indies, into the Caribbean sea and Gulf of Mexico, passing by Florida, Hatteras, New York, New England, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, then forking into two or more streams; one of which goes warming the northern shore of Europe into the Arctic Sea, gets thoroly cooled there, and somewhat freshened and mixed up with other waters, and returns a summer cooler and a fish aquarium, down by our eastern coasts, to the equatorial regions again. Another portion of the great stream circles away round by Africa and returns to its starting point by another route, And these currents have a ceaseless, restless round of duty, from which there is no furlow that we know of, and we have seen that their object is the welfare and comfort of God's creatures.

THE SARGASSO SEA.

That means the sea of "sea weeds," from the Spanish and Latin name for a species of gulfweed. Between the latitude of 20 and 30 degrees north, there is an extent of many thousands of square miles, (larger than this state) of the Atlantic ocean, in which immense quantities of gulfweed are swimming; in some parts we find simple patches or clumps of it here and there, from the size of a handful to half a bushel or more; but in the route of a ship bound from the equator to England, we are sometimes two or more days sailing thru "wind rows of this weed, as regularly laid out and as clearly separated as swaths of hay mown in a field.

This singular feature of marine geography afforded a splendid theme for lying, to the ancient navigators in the days when few sailors went very far from home. Their ships used to get stuck in it, and they got out and shoveled a passage thru it, etc., etc, But that was all fiction. It is very remarkable without any exaggeration, however; the weed is a prettily shaped alga and has bunches of berries about the size of pepper corns on every branch that pushes out from the main stalk. A hook trailed in the water will bring up sometimes a fair armful of it, which when thrown upon the deck and shaken up, will discharge from its interior whole colonies of miniature crabs and shrimps in the liveliest health and spirits that seem to have been raising large families on that big section of ocean, ever since the days of Noah. It is a gala day for the chickens on board when a ship passes thru that region with a moderate breeze. The way the fowls stand by and watch those clumps of gulfweed shaken out on deck, and administer upon the estates of the insects dislodged, is highly interesting to witness.

The fresh new weed is supposed to be torn up by the Gulf Stream from the bottom or the rocks somewhere and sloughed off its surface into this center basin, around which the main currents revolve. While it is fresh and new it floats on the surface, and in the thorofare just mentioned is in regular rows or swaths always about the same distance apart and if I remember rightly, the rows run in about a northwest and southeast direction. When it becomes old a provision has been made to sink it to the bottom, without which it would have probably made that portion of the sea impassable as the old sailors used to report so falsely. The little tiny coral insect takes a contract and goes solemnly to work on every branch of that weed: he lays it out into sections and covers it with his beautiful deposit of coral, and when the berries are covered they are very beautiful. But he has not got along very far when the weight of the coral deposit begins to drag the weed down into the depths. and whatever becomes of the architect and his contract afterward, is a secret we may perhaps never learn in our time. Perhaps he keeps right on and expects to fill up that deep basin of the ocean some day, but it will take a good many of Professor Denton's millions of years to accomplish it. There is always to be seen nice fresh weed on the surface, and at a depth of two or three feet dead material upon which the coral was working Sundays and every day. When anything becomes too heavy to float within a few feet of the surface, there is no doubt but it reaches the bottom in a very short time, no matter how deep it is. There is nothing known as yet about any under currents that may exist in the Sargasso sea. A very remarkable current flows into the

MEDITERRANEAN,

And it is hoped you all know by this time that whenever a current of salt water flows into a sea or river or lake, there must be an equal outflow of equally salt water, or else the sea or lake would in time become a solid mass of salt. But it took a long time to make people understand that little simple proposition which *you* can see there at a glance.

People used to say that this four or five mile current which sets constantly into the Mediterranean, thru the strait of Gibraltar was just enough to supply the evaporation that took place in that great sea. Somebody suggested that an under current might be flowing out, but another learned donkey proved that impossible, because the sea inside was nearly six times deeper than the straits, and he said the heavy briny water could not rise and pass over the barrier. And that learned man was Sir Chas. Lyell, an eminent scientist. So you see if great men are sometimes wofully mistaken in their scientific deductions, how it is very easy for them to make terrible blunders when they undertake to tell us how the world and man and whales and elephants were created or evoluted by a process of their own: and how easy it is for us all to form erroneous conclusions.

But it was known that in 1712 a French privateer sunk a Dutch vessel loaded with brandy and oil (and sugar probably) off Tarifa Point in the straits, and a few days after the vessel came up again 12 miles further out than she had sunk, which seemed then very remarkable in such a strong inward current. Now it is very easy to understand that the evaporation causes the inflow of the surface current, and that the heavier and salter water sinks and carries its salt out with it in a returning under current, to restore the equilibrium disturbed by the inflowing current.

The uses of the Mediterranean sea are principally to afford the dry winds that have come over the thirsty continent of Africa an opportunity to collect vapor for the rains necessary to feed the people of Europe. If that sea were to become a salt bed or dry up, most part of Europe away from the Atlantic coast would be barren and uninhabitable. but with that sea and the Atlantic and the Gulf Stream they are quite as well provided for as their conduct deserves.

It used to be impossible for a sailing vessel to beat out of the straits of Gibraltar against a contrary wind and that strong current: they had to anchor in the bay or "back of the rock "till a change occurred. In the winter, when long spells of strong westerly winds prevailed there used to be fleets of vessels detained there sometimes three or four weeks before they could get out. But now nearly all the trade is carried on by steamers and the sailing vessels are things of the past, gone out of use and out of fashion.

CHURCH RAFFLING.

A boy astonished his Christian mother by asking her for a dollar to buy a share in a raffle for a silver watch that was to be raffled off in a beer saloon. His mother was horrified and rebuked him. "But," said he, "mother, did you not bake a cake with a ring in it, to be raffled off in a Sunday-school fair?'

"Oh, my son," said she "that was for the church."

But if it is wrong," said the boy, "would doing it for the church make it right? Would it be right for me to steal to put it in the collection? And if it is right for the church, is it not right for me to get this watch if I can?"

The good woman was speechless, and no person can answer the boy's argument. The practices are both wrong or they are both right.—*W. Va. Freeman.*

JOHN ALCOHOL MY FOE.

AS SUNG BY MR. JOHN CAMPBELL.

John Alcohol my foe, John
When we were first acquaint,
I'd money in my pockets, John,
Which now I know I ain't,
I spent it all in treating, John,
Because I loved you so.
But mark it how you've treated me,
John Alcohol my foe.

John Alcohol my foe, John,
Our sojourn down through time,
Reveals dark tales of woe, John
Deep stained with sin and crime.
Dreaded monster, haste away
No longer trouble me;
I'll shun thee, hate thee, night and day
John Alcohol my foe.

John Alcohol my foe, John,
God's grace is now my guide,
Now I've signed the pledge, John,
And by it shall abide.
John the Baptist 'tis to me
To point the heavenward way,
And now I'll sing, "Thank God I'm free."
John Alcohol my foe.

John Alcohol my foe, John,
We've been so long together,
So you must take one road, John,
And I will take the other.
For we shall tumble down, John,
If hand in hand we go,
And I will have the bill to foot,
John Alcohol my foe.

—*Casket.*

GENTLEMEN.

Last week under this heading you read, "we are apt to think it is not wrong to do what almost every *boy* does." That was written, "Every body does." The printer accidentally left out one letter only, but it makes often a very great difference to do such a simple violence to the truth as that, intentionally or not. It seems to me that the boys of California, even the very bad boys are better than we might expect to have them, considering the large amount of bad example and evil teaching to which they are most unjustly and wickedly subjected.

It is a sad thing indeed that so many men are engaged in a mode of life, which is constantly tempting boys to go to ruin, to be guilty of wrong and falsehood, and to acquire evil habits, which once taken up are so hard to lay off, and which make all boys, and men, too, unhappy. Inducing them to use that filthy weed, which but a short time ago was only used by some dirty savages, teaching them to drink and gamble, and that means to cheat, and these things lead to every other crime.

And then these people tell us they wonder that the boys are so bad, etc. But the wonder really is that the boys are as good as they are. No matter if a boy has a most excellent mother, who uses the wisest modes for his proper training, he can scarcely avoid or escape from evil influences in the street or outside of his home, sufficient to lead him astray. And the boys deserve a good deal of credit and all the encouragement we can give them for being just as good as they are.

It seems quite natural to suppose that bad as are the surroundings and temptations here, if our boys only keep away from those ungentlemanly habits of putting filthy and poisonous things into their mouths, their chances of becoming happy and useful men, and leading cheerful and pleasant lives, and being honored and respected and loved thru life are quite favorable.

Innocent of these vile habits and their vile associations, they will be freed from many temptations and will have time and inclination to look up in place of down. To prepare themselves for a successful career in life; to mingle with people whose companionship will help them up and not down. There is always a good time in store for good boys and girls; always going tobe plenty of room in the top ranks of every honest and honorable profession and employment. And the young folks who study and practice the habits of real gentlemen are going to fill those ranks. The ranks of smokers and idlers are always full and the times and chances there are always very ragged and illfavored.

A Supply of all the works of the N. T. Society are now for sale at the Rescue office at New York prices of course; will be sent post paid by return mail if ordered. Same are also to be had at 1041 Market St. See ad.

The offer for three months' subscription to this paper at 50 cts., is of course continued, and will be extended from now till 1st of July.

OUR FIRST TEMPERANCE SCHOOL.

BY JULIA COLMAN.

When we had one hundred scholars in our school (the first few weeks) and very little money in the treasury, it became a question how we were to supply them with catechisms. We saw that many of the latter would be likely to be carried away through carelessness and not brought back. So we persuaded them to bring five cents each to buy their own catechisms. This made them think more of the little book, and keep it more carefully. It was but little for each one, while it would have been much to us in the aggregate. But lest it should bear hard on any who could not get the money, we had the teachers keep careful watch, and in every such case *loan* the child a copy until the money could be paid, and not ask for it. This worked well, and very few of the catechisms were lost.

At the same time we had frequent evidence that they were perused in the family to good purpose. One little girl reported with some warmth that her ma said the catechism did not tell the truth about beer; her ma knew that beer was good, because when she had been washing and felt tired, a drink of beer rested her. This gave us an excellent chance to explain that the beer only benumbed the feelings so that the drinker could not tell that she was tired and needed rest. She was just as tired as before, only she did not know it, and she hurt herself by going on to work when she ought to have been resting. They would grow tired more easily the next time, and break down sooner in the end. But this sort of reasoning did not suit the girl's mother. She believed her feelings, or rather the beer that lied to her nerves by paralyzing them, and she took her little girl from the school to learn to drink beer and be deceived by it like herself.

Beer was much discussed, and we had many questions asked about it. One of the oldest boys we had was son of a saloon keeper, and he would hardly allow that beer was so filthy a drink as we made it out. He asked many questions of us and then of his father, and he was obliged in the end to say that we were right. We had five children from this family, sent by their mother who was very much in earnest that they should not become victims to the father's business. They were very studious and very much interested to learn about the consequences of taking these drinks with which they were so familiar; for they lived over the saloon, and the boy was sometimes obliged to help his father in the business. We had the only son of a wholesale liquor dealer also, sent by his mother who subscribed for the Banner, and bought him a handsome temperance picture book for a birthday present. This little fellow learned his lessons faithfully, and they made a marked impression upon him. We heard of his asking questions of his father about it. "Say, papa, is it true that there is alcohol in beer and wine and gin and whisky?"

"Yes; there is alcohol in them all."

"Well is it made by decay; do they always let sweet liquids stand and decay to make these drinks?"

"I suppose they do."

"Do they make people sick and hurt them the way it says in that book? Is that all true?"

"I suppose it is," came very unwillingly; for the man was intelligent and sensible.

"Well then, father, if all that is true. what makes you sell such drinks?"

"Because—ay—because there is money in them."

Many of these children we could not have taught at all, if we had made the pledge the door of entry to the school. We took all that came; shy and questioning or glad and confident, and taught them all the best we could, hoping for the best results just as they do in sunday-school. Our singing books we bought and kept at the room and had them distributed at each meeting. We made much of the singing. Fortunately we had the use of a fine organ and a kind friend to play it. This was an important attraction. One of the difficulties however was that our organist was not always on hand. She little thought how much of the future of some child she might attract depended on her presence and faithfulness.

We found it quite difficult to get some of our teachers to come regularly, Saturday afternoon. It was a busy day; they were making preparations for the Sabbath, and some who were school teachers found it took up more of their one weekly holiday than they were willing to spare. Almost everything else was felt to be of more consequence than the study of temperance. There was not so much enthusiasm about temperance schools as there is now, and the most of these people were not of the sort to lead. They might have followed better, if they had known of other schools that had been successful. So to accommodate these people we changed our hour from Saturday afternoon to Friday evening. But it would not do to keep the little ones late in the evening: and indeed most of the teachers would have remained away to attend any entertainment that might have been coming off; so the hour was from six to seven or a little later. We have known some very successful schools held on a week day evening at the close of the day school for an hour.

Now that the character of the temperance school is well established it has become easy to have it on Saturday evening. This keeps the boys out of the streets, and where they have adult classes and miscellaneous exercises, it makes a fine retreat for those who are likely to spend their money and their time Saturday night in the saloons. The smallest scholars who are usually much more willing to come out in the day time are taught as a primary class in the afternoon while the temperance school in the evening is taught exactly like the common Sunday-school, with classes in the seats reciting their catechism, which is afterwards explained by the Superintendent from the desk. The adults and older scholars are arranged by themselves like Bible classes, and some of them are Temperance Bible classes. But I see I am getting ahead of my story. This explanation of the lesson by the superintendent was exactly what we had in our little temperance school from the first, and all the way through. We will talk about that in our next number.

SALOON BOYS.

"There goes a saloon boy—just look at him!" a friend said to me while we were walking along the streets of a village in which I was spending a few days.

"Yes, I should have known that he was a saloon boy if you had not told me," I answered, looking at the boy in question.

He was evidently not more than fourteen years of age, and yet he was smoking a cigar, and appeared more like a rough bar-room man than a boy. His bold, reckless manner at once revealed the fact that he had been a "saloon boy" for some time, for these signs of vice can not all be gained in a day.

"Too bad! He might be a fine boy," my friend.

"Saloon influences will ruin any boy," I answered.

Saloon boys will always grow up into saloon men, and these are never honored, respected members of society. Our criminals and drunkards come out of this class. Boys beware of saloons!—*Mrs. M. A. Holt.*

It is well to warn the boys away from the saloons, but what is to be said of the men, most of them fathers, who every year vote to keep open 16,000 saloons and drink hells in Ohio, whose main business is to entrap and ruin the boys?—*Signal.*

ST. JOHNSBURY, VERMONT.

One of the prettiest and best towns of the world is St. Johnsbury, where the Fairbank's scales are made and where the plan of them was invented. In most towns and villages where manufacturing is going on and workers are employed, the vultures of the grogshop set their traps and snares thickly to steal from the workmen the money which ought to be employed to provide food, clothes and lodging to their families; to sell the workmen beer and wine and make them worthless and idle and vicious and abusive.

But in St. Johnsbury the Fairbank brothers made it a rule to employ no man who drank any liquor at all: so there was no trade for saloons. Some few workmen who came there would not stay because there was no drink, but in their place came better men: Some men were reformed there and became good citizens and other men became better because they lived there with good people.

The factory has been running about 50 years and there are 1000 workers, intelligent, industrious and frugal. Those who have been there long have nice homes of their own and are in good circumstances. Many of them are leading citizens and christians.

A lady who lately visited there says this town with its college and schools, its factory, its temperance record, its costly churches, its railroad facilities, the refinement and polish of its citizens is a miniature of Boston with the evil features of Boston left out.

Now there are many hundreds of towns that might have had just such a history as this, but because the grogshop was tolerated in them, they are sinks of poverty and crime and misery; with lots of people in jail, with boys and girls growing up in crime; no chance to learn trades or find employment; no school or church worth the name; loathsome shanties in place of neat cosy homes. There are hundreds of such places in California, made wretched and miserable by the abominable nests of vice and sin, that have utterly destroyed every body's prosperity and reduced the community to the verge of pauperism.

We shall have all the bad smelling breweries and groggeries and doggeries and dives driven out of the State pretty soon, and then there will be a chance for the boys and girls to find employment, learn trades, start a business and make themselves useful citizens of happy useful prosperous communities. Then we shall have peace when the great enemy of peace is driven out.

LETTER FROM AN ABSENT FRIEND.

My Dear Juvenile Brethren and Sisters:—The May-day sun is shining bright the birds are singing with delight, the flowers are smiling everywhere, and soft and balmy is the air; the water brooks glad praises sing, the pine woods their tribute bring, as gentle breezes search along, and tune all things with May-days song. All beauties seem to intermingle, and lure my pen to rimy jingle as here I sit, on the bank of the beautiful Lewis and Clark river, thinking about picnics, and swings, and speeches, and merry romps, and happy greetings, and joyous shouts, and harty hand shakes and all that. Now some dear juvenile reader asks, "And where is Lewis and Clark's river. Looking on your map you will find it emptying into the Columbia at the city of Astoria. Then another stops to puzzle over the name of this river. "Why," he asks, "was it two men?" and another —a sister, this time humorously answers, "Perhaps it is too big for one namesake." I will tell you why; about 75 years ago, when this coast was little known, 2 men bearing those names were exploring along the coast, when they discovered and entered the mouth of the Columbia, sailing up to the mouth of this river, they followed it up for miles and anchored their ship. built a fort upon the bank and spent the winter there.

The spot where the fort stood is well known and only a short distance from where I am writing. So you see that "Lewis and Clark," is the appropriate name. It is a most "beautiful river," and how I wish that I could have about a thousand of my dear ones from California to have a rousing picnic along its banks and on its placid wavelets, for there are many boats at hand.

We would romp upon the soft moss in the shady woods, and if we could keep still enough, hear the drum of the wild partridge on his mossy log, and perhaps see some big elks, for they are plenty in the woods not far away. And now that my lot is cast in a new field, dont think that I can forget my dear young friends in California. We are all in the same grand army yet, and let us battle bravely for our common cause. The dear old RESCUE will come to me regularly, and I hope to read of your continued prosperity and good works. I wish my juvenile friends would write for our department, and thus encourage and strengthen each other. Guerneville Temple started out bravely on that plan; who will follow?

Shall we not hear from that noble temple again, O, how I would love to hear from Mendocino, Little River and Wheatland bands.

Soon I will write you about the Salmon Fisheries of Astoria. In T. L. and P. I remain Your Friend.

and Brother T. J. ALLEY.

NOTES FROM THE GEN'L SUP'T OF J. W.

From San Bernardino: "Send us fifty more Rituals, and fifty more Badges, we now number one hundred and ten members in our little workers Band." They are little workers indeed, and our numbers are increasing fast.

April 26, fifty more Badges called for by the Band of Hope at Woodland.

Several Bands have reported over one hundred members each, and correspondance from various places is very cheering.

Since writing the above, the Band at Healdsburg sends word they have one hundred and thirty members, and need more supplies.

EVERY one who is willing to patronize a temperance grocery when to their interest to do so, will send for price list to San Francisco Cash Grocery, 519 Post St., San Francisco, Cal.

FAMILY FLOUR.—Good family flour, $1.25 per sack; the best in town, $1.35; self-raising flour at manufacturers' prices, at H. A. Smith's, 519 Post street.

The Rescue.

DEVOTED TO

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SACRAMENTAL WINE.

NUMBER FIVE.

It is desired that the proposition assumed in the first of these articles should be borne in mind thruout, viz, that if it was intoxicating or fermented wine, that was used and enjoined at the institution of the communion, no one has a right to substitute anything else for that liquor, when it can be procured. If the advocates of the use of the pure natural clean fruit of the vine in that ordinance, were commending an improvement on the example and precept of the Savior, suggesting something which would answer the purpose better than the article He made choice of, their chances of finding any support from *believers* in the christian faith would be few indeed, and they ought to be. But on the contrary they are thoroly convinced that the example and precept of the Savior, are entirely disregarded in the substitution of the *mocker*, wine, for the pure element so plainly appointed.

They cannot find that Christ ever set a precedent of doubtful safety, or issued any instruction that would admit of a corrective amendment. But when it is a well established fact that reformed men after years of abstinence and of a hopeful christian experience, have been relegated to their former condition of abandoned profligacy, and have ended their lives in delirium, because they tasted of the maddening cup at the communion table, and when we know that it is dangerous to the last degree for a reformed man to touch that cup of ferment on such occasions: we are at our wits end to reconcile such a condition of things with an obedience to the teaching and example of an unerring Master. But we encounter no such doubts, without putting a forced and unwarranted interpretation upon the Scriptures, and building up a theory of inconsistencies.

The Mosaic injunctions from the institution of the Passover down, are remarkable for the frequency and emphasis with which they prohibit the use of leaven (ferment) during the Passover and in their sacrifices at all times. There was always a reason which justified the commands and restrictions of the Mosaic law. They were not an arbitrary unmeaning code, founded on heathen superstitions. The Sabbath was sanctified from labor, because it was absolutely necessary for man's physical health that he should rest one day in seven. Pork was forbidden because it is unwholesome, and a nation using it largely cannot be physically sound. Other unclean animals, those that died a natural death or were strangled, blood &c were forbidden because of their unwholesomeness. Each of the commandments of the decalog had its *reason*, that obedience to it was necessary to man's *own welfare*. And for similar good reasons cleanly habits were strictly inculcated.

In their Sacrifices the Hebrews were emphatically forbidden to offer anything maimed or *unclean*, impure or *corrupt*, or to use leaven (ferment) or anything leavened (fermented). The reason was evidently that leaven is a decaying, corrupting element; an uncleanness, a process of putrescence, and therefore an abomination upon the altar of God, and not to be at all used about his service.

And the evidence seems to be amply satisfactory that leavened drink was as strictly understood to be an abomination as leavened bread. The strong drink "poured out before the Lord" when translated properly will read sweet drink, or grape juice, as "flagons of wine" will be read cakes of pressed dried fruit. It may be that the Biblical warnings against leaven were directly and particularly aimed against the fermented drink more than against the fermented bread.

The first fruits of harvest could not have included fermented wine, for two reasons: it would have occasioned a considerable delay (Exodus 22. 29) to produce fermented wine, and it would have been a heinous offence to offer in place of the ripe and wholesome first-fruits, and as a part of them, the juice of grapes which had seethed and rotted in filthy ferment and whose only purpose then was to incite evil passions and take away the heart from God.

"Come to Bethel and transgress * * and offer a sacrifice of thanksgiving with leaven (ferment) * *, for this liketh you, O children of Israel." "But cursed be the deceiver who hath in his flock a male, and voweth and sacrificeth unto the Lord a *corrupt* thing." These and many other passages indicate that the offer of any rotten, corrupt, unclean thing in Sacrifice was severely reprehended.

And we know that the communion was instituted at the passover. Unfermented bread was evidently used to typify the body which should never be suffered to see corruption, and it seems a monstrous conclusion to suppose that an unnatural and filthy and sin-inciting product of corruption, should have been chosen and used, to be an emblem of the blood of the sinless, that was given to save the world from sin. It would have been a serious invasion of the law of Moses, to have used or provided fermented wine on that occasion. The enemy was anxiously watching for opportunity to accuse and condemn the Savior, and the preparation of the passover with wine of a kind strictly prohibited, would have been a public scandal, that would have precluded the necessity of procuring false witnesses, or of being at a loss to specify in the accusation an offence worthy of death.

Considering these things and the fact that there is not a word in the new testament to indicate that fermented wine was used at that supper, but that it is expressly stated that it was the "fruit of the vine," and again that no reason whatever of the least value has ever been assigned for an opposite opinion, it is strange that the restoration of unleavened bread and unleavened vine juice to their scripture-enjoined place should have been so long delayed. The reason evidently is, failure to make proper enquiry, and the generally prevailing fallacy that fermented wine is something else than a vile, rotten, filthy, poisonous, lying abomination, and that it is not Satan's master checkmate to virtue and christianity.

MINUTES OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

BERNARD HOUSE Vallejo, May 2nd 1881.

Pursuant to call, the Executive Committee assembled and was called to order at eight o'clock P. M. the G. W. C. T., R. Thompson presiding.

Upon calling the roll, there were found present, Robt. Thompson G. W. C. T., of San Francisco; G. W. C., Joel Russell of Haywards; G. W. V. T., Mrs H. A. Mayhew of Red Bluff; P. G. W. C. T., Will D. Goull of Los Angeles; G. W, T., I. S. Halsey of Vallejo; and G. W. S., Geo. B. Katzenstein of Sac'to.

The minutes of the previous meeting held February 7 were read and approved.

The G. W. S. presented the usual report of the transactions of his office during the past quarter.

AMENDMENTS TO BY LAWS.

By Laws and amendment have been acted upon as follows: March 10 Approved the By Laws of Cachise Lodge No 3· A, T., which are substantially the uniform code" except: (1) fixing night of meeting for Friday; (2) fixing the hour of meeting at 7.30 o'clock P. M; (3) fixing initiation fee of males at three dollars; (4) allowing all members to vote on all questions; (5) fixing the closing hour not later than 10 P. M.

March 14. Approved By Laws of Caspar Lodge No 117 substantially the "uniform code" except. (1) exempting from dues the Chaplain of the Lodge, if a minister of the gospel, also such minister's wife; (2) imposing a fine of $1.50 upon such members as accept committee duty and failing to perform such duty do not give a satisfactory excuse, (3) permitting all members of the Lodge to vote upon all questions before the Lodge irrespective of age. An amendment reducing the degree fee for males to 50 cents was *disapproved* because in conflict with Art V Sec. 2 of the constitution.

March 15:—Approved by laws of Wheatland Lodge No. 197, substantially the uniform code except: (1) fixing the night of meeting for Tuesday and the hours of meeting for Dec. Jan. Feb. at 7 P. M., March, April, May, Sept. Oct. Nov. 7:30 P. M.; June, July, Aug. 8 P. M. (2) requiring all propositions for membership to be accompanied with the amount of initiation fee: (3) permitting members under 16 years of age to vote upon ballot for election of officers or propositions for membership: (4) the suspension of the by laws by a two-third vote, not to exceed a period of three regular meetings.

March 22nd:—Approved amendment to by laws of Fairview Lodge No. 247, Sec. 4, Art. VII:—Any member known to visit saloons, and therein play cards, pool or billiards, or shake dice for wines, liquors, cigars, money or amusement, upon conviction shall be expelled or suspended as the lodge may by a two-third vote determine. If the vote on expulsion or suspension fail he shall be fined three (3) dollars. Sec. 1 Art. V. Every proposition must be accompanied by one half the amount of the initiation, the same to be forfeited by the applicant, if, after being elected he fails to appear before the lodge in the time granted by the Constitution. In case the applicant is rejected the money shall be returned.

March. 23. Approved regulations of Fountain Lodge No 193 Oakland, providing "That no dime socials, pound parties, or entertainments of any kind are to be held in the Lodge room upon the evening of regular meeting." That if such entertainments are given they must be held on other than the evening of the regular meeting of Lodge. Requiring a two third vote to reconsider or alter the foregoing regulations.

April 4. Approved By Laws of Perseverance Lodge No 387, substantially the uniform code with the following additions; (1) Fixing hours of meeting from Nov 1 to April 30 at 7,30 P. M. other months at 8 o'clock (2) Permitting members who have taken clearance cards from the Lodge to redeposit the same within one month free of charge. (3) New members to be charged with dues from the first of the quarter succeeding their initiation. (4) All members privileged to vote on all questions irrespective of age.

April 14. Approved amendment to the By Laws of Newcastle Lodge No 339 reducing dues of female members to 25 cents per quarter.

April 20, Approved amendment to the By Laws of Bloomfield Lodge No 227 requiring one half initiation fee to accompany each proposition, the amount to be returned to the applicant if rejected.

April 22nd. Approved rearranged code of By Laws of Fairview Lodge No 247, arranged for printing as previously approved by separate amendments.

April 22:—Approved amendment to the by laws of Soulsbyville Lodge No. 340, requiring one half the amount of initiation fees to accompany each proposition, also classing all males of eighteen years of age and over as adults in their payment of fees and dues.

April 22nd:—Approved amendment to the by laws of Sutter Creek Lodge No. 225, providing that the second meeting night of the lodge, in each month shall be devoted to the second and third degrees.

April 26th:—Approved amendment of Cresco Lodge No. 203, providing that ten percent of its quarterly receipts for fees and dues, shall be donated each quarter to the Good Templars Home for Orphans fund.

NEW LODGES.

Since last report forty three new lodges have been organized as the following exhibit, giving location, date, number of charter members and by whom organized will show.

Salt Spring Valley, Feb 2, 31; Hugh R. Hughes.
Downey, 8, 36; Mrs. E. P. Stevens.
Westminster, 12, 34; Mrs. E. P. Stevens.
Mt. Echo, 14, 33; Wm. Crowhurst.
Orange, 16, 61; Mrs. E. P. Stevens.
Elk Grove, 19, 26; Wm Crowhurst.
Artesia, 18, 35; Mrs E. P. Stevens.
Saratoga, 21, 40; M. D. Merrick.
El Monte, 22, 49; Mrs E. P. Stevens.
Chinese Camp, 22, 19; Hugh R. Hughes.
Fulton, 23, 14; F. J. Culver.
Union S. H., 24, 29; M. D. Merrick.
Cachise, A. T., 18, 24; E. W. Stump.
San Jose, 11, 55; M. D Merrick.
Riverside, Mar. 2, 62; Mrs. E. P. Stevens.
Jamestown, 5, 31; Hugh R. Hughes.
Plano, 6, 30; Wm. Crowhurst.
Porterville, 7, 38; Wm. Crowhurst.
Noradell, 8, 28; Wm. Crowhurst.
Woodville, 10, 15; Wm Crowhurst.
Yountville, 11, 14; C. C. Dunn.
Rough and Ready, 14, 33; C. E. Clinch.
C. C. C., 14, 19; Mrs. Emma L. Harris.
Blanket Creek, 14, 12; Hugh R. Hughes.
Wild Flower, 18, 33: Wm. Crowhurst.
Lone Oak, 19, 31; Wm. Crowhurst.
Boulder Creek, 18, 68; M. D. Merrick.
Bay View, 20, 45; M. D. Merrick.
Tucson, A. T., 16, 24; Rev. G. H. Adams.
Farmersville, 22, 13; Wm. Crowhurst:
Telegraph city, 23, 28; Hugh R. Hughes.
Selma, 25, 30; Wm. Crowhurst.
Santa Clara, 26, 49; M. D. Merrick.
Madera, 28, 41; Wm. Crowhurst.
Bridgeville, 24, 12; W .F. Brown.
Hydesville, 28, 18; W. F. Brown.
Westport, Apr. 2, 21 Wm. Crowhurst.
Smartsville, 8, 21; G. B. Katzenstein.
Tomales, 18, 12; F. J. Culver.
Nelson, 26, 17; Wm. Crowhurst.
Aronia, 27, 14; Wm. Crowhurst.
Chico, 29, 16; Wm. Crowhurst.
Occidental, 29, 17; F. J. Culver.

From which it will be seen that since the 1st of February forty-three new lodges have been organized: 14 in Feb, 22 in Mar., and 7 in April. Of the new lodges, 35 were organized by our Grand Lecturers, 15 being organized by Bro. Crowhurst, 6 each by Sister Stevens and Bro. Merrick, 5 by Bro. Hughes, 3 by Bro Culver and 2 by W. F. Brown, D. D. G. W. C. T.

The total number of lodges organized since the last Session of our Grand Lodge, or between the dates of October 1st and Apr. 30 being 64.

For the term ending January 31st, 265 lodges filed quarterly returns and reported a membership of 13,068. Add to this 43 Lodges organized with a membership of 1288, showing 308 lodges and a membership of 14,346 being the largest membership and greatest number of lodges ever attained under this jurisdiction.

The following lodges have failed to fill quarterly returns for the term ending January 31st: Nos. 142 147, 187, 188, 205, 207, 213, 232, 250, 275, 282, 303, 310, 311, 312. 333, 374; A. T. 2 and H. I. 7.

Since Last report the following lodges have surrendered charters: Nos. 252, 277, 290, 308, 322 and 355.

The following having failed to file quarterly returns during three terms have forfeited their charters: Nos. 278, 294, 332.

We have now in our employ six Grand Lecturers, all devoting their entire time to our work, and all laboring under direct salaries. They are Sister Mrs. Emily P. Stevens, Wm. Crowhurst, M. D. Merrick, Hugh R. Hughes, George Bramall and F. J. Culver. The latter has been temporarily employed under special arrangements subject to the approval of the Executive Committee. The lecturers file regular monthly reports, a synopsis of which for the past three months is as follows: the first column of figures indicating the number of lectures and addresses delivered, second the miles traveled, third and fourth the numberof children and adults respectively composing the audiences addressed, fifth the collections received, sixth charter fees received, seventh expenses incurred.

MRS. EMILY P. STEVENS.

Feb.	27	590	650	4314	$164 70	$50	$ 35
Mar.	25	439	864	5951	226 00	10	140
Total	42	1029	1514	10265	$390 70	$60	$175

WILLIAM CROWHURST.

Feb	37	370	548	2035	$ 50 50	$ 10	$50 05
Mar.	52	674	1037	3804	112 90	90	59 80
Apr.	33	655	354	1528	86 30	40	46 45
Total	122	1699	1939	7367	$249 70	$140	$156 30

HUGH R. HUGHES.

Feb.	23	284	507	1061	$49 85	$20	$19 60
Mar.	25	352	261	1099	56 20	30	38 80
Apl.	19	312	364	629	34 45		45 40
Total	67	948	1132	2789	$140 50	$50	$103 80

M. D. MERRICK.

Feb.	28	612	—	7120	$22 96	$—	$44 75
Mar.	32	636	—	7145	17 70	30	53 35
Apr.	24	565	—	4315	15 25	—	43 15
Total	84	1813		18580	$55 91	$30	$141 25

The Mutual Aid branch of our work is progressing, but not as satisfactorily as it would, did all the Deputies take hold of and push the matter vigorously. Applications are filed now and then, and so far twenty one certificates of membership have been issued.

Usually an edition of five thousand constitutions suffices to supply all our needs for a full fiscal year. Last December the usual edition of five thousand was printed and these are now already entirely exhausted, I would recommend that a special edition of say three thousand be ordered printed at once.

Chase's Manual or exposition of the I. O. G. T. has recently been rewritten and revised. One of our plans has been to keep all Ministers of the Gospel advised as to our movement and work, as well as other representative people to whom we furnish weekly copies of the RESCUE. In furtherance of this plan I would recommend that a special edition of two thousand copies of the Manual be procured for general and free distribution, wherever they will do the most good.

Bro. W. R. Ellis having accepted a limited engagement under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Nevada as their Grand Lecturer, I would recommend that authority be given to arrange with him to visit the counties of Inyo and Mono in our State as our Grand Lecturer, when he shall visit southern Nevada, as the counties named are more accessible from that point than elsewhere.

The report of the G. W. S. was taken up and considered seriatim, and adopted together with all the recommendations therein contained.

Upon motion the arrangements reported made with Bro. Culver were confirmed and the brother continued as a special Grand Lecturer for three months from date.

A petition from "Good Will" Lodge No. 240, of Gridley to be permitted to change its name to "Crystal Fount" Lodge was granted

Bros. Haile and Kitto of theBoard of Trustees of the Good Templars Home for Orphans were invited to seats as visitors.

A communication was read from H. H. Peckinpah, Guerneville, relative to a proposed camp meeting at that point, and asking for assistance in the way of lecturers, and containing an invitation to the Executive committee to attend the camp meeting.

Upon motion the request was granted so far as practicable, and the invitation accepted.

A communication was received from J. Mysell, asking for an appropriation of five dollars to assist him in paying postage upon temperance tracts, "Danger signals, which he proposed to print at his own expense, and mail two copies of to the address of every Masonic and Odd Fellows lodge.

Applications having been received for Band of Hope rituals and badges from other jurisdictions, and the matter having been referred to the Executive Committee by the G. S. J. W., upon motion he was authorized to dispose of Band of Hope supplies to persons and jurisdictions outside of our own at the rate of $7 per hundred for badges and $1.75 for rituals.

Bro. W. F. Brown, D. D. G. W. C. T., reported having visited the various lodges of Humboldt county as directed, and presented his bill of expenses amounting to $47.50, which was upon motion allowed, and a warrant was ordered drawn for the amount.

A communication was received from Bro. Hugh R. Hughes, but the request was not complied with, and the G. W. S. was directed to reply.

The G. W. S. presented financial receipts from J. N. Stearns of the N. T. S. and P. H., and Miss Julia Colman of the W. N. C. T. U. for the amount of Thanksgiving collection $278.60. Received and ordered on file.

The G. W. C. T. reported having ordered a special edition of four thousand Band of Hope Rituals printed, also twenty thousand leaflets of song, etc. Upon motion, his action was approved.

Bills were presented, audited allowed and warrants ordered drawn in payment as follows:

Albert D. Wood appropriation for publication of RESCUE 3 months $.500 and for 720 copies furnished weekly to ministers and others for 3 months $241 Total, $741.

Geo. Bramall 3 mos salary and cash advanced in the juvenile work $154.82.

Bacon & Co. printing 4000 copies Band of Hope rituals etc., and altering stereotyped plates $63.55.

Robert Thompson for 20,000 leaflets to A Zellubach for 5 reams paper, $20, and B. F. Sterrett printing and altering plates $15. Total $35.

Geo. Bramall submitted his report as Grand Lecturer and G. S. J. W., showing 2278 rituals and 1,884 badges distributed since last report. Also a number of lectures and addresses delivered and 560 miles traveled.

The report was received and placed on file.

D. K. Rine made application for appointment and employment as Grand Lecturer. Upon motion the executive committee declined to employ him.

Upon motion the R. W. G. L Representatives were directed to memorialize that body for a weekly juvenile temperance paper.

Upon motion the G. W. S. was directed to attend the next session of the R. W. G, L., agreeably to the request of the Grand Lodge at its last session, and the necessary leave of absence was ordered granted him so to do.

The committee heretofore appointed to act in the matter of prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors about the State University within the prescribed limits of the law, reported progress, and were continued.

The following resolution introduced by G. W. C., Joel Russell was adopted.

Besolved That our G. W. S. be, and he is hereby instructed to prepare and issue to each lodge an appeal for an effort on their part to increase the circulation of the RESCUE, setting forth the fact that it is now falling short of paying its actual expenses, etc.

Upon motion of the G. W. V. T., it was ordered that until the next meeting of the Executive Committee, one hundred copies of the RESCUE be furnished weekly to each regular Grand Lecturer, while actively in the field with instructions to said lecturers to distribute and use the copies of the papers for distribution, and to aid all in their power to increase its circulation.

After a general review of the work of the Order which proved eminently satisfactory, at 3:10 the committee adjourned.

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.
Secretary.

BUOYING THE CHANNEL;

OR, TRUE OR FALSE LIGHTS ON TEMPERANCE.

This is a new sermon delivered by T. L. Cuyler. D. D., pastor of Lafayette Avenue Church, Brooklyn, just previous to his departure for Europe. It exposes the sophistries of the advocates of moderate drinking, and is a complete answer to the recent utterances of its most noted champion. It is a first-class hand-book for total-abstainers, and should have a wide circulation. Single copies, 5 cents; 60 cents per dozen. Address J. N. STEARNS, Publishing Agent, 58 Reade Street, New York City.

DONT GET THE RESCUE.—The G. W. S. writes that Tehama and Ridgeville Lodges complain that they do not get the RESCUE and asks if it is sent. Yes it is sent to day 8th, the first time those lodges have been heard of in this office. The Lecturers and organizers have been asked to send a postal card to the RESCUE, notifying the institution of new lodges that they may have the paper sent to them. When they fail to do this and the L. D. and Sec. of the new lodge fail to do so, the Lodge dont get the paper till its existence is discovered here by accident or otherwise. It would seem a very light labor to send a postal card to this office if under any circumstances the RESCUE does not reach where it ought to.

IMPROVE THE RESCUE.

Several friends have of late suggested improvements of various kinds, which they think would be of advantage if adopted by the RESCUE. There is not the slightest danger of any such suggestion being received in an unkindly or unyielding spirit. On the contrary, every such kindly act is most kindly appreciated. But just at this time there exists in this office a largely accumulated lack of enthusiasm on the subject of any more internal improvements in the RESCUE under present circumstances. It has been improved to such an extent that it costs its subscribers fifty cents less a year than it did before the improvements, and it cost the Editor last week $21 more to put it into the post office than its revenues from all sources amounted to that week, and all the improvements have been internal without any *external* change of any moment. When any literary enterprise arrives at such an access of improvements that it costs its manager from $10 to $20 a week to enjoy the luxury of working for nothing and paying his own board; and when his effort is appreciated by a handful of people and scorned by all the rest of those in whose interest he labors, he is never at all likely to get up a sudden outburst of boisterous enthusiasm on the subject of more internal improvement on his paper. When one takes into consideration the fact that there are at least 7,000 people in this state who could improve its subscription list with their own name, or another's, or both, without the least inconvenience; that there are perhaps 4,000 nonsubscribing Good Templars whose tobacco bill for one week applied to the RESCUE for one year would make all the improvements that could be desired; that outside of a half dozen or so of old time lodges and a comparative small handful of individuals, the RESCUE and the cause it represents has not a friend in the state whose friendship is of the least assistance or encouragement.—It would seem that the first improvement to be sought and expected should be in the list of the readers of the paper.

LOVE.

The loves which men have for certain objects have much to do with the moulding of their character and with the influences which they exert upon the world. The love of money is the all absorbing motive which impels every act of some men, of the very poor as well as of the very rich. The love of fame moves some, and the love of political power is the mainspring of such men as Conkling, Denis Kearney and John Kelly. But there are some noble characters which stand out in bold relief away beyond their fellow men in a generous, comprehensive love which embraces a variety of objects. Chief among this class stands Henry Ward Beecher. He loves his own church. He loves his own congregation. He loves his own country. He loves all these things with a genuine inspiring devotion. He loves a $20,000 salary too, not only in the aggregate figures of the sum total, but in every individual, bright, cheerful happy dollar that goes to make up the pile. He could not see one of those pet dollars go astray without at once quoting the appropriate scripture for it. A man so thoroly built and equipped for love could not help a very binding attachment to that salary. They say he loves his enemies, too. And two of the meanest of his enemies he loves with an affection that is touching. The two are Lager Beer and Wine with a sprightly flavor to it. The question must have presented itself, How can I love these my enemies and my sturdy friend and guide of other days, the Bible, at the same time? Ha, that is it; "Love your enemies," the Bible says; does it ever say love your friends? No. Then I'll take my old friend at its word and bestow my first affection on my enemies.

WINE ON SACRAMENTAL OCCASIONS.

It is an agreed fact that intoxicating beverages are productive of immense harm to mankind—that total abstinence is the only safe rule. Now is it right to use on sacramental occasions, as a symbol of the pure redeeming blood of our Savior one of the beverages that is destroying our race, Is there not a most gross and palpable inconsistency in preaching temperance, total abstinence, *touch* not, *taste* not," etc., and then approaching the communion table and both *touching* and *tasting* an intoxicant? The outside world so regards it. Many persons who were once drinkers, but have resisted by terrible effort the cravings of depraved appetite. have had that appetite aroused anew at the communion table, and have been led to destruction as the consequence. If it be wrong to drink intoxicating liquor in a rum shop, is it not wrong to drink it in the house of God? It is with great reluctance that many persons approach the communion table, by reason of the element of intoxication used there. It commemorates the blood of Christ! What a paradox! The blood of Christ saves men! Intoxicating liquor destroys them body and soul. That appears much like death personating life, or Satan the Almighty. We submit that in no instance should intoxicants of any kind be used on sacramental occasions. Are we right?—J. R. W.—*Ex.*

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

NATIONAL Temperance Almanac for sale at the office of the RESCUE. Send for one, or call and get one.

LOOK at the list of advertisers in the RESCUE, and remember they are all genuine and reliable parties to deal with.

H. A. SMITH who advertizes his groceries in the RESCUE, is getting orders for goods all the way between San Diego and the State of Nevada.

BUTTER AND EGGS.—Consignments of good butter and fresh eggs solicited, or correspondence on the subject from the producers. Address H. A. Smith, San Francisco Temperance Grocery 519 Post street, S. F. Cal.

MR. G. A. HALSEY who needs no other recommendation than that of being a brother of the model Treasurer of the G. L. is on a tour in some of the southern counties of the state and will receive subscriptions or ads for the RESCUE.

ONLY ONE murder in San Francisco last Sunday. A German beer drinker Joseph Kenn butchered his wife, after having interviewed several saloonkeepers on his way home. As there are about 4000 of these murder and thief schools in the city it is strange we dont have a dozen women killed every Sunday.

PROFESSOR DENTON has proved the fallacy of the doctrine of miracles if they are recorded in the Bible, but he has another stock on hand for sale of infinitely larger and more marvelous and elastic miracles of his own. Somebody that wrote in the Bible had a miraculously accurate vision of the Professor when he said "The fool hath said in his heart there is no God."

THOSE "fanatical women,"—causing trouble every where—introducing their pet theory, temperance, in our Sunday schools, our district schools, our colleges, our churches, our legislative halls, our executive mansion, and scattering it broadcast everywhere. "Give us a rest" comes up from many a poor deluded soul, but, "there is no rest for the wicked."—*Tidal Wave.*

OUR LECTURERS find a pretty fair sprinkling of dead lodges in their travels; they are always lodges that never took a temperance paper or used any temperance literature, and consequently never had any *real* temperance life, or did any real temperance work; and if they are merely stood up again by the lecturers on the same old pedestal there will be in due time another job for some one to set them up again.

The Sutter County Farmer, No. 1, Vol. 1, comes to hand, as it seems, to take the place of the Banner and Journal. It claims to be unpartizan in politics, and proposes as its principal object to make a determined resistance to the present course of the mining companies who are destroying the farms and homes of the county. It has a pleasant and cheerful appearance, and sets out with a promise of those qualifications which lead to success in journalism.

THE ANTI-TREATING law of Wisconsin has been pronunced null and void. It was a law that was not on the statute book, which was amended in the interest of good morals and temperance. The reformers meant well, but there wasn't anything to reform. The mammon of unrighteousness will now be wholly given over to hospitality.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

What that means, ask some professor in the University to expound if he can.

THOMAS CARLYLE'S rebuke to an Irishman who complained of "Saxon oppression" is worthy of note at this time when the complaint is again a prominent subject of debate. The man moaning under his grievances was not a sober man, and Carlyle said to him: "No one oppresses thee, O free and independent franchiser; but does not this stupid pewter-pot oppress thee? No son of Adam can bid thee come or go; but this absurd pot of nasty drink, this can and does! Thou art the thrall, not of the Cedric Saxon, but of thy own brutal appetites and this scoured dish of liquor; and thou dost prate of thy *liberty!* Thou entire blockhead!

AN EPISCOPAL Minister the Rev. Archibald Beatty D. D. of Lawrence, Kansas, who was reported all over, as having declared his hostility to the Kansas law asserts that his remarks have been misrepresented: says he does not believe the law intends to interfere with sacramental usages, and that he is in full sympathy with its provisions.

SAN BERNARDINO. The Pacific Methodist notes that one of the two hotels of that place has closed its bar and come out as a temperance house. which it believes is "due to the elevation of public opinion on the temperance question, largely the result of Mrs. Stevens' labor there." Mrs S. was well received there as everywhere else and had the benefit of the assistance and countenance of the Los Angeles editor of the Pacific Methodist.

A TEMPERANCE PICNIC with a splendid program of literary exercises, music, dinner &c is to be held at Angels Camp 14th May. One of the ceremonies is a collection for the Home for Orphans and the nett proceeds of the whole affair are to be devoted to that institution. The program is a very chaste and promising one and it is creditable to the projectors that they can contrive an enjoyable entertainment without either a tom fool dramatic performance or a dancing frolic.

"MAYOR KALLOCK returned a message vetoing the ordinance making it a misdemeanor to print or have in one's possession lottery tickets. The message reads as follows: "I am compelled to return No, 1,626 without my approval. Fortunately, as I consider it, and unfortunately as you may consider it, I happen to be a minister as well as a Mayor, and therefore I am compelled to object to any such interference with the revenue of the churches of this city as Order No 1626 would seem to interpose."

TYRONE.—The Right Hon. Lord Claud Hamilton, referring to prohibition in Tyrone, said, May 19, 1870. "There is a district in that county of 61 sq. miles inhabited by nearly 10,000 people, having three great roads communicating with market towns, in which there are no public houses, entirely owing to the self action of the inhabitants. The result has been that, whereas those highroads were in former times constant scenes of strife and drunkenness, necessitating the presence of a very considerable number of police to be located in the district; *at present there is not a single policeman in that district, and the poor rates are half what they were before.—Alliance News*

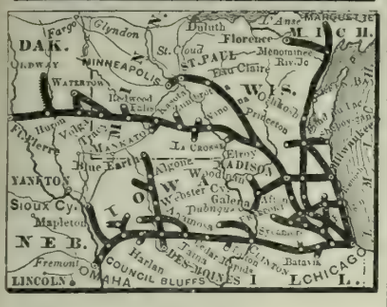
CHARLES WATSON of Providence House, Halifax, England, offered in Oct. 1880 to give away a million temperance tracts to clergymen and christian and temperance missionaries who would apply and promise to properly distribute them. He said, it appeared clear to his mind, that if the applicants were suitable persons for the work and each was supplied with 5000 tracts, christianity and national sobriety would gain immensely by their zealous labors. And he was so impressed with that idea and received such a hearty response, that he employed eminent authors to provide over 60 new first class tracts, and has issued 8 millions in place of one as contemplated.

It is quite probable that will turn out to be one of the most successful schemes of the age for the advancement of christianity and human happiness. Mr. Watson is evidently one of the "prophets" that are raised up at times to give the world new light. If our R. W. G. L. and our Grand Lodges could borrow a little of his light and follow his example they would strike the key note of mightiest success.

ABOUT PRESIDENT HAYES.—The Western World thinks the RESCUE over severe in pronouncing to be lies the articles in the Philadelphia Times, which accused Mr. and Mrs. Hayes of being tipplers in private, and of Mrs. H. having accepted a box of whisky just before leaving the White House, etc. The World suggests it was so easy for Dr. Lanahan to go and get the proofs from the parties who would testify, etc. Why, the whole affair was a perfectly transparent lie from beginning to end: it was thoroly stamped "lie," and wooldyed "lie." And just the kind of lies that have been put up by such characters for 50 years past against temperance people. The serpent offered to produce parties to testify to Dr. Lanahan; but *their names must be concealed.* Why Dr. Lanahan knew that there could be produced 1000 of just that kind of parties, male or female, in Philadelphia, who for a bottle of whisky or a dollar would testify to anything that could be suggested prejudicial to any respectable total alstainer.

The falsehood of the articles was so perfectly apparent and monstrous that it was an act of the spiciest infamy in the Philadelphia Times to give them currency in any other manner than to expose their nastiness and the slimy villainy of their concoctor.

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MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

For the information of those who have not seen the Mutual Aid Amendment or its programme, an abbreviated synopsis of the Amendment to the G. L. Constitution Art. XX is here appended.

SEC. 1. Shall be under a Board of Managers as follows:

SEC. 2. Board of Managers, the G. W. C. T., G. W. S. and a skillful physician elected by the Ex. Committee of G. L. The Secretary to issue blanks and forms, do all the business with the members of the Association and report fully every quarter to the Board, and to G. L. every year. The Medical Director to examine all applications and pass upon them, before final action by the Board.

SEC. 3. Every Good Templar, male or female, between ages of 20 and 60 eligible; but to continue must remain in good standing. Must get form of applicatio:. from G. W. S., furnish medical examination and send entrance fee with application.

DIVISIONS.

SEC. 5. There are two branches called Division A and B. The first limited to benefit of $1,000; the second to $2,000. The entrance fee in A $4, in B $5. A member of one joining the other, pays half fee. Persons under 49 years may take membership in both Divisions.

ASSESSMENTS.

SEC. 6. CLAUSE 1. Members of each Division classified as to age:

1st Class, 20 to 29 years.
2d " 30 to 39 "
3d " 40 to 48 "
4th " 49 to 55 "
5th " 56 and upwards.

And upon the death of a member of same Division each member shall be assessed:

1st Class	75 cts.	4th Class,	$1.40
2d "	90 cts.	5th "	1.70
3d "	$1.15		

CLAUSE 2. Notice of assessment must be paid in 30 days, or membership forfeited; but may be restored on paying delinquincies and giving satisfactory reason.

CLAUSE 3. Membership forfeited from other causes may be restored by Board at their discretion, dues paid and new medical examination if required.

CLAUSE 4. A member becoming older than the limit of his class is transferred to the next highest, but after continuous membership of twelve years no one shall be so advanced. Thus few will be advanced more than once.

CLAUSE 5. Ex. Com. and Board of Managers, if necessary, to meet expenses may, by a two-third vote, levy an assessment not exceeding $1.00 a year. [But this is not likely to occur. —ED.]

BENEFITS.

SEC. 7. On authentic proof of death the devisee shall be paid within 60 days, or as much sooner as may be, the following amount for each member of his Division (not class):

1st Class	60cts.	4th Class,	$1.25
2d "	75cts.	5th "	1.60
4d "	$1.00		

Provided said amount shall not exceed $1,000 in Division A, nor $2,000 in Division B.

FUNDS.

SEC. 8. CLAUSE 1. The Secretary and Treasurer shall keep distinct accounts for Division A and B, and these funds shall be kept separate from all other.

CLAUSE 2. The amounts devoted in Sec. 7 to benefits shall be kept and used for no other purpose. One dollar of every entrance fee shall be set aside in the benefit fund for next benefit.

CLAUSE 3. Medical Director receives one dollar for each application examined, to be paid from expense fund.

CLAUSE 4. All moneys collected and not appropriated in Clauses 2 and 3 of this section shall be used first to pay necessary expenses of this association, and any balance in excess of $500 shall be added by Board to the benefit fund.

CLAUSE 5. Whenever accumulated surplus shall be sufficient to pay a benefit, it shall be paid without assessment.

CLAUSE 6. Every member shall be served once a quarter with a statement of the condition and standing of the Association.

CLAUSE 7. The Grand Lodge advances means to furnish blanks, etc., to be repaid from Association when in funds.

SEC. 9. Every Lodge when requested by a member shall appoint a Medical Examiner, shall assist the applicants with necessary information, give certificate of good standing and in case of death of a member of the Association shall render facilities for settlement of claim.

The Deputy G. W. C. T.'s are also required to aid applicants and claimants and certify relevant facts. Travelers must give notice of intended absence to the Secretary. No one under or over the prescribed ages can become members.

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272 Clayton, Sa., Clayton, Rev. G. H. Strong
288 Carbondale, W., Nortonville, Wm. R. Jones.
330 Lily, Sa., Brentwood, Alison Byer.
331 Twilight, M., Walnut Creek. Mrs. B. B Hinman.
349 Excelsior, Th., Byron, W. M. Moore.

DEL NORTE COUNTY.

398 Crescent City, Sa., Crescent City, R. S. McLellan.

FRESNO COUNTY.

243 Eden, W., Kingsburg, A. A. Smith.
290 Madera, Sa., Madera, E. W. Turner.
365 Blooming, Sa., King's River, A. E. Thayer.
388 "C. C. C.," M., Fresno City, S. W. Rucker.
390 Wild Flower, Sa., Wild Flower, Rev. John Yeargin.
397 Valley View, —— Selma, J. E. Whitson.
409 Fresno, F., Fresno, Mrs. Emma Harris.

HUMBOLDT COUNTY.

269 Humboldt, Tu., Eureka, Henry Sevier.
270 Mountain, Su., Bridgeville, D. P. Albee.
322 Hydesville, M., Hydesville, C. M. Knowles.
362 Petrolia, Sa., Petrolia, R. A. Simpson.
363 North Star, Sa.. Arcata, Thomas Devlin.
367 Rohnerville, Sa.. Rohnerville, A. M. Gill.
400 Trinidad, Su., Trinidad, N. F. Neely, Sr.

INYO COUNTY.

154 Big Pine, Th., Big Pine, A. B. Hagerman.
250 Busy Bee, M., Independence, H. P. Cartier.
352 Oasis, Sa., Bishop Creek, Jno. C. Mills.

KERN COUNTY.

237 Kernville, Tu., Kernville, Hettie Gould.

LAKE COUNTY.

347 Uncle Sam, Sa., Uncle Sam, Will A. Hillyer.
350 Middletown, W., Middletown, J. L. Read.
432 Lakeport, M., Lakeport, J. W. Sturdevant.

LASSEN COUNTY.

211 Lake View, Sa., Janesville, G. K. Bangham.
232 Susanville, W , Susanville, Mrs. Jessie Stout.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

103 Santa Monica, Tu,, Santa Monica, John Freeman.
151 Santa Ana, W., Santa Ana, Lewis E Kent.
173 Pasadena, F., Pasadena, P. G. Wooster.
174 Pomona, Th., Pomona, D. N. Burritt.
233 Downey, F., Downey, Mrs. Abbie W. Livermore.
238 Westminster, F., Westminster, John F. Marquis.
246 Orange, Tu., Orange, J. W. Osburn.
251 Artesia, F., Norwalk, Wm. Gillett.
258 El Monte, Th., El Monte, Chas. Soward.
276 Spadra, F., Spadra, J. B. Parker.
299 Merrill, Sa., Los Angeles, W. H. Lloyd.

MARIN COUNTY.

244 San Rafael, F., San Rafael, Archie Kerr.

MARIPOSA COUNTY.

157 Cathey's Valley, Sa., Indian Gulch, J. W. Rowland.
382 Coulterville, F., Coulterville, Charles Converse.

MENDOCINO COUNTY.

101 Manchester, Sa., Manchester, S, L. Savage.
117 Caspar, Sa., Caspar, J. J. Smalley.
153 Boone, Sa., Booneville, Miss H. E. Prather.
259 Willitsville, Tu., Willits, W. H. Young.
333 Covelo, Sa., Covelo. Rev. J. S. Fisher.
334 Little River, Sa., Little River, John P. Marson.
338 Wideawake, Sa., Westport, Frank Matthews.
341 Hopland, Sa., Hopland, Addison Porter.
344 Mt. Nebo, Sa., Point Arenas, White Fowler.
380 Rescue, Tu., Mendocino, J. Grindle.
396 Ukiah, Tu., Ukiah, Geo. McCowen.
450 Center, Sa., Potter Valley, Mrs. J. E. Carner.

MERCED COUNTY.

223 Plainsburg, Sa., Plainsburg, William Lander.
279 Snelling. Sa., Snelling, C. A. Robinson.
298 Central Point, Sa., Central Point, S. A. Smith.
376 Merced Falls, Su., Merced Falls, J. G. Eliott.
459 Merced, M., Merced, J. E. P. Williams.

MODOC COUNTY.

129 Lake City, Tu., Lake City, E. L. Wood.
149 Alturas, F., Alturas, Preston Hays.
229 Eagleville, Tu., Eagleville, W. H. Minto.
230 Cedarville, Th., Cedarville, C. W. Lee.
234 Adin, Su, Adinville, Arthur Burnes.
275 Mt. Bidwell W., Fort Bidwell, M. A. Byron.

MONO COUNTY.

191 Chapel, Sa., Coleville, Wood Larsen.
346 Pro Bono Publico, M., Bodie, C. C. Brock.

MONTEREY COUNTY.

131 Salinas, M., Salinas City, W. M. Winters.
357 Del Monte, W., Monterey, R. H. Willey.
446 Castroville, Th., Castroville, F. P. Condon.

NAPA COUNTY.

111 Aqua Pura, Sa., Napa, Miss F. L. Allen.
271 St. Helena, M., St. Helena, Rev. James Mitchell.
290 Napa, F., Napa, L. J. Norton.
368 Monroe, Sa., Calistoga, H. E. Cyrus.
385 Yountville, F., S. C. Brown. .

NEVADA COUNTY.

12 Sylvania, Tu., Grass Valley, C. E. Clinch.
201 Nevada, F., Nevada City, J. M. Walling.
304 Donner Lake, F., Truckee, A. C. Cooke.
369 North San Juan, Sa., North San Juan, C. E. Taber.
387 Perseverance, M., Rough and Ready, Z. T. Armstrong.

PLACER COUNTY.

107 Centennial, Tu., Colfax, W. R. Culver.
127 Star of the Hill, Su., Forest Hill. J C. Hawver.
133 Crystal Water, Sa., Michigan Bluff, F. B. Ellsworth.
136 Rosy Crown, Sa., Iowa Hill, J. S. Lakin.
150 Auburn, W., Auburn, W. Rittenger.
216 Nil Desperandum, Sa., Dutch Flat, H. A. Frost.
218 Isabella, Su., Gold Run, A. W. Webster.
260 Sheridan, Sa., Sheridan, Mrs. Laura Carpenter.
261 Roseville, Sa., Roseville, Mrs. J. D. Pratt.
313 Rocklin, Tu,, Rocklin, Mrs. R. A. Mills.
339 Newcastle, Su., Newcastle, G. D. Kellogg.
406 Ophir, Sa., Ophir, Warren Reed.
451 Granite, Sa., Penryn, S. A. Wood.

PLUMAS COUNTY.

215 Taylorville-Rescue, F., Taylorville, R. A. Thompson.
217 Crescent, W., Crescent Mills, Warren Kelly.
227 Bloomfield, Tu., Quincy, N. H. Hapgood.
228 Miners Sa., Greenville, Mrs. L. C. Murray.
360 Hope of Eureka Hill, Sa., Eureka Mills, Thomas W. Jenkin.
381 La Porte, Sa., La Porte, G. L. Reed.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY.

2 Siloam, Sa., Sacramento, Mrs. M. A. Alsip.
51 Capital, Tu., Sacramento, S. Katzenstein.
144 Aerial, Sa., Michigan Bar, J. P. Hurley.
183 Cosumnes, Sa., Cosumnes, W. W. Wade.
184 Star of the Plains, F., Florin, J. T. Amos.
203 Cresco, Tu., Galt, James Ferguson.
248 Elk Grove, Tu., Elk Grove, Rev. A. K. Crawford.
287 Unity, Tu., Folsom, M. J. Healy.

SAN BENITO COUNTY.

134 San Juan, F., San Juan, Mrs. M. Flint.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

220 San Bernardino, M., San Bernardino, J. B. Brown.
284 Riverside, M., W. H. Cross, Riverside.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

242 Home, Sa., San Luis Rey, Mrs. M. M. Neff.
263 Golden Rule, Tu., San Diego, J.W. Wescott.
264 Poway. Sa., Poway, G. W. Butterfield.
351 Monument, Tu., San Diego, J. Russell.

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY.

7 California, Th., San Francisco, Alrik Spencer, No. 500 Folsom street.
114 Evening Star, Th., San Francisco, R. B. Allen, No. 2607 Clay street.
120 Headlight, W., San Francisco, Willi m Swabel, 1303 Larkin street.
130 Constitution, F., San Francisco, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, No. 150 Ninth street.
160 Mission Star, Tu., San Francisco, C. E. Naylor, 130 Post st.
185 Life Boat, M., San Francisco, A. K. Stevens, 1104 Larkin street.
186 Golden Gate, Tu., San Francisco, W. P. Joseph, 506 Post street.
291 International, M., San Francisco, David Kerr, Nos. 47 & 49 Beale street.
292 Kentucky, W., San Francisco, E. W. Piper, Q. M. Dept. Presidio.
293 Valley, Th., San Francisco, Frank Storer, No. 511 Front street.
307 Pleasant Valley, M., San Francisco, T. H. Downing, No. 10 Market street.
308 Presidio, M., Presidio, San Francisco, Mrs. E. J. McCamant, No. 704 Fulton street.
314 Spring Valley, Tu., San Francisco, E. H. Knight, 2221 Greenwich street.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.

115 Lockeford, W., Lockeford, Mrs. L. B. Lander.
139 Woodbridge, M., Woodbridge, R. P. Briggs.
182 Stockton, Tu., Stockton, M. J. Nightingale.
189 Lodi, F., Lodi, C. A. Rich.
253 Linden, F., Linden, Wm. A. Cowdery.
254 Mt. Vernon, F., Stockton, Geo. Norton.
323 Farmington, Sa., Farmington, H. C. Frost.

SAN MATEO COUNTY.

56 Ocean, Sa., Halfmoon Bay, J. Compton.
190 Ocean Queen, Sa., Pescadero, Mrs. A. W. Goulson.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

140 Santa Barbara, F., Santa Barbara, R. D. Smith.
178 Rose of Lompoc, Sa., Lompoc, D. J. Bartley.
196 Stuart, S ., Lompoc, S. N. Burch.
204 Goleta, Sa., Goleta, Jasper Lane.
208 Carpinteria, Sa., Carpinteria, F. H. Brainard.
268 Vesper, Fr., Guadalupe, James Morse.
354 Seaside, Tu., Santa Barbara, J.J. Edtleman.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

17 Garden City, F. San Jose, R.G. Mitchell
128 Columbia, M., Gilroy, J. W. Thomasson.
257 Saratoga, Sa., Saratoga, W. H. Groves.
277 Union, —., Los Gatos, J. McWhorter.
295 Granger, Sa., San Jose, Mrs. L. J. Bacon
327 Golden Wreath, F., Mountain View, W. T. Triplett.
328 Victoria, W., Los Gatos, W. D. Hudson.
393 Bay View, Sa., Santa Clara, L. B. Alexander.
399 Santa Clara, M., Santa Clara, R. L. Higgins.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

126 Watsonville, Tu., Watsonville, C. E. Taylor.
392 Pacific, Su., B. F. Kimball, BoulderC'k

SHASTA COUNTY.

102 Reading, Sa., Reading, J. H. Cooper.
155 Igo, Su. Igo, N. A. Beeves.
213 Copper City, Sa., Copper City, S. S. Bass.
425 Battle Creek, Su., Ball's Ferry, J. F. Winsell.

SISKIYOU COUNTY.

118 Henley, Sa., Henley, A. G. Smith.
142 Mt. Shasta, Th., Mt. Shasta, Belle Terwilliger.
273 Mt. Bolivar, Sa., Callahans, Caroline M. Hayden.

SIERRA COUNTY.

265 Forest City, F., Forest City, P. H. Rilley
359 Sierra City, Sa., Sierra City, Thomas Wright.
372 Alaska, Sa., Pike City, J. E. Rickey.
374 Try Again, Su., Alleghany, J. T. Duncan.
377 Salvation, Sa., Downieville, F. Wehe.

SOLANO COUNTY.

27 Mount Delight, Sa., Cordelia, P. T. Cox.
64 Vallejo. Tu., Vallejo, Charles Daly.
137 Phœnix, Th., Benicia, L. W. Kuhland.
239 Denverton, Sa., Denverton, C. E. Garfield.
318 Pride of the River, W., Rio Vista, Albt. Baker.
320 Fairfield, M., Fairfield, J.W. Williamson
364 Dixon, Th., Dixon, J. H. Rice.
415 Alamo, F., Elmira, G. W. Frazer.

SONOMA COUNTY.

32 Star of Hope, M., Healdsburg, Sam A. Engelhart.
146 Horicon, Sa., Fisherman's Bay, E. Loofbourrow.
147 Evergreen, ——, Fisk's Mill, T. J. Ham
156 Valley Ford, Sa., Valley Ford, Mrs. M. J. Palmer.
161 Petaluma, M., Petaluma, A. G. Twist.
166 Geyser, Sa., Geyserville, C. M. Bosworth.
167 Sebastopol, Th., Sebastopol, L. O. Coon.
176 Forestville, M., Forestville, J. G. Conklin.
256 Bloomfield, Th., Bloomfield, P.C. Smith.
274 Fulton, F., Fulton, A. B. Kinney.
353 Redwood, Sa., Guerneville, C. E. Yarbrough.
356 Enterprise, Sa., Guerneville, H. H. Peckinpah.

370 Santa Rosa, Tu., Santa Rosa, J. H. Richardson.
371 Progressive, Sa., Windsor, F. T. Welch.
373 No Surrender, Sa., Smith's Ranch, H. Finley.
375 Dauntless, Tu., Stony Point, H. Bartlett.
378 Two Rock, Sa., Petaluma, H. Andrews.

STANISLAUS COUNTY.

105 Light of Hope, Sa., Modesto, Miss Ida Henderson.
109 Ceres, Tu., Ceres, R. K. Whitemore.
187 Waterford, Sa., Waterford, R. A. Webb
247 Fairview, Sa., Turlock, S. V. Porter.
249 Star of Cottonwood, Sa., Hill's Ferry Walter R. Wiggs.
266 Morning Star, F., Modesto, M.D. Gage.
Ross.
311 Amicitia, W., Salida, J. P. Vincent.
326 Oakdale, Tu., Oakdale, G. W. Murphy.
335 Knight's Ferry, W., Knight's Ferry, William Gobin.
401 Ark of Safety, Sa., Modesto, J. V. Davis

SUTTER COUNTY.

97 Meridian, Sa., Meridian, E. G. Thornbrough.
158 Good Shepherd, F, Live Oak, A H. Hewitt.
172 Harmony, Sa., Nicolaus, D. G. Tilton.
219 Defiance, Sa., Pleasant Grove, T. J. Pierce.
321 June, Sa., Yuba City, G. L. Douglass.
452 North Butte, Su., West Butte, H. S. Graves.

TEHAMA COUNTY.

192 Red Bluff, F., Red Bluff. G. W. Jeffriss.
198 Tehama, Tu., Tehama, John C. Hunt.
306 Riceville, Sa., Riceville, B. B. Bonham.
309 Paskenta, Sa., Paskenta, J. R. Whitlock
310 Red Bank, Sa., Red Bluff, H. H. Banks.
315 Rock of Safety, Sa., Red Bluff, O. W. Harris.
317 Pride of the Sierras, Tu., Red Bluff, G. T. Jones.

TRINITY COUNTY.

162 Sicilian, Su., Trinity Centre, L. E. Owings.
300 Beacon, Sa., Weaverville, W. M. Hodsdon.
303 Western Star, Su., Hay Fork, C. Maynard.

TULARE COUNTY.

48 Visalia, F., Visalia, D. K. Zumwalt.
159 Fairfield, F., Lemoore, J. D. Travis.
169 Grangeville, Sa., Grangeville, J. S. Johnson.
170 St. John, Sa., Visalia, W. H. Gillstrap.
181 Jonesa, Th., Hanford, G. T. Thornton.
195 Tulare, Tu., Tulare, A. L. Cotton.
296 Hanford, Tu., Hanford, L. E. Cheadle.
301 Plano, Sa., Rev. J. W. Elder.
302 Porterville, Sa., G. A. Williamson.
325 Lakeside, Sa., Hanford, J. M. Moore.
329 Pride of Tulare, F., Noradell, W. B. Ballard.
383 Woodville, ——, Hunsaker, Rev. John Wood.
391 Lone Oak, W., Hanford, S. A. Allen.
394 Farmersville, Sa., George Dean.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

122 Confidence, Su., Sonora, J. D. Williams.
135 Groveland, M., Groveland, J. McLaughlin.
262 Tuolumne, Su., Chinese Camp, W. H. Hosmer.
294 Jamestown, Sa., Mrs. G. Drescher.
324 Bald Mountain, Tu., Sonora, I. T. Holland.
336 Quartz Mountain, Su., Jamestown, C. C. Drescher.
337 Table Mountain, Su., Jamestown, Catherine J. Martin.
340 Soulsbyville, Sa., Soulsbyville, J. Cope.
342 Mountain View, Th., Columbia, George McNeil.
389 Blanket Creek, ——, Sonora, Rev. P. F. Page.

VENTURA COUNTY.

209 Constancy, Tu., Ventura, MissMyraWalbridge.
221 Scenega, Sa., Scenega, L. Guiberson.
235 Santa Paula, Sa., Santa Paula, Elijah Boor.
236 Hueneme, Sa., Hueneme, Mrs. D. A. Coffman.

YOLO COUNTY.

163 Yolo, Tu., Yolo, G. W. Cooper.
165 Winters, F., Winters, D. P. Edwards.
210 Chrysopolis, W., Woodland, J. J. Bowman.
224 Orion, Th., Davisville, B. H. Hoag.
366 Success, W., Grafton, P. Gutcher.
419 Capay, Th., Capay, J. H. Conner.

YUBA COUNTY.

25 Marysville, F., Marysville, C. Covillaud.
108 Knoxdale, F., Brownsville, Mrs. S. W. Knox.
141 Cordua, Sa., Marysville, J. O. McMillan.
148 Rising Sun, F., Camptonville, C. A. Bliss.
197 Wheatland, Tu., Wheatland, R. E. Bevan.
226 Alpine, Sa., Strawberry Valley, C. T. Prindle.
278 Mountain Guard, F., Smartsville, J. T. Vineyard.

ARIZONA.

1 Garden Valley, M., Phœnix, Mrs. Ruth W. Wharton.
2 Prescott, Tu., Prescott, Rev. G. H. Adams.
3 Cachise, F., Tombstone, E. W. Stump.
4 Tucson, F., A. H. Wilbur.

MILITARY.

1 Henry Wilson, F., Fort Grant, A. T., John O'Brien.
2 Star Spangled Banner, W., Angel Island, Folkner Andersen.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

7 Hilo, Sa., Hilo, J. H. Maby.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, Sa., Yokohama, Geo. W. Elmer.

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

NO.	COUNTY.	NAME.	POSTOFFICE.
384	Alameda,	James S. Naismith,	Oakland.
241	Amador,	Rev. I. D. Wood,	Ione.
104	Butte,	J. B. Mullen,	Cherokee
407	Calaveras,	Wm. W. Wood,	San Andreas.
319	Colusa,	Jacob Myers,	Colusa.
288	Contra Costa,	F. Clifford,	Nortonville.
269	Humboldt,	W. F. Brown,	Eureka.
299	Los Angeles,	Jesse Yarnell,	Los Angeles.
459	Merced,	Geo. E. Isaacs,	Merced.
396	Mendocino,	E. A. Bonine,	Ukiah.
231	Modoc,	Rev. D. B. Harer,	Willow Ranch
126	Monterey,	C. E. Taylor,	Watsonville.
201	Nevada,	Samuel Clutter,	Nevada.
339	Placer,	J. W. Blanchard,	Penryn.
232	Plumas,	Edw. A. Weed,	Greenville.
203	Sacramento,	Todd Martin,	Galt.
220	San Bernardino,	H.C.Brooks,	S. Bern'd'o
126	San Benito,	C. E. Taylor,	Watsonville.
351	San Diego,	S. Whitmore,	San Diego.
186	San Francisco,	W. P. Joseph,	506 Post st.
'89	San Joaquin,	G. W. Hill,	Lodi.
56	San Mateo,	J. Compton,	Half Moon Bay.
178	Santa Barbara,	J. W. Webb,	Lompoc.
295	Santa Clara,	Henry Mitchell,	San Jose.
134	Santa Cruz,	C. G. Cargill,	San Juan.
102	Shasta,	J. N. Chapell,	Reading.
459	Stanislaus,	Geo. E. Isaacs,	Merced.
452	Sutter and Yuba.	H. S. Graves,	Yuba City
322	Solano,	W. H. Robinson,	Suisun.
167	Sonoma,	Rev. F. J. Culver,	Sebastopol.
192	Tehama,	A. Ryan,	Red Bluff.
300	Trinity,	Geo. B. Jumper,	Weaverville.
48	Tulare,	Milton Kennedy,	Visalia.
324	Tuolumne,	I. T. Holland,	Sonora.
366	Yolo,	J. A. Black,	Grafton.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, J. J. Jarmain, Yokohama.

STATE DEPUTIES.

386 Alameda, Mrs. V. A. Rix, Washington.
267 Amador, W. O. Clark, Drytown.
385 Alameda, Rev. Geo. Morris, West End.
243 Fresno, A. A. Smith, Kingsbury.
161 Calaveras, H. R. Hughes, Douglas Flat.
215 Inyo, Rev. F. M. Willis, Independence
363 Humboldt, Byron Deming, Arcata.
207 Kern, A. T. Colton, Bakersfield.
299 Los Angeles, Will D. Gould, Los Angeles
299 Los Angeles, Jesse Yarnell, Los Angeles
432 Lake, W. Matthews, Lakeport.
396 Mendocino, W. F. Wkitney, Ukiah.
246 Merced, George E. Isaacs, Merced.
234 Modoc, A. E. Bending, Adin.
126 Monterey, J. C. Aston, Watsonville
368 Napa, A. G. Clark, Napa City.
201 Nevada, Niles Searls. Nevada City
12 Nevada, C. E. Clinch, Grass Valley.
203 Sacramento, G. B. Katzenstein, Sac'to.
220 San Bernardino, H. C. Yager, San Ber'o
130 San Fran'co, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, S.F.
185 San Francisco, Mrs. E. P. Stevens, S. F.
114 San Francisco, C. H, Peterson, S. F.
182 San Joaquin, B. F. Bagley, Stockton.
189 San Joaquin, W. R. Ellis, Lodi.
200 San Joaquin, Rev. C. S. Haswell, Lodi.
178 Santa Barbara, J. W. Webb, Lompoc.
295 Santa Olara, Rev. D. E. Bushnell, San Jose.
425 Shasta, Dr. J. F. Winsell, Ball's Ferry
64 Solano, Dr. I. S. Halsey, Vallejo.
64 Solano, Capt. A. D. Wood, S. F.
370 Sonoma, D. S. Sacry, Santa Rosa.
32 Sonoma, C. B. Proctor, Healdsburg.
32 Sonoma, J. G. Dow, Healdsburg.
143 Sonoma, Rev. L. W. Simmons, Fisherman's Bay.
156 Sonoma, Mrs. C. E. Fowler, Valley Ford
167 Sonoma, Rev. F. J. Culver, Sebastopol.
266 Stanislaus, Wm. Crowhurst, Modesto.
165 Yolo, William Sims, Winters.
210 Yolo, Rev. E. M. Stuart, Woodland.
224 Yolo, B. H. Hoag, Davisville.
419 Yolo, J. H. Norton, Capay.
25 Yuba, G. M. McWain, Marysville.
148 Yuba, Joseph Erwin, Camptonville.
278 Mountain Guard, F., Smartsville. J. T. Vineyard.

ARIZONA.

3 Pima, Rev. G. H. Adams, Tucson.

JAPAN.

1 Japan, Daniel Jamison, Yokohama.

BANDS OF HOPE.

NAME.	LOCATION.	OFFICER.
Albion,	Albion,	N. D. Hulse,
Amador City	Amador	J. R. Johns.
Brentwood,	Brentwood,	Rufus Smith,
Colfax,	Colfax,	Mrs.E.D.Story
Crescent,	Judsonville,	Wm. Ellis,
Cloverdale,	Cloverdale,	Miss P. Sholes,
Colusa,	Colusa,	Mrs. L. Spect,
Dixon,	Dixon,	
Davisville,	Davisville,	Miss K. Kelly,
Excelsior,	East Oakland,	W. M. Cord,
Evening Star	Pine Grorve	E. Degarme.
Fresno	Fresno City	W.H. Donahue
Fidelity	Jackson	Rev. — Wythe.
Forbestown,	Forbestown,	Flor. E. Morse
Forest City,	Forest City,	Mrs.S.A.Laury
Forestville,	Forestville,	H. Hanson,
Franklin,	F. School H's,	W. H. Hardy,
Guerneville,	Guerneville,	Mrs.E. Bagley,
Humboldt,	Eureka,	Mrs. L. Mead,
Healdsburg	Healdsburg	C. Alexander.
Ione City	Ione City	P.B.Buchan n
Live Oak	Shenandoa V'y	J. W. Winans.
Lower Lake,	Lower Lake,	Miss Era Lee,
Lakeport,	Lakeport,	Geo. Tucker,
Lodi,	Lodi,	C. S. Haswell,
Lockford,	Lockford,	Geo.Tretheway
Mount'n View,	Columbia,	P. S. Peters,
Middletown,	Middletown,	Miss K. Stark,
Merced,	Merced,	G. E. Isaacs,
Noe,	San Francisco,	Mrs C Williams
Oakland,	Oakland,	Wm. Taylor,
Ocean Spray,	Westport,	A. Gordon,
Oakdale	Oakdale	Byron Seeber.
Pomona	Pomona	H. Eno.
Pescadero,	Pescadero,	Liz. Fairgrieve
Petaluma,	Petaluma,	Mrs. Gilman,
Penryn,	Penryn,	M. L. Wood.
Pasadena,	Pesadena,	Sister Porter,
Purity,	Chico,	Mrs L H Meade
Rocklin,	Rocklin,	Mrs. R. Sweet,
Rose Bud,	Woodland,	MrsCH Sprague
Ruby Seal	Michigan Bar	A M.Addington
Sotozome	College	RH.Thompson
Sutter Creek	Sutter Crove	Wm. Wadge.
Sebastopol,	Sebastopol,	
San Andreas,	San Andreas,	J. A. Holland,
San Juan,	San Juan,	Mrs.A. Brown.
29th Street,	San Francisco,	F. E. Downing,
Sutter,	Sutter Creek,	Mrs.M.D.Buck
Sacramento,	Sacramento,	Mrs M Gouldin
San B'nard'o,	San Bernar'o,	Sister Ford,
San Diego,	San Diego,	Sis. H.E.Smith
S. B'ventura,	S. B'ventura,	R.H.Witherill,
Santa Barb'a,	Santa Barb'r,	Mrs. S. M.Cool
Sheridan,	Sheridan,	Y. Dougherty,
Tulare	Tulare City	Willis Faust
Ukiah,	Ukiah,	Mrs. McCowen
Welcome,	Virginia City,	Willie Wicks,
Washington,	Wasn't'n C'r,	Mr. Chase,
Wide Awake,	Meridian,	W. C. Smith
West Oakland,	West Oakland,	
Young Am'ca,	San Francisco,	Mrs. E. Stevens
Yuba City,	Yuba City,	Mrs. Wilcoxon.

Grand Lodge of Oregon.

SUBORDINATE DIRECTORY.

9 Excelsior, F., Corvallis, T. E. Cauthorn
11 Capital, S., Salem, Ira Erb.
17 Hillsboro, S., Hillsboro, W. L. Weathered.
23 La Creole, Tu., Dallas, Jennie M. Brown
36 Silver, S., Silverton, Frank Simeral.
39 Rosa, S., Salem, P. R. Winslow.
40 Astoria, Tu., Astoria, J. O. Bozorth.
43 Marion, S., Hubbard, B. F. Smith.
57 Milwaukee, S., Milwaukee, A. Luelling.
74 Val Fontis, S., Zena, Charles Philips.
80 John Day, S., Canyon City, Fred P. Horsley.
86 Nonpareil, W., Portland, E. W Ryan.
94 Lone Star, S., Clackamas, W. . Wilmot.
115 Brooklyn, F., East Portland, W A. J. Oliver.
118 Sheridan, W., Sheridan, Dr. Quive
136 Forest Grove, S., Forest Grove, J T. Whalley.
159 Delavan, Tu., Junction City, J. W. Stirr
166 Union, S., Turner, Lewis Bleakney.
179 Pacific, S., Cottage Grove, C. W. Clark.
188 Golden Gate, S., Irving, B. F. Bond.
189 Ashland, F., Ashland, A. D. Helm n.
191 Klamath, Tu., Ft. Klamath, Geor W. Dixon.
212 Ochoco, Th., Prineville, Joseph Howard.
217 Goshen, S. Goshen. Rev. J. Handsaker.
227 Marshfield, Th., Marshfield, Wm. Temple.
229 Onward, S., Albany, R. W. Fisher.
258 Amity, S., Amity, R. B. Putman.
259 Green Mountain, S., Siuslaw, Hiram Wingard.
262 Triumph, M., Independence, Mrs. L. L. Whiteaker.
263 Gervais, F., Gervais, J. T. Henderson.
266 Carlton F., Carlton, J. B. Smith.
268 Paradise Springs, S., East Portland. A. R. Francis.
286 Williams Creek, S., Applegate, E. E. Topping.
289 McMinnville, S., McMinnville, J.E.Magers.
294 New Era, Th., New Era, Paul Boyce.
299 Silver Star, S., Dalles, A. P. Ferguson.
302 Newberg, S., Newberg, J. T. Smith.
303 Sparkling, S., Beaverton, A. V. Denny.
316 Samaritan, S., Harrisburg, S. S. Train.
317 Guiding Star, Tu., Lebanon, J. L. Gilbert.
331 Monmouth, S., Monmouth, O. O. Rowland.
332 Pass Creek, S., Drain, W. M. Fitch.
338 Wasco, S., Dufur, B. B. Clark.
341 Blue Mountain, S., Weston, P. G. McCall.
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344 Albany, S., Albany, R. Fox.
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350 Mount Hood, M., Dalles, E. B. McFarland.
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353 Orient, F., Jefferson. E. E. Montague.
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The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at Vallejo, on Tuesday, October 4th, 1881, commencing at 10 a. m.

Directory of Lodges of Good Templars in the City of San Francisco.

NO.	NAME.	MEETS.	LOCATION OF HALL.
7	California,	Th.,	Temperance Hall, No. 18½ Eddy street.
114	Evening Star,	Th.,	Grand Central Hall, 997 Market st., cor. of 6th.
120	Headlight,	W.,	Lougbead's Hall, 1605 Polk st., near Sacramento.
130	Constitution,	F.,	Shiel's Hall, 32 O'Farrell st.

160 Mission Star, Tu., King's Hall, 2131 Mission st., bet. 17th and 18th.
185 Life Boat, M., No. 118 Jackson st., near Front.
186 Golden Gate, Tu., Hamilton Hall, cor. Steiner and Geary sts.
291 International, M., Grand Central Hall, Market st., cor. of 6th.
997 tucky, W., 1121 Greenwich st., bet.
292 Kene and Leavenworth.
293 Valley, Th., Fell Street Presbyterian Church, bet. Laguna and Octavia sts.
307 Pleasant Valley, M., Comerford's Hall Church st., bet. 27th and 28th.
308 Presidio, M., Presidio Barracks.
314 Spring Valley, Tu., Union Hall, cor. Fillmore and Greenwich sts.
332 Sparta, Sa., Grand Western Hall, cor. Bush and Polk sts.

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The next session of the Grand Lodge of Oregon will be held in Hillsboro, commencing on the third Tuesday in June, 1881.

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The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at Reno on the second Monday in October, 1881.

LODGES.

1. Empire, Th., Empire, Geo. Uttley.
2. Fidelity, Tu., Reno, H. B. Coss.
4. Union, Sa., Carson City, John Singleton.
5. Pine Grove, Pine Grove, J. W. Beam.
7. Excelsior, Virginia City, H. W. Read.
8. Better Day, Th., Mason Valley, J. O. Birmingham.
9. Tuscarora, Th., Tuscarora, W. J. Penrose.
10. Aurora, Aurora, Geo. Allbright.
12. Silver, F, Franktown, MRS. E. C. Ray.
16. Unity, Tu., Elko, E. A. Littlefield.
19. Carlin, F., Carlin, J. H. Kelley

UTAH.

1. Salt Lake, Salt Lake City, H. W. Cole.

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Below is a list of a few of the most useful and excellent works with which every reformer should be supplied, and in which he should be well posted:

BACCHUS DETHRONED.— A Prize Essay; Cloth, $1; paper edition, 50c.
Completely masters the whole subject. Everybody ought to have it.

TEMPERANCE LESSON BOOK.— By B. W. Richardson, M. A., M. D., LL. D., F. R. S. 220 pp. Cloth, 50c.; paper, 25c.
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OUR WASTED RESOURCES.—By Dr. Wm. Hargreaves. 12mo., 202 pages. The Missing Link in the Temperance Reform, giving the most valuable statistics ever published. Price in cloth, $1.50; paper edition, 50c.

TALES ON TEMPERANCE.—12mo, 178 pages, By Canon Farrar, D. D. Cloth, 60c.; paper, 25c
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THE MEDICAL PROFESSION AND ALCOHOL.—12 mo., 33 pages. By B. W. Richardson, M. D., 10c.

PROHIBITION DOES PROHIBIT; OR PROHIBITION NOT A FAITURE.—12mo, 48 pages. By J. N. Stearns, 10c.

MODERATE DRINKING.—For and Against, from Scientific Points of View. By B. W. Richardson, M. D. 12mo, 48 pages. Paper, 20c.

BEER AS A BEVERAGE.—24 pages. An Address by Rev. W. Hughey, in reply to the Appeal of the Beer Congress, 10c.

ALCOHOL AND THE HUMAN BRAIN.—By Rev. Joseph Cook. 12mo, 24 pp. An able scientific address, 10c.

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RESOURCES.

Bank Premises	$150,000 00
Other Real Estate	3,504 50
U. S. Bonds, $600,000 (cost)	603,885 65
Land Association and Dock Stocks	12,939 77
Loans on Real Estate	261,878 85
Loans on bonds, gas, water & Bank stocks	184,314 39
Loans on other securities (wheat, barley &c	746,007 87
Loans on personal security	545,443 26
Money on hand	400,149 72
Due from Banks and Bankers	276,897 69
Overdrafts	80,044 75
Interest Accrued	19,570 00
Expenses, taxes, etc	10,134 42
Checks and Cash Items	38,732 59
	$3,333,503 46

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid up	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	407,942 17
Due Depositors	1,736,034 66
Due Banks and Bankers	178,369 39
Interest Collected	9,434 08
Rents, Exchange, etc	1,093 16
Dividends unpaid	630 00
	$3,333,503 46

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IN MEMORIAM.

DIED—At his home, near Stewart's Point, Sonoma Co., Cal., May 8th, 1881, Elias Loofborrow, aged forty years twelve days. He was a graduate of Oberlin, a faithful, earnest, consistent champion of Temperance and Right, and was, at the time of his death, Lodge Deputy of Horicon Lodge, No. 146. The Lodge passed fitting resolutions of respect and affection for the memory of deceased, and of sympathy for his wife and friends.

CALIFORNIA TYPE. The attention of printers and journalists is invited to the fact that the type and printing materials used on the RESCUE, were purchased at the factory of Messrs Painter & Co 512 Clay Street San Francisco, who furnish California made type, entirely the product of California material and California industry.

ABOUT ADVERTIZERS.—If you want to buy anything to the best advantage, to secure professional or educational services, engraving, printing, etc., please look over the advertizers' list in the RESCUE; there are no frauds, or cheats, or whisky beats among them; they are responsible and reliable people, all.

THE RESCUE is the only periodical on the West Coast of America (except the Pacific Censor at Vancouver, W. T., and the Santa Cruz Transcript) which makes any resistance to the empire of Satan, to the worship of the golden calves, to the destruction of the Sabbath and the moral and financial ruin and total damnation of the country. A good citizen, who desires crime and debauchery to be lessened in the State ought to subscribe for it, assist its circulation and induce his neighbor to do likewise.

SUMMIT LODGE intends to have good luck this year; it sends in a club of twelve and takes a Mrs. Hayes' picture. ENTERPRIZE has 35, and takes a Library of Universal Knowledge, fifteen volumes of one of the most useful works in the world. The Guerneville people are determined to keep their stand as the No. 1 Lodge of the world.

AND just before going to press June Lodge, Yuba City, sends a club of 12 for good luck the coming year.

BRO. LELAND sends a list of five subscribers from Oregon; two of them from East Portland, where fourteen copies of the RESCUE are now taken. That is pretty fair for a place so far off. He also says no RESCUE has reached Portland for three weeks; thinks the paper mailbags have been dumped into the mudholes of Southern Oregon and would come surer by steamer. Friends in Oregon and Washington Territory are assured that the papers are most carefully mailed every time; but if they have been lost for three weeks the loss will be made good by extending the time that much, on receipt of postal to that effect.

AT EXETER Hall the Temperance league lately had a public meeting to receive the testimony of teetotal mayors. The mayor of Leeds stated that there are now 27 of them in England; that as the temperance interest advances, the cost of local government is much reduced: so that in Leeds they find 50 policemen are sufficient where formerly 400 were required. It is strange that people require to be told these things: for altho every one in California knows that our police force are utterly insufficient to protect the lives and properties of the citizens, they must know equally well that if the grogshop was abolished, one tenth of the present number of police would be ample to fulfil all requirements in their line.

DEDICATION.—Bro W. H. Barron writes that Soulsbyville Lodge dedicated its new hall May 7th. At 10 A. M. a procession headed by the brass band marched to the residence of W. H. Barron to receive the G. W. C. T. who performed the dedicatory ceremonies in the presence of a large number of people including many visitors from neighboring lodges. At 2 P. M. our procession again formed with the addition of the Band of Hope numbering 75 members and marched to the picnic ground for refreshment and amusement. At 8 P. M. public installation and address by the G. W. C. T. and others. The new hall cost near $700, and furniture $150. The profits of the picnic were $38 a collection $80 and $418 had been previously paid toward the hall. Bro. B. says their lodge is working well and wants to hear of any one in the State that can beat it.

3552 copies of the RESCUE are printed and distributed this week, an extra demand arising all the time.

BRO. LELAND has sent nearly 70 subscribers to the RESCUE from Oregon since he left this State. He meets with much better success than ours do in that line.

THE Market Report or Price Current, prepared by the San Francisco Cash Grocery, corrected and published by the RESCUE, is worth a whole year's subscription for the paper to any one who has a family to provide for,

A NUMBER of extra copies of the RESCUE are sent, this week, to Lodge Deputies, to be distributed among the members and others. We want more subscribers, and believe if the paper is seen it will be read and subscribed for.

A LODGE of colored members organized in Chico, with the minister as L. D. That is a good way of starting in, and they are welcomed with a hope that their success may lead to a rapid extension of the blessings of the Order.

MRS STEVENS has alighted on a bonanza in the line of a health resort at Ojai Valley. The hotels there are entirely respectable, no bars nor any liquor on the tables; on the 19th she organized Ojai Valley Lodge 32 charter members.

THEY are to vote on prohibition in the State of North Carolina August 1st. What can we do in California to help them? Who knows but a few dollars worth of help in temperance literature sent them might just turn the scale on election day and carry it on the right side.

As an evidence that the RESCUE is appreciated and valued as an advertising medium, H. A. Smith, of the San Francisco Cash Grocery, says he gets inquiries, orders and remittances from nearly every county in the State, and from every State and Territory west of the Rocky Mountains.

THE District Lodge of San Francisco proposes to have a temperance re-union under its auspices at Woodward's Gardens, on Thursday June 23rd, of which further particulars and other notice will be given. The bar at the Gardens will be closed on the occasion, as the proprietors say, for the first time it has been done for any picnic or similar occasion.

IN a copy of the Fraternal Visitor published at Gold Hill Nev. Bro. W. R. Ellis gives an account of his labors in Nev. and Utah: and the successes so modestly related indicate his fitness for the work and give good promise of his future usefulness. He has organized quite a number of lodges in that very hard and sparse field.

PROHIBITION dont prohibit at all; just as much liquor sold in Maine as ever. But the liquor men who say this, are willing to spend promptly $100,000 in any State to buy votes or bribe judges to defeat any law like the Maine or Kansas or even a local option law. How anxious they are about a law that dont prohibit the sale of their poison.

THE Treasurer of the W. C. T. U. Literature Committee acknowledges the receipt of $128.40 from California on the dime collection and $190 from the rest of the United States. Of our collection $138 went to the N. T. Society, so that this State contributed more to that fund last year than the rest of the Union. Perhaps it will be more generally adopted this year.

LIBERAL.—A good many of those who talk so much of narrowness in others are so intensely narrow themselves that they never take an impartial or generous or rational view of anything; but retire like the turtle into the inside of their thick strong impervious shell of self conceit and ignorance, and make all their observations, do all their thinking and form all their opinions from that dimly lighted standpoint.

TEMPERANCE LEAFLETS.

LOOK NOT.

By Rev. W. A. DesBrisay, Temperance Sermonizer of the Episcopal Church, N. Y.

Look not upon the bright red wine,
When sparkling gleams within it shine,
And when it moves aright, the sign
That hides a secret spell:
'Tis but a spirit in whose breath
Is torment, agony and death.
And true the voice of wisdom saith,
It leads the soul to hell.

Look not upon the bright red wine.
For many a heart more stout than thine
And thousands slain around its shrine
Have yielded but to fall.
It hides the serpent's poisoned sting,
And wretched want and woe will bring;
It robs this life of everything,
Home, happiness and all.

Look not upon the bright red wine;
Awake! Oh man; a voice divine
Warns thee to-day, thy steps incline
To dangerous paths and dark;
Where sin and crime together wait
To lead thee to that last worst state;
The maddening fires of quenchless hate
Eternity will mark.

Look not upon the bright red wine,
Where demons in their joy combine
To lure thee on with prospects fine;
To ruin thee at last.
But take the temperance path of peace
Then care and woe and strife will cease;
There love and hope and joy increase,
And dangers all be past.

LICENSE—LOCAL OPTION—TOTAL PROHIBITION.

REV. G. W. FITCH.

NO. FOUR.

We are told that this demand for total prohibition is premature, that it is in advance of public sentiment.

We must wait till this moral want has become the undoubted will of the people,

According to this public sentiment must be the measure and standard of effective law.

Is this safe?

May not public sentiment be terribly demoralized by perverted Law?

We must ever bear in mind that righteous laws have been in advance of the people ever since God gave His law on trembling Mt. Sinai.

Did God Almighty make a blunder? His laws as well as the best laws of society have not been obeyed, must they therefore be repealed? The fact is, laws to be *beneficial* must be in advance of the people, if they are not, they are actually demoralizing, this cry of "wait till public opinion ripens before we act" is the cry of the truckling politician who sacrifices principle for party success. This is not the watchword of the heroic reformer who goes forth in God's name resolved to deserve and achieve success by *fidelity* to principle. To wait is to bring *disaster* and defeat. To wait until Prohibition shall be easy is to wait forever.

The intrenched fortress of intemperance cannot be carried by subtle device or coup d'etat. It is stern relentless war, with a treacherous foe.

The life of this Republic is too short to be saved from the rum-fiend by local option or any thing short of total Prohibition. This demand is not, and cannot be premature, it must be made *now*, for the public mind will never make itself up for such a law until it is put resolutely to it as a present question. To ask for anything less is to demoralize, embarrass, and endanger this reform, and postpone the day of final victory. Then it is said again, that an unexecuted law, is demoralizing, worse than no law; we do not believe it, there is a power in right law beyond its *immediate availability*, No refomatory law can be a "dead letter" for though apparently dead, it speaketh mightily. Like wisdom it standeth in the top of high places and its voice is to the sons of men.

Right law is an educator and it will mould the public sentiment in the right direction, but if wrong it perverts the conscience. Let us not then abate one jot or title in our demand for total prohibition till it is put upon the statute book. Let it stand there and have a chance even though for a season, if need be it is a "dead letter" it is a thousand times better than any "License Law." It will develop more and more its restrictive energies, and be as easily and as universally applied as any other law.

There are others who say that a prohibitory law cannot be enforced.

This is another fallacy. It has been enforced, it is undeniable history—it can be executed anywhere as easily as any other criminal law. To say it cannot is not to reason but to rant.

It may not entirely annihilate liquor-drinking any more than the vigorous execution of criminal law will annihilate theft, riot, or murder, but *it will* stop the business of drunkard making. This is the point to which all effort should be directed, the destruction of the dramshop system. This can be accomplished by no half-way measures. Those who have been willing to accept of "Local Option," as the wisest, and best method of securing ultimate victory, will find that it is a mistake and will result in discomfiture.

Total Prohibition, based upon the criminality of the traffic, and the unanswerable logic of observed facts, kept before the people as a present issue, is the only true path to success in this reform.

Around this *present*, and *living issue* every temperance man, and woman ought to rally and never cease our efforts, until our flag waves in victory over our conquered foe. The active forces to be used in securing this will be considered in our next article.

UNION LEAFLETS.

AN ELEMENT OF SUCCESS.

Public sentiment requires education. Popular errors concerning alcoholic stimulants, their necessity, their nutritive qualities, their purity, their medical uses, must be corrected. The moral sense of the community needs quickening. We can not enforce existing laws which are in some sections and to a certain extent excellent, because there is so little correct opinion and acute moral sense to sustain right legal action. People are suffering on every hand for light and knowledge. They should be taught and stimulated to a true theory and practice. How shall this be accomplished but by close hand to hand labor on the Bible principle "line upon line and precept upon precept, here a little and there a little.' We must give the people reading (and they are eager and hungry for it). We who go to preach Gospel Temperance every week to listening crowds, would fain give them earnest, stirring, helpful words to take home to study over and to remember. But we can not give them without money. We have to steel our hearts to their mental hunger and soul-need, because we have not the few dimes that would suffice. People do not always know its value well enough to purchase for themselves. We need at the outset to force it upon public attention, to place it gratuitously and freely in their hands, at least in the shape of tracts, handbills, leaflets, and that is what we women are trying to do. Will you help us? We are freely giving our time, our labor, and our money when we have it, but these are all too little. Can you not add something to provide us with these helps? We know there is plenty of money, for we see its evidence in dress and jewelry, in liquors and cigars, in fine houses and fast horses; while we look in vain for the meagre pittance which would enable us to buy tracts and papers that would help redeem the race. How we wish we could turn things upside down for a little while, and let the amply filled coffers spill out toward us.

Can not those who hold the Lord's money see that it would further His cause to put it freely into the temperance treasury? Shall we fail because there is no money to arm and equip and provision the army, to build roads and bridges, to erect forts, to carry out the war to the very end.

It costs far less to save souls than to ruin them. Look at the vast treasure wasted in this land because of intemperance; the money actually spent for liquor and the mischief done by it, the support of the men engaged in selling it, and the enormous cost through city and State of repairing its ravages, the material perverted from wholesome food to a noxious poison, and the worse than unproductive industry employed in this perversion; and then see how little comparatively would be needed to prevent this waste, to turn the industries of the people in a profitable direction, and to save the bodies and souls now going to ruin. Oh! for the money. How we covet it for the temperance work! Who will give their thousand dollars, their hundreds, their tens, their fives, even their dimes, to swell the amount? Then we will scatter the leaves of life, fling broadcast the papers, pile up the books everywhere, with their burning words of truth, educate the people, pray down the Holy Ghost for enlightenment, that we may save our doomed people from destruction. Will you help us? H. E. B.

Published for the Woman's National Christian Temperance Union by the National Temperance Society and Publication House, No 58 Reade street, New York, 2000 pages for $1,00—postage 10 cents.

ANTIMONOPOLY.

The National League sends out a circular to the people from which the, following extracts are given and commended to the consideration of the reader. The principles of the League are announced to be the advocacy of the rights of the many as against the privileges of the few. The control of corporation by the State which creates them. Justice for capital and labor which are allies not enemies:

The National Board of Trade," at its last convention in Washington adopted a report which declared that:

"The degree to which the great powers of steam and electricity have been allowed to pass into corporate hands, which employ them as a means to tax the public unduly for their use, is at this time forcing iself upon the attention of our statesmen, and there is a widespread feeling that the public welfare demands that the power and privileges of corporate grants shall be limited in the future."

More than ten years ago it became apparent to many persons that the abuses which accompanied the advantages of steam highways must be remedied. The corruption of the Credit Mobilier, the stock watering operations of the elder Vanderbilt, the constant and rapid progress made in cosolidating links of railroads into vast systems, with a tendency to exercise, arbitrarily and unequally, the power thus acquired, attracted the attention of thoughtful minds to the relation which these and similar events bore to the public welfare. They called attention to the picture drawn by Mr. Greeley, in his address in Minneapolis, in 1871, where he said:

"I speak as a friend not only of railroads in general but of the land-grant railroads in particular, when I insist on a reconstruction of the policy under which they have hitherto been authorized and often snbsidized. That reform can hardly be too sweeping, and it cannot come too soon. I can but outline some of its broader features.

"A dozen or so of railroad magnates, summoned by private message, meet from time to time in one of our great cities. They consult in secret, dine and wine satisfactorily, adjourn and go their several ways. Next morning, the telegraph wires will have flashed across the land their decision that every bnshel of grain going to market, every bale of goods passing inland, shall henceforth pay twenty to thirty per cent, more freight than has hitherto been paid. In effect, this bevy of railroad kings have arbitrarily reduced the value of every farm, every quarter-section, every bushel of grain, in the Great West. If they owned the whole country, and all who live in it, they could not lord it over us more tyrannically. And perhaps they will proceed next day to make a scrip dividend, or additional issue of stocks, representing nothing but their own rapacity, so as to conceal from dull and careless eyes the fact that they are exacting from their customers an annual profit of 15 or 25 per cent, on their actual investment.

"I ask this State, and every State, to affirm and exercise its right of fixing proper and reasonable rates of fare freight on every railroad subject to its jurisdiction; that if the courts should in any case decide that the power thus claimed is not granted to Legislatures by existing constitutions, then I ask that such power be expressly conferred by constitutions, then I ask that such power be expressly conferred by constitutional amendment. There can be no doubt of the right of the people thus to improve the fundamental law; in fact, I can see no reason for doubt that the same power which sufficed to give the farmers' house and lands to a company at a price virtually fixed by the State, will suffice to insure to the farmers the right to use that railroad at prices likewise fixed by the State."

We propose that we not only have a temperance fourth of July, but that every county in the State get up a temperance camp meeting later or in the summer. Let us make temperance "boom" while the sun shines, and then when the water comes, we will go into our churches and halls and keep it "booming."—*Monitor Journal*, of Seymour, Ind.

That comes from Indiana but it came from Enterprise Lodge at Guerneville first, which has had its temperance 4th of July camp meeting two years and soon will have a third.

England has 90,000 members of the seceded Good Templars, by latest report.

CAL. W. C. T. UNION.

President, Mrs. D. P. Browne, Blake House, Oakland.

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Mrs. John McNear, Petaluma.
Mrs. M. A. Nash, Santa Rosa.
Mrs. W. R. Spencer, Grass Valley
Miss W. Bell, San Jose.
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Mrs. J. B. Hill, Alameda.

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A SUGGESTION TO LOCAL UNIONS.

The great need of our work is more systematic and persistent effort to manufacture public sentiment. Our Unions do not yet carry out the simple practical plans so often urged.

Let us beg you, dear sisters, to appoint a "Librarian" for the Loan Library. This lady should be *ex officio* member of the Executive Committee.

Appended to this you will find a list of books suitable for such a library. It is not absolutely necessary that you have all the books therein mentioned, but for five or six dollars you can get enough to place in nearly every home where your work is looked upon with indifference or distrust.

Let it be a part of the regular weekly report to ask such questions as—

Who has Judge Pitman's "Alcohol and State"?

How long has that person had it?

Have our physicians had "Medical Profession and Alcohol"?

Have the teachers in the public schools had "Alcohol and Hygiene?"

Have the Sunday-school and public school teachers any of our books?

What person has "Dr. Crosby and His Reviewers?"

Is "Our Union" on file at the public reading rooms and in the private libraries of our pastors?

Can we not secure the introduction of temperance books and papers in our various Sunday-schools?

Let this Librarian keep a careful record of all these points and others that may suggest themselves. She should also be authorized to invite doctors, lawyers and ministers to address the W. C. T. U. or the public on all the topics treated, giving as their speeches, if they will, an outline of the book read, and a statement of the thoughts it awakened in their minds.

In many cases it may be well to allow the Librarian to be also agent for "Our Union," which should be presented at all public meetings. Let the distribution of literature in the audience also be under her supervision, and the editing of the column in the weekly local paper, also the putting up of boxes in depots, markets, stores and workshops.

You will become more intelligent by spending a little time over these books and pamphlets yourselves, at local meetings, and the result of all this will appear in fortified and amended lives and conscientious ballots.

"God's great gift of speech," abused so long, must be wisely used to build up the cause which is a part of His Kingdom.

FRANCES E. WILLARD,
CAROLINE B. BUELL, President.
Cor. Sec'y W. N. C. T. U.

SEND THEM BACK.

Germany complains that her people are leaving her for America—whole villages are being depopulated. And so, between the effort to retain her own people, and to drive out the Jews, the country is quite unsettled. American emigrant agents are not very safe just now on German soil. But while Germany complains of her loss, we complain most bitterly and with good cause over the accession to our tramp, pauper and criminal population from Germany. Those who are familiar witn our prison and pauper records will agree that we are building prisons and alms-houses in this country that ought to have been built in Germany and other European countries. Another alarming fact that should arouse every true American is, that this class has no love for our institutions—no proper conception of liberty. Liberty means license, law and order means tyranny, with them.

If we could gather up the paupers and criminals and law breakers and tramps that have come from Germany during the last ten years, and return them, it would be a good riddance for us. and there would be less cause to complain of "depopulated cities." It would pay the United States Government well to keep vessels at the dock to gather up the thousands who are coming to us year after year, to be supported at public expense, and return them. To be sure, thousands of good people come from Germany to America, and we welcome them. But we insist that every nation should take care of its own paupers and criminals; and those landed on our shores should never be allowed to leave the port until they left on a return ship.

The sanctity of the Sabbath demands that we rein in these Sabbath breakers; temperance demands that we clear out the Irish whisky shops and German beer saloons; patriotism demands that politics be cleared of voters who cannot read or write English, and do not understand our institutions or our language, as well as drunkards and criminals who are controlled by appetite and avarice.—*Christian Woman.*

A CRAZY REPORTER OR A CRAZY PULPIT.

The Chronicle says the following was part of an address, from the text of Jehu's furious driving, in the Central Tabernacle last Sunday evening.

"Hence we see that a certain woman has got a new bonnet and her next-door neighbor is teasing her husband to get her a more fashionable one, so that she may eclipse her neighbor. A lady in the next block has got a new sealskin cloak, which has cost the lady next door many a tear and sigh, because the lady with the sealskin is driving furiously and has got far in advance of her. These petty jealousies and unjustifiable aspirations to excel in style, etc., are the main cause of the numberless evils in which our fair city is literally engulfed. They have blasted the hopes of many a hard-working husband, introduced discord into happy families, and in fine, driven many furiously to destruction. In many instances devoted husbands, rather than see their wives tortured with the demon of jealousy, accede to monstrous demands for money to purchase superfluous articles of fashion, while perhaps their home is rapidly sinking under a heavy mortgage and want is staring them in the face."

There must surely be some mistake there in the reporter's notes: it is difficult to believe a preacher could utter such an extravagant, ridiculous and utterly baseless absurdity. There are no doubt occasional evils resulting from extravagance and envy of "style" &c, but to say that such things are at all the main cause of the numberless evils which literally engulf our city, would be utterly beyond any of the gibberings of the charlatan Denton, so fertile in nonsense. It would be as fair to say all our evils are due to the waste of money upon the poor blind man who grinds hand organ distress near the custom house. It would be a gross and malignant and utterly unprovoked insult to women, should a preacher declare that a virtuous woman who purchases a stylish bonnet and another who wears a sealskin cloak, are a greater evil and sin and curse to the city than its 5000 grogshops and brothels. Such talk about women was commonly bandied among drunken male idiots on a spree at the tavern 30 or 40 years ago, when women were slaves aud chattels; but let us hope it could never have disgraced a modern pulpit. If it did, the utterer must either be very partial to the gin mills or he ought to learn something about what they do of evil.

ENTERPRISE LODGE, Guerneville sends another string to be added to its club to the RESCUE making 32 paying subscribers besides about 5 or 6 copies sent to friends in other places. If every Lodge in California made the same use of the RESCUE in proportion to its membership it would have 7,000 subscribers and its advertizing value would be such, that the paper could be enlarged and improved and the advertizing income would enable the publisher to furnish the paper at $1,00 a year: in which case it would be easy to make its circulation 15 or 20,000 and exterminate the liquor business at once.

SANTA CLARA CO. ATTENTION!!!

To all the Lodges of our Order in Santa Clara County:

GREETING—Inasmuch as we now have ten Lodges in this county it seems to me just and proper that some steps should be taken to reorganize our District Lodge in order that we may crystalize our efforts to banish the demon, intemperance. Therefore I earnestly request that all Lodges desirous of performing their whole duty to the cause we love, will correspond with me to the end that a convention may be called and an organization effected at the earliest possible time. Let us have at least a thousand members in this county before the meeting of Grand Lodge.

The foes of prohibition are always on the alert. Why should we slumber at our post with Prohibition for our watchword? Let us be up and doing "for the night cometh when no man can work."

Fraternally, CHAS. W. PEDLAR, W. C. T.,
Columbia Lodge, No. 128.

Gilroy, May 18, 1881.

N. B. All matters pertaining to date and place of organization will be announced in the RESCUE.

A RRIGHT BOY.

French Paper.

S. has a son who is not precisely an ambitious and industrious scholar.

A report from the lad's school the other day showed him to stand No. 27 in his class.

"How many are there in your class?" asked his father.

"Twenty-seven."

"Then you are at the foot?"

"Yes, papa."

A week afterwards the report showed him to stand No 29.

"How can that be?" demanded S.

"Very easily, we have two new scholars."—*Ex.*

TEMPERANCE AND GOSPEL SONGS.

THE National Temperance Society has recently published an edition of the above song-book, compiled by J. E. White, and bespeaks for it a wide circulation among temperance workers. Abounding in fresh and stirring songs by eminent musical authors of the day, and containing a few anthems and male quartets, together with the best of old familiar tunes, which cannot be omitted from any collection, it is admirably adapted for home and public use. Price in board cover, neatly and substantially bound, 30 cents; $25 per hundred.

Address J. N. STEARNS, Publishing Agent 58 Reade Street, New York City.

A MERCIFUL CHINAMAN.—Yesterday morning a magnificent live green turtle, weighing about 300 pounds. was laying on its back on the sidewalk on Merchant street, opposite to stall 33 owned by A. Palladini, patiently waiting to be quartered for the benefit of some epicures, but it was decreed otherwise. A quiet, elderly Chinaman, who is not a member of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, saw the poor turtle and asked what it was worth. "Fifteen dollars," answered the Italian fish-monger. Immediately the Chinaman opened his pouch and paid the required sum, and then called an expressman and paid him 75 cents to carry him and the turtle to the Vallejo street wharf, and there threw the turtle into the bay to shift for itself and avoid all the gourmands of this city. The Chinaman's name is Doctor Wong Tze Fung.

TURLOCK LODGE.—Bro. P. R. McCabe and a younger brother from Turlock Lodge lately spent a few holidays in San Francisco. They belong to a lodge of earnest workers who are deeply interested in seeing their own labors and those of the lodge bear some fruit. Turlock Lodge has very strong opposition to meet, but that only makes it more determined to succeed, and it never under any circumstances thinks of getting sick or sending for either doctor or undertaker: its members have a good lively club of subscribers to the RESCUE and in their success bear the usual testimony to the advantages of making use of the press.

MAY 3d a law came into force in Massachusetts which removes all screens and obstructions from grogshop windows and makes whisky clubs nuisances; some of the saloonkeepers are walling up the lower half of their windows to evade the law. A sweet business to be licensed that dare not be seen except by its own slaves.

G. W. Secretary's D'p'tm't.

GEORGE B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.

☞The office of the Grand Lodge is located in the Capital Savings Bank Building, entrance, No. 328 J street, up-stairs, over the southwest corner J and Fourth streets, Sacramento, where the Grand Worthy Secretary will be pleased to receive calls from the members of the Order during business hours.

☞This department is edited by the Grand Worthy Secretary, to whom all communications relating in any way to the business of the Grand Lodge, this department, or anything appearing hereunder, should be addressed.

☞The Grand Worthy Secretary's post office address is Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento, Cal.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

ON SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE G. W. S.

Sold for the Benefit of the Grand Lodge.

Constitutions, per hundred copies	$12 00
Constitutions per dozen	1 75
Glee Books, "Temperance Chimes" per dozen	4 00
Glee Books, per half dozen	2 50
Glee Books, single copies	50
Receipts of Evening and Constitution Roll Book, per set	2 50
Chase's Digest, per copy	1 50
Officer's Roll Call etc., Book of	1 00
Pledge Cards, per hundred	1 00
Officers Cards, per set of four	1 00
Degree Ode Cards, per dozen	1 00
Subordinate Ode Cards, per dozen	75
Subordinate Ode Cards with music, per dozen	1 50
Chase's Good of the Order, per copy	50

BLANK FORMS.

Clearance Cards, per dozen	3 00
Grand Lodge Returns, per dozen	1 00
W. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. F. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Bonds, per dozen	1 00
Forms for Charges, Trials, etc., per set of four	75
Forms for incorporation of Lodges	Free

LODGE BOOKS

Propositions for Membership, Book of fifty	50
Notices of Election to Membership, book of fifty	50
Proposition Committee notices, book of fifty	50
D. G. W. C. T.'s Dispensations, book of fifty	50
Password Certificates, book of fifty	50
Delinquent (Dues) Notice, book of fifty	50
Warrants on W. T., book of fifty	50
W. F. S. Receipts, book of fifty	50
W. T. Receipts, book of fifty	50

LODGE FURNITURE.

In addition to the above, I will attend to orders for Impression Seals, Blank Books, Special Printing, Regalia or Lodge Furniture. This will be done as an accommodation to Lodges and not as source of profit either to the Grand Lodge or myself; hence all orders filled will be sent per express by the dealers, with instructions to "collect on delivery," unless the money accompanies the order. Address—

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.,
Sacramento, California.

CASH RECEIVED.—The Grand Worthy Secretary acknowledges receipt of the following amounts of cash since last report. Proper personal receipts were also forwarded in each case:

GENERAL FUND.

Mount Vernon Lodge, No. 254	$10 50
Garden City, No. 17	16 50
Redding, No. 102	16 75
Independent, No. 119	18 00
Stuart, No. 196	6 50
Beacon, No. 300	13 00
Manchester, No. 101	4 00
Table Mountain, No. 337	10 25
Pleasant Valley, No. 307	10 70
Crystal Water, No. 133	17 75
Cordua, No. 141	3 75
Grangeville, No. 169	32 25
Santa Paula, No. 235	34 25
Granger, No. 295	23 00
Pro Bono Publico, No. 346	14 25
Durant, No. 358	11 00
Farmersville, No. 394	4 60
Cordua, No. 141	1 00
Cathey's Valley, No. 157	9 00
Lakeview, No. 211	7 75
Crescent, No. 217	0 30
Athens, No. 286	17 00
Central Point, No. 298	24 15
Lone Oak, No. 391	2 00

ORPHANS' HOME FUND.

Amador County District Lodge	$18 60

PACKAGES MAILED.—The following packages have been mailed during the past week from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office:

1 to R. Thompson, San Francisco.
2 to J. R. Whitlock, Paskenta.
6 to Mary G. Haywards, Pescadero.
4 to G. W. Farrington, Pomona.
2 to J. H. Cooper, Redding.
1 to G. L. Savage, Manchester.
2 to S. A. Allen, Hanford.
1 to Geo. Norton, Stockton.
1 to W. H. Hosmer, Chinese Camp.
3 to Elija Boar, Santa Paula.
2 to C. Duffy, Angels.
4 to A. B. Smith, Selma.
2 to J. McMillan, Marysville.
2 to Isabella Lander, Plainsburg.
1 to W. F. Mixon, St. Helena.

D. G. W. C. T.'s COMMISSIONED, ETC.—The following commissions have been issued and forwarded from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office during the past week:

LODGE DEPUTIES.

E. Winder, for No. 166, Geyserville.

DEGREE TEMPLARS

J. L. Stoakes, for No. 218, Gold Run,
Mamie Parker, for No. 335, Knight's Ferry.

RETURNS RECEIVED.—During the past week the following Lodges have filed Grand Lodge returns with, and their receipt is acknowledged by, the Grand Worthy Secretary:

Nos. 17, 101, 102, 119, 141, 157, 165, 167, 172, 196, 235, 211, 216, 217, 238, 261, 267, 276, 286, 294, 295, 298, 300, 307, 328, 337, 346, 348, 358, 390, 391, 394, 395, and 451.

G. W. C. T. Department.

R. THOMPSON, G. W. C. T.

THE LOCAL OPTION LAW.

It is true that "The State is the normal unit of sovereignty," but this has no application to one of the States of our Union. No one of the States is a sovereignty. The United States is the only sovereign known to our government; so, should we take to guide us the idea that no important matter should be entrusted to any power below the sovereignty we should have to confide all important matters to the Government of the United States. This is not our theory of government. The township is the unit of power, and from it we ascend on up to the sovereignty. Our sovereign, the United States, grants a license to sell intoxicating liquors at retail, but this license does not prohibit a State from stopping its sale within its bounds. Take the same rule a little further on, by a local option law. The State grants a license to sell but this does not interfere with prohibition by a county, city, town or township. This gives each locality an opportunity to protect itself when not protected by the general laws. It is a means for curtailing, not extending the general law of license, hence, in it there is naught except prohibition. It is the entering wedge for total prohibition. Mistake No. 2 is the comparing a local option law to a general prohibitory law well enforced. It should be remembered that no one ever advocated a local option law for a permanent rule for all time to come. It is, and has always been intended as a stepping-stone to total prohibition. We have to wait before we can procure total prohibition. This is the work of years. Moreover, it is a serions question as to whether total prohibition is desirable sooner than it could be enforced. The local option brings it just as fast as a majority in any locality favors it, without waiting until some other place shall agree with them in that matter.

We must keep in mind that there is a difference between the *means* and an *end*. Those who object to local option assume that its friends look to it as the final end desired, while they claim only as a means to a higher and general prohibition—in the end constitutional prohibition. But, suppose we do put the right to license into the local unit instead of the State, and this local unit grants a license, and this granting is a wrong, how much greater is that wrong than it would be if the State granted the same license? The State now grants it. Does the wrong become greater because some other political division grants it? The granting is a wrong, but no greater in the one case than in the other. Under option we procure towns and counties enough to carry the State, then States enough to carry the United States. We commence, in all reforms, with the individual. When a majority in the unit of our government shall agree as to such reform let them have the benefit of that reform; they have earned it, and by it they can protect their interests at once. This is the natural order of all changes for the better. There is but little yeast, but if good it will eventually improve the whole loaf. Why compel the whole State to use bad bread until a majority of the bakers agree upon one plan? If one baker is allowed to improve his plan of baking his example will be seen and copied by others, and the whole State will the sooner have better food. We reform the whole by reforming the units of which that whole is composed. The exclusive prohibitionists are looking for the whole to come first. They must die disappointed. They object to option because under *certain* circumstances, as they look at it, it grants license. Suppose that be true; is it any worse than a law that grants such a licence under *all* circumstances? They compare the local option law with a law totally prohibitory, while they should compare it to one granting license to *all whenever* and *wherever* called for. Between the two latter laws we are to choose.

Why not take a law that enables a town or county to protect itself against the danger and evils of intemperance, just as soon as they shall work up the matter and conclude, by a majority, that intoxicants are evil? Then protection is in their own hands, and why deprive them of it? When we have a majority of total abstainers in a township let the laws and social customs conform to their wishes in that subdivision. Why prohibit that conformity? When we get a majority of total abstainers in the State then the laws and social customs of the State should and will conform to the wishes of such majority, and when such majority extends to the United States the same conformity of laws and customs will follow. These changes come as a consequence.

(*To be continued.*)

Lecturers' Reports.

☞ The only authorized Grand Lecturers in this jurisdiction are Mrs. E. P. Stevens, Messrs. Wm. Crowhurst, Hugh R. Hughes, Dr. M. D. Merrick, F. J. Culver, Col. C. N. Goulding and George Bramall.

They are authorized to instruct and institute Lodges and Bands of Hope, solicit subscribers for our official organ, the RESCUE, and receive donations for the Good Templars' Home for Orphans and our lecture and missionary work. They are employed and compensated by the Grand Lodge, and all monies received by them are paid over to the Grand Lodge Treasury. It is expected that the lodges and the friends of temperance will, in good time, secure a commodious place of meeting, provide music, advertise the meeting well, make every needed preparation and render them every assistance to make their mission a success.

WM. CROWHURST.

MARYSVILLE, (Yuba Co.), May 21st, 1881.

Challenge Mills, a small place, which contains afew people, was visited, and its few inhabitants recommended to go to Brownsville or Forbestown and unite with our Order. The audience, though small, was attentive and appreciative.

Forbestown, on Sunday afternoon, enjoyed the blessedness of an earnest and very interesting Band of Hope meeting. The little ones are being well trained under this 15 year-old Lodge. An excellent Lodge meeting was held, at which, after initiation, one P. W. C. T. thought it might look like weakness for a strong man to cry, but he could not help it. But Forbestown people believe that they who sow in tears shall reap in joy. A Degree meeting for the exemplifying of the unwritten work and ceremonies was well attended, and this was followed by a recess for dinner. Next came a praise meeting, in the M. E. church, in which everybody cheerfully united; then the lecture, and as the direct result of the work, 8 names were obtained. After the lecture a temperance experience meeting was held, in which many took part. As the thrilling testimonies and determined resolutions fell from lips of brave men and women, all felt "It is good to be here." God bless the good work.

Brownsville was again visited, but owing to a meeting of the A. O. U. W., to be held in the same hall, special effort was not put forth, for want of time. The Glee Club supplied excellent temperance music. Good speeches might have been made by local talent of excellent quality, but for lack of time. Bro. Crane attended us through this entire mountain campaign, and made us happy in his beautiful mountain home.

Oroville was once more visited. Officers were elected and installed, and Northern Star Lodge launches out for earnest temperance work.

Marysville, in its Presbyterian church, held three good meetings, the audience increasing in numbers every night. Leaflets, RESCUES and tracts were distributed during the meetings. Everything had been well advertised, and the Lodge was repaid for its noble efforts. Nine persons were received by dispensation on the third night, when the meeting closed with an ice cream and strawberry festival.

Bros. Covillaud, Engel, Brooks and others are doing all in their power to make the cause successful. God aid them. Bro. Graves was on hand, as he always is.

The Biggs Record says: "Prof. Crowhurst is one of the most talented and pleasant speakers on the Coast, and his lectures, whether on temperance or other subjects, are worth listening to. * * He delivered two very interesting lectures on temperance, in the Baptist church, on Saturday and Monday evenings. He amused and interested his hearers during the two evenings, and all are of the opinion that Mr. Crowhurst is the right man in the right place. He has been very successful in this county, having reorganized two Lodges, and organized two new ones since he has been in this county, up to the present writing—six days.

MRS. STEVENS.

The Ventura Free Press says of Mrs Stevens at Ventura.

She has stirred up the community to a fever heat and the result is almost every body and his wife and children have signified their willingness to become members of the order of Good Templars. More than enough names have already been secured to raise the membership to one hundred,

And at Santa Paula. Mrs. Stevens is probably the most earnest and successful temperance lecturer in the state, in fact she is an evangelical team of herself, and half a dozen such women would sink the rum traffic in California so low that not a bubble would rise to mark the spot where it went down beneath the flood tide of public condemnation. She goes from our peaceful and quiet village with the hearty wishes of Heaven's choicest blessing upon her from the entire community. Mrs. Stevens has been instrumental in swelling our Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars from sixty-two to one hundred, and while at the Sespe, she succeeded in gaining for their Lodge over fifteen members. She will shortly commence a series of lectures in Ventura, and if the people of that rum-cursed city turn out and hear her, and can then frame a reasonable standing point upon which to base an argument against the Good Templars, don't join the Lodge. But if you fail, just step into the great army of Temperance that is rapidly approaching a grand perihelion of success in the state of California, for the politics of the near future of our state will be whisky or no whisky. That's the issue which men must face fairly and squarely within the next four years.

Mrs. Stevens reports Mound District Lodge organized May 17 with 30 members. 250 members added to the membership up to the 18th in Ventura county. The Good Templars agitating for a Temp. Coffee House; Two whisky murder trials now in progress are a help to open peoples eyes to the necessity of getting the throne of iniquity rooted out of this State.

F. J. CULVER.

Fulton turned out well. This new lodge is in a very flourishing condition. Windsor, likewise, gave us a good audience. Fulton stores and saloons close on Sundays. Windsor stores close, but the saloons have only partially. From here we went to Geyserville, and on the way stopped at Litton's Springs and witnessed the closing exercises of the Litton's Springs College, four young men graduating. This is one of the best schools in this part of the State; it is the old Mound City College of San Francisco. Geyserville gave us a good audience. The Lodge is struggling with the question whether Good Templars can consistently put out and cultivate the wine grape. The meaning of "Cause to be furnished to others," in the obligation, is a question of dispute. Saturday evening found us in Healdsburg. A fair audience, mostly ladies, greeted us at the Presbyterian church. Preached at this church on Saturday morning to the combined audience of the Presbyterians and Methodists, as both pastors were away. Will send more in the morning.

May 23d, 1881.

This Band is one of the most promising in the county, the attendance this Sunday afternoon was about 100. Recitations, readings, songs, etc. were well rendered. Sow the seed in the youthful heart and water it with care, fear not, God will give the increase. In the evening the M. E. Church was packed to its utmost capacity with a goodly number standing. Here as elsewhere we set the Sunday ball rolling, and we hope and trust that the time is not far distant when Sonoma county may not only be banner county in number of lodges, but a county where all places of business will be closed in compliance with section 300, A hobby? Yes; a good one whereby 21 saloons and bars have partially or wholly closed on the last five Sundays. We start up the coast.

M. D. MERRICK.

On Tuesday, the 17th, I found a slim audience at Temescal; and on the next evening Temescal Lodge was organized, and Tuesday fixed upon as the night of meeting. My audience in East Oakland on the eve of the 19th inst. was small, but the meeting was a pleasant one, and will, we trust, be attended with good results. The Lodge will hereafter hold regular open meetings once a month. Paid a visit to Constitution on the 20th. This Lodge is not as prosperous as it ought to be, but will, we trust, get down to work for the real interest of the Order pretty soon. Visited Degree Temple on the 21st. The degree of Charity was conferred by Bro. McCamant in a most dignified and correct manner. On Sunday, 22nd, attended a temperance mass meeting at "B. B." Hall, on Eddy street. These meetings are doing much good and should be sustained. On Monday, 23d, met with Fountain Lodge in Oakland, at the Medical College. The entertainment was excellent and the lecture most pleasantly received. Fountain Lodge, too, will continue its public meetings, and the result will be increased prosperity.

C. N. GOULDING,

Writes May 24, 1881: Lectured in the following places, 15th and 16th in Dixon, fourteen applications received for membership. 17th in Davisville; 18th attended lodge in Woodland; 19 and 20, addressed large audiences; 21 in Madison again afternoon 22d. Lodge will be organized in a few days. Sunday evening, 22d lectured in Pleasant Prairie Schoolhouse, received 19 names as charter members for lodge which will be organized next Sunday evening, 29th by District Deputy, Bro B. H. Hoag; addressed large audience here last evening, 23d; find the people aroused and determined to enforce the Sunday law. Audiences are large and enthusiastic: no doubt of the growing sentiment regarding temperance.

LECTURER'S APPOINTMENTS.

WILLIAM CROWHURST

Will speak at Yuba, Butte and Tehama counties as follows: Chico, May 27; Nord, 28; Tehama, 29; Riceville 30; Houghton 31; Riceville, June 1; Tehama 2; Red Bluff, 3, 4; Red Bank, 6; Rock of safety Lodge, 7; Henleyville, 8; Paskenta, 9; Newville, 10, 11; Tehama, 12; Red Bluff, 14th

REV. F. J. CULVER.

Will speak in Sonoma and Mendocino counties as follows: (Evergreen) 26, 27; Fishermans Bay, (Stewarts Point) 28, 29; Beattys Schoolhouse, (Horicon) 30, 31; Gualala, June 2, 3; Point Arenas, 4, 5; Manchester, 6,7; Cuffeys Cove, 9, 10: Nevarra, 11,12; Salmon creek, (Albion) 13, 14; Albion Mills 16; Little River, 17, 18; Mendocino, 19, 20; Caspar, 21, 22; Kibesillah, 24, 25; Westport, 26, 27; Cahto, 28 and 29.

COL. C. N. GOULDING.

Will speak in Yolo and Colusa counties as follows: Knights Landing, May 27, 28; Cacheville, 29, 30; Blacks Station, and 31 June 1; Dunigans, 2, 3; Arbuckle, Colusa county 4, 5; College city, 6; Williams, 7; Colusa, 8, 9; Princeton, 10, 11; Maxwell, 12, 13; Willows, 14.

DR. MERRICK

Dr. Merrick will lecture at Felton, May 27 and 28; Alma, Santa Clara Co. 29; San Leandro (District Lodge) May 30; Garden City Lodge, San Jose, June 3; Healdsburg Sat. Sun. Mon. 4, 5, 6; Santa Rosa 7, and 8; Petaluma Thursday and Friday 9, and 10.

MRS. EMILY PITT STEVENS

Will speak at Montecito, May 30, 31; Goleto, June 2, 3; Lompoc, 5, 6; Santa Rita, 9, 10; Los Alamos, 11, 12; La Graciosa, 14, 15; Central City, 17, 18; Guadalupe, 20, 21; Arroyo Grande, 23, 24; San Luis Obispo, 26, 27; Cambria, 29, 30.

HUGH R. HUGHES

Will speak at Columbia, May 27; Jamestown, 28; Jeffersonville, (2 P. M.) 29; Quartz Mt., 29; Sonora 30; Bald Mt. Lodge, 31; Blanket Creek, June 1; Somerville, 2; Soulsbyville, 3; Soulsbyville Lodge, 4; Soulsbyville B of H. (2 P. M.) 5; Confidence, 5; Confidence Lodge, 6; Bald Mt. Lodge, 7; Mt. View, Lodge, 9th.

OJAI VALLEY.

I have never visited a more charming retreat than Ojai Valley; it might more properly be called a grand park, with its trees planted ages past by mother nature, with as much precision as a row of Riverside oranges now-a-days; so that this upland valley might be compared to an old English Park. This place is reached by a charming drive, either direct from Santa Barbara on the new grade road, or from Ventura. The drive is wooded and picturesque. The Ventura river, a beautiful mountain stream, is crossed some sixteen times en route, and is suggestive of trout fishing. One almost feels as if transported to another country when this fine old park bursts upon the view. Surrounded on all sides by lines of hills with their shifting changing lights.

Here invalids come from all parts of the earth and find speedy relief from asthma, from bronchial and pulmonary trouble in this dry mountain air. At the hospitable hotel of Mr. Frank Barrows or Mr. Magee, one may be surrounded with all the comforts and nearly all the luxuries to be found in a city home; but the chief charm of the Ojai to me is the fact that nowhere are there any saloons or wine rooms or barrooms. It is emphatically a temperance valley. The proprietors of the hotels, Mr. Barrows and Mr. McGee, are too well known for me to add one word in their favor.

Mr. Frank Barrows' of Oakland and San Francisco fame is a Good Templar and a Christian gentleman; one who loves truth better than dollars, one who has bought the truth and would not degrade it or sell it. He is deservedly popular, and the character of his guests speaks for him; it is a refined Christian home. The Rev. Taylor, a man of rare excellence, has sought the valley for bronchial relief, and here he has established a Presbyterian society and already a church is in prospect. It is to be hoped that some of our rich Christians will remember the Ojai as they did the Yosemite. Of one fact they may be assured, no saloons will confront them here as in Yosemite.

At the school house I organized Ojai Valley Lodge with 32 charter members, Mr. Thomas Barrows, L. D. The boys of Ojai will be protected from the contaminating influences of the saloons of Ventura that have so crippled and destroyed the financial and moral strength of Ventura Co.

I think as our people grow in grace and total abstinence, such homes as the Ojai offers will be greatly sought. All the citrus and orchard fruits grow in the foothills; water is plentiful there and easily obtained. One need not redeem from a desert waste as are the beautiful garden homes of Riverside, for the soil is rich alluvial, and a little thrift under the most favorable auspices will afford one all the varied productions of our state. Ojai honey has already become famous. When Good Templars feel the need of rest, remember Ojai valley.

Our obligation should lead us to foster and encourage all temperance resorts; to strengthen every community that takes care to prevent the rum fiend from destroying its homes. If the National Temperance Advocate will make favorable mention of this beautiful Sanitarium it will oblige; for a mine of future wealth lies in encouraging temperance communities. I need not add that all winter these hotels have been more than crowded and overflowed into all the available cottages, so that large additions will be made this year. No fogs or north wind ever penetrate here; the clear mountain air has been thoroly tested, the wonderful curative powers fully demonstrated. The summer days are warm, but the nights always cool, and almost every day a breeze sweeps across the hills making the atmosphere deliciously fresh and invigorating.

Ojai valley bids fair to become the future Mecca of all who will heed the first warning notes of that slight but persistent cough. There is no exile in going to Ojai, cheerful society, happy surroundings fun and fishing, horseback riding, carriage driving and all the fragrant family of evergreen trees awaiting your coming. There you can hold sweet converse with nature as it was achieved by the Creator's bountiful hand.

The wide world over there could not be found a more fitting place to enjoy rest and recreation. It is with reluctanee I leave so enchanting a spot, and the spirit of kindness prompts me to write this article with the hope that it may meet the eye of some who will be induced to seek a new lease of life by taking a trip to Ojai valley.

EMILY P. STEVENS.

It may be well to remark to the uninitiated that Ojai is pronounced Ohi as nearly as possible.

Juvenile Department.

BAND OF HOPE WORK.



The Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., of California, offers to furnish, free of charge, to Sunday-schools, or other juvenile organizations desiring to adopt them for use, the newly revised Band of Hope rituals together with the ritual badges. The ritual comprises a pamphlet of 48 pages. The badges are of German silver, with a safety pin upon the back. Sample copies of the rituals and badge, or quantities for actual use, will be furnished on application to the G. W. C. T., Robert Thompson, 1,531 Golden Gate Avenue, or the Superintendent of Juvenile Work, George Bramall, Haywards, or Geo. B. Katzenstein, 328 J street, Sacramento.

TALKS WITH THE YOUNG FOLKS.

CURRENTS OF THE SEA.

NUMBER SIX.

THE INDIAN OCEAN.

There is evidently a general circulation of the waters between the southern shores of Asia and Africa, and the frozen regions of the Antarctic. The Agulhas stream briefly described last week is the most plainly defined of these movements, but there is doubtless a complex system of currents, under and upper, which are so contrived as to keep up a healthy circulation and commingling of the waters to preserve them from being too salt here or too fresh there, and also to fulfil a constant active service in the distribution of temperature.

It is very likely that the warm currents that set southward are active agencies in the loosening of the mighty icebergs which are seen floating in vast numbers in the far south: but again these warm waters melt them before they reach the generally traveled highways of ships and steamers in the Southern Seas. We can only judge of these things by what is known of currents in the more carefully explored localities. A current enters the Indian Ocean from the Pacific through Torres Strait, north of Australia, but as it has no depth, only a very few fathoms, it cannot have any great influence.

THE PACIFIC.

A pretty constant current flows out of the Pacific, passing Cape Horn to the Eastward, and increasing the difficulties of making a westerly passage by the Stormy cape. This flow of water is probably occasioned by the almost constant driving force of the westerly gales which prevail all over the southern oceans between the latitudes of 40 and 50 degrees. This current bears at certain times a large fleet of icebergs from the Pacific into the Atlantic. After passing Cape Horn they are carried to the northward and eastward, and disappear generally before they get as far north as 40 degrees south latitude. This is certain evidence of a mighty northward drift from the polar south.

In one season the *southern* summer of 1855 and 6, (that expression will be understood) more icebergs were reported by navigators as seen in the Southern Ocean than the aggregate of all that had been reported in the Southern Hemisphere in all previous years. Sixty or seventy towering masses could be seen at once, as some reported; and there was a very remarkable ice island which was drifted right into the thorofare of travel, into that part of the South Atlantic where ships bound from Europe or the U. S. to the Eastern world, strike off to the east and where they frequently meet ships homeward bound that have come from the Pacific by Cape Horn.

This monstrous berg was seen by a good many vessels; the Great Britain sailed along its length six hours at ten miles an hour, which made it sixty miles in length. And it was estimated to be 300 ft. above water. It was of a form approaching to a crescent; on one side there was a deep bay; this was at one time the western side, and on a day when the weather was pretty thick and the berg could not be seen very far, two English ships bound to Australia with passengers, running before a fresh gale, found themselves suddenly entrapped in this bay, and had to turn and beat out of it. One of the vessels escaped and reported the last that was ever heard of the other; the "Guiding Star, a beautiful new clipper ship, built in St John, N. B. much after the model of the "Flying cloud" was last seen in that dilemma, and it is supposed that she missed stays (failed to turn about) and collided with the berg, and went down there with her 660 passengers.

HUMBOLDT CURRENT.

Humboldt, a scholarly observer, in one voyage discovered a great many things which men had seen with both eyes shut a thousand times before. He was the first to notice a cold current running along the coast of Chili and Peru to the northward and westward as the land trends. This must come from the Polar regions and along these coasts there is a cool bath for good, wholesome fish. Herring, mackerel of several sizes, large, larger and super large horse mackerel, smelt, sardines and various other fish of excellent quality are found in great abuudance along this coast. That is they are there, and *are found* when a French, Italian or American ship anchors on the coast and the seamen net or hook them. The Peruvians like fish a little, too, and sometimes they buy a few from the Italians who have settled there. Sometimes when a French man of war used to be in Callao, the French sailors used to catch at night and sell at the mole of Callao in the early morning a good sized boat load of excellent fish. The Peruvians themselves dont fish; first they dont like to soil their hands, and then they are such an intensely busy people that they have no time to waste fishing. They have to gamble so hard to make a living at Monte and Pedro and some other games whose names have unfortunately escaped my memory, that they cant afford to fish; but there are millions of sea lions, seals, pelicans and other birds and animals which are actively employed in preventing the fish from becoming too numerous on their coast. So the Peruvians dont have to fish. This current continues to the north until it merges with the great

EQUATORIAL CURRENT.

Of the Pacific. This is a continuous stream running west across the Ocean and turning to the northward as it meets with the coral banks and islands of Australia, New Guinea and the China sea.

Fifteen years ago the writer went from San Francisco to Baker's Island which is about half way across the Pacific and a few miles north of the equator. It was intended to make fast to a buoy there, the water being too deep for ordinary anchorage. Two other ships were at the buoys and we could not get in. Had lots of supplies to deliver there but while they were getting a few boatloads out we drifted away with the rapid current almost out of sight of the little low flat island. The shore superintendent said we must go up north 300 miles or so into the trade winds and there beat to windward of the island and return. I laughed at Capt Babcock and said, with such a breeze as this and one of the smartest ships in the world I should expect to have him come of to-morrow morning, bright and early and get the rest of his traps. We could and should get back by early dawn, certain.

Next day we got pretty close to the Island several times, but the current was stronger as we neared it and we missed it by ever so much: second day we saw it farther off: third day we got a westerly squall which drove us 20 miles east in about two hours, but with that fortunate help we did not get in sight of the island. Then after 3 days hard fight against that current I remembered the story of the Flying Dutchman, and concluded his policy was not sound. Went up 300 miles north, made a few tacks in the trade winds, came down again 60 miles east of the island and reached it, exactly a week after making it first time. That current runs generally about two miles an hour there: and we will let it run so for another week.

To be continued.

DIVERS.

In Singapore a town and harbor at the eastern end of the strait of Malacca there are some very expert divers. They will go under the bottom of a ship and examine if any of the sheets of her copper have been displaced. When the copper comes off, the worms in those waters are apt to enter the ships planks, and, boring holes in all directions, very soon destroy them. The divers moreover for a few dollars go down and replace the missing sheets and nail them on. They dont go down and stay two hours and smoke and chat tho. They take their measurements, prepare on deck and punch the sheets of copper wanted, and two of them take a sheet between them and down they go like exaggerated frogs exactly, and each of them will drive one nail after having placed it. Then they return to the surface, blow and then go down and drive two nails each time before rising to breathe: they may have to go down more than 20 feet and then 10 or 15 toward the keel to get at their work.

You can hear on deck the taps of their hammers as plainly as if it was close beside you, and a wide awake captain will count the number of holes in the sheet to be nailed before they take it down and then count how many nails they drive and in that way be pretty sure they do all their work, which might not be the case otherwise as neither the captain or mate ever goes down with them or after the job is done to look at it.

It takes some little time to drive about 200 nails in a sheet but they get thru at last and generally do it very well. And when done they want a good "chit" or letter of recommendation, which is rather a delicate matter to do, when one is not absolutely certain they have put the copper on at all or done it well. A great many of these men are named after their prophet "Mahomet," a good many more in proportion than there are of our "Geo. Ws."

ALL ABOUT A BOX OF MATCHES,

In the year 1864 a ship that had a friend of yours on board went from Hong Kong to Akyab to bring back a cargo of rice to feed the hungry Chinese. It was necessary to stop at Singapore to get there a good many thousand sacks in which the cargo was to be shipped. They came alongside in a Malay vessel just at dark, too late to be taken on board that evening. The junk or vessel was made fast to the ship with a line from the stern. There was a whole family on board, perhaps five or six children. After tea, as the captain was walking the quarter deck, the night being very dark, he observed that rope acting rather strangely; looking to see what was the matter with it, a little boy was perceived as his head rose above the ships rail. He had climbed up for some purpose, and as he reached the deck he mumbled some words of his language and produced from his pocket about a foot of a kind of coir rope, which set on fire at one end will smoulder slowly until it is all consumed. A little piece of it will last all day, and with that they preserve their fire. The pocket he had was unlike our pockets. Their lower garment is a kind of scarf or shawl wound about them in such a complicated manner that it forms three or four very secret and probably very safe pockets, in which they stow away their personal property. As soon as he produced his rope it was evident he wanted fire, theirs had gone out. It suddenly occurred that a box of matches would be a novelty to them; the steward was ordered to bring one; the matches had been purchased in Liverpool. They were "Martins" or Martindales"brand and exploded with a noise like a percussion cap. To show the boy what it was, a match was lighted, and as it snapped, the little fellow exploded into a burst of the most immoderately joyous laughter. He had heard of this thing before, but probably never had possessed such a prize: as he yelled with delight he rang out to his "papa" a message which said something about the "burra sahib" (the captain) and ended with "natchiz box." An answering shout of joy came up from the whole family young and old. They had struck a bonanza at last. The little fellow stowed away his fire rope in one mysterious receptacle and his natchiz box in the other, and decended to his boat with the agility of a trained monkey.

He was received with a shout of joy, and as he made known the presence of his trophy by a vigorous snap, the whole party went off into a delirium of screaming delight—all about the wondrous box of matches. A light was soon struck, and they cooked their rice and had supper. At first they could not resist the temptation to repeat that snap, and yell in delighted chorus at the fire miracle; they probably used up fifteen or more of the matches in those experiments; and afterward at intervals there would be a snap and a shout as usual, and the last thing I heard that evening before sleeping was one more snap and a scream of wondering applause, somewhat modified by the absence of two or three of the younger voices. The fun was immensely participated in on board the ship too. The box of matches cost about one cent and the lucky thought of presenting that little insignificant matter to those innocent barbarians, perhaps added more to the sum of human happiness for that day than did any of that day's deeds of magnificent and costly charity. An act of kindness, even one that costs very little money or labor may sometimes confer much gladness; and such a result always continues to return a many hundred per cent interest in pleasant memories.

The offer for three months' subscription to this paper at 50 cts., is of course continued, and will be extended from now till 1st of July.

"JUVENILE TEMPLARS TO THE FRONT."

To the front, to the front,
Little women, little men;
There is much of useful labor
You may do:
In the battlefield of life
Where man's enemy is rife;
Put your armour on,
And wage the warfare too.

You may think because you're young
That you are not over strong,
And that others will not heed you
If you try;
But, little friends, be sure,
Your success must be secure
If you ask the Lord
To grant you victory.

Then bravely to the front,
Little women, little men,
Like David in the grand,
Old story book;
Such a little lad was he.
Yet he slew the enemy,
And only with small pebbles
From a brook.

But the hand that held the sling,
By a great, Almighty King,
Was guided in this act
That proved so grand;
And to you my little friends,
He this wondrous power will lend,
If you rise against the great foe
Of our land.

In this world you may not know
How your little efforts grow,
And what harvest in the future
Will be given:
But when this life is overpast
You will have reward at last;
If through Temperanee you have
Led some souls to heaven.

—G. Penn in *Watchword.*

FOXES.

Among my tender vines I spy
A little fox named—*By-and-by,*

Then set upon him, quick I say,
The swift young hunter—*Right-away.*

Around the tender vine I plant
I find the little fox—*I-can't*

Then fast as ever hunter ran,
Chase him with bold and brave—*I can!*

No-use-in-trying—lags and whines
This fox among my tender vines.

Then drive him low and drive him high,
With this good hunter named—*I'll-try!*

Among the small vines in my lot,
Creeps the young fox—*I-forgot,*

Then hunt him out and to his den
With—*I-will-not-forget-again!*

The little fox, that hidden there
Among my vines is—*I-dont-care.*

Then let *I'm-sorry*—hunter true—
Chase him afar from vines, and you.

What mischief-making foxes, boys!
Are these that steal our grapes and joys,

But now the hunters names you know;
Just drive them ont and *keep them so!*

—*Children's Hour.*

Nortonville, May 16, 1881.

A. D. Wood, Ed. Rescue: Yesterday afternoon Bro. Wm. Tubbs, C. S. J. W., met me here according to arrangement, and we proceeded to Somerville, and after the Sundayschool organized Cold Water Band of Hope with 47 members, Dodie Hawxhurst, Superintendent. We then returned to Nortonville. and at the close of their Sunday-school organized Well Spring Band of Hope, 53 juveniles and 4 honorary members, John H. Watkins, Superintendent. Frank Clifford, Deputy.

IN MEMORIAM.

Died—At Riverside, May 10th, Clarence Ferrender, aged 8 years and 8 months, an earnest and useful member of the Band of Hope. On the day of his departure he desired to see some of his playmates whom he had been unable to persuade to join the temperance army. His last interview with them was a very affecting one; he urged them to start night now, live right and be always prepared to be "bright jewels" with him in the better land. And his parting counsels have borne good fruit. The Band of Hope of Riverside attended the funeral of their little brother, and each member dropped in the grave a floral tribute of affectionate regard.

OUR FIRST TEMPERANCE SCHOOL.—NO. 3.

OUR LESSONS.

BY JULIA COLMAN.

Before we really commenced our studies in the catechism we contrived to make the children quite curious about alcohol. We showed it to them, holding up two clear glass vials just alike, one filled with water and the other with alcohol. When the children could not decide which was alcohol, the experimenter folded a strip of paper lengthwise, and dipped one end into the water and the other into the alcohol, touched a match to the former, but it would not burn. The latter however when touched by the lighted match blazed up rapidly, and burned till it reached the water which put it out. Then some alcohol was poured into a spoon, and the children were much surprised to see the fire take hold of that and burn it up.

"And then you cooked an egg in alcohol?" queries a friend.

No, not at that time. We had enough other wonderful things to do, so we reserved that experiment for the time when it would be specially wanted. We then asked the children what hurt alcohol does; and then what good, and when we had made them tell all we could, we bid them take those questions home, and bring back all the answers they could. When we thought the interest sufficiently excited in the subject we suggested that they learn all the answers to the questions on the first page of the little book from which they had been reading responses, and then we would explain to them still further. Fearing some prejudice against the word "catechism" we did not even call it by that name, nor make the book very prominent at first, and so in various ways we made the introduction easy.

They soon began to think that they wanted a copy, so we told them that we would lend them each one and those who would like one to keep might bring five cents for it. We thought they would be less likely to lose it, while we had the teachers keep a careful watch and see that none were left destitute; if not able to purchase the latter were encouraged by a loan. In these ways we met all cases, saved some money, and, what was more important made the books more highly prized than they would have been by a miscellaneous giving away. All places might not need the same treatment; but this was the manner in which we met the conditions we found there, and I have since found that the case was not uncommon. Where the people are eager and ready for a temperance school, fewer preliminaries will be necessay.

It is seldom desirable to teach the answers to the catechism from the desk. It is a tedious operation, it makes the older children feel that they are treated infant class fashion, and it encourages and increases the feeling already too prevalent that the temperauce school is for "little tots" only. If we would secure the attendance of the older boys and girls, anything of that sort must be carefully avoided.

When the children came with their lesson at the next meeting they found their teachers ready to hear them recite. Each one recited separately, so that it might be positively known what he had learned. Ten or fifteen minutes were allotted to that exercise, and then the attention was called to the desk where the Superintendent took up and explained the lesson. He first had them all read or recite the specified portion in concert. This was no test of their proficiency whatever. That had been made in the individual recitations in the classes. The sole object now was to *understand* the lesson. Experiments were made; blackboard exercises were drawn and explained, illustrative stories were told, and as we advanced questions were often asked on those portions which we had gone over to see how well we remembered what had been explained. These talks were in fact little illustrated lectures suited to the capacity of the scholars. If any one cares to see models of this sort they are to be found in the Juvenile Temperance Manual, the lessons in that book being largely the outcome of the studies in this our first temperance school.

We would recommend no one to follow these models closely. They have been purposely made flexible, and each "talk" is followed by a number of illustrations which can be used instead of those given in the previous lecture. Not more than two or three of these items should be used on one occasion; for too many figures, stories and experiments only confuse each other and injure the good effect. The remainder of the time may be given to the statements and explanation of facts. Make the reason of all things clear, and then ,by questioning make the children tell it all back to you both at the time and afterwards, using their own language if they choose.

Chemical experiments are a very great attraction to the older boys, but there is some danger of going into them too deeply and so concentrate the interest more on chemistry than on temperance. Not long since a lady who had previously called to school came again, her face fairly aglow with pleasure. talk over the best methods of starting a temperance She had found the chemical experiments exceedingly attractive to the older boys whom she had been especially desirous of winning and keeping; and she was now planning some others which had no reference whatever to the subject of temperance. She had obtained the assistance of an apothecary (a very good thing if you can keep the lead yourself) who had shown her some curious and brilliant experiments with burning phosphorus on water; she thought this would illustrate the strange fire which Nadab and Abihu offered before the Lord. The connection depending entirely on the expression "strange fire" was so very whimsical, and by none but a very forced construction illustrative of the subject of temperance or the study of alcohol that I persuaded her to abandon the experiment.

It is of the very first importance in the temperance school to make the interest cluster around *the lesson,* and the wise superintendent will manage to secure that result. Other things are sometimes introduced like the military drill which to those not acquainted with temperance science seems more attractive, but it does not add to the lesson and it almost inevitably detracts from it. I have scarcely ever known a school to flourish long with this appendage, while I have known many to go down and all that could be found of them after a year or two was now and then a cap and a belt and a wooden gun running the streets after the firemen to the music of the fire-alarm. Very likely more boys will come in at first but they are not the sort which will easily become interested in the subject of temperance and indeed they usually come for quite a different purpose.

It is of great importance to recognize this fact for large numbers are by no means the main element of success in starting a temperance school. You want the best intellects you can secure, for you are training temperance workers and scientists, and you wish specially to avoid all such measures as would select for you those boys whose greatest glory is to play soldier and run to fires. We can gradually work in this element at some later time, but at this formative period we want boys who are willing to learn, and exercises in which both boys and girls can join. It is a mistaken notion that girls are of very little use in temperance schools. We have learned that girls make good temperance workers and especially good temperance teachers, and it pays admirably to educate them with temperance science in the temperance school.

NOTES FROM THE GEN'L SUP'T OF J. W.

Haywards, May 16,1881.

Dear Rescue:—I received my paper of 12 inst, and in reading it over I seemed to miss something, viz. a short account of my visit to Pacheco, Clayton and Nortonville. I certainly wrote something, but what became of it It is not in the Rescue. Perhaps I sent it to the wrong place. I see the reports of lecturers appear in the department of the G. W. S.; perhaps I should have sent mine there.

Bro. Crowhurst has organized a Band of Hope at Pentz, Butte county, Bro. R. H, Hawkins Superintendent, rituals for which have been forwarded. Good news comes from many bands, reporting large memberships. I hope these bands will have patience; we are doing the best we can; the badges they have been anxiously waiting for have not arrived, although long over due, and as soon as I receive them I will certainly forward them to all who applied for them. I have reports of the organization of a number of Bands of Hope and more on the tapis in different parts of the state, full particulars of which will soon appear.

The following comes from Stockton:—Mr. Bramall; If you will send me some copies of the Band of Hope ritual, and anything else bearing on the subject, I will try and work up the matter at our district lodge on June 8th. Wm. Jones, Dist. Secty.

I wish every district Secretary would do likewise. I think it would be well if the president of the committee appointed by the Grand Lodge at the last annual session, to revise the Band of Hope ritual, would call them together and have them do their work; it would be much better than to put it off longer.

I enclose a letter from a sorrowing mother; you will know what she would like.

The Rescue.

DEVOTED TO

Temperance, Current Literature, General News, and whatever may concern the public welfare.

Official Organ of the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T. of California.

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P. O. Box 1721,
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GOOD TEMPLAR'S PLATFORM.

ADOPTED BY THE R. W. G. L., SESSION OF 1859.

1. Total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors as a beverage.
2. No license in any form, under any circumstances, for the sale of liquors to be used as a beverage.
3. The absolute prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors for such purposes; prohibition by the will of the people, exercised in due form of law, with the penalties deserved by a crime of such enormity.
4. The creation of a healthy public opinion upon the subject by the active dissemination of truth in all the modes known to enlightened philanthropy.
5. The election of good, honest men, to administer the law.
6. Persistence in efforts to save individuals and communities from so dreadful a scourge, against all forms of opposition and difficulties, until our success is complete and universal.

OUR PRINCIPLES.—We aim for nothing short of a sweeping National Prohibitory law endorsed by every State and Territory of the Union, in the year 1885, and as much sooner as the Christian and Temperance men and good citizens of the country may desire to accomplish it.

☞The Rescue is the Special Friend and Advocate of the Viticultural Interests of California, and is the Only Paper west of the Rocky Mountains that presents reliable facts and figures and information relating to that highly important and most excellent and laudable branch of industry.

PROHIBITION REFORM PARTY.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1884,

HON. NEAL DOW, OF MAINE.

TEMPERANCE IN THE SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

The Rev. W. J. Smith of San Francisco at the S. S. convention at Sacramento presented, under the topic of "the salvation of the young people of California," the necessity of earnest efforts to turn the young of the state from their present tendencies, and gave the following statistics. 474 under 19 years of age in the S. F. industrial school, and the sup't says in 4 out of 5 cases the carelessness and conduct of the parents are to be blamed for their commitment. Of 936 committed last year to the House of correction, 220 were under 21 years of age. Of 486 native born 115 were natives of this city. There were 467 of the 936 who had no occupation, and 558 of them were arrested for petty larceny and drunkenness. Of 22,000 police arrests 9.127 were for drunkenness. Of 85,000 children of school age in San Francisco 14,835 never attend school. Protestant Sunday schools have 10,000 attendants, 35,000 are under other religious systems and 40,000 left on the outside.,'

It might have been suggested too that there were probably 100,000 other fit cases for arrest for drunkenness, if the police had chosen to pick them up or had room to stow them anywhere.

A petition from the Secy of the W. C. T. U. asking the convention to introduce a temperance catechism into the Sunday schools as a regular part of the instructions, was referred to a committee, the Rev'ds J. P. Egbert, H. B. Heacock and J. M. Haven: to report next year. It is to be hoped the report and action upon it will be in the affirmative: one might wonder why action was deferred a year, but no one has any right to wonder at or offer any criticism upon the proceedings who was not present.

The statistics presented by Mr. Smith invite not only serious consideration but some serious action. There are many good virtuous worthy excellent teachers male and female in the public schools and in other benevolent and educational institutions and associations and there are many good virtuous mothers in the homes of San Francisco———but for their influences, example and teachings, we might expect that the 5000 chartered schools of vice and theft and drunkenness, of this city would have corrupted about every one of the 85,000 children of school age, and made them candidates for the industrial schools and house of correction. The machinery of this city municipal and political and conventional is exactly fitted to produce the widest possible demoralization and corruption in the young—and there are but few saving preventive influences, beside those mentioned and what good is innate in natural man.

SHAKER GOOD OF THE ORDER.

The dancing mania has come up among the Good Templars of New York again, which indicates that they have got all their Temperance work finished up, and now want some active employment. The present G. W. C. T. of New York comes at them quoting Bro. Gould's parting counsel: "Our Order lets dancing alone and insists that dancing shall let us alone."

It appears that in this state they dont let one another alone of late. A visitor reported a few weeks ago that a lodge in his vicinity was gaining a good deal in numbers of late. How is that? we dont hear of them doing anything. Oh, said he, you dont hear much about them, they have a dance once a week in connection with another dancing arrangement, and members come in because they can get cheaper dancing there than they can get anywhere else.

It is quite likely to be true that a lodge which is a dancing organization will get a good many members that will not come in otherwise. Some will say let us try to get them in that way, and when we get them we can do them good and teach them to be veritable good temperance people. But that is a fallacy; if they can only be persuaded to come in for the dancing, they wont be worth a second hand hen's nest as members, and as to the lodge doing them any good or teaching them to be better people, a dancing lodge never has any such purpose, and never accomplishes it. It will much more probably be the case that the new members will help to demoralize the lodge still further, and the lodge will reciprocate in demoralizing the member.

As for gaining members by such methods, there is a much greater chance of losing or keeping out five good valuable members than of getting in even one useless one. And the Order was organized and professes with the greatest solemnity to exist for a serious honest, philanthropic earnest struggle to free the world from a ravaging curse and to elevate and educate and strengthen our members in high and holy purposes. A lodge of Good Templars descending to the miserable buffoonery and antiquated barbarism of a dancing frolic, wears a broad lie and a glaring hypocrisy when it puts on its regalia and opens lodge in ritual form. Such lodges should be put in a separate directory and be called burlesques not lodges.

And there is one thing a little meaner and cheaper down than turning a lodge into an open avowed jig shop and bidding square defiance to the law and the spirit and the character of the Order, which is getting up a lodge dance and calling it by some other name, and adding a lie to the degradation of the order it has outraged.

Better throw up your charter and go into the beer cellars and dance there, and let somebody run a temperance organization that will be of some use in the community, that the best class of people can find some pleasure and profit in joining with. There have been scores and scores of lodges killed by dancing in this state, and there never was one benefited. Point to a lodge existing that has kept up dancing for three years, if there is such a one, tell us any good it has done, or show that it has done one-tenth of its capacity to do. There is one complete and thoroly conclusive and all sufficient argument as to lodge dances or sewing circle benevolent (lodge) dances. That kind of employment is utterly beneath the dignity and character and utterly foreign to the purposes of a Good Templar association.

It is admitted that a lodge may spend its time and many a one does to little better advantage than in dancing. But one wrong does not excuse another. Whenever a lodge meets and separates and no one in it has learned or taught anything that evening, there has been a very serious fault and failure. If an effort has been made to teach and learn something every evening, there will never be any desire or need of dancing or any difficulty in making a Good Templar meeting pleasant, joyous, happy; not only during its continuance, but to be always remembered with a fragrance of kindly, loving, bettering and blessing associations.

North Carolina on the first day of August votes for the eternal prohibition of the grogshop and murder factory and thief den. The M. E. Church as usual shoulders the musket when the great enemy of the Christian Church is to be assailed. It says the Church must be kept pure "from this and all other sins," and not from all other sins but this of making drunkards. That church dont pursue a conciliatory policy with the legions of satan, it is a very poor diplomatist indeed in that direction, but somehow it dont share in the religious decline we hear so much about. It weathers the shoals and reefs, in some incomprehensible way every-time, builds on an average two new churches a day, and always the foremost church of the world in its temperance faith and work, it keeps gaining all the time a lap or two ahead of its competitors in its march of progress.

A Provoking Mistake.—On Thursday forenoons a *genius* is employed in this office to bring the papers from the bindery and carry them hence to the Post office as fast as a load is ready for him. Last Thursday there were about 50 papers of the previous week on the table where those left over always remain till the next issue. On this occasion however Timothy of his own intuition picked these up and put them into the pile for mailing: they were every one mailed and the mistake only discovered in the afternoon when a last weeks copy was wanted and *wanting*. A copy of the 19th will be sent immediately on receipt of a postal from any one who was the victim of that mistake.

SELLING WINE GRAPES.

Some Good Templars in Sonoma county are, it appears, expressing doubt as to the consistency of planting and cultivating the wine grape. But that is not the question at all; it is whether it is right to sell grapes to be made into soul poison, to curse and kill our fellow men, our neighbor's sons and daughters, to manufacture the children of the Sunday school and the family home into drunkards and blasphemers, prostitutes, thieves and murderers. The answer to that dont need to come from a court of justice or from any other court or authority except that of common sense. It is safe to say that the consistency, justice, rectitude, propriety, honesty or respectability of an honest, proper act is never doubted or called in question, never has been. No one ever heard of a doubt as to the honesty of making or selling shoes, hats, flour, soap, sugar or anything lawful to use. No suspicion of discredit has ever attached to the business of farming, fishing, sailing, printing; the disputes have always been about the honesty and rectitude of stealing or doing something nasty. About stealing men and women from Africa, about selling a man's wife or children, about selling men, about piracy, about privateering, about bigamy and *decagamy*, about licensing vice and crime, about the butchery of war, almost always about stealing in some shape. The cause of the defendant has always been sturdily maintained by its able counsel, Messrs Avarice, Greed, Nipcash, Pickpurse, Grindpoor, Skinwidow, Selconscience, Bartertruth, Buyshame, Rottenmorals and others. But the chief justice, Hon. Pub. Opinion, tho sometimes mystified for a season has always settled the matter adversely to them in the end. They have never gained a single case that has been settled so far. Because a good case has never been before the court, never once been placed in jeopardy.

A case of how this thing turns out comes to remembrance here. A Good Templar more than ten years ago, a member of the church, a man of good worthy impulses, a man of daily prayer, sold his grapes to a distillery. His lodge brought him to account, some of the members stood by him, said it was a case of spite, defended the act, etc, The matter was settled by dropping all proceedings on his promise to do so no more, confessing voluntarily that the money tempted him and he knew it was wrong. But he did it next year again, dropped his membership in the lodge, next dropped his church, dropped one thing after another till he dropped his homestead and became a wreck. Love of money tempted him to his ruin.

People with eyes and ears can see and know that but a few years will pass before the grapes that are only fit for wine and brandy will be only useful to feed to pigs, while raisin and table grapes and the grapes for honest men's business will be coming more and more valuable.

The little spurt of better prices that has occurred lately for wine grapes is only a temporary sham to make sale for grape lands and entice people into the brandy business, and make capital against the coming prohibitory law. There is not a pound of grapes necessary to make wine; if every grape vine utterly perished for ever to-day, it would not in the least diminish the wine production. Anything that contains sugar can be made to produce every kind of intoxicating wine and liquor. So the outlook for those who are tempted to make money by selling drunkenness, is by no means bright.

FIRST-CLASS AGENTS WANTED.

The great reputation of JOHN B. GOUGH, the magnificent make-up of "Sunlight and Shadow," and the universal demand for it among all classes, makes this the best opportunity ever offered to energetic agents to make money. We want first-class agents in every township, to whom liberal terms will be given. Address, for territory and terms, J. Dewing & Co., 420 Bush St., San Francisco.

THE RESCUE FOR ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

Some of the friends of temperance who have never taken a temperance paper are of the opinion that those who do, ought not to pay more than a dollar a year for the RESCUE. The N. Y. Herald, weekly, only costs a dollar a year they say, and it contains so much more than the RESCUE, that two dollars a year for the latter is an imposition. But aside from the fact that there is not a cent's worth of temperance news in a year of the Herald and it can never help our cause any and does not want to, the comparison is a very silly one.

The Herald has such an income from its advertisements that it could afford to issue 100,000 or perhaps 200,000 copies a week every year gratis and pay the subscribers a dollar each for taking it, and then make a fortune of profit every year. And the same applies in some degree to some other papers.

There is no good reason why the RESCUE should not acquire a circulation which would make its advertizements pay half or more of the cost of its publication; then it might be placed at a dollar a year. To enable the readers to understand a little of this matter the following figures are given.

Suppose that next week only *one copy* of the RESCUE in its present usual form should be continued. To publish that *one* copy a year would cost the publisher $1,800. If 500 copies only were continued they would each cost $4.79 a year. If 1000 they would cost $2.92. If 2000 $2.16. If 3000 $1.84. If 10,000 $1.24 and 20,000 $1,15. Those figures are what the publisher would have to pay out of pocket to deliver the papers in the postoffice in the present style of the RESCUE, and without paying editor and publisher one cent of salary, board or profit. And this is supposing every copy issued to be paid for.

With its circulation raised as it might easily be with one week's general effort of the 300 lodges to 6,000 or 8,000, its advertizing could be made to reduce its subscription next year to $1.00 a year; free the Grand Lodge from any expense, and yield a compensation for the labor expended upon it beside.

It is a very mistaken notion too, to suppose that the Grand Lodge is affording the RESCUE any *gratuitous help*; it purchases certain services, advertizing &c from the RESCUE, at a good deal less than actual cost, and at a much cheaper rate than they could be hired from any other source whatever. That is just what it does for the RESCUE.

AN EXPENSIVE FREE LUCNH.

On the 20th of April, 1878, Frank Spearman was killed on one of the California street cars, near Filmore. In the Superior Court judgment was rendered in favor of the surviving children of the deceased for $5000. During the trial of the case James A. Garrett, an engineer in the employ of the company, testified: "I was at the terminus in charge of the car, and was an eye-witness to the accident. Before the starting of the dummy which killed the deceased the driver and conductor were in an adjacent saloon. The conductor partook of some free lunch before leaving, and when he left the saloon sang out 'All right!' with his mouth full of meat. The driver then started the dummy off at great speed, whirling the deceased around and throwing him in front of the dummy." The judgment of the lower Court was yesterday affirmed by the Supreme Court.—*Chronicle.*

Whenever railroad and street car companies shall determine to cease employing saloon birds to take care of people's lives, they will probably save nine tenths of their present claims for damages.

A number of the Lodge deputies last week received five extra copies of the RESCUE. Another lot will be supplied similarly this week and for some weeks to come; attention is invited to the market report.

THE funeral of Mrs. DeYoung, mother of the proprietor of the S. F. Chronicle took place on Sunday last, largely attended by the many friends of the family.

LIFE OR DEATH OF OUR NATION—WHICH ?

For so long a time have the professed Christian people of this country been coddling and nursing the rum interest that it has grown strong, and is about to rend them. The church-going people of this land may make up their minds to the alarming fact that if the ravages of this power are not checked the Christian Sabbath must be given up. In most of our large cities this has been done. Three thousand open saloons control the Sabbath in Chicago.

Men may shut their eyes and cry peace! peace! but the evil is daily increasing. There does not seem to be more righteous men in these places than were found in Sodom. We should expect the church of the most high God at least to sound the alarm. If men expect to stay the ravages of this infernal whisky power with soft words and soothing utterances they have failed to understand their enemy.—*Northwestern News.*

The *News* is extreme; the saloons in San Francisco, about 5,000 of them, have bought out the Sabbath and are running it without the least inconvenience to the churches. It is thought that if all the people are converted, by-and-by, (in about two hundred and fifty millions of years at the present rate), the saloons will gradually die out after that any way; so there is no use making any uneasiness about it.

BAD MANAGEMENT.

The Sunbeam has an article on the thousands that lose their membership in the temperance orders every year. That has been the case in California, but it ought not to be. In some lodges that always keep learning and teaching something every week, they have a steady membership always gaining, never losing. When a constant going out occurs it is owing to some fault that ought to be remedied. The Order of Good Templars is not a failure; its program of exercises is not a mistake nor abortion: it has pointed out and adopted every element of success and growth; but a careless, idle, indifferent, slop-managed and pennywise organization can make a failure of anything. Whenever membership declines, the cause ought to be manfully faced and disarmed for future mischief, and a new departure taken and followed to success.

GOOD FOR GENERAL GARFIELD.

The reply of the President to Miss Willard seemed slightly ambiguous as to his understanding of the term "temperance." And the modification of the order of President Hayes which prohibited the sale of liquor by post traders, was supposed to be the work of the new President. Mrs. Mattie McC. Brown having presented the matter to him a few days ago he says he made no such modification but will see his predecessor's order carried out. The winebibbers may now surrender their hopes on the new President and the temperance people may cast out their fears of any backward step from him.

NO BARS.—The report of the S. S. Excursion to Sacramento says that there is no bar on the Pride of the River, and as long as Captains Nelson and Anderson control the boats of the Cal. Transportation Co. no bar shall be placed on any of them. It is pleasant to know that this company can afford to be respectable. Possibly some day the Central Pacific may conclude to close their hundreds of jailbird factories, and then we can consistently ask the Chinamen to shut up their opium and prostitution dens; but it is too much to ask the latter to step into a higher plane of patriotism and morality than that occupied by our great railway millionaires.

TEMPERANCE SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON. Those who desire to use the S. S. Lesson leaves for Sunday, June 26th, furnished by the National Temperance Society and Womens' N. C. T. Union, which contain the Bible teachings on temperance, should send in good time to J. N. Stearns, 58 Reade street, New York City, and supply themselves. They are not to be had in California.

LOOK at the list of advertisers in the RESCUE, and remember they are all genuine and reliable parties to deal with.

SACRAMENTAL WINE.

NUMBER SIX—CONCLUSION.

No attempt has ever been made nor any desire manifested to dispute the fact that fermented or intoxicating wine has been in use since the days of Noah. No one denies it. The dragon of wine has drawn its deep, broad, black, hideous, slimy trail of vice, harlotry, crime, sin, poverty, misery, death all over the map of this world's history from the times when it practiced its first lessons upon Noah and Lot and Sodom and Gomorrah, and produced exactly similar results to those we now witness every day.

It would be an act of exceeding boldness to declare that there never was any intoxicating wine till the last fifty years. But it could be done with precisely the same *candor*, *honesty* and *manliness* that characterize modern attempts to deny the thoroly authenticated fact that pure, natural grape juice, both fresh pressed from the grape, and also boiled and preserved, unfermented, was a common household beverage among the ancient peoples of grape countries, notably among the Jews, Egyptians, Greeks and Romans. It is a signal defiance of the truth, too, to deny that both sacred and profane writers have. from the earliest times, described the one as a blessing to humanity and the other as earth's bitterest curse.

Science has taught us, beyond cavil, that fermented wine taken into the human system can contribute to no good result under any circumstances, but that it is a poison, and its only effect is to poison body and mind and *make drunk*, and therefore its use, however moderate, is a sin against nature, against God and against ourselves.

But without the slightest regard to history, Bible or scientific revelation, which, in this matter are so manifestly and unmistakably in most complete accord, the adherents of the Crosby theory are ever hugging and heralding the fond delusion that the Bible and the Savior favored and inculcated drunkenness, and that there never was any natural wine in use. A few days ago, the Pacific, a journal which one would not expect to find on that side of the question, says:

"It is sometimes said that the 'fruit of the vine' used at the institution of the Lord's Supper was not, probably, fermented wine, because the use of leavened bread, and so on, was not allowed during Passover week. But there was a special reason of an historical kind for not using leaven in bread, which did not reach other articles in common use. Besides, in Spring, when grapes were just coming into blossom, it was impossible to have 'sweet wine,' unless it had been artificially prepared and preserved. Is it not the more reasonable position that the wine at the Passover was the common weak, light wine of the country, made the preceding Autumn, and sufficiently fermented to have a keeping quality, yet without fire, fume, commixture, or anything of an artificial nature in the simple, exhilarating beverage?"

That seems a most astonishing proposition from first to last. The only historical reason for not using leaven in bread that the Bible mentions is the express and repeated command of God to the Israelites from the first, that there should be no leaven in their houses; that all leaven (or ferment) should be removed from their houses: "Seven days there shall be no leaven found in your houses; whosoever eateth that which is leavened (fermented) shall be cut off." "And there shall be no leavened bread *seen* with thee; neither shall there be *leaven seen* with thee in all thy quarters." The private authority which repealed these announcements and permitted "leaven to be *drank* and mixed in other *articles of common use*" should have been quoted in the statement made by the Pacific.

Only an imagination fertile in possibilities, and anxious to discover them, could harbor the supposition that fresh, pure grape juice boiled down, bottled, sealed, and kept in a cool cellar, which was the ordinary table food-drink of the people, was an "*artificial preparation*," and that the natural fruit of the vine was a filthy poison, evolved from the *rotten offal* of the grape, by an artificial, tedious, laborious chemical process, in which every particle of the "*fruit of the vine*" is utterly destroyed and annihilated. "Sufficiently fermented to have a keeping quality" can only mean sufficiently *putrified to remain sound;* for the *putrifaction* of the grape is *perfect* when any fermented wine is produced.

Had the history of the institution of the supper stated that potatoes had been used at the meal, it would have been equally in order to have insisted that "it is the more reasonable position" that the potatoes so used were not "artificially prepared and preserved" by keeping them sound in the cellar and then boiling in a pot or roasting them in an oven—but were the *natural*, "simple exhilarating beverage," potato whiskey, produced by rotting the potato and converting its starch into sugar and then into alcohol.

In the understanding of this bible wine question in which the intelligent Christian people of the day have heartily concurred, there are no dubious possibilities to encounter, no improbabilities to smooth over, no lame theories to prop up with an artificial spring leg, nor a single inconsistency or inharmony to reconcile. But the leaders in the support of the other side have taken tremendous chances to save their favorite god from deposition. They have never used any argument more logical or probable that the one referred to. Nothing but random guesses and the most positive personal declarations of what they say "must have been so," because it fits their theory founded on appetite and wilful ignorance, and upon no other authority or probability whatever. First they make the bible contradict not only science and common sense, but itself. (2) They dispute the disinterested history of nations. (3) They virtually deny the divinity of the Savior. (4) They make him inferior in knowledge and morality to John the Baptist and other scripture characters, and accuse him of practices that were then, and would be nowadays not only immoral, but disreputable; for the "wine-bibber," *one who made use of fermented wine*, was in his time a term of severest reproach, and was always deservedly coupled with its natural other half, "glutton."

Another objector to these articles writes from Amador county, taking the same ground as that referred to. He says he is "one of those infidels whom the RESCUE never fails to hit a lick whenever it has a chance"; and that "there is no doubt that Christ and his disciples drank on all occasions the vile kind of wine that makes drunkards, and as this question involves the divinity of Christ, it has no proper place in a temperance paper."

It would seem that the Christ who preferred a drunkard-making, chemically-prepared poison to a wholesome, natural, customary beverage, and gave his example and precept in favor of drunkard-making and drunkenness, did so thru ignorance, and was only a gifted reformer, mistaken in one very important matter. If he was of divine nature and did so, all our moral and religious obligations to push or advocate total abstinence go overboard at once and right down to the bottom.

But there occurs not the slightest occasion for any uncertainty in the matter. To try to make christianity a gospel of drunkenness, and its great Teacher a winebibber, ignorant of scientific truth, a promoter of evil practices and a mistaken philanthropist, is to flounder in a bog of inconsistent superstitions as benighted as the charlatanry of Denton. To accept christianity with the wine cup cast out from its place among the holy things, where Satan's wiles and human ignorance once enthroned and still endeavor to maintain it—to take the plain, square word of the Scripture as it is, regarding wine, is to come out into the clear noonday, with no intruding clouds and fogs of sophistry and mystery to distort and obscure the sunlight of truth. Here are no doubts, no suspicions, no excuses to make, nothing to be justified or rectified or regretted, and not a symptom of any difficulty to be encountered.

CALIFORNIA VITICULTURE.

The Commissioners appointed to supervise the drunkard factories and drunkard making interest of the State, have published their report, which states that the vintage of "*temperance material*" in 1880 was from 10 to 12 million gallons, thus—

9,500,000 gallons Dry Wines....at 25 cents.
700,000 gallons Sweet Wines....at 60 cents.
450,000 gallons Brandy.....at $1.15.

Which foots up to $3,312,500.

||They also estimate the raisins at $100,000 and table grapes sold at $150,000.

Shipments from the State in 1880 were 2,487,353 gallons wine and 189,098 gallons brandy. Estimating these exports at the rates given above we have

Value of wine exported	$ 684,775
Value of wine for home consumption	2,110,225
Value of brandy exported	217,462
Value of brandy used as home temperance drink	300,038
	$3,312,500

And we are treated thus to the information that to export $902,237 worth of drunkenness, we have to tax our own people to consume $2,410,263 worth of the same thing here, which is not only utterly useless, but which destroys the lives and properties of the people of the State, fills the country with murder, suicide, crime, divorce, debauchery and insanity and is naturally and logically and inevitably the most pauperizing, demoralizing and destructive agency that ever cursed a country.

The *Chronicle* reviewing the report, says "Viticulture properly studied and managed, is within 20 years to become the leading industry of California, yielding a larger net revenue to cultivators than all other industries confined to the soil together."

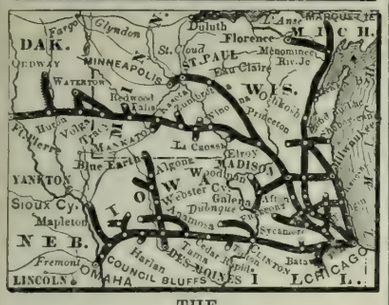
That is quite possible for Viticulture, but it will be found an excellent policy for Viticulturists to plant such vines as will be most available, when in a very few years the laws of the United States will place poison wine and poison brandy culture exactly on a level with horse stealing and other despicable crimes. And whenever that time comes the wealth and prosperity and peace and safety of the vine cultivator will be increased ten fold in the aggregate, and viticulture will be one of the happiest, most respectable and most profitable of occupations ever known.

The festive phyloxera is an inconvenient pest of the *grape farmer*, but it dont in the least incommode ihe *wine maker*. Altho it is said to have destroyed a million and a half of acres of vineyard in France, it has not reduced the volume of wine and brandy produced by one pint. As long as potatoes and rice and grain and beets and apples and molasses and sugar scrapings hold out all over France, Germany, Belgium &c they can produce any amount of precisely the same material as that from the rotted grape; the flavor only being a fabrication: the same water, the same alcohol from the same putrified sugar, the same sugar of lead and the same blue stone and drugs: and producing the same drunkenness and brutality.

In short the fabrication of wine and brandy that sells for $5 and $10 and $20 a gallon, made from potatoes, thistles, cabbage, kitchen slops, swilltubs, old boots and rags, drugs &c are rather to be commended for using a substitute and saving the wholsome grape for some useful purpose.

Any one entitled to receive the RESCUE who does not receive it, or who knows of another who does not, please notify by postal-card. The utmost care is used to avoid any mistakes in mailing or addresses. It is expected every issue of the paper will be in the San Francisco post-office by one P. M. of Thursday, in future. If it fails to reach any place in due time it will not be the fault of this office.

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Our Wasted Resources	1 25
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Bacchus Dethroned	1 00
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Good " " "		14
Common " " "		12½
Java, (old Govt.) " "	25	22
Best Costa Rica, roasted "	25	21
Good " "		18
Ground Coffee, (family) "	25	22
" (extra) "	30	26
" (good) "	20	16
Prepared coffee (mocha) "	25	22
" (ex Java) "	25	20
" (common) "	15	12½
Adams Comp Coffee "	37½	35
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" Vanilla, ¼lbs "	25	40
" Cocoa " "	20	35
Guitard's, Eureka "	25	21

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"High Toned" per lb	25	20
"Ann Jones" "	40	35
"Boss" "	50	45
"Best" "	60	50
Diamond L "	40	37
Pioneer "	45	39
M. M. & Co per bx		1 65
W. T. C. & Co "		1 25
Comet per lb	60	55
Oolong per lb	40, 50, 75	
Eng. Breakfast "	50, 60, 75	
Mixed Teas "	30, 40, 50	
Tea Dust per lb	20	15

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Vallejo (Star) "	1 25	4 75
Buckeye "	1 25	4 75
Golden City "	1 20	4 60
Golden Gate "	1 25	
	10 lbs.	50 lbs
Graham "	30	1 25
Rye "	35	1 50
Buckwheat " Extra	45	
" "	40	
Rice "	1 00	
Oat meal, Extra	45	2 15
" " Good	40	2 00
" groats	50	2 40
Cracked wheat, Extra	35	1 50
Hominy, Large or Small	40	2 00
Farina	75	3 50
Tapioca, Flake	70	3 25
" Pearl	70	3 25
Sago	70	3 25
Pearl Barley, Good	50	2 25
" " Extra	60	2 75
Split peas	45	2 25
Corn meal, white or yellow	25	1 10

Eastern oat meal or buckwheat at market prices.

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Starlight, 150 deg. test per case			2 50
Continental 150 " " "			2 40
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Standard 110 " " "	2 00		2 20
Common " " "	1 75		2 00
Elaine 150 " "			3 50
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Sugars.

Sugar has again advanced ¼ of a cent per lb. during past week. We quote:

	per lb	
Cube or crushed		12¾
Extra dry granulated	"	12½
Extra "	"	12¼
Extra golden C	"	11¼
Golden C	"	11
Mariposa C	"	10¾
D. Sugars	"	10½
Powdered sugars	"	13¼

Syrup 5 gal kegs, 3 50, 3 75

Packages containing less than a barrel ¼ of a cent per pound additional.

☞ The market on sugars changes frequently.

Dried Fruit.

	RETAIL	By the Box.
Apples, extra, per lb	10	8
" good, "	8	6½
Peaches, halves; "	12½	10
Plums, choice, "	20	17
Prunes, German, "	10	10
Currants, "	10	10
Grapes, "	10	8
Raisins, California, "	10	8½
Citron, "	35	30
Lemon Peel, "	25	20

Soap.

	BAR.	Boxes per lb
Commercial A. B. Borax,	5	4½
" S. F. Borax.	5	4
Royal Laundry,	5	4
Royal Best,	6¼	5
Navy,	6¼	5½
White Castile, (French)	65	55
Mottled " "	45	37½
" " (Domestic)	35	30
Variegated Toilet,	10	9
Fancy Toilet, very good,	5	4½
Superior Toilet Soaps, 10c to	12½	10
Roman Kitchen,	8	7
Thomas' Cold Water,	8	7
Rock,	5	3
Sapolio, (scouring)	8	7

Chemical Olive Soap, in 20-cake boxes, 40c, 50c and 60c per box.

We furnish any kind of home manufactured Soaps in the market, at manufacturers' prices by the box.

A fine article of Soap (Horse-Shoe brand), 18 bars in iron-hooped pail, for $1, including package.

Fish.

No. 1 Mackerel, kits,	$1 75
" " half barrels,	8 00
Climax " 6 lbs, choice,	60
" " by the dozen,	6 00
Pickled Salmon, hlf bbls,	3 50
" Herring, "	3 00
Holland " per keg,	1 40
Cabinet " per dozen tins,	1 75
Codfish, boneless, 30-lb box,	2 00
" plain, 5c to 5¾c per lb	
" Eastern, 6-lb bxs, 50 to 55c pr bx	

Meat and Provisions.

	RETAIL	Per 100 pounds
California Hams, best, per lb	13	12½
" " fair, "	11½	11
Far West " covered, "		13
Our Flavor " " "		14
Whittaker's " " "	15½	15
Dupee's " " "	16	15½
Dried Beef, per lb	12½ to 13½	
California Bacon, " 11	to 12½	
Eastern " choice, per lb	15	14
Fairbanks' Lard, 3 lbs each,	50	
" " 5 lbs "	80	
" " 10 lbs "	1 60	
California " per lb	12 to 14	

Canned Goods.

	RETAIL.	DOZEN.
Tomatoes, Kings,	12½	1 37½
" Eastern, small,	10	1 00
Corn, Winslow,	20	2 20
" Eastern, good,	12½	1 40
Peas, Baltimore,	15	1 50
Baked Beans, Boston,	25	2 75
Oysters, McMurray's, large	25	2 65
" 2-lb cans, "	20	2 25
" Field's, 1-lb cans,	12½	1 40
" small, light.	10	1 00
Clams, large Eastern,	20	2 35
Lobsters, 1-lb cans,	15	1 65
" 2-lb "		2 75
" Winslow's,	20	1 95
Salmon, 1 lb	10	1 10
Deviled Ham, Eastern,	30	3 25
Jams or Jellies, 2 lbs	25	2 75
Table Fruit, standard brands	25	2 75
" off brands 15 to	20	2 00
Pie Fruit, assorted,	20	1 85
Table Fruit, small,	12½	1 35
Sardines, small,	15	1 70
" large,	25	2 85
Royal Baking Powder, 4 oz	15	1 50
" " 6 oz	20	2 00
" " 12 oz	37½	4 00
Pioneer " ½ lb		2 75
Condensed Milk, Eagle,	20	2 35
Corned Beef, 2 lbs	30	3 25
Lunch Tongue,	30	3 25

Spices.

	each	doz.
Mustard, Cloves, Ginger, Cinnamon, Pepper, Sage, Thyme, Marjoram or Allspice, in small packages,	5c	50c
¼-lb tins,	10c	85c
1 to 5-lb tins, per lb,		20c

Cayenne, White Pepper, Whole Pepper, or Allspice, Nutmegs, Mace, Colman's Mustard, in any quantity ordered.

Miscellaneous.

	RETAIL.	DOZEN.
Pickles, mixed, qts,	25	2 50
" " 5 gals, each	2 40	
" " ½ bbls, per gal	60	
Chow Chow, qts,	25	2 75
French Mustard,	10	1 10
Liea & Perrins's Sauce,	20	1 80
Lea & Perrines' (genuine)	30	3 25
Catchup, tomato, small,	10	1 00
" " pints,	20	1 75
" " 3-gal kegs, each,	1 75	
Capers,	20	2 00
Salt, table, 20 lbs,	20	
" " 50 lbs,	40	
" coarse, 100 lbs,	65	
" extra fine, 5 lbs,	10	
Blueing, best, per box,	20	1 75
" good, "	12½	1 40
Vinegar, cider, per gal,	35	
" " ½ bbls,	25 to 30	
" good, "	20 to 25	
Table Oil, each, 10, 25, 40, 60		
Duret & Co., imported, large, per doz,		6 75
California Cheese, 13 to 16c per lb		
Corn Starch, Duryea's,	10	9½
" " Kingsford's,	10	9½
" " Peoria,	8	7½
Laundry Starch, 12 lbs,	75	
" " 6 lbs, satin gloss,	60	
" " 3 lbs, superb gloss,	25	
Washing Soda, 40 lbs,		1 00
Wax Candles, per box, 6 sets,		1 40
Common do., " 20 sets,		1 75
Rice, best,	8	8½
" good,	7	6
" fair.	6	5½

Butter and Eggs

Fresh butter and eggs change with nearly every market. Fine butter now sells from 22c to 24c per pound, and eggs 22c to 25c per dozen in box lots. We solicit consignments of first quality butter or eggs, dried fruit, or other produce, in limited amounts, for which we return groceries if ordered at list prices, or cash less usual commission. Our *family trade* requires from 400 to 500 dozens of fresh eggs per week.

Cakes and Crackers.

	By the Box	per lb
Assorted Crackers		07
" cakes and crackers		08
Cocoanut or Banana cakes		14
SantaClara oyster, milk or butter		07
Ginger snaps or Jennie Linds		08½
Nicnacs		11½
Soda		05
Extra Sodas		06
Sugar Biscuit		08
Fruit cakes		09½
Graham Crackers		07½
Picnic "		06

Boxes containing about 15, 30 and 60 lbs each. Fresh crackers of all kinds at retail 3 pounds for 25cts. Cakes quoted below 10c by the box are retailed at 10 cts per pound.

In our stock will also be found brooms, brushes, baskets, tubs, pails, washboards, clothes pins, scouring bricks, stove and shoe polish, lamp tops and chimneys, axle grease, flavoring extracts, table sauce, oils, catchup, horse radish, capers, pepper sauce, and many other goods not quoted —all of whhch are sold at cash rates.

When you buy a five-pound box of tea see that it is marked *five pounds*.

You need not continue to pay 100 per cent. profit on tea.

Our meals are from the best manufacturers on this coast, and are always sent out fresh.

Prices are subject to fluctuations in the market. It there has been a decline at the time of receiving your order and remittance you will have the benefit of it. If you wish a special price for large lots of goods of any kind, write, naming quantity and brand. Answer will be given by next mail, or telegraph if desired.

We mostly quote for first-class articles, of which our stock chiefly consists, to be furnished full-weight measure or count, believing this plan the most satisfactory to consumers.

Money can be sent by P. O. Order, certified check, bank draft, registered letter, or express, as is most economical and convenient to you.

Goods will always be sent as freight unless otherwise ordered. Give shipping directions and P. O. address plainly with your order.

Goods for out of town orders are securely packed and delivered to freight offices, steamboats or express office, free of charge. No charge for package except on eggs, butter, vinegar, and possibly one or two other items, and these only at net cost.

We are always pleased to receive a trial order even if small.

Make checks payable to H. A. Smith, and address letters and orders to same, or to

SAN FRANCISCO

Cash Grocery !

519 Post Street,

May 22th.] SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

THE RUMLELLER.

Who in the race of life for bread—
Refuses toil with lazy dread,
Choosing to "tend" a "bar" instead?
The Rumseller!

Who paints the sign and hangs the screen,
Bottles and glasses in between—
Puts some old beer kegs to be seen?
The Rumseller!

Who lays in then the vilest trash—
To sell out by the drink for cash—
Calling it gin or brandy smash?
The Rumseller!

Who snares and coaxes old men in—
Who traps and helps the young to sin—
And cares not so he sells his gin?
The Rumseller!

Who in God's judgment day shall own—
That only sorrow he has sown—
And in eternal fire shall groan?
The Rumseller!

Correspondence.

SAN BERNARDINO, May 22, 1881.

ED. RESCUE: It seems fitting that among the many good things in your crowded columns should appear some account of the recent open meeting of our lodge. On May 9th we had a public installation and a pleasing program of music, and literary exercises connected therewith. Thru the courtesy of the I. O. O. F., we occupied their large and beautifully furnished hall for the evening. An invitation was extended to Riverside lodge to be present, and about forty of them attended in uniform. Both resident and visiting members assembled at Good Templar's Hall, and, with the members of the Band of Hope, marched in procession, more than two hundred strong, headed by the Cornet Band, to the place of meeting. Odd Fellows Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, all the available standing room being occupied. It was the grandest demonstration in behalf of temperance we have ever made here, as a mere home affair. The exercises were entertaining, and, doubtless, profitable. The opportunity was not lost to impress upon the audience some strong temperance truths, in essay, address and song.

The address of the newly-installed W. C. T. presented a brief review of the wonderful growth of the I. O. G. T., and of the good work it was accomplishing, and furnished some strong arguments in favor of total abstinence and prohibition.

Mr. H. C. Brooke also read a very forcible and well-written temperance essay, taking as his text the letter published in the RESCUE some time ago from a lady at Anaheim in support of Mrs. Stevens.

I believe the meeting has made a good impression. Our lodge, which was founded by Mrs. Stevens three years ago, has received a new impetus from her last visit here, and is in a prosperous condition. New members are received at every meeting, and it has an influence which is being felt in the community. We have a number of living witnesses in our order of the good our organization has done in individual cases, to say nothing of its indirect work, the results of which we may never be able to estimate.

The Good Templars of San Bernardino intend to keep the ball moving, and to do their part to hasten on the day when "the means of intemperance shall be driven from the land." Yours for prohibition, F. F.

MORTALITY STATISTICS FROM SCIENCE.

Mr. Nelson the distinguished English actuary, has made the following statistical dedications from his long years of research, respecting the degree to which intemperance shortens life. Individuals who do not use alcoholic liquors as a beverage have the following lease of life.

Those aged	22	live an average life of	44	years more,			
"	"	30	"	"	36	"	"
"	"	40	"	"	29	"	"
"	"	50	"	"	21	"	"
"	"	60	"	"	14	"	"

Individuals of intemperate habits, men who indulge in the use of alcoholic liquors as a beverage, he says have the following lease of life.

Those aged	22	live an average life of	16	years more,			
"	"	30	"	"	14	"	"
"	"	40	"	"	12	"	"
"	"	50	"	"	11	"	"
"	"	60	"	"	9	"	"

From the above, based on unquestionable authority, it will be seen how fearfully intemperance shortens life, and consequently of what importance the temperance question is to life insurance companies and mutual aid associations. A temperate man, associated with a class of topers as a member of an assessment life insurance company, will be compelled to pay annually double the number of assessments he would have to pay were his associates all total abstainers like himself. Hence every temperate member of an assessment company is deeply interested in weeding out and keeping out of his company every drunkard, toper and tippler. H.

SANTA CLARA CO. PICNIC'S.

A Union Picnic was held by the Good Templars on the 14th at Los Gatos where "the Lodge is thriving and prosperous." Dr. Merrick lectured and all went pleasntly.

The San Jose Lodges are to have an open meeting once a month, which they think will keep the subject alive before the people and add to their strength.

The Lodges of this county like to visit each other, and the effect is a very happy one. Wake up; stir around and visit some Lodge; find out quickly that you don't know everything; subscribe for some temperance paper—take the RESCUE; have an open meeting and let the people see you mean work; don't sleep any longer, for as it has been said, "The saloons have an open meeting every night."

Don't you know the Temperance car is moving on? Put on your harness and help.

C.

HOME FOR ORPHANS,
VALLEJO, May 21st, 1881.

EDITOR RESCUE:—I hereby acknowledge the receipt of a donation from Rev. W. E. Read, Missionary of the American Sunday School Union, consisting of ten copies of Youths' World and ten copies of Picture World for six months. With many thanks for the same, I remain yours etc.,

N. SMITH.

BAND OF HOPE RITUALS.

It was recommended at the last session of our Grand Lodge that a Committee be appointed "to supervise the compilation of Band of Hope Rituals." The matter was left in the hands of the Executive Committee, who, at their second meeting thereafter, appointed P. G. W. C. T's. Gould, Wood, Haswell, Miss Julia Coleman, and the Gen. Sup't. of Juvenile Work, then Mrs. Emily P. Stevens, a Committee "to Revise and Report a New Ritual for Band of Hope in this Jurisdiction, and present their report to the next Session of the Grand Lodge." This is a very important matter, worthy of the best thought our Order can command. And the Committee earnestly invite all who desire to aid in correctly educating the youth of our land to assist them in preparing a Ritual in every way adapted to the work and worthy of the cause. The Committee, through their chairman, desire to extend to all friends of temperance the following invitation:

To Superintendents of Bands of Hope:

Permit us to ask your aid in revising the Ritual of our Band of Hope. It is desired that the Ritual shall be the best that it is possible to obtain and fully adapted to the use intended. Your experience qualifies you to make the most practical and valuable suggestions as to form, style and matter of ritual; hence we earnestly urge you to give this matter your careful and immediate attention, so that it may be fully considered by our Committee and properly prepared and reported to the next Session of our Grand Lodge. Please take a copy of the present Ritual and write on the margin of each page such changes as you may desire, or attach a new page, or re-write any portion or all of the same, as you may think best, and thus amended and revised, send it to the Chairman of our Committee at your earliest convenience.

Yours in Faith, Hope and Charity,
WILL. D. GOULD,
Chairman of Committee.

Los Angeles, May 24, 1881.

WOMAN'S SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION meets every Saturday at 2:30 P. M. at the S. S. S., 304 Stockton street. near Post. A paper is read and discussed, and all questions pertaining to Law, and other matters of vital importance to women, are answered. Ladies interested in Social Science and industrial and educational co-operation are cordially invited to attend the meetings. Admittance free. Mrs. J. W. Stow, President; Mrs. J. H. Smyth, Vice President; Mrs. T. Tilden Moulton, Treasurer; Miss I. G. Prince, Cor. Sec'y, 218 Eddy street, San Francisco.

A SUPPLY of all the works of the N. T. Society are now for sale at the RESCUE office at New York prices of course; will be sent post paid by return mail if ordered. Same are also to be had at 1041 Market St. See ad.

THE SECOND MATE'S STORY.

FONETIK.

Digger Indianz? Yes, tha r a bad set ov raskalz, sed the sekond mate. We uzed to shute them hwen I waz in Kalifornia, just az we wud koyotez. "Did u shute ani, Mr. Sawyer?" "Me! yes, indeed, lots on em, lots ov em, mani a time." "Hwat for?" "Wall, for such as this: Wun da I had tu go awa from mi klame about 7 milez on sum biznes, and on mi return, about haaf wa, I saw tu diggers that I nu veri wel; tha had bin round mi kabin all winter and I had fed them pretti much all the time. I sed 'Good da,' and waz passing between them, unsuspekting, hwen each ov them hwipt out a long sharp knife and held it tu mi brest, so I dare not muve. Wun uv them then took 2½ dollarz hwich were in mi poket, and the other sed kote! and made sines for me tu strip off mi kote, hwich I did." "U did, Mr. Sawyer; y did u not nok them both endwize, a bruzer like u?" "Well, I thot ov that, but thoze 2 nivez kloze tu me wer in the wa and lookt kold, I tell u, so I of kote; then it waz of hat, and I thru that down; then 1 ov them pointed tu mi vest and that had tu go. I then askt them if tha did not remember all the vittelz I had givn them; tha sed no, the raskalz, and made me take of mi shirt, and then mi pants, and tha let me go with only mi under flannelz on. I kept on for about a mile homeward, but then remembering I had tu pass 2 houzez pretti soon, and feeling a little modest, I about ship and determined tu hav mi kloze again. I returned tu the plase hware tha had robd me and trakt the villenz about haf a mile intu the woodz, till at last I kame stelthili on them, seated at the foot ov a big tree dividing up mi kloze; tha wer so bizi tha did not se me, and I shot them both and —." "U shot them—hwot with?" "With my pistol' ov korse." "But hware did u get the pistol?" "Oh, the pistol, y I had that ol the time up the sleeve ov mi singlet, and the Injuns never saw it there." "It iz a wonder tha did not see it, waz it not?" "Yas, I waz afraid tha wood, but tha did not."

Next trip sum ov the new passengerz wer slili told that Mr. Sawyer had sum spicy reminissenses ov Indian warfare in Kalifornia that mite be kausiousli pumpt out ov him if tha got him alone; and tha choze a good oportuniti in the dog watch to draw him out. "U had a good deal ov xperiense at sea, Mr. Sawyer, did u not?" "Yes, bin at it 16 years now." "Bin in Kalifornia?" "Yes." "Long?" "Yes, 4 yearz." Make much money there?" "Yes, about $15,000; sent it home to the old man to keep til I want it." "Ever see mani Injuns out thare?" "No, not mani." "Ever hav ani fites or truble with them?" "No, thare waz no Injuns hware I workt."

THE JEWS. A development of barbarism and brutality that could hardly have been expected in this era of liberality, has come up in the late wretched persecution of the Jews in Germany and Russia.

The Jews are an unusually sober people and consequently more economical and accumulating than their drunken neighbors, and it is quite natural for the latter to blame their more sober friends for their own misfortune. The people who practice stoning Chinamen, are those who but for their drinking habits might have kept the Chinese from ever getting a foothold in California, except as the underlings and hired animal force of our own white workers; but because the grogshop and the beer den have pauperized our white labor to a great extent, they charge their own misfortunes to the Chinese, and desire to drive them out. Whereas if they would drive out the grogshops, our white labor would recover its lost ground and the Chinese would be reduced to a minimum number. Some parties are now moving to send the colored people to Africa; when they get thru with that, they will probably have time to attend to the Jews who are rich enough in California to offer a tempting prize to people who prefer the wealth that has already been acquired or created by others to that got in the old fashioned way.

For a great many centuries a family of nations that have disgraced the name of christians have burned and killed and robbed and shamefully maltreated in every way the Jews for no wrong at all beyond that of being Jews. There has been so much of that kind of thing and christian people owe the Jewish race so much reparation for the wrongs of the past, done in their name, that it would be no more than just for America and Britain to notify Germany and Russia that for every dollar they wrong a Jew in the future, they will be made to compensate a thousand. It is time there should be some international police regulations to prevent these cowardly nasty brutalities.

SOUTH AMERICAN EXPERIENCES.

TWO.

It was a very stupid mistake of the ancients to represent justice as blindfolded, so as not to see which way the scale tilted. It is injustice, greed, avarice and fraud that ought to be pictured as blindfolded to its own interest or anyone else's.

The English Steam navigation company which has a monopoly of the transport system of the west coast of S. America, has blindly framed a tariff of passenger fares whose monstrous extravagance would seem to have been adopted with a view of quenching all ambition on the part of the natives of the country to look beyond their native horizon. The rates of passage are so exorbitant that the revenue of the company is nearly all derived from its freight, its mail subsidy and its passengers.

The fare to Tumaco, two and a half days of very slow steaming is $50 cabin and $25 deck, a rate that one, if obliged to go, would rather submit to than build or buy a boat of his own and hire a crew to row him there.

Things used to be contrived too in the interest of the hotel keepers, doctors and grave diggers of Panama, so that passengers there if bound to anywhere else than New York or California had to wait 4 to 8 days or more. In ordinary times this made quite a help to business; but when travel was good and fever lively, the city prospered and felt thankful.

Four years ago it was my lot to wait eight or nine days there for the next steamer bound south; but finding a Colombian schooner in port which had brought up a cargo of "taguas" or ivory nuts, which was to sail five days before the steamer, and whose cabin fare was only $25 for a five days' trip, I engaged a passage. The captain received the $25 in a paper roll of dollars without opening or counting them, and threw it into his open chest in the cabin. He said he never locked that as there was not a particle of danger of any one touching it; all his crew belonged round Tumaco. Next day he returned me five dollars which he said was over paid, as a dollar in Panama was ten rials and in Tumaco only eight or eighty cents. This was very honest in him as he knew very well I had misunderstood him, and that kind of distinction in dollars was new to me.

The schooner was American built, with wire rigging which had not been set up (tightened) for many years; probably not since her purchase in San Francisco eight or ten years before. A few hours' work would have set it up nicely, but altho it was the slackest rigging ever heard of on a sea going vessel, the captain and crew seemed never to have observed that circumstance. They said the vessel was going to be calked and repaired next year probably and then it would be time enough.

The most striking article of the cabin furniture was a thoro complete set of rat holes, in every direction and in every style of ancient and modern architecture. One could not help wondering how the rats had ever found leisure and opportunity to run all those tunnels and crosscuts and shafts, and where they had dumped all the chips and borings. The suggestion presented itself that some King Pharaoh rat had acquired despotic empire over his fellows, and works 100,000 or so of them as slaves to construct for him what he supposed would be an imperishable monumental labyrinth. But if Professor Denton makes use of this and adopts it as a link in his cosmical theory he must be responsible for it himself. Next to the rat holes were the tunnels ingeniously interpolated by the various sized and various colored ants which had learned to love the climate and flavor and style of living on board of that schooner. From every rat hole examined there were chambers and galleries branching off like the blood vessels from an artery; and in these there was the same richness of variety. A cabin so complete in its appointments had not escaped the inquisitive eye of the enterprising cockroaches, who had also colonized there in force and seemed to have been most successful colonists in the way of rolling up a healthy census.

Besides the rat holes and ant chambers, a few plates and cups and the captain's chest, there was not any other cabin furniture except a few small pieces of the captain's chart which so far the rats had not injured. It was always cheerful however, nobody could feel lonesome or homesick there. There was too much company; it was like a busy market place. The rats used to grumble some at nights about the quality of food they found in the cooks pantry which was a part of the cabin, but after we caught some fine dolphin they were cheerful and contented.

The voyage would have been very monotonous but for the spirited company we had of the class described. The harbor of Tumaco is formed by one of a number of islands on the coast about one and a half degrees north of the equator. Large steamers can come within a mile of the town, and the mail steamers call there twice a month. People who live within a hundred miles of Tumaco and have not seen it have not much to boast of; but a native of Tumaco discloses the important fact of his nativity with a considerable degree of ostentation.

Here are landed large quantities of English, French and German manufactures, mostly English, but scarcely ever an article of American product except California flour, potatoes and one box of apples, and about one dozen pounds a year of canned fruits and oysters assorted. A short distance north of Tumaco is the entrance of the Patia river from which the Telembi branches southward. At the head of its navigation is the imposing city of Barbacoast (which means a shelf) the only level shelf in the country large enough to build a 7x9 little town upon.

A steamer runs from Tumaco by this circuitous route to Barbacoas, about 120 miles, but an air line would only be about 40 miles. The trips of this steamer are made whenever the steamer *is ready*; a matter made known to the public by a vigorous whistling on the morning of departure. Fare $10 and freight $20 a ton between these two points, a rate which the proprietors sadly lament is a great sacrifice made by them for the good of the country. All this freighting was formerly done, and a very large proportion is still done by canoes of large size manned by crews of six or more men who pole their vessels up along the shores of the rapid stream and drift down in the middle of the current returning. From Barbacoas all the merchandise for an immense district of interior territory is carried on the backs of Indians over trails thru swamps and streams and over mountain steeps for hundreds of miles, and the India rubber (caucho) the quinine bark and many other products of the country are similarly packed on the return journey. Next week we shall get fairly started after all this preliminary.

AN APPEAL.

To the Ministers and Members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in North Carolina.

BY BISHOP WARREN.

You are now called upon to consider one of the most important questions of the age, viz: whether you will protect yourselves, your sons, your daughters and fellow-citizens from the ravages of intoxicating drink. You are called upon to decide whether men shall be allowed to grow rich by your ruin and the ruin of those dear to you—whether men can murder souls for money. There can be but one side to this question What can you do?

(*a*) Remember the woes that the Bible pronounces on them that use strong drink, and them who put the bottle to their neighbor's lips.

(*b*) Remember the rules of the Discipline of our church, which forbid "drunkenness," buying or selling spirituous liquors, or drinking them, except in cases of extreme necessity;" and not only remember, but enforce them. The church must be kept pure from this and all other sins.

(*c*) In regard to the question of enforcing prohibition, to be submitted to vote the first Monday in August. I pray you to send to the headquarters at Raleigh and elsewhere for documents; get thoroly posted yourselves; inform others; preach on the subject with Christian prudence on the Sabbath; publicly and privately pray for the success of the movement; lecture in public halls and by the wayside; agitate, agitate, combine, and finally *vote*. Such discussions are healthful in the highest degree. They set before all men the possibilities of an undebilitated manhood; they lead men to know their rights, and, knowing dare maintain; they render gain by the harm of others mean and contemptible, and stir men from lethargy to intense mental activity.

You will deposit thousands of votes in the coming election, and ought to influence tens of thousands more. Let every one use his rights of franchise for home protection, and induce as many others to do so as possible, so that the old north state, glorious in its religious settlement and history, shall assert itself on the side of tempersnce. It is the key to our present safety and future prosperity. —Atlantic Methodist Advocate.

LOOK at the list of advertisers in the RESCUE, and remember they are all genuine and reliable parties to deal with.

SALOON FRUIT.

It was suggested lately that the Rescue should give a weekly account or mention of some of the most prominent crimes, cruelties and disasters occasioned by drink and the grogshop, But this ghastly and disgusting record of horrible events appears in the ordinary daily and weekly papers, and it would scarcely add to their publicity to have them repeated in one paper more. It is a well known fact that in this state, more blessed with natural resources of comfort, health and happiness than any other country in the world. with abundance of churches, educational privileges, Sunday-schools, temperance organizations, charitable and benevolent influences, etc., etc., — the beer, wine and whisky sold in our grogshops, licensed by the votes of our people, cause the most bloody daily record and the longest list of savage crimes, cruelties and outrages that have ever blackened the history of any people, civilized or barbarous, of this or any other age with whose history we are acquainted.

And there is another very appalling act too, to which our attention should be directed. Daily contact and association with this ceaseless revel in blood and rampant vice has so hardened our people that when a few merciful men and women would endeavor to stay this barbarous trade in lives and souls of men they are ridiculed as fanatics; the churches are mostly silent and some of them hostile; the business world blindly thirsting for present gain is perfectly indifferent. Even the attempt to teach the children of the public schools a warning truth is steadily resisted, and the Bible is forbidden to utter in the Sunday-school a warning word against drunkenness more than once a year. Perhaps that last is the most heartlessly cruel of all rum's work, and the most directly the result of Satan's cunning instigation.

R. L. Robinson, 24 years of age, son of John Robinson of Thomaston, Maine, has been three years in California; got on a spree at Chico and put a bullet through his brain on Sunday week. John Robinson and family of Thomaston, Maine will be grateful to California for making their boy a drunkard and a suicide.

Mr. Dodge, the tailor whom the coroner's jury charge as the indirect cause of the suicide of Ida Foster is a perfect model of the work of the beer-shop; just the kind of young men that the majority of our voters vote at every election to make all the youth of California, utterly debauched, enslaved, depraved and nasty with tobacco, whisky and beer.

New York, May 15th—Mrs Bridget Quinlan, aged 44 years was shot twice to-night at her home 339 East Thirty-fourth street by her son Patrick, who is a drunken worthless character.

Professor Denton says one man, John Mills, discovered 80,000 errors of translation in the 8,000 verses of the New Testament! No wonder that any man who believes that has no room left for any other belief. A well known man of his unbelieving stripe in Baltimore once told the writer there were 32, 671 contradictions in the Bible, (or some exact figures like those). "Yes, will you tell me some of them?" "Oh, it is full of them everywhere." "Yes, I know; but tell me some of the most prominent ones, please; I would like to get hold of them. "Oh, the Bible is chock full of contradictions; everybody knows that." "Yes. but tell me just *one*." Well, he could not just specify any particular one; but every body knew the Bible was full of them from one end to the other: no one attempted to deny that. Poor fellow; he knew the exact count was 32 thousand and something, but he had not the most remote idea of which or where a single one of them was to be found.

IN HAMILTON, Canada, the Scott act was defeated by the four daily papers, 4 breweries, 144 saloons, the lectures of Dr. Crosby and Rev. D. J. McDonnell, lack of temperance literature and temperance statistics, and a portion of the Presbyterian and all the Anglican clergymen: so Professor Foster says, who is now a resident there.

The duty of all good temperance men to take and pay for a good temperance paper cannot be doubted; nor does his duty end here; he should strive by all honorable means to extend its circulation among his neighbors and contribute to its columns. That is what the Delaware Signal says, and it is a very sound and able paper.

NATIONAL Temperance Almanac for sale at the office of the RESCUE. Send for one, or call and get one.

Grand Lodge of Oregon.

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9 Excelsior, F., Corvallis, T. E. Cauthorn
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316 Samaritan, S., Harrisburg, S. S. Train.
317 Guiding Star, Tu., Lebanon, J. L. Gilbert.
331 Monmouth, S., Monmouth, O. O. Rowland.
332 Pass Creek, S., Drain, W. M. Fitch.
338 Wasco, S., Dufur, B. B. Clark.
341 Blue Mountain, S., Weston, P. G. McCall.
342 Lily, Tu , East Portland, Jas. W. Shaver.
344 Albany, S., Albany, R. Fox.
345 Tualatin, S., Tualatin, Isaac Ball.
348 Good Samaritan, W., Dalles, Mrs. M. J. A. Simons.
349 Peace Vale, Tu., Portland, Mrs. N. L. Rockafellow.
350 Mount Hood, M., Dalles, E. B. McFarland,
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353 Orient, F., Jefferson E. E. Montague.
354 Floral, S., Marion, Ada K. Johns.
355 Bay. Th., Marshfield, A. M. Crawford.
356 Welcome, —., John Day, W. H. Kelly.
357 Monroe, —., Monre, N. A. Thompson.

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G. Messenger, R. B. Putman.....Amity
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E. W. Ryan.....Portland

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Mrs. L. L. Whiteaker ....Independence

The next session of the Grand Lodge of Oregon will be held in Hillsboro, commencing on the third Tuesday in June, 1881.

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Wm. Owens, G. W. O. G....Franktown
John F. Aitken, R. W. G. L. Rep., ...Reno

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at Reno on the second Monday in October, 1881.

LODGES.

1. Empire, Th., Empire, Geo. Uttley.
2. Fidelity, Tu., Reno, H. B. Coss.
4. Union, Sa., Carson City, John Singleton.
5. Pine Grove, Pine Grove, J. W. Beam.
7. Excelsior, Virginia City, H. W. Read.
8. Better Day, Th., Mason Valley, J. O. Birmingham.
9. Tuscarora, Th., Tuscarora, W. J. Penrose.
10. Aurora, Aurora, Geo. Allbright.
12. Silver, F, Franktown, Mrs. E. C. Ray.
16. Unity, Tu., Elko, E. A. Littlefield.
19. Carlin, F., Carlin, J. H. Kelley
20. Sutro, Sutro, Nev. W. P. S. Washburn.
21. Genoa, Genoa, Sa., W. Swart.
22. Farriou, Sheridan, P. O., F., W. Mott.
23. Haswell, Dayton, Sa., J. L. Campbell.
25. Nevada, Winnemucca, Mo., S. S. Grass.
26, Love and Truth, Austin, Tu., D. R. O'Keef.
27. Ruby Hill, Ruby Hill, W. J. Penrose.
29. Charity, Eureka, J. L. Ladd.

UTAH.

1. Salt Lake, Salt Lake City, H. W. Cole.
2. Ft. Douglas, Ft. Douglas, Utah, John Parlis.
3, Mountain Home, Provo, Utah, Miss Elain Bee.
4. Bingham, Bingham, Frank Toban.

STATE DEPUTIES.

J. H. Kelley, Carlin.
Mrs M. C, Ewing, Lake View.
H. D. Fisher, Salt Lake Utah.

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C. S. J. T., Mrs. Lillie J. Disbrow, ...Bridgeport, Connecticut
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R. W. G. M , Deane F. Currie, ...Clinton, New York.
R. W. G. D. M., Mrs. S. A. Leonard, ...Boston, Mass
R. W. G. I. G., Mrs. Ellen S. Southworth.....Centreville, Penn
R. W. G. O. G., W. W. Hay, ...Woodstock, New Brunswick
P. R. W. G. T., Theo. D. Kanouse, ...Watertown, Wisconsin

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In 1869 a capacious and elegant structure was erected near Vallejo, in Solano County, and in 1870, it was dedicated and opened under the auspices of the Grand Lodge, and entitled the "Good Templars' Home for Orphans." Its title is not meant to carry any idea of exclusiveness as to the class admitted to its sheltering offices. On the contrary, it is open to all; the only passport required at its portals is to be a homeless orphan child. Children under fourteen years of age, are received and cared for; and over one hundred orphaned children are now being cared for within its walls the buildings are sightly, capacious, and pleasantly located. The Home is under the general management and control of a Board of Trustees and a Board of Lady Managers—the former comprising nine gentlemen of the Order, who have charge of the building, grounds, (20 acres), and financial matters; while the Board of Lady Managers is composed of eight prominent lady members of the Order, selected from various parts of the State, and has charge of the domestic relations of the institution. The educational affairs are under the joint control and management of the Board of Trustees and Lady Managers. Within the Home a graded school under the "Public school system" of the State, is taught by two competent teachers. Upwards of $140,000 have been expended in the erection, care, and maintenance of this institu ion. The Good Templars of this jurisdiction have accepted the self imposed duty of sustaining this "Home" gratefully, and the membership is linked together in its support with unfaltering devotion.

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Children may be adopted from the Home by reliable and proper persons upon application to Board of Lady Managers.

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San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 9th, 1881.

Report of the Bank Commissioners for the State of California to the Hon. A. L. Hart, Attorney General—Dear Sir: In compliance with law, we beg to report that we have examined the affairs of the Pacific Bank, and to submit the following statement of its condition. Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

EVAN J. COLEMAN, } Bank Commissioners for
ROBERT WATT, } State of California.

RESOURCES.

Bank Premises	$150,000 00
Other Real Estate	3,504 50
U. S. Bonds, $600,000 (cost)	603,885 65
Land Association and Dock Stocks	12,939 77
Loans on Real Estate	261,878 85
Loans on bonds, gas, water & Bank stocks	184,314 39
Loans on other securities (wheat, barley &c	746,007 87
Loans on personal security	545,443 26
Money on hand	400,149 72
Due from Banks and Bankers	276,897 69
Overdrafts	80,044 75
Interest Accrued	19,570 00
Expenses, taxes, etc	10,134 42
Checks and Cash Items	38,732 59
	$3,333,503 46

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid up	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	407,942 17
Due Depositors	1,736,034 66
Due Banks and Bankers	178,369 39
Interest Collected	9,434 08
Rents, Exchange, etc	1,093 16
Dividends unpaid	630 00
	$3,333,503 46

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VOL. XVIII. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1881. No. 31

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Julia Colman ..... " "
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Pacific ..... Business College
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When you call on any of these places please say you saw their Ad or card in the Rescue.

IN MEMORIAM.

DIED—At his home, near Coultervill, Mariposa county, on Wednesday morning, May 25th, 1881, Milton L. Shilling, aged 19 years and 7 months, an honored and useful member of our Order.

C. N. GOULDING

Lectured in Winters 24th, large audience; three applications for membership. Capay 25 and 26, Knights Landing District Lodge 27, 28: Cacheville 29 and 30. Ten applications for membership. The cause is gaining ground rapidly.

They gave the RESCUE a boom at Knights Landing District Lodge by appointing a committee of one from each lodge in the county as Committee on temperance literature. A prize of $10 (money raised) will be given to the lady who obtains the largest number of subscribers to the RESCUE before the next meeting of the District Lodge.

BRO. LELAND sends eight subscribers this week from Oregon, and says the circulation which the RESCUE has there is helping the cause; but it makes him feel bad to get so few additions to his list.

ARKANSAS. The Bev. H. R. Withers, editor of the Temp Banner, has his announcement to lecture, "by authority of the Ch. Temp. Union, the State Prohibition Alliance and Good Templars" It is a good plan for these organizations to pull together.

THE club of twelve credited to Yuba City, last week belongs to June Lodge, Franklin School District, four miles from Yuba City, but the latter is their Post Office. June Lodge is one of the gallant old veterans, which has always nailed its colors to the mast, and means to all the time.

EASTWARD.—Passengers bound East should remember that the Chicago and Northwestern is the safe line and the line for temperance and wise people to patronize. No grogshop nor liquor sold at any of their stations or on their property, and no drunks or beer bloats employed by the company to mash up passengers. Tickets same price. See that the ticket you buy takes you by that safest and best route.

THE N. Y. TRIBUNE GROGSHOP.—The most "conspicuous" beer dive in N. Y. city (so called by the whisky organ) in the Tribune Building has been vacated by the poison sellers, and the premises are to be occupied by some honest business. So says the N. T. Advocate, but it does not say whether the rummies would not stay any longer or whether they were obliged to leave. The building as a grogshop, however much a scandal to the honest Horace Greeley was no way inconsistent with the present principles and practices of the Tribune.

"The Holiness Tent will be pitched in Anaheim on the 27th of May and will be under the charge of a number of ministers of various denominations—The Adventist tent was rolled up on Wednesday, and Anaheim was abandoned to its fate. It grieves us to learn that the gentleman who preached in the tabernacle leaves us with a firm belief that the Sodom and Gomorrah of ancient times have a counterpart in the Anaheim of to-day."—*Anaheim Gazette.*

Starting a *Holiness Tent* in Anaheim is a most courageous Enterprise. To call it the most stupendous joke of the century would be tame.

ANOTHER county in Nova Scotia, Colchester, has adopted the Canada Temp. act by 1000 majority, one of its towns, Truro givtng 144 for and 17 against. It appears the rumbloats have succeeded in getting their rebellion against the Act appealed to the Privy Council of England to review the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada. That council knows as much about it and has as much right to deal with the question as King Cetewayo has. It is surprising what indignities people will submit to who imagine themselves a free people: but we have quite as much of that kind of thing as the Canadians.

RICHARD GRANT WHITE giving his experience of England says, "I was struck with horror at the besotted condition of many of the women—women who were bearing children every year and nursing them, and who seemed to me little better than foul human stills through which the accursed liquor with which they were soaked, filtered drop by drop into the little drunkards at their breasts. To these children drunkenness comes unconsciously, like their native language. They cannot remember a time when it was new to them. They come out of the cloudland of infancy with the impression that drunkenness is like hunger or sleep, one of the normal conditions of man."

And there are some of the same kind of mothers, raising the same kind of little helpless drunkards to day on the beer and wine of this State—lots of them.

Prairie Lodge 26 charter members organized at Marysville by W. Crowhurst.

THE Temperance Reunion at Woodwards Gardens June 23rd is expected to be a splendid affair. See adv.

OREGON. — From Amity, Oregon, information comes that there is to be a picnic of the Good Templars of Yamhill county at McMinnville June 11th. A grand good time is expected, lecture and literary exercises, a brass band, vocal music, dinner music and everything necessary to make a pleasant and happy reunion. So promises our friend sister S. A. McKune.

THE LODGE DIRECTORY has been left out for two weeks and replaced with more interesting reading. Next week it is proposed to drop it again and give in its place a splendid sermon by Joseph Cook for the National Temperance League in Mr. Spurgeon's tabernacle, which it is hoped will be attentively read and preserved for future use by every reader. It is a masterly production like all of Joseph Cook's works.

WITHIN A MILE, ETC. — In North Carolina the question of State prohibition comes before the people for ratification by vote on the 4th August. But the sale of liquor is already prohibited by the late legislature within one to five miles of certain churches, schools and other institutions. There are seventy within one mile, three within one and a half miles; 125 within two, 130 within three, 42 within 4 and 23 within five. In all 383 places cleared of the traffic; about every legislator wanted prohibition in some place, so to save time they passed the whole in a lump. But how absurd, how monstrous the principle that the traffic which is a crime, and recognized and punished as a crime if carried on within a certain limit, should ever be permitted anywhere for a moment.

LIARS FOR KANSAS were called for by the RESCUE about two months ago, and they are busily at work. They have sent an alarm to England which caused a good minister there, Rev. Edgar Jacob, while making an appeal for temperance to lament bitterly that Kansas had prohibited the use of wine in the Holy Communion under a heavy penalty, etc., etc. But that is a tame lie and will soon get found out. If they cannot do better than that they wont earn even their whisky. We have not heard a word yet about the total abandonment of all classes to universal drunkenness, so sure to follow prohibition; nor of the woe begone shriveled, dying appearance of the enslaved citizens who cant buy a drop of liquor, even for medicine, or for the most aggravated case of corns.

HELP OURSELVES AND THEM.—The rich men who have business interests in San Francisco, ought to send $10.000 to pay for help in canvassing the State of North Carolina to carry the prohibitory law on the coming 4th of August. The colored men want especial teaching to enable them to vote right, which they will about all do, if they know what is right. The whiskysellers and servants of Satan will no doubt spend $100.000 there to bribe voters to defeat the law: and good people ought to send faithful lecturers to teach the masses there the truth. And if prohibition is carried in Carolina, it hastens it so much here that this State could, if it were necessary, profitably to itself expend a million dollars in helping any sister State to rid itself of the great curse and hasten its universal extinction. And it would be a most excellent financial operation for the State of California to borrow 100 millions at 10 per cent interest if need be, and buy out every brewery, winery, distillery and grogshop in the State, carry all the proprietors to the Fiji islands and support them there in good style as long as they live. That would double in 3 or 4 years the real available cash value of all the property and all the business of this State. But the nuisance could be got rid of more cheaply.

TOOTHACHE.

FOR OUR GOOD TEMPLAR DENTISTS.

To have it out or not—that is the question;
Whether 'tis better for the jaw to suffer
The pangs and torments of an aching tooth,
Or to take steel against a host of troubles
And, by extracting, end them? To pull—to tug—
No more; and by a tug to say we end
The toothache, and a thousand natural ills
The jaw is heir to—'tis a consummation
Devoutly to be wished. To pull—to tug—
To tug! perchance to break—aye, there's the rub,
For in that wrench what agony may come,
When we half dislodge that stubborn foe,
Must give us pause; there's the respect
That gives an aching tooth so long a life
For who would bear the whips and stings of pain
The old wife's nostrum, dentists' contumely,
The pangs of hope deferred, kind sleep delay,
When he himself might his quietus make
For one poor shilling? Who would fardels bear,
To groan and sink beneath a load of pain,
But that the dread of something lodged within
The linen twisted forceps from whose pangs
No jaw at ease returns, puzzles the will
And makes it rather bear the ills it has
Than fly to others that it knows not of?
Thus dentists do make cowards of us all;
And thus the native hue of resolution
Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of fear;
And many a one whose courage seeks the door
With this regard, his footsteps turns away
Scared at the name of dentist.

—*Ripon Free Press.*

MERCED ITEMS.

EDITOR RESCUE:—Merced has about 2500 inhabitants and there are about thirty or more places where intoxicants are sold. And specimens of the work done inside can be seen almost any time on our streets. According to careful estimate made, there is about $70,000 spent annually in this place for liquor. But we have some strong temperance workers who are ready to fight intemperance to the bitter end. I think we are gaining ground. We now have under the management of the W. C. T. U. a free reading room which has taken the place of a saloon.

There is also a flourishing Good Templar lodge, and we have a white ribbon club which meets every Saturday evening. There we have quite an interesting literary exercise. At the last meeting a gentleman of this place signed the pledge and was called upon for some remarks. He said, "I commenced to drink at the early age of four years. My father every year made cherry rum. One day when he had drained the liquor off the cherries, my little sister and I eat enough to make us very drunk. I got an appetite for liquor then, have kept it up except at intervals ever since, have made a great deal of money, but it has all gone thru drink." His hair begins to show a frost of age, and time will tell whether he will be able to keep his pledge.

What a lesson for parents. What an awful thought that a child shoul l trace this terrible appetite back to the parental roof. I used to think there was no harm in using liquor in cooking, but years ago I made up my mind that my children should never say they learned to love it at their mother's table. A lady here hired a woman to work for her. She gave good satisfaction till about Christmas, when a jug of brandy was bought for Christmas preparation. After the guests had arrived on Christmas evening, the hired woman who had got drunk on the jug of brandy came in and told them all to go home, they were not wanted there. So she broke up the party. She had gone there to reform. She went to a saloon and spent all her money for drink.

A few days ago I saw one of our residents here running home in great haste. I supposed his wife or child was sick: come to find out his hired woman had got drunk on innocent beer which she had found in a keg in the house. She was raving so that her mistress became alarmed and sent for her husband. She was so unmanageable that they sent for the officers to take charge of her. All this the result of that which is considered so innocent. I used to think there was no harm in lager beer, tho I never used it; a great many are sincere in thinking so. And as the concealed enemy is more dangerous than an open one, so I regard beer.

MRS. A. B. LEACH.

CONNECTICUT has been industriously promoting and licensing the sale of poison by her citizens. As a consequence, last year it expended $575 000 for crime pauperism and insanity and $235,000 for education. And all the legislation hostile to temperance has been enacted when the Republican party was in power in all branches of the state government.

TEMPERANCE INCONSISTENCY.

REV. G. W. FITCH.

NO. FIVE

Common sense, and consistency alike demand a thoro change in our tactics in fighting intemperance. We have tried to show some of the mistakes, and popular fallacies under which the temperance army has directed its movements. We have displayed endurance, pugnacity, grit, piety, and now if we will add common sense, and be consistent we may yet dislodge the enemy in this State. All agree that the *dram shop system* is the cause of drunkenness, the tap-root of all the evils from which we seek deliverance. All agree that *total abstinence*, and the *absolute prohibition by law*, of rum-selling is the only remedy and all are united in this, as the ultimate object to reach. But we have honestly differed and divided our ranks, in regard to the active forces to secure the object we all have in view. Our ablest and best advocates have honestly accepted "Local Option" as the best measure to adopt. But we honestly believe that principle is deceptive and will fail, just as surely as the "License System" has failed to prevent drunkenness. But if our objections are not valid, we are open to conviction. All, however, confess that it is not satisfactory and only adopted on the ground of expediency.

If we are willing to follow the dictates of common sense we shall correct the mistakes of the past and unite our forces on the only true principle viz., total prohibition as a *present* living issue, and fight it out on this line if it takes the next century to secure it. We ought to learn from experience. For scores of years we have bent all our efforts most to the subversion of an appetite which is itself the *effect* and not the *cause* of intemperance. We have thus consumed our strength and spent our money in this war upon appetite, without any perceptible weakening of the liquor traffic, the source of all drunkenness. We have lopped off a single branch of the Upas, but have left the trunk, and roots undisturbed, We have expended nearly all our energies on effects only, with the feeble weapons of voluntary associations, and the pledge system, a sort of dress parade attack, and statistics show that we have saved about one in thirty, and while getting this one saved. 50 others have become drunkards. We ought to be ashamed of the progress we have made under the existing program of warfare against the crime of drunkard making.

We have sought to remove the stream instead of the fountain. We have warred against the *fact*, and not against the principle of intemperance. We are free to affirm that in this whole movement we have failed to recognize the true character of the evil. The design was good, but failure was inevitable. And when this pledge system reaches its natural terminus—exhaustion, we shall then be ready to inaugurate a better method, one that strikes at the root of the evil, and places the temperance reform on its only legitimate foundation. Heretofore the movement has rested on expediency merely, and has been prosecuted for the most not as a positive moral duty, but as something merely optional. Hence the feeble measures, and the lack of an adequate moral basis. The people have felt that they might, not that they must, engage in the work. Hence the use of moral suasion, instead of ballots, and of the pledge instead of the police.

LETTER FROM C. H. PETERSON, S. D.

I have dotted down a few items of travel in the country during the last quarter. In February I stopped at Snelling (Merced county) a couple of days, visited the lodge and found Sis Kendrick, W. C. T. at the helm. I had the honor of taking the chair, initiating one candidate, had a pleasant meeting; Next day Sunday I offered my services for the forenoon as I had to leave town in the stage at noon. We had a temperance conference meeting, interchanging ideas about the work needed and how to build up the lodge by a series of open temperance meetings. Such work is needed in this place to redeem it from the liquor traffic. February 18th passed thru San Luis and Arroyo Grande; lots of work is needed at San Luis, the county seat. A lodge of Good Templars has been lingering here for some time. It is a reproach to the people of any town, village, county or state pretending to be civilized to run it in favor of the chain lightning, kill me quick doggeries, which barter the happiness of its citizens for misery and degradation and make them fit subjects for the prisons, assylums and other kindred institutions.

The Arroyo is a small town. The surrounding country with the town would supply a large membership for a flourishing lodge.

Arrived at Guadalupe, Santa Barbara county the same day and attended Vesper Lodge in the evening. Sis. Ayers, W. C. T., requested me to take the chair. Initiated two candidates. This lodge is composed of very good material; there are other small towns not far distant from here where by some effort the banner of F. H. and C might wave. They are the Graciosa, Central city and Los Alamos; they expect to have considerable addition to their membership when Sis. Stevens comes here on her lecture tour, she will find Bro. Morse L. D. and other good sisters and brothers on hand ready to help her in her work. There is a temperance hotel in this place. Next morning I drove to Lompoc accompanied by Bro. Morse who kindly volunteered to pilot me thru mountains and valleys. Met with Lompoc Lodge, was called upon to make a few remarks, enjoyed the meeting very much. The town and valley (called the Lompoc Temperance colony) is composed principally of temperance people, and better behaved and law abiding citizens can not be found in the state; although I heard there was some cannonading done in the town it has not been found out who did it.

(*To be continued.*)

ANOTHER WRECK.

THE SALOON LYING FLAT.

We open our forms to briefly announce that the building in which George Walker was keeping his saloon, in this town, was shaken down bodily, last night. Whether it was done by an earthquake, a nihilist from Russia, or whom, it is impossible to say, as no inquest has been held. As it was a detached building no harm was done to other property. Walker and wife have never lived in the building and it was commonly known that a couple of men who sometimes sleep there, when in town, are absent at this particular time. Consequently, no one is killed, missing or wounded. The general opinion prevails that this is not a healthy climate for saloons. We are not an advocate of this way of dealing with the nuisance and curse, but candor compels us to add that we are shedding no tears over it, Any one looking for a location for a saloon had better not select a community founded on temperance principles, where the land is sold on the express condition that no liquor shall be made or sold thereon; where public sentiment is so nearly unanimous against saloons and where *earthquakes* are so prevalent and destructive.—*Lompoc Record.* May 21st.

That is a lawless proceeding, an injustifiable violence, a moblaw outrage.——But it is not half as wicked a crime and outrage as letting a saloon stand anywhere, without blowing it up or tearing it down. That is where the outrage comes in.

NO RESPECTER OF PERSONS.

Three years ago a friend said to us. "Isn't it strange all the girls of ——family fancy and marry fast men?"

Instantly there flashed before us the picture of a fine, noble, manly, pure looking man, the husband of one of these girls. Without saying anything to our friend, we thought: "Is he fast?"

We have not chanced to meet him for months, until the other day. Alas! The bloodshot eye, red nose, downcast, evasive look, a general air of dissatisfaction with himself and indifference to things around him, betrayed too surely that he was farther down the inclined plane than was entirely satisfactory to himself. and we are very sure his face betrayed signs which could not be a source of pride to his friends.

We speak of this because it startled us so, and as a warning to girls to be slow in fancying fast men, and to young men not to imagine they can trifle with the tempter, and not fall his victim sooner or later.—*Ex.*

OUR county Shelbyville, has a population of 29.-95I, and it is said, has no saloons, Shelbyville has no licensed saloons, but the city charter provides that it may be sold by the gallon.

There is a Temperance Lodge, Juvenile T. Lodge, W. C. T. U, of 29 members, which has just been organized, a temperance Sunday school, with a splendid orchestra, also a sewing school with an average attendance of forty. It has distributed 40,000 temperance tracts and leaflets, and has introduced 30 temperance papers, and it is only one year old. Mrs. G. D. Chaffee is its president. She gives her money and her whole time to the work. If all the ladies were like her, there would soon be no whisky by the gallon.—*Signal.*

CAL. W. C. T. UNION.

President, Mrs. D. P. Browne, Blake House, Oakland.

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Miss W. Bell, San Jose.
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Modesto, Sec. Mrs. Chas. Maxwell.
Merced, Sec. Mrs. Belle Collins.
San Francisco, Mrs. K. S. Hart.

W. C. T. U.

The Officers of the Womens National C. T. U. have issued the following circular:

To the pastors of churches and sup'ts of Sunday schools.

Dear Friends—To the Christian Church we must look for final deliverance from the drink traffic and intemperance its legitimate out-come. The Sunday school of to-day is the church of to-morrow embryo.

In accordance with the above, please cut out the following petition, paste it on a sheet of paper, prefaced with the above circular, and have it signed by the pastors and S. S. superintendents of your town or townships, and return to Miss Auretta Hoyt, Indianapolis, chairman of the state W. C. T. U. committee on Juvenile Temperance work. Please arrange also to have it circulated thruout your country:

To the international Sunday school committee.

Dear Friends.—Believing that intemperance resulting largely from a lack of education concerning the duty of total abstinence, more than any other sin hinders the progress of Christ's Kingdom in the world, and that upon the Church, rests the most solemn obligation to see that the children and young people committed to her care are thoroly and wisely instructed in regard to this matter, we, the undersigned pastors of churches and superintendents of Sunday schools, earnestly petition for the provision of Quarterly Temperance lessons in the regular course.

It would seem idle to petition the European members of that committee who are doubtless all or most of them whisky drinkers and beer devotees and haters of total abstinence. And it seems as idle to petition the American members of it, who make a stand against even allowing the children to to hear what the Bible says against wine. The only result of American adherence to the international system is the success of the effort to keep the children from learning to be abstinent. There is no possible superiority in the lessons to those that could be prepared on this side. And the condition of American adherence to the International Union is that the Union shall be silent on the grogshop question and not affront the brewers—and that is a pretty condition to be accepted; uniformity is very dear at that price.

A GOVERNOR.—In his last message to the Legislature, the Governor of North Carolina said: "There is sold in the State another poison which numbers by thousands its victims slain, debauched, degraded, impoverished, wrecked, or made miserable and heart-broken." The evils inflicted upon the people of this State by the human slaughter houses and poison dens located and licensed everywhere are doubtless ten times greater than in North Carolina, but we have never had a Governor that could see any of them.

THE LOSINGS BANK.

As Mr. Reed, the builder, came into his yard on Monday morning, he met George Joyce, one of his men. A fine, intelligent man he was, and a skillful workman.

"Good morning, sir," said Joyce.

"Good-morning," replied Mr. Reed; "I wanted to see you this morning particularly, Joyce, to speak to you about a mistake you made on Satur day."

"I am sorry to hear it, sir; I was not aware—I hope no harm's done, sir."

"I wish I could say none, Joyce—but I fear there is serious harm—to me—and what I care more for, to your wife, your children, and yourself—and, I might add, to your country?"

"I don't take your meaning, sir," said Joyce, looking puzzled.

"Well, then, I'll speak my meaning plainly. You know, Joyce, that I desire to be the friend of my men. As a friend, listen to me. As I was turning home on Saturday evening, on passing the post-office, a large number of working-men and their wives were going into the Savings Bank, there to deposit part of their week's earnings, and it made my heart glad to see amongst them many of my own men. But I passed on, and as I came by Cattle's corner, I saw you and several others turn into the Losings Bank, there to deposit your wages. It's always a pleasure to me to pay my men the money they have so well earned; but I own, Joyce, I grudged what those men spent."

"Losings Bank sir? I suppose that it's the 'Red Lion' that you'r talking of. I did turn in for an hour with a mate."

'Joyce, you are a thinking man. I know that by the way you do my work. Have you ever thought about this matter?"

"Well, not very particularly, that I know of. To my mind, there isent much to think, save that after a week's work it's hard if a man musn't take a bit of rest without being taken to do for it almost as bad as if he'd been stealing or murdering."

"Well, there are thefts and murders take place in the public-houses more than ever come before a judge and jury; but they are not the less noted by Him who hath said, 'Whoso hateth his brother is a murderer'; and whose eye sees the wife and children whose money is wrongfully taken from them. But to return to what I was saying, have you ever reckoned up what you deposit every time you turn in?"

"Well, a shilling it may be, or two," said Joyce.

Mr. Reed taking a pencil and piece of paper from his pocket-book, handed them to Joyce, and said, "Let us look at it fully and make a fair calculation. You deposit your money, and lose it; your time, and lose it; your character, and lose it; your health of body, and lose it; your strength of mind, and lose it; your self-respect and lose it; your sense of right and wrong, and lose it; your home comfort, and lose it; your wife's happiness, and lose it; your children's rights, and lose them; your country's honor, and lose it; your own soul, and lose it!"

"It looks a black list, rather," said Joyce. "I did not think there was so much in it; and the last is worst of all! I think I'll try the Savings Bank instead."

Father Matthew, the apostle of Temperance in Ireland, tells in one of his addresses about a corn-dealer in Cork named Barry, who took the pledge. Some time after that he was met one day on the street by a whisky dealer, who asked, cordially, "Why is it you do not come to see me now so often as you used to do?"

"I can not" replied Barry, for my friend Father Matthew desired me to keep away from temptation."

"I'm sorry to see you looking so badly," was the next remark, "your face is quite yellow."

"If my face is yellow," said Barry with a smile, "so is my pocket too," and he pulled out four sovereigns (20,00) which he was going to put in the bank.

☞ Published for the Woman's National Christian Temperance Union by the National Temperance Society and Publication House, No 58 Reade Street, New York. 2000 pages for $1.00 —postage 10 cents.

"The outlook for Leavenworth has not been brighter for twenty years than it has this spring. On every hand there are evidences of improvements, commenced or in contemplation, and a spirit of hopefulness and confidence, such as has not been witnessed for many years, is discernible among all our people. Everything now indicates that the year 1881 will be marked as one of much more than ordinary prosperity."—Leavenworth Times.

THE DIME COLLECTION.

The Women's N. C. T. Union has got a neat little card 7¼x2¾ inches rnled on one side and headed Dime Collections with blank for Name and No. of collector. This is folded double and on the outside which becomes thus two pages there is a list of the officers of the Union, a statement of the purposes of the Dime Collection and the following "We aim to cover every man's beer mug or wine glass with a revelation of its contents, and of their effects, and to show to every child in the land the Serpent that lurks in his path." "Take fast hold of instruction, let her not go, keep her for she is thy life."

This is a very good model to be followed everywhere when Thanksgiving comes round.

SANTA CLARA, Cal., May 21, 1881.

ED RESCUE:—The teachers of Santa Clara county during the yearly session of the teachers Institute this week passed resolutions condemning the use of intoxicants and tobacco among the youth and advising a prohibition of the sale under certain ages.

Yours in F. H. and C.

E. E. CAREY.

It is good to know the teachers of this state are coming out with the public expression of the sentiments which are known to be held by so many of that most useful and excellent class of our citizens: success to the prohibitiory movement advised and it is suggested that the age at which the restriction be removed be fixed at 120 years. People do want a little stimulant after that age.

The churches and temperance societies have established saloons by putting in power political parties who favor such institutions. The church and the pulpit have sanctioned the practice of making drunkards by voting into power politicians. Before we hear any more temperance lectures or sermons we shall be pleased to find the preachers and lecturers voting as they teach.

Saloon keepers will go into other business willingly whenever the church signifies its disapproval of the saloon business by voting for persons opposed to saloons.

The above is from an editorial in the Pine Island News, and we quote it that our church people may examine their lives and see if it is true. If true, a remedy is demanded; if not true, then it will do no harm. A careful examination of one's life is productive of good. Let every professional follower of Christ see if they are doing all they can for the cause of the Master when they vote for these whisky parties.—*Temp, Review, Minn.*

CONGRESSMAN PAGE is working for the removal of the present superintendent of the mint in order to replace him with an officer who will run the mint in the interests of Mr. Page's machine. Of course the only purpose of a mint and a navy yard and custom house is to make a nest of voters and ward politicians who will relieve the people of the trouble of electing their congressman. The question for a public officer to decide according to this theory is not how to run his office honestly but of which congressman he ought to make it the tool and slave pen.

EVERY week almost a manuscript that would cover, if printed, a whole page of the RESCUE is sent in, but there is no possible room for such until an addition is built on the paper. And when documents of 12 or 20 long pages come to this office there is no possible way for the Editor to find time to read them thru unless he works Sundays as well as week days or to suspend publication one week now and then, There are now quite a number on hand which cannot be examined on account of their extreme length.

REV. J. W. Webb one of our active and successful temperance workers is expected to fill a vacancy for some weeks in the Baptist Church in San Diego. He will no doubt while there afford vigorous help to the advancement of the cause which he deems it an important part of his christian duty to advocate in season and out of season.

FIRST-CLASS AGENTS WANTED.

The great reputation of JOHN B. GOUGH, the magnificent make-up of "Sunlight and Shadow," and the universal demand for it among all classes, makes this the best opportunity ever offered to energetic agents to make money. We want first-class agents in every township, to whom liberal terms will be given. Address, for territory and terms, J. Dewing & Co., 420 Bush St., San Francisco.

G. W. Secretary's D'p'tm't.

GEORGE B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.

☞The office of the Grand Lodge is located in the Capital Savings Bank Building, entrance, No. 328 J street, up-stairs, over the southwest corner J and Fourth streets, Sacramento, where the Grand Worthy Secretary will be pleased to receive calls from the members of the Order during business hours.

☞This department is edited by the Grand Worthy Secretary, to whom all communications relating in any way to the business of the Grand Lodge, this department, or anything appearing hereunder, should be addressed.

☞The Grand Worthy Secretary's post office address is Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento, Cal.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

ON SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE G. W. S.

Sold for the Benefit of the Grand Lodge

Constitutions, per hundred copies	$12 00
Constitutions per dozen	1 75
Glee Books, "Temperance Chimes" per dozen	4 00
Glee Books, per half dozen	2 50
Glee Books, single copies	50
Receipts of Evening and Constitution Roll Book, per set	2 50
Chase's Digest, per copy	1 50
Officer's Roll Call etc., Book of	1 00
Pledge Cards, per hundred	1 00
Officers Cards, per set of four	1 00
Degree Ode Cards, per dozen	1 00
Subordinate Ode Cards, per dozen	75
Subordinate Ode Cards with music, per dozen	1 50
Chase's Good of the Order, per copy	50

BLANK FORMS.

Clearance Cards, per dozen	3 00
Grand Lodge Returns, per dozen	1 00
W. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. F. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Bonds, per dozen	1 00
Forms for Charges, Trials, etc., per set of four	75
Forms for incorporation of Lodges	Free

LODGE BOOKS

Propositions for Membership, Book of fifty	50
Notices of Election to Membership, book of fifty	50
Proposition Committee notices, book of fifty	50
D. G. W. C. T.'s Dispensations, book of fifty	50
Password Certificates, book of fifty	50
Delinquent (Dues) Notice, book of fifty	50
Warrants on W. T., book of fifty	50
W. F. S. Receipts, book of fifty	50
W. T. Receipts, book of fifty	50

LODGE FURNITURE.

In addition to the above, I will attend to orders for Impression Seals, Blank Books, Special Printing, Regalia or Lodge Furniture. This will be done as an accommodation to Lodges and not as a source of profit either to the Grand Lodge or myself; hence all orders filled will be sent per express by the dealers, with instructions to "collect on delivery," unless the money accompanies the order. Address—

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.,
Sacramento, California.

CASH RECEIVED.—The Grand Worthy Secretary acknowledges receipt of the following amounts of cash since last report. Proper personal receipts were also forwarded in each case:

GENERAL FUND.

Brentwood Lodge, No. 116	$10 00
Rose of Lompoc, No. 178	27 75
Martinez, No. 113	9 25
Cedarville, No. 230	12 50
San Rafael, No. 244	12 25
Artesia, No. 251	16 50
Humbolt, No. 269	25 25
St. Helena, No. 271	14 25
Ukiah, No. 296	6 00
Lockeford, No. 115	15 00
Caspar, No. 117	14 75
Elk Creek, No. 171	22 25
Miners, No. 228	29 00
Home, No. 242	10 40
Mountain, No. 270	1 00
Mount, Bolivar, No. 273	23 75
Twilight, No. 331	7 00
Wide Awake, No. 338	25 50
Bear Mountain, No. 343	15 50
Battle Creek, No. 425	9 25
Twilight, No. 331	3 00
Fairfield, No. 159	5 00
Samaritan, No. 177	20 25
Salvation, No. 337	9 75
Rescue, No. 380	5 25
Arbuckle, No. 124	11 75
Pasadena, No. 173	13 25
West Berkeley, No. 206	12 00
Jackson, No. 280	1 75
Webster, No. 316	4 75
Monument, No. 351	8 25
Bloomfield, No. 227	10 50
Dauntless, No. 375	3 50
Reform, No. 112	12 00
Rohnerville No. 367	15 75

PACKAGES MAILED.—The following packages have been mailed during the past week from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office:

2 to J. W. Thomasson, Gilroy.
1 to L. Guiberson, Scenega.
5 to W. L. Walker, Chico.
8 to C. A. Wittenmeyer, Martinez.
1 to Mary Dameron, Grafton.
1 to A. H. Longley, Castroville.
5 to G. W. Vancil, Occidental.
4 to Geo. Rudd, Porterville.
4 to A. B. Miller, Tehama.
1 to Lena Hinman, Walnut Creek.
2 to D. P. Albee, Bridgeville.
6 to A. B. Davis, Sheep Ranch.
8 to Clarke Joplin, Wild Flower.
2 to Geo. Vogle, Knights Ferry.
5 to Mrs. L. J. Bacon, San Jose.
1 to J. W. Colwell, Hueneme.
3 to Lizzie Kew, Pine Grove.
2 to J. B. Batcheller, Igo.
3 to D. C. Raynor, South San Francisco.

RETURNS RECEIVED.—During the past week the following Lodges have filed Grand Lodge returns with, and their receipt is acknowledged by, the Grand Worthy Secretary:

Nos. 114, 115, 116, 117, 120, 124, 137, 153, 158, 162, 170, 171, 176, 177, 178, 186, 206, 227, 230, 242, 244, 258, 269, 270, 271, 273, 278, 284, 285, 291, 306, 316, 323, 331, 338, 351, 359, 375, 377, 379, 384, 396, 415, and 425.

ON THE WING.—The G. W. S. Department of the RESCUE is this week closed in Topeka, the capital of the growing and promising young state of Kansas over which metaphorically and practically waves the banner of prohibition. Having been honored with the appointment of auditor of the R. W. G. L. by the R. W. G. T. with instructions to report at Topeka on Feb. 20th, and the notice being somewhat brief it required considerable effort to arrange and leave official cares so suddenly. Sunday night the start was made via. overland train, which left the Sacramento depot at nine o'clock. At 10:45 New Castle was reached where Bro. E. J. Culver was met who passed into our car and presented a box of fine cherries which were gratefully received and the major portion of the fruit carried thru and distributed among eastern friends who had neither thought of nor seen cherries of the present season. At Reno the following morning P. G. W. S., Bro. J. F. Aitken and P. G. W. C., Bro. T. F. Laycock were met, and a brief visit with these earnest workers enjoyed. Nevada was reported prosperous in the work and as having received a decided impetus thru the help of Bro. W. R. Ellis, the special Grand Lecturer who by the way is a Californian, bred, born and educated, and a member of Lodi Lodge, No. 189 of San Joaquin county. At Elko our whilom friend and brother, James Brain was met; at Palisades Bro. W. S. Merchant; at Carlin, P. G. W. C. T. Bro. C. Williams. The usual journey across the continent, always interesting and previously described in this department was made in a variety of climates, from the heat of Sacramento to the frosts of Truckee (of which a view was had "at five o'clock in the morning" to the cold of the higher altitudes. A diversity of weather was also experienced including rain, hail and an old-fashioned snow storm, which in its tempered form ascribed to the lateness of the season, for such made it quite enjoyable. When on the Laramie plains rolling along a voluntary subject of morpheus, the piercing cry of a teutonic matron who occupied the adjoining section, awoke the echoes at an unconscienable early hour, with the exclamation of Oh, Albertine! Albertine! Blood curdling visions arose before all, and heads were poked thro the curtains of each berth, anticipating trouble of some description, when the aforesaid teutonic matron finished her sentence with the words of "Look at dot schnow!" Immediately every form and head relapsed with a benediction (?) upon that human form divine, whose daughter, a fair San Franciscan, doubtless gazed upon "dot schnow, dot peautiful schnow" for the first time. But it was a scene beautiful in the extreme, the broad expanse of prairie in the foreground, the hills and mountains in the distance all enveloped in a mantle of purity. Much time is given in transit to observing and commenting upon temporary associates and fellow occupants of the car, and the amount of alcoholic dissipation indulged in is as remarkable as it is fearful to behold. It seems to be quite the rule to put up a certain quantity of beer and wine and stronger liquors with the customary lunch and these frequently constitute the larger portion of the lunch, and must all be consumed before the end of the journey is reached. Hence it is swilled down, and no doubt habits and appetites created which are not always left behind with the residu of the more solid portion of the lunch. At Ogden the transfer was made from the C. P. to the U. P. railway, and the "time" on the road became much slower. The C. P. has recently shortened up its time some five hours. The U. P. goes blundering along at the old slow rate, the passenger hearing the constant clink-it-y-clank of the sluggishly revolving car-wheel. This should not be so, and there is no reason why the transit from San Francisco to Omaha should not be shortened at least a day's ride. An average of 19 miles an hour, which is the rate of travel of the U. P. road is anything but satisfactory as railroad travel in this day of rapid transits. By the courtesey of C. S. Stebbins, Esq. G. P. and T. agent of the U. P. R. R. of Omaha, our ticket was varied at Ogden to permit of a passage via Cheyenne and Denver in lieu of the Omaha route. Cheyenne was reached and a change made to the Denver Pacific R. R. which bowled along at a lively rate over a vast level and uninteresting plain covered with birch and buffalo grass. En route a stop was made at the town of Greeley, a temperance colony named in honor of Horace Greeley, and founded about ten years ago. It is situated in the Valley of the Cache La Poudre river, from which latter irrigating ditches have been constructed which supply an abundance of water for agricultural purposes. The town itself has grown to goodly proportions, and since the prohibition principles upon which it was founded have been jealously maintained, the people are of course prosperous and happy. The town has the reputation of having some of the finest grist mills in all the West. Night overtakes the hurrying train on these plains. At Brighton junction, nineteen miles from Denver, the piercing shriek of the locomotive and the sudden application of the air brakes awoke all to the realization that something unusual had occurred. Investigation proved a narrow escape from a disastrous accident. Three trains, a freight and two passengers, center and pass here about the same time. The switchman, by some error had switched the freight train off the rails completely, and there lay the locomotive like many a human machine, helpless and powerless because "off the track." The usual appliances were brought to bear, including three locomotives and much swearing, and after a delay of seven hours the blockade was raised and Denver was reached at 3:15 A. M. instead of 8:50 P. M of the night preceding. We should have proceeded on the 10:45 train of the night before, but of course did not, and the next train of 10:15 was patiently awaited. Meanwhile the annual horse race of Colorado fair was being held, and no hotel or sleeping accommodation could be had, wherefore a survey of the town was decided upon.

THE CITY OF DENVER in its entirety is a real surprise to the stranger who is suddenly deposited in its borders and told it is all a growth of less than a decade. It is the caiptal of the State and with all else has become quite a railroad center. It shows according to the census the largest gain in population of any city in the Union, having now a popu. lation of between 30.000 and 40.000. Its location upon a plateau or plain within less than 20 miles of the Rocky mountains is exceedingly picturesque. Seen at the gray of dawn, later enveloped in a cloudy atmosphere, with the sun glinting upon the far away snow-capped Rockies, was a scene long to be remembered and to which a brief item cannot do justice. The buildings of the city are all of a superior character, in fact fine structures all of them. The city is full of life and thrift altho not as prosperous as it has been in the near past. Rents are fablously high, as property owners aim to make their tenants pay for the property within two or three years. A city lot covers an area of 25 feet front by 125 feet deep. Recently the *Times* newspaper sought to enlarge its building and to do so required the adjoining lot to its property, of the size above quoted, for which it was required to pay $13.000.00. Presumably the *Times* is more liberally patronized and is doubtless better fixed, financially than is the RESCUE. The city of Denver presents at this time the peculiar phenomena of many buildings "to let" and "for sale" with many more in the process of erection. In our perigrinations about the city, our local pride was flattered (?) by the frequency with which "California" was used. There was the "California Chinese laundry;" "California Beer Hall" and even a street was found dedicated to the Golden State. The 10.45 A. M. train over the K. P. road bore us hence to Topeka which was reached at 2 P. M. on Friday, instead of 2 A. M. as should have been, but nevertheless "in time." At the Gordon House, the avant couriers of the R. W. G. L. were met, Bro. F. G. Keens R. W. G. S.; Bro. Uriah Copp, R. W. G. T.; Bro. John B. Finch of Nebraska and our fellow auditor, Bro. W. D. Crandall G. W. S. of Missouri. And then ev-

ery train brings its addition and by Monday morning the clans have gathered and nearly all are here from every quarter of the compass and globe. All the "old reliables" are on hand Bros. Hickman, Kanouse, Hastings, Evans, Brandt, Stearns and the host of good workers whose names are legion and would occupy a column of space in their repetition are already here.

G. W. C. T. Department.

R. THOMPSON, G. W. C. T.

THE LOCAL OPTION LAW.

If the local option principle is wrong, how does it happen that the whole English temperance army have fallen into that wrong? Take the platform of the United Kingdom Alliance; it reads: "To secure the total and immediate legislative suppression of the traffic in all intoxicating liquors as beverages." Now as a means of accomplishing this they advocate their Permissive bill. That is just our local option. That organization has been expending from 80 to 100 thousand dollars a year to procure legislative action; and their only fight thus far has been for the local option principle. They think it the best road to prohibition. If so with them why not with us?

The advantages to arise from local option are many. As a means thru which to educate the people, it surpasses any other. When the people are to vote on the question it is extensively discussed in every household; the women as well as the voters talk up the evils of strong drink. Lectnrers are concentrated in large numbers upon a small territory. People turn out to listen, and are one by one satisfied that it will be better to banish intoxicants. The newspapers discuss it, ministers preach upon it. Even if "no license" is defeated, it turns the attention of the people to strong drink, and thereafter those evils will be noted and remembered. It gives the temperance army a chance to fight the same battle over again. With them it is an irrepressible conflict and as soon as defeated they will begin to prepare for another contest. and this active work will soon give them the victory. Then, too, when the majority once establish probibition themselves, they will see to it that their wishes are heeded, and will take active steps to see the law enforced much more promptly and efficiently than when the same law is passed by the legislature.

California had a local option law a few years since which the courts declared unconstitutional. Suppose it had stood: to-day more than half the territory of the state would be free from the greater evils of intemperance. Would not that half be of some value to us? Now we have nothing: how is this better than half the state?

The United States at the commencement of our rebellion undertook to take the whole first and "on to Richmond!" was laid away upon the shelf of experience for four years by the first Battle of Bull Run. Was it a mistake to conquer that outbreak in detail; was nothing gained in taking New Orleans, Vicksburg and Chattanooga?

The great mass of temperance workers think it the best and most efficient plan yet devised for final conquest. In every land today the temperance workers have no territory. Give them their permissive bill and they will soon have some, and with that little soon get more.

The trouble with our ardent friends is, they are too ardent. They expect to harvest in June while the corn will not ripen until Sept. I like our Brother Hastings' comparison. It is clearing the trees of vice from our country. But local option takes tree by tree out by the roots. It clears the state as far as it goes. License with restrictions innumerable only tops off the branches, but prohibition whether local or general takes them out alike, root and branch. The only difficulty with the national prohibition party is they have no patience to clear up the farm, acre by acre, yet it will have to be done that way after all. Local option gives us a chance to fight. When we have that the battle is by no means won. It is only begun. It only gives us the chance to knock the chip off our antagonist's shoulder. We must do the hard fighting after that: up to that time we are only getting him provoked. All we need to insure success is the means to keep up the incessant strife. No matter how many times we are worsted we shall conquer in the end. Local option provides this means, hence we ask it and shall continue to ask it both from our state and from our Maker until it comes.

NATIONAL Temperance Convention at Saratoga 21 June.

Lecturers' Reports.

☞ The only authorized Grand Lecturers in this jurisdiction are Mrs. E. P. Stevens, Messrs. Wm. Crowhurst, Hugh R. Hughes, Dr. M. D. Merrick, F. J. Culver, Col. C. N. Goulding and George Bramall.

They are authorized to instruct and institute Lodges and Bands of Hope, solicit subscribers for our official organ, the RESCUE, and receive donations for the Good Templars' Home for Orphans and our lecture and missionary work. They are employed and compensated by the Grand Lodge, and all monies received by them are paid over to the Grand Lodge Treasury. It is expected that the lodges and the friends of temperance will, in good time, secure a commodious place of meeting, provide music, advertise the meeting well, make every needed preparation and render them every assistance to make their mission a success.

WM. CROWHURST.

Nord, Butte Co., May 29th, 1881.

Marysville is doing good work and certainly is on the eve of a temperance revival. The firm of A. J. Batchelder and Co. has stopped selling liquors in connection with its grocery business. Quite a number of men in business and others in the legal profession, also one physician, are joining the Order. Bro. Charles Covillaud, District Secretary, is doing the right kind of work—work that will eventually arouse all Marysville and the surrounding country, He is being ably supported by earnest workers,

Prairie District was visited by Bro Graves, Dist, Dep. of Yuba and Sutter Cos., with 21 members of Marysville Lodge—no moonlight either—and Prairie Lodge was organized with 26 charter members including several of the old members of Leo Lodge of Illinois. Bro. W. E. Gleason, L. D.

Cordua District was lectured; but, a saloon near by seems to have devoured everything that "slickens" has left. The McMillan family are very much in earnest, and we hope they may yet reap a rich reward for their untiring and intelligent devotion to our Order and the cause and to Cordua Lodge.

Yuba City was visited and lectured at the solicitation of our earnest Brother, Ed. Ellington. One or two old fogies there, who lead the community, will not permit the instituting of a Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars. Our Order is too progressive for them. Lecture given in the M. E. Church.

Gridley is doing better work, and its Lodge has increased since reorganization a month ago. The right class of people, headed by Post Master and Lodge Deputy, Bro. Henry C. Wharton, will now carry on the work successfully. At this place we were glad to greet Bro. Thos. Shields of Vallejo, 64.

Nelson is succeeding and seems proud of its new Lodge. "*Perseverentia Omnia Vincit*" is its motto.

Durham, the home of Avonia Lodge, is almost deserted—men having gone into haying and preparing for harvesting. A few determine to keep the fire burning however.

Chico meeting was well attended by Good Templars. Our brethren and sisters here seem very earnest in the work. Quite a large gathering in the M. E, Church, Rev. Bro Holbrook, Pastor, was proven to be almost exclusively Good Templars. This town of 5000 inhabitants needs more readers of the RESCUE: It also needs the distribution of temperance tracts, and other temperance literature.

Nord, our last appointment in Butte county, was exceedingly pleasant and at the same time very gratif ying toBro. Bacus, L. D., and other faithful workers of Nord Lodge. A number of names were obtained, and six persons were initiated by dispensation, refreshments and sociability in conclusion.

This ends our work in this county, but the temperance cause will continue to progress. Four old Lodges have been reorganized and four new ones organized. Butte Co. has now 15 Lodges in active operation. Its District Lodge will meet in Oroville on June 4th, when we hope that steps will be taken to distribute temperance literature thruout the county.

M. D. MERRICK.

The meeting under the auspices of Fountain Lodge in Oakland on Monday evening was but thinly attended owing to unusual attraction in other places, yet the entertainment was a very good one. On Tuesday after a tedious ride by rail I found a very large assemblage in the Congregational Church in Castroville, and the meeting was one of unusual interest. In the celebration of the fourth anniversary of the Lodge, the Bros. and Sisters displayed in a most marked manner the energy, taste, and liberality, that ought to characterize Good Templars everywhere. The musical and literary portion of the exercises was most elegantly rendered and the lecture was received with the most appreciative attention. After the exercises in the church; the friends were invited to a public hall where a rich and liberal repast was provided, and most heartily enjoyed.

A large delegation of Good Templars was present from Salinas. and some from other places, altogether the occasion was a grand success.

At Hollister on the 25th my audience was a fair one in point of numbers as it was also on the 26th at which time I initiated Ruby Lodge with fifty-four charter members, with R. M. Shackleford as W. C. T., one of the ablest and most influential business men of the place. Among the members we have the president of the Bank, the superintendent of the public schools, and the leading people of the place. The Lodge starts under the most favorable prospects, and too much credit cannot be awarded to the Rev's. T. C. Barton and S. Jones for the able manner in which they worked to secure the establishment of the Lodge, without their assistance the effort might have been a failure.

At Felton after a most peculiar and discouraging struggle, I succeeded in organizing Ben Lomond Lodge with 42 charter members, with almost assured prospect of its being a strong and energetic lodge. On Sunday morning visited Boulder Creek and found the Pacific Lodge is going right ahead just as I expected it would when it was started.

At Alma in Santa Clara county my lecture was well attended and a good impression was evidently made. A list of names for a lodge will be made up here, and an organization made probably in a short time. Evidences of an increased interest in the Order and in the cause of temperance is becoming every day more and more apparent.

MRS. STEVENS.

The Independent of Santa Barbara says of Mrs. Stevens.

"We are sorry to announce that her enthusiasm is somewhat chilled by the indifferentism of this community, although her eloquence has not been without a decided effect on those who have listened to it, But the prevailing tone of society here is as calm and dificult to move as might be expected in such a climate, and with such a preponderance of the invalid element."

It also quotes from her remarks: If Santa Barbara wishes to be prosperous, she must awaken from her Rip Van Winkle sleep. Nothing will contribute so much to her advancement as a good temperance revival.

Here the speaker spent several minutes in rapid and enthusiastic praise of Southern California generally, and its wealth of temperance colonies particularly, giving especial honor to the eight towns in Los Angeles county, which will not endure a saloon within their borders. She thinks that Santa Barbara seems rather apathetic in the glorious cause, but she expects her to wheel into line, so that when a division of the State shall be made the new commonwealth shall enter the ranks as a Prohibition State. (This was received with applause.(

Hell Gate, New York, was blown up by means of little holes which it took three years to drill. The Lodges of Good Templars will in time overcome the superstructure of drunkenness just as Hell Gate was blown to atoms all in a moment, by the touch of a baby's finger on the electric button. With Lodges in working order all through the land, a child's hand can finally accomplish the downfall of this tyranny of alcohol,

With a stirring appeal to all present to join in the drilling. the lecturer closed her remarks, and proceeded to canvass the congregation for persons willing to join the Good Templars. Forty names were added to the list, and the audience dispersed, evidently much impressed by the earnest magnetism of the Grand Lecturer of the Order of Good Templars.

The Santa Barbara Press says: "Mrs. Emily Pitt Stevens, Grand Lecturer of the Order of Good Templars, is doing a good work in Santa Barbara. As an organizer, few lecturers have the signal success which has attended the efforts of this eminent lady. Fifty new members have joined in Santa Barbara. Wherever Mrs. Stevens has lectured, crowded houses have greeted her. Those who attend her lecture this evening in the Presbyterian Church will receive a rare intellectual treat, and will help to forward the interests of one of the best causes in which humanity has ever become enlisted."

Mrs S. reports 6 Chuches and 20 saloons in Santa Barbara and thinks it good reason for the display of some active energy,

Juvenile Department.

BAND OF HOPE WORK.



The Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., of California, offers to furnish, free of charge, to Sunday-schools, or other juvenile organizations desiring to adopt them for use, the newly revised Band of Hope rituals together with the ritual badges. The ritual comprises a pamphlet of 48 pages. The badges are of German silver, with a safety pin upon the back. Sample copies of the rituals and badge, or quantities for actual use, will be furnished on application to the G. W. C. T., Robert Thompson, 1,531 Golden Gate Avenue, or the Superintendent of Juvenile Work, George Bramall, Haywards, or Geo. B. Katzenstein, 328 J street, Sacramento.

TALKS WITH THE YOUNG FOLKS.

CURRENTS OF THE SEA.

NUMBER SEVEN.

As the great equatorial current of the Pacific nears the land of Australia and Asia, the main body of it is forced off toward the north, and then to the northeast, up the China sea to the coast of Japan and onward to the Aleutian Islands and Behrings Strait.

During our winter season the Northeast monsoon prevails with great force all along the Chinese coast and sea. Most of that time it blows a pretty hard gale, and as the current sets rapidly against the wind the sea is very turbulent. To beat up the China sea against the monsoon from HongKong to Shanghai or Japan in a clipper ship was and is a pretty serious undertaking. For Chinese vessels it was impossible, and only the strong favoring current made it at all possible for any sailing vessel. In a clipper ship with an ambition to make the best time on record, and to distance all competitors, the temptation was always present to carry all the canvas the ship could possibly bear; that used to drive her with such tremendous force into the opposing head seas, that the concussion with them would send a drenching stream and shower flying in very frequent succession over the ship from one end to the other and keep all hands pretty impartially soaked in good wholesome salt water. On one ocasion in the strength of this current about 200 miles south of the Japanese coast the writer made 145 miles clear gain in 24 hours against a fresh but not violent gale directly ahead, having made six tacks during that time. Probably the current helped us 80 miles.

Next time you go to China, dont forget to take passage in a sailing vessel bound northward in December, Jany or Feb. You will learn then all about that fierce monsoon and the warm current that has crossed the wide Pacific and is carrying, in the great volume of heat locked up in its bosom, a substitute for winter's fuel to the Japanese, and Coreans and Kamschatkans and Aleuts: and also it is going to temper very materially the winter of Alaska, British Columbia, Washington Territory, Oregon and even California. The westerly winds which sweep across the Pacific during the winter are constantly receiving from the vast expanse of ocean over which this warm Japanese current has spread itself, copious stores of heat which it distributes on its way as it passes over the western shores of this continent.

INLAND EFFECTS.

The surveyors who prospected the route for the projected Canadian Pacific railroad were surprised to find as they advanced westward that there was a much milder climate to be met with by keeping 300 or 400 miles *north* of a surveyors strait line, and that the road would also thus pass thru a fertile valley suitable for wheatfields and prosperous farms. The reason of this gentler climate is that the warm Pacific winds find their way there without having to pass over the colder summits of the loftier mountain range. Here is much less snow too, and we have now seen and considered the arrangements by which facilities have been provided for the support and comfort of many millions of happy people in the future, and for an unobstructed railway communication for them too. Now we must be very credulous indeed and perhaps very simple, if we do not see that there was a plainly developed design, in preparing such a singular combination of distant and foreign causes to produce this benefit for Gods thoughtless and ungrateful children. How strange that the heat for this purpose should have been gathered away at sea along the equator, locked up in the depths of the briny deep, carried away off to the westward to China, turned off to the northward, carried by a round about course Eastward again. and arriving at the proper place in the Pacific ocean, there unlocked and distributed into the air, to be carried by the obedient winds to all the different states and territories and peoples and homes and farms—just as a perfectly appointed post office system carries the letters and papers and packets to their thousand destinations.——And these air currents with their genial warmth carry a comfort and a letter of kindness and a promise of budding spring and a Fathers blessing to us all. "The fool hath said in his heart there is no God," but remember particularly, it was only the fool that said so: nobody else ever did that.

BEHRINGS STRAIT.

There is a surface current running thru this narrow and not very deep passage into the Arctic ocean, and it is quite possible that a cold one of equal volume sets outward underneath, but that is not established. The outlet of cold water from the Arctic may be all on the other side of the continent. No icebergs come out thru Behrings strait as they do into the Atlantic, and that does not indicate an outward flow. The warm current enters the Arctic from the Atlantic as an under stream, but in the Pacific it enters as a surface current, which justifies the impression that there is no return of any consequence by the strait.

A cold current from north, however, lines the shores of Eastern Asia to make a fish pond for the people there too; same as in almost every other country.

UNDER CURRENTS.

In the Atlantic where many experiments and researches have been made into the depths of the sea, under currents have been found running in varying directions as independently as the Prohibitory party's ballots at the polls. Sometimes a large piece of wood has been weighted and sunk from a boat to a depth of 600 to 1200 feet in the sea, and then suspended to a small buoy on the surface; when the buoy would immediately run off against the wind at a rate of one or two miles an hour, dragged by the under current in which the wood was sunk.

In taking soundings before the year 1858 to find the depth of the ocean, they had to use small but very strong twine on a large reel with which a canon ball was sunk. At every 50 and 100 fathoms it was marked, and the ball was let go from a boat which was kept with the oars right over the ball while it descended; every 100 fathoms, was carefully timed by a watch as it ran out: but there was always a very great uncertainty as to when the ball reached the bottom; for there were so many or such strong under currents that the twine kept running out and pulling just as hard after the ball reached the bottom, as before apparently, but the time by the watch was something of a guide. The twine always broke as soon as they attempted to haul it in; altho it was strong enough to support a weight of 150 pounds. It broke as readily after six or seven miles were out as it did before the ball reached the bottom, and it very often broke before the ball was half way to the bottom, pulled in various directions and conflicting currents, as was very evident. Since that time a plan of sounding has been invented by Lieut. Brooks, which lets the ball drop as soon as it strikes bottom, and a little tube is pulled up again with specimens of the bottom from great depths, the greatest being about five miles. At that depth the pressure of water is over six tons on every square inch, which would pinch pretty hard and compress anything soft into a small compass.

TO SUPERINTENDENTS OF BANDS OF HOPE AND OTHER TEACHERS.

Miss Julia Colman who has done so much for temperance instruction for the young is writing for the RESCUE a series of papers on temperance schools and modes of instruction. As the RESCUE goes to all the Superintendents it is hoped they will give their particular attention to these letters and gather from them whatever may be of value to our instructors of youth. Let us avail ourselves fully of every hint and method from abroad and endeavor to keep in the foremost rank, in this most important matter.

And lest you may have failed to note Bro Goulds letter in the last number it is here repeated.

BAND OF HOPE RITUALS.

It was recommended at the last session of our Grand Lodge that a Committee be appointed "to supervise the compilation of Band of Hope Rituals." The matter was left in the hands of the Executive Committee, who, at their second meeting thereafter, appointed P. G. W. C. T's. Gould, Wood, Haswell, Miss Julia Coleman, and the Gen. Sup't. of Juvenile Work, then Mrs. Emily P. Stevens, a Committee "to Revise and Report a New Ritual for Band of Hope in this Jurisdiction, and present their report to the next Session of the Grand Lodge." This is a very important matter, worthy of the best thought our Order can command. And the Committee earnestly invite all who desire to aid in correctly educating the youth of our land to assist them in preparing a Ritual in every way adapted to the work and worthy of the cause. The Committee, through their chairman, desire to extend to all friends of temperance the following invitation:

To Superintendents of Bands of Hope:

Permit us to ask your aid in revising the Ritual of our Band of Hope. It is desired that the Ritual shall be the best that it is possible to obtain and fully adapted to the use intended. Your experience qualifies you to make the most practical and valuable suggestions as to form, style and matter of ritual; hence we earnestly urge you to give this matter your careful and immediate attention, so that it may be fully considered by our Committee and properly prepared and reported to the next Session of our Grand Lodge. Please take a copy of the present Ritual and write on the margin of each page such changes as you may desire, or attach a new page, or re-write any portion or all of the same, as you may think best, and thus amended and revised, send it to the Chairman of our Committee at your earliest convenience.

Yours in Faith, Hope and Charity,

WILL. D. GOULD,
Chairman of Committee.

Los Angeles, May 24, 1881.

ABOUT THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

In the year 1820 some American Missionaries were sent for the first time to Honolulu from Boston. Their labors with those of others who followed them have resulted in reclaiming the whole group of islands from a very degrading type of heathenism, and making them a center of missionary effort for the evangelization of the thousands of other Pacific Islands.

For many years the Hawaiian churches have not only been self-supporting but they have educated and equipped great numbers of native teachers and sent them far and near to the various island groups of the Pacific and have lately established a Christian Mission in Japan. In Hawaii every Kanaka is taught to read and write and a large proportion of them are members of the Christian Churches.

In 1826 the American Board of Missions sent a little craft called the Missionary Packet from Boston to Honolulu round Cape Horn of course. The vessel was 49 feet long and 13 feet wide and measured a fraction less than 40 tons: she was built to carry missionaries from island to island and to visit them and supply their wants. She anchored 30 times in 20 ports on the way and had a passage of nine months: was commanded by Capt. Hunnewell, who had been mate of the "Thaddeus" which carried the first missionaries to Honolulu.

It seemed a lucky voyage for that Captain: he received the little freight money on the cargo for his pay and set up in business, prospered and finally retired to live in his old home in Mass. He presented $5000 to the Oahu college and $2000 to the Sailor's Home in Honolulu and educated a native preacher to work in the Marquesas Islands &c &c.

Those Missionaries have done a very grand and noble work and their monuments will survive among those of the most eminently useful benefactors of mankind in all ages. They have manifested unusual care in the education and training of their own families and the present descendants of the missionaries and of the whites who were their associates and friends and sympathizers, that is the actively christian population, are the only Anglo-Saxon people or people of European descent that have not degenerated physically or morally, thru transportation to a tropical climate. They have maintained their physical and mental stamina and many of them hold in other countries responsible positions of trust and are highly esteemed for their capacity and temperance and for the good principle they have carried with them from their early home.

The missionaries have always had a gigantic and Satanic opposition to contend with, which has been their persistent enemy and perhaps has prevented them from accomplishing a ten times greater result of good than they have succeeded in. Almost a ll

uncivilized people, like our own, easily learn to love the intoxication produced by strong drink, and the uncivilized and ignorant see no reason for restraining themselves in their appetite for that intoxication.

As soon as the missionaries settled anywhere, the rumseller and the devil have always immediately followed and built their little place of business, where they two lived together and ate together and slept locked in each others arms. The American missionaries have always used their influence with the kings and chiefs to induce them to prohibit the sale of liquor, but have been unable to do more than put a high licence upon saloons, and prohibit the sale to natives, a law which of course no saloonkeeper would obey a minute.

It is a question however, after all the opposition made by the enemies of mankind to the establishment of christianity in Hawaii, if religion and morality and honesty and education do not make a better showing there than in any civilized country or State where the sale of liquor is permitted. The Hawaiians are friendly to the Americans and they ought to be, for the good that has been wrot among them, and they probably forgive us for the Boston rum and San Francisco poison whisky that has been sent among them, and which has produced such havoc. We should entertain a very kindly feeling for our island neighbors and take every opportunity of an interchange of the kindliest relations with them.

OUR FIRST TEMPERANCE SCHOOL.—NO. 4.

OUR PRIZES.

BY JULIA COLMAN.

One of the devices we went into quite early in the history of our temperance school was that of rewards or prizes. There was no contention or jealous emulation about the matter, for we offered a reward to *every one* who would commit the entire catechism to memory, bear a good examination in it, recite it from beginning to end without any mistakes. We wished them to remember it through life, not only so as to understand the subject, but to have an answer ready for the objector and for those who wished to know the truth.

The prize was to be a temperance book, a story if they preferred, and we showed them several from which they would be permitted to take their choice, such as "Jug-or-not," "The Best Fellow in the World," The Jeweled Serpent," really valuable books, costing each one dollar or more. We also made them understand that if they would succeed in learning the catechism thoroly enough to do this, they must keep it reviewed as they went along; so it soon became an important part of every recitation keep up the review. Occasionally there would not be time enough in the school, and the teacher would appoint some other hour then for a private recitation. Much of the success of this arrangement depended upon the teachers and they took it up with interest. Sometimes when I have proposed this method for other schools the objection has been made that the recitations would be dry and uninteresting where each scholar recited individually, but in practice we never found it so. The main point of excellence was to recite *perfectly*, and the scholars soon finding the difficulty of that, were eager to see if others were more or less successful than themselves, and they listened to the individual recitations with as much interest as the teacher herself.

Beside these prizes we held out the incentive of graduation and promotion. When the catechism was thoroly learned, the learner might enter the "high-school" class and take a higher text-book—"Story On Alcohol." That was the best we could do then; now such scholars go into Richardson's "Lesson Book" or "Alcohol and Hygiene." This reminds me that we did have some variety in our prizes. As these graduates would need a text book, and we went on the principle of each one supplying themselves, those who chose were permitted to take "Story On Alcohol," for their prize if they lied. Several availed themselves of this privilege, and we added to it the steel engraving "The Old Oaken Bucket," which we happened to have. But story books were generally preferred. In some communities and with smaller scholars less expensive books would do. Carswell's Sketches, and "A Pitcher Of Cool Water," are two books much used for this purpose. But we thought a good temperance book placed in the family would be a good investment, and we did not change our minds after trying it, Please observe we did not give the children their choice out of the catalogue; we made a selection, and allowed them to choose within this limit. If any chose duplicates they could be suited if they were willing to wait till they could be procured.

The examinations were very kind but very thoro, when the teacher announced that the candidate was ready, an early day was fixed for a call upon the superintendent alone. If the scholar preferred. The recitations might fairly be called perfect. Scarcely any word of importance was missed and the satisfaction was mutual. I never saw scholars more proud of proficiency in any science. They were equally eager to understand what was learned. This was constantly shown in the superintendents review from the desk.

It will be readily seen that this did not keep the scholars together in their private recitations. But the public lesson was uniform, those who had not studied up to it, using the book in the responses, and having the way made easier for them, while those who had gone farther were proud to show their proficiency by reciting without the book. The superintendent also used the same discretion which any teacher might in giving out the lesson. The lesson as given in the manual can be divided or repeated, or reviewed. It is not an iron rule, but intended to be very flexible.

One great advantage of this method is that new scholars can be admitted at any time, they can begin to memorize at the commencement, and then opening their books further on join in the review and listen to the explanations, and if many new ones come in as they ought in every healthy well regulated school, they can after going through once, turn back and go over the same ground precisely as they do year by year in the different departments at school, the scholars who graduate going into higher classes.

I recollect one bright girl of fourteen spending a few weeks in the neighborhood of this our first temperance school, who was eager to attend and reap all its benefits. She kept her teacher busy hearing her recitations, she attended to the superintendent's lecture with the greatest assiduity, she kept her lessons reviewed; and at last, after about five weeks, she recited the whole with perfect accuracy, and carried off her prize in triumph without causing any inconvenience to the school, only that she was not able to receive her prize with the other scholars.

This giving out the prizes in public was quite an advantage to the school. It formed a brief episode in the public exercises we had once a month, and it not only recognized the individual diligence of the successful scholar, but it gave us an opportunity of displaying our methods to the parents and friends, and it was always followed by an accession of new scholars.

AN OLD SAW.

A dear little maid came skipping out
In the glad new day with a merry shout,
With dancing feet and with flying hair
She sang with joy on the morning air.

"*Don't sing before breakfast; you'll cry before night!*"
What a croak to darken the child's delight!
And the stupid old nurse again and again,
Repeated the ancient, dull refrain.

The child paused, trying to understand;
But the child saw the great world rainbow spanned:
Her light little feet hardly touched the earth
And her soul brimmed over with innocent mirth.

"Never mind—don't listen—sweet little maid!
Make sure of your morning song," I said.
"And if pain must meet you, why all the more
Be glad of the rapture that came before.

"O, tears and sorrow are plenty enough,
Storms may be bitter and paths be rough,
But our tears should fall like the dear Earth's showers
That help to ripen the fruits and flowers.

"So gladden the day with your blissful song,
Sing on while you may, dear, sweet and strong;
Make sure of your moment of pure delight,
No matter what trials may come before night."

—*Cecil Thaxter in Wide Awake.*

LOSSES.

Loss of money follows drinking.
Loss of time brings bitter thinking;
Loss of business follows these,
Loss of strength and loss of ease;
Loss of health, respect and love,
Loss of hope and heaven above,
Loss of friends who once admired,
Loss of mind by frenzy fired;
Loss of usefulness, alas!
Loss of life's goal for the glass!
Loss of life and loss of soul
Crown his loss who loves the bowl.

—*Youth's Companion.*

SAMON FISHERIES OV ASTORIA.

My Dear Juvenile Frends: When I was a little boy at skool I used to se Astoria marked az a fort on the map near the mouth ov the Columbia and wondered what kood be the use ov a fort in that far of wilderness upon the unknown Pacific shore. There was then not a house on the sandhills or swamps where the proud city ov San Francisco now stands, and perhaps not a rezident white person in al California. I soon lerned however that Fort Astoria was the hedquarters ov the Pacific Fur Company, and named for John Jacob Astor ov New York, the leading man in that great enterprize. The company employed hundreds ov hardy daring men tu hunt and trap al over the vast mounten wilds ov the Columbia, Missouri and Yellowstone, and the furs were gathered to Fort Astoria, wher ships kood kum and take them to al parts wher tha wer wanted. The supplies of food, clothing and other necessaries for the trappers wer brot by ship to Astoria and taken by boats and pak mules tu al the kamps in the mountens. Fort Astoria was founded in the year 1809, four years after Lewis and Clark spent the winter at Fort Clatsop on the bank ov the river which bears their names. Fort Astoria was taken by the British in the war of 1812, and given up agen at the kloze ov the war. Astoria was little more than a site and name til a fu years ago, but has sprung up tu a posishun ov importance and iz rapidly groing tu rank with the great seport cities ov the world. Sum ov mi youthful readers wil not hav ended ther skool days before San Francisco and Astoria wil stand on ther maps az the rival great cities ov the Pacific cost ov America. The biznes streets ov this new city ar bilt on piles as San Francisco was; and ther ar plenty ov hils near by to fil in with. These stilted bizines streets extend along the river sum thre miles, while the rezidences ar bilt on the hils Ther ar no roads leading into the country. The fu country peple in the vicinity liv near the many rivers, and think boats cheaper than wagons, while the sails eat no ha and oats.

Now I hav given yu a breef deskripshun ov Astoria, the center ov the Columbia samon fisheries, and in my next I wil giv yu an akount ov the fisheries—the hundreds ov boats, how the fish ar kaut and kanned and the great dangers tu which the fishermen ar expozed. And yu think I hav dun sum "awful bad" speling in this letter; but look if I hav not saved the riting ov many letters, and realy speled the words better than the old wa which the speling reform is hapily bringing into disuse.

In this letter however I fear that I have induljed a little beyond the present limits ov the reform, but if Capt, Wood wil pardon me, and giv us agen the rules that have been adopted for the gidance ov this much neded improvment, I hope we "reform" fokes wil adhere strictly tu them in al our riting. In F. L and P., Yur frend,

T. J. Alley.

Astoria, May 16, 1881.

THE BOYS AND GIRLS OF IOWA.

BY MRS. J. ELLEN FOSTER.

I want to tell the boys and girls of our Band of Hope about our little soldiers at Exira. I was on my way hither by invitation of the W. C. T. U. I was very tired for I had a very hard week of it; having ridden one day fifteen miles in a lumber wagon, to get around the water of the Missouri flood. I had been taking a little nap on the shoulder of a kind woman who sat with me, when as the train pulled up to the depot, I heard first of all, the voice of the dear children singing "Hold the Fort," and then the band struck up and the banners waved and the ribbons fluttered, and altogether it was a joyous time. It seemed to me I never saw brighter faces nor heard sweeter voices, and best of all they were our little soldiers pledged to fight old King Alcohol. They marched up town, stopping before a saloon and singing "My drink is water bright water bright," and I guess the saloon folks knew these boys and girls were determined to oppose their business, for the reason that it oppresses the homes of so many boys and girls. I've been in many great meetings the last few months and seen a great many fine people, but no welcome has so touched my heart as the one from these precious children that Mrs. Goode had organized into that Band of Hope. And I know too there are many hundred such in this good State of Iowa, and I am sure they give us good help in our amendment campaign. It seems to me if at every polling place a band of children could stand and sing, it would be very hard for any man to vote wrong. God bless and save the boys and girls of Iowa.—Prohibitionist,

The Rescue.

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JEROBOAM THE SON OF NEBAT.

The history of Jeroboam as detailed in the Bible is as perfect a picture of the human nature of our day, as the fossil bone or tree or plant that is exhumed from the book of geology is of its modern living type. And the history of a good many of his successors is as faithfully repeated in the conduct of great numbers of modern leaders who should profit by the scripture lesson, but do not.

Jeroboam, according to the word of the prophet delivered to him in his youth, became King; but in the most direct contravention of the solemn warning of the prophet given at the same time, he left the service of the true God and for political reasons, (similar to that of securing the German vote,) he set up two golden calves, one in Bethel and the other in Dan to prevent the people from going to worship at Jerusalem where there are another King.

It is always recorded afterward when his name is mentioned, that he "made Israel to sin," and the records of a number of the best men among his successors state that altho they had been splendid fellows in all other respects "they departed not from the sin of Jeroboam, the son of Nebat, who made Israel to sin."

Now altho it was a blasphemous and sacrilegious sin to set up those calves and to tolerate their existence and worship afterward, we are nowhere told that the consequences of worshiping those idols were very dreadful, beyond making the people forget the true God. But that was bad enough. The calves did not teach a day school and a night school and a Sunday school of blasphemy and obscenity and brutality and gambling and theft and murder.

It is nowhere mentioned that after worshiping the golden calves, a man ever dashed his baby thru an upstair window, took the axe to his wife, stamped his mother to death, or became savagely vicious.

Yet the summing up fact of the life history of several worthy Kings was, that they departed not from this sin, or they removed it not. For this crime Jeroboam was told that the last of his family should be cut off from the earth. And if the sin of the maintenance and countenance of the worship of those silent innocent calf images was so enormous, how shall we estimate the wickedness of countenancing and voting for the worship of 250 thousand active open howling blaspheming temples of Hell, cursing God day and night and sacrificing nearly 300 human victims every day, by the most cruel and barbarous death ever inflicted upon men?

Now there were no doubt the usual variety of daily sins among the Israelites, but this appears to have been the entering wedge which led men to sin, and the sin of idolatry was singled out beyond all others for constant reproof and denunciation; not at all because it was the wickedest thing that men could be guilty of, but because it was the open door that led to all other sin.

Civilized men have most of them got beyond the ignorance of worshiping golden calves and snakes and Baals, but the setting up of a grogshop is a thousand times greater outrage and defiance of the living God than the worship of any graven or golden image was, and yet we are called fanatics for trying to save our country from being utterly engulfed in the horrible pit of filthy debauchery which is all around us.

We are told a hundred reasons why we ought to do something else than attack this seat of the beast. Men who profess to love and serve God, have fifty other things to attend to, which prevent their taking any part in this warfare. Men are talking of converting the world without raising a finger against this throne of iniquity. Men have occupations and callings which really prevent them coming to the help of the Lord and his people. But if there is a history for us to earn, the saddest one it would seem will be, that with the clearest light, "he departed not from the sins of Jeroboam who made Israel to sin."

ANOTHER GOOD TEMPLARS ORPHANAGE.

The seceded Good Templars of England have purchased a building with three acres of land at Sunbury (London) for $10.000 to cost about $12.500 when in order. It has present accommodations for 60 children and of course can be enlarged to any extent. The Order contributed during the year over $4500 to the building and furnishing fund. Inmates of last year 32 orphans well cared for and in good health; two of them drew two of the six first class prizes won by the Juvenile Temples of the whole country. They had a building previously, but sold it to get a more satisfactory location, and to avoid some litigation possibilities. The expenses of the Home the past year have been about $5.200. The institution seems to meet general favor and no doubt is the nucleus of a very extensive one, altho it appears as yet to be confined to the children of Good Templars.

Our English brethren are to be commended for the progress they have made in this direction, and the Good Templars of California, who have contributed generously to make our Home a success, may take comfort from the fact, that their tender care for the orphans of this State has set in motion a similar charitable interest in England and let us hope in other places yet to be heard from.

O. Home, May 27, 1881.

Editor Rescue:—I hereby acknowledge the receipt of 125 picture Lesson papers from R. H. Mc Donald, President of Pacific bank, San Francisco for which our thanks are tendered. The new school house is nearly completed on the second floor; we hold our closing school exercises to-day in this building which is to be dedicated to the purposes for which it has been erected at an early date. We are enjoying good health thruout the Home.

N. Smith.

Baltimore. The liquorsellers did a good business on Sunday 15th May. Two persons were stabbed, two shot and one murdered.

ENGLAND.

The Grand Lodge of England (seceded branch) has just held its annual session and shows a good condition, chiefly in the fact that the order is beginning very seriously to find out and face and correct the causes of declension. They have about 90,000 members but have lost rather more than they gained last year.

This the committee on good of the Order attributes to 12 prominent causes, most of which are specific variations of the words "negligence" and "laxity". No 4 is "injudicious selection of officers and selection of injudicious officers". No 6, Failure to visit absentees &c. No 7, defective initiation. No 8 "Frivolous and sensational amusements, which tend to *demoralize* our members and unfit them for work, while they also *give offence to many of our most earnest workers.*" Too much *entertainment* of a kind which ought to be announced in the opening ceremony thus, "we are all here for recreation, let us have it, and so injure our common cause and dishonor our Order." No "9, an unwise readines, to take offence". No 11, is "foolish and wretched squabbling on points of Order and undue straining of the constitution.

The committee recommends positive action in various specified directions to remedy these evils; No 6 is constant effort to *improve the tone and elevate the character* of our lodge meetings. No 7 the circulation of their paper, the Watchword; a copy to be given to every member on initiation. No 8, aggressive action by means of,

Frequent open air meetings,
Sabbath evening meetings after Divine service.
Temperance campmeetings.
House to house visit withs tracts &c.
Circulation of temperance literature.
Temperance sermons.
Reunion gatherings.
Meetings for inebriates.

Employment of an agent for the district either permanently or for short periods, as possible.

In the juvenile work they commend, a temple in connection with every lodge. Good templars should cheerfully assist the superintendent and lighten that officer's labor. Make the temples bright and pleasant and the exercises *educational* and *profitable*, so that the members may be qualified to become useful working members of a lodge at proper age.

They tell the members that self help is the best, tho help from Grand officers &c is valuable: it is better to walk, even slowly, than to go fast with the help of crutches: and finally commend "united temperance prayer meetings where practicable for help from Him that is mighty, thru whose favor alone our Order can grow till it covers and blesses the whole land".

That committee made a very sensible report; its recommendations are quite as well suited to the latitude of California as of England and are commended to the consideration of our membership.

THE PACIFIC BUSINESS COLLEGE.

This is one of the most useful institutions on the coast, for the young Californian who aspires to any future mercantile employment that requires a knowledge of accounts and commercial routine. Here in a short time and at a moderate expense the inexperienced youth may be prepared to fill a situation of responsibility and enter upon an active commercial life, with a clerical competency that could not be acquired in years of haphazard experience. A few months study in this commercial school under its experienced teachers has enabled many a youth to step into a remunerative employment.

It offers equal opportunities to male and female and is commended to the readers of this paper. A commercial education is a grand thing for the farmer, mechanic and everybody to have even if they have no intention of pursuing a mercantile life.

REPORT OF SECRETARY OF SONOMA DISTRICT LODGE AT SEBASTOPOL.

Officers and members, I have the the honor to submit for your consideration the first official written report ever presented by a secretary of this District Lodge. None here are more sensible of its imperfections than myself, but its incompleteness is mainly due to the want of correct sources of information.

STATE OF THE ORDER.

It is impossible for me to give you any report concerning the numerical strength of the Order in this district, not being in possession of any statistical data whatever. General information, however enables me to say that in my opinion it is, considering the circumstances, in a condition as prosperous as could reasonably be expected. There seems to be a sentiment with many that not only is there more earnest work needed in order that subordinate lodges may be built up and sustained, but also a determination to prosecute that work more vigorously than ever before.

NEW LODGES.

At the time of our last annual meeting, the lodges in this district numbered thirteen. Redwood Lodge, No. 353 and Dauntless Lodge, No. 375, having been organized a short time previous, the former by C. B. Proctor and the latter by Rev. F. J. Culver. Since then six new lodges have been organized in this district, viz.

Dashing Wave, No. 143 Horicon, No. 146 and Evergreen, No. 147 by Wm. Crowhurst and Forestvillie No. 176, Fulton No. 274 and Azalia No. —— by F. J. Culver, D. D. Of these Dashing Wave No, 143, seems to have already ceased to exist, thus making our present number eighteen. The remainder are still in working order so far as I am informed, tho Evergreen Lodge No. 147 gives evidences that its life will be short unless it receives assistance from some source.

And just here permit me to suggest that this district lodge should consider seriously whether the present system of Grand Lecturing is at all adapted to the work of keeping our lodges in good working condition. Consider the circumstances and condition of two of the lodges hereinbefore mentioned: Dashing Wave Lodge, No. 143 which died ere it had sent a single report to the G, W, S., and Evergreen Lodge, No. 147 which has made but one report, and if left to itself, in all probability will never make another.

Now ask yourselves whether the present condition of those two lodges may not be attributed mainly to the want of proper care. I dare venture the assertion that the brother who instituted those lodges has not paid them a single visit since completing their organization. In all probability he could not do so. Having completed the tour of the coast, he was doubtless immediately sent elsewhere. Hence you can easily perceive that the Grand Lodge has provided no adequate means for sustaining our lodges, and keeping them in good working condition.

That being the case it may be permitted to ask whether we have the means within ourselves to prosecute this important work. If not, let us acquire them as soon as may be, and then rally to the support of our subordinates. In my opinion, if the proper efforts could be made, you would ere long see the lodges of this district in a condition of prosperity never before known. As an organizing officer our present

DISTRICT DEPUTY

cannot be too highly commended. He seems to be the right man in the right place. Should he conclude not to remain with us, our cause in this district will have lost one of its most efficient supporters. I am glad to be able to inform you that the Executive Committee of the Grand Lodge have been induced to recognize his abilities by appointing him as special lecturer for this and adjacent counties.

DISTRICT SECRETARY.

The character of this office seems to be changing. The District Lodge is manifesting a desire and determination to engage more actively and aggressively in the temperance work, and proportionately the office of Secretary is becoming a laborious one, and is no longer simply an honorary position with little to be done.

In view of all this—the writing—the reports, the returns of lodges which ought to be tabulated in a book provided for that purpose, and other duties not mentioned, it becomes imperatively necessary that one holding the office shall attend every session of this District Lodge.

To make this the more certain, I recommend that hereafter, beginning with my successor, the District Secretary be allowed his expenses in attending each session; to be paid out of the District Treasury.

DISTRICT RETURNS.

At the last session I was instructed to prepare a Postal card form for District quarterly returns. After carefully considering the matter, I came to the conclusion that a Postal card is too small to contain the necessary data. I also consulted the G. W. S, who gave me a similar opinion. Accordingly I have prepared a form to be printed on paper. I have also prepared a Postal card form but, in my opinion, it is too brief and so cannot recommend its adoption.

In conclusion, I would recommend a careful considerationof the code of By-laws to be presently submitted: and would suggest that the document be not disposed of hastily, for it contains matter of much importance; and which should not be lightly passed over. H. H. PECKINPAH, Dist Sec.

WHERE IS OUR HELP?

"The Good Templars are not doing anything; the church is the place for solid work." This was the reply to a Good Templar's soliçitation of his Christian friend to join our Order, and this is the plea of many a Christian: "The church is the temperance society, and we cannot work outside the church;" and the effort made by others to drive the means of intemperance from our land is not to be considered solid work. In conversation with a liquor dealer, prominent in this city and a church attendant, he said: "If the Christian ministers and Christian papers should handle the traffic as does the RESCUE, without gloves, the liquor business would be doomed; but such a revival as has just been held here don't seriously affect our business; a few reformed drunkards wont break us up." Now he said "if the churches took hold of this work and joined in with the Good Templars, or if the Templars had the numbers that the Protestant churches have, they would put down the traffic in strong drink; but the churches do not heartily co-operate with you; they use fermented wine in the sacrament; many of them drink wine. I have partaken of the social glass in many homes of professing Christians. I understand the whole thing; we liquor dealers contribute to the churches. Some one sent me the RESCUE; I have read it," and laughing he said, "it has stirred my conscience, I will ease it by giving fifty dollars to the Y. M. C. A." "Then you have faith in Good Templarism," I said. "Well," said he, I am sharp enough to see that an organized body of people with financial strength could succeed when they were banded together for a common purpose, if they had a large army. They have beaten us in Kansas; but we think we are safe until you get this big army. Now if your RESCUE had fifty thousand subscribers you might educate the people; but you have not those subscribers. The religious papers fling their slighting remarks at your lecturers and your Order. I read not long since an article on secret societies, and the injury they were doing; this was a religious paper. 'Well,' I said, 'the early Christian chnrch always worshipped in secret; they were afraid of their enemies.' "Yes I know that," he said, "your Order is wise, you have effectually barred out the drunkard maker, your closed door is your element of strength. But the religious people will fight you on that. That is not the real reason, however; they dont intend to give up the wine, and we have the church on our side as long as fermented wine is a part of their most sacred things." I said "you talk in favor of this then?" "Oh. no I dont," he replied, but I know what making an honest effort is. I admire the energy and pluck of your RESCUE. You have brains back of that paper, but your work is unpopular. It is more fashionable to be a professor of religion and not be a Good Templar than to be a professing Christian and a Good Templar."

Thoughtfully, sadly I turned away. Is he right? Is it possible that this shall be our stumbling block? Is there more than one Dr. Crosby? Is the traffic seemingly resting because they think the church will not come and help us? When our cause is a little stronger perhaps the traffic will not rest because the churches rest, for then the churches will blush to think that they ever disowned the Bible by daring to say that our Savior made any fermented wine. When will our Order awake to the fact that our strength is in the wide circulation of the productions of the temperance press. Put me down for another subscription and send the paper to ——. If one liquor dealer can be led to acknowledge that we have brains and pluck by reading our RESCUE, then another can be converted. Let us agitate, sow temperance seed, and by and by the indifference will be in the minority.

B. W

LECTURER'S APPOINTMENTS.

WILLIAM CROWHURST

Will speak at Yuba, Butte and Tehama counties as follows: Red Bluffs, June 3, 4; Red Bank, 6; Rock of Safety Lodge, 7; Henleyville, 8; Paskenta, 9; Newville, 10, 11; Tehama, 12; Red Bluff, 14th.

REV. F. J. CULVER.

Will speak in Sonoma and Mendocino counties as follows: Gualala, June 2, 3; Point Arenas, 4, 5; Manchester, 6,7; Cuffeys Cove, 9, 10: Nevarra, 11,12; Salmon creek, (Albion) 13, 14; Albion Mills 16; Little River, 17, 18; Mendocino, 19, 20; Caspar, 21, 22; Kibesillah, 24, 25; Westport, 26, 27; Cahto, 28 and 29.

COL. C. N. GOULDING.

Will speak in Yolo and Colusa counties as follows: Willows, D. L., June 2, 3; Arbuckle, Colusa Co. 4, 5; College City, 6; Williams, 7; Colusa, 8, 9; Princeton, 10, 11: Maxwell, 12, 13;

DR. MERRICK

Will lecture at Garden City Lodge, San Jose, June 3; Healdsburg Sat., Sun., Mon., 4, 5, 6; Santa Rosa, 7, 8; Benicia 6, Martinez, 10; Vallejo, 11' 12; Petaluma, 14, 15; Salinas, 18, 19, 20; Gonzales, 21, 22; Solecad, 23; Monterey, 25, 2g.

MRS. EMILY PITT STEVENS

Will speak at Montecito, May 30, 31; Goleto, June 2, 3; Lompoc, 5, 6; Santa Rita, 9, 10; Los Alamos, 11, 12; La Graciosa, 14, 15; Central City, 17, I8; Guadalupe, 20, 21; Arroyo Grande, 23, 24; San Luis Obispo, 26, 27; Cambria, 29, 30.

HUGH R. HUGHES

Speaks at Soulsbyville, June3; Soulsbyville Lodge, 4; Soulsbyville B of H. (2 P. M.) 5; Confidence, 5; Confidence Lodge, 6; Bald Mt. Lodge, 7; Green Springs, 8; Jeffersonville, 10, Murphys, 10, 12; Bear Mt. Lodge, 14; Mt. View Lodge,, 16; Tuolumne D. L. 17, 18; Columbia, 19;

Observe the advertisement of John B Gough's new book, "Sunlight and Shadow," a very finely got up volume, giving the life experience of the great orator. A specimen volume of the work may be seen in this office; it is immensely interesting and should be in every well appointed library. A chance for agents, some of our elder juveniles could come in for an effort to dispose of a few copies of it.

IT is a belief in the Bible, the fruits of deep meditation, which has served me as the guide of my moral and literary life. I have found it a capital safely invested and righly productive of interest.—*Goethe.*

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ALL DAY

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☞ It is desired and expected that the following organizations will be represented:

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Father Mathew T. A, & B. S.
Champions of the Red Cross,
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SOUTH AMERICAN EXPERIENCES.

THREE.

Something over 16 years ago one Louis O'Connor found himself in Barbacoas. He had come from New York where he left a wife, and lived some time in California where he left another: so report said, He leased a mine called the Cargazon, about ten miles from Barbacoas: the proceeds to be equally divided between the owner and himself. He struck two bonanzas and people say he took out $600,000 of gold dust, finding two lucky deposits. Perhaps the amount was exaggerated. The broken appearpearance of the country, the humid atmosphere, the rapid and dense vegetation, the complexion, color, manners, religious creed and social habits of the people all combine to give one the impression that possibly the truth might get slightly trifled with, on an emergency like a find of $600,000. of gold.

Mr. O'Connor was at once seized with a sudden fear of being robbed and with utmost haste prepared for leaving the country. He had a body guard of faithful negroes watching over him night and day, when there was no danger whatever: and left by first steamer, always in terror of a possible thief or murderer or both dogging his tracks. History says that he reached New York a sick man and died on the night of his arrival or in a day or two after, leaving most of his money to wife No 1.

The mine owner, Mr. Pastor Castilla, found $300,000 altogether too much money to stay in Barbacoas with. Lima the capital of Peru is or rather was the Paris of that country, the place where one could gratify a taste for style and magnificence, and display wealth to good advantage. Thither he removed with his family and money. He found it all his fancy painted it and more: he gratified his taste for the fine art of faro and some other financial amusements in which the writer's education has been so miserably neglected that he can give not the least description or outline of them. But Don Pastor could enjoy that kind of thing and he did for just 12 months, and then he borrowed enough money to get back to his old thatch in Barbacoas. His residence abroad had been a complete success: all his ambition had been gratified and more so.

A RUSH.

But the news of this great find of O'Connor's took down such a crowd of adventurers in 1866 to look for bonanzas, that the people there always speak of it as "the immigration" ever since. About 600 miners went there then, chiefly from California. But they did not find any bonanzas. Perhaps half a dozen of them got $1000 to $5000, but if they did, they all lost it but one or two soon after. Many of them sickened, some died and most of the survivors all but half a dozen or so were conveyed home at government expense. But it has always been a current belief that there is another bonanza lying round there somewhere, and every year somebody drops in to take a look at the country.

The chronicles say that O'Connor's wife No. 2,the California one, went down to Colombia to call and see Lou one day. Arrived at his mining camp she found he was not at home. Her curiosity led her to pry into things a little, and coming across a package of 60 pounds of gold dust and not liking the general appearance of the dwelling, she did not wait till Lou came back, but left as soon as possible: on arrival at Tumaco she found that somehow that package of gold dust had got mixed up with her baggage, and she embarked on the first homeward steamer with her ambition and curiosity gratified. Lou had found a substitute for her and she had found a substitute for him.

MAIL FACILITIES.

The movements of the steamer are too uncertain for mail requirements in this part of the country. After the mail steamer has arrived in Tumaco and a reasonable time has elapsed, a canoe leaves with the mail and government dispatches for Barbacoas. The subsidy offered by the government to the river steamer of $28 a month to carry the mail was declined by the company on account of grave responsibilities in the event of her not starting in time. The government officials were punctilious about starting properly, but they would never have complained if the trip had occupied a week so the start was properly made. The steamer was laid up three or four months at the time of my arrival; there were some repairs that would have occupied 3 or 4 days in California.

The canoe makes a short cut, goes up inlets aud bayous, and we come to an isthmus of about three miles, where everything has to be packed over on men's backs to another canoe. Our canoe men knew everybody on the route, turned in one place and cooked or were invited to eat at their host's expense and always accepted the invitation religiously. At another they took their lodgings, and the whole company spread their beds and slept. There was no charge for anything.

The people are certainly very hospitable there; will receive generally whatever little coins are offered by strangers, but most of them would share what little they have to eat as cheerfully without pay as with it.

At the portage where our baggage was transported, one of our passengers, a native merchant, gave a box of $1000 in silver to a peon to carry over, and he started off alone with it over the trail thru the forest. My dear sir," said the stranger; "is it possible you entrust that package which everybody knows to be money out of your sight like that ? do you know that fellow ?" "No," said he; "I never saw that fellow before, but that box is perfectly safe; there is no danger whatever in that way in this country." And it was true. An employer can send a negro, man, woman, boy or girl any one of his neighborhood away 10 to 50 miles to take or bring $100 or a larger amount, in a sack or handkerchief, unsealed, and there is not any danger of a dime of it being stolen.

When our canoes (there were two of them in our fleet) approached a dwelling on the bank of the river Don Juan, the pilot would salute with powerful lungs, and his friend on shore would answer with the most perfectly regulated etiquette, about as follows: "Don Pedro, (good evening." Don Juan, good evening "how are you ?" "Beautiful." "How is Dona Antonia ?" "Beautiful." "How are the little misses?" "And all the family ?" "Beautiful; thanks muchly." Then the second in command would call on Don Pedro, ask exactly the same questions regarding the whole family in rotation, and elicit precisely the same answers. Then No. 3 would repeat the same process precisely when Don Pedro would open fire on Don Juan and ask how he was and his Dona Serafina and the little Miss Seraphinas etc.

There were rather too many of us to get round, for before the parties had gone thru their passage of etiquette, we had got out of hearing on most occasions. It is a pleasant thing to note that they are very respectful to each other. It does not incur any labor or cost to be courteous and polite and respectful in our intercourse with each other.

The S. F. Chronicle has come over and says:

"The French seem disposed to continue their senseless warfare on American pork, and are not very scrupulous in their modes of attack. It might not be to Johnny Carpaud's taste to initiate the same kind of warfare against French wines. If the Americans would ever start, they could without much difficulty produce abundant proof that the wines and brandies of La Belle France are prejudicial to health and ought to be rigorously excluded from our ports."

That has been abundantly proved time and time again, and it is the solemn conscientious opinion of every one except the densely ignorant. The wine and brandy makers and sellers and drinkers all know it to be true. And if such things should be rigorously excluded from our ports, much more should their manufacture be rigorously excluded from our homes and our state. But if we are going to have these things at all, it is far better to permit their importation by the gluttons and drunkards who desire them than to blot our country all over with drunkard and thief factories, the vilest plagues that ever cursed any civilization.

SOLANO DISTRICT LODGE.

Extracts from an address by the District Deputy. "We must not become discouraged. We are working for the good of the whisky seller and drinker. We are working for the good of their million suffering victims. Never in the history of the world were the cause and principles of temperance advancing as fast as to day. Kansas has made a clean sweep and forever banished whisky from church, state, rumhole and parlor. Six years ago Kansas had no such temperance sentiment as California has to day. Only six years ago he who now addresses you led five ladies from the Methodist church to the saloon of C. R. Jennison the most aristocratic rumhole in Kansas, to inaugurate the Womans Crusade, that recently culminated in constitutional prohibition.

Kansas was then worse cursed than California is now. Whisky sellers were then so sacred in the hearts of courts and juries, you could not convict them. In many cases where a whisky seller would be proven guilty by a dozen witnesses, the juries would not only say "not guilty" but would fine the prosecuting witnesses. Those defeats have turned out to be grand victories, and so it will in California. The prospects for prohibition are much brighter in California to day than they were five years ago. This nation cannot and will not exist cursed as it is by the liquor traffic. The temperance issue is breaking up the great political parties. The Democrats of Georgia, Texas, and Missouri join hands with the Republicans of Kansas, Iowa, and Minnesota, and vote for temperance. That big city of Cincinnati that brews lager enough every year to make the republican party get down on its knees to her lager beer Dutchmen, at her last election elected a democrat, only because he was an earnest temperance man, so it will be in the future. All that are good manly and honest in those parties are going to join hands under the temperance banner, and vote to rid this nation of its greatest curse —Then we will see a wide field and big fight, temperance, prosperity and happiness on one side, whisky makers, drinkers, their victims, sots, loafers, criminals and paupers on the other. All know who will gain the grand final victory. It is fast coming, the night is past,—

> It must be near the morning
> Of the day we've prayed to come;
> The day is surely dawning
> That will see the end of rum.
> You may hear the distant thunder,
> Can see the lightning play
> In the mighty storm that's coming
> To wash the curse away.

THE SORT OF A GIRL TO GET.

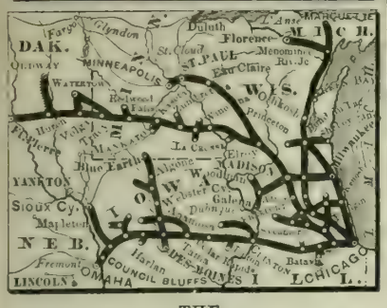
The true girl has to be sought for. She does not parade herself as shop goods. She is not fashionable. Generally, she is not rich. But, oh! what a heart she has when you find her! so large and pure and womanly. When you see it you wonder if those showy things outside were women. If you gain her love your two thousands are millions. She'll not ask you for a carriage, or a first class house. She'll keep everything neat and nice in your sky parlor, and give you such a welcome when you come home that you'll think the parlor higher than ever. She'll entertain true friends on a dollar, and astonish you with the new thought how little happiness depends on money. She'll make you love home (if you dont you're a brute.) and teach you how to pity, while you scorn, a poor fashionable society that thinks itself rich, and vainly tries to think itself happy.

Now do not, I pray you, say any more "I can't afford to marry." Go find a true woman, and you can. Throw away that cigar, burn up that switch cane, be sensible yourself, and seek your wife in a sensible way.—O. W. Holmes.

Sorry to differ with an authority like Dr. Holmes; but there are lots of young printers, clerks, mechanics &c, who know better because they have tried smoking, and they know that to pay ten cents five or six times a day for one cent's worth of one of the filthiest weeds, prepared by filthy hands, in the most filthy manner—and to curse themselves and their clothes an their surroundings and everybody they come near, with a vile odor that would make the most experienced and armor plated polecat howl and weep tears of bitterest disappointment—these are enjoyments a thousand times beyond the tame bliss of being the virtuous mate and equal companion of a good loving girl, a true woman, like your mother was. And besiede there is the ambition ahead of being a dirty ragged tramp some day and at the close of a glorious life, occupying the post of honor at an inquest. Go it while you are young, boys, and take the solid, honest, genuine, genteel comfort derived from imbibing tobacco juice.

PERIHELIA.—People who use that word and will air their experience in ancient languages ought to be cautious and be sure to select the right word when they put their hands or tongues into the grab-bag of clasical terms. Perihelion and phenomenon are singular and the plural is made by changing on into a. Many people speak too of the western termini of a road, one end is a terminus, but termini means both ends or any number of ends. The word per capita tax or cost per capita is an improper term but it has become right by use, it is literally by heads or each heads whereas it ought to have been singular, per caput.

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Good " " "		18
Ground Coffee, (family) "	25	22
" (extra) "	30	26
" (good) "	20	16
Prepared coffee (mocha) "	25	22
" (ex Java) "	25	20
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" Cocoa " "	20	35
Guitard's, Eureka "	25	21

Teas.

	RETAIL	In lots of 5 lbs
"High Toned" per lb	25	20
"Ann Jones" "	40	35
"Boss" "	50	45
"Best" "	60	50
Diamond L "	40	37
Pioneer "	45	39
M. M. & Co per bx	1 65	
W. T. C. & Co "	1 25	
Comet per lb	60	55
Oolong per lb	40, 50, 75	
Eng. Breakfast "	50, 60, 75	
Mixed Teas "	30, 40, 50	
Tea Dust per lb	20	15

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Sacramento Flour	1 25	4 75
Stockton "	1 25	4 75
Vallejo (Star) "	1 25	4 75
Buckeye "	1 25	4 75
Golden City "	1 20	4 60
Golden Gate "	1 25	
	10 lbs.	50 lbs
Graham "	30	1 25
Rye "	35	1 50
Buckwheat " Extra	45	
" "	40	
Rice "	1 00	
Oat meal, Extra	45	2 15
" " Good	40	2 00
" groats	50	2 40
Cracked wheat, Extra	35	1 50
Hominy, Large or Small	40	2 00
Farina	75	3 50
Tapioca, Flake	70	3 25
" Pearl	70	3 25
Sago	70	3 25
Pearl Barley, Good	50	2 25
" " Extra	60	2 75
Split peas	45	2 25
Corn meal, white or yellow	25	1 10

Eastern oat meal or buckwheat at market prices.

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Starlight,	150 deg.	test per case		2	50
Continental	150 "	" "		2	40
Sunlight	150 "	" "		2	25
Fireside	150 "	" "		2	40
Standard	110 "	" "	2 00	2	20
Common	"	" "	1 75	2	00
Elaine	150 "	" "		3	50
Best Nut Oil,		per gal	80	1	00

Sugars.

Sugar has again advanced ¼ of a cent per lb. during past week. We quote:

Cube or crushed	per lb	12¾
Extra dry granulated	"	12½
Extra "	"	12¼
Extra golden C	"	11¼
Golden C	"	11
Mariposa C	"	10¾
D. Sugars	"	10½
Powdered sugars	"	13¼

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☞The market on sugars changes frequently.

Dried Fruit.

	RETAIL	By the Box.
Apples, extra, per lb	10	8
" good, "	8	6½
Peaches, halves; "	12½	10
Plums, choice, "	20	17
Prunes, German, "	10	10
Currants, "	10	10
Grapes, "	10	8
Raisins, California, "	10	8½
Citron, "	35	30
Lemon Peel, "	25	20

Soap.

	BAR.	Boxes per lb
Commercial A. B. Borax,	5	4½
" S. F. Borax.	5	4
Royal Laundry,	5	4
Royal Best,	6¼	5
Navy,	6¼	5½
White Castile, (French)	65	55
Mottled " "	45	37½
" " (Domestic)	35	30
Variegated Toilet,	10	9
Fancy Toilet, very good,	5	4½
Superior Toilet Soaps, 10c to	12½	10
Roman Kitchen,	8	7
Thomas' Cold Water,	8	7
Rock,	5	3
Sapolio, (scouring)	8	7

Chemical Olive Soap, in 20-cake boxes, 40c, 50c and 60c per box.

We furnish any kind of home manufactured Soaps in the market, at manufacturers' prices by the box.

A fine article of Soap (Horse-Shoe brand), 18 bars in iron-hooped pail, for $1, including package.

Fish.

No. 1 Mackerel, kits,	$1 75
" " half barrels,	8 00
Climax " 6 lbs, choice,	60
" " by the dozen,	6 00
Pickled Salmon, hlf bbls,	3 50
" Herring, "	3 00
Holland " per keg,	1 40
Cabinet " per dozen tins,	1 75
Codfish, boneless, 30-lb box,	2 00
" plain, 5c to 5¾c per lb	
" Eastern, 6-lb bxs, 50 to 55c pr bx	

Meat and Provisions.

	RETAIL	Per 100 pounds
California Hams, best, per lb	13	12¼
" " fair, "	11½	11
Far West " covered, "		13
Our Flavor " " "		14
Whittaker's " " "	15½	15
Dupee's " " "	16	15½
Dried Beef, per lb	12½ to 13½	
California Bacon, "	11 to 12½	
Eastern " choice, per lb	15	14
Fairbanks' Lard, 3 lbs each,	50	
" " 5 lbs "	80	
" " 10 lbs "	1 60	
California " per lb	12 to 14	

Canned Goods.

	RETAIL.	DOZEN.
Tomatoes, Kings,	12½	1 37½
" Eastern, small,	10	1 00
Corn, Winslow,	20	2 20
" Eastern, good,	12½	1 40
Peas, Baltimore,	15	1 50
Baked Beans, Boston,	25	2 75
Oysters, McMurray's, large	25	2 65
" 2-lb cans, "	20	2 25
" Field's, 1-lb cans,	12½	1 40
" small, light.	10	1 00
Clams, large Eastern,	20	2 35
Lobsters, 1-lb cans,	15	1 65
" 2-lb "		2 75
" Winslow's,	20	1 95
Salmon, 1 lb	10	1 10
Deviled Ham, Eastern,	30	3 25
Jams or Jellies, 2 lbs	25	2 75
Table Fruit, standard brands	25	2 75
" off brands 15 to	20	2 00
Pie Fruit, assorted,	20	1 85
Table Fruit, small,	12½	1 35
Sardines, small,	15	1 70
" large,	25	2 85
Royal Baking Powder, 4 oz	15	1 50
" " 6 oz	20	2 00
" " 12 oz	37½	4 00
Pioneer " ¼ lb		2 75
Condensed Milk, Eagle,	20	2 35
Corned Beef, 2 lbs	30	3 25
Lunch Tongue,	30	3 25

Spices.

	each	doz.
Mustard, Cloves, Ginger, Cinnamon, Pepper, Sage, Thyme, Marjoram or Allspice, in small packages,	5c	50c
¼-lb tins,	10c	85c
1 to 5-lb tins, per lb,		20c

Cayenne, White Pepper, Whole Pepper, or Allspice, Nutmegs, Mace, Colman's Mustard, in any quantity ordered.

Miscellaneous.

	RETAIL.	DOZEN.
Pickles, mixed, qts,	25	2 50
" " 5 gals, each	2 40	
" " ½ bbls, per gal	60	
Chow Chow, qts,	25	2 75
French Mustard,	10	1 10
Lea & Perrins's Sauce,	20	1 80
Lea & Perrines' (genuine)	30	3 25
Catchup, tomato, small,	10	1 00
" " pints,	20	1 75
" " 3-gal kegs, each,	1 75	
Capers,	20	2 00
Salt, table, 20 lbs,	20	
" " 50 lbs,	40	
" coarse, 100 lbs,	65	
" extra fine, 5 lbs,	10	
Blueing, best, per box,	20	1 75
" good, "	12½	1 40
Vinegar, cider, per gal,	35	
" " ½ bbls, 25 to	30	
" good, " 20 to	25	
Table Oil, each, 10, 25, 40, 60		
Duret & Co., imported, large, per doz,		6 75
California Cheese, 13 to 16c per lb		
Corn Starch, Duryea's,	10	9½
" " Kingsford's,	10	9½
" " Peoria,	8	7½
Laundry Starch, 12 lbs,	75	
" " 6 lbs, satin gloss,	60	
" " 3 lbs, superb gloss,	25	
Washing Soda, 40 lbs,		1 00
Wax Candles, per box, 6 sets,		1 40
Common do., " 20 sets,		1 75
Rice, best,	8	8½
" good,	7	6
" fair,	6	5½

Butter and Eggs

Fresh butter and eggs change with nearly every market. Fine butter now sells from 22c to 24c per pound, and eggs 22c to 25c per dozen in box lots. We solicit consignments of first quality butter or eggs, dried fruit, or other produce, in limited amounts, for which we return groceries if ordered at list prices, or cash less usual commission. Our *family trade* requires from 400 to 500 dozens of fresh eggs per week.

Cakes and Crackers.

	By the Box	per lb
Assorted Crackers		07
" cakes and crackers		08
Cocoanut or Banana cakes		14
SantaClara oyster, milk or butter		07
Ginger snaps or Jennie Linds		08½
Nicnacs		11½
Soda		05
Extra Sodas		06
Sugar Biscuit		08
Fruit cakes		09½
Graham Crackers		07½
Picnic "		06

Boxes containing about 15, 30 and 60 lbs each. Fresh crackers of all kinds at retail 3 pounds for 25cts. Cakes quoted below 10c by the box are retailed at 10 cts per pound.

In our stock will also be found brooms, brushes, baskets, tubs, pails, washboards, clothes pins, scouring bricks, stove and shoe polish, lamp tops and chimneys, axle grease, flavoring extracts, table sauce, oils, catchup, horse radish, capers, pepper sauce, and many other goods not quoted —all of whhch are sold at cash rates.

When you buy a five-pound box of tea see that it is marked *five pounds.*

You need not continue to pay 100 per cent. profit on tea.

Our meals are from the best manufacturers on this coast, and are always sent out fresh.

Prices are subject to fluctuations in the market. It there has been a decline at the time of receiving your order and remittance you will have the benefit of it. If you wish a special price for large lots of goods of any kind, write, naming quantity and brand. Answer will be given by next mail, or telegraph if desired.

We mostly quote for first-class articles, of which our stock chiefly consists, to be furnished full-weight measure or count, believing this plan the most satisfactory to consumers.

Money can be sent by P. O. Order, certified check, bank draft, registered letter, or express, as is most economical and convenient to you.

Goods will always be sent as freight unless otherwise ordered. Give shipping directions and P. O. address plainly with your order.

Goods for out of town orders are securely packed and delivered to freight offices, steamboats or express office, free of charge. No charge for package except on eggs, butter, vinegar, and possibly one or two other items, and these only at net cost.

We are always pleased to receive a trial order even if small.

Make checks payable to H. A. Smith, and address letters and orders to same, or to

SAN FRANCISCO

Cash Grocery !

519 Post Street,

June 2d.] SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

DIRECTORY OF LODGES

Under the direction of

GRAND LODGE, I. O. G. T.

OF CALIFORNIA.

Requests for alterations or corrections in this department should be addressed to Geo. B. Katzenstein, G. W, S., Sacramento.

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180 San Leandro, M., San Leandro, George Smith.
193 Fountain, M., Oakland, J. A, Gilman, 918 Brown street.
200 Livermore, F., F. A. Anthony.
202 Laurel, F., Haywards, Joel Russell.
206 West Berkeley, Sa., West Berkeley, Edw. Squires.
286 Athens. Sa., Oakland, John F. Towle, No. 1934 Filbert street.
312 Davis, Th., Newark, C. B. Mills.
358 Durant, F., East Berkeley, John F. Woods.
384 Brooklyn, Th., East Oakland, J. Sweet, Cor. E. 14th st. and 19th Avenue.
386 Washington, Sa., Washington Corners, A. O. Rix.
412 Prohibition, Sa. West Oakland, C. Poulter

AMADOR COUNTY.

125 Summit, Sa., Plymouth, Miss Mary M. Blower.
152 Amador, Th., Amador, J. R. Tregloan.
214 Oleta, Th., Oleta, Adelia Votaw.
225 Sutter Creek, Tu., Sutter Creek, J. H. Giles, M. D.
241 Ione Valley, F., Ione Valley, J. F. Stewart.
245 Mt. Echo, Sa., Ione City, J. W. Sibole.
267 Iron Clad, Fr., Drytown, D. R. Miller.
280 Jackson, Tu., Jackson, Chas. H. Turner.
281 Volcano, Sa., Volcano, W. H. Whitehead.
283 Pine Grove, W., Pine Grove, Fanny J. Bradshaw.
297 Live Oak, Sa., Plymouth, M. D. L. Stumpff.

BUTTE COUNTY.

104 Welcome, W., Cherokee Flat, Andrew Rapp.
123 Victory, Tu., Biggs, James Burner.
177 Samaritan, Sa., Chico, H. L. Slater.
194 Fidelity, F., Chico, Wm. Chambers.
207 Northern Star, F., Oroville, W. S. Read.
222 Taylor, Su., Forbestown, W. M. Crane.
240 Crystal Fount, Sa., Gridley, H. C. Wharton.
282 Floral, Su., Biggs, James McNulty.
285 Dayton, Th., Grainland, Jas. O. March.
289 Nord. Sa., Nord, H. D. Bacus.
316 Webster, Sa., Chico, W. M. Thorp.
402 Nelson, Sa. Nelson, W. D. Parker.
403 Avonia, Th. Durham, H. G. Taylor.
404 Rising Star, F., Chico, Rev. Peter Powers.
413 Messilla Valley, Th., Pentz, R. H. Hawkins.

CALAVERAS COUNTY.

100 Milton, Sa., Milton, J. F. Beckett.
106 Mountain Ranch, Sa., Mountain Ranch, Geo. A. Lillie.
121 Chaparral, Sa., Jenny Lind, Wm. C. Sinclair.
179 Logan, Sa., Camanche, William Pitt.
212 Charity, Tu., Copperopolis, Solon White
231 Hope, Sa., Milton, Jas. Clothier, Jr.
343 Bear Mountain, Tu., Angels Camp, Mrs. Robert Leper.
345 Big Tree, Tu., Sheep Ranch, Richard B. Mallett.
348 Mokelumne, W., Mokelumne Hill, Mrs. M. H. Leavett.
361 Murphys, Sa., Murphys, A. J. Cooke.
395 Faith, W., Telegraph City, Dan'l W. McKenzie.
407 Calaveras, Sa., San Andreas, J. A. Holland.

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119 Independent, Sa., College City, W. H. Reardon.
124 Arbuckle, Sa., Arbuckle, J. W. Whitson.
132 Loomis, F., Maxwell, D. A. Phelps.
138 New Hope, Sa., Willows, Wm. M. Bell.
164 Newville, Sa., Newville, S. Osborn.
168 Leland, Tu., Orland, J. F. Lebourveau.
171 Elk Creek, Sa., Elk Creek, M. F. Price.
199 Sheet Iron, Sa., Sheet Iron, Jno. M. Pugh.
205 Princeton, W., Princeton, Nelson Butler.
319 Protection, M., Colusa, J. D. McNary.
379 Bridgeport, Su., Sycamore, P. A. Earp.

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY.

110 Mount Diablo, Th., Somersville, Wm. J. Laird.
112 Reform, Th., Pacheco, Thomas Simpson.
113 Martinez, Tu., Martinez, Miss C. K. Wittenmeyer.
116 Brentwood, Tu., Antioch, Rufus Smith.
255 Star of Empire, Sa., Judsonville, William Bennett.
175 Antioch, Sa., Antioch, John Tope.
272 Clayton, Sa., Clayton, Rev. G. H. Strong
288 Carbondale, W., Nortonville, Mrs. Mary M. Clifford.
330 Lily, Sa., Brentwood, Alison Byer.
331 Twilight, M., Walnut Creek. Mrs. B. B Hinman.
349 Excelsior, Th., Byron, W. M. Moore.

DEL NORTE COUNTY.

398 Crescent City, Sa., Crescent City, R. S. McLellan.

FRESNO COUNTY.

243 Eden, W., Kingsburg, A. A. Smith.
290 Madera, Sa., Madera, E. W. Turner.
365 Blooming, Sa., King's River, A. E. Thayer.
388 "C. C. C.," M., Fresno City, S. W. Rucker.
390 Wild Flower, Sa., Wild Flower, Rev. John Yeargin.
397 Valley View, —— Selma, J. E. Whitson.
409 Fresno, F., Fresno, Mrs. Emma Harris.

HUMBOLDT COUNTY.

269 Humboldt, Tu., Eureka, Henry Sevier.
270 Mountain, Su., Bridgeville, T. M. Burns.
322 Hydesville, M., Hydesville, C. M. Knowles.
362 Petrolia, Sa., Petrolia, R. A. Simpson.
363 North Star, Sa.. Arcata, Thomas Devlin.
367 Rohnerville, Sa.. Rohnerville, A. M. Gill.
400 Trinidad, Su., Trinidad, N. F. Neely, Sr.

INYO COUNTY.

154 Big Pine, Th., Big Pine, A. B. Hagerman.
250 Busy Bee, M., Independence, H. P. Cartier.
352 Oasis, Sa., Bishop Creek, Jno. C. Mills.

KERN COUNTY.

237 Kernville, Tu., Kernville, Hettie Gould.

LAKE COUNTY.

347 Uncle Sam, Sa., Uncle Sam, Will A. Hillyer.
350 Middletown, W., Middletown, J. L. Read.
432 Lakeport, M., Lakeport, J. W. Sturdevant.

LASSEN COUNTY.

211 Lake View, Sa., Janesville, G. K. Bangham.
232 Susanville, W , Susanville, Mrs. Jessie Stout.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

103 Santa Monica, Tu,, Santa Monica, John Freeman.
151 Santa Ana, W., Santa Ana, Lewis E Kent.
173 Pasadena, F., Pasadena, P. G. Wooster.
174 Pomona, Th., Pomona, D. N. Burritt.
233 Downey, F., Downey, Mrs. Abbie W. Livermore.
238 Westminster, F., Westminster, John F. Marquis.
246 Orange, Tu., Orange, J. W. Osburn.
251 Artesia, F., Norwalk, Wm. Gillett.
258 El Monte, Th., El Monte, Chas. Soward.
276 Spadra, F., Spadra, J. B. Parker.
299 Merrill, Sa., Los Angeles, W. H. Lloyd.

MARIN COUNTY.

244 San Rafael, F., San Rafael, Archie Kerr.
252 Tomales, Sa., Tomales, A. E. Kellogg.

MARIPOSA COUNTY.

157 Cathey's Valley, Sa., Indian Gulch, J. W. Rowland.
382 Coulterville, F., Coulterville, Charles Converse.

MENDOCINO COUNTY.

101 Manchester, Sa., Manchester, S, L. Savage.
117 Caspar, Sa., Caspar, J. J. Smalley.
153 Boone, Sa., Booneville, Miss H. E. Prather.
259 Willitsville, Tu., Willits, T. L. Kelley.
333 Covelo, Sa., Covelo. Rev. J. S. Fisher.
334 Little River, Sa., Little River, John P. Marson.
338 Wideawake, Sa., Westport, Frank Matthews.
341 Hopland, Sa., Hopland, Addison Porter.
344 Mt. Nebo, Sa., Point Arenas, White Fowler.
380 Rescue, Tu., Mendocino, J. Grindle.
396 Ukiah, Tu., Ukiah, Geo. McCowen.

MERCED COUNTY.

223 Plainsburg, Sa., Plainsburg, William Lander.
279 Snelling. Sa., Snelling, C. A. Robinson.
298 Central Point, Sa., Central Point, S. A. Smith.
376 Merced Falls, Su., Merced Falls, Mrs. H. Nelson.
459 Merced, M., Merced, J. E. P. Williams.

MODOC COUNTY.

129 Lake City, Tu., Lake City, E. L. Wood.
149 Alturas, F., Alturas, Preston Hays.
229 Eagleville, Tu., Eagleville, W. H. Minto.
230 Cedarville, Th., Cedarville, C. W. Lee.
234 Adin, Su, Adinville, Arthur Burnes.
275 Mt. Bidwell W., Fort Bidwell, M. A. Byron.

MONO COUNTY.

191 Chapel, Sa., Coleville, Wood Larsen.
346 Pro Bono Publico, M., Bodie, C. C. Brock.

MONTEREY COUNTY.

131 Salinas, M., Salinas City, W. M. Winters.
357 Del Monte, W., Monterey, R. H. Willey.
446 Castroville, Th., Castroville, F. P. Condon.

NAPA COUNTY.

111 Aqua Pura, Sa., Napa, Miss F. L. Allen.
271 St. Helena, M., St. Helena, Rev. James Mitchell.
290 Napa, F., Napa, L. J. Norton.
368 Monroe, Sa., Calistoga, H. E. Cyrus.
385 Yountville, F., Yountville, S. C. Brown.

NEVADA COUNTY.

12 Sylvania, Tu., Grass Valley, C. E. Clinch.
201 Nevada, F., Nevada City, J. M. Walling.
304 Donner Lake, F., Truckee, A. C. Cooke.
369 North San Juan, Sa., North San Juan, C. E. Taber.
387 Perseverance, M., Rough and Ready, Z. T. Armstrong.

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107 Centennial, Tu., Colfax, W. R. Culver.
127 Star of the Hill, Su., Forest Hill. J C. Hawver.
133 Crystal Water, Sa., Michigan Bluff, F. B. Ellsworth.
136 Rosy Crown, Sa., Iowa Hill, J. S. Lakin.
150 Auburn, W., Auburn, W. Rittenger.
216 Nil Desperandum, Sa., Dutch Flat, H. A. Frost.
218 Isabella, Su., Gold Run, A. W. Webster.
260 Sheridan, Sa., Sheridan, Mrs. Laura Carpenter.
261 Roseville, Sa., Roseville, Mrs. J. D. Pratt.
313 Rocklin, Tu,, Rocklin, Mrs. R. A. Mills.
339 Newcastle, Su., Newcastle, G. D. Kellogg.
406 Ophir, Sa., Ophir, Warren Reed.
451 Granite, Sa., Penryn, S. A. Wood.

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215 Taylorville-Rescue, F., Taylorville, R. A. Thompson.
217 Crescent, W., Crescent Mills, Warren Kelly.
227 Bloomfield, Tu., Quincy, N. H. Hapgood.
228 Miners Sa., Greenville, Mrs. L. C. Murray.
360 Hope of Eureka Hill, Sa., Eureka Mills, Thomas W. Jenkin.
381 La Porte, Sa., La Porte, G. L. Reed.

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51 Capital, Tu., Sacramento, S. Katzenstein.
144 Aerial, Sa., Michigan Bar, J. P. Hurley.
183 Cosumnes, Sa., Cosumnes, W. W. Wade.
184 Star of the Plains, F., Florin, J. T. Amos.
188 Georgiana, Su.. Isleton, C. C. Allen.
203 Cresco, Tu., Galt, James Ferguson.
248 Elk Grove, Tu., Elk Grove, Rev. A. K. Crawford.
287 Unity, Tu., Folsom, M. J. Healy.

SAN BENITO COUNTY.

134 San Juan, F., San Juan, Mrs. M. Flint.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

220 San Bernardino, M., San Bernardino, J. B. Brown.
284 Riverside, M., W. H. Cross, Riverside.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

242 Home, Sa., San Luis Rey, Mrs. M. M. Neff.
263 Golden Rule, Tu., San Diego, J.W.Wescott.
264 Poway. Sa., Poway, G. W. Butterfield.
351 Monument, Tu., San Diego, J. Russell.

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY.

7 California, Th., San Francisco, Alrik Spencer, No. 500 Folsom street.
114 Evening Star, Th., San Francisco, R. B. Allen, No. 2607 Clay street.
120 Headlight, W., San Francisco, Willi m Swabel, 1303 Larkin street.
130 Constitution, F., San Francisco, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, No. 150 Ninth street.
160 Mission Star, Tu., San Francisco, C. E. Naylor, 130 Post st.
185 Life Boat, M., San Francisco, A. K. Stevens, 1104 Larkin street.
186 Golden Gate, Tu., San Francisco, W. P. Joseph, 506 Post street.
291 International, M., San Francisco, David Kerr, Nos. 47 & 49 Beale street.
292 Kentucky, W., San Francisco, E. W. Piper, Q. M. Dept. Presidio.
293 Valley, Th., San Francisco, Frank Storer, No. 511 Front street.
307 Pleasant Valley, M., San Francisco, T. H. Downing, No. 10 Market street.
314 Spring Valley, Tu., San Francisco, E. H. Knight, 2221 Greenwich street.

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115 Lockeford, W., Lockeford, Mrs. L. B. Lander.
139 Woodbridge, M., Woodbridge, R. P. Briggs.
182 Stockton, Tu., Stockton, M. J. Nightingale.
189 Lodi, F., Lodi, C. A. Rich.
253 Linden, F., Linden, Wm. A. Cowdery.
254 Mt. Vernon, F., Stockton, Geo. Norton.
323 Farmington, Sa., Farmington, H. C. Frost.

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56 Ocean, Sa., Halfmoon Bay, J. Compton.
190 Ocean Queen, Sa., Pescadero, Mrs. A. W. Goulson.
408 San Gregorio, F. San Gregorio, J. B. Harsha.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

140 Santa Barbara, F., Santa Barbara, R. D. Smith.
178 Rose of Lompoc, Sa., Lompoc, D. J. Bartley.
196 Stuart, S ., Lompoc, S. N. Burch.
204 Goleta, Sa., Goleta, Jasper Lane.
208 Carpinteria, Sa., Carpinteria, F. H. Brainard.
268 Vesper, Fr., Guadalupe, James Morse.
354 Seaside, Tu., Santa Barbara, J.J. Edtleman.

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17 Garden City, F. San Jose, Edna Hobson.
128 Columbia, M., Gilroy, J. W. Thomasson.
295 Granger, Sa., San Jose, Mrs. L. J. Bacon
327 Golden Wreath, F., Mountain View, W. T. Triplett.
328 Victoria, W., Los Gatos, W. D. Hudson.
393 Bay View, Sa., Santa Clara, L. B. Alexander.
399 Santa Clara, M., Santa Clara, R. L. Higgins.
414 Mayfield. Mayfield, J, A. Hamilton.

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126 Watsonville, Tu., Watsonville, C. E. Taylor.
392 Pacific, Su., B. F. Kimball, BoulderC'k

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102 Reading, Sa., Reading, J. H. Cooper.
155 Igo, Su., Igo, N. A. Beeves.
213 Copper City, Sa., Copper City, S. S. Bass.
425 Battle Creek, Su., Ball's Ferry, J. F. Winsell.

SISKIYOU COUNTY.

118 Henley, Sa., Henley, A. G. Smith.
142 Mt. Shasta, Th., Mt. Shasta, Belle Terwilliger.
273 Mt. Bolivar,Sa., Callahans, Caroline M. Hayden.

SIERRA COUNTY.

265 Forest City, F., Forest City. P. H. Rilley
359 Sierra City, Sa., Sierra City, Thomas Wright.
372 Alaska, Sa., Pike City, J. E. Rickey.
374 Try Again, Su., Alleghany, J. T. Duncan.
377 Salvation, Sa., Downieville, F. Wehe.

SOLANO COUNTY.

27 Mount Delight, Sa., Cordelia, P. T. Cox.
64 Vallejo, Tu., Vallejo, Charles Daly.
137 Phœnix, Th., Benicia, L. W. Kuhland.
239 Denverton, Sa., Denverton, C. E. Garfield.
318 Pride of the River, W., Rio Vista, Albt. Baker.
320 Fairfield, M., Fairfield, J.W.Williamson
364 Dixon, Th., Dixon, J. H. Rice.
415 Alamo, F., Elmira, G. W. Frazer.

SONOMA COUNTY.

32 Star of Hope, M., Healdsburg, Sam A. Engelhart.
146 Horicon, Sa., Fisherman's Bay, E. Loofbourrow.
147 Evergreen, ——, Fisk's Mill, T. J. Ham
156 Valley Ford, Sa., Valley Ford, Mrs. M. J. Palmer.
161 Petaluma, M., Petaluma, A. G. Twist.
166 Geyser, Sa., Geyserville, C. M. Bosworth.
167 Sebastopol, Th., Sebastopol, L. O. Coon.

256 Bloomfield, Th., Bloomfield, P.C. Smith.
274 Fulton, F., Fulton, A. B. Kinney.
355 Redwood, Sa., Guerneville, C. E. Yarbrough.
336 Enterprise, Sa., Guerneville, H. H. Peckmpah.
370 Santa Rosa, Tu., Santa Rosa, J. H. Richardson.
371 Progressive, Sa., Windsor, F. T. Welch.
373 No Surrender, Sa., Smith's Ranch, H. Finley.
375 Dauntless, Tu., Stony Point, H. Bartlett.
378 Two Rock, Sa., Petaluma, H. Andrews.
405 Occidental, Th., Occidental, F. H. Wheeler.

STANISLAUS COUNTY.

105 Light of Hope, Sa., Modesto, Miss Ida Henderson.
109 Ceres, Tu., Ceres, R. K. Whitemore.
187 Waterford, Sa., Waterford, R. A. Webb
247 Fairview, Sa., Turlock, S. V. Porter.
249 Star of Cottonwood, Sa., Hill's Ferry Walter R. Wiggs.
266 Morning Star, F., Modesto, Mrs. F. H. Ross.
311 Amicitia, W., Salida, J. P. Vincent.
326 Oakdale, Tu., Oakdale, G. W. Murphy.
335 Knight's Ferry, W., Knight's Ferry, William Gobin.
401 Ark of Safety, Sa., Modesto, J. V. Davis

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97 Meridian, Sa., Meridian, E. G. Thornbrough.
158 Good Shepherd, F, Live Oak, A H. Hewitt.
172 Harmony, Sa., Nicolaus, D. G. Tilton.
219 Defiance, Sa., Pleasant Grove, T. J. Pierce.
321 June, Sa., Yuba City, G. L. Douglass.
452 North Butte, Su., West Butte, H. S. Graves.

TEHAMA COUNTY.

192 Red Bluff, F., Red Bluff, G. W. Jeffriss.
198 Tehama, Tu., Tehama, John C. Hunt.
306 Riceville, Sa., Riceville, B. B. Bonham.
308 Henleyville, Sa. Henleyville, Mrs. S. McCampbell.
309 Paskenta, Sa., Paskenta, J. R. Whitlock
310 Red Bank, Sa., Red Bluff, H. H. Banks.
315 Rock of Safety, Sa., Red Bluff, O. W. Harris.
317 Pride of the Sierras, Tu., Red Bluff, G. T. Jones.

TRINITY COUNTY.

162 Sicilian, Su., Trinity Centre, L. E. Owings.
300 Beacon, Sa., Weaverville, W. M. Hodsdon.
303 Western Star, Su., Hay Fork, C. Maynard.

TULARE COUNTY.

48 Visalia, F., Visalia, D. K. Zumwalt.
159 Fairfield, F., Lemoore, J. D. Travis
169 Grangeville, Sa., Grangeville, J. S. Johnson.
170 St. John, Sa., Visalia, W. H. Gillstrap.
181 Jonesa, Th., Hanford, G. T, Thornton.
195 Tulare, Tu., Tulare, A. L. Cotton.
296 Hanford, Tu., Hanford, L. E. Cheadle.
301 Plano, Sa., Rev. J. W. Elder,
302 Porterville, Sa., G. A. Williamson.
325 Lakeside, Sa., Hanford, J. M. Moore.
329 Pride of Tulare, F., Noradell, W. B. Ballard.
383 Woodville, ——, Hunsaker, Rev. John Wood.
391 Lone Oak, W., Hanford, S. A. Allen.
394 Farmersville, Sa., George Dean.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

122 Confidence, Su., Sonora, J. D. Williams.
135 Groveland, M., Groveland, J. McLaughlin.
262 Tuolumne, Su., Chinese Camp, W. H. Hosmer.
294 Jamestown, Sa., Mrs. G. Drescher.
324 Bald Mountain, Tu., Sonora, I. T. Holland.
336 Quartz Mountain, Su., Jamestown, C. C. Drescher.
337 Table Mountain, Su., Jamestown, Catherine J. Martin.
340 Soulsbyville, Sa., Soulsbyville, J. Cope.
342 Mountain View, Th., Columbia, George McNeil.
389 Blanket Creek, ——, Sonora, Rev. P. F. Page.

VENTURA COUNTY.

209 Constancy, Tu., Ventura, MissMyraWalbridge.
221 Scenega, Sa., Scenega, L. Guiberson.
235 Santa Paula, Sa., Santa Paula, Elijah Boor.
236 Hueneme, Sa., Hueneme, Mrs. D. A. Coffman.
411 Saticoy, Th., Saticoy, S. V. Tietsort.

YOLO COUNTY.

163 Yolo, Tu., Yolo, G. W. Cooper.
165 Winters, F., Winters, D. P. Edwards.
210 Chrysopolis, W., Woodland, J. J. Bowman.
224 Orion, Th., Davisville, B. H. Hoag.
366 Success, W., Grafton, P. Gutcher.
419 Capay, Th., Capay, J. H. Conner.

YUBA COUNTY.

25 Marysville, F., Marysville, C. Covillaud.
108 Knoxdale, F., Brownsville, Mrs. S. W. Knox.
141 Cordua, Sa., Marysville, J. O. McMillan.
148 Rising Sun, F., Camptonville, C. A. Bliss.
197 Wheatland, Tu., Wheatland, R. E. Bevan.
226 Alpine, Sa., Strawberry Valley, C. T. Prindle.
278 Mountain Guard, F., Smartsville, J. T. Vineyard.

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1 Garden Valley, M., Phœnix, Mrs. Ruth W. Wharton.
2 Prescott, Tu., Prescott, Rev. G. H. Adams.
3 Cachise, F., Tombstone, E. W. Stump.
4 Tucson, F., A. H. Wilbur.

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1 Henry Wilson, F., Fort Grant, A. T., John O'Brien.
2 Star Spangled Banner, W., Angel Island, Folkner Andersen.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

7 Hilo, Sa., Hilo, J. H. Maby.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, Sa., Yokohama, Geo. W. Elmer.

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NO.	COUNTY.	NAME.	POSTOFFICE.
384	Alameda,	James S. Naismith,	Oakland.
241	Amador,	Rev. I. D. Wood,	Ione.
104	Butte,	J. B. Mullen,	Cherokee
407	Calaveras,	Wm. W. Wood,	San Andreas.
319	Colusa,	Jacob Myers,	Colusa.
288	Contra Costa,	F. Clifford,	Nortonville.
269	Humboldt,	W. F. Brown,	Eureka.
299	Los Angeles,	Jesse Yarnell,	Los Angeles.
459	Merced,	Geo. E. Isaacs,	Merced.
396	Mendocino,	E. A. Bonine,	Ukiah.
231	Modoc,	Rev. D. B. Harer,	Willow Ranch
126	Monterey,	C. E. Taylor,	Watsonville.
201	Nevada,	Samuel Clutter,	Nevada.
339	Placer,	J. W. Blanchard,	Penryn.
232	Plumas,	Edw. A. Weed,	Greenville.
203	Sacramento,	Todd Martin,	Galt.
220	San Bernardino,	H.C.Brooks,S.Bern'd'o	
126	San Benito,	C. E. Taylor,	Watsonville.
351	San Diego,	S. Whitmore,	San Diego.
186	San Francisco,	W. P. Joseph,	506 Post st.
'89	San Joaquin,	G. W. Hill,	Lodi.
56	San Mateo,	J. Compton,	Half Moon Bay.
178	Santa Barbara,	J. W. Webb,	Lompoc.
295	Santa Clara,	Henry Mitchell,	San Jose.
134	Santa Cruz,	C. G. Cargill,	San Juan.
102	Shasta,	J. N. Chapell,	Reading.
459	Stanislaus,	Geo. E. Isaacs,	Merced.
452	Sutter and Yuba,	H. S. Graves,	Yuba City
322	Solano,	W. H. Robinson,	Suisun.
167	Sonoma,	Rev. F. J. Culver,	Sebastopol.
192	Tehama,	A. Ryan,	Red Bluff.
300	Trinity,	Geo. B. Jumper,	Weaverville.
48	Tulare,	Milton Kennedy,	Visalia.
324	Tuolumne,	I. T. Holland,	Sonora.
366	Yolo,	J. A. Black,	Grafton.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, J. J. Jarmain, Yokohama.

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386 Alameda, Mrs. V. A. Rix, Washington.
267 Amador, W. O. Clark, Drytown.
385 Alameda, Rev. Geo. Morris, West End.
243 Fresno, A. A. Smith, Kingsbury.
161 Calaveras, H. R. Hughes, Douglas Flat.
215 Inyo, Rev. F. M. Willis, Independence
363 Humboldt, Byron Deming, Arcata.
207 Kern, A. T. Colton, Bakersfield.
299 Los Angeles, Will D. Gould, Los Angeles
299 Los Angeles, Jesse Yarnell, Los Angeles
432 Lake, W. Matthews, Lakeport.
396 Mendocino, W. F. Wkitney, Ukiah.
246 Merced, George E. Isaacs, Merced.
234 Modoc, A. E. Bending, Adin.
126 Monterey, J. C. Aston, Watsonville
368 Napa, A. G. Clark, Napa City.
201 Nevada, Niles Searls, Nevada City
12 Nevada, C. E. Clinch, Grass Valley.
203 Sacramento, G. B. Katzenstein, Sac'to.
220 San Bernardino, H. C. Yager, San Ber'o
130 San Fran'co, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, S.F.
185 San Francisco, Mrs. E. P. Stevens, S. F.
114 San Francisco, C. H, Peterson, S. F.
182 San Joaquin, B. F. Bagley, Stockton.
189 San Joaquin, W. R. Ellis, Lodi.
200 San Joaquin, Rev. C. S. Haswell, Lodi.
178 Santa Barbara, J. W. Webb, Lompoc.
295 Santa Olara, Rev. D. E. Bushnell, San Jose.
425 Shasta, Dr. J. F. Winsell, Ball's Ferry
176 Forestville, M., Forestville, J. G. Conklin.
64 Solano, Dr. I. S. Halsey, Vallejo.
64 Solano, Capt. A. D. Wood, S. F.
370 Sonoma, D. S. Sacry, Santa Rosa.
32 Sonoma, C. B. Proctor, Healdsburg.
32 Sonoma, J. G. Dow, Healdsburg.
143 Sonoma, Rev. L. W. Simmons, Fisherman's Bay.
156 Sonoma, Mrs. C. E. Fowler, Valley Ford
167 Sonoma, Rev. F. J. Culver, Sebastopol.
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419 Yolo, J. H. Norton, Capay.
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3 Pima, Rev. G. H. Adams, Tucson.

JAPAN.

1 Japan, Daniel Jamison, Yokohama.

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Brentwood,	Brentwood,	Rufus Smith,
Colfax,	Colfax,	Mrs.E.D.Story
Crescent,	Judsonville,	Wm. Ellis,
Cloverdale,	Cloverdale,	Miss P. Sholes,
Colusa,	Colusa,	Mrs. L. Spect,
Dixon,	Dixon,	
Davisville,	Davisville,	Miss K. Kelly,
Excelsior,	East Oakland,	W. M. Cord,
Evening Star	Pine Grove	E. Degarme.
Fresno	Fresno City	W.H. Donahue
Fidelity	Jackson	Rev. — Wythe.
Forbestown,	Forbestown,	Flor. E. Morse
Forest City,	Forest City,	Mrs.S.A.Laury
Forestville,	Forestville,	H. Hanson,
Franklin,	F. School H's,	W. H. Hardy,
Guerneville,	Guerneville,	Mrs.E. Bagley,
Humboldt,	Eureka.	Mrs. L. Mead,
Healdsburg	Healdsburg	C. Alexander.
Ione City	Ione City	P.B.Buch ann
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Lakeport,	Lakeport,	Geo. Tucker.
Lodi,	Lodi,	C. S. Haswell,
Lockford,	Lockford,	Geo.Tretheway
Mount'n View,	Columbia,	P. S. Peters,
Middletown,	Middletown,	Miss K. Stark,
Merced,	Merced,	G. E. Isaacs,
Noe,	San Francisco,	Mrs C Williams
Oakland,	Oakland,	Wm. Taylor,
Ocean Spray,	Westport,	A. Gordon,
Oakdale	Oakdale	Byron Seeber.
Pomona	Pomona	H. Eno.
Pescadero,	Pescadero,	Liz. Fairgrieve
Petaluma,	Petaluma,	Mrs. Gilman,
Penryn,	Penryn,	M. L. Wood.
Pasadena,	Pesadena,	Sister Porter,
Purity,	Chico,	Mrs L H Meade
Rocklin,	Rocklin,	Mrs. R. Sweet,
Rose Bud,	Woodland,	MrsCH Sprague
Ruby Seal	Michigan Bar	A M.Addington
Sotozome	College	RH.Thompson
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San Andreas,	San Andreas,	J. A. Holland.
San Juan,	San Juan,	Mrs.A. Brown,
29th Street,	San Francisco,	F. E. Downing,
Sutter,	Sutter Creek,	Mrs.M.D.Buck
Sacramento,	Sacramento,	Mrs M Gouldin
San B'nard'o,	San Bernar'o,	Sister Ford,
San Diego,	San Diego,	Sis. H.E.Smith
S. B'ventura,	S. B'ventura,	R. H.Witherill,
Santa Barb'a,	Santa Barb'r,	Mrs. S. M.Cool
Sheridan,	Sheridan,	Y. Dougherty,
Tulare	Tulare City	Willis Faust
Ukiah,	Ukiah,	Mrs. McCowen
Welcome,	Virginia City,	Willie Wicks,
Washington,	Wasn't'n C'r,	Mr. Chase,
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Young Am'ca,	San Francisco,	Mrs. E. Stevens
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The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at Vallejo, on Tuesday, October 4th, 1881, commencing at 10 a. m.

Directory of Lodges of Good Templars in the City of San Francisco.

NO.	NAME.	MEETS.	LOCATION OF HALL.
7	California,	Th.,	Temperance Hall, No. 18½ Eddy street.
114	Evening Star,	Th.,	Grand Central Hall, 997 Market st., cor. of 6th.
120	Headlight,	W.,	Lougbead's Hall, 1605 Polk st., near Sacramento.
130	Constitution,	F.,	Shiel's Hall, 32 O'Farrell st.
160	Mission Star,	Tu.,	King's Hall, 2131 Mission st., bet. 17th and 18th.
185	Life Boat,	M.,	No. 118 Jackson st., near Front.
186	Golden Gate,	Tu.,	Hamilton Hall, cor. Steiner and Geary sts.
291	International,	M.,	Grand Central Hall, Market st., cor. of 6th.
292	Kentucky,	W.,	Golden Gate Hall, Pacific street bet. Polk and Van Ness
292	Kene and Leavenworth.		
293	Valley,	Th.,	Fell Street Presbyterian Church, bet. Laguna and Octavia sts.
307	Pleasant Valley,	M.,	Comerford's Hall Church st., bet. 27th and 28th.
308	Presidio.	M.,	Presidio Barracks.
314	Spring Valley,	Tu.,	Union Hall, cor. Fillmore and Greenwich sts.
332	Sparta,	Sa.,	Grand Western Hall, cor. Bush and Polk sts.

Grand Lodge of Oregon.

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9 Excelsior, F., Corvallis, T. E. Cauthorn
11 Capital, S., Salem, Ira Erb.
17 Hillsboro, S., Hillsboro, W. L. Weathered.
23 La Creole, Tu., Dallas, Jennie M. Brown
36 Silver, S., Silverton, Frank Simeral.
39 Rosa, S., Salem, P. R. Winslow.
40 Astoria, Tu., Astoria, J. O. Bozorth.
43 Marion, S., Hubbard, B. F. Smith.
57 Milwaukee, S., Milwaukee, A. Luelling.
74 Val Fontis, S., Zena, Charles Philips.
80 John Day, S., Canyon City, Fred P. Horsley.
86 Nonpareil, W., Portland, E. W Ryan.
94 Lone Star, S., Clackamas, W. . Wilmot.
115 Brooklyn, F., East Portland, W A. J. Oliver.
118 Sheridan, W., Sheridan, Dr. Quive
136 Forest Grove, S., Forest Grove, J T. Whalley.
159 Delavan, Tu., Junction City, J. W. Sl er
166 Union, S., Turner, Lewis Bleakney.
179 Pacific, S., Cottage Grove, C. W. Clark.
188 Golden Gate, S., Irving, B. F. Bond
189 Ashland, F., Ashland, A. D. Helmer.
191 Klamath, Tu., Ft. Klamath, Geor e W. Dixon.
212 Ochoco, Th., Prineville, Joseph Howard.
217 Goshen, S. Goshen, Rev. J. Handsaker.
227 Marshfield, Th., Marshfield, Wm. Temple.
229 Onward, S., Albany, R. W. Fisher.
258 Amity, S., Amity, R. B. Putman.
259 Green Mountain, S., Siuslaw, Hiram Wingard.
262 Triumph, M., Independence, Mrs. L. L. Whiteaker.
263 Gervais, F., Gervais, J. T. Henderson.
266 Carlton F., Carlton, J. B. Smith.
268 Paradise Springs, S., East Portland. A. R. Francis.

286 Williams Creek, S., Applegate, E. E. Topping.
289 McMinnville, S., McMinnville, J.E.Magers.
294 New Era, Th., New Era, Paul Boyce.
299 Silver Star, S., Dalles, A. P. Ferguson.
302 Newberg, S., Newberg, J. T. Smith.
303 Sparkling, S., Beaverton, A. V. Denny.
316 Samaritan, S., Harrisburg, S. S. Train.
317 Guiding Star, Tu., Lebanon, J. L. Gilbert.
331 Monmouth, S., Monmouth, O. O. Rowland.
332 Pass Creek, S., Drain, W. M. Fitch.
338 Wasco, S., Dufur, B. B. Clark.
341 Blue Mountain, S., Weston, P. G. McCall.
342 Lily, Tu , East Portland, Jas. W. Shaver.
344 Albany, S., Albany, R. Fox.
345 Tualatin, S., Tualatin, Isaac Ball.
348 Good Samaritan, W., Dalles, Mrs. M. J. A. Simons.
349 Peace Vale, Tu., Portland, Mrs. N. L. Rockafellow.
350 Mount Hood, M., Dalles, E. B. McFarland,
352 Stayton, M., Stayton, J. L. Follansby.
353 Orient, F., Jefferson. E. E. Montague.
354 Floral, S., Marion, Ada K. Johns.
355 Bay. Th., Marshfield, A. M. Crawford.
356 Welcome, —., John Day, W. H. Kelly.
357 Monroe, —., Monre, N. A. Thompson.
358 Carson Prairie, S., East Portland, Charles Gilbert.
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Alternates.

G. W. Dimick.....Hubbard
Mrs. L. L. Whiteaker ...Independence

The next session of the Grand Lodge of Oregon will be held in Hillsboro, commencing on the third Tuesday in June, 1881.

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Wm. Owens, G. W. O. G....Franktown
John F. Aitken, R. W. G. L. Rep., ...Reno

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at Reno on the second Monday in October, 1881.

LODGES.

1. Empire, Th., Empire, Geo. Uttley.
2. Fidelity, Tu., Reno, H. B. Coss.
4. Union, Sa., Carson City, John Singleton.
5. Pine Grove, Pine Grove, J. W. Beam.
7. Excelsior, Virginia City, H. W. Read.
8. Better Day, Th., Mason Valley, J. O. Birmingham.
9. Tuscarora, Th., Tuscarora, W. J. Penrose.
10. Aurora, Aurora, Geo. Allbright.
12. Silver, F, Franktown, Mrs. E. C. Ray.
16. Unity, Tu., Elko, E. A. Littlefield.
19. Carlin, F., Carlin, J. H. Kelley
20. Sutro, Sutro, Nev. W. P. S. Washburn.
21. Genoa, Genoa, Sa., W. Swart.
22. Farriou, Sheridan, P. O., F., W. Mott.
23. Haswell, Dayton, Sa., J. L. Campbell.
25. Nevada, Winnemucca, Mo., S. S. Grass.
26, Love and Truth, Austin, Tu., D. R. O'Keef.
27. Ruby Hill, Ruby Hill, W. J. Penrose.
29. Charity, Eureka, J. L. Ladd.

UTAH.

1. Salt Lake, Salt Lake City, H. W. Cole.
2. Ft. Douglas, Ft. Douglas, Utah, John Parlis.
3, Mountain Home, Provo, Utah, Miss Elain Bee.
4. Bingham, Bingham, Frank Toban.

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Mrs M. C, Ewing, Lake View.
H. D. Fisher, Salt Lake Utah.

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R. W. G. V. T., Mrs. C. Evelyn Gilbert.....Camden, South Carolina
R. W. G. S., F. G. Keens, Kearney, Neb.
R. W. G. Treas., Uriah Copp, Jr., ...Loda, Illinois
C. S. J. T., Mrs. Lillie J. Disbrow, ...Bridgeport, Connecticut
R. W. G. Chap., Rev. Wm. Scott, ...Waterloo, Quebec
R. W. G. M , Deane F. Currie, ...Clinton, New York.
R. W. G. D. M., Mrs. S. A. Leonard, ...Boston, Mass
R. W. G. I. G., Mrs. Ellen S. Southworth.....Centreville, Penn
R. W. G. O. G., W. W. Hay, ... Woodstock, New Brunswick
P. R. W. G. T., Theo. D. Kanouse, ...Watertown, Wisconsin

THE

National Freeman,

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In 1869 a capacious and elegant structure was erected near Vallejo, in Solano County, and in 1870, it was dedicated and opened under the auspices of the Grand Lodge, and entitled the "Good Templars' Home for Orphans." Its title is not meant to carry any idea of exclusiveness as to the class admitted to its sheltering offices. On the contrary, it is open to all; the only passport required at its portals is to be a homeless orphan child. Children under fourteen years of age, are received and cared for; and over one hundred orphaned children are now being cared for within its walls the buildings are sightly, capacious, and pleasantly located. The Home is under the general management and control of a Board of Trustees and a Board of Lady Managers—the former comprising nine gentlemen of the Order, who have charge of the building, grounds, (20 acres), and financial matters; while the Board of Lady Managers is composed of eight prominent lady members of the Order, selected from various parts of the State, and has charge of the domestic relations of the institution. The educational affairs are under the joint control and management of the Board of Trustees and Lady Managers. Within the Home a graded school under the "Public school system" of the State, is taught by two competent teachers. Upwards of $140,000 have been expended in the erection, care, and maintenance of this institution. The Good Templars of this jurisdiction have accepted the self imposed duty of sustaining this "Home" gratefully, and the membership is linked together in its support with unfaltering devotion.

ADOPTION.

Children may be adopted from the Home by reliable and proper persons upon application to Board of Lady Managers.

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All letters concerning the admission of children, or their adoption from the Home, should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board of Lady Managers, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, 150 9th street, San Francisco, who will furnish the necessary blank forms.

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BANK COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

PACIFIC BANK.

ESTABLISHED IN 1863.

Capital Stock, $1,000,000 00 } *San Francisco, Cal.,*
Surplus, - 407,942 17 } *Feb. 9th, 1881.*

Report of the Bank Commissioners for the State of California to the **Hon. A. L. Hart, Attorney General**—Dear Sir: In compliance with law, we beg to report that we have examined the affairs of the **Pacific Bank**, and to submit the following statement of its condition.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,
EVAN J. COLEMAN, } Bank Commissioners for
ROBERT WATT, } State of California.

RESOURCES.

Bank Premises	$150,000 00
Other Real Estate	3,504 50
U. S. Bonds, $600,000 (cost)	603,885 65
Land Association and Dock Stocks	12,939 77
Loans on Real Estate	261,878 85
Loans on bonds, gas, water & Bank stocks	184,314 39
Loans on other securities (wheat, barley &c	746,007 87
Loans on personal security	545,443 26
Money on hand	400,149 72
Due from Banks and Bankers	276,897 69
Overdrafts	80,044 75
Interest Accrued	19,570 00
Expenses, taxes, etc	10,134 42
Checks and Cash Items	38,732 59
	$3,333,503 46

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid up	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	407,942 17
Due Depositors	1,736,034 66
Due Banks and Bankers	178,369 39
Interest Collected	9,434 08
Rents, Exchange, etc	1,093 16
Dividends unpaid	630 00
	$3,333,503 46

The Pacific Bank facilities for the issuance of Letters of Credit and Commercial Credits, available for travelers or purchase of merchandise, good in all parts of the **United States, Canada, British Columbia, England, France, Germany**, and the entire Continent of **Europe, China, Japan** and **Australia**, are unsurpassed on this Coast.

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Direction Der Disconto Gesselschaft	Berlin, Prussia
Importers and Traders National Bank	New York, N. Y.
National Bank of Commerce	" "
National Park Bank	" "
State National Bank	Boston, Mass
National Metropolitan Bank	Washington, D. C.
Merchants National Bank	Chicago, Ill
Commercial Bank	St. Louis, Mo.

R. H. McDONALD,
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"WINE IS A MOCKER, STRONG DRINK IIS RAGING."

Entered at the Post Office at San Francisco, Cal., as second-class matter.

VOL. XVIII. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1881. No. 32

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Beach, C....Bookseller
Bonestel, Allen & Co....Paper Warehouse
Chicago & North-Western....Railway
Fairbanks & Hutchinson....Family Scales
Gould, W. D....Attorney, Los Angeles
Gibbons, Miss....Engraver
H. G. Parsons....Book and Job Printer
Hanly, Geo. T....Tea, Coffee and Spices
Halsey, I. S....Dentist
Joseph, W. P....Wood and Coal
Ministers....$10 Library
Lompoc Record....Temperance Colony
McKnight, A. J....Artist
Mutual Aid....I. O. G. T. of Cal.
National Temperance Society....Temp. Literature
Julia Colman...." "
Our Union....W. C. T. U. Journal
Pacific....Business College
Rev. J. B. Hill....Temperance Literature
Smith, H. A....Temperance Grocery
Seminary, Quincy Hall....Santa Cruz
Sparks, Mrs. Agnes....Physician
Thrailkill, Dr., Sacramento....Dentist
Thompson, R....Attorney-at-Law
W. C. T. U....Coffee Houses

When you call on any of these places please say you saw their Ad or card in the Rescue.

COL GOULDING has been actively at work in Cacherville, Blacks, Willows, Knights Landing &c and with good result,. A report of Bro. Winchester's of organization of Faithful Lodge at Blacks Station where he had lectured, is with much other matter crowded out: Bro. Gouldings labors are evidently bearing good fruit, but his reports are not at all voluminous.

Any one entitled to receive the RESCUE who does not receive it, or who knows of another who does not, please notify by postal-card. The utmost care is used to avoid any mistakes in mailing or addresses. It is expected every issue of the paper will be in the San Francisco post-office by one P. M. of Thursday, in future. If it fails to reach any place in due time it will not be the fault of this office.

Mr. John Arnoup is an accredited agent for the RESCUE and has to get 250 subscribers on this trip or stay away altogether.

HOLLAND is moving against drunkenness as all fools who drink have done heretofore by punishing the poor drunkard for not being able to carry his load, and by very slightly reducing the number of hell-pits.

MR. JOHN ARNOUP, is an authorized agent for the RESCUE to take subscriptions and advertizements, and the Good Templars of Mendocino county or elsewhere will find him an able helper in the cause he represents.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Crocker's Reversible Self-packing and Self-Cleansing Filter; James O. Garlick, 329 Market street, agent. It is without doubt the best ever invented, and should be used by every family on the coast.

EXTRA COPIES. This week five extra copies of the RESCUE are sent to each of the last sixty of the Lodge Deputies in the Directory. In the three weeks preceding, all the L. D's of the jurisdiction were furnished with five copies similarly, with a hope that they would distribute them to those likely to become subscribers: and at the same time to direct their attention to the *Market Report* and other advertizements.

IT IS A MOCKER.—Dr. Andrew Clark, an English physician of eminence, who has written of the terrible hereditary effects of alcoholic drinking, and has pronounced against prescribing liquors medically, confessed lately in a public temperance (?) speech that he could not resist the temptation himself "to take a little and then a little more." But he added that to take more than half a pint of beer, a glass of ordinary wine or a tablespoonful of spirit well diluted, is to pass to criminal indulgence." To take it how often he did not say. And that is one of the advanced men in England; that is, he is about 100 years ahead of the masses of churches and people there, and as far behind the really intelligent temperance reformers.

LEFT OUT. Because there is not room enough and because they come too late, there are some matters left out every week, that would otherwise appear. And because there is so much work on the RESCUE that must be done the last 24 hours before going to press, there are frequently items and matters left out inadvertently and accidentally, and in the hurry and bustle their nonappearance is not discovered till after the paper is out, and this happens without intention and sometimes to the serious annoyance of the Editor as well as of the other party interested: which ought to be some comfort to the latter when he feels disposed to think himself slighted. An announcement of the election of Bro. Katzenstein as R. W. G. T. prepared on Monday was thus overlooked by editor and foreman printer last week, till the former looked for it in the RESCUE printed. And that was about the last thing which would have been left out intentionally in that issue.

WIDE AWAKE.—Our friends Bros. Graves and Covillaud and Sutter and Yuba Dist. Lodge are keeping people alive on the temperance question. They have a nine inch advertisement in the Daily Appeal containing a list of the various lodges and the number of members, a short history of the Order and its purposes, of our Home for Orphans, terms of the Mutual Aid, the pledge, fees and dues, &c. Bro. Covillaud has a postal card with the lodge list and membership of the District printed upon it from which it appears there are 14 lodges and 676 members in the two counties, an increase in the past year of 4 lodges and 234 members. Every body will say that is an excellent method of keeping our cause before the public: if it is, the other District organizations had better try it too. It is safe to predict that Sutter and Yuba will next year make a much larger increase, if their literature committee does active duty: they ought to and can double their membership; they have much more than doubled their working power.

PACIFIC LODGE at Boulder Creek less than three months ago organized with 49 members, has grown to 90, has fitted up and furnished a nice hall and is prepared to purchase an organ and set up a reading room in good style.

AN ENGLISH paper has an advertisement for a journeyman baker a "teetotaler preferred: if not a teetotaler he must have *three suits of clothes.*" That means that he must be a virtual total abstainer for even a moderate drinking workman dont have three suits there.

It is hoped this number of the RESCUE will be satisfactory and will be attentively perused. The sermon of Joseph Cook on page 509, the letter of Messrs Jones, Fitch and Robinson, reports of R. W. G. L. &c &c, everything but the editoriais, will be found interesting: the latter are only as usual.

THE proprietor of the "Bull's Head" a doggery in Birmingham has two gold watches on exhibition to be presented at Christmas to the best indoor and the best outdoor customer of his bar and second and third prizes of $2.50 and $1.25 are to be given to each class also. That is a very generous thing to do, for theden-keeper knows he oan get back watches and money for drinks in a week or two.

MR. ARNOUP.—Another lecturer goes out this week to fill the appointments advertized for Bro. Culver in Mendocino Co. Mr. John Arnoup of Oakland will perform that duty very pleasantly and satisfactorily to those who are fortunate enough to hear him: and he will make an active canvass for the RESCUE at the same time. He is commended to the kind attention of the friends of the cause.

ANOTHER good Rector in England commends in the Record that temperance should be taught every time with scripture lessons in the Sunday school. He says that at the meeting of teachers in Jerusalem chambers on Thursday he was sorry the feeling against total abstainers was somewhat bitter and they were put down as thinking themselves better than their neighbors on that account. That is the kind of people who make out the Sabbath school lessons for American children.

MR. GLADSTONE, the prime minister who is going to introduce a local option measure into the British Parliament, is first going to introduce a clause into the Revenue Bill, giving "license to sell *intoxicating liquors and tobacco*" (those are his words) in all railway passenger cars that desire the privilege. We can judge what a chance prohibition will get under a minister who calls beer the best drink in the world. Members of parliament and many other respectable people are clamorously opposed to Mr. Gladstone's movement. Some of the blackguard press commend it highly in anticipation of future deadhead soaks.

AN ENGLISH clergyman writes to the Temperance Record imploring the people all to work for a Sunday closing bill for England; he says: "Let us organize meetings in every city, town, village, etc., so that public opinion may be in favor of closing the public houses on the Lord's day. He concludes "Oh, that God would raise up a noble band of Wilberforces, Farrars, Goughs, and such men as Joseph Cook of Boston and R. T. Booth, and then, sir, we shall find at the end of the year, that public opinion would demand of parliament Sunday closing for England."

They have 30 or 40 thousand ministers in England and it is pertinent to ask of what earthly use have the great mass of them been, or any of them beyond a dozen or so, if it now needs the services of a band of men like American temperance advocates to turn the public opinion of England against making Sunday a special day for drunkenness, debauchery, blasphemy and violence. It is pleasant however, to record that the chairman of the Band of Hope says the attitude of the churches to the movement of Sunday closing is most hopeful!!

BUILDING ON THE SAND.

'Tis well to woo, 'tis well to wed,
For so the world hath done
Since myrtles grew and roses blew,
And morning brought the sun.
But have a care, ye young and fair,
Be sure ye pledge with truth;
Be certain that your love will wear
Beyond the days of youth!
For if you give not heart for heart,
As well as hand for hand,
You'll find you've played the unwise part,
And "built upon the sand."

'Tis well to save. 'tis well to have
A goodly store of gold,
And hold enough of shining stuff,
For charity is cold.
But place not all your hope and trust
In what the deep mine brings;
We can not live on yellow dust
Unmixed with purer things:
And he who piles up wealth alone
Will often have to stand
Beside his coffer chest, and own
Tis "built upon the sand."

'Tis good to speak in kindly guise,
And soothe where'er we can;
Fair speech should bind the human mind,
And love link man to man,
But stop not at the gentle words;
Let deeds with language dwell;
The one who pities starving birds
Should scatter crumbs as well;
The mercy that is warm and true,
Must lend a helping hand,
For those that talk yet fail to do,
But "build upon the sand."

ELIZA COOK.

CHRISTIANITY AND TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

BY REV R. E. JONES OF PETALUMA.

You ask me can a man be a Christian and indulge in the use of intoxicating drinks. I feel that you have imposed upon me a delicate and important task, when such men as Rev. Howard Crosby, D,D. LL. D., Rev. Washington Gladden in the Independent and Rev. Horace Burnstead in Bibliotheca S. intimate very strongly that a man cannot be a Christian if he is a total abstainer, or believes that intoxicating wine is injurious to the human constitution or that the use of it is condemned by the Bible.

I understand that they have several followers among ministers of less note and especially among dealers in intoxicating drinks and habitual topers. I know nothing about the private life of either of these gentlemen; therefore I do not class them among their army of followers who defend the drink because they like it. It is by no means a bad omen that some of the opponents of temperance should now and then write some bitter things, for it shows that their consciences are awakened if not convinced. There was a time when temperance men were expected to do all the apology and defence of their position; but for some years now, the drinkers feel that the burden of proof has fallen upon them.

About forty years ago or more, the Rev. Dr. Raffles of Liverpool presided over a ministers' meeting, and said, "Here is wine for you, gentlemen; but if there are any weak brethren here, we have provided water for them." Twenty years later the same gentleman in a similar circumstance said, "Brethren, I hope you will sympathize with a weak brother now getting old and requiring a little wine for his frequent infirmities." Thus in the first meeting those who did not drink wine were the weak brethren; but in the second, when temperance had become common, those who did drink wine were the weak brethren. The three gentlemen I have already named complain bitterly that any should dare assert that total abstinence from intoxicating drink is a Christian duty, and they have felt it imperative upon them to come forth as champions of what they deem the Christian liberty of moderate drinking. I am sorry that neither has given us the formula of a moderate dose of wine.

This seems to be absolutely necessary, For men differ very much as to what moderation is when left to measure for themselves. I remember a good deacon being accused of getting drunk. When he denied the charge I asked him how much he had drank. He replied, "We were two, and we only drank eight quarts of beer between us." I replied, "If you were not drunk you certainly ought to be, and should be expelled for over indulgence. The whole church concurred in my opinion, and he was expelled from office but not convinced that he had exceeded the bounds of moderation, I heard of another being charged with drunkenness, who when called to account began to weep bitterly. The minister asked him why did he weep. He replied, "I find that I am getting weak: I remember the time that I conld drink twenty-four quarts of beer with out being in the least affected; but now if I drink eighteen quarts I become shaky and they say I am drunk."

I presume our ministerial brethren would not allow such large doses. But why not tell us what is a proper Christian dose. It is no use leaving every professing Christian at liberty, for some, yea many of them by indulging often pass the bounds of propriety, and even sobriety. Some can bear but very little. I remember calling upon a friend who was confined to his bed by a severe cold. When I went in he was perfectly sober, but shortly afterward his good wife brought in a small glass full of gin or whisky and water to help him over his cold. In less than ten minutes he was a raving maniac, saying that he was ashamed of himself lying in bed when I had done him the honor of calling upon him. In spite of all I could do to pursuade him otherwise he persisted in dressing in honor of my visit. I suppose all defenders of drink would agree that twenty-four, eighteen or even four quarts is rather too large a dose for a Christian. I am a living witness that one glass was in one instance too much of a dose. Now then, how much is a safe Christian dose? which would neither imperil the brain nor generate an appetite for more or stronger in the future. Moderate drinkers cannot deny the fact that there are now millions of drunkards, dead or alive, who were once moderate drinkers, and that it is from the ranks of moderate drinkers all drunkards came. The conclusion, then seems to me very natural that moderate drinking leads to drunkenness, while total abstinence will not. Hence salvation is with total abstainers.

The experience of all ages since the days of Noah, proves that a moderate drinker is in danger of becoming an immoderate drinker. Therefore every moderate drinker puts himself in a way that is not good. Like Samson he goes in to Delilah and sleeps on her lap. He may escape once and again but he may also be caught.

Death is in the pot and it kills daily some one or more of the number that drink of its contents. Therefore my advice to you is, "Touch not, taste not handle not. Paul used the above words for another purpose, but I think they are very appropriate here. You know there is an herb in California called poisoned oak. They say that many can pass by and even handle that herb without being injured; still, since so many are injured by it, the best plan is for all to abstain from handling or even going near it if they can.

(*To be continued.*)

CINCHONA RUBRA.

The gentleman who under the signature of Cured sometime ago, wrote for the RESCUE a commendation of Cinchona Rubra sends an explanation of the mysterious features of his letter which were rather sarcastically alluded to by "Not Cured." There can be no doubt of his sincerity and truthfulness and no reason for doubting.

I am quite sure the appellation "Not Cured" is no misnomer for of a verity, did he really want to be cured, he would take some better and surer method of getting information about Cinchona Rubra than imputing to me the committal of a contemptible crime; for to have written my letter as an advertising dodge would have been contemptible and criminal. Just here let me say that at this writing, I am neither a student nor a "celebrated student." I am a very humble wood-chopper, eating no piece of bread that is not earned by my own two hands. I *was* a student of medicine when the civil war began, Four and one half years of army life obliterated nearly all of good within me. But, an exile from home, my life shortened as to its years, and deprived of the power fully to enjoy what is left me of time, by infernal whisky, precipitated from rather more than comparative wealth to the most positive poverty, there are still three ideas implanted early in my brain and still green and of vigorous growth, with roots imbedded in, and entwined around my heart, which have withstood the withering blast of twenty years dissipation; these are, my adoration for my Maker, my love for my mother, and my respect for the honorable profession of medicine. Judge then with what horror I hear myself accused of being a Quack.

It was no part of my duty, nor even my privilege to *prescribe* Cinchona Rubra (for the very essence of quackery is gratuitous prescription) I could only say truthfully what it has done for me, leaving those who really desired to be cured to enquire for, and use it, as I had done.

A single word about the remedy itself, which by some persons seems to have been declared a humbug. I believe a man may use it and afterwards return to the habit of drink; but I am morally sure that no man can, or will use whisky and Cinchona *at the same time*; and its virtue as a remedy consists in the fact that unlike opium in any shape, chloral hydrate, cannabis indica or extract of lettuce, its after affects are not deleterious. Of the other sedatives it may be truly said that the remedy is often worse than the disease; but Cinchona may be taken whenever (and it *must* be so taken to be useful) the thought "I wish I had a drink" comes to the unfortunate, and with never a tithe of intoxication, with nothing after an hour to remind the patient of his dose except the repugnance for whisky which is the very object sought. CURED.

Lompoc May 23rd 1881.

EDITOR RESCUE:—I am sorry that my letter speaking of what I have tried to do here, happened in the same issue as the Dist, Lodge resolutions asking that a resident Lecturer for this part of the state be appointed and mentioning my name as their choice. I have always approved of that resolution except the naming of myself. The motion was carried before my arrival and not reconsidered when I protested against that part of it. A lecturer who does not know the lay of the country, is unacquainted with prominent and active temperance workers, who has to depend on others to map out his route and assign him the length of his stay at each place and who learns the history and circumstances of the various localities when it is too late to be useful to him, is always under disadvantages. If he does not intend to travel over the same route again he cannot profit by errors committed or knowledge acquired. He cannot follow up the advantage gained as he could if able to leave an appointment for a not very remote return.

It seems if we could district the state and have Ward lecturers, to travel in each state as Methodist presiding elders do, more thoro and permanent work would be done. The present hurried visit of a stranger, unable to diverge as the circumstances might require or to stay an extra night or two, gives no time to look after, instruct and enthuse lodge, Band of Hope, Sunday school &c, to canvass for the RESCUE or take orders for standard temperance literature. A "circuit rider" could often take a little stock of temperance books, papers, pictorial and other tracts and sell and give away "colporteur fashion," a good number.

Our great present prospective strength lies in the country and the field should be systematically cultivated.

But enough on that, I was at Pine Grove Graciosa Sunday to lecture on temperance. This is where no grand lecturer has yet been, but I arranged for sister Stevens to go; eight months ago there were a great many very hard drinkers, but some of them and the school teacher, Capt Whitford, decided to make a strike for temperance, accordingly the "Pledge of Honor society" one after another joined in earnest and from principle, until it now numbers 90 members; indeed nearly every resident, except those too young, have joined.

What a happy change! all along the line the people are anxiously looking for sister Stevens, whose success is astonishing and glorious news has just come of 128 names gained at Ventura for the lodge.

How the faithful few who have stuck to their post there must rejoice. Fraternally J. W. WEBB.

A MEMBER of a most prosperous lodge writes "We shall in no wise relax our efforts in behalf of the RESCUE. It exerts too powerful an influence to be neglected. It seems to me that a temperance worker who never freshens his ideas, may be likened to a well with no running stream to keep it supplied. The ideas like the water will become stagnant. Would that all could be convinced of the urgent necessity of sustaining the RESCUE."

A preacher gets into trouble with his church for marrying a Catholic women, but for blaspheming and vilifying the Savior of the World we dont hear that Dr. Crosby is at all molested. The Champion of the Brewers, a denier of the Divinity of Christ, a D. D., a Chancellor of a University, President of a Moderation Society, and a minister of the gospel, are a little too many offices for one man to hold at once.

Mrs. Fannie Wood of Amador has sent in 15 subscribers. There are a good many others who could easily do the same.

CAL. W. C. T. UNION.

President, Mrs. D. P. Browne, Blake House, Oakland.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

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Mrs. John McNear, Petaluma.
Mrs. M. A. Nash, Santa Rosa.
Mrs. W. R. Spencer, Grass Valley
Miss W. Bell, San Jose.
Miss Sarah P. Morrison, San Jose.
Mrs. J. B. Hill, Alameda.
Secretary, Mrs. Mary E. Congdon, 721 Hayes St. S, F.
Assistant Secretary, Miss M. J. Havens, Blake House, Oakland.
Treasurer, Mrs. J. G. Wickersham, Petaluma.

LIST OF UNIONS.

Oakland, Sec. Mrs. M. E. Lyons.
San Francisco, Sec. Mrs. L. P. Williams 729 Turk street.
Petaluma, Sec. Mrs. Wm. Shattuck.
Grass Valley, Sec. Mrs. W. R. Spencer,
Nevada City, Sec. Mrs. E. L. Mann.
San Jose, Sec. M. A. S. Knox.
Alameda, Sec. Mrs. J. B. Hill.
Sheep Ranch, Sec. Mrs. M. E. Richardson.
Sonora, Sec. Mrs. A. J. Sturtevant.
Salinas, Sec. Mrs. J. P. Raymond.
Placerville, El Dorado County, Sec. Mrs. E. Isbell.
Berkeley, Sec. Mrs. G. F. Nourse·
Watsonville, Pres. Mrs. D. Clark.
Santa Cruz, Sec. Mrs. Wm. Wheeler.
Modesto, Sec. Mrs, Chas. Maxwell.
Merced, Sec. Mrs. Belle Collins.
San Francisco, Mrs. K. S. Hart.

DR. CROSBY AND THE SALOONS.

The *Chicago Brewer* in a recent issue re-published Rev. Dr. Crosby's "Calm View" with the following heading "Rev. Dr. Crosby's Great Sermon;" one millon copies to be circulated by brewers. Then after stating that it has stereotyped the sermon and can furnish unlimited copies adds to its patrons. "You can afford to circulate this sermon, its circulation is worth more to you than money in government bonds and will bear better interest." The spectacle is curious, Rev. Dr. Crosby as Prest. of the New York "Law and Order Society," doing his best to close saloons in New York, the keepers of which by his "*calm* view of temperance" as a choice investment admirably calculated to increase their patronage. By the fruits of a theory its character may best be known.

LOCAL OPTION.

EDITOR RESCUE:—For some time past the RESCUE has contained some very able articles in regard to local option and total prohibition. First comes the able and logical arguments of P. R. W. G. T. Hastings, then the sound reasoning of G. W. Fitch on the same side of the question. Both opposed local option as they think it will always fail to accomplish the desired result; and now the able special pleading of our honored G. W. C. T., Judge Thompson, is presented for our consideration.

I do not intend to enter at length into the description of this question, I will merely notice some points. In some respects local option appears fair; an appeal to the popular will that does not interfere in the least degree with old party ties is very likely to have a short lived popularity. People will say, it is right that the majority shall divide on questions, but will local option stand the test submitted by the judges? Is local option really practical? Does the history of local option movements show it to be what the people want and should demand? I think not. All know the history of local option in this state; it was very popular, and in a large majority of the places where the question was submitted to the people, the popular verdict was no license; but the supreme court decided the law to be unconstitutional. The popular feeling in favor of the law subsided immediately (as will always be the case where such questions are not kept before the people by party organization). The opponents of local option altho in the minority were victorious, and to illustrate how practical local option movements are, the people at a succeeding election led by the old political wire pullers, voted to again place on the supreme bench the very man who had been most prominent in setting at naught the popular will.

Judge Thompson is right in saying there are able and excellent men in the ranks of the National Prohibition party, and a leading paper in the East reluctantly admits that the Prohibition party is noted for the ability, purity and integrity of its leaders. Yes; and this ability led them to adopt the only practical method of accomplishing the object to be attained namely, total prohibition. It is said they have failed to carry any great number of the temperance workers with them. True; ten thousand votes is not a very large number, but quite large enough to grow and conquer our local option friends in detail, and then united we will conquer our enemies and confer on the nation the greatest boon ever received by any people—freedom from the enslavement of alcohol—total prohibition of the liquor traffic.

But says the judge, a general prohibitory law is not yet within our reach. How does he know until we reach for it? How does he know local option is within our reach? Why does he not ask for a high license law? Because he has advanced beyond the idea involved in high license and wants prohibition So it is with the National Prohibition party; they have thought of local option, advocated local option, voted (some of them) for local option, seen local option tested and have got in advance of the ideas involved in local option. They know that efforts in favor of local option are only an advance here, a retreat there, and no permanent advantage gained anywhere.

The advances of the N. P. P. may be slow, but the organized advance of a party fighting for so grand a principle is not likely to fail. In fact, prohibition can never be attained except thru a party organized with prohibition as its grand central idea. What can we expect from any law in opposition to the rum traffic, so long as its enforcement is left in the hands of parties whose policy it is to perpetuate that traffic.

Fraternally yours,
JOHN ROBINSON.

Guerneville, May 29, 1881.

ON EXHIBITION.

There is a rich woman in Paris who keeps herself on exhibition as a millionaire; on the same principle that Barnum used to exhibit a prize ox, the bearded woman, the wooly horse, the gorilla and the French giant. The motive of exhibition is different however. Barnum demanded money for seeing his monsters. This woman has all the money she can waste and exhibits herself for applause.

Poor thing with many millions at her command she starves for something: has to leave her home and kindred and go among strangers, and live among and associate with those who have no sentiment for her but envy or pity. To put herself on exhibition she has to do and suffer all these things which the little Italian organgrinder or fiddler has to do when he leaves home and comes to New York to put himself on exhibition to gain his bread.

One would suppose a woman with her opportunities could find something to do in this country to which she owes all her wealth. Could institute or aid some industry or furnish employment to worthy people, who cannot obtain it while 10,000 grogshops are pauperizing the State and destroying its industries.

She might be expected to help the National W. C. T. Union, which if it was presented with what this useless rich woman on exhibition spends on the ornamentation of her person to go to *one* evening ball or reception, could and would with that money, scatter rich blessings of temperance and christian truth over every State in the Union.

What a wretched and ridiculous failure! what a scandal to American womanhood!! An American woman in a foreign country spending perhaps millions every year to keep herself be-jewelled and butterfly painted and peacock feathered on exhibition as a sample of American womanhood!!! As a painted, peahen burlesque she is a success—in all else she is a failure and an object of the most derisive contempt.

THE GOOD TEMPLARS.

From the Santa Barbara Press: "There is no secret organization that is more abused and maligned than the Independent Order of Good Templars. There is no disreputable loafer who does not consider it his perfect right to cast slurs at this society. And yet, the Good Templars are doing a work that is as noble and commendable as any ever undertaken. There is scarcely a town in America in which drunkards have not been reformed thru their instrumentality. There is scarcely a village where the pure principles of their order have not influenced some man to abstain from the way that leads to ruin. In California their work is carried forward in a manner that is especially systematic and beneficial. Their Orphan's Home is one of the grandest institutions in the State, and is annually doing a charitable work which is equaled by no other society. The plan of having lectures delivered thruout the State by learned and forcible speakers, is calculated to do a vast deal of good, and to speed the cause in its efforts toward the amelioration of the condition of mankind. One of their Grand Lecturers is now in this city, and her eloquent words are being listened to with great interest. Temperance, handmaid of religion, is worthy of the respect of all good people, and none but the weak-minded or vicious will stoop to scoff at the great moral work it is accomplishing.

THE WINE BUSINESS OF CAL.

The literature Committee of the N. W. C. T. Union have issued a series of beer handbills, of which millions have been distributed and have done and will continue to do an immense good. They are now similarly engaged in a Wine Series, and it is in the power of some of the readers of the RESCUE in the valleys of Napa and Sonoma, and in all the wine growing districts of the State to render them valuable assistance, with facts regarding the wine interest in this State, that have come under their notice. True statements of actual experiences of the evils or blessings (?) wrought by the wineries and their wine will be eminently useful, if addressed to Miss Julia Colman 54 Bible House, New York City. We want every body to know the exact truth about our pure cut-throat and cut-purse product. If we could get authentic statistics of the number of men and women who have rotted to the grave, committed murder and suicide and gone to the mad house thru the use of our pure California product of putrid rotten grape sugar, it would astonish the ignorant but would be no matter of surprise to those who have looked on and seen.

WEAKER VFSSELS.

Frances E. Willard, J. Ellen Foster, Amanda Way, Mrs. Livermore, Julia Colman, Mrs. M. C. Johnson, Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. Youmans, Mrs. E. P. Stevens, Mrs. Mary B. Willard, Margaret E. Winslow, Caroline B. Buell, are a dozen of the practical revivalists, whose names occur first to mind as the most prominent and effective workers for the salvation of the country and the world from the dominion of Satan. They are all "weaker vessels" but it will be received and acknowledged as a special favor if some obliging friend will tally off a dozen men of this country of equal talent, power and eminent usefulness. And those named are only a handful out of hundreds. And what will people think fifty years hence when they are told that these truest heroes and patriots were denied the ballot to which the right of the other sex be it ruffian, drunkard or barbarian is never called in question.

BETWEEN TWO FIRES. A complaint is made by one individual that the RESCUE is "stabbing infidels in the back at every opportunity and thus dividing good temperance men away from the temperance army." A minister lately said or wrote that the course of the RESCUE was such that he would never have anything to do with a temperance organization again. Probably both these individuals are intensely sensitive and are much keener in their search for stabs than for the truth, and mistake themselves. They are probably both better than they think they are, for if any man infidel or christian can at all withdraw his help and countenance from the temperance cause for the reason that the RESCUE dont print from his stereotypes, neither his help or his opposition will ever be worth an ounce of powder.

SAN LORENZO.—The Good Templars of Alameda Co. had a picnic on Monday at San Lorenzo Grove: everything passed off pleasantly, In the evening the District Lodge met at San Leandro, and had a public meeting well attended; but some drunken roughs created a disturbance and in trying to quell it a police officer was cut in the face by a desperado who is said to have been already implicated in two similar outrages. The roughs drew pistols but concluded it was hardly safe to use them. The citizens of San Leandro intend to see whether the grogshop is to rule that town according to its sweet pleasure.

THE YOLO DEMOCRAT has one column or over, every week devoted to the temperance question, and edited by the Rev. E. M. Stuart. That journal is therefore in that respect true to the best interests of the people and presents a double claim to the confidence and material support of the people of its county.

Cataline Conklin and his man Friday Platt appear to have made a disastrous somersault. It is to be hoped they will be treated with a generous portion of the world's contempt.

G. W. Secretary's D'p'tm't.

GEORGE B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.

☞The office of the Grand Lodge is located in the Capital Savings Bank Building, entrance, No. 328 J street, up-stairs, over the southwest corner J and Fourth streets, Sacramento, where the Grand Worthy Secretary will be pleased to receive calls from the members of the Order during business hours.

☞This department is edited by the Grand Worthy Secretary, to whom all communications relating in any way to the business of the Grand Lodge, this department, or anything appearing hereunder, should be addressed.

☞The Grand Worthy Secretary's post office address is Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento, Cal.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

ON SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE G. W. S.

Sold for the Benefit of the Grand Lodge

Constitutions, per hundred copies	$12 00
Constitutions per dozen	1 75
Glee Books, "Temperance Chimes" per dozen	4 00
Glee Books, per half dozen	2 50
Glee Books, single copies	50
Receipts of Evening and Constitution Roll Book, per set	2 50
Chase's Digest, per copy	1 50
Officer's Roll Call etc., Book of	1 00
Pledge Cards, per hundred	1 00
Officers Cards, per set of four	1 00
Degree Ode Cards, per dozen	1 00
Subordinate Ode Cards, per dozen	75
Subordinate Ode Cards with music, per dozen	1 50
Chase's Good of the Order, per copy	50

BLANK FORMS.

Clearance Cards, per dozen	3 00
Grand Lodge Returns, per dozen	1 00
W. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. F. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Bonds, per dozen	1 00
Forms for Charges, Trials, etc., per set of four	75
Forms for incorporation of Lodges	Free

LODGE BOOKS

Propositions for Membership, Book of fifty	50
Notices of Election to Membership, book of fifty	50
Proposition Committee notices, book of fifty	50
D. G. W. C. T.'s Dispensations, book of fifty	50
Password Certificates, book of fifty	50
Delinquent (Dues) Notice, book of fifty	50
Warrants on W. T., book of fifty	50
W. F. S. Receipts, book of fifty	50
W. T. Receipts, book of fifty	50

LODGE FURNITURE.

In addition to the above, I will attend to orders for Impression Seals, Blank Books, Special Printing, Regalia or Lodge Furniture. This will be done as an accommodation to Lodges and not as a source of profit either to the Grand Lodge or myself; hence all orders filled will be sent per express by the dealers, with instructions to "collect on delivery," unless the money accompanies the order. Address—

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.,
Sacramento, California.

CASH RECEIVED.—The Grand Worthy Secretary acknowledges receipt of the following amounts of cash since last report. Proper personal receipts were also forwarded in each case:

GENERAL FUND.

St John Lodge, No. 170	$ 3 50
Crescent, No. 217	9 70
Crescent City, No. 298	13 00
Ione Valley, No. 241	2 50
Poway, No. 264	13 75
Granger, No. 295	4 25
Downey, No. 233	1 50
Rising Sun, No. 148	11 25
Rose of Lompoc, No. 178	4 50
Riverside, No. 284	3 50
Lone Oak, No. 291	4 00

CHARTER FEE FUND.

Pleasant Prairie, No.	$10 00

PACKAGES MAILED.—The following packages have been mailed during the past week from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office:

4 to Tyler Bither, Ventura.
1 to J. G. Naisnith, San Francisco.
5 to H. C. Frost, Farmington.
1 to G. K. Ingraham, San Francisco.
1 to F. Clifford, Nortonville.
1 to W. H. Whitehead, Volcano.
10 to J. W. Colwell, Hueneme.
4 to Minnie Domillard, Cedarville
1 to W. H. Gilstrap, Visalia.
1 to B. G. Kline, Dixon
3 to W. B. Ballard, Noradell.
2 to A. M. Townsend, Tucson.
2 to Mrs. L, J. Bacon, San Jose.
2 to Allie Leland, Jamestown.
2 to I. E. Hallet, Janesville.
4 to C. G. Brooks, Marysville.
3 to B. H. Hoag, Davisville.
1 to J. D. James, Downey.
3 to Mrs. E. J. Davis. Riverside.
2 to C. T. Poulter, Oakland.
3 to J. H. Williamson, Fairfield.
1 to J. H. Richardson, Santa Rosa.
2 to R. O. Davis, Nicolaus.
1 to Emma Lovejoy, Tulare.
1 to R. S. Wade, San Francisco.
1 to G. S. Woyle, Knights Ferry.
6 to B. F. Whittemore, Lompoc.
1 to G. L. Giddings, Pasadena.
1 to G. L. Savage, Manchester.
3 to C. Duffy, Angels Camp.
7 to Myra Walbridge, Ventura.
2 to Ida B. Weed, San Gregorio.

D. G. W. C. T.'s COMMISSIONED, ETC.—The following commissions have been issued and forwarded from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office during the past week:

LODGE DEPUTIES.

Enda Stobson, for No. 7, San Jose.
William Grant, for No. 387, Rough and Ready.

RETURNS RECEIVED.—During the past week the following Lodges have filed Grand Lodge returns with, and their receipt is acknowledged by, the Grand Worthy Secretary:

Nos. 27, 104, 121, 148, 185, 195, 251, 264, 327, 329, 367 and 398.

THANKS TO ALL.—After an absence of twenty days, employed in going to, returning from and attendance upon the R. W. G. L., we are once more on duty. Bro. A. M. Seymour, who conducted the business of the G. W. S. office during the interim has our thanks for his efficiency in so doing. To the many friends whose congratulations are being daily received, thanks are rendered in this general manner for their many good wishes expressed, if but a tithe of the kindly allusions made are felt to be really merited, one might will feel, not proud, but grateful. The distinction accorded by the R. W. G. L. to an humble member of this jurisdiction is felt not to be a personal or an individual one, but accorded rather in recognition of the great state and jurisdiction of California. Deeply sensible of the mighty responsibility unwillingly assumed, and grateful to the membership under the Grand Lodge of California who have always and ever accorded us their cordial support and undissembled sympathy, we return to our duties confident that each and all will assist in advancing the best interests of our beloved Order and the cause it so well represents.

RIGHT WORTHY GRAND LODGE.

On Monday evening, May 23d, the citizens of Topeka, Kansas, the new prohibitory State, accorded a public welcome to the R. W. G. L. of the I. O. G. T, The reception was held in the Presbyterian Church, the largest of the city, and it was filled to overflowing. J. Q. Detwiler, G. W. C. T. of Kansas, presided, and welcomed the R. W. G. L. in behalf of the Grand Lodge. Gov. J. P. St. John welcomed in behalf of the State, while City Attorney McFarland performed the same kindly office in behalf of the Mayor and City of Topeka. Responses were made in behalf of the R. W. G. L. and order by R. W. G. T. J. J. Kickman, John B. Finch, of Nebraska, and Geo. W. Bain, of Kentucky. Vocal music was rendered by Sisters Arnold and Hitt, of Nebraska, and P. R. W. G. V. T. A. A. Brookbank, of Indiana. Sister Mrs. J. A. Brown, of Wisconsin, delivered an address in behalf of the Sisters, and the R. W. G. V. T., Sister Mrs. C. E. Gilbert, of South Carolina, read an appropriate poem, all of which constitated an intellectual feast seldom equaled and rarely excelled.

GOV. ST. JOHN,

In the course of his remarks. said it gave him great pleasure to welcome this lodge to Kansas, a State, though young, that was at the front in morality, temperance and right. A number of years ago the people of Kansas became convinced that the sale of liquor was wrong, and no license system could make it right. (Applause.) The history of the temperance campaign was recited by the Governor in his telling manner. After the Act had been passed and the Supreme Court had said it was constitutional, men who had not been in a church for twenty years were very sorry to think that the new law prohibited communion wine. (Laughter.) For himself, he believed that intoxicating wine was no better in the church than in the saloon. (Long continued applause.) The Governor compared the history of South Carolina and Kansas in the past, and was glad to meet so many from the former State united with the people of Kansas in the great work of temperance. With the exception of Dodge City, Atchison and Leavenworth, the temperance law is enforced, and they comprise only one-thirtieth of our inhabitants. And thank God for that. Kansas gives her heartiest welcome, and may success crown your deliberations.

JUDGE M'FARLAND,

City Attorney of Topeka, said he was delegated by the mayor and people of Topeka to extend a cordial and generous welcome to the visitors. We welcome you in part because you are strangers, and also because you are a part of the great brotherhood. We do not close our door to any one. We let the exodusters come; we are not afraid of the Chinese. There's nothing mean about us. (Laughter.) But we welcome you because you believe in and work for temperance. The Judge then spoke of the commencement of Topeka and its growth. We are proud of our city. Speaking of the temperance work in Kansas, the Judge said we had passed the baby stage. We are in the fight which is fairly begun, and though the victory is not yet won, that time may not be far distant. The license system, which in nine cases out of ten favored the saloonkeeper, had been discarded, and we now had the vantage ground, with the law on our side.

RIGHT WORTHY GRAND LODGE.

The Right Worthy Grand Lodge convened in A. O. U. W. Hall, at 10 A. M., and was called to order by the R. W. G. T., J. J. Hickman, of Kentucky. It was announced and expected that the R. W. G. L. would hold its session in the State Capitol, but during the interim of legislative sessions the State property is in the custody of the Secretary of State, and that great office being held by a particularly small man, vested with a little brief authority, and whose interests and sympathies are seemingly with the purlieus and slums of the whisky ring, he found it necessary and thought it proper to refuse the use of the capitol for such purpose, although urged to do so by all the State officers, from the Governor down.

The usual preliminary business was transacted, the committee on credentials reporting representatives present from thirty-seven Grand Lodges, including those from the States and Territories of Alabama, California, Connecticut, Dakota, District of Columbia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Missouri Dual, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Ontario, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Quebec, South Carolina, Tennessee, Tennessee Dual, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin, each of the jurisdictions named being represented by from one to five representatives. The attendance comprised one hundred and fifty brothers and sisters, of whom ninety-six were representatives.

The body proved itself a hard-working body, by fixing its hours of session from 9 A. M. to 12, 2 P. M. to 5:30, and at 8 P. M., which was maintained throughout, the night session continuing until near or quite midnight, and on one occasion, until the "wee sma' hours."

Much difficulty was experienced in seating the Missouri delegation, the Grand Lodge having elected five representatives on the basis of their membership reported at the annual session of their Grand Lodge. Meanwhile, the membership had fallen off to such an extent as to make them entitled to but four representatives on the present basis, upon which facts but four representatives were credentialed and paid for by mileage tax. The fifth representative, Bro. R. R. Scott, appeared, however, and claimed his seat, which was finally accorded him, and the representative tax of the five representatives required to be paid, before either would be allowed to vote. The R. W. G. L. holding that the basis of representation was the membership reported at the annual session of a Grand Lodge.

Letters of regret were read from R. W. G. C. Samuel Capper, of England; A. S. Draper, of New York; A. G. Clark and wife, of California, and W. P. Roberts, of Minnesota, all of whom were representatives, and detained for various causes.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS.

The reports of the officers were able and exhaustive. No brief synopsis within the space at command could do them justice, and as the journals of proceedings will be published within sixty days, when all can read the reports in full for themselves, none will be attempted. A good degree of prosperity and increase was reported throughout the whole Order. Six new Grand Lodges had been organized—five in the United States and one for Sweden. There are 78 Grand Lodges, 2 Worthy Grand Lodges, 6,512 subordinate Lodges, and a membership of 310,115. The financial affairs appear to have been excellently managed, and a decided decrease in the liabilities of the R. W. G. L. is observable. Another year of similar management and the body will be lifted out of the slough of financial despond, and be enabled to do more aggressive work, and aid its declining subordinates when assistance is required.

The R. W. G. T., and R. W. G. S. were directed to petition the President of the United States relative to "Order No. 24," issued by General Sherman prohibiting the sale of liquors at all military posts, and, urge that the prohibition be made to include wine, cider, beer and ale, which it seems were deemed to have been excepted by a subsequent order of the Adjutant General.

The place of meeting for the next session was chosen early in the present session, and an amusing rivalry was indulged in bidding for the next meeting of the R. W. G. L., Manchester, N. H.; Baltimore, Md.; Charleston, S. C.; Raleigh, N. C.; Indinapolis, Ind.; Saratoga, N. Y.; and Philadelphia, Pa., were each advocated as being *the* place. On the first ballot, Charleston, S. C., was

selected, and to its palmetto groves the R. W. G. L. will hie itself away one year hence.

During the sessions Mrs. C. B. Buell, one of the Secretaries of W. N. C. T. U., was received as a fraternal delegate, and duly welcomed. The sister addressed the R. W. G. L. relative to the work of her organization, and presented a protographic copy of a painting of Mrs. President Hayes, which is now being engraved, when the following was adopted by the R. W. G. L.:

WHEREAS, The friends of total abstinence have caused to be placed in the Executive Mansion of the Nation a full length portrait of Mrs. Lucy Webb Hayes, wife of ex-President R. B. Hayes, as a testimonial in honor of her noble and praiseworthy example in banishing wine from the table of the chief home of the United States; and

WHEREAS, This testimonial will ever stand as a silent protest against a return to the old custom of drinking at national banquets, and

WHEREAS, It is proposed to have a first-class engraving of the portrait which shall be not only an ornament to any drawing-room, hall or lodge room, but will thereby mark an era in the temperance reform, and be a continual lesson to our children, therefore

Resolved, that we recommend to every Grand and Subordinate Lodge under our jurisdiction so far as practicable, to secure one of those engravings by the payment of the sum of five dollars, to hang on the walls of the Lodge Room, thereby perpetuating the memory of her example, and acting as a lasting memorial for total abstinence.

The following complimentary to P. R. W. G. T., S. D. Hastings of Wisconsin, was adopted:

WHEREAS, We have learned with much pleasure that Hon. S. D. Hastings, P. R. W. G. T., has received an invitation to visit Australasia during this year; and,

WHEREAS, From our long acquaintance with Brother Hastings, and knowing his untiring efforts for our Order, its interests and extension; therefore be it

Resolved, That we unanimously and heartily recommend Brother Hastings to our brothers and sisters in Australasia, and hope for him a successful visit, believing that our Order will receive a fresh impetus from said visit.

A resolution was adopted setting forth the need of a weekly juvenile paper, and the N. T. S. urged to make its monthly "Youth's Temperance Banner," a weekly. It is believed that the N. T. S. will make the experiment soon, and issue the Banner weekly, in which event it is hoped that every member and Lodge of our Order will exert themselves to make the change a permanent and satisfactory one, by giving it increased circulation and patronage.

The laws of the Order were so amended as to make the representatives from five Lodges a quorum in any Grand Lodge.

The upper, or peninsular portion of the State of Michigan being isolated and separated from the remaining portion of the State, and too far removed to attend the sessions of its Grand Lodge, and the Grand Lodge of Michigan, having petitioned for a division of their territory into two Grand Lodge jurisdictions, it was ordered that a new Grand Lodge be organized in the Upper Peninsula of that State.

The laws were amended so as to require the reports of the officers to be submitted to the R. W. G. L. in printed form.

The proposition to abolish the reobligation ceremony came up on the report of the special committee presenting a form in lieu of the ceremony now in use. The proposition received 56 votes in favor of the change and 36 opposed thereto; but lacking a two-third vote was defeated.

A radical and beneficial change in the law of the Order was made, permitting lodges to again receive persons who have lost their membership, dispensing with any portion or all of the initiatory ceremonies except the obligation, which must always be administered. The usual preliminaries of proposition, investigation, etc. must of course be complied with as in all cases of petition for admission.

The matter of a change of the regalia of the Order was again considered, and the whole matter relegated to the individual members of the Order. The reformers propose to go at it cautiously, hence have made an attack upon but one grade of the regalia, and that the white or initiatory collar which it is proposed to abolish and substitute therefor a small metalic badge to be worn on the left breast. A vote is to be taken simultaneously in every lodge on the third meeting night of October, when the members are to vote whether they desire to retain the present regalia or substitute therefor the metalic badge. The votes are to be certified by the Secretaries to the Grand Secretaries and by them to the R. W. G. S. who will present the result to the R. W. G,L. at its next session, whose action will doubtless be based upon the wish of the members as represented by their vote.

That great bone of contention the worthy Grand Lodge system was again gnawed and scraped and allowed to lie over once more in the bleachery of time to be again resurrected and once more dissected at the next session.

Authority was given the Worthy Grand Lodge of Australasia to prepare a ritual for use of that body, and the matter of canceling certain Grand Lodge indebtedness was referred to the executive committee.

The R. W. G. S. was instructed to send the passwords to the Secretaries of Worthy Grand Lodges, instead of to Grand Lodges under the jurisdiction of the Worthy Grand Lodges. To cover other points that have been raised in connection with Worthy Grand Lodges it was decided that no Grand Lodge under the jurisdiction of a Worthy Grand Lodge can withdraw from the jurisdiction of such Worthy Grand Lodge without the censent of a two-thirds vote of the W. G. L. at a regular annual session and in case such consent is given such Grand Lodge shall come under the immediate jurisdiction of the R. W. G. L.; that the charter of a W. G. L. cannot be surrendered while three Grand Lodges are in favor of retaining it.

The Executive Committee of the R. W. G. L. was instructed to prepare a special ceremony for the reception of Juvenile Templars into lodges, and report the same at the next session of this body, and notice was given to amend the R. W. G. L. constitution so as to place the Juvenile Templars under their own management.

The R, W. G. L. directed that a collection and systematic canvass be made for funds in every subordinate Lodge of the I. O. G. T. at their meeting held nearest the date of the third Sunday of November next and each succeeding year thereafter. The results of such collections are to be forwarded to the G. W. S. and thence to the N. T. S. who are to return one-half in such publications as may be ordered by the Literature Committee of the R. W. G. L. to our weaker jurisdictions and the Freedmen of the South.

The R. W. G. L. appointed as delegates to the National Temperance Convention at Saratoga, R. W. G. Templar and R.W.G.S. ex-officio and Mrs J. A. Brown, Wis. J. F. Pinkham, Ia.; C. A. Farwell, Me.; A. Henry, Ontario; B. K. Douglas, New York. For delegates to Lake Bluff, J. J. Hickman, Kentucky; J. B. Finch, Neb.; Geo. W Bain, Ky.; J. W. Nicholls, Ill.; Mrs A. A. Brookbank, Ind. Mrs A. A. Brookbank was also appointed fraternal delegate to return the greeting of the W. N. C. T. U.

The Committee on temp. literature was named as Jno. B. Finch of Neb., W. H. Lambley of Ontario; C. W. Bassett of Ills.; T. B. Crews, S. C. and Mrs. M. E. L. Connard of Philadelphia.

The manuscript history of the Order prepared by Rev. T. F. Parker of New York was approved by the R. W. G. L. It was ordered that as soon as printed it shall be kept in stock as supplies and sold at a rate not exceeding seventy-five cents.

Much proposed legislation was nipped by the chilling frosts of disapprobation. Some withdrew and died on the spot, while others recovered sufficiently to come up again as notices for future action. Considerable routine and unimportant legislation was also had, all of which is intentionally omitted.

OFFICERS.

The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year.

R. W. G. T., Geo. B. Katzenstein, California.
R. W. G. C., T. B. Demaree, Kentucky.
R. W. G. V. T.,Mrs. A, A. Brookbank, Indiana.
R. W. G. S., F. G. Keens, Nebraska.
R. W. G. Treas., Uriah Copp, Illinois.
C, S. J. T. Mrs. C. E. Gilbert, South Carolina.
The appointed officers were
R W G Chaplain, Rev. J A Williams of Mississippi.
R W G M, W H Lambly of Canada.
R. W. G. D. M., Mrs. M. F. L. Connard of Pennsylvania
R. W. G. I. G., Emma Sprague of Wisconsin.
R. W. G. O. G., Jas. M. Beedee of New Hampshire.
R. W. G. Messenger, York A Woodward of Louisana.

All of whom together with P. R. W. G. T., J. J. Hickman were duly installed by P. R. W. G. T., Bro. Samuel D. Hastings of Wisconsin.

The R. W. G. L. adjourned at noon on Saturday after a protracted session of five days.

Lecturers' Reports.

☞ The only authorized Grand Lecturers in this jurisdiction are Mrs. E. P. Stevens, Messrs. Wm. Crowhurst, Hugh R. Hughes, Dr. M. D. Merrick, F. J. Culver, Col. C. N. Goulding and George Bramall.

MRS. STEVENS.

The Rev. J. A. Van Anda writes "that owing to a mistake made in the notices the first audience addressed by Mrs. Stevens at Santa Barbara was a slim one; 6 names were secured and all determined to succeed better next time. On Tuesday evening May 24th she met with Seaside Lodge. On Wednesday evening lectured in the Methodist Church and 40 names were added. On Thursday at the Congl. Ch. a few names were given for membership. On Friday Santa Barbara Lodge met and received 8 members as the first fruits of Mrs. Stevens labors here. At the Presbyterian church, it being the most commodious and central, Saturday's meeting was good. Rev. J. W. Webb of Lompoc being present spoke a few minutes, Mrs. Stevens making the principal speech, and the number of candidates rose to 68. Mrs. Stevens had said she must have 100 names, on Sunday evening the churches adjourned their servcies and the people came together to the number of 500 or more, Mr. Webb made a very fine effort, and awakened the audience as well as himself. Mrs Stevens followed in a grand plea for temperance and the "Orphans Home" lifted a collection of $30, without having been previously announced, and secured the balance of her coveted 100 names, and 4 or 5 to spare. This ended the work of one week in the temperance cause in Santa Barbara. I forgot to say in its proper place that Mrs. Stevens organized a Band of Hope in the Methodist church on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock; a large number took the pledge and Mrs. P. L. Moore was elected Superintendent with a suitable set of assistants.

Mrs. Stevens will be kindly welcomed to Santa Barbara whenever she can make it possible to come. Much more we could say which would be favorable. Keep Mrs. Stevens in the field."

The Santa Barbara Press says: "The temperance meetings of Mrs. E. P. Stevens at Montecito Monday and Tuesday, were well attended. A Lodge was instituted at that place last evening with thirty-five charter members. The Good Templars will have a social in the lodge room in Cook's building this evening. The affair is given as a testimonial to Mrs. Emily Pitt Stevens, who leaves to-morrow. There will be an address by Mrs. Stevens, and singing by a number of young ladies, and a pleasant time generally. All are cordially invited to attend. Mrs. Stevens takes her departure for Goleta to-morrow, where she will deliver a course of lectures, after which she goes to Lompoc and Guadalupe. She is very well satisfied with her labors in this vicinity, having made upwards of 150 converts to the cause of temperance in Santa Barbara and Montecito. She is an ardent worker for the cause of temperance, and a forcible lecturer."

Mrs. S. reports having spoken 36 times in May, organized 5 lodges and 1 Band of Hope, added abont 500 members to the order and set RESCUE subscriptions well going. No saloon in Montecito.

H. R. HUGHES.

May 26th visited Mt. View Lodge, they have 80 members and are doing a good. work. Put off my lecture Friday so as to see the D. D. Holland, to postpone D. L. one week. So matters are harmonized and on June 18th Tuolumne D. L. in Sonora, will hold their session, and show their colors.

The 28th lectured at Jamestown to a small audience, met with the lodge after, they number 45 and for a lodge 10 weeks old, surrounded by three other lodges close by are doing well.

The 29th visited Table Mt. Lodge, and instructed them in the Degrees. Was to have lectured, but found my notices had failed to come, only 15 miles away and a daily stage within one mile and yet a double notice sent a week ahead had not reached them.

I will visit every lodge in the county before D. L. if sickness does not compel me to go home, I am not well but will fill the appointments if possible. If I fail to et with the ads may know the reason. But let everture in the Good at least have "Open Lodge."

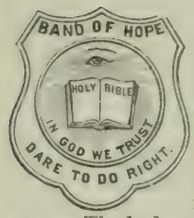
F. J. CULVER.

Lectured May 31st to a good audience in the evening, at Horicon: Lodge is in splendid working order a No 1 Lodge. It is in deep mourning over the death of their most worthy Bro. and L. D. E. Loofborrow. You may look for a good list of subscribers to the RESCUE soon from this Lodge. Wednesday friend Fletcher brought us down to the Bay: drove to Gualala, one day earlier than advertized time, as Bro. Simmons desired to have us fill in our extra night at Fish Rock; owing to the change our first audience was small: on second evening had a good audience; at the close Bro. Simmons took pencil and paper got 24 names for a new lodge or to resuscitate the old. Here the G. T's. own a good hall, organ &c. Some of the staunch members of the old Lodge are here ready to put their shoulder to the wheel and help pilot the ship that she may not again be dashed against the breakers of indifference. At Fishermans Bay and Horicon steps are being taken to enforce the Sunday law.

NATIONAL Temperance Almanac for sale at the office of the RESCUE. Send for one, or call and get one.

Juvenile Department.

BAND OF HOPE WORK.



The Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., of California, offers to furnish, free of charge, to Sunday-schools, or other juvenile organizations desiring to adopt them for use, the newly revised Band of Hope rituals together with the ritual badges. The ritual comprises a pamphlet of 48 pages. The badges are of German silver, with a safety pin upon the back. Sample copies of the rituals and badge, or quantities for actual use, will be furnished on application to the G. W. C. T., Robert Thompson, 1,531 Golden Gate Avenue, or the Superintendent of Juvenile Work, George Bramall, Haywards, or Geo. B. Katzenstein, 328 J street, Sacramento.

TALKS WITH THE YOUNG FOLKS.

CURRENTS OF THE SEA.

NUMBER EIGHT.

There was a very remarkable warm current discovered about 30 years ago by the captain of the Sovereign of the Seas, one of the famous clippers built by Donald Mackay of Boston. Captain Mackay found the water grow colder 19 degrees in one day in latitude 48 deg. south and about 250 miles west of San Francisco. There are no doubt warm currents going toward the south in the South Pacific: but our friend made a mistake. The writer passed over the same places on two occasions afterward and with careful attention found no such changes. He suggested to Capt. Mackay that he had fallen into an error likely to occur from want of caution. In taking the temperature of sea water, we use a thermometer which has a cup at the bottom of its case that holds some water, and it is always tipped up to let the water run out. Sometimes the mercury in the tube separates when inverted and an inch or two goes into the top of the tube and stays there till carefully shaken down. This was the matter with our friend's observations; his theremometer which had read 62 yesterday read 43 to-day, but the other 18 or 19 degrees were up in the top of the tube disconnected, and thus a beautiful and important discovery was utterly spoiled.

MOVEMENTS EVERYWHERE.

Wherever man has searched for information and been able to make reliable experiments in sea or air, he has found both in motion, here slower and there more rapid: and there can be no doubt that a constant movement,—regular in its general features and obedient to a preconceived and wondrously contrived system of laws and influences—exists everywhere in the sea and in the atmosphere, above and below. And the purpose is to keep both the air and the water pu[illegible] wholsome and fit to maintain the health a[illegible] of all the inhabitants of earth. [illegible] causes a constant commingling and pur[illegible] cleansing and restoration of the particles and portions which have become defiled and vitiated and unwholesome. It is but fair to presume that every single particle of air or water that is at this moment at any particular point of our atmosphere or in the buried depths of the boundless ocean, is moving in some direction, slowly or quickly and will keep on moving in the millions of centuries till it will one day return to the same point, after visiting almost every other locality of sky or sea possible to it.

And this doctrine of constant movement formed from men's practical observation and actual experimental proof; and not at all from the guesses and wild imaginings of crazy theorists, sweeps away every vestige of the sandy foundation upon which the fool (of scripture) has constructed his theory of a natural, blind, unintelligent creation and evolution, without the presence or direction of a creating and governing spirit.

The machinery by which the winds and the tides and current streams great and small are put in motion and kept in operation—exerting at one season their greatest activity, at another slowing up, or reversing their action in some localities—and every movement tending to produce some beneficent result to people and animals inhabiting some very distant clime—altogether preclude the possibility of chance or blind development in their origination. There is no work of man in the greatest triumph of his inventive and creative genius, that has ever compared in ingenuity, simplicity and power with the miraculous machinery which has been contrived and employed by the great Architect to keep the air and water in ceaseless motion and every motion charged with a blessing to mankind.

CORAL BANKS.

Before closing these chapters on the currents of the sea it is fitting to notice the work of the coral insect which has a duty appointed for it among the currents of the sea.

By the evaporation of the pure fresh water from the sea in the tropical regions, the waters of those seas are rendered salter than before, and when the vapors have been carried into the far north and distributed in rain and snow over the land, the brooks and rivers wash down in their progress to the sea a portion of the salts and earthy substances with which they come in contact, which they dissolve and carry to add to the saltness of the ocean. Thus it was necessary, when the sea was planned, to devise a remedy for this constant loading up of the sea with lime and various mineral and earthy salts.

A human mind in this emergency would have had to invent some vast, costly ponderous reducing works to regulate the consistency of the ocean and keep it in its present condition of wholesomeness for its living inhabitants. But the Creator simply called into existence the shell-fish and the diminutive coral insect to perform these most important offices and in the most quiet, silent, humble and unobstrusive manner conceivable, to be the board of health which regulates and keeps in order the proper conditions of the saltness of the ocean.

The shell-fish. lobsters, crabs, oysters, clams &c perform their duties in all seas, abstracting from the sea the calcareous or limy substances necessary to form their shells, and it is probable there are just enough of these to accomplish the portion of the task allotted to them.

But in the tropical seas the coral insect is an agent of the very greatest importance. They are employed in armies of infinite myriads in abstracting from the denser waters of their localities the materials which they solidify and build into their dwellings. They attach themselves to rocks and shores and are constantly adding to their structures and raising the bottom of many thousands of square miles of the sea.

The beautiful branching forms of coral, white and colored, which you have often seen are specimens from the gardens at the bottom of the sea, over extensive tracts of the Pacific, Indian, and Atlantic oceans: there are coral beds of vast extent in the China sea, in Polynesia, on the coast of Africa and in the West Indies. There is no doubt that continents or islands of vast extent will one day exist where there are now from 7 to 20 fathoms of water. There are already immense tracts of the China sea and the northern and eastern coasts of Australia which are either impassable or exceedingly dangerous for vessels to navigate because of the Coral Banks.

We have a hint thrown out here that these little master masons, while performing the duty of preserving the wholesome condition of the sea, had another mission appointed for them—that of being the builders of new habitations for man to come into use when the older portions of the earth shall become too densely populated. By a little exercise of earthquake power a larger continent than Australia could now be upheaved, by elevating but a little the bottom of the sea east and north of it. and by the deepening of the ocean at some other point, but it is more probable that the coral workers will fill it up many centuries after our time. The work of the coral insects too disturbs the balance or equilibrium of the sea and is a helper in the movements of the currents of the sea. This closes for the present the subject of the "Currents." Should any questions be asked by readers in relation to any of the matters treated in these chapters, they will be cheerfully answered.

ANNUAL.—One of the papers promises us an *annual* eclipse of the sun on Nov. 21st. Better spell it annular next time. In an annular or ringed eclipse an outer ring or annula or circle of the sun's face can be seen at the central time of the eclipse all round the moon, because the moon is at such a distance from earth and sun that she does not quite cover the whole surface of the latter. When an eclipse of the sun occurs while the earth is at its greatest distance from the sun and the moon near the earth, the eclipse is total. Then the moon entirely covers the sun from our view for a short space of time. Our Juveniles will know better than to say *annual* eclipse when they edit papers. An Almanac published in the East fell into the same rattrap last year, and perhaps they often do, when they dont read the RESCUE.

A CHILD'S EVENING PRAYER.

HILARY BYGRAVE

The day has once more passed away.
And now I go to rest,
Protected by the love of God,
His peace within my breast.

For all the gladness of the day,
For evening's grateful shade,
I render now my thanks to him
Who all things fair hath made,

And pray that all my life may prove
As pure as morning light,
And that my dying hour may be
Fearless, serene, and bright.

So fold me in thy tireless arms,
O God of love and light,
And let sweet sleep mine eyelids close,
As fall the shades of the night.

THIS CERTIFIES.

The straits of Sunda between the islands of Java and Sumatra are the highway of a vast number of ships on their way to and from China. There are a great many "dubashes" there, market men who sell fowls, eggs, vegetables, cocoanuts, various fruits &c with occasional monkeys, mouse deers and other animals. They come off in canoes and are very inportunate to sell their material. Their principle is to sell at the highest possible price but to take a very small one rather than not sell at all.

To paddle their canoe with any energy, it is absolutely necessary for them to make a vocal rumpus as you would suppose indicated an intense excitement, but it is only their music and mode of keeping time with their voices and paddles. The dubash salutes the captain when he comes on board with a humble deference which labors to convey the dubashes idea of his own deep abasement, as much as of the amazing dignity and exaltation of the captain and seems only to mourn his inability to compress himself into still smaller dimensions.

First thing is then to produce his credentials; about two pounds of them tied up in one packet and a couple of single pounds of older date as a reserve in case a perusal of the first 300 or so of complimentary letters given by former navigators to the dubash, are not entirely convincing.

Many or most of these letters are highly humorous, the dubash dont understand a word of them and when their perusal by the new arrival excites a burst of laughter, the malays join in heartily, deeming it certain that the laughter is elicited by the praises of their honesty and good looks.

This is an average example of these recommendations.

Ship ———, of ———, May —, 18—.

This certifies that the bearer Mahomet is a lineal descendant of the great prophet his namesake: He has supplied me with chickens, fruit and vegetables and I have no hesitation in saying he is the biggest thief and liar and cheat I ever had any dealings with. JOHN SMITH.

Or this—

The bearer Mahmoud Alba supplied me with fruit and vegetables: dont give the rascal half what he asks and look out for him, he'll cheat you someway. JOHN BULL.

Of course when one laughs at these expressions the Malay is delighted and has a half dozen more letters opened and displayed, and grinningly insists on having the whole lot carefully perused. He will finally accept a pretty hard bargain, provided you will throw in a "good strong recommendation" an article of which none of these Asiatics seems to have ever doubted the absolute virtue to procure them patronage.

ANECDOTES OF ILLUSTRIOUS ABSTAINERS.

Livingston.—David Livingston, the celebrated missionary and explorer, in a letter from Kurman, South Africa, dated November 12th, 1852, says:—

"I have acted on the principle of total abstinence from all alcoholic liquors during more than twenty years, My individual opinion is that the more sevvere labors or privations may be undergone without alcoholic stimulus; because those of us who have endured the most had nothing else than water, and not always enough of that. The introduction of English drinking customs and English drinks among the natives of this country inevitably proves the destruction of both their bodies and souls."

John Locke.—In Lord King's "Life of Locke" (the well-known author of a work on the "Human Understanding") we read:

"His was the same as other people's except that

he usually drank nothing but water; and he thought that his abstinence in this respect had preserved his life so long, althongh his constitution was so weak."

Sir Henry Havelock.—From a memorandum supplied to me by one of the survivors of Havelock's Brigade, the following extract is made:

"During the long life and painful march thru India to the frontiers of Persia. Afganistan, and Cabul, Captain Havelock made himself beloved by every man in his regiment. He had ever a kindly look and a cheery word for his men. He often told them he was an abstainer from everything that intoxicates, and exhorted his men to follow the same course. When a soldier was brought before him charged with drunkenness, his common exclamation was: oh, my good man, liquor, liquor is the curse of the army. You can not be a good soldier and drink intoxicating liquor. I never touch it."—*Boyce's Saturday Anvil.*

TEACH THE CHILDREN.

There is, probably, no hallucination so obstinate as that which attributes to alcoholic drink a certain virtue which it never possessed. After all the influences of the pulpit and the press, after all the warning examples of drunkenness and consequent destruction, after all the testimony of science and experience, there lingers in the average mind an impression that there is something good in alcohol, even for the healthy man. Boys and young men do not shun the wine-cup as a poisoner of blood and thought, and the most dangerous drug that they can handle; but they have an idea that the temperance man is a fogy, or foe to a free, social life, whose practices are ascetic, and whose warnings are to be laughed at and disregarded. Now in alcohol, in its various forms, we have a foe to the human race so subtle and so powerful that it destroys human beings by the million, vitiates all the processes of those who indulge in it, degrades morals, induces pauperism and crime in the superlative degree when compared with other causes and corrupts the homes of millions.

It is a cruel thing to send a boy out into the world untaught that alcohol in any form is fire, and will certainly burn him if he puts it into his stomach. It is a cruel thing to educate a boy in such a way that he has no adequate idea of the dangers that beset his path. It is a mean thing to send a boy out to take his place in society without understanding the relations of temperance to his own safety and prosperity, and to the safety and prosperity of society.

What we want in our schools is to do away with the force of a pernicious example, and a long-cherished error, by making the children thoroughly intelligent on this subject of alcohol. They should be taught the natural effects of alcohol upon the processes of animal life.

(1). They should be taught that it can add nothing whatever to the vital forces or to the vital tissues, that it never enters into the elements of structure, and that in the healthy organism, it is alway a burden or disturbing force. (2). They should be taught that it invariably disturbs the operation of the brain, and that the mind can get nothing from alcohol of help that is to be relied upon. (3). They should be taught that alcohol inflames the baser passions, blunts the sensibilities, and debases the feelings.

(4) They should be taught that an appetite for drink is certainly developed by those who use it, which is dangerous to life, destructive of health of body and peace of mind, and in millions of instances ruinous to fortune and to all the high interests of the soul. (5). They should be taught that the crime and pauperism of society flow as naturally from alcohol as any effect whatever naturally flows from its competent cause. (6). They should be taught that drink is the responsible cause of most of the poverty and want of the world. So long as six hundred million dollars are annually spent for drink in this country, every ounce of which was made by the destruction of bread, and not one ounce of which has ever entered into the sum of national wealth, having nothing to show for its cost but diseased stomachs, degraded homes, destroyed industry, increased pauperism, and aggravated crime, these boys should understand the facts and be able to act upon them in their first responsible conduct.

The national wealth goes into the ground. If we could only manage to bury it without having it pass thither-ward in the form of a poisonous fluid through the inflamed bodies of our neighbors and friends, happy should we be. But this great, abominable curse dominates the world. The tramp reminds us of it as he begs for a night's lodging.

The widow and fatherless tell us of it as they ask for bread. It scowls upon us from the hovels and haunts of the poor everywhere. Even the clean, hard-working man of prosperity can not enjoy his earnings because the world is full of misery from drink. The more thoroughly we can instruct the young concerning this dominating evil of our time the better will it be for them and for the world.

Dr. J.G. Holland.

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"IT WON'T HURT YOU IF YOU LET IT ALONE."

BY MRS. J. E. M'CONAUGHY.

"Liquor won't hurt you if you'll let it alone," said, one, with a sneer, to another who was making a strong fight to have it kept out of the town by law. "You needn't meddle with it. If others take it that is their look-out."

"But liquors does hurt thousands who let it alone who hate it utterly and never set foot in a saloon."

"I should like your evidence," said the other a little puzzled.

Just step around the corner into Mrs. Watson's house—a pretty little house, but it will not be hers much longer. The rumseller has it in his grip; I hear she must move out next week. Watson is working on his new veranda, which is to run around three sides of the tavern, to pay up another liquor bill, while his wife and children are starving. They never touch liquor, but it has hurt them, I can pick out twenty families in this little place where it has done its mischief, more or less, and it is so the world over. Every man that drinks involves others with him. Those that let it alone, have to suffer, Probably five sufferers to each drunkard would be stating it very low. Now, I mean to work hard and fight hard, if need be, for those who have no helper; and if the law can be made to help them, well and good."

Our boys are to be our future law-makers. Let them be well established in temperance legislation. Let them look on liquor license just as they would on a stealing license or a license to commit murder. All these and far more are included in every permit to sell rum.—*Bauner.*

HIS MOTHER.

How touching is this tribute of Hon. Thos. H. Benton to his mother's influence: "My mother asked me never to use tobacco; I have never touched it from that time to the present day. She asked me never to gamble; and I never gambled; I cannot tell who is losing in games that are being played.

She admonished me, too, against drinking; and whatever capacity for endurance I have at present, and whatever usefulness I have, I attribute to having complied with her pious and correct wishes. When I was seven years of age, she asked me not to drink, and then I made a resolution of total abstinence; and that I have adhered to it thru all times, I owe to my mother."—*Ripon Free Press.*

There are many middle aged and older and very old men living, who look back with a joyful and thankful memory upon every habit and practice of their lives which has faithfully obeyed the loving injunctions of a good mother. And there are a very great number of miserable and unfortunate men who bitterly regret a lifelong disregard of those loving counsels: whose life has been all a mistake from first to last. It is a happy lot to be the son of a good mother, but a much happier one to be the obedient, good, loving and grateful son of a good mother.

A TERRIBLE MANSLAYER.

Children, just think of a distillery that pays $1,000 per day tax. That means over 1,000 gallons of whisky every day. Would you like to think any of that whisky was coming into your home to rob you of your clothes, your food, of everything pretty and tasteful about your home, to rob your mother of her cheerful, happy face and make her look tired, wan and heart-broken, to rob you of your father, and give you instead—we will not write it—it is to pitiful to think of. And yet children, there is a man in Ohio who makes that much whisky every day and a lot of the leading men in the State are always glad to get him on their side when an important election is to be held, and this whisky maker always helps the party that pledges itself to help his business. This is what is meant by "politics."—*Ex.*

How many murdered souls of men and women and children are put down to that man's account every day, do you suppose?

WHAT ARE YOU DOING FOR TEMPERANCE.

Good Templar.

"You may reply, "I am setting a good example." We are glad to hear it, and admit that you are doing the first and best thing for the good cause. But we cannot help asking again: What are you doing? What more? Is your influence active or passive? As a citizen are you making any effort to secure the maintainance of laws restricting the liquor traffic?

Do you belong to any temperance organization in your own neighborhood?

Do you give any money yearly to the temperance cause?

Do you ever circulate temperance literature?

Do you take any pains to acquaint yourself with the awful facts and statistics which lie within your reach?

Have you ever made a hearty effort to rescue one soul from the ruin of strong drink?

Are you quite sure that one day it will be said of you that you have done what you could?

NOTES FROM THE GEN'L SUP'T OF J. W.

May 23d, I spoke in the church at Antioch to the Band of Hope. Meeting opened by singing, and prayer by Rev. Mr. Powell of Nortonville. About one hundred present, young and old. After the speaking a collection was taken, amounting to $3.25.

May 24, met again in the church at 8 P.M.; about fifty persons present. After my remarks called the attention of the L. D. and the Superintendent of the Band of Hope to an article in the Rescue, of May 26, headed, "Band of Hope Rituals," page 475. I am thankful for kindness shown me by Brother Tobe, and I am sure if he will give to the Band of Hope in Antioch the benefits of his talents it will be a great success.

May 25, went to Judsonville and was kindly received by the L. D., William Bennett, and after church and resting a little while we went to the home of Mrs. Griffiths, Superintendent of the Band of Hope, and spent an hour pleasantly and profitably, and found Judsonville Band of Hope in good hands and very prosperous. It turned out that the hall which we should have held our meetings in, had been engaged every evening of the week for rehearsals for a school picnic, and we were obliged to use an old unoccupied building, where the surroundings were not inviting, and our meetings were small, but our visit otherwise was pleasant, and the members of the Lodge and the L. D. made me feel entirely at home, for which I feel very thankful.

May 27, went to Somerville, and put up at the Pittsburg House. Saw Brother W. J. Laird, L. D., and found that my posters had only reached him late on Thursday evening, and as the Dramatic Club were going to give an entertainment the next evening for the benefit of a widow and her children who had lost their protector in the mine, we thought it useless to call a meeting, so I crossed to Nortonville, and took up my quarters at the house of Mr. Rees.

May 29, found I was to speak on Sunday evening in the church, as Rev. Mr. Williams had kindly consented to give way for the occasion; and I was also expected to meet with the Band of Hope on Sunday afternoon and lecture in the Good Templar Hall on Monday night.

May 29. In the afternoon went to the Sabbath school, and by invitation taught a Bible class of young men. The report of the Secretary stated the number of children present was one hundred and fifty, and there was also a large number of adults. Immediately after the close of the Sabbath school I found sixty children convened as a Band of Hope in the Good Templars' hall, and some young people who would not like me to call them children. This was their second meeting, as the Band was organized only two weeks by Rev. Brother Tubbs. I was surprised to see with what order and regularity their work was done, but when Brother Clifford told me that many of them had been members of a juvenile Temple. That explained the matter. I spoke to the Band—in which I took a deep interest—and I and I am sure that great good will be done by this Band of Hope. In the evening the people gathered at the church in large numbers. Rev. A. Williams conducted the exercises, and after my address he made a very effective speech, and all seem to be well pleased.

May 30. Lectured in the Good Templars' hall, and had a very fair audience who listened with great attention, and I closed my labors for the present very pleasantly. A collection was taken up at this meeting amounting to $3.65. Expenses of the trip, $13.75. Collections, $6.90.

George Bramall.

The Rescue.

DEVOTED TO

Temperance, Current Literature, General News, and whatever may concern the public welfare.

Official Organ of the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T. of California.

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PROHIBITION REFORM PARTY.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1884,

HON. NEAL DOW, OF MAINE.

LODGE IMPROVEMENT.

Advocates and professors of temperance, including the Rescue, are prompt in observing and criticising the indifference and inaction of churches, christians, statesman, reformers, men of business &c &c with regard to the most important interest that can affect their religious, social or financial welfare, as individuals or communities. We complain that so many who might be leaders in a good cause and be successful instruments in turning many and preventing many from evil courses, refuse to unite with us against the manifestly debauching agencies which are devastating the State and as far and as fast as they can making it a prison, poorhouse and madhouse.

We lament very liberally and generously that religious teachers and societies, who might with a little vigorous exertion help pull up the tares which are so industriously cultivated, and make a garden place here for the gospel to come and flourish and stay, refuse to see as we do and what we do so plainly: it grieves us when they say it is no worse here than in New York or Chicago or New Jersey, whereas it need not be bad at all if the grogshop was extinguished.

It is of course an excellent plan to police other people pretty strictly; but will it not be a good idea to peep into our own windows just at this very important stage of the general contest, and call ourselves to strict account?. Is it not well to ask how many of our lodges have a program of exercises that can be called improving? How many lodges have made or are elevating the moral status of their communities? How many tolerate in their members the burlesquing of the order and its duties and obligations by patronizing grogshops and similar infamous resorts (there are none worse)?

The lodges that cannot give an honest dignified and proper answer to these questions may have a name of living but they are dead, like the ancient church of Sardis, and none "of their works are fulfilled before God."

It is time now (and it was always time) to purify our lodges of every barnacle and parasite influence and attachment and deadweight. Nothing will or can make the meetings of a lodge so completely and invariably attractive and popular to every class of its honest membership as to make its exercises, first, beyond all question as to their *perfect propriety* and *dignity*; second, instruction and mental and moral improvement to be the governing features of the entertainments private and public; third, the excision and total abandonment of all modes of amusement that are offensive to a portion of our membership and degrade the good name of our Order before the world.

It was a surprise to some, that a District Lodge should recently have found it necessary to reprehend "the practice of our members visiting saloons, buying temperance drinks and playing games there." One would suppose that wherever such a scandal is perpetrated by a professed Good Templar, he would,if it were done ignorantly, get one warning, and if the offence were repeated, be as ignominiously expelled as if he had been caught robbing henroosts at midnight.

One of our lecturers was told lately by a church member that the Good Templar lodge killed the religious sentiment and religious work in a community. In the train of the lodge, said he, come the dance and then the saloon. Of course the first impulse is to shake the man who said that, because there are dances by church associations ten times for once by Good Templars, and dancing is altogether repelled and prohibited from any connection with our order. But if there are lodges which have dances they make the complaint of that party true, so far as they can, and if all our lodges did the same, it might be debated whether the Order was a benefit to society or not.

We have some lodges that 12 and 15 years and more, have gone along gaining ground in their community and doing good all the time: they were and are lodges of instruction all the time: they were not shaker Good Templars: their exercises have been what they profess and are *a worship* in the interest of ourselves and our brother man. Those lodges will last and be present at the victory jubilee.

Again we have lodges that have been "stood on end" half a dozen times, and regularly fallen over every time, because they never took a paper, a book or a tract; never learned the first thing themselves about the order or cause, and never taught anybody anything and of course never did any good. Some few have endured some years as dancers in times past: but they only converted people to kick their temperance principles and never had a particle of beneficial influence in their community worth mentioning. And the same is no doubt true of every lodge that permits its members or one of them to visit saloons as a patron or a spectator. It is time now to shake ourselves clear of all dragweights.

THE PRESENT R. W. G. T.

The R. W. G. Lodge has been for a long time in need of some inspiriting element to arouse it to activity in the cause it represents. The Good Templars in the Eastern States under the Grand Lodges that *sat* directly in the light of the supreme body and of which it was part and parcel, have many of them very much degenerated from their first condition of power and usefulness. Under a sleepy state governing body and a much sleepier supreme Lodge, the Order East has been almost unheard of in all the great temperance movements of the past 8 or 10 years. At this distance one might have supposed the Order had died out there entirely, from any sign we could hear of its making. It has had great and good men at its head during this time, and always; estimable, progressive, hard working, pure and earnest men as could be found any where, but they have been alone and unsupported like President Hayes in his civil service reform, and more so than he was: thus any success for them, except in their sphere as private advocates of temperance and private workers, was impossible.

Bros. Hickman, Kanouse, Hastings &c, with pro per support and help and sympathy, could and would doubtless have done all that any one could do, but after election and the separation of the R. W. G. L. they were considered put away on a high shelf till next year and nothing in the way of progress or push or enterprise was either expected or permitted them. They had no helpers nor any resources to work with.

Bro. Katzenstein comes in under better auspices, for he lives in and is accustomed to an atmosphere of progress, and in whatever matter his present position may enable him to initiate or promote any advance movement, he will have no drones or pullbacks around him to rock him to sleep or tie his hands. He has without the least doubt the congratulations of the whole Order here on the honors he has acquired, and probably the Rescue now represents the sentiment of the entire membership of this jurisdiction in saying, that in his administration we expect a new spirit to be infused into the whole Order east, north and south and that in whatever he and his associates of the Executive committee of the R. W. G. L. may propose and undertake to that end, they will have the warmest support and most active sympathy and assistance from the Good Templars of California. In complimenting him npon his accession to that high Office, we all wish to remind him of its great responsibilities and opportunities of great usefulness.

The following from a writer in that very able journal the Lever (Detroit,) describes exactly the present relation of the politicians to the temperance reform. How long are we going to submit to be fooled as in the past?

"We must organize. The only lever by which you can move a politician—is fear. Just as soon as they fear they will respect you, and no sooner. This has been beautifully illustrated in the legislature this winter. When a radical temperance man or well-known temperance worker appeared on the floor of the house, even the temperance representatives did not care to be seen in close communication with him. Except in the case of an honorable few, their very presence was tacitly if not openly resented. On the other hand, the most prominent whisky men in the State have been welcomed with open hands (?) at all times, even to the obstruction of public business. The temperance men came to ask simple justice for the women and children of the State. The liquor men came to buy of corrupt legislators the right to murder innocence, kill affection, desolate homes, rob women, starve children and damn souls. Yet the latter were received with open arms and without a blush of shame, while the former were snubbed; Now, why is this? I will tell you. The amiable and sweet-souled W. S. George said once this winter, "Except a few fanatics, the church and temperance people will vote the Republican ticket in any event, but the liquor men cannot be held if you legislate against their interest." That is the whole secret. The politicans will cringe and eat dirt and lick spittle in the presence of power. If the new alliance acquires that power which comes of organization during the next year, and prepares for a vigorous warfare on every man who has betrayed us in the past and who cannot be trusted for the future in public office, there will come a wonderful change."

Subscribers this Week.—From Chaparral Bro. Sinclair sends three short term subscriptions. W. R. Culver of Colfax, 4. Bro. Loring from Callahans Ranch in Siskiyou county made a very welcome call and ordered a little club of six, five of which were at his own cost. Mrs. Stevens sends seven from Santa Barbara. Cordua Lodge subscribes for three copies for non members one year, Mrs B. F. Moore sends a club of ten from Tulare. Mrs. Doane two from Geyserville. That is up to Tuesday night, and Bro. Leland brings up the rear with a club of 8 for one year, 2 for 6 and 2 for 3 months.

May and June are lucky months, as it appears, for the Crowhurst dynasty. Their star is in the ascendant.

THE REVISED NEW TESTAMENT.

The Rev'd W. M. Thayer some months ago in the N. T. Advocate expressed his regret that Dr Crosby and mayhap some other interested enemies of temperance, should have been among those charged with the revision of the scriptures. It would be interesting to those who value those writings to know whether there were any total abstainers engaged in the recent translation of the testament.

It would seem not, from the fact that there is one very gross straining of the text in the new translation in 1 Cor 11: 21. "When therefore ye assemble yourseles together, it is not possible to eat the Lord's supper: for in your eating, each one taketh before other his own supper: and one is hungry and another is *drunken*" In the 33rd and 34th verses the apostle repeats "when ye come together to eat, wait one for another: if any man is hungry, let him eat at home.

It does not require the scholarship of an L. L. D. to know that the word "drunken" above is a mistranslation, and now a wilful one, for its falsity, (unintentional in the old version,) has been thoroly pointed out by the most eminent scholarship. The proper meaning of the word is satiated or surfeited. Had it been a question of drinking, and had the expression been "one is *thirsty* and another is "methuei," it would have been correct to translate it "satiated" and quite as allowable to call it "drunken": but it was *eating* that was in question and the word drunken is a misconstruction that it is probable no total abstainer would have been guilty of, and no habitual wine drinker would fail to take unfair advantage of, as a fortification and justification of his habits, and consistently with the depraving influence which wine has upon all who use it.

The French translation of that word which the old translators innocently, and the revisers wilfully, have misrendered drunken is "rassasie," which means filled or satiated and is never used in French to denote drunkenness. The Septuagint or Greek translation of the Hebrew scriptures uses that verb which is here called drunken to express "satisfied with the fatness of thy house;" "Let her breasts *satisfy* thee;" "I will satiate the soul of my priests with fatness" and in other similar instances.

In another place Eph 5; 18 "Be not drunk with wine wherein is "azotia;" the last word rendered "excess" in the old version, is "riot" in the new. Now it dont take a D. D. to know that both those words are incorrect translations, more especially the last. Other people here and there know that the word expresses the condition of an outcast or one beyond salvation. And that was the way Jerome rendered it in the 4th century when he wrote that Paul in the passage declared the use of intoxicating wine at all by a christian to be a bar to his salvation.

And it looks as if Paul did mean that and was about right; for two judges, two statesmen, two ministers, two editors, two sailors, two politicians, —one of them a total abstainer, the other a wine drinker will in all cases where wine or drink, or the sale or use of it enters into the question, render exactly opposite opinions, decisions and judgments, and have always done so; and whenever witnesses who drink have been called to testify in a court of justice as to their having purchased liquor from one who sold it unlawfully, in 99 times out of 100 they never hesitated to swear openly to the most utter falsehood. And now the truth of the Bible is more than ever confirmed, when we find that "wine is a mocker" and "deceives" and "perverts the judgment" even of the translators of the Holy scriptures. It is but fair to presume that otherwise, where the mocker, was not interested and represented, the translation is faithful, for no one can doubt the ability, qualification and opportuities of the translators aside from that one blind spot; a little local prejudice seems however to have had its bias, as the English and American committees differed pretty obstinately on some matters of no great importance; the English being the conservative party.

WILD.

The Los Angeles editor of the Pacific Methodist quotes an item from the RESCUE of May 26, which claims that it and the other two temperance papers of the coast are the only periodicals which resist the empire of Satan, the worship of the golden calves, the destruction of the Sabbath and the moral and financial ruin and total damnation of the country, and says:

"It is a pity Bro. Wood is driven to this sad necessity—must "blow his own horn." (That is the way it used to be put down in Dixie)—Jesus said "*sound the trumpet.*" Bro Wood should certainly have extended the comprehension of that parenthetical "except." The Methodist is certainly making resistance to the empire of Satan, to the worship of the golden calves, to the destruction of the Sabbath and the moral and financial ruin and total damnation of the country." There are others also in the same good work. The C, C. Advocate, Occident, Pacific, etc., we shall let them speak for themselves. The RESCUE is a good paper—we like to read it—Bro. Wood is a good editor—a little wild once in a while, as the above extract bears witness; but that it and the two exceptions it names are the only papers on this coast engaged in the work above designated is an assertion more extravagant than we ever expected to find in so good a paper. Zeal is a grand thing; but a little more knowledge along with it would save many a good cause the disaster of many a blunder. As a matter of course, everybody ought to take the RESCUE, and everybody ought to take the Methodist, and if they did, what a *tremendous* reformation there wonld be!"

The item in quesiton was written in anything but a boastful spirit, and a close examination of it now fails to find any indication of horn or trumpet blowing. But the necessity of a "little more knowledge" urged by Bro. F. is most heartily concurred in. That was the burden of the RESCUE'S song in the paragraph objected to, and is so all the time.

The RESCUE has a thoro knowledge of the fact that the empire and host of Satan are entrenched in tremendous power and numbers all over this coast, and particularly in this city. There are here all around us in this city about 4000 of the vilest temples and pitfalls of hell, and a larger number elsewhere in the state—openly and publicly and day and night and Sunday, making a business of blaspheming and deriding our God, our Sabbath, our gospel, the ministry, the Christian religion and every moral and virtuous principle or practice of our country; blasting by wholesale, by thousands every day, the lives and properties and souls of the people; keeping the gates of hell wide open to entrap everybody's children as soon as they are able to hold a beer glass or puff a cigaret. "Bro. Wood" does "get wild about this once in a while," and prays to get seven times wilder about it all the time; and wonders that the whole press of the state except the three papers named seem to be perfectly satisfied with the condition of things, and have never a square open word to say about it.

The wine interest is overshadowing this state, too, with the deadliest curse that ever blasted any civilization, threatening with its twin leprosy of filth, the accursed brewery, to overwhelm the choicest gardens of this beautiful clime with a reeking Gomorrah of vice and debauchery. But the papers named are the only ones that raise a finger to resist, repel or deprecate this rising tide of iniquity. And, Bro. F., no journal, secular or religious, will ever help or bring any reformation until it makes war upon the seat of the beast and casts down the temples of Satan; no revival, can be genuine or lasting, that is at peace with Satan's throne, the grogshop, and tries to go around it silently. In fine, the RESCUE aims to make no statement or assert no doctrine that the most eminent and excellent Christian men and women of the day, experienced and alive in the temperance warfare, will not heartily endorse and and assent to. For telling the truth boldly it is sometimes called to a reckoning, but Bro. F. will be just as "wild" himself in a year or so to come, as the R. is now.

LECTURER'S APPOINTMENTS.

WILLIAM CROWHURST

Will speak at Henleyville, June 8; Paskenta, 9; Newville, 10, 11; Tehama, 12. Red Bluff, 14th.

REV. F. J. CULVER.

Will speak in Mendocino county as follows: Cuffey Cove, 9, 10: Nevarra, 11, 12;

J. ARNOUP.

NOTICE.—The services of Grand Lecturer, Culver being required in Sonoma county in connexion with the Temperance camp meeting to be held at Guerneville from the 1st to the fifth of July, an arrangement has been made with Mr. John Arnoup of Oakland to fill the appointments made for Bro. Culver in Mendocino county commencing with that of the 13th and 14th June at Salmon creek (Albion) and continuing for the balance of the month. Bro. Arnoup's appointments will be as follows; Salmon Creek (Albion) 13, 14; Albion Mills 16; Little River, 17, 18; Mendocino, 19, 20; Casper, 21, 22; Kibesillah, 24, 25; Westport 26, 27; Cahto, 28 and 29. R. Thompson G. W. C. T.

COL. C. N. GOULDING.

Will speak at Maxwell, June 8, 9; Arbuckle, 10, 11; College city. 12, 13; Grimes Landing, 14, 15; Sycamore, 16, 17; Colusa, 18, 19, 20; Princeton, 21, 22; Butte City, 23, 24; Orland, 25, 26; Newville, 27, 28; Elk Creek, 29, 30; Sheet Iron July 1, 2nd.

DR. MERRICK

Will lecture at Benicia, June, 9, Martinez, 10; Vallejo, 11, 12; Petaluma, 14, 15; Salinas, 18, 19, 20; Gonzales, 21, 22; Soledad, 23; Monterey, 25, 26.

MRS. EMILY PITT STEVENS

Will speak at Santa Rita, June 9, 10; Los Alamos, 11, 12; La Graciosa, 14, 15; Central City, 17, 18; Guadalupe, 20, 21; Arroyo Grande, 23, 24; San Luis Obispo, 26, 27; Cambria, 29, 30.

HUGH R. HUGHES

Speaks at Jeffersonville, 10, Murphys, 11, 12; Bear Mt. Lodge, 14; Mt. View Lodge, 16; Tuolumne D. L. 17, 18; Columbia, 19.

YOLO COUNTY DISTRICT LODGE.

The above named lodge convened at Knights Landing May 27, and 28, and held its fourth quarterly meeting of the seventh year. There was a large attendance of Good Templars from all parts of the country, and delegates from all lodges were in attendance.

The lodges were represented as being in good condition, having ihitiated a larger number in the last quarter than any previous one, our membership being larger than ever before.

There was much work of importance done, and all present seemed more earnest than ever to help along the great work before them. Work among the young and extending the circulation of the RESCUE, had especial prominence. Bro. Stuart of Woodland was elected County Superintendent of juvenile work, and a committee of one from each lodge was appointed to aid tne W. V. T. to procure subscribers for the RESCUE; and a purse of ten dollars was made up as a prize to the one getting the largest number of subscribers.

Two new lodges have just been organized in the county, and everything points to this quarter being the most prosperous ever known in the temperance cause.

M. C. WINCHESTER, D. S.

A GOOD SIGN.—H. A. Smith of the San Francisco cash grocery, 519 Post St., has during the past week enlarged his store room to nearly four times its former capacity. He will now be prepared to fill orders more promptly, and will always be found at the bottom of the market. He extends thanks to the good people of this state who have favored him liberally with orders and helped to demonstrate that a grocery can be successful *without* the sale of intoxicating liquors.

BIRTHS

BORN—In San Francisco June 3rd, to the wife of Prof. Wm. Crowhurst, a son.

REPORT OF THE BRANDY COMMISSIONERS.

It is interesting to notice the generous amount of imbecility and stupidity with which the wine and brandy apostles credit their listeners and readers. They represent wine making countries as fabulously rich, whereas in Spain, Portugal, Italy, Hungary and Greece, the most exclusively wine and spirit manufacturing countries, the most galling, miserable, degraded, begging poverty is almost universal among the masses. These countries ought to be the bankers, not the beggars and paupers of the world, if wine and brandy manufacture was enriching.

FRANCE

Is a pretty wealthy country, because its people are immensely industrious, economical and patriotic. Wine and brandy are exported in ordinary years to the amount of 45 million dollars; other products, almost entirely manufactures, are exported of eighteen times that value, so that it does not look as if the prosperity of France was either due to its export of its materials of drunkenness, or to the drunkenness of its people at home. Between one-eighth and one-ninth of the cultivated lands of France are in vineyards; they produce about 1000 millions of gallons of wine, about one-seventh of which is made into brandy. Of the whole product, one gallon of every 25 is exported, and the other 24 are utterly wasted at home, not producing one ounce of flesh or bone of man or beast, not contributing one particle of nourishment or force or heat or fuel; but occasioning idleness, vice, pauperism, crime, debauchery, disease and death unspeakable.

France makes and exports almost everything, and imports next to nothing, except the raw material for her manufactures. Almost every Frenchman spends or keeps every penny of his money and property *at home* in France. He buys nothing except what is French if he can help it. And the French have an excellent land system and a protective and fostering government; the only drawback to universal prosperity and material comfort is their infernal wine business.

As to its wine and brandy, it produces 1000 million gallons, and wastes by drinking it about 950 million gallons of it. Thus it will be readily understood by reasoning people that it is as ridiculously absurd to suppose that France owes a dollar of her wealth to wine manufacture as it would be to attribute that wealth to the industry employed in catching the large crop of fleas which inhabit the houses of that country.

THE REPORT FOR 1881

Of the President of the Board of brandy commissioners says: "I have only to cite the following item from Mr. Wetmore's report to note the necessity of using urgent measures against the phyloxera

Imports in 1879 into France. 7 million gallons.

Import 9 mos, of 1880 into France, 14½ mil. gal, and the total importations of wine into France this year will probably exceed 100 million gallons, far in excess of total exportations." There is where the people of California are so generously treated as fools. To excite people here to plant vineyards for wine and brandy, they are told France has become rich in the wine business; but now having raised nearly 1000 million gallons, France must buy for her own consumption a large further quantity, for which she must pay out a hundred million dollars.

So much for the enriching process; here it is: If we employ one-twentieth of the area of this state in raising saccharine matter to rot into wine and brandy, and devote one tenth of the industry of the state in Chinese labor to that purose, we shall in any year of short crop have to spend 20 million, perhaps a hundred million dollars to import wine and brandy enough to keep our drunkards full till our grapes are putrified next year.

And again the monstrous yarn of France importing 100 million gallons of wine—where was that to be had? If that quanity was demanded of real wine from abroad to be used in France the price would go up to $5 a gallon all over the world. But the wine which was imported was British gin, potato whisky and whisky and other rot made from rice, grain, apples and all sorts of rotten offal in Germany. Belgium, England and Holland to be rendered by French art into the fancy brands of Chateau Iquem and such like things, that are manufactnred by industrious Frenchmen for 25 cents a gallon or less and sold to soft head Americans for $2 to $4 a bottle.

What will regulate the price of wine and wine grapes to the farmer in California will be the price of potatoes here and elsewhere. From the potato and the sugar cane and rotten grain or vegetable, all the choicest old brands of every kind of wine and brandy, including the purest sacramental alcoholic wine can be made at 25 cents a gallon and yield a large profit to the maker. And the liquor carefully made from potato whisky at 15 cents a gallon is just the same, just as good, and as wholesome, and as valuable as any that sells for $10 a bottle.

SOUTH AMERICAN EXPERIENCES.

FOUR.

There are some extensive mining districts in Colombia, which show very rich prospects as compared with the gravel mines of California. Hydraulic mining as practiced here would yield fabulous fortunes in that country, but for one seriously unlucky drawback. None of the gravel banks known have a depth sufficient to make work for a monitor, more than two or three or a very few days, or that will pay the expenses of setting a monitor in operation.

The natives make little pond reservoirs and *toy* ditches, and wash the gravel thru a sluce cut in the bed rock. With no tools but crowbars, an occasional pick and their "batea" or wooden pan, they make a living of 10 to 25 cents a day. Sometimes a fellow strikes a bonanza and realizes a fortune of 80 cents or even a dollar in one single day. Several well authenticated cases of this kind have occurred in the last half century.

Miners will readily understand that in ground which is rich enough to pay 15 or 20 cents a day to the hand; working down gravel with a crowbar into a sluce of about six or eight miner's inches of water with no head at all, a fortune could be soon washed out with a good stream from a powerful monitor and all proper appliances. But such a stream would wash away everything within its reach in a very short time, and can never be used there to produce any result until somebody invents a portable reservoir, portable ditches, portable monitors, portable pipes and sluces, so that the whole mining works can be shouldered every morning, carried away and set to work in new diggings.

WOMEN MINERS.

The gentle sex of African descent in that country work very industriously in every department of gravel mining. They excavate ditches thru rock or clay with pick, shovel and hands; assist in building dams; they pick up and throw all the stones out of the sluces and do all the panning. They are quite the equal of their other halves in industry and get away with about an equal amount of tobacco and native rum. They are not at all airy about the nature of their employment, but they are somewhat airy in the matter of dress. In that warm climate they like all the fresh air they can get, and when at work outside or in their own homes they dont often dress much above the waist, with the exception of wearing a wide brimmed hat, made of the broad leaves of the country, quilted together, and a gold necklace with a pendant cross and possibly a bracelet and a finger ring of gold.

In the present stage of the arts and sciences in Colombia, the wheelbarrow is considered a too dangerously explosive engine, too erratic, too uncontrolable, too apt to run away with its master, too intricate, too fearfully and supernaturally contrived, to be used or entrusted except in the experienced hands of a foreign *engineer*. Sometimes a native male with long continued training and an uncommonly enterprising, ambitious, intelligent and courageous disposition to build on, learns to run a foreign wheelbarrow on a dead level with a smooth 18 inch plank to run it on, for a short distance, but that fellow is a Watt, a Fulton, a Stevenson or rather a Blondin of his race and day, and can only be encountered or found on rare occasions.

But here comes in an instance of the real indispensible usefulness of woman. She makes one of the best and safest and most useful substitutes for the wheelbarrow ever known. The men hew out of a block of wood about three feet long a resemblance to the oldfashioned tray or trough once used for mixing bread. This is called a "pondo" and carried full of stones or clay or mud on the head of a woman is the wheelbarrow of the country. It is convenient, easily replaced when broken, it is non-explosive, dont run away, and can be managed and controled by almost any one who has never been educated in a college or a steamboat. When employed by piece work or under a vigilant overseer this engine will move a load of fifty pounds, but when under pay for day's work it dont care about overloading itself with more than six or eight pounds weight because more than that might too soon *wear out* the pondo.

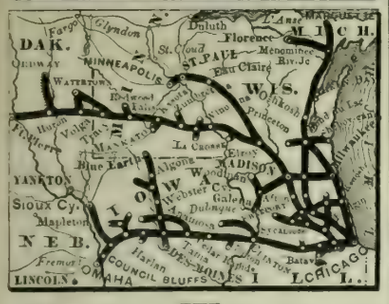
Where men and women work together for wages, they will contrive if allowed, to work turn about. For instance a man is excavating soft rock with a bar or pick; the etiquette is for the woman or two women perhaps to squat down and look at him till he gets two or three pondo loads dug out; then he takes a rest and looks on till with the most intensely elaborated deliberation of movement the debris is all scratched up and deposited in its destination, even to the finest pebble. Having had a comfortable smoke in the meantime Don Antonio or Don Pedro now satisfies himself that the aforesaid little task has been accomplished, and then he deliberately prepares to dig out another load. Working by task or for themselves they are not so punctilious on the etiquette of labor and capital. These people were slaves up to 1851.

There are many places where drift mining is carried on, but this work is almost exclusively performed by Indians, who, if possible, entirely separate themselves from the Africans. The Telembi is a very rapid river and runs thru a mining country the most of its course. It is supposed that large deposits of gold dust must have been washed into it. There are at various points of the Telembi extensive bars of sand and gravel in which many people are pretty constantly employed when the water is low. The lower the water the richer the find. They wade out at these times and fill their bateas with their toes, and it is said they make large money as wages go there. The river sometimes rises twenty feet in one night with the heavy rains of that region.

Mr. Gil Segura, a very faithful peon of the writer's, on being asked about the gold in the river, stated that there was no doubt about it, but it could never be got. "Why not?" "Well there was a stranger *once* here who made a sort of caisson to reach the bottom of the river, and then with the help of a lot of peons, he bailed the water out so low that he succeeded (the stranger) in dipping up a bucket full of wonderfully rich dirt, mostly gold; he immediately dived for another, but all of a sudden while he was under water a terrific thundering commotion took place below; the water boiled up in foam with a great noise, the caisson was smashed to atoms; they saw the man's heart floating away among the fragments of the caisson and the water was bloody all round." Oh, an aligator got him, eh?" "No; it was not an aligator nor shark. It was the big black fish that is guardian of the river. He stays down under the bottom in the ground, and only comes out when some danger is about. "Ever see him, Gil?" "No; I never saw him. It is a well known fact that the first time a steamboat tried to come up the Telembi, that fish put his nose against her stem and backed her stern foremost clear out of the river into the Patia, and the steamer rowing all the time all she could; and the big black fish kept her out every time till she gave it up and left. That is a well known fact."

"Any diamonds ever found here, Gil?" "Not many: there was one found however some years ago about five miles below Barbacoas." "Yes; how?" "A Moreno (African) was coming down the river in his canoe and saw the diamond rolling down in the current on the bottom. It was throwing out gleams like stars in all directions. He went for it with his paddle; it of course made as they always do the most active jumps and slides to escape; but he got his paddle firmly on it and got it into his canoe." "What did he do with it?" "Sold it in Barbacoas." "How much?" "Oh, he did not know its value and got cheated; sold it to one of the merchants for about $7000" "Yes, how big was it, Gil?" "It was about this size;" opening his hands about 9 or 10 inches to indicate the diameter of the diamond. "Did you see it?" "No; it was before my time." "Well, Gil, if it was that size he sold it too cheap." And Gil believed what he said was the bottom truth.

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Coffee.

	RETAIL	In lots of 20lbs
Best Costa Rica, green, per lb	20	16
Good " " "		14
Common " " "		12½
Java, (old Govt.) " "	25	22
Best Costa Rica, roasted "	25	21
Good " "		18
Ground Coffee, (family) "	25	22
" (extra) "	30	26
" (good) "	20	16
Prepared coffee (mocha) "	25	22
" (ex Java) "	25	20
" (common) "	15	12½
Adams Comp Coffee "	37½	35

Extract Coffee 5c paper, 50c doz.

Any other grade or brand of coffee at market rates.

Chocolate.

	RETAIL	In lots of 20lbs
Ghiradelli's, Eagle per lb	25	21
" Star, "	20	18
" Vanilla, ½lbs "	25	40
" Cocoa " "	20	35
Guitard's, Eureka "	25	21

Teas.

	RETAIL	In lots of 5 lbs
"High Toned" per lb	25	20
"Ann Jones" "	40	35
"Boss" "	50	45
"Best" "	60	50
Diamond L "	40	37
Pioneer "	45	39
M. M. & Co per bx		1 65
W. T. C. & Co "		1 25
Comet per lb	60	55
Oolong per lb	40, 50, 75	
Eng. Breakfast "	50, 60, 75	
Mixed Teas "	30, 40, 50	
Tea Dust per lb	20	15

A liberal reduction to those who buy half chests or large lots.

Flour and Meal.

	Sack	Bbl.
Sacramento Flour	1 25	4 75
Stockton "	1 25	4 75
Vallejo (Star) "	1 25	4 75
Buckeye "	1 25	4 75
Golden City "	1 20	4 60
Golden Gate "	1 25	

	10 lbs.	50 lbs
Graham "	30	1 25
Rye "	35	1 50
Buckwheat " Fxtra	45	
" "	40	
Rice "	1 00	
Oat meal, Extra	45	2 15
" " Good	40	2 00
" groats	50	2 40
Cracked wheat, Extra	35	1 50
Hominy, Large or Small	40	2 00
Farina	75	3 50
Tapioca, Flake	70	3 25
" Pearl	70	3 25
Sago	70	3 25
Pearl Barley, Good	50	2 25
" " Extra	60	2 75
Split peas	45	2 25
Corn meal, white or yellow	25	1 10

Eastern oat meal or buckwheat at market prices.

Coal Oil.

Starlight,	150 deg.	test	per case	2	65
Continental	150 "	"	"	2	40
Sunlight	150 "	"	"	2	25
Fireside	150 "	"	"	2	50
Standard	110 "	"	" 2 00	2	20
Common	"	"	" 1 75	2	00
Elaine	150 "	"		3	50
Best Nut Oil,		per gal	80	1	00

Sugars.

Sugar has again advanced one cent per lb. during past week. We quote:

Cube or crushed	per lb	13¾
Extra dry granulated	"	13½
Extra "	"	13¼
Extra golden C	"	12¼
Golden C	"	12
Mariposa C	"	11¾
D. Sugars	"	11½
Powdered sugars	"	15

Syrup 5 gal kegs, 3 75, 4 00

Packages containing less than a barrel ¼ of a cent per pound additional.

☞The market on sugars changes frequently.

Dried Fruit.

	RETAIL	By the Box.
Apples, extra,	per lb 10	8
" good,	" 8	6½
Peaches, halves;	" 12½	10
Plums, choice,	" 20	17
Prunes, German,	" 10	10
Currants,	" 10	10
Grapes,	" 10	8
Raisins, California,	" 10	8½
Citron,	" 35	30
Lemon Peel,	" 25	20

Soap.

	BAR.	Boxes per lb
Commercial A. B. Borax,	5	4½
" S. F. Borax.	5	4
Royal Laundry,	5	4
Royal Best,	6¼	5
Navy,	6¼	5½
White Castile, (French)	65	55
Mottled " "	45	37½
" " (Domestic)	35	30
Variegated Toilet,	10	9
Fancy Toilet, very good,	5	4½
Superior Toilet Soaps,	10c to 12½	10
Roman Kitchen,	8	7
Thomas' Cold Water,	8	7
Rock,	5	3
Sapolio, (scouring)	8	7

Chemical Olive Soap, in 20-cake boxes, 40c, 50c and 60c per box.

We furnish any kind of home manufactured Soaps in the market, at manufacturers' prices by the box.

A fine article of Soap (Horse-Shoe brand), 18 bars in iron-hooped pail, for $1, including package.

Fish.

No. 1 Mackerel, kits,	$1 75
" " half barrels,	8 00
Climax " 6 lbs, choice,	60
" " by the dozen,	6 00
Pickled Salmon, hlf bbls,	3 50
" Herring, "	3 00
Holland " per keg,	1 40
Cabinet " per dozen tins,	1 75
Codfish, boneless, 30-lb box,	2 00
" plain, 5c to 5¾c per lb	
" Eastern, 6-lb bxs, 50 to 55c pr bx	

Meat and Provisions.

	RETAIL	Per 100 pounds
California Hams, best, per lb	13	12½
" " fair, "	11½	11
Far West " covered, "		13
Our Flavor " " "		14¼
Whittaker's " " "	16	15½
Dupee's " " "	16	15½
Dried Beef, per lb	12½ to 13½	
California Bacon, "	11 to 12½	
Eastern " choice, per lb	15	14
Fairbanks' Lard, 3 lbs each,	50	
" " 5 lbs "	80	
" " 10 lbs "	1 60	
California " per lb	12 to 14	

Canned Goods.

	RETAIL.	DOZEN.
Tomatoes, Kings,	12½	1 37½
" Eastern, small,	10	1 00
Corn, Winslow,	20	2 20
" Eastern, good,	12½	1 40
Peas, Baltimore,	15	1 50
Baked Beans, Boston,	25	2 75
Oysters, McMurray's, large	25	2 65
" 2-lb cans, "	20	2 25
" Field's, 1-lb cans,	12½	1 40
" small, light.	10	1 00
Clams, large Eastern,	20	2 35
Lobsters, 1-lb cans,	15	1 65
" 2-lb "		2 75
" Winslow's,	20	1 95
Salmon, 1 lb	10	1 10
Deviled Ham, Eastern,	30	3 25
Jams or Jellies, 2 lbs	25	2 75
Table Fruit, standard brands	25	2 75
" off brands 15 to	20	2 00
Pie Fruit, assorted,	20	1 85
Table Fruit, small,	12½	1 35
Sardines, small,	15	1 70
" large,	25	2 85
Royal Baking Powder, 4 oz	15	1 50
" " 6 oz	20	2 00
" " 12 oz	37½	4 00
Pioneer " ½ lb		2 75
Condensed Milk, Eagle,	20	2 35
Corned Beef, 2 lbs	30	3 25
Lunch Tongue,	30	3 25

Spices.

	each	doz.
Mustard, Cloves, Ginger, Cinnamon, Pepper, Sage, Thyme, Marjoram or Allspice, in small packages,	5c	50c
¼-lb tins,	10c	85c
1 to 5-lb tins, per lb,		20c

Cayenne, White Pepper, Whole Pepper, or Allspice, Nutmegs, Mace, Colman's Mustard, in any quantity ordered.

Miscellaneous.

	RETAIL.	DOZEN.
Pickles, mixed, qts,	25	2 50
" " 5 gals, each	2 40	
" " ½ bbls, per gal	60	
Chow Chow, qts,	25	2 75
French Mustard,	10	1 10
Liea & Perrins's Sauce,	20	1 80
Lea & Perrines' (genuine)	30	3 25
Catchup, tomato, small,	10	1 00
" " pints,	20	1 75
" " 3-gal kegs, each,	1 75	
Capers,	20	2 00
Salt, table, 20 lbs,	20	
" " 50 lbs,	40	
" coarse, 100 lbs,	65	
" extra fine, 5 lbs,	10	
Blueing, best, per box,	20	1 75
" good, "	12½	1 40
Vinegar, cider, per gal,	35	
" " ½ bbls, 25 to	30	
" good, " 20 to	25	
Table Oil, each, 10, 25, 40, 60		
Duret & Co., imported, large, per doz,	6	75
California Cheese, 13 to 16c per lb		
Corn Starch, Duryea's,	10	9½
" " Kingsford's,	10	9½
" " Peoria,	8	7½
Laundry Starch, 12 lbs,	75	
" " 6 lbs, satin gloss,	60	
" " 3 lbs, superb gloss,	25	
Washing Soda, 40 lbs,	1	00
Wax Candles, per box, 6 sets,	1	40
Common do., " 20 sets,	1	75
Rice, best,	8	6½
" good,	7	6
" fair.	6	5½

Butter and Eggs

Fresh butter and eggs change with nearly every market. Fine butter now sells from 27c to 28c per pound, and eggs 19c to 21c per dozen in box lots. We solicit consignments of first quality butter or eggs, dried fruit, or other produce, in limited amounts, for which we return groceries if ordered at list prices, or cash less usual commission. Our *family trade* requires from 400 to 500 dozens of fresh eggs per week.

Cakes and Crackers.

	By the Box per
Assorted Crackers	07
" cakes and crackers	08
Cocoanut or Banana cakes	14
SantaClara oyster, milk or butter	07
Ginger snaps or Jennie Linds	08½
Nicnacs	11½
Soda	05
Extra Sodas	06
Sugar Biscuit	08
Fruit cakes	09½
Graham Crackers	07½
Picnic "	06

Boxes containing about 15, 30 and 60 lbs each. Fresh crackers of all kinds at retail 3 pounds for 25cts. Cakes quoted below 10c by the box are retailed at 10 cts per pound.

In our stock will also be found brooms, brushes, baskets, tubs, pails, washboards, clothes pins, scouring bricks, stove and shoe polish, lamp tops and chimneys, axle grease, flavoring extracts, table sauce, oils, catchup, horse radish, capers, pepper sauce, and many other goods not quoted —all of whhch are sold at cash rates.

When you buy a five-pound box of tea see that it is marked *five pounds*.

You need not continue to pay 100 per cent. profit on tea.

Our meals are from the best manufacturers on this coast, and are always sent out fresh.

Prices are subject to fluctuations in the market. It there has been a decline at the time of receiving your order and remittance you will have the benefit of it. If you wish a special price for large lots of goods of any kind, write, naming quantity and brand. Answer will be given by next mail, or telegraph if desired.

We mostly quote for first-class articles, of which our stock chiefly consists, to be furnished full-weight measure or count, believing this plan the most satisfactory to consumers.

Money can be sent by P. O. Order, certified check, bank draft, registered letter, or express, as is most economical and convenient to you.

Goods will always be sent as freight unless otherwise ordered. Give shipping directions and P. O. address plainly with your order.

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June 9.] SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

THE NEW HOUSE AND ITS BATTLEMENT.

THE ANNUAL SERMON AT THE METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE.

From 5,000 to 6,000 people assembled on Sabbath, May 1, at 3 p. m., to listen to the annual sermon in connection with the National Temperance League. It was preached in the Metropolitan Tabernacle by the Rev. Joseph Cook, of Boston, United States. The vast building was filled in every part.

The preacher chose for his leading text Deut. xxii. 8, "When thou buildest a new house, then thou shalt make a battlement for thy roof that thou bring not blood upon thine house if any man fall from thence." He also read the following parallel texts: "It is good neither to eat flesh nor to drink wine, nor anything whereby thy brother stumbleth, or is offended, or is made weak;" "And I have led you forty years in the wilderness, your clothes are not waxen old upon you, and thy shoe is not waxen old upon thy foot. You have not eaten bread, neither have you drunk wine or strong drink, that you might know that I am the Lord your God;" "And the Lord spake unto Aaron, saying, do not drink wine nor strong drink, thou nor thy sons with thee when you go into the tabernacle of the congregation lest you die; it shall be a statute for ever thuout your generations, and that you may put difference between holy and unholy, and between unclean and clean.

Under a thoroly free government the extension of the suffrage to ignorant and intemperate populations inevitably places the scoundrel class at the head of affairs. A drunken people cannot be a free people. Are we theretore to infer that free governments are so dangerous that we must consider them condemned of God's Providence even in these late ages of the world? Britons and Americans are not likely to be of that opinion, for if there is any one thing for which we have suffered more than any other outside of our religion, it is civil liberty, representative government, freedom of political opinion. I am not now touching at all upon the differences between American and British civilization-but I am asking you to notice that on both sides of the Atlantic we are free, all of us, Britons and Americans are under the government of representative institutions. Evil opinion expressing itself by means of the ballot has opportunity to do harm in Britain and America, such as it cannot do in any other countries of the world less free. By as much as political freedom is extended, by so much drunkenness amongst voters becomes a national mischief, sometimes threatening the very life of institutions themselves.

This, then, is the new house we are building in modern days—civil liberty under representative institutions. What is the proper battlement to be placed around the roof? How are we to preserve this mansion from bloodguiltiness? How are Americans and Britons to solve the problem they have been discussing for centuries—the question how a government of opinion under representative institutions may become safe and worthy of the blessing of Almighty God?

The future of government of people by the people, and for the people is inseparably bound up with the cause of the sobriety of the people. I am not about to deliver a secular address; but, as I speak here to-day as an American, and could not deliver a British address if I were to try, I must be allowed to say that Americans have made up their minds that the safety of freedom such as theirs is closely connected with the spread of temperance among the voting populations. You are sometimes told that the cause which I am to defend to-day has advanced further in the United States than in these crowded islands. Possibly that is the case. But if it has grown to a more commanding height there than it has yet reached here, I do not think the result is to be accounted for by saying that the churches are more in earnest there than here, or that American society is more saturated with conscientiousness or has greater sobrtety of mind than yours. I make no such arrogant or futile claim. But it is to be claimed that Americans would suffer more under intemperance, among voters and especially in great cities, than you would suffer, because we have extended the franchise further than you have done. It is not unlimited with us, but it is very extensive, and we have built this house of civil liberty so far up that we perceive with distinctness the peril of falling over the edge of it, and so we feel convinced that we must build a battlement to preserve us from bloodguiltiness. That battlement we find in the temperance cause. National safety under universal suffrage depends on the two great provisions referred to in these parallel texts, a nation of abstainers—a priesthood of abstainers.

The pillar of fire was a temperance leader. Is there any other leader that can take us safely thru perils of popular government? To what did the pillar of fire lead? To a nation of total abstainers; to a priesthood of total abstainers. God's chosen people, when under his special care, were trained to the practice of total abstinence. During forty years they drank no strong drink nor wine. They were settled in Canaan as a nation of abstainers, numbering not less than three millions (Deut. xxix; 6). Their priesthood was to be made up exclusively of abstainers. We are convinced in America that God's model for his ancient commonwealth is the only safe model for a modern commonwealth under representative institutions. To follow God, said Seneca, is the height of political wisdom. If we are to be followers of the most significant voices of Providence in our hazardous time we must take upon ourselves the duty of building a battlement around the roof of the new house civilization is constructing. otherwise it is impossible to avoid blood guiltiness.

All this you say, is good sense concerning America with her advanced use of free suffrage. You admit that it is beyond dispute that, under the institutions which prevail on the other side of the Atlantic, an intemperate voting class cannot be endured. You say you can understand very well why it is that popular sentiment is so emphatic in this matter beyond the sea. American church members in the Northern States do not easily excuse a young man in the pulpit who drinks wine. When a young man is passing thru a course of theological study, and is about to enter the ministry, and is known to carry the Bible in one hand, with a wineglass habitually in the other, we are apt to refuse him support. We do not say this concerning an old man in the pulpit; but there are so many young men coming forward with correct habits that we feel that it would be flying in the face of Providence to take a man with incorrect habits and place him before the people as a leader. Public sentiment is stern on the other side of the Atlantic as to moderate drinking among ministers. I think I have never heard of a minister falling thru intemperance. I never heard of an American theological professor being deposed from his chair for intemperance. I never heard of any prominent church member falling into open habits of intemperance. In the Northern States of the American Union we do not count the preachers who are total abstainers. but those who are not.

We have been told over and over again that the lady who was the wife of the late president in America turned the wineglasses upside down in the White House, and she had in that act the support of the best portion of the public sentiment in the United States. You have heard of a general who led the armies of the North in the civil war who had been intemperate, but who became a total abstainer, and who to-day in all companies turns the wineglass upside down. These are characteristic examples of American public sentiment. You have heard of license laws carried up into laws of local option; you have heard of prohibitory laws on the other side of the Atlantic; you have heard of constitutional prohibitions there. Why do I mention these things? Simply to show what a deep under current of fear and anxiety there is in the new house beyond the sea as to the battlement at the edge of the roof. We are convinced that immense political dangers must come from an intemperate voting population. Give the ballot to Whitechapel and Seven Dials, and ask how you will feel about the cause of temperance. Let the slums of London vote as those of New York do—let the government of London come under the control of the supporters of the liquor traffic as often as that of New York has done—let this city suffer as much in her municipal institutions from the effects of intemperance as New York has done, and I believe you will have temperance sentiment here even stronger than ours. It is because you have not extended the suffrage as far as we have done that you do not feel the terror we feel on the other side of the Atlantic from the intemperance of the masses.

Although it is clear that Ameriea cannot maintain her institutions unless she is very stern concerning intemperance, you do not perceive that you are in a similar case. I am anxious to make an appeal here this afternoon that shall go to the hearts of men in business. I am anxious to make this topic seem of practical urgency to Britons. * * * * Your lower houses of legislation are many of them representative institutions, and the question is whether you can bear to have an intemperate voting class in London, in Paris, in Berlin or in any other large cities. * *

Who are they that elect the Lower Chamber in France? The citizens of the age of twenty-one. Who are the electors of the Lower House in Australia? Citizens of twenty-one with a small property qualification. Who in Persia? Citizens of twenty-five classed according to taxation. In Germany in the individual states, what determines the composition of the lower chambers? Universal suffrage. In Great Britain? In towns the householders who pay poor rates, or in counties tenants who pay a rental of £12. In Italy? The citizens of twenty-five who pay £1 12s. in direct taxes. In Greece? Manhood suffrage. In Portugal? Citizens having an income of £22, In Netherlands? Citizens who pay £1 12s. in direct taxes. In Switzerland? Males of twenty. In Sweden? Citizens of twenty-one with a property qualification of £66. Do you need the battlement around your new house?

You say I have no right to introduce these topics here? I am preaching from my text, and I tell you as Britons as I would tell Norwegians or Swedes, or Greeks or Frenchmen or Swiss or Germans, that the day is coming in the progress of civilization when you cannot afford to have an intemperate voting class electing your lower houses of legislation. Civilization is building a new house and you will come ultimately I venture to predict to the American sensitiveness in this matter of intemperance among people who possess political power. You will do this as a matter of social and civil prudence. You will be forced into it as a matter touching your purses and throats. The time has arrived when it ought to be proclaimed that the minister who is a moderate drinker, the professor of theology or any conscientious person who sets a wrong example in this matter, is hindering the formation of sound public sentiment such as is required to secure the building of the battlement which is absolutely necessary to preserve the new house of civilization from bloodguiltiness.

There is nothing that prevents the formation of a righteous public sentiment on the matter of intemperance so much as the example of the educated and the conscientious class. My appeal is to this class, and I proclaim in the name of bloodguiltiness we are likely to incur without this battlement to our new home, the necessity of building the battlement. It may appear strange to you that on God's holy day I preach these truths, and bring a subject of this kind before the people, But I think it high time this topic should be taken into the closets of Europe as I know it has been taken again and again into the places of secret prayer in America. Britons will respect my appeal on this point because if there is anything the British race loves it is representative institutions. It is in your blood to love them. You are likely by-and by to be thrown into the position of Americans and find that the friends of representive institutions must either throttle their love of strong drink, or throttle their love of freedom. That is exactly the case on the other side of the Atlantic.

You send up a balloon from Hyde Park on a clear day, and with a glass you may see the homes of four or five millions of men. Send up a balloon from the Central Park in New York city when the atmosphere is clear, and by the aid of a glass you can look upon the homes of two or three millions of men, Modern populations are massing themselves in cities. The misgovernment of a great town under representative institutions is a proverb. The faster cities grow the more rapidly do we come into the need of this battlement around the edge of the roof of our new house. But it is a fact that on both sides of the sea the cities are growing faster than the rest of the population. London increases faster than England, Berlin than Germany, and Paris than France, as well as New York City than the State of Massachusetts, and Chicago than the State of Illinois. In the United States we had only one twenty-fifth of our population in cities in 1800. Now we have more than one-fifth. Some of your statesmen look across the Atlantic, and say that there is not one American city of over 200,000 population that is well governed. I repel that accusation. Nevertheless, there is too much ground for it. We are troubled by an ignorant and intemperate class, derived largely from immigration from all lands, We have learned that we must educate them, and make them sober, and that otherwise in great cities our form of government will be a farce. You will find ultimately in Great Britian trouble in managing your cities, unless you reform the perishing and dangerous population. Let socialism raise a conflagration on the Continent; let Communism and Nihilism acquire any large degrees of political power beyond this little thread of water you call the Straits of Dover; and although I believe that the British working man is one of the most sensible of human beings, and one on the most loyal, I fear that some spark from the Continental conflagration might start an unpleasant flame on this side of the channel in your intemperate population. If a preacher is to be effective in reforming the slums, he must go down into them,

as Guthrie went into the Cowgate in Edinburgh, a total abstainer. If you do not awaken to the cause of temperance in its depth and height you will have political trouble here, and America will be only one step in advance of you in walking into the perils of the extension of the suffrage to an intemperate population. I am endeavoring to touch a topic not often discussed. This relation of the battlement to the roof of the new house has never been enough emphasized in the discussion of my theme. Cities are growing in size, and with all their growth increase the difficulties and importance also of managing the dangerous classes. Such management is impossible while moderate drinking is maintained among the leaders of the best portion of public thought and action, and while the church is inactive on this matter, and while social sentiment rests in a luxurious calm amongst the more dignified and educated circles. My appeal is to the conscientious and intelligent in the name of their duty to society to build this battlement around the edge of the new house lest we have bloodguiltiness brought upon the mansion.

Is there anything in the Bible to overturn the two great principles recognized by the ideal commonwealth of old, that the people are to be total abstainers, and that they should be led by a priesthood of total abstainers? The ministry is substantially sound on this theme. I need not appeal to them, for they know both sides of the subject. They know that there are two sets of interpreters of certain passages about the miracle at Cana, and as to the use of wine by our Lord. I am not to enter into debateable matter to-day. This I claim, that our Lord was consistent with Himself; that His morality was at least as high as that of the Book of Proverbs; and that whether you say this or the other thing concerning minute matters of textual criticism, you are uttering blasphemy if you suppose that He, reading the command, "Look not upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth his color in the cup when it moveth itself aright," created wine of that sort and gave it to the guests who had been already several days drinking intoxicating wine. You are uttering nothing less than blasphemy if you suppose that He who was in all things obedient to His Father, He who therefore must be supposed to have yielded glad, affectionate obedience to these commands concerning wine, and to have been loyal to the Old Testament, which was His Bible—you are guilty of blasphemy, I say, if you suppose that He put the bottle to His neighbour's lips. Is there any consistency, in your interpretation of the Bible? I proclaim, without fear of contradiction, that there is nothing in the example of our Lord to justify our modern social drinking customs.

Consider that distilled liquors were not known in the world till the year 1150. The process of distillation came into Europe at that date from the Moors. Suppose that you were to sweep out of existenance all distilled liquors, then you would bring the world into something of the condition in which it stood during the time of our Saviour. The absence of distilled liquors would make the more terrible form of drunkenness and alcoholic disease impossible. It was against the lighter drunkenness of a world which had in it no distilled liquors that the fearful Biblical denunciations of drunkenness were launched. The Bible denounces wine as a mocker, and proclaims that the weak strong drink of ancient times at the last biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder. What would it say of the fierce and poisoned potations of our days? Our race has been tempted more by intemperance than were the races to which our Saviour directly spoke in Palestine. I suppose no portion of the human family has suffered as much as the German and English speaking races from intemperance. Mr. Gladstone has said that these races have suffered more from this cause than from war, pestilence and famine. Frenchmen have not suffered as much; Italians have not suffered as much. Mahomet made a whole nation total abstainers. The weakened Oriental has suffered less from intemperance than we have. It is true our homes have been measurably free from polygamy; when barbarians we were exceptionally pure in our social life; but from old we have been given to carousal, from of old our weak point has been the love of strong drink. *To be concluded next week.*

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TEMPERANCE INCONSISTENCY.

REV. G. W. FITCH.

NO. SIX.

Temperance people must awake to the fact that the dram-shop is a political institution. We have said that the dram-shop was the tap-root of drunkenness, so we now say that the tap-root of the dram-shop system, is the Ballot-box. This must be a battle of politics. Prohibition is strictly a political measure, and necessitates the use of political agencies, hence political action is a necessity. Hon. E. C. Delavan, that noble temperance apostle, long ago said "It was folly to pray, preach, lecture, buy and distribute books, and tracts, if we were not willing to carry out our profession and practice by the use of the ballot."

A senseless fear of taking this question into politics, has paralized our efforts in the past. The Rum Power, shrewd, rich, and determined is thoroly organized to-day to uphold the dram-shop system. Liquor Leagues and Brewers Associations exist all over the country as a political power, to defeat temperance legislation, and alarm and control our public men.

We are confronted by a well-drilled foe who is intrenched behind political power, and laughs to scorn our modern temperance aggessiveness.

What cares the rum power for the pledge system, and Good Templarism; or any other ism that storms his fortress with snow balls? As long as the grog-vender can sell, and tempt the fallen, he feels sure that his craft is in no danger even tho under the shadow of the church or Good Templar's Lodge. He defies our puny efforts at *moral suasion.*

But let it become a battle of politics let the ballot become the stone in the sling of public sentiment, and this giant begins to tremble, because with this we may smite him to the earth. We ought to have begun this fight at the ballot-box, 50 years ago. It is true that but very few votes could have been enlisted in favor of prohibition, at that time, but the same is true now, and it is doubtful if our long delay has aided us. Israel might as well have entered the Promised Land at first as after 40 years wandering in the wilderness.

Had we seized the ballot, and struck for decisive, aggressive warfare we would stand to-day the victors in this contest. But with our boys and girls play, our jolly good time sort of warfare we are a laughing stock to our enemies; and demoralization, indecision and a time serving conservatism paralizes this reform in this state.

We have little respect for those builders who appear to build in ignorance or contempt of the fact, that this reform belongs *both* to the church and state and to neither exclusively. It is a joint labor and it must be burned into the conscience, that only by combining a political movement, with whatever moral and religious influence we can muster can we succeed. This reform must be brought to the polls, and settled there.

If the dram-shop were simply tolerated like other branches of trade, if we had free rum we should have but half the work to do for there would be no bad law to unmake before we could make a good one.

Now we have to kill *license* in every form, this legal sanction to the traffic, whether it is by the state as general license or by the people, as Local Option, or license or no license, for it amounts to nothing else. You may call it permission to prohibit by the people, yet no logic can evade the fact that permission to prohibit carries with it permission to sell, if the people want it, so that Local option is, in plain *English, license* or no license, let us not try to conceal the true weakness of this plausible, and pretentious scheme for destroying the rum traffic. When we have repealed all license laws our work is just begun, we have only removed the rubbish out of the way and are prepared to build rightly. Hence we say give us *free rum* in preference to any law involving License. Our starting point then is to secure right law instead of unmaking bad law before we strike.

All our moral efforts, our preaching, lecturing organizing &c will avail nothing so long as the dram-shop has the sanction of government. Let this be withdrawn, and it would soon become intolerable to the public generally, and total prohibition would soon come through the ballot box.

"I can't trust you," said a rumseller to an impoverished customer. "You should let liquor alone; if you handn't drunk so much of it, you might now be riding in your own carriage." "And if you hadn't sold it," retorted the victim, you'd have been my driver."

CAMP MEETING.

Good Templars and others who are readers of this, should think over themselves and talk to their neighbors about the Temperance Camp Meeting to be held at the Redwoods of Guerneville commencing June 30th and including the glorious fourth. They cannot honor the day in any manner so appropriately as they can by celebrating it and consecrating it to an effort to secure the independence of our country from the wickedest and cruelest tyrant that ever afflicted a people. And there is no place in the State where they can find a pleasanter or more salubrious retreat from the summer heat for a few days: to say nothing of the opportunity of seeing the redwood monarchs of the Guerneville grove.

Our Good Templar friends from all quarters that can make it possible, should visit our Guerneville brethren on that occasion and see their Enterprise Lodge, and their hall and their banner Juvenile Temple and how they run the temperance cause generally there.

If there is anything which we should exert an extra effort to keep up and push to a success and endeavor to work into a permanent 4th of July institution, it is that Redwoods Camp Meeting. Enterprise Lodge will make no failure in the arrangements: dont let the attendance be a failure.

GRAND
TEMPERANCE RALLY!

A TEMPERANCE CAMP MEETING

WILL BE HELD AT

Guerneville, Sonoma County, Cal.,

June 30th to July 5th.

It will be under the immediate control and management of Enterprise Lodge, No. 356, I. O. G. T.

Every possible care will be taken to make the occasion a pleasant and profitable one to all who attend.

We cordially invite the assistance and cooperation of all friends of the temperance cause.

REUNION!

Attention all Good Templars

And others interested in the cause.

A MAMMOTH REUNION

OF THE

Temperance People of the City and State,

(Under the auspices of the San Francisco Dist. Lodge, I. O. G. T.)

WILL BE HELD AT

WOODWARD'S GARDENS

ALL DAY

Thursday, June 23d, 1881.

☞ It is desired and expected that the following organizations will be represented:

Good Templars,
Sons of Temperance,
S. F. Temperance Union,
Father Mathew T. A. & B. S.
Champions of the Red Cross,
Women's Christian Temperance Union,
Temple of Honor, and
All Christian Churches.

WILLIAM H. BARNES

Will deliver the Address. Appropriate Musical and Literary Exercises from 1 to 2:30 p. m. (No Liquors of any kind will be on sale in the Gardens.) A glorious time is anticipated. Let all the people come.

Admission, (adults).....25 Cents
Children, (under 10 years).....10 Cents

Open from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m.

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299 Silver Star, S., Dalles, A. P. Ferguson.
302 Newberg, S., Newberg, J. T. Smith.
303 Sparkling, S., Beaverton, A. V. Denny.
316 Samaritan, S., Harrisburg, S. S. Train.
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332 Pass Creek, S., Drain, W. M. Fitch.
338 Wasco, S., Dufur, B. B. Clark.
341 Blue Mountain, S., Weston, P. G. McCall.
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344 Albany, S., Albany, R. Fox.
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348 Good Samaritan, W., Dalles, Mrs. M. J. A. Simons.
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354 Floral, S., Marion, Ada K. Johns.
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The next session of the Grand Lodge of Oregon will be held in Hillsboro, commencing on the third Tuesday in June, 1881.

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THE

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WM. CROWHURST.

RED BLUFF, June 4th 1881.

Tehama was reached by cars by 7.55 P. M. Here we found an audience of 29 awaiting a lecture some social party having been gotten up—Sunday night, too—and Good Templars having been wilily led away from the meetings. But on our return on Thursday night, a much larger gathering was held and considerable enthusiasm aroused.

Riceville was visited on Monday night and a large meeting held An unpleasant difficulty having occurred only about four weeks before, and nine having withdrawn from the Order, etc., the audience seemed like an iceberg—cold and immovable. On Wednesday night, some "saloonitic" worshipers had tried to break up the meeting but all to no purpose; the audience was larger than before, and several good names were obtained for the Lodge. Although less in numbers, the Lodge is stronger than before.

Elmore on Tuesday night, turned out an excellent audience. Cheerful and enthusiastic feeling prevailed, and resulted in the institution of Paradise Lodge with 26 charter members—George Malcom, L. D. Thanks to Bro. Sapper of Riceville for kindness during this trip and work, Dr. B. B. Bonham deserves credit and thanks for valuable aid in both of the above places.

Red Bluff was reached by the kindness of Mr. Charles Harvey of Tehama—trustee of the Tehama Presbyterian Church, in which we lectured—and the Tehama Co. District Lodge had just commenced its session. Much was done for the Good of the Order and cause. This will be reported to the RESCUE by the District Secretary, Bro Dr. Jeffress. The face of our G. W. V. T. was cheerful as ever. Her husband, Rev. Bro. Mayhew, has just been appointed superior judge of Tehama county. Bro. A. Ryan, the District Deputy, is earnestly planning for successful work of which we shall speak hereafter,

(Marysville Lodge has forwarded a very handsome vote of thanks and appreciation to Bro. Crowhurst for his excellent services in that city and district, Ed.)

DR. MERRICK.

The picnic of the Good Templars of Alameda county at San Lorenzo grove on May 30th was a pleasant and enjoyable one, the attendance was not as large as had been anticipated owing to the fact that it was a "national holiday" and very many members of the order were engaged elsewhere. Speeches by the G. W. C. T. and myself together with games, &c constituted the order of the day. The gathering was an eminently quiet, respectable one. The session of the Alameda District Lodge at San Leandro in the evening was short the lodge merely opening, doing a little formal business and closing to make room for an open meeting. The hall was well filled almost as soon as it was opened. The order of the evenings entertainment consisted of music, songs, readings, recitations, after which the G. W. C. T. was introduced and made a "few remarks" which were listened to by the audience with the most marked? attention; after the speech of Judge Thompson and during a recitation by Sister Ida Wilkins of Brooklyn a serious disturbance was made by some roughs, a general stampede of the ladies took place and the meeting was really broken up, although I endeavored to utilize the outrage by appealing to the law abiding citizens to join us in our efforts to suppress a traffic that would resort to such means to perpetuate itself. The dastardly outrage will undoubtedly result in good to the order and the cause.

The first of a series of open monthly meetings of Garden City Lodge in San Jose was a grand success. The music was fine, the readings and recitations unusually good, and the lecture—well it was listened to attentively, and that too when the audience knew that ice cream and refreshments were waiting for them in the refreshment room.

F. J. CULVER.

We started up the coast on Tuesday, stopped at Occidental, found the new lodge there in excellent condition; it has already accomplished much good. Wednesday reached Fisks Mills found there was no place in which we could have a meeting, and but two or three families living here. Drove to Fisherman Bay where we found Bro. Simmons, and here took up our abode. Thursday morning found us very sick with cold, fever and chils combined; but we thought we must fill our appointment at Lancaster Ridge, so Bro. Simmons drove us up. After supper repaired to the wee'st school house we have seen for some time; some twenty gathered in, it was a pleasant meeting. No hope of resuscitating lodge; it was born and buried on the same night. We were so unwell that we gave up second meeting and returned next day to the bay. Here we find a great change has taken place; with the opening of spring a good many of the inhabitants moved away, the hotel, store etc. changing from a temperance man's hands to a saloon keeper's, so that whereas in the past eighteen months the town was free from a den of vice, to-day one is in full blast, breathing forth its poisonous odor. Last Sunday, the proprietor after selling one man liquor enough to make him lose his senses, who in a boxing frolic chanced to get the better of said proprietor, and knocked his hat quietly from his head where upon there spectable saloonist, got angry, knocked the reeliug man down and beat him shamefully; that's nothing, he is licensed to steal the man's brains, then there's nothing but the brute left, and there is no law against cruelty to animals.

We lectured on Saturday and Sunday evening but few people living there; were small audiences. Bro Simmons is hard at work, fearless in speaking against the sin of intemperance.

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VOL. XVIII. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1881. No. 33

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When you call on any of these places please say you saw their Ad or card in the Rescue.

THE NATIONAL LIBERATOR.—This new publication has come to hand, a four page weekly, the page nearly twice the size of this. It is a handsome and able paper, has a fine portrait of Governor St. John and is devoted to the most important interest that affects the nation or the individual—the prohibition of the liquor crime. The price is only 50 cents a year or 11 copies for $5. There is no doubt that it will contain the best prohibition documents and articles, and the importance of sustaining this enterprise and disseminating temperance literature in this manner cannot be over-estimated. No one is too poor to take a sound temperance paper at 50 cents a year.

Bro. J. O. March reports Dayton Lodge at a little over a year old as making good progress since the visit of the G. L. Lecturer.

GEN. GRANT seems to think the people still desire him and Conkling to superintend the administration of the national government.

THE NATIONAL Live Stock Journal has an article headed "Why raise Sheep?" No one here insists that he must raise them; he need not if he dont want to.

CATALINE CONKLING and his man Friday Platt are pictured by Nast as two unruly boys that *want* something, and Mother America is supplying her idea of what they want with the broom.

SUBSCRIBERS this week. Mrs. Stewart sends club of 10 for one year from San Diego and is going for more. Bro. Walter King, Stony Point, club of 10 for 3 months. Bro. Leland had bad luck this week and only gets in 2, but Mrs. Stevens brings up with a club of 14 for a year from Lompoc.

NIHILISTS.—The Detroit Evening News a strenuous anti-prohibition journal declares it has authentic iuformation of the existence of a saloon keepers Nihilist Confederation, a secret society whose purpose is to burn the property or attack the persons of active temperance workers and sympathizers.

PATRIOTISM is defined by the adherents of Conkling, both here and elsewhere, as working and voting for the election of parties and individuals who will repay your vote and work in spoils. That was exactly the pattern of the patriotism which inspired Benedict Arnold. The patriotic machine is a noble institution.

THE Dixon Tribune very properly condemns the prostitution of the State Agricultural Society into "a jockey club" and a pool selling nuisance. There were last year nearly $15.000 paid at the fair for premiums on public gambling and less than half as much for the encouragement of agriculture. That Society under its present name is a burlesque.

J. R. WHITLOCK of Paskenta writes: Bro. Wm. Crowhurst is doing a valuable work hereabout and handles the rum traffic without gloves, we expect a pleasant time and great benefit to the Order, we have initiations every meeting, with an occasional rare expulsion.

I acknowledge thru the RESCUE the receipt of three sample copies of the National Liberator, published in Chicago Ill, by R. W. Nelson and extend thanks.

THE City of Pekin brought to San Francisco on Sunday 9 Japanese seamen taken from a Japanese wreck at sea on May 27th about 300 miles east and a little north of Yokohama. They had been blown off in a typhoon on the 14th of December and having lost masts and rudder had been drifting helplessly nearly six months. Fortunately they had some beans and fish and caught some rain water, but their provisions were nearly gone. They had probably been blown away in the typhoon to the south and east of the Philipine Islands and when rescued were in the strength of the Pacific stream carrying them northeastward; probably the passing steamer afforded the last chance of their ever being seen alive.

VERY CROOKED.—A report comes from Forestville that seems exaggerated. The very mildest part of it says a minister preached there last Sunday against all temperance societies, made sport of the pledge and total abstinence and quoted "be not unequally yoked with unbelievers" to prove that the church should have nothing to do with these things; said the "womens crusade was a farce, a shame, and disgrace:" these are the mild parts of the report. Well, that is a good argument for temperance and for the truthfulness of scripture. It goes to prove that when a minister unequally yokes himself to the bottle "wine is a mocker:" it mocks and abuses and perverts and uses him as a tool of satan just as it does any body. But it was evidently not a minister at all.

OREGON.

Since 31st March a copy of the RESCUE has been mailed to *every* Lodge of the I. O. G. T. of Oregon on *every* Thursday, and also to a number of other subscribers—to 67 Post-offices in all. A notice was received from Albany some time ago that the Lodge paper was not received, but it was afterward reported all right. Bro. E. W. Ryan, of Portland, now writes that he (L. D. of Nonpareil Lodge, No. 86) has received but three copies and for several weeks past none. If other people in Oregon have failed to get their paper they would oblige us by reporting it to this office so that the reason may be hunted up. There is no guess work about them being mailed *here*. They are properly and carefully and securely wrapped and properly and correctly addressed here *every* week *every* time without any *chance* of mistake whatever. These two weeks past the Post-office officials have been asked to forward them by steamer, and if they cannot go safely overland they will be sent that way. If the RESCUE cannot get to Oregon the same as other papers, the reason will be sought for. Please report any failure by postal or otherwise. No one wants to subscribe for a paper which don't come *every time* regularly, nor does any one try to run such a paper.

COLUSA CO. DIST. LODGE.

Met at Willows on the 2, and 4th June. Col. Goulding was present with us, 6 lodges represented and nine reported in good standing, fighting Alcohol. Thirty delegates were entitled to seats; some lodges failed to be represented owing to the distance away and harvest being so near that the delegates could not come. However we are still on hand for duty, and when Col. Goulding gets thru lecturing in this county our enemy will be very sick. with no hopes of recovery. The Lodge Com. selected the route for Bro. Goulding to lecture,

Bro. Goulding delivered a good telling lecture at the Willows, had a very fair audience. The Order is still growing in the county. Lodges reported doing well with but few exceptions. The next meeting of District Lodge will be held at Colusa on the first Friday and Saturday in September. You will please take note of this so that all will see and know when it meets. We hope Bro. Thompson will then be with us. We all had a good time every one pleased with the meeting. Fraternally yours,

JOHN B. HEUITT, D. S.

REV. F. FENN.

On the 17th, to-morrow evening, the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, a literary and musical testimonial will be tendered to Rev. F. Fenn, at Irish American Hall, Howard street, between Fourth and Fifth. Addresses will be made by Judge Ferral, Hon. Geo. E. Turner, and Mr. Fenn. It is expected to be a highly interesting affair, and as Bro. Fenn is a worthy and active member of our Order it is to be hoped every body will be on hand. Tickets, 25 cents, at 805 Market, 116 Post and 6 New Montgomery Sts.

HEALDSBURG, June 8.

Dr. Merrick's efforts here are highly appreciated. His argument on "Prohibition by the will of the people" was clear, full and convincing, the dropping of seed thought which must yield a good harvest. On Monday evening it rained, but our turnout to the open Lodge meeting was fair; I hope to report some of the results ere long. Dr. Merrick *is* a *Grand* Lecturer, and it is a cause for rejoicing that our executive has recognized that fact. We shall be glad to have him visit us again. This visit and that of Bro. Culver have given us a boom.

W. T. MAYNE.

INALIENABLE RIGHTS.

"Question not my right to poison,
To corrupt and to abase
Souls and bodies of my kindred,
Heart and reason of my race;
For by act of legislature—
Constitution—law of land,
Mine full license to make broader
Gate of hell, and to torment,
Burn, to craze in quenchless fire
Them that love my snares and baits:
Little fishes are for greater
Bread and butter." Noodles prater.

Even thus, oh Noodles, mighty
For to mix strong drink for weak,
None disputeth right of vermin,
Beast or serpent, life to seek,
Such their nature. But remember:
As thou metest, so thy mete;
Yea, a burden is for asses,
And for back of fool, indeed,
Is the rod of swift coercion,
Most convincing slow in faith:
That society needs must fetter
Beasts of prey insatiate;
Must protect itself gainst evils
Fostering brazen sin and vice,
If it would not fall forever
Unto such a sacrifice.

J, C. K.

TEMPERANCE INCONSISTENCY.

REV. G. W. FITCH.

NO. SEVEN.

It cannot be denied that the temperance reform has been embarrassed by a system of operations, founded upon mistaken notions. As we have said, the greatest need of the hour among temperance people and church members is common sense and consistency.

The present appathy and feeble efforts in reference to the suppression of the rum traffic is largely due to misapprehension and wrong education in reference to temperance principles. Blinded by greed, the victims of debased appetite, the slaves of unprincipled politicians, we have shut our eyes to the true nature of this terrible struggle with the rum power. Our state and nation must realize that the liquor traffic as embraced in the dram shop is the tap-root and the main support of intemperance, and that the dram shop is an intolerable nuisance. Every church member and temperance worker must have it burned into their conscience that to suppress this traffic, we must appeal to the ballot, the last argument of republican freemen.

These truths are to prohibition what the fundamental rules of arithmetic are to the subsequent parts of that science. We have yet to learn these first principles. Our ignorance is wilful and criminal, for the grog vender is plying his trade of death everywhere, and with open eyes we witness the invasion of all the just rights of humanity.

This is no secret foe in the minds of the commonwealth of ignoramuses, but a brazen well-armed, boasting Goliah, who bids defiance to the most cultured, most intelligent and most enterprising people in existence.

We know enough of the sad doings of rum, for the social evils of intemperance are everywhere, but we seem shamefully ignorant of the proper method of aggressive warfare. Let the pulpit, the platform and the press continue to agitate and circulate our temperance literature, and thus manufacture public opinion; but do not allow all this to be neutralized by the chronic lack of common sense and consistency.

Prohibition rests upon facts that are, or ought to be familiar to everybody. The greatest obstacle today in the way of total prohibition is the inconsistency of professed prohibitionists.

Let church members and temperance workers dissolve partnership with rum and license parties, and we could soon strike a telling blow to this accursed business of drunkard making. Let us cease to uphold the traffic, and it will soon be annihilated. We have denounced the rum sellers, and yet have authorized them to sell by voting for rum party candidates. We have not acted the part of sovereigns. Party has been placed above principle, until the consciousness of individual responsibility, which must form the basis of intelligent citizenship, has been almost destroyed. What is a political party? Simply an aggregation of persons of similar views and objects, seeking greater strength by concert of action. When it fails of this, when it misrepresents one's convictions—when it becomes effete, representing nobody but office holders, and regards success as its chief necessity; when it lives only in the past, and is so intent on its own preservation as to ignore living issues and refuses to keep step with the progress of the age, then it is time to abandon that party and consign it to the grave as no longer worthy to be the herald of a great reform and the fearless advocate of principle.

If any political party goes down in proportion as temperance goes up, let it die, and let its honored epitaph be, *died of enmity to the dramshop*, blessed are the dead, etc. But the party that ignores principle for success ought to be consigned to oblivion. Now look at existing parties. The whisky ring controls both. The dramshop is the life of both, hence neither dare dissolve its connection with it. Both believe in licensing the liquor traffic, and neither of them dare make an issue against the dram shop; at this election they are competing for the rum vote and at the next for the temperance vote, and a party not openly opposed to the liquor traffic will always engage in this competition. And thus the moral intelligent temperance voters of this nation for the sake of party and nationality have submitted to the dictation of the Rum power and seen our principles ignored time and again. Shall we thus continue to hold our temperance principles in abeyance merely to preserve a party organization and to secure a party triumph?

May our eyes be opened to our criminal inconsistency!

THE MARK OF THE BEAST.

We require no more telling and conclusive evidence of this mark in forehead and in hand—thought and act—than advocacy by its bearer of vice and its sources. Let its motive be draped or disguised as may be; be its exponent great or small, the substance of this mark is indelibly written upon the product or normal issue of the tree and its fruits. If a professed minister of the gospel of Christ Jesus advocates gambling under any plea whatsoever, this mark simply protrudes seven furlongs.

If a lay christian endorses traffic of any vice promoting comedy, to gain any end whatsoever, let him quickly renounce allegiance to, or membership of a cause thus dragged to eternal reproach by hypocrites and moral hottentots from the beginning. Let him serve evil in his own name, and not in the name of Him who was crucified for us. Thus his sin will not cry to heaven forever, and his mark of the beast will not expand with unpardonable blasphemy.

Goodly ends or fruits are simply impossible with evil means. As the seed and tillage, so the harvest invariably. The devil promises any and everything desirable, and means in abundance, and of endless variety, to serve God and mammon—Christ and the flesh—the Holy spirit and the interests of the beast of carnal self. Borrow of his wares and his mortgage on your soul is never canceled until paid for with chastenings suggestive of possible torments infernal. Until canceled, the image of this mortgage, is, in spite of marks and protests, as plainly visible in word and works as tho written with the finger of destiny. Of course where wit is lacking to distinguish between Christ and Belial, or where idiotic endeavor to subject Heaven's cause unto aid and comfort of unmitigated selfishness or beastliness, it is the obvious issue of spiritual and intellectual inertness, or chronic dissimulation of gospel hardened lunatics. Charity should cover these marks. Omnipotence alone can eradicate them.

Again, let the infidel, the heathen, the professed enemies of salvation, be the apostles of vice and corruption. Rather a hundred open foes than a single sneak or traitor in the army of the Lord. We fear not the former. But the mental and moral insignia of the latter is the body of the abomination of desolation, standing where it ought not.

J. C. K.

LETTER FROM C. H. PETERSON, S. D.

Concluded.

About the first of March I stopped at Visalia, Tulare county; visited the lodge in the evening, I met one of the old workers, Bro Zumwalt L. D., made a short speech and had a good time. Bro. Haines formerly of Amador county is W. C. T. and telegraph operator. Visited the lodge at Lemore, same county the latter part of March, Sis. Travis, W. C. T. in the chair; I had the honor and pleasure to preside, and initiate two candidates, had a general powwow and enjoyed myself exceedingly. Members very sociable, membership rather small but earnest. Success will eventually crown their efforts. Temperance work is needed very much at Lemore, and the whole Musseli Slough country. When Bro. Crowhurst was at Lemore it was raining and storming very much; as a consequence he was unable to accomplish much. One evening at a place for the purpose of working up a cause and lecturing on temperance don't amount to much, except when the dose is repeated soon afterwards.

I visited Amador April 14th; was truly astonished to see how much the lodge has increased in membership since my visit last year. They are busy as bees gathering in the temperance workers, and leaving King Alcohol's subjects in the minority. Bro. Johns and others are working like beavers. Elderly men who have drunk liquor all their lives as well as the young join the lodge. I conversed with several parties from Amador county, who informed me that most of the lodges thruout the county are building up and disseminating the principles of temperance and morality, as a consequence the rumsellers losing cast and losing their customers as well as the dimes. Stores which were selling liquor are closing out. I heard that a saloon keeper who has been selling liquors for years is going to quit the business. I am proud of Amador county, my old home; the climate is fine, excellent good water, the mineral deposits are numerous and it has numerous good quartz mines. Agricultural lands are not abundant but it contains considerable valley as well as mountain land, and has plenty of pine and oak timber, and what is more it contains some of the dearest and oldest friends I have in the state; and may they all live long in temperance and plenty, and may we see the day when the rum traffic will be banished not only from Amador county but from the Golden state we love so much.

INDIANA MINISTERS AND THE TEMPERANCE CAMPAIGN.

Rev. E. T. Curnick says in the Monitor Journal: * * * "The contest is a square struggle between right and wrong. It presents tremendous issues of life and death, and as such, certainly demands the study, sympathy and support of every minister of the gospel.

The pulpit is one of the greatest agencies ever established to awaken thought and action upon moral and religious resolutions. This was demonstrated during the agitation of the slavery question. The slavery caused by strong drink is as much more destructive than bodily servitude as the eternal loss of the soul is greater than the temporary bondage of the body.

The time has come when the ambassadors of Christ must speak again with vehement, irresistible and divine power. We believe if the ministers of the gospel will be faithful and fearless in advocating the temperance cause during the next two years, prohibition will thereafter be an assured fact in the State of Indiana.

The advocates of anti-temperance in the State are already organizing their forces for a systematic and desperate struggle. It is expected of the minister of the gospel that he be in the front rank of those who oppose this enemy, whose heart is full of evil, and whose hands are red with murder and blistered with avarice.

The God of temperance demands of the minister that he lift up his voice like a trumpet, and present the matter of temperance reformation in its true light, before his people. * * *

He should preach pointedly and repeatedly upon the subject of Temperance. He should hold no man guiltless before God who patronizes the men or the means perpetuating the curse of intemperance. * * * The temperance men of Indiana must be invited to regard every man and every party as subversive of good government that antagonizes the divine precept of temperance. To the pulpits of the State is largely committed this task of raising the question of temperance far above party devotion in the minds of good upright citizens.

It is not out of the purview of the minister of Christ to circulate pledges for the reformation of the individual drunkard; nor obtain signatures to petitions to legislative bodies, requesting wise and safe temperance legislation. * * * The minister should make strenuous effort to attend such conferences. He should take with him the gospel characteristic, "wise as a serpent, harmless as a dove," and yet he should be outspoken in suggesting and devising advanced modes of temperance work."

Perhaps this would be good for California too.

GOLETA.—Sister Stevens has been with us and gathered a rich harvest. We initiated 25 last meeting, and there are 13 propositions on the books to be initiated next meeting. Lodge now numbers 88. If we could have Sister Stevens here for one week, we would have this entire neighborhood initiated, and working in the temperance cause.

F. A. FOSTER, W. C. T

CAL. W. C. T. UNION.

President, Mrs. D. P. Browne, Blake House, Oakland.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Mrs. G. S. Abbott, Oakland.
Mrs. John McNear, Petaluma.
Mrs. M. A. Nash, Santa Rosa.
Mrs. W. R. Spencer, Grass Valley
Miss W. Bell, San Jose.
Miss Sarah P. Morrison, San Jose.
Mrs. J. B. Hill, Alameda.
Secretary, Mrs. Mary E. Congdon, 721 Hayes St. S, F.
Assistant Secretary, Miss M. J. Havens, Blake House, Oakland.
Treasurer, Mrs. J. G. Wickersham, Petaluma.

LIST OF UNIONS.

Oakland, Sec. Mrs. M. E. Lyons.
San Francisco, Sec. Mrs. L. P. Williams 729 Turk street.
Petaluma, Sec. Mrs. Wm. Shattuck.
Grass Valley, Sec. Mrs. W. R. Spencer,
Nevada City, Sec. Mrs. E. L. Mann.
San Jose, Sec. M. A. S. Knox.
Alameda, Sec. Mrs. J. B. Hill.
Sheep Ranch, Sec. Mrs. M. E. Richardson.
Sonora, Sec. Mrs. A. J. Sturtevant.
Salinas, Sec. Mrs. J. P. Raymond.
Placerville, El Dorado County, Sec. Mrs. E. Isbell.
Berkeley, Sec. Mrs. G. F. Nourse·
Watsonville, Pres. Mrs. D. Clark.
Santa Cruz, Sec. Mrs. Wm. Wheeler.
Modesto, Sec. Mrs, Chas. Maxwell.
Merced, Sec. Mrs. Belle Collins.
San Francisco, Mrs. K. S. Hart.

THE MRS HAYES PORTRAIT.

The ladies who have this matter in charge have promised that "the engraving is to be a beautiful and finished production of a skilled artist." It is natural for people who have never made any engravings themselves and who have subscribed $5 for this one, to begin to expect their picture after a month or two. There is no doubt they could have found an artist who would have made one of his *first class* engravings with a jack knife and a chisel in two or three days, but the pictures from it would only have been worth ten cents a cartload. But as it has been determined to make this an artistic production worthy of its great purpose to commemorate a noble and heroic act of one of America's noblest women, the utmost care has been taken to ensure its excellence, and no doubt every one of the recipients of the picture will approve the result.

Onr friends must therefore have patience and wait a while longer: for their information the following extracts from the announcement of the Testimonial Committee are given.

Daniel Huntington of New York, was selected as the artist. Mr. H. gave his work at large discount. Pleased with the commission, delighted with the winsome woman who so courteously time and time again made the journey from Washington to give him sittings, the work grew rapidly, and in the last days of the sojourn of President Hayes at Washington the completed portrait was sent to that city. It passed triumphantly the ordeal of loving jealous friends in New York and in Washington; it received the highest encomiums from the one who would of necessity be the most severe critic, President Hayes himself. It was formally received at the Executive Mansion by President Garfield, and hangs on a panel in the east room, the complement to the lovely portrait of Martha Washington. But the exquisite jewel is to have appropriate setting.

To the School of Design in Cincinnati, under the care of Benn Pittman, was confided the carving of an oak frame. Mr. Pittman entered upon the designing of the work with great enthusiasm, freely contributing his own labor, and it has grown in beauty under the deft, trained fingers of the young ladies of this world-renowned school. It has been advertised that to each contributor of *five dollars* an engraving of the portrait will be sent. The preparation of this engraving after much consultation has been entrusted to Mr. Barrie of Philadelphia, and his name alone is guarantee of the finest results. The plate (steel) will measure 16½x10 in., printed on India paper, laid on the best plate paper, giving a picture measuring about 30 x 20.

There will be given a very limited number of artist's proofs at *ten dollars each* for those desiring them. There will also be a number of impressions taken with an engraving of the frame, thus giving an exact representation of the whole picture in its appointed place. Each subscriber of five dollars can elect for engraving with or without the frame. These engravings will be in readiness November 1, 1881, and will be immediately and carefully sent to the subscribers without cost to them.

While it may seem a long time to wait we can assure each one that every part of the work is being and has been pressed just as rapidly as could be done to insure first class execution. It is really being accomplished in marvelously short time, and we are sure the result will be most satisfactory. Many hundreds of engravings have already been ordered for parlors, for lodge rooms, for halls of W. C. T. Unions, school rooms, etc., etc., and it is hoped and expected that during the intervening months subscriptions will be received for many more. It is the opportunity of a lifetime to receive a beautiful picture and to commemorate a noble Christian principle.

Send names and money to the Treasurer, Miss Esther Pugh, 54 Bible House, New York.

Any sums received, acknowledged and applied to defraying the expenses.

TWIN EVILS, INTEMPERANBE AND TOBACCO.

Dear Rescue:—The occasion of the award of prizes by the Woman's Christian Temperauce Union to the public schools of Oakland, is one long to be remembered. Monday evening, some time before half past seven o'clock, scores of bright eyed children with their parents and friends were seated in the First Presbyterian Church, and others kept coming until it was well filled, They were too eager to be restless, too intent on the important question: Who, who are to have the prizes? We all noticed the taste of the decorations which were lavished on every hand by those who love to work in the noble cause.

Precisely as the hour the organ pealed forth its most ringing notes, and the audience was called upon by the chairman of the evening, Judge Nye, to sing "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," which was done with enthusiasm. Remarks by the chairman followed explaining the occasion for which the audience was convened, and closing by reading the names of those to whom the committee awarded prizes. Applause followed and continued until the announcement of the reading of some of the best essays, which was done in a very acceptable manner by the following young ladies: Miss Addie Eliot, Miss Lizzie Boyer, Miss Kate VanArdale, Miss Maude Howard and Miss Mary Havens. The essays were selected from the High School and grammar grades with a view of variety, and showed research and thought, sprightliness and sentiment, and were creditable alike to the teachers and scholars. Dr. R. H. McDonald of San Francisco was then introduced by Judge Nye, and his remarks were listened to with a great deal of interest, especially by those who know that he has offered $800 to the Cal. W. C. T. U. to be used in prizes in the public schools of San Francisco for essays upon the twin evils, Intemperance and Tobacco."

After singing "America," the young ladies and gentlemen who had won prizes came forward to receive them which were awarded by Mrs. P. D. Browne. Pres. of the Cal. W. C. T. U.

This lady to whose earnest efforts the whole matter is due, made a few well timed and forcible remarks, impressing the facts that this is a war to the bitter end with the temptations that surround our youth, and the hope of the "union" is to carry this matter of essay writing into every school in the state and on the coast. She directed attention to the motto above us, "Our schools our hope," and said that the able manner in which these children had written these essays showed the faithful work done them, and added that the committee had been very much embarrassed to choose among so many well written papers. The prizes were three of them $7 each to the three classes of the High School, one of $5 to the High school, eight $5 prizes were given to the A and B divisions of the first, second, third, and fourth grades of the grammar schools. Many beautiful boquets were presented to those of whom honorable mention was made by the committee. The chairman closed with congratulations to the young people and good advice drawn from personal experiences and best wishes for their future. This report is taken largely from the Oakland Tribune.

We do urge the lodges of the I. O. G. T. to take hold of this matter in every town. Where enough money cannot be raised for individual prizes, a certain sum can be given to the school having the best quality of essays, and have three or four schools of the same grade compete together. Our society will soon send out its circular letter on this matter, and after a number of towns have followed out the plan we are promised by a wealthy gontleman a *very large prize* to be offered as a *state prize.*

Let us all give a long pull, a strong pull and a pull all together in this direction.

Yours in F., H. and C.,
M, E. Congdon, Sec.

ALCOHOL EVERYWHERE.

M. Gaston Tissandier states that "M. A. Muntz, of the French National Agronomical Institute, announces that he has discovered traces of alcohol as a natural product in cultivated soil, rainwater, sea and river-water, and the atmosphere. He has detected the product, it is true, only in the most infinitesimal quantities,, but he has established the fact of its existence by analyses which are at once simple, clear and convincing." This discovery would seem to strike the temperance people between wind and water. For if alcohol is in the soil, the water, the air we breathe, it must have some positive and presumably useful function to perform, and it must also be certainly useless to try to avoid partaking of it. The water-drinker at once ceases to be a teetotaler under the light of this discovery, and the person who thinks to save himself by drinking toast and water is at any time liable to a frightful debauch. The temperance societies must certainly inquire into this matter, for, if it be true, they have sustained a heavy blow and a great discouragement.—*Record-Union.*

In compounding that sparkling nosegay of crooked imaginings, a useless extravagance of too willing tears and over affectionate sympathy were evidently wasted. The societies will still live on under that "great discouragement." They have made other discoveries that comfort them in this crushing affliction. They have been getting scientific light on the prenatal and inherited tendencies of alcohol, not in the sea and air, but in the human system. It appears conclusive that to these only is due the indisputable fact, that so many men, who are fairly intelligent in other respects, are so helplessly idiotic and reason-bereft whenever they try to grapple a subject with which any moral question is directly or indirectly associated. An alchemistic unknown *thinks* there is an inifinitesimal millionth trace of alcohol in the sea and soil and much more largely in cesspools. Nothing but the theory of prenatal and accumulated hereditary obliquities could account for the *quint*-infinite fanaticism of announcing that alcohol must consequently have a *positive* and useful function to perform *as a beverage.*

It is a pity to see so much notice taken of Dr. Howard Crosby's assault upon temperance. He presented not an argument of the least force by which any body but a rumseller or a rumseller's poor deluded victim could be misled. His present attitude is most valuble to the cause of temperance and christianity, for he is a living and very conspicuous example of the power of wine to delude and mock and transform a polished scholar and a magnate in a christian church into a bullying, abusive and lying enemy of everything that is honest and and decent and virtuous. He is the Judas Iscariot of his day, and has taken active service as the renegade apostle and bully of the infidel horde of manslayers and debauchers who are packed together to run out God and morality from among American institutions. That is the truth and nothing more. He is in the hands of the debaucher wine and cant get out. Let him alone.

"The Transcript of Sackville, N. B. says the liquor bill of the United States is 14 million a year, which is only about 7,000 to 10,000 millions out of the way." An exchange copied that item from the Rescue: but made it a great deal worse than the Transcript; the figures were 700 to 1,000 millions. According to the customs returns and if there was no smuggling nor adulteration the retail liquor bill of the U. S. would be 600 to 700 millions: but it is fair to believe frauds and cheats bring it up to a thousand million. Every day in many places too a single glass or a very few glasses of beer or whisky costs a man all the money he has about him, whether it be 50 cents or $500. Thousands of working men go into a saloon with 1, 2 or 3 months wages in their pocket and next day have not a cent.

G. W. Secretary's D'p'tm't.

GEORGE B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.

☞The office of the Grand Lodge is located in the Capital Savings Bank Building, entrance, No. 328 J street, up-stairs, over the southwest corner J and Fourth streets, Sacramento, where the Grand Worthy Secretary will be pleased to receive calls from the members of the Order during business hours.

☞This department is edited by the Grand Worthy Secretary, to whom all communications relating in any way to the business of the Grand Lodge, this department, or anything appearing hereunder, should be addressed.

☞The Grand Worthy Secretary's post office address is Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento, Cal.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

ON SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE G. W. S.

Sold for the Benefit of the Grand Lodge

Constitutions, per hundred copies	$12 00
Constitutions per dozen	1 75
Glee Books, "Temperance Chimes" per dozen	4 00
Glee Books, per half dozen	2 50
Glee Books, single copies	50
Receipts of Evening and Constitution Roll Book, per set	2 50
Chase's Digest, per copy	1 50
Officer's Roll Call etc., Book of	1 00
Pledge Cards, per hundred	1 00
Officers Cards, per set of four	1 00
Degree Ode Cards, per dozen	1 00
Subordinate Ode Cards, per dozen	75
Subordinate Ode Cards with music, per dozen	1 50
Chase's Good of the Order, per copy	50

BLANK FORMS.

Clearance Cards, per dozen	3 00
Grand Lodge Returns, per dozen	1 00
W. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. F. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Bonds, per dozen	1 00
Forms for Charges, Trials, etc., per set of four	75
Forms for incorporation of Lodges	Free

LODGE BOOKS

Propositions for Membership, Book of fifty	50
Notices of Election to Membership, book of fifty	50
Proposition Committee notices, book of fifty	50
D. G. W. C. T.'s Dispensations, book of fifty	50
Password Certificates, book of fifty	50
Delinquent (Dues) Notice, book of fifty	50
Warrants on W. T., book of fifty	50
W. F. S. Receipts, book of fifty	50
W. T. Receipts, book of fifty	50

LODGE FURNITURE.

In addition to the above, I will attend to orders for Impression Seals, Blank Books, Special Printing, Regalia or Lodge Furniture. This will be done as an accommodation to Lodges and not as a source of profit either to the Grand Lodge or myself; hence all orders filled will be sent per express by the dealers, with instructions to "collect on delivery," unless the money accompanies the order. Address—

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.,
Sacramento, California.

CASH RECEIVED.—The Grand Worthy Secretary acknowledges receipt of the following amounts of cash since last report. Proper personal receipts were also forwarded in each case:

GENERAL FUND.

Mt. Delight Lodge, No. 27	$ 9 50
Chaparral, No. 121	10 50
Rosy Crown, No. 136	24 00
Phoenix, No. 137	16 00
Boone, No. 153	10 00
Igo, No. 155	1 75
Live Oak, No. 158	28 75
Sicilian, No. 162	4 50
Winters, No. 165	26 00
Sebastopol, No. 167	12 50
Life Boat, No, 185	27 50
Tulare, No. 195	9 75
Tehama, No. 198	6 25
Oleta, No. 214	7 80
Plainsburg, No. 223	1 00
Mt. Echo, No. 245	9 75
Bloomfield, No. 256	9 00
Roseville, No. 261	24 75
Morning Star, No. 266	35 75
Iron Clad, No. 267	17 25
Dayton, No. 285	11 75
Jamestown, No. 294	14 50
Farmington, No. 323	9 50
Victoria, No. 328	23 25
Excelsior, No. 349	23 90
Sierra city, No. 359	12 75
Hope of Eureka, No. 360	15 00
Coulterville, No. 382	17 45
Brooklyn, No. 384	10 75
Wild Flower, No. 390	7 00
Wild Flower, No. 390	12 00
Nelson, No. 402	3 50
Capay Valley, No. 419	11 00
Granite, No. 451	21 00
M. V. Wright,	2 50
Meridian, No. 97	12 50
Evening Star, No. 114	1 50
Defiance No. 219	11 50
La Porte, No. 381	9 75
Springville, No. 416	1 50
Crystal, No. 417	4 75
Cachise, A. T., No. 3	9 75
Pomona, No. 174	1 75
Chapel, No. 191	15 00
Independence, No. 250	10 00
Western Star, No. 303	2 50
Little River, No. 334	15 00
Middletown, No. 350	16 00
Bridgeport, No. 379	15 00
Alpha, Japan, No. 1	5 50
Horicon, No. 146	3 50
Sutter Creek, No. 225	17 50
Golden Rule, No. 263	47 75
Pine Grove, No. 283	1 50
Faithful, No. 431	10 00
Petrolia, No. 362	14 50

ORPHANS' HOME FUND.

Woodbridge Lodge, No. 139	$20 00

LECTURE FUND.

Mrs E. P. Stevens' May Collections.

Ventura	$52 00
Santa Barbara	30 00
Hueneme	27 80
Springville	25 00
Santa Paula	20 00
Carpinteria	11 00
Saticoy	7 00
Senega	4 00

Wm. Crowhurst's May Collections.

Forbestown	$20 00
Pentz	11 05
Marysville	10 05
Cherokee	9 70
Chico	9 25
Brownsville	7 75
Prairie	6 85
Strawberry Valley	6 35
Nord	5 55
Oroville	5 25
Yuba City	4 95
Dayton	4 70
Challenge Mills	4 20
Elmore	4 10
Cordua	3 60
Nelson	3 05
Gridley	2 95
Riceville	1 35
Webster	1 25
Durham	1 25

Hugh R. Hughes' May Collections.

Calaveras District Lodge	$23 25
Knights Ferry	6 80
Jamestown	3 00
26 Mile House	2 75

M. D. Merrick's May Collections.

Castroville	$ 7 00

CHARTER FEE FUND.

Saticoy	$10 00
Springville	10 00
Mound	10 00
Ojai Valley	10 00
Montecito	10 00
Mesilla Valley	10 00
Prairie	10 00
Paradise	10 00
San Gregorio	10 00
Prohibition	10 00
Mayfield	10 00
Crystal	10 00
Temescal	10 00
Ruby	10 00
Ben Lomond	10 00

PACKAGES MAILED.—The following packages have been mailed during the past week from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office:

1 to Lettie A. Taylor, Merced Falls;
3 to M. V. Wright, Riverside;
6 to J. H. Miller, Yolo;
2 to Jas Cope, Soulsbyville;
7 to J. B. Kelsey, San Buenaventura;
2 to Isaac Vickery, San Francisco;
1 to Richard Jenkin, Sierra City;
5 to W. W. Cowell, Stockton;
1 to C. E. Clinch, Grass Valley;
2 to W. H. Clipperton, Salinas;
1 to Chas. J. Cavanaugh, Mendocino;
1 to Emma Doty, Biggs;
1 to W. S. Read, Oroville;
1 to J. F. Stewart, Ione;
2 to A. Masich, Folsom;
1 to E. F. Thornborough, Meridian;
1 to S. Guthrie, Springville;
1 to B. G. Kline, Dixon;
1 to P. H. Mulcahy, Gold Hill;
1 to D. Vanderhoof, Galt;
1 to W. B. Ballard, Noradell;
1 to Frank Mathews, Westport;
1 to J. A. Mc Coy, Westminister;
1 to J. B. Hewitt, College City;
1 to J. L. Reed, Middletown;
2 to Jasper Johnson, Ione;
1 to C. C. Allen, Isleton;
1 to Tyler Bither, Ventura;
1 to Fred Esmond, Temescal;
1 to J. A. Scaggs, Borden;
1 to Thomas Barrows, Nordhoff;
1 to W. E. Gleason, Marysville;
1 to Rev. S. Jones, Hollister,
1 to S. T. Jones, Felton;
1 to George Malcolm, Riceville;
1 to James Lambert, Montecito;
2 to B. H. Hoag, Davisville;
1 to James Ward, Gualala;
1 to J. A. Black, Grafton;
2 to C. T. Poulter, West Oakland;
4 to Fred. B. Ellsworth, Michigan Bluff.
1 to Wood Larsen, Coleville;
1 to A. B. Kinney, Fulton;
3 to M. D. L. Stumpff, Plymouth;
5 to J. P. Marson, Little River;
2 to F. B. Lardner, Calistoga;
4 to Rev. Peter Powers, Chico;
2 to Geo, Smith, San Leandro;
4 to L. W. Simmons Fishermans Bay;
1 to W. A. Long, Plainsburg;
1 to W. F. Dougherty, San Rafael;
1 to Edw Hambridge, Coulterville;
1 to Wood Larsen. Coleville;
1 to G. L. Reed, La Porte;
1 to Jno P. Marson, Little River;
1 to Wm Crowhurst, Red Bluff;
2 to L. O. Coon, Sebastopol.
2 to W. F. S. Moorehead, Lompoc;

PACKAGES PER EXPRESS.

1 to H. C, Brooke, San Bernardino;
1 to Rev. I. Jones, Hollister;
1 to G. W. Vancil, Howards;
1 to Mrs. K. Heugh, By Oak Flat;
1 to Wm Lambert, Santa Barbara;
1 to George Malcolm, Riceville;
1 to S. T. Jones, Felton;
1 to J. D. Williams, Sonora;
1 to H. R. Hughes, Sonora;
1 to J. A. Black, Knights Landing;
1 to H. L. Slater, Chico;
1 to Richard Jenkins, Sierra City;
1 to A. Vanderhoff, Galt;
1 to A. Masich, Folsom;
1 to Mrs Martha Simpson, Red Bluff.

D. G. W. C. T.'s COMMISSIONED, ETC.—The following commissions have been issued and forwarded from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office during the past week:

LODGE DEPUTIES.

J. E. Hickman, for No. 146, Fishermans Bay.
M. F. Quinn, for No. 258, El Monte.
S. V. Heintzen, for No. 265, Forest City.
Mrs, J. Howe, for No. 287, Folsom.
J. H. Bresford, for No. 372, Pike city.
Mrs Henry Nelson, for No. 376, Merced Falls.
Tyler Bither, for No. 418, Ventura.
Fred Esmond, for No. 420, Temescal.
J. A. Scagg, for No. 421, Borden.
Thomas Barrows, for No. 422, Nordhoff.
W. E. Gleason, for No. 423, Marysville.
Rev. S. Jones, for No. 424, Hollister.
S. T. Jones, for No. 426, Felton.
George Malcolm, for No. 427, Riceville.
James Lambert, for No. 428, Montecito.
David Heron, for No. 429, Plainfield.
James Ward, for No. 430, Gualala.
John F. Dillon, for No. 431, Blacks Station.
Mrs. Martha Simpson, for No. 433, Red Bluff.
W. F. S. Moorehead, for No. 434, Lompoc.

RETURNS RECEIVED.—During the past week the following Lodges have filed Grand Lodge returns with, and their receipt is acknowledged by, the Grand Worthy Secretary:

Nos. 97, 109, 188, 191, 225, 228, 250, 266, 324, 334, 350, 362, 381, Japan 1. and A. T. 3.

LOS ANGELES.—Returning from the R. W. G. L. by way of the New Atchinson, Topeka, Santa Fe, and Southern Pacific routes, a stop over was decided upon, and made at Los Angeles, where we became the guest of P. G. W. C. T., Bro W. D. Gould and his estimable wife, P. R. W. G. V. T., Sister M. L. Gould, whose hospitalities and courtesies we enjoyed to the utmost. Many of the prominent workers in our cause were met, and were

found to be the leading men of the community in the trades, professions and business circles of the place. To write up what was seen and experienced during the brief period of 48 hours would require a volume. The temperance work is in safe hands in the southern portion of the state, and is making itself felt in every circle and avenue. A very pleasant and entirely impromptu reunion of the members of Merrill Lodge, No. 299 was held for our benefit taking the form of an informal reception. In view of the fact that the meeting was convened on about four hours notice and only by personal notification of members, which called out an attendance of over sixty members of the lodge, the occasion was considered as complimentary as it was pleasing and satisfactory. The drives enjoyed thru the orange groves with the trees, laden with their crop of "golden apples," the beautiful gardens and lawns, the drives thru the Pasadena settlement with its air of calmness, order and thrift, thence to Sierra Madre villa at the base of the mountains, from which the villa takes its name, and overlooking the valley on to the old church at the Mission San Gabriel are pictures carefully stored, the brilliancy of which will never fade from memory.

Ol D Siloam.—Siloam Lodge No. 2 was in high feathers last Saturday evening and indulged in a celebration after the old style, the occasion being the return to its fold of one who went out an humble member and returned with the highest honors the Order can bestow. Everybody seemed joyous and happy and the Lodge kept "open house" to all of its friends, and dispensed refreshments of ice cream, fruits and cakes, with a lavish hand. Complimentary resolutions were also voted, and everything done that could be to make the Supreme Officer of the Order supremely happy in meeting with so cordial and happy a welcome in the family circle of his own Lodge.

Personals.—During the past week calls were received from numerous members of the Order all of whom had nought but kind words and cheering news to communicate. Among them were G. W. C. T., Bro. Robt. Thompson of San Francisco; P. G. W. C. T., Rev. Dr. C. S. Haswell of Lodi; D. D., Bro. J. C. Hawver of Forest Hill; P. D. D., Bro. J. R. Johns of Amador; Col. C. N. Goulding, Grand Lecturer; Bro. T. J. Pierce of Pleasant Grove; Bro. H. G. Murray of Sutter Creek; D. D., H. S. Graves of West Butte, and Bro. W. H. Henderson, W. C. T., of Samaritan Lodge, Chico.

Anniversary Day.—A desire being generally expressed for a day of observance within the I. O. G. T., at a previous session of the R. W. G. L., the historian of the Order, Bro. Rev. T. F. Parker, of New York, was appointed to ascertain the date of the origin of the Order, that it might be fixed as the proper anniversary to be observed from year to year. At the last session Bro. Parker reported the Seventeenth Day of July as the date sought for and this day was agreed upon and becomes the anniversary day ef the I. O. G. T.

Smiling May.—The month of May was an exceedingly active one in our work, with seven Grand Lecturers in the field disseminating temperance truths. Sixteen new Lodges were organized during the month, viz: 7 by Bro. Merrick, 5 by Sister Stevens, 3 by Bro. Crowhurst, and 1 by Special Deputy Bro. E. W. Turner, of Madera. The month of May closing with a record of eighty new Lodges instituted since the last session of Grand Lodge.

What Are You Doing to increase the circulation of the Rescue? You can advance the best interests of the Order in no other way so readily as by helping the Rescue. Are you doing it?

G. W. C. T. Department.

R. THOMPSON, G. W. C. T.

We required our Grand Lecturers to report thru the Rescue from time to time, and consistency indicates that Grand Officers should set them an example. It is well for the whole Order to know what its officers are doing. We are encouraged by example and stirred to action by the efforts and success of others. Generally what one has done another can do, and where success has resulted from some special plan of work, others, when they know of it will go and do likewise. Our Rescue carries the news to all the lodges and takes it into all our pulpits, and by this means all moral reformers are strengthened and encouraged in good works. But to my wanderings: I visited Tuolumne county in May. Met the Lodge of Sonora on the evening of the 6th While this lodge holds its own it lacks that aggressive spirit requisite to growth. It has the county-seat for a field; always the hardest in the county, and this requires an extra effort over that required in other towns. The D. L. meets here on the 18th June, and this will enthuse the Order and stir up the place. Our faithful worker, Grand Lecturer Hughes has the work in hand, and nothing short of success will satisfy him.

On the 7th the lodge at Soulsbyville dedicated their fine hall in the forenoon, and for that special object I was with them. The thoughtful brothers provided a conveyance from Sonora, and by ten we safely landed at Bro. Barron's. Good Templars from other lodges came to aid, and a good houseful assembled to witness the dedicatory ceremonies. The band gave good music, and all was harmonious and pleasant. Picnic dinner in the grove followed. Children's meeting in the afternoon, and then enjoyment and tea in the grove, after marching with the children thru the streets. The meeting for the real temperance work was at evening. House crowded, attention perfect: results, nine propositions and $75 for new hall. This left only $100 due on a hall costing about $800, built by a lodge started only ten months since. Good management and energy mark the history of this lodge. On Sunday morning I initiated the nine obtained the evening previous, and was kindly sent on my way to Jamestown for a three o'clock meeting. A pleasant meeting with two propositions for the lodge, which already has quite nearly swept the place. I found a pleasant home with Bro. C. D. Drescher, L. D. of Quartz Mountain Lodge, and his wife who is L. D. of Table Mountain at Jamestown. At evening Bro. D, as usual went to Quartz Mountain to attend lodge, and all was ready for an open meeting. Here too the lodge owns their hall, and has a debt of only $40 over it. All the younger element in the place seemed to be interested in the Order, and even a vender of intoxicating drinks and his wife were there, and encouraged their children to join and work for temperance. He said to me, "go on, you will get no opposition from me; I only keep it because my business demands it; I shall be glad when the demand shall cease. I will help you with money, but of course I cannot join you; yet I wish my children with you." This is the most sensible view I ever heard a dealer express.

Monday I was sent to Columbia by Bro Drescher. Public meeting with good attendance in the evening but owing to some little want of harmony, the members were not enthusiastic for additions just then. I found a cheerful home with Bro. Geo. McNeil, L. D., until 3 A.M., when the stage took me on return to the valley. The night over at Stockton with a visit to Stockton Lodge where I met Bro. B. F. Bagley, a S. D. and others, and a ride by rail landed me safely home on Wednesday, the 11th of May.

I was greatly encouraged by that trip. I found the G. T. generally thoroly aroused to the importance of their work. Wonderful gains are shown in Tuolumne county. She now has ten live lodges full of that earnest purpose that is certain to result in progress.

LECTURER'S APPOINTMENTS.

J. ARNOUP.

Notice.—The services of Grand Lecturer, Culver being required in Sonoma county in connexion with the Temperance camp meeting to be held at Guerneville from the 1st to the fifth of July, an arrangement has been made with Mr. John Arnoup of Oakland to fill the appointments made for Bro. Culver in Mendocino county commencing with that of the 13th and 14th June at Salmon creek (Albion) and continuing for the balance of the month. Bro. Arnoup's appointments will be as follows; Little River, 17, 18; Mendocino, 19, 20; Casper, 21, 22; Kibesillah, 24, 25; Westport 26, 27; Cahto, 28 and 29. R. Thompson G. W. C. T.

COL. C. N. GOULDING.

Will speak at Colusa, 18, 19, 20; Princeton, 21, 22; Butte City, 23, 24; Orland, 25, 26; Newville, 27, 28; Elk Creek, 29, 30; Sheet Iron July 1, 2; Guithers school house, 3, 4. Leesville 5, 6.

MRS. EMILY PITT STEVENS

Will speak at Central City, June 17, and 18; Guadalupe, 20, 21; Arroyo Grande, 23, 24; San Luis Obispo, 26, 27; Cambria, 29, 30, and at the camp meeting.

HUGH R. HUGHES

Will speak at Tuolumne, D. L. June 17, 18; Columbia, 19.

DR. MERRICK

Will lecture at Salinas, June 18, 19, 20; Gonzales, 21, 22; Soledad, 23; Monterey, 25, 26.

F. J. CULVER.

Manchester, June 9, 1881

On the 3rd lectured in school house Fish Rock to a good audience, secured several names for Gualala Lodge.

The 4th set out for Point Arena, a yellow flag floating from Main street warned us of the presence of smallpox as well as the deathly appearance of the town. We passed through to Bro. A. Fowlers and he advised us to go on to Manchester as there was no hopes of having meeting. Schools, churches &c closed. Reached Manchester Saturday evening, visited lodge, Monday evening rained, large attendance on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. The lodge is doing well, are now raising money to build a hall which is much needed, this once built will make the lodge a fixture. * * * We here enjoyed some of the most pleasant days on our trip and we hope the time may come when we may have the pleasure of meeting with these people again. Bro. W. W. Fairbanks gave us his company to all points of interest, you may look for a list of subscribers to the "Rescue" from time to time as well as a word now and then.

Manchester, Cal. June, 10, 1881.

Editor Rescue:—We started six months ago with a charter membership of 13 but have since increased to between 40 and 50; our principal drawback thus far, has been the lack of a suitable lodge room, but should we continue to prosper in the future as we have in the past, we shall doubtless soon build a suitable hall.

Being, nearly all of us, green hands, we have of course committed some errors and have doubtless had our share of petty difficulties to contend with, bnt the genuine interest that is shown by many, gives promise of future success.

On Tuesday and Wednesday evenings last, Bro. F. J. Culver, lectured in this neighborhood to large, and appreciative audiences and from the eloquent earnest manner in which the speaker treated the subject, many have been brought to look upon the evil of intemperance, not as one of ordinary magnitude, but as one of the greatest evils in the land, and one against which every man, woman and child should wage a bitter and unceasing warfare.

What we most need is a number of just such earnest, practical workers as Bro. Culver; men who will at all times strike boldly and fearlessly at the very foundation of this liquor business, and who will iustill into the minds of the people, the necesity of *action* in this matter, instead of standing calmly by while friends and relatives are daily falling victims to the habit of intemperance. W. W. F.

San Diego, June 9, 1881.

Dear Rescue:—A case of glaring monopoly has occurred in the affairs of Golden Rule Lodge, No. 263. The Worthy Chief Templar T. J. Daily secretly and clandestinely induced the clerk of our courts to give him a license to have, hold and take, all for his own, Sister Sarah M. Arnold, better known as our "Dollie" W. R. H. S. of said lodge. "Dollie" is a universal favorite and when we the outsiders discovered in the "Union" this morning that the W. C. had gone and consolidated the offices aforesaid and that without a vote of the lodge we were all green with jealousy—there being no appeal, we submit and wish the parties all conceivable happiness.

Sister Stewart of Golden Rule Lodge has raised a club of ten for the Rescue. Sister S. is one of the very best workers we have in the temperance cause, the party who wrote the squib to the Rescue from this place about our Templars having all run so much to dancing that they had forgotten to read the Rescue, may now go to the foot of the class. A Band of Hope has been organized in good shape, Mrs. H. B. Rice is President. To morrow night the officers of Golden Rule Lodge go to National City to organize a new lodge—the order is in splendid shape here, thanks to Sister Stevens. H.

Pauperism.—The liquor trade in England having filled the workhouses with paupers, elects guardians and doctors to take care of them, who prescribe and provide an annual liquor bill for the workhouses of $575,000. But the tax payers have to support the paupers and the grogshops, the doctors and guardians and the liquor bill too. In 1881 over ten million pints of ale, wine and scorchthroat were used in the poor houses. And what is a little comical, in some of them there was from 4 to 10 times as much consumed per capita as in others. Of course there are wet and dry doctors and wet and dry officials.

Juvenile Department.

BAND OF HOPE WORK.



The Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., of California, offers to furnish, free of charge, to Sunday-schools, or other juvenile organizations desiring to adopt them for use, the newly revised Band of Hope rituals together with the ritual badges. The ritual comprises a pamphlet of 48 pages. The badges are of German silver, with a safety pin upon the back. Sample copies of the rituals and badge, or quantities for actual use, will be furnished on application to the G. W. C. T., Robert Thompson, 1,531 Golden Gate Avenue, or the Superintendent of Juvenile Work, George Bramall, Haywards, or Geo. B. Katzenstein, 328 J street, Sacramento.

TALKS WITH THE YOUNG FOLKS.

CORAL ISLANDS.

Last week something was said of the coral insect tribe and what it is doing. When it has built up to the surface of the water it can go no further, but in course of time its works are upheaved by volcanic action, and as soon as a little sand and soil are produced by the wearing away and decomposition of the surface material, vegetation commences, and in tropical climates the cocoanut seems te be very soon a natural product of the soil without any seed or planting. It is formed on many islands where no possible method of its having been planted can be surmised.

Very many of the islands in the Pacific Ocean; in fact all of them in the tropical regions are encircled with a reef of coral. But in islands of any size there is sure to be a channel left thru this reef to form a harbor. The manner in which these channels are formed is very singular. The surface of all such islands of sufficient extent to be habitable is always more or less irregular, and therefore there must be one part of the island where the fresh water of the rains is collected into a brook or stream, and runs into the sea. The little builders prefer to have their habitation and interests and workshops in the saltest water they can find, therefore they avoid the fresh water resort, and when they have completed their chain of fortification around all the rest of the island a deep water channel remains for vessels to enter a safe and often commodious harbor.

At Honolulu a little river, a very tiny one indeed, drains off the rains from the hills, and as the little insects have for centuries kept clear of its fresher waters a channel deep enough and wide enough for large ships has been left there, and leads into a commodious basin inside. Ships can enter or leave under sail with a fair wind, and it has always been a favorite resort of whaleships. Before steamers were in use oxen were employed to assist in towing the vessels in, the cattle walking on the reef at low water. This channel has as evidently been provided with the end in view of making a harbor on the leeward side of the island as the bulkhead on the city front of San Francisco has been provided for the accommodation of ships. What human mind would have ever conceived the idea of working out a harbor and entering channel for ships by such a simple machinery as the leading of a little brook of fresh water in the direction desired.

CORAL BANKS.

There is a very extensive coral bottom in the Indian Ocean called the Saya de Mahla Bank in about ten degrees south latitude and 60 east longitude. It is about 190 miles long by about 150 wide and has a depth of 40 feet only in some parts tho it is several hundred miles from any land. Coming on this bank in the night, and seeing at daybreak the bottom all white and apparently only five or six feet deep, is at least exciting. The coral seems to be all in hummocks and every one you see right ahead looks so close to the top of the water that you feel a sense of relief when the ship passes over it without striking it: between the hummocks of 40 or 45 feet depth we used to find often 150 feet. That is no doubt going to be an inhabited land some day, but as the depth has not been measurably decreased in our time, it is probable that ships will sail safely over it for centuries to come.

Those little workers under the sea have undertaken a pretty saucy contract, to fill up nearly 30,000 square miles of ocean; but they are getting along nicely and only have now from 40 to 150 feet in depth to complete. We are accustomed to think a railroad does a giant feat when it fills up a roadway of a mile long, a few feet wide and 15 or 20 feet deep. But the little coral masons would laugh at such a puny undertaking.

QUACK SCIENCE.

LATEST FROM THE MOON.

Professor Proctor's last lecture before sailing for Europe was upon the moon, and it was very interesting. The moon does not revolve around the earth, he said, but the two circle about each other; and the real center of the revolution of each is the sun. If there were a railway to reach the moon, 238, 818 miles distant from us, we should be 13 months making the journey at ordinary railroad speed. Upon arriving we should observe several interesting phenomena. First, it is a very respectable luminary of a diameter of 2,081 miles, with a surface of 14,000,000 square miles, a volume of one-forty-ninth of that of the earth, and a mass one-eighty-first of it.

Then, the force of gravity being one-sixth of that of the earth, we could be thirty-six feet high and still quite as active as we are here. But our longer bodies would have a longer day in which to disport themselves, for there is a lapse of twenty-nine and one half of our days between the lunar sunrise and sunset. Our extremities however would certainly suffer after sunset, for the surface of the moon is 250 degrees below zero at midnight, and the reaction toward noon would try even our prolonged proportions; for at noon the surface would be thirty eight degrees above the boiling point. We should be very lonely, probably, for there is no living creature there now.

Still, as Professor Proctor had said that all planets pass thru five stages, the last of which is death—a stage which the moon has reached—the apprehensive mind naturally inquires how soon the earth will probably reach it. The professor answers reassuringly that the earth is now about 500,000,000 years old, and that it took the moon 80,000,000 to reach its present state. He therefore concludes that it will take the earth 500,000,000 years more to reach the same condition. There is thus no immediate cause for apprehension.—*Harpers Weekly.*

Dr Chalmers of Scotland once wrote a beautiful sermon on "The modesty of true science." He admired with good reason the absolute impartiality and honesty of the real enquiring science of his day, which asserted no positive conclusion that had not been established by cumulative and unquestionable evidence.

That is and must be a characteristic of the true science of all times and ages. Genuine science can neither assert anything of which it cannot demonstrate the absolute proof, nor can it deny anything in the domain of nature or ethics, which it cannot as absolutely disprove.

The *modernly accepted* science would astonish Dr. Chalmers if he could now return to listen to it. Its most marked feature to-day is its lack of modesty, its thoroly insolent quackery. Not so much in its assaults upon religious faith and authority, which it has a right to examine and criticize and assail if need be, but in pretending to have successfully established a system of creation and natural law, which is a thousand times more beset at every step with miracles and anomalies and impossibilities than the religious systems they have sought to supplant, not excepting the self evidently false traditions of the heathens. The modern usurpers of the chairs of true science have undertaken a contract beyond their capacity to carry out: to create this world and sustain it without a God!

The diameter of the moon, its distance from the earth and sun, its density and volume, etc. have been of course correctly ascertained, Its hours of day and night are known: but as to its temperature at the lunar noon and midnight, as to its atmosphere and absence of water and its being habitable or inhabited, there is nothing at all known, unless we set out with the theory that the Creator only knew one way to make and people a world. It is known that the moon has on one side no atmosphere, that is just like ours, no cloud belts nor oceans like ours. But it has on the side next to us tremendous mountains and wide valleys like ours. We have never seen the other side of it at all, which is of itself a miraculous provision of the Creator.

There is nothing whatever to prove that the moon has no transparent atmosphere or that God could not plan one; nothing to prove there is no water that is unlike ours in some respects; nothing to prove that it is not peopled by millions of some class of inhabitants.

Whenever Professor Proctor learns how to make a few planets and run them 500 million years, he will know a dozen ways of creating and sustaining animal life from the highest to the lowest, without such an atmosphere and such water as we have. He will be able to select from a thousand samples of breathing and nourishing mediums an air and a water, and a temperature regulating machinery to suit exactly the varifying conditions of his different worlds.

The doctrine of the moon's age is founded on nothing but bootless speculation, and it is by no means presumptuous to assail as an absurdity, the idea that the satellite and inferior body, the moon, died at 80 million years of age, and the earth the the superior (principal) partner will have to drag the corpse of its junior attendant for 920 million years. Apropos of this, it is not much more than a dozen years since the patent creation quacks asserted with as much arrogance, that the moon was as yet in its infancy, and so far unprepared for the maintenance of life. Its transition to mummyism has been rapid.

To suppose that the moon has a range of 500 degrees of our thermometer between its noon and midnight, is very absurd; that it is much hotter than boiling water at noon, is nonsense. But it is readily conceded that neither Proctor, Denton nor the RESCUE could contrive the proper conditions of the temperature there. Bogus science has often told us of comets being, when near the sun, so many times hotter than melted iron, and the distant planets so many thousand times colder than ice; all these ideas presuppose that the Creator can only work with our measuring rods and use our chemistry, which, as true science has revealed thru the telescope, is not the case.

The Charlatan scientist who asserts that the atmosphere of the moon is used up or worn out, and that its body has become rent and split and dead, and its seas have leaked down into the centre of that globe, talks the simplest nonsense. The density of the whole body of the moon is nearly three times that of our water and it would be impossible for a light fluid to gravitate to the centre (or bottom) of gravity and drive the heavy rocks and metals up to the circumference or surface.

The right to suggest theories is undoubted, but to assert as positive fact, any description of the natural history or present condition of the moon or planets founded only upon a system of natural laws precisely similar to ours, is not science but quackery.

KANSAS.

A gentleman writes from Carbondale, Kansas to the Kansas Methodist, since the grogshops have closed.

"Fighting, quarreling and brawling have ceased. Citizens living in the business part of town can rest at night undisturbed. The public nuisance and disgrace is removed. Our young men and boys will not be enticed away to places where soul, body and property are lost. "The lock up" stands empty. And we have hope that the generation, now coming, will be more sober than their fathers. Another thing, fathers and husbands who were wont to return home drunk, from whom wives, mothers and children shrank, now, return to their families, bringing food to eat, and clothing to wear. There are joy, peace and plenty, where once there were want and woe. Mother's tears will be wiped away, children will be better fed, better clothed and better schooled than heretofore. Our churches will be better attended, christianity will spread more rapidly, and the cause of education receive better support. Tongue can never tell, nor figures estimate the blessings which are flowing from prohibition. God hasten the day, when in all our states and territories, there shall not be found a place where intoxicating liquor can be procured."

What a blessing and comfort to the people of Kansas, that prohibitory law is. No more drunken families with shoeless and half naked starving children suffering and shivering thru the cold dreary winter. No more jailbirds and hoodlums to be raised there, The great murderous cause of all the evils and miseries and agonies of helpless women and children, the saloon keeper, obliged to stop his horribly wicked and cruel career. We are very soon going to have the same law in California and all over the country.

THE GRAND Lodge of Oregon meets at Hillsboro on the 21st June. Bro. T. J. Alley will be there, he says. The California fraternity will assuredly pray that the session may be a happy one and fruitful of benificent results.

"WE REAP AS WE SOW."

If there's anything settled beyond a dispute,
It is that the branches partake of the root,
That grapes grow on grape vines, and not on the thorn,
That figs on their own native branches are born.
There are some things we guess at, and some things we know,
And of this we are certain, We reap as we sow.

If we hand the cold water to lips that are dry,
If we speak a kind word unto each passer-by
If we welcome the stranger who waits at our door,
And clothe with warm garments the limbs of the poor,
Be they grateful or not for the good we bestow,
We must "Labor and wait," We shall reap as we sow.

If we govern our spirits while yet we are young,
If we master the temper, and bridle the tongue,
If we nurse in our bosoms the promptings of love,
And rise all our selfish ambitions above,
If we scatter heart sunbeams wherever we go,
The joy will return, "We shall reap as we sow."

I knew an old lady whose life was a groan,
And nobody loved her, so far as I've known.
When a child she was selfish and fretful and cross,
And seemed to take pleasure in other folks' loss.
Poor soul, she is gone. and perhaps she may know
In the new life she enters, "We reap as we sow."

I remember another with spirit so bright,
That wherever she moved there was gladness and light,
And the old, and the young gathered close to her side,
With that tender affection the heart cannot hide.
She is gone, blessed spirit, how well did she know,
As she often declared, "We will reap as we sow."

Believe me dear children each act that we do,
Is planting some seed that is likely to grow,
If base, or if noble, we surely will find
The season will ripen it, true to its kind.
The thorns we have planted will pierce us and show
The truth of this adage, "We reap as we sow."

The whole truth is this, boys, we get what we give,
We deserve just about all the joy we receive.
We are in the Lord's vineyard, and he will repay
In justice, the service we give in our day.
This world is a garden of good that will show
Our part in the planting. "We reap as we sow."

DANGERS IN BRINGING UP CHILDREN.

(Samuel Smiles "Duty")

The cruelty done to children by some parents as well as by teachers, is indescribable. Children are held to be of the same temperament, of the same adaptability to learn as their parents and teachers; yet the boy who cannot learn his lessons as quickly as another is thrashed, or he is degraded in some way. Grown people forget the intense misery to which children are thus exposed. The child's horizon is so limited that he sees no remedy to his woes, and his sorrow absorbs his whole little being.

"Fathers, provoke not your children to wrath, lest they be discouraged." If the life of a child be embittered, the result is shyness and secret aversion. Even a child feels itself wronged, and a sense of bitterness is implanted in its heart. We can never think without pity of a parent who lost a promising son by death, and was haunted through life by his parental severity. "My boy," he said to a friend, "used to think me cruel, and he had too much reason to do so; but he did not know how I loved him at the bottom of my heart, and now it is too late.

We often think when we hear of parents beating their children, that they should rather be inflicting the punishment on themselves. They have been the means of bringing into being the inheritors of their own moral nature. The child does not make his own temper, nor has any control while a child over its direction. If parents have conferred an iritable temper on the child, it is a duty on their part to exercise self-control, forbearance and patience so that the influence of daily life may in the course of time correct and modify the defects of his birth.

But the "child's will must be broken!" There is no greater fallacy than this. Will forms the foundation of character. Without strength of will there will be no strength of purpose. What is necessary is not to break the child's will, but to educate it in proper directions, and this is not to be done thru the agency of force or fear. A thousand instances might be cited in proof of this statement.

When the parent or teacher relies chiefly upon pain for controling the child's will, the child insensibly associates duty and obedience with fear and terror. And when you have thus associated command over the will of others with pain, you have done all that you could to lay the foundation of a bad character—a bad son, a bad husband, a bad father, a bad neighbor and a bad citizen.

When Eufordius of Cologne heard a great cry issuing from a school house he opened the door, entered and rushed up like a lion, and raising his staff against the teacher and his assailant, delivered the boy from their hands. "What are you doing, tyrant?" he said. "You are placed here to teach, not to kill scholars!"

NINETEEN DISTILLERIES CRUSHED OUT.

Missionary Emory, of the American Sunday-School Union, and an earnest temperance worker in East Tennessee, has been greatly cheered by a letter from a Union Sunday-School having sixty members, which runs thus: "All the 'still houses' that used to annoy and vex us have disappeared, and now the outlook is good. With the help of God, the prayers of the church, and the aid of the American Sunday-School Union, I think we shall succeed. But it will be hard for us to raise money for Sunday-school supplies. We are among 'hard-shell,' whisky-drinking people, who never have money for anything but whisky, which costs more now when they have to go into F——County for it." (Nineteen distilleries were broken up in the county in which the writer lives.) "One preacher who ran a distillery is here yet and not converted, but he is crushed out. He was in jail eighteen months, but that did not convert him. But three of the worst whisky men we had are now active in our Sunday-school."

This missionary organized eight Sunday-schools in his last month's work.—*Banner.*

FOR THE S. S. TEACHERS.

"A teacher being asked how many pupils he had, answered by saying, 'multiply the number of Jacob's sons by the times the Israelites went around Jericho, add the number of measure of barley Boaz gave to Ruth, divide by the number of Hannah's sons, subtract the number of kind of clean beasts that were in the ark, multiply the number of persons that went in search for Elijah's body after he had ascended, subtract Jacob's age when he stood before Pharaoh; add the number of smooth stones David selected when he went to contend with Goliah, subtract the number of furlongs Bethlehem is from Jerusalem, divide by the number of anchors cast out when Paul was ship-wrecked, subtract the number of persons saved in the Ark."

Give the chapter and verse where the several steps to the answer are found, and the answer, with the date of your finding, the true answer and your name.—*Exchange.*

MY LOVING MOTHER'S FACE HOW FAIR.

By Rev. W. A. Des Brisay, Temperance Sermonizer of the Episcopal Church.

My loving mother's face—how fair,
Still there Love's early roses,
In beauty bloom though lines of care
Times silent touch discloses.

There joy and peace have kindly met,
On every feature sleeping;
The Holy Light His seal has set,
Whose angel, watch is keeping.

The holy eyes that long ago
Watched o'er my childhood slumbers,
The gentle voice that soft and low
Sang love in sweetest numbers.

My weary heart on life's rough sea
Looks back o'er many a billow,
To one bright scene—still dear to me,
Her sweet face near my pillow.

My mother's loving face through years,
Our joys and sorrows blending,
Together oft in smiles and tears,—
May peace be thine unending.

No angel's face, in worlds above,
With purer light is beaming,
Than that dear mother's face of love,
Of which I'm ever dreaming.

CHARADE

My first is a pronoun in the ancient form;
My next unmurmuring bears the ocean storm;

My whole is a number you all can indite;
Now answer this riddle, answer it right.

METAGRAMS

Change the head of purchased, have conflicted.
Change again, have searched.

—*Signal*

Sam Brannan wants 10,000 young people to go to cultivate his land in Mexico. Wonder if he has his saloons and beerdives ready for their reception.

BUTTE CO. DISTRICT LODGE.

Oroville, June 6th. 1881.

Butte County District Lodge met at the Congregational Church, Oroville, on the 4th inst. Ten Lodges were represented by 26 delegates, viz: Welcome 104, Victory 123, Samaritan 177, Fidelity 194, Webster 316, Northern Star 207, Dayton 285, Nord 289, Nelson 402, Rising Star 404. The delegate from Messilla Valley 413, was in town. but unable to attend, owing *to other business.* Other Lodges were not represented on account of the neglect of the District Sect'y to notify the Lodges of the time and place of meeting. D. D., J. B. Mullen, presided; the Sect'y being absent, W. S. Read was appointed Sect'y pro. tem. The D. V. T. being absent, Sister M. E. Geiger was appointed, and subsequently elected D. V. T., and W. S. Read, District Sect'y. The only business of interest to the Order at large was the appointment of a committee of 5 to secure the enforcement in Butte Co. of the Sunday laws. Bro. F. F. Carnduff of Victory 123, recommended that the committee act on the plan adopted by the people of Yolo Co. The distribution of temperance literature was recommended, and samples of temperance tracts distributed, but no definite action taken thereon.

Lodge adjourned to met at Dayton, 3d Saturday in September.

W. S. Read, District. Se

The Los Angeles Mirror speaking of the six lecturers in the field and of the work done by the Order, says:

The money to carry on this great work is contributed by those who have no hope of reward other than the satisfaction of doing good for humanity by promoting sobriety.

Those who contribute, however have the satisfaction of knowing that the financial matters of the Order are honestly managed, and every dollar accounted for and made to do the greatest possible amount of good.

The department of the work in this state that is not properly sustained is the circulation of temperance literature, There is probably not a better temperance paper in America than the Rescue, and still it is permitted to run, year after year, with a beggarly subscription list, that precludes the possibility of it doing a tithe of the good it could and ought to do if it had the circulation the circumstances demand and which its merits ought to command. We hope the time will come when the importance of the circulation of temperance literature will be more fully appreciated, and then the Rescue will take its place as the most efficient instrumentality in educating the masses in the truths of temperance.

San Rafael. The L. D. of San Rafael Lodge writes to the G. W. S. to "instruct the *Resque* people to send a copy of *that paper*" to him and adds "I believe that the two come here but of us the minister only gets one."

The *Resque people* inform the said L. D. that seven copies of "that paper" one of which has been directed to his Lodge, have gone to San Rafael every week for six months past and probably for years—and that if he had asked for it any one Thursday evening or Friday he would have got his paper every time, but he evidently never did. If, as he admits, the paper goes there, he will have to try the experiment of consulting the Postmaster or the delivery clerk about it, and then he will have to repeat the interview once a week. It is a wonder this idea did not occur to him during the last six months.

A banquet was given in May by the Christian Methodist Lord Mayor of London in honor of an eminent christian missionary the Rev. Robert Moffat. A great many toasts were drank in ratsbane wine, compounded potatoe whsky &c in honor of the Queen, the archbishop of Canterbury, the clergy and ministers, the missionary societies, the Rev. guest &c &c. And what is strange, even the great Canon Farrar who was present, *acknowledged the honor.* And yet those very same christians would make a fuss and turn up their noses at sober polygamy in Utah.

In England Mr. Gladstone's infamous proposition to license railway trains as groggeries, has drawn forth a host of indignant protests.

Joseph Cook's sermon in this and last weeks number is from the Temperance Record, London.

New lodge to be organized at Chino near Riverside; forty names said to be on hand.

The Rescue.

DEVOTED TO

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PROHIBITION REFORM PARTY.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1884,

HON. NEAL DOW, OF MAINE.

THE SCHOOL PRIZES.

It is hoped that every one will read the letter of Mrs. Congdon on page 515 of this number. It has reference to one of the most important agencies that have ever been set in motion for the advancement of the temperance reform in this State. The idea of offering prizes to stimulate the pupils of the public schools to acquaint themselves thoroly with the properties of alcohol and tobacco, and their effects when introduced into the system, is one that entitles its "inventor" to an enduring monument in the hearts and affections of the people of the state and nation. It does not appear to be a very remarkable thing of course; almost anybody could have discovered America, but nobody did till Columbus happened to think of it, and then it was a very simple thing to do. Just so, Miss Anna R. Congdon was the first that made this suggestion through the RESCUE.

It was one of those remarkably apposite and practical ideas that some rare intelligences can evolve at will, but which would have cost the congresses of Europe and America about fifty years of patient study and wearying application to pick and drill and drag out of their amply-stored crania.

And no sooner was the proposition mooted than the ladies of the W. C. T. U. have put it into wholesome, vigorous practice, and they, with those whose generous aid has enabled them to make it a success, deserve the highest appreciation of all who love their country and their race.

The interest excited in the young folks, and their industry in seeking every available mode and source of instruction upon this now most interesting topic are remarkable; it may well be doubted if any other means could have been attempted that would have had a success at all comparable with what we have seen.

Without having acquired the experience which has been thus presented, the plan is so eminently and self evidently judicious, that the Good Templars and other temperance organizations should without delay make the development of this school prize system an important part of their work, and it is to be hoped the example will be followed all over the Union, and as one thinks of it, the tumbling of the beer signs in the near future can be distinctly heard.

PATRIOTIC DUTY.

Every patriot is now in duty bound to work for the Democratic ticket, because Jefferson was a very talented man and Andrew Jackson gallantly defended New Orleans in 1815; and because that party has always been true to the whisky interests.

Every patriot has an equal duty to support the Republican ticket, whoever it may be composed of, because the Republican party (or the American people, or the army, or somebody round there) preserved the Union in 1861-5. And because that party has always been, and is, an inalienable friend and ally of the distillers and brewers and beer gardens and beer dives and Sunday smashers and brothelers and of every thing that pauperizes the country: (except in Kansas where it had to eat its own platform or get whipped.

Every patriot has a right to ask himself too if it would not be a good plan to fight and defeat the prohibition party; because it aims to have a sober and honest government, a righteous system of finance, to restore the Sabbath and the Christian morality under which the nation became great, to destroy the devil worship and the human slaughter of the daily Auto da Fe whose foreign priests in this free Christian Country offer up every day their 200 to 250 human sacrifices to the devil of drunkenness: who rob and butcher that many citizens of this country every day; who daily invade the homes and blast the happiness of millions of our people; and whose daily and hourly work is the perdition of the country and people. "For God and home and native land," is a motto that dont promise spoils of office just yet; beware of it, patriot.

ADULTERATION OF LIQUORS.

If it would be right to inflict severe bodily torture as a punishment for the meanest and most cruel crimes, it would seem that the wretched sneak thieves who adulterate flour and bread with bone dust and clay and other deleterious frauds, who make poisoned candy to sell to children, who render the people's food and butter and milk unwholesome &c, ought to be made intimate and permanent accquaintances of the whipping post and the tread mill. It is hard to name a crime more nastily despicable then that of cheating and stealing combined with the wholesale poisoning of our neighbors.

But a great hue and cry has been raised and a vast storehouse of hard names expended upon the perpetrators of a comparatively innocent mode of turning a penny, not quite an honest penny. The traders in drunkenness all, from the leper who makes and sells swinish lager, up thru the various kinds of wines, brandies and whiskies, to those of extravagent cost, cannot help knowing that from the lowest, to the highest, the only quality of the liquor which has a real value is the drunk it possesses, That quality is common to every kind that has a value, and no drink ever has a vestige of value for the bibber, that has no drunk, no craze, no swear, no fight in it. Any or all the other qualities and properties it may lack, and lose none of its value to speak of, but with the loss of the drunk all its value vanishes.

Now if bread made out of old boots and tin cans and cabbage leaves and oyster shells, was just as nourishing, wholesome, pleasant and contained precisely the same elements as flour, the fraud of selling it for the genuine would only be a lie, without the added theft that is practiced in the adulteration of food. And that applies to the sale of fraudulent beer, wine, brandy, whisky &c. The man who buys either five cents worth or ten dollars worth of it to drink commits the last extreme of folly; he buys drunk, something to make him a very little, or a little more, or a good deal drunk. The drunk property is perfectly the same in all kinds of alcoholic drinks, lager beer or the choicest champagne or costliest wine. And it is precisely the same value and same material, whether made from rotten potatoes, old boots, rotten grapes, thistles or rotted sugar of any kind.

Therefore when Bridget O'Donegal wants a keg of german beer of a cheap drunk and D. O. Mills or Gov. Stanford or the Editor of the Argonaut wants a fancy kind of drink at 3 or 4 or 5 dollars a bottle, how much is the consciencious *grocer*(?) to blame if he supplies both parties with precisely the same material, manufactured from the same lot of potatoes, brought down in a schooner from a farm in Sonoma county, and whichcost precisely the same per gallon of proof drunk contained therein.

Tomales potatoes make as good Piper Heidsick Champagne as can be had imported from France, and it is precisely the same material, the same flavor, the same drunk and the same fiz and the same qualities in every respect, The only difference in the world is that one is from Tomales potatoes, and the other from potatoes that grew in Belgium or Germany and the cost to the producer just the same, about five or six cents a bottle exclusi ve of the glass and cork. Of course it is understood that Piper Heidsic is not potatoes, but it and all others of the chociest imported wines that sell for the fanciest prices, are made from whisky or alcohol or brandy *evoked* from rotten potatoes, rotten barley, rotten vegetables of any kind that contain sugar to be rotted: everything that makes the difference between high priced wine and common watered whisky of the same strength is produced by the addition of a few inexpensive drugs and poisons, whose cost is a mere nothing.

There is something funny in the idea of Paddy Maloney and Hans Haugschwiller getting a gallon of beer for perhaps 75 cents containing a good fighting drunk in it and in every respect equal to the five bottles of Champagne that cost a railroad magnate five dollars each.

The liquor sellers are not so much to be blamed for gauging so correctly the folly and stupidity and ignorance of their customers. Let us be careful never to do them an injustice. They have a load to pack that dont admit of anything being unjustly piled on to it. They are right enough in their discriminating rates. It is quite proper that the mysterious spirit of bacchanalian extacy, which the cunning enchantors can unlock from the decaying corpse of the departed potatoe, should appear to the royal monopolist in the guise of a Piper Heidsick and Widow Cliquot *costume*, and tax their purses roundly whenever it is invoked.

THE VETERAN'S HOME ASSOCIATION.

The committee are making an urgent appeal to the charitable for assistance in providing a shelter and support to the needy veterans of the Mexican and of the more recent conflict, who are on the Pacific coast. It is a wrong more attributable to thoughtlessness than to cruelty or ingratitude, that these poor fellows, whose services have been of such eminent benefit to the country, should suffer and even perish thru want and neglect, as some of them have done. The State should provide for this matter, but if it has not done so, it becomes the imperative duty of all who can assist in making the necessary provision, to do so at once and with an open hand.

Address a note with some figures and hieroglyphics like this in it $ to Col. J. J. Lyon Secretary, Box 1386 P. O. San Francisco. The Lord will accept both large and small loans in this investment, and has never been known to wrong any body out of a cent of interest yet.

Lecturers' Reports.

☞ The only authorized Grand Lecturers in this jurisdiction are Mrs. E. P. Stevens, Messrs. Wm. Crowhurst, Hugh R. Hughes, Dr. M. D. Merrick, F. J. Culver, Col. C. N. Goulding and George Bramall.

They are authorized to instruct and institute Lodges and Bands of Hope, solicit subscribers for our official organ, the RESCUE, and receive donations for the Good Templars' Home for Orphans and our lecture and missionary work. They are employed and compensated by the Grand Lodge, and all monies received by them are paid over to the Grand Lodge Treasury. It is expected that the lodges and the friends of temperance will, in good time, secure a commodious place of meeting, provide music, advertise the meeting well, make every needed preparation and render them every assistance to make their mission a success.

H. R. HUGHES.

On the 29th met with Quartz Mt. in "Open Lodge." This lodge not a year old has a neat hall, and in connection with the community own a good organ, has a membership of over 40, and tho it will never be a very large lodge, it is one of our solid ones.

On the 30 went to Sonora, but owing to several causes the audience composed about a dozen, not feeling well we adjourned. Next evening I met with the lodge, a good turn out, talked up District Lodge on the 28th, and the RESCUE, got 3 subscri. bers, the W. C. will canvas; Bald Mt. ought to have a large list.

June 1st met with Blanket Creek; was haying season and there were but few out. A few are holding on, this community could sustain a good lodge; but as there are no rumshops in the immediate vicinity, they dont think they need a lodge. But California boys need a temperance education, and all the safe guards we can give them. I hope the good people there will take hold for the childrens sake.

The 2nd lectured at Summerville to a full house. If there should be a revival of the quartz mining interest, there will probably be a lodge here at some future time.

The 3rd met with Soulsbyville "Open Lodge," had a pleasant meeting, after my address the meeting was addressed by Rev. Mr. Grey, and the L. D. Bro. Cope.

The 4th met with the lodge at its regular meeting. They now number 130 members, I think it is the largest membership in proportion to the population of any lodge in the State. They sustain a very fine Band of Hope of about 75 members, their hall would be a credit to any of our larger towns, their indebtedness is very small, will soon be paid, so they can turn their attention to the circulation of temperance literature, and the thorough education of their community on the vital issues that are the basis of our reform.

June 5th at 2 P. M. met with the Soulsbyville Band of Hope, a large attendance. The little folks had a creditable program and the old folks show a deep interest in the Band, and foster it as the nursery of their lodge. Several attempts have been made to have the Band of 75 members entered on the list in the RESCUE, without success; where is the fault? At 8 o'clock met with Confidence in "Open Lodge," the hall crowded, a good program and a splendid meeting. Collection of $12.50 the best I have taken considering size of place. Next night met with lodge. They intend to celebrate the fourth of July, and have stands etc. so as to commence a hall fund. In the near future every lodge in Tuolumne will have a hall. The example of Soulsbyville is contagious, and all seem determined to set up housekeeping under their own vine and fig tree.

The 7th returned to Jeffersonville 16 miles thru "June showers." The 8th went to Green Springs, all harvesting so no effort was made to hold a meeting. The 10th lectured at Jeffersonville to a good house, am indebted to Miss Eva Brooks a lassie of 12, who rendered the "Troubles of a wife" in such a manner as to elicit hearty applause and encore. Made arrangements to lecture in Tuttletown, one mile distant, next Friday. Quite a boom in quartz there at present, and if it continues, will build up old Table Mt. Lodge.

The 11th crossed the river to attend the quarterly entertainment of Murphy's Lodge at Armory hall. Their "Open Lodge" meetings are events, and the seating capacity of the large hall is taxed to accommodate those who come. Brother Cooke will probably report the meeting, and the condition of his lodge, the most prosperous in Calaveras.

I have made my last tour of Tuolumne for the current year but will return to be present at the District Lodge held in Sonoma on the 18th of June, when the interests of the lodges and the cause will be reported and discussed.

MRS. STEVENS.

LOMPOC June 6th 1881.

Dear Bro. Wood.—I am here in this temperance colony where I find strong Prohibitionists. They mean business or the saloon would not have been destroyed. Their motto is, no compromise with the traffic and I am so glad to breathe the atmosphere of this colony; these people have paid a high price for their land, they have bought their houses with special clause and assurance that the destroyer should not enter here, and it has been one continual fight for them; the last saloon was kept by a man who defied them; he was waited upon at different times by committees of ladies who pleaded with him, but to no purpose, he refused to stop. A woman who had sought this colony with a husband addicted to drink, and thought *here he was safe*, found that he was becoming demonized, by the saloon. She, poor woman was without support, was out in the field picking beans, while her husband was getting drunk in the saloon, she warned the saloon keeper that she would blow up the saloon if he did not stop selling to her husband; he did not stop and the saloon was blown up. Ihave a piece of the old saloon and the bomb that did the deed, for my cabinet as a curiosity, for I know that it will be one of the curious things for the coming generations that ever such a thing existed, and the people had to take desperate measures to rid themselves of such a curse. Why any people may complain of a slaughter house if the odor offend and the law forces it out of their sight and smell, but human slaughter houses may stand to destroy the life and blood of the people and when forsooth they *rebel*, behold the holy horror of the public; we must submit to the majesty of the law, the majesty of the law! indeed! which licenses these saloons, and destroys homes? These people are strong for a temperance Governor, and I find a growing sentiment all over Southern California. We must elect a total abstinence Governor next time. We can do it. The Good Templars hold the balance of power, let us work to that end. E. P. STEVENS.

Mrs Stevens on the 8th organized Artesia Lodge in the valley of Lompoc with 35 members to start with. Lectured several times in Lompoc, reorganized the Band of Hope, encouraged and built up the lodges, advocated the use of temperance literature and awakened an interest in the Mutual Aid feature. The Lompoc Record says:

"Santa Rita greatly enjoyed a lecture on Thursday night—a delegation from town going out on the occasion. This place has no saloon, a good lodge, I. O. G. T., preaching, Sunday-School, prayer meeting, and a first-rate community.

"The people thronged the church again on Friday night, to hear the farewell lecture; and very successful it was. In the afternoon the Maple school-house was filled by scholars and parents, who listened with deep interest to a very appropriate address.

"Mrs Stevens expresses herself as well pleased with our valley, its people, institutions and prospects. She visited the collapsed saloon and took specimens of the wreck. One of these will no doubt furnish her with many a text, as she lectures through the state; and Lompoc will be more widely advertised as a Temperance Colony than ever before."

Mrs. Stevens is expected to be at the Guerneville camp-meeting before she takes her vacation. She is very much pleased with her experiences in the Lompoc colony, pays a well merited tribute to the excellent qualities of these people who left other homes and came there at large expense and serious sacrifice to escape themselves, and free their families from the infernal demoralizing influences of the grogshop and the beer kettle. Their determination to maintain their principles, recently asserted with so much emphasis deserves the fullest sympathy of all good people.

M. D. MERRICK.

[Last week the Dr.'s report was cut short off, because time was up and room all filled.]

A rainstorm prevented my last meeting in Healdsburg being so fully attended as the two previous ones; yet the meeting was an interesting one, and I leave the place feeling that much good has been done. The pastors of the four churches signifying their intention of making united and energetic effort to build up the lodge and revive the temperance work.

At Santa Rosaa on the seventh and eighth my meetings were largely attended, especially on the last evening, and a lively interest manifested. Our meetings were held in the court house, as the churches for some reason not explained to me could not be procured. The Order is fully aroused here to the importance of more thoro work, and regular open monthly meetings will be held in the future, and a Band of Hope will soon be organized. At Benicia my meetings were thinly attended, and the lodge seems to be in a very quiet condition. At Vallejo no notices of my arrival were posted until after my arrival in town. Say 4 P. M., and even after seven o'clock, Good Templars were enquiring if there was to be a lecture. I spoke however to a small audience in the M. E. Church, and was invited to address a union meeting (of the churches) at the Baptist church on Sunday at 3 P. M., which I did to a fine audience. And was again invited to address the congregation of the Presbyterian church in the evening.

My visit at Vallejo was made very pleasant and I trust very profitable thru the hearty cooperation and friendship of the Revs. Nelson of the M. E. church, Dr. Gray of the Baptist, and Klink of the Presbyterian churches, These gentlemen most heartily endorsed my work and urged the necessity of another visit in the near future. Temperance work is sadly needed here, and if a proper effort is made much good may be done.

WM. CROWHURST.

PASKENTA, Tehama Co. Cal. June 10, 1881.

Red Bluff campaign lasting three days, opened with District Lodge—previously described. The meetings increased in number and interest, filling the large audience room of the M. E. Church. On the second night a minstrel troupe performed in town, the fire company gave an exhibition of their engine's power, and our good friends in the Advent tent also gave a temperance lecture at the same hour. but the lodges turned out in regalia, and a large and successful meeting was the result. The churches united, ministers sat on the same platform, and thus with Rev. Bro. Woodward as chairman and Rev. Bro. A. H. Mayhew as Chaplain, a large union Sunday night gathering closed the campaign with excellent results. God bless these brothers.

Band of Hope meeting on Sunday afternoon, presided over by our Grand Worthy Vice Templar, Sister H. A. Mayhew and Bro. Black, Supt., was very largely attended. The readings, declamations, catechetical and other exercises were interesting, suggestive, entertaining and instructive. Red Bluff is on the right road.

Reed's Creek was interfered with by a cloudy, rainy unpleasant evening; yet as the result Hercules Lodge was organized with 20 charter members. Mrs. Martha Simpson, lodge deputy.

Elder Creek, the home of Rock of Safety Lodge, held a meeting of about one-third of the expected audience; and all because somebody had not read the RESCUE and other papers which all advertised June 7th, The people had been notified of June 9th while the RESCUE distinctly advertised the 7th. This on account of not reading the RESCUE. However the lodge was reorganized.

Henleyville greeted us with a large enthusiastic gathering, good singing, etc. This lodge organized April 16th with 24 charter members, has now 44 in membership, and all without asking any to join. People are asking to be admitted. One man who backed out on the night of organizing asked a little girl member to give him a regalia to wear, and offered her a half dollar. He then offered $5 to one of the older sisters, but it was useless, he had to take his place among the goats. A grand supper in open moonlight air concluded the exercises.

C. N. GOULDING

ARBUCKLE, June 13, 1881.

Since I wrote you last have lectured in Willows, 2, 3, 4 and 5. Received 14 applications for membership: 6 and 7 in Williams. Lodge will be organized there this evening; Maxwell, 8th and 9th; Arbuckle, 10th and 12th; College City, 12th. Good audiences and a very noticeable interest in the cause. Colusa County is without doubt one of the most whisky counties in the State, population considered.

J. ARNOUP.

Friend Arnoup is up in Mendocino county talking solid common sense and propounding hard facts to the people there, but as he has only got fairly started; no report for this week has reached us yet.

Lecture Reports continued on page 517.

SOUTH AMERICAN EXPERIENCES.—No. 5.

CULTIVATION.

So far Columbia has not been a remunerative or healthy market for American farming utensils. The mania for improved farming machinery and gang plows has never been able to take possession of a single soul there. The cocoanut, plantain, bread fruit and indian corn do not require very complicated treatment in that country. The cocoanut requires no care or rather gets none, the plaintain requires considerable but gets little or none except cutting off the bunch of fruit when it is wanted. Corn however develops the full measure of the farmer's intelligence and ingenuity. To plant a large corn ranch is an enterprise that requires the assistance of several of the neighbors and is generally the occasion of a little picnic or a "bee". Some of these corn tracts are 60 or 80 feet square, if anything could be square in that country, and some of them might possibly be 150 feet by 30; not such large farms as Dr Glenn's but good sized tracts. The first thing after procuring a couple of corncobs is to shell them out. Then all the underbrnsh on the intended *farm* is pulled out by the roots or cut down close to the ground. The corn is then scattered over the plantation, as seems fit to the proprietor, and the ceremony ends by felling all the trees over the spot that is planted, and the whole party adjourns to the house, have a meat feast and spend the night dancing out the contents of a dimijohn of anisado, or native rum flavored with aniseed after the manner of French absinthe.

What the birds and the rats and some other wild animals dont want or dont find of the planted corn, gets buried up tn the soil by the fallen trees and branches or by the heavy showers which prevail almost daily and thus the cultivator finds some ears of corn have grown there after the proper interval of time has past. They say if they planted corn our way in the open fields, the heat of the sun would dry and wither it up, and the wild animals and birds would come in hordes if it did grow and consume it. So they are perfectly happy in their way of running their agricultural interests.

The sugar cane grows along the rivers and it is said to last 15 to 20 years without planting afresh. It is supposed that the grass and weeds which grow so abundantly among the canes, shall be cleared out sometimes and it is probably done about once a year: but it is very seldom that a field of cane or anything else is met with that is not overgrown with rubbish. The cane is a useful product: combined with the plantain it supplies all the wants of man: the plantain serves all the purposes of bread, meat, milk, fish, fowl, oyster soup, sausages and pancakes, and the cane furnishes sugar, rum and beer which comprise all the other needs of humanity except tobacco.

The cane is run thru between two heavy wooden rollers of the coarsest constructiou; it is put thru twice to extract all the juice, and there is quite a difference between the sweetness of the first and the second runs. The juice is boiled in an iron or copper boiler which is generally borrowed or hired from a neighbor. Sometimes it is boiled down and run into moulds scooped out of wood, of the size and shape of a large saucer, where it cools into a cake of a about two pounds of dark but very pleasantly tasted sugar, which they call rapadura. These are sold many of them to meet the uses of sugar, the price being ten cents a cake: but the larger part of it is sold at a less price at the distilleries which are plentiful there, and by a verv primitive method converted into a pretty fiery rum, which when treated with some extract of aniseed is considered a very *healthy* and necessary drink for African and white natives.

Another very important *industry* is making guarapo (pronounced warapo) which is made by boiling the cane juice a little, and then letting it ferment in demijohns. Before the fermentation has begun or when it is just beginning, it is of course a wholesome and pleasant beverage to those who dont want the drunk effect; but those who want it strong, abhor the weak and are particular never to touch it till it is several days old, when it becomes strong enough to make an Indian talk thick and reel in a few minutes. They drink it by pints and quarts just as the lager beer drinkers do, and after a few drinks they act so, that seeing a lot of them enjoying themselves, only for the language they speak, you might suppose yourself on the Vallejo Boat when it has a lot of Napa Valley wine makers on board returning home. Guarapo is the board, washing, lodging, food and raiment of the Indians, and they never buy any unless they are allowed to taste it first to see if it has enough "bite" in it.

The plantain is generally allowed to cultivate itself in the smallest imaginable patch. With a very few days labor every man, who has a hut, could have an abundance of plantains to supply his family year after year; but very few of them do so, tho the plantain is 8 or 9 tenths of their food. The tree bears a large bunch of fruit inside of a year after planting. The top when the tree has matured, bends over with a very graceful curve towa.d the ground ending in a beautifully shaped pendant blossom: and on the part of the stock now above the blossom the little plantains come out in rows all round it and grow *with their points upward*, which you would hardly suppose. First time I ever saw plantains grow, that struck me as very singular, and what was more singular, when I remarked it to Americans down there, they all disputed the fact and referring it to the colored natives, they denied it too, and stuck to it till they went to the growing plantains and saw them. Some of the natives must have known better.

The plantain bears fruit but once and then is cut down, the tree being so porous and so charged with water as to be entirely useless: at the butt it grows to about 4 or 5 inches in diameter, and its leaves are perhaps six feet long by three wide: before the fruit is formed, various young shoots are well advanced to take the place of the parent when it is removed. A bunch of plantains of 40 or 50 pounds weight is sold for 10 cents or less up to 30 or 40 according to the supply. The common kind are about 9 or 10 inches long and very large and there are other varieties, some of them very choice and of various sizes down to what is called the "apple" about 2 inches long and very sweet. The plantain is used mostly hard and green and boiled as we boil potatoes.

The cocoanut yields about 150 nuts a year worth 2 to 4 cents on the spot. Rice can be grown to any extent but as it requires work and some care, there is not much produced and it sells for about 15 cents a pound.

One of the most necessary and favorite articles of food among all Spanish speaking people is garlic and onions. It surprised me to see the onions, where so many of them are used, nothing but a stalk and a bulb beginning to swell. On being told that onions were as large as potatoes elsewhere, the Africans admitted that they used to be quite as large there too, but about eight years previously a priest up country, who had a remarkably well developed affinity for onions, had called at the house of an agriculturist to get dinner. While they were preparing his food he remarked that he hoped they would not forget to put in some of a large basket of onions which he saw in a corner. When the dinner was brought on there were no onions, and on inquiry the priest was told very gruffiy, that they had no onions to give away to strangers. "He ate his dinner and afterward he made the sign of the cross, took up an onion and *excommunicated the onion*, and cursed it; and threw it back into the basket. Ever since that time onions wont grow in this country only in stalks like these you see." These onion stalks are worth 25 cents a pound in Barbacoas, but in the interior there are onions as large as hens eggs; perhaps the curse and excommunication are fading out.

CHRISTIANITY AND TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

BY REV R. E. JONES OF PETALUMA.

(*Continued.*)

That Alcohol is poison to the human body has been so fully and clearly proved, and that the use of it creates an appetite for more, is a fact so well attested that I would not stop for a moment to discuss it with anyone. I would urge you to be a total abstainer for your own safety. Also, be one for the benefit of others, and because the Bible commands it.

For your own safety. I can speak here of my own experience. When I began to preach, my old Pastor said, are you a total abstainer? I said yes; I dont like any kind of intoxicants. But I have not signed the pledge. He replied, you must sign the pledge or you will never do much good in the world. I replied, I am ready, and did sign it. During my College life I seldom had any temptation to break, as most if not all the students were of the same mind.

But in my first pastorate, all kinds of intoxicants were very plenty. Different kinds of liquors were in every house, and freely offered. One or two of my predecessors had fallen thru drink. My pledge kept me from the first glass, and thus I passed safely thru six years of severe trials; yea, at a time that I saw ministers of other denominations fall by my side. More than this, my pledge helped me to take a bold stand and condemn the practice. I showed by my conduct, that I disapproved of it in funerals by invariably refusing to drink in honor of the dead, or to please the living. I also preached against it from the pulpit, and took every opportunity to oppose the practice.

I will now quote portions of a sermon which I then composed, on the expediency of total abstinence.

The text was 1 Cor. x: 29. The claims of other peoples' consciences.

Circumstances alter cases. Things harmless in one connection, may be hurtful in another, and things in themselves hurtful become more so.

A man may eat meat sacrificed to idols, like any other meat, provided he is ignorant of the fact. An idol being nothing produces no effect. Or even one may eat it knowing the fact, if his belief concerning idols does not affect his conscience. But tho he may be ignorant or easy in his own mind on the subject, yet if some other religious brother tells him that the act hurts his conscience in any way so as to offend him, or make him think more highly of idols, Paul says it is the duty of this strong brother to leave the meat there and then for the sake of another. Under the circumstances another man's conscience is to be his rule of action.

Apply this to intoxicants. Allow that there is no harm in a glass. Even allow that it is good and beneficial, yet since so many are injured by it, and so many hurt by seeing you take it, then it becomes the duty of every man not to touch it for the sake of others.

The danger is two fold. We should abstain lest we hurt the feelings of a weak brother. Some in the church are very weak. Too weak to pray, sing or teach, yea, so weak as to think that drinking a glass of wine is a sin. But still they are members of God's family. In human families men avoid hurting the weak in anyway. The healthy children are taught to walk quietly, to talk in whispers, to shut all the doors, and by all means avoid hurting the nerves of the weak sickly baby. What if your father in heaven is in full sympathy with the weak brother whose conscience you hurt by drinking your glass while he regarded it a sin? For as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear him. He may withhold many blessings from you because you hurt your brother's feelings tho he be but a weak one.

On the other hand, others following your example may fall into temptation. A young man taking his first glass, his hand trembles, he is afraid that some one will see him, but soon he sees church members, deacons, ministers drinking; he is becoming bold, and perhaps reckless. Fathers command and prayer or mothers pleading and tears avail nothing—he is ruined forever. Who is responsible? the moderate drinker whose example he followed, or who perhaps persuaded him to take his first glass. A small boy is often drowned by venturing to where he saw his father and big brothers swim. It may be the means of causing one who has fallen once to relapse. A man having left idolatry and afraid to go nigh anything pertaining to idols, sees a good christian in idol temples eating meat. He goes also, and is soon an idolater. You can take your glass maybe, and leave after drinking one. But there is your neighbor or your brother in the church, he has been for years an abstainer, but seeing you drinking all the time uninjured, he may be tempted to taste again. Then comes his fall and ruin. His blood will be on your head; you have destroyed your brother for whom Christ died.

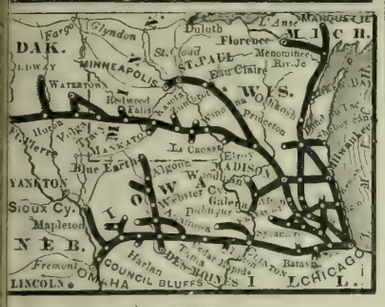
I think that Paul's argument is equally applicable to the use of tobacco, dancing and card playing. Whatever offends the consciences of weak brethren, or tends to lead men to over indulgence and ruin, should be strictly avoided by Christians. The above was my line of argument, and I have looked over it now and again during a quarter of a century, but cannot detect any fallacy; therefore, I leave it standing for your consideration.

(*To be continued.*)

WALES has petitioned parliament for a law closing all grogshops on Sunday. Cardiff petitions strenuously to be exempted. And perhaps it ought to be. Thirty years ago and later, every inn, tavern, hotel or other place in Cardiff (except the Bute Hotel) where liquor was retailed, was an open undisguised brothel. But this did not in the least make those places more disreputable or demoralizing than they are elsewhere. Whether Cardiff has adhered to its old custom or not cannot be stated, but from the petition alluded to it probably has.

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New Articles.

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Sealing wax—a convenient family article—3 lbs. for 25c.

English baking powder soda, best in use, 10c per lb., 15 lbs. for $1.

Paradise Mills family flour, $4.55 a bbl.

Strained honey, 60-lb. cans, 7c per lb; 12-lb. cans, $1 each; small packages, 10c to 12½c per lb.; comb honey, in 12-lb. boxes, 12c per lb.

Dixon's and Rising Sun stove polish, 50c per doz.; 5c each.

Good brooms, $3, $3.50, $4.50 pr doz.; 30c, 35c, 45c each.

Ammonia, pints, $2 pr doz.; 20c each.

Donelly's yeast powder, ¼-lbs.. $1.15; 10-oz., new style, $2.45 doz. Dr. Price's cream baking powder, large size, $4 doz.; 37½c each.

Tomato catchup, 3-gal. kegs, $1,75.

Table sauce. a fine article, 3-gal. kegs, $4.00.

Tacks, full weights, 4-oz., 6-oz., 8-oz., 10-oz., 12-oz., 5c a paper; 50c doz. for assorted sizes.

Nails, 10s, $3.75; 8s, $3.95; 6s, $4.20; assorted sizes, 16 lbs. for $1; larger and smaller sizes at usual average prices.

Cracked corn, feed wheat, $1.40 pr 100 lbs.; bran, barley and other feed at market rates.

Lamp chimneys, large, 75c doz.; small and medium, 60c.

Ink, 50c doz.; 5c bottle.

Envelopes, X, $1.35 per 1000; XX, $1.50.

Note paper, 4½-lb., 25c; 5-lb., 30c; 6-lb., 45c, per package of 5 quires. Letter paper, 15c pr quire.

☞ Above are only a part of the new items we are continually adding to our stock.

The following goods have recently

Changed in Price:

Sugar has been advanced repeatedly of late. We now sell for $1 either 8½ lbs good brown sugar, 8 lbs. Golden C, 7½ lbs. dry granulated, 7 lbs. cube or crushed, or 6½ lbs. powdered C sugar. By the barrel, we quote at 11¾c. to 12¼c. for different grades, and dry granulated 13¼c. per pound.

The market for tea is very strong, an advance of 1c to 3c per lb. on most grades has been made. We have not changed our quotations.

Our lowest quotations for chocolate are in lots of 10 lbs. or over.

Corn meal is lower. We offer it in 50-lb. sacks, best quality, at $1. Also note reduction on best cracked wheat in 50-lb. bags.

Dried peaches of good quality are scarce, and higher.

Butter has advanced, and the best is now selling at 56c to 60c per roll; by the lb., for all grades of table butter, from 22½c to 27½c.

Eggs, fresh California, 22½c; select city eggs, 25c; common to good Eastern and Southern, 17c to 20c per doz. *Cheap* eggs find a poor market.

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Coffee.

	RETAIL	In lots of 20lbs
Best Costa Rica, green, per lb	20	16
Good " " "		14
Common " " "		12½
Java, (old Govt.) " "	25	22
Best Costa Rica, roasted "	25	21
Good " " "		18
Ground Coffee, (family) "	25	22
" (extra) "	30	26
" (good) "	20	16
Prepared coffee (mocha) "	25	22
" (ex Java) "	25	20
" (common) "	15	12½
Adams Comp Coffee "	37½	35
Extract Coffee 5c paper, 50c doz.		

Any other grade or brand of coffee at market rates.

Chocolate.

	RETAIL	In lots of 10lbs
Ghiradelli's, Eagle per lb	25	21
" Star, "	20	18
" Vanilla, ½lbs "	25	40
" Cocoa " "	20	35
Guitard's, Eureka "	25	21

Flour and Meal.

	Sack	Bbl.
Sacramento Flour	1 25	4 75
Stockton "	1 25	4 75
Vallejo (Star) "	1 25	4 75
Buckeye "	1 25	4 75
Golden City "	1 20	4 60
Golden Gate "	1 25	

	10 lbs.	50 lbs
Graham "	30	1 25
Rye "	35	1 50
Buckwheat " Extra	45	
" "	40	
Rice "	1 00	
Oat meal, Extra	45	2 15
" " Good	40	2 00
" groats	50	2 40
Cracked wheat, Extra	35	1 40
Hominy, Large or Small	40	2 00
Farina	75	3 50
Tapioca, Flake	70	3 25
" Pearl	70	3 25
Sago	70	3 25
Pearl Barley, Good	50	2 25
" " Extra	60	2 75
Split peas	45	2 25
Corn meal, white or yellow	25	1 00

Eastern oat meal or buckwheat at market prices.

Teas.

	RETAIL	In lots of 5 lbs
"High Toned" per lb	25	20
"Ann Jones" "	40	35
"Boss" "	50	45
"Best" "	60	50
Diamond L "	40	37
Pioneer "	45	39
M. M. & Co per bx		1 65
W. T. C. & Co "		1 25
Comet per lb	60	55
Oolong per lb	40, 50, 75	
Eng. Breakfast "	50, 60, 75	
Mixed Teas "	30, 40, 50	
Tea Dust per lb	20	15

A liberal reduction to those who buy half chests or large lots.

Canned Goods.

	RETAIL.	DOZEN.
Tomatoes, Kings,	12½	1 37½
" Eastern, small,	10	1 00
Corn, Winslow,	20	2 20
" Eastern, good,	12½	1 40
Peas, Baltimore,	15	1 50
Baked Beans, Boston,	25	2 75
Oysters, McMurray's, large	25	2 65
" 2-lb cans, "	20	2 25
" Field's, 1-lb cans,	12½	1 40
" small, light.	10	1 00
Clams, large Eastern,	20	2 35
Lobsters, 1-lb cans,	15	1 65
" 2-lb "		2 75
" Winslow's,	20	1 95
Salmon, 1 lb	10	1 10
Deviled Ham, Eastern,	30	3 25
Jams or Jellies, 2 lbs	25	2 75
Table Fruit, standard brands	25	2 75
" off brands 15 to	20	2 00
Pie Fruit, assorted,	20	1 85
Table Fruit, small,	12½	1 35
Sardines, small,	15	1 70
" large,	25	2 85
Royal Baking Powder, 4 oz	15	1 50
" " 6 oz	20	2 00
" " 12 oz	37½	4 00
Pioneer " ½ lb		2 75
Condensed Milk, Eagle,	20	2 35
Corned Beef, 2 lbs	30	3 25
Lunch Tongue,	30	3 25

Spices.

	each	doz.
Mustard, Cloves, Ginger, Cinnamon, Pepper, Sage, Thyme, Marjoram or Allspice, in small packages,	5c	50c
¼-lb tins,	10c	85c
1 to 5-lb tins, per lb,		20c

Cayenne, White Pepper, Whole Pepper, or Allspice, Nutmegs, Mace, Colman's Mustard, in any quantity ordered.

Miscellaneous.

	RETAIL.	DOZEN.
Pickles, mixed, qts,	25	2 50
" " 5 gals, each	2 40	
" " ½ bbls, per gal	60	
Chow Chow, qts,	25	2 75
French Mustard,	10	1 10
Liea & Perrins's Sauce,	20	1 80
Lea & Perrines' (genuine)	30	3 25
Catchup, tomato, small,	10	1 00
" " pints,	20	1 75
" " 3-gal kegs, each,	1 75	
Capers,	20	2 00
Salt, table, 20 lbs,	20	
" " 50 lbs,	40	
" coarse, 100 lbs,	65	
" extra fine, 5 lbs,	10	
Blueing, best, per box,	20	1 75
" good, "	12½	1 40
Vinegar, cider, per gal,	35	
" " ½ bbls,	25 to 30	
" good, "	20 to 25	
Table Oil, each, 10, 25, 40, 60		
Duret & Co., imported, large, per doz,		7 50
California Cheese, 13 to 16c per lb		
Corn Starch, Duryea's,	10	9½
" " Kingsford's,	10	9½
" " Peoria,	8	7½
Laundry Starch, 12 lbs,	75	
" " 6 lbs, satin gloss,	60	
" " 3 lbs, superb gloss,	25	
Washing Soda, 40 lbs,		1 00
Wax Candles, per box, 6 sets,		1 40
Common do., " 20 sets,		1 75
Rice, best,	8	6¼
" good,	7	6
" fair.	6	5½

Dried Fruit.

	RETAIL	By the Box.
Apples, extra, per lb	10	8
" good, "	8	6½
Peaches, halves; "	15	14
Plums, choice, "	20	17
Prunes, German, "	10	10
Currants, "	10	10
Grapes, "	10	8
Raisins, California, "	10	8½
Citron, "	35	30
Lemon Peel, "	25	20

Fish.

No. 1 Mackerel, kits,	$1 75
" " half barrels,	8 00
Climax " 6 lbs, choice,	60
" " by the dozen,	6 00
Pickled Salmon, hlf bbls,	3 50
" Herring, "	3 00
Holland " per keg,	1 40
Cabinet " per dozen tins,	1 75
Codfish, boneless, 30-lb box,	2 00
" plain,	5c to 5¾c per lb
" Eastern, 6-lb bxs,	50 to 55c pr bx

Soap.

	BAR.	Boxes per lb
Commercial A. B. Borax,	5	4¼
" S. F. Borax.	5	4
Royal Laundry,	5	4
Royal Best,	6¼	5
Navy,	6¼	5¼
White Castile, (French)	65	55
Mottled " "	45	37½
" " (Domestic)	35	30
Variegated Toilet,	10	9
Fancy Toilet, very good,	5	4¼
Superior Toilet Soaps,	10c to 12½	10
Roman Kitchen,	8	7
Thomas' Cold Water,	8	7
Rock,	5	3
Sapolio, (scouring)	8	7

Chemical Olive Soap, in 20-cake boxes, 40c, 50c and 60c per box.

We furnish any kind of home manufactured Soaps in the market, at manufacturers' prices by the box.

A fine article of Soap (Horse-Shoe brand), 18 bars in iron-hooped pail, for $1, including package.

Meat and Provisions.

	RETAIL	Per 100 pounds
California Hams, best, per lb	13	12½
" " fair, "	11½	11
Far West " covered, "		13
Our Flavor " " "		14½
Whittaker's " " "	16	15½
Dupee's " " "	16	15½
Dried Beef, per lb	12½ to 13½	
California Bacon, "	11 to 12½	
Eastern " choice, per lb	15	14
Fairbanks' Lard, 3 lbs each,	50	
" " 5 lbs "	80	
" " 10 lbs "	1 60	
California " per lb	12 to 14	

Money can be sent by P. O. Order, certified check, bank draft, registered letter, or express, as is most economical and convenient to you.

We are always pleased to receive a trial order even if small.

Make checks payable to H. A. Smith, and address letters and orders to same, or to

SAN FRANCISCO

Cash Grocery!

519 Post Street,

June 16.] SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

THE NEW HOUSE AND ITS BATTLEMENT.

THE ANNUAL SERMON AT THE METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE.

The question is whether, if our Lord were living to day with these accursed modern drinking customs, with these brandied wines, with these distilled liquors, with these inherited evil appetites in existence around Him, He would find Himself correctly or incorrectly represented by those who say that His example justifies them in moderate drinking? I hold that He drank no distilled liquors, for in His day there were none in existence. I hold that he drank no brandied wines. I hold that what he drank was, very probably—perhaps we cannot settle the point beyond all dispute—simply that finest kind of wine which the East to this day in many portions of it calls by the name of superlative praise, that finest kind of fruit of the grape that is not intoxicating. You say there is no such wine. Ask Dr. Norman Kerr or a dozen other great authorities which might eaily be named. I beg you to give yourself personal experience in support of the proposition that unfermented wine is a fact. Go to your own shops in London and you can have such wine to-day. You say there cannot be unfermented juice of the grape kept any length of time. That is a popular error. Your own Dr. Norman Kerr tells you that he has kept it in his own house two, three, and four days absolutely unfermented. He tells you that he drinks unfermented wine brought from the East. I know where in London to buy that kind of wine. What is more, I know from some observation in the East and from reading testimonies from there that many Syrian churches to-day use that kind of wine in their religious feasts. Dr Kerr has shown that wine may be preserved unfermented by eight or ten different methods, many of which were known to the ancients,

Please notice that I do not make this topic of unfermented wine a necessary part of the temperance question. Far be it for me to say that the temperance cause must have all these details in it, and that otherwise it does not deserve our support I shall be thankful if you will support temperance aside from abstinence, but when you misinterpret the example of our Lord, you hinder the effect of my appeal to the intelligent and conscientious. When you tell me that He drank the fruit of the vine, and that therefore you may drink our modern wines, I must ask you to notice that your position amounts very nearly to exegetical lunacy. It never has been proved that our Lord's wine, made at Cana, or the wine he drank Himself, was anything nearly as dangerous as the wines you drink. Nay, I will go further and say that, in my opinion, which I do not ask you to take, it never has been proved that the wine our Lord made at Cana and the wine He drank was not like the wine we suppose He used in instituting the Lord's Supper—this best kind, this delicate kind, this unfermented spirit which is used at this hour, and can be bought in your own city at the present day. There are far more arguments on this side of the question than many of you may suppose, who have not read the recent literature on this topic. I do not by any means give my assent wholly to those who proclaim what is called the two-wine theory; but I affirm that you have no proof that our Lord looked with desire, as you do, upon the wine when red, or that He drank wine that was dangerously intoxicating, and it is blasphemy on your part to call Him a winebibber in serious earnest, as the Jews did when they slandered Him. John came neither eating or drinking, and it was said of him, "He hath a devil" Our Lord came eating and drinking, and it was said, "Behold a winebibber and a gluttonous man." Now, I hold you have no more right to call our Lord a gluttonous man than you have to call Him a winebibber, and no more right to call Him a winebibber than you have to call Him a gluttonous man. It is the repetition of slander to call Him either of these things. We have no more right to infer that John had a devil from what was said of him then to make any other audacious departure from common sense. But we have as much right to say that as to say our Lord approached the edge of intoxication because He was called a winebibber. I think it is beyond dispute among the scholars of the first rank that at the Passover the wine used was non-intoxicating, and that our Lord instituted the supper with such wine (*Encyc Brit.* 8th Edn, art "Wine.") In regard to the miracle at Cana, and the custom of the Lord's Supper, the abstainer has as much to stand on in the personal example of our Lord as the moderate drinker.

Without claiming that the Bible absolutely settles the question as to the point I am discussing, I do claim that you have not proved, if you are a moderate drinker, that it settles the custom on your side. You are far from showing that there is anything ln the example of our Lord giving the remotest justification to your use of distilled liquors and brandied wines. I am grieved with an indignation which I dare not express to the full when I hear preachers and church members quoting the example of our Lord in support of the use of distilled liquors, which were not invented until the twelfth century. If our Lord were in London or New York to-day, face to face with our present drinking customs; if He were here in person as He is in spirit, listeningto the cries of orphans and widows; if He could see how the best portion of our civilization are imperiled by those who fleece the poor and sell to them strong drink, I believe on my soul, that He would again, as He did of old, knot up the whip of small cords, and purge the Church shall I say from thieves? Yes, I will apply that term to the whisky ring. He would purge the Church of moderate drinking, and in doing that He would only be giving efficacy to the text—"It is good neither to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor anything whereby thy brother stumbleth, or is offended, or is made weak," "Lead ns not into temptation," "Have no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness," "Do not drink wine, that ye may put difference between holy and unholy," "If meat maketh my brother to offend, I will eat no meat while the world standeth." He would knot up His whip of small cords, and use them in the name of those secular principles to which I have appealed—the necessity of temperance as a battlement to keep blood-guiltiness from the roof of the new house civilization is building in giving large and sometimes unlimited political power to the people.

Do you say that I am declaiming now, and leaving the ground of hard, stern facts? Allow me to go back for an instant to something modern. How many of your life assurances societies will permit you as a moderate drinker to be insured on the same basis as a total abstainer? This is a practical question. Since I came to England I have been studying the history of some of your life assurance societies, and I hold in my hand literal extracts from their own documents—not temperance publications at all; and the great outcome of the experience of the societies recorded in these official statements is that the total abstainer is paid from 7 to 10 up to 15 and 17 per cent, bonus over and above the moderate drinker. That is an actual result; that is not the fancy of sentimentalism; that is a broad, indisputable fact which Britons ought to expect as the result of experience. Not long ago one of the assurance societies was addressed on this point, and made, through its secretary, the following report—I have the original letter in my possession—"During the past sixteen years we have issued 9,345 policies on the lives of non-abstainers but are careful to exclude any who are not strictly temperate, and 3,396 on the lives of abstainers; 524 of the former have died, but ninety-one only of the latter, or less than half the proportionate number, which, of course, is 190." Less than half the number of abstainers have died compared with the number that have died among non-abstainers who were strictly temperate; and this is after an experience of sixteen years.

Are life insurance societies to be allowed to go beyond the Church in their regard for the health of men in body and soul? It is to be remembered that many whose lives are assured as those of total abstainers were not always abstinent. The contrasted figures will grow yet more striking when the abstainers are such from birth. These societies are not governed according to Biblical rules; they are not governed by this or that theory in science. Theirs is stern common sense applied to a selfish problem, and the outcome of it, under long experience, is like a peal of thunder from Sinai. It is high time for the pulpit, it is high time for the pew, it is high time for young men to arouse themselves when such are the signs of the times in secular societies. Here is the lowest portion of the sea rising in a tide that kisses the Alps.

The Church of England Temperance Society is organized on a double basis. It says it puts no social distinction between the abstainer and the merely temperate man. But what does it do when it organizes a rescue section? I am informed that the Church of England Temperance Society when it calls men to go into the slums and reach the degraded, acts on the principle that we cannot well smite with vigor that with which we fraternise; only total abstainers are put into the rescue section of the Church of England Temperance Society. The pledge of total abstinence this conservative society requires for the intemperate; the pledge of total abstinence it requires for the young. The Church of England Temperance Society is not a sentimental body. It is not made up of men who are usually led astray by fancy. I presume you have a general respect for the sobriety of mind of the managers of that temperance organization. It is true, I should never personally arrange a temperance society with a double basis; I must say I do not quite believe in that method of conducting temperance societies. But this society, conservative enough to be on a double basis, is yet shrewd enough to put into its rescue section only total abstainers, and to require total abstinence for the intemperate and for the young. What I claim in the name of my text, what I claim in the name of the perils of this new house and its lofty roof, is that all ministers should belong to the rescue section of temperance societies. I claim that every teacher in a Sunday-school, every legislator, every judge, every father, every mother, every man or woman, or child who has named Christ, should belong to the rescue section of society. Here is this sober, conservative body of men proclaiming that, without total abstinence in those who go among the perishing and degraded, they cannot obtain a proper hearing. What do they say except what God of old, said to Aaron:—"Do not drink any strong drink, or even wine, in order that you may effectually teach the commands of Almighty God."

Lord Jeffery was once visited by Thomas Guthrie, and noticed that the latter took no wine. Guthrie explained that he could not get a hearing in the Cowgate of Edinburgh if he went as a moderate drinker to those who were in their cups. Lord Jeffrey instantly recognized the nobleness of this plea. He saw that Guthrie stood on the principle of philanthropic prudence, expediency, and self-sacrifice: "If meat maketh my brother to offend, I will eat no meat while the world standeth." Notice, I am using that principle under certain qualifications. I am not admitting that alcohol is meat: but even if it were, I should still hold that this divine rule applies to it, if it prevented my teaching the poor and the degraded, Lord Jeffrey treated Guthrie with honor because he saw him as a hard working reformer on the only practical and consistent basis of the temperance reform.

Take the wisdom of politics, the wisdom of science, the wisdom of Scripture, and join them in one beam of light, and let it smite thru and thru you while you look into the face of your crucified Lord. Where are we that we can behold His wounds and not be willing to give up our little personal indulgences in order to increase our usefulness with the degraded. Every church has opportunity of reaching many families who have been afflicted by intemperance; every church ought to draw into it the intemperate. What if the intemperate man comes into God's house and finds the pew setting the example of moderate drinking. Is that safe? is that consistency? It is an unpopular doctrine that am teaching, I know well; but I have taught it in fashionable churches in Boston and New York, and I do not know that I was ever criticised on the other side of the Atlantic for proclaiming unflinchingly the impolicy of setting from the pulpit to the reformed drunkard in the pew the example of moderate drinking. I must not flinch here from the principles I have maintained yonder, and I proclaim here as I proclaimed there, that when a reformed drunkard sits down in a pew and finds his neighboring church member a moderate drinker and his pastor holding up the Bible in one hand and the glass of moderate drinking in the other, the struggling, converted inebriate has not come into a place of safety; the church is not a fold that is securing him from the wolves; it is not a place where he can repose. But I believe my Lord's bosom is such a place. Although you may blaspheme him by talking of the wine that he made at Cana, and wine that he drank, I will go to him and I will say I do not believe he ever put the bottle to his neighbor's lips in a way that would intoxicate him. I do not believe he looked on wine when it was red. I will find safety in his bosom, and I will proclaim the necessity of the reformation of the church until safety can be found in it as his representative, Safety for the reformed inebriate and for the young can never be attained while we admit moderate drinking into the pulpit or into the pew.

A distinguished divine from New York came lately to Boston and assailed total abstinence, and he did so in the name of the Bible. He has been most effectually answered. His "calm view of temperance" tnrned out to be the calm before a storm. Since his reactionary sermon was delivered, Massachusetts temperance societies have exhibited an unwonted activity, and the state has passed a prohibitory law. Six hunbred ministers recently assembled in Boston

in a convention intended to inaugurate a movement in favor of Constitutional prohibition. "While carrying the war into Africa, this belated reformer," says the chairman of the committee under whose auspices he spoke, "stood among his hearers as a solitary sentinel, pacing around the deserted citadel of his own opinions." A brewer in Cincinnati ordered two hundred and fifty copies of the lecture, and its author's health was toasted in the dramshops. Mr. Philips, our most distinguished anti-slavery reformer, often reminds the people of New England that when slavery was first discussed in the United States the Bible was quoted in support of it. But we have looked into that matter. No doubt slavery is described in the Bible; no doubt one or two forms of it were in various ways hedged about, so that, although allowed to live for a while, they fell at last. But chattel slavery that colossal curse of my native land, I hold the Bible does not justify. Nevertheless we had the Bible thrown in the face of the anti-slavery reform at first. Wait a little and we shall by and by have the Bible used to support the temperance cause, and no longer thrown in the face of progress. The theory that the Bible speaks with approbation of intoxicating drinks makes the Scriptures contradict themselves, and thus violates the first principle of a sound interpretation of the Sacred Word. Mr. Philips tells us that Mr. Wade, of Ohio, who was once an infidel, was asked to be president of a society the object of which was to show that the Bible supports slavery. "I will do so," said he, "I will be president; but suppose that we prove that the Bible supports slavery, people will ask, "What is the good of such a Bible?" and in answering that question I can be of no help at all." Suppose that we prove that the Bible justifies moderate drinking, what is the good of such a bible? Face to face with the facts of our social condition, of our scientific research and of our church life, what is the good of a Bible which increases rather than diminishes our temptation?

The reverend pastor of this church teaches more men on the other side of the Atlantic than on this side. At least fifteen or twenty years ago I used to hang in rapture over his discourses, as published in America when he was a youth in London. Fifty millions of people on the other side of the Atlantic, thirty-five or thirty-eight millions here—his influence yonder I hold to be as great as his influence here. Consider what good is done by the example of abstinence. Consider how many are strengthened in an unpopular cause as he stands here and proclaims his reverence for abstinence as a principle justified by the great law of self-sacrifice. Whether he would agree with me in the interpretation of these texts I do not know, and I do not ask. It is not necessary for me to suppose that he would. I do not know that he would disagree; but this I know, that the principle of self-sacrifice, the necessity of avoiding blood-guiltiness, the great inculcation of the central text, that it is good to do nothing by which our brother stumbleth, he recommends to himself and thru himself to the world. His responsibility he measures by God's great law of self-sacrifice, and so would I have every minister, and every one who teaches God's truth measure his responsibilities in religion, in politics and in social life.

Many abstainers are found among preachers, and are not yet chronicled in temperance statistics. But the Church of England is already known to have 3,000 abstaining clergymen. The Baptists in England and Wales have 510 abstaining ministers and the Congregationalists 824, A great majority of the preachers among the Friends are total abstainers. The Calvanistic Methodists of Wales are, with few exceptions total abstainers. A large majority of the preachers of the United Methodist Free churches abstain wholly. Half the Wesleyan ministers in England and Wales are abstainers. The number of abstaining ministers in the Church of Scotland is 200, in the Free Church of Scotland is 300; in the United Presbyterian Church 220. Lord Bacon said the opinions and practices of young men are the best materials for prophecy. In these islands it is very significant that abstinence is becoming the rule with candidates for the preacher's holy calling. All the students of the Methodist New Connexion are abstainers. In Chestnut, Hackney, Lancashire, New and Spring Hill Congregational Theological Colleges there are 192 students, of whom 136 are abstainers.

There is one perfectly sure remedy for intemperance, and that is total abstinence. There is no sure remedy except that, and what I will not recommend to myself I will not recommend to others. I have been a total abstainer from birth. I rejoice that I was early taught to abhor even moderate drinking, and that what I suppose to be sound principles as to temperance were inculcated upon me from the very outset of my preferences as a child. Let us bring our offspring up by our example rather than by our precept. Let us set in our household such a blazing light before our children that when they come into the temptations of great cities they shall be strong in advance of their period of trial. Let us put the school and the press on the right side. Let us make the church a great pillar of fire thru which God can look in the morning watch, and trouble the hosts of his enemies, and take off their chariot-wheels,

When we see the Cross of Christ vividly we are sure to be melted; when we are melted we are sure so to pity our erring brothers as to be anxious to purge the church of the sins which make even God's house other than a place of refuge for the reformed inebriate. When we thus purge the church, we shall purge the parlor, we shall purge the press, we shall purge our statute books and deliver civilization from a curse which has gnawed our vitals more deeply than war or pestilence or famine.

SACRAMENTAL WINE.

A MINISTER'S OPINION.

The Rescue, of San Fransisco is making an earnest and determined fight against the use of alcoholic wine on Sacramental occasions. We wish it abundant success. It ought not to be necessary to make such a fight. The Christian world ought to see at once not only the impropriety but the sin of placing before communicants an intoxicating beverage which awakens in many persons appetites that are but half destroyed, which are only slumbering and need but the taste of alcohol to awaken to demoniac power. There are many men to whom a single swallow of fermented wine is as a spark of fire to a magazine of powder, for whom there is no safety save in absolute abstinence. There are many young men, and women, too, who inherit such a burning thirst for alcohol that for them to tamper with it in the least is to be destroyed. The mission of Christianity is to build up manhood, not to pull it down; to throw safeguards around human character, not to open the floodgates of temptation to destroy it. At the present day with the general intelligence and enlightenment which exists in regard to the temperance question, we do not understand how any Christian minister can conscientiously put the glass of alcoholic wine to his neighbor's lips. The minister who does it, does so at the peril of awakening appetites that are like the undying worm and the unquenchable fire.—*Pacific Censor.*

A BOOM.

A temperance boom has struck Blacks Station in Yolo county. Col. Goulding in his trip thru Yolo county spoke one night there, and fourteen expressed a desire to organize a lodge. He appointed a meeting on Sunday night June 5th, and Bro. Black was written to to go up there and organize a lodge. He and 23 others from Success Lodge at Grafton and 16 from Yolo, making 40 Good Templars went to see the work well done.

Bro. Black called the meeting to order and Bro. M. C. Winchester of Grafton was introduced, and after an earnest appeal of half an hour showing the benefit of the Order to society, a canvass was commenced for names to form a lodge. After a busy half hour thus spent it was announced that *thirty-nine* had signed their names and agreed to join their fortunes with the lodge. They were obligated, the initiatory exercises were gone thru with, officers were elected and installed. Lodge named Faithful Lodge, Dr. John F. Dillon recommended for L. D. P. O. address, Blacks Station, Yolo county.

The charter to be kept open for one week; next Sunday Bro. Black and Bro. Winchester will confer the degrees and complete the organization, when the new lodge will be ready to cruise for the pirates that feed and fatten upon industry of others. Night of meeting Sunday. Hurrah for Faithful Lodge of Yolo Co!!

M. C. W.

Any one entitled to receive the Rescue who does not receive it, or who knows of another who does not, please notify by postal-card. The utmost care is used to avoid any mistakes in mailing or addresses. It is expected every issue of the paper will be in the San Francisco post-office by one P. M. of Thursday, in future. If it fails to reach any place in due time it will not be the fault of this office.

Look at the list of advertisers in the Rescue, and remember they are all genuine and reliable parties to deal with.

A. O. U. W.

The very high death rate in Ohio has been commented upon for the past year or two. The National Bulletin says there is no mystery whatever about it. "It is clearly attributed to the large consumption of lager beer which develops diseases of the kidneys, liver, etc.

The above appeared in the Sunday Call of the 5th in the A. O. U. W. column. It is taking an unusual risk in giving publicity to such an item as that. It is very doubtful whether such an act might not be considered disloyal to the brewers and beerdives.

The A. O. U. W. is one of the best societies in the world for a beer or wine guzzler to enter; his life is so apt to be very short that his investments in that institution are pretty sure to be good. It is a good society too for a total abstainer to belong to, if he is anxious to pay double or triple the necessary rates of insurance, for the purpose of subscribing to a bonus for every saloon keeper and beer swiller who commits slow or quick suicide.

FIRST-CLASS AGENTS WANTED.

The great reputation of JOHN B. GOUGH, the magnificent make-up of "Sunlight and Shadow," and the universal demand for it among all classes, makes this the best opportunity ever offered to energetic agents to make money. We want first-class agents in every township, to whom liberal terms will be given. Address, for territory and terms, J. Dewing & Co., 420 Bush St., San Francisco.

GRAND
TEMPERANCE RALLY!

A TEMPERANCE CAMP MEETING

WILL BE HELD AT

Guerneville, Sonoma County, Cal.,

June 30th to July 5th.

It will be under the immediate control and management of Enterprise Lodge, No. 356, I. O. G. T.

Every possible care will be taken to make the occasion a pleasant and profitable one to all who attend.

We cordially invite the assistance and cooperation of all friends of the temperance cause.

REUNION!

Attention all Good Templars

And others interested in the cause.

A MAMMOTH REUNION

OF THE

Temperance People of the City and State,

(Under the auspices of the San Francisco Dist. Lodge, I. O. G. T.)

WILL BE HELD AT

WOODWARD'S GARDENS

ALL DAY

Thursday, June 23d, 1881.

☞ It is desired and expected that the following organizations will be represented:

Good Templars,
Sons of Temperance,
S. F. Temperance Union,
Father Mathew T. A, & B. S.
Champions of the Red Cross,
Women's Christian Temperance Union,
Temple of Honor, and
All Christian Churches.

WILLIAM H. BARNES

Will deliver the Address. Appropriate Musical and Literary Exercises from 1 to 2:30 p. m. (No Liquors of any kind will be on sale in the Gardens.) A glorious time is anticipated. Let all the people come.

Admission, (adults).....25 Cents
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227 Marshfield, Th., Marshfield, Wm. Temple.
229 Onward, S., Albany, R. E. Coon.
258 Amity, S., Amity, R. B. Putman.
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262 Triumph, M., Independence, Mrs. L. L. Whiteaker.
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268 Paradise Springs, S., East Portland. A. R. Francis.
286 Williams Creek, S., Applegate, E. E. Topping.
289 McMinnville, S., McMinnville, J.E.Magers.
294 New Era, Th., New Era, Paul Boyce.
302 Newberg, S., Newberg, J. T. Smith.
316 Samaritan, S., Harrisburg, S. S. Train.
317 Guiding Star, Tu., Lebanon, J. L. Gilbert.
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338 Wasco, S., Dufur, B. B. Clark.
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346 Good Samaritan, W., Dalles, O. D. Doane.
349 Peace Vale, Tu., Portland, Mrs. N. L. Rockafellow.
350 Mount Hood, M., Dalles, E. B. McFarland,
352 Stayton, M., Stayton, J. L. Follansby.
353 Orient, F., Jefferson, E. E. Montague.
354 Floral, S., Marion, Ada K. Johns.
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Mrs. L. L. WHITEAKER ....Independence

The next session of the Grand Lodge of Oregon will be held in Hillsboro, commencing on the third Tuesday in June, 1881.

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R.W.G.Treas., Uriah Copp, Illinois.
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R.W.G.M., W. H. Lambly, Canada.
R.W.G.D.M., Mrs. M. F. L. Connard Pa.
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When you call on any of these places please say you saw their Ad or card in the Rescue.

WORTH NOTICE.

Bro, Bramall sends under the above heading copy of a letter from Louisa Melheran, G. S. J. T. of New Orleans. She has seen the notice of Band of Hope supplies in the RESCUE and asks that some of them may be sent to her, as she has had a juvenile organization of 90 members and has never been able to get any rituals or badges. He does not say whether or not he sent the rituals etc., but it is hoped the ex-committee directed him to do so.

SUBSCRIBERS this week, Brownsville and Strawberry Valley 1 each. Ocean Queen Lodge 3 renewed. Red Bluff Lodge 2 raising its Lodge club to 12. Mrs Stevens sends 3 from Los Alamos, 1 more from Lompoc 7 from La Graciosa and 2 from Santa Maria. And a gentlemen reader of the RESCUE in Connecticut forwarded a list of 286 names, most of whom he thinks will subscribe in that state, if a sample copy is sent them. From Texas and West Virginia come requests for sample copies with a view of getting up clubs.

NOTICE:—The meeting of the Board of Lady Managers is postponed to July 12th.

MRS. C. B. THOMPSON, PRESIDENT.

TEHAMA DIST. LODGE.

Tehama county district lodge of I. O. G. T. met at Red Bluff June 3d, A Ryan D.D. presiding.

Delegates from Red Bluff Lodge, No. 192, Pride of Sierras 317, Paskenta 309 and Tehama 198. The finances of the lodge reported in a healthy condition.

The committee on Band of Hope thru their chairman, Sister H. A. Mayhew, made a verbal report, stating that much good had been done and much interest taken in the work; that there are now one hundred and seventy-three members of the Band.

The officers were duly elected and installed. Sister Kate Guder being D. V. T. and Bro. G. W. Jeffres D. Sec.

The bylaws were amended so as to require the D. D. to visit each lodge in the district at least twice a year. A finance committee to examine and report on all claims and expenses. The traveling expenses of the D. D. to be raised by a per capita tax not to exceed 25 cents half yearly on each member of sub lodge.

And it was agreed to send out lecturers to visit the lodges during the coming year, and resolutions of hearty congratulation to the Good Templars of Cal. on the recent election of Bros Katzenstein to the office of R. W. G. T.

A decided increase reported in numbers and interest. Prof. Crowhurst was present and rendered aid and encouragement. Condensed from an excellent report by Bro. G. W. Jeffress, D. D.

LOCAL OPTION IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, June 15,—The house of Commons last night passed, by a vote of 196 to 154, Lawson's resolution that it is desirable to give legislative effect to the former resolution, which affirmed the justice of local communities being in trusted with power to protect themselves from the operation of the liquor traffic. Gladstone voted with the minority.—*Chronicle*

The explanation of Gladstone's vote is that he loves beer and is mocked and deceived by strong drink and, being a daily user of it, is incompetent of course to form a rational opinion on any subject in which his captor and tyrant master is concerned.

THE MEANEST TRAP.

The Republican State Convention of Ohio has just passed the following;

"*Resolved*—That the public interests require that the general Assembly should submit to a vote of the people such amendments to the constitution of the state relative to the manufacture, sale, and use of intoxicating liquors as shall leave the whole matter to the legislature."

A State party that would put up such a villainous trap to preserve the liquor traffic from the people's vote upon it, ought to be put in its little bed till the resurrection morn, no matter what should take its place.

CAMPMEETING.

It is hoped that there will be a large attendance at Guerneville campmeeting. It will be observed that Enterprise Lodge has taken all the chances of the affair, and beside the motive of having a first class time in the redwoods we ought to make our presence and our assistance in inducing others to attend, a help to the success of the lodge in this enterprise.

One-third of the net proceeds of the affair are to be donated to the Home for Orphans and the balance goes to the debt which remains on the Templars Hall building. Try and attend if possible and take your friends with you.

SAN JOAQUIN CO. DIST. LODGE.

Was called to Order by the G. W. C. T. in Linden at 10.30 A. M. on Wednesday 8th June. There was a good attendance of both delegates and visitors. Six out of seven Lodges were represented and both Bands of Hope. The number of delegates entitled to seats was fifty.

We have now 492 members in good standing being an increase of 29 since last session. The two Bands of Hope have a combined membership of over 200. The amount of cash in Lodge treasuries amounted to $271. The smallest being $8, and the largest amount $90.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted as follows.

That this District Lodge appropriate the sum of $10,00 for a subscription to the RESCUE for three months, for free distribution in this county. Also that this Lodge ask the subordinate Lodges in this county to subscribe whatever sum they feel able, for the same purpose; the number of copies which their subscription purchases to be entirely at their disposal for distribution.

That the district Secretary prepare a notice for insertion in the RESCUE during the three months that it is distributed free by this Lodge.

Resolved that a committee consisting of one member from each Lodge in the county be appointed by the District Deputy to take into consideration the juvenile work in t' is district.

The meeting adjourned at 6, P. M. to meet in annual session at Woodbridge on Thursday September 15th 1881, at 1, P, M.

In the evening a public meeting was held in the church, when addresses were delivered by the G. W. C. T., and Bro Ellis of Lodi. There was a large attendance.

The sisters of Linden Lodge took most, if not all of the delegates and visitors, to their house for dinner and supper, rather than allow them to go to the only hotel in the place whose proprietor has always done all he can to injure the Lodge.

WM. JONES Dist. Sec.

PRAYING FOR TEMPERANCE.

Thousand of the best and purest women of our country are earnestly praying and unselfishly working, in their sphere, for the prohibition of the liquor traffic; and we believe the Lord will either answer their prayers or pour out the vials of his wrath on a nation that stands in the way of its accomplishment.

Thousands of men also are praying for temperance and a few of these thousands are voting as they pray, but thousands who pray for temperance vote for men who they know are not the friends of temperance.—It is an outrage against high heaven to pray to the Lord to drive intemperance from the land and then go to the polls and vote to perpetuate the liquor traffic.

If men would work and vote as they pray, intemperance would in a very few years be almost unknown in our land.—*The Truth.*

ONE DAYS WORK OF THE "BIER" DIVES.

G. C. Gottung murdered his wife on Thursday last, having found her in one of those infamous dens of vice, a Beer hall, which she was in the habit of frequenting during his absence.

Fritsch who butchered his wife with a shoeknife some months ago was put on trial.

A dead man found floating in the bay with a pipe and 85 cents in his pocket.

John V. Fulton was killed by a train while walking on the track: drunk when last seen alive.

Harry Davis a San Francisco drayman jumped overboard drunk from the steamer City of Stockton off Pinola Point and was drowned, whether he got drunk at the bar of the steamer is not stated.

LIFE PICTURES.

Deeper and deeper within the room
Fell the shadow of coming night,
And over a picture half cut in wood
An engraver bent in the waning light.
"It has grown so dark that I cannot see,"
He said as he laid his tools away.
"Line after line, it is wearisome work,
And I have accomplished but little to-day.
I wonder if any who look at this,
The picture the artist carefully drew,
Will think how each little line must be cut
In wood, with a hand that is firm and true.
I thought to-day, as I slowly worked,
How much the picture that I have made
Is like the life that we lead each day:
Side by side fall the light and shade,
And each line is like a single day,
And many and many a one it takes;
And yet it is not one line alone
That the beauty and strength of the picture makes.
Neither one day, nor a noble deed,
That makes a life that is lovely and grand,
But the little things that it patience takes
To bear, and to do, and to understand.
And surely every beautiful picture must
Awaken in some of the many who see
A longing or thought that is earnest and true,
And that helps them to braver and stronger be.
And so with life pictures it is, I think;
But 'tis harder, far harder, to make them pure
In life than in wood, for in every life
There is much to bear and much to endure.
But our Father, the Artist above, He sees
Us working below, all our struggles and strife,
And He gave to us Jesus His Son for a plan
To guide us in making our picture of life.
And if we do our best, tho many a line
May be wavering, broken, or perhaps incomplete,
Yet I think He will tenderly smile on us when
Life's picture is finished, and laid at His feet."

—*Harpers Weekly.*

WHY ATTACK THE CHURCH?

Mr. Editor;—I read the Rescue and like it—like its moral as well as its temperance tone. Am a little surprised that it has so high a moral character with an ex-captain of the "high seas" at the helm. May it grow and spread itself "like a green bay tree." We cannot well do without it on this coast.

But why are its colums used for repeated attacks on the church? Charging her with making no resistance to the tide of intemperance, and not co-operating with the I. O. G. T. in opposing the great evil of drunkard making in this country: I am a member of your order, not only in name, but in principle. Have been a worker both by precept and example in this good cause from my youth. But why forbid others from casting out devils, "because they follow not us?" Let us not draw the smut brush across our friend's face, to make ours appear fair. Let us not think to build up ourselves by pulling down others engaged in the same great cause. Who battled with the demon of drunkeness before we had an existence? More than a hundred years before the organization of the Good Templars, the Methodist Church put herself firmly on the temperance record, against drunkenness or drinking spirituous liquors as a beverage, by making the above one of her "General Rules."

Let us not exhibit egotism and a narrow understanding by acting like a class of modern skeptics who have snatched up the term "science" and pompously holding it up to the public gaze and sneeringly ridicule and falsely accuse the church of being an enemy to the progress of science when the church has ever nourished and encouraged true science, and was almost its sole preserver during the dark ages. We are too young to place ourselves at the head of the great temperance army, and kick and abuse all the old battle scared veterans who have fought under its banner before we were born.

Because the whole church including the clergy as a body do not join the I. O. G. T. do not charge them with encouraging the rum cause. I heard a member of our Order say in presence of several ministers at a public temperance meeting, "that the preachers of the town were as hard to get into the lodge as any other class."

But why? The lodge of which he spoke was composed largely of the giddy and gay who thot the lodge room a place to meet and have fun. And the preachers were wise enough to know that they were not wanted. Their sanctimonious faces would have a tendency to mar the joy of the participants in their nocturnal revelries, silly, sickening plays etc. But I am glad that such practices are not the rule in our lodges and that our order has not stained its record by having under its authority dances, champaign suppers and such like as most other secret orders have done to their discredit. Because there is one Dr. Crosby in the ministerial ranks it is not right to accuse the clergy as being friendly to the liquor traffic.

I hope those unwarrantable attacks will not be made on the church in the colums of the Rescue in the future.

J. Wood.

Tulare, June 8th.

The admonitions above have been accorded a place and are received in the kindly spirit in which they were evidently offered. But the criticisms seem to have been made from a questionable stand point. Perhaps our friend has been reading the Argonaut as well as the Rescue and has got them mixed up. The idea that the latter under its present management has ever uttered a word which can be considered an "attack upon the Church" is entirely new to its Editor. He believes to-day that there is not a religious paper in the state or anywhere, that it not as open to such a charge as the Rescue, not one that could more consistently repel such a charge; not one that would or does more readily and cheerfully defend the church and christianity from any hostile attack. If to condemn hypocrisy, inconsistency and heartrending cruelty on the part of those individuals and communities who keep the grogshop open Sunday and week day, is felt by any body to be an *attack on the church.* they will find that the old and new testaments are full of just such attacks. It cannot be a serious offence to follow such precedents.

The Rescue has never once found fault with a minister or church member for not joining a Lodge; it has never sought to prescribe a line of duty for them; it has commented on the open opposition of individuals to the temperance reform, and has lamented the barbarous inhumanity of church members, good templars and all other classes of men who refuse to do any thing to stop the most awful human slauter right at our doors that has ever cursed the world. A minister of the church, who writes in this number, has set forth his estimate of the conduct of all who *vote* for a whisky platform ticket. If that is an attack upon any church, it is the fault of that church, not the fault of the truth.

To the question who battled for temperance 100 years before the Good Templars? the truthful reply is, nobody, but a few extremists and fanatics, so called by the world, who have *singly* "prophesied" strait along from the earliest bible history till a recent date. John Wesley was one. The Rescue has always accorded full credit to his churches and people, but the church nor the churches never did anything in their church capacity for temperance, for the suppression of intemperance, for the overthro of the grogshop until lately; until fanatics and enthusiasts, men and women, inside and outside of the churches had become too numerous, too troublesome, too importunate to be longer ignored. And a large number of churches have done nothing yet.

This paper has no commendation for hoodlum Lodge exercises, but it cannot be aecountable for what a "member of our Order" may say. It counsels such a program in our Lodge rooms as would make them pleasant resorts for ministers and and christians. If the minister's example in a country village is used by his people as an excuse for opposing or keeping aloof from any temperance organization it is probable that, he *ought* to remove that obstacle; but he is not obliged to frequent a place where the exercises are unprofitable and uncongenial, nor is his failure to join or attend a lodge, ever noted in this paper. The Rescue does not "kick or abuse or forbid any person" that "follows not with us," unless he is found in the devils camp: as to the hint that there is any editorial self laudation or any attempt made to "smut others faces to make ours appear fair," the colums of the Rescue will make their own reply.

An important article of its creed is that whatever act or fact can be shown to count *one* for temperance, counts *two* for the church: that there is not any one thing that can be done in or *for* the church, in this country and in these days, that begins to compare in value, with the work that advances the temperance reform and undermines the rumthrone of Satan; that any attempt at reform which proposes to let the grogshops stand, to let the beerdives obliterate the Sabbath, to make the Savior a partner of Satan in the Sacramental cup, to be silent on the wine and other temperance questions, is not a reform that will at all help the church or humanity: not a work of the real church; nor one that the church of God ever did or ever will approve. The church of which Bro. W. speaks, preserved science and knowledge in the dark ages and deserves whatever thanks are due for a conspiracy to keep the world in utter ignorance: science was kept under lock and key. The godly men and the saintly women of God's best and dearest church, dont lock up the truths of God, of scripture, of every day fact. Their church will suffer from no attack the Rescue ever makes; when it takes opposite ground to theirs, it will feel some ground of alarm. and an earnest desire of amendment.

CLUBS.

Attention is requested to the offer of premiums for clubs, found elsewhere in this paper. The Encyclopedia offered is a reprint of Chambers Encyclopedia complete, in nonpareil type, size 6¼by 5 inches, 15 volumes 830 pages each, bound in cloth. The Library of Universal Knowledge is also 15 Volumes 9½by6¼ inches 900 pages each, in good clear brevier type, and is a handsome well printed book: contains all of the encyclopedia above and American additions,said to be altogether about 10 per cent more matter than Appleton's.

These works should be of inestimable value to every Lodge: give full information upon almost every subject or question that can be raised: they form a nucleus for a complete library, and will give the members a stimulus for the acquisition of useful information. Either of the two supplies the reading material that used to cost quite lately, $50 to $90 but the latter is the fullest and best printed and is recommended as the best choice.

In addition to the premiums offered elsewhere, for a club of 12 subscribers for one year at $2.00, an engraving of Mrs. Hayes portrait will be presented, and the same will be given for 6 subscribers for one year at 2.00 in addition to the clubs of 18 and 30.

For a club of six new subscribers for one year at $2.00, Julia Colmans excellent and useful works,the Juvenile Manual and Alcohol and Hygiene handsomely bound in cloth and six catechisms will be presented. It will be seen that these liberal premiums are offered for the purpose of extending the circulation of the Rescue, not to make money for it. To put 52 copies in the post office prepaid costs a good deal more than $2.00. Renewals of former expiring subscriptions will be counted in new clubs.

THE WHISTLER.

Frogs have their time to croak, and owls to hoot,
The patient flutist hath his time to toot;
The fiddler fiddleth when his work is done,
But thou, oh bore, hast no set time, ah none,
To Whistle.

We know when Bangs will play his horn of brass,
And Dingleby his flageolet, alas;
We know when comes the dulcet fish-horn's tone,
But, hang it, thou hast all times for thine own,
O Whistler!

When old pianos have worn out an air,
And voices crude have worn it very bare,
Thy puckered mouth does still emit the strain,
But all our prayers that thou shouldst cease are vain,
O Whistler!

Long after honest folks have gone to bed,
Wearied with toiling for their daily bread,
Then thou, oh lazy, long-eared, midnight bird,
Mid many imprecations still art heard—
Whistling,

I call thee bird—one of the shrill-voiced sort;
For 'tis quite plain that music's not thy *forte;*
Thou shouldst be feathered as the vultures are—
You get the feathers, *I'll* provide the tar,
O Whistler!

—*Valley Index.*

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A LITTE INCIDENT SHOWING THAT THE PRIZE ESSAYS INFLUENCE THE YOUTHFUL MIND.

A few days after the essays on the twin evils, Tobacco and Intemperance had been sent to the committee for examination, a little girl who had manifested great interest in the production of a wise little essay on the subject, rushed into the schoolroom with flushed face and sparkling eyes and related what she termed "her first experience in speaking for temperance." "Don't you think, Miss ———" she exclaimed to her teacher, "that I saw a poor, ragged, drunken man kicked out of a saloon into the street, where he fell into the gutter. I felt so badly for the poor fellow that I said to the keeper;

"Yes, that's the way you saloon keepers do! You get a man in there to rob him of every cent he has, and then turn him into the street. You're a bad, wicked man, and something terrible will happen to you yet."

In the trembling lip and flashing eye the teacher thought she could possibly discern a future worker in the good cause, whose interest had been awakened by the study and care she had given to her essay. The good seed had evidently taken root there as we hope it may in every little heart thruout the land.

ANNA R. CONGDON.

THE National Freeman, Chicago, a handsome magazine of 64 pages, ably conducted under the editorial charge of Rev. John Russell, one of the ripest philosophers of the prohibitory movement, should be in the hands of everybody who wants to be able to hold an intelligent argument on the subject.

THE NATIONAL LIBERATOR offers a tract, being a half sheet, the two first pages of that paper, with a picture of Gov. St John at 30 cts per hundred, $1 for 400 or $2 per 1000. Better send and get it. We want all the temperance literature we can get. Address 216 Washington St. Chicago.

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We cordially invite the assistance and cooperation of all friends of the temperance cause.

CHRISTIANITY AND TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

BY REV R. E. JONES OF PETALUMA.

(*Continued.*)

It is conceded by all the Bible has direct teaching. In this matter according to Prof. G. R. Wilcox, Chicago, the Bible is very accommodating. In answer to the question, Does the Bible encourage total abstinence? he says, "No and Yes." No, as to the letter, Yes, most emphatically as to the spirit. (The Advance, April 7, 1881) This seems to reduce the Bible to the level of the Delphos Oracle which always gave an answer capable of two constructions. Does the Bible give an uncertain sound? Does this pure fountain give sweet and bitter water? Does the book which denounces drunkenness so severely urge men to drink that which makes them drunken?

It is true that the Bible is often made to teach according to the wish of the interpreters, but we have the privilege of going again to the law and to the testimony and learn for ourselves according to the extent of our ability what says the Scripture.

In order to narrow the ground as much as possible, I will first call your attention to the passages in which the Bible unmistakably condemns the use of wine and strong drinks. Then we will look upon other passages which are thot to sanction the use of one or both.

But first we will search into the Bible charges against wine.

IT IS A POISON.

Deut. xxxii: 33—Their wine is the poison of dragons and the cruel venom of asps. In the same chapter as a sign of God's goodness to Israel it is said, Thou didst drink the pure blood of the grape. V. 14. While they were satisfied to follow God's command, they enjoyed the fresh natural juice of the grape: But when they left the true God, they became depraved also in their appetites, and turned the pure blood of the grape into a poison like that of dragons. Again, Hab. ii: 15—Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink that putteth the bottle (Heb. thy poison) to him, and makest him drunken. Evidently the woe is here owing to the quality and not the quantity given. There is never any woe connected with giving a neighbor milk, honey and oil. Yea, as a sign of good times under God's blessing and the influence of his spirit, Zach. iii: 10 says: "In that day saith the Lord of hosts shall ye call every man his neighbor under the vine and under the figtree (to partake of the fruit.)

Here the man who shares the fruit of the vine with his neighbor pleases God, while the man who shares it after it has been turned into poison is under God's curse.

The Hebrew word rendered here poison is kamath. Parkhurst defines it "inflamatory poison."

WINE DECEIVES.

Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging, whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise. Prov. xx: 1

Look not then upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth his color in the cup, when it moveth itself aright. At the last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder. Prov. xxiii: 31, 32.

I cannot conceive of any stronger terms to prohibit the use of intoxicating wine. It is the use, not the abuse of this kind of wine that is absolutely prohibited here; yea, so far as not to look upon it. There are many other passages condemning the use of wine and strong drink equally strong, but the limit of this article will not permit me to call attention to them; neither do I think the case could be presented any stronger than it has been already.

Now we must look on the other side. Taking our English Bible only we find wine frequently recommended in the same book as we have found such strong denunciations against it.

I want to call your attention first of all to Judges ix; 13 which is brought forward to recommend wine. We must remember that these words were found only in a parable, and are at least the words and opinion of an uninspired man, tho quoted by divine inspiration. Therefore I reject them entirely from this argument. On the other hand I am willing to let go Gen. xl: 11, as it is only a relation of a dream not a statement of fact. There is nothing gained by founding an argument on an unsafe basis. In the same way I would treat Prov. xxxi: 4–7 tho I think it is pretty strong for prohibition, because I am not sure that Lemuel's mother was inspired though her advice is repeated by an inspired writer. But that of necessity does not make it obligatory on us.

However we have still Deut. vii: 13. He will bless thy corn, thy wine and thine oil. Ps. 104. He causeth the grass to grow, and wine that maketh glad the heart of man. Zech. ix: 17. Corn shall make the young men cheerful and new wine the maids.

Now I want you to observe that the Hebrew word in each of the above quotations recommending wine is Tirosh not Yain the usual word denoting fermented wine. It is again said that good men and women used wine and are never reproved in the Bible for doing so, such as Melchizedech and Abram, Isaac and Jacob, Jesse and Saul, Abigail and David. But there are two remarks I would make here. There is no certainty that the wine used here was intoxicating. And on the other hand we know many of these did many wrongs which the Bible does not condemn, but merely relates the fact and passes on. The argument from the example of the old patriarchs to justify anything doubtful always proves too much, as it would justify many things now utterly abhorred by civilized society.

I have already said that there is no certainty that all the wine which the ancients used was intoxicating. That some of it was intoxicating is certain; but that by no means proves that they turned all the fruit of the grape into intoxicating beverage. There are two sides to this question, and I want your attention now to facts which seem to indicate that the ancients often made beverages of the fruit of the vine which were not fermented.

1. Fermentation is a very difficult matter and requires the temperature to be in a proper state, not below 50 or above 70 or 75. The summers of Palestine are dry and extremely hot in the valleys of Eshcol and Sarek, in the vintage months 100. This would compel the inhabitants to seek some method besides fermentation to preserve the fruit of the vine.

Again the grapes are very sweet: they will turn sour instead of fermenting, even in favorable circumstances. Very hot climates produce very sweet grapes which would be an additional inducement for the ancients to find some means beside fermentation to preserve the fruit of the vine. We have historical evidence that they had at least three methods.

1. Grape juice will not ferment when the air is completely excluded.

When the juice is boiled down till the substance becomes a very thick syrup it will not ferment.

3. If the juice be filtered and deprived of its gluten, the production of alcohol will be impossible.

Calmet says, "The ancients possessed the secret of preserving wines sweet thruout the whole year;" Dictionary of the Bible.

Archbishop Potter in his Grecian antiquities says, the Lacedemonians used to boil their wines on the fire till the fifth part was consumed, then after four years were consumed began to drink them.

Aristotle says, The wine of Arcadia was so thick that it was necessary to scrape it from the skin bottles in which it was contained, and to dissolve the scrapings in water. Pott. London Edit. P. 80.

Horace says there is no wine sweeter to drink than Lesbian; that it was like nectar, and more resembled ambrosia than wine; that it was perfectly harmless and would not produce intoxication. Anti Bacchus 220.

Another plan was filtration. The gluten or yeast is separated from the juice of the grape. Smith in his Greek and Roman Antiquities says, A great quantity of sweet wines was manufactured by checking the fermentation.

Pliny mentions still another method: They plunge the casks immediately after they are filled from the vat into water until winter has passed away and the wine has acquired the habit of being cold. Smith's Antiquities.

The question now comes, did the ancients call the grape juice thus treated wine.

Pliny says the Roman wines were as thick as honey and that Albanian wine was very sweet or luscious, and he speaks of a Spanish sober wine which would not inebriate. Anti Bac 221.

Nicander says "and Aeneas having squeezed the juice into hollow cups called it wine." Pott 78.

Horace speaks of fumigated wine of which an hundred glasses could be drunk without clamor or passion. This seems to me quite sufficient to prove that the ancients used unfermented beverages and called them wine.

To be continued.

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G. W. Secretary's D'p'tm't.

GEORGE B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.

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☞This department is edited by the Grand Worthy Secretary, to whom all communications relating in any way to the business of the Grand Lodge, this department, or anything appearing hereunder, should be addressed.

☞The Grand Worthy Secretary's post office address is Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento, Cal.

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In addition to the above, I will attend to orders for Impression Seals, Blank Books, Special Printing, Regalia or Lodge Furniture. This will be done as an accommodation to Lodges and not as a source of profit either to the Grand Lodge or myself; hence all orders filled will be sent per express by the dealers, with instructions to "collect on delivery," unless the money accompanies the order. Address—

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.,
Sacramento, California.

CASH RECEIVED.—The Grand Worthy Secretary acknowledges receipt of the following amounts of cash since last report. Proper personal receipts were also forwarded in each case:

GENERAL FUND.

Golden Wreath, No. 327	$11 50
Twilight, No. 331	1 00
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Isabell, No. 218	5 75
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Siloam, No. 2	27 00

CHARTER FEE FUND.

Silver Gate Lodge	$10 00
Port Kenyon Lodge	10 00

PACKAGES MAILED.—The following packages have been mailed during the past week from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office:

10 to F. K. Naylor, Lompoc.
2 to Mrs. H. E. Vail, Forbestown.
8 to R. L. Herrick, Goleta.
1 to B. G. Kline, Dixon.
1 to D. P. Albee, Bridgeville.
2 to Lina Hinman, Walnut Creek.
1 to Fannie C. Colby, San Francisco.
1 to Carrie B. Perkins, Colfax.
1 to H. R. Hughes, Angels Camp.
9 to W. F. Dougherty, San Rafael.
3 to Frank Storer, San Francisco
1 to Allie Leland, Jamestown.
1 to R. A. Simpson, Petrolia.
2 to James McNulty, Biggs.
1 to F. S. Colby, Carpenteria.
3 to J. D. Michell, San Jose.
2 to A Masich, Folsom.
2 to Thomas Brown, San Bernardino.
2 to D. Vanderhoff, Galt.
2 to W. D. Parker, Nelson.
2 to Rev. S. Jones, Hollister.
1 to W. S. Dolbur, Albion
1 to E. Peoples, Navarro.
Mrs. D. K. Hilton, Los Alamos.
1 to S. Whitmore, San Diego.
1 to W. F. S. Moorehead, Lompoc.
1 to Mrs. Martha Simpson, Red Bluff.
5 to W. D. Pennycook, Vallejo.
1 to C. L. Eby, Hydesville.
1 to Allen S. Neal, San Francisco.
1 to Frank W. Field, Guadala.
1 to H. N. Saunders, Telegraph city.

PACKAGES PER EXPRESS.

Ida B. Weed, San Gregorio.
W. H. Whitehead, Volcano,
S. Whitmore, San Diego.
Charles Daly, Vallejo.
J. E. Richardson, Santa Barbara.
C. C. Horsley, Snelling,
W. Chambers, Chico.
W. D. Parker, Nelson.
I. S. Halsey, Vallejo.
W. S. Dolbur, Albion.
E. Peeples, Navarro.

RETURNS RECEIVED.—During the past week the following Lodges have filed Grand Lodge returns with, and their receipt is acknowledged by, the Grand Worthy Secretary:

Nos. 7, 105, 136, and 386. Quite a number of lodges are delinquent not having filed returns for the term ending April 30th; and unless heard from soon they will be notified of their delinquency.

D. G. W. C. T.'s COMMISSIONED, ETC.—The following commissions have been issued and forwarded from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office during the past week:

DISTRICT DEPUTY

W. D. Gould, for Los Angeles county, Los Angeles.

LODGE DEPUTIES.

Mary E. Clark, for No. 236, Hueneme.
E. E. Masters for No. 138, Willows.
Mrs. Martha Simpson, for No. 433, Red Bluff.
W. F. S, Moorehead, for No. 434, Lompoc.
Mrs. K. D. Hilton, for No, 436, Los Alamos.
E. Peeples, for No. 437, Navarro.
W. S. Dolbur, for No. 438 Albion.
J, D. Ferrill for No. 439, Port Kenyon,

DEGREE TEMPLARS

P. E. Kellogg, for Fo. 204, Goleta.
Geo. VanAllen, for No. 190, Pescadero.

SPREAD OF THE ORDER.—Information has just been received from D. D. R. W, G. T., Bro. W. R. Kahler of Shanghai, China, announcing the organization of a lodge of our Order on board the U. S. flagship Richmond with 42 charter members, Rev. G. A. Crawford L. D. Bro. K. writes; There are between 60 and 70 Good Templars on board who will all join the new lodge which is called Neptune No. 3. It will be a roving charter as the flagship goes to Panama shortly. The Worlds (Malins) two lodges here have gone to the wall!!! They bursted up the first lodge that was started here in Shanghai by myself years ago under the I. O. G. T. After they had joined the English order for a time I had a commission as D. D. but no G. T's!! Now we have three lodges Star of Hope, No. 1' Star of Faith No. 2 and Neptune No. 3, Juvenile Star of Hope, No. 1 and Star Degree Temple No. 1. I am now trying to arrange for a lodge in Hongkong." Bro. Kahler has rendered the Order invaluable service, and the lodges established by him will prove permanent if they partake of his enthusiasm for the good cause * * * Thru Bro. A Peterson, Interpreter and D. D. R. W. G. T. of New York comes the news of the organization of another new lodge in Norway. Bro. Peterson's correspondent, A. Johnson L. D. of Bergen N. W. Norway writes: The victory is ours; the lodge Nordcap (North cape) is instituted in Tromso (far north) after half a year's labor and the opposition of the Secession Party. It was instituted by Bro. Christophersen from our 'Stjernen.' Many prominent men in the land have joined. Yes, brother; there is great joy in Bergen to-day, as this is the most northern lodge in the world.

JAPAN.—Bro. Geo. W. Elmer, L. D of Alpha Lodge, No. 1 Yokohama reports his lodge as having initiations at nine out of the thirteen meetings of the quarter. The lodge is gaining in membership and influence. He proposes to try to secure a club for the RESCUE. An open meeting was held on the 24th of April which did much good and yielded two propositions for the lodge. The Christian Temperance Society hold fortnightly meetings and get a few signers. Thus the temperance work goes on.

ORPHAN'S HOME RECEIPTS.—Dr. I. S. Halsey, G. W. T. and Treasurer of the Board of lady managers and Trustees of the Good Templars Home for Orphans acknowledges receipts of the following amounts in behalf of the Home for the Month of May last. Support: Mrs. E. Miller, $8; G. Dunham $5; E. J. Johnson, $20; James Coyle $10; Solano county, $27; W. Prossier $15; Isabel Eden $10, Brooklyn Lodge, I. O. G. T. $45, Mrs, Ficklin $10 Merced Lodge, I. O. O. F $60, Merced county, $63 U. A. Dillman $42. Total, $315. Miscellaneous: Carle and Croley, board of carpenters, $120: Vallejo Board of Education $70, N. Smith, school collection $2; Total, $192. Donation: Abraham Clark and friends of Berryessa Valley $50. Total receipts $557.

A FEW PLAIN WORDS.—Judging from outward manifestations and the multitudinous congratulatory epistles received from every quarter, no ruler ever came into power with greater felicity or a more leal following than did the present R. W G T. It is but fair to say however that his elevation was contrary to his own desires and expectations, and all but demanded at the hands of the R. W. G. L. in the interest of a harmonious union and a sinking of factious warfare. Indulgent friends may be led to expect too much from the present R. W. G. T., simply because of his promotion or exaltation. No member of the Order would do, or if need be, sacrifice more for its advancement than he, were the opportunity and means at hand to do with. For years the R. W. G. L. has been but a figure head to the Order, and aside from holding annual reunions has accomplished but little. The secession movement of a portion of the Order in England caused it to waste much energy and more money, (which could have perhaps been more advantageously employed) and by reason of which it has been financially disabled ever since. The war of secession left it almost hopelessly in debt, and to free itself from which had well nigh absorbed its entire energies. The strength of our Order like that of a chain must be tested by its weakest part or link. Like a grand Lodge, which to make itself strong, aids to build up and fortify its weaker subordinates, so the R. W. G. L. should animate, and by its help intensify its weaker Grand Lodges. This would be the policy of the present head of the Order were the the exchequer in his command replete. Whenever in the jurisdiction of a Grand Lodge a prohibitory contest is being waged, the R. W. G. L. should send its most powerful advocates of that principle—the Bains, Finches, Hickmans, Kanouses, Hastings, etc. of the Order into that jurisdiction, all at one time to help make the good fight effective. This would be the policy of the present R. W. G. T. were not the treasury bankrupt, and such a consummation, no matter how devoutly to be wished for, an impossible feat. And thus other advance and reformatory measures might be presented, which under other or different circumstances might be feasible and politic are now impossible. It requires much of the "oil metalic to keep the machinery of an aggressive warfare such as ours should be in motion; and the aim and study of our leaders as good mechanics in charge of delicately organized machinery, should be to overcome the loss of power, by securing as little friction as possible. The beer interests of Kansas have been bodily kicked out by the prohibitory law of that state. The beer brewers lose no time in intercenine warfare, they are united, they appeal to their R. W, G. L. or "Beer brewers congress" and the latter reply "we will help you," and they immediately place $75,000 at their disposal, "to fight those temperance fanatics and their laws," while our R. W. G. L. standing in opposition to the other, having law, justice and right on our side, can do nothing to help maintain our position, but must leave it all to the local workers and authorities. Of course this will not always be so. It is hoped the present administration, if it do nothing else, will be able by careful management to bring the supreme body entirely out of debt during the coming year, present a clean balance sheet at the next session, and place the R. W. G, L. once more in an independent financial condition, with at least the opportunity to plan and execute advance and forward movements. It is expected of the R. W. G. T. of this year to be simply an administrative officer, the position at the last session being made an honorary, and not particularly a salaried one, which was right. In future when it has the financial ability to back its promises, it is hoped a competent and qualified leader will be chos-

en at a good round salary, and then be required to devote to the position all the ability and energy he may possess; but until this is done, too much should not be expected of a R. W. G. T. who is required to do his own work and furnish his own means. These words of friendly admonition are deemed to be meet because of the apparent tendency of the friends of the present R. W. G. T. in the goodness of their hearts and height of expectation to anticipate seem ingly a complete revolution of matters and things in general within the one brief year of his reign.

One warm friend writes a congratulatory letter and concludes that "the first and greatest thing to be seen in the position of R. W. G. T. is the vast amount of responsibility shouldered—a much higher one than a Popes or Kings, and capable of vastly better results, and thus leads one to question "whether he had not committed a great wrong in allowing himself to be thus burdened. Another friend aiming to be more considerate writes "I do hope the work will be revived under your administration. * * * * I wish the R. W. G. L. had adjourned for two years, then you could have accomplished something and vitalized the Order—one year is too short a time. "Another aiming to be eminently practical closes with "I authorize you to draw on me at sight for any assistance I can render "etc, etc, etc. The R. W. G. T. can but pledge his best efforts with the limited time and more limited means at his command—he can but promise to do the best he can, than which "Angels can do no more."

G. W. C. T. Department.

R. THOMPSON, G. W. C. T.

ENFORCE THE LAW.

There is in our Statutes a law prohibiting liquor saloons from keeping open on the Sabbath day—This law has not been enforced, as yet, to any very great extent. That has now commenced. In Solano county they began by petitions to the saloon keepers to close. Most agreed to do so, but some refused; prosecutions followed; the example spread to Yolo, Sonoma, Yuba and some other counties, generally. The complaints were made in the Justice courts, but in some instances indictments were obtained. I advise that complaints be made before the Justice, as there is a doubt as to the jusisdiction of the Superior Courts.

The farmers of California are compelled to employ such help as they can procure from the cities, during certain seasons of the year, and our State being dotted over with little villages and towns filled with liquor saloons, these men repair to these centers on the Sabbath, become intoxicated and render the town unfit for the residence of women and children. Week days they are out at work and if the saloons were closed upon the Sabbath, there would be comparatively little drunkenness in those farming centers; as it is, however, riot reigns as the rule. Many of these saloons get most of their income from this Sunday custom. Close them on the Sabbath and they must remain closed.

Is it not the duty of good citizens all over our State to rally and aid in seeing that this law is no longer a dead letter? shall we allow Sunday to be a day of riot instead of a day of rest? shall we allow the rising generation to be endangered by this demoralization, when there is a remedy at hand? All are equally interested in sustaining decency and morality in our State. Property, morality, religion and temperance should combine to enforce this law. As temperance workers, we are often met with the observation, that, if we had more restraints on the liquor traffic we would not enforce them; that we do not enforce the few we now have. Let us give them no chance to say that hereafter. Let prosecutions be pushed in all quarters and followed up, until it shall be unprofitable for the Sunday vendors to open, and then only will many of them stop the violation of law.

At the recent election of Rockford, Ill., the women were allowed to vote on the license question under a special ordinance; and of 2,622 women voting, only 24 voted for licensing the liquor traffic. No wonder the rumsellers hate and fear woman suffrage.

Whatever you do, dont forget to talk up the camp meeting at the Redwoods; get ready to go and get your friends to go with you.

Five temperance almanacs will be sold for 25 cts.; if kept over till next year they will be held at 25 cts. apiece.

Lecturers' Reports.

☞ The only authorized Grand Lecturers in this jurisdiction are Mrs. E. P. Stevens, Messrs. Wm. Crowhurst, Hugh R. Hughes, Dr. M. D. Merrick, F. J. Culver, Col. C. N. Goulding and George Bramall.

They are authorized to instruct and institute Lodges and Bands of Hope, solicit subscribers for our official organ, the Rescue, and receive donations for the Good Templars' Home for Orphans and our lecture and missionary work. They are employed and compensated by the Grand Lodge, and all monies received by them are paid over to the Grand Lodge Treasury. It is expected that the lodges and the friends of temperance will, in good time, secure a commodious place of meeting, provide music, advertise the meeting well, make every needed preparation and render them every assistance to make their mission a success.

WM. CROWHURST.

Marysville, June 18th 1881.

Paskenta (under the hill) had a good audience and has done a good work. Whisky spies have all been expelled. House decorated with evergreens and literally packed with people, many had to stand outside, a number of names was obtained for Lodge. Bro. Whitlock is alive.

Newville, Colusa Co., reorganized the Lodge with good material and under favorable circumstances, large meeting on first night, not even standing room. Second night, extra benches would not accommodate the audience but many were compelled to stand outside.

Tehama was reached after 35 miles drive by Bro. W. C. Tatham, W. C. T. of Rock of Safety Lodge. He did good service in Lowereys, excellent service under Bro. Whitlock at Paskenta, was a host in Newville and Tehama. 13 names were obtained here for an earnest and hard working young Lodge, everything is strongly against them, but Bro. Wheeler may wheel them safely along yet.

Red Bluff was in earnest concerning the enforcement of the Sunday law. A vote of the audience showed a readiness for immediate action in the matter. Bro. Ryan, who conveyed us all around the country, as Bro. Milton Kennedy of Visalia did around Tulare Co., and as Bro. Crane of Forbestown did around parts of Butte and Yuba Counties, certainly deserves praise and thanks for courtesies and kindness extended to Grand Lodge through its Lecturer. This ends the present campaign in Tehama Co. God grant that the work may continue.

COL. C. N. GOULDING.

Colusa 6th 1881.

Since writing you last I have lectured two evenings in Grimes Landing, two evenings in Sycamore, spoken three times in Colusa and by request lectured in Meridian at 11 o'clock Sunday morning. The meeting here last evening (Sunday) was one of the largest ever held in the place, the Pastors of, the various churches all uniting in a Union Service; the Sunday law has been strictly enforced, to the great delight of law abiding temperance people and the evident discomfiture of the "Whiskyites." Colusa county (long called the Missouri of California) is awakening and a better day is dawning. Considering that "Harvest" is at hand my meetings have been unusually large. I lecture here again to-night (Monday) and then go on to Princeton, Butte city etc as annouced in the Rescue.

Have endeavored to impress upon the people the necessity of temperance literature; I trust my efforts in that line have not been in vain. To reach the balance of my appointments in this county it will be necessary to obtain a horse and carriage, as I am getting beyond daily mail and stage communications. If my reports have not been voluminous I trust my efforts, have not been in vain, and that some seed may have fallen by the wayside that may bear fruit, in the future.

You may forward Rescue to Orland where I expect to be Saturday and Sunday next 25th and 26th; prospects are good for organizing lodges at Williams, Maxwell and Grimes Landing on my return from Gaiter school house and Leesville about the 9th of next month.

M. D. MERRICK.

Met in the M. E. Church a small audience, the meeting not having apparently been well advertised The lodge is said to be doing well altho I saw but few of its members.

At Petaluma my appointments had not been properly understood, and I was expected the evening before. I had a fair audience and an interesting meeting, the Revs. Allen and Dille being present and joining in a cordial invitation to repeat my visit and hold a series of meetings. On the evening of June 16th met with the friends of Hugh DeLacy and wife to celebrate their tin wedding in San Jose, and on the 17th visited the young and growing Garden City Lodge of the same place. My first meeting in Salinas was not a large one, but the audience seemed deeply interested. On Sunday the 19th addressed the congregation of the M. E. Church South at 3 o'clock, and spoke to a large and enthusiastic audience in Central Hall in the evening. The lodge in this place is in a very flourishing condition, and is continually adding to its working force. Some of the prominent men of the city are among the most active workers, and the future of the lodge and of temperance work in Salinas is bright indeed.

Little River, Mendocino County. June 19, 1881.

Since brother Culver left I have delivered addresses at Albion and Little River. At the latter place I spoke to excellent audiences on Friday and Saturday evenings. At the last lecture I took up a collection of $7,25 for Orphans Home. This was a good showing compared with 75 cents which the Postmaster assured me was all that was collected at a meeting held here a few years ago. But I have to record a further pleasing circumstance which occurred since I came here.

Messrs Coombs and Perkins, Mill owners have offered to give the requisite lumber to the Lodge to build a new hall.

The Good Templars will at once look out for a site. The gentlemen making this generous offer are not members of the Order, but they recognize the existence of a fact, which is observed in other places beside Little River, that a Good Templars Lodge in a place improves its moral and social standing.

I am advertized to speak at Mendocino city this evening and to-morrow evening. John Arnoup.

LECTURER'S APPOINTMENTS.

J. ARNOUP.

Notice.—The services of Grand Lecturer, Culver being required in Sonoma county in connexion with the Temperance camp meeting to be held at Guerneville from the 1st to the fifth of July, an arrangement has been made with Mr. John Arnoup of Oakland to fill the appointments made for Bro. Culver in Mendocino county commencing with that of the 13th and 14th June at Salmon creek (Albion) and continuing for the balance of the month. Bro. Arnoup's appointments will be as follows; Kibesillah, 24, 25; Westport 26, 27; Cahto, 28 and 29. R. Thompson G. W. C. T.

COL. C. N. GOULDING.

Will speak at Butte City, 24, Orland, 25, 26; Newville, 27, 28; Elk Creek, 29, 30; Sheet Iron July 1, 2; Guithers school house, 3, 4. Leesville 5, 6.

MRS. EMILY PITT STEVENS

Will speak at Arroyo Grande, 23, 24; San Luis Obispo, 26, 27; Cambria, 29, 30, and at the camp meeting.

DR. MERRICK

Will lecture at Monterey, 25, 26.

WILLIAM CROWHURST

Will speak at Woodwards garden, San Francisco, June 23. At the Temperance Camp Meeting Guerneville, June 30, to July 5; Shingleton, 8, 9, Balls Ferry, (Battle Creek Lodge) 11, 12; Cottonwood, 13, 14; Anderson, 15, 16; Igo, 17, 18; Eagle Creek, 19, 20; Redding, 22, 23; Milville, 24, 25, 26; Copper City, 28, 29; Redding, 31, Shasta, August 1, 2; French Gulch, 3, 4; Whiskytown, 5, 6; thence to Trinity and Siskiyou counties.

Petaluma, June 19th 1881.

Ed. Rescue—Dr. Merrick lectured here on the evening of the 14th on Prohibition. I wish that lecture could be repeated in every voting precinct in this state. It was the most masterly plea for Prohibition I have ever heard. We want him to repeat it here soon on Sunday evening, and he shall have an audience limited only by the capacity of our largest church. E. R. Dille.

Bro. Hughes sent his report in a registered letter which only reached as the paper was going to press, and it has to stay over with a good page of other outs. Registered letters do not come directly to the P. O. Box like other letters: they are safe but not swift missives.

Lompoc has set a good example in dealing with saloons, that are set up in temperance colonies against the wishes of the whole community.

Juvenile Department.

BAND OF HOPE WORK.



The Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., of California, offers to furnish, free of charge, to Sunday-schools, or other juvenile organizations desiring to adopt them for use, the newly revised Band of Hope rituals together with the ritual badges. The ritual comprises a pamphlet of 48 pages. The badges are of German silver, with a safety pin upon the back. Sample copies of the rituals and badge, or quantities for actual use, will be furnished on application to the G. W. C. T., Robert Thompson, 1,531 Golden Gate Avenue, or the Superintendent of Juvenile Work, George Bramall, Haywards, or Geo. B. Katzenstein, 328 J street, Sacramento.

TALKS WITH THE YOUNG FOLKS.

OUR FIRST TEMPERANCE SCHOOL.—NO. 5.

OUR TEACHERS.

BY JULIA COLMAN.

We could not have attained anything like the proficiency we did in our temperance school, without the arrangement of the scholars in small classes with faithful teachers. This enabled us to secure accuracy of recitation and ambition to gain the prize without much public talk about it. The latter was all about alcohol, its nature and effects, which gave that subject the prominence really its due. At the same time it relieved the teacher of any urgent necessity for the careful study and understanding of the lesson; many would not have had time to give that; but they could sit with the class, hear its recitations, and keep up the ambition and the attendance of the scholars, leaving the superintendent free to give his time to the study and explanation of the lesson.

This arrangement so divides duties and responsibilities, that it becomes possible for temperance schools to be started in many places where it has hitherto been considered impossible, because no one had been found capable of taking all these duties upon himself. No one would require this of a Sunday-school superintendent, and it should not be required of a temperance school. It furnishes good temperance work for many temperance people, who might otherwise do little or nothing, and especially for young people. The bond between teachers and scholars is closer than between superintendent and scholars, so that the attendance is more likely to be kept up. Sometimes also a Sunday school teacher can be brought in with the most of her or his scholars.

Another good plan is to have an assistant superintendent to study and give the lessons, especially where the attendance is large, but in no case should the classes and tcachers be dispensed with unless you make a primary class of the whole and treat it as such, which is indeed the method essentially pursued in most Bands of Hope, and this is one of the reasons why that institution is popularly thought to be for "the little tots," and why it cannot command the attendance of the older boys and girls.

With this arrangement of teachers and classes, the teachers can become learners without losing their dignity, and indeed without being told that they need instruction, which at first they might resent. If questions are asked in class which the teacher is not able to answer, a little tact on her part will delay the answer until she has had time to look it up, or refer it to the superintendent which can be done in many ways. The practical outcome in many cases is that the teacher gets a manual and becomes an earnest student.

I shall never forget the expressions of delight with which some of the teachers in this our first temperance school came to the superintendent because they had found explanations of truths which they had never understood before. One lady understood the symptons of beer poisoning for the first time. She had always supposed that beer fat was good healthy flesh. She now saw that it was an indication of disease, tending to degeneration and death. She saw how some of her dear friends were being unconsciously taken off by it, and she was as indignant as if they were being taken off by any other slow poison. She immediately set on foot efforts for their rescue, making herself an active and efficient worker outside the school. This is the constant tendency of these vital truths, at least among conscientious people. It is one of the best methods for recruiting and training effective workers, and if adults would enter it in order to start it working in the younger element, gradually they would soon prove it so.

We are obliged to say however that the order of sequence of affairs was rather in the opposite direction in our school. We were poorly supported with teachers at first, but when the genius of the work came to be better understood, we had the wives of two of the ministers, and the children of the third who could not attend, one of the teachers from the academy, the deacon's wife and her sister and occasionally the deacon himself, and even a vestryman from the Episcopal church, while the ministers frequently gave us the light of their countenances.

I have known the women of one large Union to adopt the plan of planting a school in some favorable locality and nourishing it in this way until they had worked in the residents in that vicinity, and then leaving them in charge go elsewhere and start another school in the same manner. Indeed the system is but in its infancy. It is capable of large development and we hope the work may yet reap from it very large results.

SALMON FISHERIES OF ASTORIA.

Come now, my folks, and we will talk about these fisheries. Let us go up Main street on to the hill for a grand view. Behold the scene! Boats, boats, boats! The great Columbia is seven miles wide and literally covered with fishermen's boats, the white sail fluttering over the broad expanse like ten thousand butterflies on a prairie. And how do they catch the salmon? I will tell you; they catch them with gill-nets. The gill net is made like a seine with large meshes. The fish attempts to go thru, and if he is a juvenile fish he makes it all right, but the larger ones, failing to get thru, try to "back out when the strong twines draw into their gils and hold them fast. The nets are some twenty feet wide and some of them 600 feet long. One side is floated up with pieces of wood, while the other side is weighted down with lead; and so the net hangs from the surface 20 feet deep, and as the fishermen (two to a boat) row their boats along the line of floats they can see the entangled fish by seeing the floats bobbing up and down. They then draw up that part of the net, and put the fish into the boat. Now think of thousands of these nets drawn in a direction across the river, and extending up and down the river for many miles, and you will conclude that Mr. salmon has very little chance for escape. They sell the fish for the uniform price of 60 cents each, and when we remember that thousands of men are engaged and making good wages, we may suppose the great number caught.

And how do they save and get market for these enormous quantities of fish? Look along the shelves of every grocery store, and see what stocks of canned salmon, and then remember that the stores of the civilized world are supplied from these fisheries. And I hear you say, "O, my; how do they can so many?. It is done in large establishments called canneries. I am told that there are over 20 of these establishments in Astoria and vicinity. You would be astonished to go thru one of these canneries and see the systematic order of the work and the many thousands of cans made ready for the market daily. Now, boys, would you like to go fishing? Do you think it would be grand to haul up the great red fellows, and when your boat was loaded set sail for the canneries? Ah, look out! Danger there! Better stay at home and buy a nice can of salmon once in a while, and think of the hardships and perils to which these fishermen are exposed; think of their little open boats away down there on the bar, among the frightful breakers in the darkness of night. Often the boats are filled or capsized, the men drowned beneath the merciless breakers, and all carried out to sea by the tide, and in the morning the brief talk goes round that another boat and crew is lost. One morning since I have been here three boats were found drifted on the beach, and no one to tell the tale of the fearful struggle. Such losses are of so frequent occurrence that little is said of them. But more dreadful even than the midnight breakers is the terrible shark that infests these fisheries. Just at the time when the weary fisherman is rejoicing over the success of his long night's toil, and feels himself most secure, is when the vicions monster makes his fearful onslaught, and the poor fisherman will hardly escape. This most ravenous species of shark is numerous along the shores of the city. Their great red eyes are often seen glaring from behind their hiding, while from their horrid mouths a stench of loathsome poison fills the air and stupifies the unhappy victim into a strange spell, in which condition he regards the monster as his best friend, and the venom of his breath as a healing balm for every ill. To this dreadful spell indeed is attributable almost all the loss of life in these fisheries. And you wonder that the people dont destroy such a terrible foe. Ah, you will wonder more when I tell you that the laws of Oregon protect them with all possible care. Many fathers have seen their sons and daughters torn and mangled by them, and yet vote every year for their protection. They feed entirely upon human flesh and blood. The hearts of women and girls are their special dainties, and the husbands and fathers of Oregon cheerfully vote them an abundant supply, not knowing but that their own wives and daughters may be the unhappy victims, dragged away to the slaughter pen as food for these awful creatures. It is sickening to think of, but I have little hope for the better until an army of juveniles is trained up in Oregon to an honorable man and womanhood. To this end I shall work and hope and pray.

In F. L. and P,
T. J. Alley

FACTS AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE LIITTE DRUNKARD ASLEEP IN SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

—A Christian lady had collected a lot of wild street boys into a class, and was trying to teach them, when, one day, she noticed that one of them had fallen asleep and begun to snore.

"He's drunk!" said his ragged little companions, laughing. Of course there was no use in trying to do anything with him then, but three days afterward she saw and questioned him.

"Yes, I was drunk, that's a fact," said Johnny, as frank as could be. "I didn't mean to let you see me, 'cause I kind o' love yer, but I couldn't help it,"

"Why, Johnny, you shouldn't say so. You could help it."

"No; yer see I've got so used to it I can't stop."

"Oh, I am so sorry! What was it that ever made you begin to drink?"

"I learnt it when I runned errands for Mike Dooley, down in Willard Street. He keeps a liquor store, and he gin me the rum and sugar in the bottoms o' the glasses for my pay."

"Johnny it would be terrible to have you die a drunkard. I can't bear to think of it. Won't you try to give up drinking, if I'll tell you how you can?"

Johnny thought a minute.. "I don't believe I could I've got so used to't, you see. If I go without I feel so gone here' (putting his hand on his stomach.)

There were tears in the gentle teacher's eyes, Johnny looked up and saw them, and was touched. He began to reconsider.

"I—I donno know but I'd try if I thought' twould make you feel better."

"God bless you Johnny, do you give me your hand on it, and say you'll stop drinking, honest and true?" There was a pretty long pause then. Johnny was making a mighty effort. "Yes'm"' he said (and he drew a long breath) "I'll promise never to drink no more liquor—for your sake."

"It ought to be for Jesus' sake, Johnny."

"Could He make me keep my promise? You ask Him, can t you?"

Hardly sure of the boy's meaning, the question was so unexpected, the kind teacher neverthe-less knelt immediately; Johnny knelt too, and when she had prayed, he said he guessed he would "ask Him himself."

"Lord Jesus up in heaven, please help a little feller as wants ter be good, and don't never let him drink rum no more. Amen."

That was Johnny's prayer· And he meant it. All his conduct since has proved how truly in earnest the poor little street boy was when he asked the Lord to help him keep a promise made to his teacher, "'cause he kind o' loved her." He is living in a good situation in the country, and bids fair to grow up a conscientious, upright man.

THE CHILDREN'S BREAD CAST TO DOGS.—The Rev. Dr. Tiffany in a recent sermon stated that if the grain used in the United States, in the year 1878, in the manufacture of alcoholic liquors, had been converted into flour, and baked into four-pound loaves, there would have been a sufficient number to have given one to every family in the country forty-seven and a half weeks of the year.

ROVER'S PETITION.

JAMES T. FIELDS' LAST POEM.

"Kind traveler, do not pass me by,
And thus a good old dog forsake;
But stop a moment on your way,
And hear my woe, for pity's sake!

"My name is Rover, yonder house
Was once my home for many a year;
My master loved me; every hand
Caressed young Rover, far and near.

"The children rode upon my back,
And I could hear my praises sung;
With joy I licked their pretty feet,
And round my shaggy sides they clung.

"I watched them while they played or slept:
I gave them all I had to give;
My strength was theirs from morn till night,
For only them I cared to live.

"Now I am old, and blind, and lame,
They've turned me out to die alone,
Without a shelter for my head,
Without a scrap of bread or bone.

"This morning I can hardly crawl,
While shivering in the snow and hail;
My teeth are dropping one by one;
I scarce have strength to wag my tail.

"I'm palsied grown with mortal pains,
My withered limbs are useless now;
My voice is almost gone, you see,
And I can hardly make my bow.

"Perhaps you'll lead me to a shed
Where I may find some friendly straw
On which to lay my aching limbs,
And rest my helpless broken paw.

"Stranger, excuse this story long,
And pardon, pray, my last appeal;
You've owned a dog yourself, perhaps,
And learned that dogs, like men, can feel."

Yes, poor old Rover, come with me;
Food, with warm shelter I'll supply—
And heaven forgive the cruel souls
Who drove you forth to starve and die!

—Harpers Young People, May 10.

TEMPERANCE LESSON LEAVES. — No. 14.

S. S. TEMPERANCE LESSON.
For June 26th, 1881.

BY REV. W. F. CRAFTS.

THE CHILDREN OF LIGHT.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Abstain from all appearance of evil.—I. Thess., 5: 22.

LESSON.—I. Thess. v. 5–9, 21, 22.

5 Ye are all the children of light, and the children of the day: we are not of the night, nor of darkness.

6 Therefore let us not sleep, as do others; but let us watch and be sober.

7 For they that sleep, sleep in the night; and they that be drunken are drunk in the night.

8 But let us, who are of the day, be sober, putting on the breastplate of faith and love; and for a helmet, the hope of salvation.

9 For God hath not appointed us to wrath, but to obtain salvation by our Lord Jesus Christ.

21 Prove all things; hold fast that which is good.

22 Abstain from all appearance of evil.

HOME READINGS.

Mon.—2 Pet. i: 5–11. A wonderful sum in addition, the total of which is a true man.

Tues.—Gal. v: 19–23. Works *vs.* Fruit—the one of evil, and working death; the other a ripe cluster from "the true vine," and its branches giving or proving life.

Wed—Acts ii: 1–17. An excitement better than that of intoxication.

Thurs—Eph. v: 8–18. Walking as children of light instead of staggering as children of darkness.

Fri.—Titus ii: Warnings against wine and kindred evils.

Sat—Jude. Rebuking and restoring the ungodly.

Sun.—I Cor. viii: 8–13. Even if we believe wine will do no harm, we should abstain if our example is likely to lead others to drunkenness.

RESPONSIVE READING.

Jude 17–25.

Leader.—"But, beloved, remember ye the which words were spoken before of the apostles of our Lord Jesus Christ."

Responsive.—"How they told you there should be mockers in the last time, who should walk after their own ungodly lusts."

L.—"These be they who separate themselves, sensual, having not the Spirit."

R.—"But ye, beloved, building up yourselves on your most holy faith, praying in the Holy Ghost."

L.—"Keep yourselves in the love of God, looking for the mercy of our Lord Jesus Christ unto eternal life,"

R.—"And of some have compassion, making a difference:"

L.—"And others save with fear, pulling them out of the fire; hating even the garment spotted by the flesh."

R.—"Now unto him that is able to keep you from falling, and to present you faultless before the presence of his glory with exceeding joy."

To the only wise God our Saviour, be glory and majesty, dominion and power, both now and ever. Amen."

NOTES AND QUESTION.

How are Christians like light? Why do some men "love darkness rather than light"?

Who is called the Prince of darkness?

How are bad people like darkness?

What are the right uses of night? (Psa. iii: 5; i. 2; xix. 1, 2).

What are some of the wrong uses of night? (Last part of verse 7; Matt. xxiv. 43).

What sort of life makes it like darkness even in daytime?) Isa. xxviii. 7 Job v. 14.)

Verse 6. What are the right uses of sleep?

How many hours should a growing person sleep? (Eight or nine).

What does the Bible call the man who sleeps more than is necessary, and when he should be at work? (Prov. vi. 9; xx. 20).

What causes some men and boys to sleep when they don't need to or intend to?

What sort of places have you seen drunkards asleep in?

What makes men who use beer and other intoxicating drink become so fat? (They are idle so much that fatness increases.)

Is such fatness health? (No. Such flesh is not living flesh but dead, and so much extra load to carry, making a man more liable to sunstroke, apoplexy, and mortification of slight wounds and bruises.)

What are some of the meanings of the word "sober" in the Bible? (See margin of Titus ii.—vigilant, wise, discreet.)

What other meaning has the word?

How does vigilance, wisdom, and discretion lead men to be "sober," in the temperance sense of the word?

What sins do we need to "watch" against? What opportunities should we "watch" for?

Verse 7. What difference is there in business the next day between men who spend the night in drunkenness, and those who spend it in innocent and restful sleep?

Verse 8. As soldiers of Christ and Temperance what do we have to do besides watching? What helmet should we wear? The hope of Heaven beyond the blue, as a reward of being true and good, is indicated by the blue ribbon of some temperance clubs. I will give you all one to-day to wear like a ticket, to show that you are going to Heaven. What breastplate should we wear? (Thousands of drunkards by trusting in Jesus to help them in answer to their prayers, and by loving the Saviour instead of loving sin, have been saved from the attacks of appetite.) What can we take as a Temperance shield.?

PLEDGE, PRAYER, PROHIBITION.

Verse. 9 What punishment does the rum-drinker bring on his body? on his mind? on his soul? What sufferings to his family? To society? How may he be saved from all this?

Verse 21. After taking a pledge, what should be our motto? "Hold fast."

Verse 22. (The real meaning of this verse is, "Abstain from every form of evil").

A SUM IN ADDITION.

"Add"—Faith; Courage; Knowledge; Temperance; Patience; God-likeness; Kindness; Charity.

TOTAL, A True Man.

Or these virtues might be set up, in imagination, one after another, as a group of statues: Faith, not as a feeble woman, but an armed man going forth to such victories as are recorded in Heb xi; Courage, as a John the Baptist telling some wicked Herod of his sin; Knowledge, as a true scholar; Temperance, as a man of health and strength and self-control; and so with the rest.

ENIGMA.

BY T. J. ALLEY.

A declarative sentence of 17 letters.

The 1, 2, 5, 6, furnishes the best beverage;

3. 2, a short method of writing "you and I;"

4, 12. 7, the abreviated name of a state that is amending her constitution against the liquor traffic;

14, 15, 16, what Indiana will do in the constitutional amendment battle;

10, 13, 14, the time to renew our vows against every degrading vice;

3, 13, 8, 11, what is sure to give us the victory;

5, 9, 17, what liquor and tobacco tell when they promise good.

The whole was a sharp rebuke to the wine bibbers of Jerusalem, and lives upon the holy page as an example of fidelity and wisdom to us.

"Rapid Transit Lager-Bier," is the sign over a saloon in a neighboring city. We know of nothing more appropriate. It affords a quick passage from wealth to poverty, respectability to disgrace, health to bloated bodies, and from this world to one of reckoning beyond.—*Ex.*

WHOSOEVER IS DECEIVED THEREBY IS NOT WISE.—In front of a grocer's on the Rue de Rivoli is a sign which reads: "Madeira, two francs; old Maneira. three francs; *genuine* Madeira, ten francs."

NOTES FROM THE GEN'L SUP'T OF J. W.

Mrs. E. P. Stevens sends us orders for Rituals and Badges for new Bands of Hope organized by her. Her heart is in this Juvenile work, the most important work of the Order, and we hope very soon to make the whole Order sec it in some measure as she does. Our G. W. V. T. writes, "If all our Good Templars would do their duty, and help us as they ought to do, we could have all their children in the Good Templar lodges in a few years. How sad that such a great work is left for a few to do, or half do I might say, for a few cannot do all that ought to be done."

Thank God the importance of this juvenile work is calling forth new laborers in the temperance field, and the open Band of Hope meetings will soon prove a powerful aid in the advancement to universal sobriety.

Prof. William Crowhurst also sends us a number of new Bands organized by him, and also a charming letter to help us in our work, and from which I quote.

"Now and then I take a charter member into a new lodge who tells me that he has never drank liquor, and that his training is due to the Band of Hope, and he therefore desires to unite with our order so as to give aid and support to an order so noble as to reach out after the children, and throws a safeguard around them thru the formative period of life." The above ought to be read, and reread in every lodge of Good Templars in our jurisdiction. Laurel Lodge, No. 202 has a dozen members if not more who have joined the lodge from the Band of Hope of this place.

Bro. Tubb has organized seven Bands in Contra Costa county.

Bro. Hughes is doing well in this work in his field of labor.

NOTICE:—Orders for supplies for Bands of Hope, must be signed by the superintendent of the Band sending an order, or by the organizing officer at the time of organization.

GEORGE BRAMALL.

HAYWARDS, June 15, 1881.

MR. EDITOR:—The Haywards Union Temperance Society held its regular temperance meeting in the M. E. Church, Sunday June 12th, and as the day was called the childrens day by the M. E. C. the meeting was a union one and conducted by the Superintendent of the Sabbath School. The church was beautifully decorated with flowers and evergreens. The exercises consisted in singing, reciting and reading by the children, and a Bible reading by Mrs. M. E. Congdon, whose services had been procnred by the H. U. T. S. and who were repaid by the highly cultivated and christian character and manner of the lady. I cannot occupy the space I would like in the good old RESCUE but I hope you will give this a place. The audience was very large, and I believe every one present was much pleased with the reading, and I am sure a very hearty welcome awaits Mrs. Congdon should she be pleased to visit us again.

GEO. BRAMALL.

The Rescue.

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FOR PRESIDENT IN 1884,

HON. NEAL DOW, OF MAINE.



THE WINE INTEREST.

No. I.

There was a time not very long ago, when wine was almost universally believed to be a legitimate natural product of the fruits of the soil, and a proper article appointed by the Creator for the use of man. It was supposed to be nourishing, strengthening, supporting, and to possess a greater range and variety of medicinal properties than were ever claimed for Holloways Pills or R. V. Pierce's quackeries. It was also believed that the Creator had been a little careless or indiscreet or mistaken, in providing us with such a useful food and such a cure-all medicine, that is so expensive and so dangerous, and so tempting to abuse and excess; and which has destroyed more human lives and souls and properties, and caused more sin, crime, misery and untimely death than war, pestilence, famine and all the other evils combined that have ever cursed the world.

But there were some folks who did not believe the Creator ever made mistakes or surrounded men with snares of perdition; they subjected wine to a thoroly scientific inquisition. The result was the discovery that every pretension ever made for wine outside of the Bible and the writings of some heathen philosophers, was a fraud, a folly, a delusion: they found wine was an unmitigated impostor, a cheat, a lie, in every thing. It was and is just what the Bible says; a mocker, a disturber, a deceiver, a perverter, a biter, a stinger, a fell destroyer. Its claim to be nourishing, strengthening and a medicine was most absolutely false. Every thing the world had believed of it was a mistake, except that it was dangerous. It was found that God never made or provided for making a particle of it. It was and is a product of rotten grapes, after every particle of any useful property of the grape has been destroyed. It is nothing but alcohol, and water with a flavor which is unsubstantial, and a vestige of sugar perhaps. It can be made just as good from rotten potatoes or apples or cactus plants or cabbage leaves or molasses—and water, and a few coloring and flavoring drugs—provided always, that the original vegetable article from which it is made, must be rotted and putrified and made to emit for days a nauseous and deadly poisonous gas and a horrible stench.

The value put upon wine was a monstrous fraud too. The imitations of regular grape wine made from any alcoholic base at a few cents a gallon, are consumed all over the world by drinkers without suspicion, and they answer the purpose equally well. No one who buys French wine in or out of France, of the cheapest up to the most expensive brands, unless he has watched their manufacture, has the least security that they are not frauds made for 10 or 20 cents a gallon. No one, who drinks California wine away from the ranch or factory where grape wine is made, knows or can find out whether it is potato or grape or cider wine. Everybody who drinks it is quite satisfied of one thing: and that is all he needs or wants to know: it will make drunk, and one thing is actually as good as another for that purpose. There would be a terrible outcry made if tea and coffee merchants were known to sell a fabricated article for a dollar or two a pound, that they were manufacturing from old rotten rubbish at four or five cents a pound; but, as the scripture says, wine is a mocker and they that are entrapped by it are not wise. So one thing answers for them as well as another, if it has the right amount of drunk in it.

The advocates of the manufacture and sale of wine are so, either because they desire to make money themselves by the ruin of others—or they have been entrapped and mocked and fooled by wine—or they are most deplorably and comprehensively ignorant of everything that relates to wine as almost every wine drinker in this country is.

The traders in drunkenness and their tools have one defensive weapon, which they are very fond of using, because they have no other.

They say the advocates of sobriety and honesty and decency *lie* about wine and drink, to make money out of it someway. Now every body with any sense at all knows that such a charge is utterly false, because we are the only people in the country who could sell liquor and make money by it: not drinking ourselves, we could gobble up all the money of the drinkers and hold on to it, and only lose our self respect and character and honesty and our souls: we could hold on to the fool's money to the last, but the liquor sellers cannot: they drink and go to death and ruin and perdition, at a quicker average rate than the victims they destroy. If we were after money and would lie to get it, we could make easy fortunes in the wine business.

The wine dealers have no motive except gain, and that too, dishonest gain; gain obtained at the expense of their neighbor's life and soul and of their own. We have a prospective gain too, from the final extinction of wine; and we are proud of it. We expect to save 100.000 or so of lives from going out in darkness and in the service of satan every year in this country. We expect to be the helpers and instruments in making millions of homes and many millions of people happy, safe and joyous and prosperous thru the downfall of the devouring monster, who has been the merciless butcher of our race, the destroyer of our homes, the invader of our peace for centuries. We expect to see this now most unhappy of all States become a garden of innocence and peace and happiness and the worship of the God of our country replace the horrible orgies of satan which now desolate it. And we hope with good reason to see every nasty deadfall that now destroys all honest business, replaced with at least five honest and enriching industries and employments. And we hope many millions of people will dwell in Heaven who can never get there while the grogshop and the devil rule here.

The people who want to gain money by the drunkenness and ruin of their neighbors tell us, that making wine and brandy is an enriching business for the wine makers and for the State. It is freely admitted that if a remunerative price could be obtained for those drinks and they should all be exported and sold, and not a drop consumed in the State, the business would be as enriching to us here as any other could be, yielding the same percentage of advance upon cost. That is quite clear. But we know its purchase and use would result in a dead loss to its consumers abroad, without doing them a particle of benefit; we know it would kill thousands of men, women and children, and would have just the same effects as its use by the Alaska Indians, only those effects would be a little slower among some of the whites.

If we could steal a large amount of cattle and horses every year in Oregon and sell them in Nevada at an exorbitant profit without any risk of being caught and hung, we should get very rich all the same; but the people of Oregon and Nevada would be a good deal more impoverished than we should be enriched; and that is precisely what occurs with our wine and brandy customers, except that they are worse sufferers than people who only have their cattle stolen.

Our leading papers which fish for subscribers by prophesying smooth things and great wealth from the cultivation of drunkenness in this State, are very fond at times of enlarging upon the monstrous crime of England in forcing opium upon the Chinese. They have no subscribers in England or they would sing an entirely different song. The crime of England in that thing is one of the most wicked and cruel and sordid and utterly horrible ever known in the history of sin; but it is very much like our sending wine and brandy to China and Japan and England or anywhere. England dont force any body in China to buy opium a particle more than we force Englishmen to buy brandy. But she does compel the Chinese Emperor and his advisers to abstain from prohibiting its voluntary purchase by the Chinese people. That is all the difference and it is a very trifling one.

But the pretensions and promises and statistics and arguments of the wine and brandy advocates are utterly fallacious and unfounded. There are statements made by some of them which are so false that they seem designedly so; some false impressions are received and promulgated thru the terrible fanaticism enkindled by avarice and the use of these poison beverages, and no doubt in most instances the most sublimely ridiculous and self-contradictory statements are made and accepted and believed because of the benighted ignorance which is so very general upon the whole subject.

In next and following numbers these pretensions will be examined and their falsehood exposed.

SWALLOWING A CAMEL. The Canada Temperance Act provides that no election shall be held under it on the day of a parliamentary election. The county of Lambton, Ontario, carried a no license election on the day appointed by the Dominion Governor: but after the day had been so fixed, the Ontario Provincial government made it the day of parliamentary nominations. After the law went into force, a Court decided the election had been illegal because *a nomination day is often an election day.*

THE CIRCULATION of the RESCUE has been during the last four weeks 3120, and will be for several weeks to come. Five extra copies are sent each week to a number (nearly one hundred) of the lodge deputies, who it is hoped will distribute them to the best advantage. The Market Report on page 240 of this issue will save many a family five years' subscription to the Rescue on a three or four months grocery bill.

CARDS.—See ad of Milnes Brothers, in the paper and try their nicely executed cards. Encourage home industry and those who advertise in your paper.

LOMPOC THE TEMPERANCE COLONY.

BY MRS. E. P. STEVENS.

Lompoc Valley is situated in the Northern part of Santa Barbara county, sixty miles from the town of San Luis Obispo. Thru it runs the Santa Inez river to the sea. Just beyond it to the north is one of the two wharves over which the immense quantity of wheat, barley, flax and other produce are shipped. There are many thousands of acres of rich soil, easily worked and not seriously affected by drowth. The large area of grazing land is said to be unexcelled for dairy purposes by any in the state. The climate is cool, similar to that of San Francisco, but when there are no winds the sun's rays are much more powerful than in our city, being farther south. The valley was purchased by a company seven years ago, and offered for sale in various sized tracts, town lots or large dairy ranches on the installment plan, a clause being inserted in every deed that no liquor should be made or sold. Bro. Webb, Judge Heacock, Hon. F. Adams, W.W. Broughton, B. F. Tucker post master, being the advocates of that clause and pioneers of the colony. So from the fact that it was to be a temperance colony it has attracted many families from all parts of the state and Eastern states, and in the old world it has become widely known, only thru the fact of its safety for homes because of the immunity from liquor selling.

Just outside the colony a saloon was once started, but an Irishman who got to drinking there demolished it. In the same place another was started on rented ground, but Mr. Jesse Hill would not renew the lease of land to the parties selling, so that died. The drug store soon after the colony was started, was visited by the ladies and all the liquor poured out, because it was proven that the druggist was selling for other than medical purposes, and the proprietors refused to promise not to sell only on prescription of a physician.

At one of the hotels the proprietor was several times waited on by the people en masse who demanded that his selling of liquor should cease; every effort was brought to bear upon him, but he defied public opinion and continued to sell to young and old, and finally his hotel wa bomshelled and he had to leave the colony. Of the later attempt of the man named Walker to defy the public opinion of Lompoc, and the destruction of his saloon you have already learned. The stage company have forbidden their drivers to carry any liquor into the colony from neighboring towns, and I believe all the stage drivers connected with the Lompoc line are total abstinence men, I received at Lompoc the very best of attention. Bro. Gregg W. C. T. and all the lodge vied with each other in kindly courtesies. It would look like egotism for me to further dwell upon my reception. I will only add that it was the only place where a brass band turned out to do me honor, and that it was very sweet music, for it sounded to my ears like the music of the future, when all our state like Lompoc shall be free from the traffic in strong drink. I wish to add that land is still to be had at Lompoc, and I know that it is not possible for a saloon to exist in the colony; eternal vigilance may be the price of their liberty, but it will be freedom from the curse of the traffic.

I suppose all know of the zeal and energy of our indomitable Bro. Webb, Ed. of Lompoc "Record" and thru him all information in regard to the colony, and its lands may be had. I was amused at the reply of the Band of Hope children when I asked "boys and girls what will you do when you are grown, if a man should try to plant a saloon near your homes ?" "Blow it up" was the shout from the children, so you could easily tell what was the sentiment in Lompoc from the voice of the little ones. Santa Rita, several miles from Lompoc is also a temperance settlement, a good Lodge there and no saloon. At Pine Grove there is a society called the "Pledge of Honor" and many men have been reformed from drunkenness: they are making a desperate effort to rid themselves from saloon influence. I hope the Pledge of Honor will see the wisdom of uniting their forces with ours. "In union is strength"; there is only one way to accomplish the work. A strong compact organization. We have that organization 15,000 strong and we are coming with thousands more.

I secured several subscribers for RESCUE at Pine Grove school house and received every attention from the good people.

At Los Alamos, we organized a Lodge of 41 charter members composed of the best of material. Bro. Webb and daughter accompanied me to Los Alamos; and I cannot speak in too strong terms of his counsel and aid. That he is an excellent speaker, all who have heard him will testify. I had taken a severe cold and was very hoarse while at Los Alamos, so that Bro Webb not only lent me support but his voice for he did the most of the speaking on that occasion.

I regretted that he could not continue thruout the entire trip. Of his unfailing fund of wit, eloquence, song and good nature, his unswerving love for our Order and our Cause, I can bear witness. I think the Order of California Good Templars numbers among its ranks some of the grandest of men; more than a score of them will be found in the southern part of our jutisdiction. That we are in advance in this State cannot be gainsaid. The high honor just given us by the R. W. G. Lodge, in electing Geo. B. Katzenstein, Chief Templar of the world certifies to the fact.

I trust that we will wear our honors meekly, and prove that the Order is not mistaken, when it acknowledges the strength, energy, perseverance and earnestness of California Good Templars.

TEMPERANCE INCONSISTENCY.

REV. G. W. FITCH.

NO. EIGHT.

The temperance voters of this nation must yet realize that to act with a rum and license party is to perpetuate the evils we detest, and authorize others to sell rum for us. Hence to vote with a dramshop party makes us equally guilty with the dram seller. We want to understand that to vote for an unpledged or rum legislator implicates us more in the liquor traffic than any one rum seller. His business is confined to himself and customers, but we by vote uphold all in the state.

The time has come when temperance men should withdraw their support from rum parties, no matter what party interest will suffer by it. For temperance voters to remain in a party while it is supporting the rum traffic is to support its guilt.

A rum seller is the voter's agent, while the voter is the principal, Every rum blighted man is the voter's victim. Every rum made pauper is a voter's pauper. Every rum made criminal and murderer is a voter's criminal and murderer. The wretched wives and starving children of rum's victims can trace their condition to the ballot box. The 60,000 drunkards who die annually are the hecatombs of voters.

Every voter in a rum and license party is a rum voter and drunkard maker, a particeps criminis, and we brand such a vote as a crime against society and God.

Let every Christian and temperance voter know that it is as great a crime to vote for rum as it is to drink and sell it. Again, to act with a party when it ignores our cause is to allow it to use us for its purposes. This is what we have been doing for years. Like so many cattle we have been kept in the party by the tricks of politicians who care only for office and spoils. The consequence is, parties have never felt the necessity for taking temperance ground in order to retain us, and they never will while we remain. To remain with a party when it betrays our cause, is to proclaim in advance to all corrupt politicians that we as temperance men have no principles, no conscience in all our professions, bnt are henceforth their tools, to do their bidding. This is what thousands of temperance voters have been doing for years past. Good men have prayed for temperance, but have voted the continuance of rum. Their prayers are exactly on a par with the prayers of a thief that stealing may be done away with, while he continues to steal. Shame on such inconsistency! Let us remember that every voter is a law maker, and individually responsible to the extent of one vote for the existence of a dramshop; if your party favors license, then the dram seller is your legal agent, doing that which your vote has authorized him to do, and you are the greater criminal of the two. By thus voting you have made yourself a corruptor of youth, a destroyer of your country and a copartner with the wicked in opposing all that is valuable on earth or in heaven.

We charge upon the thousands of ministers and the tens of thousands of church members and professed temperance men, who have blindly voted with rum parties and for rum and license candidates, whether they know it or not, they are drunkard makers and aiders of the whisky rings and liquor leagues of the country. The triumph or overthro of the dramshop simply depends upon the votes or withdrawal of the votes of professed temperance advocates and church members. If they will pause in their criminal course and cease to uphold it at the polls, there is hope of success. Until our leaders and popular advocates take this stand, we cannot expect the people will cut loose from license parties and rally to the standard of prohibition. We thank God that the temperance cause is certain to succeed whatever becomes of this or that political party. The dram shop will not always control the politics of the nation. The rum power is as certainly doomed as was slavery and the parties which support it like those which supported slavery will go down into infamous graves.

This whole business of drunkard making, which is is all hell from beginning to end must be abolished. The age is against it. Civilization, humanity and God are against it. May God give all who profess to be devoted to the cause of temperance sufficient strength to vote as they pray, and to follow some political Moses who will but lead us out from political bondage to the way of organization and triumph under the glorious standard of total prohibition.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

BY H. H. PECKINPAH.

Nearly a year since San Francisco seemed to be afflicted with the black vomit, and some of the filth which was spewed forth passed thru our little town and was deposited upon the camp ground just below. The daily papers thus chronicled the event:

"The Bohemians have gone to Guerneville for their summer jinks." Now I know not the meaning of the distinctive word "jinks," but the nearest approach to a true definition I conceive to be the word "drunks," tho it expresses not the half.

Being somewhat curious, and knowing nothing of their character, I with a friend sauntered down that way. I soon learned that ladies had been requested not to visit the grounds. Could it be that the ghost of their manhood, long since dead, was haunting the scene of their orgies touching them with a sense of shame ? On my arrival they were engaged in the ceremony of burying "care." This farce concluded, a rush was made for the saloon. There indeed did pandemonium reign. Oaths, screams, cat calls, cries of "police"—in fact almost every diabolical sound that could issue from the human throat combined to make the scene truly hideous.

The inscriptions above the doors of the tents were characteristic, showing that those placing them there were not ignorant of the true effects of strong drink. Among them were the "Pandemonium" "Jim Jams" and "to the Brain;" the latter being above the door leading to the saloon. Some were so profane and obscene that they will not bear repeating here.

The literary exercises were the ne plus ultra of filthiness. For two hours and longer scarcely a decent thought was uttered; but the different speakers seemed to ransack the English language in search of words filthy enough wherewith to express themselves.

There was nothing too sacred to be trailed in the slime which exuded from every pore of their immoral natures. I am well aware that there may be some who think that this is a question which does not concern me, but as a worker in the temperance cause, I believe it to be my duty to proclaim with tongue and pen the immoral effects of the drink traffic and drinking customs. Besides which, by publicly exhibiting themselves and their principles they tacitly invite criticism.

A few days since, after the lapse of nearly a year, the same club came here upon another spree, I did not go near it, my former experience having thoroly sickened me. Some say that, compared with what it was a year ago, the crowd was a decent one. Others say that it was nearly if not quite as bad. I was told by a friend that when he arrived at the ground the "literary exercises" were in progress, and that an influential editor of one of the San Francisco papers occupied the rostrum, and was entertaining his audience with a refinement of nastiness which can be attained only by a man who is educated as well as vulgar. When such men become the moulders of the public mind, we naturally conclude that the influence they wield, instead of being beneficial will curse humanity with the reflex of their own immoral natures.

(To be continued.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct 13.—The revenue cutter *Corwin* brings news that at St. Lawrence Islands, out of seven hundred inhabitants, five hundred were found dead of starvation. The traders had introduced liquor among them causing them to neglect the laying up of the usual supply of provision. (See John viii. 44).

SOMEBODY ordered this week a lesson book and catechism, "if you can spare them." They can always be spared to the extent of 10,000 in a very short time.

SOUTH AMERICAN EXPERIENCES.—No. 6.

BARBACOAS.

Is a magnificent city, populous, refined, grand in its history, heroic in its achievements, rich not only in wealth and architecture and taste and culture, but also in its riches of noble institutions of religion, science and learning. That is the opinion of the little colored boys who go to school there, and who never were anywhere else.

Unless in a very dry time, a steamer drawing about 3 or 4 feet of water can get to Barbacoas. When the river is low the steamer ties up about 2 miles below where the cargo is discharged and another received by canoe for which there is always a sufficient depth. The town is built on a promontory or bend of the river and from any convenient rising ground, the appearance of its leaf thatched roofs suggests the idea of a centennial reunion of 200 or 300 of the surviving veteran haystacks of past ages, that have made the journey on stilts.

Some half dozen of the aristocratic mansions are roofed with zinc, upon which the almost daily shower, at any hour between 4 P. M. and 4 A. M., beats a tattoo which when heard by a sleeper for the first time, arouses him with a sudden fear that this world has been captured by assault, and that it is not worth while to try to attempt any resistance to impending fate.

The mode of constructing a dwelling is curious in its simplicity. There is about one man in 10,000 there who can plan a house foundation on a square; but the favorite plan is to have two or three of the experienced people talk it over and square it by guess. The ordinary dwellings are built on four or six posts sunk about three feet into the ground. The posts are put in double and lashed together securely with wooden strings which grow there in abundance: one post is short, the companion to which it is lashed is long: on the end of the short ones, at about eight feet from the ground rest the sills of the dwelling, and the long ones support the roof and sides. The lower story is always vacant and consists only of the supporting posts, except in the business part of town where it is enclosed and used as a store or shop when necessary.

The sills are lashed to the post; a short piece of square wood at the extremity of the longest posts and a few rafters lashed as usual, form a framework to which tons of leaves are attached by the stalks, in such a manner as to make a matting of leaves four to six inches thick to protect the inmates from the rain and the penetrating heat of the sun as well. The roof is foursided, and projects about four feet laterally beyond the main part of the building. The leaves are not cut square, and there is nothing square, round, oval, straight, level or even, about the house: so the irregular hanging leaves give it a rather staggering expression, and one cannot help imagining a hut having been out late, taken too much guarapo, and trying to steady itself homeward on its stilts.

The floors are of wide hard wood planks in the wealthy mansions, but of waltas in the ordinary. There are a great many varieties of the palm tree in that country. The waltas are made from one of these; it is a kind of tube of *ironwood*: the wood on the exterior is black, smooth and hard, and from ¼ to an inch in thickness: on the inside is a soft pith which can be easily removed. The tree is cut into proper lengths, split in two, and then split into widths of about one to two inches without separating the pieces entirely: thus when the pith is removed you have a flat board, very smooth on its upper or outer side, and of that kind of boarding all the floors and partitions are made. The better houses of course use boards of hard wood sawn by hard labor.

It is not necessary to use a single nail in a house, nor is there a pane of window glass used anywhere in the vicinity. They require all the openings possible for fresh air, so that glass would be of no use.

The roofs of thatch make a most convenient and highly appreciated residence for rats, ants, cockroaches, crickets, bats, and some *other* birds, and sometimes snakes make a voyage of inspection up there. A black one about 18 inches long made a misstep in his travels one day and slipping thru, fell on the floor about four feet from where I was lying sick of fever, and was killed by my attendant, who happened to be close by with a stick in his hand. It was not a venemous kind, but it was supposed to be on a frog hunt in the thatch.

You dont believe that; frogs in a roof you say is too strong. I have heard stories of jumping frogs there which were probably myths, but have seen frogs jump that would put all Mark Twain's stories nowhere. The frog is a jumper, and often alights in a country house in the evening among the family; when poked, he will jump for a standing post ever so many feet away, and cling fast to the side of it as a cat or a very smart monkey does. It dont take many jumps for them to get from the ground to the roof.

The most familiar domestic animal is the bat: at evening twilight his activities begin; he keeps flying guard over the family during the evening, resting himself occasionally by hanging himself head downward by the toenails to the rafters, which is the posture in which that animal alone delights to rest.

There is a large sized bat here of the vampire species which people dread very much at night, and to avoid being bled by them they sleep under a toldo or cotton sack enveloping the entire bed. An aged female cook reported once where I was boarding that the bats had bled her toes very badly during the night, and a day or two after the family dog was laid up with a face badly bitten and bleeding, which was ascribed to the bats. Stories are told of how bats have gone for and used up people when drunk. I suffered the torture of a toldo for some months, but concluded afterward that bats and fresh air were less to be dreaded: have pretended to be asleep and seen the bats sweep over dozens of times within a few inches of my face with apparently evil designs, but was never in the least molested by them, never could tempt them to alight.

Some remarkable things have happened in Barbacoas: let us lay aside the description of the town for another week and tell one of these. The Virgin Mary and several other supernatural visitors have appeared there on various occasions, the former generally costumes as a very poor widow with a child, asking charity, "to find out whether the people's hearts are good or not". There is a widow, too, dressed in black, of another kind who embraces people in the street late at evening, and leaves them fainting and collapsed A very fine good old gentleman who lately died there, the priest of the township was once caught that way. He had been out spending a rather jovial evening with a party who were celebrating some happy event. He was of course perfectly sober, for the hour was 9½ P. M. the night was very dark; was making strait for home thru the principal street of the city when he was suddenly clasped in the bony arms of the skeleton widow, and of course he knew no more till he was picked up and carried home. "Now, perhaps you Yankee Protestants dont believe that," said my informant. "Oh, yes, we do," was the reply. "Lots of the same old widow with us, but we call it a different name."

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Why not begin to-day to work in earnest for what we have to work for sometime, a Kansas constitutional amendment? If we should fail in securing that at first, it does not seem probable that our having advocated and labored for that ultimate perfect measure, can ever result in damaging our chances to get a local option law or anything less than the full extent of what we desire.

If we ever expect to gain any point, it can never be too soon to agitate it. It is quite clear that the amendment plan will be the universal method and will be very soon universally adopted by all the states. If it were not for the utter lack of patriotism which prevails among politicians and the active influence which they so insidiously use against every worthy interest and every interest that does not directly contribute to their own personal gain, we could very easily get an amendment before the people, and if it could now be submitted to the people of every state separate from all other issues, there is little doubt that they would about all adopt it.

GLORY,

The most glorious chapter of American history has been written within the past few days. Two American horse gamblers have got the advantage of the English horse race blacklegs in two or more games of horse jockey. Whether the victory (?) was achieved by placing a judicious amount of the National 4 per cent bonds, on the horse market just where they would do the most good, or how large the amount it cost, is not stated. The leading American papers however are in high-feather-glory over the triumph of our blacklegs over the English. It is to be hoped American burglars and counterfeiters will be able some day to outshine their European brethren and add their contribution to the National Glory. Then what a glory it would be for American genius if some one could train a pig to run faster than any English pig. The country is growing in greatness.

DANCING.

The chief of police of New York city says that three-fourths of the abandoned girls in that city were ruined by dancing. Young ladies allow gentlemen liberties in dancing for which, if taken under any other circumstances, these gentlemen would be reported as improper persons. It requires neither brains, good morals, nor religion, to be a good dancer. It will not mix with religion any more than oil will mix with water. As the love of the one increases the love of the other decreases. How many distinguished Christians are eminent dancers? As certainly as the atmosphere around the thermometer at zero will freeze things, as certainly as the wind will drive the boat, so certainly will dancing freeze the religious sentiments out of the soul.

It will drive its devotee away from the church; it is a wind that blows in that direction. In ancient times the sexes danced separately. Alcohol is the "spirit" of beverages. So sex is the spirit of the dance; take it away, and let the sexes dance separately, and dancing would go out of fashion very soon. Parlor dancing is dangerous. Tippling and parlor dancing sow to the wind, and both reap the whirlwind. Put dancing in the crucible, apply the acids, weigh it, and the verdict of reason, morality and religion is, "Weighed in the balance and found wanting."—Tract.

RICH. It is not positively known who is the richest man in the world, but the man who owes the most stupendous debt in this or any other world lives in Vallejo or did lately. A Mr. Heermans from NewYork State wanted to borrow twenty dollars there in 1872, and was not at all particular as to the rate of interest charged, so he signed a note for the amount at 10,000 per cent a month interest, to be compounded monthly. At the end of a year if the holder of the note could have collected it in full, he would have had 20 septillions of dollars, but Mr. Heermans concluded to let it run. In 1876 when the sum total amounted to 20 and a row of 72 ciphers, the money lender most generously offered to throw off the whole amount of the principal, if Mr. Heemans would pay the interest; but he let it run and now in nine years, as the debt multiplies itself by 100 every month, it has reached to the superprincely sum of 20 followed by 216 ciphers. enough to build a double railway track to the most distant fixed star. Let any other State or country beat that for a debt, and the debtor has never once threatened repudiation nor asked a reduction of the interest. Says he is no repudiator nor readjuster: in fact never in all his life made any *reduction* whatever of a debt he owed.

GEO. G. BRIGGS, the pioneer orchardist of this county, and at present an extensive grower of raisin grapes near Davisville, Yolo county, is planting another large vineyard in Fresno county. The raisin growers are taking steps to introduce their stock into Eastern markets. Several samples have recently been sent to New York, Boston and other cities, and merchants speak in the most flattering terms of them. They report that the best California raisin compares very favorably with foreign varieties. and that a good market will be obtained. —*Sutter Co Farmer.*

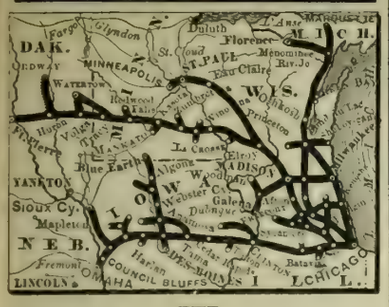
WOMEN'S RIGHTS.—This week Miss M. M. Gillett, of Wisconsin, who has been a law student in Washington for some time past was appointed by the President a Notary Public for the District of Columbia. That is the first instance of a woman receiving such an appointment from the President, and what is better, it is the first of a great many in the future. The opponents of justice to women are dying off very fast and those not dead are modestly unobtrusive.

THE WATCHWORD says a missionary ship called the John Wesley left England not many years ago with missionaries and bibles and also with 1680 bottles of porter and ale, 360 of wine 1 hogshead of rum and 58 gallons of brandy. John Wesley would have indignantly protested against his name being defiled in this manner. But if the devil noticed that bill of fare he must have lain down to enjoy his laugh.

THE Presbyterian General Assembly, in session a Buffalo last week, disposed of the sacramental wine question by relegating to the church session the question of what is bread and what is wine.

THE keeper of the New York city morgue says that four-fifths of the 5,000 bodies which annually reach that dead-house are sent there by drink.

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We have added to our stock during the past week, among others, the following

New Articles.

Bird Seed, mixed, 20 lbs. for $1; Rape seed, 30 lbs. for $1; canary seed, 24 lbs. for $1.

A choice article of New Orleans molasses, 90c per gal., $4.00 for 5-gal. keg; a choice article light rich syrups at same rate.

Sealing wax—a convenient family article—3 lbs. for 25c.

English baking powder soda, best in use, 10c per lb., 15 lbs. for $1.

Paradise Mills family flour, $4.55 a bbl.

Strained honey, 60-lb. cans, 7c per lb; 12-lb. cans, $1 each; small packages, 10c to 12½c per lb.; comb honey, in 12-lb. boxes, 12c per lb.

Dixon's and Rising Sun stove polish, 50c per doz.; 5c each.

Good brooms, $3, $3.50, $4.50 pr doz.; 30c, 35c, 45c each.

Ammonia, pints, $2 pr doz.; 20c each.

Donelly's yeast powder, ¼-lbs.. $1.15; 10-oz., new style, $2.45 doz. Dr. Price's cream baking powder, large size, $4 doz.; 37½c each.

Tomato catchup, 3-gal. kegs, $1,75.

Table sauce. a fine article, 3-gal. kegs, $4.00.

Tacks, full weights, 4-oz., 6-oz., 8-oz., 10-oz., 12-oz., 5c a paper; 50c doz. for assorted sizes.

Nails, 10s, $3.75; 8s, $3.95; 6s, $4.20; assorted sizes, 16 lbs. for $1; larger and smaller sizes at usual average prices.

Cracked corn, feed wheat, $1.40 pr 100 lbs.; bran, barley and other feed at market rates.

Lamp chimneys, large, 75c doz.; small and medium, 60c.

Ink, 50c doz.; 5c bottle.

Envelopes, X, $1.35 per 1000; XX, $1.50.

Note paper, 4½-lb., 25c; 5-lb., 30c; 6-lb., 45c, per package of 5 quires. Letter paper, 15c pr quire.

☞ Above are only a part of the new items we are continually adding to our stock.

The following goods have recently

Changed in Price:

Sugar has been advanced repeatedly of late. We now sell for $1 either 8½ lbs good brown sugar, 8 lbs. Golden C, 7⅛ lbs. dry granulated, 7 lbs. cube or crushed, or 6½ lbs. powdered sugar. By the barrel, we quote at 11¾c. to 12¼c. for different grades, and dry granulated 13⅛c per pound.

The market for tea is very strong, an advance of 1c to 3c per lb. on most grades has been made. We have not changed our quotations.

Our lowest quotations for chocolate are in lots of 10 lbs. or over.

Corn meal is lower. We offer it in 50-lb. sacks, best quality, at $1. Also note reduction on best cracked wheat in 50-lb. bags.

Dried peaches of good quality are scarce, and higher.

Butter has advanced, and the best is now selling at 56c to 60c per roll; by the lb., for all grades of table butter, from 22½c to 27½c.

Eggs, fresh California, 22½c; select city eggs, 25c; common to good Eastern and Southern, 17c to 20c per doz. *Cheap* eggs find a poor market.

☞ A large addition to our store-room, made during the last ten days, will give us much greater facilities for doing business, enable us to fill orders more promptly, and also to buy goods in larger quantities at lower figures, all of which advantages shall be shared by our patrons. If you hesitate to send your remittance direct, send it to the RESCUE or any paper in which you see our advertisement, or to any bank or friend here to be delivered on presentation of shipping receipt. We wish to give you all the security possible, but do not include losses sure to be made by credit sales in arranging our prices.

Coffee.

	RETAIL	In lots of 20lbs
Best Costa Rica, green, per lb	20	16
Good " " "		14
Common " " "		12½
Java, (old Govt.) " "	25	22
Best Costa Rica, roasted "	25	21
Good " " "		18
Ground Coffee, (family) "	25	22
" (extra) "	30	26
" (good) "	20	16
Prepared coffee (mocha) "	25	22
" (ex Java) "	25	20
" (common) "	15	12½
Adams Comp Coffee "	37½	35
Extract Coffee 5c paper, 50c doz.		

Any other grade or brand of coffee at market rates.

Chocolate.

	RETAIL	In lots of 10lbs
Ghiradelli's, Eagle per lb	25	21
" Star, "	20	18
" Vanilla, ½lbs "	25	40
" Cocoa " "	20	35
Guitard's, Eureka "	25	21

Flour and Meal.

	Sack	Bbl.
Sacramento Flour	1 25	4 75
Stockton "	1 25	4 75
Vallejo (Star) "	1 25	4 75
Buckeye "	1 25	4 75
Golden City "	1 20	4 60
Golden Gate "	1 25	

	10 lbs.	50 lbs
Graham "	30	1 25
Rye "	35	1 50
Buckwheat " Fxtra	45	
" "	40	
Rice "	1 00	
Oat meal, Extra	45	2 15
" " Good	40	2 00
" groats	50	2 40
Cracked wheat, Extra	35	1 40
Hominy, Large or Small	40	2 00
Farina	75	3 50
Tapioca, Flake	70	3 25
" Pearl	70	3 25
Sago	70	3 25
Pearl Barley, Good	50	2 25
" " Extra	60	2 75
Split peas	45	2 25
Corn meal, white or yellow	25	1 00

Eastern oat meal or buckwheat at market prices.

Teas.

	RETAIL	In lots of 5 lbs
"High Toned" per lb	25	20
"Ann Jones" "	40	35
"Boss" "	50	45
"Best" "	60	50
Diamond L "	40	37
Pioneer "	45	39
M. M. & Co per bx	1 65	
W. T. C. & Co "	1 25	
Comet per lb	60	55
Oolong per lb	40, 50, 75	
Eng. Breakfast "	50, 60, 75	
Mixed Teas "	30, 40, 50	
Tea Dust per lb	20	15

A liberal reduction to those who buy half chests or large lots.

Canned Goods.

	RETAIL.	DOZEN.
Tomatoes, Kings,	12½	1 37½
" Eastern, small,	10	1 00
Corn, Winslow,	20	2 20
" Eastern, good,	12½	1 40
Peas, Baltimore,	15	1 50
Baked Beans, Boston,	25	2 75
Oysters, McMurray's, large	25	2 65
" 2-lb cans, "	20	2 25
" Field's, 1-lb cans,	12½	1 40
" small, light.	10	1 00
Clams, large Eastern,	20	2 35
Lobsters, 1-lb cans,	15	1 65
" 2-lb "		2 75
" Winslow's,	20	1 95
Salmon, 1 lb	10	1 10
Deviled Ham, Eastern,	30	3 25
Jams or Jellies, 2 lbs	25	2 75
Table Fruit, standard brands	25	2 75
" off brands 15 to	20	2 00
Pie Fruit, assorted,	20	1 85
Table Fruit, small,	12½	1 35
Sardines, small,	15	1 70
" large,	25	2 85
Royal Baking Powder, 4 oz	15	1 50
" " 6 oz	20	2 00
" " 12 oz	37½	4 00
Pioneer " ½ lb		2 75
Condensed Milk, Eagle,	20	2 35
Corned Beef, 2 lbs	30	3 25
Lunch Tongue,	30	3 25

Spices.

	each	doz.
Mustard, Cloves, Ginger, Cinnamon, Pepper, Sage, Thyme, Marjoram or Allspice, in small packages,	5c	50c
¼-lb tins,	10c	85c
1 to 5-lb tins, per lb,		20c

Cayenne, White Pepper, Whole Pepper, or Allspice, Nutmegs, Mace, Colman's Mustard, in any quantity ordered.

Miscellaneous.

	RETAIL.	DOZEN.
Pickles, mixed, qts,	25	2 50
" " 5 gals, each	2 40	
" " ½ bbls, per gal	60	
Chow Chow, qts,	25	2 75
French Mustard,	10	1 10
Liea & Perrins's Sauce,	20	1 80
Lea & Perrines' (genuine)	30	3 25
Catchup, tomato, small,	10	1 00
" " pints,	20	1 75
" " 3-gal kegs, each,	1 75	
Capers,	20	2 00
Salt, table, 20 lbs,	20	
" " 50 lbs,	40	
" coarse, 100 lbs,	65	
" extra fine, 5 lbs,	10	
Blueing, best, per box,	20	1 75
" good, "	12½	1 40
Vinegar, cider, per gal,	35	
" " ½ bbls, 25 to	30	
" good, " 20 to	25	
Table Oil, each, 10, 25, 40, 60		
Duret & Co., imported, large, per doz,		7.50
California Cheese, 13 to 16c per lb		
Corn Starch, Duryea's,	10	9½
" " Kingsford's,	10	9½
" " Peoria,	8	7½
Laundry Starch, 12 lbs,	75	
" " 6 lbs, satin gloss,	60	
" " 3 lbs, superb gloss,	25	
Washing Soda, 40 lbs,		1 00
Wax Candles, per box, 6 sets,		1 40
Common do., " 20 sets,		1 75
Rice, best,	8	6½
" good,	7	6
" fair.	6	5½

Dried Fruit.

	RETAIL	By the Box.
Apples, extra, per lb	10	8
" good, "	8	6½
Peaches, halves; "	15	14
Plums, choice, "	20	17
Prunes, German, "	10	10
Currants, "	10	10
Grapes, "	10	8
Raisins, California, "	10	8½
Citron, "	35	30
Lemon Peel, "	25	20

Fish.

No. 1 Mackerel, kits,	$1 75
" " half barrels,	8 00
Climax " 6 lbs, choice,	60
" " by the dozen,	6 00
Pickled Salmon, hlf bbls,	3 50
" Herring, "	3 00
Holland " per keg,	1 40
Cabinet " per dozen tins,	1 75
Codfish, boneless, 30-lb box,	2 00
" plain, 5c to 5¾c per lb	
" Eastern, 6-lb bxs, 50 to 55c pr bx	

Soap.

	BAR.	Boxes per lb
Commercial A. B. Borax,	5	4½
" S. F. Borax.	5	4
Royal Laundry,	5	4
Royal Best,	6¼	5
Navy,	6¼	5½
White Castile, (French)	65	55
Mottled " "	45	37½
" " (Domestic)	35	30
Variegated Toilet,	10	9
Fancy Toilet, very good,	5	4½
Superior Toilet Soaps, 10c to 12½		10
Roman Kitchen,	8	7
Thomas' Cold Water,	8	7
Rock,	5	3
Sapolio, (scouring)	8	7

Chemical Olive Soap, in 20-cake boxes, 40c, 50c and 60c per box.

We furnish any kind of home manufactured Soaps in the market, at manufacturers' prices by the box.

A fine article of Soap (Horse-Shoe brand), 18 bars in iron-hooped pail, for $1, including package.

Meat and Provisions.

	RETAIL	Per 100 pounds
California Hams, best, per lb	13	12½
" " fair, "	11½	11
Far West " covered, "		13
Our Flavor " " "		14½
Whittaker's " " "	16	15½
Dupee's " " "	16	15½
Dried Beef, per lb	12½ to 13½	
California Bacon, "	11 to 12½	
Eastern " choice, per lb	15	14
Fairbanks' Lard, 3 lbs each,	50	
" " 5 lbs "	80	
" " 10 lbs "	1 60	
California " per lb	12 to 14	

Money can be sent by P. O. Order, certified check, bank draft, registered letter, or express, as is most economical and convenient to you.

We are always pleased to receive a trial order even if small.

Make checks payable to H. A. Smith, and address letters and orders to same, or to

SAN FRANCISCO

Cash Grocery!

519 Post Street,

June 23.] SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

DIRECTORY OF LODGES

Under the direction of

GRAND LODGE, I. O. G. T.

OF CALIFORNIA.

Requests for alterations or corrections in this department should be addressed to Geo. B. Katzenstein, G. W, S., Sacramento.

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180 San Leandro, M., San Leandro, George Smith.
193 Fountain, M., Oakland, J. A, Gilman, 918 Brown street.
200 Livermore, F., F. A. Anthony.
202 Laurel, F., Haywards, Joel Russell.
206 West Berkeley, Sa., West Berkeley, Edw. Squires.
286 Athens. Sa., Oakland, John F. Towle, No. 1934 Filbert street.
312 Davis, Th., Newark, C. B. Mills.
358 Durant, F., East Berkeley, John F. Woods.
384 Brooklyn, Th., East Oakland, J. Sweet, Cor. E. 14th st. and 19th Avenue.
386 Washington, Sa., Washington Corners, A. O. Rix.
412 Prohibition, Sa. West Oakland, C. T. Poulter, No. 1604 Wood street.
420 Temescal, Tu., North Temescal, Fred. Esmond.

AMADOR COUNTY.

125 Summit, Sa., Plymouth, Miss Mary M. Blower.
152 Amador, Th., Amador, J. R. Tregloan.
214 Oleta, Th., Oleta, Adelia Votaw.
225 Sutter Creek, Tu., Sutter Creek, J. H. Giles, M. D.
241 Ione Valley, F., Ione Valley, J. F. Stewart.
245 Mt. Echo, Sa., Ione City, J. W. Sibole.
267 Iron Clad, Fr., Drytown, D. R. Miller.
280 Jackson, Tu., Jackson, Chas. H. Turner.
281 Volcano, Sa., Volcano, W. H. Whitehead.
283 Pine Grove, W., Pine Grove, Fanny J. Bradshaw.
297 Live Oak, Sa., Plymouth, M. D. L. Stumpff.

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104 Welcome, W., Cherokee Flat, Andrew Rapp.
123 Victory, Tu., Biggs, James Burner.
177 Samaritan, Sa., Chico, H. L. Slater.
194 Fidelity, F., Chico, Wm. Chambers.
207 Northern Star, M., Oroville, W. S. Read.
222 Taylor, Su., Forbestown, W. M. Crane.
240 Crystal Fount, Sa., Gridley, H. C. Wharton.
282 Floral, Su., Biggs, James McNulty.
285 Dayton, Th., Grainland, Jas. O. March.
289 Nord. Sa., Nord, H. D. Bacus.
316 Webster, Sa., Chico, W. M. Thorp.
402 Nelson, Sa. Nelson, W. D. Parker.
403 Avonia, Th. Durham, H. G. Taylor.
404 Rising Star, F., Chico, Rev. Peter Powers.
413 Messilla Valley, Th., Pentz, R. H. Hawkins.

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106 Mountain Ranch, Sa., Mountain Ranch, John Lewis.
121 Chaparral, Sa., Jenny Lind, Wm. C. Sinclair.
179 Logan, Sa., Camanche, William Pitt.
212 Charity, Tu., Copperopolis, Solon White
231 Hope, Sa., Milton, Jas. Clothier, Jr.
343 Bear Mountain, Tu., Angels Camp, Mrs. Robert Leper.
345 Big Tree, Tu., Sheep Ranch, Richard B. Mallett.
348 Mokelumne, W., Mokelumne Hill, Mrs. M. H. Leavett.
361 Murphys, Sa., Murphys, A. J. Cooke.
395 Faith, W., Telegraph City, Dan'l W. McKenzie.
407 Calaveras, Sa., San Andreas, J. A. Holland.

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171 Elk Creek, Sa., Elk Creek, M. F. Price.
199 Sheet Iron, Sa., Sheet Iron, Jno. M. Pugh.
205 Princeton, W., Princeton, Nelson Butler.
319 Protection, M., Colusa, J. D. McNary.
379 Bridgeport, Su., Sycamore, P. A. Earp.

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110 Mount Diablo, Th., Somersville, Wm. J. Laird.
112 Reform, Th., Pacheco, Thomas Simpson.
113 Martinez, Tu., Martinez, Miss C. K. Wittenmeyer.
116 Brentwood, Tu., Antioch, Rufus Smith.
255 Star of Empire, Sa., Judsonville, William Bennett.
175 Antioch, Sa., Antioch, John Tope.
272 Clayton, Sa., Clayton, Rev. G. H. Strong
288 Carbondale, W., Nortonville, Mrs. Mary M. Clifford.
330 Lily, Sa., Brentwood, Alison Byer.
331 Twilight, M., Walnut Creek. Mrs. B. B Hinman.
349 Excelsior, Th., Byron, W. M. Moore.

DEL NORTE COUNTY.

398 Crescent City, Sa., Crescent City, R. S. McLellan.

FRESNO COUNTY.

243 Eden, W., Kingsburg, A. A. Smith.
290 Madera, Sa., Madera, E. W. Turner.
365 Blooming, Sa., King's River, A. E. Thayer.
388 "C. C. C.," M., Fresno City, S. W. Rucker.
390 Wild Flower, Sa., Wild Flower, Rev. John Yeargin.
397 Valley View, —— Selma, J. E. Whitson.
409 Fresno, F., Fresno, Mrs. Emma Harris.
421 Star, Sa., Borden, J. A. Skaggs.

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269 Humboldt, Tu., Eureka, Henry Sevier.
270 Mountain, Su., Bridgeville, T. M. Burns.
322 Hydesville, M., Hydesville, C. M. Knowles.
362 Petrolia, Sa., Petrolia, R. A. Simpson.
363 North Star, Sa., Arcata, J. W. Skinner.
367 Rohnerville, Sa., Rohnerville, A. M. Gill.
400 Trinidad, Su., Trinidad, N. F. Neely, Sr.

INYO COUNTY.

154 Big Pine, Th., Big Pine, A. B. Hagerman.
250 Busy Bee, M., Independence, H. P. Cartier.
352 Oasis, Sa., Bishop Creek, Jno. C. Mills.

KERN COUNTY.

237 Kernville, Tu., Kernville, Hettie Gould.

LAKE COUNTY.

347 Uncle Sam, Sa., Uncle Sam, Will A. Hillyer.
350 Middletown, W., Middletown, J. L. Read.
432 Lakeport, M., Lakeport, J. W. Sturdevant.

LASSEN COUNTY.

211 Lake View, Sa., Janesville, G. K. Bangham.
232 Susanville, W, Susanville, Mrs. Jessie Stout.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

103 Santa Monica, Tu,, Santa Monica, John Freeman.
151 Santa Ana, W., Santa Ana, Lewis E Kent.
173 Pasadena, F., Pasadena, H. G. Bennett.
174 Pomona, Th., Pomona, D. N. Burritt.
233 Downey, F., Downey, Mrs. Abbie W. Livermore.
238 Westminster, F., Westminster, John F. Marquis.
246 Orange, Tu., Orange, J. W. Osburn.
251 Artesia, F., Norwalk, Wm. Gillett.
258 El Monte, Th., El Monte, M. F. Quinn.
276 Spadra, F., Spadra, J. B. Parker.
299 Merrill, Sa., Los Angeles, W. H. Lloyd.

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244 San Rafael, F., San Rafael, Archie Kerr.
252 Tomales, Sa., Tomales, A. E. Kellogg.

MARIPOSA COUNTY.

157 Cathey's Valley, Sa., Indian Gulch, J. W. Rowland.
382 Coulterville, F., Coulterville, Charles Converse.

MENDOCINO COUNTY.

101 Manchester, Sa., Manchester, G. L. Savage.
117 Caspar, Sa., Caspar, J. S. Ross.
153 Boone, Sa., Booneville, Miss H. E. Prather.
259 Willitsville, Tu., Willits, T. L. Kelley.
333 Covelo, Sa., Covelo. Rev. J. S. Fisher.
334 Little River, Sa., Little River, John P. Marson.
338 Wideawake, Sa., Westport, Frank Matthews.
341 Hopland, Sa., Hopland, Addison Porter.
344 Mt. Nebo, Sa., Point Arenas, White Fowler.
380 Rescue, Tu., Mendocino, J. Grindle.
396 Ukiah, Tu., Ukiah, Geo. McCowen.
430 Gualala, Sa., Gualala, James Ward.

MERCED COUNTY.

223 Plainsburg, Sa., Plainsburg, William Lander.
279 Snelling. Su., Snelling, C. C. Horsley.
298 Central Point, Sa., Central Point, S. A. Smith.
376 Merced Falls, Su., Merced Falls, Mrs. H. Nelson.
459 Merced, M., Merced, J. E. P. Williams.

MODOC COUNTY.

129 Lake City, Tu., Lake City, E. L. Wood.
149 Alturas, F., Alturas, Preston Hays.
229 Eagleville, Tu., Eagleville, W. H. Minto.
230 Cedarville, Th., Cedarville, C. W. Lee.
234 Adin, Su, Adinville, Arthur Burnes.
275 Mt. Bidwell W., Fort Bidwell, M. A. Byron.

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191 Chapel, Sa., Coleville, Wood Larsen.
346 Pro Bono Publico, M., Bodie, C. C. Brock.

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131 Salinas, M., Salinas City, W. M. Winters.
357 Del Monte, W., Monterey, R. H. Willey.
446 Castroville, Th., Castroville, F. P. Condon.

NAPA COUNTY.

111 Aqua Pura, Sa., Napa, Miss F. L. Allen.
271 St. Helena, M., St. Helena, Rev. James Mitchell.
290 Napa, F., Napa, L. J. Norton.
368 Monroe, Sa., Calistoga, H. E. Cyrus.
385 Yountville, F., Yountville, S. C. Brown.

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12 Sylvania, Tu., Grass Valley, C. E. Clinch.
201 Nevada, F., Nevada City, J. M. Walling.
304 Donner Lake, F., Truckee, A. C. Cooke.
369 North San Juan, Sa., North San Juan, C. E. Taber.
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127 Star of the Hill, Su., Forest Hill. J C. Hawver.
133 Crystal Water, Sa., Michigan Bluff, F. B. Ellsworth.
136 Rosy Crown, Sa., Iowa Hill, J. S. Lakin.
150 Auburn, W., Auburn, W. Rittenger.
216 Nil Desperandum, Sa., Dutch Flat, H. A. Frost.
218 Isabella, Su., Gold Run, A. W. Webster.
260 Sheridan, Sa., Sheridan, Mrs. Laura Carpenter.
261 Roseville, Sa., Roseville, Mrs. J. D. Pratt.
313 Rocklin, Tu,, Rocklin, Mrs. R. A. Mills.
339 Newcastle, Su., Newcastle, G. D. Kellogg.
406 Ophir, Sa., Ophir, Warren Reed.
451 Granite, Sa., Penryn, S. A. Wood.

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215 Taylorville-Rescue, F., Taylorville, R. A. Thompson.
217 Crescent, W., Crescent Mills, Warren Kelly.
227 Bloomfield, Tu., Quincy, N. H. Hapgood.
228 Miners Sa., Greenville, Mrs. L. C. Murray.
360 Hope of Eureka Hill, Sa., Eureka Mills, Thomas W. Jenkin.
381 La Porto, Sa., La Porte, G. L. Reed.

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51 Capital, Tu., Sacramento, S. Katzenstein.
144 Aerial, Sa., Michigan Bar, J. P. Hurley.
183 Cosumnes, Sa., Cosumnes, W. W. Wade.
184 Star of the Plains, F., Florin, J. T. Amos.
188 Georgiana, Su.. Isleton, C. C. Allen.
203 Cresco, Tu., Galt, James Ferguson.
248 Elk Grove, Tu., Elk Grove, Rev. A. K. Crawford.
287 Unity, M., Folsom, Mrs. J. F. Howe.

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424 Ruby, Sa., Hollister, Rev. S. Jones.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

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284 Riverside, M., W. H. Cross, Riverside.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

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263 Golden Rule, Tu., San Diego, J.W. Wescott.
264 Poway. Sa., Poway, G. W. Butterfield.
351 Monument, Tu., San Diego, J. Russell.
435 Silver Gate, — National City.

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7 California, Th., San Francisco, Alrik Spencer, No. 500 Folsom street.
114 Evening Star, Th., San Francisco, R. B. Allen, No. 2607 Clay street.
120 Headlight, W., San Francisco, Willi m Swabel, 1303 Larkin street.
130 Constitution, F., San Francisco, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, No. 150 Ninth street.
160 Mission Star, Tu., San Francisco, C. E: Naylor, 130 Post st.
185 Life Boat, M., San Francisco, A. K. Stevens, 1104 Larkin street.
186 Golden Gate, Tu., San Francisco, W. P. Joseph, 2422 California street.
291 International, M., San Francisco, David Kerr, Nos. 47 & 49 Beale street.
292 Kentucky, W., San Francisco, E. W. Piper, Q. M. Dept. Presidio.
293 Valley, Th., San Francisco, Frank Storer, No. 511 Front street.
307 Pleasant Valley, M., San Francisco, T. H. Downing, No. 10 Market street.
314 Spring Valley, Tu., San Francisco, E. H. Knight, 2221 Greenwich street.
417 Crystal, M., South San Francisco, Rev. J. T. Wills.

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115 Lockeford, W., Lockeford, Dr. D. J. Locke.
139 Woodbridge, M., Woodbridge, R. P. Briggs.
182 Stockton, Tu., Stockton, M. J. Nightingale.
189 Lodi, F., Lodi, C. A. Rich.
253 Linden, F., Linden, Wm. A. Cowdery.
254 Mt. Vernon, F., Stockton, Geo. Norton.
323 Farmington, Sa., Farmington, H. C. Frost.

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190 Ocean Queen, Sa., Pescadero, Mrs. A. W. Goulson.
408 San Gregorio, F. San Gregorio, J. B. Harsha.

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140 Santa Barbara, F., Santa Barbara, R. D. Smith.
178 Rose of Lompoc, Sa., Lompoc, D. J. Bartley.
196 Stuart, S ., Lompoc, S. N. Burch.
204 Goleta, Sa., Goleta, Jasper Lane.
208 Carpinteria, Sa., Carpinteria, F. H. Brainard.
268 Vesper, Sa., Guadalupe, James Morse.
354 Seaside, Tu., Santa Barbara, J.J. Edtleman.
428 Montecito, Th Montecito, James Lambert.
434 Lompoc Valley, Su., Lompoc, W. F. S. Moorehead.

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128 Columbia, M., Gilroy, J. W. Thomasson.
295 Granger, Sa., San Jose, Mrs. L. J. Bacon
327 Golden Wreath, F., Mountain View, W. T. Triplett.
328 Victoria, W., Los Gatos, W. D. Hudson.
393 Bay View, Sa., Santa Clara, L. B. Alexander.
399 Santa Clara, M., Santa Clara, R. L. Higgins.
414 Mayfield, Sa., Mayfield, J, A. Hamilton.

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392 Pacific, Su., B. F. Kimball, BoulderC'k
426 Ben Lomond, Su., Felton, S. T. Jones.

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102 Reading, Sa., Reading, J. H. Cooper.
155 Igo, Su. Igo, J. B. Batcheller.
213 Copper City, Sa., Copper City, S. S. Bass.
425 Battle Creek, Su., Ball's Ferry, J. F. Winsell.

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118 Henley, Sa., Henley, A. G. Smith.
142 Mt. Shasta, Th., Mt. Shasta, Belle Terwilliger.
273 Mt. Bolivar, Sa., Callahans, Caroline M. Hayden.

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265 Forest City, F., Forest City, S. V. Heintzen.
359 Sierra City, Sa., Sierra City, Thomas Wright.
372 Alaska, Sa., Pike City, J. H. Beresford.
374 Try Again, Su., Alleghany, J. T. Duncan.
377 Salvation, Sa., Downieville, F. Wehe.

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27 Mount Delight, Sa., Cordelia, P. T. Cox.
64 Vallejo, Tu., Vallejo, Charles Daly.
137 Phœnix, Th.. Benicia, L. W. Kuhland.
239 Denverton, Sa., Denverton, C. E. Garfield.
318 Pride of the River, W., Rio Vista, Albt. Baker.

320 Fairfield, M., Fairfield, J.W.Williamson
364 Dixon, Th., Dixon, J. H. Rice.
415 Alamo, F., Elmira, G. W. Frazer.

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32 Star of Hope, M., Healdsburg, Sam A. Engelhart.
146 Horicon, Sa., Fisherman's Bay, J. E. Hickman.
156 Valley Ford, Sa., Valley Ford, Mrs. M. J. Palmer.
161 Petaluma, M., Petaluma, A. G. Twist.
166 Geyser, Sa., Geyserville, Mrs. E. Winder.
167 Sebastopol, Th., Sebastopol, L. O. Coon.
256 Bloomfield, Th., Bloomfield, P.C. Smith.
274 Fulton, F., Fulton, A. B. Kinney.
355 Redwood, Sa., Guerneville, C. E. Yarbrough.
336 Enterprise, Sa., Guerneville, H. H. Peckham.
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187 Waterford, Sa., Waterford, R. A. Webb
247 Fairview, Sa., Turlock, S. V. Porter.
249 Star of Cottonwood, Sa., Hill's Ferry Walter R. Wiggs.
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326 Oakdale, Tu., Oakdale, G. W. Murphy.
335 Knight's Ferry, W., Knight's Ferry, William Gobin.
401 Ark of Safety, Sa., Modesto, J. V. Davis

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97 Meridian, Sa., Meridian, E. G. Thornbrough.
158 Good Shepherd, F, Live Oak, A H. Hewitt.
172 Harmony, Sa., Nicolaus, D. G. Tilton.
219 Defiance, Sa., Pleasant Grove, T. J. Pierce.
321 June, Sa., Yuba City, G. L. Douglass.
452 North Butte, Su., West Butte, H. S. Graves.

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192 Red Bluff, F., Red Bluff, G. W. Jeffriss.
198 Tehama, Tu., Tehama, John C. Hunt.
306 Riceville, Sa., Riceville, B. B. Bonham.
308 Henleyville, Sa. Henleyville, Mrs. S. McCampbell.
309 Paskenta, Sa., Paskenta, O. H. Dollings.
310 Red Bank, Sa., Red Bluff, H. H. Banks.
315 Rock of Safety, Sa., Red Bluff, O. W. Harris.
317 Pride of the Sierras, Tu., Red Bluff, G. T. Jones.
427 Paradise, Sa., Riceville, Geo. Malcolm.
433 Hercules, Sa., Red Bluff, Nrs. Martha Simpson.

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162 Sicilian, Su., Trinity Centre, L. E. Owings.
300 Beacon, Sa., Weaverville, W. M. Hodsdon.
303 Western Star,Su., Hay Fork, C. Maynard.

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48 Visalia, F., Visalia, D. K. Zumwalt.
159 Fairfield, F., Lemoore, J. D. Travis.
169 Grangeville, Sa., Grangeville, J. S. Johnson.
170 St. John, Sa., Visalia, W. H. Gillstrap.
181 Jonesa, Th., Hanford, G. T, Thornton.
195 Tulare, Tu., Tulare, A. L. Cotton.
296 Hanford, Tu., Hanford, L. E. Cheadle.
301 Plano, Sa., Rev. J. W. Elder,
302 Porterville, Sa., G. A. Williamson.
325 Lakeside, Sa., Hanford, J. M. Moore.
329 Pride of Tulare, F., Noradell, W. B. Ballard.
383 Woodville, ——, Hunsaker, Rev. John Wood.
391 Lone Oak, W., Hanford, S. A. Allen.
394 Farmersville, Sa., George Dean.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

122 Confidence, Su., Sonora, J. D. Williams.
135 Groveland, M., Groveland, J. McLaughlin.
262 Tuolumne, Su., Chinese Camp, W. H. Hosmer.
294 Jamestown, Sa., Mrs. G. Drescher.
324 Bald Mountain, Tu., Sonora, I. T. Holland.
336 Quartz Mountain, Su., Jamestown, C. C. Drescher.
337 Table Mountain, Su., Jamestown, Catherine J. Martin.
340 Soulsbyville, Sa., Soulsbyville, J. Cope.
342 Mountain View, Th., Columbia, George McNeil.
389 Blanket Creek, ——, Sonora, Rev. P. F. Page.

VENTURA COUNTY.

209 Constancy, Tu., Ventura, MissMyraWalbridge.
221 Scenega, Sa., Scenega, L. Guiberson.
235 Santa Paula, Sa., Santa Paula, Elijah Boor.
236 Hueneme, Sa., Hueneme, Mary E. Clark.
411 Saticoy, Th., Saticoy, S.,V. Tietsort.
416 Springville, Sa., Springville, Samuel Guthrie.
418 Mound, Sa., Ventura, Tyler Bither.
422 Ojai Valley, F. Nordhoff, Thomas Barrows.

YOLO COUNTY.

163 Yolo, Tu., Yolo, J. H. Miller.
165 Winters, F., Winters, D. P. Edwards.
210 Chrysopolis, W., Woodland, J. J. Bowman.
224 Orion, Th., Davisville, B. H. Hoag.
366 Success, W., Grafton, P. Gutcher.
419 Capay, Th., Capay, W. T. Moore.
429 Pleasant Prairie, Su., Plainfield, David Heron.
431 Faithful, Su., Black's Station, John F. Dillon.

YUBA COUNTY.

25 Marysville, F., Marysville, C. Covillaud.
108 Knoxdale, F., Brownsville, Mrs. S. W. Knox.
141 Cordua, Sa., Marysville, J. O. McMillan.
148 Rising Sun, F., Camptonville, C. A. Bliss.
197 Wheatland, Tu., Wheatland, C. E. Justis.
226 Alpine, Sa., Strawberry Valley, C. T. Prindle.
278 Mountain Guard, F., Smartsville, J. T. Vineyard.
423 Prairie, Sa. Marysville, W. E. Gleason.

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1 Garden Valley, M., Phœnix, Mrs. Ruth W. Wharton.
2 Prescott, Tu., Prescott, Rev. G. H. Adams.
3 Cachise, F., Tombstone, E. W. Stump.
4 Tucson, F., Tucson, M. J. Brundage.

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1 Henry Wilson, F., Fort Grant, A. T., John O'Brien.
2 Star Spangled Banner, W., Angel Island, Folkner Andersen.

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7 Hilo, Sa., Hilo, J. H. Maby.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, Sa., Yokohama, Geo. W. Elmer.

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NO.	COUNTY.	NAME.	POSTOFFICE.
384	Alameda,	James S. Naismith,	Oakland.
241	Amador,	Rev. I. D. Wood,	Ione.
104	Butte,	J. B. Mullen,	Cherokee
407	Calaveras,	Wm. W. Wood,	San Andreas.
319	Colusa,	Jacob Myers,	Colusa.
288	Contra Costa,	F. Clifford,	Nortonville.
269	Humboldt.	W. F. Brown,	Eureka.
299	Los Angeles,	W. D. Gonld,	Los Angeles.
459	Merced,	Geo. E. Isaacs,	Merced.
396	Mendocino,	E. A. Bonine,	Ukiah.
231	Modoc,	Rev. D. B. Harer,	Willow Ranch
126	Monterey,	C. E. Taylor,	Watsonville.
201	Nevada,	Samuel Clutter,	Nevada.
339	Placer,	J. W. Blanchard,	Penryn.
232	Plumas,	Edw. A. Weed,	Greenville.
203	Sacramento,	Todd Martin,	Galt.
220	San Bernardino,	H.C.Brooks,	S. Bern'd'o
126	San Benito,	C. E. Taylor,	Watsonville.
351	San Diego,	S· Whitmore,	San Diego.
186	San Francisco,	W. P. Joseph,	506 Post st.
'89	San Joaquin,	G. W. Hill,	Lodi.
56	San Mateo,	J. Compton,	Half Moon Bay.
178	Santa Barbara,	Rev. S. S. Fisk,	Lompoc.
295	Santa Clara,	Henry Mitchell,	San Jose.
134	Santa Cruz,	C. G. Cargill,	San Juan.
102	Shasta,	J. N. Chapell,	Reading.
459	Stanislaus,	Geo. E. Isaacs,	Merced.
452	Sutter and Yuba,	H. S. Graves,	Yuba City
322	Solano,	W. H. Robinson,	Suisun.
167	Sonoma,	Rev. F. J. Culver,	Sebastopol.
192	Tehama,	A. Ryan,	Red Bluff.
300	Trinity,	Geo. B. Jumper,	Weaverville.
48	Tulare,	Milton Kennedy,	Visalia.
324	Tuolumne,	I. T. Holland,	Sonora.
235	Ventura,	S. P. Guiberson,	Santa Paula.
366	Yolo,	J. A. Black,	Grafton.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, J. J. Jarmain, Yokohama.

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386 Alameda, Mrs. V. A. Rix, Washington.
267 Amador, W. O. Clark, Drytown.
385 Alameda, Rev. Geo. Morris, West End.
243 Fresno, A. A. Smith, Kingsbury.
161 Calaveras, H. R. Hughes, Douglas Flat.
215 Inyo, Rev. F. M. Willis, Independence
363 Humboldt, Byron Deming, Arcata.
207 Kern, A. T. Colton, Bakersfield.
299 Los Angeles, Will D. Gould, Los Angeles
299 Los Angeles, Jesse Yarnell, Los Angeles
432 Lake, W. Matthews, Lakeport.
396 Mendocino, W. F. Wkitney, Ukiah.
246 Merced, George E. Isaacs, Merced.
234 Modoc, A. E. Bending, Adin.
126 Monterey, J. C. Aston, Watsonville
368 Napa, A. G. Clark, Napa City.
201 Nevada, Niles Searls, Nevada City
12 Nevada, C. E. Clinch, Grass Valley.
203 Sacramento, G. B. Katzenstein, Sac'to.
220 San Bernardino, H. C. Yager, San Ber'o
130 San Fran'co, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, S.F.
185 San Francisco, Mrs. E. P. Stevens, S. F.
114 San Francisco, C. H, Peterson, S. F.
182 San Joaquin, B. F. Bagley, Stockton.
189 San Joaquin, W. R. Ellis, Lodi.
200 San Joaquin, Rev. C. S. Haswell, Lodi.
178 Santa Barbara, J. W. Webb, Lompoc.
295 Santa Clara, Rev. D. E. Bushnell, San Jose.
425 Shasta, Dr. J. F. Winsell, Ball's Ferry
176 Forestville, M., Forestville, J. G. Conklin.
64 Solano, Dr. I. S. Halsey, Vallejo.
64 Solano, Capt. A. D. Wood, S. F.
370 Sonoma, D. S. Sacry, Santa Rosa.
32 Sonoma, C. B. Proctor, Healdsburg.
32 Sonoma, J. G. Dow, Healdsburg.
143 Sonoma, Rev. L. W. Simmons, Fisherman's Bay.
156 Sonoma, Mrs. C. E. Fowler, Valley Ford
167 Sonoma, Rev. F. J. Culver, Sebastopol.
219 San Francisco, Wm. Crowhurst, S. F.
165 Yolo, William Sims, Winters.
210 Yolo, Rev. E. M. Stuart, Woodland.
224 Yolo, B. H. Hoag, Davisville.
419 Yolo, J. H. Norton, Capay.
25 Yuba, G. M. McWain, Marysville.
148 Yuba, Joseph Erwin, Camptonville.

ARIZONA.

3 Pima, Rev. G. H. Adams, Tucson.

JAPAN.

1 Japan, Daniel Jamison, Yokohama.

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NAME.	LOCATION.	OFFICER.
Antioch,	Antioch,	A. K. P. Nason
Amador City	Amador	Mrs. F. Wood.
Brentwood,	Brentwood,	Rufus Smith,
Colfax,	Colfax,	Mrs.E.D.Story
Crescent,	Judsonville,	Wm. Ellis,
Cloverdale,	Cloverdale,	Miss P. Sholes,
Colusa,	Colusa,	Mrs. L. Spect,
Davisville,	Davisville,	Miss K. Kelly,
Excelsior,	East Oakland,	W. M. Cord,
Evening Star	Pine Grove	E. Degarmo.
Fresno	Fresno City	W.H. Donahue
Fidelity	Jackson	Rev.J.H.Wythe.
Forbestown,	Forbestown,	Flor. E. Morse
Forest City,	Forest City,	Mrs.S.A.Laury
Forestville,	Forestville,	H. Hanson,
Franklin,	F. School H's,	W. H. Hardy,
Guerneville,	Guerneville,	Mrs.E. Bagley,
Humboldt,	Eureka,	Mrs. L. Mead,
Healdsburg	Healdsburg	C. Alexander.
Hanford,	Tulare,	Mrs. M. Plummer
Ione City	Ione City	P.B.Buchanan
Live Oak	Shenandoa V'y	J. W. Winans.
Lower Lake,	Lower Lake,	Miss Eva Lee,
Lakeport,	Lakeport,	Geo. Tucker,
Lodi,	Lodi,	C. S. Haswell,
Lockford,	Lockford,	Geo.Tretheway
Lu Ellar,	Chico,	P. Powers
Mount'n View,	Columbia,	P. S. Peters,
Middletown,	Middletown,	Miss K. Stark,
Merced,	Merced,	G. E. Isaacs,
Oakland,	Oakland,	Wm. Taylor,
Ocean Spray,	Westport,	A. Gordon,
Oakdale	Oakdale	Byron Seeber.
Pomona	Pomona	H. Eno.
Pescadero,	Pescadero,	Liz. Fairgrieve
Petaluma,	Petaluma,	Mrs. Gilman,
Penryn,	Penryn,	M. L. Wood,
Pasadena,	Pasadena,	Sister Porter,
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Ruby Seal	Michigan Bar	A M.Addington
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Santa Barb'a,	Santa Barb'r,	Mrs. S. M.Cool
Sheridan,	Sheridan,	Y. Dougherty,
Ukiah,	Ukiah,	Mrs. McCowen
White Lily,	Tulare City	Willis Faust
Wheatland,	Wheatland,	W. J. McFee
Washington,	Wasn't'n C'r,	Mr. Chase,
Yuba City,	Yuba City,	Mrs. Wilcoxen.
Rising Star,	Plymouth,	David Grounds
Alamo,	Alamo,	B. F. Hall
Liberty,	Liberty,	Emma Howard
Cold Water,	Somerville,	Sadie Hauxhurst
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Ventura,	Ventura.	Mrs. C. L. Bard

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Alternates.—Mrs. Ida M. Katzenstein, Sacramento; Rev. D. E. Bushnell, San Jose; Wm. Crowhurst, San Fransisco, and C. H. Peterson, San Francisco.

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at Vallejo, on Tuesday, October 4th, 1881, commencing at 10 a. m.

Directory of Lodges of Good Templars in the City of San Francisco.

NO.	NAME.	MEETS.	LOCATION OF HALL.
7	California,	Th.,	Temperance Hall, No. 18½ Eddy street.
114	Evening Star,	Th.,	Grand Central Hall, 997 Market st., cor. of 6th.
120	Headlight,	W.,	Loughead's Hall, 1605 Polk st., near Sacramento.
130	Constitution,	F.,	Shiel's Hall, 32 O'Farrell st.
160	Mission Star,	Tu.,	King's Hall, 2131 Mission st., bet. 17th and 18th.
185	Life Boat,	M.,	No. 118 Jackson st., near Front.
186	Golden Gate,	Tu.,	Hamilton Hall, cor. Steiner and Geary sts.
291	International,	M.,	Grand Central Hall, Market st., cor. of 6th.
292	Kentucky,	W.,	Golden Gate Hall, Pacific street bet. Polk and Van Ness
292	Kene and Leavenworth.		
293	Valley,	Th.,	Fell Street Presbyterian Church, bet. Laguna and Octavia sts.
307	Pleasant Valley,	M.,	Comerford's Hall Church st., bet. 27th and 28th.
308	Presidio,	M.,	Presidio Barracks.
314	Spring Valley,	Tu.,	Union Hall, cor. Fillmore and Greenwich sts.
332	Sparta,	Sa.,	Grand Western Hall, cor. Bush and Polk sts.

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.....Mason Valley
Wm. Owens, G. W. O. G....Franktown
John F. Aitken, R. W. G. L. Rep.,
.....Reno

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at Reno on the second Monday in October, 1881.

LODGES.

1. Empire, Th., Empire, Geo. Uttley.
2. Fidelity, Tu., Reno, H. B. Coss.
4. Union, Sa., Carson City, John Singleton.
5. Pine Grove, Pine Grove, J. W. Beam.
7. Excelsior, Virginia City, H. W. Read.
8. Better Day, Th., Mason Valley, J. O. Birmingham.
9. Tuscarora, Th., Tuscarora, W. J. Penrose.
10. Aurora, Aurora, Geo. Allbright.
12. Silver, F, Franktown, Mrs. E. C. Ray.
16. Unity, Tu., Elko, E. A. Littlefield.
19. Carlin, F., Carlin, J. H. Kelley
20. Sutro, Sutro, Nev. W. P. S. Washburn.
21. Genoa, Genoa, Sa., W. Swart.
22. Farriou, Sheridan, P. O., F., W. Mott.
23. Haswell, Dayton, Sa., J. L. Campbell.
25. Nevada, Winnemucca, Mo, S. S. Grass.
26. Love and Truth, Austin, Tu., D. R. O'Keef.
27. Ruby Hill, Ruby Hill, W. J. Penrose.
29. Charity, Eureka, J. L. Ladd.

UTAH.

1. Salt Lake, Salt Lake City, H. W. Cole.
2. Ft. Douglas, Ft. Douglas, Utah, John Parlis.
3. Mountain Home, Provo, Utah, Miss Elain Bee.
4. Bingham, Bingham, Frank Toban.

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Mrs. M. C, Ewing, Lake View.
H. D. Fisher, Salt Lake Utah.

Grand Lodge of Oregon.

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11 Capital, S., Salem, Ira Erb.
17 Hillsboro, S., Hillsboro, W. L. Weathered.
23 La Creole, Tu., Dallas, Jennie M. Brown
36 Silver, S., Silverton, Frank Simeral.
39 Rosa, S., Salem, P. R. Winslow.
40 Astoria, Tu., Astoria, J. O. Bozorth.
43 Marion, S., Hubbard, B. F. Smith.
57 Milwaukee, S., Milwaukee, A. Luelling.
74 Val Fontis, S., Zena, Charles Philips.
80 John Day, S., Canyon City, Fred P. Horsley.
86 Nonpareil, W., Portland, E. W Ryan.
94 Lone Star, S., Clackamas, W. . Wilmot.
115 Brooklyn, F., East Portland, W A. J. Oliver.
118 Sheridan, W., Sheridan, Dr. Quive
136 Forest Grove, S., Forest Grove, J T. Whalley.
159 Delavan, Tu., Junction City, J. W. Stirr
166 Union, S., Turner, Lewis Bleakney.
179 Pacific, S., Cottage Grove, C. W. Clark.
188 Golden Gate, S., Irving, B. F. Bond
189 Ashland, F., Ashland, A. D. Helmer.
191 Klamath, Tu., Ft. Klamath, Geor eW. Dixon.
212 Ochoco, Th., Prineville, Joseph Howard.
217 Goshen, S., Goshen, J. Cox.
227 Marshfield, Th., Marshfield, Wm. Temple.
229 Onward, S., Albany, R. E. Coon.
258 Amity, S., Amity, R. B. Putman.
259 Green Mountain, S., Siuslaw, Hiram Wingard.
262 Triumph, M., Independence, Mrs. L. L. Whiteaker.
263 Gervais, F., Gervais, J. T. Henderson.
268 Paradise Springs, S., East Portland. A. R. Francis.
286 Williams Creek, S., Applegate, E. E. Topping.
289 McMinnville, S., McMinnville, J.E.Magers.
294 New Era, Th., New Era, Paul Boyce.
302 Newberg, S., Newberg, J. T. Smith.
316 Samaritan, S., Harrisburg, S. S. Train.
317 Guiding Star, Tu., Lebanon, J. L. Gilbert.
331 Monmouth, S., Monmouth, C. G. Adkins.
332 Pass Creek, S., Drain, W. M. Fitch.
338 Wasco, S., Dufur, B. B. Clark.
342 Lily, Tu , East Portland, Jas. W. Shaver.
344 Albany, S., Albany, R. Fox.
346 Good Samaritan, W., Dalles, O. D. Doane.
349 Peace Vale, Tu., Portland, Mrs. N. L. Rockafellow.
350 Mount Hood, M., Dalles, E. B. McFarland,
352 Stayton, M., Stayton, J. L. Follansby.
353 Orient, F., Jefferson. E. E. Montague.
354 Floral, S., Marion, Ada K. Johns.
355 Bay. Th., Marshfield, A. M. Crawford.
356 Welcome, —., John Day, L. Hollenbeck
357 Monroe, —., Monre, N. A. Thompson.
358 Carson Prairie, S., East Portland, Charles Gilbert.
358 Columbia, F., East Portland, D. M. Long.
359 Carson Prairie, —., East Portland,
360 ———, St. Helens, J. H. Groves.
261 Westport, —, Westport, H. P. White.

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E. W. Ryan.....Portland

Alternates.

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Mrs. L. L. Whiteaker ....Independence

The next session of the Grand Lodge of Oregon will be held in Hillsboro, commencing on the third Tuesday in June, 1881.

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R.W.G.V.T., Mrs. Brookbank, Ind.
R.W.G.S., F. G. Keens, Nebraska,
R.W.G.Treas., Uriah Copp, Illinois.
C.S.J.T., Mrs. C. E. Gilbert, S. C.
R.W.G.Chap. Rev. S. A. Williams. Miss.
R.W.G.M., W. H. Lambly, Canada.
R.W.G.D.M., Mrs. M. F. L. Connard Pa.
R.W.G.I.G., Emma Sprague, Wis.
R.W.O.G., Jas. M. Beedee, N. H.
R.W.G.M., Y. A. Woodward, Louisiana.
P.R.W.G.N., J. J. Hickman, Ga.

THE
National Freeman,
A MONTHLY MAGAZINE,
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Published by.....STONE & HALL.
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VOL. XVIII. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1881. No. 35

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When you call on any of these places please say you saw their Ad or card in the Rescue.

One hundred and fifty-eight women voted in Grand Island, April 19. for members of the board of education, including the most prominent American and German ladies of the city. The great respect shown to all ladies who attended the polls totally annihilated the strongest argument that has been urged against it—"that it would be degrading, and that the polls would be no fit place for a respectable woman." We are glad to know that much of the prejudice has been dispelled by this practical test, and to know that our good German-American citizens now look upon it in a more favorable light.—[Independent.

LIBRARY of Universal Knowledge.—Ten volumes of this work is completed and have been received by Enterprise Lodge, Guerneville; the remaining five are expected next month. This is a premium that Lodge has secured for its club of subscribers to the RESCUE, and it is a handsome and worthy addition to their library.

A REWARD of one dollar to any person who can spell thru, tho, thoroly, overthro, bot &c better than they are found in this paper.

A TEMPERANCE GOVERNOR FOR CALIFORNIA.

EDITOR RESCUE—If ever there was a propitious time for the Temperance workers of California to make a hit, and score decided progress for their cause in the interest of good homes, general welfare and true political economy, that time is at hand. Some hide bound fossil in the Good Templars will probably arise and plead that we are about to prostitute the Order to a political organization, if we adopt the suggestions made here; for the benefit of said fossils I desire to ask them on the start. 1st, are you sincerely desirous of making California a Temperance state.

2nd, If yea--how will you succeed in accomplishing your object unless you go at it through agitation, organization and the ballot?

Certainly the state will not be redeemed by a special interposition of Providence, or by a "conjunction of the planets;" one is as likely as the other.

But you say you are opposed to bringing "politics" into the Order—

My friend have you any politics? are you a Republican—a Democrat, a Greenbacker or Workingman?

If you have been identified with either of the first two organizations, as you probably have, you must admit that neither one of them to-day represents any living politics, principle or issue before the people, except to get the offices, and control the federal and state patronage; they are both cowardly slaves of the Railroad, Bank, Telegraph and Rum Corporations, their platform and public utterances are mere generalities and jingles to catch votes, and you know it; secretly perhaps, you think your party may give you a nomination or appointment to some office in the near future, and that you will lose that chance if you dare to act from principle and independently of your old party in the fight for a home and redeemed state. That is the real reason, that will make many an old fossil deprecate "politics" in the order—get out of that way of thinking, old friend, there is nothing in it, this is an age of progress, the parties who do not dare to espouse living truth in behalf of the people will surely die—they are dying—their nomination will be of no value, they will have no appointment to make, disintegration has begun already—a political revolution is brewing that will scatter all the cowardly slavish corporation organizations to the winds—Temperance and Integrity, twin sisters must and will be the corner stone of the state, the home circle is the unit of sovereignty, elevate that, purify it, enfranchise woman, and monopoly, political waste and national degeneracy are impossible. The temperance organizations of the nation are the true nuclei around which the lovers of national greatness, of pure democratic republican institutions must rally; let the living men and women commence the war to-day—let the tidal wave of temperance roll higher and higher till from the top of the Sierras at the next gubernatorial election, we can proclaim to our brothers and sisters of Kansas, all hail to the glorious sisterhood of states redeemed from the rum curse; a hundred thousand homes of the setting sun rejoice with you and join with the grand Temperance army "marching on" to the redemption of the whole nation.

San Diego the southernmost county of the state has commenced the agitation, let us hear from the whole column—I enclose an article from S. D. Union of a recent date.

PROHIBITION IN KANSAS.

EDITOR UNION:—Governor St. John says: "It is true that a good many saloon Keepers are leaving Kansas to engage in the liquor-selling business in other States: but for every one who thus leaves and closes a hotel or Restaurant, enough families will enter the State to build and maintain a new school house. The success of the Prohibition Law has already produced a revolution in the State." The temperance loving people of Kansas took the right course to accomplish practical results for their work; they selected Mr. St John for their candidate for Governor a long time in advance of any action of the regular political organizations of the State; and then every man, woman and child in the State went to work with a will in a fight for their homes, and they elected their man. That is just what the temperance folks of this State must do; and they must commence now. Milk-and-water candidates of old parties won't do; we want a right out-and-out Prohibition Candidate. He must be a solid man, with a clean record; thoroly dry in the cause; no time server "go-as-you-please" man, who is here to day and biddling at the saloon back doors to-morrow. He must have brains, courage, character and zeal; willing to fight the devil with fire. Backed by fifteen thousand Good Templars to start with, such a candidate *can be elected*, and the state redeemed. It is pretty well settled that the temperance people of California will have the first candidate in the field for Governor at the next election. They expect to elect him. Other parties may endorse and vote for the temperance leader as much, and as many as they please. The temperance folks will endorse no candidates but their own; and they propose to make things terribly hot for the rum forces. They will redeem the state as their brothers and sisters in Kansas have done there. H.

SAN DIEGO, June 19th, 1881.

For the benefit of those who are afraid of "politics" in the order I give Websters definition of the word; after reading it if there be any brothers or sisters who will say they do not want "politics" in the Order, then I say that brother or sister had better organize a society of their own, and wait for Providence or the planets to win the temperance fight; for their methods are not those of common sense or practical life work.

POLITICS.

"The science of Government; that part of ethics which consists in the regulation and governmeut of a nation or state for the preservation of its safety, peace and prosperity: comprehending the defense of its existence and right against foreign control or conquest, the augmentation of its strength and resources and the protection of its citizens in their rights with the *preservation* and *improvement of their morals*. Yours truly. A. B. Hotchkies.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., June 13, 1881.

PUBLISHER RESCUE:—Within find a list of names who I think might subscribe for a Pacific Coast paper which speaks as boldly for the truth as does yours. I have selected them from the subscription list of my late State Temperance Journal. They are good names, and I think if you would send them a single sample copy of your excellent paper, quite a number of them would take it. I started out with a view of selecting 200 of them for you, but on counting the list found it reached 286. Of course I do not consider you under any obligation to send the paper to any of these; but I would be glad to have the RESCUE circulated in Connecticut, and think this would be a good way to introduce it.

C. D. RICE.

Many thanks to Bro. Rice for his kindness in sending that list of names; the parties who receive this number and perhaps another, in Connecticut, will understand how it came to them and can signify their desire to have it continued in the usual manner.

CASPAR, June 23, 1881.

Bro. Arnoup has just left here for Kibesillah and Westport. Appreciative audiences listened with intense interest to his lectures both at Little River and Mendocino City. We were edified and instructed at Caspar. He showed himself "a giant of battle," of no ordinary calibre, well equipped for his work and master of his subject. The argument was thoro and exhaustive, the reasoning clear and concise and the conclusions logical and convincing. Such speeches cannot fail to impress and benefit those who hear.

J. S. ROSS.

A WILD FANCY.

If the sad old world should jump a cog
Some time, in its dizzy spinning,
And go off the track with a sudden jog,
What an end would come to the sinning!
What a rest from strife and burdens of life
For the millions of people in it;
Why, away out of care, and worry and wear,
All in a beautiful minute.

With not a sigh nor a sad good-bye
For loved ones left behind us,
We would go with a lunge and a mighty plunge
Where never a grave should find us,
What a wild, mad thrill our veins would fill,
As the great earth, like a feather,
Should float thro' the air to none knows where,
And carry us all together.

No dark, damp tomb, and no mourner's gloom,
No tolling bell in the steeple,
But in one swift breath, a painless death,
For a million billion people.
What a greater bliss could we wish than this,
To sweep with the bird's free motion
Thro' leagues of space to a resting place
In a vast and vapory ocean—
To pass away from this life for years.
With never a dear tie sundered,
And a world on fire for a funeral pyre,
While the stars looked on and wondered?

ELLA WHEELER.

TEMPERANCE INCONSISTENCY.

REV. G. W. FITCH.

NO. NINE.

Total prohibition is a political measure because the dramshop is a political institution. An appeal to the ballot box is our only hope, and were it not for this slavery to party that is the curse of American politics, by which temperance people and church members have upheld the dramshop, we could save California inside of a year. Let us not talk of the impracticable idea of the total prohibitionists while the confessions of temperance conservatives show that they have made it impracticable by clinging to rum and license political parties. Our G. W. C. T. says in his plea for local option that the National Prohibition Party has failed to carry any great numbers of temperance workers with it.

This is a humiliating confession indeed! The vast majority of temperance workers, professed prohibitionists, refusing to vote prohibition, but carried away with a rum and license party, and they are the ones who are so thankful for *small* favors, even tho they smell of whisky. All honor to that little band of "impracticables" who place principle above party and will not compromise for supposed policy. Let them take rank with that little anti-slavery band who believed more in principles than in majorities, and who lifted up their standard, taking the very life out of the old Whig party and scorned to compromise till America was free. They dared to spurn this half-loaf theory. It was not enough for them to have permission to prohibit slavery in the District of Columbia and in the territories. They would not wait till public opinion ripened, and abolition became the undoubted will of the people. No! conscious that slavery was wrong they preferred to be right with the minority than wrong with the majority. This is the spirit that led to the organization of the Prohibition Party. They refuse to eat dirt, and to take the devil's side of the temperance question. They will not "follow the multitude to do evil at the polls. They will not pray one way and vote another, but believe that voting is as sacred as praying. They believe that right is everything, and present success nothing. They do not propose to be led by electioneering tricksters and campaign declaimers. They listen to the voice of conscience rather than the gabble of politicians, and they are the voters who will yet abolish the rum traffic.

The temperance workers who have refused to join this wing of the temperance army will yet be ashamed of their inconsistency and be converted to independent political action on the basis of total prohibition.

It is all folly to prosecute reform measures by those who are opposed to reform. If prohibition is ever secured it must be carried by a Prohibition Party. This party must have three things:

1st. It must have a policy that means something. No half way measure will answer. No sugar coated license principle concealed under the name of local option. We challenge any man to give us in words a local option law that precludes *choice—option, preference*, as between whisky and no whisky, license and no license. A veto power conferred upon the people in reference to an existing license law necessarily carries with it the power of approval. Vetoing license is permitting prohibition and vetoing prohibition is permitting or consenting to license. A veto power put forth is withholding consent, and a veto power not put forth is giving consent to a license law. We pity those local optionists who cannot comprehend this, This whole question turns upon this as a matter of policy.

Whether with a given prohibitive reserved power among the people, that power shall find expression and declare rum-selling illegal, only where it is in the majority and in perfect agreement with the existing license system, and thru existing rum parties, or whether that same prohibitive force shall combine upon the platform of strait out and out total prohibition, and thru independent political action, go to the headquarters of legislative power and demand a law that shall eventually annihilate both the license and the dramshop systems. Here are the two policies; The local optionist dont pretend to strike at the license system, but is willing to swallow it for the sake of a little veto power on rum selling wherever it is strongest, thus giving our cities and large villages over, bound hand and foot, to the rum power and making them supply the drunkards of these places that have vetoed the sale.

Our G. W. C. T. makes the strange assertion that a prohibitory law could not be enforced if passed, and yet he vainly imagines that this little veto power cropping out here and there will enforce sobriety in one town while a neighboring town is allowed by law to sell to citizens of both.

Total Prohibitionists reject all this nonsense as dangerous trifling, and are seeking to combine and centralize this reserved prohibitive power of people and carry the very citadels of the rum power. They want a prohibition that prohibits, founded upon the immorality of the traffic by the state as the protector of all its citizens. They propose to direct the people how and what to vote, not that they can vote rumselling up or down, yea or nay, license or no license. They propose to work with a party that

1. Has a policy that means something,

2. Has a platform giving an honest and open profession of policy.

3. Has candidates pledged to carry out its policy. Untrameled by whisky rings and prolicense politicians, prohibition will be secured, for right is with us, God with the right and victory with God.

CHRISTIANITY AND TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

BY REV R. E. JONES OF PETALUMA.

Concluded.

The mainstay of modern opponents of total abstinence is the supposition that Christ made fermented wine at the marriage of Cana in Galilee; that he used fermented wine when he instituted the Lords Supper and that he drank it habitually as a beverage.

These thots pass current in society and are accepted by intelligent and thotful men as if there were no reason to doubt their genuineness or truth. But there is great reason to suppose that every one of the three opinions are false and a forgery or rather a libel on the character of our blessed Master.

Jewish writers assert that the Jews never used intoxicating wines at their weddings or religious feasts. Could this be proved without a doubt, the controversy on two points would be settled. But as we have not absolute proof we must inquire into the circumstances.

I maintain two things regarding the miracle of Cana. 1. There is no proof that Jesus turned more than one cup of that water into wine. 2. Neither is there any proof that the wine in the cup borne to the ruler of the feast was intoxicating. John ii: 9 says that it was water the servants drew, but it was made wine ere it reached the hand of the ruler. There is no intimation that all the water in the six waterpots, nor even any of it except that drawn was made wine. Had it been otherwise surely John would have told us, or there would have been a rush to where the water pots were to see this wonderful thing that had been done. But there is no allusion to any wine except in the vessel in the hand of the ruler and out of which he drank.

Were it proved that all the water was turned into wine, (which cannot be proved) there is nothing to show that it was fermented. That the ruler of the feast should call it good wine only proves that it was to his taste and the best of its kind.

When we remember that Christ was the Creator of all things and that he never created alcohol anywhere, it is certain that he did not create alcohol this time, when commencing to reveal his glory as a deliverer from sin. The character and aim of Jesus inthe world, as well as the nature of all his other miracles is a sufficient assurance that he did not call into existence at this time anything so destructive as alcohol. The miracle here was calling into existence the fruit of the grape without the assistance of the grape vine. One cup would manifest his power as much as many gallons.

With regard to the wine used at the supper, the fact that the Jews were absolutely prohibited the use of leaven at that time, and that they so carefully and conscienciously observed that command, gives us the strongest assurance that they did not use fermented wine at that time, for they well know that leaven and ferment were the same thing. Their own writers inform us that they used the unfermented juice of the grape; the quantity they are said to have drunk confirms this. Hence it is clear to every unprejudiced mind that Christ could not use fermented wine at the supper seeing it could not be procured at the time. Also it is worth remark that he invariably calls it the fruit of the vine which indicates that it was fresh and unfermented.

To the last question, did Christ drink fermented wine ordinarily? I reply, this cannot be proven. The only ground for it is the assertion of his enemies, Matt. xi: 18. But if that be taken as a proof it proves too much; for it proves that John who was full of the Holy Ghost from his mother's womb, was also full of the devil which could not possibly be; therefore it proves nothing but allows us to infer that Christ had not like John pledged himself to abstain entirely from the use of the grape in every form. But it is by no means likely that he who commanded John to abstain, and by his spirit thru the prophets, denounced so unsparingly all kinds of fermented liquors and their use would himself partake of them.

Paul's command to Timothy is quoted by moderate drinkers. But it does not help them. For on the one hand it proves that Timothy was previously a total abstainer, otherwise there would have been no need of the advice. Again it was Timothy's sickness that demanded a change. And lastly there is nothing to prove that Paul recommended fermented wine. It may have been the prepared juice of the grape which was highly recommended for sick persons. The burden of proof rests on the moderate drinkers.

ED. RESCUE:—You will see by the enclosed that our cause is making progress in San Diego County.

National City is the initial point of work on the California Southern Railroad leading from the Bay of San Diego northward to Colton on the S. P. R. R., from thence to a crossing of the Colorado River at or near the "Needles," and thence to a point of junction with the Atlantic and Pacific, or really the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. R., the great eastern competitor of the Central Pacific.

A large force of laborers and Mechanics is employed at National City and great activity prevails; vessels arriving constantly with material etc. The Kimball brothers who owned the land for years are temperance men; they sold their land, stipulating against rum; but the enemy has lately got a foothold, and two saloons are under way, greatly to the disgust of the better classes.

Hence an organized temperance effort is being made as you will see by the enclosed item from the San Diego Union.

"About twenty-five members of Golden Rule Lodge, I. O. G. T., went out to National City on Friday night for the purpose of instituting a Lodge of Good Templars there. They were met at Grange Hall by about twenty young ladies and gentlemen, the cream of Society of National City. Brother S. Whitmore, District Deputy of San Diego county, assisted by the visiting members, proceeded to initiate the candidates. The name chosen for the new Lodge is Silver Gate Lodge. Some very excellent material for Temperance work will be found in this Lodge, and there is no doubt it will be a perfect success. Sisters Langdon and Losee were present and beamed on the occasion with their sunny smiles. They are entitled to much credit in the matter." H.

DAVID TATUM who has been lecturing for some months in Britain is going to visit Germany, France and Switzerland and report on the effects of wine and beer there, so as to answer the assertions that are circulated in America as to the sobriety of those peoples.

"DAVID DAVIS says Senator Conkling is the greatest man the Senate has seen since Daniel Webster, and that his resignation is characteristically brave and noble." If David Davis is wise in that opinion a great many people who get credit for common sense are fools.

CAL. W. C. T. UNION.

President, Mrs. D. P. Browne, Blake House, Oakland.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Mrs. G. S. Abbott, Oakland.
Mrs. John McNear, Petaluma.
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Mrs. W. R. Spencer, Grass Valley
Miss W. Bell, San Jose.
Miss Sarah P. Morrison, San Jose.
Mrs. J. B. Hill, Alameda.
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Assistant Secretary, Miss M. J. Havens, Blake House, Oakland.
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TWIN EVILS—TOBACCO AND INTEMPERANCE.

The use of tobacco has become so common that most persons look upon it as being quite as essential to life as is food, light, air, and water. Parents and guardians, with few exceptions, neglect their duty to their children when they do not guard their little ones from the approach of this terrible evil. From the moment they are old enough to go to school, boys ought to have it instilled into their minds that tobacco is a vice that grows slowly and surely until it becomes the partaker's master. It weakens the nervous system, and creates an irritable temper. It poisons the saliva, and as a consequence, indigestion follows. It destroys the lining membrane of the nasal organ; causes hemorrage from the nose; creates a dry uncomfortable feeling in the throat, which forces the victim to seek liquor as a means of relief; it affects the brain so as to keep it in a comatose state.

The victim of this disgusting vice is unable to study; he never can keep up with his class; his name is never on the honor list. He has no appetite; cannot sleep; has no energy; is troubled with the desire to lie down, continually; and is much more susceptible to contagious diseases than persons who are not cursed with this vice. Until he can steal away from under his mother's eye mornings, supposing it to be objectionable to her that he should indulge the habit, which, I regret to say is not always the case, he acts like an escaped lunatic, because his master—love for tobacco—is gnawing at his very vitals.

Then it is such a disgusting habit; the victim is incessantly expectorating; has dirty hands, foul breath, discolored teeth, etc. The user of tobacco is generally shabby for instead of buying neckties, collars, cuffs, 'kerchiefs, or toilet articles, all his pin money is spent for cigarettes.

His little sister never rushes with delight to meet him on his return home; for there is no orange, apple, or toy for her. Tobacco has not only used all his money, but has also destroyed his natural feelings of affection. He is incapable of making a sacrifice for the feelings of those who should be dear to him. In short he is the personification of selfishness.

Once tobacco has anyone in its clutches all the noble feelings which are our inheritance, are destroyed. No thought for mother, father, sister or brother; no thought of how to acquire an education, profession, trade or business, to fit him to make a living; all thoughts are absorbed in the one of how to get enough of tobacco and time and opportunity to use it.

Whisky is a sequel to tobacco. When we meet an old gentleman, as we occasionally do in society, whose garments seem as if they had been worn ever since he witnessed the signing of the Declaration of Independence, and who is probably unshaven and whose hair trails on his coat collar, and yet is invited because he is a graduate of Oxford or Harvard, and can read as only *the few* can, or recite, and is full of wit and humor; and we ask who he is, we are told that "he is a highly cultivated gentleman, but poor man! he has been addicted to drink, and in consequence is nobody, that is, he has no position, but is simply tolerated out of respect for his learning."

In answer to my question as to how such debauchees acquire their knowledge, I was told that in those days boys waited to become men before they acquired the vices now so common among minors; hence their ability to obtain an education. Here, then is a man who might have been an ornament to society, might have been a great statesman, scientist, writer, lawyer, doctor, banker or merchant; but whisky and tobacco are his masters, and in consequence he is a drone. Then again let us look into a drunkard's home. His wife may be a cultivated refined woman, but as a drunkard's wife she has no place in society. Her home, if a few rooms in an alley with a bed on the floor, bare boards, dirty walls, a few broken articles of furniture, old crockery that the children pick up in the streets, can be called such, is——— Well if Mr. Beecher had to live in it for one day he would never again deny that there is a hell. The reader of this may say, yes, but a refined woman would not live with such a man. We know they do; they cannot desert their children. They as far as it is possible fill the places of fathers and mothers, They wash, mend, make and do everything in their power to bring their children up nicely and in the vain endeavor to hide from the world the fact that their children are the offspring of a drunkard, wear themselves into a premature grave.

I say vain endeavor, so it is, for cannot any one single out the drunkard's children in a school? Can we not tell them by their hungry looks, by the way they start when any one attempts to speak to them, as if they were afraid their drunken father was to form the subject of conversation? Can we not tell by their clothes? Yes; even the mother's effort to hide the situation acts the teltale.

In the drunkard's home you can never find a paper of pins, a piece of toilet soap, hair brush; nor in fact any of the necessary articles of comfort. The children do not know what it is to have even the cheapest of vegetables on their table. Their food consists of stale bread bought at the baker's, five loaves for twenty-five cents, and slop they call coffee, with clay colored sugar minus milk. A bath is something they have no personal knowledge of, and as for amusement of any kind, that is entirely out of the question. If the children complain that the bread is musty, the father who has spent the money for grog that should be devoted to his family's comfort tells them, that they ought never be done thanking God to be let live.

Another effect of liquor is that the victim cannot afford a good word for any one except the man who trusts him for his whisky.

Now that my essay is finished, however imperfect, it is my best, and I hope it will receive that recognition which it deserves.

SACKETT CORNELL.
Age 16 years.

The above article is put in type as a sample of the first effort in the essay line. I think it is a credit to the writer and I can see that if all the boys and girls could be induced to study this subject of temperance we should soon have an educated class of men and women who would do away with this great evil.

M. E. CONGDON, Sec.

TEMPERANCE IN TULARE COUNTY.

ED. RESCUE:—I have just returned from a canvassing tour in the Mussel Slough district where there are six lodges. The whole country is alive with harvest hands; the header and thrasher crews are seen in every direction, and in every crew there are some Good Templars, and in many cases the entire crew are. Some men have been refused employment because they were not Good Templars, altho men were scarce.

This is one way Tulare fights alcohol. The plan of employing exclusively sober men should be practiced thruout our country.

Our lodges are doing good work, initiating from one to five persons every meeting, among whom are some of the leading citizens of the county. On the fifth a mass meeting of the good citizens was held at Hanford for the purpose of closing the doors of all business houses in Hanford, Grangeville and Lemoore on Sunday, the Rev Mr. Yager presided: interesting speeches were made. Bro. Muthero introduced resolutions that were almost unanimously adopted: respectfully asking all the business men of Hanford, Grangeville and Lemoore to close business houses on Sunday in the interest of morality and good citizenship, and promising not to patronize any house or firm that persists in transacting business on Sunday.

There were many other good features in the resolutions; but the above will give yonr readers a fair idea of what the Mussel Slough people mean to do. Committees were appointed to circulate petitions thruout the county. The six lodges of I. O. G. T. have taken hold of these resolutions and intend to carry them to success.

Another good omen is seen in this county. Office seekers lose no time in courting the friendship of our Good Templars. Well they may; for none but a temperance man can hold office in Tulare county hereafter.

Tulare county is now ready for a local option or prohibitory law. If it was left to a vote the result would be total prohibition. I regret very much that we cannot have one of our grand lecturers to spend a month in the distriet; he could accomplish a great work now. I hope the G. W. C. T. will take advantage of this golden opportunity and send us a wide-awake man.

Next annual meeting of D. L. meets at Visalia, Sept. 6, 1881. A large attendance is expected; the indications now are, we shall have a grand display of our temperance work. All Good Templars are invited to meet with us and share in the festivities now being prepared for the occasion.

MILTON KENNEDY

"THE CYCLOPEDIA WAR."

The Cyclopedia War and literary Revolution are working wonderful and happy results for the readers of books, and searchers after knowledge. The great "Library of Universal Knowledge," is announced to be completed, ready for delivery to purchasers, in the early part of July. It is probably the largest and most important literary work this country and the century have seen. It is based upon Chamber's Encyclopedia, the last London edition of which is reprinted entire as a portion of its contents, a large corps of American editors and writers adding thereto, a vast amount of information upon 15,000 subjects in every department of human knowledge. Chamber's Encyclopedia, whose distinguished merit is universally known, is the laborious product of the ripest British and European scholarship, but being a work of foreign production it has been naturally deficient in its adaptation to the wants of American readers. In this new form it is most thoroly Americanized, and becomes at once the largest and most complete Encyclopedia, in the field, at a mere fraction of the cost of any similar works which have preceded it,containing about 10 per cent more matter than Appletons's Encyclopedia, at less than one-fifth its cost, and 20 per cent more than Johnson's Cyclopedia at a little more than one-fourth its cost.

The superlative value and importanee of this great Encyclopedia, however, lies especially in the fact that it is brought within the reach of every one who aspires after knowledge and culture. It is really a library of universal knowledge. It brings liberal education even within the reach of every aplow-boy. Every farmer and every mechanic owes it to himself and to his children that such a cyclopedia shall henceforward form a part of the outfit of his home. To the intelligent man in every walk of life a Cyclopedia is indispensable. It is issued in various styles, in 15 large beautiful octavo volumes, varying in price from $15 for the edition in cloth to $25 for the edition on full library sheep binding. Liberal discounts even from these extraordinary prices are allowed to clubs, and the publishers, besides, propose during the next two months to distribute $10,000 cash in special rewards to persons who forward clubs of five,ten,or more subscribers. The American Book Exchange 764 Broadway, New York, are the publishers, who will send sample pages and full particulars free on request.

MR. GLADSTONE'S intended railway grogshop bill has been killed beforehand by the protests of the people. Its purpose was to get twenty five dollars a year revenue from each carriage that took a license and to increase the national revenues by the duty on the increased consumption of drink thus created. This proposition to increase the revenue of a enormously wealthy government by the promotion of vice and by the destruction of the lives of its own subjects has seldom been excelled in deliberate, fiendish atrocity. The Lower House of the convocation of Canterbury voted by a good majority against Gladstone's proposal but could not get the requisite two-thirds majority to carry it to the Upper House. The drink god stands high up yet in England when a two-thirds majority of a high clerical body would not protest against the introduction of grogshops on railroad trains.

G. W. Secretary's D'p'tm't.

GEORGE B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.

☞The office of the Grand Lodge is located in the Capital Savings Bank Building, entrance, No. 328 J street, up-stairs, over the southwest corner J and Fourth streets, Sacramento, where the Grand Worthy Secretary will be pleased to receive calls from the members of the Order during business hours.

☞This department is edited by the Grand Worthy Secretary, to whom all communications relating in any way to the business of the Grand Lodge, this department, or anything appearing hereunder, should be addressed.

☞The Grand Worthy Secretary's post office address is Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento, Cal.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

ON SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE G. W. S.

Sold for the Benefit of the Grand Lodge

Constitutions, per hundred copies	$12 00
Constitutions per dozen	1 75
Glee Books, "Temperance Chimes" per dozen	4 00
Glee Books, per half dozen	2 50
Glee Books, single copies	50
Receipts of Evening and Constitution Roll Book, per set	2 50
Chase's Digest, per copy	1 50
Officer's Roll Call etc., Book of	1 00
Pledge Cards, per hundred	1 00
Officers Cards, per set of four	1 00
Degree Ode Cards, per dozen	1 00
Subordinate Ode Cards, per dozen	75
Subordinate Ode Cards with music, per dozen	1 50
Chase's Good of the Order, per copy	50
BLANK FORMS.	
Clearance Cards, per dozen	3 00
Grand Lodge Returns, per dozen	1 00
W. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. F. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Bonds, per dozen	1 00
Forms for Charges, Trials, etc., per set of four	75
Forms for incorporation of Lodges	Free
LODGE BOOKS	
Propositions for Membership, Book of fifty	50
Notices of Election to Membership, book of fifty	50
Proposition Committee notices, book of fifty	50
D. G. W. C. T.'s Dispensations, book of fifty	50
Password Certificates, book of fifty	50
Delinquent (Dues) Notice, book of fifty	50
Warrants on W. T., book of fifty	50
W. F. S. Receipts, book of fifty	50
W. T. Receipts, book of fifty	50

LODGE FURNITURE.

In addition to the above, I will attend to orders for Impression Seals, Blank Books, Special Printing, Regalia or Lodge Furniture. This will be done as an accommodation to Lodges and not as a source of profit either to the Grand Lodge or myself; hence all orders filled will be sent per express by the dealers, with instructions to "collect on delivery," unless the money accompanies the order. Address—

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.,
Sacramento, California.

CASH RECEIVED.—The Grand Worthy Secretary acknowledges receipt of the following amounts of cash since last report. Proper personal receipts were also forwarded in each case:

GENERAL FUND.

Pleasant Prairie Lodge, No. 429	$ 4 50
San Bernardino, No. 220	1 75
Yuba City, No. 440	2 50
Constitution, No. 130	21 75
Antioch, No. 175	7 75
Martinez, No. 113	2 50
Star of the Plains, No. 184	2 75
Goleta, No. 204	7 00
Artesia, No. 251	1 50
Seaside, No. 354	2 50
Rescue, No. 380	4 00
Valley View, No. 397	5 00
Alamo, No. 415	12 55
Montecito, No. 428	14 25

ORPHANS HOME LUND.

Siloam, No. 2 and Capital, No. 51	$81 75
Sacramento Band of Hope	10 00

CHARTER FEE FUND.

Yuba City Lodge	$10 00

PACKAGES MAILED.—The following packages have been mailed during the past week from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office:

1 to W. F. Brown, Eureka.
4 to J. D. Ferrill, Fort Kenyon.
1 to Ed Ellington, Yuba city.
2 to W. P. Joseph, San Francisco.
1 to Fanny Colby, San Francisco,
2 to J. B, Kelsey, Ventura.
1 to George Malcolm, Riceville.
1 to Mrs. E. P. Stevens, San Luis Obispo.
1 to Rev. J. A. Skaggs, Borden.
1 to G. L. Read, La Porte.
1 to W. L. Walker. Chico.
1 to Myra Walbridge, Ventura,
1 to J. W. Colwell, Hueneme.
1 to Linda Cripps, Elmira.
1 to F. W. Field, Gualala.
1 to F. J. Culver, Guerneville.
I to W. W. Taylor, Los Angeles.
1 to Mrs. R. A. Mills, Rocklin.
1 to J. M. Saffell, Red Bluff.
1 to Henry Durner, Binicia.
1 to Milton G. Miller, Norwalk.
1 to W. P. Joseph, San Francisco.
1 to Miss May Dameron, Grafton.
1 to D. J. Mitchell, San Jose.
1 to B. H. Hoag, Davisville.
1 to F. S. Colby Carpinteria.
4 to Thomas W. Wells. Sonora.
1 to Hettie Gould, Kernville.
3 to D. O. Parmeter, Lodi.
1 to W. L. Walker, Chico.
2 to J. H, Giles, Sutter Creek.
1 to Jno Osborne, Turlock.
2 to F. Etinger, Colfax.

PACKAGES PER EXPRESS.

1 to Ed Ellington, Yuba city.
1 to B. H. Hoag, Davisville.
1 to J. D Currier, Santa Maria.
1 to D. R. McClary, Trinity Center.

D. G. W. C. T.'s COMMISSIONED, ETC.—The following commissions have been issued and forwarded from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office during the past week:

STATE DEPUTY.

E. E. Masters, Willows, Cal.

LODGE DEPUTIES.

W. Y. Fickle for No. 363, Arcata.
Charles McAlister, for No. 137, Benicia.
Ed Ellington, for No. 440, Yuba city.
Mrs. M. M. Thornburg, for No. 441, Central city.

RETURNS RECEIVED.—During the past week the following Lodges have filed Grand Lodge returns with, and their receipt is acknowledged by, the Grand Worthy Secretary:

Nos. 113, 146, 184, 263, 319, 385 and 404.

DUTCHER AND WATSON.—During the past week, learning of the presence of Mrs. Judge Watson in Sacramento, she was solicited to call at the G. W. S. office, which she did accompanied by a friend and representative, where certain documents and letters on file were exhibited to her, As a result of the interview, Mrs. Watson voluntarily presented her apologies and begged the pardon of The G. W. S for any personal allusions made to him in her addresses, particularly for an attack made at Modesto which she proffered to recall and apologize for by a card to be printed by her in the newspapers of that place. Mrs. Watson will probably leave the lecture field and state to return to her relatives and friends East. Mr. Dutcher's deplorable condition makes it probable that he will pursue the same course.

TEMPERANCE REUNION.—The temperance reunion held at Woodwards Gardens on the 23d inst. proved a successful affair and attracted a numerous company. We met there many of the representative temperance men and women of the state, and enjoyed the day and evening visit. As local mention will probably be made of the occasion, no further comment will here be made except to express the hope that such reunions and gatherings of temperance people generally may be made a matter of more frequent occurrence.

DELINQUENTS.—Quite a number of lodge deputies have failed so far to forward their quarterly returns for the term ending April 30th last. To receive the password for the term next ensuing, it is necessary the returns for the previous quarter shall have been filed from each lodge. The delinquent deputies have each been notified of the nonreceipt of their quarterly returns by a personal note. Next week a list of the delinquents will be presented in this department.

THE BANNER.—Sister Emily P. Stevens, Grand Lecturer, has won the laurels in the matter of organizing the Banner new lodge of the year, which she organized at Central city, Santa Barbara county on the 18th inst. with 100 charter members, 55 males and 45 females. The lodge was named Positive and will meet at Central city on Saturday evenings. Positive is the ninety-second new lodge of the current fiscal year.

CLEARANCE CARDS.—A new supply of clearance cards, printed on an extra quality of heavy linen paper has just been received from the R. W. G. S. office. The cards thus prepared are preferable to the cardboard heretofore used, as they will not crackle nor break. All delayed as well as all future orders will be filled with the new stock.

MUSIC ODES.—The demand for the new music ode cards continues and a new supply has been received. All the music to the subordinate odes printed on the ode card including the opening, closing, initiatory and installation odes. When ordering please order "music ode cards."

G. W. C. T. Department.

R. THOMPSON, G. W. C. T.

RECEPTION AND CELEBRATION.

It is proposed to give Brother George B. Katzenstein the R. W. G. T. a reception on the evening of Monday the 18th day of July 1881 at the city of San Francisco.

It is eminently proper for California to recognize the great honor done to her in the election of one of her Good Templars to the highest position in our noble order.

The committee of invitation has been appointed and will within a few days, send out invitations to every lodge in our jurisdiction asking all Good Templars to be present on that occasion.

In connection with that reception it is proposed to celebrate our anniversary, as an order. This would be on the 17th, but as that day falls on the Sabbath, it will be held on Monday following.

R. THOMPSON, G. W. C. T.

Lecturers' Reports.

☞ The only authorized Grand Lecturers in this jurisdiction are Mrs. E. P. Stevens, Messrs. Wm. Crowhurst, Hugh R. Hughes, Dr. M. D. Merrick, F. J. Culver, Col. C. N. Goulding and George Bramall.

They are authorized to instruct and institute Lodges and Bands of Hope, solicit subscribers for our official organ, the RESCUE, and receive donations for the Good Templars' Home for Orphans and our lecture and missionary work. They are employed and compensated by the Grand Lodge, and all monies received by them are paid over to the Grand Lodge Treasury. It is expected that the lodges and the friends of temperance will, in good time, secure a commodious place of meeting, provide music, advertise the meeting well, make every needed preparation and render them every assistance to make their mission a success.

H. R. HUGHES.

Sunday the 12th talked to the children of Murphys and organized a Band of Hope. On account of the entertainment the previous evening being kept so late the little folks were tired and sleepy and but few out.

But Murphys Lodge can sustain and build up a large Band. The 14th met with Bear Mt. Lodge; it numbers 50 members, is about to move into new quarters, and is in every respect a live lodge.

The 16th crossed over to Tuolumne and met with Mt. View Lodge of Columbia; had a general discussion of matters and a free expression of opinion. Though the lodge has lost members it is stronger in moral worth, harmonious feeling and determined spirit, and will profit by the experience of the past.

The 15th lectured at Tuttletown to a fair audience; am indebted to Bro. J. Philips of Bald Mt. for the interest taken in getting hall ready for the meeting. Sister Richardson of Sheep Ranch favored us with songs.

Sat. 10th met with Tuolumne D. L., Bro. Holiand D. D. presiding; nine out of the ten lodges represented with full delegations, and the court house was filled. The report of com. on State of the Order shows there are ten lodges with 524 members in good standing: two more points where there is a prospect to organize this fall and two Bands of Hope, at Soulsbyville and Columbia.

After an animated discussion a committee of three, Bro. Wing of Columbia, Drescher of Jamestown and Bluett of Soulsbyville with the D. D. Holland and the D. S. J. C. Coles as exofficio members were appointed to enforce the Sunday law and existing liquor laws. It was a large and enthusiastic meeting. I never saw more true interest manifested in the cause and Order, and all now see the benefit and power of the district lodge.

Next session at Columbia in September. At the close of the business session at 5 P. M the brass band being in readiness the L. D. formed in procession by J. L. Coles as G. M., and paraded the streets of Sonora 140 in line. Many effeminate and weak-kneed were either afraid to show their colors or thot

it a boyish performance. The town was full of people and the parade was a decided success. All honor to the sisters who voted to march in the middle of the street.

In the evening we had an immense mass meeting in Turn Verein Hall. Reports of lodges, addresses, etc with good singing and a collection for the Home formed the program.

Mrs. Richardson favored us with appropriate temperance songs as she only can sing them. Bro. J.E. Cole made a radical speech to close, that took down the house and touched the popular pulse that begins to beat high for total prohibition in old Tuolumne. And I am too modest to repeat his kindly words about the writer, and the cordial, hearty resolution adopted by a rising vote for the efforts I have made for the cause in our county.

Tomorrow I leave this part of my district. One year ago we had one lodge of less than 40 members, to-day ten with 524 and with a splendid D. L. We have *agitated*, now let us educate. Sample copies of RESCUE have been sent to every lodge, now let there be a general effort to increase its circulation. By helping it you help yourself. For the present farewell dear friends of Tuolumne.

June 10th at 2 P.M. met the children of Sonora and organized a Band of Hope with 36 members, Mrs. Rev. J. Sturtevant Supt. Meet at G. T. Hall every Sunday at 4 P. M. Evening good meeting in the Presb. church Columbia, Mrs. M. E. Richardson conducting the musical exercises at both meetings. After my lecture complimentary remarks were made by Bro. Peters and cordial mention made of the work in Tuolumne. And were it to some one else, I might say more of the raising vote of thanks tendered. It is pleasant to labor where one's feeble efforts are appreciated.

The 21st met Murphys Band of Hope at their first meeting; new members secured. The rituals and badges had failed to connect. Evening devoted to good of the Order, and remarks by Rev A. J. Jones Mr. Songer, Mrs Richardson. and while at Murphys interviewed committees of D. L, and helped plan some work. Some one writing for RESCUE says our present system of Grand lecturers is better adapted to organize than to sustain lodges. In accordance with instructions of Ex. Com my work has included both. Less than a year ago we had three weak lodges in my district; now there are 27 with about 1200 members; 2 fine district lodges organized, and several Bands of Hope. Mrs Stevens commenced the work last July and it has been pushed ever since.

24th went to ElDorado, and 26th attended the entertainment of Mrs. Vincent. My meeting had been announced for same evening. The place too small for two meetings; so we went together. It was a treat, and the singing of temperance songs by the children gave it an air of a temperance meeting. Made a few remarks at the close.

Sunday evening had a pleasant meeting in Union church, San Andreas. Old No. 407 holds the fort and has a corps of good workers.

Met the other members of the D. L. committee and completed arrangements to *push* the battle to the gates.

M. D. MERRICK.

Met with Salinas Lodge on Monday evening. The meeting was a large and very interesting one. Something over twenty members will be added to the lodge as the result of our meetings. The brothers here are doing a splendid work.

At Gonzales our first meeting was not large but the second evening the house was well filled and a list of sixteen names was taken for a lodge, but for local reasons it was deemed best not to organize at present. Rituals and Badges will be sent for and a "Band of Hope" will be organized at once.

At Monterey the meeting on Saturday evening was fairly attended and a good deal of interest manifested. On Sunday at 3P. M. delivered a lecture in the church at Pacific Grove and spoke to a very good audience in Monterey in the evening; Del Monte Lodge is said to be doing very well; I did not however become acquainted with many of its members. The L. D. did not attend *any of my meetings* and the W. C. T. *only one*. There is much need of work in Monterey and by persistent effort the order may by and by obtain a solid footing there.

MRS. STEVENS.

Has described pretty well in her letter elsewhere, her work in and near Lompoc: was getting pretty well used up and tired with the long stage journey, was looking hopefully forward by last accounts to a *holiday* at the Campmeeting and in the City. The numerical strength of our order and the public sentiment of the southern Counties in favor of the temperance movement, have been vastly improved and strengthened by her efforts in this campaign, and thru the generous help and sympathy as well, that has been accorded to her during her ministrations not only by the members of the Order and advocates of temperance, but by many who have not heretofore taken pronounced ground in favor of temperance. Now it becomes all concerned there and elsewhere, not to let any of the good accomplished tip over and get lost.

MRS. STEVENS.

When last heard from was in san Luis Obispo, recovering from a severe cold and over exertion. Finds S. L. O. a beautiful mountain town, but sadly beset with the rum fiend. At Arroyo Grande she organized a lodge with 47 charter members, H. M. Osgood L. D., and as reported elsewhere had pregin with. Her trip has been one of late over wearviously started one at Central city 100 strong to be ing stage routes, and some of her communications have gone astray. The Lompoc record reports a wide spread revival of temperance interest in Santa Barbara county, and hopes it will not be allowed to cool or wane, News of good results from San Luis Obispo may be confidently looked for, and Mrs Stevens will close with to-day's engagement at Cambria her present campaign in the south, which by the way has been one of signal and triumphant success. Her labors have added great numbers to the temperance army; and it is on the other hand a very pleasant duty to remark that the manner of her reception in all the places she has visited, and the warm sympathy extended by all classes to her work and mission, reflect the highest credit upon our neighbors in the southern counties, and assure us very forcibly that that portion of the state is the home of a very excellent and intelligent class of people.

ORLAND 27th 1881.

Monday 20th concluded my meetings in Colusa; 21 22 lectured in Princeton to large audience; the Lodge will be organized at that place on the 28th, good audiences at Butte City; called at Willows on my way, live Lodge in good condition and large accessions each meeting. The people here are aroused, and determined; they turned out in large numbers last evening 26th, many being unable to gain admission.

Colusa County is at last aroused, and is awaking from her lethargy.

I go to Newville from here, and as I shall be beyond direct mail communication you may address me at Leesville; slowly but surely we are marching on to victory. Yours Truly. C. N. GOULDING.

LECTURER'S APPOINTMENTS.

WILLIAM CROWHURST

Will speak at the Temperance Camp Meeting Guerneville, June 30, to July 5; Shingleton, 8, 9, Balls Ferry, (Battle Creek Lodge) 11, 12; Cottonwood, 13, 14; Anderson, 15, 16; Igo, 17, 18; Eagle Creek, 19, 20; Redding, 22, 23; Milville, 24, 25, 26; Copper City, 28, 29; Redding, 31, Shasta, August 1, 2; French Gulch, 3, 4; Whiskytown, 5, 6; thence to Trinity and Siskiyou counties.

HUGH B. HUGHES

Will speak at Mok Hill, July 6th; Jackson, July 7; Ione City, July 8; Sutter Creek, July 9: Amador City July, 10.

COL. C. N. GOULDING.

Will speak at Guithers school house, 3, 4. Leesville 5, 6; Williams, 7, Maxwell, 8, 9; Grimes Landing, 10, Dunnigans, 11, and 12.

"LITTLE BLUE-JACKET:"—The National Temperance Society have recently publisded a book entitled "Little Blue Jacket," written by Miss M. A. Paull, author of "Tim's Troubles." The story is of a little sailor lad, and of his quiet but effective work for temperance on shipboard, and is told in a most charming way. With this story is bound also five others equally well written and interesting 12mo, 163 pages. Price 75 cents. Address J. N. STEARNS, Pnblishing Agent, 58 Reade Street, New-York.

FIRST-CLASS AGENTS WANTED.

The great reputation of JOHN B. GOUGH, the magnificent make-up of "Sunlight and Shadow," and the universal demand for it among all classes, makes this the best opportunity ever offered to energetic agents to make money. We want first-class agents in every township, to whom liberal terms will be given. Address, for territory and terms, J. Dewing & Co., 420 Bush St., San Francisco.

A VOICE FROM CONNECTICUT.

ED RESCUE:—Considering the RESCUE to be the best Good Templar paper in America, I wish that every member of the Order in the United States would subscribe for it.

I admire your pluck and wisdom in advocating the National Prohibition Party. The Prohibitionists are not numerous at present, but a majority of our people believe that the principles of the Prohibition Party are correct. They will ere long cease to support political parties which legalize the greatest evil of the age, and unite with the only one which seeks to destroy that evil.

I have read the able articles in your paper concerning local option. In my humble judgment, if all the temperance people in California would ask for entire prohibition they would get local option much quicker than by asking for the latter, as the legislature might give the half loaf as a compromise. In that case the temperance folks would not consent to legalizing crime. On the other hand, if they ask for local option, they solicit a law which would sanction the liquor crime in many places. Moreover, 'twould take about as much effort and time to get even this half loaf as 'twould to secure a prohibitory law for the entire state. Several years must pass before even a local option law can pass a California legislature, and if such a statute is asked for by a temperance element, at least one-half of our own friends will object to entire prohibition, "until the new law has had a fair trial," and that would take several years longer, thus postponing entire prohibition for a long period.

We have tried local option in Connecticut for eight years. I have referred to it as a "half-loaf," yet I do not think it deserves so much credit. While some temporary good is secured under it in some localities, yet, as a whole I deem even the local option feature a curse. This redeeming clause is the sugar coating which makes the license pill (law) acceptable to thousands of Connecticut Christians. Under it many of our smaller towns vote no license and are willing that the larger towns shall be cursed with legalized grog-shops so long as they can keep the evil away from their own doors. The cities and large towns contain four-fifths of our entire population. While the temperance element is a strong majority in these large towns, yet it has not strength enough to overthrow the rum power (which is composed of Republican and Democratic politicians, rum sellers and rum drinkers, and is held together by political ambition, avarice, and appetite).

During the eight years of local option, crime has increased in the license towns, and as these contain most of our inhabitants, it has also increased in the state at large. Repeated efforts have been made by temperance folks who reside in license towns to secure entire prohibition, but as a general rule these efforts have not been properly supported by temperance men in the country towns, because they already have prohibition thru the local option system. But for that feature (local option) we should secure full prohibition in Connecticut within one year. But for eight years full prohibition has been crucified between the apathy of temperance men in the no license towns on one side and the rum power on the other.

A New England Prohibition convention is to be held in Highland Lake Grove near Boston Wednesday Aug. 17th. Yours for the war, C. D RICE.

Middletown, June 13 1881.

Connecticut has always had a good prohibition paper and lots of grand prohibition people. But has not its failure to secure legal state prohibition been largely due to the fact also that the advocates of temperance generally have crucified their temperance paper every time?

GRAND
TEMPERANCE RALLY!

A TEMPERANCE CAMP MEETING

WILL BE HELD AT

Guerneville, Sonoma County, Cal.,

June 30th to July 5th.

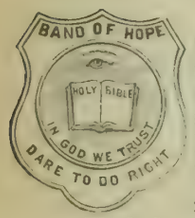
It will be under the immediate control and management of Enterprise Lodge, No. 356, I. O. G. T.

Every possible care will be taken to make the occasion a pleasant and profitable one to all who attend.

We cordially invite the assistance and cooperation of al friends of the temperance cause.

Juvenile Department.

BAND OF HOPE WORK.



The Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., of California, offers to furnish, free of charge, to Sunday-schools, or other juvenile organizations desiring to adopt them for use, the newly revised Band of Hope rituals together with the ritual badges. The ritual comprises a pamphlet of 48 pages. The badges are of German silver, with a safety pin upon the back. Sample copies of the rituals and badge, or quantities for actual use, will be furnished on application to the G. W. C. T., Robert Thompson, 1,531 Golden Gate Avenue, or the Superintendent of Juvenile Work, George Bramall, Haywards, or Geo. B. Katzenstein, 328 J street, Sacramento.

TALKS WITH THE YOUNG FOLKS.

GEORGE STEPHENSON.

On the 9th of June 100 years ago, George Stephenson was born: the man who first solved the problem of steam carriages and railways. His native place was the village of Wylam about eight miles from Newcastle upon Tyne,in England; I should like to write Newcastle, Placer county, California; but that would not be true. There may be however some great famous hero of the future who shall hail from there.

His father worked in the coal mines for three dollars a week, and supported a wife and six children thereon, but he did not learn to smoke cigarets when he was a boy; if he had, he would not have had that wife and six children: he would not have been able to support a cat and two kittens respectably. The floor of his house was clay; the ceiling above was the roof and had not a particle of Italian fresco on it.

His father was too poor to send him to school, but George was a good boy; he helped his mother and carried his father's dinner out. Then he got a big paying job of work: he "minded the cows" of a woman farmer, and got four cents a day for it, and was promoted to hoeing turnips at 8 cts a day. Thence he was employed picking out stones from the coal, and was in turn promoted to lead a horse at the hoisting gin at 16 cents a day: he was getting wealthy then, but he did not smoke cigarets yet. Perhaps the proudest moment of his life was when he was put on as a fireman at 15 or 16 years of age and said "he was a made man for life," for his wages were $3 a week.

He worked 12 hours a day for these wages, but he studied the machine on which he was employed: took it to pieces on holidays, but as he could not read or write he found great obstacles in the way of learning much about machinery. At 19 he went to school evenings, paid 8 cts a week for tuition and soon got ahead of his teacher (without the help of any cigarets). To get money to purchase books he mended shoes and watches, and after mending a pair of shoes for a young girl he married her when he was 21 years old, but lost his wife two years after; her only son became the great engineer, Robert Stephenson.

About this time his employers began to think and talk about George, how industrious, persevering, sober, punctual and truthful he was—and so different from the most of his fellow-workmen. His good conduct began to pay. (it is a grand thing to be trustworthy and thoroly honest and reliable, is it not?) So he was sent to Scotland to superintend an engine. He came back with a fortune of $140 in his pocket and presented his father with $75 to help him in his old age.

He was determined to educate his son Robert, but he had to work at night to get money to do so, for there were no public free schools then. When he was about 21 years of age he made an engine that pumped out a mine, which they could not dry out before, and he got $50 for that, and had soon his wages raised to $500 a year. Still he did not smoke cigarets nor drink beer. They laughed and hooted at him in 1821 when he promised to make an engine that would go 12 miles an hour; the papers called him crazy, just as silly people call us now-a-days, when we propose to bury the grogshop a million feet deep pretty soon and forever.

But his engine went at the rate of 35 miles an hour when it had a fair trial in 1829. He had then been employed some years constructing a railroad between Liverpool and Manchester, and his salary had been $5000 a year. He died in 1848 at the age of 67, having led a most useful and busy life. In his busy times he found leisure to raise and feed robins and other pets, and he cultivated choice fruits and flowers, but singularly he never found time to cultivate cigarets and a red nose. His life work has developed now into a system of railway communication that has spread all over the world. He was not the sole inventor of the system, but he did far more than any other man to make it practicable and set it in successful operation.

He was one of the greatest men of his time and rose from poverty with no other aid at all but his industry, honesty and sobriety. There are lots of our juveniles that can lead as useful lives and become as great as Stephenson, altho there is no railroad system for them to invent or initiate. When you see a young man buying or using tobacco, beer or wine, you may be perfectly sure he will never become a Stephenson or any kind of a son that will amount to much.

George Stephenson's son Robert was highly educated, was a great engineer, built the Britannia Tubular Bridge over the Menai Strait, the Victoria bridge over the St Lawrence in Canada and various other great public works; was a member of the English parliament, and after being much honored thru life, he was buried in Westminster Abbey in 1856. He always attributed his success to the merits of his father and to the excellent example he had set before him. Possibly there were a hundred of George Stephenson's young acquaintances that might have been all as worthy and successful as he was; but who chose to be poor, idle, smoking, beery insignificant drones for life.

TEMPERANCE HOSPITALS.

It is hoped that the present juvenile readers of the RESCUE will never be deceived or entrapped into using any kind of liquor as a medicine under any circumstances. Many thousand have been destroyed thru wine, beer or other alcoholic poisons recommended by mistaken medical men, as remedies for some malady. There are a great many medical men who still continue to prescribe and advise their use as medicines or daily drinks, but there are a great many of the most eminent and excellent doctors who do not believe they are of any use except at some rare peculiar crisis; and they agree that on all occasions they are harmful. Some believe they never can be of any service whatever.

The class of men who having studied this question well, believe alcoholic liquors are harmful either in health or sickness, have built a fine Temperance Hospital in London, at a cost of about $130,000. They have had their hospital running several years in a rented building, but now have their own. So far 1003 indoor patients have been received and treated in every case, without any use of alcoholic drink or medicine. Now you must know, there are always some people taken to hospitals, who cannot recover or be cured by any human skill. Of these 1003 there have died 43 and that means that this hospital, run without any alcohol, has only lost one half the average of the other great hospitals of London. And the friends of temperance including their abstaining medical men firmly believe, that the treatment which excluded all alcoholic drink or medicine is by far the safest.

Similar experiments have been previously made with a similar result upon a small scale. A large poor house in England about 8 years ago was the scene of one trial. The tax payers complained of the large cost of liquor medicine fed to the paupers: some total abstainers got upon the poor committee. They entirely expelled liquor for 6 months from the poor house and they were the wet and unhealthy winter months too. In that time they had just half the sickness and half the number of deaths which had occurred in the previous six months of more favorable weather.

A trial was made soon after in a womans hospital in London for a year, and the fatal cases were reduced one half, but still the doctor in charge, who liked to prescribe drink, refused to allow that the lives saved had been saved by the non use of alcohol—he said in his report, it was very probably due to some other cause, which he did not even guess at.

OLD TIME DOCTORS.

It is well for the young people of to-day to know that only a few years ago, 25 to 40 years ago, the doctors were terribly in the dark, as to the proper treatment of many complaints. No doubt many thousand of people died every year under the doctor's hands who would have recovered, had the doctor let them alone or had they been given a treatment only of fresh air and bread and water. It was no fault of the doctors, they did as they had been taught, and did their very best every time to cure their patients as they do now. But they had not learned everything then and some have not yet.

They used to bleed people in the arms and sometimes in the feet. When a boy I saw the old family doctor bleed my sister in both feet and it makes me shudder with horror to remember it to-day. But strange to say she got well after a while, in spite of that barbarous treatment, and perhaps the doctor thot he had done first rate. She was only in delicate health and in her school days. Many people used to come every spring and have the doctor lance their arm and take a pint or so of blood from them just because they were a little weak or had a headache or a poor appetite some day. Perhaps a pint is too much to say but I think I have seen that much often.

FRESH AIR.

For some diseases, smallpox for instance, the sick room was closed up tight, for fear the fresh air which God gave us, should kill the patient. If he lived away in the woods too far to get a doctor brought to him, the sick man had some chance of recovery. To breathe over and over the air which he had, poisoned, was a peril which few could survive.

WATER AND FOOD.

It was a favorite plan to deny the sick the kind of food which they desired, and which nature was thus instructing them was the very thing most wholesome and necessary. For instance if a patient wanted chicken broth, the doctor would strenuously forbid that, but if he knew that he particularly abhorred salt herring, he would allow him a little of that—which of course would have been very bad if eaten.

But the most cruel thing that they did was in many diseases to deny the water which they craved, and which was the very best and in many cases the only medicine needed. The sick begged and screamed and sometimes cursed for water. Another memory comes in here. In my boyhood of 10 or 11 years, a much loved brother, the favorite of a large family circle, stout, healthy, with the strength and activity of more than two common men, 26 years of age and with a constitution and an ancestral record that promised nearly 60 more years of vigorous life, was laid up with a fever induced by a careless exposure in a cold winter's day. The same family doctor was summoned; bled of course, and lots of calomel—water for which the sick man longed strictly forbidden: a cup of water was certain death!!! Patient grew worse, another doctor called in to help, fresh from college with all the new improvements learned by heart. More calomel till even the old doctor was horrified; more calomel doubled, but no water. The sufferer begged and prayed for just one spoonful; offered his farm, his house, everything he had but his wife and two children, just for one cup of cold water, and his dearest friends dared not give it, for fear instant death would ensue and they should be his murderers. At length the doctors gave him up; he could not live till next day. Dont send for us again: no use, nothing can be done.

He was watched that night by several women who waited for his death. One was an old nurse who, hearing his piteous wails for water, water, said, "he must die, why not give him water, and not have him die in this terrible agony." "Agreed; let the poor fellow die easier. The old nurse who, by the way, was a kind hearted Irish woman, carried him some water: he drank it eagerly and begged for more. Without the knowledge of the rest that woman went out tnto the cold frozen porch and got a bucket of icy water, and stupidly gave him pint after pint the whole of it, an astounding quantity. For three hours he struggled in mortal agony; it almost killed him, but then the iron man grew better, mended rapidly next day and used more water: was considered out of danger in two days. The doctors both returned, were horrified; what an awful thing !!! What a mercy you did not *kill* the poor fellow; stop that water instantly; and such was the blind heathen faith which people had in the omniscience of doctors at that time, they obeyed and were thankful they had not killed him with water. In two days more the patient's life went out under the doctors' hands begging for water!!! Murdered and his wife widowed and his children orphaned—by the ignorance of two men who were doubtlessly as sincerely anxious to restore the sick as his own wife was. And it is quite probable that had there been no doctors procurable, his sickness would have gone off itself in a very few days with cold water and rational treatment by his family.

BRANDY.

Brandy and wine was another thing they always prescribed, and some do yet. But it is universally admitted now a-days that the withholding of water from the thirsty sick was the worst medical treatment possible. Bleeding as they did once, is now known to have been a fatal mistake. Denying them the food which nature craved, it is now known was a terrible mistake. Excluding fresh wholesome air we know was a sad mistake. And some eminent and excellent doctors now say that the dosing with brandy and wine and beer was the worst and direst mistake of all. Yet some very well meaning doctors who have abandoned all the other falacies cling to this one, because somebody taught them that way, and they have not properly sought for the truth. And just like the doctors we find people in all other professions. A temperance education will kill off a monstrous hive of ghastly superstitions and death laden follies.

PRIZES FOR THE CHILDREN.

It will be news for the young folks that there is going to be a grand competition over the state for prizes for the best essay written by school children. They have competed in the Oakland schools as reported in the RESCUE lately and quite a number of children secured prizes.

Now they are going to put up $800 in the schools of San Francisco, to be distributed among pupils of all grades in prizes of different amounts for the best essays written by them on the effects of tobacco and intoxicating drinks. And there is little doubt that the example will be followed soon all over the state. Dr Mc Donald of the Pacific Bank has provided the $800 for San Francisco for which the children of the whole state should remember him kindly. That is not all the money he has in the world but it is $800 more than any other wealthy man of the state has given to such a useful purpose. It is quite likely his example will stimulate some others, who have never seen the importance of expending their money in that manner, and they will no doubt help to carry out the effort all over the country.

In England they are trying to introduce temperance lessons into schools and Sunday school, but they are very much afraid that it will offend some of the parents to have their children taught that the bottles and pipes which they see at home dont contain wholesome food. But most parents love their own children well enough to desire to have them guarded against becoming ruined by slavish and unfortunate habits.

CHINESE BABIES.

In China there are so many people that an immense number live on the water: they are actually crowded off the land; there is no land for them, except a place to bury them in some day. There is of course plenty of ground not built on and not farmed, but there is none on which these outcasts could make a living so conveniently as they can on the water. So a great many are born and live and eat and sleep and die on their boats, and some of those family boats are not more than 12 feet long and about 4 wide, which you will imagine dont afford much space to each room when the parlor, kitchen, sitting room, nursery, sleeping rooms, play room, cellar, garret and hen coop have all to be in that space. The bathroom is on the outside and has plenty of room in it. But the boats are not all so small as that: they are of all sizes up to junks that will carry a hundred tons and more. One of the funniest things to be seen on the small river boats, is the little chinese baby crawling round the deck, with a line made fast aronnd its waist about 6 or 8 feet long and a little fancy made buoy at the other end; so that if the little subject should fall overboard, as it is always liable to do, they can immediately fish it up again with the buoy.

Most California people have seen chinese babies but they have not seen them with that article of dress so indispensable to the folks who live on the river.

A NICE PRESENT.

In the latter days of April of this year some English gentlemen, members of a hunting society, made a "handsome generous present" to one Stephen Cooper a farmer, over whose grounds and fences they had ridden. They must have had a great regard for Mr. Cooper for the present was a very precious one in that country. It was a gallon of brandy a gallon of whisky, and a gallon of gin. The farmer had four men working for him and in the evening he called them in and *treated* them to a *good* glass of brandy each. Next morning the gallon of brandy was missing; it had been stolen by two of these men who had got a taste of the *good* beverage; they were inspired by it to steal; and one of the men was found dead in the chaff-house poisoned with that nice present. There was an inquest; and one of the jurymen thot that Mr. Cooper ought to be reprimanded for giving the brandy to the men in the first place: but the coroner thot he had received caution enough already in the death of his employee. That was bad enough, but it was not all of that *good* present. Mr. Cooper himself in a week drank up nearly all of the other two gallons and died of delirium tremens on the 9th of May. It was a very nice present indeed!.

ENGLAND'S RULE.

It is to the credit of England that wherever she has had intercourse with heathen and barbarous nations, her people have sent them the Bible and the missionary and christianity, and the government has given them every countenance and facility in doing so.

But with the Bible the rum barrel has been the inevitable fellow passenger and proselyter. The English government has abolished in India the chucking of children into the Ganges to appease a heathen deity; has put a stop to the burning of widows at funerals and has destroyed the Thug society of treacherous murderers. And in China its influences has very much worn out the practice once so common, of drowning most of the female infants.

All this, we should recognize, is very creditable to England. But unfortunately the mockers wine and beer have a terrible hold of the English people, except the temperate class who are now becoming very numerous. Wine and beer mock and blind all who use them. Therefore the same government of England has replaced the evils it abolished, with others vastly worse and more wicked. They have been manufacturing the sober people of India into drunkards and beggars and criminals with fearful rapidity—They have diverted vast districts of fertile agriculture to the production of opium, to plague and blister and blast and curse the whole people of China to make revenue for England. They have taught them to convert the wholesome milk of their cocoa and other palm trees into murderons alcohol, for the sake of collecting a duty tax upon it.

They have converted the beautiful Island of Mauritius and its sugar cane into a rum mill to grind out death, to be sent to Madagascar and Africa, to kill the natives there and make a little revenue and gain for England. And the English government compels the government of China to admit opium to poison its people, against its will, and compels the Queen of Madagascar to admit English rum, to kill her people, in spite of her remonstrances and earnest appeals for many years past.

Our people have done a good deal of the same thing and would have done a good deal more if they had had the same opportunities as England. We are not saints that can stone wicked men by any means. The temperance people of England have been protesting for long years against these monstrous national crimes, but without effect. Their statesmen and politicians are blinded by drink and party spirit and love of power, exactly as ours are, and the voice of the better and consciencious majority is drowned in the noisy tumult of frivolous party questions which blind the nation as to matters of real and weighty moment.

And the great solemn fact keeps preaching to us all the time. All this terrible slaughter of human lives, and souls, this festering pool of national and public sin and crime, this substitution of the temples and worship of satan for those of the God of our countries and race—continue because the better majority of the American and English people, the christians, the temperate and moral and virtuous people who can always lead if they will, continue year after year to throw away their votes carelessly and inconsiderately and therefore sinfully; and are recreant to their duty to country, to neighbor and to God.

SERGEANT OKEY the champion marksman of 1880 is 25 years of age, was raised a Band of Hope boy and a Good Templar. His family have always been teetotalers and he says his marksmanship is due to temperance in eating and abstinence from tobacco as well as strong drink.

THE SONS of Temperance in England have a mutual aid society similar to ours in this state. Its death rate has been so far 4¼ per 1000 per year against 11 per 1000 in the fraternal societies.

PROFESSOR LOUIS AGASSIZ.

Let me tell you how the great and good naturalist Louis Agassiz, came to be so famous, and it may incite some of the boys to whom I am writing to follow in his footsteps—you may not become either famous or a professor, but if you make the best use of your eyes and your time, the world will surely be the better of your having lived.

It was in a very plain home on the shore of a pretty lake in Switzerland that the little Louis first opened his eyes to the light. Switzerland you know is a wonderful country made up of steep mountains, lovely green valleys, beautiful lakes and great fields of ice, and it is not to be wondered at that a child growing up in sight of so much that is grand and curious—should think about all he saw and want to know more and more of what was every day before him. Do you not know how delighted children are with the sight of a stream or lake? Did ever a country boy or girl live, who had not, with a string and pin hook, coaxed the minnows from their watery home? What hours of patient waiting that were hardly rewarded with a nibble, but the charm was all the same.

So let us fancy the boy Louis by the side of a sunny lake, taking his first lesson in Natural History. It is said of him that he was often heard telling in the most lively manner about what he saw along the shore of the lake; and his observations were continued with great eagerness. He learned the habits of caterpillars and bugs, and indeed of all the animals that lived about him, but his greatest pleasure was found among the fishes, and when he grew to manhood he studied medicine that he might be better qualified to follow his favorite pursuit.

When he was thirty-nine years old he came to this country; this was in 1846. In 1847 he was made professor in Harvard College. He made his home in Cambridge near Boston from that time, and was loved and honored as one of the first naturalists in this or any other country. He died from overwork near the close of the year 1873.—AUNTY KARLIE *in Scattered Seeds.*

CLUBS.

Attention is requested to the offer of premiums for clubs, found elsewhere in this paper. The Encyclopedia offered is a reprint of Chambers Encyclopedia complete, in nonpareil type, size 6¼by 5 inches, 15 volumes 830 pages each, bound in cloth. The Library of Universal Knowledge is also 15 Volumes 9½by6¼ inches 900 pages each, in good clear brevier type, and is a handsome well printed book: contains all of the encyclopedia above and American additions,said to be altogether about 10 per cent more matter than Appleton's.

These works should be of inestimable value to every Lodge: give full information upon almost every subject or question that can be raised: they form a nucleus for a complete library, and will give the members a stimulus for the acquisition of useful information. Either of the two supplies the reading material that used to cost quite lately, $50 to $90 but the latter is the fullest and best printed and is recommended as the best choice.

In addition to the premiums offered elsewhere, for a club of 12 subscribers for one year at $2.00, an engraving of Mrs. Hayes portrait will be presented, and the same will be given for 6 subscribers for one year at 2.00 in addition to the clubs of 18 and 30.

For a club of six new subscribers for one year at $2.00, Julia Colmans excellent and useful works,the Juvenile Manual and Alcohol and Hygiene handsomely bound in cloth and six catechisms will be presented. It will be seen that these liberal premiums are offered for the purpose of extending the circulation of the RESCUE, not to make money for it. To put 52 copies in the post office prepaid costs a good deal more than $2.00. Renewals of former expiring subscriptions will be counted in new clubs.

FIVE MILLION bushels of grain have been taken by the railroad companies for transport from Chicago to New York at $3 per ton. If the Southern Pacific railroad is going to take wheat from California for delivery in England at $15 or $16 a ton, their present tariff of $120 a ton for books, and various other articles from New York to San Francisco dont seem like too much self sacrifice on the part of the company, for the benefit of the public.

THE SUNDAY law is being enforced in Yuba City and in quite a number of villages. There is no reason why it should not be universally enforced except the indifference of the people who might be expected to take some action to that end.

The Rescue.

DEVOTED TO

Temperance, Current Literature, General News, and whatever may concern the public welfare.

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PROHIBITION REFORM PARTY.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1884,

HON. NEAL DOW, OF MAINE.

SAMSON AND DELILAH.

The Republican party was inaugurated for a purpose which has been accomplished. The emancipation of the African race has been completed. The foundation principles of that party *were* such as to enlist the sympathy and command the respect of good peeple, who could look upon the matter without prejudice or blinding self interest.

As that party became powerful, it attracted from the ranks of its opponents some of their best and some of their worst material; the former came over from principle, the latter much more numerous, for the hope of personal gain. When Gen Grant was first elected President, the Republican party was in a position to perpetutate itself indefinitely. It was completely master of the situation; its power was not derived from its bayonets or its ironclads, but from the confidence of the people and their reverence for its great work of reform. It then had but to continue to be an antislavery, anticorruption, antiwrong party, and it would have continued to hold the keys of the hearts of the great *best* majority of the American people, whose vote and will and verdict are the greatest power in this world to-day. If its leaders had acted wisely they would have studied the lessons of history, and taken above all things the utmost care to avoid the errors which caused the downfall of their predecessors. They should have made virtue and honesty and the protection of the public welfare their watchword; but they did every thing else but that. One is absolutely obliged to make a plain quotation from scripture to fitly qualify their conduct; "they played the harlot" in a good many directions, but most particularly and conspicuously and with housetop notoriety, have they coquetted with, and yielded themselves up to, the unholy blandishments of the bejeweled and begreenbacked and bedrunken harlotry of the beer and whisky rings: the most inveterate, insidious, malicious, destructive, deathdealing enemies of the people and of the country, and the closest allies and agents of hell.

Had they, when the war was over, been true to the principle of right and justice and liberty, which was the lawful spouse of that party; had they continued to reform abuses and turned their attention to the emancipation of the country from the worst of human slaveries and cruelties, there was no earthly power which could have assailed their tenure of office with any hope of success. But they yielded to the temptation of the demon of wine and have only been by a close shave returned in their offices, because their supporters have feared their places might be filled with something even worse, and less to be trusted than they have been.

As african slavery demoralized and destroyed the two old parties, so whisky slavery will reward its adherents. Whoever cannot see that the abolition of the filthy reign of rum and debauchery and riot and murder and pauperism, is going to be the issue, which shall form the principal plank in the platform of a successful national party in the near future, has a blindness to be pitied. And the statesman or politician who thinks the Republican party would hazard its success by adopting a sweeping prohibitory platform, has an unworthy opinion of the moral rectitude of purpose of the American people. If the old proverb, "whom the Gods wish to destroy they first make mad," is not to have an application to the Republican party, they will begin soon to shake off the millstone of the groggery from their necks, and adopt a platform which respectable people can conscienciously endorse and commend. The Christian women of America are a political power that can overturn all the foreign beer tubs and whisky barrels, that the slums of Europe can pour out upon this land. Their cause is what the Republican party knows is the right one, their counsels and behests it should observe, their interests and homes and sons it should protect.

But if it continues to trample upon them and to champion the invasion of their homes and their dearest rights by the slimy legions of drunken infidelity—all good men and true women will thank God when its light is extinguished in deserved infamy.



THE WINE INTEREST.

No. 2.

There are two and only two classes of enemies to the grape growers; both equally hostile to their financial interests and to their comfort and welfare. One class is the phylloxera which seeks to destroy their vines root and branch: the other is the wine and brandy sharp who proposes to blast this magnificent, wholesome, worthy and profitable industry, to hoist over it the death's head and crossbones of the pirate flag, and prostitute the lucious clusters of the vine into a poisonous breath of hell for the destruction of mens lives and souls; to make the beautiful vineyard an instrument of devastation and beggary and death to the vine grower and to the victim of the poison cup.

There is no use in California for either the phylloxera or the other more costly and dangerous pest. If we are to have either, the former should be our choice: it only attacks the vine: it dont attack our lives and our homes and our morals. It dont build penitentiaries and lunatic asylumns and flood them full all the time with human wrecks. The other pest does.

The vine grower has only one class of friends in this State to help him in this emergency, and of of that class is the Rescue and the Order of Good Templars. Let us talk it over and see who are friends and who are enemies of the vineyard men.

The temperance men have no possible personal gain to derive from the vineyard men: the wine and brandy men expect nothing but pecuniary gain and have only that motive: can have no other. We propose if possible to put a stop to the waste of your grapes at a cent or three-eights of a cent a pound which will probably soon be their price, to go into the rot heap and be turned into crazing, maddening, useless poison. We want to spoil that market of waste and drunkenness and shame and poverty if we can. But we offer you something vastly more profitable than that very uncertain market. The production of raisins and the employment of the boys and girls of the vine growers, in place of the chinamen of the winery, can be made doubly or trebly profitable as compared with the drunkery process. But you say, raisins cannot be made everywhere. Well, green fruit can be raised everywhere, and with as much energy and effort and State aid, expended in the development of the canned and preserved grape and grape juice, as has been given to the wine and brandy interest, a much more profitable and a perfectly safe and proper market can be secured for the fruit of the vine.

With fair dealing on the part of the railroad interest in place of their present system of charging four or five times the lawful honest freight on fresh fruit delivered in the East, a market can be secured for 1000 tons of fresh grapes a day which should give the grower three times the price paid by the wine and brandy makers. But it is admitted that kind of a business wont make the distillers millionaires by converting the vine growers into paupers and peons, as may be found marked out on the trestle board of the future, by the wine men.

There is no possible light in which the anti-brandy men can be truthfully put, except as the friends of the vine growers, and there is no possible light in which the wine and brandy makers and their newspaper advocates can truthfully appear, except as their worst and most insidious enemies, just like the phylloxera, but more far reaching in their prospective mischief.

It is readily admitted that if we come to you with a request to let your grapes rot on the vines or to dig up your vineyards, and engage in some less profitable industry, we should not expect a respectful hearing, however just and fair our case might be. But we commend you to safety and a future of prosperity and comfort. Our opponents will surely admit, as we do, that the manufacture of wine and brandy will be subject to about the same conditions here, as in other countries where it has been tried, in proportion to the extent to which the business has been carried.

If it has made any country richer, happier or more moral and honest, it is admitted, there is every reason to presume that the business will produce a similar result here. If it has benefited one-half or one-fourth or one-tenth of the countries that have harbored wine and brandy manufacture, it is admitted by us, that California has just that chance to be benefitted financially, morally and socially. And if it can be proved never to have in the slightest degree benefitted any country, it is fair to expect that it will act similarly here. If it can be proved that it never was anything but a destroying and debauching and pauperizing agency in every other country, the asseveations and oaths of a million brandy distillers, reprobate newspaper time servers and saloonkeepers, willnever make it have any other effect in this country; it will be shown that it never can nor could have any but an evil and damnable tendency in every possible direction.

There are two pictures offered to-day to the people of California. One drawn by any reasoning, commonsense observer and reader of the world's history, and the other by the devotee and dupe of the bottle and by those whom the greed of ill-gotten gain has blinded.

The picture which the sober reasoner sees, as the result of a plain common sense application of A. B. C. business principles to the grape culture question—is that of a million happy rural homes in this State, embowered in every beautiful embellish-

ment of tree and flower and shrub and vine; every one of them fruitful in evidences of thrift and industry and taste, comfort and culture, on the part of the occupants. Every one a home of virtue and and peace and a nursery of American good citizenship. A paradise example to all the world of the proper employment of God's gifts and men's reasoning faculties.

The other picture, that whose outlines have been cast by the agents of the great mocker and tempter enemy of mankind, is one of bleak desolation, ruined homes, departed peace, the inevitable, ever present insignia of drunkenness, vice, debauchery, crime, and beggary and filthiness, interspersed with here and there a rare exception of fortunate exemption from the prevailing ruin.

The picture that shall be, will be the work of the grape growers themselves. They will elect to make their portions of the State nests of crime and ignorance and drunkenness and beggary—or homes of virtue, peace, sobriety and their inevitable fruits, health, wealth and happiness. What wine and brandy has done it always will, where it exists. What it has done and is doing elsewhere will be detailed in following chapters.

THE THANKSGIVING DIME COLLECTION.

FROM A DISSAPPOINTED QUARTER.

The impression may be a mistaken one, but it looks at present as if the R. W. G, L. or some mischievous agency there present did its very best either intentionally or ignorantly to kill the dime collection enterprise. The idea first and last of the proposed National Dime collection, was to combine all temperance organizations and friends of temperance in a judicious and unselfish national effort to collect on one stated day of the year, one dime or more from as many individuals as possible, especially from those *outside* of the temperance army, for the purpose of a national temperance literature fnnd. It was hoped that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Good Templars being the most numerous and the most generally distributed bodies of workers, could be induced to combine for the purpose of pushing this enterprise, year after year, to an ever increasing success. To that end it was justly and reasonably proposed that the N. T. S. and the National W. C, T. U. should be equally the recipients of the collections, and should each return in temperance literature one half its receipts to the local donors if desired. It was certainly to be expected that the W. C. T. U. would be the most numerous and successful collectors, and they should have had an equal voice in the disposal of the funds Therefore the proposal was that as many as possible should be interested in the success of the enterprise, and in the good results that should come of it. But as usual the amendment cobbler about the only artizan that has ever made a record of *accomplished* work in that body was on hand to improve, and, as usual, so far as the action of the R. W. G. L. can affect anything it touches, the dime collection is dead and buried. In the shape in which their action reads, nobody will ever make a movement in it, that will get a return of half the cost of printing circular notices. It is not clear yet to whom the contemptible alteration is due which excluded the most active and most efficient and most excellent temperance organization the world has ever seen, from participation in a national temperance movement. The wretched bigotry which cunningly prompted the charge, is not common to Good Templars and would be disowned by most of the delegates who were induced thoughtlessly to pass that vote. But the writer of this deserves the largest blame for this folly. He might have prevented the matter from being presented to the R. W. G. L. and ought to have *known* that no beneficent, well considered motion could ever pass that body without first being subjected to about 25 amendments, which would more than probably make it entirely the opposite of its first intent. That piece of shortsightedness which did not forsee this result is bitterly lamented, and it is conceded that our supreme body in the solution of the problem, "how not to do it," has made a success in this instance perfectly consistent with its whole past record of wasted years and utterly neglected opportunities. Perhaps we may have something else in future.

SAILORS.

A correspondent expresses surprise that an ex-sea captain should be engaged in an enterprise of a high moral character, should run a paper of a high moral tone. The merchant captains would be any of them surprised at the expression of such an idea. They are a class of men who almost without exception have been promoted from among their fellow seamen, solely because of their capacity, integrity, fidelity and good report. It is a surprise to any one of us to hear of a captain or ex-captain engaged in anything disreputable, altho we are well acquainted with the extent to which the characters and morals of our brethren are liable to suffer from contact with the numberless rascals, with whom their business compels them to meet on land: we all know the thousand temptations offered them by thieves who wear good clothes and gold chains.

Sometimes a captain is a defendant in the "assault and battery courts" and has been tortured into violence by a set of mutinous, rumpoisoned, shore-crazed sailors: the real culprits dont often come into court: those who do, are nearly always the innocent victims of a blackmailing case of perjury, planned and hatched by scoundrels on shore who live on plunder from the sea. It is quite likely many persons are innocently led to estimate the morals of that profession from the reports they read of these scandals.

MORE KANGAROO SCIENCE.

The sweetest little gem of modern amateur scientific discovery appeared in the Chronicle of June 25 on the comet question. A new power in creation has been discovered, "Jupiter's repulsive power upon comets." It appears that Jupiter is an exception in some respects to the planetary family: he has imbibed a prejudice against comets and about a hundred years ago in a fit of illhumor at one of them, which was wagging its tail intrusively aronnd and among Jupiter's moons, the big burly giant kicked the comet out of the solar system altogether, and it has never been able to get back into range of our vision.

Astronomers discovered that a comet first seen in 1770 and calculated from its apparent movements to return in 1776 was never seen again; the supposition has been that Jupiter's *attraction* when the comet approached it, had entirely drawn and diverted it from its regular orbit. Its proximity to Jupiter's moons did not affect their places or motion to any extent that astronmers could discern, but it is supposed that the *attraction* of Jupiter exerted upon the comet was fatal to the further pursuit of its old route and caused it to slide off on a new one. All these theories are speculations, but the attraction of Jupiter is a known fact. His "repulsion on comets" is only to be explained, if we can believe that the planet is of a testy disposition and has been insulted on some occasion by a malicious joke that a humorous or mischievous comet has played upon him.

That "repulsion" must be a function exercised or restrained at will by the planet that has learned the trick. Otherwise there was no possibility that the comet in spite of that repulsive force in constant activity, could have approached, so near to Jupiter as to get within the orbit of his moons, there to receive the kick which sent it into the outside infinities. Jupiter must have coaxed the comet with his attractive power, till it was unwarily decoyed within the reach of the *jovial* boot, and then let loose his bottled up wrath and repulsive capacity united. When the Eastern and European scientists learn of this new addition to the world's scientific barrel of knowledge, they will probably organize another Boston jubilee to celebrate this latest triumph of bottomlessly profound research.

It is also stated that the idea that comets may have been originally expelled from the sun by a volcanic effort, to a distance beyond the power of the sun's attraction to recal, is a new theory lately developed by a San Francisco patentee: that will also be a very interesting and amusing piece of *intelligence* when it gets East.

IN SUNDAY'S PAPER

Jo Snell after a drinking bout jumped on Sunday last from the St. Louis bridge, but was drifted alive by the current to Arsenal Island.

A man in Sheffield England lately sold his wife for a quart of beer.

A woman dropped dead while dancing in her husbands grogshop in Vallejo last evening.

Two young girls, daughters of respectable families, arrested in a beer dive in Eureka, Nev. where they were employed as waiters, having run away from home in Cal.

Attempt made to burn a house in Portland, Oregon, defeated.

A San Fco. hoodlum had a big fight with a harlot there and in the row set fire to the house.

Two men badly stabbed in a grogshop in Portland.

W. Hauffman gets two years States prison for assault with a deadly weapon.

Albert Hall cut his throat at San Rafael after a drunk.

A woman of ill repute found murdered in San Diego.

William Shaw of Cal. drowned himself in Tucson.

Henry Graft a German 32 years old drank a pint and then a quart of whisky in a grogshop for a wager of $5. He won the wager and fell dead.

A tan game (Chinese) *broken up* in Stouts alley, but no grogshop or white tan disturbed.

All the above is from the Chronicle of one Sunday, and is not one thousandth part of the evils wrot in one day by the *successful* license system. The same paper has the following which is very probably an entire lie cut out from some dirty whisky drugged grogshop circular.

FAILURE OF PROHIBITION.

"The municipal authorities of Cedar Rapids Ia., have refused to grant licenses to any tavern or saloon-keeper, hoping thus by one bold stroke, to finish liquor drinking. Now, however, the serious question arises how to meet the expenses of the local goverment, which have hitherto been defrayed in large part by the fees and taxes paid by the liquor business. And the worst of it is that liquor drinking has not been stopped at all. Six miles distant is the township of Marion, where beer and other drinks are to be had in unlimited quantities, and to that place the thirsty population of Cedar Rapids make daily pilgrimages by means of a handy and now extremely prosperous horse railroad."

License is not a failure.

THE London Times and Temperance. While the brewers and rummies and outlaws of our Western States are distributing as whisky documents a million copies of the Rev Howard Crosby's lecture in favor of drunkenness, the Temperance Alliance of England are trying to circulate a million copies of a recent editorial of the London Times on "Englands drinkbill for 1880" in an 8 page tract. They want to send it, as they say, particularly to magistrates, ministers of religion, medical men, town councillors, members of school boards &c. It is but a few years since the London Times was a potent scoffer at temperance, but now it sends out an "important document" in its favor. The liquor sellers might as well call in their roosters. Their time to crow is short. Their shadows lengthen and the long eternal night that shall close over their revels in human blood, is near at hand.

MODERATION AND ABSTINENCE.

BY J. M. ALLEN, CAMPTONVILLE.

Every moral truth will always need defenders, altho it may have long been established as an axiom among large numbers of intelligent and unbiased people. We see this fact illustrated in Dr. Crosby's "calm view of temperance." All temperance people worth anything to the cause, long since came to the conclusion that total abstinence is the keynote of all real temperance reform, and a very formidable army that makes no pretensions to temperance has formed the same conclusion; consequently it is not strange that men like Dr. Crosby should receive considerable attention when they boldly declare that the tide of sentiment among the great body of temperance workers is tending entirely in the wrong direction, and that their labors have not only been in vain, but have been productive of drunkenness. Of course it is presumptuous for ordinary mortals to think of differing with a man of such large attainments as Dr. Crosby possesses, yet we cannot prevent the action of our judgments, altho our conclusions are not wrot out in Greek.

When men say that temperance sentiment is not advancing and that no wiser methods of reform are being adopted than were used 40 years ago, the most charitable view that can be taken of the statement, is to regard these men as having failed to make any intelligent investigation of temperance history. The signs of progress among the better portion of our population must certainly be apparent to any unprejudiced mind.

Scientific research has accomplished great things in the past 20 years, in revealing the real nature and effect of alcoholic drinks. It used to be supposed by every one, that there was food, strength and warmth in these beverages. But this has been very clearly disproved, hence the conviction of total abstinence is gaining ground every year among intelligent and right minded people. This sentiment is spreading with wonderful rapidity in England, and we now see the learned and the eloquent coming grandly to the front, in this warfare against a common foe, and they are entering the conflict on the line of total abstinence, notwithstanding this position is regarded by the majority, there, as pharisaical, impracticable and unmanly. It requires a large degree of charity to find any excuse for intelligent men who claim to desire the abolition of drunkenness, yet advocate moderate drinking.

Dr. Crosby tells us that moderate drinking does not lead to drunkenness. Such a statement would need no comment, and would receive none if it came from an ordinary man. It is an insult to common intelligence, for it flatly contradicts all experience, and sets aside a truth that has become an axiom in thousands of the best minds that any country can produce.

There are, at least, two things that the sad history of the past has shown; first, that out of every one hundred young men who commence to drink spiritous liquor moderately, some are sure to die drunkards, others will receive more or less injury in a moral, social, or financial way, while the remainder will at least receive no benefit from their indulgences.

Secondly, it has been shown beyond a reasonable doubt, that the nature of alcoholic liquors is such, that their use leads to excess. Men may eat potatoes and drink water without any fear of over-eating or over-drinking, even if it is done seven days in a week for an indefinite time, but the result, with a majority, of those using alcoholic drinks, is entirely different, therefore it is illogical to say that it is not the use, but the abuse of these drinks that men should do well to stop. We are told by the learned gentleman, already quoted, that total abstinence is impractical, for men will not submit to any such regime. So men have talked of every reform that has been inaugurated since the birthday of humanity. But I am glad that doctors of divinity have not always been the ones to put forward such objections.

A reform that the masses will at once receive is no reform at all: It is just the reform that these advocates of moderate drinking have been proposing for the last three hundred years, and what is the result? This line of action has entailed upon us fearful results; it has fortified a deadly enemy; it has made that which is dishonorable, honorable; death and sorrow have followed in its track; heart-broken wives, disgraced children, widows and orphans can everywhere be found to testify to the fact, moderate drinking is a dangerous and generally ruinous course to enter upon. These advocates of moderate drinking would show more sense if they would cease talking about impracticable theories until they demonstrate the value of their own. Surely these men and those that preceded them have had time to reform the world by giving a little for the stomach's sake, for they have been carrying the theory into practice for several generations. If total abstinence can show no better results of their work at the end of 50 years, than can be shown by the efforts of moderate drinkers for the past 200 years, it will undoubtedly be best to seek a new line of action.

But this grand foundation stone of total abstinence, has become to firmly secured in the hearts and intellects of the wise and good, to be ever removed. Let the structure of reform, already begun upon it, be continued, and bye and bye, with God's help, it shall present beautiful proportions.

A NEW STATE.

The question of a new State, to comprise Southern California, is being agitated. Some steps in that direction have already been taken. This is a question that interests every reader of this paper in the Los Angeles Conference. The vital question is not, Shall the State be formed? nor When? nor How? but it is this: When formed, if ever, shall it possess a constitution so weak or corrupt as to insure protection to the rumseller and leave boys who know no better, and wives and little children who can't help themselves, to the mercy of men who will beggar, starve and murder them with rum, for the sake of gold?

The only design of government is protection—not of a few merely, but of all—not of property merely, but primarily of life, and then of health, physical, mental and moral. No government is a success which fails in these particulars. Has ours failed? For over one hundred years it has most signally failed. It is called "the best government on the globe." It may be; but I should prefer to say that it is the least objectionable of all that now exist. It is inappropriate to say "best" of an institution which has so far failed in its primal object. A government organized to protect the lives of its citizens, and yet permits absolutely thousands upon thousands of them to be slain every year is hardly a success. But can the government prevent it? This government did abolish slavery, an evil not one per cent. the magnitude of the drink evil. This "best government" has been guilty of the stupendous folly of "*straining* a gnat and swallowing a camel."

If only those who sell and those who drink suffered, the evil would be reduced in magnitude; but thousands suffer death, and worse than death, who never taste, buy nor sell the accursed stuff.

The following has been going the rounds of the press—we insert it for the force of its logic:

"Liquor won't hurt you if you let it alone," said one, with a sneer, to another who was making a strong fight to have it kept out of the town by law. "You needn't meddle with it. If others take it that is their lookout."

"But liquor does hurt thousands who let it alone, who hate it utterly and never set foot in a saloon."

"I should like your evidence," said the other a little puzzled.

"Just step round the corner into Mrs. Watson's little house—a pretty little house, but it will not be hers much longer. The rumseller has it in his grip; I hear she must move out next week. Watson is working on his new veranda, which is to run around three sides of the tavern, to pay up another liquor bill, while his wife and children are starving. They never touch liquor but it has hurt them. I can pick out twenty families in this little place where it has done its mischief, more or less, and it is so the world over."

If we are to have a new State in Southern California, for the sake of God, Christ and his holy religion, for the sake of men with the slender grip upon manhood, pale, weak women rearing the generations to be, and pure, helpless childhood, for the sake of prosperity, secular, social, mental and moral, let us have a State with a constitution which eternally forbids the rum traffic.

But what must we do? Educate public opinion, educate men by making them think about these things; educate women to see *their* danger and their influence, and to use that influence for the overthrow of the monster; educate little children to know and hate the evil, and by and by they will drive the tempter from the land. Preach temperance from the pulpit, talk it in the social circle, teach it in the Sunday school. Organize any kind of an institution which can reach men and women, and get them to think and act in the matter. Organize the children into bands of hope. Get every body pledged against the evil; and when the time comes get everybody to vote Bacchus out and God in.—*Pacific Methodist, L. Ang. Dep.*

GRAPES FOR WINE.

A good Christian woman who lives in a wine district writes:

Enclosed you will find two new subscriptions for your paper. I will do all in my power to circulate it as I think it one of the * * * We have an old vineyard; all wine grapes, and if they would give us one thousand dollars a ton they couldn't have one to make wine of. My husband has been fighting against the wine question for years; he contends that a good Templar has no right to sell grapes to be manufactured into wine; and I believe that church-members who are trying to save souls have no right to raise grapes to be manufactured into something to destroy more souls in one day than they can save in a year. And still they do it. A temperance organization can hardly be sustained here, and raising grapes to make wine is the cause of it. Church members that dont raise them want the question kept quiet for fear that those that do raise them will get offended and wont support the church. Some of the preachers are of the same opinion, and some advocate the use, not the abuse. Please give us your views on the question."

There is no better argument on the sin of using grapes for the purpose of debauching and murdering men and women, than the one the lady has used "If they would give us a thousand dollars a ton they could not have one to make wine of." Nothing that is right to do, is ever suspected of being wrong. It is only wrong acts, acts of positive sin, that are doubted and suspected and made the subject of argument.

The grape is a good nourishing food, fresh or preserved: its good properties as food and as one of the most precious and dainty luxuries can be preserved for 100 years in the utmost purity, and the market for the grape thus treated can never be glutted. To destroy such a blessing and transform it into an agency of vice, crime, blasphemy, prostitution, violence, murder and of beggaring and pauperizing and cursing mankind is manifestly a most grievous crime against God and our neighbor, which no man's conscience would approve if it were made the judge.

THE AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE.—A copy of the revised new Testament published by this firm has come to hand, nicely and tastily bound in cloth and only 30 cents. Attention is called particularly to the item on page 547 "The Cyclopedia War." The country owes a debt of gratitude to this great enterprising concern, for cheapening the most valuable literature and bringing it within the reach of every one who thirsts for mental improvement. People can pay their debt to the company and benefit themselves by ordering their remarkably cheap books. And those who look over the club list of the RESCUE can get a cyclopedia entirely free, by getting up a club for the RESCUE or the cyclopedia. There are many lodges, many private libraries, including those of the Good Templars, ministers and others of our readers, whom this library of useful knowledge would suit exactly, and be a grandly useful thing for the young folks to dive into. Our new lodges that are going to try to live and amount to something ought to have one of these excellent compendiums of information.

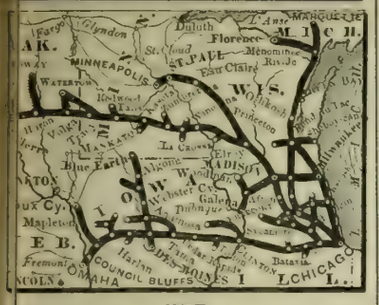
"JOSEPH G. MYSELL has addressed a communication to the Board of Supervisors in which he suggests the abolition of the wholesale and retail liquor traffic as the only feasible method of reducing the municipal and State taxes.—*Chronicle.* And John G. Mysell offers the only possible mode of reducing those taxes. That is about the only sensible communication that has ever gone to or come from the supervisors on the subject of tax reduction. An ox or a donkey is excusable in its ignorance of the fact that three-fourths of the taxes are directly due to the grogshop. But a man is not.

DAYTON, June 21, 1881.

On last Saturday evening the stores and saloons in this place were requested to close on Sunday by Bro. J. W. Fritter. None of them closed for which offense they were all (four in number) invited to an interview with Judge Hallet of Chico, where they danced to the tune of $15 as rendered by the Judge. Great indignation is felt at the Good Templars. Let it boom.

J. O. MARCH, L. D.

C AND N-W RAILWAY



THE

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We have added to our stock during the past week, among others, the following

New Articles.

Bird Seed, mixed, 20 lbs. for $1; Rape seed, 30 lbs. for $1; canary seed, 24 lbs. for $1.

A choice article of New Orleans molasses, 90c per gal., $4.00 for 5-gal. keg; a choice article light rich syrups at same rate.

Sealing wax—a convenient family article—3 lbs. for 25c.

English baking powder soda, best in use, 10c per lb., 15 lbs. for $1.

Paradise Mills family flour, $4.55 a bbl.

Strained honey, 60-lb. cans, 7c per lb; 12-lb. cans, $1 each; small packages, 10c to 12½c per lb.; comb honey, in 12-lb. boxes, 12c per lb.

Dixon's and Rising Sun stove polish, 50c per doz.; 5c each.

Good brooms, $3, $3.50, $4.50 pr doz.; 30c, 35c, 45c each.

Ammonia, pints, $2 pr doz.; 20c each.

Donelly's yeast powder, ¼-lbs.. $1.15; 10-oz., new style, $2.45 doz. Dr. Price's cream baking powder, large size, $4 doz.; 37½c each.

Tomato catchup, 3-gal. kegs, $1,75.

Table sauce. a fine article, 3-gal. kegs, $4.00.

Tacks, full weights, 4-oz., 6-oz., 8-oz., 10-oz., 12-oz., 5c a paper; 50c doz. for assorted sizes.

Nails, 10s, $3.75; 8s, $3.95; 6s, $4.20; assorted sizes, 16 lbs. for $1; larger and smaller sizes at usual average prices.

Cracked corn, feed wheat, $1.40 pr 100 lbs.; bran, barley and other feed at market rates.

Lamp chimneys, large, 75c doz.; small and medium, 60c.

Ink, 50c doz.; 5c bottle.

Envelopes, X, $1.35 per 1000; XX, $1.50.

Note paper, 4½-lb., 25c; 5-lb., 30c; 6-lb., 45c, per package of 5 quires. Letter paper, 15c pr quire.

☞ Above are only a part of the new items we are continually adding to our stock.

The following goods have recently

Changed in Price:

Sugar has been advanced repeatedly of late. We now sell for $1 either 8½ lbs good brown sugar, 8 lbs. Golden C, 7½ lbs. dry granulated, 7 lbs. cube or crushed, or 6½ lbs. powdered sugar. By the barrel, we quote at 11¾c. to 12¼c. for different grades, and dry granulated 13⅛c per pound.

The market for tea is very strong, an advance of 1c to 3c per lb. on most grades has been made. We have not changed our quotations.

Our lowest quotations for chocolate are in lots of 10 lbs. or over.

Corn meal is lower. We offer it in 50-lb. sacks, best quality, at $1. Also note reduction on best cracked wheat in 50-lb. bags.

Dried peaches of good quality are scarce, and higher.

Butter has advanced, and the best is now selling at 56c to 60c per roll; by the lb., for all grades of table butter, from 22½c to 27½c.

Eggs, fresh California, 22½c; select city eggs, 25c; common to good Eastern and Southern, 17c to 20c per doz. *Cheap* eggs find a poor market.

☞ A large addition to our store-room, made during the last ten days, will give us much greater facilities for doing business, enable us to fill orders more promptly, and also to buy goods in larger quantities at lower figures, all of which advantages shall be shared by our patrons. If you hesitate to send your remittance direct, send it to the RESCUE or any paper in which you see our advertisement, or to any bank or friend here to be delivered on presentation of shipping receipt. We wish to give you all the security possible, but do not include losses sure to be made by credit sales in arranging our prices.

Coffee.

		RETAIL	In lots of 20lbs
Best Costa Rica, green,	per lb	20	16
Good " "	"		14
Common " "	"		12½
Java, (old Govt.)	"	25	22
Best Costa Rica, roasted	"	25	21
Good " "	"		18
Ground Coffee, (family)	"	25	22
" (extra)	"	30	26
" (good)	"	20	16
Prepared coffee (mocha)	"	25	22
" (ex Java)	"	25	20
" (common)	"	15	12½
Adams Comp Coffee	"	37½	35
Extract Coffee 5c paper, 50c doz.			

Any other grade or brand of coffee at market rates.

Chocolate.

		RETAIL	In lots of 10lbs
Ghiradelli's, Eagle	per lb	25	21
" Star,	"	20	18
" Vanilla, ½lbs	"	25	40
" Cocoa "	"	20	35
Guitard's, Eureka	"	25	21

Flour and Meal.

	Sack	Bbl.
Sacramento Flour	1 25	4 75
Stockton "	1 25	4 75
Vallejo (Star) "	1 25	4 75
Buckeye "	1 25	4 75
Golden City "	1 20	4 60
Golden Gate "	1 25	

	10 lbs.	50 lbs
Graham "	30	1 25
Rye "	35	1 50
Buckwheat " Extra	45	
" "	40	
Rice "	1 00	
Oat meal, Extra	45	2 15
" " Good	40	2 00
" groats	50	2 40
Cracked wheat, Extra	35	1 40
Hominy, Large or Small	40	2 00
Farina	75	3 50
Tapioca, Flake	70	3 25
" Pearl	70	3 25
Sago	70	3 25
Pearl Barley, Good	50	2 25
" " Extra	60	2 75
Split peas	45	2 25
Corn meal, white or yellow	25	1 00

Eastern oat meal or buckwheat at market prices.

Teas.

		RETAIL	In lots of 5 lbs
"High Toned"	per lb	25	20
"Ann Jones"	"	40	35
"Boss"	"	50	45
"Best"	"	60	50
Diamond L	"	40	37
Pioneer	"	45	39
M. M. & Co	per bx	1 65	
W. T. C. & Co	"	1 25	
Comet	per lb	60	55
Oolong	per lb	40, 50, 75	
Eng. Breakfast	"	50, 60, 75	
Mixed Teas	"	30, 40, 50	
Tea Dust	per lb	20	15

A liberal reduction to those who buy half chests or large lots.

Canned Goods.

	RETAIL.	DOZEN.
Tomatoes, Kings,	12½	1 37½
" Eastern, small,	10	1 00
Corn, Winslow,	20	2 20
" Eastern, good,	12½	1 40
Peas, Baltimore,	15	1 50
Baked Beans, Boston,	25	2 75
Oysters, McMurray's, large	25	2 65
" 2-lb cans, "	20	2 25
" Field's, 1-lb cans,	12½	1 40
" small, light.	10	1 00
Clams, large Eastern,	20	2 35
Lobsters, 1-lb cans,	15	1 65
" 2-lb "		2 75
" Winslow's,	20	1 95
Salmon, 1 lb	10	1 10
Deviled Ham, Eastern,	30	3 25
Jams or Jellies, 2 lbs	25	2 75
Table Fruit, standard brands	25	2 75
" off brands 15 to	20	2 00
Pie Fruit, assorted,	20	1 85
Table Fruit, small,	12½	1 35
Sardines, small,	15	1 70
" large,	25	2 85
Royal Baking Powder, 4 oz	15	1 50
" " 6 oz	20	2 00
" " 12 oz	37½	4 00
Pioneer " ½ lb		2 75
Condensed Milk, Eagle,	20	2 35
Corned Beef, 2 lbs	30	3 25
Lunch Tongue,	30	3 25

Spices.

	each	doz.
Mustard, Cloves, Ginger, Cinnamon, Pepper, Sage, Thyme, Marjoram or Allspice, in small packages,	5c	50c
¼-lb tins,	10c	85c
1 to 5-lb tins, per lb,		20c

Cayenne, White Pepper, Whole Pepper, or Allspice, Nutmegs, Mace, Colman's Mustard, in any quantity ordered.

Miscellaneous.

	RETAIL.	DOZEN.
Pickles, mixed, qts,	25	2 50
" " 5 gals, each	2 40	
" " ½ bbls, per gal	60	
Chow Chow, qts,	25	2 75
French Mustard,	10	1 10
Lea & Perrins's Sauce,	20	1 80
Lea & Perrines' (genuine)	30	3 25
Catchup, tomato, small,	10	1 00
" " pints,	20	1 75
" " 3-gal kegs, each,	1 75	
Capers,	20	2 00
Salt, table, 20 lbs,	20	
" " 50 lbs,	40	
" coarse, 100 lbs,	65	
" extra fine, 5 lbs,	10	
Blueing, best, per box,	20	1 75
" good, "	12½	1 40
Vinegar, cider, per gal,	35	
" " ½ bbls,	25 to 30	
" good, "	20 to 25	
Table Oil, each, 10, 25, 40, 60		
Duret & Co., imported, large, per doz,		7 50
California Cheese, 13 to 16c per lb		
Corn Starch, Duryea's,	10	9½
" " Kingsford's,	10	9⅛
" " Peoria,	8	7½
Laundry Starch, 12 lbs,	75	
" " 6 lbs, satin gloss,	60	
" " 3 lbs, superb gloss,	25	
Washing Soda, 40 lbs,		1 00
Wax Candles, per box, 6 sets,		1 40
Common do., " 20 sets,		1 75
Rice, best,	8	6⅛
" good,	7	6
" fair.	6	5⅛

Dried Fruit.

		RETAIL	By the Box.
Apples, extra,	per lb	10	8
" good,	"	8	6⅛
Peaches, halves;	"	15	14
Plums, choice,	"	20	17
Prunes, German,	"	10	10
Currants,	"	10	10
Grapes,	"	10	8
Raisins, California,	"	10	8⅛
Citron,	"	35	30
Lemon Peel,	"	25	20

Fish.

No. 1 Mackerel, kits,	$1 75
" " half barrels,	8 00
Climax " 6 lbs, choice,	60
" " by the dozen,	6 00
Pickled Salmon, hlf bbls,	3 50
" Herring, "	3 00
Holland " per keg,	1 40
Cabinet " per dozen tins,	1 75
Codfish, boneless, 30-lb box,	2 00
" plain,	5c to 5¾c per lb
" Eastern, 6-lb bxs,	50 to 55c pr bx

Soap.

	BAR.	Boxes per lb
Commercial A. B. Borax,	5	4⅛
" S. F. Borax.	5	4
Royal Laundry,	5	4
Royal Best,	6¼	5
Navy,	6¼	5⅛
White Castile, (French)	65	55
Mottled " "	45	37½
" " (Domestic)	35	30
Variegated Toilet,	10	9
Fancy Toilet, very good,	5	4⅛
Superior Toilet Soaps,	10c to 12½	10
Roman Kitchen,	8	7
Thomas' Cold Water,	8	7
Rock,	5	3
Sapolio, (scouring)	8	7

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Meat and Provisions.

		RETAIL	Per 100 pounds
California Hams, best,	per lb	13	12½
" " fair,	"	11½	11
Far West " covered,	"		13
Our Flavor " "	"		14½
Whittaker's " "	"	16	15½
Dupee's " "	"	16	15½
Dried Beef,	per lb	12½ to 13½	
California Bacon,	"	11 to 12½	
Eastern " choice,	per lb	15	14
Fairbanks' Lard, 3 lbs each,		50	
" " 5 lbs "		80	
" " 10 lbs "		1 60	
California "	per lb	12 to 14	

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164 Newville, Sa., Newville, S. Osborn.
168 Leland, Tu., Orland, J. F. Lebourveau.
171 Elk Creek, Sa., Elk Creek, M. F. Price.
199 Sheet Iron, Sa., Sheet Iron, Jno. M. Pugh.
205 Princeton, W., Princeton, Nelson Butler.
319 Protection, M., Colusa, J. D. McNary.
379 Bridgeport, Su., Sycamore, P. A. Earp.

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY.

110 Mount Diablo, Th., Somersville, Wm. J. Laird.
112 Reform, Th., Pacheco, Thomas Simpson.
113 Martinez, Tu., Martinez, Miss C. K. Wittenmeyer.
116 Brentwood, Tu., Antioch, Rufus Smith.
255 Star of Empire, Sa., Judsonville, William Bennett.
175 Antioch, Sa., Antioch, John Tope.
272 Clayton, Sa., Clayton, Rev. G. H. Strong
288 Carbondale, W., Nortonville, Mrs. Mary M. Clifford.
330 Lily, Sa., Brentwood, Alison Byer.
331 Twilight, M., Walnut Creek. Mrs. B. B Hinman.
349 Excelsior, Th., Byron, W. M. Moore.

DEL NORTE COUNTY.

398 Crescent City, Sa., Crescent City, R. S. McLellan.

FRESNO COUNTY.

243 Eden, W., Kingsburg, A. A. Smith.
290 Madera, Sa., Madera, E. W. Turner.
365 Blooming, Sa., King's River, A. E. Thayer.
388 "C. C. C.," M., Fresno City, S. W. Rucker.
390 Wild Flower, Sa., Wild Flower, Rev. John Yeargin.
397 Valley View, —— Selma, J. E. Whitson.
409 Fresno, F., Fresno, Mrs. Emma Harris.
421 Star, Sa., Borden, J. A. Skaggs.

HUMBOLDT COUNTY.

269 Humboldt, Tu., Eureka, Henry Sevier.
270 Mountain, Su., Bridgeville, T. M. Burns.
322 Hydesville, M., Hydesville, C. M. Knowles.
362 Petrolia, Sa., Petrolia, R. A. Simpson.
363 North Star, Sa., Arcata, J. W. Skinner.
367 Rohnerville, Sa.. Rohnerville, A. M. Gill.
400 Trinidad, Su., Trinidad, N. F. Neely, Sr.

INYO COUNTY.

154 Big Pine, Th., Big Pine, A. B. Hagerman.
250 Busy Bee, M., Independence, H. P. Cartier.
352 Oasis, Sa., Bishop Creek, Jno. C. Mills.

KERN COUNTY.

237 Kernville, Tu., Kernville, Hettie Gould.

LAKE COUNTY.

347 Uncle Sam, Sa., Uncle Sam, Will A. Hillyer.
350 Middletown, W., Middletown, J. L. Read.
432 Lakeport, M., Lakeport, J. W. Sturdevant.

LASSEN COUNTY.

211 Lake View, Sa., Janesville, G. K. Bangham.
232 Susanville, W , Susanville, Mrs. Jessie Stout.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

103 Santa Monica, Tu,, Santa Monica, John Freeman.
151 Santa Ana, W., Santa Ana, Lewis E Kent.
173 Pasadena, F., Pasadena, H. G. Bennett.
174 Pomona, Th., Pomona, D. N. Burritt.
233 Downey, F., Downey, Mrs. Abbie W. Livermore.
238 Westminster, F., Westminster, John F. Marquis.
246 Orange, Tu., Orange, J. W. Osburn.
251 Artesia, F., Norwalk, Wm. Gillett.
258 El Monte, Th., El Monte, M. F. Quinn.
276 Spadra, F., Spadra, J. B. Parker.
299 Merrill, Sa., Los Angeles, W. H. Lloyd.

MARIN COUNTY.

244 San Rafael, F., San Rafael, Archie Kerr.
252 Tomales, Sa., Tomales, A. E. Kellogg.

MARIPOSA COUNTY.

157 Cathey's Valley, Sa., Indian Gulch, J. W. Rowland.
382 Coulterville, F., Coulterville, Charles Converse.

MENDOCINO COUNTY.

101 Manchester, Sa., Manchester, G. L. Savage.
117 Caspar, Sa., Caspar, J. S. Ross.
153 Boone, Sa., Booneville, Miss H. E. Prather.
259 Willitsville, Tu., Willits, T. L. Kelley.
333 Covelo, Sa., Covelo. Rev. J. S. Fisher.
334 Little River, Sa., Little River, John P. Marson.
338 Wideawake, Sa., Westport, Frank Matthews.
341 Hopland, Sa., Hopland, Addison Porter.
344 Mt. Nebo, Sa., Point Arenas, White Fowler.
380 Rescue, Tu., Mendocino, J. Grindle.
396 Ukiah, Tu., Ukiah, Geo. McCowen.
430 Gualala, Sa., Gualala, James Ward.

MERCED COUNTY.

223 Plainsburg, Sa., Plainsburg, William Lander.
279 Snelling. Su., Snelling, C. C. Horsley.
298 Central Point, Sa., Central Point, S. A. Smith.
376 Merced Falls, Su., Merced Falls,. Mrs. H. Nelson.
459 Merced, M., Merced, J. E. P. Williams.

MODOC COUNTY.

129 Lake City, Tu., Lake City, E. L. Wood.
149 Alturas, F., Alturas, Preston Hays.
229 Eagleville, Tu., Eagleville, W. H. Minto.
230 Cedarville, Th., Cedarville, C. W. Lee.
234 Adin, Su, Adinville, Arthur Burnes.
275 Mt. Bidwell W., Fort Bidwell, M. A. Byron.

MONO COUNTY.

191 Chapel, Sa., Coleville, Wood Larsen.
346 Pro Bono Publico, M., Bodie, C. C. Brock.

MONTEREY COUNTY.

131 Salinas, M., Salinas City, W. M. Winters.
357 Del Monte, W., Monterey, R. H. Willey.
446 Castroville, Th., Castroville, F. P. Condon.

NAPA COUNTY.

111 Aqua Pura, Sa., Napa, Miss F. L. Allen.
271 St. Helena, M., St. Helena, Rev. James Mitchell.
290 Napa, F., Napa, L. J. Norton.
368 Monroe, Sa., Calistoga, H. E. Cyrus.
385 Yountville, F., Yountville, S. C. Brown.

NEVADA COUNTY.

12 Sylvania, Tu., Grass Valley, C. E. Clinch.
201 Nevada, F., Nevada City, J. M. Walling.
304 Donner Lake, F., Truckee, A. C. Cooke.
369 North San Juan, Sa., North San Juan, C. E. Taber.
387 Perseverance, M., Rough and Ready, Wm. Grant.

PLACER COUNTY.

107 Centennial, Tu., Colfax, W. R. Culver.
127 Star of the Hill, Su., Forest Hill. J C. Hawver.
133 Crystal Water, Sa., Michigan Bluff, F. B. Ellsworth.
136 Rosy Crown, Sa., Iowa Hill, J. S. Lakin.
150 Auburn, W., Auburn, W. Rittenger.
216 Nil Desperandum, Sa., Dutch Flat, H. A. Frost.
218 Isabella, Su., Gold Run, A. W. Webster.
260 Sheridan, Sa., Sheridan, Mrs. Laura Carpenter.
261 Roseville, Sa., Roseville, Mrs. J. D. Pratt.
313 Rocklin, Tu,, Rocklin, Mrs. R. A. Mills.
339 Newcastle, Su., Newcastle, G. D. Kellogg.
406 Ophir, Sa., Ophir, Warren Reed.
451 Granite, Sa., Penryn, S. A. Wood.

PLUMAS COUNTY.

215 Taylorville-Rescue, F., Taylorville, R. A. Thompson.
217 Crescent, W., Crescent Mills, Warren Kelly.
227 Bloomfield, Tu., Quincy, N. H. Hapgood.
228 Miners Sa., Greenville, Mrs. L. C. Murray.
360 Hope of Eureka Hill, Sa., Eureka Mills, Thomas W. Jenkin.
381 La Porte, Sa., La Porte, G. L. Reed.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY.

2 Siloam, Sa., Sacramento, Mrs. M. A. Alsip.
51 Capital, Tu., Sacramento, S. Katzenstein.
144 Aerial, Sa., Michigan Bar, J. P. Hurley.
183 Cosumnes, Sa., Cosumnes, W. W. Wade.
184 Star of the Plains, F., Florin, J. T. Amos.
188 Georgiana, Su.. Isleton, C. C. Allen.
203 Cresco, Tu., Galt, James Ferguson.
248 Elk Grove, Tu., Elk Grove, Rev. A. K. Crawford.
287 Unity, M., Folsom, Mrs. J. F. Howe.

SAN BENITO COUNTY.

134 San Juan, F., San Juan, Mrs. M. Flint.
424 Ruby, Sa., Hollister, Rev. S. Jones.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

220 San Bernardino, M., San Bernardino, J. B. Brown.
284 Riverside, M., W. H. Cross, Riverside.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

242 Home, Sa., San Luis Rey, Mrs. M. M. Neff.
263 Golden Rule, Tu., San Diego, J.W. Wescott.
264 Poway. Sa., Poway, G. W. Butterfield.
351 Monument, Tu., San Diego, J. Russell.
435 Silver Gate, — National City.

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY.

7 California, Th., San Francisco, Alrik Spencer, No. 500 Folsom street.
114 Evening Star, Th., San Francisco, R. B. Allen, No. 2607 Clay street.
120 Headlight, W., San Francisco, Willi m Swabel, 1303 Larkin street.
130 Constitution, F., San Francisco, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, No. 150 Ninth street.
160 Mission Star, Tu., San Francisco, C. E: Naylor, 130 Post st.
185 Life Boat, M., San Francisco, A. K. Stevens, 1104 Larkin street.
186 Golden Gate, Tu., San Francisco, W. P. Joseph, 2422 California street.
291 International, M., San Francisco, David Kerr, Nos. 47 & 49 Beale street.
292 Kentucky, W., San Francisco, E. W. Piper, Q. M. Dept. Presidio.
293 Valley, Th., San Francisco, Frank Storer, No. 511 Front street.
307 Pleasant Valley, M., San Francisco, T. H. Downing, No. 10 Market street.
314 Spring Valley, Tu., San Francisco, E. H. Knight, 2221 Greenwich street.
417 Crystal, M., South San Francisco, Rev. J. T. Wills.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.

115 Lockeford, W., Lockeford, Dr. D. J. Locke.
139 Woodbridge, M., Woodbridge, R. P. Briggs.
182 Stockton, Tu., Stockton, M. J. Nightingale.
189 Lodi, F., Lodi, C. A. Rich.
253 Linden, F., Linden, Wm. A. Cowdery.
254 Mt. Vernon, F., Stockton, Geo. Norton.
323 Farmington, Sa., Farmington, H. C. Frost.

SAN MATEO COUNTY.

56 Ocean, Sa., Halfmoon Bay, J. Compton.
190 Ocean Queen, Sa., Pescadero, Mrs. A. W. Goulson.
408 San Gregorio, F. San Gregorio, J. B. Harsha.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

140 Santa Barbara, F., Santa Barbara, R. D. Smith.
178 Rose of Lompoc, Sa., Lompoc, D. J. Bartley.
196 Stuart, S ., Lompoc, S. N. Burch.
204 Goleta, Sa., Goleta, Jasper Lane.
208 Carpinteria, Sa., Carpinteria, F. H. Brainard.
268 Vesper, Sa., Guadalupe, James Morse.
354 Seaside, Tu., Santa Barbara, J.J. Edtleman.
428 Montecito, Th Montecito, James Lambert.
434 Lompoc Valley, Su., Lompoc, W. F. S. Moorehead.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

17 Garden City, F. San Jose, Edna Hobson.
128 Columbia, M., Gilroy, J. W. Thomasson.
295 Granger, Sa., San Jose, Mrs. L. J. Bacon
327 Golden Wreath, F., Mountain View, W. T. Triplett.
328 Victoria, W., Los Gatos, W. D. Hudson.
393 Bay View, Sa., Santa Clara, L. B. Alexander.
399 Santa Clara, M., Santa Clara, R. L. Higgins.
414 Mayfield, Sa., Mayfield, J, A. Hamilton.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

126 Watsonville, Tu., Watsonville, C. E. Taylor.
392 Pacific, Su., B. F. Kimball, BoulderC'k
426 Ben Lomond, Su., Felton, S. T. Jones.

SHASTA COUNTY.

102 Reading, Sa., Reading, J. H. Cooper.
155 Igo, Su. Igo, J. B. Batcheller.
213 Copper City, Sa., Copper City, S. S. Bass.
425 Battle Creek, Su., Ball's Ferry, J. F. Winsell.

SISKIYOU COUNTY.

118 Henley, Sa., Henley, A. G. Smith.
142 Mt. Shasta, Th., Mt. Shasta, Belle Terwilliger.
273 Mt. Bolivar, Sa., Callahans, Caroline M. Hayden.

SIERRA COUNTY.

265 Forest City, F., Forest City, S. V. Heintzen.
359 Sierra City, Sa., Sierra City, Thomas Wright.
372 Alaska, Sa., Pike City, J. H. Beresford.
374 Try Again, Su., Alleghany, J. T. Duncan.
377 Salvation, Sa., Downieville, F. Wehe.

SOLANO COUNTY.

27 Mount Delight, Sa., Cordelia, P. T. Cox.
64 Vallejo, Tu., Vallejo, Charles Daly.
137 Phœnix, Th., Benicia, L. W. Kuhland.
239 Denverton, Sa., Denverton, C. E. Garfield.
318 Pride of the River, W., Rio Vista, Albt. Baker.

320 Fairfield, M., Fairfield, J.W.Williamson
364 Dixon, Th., Dixon, J. H. Rice.
415 Alamo, F., Elmira, G. W. Frazer.

SONOMA COUNTY.

32 Star of Hope, M., Healdsburg, Sam A. Engelhart.
146 Horicon, Sa., Fisherman's Bay, J. E. Hickman.
156 Valley Ford, Sa., Valley Ford, Mrs. M. J. Palmer.
161 Petaluma, M., Petaluma, A. G. Twist.
166 Geyser, Sa., Geyserville, Mrs. E. Winder.
167 Sebastopol, Th., Sebastopol, L. O. Coon.
256 Bloomfield, Th., Bloomfield, P.C. Smith.
274 Fulton, F., Fulton, A. B. Kinney.
355 Redwood, Sa., Guerneville, C. E. Yarbrough.
336 Enterprise, Sa., Guerneville, H. H. Peckumpah.
370 Santa Rosa, Tu., Santa Rosa, J. H. Richardson.
371 Progressive, Sa., Windsor, F. T. Welch.
373 No Surrender, Sa., Smith's Ranch, H. Finley.
375 Dauntless, W., Stony Point, H. Bartlett.
378 Two Rock, Sa., Petaluma, H. Andrews.
405 Azalea, Th., Occidental, F. H. Wheeler.

STANISLAUS COUNTY.

105 Light of Hope, Sa., Modesto, Miss Ida Henderson.
109 Ceres, Tu., Ceres, R. K. Whitemore.
187 Waterford, Sa., Waterford, R. A. Webb
247 Fairview, Sa., Turlock, S. V. Porter.
249 Star of Cottonwood, Sa., Hill's Ferry Walter R. Wiggs.
266 Morning Star, F., Modesto, Mrs. F. A. Ross.
311 Amicitia, W., Salida, J. P. Vincent.
326 Oakdale, Tu., Oakdale, G. W. Murphy.
335 Knight's Ferry, W., Knight's Ferry, William Gobin.
401 Ark of Safety, Sa., Modesto, J. V. Davis

SUTTER COUNTY.

97 Meridian, Sa., Meridian, E. G. Thornbrough.
158 Good Shepherd, F, Live Oak, A H. Hewitt.
172 Harmony, Sa., Nicolaus, D. G. Tilton.
219 Defiance, Sa., Pleasant Grove, T. J. Pierce.
321 June, Sa., Yuba City, G. L. Douglass.
452 North Butte, Su., West Butte, H. S. Graves.

TEHAMA COUNTY.

192 Red Bluff, F., Red Bluff, G. W. Jeffriss.
198 Tehama, Tu., Tehama, John C. Hunt.
306 Riceville, Sa., Riceville, B. B. Bonham.
308 Henleyville, Sa. Henleyville, Mrs. S. McCampbell.
309 Paskenta, Sa., Paskenta, O. H. Dollings.
310 Red Bank, Sa., Red Bluff, H. H. Banks.
315 Rock of Safety, Sa., Red Bluff, O. W. Harris.
317 Pride of the Sierras, Tu., Red Bluff, G. T. Jones.
427 Paradise, Sa., Riceville, Geo. Malcolm.
433 Hercules, Sa., Red Bluff, Nrs. Martha Simpson.

TRINITY COUNTY.

162 Sicilian, Su., Trinity Centre, L. E. Owings.
300 Beacon, Sa., Weaverville, W. M. Hodsdon.
303 Western Star, Su., Hay Fork, C. Maynard.

TULARE COUNTY.

48 Visalia, F., Visalia, D. K. Zumwalt.
159 Fairfield, F., Lemoore, J. D. Travis.
169 Grangeville, Sa., Grangeville, J. S. Johnson.
170 St. John, Sa., Visalia, W. H. Gillstrap.
181 Jonesa, Th., Hanford, G. T, Thornton.
195 Tulare, Tu., Tulare, A. L. Cotton.
296 Hanford, Tu., Hanford, L. E. Cheadle.
301 Plano, Sa., Rev. J. W. Elder,
302 Porterville, Sa., G. A. Williamson.
325 Lakeside, Sa., Hanford, J. M. Moore.
329 Pride of Tulare, F., Noradell, W. B. Ballard.
383 Woodville, ——, Hunsaker, Rev. John Wood.
391 Lone Oak, W., Hanford, S. A. Allen.
394 Farmersville, Sa., George Dean.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

122 Confidence, Su., Sonora, J. D. Williams.
135 Groveland, M., Groveland, J. McLaughlin.
262 Tuolumne, Su., Chinese Camp, W. H. Hosmer.
294 Jamestown, Sa., Mrs. G. Drescher.
324 Bald Mountain, Tu., Sonora, I. T. Holland.
336 Quartz Mountain, Su., Jamestown, C. C. Drescher.
337 Table Mountain, Su., Jamestown, Catherine J. Martin.
340 Soulsbyville, Sa., Soulsbyville, J. Cope.
342 Mountain View, Th., Columbia, George McNeil,
389 Blanket Creek, ——, Sonora, Rev. P. F. Page.

VENTURA COUNTY.

209 Constancy, Tu., Ventura, MissMyraWalbridge.
221 Scenega, Sa., Scenega, L. Guiberson.
235 Santa Paula, Sa., Santa Paula, Elijah Boor.
236 Hueneme, Sa., Hueneme, Mary E. Clark.
411 Saticoy, Th., Saticoy, S.,V. Tietsort.
416 Springville, Sa., Springville, Samuel Guthrie.
418 Mound, Sa., Ventura, Tyler Bither.
422 Ojai Valley, F. Nordhoff, Thomas Barrows.

YOLO COUNTY.

163 Yolo, Tu., Yolo, J. H. Miller.
165 Winters, F., Winters, D. P. Edwards.
210 Chrysopolis, W., Woodland, J. J. Bowman.
224 Orion, Th., Davisville, B. H. Hoag.
366 Success, W., Grafton, P. Gutcher.
419 Capay, Th., Capay, W. T. Moore.
429 Pleasant Prairie, Su., Plainfield, David Heron.
431 Faithful, Su., Black's Station, John F. Dillon.

YUBA COUNTY.

25 Marysville, F., Marysville, C. Covillaud.
108 Knoxdale, F., Brownsville, Mrs. S. W. Knox.
141 Cordua, Sa., Marysville, J. O. McMillan.
148 Rising Sun, F., Camptonville, C. A. Bliss.
197 Wheatland, Tu., Wheatland, C. E. Justis.
226 Alpine, Sa., Strawberry Valley, C. T. Prindle.
278 Mountain Guard, F., Smartsville, J. T. Vineyard.
423 Prairie, Sa. Marysville, W. E. Gleason.

ARIZONA.

1 Garden Valley, M., Phœnix, Mrs. Ruth W. Wharton.
2 Prescott, Tu., Prescott, Rev. G. H. Adams.
3 Cachise, F., Tombstone, E. W. Stump.
4 Tucson, F., Tucson, M. J. Brundage.

MILITARY.

1 Henry Wilson, F., Fort Grant, A. T., John O'Brien.
2 Star Spangled Banner, W., Angel Island, Folkner Andersen.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

7 Hilo, Sa., Hilo, J. H. Maby.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, Sa., Yokohama, Geo. W. Elmer.

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

NO.	COUNTY.	NAME.	POSTOFFICE.
384	Alameda,	James S. Naismith,	Oakland.
241	Amador,	Rev. I. D. Wood,	Ione.
104	Butte,	J. B. Mullen,	Cherokee
407	Calaveras,	Wm. W. Wood,	San Andreas.
319	Colusa,	Jacob Myers,	Colusa.
288	Contra Costa.	F. Clifford,	Nortonville.
269	Humboldt,	W. F. Brown,	Eureka.
299	Los Angeles,	W. D. Gonld,	Los Angeles.
459	Merced,	Geo. E. Isaacs,	Merced.
396	Mendocino,	E. A. Bonine,	Ukiah.
231	Modoc,	Rev. D. B. Harer,	Willow Ranch
126	Monterey,	C. E. Taylor,	Watsonville.
201	Nevada,	Samuel Clutter,	Nevada.
339	Placer,	J. W. Blanchard,	Penryn.
232	Plumas,	Edw. A. Weed,	Greenville.
203	Sacramento,	Todd Martin,	Galt.
220	San Bernardino,	H.C.Brooks,	S.Bern'd'o
126	San Benito,	C. E. Taylor,	Watsonville.
351	San Diego,	S' Whitmore,	San Diego.
186	San Francisco,	W. P. Joseph,	506 Post st.
'89	San Joaquin,	G. W. Hill,	Lodi.
56	San Mateo,	J. Compton,	Half Moon Bay.
178	Santa Barbara,	Rev. S. S. Fisk,	Lompoc.
295	Santa Clara,	Henry Mitchell,	San Jose.
134	Santa Cruz,	C. G. Cargill,	San Juan.
102	Shasta,	J. N. Chapell,	Reading.
459	Stanislaus,	Geo. E. Isaacs,	Merced.
452	Sutter and Yuba,	H. S. Graves,	Yuba City
322	Solano,	W. H. Robinson,	Suisun.
167	Sonoma,	Rev. F. J. Culver,	Sebastopol.
192	Tehama,	A. Ryan,	Red Bluff.
300	Trinity,	Geo. B. Jumper,	Weaverville.
48	Tulare,	Milton Kennedy,	Visalia.
324	Tuolumne,	I. T. Holland,	Sonora.
235	Ventura,	S. P. Guiberson,	Santa Paula.
366	Yolo,	J. A. Black,	Grafton.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, J. J. Jarmain, Yokohama.

STATE DEPUTIES.

386 Alameda, Mrs. V. A. Rix, Washington.
267 Amador, W. O. Clark, Drytown.
385 Alameda, Rev. Geo. Morris, West End.
243 Fresno, A. A. Smith, Kingsbury.
161 Calaveras, H. R. Hughes, Douglas Flat.
215 Inyo, Rev. F. M. Willis, Independence
363 Humboldt, Byron Deming, Arcata.
207 Kern, A. T. Colton, Bakersfield.
299 Los Angeles, Will D. Gould, Los Angeles
299 Los Angeles, Jesse Yarnell, Los Angeles
432 Lake, W. Matthews, Lakeport.
396 Mendocino, W. F. Wkitney, Ukiah.
246 Merced, George E. Isaacs, Merced.
234 Modoc, A. E. Bending, Adin.
126 Monterey, J. C. Aston, Watsonville
368 Napa, A. G. Clark, Napa City.
201 Nevada, Niles Searls, Nevada City
12 Nevada, C. E. Clinch, Grass Valley.
203 Sacramento, G. B. Katzenstein, Sac'to.
220 San Bernardino, H. C. Yager, San Ber'o
130 San Fran'co, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, S.F.
185 San Francisco, Mrs. E. P. Stevens, S. F.
114 San Francisco, C. H, Peterson, S. F.
182 San Joaquin, B. F. Bagley, Stockton.
189 San Joaquin, W. R. Ellis, Lodi.
200 San Joaquin, Rev. C. S. Haswell, Lodi.
178 Santa Barbara, J. W. Webb, Lompoc.
295 Santa Clara, Rev. D. E. Bushnell, San Jose.
425 Shasta, Dr. J. F. Winsell, Ball's Ferry
176 Forestville, M., Forestville, J. G. Conklin.
64 Solano, Dr. I. S. Halsey, Vallejo.
64 Solano, Capt. A. D. Wood, S. F.
370 Sonoma, D. S. Sacry, Santa Rosa.
32 Sonoma, C. B. Proctor, Healdsburg.
32 Sonoma, J. G. Dow, Healdsburg.
143 Sonoma, Rev. L. W. Simmons, Fisherman's Bay.
156 Sonoma, Mrs. C. E. Fowler, Valley Ford
167 Sonoma, Rev. F. J. Culver, Sebastopol.
219 San Francisco, Wm. Crowhurst, S. F.
165 Yolo, William Sims, Winters.
210 Yolo, Rev. E. M. Stuart, Woodland.
224 Yolo, B. H. Hoag, Davisville.
419 Yolo, J. H. Norton, Capay.
25 Yuba, G. M. McWain, Marysville.
148 Yuba, Joseph Erwin, Camptonville.

ARIZONA.

3 Pima, Rev. G. H. Adams, Tucson.

JAPAN.

1 Japan, Daniel Jamison, Yokohama.

BANDS OF HOPE.

NAME.	LOCATION.	OFFICER.
Antioch,	Antioch,	A. K. P. Nason
Amador City	Amador	Mrs. F. Wood.
Brentwood,	Brentwood,	Rufus Smith,
Colfax,	Colfax,	Mrs.E.D.Story
Crescent,	Judsonville,	Wm. Ellis,
Cloverdale,	Cloverdale,	Miss P. Sholes,
Colusa,	Colusa,	Mrs. L. Spect,
Davisville,	Davisville,	Miss K. Kelly,
Excelsior,	East Oakland,	W. M. Cord,
Evening Star	Pine Grove	E. Degarmo.
Fresno	Fresno City	W.H. Donahue
Fidelity	Jackson	Rev.J.H.Wythe.
Forbestown,	Forbestown,	Flor. E. Morse
Forest City,	Forest City,	Mrs.S.A.Laury
Forestville,	Forestville,	H. Hanson,
Franklin,	F. School H's,	W. H. Hardy,
Guerneville,	Guerneville,	Mrs.E. Bagley,
Humboldt,	Eureka,	Mrs. L. Mead,
Healdsburg	Healdsburg	C. Alexander.
Hanford,	Tulare,	Mrs. M. Plummer
Ione City	Ione City	P.B.Buchanan
Live Oak	Shenandoa V'y	J. W. Winans.
Lower Lake,	Lower Lake,	Miss Eva Lee,
Lakeport,	Lakeport,	Geo. Tucker,
Lodi,	Lodi,	C. S. Haswell,
Lockford,	Lockford,	Geo.Tretheway
Lu Ellar,	Chico,	P. Powers
Mount'n View,	Columbia,	P. S. Peters,
Middletown,	Middletown,	Miss K. Stark,
Merced,	Merced,	G. E. Isaacs,
Oakland,	Oakland,	Wm. Taylor,
Ocean Spray,	Westport,	A. Gordon,
Oakdale	Oakdale	Byron Seeber.
Pomona	Pomona	H. Eno.
Pescadero,	Pescadero,	Liz. Fairgrieve
Petaluma,	Petaluma,	Mrs. Gilman,
Penryn,	Penryn,	M. L. Wood,
Pasadena,	Pasadena,	Sister Porter,
Rocklin,	Rocklin,	Mrs. R. Sweet,
Rose Bud,	Woodland,	MrsCH Sprague
Ruby Seal	Michigan Bar	A M.Addington
Riverside,	Riverside,	Mrs. Fessenden
Soulsbyville,	Soulsbyville,	J. W. Bluett
Sparkling Water,	San Andreas,	Agnes Mercer
Sotozome	College	RH.Thompson
Sutter Creek	Sutter Creek	Wm. Wadge.
San Juan,	San Juan,	Mrs. Bowman,
Sacramento,	Sacramento,	Mrs M Gouldin
San B'nard'o,	San Bernar'o,	Sister Ford,
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The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at Vallejo, on Tuesday, October 4th, 1881, commencing at 10 a. m.

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NO.	NAME.	MEETS.	LOCATION OF HALL.
7	California,	Th.,	Temperance Hall, No. 18½ Eddy street.
114	Evening Star,	Th.,	Grand Central Hall, 997 Market st., cor. of 6th.
120	Headlight,	W.,	Longhead's Hall, 1605 Polk st., near Sacramento.
130	Constitution,	F.,	Shiel's Hall, 32 O'Farrell st.
160	Mission Star,	Tu.,	King's Hall, 2131 Mission st., bet. 17th and 18th.
185	Life Boat,	M.,	No. 118 Jackson st., near Front.
186	Golden Gate,	Tu.,	Hamilton Hall, cor. Steiner and Geary sts.
291	International,	M.,	Grand Central Hall, Market st., cor. of 6th.
292	Kentucky,	W.,	Golden Gate Hall, Pacific street bet. Polk and Van Ness
292	Kene and Leavenworth.		
293	Valley,	Th.,	Fell Street Presbyterian Church, bet. Laguna and Octavia sts.
307	Pleasant Valley,	M.,	Comerford's Hall Church st., bet. 27th and 28th.
308	Presidio,	M.,	Presidio Barracks.
314	Spring Valley,	Tu.,	Union Hall, cor. Fillmore and Greenwich sts.
332	Sparta,	Sa.,	Grand Western Hall, cor. Bush and Polk sts.

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The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at Reno on the second Monday in October, 1881.

LODGES.

1. Empire, Th., Empire, Geo. Uttley.
2. Fidelity, Tu., Reno, H. B. Coss.
4. Union, Sa., Carson City, John Singleton.
5. Pine Grove, Pine Grove, J. W. Beam.
7. Excelsior, Virginia City, H. W. Read.
8. Better Day, Th., Mason Valley, J. O. Birmingham.
9. Tuscarora, Th., Tuscarora, W. J. Penrose.
10. Aurora, Aurora, Geo. Allbright.
12. Silver, F, Franktown, Mrs. E. C. Ray.
16. Unity, Tu., Elko, E. A. Littlefield.
19. Carlin, F., Carlin, J. H. Kelley
20. Sutro, Sutro, Nev. W. P. S. Washburn.
21. Genoa, Genoa, Sa., W. Swart.
22. Farriou, Sheridan, P. O., F., W. Mott.
23. Haswell, Dayton, Sa., J. L. Campbell.
25. Nevada, Winnemucca, Mo, S. S. Grass.
26. Love and Truth, Austin, Tu., D. R. O'Keef.
27. Ruby Hill, Ruby Hill, W. J. Penrose.
29. Charity, Eureka, J. L. Ladd.

UTAH.

1. Salt Lake, Salt Lake City, H. W. Cole.
2. Ft. Douglas, Ft. Douglas, Utah, John Parlis.
3. Mountain Home, Provo, Utah, Miss Elain Bee.
4. Bingham, Bingham, Frank Toban.

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188 Golden Gate, S., Irving, B. F. Bond
189 Ashland, F., Ashland, A. D. Helmer.
191 Klamath, Tu., Ft. Klamath, Geor eW. Dixon.
212 Ochoco, Th., Prineville, Joseph Howard.
217 Goshen, S., Goshen, J. Cox.
227 Marshfield, Th., Marshfield, Wm. Temple.
229 Onward, S., Albany, R. E. Coon.
258 Amity, S., Amity, R. B. Putman.
259 Green Mountain, S., Siuslaw, Hiram Wingard.
262 Triumph, M., Independence, Mrs. L. L. Whitcaker.
263 Gervais, F., Gervais, J. T. Henderson.
268 Paradise Springs, S., East Portland. A. R. Francis.
286 Williams Creek, S., Applegate, E. E. Topping.
289 McMinnville, S., McMinnville, J.E.Magers.
294 New Era, Th., New Era, Paul Boyce.
302 Newberg, S., Newberg, J. T. Smith.
316 Samaritan, S., Harrisburg, S. S. Train.
317 Guiding Star, Tu., Lebanon, J. L. Gilbert.
331 Monmouth, S., Monmouth, C. G. Adkins.
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338 Wasco, S., Dufur, B. B. Clark.
342 Lily, Tu , East Portland, Jas. W. Shaver.
344 Albany, S., Albany, R. Fox.
346 Good Samaritan, W., Dalles, O. D. Doane.
349 Peace Vale, Tu., Portland, Mrs. N. L. Rockafellow.
350 Mount Hood, M., Dalles, E. B. McFarland.
352 Stayton, M., Stayton, J. L. Follansby.
353 Orient, F., Jefferson, E. E. Montague.
354 Floral, S., Marion, Ada K. Johns.
355 Bay. Th., Marshfield, A. M. Crawford.
356 Welcome, —., John Day, L. Hollenbeck
357 Monroe, —., Monre, N. A. Thompson.
358 Carson Prairie, S., East Portland, Charles Gilbert.
358 Columbia, F., East Portland, D. M. Long.
359 Carson Prairie, —., East Portland,
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The next session of the Grand Lodge of Oregon will be held in Hillsboro, commencing on the third Tuesday in June, 1881.

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Smith, H. A....Temperance Grocery
Seminary, Quincy Hall....Santa Cruz
Sparks, Mrs. Agnes....Physician
Thrailkill, Dr.; Sacramento....Dentist
Thompson, R....Attorney-at-Law
W. C. T. U....Coffee Houses

When you call on any of these places please say you saw their Ad or card in the Rescue.

LECTURER'S APPOINTMENTS.

WILLIAM CROWHURST

Will speak at Shingleton, July 8th and 9th; Balls Ferry,(Battle Creek Lodge) 11, 12; Cottonwood, 13, 14; Anderson, 15, 16; Igo, 17, 18; Eagle Creek, 19, 20; Redding, 22, 23; Milville, 24, 25, 26; Copper City, 28, 29; Redding, 31, Shasta, August 1, 2; French Gulch, 3, 4; Whiskytown, 5, 6; thence to Trinity and Siskiyou counties.

HUGH R. HUGHES

Will speak at Ione City, July 8; Sutter Creek, 9; Amador City, 10.

COL. C. N. GOULDING.

Will speak at Upper Lake, July 7, 8; Lakeport, 9, 10; Kelsyville (Uncle Sam), 11, 12; Lower Lake, 13, 14; Middletown, 15, 16.

LECTURERS.—Bro. J. D. McNary reports good work of four lectures by Col. Goulding at Colusa, and Rev. C. Y. Rankin says an excellent impression was made by Dr. Merrick in Santa Rosa on the 7th and 8th, and expresses his best wishes for his success everywhere.

THE RESCUE has been sent to Girad Cal and to Shenandoa Valley, Cal, but there is nobody in the P. O. nor in this office who is scholar enough to tell where these places are: so the papers cant go, till we hear from some experienced traveler, who has been everywhere like Sinbad the Sailor.

Star of the Hill Lodge, 127, Forest Hill, is going to celebrate the ——anniversary of the I. O. G. T. with a musical entertainment and ice cream festival on Friday July 15th. Preparations are underway that warrant a grand good time time to all attending. J. C. HAWVER.

SMALL PRINT. The National Liberator is an able weekly paper at a very low price, 50 cts a year. Everybody can afford to take it. But its prohibition documents sent out in tracts in microscopic, eye destroying type are not to be commended—not for a moment: tobacco smoke and beer have ruined enough eyes: dont let temperance literature follow in the same track. Give us one-fourth of the matter on a page and charge accordingly; such small print is sinful.

FOUNTAINS. Dr. Cogswell has committed himself to the furnishing of one of his beautiful water fountains as a gift to each of the following places: Providence, Hartford, Lowell, Boston, New York and Brooklyn. And intends to look around for locations for a dozen or so more when these are completed. Next week some particulars will be given. The Dr. is determined to live and preach stone sermons on temperance every day for a thousand years in 20 or 30 different places at the same time.

TEMPERANCE LAW IN OREGON.—They have a beautiful law in Oregon which compels everybody to pay a $5 license per month or week or year, it dont matter which, before he can buy a drink at a bar. And a saloon keeper is largely fined if he sells to any one who dont produce that license. Every body has heard of that most excellent temperance law, except the people of Oregon themselves; they have never been able to hear of it except from the Eastern papers.

GOOD VOTERS.—On the last day of June the Democratic primary election was held in San Francisco. According to the Chronicle it was a circus show of drunkenness and filthiness. Probably there were lots of good honest men voted there, but the fact that it was an affair run by the keepers of jailbird factories and entirely in their interests and the character of the whole arrangement—would seem to indicate that the disfranchisement of the great majority of the participants for ever would be a most righteous act and one productive of immense benefit to the city and state. It is not likely the Republican spoil pirates will conduct themselves much better than their Democratic compeers.

DIRECTORY ALTERATIONS.—It appears a very simple thing to add another lodge or Band of Hope or two or three of these to the directory in the RESCUE, and people wonder why it is not altered every week. If one will look now at the directory at Los Angeles county for instance, he will see that to add a couple of lodges there, the printer will have to move and alter and break up the top and bottom of every one of the eight columns succeeding, because the type is not elastic like India rubber. Alterations in the directory are the most troublesome and unpleasant of all the work on the paper, and it takes a very little of it to cost two dollars at one time. So it is only done at certain times when it costs little more to make fifty alterations than it would to make two or three. The alteration of a word or letter is of no account, but additions are expensive and troublesome.

News of another lodge by Mrs. Stevens at the last moment.

BRO. MALINS. It is suggested that a recent allusion in the Watchword to the RESCUE as the "organ of the *Hickmanite* Grand Lodge of Cal &c." is susceptible of amendment in the direction of courtesy and dignity.

ELSEWHERE in this paper are some good words by Dr. Crosby, for which he should be accorded every credit: we should treat friends and enemies of the temperance reform with invariable *justice*, and give truthful and impartial credit for whatever we may find of good, coming from any source.

A VOICE from Heaven is advertised. A vision revealed from heaven to Joseph Hoag, an eminent divine of the Friends in 1803. It foretold the Rebellion and awful things to come yet; so the ad says, but it is evidently a lie to get fools to send 13 cents to a fraud. Prophecies made in 1803 and turning up now for the first time, as anybody should know, are frauds.

OHIO. The Republican Party of that state has come out as a grogshop party as it really has been all along: has nominated a most objectionable ticket, and has doubtless committed suicide. The M. E. conference, in session two weeks ago protested and promised that every one of its ministers will vote the prohibition ticket. It seems that temperance voters are coming to their senses.

CIRCULATION of the RESCUE this week is 3360 same as last week. New subscribers since June 23d, Carbondale Lodge 5 copies: San Diego 1: June Lodge 2: Arroyo Grande 3: H. H. Luse 1: Oroville 6: Forestville 1: Bro. Leland 3. Five extra copies are and have been sent for some weeks past to about 100 Lodge Deputies. The market report in this paper often saves a family in one bill of groceries, five or six years subscription to the RESCUE.

DUTCH COURAGE.—The Liquor Dealers Association of Iowa have challenged the prohibitionists to debate in public the proposed prohibitory amendment, but they carefully stipulate that only men shall be set up to answer them. They have secured Rev. Compton Burnett, an Episcopal clergyman of Iowa as spokesman for the devils side of the contest, and the devil's opponent is Rev. F. W. Evans. It is gratifying to know that even the paid champion counsel of his Satanic majesty dare not face "der vimmens" before the public. It is very significant too. No wonder there are such strenuous objections to permitting women to speak in public.

Gov. St. John of Kansas, says: "The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is either absolutely right or absolutely wrong. If it is right, it should go on as any other lawful business without any limitation. If it was wrong, no license system could meet it. For ten years the prohibitionists of Kansas have been at work beginning with local option law. In some counties there has never been a saloon licensed, and in others there have been none licensed for some years. In the town of Olathie, where I live, we were defeated six years in succession, but the seventh year we got a local option law. The ministers all worked for it. It went into effect on the 1st day of January 1878. At that time we had five saloons in Olathe, each paying $500 license apiece. Fears were expressed that we could not pay town expenses without a revenue from liquor. I said I would rather walk in mud up to my knees than to walk on a sidewalk built at the expense of the souls of my fellow men. In the last year of the license system in Olathe we had 54 men in the calaboose. Next year there were but eighteen; in 1879 but eleven; last year only nine and since January 1, 1881, there has not been a single case of drunkenness in that town, and Olathe has a calaboose for sale! We have $2000 in the treasury, and town scrip is worth 100 cents on the dollar. *Minneapolis Temp. Rev.*

SOUTH AMERICAN EXPERIENCES.—No. 7.

Barbacoas was where the subject was dropped. It may take some time to get thru with that city and its institutions, and peculiarities. It took the writer very nearly two years to study them out, and then there was an unexplored ocean of information in the dim beyond, which was never reached. There are streets of course in the town, some five or six or more, and each one has been laid out with a most sublime indifference to, and an entire independence of all the rest. Some of them seem to have met with a disappointment in love after starting out a short distance and have either turned aside from their first direction, or their career of progress has been altogether arrested. There are the Commercial, the Dark and the New streets; if any others had names the foreigners never heard of them. The streets are paved with pebble stones, set end up and bedded in hard pounded clay: and all the clay and pebbles have been carried there in the pondos previously described. Very little has been done in the way of grading, only what was necessary to run a descending stream of water in a wretched ditch or gutter in the middle of the street or on one side, to help the women wash clothes, to carry away a small portion of the slops and afford amusement to the frogs, ducks and little naked babies. When it rains heavily these ditches run very full. There are no horses, donkeys or mules and of course no carts or carriages of any description, except the pondos and the Indian's back. The pavements are so rough and uneven that it requires long practice for a stranger to learn to walk with a sober gait over it.

THE PUBLIC SQUARE.

Like every Spanish town B. has its square or plaza. On two sides of it a very narrow walk of about 12 feet wide has been made passable with stones: The market place (open,) the jail, court house and other public buildings are on these two sides, the church is on another, and on the fourth are some old buildings, which have not been considered worthy of a pavement along side of them.

The plaza would be a very pleasant promenade and a convenient resort, but for one drawback. It rains almost every day or night, and the plaza has a clay soil in which a pedestrian would, at any but a very dry time, sink to or over the ancles in mud. There was one year an ambitious alcalde who was a born reformer, and he determined to reform that plaza. He put all the prisoners to work with pondos to carry clay and raise its level, and smooth it, so the water would run off; Probably he had visions of paving or graveling it in some future generation, but he never got that far. He made a little elevation of about a foot in hight and perhaps 20 ft. square in the middle of the plaza; there hope died out or he was succeeded by a man who had no love for progress; I never saw any person attempt to cross that square, altho they had some flag work on the little island which some adventurous fellow had planted there. People always went around it.

THE JAIL.

The *carcel* is of course a noticeable feature of the town, and as there are liquors sold in almost every place but the church and the school house, the carcel is a well patronized institution and a favorite resort of certain classes. It is not a very expensive affair for the community as compared with ours. The prisoners are let out every morning to earn their living round town, and thus lighten the burden of the tax payers. They are not watched or put under guard, but always come home to roost in the evening. There is no danger of their absconding. If they went by water up or down the river they could be traced as they would be met by canoes without number, and if they went by land there is only one road and no chance to hide there as we shall understand further on. There may be serious offences under which a prisoner would not be turned out in the daytime, but I did not hear of any such. I hired a prisoner to go 20 miles up river in a canoe with me and was told by the Alcalde to let him come back and see that he did; the fellow returned all right on his own hook. Most of them are shut up for a drunken misdemeanor or assault. Prisoners are hired out at 20 cents a day, when required to work at repairing streets and such jobs. For a drunk, recals a little episode of our city life here in San Francisco. A lady visited the city prison a couple of weeks ago: she was surprised to see a lady of elegant dress and superior manner, a prisoner there. She wondered what singular chain of unlucky and romantic circumstances could have ever placed a lady of her *evident refinement* in a prison: on retiring she asked an officer the cause; the officer at once put the question to the lady herself, who replied promptly without the least hesitation and in a very cheery manner, "only a drunk." They never see anything like that in Barbacoas. A drunken female exslave of the lowest type may get imprisoned, but an educated lady never for a drunk.

THE STORES.

There are but two importing houses in Barbacoas of any note. In fact one does about all the business. There are large imports of English, French, and German dry goods. The most conspicuous are the English prints and white and unbleached cottons, and showy handkerchiefs. Nothing American but flour. But lots of English cottons are labled American. The goods arrive in bales just large enough for an experienced carrier to pack: 100 to 125 pounds weight: they dont fancy box goods because all duties are collected on the gross weight of goods and package, the iron hoop of the bale paying as much per pound as the costly silk or lace inside. The retail stores are of two kinds, one that sells every kind of conceivable commodity except meats, fish, fat, eggs, sugar and vegetables, and another that sells all the latter. All of both kinds sell liquor by the glass and bottle. The one wholesale store dont sell by the glass. Keeping a tienda or shop is a very respectable occupation. Rebel generals and officers, exjudges and lawyers were engaged in that biz: and there were so few houses that had not about the same stock of dry goods, we strangers used to say that few of them could hope to sell more than 20 to 50 cents worth a day. The groceries are all kept by women who attend the market daily at 4 P. M, and make their purchases. The lady genius who presides is generally found squatted on the floor, smoking a cigar, and making chocolate balls, candles or something of that kind. She gets up and sells you what you want, if she finds you really do want to buy. They give the heaviest weight in their trade; if you buy a pound of meat, they cut enough to bring the scale down with a bounce, and then throw in another large junk. Their scales are a rude beam and two pendent pans; their weights lumps of lead and stones. I bought five pounds of corn on one occasion and was surprised at the extra generous conduct of the woman who recklessly dashed in another cup full every time the scales tilted; and she could only weigh one pound at a time. I felt a curiosity to know just how much that infatuated self regardless woman had cheated herself; so having to call at the drug store, I put the lot in a pair of proper scales and found there were just 3¼ pounds. As that corn was 20 cents a pound. I returned and found she had put the large potato which it took to balance her scales, on the wrong side. That was the way *she* explained it, as she rectified the mistake, with her former zeal and generosity much moderated.

A LIGHTNING ROD.

The principal merchant there had heard some eight years ago of lightning rods, used to protect buildings in the United States and he determined to have one, as the agent had not reached that town. He ordered the apparatus from New York and in due time it came, but there was no one there to put the thing in place. He waited patiently till two Yankees came along who understood lightning rod; they consented to fix it up. He led them to a warehouse where it had been put away and they hauled it out. On which end of your house will you have it, Don Manuel? said one. House? said Don M. house? why I would not have it on my house for the world. My wife and children are in the house. They tried to explain, but it was no use. He was not to be overcome on the house question. Well the store then? said they. Store, no, bless you, I am in the store myself all day: oh no, you cant put it on the store. But there was a little old shed about 60 feet from the store, with a thatched roof and worth about $8. altogether; used for storing salt; he said they might try it on that: it was as near the house as he dared to have it. They put it there and it is there yet or was quite lately, the only lightning rod anywhere in that vicinity: and it has been a success. That salt house has never been struck once nor any other place in the city.

To be continued.

MARK TWAIN—The ladies of Illinois have presented an autograph album to Mrs. Hayes of six volumes, 650 pages each. It is said Mark Twains contribution reads as follows: "Total abstinence is so excellent a thing that it cannot be carried to too great an extent. In my passion for it I even carry it so far as to abstain from total abstinence itself." That probably is not so; it has not wit enough to atone for its coarseness and its very bad taste and discourtesy. It seems to be the production of a very ndifferent second hand witticism tinker.

ABOUT WISCONSIN GOOD TEMPLARS.

A. D. WOOD.—Editors often tread on their neighbor's corns; some "squeal" (to use a slang word,) others bear their misery in silence.

I belong to the former class; and wish to correct a wrong impression that is likely to be conveyed by an article in the RESCUE of June 9th under title of "Our Present R. W. G. T. Please dont imagine I do it for the sake of making the correction; but rather for the purpose of enlightening your readers: To quote your words: "The Order East has been almost unheard of in all the great temperance movements of the past 8 or 10 years. At this distance one might have supposed the Order had died out there entirely, from any sign we could hear of of its making." Pretty general that:—but you must except Wisconsin. While I grant that California with her splendidly organized G. L. and her grand charity work, is doing nobly; yet I think no State organization in the Union has been more "heard of" in temperance movements than Wisconsin Good Templars.

Perhaps others have accomplished more than we; yet it is to more favorable circumstances that their success is due.

If am not very much mistaken it was in the G. L. of Wisconsin that the idea of the "constitutional amendment movement" originated. Certain it is that the thousands of petitions that have poured in upon our State legislature for the past 3 years, were printed and circulated by Wis. Good Templars.

Other States caught up the idea, and Kansas has taken the palm of victory in the contest. Some States have succeeded in getting the measure thru the legislatures, and have yet to pass the gauntlet of the polls. Yet, altho Wisconsin has as yet, failed to get the question submitted to the people, I dont think there has been any more hard work done in any State than has been done by our Good Templars. But with our immense brewing interests (second in the Union,)and our large proportion of German born citizens, who oppose us as a unit almost; there are few States that have the odds to contend with, that we have. Yet we are bound to succeed. Dont imagine our Hastings and our Kanouses, have no backers. They have an earnest army of 500 companies numbering 20.000 strong, who will never falter till victory perches upon their banner. Nor are our 5000 juvenile workers to be overlooked. Well in conclusion if any of your readers, in the far west come to Wis. I think we can show them as well organized a G. L. as the sun shines upon; and one that makes as much stir in the world as any; and gets their dues paid as promptly; to say naught of how cordially we are hated, and feared by our enemies.

Fraternally E. G. FULLER.

BRILLION, Wis. June 20, 1881.

CLUBS.

Attention is requested to the offer of premiums for clubs, found elsewhere in this paper. The Encyclopedia offered is a reprint of Chambers Encyclopedia complete, in nonpareil type, size 6¼by 5 inches, 15 volumes 830 pages each, bound in cloth. The Library of Universal Knowledge is also 15 Volumes 9⅛by6¼ inches 900 pages each, in good clear brevier type, and is a handsome well printed book: contains all of the encyclopedia above and American additions,said to be altogether about 10 per cent more matter than Appleton's.

These works should be of inestimable value to every Lodge: give full information upon almost every subject or question that can be raised: they form a nucleus for a complete library, and will give the members a stimulus for the acquisition of useful information. Either of the two supplies the reading material that used to cost quite lately, $50 to $90 but the latter is the fullest and best printed and is recommended as the best choice.

In addition to the premiums offered elsewhere, for a club of 12 subscribers for one year at $2.00, an engraving of Mrs. Hayes portrait will be presented, and the same will be given for 6 subscribers for one year at 2.00 in addition to the clubs of 18 and 30.

For a club of six new subscribers for one year at $2.00, Julia Colmans excellent and useful works, the Juvenile Manual and Alcohol and Hygiene handsomely bound in cloth and six catechisms will be presented. It will be seen that these liberal premiums are offered for the purpose of extending the circulation of the RESCUE, not to make money for it. To put 52 copies in the post office prepaid costs a good deal more than $2.00. Renewals of former expiring subscriptions will be counted in new clubs.

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TURN OUT FOR KING ALCOHOL.

As I came out of the RESCUE office yesterday I passed down thru one of the narrow streets, and here as everywhere King Alcohol said, stand aside. And with the feeling of a Nihilist toward the Czar, I stood aside, because I could not help myself. Barrel after barrel ranged on the narrow sidewalk, the street full of drays some of them similarly loaded. A few steps farther on, a rolling barrel and a jump to get out of its way. Every few steps in the vicinity of the wine vaults and wholesale houses a pedestrian has to step over planks arranged for rolling the barrels, step on to the curb and sometimes take the middle of the street to avoid collision with King Alcohol. He is absolutely monarch of all he surveys and even in traveling about the world in his iron bound chariot he demands homage even from his enemies.

On Mission street one of his victims staggered up to me and said "buy some soap madam," I looked at the empty basket that had evidently contained soap, at the poor creature who had sworn allegiance to this tyrant King Alcohol and gave to his majesty's subject the middle of the sidewalk. In the horsecars going home another subject is seen sleeping; trying to arouse when the car turned the corner; then sinking back again. "Take a transfer" shouts the conductor. The sleepy subject takes it but he has transfered his will, his mind, his family, his *soul* to the King of darkness; he sits still, too stupefied to move.

In a restaurant once, my little boy alarmed, shouted out to me, mother, see that lady eat fire! not satisfied with paying homage to her King by claret in the glass and brandy in the coffee, the plum pudding is brought on blazing, as all devotees of fashion must have it. Again; mother, see that little boy drink whisky! (in his unfashionable ignorance he does not know any difference in liquors, he only knows them all to be deadly poisons.) Yes, a boy about his own age, eight years, is also bowing down to the King, while the mother of the lad sits by with flushed face and calls for more wine. I step aside for the King, for never again can I enter and eat where his reign is so complete. Yet, this is fashion! I talked with a christian lady from Napa Valley. They have come from their eastern home and settled here that they may pay their tribute also. For the grape growing for wine making is so profitable (?) she will sacrifice her sons who, she says, are now all steady boys. Oh no! they will never drink. "It must need be that offences come but woe unto them by whom they do come."

Even at the Holy Communion, King Alcohol asserts his power. He persuades some of the ministers and many of the congregation that we have Divine example for following him. And even here at the most solemn ordinance of the church, young converts often partake for the first time of that which at the last "biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder." Arouse! Is the world asleep? Do we intend to step aside, lay down our banners that have been unfurled in the cause of Christ and allow this King, the servant of the evil one to capture the world? No! A thousand times no! The day is nearing when King Alcohol will be driven from his throne in the hearts of men. When law and order shall reign. When prohibition shall extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific and thruout all the world. When men and women shall be clothed and in their right minds. When children shall be brought up with their bodies free from all taint. When the souls of all will be ready to accept one Lord and one Master, even one Savior Jesus Christ. This is not a fancy sketch; but to attain these results will require prayer, faith and work from us all. To conquer this King men must awaken, work as they pray and vote as they pray. Women must step aside from a fashionable life and realize there is work for them to do; while the many sincere women who know what it is to live a life for others, must persevere, doing everything in their power to awaken their sleeping sisters; telling them of the danger that menaces us all if we sit quietly still and take no part in this warfare. Let every one of us hold fast to our faith, working prayerfully and persistently to crush out King Alcohol and enthrone Christ in the hearts of mankind.

M. E. CONGDON, Sec.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT,

BY H. H. PECKINPAH.

(*Continued.*)

One of the chief difficulties in counteracting such influences is the almost universal want of candor manifested by those who are trying to convince the people that the best way to lessen drunkenness is to drink more alcohol. Spurred on by their debased appetites, they pursue their winding way, regardless of consequences. Wilfully blind, purposely deaf, and from choice wedded to the sorceress, they are amenable to neither reason nor common sense. A striking instance of the manner in which the temperance question is sometimes treated by them will be found in the Argonaut of Feb. 26, 1881.

"Olla Podrida."(a kind of hash or stew, and which I am informed is the nom de plume of F. M. Pixley) after acknowledging the receipt of an invitation to address a Good Templars meeting, proceeds to show just how worthy of such distinction he is. Permit me to quote briefly from the article in question:

The great malestrom whirls on, engulfing society and scattering the wrecks of homes and families and fortune, involving the lives of men and the honor of women, multiplying crime, increasing taxation, filling the land with paupers, desolating homes and destroying society; a broad, mad torrent, destructive, inaccessible, carrying desolation in its course." Every word true is it not? And yet the writer self-acknowledged is an inveterate bibber, indiscriminately swallowing alcoholic liquors from "hot scotch" to filthy beer. He ridicules men and women, the latchet of whose shoes he is not worthy to unloose.

In his views of temperance and the temperance reform he endorses the sentiments of Dr. Howard Crosby as expressed in the Boston lecture, and insists that the word temperance has been violently wrested from its former and true meaning. Now I maintain that it is neither truly logical nor logically true, to insist that the slightest use of that which by reason of its inherent qualities can only be injurious, is anything but an intemperate use of it. I care not for the definition of the word given by lexicographers half a century ago.

The meanings of words may be, and often times are modified or totally changed to suit the exigencies of the times. Were this not so, there could be no offence taken if some one should tell "Olla Podrida" that at some former period in his life he was nothing but a knave.

But the word knave has been "violently wrested" from its former meaning having originally nothing opprobrious attached to it. So much for the violent wresting" of the meaning of the word temperance. I have no sympathy with those total abstinence advocates whoare ashamed to be considered temperance workers, and desire that the obnoxious word should be entirely discarded from the total abstinence vocabulary.

Whatever may have been the former meaning, the present meaning of temperance is, a moderate use of what is naturally good, and entire abstinence from what is inherently bad. Next naturally comes the inquiry, does alcohol produce its evil effects from its inherent qualities, or are they to be entirely attributed to excess? If alcohol is a poison can it ever do anything but poison? Hence the slightest use of it is intemperate; and temperance and total abstinence become synonymous terms. But especially repugnant to "Olla Podrida is the thought that temperance reformers are "immoral enough to twist and distort scripture."

To those who know him as a "Bohemian" who is out upon periodical "jinks," his evident anxiety in that respect presents something ludicrous and farcical. He endorses the sentiment that the temperance reformers are answerable for the growth of drunkenness, the demoralization of communities; and denies that moderate drinking leads to drunkenness. The idea that the most effective way of becoming a drunkard is touch not, taste not, handle not, presents a view of the question which is rather unique to say the least.

When one peruses the article in the Argonaut with its strong mixture of sense and nonsense (the latter greatly predominating) he is led to the belief that the adoption of "Olla Podrida" as a nom de plume was an inspiration.

For when a writer makes hash of his brains by hashing his drinks tis small wonder that his productions are hash.

He is evidently more at home with his drinking club than among temperance people. Is that fact the true reason for the sentiment expressed in another article which I quote? "It is better to be a king among hogs than a hog among kings." About the nearest approach to the swinish throne which a human being can attain is, in my opinion, to be a "sire of the jinks."

To the temperance people of San Francisco and elsewhere who may hereafter be in want of speakers I commend a careful consideration of that part of the scripture found in Matthew vii: 6.

MORAL SUASION

Had Jesus of Nazareth accepted the kingdom of the world, fed the outer world on free lunch to this hour, monopolized all political and ecclesiastical influence and power; made the sermon on the mount the constitution and the gospel the statute of every land, he might as well have been still born. No; not even crucifixion and resurrection would have retained saving virtue for our race. His precepts would have given the lie to his life, and his life the lie to his precepts. The moral product thereof would be a spiritless and soulless pauper-fungus in place of converted mankind as we find it this day. When we weary of his faith we grasp at clubs of coercion for reform—reform of our neighbor, of course.

Perchance our neighbor's moral and spiritual status needs strait jacket logic. At any rate it is far more convenient to the average would be savior of man to legislate the erring on to byways of salvation than test virtue of moral suasion as exemplified of Christ. Why throw pearls before the swine. Yet try to legislate him into strait obedience to "sell what he hath, give unto the poor and bear the reproach of his (perchance) professed Lord and Savior, and his patriotic enthusiasm for political and religious freedom will be a marvel to consider. Why indeed give what is holy unto dogs? Of course clubs must always needs be trumps among the lower strata of humanity. But us, we and co. never belong to it. Truth and grace suffice for us. Woe unto them in the outer darkness. Police clubs, chaingang, hemp and eternal damnation have their uses, else such would not be a power persuasive.

Christ drove thieves and money changers out of the temple with a scourge of small cords· (this was before the day of constitutional inalienable right). But he was gracious to repentant sinners and publicans; and is this hour. But had he forsaken living faith in the first act? He might have prayed for the thieves. What then our christian duty? First of all to do unto others as we wish to be done unto. Next to make due distinction between brazen, swaggering exponents of viciousness, and evil or sinbound victims of ill, seeking a place of repentance and deliverance. It is *charity* to deprive the former of ways and means corruptive to society at large. It is godliness to aid the latter to better spheres. It is insane policy for state or individual to serve the true interests of humanity by bowing before the first and rivet the chains of the other by high taxed or gratuitous license of vice promoters.

J. C. K.

The Presbyterian General assembly at Buffalo has taken advanced ground on the temperance question, altho a conservative minority stoutly opposed the action. A permanent committee on temperance consisting of 15 men (8 ministers and 7 laymen, among them, Hon. Wm. E. Dodge and Rev. Dr. Cuyler) was appointed to report a plan for active temperance work. It was also reaffirmed that each local church session decide the question of using grape juice instead of fermented wine, and declared that women may speak before Presbyterian synods. (all of which is a calm reply to Rev, Dr, Crosby.)

COM.

G. W. Secretary's D'p'tm't.

GEORGE B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.

☞The office of the Grand Lodge is located in the Capital Savings Bank Building, entrance, No. 328 J street, up-stairs, over the southwest corner J and Fourth streets, Sacramento, where the Grand Worthy Secretary will be pleased to receive calls from the members of the Order during business hours.

☞This department is edited by the Grand Worthy Secretary, to whom all communications relating in any way to the business of the Grand Lodge, this department, or anything appearing hereunder, should be addressed.

☞The Grand Worthy Secretary's post office address is Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento, Cal.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

ON SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE G. W. S.

Sold for the Benefit of the Grand Lodge

Constitutions, per hundred copies	$12 00
Constitutions per dozen	1 75
Glee Books, "Temperance Chimes" per dozen	4 00
Glee Books, per half dozen	2 50
Glee Books, single copies	50
Receipts of Evening and Constitution Roll Book, per set	2 50
Chase's Digest, per copy	1 50
Officer's Roll Call etc., Book of	1 00
Pledge Cards, per hundred	1 00
Officers Cards, per set of four	1 00
Degree Ode Cards, per dozen	1 00
Subordinate Ode Cards, per dozen	75
Subordinate Ode Cards with music, per dozen	1 50
Chase's Good of the Order, per copy	50

BLANK FORMS.

Clearance Cards, per dozen	3 00
Grand Lodge Returns, per dozen	1 00
W. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. F. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Bonds, per dozen	1 00
Forms for Charges, Trials, etc., per set of four	75
Forms for incorporation of Lodges	Free

LODGE BOOKS

Propositions for Membership, Book of fifty	50
Notices of Election to Membership, book of fifty	50
Proposition Committee notices, book of fifty	50
D. G. W. C. T.'s Dispensations, book of fifty	50
Password Certificates, book of fifty	50
Delinquent (Dues) Notice, book of fifty	50
Warrants on W. T., book of fifty	50
W. F. S. Receipts, book of fifty	50
W. T. Receipts, book of fifty	50

LODGE FURNITURE.

In addition to the above, I will attend to orders for Impression Seals, Blank Books, Special Printing, Regalia or Lodge Furniture. This will be done as an accommodation to Lodges and not as a source of profit either to the Grand Lodge or myself; hence all orders filled will be sent per express by the dealers, with instructions to "collect on delivery," unless the money accompanies the order. Address—

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.,
Sacramento, California.

CASH RECEIVED.—The Grand Worthy Secretary acknowledges receipt of the following amounts of cash since last report. Proper personal receipts were also forwarded in each case:

GENERAL FUND.

Forestville, No. 176	$ 8 50
Alpine, No. 226	6 75
International, No. 291	31 00
tern Star, No. 303	2 50
Dixon, No. 364	17 75
Yountville, No. 385	8 00
Visalia, No. 48	25
Milton, No. 100	25
Hercules, No. 433	7 00
Mokelumne Hill, No. 348	25 00
Navaro, No. 437	2 00
Albion, No. 438	2 00

CHARTER FEE FUND.

Rincon Lodge	$10 00
Social Lodge	10 00

LECTURE FUND.

Hugh R. Hughes' June Collections.

Confidence	$12 50
Sonora	10 90
Columbia	3 65
Summerville	3 35
Jeffersonville	2 60
Soulsbyville	2 50
San Andreas	2 20
Tuttletown	1 80

M. D. Merrick's June Collections.

Santa Rosa	$11 40
Salinas	8 30
Healdsburg	7 15
Vallejo	4 15
Monterey	2 65
Gonzales	2 45

F. J. Culver's April, May and June Collections.

Bodega	5 21
Valley Ford	5 00
Two Rock	5 00
Stony Point	2 05
Bloomfield	1 75
Guerneville	6 85
Santa Rosa	6 30
Fulton	4 80
Horicon	3 90
Healdsburg	4 00
Windsor	2 30
Redwood	1 75
Forestville	1 75
Geyserville	1 50
Sebastopol	1 35
Albion	6 65
Manchester	6 60
Gualala	5 20
Navaro	5 00
Cuffeys Cove	5 00
Fish Rock	3 25

PACKAGES MAILED.—The following packages have been mailed during the past week from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office:

2 to J. M. Van Zandt, San Diego.
3 to H Carter, Sonora.
2 to A Masich, Folsom.
1 to Rev. P. Powers, Chico.
1 to Mrs. M. M. Thornburg, Santa Maria.
1 to Henry C. Brook, San Bernardino.
1 to H. M. Osgood, Arroyo Grande.
1 to H. Andrews, Two Rock.
1 to J. A. Fowle, Grass Valley.
1 to Harry Miller, Yolo.
1 to E. Skinner, Pike city.
2 to H. M. Osgood, Arroyo Grande.
1 to F. A. Whipple, Kibesillah.
3 to W. P. Burnett, San Luis Obispo.
1 to E. E. Masters, Willows
1 to Henry Durner, Benicia.
1 to G. W. Jeffris, Red Bluff.
2 to Thomas W. Jenkin, Eureka Hill.

PACKAGES PER EXPRESS.

1 to B. H. Hoag, Davisville.
1 to J. D. Currier, Santa Monica.
1 to D. R. McClary, Trinity Center.
1 to A. M. Addington, Michigan Bar.
1 to Lerue Rice, Arroyo Grande
1 to H. R. Hughes, Angels Camp.
1 to Mrs. M. Simpson, Red Bluff,

D. G. W. C. T.'s COMMISSIONED, ETC.—The following commissions have been issued and forwarded from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office during the past week:

DISTRICT DEPUTY

J. C. Hawver, for Placer county, Forest Hill.

LODGE DEPUTIES.

Geo. E. Robinson for 208, Carpinteria.
Mrs. M. M. Thornburg, for No. 441, Santa Maria.
H. M. Osgood, for No, 442, Arroyo Grande.
J. M, Hathaway, for 443 Chino.
Arthur B. Morgan, for 336, Jamestown.
James Wasley, for No. 253, Linden.
Rev. G. W. Elwood, for No. 435, National city.
Mrs. M. J. Downing for No. 32, Healdsburg.
John H. Oliver for No. 176, Forestville.
F. Briggs, for 274, Fulton.
W. P. Burnett, for No. 444, San Luis Obispo.

DEGREE TEMPLARS

William Downing for No. 178 Lompoc.

RETURNS RECEIVED.—During the past week the following Lodges have filed Grand Lodge returns with, and their receipt is acknowledged by, the Grand Worthy Secretary:

Nos. 173, 219, 226, 253, 292, 343, 364, 383, 419.

ORPHANS HOME RECEIPTS.—Dr. I. S. Halsey, G. W. T. and Treasurer of the Board of Trustees and Lady managers of the Good Templars Home for Orphans reports the receipts of cash at the Home during the month of June as follows; Support, Mrs G. Durham $5. R. C. Seehorn, $40; Mrs. Isabell Eden $10; James Courteous $15; Mrs. L. Du Bois, $24; F. M. Dickenson $16; Mrs. M. McCray, $10; Thomas Tormesson $7.50; James Neeley $24; Frank Glass $10; Mrs. Ray $7. Total $168.50. Donations; V. Lew (bill of repairs) $3.35. Miscellaneous: Vallejo Board of Education $70. Sale of old material $3-37. Total receipts $245.22

A GOOD MAN GONE.—One by one the pioneer workers of our Order go over to the silent majority ——that bourne upon which no traveler returns. Information is at hand announcing the recent decease of Bro. Julius A. Spencer of Cleveland Ohio, who has been a faithful worker and able exponent of the principles of our beloved Order for a quarter of century past. In 1859 Bro Spencer held the position of R. W. G. Counselor. In 1866 he was elected R. W. G. Secretary which position he held during seven consecutive years, discharging his duties with marked fidelity. He continued in the work, and at the Detroit session three years ago acted in the capacity of auditor. Age and infirmities overcame him in consequence of which he died at the Water cure in Cleveland Ohio during the week before last.

TEMPERANCE LECTURERS.—At the last session of the R. W. G. L. the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the R. W. G. Templar and the R. W. G. Secretary be instructed to prepare and publish a list of the names, post office address, and references of such temperance lecturers as they can consistently recommend to Grand and Subordinate Lodges of our Order, and send such lists, with the Quarterly Password, to Grand Secretaries on this continent, in quantities to furnish each Subordinate Lodge with at least one copy.

Resolved, That to facilitate the preparation of such list of names, temperance lecturers who are willing to devote the whole or a portion of their time to any department of the temperance work, be requested to correspond with R. W. G. Templar or R. W. G. Secretary, in reference to the same, and furnishing such information as may be desired by these officers.

Resolved, That Grand and Subordinate Lodges be requested to take such action as will tend to secure the employment, in their respective jurisdictions, of lecturers recommended as above in preference to irresponsible, incompetent and oftentimes disreputable speakers.

Reputable temperance lecturers who desire to be listed in accordance with the foregoing will send their address and references to the G. W. S.

THE BOSS.—Sister Emily P. Stevens exults over having organized the "boss lodge," and she hath reason to do so. Last week she was credited with having organized the banner new lodge of the year with one hundred charter members, but she fairly out did herself at San Luis Obispo. where on the 28, ult. she organized a lodge with *two hundred and three* charter members, fairly capturing the whole community. After that Sister Stevens will be credited with being able to accomplish almost anything she may desire in her field of labor. It would not be surprising, in fact it would be quite in accord with her recent ratio of increase if she were to report a lodge of 400 or 500 charter members next, after she shall get "her hand in" at organizing new lodges. Sister Stevens has met with wonderful success in her southern tour, but it has all been earned by persevering energy and hard work; hence she might more properly be credited with having won success.

ANNIVERSARY DAY.—Remember that the 17 day of July has been designated as the celebration or anniversary day of the I. O. G. T. The day falls on Sunday this year, hence it may be observed with appropriate exercises either the day before the day after or the day itself—Saturday, Sunday or Monday. Sunday afternoon however, would be a good time for the observance of the day, more people being at leisure at that time than anyother. The exercises might be semireligious in keeping with the day and if properly managed would undoubtedly result in much good. Let every Lodge celebrate in some way. The Lodge at Forest Hill, Bro J. C. Hawver L. D. announces an open meeting for anniversary day.

R. W. G. L. JOURNALS:—The Journals of proceedings of the session of the R, W. G. L. recently held at Topeka Kansas, are being rapidly pushed to completion by R. W. G. S. Keens. The proceedings have already been set in full and the R. W. G. T. has been furnished with proof sheets thereof. The appendix but remains to be added when the volume will be completed. It will be distributed and an official copy placed in the hands of every Lodge Deputy during the current month, or within sixty days after the adjournment of the R. W. G. L.

THE PASS WORD.—The quarterly password circular will be distributed next week to the deputies of such Lodges as have filed proper quarterly returns for the quarter ending April 30th last and none other. Lodges whose returns have not yet been filed with the G. W. S. for the quarter named and all such have been notified by a personal note addressed to their Lodge Deputies, will not receive the new password until the delinquent returns are filed.

PRINCETON:—Thru the efforts of Grand Lecturer Col. C. N. Goulding and with the assistance of Bro. E. E. Masters of Willows, Social Lodge No.

205 was organized last week at Princeton Colusa county, upon the ruins of old Princeton Lodge. A good future is predicted for Social Lodge, which it is hoped it may fully realize.

Personal:—Bro. Daniel K. Zumwalt P. G. W. C. and chairman of the G. L. Finance Committee, visited the capital city during the past week and favored the G. W. S. office with a call. Bro. Z. reports the outlook of temperance work in his section encouraging and hopeful.

Lecturers' Reports.

☞ The only authorized Grand Lecturers in this jurisdiction are Mrs. E. P. Stevens, Messrs. Wm. Crowhurst, Hugh R. Hughes, Dr. M. D. Merrick, F. J. Culver, Col. C. N. Goulding and George Bramall.

They are authorized to instruct and institute Lodges and Bands of Hope, solicit subscribers for our official organ, the Rescue, and receive donations for the Good Templars' Home for Orphans and our lecture and missionary work. They are employed and compensated by the Grand Lodge, and all monies received by them are paid over to the Grand Lodge Treasury. It is expected that the lodges and the friends of temperance will, in good time, secure a commodious place of meeting, provide music, advertise the meeting well, make every needed preparation and render them every assistance to make their mission a success.

JOHN ARNOUP.

Westport, Mendocino Co. June 26, 1881.

I have just returned from the hall of the Good Templars in this place where I delivered an address to a good audience. It takes three days for a letter to reach San Francisco from this place, and this is my excuse for writing this early in the week. Since my last report I have spoken along the coast as follows,—Mendocino, June 19, 20; Caspar, 21, 22; Kibesillah, 24, 25; Westport, 26. Collections for Orphan's Home, Mendocino, $11,00 Caspar, $3,40 Kibesillah, $2,25 Westport, $6,25. To-morrow evening I shall have finished the purpose for which I came up here and will at once return to my home.

In the near future I will trouble the Rescue with some observations, partly suggested by this trip, which appear to me to be for the good of the order and of importance to the temperance movement. In consultation with Brother Culver it was deemed best not to visit Cahto. Every night, considering the size of the places. I have had good audiences, and I take pride in believing that the cause of temperance has not suffered in my treatment of it from the platform. When off the platform I have gone amongst the people and talked temperance and scattered around a goodly number of Rescues, every one of which is a good lecture in itself. In all cases I have impressed upon members of the order, the importance of encouraging temperance literature. This so far as I have been enabled to see, is the capital defect of our lodges. It must be remedied. A cause cannot be carried on long without a larger amount of truth and fact is spread about than can find vent thru even the best of lecturers.

(The above came too late for last week: about four hours after the Rescue was printed.)

C. N. GOULDING.

Leesville, July 5, 1881.

I wrote you last from Orland, I went from there to Newville, where I lectured twice to a large audience; result, 14 applications for membership; then to Elk Creek, 29, and 30, found the lodge here in good condition and the two saloons struggling for existence. The people turned out in large numbers, secured two applications for membership. Thence to Smithville (Sheetiron) July 1st and 2d; had a fair audience on the first and a large audience on the second evening. One saloon here kept by a Mormon with good prospects of starving out. Lectured in Gaithers schoolhouse Sunday and Monday evenings, good attendance and fair prospects for organizing a lodge.

This concludes my 36 days' labor in Colusa county, which can be summed up as follows: Have delivered 30 lectures, secured 35 applications for membership, infused new life into the lodge at Princeton, and left matters in good shape for organizing lodges at Williams, Maxwell, Grimes Landing; but better than all, and of more lasting benefit to cause than anything else has been the awakened interest regarding the enforcement of the Sunday law, which is now enforced all over the county. The result will be the starving out of a large number of saloons and a corresponding increase of the temperance sentiment. The cause is in good hands in Colusa county and great praise and credit is due such bold and fearless clergymen as Bros. Atkinson, Sheriff, Humphrys, Paul and Sharboro for their active and hearty cooperation.

I am under many obligations for kindnesses received, and trust my labors may not have been in vain, and that the future will be prolific in results for the cause. I go from here to Lake county; you may address me at Lakeport.

TEMPERANCE TORNADO.

IT STRIKES SAN LUIS OBISPO AND MAKES HAVOC AMONG THE BARROOM STATUARY—EMILY PITT STEVENS IS AS A BESOM OF DESTRUCTION.

The residents of San Luis Obispo have been treated to a terrestrial as well as a celestial phenomenon during the past ten days. On Thursday of last week a comet flashed into the northern heavens, unannounced, unexpected and unknown. Whether this brilliant heavenly visitor was a precursor of the temperance comet which put in an appearance last Saturday night is for those interested to decide. One thing however is certain, the latter has created the most excitement and bids fair to produce more marked effects than the mysterious visitor from the realms of space.

MRS. EMILY PITT STEVENS.

Grand Lecturer of the order of Good Templars of California, came to San Luis Obispo almost unheralded. Two or three little 7x9 inch posters stuck up in as many public places announced her coming. Those little modest bills attracted no attention, and if any one took the trouble to read them, it was only to gratify a natural curiosity, and not because the person was at all interested in the cause in which Mrs. Stevens was engaged. The very idea of a temperance lecturer—and a woman at that—arousing any other feeling than disgust in San Luis Obispo would have been deemed ludicrously preposterous by the average citizen and even the friends of

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE

Would have been skeptical upon such a proposition. But, like the Roman soldier, Emily came, she saw, and was seen, and she conquered. Never in the history of any cause has there been a more sudden, irresistible, sweeping revolution in public sentiment than has been manifested in this community during the past week upon the subject of temperance. Mrs. Stevens first lecture was on Saturday evening, in the Garden street M. E. Church. The attendance was fair but not large. There was nothing new or unusual about the lecture except that it was delivered by a woman who seemed to be earnest and sincere in her work. Mrs. Stevens said the same things that all had heard a hundred times no doubt, and heard said more eloquently too; but she had a faculty of touching the tender chords of sympathy in her hearers and irresistibly drawing them to the cause which she upheld. Her object here was to organize a Lodge of Good Templars and raise money for the Orphans' Home which is located at Vallejo, and which is under the control of

THE GOOD TEMPLARS ORGANIZATION.

She made no efforts to get signers, nor did she take up a collection on Saturday night. On Sunday night the church was crowded with people at an early hour. The lecture was interesting, and at times deeply affecting. Some of the pathetic stories drew tears from the eyes of many wives and mothers, to whom the tales of suffering and misery came home with terrible realness. Upon the conclusion of the lecture proper, Mrs. Stevens announced that a collection would be taken up for the Orphans' Home, after which an opportunity would be afforded all to sign for membership in the Good Templars Lodge. The collection amounted to $34. Three or four young ladies and one or two gentlemen were then provided with paper and pencils and sent to different parts of the room to get signers. Mrs. Stevens led the recruiting squad and created considerable amusement by the persistency of her attacks upon some of the well-known "convivialists" present. But there was nothing boisterous, unladylike or unbecoming in her demeanor. If she saw a person was not likely to be persuaded she at once turned her attention to others. The work went on for half an hour, when the solicitors were called in and the names counted. There were in all

ONE HUNDRED AND SIX ENROLLED.

The next day, Monday, the affair was the town talk; everywhere—in saloons, stores, offices—the all-absorbing topic was the temperance revival. One little instance will illustrate the feeling: During the afternoon of Tuesday, two or three gentlemen were discussing temperance matters, when a well known business man bantered a county official to sign the roll—the latter had emphatically refused at the meeting the night before. The official said that if the gentleman who had made the banter would himself sign and procure twenty other signers—men who were more or less addicted to drink—he, the official would sign. The proposition was accepted, and two hours later the gentleman had the names of twenty-seven—some of them old and constant habitues of saloons—who agreed to attend the meeting in the evening and sign the roll. Tuesday night there was

A GREATER CROWD

If possible than on either of the previous evenings, When the time came for signing, the official who had promised to sign was the first to go forward and enroll his name. As he did so the entire audience commenced clapping their hands and the building fairly trembled with the applause. then ensued a scene which it is impossible to describe, and the like of which has never been witnessed in this town. The aisles were crowded with anxious men pressing forward to sign the roll; whenever some well known man stepped up there would be a general clapping of hands, signifying the commendation and congratulation of the audience; mothers and wives

WEPT FOR JOY

As their sons and husbands joined the throng of signers. The most astonished person at this unexpected scene was Mrs. Stevens herself. She appeared almost dazed at times, but managed to occasionally recover consciousness sufficient to shout "Glory! Glory!" and call upon the glee club to sing. A large number of those who joined had persistently refused to sign on previous evenings, but they had gotten into the temperance vortex and could not resist the flood which carried them to the front. The signers were of every degree of sobriety and inebriety. The habitual drinkers, the moderate drinkers, the occasional drinkers and the total abstainers, were all represented. When the evenings work was all cleared up it was found that the roll contained 256 names. And Mrs. Stevens shouted "Glory" again.

LODGE ORGANIZED.

As Mrs. Stevens' engagements would not allow her to remain another day it was deemed advisable to proceed at once with the organization of the Lodge. The obligation was accordingly administered to all present who had signed the roll, after which the officers were chosen.

EFFECTS OE THE CYCLONE.

Wednesday was a dull day among the saloons of this city. There was a marked diminution in their business. Many fine specimens of barroom statuary were not in their accustomed places, and the chair-brigade which had previously constituted the prominent feature of the saloons, had disappeared, their vacant seats becoming silent but impressive witnesses to the havoc which the temperance storm had made in the ranks of the veterans of King Alcohol's army. The ladies spread a table in the candy store on the corner of Monterey and Morro Streets, and dispensed coffee to all comers without money and without price. The coffee stand has been continued and it is the intention of its managers to make it a permanent institution.

Amity. Oregon, June 24th.

Ed. Rescue:—Having just returned from Grand Lodge which held its 17th annual session June 21, 22 and 23 at Hillsboro, Oregon, I feel compelled to drop you a line. You will of course receive an account of the proceedings from the proper source; so I will not attempt to do so, only to say that the session was a very harmonious one, and the members seemed to gather fresh inspiration and courage, to begin anew to battle again for home, friends and country. Bro. Leland was there with his large package of Rescues.

The G. T.'s picnic on the 11th was a success. There is a tidal wave of temperance rolling over the state. God grant that it may sweep away every vestige of the liquor traffic. Amen.

Hillsboro Lodge has 140 members, most of them active workers. They have a fine hall and suitable furniture, pictures, mottoes etc., and are in a prosperous condition, notwithstanding the small number of inhabitants and three saloons. But I hope ere long these dens which are a curse to our state will disappear.

Mrs. S. A. McKune.

Dividends.—Step up to the Germania Savings Bank and get yonr dividends as soon as you can after the 11th.

Juvenile Department.

BAND OF HOPE WORK.



The Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., of California, offers to furnish, free of charge, to Sunday-schools, or other juvenile organizations desiring to adopt them for use, the newly revised Band of Hope rituals together with the ritual badges. The ritual comprises a pamphlet of 48 pages. The badges are of German silver, with a safety pin upon the back. Sample copies of the rituals and badge, or quantities for actual use, will be furnished on application to the G. W. C. T., Robert Thompson, 1,531 Golden Gate Avenue, or the Superintendent of Juvenile Work, George Bramall, Haywards, or Geo. B. Katzenstein, 328 J street, Sacramento.

TALKS WITH THE YOUNG FOLKS.

WHY DO WE WANT BANDS OF HOPE.

Canon Farrar is an eminent christian minister of the Episcopal Church of England, and being an earnest advocate of temperance he stands out as a conspicuously useful preacher of the gospel. Like Cardinal Manning and Father Matthew of the Romish Church, one such man does more real service in advancing the welfare of mankind, than a thousand of his companions who are silent and faithless on the most important question of the day.

Mr. Farrar lately made an address at the Annual Convention of the Band of Hope in England from which the following passages are given to show you what we are working for. Where the word England is used you can use America and it will be true here. The whole speech ts published by J. N. Stearns, 58 Reade St. New York City at five cents.

We have in England, it is said, 600,000 drunkards. Well now, as those unhappy drunkards go too often prematurely to a drunkard's grave, who is it that fills up the gaps? The gaps are filled up by those who are now sweet and innocent children—merry and honest boys and girls. God grant that no sweet and innocent children of ours shall ever go to add to the number of that fearfully recruited army. But it is recruited by those who are now the innocent children, the boys and girls of somebody—of human beings who have hearts like ourselves. Let us struggle, therefore to save them. The late Cardinal Wiseman said, "Give me the children of England, and in twenty years England shall be Catholic." I say, "Give us the children of England, and in twenty years England shall not only be temperate but"—— and the words seem to open a vista of progress and prosperity such as we can hardly conceive— "England shall not only be temperate but shall form a nation of total abstainers." Well, now I ask you, ladies and gentlemen, is it really an injury to induce children to take the pledge, or is it an injury with heartless prejudice and callous obstinacy to leave them exposed undefended to all the terrible temptations and enormous evils of drink ? It seems to me that if we can succeed in saving them from that, we can laugh to scorn the ridiculous notion that we do them any harm by inducing them to give up that which they do not need, which they naturally do not like, and which can be nothing to them but a source of peril and ruin. But if you want to know from what it is that we are saving, or trying to save the children of England; what it is that makes us rejoice that, if there be 600,000 drunkards in England, we also believe that there are 600 000 children in our Bands of Hope (which is like a gleam of light in a stormy sky), I will tell you for a few moments what it is to which children are exposed, and what it is from which we are trying to save them. In the first instance they are exposed to the most shameful neglect.

Go into the low quarters of Glasgow, the filthy back streets of Liverpool, the foul fever slums of almost any of our great cities, and there you will see bright-eyed, tattered, ill-fed children growing up amid the reek of gin and amidst scenes of blasphemy, in low infamous rooms and in low infamous streets, dirty, dissolute, and depraved—the very seed-plot of onr future criminals—you will see them growing up without any parental control whatever, and with only one prosperous place in their neighborhood, and that prosperous place in those low quarters of our cities is always the public-house, which seems to batten like an enormous fungus in a region of decay and death. It is not only shameful neglect to which they are exposed—they are also exposed daily and weekly to accident. Not long ago a driver was driving through Southwark in the heavy brutal way in which drunkards do drive sometimes through the streets of London, and there was crossing the road at the moment a poor woman with a little babe of eleven months in her arms, and she was also leading by the hand a little girl of four years old. Well, this drunken brute drove over them, terribly injuring the woman, killing the little babe, and breaking the leg of the little girl of four years old. And they are not only exposed to accident, but also to terrible cruelty. In this very city a week ago—in this imperial city, this civilized Christian society, in Noel Street, a horrified spectator saw a woman holding up by the legs a little child of five months old, and when remonstrated with, she dropped the child upon the pavement and ran away. And they are not only exposed to accident and cruelty, but also to absolute death. I believe that every single year in England dozens, more than dozens, scores, aye and even hundreds of children are killed by being overlaid by their drunken parents. And the "accident wards," as they are called, of hospitals will tell you how frequently little boys and girls are brought in terribly burnt over neck and face and hands because they have been intrusted to drunken women or neglected by drunken mothers. I do most deliberately declare that in my distinct conviction more children are sacrificed every year in England to the awful Moloch of drink than were ever burnt alive in the worst days of Judean apostasy to Moloch in the Valley of the Children of Hinnom. You will say, "What can be worse than this accident, cruelty and death ?" Something worse than that is the congenital sickness to which those children are born, Almost every book one takes up contains some damning evidence of the awful consequences of drink, and only yesterday I was reading a book by the author of John Halifax, Gentleman," in which she describes her visit to the East London Hospital for Children, and she tells how the nurse said that numbers of children from the district, full of drink and ignorance, are brought there with cancer, hip disease, and disease of the bones, with rickets and all kinds of constitutional corruption, so weakly from the constitution which they have inherited from vicious parents that although they could only be saved by surgery they are too weak to undergo an operation, and her remark upon it is this; "For such children and in such places death itself seems to be a better thing than life."

BANDS OF HOPE.

The Band of Hope in early May had a four days' anniversary in England. It was attended by many eminent and excellent people, who take a lively interest in the right education of the young. Distin guished physicians and ministers took part in the services, and there was a sailor Admiral among them too, to make the company perfectly respectable. The Chairman said there was every reason to believe there are 930,000 young people enrolled in Bands of Hope in England. Many of the children have been the instruments of reclaiming their erring parents.

Dr. James Edmunds, a grand medical apostle of temperance, spoke of the importance of proper teaching of the young, and lamented the poisoning to which innocent children are subjected, in many instances through the advice of the family doctor.

Dr. Norman Kerr, another medical authority of high scientific standing, declared that all alcoholic drinks should be kept from children, and deprecated the wrong done to children in giving them alcohol at the communion table. In this he was seconded by the eminent Rev. Newman Hall, who said that his father was seven years a Christian, before he conquered the appetite for drink, and then altho he was a deacon in the Congregational church, he never dared to taste the wine of the communion. He allowed that every church should have a Band of Hope. It is hoped no member of a Band of Hope will ever consent to taste the unholy cup of unholy drink if offered at any communion. Drunkard's wine is no better in one place than another; the Bible says it is the venom of dragons, the poison of asps, and the Bible is a good adviser for the young.

A plan of work was determined on to establish new Bands in every county, to have them visited by superintendents, to have a regular system of thoro instruction, and give prizes to the children who furnish the best essays.

They had a choir present of 500 voices. One of the best items recorded was the speech of our Rev. Joseph Cook of Boston, whom our young folks should hold in affectionate reverence. He made a beautiful argument, in which he said that the people in America believed that the preacher and Sunday School teacher should belong to the "rescue section of society," and the work of the Sunday School included putting the pledge before every child, and when the church does its whole duty, he said there will be no jealousy between the Gospel preacher and the temperance reform, as both would be loyal to Christ's dictates, as to their duty to the children.

The "rescue section" is a class of the Church of England Temperance Society, who are appointed to reclaim drunkards, and they must be total abstainers. Our Bands of Hope and juvenile temples, and Good Templars and W. C. T. Unions in this country all belong to the "rescue section," of society; and while we should all be a little proud of that, we should be sure to worthily deserve the name.

AFTER THE CHILDREN.

The brewers and saloon keepers are looking for the support of their future business, to the children of the Sabbath-school, to the boys and girls of our public schools and to the little ones in the nursery. When a large winery or brewery or distillery is built of brick or stone, ask, for whom are you building that? And the truthful answer must be, for the future drunkards that are now pure and innocent and happy boys and girls. The drunkards of to-day will soon be gone; a slight wooden shanty would answer all the purposes of ruining all the moderate drinkers of this and next year, and ten years to come, who are going to be made drunkards. They will soon be killed off. But the stone and brick are erected to kill off the children. That is a noble project, is it not? To set a trap to betray and debauch and torture for life, and finally kill the innocent children. And oh, to think of the millions of children who never drank themselves, that suffer sickness and torture and death from their drunken parents. The millions that are to-day naked and starving and sick and neglected and doomed to wretchedness and misery and jail and punishment for life, for no fault of theirs, but only because the grogshop and winery have got possession of their parents.

A little child three years old in Glasgow last Christmas, drank in the night from the whisky bottle of its drunken mother, and was found dead in the morning. Another of 4 years in England soon after perished in a precisely similar manner. In the year 1865 there were 145 inquests in the town of Liverpool upon infants overlaid and smothered by their mothers in almost if not in every case, mothers that were drunk. Perhaps there were twice as many upon whom no inquests were held. In the large towns of England more than one-half of all the children born, *die* under *five* years of age. And drink is the cause of the most of that awful murder, for it is nothing else.

Now whenever you look at a saloon or its sign, or a brewery, or a winery, or a distillery, or a bar, or a whisky selling store or grocery, just make up your minds that it wont harm the old folks half as much as it hopes to harm the children. They are all traps to catch and curse and blast the children and you should never once forget to look upon them in that light. Just as the Rescue has a juvenile department to try to save and guide and prosper the children, so every one of these pitfalls has its main department and its principal agency—to make this world and the next a hell for all the children.

It is the children's business to begin early to hate and fight the grogshop, and to try and save the wretched men who are engaged therein from the awful fate they are bringing upon themselves as well as upon the children.

Woman's Social Science Association meets every Saturday at 2:30 P. M. at the S. S. S., 304 Stockton street. near Post. A paper is read and discussed, and all questions pertaining to Law, and other matters of vital importance to women, are answered. Ladies interested in Social Science and industrial and educational co-operation are cordially invited to attend the meetings. Admittance free. Mrs. J. W. Stow, President; Mrs. J. H. Smyth, Vice President; Mrs. T. Tilden Moulton, Treasurer; Miss I. G. Prince, Cor. Sec'y, 218 Eddy street, San Francisco.

Any one entitled to receive the Rescue who does not receive it, or who knows of another who does not, please notify by postal-card. The utmost care is used to avoid any mistakes in mailing or addresses. It is expected every issue of the paper will be in the San Francisco post-office by one P. M. of Thursday, in future. If it fails to reach any place in due time it will not be the fault of this office.

OUR FIRST TEMPERANCE SCHOOL.—NO. 6.

PROGRAM.

BY JULIA COLMAN.

"Order is heaven's first law." Of course we did not wish to violate it in our school. One of the best helps we had to this end was the understanding that it was to be like a Sunday school, Then we speedily partook of the order and decorum of the Sunday school.

Our order of exercises was like that of the Sunday school, namely; singing, prayer, singing, responsive reading, recitation to teachers, review from the desk, addresses, singing, dismission. After a while the first part was changed to secure punctuality which had become a grievous want. It was then that we devised what are now known as the "ladder tickets." We selected two sets of scripture texts, forming two ladders, one leading down to the drunkards doom, and the other leading up the path of the just. These texts we arranged to give out as tickets to those who were there punctually each day, one kind at a time, and when we had gone thru one ladder, each child who held the entire set could exchange it for a chromo card. We gave notice beforehand so that all might be ready, fixed upon the clock we should go by, closed the door and tapped the bell at the moment, had them all recite either singly or in concert the text given out at the previous meeting, talked about it a little, and gave out another for the next week, requesting every time that they should find the chapter and verse in the bible. This was a pleasant and profitable exercise. The talks upon these talks, or rather the outlines of them are given in the appendix to the "Juvenile Temperance Manual."

In order to add dignity to this exercise, we prepared a responsive exercise, harmonizing with the text, which like the text we struck off on a type writer, and permitted the most advanced class to read them responsively with the snperintendent. This was a laborious task, but as the type writer was then a novelty, its use proved a temporary stimulus,no doubt most workers will consider it far preferable to have them printed as they are now on rose colored cards at the very cheap rate of both ladder sets for one cent. The talks about them are like little sermons on as many different texts. When there is no need for improvement of the habits in regard to punctuality, they can be used for a variety of other purposes.

We have now many helps which then had not seen the light. Prominent among these is the chromo bible text card. A dozen of the best short temperance texts, are printed on a dozen different floral cards at the cheap rate of one cent each. These again are varied by having the back-ground either gold or silver, buff or black. Another variety is a little larger card with a tinted back-ground. The mottoes consisting of appropriate poetical verses, at the same price, one dollar per hundred more or less, post paid. Another size is for the wall, scripture texts beautifully printed in colors., at seventy five cents for the set of six. Some of these come in nicely, in starting the school or in forming a series of attractions and rewards for various purposes subsequently. We do not believe much in rewards for doing what ought to be done in any case, but we are often obliged to take people large and small on just the plane where we find them, and the attention of some is attracted by the giving out of these innocent texts in this guise. In many a good undertaking we find that even a little treat opens the way to hearts not previously approached.

So we found in our school that a fourth of July picnic in the woods, brought in many who were coldly indifferent, allowing that we were doing "a good thing," but never dreaming that we needed help about it. Similar methods are used by all other benevolences, not even excepting the Sunday school. We tried to take the good and omit the bad, and thus press in every available help in building up our temperance school.

We made much of our singing, repeating frequently the favorite pieces and taking time to learn new ones, often filling up with singing instead of addresses. After a while the Good Templars kindly permitted us to use their cabinet organ and this we found a decided help. Sometimes our leader would come before the hour to practice and the early birds would gather about her for a charming little rehearsal. But even the songs were talked about and criticized; we endeavored to make the little learners think about everything that came under their notice in connection with temperance or intemperance.

See advertisement of visiting cards by Milnes brothers in this number.

UNCLE JASON'S STORY.

A FACT.

BY AUNT SED.

"Isn't this just the nicest of afternoons after the rain?" said Nellie to me, as she was sitting down beside me to learn how to do a new stitch in crochet.

"Perfect," said I, when, looking up, whom should we behold coming slowly up the garden-walk but old Uncle Jason, as everybody calls him.

"How smart for one in his eighty-eighth year! He always comes with a cane in one hand and a closed umbrella in the other."

"I guess I'll send him round to pa's workshop, and save our time," said Nellie.

"No Nellie, "said I; "you move up the arm-chair for the aged do so like attention from younger folks, and let him sit here and rest."

His snow-white hair combed straight back from a very good face, and the furrows told me his calling days were almost over.

Papa soon put in an appearance, and they began talking of their younger days. Uncle Jason was speaking of working with the oxen. "T'was just such a fine afternoon as this,"said he. "I was engaged near a hedge-row, and, looking up, I spied a large snake remaining quite upright, moving his head ina peculiar way.

"Watching his strange movements before the bending bough of the bush, I no sooner spied a beautiful bird thereon than I saw it snatched and swallowed by the reptile.

"In an instant, with my ox-goad I madly struck the aggressor about half-way down his length, severing him into two parts, when, to my joy, out flew the little bird to sing the brightest praise-song of its life, and singing, disappeared in the tall trees near by."

"Oh ?" exclaimed Nellie, who had listened with breathless attention, "wasnt he good to save that innocent birdie in the nick of time?

"Yes, truly," said I. "How glad I am it was set free."

I have thought since that it teaches us a lesson. If we know of any soul enslaved by sin we should do all we can to "break their bands asunder and cast away their cords." Though the drunkard is not innocently enticed, as was the little bird, yet the gracious God is ready to forgive.

I want you to turn to the last chapter of Daniel, and the third verse, and take the text for your own bright encouragement to help others to be good, and pure and temperate: "And they that be *wise* shall shine as the brightness of the firmament; and they that turn many to *righteousness* shall shine as the stars for ever and ever."—*Banner.*

A DANCING GOST.

ED RESCUE:—On reading your "Shaker Good of the Order," I would point a case. When last in your city,(April last) I started late for a visit to a lodge far from the city center. The streetcars make me sick, and so, notwithstanding the rain, I hurried along on foot, block after block until the number was reached. The entrance to the hall was locked, and the windows dark above. No lodge sign was to be seen, but on a post in front was conspicuously displayed, "Mrs.——— Dancing Academy," and in the room below the hall, (or possibly the next room) was the concomitant saloon, whose keeper told me with a grin of triumph that no lodge met in that hall.

After considerable inquiry in the vicinity I learned that the lodge had changed its place of meeting to a hall some distance away. On I tramped with revived hope until the point was reached. The front windows were light, but seemed inaccessible, and a little emboldened by the cheerful appearance above, I enquired of the gaily attired saloon keeper directly under the hall, and was surprised at his smirk of satisfaction in directing to a Good Templar's lodge.

Following his direction, I soon found myself in the midst of a large collection of young people whose curious glances and whispers caused me to take a shy survey of the room. Failing to find the arrangements of a G. T. hall, I enquired in the hearing of all, "Is this a G. T. lodge, or am I intruding upon other grounds?" The first answer was a polite titter of laughter, and the next a sensible one by a young man(and I fancied a little penitent) "No, sir," said he; "this is a dancing school. We had a lodge here, but it has not met for some time."

Now if I had enjoyed a thoro training of a French dancing master I might have bowed as politely as a kill-dee snipe, and courtesied backwards out of that room as gracefully as a crawfish; but wanting such accomplishments I was obliged to turn my back upon the reformed Good Templars, and in "bad taste" leave the ghost of Sparta Lodge.

"Like the ghosts in the old mill
Dancing, dancing, dancing still."

And in conclusion, let me advise as one who has observed, that if any other lodge wishes to shake off the mortal coil of temperance, let it dance out of it. It is the shortest and most natural way; and if the fantastic toe could read, it might readily learn by the state of the lodges that try to dance up temperance interest, that every such step is in the direction of worthlessness and dissolution and the beer dive; and never fails of the just contempt of outsiders, whose *feet* we allow, may readily glide into the wake of the lodge's funeral boat.

The uniform excuse is that they are "tired of all temperance, temperance, temperance!" They fail to properly diagnose the case. They are dying for want of temperance. I have yet to find the first earnest intelligent temperance reader and worker, who is troubled with foot disease, or would recommend dancing as a moral food by which to build up a lodge. Such will always recommend a weekly dose of RESCUE, a monthly dose of Our Union, and a well ordered regimen from J, N. Stearns, 58 Reade St., N. Y. That will cure.

T. J. ALLEY.

Astoria, June 12th.

THE MISSING SAW-MILL.

A few days ago T. G. met an old friend, who was formerly a prosperous lumberman up North, but whose bad habits of drinking resulted as they often do, tho he has since reformed and is trying to do better.

"How are you?" said T. G.

"Pretty well, thank you; but I've just been to a doctor to have him look at my throat."

"What's the matter?"

"Well, the doctor couldn't give me any encouragement. At least, he couldn't find what I wanted him to find."

"What did you expect him to find?"

"I asked him to look down my throat for the saw-mill and farm that had gone there."

"And did he see anything of it?"

"No, but he advised me if I ever got another mill to run it by water."—*Banner.*

"RESCUE THE CHILDREN."

The National Temperance Society has just published in pamphlet form an able address by Canon Farrar, with the above title. It is a most stirring and eloquent plea for the children. It presents in a striking light the shocking cruelties to which innocent children are so often subjected by drunken parents and others under the influence of strong drink, and shows the great importance of temperance work among and for the children to save them from becoming drunkards. It merits the widest possible circulation. 12mo, 12 pages. Price five cents; sixty cents per dozen. Address J. N. STEARNS, Publishing Agent, 58 Reade Street, N. Y.

A SUPPLY of the works of the N. T. Society which are advertized in this paper are for sale at the RESCUE office at New York prices of course; will be sent post paid by return mail if ordered. Same are also to be had at 1041 Market St. See ad.

NOTES FROM THE G. S. J. W.

There seems to be a waking up all over the state to the importance of the juvenile work, and I think it would be well to make it a part of a lodge deputy's duty to look after and take care of the Bands in their jurisdiction. Since the first of this month I have sent out 2000 badges and more rituals, and I have on hand several orders not yet filled. Oh, sir there are great thoughts touching the possibility of this great work that make me wish I could write. Why dont some do it that can?

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The Rescue.

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FOR PRESIDENT IN 1884,

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THE WINE INTEREST.

No. 3.

Some of the claims set up by the wine and brandy apostles are too silly and too self-evidently false to be noticed seriously: they are only believed by the hopelessly ignorant and unthinking. They say at one time, that the use of wine does not lead to drunkenness, at another, one kind of wine does, but the other does not: which is of course the most simple nonsense. Again they say that drunkenness is not prevalent in wine making countries, when they know that they have been little else than nurseries of drunkards, ever since the time of Noah, and are to-day the filthiest harlot civilizations of the world. They still keep rehearsing the old worn out folly, that the use of beer and wine or either diminishes the use of stronger liquors: whereas all experience has proved that they have the opposite tendency.

It has been claimed that the *pure* wines of this State were not seductive allurements to drunkenness, that they were conducive to sobriety. But every body who has had an opportunity of observation, knows the utter falsehood of the claim. Even Mr. Wetmore, one of the chief priests of the brandy idolatry, has of late publicly declared that a large portion of the wines of this State in common use, are unfit to be used and ought to be sent to the distillery. And no one will deny that the distillery is an unmistakable drunkard factory.

In England 50 years ago it was deemed by the crazy people who drink, that drunkenness could be supplanted by affording facilities for the sale of beer. Beer houses were opened everywhere to coax drinkers away from gin and whisky. Great results were expected and they came: drunkenness and debauchery were fearfully aggravated and the sale of the strong liquors vastly increased. Ever since, it has been admitted that the Beer Act was the most awful disaster that ever befel England. But a similar attempt was made about 25 years ago and carried out, to cure drunkenness in England by introducing cheap French wines, which resulted like introducing the small pox to supplant the yellow fever, and of course drunkenness aud the use of strong spirits both had a marked increase, as all sensible men had foreseen and declared.

Every one who can and wants to see, must know that scores of thousands become drinkers and drunkards thru drinking beer and wine, who never would have acquired a taste, or conquered their natural repugnance, for strong liquors had their been no lighter drink to begin with. No one has ever seen an instance of a free drinker of strong liquors becoming a moderate drinker of light wine or beer, or if one has been such an exception, he is one against ten thousand who have gone the other way.

But the most potent argument that falls upon the ear of the vineyardist, is the

WEALTH

To be derived from the wretched prostitution of the grape into brandy and fermented wine for the pauperization and destruction of others. Now there are quite a number of wine making countries which should be brot forward as examples of the enriching effects of turning good grapes into pauperizing drinks. First among these should be

SPAIN.

That country has drawn revenues enough from its colonies to make it a country of rich bankers. The people should have been rich and amazingly prosperous from that source alone. The mines and plunder from South America alone ought to have made Spain a country of gold and silver. Its position and climate and its own soil and seashore and mines, should have made Spain rich without any other resources. If wine and brandy could ever be enriching, Spain has made enough of them to have made her the Bank of Europe. But because of the curse of her infernal wine traffic, her people and her government are bankrupt and pauperized both physically and morally. They drink nearly all the wine they make, which is an utter waste of the industry and land employed in its production. With every resource and opportunity for the most teeming prosperity, her 16 million people are semi-barbarous—only one in 5 can read and write. About a million of their nobility have almost or quite degenerated to pauperism and a large proportion of the people are paupers, beggars, brigands &c with no redeeming qualities: the people and country exactly fill the bill of a drinking, dancing, gambling, lazy, dirty, debauched and utterly contemptible played out nation of wine makers, and it was the wine makers that debauched and pauperized the nation. The wine experts dont explain to us that Spain has been enriched: a country that never had any drawback but its wine and the ignorance and vice that has always been allied with it. Spain has a national debt too, as large as ours and always increasing, and will doubtless never pay a cent of it.

PORTUGAL ETC.

Portugal, Italy, Hungary, Greece, Sicily are all wine countries and played out. They have supplied North and South America for a long time with beggars and bandits, drunken organ grinders, drunken fishermen, drunken sailors, drunken cooks, drunken shoe blacks and sometimes some very good people have come to us from Italy and perhaps some of the other countries named. These countries ought and no doubt would have been wealthy and prosperous in a very high degree but for their wine. They dont seem to have ever had any other drawback or obstacle but wine, and the ignorance, vice and pauperism which God decreed should be its inseparable companions. Our wine apostles dont write fulsome eulogies in the Chronicle and Bulletin and Record Union, calling the world's attention to the lofty, moral, social, political and financial eminence to which wine has raised Portugal, Hungary, Spain &c. They dont quite dare to do that, tho they have done bolder things in that line, trusting to the ignorance of their readers.

Peru is another country which has been very successful in making excellent wine and brandy; with a fabulous amount and variety of resources from guano, nitrate, silver, copper, cotton, alpaca and other wools &c, its wine and brandy, before the late war commenced, had pauperized the government and the country and sunk the people to the lowest depths of sensuality, debasement and imbecility. The wine sharps dont hold up Peru as a wine success, but they always say

FRANCE! FRANCE!! FRANCE ! ! !

Look at what a rich country wine has made France. Now if they can show that wine has ever added one dollar to the wealth of France without impoverishing France five dollars, the Rescue will shut down from all further objection to the wine traffic and its enriching processes. But to say France is rich; France makes wine; therefore wine has made France rich, has exactly the same force as to say Messrs Stanford, Crocker, D. O. Mills, E. J. Baldwin, J. C. Flood are all rich men: they all have used wine; therefore, without doubt, drinking wine made them all rich.

Just exactly so we can say, England makes an enormous amount of beer, exports a little of it; England is rich; therefore beer has made England rich. Whereas beer and drink has made an enormous proportion of that most hardy and capable race, hopeless paupers, and has reduced five to ten times as many more to a condition more unhappy than that of a pauper fed at the public expense.

In next chapter the sources of the wealth and prosperity of France will be enquired into.

THE CAMP MEETING.

The third annual gathering at the Guerneville redwoods has been a success as usual. The increased numbers and more lively interest at this reunion have borne testimony to the steady improvement of public sentiment in favor of the temperance reform; a growing determination to uproot the upas tree of poisonous debauchery which has been and is sapping the foundation and consuming root and branch and life of every good and worthy interest of the state and country.

The meetings commenced on Thursday evening June 30 and continued with unabated interest till Tuesday evening 5th Inst. The largest gathering was on the 4th when it was estimated there were 1600 to 1800 persons present: some of our friends figured a good many more hundreds than that. Of course the intelligence of the recent national calamity clouded the joyousness of the proceedings on the 4th and other days, but seeing that the all prevailing curse whose removal we seek, is making assassination and murder and suicide and crime more common and probable every day and every where and menacing the life and safety of every citizen high and low, the earnestness of the occasion found no abatement in the anxiety felt for the result of this appalling occurrence.

The services preceeding Sunday were of the usual description. On that day the exercises were of a religious character as they always have been. The morning services were choice and interesting, In the forenoon Dr. Haswell preached an eloquent sermon. In the afternoon, spirited addresses were given by Dr. Haswell, Judge Thompson Mrs. Congdon and several speakers and Dr. Merrick in the evening gave a stirring address on prohibition which was received with hearty appreciation and endorsement.

On the 4th after the usual morning service the exercises appropriate to the day were opened with prayer and short address by Bro. Culver, the declaration of Independence read by Dr. Haswell;

the Oration by Dr Merrick. The afternoon was occupied by the W. C. T. U. under the leadership of Mrs. M. E. Congdon, who gave a very interesting description of the rise and progress of that most important arm of the temperance service, its present doings and its aims for the future, Mrs. Harris of Petaluma also gave a short address and reading on the wine question and the session closed with a short address on the wine of the communion and the meaning of the term "fruit of the vine."

In the evening, addresses were given by Judge Thompson and the G. W. C. Bro. Russell, the latter unexpectedly and perhaps unconsciously divulging the hitherto carefully locked up secret, that he possesses rare qualifications as a practical and effective speaker. Bro Wade of San Francisco made a very handsomely pointed maiden effort which, the older miners declared showed "rich prospects" of an extensive mine of large future usefulness to be developed in that quarter; Mrs. Congdon gave a short address and the evening closed with a discussion of the "financial aspect" of the wine and brandy interest here and in other countries.

On the 5th Dr. Haswell, Judge Thompson and various others made short addresses, and the reporter left on the early P. M. train; the meeting being still in progress.

This meeting should have commenced properly with a relation of the proceedings of Saturday, the particulars of which were not obtained further than that the members of Enterprise Lodge bore evident testimnoy of the grand drill and training their Lodge has always subjected them to, and their splendid Juvenile Temple surpassed itself a little in the excellence of the entertainment it afforded.

Miss Henrietta Schloss of the temple received a prize for a capital essay which will appear next week in the juvenile department of the RESCUE. The oration by Dr. Merrick was somewhat different from the ordinary addresses on such occasions, for instead of being confined to a comprehensive honied laudation of the acts and facts of this great country, it alluded as well to our short comings and suggested a necessity for radical improvement

Sisters Mayhew, Alsip, Palmer, Fowler, who have all filled the chair of G, W. V. T. were present. Bro. J. E. Fowler provided the annual clam bake and a good speech and a tentful of happy campers from Valley Ford, which always contributes its quota of men and women and substantial help to every good enterprise. Bro. Proctor represented Healdsburg, and Dr. Haswells genial presence and ready, useful, inspiring help reminded us of all the good old reunions we have all enjoyed with him in this grandest of all interests. The editor of the Russian River Flag and several other members of the press were present. The former has been at all the Redwood camp meetings.

An aged gentleman of Kentucky origin who was present for the first time at a temperance gathering, expressed his satisfaction. He said he wanted no more to do with the wine business. He had never attended a meeting in his life where he had heard so much common sense and such an absence of nonsense as here; and, said he, any single one of all the addresses I have heard here would have amply repaid me for the trouble and expense and time which my attendance has cost.

Dr. McDonald of the Pacific Bank was also one of the speakers, and it gave much cheer to the proceedings when it was learned from some of the other speakers that he has become a silent but very active and useful partner in the W. C. T. U. and I. O. G. T. in the work of disseminating a frequent shower of temperance literature all over this state which is to be at once commenced. More next week. This has been got up in a great hurry after an unusual absence of the writer, owing to which our foreman printer thinks the paper is very much better than usual this week.

THE ASSASSINATION.

Everybody has heard of the outrage perpetrated on President Garfield and the nation by a drunken assassin. But it has not perhaps occurred to every person that we have 250 thousand manufactories of murderers and lunatics in full blast and authorized by law to continue their work of death. We ought to consider it the most natural result that the president's life as well as that of every other citizen is constantly in danger, whenever a grogshop-crazed ruffian deems himself injured, slighted or affronted. There are fervent hopes that the president may recover; if he does, we owe no thanks to the grogshop that it has not butchered two of the five last presidents. The rumsellers have done what they could towards that result.

THE ALLEGED BRIBERY

Amid the just indignation arising from the alleged attempt at bribery in Albany, it is well to remember that the whole familiar system of politics based upon "the spoils" is a form of bribery. The spoils system, of which Mr. Conkling is the especial representative, and to confirm which he resigned, is merely a system by which bosses use the public money to buy votes and services. Under the spoils regime, the million and a half of dollars which are paid in salaries at the New York Custom-house are given upon the understanding that the recipients have done and will continue to do certain political work, such as carrying primaries and securing votes for the bosses in conventions. The public money under this system is used to promote private and personal interests, under the plea of the welfare of the party. This is of the very essence of bribery, because it is the payment of money for votes and influence. But it is the meanest kind of bribery, because the briber uses the public money and not his own.

Vice President Arthur said, by implication and by general understanding, at the Dorsey dinner that Dorsey bought the vote of Indiana. The money was raised in part from the enforced "contributions" of government officers. They felt—and the general practice for many years justified them in thinking—that the money so extorted was the price of the place held by the giver. This is the boldest robbery and corruption. We have ourselves known place-holders distinctly warned at conventions by their appointing and removing superior officer that if they voted as they wished to vote, they should be removed and their families left penniless. They were forced by the threat of loss of wages to vote against their convictions. This is corruption quite as gross as anything alleged by Mr. Bradley. That it is reduced to a system is a familiar fact. It begins with the practice of assessments upon place holders—a practice which fixes the price of the place. That is to say, the party bosses and managers give a place upon condition that the holder will agree to return a percentage of the public money which he receives in salary for the expenses of the party. Here, for instance, is a letter addressed on the 25th of October last to the holder of a small national office:

"DEAR SIR.—Our books show that you have paid no heed to either of the requests of this committee for funds. The time for action is short. I need not say to you that an important canvass like the one now being made in a state like —— requires a great outlay of money, and we look to you, as one of the Federal beneficiaries, to help bear the burden. Two per cent. of your salary is ——. Please remit promptly.

"At the close of the campaign we shall place a list of those who have not paid in the hands of the head of the department you are in.

Truly yours, ————."

The letter was signed by the chairman of the State Committee.

So long as politics rest upon this wholly mercenary basis that places are to be farmed out to those who will pay most for them, why should we be surprised by any other kind of bribery and corruption in politics? If it is honorable for a party committee to sell public offices, why is it dishonorable for Assemblymen to sell their votes? If it be right for an appointing officer to promise or to give the emoluments of a public office within his patronage in consideration of personal or partisan service, why is it wrong for him to offer money for a vote? Bribery in the Legislature is the natural logical result of the whole system of venal politics known as spoils and patronage. Mr. Conkling resigned in order to strengthen this system. He substantially asserted that the Senators from a State should control the payment of the public money within it in the form of the salaries of minor officers. He asked the Legislature of New York to approve that doctrine. He expected to impose it upon a willing Senate. He and his henchmen in New York have constantly conformed to it. They have unscrupulously used the appointing and removing power to reward and punish subordinates. Obviously it is a totally corrupt system. It poisons the fountains of free government. But the corruption is quite as vital when it is employed in the form of patronage to control the votes of a Convention as when, by the open tender of money, it is used to buy the votes of a Legislature. If it should be proved that money has been paid to members of the Legislature to sign or not to sign a call for a caucus, to vote for or against any candidate, or for any illicit purpose, let every person proved to be guilty be punished to the utmost. But so long as the people allow party bosses to pay their way with the public money in the form of spoils, they must expect votes to be bought in Legislatures, and politics to be corrupted at every point.—*Harpers Weekly.*

COMMUNION WINE.

After all that has been written and said about communion wine during the last 20 years in the U. S., it seems strange that churches, elders and ministers will persist in retaining strong, fermented, alcoholic wines on the Lords table.

One Christian woman said lately, At our last communion the whole church smelt like a wine shop," and added, "I have taken fermented wine for the last time." Another said, "it smote me like a knife after I had tasted, and I never will put a drop in my mouth again. A friend of mine a reformed man said, "I would not dare to smell it, let alone taste it, even at the table of our Lord." And so I might multiply instances where brothers and sisters are offended because they have intoxicating wines offered them at the ordinance, commemorating the dying love of the world's Redeemer. More than that: one elder recently in celebrating the ordinance, said that unfermented wine would not do; it is not an appropriate emblem of the life that is in Christ, it is dead. It requires the wine that *sparkles* And holding it up exclaimed, how beautiful it is!" That sparkle has lured too many, even of the clergy to their graves. It has stamped the motherhood out of many a woman, and slain the father leaving only a demon instead. And I am asked to partake of it as the cup of blessing, when I know it is the cup of Devils.

As a Christian I protest against this great wrong. I never can believe my Lord put such wines on his table, and offered them to his disciples and invoked the blessing of the father upon them. I never shall. Did he not say "whoever looketh upon a woman to lust after her hath committed the sin already. Whosoever hateth his brother is a murderer. Apply the same method of teaching to this whole drink business; apply the very principles of the gospel to it, and whoever puts drink to his neighbors lips puts him on the way to become a drunkard, and shuts him forever out of the kingdom of God. Too much of our drunkenness and laxity of public opinion in regard to this matter lies at the door of pulpit and pew! I love the church universal and bear cordial testimony to the nobility and soundness of most of the clergy that I have met.

But there are some exceptions who bring a shameful reproach upon all. They do more to breed infidelity than all the books Tom Payne ever wrote, or all the speeches Ingersoll can ever utter. And I would rather stand in the shoes of the latter before the bar of God than in the shoes of a Christian elder who insists on having fermented wine at the communion table, and after the solemn service pours a drink of what remains down his clerical throat for his stomach's sake and his often infirmities.

H. R. H.

A REWARD of one dollar to any person who can spell thru, tho, thoroly, overthro, bot &c better than they are found in this paper.

IN MEMORIAM.

DIED.– Near Merced Falls, June 23, 1881, Mary, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Thommason, aged 19 years and a member of Merced Falls Lodge No. 376, I. O. G. T. The lodge passed resolutions testifying their high appreciation of her excellence of character and conduct, and condoling with her relatives and the community in their irreparable loss.

MODERN SCIENCE. ! ! !

An excessivlely spleeny and wrathy letter comes now, calling the RESCUE to account for "battling against our infidel and natural science men and trying to save the time honored bible," and regrets "that" *you* are so weakminded and insane as to look back to the dark ages rather than to modern science for instruction, and cannot see that science will prevail and old mister Bible must fall back in the rear."

To what particular sin of the RESCUE now the above has reference, must probably remain an unsolved enigma to the world and the editor but it dont at all matter. There is a chance that it was drawn out by an article in the R. of 16 June ridiculing the evidently monstrous fallacies, not of science but of the self advertizing quack charlatans, who steal a title page of science and impose upon the ignorant while plainly advertizing their own ignorance to reasoning men.

Whenever the Bible shall be found guilty of a declaration of which science disproves the truth, it will be weakminded and insane to believe the bible upon that subject. And still that insanity will be of an exceedingly harmless type.

But there is another prevalent form of weakness and insanity which is much more unfortunate and pitiable. It is that blinding bigotry, which leads its votaries to believe that every ignorant tramp, who has learned by heart a few chapters of infidel argument from other men's writings and peddles them round at 25 cents admission as Denton did—,is a truthful prophet and expounder of true modern science, if he only denounces the Bible and ridicules and abuses and belies it and all who think they have reason to believe it to contain valuable instruction for the guidance of mankind.

People who argue on modern pretend ed science, should know something of what it is, but the noisiest do not. A certain class of anything believers, within the last 5 or 6 years. thot they could wade out into science quite safely. They brot Theodore Parker and various other great men down here from the spirit world, to locate and describe it. It took Mr. Parker just 5 seconds to come which with all the rest was accepted as most entirely probable, and that could not be disaproved. But there was as usual an unfortunate hitch. The beautiful world was *far beyond* the *farthest* fixed star, they said; and they all agreed in putting its distance at 36 thousand million miles. They supposed that was quite far enough, but science (not quack science) comes in and tells us the *nearest* fixed star is about 555 times farther away than that. But that mistake never shook the faith of any of the devotees; one such mistake in the Bible will scatter it to the winds forever, when it is found out.

And again no belief or unbelief is profitable or desirable, which excites enmity or anger in its priests or votaries, against their fellow men, simply because they dont see things thru the same medium, which the said priests desire to dictate shall alone be made use of for all men look thru.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The Watchword says this society had about the 1st. June several largely attended and interesting anniversary gatherings. One Sunday 250 temperance sermons were preached in Episcopal churches in and around London. Present membership 301,601 with 91,469 juvenile abstainers. Income nearly $70,000 a year. A good work has been done among the soldiers, and 4,839 sailors have signed the pledge during the past year. A womans branch goes for the domestic servants: domestic customs in England are such as to play sad havoc with the sober habits of household servants.

The chairman defended the double basis of the society, which admits two classes, "moderate" drinkers and total abstainers. To old workers this double basis looks absurd, but if it leads any kind of drinkers to think and read and hear and learn about drinking, a harvest of them will come in time into the abstinent class per force. Let us wish their experiment every success, tho the subject is too well understood here for it to be of any use in this country.

It is somewhat singular that the Episcopal church which seemed so long to look upon the temperance reform with lofty disdain, or affected to ignore it entirely, has in a very few years taken the most active position of all the churches in practical temperance work. Not long ago some of us looked upon this body as one of the last and most serious obstacles the temperance reform would have to encounter in its latter conflicts. It is cheering to hope that the ground of this apprehension exists no longer. It is more cheering to believe that the usefulness of this step will extend far beyond the victory of the English local option warfare. It indicates that the spirit of God is moving that church: that its candlestick will not be removed, that it has a future of blessing in store. Whatever of benefit shall come to the people thru this interest in behalf of temperance, the church will reap a ten-fold reflex benefit in the consequences of its obedience to the commands, behests and example of the Master. And that will be occasion of thankfulness and rejoicing for all who love the right.

A PEOPLES' RAILROAD A NECESSITY.

For the purpose of having railroad communication across this continent, enough of the people's money and lands have been contributed in subsidies and extra monstrous impositions of freights and fares, to have paid for a completely well stocked double steel rail track of road from San Francisco to New York; perhaps twice as much. And all the people have for this, is a gigantic hostile power raised up in our midst, which certainly affords us all the transport we want, but does it in such a manner as to impose the most oppressive, unjust and monstrously exorbitant taxes upon every interest and industry, that a free people have ever submitted to. And with the most unblushing defiance of the rights of the people, the railroad power has hired the Pacific Mail Company to double the rates at which it would be glad to do a large portion of our transportation.

There is a very general opinion that a market for grapes that will give the growers $25 a ton will be exceedingly remunerative, and that price assured in the future would doubtless induce five or ten times as many people to go into the vineyard business as are now engaged in it. Here we see at once the necessity of a people's railroad. With that we would very soon have in the grape season perhaps 100 carloads of grapes leaving here every morning, on a quick train for the East. The people's road could carry them at $40 a ton or 2 cts. a pound, and they could be sold in unlimited quantities, at a price that would give the vineyard men four or five cents, or nearly that, a pound. But $40 a ton would not pay 100 percent of the gross first cost of the railroad every year, nor 8 per cent of the first cost water-magnified 12 times: the people would not require such exorbitant profits on their own transportation. The charges are at present from $900 to $1100 a carload of 8 tons or about 7 cents a pound, which is almost equal to an absolute prohibition of a legitimate grape industry, a complete annihilation of the most prosperous industry of the state. If a transport was opened up for our fruit that would pay the railroad on this side of Omaha a dividend of 7 or 8 per cent besides wear and tear expenes, the value of the fruit product of California as it is now, would be multiplied many times. The vineyard and orchard property already in this state would be increased enough in value by trebling its income to pay for the construction of a great many miles of railroad every year. And the vacant lands of the state would soon be reduced to cultivation.

We have had many learned expositions of the actual large expenses of transportation, heavy grades, etc,; but we know that millions of tons are carried by rail 900 miles for $3 a ton, and that the C. P. R. R. Co. proposes to ship wheat by rail across the continent and thence to Liverpool, at a rate that will run off sailing ships now carrying it round Cape Horn at $10 to $15 a ton, We want then no specious argument to be attempted to prove to us that the charge of $112 to $140 a ton for carrying grapes and other fruit to the Atlantic, and $120 a ton for bringing back certain classes of merchandise here, is not something in the vicinity of ten times the actual fairly remunerative honest rate. It is evidently and unmistakably a gigantic robbery of the farmers and people, who at present have no remedy and are obliged to be thus forcibly defrauded by the monopoly which they have created; and which they have endowed with all the present and future profits of the labor of their hands and the surplus products of their lands. Let us make ourselves yokes of iron and wear them resignedly, if we are going to be railroad peons.

A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE in Tehama has a printed notice which he fills up with the names of known drunkards in his township and serves on the liquor sellers there. He deserves the highest commendation for that act and his example should be followed. It is especially commended to Vallejo J. Ps. The form is as follows.

NOTICE.

COMMON OR HABITUAL DRUNKARDS.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF TEHAMA; JUSTICE'S COURT, TEHAMA TOWNSHIP.

To ——: Your attention is called to the following Sections of the Penal Code:

SEC. 397. Every person who sells or furnishes, or who causes to be sold or furnished, intoxicating liquors to any habitual or common drunkard or Indian, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 19. Except in cases where a different punishment is prescribed by this Code, every offense declared to be a misdemeanor is punished by imprisonment in a county jail, not exceeding six months, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or both.

You will therefore take notice that it has been shown to the satisfaction of this Court, that —— of —— is a —— drunkard within the meaning of the law; and you are hereby forbid to sell, furnish, or cause to be sold or furnished any intoxicating liquors to the said ——, or you will be punished according to law.

Dated this —— day of ——, 1881.

——,
Justice of the Peace, Tehama Township.

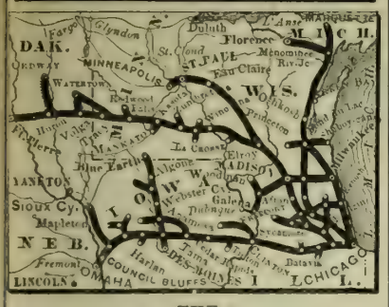
ATTEST: ——.

TOMBSTONE. This place which was evidently a temple of drinking and gambling has paid very dear for one barrel of whisky. A barrel of man poison was being opened near a lighted lamp, and the hell within the barrel communicated with the other fire and burned up nearly the whole town. The Chronicle thinks the fire was due to carelessly constructed wooden buildings and greater care should be exercised in future and a good water supply should be at hand. It is a good plan to build a town without any whisky, for whether it burns up with literal fire as Tombstone did or is consumed by the equally destructive fire of internal whisky as Tombstone will be when rebuilt, is not of much consequence, The whisky mill has destroyed the business, ruined the value of the property, prohibited the improvement and utterly cursed the peace and morals and welfare of every community in this state where it has been permitted. Just as well to have whisky burn up a town in one day as to take a year to do it.

A SHORT TEMPERANCE SERMON.—Temperance sermons are preached daily. One does not need to go to New York to find the text, yet the recent suicide there of a trusted man who went to the Bellevue Hospital gate and shot himself, with this note in his pocket, "Bury me in the Potter's Field. Cause, alcohol. Cause nobody's business!" is a sad commentary on the curse of intoxicants.—*Ex.*

A LEARNED French Senator M. Littre who had taught infidelity for about fifty years, thot best to call in the priest and recant the other day, when he found he had to die. Now let us hear of a man who has earnestly professed and lived and taught christianity for 50 or 25 or 5 or 1 year, who thinks it safest to turn infidel on his death bed.

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Our Wasted Resources	1 25
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[Corrected weekly for the Readers of THE RESCUE.]

We have added to our stock during the past week, among others, the following

New Articles.

A full assortment of crackers from the best bakeries from 5 to 7½c per lb.; cakes 8c to 9c, and fancy cakes and nicnax 12c to 15c lb, in box lots.

Mason fruit jars at following prices: pts., $1.35 doz, $15 gross; qts., $1.50 doz, $16 gross; ½-gal., $1.85 doz, $19 gross.

Bird Seed, mixed, 20 lbs. for $1; Rape seed, 30 lbs. for $1; canary seed, 24 lbs. for $1.

A choice article of New Orleans molasses, 90c per gal., $4.00 for 5-gal. keg; a choice article light rich syrups at same rate.

Sealing wax—a convenient family article—3 lbs. for 25c.

English baking powder soda, best in use, 10c per lb., 15 lbs. for $1.

Dixon's and Rising Sun stove polish, 50c per doz.; 5c each.

Good brooms, $3, $3.50, $4.50 pr doz.; 30c, 35c, 45c each.

Ammonia, pints, $2 pr doz.; 20c each.

Tomato catchup, 3-gal. kegs, $1,75.

Table sauce. a fine article, 3-gal. kegs, $4.00.

Strained honey, 60-lb. cans, 7c per lb; 12-lb. cans, $1 each; small packages, 10c to 12½c per lb.; comb honey, in 12-lb. boxes, 12c per lb.

Donelly's yeast powder, ¼-lbs.. $1.15; 10-oz., new style, $2.45 doz. Dr. Price's cream baking powder, large size, $4 doz.; 37½c each.

Tacks, full weights, 4-oz., 6-oz., 8-oz., 10-oz., 12-oz., 5c a paper; 50c doz. for assorted sizes.

Nails, 10s, $3.75; 8s, $3.95; 6s, $4.20; assorted sizes, 16 lbs. for $1; larger and smaller sizes at usual average prices.

Lamp chimneys, large, 75c doz.; small and medium, 60c.

Ink, 50c doz.; 5c bottle.

Envelopes, X, $1.35 per 1000; XX, $1.50.

Note paper, 4½-lb., 25c; 5-lb., 30c; 6-lb., 45c, per package of 5 quires. Letter paper, 15c pr quire.

☞ Above are only a part of the new items we are continually adding to our stock.

The following goods have recently

Changed in Price:

The market for tea is very strong, an advance of 1c to 3c per lb. on most grades has been made. We have not changed our quotations.

Sugar has declined ⅛c per lb. Dry granulated is 13c, cube or crushed 13¼c, extra golden C 11¾c, Mariposa C 11¼c, in bbls; less quantities ¼c additional.

Hams of good quality have advanced slightly. Little or no change in California hams.

The market for canned vegetables and fruits is weak, and in some cases a decline is noticed.

Flour is firmer, and nearly all grades have advanced a fraction.

Coal oil has advanced. Starlight is worth $2.80; Continental, $2.65. Low test oils, $2.00 to $2.25 per case.

Eggs, fresh California, 22½c; select city eggs, 25c; common to good Eastern and Southern, 17c to 20c per doz. *Cheap* eggs find a poor market.

☞ A large addition to our store-room, made during the last few weeks, will give us much greater facilities for doing business, enable us to fill orders more promptly, and also to buy goods in larger quantities at lower figures, all of which advantages shall be shared by our patrons. If you hesitate to send your remittance direct, send it to the RESCUE or any paper in which you see our advertisement, or to any bank or friend here to be delivered on presentation of shipping receipt. We wish to give you all the security possible, but do not include losses sure to be made by credit sales in arranging our prices.

Coffee.

	RETAIL	In lots of 20lbs
Best Costa Rica, green, per lb	20	16
Good " " "		14
Common " " "		12½
Java, (old Govt.) " "	25	22
Best Costa Rica, roasted "	25	21
Good " " "		18
Ground Coffee, (family) "	25	22
" (extra) "	30	26
" (good) "	20	16
Prepared coffee (mocha) "	25	22
" (ex Java) "	25	20
" (common) "	15	12½
Adams Comp Coffee "	37½	35

Extract Coffee 5c paper, 50c doz.

Any other grade or brand of coffee at market rates.

Chocolate.

	RETAIL	In lots of 10lbs
Ghiradelli's, Eagle per lb	25	21
" Star, "	20	18
" Vanilla, ½lbs "	25	40
" Cocoa " "	20	35
Guitard's, Eureka "	25	21

Flour and Meal.

	Sack	Bbl.
Sacramento Flour	1 25	4 75
Stockton "	1 25	4 75
Vallejo (Star) "	1 25	4 75
Buckeye "	1 25	4 75
Golden City "	1 20	4 60
Paradise Mills, "	1 20	4 45
	10 lbs.	50 lbs
Graham "	30	1 25
Rye "	35	1 50
Buckwheat " Extra	45	
" "	40	
Rice "	1 00	
Oat meal, Extra	45	2 15
" " Good	40	2 00
" groats	50	2 40
Cracked wheat, Extra	35	1 40
Hominy, Large or Small	40	2 00
Farina	75	3 50
Tapioca, Flake	70	3 25
" Pearl	70	3 25
Sago	70	3 25
Pearl Barley, Good	50	2 25
" " Extra	60	2 75
Split peas	45	2 25
Corn meal, white or yellow	25	1 00

Eastern oat meal or buckwheat at market prices.

Teas.

	RETAIL	In lots of 5 lbs
"High Toned" per lb	25	20
"Ann Jones" "	40	35
"Boss" "	50	45
"Best" "	60	50
Diamond L "	40	37
Pioneer "	45	39
M. M. & Co per bx		1 65
W. T. C. & Co "		1 25
Comet per lb	60	55
Oolong per lb	40, 50, 75	
Eng. Breakfast "	50, 60, 75	
Mixed Teas "	30, 40, 50	
Tea Dust per lb	20	15

A liberal reduction to those who buy half chests or large lots.

Canned Goods.

	RETAIL.	DOZEN.
Tomatoes, Kings,	12½	1 37½
" Eastern, small,	10	1 00
Corn, Winslow,	20	2 20
" Eastern, good,	12½	1 40
Peas, Baltimore,	15	1 50
Baked Beans, Boston,	25	2 75
Oysters, McMurray's, large	25	2 65
" 2-lb cans, "	20	2 25
" Field's, 1-lb cans,	12½	1 40
" small, light.	10	1 00
Clams, large Eastern,	20	2 35
Lobsters, 1-lb cans,	15	1 65
" 2-lb "		2 75
" Winslow's,	20	1 95
Salmon, 1 lb	10	1 15
Deviled Ham, Eastern,	30	3 25
Jams or Jellies, 2 lbs	25	2 75
Table Fruit, standard brands	25	2 75
" off brands 15 to	20	2 00
Pie Fruit, assorted,	20	1 85
Table Fruit, small,	12½	1 35
Sardines, small,	15	1 70
" large,	25	2 85
Royal Baking Powder, 4 oz	15	1 50
" " 6 oz	20	2 00
" " 12 oz	37½	4 00
Pioneer " ½ lb		2 75
Condensed Milk, Eagle,	20	2 35
Corned Beef, 2 lbs	30	3 25
Lunch Tongue,	30	3 25

Spices.

	each	doz.
Mustard, Cloves, Ginger, Cinnamon, Pepper, Sage, Thyme, Marjoram or Allspice, in small packages,	5c	50c
¼-lb tins,	10c	85c
1 to 5-lb tins, per lb,		20c

Cayenne, White Pepper, Whole Pepper, or Allspice, Nutmegs, Mace, Colman's Mustard, in any quantity ordered.

Miscellaneous.

	RETAIL.	DOZEN.
Pickles, mixed, qts,	25	2 50
" " 5 gals, each	2 40	
" " ½ bbls, per gal	60	
Chow Chow, qts,	25	2 75
French Mustard,	10	1 10
Lica & Perrins's Sauce,	20	1 80
Lea & Perrines' (genuine)	30	3 25
Catchup, tomato, small,	10	1 00
" " pints,	20	1 75
" " 3-gal kegs, each,	1 75	
Capers,	20	2 00
Salt, table, 20 lbs,	20	
" " 50 lbs,	40	
" coarse, 100 lbs,	65	
" extra fine, 5 lbs,	10	
Blueing, best, per box,	20	1 75
" good, "	12½	1 40
Vinegar, cider, per gal,	35	
" " ½ bbls,	25 to 30	
" good, "	20 to 25	
Table Oil, each, 10, 25, 40, 60		
Duret & Co., imported, large, per doz,		7 50
California Cheese, 13 to 16c per lb		
Corn Starch, Duryea's,	10	9½
" " Kingsford's,	10	9½
" " Peoria,	8	7½
Laundry Starch, 12 lbs,	75	
" " 6 lbs, satin gloss,	60	
" " 3 lbs, superb gloss,	25	
Washing Soda, 40 lbs,		1 00
Wax Candles, per box, 6 sets,		1 40
Common do., " 20 sets,		1 75
Rice, best,	8	6½
" good,	7	6
" fair,	6	5½

Dried Fruit.

	RETAIL	By the Box.
Apples, extra, per lb	10	8
" good, "	8	6½
Peaches, halves; "	15	14
Plums, choice, "	20	17
Prunes, German, "	10	10
Currants, "	10	9
Grapes, "	8	6
Raisins, California, "	10	8½
Citron, "	35	30
Lemon Peel, "	25	20

Fish.

No. 1 Mackerel, kits,	$1 75
" " half barrels,	8 00
Climax " 6 lbs, choice,	60
" " by the dozen,	6 00
Pickled Salmon, hlf bbls,	3 50
" Herring, "	3 00
Holland " per keg,	1 40
Cabinet " per dozen tins,	1 75
Codfish, boneless, 30-lb box,	2 00
" plain, 5c to 5¾c per lb	
" Eastern, 6-lb bxs, 50 to 55c pr bx	

Soap.

	BAR.	Boxes per lb
Commercial A. B. Borax,	5	4½
" S. F. Borax.	5	4
Royal Laundry,	5	4
Royal Best,	6¼	5
Navy,	6¼	5½
White Castile, (French)	65	55
Mottled " "	45	37½
" " (Domestic)	35	30
Variegated Toilet,	10	9
Fancy Toilet, very good,	5	4½
Superior Toilet Soaps, 10c to 12½		10
Roman Kitchen,	8	7
Thomas' Cold Water,	8	7
Rock,	5	3
Sapolio, (scouring)	8	7

Chemical Olive Soap, in 20-cake boxes, 40c, 50c and 60c per box.

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A fine article of Soap (Horse-Shoe brand), 18 bars in iron-hooped pail, for $1, including package.

Meat and Provisions.

	RETAIL	Per 100 pounds
California Hams, best, per lb	14	13
" " fair, "	11½	11
Our Flavor " covered, "		15
Whittaker's " " "	17	16½
Dupee's " " "	17	16
Dried Beef, per lb	12½ to 13½	
California Bacon, "	11 to 12½	
Eastern " choice, per lb	15	14
Fairbanks' Lard, 3 lbs each,	50	
" " 5 lbs "	80	
" " 10 lbs "	1 60	
California " per lb	12 to 14	

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203 Cresco, Tu., Galt, James Ferguson.
248 Elk Grove, Tu., Elk Grove, Rev. A. K. Crawford.
287 Unity, M., Folsom, Mrs. J. F. Howe.

SAN BENITO COUNTY.

134 San Juan, F., San Juan, Mrs. M. Flint.
424 Ruby, Sa., Hollister, Rev. S. Jones.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

220 San Bernardino, M., San Bernardino, J. B. Brown.
284 Riverside, M., W. H. Cross, Riverside.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

242 Home, Sa., San Luis Rey, Mrs. M. M. Neff.
263 Golden Rule, Tu., San Diego, J.W. Wescott.
264 Poway. Sa., Poway, G. W. Butterfield.
351 Monument, Tu., San Diego, J. Russell.
435 Silver Gate, — National City.

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY.

7 California, Th., San Francisco, Alrik Spencer, No. 500 Folsom street.
114 Evening Star, Th., San Francisco, R. B. Allen, No. 2607 Clay street.
120 Headlight, W., San Francisco, Willi m Swabel, 1303 Larkin street.
130 Constitution, F., San Francisco, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, No. 150 Ninth street.
160 Mission Star, Tu., San Francisco, C. E: Naylor, 130 Post st.
185 Life Boat, M., San Francisco, A. K. Stevens, 1104 Larkin street.
186 Golden Gate, Tu., San Francisco, W. P. Joseph, 2422 California street.
291 International, M., San Francisco, David Kerr, Nos. 47 & 49 Beale street.
292 Kentucky, W., San Francisco, E. W. Piper, Q. M. Dept. Presidio.
293 Valley, Th., San Francisco, Frank Storer, No. 511 Front street.
307 Pleasant Valley, M., San Francisco, T. H. Downing, No. 10 Market street.
314 Spring Valley, Tu., San Francisco, E. H. Knight, 2221 Greenwich street.
417 Crystal, M., South San Francisco, Rev. J. T. Wills.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.

115 Lockeford, W., Lockeford, Dr. D. J. Locke.
139 Woodbridge, M., Woodbridge, R. P. Briggs.
182 Stockton, Tu., Stockton, M. J. Nightingale.
189 Lodi, F., Lodi, C. A. Rich.
253 Linden, F., Linden, Wm. A. Cowdery.
254 Mt. Vernon, F., Stockton, Geo. Norton.
323 Farmington, Sa., Farmington, H. C. Frost.

SAN MATEO COUNTY.

56 Ocean, Sa., Halfmoon Bay, J. Compton.
190 Ocean Queen, Sa., Pescadero, Mrs. A. W. Goulson.
408 San Gregorio, F. San Gregorio, J. B. Harsha.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

140 Santa Barbara, F., Santa Barbara, R. D. Smith.
178 Rose of Lompoc, Sa., Lompoc, D. J. Bartley.
196 Stuart, S ., Lompoc, S. N. Burch.
204 Goleta, Sa., Goleta, Jasper Lane.
208 Carpinteria, Sa., Carpinteria, F. H. Brainard.
268 Vesper, Sa., Guadalupe, James Morse.
354 Seaside, Tu., Santa Barbara, J.J. Edtleman.
428 Montecito, Th Montecito, James Lambert.
434 Lompoc Valley, Su., Lompoc, W. F. S. Moorehead.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

17 Garden City, F. San Jose, Edna Hobson.
128 Columbia, M., Gilroy, J. W. Thomasson.
295 Granger, Sa., San Jose, Mrs. L. J. Bacon
327 Golden Wreath, F., Mountain View, W. T. Triplett.
328 Victoria, W., Los Gatos, W. D. Hudson.
393 Bay View, Sa., Santa Clara, L. B. Alexander.
399 Santa Clara, M., Santa Clara, R. L. Higgins.
414 Mayfield, Sa., Mayfield, J, A. Hamilton.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

126 Watsonville, Tu., Watsonville, C. E. Taylor.
392 Pacific, Su., B. F. Kimball, Boulder C'k
426 Ben Lomond, Su., Felton, S. T. Jones.

SHASTA COUNTY.

102 Reading, Sa., Reading, J. H. Cooper.
155 Igo, Su., Igo, J. B. Batcheller.
213 Copper City, Sa., Copper City, S. S. Bass.
425 Battle Creek, Su., Ball's Ferry, J. F. Winsell.

SISKIYOU COUNTY.

118 Henley, Sa., Henley, A. G. Smith.
142 Mt. Shasta, Th., Mt. Shasta, Belle Terwilliger.
273 Mt. Bolivar, Sa., Callahans, Caroline M. Hayden.

SIERRA COUNTY.

265 Forest City, F., Forest City, S. V. Heintzen.
359 Sierra City, Sa., Sierra City, Thomas Wright.
372 Alaska, Sa., Pike City, J. H. Beresford.
374 Try Again, Su., Alleghany, J. T. Duncan.
377 Salvation, Sa., Downieville, F. Wehe.

SOLANO COUNTY.

27 Mount Delight, Sa., Cordelia, P. T. Cox.
64 Vallejo, Tu., Vallejo, Charles Daly.
137 Phœnix, Th., Benicia, L. W. Kuhland.
239 Denverton, Sa., Denverton, C. E. Garfield.
318 Pride of the River, W., Rio Vista, Albt. Baker.

320 Fairfield, M., Fairfield, J.W.Williamson
364 Dixon, Th., Dixon, J. H. Rice.
415 Alamo, F., Elmira, G. W. Frazer.

SONOMA COUNTY.

32 Star of Hope, M., Healdsburg, Sam A. Engelhart.
146 Horicon, Sa., Fisherman's Bay, J. E. Hickman.
156 Valley Ford, Sa., Valley Ford, Mrs. M. J. Palmer.
161 Petaluma, M., Petaluma, A. G. Twist.
166 Geyser, Sa., Geyserville, Mrs. E. Winder.
167 Sebastopol, Th., Sebastopol. L. O. Coon.
256 Bloomfield, Th., Bloomfield, P.C. Smith.
274 Fulton, F., Fulton, A. B. Kinney.
355 Redwood, Sa., Guerneville, C. E. Yarbrough.
336 Enterprise, Sa., Guerneville, H. H. Peckumpah.
370 Santa Rosa, Tu., Santa Rosa, J. H. Richardson.
371 Progressive, Sa., Windsor, F. T. Welch.
373 No Surrender, Sa., Smith's Ranch, H. Finley.
375 Dauntless, W., Stony Point, H. Bartlett.
378 Two Rock, Sa., Petaluma, H. Andrews.
405 Azalea, Th., Occidental, F. H. Wheeler.

STANISLAUS COUNTY.

105 Light of Hope, Sa., Modesto, Miss Ida Henderson.
109 Ceres, Tu., Ceres, R. K. Whitemore.
187 Waterford, Sa., Waterford, R. A. Webb
247 Fairview, Sa., Turlock, S. V. Porter.
249 Star of Cottonwood, Sa., Hill's Ferry Walter R. Wiggs.
266 Morning Star, F., Modesto, Mrs. F. A. Ross.
311 Amicitia, W., Salida, J. P. Vincent.
326 Oakdale, Tu., Oakdale, G. W. Murphy.
335 Knight's Ferry, W., Knight's Ferry, William Gobin.
401 Ark of Safety, Sa., Modesto, J. V. Davis

SUTTER COUNTY.

97 Meridian, Sa., Meridian, E. G. Thorn brough.
158 Good Shepherd, F, Live Oak, A H. Hewitt.
172 Harmony, Sa., Nicolaus, D. G. Tilton.
219 Defiance, Sa., Pleasant Grove, T. J. Pierce.
321 June, Sa., Yuba City, G. L. Douglass.
452 North Butte, Su., West Butte, H. S. Graves.

TEHAMA COUNTY.

192 Red Bluff, F., Red Bluff, G. W. Jeffriss.
198 Tehama, Tu., Tehama, John C. Hunt.
306 Riceville, Sa., Riceville, B. B. Bonham.
308 Henleyville, Sa. Henleyville, Mrs. S. McCampbell.
309 Paskenta, Sa., Paskenta, O. H. Dollings.
310 Red Bank, Sa., Red Bluff, H. H. Banks.
315 Rock of Safety, Sa., Red Bluff, O. W. Harris.
317 Pride of the Sierras, Tu., Red Bluff, G. T. Jones.
427 Paradise, Sa., Riceville, Geo. Malcolm.
433 Hercules, Sa., Red Bluff, Nrs. Martha Simpson.

TRINITY COUNTY.

162 Sicilian, Su., Trinity Centre, L. E. Owings.
300 Beacon, Sa., Weaverville, W. M. Hodsdon.
303 Western Star, Su., Hay Fork, C. Maynard.

TULARE COUNTY.

48 Visalia, F., Visalia, D. K. Zumwalt.
159 Fairfield, F., Lemoore, J. D. Travis.
169 Grangeville, Sa., Grangeville, J. S. Johnson.
170 St. John, Sa., Visalia, W. H. Gillstrap.
181 Jonesa, Th., Hanford, G. T. Thornton.
195 Tulare, Tu., Tulare, A. L. Cotton.
296 Hanford, Tu., Hanford, L. E. Cheadle.
301 Plano, Sa., Rev. J. W. Elder,
302 Porterville, Sa., G. A. Williamson.
325 Lakeside, Sa., Hanford, J. M. Moore.
329 Pride of Tulare, F., Noradell, W. B. Ballard.
383 Woodville, ——, Hunsaker, Rev. John Wood.
391 Lone Oak, W., Hanford, S. A. Allen.
394 Farmersville, Sa., George Dean.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

122 Confidence, Su., Sonora, J. D. Williams.
135 Groveland, M., Groveland, J. McLaughlin.
262 Tuolumne, Su., Chinese Camp, W. H. Hosmer.
294 Jamestown, Sa., Mrs. G. Drescher.
324 Bald Mountain, Tu., Sonora, I. T. Holland.
336 Quartz Mountain, Su., Jamestown, C. C. Drescher.
337 Table Mountain, Su., Jamestown, Catherine J. Martin.
340 Soulsbyville, Sa., Soulsbyville, J. Cope.
342 Mountain View, Th., Columbia, George McNeil.
389 Blanket Creek, ——, Sonora, Rev. P. F. Page.

VENTURA COUNTY.

209 Constancy, Tu., Ventura, MissMyraWalbridge.
221 Scenega, Sa., Scenega, L. Guiberson.
235 Santa Paula, Sa., Santa Paula, Elijah Boor.
236 Hueneme, Sa., Hueneme, Mary E. Clark.
411 Saticoy, Th., Saticoy, S.,V. Tietsort.
416 Springville, Sa., Springville, Samuel Guthrie.
418 Mound, Sa., Ventura, Tyler Bither.
422 Ojai Valley, F. Nordhoff, Thomas Barrows.

YOLO COUNTY.

163 Yolo, Tu., Yolo, J. H. Miller.
165 Winters, F., Winters, D. P. Edwards.
210 Chrysopolis, W., Woodland, J. J. Bowman.
224 Orion, Th., Davisville, B. H. Hoag.
366 Success, W., Grafton, P. Gutcher.
419 Capay, Th., Capay, W. T. Moore.
429 Pleasant Prairie, Su., Plainfield, David Heron.
431 Faithful, Su., Black's Station, John F. Dillon.

YUBA COUNTY.

25 Marysville, F., Marysville, C. Covillaud.
108 Knoxdale, F., Brownsville, Mrs. S. W. Knox.
141 Cordua, Sa., Marysville, J. O. McMillan.
148 Rising Sun, F., Camptonville, C. A. Bliss.
197 Wheatland, Tu., Wheatland, C. E. Justis.
226 Alpine, Sa., Strawberry Valley, C. T. Prindle.
278 Mountain Guard, F., Smartsville, J. T. Vineyard.
423 Prairie, Sa. Marysville, W. E. Gleason.

ARIZONA.

1 Garden Valley, M., Phœnix, Mrs. Ruth W. Wharton.
2 Prescott, Tu., Prescott, Rev. G. H. Adams.
3 Cachise, F., Tombstone, E. W. Stump.
4 Tucson, F., Tucson, M. J. Brundage.

MILITARY.

1 Henry Wilson, F., Fort Grant, A. T., John O'Brien.
2 Star Spangled Banner, W., Angel Island, Folkner Andersen.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

7 Hilo, Sa., Hilo, J. H. Maby.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, Sa., Yokohama, Geo. W. Elmer.

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

NO.	COUNTY.	NAME.	POSTOFFICE.
384	Alameda,	James S. Naismith,	Oakland.
241	Amador,	Rev. I. D. Wood,	Ione.
104	Butte,	J. B. Mullen,	Cherokee
407	Calaveras,	Wm. W. Wood,	San Andreas.
319	Colusa,	Jacob Myers,	Colusa.
288	Contra Costa,	F. Clifford,	Nortonville.
269	Humboldt,	W. F. Brown,	Eureka.
299	Los Angeles,	W. D. Gonld,	Los Angeles.
459	Merced,	Geo. E. Isaacs,	Merced.
396	Mendocino,	E. A. Bonine,	Ukiah.
231	Modoc,	Rev. D. B. Harer,	Willow Ranch
126	Monterey,	C. E. Taylor,	Watsonville.
201	Nevada,	Samuel Clutter,	Nevada.
339	Placer,	J. W. Blanchard,	Penryn.
232	Plumas,	Edw. A. Weed,	Greenville.
203	Sacramento,	Todd Martin,	Galt.
220	San Bernardino,	H.C.Brooks,	S.Bern'd'o
126	San Benito,	C. E. Taylor,	Watsonville.
351	San Diego,	S. Whitmore,	San Diego.
186	San Francisco,	W. P. Joseph,	506 Post st.
89	San Joaquin,	G. W. Hill,	Lodi.
56	San Mateo,	J. Compton,	Half Moon Bay.
178	Santa Barbara,	Rev. S. S. Fisk,	Lompoc.
295	Santa Clara,	Henry Mitchell,	San Jose.
134	Santa Cruz,	C. G. Cargill,	San Juan.
102	Shasta,	J. N. Chapell,	Reading.
459	Stanislaus,	Geo. E. Isaacs,	Merced.
452	Sutter and Yuba,	H. S. Graves,	Yuba City
322	Solano,	W. H. Robinson,	Suisun.
167	Sonoma,	Rev. F. J. Culver,	Sebastopol.
192	Tehama,	A. Ryan,	Red Bluff.
300	Trinity,	Geo. B. Jumper,	Weaverville.
48	Tulare,	Milton Kennedy,	Visalia.
324	Tuolumne,	I. T. Holland,	Sonora.
235	Ventura,	S. P. Guiberson,	Santa Paula.
366	Yolo,	J. A. Black,	Grafton.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, J. J. Jarmain, Yokohama.

STATE DEPUTIES.

386 Alameda, Mrs. V. A. Rix, Washington.
267 Amador, W. O. Clark, Drytown.
385 Alameda, Rev. Geo. Morris, West End.
243 Fresno, A. A. Smith, Kingsbury.
161 Calaveras, H. R. Hughes, Douglas Flat.
215 Inyo, Rev. F. M. Willis, Independence
363 Humboldt, Byron Deming, Arcata.
207 Kern, A. T. Colton, Bakersfield.
299 Los Angeles, Will D. Gould, Los Angeles
299 Los Angeles, Jesse Yarnell, Los Angeles
432 Lake, W. Matthews, Lakeport.
396 Mendocino, W. F. Wkitney, Ukiah.
246 Merced, George E. Isaacs, Merced.
234 Modoc, A. E. Bending, Adin.
126 Monterey, J. C. Aston, Watsonville
368 Napa, A. G. Clark, Napa City.
201 Nevada, Niles Searls. Nevada City
12 Nevada, C. E. Clinch, Grass Valley.
203 Sacramento, G. B. Katzenstein, Sac'to.
220 San Bernardino, H. C. Yager, San Ber'o
130 San Fran'co, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, S.F.
185 San Francisco, Mrs. E. P. Stevens, S. F.
114 San Francisco, C. H, Peterson, S. F.
182 San Joaquin, B. F. Bagley, Stockton.
189 San Joaquin, W. R. Ellis, Lodi.
200 San Joaquin, Rev. C. S. Haswell, Lodi.
178 Santa Barbara, J. W. Webb, Lompoc.
295 Santa Clara, Rev. D. E. Bushnell, San Jose.
425 Shasta, Dr. J. F. Winsell, Ball's Ferry
176 Forestville, M., Forestville, J. G. Conklin.
64 Solano, Dr. I. S. Halsey, Vallejo.
64 Solano, Capt. A. D. Wood, S. F.
370 Sonoma, D. S. Sacry, Santa Rosa.
32 Sonoma, C. B. Proctor, Healdsburg.
32 Sonoma, J. G. Dow, Healdsburg.
143 Sonoma, Rev. L. W. Simmons, Fisherman's Bay.
156 Sonoma, Mrs. C. E. Fowler, Valley Ford
167 Sonoma, Rev. F. J. Culver, Sebastopol.
219 San Francisco, Wm. Crowhurst, S. F.
165 Yolo, William Sims, Winters.
210 Yolo, Rev. E. M. Stuart, Woodland.
224 Yolo, B. H. Hoag, Davisville.
419 Yolo, J. H. Norton, Capay.
25 Yuba, G. M. McWain, Marysville.
148 Yuba, Joseph Erwin, Camptonville.

ARIZONA.

3 Pima, Rev. G. H. Adams, Tucson.

JAPAN.

1 Japan, Daniel Jamison, Yokohama.

BANDS OF HOPE.

NAME.	LOCATION.	OFFICER.
Antioch,	Antioch,	A. K. P. Nason
Amador ity	Amador	Mrs. F. Wood.
Brentwood,	Brentwood,	Rufus Smith,
Colfax,	Colfax,	Mrs.E.D.Story
Crescent,	Judsonville,	Wm. Ellis,
Cloverdale,	Cloverdale,	Miss P. Sholes,
Colusa,	Colusa,	Mrs. L. Spect,
Davisville,	Davisville,	Miss K. Kelly,
Excelsior,	East Oakland,	W. M. Cord,
Evening Star	Pine Grove	E. Degarmo.
Fresno	Fresno City	W.H. Donahue
Fidelity	Jackson	Rev.J.H.Wythe.
Forbestown,	Forbestown,	Flor. E. Morse
Forest City,	Forest City,	Mrs.S.A.Laury
Forestville,	Forestville,	H. Hanson,
Franklin,	F. School H's,	W. H. Hardy,
Guerneville,	Guerneville,	Mrs.E. Bagley,
Humboldt,	Eureka,	Mrs. L. Mead,
Healdsburg	Healdsburg	C. Alexander.
Hanford,	Tulare,	Mrs. M. Plummer
Ione City	Ione City	P.B.Buchanan
Live Oak	Shenandoa V'y	J. W. Winans.
Lower Lake,	Lower Lake,	Miss Eva Lee,
Lakeport,	Lakeport,	Geo. Tucker,
Lodi,	Lodi,	C. S. Haswell,
Lockford,	Lockford,	Geo.Tretheway
Lu Ellar,	Chico,	P. Powers
Mount'n View,	Columbia,	P. S. Peters,
Middletown,	Middletown,	Miss K. Stark,
Merced,	Merced,	G. E. Isaacs,
Oakland,	Oakland,	Wm. Taylor,
Ocean Spray,	Westport,	A. Gordon,
Oakdale	Oakdale	Byron Seeber.
Pomona	Pomona	H. Eno.
Pescadero,	Pescadero,	Liz. Fairgrieve
Petaluma,	Petaluma,	Mrs. Gilman,
Penryn,	Penryn,	M. L. Wood,
Pasadena,	Pasadena,	Sister Porter,
Rocklin,	Rocklin,	Mrs. R. Sweet,
Rose Bud,	Woodland,	MrsCH Sprague
Ruby Seal	Michigan Bar	A M.Addington
Riverside,	Riverside,	Mrs. Fessenden
Soulsbyville,	Soulsbyville,	J. W. Bluett
Sparkling Water,	San Andreas,	Agnes Mercer
Sotozome	College	RH.Thompson
Sutter Creek	Sutter Creek	Wm. Wadge.
San Juan,	San Juan,	Mrs. Bowman,
Sacramento,	Sacramento,	Mrs M Gouldin
San B'nard'o,	San Bernar'o,	Sister Ford,
San Diego,	San Diego,	Sis. H.E.Smith
S. B'ventura,	S. B'ventura,	R.H.Witherill,
Santa Barb'a,	Santa Barb'r,	Mrs. S. M.Cool
Sheridan,	Sheridan,	Y. Dougherty,
Ukiah,	Ukiah,	Mrs. McCowen
White Lily,	Tulare City	Willis Faust
Wheatland,	Wheatland,	W. J. McFee
Washington,	Wasn't'n C'r,	Mr. Chase,
Yuba City,	Yuba City,	Mrs. Wilcoxen.
Rising Star,	Plymouth,	David Grounds
Alamo,	Alamo.	B. F. Hall
Liberty,	Liberty,	Emma Howard
Cold Water,	Somerville,	Sadie Hauxhurst
Excelsior,	Byron,	W. M. Moore
Well Spring,	Nortonville,	J. H. Watkins
Pentz,	Pentz,	R. H. Hawkins
Ventura,	Ventura.	Mrs. C. L. Bard

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF CALIFORNIA.

G. W. C. T., Robert Thompson, ..1,531 Tyler street, San Francisco
G. W. C., Joel Russell.....Haywards
G. W. V. T., Mrs. H. A. Mayhew, ...Red Bluff
G. W. S., Geo. B. Katzenstein, ...328 J. street, Sacramento
G. W. T., Dr. Isaac S. Halsey, Vallejo
G. W. A. S., Julius Lyons..Los Angeles
G. W. M., J. T. Marr..... Tucson
G. W. D. M. Miss Emma Keys..Stockton
G. W. I. G., Mrs. M. E. Richardson .....Sheep Ranch
G. W. O. G., Frank Storer, ...San Francisco
G W. Chaplain, Rev. D. E. Bushnell .....San Jose
G. W. Messenger, E. Wood Culver .....Newcastle
P. G. W. C. T., Will D. Gould .....Los Angeles
Gen'l Supt. Juvenile Work, George Bramall .....Haywards

Executive Committee.—Robert Thompson, G. W. C. T., Chairman; Will D. Gould, P. G. W. C. T. Vice-Chairman; Geo. B. Katzenstein, G. W. S., Sec.; Dr. Isaac S. Halsey, G. W. T., Treasurer; Joel Russell, G. W. C. Mrs. H. A. Mayhew, G. W. V. T.

Trustees of Grand Lodge.—A. O. Rix, Washington Corners; Niles Searls, Nevada City, and Dr. Isaac S. Halsey, Vallejo.

Representatives to the R. W. G. L. —Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento; A. G. Clark, Napa City; Will D. Gould, P. G. W. C. T., Los Angeles, and Mrs. C. Clark, Napa City.

Alternates.—Mrs. Ida M. Katzenstein, Sacramento; Rev. D. E. Bushnell, San Jose; Wm. Crowhurst, San Fransisco, and C. H. Peterson, San Francisco.

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at Vallejo, on Tuesday, October 4th, 1881, commencing at 10 a. m.

Directory of Lodges of Good Templars in the City of San Francisco.

NO.	NAME.	MEETS.	LOCATION OF HALL.
7	California,	Th.,	Temperance Hall, No. 18½ Eddy street.
114	Evening Star,	Th.,	Grand Central Hall, 997 Market st., cor. of 6th.
120	Headlight,	W.,	Lougbead's Hall, 1605 Polk st., near Sacramento.
130	Constitution,	F.,	Shiel's Hall, 32 O'Farrell st.
160	Mission Star,	Tu.,	King's Hall, 2131 Mission st., bet. 17th and 18th.
185	Life Boat,	M.,	No. 118 Jackson st., near Front.
186	Golden Gate,	Tu.,	Hamilton Hall, cor. Steiner and Geary sts.
291	International,	M.,	Grand Central Hall, Market st., cor. of 6th.
292	Kentucky,	W.,	Golden Gate Hall, Pacific street bet. Polk and Van Ness
292	Kene and Leavenworth.		
293	Valley,	Th.,	Fell Street Presbyterian Church, bet. Laguna and Octavia sts.
307	Pleasant Valley,	M.,	Comerford's Hall Church st., bet. 27th and 28th.
308	Presidio,	M.,	Presidio Barracks.
314	Spring Valley,	Tu.,	Union Hall, cor. Fillmore and Greenwich sts.
332	Sparta,	Sa.,	Grand Western Hall, cor. Bush and Polk sts.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NEVADA.

S. E. Ewing, G. W. C. T....Carson City
Kimball Cleaver, G. W. C., ...Mason Valley
Mrs. M. L. Hunter, G. W. V. T...Elko
P. H. Mulcahy, G. W. S., Box 199, ...Gold Hill
Lizzie Mulcahy, G. W. A. S.....Gold Hill
John F. Aitken, G. W. T.....Reno

T. F. Laycock, P. G. W. C. T.: .Reno
Mary O'Neil, G. W. M.....Empire
S. R. Noys, G. W. D. M.....Carson
Mrs. L. L. Bovard, G. W. Chap.,
.....Empire
Mrs. J. Daniels, G. W. I. G.,
.....Mason Valley
Wm. Owens, G. W. O. G....Franktown
John F. Aitken, R. W. G. L. Rep.,
.....Reno

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at Reno on the second Monday in October, 1881.

LODGES.

1. Empire, Th., Empire, Geo. Uttley.
2. Fidelity, Tu., Reno, H. B. Coss.
4. Union, Sa., Carson City, John Singleton.
5. Pine Grove, Pine Grove, J. W. Beam.
7. Excelsior, Virginia City, H. W. Read.
8. Better Day, Th., Mason Valley, J. O. Birmingham.
9. Tuscarora, Th., Tuscarora, W. J. Penrose.
10. Aurora, Aurora, Geo. Allbright.
12. Silver, F, Franktown, Mrs. E. C. Ray.
16. Unity, Tu., Elko, E. A. Littlefield.
19. Carlin, F., Carlin, J. H. Kelley
20. Sutro, Sutro, Nev. W. P. S. Washburn.
21. Genoa, Genoa, Sa., W. Swart.
22. Farriou, Sheridan, P. O., F., W. Mott.
23. Haswell, Dayton, Sa., J. L. Campbell.
25. Nevada, Winnemucca, Mo, S. S. Grass.
26, Love and Truth, Austin, Tu., D. R. O'Keef.
27. Ruby Hill, Ruby Hill, W. J. Penrose.
29. Charity, Eureka, J. L. Ladd.

UTAH.

1. Salt Lake, Salt Lake City, H. W. Cole.
2. Ft. Douglas, Ft. Douglas, Utah, John Parlis.
3, Mountain Home, Provo, Utah, Miss Elain Bee.
4. Bingham, Bingham, Frank Toban.

STATE DEPUTIES.

J. H. Kelley, Carlin.
Mrs. M. C, Ewing, Lake View.
H. D. Fisher, Salt Lake Utah.

Grand Lodge of Oregon.

SUBORDINATE DIRECTORY.

9 Excelsior, F., Corvallis, T. E. Cauthorn
11 Capital, S., Salem, Ira Erb.
17 Hillsboro, S., Hillsboro, W. L. Weathered.
23 La Creole, Tu., Dallas, Jennie M. Brown
36 Silver, S., Silverton, Frank Simeral.
39 Rosa, S., Salem, P. R. Winslow.
40 Astoria, Tu., Astoria, J. O. Bozorth.
43 Marion, S., Hubbard, B. F. Smith.
57 Milwaukee, S., Milwaukee, A. Luelling.
74 Val Fontis, S., Zena, Charles Philips.
80 John Day, S., Canyon City, Fred P. Horsley.
86 Nonpareil, W., Portland, E. W Ryan.
94 Lone Star, S., Clackamas, W. . Wilmot.
115 Brooklyn, F., East Portland, W A. J. Oliver.
118 Sheridan, W., Sheridan, Dr. Quive
136 Forest Grove, S., Forest Grove, J T. Whalley.
159 Delavan, Tu., Junction City, J. W. Si rr
166 Union, S., Turner, Lewis Bleakney.
179 Pacific, S., Cottage Grove, C. W. Clark.
188 Golden Gate, S., Irving, B. F. Bond
189 Ashland, F., Ashland, A. D. Helmer.
191 Klamath, Tu., Ft. Klamath, Geore W. Dixon.
212 Ochoco, Th., Prineville, Joseph Howard.
217 Goshen, S., Goshen, J. Cox.
227 Marshfield, Th., Marshfield, Wm. Temple.
229 Onward, S., Albany, R. E. Coon.
258 Amity, S., Amity, R. B. Putman.
259 Green Mountain, S., Siuslaw, Hiram Wingard.
262 Triumph, M., Independence, Mrs. L. L. Whitcaker.
263 Gervais, F., Gervais, J. T. Henderson.
268 Paradise Springs, S., East Portland. A. R. Francis.
286 Williams Creek, S., Applegate, E. E. Topping.
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294 New Era, Th., New Era, Paul Boyce.
302 Newberg, S., Newberg, J. T. Smith.
316 Samaritan, S., Harrisburg, S. S. Train.
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332 Pass Creek, S., Drain, W. M. Fitch.
338 Wasco, S., Dufur, B. B. Clark.
342 Lily, Tu , East Portland, Jas. W. Shaver.
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350 Mount Hood, M., Dalles, E. B. McFarland,
352 Stayton, M., Stayton, J. L. Follansby.
353 Orient, F., Jefferson. E. E. Montague.
354 Floral, S., Marion, Ada K. Johns.
355 Bay. Th., Marshfield, A. M. Crawford.
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357 Monroe, —., Monre, N. A. Thompson.
358 Carson Prairie, S., East Portland, Charles Gilbert.
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360 ———, St. Helens, J. H. Groves.
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THE

National Freeman,

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First No. Jan., 1881.

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VOL. XVIII. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1881. No. 37

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When you call on any of these places please say you saw their Ad or card in the Rescue.

MARRIED.

Stanley—Allen.—In Napa City, July 10th, by Elder E. B. Ware, (Christian Church) at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. A. T. Stanley and Flora L. Allen.

Mr. Stanley and wife have long been identified with the cause of temperance and the I. O. G. T. in Napa Valley, both are members and P. W. C. T.s of Aqua Pura Lodge No. 111 at Napa City. They have departed for Hayden Hill, Lassen county, where Mr. Stanley has been engaged in teaching the public school for nearly a year. The cause and Order will still have their co-operation and support in that outpost of civilization. Many friends in this locality will remember them with regret for their absence, and best wishes for their good.

LECTURER'S APPOINTMENTS.

WILLIAM CROWHURST

Will speak at Anderson, 15; 16, Igo, 17; 18, Eagle Creek, 19, 20; Redding, 22, 23; Milville, 24, 25, 26; Copper City, 28, 29; Redding, 31, Shasta, August 1, 2; French Gulch, 3, 4; Whiskytown, 5, 6; thence to Trinity and Siskiyou counties.

COL. C. N. GOULDING.

Will speak at Middletown, July 15, 16; Vallejo, 17.

MR. BEECHER.—Miss Willard, in the kindness and goodness of her heart, has been asking Mr. Beecher a question or two, to see if he really is not a temperance man after all. The great double sider was equal to the occasion and seems to have convinced Miss W. that for his weak brother's sake, he is a total abstainer, except when his doctors advise him to gratify Henry W. with an exhilarating beverage. We all have his record on the temperance question: His father might almost be placed at the head of the American Temperance pioneer patriots, and H. W. represents the family at the tip of the tail of the procession at the other end. He came to California a few years ago; left his record on the road as a drinker of ale. In California he was careful to publish himself as an approving connoisseur of California wine, and accepted a present of some of it reported as made for communion purposes and said it was too good for communion purposes. Afterward he was reported as making a public statement that he had been a teetotaler till the age of 60 "then he learned to like lager beer and found it an excellent thing to go to sleep on." His paper makes Christ a common tippler and a very positive exemplar and teacher of drunkard making. In defence of drinking alcohol he puts the bible out of the reach of the belief or respect of men of common sense, because he makes it false and misleading as well as eminently and profusely self contradictory. No matter if the Bible is wiped out so we save the darling drink. His paper stands with Dr Crosby and the Independent, and if Bob Ingersoll was thoroly sincere and very cute, he would drop his open fight and publish a religious rum organ, the best manufacturer of infidelity in the world.

If Mr. Beecher could be made out a temperance man, he would be too heavy a load for us to carry; we dont want any body sixty-five years old on our side who has to be coaxed to tell whose side he is on. By the way, he does once in two or three years make a little speech for Mr. Dodge at a parlor meeting, which is *supposed* to be favorable to temperance, Now there are a great many men of fine talent and good intentions who are utter fools upon some point, and many of them have selected the temperance question as their favorite topic to be ignorant upon. Gladstone, Grant, Secy Sherman, Bayard, Edmonds are as eminent fools upon that one point and all its relative surroundings as a three months babe.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD seems to be out of danger now except from quack treatment. His fine robust physique and temperate habits have enabled him to make a successful resistance to the assassin's bullet, and whatever mistakes the doctors may have practiced upon him. It now remains to be seen whether he can stand the infernal and iniquitous quackery of dosing him with rum. Just a "little old rum" they say and they have not the least security in the world that it is not a sample of the vilest and most poisonous deadfall vitriol, and they administer it with his milk in doses of an ounce and a half, enough whether it is pure or bogus rum to inflame and disorder his blood and system and produce fatal results in his present weak condition. Perhaps he may be able to withstand the rum and the other quackeries that may be practiced upon him by fossilized superstition, and if he does they will attribute his recovery to their treatment. If the rum turns the scale and kills him, they will attribute his death to the bullet; "the rum could not save him" they will assert.

It is well known that the doctors killed Prince Albert with brandy, which was almost a surely fatal poison in his case, and they would have killed the Prince of Wales similarly, had not a new physician, called in at the last moment, induced his quack brethren to substitute milk for brandy, and the patient, who it was bulletined could not possibly live till morning, began instantly to recover and in a few days was out of danger; another night's brandy would evidently have killed him as it did his father. It is time that this ancient fanaticism and ignorant superstitious quackery of using rum and whisky as medicines should be done away with, and none but intelligent physicians entrusted with the lives of the people.

WHISKY GROCERIES. Not Good Templars and advocates of temperance alone, but every citizen of the State male and female, who confesses to any duty to self and society, ought to engage now and for life, in an active war of extermination upon those pest houses of infamy which sell and give liquor to men, women and children, under the guise of keeping a *grocery*.

The corner grocery or any other grocery that sells liquor, is a viler and meaner and more poisonous institution than the open saloon or brothel: it catches the innocent and unsuspecting, entraps and deceives and schools its victims to become graduates of both those dens of vice, or to sink into besotted hangers on and professional loafers of the grocery.

Women and children have a chance of escape from the pitfalls of the grogshop and beer dive, but the rum grocery is the devils decoy duck, to catch those who avoid the open pitfalls of shame, and insidiously fit them for the jail and the poorhouse and the morgue.

No one who cares at all for the welfare of his family or community ought to patronize one of these filthy deadfalls, these poisoners, these worst corrupters of the public morals, these pauper and thief factories. And surely every person of ordinary intelligence should know that a grocer, who for a few dimes will poison his customers and their wives and children, ought not to be trusted to sell food, nor can be expected to deal honestly in any respect.

The cash Temperance grocery of San Francisco has already proved that a grand good business can be done in selling good honest groceries to honest people in an honest upright manner; and if it were not so, if no grocer could make a living by selling good wholesome groceries and food without selling poison and prostitution and death along with them, it would be right to denounce the grocers business as one more despicable and degrading than that of the professional hangman.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE I. O. G. T.—The Good Templars are invited to attend in regalia a reception to be given to our brother Geo. B. Katzenstein as R. W. G. T., and to celebrate the 30th anniversary of our Order at B. B. Hall on Eddy st. between Mason and Taylor streets, S. F. on the evening of Monday, the 18th of July. The exercises will begin with a musical program, then an address of welcome and congratulation by the G. W. C. T., Judge Thompson, and response by the R. W. G. T., followed by addresses from Dr. Haswell, Mrs. Stevens and various other speakers. It is hoped the Order will be well represented on this occasion, and that all interested will endeavor to make it a success.

DELINQUENT. There are 30 Lodges placed in the delinquent list of the G. W. S. this week. In the communities where these lodges are, their temperance literature has been as follows. One had one 3 months subscriber to the RESCUE, expired. One has a yearly subscriber not a Good Templar. One has 3 subscribers and that Lodge is only delinquent, because of a family row which it will get over: the other 27 probably never looked at a page of any temperance literature except the Lodge ode card; the usefulness of such Lodges must be exceedingly limited and their fading out only a question of time.

SAN LUIS OBISPO TRIBUNE. Last week the "Temperance Tornado" taken from the above named paper appeared in the RESCUE without credit: reason, absence of the editor at Campmeeting and oversight on his return; accidents will happen, but that kind dont often occur in the RESCUE.

SUBSCRIBERS since last week, Dufur, Oregon 5. The Dalles 1. Tulare City 11. Napa 1. San Luis Obispo 44. Tygh Valley Oregon 1.

NOW.

Arise, for the day is passing,
And you lie dreaming on;
The others have buckled their armor
And forth to the fight have gone.
A place in the ranks awaits you,
Each man has some part to play;
The past and the future are nothing
In the face of the stern to-day.

Rise from your dreams of the future,
Of gaining some hard-fought field;
Of storming some airy fortress,
Or bidding some giant yield.
Your future has deeds of glory,
Of honor (God grant it may!)
But your arm will never be stronger
Or your need so great as to-day.

Rise? if the past detains you,
Her sunshine and storms forget;
No chains so unworthy to hold you
As those of a vain regret.
Sad or bright, she is lifeless ever,
Cast her phantom arms away,
Nor look back, save to learn the lesson
Of a nobler strife to-day.

Adelaide Proctor.

TEMPERANCE CONSERVATISM.—NO. 10.

REV G. W. FITCH.

Webster says a conservative is one "who desires to maintain existing institutions and customs."

In the "New Gospel of Peace." a book published during the war with rebellion, there is the following description.

"Now the Knsurvutivs were they which when they had got into hot water stayed there that they might not be scalded.

And they have been Knsurvtivs from the beginning of the world, yea tho they have all been scalded and these shall be forever, they will remain in hot water, and suffer no man to pluck them ont thereof.

And this Knsurvutiv opened his mouth and said; It is because this war is not waged according to the doctrine of the Knsurvutivs that we are afflicted with this grevious victory, and because Abraham and his counsellors and the men of their inclining do continually struggle, and strive to get out of hot water, when they ought to remain quitely therein.

Now therefore let there be rezzleooshuns issued according to the doctrine of the Knsurvutivs.

And let the rezzleooshns be two: and let the first be: that this people is a Knsurvutivs people, and that the Knsurvutivs are in favor of the war.

And let the second rezzleooshn he that the Knsurvutivs are opposed to all means of carrying on the war."

Now we submit that the above description of the half and-half-rose-water policy men who existed during the war, applies with equal force to a large class of temperance politicians and leaders, who oppose independent political action because it will injure their favorite rum and license party.

They will meet and solemly resolve;

1st That we are in favor of the war (Prohibition).

2nd We are opposed to all (radical) means of carrying it on.

With the assistance of the rum element this temperance war henceforth "shall be conducted according to the doctrine of the konservativs, and we shall remain in our hot water and no more grevious (temperance) victories shall afflict our land." This was not the spirit that preserved our glorious Union, neither will it save our land from the maddening, killing power of rum. To attack this rum power is to attack the strongest combinations of men, allied by interests of money, social position and political influence.

Undaunted heroism must lead in this fight. Weak-kneed konservativs and secret, plotting, unprincipled politicians with their shuffling arts, and deceptive tricks must be pitched overboard. The day is past for timidly striking at the skirmish line, while the strongholds are left undisturbed. Radical measures are needed. If there is any truth in history, it is this, that existing politicai parties cannot be depended upon to secure prohibition. The rum power is supreme in both. If they grant us anything it will be because of an irresistible pressure brought to bear upon them from without, hence we are radical enough to be a total prohibitionist, and advocate with all our power separate political action.

We cannot see why any conscientious temperance worker should stand aloof and refuse to co-operate with us in the use of the ballot for State prohibition.

It is evident that the first great object is to get all temperance people to act together. We believe that here in California they are numerous enough, and strong enough if united and determined, to carry State prohibition to a successful issue. But to secure this they must be so far consolidated and vitalized as to be known and judged, not by their professions, but by their actions.

It is to be regretted that there is a divsion among professed temperance people. But the radicals who believe that California is practically but one town, and see no vital difference between city and country are determined to push for state prohibition, as the alpha and National prohibition as the omega of their policy at the polls. They know that party lines are strong, but God is stronger. They know that at present they are in the minority, but with God on their side they will shortly become the majority. Heroism and right are invincible. The heroic spirit will ripen fast.

A larger temperance faith, better organized effort, more radical leaders will be forthcoming. A time serving conservatism with a fossilized rum party on its back will present no more formidable barrier to temperance than it has to the rum traffic.

The people are becoming sick of such leadership, these men who refuse to stand by principle in preference to party will not be permitted to wear the honors, but be consigned to merited oblivion. The great fight is before us, and many earnest, thinking, praying men are sighing for the contest to begin.

Let the 5000 Christian temperance voters of this state but be united and stand firm at the ballot box, and our victory will be glorious; peace will smile on many wretched homes and dry up the tears of unnumbered weepers.

BRIBERY.

EXTRACTS FROM DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON JUNE 19th.

"Fire shall consume the tabernacles of bribery." Job 15: 34.

The grandest earthly science is the science of politics. National order, national preservation, national defence, national morality, are all swept by that circle. But politics from being the science of good government has often been bedraggled into the synonym for truculency and turpitude.

A MONSTER SIN,

plausible, potent, pestiferous, has gone forth to do its dreadful work in all ages. Its two hands are *rotten with leprosy*. It keeps its right hand hidden in a deep pocket. The left hand is clenched, and with its ichorous knuckle it taps at the door of the court room, the legislative hall, the Congress and the Parliament. The door swings open and the monster enters, and glides thru the aisle of the council chamber as softly as a slippery page, and then it takes its right hand from its deep pocket and offers it in salutation to judge or legislator. If that hand be taken, and the palm of the intruder cross the palm of the official the leprosy crosses from palm to palm in a round blotch, round as a gold eagle, and the virus spreads, and the doom is fixed, and the victim perishes. Let bribery, accursed of God and man, stand up for trial.

The Bible arraigns it again and again. Samuel says of his two sons who became Judges, "They took bribes and perverted judgment." David says of some of his pursuers, "Their right hand is full of bribes." Amos says of some men in his day, "They take a bribe and turn aside the poor in the gate," whiie Eliphaz in my text foretells the crushing bolts of God's indignation, declaring, "Fire shall consume the tabernacles of bribery." It is

NO LIGHT TEMPTATION.

The mightiest have fallen under it. Sir Francis Bacon, Lord Chancellor of England, founder of our modern philosophy, author of a whole library of books, the leading thinker, having an income which you would suppose would have put him beyond the temptation of bribery—thirty-six thousand dollars a year, and Twickenham Court a gift, and princely estates in Hertfordshire and Gorhambury—yet under this temptation to bribery falling flat into ruin, and on his confession of taking bribes, giving all excuse that all his predecessors took them, he was fined two hundred thousand dollars, and imprisoned in London Tower. So also Lord Chancellor Macclesfield fell; so also Lord Chancellor Waterbury perished.

The black chapter in English, Irish, French, and American politics is the chapter of bribery. Some of you remember the Pacific Mail subsidies. All of you remember the awful tragedy of the Credit Mobilier. Under this temptation to bribery Benedict Arnold sold the fort in the Highlands for $31,575. For this sin Gorgey betrayed Hungary, Ahithophel forsook David, and Judas kissed Christ. When I see so many of the illustrious going down under this temptation, it makes me think of the red dragon spoken of in Revelation with seven heads and ten horns and seven crowns, drawing a third part of the stars of Heaven down after him. * * *

It seems to me that this is the right time to preach a sermon against bribery. The Legislature of the State of New York are now investigating charges of bribery. That body and the whole country, North, South, East and West have awakened up with holy horror at the charge that

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS

have been offered a Legislator for his vote, as tho this were something new; as tho hundreds of thousands of dollars have not been given in bribery to the Legislatures of this country, and millions of dollars. As tho nine hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars had not been given to one Legislature and State Government by a railroad company to get a charter and to put thru a donation of public lands. As tho the majority of the Legislatures of the United States thru bribery have not gone into putrifaction whose stench reaches Heaven.

By all means hunt down that two thousand dollars. Put the witnesses on the gridiron and broil them until they tell the whole truth. Perhaps after a month or two's hunting the squirrel that stole those hicory nuts we may have enough righteous indignation in this country to begin to hunt the lions and the bears and the tigers and the panthers and the behemoths of political corruption which are devouring this country. By all means go on, gentlemen of the Legislature, aud investigate the two thousand dollars. Find out all about them. Do as you testify you have been doing. Hunt wrong all day, and then go down to the Delavan House, and play poker and old sledge all night! When I see the Legislature of the State of New York, after years of corruption, going into a paroxysm of surprise at a paltry two thousand dollars given in bribery it is as tho in 1873, when the whole country was bringing law suit for six millions of dollars against William M. Tweed, the country had suddenly gone into hysterics at the discovery that he had stolen a box of steel pens. O gentlemen of the Legislature, by all means strain out that gnat, but do not swallow the camel.

THE LOBBIES

of the legislatures of this country control the country. They have submerged California, putting her in the grip of a great moneyed institution. You remember the bribery in Kansas involving a United States Senator. Again and again a Congressional district in Connecticut has been bought up with no more embarrassment than you would buy a box of strawberries. You know which State is called the State of Camden and Amboy. In March of last year members of the Pensylvania Legislature were convicted of bribery. * * *

A United States Senator from Pennsylvania for many years was in the habit of putting a price upon members of the Legislature, just as a Kentuckian would put a price upon his race horses, two thousand dollars for this, and five thousand dollars for that. Railroad companies, which were intended to be the common carriers for the people and ought to be impartial, by a contract which is only another form of bribery in that case, give especial favoritism to certain companies, to certain firms, aud to certain businesses.* * *

Bribery in so many forms I can only hint at them. How much was given by certain railroad companies to keep their fare from dropping from 10 cents to five cents? It is alleged they gave $300,000. * * *

But the trouble begins far back of that, in what are called subscribed election expenses. If a man have no wealth he can hardly afford to run for Congress or for some other high position. Before the nomination is made the question is asked, "How much is he worth? how much will he give?" or, "How much will his friends give toward the success of the election?" And from this deep reservoir of subscibed election expenses the rill rolls down in ten thousand directions, and by the time that the Gubernatorial and Congressional and Presidential elections are closed, the land is

DRUNK WITH BRIBERY.

I pity that poor little orphaned two thousand dollars wandering about the streets of Albany, finding no parentage, when it belongs to a family of big brothers who ought to go out and take charge of that foundling which was laid at the door of the Senator. Wonderful phenomenon, that after fifty years of corruption, and the expenditure of millions of dollars in the legislatures, only two thousand dollars have miscarried. It shows that if there were

no God and no judgment day, the safest business in this country would be bribery. What other business of millions of dollars could be carried on even for ten years with no more than a loss of two thousand dollars. All the contention about this spoils of office, which kept the Senate of the United States for four months playing the fool, and which for the last four weeks has kept the private parlors of the Delavan House at Albany the centre of national interest, is only another form of bribery. It is not so much the cash down as the offices promised. You put me into one kind of office, and I'll put you into another kind of office—dont you see? And it is often true that before a man is sworn into office he has pledged away all the patronage of that office, and the trouble comes from his incapacity or unwillingness to deliver the goods which he sold on the first Tuesday in November. Ah! what a state of things.

The machinery of bad American politics is made up of about five hundred wheels, and the cogs of these wheels play into a greater wheel, and this great centre wheel has a tire of railroad iron, and also a crank on which is the hand of Satan, and he turns the great wheel and that turns all the five hundred smaller wheels in the political manufactory. What has been seen in other countries threatens this land. While as a consequence of partial legislation the great masses of the people find it harder and harder work to make a living, we have too many men in this country who are worth their five millions, and their ten and forty and their eighty millions, they carry the Legislature in one pocket and Congress in the other.

REVOLUTION AHEAD.

I pray God it may be peaceful revolution, and at the ballot box, where only this wrong can be corrected. We had a forty years' contest about black slavery. We are to have a ten or twenty years' contest about white slavery. We are to have emancipation for American labor from the curse of monopoly. We must send to State and national councils men who cannot be suborned of perjury whether in the shape of promises of office or of hard dollars.

I do not believe in the union of church and State, but I do believe that unless the Church of Jesus Christ rises up and proves herself the friend of the people. as well as the friend of God, and in sympathy with the great masses who with their families at their back are fighting this battle for bread, the Church as at present organized will become a defunct institution, and Christ will go down again to the beach and invite twelve plain, honest fishermen to come up into the apostleship of a new dispensation of righteousness man-ward and God-ward.

The time must come when all classes of people shall have equal rights in the great struggle to get a livelihood. What is the present disgraceful state of things? You and I are paying the board bill, and the washing bill, and the cigar bill, and the whisky bill of the Legislature of the State of New York while they squabble about the offices.

There is not anybody that snpposes that the fifteen gentlemen nominated for senatorial position are the only men competent for it. Why not branch out in a new field, and for a change send two great Christian philanthropists who would adorn the senate of the United States more than the Senate could adorn them? I nominate William E. Dodge, Christian philanthropist, of New York, and George I. Seney, Christian philanthropist, of Brooklyn. I do not know whether they are Conkling men or anti-Conkling men, but I know this, they are anti-rum, anti-ignorance, anti-fraud, anti-villainy. And yet I am aware that the nomination will not be ratified. The time has not come when such men can be elevated; but it will come. God did not make the Atlantic Ocean to allow a few great whales to swallow up all the small fish, nor did He make this continent to furnish a few great, moneyed magnates with blubber. The greatest commercial blessing in this country is the railroads made for us to ride over; but do not let us lie down as sleepers to let the railroads ride over us.

"O!" says some one, "there's no need of talking against bribery by promise or by dollars, because every man has his price." I do not believe it. Even heathenism and the dark ages have furnished specimens of incorruptibility.

My charge is to you in all departments of life, steer clear of bribery, all of you. Every man and woman at some time will be tempted to do wrong for compensation. The bribe may not be offered in money. It may be offered in social position. Let us remember that there is a day coming when the most secret transaction of private life and of public life will come up for public reprehension. We cannot bribe death, we cannot bribe sickness, we cannot bribe the grave, we cannot bribe the judgments of that God who thunders in my text, "Fire shall consume the tabernacles of bribery."

Men of the world often regret that they have to leave their money here when they go away from the world. You can tell from what they say in their last hours that one of their chief sorrows is that they have to leave their money. I break that delusion. I tell that bribe-taker that he will take his money with him. God will wrap it up in your shroud. or put it in the palm of your hand in resurrection, and there it will lie, not the cool, bright, shining gold as it was on the day when you sold your vote and your moral principle, but there it will lie, a hot metal, burning and consuming your hand forever. Or, if there be enough of it for a chain, then it will fall from the wrist clanking the fetters of an eternal captivity.

The bribe is an everlasting possession. You take it for time, you take it for eternity. Some day in the next world, when you are longing for sympathy, you will feel on your cheeks a kiss. Looking up you will find it to be Judas, who took thirty pieces of silver as a bribe and finished the bargain by putting an infamous kiss on the pure cheek of his divine master.

WONDERDORF, June 26, 1881.

ED. RESCUE:—I would like to ask of you one, two questions vitch I haf on me mind and gifes me vary mutch trubles. I bees de Wordy Chief von de Gude Templar's Lodge here in my town, and we haf vone mans in our order as vot gifs me vone heep trubles. Ven ve haf our meetings he alvays haf so vary mutch to talk, he bees all de times shumping up and making some motions, or finding out some faults mit somepody elses motions: or if some bisiness is going on he yusht knows von better vay, von as vot vould not take near so mutch time up, and den he sthands and talks and blows yusht two times so long to show how shmart his vay vould be, until efery body bees so tired from him dat dey all feels like putting him oud or going home.

Somedimes he makes me so mad dat I feels like biting mine teeth together and sthomping mine feets, but that vould not become mine office as Worly Chief, sho I hav yusht to hold mine tongue and dot is vary hard somedimes. Und den ven any pody else gits vone office he bees so vary yealous he most bits hisself, he dinks he ought to get vone office all de dimes, und his frow too all de dimes, und no vone vants him for vone office man. And ven ve sings he alvays vants for to lead in dot, but he gits off from de tune or gits it so high or so low, dat no vone can sing mit him at all.

Ven vone of de members gits up to say somedings and maybe forgits to make de sine from de order or somedings dat vay, up pops dis broder und says Wordy Chief de broder did so and so votefer it may haf been; dot is all right but den it vould look better I dinks if he vould let some body else do so somedimes, not him always, it makes himself too plenty all de times. Und dot de members all gits tired of hearing from him. Now Meester Editor, dis bees a very great bodder to me for ve vould haf very gud meetings if it vas not for dis vone bruder, de oder Bredrens und Sisters bees all vary nice and social like and kind mit anoder, and I hopes you can help me oud in somevay. I vould like to see de lodge meetinge going on in gude feelings mit vone anoder and pleasant, and if you can tells me some vay to helps me oud from dis, I vill be vary mutch obliged to you.

Yours Druly, in F. H. and C.

YOHANNAS SHREIBER W. C. T.,
Wonderdorf Lodge No. 0.

COMMUNION WINE &c.—The N. Y. Eastern Christian Conference in Session June 3rd issued its declaration, that "no christian is justified: (1) in voting with the liquor interest: (2) or in signing a petition for a license or a license bond: (3) or officially granting a license to sell liquors: (4) or in raising hops, apples or grain for the brewery or distillery: (5) churches should discipline any member guilty of the sins above named: (6) no christian church should be continued in membership with the conference that insists on using intoxicating fluids called wine at the Lords table: (7) each church should provide frequent temperance meetings: (8) all our people should unite with all the other people so far as practicable in temperance work: (9) all this and all that God permits us as a people, we ought to do to destroy the rum traffic: (10) we extend our hearty support to all temperance workers and especially to those working for entire prohibition &c.

Item No. 4 was discussed, but passed 42 to 4.

That reads as if that conference has arrived very near to the standard indicated and enjoined by apostolic authority.

CAL. W. C. T. UNION.

President, Mrs. D. P. Browne, Blake House, Oakland.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Mrs. G. S. Abbott, Oakland.
Mrs. John McNear, Petaluma.
Mrs. M. A. Nash, Santa Rosa.
Mrs. W. R. Spencer, Grass Valley
Miss W. Bell, San Jose.
Miss Sarah P. Morrison, San Jose.
Mrs. J. B. Hill, Alameda.
Secretary, Mrs. Mary E. Congdon, 721 Hayes St. S, F.
Assistant Secretary, Miss M. J. Havens, Blake House, Oakland.
Treasurer, Mrs. J. G. Wickersham, Petaluma.

SPELLING.

The more one reflects upon the nonsensical absurdities of English spelling, the more it seems a *sin* to conform to the exigencies of the false and perplexing and expensive system; it has not a single commendatory or mitigating feature, except that we are taut an immensely bad habit, and are too indolent or superstitious to do anything, or help others to do anything, to relieve the next generation and the Anglo-Saxon race from this miserable relic of barbarism and ignorance. Probably not one adult foreigner perseveres in learning book English for ten who would, if it were not the most utterly corrupt of all human languages; and yet we hear of preserviug the purity of our beautiful English: Whereas it is an impurity and a falsehood every time that we use letters which do not properly spell our words. The present mode of spelling has no inconveniences for the RESCUE: not the least. From early schooldays the old method has remained faithfully photographed on the memory of the writer and it has never been necessary to own or consult an English dictionary as a spelling guide. But it surely is a matter of great importance that all the rising generation who attend a course of school study, should be compelled to waste a good year of their most precious time, not in learning to do something right, but do it wrong everytime. The time wasted might just as well be employed in teaching them to memorize the Koran in Arabic or to repeat the Psalms of David backwards without understanding a word of their meaning.

The English language has more good literature than any other in the world, and every good citizen and christian and friend of humanity should desire to see our beautiful language and its teachings become the universal sole or second language of the whole world. Whoever improves our spelling or hastens its purification, is to a great extent a missionary of good to the world. Those who say the old way did them well enough and will do for others, or who are too indolent to say or do anything they are not paid for, or who are bigot-lovers of old abuses, are stumbling blocks in the way of the world's improvement, and are forging a burdensome yoke upon their own children which is a serious obstacle to their advancement in knowledge. It is just as ridiculous and heathenlike to spell thru, taut, buty, kat, tu, (two, to, too:) filosofi, ruf, kof, kant, rize, roze, lite, mite, kud &c as they are usually spelled, as it would be to write thynggc, schyppe, pryzzonne, pygges or poughteighteanx.

If letters should be used to misrepresent sounds, we ought to make the disguise complete and go back to the Chinese hieroglifics. It is a commentary upon the old spelling system, that perhaps not over one in ten lawyers, ministers, doctors, merchants or teachers can write an article as long as this without orthographical errors enough to condemn a system of useless absurdity, which no one can ever thoroly learn.

THE National Temperance Society have just added to their former packets of four and eight page 12mo tracts, Packet No 4, embracing the 12mo tracts from Nos. 151 to 200 inclusive, making 246 pages. This is a valuable packet of tracts written by some of the ablest workers in the temperance cause, and very useful for individual distribution. Sent postpaid, price twenty-five cents.

G. W. Secretary's D'p'tm't.

GEORGE B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.

☞The office of the Grand Lodge is located in the Capital Savings Bank Building, entrance, No. 328 J street, up-stairs, over the southwest corner J and Fourth streets, Sacramento, where the Grand Worthy Secretary will be pleased to receive calls from the members of the Order during business hours.

☞This department is edited by the Grand Worthy Secretary, to whom all communications relating in any way to the business of the Grand Lodge, this department, or anything appearing hereunder, should be addressed.

☞The Grand Worthy Secretary's post office address is Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento, Cal.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

ON SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE G. W. S.

Sold for the Benefit of the Grand Lodge

Constitutions, per hundred copies	$12 00
Constitutions per dozen	1 75
Glee Books, "Temperance Chimes" per dozen	4 00
Glee Books, per half dozen	2 50
Glee Books, single copies	50
Receipts of Evening and Constitution Roll Book, per set	2 50
Chase's Digest, per copy	1 50
Officer's Roll Call etc., Book of	1 00
Pledge Cards, per hundred	1 00
Officers Cards, per set of four	1 00
Degree Ode Cards, per dozen	1 00
Subordinate Ode Cards, per dozen	75
Subordinate Ode Cards with music, per dozen	1 50
Chase's Good of the Order, per copy	50

BLANK FORMS.

Clearance Cards, per dozen	3 00
Grand Lodge Returns, per dozen	1 00
W. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. F. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Bonds, per dozen	1 00
Forms for Charges, Trials, etc., per set of four	75
Forms for incorporation of Lodges	Free

LODGE BOOKS

Propositions for Membership, Book of fifty	50
Notices of Election to Membership, book of fifty	50
Proposition Committee notices, book of fifty	50
D. G. W. C. T.'s Dispensations, book of fifty	50
Password Certificates, book of fifty	50
Delinquent (Dues) Notice, book of fifty	50
Warrants on W. T., book of fifty	50
W. F. S. Receipts, book of fifty	50
W. T. Receipts, book of fifty	50

LODGE FURNITURE.

In addition to the above, I will attend to orders for Impression Seals, Blank Books, Special Printing, Regalia or Lodge Furniture. This will be done as an accommodation to Lodges and not as a source of profit either to the Grand Lodge or myself; hence all orders filled will be sent per express by the dealers, with instructions to "collect on delivery," unless the money accompanies the order. Address—

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.,
Sacramento, California.

CASH RECEIVED.—The Grand Worthy Secretary acknowledges receipt of the following amounts of cash since last report. Proper personal receipts were also forwarded in each case:

GENERAL FUND.

Vallejo Lodge, No. 64	$ 3 75
Wide Awake, No. 338	2 00
Horicon, No. 146	2 50
Farmington, No. 323	3 50
Newville, No. 164	8 00
Kentucky, No. 292	15 15
Positive, No. 441	5 00
Yolo, No. 163	1 00
La Porte, No. 381	1 00
Mrs. G. F. Behrens	1 50
Golden Rule, No. 263	1 00

ORPHANS HOME FUND.

Lily Lodge, No. 330	$10 00

LECTURE FUND.

Wm. Crowhurst's June Collections.

Red Bluff	$20 15
Newville	18 50
Marysville	11 75
Paskenta	8 00
Henleyville	5 00
Browns Dist	5 00
Tehama	4 60
Cordua	4 05
Pleasant Grove	4 00
Tehama	3 55
Riceville	3 00
Lowerys	1 75
Reeds Creek	1 05

CHARTER FEE FUND.

Hercules Lodge	$10 00
Elizabeth Lodge	10 00

D. G. W. C. T.'s COMMISSIONED, ETC.—The following commissions have been issued and forwarded from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office during the past week:

STATE DEPUTY.

E. W. Turner, Madera, Cal.

LODGE DEPUTIES.

Thaddeus Sherman, for No. 445, Cambria.

DEGREE TEMPLARS

Charles Mosher, for No. 12, Grass Valley.

PACKAGES MAILED.—The following packages have been mailed during the past week from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office:

1 to Thaddeus Sherman, Cambria.
4 to J. A. Gordon, Westport.
1 to W. C. Johnson, Mountain View.
1 to M. J. Brundage, Tucson.
1 to E. E. Masters, Willows.
3 to G. W. Scribner, Newville
1 to W. B. Byram, Westminster.
1 to Ed Ellington, Yuba city.
5 to James Morse, Guadalupe.
1 to D. A. Phelps, Maxwell.
1 to M. D. L. Stumpff, Plymouth.
1 to Mrs. M. M. Thornburgh, Santa Maria.
3 to N. F. Neely, Trinidad.
1 to Mrs. G. F. Behrens, Elk Creek.
5 to H. G. Cammet, Rough and Ready.
1 to Henry Durner, Benicia.
2 to C. E. Quigley, Oakland.
1 to Rev. M. D. Gage, Modesto.
1 to J. M. Van Zandt, San Diego.

PACKAGES PER EXPRESS.

1 to H. R. Hughes, Angels Camp.
1 to C. H. Converse, Coulterville.
1 to Thaddeus Sherman, Cambria.
1 to J. H. Murray, Cayucos.
1 to E. E. Masters, Willows.
1 to F. E. Darke, Cambria.
1 to J. Cummings, Los Alamos.
1 to W. H. Calvin, Camptonville.
1 to Geo. Bramall, Haywards.

RETURNS RECEIVED.—During the past week the following Lodges have filed Grand Lodge returns with, and their receipt is acknowledged by, the Grand Worthy Secretary:

Nos. 112, 126, 159, 164, 208, 308, 342, 402, 403.

DELINQUENTS.—The following lodges remain delinquent, and have so far failed to fill quarterly returns for the term ending April 30th last. The dep uty of each has been notified and requested to forward the delinquent returns, In consequence of this delinquency the pass word now being mailed must be withheld from these lodges: Butte county Nos 240 and 282, Colusa 132 and 168 Contra Costa 175 and 349, Fresno 365, Humboldt, 363, Lake 347 and 432, Los Angeles 103 and 174, Inyo, 250 and 352, Mendocino 333, Modoc 229, 234 and 275, Monterey, 131 and 357, Placer 218, Shasta 142, Sonoma 166, 353 and 405, Stanislaus 187, 249 and 311, Tehama 315, Tulare 301. District deputies of the counties named will confer a favor by notifying the G. W. S. as to the condition of the above named lodges. If the lodges have ceased to meet, either of them, that fact should be made known that the lodges may be stricken from the active list.

YUBA COUNTY:—Upon invitation of members of the Order at Wheatland, it was our pleasure to meet the people in the neighborhood of Elizabeth school district, Yuba county on Saturday evening last, at which time Elizabeth Lodge was organized with thirty-four charter members. Bro. John Wallis was installed W. C. T., Bro. Geo. McWilliams W. S. and Bro. T. S. Carr P. W. C. T. and Lodge Deputy. The lodge will meet every Saturday evening in Elizabeth school house, situated about seven miles from Wheatland, and nine from Marysville, which should insure to it frequent visitations from the neighboring lodges at those points. A delegation from Wheatland Lodge composed of Sisters Hattie Sheets, Victoria Brown, Lizzie Taggart and Brothers John Landis, C. E. Justis, W. Fraser. H. Boynton and William and Charles Mack were present and lent material aid in the organization. The new lodge commences under the most favorable auspices, numbering among the charter members many of the permanent and prosperous citizens of the vicinage. The organization was completed at midnight and the return ride to Wheatland under the guidance of Bro. C. E. Justis, by the light of the full moon, under a clear sky studded with the galaxy of planets rarely visible in each others company was not one of the least enjoyable incidents of the journey. Sunday morning at Wheatland, afforded an opportunity to witness the rigid enforcement of the "Sunday law," all the business houses and saloons being closed, the town having a restful and sabbatarian appearance, in strong contrast with the appearance of similar communities where this beneficent law is not enforced. In this connection it is suggested that a list of towns and communities where the "Sunday law" is observed and enforced be published in these colums for the information and encouragement of other communities who are moving, or desirous so to do in the matter. Will not some one in each community where the "Sunday law is now being observed notify the RESCUE that it may make up such a list? While at Wheatland the hospitalities of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Justis, parents of the Lodge Deputy of Wheatland Lodge were enjoyed. Elizabeth Lodge is the ninety and ninth lodge of the present fiscal year's list of new lodges.

PERSONALS.—Bro. J. H. Whitmore P. W. C. T. of Georgiana Lodge Isleton was in the city last week under examination for a teachers certificate, and was so successful as to receive a first grade State certificate.....Bro. J. W. Whitson of Arbuckle Lodge called at the G. W. S. Office and reports the cause as progressing favorably in his county. He reports Col. Goulding as having stirred up the Colusaites considerably.....Bro. H. J. Miller of Yolo Lodge, called and reports a decided increase in membership and interest in his Lodge within the past year.....Bro. William Crowhurst, Grand Lecturer also called en passant to his field in Shasta county, Bro. Crowhurst has recently suffered from a slight malarial attack, which it is hoped the altitudes of Shasta may rid him of.....Bro. and Sister Stanley favored the Grand Lodge office with a call on Monday last on their way to their new home at Hayden Hill Lassen county until the very recent change of her name Sister Stanley was known as Lodge Deputy, Flora L. Allen of Aqua Pura Lodge at Napa. They have the best wishes of all in their new venture and it is hoped that a live Lodge will be reported from Hayden Hill in the near future.

THE HUNDRED ROLL.—So far nineteen lodges have reported a membership of one hundred and more each. The lodges so reporting are Siloam, No. 2; Sylvania, No. 12, Vallejo 64, Ceres 109, Summit 125, Amador 152, Grangeville 169, Rose of Lompoc 176, Red Bluff 192 Nevada 201, San Bernardino 220, El Monte 258, Golden Rule 263, Morning Star 266, Riverside, 284, International 291, Merill 299, Soulsbyville 340 and Merced 459. The aggregate membership of these nineteen lodges is 2550. The lodge in the above list having the largest membership is Merrill Lodge, which reported 198. The smallest, Ceres with an even 100 members.

NEWVILLE.—The W. C. T. of Newville Lodge of Colusa county, Bro. G. W. Scribner, writes: "We have been having some grand temperance meetings in the last few weeks. About three weeks ago Bro. Crowhurst lectured twice for us, and his lectures resulted in several additions to our numbers. On the 27, and 28, ult. Bro Goulding was with us, and also lectured to large audiences. While he was here and since he left we have initiated fourteen, and several others are soon to be initiated. We have nearly doubled our membership in three weeks and the new members comprise the cream of our neighborhood.

THE RIGHT RING.—The W. S., Bro. J. C. Ralston of Avonia Lodge at Durham, Butte county, writes under a recent date: "Our influence is manifest in this place. The three saloons are closed here on Sunday of their own accord and without complaint. We are a determined band, and will stand by our colors until the death knell of the liquor traffic is sounded."

In reply to a newspaper insinuation that Virginia city is going to decay, the Chronicle of that place says: We are going to pay a tax of $5 on the $100 this year, and we have the most flourishing and hearty lot of paupers here that ever the sun has shone upon. We pay $20,000 a year to maintain the indigent, and there is no other place in the world where a gentleman who will not cut wood for $2.50 cord can so readily obtain from the sympathizing authorities an order for a few weeks' provisions, a plug hat or such other assistance as his sad condition calls for.

The condition of Virginia city is truly pitiable; poor fellows, for about twenty years they have been compelled to work for such wretched pittances as $6 down to $4 a day; and it never would quite pay up their saloon and gambling bills. But with Virginias peculiar institutions licensed and tolerated, it would have been just the same if the workers had been paid 60 to 40 dollars a day. Even the grave digger would be pauperized in a city of grogshops and gambling dens, like most of the cities of Nevada and California.

Lecturers' Reports.

☞ The only authorized Grand Lecturers in this jurisdiction are Mrs. E. P. Stevens, Messrs. Wm. Crowhurst, Hugh R. Hughes, Dr. M. D. Merrick, F. J. Culver, Col. C. N. Goulding and George Bramall.

They are authorized to instruct and institute Lodges and Bands of Hope, solicit subscribers for our official organ, the RESCUE, and receive donations for the Good Templars' Home for Orphans and our lecture and missionary work. They are employed and compensated by the Grand Lodge, and all monies received by them are paid over to the Grand Lodge Treasury. It is expected that the lodges and the friends of temperance will, in good time, secure a commodious place of meeting, provide music, advertise the meeting well, make every needed preparation and render them every assistance to make their mission a success.

MRS. STEVENS.

SAN LUIS OBISPO.

Previously to my visit there I knew but little of San Luis Obispo, save that it was the seat of the county bearing its name. and what little I had heard had not impressed me. Fancy my surprise when I drove into the town to find a lovely picturesque village, embowered in trees with pretty homes and flower gardens and busy and bustling streets. I said, "why, this cannot be a bad place; how lively it is!" "Forty saloons" was the reply; "temperance dead here." Besides a teachers' institute had just wound up with a ball: everybody tired! Consoling, I replied, "I wish I had not to speak here tonight;"I found however that Rev. W. Kirkland. pastor of the M. E. church, had made what arrangements he could, giving me the church, furnishing a choir of singers and paving the way for me.

I did not expect to find the atmosphere all oxygen nor the dear public anything but indifferent. It is somewhere said that "every point of life is a point upon which turns the whole action of our after lives, and so indeed the after lives of the whole world;" this may apply to places as well as persons. But we are often so blind that we only see this of certain special enterprises, and endeavors which we call critical. The temperance meetings proved the pivot for San Luis Obispo's future.

The uprising of the citizens, the lodge of nearly three hundred have all been published. It only wanted that pivot to turn the tide. The coffee house is doing nicely. The building of the hall is an assured fact. On the fourth of July the temperance agitation acted like a charm. No liquor was sold on the grounds, and the gathering under the olive trees was a most happy and peaceful one. The town was gratifyingly sober. In the evening the large number who attended the Good Templar lodge, the many new members made new and active work for the secretaries. There was an earnestness of purpose pervading the meeting, and the forty-four subscribers to the RESCUE proved that the members were determined to make theirs a live reading and working lodge.

It was with real sincere regret I said good bye to all these new brothers and sisters. I came expecting nothing and received everything; the largest lodge ever organized in the state, composed of live men and women. The most cordial of welcomes. Certainly San Luis Obispo has a future in this temperance work; that she has splendid resources none can gainsay, situated in the heart of that large grazing county with more produce shipped from the wharves than from any other point this side of San Francisco, proves the fact; and with total abstinence for a shield what may not be accomplished? Hitherto saloons have absorbed the wealth of the people and given nothing in return but blighted hopes and wasted opportunities. Now that the pivot has turned, who can predict the results, who shall say what may not be the bright future nor how largely instrumental San Luis Obispo shall be in shaping the destinies of the new temperance state?

C. N. GOULDING.

LAKEPORT, Cal. July 10, 1881.

I crossed the mountain on the 5th from Leesville to Upper Lake, remaining over night at "Bartletts Springs" (the Saratoga of the coast.) Arriving in Upper Lake on the 6th, found that no notice of my appointments had reached the county, which necessitated some active advertising. Had a fair audience the first evening and a large audience the second evening at Upper Lake.

The meeting here this evening was held in the Court house it having the largest seating capacity of any building in the place. The pastors all gave up their services, urged their congregations to attend, the result was that not more than half could obtain admission. The audience gave the best of attention, and I am of opinion that some good was accomplished, hope so, at least. Shall remain here another night, speaking only once in Kelseyville. For some reason the cause languishes in this county, have not been here long enough to familiarize myself with temperance matters. Nature has been very bountiful, and Lake county can boast of as beautiful lakes, valleys and mountain scenery, as can be found in America and can fully realize the saying "Where every prospect pleases and only man is vile."

The Sunday law is generally observed, and there is an entire absence of that "rowdy element" found too often in mountain counties. I have well and faithfully distributed the RESCUES, urged the importance of temperance literature, have sown the seed; trust you may gather in the harvest.

HUGH R. HUGHES.

SUTTER CREEK, July 11,1881.

July 6th at Mok Hill, the L. D. absent, and no one left to look after lodge business, so no notice had been received of my coming, and no one had read of the appointments in the RESCUE. Met with the lodge and had a pleasant meeting. Mok Hill, the old home of our G. W. C. T. is being built up again and ought to have a flourishing lodge.

The 7th at Jackson. a small bnt pleasant public meeting; am obliged to lodge deputy Turner and Rev. Wythe for kindness and favors. Jackson is the county seat of Amador, and is filled with saloons and is a very hard field. But good work will tell. Hold the fort, brethren.

The 8th went to Ione city. None of the officers and read the notices in the RESCUE, and the D. D. Wood does not reside in the place as the RESCUE has it. When officers change P. O.'s they ought to have the address changed. Bro. Wood resides in Amador city; so I had 18 miles dusty driving for nothing. The 9th and 10th in Sutter Creek, had a pleasant meeting with old friends, Mr. H. Reese. Had every assistance rendered by the pastor of the M. E. church, Rev. Mr. Dodge. Speak in Amador city this evening and consult with the D. D., Bro. Wood in regard to work in this county, before going to make a thoro canvass in El Dorado county.

It is high time that officers in the lodges made it a business to read the appointments of their lecturers. and make some provision for public meetings. There is a time to sleep and a time to work. Let us work while we have the grand opportunity and work altogether.

ATLANTA, July 8, 1881.

ED. RESCUE:—I am a constant reader of the RESCUE, and tho a prohibitionist from my boyhood, I never was so much so as now. My soul is stirred by this subject which touches every interest of society. I in common with every other friend of temperance, rejoice in the magnificent success of our cause in Kansas. I believe that the time has fully come to throw down the gauntlet to the *Rum party* and fight them squarely and fairly on a *Prohibition platform*. I am heartily sick of the selfishness and greed of existing parties. Let us have an early Temperance Convention and may the God of temperance give us unity of action.

J. W. BLUETT.

That has the right sound. The old parties are the bot and owned and branded property of the drunkard makers. And all that we can ever expect to get from them is the kind of temperance legislation that will be entirely acceptable to their whisky bosses. The time for union in political *action* was 3 or 4 months ago, is yet perhaps but if deferred a little while longer, any action united or otherwise will be like barking at the moon.

SOMETHING OF INTEREST TO THE PUBLIC:—All of the foreign wines and liquors are imported direct to this coast, and we are but little behind any State in these importations, while in domestic liquors, we have a superabundance. As the duties are heavy on imported liquors, and the Revenue Tax equally so on the domestic ones, there is, of course, an open field for the operation of imitators, who have crowded on the market vast quantities of spurious and doctored liquors, some of them so accurate an imitation as to almost deceive competent judges. Especially is this so in the line of whiskies, the almost universal drink of the age. Notwithstanding the efforts of such able temperance advocates as Gough, Murphy, Bain, Hallenbeck and others, it is undeniable that men will drink. But, nearly the entire list of evils which are claimed by these apostles of total abstinence to arise from the use of liquor, would be abated, if not entirely destroyed if instead of tarantula juice, Jersey lightning and fusil oil, men would drink pure unadulterated liquors- If man's nature craves for, and he will drink whisky, we reccommend as beyond compare and unequalled, ——— ——— Whisky.

Taking what the whisky and beer and wine men say of each other, and putting the pieces all together, we get at about the exact truth, and find it coincides with the estimate put upon them by the sober people. The advertizers of this new brand of tarantula juice are liberally bribing the "prostitute" newspawers to herald their particular poison and commend it. But this fancy, genteel and no doubt high priced article of beastliness and criminal debauchery, is very probably nothing but the commonest kind of cheap potato or kitchen slop snake juice, costing outside of the duty about 20 cents a gallon and probably selling for 6 or 7 dollars as a choice fool's bait.

It is not here intended to belittle this whisky; for if it was made from potatoes and a few flavoring drugs and sulphuric acids to make it penetrating, it is just as good, for all its purposes, as the most refined and costly of all strong liquors which under no circumstaaces ever cost the *compilers* over 40 cents a gallon outside of the revenue tax. This Nabob Whisky no doubt contains as many murders and fights and jimjams and blasphemies and debaucheries per gallon as any other.

POLICE WORK.

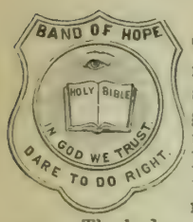
Classification of the various arrests made in June. the arrests made by the Police Department in June were as follows: Assault, 14; indecent assault, 5; battery, 185; assaults with deadly weapon, 15; begging. 2; bench warrants 12; burglary, 14; attempted burglary, 2; carrying burglars' tools; 2; burglary, second degree, 11; cruelty to animals, 15; carrying concealed weapons. 23; deserters. 1; disturbing the peace, 36; drunkenness, 784; common drunkards, 39; embezzlement, 7: escaped from Industrial School, 2; exhibiting obscene publications, 1; felony, 1; discharging firearms, 5; fast driving, 9; visiting gambling-houses, 14; hackman for overcharging, 1; soliciting. 35; visiting house of ill repute, 7; indecent exposure, 4. children for the Industrial School, 16; insane, 18; insane prisoners en route, 1; vulgar language, 85; grand larceny, 12; petty larceny, 42; attempted petty larceny 2; selling liquor without a license, 16; peddling without a license, 5; selling lottery tickets, 9; malicious mischief, 21; manslaughter, 2; mayhem, 1; misdemeanor, 124; murder, 1; attempted murder, 6; nuisance, 3; perjury, 11; subordination of perjury, 4; prisoners enroute, 8; fellonious assault, 1; resisting an officer, 1; robbery, 11; attempted robbery, 2; violating revune law, 3; driving on sidewalk. 1; State prisoners en route, 11; depositing dirt in the street, 6; obstructing street 18; surrendered by bondsmen, 1; threats against life, 1; vagrancy, 16; witness detained, 1; total, 1707; lodgers, 67.

Of these 1707 offences in the month of June it is quite probable that 1612 may be counted as solely attributable to the grogshop and the corner grocery. And it is quite as probable that beside the 823 drunks arrested there were 8230 or more, that might have been arrested were the act of drunkenness itself in all cases visited with arrest.

It will be a source of wonder to all future generations, that grogshops should have been able in this age to purchase for a few thousand dollars a year, the privilege of robbing the public, principally the poor of this city, to the extent of 20 or 30 millions a year, filling the jails and courts and asylums and brothels with their poisoned victims, cursing every honest interest and industry of the country, and doing never one single act of benefit to the people or the world. Who will understand in future ages why we employed 4000 to 5000 establishments in this city all the time for the sole purpose of converting the young as fast as they grow up into criminals, hoodlums, paupers and prostitutes?

Juvenile Department.

BAND OF HOPE WORK.



The Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., of California, offers to furnish, free of charge, to Sunday-schools, or other juvenile organizations desiring to adopt them for use, the newly revised Band of Hope rituals together with the ritual badges. The ritual comprises a pamphlet of 48 pages. The badges are of German silver, with a safety pin upon the back. Sample copies of the rituals and badge, or quantities for actual use, will be furnished on application to the G. W. C. T., Robert Thompson, 1,531 Golden Gate Avenue, or the Superintendent of Juvenile Work, George Bramall, Haywards, or Geo. B. Katzenstein, 328 J street, Sacramento.

TALKS WITH THE YOUNG FOLKS.

THE WIDOW'S PRAYER IN WELSH.

A PERSONAL EXPERIENCE STRICTLY TRUE IN EVERY PARTICULAR. A STORY FOR YOUNG AND OLD.

The Mersey river rolls its current swift, in ceaseless ebb and flow, between the towns of Birkenhead and Liverpool: the two comprise a great commercial port of numerous and capacious docks; the shipping center of the world; vast rendezvous of sailors from all modern and all ancient lands. Where thoughtless sailors, rude, unguarded, unsuspicious congregate, be sure the human vultures gather fast in greedy flocks, to batten on their human prey. Few sailors but have been in Liverpool, and met with some adventure there, most commonly a sad one, but not invariably so.

About three-quarters of a million people live or stay in these two towns: we'd call them cities here; but there the name of city only dignifies the town that has a bishop as its pastoral head. In all such populations vast, the wealth is centralized among a favored few: what's left, the poverty, is liberally diffused among the swarming multitude. The dwellers in a plenteous golden land, can no idea form as yet of poverty, as it exists in crowded cities of the older world; that hopeless, blighting, withering woe whose ceaseless wail ascends to heaven, and bears accusing witness of the giant crime of nations civilized, who sell the privilege to rob and kill and curse the poor, and fill the land with sin, companion sure of sorrow, woe and suffering dire.

Near twenty years ago there lived in Birkenhead an aged lady who had suffered four score years and six of poverty; a lady? No; a woman only, poor and widowed, and a pauper then. Her husband and her sons and daughters all, some ten or twelve, were in the grave. No living relative was left, or none whose whereabouts she knew; no one to care for her in all this world; no friends, not one, except her God and yours. I never saw her, never heard or knew her name: perhaps it was a very humble plain one, but God had printed it in shining golden letters in the book wherein the names and records of his best beloved are kept.

Tho called a pauper here, she had a store of wealth beyond the wildest dream of grasping millionaire. She knew and loved her God, and he loved her! All other wealth is dross compared with such as hers. Without assistance she had struggled many weary years alone; but in her later days of failing health and creeping age, the guardians of the plenteous public chest allotted her a stingy weekly dole of cents, just thirty-six; enough to avoid the verdict, "starved to death" and yet incur no risk of lengthening out the "pauper's" days.

The wealthy owner of the room in which she lived with vise-like fingers grasped for rent, one-third her weekly stipend, On the rest she had to live, about three cents a day for board and clothes and all her wants. Think, children of a plenteous home, of grinding poverty like that!

Her room, a bare and miserable box; no mat or carpet on the wretched floor, no chair or holstery, no pictures on the dingy wall. Such memories of a brighter day, if e'er possessed, had gone to purchase bread. A bench, a bed of straw, a plate and cup of pattern cheap and old, a garment coarse and worn and patched, comprised her stock of worldly goods. And still she dwelt so near the throne of God, her prayers he heard distinctly. He who loves the lowly righteous poor, and ever is the solace, comfort, balm and help of all who cast their burden at his feet, was with her every day, Companion, Friend and Comforter according to his word. A friendless pauper here she seemed, but ranked in Paradise with Moses, Job, Elias, for she like them communed with God, who heard and answered her as he did them.

In Liverpool same time there lived a kindly noble hearted woman, one whose life had been a constant blessing to the poor; she sought them out with studious care, and to their needs was e'er an angel minister. She had no means beyond her daily needs, but that concerned her not; she sought as well the generous rich, and interested them to lend from their abundant store, and render to the indigent and sick the help which she herself had not to give.

A noble Christian she, in works of mercy, charity and love, in tenderest sympathy with every soul that needed help; yet failed to understand and feel and know that God was near enough to hear and answer prayer: believed it not, believed that he who made the sun and moon and stars and all the host of heaven ruled, had on them all, and on his people too, a rigid law imposed, stern and inflexible, which neither he nor any else could modify or change: believed the arm of God was limit bound; his power to save, his mercy, measured out by law; a cold belief it seemed, but it was hers.

But no less frequent were her visits to the poor for this. In one of these she found the lonely widow out, who lived so near to God, and was a pauper. Her mission was to render help; perhaps the angels led their sister to the aged saint, to learn of her a better, higher, nearer estimate of God. Thus often is the generous helper blest. The gift received may bless but once, or may not bless at all; the gift bestowed with motive pure may never cease to bless. Perhaps another day the giver may be blest, he strays, altho he know it not, into the company of angels on similar errands bent. From frequent meetings with the angels thus, in ministering visits to the sick and dying poor, their sister more and more had grown to be like them.

Returning to her home that eve, she found a sailor friend, a visitor, arriving from a far off land, and knowing well her household and their generous kindly natures, he had learned to love to visit there, and in the circle of their pleasant home, enjoy a happy hour in cheerful converse, enquire of Maggie and her baby boy in York, how Walter fared in distant Iowa, when Herbert might return from sea—and hear of all their plans and hopes, and help them build their castles in the air.

That eve the conversation turned on creeds, opinions, providence and prayer. "Oh, that recalls," the lady said, "my visit of to-day. I found in Birkenhead a curious specimen of faith and prayer, an aged Methodist, a widow, who every Sabbath goes three times to hear the gospel preached in ancient Welsh. I was amused to observe her sturdy faith. She prays in Welsh for every thing she wants, and thinks the Lord hears every word and answers it in kind. At times she's in a strait for clothing, food or coal, and prays for twenty cents, 'Oh, Lord, thou knowest my need", and wonders then what messenger he'll send, and how, but never doubts; she feels the answer's sure,"

She has a shawl, the only thing she owns that's worth a shilling, and she used to pawn it for her pressing needs, till God should send her help, But that she does no more, because it seems a lack of faith to doubt that God will answer just in time. She's praying now for forty cents and wonders how he'll send to meet this extra call unusual. To my remark upon her faith, 'I never doubt,' she said, 'his promises I know are true; he's always answered me, and always does and always will. No "if" at all disturbs me, but I love to wonder how.

"The widow's right," her friend replied; "please give her this, and say that God has heard her prayer and thus supplied her present wants and more for months to come" * * * The widow's heart was filled with joy to find her prayer so promptly more than answered: and her thanks arose to heaven's white throne, snd with them went a fervent prayer for blessings on the stranger friend whom God had moved to do his will.

That friend went forth abroad, and in the varying rounds of ocean's storms and calms, and in the stirring scenes of cities strange, among the worlds great marts and merchants, in communion with old friends and new, the lowly widow and her story from his memory had altogether passed. A year and more had gone when it returned as fresh as if it happened yesterday, and with it something said, "the widow's prayer in Welsh goes up again for help; she's calling now." The message, or whatever else it was, took full possession of his thots, and effort made to cast it off as idle fancy met resistance firm; the call for help prevailed and would be heard.

Next morning saw a hurried letter on its journey of 6000 miles: enclosed it held the answer to the fancied prayer, and asked the lady friend who loved the poor to find the widow, "for I'm sure she's praying; see her wants supplied; but if she's gone from earth and needs no help, just make the money sent an answer to some other prayer."

The impression was correct; the widow still was there, her Father had not called her home: her prayers were going up with vehemence. The rigorous winter threatened, and her tattered garments worn and thin, no longer gave protection from the cold; her flannels and her blankets ceased to be of use, and several minor wants were menacing. To her a dollar seemed a moderate fortune, two or three composed a wealth prodigious, and the trifles which she needed seemed a bill of merchandise enormous. Altho no cloud of doubt had ever cast a shadow o'er the sunshine of her faith, she wondered much how God would this time plan to honor such an unaccustomed draft.

The help came just in time; her wants were all supplied, and there was something left for future use. Again her grateful thanks went up to God, who never once in all her life had failed to keep his sacred pledge. Again the choicest blessings were invoked upon the friend unknown. And if the loving Father ne'er forgot to hear her prayer of faith and answer it, when offered in her own behalf, was it not answered too, when offered for another? Yes, indeed it was: the blessing of the praying poor returned to him a thousand fold; if not at all in monied wealth, in worldly honors or success material, the memory of the story of the widow's faith and love and trust, has blessed a thousand times the unknown friend for whom she prayed; it does to-day; the blessing is from heaven.

To have been called to minister to one who lived so near to God, with whom the Savior dwelt, and whom the Savior loved, was of itself a blessing richer, sweeter, better; yes, a thousand times than any boon of gold or place or praise of men.

The widow, pauper while on earth, dwells now in presence of her God, her home, his palace in the city of the pearly gates and golden streets. No pauper now; a jeweled crown she wears among the saints and prophets, robed in spotless righteousness and radiant with the brightness of the glory which surrounds the throne of God. Perhaps her poverty and trials here, her tears and prayers, were needed means to exercise and train and fit her spirit for a high and holy destiny which had been planned for her in that exalted sphere, in which the spirits of the pure and just, not idly *rest*, but *work* in harmony with God.

The widow's name is lost, her place on earth is no more known. But still her prayers live fresh and green in the all Father's memory; and he has not yet ceased to answer them.

The faith and trust by which she rose above all ill may now be yours, the gate by which she entered into bliss stands open wide for you. And may the memory of the widow's steadfast trust, and of the Father's watchful care and answering love, convey its lesson to the hearts of all who read, and lead them each to seek the all-surpassing great reward, the true, exhaustless, priceless wealth of LIVING NEAR TO GOD.

THERE are a good many boys working in the various shops of the city who spend nearly all their earnings for beer, and are drunk every Saturday night. And some boys who earn no money themselves are spending their father's money for beer and wine and bringing shame upon their father's memory. Boys who drink thus at fifteen can hardly reach thirty, and will probably not reach twenty-five years. They will die some shameful death long before they reach their prime.—*Dr. Story.*

BRO. S. WHITMORE. D. Dep. reports reorganization of Band of Hope in San Diego with about 30 children and eight adults. He says the children are eager enough to be taught but it is difficult to get the teachers to take an interest in teaching them, which is very much to be lamented. He also says constitutional prohibition for him or death.

FIRST-CLASS AGENTS WANTED.

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TEMPERANCE.

ESSAY BY MISS HENRIETTA SCHLOSS OF GUERNEVILLE JUVENILE TEMPLE.

This word temperance literally means being well timed as to one's habits; but in this essay it means to abstain from all alcoholic liquors. The word alcohol was first used in the year 1698, but was intended only to describe something refined or beaten into a very fine powder; while now it is not used in that way. It now expresses the pure spirit produced by the fermentation of the grape, or any other substance that will undergo fermentation and produce this spirit.

All liquors are made in the same way, inasmuch as the fruits or grains from which they are made must undergo the process of decay. In ancient times wine was used very sparingly and valued very highly. It was offered as a sacrifice to the gods, and in some countries young men under thirty years of age were not permitted to use it at all. Women could not use it at any age. In time these laws were more and more disregarded. When crime became more plentiful the people used it a great deal. They said it cheered up their spirits and made their hearts light. This held its position for many centuries, but there was a wonderful change during the dark ages as they are termed.

Then distillation was discovered, by which strong liquors could be manufactured on a much larger scale and comparatively little expense. There are different kinds of alcoholic drink, viz. wine, der beer, rum, brandy, whisky, gin and ale. A person who drinks these freely is called a wine or beer drinker. Now as I have described alcohol, I will tell its effects on the human system. When alcohol is drunk it is carried all over the system by the blood. It injures the stomach and prevents digestion, which is ascertained from the fact that when a man has drunk freely the food has been known to lay in the stomach many hours in nearly the same condition as when eaten. The alcohol prevents digestion by neutralizing the effects of the different juices which enter into that process, and if taken repeatedly and in large quantities it will finally destroy the organs which secrete these juices. People say it makes them feel good; but that is only because the system tries so hard to work it off, and in consequence makes them red and excited. If alcohol imparts no strength to the body, it seems odd that a person does not feel hungry after drinking it. But this is another fact that shows how poisonous it is. It poisons the nerves and gets them out of working order so that they do not call for food. Another important question is, how does it make them fleshy? For the reason that the blood cannot work off the worn out matter of the system, and so lays it aside as dead matter or fat. It causes all sorts of diseases. Just to imagine 60,000 dying yearly from this fearful traffic. The doctors say that beer drinkers are the worst cases to cure in the hospitals.

Alcohol has a tendency to make them cold. Drinking men are much more likely to freeze and die of cold than sober men. They are also more likely to be sunstruck, and they cannot work so hard at any employment.

Now as to its effects on the brain. The blood carries it quickly to the brain, where it crazes the mind and makes the drinker tipsy. It is not right to make fun of him, for he really does not know what he is doing. He is, we might say, poisoned with alcohol, During that time he often abuses his poor wife and innocent children. It is estimated that strong drink is the primary cause of at least three-fourths of all the crimes committed. Many drink to such an extent that they are troubled with delirium tremens, and imagine they see all kinds of terrifying objects after them. They often commit murder while in this state. My opinion is, that they should be punished, but that the people who give them liquor should receive the worst punishment.

At first I hesitated to set myself about this grand work, but it is so interesting I'm afraid I'll never find the conclusion. So this grand word temperance teaches us to abstain from the use of all poisons.

I am proud to state that our temperance organizations were started as early as 1808. The first society was organized at Moreau, New York, and the first general society in Massachusetts in 1826. The temperance societies are now adding many names to this magnificent work. There are a great many different societies formed, viz. Sons of Temperance, Good Templars, Templars of Honor, Temperance Publication Society and many others; especially for the children have been formed Juvenile Temples, Bands of Hope started in 1855, and the Cold Water Templars. But this is not near what has been done to promote the cause. Meetings have been held, lectures given, temperance camp meetings held, books, papers and tracts printed and distributed, and there is a law in Maine and Kansas prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, Only a few years ago I witnessed at Portland, Oregon, crusaders going to the principal saloons, and by their prayers hoping to do some good. In many places they were treated respectfully, but in others all sorts of tricks were played npon them.

Several quit saloon keeping at that time, but in a month there were as many if not more than before. I am glad to call myself one of the temperance band, and find it a glorious cause to work for. I have an idea that when a man is drunk and others see the effect liquor has had on him, it would make them abstain from it, but such is not always the case. It weakens the mind, and in many cases totally destroys mental activity; to say nothing of the effect it has on his social standing, neither of the effect the craving has on his pocket. Of course a drink costs but a trifle, but let one indulge, and it can make a rich man poor.

Oh! what a pitiful sight it must be to see one's loved father come home staggering into the house. Nothing in this world has been the cause of so much misery, crime, woe and death as alcohol. Some men look upon our great cause as being vulgar, and only fit for weak men and women. But the time will come when they shall change their minds. Surely drunkenness is no foundation for prosperity or progress. And there is no one who will deny this; for maybe there have been incidents in your own life that you can recall, where a friend has started in life by your side and you are progressing while he may have filled a drunkard's grave long ago.

In some houses where the occupants are wealthy, scarcely a meal is eaten without the so-called best of wines. How much a fond country mother dreads her son's starting for city life where so many temptations surround him. In large cities there are comparatively but few blocks that do not contain at least one saloon, and oft times many. It is not alone sold by those that are in that business exclusively, but it is also kept by grocery stores. In cities there are generally grocery stores situated on nearly every corner and called corner groceries. Oftentimes I have seen women come out of these wretched places so intoxicated that the policemen could hardly take them to the station house. It is a very sad sight to see them carried to such a place. perhaps they have small children and loving husbands who work hard for their support and try to make them reform, but all to no purpose as the craving for liquor is too strong.

How many a one has started on life's journey laughing at those who have fallen a prey to this fiend, and making sport of them! But very often you see those who laugh at others in the same condition ere they are aware. The temperance reform has saved many a one from ruin. The juvenile temple to which I belong contains a total of about 100 members. The Bands of Hope in this state are both numerous and active. I shall always remain one of the number, and should be happy to see liquor banished from this state and from the world.

FORSAKEN NESTS.

BY MRS. JULIA P. BALLARD.

Little flakes of snow were flying about, half of them melting in the sunshine before they fell. "I should think there would be a "snowbow" somewhere," said Ruth, watching the flakes glittering in the sunbeams.

There was no snow- bow however, to be seen, and the little birds were already laughing at these flying April flakes, altho their feet were chilled, and they were glad of the crumbs they were sure to find near Rose's window. While Ruth was watching the April flurry of snow, Rose was feeding the little Quaker phœbe- birds, hopping about in their drab coats or wheeling in circles in the air.

"I'm so glad they've come again said Rose. "It seemed as if it would always stay winter this time. I like to see the snow-birds in the winter, with their white bills and *banged* foreheads, for they look just as if their mothers had cut their feathers straight across above their eyes. But when phœbes come, then I *know* it's spring, and I shall be sure to find some flowers pretty soon. Who teaches the phœbes and the blue-birds and robins just when to come back? asked Rose. "They dont get fooled by a little snow storm or a spring day that *looks* just like winter."

"No," said her mother, "and they go right on and build their nests every year, never failing or forgetting to make a warm and comfortable home in time for the little tiny phœbes yet to come."

"They must *think*," said Rose, "and *plan*; and I think they are as wise as *people*, and just as kind."

"What would you think if I said they were kinder than some people? What would you think if a wren, or a phœbe, or a robin should begin to build its nest, and when it was about half done say, "I'd rather be eating worms and hopping about in the sun than weaving straws all day," and so when the little eggs are laid in the nest they fall out and are broken; or suppose they are hatched, and the little birds are hungry. and the mother-bird should say, "I cant attend to you all the time; you must get your own breakfasts and dinners," and she and the father-bird go off and leave them to die?"

"But I *dont think it*," said Rose. "No phœbe ever did that!"

"That is true; no bird ever did. And that is why I said they *might* be kinder than *people*." If there is any "Society to Prevent Cruelty to Birds," you may be sure it is not cruelty from father and mother birds, but from rude boys, that they are to be shielded. But when we have a "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children," I am afraid we find some of this cruelty, if not the most of it, comes from fathers and mothers who leave their little children to cry and to suffer, while they are ruining themselves at the ale-house. It was worse than finding a nest full of starving birds when your father went into old Peter Brown's the other day and found three little children alone by themselves, one of them crying bitterly because it had fallen against the stove and burned its hand, and the others hungry and watching at a broken window for their mother, who would at last come home cross from drinking."

"Is that where he took my dresses and hat?" asked Rose.

"Yes; and he got them some food and tied up the little smarting hand, and that made them contented for a little while. But such mothers will soon find only empty nests if they do not grow wiser."

"I am glad there is a "society" to take care of them," said Rose. "And I think such mothers ought to go and watch the phœbe-birds and take a lesson about taking care of their *own* homes."—*Banner*.

To RECEIVE ATTENTION, orders for supplies for Bands of Hope must be signed by the Superintendent

GEO. BRAMALL.

AN APPEAL TO OUR FRIENDS ABROAD.—The Indiana temperance people have a big work before them, with all the hosts of rum to antagonize them. The Anti-Prohibition League are busily engaged within and without the State raising money to fight the prohibitory amendment which has passed one legislature and is to be voted on in the next legislature. The liquor men of St. Louis, Louisville, Chicago, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, and other large cities all over the Union are raising large sums of money to fight the amendment. We need funds with which to circulate documents, organize &c. Therefore we appeal to you, in the name of the thousands of blighted homes in this State and the unknown and unknowable sorrow and despair caused by the traffic, to come to our assistance.

We must have help. All sums of money, no matter how small, will be thankfully received and placed to your credit, and published in the MONITOR-JOURNAL, State Official Temperance Organ, and will be strictly applied to the purposes herein set forth, Make remittances to

M. E. SHIEL,
Cor. Sec. State G. T. C., Seymour, Ind.

[Papers friendly to the cause will please copy.]
—*Monitor Journal*.

THE KANSAS LAW.—The following extract from a letter from Gov. St. John, of Kansas, will be read with interest:

There will be all kinds of falsehoods circulated and published by the whisky ring in relation to the working of prohibition in Kansas, and I want to say, once for all, that it matters not what report you may hear to the contrary, that prohibition in Kansas is a grand success, and with the exception of violations in two or three of the larger towns and cities of the State, the law is being honestly obeyed and enforced everywhere within our borders. Kansas is getting a splendid immigration, and never was more prosperous than she is to-day.

"JOHN P. ST. JOHN."

A REWARD of one dollar to any person who can spell thru, tho, thoroly, overthro, bot &c better than they are found in this paper.

The Rescue.

DEVOTED TO

Temperance, Current Literature, General News, and whatever may concern the public welfare.

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PROHIBITION REFORM PARTY.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1884,

HON. NEAL DOW, OF MAINE.

A FEW WORDS TO THE GERMAN BREWERS' ANTI-AMERICAN LEAGUE.

This republic with its liberty and prosperity, all that it has of value and virtue, worth, honor, and good name—has been purchased and created and whittled out by the American people themselves, without any help, advice or pattern from the people who live in other countries. The religious, educational, political, governmental and social and legal systems under which this country has grown to its present stature, are all distinctively American or native. Native industry and native common sense have provided house, home, food, clothes, school, liberty, protection for all the fifty millions now here, and for many more to be here in the near future. We did not beg, borrow, buy or steal any of our elements of thrift and progress from Germany, France, England or Ireland. Not a native of any of these countries now here, has ever had any hand in making this country or framing its institutions. Some of them have voted and talked and written and acted for years in our midst: some of them have been very good citizens, and some of them very bad indeed. Not a word of this article touches a good citizen who is of foreign birth. But the country would have acquired its liberties and wealth and power, and perhaps would have arrived at a higher degree of civilization and culture and happiness, if not a single native of any land beyond the seas, good or bad, now living in this country had ever left his native home.

The foreign born citizen should remember that no people of any country in the world, have ever exercised such a magnificent and generous hospitality to strangers as the Americans. Every other people of history have had laws and customs discriminating against the stranger, more or less severely; and the countrymen of the people so kindly sheltered here, are at this day perpetrating fiendishly cruel atrocities and injustices upon the Hebrews, a much more sober and better behaved people than themselves. This Union has stretched forth both arms to welcome the poor and oppressed of all nations, and has tucked them away safely under her great protecting wings, and adopted them into her family without question or condition.

Now there are a few things which our adopted German and other European citizens should ever most particularly and carefully consider:

1. You and your fathers have framed and built up and worked out a social and political system, which was and is a miserable failure. Its faults and failings and wants and vices drove you into exile from the country God gave you; and millions are groaning there still in bondage who would leave it if they could.

2. That country was and is, just as good as this, so far as the Creator's hand modeled it; but you and your fathers and your countrymen cursed it with drunkenness, vice and pauperism, and made it unfit for you to live in: and nothing else ever ailed your country but the vices and wrongs of its people and rulers, and of its political and social systems and customs.

3. You did not have the least part in the providing and fitting up of this country, to be a happy and beautiful home for you and your children. If you had, it would have been a failure, just like your own. But all this has been done for you by the "blue law," "puritan," "down east," "New England," "intolerant," "fanatical "Sunday law," "sober," "moral" and "Godfearing" "Yankees," whom you so execrate. And because they and not you, were the builders, the structure is neither rotten nor a failure.

4. All that there is of prosperity and happiness and success in this country and its institutions is directly due to the *virtues* only of its people. All that is ragged and sore and sick and poor and unhappy, the tears and woes and miseries are all due solely to the *vices* of somebody; and mostly to the vices of our foreign born citizens, who helped to damn one country already, and are trying to similarly ruin another.

5. The country you left has no such lofty honor in its power to bestow upon its favorites, as that of American citizenship, which has been made a free gift to you. And in return for all this, and for all the privileges and kindnesses you have received, a decent respect for common honesty, a decent interest in the welfare of your children, demand that you should maintain a respectful and friendly bearing toward the people and government and social system, which has afforded you an escape from your native earthly hell, and given you an equal place among a free and happy well fed people.

6. There are quite a large number still on hand of the American race, who have engineered this country, and protected it and cared for it so far; quiet, industrious, peaceable people, but not *cowards*: patient and long suffering men, but when set down upon too persistently, it will be found that they have very hard and tough bones somewhere, and will display a terrible activity of force when once roused and set up on end.

7. They intend to stay in this country.

8. They intend to run it.

9. They dont intend you to run it to suit you and not suit them. They dont propose that you shall make it a general poor house and slave pen.

10. They will see that your proposition to substitute *your* beer dive and brothel for *our* church and school will not win, and they point you to Kansas and Maine as samples of what 36 more states and 9 territories will be in a very few years.

11. When strangers and aliens have banded themselves together, as the German brewers and drunkard makers and American-citizen-slayers of Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and various other states have done against the people of this country, against the laws and the government; determined to destroy and rob and murder harmless people, and involve people and country in ruin; they place themselves outside the pale of civilized treatment and in such a country as the one they have left, such conduct, if attempted by alien interlopers, would be rewarded with instant extermination by the sword. The same class of people who are here exhibiting the most unrelenting hostility to the women of America, and to all the respectable male American citizenship, are even now trying in Europe to exterminate the Jews, because they are sober and prospering better than their debauched and drunken neighbors.

There is not probably one citizen of this republic who intends or desires to talk of extermination: but if ever a foreign faction of outlaws attempts to go a few steps farther, in open warfare against the liberties and laws of this country and against the *women* of America—if they continue to evince a stubborn determination to sink this country to the moral cesspool level of the Sunday beer garden and the beer-dive civilization from whose slimy corruption they have swarmed—they will suddenly awake to the discovery that they have wonderfully miscalculated the physical stamina that stands ready to protect the women and the children and the liberties of this country. Happier for them if they dont learn all these things by actual and dire experience.

ASSASSINATION.

AN OLD RUMSELLERS ARGUMENT.

The Rev L. A. Banks editor of the Pacific Censor at Vancouver W. T. and a minister of the M E. Church, passing down Main street on Thursday morning 23 June was accosted by a drunken wreck of the saloon keeper's manufacture, and shot in the thigh quite seriously. The occasion was a communication, published lately in the Censor reflecting upon some of the deadfalls there without naming them. There is every reason to believe the rum thugs hired their wretched slave Sperry to kill Mr. Banks, and several of them openly expressed their regrets that the bullet had not gone thru his brain.

The warmest sympathy is felt by the honest citizens of Oregon and W. T. for Mr Banks, whose outspoken advocacy of the interests of the people has elicited the admiration of all good men. Doubtless this act of villainous ruffianism and assassination, always the favorite recourse of the cowardly murderers who make a business of poisoning their fellow men, will open the eyes of many people who have been hitherto blind, and will rouse to a vigorous activity the friends of temperance. The Pacific Advocate can now repeat its criticism that Brother Banks has been "more forcible than discreet," but the latter would suffer a seven times greater affliction than the present, rather than be one of the cowardly reptiles who are afraid to stand up and face the murderers and butchers of our bethren with the truth. It is cheering to know that the Censor is still vigorous and its editor convalescing: and it is to be hoped he may before long have the satisfaction of seeing those of the conspirators of the rum ring who are unrepentant, wearing striped clothes in their proper home, the penitentiary.

PROHIBITION PARTY.

During the past year, people have frequently heard of the silly and contemptible action of the prohibitionists of California, at and before the last presidential election. The charges are that there were so few of them; people who dont read the temperance papers, never heard of the convention being called: people who believe in voting whisky up and temperance down with the old parties, and who sing "labor a little and wait a good deal" did not come to the convention at all; and the few who attended the call of the committee did not go home sick, but persisted in nominating a ticket and voting for it: and the meanest thing they did was to nominate electors who had not a high political standing

in the state, and who could not be elected any way. and a meaner thing than that, they called themselves the prohibition party committee; and meaner still, they persisted in sticking to Neal Dow when they knew he could not be elected. And meaner yet, they risked this state being carried for the other whisky party, and there is no end to the mean things and contemptible fizzles those few insignificant people perpetrated. They plead guilty to having done all they are charged with; they did not go with the multitude to do evil and sell out their Christian and temperance principles for thirty pieces of bogus copper. They did not vote for a platform framed to suit exactly the worshippers of Satan. They did not wait till everybody else should come over to their way of thinking. They did not sit in the seat of the scorner. They did not vote that the devil should be the first and most exalted object of worship in this state and country. They did not vote for the continuance and strengthening of the 250,000 schools of blasphemy and corruption and crime which are defying the living God and openly dragging the soul of this nation to ruin.

These things and more those few people did not do last year: they dont repent their action, but will do no less and probably much more in the same line next time and always. Let those who love the flesh pots of Egypt and the ring master's whip cleave to their idols as they may.

MORE ABOUT MAINE.

"A REPORTER of a secular journal, who was sent to Maine to report on the liquor law, says:" A man can get enough to drink, but generally has to go to a very peculiar place to get it; it is sold at a price beyond the reach of most workingmen, and it is abominable stuff when you do get it."

That clipping is probably going the rounds of the pro whisky press, doing service as one of the long catalog of standing "*wilful lies*" about Maine. The facts of the case are as follows. The Toronto Globe recently sent two reporters, one a prohibitionist, the other a noted, active anti-prohibitionist, to investigate the workings and effects of the law in Maine.

The letters of each were published in fnll and thoroly confirmed the statements always made by Neal Dow and all of the thousands of respectable witnesses who have given their testimony to the facts. They agreed that, in Bangor and Portland, where at the time of their visit, there was a laxity in enforcing the law, owing to the wiles of a few political thieves—the state of things reported in the above paragraph existed; but that in the major part of the state, and in all the rural districts the traffic is utterly stamped out, or as nearly so as possible.

Their interviews with Neal Dow and other leading citizens on both sides were published.

They found some men who were very sour apples indeed against the prohibitory law, mostly from political party reasons, or because it had not brought entire sanctification to every resident of the state.

But when asked if they desired the law repealed, not one of them could be found, who would consent to anything of the kind; not one would return to either license or free rum on any account: not one denied that the law had been a mine of financial and domestic blessings.

The parliament of Canada, about five or six years ago sent two commissioners to Maine to report on the same subject. One of them, Judge Davis, went out a stalwart anti-prohibitionist, but returned thoroly converted and with his colleague strenuously commended a Maine law for Canada.

Mr. Thompson, the reporter of the paragraph in question, came home a convert to prohibition: perhaps the published statement of Mr. Thompson himself over his own signature may be allowed some little weight by the friends of temperance, if not by its enemies. This is what he says of his conversion, and it must be remembered, he was selected for this mission because he was a fiery anti-Maine law man.

"I am perfectly aware that the tenor of some of my observations in recent letters, and the bearing of the facts set forth, have not been calculated to uphold the view that prohibition is a failure in Maine, and presumably unworkable elsewhere. But what am I to do? I was not sent here to distort or suppress facts, or bolster up either side of this great and grave question, but to give a fair and candid statement of matters as they appear upon careful personal investigation and conference with men of all shades of opinion. If some of my observations tell against my previous convictions and opinions formed on hearsay and from biased sources, is that any reason why I should ignore or misrepresent them? I have endeavored to tell a plain, unvarnished tale —to 'clear my mind of cant,' and to speak of men and things just as I find them. 'So much the worse for the facts,' is no motto of mine. There are many phases of the subject on which I am not clear, but these two points seem to be established beyond question, viz., that the people of Maine, with much fewer natural resources than the people of Canada, are more thrifty, prosperous, and comfortable—and that after thirty years trial of prohibition the public opinion of the State is overwhelmingly in favor of continuing and perfecting the law.

It is a poor business, giving currency to falsehoods about the Maine law: as men are supposed to act from motives of some kind, it would be well sometimes, if the motive of such paragraphs was stated at their close.

SOUTH AMERICAN EXPERIENCES.—No. 8.

ANTS.

The Ant family are a very important department of the animal economy of Equatorial America. Immense duties and responsibilities are expected of them; their labors are incessant and arduous. They are under contract to eat up every tree and limb that falls or dies anywhere in the country. In some of the very hard and solid trees they have about as difficult and prolonged a task as we have to annihilate the grogshops. But their lodges never surrender their charter nor do their members neglect to answer to their names and fall in at roll-call. They tackle anything impartially, bark, root, trunk and leaves. They work and move in every kind of an organization, from a few guerilla stragglers or foragers, to compact armies of many millions.

They are found of every size from the "conga" which is nearly 2 inches long to the little "hormiguita" which is only just visible. Perhaps there are squadrons of myriads of microscopic ants too, that we dont see at all. The conga is found almost anywhere in the forest; you are very sure to know the exact instant that you find one, if he comes in contact with your unprotected skin. He appears to bite and sting at both ends at once and you feel the *pain* of the sting enter in about an inch like a lightning stroke. You have done about work enough for that day, if one of these fellows gets a genuine opportunity to display his nerve and muscle, and you will think about him regretfully for 24 hours. There are several other ants that will attack people who disturb them, and they assault with a courage and energy that no odds can in the least disturb.

Armies of ants sometimes march into a house and cover every spot of it from roof down. The family move out till the ants go, which they do in a day or two when their business is completed. For weeks at a time an army of ants may be seen traveling over a road of their own, each loaded with a piece of leaf of about his own weight, which they have brought from a certain tree, and there are returning an equal number of light ones. There are some too, that appear to be officers giving orders; they move with great rapidity from one side of the road to the other (a few inches) and walk right over the others, climbing on the top of their loads, without seeming to say excuse me, or at all discommoding the cargo-bearers. We used to suppose these leaves were for food for the young of the ant aristocracy. for the ants are inveterate slave holders.

But the most aggravating of all animals is the smallest visible specimen of ant. They are no where and everywhere at the same time. You can satisfy yourself they are nowhere by dusting your table, chairs &c and sweeping out your room. It is certain there are not one of the scamps in the house anywhere. The moment you have satisfied yourself of this, put a few crumbs of sugar on the table or anywhere and when you have looked at it a few seconds, it has become black with ants, and you know they did not fly or come any other way. Leave a glass or cup with a little water or milk, and in a few momenls, the ants are helping themselves about 600 strong, piled up on each other. If you should go to take a drink in the dark you might easily get a spoonful of them with the first sip. A paper of sugar or meat or bread is entered and stormed at once wherever it may be. You may preserve a small package half an hour or so, by suspending it on a string from another string stretched across a room, but in an hour or two if there is anything worth going for in the paper, they are there by hundreds, and the string is covered its whole length with marching battalions of newcomers.

There was one way of dealing successfully with them—for a few days, to set the feet of the table each in a dish of kerosene oil. They would not swim across that. But if a broom or an umbrella or a chair ever touched the table for a few minutes, not only was the table swarmed, but after you had cleaned them off six times, little squads would issue again when all was quiet, from the joints and crevices where they had stowed away. And worse than that, after a few days a scum would form over the top of the oil, if left undisturbed, and these rascals used to know the first moment it would bear, and cross it in battalions, and it might take 2 or 3 days to get the last one killed or dislodged. To kill brigades or army corps of them never seemed to disconcert or discourage the rest or in the least to diminish their number. Another of the

HOUSEHOLD PETS

is the cricket, and the Colombian cricket is the most illbred, impudent, unprincipled and thoroly malicious and mischevious of all insect nuisances. They are cute enough to select the Russia leather binding of your best books to eat first. It seems they know every time just what will make you the maddest. If you have a pair of rubber shoes, they will go to the trouble and expense of eating a strip right thru all round the toe of one, altho they dont care at all for india rubber. Your boxes they will eat the joints of, and they select the choicest spots to tunnel thru your clothes and shoes and coats. They come into a house by thousands too, and stay in the thatch roof as long as they please. As soon as evening comes, they descend in battalions and go for everything destructible.

I made some traps which slautered a good many generations, but the natives said there was only one way to get rid of them or the roaches which are nearly as troublesome but not so malicious. You must have a dish arranged with a cover and some delicacy inside that will entice a squadron of them to enter: when the pot is full slip on the cover quickly, take them out and let them all go on parole on the other side of a brook at some distance. They cannot cross the brook to come back and their comrades feeling concerned and mournful over their absence, sally out to look for them, and not being able to get inteiligence across the brook they keep on in their search and never come back to the house, which has been so unlucky for them. That is the only way known to get away with them, unless they take a notion to go themselves and when they do it is always attributed to the agency described.

LETTER FROM J. W. WEBB.

LOMPOC, July 5, 1881.

ED. RESCUE:—The work goes bravely on in Santa Barbara Co. Lompoc Lodges are doing well; very fraternal. While visiting our county seat, have attended both lodges, one open lodge and Band of Hope. All doing well and growing. Also the new lodge at Montecito; good interest, but needing encouragement and instruction, which I gave. Two weeks ago preached a temperance sermon in the M. E. church, Goleta; last Sunday gave an address in school house on Bands of Hope. Yesterday a grand fourth of July celebration under the auspices of the Good Templars at same place. Bro Van Anda was orator; late in the day I spoke on Juvenile Temperance and received many names for two Bands of Hope.

Next Friday I go to Goleta and Cathedral Oaks to institute them. Expect to be at San Diego next Sunday and few days after, and have sent word to Good Templars to make use of me if they wish. The boom in this southern part of the state, started by that glorious worker, Sister Stevens, is grand and encouraging, to many, astonishing. If it could be followed up before any reaction takes place, it can be solidified and increased. Whoever goes over the field next should take time to canvass for the RESCUE. We must have reading Good Templars if we would have intelligent working and permanent ones.

Dont fail to read the story of the widow on page 582



THE WINE INTEREST.

NO. FOUR.

FRANCE AND ITS WEALTH.

It is proposed to look up the sources of wealth in France, to see how much drunkenness at home and the making of drunkards abroad, have contributed to that wealth.

The French people when sober are as careful, calculating, economical in all their modes of living as the Chinese; and they are probably as industrious as any other people in the world. Economy, industry, intelligence. sobriety, morality are about the sum of the sources of all national wealth. The lack of any one of these things is a leak in the national finances. In the two first, France stands first in the world, away ahead of all the rest. In the third she is among the foremost, and is not much behind any of her neighbors in the others. Therefore we have a reason good and sufficient, why France *ought* to be the richest nation of Europe without any help from wine and brandy.

The French are the most intensely and practically patriotic people of the world. They never go out of France to spend a cent if they can help it. They never go abroad to display their wealth; never go elsewhere for pleasure: never buy anything foreign, if it can possibly be had, French. They believe a Frenchman, if he goes abroad to earn money, and dont intend to return and spend his fortune and himself, and live and die in France, is a rascal and a traitor. Reason No. 2 for being the richest people in the world.

The French have had a good land system ever since they guillotined their aristocracy in 1793. Great numbers of the agriculturists own their own farms, and none of them pay any rents to foreign absentee landlords. Reason No. 3 for prosperity.

France has a delightful climate and a most fertile soil, two important conditions of health, wealth and prosperity. It has abundant fisheries and employs vast numbers of ships and boats and men and boys in developing a wealth of food from that quarter. France has a splendid fleet of merchant ships and steamers, most economically and capably run by the most experienced and best trained and educated officers of the world, and the best navigators; far ahead of the American and English, as a class. France has a finely managed railway system and the attractions of its capital and its works of art and taste invite millions of tourists and travelers to come and squander there, the wealth they have earned elsewhere. That makes about six more sources of unusual wealth for France.

AND STILL MORE.

France has wood, coal, iron, salt, marble &c, almost every product of mine, field and sea that man needs. They manufacture almost everything, and here is an enormous source of *wealth*; for their manufactures are the most faithful and honest, and their material used the best in the world—in everything but wines and liquors; their people in that business could no more help being frauds than the English and Americans and Germans engaged in the same debasing, defrauding, destroying business.

The annual product of the silk, cotton, woolen and linen fabrics of France are about 640 million dollars and other industrial products amount to about 400 millions more. That is alone enough to make France wealthy without any other help.

France exports annually about 800 million dollars worth of material of which liquors are valued at about 45 millions. And here we can see most clearly the absurdity of claiming that any wealth is derived from her wine and brandy,

THE VINEYARDS

Of that country occupy about 3 ¾ per cent of all the lands, just the same amount as the public streets, roads, walks &c. The grape sugar product of this ground is converted into about 1000 million gallons of wine, of which about one seventh is made into brandy: 50 millions gallons are exported, valued at about 45 million dollars. The rest, 950 million gallons, value say 25 cents a gallon or 240 million dollars. is drank in France, and every one knows, that dont enrich France a particle. Not a whit more than burning 240 million dollars worth of powder would. But it pauperizes hundreds of thousands of people who drink it; drives them by thousands to jail, mad house, poorhouse, and suicide; every gallon of it that any one buys and drinks is a dead loss to him and is no more benefit to him than if he poured it on the ground.

DRUNKENNESS

Is appallingly prevalent and alarmingly on the increase in the wine and all the other districts of France. Immediately after the war with Prussia, stringent laws were enacted in France punishing drunkenness and a heavy fine was exacted of any barroom or restaurant, which had not a large printed placard hung up, specifying the penalties for drunkenness or selling liquor to drunks and minors.

In the Congress of France during the debate upon the enactment of that law, one of the members of that body declared, that in the portion of the French army that went to the war from his district, there was not a soldier who would not sit at a table and drink till he fell helpless under it, if he got the chance. "Mine is a district of light wines," said he, "gentlemen, and I challenge any of you to say that your soldiers were any more sober than ours," and no one disputed his assertion.

Perhaps it did not help to enrich France, that the drunkenness of her army led to their being soundly whipped, every time they were engaged with the Prussians; the latter sober because they were in an enemy's country and under stricter discipline.

Now while France exports the 45 million dollars worth of liquors, it is admitted there is money made by some of the exporters themselves, because a very large part of their export, all of it to North and South America and to most other countries—in fact about all the export, except a part of what goes to England, is only potato and apple alcohol and beet syrup whisky and water doctored. This wine costs them about 10 or 15 cents a gallon and sells for fancy prices, and there is a profit as well as a pleasure for the French wine doctor in gulling the poor silly wine guzzlers of Yankeedom.

This is no new thing, for there were regular premiums awarded at the Paris Expositions of 1855 and 1867 for fabricated wines.

A WASTE.

But let us now, after giving every credit to this wine, look at the debit side. To produce this wine for export and also to furnish material for more drink required by the people of France, vast imports are made of potato and rice and grain whisky from Holland, Belgium and Germany: British spirits from England; rum from the West Indies: and vast quantities of native beet sugar are made into spirits: so that it is somewhat doubtful if France after all, does not pay as much for her imports of beer and spirits as she gets for her exported drinks.

And a matter of much more consequence. Because of the waste of the ground employed in raising the grape sugar, to make this useless and pauperizing drink, France has to import over 200 million dollars worth of grain food for her people to eat, and of late years the balance of trade has been getting more and more against France every year: and because she utterly wastes all this land and labor devoted to the wine and brandy business, she has to pay out something like 200 million dollars a year in cash which never comes back. There is little doubt that the ground thus wasted would supply the food needed if properly used.

But for her wine, France would doubtless be incomparably richer than any other nation. But any impartial honest observer must see that that is her one weak spot, a cancer that is eating out the life of the nation. We have only looked at the financial question so far. But if the wretched and scandalously impudent falsehoods asserted as to the enriching effects of wine and brandy in France were true, what American would purchase national wealth at the price of the utter bankruptcy of American morals and decency? Who covets the honor of supplying the world with harlotry and immorality and obscenity. Who covets to follow the example of one of the finest races and peoples the world has ever seen being transformed into a nation of libertines and drunkards? and one whose population is decreasing under all conditions the most favorable for rapid increase, save this debauchery of wine.

And after preaching so long of the untold wealth that France derives from wine, the priests of Bacchus lately tell us, that this year because of the Phylloxera, it must import 100 million gallons of wine to drink, about double their annual export. That is a confession that France must waste 250 million dollars worth of her own annual harvest in drink; then she has to pay out 50 to 75 millions of cash to get more drink; and after all that she must send money abroad to purchase 200 million dollars worth of bread which she might have raised upon her own vineyard lands that go to waste. This is bad economy and is pauperizing France by degrees.

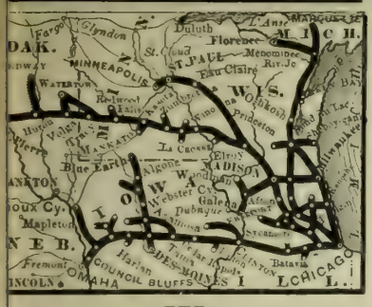
But there was no place whence France could import this year or last 100 million gallons of wine, except it was bogus wine made in England or Germany. France will never want to import 10 million gallons of wine, unless it can be imported cheaper than her wine doctors can make it from potatoes, cider and molasses, which costs about 10 to 15 cents per gallon. The large "import of wine by France" is another delusion put forth by the wine sharps of this state to deceive the vineyard men.

ANOTHER MONSTROUS FABRICATION

was set afloat thru the Chronicle a few days ago to fool and deceive our vineyard men. It was stated that the transport of wine affords *about one-third* of the railway traffic of France. One-third of that traffic is about 20 million dollars; just enough to transport every gallon made in the country from the northermost to the southermost point of France and then back to where it started. But as it is probable not over one gallon in 20 goes any distance by rail or goes at all from the ranch on which it is made, it would have to pay 40 cents a gallon freight to pay one-third of the railway receipts. If the advocates of sobriety and prosperity, who desire to see grape growing make every vineyard man and every one of his family wealthy and happy, should assure them that a market is awaiting them for a millon tons of raisins every year in China at a dollar a pound, we would still have a larger margin of truth left us, than the wine and brandy sharps have ever presented as to that interest in other countries. Their impositions upon the farmers have been monstrous and cruel, like their business, which itself is the essence of fraud and wrong and mockery.

The National Temperance Society have made arrangements to publish in pamphlet form the proceedings of the National Temperance Convention which was called to meet in Saratoga Springs, June 2, 1881. It will contain the various reports, essays, resolutions, together with a full report of all discussions and addresses. A first-class shorthand reporter was engaged for the occasion. It will be issued immediately after the convention, and will be sent to any adddress on receipt of price, 25 cents single copies, $20 per hundred. Address J. N. Stearns, Publishing Agent, 58 Reade Street, New York City.

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Mason fruit jars at following prices: pts., $1.35 doz, $15 gross; qts., $1.50 doz, $16 gross; ½-gal., $1.85 doz, $19 gross.

Bird Seed, mixed, 20 lbs. for $1; Rape seed, 30 lbs. for $1; canary seed, 24 lbs. for $1.

A choice article of New Orleans molasses, 90c per gal., $4.00 for 5-gal. keg; a choice article light rich syrups at same rate.

Sealing wax—a convenient family article—3 lbs. for 25c.

English baking powder soda, best in use, 10c per lb., 15 lbs. for $1.

Dixon's and Rising Sun stove polish, 50c per doz.; 5c each.

Good brooms, $3, $3.50, $4.50 pr doz.; 30c, 35c, 45c each.

Ammonia, pints, $2 pr doz.; 20c each.

Tomato catchup, 3-gal. kegs, $1,75.

Table sauce. a fine article, 3-gal. kegs, $4.00.

Strained honey, 60-lb. cans, 7c per lb; 12-lb. cans, $1 each; small packages, 10c to 12½c per lb.; comb honey, in 12-lb. boxes, 12c per lb.

Donelly's yeast powder, ¼-lbs.. $1.15; 10-oz., new style, $2.45 doz. Dr. Price's cream baking powder, large size, $4 doz.; 37½c each.

Tacks, full weights, 4-oz., 6-oz., 8-oz., 10-oz., 12-oz., 5c a paper; 50c doz. for assorted sizes.

Nails, 10s, $3.75; 8s, $3.95; 6s, $4.20; assorted sizes, 16 lbs. for $1; larger and smaller sizes at usual average prices.

Lamp chimneys, large, 75c doz.; small and medium, 60c.

Ink, 50c doz.; 5c bottle.

Envelopes, X, $1.35 per 1000; XX, $1.50.

Note paper, 4½-lb., 25c; 5-lb., 30c; 6-lb., 45c, per package of 5 quires. Letter paper, 15c pr quire.

☞ Above are only a part of the new items we are continually adding to our stock.

The following goods have recently

Changed in Price:

The market for tea is very strong, an advance of 1c to 3c per lb. on most grades has been made. We have not changed our quotations.

Sugar has declined ¼c per lb. Dry granulated is 13c, cube or crushed 13¼c, extra golden C 11¾c, Mariposa C 11¼c, in bbls; less quantities ¼c additional.

Hams of good quality have advanced slightly. Little or no change in California hams.

The market for canned vegetables and fruits is weak, and in some cases a decline is noticed.

Flour is firmer, and nearly all grades have advanced a fraction.

Coal oil has advanced. Starlight is worth $2.80; Continental, $2.65. Low test oils, $2.00 to $2.25 per case.

Eggs, fresh California, 22½c; select city eggs, 25c; common to good Eastern and Southern, 17c to 20c per doz. *Cheap* eggs find a poor market.

☞ A large addition to our store-room, made during the last few weeks, will give us much greater facilities for doing business, enable us to fill orders more promptly, and also to buy goods in larger quantities at lower figures, all of which advantages shall be shared by our patrons. If you hesitate to send your remittance direct, send it to the RESCUE or any paper in which you see our advertisement, or to any bank or friend here to be delivered on presentation of shipping receipt. We wish to give you all the security possible, but do not include losses sure to be made by credit sales in arranging our prices.

Coffee.

	RETAIL	In lots of 20lbs
Best Costa Rica, green, per lb	20	16
Good " " "		14
Common " " "		12½
Java, (old Govt.) " "	25	22
Best Costa Rica, roasted "	25	21
Good " "		18
Ground Coffee, (family) "	25	22
" (extra) "	30	26
" (good) "	20	16
Prepared coffee (mocha) "	25	22
" (ex Java) "	25	20
" (common) "	15	12½
Adams Comp Coffee "	37½	35
Extract Coffee 5c paper, 50c doz.		

Any other grade or brand of coffee at market rates.

Chocolate.

	RETAIL	In lots of 10lbs
Ghiradelli's, Eagle per lb	25	21
" Star, "	20	18
" Vanilla, ½lbs "	25	40
" Cocoa " "	20	35
Guitard's, Eureka "	25	21

Flour and Meal.

	Sack	Bbl.
Sacramento Flour	1 25	4 75
Stockton "	1 25	4 75
Vallejo (Star) "	1 25	4 75
Buckeye "	1 25	4 75
Golden City "	1 20	4 60
Paradise Mills, "	1 20	4 45
	10 lbs.	50 lbs
Graham "	30	1 25
Rye "	35	1 50
Buckwheat " Fxtra	45	
" "	40	
Rice " .	1 00	
Oat meal, Extra	45	2 15
" " Good	40	2 00
" groats	50	2 40
Cracked wheat, Extra	35	1 40
Hominy, Large or Small	40	2 00
Farina	75	3 50
Tapioca, Flake	70	3 25
" Pearl	70	3 25
Sago	70	3 25
Pearl Barley, Good	50	2 25
" " Extra	60	2 75
Split peas	45	2 25
Corn meal, white or yellow	25	1 00

Eastern oat meal or buckwheat at market prices.

Teas.

	RETAIL	In lots of 5 lbs
"High Toned" per lb	25	20
"Ann Jones" "	40	35
"Boss" "	50	45
"Best" "	60	50
Diamond L "	40	37
Pioneer "	45	39
M. M. & Co per bx	1 65	
W. T. C. & Co "	1 25	
Comet per lb	60	55
Oolong per lb	40, 50, 75	
Eng. Breakfast "	50, 60, 75	
Mixed Teas "	30, 40, 50	
Tea Dust per lb	20	15

A liberal reduction to those who buy half chests or large lots.

Canned Goods.

	RETAIL.	DOZEN.
Tomatoes, Kings,	12½	1 37½
" Eastern, small,	10	1 00
Corn, Winslow,	20	2 20
" Eastern, good,	12½	1 40
Peas, Baltimore,	15	1 50
Baked Beans, Boston,	25	2 75
Oysters, McMurray's, large	25	2 65
" 2-lb cans, "	20	2 25
" Field's, 1-lb cans,	12½	1 40
" small, light.	10	1 00
Clams, large Eastern,	20	2 35
Lobsters, 1-lb cans,	15	1 65
" 2-lb "		2 75
" Winslow's,	20	1 95
Salmon, 1 lb	10	1 15
Deviled Ham, Eastern,	30	3 25
Jams or Jellies, 2 lbs	25	2 75
Table Fruit, standard brands	25	2 75
" off brands 15 to	20	2 00
Pie Fruit, assorted,	20	1 85
Table Fruit, small,	12½	1 35
Sardines, small,	15	1 70
" large,	25	2 85
Royal Baking Powder, 4 oz	15	1 50
" " 6 oz	20	2 00
" " 12 oz	37½	4 00
Pioneer " ½ lb		2 75
Condensed Milk, Eagle,	20	2 35
Corned Beef, 2 lbs	30	3 25
Lunch Tongue,	30	3 25

Spices.

	each	doz.
Mustard, Cloves, Ginger, Cinnamon, Pepper, Sage, Thyme, Marjoram or Allspice, in small packages,	5c	50c
¼-lb tins,	10c	85c
1 to 5-lb tins, per lb,		20c

Cayenne, White Pepper, Whole Pepper, or Allspice, Nutmegs, Mace, Colman's Mustard, in any quantity ordered.

Miscellaneous.

	RETAIL.	DOZEN.
Pickles, mixed, qts,	25	2 50
" " 5 gals, each	2 40	
" " ½ bbls, per gal	60	
Chow Chow, qts,	25	2 75
French Mustard,	10	1 10
Liea & Perrins's Sauce,	20	1 80
Lea & Perrines' (genuine)	30	3 25
Catchup, tomato, small,	10	1 00
" " pints,	20	1 75
" " 3-gal kegs, each,	1 75	
Capers,	20	2 00
Salt, table, 20 lbs,	20	
" " 50 lbs,	40	
" coarse, 100 lbs,	65	
" extra fine, 5 lbs,	10	
Blueing, best, per box,	20	1 75
" good, "	12½	1 40
Vinegar, cider, per gal,	35	
" " ½ bbls, 25 to	30	
" good, " 20 to	25	
Table Oil, each, 10, 25, 40, 60		
Duret & Co., imported, large, per doz,	7	50
California Cheese, 13 to 16c per lb		
Corn Starch, Duryea's,	10	9½
" " Kingsford's,	10	9½
" " Peoria,	8	7½
Laundry Starch, 12 lbs,	75	
" " 6 lbs, satin gloss,	60	
" " 3 lbs, superb gloss,	25	
Washing Soda, 40 lbs,	1	00
Wax Candles, per box, 6 sets,	1	40
Common do., " 20 sets,	1	75
Rice, best,	8	6⅛
" good,	7	
" fair.	6	5⅛

Dried Fruit.

	RETAIL	By the Box.
Apples, extra, per lb	10	8
" good, "	8	6¾
Peaches, halves; "	15	14
Plums, choice, "	20	17
Prunes, German, "	10	10
Currants, "	10	9
Grapes, "	8	6
Raisins, California, "	10	8¾
Citron, "	35	[illegible]
Lemon Peel, "	25	20

Fish.

No. 1 Mackerel, kits,	$1 75
" " half barrels,	8 00
Climax " 6 lbs, choice,	60
" " by the dozen,	6 00
Pickled Salmon, hlf bbls,	3 50
" Herring, "	3 00
Holland " per keg,	1 40
Cabinet " per dozen tins,	1 75
Codfish, boneless, 30-lb box,	2 00
" plain, 5c to 5¾c per lb	
" Eastern, 6-lb bxs, 50 to 55c pr bx	

Soap.

	BAR.	Boxes per lb
Commercial A. B. Borax,	5	4½
" S. F. Borax.	5	4
Royal Laundry,	5	4
Royal Best,	6¼	5
Navy,	6¼	5¼
White Castile, (French)	65	55
Mottled " "	45	37½
" " (Domestic)	35	30
Variegated Toilet,	10	9
Fancy Toilet, very good,	5	4½
Superior Toilet Soaps, 10c to 12½		10
Roman Kitchen,	8	7
Thomas' Cold Water,	8	7
Rock,	5	3
Sapolio, (scouring)	8	7

Chemical Olive Soap, in 20-cake boxes, 40c, 50c and 60c per box.

We furnish any kind of home manufactured Soaps in the market, at manufacturers' prices by the box.

A fine article of Soap (Horse-Shoe brand), 18 bars in iron-hooped pail, for $1, including package.

Meat and Provisions.

	RETAIL	Per 100 pounds
California Hams, best, per lb	14	13
" " fair, "	11½	11
Our Flavor " covered, "		15
Whittaker's " " "	17	16¾
Dupee's " " "	17	16
Dried Beef, per lb	12½ to 13½	
California Bacon, "	11 to 12½	
Eastern " choice, per lb	15	14
Fairbanks' Lard, 3 lbs each,	50	
" " 5 lbs "	80	
" " 10 lbs "	1 60	
California " per lb	12 to 14	

Money can be sent by P. O. Order, certified check, bank draft, registered letter, or express, as is most economical and convenient to you.

We are always pleased to receive a trial order even if small.

Make checks payable to H. A. Smith, and address letters and orders to same, or to

SAN FRANCISCO

Cash Grocery!

519 Post Street,

July 7.] SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

DIRECTORY OF LODGES

Under the direction of

GRAND LODGE, I. O. G. T.

OF CALIFORNIA.

Requests for alterations or corrections in this department should be addressed to Geo. B. Katzenstein, G. W, S., Sacramento.

ALAMEDA COUNTY.

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180 San Leandro, M., San Leandro, George Smith.
193 Fountain, M., Oakland, J. A, Gilman, 918 Brown street.
200 Livermore, F., F. A. Anthony.
202 Laurel, F., Haywards, Joel Russell.
206 West Berkeley, Sa., West Berkeley, Edw. Squires.
286 Athens. Sa., Oakland, John F. Towle, No. 1934 Filbert street.
312 Davis, Th., Newark, C. B. Mills.
358 Durant, F., East Berkeley, John F. Woods.
384 Brooklyn, Th., East Oakland, J. Sweet, Cor. E. 14th st. and 19th Avenue.
386 Washington, Sa., Washington Corners, A. O. Rix.
12 Prohibition, Sa. West Oakland, C. T. Poulter, No. 1064 Wood street.
20 Temescal, Tu., North Temescal, Fred. Esmond.

AMADOR COUNTY.

25 Summit, Sa., Plymouth, Miss Mary M. Blower.
52 Amador, Th., Amador, J. R. Tregloan.
14 Oleta, Th., Oleta, Adelia Votaw.
25 Sutter Creek, Tu., Sutter Creek, J. H. Giles. M. D.
41 Ione Valley, F., Ione Valley, J. F. Stewart.
45 Mt. Echo, Sa., Ione City, J. W. Sibole.
67 Iron Clad, Fr., Drytown, D. R. Miller.
80 Jackson, Tu., Jackson, Chas. H. Turner.
81 Volcano, Sa., Volcano, W. H. Whitehead.
83 Pine Grove, W., Pine Grove, Fanny J. Bradshaw.
97 Live Oak, Sa., Plymouth, M. D. L. Stumpff.

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04 Welcome, W., Cherokee Flat, Andrew Rapp.
23 Victory, Tu., Biggs, James Burner.
77 Samaritan, Sa., Chico, H. L. Slater.
94 Fidelity, F., Chico, Wm. Chambers.
07 Northern Star, M., Oroville, W. S. Read.
22 Taylor, Su., Forbestown, W. M. Crane.
40 Crystal Fount, Sa., Gridley, H. C. Wharton.
82 Floral, Su., Biggs, James McNulty.
85 Dayton, Th., Grainland, Jas. O. March.
89 Nord. Sa., Nord, H. D. Bacus.
16 Webster, Sa., Chico, W. M. Thorp.
02 Nelson, Sa. Nelson, W. D. Parker.
03 Avonia, Th. Durham, H. G. Taylor.
04 Rising Star, F., Chico, Rev. Peter Powers.
13 Messilla Valley, Th., Pentz, R. H. Hawkins.

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00 Milton, Sa., Milton, J. F. Beckett.
06 Mountain Ranch, Sa., Mountain Ranch, John Lewis.
21 Chaparral, Sa., Jenny Lind, Wm. C. Sinclair.
79 Logan, Sa., Camanche, William Pitt.
12 Charity, Tu., Copperopolis, Solon White
31 Hope, Sa., Milton, Jas. Clothier, Jr.
43 Bear Mountain, Tu., Angels Camp, Mrs. Robert Leper.
45 Big Tree, Tu., Sheep Ranch, Richard B. Mallett.
48 Mokelumne, W., Mokelumne Hill, Mrs. M. H. Leavett.
61 Murphys, Sa., Murphys, A. J. Cooke.
95 Faith, W., Telegraph City, Dan'l W. McKenzie.
07 Calaveras, Sa., San Andreas, J. A. Holland.

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19 Independent, Sa., College City, W. H. Reardon.
24 Arbuckle, Sa., Arbuckle, J. W. Whitson.
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64 Newville, Sa., Newville, S. Osborn.
68 Leland, Tu., Orland, J. F. Lebourveau.
71 Elk Creek, Sa., Elk Creek, M. F. Price.
99 Sheet Iron, Sa., Sheet Iron, Jno. M. Pugh.
05 Princeton, W., Princeton, Nelson Butler.
319 Protection, M., Colusa, J. D. McNary.
379 Bridgeport, Su., Sycamore, P. A. Earp.

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY.

110 Mount Diablo, Th., Somersville, Wm. J. Laird.
112 Reform, Th., Pacheco, Thomas Simpson.
113 Martinez, Tu., Martinez, Miss C. K. Wittenmeyer.
116 Brentwood, Tu., Antioch, Rufus Smith.
255 Star of Empire, Sa., Judsonville, William Bennett.
175 Antioch, Sa., Antioch, John Tope.
272 Clayton, Sa., Clayton, Rev. G. H. Strong
288 Carbondale, W., Nortonville, Mrs. Mary M. Clifford.
330 Lily, Sa., Brentwood, Alison Byer.
331 Twilight, M., Walnut Creek. Mrs. B. B Hinman.
349 Excelsior, Th., Byron, W. M. Moore.

DEL NORTE COUNTY.

398 Crescent City, Sa., Crescent City, R. S. McLellan.

FRESNO COUNTY.

243 Eden, W., Kingsburg, A. A. Smith.
290 Madera, Sa., Madera, E. W. Turner.
365 Blooming, Sa., King's River, A. E. Thayer.
388 "C. C. C.," M., Fresno City, S. W. Rucker.
390 Wild Flower, Sa., Wild Flower, Rev. John Yeargin.
397 Valley View, —— Selma, J. E. Whitson.
409 Fresno, F., Fresno, Mrs. Emma Harris.
421 Star, Sa., Borden, J. A. Skaggs.

HUMBOLDT COUNTY.

269 Humboldt, Tu., Eureka, Henry Sevier.
270 Mountain, Su., Bridgeville, T. M. Burns.
322 Hydesville, M., Hydesville, C. M. Knowles.
362 Petrolia, Sa., Petrolia, R. A. Simpson.
363 North Star, Sa., Arcata, J. W. Skinner.
367 Rohnerville, Sa.. Rohnerville, A. M. Gill.
400 Trinidad, Su., Trinidad, N. F. Neely, Sr.

INYO COUNTY.

154 Big Pine, Th., Big Pine, A. B. Hagerman.
250 Busy Bee, M., Independence, H. P. Cartier.
352 Oasis, Sa., Bishop Creek, Jno. C. Mills.

KERN COUNTY.

237 Kernville, Tu., Kernville, Hettie Gould.

LAKE COUNTY.

347 Uncle Sam, Sa., Uncle Sam, Will A. Hillyer.
350 Middletown, W., Middletown, J. L. Read.
432 Lakeport, M., Lakeport, J. W. Sturdevant.

LASSEN COUNTY.

211 Lake View, Sa., Janesville, G. K. Bangham.
232 Susanville, W , Susanville, Mrs. Jessie Stout.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

103 Santa Monica, Tu,, Santa Monica, John Freeman.
151 Santa Ana, W., Santa Ana, Lewis E Kent.
173 Pasadena, F., Pasadena, H. G. Bennett.
174 Pomona, Th., Pomona, D. N. Burritt.
233 Downey, F., Downey, Mrs. Abbie W. Livermore.
238 Westminster, F., Westminster, John F. Marquis.
246 Orange, Tu., Orange, J. W. Osburn.
251 Artesia, F., Norwalk, Wm. Gillett.
258 El Monte, Th., El Monte, M. F. Quinn.
276 Spadra, F., Spadra, J. B. Parker.
299 Merrill, Sa., Los Angeles, W. H. Lloyd.

MARIN COUNTY.

244 San Rafael, F., San Rafael, Archie Kerr.
252 Tomales, Sa., Tomales, A. E. Kellogg.

MARIPOSA COUNTY.

157 Cathey's Valley, Sa., Indian Gulch, J. W. Rowland.
382 Coulterville, F., Coulterville, Charles Converse.

MENDOCINO COUNTY.

101 Manchester, Sa., Manchester, G. L. Savage.
117 Caspar, Sa., Caspar, J. S. Ross.
153 Boone, Sa., Booneville, Miss H. E. Prather.
259 Willitsville, Tu., Willits, T. L. Kelley.
333 Covelo, Sa., Covelo. Rev. J. S. Fisher.
334 Little River, Sa., Little River, John P. Marson.
338 Wideawake, Sa., Westport, Frank Matthews.
341 Hopland, Sa., Hopland, Addison Porter.
344 Mt. Nebo, Sa., Point Arenas, White Fowler.
380 Rescue, Tu., Mendocino, J. Grindle.
396 Ukiah, Tu., Ukiah, Geo. McCowen.
430 Gualala, Sa., Gualala, James Ward.

MERCED COUNTY.

223 Plainsburg, Sa., Plainsburg, William Lander.
279 Snelling. Su., Snelling, C. C. Horsley.
298 Central Point, Sa., Central Point, S. A. Smith.
376 Merced Falls, Su., Merced Falls, Mrs. H. Nelson.
459 Merced, M., Merced, J. E. P. Williams.

MODOC COUNTY.

129 Lake City, Tu., Lake City, E. L. Wood.
149 Alturas, F., Alturas, Preston Hays.
229 Eagleville, Tu., Eagleville, W. H. Minto.
230 Cedarville, Th., Cedarville, C. W. Lee.
234 Adin, Su, Adinville, Arthur Burnes.
275 Mt. Bidwell W., Fort Bidwell, M. A. Byron.

MONO COUNTY.

191 Chapel, Sa., Coleville, Wood Larsen.
346 Pro Bono Publico, M., Bodie, C. C. Brock.

MONTEREY COUNTY.

131 Salinas, M., Salinas City, W. M. Winters.
357 Del Monte, W., Monterey, R. H. Willey.
446 Castroville, Th., Castroville, F. P. Condon.

NAPA COUNTY.

111 Aqua Pura, Sa., Napa, Miss F. L. Allen.
271 St. Helena, M., St. Helena, Rev. James Mitchell.
290 Napa, F., Napa, L. J. Norton.
368 Monroe, Sa., Calistoga, H. E. Cyrus.
385 Yountville, F., Yountville, S. C. Brown.

NEVADA COUNTY.

12 Sylvania, Tu., Grass Valley, C. E. Clinch.
201 Nevada, F., Nevada City, J. M. Walling.
304 Donner Lake, F., Truckee, A. C. Cooke.
369 North San Juan, Sa., North San Juan, C. E. Taber.
387 Perseverance, M., Rough and Ready, Wm. Grant.

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107 Centennial, Tu., Colfax, W. R. Culver.
127 Star of the Hill, Su., Forest Hill. J C. Hawver.
133 Crystal Water, Sa., Michigan Bluff, F. B. Ellsworth.
136 Rosy Crown, Sa., Iowa Hill, J. S. Lakin.
150 Auburn, W., Auburn, W. Rittenger.
216 Nil Desperandum, Sa., Dutch Flat, H. A. Frost.
218 Isabella, Su., Gold Run, A. W. Webster.
260 Sheridan, Sa., Sheridan, Mrs. Laura Carpenter.
261 Roseville, Sa., Roseville, Mrs. J. D. Pratt.
313 Rocklin, Tu,, Rocklin, Mrs. R. A. Mills.
339 Newcastle, Su., Newcastle, G. D. Kellogg.
406 Ophir, Sa., Ophir, Warren Reed.
451 Granite, Sa., Penryn, S. A. Wood.

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215 Taylorville-Rescue, F., Taylorville, R. A. Thompson.
217 Crescent, W., Crescent Mills, Warren Kelly.
227 Bloomfield, Tu., Quincy, N. H. Hapgood.
228 Miners Sa., Greenville, Mrs. L. C. Murray.
360 Hope of Eureka Hill, Sa., Eureka Mills, Thomas W. Jenkin.
381 La Porte, Sa., La Porte, G. L. Reed.

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51 Capital, Tu., Sacramento, S. Katzenstein.
144 Aerial, Sa., Michigan Bar, J. P. Hurley.
183 Cosumnes, Sa., Cosumnes, W. W. Wade.
184 Star of the Plains, F., Florin, J. T. Amos.
188 Georgiana, Su.. Isleton, C. C. Allen.
203 Cresco, Tu., Galt, James Ferguson.
248 Elk Grove, Tu., Elk Grove, Rev. A. K. Crawford.
287 Unity, M., Folsom, Mrs. J. F. Howe.

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424 Ruby, Sa., Hollister, Rev. S. Jones.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

220 San Bernardino, M., San Bernardino, J. B. Brown.
284 Riverside, M., W. H. Cross, Riverside.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

242 Home, Sa., San Luis Rey, Mrs. M. M. Neff.
263 Golden Rule, Tu., San Diego, J.W. Wescott.
264 Poway. Sa., Poway, G. W. Butterfield.
351 Monument, Tu., San Diego, J. Russell.
435 Silver Gate, — National City.

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7 California, Th., San Francisco, Alrik Spencer, No. 500 Folsom street.
114 Evening Star, Th., San Francisco, R. B. Allen, No. 2607 Clay street.
120 Headlight, W., San Francisco, Willi m Swabel, 1303 Larkin street.
130 Constitution, F., San Francisco, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, No. 150 Ninth street.
160 Mission Star, Tu., San Francisco, C. E: Naylor, 130 Post st.
185 Life Boat, M., San Francisco, A. K. Stevens, 1104 Larkin street.
186 Golden Gate, Tu., San Francisco, W. P. Joseph, 2422 California street.
291 International, M., San Francisco, David Kerr, Nos. 47 & 49 Beale street.
292 Kentucky, W., San Francisco, E. W. Piper, Q. M. Dept. Presidio.
293 Valley, Th., San Francisco, Frank Storer, No. 511 Front street.
307 Pleasant Valley, M., San Francisco, T. H. Downing, No. 10 Market street.
314 Spring Valley, Tu., San Francisco, E. H. Knight, 2221 Greenwich street.
417 Crystal, M., South San Francisco, Rev. J. T. Wills.

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115 Lockeford, W., Lockeford, Dr. D. J. Locke.
139 Woodbridge, M., Woodbridge, R. P. Briggs.
182 Stockton, Tu., Stockton, M. J. Nightingale.
189 Lodi, F., Lodi, C. A. Rich.
253 Linden, F., Linden, Wm. A. Cowdery.
254 Mt. Vernon, F., Stockton, Geo. Norton.
323 Farmington, Sa., Farmington, H. C. Frost.

SAN MATEO COUNTY.

56 Ocean, Sa., Halfmoon Bay, J. Compton.
190 Ocean Queen, Sa., Pescadero, Mrs. A. W. Goulson.
408 San Gregorio, F. San Gregorio, J. B. Harsha.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

140 Santa Barbara, F., Santa Barbara, R. D. Smith.
178 Rose of Lompoc, Sa., Lompoc, D. J. Bartley.
196 Stuart, S ., Lompoc, S. N. Burch.
204 Goleta, Sa., Goleta, Jasper Lane.
208 Carpinteria, Sa., Carpinteria, F. H. Brainard.
268 Vesper, Sa., Guadalupe, James Morse.
354 Seaside, Tu., Santa Barbara, J.J. Edtleman.
428 Montecito, Th Montecito, James Lambert.
434 Lompoc Valley, Su., Lompoc, W. F. S. Moorehead.

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17 Garden City, F. San Jose, Edna Hobson.
128 Columbia, M., Gilroy, J. W. Thomasson.
295 Granger, Sa., San Jose, Mrs. L. J. Bacon
327 Golden Wreath, F., Mountain View, W. T. Triplett.
328 Victoria, W., Los Gatos, W. D. Hudson.
393 Bay View, Sa., Santa Clara, L. B. Alexander.
399 Santa Clara, M., Santa Clara, R. L. Higgins.
414 Mayfield, Sa., Mayfield, J, A. Hamilton.

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126 Watsonville, Tu., Watsonville, C. E. Taylor.
392 Pacific, Su., B. F. Kimball, BoulderC'k
426 Ben Lomond, Su., Felton, S. T. Jones.

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102 Reading, Sa., Reading, J. H. Cooper.
155 Igo, Su. Igo, J. B. Batcheller.
213 Copper City, Sa., Copper City, S. S. Bass.
425 Battle Creek, Su., Ball's Ferry, J. F. Winsell.

SISKIYOU COUNTY.

118 Henley, Sa., Henley, A. G. Smith.
142 Mt. Shasta, Th., Mt. Shasta, Belle Terwilliger.
273 Mt. Bolivar, Sa., Callahans, Caroline M. Hayden.

SIERRA COUNTY.

265 Forest City, F., Forest City, S. V. Heintzen.
359 Sierra City, Sa., Sierra City, Thomas Wright.
372 Alaska, Sa., Pike City, J. H. Beresford.
374 Try Again, Su., Alleghany, J. T. Duncan.
377 Salvation, Sa., Downieville, F. Wohe.

SOLANO COUNTY.

27 Mount Delight, Sa., Cordelia, P. T. Cox.
64 Vallejo, Tu., Vallejo, Charles Daly.
137 Phœnix, Th., Benicia, L. W. Kuhland.
239 Denverton, Sa., Denverton, C. E. Garfield.
318 Pride of the River, W., Rio Vista, Albt. Baker.

320 Fairfield, M., Fairfield, J. W. Williamson
364 Dixon, Th., Dixon, J. H. Rice.
415 Alamo, F., Elmira, G. W. Frazer.

SONOMA COUNTY.

32 Star of Hope, M., Healdsburg, Sam A. Engelhart.
146 Horicon, Sa., Fisherman's Bay, J. E. Hickman.
156 Valley Ford, Sa., Valley Ford, Mrs. M. J. Palmer.
161 Petaluma, M., Petaluma, A. G. Twist.
166 Geyser, Sa., Geyserville, Mrs. E. Winder.
167 Sebastopol, Th., Sebastopol, L. O. Coon.
256 Bloomfield, Th., Bloomfield, P. C. Smith.
274 Fulton, F., Fulton, A. B. Kinney.
355 Redwood, Sa., Guerneville, C. E. Yarbrough.
336 Enterprise, Sa., Guerneville, H. H. Peckinpah.
370 Santa Rosa, Tu., Santa Rosa, J. H. Richardson.
371 Progressive, Sa., Windsor, F. T. Welch.
373 No Surrender, Sa., Smith's Ranch, H. Finley.
375 Dauntless, W., Stony Point, H. Bartlett.
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405 Azalea, Th., Occidental, F. H. Wheeler.

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109 Ceres, Tu., Ceres, R. K. Whitemore.
187 Waterford, Sa., Waterford, R. A. Webb
247 Fairview, Sa., Turlock, S. V. Porter.
249 Star of Cottonwood, Sa., Hill's Ferry Walter R. Wiggs.
266 Morning Star, F., Modesto, Mrs. F. A. Ross.
311 Amicitia, W., Salida, J. P. Vincent.
326 Oakdale, Tu., Oakdale, G. W. Murphy.
335 Knight's Ferry, W., Knight's Ferry, William Gobin.
401 Ark of Safety, Sa., Modesto, J. V. Davis

SUTTER COUNTY.

97 Meridian, Sa., Meridian, E. G. Thornbrough.
158 Good Shepherd, F, Live Oak, A H. Hewitt.
172 Harmony, Sa., Nicolaus, D. G. Tilton.
219 Defiance, Sa., Pleasant Grove, T. J. Pierce.
321 June, Sa., Yuba City, G. L. Douglass.
452 North Butte, Su., West Butte, H. S. Graves.

TEHAMA COUNTY.

192 Red Bluff, F., Red Bluff, G. W. Jeffriss.
198 Tehama, Tu., Tehama, John C. Hunt.
306 Riceville, Sa., Riceville, B. B. Bonham.
308 Henleyville, Sa. Henleyville, Mrs. S. McCampbell.
309 Paskenta, Sa., Paskenta, O. H. Dollings.
310 Red Bank, Sa., Red Bluff, H. H. Banks.
315 Rock of Safety, Sa., Red Bluff, O. W. Harris.
317 Pride of the Sierras, Tu., Red Bluff, G. T. Jones.
427 Paradise, Sa., Riceville, Geo. Malcolm.
433 Hercules, Sa., Red Bluff, Nrs. Martha Simpson.

TRINITY COUNTY.

162 Sicilian, Su., Trinity Centre, L. E. Owings.
300 Beacon, Sa., Weaverville, W. M. Hodsdon.
303 Western Star, Su., Hay Fork, C. Maynard.

TULARE COUNTY.

48 Visalia, F., Visalia, D. K. Zumwalt.
159 Fairfield, F., Lemoore, J. D. Travis.
169 Grangeville, Sa., Grangeville, J. S. Johnson.
170 St. John, Sa., Visalia, W. H. Gillstrap.
181 Juncsa, Th., Hanford, G. T. Thornton.
195 Tulare, Tu., Tulare, A. L. Cotton.
296 Hanford, Tu., Hanford, L. E. Cheadle.
301 Plano, Sa., Rev. J. W. Elder,
302 Porterville, Sa., G. A. Williamson.
325 Lakeside, Sa., Hanford, J. M. Moore.
329 Pride of Tulare, F., Noradell, W. B. Ballard.
383 Woodville, ——, Hunsaker, Rev. John Wood.
391 Lone Oak, W., Hanford, S. A. Allen.
394 Farmersville, Sa., George Dean.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

122 Confidence, Su., Sonora, J. D. Williams.
135 Groveland, M., Groveland, J. McLaughlin.
262 Tuolumne, Su., Chinese Camp, W. H. Hosmer.
294 Jamestown, Sa., Mrs. G. Drescher.
324 Bald Mountain, Tu., Sonora, I. T. Holland.
336 Quartz Mountain, Su., Jamestown, C. C. Drescher.
337 Table Mountain, Su., Jamestown, Catherine J. Martin.
340 Soulsbyville, Sa., Soulsbyville, J. Cope.
342 Mountain View, Th., Columbia, George McNeil.
389 Blanket Creek, ——, Sonora, Rev. P. F. Page.

VENTURA COUNTY.

209 Constancy, Tu., Ventura, Miss Myra Walbridge.
221 Scenega, Sa., Scenega, L. Guiberson.
235 Santa Paula, Sa., Santa Paula, Elijah Boor.
236 Hueneme, Sa., Hueneme, Mary E. Clark.
411 Saticoy, Th., Saticoy, S., V. Tietsort.
416 Springville, Sa., Springville, Samuel Guthrie.
418 Mound, Sa., Ventura, Tyler Bither.
422 Ojai Valley, F. Nordhoff, Thomas Barrows.

YOLO COUNTY.

163 Yolo, Tu., Yolo, J. H. Miller.
165 Winters, F., Winters, D. P. Edwards.
210 Chrysopolis, W., Woodland, J. J. Bowman.
224 Orion, Th., Davisville, B. H. Hoag.
366 Success, W., Grafton, P. Gutcher.
419 Capay, Th., Capay, W. T. Moore.
429 Pleasant Prairie, Su., Plainfield, David Heron.
431 Faithful, Su., Black's Station, John F. Dillon.

YUBA COUNTY.

25 Marysville, F., Marysville, C. Covillaud.
108 Knoxdale, F., Brownsville, Mrs. S. W. Knox.
141 Cordua, Sa., Marysville, J. O. McMillan.
148 Rising Sun, F., Camptonville, C. A. Bliss.
197 Wheatland, Tu., Wheatland, C. E. Justis.
226 Alpine, Sa., Strawberry Valley, C. T. Prindle.
278 Mountain Guard, F., Smartsville, J. T. Vineyard.
423 Prairie, Sa. Marysville, W. E. Gleason.

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1 Garden Valley, M., Phœnix, Mrs. Ruth W. Wharton.
2 Prescott, Tu., Prescott, Rev. G. H. Adams.
3 Cachise, F., Tombstone, E. W. Stump.
4 Tucson, F., Tucson, M. J. Brundage.

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1 Henry Wilson, F., Fort Grant, A. T., John O'Brien.
2 Star Spangled Banner, W., Angel Island, Folkner Andersen.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

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1 Alpha, Sa., Yokohama, Geo. W. Elmer.

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NO.	COUNTY.	NAME.	POSTOFFICE.
384	Alameda,	James S. Naismith,	Oakland.
241	Amador,	Rev. I. D. Wood,	Ione.
104	Butte,	J. B. Mullen,	Cherokee
407	Calaveras,	Wm. W. Wood,	San Andreas.
319	Colusa,	Jacob Myers,	Colusa.
288	Contra Costa,	F. Clifford,	Nortonville.
269	Humboldt,	W. F. Brown,	Eureka.
299	Los Angeles,	W. D. Gonld,	Los Angeles.
459	Merced,	Geo. E. Isaacs,	Merced.
396	Mendocino,	E. A. Bonine,	Ukiah.
231	Modoc,	Rev. D. B. Harer,	Willow Ranch
126	Monterey,	C. E. Taylor,	Watsonville.
201	Nevada,	Samuel Clutter,	Nevada.
339	Placer,	J. W. Blanchard,	Penryn.
232	Plumas,	Edw. A. Weed,	Greenville.
203	Sacramento,	Todd Martin,	Galt.
220	San Bernardino,	H. C. Brooks,	S. Bern'd'o
126	San Benito,	C. E. Taylor,	Watsonville.
351	San Diego,	S. Whitmore,	San Diego.
186	San Francisco,	W. P. Joseph,	506 Post st.
'89	San Joaquin,	G. W. Hill,	Lodi.
56	San Mateo,	J. Compton,	Half Moon Bay.
178	Santa Barbara,	Rev. S. S. Fisk,	Lompoc.
295	Santa Clara,	Henry Mitchell,	San Jose.
134	Santa Cruz,	C. G. Cargill,	San Juan.
102	Shasta,	J. N. Chapell,	Reading.
459	Stanislaus,	Geo. E. Isaacs,	Merced.
452	Sutter and Yuba,	H. S. Graves,	Yuba City
322	Solano,	W. H. Robinson,	Suisun.
167	Sonoma,	Rev. F. J. Culver,	Sebastopol.
192	Tehama,	A. Ryan,	Red Bluff.
300	Trinity,	Geo. B. Jumper,	Weaverville.
48	Tulare,	Milton Kennedy,	Visalia.
324	Tuolumne,	I. T. Holland,	Sonora.
235	Ventura,	S. P. Guiberson,	Santa Paula.
366	Yolo,	J. A. Black,	Grafton.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, J. J. Jarmain, Yokohama.

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386 Alameda, Mrs. V. A. Rix, Washington.
267 Amador, W. O. Clark, Drytown.
385 Alameda, Rev. Geo. Morris, West End.
243 Fresno, A. A. Smith, Kingsbury.
161 Calaveras, H. R. Hughes, Douglas Flat.
215 Inyo, Rev. F. M. Willis, Independence
363 Humboldt, Byron Deming, Arcata.
207 Kern, A. T. Colton, Bakersfield.
299 Los Angeles, Will D. Gould, Los Angeles
299 Los Angeles, Jesse Yarnell, Los Angeles
432 Lake, W. Matthews, Lakeport.
396 Mendocino, W. F. Whitney, Ukiah.
246 Merced, George E. Isaacs, Merced.
234 Modoc, A. E. Bending, Adin.
126 Monterey, J. C. Aston, Watsonville
368 Napa, A. G. Clark, Napa City.
201 Nevada, Niles Searls, Nevada City
12 Nevada, C. E. Clinch, Grass Valley.
203 Sacramento, G. B. Katzenstein, Sac'to.
220 San Bernardino, H. C. Yager, San Ber'o
130 San Fran'co, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, S.F.
185 San Francisco, Mrs. E. P. Stevens, S. F.
114 San Francisco, C. H. Peterson, S. F.
182 San Joaquin, B. F. Bagley, Stockton.
189 San Joaquin, W. R. Ellis, Lodi.
200 San Joaquin, Rev. C. S. Haswell, Lodi.
178 Santa Barbara, J. W. Webb, Lompoc.
295 Santa Clara, Rev. D. E. Bushnell, San Jose.
425 Shasta, Dr. J. F. Winsell, Ball's Ferry
176 Forestville, M., Forestville, J. G. Conklin.
64 Solano, Dr. I. S. Halsey, Vallejo.
64 Solano, Capt. A. D. Wood, S. F.
370 Sonoma, D. S. Sacry, Santa Rosa.
32 Sonoma, C. B. Proctor, Healdsburg.
32 Sonoma, J. G. Dow, Healdsburg.
143 Sonoma, Rev. L. W. Simmons, Fisherman's Bay.
156 Sonoma, Mrs. C. E. Fowler, Valley Ford
167 Sonoma, Rev. F. J. Culver, Sebastopol.
219 San Francisco, Wm. Crowhurst, S. F.
165 Yolo, William Sims, Winters.
210 Yolo, Rev. E. M. Stuart, Woodland.
224 Yolo, B. H. Hoag, Davisville.
419 Yolo, J. H. Norton, Capay.
25 Yuba, G. M. McWain, Marysville.
148 Yuba, Joseph Erwin, Camptonville.

ARIZONA.

3 Pima, Rev. G. H. Adams, Tucson.

JAPAN.

1 Japan, Daniel Jamison, Yokohama.

BANDS OF HOPE.

NAME.	LOCATION.	OFFICER.
Antioch,	Antioch,	A. K. P. Nason
Amador ity	Amador	Mrs. F. Wood.
Brentwood,	Brentwood,	Rufus Smith,
Colfax,	Colfax,	Mrs. E. D. Story
Crescent,	Judsonville,	Wm. Ellis,
Cloverdale,	Cloverdale,	Miss P. Sholes,
Colusa,	Colusa,	Mrs. L. Spect,
Davisville,	Davisville,	Miss K. Kelly,
Excelsior,	East Oakland,	W. M. Cord,
Evening Star	Pine Grove	E. Degarmo.
Fresno	Fresno City	W. H. Donahue
Fidelity	Jackson	Rev. J. H. Wythe.
Forbestown,	Forbestown,	Flor. E. Morse
Forest City,	Forest City,	Mrs. S. A. Laury
Forestville,	Forestville,	H. Hanson,
Franklin,	F. School H's,	W. H. Hardy,
Guerneville,	Guerneville,	Mrs. E. Bagley,
Humboldt,	Eureka,	Mrs. L. Mead,
Healdsburg	Healdsburg	C. Alexander.
Hanford,	Tulare,	Mrs. M. Plummer
Ione City	Ione City	P. B. Buchanan
Live Oak	Shenandoa V'y	J. W. Winans.
Lower Lake,	Lower Lake,	Miss Eva Lee,
Lakeport,	Lakeport,	Geo. Tucker.
Lodi,	Lodi,	C. S. Haswell,
Lockford,	Lockford,	Geo. Tretheway
Lu Ellar,	Chico,	P. Powers
Mount'n View,	Columbia,	P. S. Peters,
Middletown,	Middletown,	Miss K. Stark,
Merced,	Merced,	G. E. Isaacs,
Oakland,	Oakland,	Wm. Taylor,
Ocean Spray,	Westport,	A. Gordon,
Oakdale	Oakdale	Byron Seeber.
Pomona	Pomona	H. Eno.
Pescadero,	Pescadero,	Liz. Fairgrieve
Petaluma,	Petaluma,	Mrs. Gilman,
Penryn,	Penryn,	M. L. Wood,
Pasadena,	Pasadena,	Sister Porter,
Rocklin,	Rocklin,	Mrs. R. Sweet.
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Ruby Seal	Michigan Bar	A M. Addington
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Santa Barb'a,	Santa Barb'r,	Mrs. S. M. Cool
Sheridan,	Sheridan,	Y. Dougherty,
Ukiah,	Ukiah,	Mrs. McCowen
White Lily,	Tulare City	Willis Faust
Wheatland,	Wheatland,	W. J. McFee
Washington,	Wasn't'n C'r,	Mr. Chase,
Yuba City,	Yuba City,	Mrs. Wilcoxen.
Rising Star,	Plymouth,	David Grounds
Alamo,	Alamo.	B. F. Hall
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Cold Water,	Somerville,	Sadie Hauxhurst
Excelsior,	Byron,	W. M. Moore
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Alternates.—Mrs. Ida M. Katzenstein, Sacramento; Rev. D. E. Bushnell, San Jose; Wm. Crowhurst, San Fransisco, and C. H. Peterson, San Francisco.

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at Vallejo, on Tuesday, October 4th, 1881, commencing at 10 a. m.

Directory of Lodges of Good Templars in the City of San Francisco.

NO.	NAME.	MEETS.	LOCATION OF HALL.
7	California,	Th.,	Temperance Hall, No. 18½ Eddy street.
114	Evening Star,	Th.,	Grand Central Hall, 997 Market st., cor. of 6th.
120	Headlight,	W.,	Loughead's Hall, 1605 Polk st., near Sacramento.
130	Constitution,	F.,	Shiel's Hall, 32 O'Farrell st.
160	Mission Star,	Tu.,	King's Hall, 2131 Mission st., bet. 17th and 18th.
185	Life Boat,	M.,	No. 118 Jackson st., near Front.
186	Golden Gate,	Tu.,	Hamilton Hall, cor. Steiner and Geary sts.
291	International,	M.,	Grand Central Hall, Market st., cor. of 6th.
292	Kentucky,	W.,	Golden Gate Hall, Pacific street bet. Polk and Van Ness
292	Kene and Leavenworth.		
293	Valley,	Th.,	Fell Street Presbyterian Church, bet. Laguna and Octavia sts.
307	Pleasant Valley,	M.,	Comerford's Hall Church st., bet. 27th and 28th.
308	Presidio.	M.,	Presidio Barracks.
314	Spring Valley,	Tu.,	Union Hall, cor. Fillmore and Greenwich sts.
332	Sparta,	Sa.,	Grand Western Hall, cor. Bush and Polk sts.

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John F. Aitken, R. W. G. L. Rep.,
.....Reno

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at Reno on the second Monday in October, 1881.

LODGES.

1. Empire, Th., Empire, Geo. Uttley.
2. Fidelity, Tu., Reno, H. B. Coss.
4. Union, Sa., Carson City, John Singleton.
5. Pine Grove, Pine Grove, J. W. Beam.
7. Excelsior, Virginia City, H. W. Read.
8. Better Day, Th., Mason Valley, J. O. Birmingham.
9. Tuscarora, Th., Tuscarora, W. J. Penrose.
10. Aurora, Aurora, Geo. Allbright.
12. Silver, F, Franktown, Mrs. E. C. Ray.
16. Unity, Tu., Elko, E. A. Littlefield.
19. Carlin, F., Carlin, J. H. Kelley
20. Sutro, Sutro, Nev. W. P. S. Washburn.
21. Genoa, Genoa, Sa., W. Swart.
22. Farriou, Sheridan, P. O., F., W. Mott.
23. Haswell, Dayton, Sa., J. L. Campbell.
25. Nevada, Winnemucca, Mo, S. S. Grass.
26. Love and Truth, Austin, Tu., D. R. O'Keef.
27. Ruby Hill, Ruby Hill, W. J. Penrose.
29. Charity, Eureka, J. L. Ladd.

UTAH.

1. Salt Lake, Salt Lake City, H. W. Cole.
2. Ft. Douglas, Ft. Douglas, Utah, John Parlis.
3. Mountain Home, Provo, Utah, Miss Elain Bee.
4. Bingham, Bingham, Frank Toban.

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Mrs. M. C, Ewing, Lake View.
H. D. Fisher, Salt Lake Utah.

Grand Lodge of Oregon.

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11 Capital, S., Salem, Ira Erb.
17 Hillsboro, S., Hillsboro, W. L. Weathered.
23 La Creole, Tu., Dallas, Jennie M. Brown
36 Silver, S., Silverton, Frank Simeral.
39 Rosa, S., Salem, P. R. Winslow.
40 Astoria, Tu., Astoria, J. O. Bozorth.
43 Marion, S., Hubbard, B. F. Smith.
57 Milwaukee, S., Milwaukee, A. Luelling.
74 Val Fontis, S., Zena, Charles Philips.
80 John Day, S., Canyon City, Fred P. Horsley.
86 Nonpareil, W., Portland, E. W Ryan.
94 Lone Star, S., Clackamas, W. H. Wilmot.
15 Brooklyn, F., East Portland, W A. J. Oliver.
18 Sheridan, W., Sheridan, Dr. Quive
36 Forest Grove, S., Forest Grove, J T. Whalley.
59 Delavan, Tu., Junction City, J. W. Stier
66 Union, S., Turner, Lewis Bleakney.
79 Pacific, S., Cottage Grove, C. W. Clark.
88 Golden Gate, S., Irving, B. F. Bond
89 Ashland, F., Ashland, A. D. Helmer.
91 Klamath, Tu., Ft. Klamath, Geore W. Dixon.
12 Ochoco, Th., Prineville, Joseph Howard.
17 Goshen, S., Goshen, J. Cox.
27 Marshfield, Th., Marshfield, Wm. Temple.
29 Onward, S., Albany, R. E. Coon.
58 Amity, S., Amity, R. B. Putman.
59 Green Mountain, S., Siuslaw, Hiram Wingard.
62 Triumph, M., Independence, Mrs. L. L. Whiteaker.
63 Gervais, F., Gervais, J. T. Henderson.
68 Paradise Springs, S., East Portland. A. R. Francis.
86 Williams Creek, S., Applegate, E. E. Topping.
89 McMinnville, S., McMinnville, J.E.Magers.
94 New Era, Th., New Era, Paul Boyce.
02 Newberg, S., Newberg, J. T. Smith.
316 Samaritan, S., Harrisburg, S. S. Train.
317 Guiding Star, Tu., Lebanon, J. L. Gilbert.
331 Monmouth, S., Monmouth, C. G. Adkins.
332 Pass Creek, S., Drain, W. M. Fitch.
338 Wasco, S., Dufur, B. B. Clark.
342 Lily, Tu , East Portland, Jas. W. Shaver.
344 Albany, S., Albany, R. Fox.
346 Good Samaritan, W., Dalles, O. D. Doane.
349 Peace Vale, Tu., Portland, Mrs. N. L. Rockafellow.
350 Mount Hood, M., Dalles, E. B. McFarland,
352 Stayton, M., Stayton, J. L. Follansby.
353 Orient, F., Jefferson. E. E. Montague.
354 Floral, S., Marion, Ada K. Johns.
355 Bay. Th., Marshfield, A. M. Crawford.
356 Welcome, —., John Day, L. Hollenbeck
357 Monroe, —., Monre, N. A. Thompson.
358 Carson Prairie, S., East Portland, Charles Gilbert.
358 Columbia, F., East Portland, D. M. Long.
359 Carson Prairie, —., East Portland,
360 ———, St. Helens, J. H. Groves.
261 Westport, —, Westport, H. P. White.

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Alternates.

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The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at The Dalles, commencing on the third Tuesday in June, 1882.

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R.W.G.V.T., Mrs. Brookbank, Ind.
R.W.G.S., F. G. Keens, Nebraska,
R.W.G.Treas., Uriah Copp, Illinois.
C.S.J.T., Mrs. C. E. Gilbert, S. C.
R.W.G.Chap. Rev. S. A. Williams. Miss.
R.W.G.M., W. H. Lambly, Canada.
R.W.G.D.M., Mrs. M. F. L. Connard Pa.
R.W.G.I.G., Emma Sprague, Wis.
R.W.O.G.., Jas. M. Beedee, N. H.
R.W.G.M., Y. A. Woodward, Louisiana.
P.R.W.G.N., J. J. Hickman, Ga.

THE
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VOL. XVIII. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1881. No. 38

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When you call on any of these places please say you saw their Ad or card in the Rescue.

IN MEMORIAM.

Beacon Lodge No 300 Weaverville mourns the recent loss of its Sister M. A. Allen one of its members, much regretted in Lodge and community. Appropriate resolutions testifying respect for the deceased and sympathy with her bereaved family were recorded on the minutes of the Lodge.

LECTURER'S APPOINTMENTS.

WILLIAM CROWHURST

Will speak at Redding, 22, 23; Milville, 24, 25, 26; Copper City, 28, 29; Redding, 31, Shasta, August 1, 2; French Gulch, 3, 4; Whiskytown, 5, 6; thence to Trinity and Siskiyou counties.

HUGH R. HUGHES

Will lecture thru El Dorado county for some time; no program yet decided.

AMADOR CO. District Lodge meets at Amador Friday Aug. 12th at 10 A. M.

THE LIVING ISSUE, Cooperstown, N. Y., a very live prohibition paper, is adding to its subscription list one hundred a week, which indicates that there are people around there with level heads and of good taste.

Like our contemporary the RESCUE of California, we decline all advertisements of questionable character. We only advertise such as we believe, after due enquiry to be honest and reliable dealers.—*Social Reformer, Sidney, Australia.*

A SUPPLY of the works of the N. T. Society which are advertized in this paper are for sale at the RESCUE office at New York prices of course; will be sent post paid by return mail if ordered. Same are also to be had at 1041 Market St. See ad.

THE New York Tribune comforts the man who fears a collision between the earth and a comet: it was supposed that individual had died in the early part of this century, but if he is still alive, tell him that the Lord would never find it necessary to take the trouble of sending a comet all that distance to kill a few mosquitos.

AUSTRALIA.—The Social Reformer (Sidney) L. E. Harcus G. W. C. T. editor, tells of a temperance township to be called Gough Town which is being set on foot near Sidney. There is to be no liquor sold of course. The streets are to be named after noted local temperance men and in the center is to be a public square named after Sir Wilfred Lawson. They have heard of Vineland, Bessbrook, Saltaire &c, and are commencing to pull down the temples of Satan in their land. Much success attend them.

THE Record-Union says of the late fiasco report of 600 picnickers in Missouri poisoned by drinking lemonade "Apart from the deplorable loss of life resulting from this affair it is but too evident that it will have a tendency to break down the temperance cause thruout Missouri, for there will be no answer possible to the argument that if these people had drank whisky iustead of lemonade they would all have been alive and well to-day." A good deal better get poisoned with lemonade and die than become whisky idiots and live. Modern whisky is evidently much more prolific of idiotic tendencies in its votaries than the old kind used to be.

A STANDING ARMED guard has been seriously proposed to shield our presidents from assassination. Ex Secretary Sherman congratulated the Republicans of Ohio lately on the happy fact that the revenue from drunkenness pays the interest on the national debt. But he was entirely silent on the other fact that the cost of that drunkenness to the country and the damage it works to the national wealth every year, exceed the whole amount of the national debt. If an armed force is used to protect our president from the drunkard makers' bullets, every other citizen has a right to the protection of a detachment of soldiers to protect his life from the drunkards which we are making by law every day.

THE REDWOOD CAMP GROUND.—The Encinal says the Good Templars have purchased about two hundred acres of the Redwoods at Guerneville, including the camp ground, to be laid out in park style and improved, and will be a camp ground and summer resort for all good, respectable societies who wish to avail themselves of its pleasant and healthful attractions. The Encinal lays much of the blame of this affair on Dr. R. H. McDouald, and as he was known to be prominently present during the whole camp meeting, it is very probable a chain of evidence might be established that would give very strong confirmation to the suspicion. If the report is correct, it is one of the handsomest movements ever made in the State, and will be a magnificent enterprise to count up along with the Home for Orphans, etc.

THE WESTERN WORLD says; "Niobrara has 152 children." No such family as that has ever been raised in California. Mrs. N. ought to be pensioned.

SUNDAY LAW. It is reported that all places of business are strictly closed on the whole 24 hours in Marysville and that the city officers are instructed to see the rule observed.

EXETER HALL was to be on the 28th and 29th of June the scene of a jubilee to commemorate the formation of the first temperance society in the some building June 29, 1831.

SUPERINTENDENTS of Bands of Hope are specially requested to read with care the letters of Julia Colman in the RESCUE, and avail themselves of the instructive hints which they contain.

Dr. O. H. CONGOR of Pasadena last year reported the net profit of raisin grapes at three years from cuttings and without irrigation or quite proper attention, to be $63,74 per acre: raisins sold $61,76: grapes $13: cuttings $13,98 per acre, and all expenses $25. per acre.

A. B. CAMPBELL, of Kansas, thinks that it is not creditable to the Uuited States Government to receive seventy-four million dollars a year as its share of the grog-shop business, and thinks the time will come when the saloon keeper will have to be made to quit his business at the bayonet's point.

EZRA DEGARMO, one of our standard Good Templars, a regular attendant at G. L., and a thoroughly consistant and active advocate of temperance, was brutally murdered on the 24th of June, near Pine Grove, Amador County. He was night watchman on a mining claim, and was killed by sluice robbers in the night.

IT IS NOT of the slightest interest to the readers of the RESCUE to know that a Lodge or a Band of Hope met on a certain day or occasion, elected and installed their officers and closed the meeting. Everybody knows they all do that once a quarter; and the names of the officers elected are only desirable for publication in the local paper of the community. We want to hear of their doing something else.

Strange that in all the history of the darkest and most bloody barbarisms that ever existed on this earth, not a single instance is recorded of them having sold licenses for the robbery and butchery of their own flesh and blood. It was reserved for a christian system to invent that mode of raising a revenne. The devil saw that in the future, when, in the days of ignorance, he secured the introduction of the whisky cup on the communion table of the christian worship.

MONTEREY has the boom in temperance matters. Open lodge works well. The sisters are at work, and that always produces good results. Monterey has a "Jimmy Duckworth," now in San Luis Obispo, who seems to be a very talented young orator, and he gives promise of being a genuine aid to the boom. We shall have a conjunction and a perihelion of booms pretty soon, that will boom Mr. Grogshop out into the cold, dead past, and then California will put on her spring attire of prosperity, and rapidly bloom out into a God's country.

LOMPOC.—People are moving into the temperance colony and making purchases, now that they know it is going to be a "clean" place. The community has lately lost, however, two settlers, Butchart and Walker, men of much importance. If they had staid and sold rum, Lompoc could in a few years have put on exhibition its proportion of sign-board noses, of drunken paupers, of gamblers, loafers and dead beats, like any of the rum-blighted towns and villages of California. As it is, Lompoc, like Vineland, Bessbrook, Saltaire, etc., will probably never require a jail or poor-house, but its population will remain as now, perfectly respectable, and the moral scare-crow class of settlers won't come there to live.

TEMPERANCE CONSISTENCY—NO. 10.

REV G. W. FITCH.

Webster defines a radical as one who advocates a radical reform or extreme measures in a reformation, who goes to the root (radix) of the thing in question.

Every great revolution has been originated and made successful by and thru radicals. Eighteen centuries ago the Lord Jesus "laid the axe at the root of the tree" and cast a solitary vote for truth, with a blind pitiless mob against him who voted unanimously to crucify him. They called him a madman, a fanatic, altogether too fast, too much in earnest. St. Paul was saturated with radicalism and he was called a fool, but he denied the charge, and said he was not mad. Luther, when changed into the heroic radical reformer was thought to be mad. Wesley put pious conservatism into a spasm when he shook the ghost of cold formalism out of the church; and so it has ever been with God's uncompromising heroes and so it ever will be. A grand moral upheaval, a sublime faith, a noble inspiring purpose in a man's soul makes him so different from those around him, that they think him mad; tor his realities are but visions to them.

Would that every town in California were full of such madmen, with all the symptoms of madnes , a true conversion, faith in God and in prayer, s quenchless zeal for work, an earnestness in testimony for the right, that troubles wrong doers every where. We want two or three of just such men, radical to the core, to lead the rank and file of the temperance army in this state. We have had enough of these compromising, skim-milk, back boneless, political fossils whose temperance is held in abeyance when their party interests are in danger or when the temperance movement means separate political action. We have been deluded long enough by the blarney and blandishments of political demagogues.

These are the men who are branding the National Prohibition party as a madman's project, but just as sure as prohibition is a vital force it will find the way of organization and victory in spite of the wishes of party hacks, tipplers, topers and cowards who vote with rum parties. The radicals will not stop to ask what party will be affected by the work assigned them. Their mission is not to save parties, but to save men.

Every conscientious Christian voter will welcome this new party movement, for it is an undeniable fact that neither of the existing parties can receive a vote without linking that voter with all the abominations of the liquor traffic.

We have the largest charity for those who may differ with us as to methods, but the greatest contempt for those who deliberately sacrifice their honest convictions to partisan expediency and insist on continuing this reform as an adjunct of a rum governed conclave of politicians. God save our cause from the degradation of such shameless and unholy alliances!

We have been hood-winked and cajoled for the last ten or twelve years by this cry of "wait, continue in the Republican party, vote our ticket, keep us in power and office, and the odious Democrats out; and when prohibition becomes the undoubted will of the people and we cannot longer hope to be a majority party without espousing it, then we will think about it. Dont endanger our success, for success is the chief thing with us you know.

And thus they have kept us in the traces, and we have been made a laughing stock to our enemies. The radicals are not to be fooled any longer and the party lash applied by rum politicians has lost its power. And now what will the rummies do? They have declared their line of policy and solemnly

Resolved: Never to vote for *any* man in *any* party for *any* office in *any* election who is in *any* way disposed towards the total abstinence cause.

Nobody will accuse these anti-temperance people of being conservative; they believe in radicalism. The man who is not for them must go down. Temperance radicals propose to meet them on their own ground at the ballot box. They have resolved that they will never vote for any man in any party for any office in any election who is in any way disposed to favor the rum traffic. We honor the rum seller and rum drinker for voting their principles on election day. That is honest consistent voting. But we have little faith in the honesty of that professed temperance Christian voter who joins the rummy in voting for his rum candidate and sneers st his neighbor for voting prohibition.

Temperance radicalism therefore scorns to compromise or consult expediency. Its creed is this; The absolute and perpetual legal prohibition of the liquor traffic by the states, everywhere within its jurisdiction thru independent political action.

We believe in putting this question before the people as a present issue and keeping it there till it prevails. We base our command upon the criminality of the traffic, and hence we ask the state to punish it as a crime. We cannot surrender this high moral ground with the local optionists, for he would condition the existence and punishment of the rum traffic upon the popular will, suppress it only when and where the people ask for it; and thus punish a man in one town for that which in another he is authorized to do without punishment. We dont wonder that temperance politicans who are glued to their license party favor this; for it dont compel that party to speak one word in condemnation of the rum traffic which it does not dare to do. It announces that it does not care whether rum selling is voted up or down; a sentiment which is a disgrace to any party.

We hail the prohibition party and its noble champion, Neal Dow, that uncompromising herald of this reform and fearless advocate of total prohibition. We are glad the RESCUE is not ashamed to hoist the standard. May it close up the ranks, call in every straggler, rally every soldier, inspire enthusiasm all along the line, and with it we will charge upon the enemy; for it means uncompromising, relentless war against rum selling until our state is free.

THE CAMP MEETING.

DEAR RESCUE:—I send a few thots in relation to our late camp meeting not contained in the Editor's report of last week. The meetings were interesting from first to last, but I merely give some of the important points not mentioned last week.

On Saturday forenoon Bro. Crowhurst gave an address that was well received and elicited very favorable comments, he was not feeling well and desired as much rest as possible, but we were anticipating the pleasure of hearing him again several times. Imagine our disappointment on Sunday when after enquiry to secure his aid for the evening he was no where to be found, nor have we heard of him since. Sat. P. M. was allotted to the children. They did not march as in former years. But had their banners with appropriate mottoes, such as, "Dare to do right," Marching on to victory," "Touch not the wine cup," "Water is my drink," "The lips that touch liquor shall never touch mine," "I will vote for the prohibition party," &c. The Juvenile Temple appeared in Regalia. The exercises by the children during their meeting were without any exception very creditable to them and to those who assisted them to prepare for the occasion..

Dr. R. H. McDonald had a seat on the platform with the children, it was easy to read in his countenance the great satisfaction he experienced. It may be stated here that some months ago Enterprise Lodge offered prizes to children of the public school for essays on temperance. First prize "Ten Nights in a Bar Room" by T. S. Arthur. Second prize, "Three Years in a Man Trap." These prizes were awarded to Miss Henrietta Schloss and Miss Ella J. Manning. Another temperance book, "Water Lilies," was offered for the best declamation. The competition for this prize was vigorous, all deserved great praise. The Prize was awarded to Miss Katie Smith. Mrs. Dr. Burns gave a second prize, a copy of "Longfellows Poems," and Mrs. Annie Wllits as a third prize a book, the name of which I have not learned. Second prize awarded to Miss Sally Haas, and the third to Johny Maddox. The prize essay was read by Miss Schloss during the children's exercises, and the declamations recited by the other children. At the close of the exercises, the prizes were publicly presented in a pleasing manner by Dr. McDonald. The children's meeting was a grand success.

Open lodge meeting by Enterprise Lodge was the order of the evening. The opening ode was sung by the choir, members and others joining. Opening prayer by Dr. Haswell. When the W. C. T. declared the meeting open under the Good of the order (The G. W. C. T. not feeling well F. J. Culver S. D. presided.) 1st—Song, "Yield not to Temptation." 2nd—An address by the G. W. V. T. Sister Mayhew, was listened to attentively and well received. 3rd—Song, "Only an Armor Bearer." 4th—Address by Dr. Merrick. 5th—Song, "Where is my Wandering Boy to night," by Mrs. Herrald and Miss Mayhew. 6th—A recital of personal experience by Bro. Muir of Calistoga; he referred pointedly to the fearful effect of wine drinking in Napa valley, as witnessed by himself: even small children are known to wallow in drunkenness by the use of our much lauded California wine. His remarks were well received. 7th—Reading, "Objections to Good Templarism, answered" by Miss Gussie Thompson of San Francisco; read in a very pleasing manner. 8th—Speech by Dr. R. H. McDonald. 6th—Song, "What shall the Harvest be," by choir. 10th—Reading, by Miss Mary Mayhew of Red Bluff. 11th—Remarks by H. H. Peckinpah of Guerneville. 12th—Short pithy speech, by Dr. Haswell. 13th—Closing ode and prayer by Bro. F. J. Culver. This was a very pleasant and profitable meeting.

Next week I will send a short account of our closing meeting on Tuesday night.

JOHN ROBINSON.

GUERNEVILLE, July 11, 1881.

LOCAL OPTION.—WHAT THE PEOPLE ASK.

EDITOR RESCUE:—As Local Option is a question of vital interest to the readers of your paper will you please publish the following address. I trust it will be carefully read and well pondered.

July 5th 1881, Sebastapol, Cal.

A NATIVE OF DELAWARE.

The Rev. Dr. J. H. Caldwell, of Wilmington Del., in an address before the State Legislature at Dover, Feb. 2d, after an able argument in behalf of prohibition, closed his remarks with the following appeal: "Your petitioners do not ask you to destroy, by any act of yours, the monster evil of which they complain; all they ask is that you give them a chance to do it. Let them take the club in their own hands, and nothing will afford them greater pleasure than to give the blow that shall rid the State of the monster that ravages every part of it. The ballot is that club. Put it in their hands. It of right belongs to them. It is their natural, inherent, undeniable right. They have never been divested of that right. But, as law-abiding people, they do not undertake to use it unlawfully. The polls are hedged about by legal provisions. The franchise is the noblest prerogative of freemen, but it must be exercised under the forms of law. Law is made to protect it, to give it the fullest possible scope, to aid it, not to fetter it, not to destroy it. All the people ask at your hands is to let them express their will in the only way that the popular will can be freely expressed—that is by voting. Will you do it? Will you let the people have a chance to have their own way? We do not ask you to make the people free. They are already free. They are the sovereign power. They come to you asking that every obstacle to the free, full, unbiased expression of their will shall be removed.

Legislators of Deleware, will you let your free constituents go to the polls and vote? Will you let them say whether liquor shall be sold to make drunkards, to make brutes of men, to make widows, to make paupers, to make criminals, to fill our jails, to fill our almshouses, to increase our taxes tenfold? Will you let them have an opportunity to say whether they shall pursue their peaceful occupations unmolested by drunkenness and disorder? Will you let them say at the ballot-box that taxation shall be reduced, that public morals shall be protected, that helpless women and children shall find a true friend and protector in the State? Will you not gladly say to these petitioners, 'Yes, fellow-citizens, your demands are reasonable, they are just, they are humane, and they shall be granted.

Do this, gentlemen of the Legislature, and you will do honor to your State; you will deserve to have yonr names enrolled upon a list of imperishable honor and fame. And why should it not be done? Suppose you let this question go to the people, who will be injured by it? What harm will there be in it? What injustice will be done to any human being by it? Gentlemen, yon know that it cannot do any possible harm to any man. You know that many of those who oppose it are interested in the liquor traffic, and are persons who are influenced in one way or ar other by it. Then, for Heaven's sake, for humanity's sake, for truth's sake, and for your own sakes, let us have the Local Option law?

"If you enact such a law, and a majority votes in favor of licence, we submit. We are willing the majority shall win. If the friends of temperance, of society, of good order, of the public welfare win, then we shall have gained a noble cause. Then we shall have done for our State by your help a thing for which you will have reason to be thankful as long as your heads are above the ground. And in that eternal state to which we are all tending, whatever else you may have cause to deplore, it will not be a reason for regret that you let the people of Delaware have their own way with the liquor traffic. I thank you for your kind, respectful attention."

Do we want Prison Wardens and other public officers, whose sobriety wants investigating?

CAL. W. C. T. UNION.

President, Mrs. D. P. Browne, Blake House, Oakland.
VICE-PRESIDENTS.
Mrs. G. S. Abbott, Oakland.
Mrs. John McNear, Petaluma.
Mrs. M. A. Nash, Santa Rosa.
Mrs. W. R. Spencer, Grass Valley.
Miss W. Bell, San Jose.
Miss Sarah P. Morrison, San Jose.
Mrs. J. B. Hill, Alameda.
Secretary, Mrs. Mary E. Congdon, 314 Sutter St. S, F.
Assistant Secretary, Miss M. J. Havens, Blake House, Oakland.
Treasurer, Mrs. J. G. Wickersham, Petaluma.

CLUBS.

Attention is requested to the offer of premiums for clubs, found elsewhere in this paper. The Encyclopedia offered is a reprint of Chambers Encyclopedia complete, in nonpareil type, size 6½by 5 inches, 15 volumes 830 pages each, bound in cloth. The Library of Universal Knowledge is also 15 Volumes 9¼by6¼ inches 900 pages each, in good clear brevier type, and is a handsome well printed book: contains all of the encyclopedia above and American additions,said to be altogether about 10 per cent more matter than Appleton's.

These works should be of inestimable value to every Lodge: give full information upon almost every subject or question that can be raised: they form a nucleus for a complete library, and will give the members a stimulus for the acquisition of useful information. Either of the two supplies the reading material that used to cost quite lately, $50 to $90 but the latter is the fullest and best printed and is recommended as the best choice.

In addition to the premiums offered elsewhere, for a club of 12 subscribers for one year at $2.00, an engraving of Mrs. Hayes portrait will be presented, and the same will be given for 6 subscribers for one year at 2.00 in addition to the clubs of 18 and 30.

For a club of six new subscribers for one year at $2.00, Julia Colmans excellent and useful works,the Juvenile Manual and Alcohol and Hygiene handsomely bound in cloth and six catechisms will be presented. It will be seen that these liberal premiums are offered for the purpose of extending the circulation of the RESCUE, not to make money for it. To put 52 copies in the post office prepaid costs a good deal more than $2.00. Renewals of former expiring subscriptions will be counted in new clubs.

A CORRECTION.—Mrs. Hayes' influence has spread to Canada, and at her last reception Mrs. Tilley, wife of the Canadian Secretary of the Treasury banished the flowing bowl from her table, and her colleagues in the cabinet will do likewise.—*Living Issue.* Honor to whom honor is due. Mrs. Tilley's record in that line is much older than that of Mrs Hayes, Her husband, Hon S. L. Tilley, was G. W. P. of the Sons of Temperance of New Brunswick over 30 years ago, and was Governor of the province some years previous to 1879. All these 30 years Mrs. Tilleys receptions and private and public entertainments have been free from wine and all noxious drinks. Mr. Tilley has won a higher name for patriotism, consistency and honesty than any other leading Canadian official; took his first start in life as an advocate of temperance, has never swerved an inch from his principles adopted at least 30 years ago. So in all that time Mrs Tilley has never had anything on her table to banish: nor has a single fly speck ever tarnished the record of the Tilley shield in that or any other direction. That may be depended upon as authentic information from one who knows the circumstances. It is a mistake and a great injustice to state that Mrs or Mr. Tilley ever banished the flowing bowl from their table within the last 30 years. It has never been there. It is hoped the colleagues will banish theirs however.

KANSAS:—The Commonwealth. a Kansas newspaper of the gin prostituted genus, says the "temperance people of that State have inaugurated and are responsible for an era of crime and disorder which is simply appalling, they have brought all law into disrepute." What a capital item for all the prostituted papers to copy, it will help the grogshop to give it all possible publicity; lots of drunkards will say they believe it for a glass of beer. And it has a grain of foundation too, unlike all the other lies about Kansas and Maine. The temperance people of Kansas have put a complete stopper on the murderers and robbers of the grogshop; have arrested the murders and suicides and wife beatings and the starvation of the drunkards children which were formerly so common there—but they have not hung the thieves yet who have been doing all this mischief, and they are committing still all the outrages they can in secret. Some of these days those gallant, earnest, honest, noble patriot fathers of Kansas will find it necessary to hang up two or three of these law breakers, and then the disrespect of law will cease from that State forever.

"We clip the following from an exchange: Ley Teep, a young Chinaman who was murdered in New York by a drunken rough, was buried on Friday last. Several of the most prominent clergymen were present, among them Dr. Crosby, who said, beginning somewhat abruptly and with energy:

Who killed Ley Teep? A young rowdy. Who made the rowdy? The grog shops. Who are responsible for the grog shops? The apathetic christians. And the apathetic christians are responsible for this murder."

Dr. Crosby's Chinese hearers fixed their attention closely upon him as he continued to speak with vigor. "It is a shame and disgrace," he continued, "that this fair city is to be known throughout the whole world as a city which coolly and camly manufactures murder!—a city which has laws that are not enforced! And there will be no change until the church people realize that they have got to do a great deal more than pray. They have got to act. We must be ready in this city to discharge our duty, and not one of us is exempt. If the christians would rise up with one voice there would not be a grog shop left in two weeks."—*Lever.*

SOME READING.—Enterprise Lodge at Guerneville and its membership subscribe for one copy of the N. T. Advocate, 7 of the National Freeman, 1 of the New York Gem, 7 of Our Union (of Petaluma), 33 copies of the RESCUE, and are about to order 6 of the National Liberator of Chicago. For their juvenile temple they take 24 Youths Temperance Banner, 24 Royal Road, 24 Careful Builder. Those are monthly papers. They are distributed in three weeks of the month, and on the fourth they supply 150 tracts. No wonder that lodge and temple stand at the head of their classes all over the world.

STRONG LANGUAGE.—The Rev. Robert Hall, a Nonconformist minister. celebrated for his great power as a preacher, was one day travelling with a friend, and on staying for refreshment at a hotel, was surprised to hear his companion order a glass of hot brandy-and-water. Why did you not call things by their proper names?" "I did" "No, you should have ordered a glass of liquid fire and distilled damnation." O ! that all held that demon Strong Drink in such horror as did that good and great man ! The language is certainly not stronger than the drink.—*Ex.*

EDITOR RESCUE—Knowing that we are helped by the example of others I wish to report a couple of items concerning Riverside Wide Awake Lodge.

It is holding open meeting and has twice charged 10 cents admission and found it worked well.

In the last open meeting they sought a new line of help, getting those outside of the Lodge to take the lead in the entertainment, that also worked well.

Perhaps other Lodges can develop this outside help to advantage. H.

THE Monitoren our Swedish ally in New York has the following cheerful news from Kansas.

Kansas.—Forbudslagen borjade att tillampas den 1 maj inom hela staten och en het strid med krogarne vill nog uppsta pa manga stallen innan de gifva vika. Apothekarne vilja ocksa forsoka sin lycka, men sa smaningom maste de underkasta sig lagens stranghet.

Hearty good wishes to the Monitoren and its work.

THE BISHOP of Exeter presided lately at a public meeting and lecture in the interest of the Rechabites, and said he believed theirs was the best organization it is possible to form among men of any class whatever. It made provision for one's family and abolished the use of strong drink, and therefore presented a double claim to the respect of all good men. The secret password did not shock the bishop.

A CASE OF SUICIDE.—The Republican party of Ohio have adopted a plank in their platform which very distinctly promises to the liquor sellers a legal license. It is very likely this plank will be harikari for the party in that state, and then how they will curse the temperance people for not kissing the rod which was made to skin their backs with, in accordance with time honored usage.

ABOUT THE R. W. G. T.

We cordially congratulate our good friend and Brother, George B. Katzenstein of Sacramento, on his merited promotion. He has for many years been G. W. Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars of this state. and at the recent session of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the Order for the World, he was elected R. W. G. Templar, the highest office in the Order. Knowing well his ability we feel confident he will fill the office with credit to himself, and win the approbation of the organization.—*Greenville Bulletin.*

During one of the sessions, Brother Katzenstein, of California, introduced a report, which was accepted, recommending that the Grand Lodge cooperate with all other Temperance and benevolent organizations,and take a dime collection, to be sent to the National W. C. T. U., half of which shall be returned in Temperance Literature.

It will rejoice the hearts of all Temperance people to know that one who takes such a broad view of the Temperance question, and who has a heart that can expand to such a liberality, has come to stand at the head of the Good Templars. Of all the brilliant and talented men who were present at this session, there was one among them who only rose to his feet when necessity demanded; who uttered no word that did not carry conviction with it; who on all occasions was the thorough gentlemen, quiet and dignified, though earnest and alert. This gentleman to-day is the Right Worthy Grand Templar of the I. O. of G. T.—George B. Katzenstein, of California—and under his leadership the Good Templars of America may expect to do a work which will overtop all the grand successes of the past.—*Our Union.*

THE DOCTORS' WORK.

The doctors' have proven to be willing and powerful allies in the work of making drunkards.—They prescribe liquor under all circumstances. No matter what ails the patient, whisky comes in as a remedy. The man has a cough, the doctor says, "you are threatened with consumption; you must take cod liver oil and whisky; the man probably had no consumption and gets well—He leaves off the cod liver oil but continues the whisky. A man is taken sick and sends for the doctor: the doctor finds the patient chilly, with feeble circulation: he must have whisky to warm him up. The doctor's next patient has pneumonia or typhoid fever. He must have whisky.—The cases are in no sense alike, but their remedy is the same,—sometimes we wonder physicians with so much book learning, will never learn to exercise a little common sense. If whisky was a good remedy for fevers, which it is not, conscientious physicians would use it sparingly, knowing the danger of making their patients drunkards. But when we see them prescribing it under all circumstances, in all diseases, for men, women and children, we do not wonder that drunkenness is prevalent everywhere.—*The Truth.*

SAN BUENA VENTURA Cal., July 10, 1880.

I send you a brief account of our doings on the 4th and 5th, extending over the time of the races. The fourth was heralded with but little display, owing to the sad news from the national capital. At an early hour the people came flocking from adjoining towns and country till the number was more than on any previous occasion. The weather was that of an Eastern 4th, the hottest of the season and linen coats were at a premium. The ladies of the temperance cause took the matter in hand of keeping a refreshment stand at the race track with cold lunch, tea and coffee, ice cream, strawberries, lemonade, soda water, fruits and confections; we thereby ruled out intoxicating drinks of all kinds.

We gathered in the dimes and dollars which otherwise would have been spent for liquor, amounting to about $250, realizing a handsome profit for our work; but the best of all was, there was no drunkenness nor inclination to fight on the ground during the whole of the two days. The best of order was preserved, and tho two pool stands were within speaking distance of the ladies table, there was no profanity indulged in.

Beside this, the ladies of the coffee house up town were as vigilant in their work, keeping the coffee house open till the small hours in the morning to accommodate those who attended the ball either night. They took in about $70 during the two days and nights. It is expected a portion of this money received will go into a temperance hall building fund. This shows what can be done, and gives rise to a spirit of emulation. Mrs. Stevens' labors in our place have not been in vain.

WANDERER.

G. W. Secretary's D'p'tm't.

GEORGE B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.

☞The office of the Grand Lodge is located in the Capital Savings Bank Building, entrance, No. 328 J street, up-stairs, over the southwest corner J and Fourth streets, Sacramento, where the Grand Worthy Secretary will be pleased to receive calls from the members of the Order during business hours.

☞This department is edited by the Grand Worthy Secretary, to whom all communications relating in any way to the business of the Grand Lodge, this department, or anything appearing hereunder, should be addressed.

☞The Grand Worthy Secretary's post office address is Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento, Cal.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

ON SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE G. W. S.

Sold for the Benefit of the Grand Lodge

Constitutions, per hundred copies	$12 00
Constitutions per dozen	1 75
Glee Books, "Temperance Chimes" per dozen	4 00
Glee Books, per half dozen	2 50
Glee Books, single copies	50
Receipts of Evening and Constitution Roll Book, per set	2 50
Chase's Digest, per copy	1 50
Officer's Roll Call etc., Book of	1 00
Pledge Cards, per hundred	1 00
Officers Cards, per set of four	1 00
Degree Ode Cards, per dozen	1 00
Subordinate Ode Cards, per dozen	75
Subordinate Ode Cards with music, per dozen	1 50
Chase's Good of the Order, per copy	50

BLANK FORMS.

Clearance Cards, per dozen	3 00
Grand Lodge Returns, per dozen	1 00
W. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. F. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Bonds, per dozen	1 00
Forms for Charges, Trials, etc., per set of four	75
Forms for incorporation of Lodges	Free

LODGE BOOKS

Propositions for Membership, Book of fifty	50
Notices of Election to Membership, book of fifty	50
Proposition Committee notices, book of fifty	50
D. G. W. C. T.'s Dispensations, book of fifty	50
Password Certificates, book of fifty	50
Delinquent (Dues) Notice, book of fifty	50
Warrants on W. T., book of fifty	50
W. F. S. Receipts, book of fifty	50
W. T. Receipts, book of fifty	50

LODGE FURNITURE.

In addition to the above, I will attend to orders for Impression Seals, Blank Books, Special Printing, Regalia or Lodge Furniture. This will be done as an accommodation to Lodges and not as a source of profit either to the Grand Lodge or myself; hence all orders filled will be sent per express by the dealers, with instructions to "collect on delivery," unless the money accompanies the order. Address—

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.,
Sacramento, California.

CASH RECEIVED.—The Grand Worthy Secretary acknowledges receipt of the following amounts of cash since last report. Proper personal receipts were also forwarded in each case:

GENERAL FUND.

Catheys Valley, No. 157	$ 2 50
Newville, Fo, 164	5 50
Ione, No. 241	1 00
Blooming, No. 565	6 50
Albion, No. 438	7 50
Vesper, No. 268	3 75
Valley View, No. 397	4 50
Pomona, No. 174	15 75
Poway, No. 264	3 00
Star, No. 241	50
Silver Gate, No. 435	2 25

LECTURE FUND.

Mrs, E, P. Stevens June Collections.

Lompoc	$39 40
San Luis Obispo	34 00
Guadalupe	28 00
Goleta	15 90
Los Alamos	14 20
Central city	12 00
Cambria	12 00
Arroyo Grande	7 00
Santa Rita	6 00

CHARTER FEE FUND.

Lompoc Valley	$10 00
Los Alamos	10 00
Positive	10 00
Arroyo Grande	10 00
San Luis Obispo	10 00
Cambria	10 00

PACKAGES MAILED.—The following packages have been mailed during the past week from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office:

3 to Geo. Vogee, Knights Ferry.
1 to Thomas R. Witherspoon, Borden.
1 to W. H. Barrow. Soulsbyville.
2 to J. W. Rowland, Indian Gulch.
1 to Jas. Cunningham, Forest City.
4 to W. B. Ballard, Noradell.
1 to Wm. Floyd, Soulsbyville.
1 to N. E. Manning, Guerneville.
1 to Mary Damiron, Grafton.
5 to Eugene Peeples, Navarro.
1 to J. A. Fowle, Grass Valley.
1 to James Morse, Guadalupe.
5 to Geo. F. Brown, Albion.
8. to Rev. M. D. Gage, Modesto.
1 to Josiah Corey, Bloomfield.
1 to Harry Miller, Yolo.
1 to W. P, Baker, Poway.
2 to Wm. Hall, National city.
2 to Sarah N. James, Los Gatos.
1 to W. A. Long, Plainsburg.
5 to D. C. Meyers, SantaBarbara.
1 to Danl Albee, Bridgeville.
1 to C. J. Ball, Shingletown.
1 to T, S. Carr, Wheatland.

PACKAGES PER EXPRESS.

1 to C. J. Ball. Cottonwood.
1 to Rev. F, H Wales, Tulare
1 to W. S. Read, Oroville.
1 to Geo. McMillan, Wheatland.
1 to J. S. Lakin, Iowa Hill
1 to F. C. Barrows, Nordhoff.

It is quite likely there are errors of the printer in the above. The copy was lost as soon as set up, and no correction was possible.

D. G. W. C. T.'s COMMISSIONED, ETC.—The following commissions have been issued and forwarded from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office during the past week:

LODGE DEPUTIES.

C. C. Dunn for No. 111, Napa city.
J, C. Colburn, for No. 1, Mil. Fort Grant.
W. H. Barron for No. 340, Soulsbyville.
Rev. F. H. Wales for No. 195. Tulare.
Wm, Jones for No. 218, Gold Run.
T. S. Carr for 448, Wheatland.
C. J. Ball for No. 449, Shingletown.

RETURNS RECEIVED.—During the past week the following Lodges have filed Grand Lodge returns with, and their receipt is acknowledged by, the Grand Worthy Secretary:

Nos.174, 218, 365, 397, 405, and Hawaiian Islands, No. 7

STATEMENTS OF ACCOUNT.—Statements of account were last week forwarded to every lodge deputy of each lodge in any way indebted to the Grand Lodge. The statements were made up to July 15, and the amount should be forwarded in every case with the remittance of Grand Lodge Tax for the term ending July 31st. Any lodge in arrears to the Grand Lodge in any amount, for supplies or tax prior to August 1st is debarred the privileges of the Grand Lodge until the account is settled. All should pay up promptly, and save themselves the mortification of being reported as delinquents to the Grand Lodge. The system of crediting lodges with supplies etc., is only in vogue in California, and makes the work of the G. W. S. office of this jurisdiction almost double that of any other. Since open accounts must be kept with each of the three hundred and fifty lodges. It entails an immense amount of labor, which could be materially lightened, did each deputy remit promptly and fully at the close of each quarter the amount due from the lodge to that date. As the Order grows, the work of the Grand Lodge office increases, and it has become impossible under our system for one head and two hands to do all that is necessary.

A LARGE MAIL.—There was deposited in the Sacramento post office on Saturday last two large envelopes addressed to each of the lodge deputies. One of the envelopes contains the password circular and a blank form of quarterly returns upon which to report for the term ending July 31st, and is sealed. The other is an open envelope, and contains a circular concerning the RESCUE, and which is to be read in open lodge, and also a circular relative to the manner of electing representatives in the Grand Lodge, etc. Also duplicate copies of blank forms of credentials of representatives to be elected to the Grand Lodge. Also a blank form upon which to certify the choice of the lodge for lodge deputy for next year. Also a form of annual report to be filled up and returned to the G. W, S. Also a form of annual report to be filled up and returned to the G. W. C. T., together with a printed envelope addressed to that officer, in which the report should be forwarded. There should be eight circulars and papers in all, which every lodge deputy should now be in possession of. Thus, nearly three thousand circulars were mailed to the various lodge deputies this week. Should any deputy fail to receive either of the above circulars, the fact should be made known to the G. W. S.

DELINQUENTS.—The following lodges still remain delinquent in having failed to fill their quarterly returns for the term ending April 30th last: Butte Co., Nos. 240 282, Colusa 132 and 168, Contra Costa 175 & 349, Humboldt 363, Inyo 250 & 352, Lake 347 & 432 Los Angeles 103, Mendocino 333, Modoc 229, 234 and 275, Monterey 131 and 357, Shasta 142, Sonoma 166 and 353, Stanislaus 187, 249 and 311, Tehama 315, Tulare 301. The password coupon has been withheld from each of the foregoing, until such time as they shall forward returns.

CORRECTION.—In the RESCUE of June 23d, under the head of Orphans Home Receipts," writes Bro. J. S. Naismith, "Brooklyn Lodge, I. O. G. T., is given credit as donating $45 to the Orphans Home while I regret that our lodge is not entitled to the honor we wish that it might be given where it belongs. The credit is due to Brooklyn lodge I. O. O. F. and was for support of orphan children. It was the printer's error.

LOST, STRAYED OR CAPTURED.—A Grand Lecturer of tender years, answering to the cognomen of F. J. Culver who has not been heard from headquarters since the camp meeting at Guerneville. Whether he imbibed too much fourth of July, or he has become lost or strayed or been captured deponent knoweth not. Any information as to his whereabouts will be gladly received at the G. W. S. office.

THE WELCOME TO THE R. W. G. T.

A large assemblage was found at B. B. Hall on the 18th to welcome the R. W. G. T. and to honor the 30th anniversary of our Order. The hall was gracefully draped with flags and the large painting of the Home for Orphans and a "Welcome to the R. W. G. T." were conspicuous above the platform,

Dr. R. H. McDonald was chairman and made the opening remarks, followed by singing and a prayer by Rev. Dr. Bushnell. Address of welcome was given by Jndge Thompson G. W. C. T., and responded to by Bro. Katzenstein. After which addresses appropriate to the occasion were delivered by Dr. Haswell and Mrs. Stevens. The intervals between these exercises were brightened with several harp and piano solos magnificiently rendered by Miss Inez Carusi and songs by our youthful prodigy Miss Anna L. Kelley, all of which (songs and solos) were greeted with an unusually energetic applause. Mr. Leman also rendered several recitations in his usual happy manner. Limited space permits only a short extract from the address of welcome. After following up the rise and growth of onr order and its results the G. W. C. T. said.

"About 17 years ago the order found a curly headed boy in an inland town and took him under its protective influences. Four years later he was assistant Secy. in the office of our G. W. S. In three more years he was G. W. S. and his election had been strongly recommended by his predecessor and former instructor and now for ten years he has held that post of honor and usefulness. For three years he has represented us in the Council of the great wide, wide world. Each time returning with some fresh laurels for us, and now the second overland road has brought us that same curly headed boy now grown to manhood, laden with the highest honors our great order can bestow.

Bro. Geo. B. Katzenstein as R. W. G. Templar we give you a hearty welcome. We hail your return to our jurisdiction with pride and satisfaction. You have honored us at home and abroad. You have done much to give us a thoro system of work. You have ever been a friend to that aggressive policy which has carried us on to power and renown. By your sound judgment you have healed over difficulties, and by your firmness kept on the road of progress. By your thorough business habits, you have gained the confidence of all, and by your genial disposition won the hearts of our entire brotherhood.

We feel that our standing as a Grand Lodge owes to you more than to any other *one* individual. Without great efficiency in our Grand Secretary's affairs, it would not have been possible to have reached our present standing and power within the time.

These good qualities are not alone seen by us. You go out among the delegates from all quarters of the globe, and are there singled out as possessed of merit.

The Right Worthy Grand Lodge made no mistake in selecting you as their standard bearer.

We honor you the more, that though upon the highest pinnacle of fame, you yet are within speaking distance of your co-workers. In your own estimation, you are not yet among the gods. All honor that good quality.

While we honor you for your official position; while we give you gratitude because you have brought honor to our jurisdiction; while we prize your services as an officer of our Grand Jurisdiction, yet allow me to say that we support and honor you more than all for your many private virtues and manly character. These are the foundation, without which all else must fail. These, broad, sound and numerous, render secure the superstructure, though massive and high.

In conclusion, allow me to express our entire confidence in the management of our powerful order by you for the present year.

May the same success attend your efforts in that broader field, as has been realized from your labors with us. May you find the same hearty support accorded you there as here.

May He who looketh down from above be with us, and crown our efforts with success, and may these pleasant ties that now bind us together be severed only in death.

Bro. Katzenstein made a suitable reply, in which he stated he believed the honor had been conferred more in consideration of the general good report of the Grand Lodge of California than for personal considerations. Alluded to the increasing growth, influence and future victories of the temperance army &c &c and took his seat amid long continued applause.

Dr. Haswell P. G. W. T. and Mrs. Stevens followed in their usual happy and acceptable style, and at the close of the program, a general reception and good time were enjoyed. Numerous delegations were present from the interior of whom no list has been received here.

Some interest was added to the proceedings by the active applause which every two minutes emphasized the enthusiastic utterances of a Democratic convention in progress in the basement below. It was stated next day that the plaudits of the upper crowd rendered equal aid and comfort to the patriots in their deliberations.

W. C. T. U.

Dear Rescue Readers: I should like to say a great many nice things about your editor, but will refrain, as I know he is a modest man. However, I must thank him, right here, for the able manner in which he presented the subject of communion wine for our society, at the camp meeting on the 4th. He gave us solid facts for consideration, and convincing proofs that our Savior never blessed the fermented wine; and it is just such logical talks that will break down the prejudice that now exists in many of our churches in favor of fermented wine at our communion service. Now let me tell you about the grand camp meeting held by the I. O. G. T., in the redwoods. Exercises for the day commenced with a praise service and prayer-meeting at 9 o'clock. At 10:30 A. M. temperance meeting opened by reading of scripture and prayer, closed with benediction. At 2:30 P. M. exercises same as morning; at 7:30 another service. For five days I attended these meetings, and received new ideas and a fresh inspiration to work. The I. O. G. T. was represented by its G. W. C. T., G. W. V. T., G. W. C., Capt. Wood, editor of Rescue, Dr. Haswell, the grand lecturer, Dr. Merrick, Rev. F. J. Culver and Prof. Crowhurst, and by a large number of lay members, both ladies and gentlemen. The executive committee extended an invitation to the W. C. T. U. to be represented, and I responded in behalf of the Union, being also a member of the Good Templars. On Saturday we had one of the best meetings of the session. In the morning Prof. Crowhurst gave an interesting address upon the juvenile work. I like Brother Crowhurst's manner of speaking, and was impressed with the feeling that he is a man who works hard and persistently, and we all regretted he was feeling so ill that he was not able to speak often during the meetings. It was children's day, and the Juvenile Templars occupied the afternoon with recitations, readings and song. Every piece was well rendered, and showed careful training; the prize essay published in last week's Rescue was read, and the prizes awarded by Enterprise Lodge and two individuals, five in all, were presented by Dr. R. H. McDonald, of San Francisco, who is always happy when with the children. Sunday morning Dr. Haswell deliv- a most powerful sermon from Mark xi: 28 29, 30: Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden; and I will give you rest." To one at least, that sermon spoke volumes, and it brought rest to my soul. In the afternoon I gave a Bible temperance reading, followed by Dr. Haswell on temperance literature, while Dr. Adams of Oakland closed with an excellent address upon the evil effects of tobacco Having been a practicing physician for years, he spoke authoritatively and from a medical view of the subject. He gave facts and arguments enough against the practice of tobacco to convince any one (that was at all reasonable or open to conviction) that it is wrong and injurious.

In the evening Dr. Merrick presented his views of a constitutional prohibitory amendment in a most enthusiastic and eloquent manner. It was a most able speech. Monday forenoon the crowd was variously estimated, some placing it at 2500. Declaration of Independence read by Dr. Haswell, Oration by Dr. Merrick, afternoon devoted to W. C. T. U. Judge Thompson presided for us, and as I explained to the audience. we did not exactly steal the thunher of the Good Templars, but had borrowed considerable of it. They were very kind to be willing to loan it.

I conducted the devotional exercises, and then Rev. F. J. Culver presented the enforcement of the Sunday law. This is a practical work that is being done in the state, and Mr. Culver urged the people to take hold of it, and spoke in his usual enthusiastic and logical manner. Mrs. Hattie Harris of Petaluma gave a reading. I gave an acconnt of the National and our state work; then Capt. Wood spoke upon Communion Wine. Judge Thompson cordially extended the right hand of fellowship for the I. O. G. T. to me as the representative of the W. C. T. U. Tuesday we held meetings as usual, and at night sat up around the camp fire until the small hours of the morning.

The woods are among the grandest of the state and two hundred acres will probably be bought by the I. O. G. T. as a permanent temperance ground. A place where quiet, sensible, temperate people can go and take a rest with their families. Russian river running thru the grounds offers as fine opportunities for bathing as any in the state. The trees tower up some 350 feet high, 2000 years old and one with two sleeping rooms arranged in it. The people of that section are grand like the trees, upright in their characters, holding true principles, with hearts big enough to take in all the workers in the temperance cause. Some of them said they couldn't make speeches, but when they began to talk they were so full of ideas that they were making speeches unconsciously. Mr. Peckinpah delivered an excellent address one evening, and as chairman of the Ex-Com. for the Guerneville Lodge rendered efficient service.

In closing, I want to thank all the kind friends who did so much to make my stay pleasant. Mrs. Manning who played the organ thru all the session, added much to the success of the meetings, and deserves much credit for her faithfulness and excellent music. Next week or very soon I wish to tell you about our new tracts and what we wish to do with them. Hoping to meet all the temperance people inGuerneville next year, Yours in F. H. & C.

M. E. Congdon, Sec.

Lecturers' Reports.

☞ The only authorized Grand Lecturers in this jurisdiction are Mrs. E. P. Stevens, Messrs. Wm. Crowhurst, Hugh R. Hughes, Dr. M. D. Merrick, F. J. Culver, Col. C. N. Goulding and George Bramall.

They are authorized to instruct and institute Lodges and Bands of Hope, solicit subscribers for our official organ, the Rescue, and receive donations for the Good Templars' Home for Orphans and our lecture and missionary work. They are employed and compensated by the Grand Lodge, and all monies received by them are paid over to the Grand Lodge Treasury. It is expected that the lodges and the friends of temperance will, in good time, secure a commodious place of meeting, provide music, advertise the meeting well, make every needed preparation and render them every assistance to make their mission a success.

C. N. GOULDING.

San Francisco July 18th 1881.

I wrote you from Lakeport, where I lectured on the 10 and 11th, went from there to Lower Lake where I lectured on the 12 and 13th to good audiences, and in Middletown on the 14 and 15th and notwithstanding the fact that no announcement of the lectures have been made in Lake Co. (with the exception of Middletown) I had a good audience, and found the temperance people firm in in the faith "Lectured in Suisun on Sunday evening 17th to an immense audience, this concludes my two months labor under the auspices of the I. O, G. T, (at least for the present) and it may not be out of place to briefly review the same, I have delivered 62 lectures, addressed eight thousand four hundred people, and traveled six hundred miles. My meetings were held in the busiest season of the year, heading and harvesting in full progress, and at the time of year when we had no right to expect large audiences, yet such is the interest felt in the Temperance cause that the people at some inconvenience to themselves have turned out to hear, see and determine in this regard--I labored under many disadvantages, I was a stranger in a strange land; the well known character, and ability of the lecturers employed by the Order in the State made it incumbent on me to do what I could to keep up to, and (with pardonable pride) to excel previous efforts, if possible. I have done the best I could, the results if any will be seen in the future; I desire to return my sincere thanks in behalf of the Order for many acts of kindness, have formed acquaintances and friendship, that will be lasting all along the line; the cause is progressing, moving onward "to Victory" in the not very distant future; realizing as I trust we all do that "God helps those who help themselves". We shall fight the good fight, until we snatch a well earned victory from the hand of our enemies.

Yours Fraternally, C. N. Goulding.

Col C. N. Coulding who has been doing grand good work in this State during the last two months under the auspices of the I. O. G. T. will leave on Monday for Oregon where he proposes to remain during the months of August and September; the Col is commissioned for the Temperance work by the National Christian Union of the United States (of which Governor J. P. St John of Kansas is President) and no doubt he will be fully as successful in the work in our sister State as he has been here. It will be a fortunate help for Oregon at this juncture to have another organizing officer. There is plenty of room there for as many lecturers as are employed in California, and the more worthy ones they employ, the easier and fuller will be the finances of the Grand Lodge. Col Goulding is heartily commended to our Oregon friends and it is hoped they will at once have him in active service.

H. R. HUGHES.

July 9th and 10th, at Sutter Creek, had fair houses both evenings. In the afternoon of Sunday, addressed the children, and on the 12th, attended degree meeting, conferring both degrees. Met with hearty co-operation by the pastor of the M. E. Church, Rev. E. Dodge, and the L. D. Dr. Giles.

On the 11th, lectured in Amador City; consulted with the D. D. Rev. Mr. Wood, about the work in the county. He meditates a visitation of all the Lodges in the county before D. L., August 12th. He is a live man, and has the work at heart; and his excellent wife is making an active canvass for the Rescue.

On the 13th, visited Amador Lodge; a large attendance, and a splendid lodge, numbering 135. Entertained by W. C. T. Brother Johns.

On the 15th, visited "Old Ironclad," of Drytown, one of the grand old lodges that never says die. Had a very pleasant meeting with the faithful few, among them the old temperance war-horse, W. O. Clark, and lady, and Sister Miller.

On the 16th, visited Summit Lodge, of Plymouth, second only to Amador City in numbers, and second to none in usefulness and efficiency. One of the finest lodges I have visited. On the 17th, talked to the Band of Hope ,and in the evening lectured at Live Oak, to a good house.—Had a splendid meeting.

H. R. Hughes.

Pity the sorrows of the poor Prince of Wales who has never said or done anything in the world that was worth a cent, but gets from the people of England half a million dollars a year besides his other incomes which ought to be of themselves enough to support a whole royal family. And the royal spendthrift and prodigal is constantly begging at the door of the parliament to have his debts paid for him or to have his *salary*!! increased. A good way to pay off his debts would be to shut him up somewhere, allow him half a dollar a day for his board, let him wear his old clothes and devote the balance of his income to paying his debts. The suggestion is offered to the 35 million people of that country, gratis. They might have struck that thot themselves, but they did not, it seems; all thanks declined.

Juvenile Department.

BAND OF HOPE WORK.



The Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., of California, offers to furnish, free of charge, to Sunday-schools, or other juvenile organizations desiring to adopt them for use, the newly revised Band of Hope rituals together with the ritual badges. The ritual comprises a pamphlet of 48 pages. The badges are of German silver, with a safety pin upon the back. Sample copies of the rituals and badge, or quantities for actual use, will be furnished on application to the G. W. C. T., Robert Thompson, 1,531 Golden Gate Avenue, or the Superintendent of Juvenile Work, George Bramall, Haywards, or Geo. B. Katzenstein, 328 J street, Sacramento.

TALKS WITH THE YOUNG FOLKS.

HANNIBAL OF CARTHAGE.

About 2119 years ago a boy of nine years, son of a Carthaginian chief and warrior, took a solemn pledge at the instance of his father. It was an oath to hate for ever Rome and its name and its people. The oath is said to have been taken on the altar of their god. At the time and long previously, Rome had been attacking, conquering, subjugating, robbing every nation that could be reached by its armies. It has been affirmed that many of these nations prospered and had better laws under Rome than previously, but to reduce them to submission Rome had butchered their armies, carried away their people as slaves, burned their towns and houses, desolated their country: and so Rome was a great powerful butcher, that scourged all the world then known, with terrible judgments; and people who loved liberty, profoundly hated her.

Carthage was then a splendid and powerful city and a great jealousy and enmity existed between the two peoples. No doubt Hannibal's early pledge had a great influence upon his after life. He hated the Romans heartily. At the age of 29 years he was elected general of the national army in which he had grown up a thoroly trained soldier. He lost no time in carrying out the darling scheme of his life; attacking Rome on her own soil and repaying her with the measure she had meted so bitterly to others.

He prepared himself an army in Spain for the conflict, crossed the Pyrennees and made his conquering way overland to Italy. His victory over the trained and hardy legions of Rome were marvelous. He almost annihilated immense armies with a very trifling loss of his own men, and their most skillful generals were baffled and slain.

He overran Italy and it is supposed he might at one time have marched direct to Rome, taken the city and destroyed her empire for ever: but he did not for some reason. And then the Roman armies never ventured to have a pitched battle with him for years After wintering his troops in Capua a great wine center, it was always reported that his army became enervated with wine and immorality and vice and it is certain that his days of brilliant success were over.

At length after maintaining himself and army in a stranger's country fifteen years, he was recalled to Africa where his old enemy Scipio, the Roman general whom he had once defeated and routed with a terrible slaughter had established himself.

Attacking him again, Hannibal was defeated at the battle of Zama with a loss of 20,000 men. Peace was then concluded between Rome and Carthage. Hannibal had afterward to flee from one country to another to escape the Romans, and at last ended his career by poison, to save himself from capture by his old enemies.

For over 2000 years history has said that his troops, so brave and powerful when they entered Italy, were enervated and unmanned by the wine of that country; lately some people pretend that it was something else, but they dont say how the later news came. It was the opinion that Hannibal could have captured Rome, but failed to realize the ambition of his life thru the influence of the wine cup on his army. Our juveniles can all pledge themselves to an eternal hate, not to Rome or Romans, but to rum and wine and all the tyrant family that curses and enslaves and plunders all this world. Remember that the wine cup when dallied with, has slain its hundreds of thousands of bright and promising men, blasted and blighted their lives and acts. You live in an age more privileged than any which has ever passed in the history of this world. You have been born into the privilege of seeing and celebrating the final victory over rum and the return of peace after a murderous, cruel constant war of four thousand years which the devil and his angels have carried on against our race. What a grand celebration that will be. Wont you make a vow to hasten its coming all you can?

WIDE-AWAKE AND FAST ASLEEP.

A bright summer day came out of the East
And a bright little lad was he;
His lips were red from a strawberry feast,
And his eyes were as blue as the sea.
His yellow hair was blown by the breeze,
Like grass in a windy place;
He had torn his jacket in climbing trees,
And he laughed all over his face.

He danced in the elm, on the leafy spray
Where the nest of the blue bird swings,
Till the birds had winked their sleep away
All under their painted wings.
He shook the stem of the lilies tall,
While they nodded in high surprise,
And rubbed with their fingers white and small,
The dreams from their golden eyes.

The daisy hurried to wash her face
In a drop of the silver dew
And every leaf in its lofty place
The kiss of the sunshine knew.
The squirrel chattered and combed his tail,
That curls up over his spine,
And each red-clover turned almost pale
When the village clock struck nine.

For two little boys, in two little beds,
Lay sleeping the morning long,
Tho the sun shone thru on their tangled heads,
And the birds had ended their song.
"Oh, dear! oh, dear!" said the summer day,
"What sleepy small boys I see!
I wish, I wish they would wake and play
With a bright little day like me."

The Independent.

MISS WILLARD TO THE BOYS.

Every reader of the RESCUE, young and old, ought to know that Miss Frances E. Willard is the captain general and commander in chief of the American christian women who are enrolled in the Society called the W. C. T. Union. You may be sure that the lady chosen by so many thousands of the best women in the world, to preside over them and be their leader, must be a very wise and capable, as well as a very excellent person, or they would have selected some one else; for they have a great many noble specimens to choose from: lots of them that could fill that position or any other grandly. Now this is what *your friend* Miss Willard says in the Chicago Signal to the boys in California as well as everywhere else.

"I wonder how many of these young folks know that there is a great war going on in this city, on the west side, north side, south side,—going on all over the State from end to end, and all thru the land of the Star-Spangled Banner from Maine to Florida, and Massachusetts to California? Havent you heard the rattle of muskets, booming of cannon, beating of drums? No? Well, pray, where do you keep your ears?

Havent you seen any barracks, arsenals, fortresses, fortifications? Where do you keep your eyes?

Why, this very night you're in one of the forts belonging to our side,—that is, the loyal troops. I've seen bullets and bombshells shot out of this pulpit that have given no small fright to the enemy and no small courage to my heart when times looked dark. I want you to be duly impressed with the fact that there *is* a war. We call it an irrepressible conflict and a fight against spiritual darkness in high places. The captain on our side is He of whom you often sing:

"Oh! surely the captain may depend on me,
Tho but an armor-bearer I may be."

The Lord of Hosts is His name. The captain on the other side is described in these lines from another of your hymns:

"See the mighty host advancing, Satan leading on."

The recruiting officers of our side are the church, the Sunday-school, the home; while those of the enemy are breweries and distilleries, and grog-shops. To join our army you sign the muster-roll called "The Total-Abstinence Iron-Clad;" to join theirs you clink beer-mugs and brandy-glasses and hurrah for blear-eyed old King Gambrinus. The uniform of the enemy's soldiers is an old coat out at the elbows and a shocking bad hat, and their badge a fiery red nose; while we have transferred the red to a ribbon in the button-hole. Our soldiers are well but plainly dressed, and the girls and women among them wear a pretty knot of white ribbon. The weapons of the enemy are a shillalah or a doubled-up, pin-cushiony fist; they aim strait at the brain or at the heart. Our weapons aim there, too, only for the first we have keen thoughts, and for the last tender pleading and eloquent pathos. The soldiers on the other side are bewildered, untaught youth, ignorant men, and vicious dotards; on our side the smallest boy or girl is up to regulation height, gray hairs exempt nobody, you cant hire a substitute if you would, and when you come to think it over you really dont want to if you could. Best of all, ours is an army in which your mothers, gentle and soft-voiced and very much afraid of guns and gunpowder, can yet keep step with the sturdy and the strong, keeping time to the company's music as they march calmly forward in the name of "God, and home, and native land." Now, my youthful hearers, are *you* enlisted soldiers? Have you "pledged perpetual hate to all that can intoxicate," from cider to champagne? If not, why not? Come we want you to bear aloft a banner in your firm young hands, and to inscribe upon it "Tremble, King Alcohol! we shall grow up!"

F. E. WILLARD.

THE TRAP-DOOR SPIDER.

I hope you have not forgotten the talk we had about spiders sometime ago, and the pretty little bell-shaped homes they made for themselves in the water. They were called water-spiders, but these in the picture now before you, belong to another family, sometimes called Mason-spiders from the skill they display in building their nests; oftener they are spoken of as the Trap-door spiders, because of the cunning little doors they make to fasten up their homes and to keep burglars, and the rain out.

I have just been looking at one of these nests. It belongs to a collection in the Phildalphia Academy of Natural Sciences, and is very curious indeed. Shall I tell yon how it is made? Well, the young spider has come of age and wants to set up housekeeping for herself. She starts out early some fine morning, when the ground is in good condition for digging—turns her back npon the soft silken nursery, where she had grown from a tiny egg to womanly distinction—and goes to work in good earnest. She is not ambitious to get far away, if she finds a fine building spot near her old home, she sets up her claim—and begins by excavating a smooth even hole—about an inch in diameter—and perhaps three inches in depth;—this gives her ample accommodation. When the walls of her home are completed, she covers them with a lovely tapestry of silk of her own spinning. All spiders, you must remember, are great spinners, and very industrious too. She does not weave her hangings in fancy colors, though you might suppose, when you look at her completed work, that she had appropriated a scrap of grandma's pretty drab-bonnet, so neat and plain is it.

Now comes the most curious part of the whole work, she has finished the rim or top of her walls very neatly, and it is ready for the door. This she makes first of long threads for outline, then puts a layer of fine earth on top, which she covers with the same drab silk tapestry that adorns her walls. Of the same material she forms a hinge, as you will see in the picture, on the outside of the door she puts a layer of moss or anything else that she finds handy, and her building is completed. It is said that she makes tiny loops in the lids, in which she puts her sharp claws to hold their door fast and tight, when her home is attacked by an enemy. The door fits so closely, that it conceals the nest from observation, and is completely water-tight.

There the spider spends most of her time when she has a family of her own, she often has to enlarge her home, which she does with great skill. Sometimes she lifts up her door a little way and peeps out to see what is going on in the world. Woe betide the unlucky beetle or fly that happens to pass that way, —the cunning spider keeps very still until it comes near, then she reaches out her long arms, and drags the poor fellow down into destruction. Sometimes her prisoner is too large, or too horny and tough; in that case her door is again opened, and the creature thrust out, without injury, but very much frightened, no doubt. Some of these spiders go out after night-fall, fasten back their doors, and spin webs in the grass near by, then go back into their nests and wait until the bugs and beetles that fly in the dark, get entangled in the webs, when they go out again and make a royal supper. After they

have finished the webs and fragments are cleared away, and the spiders return to their snug homes, leaving no traces of their operations.

Trap door spiders have been found near Vineland in New Jersey. They are more numerous in California and the warm countries of Europe.—*Aunty Karlie in Scattered Seeds.*

OUR FIRST TEMPERANCE SCHOOL.—NO. 7.

SOME OF OUR EXPERIMENTS.

BY JULIA COLMAN.

It was our fortune to be obliged to study up our lessons as we went along, and find our materials where we could. It required no small amount of time, but it paid. The chemical experiments were particularly attractive to boys, and we found them much more easily managed than we expected at first. We preferred to use those things which were most familiar, because the changes would be more easily understood, and would make the greater impression when used as illustrations.

For example, when we wished to illustrate the nature of chemical action, we took the manufacture of ink. We dissolved a teaspoonful of nutgalls in an ounce vial of water, and the same amount of copperas in another ounce vial of water, being very careful to keep them entirely separate, and let them stand a few hours. These were shown to the scholars, their names given, and also their chemical names, tannic acid and sulphate of iron.

"Now," says the experimenter, "we propose to put these together and make a new substance, entirely different from either of these." So the two liquids are poured together into a test tube. (These test tubes are not actually necessary, but they are very nice and cheap, and they can be got from the apothecary) and a jet black fluid is the result, making a striking contrast with the lighter colored fluids which were put together.

It is a most effective experiment, and the surprise is deepened when you tell them that this is ink, The tannic acid unites with the iron in the sulphate of iron, and makes tannate of iron or common black ink. These different particles in the two fluids get together, and make an entirely new substance, and the action by which they do this is called chemical action. There was no ink there before, but these particles make it.

So in making alcohol; when the particles of sugar in the sweet liquid are broken up by the chemical action of fermentation, they get together and form this new substance called alcohol. And the alcohol is just as different from the sugar of which it was made as the ink is from the tannin and copperas of which it was made.

"I can make alcohol for you, too," says the teacher, "if you would wait long enough; but it would take two or three days and you would not like to wait so long. You can each try it for yourselves, however." And then the experiments of fermenting sweet fruit juice as described on page 21 of the Manual, are described, and the teacher promises to bring some alcohol in the process of formation for the next lesson. It is quite an important item to always have something attractive to promise them for the next time.

Another excellent experiment shows the difference between chemical and mechanical action. Have a piece of limestone and a piece of quick lime unslaked. Tell them how the limestone has been burned to make the quicklime, and that this is chemical action. Then you pour on water, which will produce another chemical action, and reduce it to the fine powder known as lime. You may explain the difference between that and the limestone.

Then you pound up some of the limestone with a hammer, that is mechanical action. The particles are limestone still. That is like grinding or mashing up grain. Its nature is the same it was before. But let chemical action take place, and you have a new substance out of the same materials. Then you compare lime with limestone very much as you would compare alcohol with grain.

The chemical action has formed a new substance with new properties. The experiment is very instructive, but like all other experiments, it needs to be handled wisely. Never losing sight of the main point, the difference between mechanical and chemical action. These two instances serve as specimens of the manner in which we used chemical experiments for illustration.

A Reward of one dollar to any person who can tpell thru, tho, thoroly, overthro, bot &c better shan they are found in this paper.

ANCIENT THEOLOGY "RUMME AND SUGAR."

The following letter of the Rev. Cotton Mather, the great Representative of New England theology of two centuries ago, will serve to illustrate what a great gulf lies between Cotton's theology and that of the present Christian world.

The letter is said to have been discovered among some old papers in the Massachusetts Historical Society, and bears date "September ye 15, 1682," and is addressed to "ye aged and beloved John Higginson:"

"There be now at sea a shippe (for our friend Elias Holdcroft of London did advise me, by last weeks packet, that it would sail sometime in August) called ye *Welcome*. R. Green was master, which has on board a hundred or more of ye heretics and malignants called Quakers, with W. Penn who is ye scamp at ye head of them. Ye General Court has accordingly given secret orders to Master Malchi Huxlett, of ye brig *Porpoise*, to waylaye ye said *Welcome* as near ye coast of Codd as may be, and make captive of said Penn and his ungodlie crew so that God may be gloryfied and not mocked on ye soil of this new country with ye heathen worships of these people. Much spoil can by made by selling ye whole lot to Barbadoes, where slaves bring good price in rumme and sugar; and we shall not only do ye Lord great service by punishing ye wicked, but shall make gayne for His ministers, and people.

Yours, in ye bowels of Christ,
COTTON MATHER."

William did indeed sail "in ye shippe *Welcome*," and a goodly number of his friends with him; but the Lord did not allow "Master Huxlett to waylaye him near ye coast of Codd and make captive of ye said Penn and his ungodlie crew;" and the ministers and the people did not receive the "great gayne" that their sale in Barbadoes for "rumme and sugar" would have produced.—*Prohibitionist Me.*)

MODERATION.

BY MRS. E. J. RICHMOND.

The citizens of M., a thriving town in Central New York, were greatly shocked during the past winter by the announcement that J.C., a leading citizen, and one universally beloved for kindness of heart, was dead. Died of *delirium tremens*, was the terrible story, and no one knew that he even used intoxicating liquors till the last year of his life. He kept in his cellar the choicest liquors, and doubtless fully believed himself able to use them in moderation. But "wine is a mocker; strong drink is raging." J.C. found that the "mocker" deceived him the "strong drink" overthrew him; and to-day he sleeps in a dishonored grave, and the haunting horror ever hovers over it.—"died of delirium tremens."—*Union.*

The following advertisement appeared in the American Mercury printed at Hartford, in the year 1776: "$1,000 Reward.—Ran away from the subscriber, within a few years, his whole estate, consisting of houses, land, etc. They gradually and almost imperceptibly stole away, after being put in motion by the magic art of one Intemperance, who lived in the family. Any person who will put me in possession of said estate shall be entitled to the above reward."—*Toper.*

"N. B.—All persons are cautioned to beware of said Intemperance, as I am told he has established a large number of places of rendezvous in this city where numbers of the incautious are daily secured."

"RESCUE THE CHILDREN."

The National Temperance Society has just published in pamphlet form an able address by Canon Farrar, with the above title. It is a most stirring and eloquent plea for the children. It presents in a striking light the shocking cruelties to which innocent children are so often subjected by drunken parents and others under the influence of strong drink, and shows the great importance of temperance work among and for the children to save them from becoming drunkards. It merits the widest possible circulation. 12mo, 12 pages. Price five cents; sixty cents per dozen. Address J. N. Stearns, Publishing Agent, 58 Reade Street, N. Y.

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THE GATE OF HELL.

BY JEAN PIERRE LUQUET.

[Written especially for Our Union by an Italian Evangelist, and translated by the editor.]

"The cup of wine! This is the magician who changes men into brutes.

The cup of wine! You will find in its depths all debauchery.

The cup of wine! We have met it everywhere in our gloomy midnight explorations.

It sparkles on the salvers which the girls of the wine-shops carry. It glitters on the tables of concert-saloons. It sparkles under the jets of illuminated gardens. It reddens the face of its patrons, it inflames the eyes of its votaries. It stupefies, it brutalizes, it depraves whoever plunges his lips therein.

You think that I exaggerate? Ask the watchmen. They will repeat to you all that I have said to you in this dark night. Almost all the men who go to disgraceful deaths are led there by drunkenness. The cup of wine kills their energy, kills their conscience kills their soul, kills their heart, and all is said.

Young man, if the wine cup has taken possession of thee, all is done. All vices lurk at the foot of the glass. Drunkenness is not the only one. When the vulture has planted his claws in a human breast, he is immediately surrounded by a crowd of vultures. At the first blow of his beak they are there. Impurity, idleness, beggary, fury, abjectness—all the brutalizers, not lacking one. There all preparations are made to open for you the two leaves of the gates of Hell."

That is what the Italians are learning to say after their country, that ought to have been made long ago a beautiful paradise, a palace for God to reign in—has become for nearly two thousand years a field of blood and crime and pauperism, because it has turned its precious grapes into alcoholic wine, and then consequently perverted all its other gifts.

NOTES FROM THE J. S. G. W.

Ed. Rescue: I have received fresh supplies of rituals and badges, and I am now ready to supply demands. Reports from all parts of the state are most cheering, announcing juvenile work. It is a work in which the people in all parts of California manifest an interest, and I am happy in stating that members of our Order in the various lodges are taking hold of the work as never before. A letter now before me has the following: "Our lodge deputy is the superintendent of our Band of Hope, and is present at every meeting and takes a deep interest in the work; we had a good time at our last meeting. After the opening services the Band sang a number of fine pieces. Readings and recitations by the children were then in order and were well rendered. then a lesson of questions and answers from the ritual, interspersed with a verse of song from a Sabbath school book, and after that we had some well timed remarks from older folks and visitors present. The members of our lodge of I. O. G. T. help us very much, and take a great pleasure in its advancement. And I believe by fall we shall have a glorious Band."

Another writes; "We are a hundred and forty strong now in our band and we have never had anything so interesting to our people, and in which they have taken so much interest as they are taking in this children's movement. God bless you, and may you live to see these most interesting juvenile societies spread thick all over California.

Another says: We have organized a Band here, and I have been elected superintendent of it, and I do not know what to do; wont you help me? I never had anything of this kind to do before, but I dare not refuse to act. I see clearly the necessity for the work, I do think it is a grand work. Now do, please give me some instructions and advice, and you will confer a great favor.

Oh, how I wish I had the pen of a ready writer that I might be able to enthuse my brethren in the juvenile work. I wish our Grand Lecturers would give us a line or two now and then for our juvenile department in the Rescue. You say you have enough to do in your own field of labor, and I know that as well as any one does; but then as you travel you hear and see many things which, if you would just send to the juvenile department of the Rescue, would help the paper, help the cause and greatly encourage the young folks.

No more drunkards wanted in official positions.

The Rescue.

DEVOTED TO

Temperance, Current Literature, General News, and whatever may concern the public welfare.

Official Organ of the Grand Lodge I. O G. T. of California.

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PROHIBITION REFORM PARTY.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1884,

HON. NEAL DOW, OF MAINE.

THE ASSASSINATION.

NO LIFE SAFE.

How very carefully, the telegraph and the associated press and the whisky hooped newspapers and all inconsiderate people, avoid mention or allusion to the most prominent and striking and important feature of the late fiendish assassination.

Attention has been called to the fact that the murderer is of foreign parentage, that he is a politician, an office seeker, a stalwart, a Conkling spoilseeker, a communist, a fellow who abused his wife, a loafer, a swindler and one who dont pay his debts. Every one of these things he might have been, and there might have been ten thousand just such people in Washington, each one of them deserving fully all these appellations, but the President's life or person would never have been in the slightest danger from one of them.

But as if by the merest unintentional accident, it has leaked out, that this ruffian is a drunkard; when he visited the jail a few days before the murder, and while plotting it, he was tipsy. He has elsewhere been reported as a dissipated loafer and vagrant. And in that single fact that he was a drinking and drunken fellow, lay the *only* danger of his murdering President Garfield or any other citizen. Among ten thousand disaffected, disappointed, spiteful enemies, neither the president nor any other statesman or public man is in the least danger in this country—, except from the drunkard or the maniac, and the drunkard is a dangerous maniac at all times. No life is safe in his vicinity; not one.

The story of the smitten firstborn of Egypt has repeated itself many times in the life of this world and even of this nation. American slavery, before it expired, placed a mourning symbol over the hearthstone of every household in the land, and when the last blow it struck, slew the nation's chief citizen, it, was a *rum-depraved* murderer only, that could be found to shed the innocent blood.

The slavocracy of rum have written their history in the blood of some member of every family in the Union; if not the firstborn, the victim has been very often the brightest and best and most beloved of the family circle: often the one that God designed to be the pride and ornament of the family tree. In this beautiful land which has no curse but the grogshop and the infernal crime brood of its hatching, the expiring cry of rum's murdered victims, the departing wail of some poor soul sent out into darkness by the knife or bullet or bludgeon or brand of a drunken assassin or by the careless criminality of some drunken custodian of people's lives—ascends to heaven about continuously. Every day's history of this highly privileged nation is the record of a bloody battle, waged by the rumfiends against the people's lives, and the blood of over 200 new human victims, men, women and children, calls for new vengeance every day: the record does not close with the list of slain and wounded: a long array of every crime in the catalog of sin, and every agony of keenest human torture, woe and suffering, complete the sum of the results of each day's warfare of these human fiends, against the innocent and helpless and thotless and the poor.

Why do the press and the pulpit and the people conspire to keep silent upon these truths? People in any number can pooh pooh them, and call them temperance fanaticisms and exaggerations, but not one dares to dispute that they are undoubted facts. Not one can prove the slightest exaggeration in them. Not one can prove that any statement ever made by any advocate of temperance, as to the extent and magnitude of the giant drink crime, was ever an exaggeration or ever came up to the full measure of the solem truth.

The truth which has been thundered into our unwilling ears every day of our lives so far, only repeats itself with a more emphatic expression, when the grogshop strikes down the honored and beloved president of fifty million people. That is just all there is of it, gentlemen and ladies, men and women, sisters and brothers. It was not anger, jealousy, ambition, pride, hate, covetousness, that aimed at the life of the president. It was an accident that may happen to any one of us this week or next.

It was only one of the grogshop's daily volley of murderous bullets, and this time it happened to be aimed at the president again, after a cycle of sixteen years since a similar rum-inspired crime selected the firstborn of the nation as its mark. The rumseller's bullets and knives and poisons have been busy at work every day since the lesson of the martyrdom of Lincoln went unheeded; but they have only stricken down poor people and ordinary people and a rich or influential public man now and then. Have we any further use for the grogshop? Shall the proposed thanksgiving for the recovery of the president be a hollow mockery of God? It will be, if we do not promise on that day before God, that our satan worship and its daily river of human blood sacrificed upon his altar shall forever cease.

SAN LUIS OBISPO.

The following clipping from the Chicago Signal seems to be just the thing for the folks in San Luis Obispo to read, and it will suit lots of other people as well. Miss Willard has been making a swoop through the Southern States and has started a revival there, which promises most gratifying and important results.

"A lawyer in Paris, Texas, says: "Allow me to express my gratitude for your noble work in Texas. For ten years I have labored almost single handed for legislation against the liquor traffic. The men have been cold and selfish, giving me little aid and sympathy. The women were with me in feeling and sympathy, but owing to an old fogy idea of religion and education, could, or would do nothing. They only needed a progressive woman of independent character, positive will, and comprehensive intellect, to electrify them and put them on the path of duty. Most worthily and effectively have you accomplished your mission in this regard. Our noble women have gone to work in earnest, conducting business as if they had been used to deliberative bodies. And the men are co-operating in earnest. We have rented as a place for ordinary meetings, a splendid hall, 27 by 80 feet, for three years, at $180 per year, propose to put into it a good piano, connect with it a circulating library and by means of concerts, lectures, &c., have a regular place of instruction and amusement, where the young people of the city may assemble instead of going to saloons, billiard tables, gambling halls, ball rooms and the like. We have concluded that if the liquor sellers can spend money to ruin society, we ought to spend some to save the rising generation, at least".

A revival has been set in motion too in Southern California which ought to be carefully nurtured and trained into an active, living progress upward and onward, to a higher and better condition for us all in every direction. As intemperance, open and general, is the most calamitous and far reaching curse that ever befel community or individual, so a genuine general temperance revival and reform is an infinitely greater, deeper, broader, fuller benefit to any place that needs it, than any other which can be proposed or attempted; simply because no other reform of any description can make progress, or be of any avail, while intemperance and satan worship is undisturbed; and a temperance revival renders every good reform possible and practicable.

Churches, colleges, schools, libraries, factories and all the varied interests and elements which are in their nature and purposes calculated and fitted to improve and perfect our condition morally, socially and financially, are all the next thing to utter failures, wherever the grogshop is permitted to reign. This may appear too much to say, but we have only to open our eyes and see that in the very places where the church and Sabbath-school and every good institution for promoting our financial welfare and our moral improvement, have had and do have the largest scope and the fullest opportunity to make men good and happy and prosperous,———right there the devil has planted his grogshop, and right there he most particularly and emphatically and royally *holds the fort.*

That idea has never occurred to some people before; many people wont believe it at first sight, but it is true and the facts proclaim it every where. Where christianity and godliness have had the most effort and talent and eloquence and money and sacrifice employed in their behalf and where they have had the widest and most favorable opportunity to succeed (but for one obstacle), there we find most vice, immorality, crime, pauperism, misery: right under the shadow of the steeple is a worse condition of humanity than can be found elsewhere on this broad earth.

And why? because of the church? or school? Not at all, but this state of things exists, because we have rendered it inevitable by our folly. It could not be otherwise without a suspension of the laws of God and nature, until we make a radical change in our habits as a people. We have grown to see and hear of the grogshop as one of those things which is to be found everywhere and has a right to exist. But what is it? It is of no possible service under the sun, never was, or never can be. It can have no purpose but to demoralize, debauch, pauperize, destroy men.

Do people ever think what the licensing and opening of a grogshop means? if there was only one grogshop, winery or beerdive in San Luis Obispo or Sacramento or San Francisco, or in the State to-day, the opening of that one place, would be a solemn declaration on the part of every one whose vote permits it, that there is no God or that

We declare war against God;
We declare war against virtue;
We declare war against chastity;
We declare war against industry;
We declare was against honesty;
We declare war against marriage;
We declare war against the Home;
We declare war and death to the women and children of our community;

We curse and dethrone and defy God and we worship vice, crime, indecency, pauperism, and the devil; our temples and our gods shall be the beer garden, the brothel, the police court, the jail, the poor house, the mad house and the pauper's funeral hearse.

There never has been an obstacle of any note at all, to the highest prosperity, religious, moral and financial in California, but the grogshop. That came with the pioneers and it planted and sowed everywhere and does yet the gambling house, the brothel, the prison and every thing that comes thru crime and wrong. And it could not be otherwise. There is no simpler, easier, plainer. truer proposition than this, that no good or moral or righteous or financial interest can prosper where the grogshop exists. Maine found that out 30 years ago and every body there would make affidavit to the fact to-day. Kansas has known it for years, and has served at last a writ of ejectment upon the devil and the poorhouse and jail and vice, and has declared that the grogshop and the devil shall no longer harass and crucify and slauter her people and her women and her children. Right now is the time for San Luis Obispo and all California to do the same thing.

This when begun was intended to be a ten line salute to San Luis Obispo, the baby lodge that came into existence as the Banner Lodge, in numbers. Let it be and remain the Banner Lodge in all things: some one says it is too large; it will have to divide; they wont agree; there will be a reaction: yes, there will be all this and more if the devil can have his way.

But 1000 strong is not a bit too large for a Lodge, if its members are all imbued with a spirit of patriotism and good citizenship; that is all they want, those two things in their highest and best sense. If they make up their minds to banish the grogshop and give no quarter to crime, they will be always on the advance. They are the Banner Lodge in the Rescue books; an even fifty copies go to their P. O. Now they want to own their hall and acquit themselves gallantly in every respect. One tenth part of the money spent formerly to maintain all those saloons and whisky stores, can do wonders, when well applied.

No hardier outrage has been perpetrated of late upon christianity and morality, than the shutting up the temperance lessons of the bible from the children of the Sabbath school. It is exactly in the line of Dr. Crosby's assaults on christianity, backed up by the Congregationalist, Independent and Christian (?) Union papers. It seems part of a plot on the part of a large and powerful section of the churches, which is at the most positive enmity with the cause of temperance, and determines that it shall go no farther. It is now no longer the fault of the European tipplers on the International Committee. They left four vacancies to be used for temperance lessons if desirable: those temperance Bible lessons were provided by skilful christian writers: but a conspiracy headed by the S. S. Times, and seconded by Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist and other churches, has supplanted them with other lessons ignoring temperance. This is a virtual cutting out of the temperance portion of the Bible for the Sabbath school children, and is worse if anything than the Catholic principle of sealing up the Bible altogether from the public. As well seal it up altogether, nay better, than make it, as the denominational papers just named have done, a whisky-advocating and alcohol-sanctifying Bible. People may draw their own conclusions from these facts of the action of our American Sabbath school authorities. If there is any other motive for their action than a hatred and jealousy of the temperance movement, to which they are ready and willing to sacrifice the temporal and eternal welfare of the Sabbath school children of America, they should declare it. They have as yet advanced no reasonable motive. The pastors and teachers who desire the welfare of the children even at the expense of a prosperous saloon interest, should so declare and let those who present a mutilated Bible to the Sunday school bear the blame of it. The movement against this injustice to the children, is headed by the W. C. T. U. of America and it gives one a comfortable feeling to be in accord with them on any such matter.

The Pacific Bank.—For eighteen years this deservedly favorite banking institution has gallantly kept on its course in the mid-channel of prosperity. Well manned and found, under a cautious, skilful, thoroly competent commander, a keen sighted experienced pilot, an A. B. helmsman, a sharp look out, and the closest adherence to the rules of discipline, the good ship has never scratched a plank, neared a shoal, seen a breaker or lost a ribbon of canvas in a squall. Under the management of Dr. R. H. McDonald, the Pacific has sailed calmly and safely around and away from the hurricanes and waterspouts and whirlwinds which have dismasted and beached and wrecked and disabled so many of the craft manned by careless, unwary and inexperienced navigators. Adapting its commercial facilities to meet the interests and requirements of farmer, merchant and every class of business men, the strictest integrity stamped upon its colors and these colors nailed to the mast, and a gentlemanly and accommodating as well as a perfectly safe management, have made each year of its history more successful than the preceding, and it now stands in the highest ranks of the A. 1. class.

Good for Kansas.—A recent letter from Kansas to the Monitor Journal reports the new law as working wonders. The constitutional question is settled in the State, and public sentiment sustains and enforces the law, so that its opponents are growing less very fast. Henceforth liquor selling will be classed there with horse stealing, burglary, brothel keeping &c, as it ought to be everywhere, for it is a meaner and nastier business than any of them. The greatest obstacles now to prohibition in Kansas are the rum interests and the press outside of Kansas who are everywhere running lie factories on full time, nights and Sundays included.

Those who do not read the Rescue nor any temperance literature, need not send any more to this office to have the statistics of the liquor traffic and its consequence written out in manuscript for them until there is a whole month of holidays; then it will be a pleasure to write a volume: but till then parties who want to get posted on those matters, had better read print. The Rescue is $2 a year and it advertizes lots of temperance literature beside.

What a mother.—A very dear friend, and that is what we ought to consider every good woman, writes of doing some temperance work in a locality where she is probably the only worker in that line: several young men have signed the pledge, but one was obliged to withdraw his name on account of his mother's opposition. How strange there should be a mother, in these days, that would not rejoice in her son's safety from the most dangerous of all diseases, the appetite for alcohol.

The Chronicle says that at a political barbecue of the Cherokee and Creek Indians, at Greenleaf, where they have grogshops for indians, *bad whisky* got up a fight in which seven men were killed, two of whom had their heads entirely cut off. There is no proof or indication that the whisky was *badder* than any other. No doubt the same indians would have done the same on the *best* California wine.

Cyclopedia. Samples of that useful work, the Library of Universal Knowledge can be seen at this office. See the ads concerning it elsewhere. A splendid opportunity is now offered for Lodges new and old to furnish themselves with an excellent epitome of information upon every subject, by merely getting up a club for the Rescue.

Bro. Leland was heard from this week, at Warm Springs Reservation, Oregon, where he lectured to Indians of three tribes at once, the interpreters rendering the speech into their respective languages at the same time. Our old friend is still hard at work, and still runs across a few subscribers for the Rescue every week.

The Temperance Colonies and settlements in California free from the saloon pestilence are Artesia, Garden Grove, Goleta, Lompoc, Montecito, Nordhoff, Orange, Pasadena, Santa Rita, Tustin City and Westminster in the south and College City in the north, twelve in all and perhaps more to hear from.

The "wine interest" articles will be after this week pushed to a conclusion and published in tract form without delay.

OREGON.

To Oregon Lodges and Members;

Dear Brethren and Sisters:—I have just received a letter from Bro Leland, G. L., which says: "I was very sorry you could not be with us (at Grand Lodge) as you promised; so were many others. I received the rituals; was very glad to get them. All went home revived very much—determined to go to work among the little ones. This assurance is worth many times the price of my little present of 50 rituals; and if those "revived" ones remain revived, and go to work with energy and persistence, I feel sure that the investment will very soon amount to a grand army of saved boys and girls, and a little later to the saved state of Oregon.

An experience of many years work with and for the young assures me that by no other means can we accomplish so much for our righteous cause. Then begin the good work at once. Set up no standard of numbers or help or interest to decide the lifetime of the society, but go ahead and work for numbers and help and interest. Never think once of giving up; persevere, and keep in mind that it is by littles that every great reformation is brot to success. Bear in mind the grandeur of the onward marching army of which your little band forms a part; and then strengthened by such encouraging thots, make your company just as large, as interesting and as useful as possible. Dont fail to enlist all the young ladies, and with their estimable help, induce the young gentlemen to throw away tobacco filth, and throw their influence on the side of cleanliness and right habits. Thus the larger boys may be reached and saved. This latter class are often difficult of access. They are fearful of classification with the little ones. On this account the ritual should be improved and raised a little above the special adaptedness to children. Then in the exercising we want a little more of the war-whoop element than is generally found. A very common error is to distinguish too definitely between members and adults, making the former class a kind of monkey show for the amusement of the latter. The adult members and visitors should come forward, and all classes be mingled upon the same seats, and their speeches, readings and songs thrown in promiscuously together. Thus the large boys (and some girls too) will be relieved from a feeling of littleness of classification.

At an early stage of the enterprise encourage the boys and girls to get up a large club for the youths Temperance Banner, a most charming paper, and only 12 cents a year. Every family takes it where introduced, and it proves a little giant in the battle. Send to Rev. J. B. Hill. 1041 Market street, S. F. for several sample copies (free) or to Capt. A. D. Wood, Rescue office. Also from same places get catalog of National Temp. Pub House from which to select music and other books, and Julia Colmans illustrated tracts. The rituals and badges can be had by order to Geo. Bramall, Haywards, Cal., the former at $1.75, and the latter $7 per 100. Any further information or assistance in my power will be gladly furnished to encourage so good a work. In the bonds of our holy cause.

T. J. Alley.

Astoria, July 11, 188I.

THAT "CYCLOPÆDIA WAR."

Full particulars of this great literary enterprise given elsewhere in this paper, will interest every' curious reader, and especially every searcher after useful knowledge. The last page of the great "Library of Universal Knowledge" was put in type on June 29th, and the complete work, in 15 octavo volumes, large type, will be ready in large quanity for delivery to purchasers not later than July 10th. A good cyclopedia is recognized by all intelligent people as an essential part of the furnishing of a home. This, the largest cyclopedia ever published in this country, and perhaps better adapted than any other to popular use, ought, and doubtless will find its way into the homes of hundreds of thousands to whom such a work has heretofore been inaccessible on account of high cost. Special terms are given to clubs, and $10,000 special rewards is offered by the publishers to club agents forwarding orders during the months of July and August. American Book Exchange, Publishers, New York.

Subscribers this week, Mrs. Doane of Geyserville club of 14: Bro. H. S. Graves West Butte 11: Bro. Sorenson Rio Vista 2. Emigrant Gap 1. Santa Barbara 2. Sheridan 2. Angels Camp 1. Bro. Leland Oregon, 3.

DUTCHER AND CO.

About two years ago it was reported in the eastern papers that Mr Dutcher a reformed victim of the grogshop, who had been for years a most successful and highly appreciated and respected temperance revivalist, and had organized in many States a great number of Blue Ribbon Clubs—had fallen. The friends of temperance (the writer included who was down east at the time) and those especially who had known and highly esteemed Dutcher, did not believe it. Secular papers kept repeating it. A letter appeared from Dutcher denying everything and declaring that his endeavors to save a fallen woman had been manufactured by his enemies into a scandal. Same time came a letter thru the press from some religious association in New England sustaining Dutcher and asking the public to suspend judgment till an investigation demanded by him should clear up his character. The friends of temperance accepted this and heartily rejoiced. A few weeks passed when the same society which if memory serves, was a Massachusetts Y. M. C. A. issued a manifesto saying that the investigation, made at request of Dutcher had proved him guilty of drunkenness and other immoralities which were named. This report fell upon the friends who had enlisted under his banner like a public calamity.

Next thing Dutcher and his copartner appear in California. They were reported as organizing clubs and preaching Gospel temperance. The RESCUE made no allusion to them. If it had made any disclosure, the act would have been attributed to jealousy of other temperance organizations and to a desire to pope the temperance reformation; and there was also a chance of Dutcher's innocence after all, which no one here had a right to rob him of. There was also a chance that if he had fallen, he might have been restored and no one had a right to rob him of that chance. It seemed too that if the truths of temperance were preached by unworthy people, the good done might far exceed the harm, if any.

It seems now, that when Mr. Dutcher has been on a long continued drunk and his drunkenness, his desertion of his lawful wife and his relations with his present coadjutor are publicly known, the usefulness of the couple in this State has come to an end. There is every reason to believe that Mr. Dutcher was a sincerely reformed man and an earnest worker for temperance, until a meaner motive than ambition induced him to forsake his Josephine and yield himself up to the enchantments of a pro tem, Maria Louisa.

If Dutcher has any loyal friend left in this State, he will advise him to his only chance *for life* to go home to his family where, because his wife is a woman and consequently a thousand times more forgiving than any man can be, he will doubtless be forgiven. There he may repent and reform again and stay reformed. But if he stays with the "strange woman," his exit from this world by delirium tremens in the gutter, is a matter of the near future.

To the woman it is suggested to read the history of Cleopatra. Her statue in white marble at the centennial was a very pretty one and much admired. It represented the most creditable act of her life. It would be much better if she would reform and repent and at least give her deluded dupe a chance for his life, after all the evil she has done him.

Those who have taken the pledge and entered the temperance army under the persuasion of these parties are reminded that the truth, is no less truth, because its advocates may be unworthy. It is as honorable to embark in the temperance reform at the instance of Mrs. Judd or Watson as of the purest and most saintly advocate. It will be disgraceful to go back upon a good cause, because its doctrines have been preached by erring people. And the fate of poor Dutcher is a most powerful lecture in itself. It shows the wine cup has such a far reaching capacity for evil, that no one who has in years past been poisoned by it, can ever after live in the least security, that a momentary relaxation of the strictest vigilance and caution will not relegate him to hopeless perdition. Perhaps poor Dutcher may have exhibited more heroism in his struggles against rum and his female tempter than any of his judges were ever called upon to exercise—and let no one boast or feel sure that he would not have fallen under a less pressure than that which mastered him.

TEMPERANCE HOTELS.

There is room for a well kept clean temperance hotel in San Francisco; perhaps for two or three or more; perhaps for two or three grades of them, from cheap and clean up to fair priced and very comfortable, *clean* quarters. The cream priced aristocratic accommodations are plentiful in the barroom hotels, but a large amount of their custom could be drawn off by temperance hotels, giving equally comfortable accommodations with less gilding, marble, frescoing, cut glass decanters, etc and at a more moderate price.

The old fraud that a temperance hotel wont pay is exploded; it certainly looks as if a hotel could make a little more money if it sold a large quantity of liquors, or run a safe faro game, or robbed its guests at night, or gave them counterfeit money in change or did a variety of villainous things beside the foregoing. But a well kept hotel can pay a good return without robbery, drunkenness, gambling or other debauching influences being included in its sources of revenue.

A temperance hotel will not pay under several conditions, some of which are as follows. If the location is at Fort Point or out of a proper locality —If it is hopelessly loaded with debt at the start— If you select a sick man and a helpless woman to run it, who never had any experience of the kind, who never succeeded in any other business, but who are notwithstanding very excellent temperance people and good Christians—If it has not hotel talent at its head, and a talent that knows that an honest upright morally conducted business has the best chance of success every time.

Wanted then a temperance hotel, and a competent temperance hotel force to run it, and the RESCUE will find customers from all parts of the state to make it a success. The temperance cash grocery is a success already, and is going to be much more so; now let us have a hotel and make a success of it, and be ready then to do likewise with some other good project.

UP WINE AND DOWN BIBLE.

A writer in "Our Union" on Bible wine says;

There seems to be just at the present time an effort made by the wine bibbers and their apologists to convict Christ of being what his unscrupulous enemies accused him of being, a wine bibber. Witness the recent utterances of Prof. Wilcox in the Advance, Dr. Dexter in the Congregationalist, and Dr. Crosby before a Boston audience.

That avowed enemies should reiterate this accusation is not at all wonderful, but that professed Christians should join in the cry of wine-bibber and strive by all the arts of Bible twisting to fasten the charge upon him who was holy, harmless, undefiled and separate from sinners." seems past belief, and can only be accounted for by assuming that they love to sip their wine and would be glad to quote high authority for their indulgence.

The misconception and false reasoning which have prevailed in the church and bewitched its members on this Bible wine question has arisen mainly, in my judgment from two causes:

1st, the erroneous translation of the wine text of our Bible. Says Dr. Lees: "there are thirteen different words in the original which, unfortunately for the English reader have been commingled and confused in the translation of the single term, wine, either with or without an adjective of qualification —as new, sweet, unmixed or strong; so that when persons attempt to argue from our Authorized Version the merits of the wine question, no wonder they fall into inextricable difficulties and pernicious delusions.

But a better understanding of the Bible is fast dispelling these false views. Many of our best scholars and commentators like Profs. Stewart, Barnes, Bush, Duffy, Peabody, Patton and others take the ground that the Bible sanctions a good wine and condemns a bad wine.

That these false views of wine bibbers have wrot untold mischief in the church and are to-day an obstacle to the success of our missionaries, especially those laboring among the Mohamedans, we have painful evidence. The editor of the Congregationalist has taken the ground that the Bible sanctions the use of intoxicating drink, that Christ approved of and used it, and ordained its use in the ordinances of his appointment: and he quotes our missionaries as teaching the same pernicious doctrine among the heathen and especially among the Mohamedans who observe with great strictness the prohibitory law of Mahomed.

Miss Cochran reports that as the Mohamedans throw off the influences of their religion, intemperance prevails among them. There is no wine made among the Mohamedans in the towns and villages of our provinces, and it is a common remark among them to the Christians, 'You use your grapes for wine, we use ours for molasses' (which is the unfermented syrup) The distinction between th Christians and the Mohammedans right by their side is very marked. They, the Mohamedans, are in a better condition, and the effect, as all can see, is traceable to the use of these wines."

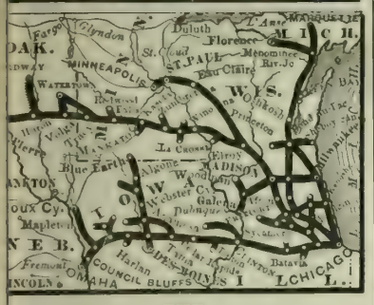
There are no people on the earth to-day among whom there is so much depravity, crime, cruelty, poverty and nastiness as among the so called Christain peoples that worship the devil and the wine cup and grogshop; and about all this evil is due to a perverted and falsified Bible and to the toleration of the wine cup by Christians. There is no present system of Mohamedanism, paganism, mormonism or freelovism that descends to the moral depravity of the Congregationalist and its kindred journals, which prostitute the Bible to their love of liquor, and substitute for the Savior of the world and his teachings an image and a character of the heathen Bacchus. A religious paper, or rather a burlesque of religion, which commits these disgusting blasphemies, ought to be ostracised by all honest people and treated like other poisonous and blasphemous literature. Ingersol and Tom Payne are distanced in their onslaut upon Christianity. There was a time when honest men knew little about wine and little about the translation of the Bible, and were in doubt about these things. That time is past: there is nothing dubious or two faced or contradictory now in the Bible.

THE DIME CCLLECTION.

Mrs. C. B. Buell, who was a delegate to the R. W. G. L, seems to think that the resolution presented by Bro. Katzenstein was adopted just as it was. It proposed that under sanction of our Order, a Thanksgiving dime collection should be made everywhere, one-half to be remitted to the N. T. Society, the other to the W, C. T. U., each of whom were to return the donors one-half the amount of its receipts in temperance literature if desired. This would have united the friends of temperance in a vigorous effort for this most desirable object. But it looks very much as if some mischief maker had tampered with the committee or with the resolutions, and probably when the report was returned to the R. W. G. L. the tinkering it had got on the sly was not noticed. In its present shape, of course no one will touch it. The only thing that can be done is to pursue the original design, or make the whole effort in favor of the W, C. T. U. and help the women, if no other organization is going to adopt the system, It was a sad mistake to apply to the R. W. G. lodge in favor of anything useful.

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We have added to our stock during the past week, among others, the following

New Articles.

A full assortment of crackers from the best bakeries from 5 to 7½c per lb.; cakes 8c to 9c, and fancy cakes and nicnax 12c to 15c lb, in box lots.

Mason fruit jars at following prices: pts., $1.35 doz, $15 gross; qts., $1.50 doz, $16 gross; ½-gal., $1.85 doz, $19 gross.

Bird Seed, mixed, 20 lbs. for $1; Rape seed, 30 lbs. for $1; canary seed, 24 lbs. for $1.

A choice article of New Orleans molasses, 90c per gal., $4.00 for 5-gal. keg; a choice article light rich syrups at same rate.

Sealing wax—a convenient family article—3 lbs. for 25c.

English baking powder soda, best in use, 10c per lb., 15 lbs. for $1.

Dixon's and Rising Sun stove polish, 50c per doz.; 5c each.

Good brooms, $3, $3.50, $4.50 pr doz.; 30c, 35c, 45c each.

Ammonia, pints, $2 pr doz.; 20c each.

Tomato catchup, 3-gal. kegs, $1,75.

Table sauce. a fine article, 3-gal. kegs, $4.00.

Strained honey, 60-lb. cans, 7c per lb; 12-lb. cans, $1 each; small packages, 10c to 12½c per lb.; comb honey, in 12-lb. boxes, 12c per lb.

Donelly's yeast powder, ¼-lbs.. $1.15; 10-oz., new style, $2.45 doz. Dr. Price's cream baking powder, large size, $4 doz.; 37½c each.

Tacks, full weights, 4-oz., 6-oz., 8-oz., 10-oz., 12-oz., 5c a paper; 50c doz. for assorted sizes.

Nails, 10s, $3.75; 8s, $3.95; 6s, $4.20; assorted sizes, 16 lbs. for $1; larger and smaller sizes at usual average prices.

Lamp chimneys, large, 75c doz.; small and medium, 60c.

Ink, 50c doz.; 5c bottle.

Envelopes, X, $1.35 per 1000; XX, $1.50.

Note paper, 4½-lb., 25c; 5-lb., 30c; 6-lb., 45c, per package of 5 quires. Letter paper, 15c pr quire.

☞ Above are only a part of the new items we are continually adding to our stock.

The following goods have recently

Changed in Price:

The market for tea is very strong, an advance of 1c to 3c per lb. on most grades has been made. We have not changed our quotations.

Sugar has declined ½c per lb. Dry granulated is 13c, cube or crushed 13¼c, extra golden C 11¾c, Mariposa C 11¼c, in bbls; less quantities ¼c additional.

Hams of good quality have advanced slightly. Little or no change in California hams.

The market for canned vegetables and fruits is weak, and in some cases a decline is noticed.

Flour is firmer, and nearly all grades have advanced a fraction.

Coal oil has advanced. Starlight is worth $2.80; Continental, $2.65. Low test oils, $2.00 to $2.25 per case.

Eggs, fresh California, 22½c; select city eggs, 25c; common to good Eastern and Southern, 17c to 20c per doz. *Cheap* eggs find a poor market.

☞ A large addition to our store-room, made during the last few weeks, will give us much greater facilities for doing business, enable us to fill orders more promptly, and also to buy goods in larger quantities at lower figures, all of which advantages shall be shared by our patrons. If you hesitate to send your remittance direct, send it to the RESCUE or any paper in which you see our advertisement, or to any bank or friend here to be delivered on presentation of shipping receipt. We wish to give you all the security possible, but do not include losses sure to be made by credit sales in arranging our prices.

Coffee.

	RETAIL	In lots of 20lbs
Best Costa Rica, green, per lb	20	16
Good " " "		14
Common " " "		12½
Java, (old Govt.) " "	25	22
Best Costa Rica, roasted "	25	21
Good " " "		18
Ground Coffee, (family) "	25	22
" (extra) "	30	26
" (good) "	20	16
Prepared coffee (mocha) "	25	22
" (ex Java) "	25	20
" (common) "	15	12½
Adams Comp Coffee "	37½	35

Extract Coffee 5c paper, 50c doz.

Any other grade or brand of coffee at market rates.

Chocolate.

	RETAIL	In lots of 10lbs
Ghiradelli's, Eagle per lb	25	21
" Star, "	20	18
" Vanilla, ½lbs "	25	40
" Cocoa " "	20	35
Guitard's, Eureka "	25	21

Flour and Meal.

	Sack	Bbl.
Sacramento Flour	1 25	4 75
Stockton "	1 25	4 75
Vallejo (Star) "	1 25	4 75
Buckeye "	1 25	4 75
Golden City "	1 20	4 60
Paradise Mills, "	1 20	4 45

	10 lbs.	50 lbs
Graham "	30	1 25
Rye "	35	1 50
Buckwheat " Extra	45	
" "	40	
Rice "	1 00	
Oat meal, Extra	45	2 15
" " Good	40	2 00
" groats	50	2 40
Cracked wheat, Extra	35	1 40
Hominy, Large or Small	40	2 00
Farina	75	3 50
Tapioca, Flake	70	3 25
" Pearl	70	3 25
Sago	70	3 25
Pearl Barley, Good	50	2 25
" " Extra	60	2 75
Split peas	45	2 25
Corn meal, white or yellow	25	1 00

Eastern oat meal or buckwheat at market prices.

Teas.

	RETAIL	In lots of 5 lbs
"High Toned" per lb	25	20
"Ann Jones" "	40	35
"Boss" "	50	45
"Best" "	60	50
Diamond L "	40	37
Pioneer "	45	39
M. M. & Co per bx	1 65	
W. T. C. & Co "	1 25	
Comet per lb	60	55
Oolong per lb	40, 50, 75	
Eng. Breakfast "	50, 60, 75	
Mixed Teas "	30, 40, 50	
Tea Dust per lb	20	15

A liberal reduction to those who buy half chests or large lots.

Canned Goods.

	RETAIL.	DOZEN.
Tomatoes, Kings,	12½	1 37½
" Eastern, small,	10	1 00
Corn, Winslow,	20	2 20
" Eastern, good,	12½	1 40
Peas, Baltimore,	15	1 50
Baked Beans, Boston,	25	2 75
Oysters, McMurray's, large	25	2 65
" 2-lb cans, "	20	2 25
" Field's, 1-lb cans,	12½	1 40
" small, light.	10	1 00
Clams, large Eastern,	20	2 35
Lobsters, 1-lb cans,	15	1 65
" 2-lb "		2 75
" Winslow's,	20	1 95
Salmon, 1 lb	10	1 15
Deviled Ham, Eastern,	30	3 25
Jams or Jellies, 2 lbs	25	2 75
Table Fruit, standard brands	25	2 75
" off brands 15 to	20	2 00
Pie Fruit, assorted,	20	1 85
Table Fruit, small,	12½	1 35
Sardines, small,	15	1 70
" large,	25	2 85
Royal Baking Powder, 4 oz	15	1 50
" " 6 oz	20	2 00
" " 12 oz	37½	4 00
Pioneer " ½ lb		2 75
Condensed Milk, Eagle,	20	2 35
Corned Beef, 2 lbs	30	3 25
Lunch Tongue,	30	3 25

Spices.

	each	doz.
Mustard, Cloves, Ginger, Cinnamon, Pepper, Sage, Thyme, Marjoram or Allspice, in small packages,	5c	50c
¼-lb tins,	10c	85c
1 to 5-lb tins, per lb,		20c

Cayenne, White Pepper, Whole Pepper, or Allspice, Nutmegs, Mace, Colman's Mustard, in any quantity ordered.

Miscellaneous.

	RETAIL.	DOZEN.
Pickles, mixed, qts,	25	2 50
" " 5 gals, each	2 40	
" " ¼ bbls, per gal	60	
Chow Chow, qts,	25	2 75
French Mustard,	10	1 10
Liea & Perrins's Sauce,	20	1 80
Lea & Perrines' (genuine)	30	3 25
Catchup, tomato, small,	10	1 00
" " pints,	20	1 75
" " 3-gal kegs, each,	1 75	
Capers,	20	2 00
Salt, table, 20 lbs,	20	
" " 50 lbs,	40	
" coarse, 100 lbs,	65	
" extra fine, 5 lbs,	10	
Blueing, best, per box,	20	1 75
" good, "	12½	1 40
Vinegar, cider, per gal,	35	
" " ½ bbls, 25 to	30	
" good, " 20 to	25	
Table Oil, each, 10, 25, 40, 60		
Duret & Co., imported, large, per doz,	7 50	
California Cheese, 13 to 16c per lb		
Corn Starch, Duryea's,	10	9½
" " Kingsford's,	10	9½
" " Peoria,	8	7½
Laundry Starch, 12 lbs,	75	
" " 6 lbs, satin gloss,	60	
" " 3 lbs, superb gloss,	25	
Washing Soda, 40 lbs,	1 00	
Wax Candles, per box, 6 sets,	1 40	
Common do., " 20 sets,	1 75	
Rice, best,	8	6½
" good,	7	6
" fair.	6	5½

Dried Fruit.

	RETAIL	By the Box.
Apples, extra, per lb	10	8
" good, "	8	6½
Peaches, halves; "	15	14
Plums, choice, "	20	17
Prunes, German, "	10	10
Currants, "	10	9
Grapes, "	8	6
Raisins, California, "	10	8½
Citron, "	35	30
Lemon Peel, "	25	20

Fish.

No. 1 Mackerel, kits,	$1 75
" " half barrels,	8 00
Climax " 6 lbs, choice,	60
" " by the dozen,	6 00
Pickled Salmon, hlf bbls,	3 50
" Herring, "	3 00
Holland " per keg,	1 40
Cabinet " per dozen tins,	1 75
Codfish, boneless, 30-lb box,	2 00
" plain, 5c to 5¾c per lb	
" Eastern, 6-lb bxs, 50 to 55c pr bx	

Soap.

	BAR.	Boxes per lb
Commercial A. B. Borax,	5	4½
" S. F. Borax.	5	4
Royal Laundry,	5	4
Royal Best,	6¼	5
Navy,	6¼	5½
White Castile, (French)	65	55
Mottled " "	45	37½
" " (Domestic)	35	30
Variegated Toilet,	10	9
Fancy Toilet, very good,	5	4½
Superior Toilet Soaps, 10c to 12½		10
Roman Kitchen,	8	7
Thomas' Cold Water,	8	7
Rock,	5	3
Sapolio, (scouring)	8	7

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A fine article of Soap (Horse-Shoe brand), 18 bars in iron-hooped pail, for $1, including package.

Meat and Provisions.

	RETAIL	Per 100 pounds
California Hams, best, per lb	14	13
" " fair, "	11½	11
Our Flavor " covered, "		15
Whittaker's " " "	17	16½
Dupee's " " "	17	16
Dried Beef, per lb	12½ to 13½	
California Bacon, "	11 to 12½	
Eastern " choice, per lb	15	14
Fairbanks' Lard, 3 lbs each,	50	
" " 5 lbs "	80	
" " 10 lbs "	1 60	
California " per lb	12 to 14	

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Requests for alterations or corrections in this department should be addressed to Geo. B. Katzenstein, G. W, S., Sacramento.

ALAMEDA COUNTY.

NO. LODGE. MEETS. POSTOFFICE. DEPUTY.

180 San Leandro, M., San Leandro, George Smith.
193 Fountain, M., Oakland, J. A, Gilman, 918 Brown street.
200 Livermore, F., F. A. Anthony.
202 Laurel, F., Haywards, Joel Russell.
206 West Berkeley, Sa., West Berkeley, Edw. Squires.
286 Athens. Sa., Oakland, John F. Towle, No. 1934 Filbert street.
312 Davis, Th., Newark, C. B. Mills.
358 Durant, F., East Berkeley, John F. Woods.
384 Brooklyn, Th., East Oakland, J. Sweet, Cor. E. 14th st. and 19th Avenue.
386 Washington, Sa., Washington Corners, A. O. Rix.
412 Prohibition, Sa. West Oakland, C. T. Poulter, No. 1064 Wood street.
420 Temescal, Tu., North Temescal, Fred. Esmond.

AMADOR COUNTY.

125 Summit, Sa., Plymouth, Miss Mary M. Blower.
152 Amador, Th., Amador, J. R. Tregloan.
214 Oleta, Th., Oleta, Adelia Votaw.
225 Sutter Creek, Tu., Sutter Creek, J. H. Giles, M. D.
241 Ione Valley, F., Ione Valley, J. F. Stewart.
245 Mt. Echo, Sa., Ione City, J. W. Sibole.
267 Iron Clad, Fr., Drytown, D. R. Miller.
280 Jackson, Tu., Jackson, Chas. H. Turner.
281 Volcano, Sa., Volcano, W. H. Whitehead.
283 Pine Grove, W., Pine Grove, Fanny J. Bradshaw.
297 Live Oak, Sa., Plymouth, M. D. L. Stumpff.

BUTTE COUNTY.

104 Welcome, W., Cherokee Flat, Andrew Rapp.
123 Victory, Tu., Biggs, James Burner.
177 Samaritan, Sa., Chico, H. L. Slater.
194 Fidelity, F., Chico, Wm. Chambers.
207 Northern Star, M., Oroville, W. S. Read.
222 Taylor, Su., Forbestown, W. M. Crane.
240 Crystal Fount, Sa., Gridley, H. C. Wharton.
282 Floral, Su., Biggs, James McNulty.
285 Dayton, Th., Grainland, Jas. O. March.
289 Nord. Sa., Nord, H. D. Bacus.
316 Webster, Sa., Chico, W. M. Thorp.
402 Nelson, Sa. Nelson, W. D. Parker.
403 Avonia, Th. Durham, H. G. Taylor.
404 Rising Star, F., Chico, Rev. Peter Powers.
413 Messilla Valley, Th., Pentz, R. H. Hawkins.

CALAVERAS COUNTY.

100 Milton, Sa., Milton, J. F. Beckett.
106 Mountain Ranch, Sa., Mountain Ranch, John Lewis.
121 Chaparral, Sa., Jenny Lind, Wm. C. Sinclair.
179 Logan, Sa., Camanche, William Pitt.
212 Charity, Tu., Copperopolis, Solon White
231 Hope, Sa., Milton, Jas. Clothier, Jr.
343 Bear Mountain, Tu., Angels Camp, Mrs. Robert Leper.
345 Big Tree, Tu., Sheep Ranch, Richard B. Mallett.
348 Mokelumne, W., Mokelumne Hill, Mrs. M. H. Leavett.
361 Murphys, Sa., Murphys, A. J. Cooke.
395 Faith, W., Telegraph City, Dan'l W. McKenzie.
407 Calaveras, Sa., San Andreas, J. A. Holland.

COLUSA COUNTY.

119 Independent, Sa., College City, W. H. Reardon.
124 Arbuckle, Sa., Arbuckle, J. W. Whitson.
132 Loomis, F., Maxwell, D. A. Phelps.
138 New Hope, Sa., Willows, E. E. Masters.
164 Newville, Sa., Newville, S. Osborn.
168 Leland, Tu., Orland, J. F. Lebourveau.
171 Elk Creek, Sa., Elk Creek, M. F. Price.
199 Sheet Iron, Sa., Sheet Iron, Jno. M. Pugh.
205 Princeton, W., Princeton, Nelson Butler.
319 Protection, M., Colusa, J. D. McNary.
379 Bridgeport, Su., Sycamore, P. A. Earp.

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY.

110 Mount Diablo, Th., Somersville, Wm. J. Laird.
112 Reform, Th., Pacheco, Thomas Simpson.
113 Martinez, Tu., Martinez, Miss C. K. Wittenmeyer.
116 Brentwood, Tu., Antioch, Rufus Smith.
255 Star of Empire, Sa., Judsonville, William Bennett.
175 Antioch, Sa., Antioch, John Tope.
272 Clayton, Sa., Clayton, Rev. G. H. Strong
288 Carbondale, W., Nortonville, Mrs. Mary M. Clifford.
330 Lily, Sa., Brentwood, Alison Byer.
331 Twilight, M., Walnut Creek. Mrs. B. B Hinman.
349 Excelsior, Th., Byron, W. M. Moore.

DEL NORTE COUNTY.

398 Crescent City, Sa., Crescent City, R. S. McLellan.

FRESNO COUNTY.

243 Eden, W., Kingsburg, A. A. Smith.
290 Madera, Sa., Madera, E. W. Turner.
365 Blooming, Sa., King's River, A. E. Thayer.
388 "C. C. C.," M., Fresno City, S. W. Rucker.
390 Wild Flower, Sa., Wild Flower, Rev. John Yeargin.
397 Valley View, —— Selma, J. E. Whitson.
409 Fresno, F., Fresno, Mrs. Emma Harris.
421 Star, Sa., Borden, J. A. Skaggs.

HUMBOLDT COUNTY.

269 Humboldt, Tu., Eureka, Henry Sevier.
270 Mountain, Su., Bridgeville, T. M. Burns.
322 Hydesville, M., Hydesville, C. M. Knowles.
362 Petrolia, Sa., Petrolia, R. A. Simpson.
363 North Star, Sa., Arcata, J. W. Skinner.
367 Rohnerville, Sa.. Rohnerville, A. M. Gill.
400 Trinidad, Su., Trinidad, N. F. Neely, Sr.

INYO COUNTY.

154 Big Pine, Th., Big Pine, A. B. Hagerman.
250 Busy Bee, M., Independence, H. P. Cartier.
352 Oasis, Sa., Bishop Creek, Jno. C. Mills.

KERN COUNTY.

237 Kernville, Tu., Kernville, Hettie Gould.

LAKE COUNTY.

347 Uncle Sam, Sa., Uncle Sam, Will A. Hillyer.
350 Middletown, W., Middletown, J. L. Read.
432 Lakeport, M., Lakeport, J. W. Sturdevant.

LASSEN COUNTY.

211 Lake View, Sa., Janesville, G. K. Bangham.
232 Susanville, W , Susanville, Mrs. Jessie Stout.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

103 Santa Monica, Tu,, Santa Monica, John Freeman.
151 Santa Ana, W., Santa Ana, Lewis E Kent.
173 Pasadena, F., Pasadena, H. G. Bennett.
174 Pomona, Th., Pomona, D. N. Burritt.
233 Downey, F., Downey, Mrs. Abbie W. Livermore.
238 Westminster, F., Westminster, John F. Marquis.
246 Orange, Tu., Orange, J. W. Osburn.
251 Artesia, F., Norwalk, Wm. Gillett.
258 El Monte, Th., El Monte, M. F. Quinn.
276 Spadra, F., Spadra, J. B. Parker.
299 Merrill, Sa., Los Angeles, W. H. Lloyd.

MARIN COUNTY.

244 San Rafael, F., San Rafael, Archie Kerr.
252 Tomales, Sa., Tomales, A. E. Kellogg.

MARIPOSA COUNTY.

157 Cathey's Valley, Sa., Indian Gulch, J. W. Rowland.
382 Coulterville, F., Coulterville, Charles Converse.

MENDOCINO COUNTY.

101 Manchester, Sa., Manchester, G. L. Savage.
117 Caspar, Sa., Caspar, J. S. Ross.
153 Boone, Sa., Booneville, Miss H. E. Prather.
259 Willitsville, Tu., Willits, T. L. Kelley.
333 Covelo, Sa., Covelo. Rev. J. S. Fisher.
334 Little River, Sa., Little River, John P. Marson.
338 Wideawake, Sa., Westport, Frank Matthews.
341 Hopland, Sa., Hopland, Addison Porter.
344 Mt. Nebo, Sa., Point Arenas, White Fowler.
380 Rescue, Tu., Mendocino, J. Grindle.
396 Ukiah, Tu., Ukiah, Geo. McCowen.
430 Gualala, Sa., Gualala, James Ward.

MERCED COUNTY.

223 Plainsburg, Sa., Plainsburg, William Lander.
279 Snelling. Su., Snelling, C. C. Horsley.
298 Central Point, Sa., Central Point, S. A. Smith.
376 Merced Falls, Su., Merced Falls, Mrs. H. Nelson.
459 Merced, M., Merced, J. E. P. Williams.

MODOC COUNTY.

129 Lake City, Tu., Lake City, E. L. Wood.
149 Alturas, F., Alturas, Preston Hays.
229 Eagleville, Tu., Eagleville, W. H. Minto.
230 Cedarville, Th., Cedarville, C. W. Lee.
234 Adin, Su, Adinville, Arthur Burnes.
275 Mt. Bidwell W., Fort Bidwell, M. A. Byron.

MONO COUNTY.

191 Chapel, Sa., Coleville, Wood Larsen.
346 Pro Bono Publico, M., Bodie, C. C. Brock.

MONTEREY COUNTY.

131 Salinas, M., Salinas City, W. M. Winters.
357 Del Monte, W., Monterey, R. H. Willey.
446 Castroville, Th., Castroville, F. P. Condon.

NAPA COUNTY.

111 Aqua Pura, Sa., Napa, Miss F. L. Allen.
271 St. Helena, M., St. Helena, Rev. James Mitchell.
290 Napa, F., Napa, L. J. Norton.
368 Monroe, Sa., Calistoga, H. E. Cyrus.
385 Yountville, F., Yountville, S. C. Brown.

NEVADA COUNTY.

12 Sylvania, Tu., Grass Valley, C. E. Clinch.
201 Nevada, F., Nevada City, J. M. Walling.
304 Donner Lake, F., Truckee, A. C. Cooke.
369 North San Juan, Sa., North San Juan, C. E. Taber.
387 Perseverance, M., Rough and Ready, Wm. Grant.

PLACER COUNTY.

107 Centennial, Tu., Colfax, W. R. Culver.
127 Star of the Hill, Su., Forest Hill. J C. Hawver.
133 Crystal Water, Sa., Michigan Bluff, F. B. Ellsworth.
136 Rosy Crown, Sa., Iowa Hill, J. S. Lakin.
150 Auburn, W., Auburn, W. Rittenger.
216 Nil Desperandum, Sa., Dutch Flat, H. A. Frost.
218 Isabella, Su., Gold Run, A. W. Webster.
260 Sheridan, Sa., Sheridan, Mrs. Laura Carpenter.
261 Roseville, Sa., Roseville, Mrs. J. D. Pratt.
313 Rocklin, Tu,, Rocklin, Mrs. R. A. Mills.
339 Newcastle, Su., Newcastle, G. D. Kellogg.
406 Ophir, Sa., Ophir, Warren Reed.
451 Granite, Sa., Penryn, S. A. Wood.

PLUMAS COUNTY.

215 Taylorville-Rescue, F., Taylorville, R. A. Thompson.
217 Crescent, W., Crescent Mills, Warren Kelly.
227 Bloomfield, Tu., Quincy, N. H. Hapgood.
228 Miners Sa., Greenville, Mrs. L. C. Murray.
360 Hope of Eureka Hill, Sa., Eureka Mills, Thomas W. Jenkin.
381 La Porte, Sa., La Porte, G. L. Reed.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY.

2 Siloam, Sa., Sacramento, Mrs. M. A. Alsip.
51 Capital, Tu., Sacramento, S. Katzenstein.
144 Aerial, Sa., Michigan Bar, J. P. Hurley.
183 Cosumnes, Sa., Cosumnes, W. W. Wade.
184 Star of the Plains, F., Florin, J. T. Amos.
188 Georgiana, Su.. Isleton, C. C. Allen.
203 Cresco, Tu., Galt, James Ferguson.
248 Elk Grove, Tu., Elk Grove, Rev. A. K. Crawford.
287 Unity, M., Folsom, Mrs. J. F. Howe.

SAN BENITO COUNTY.

134 San Juan, F., San Juan, Mrs. M. Flint.
424 Ruby, Sa., Hollister, Rev. S. Jones.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

220 San Bernardino, M., San Bernardino, J. B. Brown.
284 Riverside, M., W. H. Cross, Riverside.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

242 Home, Sa., San Luis Rey, Mrs. M. M. Neff.
263 Golden Rule,.Tu., San Diego, J.W.Wescott.
264 Poway. Sa., Poway, G. W. Butterfield.
351 Monument, Tu., San Diego, J. Russell.
435 Silver Gate, — National City.

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY.

7 California, Th., San Francisco, Alrik Spencer, No. 500 Folsom street.
114 Evening Star, Th., San Francisco, R. B. Allen, No. 2607 Clay street.
120 Headlight, W., San Francisco, Willi m Swabel, 1303 Larkin street.
130 Constitution, F , San Francisco, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, No. 150 Ninth street.
160 Mission Star, Tu., San Francisco, C. E: Naylor, 130 Post st.
185 Life Boat, M., San Francisco, A. K. Stevens, 1104 Larkin street.
186 Golden Gate, Tu., San Francisco, W. P. Joseph, 2422 California street.
291 International, M., San Francisco, David Kerr, Nos. 47 & 49 Beale street.
292 Kentucky, W., San Francisco, E. W. Piper, Q. M. Dept. Presidio.
293 Valley, Th., San Francisco, Frank Storer, No. 511 Front street.
307 Pleasant Valley, M., San Francisco, T. H. Downing, No. 10 Market street.
314 Spring Valley, Tu., San Francisco, E. H. Knight, 2221 Greenwich street.
417 Crystal, M., South San Francisco, Rev. J. T. Wills.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.

115 Lockeford, W., Lockeford, Dr. D. J. Locke.
139 Woodbridge, M., Woodbridge, R. P. Briggs.
182 Stockton, Tu., Stockton, M. J. Nightingale.
189 Lodi, F., Lodi, C. A. Rich.
253 Linden, F., Linden, Wm. A. Cowdery.
254 Mt. Vernon, F., Stockton, Geo. Norton.
323 Farmington, Sa., Farmington, H. C. Frost.

SAN MATEO COUNTY.

56 Ocean, Sa., Halfmoon Bay, J. Compton.
190 Ocean Queen, Sa., Pescadero, Mrs. A. W. Goulson.
408 San Gregorio, F. San Gregorio, J. B. Harsha.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

140 Santa Barbara, F., Santa Barbara, R. D. Smith.
178 Rose of Lompoc, Sa., Lompoc, D. J. Bartley.
196 Stuart, S ., Lompoc, S. N. Burch.
204 Goleta, Sa., Goleta, Jasper Lane.
208 Carpinteria, Sa., Carpinteria, F. H. Brainard.
268 Vesper, Sa., Guadalupe, James Morse.
354 Seaside, Tu., Santa Barbara, J.J. Edtleman.
428 Montecito, Th Montecito, James Lambert.
434 Lompoc Valley, Su., Lompoc, W. F. S. Moorehead.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

17 Garden City, F. San Jose, Edna Hobson.
128 Columbia, M., Gilroy, J. W. Thomasson.
295 Granger, Sa., San Jose, Mrs. L. J. Bacon
327 Golden Wreath, F., Mountain View, W. T. Triplett.
328 Victoria, W., Los Gatos, W. D. Hudson.
393 Bay View, Sa., Santa Clara, L. B. Alexander.
399 Santa Clara, M., Santa Clara, R. L. Higgins.
414 Mayfield, Sa., Mayfield, J, A. Hamilton.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

126 Watsonville, Tu., Watsonville, C. E. Taylor.
392 Pacific, Su., B. F. Kimball, BoulderC'k
426 Ben Lomond, Su., Felton, S. T. Jones.

SHASTA COUNTY.

102 Reading, Sa., Reading, J. H. Cooper.
155 Igo, Su. Igo, J. B. Batcheller.
213 Copper City, Sa., Copper City, S. S. Bass.
425 Battle Creek, Su., Ball's Ferry, J. F. Winsell.

SISKIYOU COUNTY.

118 Henley, Sa., Henley, A. G. Smith.
142 Mt. Shasta, Th., Mt. Shasta, Belle Terwilliger.
273 Mt. Bolivar, Sa., Callahans, Caroline M. Hayden.

SIERRA COUNTY.

265 Forest City, F., Forest City, S. V. Heintzen.
359 Sierra City, Sa., Sierra City, Thomas Wright.
372 Alaska, Sa., Pike City, J. H. Beresford.
374 Try Again, Su., Alleghany, J. T. Duncan.
377 Salvation, Sa., Downieville, F. Wehe.

SOLANO COUNTY.

27 Mount Delight, Sa., Cordelia, P. T. Cox.
64 Vallejo, Tu., Vallejo, Charles Daly.
137 Phœnix, Th., Benicia, L. W. Kuhland.
239 Denverton, Sa., Denverton, C. E. Garfield.
318 Pride of the River, W., Rio Vista, Albt Baker.

320 Fairfield, M., Fairfield, J.W.Williamson
364 Dixon, Th., Dixon, J. H. Rice.
415 Alamo, F., Elmira, G. W. Frazer.

SONOMA COUNTY.

32 Star of Hope, M., Healdsburg, Sam A. Engelhart.
146 Horicon, Sa., Fisherman's Bay, J. E. Hickman.
156 Valley Ford, Sa., Valley Ford, Mrs. M. J. Palmer.
161 Petaluma, M., Petaluma, A. G. Twist.
166 Geyser, Sa., Geyserville, Mrs. E. Winder.
167 Sebastopol, Th., Sebastopol, L. O. Coon.
256 Bloomfield, Th., Bloomfield, P.C. Smith.
274 Fulton, F., Fulton, A. B. Kinney.
355 Redwood, Sa., Guerneville. C. E. Yarbrough.
336 Enterprise, Sa., Guerneville, H. H. Peckham.
370 Santa Rosa, Tu., Santa Rosa, J. H. Richardson.
371 Progressive, Sa., Windsor, F. T. Welch.
373 No Surrender, Sa., Smith's Ranch, H. Finley.
375 Dauntless, W., Stony Point, H. Bartlett.
378 Two Rock, Sa., Petaluma, H. Andrews.
405 Azalea, Th., Occidental, F. H. Wheeler.

STANISLAUS COUNTY.

105 Light of Hope, Sa., Modesto, Miss Ida Henderson.
109 Ceres, Tu., Ceres, R. K. Whitemore.
187 Waterford, Sa., Waterford, R. A. Webb
247 Fairview, Sa., Turlock, S. V. Porter.
249 Star of Cottonwood, Sa., Hill's Ferry Walter R. Wiggs.
266 Morning Star, F., Modesto, Mrs. F. H. Ross.
311 Amicitia, W., Salida, J. P. Vincent.
326 Oakdale, Tu., Oakdale, G. W. Murphy.
335 Knight's Ferry, W., Knight's Ferry, William Gobin.
401 Ark of Safety, Sa., Modesto, J. V. Davis

SUTTER COUNTY.

97 Meridian, Sa., Meridian, E. G. Thornbrough.
158 Good Shepherd, F, Live Oak, A H. Hewitt.
172 Harmony, Sa., Nicolaus, D. G. Tilton.
219 Defiance, Sa., Pleasant Grove, T. J. Pierce.
321 June, Sa., Yuba City, G. L. Douglass.
452 North Butte, Su., West Butte, H. S. Graves.

TEHAMA COUNTY.

192 Red Bluff, F., Red Bluff, G. W. Jeffriss.
198 Tehama, Tu., Tehama, John C. Hunt.
306 Riceville, Sa., Riceville, B. B. Bonham.
308 Henleyville, Sa. Henleyville, Mrs. S. McCampbell.
309 Paskenta, Sa., Paskenta, O. H. Dollings.
310 Red Bank, Sa., Red Bluff, H. H. Banks.
315 Rock of Safety, Sa., Red Bluff, O. W. Harris.
317 Pride of the Sierras, Tu., Red Bluff, G. T. Jones.
427 Paradise, Sa., Riceville, Geo. Malcolm.
433 Hercules, Sa., Red Bluff, Nrs. Martha Simpson.

TRINITY COUNTY.

162 Sicilian, Su., Trinity Centre, L. E. Owings.
300 Beacon, Sa., Weaverville, W. M. Hodsdon.
303 Western Star, Su., Hay Fork, C. Maynard.

TULARE COUNTY.

48 Visalia, F., Visalia, D. K. Zumwalt.
159 Fairfield, F., Lemoore, J. D. Travis.
169 Grangeville, Sa., Grangeville, J. S. Johnson.
170 St. John, Sa., Visalia, W. H. Gillstrap.
181 Jonesa, Th., Hanford, G. T. Thornton.
195 Tulare, Tu., Tulare, A. L. Cotton.
296 Hanford, Tu., Hanford, L. E. Cheadle.
301 Plano, Sa., Rev. J. W. Elder,
302 Porterville, Sa., G. A. Williamson.
325 Lakeside, Sa., Hanford, J. M. Moore.
329 Pride of Tulare, F., Noradell, W. B. Ballard.
383 Woodville, ——, Hunsaker, Rev. John Wood.
391 Lone Oak, W., Hanford, S. A. Allen.
394 Farmersville, Sa., George Dean.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

122 Confidence, Su., Sonora, J. D. Williams.
135 Groveland, M., Groveland, J. McLaughlin.
262 Tuolumne, Su., Chinese Camp, W. H. Hosmer.
294 Jamestown, Sa., Mrs. G. Drescher.
324 Bald Mountain, Tu., Sonora, I. T. Holland.
336 Quartz Mountain, Su., Jamestown, C. C. Drescher.
337 Table Mountain, Su., Jamestown, Catherine J. Martin.
340 Soulsbyville, Sa., Soulsbyville, J. Cope.
342 Mountain View, Th., Columbia, George McNeil.
389 Blanket Creek, ——, Sonora, Rev. P. F. Page.

VENTURA COUNTY.

209 Constancy, Tu., Ventura, MissMyraWalbridge.
221 Scenega, Sa., Scenega, L. Guiberson.
235 Santa Paula, Sa., Santa Paula, Elijah Boor.
236 Hueneme, Sa., Hueneme, Mary E. Clark.
411 Saticoy, Th., Saticoy, S.,V. Tietsort.
416 Springville, Sa., Springville, Samuel Guthrie.
418 Mound, Sa., Ventura, Tyler Bither.
422 Ojai Valley, F. Nordhoff, Thomas Barrows.

YOLO COUNTY.

163 Yolo, Tu., Yolo, J. H. Miller.
165 Winters, F., Winters, D. P. Edwards.
210 Chrysopolis, W., Woodland, J. J. Bowman.
224 Orion, Th., Davisville, B. H. Hoag.
366 Success, W., Grafton, P. Gutcher.
419 Capay, Th., Capay, W. T. Moore.
429 Pleasant Prairie, Su., Plainfield, David Heron.
431 Faithful, Su., Black's Station, John F. Dillon.

YUBA COUNTY.

25 Marysville, F., Marysville, C. Covillaud.
108 Knoxdale, F., Brownsville, Mrs. S. W. Knox.
141 Cordua, Sa., Marysville, J. O. McMillan.
148 Rising Sun, F., Camptonville, C. A. Bliss.
197 Wheatland, Tu., Wheatland, C. E. Justis.
226 Alpine, Sa., Strawberry Valley, C. T. Prindle.
278 Mountain Guard, F., Smartsville, J. T. Vineyard.
423 Prairie, Sa. Marysville, W. E. Gleason.

ARIZONA.

1 Garden Valley, M., Phœnix, Mrs. Ruth W. Wharton.
2 Prescott, Tu., Prescott, Rev. G. H. Adams.
3 Cachise, F., Tombstone, E. W. Stump.
4 Tucson, F., Tucson, M. J. Brundage.

MILITARY.

1 Henry Wilson, F., Fort Grant, A. T., John O'Brien.
2 Star Spangled Banner, W., Angel Island, Folkner Andersen.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

7 Hilo, Sa., Hilo, J. H. Maby.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, Sa., Yokohama, Geo. W. Elmer.

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

NO.	COUNTY.	NAME.	POSTOFFICE.
384	Alameda,	James S. Naismith,	Oakland.
241	Amador,	Rev. I. D. Wood,	Ione.
104	Butte,	J. B. Mullen,	Cherokee
407	Calaveras,	Wm. W. Wood,	San Andreas.
319	Colusa,	Jacob Myers,	Colusa.
288	Contra Costa,	F. Clifford,	Nortonville.
269	Humboldt,	W. F. Brown,	Eureka.
299	Los Angeles,	W. D. Gould,	Los Angeles.
459	Merced.	Geo. E. Isaacs,	Merced.
396	Mendocino,	E. A. Bonine,	Ukiah.
231	Modoc,	Rev. D. B. Harer,	Willow Ranch
126	Monterey,	C. E. Taylor,	Watsonville.
201	Nevada,	Samuel Clutter,	Nevada.
339	Placer,	J. W. Blanchard,	Penryn.
232	Plumas,	Edw. A. Weed,	Greenville.
203	Sacramento.	Todd Martin.	Galt.
220	San Bernardino,	H.C.Brooks,	S.Bern'd'o
126	San Benito,	C. E. Taylor,	Watsonville.
351	San Diego,	S. Whitmore,	San Diego.
186	San Francisco,	W. P. Joseph,	506 Post st.
'89	San Joaquin,	G. W. Hill,	Lodi.
56	San Mateo,	J. Compton,	Half Moon Bay.
178	Santa Barbara,	Rev. S. S. Fisk,	Lompoc.
295	Santa Clara,	Henry Mitchell,	San Jose.
134	Santa Cruz,	C. G. Cargill,	San Juan.
102	Shasta,	J. N. Chapell,	Reading.
459	Stanislaus,	Geo. E. Isaacs,	Merced.
452	Sutter and Yuba,	H. S. Graves,	Yuba City
322	Solano,	W. H. Robinson,	Suisun.
167	Sonoma,	Rev. F. J. Culver,	Sebastopol.
192	Tehama,	A. Ryan,	Red Bluff.
300	Trinity,	Geo. B. Jumper,	Weaverville.
48	Tulare,	Milton Kennedy,	Visalia.
324	Tuolumne,	I. T. Holland,	Sonora.
235	Ventura,	S. P. Guiberson,	Santa Paula.
366	Yolo,	J. A. Black,	Grafton.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, J. J. Jarmain, Yokohama.

STATE DEPUTIES.

386 Alameda, Mrs. V. A. Rix, Washington.
267 Amador, W. O. Clark, Drytown.
385 Alameda, Rev. Geo. Morris, West End.
248 Fresno, A. A. Smith, Kingsbury.
161 Calaveras, H. R. Hughes, Douglas Flat.
215 Inyo, Rev. F. M. Willis, Independence
363 Humboldt, Byron Deming, Arcata.
207 Kern, A. T. Colton, Bakersfield.
299 Los Angeles, Will D. Gould, Los Angeles
299 Los Angeles, Jesse Yarnell, Los Angeles
432 Lake, W. Matthews, Lakeport.
396 Mendocino, W. F. Wkitney, Ukiah.
246 Merced, George E. Isaacs, Merced.
234 Modoc, A. E. Bending, Adin.
126 Monterey, J. C. Aston, Watsonville
368 Napa, A. G. Clark, Napa City.
201 Nevada, Niles Searls. Nevada City
12 Nevada, C. E. Clinch, Grass Valley.
203 Sacramento, G. B. Katzenstein. Sac'to.
220 San Bernardino, H. C. Yager, San Ber'o
130 San Fran'co, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, S.F.
185 San Francisco, Mrs. E. P. Stevens, S. F.
114 San Francisco, C. H. Peterson, S. F.
182 San Joaquin, B. F. Bagley, Stockton.
189 San Joaquin, W. R. Ellis, Lodi.
200 San Joaquin, Rev. C. S. Haswell, Lodi.
178 Santa Barbara, J. W. Webb, Lompoc.
295 Santa Clara, Rev. D. E. Bushnell, San Jose.
425 Shasta, Dr. J. F. Winsell, Ball's Ferry
176 Forestville, M., Forestville, J. G. Conklin.
64 Solano, Dr. I. S. Halsey, Vallejo.
64 Solano, Capt. A. D. Wood, S. F.
370 Sonoma, D. S. Sacry, Santa Rosa.
32 Sonoma, C. B. Proctor, Healdsburg.
32 Sonoma, J. G. Dow, Healdsburg.
143 Sonoma, Rev. L. W. Simmons, Fisherman's Bay.
156 Sonoma, Mrs. C. E. Fowler, Valley Ford
167 Sonoma, Rev. F. J. Culver, Sebastopol.
219 San Francisco, Wm. Crowhurst, S. F.
165 Yolo, William Sims, Winters.
210 Yolo, Rev. E. M. Stuart, Woodland.
224 Yolo, B. H. Hoag, Davisville.
419 Yolo, J. H. Norton, Capay.
25 Yuba, G. M. McWain, Marysville.
148 Yuba, Joseph Erwin, Camptonville.

ARIZONA.

3 Pima, Rev. G. H. Adams, Tucson.

JAPAN.

1 Japan, Daniel Jamison, Yokohama.

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Cloverdale,	Cloverdale,	Miss P. Sholes,
Colusa,	Colusa,	Mrs. L. Spect,
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Evening Star	Pine Grove	E. Degarmo.
Fresno	Fresno City	W.H. Donahue
Fidelity	Jackson	Rev.J.H.Wythe.
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Forestville,	Forestville,	H. Hanson,
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The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at Vallejo, on Tuesday, October 4th, 1881, commencing at 10 a. m.

Directory of Lodges of Good Templars in the City of San Francisco.

NO.	NAME.	MEETS.	LOCATION OF HALL.
7	California,	Th.,	Temperance Hall, No. 18½ Eddy street.
114	Evening Star,	Th.,	Grand Central Hall, 997 Market st., cor. of 6th.
120	Headlight,	W.,	Loughead's Hall, 1605 Polk st., near Sacramento.
130	Constitution,	F.,	Shiel's Hall, 32 O'Farrell st.
160	Mission Star,	Tu.,	King's Hall, 2131 Mission st., bet. 17th and 18th.
185	Life Boat,	M.,	No. 118 Jackson st., near Front.
186	Golden Gate,	Tu.,	Hamilton Hall, cor. Steiner and Geary sts.
291	International,	M.,	Grand Central Hall, Market st., cor. of 6th.
292	Kentucky,	W.,	Golden Gate Hall, Pacific street bet. Polk and Van Ness
292	Keno and Leavenworth.		
293	Valley,	Th.,	Fell Street Presbyterian Church, bet. Laguna and Octavia sts.
307	Pleasant Valley,	M.,	Comerford's Hall Church st., bet. 27th and 28th.
308	Presidio,	M.,	Presidio Barracks.
314	Spring Valley,	Tu.,	Union Hall, cor. Fillmore and Greenwich sts.
332	Sparta,	Sa.,	Grand Western Hall, cor. Bush and Polk sts.

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.....Reno

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at Reno on the second Monday in October, 1881.

LODGES.

1. Empire, Th., Empire, Geo. Uttley.
2. Fidelity, Tu., Reno, H. B. Coss.
4. Union, Sa., Carson City, John Singleton.
5. Pine Grove, Pine Grove, J. W. Beam.
7. Excelsior, Virginia City, H. W. Read.
8. Better Day, Th., Mason Valley, J. O. Birmingham.
9. Tuscarora, Th., Tuscarora, W. J. Penrose.
10. Aurora, Aurora, Geo. Allbright.
12. Silver, F, Franktown, Mrs. E. C. Ray.
16. Unity, Tu., Elko, E. A. Littlefield.
19. Carlin, F., Carlin, J. H. Kelley
20. Sutro, Sutro, Nev. W. P. S. Washburn.
21. Genoa, Genoa, Sa., W. Swart.
22. Farriou, Sheridan, P. O., F., W. Mott.
23. Haswell, Dayton, Sa., J. L. Campbell.
25. Nevada, Winnemucca, Mo, S. S. Grass.
26, Love and Truth, Austin, Tu., D. R. O'Keef.
27. Ruby Hill, Ruby Hill, W. J. Penrose.
29. Charity, Eureka, J. L. Ladd.

UTAH.

1. Salt Lake, Salt Lake City, H. W. Cole.
2. Ft. Douglas, Ft. Douglas, Utah, John Parlis.
3, Mountain Home, Provo, Utah, Miss Elain Bee.
4. Bingham, Bingham, Frank Toban.

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57 Milwaukee, S., Milwaukee, A. Luelling.
74 Val Fontis, S., Zena, Charles Philips.
80 John Day, S., Canyon City, Fred P. Horsley.
86 Nonpareil, W., Portland, E. W Ryan.
94 Lone Star, S., Clackamas, W. H. Wilmot.
115 Brooklyn, F., East Portland, W A. J. Oliver.
118 Sheridan, W., Sheridan, Dr. Quive
136 Forest Grove, S., Forest Grove, J T. Whalley.
159 Delavan, Tu., Junction City, J. W. Starr
166 Union, S., Turner, Lewis Bleakney.
179 Pacific, S., Cottage Grove, C. W. Clark.
188 Golden Gate, S., Irving, B. F. Bond
189 Ashland, F., Ashland, A. D. Helmer.
191 Klamath, Tu., Ft. Klamath, Geore W. Dixon.
212 Ochoco, Th., Prineville, Joseph Howard.
217 Goshen, S., Goshen, J. Cox.
227 Marshfield, Th., Marshfield, Wm. Temple.
229 Onward, S., Albany, R. E. Conn.
258 Amity, S., Amity, R. B. Putman.
259 Green Mountain, S., Siuslaw, Hiram Wingard.
262 Triumph, M., Independence, Mrs. L. L. Whiteaker.
263 Gervais, F., Gervais, J. T. Henderson.
268 Paradise Springs, S., East Portland. A. R. Francis.
286 Williams Creek, S., Applegate, E. E. Topping.
289 McMinnville, S., McMinnville, J.E.Magers.
294 New Era, Th., New Era, Paul Boyce.
302 Newberg, S., Newberg, J. T. Smith.
316 Samaritan, S., Harrisburg, S. S. Train.
317 Guiding Star, Tu., Lebanon, J. L. Gilbert.
331 Monmouth, S., Monmouth, C. G. Adkins.
332 Pass Creek, S., Drain, W. M. Fitch.
338 Wasco, S., Dufur, B. B. Clark.
342 Lily, Tu , East Portland, Jas. W. Shaver.
344 Albany, S., Albany, R. Fox.
346 Good Samaritan, W., Dalles, O. D. Doane.
349 Peace Vale, Tu., Portland, Mrs. N. L. Rockafellow.
350 Mount Hood, M., Dalles, E. B. McFarland,
352 Stayton, M., Stayton, J. L. Follansby.
353 Orient, F., Jefferson, E. E. Montague.
354 Floral, S., Marion, Ada K. Johns.
355 Bay. Th., Marshfield, A. M. Crawford.
356 Welcome, —., John Day, L. Hollenbeck
357 Monroe, —., Monre, N. A. Thompson.
358 Carson Prairie, S., East Portland, Charles Gilbert.
358 Columbia, F., East Portland, D. M. Long.
359 Carson Prairie, —., East Portland,
360 ———, St. Helens, J. H. Groves.
261 Westport, —, Westport, H. P. White.

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Alternates.

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The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at The Dalles, commencing on the third Tuesday in June, 1882.

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R.W.G.D.M., Mrs. M. F. L. Connard Pa.
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R.W.G.M., Y. A. Woodward, Louisiana.
P.R.W.G.N., J. J. Hickman, Ga.

THE
National Freeman,
A MONTHLY MAGAZINE,
First No. Jan., 1881.

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Loans on personal security	882,288 88
Money on hand	508,611 45
Due from Banks and Bankers	204,500 30
	$3,114,631 26

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When you call on any of these places please say you saw their Ad or card in the Rescue.

IN MEMORIAM.

DIED.—In San Francisco at 7 A. M., 27th July, Bro. Chas. A Colby of Valley Lodge, I. O. G. T., long a most worthy and active member of the Order. a regular attendant at Grand Lodge sessions; known far and near, and universally respected and esteemed. He leaves a widow and family with whom a large circle of friends will kindly sympathize.

OVER 200 people in the U. S. died of the grog-shop yesterday, and 200 recruits were enrolled yesterday to take their places and be murdered in their turn.

Bro. G. W. Fitch will be on the rostrum next week in the RESCUE: was a little late for this number.

SOME LIFE INSURANCE MATTERS.

TOUCHING OUR MUTUAL AID.

Forty-one years ago the Temperance Provident Institution was established in London. It insured only the lives of total abstainers for ten years. In that time they had 73 deaths to pay for, whereas there were 135 expected, according to the lowest calculation of the averages of ordinary lives, and the highest gave a chance of 219 deaths.

It was to some extent a mutual concern; that is the survivors insured shared in the profits. There was much surprise at the results, but as those results favored temperance, people kept very quiet about them; they did not telegraph them everywhere nor paint them on the fences as they do Bourbon whisky and other successful rat poisons. In 1850, when the society was ten years old, it added another section to its business. In that section it admitted moderate drinkers, whom they called "*temperate*," and they were very careful in selecting healthy specimens of moderate, well-conducted people. The business of the two sections has been kept entirely distinct and separate, and the facts that have come to light are astonishing.

It will be remembered that the insured paid the same premium in both sections, but the extra profits of each section were returned to them in what is called a *bonus*, declared every five years. It must be remembered too, that "expected deaths" are calculated upon the tables of public mortality; they are the averages of all the deaths that occur among people of the same ages and professions.

Now this concern had, at the close of last year, 37,738 policies running, for forty-one million dollars; a large enough number to afford reliable statistics. It should be remembered too, that in the moderate drinker's section, there are doubtless hundreds who are almost as abstinent as the Good Templars, doing themselves the least possible harm with their occasional glass of wine or beer, and they make the showing of their section no doubt, much better than it would be otherwise.

In the last fifteen years then, the expected and actual deaths have been as follows:

GENERAL OR MODERATE SECTION.

1866–70	Expected,	1,108	Actual,	944
1871–75	"	1,268	"	1,330
1876–80	"	1,485	"	1,480
		3,761		3,754

TOTAL ABSTINENCE SECTION.

1866–70	"	549	"	411
1871–75	"	723	"	511
1876–80	"	933	"	651
		2,205		1,573

Now we see that of 3,761 moderate drinkers expected to die in fifteen years according to the tables, all died but seven. Of 2,205 total abstainers expected to die, according to the same tables, 632 lived. From this we learn that where 71 sound total abstainers die, 100 of the healthiest specimens of moderate drinkers are carried off, under all similar conditions except the drink. Now, who will say that there is such a thing as the temperate use of a drink which slauters its moderate friends like that?

Again, when the bonuses are distributed, we find them in the temperate section on policies of $5,000, running according to age, from $462 to $714; in the other, from $288 to $445. One of the gentlemen insured in the latter, complained in one of the annual meetings, that the total abstainers were so much more *favored* than his companions, the moderates, and wanted to kuow the reason. The reply of the cool business manager was:

"The bonus is a matter of fact. I cannot help people dying. THOSE WHO DONT DRINK DONT DIE SO FAST."

These are business facts which every body should see that his neighbor and his own family, and every body understand. They are very valuable. There are some other large insurance companies in England, which now have a separate section for total abstainers: The Emperor, the Whittington, the Briton, the Sceptre.

The Secretary of the last named, reported, in April, 1881: "We have in the last sixteen years, issued 9,345 policies on the lives of non-abstainers (carefully excluding those not *strictly temperate*,) and 3,396 on the lives of abstainers; 524 of the former have died, but only 91 in place of 190 of the latter; less than half the proportion of those *temperate* poison drinkers.

Now people who drink should see the folly of it. If it was discovered that, not 190 but 100 people died in place of 91, from eating cabbage or hash, there would be no more cabbage or hash eaten while the world lasts. And total abstainers should see the folly of insuring their lives along with, and at the same premium as, those who die two or three or six to one of the really temperate people; or, in other words, they should cease paying 10 to 20 assessments in the various wildcat associations upon which the grogshop pensions its victims, in place of settling for four or five legitimate losses in their own legitimate field of insurance. Our mutual aid of the I. O. G. T. will be the safest and best, and most sought after, when it gets started. This is where temperate, sensible people ought to be insured. People ought to keep these items for use and future reference. Every fact relating to the use of alcoholic drink is a powerful argument. The foregoing statistics are from the Glasgow Good Templar, of July 1881.

SUNDAY CLOSING.

OROVILLE, Cal. July 22, 1881.

The committee of our district lodge appointed to enforce the Sunday law in Butte county together with committees and individuals in our various lodges, are meeting with gratifying success in most places in this county. At Cherokee Bros E. S. Derrick of the dist. lodge com. and McGregor of Welcome Lodge have all places closed in their town for several weeks past, and their lodge deputy, Andrew Rapp, informs there has not been a single violation of the law, nor a single complaint entered.

W. M. Crane, L. D. of Taylor Lodge writes me that all places of business in Forbestown closed on the notice of the district attorney (published in six papers of this county at the expense of the district lodge) that he would promptly and impartially prosecute all persons hereafter violating the law. We have had a short fight in Oroville: only one man wanted to try the law by committing a second offense. He proposed to carry it to the Supreme Court etc. etc., but when two complaints were placed in the hands of the constable he soon sought the justice and pleaded guilty to both charges.

You will also notice in the Oroville Mercury that *sixteen* complaints have been made in Chico this week, that one of our citizens under the influence of liquor committed suicide and two men at Nimshew in this county went to bed drunk and were burned to death, altho every effort was made to get them out. Also notice that the party fined $40 for violating the Sunday law has made the Oroville Mercury a present of six bottles of Budwiesser Beer.

W. S. READ, Dist. Sec.

WOMEN AND WINE.—A writer in Scribner's Monthly uses the following strong language, which will be respondedto by the women who have suffered all over land: "Of the worst foes that women have ever had to encounter, wine stands at the head. The appetite for strong drink in men has soiled the lives of more women, ruined more hopes for them, brought to them more shame, sorrow and hardship than any other evil that lives. The country numbers tens of thousands—nay hundreds of thousands of women who are widows to-day, and sit in hopeless weeds, because their husbands have been slain by strong drink."

A NEW TEMPERANCE MELODY.

TEMPERANCE RECORD.

Strong drink's a curse to brain and purse.
On land as well as water.
It bringeth woe to high and low.
To parent, son, and daughter.

Chorus.

Our pledge, we sing, will freedom bring
To all engaged in drinking,
And this we say, by night and day,
It's bad for work or thinking.

It scatters wealth, it scatters health
Of Radical and Tory,
And stalks around to slay and wound
Without remorse or sorrow.
Our pledge we sing, &c.

Look up, look down to moor or town,
To grove or letter'd city;
Its victims sigh, and bleed, and die,
The stupid, wise and witty.
Our pledge we sing, &c.

It maims and blights both snobs and knights,
The nurse and her fine lady,
The priest it shames, the giant lames,
It's always arm'd and ready,
Our pledge we sing, &c.

It breaks our laws without a pause,
It makes our senates groggy;
With wisdom's words it ill accords,
And makes her vision foggy.
Our pledge we sing, &c.

What's sweet and pure its spell makes sour.
The rich it oft makes debtors.
The strong it rends, the upright bends,
And what is free it fetters.
Our pledge we sing, &c.

This fiend must fall and that he shall,
To wide earth's satisfaction;
And o'er his grave our flag shall wave
No future resurrection.

Our pledge we sing, will freedom bring
To all engaged in drinking;
For this we say, both night and day,
Its bad for work or thinking.

JOHN ANDERSON.

Harpur-sreet, London, W.C.

LETTER FROM MEXICO.

MINERAL DEL ORO, MEX., MAY 5, 1881.

MY DEAR RESCUE:—It is so long since I wrote you that I have forgotten where I left off, but I think it was down in the valley of Orizaba. This valley is not large, but it is very beautiful and very fertile. If it were possessed by a people of taste and enterprise it would be one of the most delightful spots on the face of the earth. It is shut in by mountains, steep and rugged, yet covered to their tops by trees and verdure: and behind those are other and grander ranges, whose chilly summits condense the vapors into frequent showers, and send down streams of crystal water in every direction, Some of these join together, and wind thru the valley, supplying the wants of animate and inanimate nature and completing the picture of a perfect landscape. The people have an uncultivated appearance which is due to the lack of education and training.

The sun had just risen as the train halted at the station, and I had an opportunity to observe its make up. The road was built by English capital, and is very English in its arrangements and management, tho somewhat modified by the peculiarities of the country and people. The engine is a sort of double ender, with two boilers, four cilinders and eight driving wheels, the whole arranged especially for steep grades. It looks like two engines, without their tenders, backed together. The engineer's cab is in the middle. The engine has great power, and climbed the steep grades with sharp curves in excellent style. There are three classes of cars in the train which may be rated as fair, worse, worst. In one of the last was a lot of soldiers, dirty and ragged whose duty it was to guard the train from robbers. The passenger traffic not being sufficient to pay for running the train, some freight cars were attached in one of which were two beautiful heifers of Jersey stock, and some choice sheep that had been our fellow passengers from New York.

Half-clad Indian women with fine forms, hideous faces and bare feet, offer for sale various kinds of tropical fruits at all the stations, and strangers are astonished at the great variety which these fruits present, but few of which are ever seen in the United States. I invested quite extensively and found some repulsive, others insipid and some excellent.

The road winds thru a succession of valleys, each higher and less pleasing than the previous one until it reaches the foot of a mountain barrier which stands like a wall at the head of the last. This is about midway between Vera Cruz and Mexico, and here just in the border of tropical vegetation and fruits, we wait for the train going to Vera Cruz. Soon we see it rushing along the side of the mountain, dashing thru the tunnels and thundering over iron bridges which span the ravines with which the mountain side is furrowed, and then it is lost to sight among the foot-hills near the station where we are waiting, and now with a whiz it pulls up by our side. It is now our turn to take the steep grade which attains an elevation of four thousand feet in about twenty-five miles. I was told whilst on the steamer by persons who had vegetated some years in Mexico and were acquainted with the railroad, that on this part of it was expended some of the finest engineering skill in the world, that in railroad building there was no other equal to it. I replied that it was unfortunate for the engineer that the world had not yet discovered or even heard of his skill. And now that I see it I perceive that the eningeering was inexcusably bad and that the engineer in charge was hardly competent to build a turnpike or toll road. He sought the easy grades to the head of the last valley and then had to overcome the most of his elevation in a short distance, when he might have distributed it over double the space.

Our double ender Farley engine does its work well and maintains almost the same speed up the steep grade that it made on the other part of the road. When far up on the mountain side we have a view of a village in the valley below us, surrounded by small fields thoroly irrigated, neatly kept and having the appearance of a garden, it seemed like a pretty picture set in a very rough frame and we looked down upon it as upon a map. On the side of the mountain just above the village we cross the trail, up and down which men and beasts with burdens upon their backs have toiled for centuries, and no labor or care has been expended to improve the road or make a better one. In this place it was found possible to ascend and descend the mountain, and here the peons and donkeys were driven to their tasks, and the men with capital who owned both peons and donkeys, chose to spend their surplus cash in other ways than making or repairing roads to relieve those bearers of burdens.

As we increase our elevation the pressure of the atmosphere is fonnd to be much less. This is felt most sensibly in our ears and the increased chilliness of the air.

About ten oclock the train emerged from a ravine and we found ourselves upon the great interior plateau or table-land of Mexico. The air was keen and frosty. It was Christmas day, The road was dusty and the country had a dreary, barren appearance where we halted at a station for breakfast. The surface of this plateau is a great plain, in some parts gently rolling; but over most of it rise hills and mountains, and a few of the mountains are so high that they are capped with perpetual snow.

As we go on toward the Valley of Mexico, at every station we meet a lot of beggars, some of whom have lost their sight by small-pox, others are deformed, some are idiotic, and a few are aged and decrepit, and all are persistent and well skilled in their trade.

This, as yet is the only railroad of any consequence in the country, and the company has paid very little attention to the comforts or conveniences of travelers. The habits of the natives are such that they do not miss the accommodations which are so necessary to foreigners. In a few places only, private enterprise has provided very small buildings where they may be enjoyed for a real (12½ cents) and these are about the only evidences of enterprise among the natives that I have seen thus far upon my route.

MORE SUNDAY LAW.

ED. RESCUE:—Golden Rule Lodge, No. 263 of this city has recently resolved in favor of shutting up the saloons and bars of this county on Sunday in accordance with the provision of sec. 300 of the penal code of the state. A copy of the resolutions was served on the district attorney of the county and published in the Union here, and the constables of the city were requested to notify the district attorney of any infractions of the law that prosecutions might follow. Result: a terrible hubbub among the rum advocates and their sympathisers. Most of the saloons closed last Sunday, and preparations being quietly but firmly made to punish those disobeying the law. Judge Field of our State Supreme court in his very able and exhaustive dissenting opinion and afterwards Judge Baldwin. Judges Field and Cope concurring in the opinion of the court in Exparte Andrews 18 Cal, laid down the law sustaining the Sunday act, and we have no doubt of compelling its observance here. It was not until very recently that we could get a conviction for selling whisky to Indians; but since the visit of Mrs Stevens we have netted quite an income to our county treasury from that source. Juries do their duty and better order is the result. Bro Webb is here now, and is doing valuable work. I enclose report from the Union of the 12th:

Rev. G. W, Webb of Lompoc delivered an able and interesting lecture on Temperance Sunday evening. A large audience was present, and all seemed to be highly interested and pleased. Last night Mr. Webb lectured at National city. This evening he will visit Monument Lodge in the early part of the evening; and afterward Golden Rule Lodge, at each of which he will make short addresses. Mr. Webb is expected to deliver another lecture in San Diego this week. There will, no doubt, be a full house, to hear this closing lecture, as Mr. Webb is possessed of oratorical powers of a high order, and is heartily enlisted in the work to which he is devoting his time and talents.

The temperance people here are all on the war path to elect a temperance governor of this state. Let us hear from along the line.

HOTCHKISS.

FROM TULARE.

We, the members of Tulare Lodge, No. 195, I. O. G. T., decided to hold a public meeting in honor of the 30th anniversary of our beloved Order, which meeting we held at the Congregational church in Tulare on Sunday evening, and the meeting was pronounced a complete success by all who were present, and gave good satisfaction to those who were engaged in getting it up.

Promptly at eight o'clock the White Lily Band of Hope, numbering about sixty children, each with a small boquet pinned by his badge, and all the girls dressed in white, marched into the church, and took their seats in front of the stand. Upon the stand sat the officers, and on either side the members of the lodge in regalia, while the rest of the house, in spite of the heat, was filled with the audience that had come out to witness the ceremonies. The following was the

PROGRAM:

1. Singing by the Band of Hope.—"Dare to do right."
2. Prayer by Rev. F. H. Wales.
3. Quartette by members of the lodge.—The Crystal Fount.
4. Recitation.—Beautiful Snow, by Sister Gussie Hall.
5. Singing by the Band.—Come Join the Templars Band of Hope.
6. The address of the evening, by Dr. Asa, who is a member of Tulare Lodge.
7. Quartette and chorus by the Band of Hope—The Crystal Spring.
8. Poem by Sister Farnham.
9. Quartette by the Lodge Glee Club.—Remembered.
10. Address by Rev. F. H. Wales.
11. Benediction.

The audience was unusually quiet during the whole of the exercises, and signified their appreciation by their undivided attention. The pieces by the children were well rendered, and gave satisfaction to their friends. The poems also were well rendered with unusual good taste and delicacy of feeling, and held the audience in breathless stillness. But the chief feature of the evening, at least to the thoughtful portion of the audience was the address by Dr. Asa.

It was a carefully prepared essay, dealing with the subject largely from the scientific standpoint, and quoting freely from the most eminent authorities in medicine. Still it was not a dry narrative of statistics, it was sufficiently varied in its treatment to prevent tiring the hearer, and in not a few places a droll or unexpected remark caused a decidedly audible smile from the audience.

We are glad to discover that we have such a man in our ranks, and we dont propose to let him rust hereafter.

Tulare Lodge is pretty full of zeal, and we propose to keep the subject of temperance before the people on all suitable occasions. We believe the time to be fully ripe for a vigorous campaign, both moral and political; and I for one am ready whenever a full temperance ticket is put before the people, from President down to surveyor of wood, lumber and bark, to enter the field and stump this county

on my own charges. Let us all take hold of this subject in earnest, "take time by the forelock," have a temperance county central com. in every county long before the time comes, and then it will not go by default at the last moment. Yours in F. H. and C. F. H. WALES.

THE KANSAS LAW.

The following extract from a letter from Gov St. John, of Kansas, will be read with interest:

"There will be all kinds of falsehoods circulated and published by the whisky ring in relation to the working of prohibition in Kansas, and I want to say, once for all, that it matters not what report you may hear to the contrary, that prohibition in Kansas is a grand success, and with the exception of violations in two or three of the larger towns and cities of the State, the law is being honestly obeyed and enforced everywhere within our borders. Kansas is getting a splendid immigration, and never was more prosperous than she is to-day.

JOHN P. ST. JOHN."

DOES PROHIBITION PROHIBIT.—We should say it did in Parsons at least. During the month of June last year there were ten arrests for drunkenness. During the two months of May and June there has not been a single arrest. Judge Steel's court is as quiet as a country graveyard, more quiet in fact. To make a living the judge has to file saws, and increase the price of filing. The constables stand on the street corners with nothing to do. Holmes corner is no longer blockaded with a mass of blear eyed, bloated bummers hunting for an invitation to take a drink. Everybody goes about his business. Everybody is busy. The sound of the trowel and mechanics hammer is heard in every part of the city. The city is blockaded with material for new buildings. This is the dull season for trade, but trade was never as good at this time of the year as now. Prohibition prohibits in Parsons, and the people are satisfied with the prospects.—*Parsons Star.*

The above are merely given as an indication of the *depravity* of those Kansas people. Think of it and weep, that they should say such things, when the Dixon Tribune right here in Solano county Cal. who is in the most favorable place for observation of affairs in Kansas, says

"KANSAS does not appear able to enforce her new and stringent liquor law. Altho it has the force of constitutional requirement, and forbids equally the wholesale, retail and manufacture of all intoxicating liquors, the breweries continue to run, saloons remain open in a majority of the towns, juries will not convict men who have violated the law, and, in short there is nearly or quite as much drinking as ever.

GOOD TEMPERANCE PAPERS TO TAKE.

WEEKLIES.	PER YEAR.
"Casket," Napanee, Canada	$1 00
"Freeman," Parkersburg, W. Va	2 00
"Irrepressible Conflict," Marshall, Mo	50
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"Living Issue," Cooperstown, N. Y	1 50
"National Liberator" (Ill'd), Chicago	50
"Pacific Censor," Vancouver, W. T	1 50
"Prohibitionist," Lewiston, Me	50
"Signal" (W. C. T. U.), Chicago, Ill	1 50
"Signal," Delaware, Ohio	2 00
"Saturday Anvil," Washington, D. C	1 00
"Temperance Banner," Little Rock, Ark	1 00
"Temperance Review," Minneapolis, Minn	1 75
"Truth," Baltimore, Md	1 00
"Tidal Wave," Columbus Grove, Ohio	1 00
"Watchman," Halifax, N. S	1 00
"Western World," Lincoln, Neb	1 50
MONTHLY.	PER YEAR.
"Our Union" (W. C. T. U.), 53 Bible House, N. Y	$0 60
"National Temperance Advocate," 58 Reade St., N.Y.	1 00
"Youths' Temperance Banner" (copies over 4)	12
"National Freeman" (64 pages), Chicago	1 75
"Common School Union," Avon, N. Y	25
"Gem," 12 Cannon St., N. Y	50
"Crusader," London, Can	50
SEMI-MONTHLY.	PER YEAR.
"Chief," Fort Atkinson, Wis	$1 00

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W. C. T. U. CIRCULAR.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 20, 1881.

The Womans Christian Temperance Union desiring to carry out more effectively the great purposes of their organization, have determined, while not neglecting other fields of labor, to give special prominence to the work among the children.

We believe that money and labor can in no way be more profitably expended than in impressing upon the minds of the future men and women of our country, before they have formed any hostile opinions or prejudices, or contracted any vicious tastes or habits, the great fundamental truths which our "Union was formed to maintain."

In order to carry on this great undertaking of training our youth in virtue. and instilling into their minds correct ideas and principles on these vital subjects, we propose the following plan of introducing into the public schools a knowledge of the evils produced by alcohol and tobacco.

In order that the children may all become interested in the subject, and enter heartily into the work. we desire that our local Unions, with such aid as they may obtain from others interested in the cause, should offer prizes for the best essays upon these evils, to be written by the children of all the departments that are sufficiently advanced.

In Oakland the following course was pursued: The money for the proposed prizes was secured among the friends of temperance. The ladies then waited on all the members of the Board, and they cheerfully consented to indorse the work.

The principals of the public schools were also waited upon, and very kindly and heartily agreed to lay the matter before their teachers. We were therefore enabled to offer the proposed prizes, and to secure a general and zealous competition among the pupils. The result has been a constant and growing demand for temperance literature, showing the wide and deep interest which has been excited among the parents as well as the children.

In Nevada county, Grass Valley and Nevada city the Temperance Unions have combined to offer prizes open to all the schools in the county.

By the munificence of Dr. R. H, McDonald, President of the Pacific Bank, we are enabled to offer prizes amounting in all to one thousand dollars. In this way we expect to reach directly over 32,000 children.

We hope that these examples may be followed thruout the state and elsewhere until the system shall become a permanent branch of public instruction, not only in this state but thruout the United States.

We therefore urge all the teachers and friends of temperance to unite their efforts with us in this work, and in every possible way assist us to carry it forward successfully.

MRS. P. D. BROWNE, President.
MRS. M. E. CONGDON, Secretary.

THE END OF THE WORLD.

Why fearest thou? Not death thou carest for,
Nor yet destruction to thy kin and race.
Yea, analyze thy fear, and thou shall find the door
Which ope'd to truth—truth thou must needs embrace;
Wouldst overcome all fear to meet thy God:
His judgment thou dost dread: deny it not.

Too far in world of this thy heart hath gone.
In vain thou seekest peace where it is not;
End thou the world in thee; yea, follow one,
Which overcome the curse thereof and lot:
For, verily, foredoomed to perish is
What now estranged thy heart from grace of His.

Then fear shall know thee not, tho earth doth flee,
With heaven's firmament before his face.
Ay, gloried hope of better spheres shall be
Thy constant guide thru midst of destined race:
Nor comet stray, nor planet, star or sign,
Less prophecy i'll shall burden conscience thine.

J. C. K.

KANSAS ITEMS TO APPEAR SHORTLY IN THE WHISKY PRESS.

"Under the horribly depraving influence of the prohibitory law, many of the leading temperance men, including Gov. St John are becomming sadly dissipated. The divorce courts are crowded, and they want Hallenbeck to try his efforts to stem the awful tide of intemperance which has set in. It is said that every Methodist preacher in the state has his demijohn come by express from Chicago with the most perfect regularity, labeled communion wine."—Tricago Chibune.

"Judge Eben W. Pogram of Topeka, writes that the divorces in 'bleeding Kansas' in May and June of this year have run up to 1198 against 4 in the same months of last year and 3 in 1879; this ought to be accepted as a striking indication that prohibi- is fatal to the domestic relation. The Judge adds that drunkenness is appallingly increased.— Y. N. Dependent.

"Before the prohibitory law farce came into play Topeka had 110 saloons. In two months they have increased to 331, and the saloon rents have doubled. Ministers, deacons and pious church members are frequently fined $10 and costs on Monday morning, in squads of 10 or 12 for drunk and disorderly on Sunday preceding. We knew such would be the effect of that wretched and immoral law. We told you so."—Letroit Deader.

"All the dry goods merchants, milliners. grocers, coopers, carriage makers, carpenters, blacksmiths and schoolteachers are leaving Kansas in crowds for Missouri and New Mexico. They say they must move or starve; since the saloons have been all closed there is not a cent of money in circulation."—Bosman Watchton.

"A poor man in Laurence, Kansas, whose seven children were in June prostrated with the whooping cough, had to incur funeral expenses for six of them, simply because a pint of whisky could not be purchased in the whole state, not even for medicine to save life. Sweet results of fanaticism,"—Recamento Sacord, page 2.

"It seems to be generally admitted, even by the temperance people of Kansas that saloons and drinking and crime have all very much increased under the new prohibitory law. This will be a warning to other states."—Recamento Sacord, page 4.

"Prohibition a failure in Kansas: twice as much liquor sold. Saloons doing grand business."—Poston Bost.

"Prohibition is ruining Kansas: all its wealthy and industrious citizens disgusted and emigrating. Property gone down sixty per cent."—Dime Wield er's Gazette.

"The attempt recently made in Kansas to improve upon theDivine law has resulted in a ridiculous fiasco. Human efforts to curse what God has blessed will always be abortive. More drunkenness is the universal cry from Kansas. Since Christ made and used wine and commanded its use, it is folly to set up a contrary heresy.—"Hong Kongregashonalist.

THE Wine dealer's Gazette seems to have changed its time of publication from semi-occasionally to semi-annually, but its subscribers it is presumed will not notice any irregularity; it will be easy to convince any of them who enquire about it, that it comes regularly once a month. They dont take much account of dates.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The RESCUE, in its new form and dress, hopes in this eighteenth year of publication and henceforth, to acquire a much increased prosperity; and presents a claim to be a valuable advertising medium

It is read by the most sober and well conducted people all over the State; goes to every minister of the gospel in the State, and to a class altogether whose sobriety and morality indicate superior thrift and good financial standing.

It ought then to be a valuable agency to the advertiser as introducing him to a capable and upright class of customers, valuable to the customer as directing him to honest and

RELIABLE DEALERS,

For no other *can buy an ad.* in the RESCUE *at any price*: and it is the interest of the reader to make the paper a success, so that with a consistent patronage its price of subscription may be reduced.

An ad. in the RESCUE will be good for what it says every time. No fraud or matter of at all questionable propriety or probity can hire this paper for a mouthpiece; no ad. will be received unless the publisher is satisfied of its perfect good faith and character.

This rule will be adhered to, if the paper should not realize fifty cents of advertising patronage during the next three years.

G. W. Secretary's D'p'tm't.

GEORGE B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.

☞The office of the Grand Lodge is located in the Capital Savings Bank Building, entrance, No. 328 J street, up-stairs, over the southwest corner J and Fourth streets, Sacramento, where the Grand Worthy Secretary will be pleased to receive calls from the members of the Order during business hours.

☞This department is edited by the Grand Worthy Secretary, to whom all communications relating in any way to the business of the Grand Lodge, this department, or anything appearing hereunder, should be addressed.

☞The Grand Worthy Secretary's post office address is Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento, Cal.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

ON SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE G. W. S.

Sold for the Benefit of the Grand Lodge

Constitutions, per hundred copies	$12 00
Constitutions per dozen	1 75
Glee Books, "Temperance Chimes" per dozen	4 00
Glee Books, per half dozen	2 50
Glee Books, single copies	50
Receipts of Evening and Constitution Roll Book, per set	2 50
Chase's Digest, per copy	1 50
Officer's Roll Call etc., Book of	1 00
Pledge Cards, per hundred	1 00
Officers Cards, per set of four	1 00
Degree Ode Cards, per dozen	1 00
Subordinate Ode Cards, per dozen	75
Subordinate Ode Cards with music, per dozen	1 50
Chase's Good of the Order, per copy	50

BLANK FORMS.

Clearance Cards, per dozen	3 00
Grand Lodge Returns, per dozen	1 00
W. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. F. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Bonds, per dozen	1 00
Forms for Charges, Trials, etc., per set of four	75
Forms for incorporation of Lodges	Free

LODGE BOOKS

Propositions for Membership, Book of fifty	50
Notices of Election to Membership, book of fifty	50
Proposition Committee notices, book of fifty	50
D. G. W. C. T.'s Dispensations, book of fifty	50
Password Certificates, book of fifty	50
Delinquent (Dues) Notice, book of fifty	50
Warrants on W. T., book of fifty	50
W. F. S. Receipts, book of fifty	50
W. T. Receipts, book of fifty	50

LODGE FURNITURE.

In addition to the above, I will attend to orders for Impression Seals, Blank Books, Special Printing, Regalia or Lodge Furniture. This will be done as an accommodation to Lodges and not as a source of profit either to the Grand Lodge or myself; hence all orders filled will be sent per express by the dealers, with instructions to "collect on delivery," unless the money accompanies the order. Address—

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.,
Sacramento, California.

CASH RECEIVED.—The Grand Worthy Secretary acknowledges receipt of the following amounts of cash since last report. Proper personal receipts were also forwarded in each case:

GENERAL FUND.

Defiance Lodge, No. 219	$ 2 00
Cambria, No. 445	12 75
Floral, No. 282	10 00
Del Monte, No. 357	16 75
Success, No. 366	12 75
Hilo (Hawaii) No. 7	10 25
Loomis, No. 132	5 25
Paradise, No. 427	2 50
Willitsville, No. 259	2 25
Coulterville, No. 382	30
Golden Rule, No. 263	4 00
Perseverance, No. 387	4 00

ORPHANS' HOME FUND.

State of California	$4 181 64

LECTURE FUND.

Col C. N. Goulding's Collections, two months.

Cacheville	$11 95
Winters	10 60
Woodland	9 50
Dixon	7 50
Madison	7 20
Grafton	4 40
Capay	3 35
Pleasant Prairie	3 00
Newville	18 10
Colusa	17 00
Butte city	12 75
Willows	12 00
Orland	7 00
Princeton	5 55
Sycamore	4 75
Williams	4 75
College City	4 60
Elk Creek	4 50
Meridian	4 50
Black Station	3 75
Grimes Landing	3 50
Arbuckle	3 00
Lakeport	12 50
Lower Lake	4 75
Middletown	4 30
Smithville	3 50
Upper Lake	2 50
Guithers Schoolhouse	1 25
Suisun	1 10

PACKAGES MAILED.—The following packages have been mailed during the past week from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office:

1 to B. W. Leigh, Salinas City;
4 to D. O. Parmeter, Lodi;
1 to J. C. Young, Taylorsville;
1 to Frank Storer, San Francisco;
1 to B. F. Loomis, Woodland;
1 to F. W. Field, Gualala;
3 to S. A. Wood, Penryn;
1 to Mrs. C. C. Watson, Poway;
1 to P. Gutcher, Grafton;
1 to W. B. Byram. Westminister;
1 to J. A. Johnson, Red Bluff;
2 to J. W. Jameson, Rohnerville;
4 to J. F. Parks, Amador;
2 to J. H. Ruil, Madera;
4 to B. F. Kimball, Boulder Creek;
5 to A. M. Addington, Michigan Bar;
1 to Miss Fanny Colby. San Francisco;
1 to D. Vanderhoof, Galt;
3 to Chas. E. Naylor, San Francisco;
1 to W. W. Cowell. Stockton;
1 to J. H. Norton, Capay;
1 to C. R. Weaver, Princeton;
1 to Ben S. Rowe, Santa Barbara;
7 to Emma Lovejoy, Tulare;
1 to W. M. Crane, Brownsville;
1 to J. M. Van Zandt, San Diego:
1 to W. C. Johnson, Mountain View;
1 to C. M. Judd, San Francisco;
1 to Albert Baker, Rio Vista;

D. G. W. C. T.'s COMMISSIONED, ETC.—The following commissions have been issued and forwarded from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office during the past week:

LODGE DEPUTIES.

A. L. Booth for No. 137, Benicia.
Mrs. R. E. Winsell for No. 425, Battle Creek.

DEGREE TEMPLARS

E. K. Abbott for No. 131, Salinas city.

RETURNS RECEIVED.—During the past week the following Lodges have filed Grand Lodge returns with, and their receipt is acknowledged by, the Grand Worthy Secretary:

Nos. 131, 132, 282, 301, 357, 382.

R. W. G. L. JOURNALS.—The journal of proceedings of the recent session of the R. W. G. L., held at Topeka, Kansas, has already been printed and distributed by the R. W. G. S., and that officer is to be heartily congratulated on the improved and exceedingly neat appearance of the journal as well as the expedition which has attended its issuance and delivery. This is the first time that the R. W. G. S. has been allowed to consult his convenience and desires in the matter of the printing of his journals. The contrast as compared with previous editions, both as to time and style is decidedly marked. Gradually the R. W. G. L. is working up to the Californian standard of excellence in its methods and work and its measure of usefulness and success increases accordingly. A copy of the journal, which makes a neat volume of 183 pages, has been mailed to each lodge deputy during the past week. The copy so received should be deposited in the lodge by each lodge deputy as the official copy for the lodge. In a few cases where changes of deputy have recently taken place, they will of course be expected to hand the journal over to their successors.

DELINQUENTS.—The following lodges remain delinquent in not having filed Quarterly returns reports for the term ending April 30th last: Butte Co. No. 240, Colusa 168, Contra Costa 175. 349, Humboldt 363, Inyo 250 and 352. Lake 347, and 432, Los Angeles 103, Mendocino 333, Modoc 229, 234 and 275, Shasta 142, Sonoma 166 and 353, Stanislaus 187 249 and 311, Tehama 315. Other delinquents previously reported have since forwarded their Returns.

OFFICIAL MEETINGS.—The executive committee of the Grand Lodge will meet in quarterly session at the Bernard House, Vallejo on Monday, August 1st at 7:30 P. M. * * * The Board of Trustees of the Good Templars Home for Orphans will meet at Vallejo in the Home building at 10 o'clock A. M. Tuesday next, August 2nd. * * * * The Board of Lady Managers of the Good Templars Home for Orphans will meet at the same time and place as the Board of Trustees.

PERSONALS.—During the week the Grand Lodge office was visited by Bro. Jno. Black D. D. G. W. C. T. of Yolo county and P. W. C. T. of Success Lodge, No. 366 at Grafton, also Bro. Veeder of same lodge. * * * Bro. T. J. Pierce of Defiance Lodge, No. 219 * * * Col C. L. Goulding G. L., of Orion Lodge, No, 224, Davisville.

SAN LUIS OBISPO.—Bro. F. E. Darke of Cambria, writes enthusiastically saying:

Our lodge is progressing finely twenty-three persons have joined us already since organizing and five more names are in the hands of the committee. Send us down another lecturer soon (of course Sister Stevens preferred) and we will promise you this county when the time comes for a prohibitory movement.

CIRCULAR.

Brothers and Sisters:—I desire to call your particular attention to the supreme importance of educating our membership and our neighbors, and especially our young folks in the *principles* and *reasons* of the temperance reform. If we are not learning ourselves, and teaching something to others all the time, we can scarcely expect to make any perceptible progress.

The most effective and successful, as well as the most convenient and economical of all the agencies of promoting temperance and morality, is the temperance press. The platform and the pulpit have their important missions, but they cannot take the place of the newspaper, book, and tract, whose usefulness has been so fully proved by all experience. No modern reform can trust its advocacy to oral agency alone. The printed page is an absolute necessity for its success. But few persons can make a telling public address on the platform, but any one, every one can be a successful distributor of effective printed argument.

The experience of all religious and other reforms, assures us that we can never hope to triumph over the liquor traffic, or make any satisfactory progress against it, without a well supported temperance press; and it thus becomes emphatically the duty of all Good Templars to be actively engaged in thus aiding to extend our influence.

For nearly eighteen years our Grand Lodge has expended a large sum of money in the publication of the RESCUE, and every year's experience confirms the wisdom of this policy. But a very urgent necessity presents itself, of extending its circulation and widening its field of usefulness. It is not so much to *help* the RESCUE, as to enable the RESCUE to help and sustain, strengthen and build up our Lodges and membership, and promote and extend the temperance field.

It perhaps does not occur to the Lodges which fail to use and circulate our paper in their communities, that they make, so far as they and their neighborhood are concerned, all the labor, and effort, and expense, which have been for eighteen years, and are now employed upon the RESCUE, an utter waste; and a large and beneficent influence which might be derived from its weekly visits is so far unused.

Far and near our journal is admitted to be an able, interesting and instructive paper. People of taste and culture highly commend it and its capacity for usefulness. No one can doubt that its faithful circulation in every community would immensely accelerate the day of successful general prohibition. No one could propose a substitute with promise of equal results.

The publication of the RESCUE has been authorized by the assembled wisdom of our Order, at our annual sessions of the Grand Lodge, and every year the policy has been reaffirmed. Therefore the Grand Lodge has a right to expect the cordial cooperation of every subordinate Lodge of its jurisdiction, new and old, in this important missionary service.

Since last session of the Grand Lodge, the RESCUE has been published in a more expensive style, and a more convenient and attractive form than heretofore, but still at a constant and greater loss to the publisher, and at greater expense to the Grand Lodge, simply because of the failure of our lodges and membership to exert themselves to make it a success, as they might easily have done without prejudice, and with great benefit to themselves and to our common great interest. We cannot expect to continue this much longer. It is too much to expect a competent editor and publisher to pay out his own money for the privilege of working gratui-

tously for those who indicate no appreciation of his labors, nor any desire to make them useful.

During the last three months, a few of the lodges have moved in the circulation of the RESCUE, but the movement has not been as general as is necessary. This is a discouraging outlook, for our most vigorous, useful, active and successful lodges have always been liberal readers and circulators of our paper. We can by no means let it die, but we may have to pay more for a less able and less useful journal than it is now.

There is no reason but apathy or thoughtlessness on the part of our membership that we do not have 15,000 subscribers to our Organ, as we ought to have, to be consistent with our record in other respects.

It has been recommended that each Lodge provide itself with a sufficient number of copies of the RESCUE to present one to each member of the Lodge, with a few extra copies to be placed at the disposal of the W. S. for presentation to each newly initiated member. The W. V. T. of the Lodge should make a canvass for subscribers, both within and without the Lodge. At each open or public meeting, a number of copies should be provided for judicious distribution to the audience, that they may go to the homes of your people as silent yet potent messengers for the Good of the Order and cause. There are many ways that ingenuity and interest will devise to help increase and circulate the paper, if you will but exert yourselves in its behalf. Will you not, therefore, in new and old Lodges, initiate without delay some plan for a vigorous canvass for subscribers among your members, but more especially among those who are not members of a temperance society? Will you not try, for one year at least, this policy, which universal experience has declared to be a most effective aid to our cause, and one, without which no reform has ever succeeded and no prohibition has ever been carried?

In connection with the RESCUE there will soon be published a series of useful tracts upon the Wine Interest of this State, which we hope will be largely circulated. It is hoped that a ready and cheerful response will be made by every Lodge of our State; that not one of them will demur to avail itself of the services of our paper in its community. We want to see the victory over Alcohol achieved in our own day.

All correspondence touching the RESCUE, and remittances for subscriptions, etc., should be addressed and forwarded directly to the Editor and Publisher, Capt. Albert D. Wood, Room 123, Montgomery Block, San Francisco. Fraternally Yours,

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.

Lecturers' Reports.

☞ The only authorized Grand Lecturers in this jurisdiction are Mrs. E. P. Stevens, Messrs. Wm. Crowhurst, Hugh R. Hughes, Dr. M. D. Merrick, F. J. Culver, Col. C. N. Goulding and George Bramall.

They are authorized to instruct and institute Lodges and Bands of Hope, solicit subscribers for our official organ, the RESCUE, and receive donations for the Good Templars' Home for Orphans and our lecture and missionary work. They are employed and compensated by the Grand Lodge, and all monies received by them are paid over to the Grand Lodge Treasury. It is expected that the lodges and the friends of temperance will, in good time, secure a commodious place of meeting, provide music, advertise the meeting well, make every needed preparation and render them every assistance to make their mission a success.

F. J. CULVER.

Left Willets', Monday the 18th; reached Blocksbury Wednesday noon; horse lame; changed, got another; passed through Bridgeville and Hiden ville; reached Rohnerville Thursday night; Friday morning borrowed horse died; with single horse pushed on to Eureka; here took boat for Arcata, where we were billed for Friday evening; shall now make canvass of the county; returning, lecturing at the above named places on our way back. Temperance cause alive in these parts. We advise no one to attempt a like trip in their own conveyance, for lame and dead horses, dust, mountains, etc, especially when one is in a hurry and must make a place to fill an appointment.

Col. C. N. Goulding has postponed his trip to Oregon for the present and will lecture in Capay on the 28 and 29th, Winters 30th and Madison Sunday afternoon and evening 31st, State Deputy Bro, B. H. Hoag will be present at the Madison meeting and a Lodge will be organized at that time.

Mrs. Stevens is at work near home, goes to Gilroy to-day. Bro. Crowhurst is in Shasta county. That is about all the news from the lecture field these two weeks.

LECTURER'S APPOINTMENTS.

REV. F. J. CULVER.

Will speak at Ferndale 30, 31; Port Kenyon Aug. 1, Petrolia 3, Upper Mattole 4, Rohnerville 6, 7; Hidesville'8, 9; Bridgeville 10, Blocksburg 11, 12; Cahto 16, Willets 17.

THE CAMP MEETING.

THE CLOSE.

The last session of the temperance camp meeting was held Tuesday evening, July 5th, the G. W. C. T. presiding. After leading off in his usual pleasant and vigorous manner, he called for speeches from brothers and sisters present. Among those who responded were Sisters Mayhew, G. W. V. T., Mrs. Judge Thompson, Mrs. M. E. Congdon, Mrs. Fowler of Valley Ford and Mrs. Alsip of Sacramento. The brothers who spoke were Dr. Merrick, Rev. J. F. Culver, Judge Russel, H. H. Peckinpah and the writer.

Motions were passed thanking the Executive Com. of Enterprise Lodge and the people of Guerneville for the efficient and satisfactory manner in which they had planned and conducted the meeting etc. One of the committee said they had certainly done all they could to make the meeting a success, but if they deserved a vote of thanks there were others perhaps more entitled to praise. He referred to the kindly interest taken by the G. W. C. T. and Ex. Com. of G. L., and the hearty cooperation given by them. The people of the county had done well, but the interest manifested in the presence of visitors from San Francisco, Oakland, Sacramento, Red Bluff, Calistoga, Clear Lake and other parts of the state had done much to make the meeting a success. So a vote of thanks was moved and carried to all those outside of the county who had assisted to make the meeting as pleasing and enjoyable as we have found it to be. Carried by a rising vote.

During this meeting the necessity of a prohibition party was spoken of by one good sister; her own personal sympathies were in that direction, and in the future she was going to use her influence to induce others to support that party, and thus vote as they pray. This led to a short tho spirited discussion. All were in favor of prohibition, but some thot it could be obtained without a third party by pledging candidates nominated by other parties to such legislation as the temperance people demand. The majority of those who spoke were in favor of the National Prohibition party movement.

Among those who advocated this side were Judge Russel, G. W. C., Bro. H. H. Peckinpah and the writer who, after briefly stating his opinion that we could never succeed in gaining anything worth having except thru a prohibition party, said that any man who would pledge himself to support the platform of the Republican or Democratic parties and at the same time pledge himself to legislation in favor of prohibition must be a dishonorable man, and did not deserve to be supported by the votes of any one. After the meeting adjourned this matter was further discussed in groups, let us hope to the advantage of the principles of prohibition. Many of the campers did not retire until one or two o'clock in the morning. The mirth, wit, jolification and general good feeling proving conclusively that intoxicants are not neccessary to that end.

JOHN ROBINSON.

OROVILLE, Cal, July 24, 1881.

ED. RESCUE:—I have the pleasure of announcing thru your paper that every store and saloon and bar is closed in Oroville to-day in accordance with the requirements of the Sunday law. Only three complaints were sworn out and the parties plead guilty in each case without a trial and paid the fine.

Yours Truly—W. S. Read, D. S.

Subscribers this week, British Columbia 20. Oregon, by Bro. Leland 7. Little River 1. Healdsburg by Mrs Doane 7, Turlock 1, Connecticut 1.

COMMUNION WINE.

The undersigned takes this method to inform the churches that he has undertaken the manufacture of Unfermented Wine for Sacramental use. The article he offers for sale is Pure, Unadulterated Juice of the Grape, and is furnished to order in pint or quart cans, sealed and packed in boxes. Price $3 per gallon. SAMUEL WINTER.

Yountville, Napa county, Cal.

Keep in a cool place. When used, open and let stand a while; then pour off carefully.

POLIICAL NECESSITIES

To hang every professional office seeker forthwith, might deliver us from danger of undue martyrdom in store for any one standing in the way of their aspirations and pursuit of happiness. Only, it would not fill the bill. Other theologians, philosophers and moralists, might arrive at conclusions relative to "political (or religious) necessities, alike unhealthy to every prospect of individual security and peace. In fact, the possibilities of "political necessities," were never governed nor circumvented by extermination measures directed against ought else than crime in the abstract. If Jones murders Smith, it would not be exactly the thing to hang all those bearing the name of Jones, even tho it be proven that every Jones sought office, professed religion, published moral pamphlets, lectured to Young men's Christian Associations, or was seen praying and reading the Bible continually.

Yea a man may do all this and be innocent. Political assassinations are indeed, justifiable in the spirit of the elder testament. We have "Judith," We would pardon the slayer of an usurper or tyrant in the land of the free. But we unite in the cry of vengeance when one is murdered for despicable private or party interests. We feel it is better one half the nation should perish in defence of a great moral principle, than a single man die at the hand of an assassin to make room for the attainment of a contemptible object.

This is the spirit of Christ. Ever blessed are the martyrs for truth and right. Many may compassionate and be eager to avenge such. Few are able to envy their lot.

Nevertheless, the ultimatum of His kingdom is not to save political interests. The true Christian faith ignores the claims of all and every political necessity. It has the example of its author. It hopes to conquer not by evil means or deeds, but by divine power of the cross. Tho it gives unto Casar that which is Casars—pays tribute unto earthly government—it expects not to aid thereby those higher claims and hopes of our race without the realization of which we shall remain servants of sin, be our form of government what it may.

Surely it requires no prophetic endowment to foresee the utter hopelessness of political measures to cast out devils and keep such out, if not a better spirit than that of political egotism governs the earth.

J. C. KASTNER.

FARM FOR SALE.

Nine miles from Los Angeles Court House between Florence and Downey, bounded by Anaheim Railroad and Old San Gabriel river, 270 acres with 270 shares of water in San Antonio Irrigating Company. Orchard of over 2,000 apple and pear trees. House of four rooms, barn, etc.. Splendid opening for large dairy business; 100 cows could be milked at a gross profit of five thousand dollars per annum.

Lands specially suitable for alfalfa—10 tons per acre per anumn. A large portion of the land particularly adapted for the plum, prune, apricot, chestnut, etc., also for Muscat grapes for raisin making which would be very profitable. The whole Farm is fenced and cross fenced, and being well supplied with water, it is one of the very best Stock Ranches in Southern California. There are a few acres in Willows, Forest Grove Station is at corner and School adjoins.

$12,000 was refused for this property by late owner, who valued it at $18,000. It was sold under foreclosure of mortgage and is now offered for $10,000 cash. Date of redemption is past; and an absolute and perfect title will be given.

Apply to WILL D. GOULD, Esq., Attorney.
Temple Block, Los Angeles, Cal., or
JAMES SMITH.
Pasadena, Cal.

CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR FOR 1881.

Sacramento, Cal., September.

The Twenty-Eighth Annual Fair of the State of California will commence at

Sacramento, Monday, September 19th, 1881,

And will continue to, and include,

Saturday, September 24th, 1881.

The attention of exhibitors is called to the liberal Premium List. Every accommodation will be provided for all exhibitors. Motive power furnished for machinery exhibited in motion. The artists, merchants, manufacturers, and mechanics of San Francisco, and all who are interested in the development of California's resources are invited to make a display. The Central Pacific Railroad Company will transport articles to and from the Fair free of charge. Any further information can be obtained from the resident Directors, where Premium lists may be had, viz.: C. M. Chase, No. 71 Nevada Block. P. A. Finigan, Esq., No. 406 Montgomery street: the President, No. 13 Montgomery Block, or from Edwin F. Smith, Secretary, P. O. Box, 726, Sacramento.

J. McM. SHAFTER, President.
EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary.

Juvenile Department.

BAND OF HOPE WORK.



The Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., of California, offers to furnish, free of charge, to Sunday-schools, or other juvenile organizations desiring to adopt them for use, the newly revised Band of Hope rituals together with the ritual badges. The ritual comprises a pamphlet of 48 pages. The badges are of German silver, with a safety pin upon the back. Sample copies of the rituals and badge, or quantities for actual use, will be furnished on application to the G. W. C. T., Robert Thompson, 1,531 Golden Gate Avenue, or the Superintendent of Juvenile Work, George Bramall, Haywards, or Geo. B. Katzenstein, 328 J street, Sacramento.

TALKS WITH THE YOUNG FOLKS.

LIFE INSURANCE.

The young people, those over 12 or 13 years of age, might as well learn something of life insurance. The time that any one of us may live is very uncertain; the most healthy of us may die to-morrow; but the average life of a hundred or a thousand people or more, may be foretold very accurately. One occupation is more dangerous or unwholesome than another, so are some modes of living, and some localities are hazardous to life.

From tables that have been kept very carefully we can tell just how many of 1000 carpenters or 1,000 lawyers or 1000 farmers, or 1000 saloon keepers, of a certain age will die this year and next, and so on. A visitation of cholera or yellow fever, or a serious railroad accident might spoil the calculation one year, but otherwise the number of deaths would differ very little if any from the calculation.

For instance, of 1000 average farmers of 35 years of age, about 10 will die this year. But if they are all sober wholesome people, not more than 5 would be likely to die. On the other hand, if they were a very intemperate set of people the deaths would be 40 or more.

Again, of 1000 people who are engaged in the sale of beer and wine and whisky of 35 years of age, about 24 will die in the first year, because so many of them drink. In other respects they ought to be long lived, because their work is easy, and they are not exposed to cold and hunger. Draymen who are employed by the brewers are generally intemperate, and they die 39 to the thousand every year of that age; that is six or seven times as many per thousand as would die of sober, healthy farmer, who are Good Templars.

Now we know pretty accurately how many of each thousand persons will die every year of all ages, but we never can tell who or which of them are going to lose their lives. Therefore insurance societies have been created, into which thousands of people pay a certain sum every year according to their age; and it is paid on condition that whenever one dies, a large sum will be paid to his family or friends; the amount having been agreed upon when the party began to pay. When a party agrees to pay this annual sum, he is said to have his life insured, which is an improper expression. His life is not a particle surer than before, but he has a sum of money insured to be paid to his heirs at his death. The agreement which he and the insurance company sign is called a *policy of insurance;* and the sum paid every year for it is called the premium of his life insurance.

Sometimes people have taken out a policy on which they made a first payment of twenty to one hundred dollars, and altho they were likely to live 20 30 or 40 years, they have died soon after, sometimes in a week or in a few months. In that case their survivors have received from the insurance companies a large sum of money, $1000 to $10000 or more; and the act of getting insured was a very fortunate one. Others have lived to a ripe old age, and have paid in nearly as much as the sum to be received at their death. But even then the money has been saved up, that would probably have been wasted or lost. So it is always a wise precaution to have a life policy.

The system of life insurance, as it is called, is a very excellent one, because it makes a provision for the widow and orphans of those who die unexpectedly, and who have no large means on hand. But greedy and wicked men have abused this good thing and have formed societies which in place of making a moderate profit and being the honest guardians of the widow and orphan, have robbed them of many millions, and stolen and squandered their sacred trusts.

To prevent these abominable frauds, societies have been formed on the plan of our "mutual aid." In these there is no money paid beforehand, or stored up for people to steal, but all who belong to our Mutual Aid agree on the death of any member to pay his heirs a certain sum each, which is not to exceed $1000 in all or $2000, or whatever is agreed on at the time of joining. This is the most economical plan of life insurance and the least liable to loss or fraud.

The societies which deal in life insurance on the old plan meet with a large loss when a person dies soon after insuring, but they make a large profit on those who live to be old. When any one is insured they calculate how long he *ought* to live and deal with him on that basis; tho some die soon, the average live to the time they have set down in their tables.

Now they have found out that a person who is 20 years of age, and lives temperately and properly, is expected to live 44 years more, that is to 64 years of age; but if he is intemperate and remains so, he will be expected to die in 15¼ years. A temperate person who is 30 years of age is expected to live to the age of 66⅓; if intemperate to 44 years. A temperate person at 40 is expected to live to be 69, but if intemperate, 51½ years only. That means some will live much less, some much longer than the times named, but their average lives will be as stated. Thus it will be seen that the intemperate, those who use tobacco and vile drinks, shorten their lives about 29 years on the average; and many who are intemperate die at 20 or 25, when they might have lived 50 years longer; and besides the intemperate live very unhappily too.

There are some life insurance matters in another part of this paper from which a good deal may be learned When you are at the proper age the Good Templars will give you the best and safest and most honest insurance in the world.

ABOUT THE DOCTORS.

Some of the young and more of the old readers of the RESCUE will perhaps say, how and why does the editor presume to criticize the acts and words of Doctors, who have enjoyed the advantage of a college education and instruction, specially adapted to making them experts in all matters relating to the combating of disease and the preservation of health.

There are several answers to be made to that. The RESCUE does not presume to give a personal dictation; as to what is a proper treatment of disease, what is or is not a proper remedy or wholesome usage. Whenever it condems the use of alcoholic beverages in sickness or in health as opposed to medical science, it merely asserts what the highest and truest and most perfect medical science of the world has emphatically declared, after the most patient and capable investigation.

If the temperance people had set up an *opinion* that all kinds of liquor are useless and harmful as medicines under all circumstances; and if medical *science* and *experience* had unanimously declared the contrary, the chances would be very largely in favor of the doctors being right and the temperance people fools upon that subject; but still the doctors might be wrong, for the whole world has many a time been mistaken and is yet in some matters. But our authority is that of the most excellent, skilful, scientific, respectable and successful of the doctors themselves. They have given the most patient study to this question of alcoholic drinks and medicines, and they have proved by actual experience the value of the truths they have discovered. The doctors who prescribe wine and beer and whisky, do so just because *somebody* taught them to do so, and they have never given that matter the least personal study, but are profoundly ignorant upon that department of their profession, tho in other respects they may be finely educated, some of them.

Dr. B. W. Richardson of London is the best qualified of all living physicians to be an authority upon this question, because he possesses the most eminent qualifications and has studied it more thoroly than any other man living. Many hundreds of physicians adopt his principles and follow his practice. But they do not all. For instance one of our lecturers lately speaking of Dr. Richardson's books, and of his declarations as to the impropriety and folly of using liquors medicinally, was criticized by a regular M. D. as follows; "Who is this Dr. Richardson"? Who ever heard of him? I'll warrant he is one of those San Francisco homeopathic quacks: what does he know about medicine"? Now if that doctor knew all he ought to and was a fit man to be intrusted with a sick patient, he would know who the great Dr. Richardson is.

In 1628 William Harvey published a treatise on "the motion of the heart and blood," asserting the circulation of the blood in the animal system, a theory which he said he had been teaching his college pupils for nine years, but which till then no other man had ever suspected. Now all the doctors of his time had been educated without that article of belief: had never heard of such a thing; and they were highly indignant at Dr. Harvey, scouted him as a fanatic and an ass. Some of them fought him very bitterly and spitefully. Some of the young men soon learned that he was right; but it has been said that not one doctor, who was over forty years of age at the time of this discovery, ever accepted it: it was said that every one of them to his latest day cursed the new thing as a most impudent and wicked folly.

Perhaps that was a slight exaggeration, but no doubt most of them did. And the doctors of to-day are acting in a similar manner, They mostly stick to the prejudices of their early education. One is an allopathist, one a homeopathist, one a catholic, one a protestant, one a democrat, one a republican; most of them prescribe liquors and most of those who do so drink them; and the Bible and all human experience has agreed that the opinion of any one who demoralizes, weakens and destroys his reasoning faculties with alcohol is not on any subject of more value than the explosion of a chinese fire cracker.

Every body else has a better chance of being right, of getting at the truth, of holding sensible opinions, than *the man who drinks*, be it a doctor, minister, editor, judge, poet, prophet or scholar. The human being that disorders his own Godgiven reason, can never expect to be right.

TEMPLAR VILLA.

The "Good Templar" published where our lamented brother Walker used to labor, in Glasgow, has a prettily written story of a family in Scotland who made their living by peddling crockery, which the family donkey toted from door to door. The whole family, except the donkey, had become so habituated to the seductions of the poisonous grogshop, that it was given up as a hopeless wreck by all the religious and moral people who knew them.

On one occasion the old folks were returning from a day's travel rather the worse for the poison they had imbibed. They called at a grogshop as such people always will, when they have too much of a load already. After a few glasses they quarreled as such people always do, and had a fight. During the fight the donkey, who was sober outside, was indulging in a pleasant dream, when some hoodlum boy gave him a thump with a club, and he was so alarmed at the sudden attack that he lost his mental balance, took to his heels and making too sudden a turn, the cart interviewed a stone wall and every piece of its cargo of crockery was broken. And when the family crockery broke, the family broke too, financially. Then the policeman took the old pugilistic couple off to jail and they repented there for some time at the expense of the taxpayers.

When they were liberated, neither the old folks nor their four sons and daughters had any property left, except a very damaged character apiece. They were wondering what to do next, when a Good Templar of a lodge recently started in the vicinity came that way; knowing their circumstances he proposed that they should try the chances of a reform from the drink. To tell it briefly, he was successful and the whole family except the donkey, joined the lodge together.

Good people were glad: but some people said "that's news for you." Who would have thot it? said Miss 2. One comfort, said Sandy 3, they wont keep it long. They wont keep it a week, said Tom 4. Them thieving, good for-nothing, lazy, stingy, drink behind the door, scurvy faced Templars wont last much longer either, that is another comfort said old Mrs. Five.

But they did last and so did the lodge. The family, when no longer soaked and poisoned by drink, turned out to be fine, large hearted, energetic, worthy people. They went to work in the old biz: soon sold the donkey and bot two fine horses and sold crockery far and near, but they did not call any more at the grogshop. In good time they were entertaining worthy and respectable company in their own house and grounds which they called

"Templar Villa," and they soon were members of the church as well as of the lodge and the Wilisons became honored and useful people. The author of the story signs his name Robert Semple, but these are not the words in which he tells it.

Now some of us have seen quite a number of such changes and reforms as that. And some we have seen try to reform for a while and fall again, because the grogshop snared them and took their lives and sucked their blood, just as a spider kills a fly.

Many a forlorn tramp and wreck that you see today might and would be a grand and good and useful member of society, but for the grogshop, to which we want you young folks to vow eternal enmity, as Hannibal did to the Romans. And dont ever let up a moment in your war against it.

OUR FIRST TEMPERANCE SCHOOL.—NO. 8.

OBJECT LESSONS,

BY JULIA COLMAN.

A very small "object" will sometimes suffice to make a lesson attractive. You are talking about cider-making and you bring the best looking apple you can lay your hands on. You describe its gradual growth, and ask the scholars now and then, where the alcohol comes in. They will not be able to tell you; on the contrary you will build up in their minds the feeling that it has not come in anywhere; and the crowning proof will be that they, (the boys at least,) have eaten a dozen apples sometimes in a day without getting tipsy.

Since the alcohol is not in the apple how does it get into the cider?

There is some sugar in the apples and we know that alcohol is made by the decay of sugar in sweet liquids; cider is apple juice, so there is sugar in that, and if this stands and decays that will make alcohol. That is how the alcohol gets there. It is not in the apple, nor in the apple juice, till it is formed there by the decay of the sugar. Perhaps you never thought cider was decayed, but what is to prevent it, if it stands, like any other fruit. The pomace decays; we can see that (show it if you can,) and we can see that the cider decays, if we watch it. (Teach them how to put it in a jar in a warm place, and watch the fermentation and the formation of the alcohol.)

Many seem to think it quite safe to drink the apple juice when it is fresh, only they do not know when to stop. It was good and fresh yesterday and it is only one day older to-day. The fact is that everywhere people practice drinking cider when it is new they go on and on until they make cider drunkards, and I think temperance people can be in a great deal better business than seeing how near they can come to drinking the drunkards drink without quite stepping over the line. And when they set the example of drinking new cider there will be plenty of other people to follow and to keep it up all the year around, beside that there is no knowing where to draw the line, for in warm weather the alcohol begins to form the very first day.

Well, yes, there is one way of safety. I have studied it out carefully, I have a little old-fashioned cider-mill with two rows of clean white stones, and a press to squeeze the juice out and a tube to take it away before it has a chance to ferment. And it is very convenient too, for you can take this sort of mill with you and use it wherever you find the apples . I have brought mine with me here today for I thought you would like to see it. Here it is; here are the rows of white stones (shows the teeth) and the press is just inside, and the tube close at hand to swallow the cider quickly before it ferments. If you drink the cider from no other mill you will be perfectly safe from becoming tipsy on cider, and also from setting a bad example in cider drinking.

All this can easily be enlarged to a twenty minutes' talk; perhaps it may add to the interest if you announce beforehand that you will display an old fashioned cider mill, it can really be seen how much more effective this sort of talk is than it would be with the objects" left out, although they are of the simplest; even an apple blossom will be far better than nothing. By a little tact and study, you can press the commonest things into service.

One of the most difficult things for the children to understand is, how if there is no alcohol in the fruit and the grain we can yet make it out of them, The older children should get it by some idea of chemical action as already described in "our experiments." Soap making is the experiment used in the Manual, but for the smaller folks an object lesson answers better. Show them a piece of muslin. "This is not an apron is it? But I can make an apron out of it. So I can make alcohol out of fruit juice."

Any one who takes the lessons of the Manual, as a model merely, not following them blindly, but studying out illustrations and objects for himself, will soon acquire facility in their use, and, so impart greater vivacity to the lesson.

A LITTLE TALK TO BOYS.

When I meet you everywhere, boys.——on the street, in the cars, on the boat, at your own homes, or at school.—I see a great many things in you to admire. You are in earnest, you are merry, you are full of happy life, you are quick at your lessons, you are patriotic, you are brave, and you are ready to study out all the great and curious things in this wonderful world of ours But very often I find one great thing lacking in you. You are not quite gentlemanly enough. There are so many little actions which help to make a true gentleman, and which I do not see in you. Sometimes when mother or sister comes into the room where you are sitting in the most comfortable chair, you do not jump up and say, "Take this seat, mother," or "Sit here, Annie," but you sit still and enjoy yourself. Sometimes you push past your mother or sister, in the doorway from one room to another instead of stepping aside politely for them to pass first. Sometimes when mother has been shopping, and passes you on the corner, carrying a parcel, you do not step up and say "Let me carry that for you mother," but keep on playing with the other boys. Sometimes when mother or sister is doing something for you, you call out, "Come hurry, up !' just as if you were speaking to one of your boy companions. Sometimes when you are rushing out to play, and meet a lady friend of mother's just coming in at the door, you do not lift your cap from your head nor wait a moment till she has passed in.

Such little things, do you say? Yes to be sure; but it is these very little acts—these gentle acts—which make gentlemen. I think the word gentleman is a beautiful word. First, man—and that means everything brave, and strong, and noble; and then gentle—and that means full of all these little kind thoughtful acts, of which I have been speaking. A gentle man ! Every boy may be one if he will. Whenever I see a gentlemanly boy, I feel so glad and proud ! I met one the other day, and I have been happier ever since.—*Selected.*

A RUMSELLER'S STORY.

A man named Stacy, the owner of a splendid drinking saloon in New York, signed the pledge lately and closed his house. Hearing that a party of lads had formed themselves into a temperance society, he went to them and gave them his experience as a rumseller. We repeat some of his recolections for our larger audience:

"I sold liquor," said Mr. Stacy, "for eleven years—long enough for me to see the beginning and end of its effects. I have seen a man take his first glass of liquor in my place, and afterwards fill the grave of a suicide. I have seen man after man, wealthy and educated, come into my saloon, who now cannot buy his dinner. I can recall twenty customers worth one hundred thousand to five hundred thousand dollars, who are now without money, place or friends."

He warned boys against entering saloons on any pretext. He stated that he had seen many a young fellow, member of a temperance society, come in with a friend and wait while he drank. "No, no," he would say, "I never touch it Thanks all the same." Presently, rather than seem churlish, he would take a glass of cider or harmless lemonade. "The lemonade was nothing," said the rumseller, "but I knew how it would end. The only safety, boys, for any man, no matter how strong his resolution, is outside the door of a saloon."—*Sel.*

WESLEY ON LIQUOR-SELLING.

It will be seen by the following extract from a sermon of John Wesley on the "Use of Money," that temperance, both in its personal and public aspects, is no newly discovered branch of gospel teaching or church work:

"We may not gain by hurting our neighbor in his body; therefore we may not sell anything which tends to impair health. Such, is eminently, all that liquid fire, commonly called drams or spirituous liquors. It is true these may have a place in medicine; they may be of use in some bodily disorders, although there would be rarely any occasion for them were it not for the unskilfulness of the practicioner; therefore, such as prepare and sell them only for this end, may keep their conscience clear; but who are they who prepare them only for this end? Do you know ten such distillers in England? Then excuse these. But all who sell them in the common way to any that will buy, are poisoners-general. They murder his majesty's subjects by wholesale; neither does their eye pity or spare. They drive them to hell like sheep. What is their gain? Is it not the blood of these men? Who, then would envy their large estates and sumptuous palaces? A curse is in the midst of them. The curse of God cleaves to the stones, the timber, the furniture of them! The curse of God is in their gardens, their walks and their groves—a fire that burns to the nethermost hell! Blood, blood is there. The foundation, the floor, the walks, the roof, are stained with blood. And canst thou hope, O man of blood, tho thou art clothed in scarlet and fine linen, and farest sumptuously every day, canst thou hope to deliver down thy fields of blood to the third generation? Not so, for there is a God in heaven; therefore thy name shall soon be rooted out. Like to those whom thou hast destroyed, body and soul, 'thy memorial shall perish with thee!"

SMOKERS.

People are fond of saying that every boy that is born in the country has an equal chance of being president of the United States. That is getting to be a great mistake. It is the veriest nonsense to suppose that a boy who uses tobacco can ever have the least chance of being another Garfield or Lincoln.

About the highest official position to which a tobacco boy can aspire, is to be president of a donkey cart. In that case the donkey might earn a kind of hand to mouth, or rather cigaret to mouth living for the two. But it would be a humiliating position to place a moderately well-disposed donkey in, to oblige him to see the results of his labor go to maintain a human biped, whose highest use on earth is to make himself and everything he approaches smell bad. But a donkey is not stuck up or a stickler on dignity, and they have been known to survive for years the degradation of having their fate linked with a malodorous tobacco soak. But the donkey has always been an ill used slave.

THE AGENTS' HERALD.

A monthly journal, 16 page, 12x16 inches, well and handsomely printed, 50 cents a year, comes to this office. Its object is the publication and exposure of frauds and thieving advertisers, of whom it furnishes a long list; a sort of rogue's gallery. Lots of people in California are gulled into sending money—twenty-five cents up to ten dollars—to advertising scoundrels, who never send them anything in return. If they would send fifty cents a year to the Agents' Herald, Philadelphia, they would never get bit in that way any more. Beside, it is a cheap paper as interesting reading. Send for it, or send ten cents for a sample copy. Such a publication deserves the highest commendation, and everybody ought to pay fifty cents whether they want the paper or not, to encourage such a useful enterprise as a war upon the many gangs of professional thieves which so swarm the country. Send for it, and down with frauds. The paper is now in its fifth year:

WILL YOU HELP US?

PHILADELPHIA, June 15th, 1881.

"We mail you this specimen copy of our publication, with the hope that you will carefully examine and appreciate our effort to protect the public, which we do in exposing city advertising frauds—scoundrels who, in spite of the laudable efforts of the Post Office Department to prevent it, continue their swindling schemes, corrupting the morals of innocent youth, and annually defrauding country people to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars. We propose to watch these scoundrels with an eagle eye, and sound the alarm through the columns of this paper as soon as we discover them advertising, and that the public may be kept thoroughly posted, we pesire to scatter the Herald broadcast throughout the entire country.

It is our intention, after we have gained the confidence and support of the public, to employ at our own expense the services of an eminent attorney, whose duty it will be to prosecute and cause the imprisonment of all advertisers detected in conducting fraudulent schemes. Such a course will have a wholesome effect in driving others out of the business.

We are almost daily in receipt of letters of congratulation from which we select the following as fair samples:

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HORATIO KING,
Ex-Postmaster General.

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ANTHONY COMSTOCK,
Sec. New York Society for the Prever[illegible] of Vice.

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Official Organ of the Grand Lodge I. O G. T. of California.

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OUR PRINCIPLES.—We aim for nothing short of a sweeping National Prohibitory law endorsed by every State and Territory of the Union, in the year 1885, and as much sooner as the Christian and Temperance men and good citizens of the country may desire to accomplish it.

☞The Rescue is the Special Friend and Advocate of the Viticultural Interests of California, and is the Only Paper west of the Rocky Mountains that presents reliable facts and figures and information relating to that highly important and most excellent and laudable branch of industry.

PROHIBITION REFORM PARTY.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1884,

HON. NEAL DOW, OF MAINE.

THE DOCTORS AND THE PRESIDENT.

It does not seem in the best of taste to make the President's illness a bulletin board, upon which to advertise rum and tokay and port wine as medical remedies. But "the trade" never hesitates to proclaim itself on every occasion that can present itself to us in our long journey from the cradle to the tomb.

The Catholic church asserts its own infallibility, but all the other churches, to whom exactly the same sources of information are wide open, stoutly deny the assumption. A sect of medical faith and practice claims an authority which is at least very arbitrary; but there are a great many other medical sects which assail and defy that authority, and the argument returned is nothing but a charge of quackery.

It would indicate ignorance and impertinence of an aggravated type to deny or belittle or ignore the patient industry, the persistent energy, the untiring study, the heroic devotion with which the medical professions have always sought the improvement of the means of relieving human suffering and preserving human life. No class of men have deserved greaser credit than the medicos for the successful results which have followed their skilful and scholarly and ingenious researches. But intelligent people will not attempt to clothe them with infallibility, nor invest with a sacred character their adherence to some antiquated practices and superstitions, when their own most advanced, most scholarly, most scientific, most experienced heroes and generals in their own camp, proclaim those ancient heresies to be mistakes, and clearly and conclusively prove them so. Quite a number of the common practices of physicians in vogue thirty years ago, are now known to have been mistakes. There is a medico now in Barbacoas, S. A. who studied in Paris about 40 years ago. He claims to be a "medico cientifico," and uses two remedies in almost every case; at least one of them if not both—viz. tartar emetic and the lancet. Chills, consumption, typhoid, worms, etc., all get the same treatment, and No. 3 remedy is calomel. Among the old cure-alls, rum and all its relatives were prominently used: this has survived all its fellow fossilisms and Dr. Edmunds of London says no medical man can give an intelligent explanation of the manner in which it can operate to the advantage of the sick or the sane.

Dr. B. W. Richardson, than whom there is no more competent authority, and who has given this matter more study and experiment than any other man, tells us the effect of alcohol upon the blood, the heart and the system so that all may understand it. And it is safe to say that no physician can give a satisfactory showing of how one ounce and a half of villainous, poisonous rum, which must have accelerated the action of the President's heart when his pulse was over 100, and gave it ever so much more work to do in his weak condition, could benefit him: nor how anything that vitiated and inflamed and poisoned his blood, could be a help to his recovery. The experiments of five years of a temperance hospital in London, and of many hundreds of the most skilful and successful practitioners in the world, have proved that the abandonment of all alcoholic treatment of disease produces the least percentage of fatal results. The prediction is ventured that in a dozen years from this, if President Garfield's physicians are reminded of this rum and port and tokay treatment, they will be very much ashamed of it.

BY THEIR FRUITS, &C.

SOME FRUITS.

The temperance reform in its entirety, as well as in the various branches and organizations, in and by which its operations have been conducted and its successes achieved, has had a thoro attestation of its heaven-inspired origin, in the persecution, obloquy and enmity, which has been directed against it and its advocates; by the world and by agencies as well, from which the warmest sympathy and readiest aid, might have been expected by those who have not studied the history of the reforms of this world.

Temperance agencies and societies have been met and fought at every inch of their progress, by open war fare, by secret underhanded enemies, but have suffered most from the general indifference of humanity to anything but its own immediate, present convenience, and its cruel disregard of the sufferings and misfortunes of its own brethren. Accusations of radicalism, unscripturalism, unsoundness in history and in medical science, imperfection and weakness in everything, has been constantly hurled against us. Mistakes of temperance measures, failures of our theories, errors of our opinions, have been the staple conversation of our opponents whenever they deigned to stoop to notice us.

And what has been the result of all these denials of our doctrines and charges of mistakes &c? No one side or party in any conflict of opinion has ever emerged from a prolonged contest so triumphantly and honorably as the temperance reformers. In all their history they have never proclaimed a doctrine from which they have been obliged to retreat one inch. They have never taken a position from which they have either been dislodged or have seen fit to retire: never had one single item of any charge made by their enemies substantiated. Never been proved guilty of any exaggerated assertion either of the evils of the drink system or of the blessings of genuine temperance.

Now our enemies have fought us out of the bible, and they find they have not one single passage asserted or implied from Genesis first to Revelation last, that in the least favors them or in the slightest degree condemns us. They have made the most grave charges of falsehood, ignorance, folly, fanaticism and hypocrisy and have utterly and ignominiously failed to establish the truth of one single word they have uttered in that direction.

Now what have been the fruits of this temperance agitation of 50 years. Victories right along, continuous, against the mightiest odds. And victories blessed of Heaven every time: sinners have been converted and reformed; homes that were desolate have been restored; the membership of the churches multiplied, how much only infinite knowledge can ascertain: and for every case of moderate or immoderate drinker reformed, perhaps 50 or 100 have been preserved from temptation. For every depraved sinner restored to the bosom of the church, who knows how many have been by the saving christian influences that have grown out of this blessed temperance work from its inception until now—prevented from ever setting out in the open way of the transgressor—and these blessings of prevention have come doubtless to millions who never thot once in their lives of tracing them to the real instrumentality which God called into action and honored with the charge of their guidance and preservation from the pitfalls of evil.

The trophies and blessings which are visibly due to the persistent energy and activity of the temperance army under the divine leadership are many—among them are Maine and Kansas ready for the coming of the kingdom of God, the only obstacle being the remnant outlaws of the beer and whisky thugs and the dregs of the harlot cup, which still poison the land to some extent. Vermont and portions of many other states more or less redeemed from the open and declared public worship of Satan. A dozen states ready to follow Kansas immediately, and two dozen more ready to follow them. Millions of sober reputable men and millions of virtuous noble women, good citizens who would not have been so or would have had no existence at all, but for the temperance gospel of the last 50 years. Society entirely reformed and converted from the fatal error that drunkenness was harmless and respectable. Every bar and den driven behind screens and obscured windows. The brand of Cain on the brow of every liquor seller in the land. Better churches, better preachers, better schools, better teachers; for the preachers and Christians and teachers were all to be reformed like all other people in that respect: and they all equally furnished their quota of reformers to the general muster roll; and they furnished their quota too of material to be convinced, and their quota to the ranks of opposition.

The women of America have advanced about 92 percent of the march from a condition of serfdom and slavery to their rightful perfect equality as citizens of the United States, and they owe about nine-tenths of the advance made to the place that has been given them among the temperance reformers, and the advocacy of their rightful claims by the reasonable and reasoning class of men and women engaged in that reform. The 92 per cent above dont mean that they possess 92 percent of their full equal rights, but that that or more per cent of the warfare is ended and the work done which was needed to achieve their complete enfranchisement. They are quite close to the daylight.

Again, in England, Ireland, Scotland, Australia, California and other states, we have the principle of prohibition established and vindicated in the success of temperance colonies, which are uniformly prosperous and happy and wealthy and of a high moral and religious tone.

Scotland, Wales, Ireland have closed the grogshop on Sunday and England will do so very soon. That is, the temperance reformers have taken down the image of Satan as the God of the sabbath, and will be in a position to do so very soon on the other days of the week. The temperance reform is closing the grogshop of California on Sunday as a preliminary to doing so on six other days of the week. Nothing is surer than if Satan is dethroned Sunday, all ground of objection to his removal altogether has vanished.

"By their fruits ye shall know them" It is about time now that the cunning instigation of Satan that temperance societies are ungodly or objectionable because they are secret societies and for other frivolous reasons was no longer listened to. They are in no wise secret societies in the sense of the really secret associations. But if they were so, or if the Masons or Knights of Pythias or the Sublime Elephants of the Mysterious Mausoleum of Mesopotamia shall ever bring forward such fruits, such trophies, such stars in their crown of rejoicing as the temperance reform can lay at the feet of the Master, in whose service and in whose name every first and last step and march and conflict of this warfare has been enacted—then the more millions we have of just such secret or otherwise assailable societies flooding the world, the better for the world and for all who love God and their fellow men.

THE CHURCH AND THE SERPENT,

The Delaware Signal has an excellent article from Wm. Bonar, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, on the causes of the decline of church revivals, from which the following extracts are gleaned.

The Rev. James Bland, Congregational pastor at Oberlin, has given some statistics, showing that since 1876, altho the number of churches and ministers had increased in that denomination, conversions had fallen off nearly 4,000 a year. In Ohio their converts had diminished regularly from 1531 in 1877, to 960 in 1880, and the decrease was similar in other denominations.

He quotes from the N. Y. Witness, a statement of Dr. Cuyler that the Presbyterian church was gaining about one a year for each congregation, and the state of Pennsylvania shows a net gain of 818 in 814 congregations. The Witness recommends to remedy the alarming state of things, by unremitting prayer among all Christians for the presence and power of the Holy Ghost among us!!!

Mr. Bonar continues:

Why is this phenomenon in the history of American churches so alarmingly apparent? Is it because the Lord's arm is shortened that He cannot save? or His ear dull that He cannot hear? Surely not. But is it not rather that we are, as a nation, cherishing and clasping to our embrace an abomination with which the Holy Spirit cannot co-exist? In Luke 1, 15, Eph. 5, 18, and similar passages, we learn that abstinence from wine and strong drink is a condition in the individual if he would be filled by the Holy spirit. What is true of an individual, is true of a community of individuals, is true of a State, is true of a nation. Can we reasonably expect the dove to brood in the heart of the Nation while we cherish the serpent there? What folly for the *Weekly Witness* in view of "*this alarming state of things*," to call upon all Christians for unremitting prayer for the presence and power of the Holy Ghost among us, while the great majority of those called upon to pray, sustain by their action as citizens, the *serpent* in his usurpation of the place which they pray the Holy Ghost to occupy? Why not rather call upon all Christian voters to put on Christian manhood and use the power God has put into their hands, and put away the abominable thing which God hates? That Christians should pray for the removal of the great obstacle, that all Christians acknowledge to stand in the way of the progress of the Gospel I can readily understand; but how the Christian, who thus prays, can hope for an answer to his prayer while he suffers himself to be led by the demagog to perpetuate that obstacle, is not obvious.

We read in the 18th of Rev. that one of the items of traffic of the doomed city of Babylon was "the *souls of men.*" We shudder at the thought of such a traffic. But is our practice essentially anything different? We allow 250,000 liquor dealers to kill by their business 60,000 of our fellow countrymen annually, and consign their souls to perdition on the easy terms that they pay us sixty millions, or one thousand dollars per soul. Now if these things are so, and if it is true that the great majority of professed Christians lend their influence as citizens to perpetuate this state of things, then it is not hard to see a reason why the Holy Spirit seems to be taking his flight. In view of the fact that the church has been a partner in the crime of the State in this matter, it behooves her to repent in dust and ashes and bring forth fruits meet for repentance. Let us not be content to be children of that good old party that saved the country. God is able to raise up from the stones of the street those that will lay down their lives for their country. Is not the axe even now laid at the root of our liberty tree? Let us remember that every tree that beareth not good fruit is hewn down. I cannot but be anxious for my country when I reflect that the voice of the blood of the thousands slain by rum, mingled with the wails of ten thousand times ten thousand heart-sick women and famished children, are going up to the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth, crying, how long, O most merciful Father, before the party scales shall be removed from the eyes of thy children, that they may see that they are quenching thy spirit by upholding the despoiler.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' AID SOCIETY.

The seventh annual report of this most noble and excellent charity has just been published. The Home of the Society is at 68 Clementina St. It has lodging accommodations, baths, gymnasium, reading-room, a savings-bank, a supper, and good kind loving counsel and ready help for the homeless and helpless boys and girls of this city, or who come here from abroad. During the year homes have been found for 101 homeless and foodless children. 368 lodgings and 1123 meals have been given to helpless waifs, and 1424 pieces of clothing distributed. 95 children have been taught to take care of their spare money and have deposited $495 of savings in their little bank.

Not only have the children been directed to homes, but the homes have been directed to find good, grateful children, among those rescued from perdition, and the return of their thankful love will be a daily bonanza of joyous blessings to those homes that have shielded, and housed, and fed, and clothed these little ones, and blessings from a richer and loftier source will come to the kind hearts who, in receiving the helpless, have lovingly entertained the great Friend of the fatherless.

This generous charity is sustained by private subscriptions and donations, but there is every reason to believe that an investment in the stock will pay better dividends than gov't bonds; for he that giveth to the poor, especially the child-poor, whose poverty is not their own faults lendeth to the Lord, and there is no fear of repudiation in that quarter.

To-morrow there will doubtless be $50,000 wasted in the grogshops of this city, to encourage their business, which is solely the creation of crime, pauperism, misery and war against the homes and the children of the city; a conspiracy of 5,000 houses and their occupants to wreck and blast the helpless children. Our citizens employ $50,000 a day to help fill our jails and streets with starving, suffering people, and the Childrens' Aid Society has to depend upon the charitable and the poor to help a few of those poor plundered children to a shelter. And they want to erect a building. Five dollars a year constitutes a member. Won't you, reader, be one of 1,000 to go in this week with your $5. You can take the pledge too, in their Band of Hope, which Mr. Baker has thoughtfully kept in operation, and on whose roll 1,232 members have inscribed their names. Take a membership, friend, and add your little help; you can buy a partnership in a wondrously rich mine of precious things for a moderate deposit. There is a prize for every body and no blank for any one.

Address J. H. Baker, 68 Clementina St., S. F., or go and see the institution yourself and own a shingle in the roof.

BOURNVILLE.

ANOTHER TROPHY OF TEMPERANCE.

The Alliance News describes a new enterprise established a few miles from Birmingham by the Cadbury Bros., the sons of a veteran English temperance reformer, Mr. John Cadbury, who is still living. Twenty years ago the "Cocoa Essence" factory of this firm employed 30 hands; of late its business demands the labor of 300 men, boys and girls. A tract of 15 acres has been secured, a model factory built, model cook houses and dining rooms, model residences for the workers, model playgrounds and every provision for their comfort and welfare, and the grogshop and all its crimebreeding appliances strictly excluded.

The girl's workroom is 240 by 60 feet; all the young women employed are dressed in a brown Holland costume, a very neat uniform, while at work: this dress is the factory property and is very cleanly for workers at confectionary; The women come at 9 and leave at 6. While every thotful precaution for the physical comfort of the workers has been taken, the temperance proprietors have remembered that their people have a moral nature as well as a mechanical force. So every morning from 9:5 to 9:30 all hands are assembled in a room designed for that purpose, and a simple religious service is gone thru. One of the principals reads a portion of Scripture, and the union of all in a hymn of praise makes this daily incident one of priceless importance, in the opinion of all concerned therein.

The men who do these things, the Cadburys, the Richardsons, the Titus Salts, the Landises are the veritable princes and prophets of our day: the Abraham, Moses, Joshua, Gideon and Daniel of our race. And the Creator so contrived the mechanism of this world and all its inter-adaptations, that the men who do these noble and magnanimous acts, considering the welfare of their own dependents as well as their own, take the most certain and effective method of insuring their own success in a financial direction. That safeguard from the grogshop, that model arrangement of a factory, the model hours adopted, the humane provisions for the welfare of the workers, and especially the 25 minutes of the first morning hour devoted to a service of adoration and thanks to the Giver of all good—if faithfully copied in California, would ensure the success of any manufacturing industry that could be undertaken (with any reasonable ground of success to start with) from Siskiyou to San Diego. Whereas establishing a factory of any kind among a nest of leprous beer halls and murderous grogshops, has, under any and all circumstances of favorable market etc. about 99 chances of failure to one of success. The grogshop brands all its surroundings and vicinities, and all their interests with the broad arrow which symbolizes God's wrath.

Ex Surgeon General Hammond openly denounces the treatmeut of President Garfield by the Surgeons intrusted with his case. There have been some untoward symptoms of late, but there seems to be a well founded hope that the patient will weather them all. There have been fears of blood poisoning and Dr. Hammond thinks it may be present, but he holds the chances of recovery more than equal. They dont tell of administering any more rum poison now a days; perhaps that has been discontinued. Several more pieces of broken rib have been removed thru an incision made in the back to draw off the discharge from the depth of the wound. It is about time Guitteau was hung or roasted. He ought to have a fair trial, but the trial need not occupy over five minutes and should precede the execution of sentence by about 5 minutes more.

The Alliance News among other "fruits of the traffic" copies from the London *Lancet* an account of a shocking suicide of a miner of 45 years of age in Australia. He had been an occasional drunk: having a burst for a week or two, and then keeping sober for months. He was found a few days after the conclusion of a *burst* lying outside of his cabin, dead. He had chopped his left arm with a hatchet, making over twenty wounds and severing the arm entirely at the wrist, and then he had cut his throat. It is too horrible to repeat. but it is only one of a vast number of horrible cases occuring every day all over the Christian civilizations of the world, *but not in Pagan Countries.* These things occur in every case from the use of the drink that a good many people try to assert was one of the divinely appointed emblems of the holy communion.

In England owing to the pressure of the Irish land bill on the time of the parliament, it is feared that action upon the Sunday closing bills and other matters of intense importance to the public welfare, will have to be postponed to another session. The Irish question, how to take care of the paupers made by the distillers and the landlord robbers, has always been an important one; but the Sunday closing bill and the local option bill are of infinitely greater importance to England and the world.

The Police Judge of San Luis Obispo says that Mrs. Emily Pitt Stevens has "busted the business of this court," and he threatens to retreat to some hermitage where temperance booms do not penetrate,—*Monterey Californian.*

Unfermented Wine. Attention is requested to the advertizement of Mr Winters who supplies the fruit of the vine for communion purposes.



THE WINE INTEREST.

NO. FIVE.

The question, does it pay or will it pay, to make this a wine and brandy country, is one of immense importance to Californians, but most of all, to the people who raise grapes. They, above all men, should look this question of *finance* square in the face, without prejudice or avarice or hate; they should weigh the matter intelligently, calmly, wisely. At the start they should drop forever, one gross mistake many of them labor under, which is that those who object to wine making are hostile to the welfare of the vineyard men. Look at the matter fairly, and see who is most likely to tell you the truth and be your friend. The one who has no axe to grind, no trade to make, does not ask a cent from you for any purpose whatever; or the party who is going to levy a commission and a profit and a shave on the wine and brandy you are coaxed to make, and the grapes you are to sell at his distillery?

Look at this matter squarely and you will see that two parties make each a separate proposition. The wine and brandy trader who expects to live and grow rich upon your toil, advises you to make wine and holds out the promise that a ton of your grapes shall be worth as much as a ton of Bodega potatoes, when there is a big crop of the latter, say $10 to $15 per ton.

We, the other party, who have not one cent of monied interest in the matter either way, propose to you to make a ton of your grapes, worth three or four tons of potatoes, as they really are and ought to be, three or four cents a pound at the vineyard. The wine maker's offer puts you and others too in deadly peril; our offer promises or threatens no harm to anybody. Can you refuse then to listen calmly and intelligently to a reasonable discussion of this matter? In the last article we were not quite done with

FRANCE.

Mr. Arpad Haraszthy tells you that you can always find a market in Bourdeaux for one hundred million gallons a year of California wine at 35 cents a gallon. Now if this is true, or if France would buy fifty million gallons even a year of our wine or any other wine, it forever gives the lie to the assertion made by the wine advocates, that wine and brandy-making, or either, is a profitable business for France. In the preceding number it was proved clearly that France owed nothing but loss and poverty to that business, but Mr Haraszthy confirms it when he says that France, after making 1,000 to 1,500 million gallons of wine, has to buy an enormous quantity in addition, for the use of her own drunkards.

And he supposes that to send this wine to France, the grapes from which it is made will be sold by the growers at $8 per ton (half the value of potatoes) which he thinks will pay a return to the millionaire capitalists, who he very properly supposes will have come to own all the vineyards by the time this State makes 100 gallons of wine for export. He is right in implying that the wine making vineyards will change hands, as so many of them have done under mortgages and the bad management of those who use wine.

A recent article in the Chronicle (July 3rd) proclaims the fact too, that in the last 30 years the consumption of beer in France has been multiplied 43 times: has grown to be 43 times as much as it used to be. The increase of strong spirits we know is increasing in France and has been for 50 years at a terribly alarming rate; and it looks as if the wine business, which has pauperized every country that ever experimented with it is fast having the same effect in France. The universal drunkenness which has ever followed wine in all countries is even too much for the frugal and ever economizing Frenchman, of whom it used to be said that 39 out of 40 were always hoarding a portion of their earnings, against one in five of the English.

About two years ago the wine advocates gave the following as the wine production of the world

Countries.	Gallons.
France	1,505,000,000
Spain	528,000,000
Portugal	130,750,000
Italy	810,650,000
Austro-Hungary	575,300,000
Germany	156,900,000
Switzerland	10,460,000
Russia and Turkey	52,300,000
Greece and Cypress	26,150,000
Roumania	15,690,000
Total	3,806,200,000

Please look at it and decide if you please, which of those old wine producing countries you would desire California to resemble or copy, and in what respect if any.

Take from these countries the good and sober element that exists in France and Germany, and then the sober State of Maine, or the sober and christian portion of Massachusetts or the grand State of Kansas, three States but a few days old in comparison with those countries—and the people of any one of them are of more importance to the world and exert a greater influence for good upon it and will continue to do so, than the whole of the others united. One vigorous young State of sober Christian American civilization is worth more than a dozen of these wine debauched. wine pauperized, wine benighted and wine brutalized nations.

And California has a future of wealth and power within her grasp, which can only be attained by a careful avoidance of the manifest pauperizing and barbarizing agencies to which is mainly due the present abject degraded condition of the miserable, despicable. bankrupted and decayed nation who have prostituted their vineyards into a scathing curse to mankind.

GRAPES.

State aid and private aid, much individual enterprise and effort have been employed in originating and developing a wine and brandy system—under the mistaken idea that it was to become a paying business. But not a particle of effort, comparatively speaking, has ever been made to develop the grape business, the real business of the grape grower; the business God planned for us and gave us. Wine making is simply and only using the sugar in the grape, which can be had just as good and as useful and as cheap in the sugar cane, the cactus and the potato.

No society has ever attempted to create a market or instigate a supply or develope a trade in canned grapes, in fresh pure wholesome grape juice, in grape jelly. Almost no energy has been put forth to stimulate a production of raisins and to secure a demand for our raisins and increase and advertize their excellence.

Not one intelligent effort has been made to secure a transport at honest figures for fresh grapes to the East, where there is a market for at least 1000 tons of fresh California grapes every day at 8 to 10 cents a pound, which ought to be divided in this way: freight 2½ cents; Eastern commission and expenses 2½ cents, and to the grape growers here, delivered at the cars, 3 cents per pound or more.

No effort has been made to abate the monstrous extortion of 6 or 7 cents a pound charged by the railroad companies where 2 cents would be an excessive rate to satisfy the most grasping monopolist on the Eastern side of the mountains. Not a protest has been made against the charge of seven cents freight on a pound of grapes which yields its grower one cent.

(*To be continued.*)

A TEMPERANCE GOVERNOR.

The success of the temperance cause in this State is beyond comparison the most important condition which can affect the present and future welfare of its whole people. It would seem therefore a desirable and judicious movement to select *now* a proper, honest and acceptable gentleman as our temperance candidate for governor.

If an unexceptionable selection can be agreed upon and put forward now, it might be a necessity of any political party that means to elect, to endorse the temperance candidate. It will never help the temperance cause for us to endorse the nominee of either of the old parties, who may give us some double meaning assurances of his personal regard for our principles. That man is nominated to do anything else than favor onr movement or promote the public welfare. No one can fail to understand at this day that the welfare of the country is a consideration which never enters into the plans and schemes of either of the trained bands of politicians. The success of their party in the securing of official position and the distribution of the spoil, is the objective point for which the professional politician must aim. And altho in the old parties there may be intensely patriotic men, all they possess of genuine patriotism must be kept out of sight and hearing of their political friends, in any effort they put forth towards taking a part in public affairs.

The recent proceedings of legislative bodies in this and other States and of our national congress, have given a more than usually emphatic proclamation of the *fact* that the interests of the people and of the country are entirely subordinated to the interests of party, and in many instances to the interests of the most unworthy individuals of the party; whose venality and corruption and successful political villainy are the only qualities thru which they have attained their powerful vantage ground.

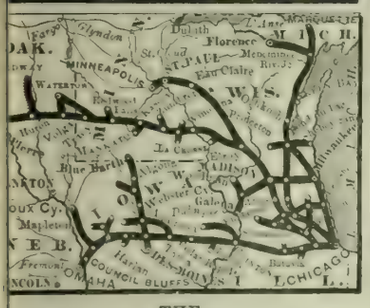
This condition of affairs has grown up because no united and intelligent effort has been made to resist its growth. The public heart is not half so rotten as its interpreters assert and believe. It has been beguiled by bonfire and torchlight procession patriotism and whisky inspired oratory into a tolerance of the present political rottenness, and now wants a Moses to lead it into a better land and a purer atmosphere.

The people of Kansas fixed upon Governor St. John to be their candidate, and the Republican party was obliged to endorse him and adopt the temperance platform: altho that party was largely in the majority anyway, they were obliged to take this course of action. If the temperance people of this State desire the success of our principles and the redemption of the State from the all-pauperizing and all-poisoning and all-destroying influences of the grogshop vampire conspiracy, they are now in a position to make a successful movement, but they must begin now and must begin to act wisely and so continue thruout.

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The superlative value and importance of this great Encyclopædia lies especially in the fact that it is brought within the reach of every one who aspires after knowledge and culture. It is *really* a library of universal knowledge. It brings a liberal education easily within the reach even of every plowboy of the country and apprentice boy of the city. Every farmer and every mechanic in the land owes it to himself and to his children that such a Cyclopædia shall henceforward form a part of the outfit of his home. To the professional man, and every person of intelligence in every walk of life, a Cyclopædia is *a necessity.*

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SAN FRANCISCO CASH GROCERY

On the Temperance Plan.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICE LIST.

[Corrected weekly for the Readers of The Rescue.]

Market Changes.

Teas have advanced during the past fortnight. Japan of good quality is from 3c to 5c higher per pound; black teas are firm, but the advance is slight. Canned goods, especially fruits and vegetables are lower, the present market is certainly a favorable opportunity for buyers to place their orders for fall or winter supplies. Eastern hams and lard are firm in price and higher. The market is active and the supply limited.

The wheat and flour market remains firm; good milling wheat, $1.40; shipping do., $1.35@1.37½.

Butter and eggs have been remarkably firm for several days past strictly choice eggs bring 30c per dozen readily, and butter of the first quality 28c to 30c per pound. We have a steady demand from our regular customers for good butter and eggs at full rates, and are always willing to remit for them at full rates. Eastern and inferior Calafornia eggs are offering much lower.

Baking powder—We manufacture the Rocky Mountain baking powder, warranted equal to anything in use—1-lb. per doz., $3.75; ¼-lb., $1.

Sugar—We quote cube or crushed in bbls., 13c; dry granulated, 12¾c; moist do., 12¼c; golden C, 11¼c; mariposa C. 11c; less quantities, ¼c higher.

Coal oil—Starlight per case of 10 gals., $2.90; continental, $2.75; peerless, $2.15; elaine, $3.50.

☞ A large addition to our store-room, made during the last few weeks, will give us much greater facilities for doing business, enable us to fill orders more promptly, and also to buy goods in larger quantities at lower figures, all of which advantages shall be shared by our patrons. If you hesitate to send your remittance direct, send it to the Rescue or any paper in which you see our advertisement, or to any bank or friend here to be delivered on presentation of shipping receipt. We wish to give you all the security possible, but do not include losses sure to be made by credit sales in arranging our prices.

Teas.

	RETAIL	In lots of 5 lbs
"High Toned"	per lb 25	20
"Ann Jones"	" 40	35
"Jar"	" 50	45
"Best"	" 60	50
Diamond L	" 40	
Pioneer	" 45	
M. M. & Co	per bx	1 75
W. T. C. & Co	"	1 25
Comet	per lb 60	55
Oolong	per lb 40, 50, 75	
Eng. Breakfast	" 50, 60, 75	
Mixed Teas	" 30, 40, 50	
Tea Dust	per lb 20	15

A liberal reduction to those who buy half chests or large lots.

Coffee.

	RETAIL	In lots of 20lbs
Best Costa Rica, green, per lb	20	16
Good " " "		14
Common " " "		12½
Java, (old Govt.) " "	25	22
Best Costa Rica, roasted "	25	21
Good " " "		18
Ground Coffee, (family) "	25	22
" (extra) "	30	26
" (good) "	20	16
Prepared coffee (mocha) "	25	22
" (ex Java) "	25	20
" (common) "	15	12½
Adams Comp Coffee "	37½	35

Extract Coffee 5c paper, 50c doz.

Any other grade or brand of coffee at market rates.

Chocolate.

	RETAIL	In lots of 10lbs
Ghiradelli's, Eagle per lb	25	21
" Star, "	20	18
" Vanilla, ⅛lbs "	25	40
" Cocoa " "	20	35
Guitard's, Eureka "	25	21

Flour and Meal.

	Sack	Bbl.
Sacramento Flour	1 25	4 75
Stockton "	1 25	4 75
Vallejo (Star) "	1 25	4 75
Buckeye "	1 25	4 75
Paradise Mills, "	1 15	4 55
	10 lbs.	50 lbs
Graham "	30	1 25
Rye "	35	1 50
Buckwheat " Extra	45	
" "	40	
Rice "	1 00	
Oat meal, Extra	45	2 15
" " Good	40	2 00
" groats	50	2 40
Cracked wheat, Extra	35	1 40
Hominy, Large or Small	40	2 00
Farina	75	3 50
Tapioca, Flake	70	3 25
" Pearl	75	3 25
Sago	70	3 25
Pearl Barley, Good	50	2 25
" " Extra	60	2 75
Split peas	45	2 25
Corn meal, white or yellow	25	1 00

Eastern oat meal or buckwheat at market prices.

Spices.

	each	doz.
Mustard, Cloves, Ginger, Cinnamon, Pepper, Sage, Thyme, Marjoram or Allspice, in small packages,	5c	50c
¼-lb tins,	10c	85c
1 to 5-lb tins, per lb,		20c

Cayenne, White Pepper, Whole Pepper, or Allspice, Nutmegs, Mace, Colman's Mustard, in any quantity ordered.

Canned Goods.

	RETAIL.	DOZEN.
Tomatoes, Lusks,	12½	1 25
" Eastern, small,	10	1 00
Corn, Winslow,	20	2 10
" Eastern, good,	12½	1 40
Peas, Baltimore,	15	1 50
Baked Beans, Boston,	25	2 75
Oysters, McMurray's, large	25	2 65
" 2-lb cans, "	20	2 25
" Field's, 1-lb cans,	12½	1 40
" small, light.	10	1 00
Clams, large Eastern,	20	2 35
Lobsters, 1-lb cans,	15	1 65
" 2-lb "		2 75
Salmon, 1 lb	10	1 15
Deviled Ham, Eastern,	30	3 25
Jams or Jellies, 2 lbs	25	2 75
Table Fruit, standard brands	25	2 75
" off brands 15 to	20	2 00
Pie Fruit, assorted,	20	1 85
Table Fruit, small,	12½	1 35
Sardines, small, American	12½	1 70
" large,	25	2 85
Royal Baking Powder, 4 oz	15	1 50
" " 6 oz	20	2 00
" " 12 oz	37½	4 00
Pioneer " ½ lb		2 75
Condensed Milk, Eagle,	20	2 35
Corned Beef, 2 lbs	30	3 25
Lunch Tongue,	30	3 25

Miscellaneous.

	RETAIL.	DOZEN.
Pickles, mixed, qts,	25	2 50
" " 5 gals, each	2 40	
" " ½ bbls, per gal	60	
Chow Chow, qts,	25	2 75
French Mustard,	10	1 10
Liea & Perrins's Sauce,	20	1 80
Lea & Perrines' (genuine)	30	3 25
Catchup, tomato, small,	10	1 00
" " pints,	20	1 75
" " 3-gal kegs, each,	1 75	
Capers,	20	2 00
Salt, table, 20 lbs,	20	
" " 50 lbs,	40	
" coarse, 100 lbs,	65	
" extra fine, 5 lbs,	10	
Blueing, best, per box,	20	1 75
" good, "	12½	1 40
Vinegar, cider, per gal,	35	
" " ½ bbls, 25 to	30	
" good, " 20 to	25	
Table Oil, each, 10, 25, 40, 60		
Duret & Co., imported, large, per doz,	7 50	
California Cheese, 13 to 16c per lb		
Corn Starch, Duryea's,	10	9½
" " Kingsford's,	10	9½
" " Peoria,	8	7½
Laundry Starch, 12 lbs,	75	
" " 6 lbs, satin gloss,	60	
" " 3 lbs, superb gloss,	25	
Washing Soda, 40 lbs,		1 00
Wax Candles, per box, 6 sets,		1 40
Common do., " 20 sets,		1 75
Rice, best,	8	6½
" good,	7	6
" fair.	6	5½
Fruit jars, masons pints,	$	1 35
" " " quarts,		1 50
" " " ½ gals.,		1 85
Reduction in ½ gross lots,		
Soda crackers,		5@6c
Butter and other varieties,		7@7½c
Jenny Linds and Ginger Snaps,		8½c
Fancy cakes,		13@15c
N. O. molasses, per gal.,		80@90c
Ex Syrup, per gal.,		75@90c
Sealing wax, per lb.,		7@10c
Stove polish, per doz.,		30@50c
Brooms, per doz.,	2 00	4 00
Strained Honey, per lb.,		9@10c
Tacks, per doz.,		45@50c
Nails, per keg,	3 75	4 20
" at retail		6c
Lamp chimneys, per doz.,		60@75c
Ink, per doz.,		50c
Envelopes, per M,	1 10	1 75
Note paper, per ream,	95	1 40

Dried Fruit.

	RETAIL	By the Box.
Apples, extra,	per lb 10	8
" good,	" 8	6½
Peaches, halves;	" 15	14
Plums, choice,	" 20	17
Prunes, German,	" 10	10
Currants,	" 10	9
Raisins, California,	" 10	8½
Citron,	" 35	30
Lemon Peel,	" 25	20

Fish.

No. 1 Mackerel, kits,	$1 75
" " half barrels,	8 00
Climax " 6 lbs, choice,	60
" " by the dozen,	6 00
Pickled Salmon, hlf bbls,	3 50
" Herring, "	3 00
Holland " per keg,	1 40
Cabinet " per dozen tins,	1 75
Codfish, boneless, 30-lb box,	2 00
" plain, 5c to 5¾c per lb	
" Eastern, 6-lb bxs, 50 to 55c pr bx	

Soap.

	BAR.	Boxes per lb
Commercial A. B. Borax,	5	4½
" S. F. Borax.	5	4
Royal Laundry,	5	4
Royal Best,	6¼	5
Navy,	6¼	5½
White Castile, (French)	65	55
Mottled " "	45	37½
" " (Domestic)	35	30
Variegated Toilet,	10	9
Fancy Toilet, very good,	5	4½
Superior Toilet Soaps, 10c to 12½	10	
Roman Kitchen,	8	7
Thomas' Cold Water,	8	7
Rock,	5	3
Sapolio, (scouring)	8	7

Chemical Olive Soap, in 20-cake boxes, 40c, 50c and 60c per box.

We furnish any kind of home manufactured Soaps in the market, at manufacturers' prices by the box.

A fine article of Soap (Horse-Shoe brand), 18 bars in iron-hooped pail, for $1, including package.

Meat and Provisions.

	RETAIL	Per 100 pounds
California Hams, best,	per lb 14	13
" " fair,	" 11½	11
Whittaker's "	" " 17	16½
Dupee's "	" " 17	16½
Dried Beef,	per lb 12½	
California Bacon,	" 11 to 12½	
Eastern "	choice, per lb 15	14
Fairbanks' Lard,	3 lbs each, 50	
" "	5 lbs " 85	
" "	10 lbs " 1 65	
California "	per lb 12 to 14	

Money can be sent by P. O. Order, certified check, bank draft, registered letter, or express, as is most economical and convenient to you.

We are always pleased to receive a trial order even if small.

Make checks payable to H. A. Smith, and address letters and orders to same, or to

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384 Brooklyn, Th., East Oakland, J. Sweet, Cor. E. 14th st. and 19th Avenue.
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SAN BENITO COUNTY.

134 San Juan, F., San Juan, Mrs. M. Flint.
424 Ruby, Sa., Hollister, Rev. S. Jones.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

220 San Bernardino, M., San Bernardino, J. B. Brown.
284 Riverside, M., W. H. Cross, Riverside.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

242 Home, Sa., San Luis Rey, Mrs. M. M. Neff.
263 Golden Rule, Tu., San Diego, J.W. Wescott.
264 Poway. Sa., Poway, G. W. Butterfield.
351 Monument, Tu., San Diego, J. Russell.
435 Silver Gate, — National City.

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY.

7 California, Th., San Francisco, Alrik Spencer, No. 500 Folsom street.
114 Evening Star, Th., San Francisco, R. B. Allen, No. 2607 Clay street.
120 Headlight, W., San Francisco, Willi m Swabel, 1303 Larkin street.
130 Constitution, F., San Francisco. Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, No. 150 Ninth street.
160 Mission Star, Tu., San Francisco, C. E. Naylor, 130 Post st.
185 Life Boat, M., San Francisco, A. K. Stevens, 1104 Larkin street.
186 Golden Gate, Tu., San Francisco, W. P. Joseph, 2422 California street.
291 International. M., San Francisco, David Kerr, Nos. 47 & 49 Beale street.
292 Kentucky, W., San Francisco, E. W. Piper, Q. M. Dept. Presidio.
293 Valley, Th., San Francisco, Frank Storer, No. 511 Front street.
307 Pleasant Valley, M., San Francisco, T. H. Downing, No. 10 Market street.
314 Spring Valley, Tu., San Francisco, E. H. Knight, 2221 Greenwich street.
417 Crystal, M., South San Francisco, Rev. J. T. Wills.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.

115 Lockeford, W., Lockeford, Dr. D. J. Locke.
139 Woodbridge, M., Woodbridge, R. P. Briggs.
182 Stockton, Tu., Stockton, M. J. Nightingale.
189 Lodi, F., Lodi, C. A. Rich.
253 Linden, F., Linden, Wm. A. Cowdery.
254 Mt. Vernon, F., Stockton, Geo. Norton.
323 Farmington, Sa., Farmington, H. C. Frost.

SAN MATEO COUNTY.

56 Ocean, Sa., Halfmoon Bay, J. Compton.
190 Ocean Queen, Sa., Pescadero, Mrs. A. W. Goulson.
408 San Gregorio, F. San Gregorio, J. B. Harsha.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

140 Santa Barbara, F., Santa Barbara, R. D. Smith.
178 Rose of Lompoc, Sa., Lompoc, D. J. Bartley.
196 Stuart, S ., Lompoc, S. N. Burch.
204 Goleta, Sa., Goleta, Jasper Lane.
208 Carpinteria, Sa., Carpinteria, F. H. Brainard.
268 Vesper, Sa., Guadalupe, James Morse.
354 Seaside, Tu., Santa Barbara, J.J. Edtleman.
428 Montecito, Th Montecito, James Lambert.
434 Lompoc Valley, Su., Lompoc, W. F. S. Moorehead.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

17 Garden City, F. San Jose, Edna Hobson.
128 Columbia, M., Gilroy, J. W. Thomasson.
295 Granger, Sa., San Jose, Mrs. L. J. Bacon
327 Golden Wreath, F., Mountain View, W. T. Triplett.
328 Victoria, W., Los Gatos, W. D. Hudson.
393 Bay View, Sa., Santa Clara, L. B. Alexander.
399 Santa Clara, M., Santa Clara, R. L. Higgins.
414 Mayfield, Sa., Mayfield, J, A. Hamilton.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

126 Watsonville, Tu., Watsonville, C. E. Taylor.
392 Pacific, Su., B. F. Kimball, Boulder C'k
426 Ben Lomond, Su., Felton, S. T. Jones.

SHASTA COUNTY.

102 Reading, Sa., Reading, J. H. Cooper.
155 Igo, Su. Igo, J. B. Batcheller.
213 Copper City, Sa., Copper City, S. S. Bass.
425 Battle Creek, Su., Ball's Ferry, J. F. Winsell.

SISKIYOU COUNTY.

118 Henley, Sa., Henley, A. G. Smith.
142 Mt. Shasta, Th., Mt. Shasta, Belle Terwilliger.
273 Mt. Bolivar, Sa., Callahans, Caroline M. Hayden.

SIERRA COUNTY.

265 Forest City, F., Forest City, S. V. Heintzen.
359 Sierra City, Sa., Sierra City, Thomas Wright.
372 Alaska, Sa., Pike City, J. H. Beresford.
374 Try Again, Su., Alleghany, J. T. Duncan.
377 Salvation, Sa., Downieville, F. Wehe.

SOLANO COUNTY.

27 Mount Delight, Sa., Cordelia, P. T. Cox.
64 Vallejo, Tu., Vallejo, Charles Daly.
137 Phœnix, Th., Benicia, L. W. Kuhland.
239 Denverton, Sa., Denverton, C. E. Garfield.
318 Pride of the River, W., Rio Vista, Albt Baker.

320 Fairfield, M., Fairfield, J.W.Williamson
364 Dixon, Th., Dixon, J. H. Rice.
415 Alamo, F., Elmira, G. W. Frazer.

SONOMA COUNTY.

32 Star of Hope, M., Healdsburg, Sam A. Engelhart.
146 Horicon, Sa., Fisherman's Bay, J. E. Hickman.
156 Valley Ford, Sa., Valley Ford, Mrs. M. J. Palmer.
161 Petaluma, M., Petaluma, A. G. Twist.
166 Geyser, Sa., Geyserville, Mrs. E. Winder.
167 Sebastopol, Th., Sebastopol, L. O. Coon.
256 Bloomfield, Th., Bloomfield, P.C. Smith.
274 Fulton, F., Fulton, A. B. Kinney.
355 Redwood, Sa., Guerneville, C. E. Yarbrough.
336 Enterprise, Sa., Guerneville, H. H. Peckmpah.
370 Santa Rosa, Tu., Santa Rosa, J. H. Richardson.
371 Progressive, Sa., Windsor, F. T. Welch.
373 No Surrender, Sa., Smith's Ranch, H. Finley.
375 Dauntless, W., Stony Point, H. Bartlett.
378 Two Rock, Sa., Petaluma, H. Andrews.
405 Azalea, Th., Occidental, F. H. Wheeler.

STANISLAUS COUNTY.

105 Light of Hope, Sa., Modesto, Miss Ida Henderson.
109 Ceres, Tu., Ceres, R. K. Whitemore.
187 Waterford, Sa., Waterford, R. A. Webb
247 Fairview, Sa., Turlock, S. V. Porter.
249 Star of Cottonwood, Sa., Hill's Ferry Walter R. Wiggs.
266 Morning Star, F., Modesto, Mrs. F. H. Ross.
311 Amicitia, W., Salida, J. P. Vincent.
326 Oakdale, Tu., Oakdale, G. W. Murphy.
335 Knight's Ferry, W., Knight's Ferry, William Gobin.
401 Ark of Safety, Sa., Modesto, J. V. Davis

SUTTER COUNTY.

97 Meridian, Sa., Meridian, E. G. Thornbrough.
158 Good Shepherd, F, Live Oak, A H. Hewitt.
172 Harmony, Sa., Nicolaus, D. G. Tilton.
219 Defiance, Sa., Pleasant Grove, T. J. Pierce.
321 June, Sa., Yuba City, G. L. Douglass.
452 North Butte, Su., West Butte, H. S. Graves.

TEHAMA COUNTY.

192 Red Bluff, F., Red Bluff, G. W. Jeffriss.
198 Tehama, Tu., Tehama, John C. Hunt.
306 Riceville, Sa., Riceville, B. B. Bonham.
308 Henleyville, Sa. Henleyville, Mrs. S. McCampbell.
309 Paskenta, Sa., Paskenta, O. H. Dollings.
310 Red Bank, Sa., Red Bluff, H. H. Banks.
315 Rock of Safety, Sa., Red Bluff, O. W. Harris.
317 Pride of the Sierras, Tu., Red Bluff, G. T. Jones.
427 Paradise, Sa., Riceville, Geo. Malcolm.
433 Hercules, Sa., Red Bluff, Nrs. Martha Simpson.

TRINITY COUNTY.

162 Sicilian, Su., Trinity Centre, L. E. Owings.
300 Beacon, Sa., Weaverville, W. M. Hodsdon.
303 Western Star, Su., Hay Fork, C. Maynard.

TULARE COUNTY.

48 Visalia, F., Visalia, D. K. Zumwalt.
159 Fairfield, F., Lemoore, J. D. Travis.
169 Grangeville, Sa., Grangeville, J. S. Johnson.
170 St. John, Sa., Visalia, W. H. Gillstrap.
181 Jonesa, Th., Hanford, G. T. Thornton.
195 Tulare, Tu., Tulare, A. L. Cotton.
296 Hanford, Tu., Hanford, L. E. Cheadle.
301 Plano, Sa., Rev. J. W. Elder,
302 Porterville, Sa., G. A. Williamson.
325 Lakeside, Sa., Hanford, J. M. Moore.
329 Pride of Tulare, F., Noradell, W. B. Ballard.
383 Woodville, ——, Hunsaker, Rev. John Wood.
391 Lone Oak, W., Hanford, S. A. Allen.
394 Farmersville, Sa., George Dean.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

122 Confidence, Su., Sonora, J. D. Williams.
135 Groveland, M., Groveland, J. McLaughlin.
262 Tuolumne, Su., Chinese Camp, W. H. Hosmer.
294 Jamestown, Sa., Mrs. G. Drescher.
324 Bald Mountain, Tu., Sonora, I. T. Holland.
336 Quartz Mountain, Su., Jamestown, C. C. Drescher.
337 Table Mountain, Su., Jamestown, Catherine J. Martin.
340 Soulsbyville, Sa., Soulsbyville, J. Cope.
342 Mountain View, Th., Columbia, George McNeil.
389 Blanket Creek, ——, Sonora, Rev. P. F. Page.

VENTURA COUNTY.

209 Constancy, Tu., Ventura, MissMyra Walbridge.
221 Scenega, Sa., Scenega, L. Guiberson.
235 Santa Paula, Sa., Santa Paula, Elijah Boor.
236 Hueneme, Sa., Hueneme, Mary E. Clark.
411 Saticoy, Th., Saticoy, S.,V. Tietsort.
416 Springville, Sa., Springville, Samuel Guthrie.
418 Mound, Sa., Ventura, Tyler Bither.
422 Ojai Valley, F. Nordhoff, Thomas Barrows.

YOLO COUNTY.

163 Yolo, Tu., Yolo, J. H. Miller.
165 Winters, F., Winters, D. P. Edwards.
210 Chrysopolis, W., Woodland, J. J. Bowman.
224 Orion, Th., Davisville, B. H. Hoag.
366 Success, W., Grafton, P. Gutcher.
419 Capay, Th., Capay, W. T. Moore.
429 Pleasant Prairie, Su., Plainfield, David Heron.
431 Faithful, Su., Black's Station, John F. Dillon.

YUBA COUNTY.

25 Marysville, F., Marysville, C. Covillaud.
108 Knoxdale, F., Brownsville, Mrs. S. W. Knox.
141 Cordua, Sa., Marysville, J. O. McMillan.
148 Rising Sun, F., Camptonville, C. A. Bliss.
197 Wheatland, Tu., Wheatland, C. E. Justis.
226 Alpine, Sa., Strawberry Valley, C. T. Prindle.
278 Mountain Guard, F., Smartsville, J. T. Vineyard.
423 Prairie, Sa. Marysville, W. E. Gleason.

ARIZONA.

1 Garden Valley, M., Phœnix, Mrs. Ruth W. Wharton.
2 Prescott, Tu., Prescott, Rev. G. H. Adams.
3 Cachise, F., Tombstone, E. W. Stump.
4 Tucson, F., Tucson, M. J. Brundage.

MILITARY.

1 Henry Wilson, F., Fort Grant, A. T., John O'Brien.
2 Star Spangled Banner, W., Angel Island, Folkner Andersen.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

7 Hilo, Sa., Hilo, J. H. Maby.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, Sa., Yokohama, Geo. W. Elmer.

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

NO.	COUNTY.	NAME.	POSTOFFICE.
384	Alameda,	James S. Naismith,	Oakland.
241	Amador,	Rev. I. D. Wood,	Ione.
104	Butte,	J. B. Mullen,	Cherokee
407	Calaveras,	Wm. W. Wood,	San Andreas.
319	Colusa,	Jacob Myers,	Colusa.
288	Contra Costa,	F. Clifford,	Nortonville.
269	Humboldt,	W. F. Brown,	Eureka.
299	Los Angeles,	W. D. Gonld,	Los Angeles.
459	Merced,	Geo. E. Isaacs,	Merced.
396	Mendocino,	E. A. Bonine,	Ukiah.
231	Modoc,	Rev. D. B. Harer,	Willow Ranch
126	Monterey,	C. E. Taylor,	Watsonville.
201	Nevada,	Samuel Clutter,	Nevada.
339	Placer,	J. W. Blanchard,	Penryn.
232	Plumas,	Edw. A. Weed,	Greenville.
203	Sacramento,	Todd Martin,	Galt.
220	San Bernardino,	H.C.Brooks,S.Bern'd'o	
126	San Benito,	C. E. Taylor,	Watsonville.
351	San Diego,	S. Whitmore,	San Diego.
186	San Francisco,	W. P. Joseph, 506 Post st.	
'89	San Joaquin,	G. W. Hill,	Lodi.
56	San Mateo,	J. Compton,	Half Moon Bay.
178	Santa Barbara,	Rev. S. S. Fisk,	Lompoc.
295	Santa Clara,	Henry Mitchell,	San Jose.
134	Santa Cruz,	C. G. Cargill,	San Juan.
102	Shasta,	J. N. Chapell,	Reading.
459	Stanislaus,	Geo. E. Isaacs,	Merced.
452	Sutter and Yuba,	H. S. Graves,	Yuba City
322	Solano,	W. H. Robinson,	Suisun.
167	Sonoma,	Rev. F. J. Culver,	Sebastopol.
192	Tehama,	A. Ryan,	Red Bluff.
300	Trinity,	Geo. B. Jumper,	Weaverville.
48	Tulare,	Milton Kennedy,	Visalia.
324	Tuolumne,	I. T. Holland,	Sonora.
235	Ventura,	S. P. Guiberson,	Santa Paula.
366	Yolo,	J. A. Black,	Grafton.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, J. J. Jarmain, Yokohama.

STATE DEPUTIES.

386 Alameda, Mrs. V. A. Rix, Washington.
267 Amador, W. O. Clark, Drytown.
385 Alameda, Rev. Geo. Morris, West End.
243 Fresno, A. A. Smith, Kingsbury.
161 Calaveras, H. R. Hughes, Douglas Flat.
215 Inyo, Rev. F. M. Willis, Independence
363 Humboldt, Byron Deming, Arcata.
207 Kern, A. T. Colton, Bakersfield.
299 Los Angeles, Will D. Gould, Los Angeles
299 Los Angeles, Jesse Yarnell, Los Angeles
432 Lake, W. Matthews, Lakeport.
396 Mendocino, W. F. Wkitney, Ukiah.
246 Merced, George E. Isaacs, Merced.
234 Modoc, A. E. Bending, Adin.
126 Monterey, J. C. Aston, Watsonville
368 Napa, A. G. Clark, Napa City.
201 Nevada, Niles Searls, Nevada City
12 Nevada, C. E. Clinch, Grass Valley.
203 Sacramento, G. B. Katzenstein, Sac'to.
220 San Bernardino, H. C. Yager, San Ber'o
130 San Fran'co, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, S.F.
185 San Francisco, Mrs. E. P. Stevens, S. F.
114 San Francisco, C. H, Peterson, S. F.
182 San Joaquin, B. F. Bagley, Stockton.
189 San Joaquin, W. R. Ellis, Lodi.
200 San Joaquin, Rev. C. S. Haswell, Lodi.
178 Santa Barbara, J. W. Webb, Lompoc.
295 Santa Clara, Rev. D. E. Bushnell, San Jose.
425 Shasta, Dr. J. F. Winsell, Ball's Ferry
176 Forestville, M., Forestville, J. G. Conklin.
64 Solano, Dr. I. S. Halsey, Vallejo.
64 Solano, Capt. A. D. Wood, S. F.
370 Sonoma, D. S. Sacry, Santa Rosa.
32 Sonoma, C. B. Proctor, Healdsburg.
32 Sonoma, J. G. Dow, Healdsburg.
143 Sonoma, Rev. L. W. Simmons, Fisherman's Bay.
156 Sonoma, Mrs. C. E. Fowler, Valley Ford
167 Sonoma, Rev. F. J. Culver, Sebastopol.
219 San Francisco, Wm. Crowhurst, S. F.
165 Yolo, William Sims, Winters.
210 Yolo, Rev. E. M. Stuart, Woodland.
224 Yolo, B. H. Hoag, Davisville.
419 Yolo, J. H. Norton, Capay.
25 Yuba, G. M. McWain, Marysville.
148 Yuba, Joseph Erwin, Camptonville.

ARIZONA.

3 Pima, Rev. G. H. Adams, Tucson.

JAPAN.

1 Japan, Daniel Jamison, Yokohama.

BANDS OF HOPE.

NAME.	LOCATION.	OFFICER.
Antioch,	Antioch,	A. K. P. Nason
Amador ity	Amador	Mrs. F. Wood.
Brentwood,	Brentwood,	Rufus Smith,
Colfax,	Colfax,	Mrs.E.D.Story
Crescont,	Judsonville,	Wm. Ellis,
Cloverdale,	Cloverdale,	Miss P. Sholes,
Colusa,	Colusa,	Mrs. L. Spect,
Davisville,	Davisville,	Miss K. Kelly,
Excelsior,	East Oakland,	W. M. Cord,
Evening Star	Pine Grove	E. Degarmo.
Fresno	Fresno City	W.H. Donahue
Fidelity	Jackson	Rev.J.H.Wythe.
Forbestown,	Forbestown,	Flor. E. Morse
Forest City,	Forest City,	Mrs.S.A.Laury
Forestville,	Forestville,	H. Hanson,
Franklin,	F. School H's,	W. H. Hardy,
Guerneville,	Guerneville,	Mrs.E. Bagley,
Humboldt,	Eureka,	Mrs. L. Mead,
Healdsburg	Healdsburg	C. Alexander.
Hanford,	Tulare,	Mrs. M. Plummer
Ione City	Ione City	P.B.Buchanan
Live Oak	Shenandoa V'y	J. W. Winans.
Lower Lake,	Lower Lake,	Miss Eva Lee,
Lakeport,	Lakeport,	Geo. Tucker,
Lodi,	Lodi,	C. S. Haswell,
Lockford,	Lockford,	Geo.Tretheway
Lu Ellar,	Chico,	P. Powers
Mount'n View,	Columbia,	P. S. Peters,
Middletown,	Middletown,	Miss K. Stark,
Merced,	Merced,	G. E. Isaacs,
Oakland,	Oakland,	Wm. Taylor,
Ocean Spray,	Westport,	A. Gordon,
Oakdale	Oakdale	Byron Seeber.
Pomona	Pomona	H. Eno.
Pescadero,	Pescadero,	Liz. Fairgrieve
Petaluma,	Petaluma,	Mrs. Gilman,
Penryn,	Penryn,	M. L. Wood,
Pasadena,	Pasadena,	Sister Porter,
Rocklin,	Rocklin,	Mrs. R. Sweet.
Rose Bud,	Woodland,	MrsCH Sprague
Ruby Seal	Michigan Bar	A M.Addington
Riverside,	Riverside,	Mrs. Fessenden
Soulsbyville,	Soulsbyville,	J. W. Bluett
Sparkling Water,	San Andreas,	Agnes Mercer
Sotozome	College	RH.Thompson
Sutter Creek	Sutter Creek	Wm. Wadge.
San Juan,	San Juan,	Mrs. Bowman,
Sacramento,	Sacramento,	Mrs M Gouldin
San B'nard'o,	San Bernar'o,	Sister Ford,
San Diego,	San Diego,	Sis. H.E.Smith
S. B'ventura,	S. B'ventura,	R. H. Witherill,
Santa Barb'a,	Santa Barb'r,	Mrs. S. M.Cool
Sheridan,	Sheridan,	Y. Dougherty,
Ukiah,	Ukiah,	Mrs. McCowen
White Lily,	Tulare City	Willis Faust
Wheatland,	Wheatland,	W. J. McFee
Washington,	Wasn't'n C'r,	Mr. Chase,
Yuba City,	Yuba City,	Mrs. Wilcoxen.
Rising Star,	Plymouth,	David Ground
Alamo,	Alamo,	B. F. Hall
Liberty,	Liberty,	Emma Howard
Cold Water,	Somerville,	Sadie Hauxhurst
Excelsior,	Byron,	W. M. Moore
Well Spring,	Nortonville,	J. H. Watkins
Pentz,	Pentz.	R. H. Hawkins
Ventura,	Ventura.	Mrs. C. L. Bard

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE

OF CALIFORNIA.

G. W. C. T., Robert Thompson, ..1,531 Tyler street, San Francisco
G. W. C., Joel Russell.....Haywards
G. W. V. T., Mrs. H. A. Mayhew, ...Red Bluff
G. W. S., Geo. B. Katzenstein, ...328 J. street, Sacramento
G. W. T., Dr. Isaac S. Halsey, Vallejo
G. W. A. S., Julius Lyons..Los Angeles
G. W. M., J. T. Marr..... Tucson
G. W. D. M. Miss Emma Keys..Stockton
G. W. I. G., Mrs. M. E. Richardson .....Sheep Ranch
G. W. O. G., Frank Storer, ...San Francisco
G W. Chaplain, Rev. D. E. Bushnell .....San Jose
G. W. Messenger, E. Wood Culver .....Newcastle
P. G. W. C. T., Will D. Gould .....Los Angeles
Gen'l Supt. Juvenile Work, George Bramall .....Haywards

Executive Committee.—Robert Thompson, G. W. C. T., Chairman; Will D. Gould, P. G. W. C. T. Vice-Chairman; Geo. B. Katzenstein, G. W. S., Sec.; Dr. Isaac S. Halsey, G. W. T., Treasurer; Joel Russell, G. W. C. Mrs. H. A. Mayhew, G. W. V. T.

Trustees of Grand Lodge.—A. O. Rix, Washington Corners; Niles Searls, Nevada City, and Dr. Isaac S. Halsey, Vallejo.

Representatives to the R. W. G. L. —Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento; A. G. Clark, Napa City; Will D. Gould, P. G. W. C. T., Los Angeles, and Mrs. C. Clark, Napa City.

Alternates.—Mrs. Ida M. Katzenstein, Sacramento; Rev. D. E. Bushnell, San Jose; Wm. Crowhurst, San Fransisco, and C. H. Peterson, San Francisco.

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at Vallejo, on Tuesday, October 4th, 1881, commencing at 10 a. m.

Directory of Lodges of Good Templars in the City of San Francisco.

NO.	NAME.	MEETS.	LOCATION OF HALL.
7	California,	Th.,	Temperance Hall, No. 18½ Eddy street.
114	Evening Star,	Th.,	Grand Central Hall, 997 Market st., cor. of 6th.
120	Headlight,	W.,	Lougheed's Hall, 1605 Polk st., near Sacramento.
130	Constitution,	F.,	Shiel's Hall, 32 O'Farrell st.
160	Mission Star,	Tu.,	King's Hall, 2131 Mission st., bet. 17th and 18th.
185	Life Boat,	M.,	No. 118 Jackson st., near Front.
186	Golden Gate,	Tu.,	Hamilton Hall, cor. Steiner and Geary sts.
291	International,	M.,	Grand Central Hall, Market st., cor. of 6th.
292	Kentucky,	W.,	Golden Gate Hall, Pacific street bet. Polk and Van Ness
292	Kene and Leavenworth.		
293	Valley,	Th.,	Fell Street Presbyterian Church, bet. Laguna and Octavia sts.
307	Pleasant Valley,	M.,	Comerford's Hall Church st., bet. 27th and 28th.
308	Presidio,	M.,	Presidio Barracks.
314	Spring Valley,	Tu.,	Union Hall, cor. Fillmore and Greenwich sts.
332	Sparta,	Sa.,	Grand Western Hall, cor. Bush and Polk sts.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE

OF NEVADA.

S. E. Ewing, G. W. C. T....Carson City
Kimball Cleaver, G. W. C., ...Mason Valley
Mrs. M. L. Hunter, G. W. V. T...Elko
P. H. Mulcahy, G. W. S., Box 199, ...Gold Hill
Lizzie Mulcahy, G. W. A. S.....Gold Hill
John F. Aitken, G. W. T.....Reno

T. F. Laycock, P. G. W. C. T.: .Reno
Mary O'Neil, G. W. M.....Empire
S. R. Noys, G. W. D. M.....Carson
Mrs. L. L. Bovard, G. W. Chap.,
.....Empire
Mrs. J. Daniels, G. W. I. G.,
.....Mason Valley
Wm. Owens, G. W. O. G....Franktown
John F. Aitken, R. W. G. L. Rep.,
.....Reno

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at Reno on the second Monday in October, 1881.

LODGES.

1. Empire, Th., Empire, Geo. Uttley.
2. Fidelity, Tu., Reno, H. B. Coss.
4. Union, Sa., Carson City, John Singleton.
5. Pine Grove, Pine Grove, J. W. Beam.
7. Excelsior, Virginia City, H. W. Read.
8. Better Day, Th., Mason Valley, J. O. Birmingham.
9. Tuscarora, Th., Tuscarora, W. J. Penrose.
10. Aurora, Aurora, Geo. Allbright.
12. Silver, F, Franktown, Mrs. E. C. Ray.
16. Unity, Tu., Elko, E. A. Littlefield.
19. Carlin, F., Carlin, J. H. Kelley
20. Sutro, Sutro, Nev. W. P. S. Washburn.
21. Genoa, Genoa, Sa., W. Swart.
22. Farriou, Sheridan, P. O., F., W. Mott.
23. Haswell, Dayton, Sa., J. L. Campbell.
25. Nevada, Winnemucca, Mo, S. S. Grass.
26, Love and Truth, Austin, Tu., D. R. O'Keef.
27. Ruby Hill, Ruby Hill, W. J. Penrose.
29. Charity, Eureka, J. L. Ladd.

UTAH.

1. Salt Lake, Salt Lake City, H. W. Cole.
2. Ft. Douglas, Ft. Douglas, Utah, John Parlis.
3, Mountain Home, Provo, Utah, Miss Elain Bee.
4. Bingham, Bingham, Frank Toban.

STATE DEPUTIES.

J. H. Kelley, Carlin.
Mrs. M. C, Ewing, Lake View.
H. D. Fisher, Salt Lake Utah.

Grand Lodge of Oregon.

SUBORDINATE DIRECTORY.

9 Excelsior, F., Corvallis, T. E. Cauthorn
11 Capital, S., Salem, Ira Erb.
17 Hillsboro, S., Hillsboro, W. L. Weathered.
23 La Creole, Tu., Dallas, Jennie M. Brown
36 Silver, S., Silverton, Frank Simeral.
39 Rosa, S., Salem, P. R. Winslow.
40 Astoria, Tu., Astoria, J. O. Bozorth.
43 Marion, S., Hubbard, B. F. Smith.
57 Milwaukee, S., Milwaukee, A. Luelling.
74 Val Fontis, S., Zena, Charles Philips.
80 John Day, S., Canyon City, Fred P. Horsley.
86 Nonpareil, W., Portland, E. W. Ryan.
94 Lone Star, S., Clackamas, W. H. Wilmot.
115 Brooklyn, F., East Portland, W. A. J. Oliver.
118 Sheridan, W., Sheridan, Dr. Quive
136 Forest Grove, S., Forest Grove, J. T. Whalley.
159 Delavan, Tu., Junction City, J. W. Starr
166 Union, S., Turner, Lewis Bleakney.
179 Pacific, S., Cottage Grove, C. W. Clark.
188 Golden Gate, S., Irving, B. F. Bond
189 Ashland, F., Ashland, A. D. Helmer.
191 Klamath, Tu., Ft. Klamath, George W. Dixon.
212 Ochoco, Th., Prineville, Joseph Howard.
217 Goshen, S., Goshen, J. Cox.
227 Marshfield, Th., Marshfield, Wm. Temple.
229 Onward, S., Albany, R. E. Conn.
258 Amity, S., Amity, R. B. Putman.
259 Green Mountain, S., Siuslaw, Hiram Wingard.
262 Triumph, M., Independence, Mrs. L. L. Whiteaker.
263 Gervais, F., Gervais, J. T. Henderson.
268 Paradise Springs, S., East Portland. A. R. Francis.
285 Williams Creek, S., Applegate, E. E. Topping.
289 McMinnville, S., McMinnville, J.E.Magers.
294 New Era, Th., New Era, Paul Boyce.
302 Newberg, S., Newberg, J. T. Smith.
316 Samaritan, S., Harrisburg, S. S. Train.
317 Guiding Star, Tu., Lebanon, J. L. Gilbert.
331 Monmouth, S., Monmouth, C. G. Adkins.
332 Pass Creek, S., Drain, W. M. Fitch.
338 Wasco, S., Dufur, B. B. Clark.
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National Freeman,

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VOL. XVIII. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1881. No. 40

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When you call on any of these places please say you saw their Ad or card in the Rescue.

A Game fellow at Yuba City came home from his saloonkeepers evening school on Wednesday of last week at 9 o'clock, gave his mother who is 80 years of age, a terrible beating and kicking, and ended by throwing her and her bedding out of doors where she passed the night. The Sutter Farmer in relating the incident asks "where is the whipping post?" Yes indeed, it is time that keeping a poison den and inciting boys to kick and kill their parents, was punished at the whipping post. There never was any other crime to which that punishment is so appropriate.

New Lodges.—Eureka at Anderson, J. W. Spann L. D. and Mc Donald Lodge at Millville, Shasta Co, both by W. Crowhurst. Among the charter members of the former are Mr. Edward Frisbie and family formerly of Vallejo, and every one of them a thoro good templar by birth, education, nationality and principle.

One of the best missions to engage in nowadays is a temperance mission to the children right at home, to teach them lessons of temperance.

The prohibition movement must be somewhat lively in Iowa. At a recent Democratic convention the candidate for school superintendent, made a prohibition speech. He evidently wants to get elected.

No good citizen can properly vote for a candi date for any position who is not sincerely pledged to uproot the infernal drink leprosy which is destroying the life of this beautiful State and doing its best to make it a den of thieves.

His nose looked like it had been thrown "onto" him when it was hot and had never cooled off. He was well versed in bar-room etiquette. He was a saloonatic libertine, gambler and drunkard, and said: "Prohibition is an (hic) outrage on chris-(hic) tianity, as it robs christians of com(hic)munion wine.' He then fell into a hog pen and went to sleep. Iu a short time he became about half awake and rubbing his head on a pig's back, said: "Say, (hic) friend, you ain't shaved (hic) lately is you? I think prohibition is a (hic) failure, don't (hic) you?"

The appointment made by President Garfield of Charles Kahlo, of Indiana, to be Consul General at Berlin, has caused great dissatisfaction among the Hoosier Germans, because Kahlo is a strong Temperance member of the Indiana Legislature, and supported the Constitutional Amendment. A protest from the Germans was sent to the President, and the appointment of Kahlo is withdrawn. Great is the Beer Congress, and potent with the Republican leaders is the German vote. The ruling cry is "Down with the Temperancists? Death to Prohibition?" All candidates for office who favor Prohibition must be opposed. "Prohibition must be prohibited." says the Chicago Tribune and the Indianopolis Germans, and "amen" says President Garfield.—*Ex.*

The British ship Oriflamme, a first class iron ship bound from London to San Francisco took fire on the 12th of June in latitude 18 south and longitude 93 west (about 1200 miles west of Arica, Peru; took fire suddenly and next day an explosion took place, and the vessel sunk. The crew had just been taken off by an Italian vessel now at Wilmington, Cal. Cargo, iron, bags and liquors. Fire unaccountable, as are a great many things where liquor is part of the cargo. Some 15 years ago a ship was ready for sea in Liverpool with liquor and powder, etc for Africa. The steward went with a lantern to get some whisky: whisky and lamp got into company, and in twenty minutes the ship and the landing stage near by and many of the plate glass windows up town were demolished with a first class explosion. It is about time whisky was declared an outlaw all over the world.

The French are an industrtous and economica people. They make and they save. If they make but little they save some. The people have faith in the stability of their government, and during these difficult periods, thru which there has been an able management of the finances: Still the answer to the continued prosperity of the French is the fact that they are an industrious and saving people, who generally spend less than they earn. Not many years since, an eminent statesman stated that in 1841 Sir Robert Peel in discussing the comparative wealth of England and France said, "In England one person in five spends all his earnings. In France there is scarcely one in forty who does the same; the other thirty-nine make savings. A saving people will be a contented people. Poverty will bring a train of evils with it. It is easier for a sack to stand when full of wheat than when empty. More people can stand prosperity than can stand pinching poverty.—*Ex.*

In a saloon (of course) William Hart fired three bullets into the body of his father at Merced on the 27th July. Parks Saloon. That is what saloons are for. Go on and vote for saloons to flourish, till your own boy shoots his father.

It has never occurred to a lazy. careless, idle man to unite in earnest prayer to the Lord to cut his fire wood for him, but people are often urged to unite in unremitting prayer to the Lord to undo what they themselves do at the ballot box every year, and intend to continue doing.

One of New York's most famous physicians, Dr. Willard Parker, makes the astounding statement that one-third of the deaths in New York City are the result, directly or indirectly, of the use of alcohol, and that in the last thirty-eight years 190.000 persons have died of its use in the city.—*Lifeboat.*

Correction.—In the article on the Wine Interest last week, page 618, first column, 14th line from bottom, "by the time this state makes 100 gallons of wine for export," should read 100 million gallons. And in an article in this issue which says nothing ever worked such miracles as the Bible, there might have been a partial exception made for the miraculous conversion of the Bulletin and Call from a five years rabid hostility to the railroad company, to a condition of the most motherly affection for their ancient "anaconda" enemy. That conversion was as sudden as a thunder clap, and it is believed the Bible had nothing whatever to do with it.

National Temperance Convention.—The proceedings of this grand assemblage of God's chosen apostles at Saratoga, June 21, and 22, are now published and for sale in a large pamphlet of 228 pages of the best reading matter in the world, the Bible alone excepted. Every body ought to have it. It is safe to say that no more lofty, noble and holy purpose, nor any object of such transcendant importance to the welfare of this country, ever called a convention together. No assembly was ever graced with a higher order of talent or honored with a grander array of noble men and heroic women consecrated to the service of God and humanity. The book contains a bonanza of good things and is only 25 cents. Send to J. N. Stearns 58 Reade St. N. Y. Every lodge should send for a dollar or two dollars worth.

Competition.—If all the powers of darkness had combined to invent a scheme to antagonize mankind, to arouse selfishness and destroy virtue and honesty in the world, they could not have accomplished more than has been done by our competitive system of labor and trade. This infernal system develops all the innate depravity of the human heart; it stifles generosity, crushes out kindly feeling, destroys human brotherhood and forces men back into a state of moral barbarism.—*Greenbacker.*

That is very true if the competitive system of setting up ten grogshops for every one honest business is meant. Four or five thousand grogshops in San Francisco to debauch and pauperize the working classes, to destroy and kill every honest trade and industry and to make Chinese labor a necessity, is too much of a competition against the white laborer. But there never has been in California any obstacle of the slightest importance to its being the paradise and Utopia of the working man, except the grogshop and the pauperizing agencies due solely to it.

And if greenbacks and gold twenties and diamonds were to be rained down upon this State a foot deep next week, the condition of the workingman and the poor would not be a particle improved a month later. Nor could any conceivable movement or miracle be of the slightest benefit to them, while the grogshop owns and runs and skins and votes and robs and kills the white labor of the State and shuts up every avenue of individual or general prosperity.

WHERE THERE'S DRINK THERES DANGER.

Write it on the liquor store,
Write it on the prison door,
Write it on the gin-shop fine,
Write, aye write this truthful line:
"Where there's drink there's danger."

Write it on the workhouse gate,
Write it on the schoolboy's slate,
Write it in the copy book,
That the young may at it look:
"Where there's drink there's danger."

Write it on the churchyard mound,
Where the drink-slain dead are found.
Write it on the gallows high,
Write it for all passers by;
"Where there's drink there's danger."

Write it underneath your feet,
Up and down the busy street;
Write it for the great and small,
In the mansion, cot, and hall;
"Where there's drink there's danger."

Write it on our ships which sail,
Borne along by steam and gale;
Write it in large letters —plain,
O'er our land, and past the main;
"Where there's drink there's danger."

Write it in the Christian's home:
Sixty thousand drunkards roam,
Year by year, from God and right,
Proving with resistless might,
"Where there's drink there's danger."

[For the RESCUE.]

WINE AND THE BIBLE.

Tipplers in self defence often quote the miracle at the marriage supper and Paul's advice to Timothy. They urge that as wine was used in bible times by teachers and exemplars of the most rigid piety, among whom was our Savior himself, its use now ought not to be prohibited. But society has so changed in all conditions that this conclusion is incorrect.

Before the invention of gun powder, when battles were won by hand to hand encounters, health was a necessity both to individuals and nations; people boasted of their Samsons and Goliahs. To be weak was disgraceful, and habits that tend to ruin physical health were either forbidden by custom or law itself.

In the present mode of warfare, physical strength is of little avail, and as one result there is a great disregard of all laws of health. The ancients built gymnasiums, and instituted public games at the expense of the state: we endow hospitals and build insane assylums and homes for the inebriate.

Our business habits have a greater tendency to prematurely exhaust the nervous system, and hence there is greater danger now than anciently of attempting to force artificial displays of mental activity by the use of alcoholic stimulants. Over anxiety and over doing are the physical and mental curses of our people.

The ancients lived slowly. They had no large monied corporations, no stock exchange, no railroads, steamboats or even stage coaches. They had no telegraph, no communication by mail no daily papers or other periodicals, no printing presses and scarcely any books. They had no mariners compass, no large ships no machines for harvesting and threshing grain, and no manufactories to utilize the forces of nature or of steam. They had no shifting, flitting bustling fashions. They had nothing that we had; we retain nothing that they had. Our habits are as different from theirs as tho we lived in another world. They talked slowly, worked slowly, lived so as to make a minimum rather than a maximum drain upon the nervous forces. Hence there was less need of artificial strength, so called, and greater physical stamina to overcome the evil effects of the bowl if it were brought into occasional social use.

Our food has a great tendency to inflame the blood, and renders the use of alcohol particularly blameful. The ancients subsisted chiefly upon fruits and grains. The Jews used no fine flour, no flesh of the swine, no lard, no sugar, no syrup, no soda, no tea no coffee, and their children were not fed on soothing syrup; that is, not upon the patent kind. There were but few doctors, there were no patent medicines used, and more wonderful still, no tobacco.

Tobacco is the most fruitful of all the causes of drunkenness. The Indians are a nation of tobacco users, and they go down before the fire water like a forest before the flames. Show me a confirmed drunkard who did not first use tobacco, and I will show you grapes from thorns and figs from thistles. The deadly tobacco box so inflames and shakes the nerves that its votaries take to alcohol as does a match to gun powder. The ancients were cursed with but one Pandora's box, we have them in every household. If tobacco is burned upon the marriage altar it is a sacrilege to pour out libations of wine.

The wines of the east were doubtless weak in alcohol. But the danger is not so much from wine as from its creating an appetite which will not be satisfied with wine if beverages containing more alcohol can be obtained. Here was the efficient safeguard of the ancients. They had nothing but wine, no stronger beverages were known. We have all sorts of stimulating drinks, from benzine straight to endless compounds of strychnine, fusil oil and aquafortis. They had no brandy, no whisky, no gin, no rum, no hub punch, no distilled spirits of any kind. We have them all on every street of every village and every city in California and thruout the land.

Drunkards do not willingly become so. They are men. Gain the confidence of one and he will tell you his chains are galling; he will tell of hard struggles of withered hopes and all about despair. It requires something more than light wine, figs and brown bread to make a drunkard, They do not so disease the body and weaken and demoralize the nerves that the appetites are no longer held in subjection by the will.

What was meat for the ancients has become poison for us.

When tipplers can no longer find fire arms, fashions, swine flesh, tea, coffee, drugs, tobacco, brandy rum, whisky, gin nor any distilled spirits we will grant them as much genuine fruit of the vine as they want when they are sick for their stomach's sake, and for a luxury as often as they are married.

C. N. M.

Our friend falls into a common error in supposing that the wine of the ancients was weak and comparatively harmless. It made people filthily and nastily and murderously drunk all the way from Noah down. It utterly destroyed many nations and reduced others to the veriest insignificance. If the Bible and other history is to be at all relied on, wine produced exactly the same effects, and drunken people acted in the same manner of old as now. There is one difference which makes the use more general now: the ancients had no philosophers, priests or poets who used a bible to defend wine drinking and no politicians who bought preferment and power thru the grogshop.

"EXCLUSIVENESS"

If there is any place in the universe where the tippler, moderate drinker and confirmed drunkard can make themselves more obnoxious than in a railway car, passenger depot, or omnibus, we would like to know where it is?

In such close crowded precincts the atmosphere soon becomes nauseating to temperate people and with deep disgust and loathing we seek a temporary relief in hoisting car windows and indulge our minds in problematical conjectures relative to final prohibition and the ultimate overthrow of King Alcohol.

Railway cars are not exclusive in the class of human freight they transport.

To the eye of the observant traveler many opportunities are offered of judging how large a percentage of mankind are addicted to strong drink, and we find a large preponderance of the masculine portion of the traveling public are numbered with this class; and the question arises "Is all being done to arrest this evil that can be done?" "Are all the agencies employed that should be to subjugate the foe?"

Since first we became a Good Templar and identified ourselves with temperance reforms, we have felt that as a band the Good Templars weakened their own labors and defeated their own arms by exclusiveness alone.

Twice have we labored and been co-workers in this organization and each time the spirit that bids *exclude* the low, debased and drunken from our circle, was the desire paramount to all others.

Now how shall we reach, reclaim and save the inebriate who loiters around saloon steps for the want of a better place to go? Shall it be by assembling ourselves together in conclave, and discussing his faults and weaknesses and probable ruin, or in legislating on the most feasible method of closing saloons, which if closed will be reopened again, or in reading choice temperance articles for the diversion of a choice crowd of Good Templars? No! tho he might stand beneath the very walls that echo the clarion notes of temperance, yet he is not less lost or farther from perdition than he ever was if no kindly hand is outstretched to save.

Go to him in the name of a Good Templar and as an exponent of temperance, and say to him "Come join our band, give up strong drink, and give us instead your labor and aid to stay the tide of drunkenness that curses our land, come with us and we will help you to reform and sustain you with brotherly kindness and care, and in newer, better, higher enjoyments you will forget the cup and the serpent that coils therein." If he refuses be not daunted or dismayed but essay again and yet again his salvation.

The "still small voice" may be awakened and self respect testing the vantage ground with a sinful appetite.

Such a work as this was once done by a resolute undaunted force, when they faithfully, fearlessly, sought after and rescued from the gutter, and finally sobered and reclaimed and gave to the world the brilliant talents of John B. Gough, the great temperance reformer.

The vision of this one instance should arise before the mind of every Good Templar as a conclusiveproof of great possibilities.

If those that surrounded that fallen man had said "I am afraid I shall sink myself to his level in the opinion of the world if I am seen in his society or come in contact with him, I will let him maudle on in the gutter and not jeopardize my standing by interfering with him" he might to-day be filling a drunkards grave instead of sounding the tocsin of temperance abroad thru the length and breadth of our land, thrilling thousands by his burning eloquence, giving forth a great power of good in the world, stooping to take the hand of a fallen enslaved brother and striving to raise him to his own level.

As Good Templars we surely misapprehend the duties of our Order when we venture on the exclusion of any. We do not speak of any particular lodge, but of all as a unit for we have convened with members of different organizations in California and elsewhere, and it seems to be the stumbling block in the path of all. If we cannot annihilate the saloons we can cripple their resources by striving to allure their supporters within our Templar halls, and when once there, give them to feel they are respected and as worthy members as any, and our fraternal interests will help keep and sustain them, and we shall feel they are indeed "brands plucked from the burning." "BEULAH"

RIVERSIDE, Cal.

The exclusive spirit alluded to is surely not prevalent in our Order. It is supposed our doors are open to all without exception whom the grogshop has dragged down and who at all desire to reform.

ROSEVILLE, July 14, 1881.

ED. RESCUE:—We are having quite a lively time here in our little town to-day over the so-called Sunday law. By direction of the lodge of I. O. G. T. notices were served upon saloon keepers and all business men to close their places of business on Sunday after July 17th. It stirred up a bee's nest. All take sides in the fray, the lovers of law and order quietly, the saloonists and their victims noisily, with loud curses and maledictions upon the "idiots" and "busybodies who take it upon themselves to dictate to people what they shall or shall *not* do.

The stores are closed, but the saloons and cesspools of degradation where liquid damnation is sold for ten cents a glass are open and doing a thriving business,

Of course there will be several arrests made, and as the gin slingers threaten to carry it up and make a test case of it, the interest manifested in the fight is very marked.

We are determined to close the saloons in Roseville on Sunday if there is any law to do it. Our lodge is doing some good work in behalf of temperance, yet there is a great deal more to be done; but if we can only show to other towns that the Sunday law is not a dead letter, and that the Good Templars mean business in suppressing crime, in fact if we succeed in permanently closing the drinking hells on Sundays we may feel justly proud. In F. H. & C. TEMPLAR.

THERE is probably but one Marquis in England who is a Good Templar. And he, Lord Townsend, has just been fined $2,500 for an assault on Lord Thynne. If the circumstances which produced that assault are rightly remembered, the assailant was thoroly justifiable.

TULARE Lodge rings out a cheerful message in another column. Twenty-six copies of the RESCUE go to Tulare City. They evidently mean to see *results* from their labors.

CAL. W. C. T. UNION.

President, Mrs. D. P. Browne, Blake House, Oakland.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Mrs. G. S. Abbott, Oakland.
Mrs. John McNear, Petaluma.
Mrs. M. A. Nash, Santa Rosa.
Mrs. W. R. Spencer, Grass Valley.
Miss W. Bell, San Jose.
Miss Sarah P. Morrison, San Jose.
Mrs. J. B. Hill, Alameda.
Secretary, Mrs. Mary E. Congdon, 314 Sutter St. S, F.
Assistant Secretary, Miss M. J. Havens, Blake House, Oakland.
Treasurer, Mrs. J. G. Wickersham, Petaluma.

W. C. T. U.

THE R. H. MCDONALD PRIZE ESSAYS.

Dr. R. H. McDonald, President of the Pacific Bank, has placed at the disposal of this Society the sum of one thousand dollars. Eight hundred dollars will be distributed among the public schools of San Francisco for prizes awarded for the best essays on the evil effects of intemperance and tobacco, in accordance with the conditions named below. The remaining two hundred dollars will be awarded to the High Schools of the State, as State prizes, as follows: The first prize $100, the second $50, the third and fourth $25 each.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union send the following instructions to Principals and Teachers concerning the prize-essays on the subject—

"TWIN EVILS, INTEMPERANCE AND TOBACCO."

I. The High School prizes are, for each Senior Department ten dollars ($10), and for each Middle Department, and each Junior Department eight dollars ($8). In the Grammar Schools the prizes open to the scholars of the First and Second Grades are eight dollars ($8), open to those of the Third and Fourth Grades five dollars ($5), and the Fifth and Sixth Grades four dollars ($4). In each primary school containing the fifth or sixth grades or both the prize is four dollars (4). The prizes for the seventh and eighth grades of the Grammar and Primary schools is two dollars (2) for each grade. Special provisions will be made for all Primary Schools containing scholars of Higher grade than the Fifth; also for the Evening and Ungraded Schools. After the prizes have been awarded in the different departments, a new committee will be appointed to compare these compositions, and the R. H. McDonald Twenty-Five Dollar ($25) Gold Medal will be awarded to the writer of the best composition, and Fifteen Dollars ($15) Gold Medal to the writer of the second best. The prizes in the Seventh and Eighth Grades will be awarded for the best speech upon the subject of "Twin evils, Intemperance and Tobacco,"

II. Teachers, parents and friends are requested to furnish all the facts possible, and to suggest sources from which the pupils may derive information. This instruction must be given before August 15th, and may form a part of the language instruction, and the essays be credited as a part of the monthly work.

III. Teachers and parents are encouraged to have the pupils write the essays in full AT LEAST TWICE, BUT NO MORE, previous to the day of final writing, and to CORRECT THEM; the pupils, if desired, assisting in the work of correction. This is requested in order that the pupils, may have an opportunity for properly arranging and expressing facts and ideas upon the subject, and for improving the manner of expression, through the suggestions of the teacher.

IV. The essays must all be written under the supervision of the class teacher on August 15th. No INSTRUCTION ON THE SUBJECT is to be given on that day, and NO PUPIL to be permitted to have in possession any previously written essay, notes or copy, or to receive any assistance from any source whatever. No manuscript, when handed to the teacher, shall in any way be changed or corrected, nor shall it exceed four pages of cap paper, nor contain less than one such page of written matter.

V. During the week following August 15th, all essays must be read in hearing of the class, and the pupils may by vote or otherwise, assist the teachers to determine the best essays—not exceeding one in ten—and those selected are to be marked as worthy of special notice. Those will be deemed the best which contain the most information regarding the evil effects of Liquor and Tobacco upon the brain and system. All manuscripts must be sent to the office of the City Superintendent, on August 22nd, and each one must be designated by number, grade, teacher and school, omitting the name of the pupil.

VI. All competing essays shall be the property of the "Union," and any of them may be published in such form as the "Union," may select.

VII. The "Union" will assist each teacher, as far as possible, in obtaining information upon the subject,

VIII. The following schedule of topics may be used, to which others may be added if desired.

"TWIN EVILS TOBACCO AND INTEMPERANCE."

1. Brief historical sketch of each evil.
2. How do they affect the wealth of individuals and of nations?
3. How are they enemies to health and cleanliness?
4. How do they affect the intellect?
5. How are they related to crime?
6. How do they affect home-life?
7. Illustrate the above as much as possible by facts from history and observation.

The above plan was presented to the Board of Education for modification or amendment. Permission has been granted by the Board to offer the prizes, and this plan adopted.

This will reach 32,000 children in the city.

The Temperance Union desire that a similar plan be adopted in every town in the State.

Very respectfully,
MRS. M. E. CONGDON Secretary.
MRS. P. D. BROWN, President.

As many inquiries are made in regard to suitable books of reference, we give the following list for benefit of teachers and pupils.

Temperance Lesson Book. By B. W. Richardson. M. A., M. D., L LD., Y. R. S. Paper, 25 cts.

Alcohol and Tobacco. By James Miller and John Ligar.

Our Wasted Resources. By Dr. Wm. Hargreaves. Paper, 50 cts.

Beer as a Beverage. By Rev. W. Hughey. 10 cts.

Temperance and Republican Institutions. By Rev. Joseph Cook. 10 cts.

The Catechism on Alcohol. By Julia Colman. Paper 5 cts.

Juvenile Temperance Manual. By Julia Colman. Paper, 25 cts.

Tobacco and Its Effects. By Henry Gibbons, M. D.

Various books, tracts and leaflets can also be obtained at 1041 Market street.

THE AGENTS' HERALD.

A monthly journal, 16 page, 12x16 inches, well and handsomely printed, 50 cents a year, comes to this office. Its object is the publication and exposure of frauds and thieving advertisers, of whom it furnishes a long list; a sort of rogue's gallery. Lots of people in California are gulled into sending money—twenty-five cents up to ten dollars—to advertising scoundrels, who never send them anything in return. If they would send fifty cents a year to the Agents' Herald, Philadelphia, they would never get bit in that way any more. Beside, it is a cheap paper as interesting reading. Send for it, or send ten cents for a sample copy. Such a publication deserves the highest commendation, and everybody ought to pay fifty cents whether they want the paper or not, to encourage such a useful enterprise as a war upon the many gangs of professional thieves which so swarm the country. Send for it, and down with frauds. The paper is now in its fifth year:

WILL YOU HELP US?

PHILADELPHIA, June 15th, 1881.

"We mail you this specimen copy of our publication, with the hope that you will carefully examine and appreciate our effort to protect the public, which we do in exposing city advertising frauds—scoundrels who, in spite of the laudable efforts of the Post Office Department to prevent it, continue their swindling schemes, corrupting the morals of innocent youth, and annually defrauding country people to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars. We propose to watch these scoundrels with an eagle eye, and sound the alarm through the columns of this paper as soon as we discover them advertising, and that the public may be kept thoroughly posted, we pesire to scatter the Herald broadcast throughout the entire country.

It is our intention, after we have gained the confidence and support of the public, to employ at our own expense the services of an eminent attorney, whose duty it will be to prosecute and cause the imprisonment of all advertisers detected in conducting fraudulent schemes. Such a course will have a wholesome effect in driving others out of the business.

We are almost daily in receipt of letters of congratulation from which we select the following as fair samples:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15th, 1881.

L. LUM SMITH, ESQ:—I commend your enterprise to the attention of all Postmasters, and of the public in general. The press is doing much towards putting the unsuspecting on their guard against frauds, but your plan will do more than all the newspapers together in exposing this species of rascality. HORATIO KING,
Ex-Postmaster General.

NEW YORK, April 19th, 1881.

L. LUM SMITH, ESQ:—Postmasters will no doubt interest themselves in your enterprise; it will save thousands of dollars, and prevent hundreds of people from being swindled through the U. S Mails. I consider you a public benefactor.
ANTHONY COMSTOCK.
Sec. New York Society for the Prever[illegible] of Vice.

GOOD TEMPERANCE PAPERS TO TAKE.

WEEKLIES.	PER YEAR.
"Casket," Napanee, Canada	$1 00
"Freeman," Parkersburg, W. Va	2 00
"Irrepressible Conflict," Marshall, Mo	50
"Kansas Methodist," Topeka	1 25
"Lever," Detroit, Mich	1 50
"Living Issue," Cooperstown, N. Y	1 50
"National Liberator" (Ill'd), Chicago	50
"Pacific Censor," Vancouver, W. T	1 50
"Prohibitionist," Lewiston, Me	50
"Signal" (W. C. T. U.), Chicago, Ill	1 50
"Signal," Delaware, Ohio	2 00
"Saturday Anvil," Washington, D. C	1 00
"Temperance Banner," Little Rock, Ark	1 00
"Temperance Review," Minneapolis, Minn	1 75
"Truth," Baltimore, Md	1 00
"Tidal Wave," Columbus Grove, Ohio	1 00
"Watchman," Halifax, N. S	1 00
"Western World," Lincoln, Neb	1 50
MONTHLY.	PER YEAR.
"Our Union" (W. C. T. U.), 53 Bible House, N. Y	$0 60
"National Temperance Advocate," 58 Reade St., N.Y.	1 00
"Youths' Temperance Banner" (copies over 4)	12
"National Freeman" (64 pages), Chicago	1 75
"Common School Union," Avon, N. Y	25
"Gem," 12 Cannon St., N. Y	50
"Crusader," London, Can	50
SEMI-MONTHLY.	PER YEAR.
"Chief," Fort Atkinson, Wis	$1 00

FARM FOR SALE.

Nine miles from Los Angeles Court House between Florence and Downey, bounded by Anaheim Railroad and Old San Gabriel river, 270 acres with 270 shares of water in San Antonio Irrigating Company. Orchard of over 2,000 apple and pear trees. House of four rooms, barn, etc,. Splendid opening for large dairy business; 100 cows could be milked at a gross profit of five thousand dollars per annum.

Lands specially suitable for alfalfa—10 tons per acre per anumn. A large portion of the land particularly adapted for the plum, prune, apricot, chestnut, etc., also for Muscat grapes for raisin making which would be very profitable. The whole Farm is fenced and cross fenced, and being well supplied with water, it is one of the very best Stock Ranches in Southern California. There are a few acres in Willows, Forest Grove Station is at corner and School adjoins.

$12,000 was refused for this property by late owner, who valued it at $18,000. It was sold under foreclosure of mortgage and is now offered for $10,000 cash. Date of redemption is past; and an absolute and perfect title will be given.

Apply to WILL D. GOULD, Esq., Attorney.
Temple Block, Los Angeles, Cal., or
JAMES SMITH.
Pasadena, Cal.

COMMUNION WINE.

The undersigned takes this method to inform the churches that he has undertaken the manufacture of Unfermented Wine for Sacramental use. The article he offers for sale is Pure, Unadulterated Juice of the Grape, and is furnished to order in pint or quart cans, sealed and packed in boxes. Price $3 per gallon. SAMUEL WINTER,
Yountville, Napa county, Cal.

Keep in a cool place, When used, open and let stand a while; then pour off carefully.

FIRST-CLASS AGENTS WANTED.

The great reputation of JOHN B. GOUGH, the magnificent make-up of "Sunlight and Shadow," and the universal demand for it among all classes, makes this the best opportunity ever offered to energetic agents to make money. We want first-class agents in every township, to whom liberal terms will be given. Address, for territory and terms, J. Dewing & Co., 420 Bush St., San Francisco.

GOOD TEMPLAR'S PLATFORM.

ADOPTED BY THE R. W. G. L., SESSION OF 1859.

1. Total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors as a beverage.
2. No license in any form, under any circumstances, for the sale of liquors to be used as a beverage.
3. The absolute prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors for such purposes; prohibition by the will of the people, exercised in due form of law, with the penalties deserved by a crime of such enormity.
4. The creation of a healthy public opinion upon the subject by the active dissemination of truth in all the modes known to enlightened philanthropy.
5. The election of good, honest men, to administer the law.
6. Persistence in efforts to save individuals and communities from so dreadful a scourge, against all forms of opposition and difficulties, until our success is complete and universal.

G. W. Secretary's D'p'tm't.

GEORGE B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.

☞The office of the Grand Lodge is located in the Capital Savings Bank Building, entrance, No. 328 J street, up-stairs, over the southwest corner J and Fourth streets, Sacramento, where the Grand Worthy Secretary will be pleased to receive calls from the members of the Order during business hours.

☞This department is edited by the Grand Worthy Secretary, to whom all communications relating in any way to the business of the Grand Lodge, this department, or anything appearing hereunder, should be addressed.

☞The Grand Worthy Secretary's post office address is Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento, Cal.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

ON SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE G. W. S.

Sold for the Benefit of the Grand Lodge

Constitutions, per hundred copies	$12 00
Constitutions per dozen	1 75
Glee Books, "Temperance Chimes" per dozen	4 00
Glee Books, per half dozen	2 50
Glee Books, single copies	50
Receipts of Evening and Constitution Roll Book, per set	2 50
Chase's Digest, per copy	1 50
Officer's Roll Call etc., Book of	1 00
Pledge Cards, per hundred	1 00
Officers Cards, per set of four	1 00
Degree Ode Cards, per dozen	1 00
Subordinate Ode Cards, per dozen	75
Subordinate Ode Cards with music, per dozen	1 50
Chase's Good of the Order, per copy	50

BLANK FORMS.

Clearance Cards, per dozen	3 00
Grand Lodge Returns, per dozen	1 00
W. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. F. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Bonds, per dozen	1 00
Forms for Charges, Trials, etc., per set of four	75
Forms for incorporation of Lodges	Free

LODGE BOOKS

Propositions for Membership, Book of fifty	50
Notices of Election to Membership, book of fifty	50
Proposition Committee notices, book of fifty	50
D. G. W. C. T.'s Dispensations, book of fifty	50
Password Certificates, book of fifty	50
Delinquent (Dues) Notice, book of fifty	50
Warrants on W. T., book of fifty	50
W. F. S. Receipts, book of fifty	50
W. T. Receipts, book of fifty	50

LODGE FURNITURE.

In addition to the above, I will attend to orders for Impression Seals, Blank Books, Special Printing, Regalia or Lodge Furniture. This will be done as an accommodation to Lodges and not as a source of profit either to the Grand Lodge or myself; hence all orders filled will be sent per express by the dealers, with instructions to "collect on delivery," unless the money accompanies the order. Address—

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.,
Sacramento, California.

CASH RECEIVED.—The Grand Worthy Secretary acknowledges receipt of the following amounts of cash since last report. Proper personal receipts were also forwarded in each case:

GENERAL FUND.

Amador Lodge, No. 152	$9 50
Yuba city, No. 440	2 50
North Butte, No. 452	9 25
Crystal Water, No, 133	4 00
North Star, No. 363	5 75
Springville, No. 416	2 50
Orange, No. 246	50
H. A. Hicks	50
Blanket Creek, No. 387	2 00

PACKAGES MAILED.—The following packages have been mailed during the past week from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office:

1 to Henry Durner, Benicia.
1 to Mrs. L. J. Bacon, San Jose.
4 to A Porter, Hopland.
2 to C. C. Dunn, Napa.
4 to Geo. F. McDonald, Dunnigans.
4 to J. C. Hartman, Springville.
2 to C. J. DeSeda, Dutch Flat.
1 to Henry Miller, Yolo.
1 to Mrs. S. V. Heintzen, Forest city.
1 to W. F. Mixon, St. Helena.
1 to D. Albee, Bridgeville.
1 to H. A. Hicks, Chico.
1 to C. S. Brooks, Marysville.
5 to Fred Esmond, Temescal.
9 to Mrs. J. DeVol, Bodie.
1 to J. W. Harris, Orange.
2 to Emma C. Peck, Oakland.
2 to John S. Kirk, Belota.
1 to B. F. Loomis, Woodland.
2 to Frank Littlefield, Jackson.
1 to Henry Durner, Benicia.
2 to Creighton Duffy, Angels Camp.
1 to D. O. Parmeter, Lodi.
1 to Rev. P. F. Page. Sonora,
1 to F. W. Field, Gualala.
1 to D. P. Albee, Bridgeville.
1 to Otis E. Greenwood, Sonora.
1 to B. H. Hoag, Davisville.
2 to John S. Kirk, Bellota.
1 to B. F. Loomis, Woodland.
2 to Frank Littlefield, Jackson.

D. G. W. C. T.'s COMMISSIONED, ETC.—The following commissions have been issued and forwarded from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office during the past week:

LODGE DEPUTIES.

E. K. Abbott, for No. 131, Salinas city.
F. E. Kellogg, for No. 204, Goleta.
Charles R. Wheelock, for No. 405; Occidental.
J. J. Kern, for No. 453, Milville.
J. W. Spann, for No. 454, Anderson,

RETURNS RECEIVED.—During the past week the following Lodges have filed Grand Lodge returns with, and their receipt is acknowledged by, the Grand Worthy Secretary:

Nos. 166 and 363, both of which were previously noted delinquent.

GRAND LODGE REPRESENTATIVES ETC.--The next and twenty-second annual session of the Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T. of the state of California, will convene in the city of Vallejo, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on Tuesday, October 4th, Representatives are to be elected by each lodge, in accordance with the following constitutional provisions.

Eligibility.—Only P. W, C. Templars, Acting W. C. Templars, Sister P. W. Vice Templars and Acting Sister W. Vice Templars are eligible to election as Representatives or Alternates.

Election.—The election of Representatives shall be held on the second meeting in August.

Representation.—Each lodge is entitled to one representative for its charter, and one for each twenty members, and one additional for a fraction of twenty members where such fraction exceeds ten. The basis of calculation is the whole number of members in good standing and so reported, at the close of the present quarter ending July 31st.

From this will be seen the necessity of promptly forwarding the quarterly returns from lodges to the G. W. S. office at the close of the current term, as, unless this is done the representation to which lodges are entitled cannot be calculated.

Blank forms of credentials have been sent in duplicate to the address of each lodge deputy. One of these forms must be properly filled and returned to the G. W. S. immediately after the election of representatives. The official roll call of the Grand Lodge will be made up and handed to the printer as early as September first; so that if representatives are to appear in the printed list, one copy of the credentials must be sent to the G. W. S. prior to the date mentioned. The duplicate copy of credentials is also to be filled, but must be retained and delivered to one of the representatives elect, who shall carry and present the same to the Grand Lodge.

At the same meeting on which is held the election of representatives it will be proper for the lodge to select by ballot some eligible member to be recommended to the next G. W. C. T. for appointment and commission as Lodge Deputy. A blank has also been furnished on which to certify the result of the selection. This recomendation should accompany the credentials to the G. W. S.

The next session of the Grand Lodge will, for many reasons be a very important one, and it is earnestly hoped and desired that a full representation may be had. Every lodge within the jurisdiction should arrange to send at least one representative if more cannot be sent to insure a full representative meeting. As the Grand Lodge will meet at Vallejo an opportunity will be afforded one and all of an extended and comprehensive examination of that noblest of all charities and grandest monument to the energy, zeal and enterprise of our Order, "The Good Templars Home for Orphans." The building has been enlarged and improved since last the Grand Lodge met at Vallejo. A new and handsome schoolhouse has recently been erected, is just completed and will probably be dedicated during the session of the Grand Lodge. The opportunity of a pilgrimage to this Mecca of our Order, the dedication, the increased interest in our work and continued growth of the Order should all conspire to make the forthcoming session of Grand Lodge the most interesting, earnest and largely attended session ever held. The business of the Grand Lodge is usually transacted while open in the third degree, so that all the members of the Order of that degree may be admitted as visitors. An opportunity is thus presented to all members who are interested and love the Order, to attend the sessions of the Grand Lodge. Therefore come one and all, whether representative or not, and catch some of the inspiration and enthusiasm of the temperance work which always attends a good session of the Grand Lodge of California.

THE RIGHT MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE.—W. H. Barnes, G. M. W. of the Grand Lodge of California A. O. U. W. is to be commended as an earnest and steadfast friend of the temperance cause. He never loses an opportunity to make a point or say a word for temperance. He closes a recent circular to the A, O. U. W. of this state saying: "I again call to your notice the strong grounds taken by the Grand Lodge on the subject of intemperance. We are having deaths from this evil quite too often, and the habits of some of our members are not adding to the reputation of either the order or themselves. The holding of public gatherings in the name of the A. O. U. W. in halls, gardens or other places, where bars are specially opened because of such gathering under the auspices of the Order, is not only a violation of law, but detrimental to our membership and to our good standing before the world. I earnestly ask the aid of all true Workmen to free our institution from this evil," Would that all other con-fraternal orders had such Grand Masters.

INSTALLATIONS AND RETURNS This is installation week thruout the jurisdiction. All the newly elected officers will or should be installed this week. It is hoped that all installations will occur promptly; but whether this is the case or not the quarterly returns report should not be delayed. Upon the quarterly returns now due from every lodge, are the Grand officers dependent for the statistical portions of their reports. Whether the installation occurs this week, whether the Grand Lodge tax is forwarded or not, deputies are requested to be particularly prompt in forwarding their Quarterly Returns reports Nothing so seriously retards or hinders the labors of G. W. S. as the withholding of these reports. Send them along.

HEARD FROM.—Bro. J. F. Culver, Grand Lecturer; who was thot to have been captured, has been heard from at several points in Humboldt county, where he is hard at work for the good of the Order. His trip overland to Humboldt county from Sonoma was a difficult and perplexing one. His efforts are well spoken of and his arrival hailed with pleasure. He will work his way from point to point thru Humboldt and Mendocino counties, visiting places at which he has not previously called in the latter county toward the close of the current month.

GRAPES.—Bro. F. Perez, formerly of Washington Corners, Alameda county, but now of Florin, Sacramento county, called during the past week and left a package of grapes of his own raising, and among the first of the season, for which kind remembrance the G. W. S. office is duly thankful.

G. W. C. T. Department.

R. THOMPSON, G. W. C. T.

PLACER COUNTY.

A District Lodge took me to Auburn, Placer county, on the 18th of May. It had quite changed since my last visit prior to this. You may remark that it has had time to do so without hurrying, when I tell you that my former visit was *thirty-two years* since. I contrast a finely built mountain town with many very elegant houses, surrounded with oramental and fruit trees, with a place of two log stores and a few cloth tents. The year 1849 was brought close up to the present, by my return to Auburn. I regret that time would not allow me to visit the upper Oregon Bar, on the North Fork of the American River, to see where I made my bed in the sand with a tree for a shelter, during a Summer's work as an "honest miner," in 1849. You may perhaps smile now at the compliment to the miner of that early day, but, wait; may we not fairly call men honest when any one could leave one or two ounces of gold dust in a pan to dry by the trail and go off to work for a half day, even out of sight of their cabin and the dust? That I frequently saw along the North Fork in that honest summer, and yet no such thing as a theft was known in our neighborhood. But that summer has never duplicated itself in California. It was the last of its kind. One thing blessed that particular part of the the river at which I worked, and that was, there were no intoxicants used by the miners there. It was a sober, and, therefore, a peaceable lot of men.

About an ounce a day or a hundred dollars per week rewarded honest toil. Sunday was a day of rest to most; letter-writing and social chat occupied the day and, even now, bring pleasant recollections. But 1849 has gone, and so have most of those who toiled along that cool, clear stream, at that time. A few yet linger, but they are only those who did not fall into the fast habits that soon swept over our State and destroyed thousands of our most promising citizens

Lecturers' Reports.

☞ The only authorized Grand Lecturers in this jurisdiction are Mrs. E. P. Stevens, Messrs. Wm. Crowhurst, Hugh R. Hughes, Dr. M. D. Merrick, F. J. Culver, Col. C. N. Goulding and George Bramall.

They are authorized to instruct and institute Lodges and Bands of Hope, solicit subscribers for our official organ, the RESCUE, and receive donations for the Good Templars' Home for Orphans and our lecture and missionary work. They are employed and compensated by the Grand Lodge, and all monies received by them are paid over to the Grand Lodge Treasury. It is expected that the lodges and the friends of temperance will, in good time, secure a commodious place of meeting, provide music, advertise the meeting well, make every needed preparation and render them every assistance to make their mission a success.

WM. CROWHURST.

REDDING, Shasta Co., July 31, 1881.

The month is ended. Since last report, we have worked in Marysville M. E. Church and Sunday School, in Lodge and Band of Hope; also in Cordua, Harmony and Pleasant Grove. A few days sick in bed, during which time we missed the Woodward's Garden celebration, was followed by a trip to camp-meeting in the grand old Redwood grove near Guerneville, Sonoma county, where the part assigned us was an address upon "Our Juvenile Work." The whole forenoon of Saturday was devoted to the subject and everybody was delighted with the earnest, loving, christian sentiments uttered by the whole-souled christian temperance Secretary of the W. C. T. U. The afternoon was delightfully spent in listening to the exercises of the Guerneville Juvenile Temple and witnessing the distribution of prizes by Dr. McDonald of the Pacific Bank.

Then in Shasta county we worked in Shingletown, Klotz' Mill, Ball's Ferry, Anderson, Igo, Eagle Creek, Redding, Millville and Copper City.

At Igo, much good has been done by the lodge. Hard drinkers have been saved, homes made happy, and the name Good Templar has become a pet household word, enshrined in the hearts of parents and children. To the earnest and intelligent L. D., Bro. Batcheller, and his hearty, co-operating wife, belong much credit and honor. Sister Addie Ballou in her visit here, has been of excellent service.

At Ball's Ferry, Sister B. T. Gray, Secretary of Battle Creek Lodge, induced her husband to buy out a saloon and ground and close the whole affair; hence, no saloon exists in that place. A few such workers scattered over this State, will hasten the day when California shall be free.

At Klotz' Mill, Mountain Pride Lodge was organized, McDonald Lodge organized at Millville and Eureka Lodge at Anderson. All bid fair to do good work, and nobly uphold the banner of Good Templary.

Since last report to RESCUE, we have delivered 23 lectures, 7 lodge addresses, 2 public school addresses, 2 Sunday school addresses, and visited one Band of Hope and one Juvenile Temple. Besides this, much has been done that cannot be recorded on paper but which we hope may be registered by the angel of Abou Ben Adhem, and acknowledged by his God, the Father of all.

H. R. HUGHES.

PLACERVILLE, July 25, 1881.

ED. RESCUE:—Lectured in the M. E. church at Plymouth; a small but very appreciative audience, an installation of the I. O. O. F. kept away some of our friends.

The 19th reached Placerville and had two conferences with the members of the White Ribbon and W. C. T, U. All were agreed as to organizing; but could not see it their duty to unite. Last evening the pastor of the M. E. church preached a temperance sermon, and invited me to speak and canvass for names. Got 15, and we meet this evening to organize. Mr. Dutcher and Mrs. Watson had a White ribbon boom in this county, and their present status has knocked all the life out of it.

The W. C. T. U, has done good work, but as yet do not see their way clear to become part of the organization that is doing the temperance work of California.

Outside of any questions regarding the character of eastern lecturers their policy of fostering so many organizations and dividing the temperance forces of our state must be met with solid opposition by those who desire to see our state redeemed.

C. N. GOULDING.

DAVISVILLE, Cal., August 2, 1881.

Lectured in Capay on the 29 and 30th of July, found the Lodge in good condition, and the prospects for the future very flattering; had intended to organize Lodge at Madison, on Sunday the 31st but postponed the matter until some future day, owing to the fact that the Christian Church had started a protracted meeting that would continue a week or more; went from Capay to Blacks, the Lodge at this place was organized June 5th and now numbers seventy members. Each night new candidates are being admitted; the growth of this Lodge is wonderful, and the amount of good being accomplished can not be estimated. It bids fair to become the banner Lodge of the county, and fully demonstrates what a few determined men and women, can accomplish Upon the whole the outlook in Yolo County is encouraging. As soon as the case now pending before the Superior Court (regarding the Sunday law) is disposed of and the question of jurisdiction settled, the Sunday law will doubtless be enforced thruout the county. The skies are bright, and friends of the cause may well take courage, and continue the fight, assured that victory will crown their efforts,

GILROY.—Mrs. Stevens reports a good time at Gilroy, two well attended successful meetings. The lodge has been in existence seven years and has done an excellent work thruout: its average membership has been about 50 but lately it has gone up to nearly 90. There were 12 names given in during the visit of Mrs. Stevens. There have been ups and downs in other organizations but the lodge has always maintained its steady and even way. Bro. Pedlar and his other half have been among the first and foremost workers and there is other excellent material rendering earnest and usefnl help.

LECTURER'S APPOINTMENTS.

REV. F. J. CULVER.

Will speak at Rohnerville Aug. 6, 7; Hidesville, 8, 9; Bridgeville 10, Blocksburg 11, 12; Cahto 16, Willets 17.

WM. CROWHURST

Will lecture at Whiskeytown, Shasta county, August 5 and 6; Lewistown, Trinity county, 9 and 10; Weaverville 11; Junction city 12; Weaverville 14: Hay fork, 15 and 16; Trinity Center 19 and 20; thence into Siskiyou county.

A TEMPERANCE GOVERNOR.

EDITOR RESCUE,—I like the ring of your article on "A Temperance Governor." If the temperance people do not feel like doing more at present than this they most certainly can do this wisely and successfully. There are several whose names might meet with much favor. There is one and a well known one who if nominated would most iprobably,—in fact I think without doubt—by a wise use of means and suitable activity, be successful. As to whether the moment has yet come to name that individual I cannot say, but that the time has come to take some active measures in the premises I am sure. The temperance forces can be and will be successful, if they only work as earnestly and unitedly for temperance and its triumph as rummies and others do for their side.

I am, Yours Fraternally.

GEORGE MORRIS.

WONDERDORF, July 19th.

MEISTER EDITOR:—You have gif me such gude advice to dose letter I sends you last May, dot I sinks I writes you vone oder letter from my troubles, and see ven you not helps me and so gude also. We have a grade many young peoples in our lodge, young young mans and womans, und des gets togeder talking and laughin before de lodge opens, and dey marches round de room mit dere arms hooked togeder, around und around, and we haf a nice carpet on dey floor und dat wears oud by und by mit dot valking, und den dey young ladies und shentlemens dot leads de singing dey gits around de orgon und plays und sings all sorts von nicest songs, und dese young peoples vot is valking around keeps de time mit dere stheps von dose music, und goes on mit dare courting; dot ist all right ven I bes a young man I sparks de garls too; but now ven it comes de time to open de lodge tere is vare de trouble comences; dey goes to dere seats, but dey does not sthop mit dere nonsense; dey keeps on vishperin und gigleing und den I says mid commanding voice order! und den dey sthops for a leetle vile, und ven de singing comences den only de half von dem vill sing. Den I says; dey members vill blease all join in de singing. Den dey all shout in for a couple off ines, und den sthop off vone after dey oder und den ven somebodies bees taking dey obligation, or dey degrees which bees very solemn exercises, dey yusht sit down mit dere eyes a dancing mit fun und dere faces yusht ready to laugh. Now dis is nod right, nod at all becoming on such solomn occasions we should all show due respeckt to dose dings, und I not knows how to bring it aboud, Dose young peoples bees all very nice young ladies und shentlemen und always well behoved in oder tings, but dey do seems to begot demselves in dose lodge meetings I dond vont to keep on a scholding off dem all dey times order, dey gits mat mit me by und by. Now you gifs me your advice vone times more. Yours druly in fait hope und sharity

Johonnas Shreiber, Wordy Sheef Templar.
Wonderdorf Lodge, No. 0.

INTERNATIONAL DRINK STATISTICS.

In a sermon preached at Westminster on Sunday, March 10th by Bro. the Rev. J. T. Shrubsole on behalf of the "Firm of Purpose Lodge. the preacher quoted the following statistics.

Germany produced last year 23.811,117 barrels of beer, Great Britain. 22,375,010 barrels; the United States 9,425,252 bbls.; Austro Hungary 6,838,090 barrels; France 5,331,845 barrels; Belgium, 4,801,778 barrels; Russia 1,406,174; the Netherlands 978,208 bbls.: Denmark, 672,518 barrels; Sweden, 568,583: Italy, 531,000; Switzerland, 448,753; Norway, 376,000 barrels. The greatest production in proportion to the population is Belgium, where a little over 34½ gallons per head were manufactured, and the smallest proportion was in Russia, where the ratio is only a little more than 5½ pints for every inhabitant. Though Germany heads the list, we must remember that their beer is much lighter than the British and is their only drink. Whereas the English drink a great quantity of spirits in addition to beer. In 1866 the consumption of spirits was four and a half gallons per head; in 1876 it had reached over six gallons per head. Seventy-five million bushels of grain were consumed for manufacturing beer last year. One hundred and twenty thousand met a premature death during the past year. What a fearful thing to contemplate!—*Alliance News.*

"W. C. T. U."

" W stands for Women who leap into men's pants,
C for Christian—that is in teetotal parlance,
T for Temperance, liberty's standing menace,
U for a Union true women ne'er embrace."

The above graceful and sparkling little gem of poetic thot and scholarly diction is the product of the combined talent of the whisky league of the West and is dedicated to the women of America. In the first number of the Californian, Mr. C. A. Wetmore gave its readers the assurance that wine was a cultivator of poetic and esthetic taste. It is coming true. !!!

SARA AND HER PEACHES.

[From a touching poem in the Call]

Blue her eyes and gold her hair is,
Her form as graceful as a fairy's
And the glow upon her cheek is,
Like the crimson on her peaches.

A MISSING VERSE SUPPLIED.

Pink her nose is, like bloom of roses
And long it is, as law of Moses.
Her voice will thrill like Mudgoke-wis
If you should try to grab her *peaches.*

AT NEW BUFFALO Mich. a temperance man who had complained of rum outlaws was knocked down, beaten and thrown off the cars, and nearly if not quite killed. They are enforcing the law there and there is almost rebellion on the part of the rummies: they are rising a little earlier in the morning to curse the Methodists.

The Michigan W. C. T. U. is moving to end the barbarous and villainous system of renting or allowing beer and liquor dens to be opened on the State Fair grounds.

Juvenile Department.

BAND OF HOPE WORK.



The Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., of California, offers to furnish, free of charge, to Sunday-schools, or other juvenile organizations desiring to adopt them for use, the newly revised Band of Hope rituals together with the ritual badges. The ritual comprises a pamphlet of 48 pages. The badges are of German silver, with a safety pin upon the back. Sample copies of the rituals and badge, or quantities for actual use, will be furnished on application to the G. W. C. T., Robert Thompson, 1,531 Golden Gate Avenue, or the Superintendent of Juvenile Work, George Bramall, Haywards, or Geo. B. Katzenstein, 328 J street, Sacramento.

TALKS WITH THE YOUNG FOLKS.

THE GIN PALACE.

In many parts of the great city of London there are very extensively decorated, brilliantly lighted, roomy grogshops called gin palaces. The most costly and gaudy of these places are to be found invariably in the poorest, meanest, shabbiest parts of London. Where the dwellings bear the strongest evidence of wretched grinding poverty, where rickety doors and shaky broken stairs and vile unwholesome odors abound, there is the place to find a gorgeous gin palace in a most flourishing business. Thru the day it is visited by women and children and scarecrow images of men, nearly all of them the most tattered, bloated, bleareyed and distorted and forlorn objects ever seen; coming up to the bar for poison drink, drink, drink, and spending therefor the few cents they have just obtained from the pawn shop for some article of indispensible household use.

At night these hells are in a blaze of light and warmth, if it is winter, and present a striking contrast to the cold, reeking naked dens and slimy cellars from which their customers have crawled forth, and to which they will retire stupefied and brutalized a little more, as soon as their last pennies have gone down their parched throats in liquid lightning.

There are elegantly dressed, highly cultured, educated and fashionable people who own these buildings, rich men who get the license and men of ample means who run these gin palaces: every one concerned knows that their only purpose is to rob the wretched poor of their few pence which should buy them food, to train them and their children in vice, to school and graduate the boys and girls, innocent and defenceless themselves, into criminals, thieves, outlaws and outcasts.

There used to be, and probably is now a fancily fitted up gin palace near Euston Square station, where the passengers from Liverpool leave the cars and are set down in the great Babylon of London. About 14 years ago the writer arriving there late in the evening took lodgings for the night in one of the lodging houses close to the station, having to meet a friend there next morning by appointment. Oh, what a pandemonium was there. The gin palace about 200 yards away seemed to run nearly all night. The shouting and the laughter and the yellings and cursings could be heard distinctly all over the neighborhood, and it was like the sound of an extensive lunatic asylum with all hands in full play, doing their best in their several capacities to swell the fiendish din. At intervals of about 15 or 20 minutes, and perhaps more often, a row took place, and then the oaths and filthy language broke out into an access of furious hate and violence till the police, so kindly provided by the public to protect the business of these thief dens, interfered and quieted the din down to its usual tone and volume.

We wonder at such temples of Satan worship being tolerated, bnt we have to look at home and we see just the same thing as the gin palace everywhere, in every saloon and beer shop, only on a smaller scale. In San Francisco they have lots of immense large thief dens, called beer halls and beer gardens, to entice the working classes to come and drink and spend for worse than nothing the food and clothing of their children; so that the boys and girls in place of getting a good education at the schools and becoming virtuous and happy useful people, may be starved, and get their first schooling in the industrial school, and then after passing thru a course at the house of correction be promoted to the penitentiary. Children, the gin palace, the brewery, the winery the beer shop and groggery are every one of them depending for a future living on their chances of making drunkards and thieves and criminals and outlaws and outcasts of you: we are going to stop them.

QUACK SCIENCE.

The honest pursuit of science is in the highest degree respectable and praiseworthy. The fabrication of bogus scientific theories and their positive announcement by tyros in human knowledge, only incur the contempt of those who pause at times in the general rush for gold, to give attention and consideration to matters that do not affect the pocket and the bank account.

The scientist proper is modest and cautious like the truly skilful and learned physician. The quack scientist of the Denton and other types is like the quack doctor; ignorant, hasty, positive, and trusts much to the ignorance of his constituents.

It has been determined by careful experiment in deep mines, that the temperature of the earth increases about one degree of the fahrenheit thermometer, for every 50 to 55 feet of depth from the surface. From this and the *fact* of hot springs, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes etc. it is believed that the interior of the earth, all of it inside of a crust of 100 or 150 miles, or perhaps more or less in thickness is a mass of fire melted matter, like the liquid contents of a smelting furnace.

So much is reasonable and probable, and that is where the man of science stops until he can *learn* more; but the patent corn doctor of science steps in now with an interesting collection of scientific curiosities and novelties: "anything on this board, gentlemen, for two bits." The New York Star copies from *Belgravia*, a deep article on the interior heat of the earth; after alluding to the items above, it says that in the deepest mine in England (2445 ft. deep) the temperature is about 90 degrees; therefore, "*if we may assume* a uniform increase of heat in descending, at 50 miles deep there will be 4800 degrees of heat or 22 times the heat of boiling water at sea level," which is 212 degrees.

The brilliant arithmetician then proceeds to say that 50 miles is somewhat less than one-eighth of the distance from the circumference to the center of the earth: perhaps it was a misprint for the eightieth which would not be far wrong; here the heroic explorer calculates that for every 55 feet he must register another degree of the thermometer, and he gets to such an intense heat at the further depths that he throws away figures and asserts that here the most uninflammable substances known to us would not only be melted but instantly dissipated into gas.

There does not seem any necessity to suppose that the heat must increase at all after the body of fire or molten matter is reached. If there was any such heat in the interior of the earth as 4800 or 400 000 degrees of our measure, there would be nothing but a constant supernatural miracle to prevent the almost instantaneous melting of the 100 or 200 or more miles thickness of the outer crust of the earth, and its becoming a part of the melted mass or of the still more heated gas. But the adventurous scio has provided for that by fixing a gaseous zone between a molten center and a solid circumference, thus tendering a helping hint to the Creator in case this planet should ever become a little unmanageable.

It would seem as reasonable to infer a like theory as to cold, as we ascend into the firmament. We know that it is cooler every 100 feet that we ascend a mountain or in a balloon. By measuring the difference of temperature we can tell just how far up to go to reach a temperature 4800 miles, not degrees, below zero. Or if we measure the depth of the Pacific Ocean at one foot from the shore and find it to be one foot and at one mile from the shore 200 feet, therefore at 2000 miles from the shore it must be 400,000 or 76 miles deep.

Our juvenile templars it is hoped will be better scientists than to listen to such nonsense or to accept any new and wild theories that have impossibilities and quite unnecessary miracles in their train.

THE TEETOTAL CRIMINAL.—There are very few crimes and disorders that are committed by teetotalers. I once said to a friend of mine—"Did you ever hear of a teetotaler being in a police court?" He said, "oh, yes, the other day." I said, "What was he there for?" "Why he was there for being drunk and disorderly." (Loud laughter.)—*Sir Wilfrid Lawson.*

SAVING MOTHER.

The farmer sat in his easy chair
Between the fire and the lamplight's glare;
His face was ruddy and full and fair,
His three small boys in the chimney nook
Conned the lines of a picture book;
His wife, the joy of his home and heart,
Baked the biscuit and made the tart.
Laid the table and steeped the tea,
Deftly, swiftly, silently,
Tired and weary and weak and faint,
She bore her trials without complaint,
Like many another household saint—
Content, all selfish bliss above
In the patient ministry of love.

At last between the clouds of smoke
That wreathed his lips the husband spoke:
"There's taxes to raise, and int'rest to pay—
And if there should come a rainy day,
'Twould be mighty handy, I'm bound to say,
To have sumthin put by. For folks must die,
And there's funeral bills, and gravestones to buy--
Enough to swamp a man pretty nigh.
Beside there's Edward and Dick and Joe
To be provided for when we go.
So if I was you, I tell what I'd do;
I'd be saving of wood as ever I could—
Extra fires dont do any good—
I'd be saving of soap and saving of oil,
And run up some candles once in a while;
I'd be rather sparing of coffee and tea,
For sugar is high
And all to buy,
And cider is good enough drink for me,
I'd be kind of careful about my clothes
And look out sharp how the money goes—
Gewgaws are useless, nature knows
Extra trimmin'
'S the bane of women.

I'd sell off the best of the cheese and honey,
And eggs are as good nigh about's the money;
And as to the carpet you wanted new—
I guess we can make the old one do.
And as for the washer, and sewing machine,
Them smooth tongued agent's so pesky mean,
You'd better get rid of 'em slick and clean,
What do they know about women's work?
Do they calculate a woman was born to shirk?

Dick and Edward and little Joe
Sat in a corner in a row.
They saw the patient mother go
On ceaseless errands to and fro,
They saw that her form was bent and thin,
Her temples gray, her cheeks sunk in;
They saw the quiver of lip and chin—
And then with a wrath he could not smother,
Outspoke the youngest, frailest brother—
"You talk of saving wood and ile
And tea and sugar all the while,
But you never talk of saving mother!"

THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

A report of the institution for the past year has just been filed. This is a matter which concerns the children of the State and it is presented to the young folks as more useful information for them than a story about some good little boy who went to bed without his supper to contribute to send tracts to the sober Mahomedans. On July 1, 1880 there were shut up in the institution 105 boys and 60 girls and 131 boys and 56 girls have been admitted since. Of these 17 have escaped, 89 boys and 37 girls were granted indefinite leave of absence; which means they could stay away if they behaved themselves well. 75 boys and 1 girl were committed for theft: 37 *boys and* 23 *girls for drunkenness.* The ages of the inmates run from 8 to 19.

Some boys have been allowed to leave and have done better and some have been sent back on new charges. The institution cost for the year nearly $33,000 and the Magdalen asylum $12,000. The farm raised about 65 tons of hay but the potato crop was a failure.

The reason such an institution is necessary in this beautiful country of grapes and pears and strawberries and fruits and flowers and plenty and comfort is that there are over 4000 places in San Francisco and 6000 or 8000 elsewhere in the State, where the people make their living by selling poison and robbing other people.

The grogshops and beershops and liquor groceries and saloons are all dens of thieves who rob the working men and the poor and every body else who can be enticed into their mantraps. And they make the women drunkards too; so when parents spend their money in drink and neglect their children, the boys and girls must either steal or die of starvation. And when they have money and can get beer of course they drink like their parents and become criminals and outcasts. Sixty children sent to the Industrial school in one year for drunkenness: think of it. If sixty were sent there we may

be sure there were 600 or perhaps 6000 more who get drunk and were not sent up.

Will any of the Band of Hope children ever cast a vote that will tolerate or countenance the licensing of thief dens to turn our boys and girls into outlaws and outcasts and jailbirds?

BOY'S WANTED.

To be strictly truthful, becsuse a boy is of no use to his employer or any body else if his word cannot be believed.

To be entirely honest, because nobody wants to harbor or befriend or employ a boy whom he will have to hire a policeman to watch.

To avoid tobacco as he would any other poison. A boy who smokes advertizes his own folly and indicates clearly that he is destroying what little brain sense he had naturally. Every boy wants all his senses and when he deliberately throws any of faculties away he is giving every good boy a chance to rise above and ahead of him, and securing for himself a place among the "rag tag and bobtail" of the future.

To avoid ever entering a place where liquor is sold or used in any shape or form. The saloon, the the beershop, the bar and the wine sideboard, are avenues which lead to the jail, the poorhouse and the morgue.

To avoid all nasty literature and especially those pirate and buffalo Bill story books and police gazettes that scoundrels keep for sale to boys.

Boys wanted to fit themselves to be members of an honest Congress, sober, respectable governors and senators and preachers and editors and judges. No more drunkards and political Bedouins wanted for official position.

THIS is what Dr. Asay said of the Band of Hope at Tulare city at the I. O. G. T. anniversary.

This is the 30th anniversary of the Independent Order of Good Templars.

What it has accomplished in that time, how many it has saved from untimely death, how many it has lifted from degradation and dishonor, and restored as useful members to society and friends; how many cheerless homes have been made happy; how many husbands and fathers restored to their families; how much wasted industry has been reclaimed. How many young have been kept from taking their first lessons in infamy is a matter upon which we ask you to reflect.

In this little Band of Hope, I see children of fond and loving parents, now taking their first instruction in those virtues we should all strive to possess. In it we see a bud of promise. Let us take care of it, nurture and caress it, that it wither not.

To your Lodge belongs the duty of exercising a watchful care over it. Your Lodge is a foster mother. Do not fail in your duty. The good you may do is a beacon of hope.

May your Lodge ever live and flourish, goodly be your tabernacles, and its gateways pleasant to your feet, Rich and redolent and vocal its courts with joy and its atmosphere perfumed with the incense of praise, your altars ever stand consecrated to lofty purposes, and your charity to the fallen compel the blessing of all mankind, and may the Giver of all good and perfect gifts grant you years of usefulness, peace and plenty.

BITING AT THE BARE HOOK.

I was some time ago walking upon a wharf where a fishing-boat lay, and as I was passing and repassing, the master was uttering dreadful oaths. At length I turned to him, and standing beside his boat said:

"Sir, I am unacquainted with your business. What kind of fish are these?"

"They are codfish?" he replied.

"How long are you usually out in order to obtain your load?"

"Two or three weeks?" he answered.

"At what price do you sell them?"

"He informed me.

"Well! have you had hard work to obtain a living in this way?"

"Yes! hard work!" he said.

"With what do you bait these fish."

"With clams."

"Did you ever catch mackerel?"

"Yes."

"Well, now, did you ever catch a fish without bait?"

"Yes!" said he. "I was out here last year, and one day when I was fixin' my line the bare hook fell into the water, and the fool took hold of it and I drew him in."

"Now, sir!" said I "I have often thought that Satan was very much like a fisherman. He always baits his hook with that kind of bait which different sorts of sinners like best; but when he would catch a profane swearer, he does not take the trouble to put on bait at all, for he will bite at the bare hook."

He was silent. His countenance was solemn; and after a pause, as I turned to go away, I heard him say to one standing by him."

"I guess that's a minister!"—Sel.

A COLD WATER BOY.

"Why, Neddy, didn't you get the sugar?" asked a lady whose hands were in a pan of flour.

"No, ma, I couldn't" said Ned. "Little Sammy told me, 'Don't go in that near store, 'cause that man sells rum' and beer and cider, and all sorts of drunk things.' Sammy is a cold water boy, and so I'm going to be one all my life."

"What is a cold water boy?" asked his mother.

"Its a boy that won't go into a rum store to buy sugar; and wont taste wine nor cider; and shuts his lips tight—this way—when his grandma gives him mince pies with rum in 'em, and pudding with rum in the sauce, and won't touch 'em, for fear he'll grow into a drunk man."

"Oh, but I want that sugar in such a hurry, Neddy," said his mother.

"Well send Patty way off to some cold water store, but I don't want to go into a rum grocery, 'cause I'm a cold water boy, and we'll all be cold water folks in this house."

"So we will, dear." said his mother, "and never put wine in our sauce, nor rum in our pies.—*Careful Builder.*

NOTES FROM THE G. S. J. W.

HAYWARDS July 27, 1881.

I wish to say a word or two about the increase of the Bands of Hope, and the good news that comes to me from nearly all parts of the state, and I believe if such efforts are continued as have been put forth since January 1st of this year, there will soon be as many members enrolled in the Bands of Hope in California as there are members in our subordinate lodges of Good Templars, and already in many places the people are saying, why have we not looked to this work before. One lady writes this week, Mr. Bramall, we want more badges and rituals; I began our Band with a dozen members, and I told you then I thot that would be all I could get together; but we are increasing, and it looks now as tho we may have a good Band, and may God grant it, and the spirit of the Lord is surely moving upon the minds and hearts of our people everywhere to work in this direction. It rejoices me to see so much being done for the young by talented men and women who are using their pens in this juvenile work. To-day I read the following:

CHILDREN TO THE FRONT.

Twenty years ago, being engaged in a temperance movement for the young in Massachusetts, we secured the name of Henry Wilson to the prospectus, and then passed it to Charles Summer who was not a total abstainer. He carefully read the document, and remarked in his frank and kindly way. "That is just the thing to be done, educate the young in the principles of temperance and you have created a public sentiment for the future that will make the temperance cause triumphant. Pledge them to total abstinence, and follow up the act with proper and persistent instruction, and the men and women of the future will be total abstainers."

A writer has said, public opinion is formed not by influencing men but by forming men."

The character of nations depends on the public opinion which is made by influences upon the young. The remark applies to temperance equally with other subjects. A French statesman said to John Quincy Adams, France needs a Washington: the sage of Quincy replied, France needs a people, But Madam Campan was wiser for she said "France needs mothers.' Recognizing the absolute necessity of educating a generation of children correctly before France could become what she ought to be.

The only possible way of securing a sound public opinion on temperance is to drill the young systematically and thoroly in its principles, and I think our Bands of hope as now conducted offer one of the best mesns to accomplish the work.

AMADOR DISTRICT LODGE meets Friday, August 12th, at 10 A. M..

FOR SALE AT THE RESCUE OFFICE.

The following works of the National Temperance Society will be sent, post-paid, on receipt of the prices named:

$1.50.—Alcohol and the State, (Pitman); Forty Years' Fight, (Jewett); Bound Sermons; Water Lilies, Cyclopedia.

$1.25.—Wasted Resources, (Hargreaves).

$1.00.—Temperance Orator; Bacchus Dethroned; Bases of the Temperance Reform; Richardson's Ten Lectures; Anecdotes, (Bungay); Divine Law as to Wines; Prohibition Text Book, cloth.

90 cents.—Alcohol, (Story).

75c.—Temperance Speaker; On Alcohol.

60c.—Canon Farrar's Talks; Alcohol as Food; Bible Wines; Gospel Temperance; Juvenile Manual, (Julia Colman); Medical Use of Alcohol; Alcohol and Hygiene, (Julia Colman).

50c.—Text Books, in paper covers; Pledge and Cross, paper; Bacchus Dethroned, paper; Wasted Resources, paper; Prohibition Text Book, paper; Ten Lectures, (Richardson), paper; Carswell's Sketches, board; Lesson Books, cloth.

35c.—Bugle Notes, board; paper, 30c.

25c.—Alcohol as Food; Bible Wines; Gospel Temperance; Medical Use; Sketches; On Alcohol; Talks, (Canon Farrar); Hints and Helps; Lesson Book, (Dr. Richardson); Readings, 1, 2, 3; Packages of Dialogues; Packages of Handbills. All in paper covers.

20c.—Ripples, board; paper, 15c. Moderate drinking board; Action of Alcohol, board.

10c.—Almanacs; Song Books; Alcohol and Brain; Intemperance and Crime; Church and Temperance; Alcohol and Church; Beer as a Beverage; Amendment; Church vs. Liquor; Reciters; Medical Profession and Alcohol, (Dr. Richardson); Methods; Temperance and Republican Institutions, (Joseph Cook); Temperance and Legislation; Wines of the Bible; Prohibition Does Prohibit; Alcohol Traffic.

5c.—Catechism on Alcohol, (Julia Colman); Prescribing Alcohol; Temperance School; Adulteration of Liquor; Church vs. Liquor Traffic; Fruits of the Traffic; Is Alcohol Food? Mischief by Law; Liberty and Union, History and Mystery.

CLUBS.

Attention is requested to the offer of premiums for clubs, found elsewhere in this paper. The Encyclopedia offered is a reprint of Chambers Encyclopedia complete, in nonpareil type, size 6¼by 5 inches, 15 volumes 830 pages each, bound in cloth. The Library of Universal Knowledge is also 15 Volumes 9¼by6¼ inches 900 pages each, in good clear brevier type, and is a handsome well printed book: contains all of the encyclopedia above and American additions, said to be altogether about 10 per cent more matter than Appleton's.

These works should be of inestimable value to every Lodge: give full information upon almost every subject or question that can be raised: they form a nucleus for a complete library, and will give the members a stimulus for the acquisition of useful information. Either of the two supplies the reading material that used to cost quite lately, $50 to $90 but the latter is the fullest and best printed and is recommended as the best choice.

In addition to the premiums offered elsewhere, for a club of 12 subscribers for one year at $2.00, an engraving of Mrs. Hayes portrait will be presented, and the same will be given for 6 subscribers for one year at 2.00 in addition to the clubs of 18 and 30.

For a club of six new subscribers for one year at $2.00, Julia Colmans excellent and useful works, the Juvenile Manual and Alcohol and Hygiene handsomely bound in cloth and six catechisms will be presented. It will be seen that these liberal premiums are offered for the purpose of extending the circulation of the RESCUE, not to make money for it. To put 52 copies in the post office prepaid costs a good deal more than $2.00. Renewals of former expiring subscriptions will be counted in new clubs.

WOMAN'S SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION meets every Saturday at 2:30 P. M. at the S. S. S., 304 Stockton street. near Post. A paper is read and discussed, and all questions pertaining to Law, and other matters of vital importance to women, are answered. Ladies interested in Social Science and industrial and educational co-operation are cordially invited to attend the meetings. Admittance free. Mrs. J. W. Stow, President; Mrs. J. H. Smyth, Vice President; Mrs. T. Tilden Moulton, Treasurer; Miss I. G. Prince, Cor. Sec'y, 218 Eddy street, San Francisco.

The Rescue.

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OUR PRINCIPLES.—We aim for nothing short of a sweeping National Prohibitory law endorsed by every State and Territory of the Union, in the year 1885, and as much sooner as the Christian and Temperance men and good citizens of the country may desire to accomplish it.

☞The Rescue is the Special Friend and Advocate of the Viticultural Interests of California, and is the Only Paper west of the Rocky Mountains that presents reliable facts and figures and information relating to that highly important and most excellent and laudable branch of industry.

PROHIBITION REFORM PARTY.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1884.

HON. NEAL DOW, OF MAINE.

ABOUT THE BIBLE.

A subscriber wants to argue in the Rescue against the authenticity of the Bible, but he starts in with the singular proposition that it declares, "this world was made in six days of the week out of nothing." The bible says "*In thebeginning*, God created the Heaven and the earth," If that is not as far back as the scholarly and scientific geologist puts it, the Bible or the geologist is wrong. The only way we can decide that question is to find out how many thousand or million or thousand million years ago "in the beginning" was. That is a point which argument will be found incompetent to settle. Too far before our time.

But there are some points upon which men ought to agree, with regard to the Bible, altho they may agree to differ on others. There are some historical and genealogical discrepancies and inaccuracies in the books as we have them, which indicate that they were not all written under the direct command or direct inspiration of God and it is not an important or necessary matter that they should have been. The sacred books were selected and collected and had their character passed upon by fallible men.

Whatever men may believe in these respects, it dont seem that any one can honestly believe that any part of them, even an occasional interpolation of a sentence, was written with an evil or deceptive purpose. And there can be no denial of the evident truth that, if men would cease argument and quibbling about the unimportant difficulties which they cannot reconcile, and would shape their whole conduct to conform exactly to the entirely unmistakable precepts and counsels contained in these ancient books,—we should all, every one of us, live healthier, richer, better, stronger, wiser, easier, brighter, longer, and happier than we could under any conceivable system that differs in any respect from the faith and teachings therein.

The one simple declaration that obedience to the command to "love God with all thy heart, and thy neighbor as thyself," was the fulfilling of the law and of the teaching of the Prophets, puts a stamp of all sufficiency and infallibility, if one desires to call it so, upon the sacred and Divine nature and authority of the religious system of the Holy Scriptures, that no testimony of 1000 generations of unbelievers or doubters can ever hope to disturb in the least.

And if it were possible to suppose that the whole of our "scriptures" are entirely the work of even ungodly men, without any inspiration at all; if it could be proved beyond a doubt that they were all the creation of the unaided brain of a Plato or a Socrates or a Shakspeare of ancient or modern times—they would still remain the best and loftiest and purest and noblest and holiest inspiration and guide and instructor and counsellor for every inhabitant of earth, in every calling or station and under every conceivable condition and circumstance, that it is possible to imagine. The Bible contains the germ and flower and seed and substance of every lofty thought, every noble aspiration, every sentiment of benevolence and kindness and charity and brotherly love and integrity and justice and virtue and true manliness, that has ever exerted a beneficent influence upon mankind, and lightened and brightened the dark pictures of this world's history with rose tints of beauty and sweetness, borrowed from the gardens and galleries of heaven.

Every inspiration that dries up tears, binds up wounds, alleviates sorrows, heals strifes, adopts the orphan, loves the poor, feeds the hungry, watches the sick, visits the prisoner, forgives injury, prays for enemies, can be traced right strait to that old Book of Books. About its miracles? let them all go overboard, if you want to; and you wont hurt it a particle. It has itself done miracles by the thousand thousand, is doing and will continue to do them, and such miracles as no other book or thing ever did. Every day of every year for centuries past, it has brought miracles of peace and joy and happiness and thankfulness and has sent out flowing rivers of loving thoughts and holy ambitions and kindly emotions to millions of human hearts. It has more blessed humanity and conferred more happiness upon men than all other books combined: a thousand times more. And all other books that exert a beneficent influence upon mankind do so, just in proportion as they reflect the light and thought and spirit of the Bible.

And with all this good, it never did or could serve one harmful end or exert one harmful influence. Men may pervert it, falsify it and pretend to make it an instrument of wrong or that it has been made so; but such charges are so pitiful as to deserve no notice. The Bible stands where it does to-day, in the hearts of good men and good women, purely on its merits; not because of its origin, but because of its worth: because the pure and virtuous and upright and those who love virtue and purity and mental excellence and poetry and imagery and the music of heaven—love and venerate and revere it with an affection that permit the entrance or harboring of no depreciative or disparaging doubt. Pile up, if you will do it, mountain upon mountain of what are doubts and imperfections, from your standpoint, and still the Bible will be and remain for ever the enduring foundation, upon which has been reared and will be maintained the grand structure of American liberty, temperance, justice, honor, truth, and the source and spring of every grace and virtue that adorn the good and the great of America's manhood and womanhood.

My friend, the man who is going to make "the Bible take a back seat," reminds one of the mosquito who threatened to arrest the revolution of the earth by sitting down on it.

TWO KINDS OF COMMUNION WINE?

It is observed with regret that the Rector of the Episcopal Church of Petaluma, who has been using the pure natural fruit of the vine in the celebration of the communion, has fallen under the disapproval of his Bishop, who claims that he has introduced an innovation, ignored Episcopal advice, violated law and precedent &c; the Bishop concludes thus a pastoral letter in the Pacific Churchman.

"Such intruding of individualism into the administration of the Holy Sacrament, is reprehensible in the extreme, full of fanatical intemperance, and fraught with evil. Any minister using a substitute for "wine which the law hath commanded to be received," and heretically administering the Lord's Supper in "but one kind," has in my humble judgment violated his solemn ordination vow, in that he does NOT "give his faithful diligence, by God's help, so to minister the Sacraments, as the Lord hath commanded, and as this Church hath received the same, according to the commandments of God, nor has taught" the people committed to his charge with all diligence to keep and observe the same."

Almost every body passes an arbitrary and infallible judgment upon any phase or question of the temperance reform and tells us exactly what *we* ought to do in all cases: whether the judge has ever given any attention to the question or not, he generally presumes to know all about it. But it is not at all sure that we have a right to act similarly, and pass any judgment upon a case of this kind, which is a matter involving the opinions and authorities and consciences of the members of a church organization, with whose laws and customs we the temperance people are not prepared nor authorized to deal.

The defendant in the case however will naturally have a very kindly sympathy accorded him in this difficult matter: to him it will appear that what the Lord hath commanded and what the church enjoins are two entirely opposite things. From his standpoint which is that of an immense number of the most intelligent, consciencious and eminently excellent christians of this day, it seems a most sinful sacrilege to knowingly pollute the communion cup with the substitution (initiated in past ages of darkest ignorance) of a liquid, abhorred and denounced and cursed and forbidden beyond all other abominations thruout the law and the prophets—for the fruit of the vine so carefully designated by the Savior and so completely guarded from any uncertain interpretation. On the other hand it will probably appear to the superior authority altogether differently, from the standpoint he has occupied. To him the recusant will appear no doubt obstinate, contumacious, rebellious, unreasonable &c &c while those whose understanding of the meaning of the term *fruit of the vine* corresponds with the latter's, will feel that he *dare* not do the things he is now commanded, tho the alternative were martyrdom. But no officious meddling with this matter is presumed upon. Simply it is hoped our brother will act in manly accord with the dictates of an honest conscience, obeying God rather than custom, and while tendering him our earnest sympathy, it is hoped that no rupture of peaceful and fraternal relations may occur between him and his fellow churchmen thru this dilemma.

A club of 10 by Mrs. S. O. Barker, W. V. T. of Orion Lodge, Davisville is the first response to the recent circular of the W. C. T.

ANTICHRIST.

The San Francisco Chronicle says the N. Y. Independent defends one Prof. Robertson Smith as "heartily evangelical" in his lectures, while his criticism is fearless. An example of his fearlessness is given in the distinctness with which he avers in the face of the strongest prejudices that the Mosaic law against leaven in sacrifice did not at all apply to fermented liquors."

It is impossible for any sane man to offer such a profoundly idiotic assertion as that, without a positive intention to deceive and delude. It is precisely parallel to declaring that none of the ten commandments were intended to apply to a man on Friday or when he has his shoes off. There is quite as much reason to suppose one as the other.

There are a great many theories and speculations as to the personality and nature of the Antichrist that was to come. The Christian Herald thinks that champion of sin must be a Napoleon, and others have centered on the same mark; but there is no principle represented by any Napoleon, and the absurd popular reverence that once clung to the name was extinguished by the pitiful villainy and imbecility of the wooden cesar, Napoleon the little.

It may be not unlikely that the name Antichrist does not indicate a person, but a system or a principle that binds a body of men together in hostility to the gospel; the body of false teachers who, in the Christian garb fight the last battles against Christianity in the last desperate struggles which are to precede the coming of the kingdom.

If so, the pseudo religious teachers who bring infamous and insolent blasphemies against the character, conduct and teachings of the Savior, who declare the Christian system is founded on rum, and is the fonnder and teacher of poison drinking, who are ingeniously striving to falsify the teachings of Moses, so as to make him too a propagandist of license to get drunk, who distort Scripture with rabid violence, who take every opportunity to covertly stab the cause of temperance and righteousness: who seal up the warnings of the Bible against wine from the children of the Sabbath School, and who lovingly applaud and greet with honied approval every lying exponent of depraved and distorted meanings of the Bible. These parties seem to furnish a remarkably faithful likeness to the foreshadowed Antichrist.

For many years there has been no obstacle at all serious in this country, in the way of a speedy preparation for the coming of the kingdom of God, except the grogshop and its accessories and backers. But that obstacle alone is as complete and as effective a barrier to the acceptance of heaven's ever offered truce, as all the other monstrous outrages combined, of rebellion against God, that have ever aided to keep mankind in the bondage of sin and misery.

It is time all such lying witnesses were met and unmasked, and their real character exposed. No wonder their hypocrisy has made infidelity rampant and converted unwlling hesitating doubters into positive despisers and enemies of Christianity.

A CHRISTIAN DRUNK FOR A ROYAL WELCOME.

Kalakaua, King of the Sandwich Islands is a godsend to the novelty hunters in London. The correspondent of the World says; "He is the fashionable lion and goes everywhere. He admires the English ladies, and is greatly taken with their style of evening dress. It puts him in mind of home. He behaves himself very well except at dinner, when he drinks more than is good for him. He wanted very much to kiss the Lord Mayor at a banquet at the Madison house the other evening, and was very much excited at the Italian opera last night. He is to dine with Mr. Gladstone next week.

It was a burning disgrace to the United States, now the shame of England, that the king of the Sandwich Islands when welcomed to both lands was made drunk at public banquets given in honor of Christian Civilization. Shame on such Christianity.—*Delaware Signal.*

It is no wonder we have Ingersolls and Partons etc., when such morality, such habits are labeled Christian. The Christian mayor of London lately gave a banquet to a venerable Christian missionary returned from a long foreign service, and ten or more toasts were drunk by those Christians in Satanic soul poison. It is time to give no longer quarter to this barbarous desecration of the name of Christianity.

ILLOGICAL.

Speaking of temperance people and Dr. Crosby's infidel lecture, the Pacific Churchman says "the professional reformer is about the most uncharitable and illogical man going, and thinks there must be something radically wrong about those who do not repeat his shibboleth, "and then it commendingly quotes Dr. Crosby's ridiculous assertion 'touching" as it remarks, a "matter of moment, the Holy Communion."

"The *two* wine theory, regarding the Scriptures, silly as it is, cannot help the tetotalers, for the wine drunk at the Lord's Supper by the Corinthians, intoxicated them, and yet the apostle never thinks of telling them they took the wrong kind of wine. So the command to the deacons and others not to be given to much wine, shows that the apostles had fermented wine in view."

Now Dr. Crosby knows very well that only by a well understood error of translation which renders "satiated or filled," drunken, is there the least allusion to intoxication among the Corinthians; and he knows too there is not in the Scriptures the most distant allusion to intoxicating wine or fermented wine ever having been used at communion in those days: and he knows that the command to the deacons and others not to be given to much wine had no reference whatever to communion occasions. If any temperance reformer descended to such miserable perversions of truth, he would be hounded and disowned by the temperance people themselves; but Dr. Crosby, who is not a temperance reformer nor a reformer of any kind, can be guilty of any amount of the most transparent sophistries in defence of dram-drinking and of the use of doctored potato whisky at communion in place of the fruit of the vine, and he is heartily commended.

The Churchman cannot name one illogical position ever assumed by a genuine or recognized temperance reformer, or a position ever taken by the temperance movement from which they have been dislodged or which their opponents dare assail, except in the manner of the late fiasco made by Dr. Crosby, which has made him a laughing stock and brought him the utter contempt of the intelligent manhood and womanhood of America.

Some Reading Again.—The temperance papers taken by Enterprise Lodge and its members were not quite properly stated last week. It should be *N. T. Advocate*, 1; *National Freeman*, 7; *N. Y. Gem.* 1; *Our Union*, (N. Y.) 7; *Our Union*, (Petaluma) 12; *National Liberator Chicago.* 10; Rescue, 33; in all 71 for a membership of about 90. And the Juvenile Temple takes 24 copies each of 3 monthly papers and 150 tracts each month. They also have secured a fine encyclopedia of 15 volumes, as a premium for their Rescue Club. Let us hear from the lodge that is ahead of that anywhere on this side of the planet Saturn. And, let us hear too, whenever Guerneville feels that any of the outlay above is wasted.

Subscribers this week. F. Fitzgerald, S. F. 1; Brentwood Lodge 12 (6 mo.) Brentwood 7; Stockton 10; (3 mo.) San Joaquin Dist. Lodge 20; (3 mo.) Los Angeles 1; Bro. Leland, Oregon 4; Hanford 1; Mrs. S. O. Parker, W. E. T. Davisville club of 10.

The only report from Bro. Culver received for weeks came too late for this number.

The address of Mrs. E. P. Stevens is now 1907 Bush St. San Francisco.

"RESCUE."

What an amount of work this word points to when applied to the cause for which this paper weekly issues its helpful warning; but I see a band of temperance folks reaching out their hands and encircling the earth; and right beside them, another circle of grog shops, bars and corner groceries, placed cornerwise, reaching away around the globe too. The one is for health and long life, and highest human civilization; tne other a smothered fire, that is sure to break out and consume building and builder; 'tis only a question of time.

I stand upon the crowded street and see a blind man, well-dressed and young, groping his way out of a car; and then a lady followed; one and another cried, "he'll be run over;" then, taking the arm of his mother, he was helplessly led to the sidewalk, reeling homewards—drunk! I felt like taking the other arm, and bravely helping that dear mother, that had hunted up, and was taking her son home, and staying with him until I had exacted a promise from him, for very shame of the position, to touch no more of the beastly intoxicating liquor; but they were strangers to me, and soon lost in the crowd, and I was a woman. I only wished that some temperance brother might have been there to rescue the boy.

Riding down town on the car one morning, I saw a well-dressed man stumbling homeward on the sidewalk, with a colored servant for escort; the lackey was grinning from ear to ear with the joke of the situation, while the men on the car seemed to enjoy the sight. One said, "He is overcome with heat;" another, "that he was too well-dressed to have been out all night;" another, "that 10 o'clock A. M. was too early to go back in that condition; that late at night was some excuse for cups, etc., etc.," until disgust on the faces of the decent ones silenced further observation.

Not long since a young man was kicked out of a saloon, so helplessly drunk that he could not walk straight. In that condition he was run over by the cars, and lost an arm; so, maimed he must go through life—but the loss of a limb is not as pitiful as the partial loss of intellect.

There are more insane and idiotic inebriates than all other mutilated human beings. It is surprising that any one should so waste their life, when they might live so nobly. Beth.

SOUND BUSINESS PRINCIPLES.

Concerning the new Sunday law, we say it is not fanaticism; it is sound business principle. The retail liquor dealer represents the business of a debaucher; a business which nurses and instigates crime, a business which is inimical to the welfare of society, and a business which bears heavily upon the pockets of the tax-payers. No one can deny that such is the exact nature of the business which insists upon a discrimination in its favor embodying the addition of another day to the week in which to inflict physical and moral injury upon men. On some election days all the liquor shops are required to be closed. Why? Because there are a large number of men not at work on those days, and who will supply themselves with liquor until they have no longer control of their wills. Then they are prepared to commit crime. For the same reason the liquor saloon should be hermetically sealed Sunday. There are fewer men at work Sunday than any other day, and if several hundred saloons are open for business they are likely to do business with a vengeance in their own peculiar and detrimental style. Liquor dealing is a very peculiar and confessedly dangerous businss; and it should de dealt with in a very peculiar way—just like gunpowder for instance, which is carefully stored and locked up at isolated points, for reasons of public safety. It has come to be a rule that the bloodiest crimes of the week are committed on Sunday, and almost every one of them has its origin in Sunday drinking, with resultant quarreling and violence either in the saloons or near them. There is certainly abundant reason why the amended Sunday law should be enfored. —*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

The Decorative Art. Quite a number of the exchanges of the Rescue are illustrated now with portraits of distinguished people. But why they should all center upon the one portrait of Mrs Lydia Pinkham, and that by no means an attractive one is a mystery. Give us a change; give us a rest.

Samples of a splendid encyclopedia to be seen in this office, to be had 15 volumes (a library of universal knowledge) to be had free gratis for only getting up a club for the Rescue.

SOUTH AMERICAN EXPERIENCES.

NO. 9.

Barbacoas is rather a lonesome place for strangers, but there are, fortunately, some distractions in the shape of novelties for strangers to watch and notice. At the time of my first visit there, the pomps and circumstances of war, were the most prominent topics of public attention. In the endeavor to resist the School System adopted by a liberal government, which proposed to teach the children something more than prayers to Saints and hymns to the Virgin, the clerical party had fanned up a revolution, till it broke out in red flames of war. There was skirmishing and sometimes pretty serious fighting away 200 or 300 miles in Antioquia and elsewhere. Barbacoas was in arms; the city had a small anvil, two or three dozen rifles, several sword-belts, with large, bright buckles (calculated to inspire terror in an enemy), an assorted, miscellaneous band, comprising two drums, two bugles, one fife, one fiddle, and one large brass double-base groaner, with a bell mouth. All the able-bodied Africans were enrolled and called to order every morning and evening, and the bugle, about every half hour of the day, found something to scream about.

Barbacoas was determined to do something splendid if war should visit them. It was utterly impossible for an enemy's' force to get there, if they wanted to, but, like the people who fear a collision with a comet, there was a frequent alarm of an approaching foe. If a drunken sentinel's gun went off accidentally at 10 P. M., it was supposed the conservadores were coming sure, and there was a good deal of blowing and bravado as soon as it was positively known there was no danger. It did not seem that dicipline was very strict, for when the roll of the soldiers was called, night and morning, they generally answered with an unearthly yell, each one seeming to try to yell in a more egregiously unnatural, impudent and comical tone and accent, than his predecessor.

The next object of public interest was the Church. It commenced business before daylight. During the war it seemed to have some extra calls upon its devotional capacities and facilities. The military band opened fire in the church at about 5 A. M., and the drums and fiddle recited at frequent intervals until about 7 o'clock, sometimes breaking out into a volume of great emphasis. In the steeple were found bells, all of which sounded as if they had served for two or three generations as cow-bells in Massachusetts; every one of them had an aggravated wheeze, and a suspicion of imperfectly mended cracks. Each bell, when on duty, was battered by an African, whose great aim was to get in a greater number of licks at his bell than his comrades could at theirs.

The barracks occupied by the military were on one side of the plaza, on the next side was the church, and, on the opposite street corner from the church, stood the next dearest object of the Spanish American's affections, the cockpit. On another corner, facing both church and cockpit, was my room in the private hotel of Vicente Munoz. There were two of us lodged in that hotel. When either or both of us were in town, it was a hotel, at other times it was a private residence.

It was a favorite location for seeing and hearing the most of everything that was in progress. On one of my trips to the *city*, my first introduction to the terrible scourge of that region took place. The calentura or chills and fever is the portion of everybody there at some time. On this occasion, there were some ecclesiastical holidays of note, in honor of some body having been born about that time or at some other time of the year; it being war time as well, there was to be a large business done both at the cockpit and at the church. The resident priest in charge of the church was in good spirits, and his brother who presided over the cockpit felt equally happy as to the prospect.

It was near full moon too and a bright moon seemed always to infuse a martial as well as a musical spirit into the 3,000 cats, more or less which held nightly conference upon the roofs of the houses, on those favorable occasions. It musters up a rush of happy memories to recall that first experience of fever which lasted about three days. About 30 feet from my bed on the opposite side of the street was the cockpit, where probably 150 champion roosters had been deposited by their owners to be in readiness for the impending contests. In this country the roosters crow at stated hours till midnight and then at 3, 4 and 5 in the morning. Some of the folks say they keep better time than a watch, and that may be true, for a watch dont run there long, owing to the all searching dampness which rusts every thing that can be corroded.

As soon as the evening set in fairly, an opening chorus of cats on the roofs commenced the exercises of the nightly program. Naturally the dogs considered silence on their part under these circumstances might be interpreted into a lack of vigilance and they went in, commencing with a few disjointed solos but soon growing into a general melee and medley chorus of all the qualities and volumes of musical utterances, of which the canine mechanism is capable. The bugle would now and then squeal some discordant orders to the grim martial veterans of 16 and 17 who were discoursing or dreaming of the chances of a breakfast on the morrow, and the bugle would set the roosters in the cockpit to a general defiance of each other and the rest of the world; this would continue till near midnight when the cats and dogs had the field to themselves for an occasional chorus till about 5 A. M.

Then the bugle commenced again its daily rounds; the church bells described a fit of delirium tremens for about a quarter of an hour, to be repeated later; the cockpit went into a hysterical fantasia which spread among the chanticleers all over town; the dogs united in a despairing protesting howl, their fore paws extended and quivering, their noses turned up toward the zenith in an exact perpendicular, and their whole make up as true an expression of harassing agony, as their vocal utterances were. In the Veranda of the hotel Munoz was a menagerie of young parrots learning to chatter the fashionable titbits of parrot literature. They would look at each other and squirm when the church bells began their infernal din of discords; as the clangor proceeded and the bugle and the roosters got comfortably started with their parts, their uneasiness and alarm found expression in an occasional shriek of pain:—when the doghowl accompaniment struck in, they could stand it no longer, but broke out in a prolonged series of the most fiendish skrieks, yells, hoops and ear-splitting screams that parrot ever conceived—and they put their heads and bills close together during this penance, and their eyes protruded, as if the din which had thus driven them to frenzy, was painful to them in the extreme.

Three days and three nights of this kind of entertainment for a sick man made an impression not easily erased. It must be fresh to be appreciated. Frequent repetition takes all the gilding from the enjoyment.

CONVERTS.

Several of the strangers (Protestants) who have gone to that country have been converted. One American lady who was dying alone in her husband's absence, abjured Protestantism in her weakness, to avoid the shocking fate for her of being buried in a lonely field or swamp: but in other cases those who change creeds, either marry somebody very soon, or try to.

The most entirely satisfactory and genuine conversion that took place there was that of an elderly doctor from California. First time we met, he said he understood how to speak the Spanish language perfectly, but could write it rather better than he could speak it. A month or two later he came to me repeating just about the same identical words, but adding, "these people are so adjectively stupid and ignorant that I really believe they understand you better than they do me. I have a case in court and the judge is so stupid that I cant beat anything into his thick head, and you will oblige me very much if you will come and explain to him what I say." And then he assured me again that he spoke, read and wrote Spanish *perfectly*. After court was over he went to price a pair of spectacles for a friend in the country. He examined a few and gave it up, saying to the shopman in Spanish what would have been as properly said in English thus: "much difficultacious is I do know glasses by others." He wanted to say it is very difficult to select the proper spectacles for other people. He spoke Spanish perfectly! ! !

It is said it took him seven days to get all his sins confessed to a priest, but there never could be a doubt of the perfect genuineness of his conversion for it was so thoro and comprehensive that he had no need at all to make any change in his daily habits. He continued right along to make mincemeat of the ten commandments; particularly the third. About 10 to 50 percent of his words were swear words, his stories were as elastic as ever, and he would whale a poor helpless timid little Indian with a heavy club just the same as ever. His was something like a conversion, it would stand the wash and had no weak points. He was asked if he had regularly acquired the title of M. D. Me! said he, me an M. D!!! why there was more money spent on me to make me a doctor than on any other man in the world. How was Ben —— when you saw him to-night, Doctor? Well, he was no better; I felt his pulse, *they was* very irregular: *wuss then they wus* yesterday.

CALIFORNIA WINE.

OR ANY OTHER WINE.

The Montreal "Journal of Commerce" a commercial Journal and having no other interest to attend to, not at all a temperance paper, publishes the following recipes which are in use in the wine "*trade.*"

"Receipt for claret: Five gallons of boiled cider, two gallons of spirits, five gallons of water, two ounces of powdered catechu, or two drops of sulphuric acid to the gallon, to suit the taste. Color with tincture of logwood. And, if you prefer sherry: Ten gallons of cider, four ounces of bitter almonds, one gallon of honey, two ounces of mustard. Boil for ten minutes, then add one-half pint of spirit of orris root, two ounces of essence of cassia, and three quarts of rum. But here is the recipe for port, prescribed so freely by physicians. Twenty gallons of cider, two gallons of honey, two ounces of carbonate of soda, one and one-half gallons of strong tincture grains of paradise, five ounces of powdered catechu. Color with logwood or burnt sugar. A small portion of spirits will improve it. In addition to these recipes, "published for the trade," are others for manufacturing seven kinds of brandy, besides the cognac, some of which are really frightening, seven kinds of whisky, two kinds of gin, five kinds of rum, and ten different kinds of wine,"

That is the competition the wine makers in Sonoma and Los Angeles Counties will have to rub against; and they will get rubbed out. Five quarts of alcohol, forty three quarts of water and ten cents or so of flavoring and stinging matter will make 12 gallons of the best wine that can be produced: nobody can tell it from choice Sonoma vintage, when the doctor has done his work. And it will cost 12 to 16 cents a gallon: it can be made in a cellar in San Francisco and ten gallons of it will be sold East for every one of the genuine. Can any of our grape growers get rich with such an opposition as that. The only effect the Phyloxera will have on the product of wine here or in France will be to necessitate a larger growth of potatoes and a larger import of molasses in either country.

WISDOM FROM A CLOWN.

From the New York Star's notice of a gospel temperance meeting of Franklin Division S. of T. Brooklyn the following items are cut out. The heading is the Star's:

After prayers and singing, Joseph P. English of Poughkeepsie read the first chapter of James. Before beginning it he said that James was a "radical of radicals" and a man who dared to speak the truth without fear or favor.

Mr. English began by saying that he was a converted clown. When he was a child in his mother's arms forty-four years ago, he said, he first took the temperance pledge from Father Matthew himself.

Father Matthew was a great man and performed a glorious work. but he had to leave his church before he could do any temperance work. Forty years ago, even in the Methodist church, the ministers went for the blood of our Lord to the dram shops.

"I am a Methodist, altho I was once a Roman Catholic, continued he, I know of what I speak. I was assisting a minister and was requested by him to distribute communion wine, but I smelt in it all that was hellish and wrong, and I answered: "No sir; I've come from the Barroom, I've sold it and I've drank it, but I'll have no more to do with it in any shape."

We have at last brot temperance into the churches but there is another movement we must forward and that is the prohibition question. Kansas has led out and we must follow. If all Christian men and women were to take a firm stand on this question for six months, at the end of that time the politicians would come to them on their knees and ask what was wanted. 'You want the sale of liquor stopped? Why certainly, gentlemen.' They would answer, we'll hang the rumsellers to the lampposts.

I predict that Christian men will yet have to save from hanging the rumsellers whom they are fighting today. Christians must be consistent.

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INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY AND PARTY POLICY.—No. 12.

REV. GEO. W. FITCH.

It cannot be doubted that the moral element in existing political parties if acting separately would condemn the liquor traffic, but this same moral element when acting in conventions or collectively, throws the whole weight of its influence in favor of the license system. The Radicals have been entreated time and again to remain in the Republican party because of the religious and moral element composing it, and for years they have done so. But how much respect has been paid to this temperance element? We want something more than good, capable men for office. We want such men backed by a party policy that means war against rum selling. We are not satisfied with a temperance candidate even backed by a party which does not dare in its platform, to denounce or even discountenance, the most damnable monopoly in the land.

When a man consents to represent his party, unless he is a fool or a traitor, he does not expect nor attempt to compel his party to represent *him*. Individual character and responsibility is always merged into party policy when the individual becomes a party leader, This is a law of all parties, the law of self-preservation.

This principle has forced upon the Radicals, the organization of the Prohibition party. They purpose to teach political conventions that moral principlo is the safest and best "party policy," and that the demands of an earnest minority cannot be safely ignored. Conscience, manhood, self-protection and a thousand appeals from the victims of intemperance demand independent political action, as the only solution of this legislative problem of the hour.

We wonder that any one can doubt the necessity of a "Prohibition Party."

We have however, heard many good men object to such a party, as follows: One inquires, "Where shall we obtain the material for such a party?"

We answer, anywhere or nowhere. We are not obliged to find material for political parties. It is for us to do right, to vote our principles, and God will take care of the rest. It is a mistake to suppose that we are responsible for the size of the church or party with which we are connected.

No one is responsible for more than himself. Each of us possesses capacity to stand alone if need be, in spite of men and devils. It is none of our business to inquire how big or how small our party will be; if it is right that is enough. God will find material for its growth. He will raise up voters to sustain the State in doing right. Again those who are so anxious about the size of the party, consider votes cast for a minority party, as wasted outright, thrown away. They call anything wasted that is diverted from their purpose of getting and keeping a numerical majority.

A vote cast for principle is never wasted, however small the party or however often defeated. Such votes will tell at last more powerfully than those which swell the popular tide. Votes given to such a party are power stored up for use in other days.

The food of the child is not wasted tho it cannot work. The soldier who falls in the skirmish which precedes the battle does not throw away his life; he merely lays it down a little sooner than his comrades who are to fall in the after struggle. These sacrifices are not waste but the highest kind of saving. This cry of "waste" is "dishonest," a trick of the politicians, one of the shams that still cluster about the polls.

But this third party movement will defeat the Republicans and give the State to the Democrats. Suppose it does. We must bear in mind that majorities will rule, and the minority is not responsible. It is all right for the temperance voters to fight one rum party, so long as we do it in the Republican party. If we are defeated we are not responsible.

But if we withdraw and vote with the Prohibition party and thus fight two rum parties and dont whip both, then we are responsible, especially if Democracy triumphs.

Away with such political nonsense! Better far will it be for the country for all parties that stand in the way of prohibition, to perish. It is patriotism that upholds this country irrespective of this or that party. Is a man less a patriot because he votes against the abominable liquor traffic? We need no party but the party of right. Prohibition is right, and we believe the Prohibition party of the future will be rejuvenated Republicanism, as all that is true and valuable in that organization will be instinctively drawn to this living issue.

Let us not then be longer fooled by this cry of "wasting votes," or that the country will go to the devil if the Republican party is destroyed.

It is a shameful spectacle, as we see the two great parties of this nation using the franchise, not to abate the gigantic evil of the rum traffic, but simply to determine whether John Doe or Richard Roe shall have the offices. O ye temperance and christian voters, will you consent longer to be used for such ignoble purposes, or will you rally to the prohibition standard and realizing your individual responsibility, vote with that party whose policy means relentless war upon the rum traffic?

WHAT AN M. D. SAYS.

The people of Tulare City are to be congratulated upon having a worthy Physician thoroly posted and thoroly consciencious on the question of the nature and uses of alcohol, and a sympathizer and helper of the moral movements of the day. At the Good Templar anniversary June 17, Dr, J. L. Asay delivered at Tulare City a splendid lecture which occupies 6¼ columns of the Tulare Times. It would afford much pleasure to give the whole lecture in the RESCUE but space only permits the following extracts taken from here and there.

It is an opinion among the uninformed and one derived from the misstatements of those professing to have some knowledge of science, that alcohol in all its various forms exists in nature, that it is an essential article of food and contains certain elements of nutrition and by its dietary use assists digestion, and induces longevity. That it is a valuable remedy in all classes of disease and that the daily use of wines and other liquors should be encouraged to ward off deleterious climatic influences. Many of our medical men have promulgated this false and monstrous idea without the shadow of a claim upon which to base such an hypothesis. They recommend it for invalids, they advocate its use for well men to keep from being sick, they advise you to take it for all the ills flesh is heir to, yet it is astonishing how little it cures; if any other remedy was but half as impotent in its beneficial effects in disease, they would have long since discarded its use as a nostrum, but custom, and pandering to depraved and vicious appetites have induced them to hug and caress this *monstrous poison* in their daily professional practice.

The grape, potato, grain and other vegetable substances contain elements of nutrition, but in their natural state do not contain alcohol, neither do any of their virtues as elements of food remain in the alcohol generated from them.

Alcohol is in no way associated with the vegetable kingdom during life. It is the result of death and decay.

When fermentation is established by the interference of art, it still requires the exertion of human ingenuity to secure the object sought. The sweet juice of the young grain is the natural precursor of flour in the ripe one. Nature aims to mature her fruits so as to adapt them to the wants and laws of her animated creatures, or when they cease to be thus used to reduce them again to their simple elements. It needs little reasoning to establish the position that neither immature or decaying fruits were ever designed to be the food of men. It is only after death and during the process of decay that alcohol is generated.

A dead horse lying out on the plains, a dead chicken in your garden, or a dead dog in the ditch exposed to the air and warmth of the sun are converted into carrion and throw out a terrible stench and do you not know that a vat of rotting corn, rye or ley or a cask of fermenting apple or grape juice, exposed to air and heat are all undergoing the same process of decay.

They all rot in the same manner that animal matter does, but the only difference is in the smell, this is owing to the animals containing nitrogen, the grains and vegetable juices do not. But in order to convert the juices and malt into carrion, all that is necessary is to add a little nitrogen. It will not make them decay any faster, nor diminish the amount of alcohol; it only changes the fragrance of the bouquet.

Since there is sugar in the animal body and by the process of decay sugar changes into alcohol, it follows that alcohol can be be derived from carrion, and were it not for the nitrogen present, no doubt distillers would avail themselves of the presence of such carcasses to utilize them into pure whiskey. The only thing is to get rid of the nitrogen, and science will accomplish this in due course of time.

Alcohol never did exist in nature. When the original creative act was accomplished, when the spirit of God brooded over the face of the waters, and chaos retired before the reign of order, when the sun was fixed, and the planets were appointed their courses in the heavens, when the fiat went forth, "let there be light," and there was light, when ardent heat cheered and quickened the fresh creation, and animated every living thing, when silence gave place to praise, and the songs of birds made vocal the bowers of Paradise, when from the rocks, fountains of living waters gushed forth and eastward the silvery stream rolled on; when "the morning stars sang together and all the sons of God shouted for joy, at this fresh outburst of creative power, *alcohol was not there.*"

It is a custom with some physicians to prescribe a mixture of quinine and whisky as a cure all. Now if you pin this Doctor down to an argument on his prescription and ask him how much alcohol that whisky contains, you will stump him on the first lay out of the argument. He cannot tell you whether it is good whisky or made in some of the dark cellars of Tulare county, perchance he never sees it, but orders it hap hazard. It may be a docoction of belladonna, strychnia, opium, tobacco with a little aqua fortis and alcohol thrown in for all he knows, and when ordering alcohol by the loose names of gin, brandy, rum and wine, he has no conception of what he is prescribing, nor of the effect of his prescription, and you may rest assured that when a physician prescribes quinine and whisky thus loosely, he is at his wits end and dont know what else to do, and has not the manhood to acknowledge it.

We come now to the question. is alcohol a curative agent?

Were we to answer this question in the affirmative, it would be an argument against its common use. Why take a cure when you have no complaint? Medicines are not for the healthy but the diseased, and that which makes them medicines at all is their peculiar power to produce extraordinary changes in the body.

Physic and food are contraries, related respectively to disease and health.

If alcoholics are ever useful as medicines, or even as adjuncts to medical treatment, certain conditions must be observed in their use which are generally overlooked

1.—The disease must be there and understood before the remedy or supposed remedy can be administered.

2.—It must be known that alcohol is the essential part of the remedy and not a mere accident. For example, when brandy and hot water are given for a spasm, the real remedy is the heat.

3.—The nature and strength of the liquor must be known, which it rarely is. Besides it is often adulterated by powerful drugs that may occasionally produce the benefit ascribed to the spirit.

4.—Above all, the exact condition of the patient and the time for the administration with all the proper tests, must be reduced to a system and science, otherwise the prescription is mere quackery, empirical and dishonest.

5.—Careful and comprehensive experiments must be made in regard to the administration of alcohol for certain classes of disease, showing the benefit of the practice by a lessened mortality.

It has been demonstrated time and again that the ratio of mortality is greatly increased where alcoholic remedies are prescribed in disease, and in the hospitals of Europe and America it has been considerably decreased where these liquors have not been employed.

If you will investigate the claims of total abstinence, you will find it not, as has been said, "the theory of fanatics," but facts based upon great scientific truths, immutable and unalterable.

FLING.

Some of our Good Templar friends and organs, east of the mountains, are amusing the enemy with an internal rumpus about dissatisfaction with the proceedings of the R. W. G. L. There is just now a very hot dispute between the advocates of temperance and the rum fiends: the latter are slautering every day over 200 of our friends and countrymen and women and children, with the same cool indifference displayed by a butcher, who kills that many sheep and calves for sale. That fight is enough on our hands, let us stop that, brethren, first and then we shall have time to discuss those paragraphs which we did not like the look of." Meantime if any body of our party party makes a fling or a "dirty fling" at another, let us keep the discreditable fact as close as possible, and say nothing about it.

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GRAND LODGE, I. O. G. T.

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339	Placer,	J. W. Blanchard,	Penryn.
232	Plumas,	Edw. A. Weed,	Greenville.
203	Sacramento,	Todd Martin,	Galt.
220	San Bernardino,	H.C.Brooks,	S.Bern'd'o
126	San Benito,	C. E. Taylor,	Watsonville.
351	San Diego,	S. Whitmore,	San Diego.
186	San Francisco,	W. P. Joseph,	506 Post st.
89	San Joaquin,	G. W. Hill,	Lodi.
56	San Mateo,	J. Compton,	Half Moon Bay.
178	Santa Barbara,	Rev. S. S. Fisk,	Lompoc.
295	Santa Clara,	Henry Mitchell,	San Jose.
134	Santa Cruz,	C. G. Cargill,	San Juan.
102	Shasta,	J. N. Chapell,	Reading.
459	Stanislaus,	Geo. E. Isaacs,	Merced.
452	Sutter and Yuba,	H. S. Graves,	Yuba City
322	Solano,	W. H. Robinson,	Suisun.
167	Sonoma,	Rev. F. J. Culver,	Sebastopol.
192	Tehama,	A. Ryan,	Red Bluff.
300	Trinity,	Geo. B. Jumper,	Weaverville.
48	Tulare,	Milton Kennedy,	Visalia.
324	Tuolumne,	I. T. Holland,	Sonora.
235	Ventura,	S. P. Guiberson,	Santa Paula.
366	Yolo,	J. A. Black,	Grafton.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, J. J. Jarmain, Yokohama.

STATE DEPUTIES.

386 Alameda, Mrs. V. A. Rix, Washington.
267 Amador, W. O. Clark, Drytown.
385 Alameda, Rev. Geo. Morris, West End.
243 Fresno, A. A. Smith, Kingsbury.
161 Calaveras, H. R. Hughes, Douglas Flat.
215 Inyo, Rev. F. M. Willis, Independence
363 Humboldt, Byron Deming, Arcata.
207 Kern, A. T. Colton, Bakersfield.
299 Los Angeles, Will D. Gould, Los Angeles
299 Los Angeles, Jesse Yarnell, Los Angeles
432 Lake, W. Matthews, Lakeport.
396 Mendocino, W. F. Wkitney, Ukiah.
246 Merced, George E. Isaacs, Merced.
234 Modoc, A. E. Bending, Adin.
126 Monterey, J. C. Aston, Watsonville
368 Napa, A. G. Clark, Napa City.
201 Nevada, Niles Searls, Nevada City
12 Nevada, C. E. Clinch, Grass Valley.
203 Sacramento, G. B. Katzenstein, Sac'to.
220 San Bernardino, H. C. Yager, San Ber'o
130 San Fran'co, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, S.F.
185 San Francisco, Mrs. E. P. Stevens, S. F.
114 San Francisco, C. H. Peterson, S. F.
182 San Joaquin, B. F. Bagley, Stockton.
189 San Joaquin, W. R. Ellis, Lodi.
200 San Joaquin, Rev. C. S. Haswell, Lodi.
178 Santa Barbara, J. W. Webb, Lompoc.
295 Santa Clara, Rev. D. E. Bushnell, San Jose.
425 Shasta, Dr. J. F. Winsell, Ball's Ferry
176 Forestville, M., Forestville, J. G. Conklin.
64 Solano, Dr. I. S. Halsey, Vallejo.
64 Solano, Capt. A. D. Wood, S. F.
370 Sonoma, D. S. Sacry, Santa Rosa.
32 Sonoma, C. B. Proctor, Healdsburg.
32 Sonoma, J. G. Dow, Healdsburg.
143 Sonoma, Rev. L. W. Simmons, Fisherman's Bay.
156 Sonoma, Mrs. C. E. Fowler, Valley Ford
167 Sonoma, Rev. F. J. Culver, Sebastopol.
219 San Francisco, Wm. Crowhurst, S. F.
165 Yolo, William Sims, Winters.
210 Yolo, Rev. E. M. Stuart, Woodland.
224 Yolo, B. H. Hoag, Davisville.
419 Yolo, J. H. Norton, Capay.
25 Yuba, G. M. McWain, Marysville.
148 Yuba, Joseph Erwin, Camptonville.

ARIZONA.

3 Pima, Rev. G. H. Adams, Tucson.

JAPAN.

1 Japan, Daniel Jamison, Yokohama.

BANDS OF HOPE.

NAME.	LOCATION.	OFFICER.
Antioch,	Antioch,	A. K. P. Nason
Amador ity	Amador	Mrs. F. Wood.
Brentwood,	Brentwood,	Rufus Smith,
Colfax,	Colfax,	Mrs.E.D.Story
Crescent,	Judsonville,	Wm. Ellis,
Cloverdale,	Cloverdale,	Miss P. Sholes,
Colusa,	Colusa,	Mrs. L. Spect,
Davisville,	Davisville,	Miss K. Kelly,
Excelsior,	East Oakland,	W. M. Cord,
Evening Star	Pine Grove	E. Degarmo.
Fresno	Fresno City	W.H. Donahue
Fidelity	Jackson	Rev.J.H.Wythe.
Forbestown,	Forbestown,	Flor. E. Morse
Forest City,	Forest City,	Mrs.S.A.Laury
Forestville,	Forestville,	H. Hanson,
Franklin,	F. School H's,	W. H. Hardy,
Guerneville,	Guerneville,	Mrs.E. Bagley,
Humboldt,	Eureka,	Mrs. L. Mead,
Healdsburg	Healdsburg	C. Alexander.
Hanford,	Tulare,	Mrs. M. Plummer
Ione City	Ione City	P.B.Buchanan
Live Oak	Shenandoa V'y	J. W. Winans.
Lower Lake,	Lower Lake,	Miss Eva Lee,
Lakeport,	Lakeport,	Geo. Tucker,
Lodi,	Lodi,	C. S. Haswell,
Lockford,	Lockford,	Geo.Tretheway
Lu Ellar,	Chico,	P. Powers
Mount'n View,	Columbia,	P. S. Peters,
Middletown,	Middletown,	Miss K. Stark,
Merced,	Merced.	G. E. Isaacs,
Oakland,	Oakland,	Wm. Taylor,
Ocean Spray,	Westport,	A. Gordon,
Oakdale	Oakdale	Byron Sceber.
Pomona	Pomona	H. Eno.
Pescadero,	Pescadero,	Liz. Fairgrieve
Petaluma,	Petaluma,	Mrs. Gilman,
Penryn,	Penryn,	M. L. Wood,
Pasadena,	Pasadena,	Sister Porter,
Rocklin,	Rocklin,	Mrs. R. Sweet,
Rose Bud,	Woodland,	MrsCHSpragne
Ruby Seal	Michigan Bar	A M.Addington
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Sacramento,	Sacramento,	Mrs M Gouldin
San B'nard'o,	San Bernar'o,	Sister Ford,
San Diego,	San Diego,	Sis. H.E.Smith
S. B'ventura,	S. B'ventura,	R.H.Witherill,
Santa Barb'a,	Santa Barb'r,	Mrs. S. M.Cool
Sheridan,	Sheridan,	Y. Dougherty,
Ukiah,	Ukiah,	Mrs. McCowen
White Lily,	Tulare City	Willis Faust
Wheatland,	Wheatland,	W. J. McFee
Washington,	Wasn't'n C'r,	Mr. Chase,
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Rising Star,	Plymouth,	David Grounds
Alamo,	Alamo.	B. F. Hall
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G. W. O. G., Frank Storer, ...San Francisco
G W. Chaplain, Rev. D. E. Bushnell .....San Jose
G. W. Messenger, E. Wood Culver .....Newcastle
P. G. W. C. T., Will D. Gould .....Los Angeles
Gen'l Supt. Juvenile Work, George Bramall .....Haywards

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Alternates.—Mrs. Ida M. Katzenstein, Sacramento; Rev. D. E. Bushnell, San Jose; Wm. Crowhurst, San Fransisco, and C. H. Peterson, San Francisco.

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at Vallejo, on Tuesday, October 4th, 1881, commencing at 10 a. m.

Directory of Lodges of Good Templars in the City of San Francisco.

NO.	NAME.	MEETS.	LOCATION OF HALL.
7	California,	Th.,	Temperance Hall, No. 18½ Eddy street.
114	Evening Star,	Th.,	Grand Central Hall, 997 Market st., cor. of 6th.
120	Headlight,	W.,	Loughead's Hall, 1605 Polk st., near Sacramento.
130	Constitution,	F.,	Shiel's Hall, 32 O'Farrell st.
160	Mission Star,	Tu.,	King's Hall, 2131 Mission st., bet. 17th and 18th.
185	Life Boat,	M.,	No. 118 Jackson st., near Front.
186	Golden Gate,	Tu.,	Hamilton Hall, cor. Steiner and Geary sts.
291	International,	M.,	Grand Central Hall, Market st., cor. of 6th.
292	Kentucky,	W.,	Golden Gate Hall, Pacific street bet. Polk and Van Ness
292	Kene and Leavenworth.		
293	Valley,	Th.,	Fell Street Presbyterian Church, bet. Laguna and Octavia sts.
307	Pleasant Valley,	M.,	Comerford's Hall Church st., bet. 27th and 28th.
308	Presidio,	M.,	Presidio Barracks.
314	Spring Valley,	Tu.,	Union Hall, cor. Fillmore and Greenwich sts.
332	Sparta,	Sa.,	Grand Western Hall, cor. Bush and Polk sts.

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.....Empire
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.....Mason Valley
Wm. Owens, G. W. O. G....Franktown
John F. Aitken, R. W. G. L. Rep.,
.....Reno

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at Reno on the second Monday in October, 1881.

LODGES.

1. Empire, Th., Empire, Geo. Uttley.
2. Fidelity, Tu., Reno, H. B. Coss.
4. Union, Sa., Carson City, John Singleton.
5. Pine Grove, Pine Grove, J. W. Beam.
7. Excelsior, Virginia City, H. W. Read.
8. Better Day, Th., Mason Valley, J. O. Birmingham.
9. Tuscarora, Th., Tuscarora, W. J. Penrose.
10. Aurora, Aurora, Geo. Allbright.
12. Silver, F, Franktown, Mrs. E. C. Ray.
16. Unity, Tu., Elko, E. A. Littlefield.
19. Carlin, F., Carlin, J. H. Kelley
20. Sutro, Sutro, Nev. W. P. S. Washburn.
21. Genoa, Genoa, Sa., W. Swart.
22. Farrion, Sheridan, P. O., F., W. Mott.
23. Haswell, Dayton, Sa., J. L. Campbell.
25. Nevada, Winnemucca, Mo , S. S. Grass.
26, Love and Truth, Austin, Tu., D. R. O'Keef.
27. Ruby Hill, Ruby Hill, W. J. Penrose.
29. Charity, Eureka, J. L. Ladd.

UTAH.

1. Salt Lake, Salt Lake City, H. W. Cole.
2. Ft. Douglas, Ft. Douglas, Utah, John Parlis.
3, Mountain Home, Provo, Utah, Miss Elain Bee.
4. Bingham, Bingham, Frank Toban.

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J. H. Kelley, Carlin.
Mrs. M. C, Ewing, Lake View.
H. D. Fisher, Salt Lake Utah.

Grand Lodge of Oregon.

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11Capital, S., Salem, C. W. Scriber.
17 Hillsboro, S., Hillsboro, W. L. Weathered.
23 La Creole, Tu., Dallas, Jennie M. Brown
36 Silver, S., Silverton, Frank Simeral.
39 Rosa, S., Salem, P. R. Winslow.
40 Astoria, Tu., Astoria, J. O. Bozorth.
43 Marion, S., Hubbard, Mileon B. Kester.
57 Milwaukee, S., Milwaukee, A. Luelling.
74 Val Fontis, S., Zena, Charles Philips.
80 John Day, S., Canyon City, Fred P. Horsley.
86 Nonpareil, W., Portland, E. W Ryan.
94 Lone Star, S., Clackamas, W. H. Wilmot.
115 Brooklyn, F., East Portland, W A. J. Oliver.
118 Sheridan, W., Sheridan, Dr. Quivey.
136 Forest Grove, S., Forest Grove, J T. Whalley.
159 Delavan, Tu., Junction City, W. M. Houstsn.
166 Union, S., Turner, E. E. M. Kinney.
179 Pacific, S., Cottage Grove, W. W. Cathcart.
188 Golden Gate, S., Irving,
189 Ashland, F., Ashland, A. D. Helman.
191 Klamath, Tu., Ft. Klamath, George W. Dixon.
212 Ochoco, Th., Prineville, Joseph Howard.
217 Goshen, S. Goshen, J. W. Cox.
227 Marshfield, Th., Marshfield, Wm. Temple.
229 Onward, S., Albany, R. E. Conn.
258 Amity, S., Amity, R. Jas. A. Likens.
259 Green Mountain, S., Siuslaw, Hiram Wingard.
262 Triumph, M., Independence, Mrs. L. L. Whiteaker.
268 Paradise Springs, S., East Portland. A. R. Francis.
286 Williams Creek, S., Applegate, E. E. Topping.
289 McMinnville, S., McMinnville, J.E.Magers.
294 New Era, Th., New Era, Paul Boyce.
302 Newberg, S., Newberg, J. T. Smith.
316 Samaritan, S., Harrisburg, Nettie Isham.
317 Guiding Star, Tu., Lebanon, J. L. Gilbert.
331 Monmouth, S., Monmouth, C. G. Adkins.
332 Pass Creek, S., Drain, H. A. Wallace.
338 Wasco, S., Dufur, B. B. Clark.
342 Lily, Tu , East Portland, Jas. W. Shaver.
344 Albany, S., Albany, R. Fox.
346 Good Samaritan, W., Dalles, O. D. Doane.
349 Peace Vale, Tu., Portland, Mrs. N. L. Rockafellow.
350 Mount Hood, M., Dalles, E. B. McFarland,
352 Stayton, M., Stayton, J. L. Follansby.
353 Orient, F., Jefferson, E. E. Montague.
354 Floral, S., Marion, Ada K. Johns.
355 Bay. Th., Marshfield, A. M. Crawford.
356 Welcome, S., John Day, L. Hollenbeck
357 Monroe, S., Monre, N. A. Thompson.
358 Columbia, F., East Portland, D. M. Long.
359 Carson Prairie, —., East Portland, Charles Gilbert.
360 ———, St. Helens, J. H. Groves.
261 Westport, —, Westport, H. P. White.

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J. E. Houston, Junction City; Levi Leland, Oregon City.

Alternates.

E. W. Ryan, Portland; Elias Jessup, Newberg.

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at The Dalles, commencing on the third Tuesday in June, 1882.

OFFICERS ON THE R. W. GRAND LODGE.

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R.W.G.C., T. B, Demaree, Kentucky.
R.W.G.V.T., Mrs. Brookbank, Ind.
R.W.G.S., F. G. Keens, Nebraska,
R.W.G.Treas., Uriah Copp, Illinois.
C.S.J.T., Mrs. C. E. Gilbert, S. C.
R.W.G.Chap. Rev. S. A. Williams. Miss.
R.W.G.M., W. H. Lambly, Canada.
R.W.G.D.M., Mrs. M. F. L. Connard Pa.
R.W.G.I.G., Emma Sprague, Wis.
R.W.O.G., Jas. M. Beedee, N. H.
R.W.G.M., Y. A. Woodward, Louisiana.
P.R.W.G.N., J. J. Hickman, Ga.

THE

National Freeman,

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE,

First No. Jan., 1881.

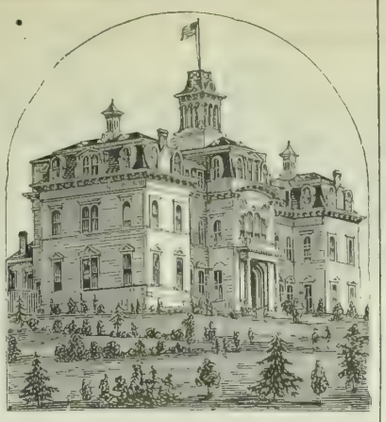
Edited by..... ....Rev. JOHN RUSSELL,
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Children may be adopted from the Home by reliable and proper persons upon application to Board of Lady Managers.

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RESOURCES.

Bank Premises	$150,000 00
Other Real Estate	5,225 35
U. S. Bonds	626,977 35
Land Association and Dock Stocks	12,223 70
Loans on Real Estate	239,591 50
Loans on bonds, gas, water & B'k stocks	132,723 51
Loans on other securities (wheat, barley &c	352,489 22
Loans on personal security	882,288 88
Money on hand	508,611 45
Due from Banks and Bankers	204,500 30
	$3,114,631 26

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid up	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	459,233 03
Due Depositors	1,469,228 50
Due Banks and Bankers	186,107 23
Dividends unpaid	62 50
	$3,114,631 26

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National Bank of Commerce	" "
National Park Bank	" "
State National Bank	Boston, Mass
Pacific National Bank	"
National Metropolitan Bank	Washington, D. C.
Merchants National Bank	Chicago, Ill
Commercial Bank	St. Louis, Mo

R. H. McDONALD, President Pacific Bank.

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GEO. LETTE, Secretary.

San Francisco, June 30, 1881.

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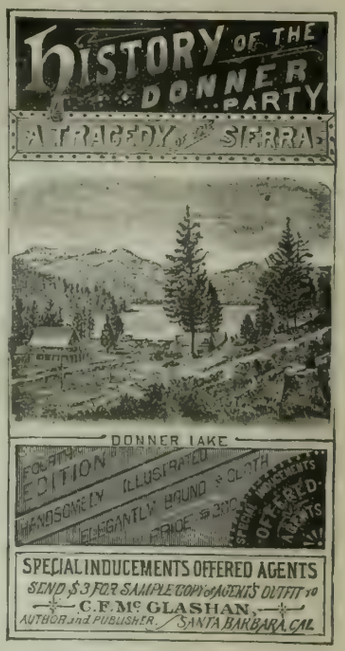
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IN MEMORIAM.

Rosy Crown Lodge No. 136 at Iowa Hill, passed at last meeting resolutions of respect and affectionate reverence for the memory of their late brother Charles S. Batchelder, an earnest and faithful member of the Order and a true and noble citizen.

Mt. Vernon Lodge No. 254 of Stockton on August 5th passed resolutions of respect for the memory of Oscar Pock a member of that lodge, recently deceased.

NEW READING ROOM.

On Tuesday evening August 16th the Reading Room of the W. C. T. U. at 631 Sacramento St, will be formally opened and a pleasant time is anticipated. The fact that the speeches to be made are limited to five minutes each is an excellent feature of the program and there can be no doubt that the ladies who have the arrangements in charge, have provided that the affair shall be a success.

ANOTHER revenue officer in South Carolina shot by a distiller: it is well understood that the government of the United States, under a Republican administration, dare not punish a distiller or brewer for any crime, for fear of offending the German whisky vote.

PHOENIX Lodge at Benicia met for the first time in their hall August the 4th. Public installation. Bro. John Arnoup of Oakland gave the address of the occasion, which tho brief owing to the lateness of the hour was received with much favor: so reports the Sec. H. Durner.

BRO WEBB has sold out his interest in the Lompoc Record. And Seaside Lodge of Santa Barbara sends a resolution of extreme pleasure at the appointment of this able, earnest and able worker as Grand Lecturer for Southern California, and thanks the G. W. C. T. for making the selection.

THE National Division Sons of T. unlike our R. W. G. L, believes in encouraging a good movement. In place of killing the mutual aid movement it resolutely commends that institution of the S. of T. and reports that it has already secured 700 members. And now it will rnn to a grand success very rapidly.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, has a mob of business men who are trying to resist the liquor law. There was a mob assault upon a temperance advocate. Indignation meetings are held elsewhere: one H. H. Williams of Osawatomie a hardware merchant, writes to the Great Western Stove Co. at Leavenworth, sayfng he will buy no more stoves there till the temperance laws are enforced; which is good logic.

AUGUST 5th was set apart for a day of prayer for the blessing of God to rest upon the Ecumenical Conference of Methodism which is to convene Sept. 5th in London. It is not too late yet for all good people to pray for that. The question of temperance is to come before that body and no doubt their voice will be heard by the world on that question, leaving no doubt as to where they stand as usual.

BERKLEY. Mrs. Stevens has had two successful meetings in Berkley, one in the Presbyterian Church and one in Clapps Hall. The latter was crowded and the audience very much interested. Twenty two names of responsible citizens were given as applicants for membership and a decidedly favorable impression awakened in favor of enforcing the law which was designed to protect the students from being ruined and slautered at their outset in life.

PROFESSED ministers of the Gospel of Christ who see the flood of intemperance that is sweeping over our fair land—corrupting the youth, the middle aged and bringing the hoary heads down to the grave in shame—the corrupting influences upon our whole social system, our government and the churches, and fail to warn the people, are like the hireling shepherd that "seeth the wolf coming and fleeth because he is an hireling, and careth not for the sheep."—*Tidal Wave.*

HANFOBD JOUBNAL. That is the name of a new semi-weekly paper pudlished at Hanford, Tulare Co, by Milton McWhorter $2.50 a year. It has a neat appearance, and what is much more commendable a glance over the contents of No 4 gives one the impression that it is and is to be a paper of good morals and intends to be on the honest side, the right side and the clean side of every moral question. The people of Tulare County are now-a-days reaching out for a better and higher civilization and they ought to take good care that the Journal dont fail for want of a hearty patronage. The question of adverse politics should never prejudice a good citizen against patronizing a clean honest respectable paper. A good many more such are needed in this State.

THE suit about the G. L. Charter in England has had one hearing and is postponed until October. No doubt great glory to the Good Templars, and a telling benefit to the cause of temperance will (?) result. The details are about as interesting as those of a dogfight or a walking-match, and are of equal importance probably, to those who have time and patience to invest in them.

AT Topeka Kansas, Ex Gov. Robison the grogshop champion and some other rowdies addressed a public meeting July 18th; resolutions were adopted hostile to the further enforcement of the Kansas law. On the 20th a meeting of respectable citzens unanimously adopted resolutions pledging "our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor" to the thoro enforcement of the law. It is to be hoped the honest people of Kansas will stand no nonsense: all failure to execute prohibitory laws have been attributable to cowardice only.

THE details of the prison investigation only reveal what every body knew before, the utter folly and wickedness of making the offices in the prison rewards of political rottenness. The old adage, set a rogue to catch a rogue cannot be properly amended into set thieves to reform thieves. The penitentiary is and has been a grogshop and a nursery of crime in order that a gang of political appointees might enrich themselves; it is only just, however, to allow that it seems to have been conducted on quite as honest and respectable and economical principles as any other concern which the taxpayers support for the purpose of making soft places for the successful dealers of the political faro game.

A GREAT ENCYCLOPEDIA. The completion of the great "Library of Universal Knowledge" the first of July, marks an epoch in the lives of thousands of ambitious young men and women, as it places a liberal education easily within the reach of every one who chooses to aspire to it. Every department of human knowledge is in a large measure here laid open to the understanding of the intelligent reader. Heretofore such a valuable and magnificent compendium of knowledge has been inaccesible to ordinary people on account of extremely high cost. This the largest encyclopædia ever published in this country, in large type, excellently printed and bound, can be secured at the trifling cost of $15, and even beyond this, liberal discounts are allowed to clubs of three, five, ten or more persons, and during the months of July and August $10.000 special reward is offered to club agents. It is wel worth while sending at once to the publishers for specimen pages and particulars. See also their advertisement elsewhere. American Book Exchange, Publishers, New York.

OHIO.—The Prohibitionists of Ohio have nominated A. R. Ludlow for governor, a wealthy manufactnrer and a member of the M. E. Church. He has been a sturdy Republican but is so no longer, when to be so is simply to enlist in the service of the foreign banditti who are at open war with the women and children of America and war to the death too. That is what it means to be a Republican in Ohio and in some other States to-day. The Republicans have re-nominated governor Foster chiefly it is said because of his active prominence in the defeat of the local option law.

The M. E. Church of Ohio promises to go strong for the Prohibitory ticket and some of the party organ-grinders are exhausting the fish-wife vocabulary in their abuse. Some people (patriots) are advising to give no more patronage to the Methodist preachers, a game in which the latter would not probably come off second best. It is to be earnestly hoped that Gov. Ludlow may be elected. The Foster organs have made the battle cry, down with the Methodists: the Methodists must be snubbed. In this case that word only means the temperance voters.

FAITH.

Of the thousand creeds that trouble,
Understanding mine and thine.
Which, oh, tell me, is unfailing—
Which of all is truth divine?

Neither here nor there salvation;
Seek it not outside of faith
In the teachings, in the warnings,
In the promise true and great.

Of the One, which from beginning
Was and is, and yet must be
Crucified in spirit daily.
Bearing sin for me and thee.

Not to us is hidden duty.
Unto neighbor, unto God;
Let us strive to follow meekly
Way thus given us for naught.

J. C. K

ABOUT THE GOSPELS.

The S. F. Chronicle lately pronounced a very positive judgment upon the authorship of the four gospels, asserting that it was a fact upon which the scholarship of the world, after due research and examination, had agreed beyond a doubt, that none of them were written by their supposed authors, nor by any who had seen Jesus, nor sooner than fifty years after his death.

In view of the accurate scholarship displayed by the Chronicle from week to week in science, history, statesmanship and in every department of financial and social economy, including the brandy interest, it would be severe perhaps to suggest that it could be mistaken in an opinion as to who did or did not do anything 1800 years ago.

In the case of any one outside of the Chronicle, it would be presumptuous to render a *positive* decision as to the authorship of the gospels and epistles, unless one has the requisite scholarship and then the opportunity to examine all the authorities and records which have been used to bear witness in the case. It is known that some few infidel scholars have declared against the genuineness of any of what we call the sacred writings, but we know that an immensely large number of scholars with equal opportunities and of equal ability, have satisfied themselves in a contrary opinion.

But it comes within the lawful province of everyone to examine the circumstantial evidences. It is endeavored to make a strong point of the fact of so little mention being made in the secular history of the day, of the all important occurrences which are the subject of so much interest in the gospels and epistles. But there is probably not a word of the temperance reform of the past 55 years nor of the Good Templars of 30 years standing, in any history which has been written of America or England, or which would be compiled by a Morley or Bancroft to-day, altho that movement has been of vastly more importance to the two countries and to every interest of the two nations, than any other matter of the history of many past centuries.

After a similar irruption of barbarism and overturning of nations to that which succeeded the founding of christianity, it might be found in the future a hard matter to prove that such men as Neal Dow, Lyman Beecher or J. B. Gough had ever lived, or that their reputed writings were extant before the year 2000. It is very easy to understand that the existence and acts of Christ and his apostles and followers were looked upon by the great statesmen and writers of that day, as utterly unworthy of the least notice and doubtless few of them ever heard anything at all of the matter. The Gen. Grants and Bismarks, the Gambettas and Dr. Crosbys and Bayard Taylors of that day, thot no more of these things than the modern ones do of the formation of a Band of Hope last week in a little village of Siskiyou county.

As to the act of forgery, there might be some foundation for such a *suspicion* had its time been located 300 years after the crucifixion, when the new religion had become that of the State, and was not only protected but fashionable. If there was such a person as Jesus at all and he had any followers during his life; and if his teachings were like those described in the gospels; it would have been a thing without precedent in all the history of the world, if some of these followers, in a country where they could read and write, had not written or induced somebody to write an account of the occurrences, which to them were of such vast import, and which they believed of such wondrous import to the world. The chances that they did write their history of these things seem at least 1000 to 1. And the fact that they did not in writing them, agree in all the minuteness of detail, seems a strong argument against any collusion between the authors, to do a wrong or practice a deception.

But what motive could an impostor or four impostors have had in scribbling a manuscript falsehood which they could not sell for a week's board, at any time between 50 years after the crucifixion and the conversion of Constantine which occurred about 300 years after it. The author or authors would have been, if discovered, pretty certainly handed over without ceremony to the executioners or to the lions at once. The chances that impostors (who must be rascals every time) should place their lives in such imminent danger in the execution of a task in which no impostor could hope to gain anything and in an interest not at all in the line of a rascal's natural taste—are about one in ten million.

That impostors or liars should have concocted such a system of unexampled wisdom and beauty, should have conceived or invented or copied from others a new gospel of love, of incomparable loftiness and loveliness, unlike anything ever before conceived by man, and so at variance with all the existing habits, beliefs and prejudices of the human heart into which no spark of fire from the altar of God's love had ever entered, ought to be infinitely more difficult to believe or to account for than anything detailed in those writings. As to their genuineness fhere seems to be no reason for doubting it save a prejudice similar to that blind bigotry, which delights in repeating the falsehood, that prohibition is an utter failure in Maine—against all that is valuable in human evidence, against all probability and on no conceivable theory of possibility.

But suppose that nobody ever wrote a word of them till 1250 and that every word of them is fiction: then the best possible thing for the whole human race collectively and individually to do, to sesure their happiness in this world, and the best chances in the next, would be to make believe their reality and truth, adopt them as our guide and model and govern ourselves in strict accordance with their injunctions. For there and there only can perfect happines and perfect peace be discovered.

MOTHERS AND NURSES.

Dr. J. L. Asay of Tnlare City said in his lecture of 17th June;

The practice of mothers drinking beer, ale, porter and other liquors during the period of nursing is extremely pernicious.

Dr. Ed Smith of London, says: Alcohols are largely used by many persons in the belief that they support the system and maintain a supply of milk for the infant, but this is a serious error, and is not an unfrequent cause of fits and emaciation in the child.

Sir A. Carlisle, the celebrated surgeon of Great Britain, said years ago: The next in order of mischief is their employment by nurses, a common occasion of dropsy in the brain of infants. I doubt much whether the future moral habits, temper and intellectual propensities are not greatly influenced by the early effects of fermented liquors upon the brain and sensorial organs.

Dr, Munroe of England says the use of beer and other liquors is the real cause of so many ill-balanced minds, neither insane nor sensible, and in its freer use it is the teeming fount of the sad idiocy which depresses and disgraces our boasted civilization.

And he might have said the daily use of beer by eminent men like Gladstone and other statesmen who probably never have been "inebriated" in their whole lives, accounts for the monstrous legislation which is perpetrated with regard to the traffic in human life in England. It blinds a great statesman like Gladstone to say that beer is the best drink in the world and to try to enact a law licensing whisky bars on every railway passenger car. It blinded patriots like Wellington, Brougham, Palmerston &c to pass the Beer Act 50 years ago, which has cost England as many lives and dollars as a continuous war with France or Russia for all these years would have done. It slauters battalions right before their eyes and they can see nothing of it; blind.

That law in Oregon. All the temperance papers are quoting a beautiful law they have in Oregon, by which every drinker is obliged to have a license before he can buy a glass of liquor. And the Oregon people have never once heard of such a thing. If any body in the eastern states has found that Oregon law in his cellar or woodpile, the Oregon people would gladly pay the postage on it to have it sent to some body there. But that proposition is unofficial.

CONTINUE THE BRANDY.

A few years ago while waiting at Sacramento for the train to start for Woodland, a gentleman came into the car and asked a doctor who was a passenger for some directions regarding a patient. The M. D. concluded his instructions; let him continue the medicine and the brandy while the medicine lasts, and then continue with the brandy. Now Dr. Asay of Tulare says (and he is in accord with the most eminent medical science of the day);

In the U. S. Dispensatory, alcohol is defined to be "the intoxicating ingredients in all spirituous liquors, including under this term, wine, porter, ale, beer and cider and every other liquid which has undergone vinous fermentation.

"As an article of daily use alcoholic liquors produce the most deplorable consequences, beside the moral degradation which they cause, their habitual use gives rise to dyspepsia, hypochondriasis, viscerial obstruction, dropsy, paralysis and not unfrequently mania."

Such is the quotation from this eminent authority. You will find this book in all the respectable drug stores of the land; it is the ground work and perfection of the materia medica, and all the doctors will tell you it is the most reliable authority they possess. Dr. Geo. B. Wood of Philadelphia, the author of it, has been at the head of the medical façulty of that city for more than fifty years, and during that time he has added to this book and taken from it as science and the discovery of new truths have directed, but he has never altered the paragraph I have just quoted. It has stood the test of advancing science for half a century and no medical writer has ever undertaken to gainsay it."

AN ENGLISH VIEW.

Drinking baffles us, confounds us, and mocks us at every point. It outwits alike the teacher, the man of business, the patriot, and the legislator. Every other institution flounders in hopeless difficulties; the public house holds its triumphant course. The administrators of public and private charity are told that alms and oblations go, with rates, doles and pensions, to the all-absorbing bar of the public house. Not a year passes in either town or village without some unexpected and hideous scandal, the outcome of habitual indulgence, often small and innocent in its origin. Some poor creature, long and deservedly high in the respect, perhaps reverence, of the neigborhood, makes a sudden shipwreck of character. Under the accumulating influence of alcohol, aggravated, perhaps, by other still more powerful, still more treacherous agencies, the honest man turns knave, the respectable man suddenly loses principle and self-respect, the wise man is utterly foolish, the rigidly moral man forgets his mask and his code and takes a plunge into libertinism. It then turns out, what possibly some have suspected, that drink is at the bottom of it, and that some poor wife or other friend has long been doing the best that could be done to check, to cure, and at all events to hide, till the truth would be out. Do something to stay the huge mischief which in one way or another—confounds us all, and may—for we cannot be sure—crush and ruin any of us.—London Times.

The Career of Twenty Rum-sellers and their families is sketched by a writer in a Southern journal, who says: "During a period of twenty-five years, from 1830 1855. I remember twenty individuals who were at one time or another engaged in the business of selling liquor at or near a little village in Southern Carolina. Of that number fifteen failed in business, either while selling or afterwards. Five have died from the excessive use of ardent spirits. Ten of their sons fell early victims to the appetite, and fill drunkards' graves, while nine others have at different times been addicted to drunken sprees and are in the utmost danger of falling before the same dreadful habit. Ten of their daughters are or have been married to drunkards. Three of their sons are idiots or imbeciles, and there are other indications which to a close observer call to mind the denunciations of Holy Writ, Woe to him that giveth his neighbor drink, and maketh him drunken also, '''—*Ex.*

The city of Vallejo could furnish a list of a good deal more than 20 saloon keepers who have there during the last 25 years met with a violent and shocking death.

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TEMPERANCE SONG.

BY MRS. P. D. BROWNE.

TUNE, —ARMOUR BEARER.

Well dressed boy with tall hat asks:

"What is this army that's marching to day,
Bearing its banners so gallant and gay?"

Army, with banners, replies:

"We are the army to conquer or die,
Look at the drunkard, and he will tell why
Whiskey and brandy and even the beer,
Are making homes wretched; the sobbing we hear
Of wives that are weeping and children who cry.
Yes, we are the army to *conquer* or *die*."

"We are the children, the hope of the land,
True to our country and God we will stand,
Proudly we join with the brave and the great,
Onward we send through our own Golden State
Victory's banner, From sea unto sea,
The traffic must perish, no drunkard shall be
In the land that we love, Will you join us and sing
Cold water forever, cold water's our king."

A drunkard tottering toward the army, in tattered garments with quivering voice sings;

"None ever taught me to sing such a song,
My poor wife is dying, she cannot live long.
My children are starving. Men said never fear,
T'is manly to drink of the bright foaming beer.
Then brandy and whisky and gin tasted good,
Then little by little we went without food.
Oh Father have mercy! Oh children beware!
Touch not the first glass, "moderation's" a snare,"

The highest officer steps out and sings:

We're saving the children. We're marching to day
In th' front of the army that's clearing the way
For the thousands to follow, whose motto shall be
Cold water, pure water forever for me,

All together:

Then down in the gutter the bottle must fly,
With God for our leader we'll conquer or die.
Then boldly we march, and marching we sing
Cold water forever, cold water our king.

TOO MANY TEMPERANCE ORGANIZATIONS.

The I. O. G. T. and the W. C. T. U. can each occupy a separate field of usefulness in this and all the other states, without the least danger of the one at all impeding the other's success, occupying its territory or reaping its harvest. There cannot be a legitimate ground of jealousy or rivalry between the two. Where there is only one of these organizations in a community, that one ought to give its ready and willing aid and co-operation in establishing the other, if the material is to be had, and where there are both, a genuine attachment to the principles and purposes which are equally the motive power of each, should ensure their mutual co-operation, and each should be ready to second and assist the other, and rejoice in its success.

Again, if Catholics or Germans, or the members of any sect cannot be induced to join with other people in either of these societies, their uniting in one of their own ought to be welcomed, and no obstacle thrown in their way. And if there are still some who think they can do better service in the grand old order of Sons, which has fallen behind in this state so much, they can plead the existence of a legitimate and orthodox society at their back. And altho the templars may think their services would count for more if united with ours, our best policy would seem to be to present to them the most fraternal recognition, and there are probably very few of us who cannot do so with utmost sincerity and candor.

But if the Sons had no existence in this state, it dont seem that their establishment here would be of any benefit whatever, that a division could be formed anywhere whose usefulness would not be much better and greater if exerted as a lodge or union, in fellowship with those already existing.

As to organizing new orders of Sublime Mastodons, Celestial Tadpoles Calypsian, Califs and such sublime humbugs in the interest of temperance or for any other purpose, a little intelligent consideration should assure us that the main moving purpose and principle of them all is charter fees, a snug subsistence for somebody on the fool's pence and the chances of being promoted to be chief executioner of the funds. While there should be no obstacle placed in the way of anything that sincerely aims to promote temperance, it may be well to watch closely against all efforts to cut up and divide and distract into objectless and useless factions, the force which ought to be centralized and utilized and unitedly organized to rout the common enemy. No fact has been more clearly demonstrated by oft repeated experiment than this: lone, separate, independent, isolated temperance societies have always been of limited usefulness and ephemeral existence, and they must of necessity be so. Union of effort can alone carry any object of general interest to success. A lodge which isolates itself from all outside sources of information and interest fares little better than the other societies who try going it all alone.

Lodges and unions can always find a field for common usefulness in holding open meetings, in having the pledge always in circulation both in and out of meeting. And they should unite heartily in organizing and instructing the young in the Bands of Hope, Temple and Sunday-school; right here is a work which no one can do too much of. And members of our organizations who desire the success of our all important mission should remember with particular distinctness that whenever anyone of us is tempted to be afraid the other will get a little ahead of our society, will get a little more credit than we do, will occupy a better field than ours or whenever we feel at all a pang of jealousy or envy, one of the other, it is a suggestion of the devil or of our own meaner side of human nature, and its purpose is to mar our usefulness. The very best of people we are told are not so good as to live above the sphere of temptation to evil.

"A HARMLESS TEMPERANCE BEVERAGE."

BY JOSH BILLINGS.

Yes, I have finally come to the conclusion that lager beer is a harmless temperance beverage, and at least is not intoxicating. In proof of this, I have been told by a German who said he drank it all nite long, just to try the experiment, and was after all obliged to go to bed entirely sober in the morning. I have seen this same man drink eighteen or twenty glasses, and if he was drunk, it was in German, and nobody could understand it.

It is proper enuff to state that this man kept a lager beer saloon, and so he could have no object in stating what was not strictly true. I believe him to the full extent of my ability.

I never drank but three glasses of lager in my life, and that made my head untwist as tho it was hung on the end of a string, but I was told it was owing to my bile being out of place; and I guess that was so, for I never biled over wus than I did when I got home that nite. My wife thot I was goin to die, and I was afraid I shouldn't, for it seemed as tho everything I had eaten in my life was coming to the surface; and if my wife hadn't pulled off my boots just as she did, I believe that they would have come tinkering up too. That was 14 years ago.

O, how sick I was! I can taste it now.

I never had so much experience in so short a time in all my life.

If any man shuld tell me that lager beer is not intoxicating I might believe him; but if he shuld tell me that my stummick was not out of order, I shuld ask him to state over a few words just how a man felt and acted when it was.

I warn't drunk that nite, but I had some of the most natural symptoms that a man ever had and kept sober.

In the first place it was about 80 rods from where I drank the beer to my house, and I was over two hours on the road home, and a hole busted thru each one of my pantaloon neez, and I didn't have on any hat, and tried to open the door by the bell-pull and hiccupped awfully and saw everything in the room trying to get round on the backside of me, and sitting down on a chair I didn't wait long enuff for it to get exactly under me when it wuz going round, and I sat down a leetle tu soon and so missed the chair about twelve inches, and couldn't get up soon enuff to take the next one that came along. My wife said I wuz as drunk as a beast awl that nite, and, as I said before, I began to spin up things pretty freely until I finally got on one of the beds as it came 'round and slept it off. If lager beer is not intoxicating, it used me mighty mean, that I know. Still I hardly think that lager beer is intoxicating, for I have been told so; and I am probably the only man living who ever drank eny when his liver was not plumb.

I don't want to say anything against a harmless temperance beverage, but if ever I drink eny more it will be with my hands tied behind me and my mouth pried open.

KIND WORDS FROM AFAR.

The "Good Templar" published in Glasgow, Scotland, in its July number has a very kind and complimentary word for the RESCUE, which is appreciated, and the feelings which prompted it are heartily reciprocated. To do so calls for no change of heart in this quarter. Had our brethren across the water betrayed the cause of temperance it might have been otherwise: but every reason lo ks too shadowy and unsubstantial, that can present itself as an excuse for the honest friends of temperance cherishing unfriendly feelings toward each other, while engaged in the same pursuit, but differing in measures or leaderships. It seems as if all those who have been on either side shouldering a load of *thorns* all these years might as well have a general bonfire and throw into the consuming pile all their thistles and thorns and sores and corns, and if they like, each one sturdily maintain to the end of life the proud thot "I was right all thru and the others were wrong." The RESCUE has not a particle of stock to contribute to that bonfire; never had any. But it would be a very pleasant task to write up a final obituary notice of all the disagreements and jealousies that the devil has ever contrived to manufacture, between any parties or individuals who are friends of humanity. We have enemies enough and gall enough surely on the outside.

TU PLEZE MY WIFE.

A fu weeks ago a Jerman sitizen, wun ov the worthi klass, in konversashon with an advokate ov temperance sed he hated drinking and saloons, bekauz tha only kreated pauperizm and krime. "I never tuch a drop myself onli wunse a da; in the morning I take wun smal glas ov klaret with sum shugar etc and mi wife iz terribly down on it tu; she dont want me tu du that; it distresses her; but yu no that litel drop dont hurt me a partikel and thare iz no danger ov mi ever liking it." The uther replide. "Iz it possibel yu wud not drop that little habit tu, pleze your wife," and here the konversashun ended. The temperans man intended next time to remind the Jerman ov the matter and tu ask him if hiz wife waz in the habit ov duing anithing every da hwich he did not like; but it waz not nesesary. Tu daze ago the Jerman sed. "du u remember that time u asked me if I wud not stop that habit tu pleze my wife? "Yes I du." "Wel them wurdz kept singing in my ear, and I kud not forget them. Next morning hwen I went tu take my littel glass ov klaret, I herd "not tu pleze your wife?" plain in my ear and I kud not tuch it. Agen I thot ov it and tu pleze your wife began to buz agen, and I hav not tuched it sinse and I never wil az long az I liv tuch anuther drop, tu pleze mi wife.

Many a person inkonsiderately kauzez hiz wife a daly sorro or distress hwich he wud no longer du if he thot it over seriusly. And a kind word spoken at a fitting moment often makes peple better and happier.

A recent Massachusetts school report contains the following: "As the office involves neither honor nor profit. there seems to be no reason why it should not be filled by a woman." Perhaps it was inserted as a waggish joke. If it was serious the author ought to be elected and obliged to serve as the deputy census taker of the cats of Boston.

SUNSTRUCK.—The deaths for the last week of July in Cincinnati from sunstroke are reported as 414. Probably 413 of those should have been reported as beer-struck or whisky-blighted.

COMMUNION WINE.

The undersigned takes this method to inform the churches that he has undertaken the manufacture of Unfermented Wine for Sacramental use. The article he offers for sale is Pure, Unadulterated Juice of the Grape, and is furnished to order in pint or quart cans, sealed and packed in boxes. Price $3 per gallon. SAMUEL WINTER.

Yountville, Napa county, Cal.

Keep in a cool place, When used, open and let stand a while; then pour off carefully.

G. W. Secretary's D'p'tm't.

GEORGE B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.

☞The office of the Grand Lodge is located in the Capital Savings Bank Building, entrance, No. 328 J street, up-stairs, over the southwest corner J and Fourth streets, Sacramento, where the Grand Worthy Secretary will be pleased to receive calls from the members of the Order during business hours.

☞This department is edited by the Grand Worthy Secretary, to whom all communications relating in any way to the business of the Grand Lodge, this department, or anything appearing hereunder, should be addressed.

☞The Grand Worthy Secretary's post office address is Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento, Cal.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

ON SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE G. W. S.

Sold for the Benefit of the Grand Lodge

Constitutions, per hundred copies	$12 00
Constitutions per dozen	1 75
Glee Books, "Temperance Chimes" per dozen	4 00
Glee Books, per half dozen	2 50
Glee Books, single copies	50
Receipts of Evening and Constitution Roll Book, per set	2 50
Chase's Digest, per copy	1 50
Officer's Roll Call etc., Book of	1 00
Pledge Cards, per hundred	1 00
Officers Cards, per set of four	1 00
Degree Ode Cards, per dozen	1 00
Subordinate Ode Cards, per dozen	75
Subordinate Ode Cards with music, per dozen	1 50
Chase's Good of the Order, per copy	50

BLANK FORMS.

Clearance Cards, per dozen	3 00
Grand Lodge Returns, per dozen	1 00
W. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. F. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Bonds, per dozen	1 00
Forms for Charges, Trials, etc., per set of four	75
Forms for incorporation of Lodges	Free

LODGE BOOKS

Propositions for Membership, Book of fifty	50
Notices of Election to Membership, book of fifty	50
Proposition Committee notices, book of fifty	50
D. G. W. C. T.'s Dispensations, book of fifty	50
Password Certificates, book of fifty	50
Delinquent (Dues) Notice, book of fifty	50
Warrants on W. T., book of fifty	50
W. F. S. Receipts, book of fifty	50
W. T. Receipts, book of fifty	50

LODGE FURNITURE.

In addition to the above, I will attend to orders for Impression Seals, Blank Books, Special Printing, Regalia or Lodge Furniture. This will be done as an accommodation to Lodges and not as a source of profit either to the Grand Lodge or myself; hence all orders filled will be sent per express by the dealers, with instructions to "collect on delivery," unless the money accompanies the order. Address—

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.,
Sacramento, California.

CASH RECEIVED.—The Grand Worthy Secretary acknowledges receipt of the following amounts of cash since last report. Proper personal receipts were also forwarded in each case:

GENERAL FUND.

Ojai Valley, No. 422	$10 50
Milton, No. 100	5 00
San Juan, No. 134	11 50
Life Boat, No. 185	20 25
Hueneme, No. 236	36 75
Knights Ferry, No. 335	3 75
C C C, No. 388	6 00
Boulder creek, No. 392	4 25
Watsonville, No. 126	7 25
Lake View, No. 211	7 90
Jackson, No. 280	15 50
Rocklin, No. 313	9 50
Protection, No. 319	19 50
Fairfield, No. 320	23 25
Del Monte, No. 357	1 00
Santa Clara, No. 399	13 50
Sylvania, No. 12	33 50
Centennial, No. 107	14 00
San Bernardino, No. 220	48 00
Orange, No. 246	16 25
Willitsville, No. 259	16 00
Oakdale, No. 326	18 00
Seaside, No. 354	18 00
Success, No. 366	17 25
Santa Rosa, No. 370	9 50
Yuba city, No. 440	4 25
Capital, No. 51	7 75
Santa Ana, No. 151	11 25
Amador, No. 152	34 50
Wheatland, No. 197	22 00
Sheet Iron, No. 199	12 50
Chrysopolis, No: 210	20 50
Orion, No. 224	19 50
Pine Grove, No. 283	13 00
Perseverance, No. 387	9 50
Castroville, No. 446	12 25
Garden city, No. 17	13 50
Visalia, No. 48	24 25
Humboldt, No. 269	25 00
Bridgeport, No. 379	8 00

CHARTER FEE FUND.

Mountain Ridge Lodge	$10 00
McDonald Lodge	10 00
Eureka	10 00
Cayucos Lodge	10 00
Antelope Lodge	10 00

LECTURE FUND.

Wm. Crowhurst's July Collections.

Redding	$7 05
Igo	6 35
Anderson	4 85
Eagle Creek	4 65
Kloiz Mill	3 00
Milville	2 00
Balls Ferry	1 75
Shingletown	1 50
	3 50

Hugh R. Hughes' July Collections.

Sutter creek	$12 75
Live Oak	7 00
Amador	4 00
Jackson	3 35
Plymouth	3 00
Bear creek	2 70
Spanish Diggings	2 50
Georgetown	1 20
Placerville	1 45

PACKAGES MAILED.—The following packages have been mailed during the past week from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office:

1 to H. L. Slater. Chico.
2 to J Hubert, San Francisco.
1 to W W Tillotson, Nelson.
1 to W L Wible, Halfmoon Bay.
1 to R A Simpson, Petrolia.
1 to W W Locke, Lockford.
1 to R H Jamison, Santa Clara.
1 to O M Kessling, San Jose.
1 to James Wasley, Linden.
1 to Mrs C E Case, San Leandro.
3 to Wm Floyd, Soulsbyville.
2 to A H Longley, Castroville.
1 to N E Manning, Guerneville.
1 to Mrs. S W Knox, Brownsville.
1 to C A Scott, West Oakland.
1 to Ben S Rowe, Santa Barbara
1 to M J Nightingala, Stockton.
2 to F S Colby, Carpenteria.
1 to A J Cooke, Murphys.
1 to Ed Hanibridge, Coulterville.
2 to A T Mauldin, Monterey.
1 to Mrs. L Carpenter, Sheridan.
1 to C E Justis. Wheatland.
1 to Wm Grant, Rough and Ready.
1 to J T Vineyard, Smartsville.
1 to C E Clinch, Grass Valley.
3 to C L Eby; Hydesville.
1 to B F Kimball, Boulder creek.
1 to J. F. Sweet. Oakland.
1 to B H Hoag, Davisville.
1 to Lewis E Kent, Santa Ana.
2 to W Bittinger, Auburn.
1 to W H Reardon, Colusa.
1 to A J McKnight, San Francisco.

PACKAGES PER EXPRESS.

1 to Mrs R A Mills, Rocklin.
2 to C S Brooks, Marysville.
1 to J A Lowerey, Marysville.
1 to H R Hughes, Placerville.
1 to S Watson, Georgetown
1 to Chas Matthews, Mendocino.
1 to J H Rine, Maderia.

LODGE DEPUTY'S ANNUAL REPORTS.—Lodge Deputies of the following lodges have filed proper annual reports with the G W S during the past week, and the receipts of the same are hereby acknowledged: Nos. 2, 12, 17, 48, 107, 108, 134, 151, 152, 160, 186, 197, 224, 236, 246, 268, 269, 280, 292, 313 366, 370, 379, 381, 387, 388, 399, 411, 440, 443, 446, 452.

RETURNS RECEIVED.—During the past week the following Lodges have filed Grand Lodge returns with, and their receipt is acknowledged.

Nos. 2, 12, 17, 48, 51, 107, 108, 134, 151, 152, 160, 180, 186, 193, 197, 199, 211, 220, 224, 236, 246, 268, 269, 280, 289, 290, 291, 292, 313, 319, 320, 326, 326 366, 370, 379, 381, 387, 388, 389, 399, 440, 443, 446, 452.

D. G. W. C. T.'s COMMISSIONED, ETC.—The following commissions have been issued and forwarded from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office during the past week:

LODGE DEPUTIES.

L Osborne, for No. 346, Bodie.
Elmer E Carey for No. 399, Santa Clara.
W B Young, for No. 145 Dunnigans.
S Watson, for No. 455, Georgetown.
Rev. B F Taylor, for No. 456, Placerville.

ORPHANS HOME RECEIPTS,—Dr. I S Halsey, G W T and Treasurer of the Board of Trustees and Lady Managers of the Good Templars Home for Orphans, reports the receipts at the Home during the past month as follows: Support, Mrs M McCray, $15 A T Christiancy $20; J F R Cook, $10; Geo R Sprague, $10; Pablo Moran, $36; James Coyle, $20; Mrs C E Thomas $6; G McCain, $20; Mrs E J Johnson $20; Mrs G Dunham, $5; J Pritchard, $35; Geo Copeland, $286; Total $483. Miscellaneous; Ames, Earle & Co. board of men, $60. Total receipts, $543.

ANOTHER GRAND LODGE.—The Grand Lodge of Lake Superior, formed out of the upper Peninsula of the state of Michigan, which is inaccessible to the other part of the state by reason of natural barriers was instituted on the 26th, ult. at Marquette, by Rev. John Russell, Deputy R. W. G. T. Thirteen of the sixteen lodges on the peninsula were represented. John C Funston of Ishpeming was elected G W C T; C H T Atwood of L'Anse. G W S and Rev. John Russell Representative to the R W G L. The Executive officers are men of ability, and the prospect is good for some excellent work.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

BERNARD HOUSE, Aug, 1, 1881.

Pursuant to call the Executive Committee of the Grand Lodge of California, I. O. G. T. assembled and was called to order at eight o'clock P.M., G. W. C. T. R. Thompson presiding.

Upon calling the roll there were present G. W. C. T. Robert Thompson, G W C Joel Russell, G. W. V. T. Mrs. M J Mayhew, G W. T., I. S. Halsey, and G. W. S., Geo. B. Katzenstein. Absent P.G.W. C. T., Will D. Gould.

Upon motion Bro. H. S. Graves being present was invited to sit with the Executive Committee.

The minutes of the previous meeting of the Executive Committee, held May 2d, were read and approved.

The G. W. S. presented the usual report of the transactions of his office during the past quarter, of which the following is a synopsis:

AMENDMENTS TO BYLAWS.

Since last report the following amendments have been passed upon; May 10, Approved amendments of Elk Creek Lodge, No. 171, allowing minor members to vote. Setting apart the eighth meeting of each term for degree work. The W. C. T. to reprimand any member refusing to come to order when required by that officer. Fining members not less than fifty cents nor more than five dollars who destroy or deface any officers' or ode cards, regalia or lodge fixtures. Fining any member who uses tobacco in the lodge room twenty-five cents for each offence.

May 10th, Approved amendments of Carbondale Lodge, No. 288. Providing for — fine, reprimand or suspension (if a fine not less than one dollar) of any member who fails to report within one week when known the violation of the obligation or any bylaw by a member of the lodge. Providing for fine, reprimand and suspension or expulsion by a two-third vote of the lodge, of any member known to visit saloons and therein play cards, pool, billiards, shake dice or play any games of chance for wines, liquors, cigars, candy, or amusement. Providing for fine, reprimand or suspension of any member who neglects or refuses to appear before a committee of investigation, or who appearing fails to testify. Providing that all propositions for membership must be accompanied with the amount of the initiation fee.

May 10th. Approved amendment of Amador Lodge No. 152, Providing that at the election of officers all votes cast for other than the regularly nominated candidates who have not declined shall be counted as blanks.

May 11th. Approved uniform code of bylaws for Pacific Lodge, No. 892 with amendments fixing dues of female members at 25 cts a quarter and providing that no question arising from political, religious, sectarian or pecuniary quarrels shall ever come before the lodge for consideration or settlement.

May 16th. Approved uniform code of bylaws of Hydesville Lodge, No. 322 with alterations. Order of business 14 to read "communications and new business." Rules of Order: 14 order to read,When a member desires to speak or offer a motion, he shall rise in his place and respectfully address the W. C. T., and snall wait to hear his name announced by the chair before proceeding to speak. By laws amended fixing initiation fee of females at $1. ,Females admitted by card 50 cts,, and for each degree 50cts. Dues for minor males $1 per quarter. Also forfeiting initiation fee of candidates who do not appear for initiation within four weeks after their election, and requiring propositions to be accompanied by the initiation fee, or to be vouched for by the person presenting the same.

June 15th. Approved amendment to bylaws of Mt. Vernon Lodge, No. 254 providing that the initiation fee shall accompany propositions and be refunded in case of rejection.

June 27th. Approved amendment to by laws of Samaritan Lodge, No. 177 setting aside the second meeting of each month for the conferring of degrees and such other business as may properly come before a degree temple.

June 27th. Approved bylaws of Sonoma District Lodge.

July 12th. Approved amendment to bylaws of Cattheys valley lodge No.157, 1,allowing the privilege of voting to be exercised by all members irrespective of age; 2. fixing dues of adult males at $1.50 per quarter, minor members over 16 years of age at fifty cents per quarter, females and miuor males under 16 years of age, 10cts per quarter.

July 22d. Approved uniform code of bylaws adopted by Cambria Lodge No. 445 with the change fixing dues of males over 14 years at $1.50 per quarter and for females and males under 14 years of age at 50 cts per quarter.

July 22d. Approved amendments to bylaws of Amador Lodge, No. 152 included in a new code submitted for approval. 1. Requiring written or personal notice to be given each member when a special meeting is called. 2. Elections. At all elections for officers the W. S. shall provide blank ballots to be distributed by the W. M. or his deputy. The W. C. T. shall appoint two tellers who shall assist in conducting the election in a fair and impartial manner. The W. S. shall keep a register of all votes polled, and should it appear that there have been more votes polled than there are legally qualified voters present, the W. C. T. shall declare the ballot illegal and void, and direct another ballot to be taken immediately. The W. F. S. shall at all elections for officers have a carefully prepared list of the legally qualified voters which he shall read to the lodge at each balloting, and each voter present shall advance and deposit his ballot as his name is called, unless excused by the W. C. T., and any candidate to be elected must receive a majority of all the votes cast—blanks being counted in all cases as votes. If there be no choice on the first ballot the ballotting shall continue until an election be effected; dropping at each balloting the name of the candidate receiving the lowest number of votes at the last balloting. All votes cast for other than the regular nominees shall be counted as blanks and against the nominee, and when there is but one member in nomination and he does not receive a majority of all the votes cast, the lodge may proceed to nominate other candidates and ballot for such officer immediately. 3. Debarring members who are three months in arrears for dues from voting upon any question before the lodge or in the election of officers.

July 25th. Approved by law of Constancy Lodge No. 209 Art. xiii: There shall be a fund known as the building fund. All money paid into this fund shall be kept for that purpose. The Treasurer shall keep a separate account of this fund, and no money shall be taken from this fund for other purposes, unless by a resolution to that effect offered at a stated meeting, when if two-thirds of all the members present concur therein it shall be adopted *provided* the lodge may by vote order the transfer of said funds from the Treasurer to the trustees for deposit in bank or for investment.

NEW LODGES.

Since last report thirty-nine new lodges have been organized, as the following list comprising the location, date of organization, number of charter members and the organizer will show.

San Gregorio, May 4; 32, M. D. Merrick.
Saticoy 5, 25; Mrs E P Stevens.
West Oakland 7, 27; M D Merrick.
Pentz Ranch, 5, 30, Wm Crowhurst.
Mayfield, 9, 29. M D Merrick
Springville, 9, 41; Mrs E P Stevens.
South Ssn Francisco, 12, 31, M D Merrick.
Mound Dist., 17, 30; Mrs E P Stevens.
Temescal, 18, 30; M D Merrick.
Borden, 19, 17; E W Turner.
Nordhoff. 19, 32, Mrs E P Stevens.
Prairie Dist., 21. 26; Wm Crowhurst.
Hollister, 26, 54: M D Merrick.
Port Kenyon, 26, 18; W F Brown.
Felton, 28, 42; M D Merrick,
Elmore Dist., 31, 26: Wm Crowhurst.
Montecito, 31, 35: Mrs E P Stevens.
Gualala, June 2, 21; F. J Culver.
Pleasant Prairie, 5, 21; B H Hoag.
Blacks Station, 5, 56; J A Black,
Reeds Creek, 6, 20, Wm Crowhurst.
Lompoc Valley, 7, 27; Mrs E P Stevens
Navaro, 12, 10, F J Culver.
Albion 13, 15; F J Culver.
Los Alamos, 13, 41, Mrs E P Stevens.
National city, I7, 24; S Whitmore.
Yuba city, 18, 14; H S Graves.
Central city, 18, 100; Mrs E P Stevens.
Arroyo Grande, 24, 47; Mrs E P Stevens.
Rincon, 11, 50; H C Rrooke.
San Luis Obispo, 28, 203; Mrs E P Stevens.
Princeton, 28, 14; E E Masters.
Cambria, 30, 104; Mrs E P Stevens.
Cayucos, July 1, 35; Mrs E P Stevens.
Elizabeth dist. 9, 34; G B Katzenstein.
Klotz Mill, 10, 28; Wm Crowhurst.
Dunnigans, 24, 16; J A Black.
Milville, 25, 11; Wm Crowhurst.
Anderson, 26, 35; Wm Crowhurst.

From the foregoing list it will be seen that 17 lodges were organized in May, 17 in June and 5 in July. Of the number Sister Stevens organized 12; Bros. Crowhurst and Merrick 7 each: Bro. Culver 3 Bro. Black 2, and one each by Bros. Brooke, Brown Graves, Hoag, Katzenstein, Masters, Turner and Whitmore.

The total number of lodges organized since the last session of the Grand Lodge—October 1st to date is 103.

The largest membership ever reported and the largest number of quarterly returns filed in this jurisdiction were those recorded for the term ending April 30th, for which term there have been filed 294 returns showing a membersdip of 15,154.

Our losses of lodges since the last session of Grand Lodge by surrender and forfeiture of charters aggregates 21 as follows: Nos. 143, 145, 147, I54, 202, 205, 252, 272, 278, 290, 294, 305, 308, 312, 315, 322, 332, 385, 417, 450, and Mil No. 3.

The following lodges have not filed quarterly returns for either of the three quarters of the present fiscal year viz: Nos. 187, 232, 310, 311, 355, 374 and At. T. No. 2. in all 7. Their charters should be declared forfeited.

The following lodges have failed to file quarterly returns for the last two quarters ending Jan. 31 and April 30th, viz. Nos. 118, 142, 213, 250, 275 and 333, in all 6.

The following lodges are delinquent in not having filed quarterly returns for the last quarter ending April 30th. Nos. 103, 168, 175, 229, 234, 240, 249, 252, 308, 347, 349, 352, 353, 432 and Mil. No. 2.

Leaving out all of the delinquent lodges I estimate the number of lodges in good standing including the new lodges organized during the past term at 333 and their membership as 16,000.

During the past quarter we have had eight Grand Lecturers in the field at different times, viz. Sister Mrs E. P. Stevens; and Bros. Arnoup, Bramall, Crowhurst, Culver ,Goulding, Hughes and Merrick.

Bro. Arnoup was appointed to fill a half month's appointments of Bro Culver while the latter gave his attention to the temperance camp meeting at Guerneville.

Bro. Goulding labored for two months in Yolo, Colusa and Lake counties under special employment.

The lecturers have all labored efficiently and filed regular monthly reports, of which the following is a synopsis: the first column of figures indicating the number of lectures and addresses delivered, second miles traveled; third and fourth number of children and adults respectively comprising the audiences addressed; fifth, collections received; sixth, charter fees; seventh, expenses incurred.

MRS. EMILY P. STEVENS.

May	36	640	522	5630	$176 80	$50	$41 25
June	30	173	1154	5964	168 30	60	67 25
July	6	470	141	1070		10	41 00
Total	72	1283	1817	12664	$345 10	$120	$149 50

WM. CROWHURST.

May	50	302	611	2411	$132 15	$30	$47 55
June	28	757	621	1939	90 40	10	37 55
July	26	685	371	1298	34 65	30	64 15
Total	104	1744	1603	5648	$257 20	$70	$149 25

M. D. MERRICK.

May	31	630	——	4935	$7 00	$70	$52 35
June	25	663	——	5130	36 10		62 90
July	11	264	——	4325			4 50
Total	67	1557		14890	$43 10	$70	$119 75

C. N. GOULDING.

(*Two half and one whole month.*)

May	18	148	240	3625	$57 50		$44 00
June	81	235	307	2990	105 75		73 60
July	12	206	125	960	29 90		50 50
Total	61	589	672	7575	$193 15		$168 10

HUGH R. HUGHES.

May	16	200	670	1076	$35 80		$24 20
June	22	219	615	1347	39 50		29 75
July	25	181	370	1010	37 95		54 95
Total	63	600	1655	3433	$113 25		$108 90

F. J. CULVER.

May	20	212	490	2027	$34 50		$13 00
June	11	100	142	528	31 70	$20	10 50
July							
Total							

JOHN ARNOUP.

June	12	194	191	875	$30 15	——	$38 00

As directed at the last meeting of the Executive Committee I procured a special edition of 2,500 copies of Chases Manual, and distributed copies to every minister of the gospel whose address I could obtain as well as to all D. G. W. C. T's and have yet a number of copies on hand for free distribution This distribution will undoubtedly prove beneficial to the Order in familiarizing persons with the objects, aims and plans of our work.

As directed also at the last meeting of the Executive Committee I mailed a special circular to each lodge containing an appeal to the membership for a special effort in behalf of the RESCUE, and I trust good results will flow from it. With our increasing membership our official organ should receive increased patronage. The RESCUE is our most efficient helper and deserves a much better support than it is receiving.

The report was considered, approved and adopted.

The Committee heretofore appointed relative to the enforcement of the law prohibiting the sale of liquors within two miles of the State University reported that prosecutions had been continued, and the question as to the constitutionality of the law had been presented to the superior eourt of Alameda county; and that Judge Green of said court sustained the law and upheld its constitutionality.

The G. S. J. W. Bro. Geo. Bramall of Haywards presented his quarterly report showing a general distribution of 1914 badges and 2221 rituals of the Band of Hope. Also that he had held 16 public meetings, addressed 770 people and traveled 600 miles. He had received collections amounting to $11.20 and had expended in traveling $24.70. The total receipts of his department were $12.95, incidental expenses $41.05. The G. S. J. W. was not able to give any statistical information concerning membership etc. owing to the neglect of superintendents of the Bands of Hope to fill reports. Upon motion the report was received and ordered on file.

The G. W. C. T. reported having employed Bro. Jno. Arnoup of Oakland as special Grand Lecturer to fill the appointments of Bro. F. J. Culver from June 13th to 27th who was withdrawn between those dates in behalf of the temperance camp meeting.

Upon motion duly made and carried the action of the G. W. C. T. was approved. as was also the report of Bro. Arnoup showing 12 lectures delivered, 194 miles traveled and audiences addressed composed of 191 children and 875 adults, Collections received $30.15; expenses incurred $33.

Upon motion duly made and carried an allowance of $37. 50 was made Bro. Arnoup for his services.

The G. W. S. reported having placed Bro. Col. C. N. Goulding in the field for two months to fill appointments in Colusa, Yolo and Lake counties.

Upon motion duly made and carried the action of the G. W. S. was approved together with the reports of Col Goulding showing 62 lectures delivered, 589 miles traveled and 8247 persons addressed viz. 672 children and 7575 adults, expenses incurred $168.10: collections received $193.15. Surplus of collections over expenses $25,05.

The matter of continuing to furnish copies of the RESCUE to grand lecturers for free distribution at their public meetings was discussed, and upon motion it was ordered that the publisher continue to furnish the regular Grand Lecturers with 100 copies per week when required by them for free distribution at the expense of the Grand Lodge.

A communication was received from Bros. Dr. R. H. McDonald and A. K. Stevens suggesting that

[*Continued on page* 652.]

Juvenile Department.

BAND OF HOPE WORK.



The Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., of California, offers to furnish, free of charge, to Sunday-schools, or other juvenile organizations desiring to adopt them for use, the newly revised Band of Hope rituals together with the ritual badges. The ritual comprises a pamphlet of 48 pages. The badges are of German silver, with a safety pin upon the back. Sample copies of the rituals and badge, or quantities for actual use, will be furnished on application to the G. W. C. T., Robert Thompson, 1,531 Golden Gate Avenue, or the Superintendent of Juvenile Work, George Bramall, Haywards, or Geo. B. Katzenstein, 328 J street, Sacramento.

TALKS WITH THE YOUNG FOLKS.

GOSPEL AND ANTI-GOSPEL.

There are a few people in the world whom it offends to hear the truth told to themselves and others. There are crimes and wrongs and sins and cheats and lies in this world which I hope our young folks who read the RESCUE, will in an eighty or a hundred years pilgrimage never hear of, or suspect they have existed. But they ought to have the rotten things as well as the noble things in our customs and institutions, openly and squarely pointed out to them, the former to abhor and avoid, the latter to love and cherish.

Under the system of Christianity into which you have been born, a great number of excellent and charitable institutions have been introduced to the world, that never existed or were dreamed of under heathen and barbarous and savage systems. The origin of these has been the kindly emotions enkindled in the human heart by the teachings of the Christian religion as they are found in the sacred Scriptures. Not an immediate miraculous effect of reading those writings. but a gradual growth and education in the principles of love to each other, that brotherly and sisterly and family and friendly and neighborly love which is the mainspring and central shaft of every good and noble trait and impulse of humanity, and the motive power which gives life and activity to every scheme and purpose that plans to increase the happiness of the human race.

The refining and ennobling influences of Christianity have led us to the liberties and blessings of a good and just and free system of government; have inspired the founding of missions to preach the gospel of peace and love both to the foreign and the native heathen; every orphanage and hospital and asylum for the poor, blind, lame, insane, old, sick or helpless, every helpful and benevolent society, every library and fountain and free gift to the poor, the temperance institutions, the pledge, the Sunday-school, the juvenile temple and every movement on foot to make the people better and happier, has its foundation and its inspiration in the doctrines and principles of Christianity.

But just as kind and worthy and truly Christian people have tried to confer any blessing upon their fellow men and lead them up to happiness, just so some others, actuated by a spirit nowhere taught or found in Christianity, have sought to resist and oppose and destroy and pull down whatever the others did. When one class of men sought to establish liberty, another fought as stubbornly to make men slaves or serfs, whether white or black; when one class sought to raise humanity another has always sought to debase and corrupt it. One effort to give some aid to the poor or ignorant has inevitably aroused another to rob and degrade them. One set of men have sent missionaries and Bibles and the gospel to the Chinese and Japanese, Hindoos, Kanakas, Alaskans, but every time and much oftener the other set of men have sent to the same places another gang of missionaries to sell them rum, opium and guns and knives, and to teach them to rob and murder and lie and curse God and die like dogs, and make their condition a thousand times worse than if they had never heard of Christianity.

Whatever may be the evil spirit that prompts men to do these vicious, devilish deeds, we know the agency by which it acts is the devil of alcohol in wine, beer and strong drink.

This evil spirit has firmly attached itself with hooks of iron to the Christian religion; either it did not think it worth while to corrupt anything else, or it could not form alliances with pagan and Mahomedan systems. It has not for many centuries been able to enter them, till it has of late years ridden in among them on the shoulders of the Christian missionaries, and has fairly entered upon its work of slaughter, and is making the condition of these peoples infinitely worse than their heathenism could.

It is a sad and solemn fact that right where the gospel of love and peace has had the widest field and the fairest chance to make men perfect, there exist more poverty, misery, squalor, vice, sin, violence, theft, outrage, suicide, murder and viler iniquities than anywhere among peoples who have never heard of Christianity.

Now some weak reasoners attribute that to Christianity and say it is a failure etc, but you can see that no part of it is due to Christianity, but all of it is due to wine and beer and rum, and to the awful crime of people who profess Christianity and religion, and still permit this evil spirit to flourish right under the shadow of the church: who tolerate saloons and schools of blasphemy while they so easily could remove them.

I desire to point out to you that Christianity pure and honest can lead the human race to the highest perfection of human happiness, but that a form of Christianity which permits the grogshop which is the pure essence of devil worship to exist —or rather Christianity with the grogshop—produces the worst system of crime, vice, slavery and misery that the world has ever seen. You will have a chance soon to vote the devil and his alcoholic viceroy out of any partnership in our institutions.

A WORD TO OUR GIRLS.

Girls, dont marry a man who drinks. Better still never receive any attention from a young gentleman or give him the least encouragement if you know that intoxicating liquors ever sully his lips. If you have unfortunately already become attached to such an one, and find out even at the eleventh hour that he is a devotee of Bacchus, leave him even then rather than marry one who will bring you nothing but disgrace, poverty, misery and heartaches untold.

You will suffer in doing this; but the day will come when you will thank God that you had the courage to make this sacrifice.

Dont marry a man hoping to reform him. If you do, your hopes will be blasted and your merrily begun journey will end in weariness and tears.

"But, you say, "he only drinks occasionally—on the fourth of July, election, Christmas, New Year's and now and then with an old friend. Surely you would not have me give him up for this."

Yes, even for this. The man who will take one glass is not safe nor to be trusted. Go to him; tell him kindly and pleasantly but firmly, how sorry you are that he is becoming a slave to the cup; ask him for your sake, for the sake of his own manliness and self-respect to never again let one drop of liquor pass his lips, If he is worthy of a woman's love he will try to conquer his appetite. Give him a fair trial; take time to see how he carries himself; allow years to give strength to his good resolution before you dare to think of him as other than a friend.

Go to the millions of drunkards' wives whose attenuated frames, hollow eyes and looks of anxious dread tell only too plainly that poverty and heart pain have done their appointed work; ask them if they would advise you to take as your life companion, as the father of your children, one whose feet are snared in the net of sure destruction? The answer will be "No, ten thousand times no. Far better would you hang yourself higher than Haman or seek the lower depths of the ocean for your resting-place than do this thing."

Girls, dont drink yourselves. I blush that I am obliged to say it. But alas! the use of intoxicants is not entirely confined to the sterner sex, and the number of exceptions is yearly increasing. If you have ever taken the wineglass or used stimulants because you or your physician considered them necessary to your health, stop at once. You are on the brink of a precipice and nothing but instant action can save you. Let your example show to all that total abstinence is your motto. Be quiet, unobtrusive and ladylike about it. Do it modestly, but let all see that your sympathies are on the side of temperance reform."

That is good, honest, sound advice from the Monterey *Californian*. The lesson is recommended to "our girls"; those who disregard it will be sure to find bitter herbs in the cup of their future. And the *Californian* deserves credit for talking outspoken truth in a manner that very few journals in California are *manly* enough to dare. It is a good paper.

YOUNG VANDALS.

EIGHT HOODLUMS ARRESTED FOR BREAKING INTO A SALOON.

Elizabeth Murtha, a "moonshiner" in a small way, was arrested in her saloon at the corner of Third and Townsend street by Officer O'Gorman yesterday afternoon for selling liquor without a license. Not having the requisite amount of bail the saloon was locked up, and she was incarcerated in the southern district station. Two hours after her arrest Officers Kihn and O'Gorman passed the saloon, and heard sounds of revelry within which caused them to make an investigation, when they found the lock of the door burst off and a half dozen young male and female, hoodlums inside holding high revelry. Each had imbibed as much as he could conveniently carry, while made-up packages of liquors, cigars and cigarrettes gave token of the intention of the party to gut the place. All were taken into custody and were booked on charges of burglary in the second degree at the southern station, where they gave the following names; James Murray, Ben Joiner, Michael Williams, John Foley, Kittie Ryan and Kittie Smith. While the officers were en route to the prison with their captives, two other young fellows named A. F. Pico and L. M. Aldrich undid the hasty fastening put on the door by Kihn, and began to enjoy themselves in a similar manner to their predecessors. Making an unnecessary amount of noise, Officer Manning discovered and arrested them on charge of burglary. The amount of liquor which the young vandals drank and spilled will amount to $40 or 50 in value.—*Chronicle.*

These children have just learned the lessons which this civilized community has employed 4000 school teachers in the city to teach them night and day the whole seven days of the week. Mrs. Murtha it seems did not pay the city's share of blood money of these childrens souls, so that was what led to the trouble. But temperance people who dont believe in licensing 4000 schools to teach children to steal and become murderers—are fanatics you know.

THREE GOOD LESSONS.

Jonathan Sturgis was a boy who tended a flock of sheep for his grandfather in 1813. He had a companion of whose negligence he complained, but grandpa said, "never mind, my boy; if you watch the sheep you shall have the sheep." He could not exactly understand it at first, but remembering what he had heard in his Sunday lesson; "thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things," he was satisfied.

Afterward he was clerk in a drygoods store in New York. An Ohio merchant noticed him and said, "make yourself so useful in this store that they cannot do without you.

In due time he had become so useful that he was made a partner, and an old tea merchant congratulated him saying, "you are all right now, but I have one word of advice: "be careful with whom you are seen walking in the street." Mr. Sturgis became a man of eminence and opulence, and he said these three lessons had been exceedingly valuable to him; here they are again, be faithful in all things; be faithful and do your best for your employers: be faithful to yourself and your mother and friends in keeping away from all evil company. Three very good lessons for our juveniles.

These things which you find in the RESCUE are no fictions but facts; there are enough truths in the world to talk about without inventing fictions. With regard to the matter of evil company, let me tell you of what occurred in my hearing in the office of a Liverpool merchant to whom I had carried a cargo: A party came in and said, Mr. A,. I understand you want a captain for your ship S——," "Yes," said the merchant, "I do." "Well I can recommend my friend Capt, P., who bears an excellent reputation, etc., etc.." I have heard of him before," said Mr. A., "and might have employed him, but two days ago I saw him in Parliament St. walking arm in arm with that Capt. Johnson, and I will have nothing to do with any one who is an associate of Capt. Johnson.

Perhaps that was the only time Capt. P. had seen

this Johnson, but being seen once in his company was enough to prevent his getting a good billet with an excellent employer.

OUR FIRST TEMPERANCE SCHOOL.—NO. 9.

CHARTS AND BLACKBOARD EXERCISES.

BY JULIA COLMAN.

Sewall's charts of the drunkard's stomach in its various stages of injury proved to us an invaluable help. Our superintendent sent for them on her own responsibility, advancing the money and planning at the same time how she would get it back again. When they arrived she made a careful study of them with the aid of the key, stories, alcohol and a work on physiology which she had previously studied. She then explained the charts to the scholars in connection with their lessons, and at last she ventured taking them before the public, in connection with an exhibition of our work closing the season. This exhibition was strictly in harmony with our entire plan of work. After the opening prayer and the music, of which we had a liberal allowance, we had our ladders built, each text of Scripture on a long card being brought out and placed as a round on the uprights, somewhat after the fashion of the concert exercise "the two ways," each bearer of a card making a little explanation as he put his card in place. We had some of the best readings and recitations that we could find. Two exercises arranged from the catechism, illustrating our method of teaching, including some simple experiments, and then the explanation of Sewall's charts which were hung on the walls. As the program had been given in the village paper, and the announcement had been made from the pulpits the preceding Sabbath, and the children had been selling tickets at ten cents each, we had a fair audience and cleared more than money enough to pay for the charts.

Beside this the facts elicited from the charts made a decided impression upon the community.

This being able to look right into the drinker's stomach as it were, and to see what the effect of moderate drinking, tippling, hard drinking and a debauch had upon the stomach, were things they could not easily get out of their minds, and they formed an important part of the education of that community.

Our superintendent like many other teachers was not skilled in the use of the blackboard. She could not draw wonderful pictures in all the colors of the rainbow, and she had too much good sense to spend her time in tying up sentences in knotty and curious convolutions for the sake of raveling them out to the wondering children. She was not one of the few artists who could by a few strokes produce striking effects, and so she wasted no time in trying. But she found the blackboard a great help when used in some of those simple ways suggested in the Manual. For example, in contrasting the different kinds of people who use alcoholic drinks with those who do not in chapter 13. It can be made much more effective by the use of the blackboard. And the effect of this can be increased again by getting the children to name the different classes, and as they name them put them on the board.

It strikes a child very forcibly to see his own ideas thus made to stand right out on the board. Any short sentence or forcible truth that is to be committed to memory will make a much stronger impression if presented to the eye as well as the ear. But this should not be done too often. Once or twice in each lesson is quite enough. We believe the best blackboardists now follow this method, excepting a few artists who can literally make chalk talk.

It need not usually be difficult to get the use of a blackboard, or even to get one made. Very often some carpenter can be enlisted to make it, and some painter to paint it. These men who can help us in no other way will often show their genuine sympathy with our work in behalf of the children if we only ask them.

CLEAR THROUGH.

A certain little boy in Kansas, only seven years old, who was trying hard to be a Christian, was watching the servant Maggie as she pared the potatoes for dinner. Soon she pared an extra large one, which was very white and nice on the outside, but when cut into pieces, it showed itself to be hollow and black inside with dry rot. Instantly Willie exclaimed, "Why Maggie! that potato isn't a Christian."

"What do you mean?" asked Maggie.

"Don't you see it has a bad heart?" said he.

However fair the outside may be, it will never do to have the heart black. We must be sound and right clear thru.—*Well-Spring.*

JAMIE, THE GENTLEMAN.

MABLE. C. DOWD.

There's a dear little ten-year old down the street,
With eyes so merry and smile so sweet,
I love to stay with him whenever we meet;
And I call him Jamie, the gentleman.

His home is of poverty, gloomy and bare.
His mother is old with want and care—
There's little to eat and little to wear
In the home of Jamie, the gentleman.

He never complains though his clothes be old,
No dismal whinings at hunger or cold;
For a cheerful heart that is better than gold
Has brave little Jamie, the gentleman.

His standing at school is always ten—
"For dilligent boys make wise, great men,
And I'm bound to be famous one day, and then
Proud says Jamie, the gentleman.

"My mother shall rest on her cushions of down,
The finest lady in all the town,
And wear a velvet and satin gown"—
Thus dreams Jamie, the gentleman.

"Trust ever in God," and "Be brave and true,"
Jamie has chosen these precepts two,
Glorious mottos for me and for you;
May God bless Jamie, the gentleman,

DO YOUR BEST.

"When I was a little boy," said a gentleman, one evening. "I paid a visit to my grandfather, a venerable old man, whose black velvet cap and tassel, blue breeches and huge silver knee-buckles filled me with great awe. When I went to bid him good-by, he drew me between his knees, and placing his hand on my head, said, 'Grandchild, I have one thing to say to you; will you remember it?' I stared into his face and nodded, for I was afraid to promise aloud; 'well,' he continued, 'whatever you do, do the best you can.'

"This, in fact, was my grandfather's legacy to me, and it has proved better than gold. I never forgot his words, and I believe I have tried to act upon them. After reaching home my uncle gave Marcus and me some weeding to do in the garden. It was Wednesday afternoon, and we had laid our plans for something else. Marcus, fretted and ill-humored at his disappointment, did not more than half do his work, and I began pretty much like him, until grandfather's advice came into my mind, and I determined to follow it. In a word, I 'did my best.' And, when my uncle came out, I shall never forget his look of approbation as his eyes glanced over my beds, or the fourpence he slipped into my hands afterward as he said my work was well done. Ah! I was a glad and thankful boy, and poor Marcus was left to drudge over his beds all the afternoon.

"At 15 I was sent to the academy, where I had partly to earn my own way through the course. The lessons came hard at first, for I was not fond of study; but grandfather's advice was my motto, and I tried to do my best. As a consequence of this, though I was small of my age, and not very strong, my mother had three offers for me before the year was out, and one from the best merchant of the village, 'a place' in whose store was considered very desirable. When I joined the church, I tried to do the Lord's work as well as I did my own, and often, when I have been tempted to leave the Sunday-school, or let a hinderance keep me from my prayer meeting, or get discouraged in any good thing, my grandfather's last words, 'Do the best you can,' have given me fresh courage, and I would again try."

Here, then, was the key to this man's character. He is considered one of the best business men, one of the best officers of the church, one of the best neighbors, fathers, husbands, friends; in a word he is universally beloved and respected. And what is the secret of it all? He always tried to do the best he could. Let every boy and girl take this for their motto. Acted upon, it will do wonders for you. It will bring out powers and capabilities which will surprise and delight yourselves and friends.—*Ripon Free Press*

A HOLIDAY at the Crystal Palace was celebrated on July 12th by the National Temperance League, the U. K. Band of Hope Union and the I. O. G. T. of England (seceders). Proceeds go to the Temperance Hospital and the I. O. G. T. Orphanage. The same bodies have agreed to unite in a similar holiday every year: all reports of such unions of the friends of temperance is good news.

A MOTHER'S INFLUENCE.

A mother on the green hills of Vermont, was holding by the right hand a son, sixteen years old, mad with love of the sea. And as she stood by the garden gate one morning, she said to the young man;

"Edward, they tell me,—for I never saw the ocean— that the great temptation of a seaman's life is drink. Promise me, before you quit your mother's hands that you will never drink liquor."

"And," he said, for he told the story, "I gave the promise, and I went the globe over, to the East and West, the North and South, for forty years, and I never saw a glass filled with sparkling liquor that my mother's form at the gate did not rise up before my eyes, and to-day I am innocent of the taste of liquor."

Was not that sweet evidence of the power of a single word? Yet that is not half. "For said he, "yesterday there came to my counting room a man forty years old."

"Do you know me?

"No."

"Well," said he, "I was brought drunk into your presence on ship board; you were a passenger; they kicked me aside; you took me to your berth, and kept me there until I slept off my intoxication. You then asked me if I had a mother; I said I had never heard a word from her lips; you told me of yours at the garden gate; and to-day I am the master of one of the finest ships in New York harbor, and came to ask you to come and see me."

How far the little candle throws its beams! The mother's voice on the green hills of Vermont! God be thanked for the mighty power of a single word!—*Exchange*

GOOD TEMPERANCE PAPERS TO TAKE.

WEEKLIES.	PER YEAR.
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"Pacific Censor," Vancouver, W. T	1 50
"Prohibitionist," Lewiston, Me	50
"Signal" (W. C. T. U.), Chicago, Ill	1 50
"Signal," Delaware, Ohio	2 00
"Saturday Anvil," Washington, D. C	1 00
"Temperance Banner," Little Rock, Ark	1 00
"Temperance Review," Minneapolis, Minn	1 75
"Truth," Baltimore, Md	1 00
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"Watchman," Halifax, N. S	1 00
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MONTHLY.	PER YEAR.
"Our Union" (W. C. T. U.), 53 Bible House, N. Y	$0 60
"National Temperance Advocate," 58 Reade St., N.Y.	1 00
"Youths' Temperance Banner" (copies over 4)	12
"National Freeman" (64 pages), Chicago	1 75
"Common School Union," Avon, N. Y	25
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The Rescue.

DEVOTED TO

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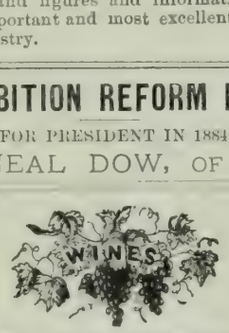
OUR PRINCIPLES.—We aim for nothing short of a sweeping National Prohibitory law endorsed by every State and Territory of the Union, in the year 1885, and as much sooner as the Christian and Temperance men and good citizens of the country may desire to accomplish it.

☞ The Rescue is the Special Friend and Advocate of the Viticultural Interests of California, and is the Only Paper west of the Rocky Mountains that presents reliable facts and figures and information relating to that highly important and most excellent and laudable branch of industry.

PROHIBITION REFORM PARTY.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1884,

HON. NEAL DOW, OF MAINE.



THE WINE INTEREST.

NO SIX.

GLUCOSE. A DISCOVERY ! ! !

The Santa Rosa Republican of Aug 4th 1881 has the following.

"It has leaked out that some dishonorable wine manufacturers in Napa Valley have imported Glucose for the purpose of adulterating wines. The Calistogian says:

"It is to be regretted that there are manufacturers of wine who are so grasping that they are not satisfied with the large profits already obtainable from pursuing their business in a legitimate manner—that there are men who will not hestitate to greatly injure an important business in this section of country, now being so prominently brought before the world, such prominence being due more to the purity of our wines than anything else."

The St Helena Vinicultural Society met and discussed the fradulent undertakiug, and denounced in a series of resolutions that mean business. One reads:

Resolved—That we, the St. Helena Vinicultural Association, condemn in the strongest terms any attempt by any party to adulterate our wine and brandy by the addition of any substance of whatever kind, and more particularly by the use of glucose, and that we will expose all parties importing or receiving the same, by publishing their names in the papers of this and the Eastern States, and that all wine dealers purchasing wine or brandies from winemakers using glucose shall also be published in like manner, etc."

Now what is Glocose ? some horrible, poisonous, villainous compound ? Not at all. It is simply grape sugar, precisely the kind of sugar found in grapes, figs and various sweet fruits. It is the only material in all those fruits that is of any use in the manufacture of wine or brandy: the pure water of the juice of course excepted. Most of the other varieties of sugar can be easily changed into Glu cose; it exists naturally also in milk and eggs. and largely in honey. It can be chemically produced by the ton from starch and gum and other vegetable matters. Starch boiled in water that contains one per cent of sulphuric acid is in a very short time converted into glucose or grape sugar and only requires cleansing to be just the same. Diastase may be used also to convert starch into glucose: starch is an important per cent of the substance of potato, wheat, beans; various vegetables and all the cereals. Glucose may be made too from rags and some other material when treated with sulphuric acid.

NO ADULTERATION.

It does not seem proper to call the use of glucose, in the manufacture of wine or brandy, an adulteration, for it is exactly the material from which grape wine is made. One man gets his glucose from rice, milk, honey, corn or potatoes; ferments it in water and produces alcohol and water, and a little flavoring extract being added, he has wine. The other man in Napa Valley subjects his grapes to exactly the same process of rotten putrefaction, which the decomposed body of a dead dog or cat has undergone when it is at its most intensely offensive and poisonous condition. The starch and nutriment and sugar and every good wholesome decent property of the grape, except the water, has been destroyed. Putrefaction has taken the glucose to pieces, separated its elements and put them together in a new form, in which they have become alcohol. Sugar, starch, gum, alcohol, and vinegar are composed of exactly the same elements, but in slightly varying proportions, and from starch or gum all the rest can be made, but no alcoholic liquor can be produced in any other manner than by the putrifaction of glucose; and glucose is always itself and the same, no matter how it is procured.

COMPETITION.

A great outcry is made by many persons and by some temperance people too against adulteration of liquors. Poisoning them with lead, strychnine or vitriol is perhaps a little more wicked than poisoning them with alcohol. But the use of glucose is only a competition of the potato and wheat-grower with the vineyard men, and if the latter will look at this matter rationally and practically, they will see that at the start they are wofully beaten and will be worse so every year.

The men who are importing glucose into Napa Valley are proving that it is cheaper, imported here, than grape sugar is raised in Napa Valley. If that is so, how is it in England, Germany &c but more especially in the States east ol the Rocky Mountains, where it is manufactured at a trifling cost compared with its cost here. Will they ever buy a dollars worth ef *grape glucose* from Napa Valley and pay freight on it, when they can produce at probably one third the price a precisely similar article in their own cellars.

For many years one has seen "California Wine Depot" on the doors and windows and signs of cellars and stores and shops in any of the towns and cities all the way from the Missouri river to the shores of the Atlantic. Is there a single grape grower in California who is weak enough to believe that the wholesalers who have been for years supplying these *honest Depots*, have ever been silly enough to sell them a gallon of wine made in a California vineyard , when that would have cost them probably fifty cents or more a gallon, while they could make with their own glucose and "fixins" a superior article right on the spot at about 15 cents a gallon; possessing all the qualities of the genuine, just as good and as wholesome and so like, that the Californian himself, after turning round twice could not tell which of the two was his own.

The grape growers of California are never going to believe that the men who put up wineries and distilleries, are going to have the least regard for anything but their own pockets. No one will pretend that liqnor dealers and makers can ever have the faintest scruples as to the manner in which they make money. They ought to know that every report made by them to our vineyard men about the prosperity of wine making countries and the condition of the wine making peasantry therein, have been utterly deceptive: they ought to know that these wineries and brandy makers hope to enrich themselves at the expense of the ruin of the properties and bodies and souls of the vineyard men: that they openly talk of peopling this State with a class of foreigners whose only recommendation is that they swill a swinish quantity of poisonous drink, which qualifies them to be stupid slaves of the winery monopolist: that Chinese labor is to do the vineyard and winery work and let the American children grow up hoodlums.

All this you grape growers know, and now when every kind of the best wine and brandy can not only be fabricated in the cellars of San Francisco, but can be made of the same quality in every respect from glucose &c, at about 15 cents or possibly 20 cents a gallon at the outside, do you suppose these saintly dealers in drunkenness are going to forfeit their chances of making the most they can out of the folly of their customers, for the sake of making *your* business profitable?

The competition is too much altogether for our folks to stand. In France, Holland, Belgium, Germany, England, Jersey, Guernsey, Canada, and all the States east of Kansas, in San Francisco, Stockton, Napa, Sacramento,, in every one of these places they can make your wine and your brandy out of cheaper material than you can raise from the grape, and at prices that (if that was your only resource) would soon put you in the same condition of beggary and serfdom and brutishness that prevails among the winemaking populations of Europe, where a peasant's wages are at the highest 20 cents a day, one half payable in wine that has to him no value whatever.

But there is not the least necessity for the grape growers of California to become the plundered victims of their would be masters. With their energies directed aright, the grape devoted to its legitimate honest uses, there is such a prospective wealth in the vineyards of California, as never came to any agricultural system in the history of the world. The grape used for wine purposes has never profited anybody except an occasional "bloated capitalist:" it has blasted millions after millions. But the grape always had and has now all the qualities to make it the most enriching as it is the most beneficent and precious of all the food gifts of the Creator to man.

As a parallel to the glucose fraud, for it is a fraud when its product is sold for more than 20 or 25 cents a gallon, the following is cut from the Wine Dealers Gazette of July 1881.

THE ——— WHISKY IN PARIS.

"We hope we are not intruding upon or into the privacies of domestic life when we note the fact that the agent of ——— the bonanza king, called on Messrs ——— & Co., the agents of the ——— whisky and ordered shipped to Paris, one barrel and ten cases of the "private stock," ——— brand, and at prices that seem almost fabulous.

"No pent up Utica contracts our powers
For the whole boundless continent is ours,"

Thus it seems that Americans visiting Europe are spreading the glad tidings of the superior quality of the ——— whisky in foreign lands."

Now everyone who is posted on the subject knows that that "private stock" of "fancy brand" and "fabulous prices" is nothing more than common alcohol and water which costs per gallon, duty (perhaps) 90 cents—the alcohol itself 20 cents, flavoring extracts 2 cents. And nothing else in the world can be done to it to make it more valuable except to keep it a little while; and every appearance of age can be given it in 48 hours by a smart doctor. No doubt the millionaire of fabulous price and the Patrick Flanagan who wants the "cheapest and the wan that has the besht grip in it" have their wants supplied thru the same faucet and there are instances reported of a *private stock* of a "half barrel" of prime stuff just for our particular private friends, which has sent forth a continuous stream for the last 20 years and there are no symptons of it getting dry yet.

But the fancy prices for first quality whisky, brandy, and California wine dont go past the wholesalers who have cellars and buy glucose. But the wine grape growers will have to be satisfied to get $10 a ton for their grapes and rejoice at the luck of the people who get fabulous prices for the produce of their down cellar glucose vineyard.

Next thing to consider is how to make the grape profitable.

CHAUTAUQUA TO THE GOOD TEMPLARS.

At the recent meeting of the Chautauqua Assembly, held at Pacific Grove, a wish was expressed by the State Committee, to introduce the Chautauqua course of reading more generally, especially to join hands with the Good Templars who exercise such a beneficent influence over the morals of young people, and try with them, to cultivate intellectual tastes, by inducing an interest, in this extensive literary society. As a member both of the Good Templars and the Chautauqua Committee, I was appointed to extend the olive branch, and express the kindly interest of the C. L. S. C. for this Order, so we will state our aims and a little of our history. In Western New York is a lake Webster spells' Chataugue. meaning "Foggy place" but usage spells it Chautauqua, and local tradition says that it means "Bag tied in the middle" because this beautiful sheet of water is in two ovals, narrow in the middle. Well, for years after the Indians ceased to fish and make baskets on its shores, Sunday school conventions were held on its banks, and finally it occurred to somebody, that the organization might be made more profitable, by introducing a literary department, calculated to furnish entertaining and instructive reading, founded on a Christian basis. Three years ago such a society, the C. L. S. Chautauqua Literary Society was organized and two years since when Joseph Cook and Dr. Vincent were on this Coast, a branch society, the C. L. S. C. was formed at Monterey. This organization has proved a real boon to many an isolated worker, who knew not how to direct his intellectual gropings or what subjects to study, The Assembly just closed proved to its members an intellectual uplift and a glad reunion. When the Good Templars understand our aim, we trust that they too will catch the flame, and if they do not consume the midnight oil, at least, cooperate with us, in encouraging young people, to devote some small portion of time to literary culture.

GILROY.

SARAH M. SEVERANCE.

CHAUTAUQUA. Please read the letter of Miss Severance in the number. Glad we should all be to enter into friendly and mutually helpful relations with any worthy society which aims at education and improvement. We have thousands of young people and older people of both sexes who could derive much benefit. and render at the same time much assistance to others, from a union with the C. L. S. C. Would that every Good Templar was a member of that society and every one of its members an earnest and active Good Templar like the lady who introduces the subject in this number. Those who desire to avail themselves of the refining and bettering influence derived from association and fellowship with people of good taste, cultured excellence and pure and holy aspiration for the attainment of the highest intellectual enjoyment, should put themselves in communication with our friend who holds out the olive branch. There are great possibilities in the establishment of the C. L. S. C.

COST OF PAUPERS AND CRIMINALS..

The California Legislature not long ago published a report prepared by Chancellor Hartson, of Napa, Chairman of the Committee on Prisons, which contains some startling statistics. The cost of maintaining criminals and paupers is shown as follows:

1850—Population of the United States, 23,191,876. Cost of Criminals and paupers annually, $2, 955,806. 1860—Population of United States, 31.443,321. Criminals and paupers annually $4,445,143. 1870—Population of the United States, 38,558,374, Criminals and paupers annually $10,930,423.

It is calculated that the census for 1881, when completed, will show an outlay of over $20,000.000 per annum for the cost of maintaining criminals and infirm people. This does not include the enormous outlay incurred by the arrest and trial of criminals, but simply to theirmainte nance in prison.—*Folsom Telegraph*

At the opening of the Garfield Campaign, Mr. Hartson stated in Vallejo his impression, that the increase of crime and insanity in California, was due to the disastrous effect of Chinese competition upon the laboring white men, causing them disappointment and misfortune and leading them to drink and crime. Most men who have given patient study to that question believe that the grogshop is the cause of ninetenths of all crime and pauperism and that it is the main cause why it is necessary to have Chinese labor where sobriety and reliability are required. If it is not the grogshop, what is it that causes, except in Maine and Kansas an increase of crime and pauperism and insanity all over the United States, where there are no Chinamen ?

ROSEVILLE, Cal. July 30, 1881.

ED RESCUE:—Mrs. L. M. Byrne, W. C. T. of Roseville Lodge, No. 261 on behalf of the lodge filed complaints against three saloon keepers in this village last Wednesday. These three were the only ones who persisted in violating the Sunday law after receiving a notice to close. The defendants plead not guilty and called for a jury trial. They afterwards filed affidavits for a change of venue and their cases are set for trial at Rocklin next Wednesday A. M. at 10 o'clock.

Their defense will be not that they have not violated the law, but that because the law is not enforced nor any attempt is being made to enforce it in the cities of San Francisco and Sacramento it should not be enforced in the small towns. It will be strange indeed if there cannot be found one man among the twelve who will sit as a jury, who will be swayed by this argument. Roseville Lodge to meet this subterfuge has passed resolutions calling upon the G. W. C, T. and G. W. S. to do their duty in the premises and to at once endeavor to enforce the law in the metropolis and the capital of the state.

Yours Respectfully,
T. R. JONES.

Whereas there has been for nearly ten years in the penal code of the state of California the following law, Sec. 300, Every person who keeps open on Sunday, any store, workshop, bar, saloon, banking house or other place of business for the purpose of transacting business therein, is punishable by fine not less than five nor more than fifty dollars. And whereas the Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge of the state of California are appealing to the subordinate lodges thruout the state to enforce the said Sunday law, therefore be it

Resolved:— by Roseville Lodge. No. 261, I. O. G. T., that we are heartily in favor of the enforcement of said Sunday law thruout the whole state, and that we will do all in our power to enforce the same.

Resolved:—that we deem it expedient to attack the enemy in his stronghold. To cripple him where he is most potent for evil, to suppress him where he is most conspicuous, we deem to be the way to make the work most effective and practical.

Resolved.—That we consider it to be the bounden duty of the officers of the Grand Lodge of the state of California to set an example and show that all prohibitory legislation is speedily and thoroly enforced.

Resolved.—That we call upon the G. W. C. T., Bro. R. Thompson to enforce the provisions of the said Sunday law in the city of San Francisco, and upon the G. W. S. Bro. Geo. B. Katzenstein to enforce the provisions of the said Sunday law in the city of Sacramento immediately, or give to the Good Templars of California a satisfactory reason for their inaction.

Resolved.—That the time for talk has gone, and a day for action has come, and we now look for some practical effort on the part of our leaders during the present crisis rather than words of encouragement for others to persevere in the direction they willingly point out, but do not lead.

Resolved.—That a copy hereof be sent to the G. W. C. T., G. W. S., the RESCUE and each subordinate lodge in Placer Co.

T. R. JONES, Chairman.

The foregoing preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted by Roseville Lodge, No. 261 this 30th day of July A. D. 1881, and the chairman of the committee on resolutions instructed to forward copies of the same as directed therein.

T. R. JONES.

IN West Virginia the Freeman says there are 39 counties where no license can be had to sell rat poison to men.

LYING reports about the failure of prohibition are doing as well as can be expected. How much a dozen is paid for them is not stated.

THE Pacific Censor is as lively as ever, and as it advertises Mr. Banks to preach on Sunday he must have about recovered from the assassin's bullet.

The W. W. Statesman hopes the scoundrels who sell rum to Indians may be caught and punished. It does not suppose surely that any one who sells rum at all declines or hesitates to sell it to Indians. They all know that it is no greater sin to sell to Indians than Whites; and they have no scruples of any kind against crime.

THE Pacific Business College is still preparing young men for a commercial life with great success. But there are over a thousand boys in the city and State that ought to be there now while they can go just as well as not, but it has never occurred to them to do so. Better go in next week, not over 50 at a time tho. Moderate charges and good teaching.

SOMETHING TO COPY. The item in this number entitled "An English View" is a good one to copy. If the London Times or N. Y. Herald had an item hostile to prohibition or temperance, it would be reproduced in a thousand papers with all avidity, and when the Times has a sound square business article whose eminent truthfulness every one must admit, why not give it a place as well ?

RHODE ISLAND has a liquor law prohibiting the sale of liquor within 400 feet of a school house. That is a monstrously iniquitous and criminal farce. Every man who voted for such a burlesque as that ought to be re-elected to stay at home in future. That law recognizes rumselling as a crime too infamous to be perpetrated within 400 feet of a school house and patronizes it everywhere else. It is the meanest politician trick we have had.

WINE AT COMMUNION.—The following is the full text of the resolution passed at the National Convention on wine at the Lord's Supper:

Resolved. That the blood of the grape is the true symbol of the blood of a sinless, perfect Savior; that alcoholic wines cannot represent His blood of the new covenant, and we therefore most earnestly beseech the church to procure for use in the Lord's churches the pure fruit of the vine, since this will remove a chief support of the pretended divine sanction for and a strong plea for the morality of the intoxicating wine traffic.

THE SUNDAY LAW.—The Rocklin jnry to whom the constitutionality or rather the propriety of section 300 of the Penal Code was referred, have decided adversely "because the law is a dead letter." The Bee says the justice in place of fining them for contempt of court, made them "retire and bring in a legal verdict" which it is presumed was to the same effect. That is well: another proof added to the many that whisky license is as incompatible with law as water is with fire.

SUNDAY LAW.—Quite a number of the better class of secular interior papers declare openly in favor of the enforcement of the Sunday law. The *great* papers are silent of course, It is presumed the religious journals of the coast feel favorably disposed toward the project of closing the grogshops on Sunday and there seems no reason why the friends of morality should not make a united effort everywhere in the State to restore the day of rest from its present slavery to the dens of vice. The Sabbath was designed for a day of rest: it is now a day of busy industry in which men are more actively than on any other day engaged in building up the temples of Satan.

Roseville Lodge of Good Templars calls for the enforcement of the law in San Francisco and Sacramento. And they do well to desire that a vigorous and earnest attempt be made to shut the infernal sinks of debauchery which curse our country, defile the Sabbath and debauch everything within reach of their poison breath.

REAL ESTATE DEPRECIATION.

The Post of August 1st has an editorial upon this subject which is as mistaken and misleading as the answers given by a consulting spirit medium. It charges the depreciation altogether upon the presence of the chinese,for which there is not a particle of authority or any probability pointing in that direction.

The favorite and most convenient places of business in San Francisco, the natural centres of business have been blasted by the mildew of the grogshop and its train of vice and beggary. From about Vallejo St wharf to the custom house vicinity, and so up to California street was where the most costly and valuable stores and offices and favorite business resorts would have been to-day, but for the patent fact that the grogshop drove respectable honest business away up to Kearney and Market Streets &c, where it has followed and infested the new localities with its various dens of vice and infamy.

The Post tells of small stores and offices being deserted because the Chinese do not patronize them. As well attribute their closing to the comet. The Chinese whose presence is by no means desired nor advocated nor commended by this journal, have assisted the value of real estate by the number of shops and stores and houses they have rented and occupied and they have always paid good rents, altho generally they have located where the grogshop and its accompanying brothelry, had reduced the value of the property and rendered it untenantable by respectable white people.

For one white man rendered by Chinese competition unable to patronize shops and stores, there are probably 20 or more completely pauperized and depraved by the grogshop and beer dive, the mantraps set by the city to pauperize, and deprave its own people, and transform them into hoodlums and jailbirds.

The mantraps rob an amazingly large proportion of the workingmen of the city of nearly all their earnings: and because these working men, so many of them, are always unable to buy anything beyond their beer and cigars, the shoemakers, tailors, carpenters booksellers, shopkeepers, and about all the honest industries have very few customers, except the sober Chinese who of course buy but little of them: they are therefore constantly being driven away inch by inch by the grogshop next door, and when they are gone a few days, their old quarters open up as another beer dive or another brothel or a combination of both, and thus the next honest business in that street has to get ready for a move. Every one who has eyes must recognize this as a truth a thousand times exemplified in this city and everywhere.

Vallejo up to about 1871 could never have suffered from the half dozen Chinamen located there. There were about 1000 white men employed on the Navy yard. Property was up and always in demand at regularly advancing rates; There was a grand set of sober, intelligent, worthy men employed on the yard and in the city. There was a lodge of 425 Good Templars, another of about 100. Four or five churches were well filled and there was as worthy a community as could be found in California.

About then a new congressman J. M. Coghlan and a new U. S. Senator A. A. Sargent came into the patronage of the Navy Yard and the commandant was pretty nearly deprived of all power in the appointment or retention of employees. Almost every member of a temperance society was immediately discharged from the yard, almost every sober man of family, nearly every man who had economized and provided himself a home was driven from Government employ and from the city like a dog, and the saloon keepers nominated for years the men who should draw government pay and deposit it in their tills.

The bottom fell out of all values in the town, homes were for sale by the score, rents went to zero. The saloon keeper's men patronized no trade but theirs; the baker, storekeeper, clothier, milliner, shoemaker and honest trades saw their business ruined, the city was depopulated of the largest proportion of its best and most valuable citizens who had to scatter everywhere in search of a living. Another set was imported to vote and support saloons. A new jail was built, police force organized and the rummills flourished and the Chinamen came in force. Property can be sold for little more than one fifth to one tenth of its former value, altho of course some few people who *dont care to sell*, would not now dispose of their property at a great reduction from former rates.

The chinamen have not depreciated anything one cent: the grogshop has done it all in Vallejo and everywhere else in California: and the grogshop has planted the chinamen in force everywhere. A sober moral white citizen who has his home and family, is infinitely better property every way than the chinaman under any circumstances: the sober chinaman is a much more valuable citizen every way than the drunken white man: and chinamen, locusts, smallpox, mining debris, land monopoly, railroad tyranny, stock thieving, all these combined evils under their widest opportunities for mischief, are but an insignificant drawback, when contrasted with the all-corrupting, all-blasting, all-pauperizing, all-destroying curse of the grogshop, the only obstacle of any moment that has ever stood in the way of a universal prosperity and universal happiness in California.

INTEMPERATE TEMPERANCE.

Under this heading the S. F. Chronicle gives a glad and cheerful endorsement to an article which it says appeared in the Pacific, accusiug the RESCUE of "manifesting a spirit of slander and abuse toward those "friends of temperance" !!!! who believe the moderate use of wine innocent &c &c. Not having seen the article in question and not deeming it worth perusal anyway, it is presumed it was a success in currying favor with the rummies, drammies and wine dealers whose favor is considered of paramount importance by a certain class of journas. No doubt it carried joy and comfort into their camp and was applauded.

There is a proportion (happily decreasing) of professing christians, among whom it seems fair to include the redoubtable contributor of the Pacific and his sympathizing backers, who, year after year, see an endless procession of 100.000 or 60.000 or more or less many thousand of their neighbors, marching strait (as they profess to believe) into the yawning gulf of an eternal hell, thru the portals of the grogshop: but they never ask once that those gates be shut: they help to prop them open by perversions of scripture. If they have no sentiment of compassion, no christian sympathy for all these slain and to be slain, no mercy or pity for the many millions of innocent women and children whose lives are one long continuous hopeless groan of misery and agony because of the tyranny of satan and his winecup—if they can look on calmly at the operations of 12.000 grogshops in this State, blasting its manhood, corrupting its youth, ensnaring its children, blaspheming and defying the most high God in their every act during the seven days and nights of the week—if they care or dare to utter no audible word that objects to this cruel and bloody revelry of fiends—and then boil over with virtuous wrath over the sins of the RESCUE, when it repels the charge made by hypocritical self-deluded winebibbers and dram-drinkers, that the Savior of the world was addicted to their habits and was by implication the patron founder of the dram-shop—then the fact that the RESCUE is as far as possible from meeting their approbation is a source of the balmiest and most consoling sweetness.

A letter received last week from a veteran christian minister who has been an advocate of temperance for forty years, encourages the war against the leprosy of the wine cup and counsels "sharpen up your pen." It is that class of people to whom the RESCUE looks for approval and advice.

THE assumption of the title "friends of temperance" by individuals who were never known to do anything in the temperance field, but defend moderate drinking, libel the Savior and embrace every opportunity of putting their knife into the advocates and principles of temperanec—is amusing. If they will insist on being counted "friends of temperance,"there is only one place for them.

A BURLY native of Cork whose old coat would no longer hang together was selecting material for a new one. After buying the requisites for sleeve s, back, collar, pockets &c he still rubbed his head and was reaching round for something else. When asked what more he wanted, he replied, "Sure I've got nothing yet to make the holes out of." When the garment of christianity and temperance shall be modeled on the plan of a Kinsale fisherman's tattered coat, the "friends" who insist on having a rum plank in the christian platform and who are agonized about the RESCUE, will be appropriate material "to make the holes out of."

A NEW PARTY AND ITS NEW WORK.

Indications point unmistakably in the direction of a disruption of the old political parties. The solid South is soon to be a thing of the past, and without a solid South the Democratic party cannot survive. The wide divergence between the two wings of the Republican party as evinced by the contest between Mr. Conkling and the President, makes it evident that the moment the Republican party of the north is relieved from the fear that the election of any other than a Republican will peril the results of the war, that party will go to pieces.

What new political parties will arise in the contingency of a general break up of the old parties? We hear some saying the new parties will be Monopoly and Antimonopoly. But this is impossible. A cry of anti-monopoly is a good cry, to aid in breaking up the old parties, but no party can arise which will become the champion of monopolies. Such a party could hardly carry a county, certainly not a single state in the Union. No statesman can be found who, however willing he may be to profit by the money and influence of fhe great corporations, would undertake to build a political party on such a platform. Monopoly and anti monopoly are real issues, but they are not issues which can front the light of day in their conflict. Every politician will claim to be anti-monopolist, and the great corporations will get their work done under pretense of the public welfare. Messrs. Vanderbilt and Gould have more confidence in ways that are dark, and in tricks that unfortunately are not vain, than in any square fight for their privileges as monopolists.

But there is one issue which is rising in a national prominence, which has the element of moral convictions, which divides the public sentiment, and which must be decided by the vote of the people, that issue is—temperance. The people from Maine to Kansas, from Michigan to Florida are anxious to find some way by which the police power of the State can take the liquor traffic by the throat and choke it out of existence. The people do not expect to make men temperate by law, but they do feel that the open bold shameless licensed sale of intoxicating drinks ought to be stopped. The law cannot do everything but it can have its whole weight put on the side of the right. Prohibition would not stop old soakers from getting liquor in underhand ways;but it would prevent the open solicitation, the splendid inducements which are now publicly provided to seduce men to drink. Large numbers of Republicans are ready to cut loose from the Republican party and aid any party that will make a vigorous effort to extirpate the liquor traffic. The signs of the times indicate that this question is coming to the front as an issue upon which parties north and south can agree to fight, bury and forget the dead issues which have separated the sections into North and South. The South and the North can form parties on this question along new lines and divide for this struggle with no reference to state right and secession theories which were settled by the war. Perhaps the best interest of society will be furthered if both the old parties disband and the people address themselves to the statement of this great moral issue by the potent decision of the ballot box. Let Mr. Garfield and Mr. Conkling proceed in the work of disintegration; let Mr. Mahone and his allies in the South pulverize the solid front of Democratic supremacy in that section and let all good people stand ready to organize a great national party with an issue as sharply defined and an end to be accomplished as morally grand as that which Republicanism took in 1860, and effected by the emancipation proclamation and the surrender at Appomattox.—*Northwestern Christian Advocate.*

The Dental Jairus, Dr. W. O. Thrailkill, editor, has removed from Sacramento to Oakland, where it is hoped it will have a better field and enhanced success.

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Chambers's Encyclopædia, which forms the basis of the Library of Universal Knowledge (the last London edition of 1880 being reprinted verbatim as a portion of its contents), is the laborious product of the ripest British and European scholarship. It has developed through a century of Cyclopædia making; its various editions having been many times revised, in successive years, till it has come to be universally recognized, by those competent to judge, as standing at the very front of great aggregations of knowledge, and better adapted than any other Cyclopædia for popular use. It contains such full and important information as the ordinary reader, or the careful student, is likely to seek, upon about 25,000 subjects in every department of human knowledge. Chambers's Encyclopædia, however, is a foreign production, edited and published for a foreign market, and could not be expected to give as much prominence to American topics as American readers might desire. To supply these and other deficiencies a large corps of American editors and writers have added important articles upon about 15,000 topics, covering the entire field of human knowledge, bringing the whole number of titles under one alphabetical arrangement to about 40,000. Thus the work is thoroughly Americanized, and the Library of Universal Knowledge becomes at once the latest and most complete Encyclopædia in the field, at a mere fraction of the cost of any similar work which has preceded it.

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Revolution

Of course the old and wealthy publishers who have grown rich (it is said that the Appletons have made a profit of nearly two million dollars on their Cyclopædia) from the sale of their high-priced publications are not pleased that their monopolies are broken and their power overthrown. Of course the book agents and booksellers who have been used to getting from 40 to 60 per cent commission for selling these high-priced books are not so well pleased to sell the Library of Universal Knowledge on 15 per cent commission, though those who are not short-sighted discover that their own interests, after all, are identical with the interests of *the people*, and their real profits, in the end, are increased, by the immense sales which result from meeting the people's wants. The majority of booksellers, however, are better pleased to *slander* than to *sell* this and our numerous other standard and incomparably low-priced publications. But the Literary Revolution has always looked to *the people*, in whose interests it is, for its patronage, and it has never looked in vain, as our more than one million volumes printed last year (this year being increased to probably more than two millions) abundantly prove. You can order the Cyclopædia directly from us, and by uniting with your neighbors and friends you can secure club rates as follows:

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$5,000 Reward in addition to the first $5,000 to be distributed among the 100 club agents who, during the same time, send us the *largest number of subscribers*, not less than twenty in number, the amount to be distributed proportionately to the whole number of subscribers which each of the 100 club agents may send us.

The names of the subscribers must in every case be forwarded to us. The first $5,000 named will be distributed as specified as rapidly as the orders are received, and the remaining $5,000 will be distributed promptly on Sept. 1st. The names of the persons receiving these rewards will be printed, with the amounts received by each, and the list sent to all the club agents entering into competition for them. Subscribers must be *actual purchasers for individual use*, to entitle the club agent to the rewards under this offer, and not booksellers or agents who buy to sell again.

Persons desiring to raise clubs may send to us at once for sample volumes, if they desire, in the various styles of binding, paying us 75 cents for the volume in cloth, $1.00 for the volume in half Russia, sprinkled edges, and $1.25 for the volume in library sheep. Orders for the full sets will be filled by us with the utmost promptness, within our ability to manufacture, beginning not later than July 10th, orders being filled in the order of their receipt by us.

Specimen pages of the "Library of Universal Knowledge" will be sent free upon request. Descriptive catalogue of our large list of standard publications, with terms to clubs, and illustrated pamphlet describing book-making and type-setting by steam, will be sent upon application. Remit by bank draft, money order, registered letter, or by express. Fractions of $1.00 may be sent in postage-stamps.

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[*Continued from page* 645.]

the Executive Committee issue a letter to each lodge recommending that prizes be offered to the pupils of public schools for the best essays and speeches on the "Twin evils, intemperance and tobacco. etc., etc.

The communication was discussed fully and the plan was generally approved; but as the matter involved a new feature of work differing from any methods previously employed, the near approach of the Grand Lodge session suggested that the matter be referred to the Grand Lodge itself which was finally done upon motion duly made and carried.

A communication was received from the W. C. T. U. of California suggesting a distribution by the Grand Lecturers and within the lodges of our Order of the W. C. T. U, leaflets on alcohol and tobacco. which they proposed to furnish at 25cts a hundred or $2 per thousand.

After deliberation it was decided not to adopt the suggestion, and the G. W. S. was directed to reply to the communication.

Upon motion duly made and carried it was voted to employ Bro. J. W. Webb for two months in Southern California, W.C. King (of Wisconsin) for two months in Southern Central California; and Col. C. N. Goulding in Northern Central California, the G. W. S. being instructed to employ and state terms.

Upon motion duly made and carried, it was *Resolved* that Dr. Merrick be assigned to work in Yuba and Solano counties to complete there the term of his engagement for special work as Grand Lecturer up to Aug. 31st.

The G. W. S. was directed to procure for use in his office one of Warren Holts large wall maps of the state of California.

Bills were presented, audited, allowed and warrants were ordered drawn in payment as follows:

To Captain Albert D. Wood to three months' appropriation for the publication of the Rescue, $500; to 761 copies furnished ministers, Judges and Bands of Hope for 3 months, $253.30 to 5,400 copies furnished Grand Lecturers $129,60. Total $882.90.

To Geo W. Bramall, G. S. J. W., to salary and cash advanced to pay expenses over receipts 3 months $113.10

To G. W. C. T. incidental and traveling expenses $163 15.

To G. W. S. exchange, telegraphing, expressage, gas and clerical assistance six months $98.50.

Upon motion duly made and carried the G. W. S. was directed to make all necessary arrangements for the approaching session of the Grand Lodge, and was given full authority to do whatever he deemed necessary.

At one oclock A. M. the committee adjourned.

Geo. B. Katzenstein, G. W. S.

Lecturers' Reports.

☞ The only authorized Grand Lecturers in this jurisdiction are Mrs. E. P. Stevens, Messrs. Wm. Crowhurst, Hugh R. Hughes, Dr. M. D. Merrick, F. J. Culver, Col. C. N. Goulding and George Bramall.

They are authorized to instruct and institute Lodges and Bands of Hope, solicit subscribers for our official organ, the Rescue, and receive donations for the Good Templars' Home for Orphans and our lecture and missionary work. They are employed and compensated by the Grand Lodge, and all monies received by them are paid over to the Grand Lodge Treasury. It is expected that the lodges and the friends of temperance will, in good time, secure a commodious place of meeting, provide music, advertise the meeting well, make every needed preparation and render them every assistance to make their mission a success.

F. J. CULVER.

Lectured again at Arcata Saturday night. Here the enemy rejoice in the division of the temperance workers but we look for better things in the future. Sunday Bro. Deming of the Champions kindly offered to take us up to Trinidad, which offer we accepted. Found Bro. Neely on the lookout for us. Lectured early in the evening in G. T. hall to a good audience, after which attended lodge. This lodge "holds the fort" at the north of Humbolt. Gathering by the half dozen the hard drinkers as well as ever on the alert to guard the young and warn the stranger who comes within their bounds, like the harbor of refuge made by nature at this point for vessels on the stormy sea. This lodge is indeed a refuge to many a human vessel wrecked on the ocean of intemperance.

Monday night we again lectured. Tuesday we bid good by. Returned to Arcata where in the afternoon we organized a Band of Hope of 23 members, with Bro. the Rev. J. B. Chisholm Supt. Left here for Eureka, visited the lodge in the evening, found it well up in the work with a good strong membership of over one hundred mostly young people. Lectured Wednesday and Thursday evening. Thursday met with and helped to organize fully Northern District Lodge of Humbolt county. Six lodges of the county were well represented, the days work we feel will aid the cause very materially in Eureka and thruout the county, it was a day of hard work made light by enthusiasm and many pleasantries. Eureka has the banner lodge of the county, but she must work if she holds it, judging from the reports of other lodges in the county. We look for a great growth in the cause in this county the coming year.

H. R. HUGHES.

After several days' work in Georgetown I got 17 names and organized Georgetown Lodge, Brother S. Watson, L. D. Lectured at Spanish Dry Diggings; quite a little temperance camp, with a blue ribbon club and a Band of Hope. It is the first mining camp I ever found without a saloon. Was very kindly treated by the Walker and Wythington families.

Lectured also at Bear Creek. S. H. The young people have a club here also, composed and run entirely by the young folks. There is hope for Eldorado when her young people will organize and run temperance clubs.

At Greenwood, a place large enough to have a lodge, I could do nothing with the President of the club. On August 2nd I organized Placerville Lodge with 34 charter members, Rev. B. F. Taylor, L. D. So a beginning has been made in this county, and I expect this county, after starting, will sustain lodges and carry on the work as well as those counties north and south. This evening I lecture in the old town of Mud Springs.

Placerville, August 4, 1881.

FROM THE SOUTHERN LECTURE FIELD.

Lompoc August 3rd 1881.

Ed Rescue.—By orders from Head Quarters, I am again in the Lecture field being instructed to follow up Sister Stevens' glorious work and endeavor to "clinch" the nails she so well drove. Have conferred degrees, preparatory to installation, in three Lodges where much needed; glad to see growing interest in degree work. Also visited and strengthened some Bands of Hope, spoke to public meetings and commenced a canvass for the Rescue, nearly everybody takes so many papers "More than I can read," so that is an uphill work. However I send you a few names, I now go to Ventura for public installation and speaking and Lodge instruction; then at Hueneme and Nordhoff; then to Dist Lodge at Carpinteria, to Goleta, Stewart, Los Alamos, Santa Maria and Guadalupe and up into San Luis Obispo County. After that, to Los Angeles and San Diego counties, which will keep me busy till Grand Lodge. Fraternally.

J. W. Webb.

C. N. GOLDING.

The powers "that be" decided that I should do some work in the counties of Sierra and Plumas, and that it would be desirable to have the work done as soon as possible. I am therefore on the move: Lectured in Sheridan, Sunday 7th, and in Wheatland Monday and Tuesday evenings; large audiences and some additional names secured for the order. Sheridan Lodge holds its own. The burning of property belonging to temperance men only increases their devotion to the cause, and demonstrates what the enemy are capable of doing. I shall lecture next in Smartsville on the 10th and 11th; Rough and Ready, 12th and 13th. I am unable to give you my exact route, but will do so as soon as accertained; but you may consider that I am working my way up and "through the mountains," trying to hold the banner aloft.

Wheatland, August 9, 1881.

MUSEUM AT THE HOME.

Bro. Leland sending his weekly club of subscribers for the Rescue, desires to remind the members of the Order who come to Vallejo or San Francisco or Sacramento to bring a little contribution of mineral specimens, pressed flowers, Indian relics, stuffed birds, shells, pebbles or other curiosities, which he thinks Bro. Smith could assort and label with the donors name etc., and work up into quite a cabinet of curisoities and mementoes in some upper room of the Home or the new school house. And he suggests that a few skeletons of animals etc, might be wired up to assist the children in the study of anatomy.

It is very kindly and thotful in Bro. Leland to remember our Home and the Rescue and the Order here with so much interest, and it is hoped the idea suggested may be carried out. In a very few years a collection could be had very valuable indeed, and of much utility.

LECTURERS' APPOINTMENTS.

WILLIAM CROWHURST

Will speak at Callahans Ranch Siskiyou county, 22, and 23; Etna; 24, and 25; Crystal Creek, 26; Oro Fino, 27; Fort Jones 29, and 30;

DR. MERRICK

Will speak at Vallejo, Aug, 12, 13, 14; Benicia, 15, 16; Fairfield, 17, 18; Elmira 19, 20; Dixon 21, 22. Cordelia 24, 25; Denverton 26, 27; Rio Vista, 28, 29, 30;

Rev. W. C. King recently from Wisconsin, will fill the following appointments in Stanislaus Co. Modesto Aug, 13, 14; Turlock. 15; Ceres, 16; Salida, 17; Modesto, 18, 19; Waterford, 20; Modesto, 21; Westport, 22; Grayson, 23; Hills Ferry, 24; Star of Cottonwood, 25; Modesto 26; Birneyville, 27; Oakdale, 28; Knights Ferry 29; Oakdale 30; Modesto, 31;

MRS. EMILY P. STEVENS.

Will speak at Oakland. Aug, 12, 13; 21, 22; East Oakland 24, 25; West Oakland, 26, 27; West Berkeley, 28, 29;

DISTRICT LODGES TO MEET.

Sonoma county District Lodge will meet at Santa Rosa September 8th; Butte county D. L. at Dayton September 17th.

The following from a venerable minister of the gospel is published as an offset to the charges made by some self-styled "friends of temperance" who are sorely distressed by the attitude of the Rescue toward wine drinking professors:

Downey, Cal. Aug. 4th 1881.

I have often purposed in my mind I would address you a note of thanks for your most excellent paper. I heartily approve of the Rescue. I can say, in every respect I am heartily and prayerfully with you the year in and out, and always until the Hydra's last head is off and cauterized. I joined the first total pledge I ever saw in Nov. of 1834, I have clung to it ever since. The good cause is gloriously progressing. God speed it a hundred fold more rapidly. I say friends to humanity to the conflict. The battle cry' Down with the Demon.

Wm. Moores.

Attention Sonoma county.—The annual session of the Sonoma District Lodge will be held at Santa Rosa, commencing on Thursday Sept. 8, 1881 at 10.30 A. M. and continuing two days. Delegates and visitors are requested to take lunch with them. The session will be an important one, as it is imperative that steps be immediately taken to build up our weaker lodges. I shall send a communication to the Rescue on "District Work" and it is my earnest request that that communication be read in every lodge in the county. Will each L. D. see that it is done ?

H. H. Peckinpah, Dist. Sect.

It is time that every one who writes an article for a newspaper should know that communications from parties who are afraid to confide their name and address to the editor, can only be contributions to the waste basket. That is perhaps the millionth time that information has been given in the various journals of the world.

The Lodge Directory has been corrected this week, but unfortunately the corrections did not reach the office in time for the first side printed. Consequently page 653 only of this number is corrected: next week it will be all right.

Subscribers this week—Ventura 1. Bro. Leland, club of 9: Enterprise 1: Bridgeport lodge Sycamore 10: Bro. J. W. Webb, club of 8: Winters 1: Port Gamble 1: Sailor I; Pescadero 1.

Bro. Hughes has organized a lodge at El Dorado and another at Grizzly Flat, It is hoped the last one was not called after either the Grizzly or the Flat.

Quite enough matter on hand left over for all of next weeks paper.

DIRECTORY OF LODGES

Under the direction of

GRAND LODGE, I. O. G. T.

OF CALIFORNIA.

Requests for alterations or corrections in this department should be addressed to Geo. B. Katzenstein, G. W, S., Sacramento.

ALAMEDA COUNTY.

NO. LODGE. MEETS. POSTOFFICE. DEPUTY.

180 San Leandro, M., San Leandro, George Smith.
193 Fountain, M., Oakland, J. A, Gilman, 918 Brown street.
200 Livermore, F., F. A. Anthony.
206 West Berkeley, Sa., West Berkeley, Edw. Squires.
286 Athens. Sa., Oakland, John F. Towle, No. 1934 Filbert street.
358 Durant, F., East Berkeley.
384 Brooklyn, Th., East Oakland, J. Sweet, Cor. E. 14th st. and 19th Avenue.
386 Washington, Sa., Washington Corners, A. O. Rix.
412 Prohibition, Sa. West Oakland, C. T. Poulter, No. 1064 Wood street.
420 Temescal, Tu., North Temescal, Fred. Esmond.

AMADOR COUNTY.

125 Summit, Sa., Plymouth, Miss Mary M. Blower.
152 Amador, Th., Amador, J. R. Tregloan.
214 Oleta, Th., Oleta, Adelia Votaw.
225 Sutter Creek, Tu., Sutter Creek, J. H. Giles, M. D.
241 Ione Valley, F., Ione Valley, J. F. Stewart.
245 Mt. Echo, Sa., Ione City, J. W. Sibole.
267 Iron Clad, Fr., Drytown, D. R. Miller.
280 Jackson, Tu., Jackson, Chas. H. Turner.
281 Volcano, Sa., Volcano, W. H. Whitehead.
283 Pine Grove, W., Pine Grove, Fanny J. Bradshaw.
297 Live Oak, Sa., Plymouth, M. D. L. Stumpff.

BUTTE COUNTY.

104 Welcome, W., Cherokee Flat, Andrew Rapp.
123 Victory, Tu., Biggs, James Burner.
177 Samaritan, Sa., Chico, H. L. Slater.
194 Fidelity, F., Chico, Wm. Chambers.
207 Northern Star, M., Oroville, W. S. Read
222 Taylor, Su., Forbestown, W. M. Crane.
240 Crystal Fount, Sa., Gridley, H. C. Wharton.
282 Floral, Su., Biggs, James McNulty.
285 Dayton, Th., Grainland, Jas. O. March.
289 Nord. Sa., Nord, H. D. Bacus.
316 Webster, Sa., Chico, W. M. Thorp.
402 Nelson, Sa. Nelson, W. D. Parker.
403 Avonia, Th. Durham, H. G. Taylor.
404 Rising Star, F., Chico, Rev. Peter Powers.
413 Messilla Valley, Th., Pentz, R. H. Hawkins.

CALAVERAS COUNTY.

100 Milton, Sa., Milton, J. F. Beckett.
106 Mountain Ranch, Sa., Mountain Ranch, John Lewis.
121 Chaparral, Sa., Jenny Lind, Wm. C. Sinclair.
179 Logan, Sa., Camanche, William Pitt.
212 Charity, Tu., Copperopolis, Solon White
231 Hope, Sa., Milton, Jas. Clothier, Jr.
343 Bear Mountain, Tu., Angels Camp, Mrs. Robert Leper.
345 Big Tree, Tu., Sheep Ranch, Richard B. Mallett.
348 Mokelumne, W., Mokelumne Hill, Mrs. M. H. Leavett.
361 Murphys, Sa., Murphys, A. J. Cooke.
395 Faith, W., Telegraph City, Dan'l W. McKenzie.
407 Calaveras, Sa., San Andreas, J. A. Holland.

COLUSA COUNTY.

119 Independent, Sa., College City, W. H. Reardon.
124 Arbuckle, Sa., Arbuckle, J. W. Whitson.
132 Loomis, F., Maxwell, D. A. Phelps.
138 New Hope, Sa., Willows, E. E. Masters.
164 Newville, Sa., Newville, S. Osborn.
168 Leland, Tu., Orland, J. F. Lebourveau.
171 Elk Creek, Sa., Elk Creek, M. F. Price.
199 Sheet Iron, Sa., Sheet Iron, Jno. M. Pugh.
205 Social, Tu., Princeton, Nelson Butler.
319 Protection, M., Colusa, J. D. McNary.
379 Bridgeport, Su., Sycamore, P. A. Earp.

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY.

110 Mount Diablo, Th., Somersville, Wm. J. Laird.
112 Reform, Th., Pacheco, Thomas Simpson.
113 Martinez, Tu., Martinez, Miss C. K. Wittenmeyer.
116 Brentwood, Tu., Antioch, Rufus Smith.
255 Star of Empire, Sa., Judsonville, William Bennett.
175 Antioch, Sa., Antioch, John Tope.
288 Carbondale, W., Nortonville, Mrs. Mary M. Clifford.
330 Lily, Sa., Brentwood, Alison Byer.
331 Twilight, M., Walnut Creek. Mrs. B. B. Hinman.
349 Excelsior, Th., Byron, W. M. Moore.

DEL NORTE COUNTY.

398 Crescent City, Sa., Crescent City, R. S. McLellan.

EL DORADO COUNTY.

455 Georgetown, Su., Georgetown, S. Watson.
456 Placerville, Tu., Placerville, Rev. B. F. Taylor.

FRESNO COUNTY.

243 Eden, W., Kingsburg, A. A. Smith.
290 Madera, Sa., Madera, E. W. Turner.
365 Blooming, Sa., King's River, A. E. Thayer.
388 "C. C. C.," M., Fresno City, S. W. Rucker.
390 Wild Flower, Sa., Wild Flower, Rev. John Yeargin.
397 Valley View, —— Selma, J. E. Whitson.
409 Fresno, F., Fresno, Mrs. Emma Harris.
421 Star, Sa., Borden, J. G. Crowder.

HUMBOLDT COUNTY.

269 Humboldt, Tu., Eureka, Henry Sevier.
270 Mountain, Su., Bridgeville, T. M. Burns.
322 Hydesville, M., Hydesville, C. M. Knowles.
362 Petrolia, Sa., Petrolia, R. A. Simpson.
363 North Star, Sa., Arcata, W. T. Fickle.
367 Rohnerville, Sa.. Rohnerville, A. M. Gill.
400 Trinidad, Su., Trinidad, N. F. Neely, Sr.
439 Port Kenyon, M., Port Kenyon, J. D. Ferrill.

INYO COUNTY.

250 Busy Bee, M., Independence, H. P. Cartier.
352 Oasis, Sa., Bishop Creek, Jno. C. Mills.

KERN COUNTY.

237 Kernville, Tu., Kernville, Hettie Gould.

LAKE COUNTY.

347 Uncle Sam, Sa., Uncle Sam, Will A. Hillyer.
350 Middletown, W., Middletown, J. L. Read.
432 Lakeport, M., Lakeport, J. W. Sturdevant.

LASSEN COUNTY.

211 Lake View, Sa., Janesville, G. K. Bangham.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

103 Santa Monica, Tu,, Santa Monica.
151 Santa Ana, W., Santa Ana, Lewis E Kent.
173 Pasadena, F., Pasadena, H. G. Bennett.
174 Pomona, Th., Pomona, D. N. Burritt.
233 Downey, F., Downey, Mrs. Abbie W. Livermore.
238 Westminster, F., Westminster, John F. Marquis.
246 Orange, Tu., Orange, J. W. Osburn.
251 Artesia, F., Norwalk, Wm. Gillett.
258 El Monte, Th., El Monte, M. F. Quinn.
276 Spadra, F., Spadra, J. B. Parker.
299 Merrill, Sa., Los Angeles, W. H. Lloyd.

MARIN COUNTY.

244 San Rafael, F., San Rafael, Archie Kerr.
252 Tomales, Sa., Tomales, A. E. Kellogg.

MARIPOSA COUNTY.

157 Cathey's Valley, Sa., Indian Gulch, J. W. Rowland.
382 Coulterville, F., Coulterville, Charles Converse.

MENDOCINO COUNTY.

101 Manchester, Sa., Manchester, G. L. Savage.
117 Caspar, Sa., Caspar, J. S. Ross.
153 Boone, Sa., Booneville, Miss H. E. Prather.
259 Willitsville, Tu., Willits, T. L. Kelley.
333 Covelo, Sa., Covelo. Rev. J. S. Fisher.
334 Little River, Sa., Little River, John P. Marson.
338 Wideawake, Sa., Westport, Frank Matthews.
341 Hopland, Sa., Hopland, Addison Porter.
344 Mt. Nebo, Sa., Point Arenas, White Fowler.
380 Rescue, Tu., Mendocino, J. Grindle.
396 Ukiah, Tu., Ukiah, Geo. McCowen.
430 Gualala, Sa., Gualala, James Ward.
437 Navarro, Tu., Navarro, E. Peeples.
438 Alicon, Th.. Alicon, W. S. Dolbier.

MERCED COUNTY.

223 Plainsburg, Sa., Plainsburg, William Lander.
279 Snelling. Su., Snelling, C. C. Horsley.
298 Central Point, Sa., Central Point, S. A. Smith.
376 Merced Falls, Su., Merced Falls, Mrs. H. Nelson.
459 Merced, M., Merced, J. E. P. Williams.

MODOC COUNTY.

129 Lake City, Tu., Lake City, E. L. Wood.
149 Alturas, F., Alturas, Preston Hays.
229 Eagleville, Tu., Eagleville, W. H. Minto.
230 Cedarville, Th., Cedarville, C. W. Lee.
234 Adin, Su, Adinville, Arthur Burnes.
275 Mt. Bidwell W., Fort Bidwell, M. A. Byron.

MONO COUNTY.

191 Chapel, Sa., Coleville, Wood Larsen.
346 Pro Bono Publico, M., Bodie, L. Osborne.

MONTEREY COUNTY.

131 Salinas, M., Salinas City, E. K. Abbott.
357 Del Monte, W., Monterey, R. H. Willey.
446 Castroville, Th., Castroville, F. P. Condon.

NAPA COUNTY.

111 Aqua Pura, Sa., Napa, C. C. Dunn.
271 St. Helena, M., St. Helena, Rev. James Mitchell.
368 Monroe, Sa., Calistoga, H. E. Cyrus.
385 Yountville, F., Yountville, S. C. Brown.

NEVADA COUNTY.

12 Sylvania, Tu., Grass Valley, C. E. Clinch.
201 Nevada, F., Nevada City, J. M. Walling.
304 Donner Lake, F., Truckee, A. C. Cooke.
369 North San Juan, Sa., North San Juan, C. E. Taber.
387 Perseverance, M., Rough and Ready, Wm. Grant.

PLACER COUNTY.

107 Centennial, Tu., Colfax, W. R. Culver.
127 Star of the Hill, Su., Forest Hill. J C. Hawver.
133 Crystal Water, Sa., Michigan Bluff, F. B. Ellsworth.
136 Rosy Crown, Sa., Iowa Hill, J. S. Lakin.
150 Auburn, W., Auburn, W. Rittenger.
216 Nil Desperandum, Sa., Dutch Flat, H. A. Frost.
218 Isabella, Su., Gold Run, Wm. Jones.
260 Sheridan, Sa., Sheridan, Mrs. Laura Carpenter.
261 Roseville, Sa., Roseville, Mrs. J. D. Pratt.
313 Rocklin, Tu,, Rocklin, Mrs. R. A. Mills.
339 Newcastle, Su., Newcastle, G. D. Kellogg.
406 Ophir, Sa., Ophir, Warren Reed.
451 Granite, Sa., Penryn, S. A. Wood.

PLUMAS COUNTY.

215 Taylorville-Rescue, F., Taylorville, R. A. Thompson.
217 Crescent, W., Crescent Mills, Warren Kelly.
227 Bloomfield, Tu., Quincy, N. H. Hapgood.
228 Miners Sa., Greenville, Mrs. L. C. Murray.
360 Hope of Eureka Hill, Sa., Eureka Mills, Thomas W. Jenkin.
381 La Porte, Sa., La Porte, G. L. Reed.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY.

2 Siloam, Sa., Sacramento, Mrs. M. A. Alsip.
51 Capital, Tu., Sacramento, S. Katzenstein.
144 Aerial, Sa., Michigan Bar, J. P. Hurley.
183 Cosumnes, Sa., Cosumnes, W. W. Wade.
184 Star of the Plains, F., Florin, J. T. Amos.
188 Georgiana, Su.. Isleton, C. C. Allen.
203 Cresco, Tu., Galt, James Ferguson.
248 Elk Grove, Tu., Elk Grove, Rev. A. K. Crawford.
287 Unity, M., Folsom, Mrs. J. F. Howe.

SAN BENITO COUNTY.

134 San Juan, F., San Juan, Mrs. M. Flint.
424 Ruby, Sa., Hollister, Rev. S. Jones.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

220 San Bernardino, M., San Bernardino, J. B. Brown.
284 Riverside, M., W. H. Cross, Riverside.
443 Rincon, Sa., Chino, J. M. Hathaway.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

242 Home, Sa., San Luis Rey, Mrs. M. M. Neff.
263 Golden Rule, Tu., San Diego, J.W.Wescott.
264 Poway. Sa., Poway, G. W. Butterfield.
351 Monument, Tu., San Diego, J. Russell.
435 Silver Gate, F., National City, Rev. G. W. Elwood.

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY.

7 California, Th., San Francisco, Alrik Spencer, No. 500 Folsom street.
114 Evening Star, Th., San Francisco, R. B. Allen, No. 2607 Clay street.
120 Headlight, W., San Francisco, William Swabel, 325 O'Farrel.
130 Constitution, F., San Francisco, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, No. 150 Ninth street.
160 Mission Star, Tu., San Francisco, C. E. Naylor, 130 Post st.
185 Life Boat, M., San Francisco, A. K. Stevens, 1104 Larkin street.
186 Golden Gate, Tu., San Francisco, W. P. Joseph, 2422 California street.
291 International, M., San Francisco, David Kerr, Nos. 47 & 49 Beale street.
292 Kentucky, W., San Francisco, E. W. Piper, Q. M. Dept. Presidio.
293 Valley, Th., San Francisco, Frank Storer, No. 511 Front street.
307 Pleasant Valley, M., San Francisco, T. H. Downing, No. 10 Market street.
314 Spring Valley, Tu., San Francisco, E. H. Knight, 2221 Greenwich street.
417 Crystal, M., South San Francisco, Rev. J. T. Wills.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.

115 Lockeford, W., Lockeford, Dr. D. J. Locke.
139 Woodbridge, M., Woodbridge, R. P. Briggs.
182 Stockton, Tu., Stockton, M. J. Nightingale.
189 Lodi, F., Lodi, C. A. Rich.
253 Linden, F., Linden, Jas. Wasley.
254 Mt. Vernon, F., Stockton, Geo. Norton.
323 Farmington, Sa., Farmington, H. C. Frost.

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY.

442 Arroyo Grande, Th., Arroyo Grande, H. M. Osgood.
444 San Luis Obispo, F., San Luis Obispo, W. B. Barnett.
445 Cambria. Sa., Cambria, Thaddeus Sherman.
447 Cayucos, Th., Cayucos, J. H. Murray.

SAN MATEO COUNTY.

56 Ocean, Sa., Halfmoon Bay, J. Compton.
190 Ocean Queen, Sa., Pescadero, Mrs. A. W. Goulson.
408 San Gregorio, F. San Gregorio, J. B. Harsha.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

140 Santa Barbara, F., Santa Barbara, R. D. Smith.
178 Rose of Lompoc, Sa., Lompoc, D. J. Bartley.
196 Stuart, S ., Lompoc, S. N. Burch.
204 Goleta, Sa., Goleta, F. E. Kellogg, Jr.
208 Carpinteria, Sa., Carpinteria, Geo. E. Robinson.
268 Vesper, Sa., Guadalupe, James Morse.
354 Seaside, Tu., Santa Barbara, J.J. Eddleman.
428 Montecito, Th., Santa Barbara, James Lambert.
434 Lompoc Valley, Su., Lompoc, W. F. S. Moorehead.
436 Los Alamos, Sa., Los Alamos, Mrs. K. D. Kilton.
441 Positive, Sa.. Santa Maria, Mrs. M. M. Thornburgh.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

17 Garden City, F. San Jose, Edna Hobson.
128 Columbia, M., Gilroy, J. W. Thomasson.
295 Granger, Sa., San Jose, Mrs. L. J. Bacon
327 Golden Wreath, F., Mountain View, W. T. Triplett.
328 Victoria, W., Los Gatos, W. D. Hudson.
393 Bay View, Sa., Santa Clara, L. B. Alexander.
399 Santa Clara, M., Santa Clara, Elmer E. Carey.
414 Mayfield, Sa., Mayfield, J, A. Hamilton.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

126 Watsonville, Tu., Watsonville, C. E. Taylor.
392 Pacific, Su., B. F. Kimball, BoulderC'k
426 Ben Lomond, Su., Felton, S. T. Jones.

SHASTA COUNTY.

102 Reading, Sa., Reading, J. H. Cooper.
155 Igo, Su. Igo, J. B. Batcheller.
213 Copper City, Sa., Copper City, S. S. Bass.
425 Battle Creek, Su., Ball's Ferry, Mrs. R. E. Winsell.
449 Mountain Pride, Su., Shingletown, C. J. Ball.
453 McDonald, F.. Milville, J. J. Kern.
458 Eureka, Th., Anderson, J. W. Spann.

320 Fairfield. M., Fairfield, J.W.Williamson
364½ Dixon, Th., Dixon, J. H. Rice.
415 Alamo, F., Elmira, G. W. Frazer.

SONOMA COUNTY.

32 Star of Hope. M., Healdsburg, Sam A. Engelhart.
146 Horicon, Sa., Fisherman's Bay, J. E. Hickman.
156 Valley Ford, Sa., Valley Ford, Mrs. M. J. Palmer.
161 Petaluma, M., Petaluma, A. G. Twist.
166 Geyser, Sa., Geyserville, Mrs. E. Winder.
167 Sebastopol, Th., Sebastopol, L. O. Coon.
256 Bloomfield, Th., Bloomfield, P.C. Smith.
274 Fulton, F., Fulton, A. B. Kinney.
355 Redwood, Sa., Guerneville. C. E. Yarbrough.
336 Enterprise, Sa., Guerneville, H. H. Peckinpah.
370 Santa Rosa, Tu., Santa Rosa, J. H. Richardson.
371 Progressivo, Sa., Windsor, F. T. Welch.
373 No Surrender, Sa., Smith's Ranch, H. Finley.
375 Dauntless, W., Stony Point, H. Bartlett.
378 Two Rock, Sa., Petaluma, H. Andrews.
405 Azalea, Th., Occidental, F. H. Wheeler.

STANISLAUS COUNTY.

105 Light of Hope, Sa., Modesto, Miss Ida Henderson.
109 Ceres, Tu., Ceres, R. K. Whitemore.
187 Waterford, Sa., Waterford, R. A. Webb
247 Fairview, Sa., Turlock, S. V. Porter.
249 Star of Cottonwood, Sa., Hill's Ferry Walter R. Wiggs.
266 Morning Star, F., Modesto, Mrs. F. H. Ross.
311 Amicitia, W., Salida. J. P. Vincent.
326 Oakdale, Tu., Oakdale, G. W. Murphy.
335 Knight's Ferry, W., Knight's Ferry, William Gobin.
401 Ark of Safety, Sa., Modesto, J. V. Davis

SUTTER COUNTY.

97 Meridian, Sa., Meridian, E. G. Thornbrough.
158 Good Shepherd, F, Live Oak, A. H. Hewitt.
172 Harmony, Sa., Nicolaus, D. G. Tilton.
219 Defiance, Sa., Pleasant Grove, T. J. Pierce.
321 June, Sa., Yuba City, G. L. Douglass.
452 North Butte, Su., West Butte, H. S. Graves.

TEHAMA COUNTY.

192 Red Bluff, F., Red Bluff. G. W. Jeffriss.
198 Tehama, Tu., Tehama, John C. Hunt.
306 Riceville, Sa., Riceville, B. B. Bonham.
308 Henleyville, Sa. Henleyville, Mrs. S. McCampbell.
309 Paskenta, Sa., Paskenta. O. H. Dollings.
310 Red Bank. Sa., Red Bluff. H. H. Banks.
315 Rock of Safety, Sa., Red Bluff, O. W. Harris.
317 Pride of the Sierras, Tu., Red Bluff, G. T. Jones.
427 Paradise, Sa., Riceville, Geo. Malcolm.
433 Hercules, Sa., Red Bluff, Nrs. Martha Simpson.

TRINITY COUNTY.

162 Sicilian, Su., Trinity Centre, L. E. Owings.
300 Beacon, Sa., Weaverville, W. M. Hodsdon.
303 Western Star, Su., Hay Fork, C. Maynard.

TULARE COUNTY.

48 Visalia, F., Visalia, D. K. Zumwalt.
159 Fairfield, F., Lemoore, J. D. Travis.
169 Grangeville, Sa., Grangeville, J. S. Johnson.
170 St. John, Sa., Visalia, W. H. Gillstrap.
181 Jonesa, Th., Hanford, G. T. Thornton.
195 Tulare, Tu., Tulare, A. L. Cotton.
296 Hanford, Tu., Hanford, L. E. Cheadle.
301 Plano, Sa., Rev. J. W. Elder,
302 Porterville, Sa., G. A. Williamson.
325 Lakeside, Sa., Hanford, J. M. Moore.
329 Pride of Tulare, F., Noradell, W. B. Ballard.
383 Woodville, ——, Hunsaker, Rev. John Wood.
391 Lone Oak, W., Hanford, S. A. Allen.
394 Farmersville, Sa., George Dean.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

122 Confidence, Su., Sonora, J. D. Williams.
135 Groveland, M., Groveland, J. McLaughlin.
262 Tuolumne, Su., Chinese Camp, W. H. Hosmer.
294 Jamestown, Sa., Mrs. G. Drescher.
324 Bald Mountain, Tu., Sonora, I. T. Holland.
336 Quartz Mountain, Su., Jamestown, C. C. Drescher.
337 Table Mountain, Su., Jamestown, Catherine J. Martin.
340 Soulsbyville, Sa., Soulsbyville, J. Cope.
342 Mountain View, Th., Columbia, George McNeil.
389 Blanket Creek, ——, Sonora, Rev. P. F. Page.

VENTURA COUNTY.

209 Constancy, Tu., Ventura, MissMyraWalbridge.
221 Scenega, Sa., Scenega, L. Guiberson.
235 Santa Paula, Sa., Santa Paula, Elijah Boor.
236 Hueneme, Sa., Hueneme, Mary E. Clark.
411 Saticoy, Th., Saticoy, S.,V. Tietsort.
416 Springville, Sa., Springville, Samuel Guthrie.
418 Mound. Sa., Ventura, Tyler Bither.
422 Ojai Valley, F. Nordhoff, Thomas Barrows.

YOLO COUNTY.

163 Yolo, Tu., Yolo, J. H. Miller.
165 Winters, F., Winters, D. P. Edwards.
210 Chrysopolis, W., Woodland, J. J. Bowman.
224 Orion, Th., Davisville, B. H. Hoag.
366 Success, W., Grafton, P. Gutcher.
419 Capay, Th., Capay, W. T. Moore.
429 Pleasant Prairie, Su., Plainfield, David Heron.
431 Faithful, Su., Black's Station, John F. Dillon.

YUBA COUNTY.

25 Marysville, F., Marysville, C. Covillaud.
108 Knoxdale, F., Brownsville, Mrs. S. W. Knox.
141 Cordua, Sa., Marysville, J. O. McMillan.
148 Rising Sun, F., Camptonville, C. A. Bliss.
197 Wheatland, Tu., Wheatland, C. E. Justis.
226 Alpine, Sa., Strawberry Valley, C. T. Prindle.
278 Mountain Guard, F., Smartsville, J. T. Vineyard.
423 Prairie, Sa. Marysville, W. E. Gleason.

ARIZONA.

1 Garden Valley, M., Phœnix, Mrs. Ruth W. Wharton.
2 Prescott, Tu., Prescott, Rev. G. H. Adams.
3 Cachise, F., Tombstone, E. W. Stump.
4 Tucson, F., Tucson, M. J. Brundage.

MILITARY.

1 Henry Wilson, F., Fort Grant, A. T., John O'Brien.
2 Star Spangled Banner, W., Angel Island, Folkner Andersen.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

7 Hilo, Sa., Hilo, J. H. Maby.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, Sa., Yokohama, Geo. W. Elmer.

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

NO.	COUNTY.	NAME.	POSTOFFICE.
384	Alameda,	James S. Naismith,	Oakland.
241	Amador,	Rev. I. D. Wood,	Ione.
104	Butte,	J. B. Mullen,	Cherokee
407	Calaveras,	Wm. W. Wood,	San Andreas.
319	Colusa,	Jacob Myers,	Colusa.
288	Contra Costa,	F. Clifford,	Nortonville.
269	Humboldt.	W. F. Brown,	Eureka.
299	Los Angeles,	W. D. Gonld,	Los Angeles.
459	Merced,	Geo. E. Isaacs,	Merced.
396	Mendocino,	E. A. Bonine,	Ukiah.
231	Modoc,	Rev. D. B. Harer,	Willow Ranch
126	Monterey,	C. E. Taylor,	Watsonville.
201	Nevada,	Samuel Clutter,	Nevada.
339	Placer,	J. W. Blanchard,	Penryn.
232	Plumas,	Edw. A. Weed,	Greenville.
203	Sacramento.	Todd Martin.	Galt.
220	San Bernardino,	H.C.Brooks,	S.Bern'd'o
126	San Benito,	C. E. Taylor,	Watsonville.
351	San Diego,	S. Whitmore,	San Diego.
186	San Francisco,	W. P. Joseph,	506 Post st.
'89	San Joaquin,	G. W. Hill,	Lodi.
56	San Mateo,	J. Compton.	Half Moon Bay.
178	Santa Barbara,	Rev. S. S. Fisk,	Lompoc.
295	Santa Clara,	Henry Mitchell,	San Jose.
134	Santa Cruz,	C. G. Cargill,	San Juan.
102	Shasta,	J. N. Chapell,	Reading.
459	Stanislaus,	Geo. E. Isaacs,	Merced.
452	Sutter and Yuba,	H. S. Graves,	Yuba City
322	Solano,	W. H. Robinson,	Suisun.
167	Sonoma,	Rev. F. J. Culver,	Sebastopol.
192	Tehama,	A. Ryan,	Red Bluff.
300	Trinity,	Geo. B. Jumper,	Weaverville.
48	Tulare,	Milton Kennedy,	Visalia.
324	Tuolumne,	I. T. Holland.	Sonora.
235	Ventura,	S. P. Guiberson,	Santa Paula.
366	Yolo,	J. A. Black,	Grafton.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, J. J. Jarmain, Yokohama.

STATE DEPUTIES.

386 Alameda, Mrs. V. A. Rix, Washington.
267 Amador, W. O. Clark, Drytown.
385 Alameda, Rev. Geo. Morris, West End.
243 Fresno, A. A. Smith, Kingsbury.
161 Calaveras, H. R. Hughes, Douglas Flat.
215 Inyo, Rev. F. M. Willis, Independence
363 Humboldt, Byron Deming, Arcata.
207 Kern, A. T. Colton, Bakersfield.
299 Los Angeles, Will D. Gould, Los Angeles
299 Los Angeles, Jesse Yarnell, Los Angeles
432 Lake, W. Matthews, Lakeport.
396 Mendocino, W. F. Wkitney, Ukiah.
246 Merced, George E. Isaacs, Merced.
234 Modoc, A. E. Bending, Adin.
126 Monterey, J. C. Aston, Watsonville
368 Napa, A. G. Clark, Napa City.
201 Nevada, Niles Searls. Nevada City
12 Nevada, C. E. Clinch, Grass Valley.
203 Sacramento, G. B. Katzenstein, Sac'to.
220 San Bernardino, H. C. Yager, San Ber'o
130 San Fran'co, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, S.F.
185 San Francisco, Mrs. E. P. Stevens, S. F.
114 San Francisco, C. H. Peterson, S. F.
182 San Joaquin, B. F. Bagley, Stockton.
189 San Joaquin, W. R. Ellis, Lodi.
200 San Joaquin, Rev. C. S. Haswell, Lodi.
178 Santa Barbara, J. W. Webb, Lompoc.
295 Santa Clara, Rev. D. E. Bushnell, San Jose.
425 Shasta, Dr. J. F. Winsell, Ball's Ferry
176 Forestville, M., Forestville, J. G. Conklin.
64 Solano, Dr. I. S. Halsey, Vallejo.
64 Solano, Capt. A. D. Wood, S. F.
370 Sonoma, D. S. Sacry, Santa Rosa.
32 Sonoma, C. B. Proctor, Healdsburg.
32 Sonoma, J. G. Dow, Healdsburg.
143 Sonoma, Rev. L. W. Simmons, Fisherman's Bay.
156 Sonoma, Mrs. C. E. Fowler, Valley Ford
167 Sonoma, Rev. F. J. Culver, Sebastopol.
219 San Francisco, Wm. Crowhurst, S. F.
165 Yolo, William Sims. Winters.
210 Yolo, Rev. E. M. Stuart, Woodland.
224 Yolo, B. H. Hoag, Davisville.
419 Yolo, J. H. Norton, Capay.
25 Yuba, G. M. McWain, Marysville.
148 Yuba, Joseph Erwin, Camptonville.

ARIZONA.

3 Pima, Rev. G. H. Adams, Tucson.

JAPAN.

1 Japan, Daniel Jamison, Yokohama.

BANDS OF HOPE.

NAME.	LOCATION.	OFFICER.
Antioch,	Antioch,	A. K. P. Nason
Amador ity	Amador	Mrs. F. Wood.
Brentwood,	Brentwood,	Rufus Smith,
Colfax,	Colfax,	Mrs.E.D.Story
Crescent,	Judsonville,	Wm. Ellis,
Cloverdale,	Cloverdale,	Miss P. Sholes,
Colusa,	Colusa,	Mrs. L. Spect,
Davisville,	Davisville,	Miss K. Kelly,
Excelsior,	East Oakland,	W. M. Cord,
Evening Star	Pine Grove	E. Degarmo.
Fresno	Fresno City	W.H. Donahue
Fidelity	Jackson	Rev.J.H.Wythe.
Forbestown,	Forbestown,	Flor. E. Morse
Forest City,	Forest City,	Mrs.S.A.Laury
Forestville,	Forestville,	H. Hanson,
Franklin,	F. School H's,	W. H. Hardy,
Guerneville,	Guerneville,	Mrs.E. Bagley,
Humboldt,	Eureka.	Mrs. L. Mead.
Healdsburg	Healdsburg	C. Alexander.
Hanford,	Tulare,	Mrs. M. Plummer
Ione City	Ione City	P.B.Buchanan
Live Oak	Shenandoa V'y	J. W. Winans.
Lower Lake,	Lower Lake,	Miss Eva Lee,
Lakeport,	Lakeport,	Geo. Tucker,
Lodi,	Lodi,	C. S. Haswell,
Lockford,	Lockford,	Geo.Tretheway
Lu Ellar,	Chico,	P. Powers
Mount'n View,	Columbia,	P. S. Peters,
Middletown,	Middletown,	Miss K. Stark,
Merced,	Merced.	G. E. Isaacs,
Oakland,	Oakland,	Wm. Taylor,
Ocean Spray,	Westport,	A. Gordon,
Oakdale	Oakdale	Byron Sceber.
Pomona	Pomona	H. Eno,
Pescadero,	Pescadero,	Liz. Fairgrieve
Petaluma,	Petaluma,	Mrs. Gilman,
Penryn,	Penryn,	M. L. Wood,
Pasadena,	Pasadena,	Sister Porter,
Rocklin,	Rocklin,	Mrs. R. Sweet,
Rose Bud,	Woodland,	MrsCHSpragne
Ruby Seal	Michigan Bar	A M.Addington
Riverside,	Riverside,	Mrs. Fessenden
Soulsbyville,	Soulsbyville,	J. W. Bluett
Sparkling Water,	San Andreas,	Agnes Mercer
Sotozome	College	RH.Thompson
Sutter Creek	Sutter Creek	Wm. Wadge.
San Juan,	San Juan,	Mrs. Bowman,
Sacramento,	Sacramento,	Mrs M Gouldin
San B'nard'o,	San Bernar'o,	Sister Ford,
San Diego,	San Diego,	Sis. H.E.Smith
S. B'ventura,	S. B'ventura,	R.H.Witherill,
Santa Barb'a,	Santa Barb'r,	Mrs. S. M.Cool
Sheridan,	Sheridan,	Y. Dougherty,
Ukiah,	Ukiah,	Mrs. McCowen
White Lily,	Tulare City	Willis Faust
Wheatland,	Wheatland,	W. J. McFee
Washington,	Wasn't'n C'r,	Mr. Chase,
Yuba City,	Yuba City,	Mrs. Wilcoxen.
Rising Star,	Plymouth,	David Grounds
Alamo,	Alamo,	B. F. Hall
Liberty,	Liberty,	Emma Howard
Cold Water,	Somerville,	Sadie Hauxhurst
Excelsior,	Byron,	W. M. Moore
Well Spring,	Nortonville,	J. H. Watkins
Pentz,	Pentz,	R. H. Hawkins
Ventura,	Ventura,	Mrs. C. L. Bard

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE

OF CALIFORNIA.

G. W. C. T., Robert Thompson, ..1,531 Tyler street, San Francisco
G. W. C., Joel Russell.....Haywards
G. W. V. T., Mrs. H. A. Mayhew, ...Red Bluff
G. W. S., Geo. B. Katzenstein, ...328 J. street, Sacramento
G. W. T., Dr. Isaac S. Halsey, Vallejo
G. W. A. S., Julius Lyons..Los Angeles
G. W. M., J. T. Marr..... Tucson
G. W. D. M. Miss Emma Keys..Stockton
G. W. I. G., Mrs. M. E. Richardson .....Sheep Ranch
G. W. O. G., Frank Storer, ...San Francisco
G W. Chaplain, Rev. D. E. Bushnell .....San Jose
G. W. Messenger, E. Wood Culver .....Newcastle
P. G. W. C. T., Will D. Gould .....Los Angeles
Gen'l Supt. Juvenile Work, George Bramall .....Haywards

Executive Committee.—Robert Thompson, G. W. C. T., Chairman; Will D. Gould, P. G. W. C. T. Vice-Chairman; Geo. B. Katzenstein, G. W. S., Sec.; Dr. Isaac S. Halsey, G. W. T., Treasurer; Joel Russell, G. W. C. Mrs. H. A. Mayhew, G. W. V. T.

Trustees of Grand Lodge.—A. O. Rix, Washington Corners; Niles Searls, Nevada City, and Dr. Isaac S. Halsey, Vallejo.

Representatives to the R. W. G. L. —Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento; A. G. Clark, Napa City; Will D. Gould, P. G. W. C. T., Los Angeles, and Mrs. C. Clark, Napa City.

Alternates.—Mrs. Ida M. Katzenstein, Sacramento; Rev. D. E. Bushnell, San Jose; Wm. Crowhurst, San Fransisco, and C. H. Peterson, San Francisco.

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at Vallejo, on Tuesday, October 4th, 1881, commencing at 10 a. m.

Directory of Lodges of Good Templars in the City of San Francisco.

NO.	NAME.	MEETS.	LOCATION OF HALL.
7	California,	Th.,	Temperance Hall, No. 18½ Eddy street.
114	Evening Star,	Th.,	Grand Central Hall, 997 Market st., cor. of 6th.
120	Headlight,	W.,	Loughead's Hall, 1605 Polk st., near Sacramento.
130	Constitution,	F.,	Shiel's Hall, 32 O'Farrell st.
160	Mission Star,	Tu.,	King's Hall, 2131 Mission st., bet. 17th and 18th.
185	Life Boat,	M.,	No. 118 Jackson st., near Front.
186	Golden Gate,	Tu.,	Hamilton Hall, cor. Steiner and Geary sts.
291	International,	M.,	Grand Central Hall, Market st., cor. of 6th.
292	Kentucky,	W.,	Golden Gate Hall, Pacific street bet. Polk and Van Ness
292	Kene and Leavenworth.		
293	Valley,	Th.,	Fell Street Presbyterian Church, bet. Laguna and Octavia sts.
307	Pleasant Valley,	M.,	Comerford's Hall Church st., bet. 27th and 28th.
308	Presidio,	M.,	Presidio Barracks.
314	Spring Valley,	Tu.,	Union Hall, cor. Fillmore and Greenwich sts.
332	Sparta,	Sa.,	Grand Western Hall, cor. Bush and Polk sts.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE

OF NEVADA.

S. E. Ewing, G. W. C. T....Carson City
Kimball Cleaver, G. W. C., ...Mason Valley
Mrs. M. L. Hunter, G. W. V. T...Elko
P. H. Mulcahy, G. W. S., Box 199, ...Gold Hill
Lizzie Mulcahy, G. W. A. S.....Gold Hill
John F. Aitken, G. W. T.....Reno

T. F. Laycock, P. G. W. C. T.: .Reno
Mary O'Neil, G. W. M.....Empire
S. R. Noys, G. W. D. M.....Carson
Mrs. L. L. Bovard, G. W. Chap.,
.....Empire
Mrs. J. Daniels, G. W. I. G.,
.....Mason Valley
Wm. Owens, G. W. O. G....Franktown
John F. Aitken, R. W. G. L. Rep.,
.....Reno

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at Reno on the second Monday in October, 1881.

LODGES.

1. Empire, Th., Empire, Geo. Uttley.
2. Fidelity, Tu., Reno, H. B. Coss.
4. Union, Sa., Carson City, John Singleton.
5. Pine Grove, Pine Grove, J. W. Beam.
7. Excelsior, Virginia City, H. W. Read.
8. Better Day, Th., Mason Valley, J. O. Birmingham.
9. Tuscarora, Th., Tuscarora, W. J. Penrose.
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354 Floral, S., Marion, Ada K. Johns.
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357 Monroe, S., Monre, N. A. Thompson.
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Alternates.

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THE

National Freeman,

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE,

First No. Jan., 1881.

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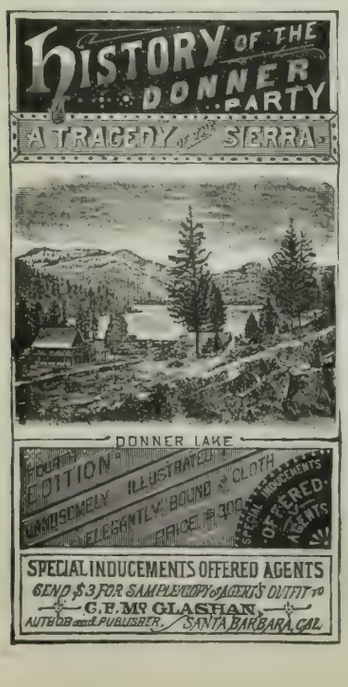
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GEO. LETTE, Secretary.

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VOL. XVIII. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1881. No. 42

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Halsey, I. S....Dentist
Joseph, W. P....Wood and Coal
McKnight, A. J....Artist
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Julia Colman...." "
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Smith, H. A....Temperance Grocery
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LECTURERS' APPOINTMENTS.

WILLIAM CROWHURST

Will speak at Callahans Ranch Siskiyou county, 22, and 23; Etna; 24, and 25; Crystal Creek, 26; Oro Fino, 27; Fort Jones 29, and 30;

DR. MERRICK

Will speak at Elmira, Aug 19, 20; Dixon 21, 22; Cordelia 24, 25; Denverton 26, 27; Rio Vista, 28, 29, 30;

Rev. W. C. King recently from Wisconsin, will fill the following appointments in Stanislaus Co. Modesto, Aug, 18, 19; Waterford, 20; Modesto, 21; Westport, 22; Grayson, 23; Hills Ferry, 24; Star of Cottonwood, 25; Modesto 26; Birneyville, 27; Oakdale, 28; Knights Ferry 29; Oakdale 30; Modesto, 31;

MRS. EMILY P. STEVENS.

Will speak at Oakland, Aug, 21, 22; East Oakland 24, 25; West Oakland, 26, 27; West Berkeley, 28, 29;

If there is a bran new editor of a temperance paper somewhere, who has just buckled on his spurs and mistakes the mission of a temperance journal to be a war upon other temperance people or papers, it is a much greater mistake to suppose that the Rescue can be called out into an arena where the proprieties of the barroom or rat pit are in activity. It is the business of this paper to war against the whisky traffic and it looks as if there was employment enough for us all in that direction.

There is always a chance of communications being a day later than they are expected. Lecturers might as well mail their reports &c so as to be in San Francisco Monday night; then they are in good time. When any articles get here on Tuesday night they are late, especially if they are written in such a wretched style of penmanship that it takes a council of ten printers to tell Saturday from Satan and Presbyterian church from Patrick Burns crutches.

The Beer Assassin.—The Washington dispatches state that Guiteau, who fired on President Garfield, has been for months a dead beat about Washington hunting the beer saloons, and going to the White House and departments begging for an office. He and Booth took their alcohol in different forms, one in beer and the other in biandy, from the saloons which have thus paid tribute to the National Treasury in the blood money of two Presidents. When will the nation awake and see its deadly enemy in the now licensed "Crime of Crimes."—*Delaware Signal.*

Bishop Kip. The *Chronicle* of last Sunday says the Rescue *arraigns* Bishop Kip for having censured a pastor &c and *charges* the Bishop with seeking to pollute the communion cup &c. Those who do not read the Rescue and who believe what the Chronicle says, will suppose the former has impertinently meddled with matters outside of its province. But those who read the Rescue know that it did not mention Bishop Kip, did not *arraign* or *charge* him or any other Bishop with anything, nor use or imply one word in the slightest degree discourteous to Bishop or Pastor. The statement of the Chronicle is not only untrue but it is particularly unjust.

In the south.—Bro. Webb is advocating and pushing temperance literature and the Rescue manfully in the South. The people want above all things to be set to reading on the subject. Hearing a lecture once or twice a year however good it may be, dont make people call for a prohibitory law in a great hurry. The idea of District Lodges electing fraternal delegates to neighboring district meetings is a very excellent one, it is hoped it will be included in Bro. Peckinpah's reforms. Let us improve all the time whenever we hit upon anything which we are sure is an improvement. Bro. Webb thanks Dr. McDonald for a supply of his temperance tracts which will do good service and are eminently appropriate to the use of our lecturers for distribution.

Santa Barbara County Dist. Lodge. — Much good was done at our meeting. The Sec. will furnish detailed report. I will note a few things worthy of imitation by other district lodges. Each subordinate lodge was recommended to contribute at least $1 to a fund to furnish me as lecturer with tracts and other cheap literature to distribute to children and adults in my meetings here and elsewhere. District lodge set the example by voting $5 for the purpose. Dist. Deputy Fisk, who fills the office admirably and self were appointed to represent Dist. Lodge in the approaching Methodist conference and Baptist association, thanking them for past work done for temperance, and to urge still further work. Had a good report and efficient aid from Sr. Walbridge, fraternal delegate from Ventura Dist Lodge, and appointed Bro. Caldwell delegate to Ventura Dist Lodge. I canvassed successfully for Rescue.

A FLINTY HEARTED JUDGE.

A gentleman of Hibernian nativity desired in the latter part of July to be naturalized in the Superior court in Oakland. Two witnesses proved his five years residence in this country, but because in reply to the questions of the presiding judge, he said England was a republic and our President was elected by the people and he had never yet had time to read much of the constitution of the U. S., the poor would-be patriot was cruelly refused his certificate of sovereignty.

The monstrously heartless nature of this high-handed and unusual proceeding may not be apparent at first sight. That applicant for the voting power would very probably be worth $150 to $300 a year to the saloon keeper who furnishes him with beer, provided he has a vote. But with no vote his boss cannot give him an order for constant work or any work at all on the navy yard, on the street repairs, or any public work, nor in lots of private employments controlled by his fraternity.

Still further, the work which might be done by this man were he a voter, and the 50 cents to $1.00 a day of his wages would have helped to sustain the business of the saloon keeper and place him in independent circumstances, are being gobbled up by some fellow who uselessly squanders all his wages on the support of a whining wife and a set of gluttonous children that dont work for their own living, but become an unnecessary and irritating burden upon the business of the beershops: workingmen's families are of no possible advantage anyway, either to the saloons or the politicians and the propriety of countenancing them is very questionable, unless just so far as they can live on beer.

The manufacturing industries and other sources of employment of California could support a good many more saloons than we have, were it not for the practice of employing men who have families and who spend their wages on them. This limiting the number of saloon keepers limits the smoothness of the running of the political machinery and is a burden upon the political engineers.

But the idea of his honor, that it is necessary for a voter to know anything about the government, strikes one with its special freshness and originality. No one but a thoroly honest and ingenuous man would have harbored such an idea, and he well deserves to be honored for that, no matter how much we deplore his cruelty to the poor saloon keepers. These "business gentlemen," as the Tehama county District attorney calls them, always furnish their voting machines with a ballot and it is not in the least necessary for the voter or any one else but the saloon keeper, who is the real voice of the people, to know what is on the ballot the beer drinker casts.

A few more cruelties like these may overload the saloon interest and impair its political rule. If we need any further condemnation of the hardship practiced upon our foreign acquisition and the foreign owner who disposes of his wages and has a right to his vote, it is to be found in the fact that the heartlessly wicked Argonaut actually glories in the conduct of that judge. That paper always was opposed to Irish liberty.

Delirium tremens. A story is going the rounds, of a Worthy Patriarch of the S. of T. who, having become subject to horrible visions and convulsive writhings, was pronounced by his physician to be a victim of delirium tremens from the use of tobacco. The Doctor said, if you dont drop tobacco it will drop you. The patient took his advice and his disease has returned no more. This "delirium tremens" from tobacco is a well established fact, but the "effluvium tremendus" of the tobacco user is a much more general and offensive disease, and it attacks and nauseates every body who comes within smelling distance of the human tobacco smoke hospitals.

THE BLOODY BALLOT

BY REV. C. W. DENISON.

"Father in Heaven! Thy Kingdom come!"
This is the prayer we Christians pray.
And yet we vote the demon Rum
Shall o'er Thy Kingdom hold its sway.

"No drunkard ever enters here?"
Sounds forth from Heaven with fearful knell,
And yet we vote from year to year,
To plunge our neighbors down to hell!

By votes we run the Devil's still!
By votes we kill God's living grain!
By votes the drunkards cup we fill
And doom him to eternal pain.

Who casts these votes? Thou, voter, thou!
Thy ballot sells these drunken souls!
Thy brother's blood is on it now
Dropped, red and reeking at the polls!

APPEAL TO THE VOTERS OF CALIFORNIA.

REV. G. W. FITCH.

We ask all Christian citizens, all men of intelligence and moral wealth, to seriously consider the following propositions:

1. The Liquor traffic is a stupendous immorality; a crime against the State; against every man, woman and child, and its legal sanction is a wicked barbarism.

2. The power to punish this heaven-daring crime is in the hands of the legal voters of the State. An appeal to the ballot-box is our only hope for its suppression.

3. No patriotic citizen can absolve himself from his obligation, as such to cast his vote against this traffic.

4. This cannot be done while acting with existing political parties.

The dramshop system is the life of both. They dare not speak one word in favor of prohibitory legislation. On the other hand, they are pledged to support and perpetuate the License System.

5. Hence, as a necessary sequence of these acknowledged truths, it is obligatory on all good citizens, to withdraw their support from rum and license parties, and, by uniting in separate, independent political action, seek the overthrow of the rum power.

It is perfect folly to prosecute reform measures by those who are opposed to reform. Prohibition in any shape can never be carried to a successful issue except by a prohibition party.

It must have a party pledged to back it, as well as to vote for it.

This is not theory, but experience. We have tried for years to obtain temperance legislation in existing parties, and tried in vain. Do we not know that there is no hope from a divided party, one wing representing license, and the other prohibition, and hence it cannot decide for either? It can neither pronounce for the life nor for the death of the dramshop system. Its opposing forces neutralize each other so that it can adopt no policy, execute no laws, nor make any issue on this question. Have we not learned that any party, not *openly* opposed to this traffic, will *compete* for the liquor vote, court the favor of the criminal classes, barter the public morals, the purity of the ballot, and every object of good government for *party* success?

This corrupt competition *must* be *co-existent* with the life and *political* power of the traffic. Hence, an *issue* with it is the only remedy, and *no such issue can be made without independent political action.*

Hence the organization of an independent political party is an inevitable necessity, whose object is the extinction of the entire dramshop system, both National and State. God and humanity calls us to follow no longer the dicta of political demagogs, issued from the abodes of rum and blasphemy.

In the name of bleeding virtue, and rum-blighted character, and in the sight of heaven, let us declare our emancipation from rum-party despots, and henceforth know no master but Jesus Christ, no political creed but universal right, no aim but justice.

Let every Christian, every true patriot, every philanthropist, casting aside all political bankrupts, organize speedy victory for total prohibition. Let the work of organization begin immediately, and to this end let the following pledge be circulated and names secured as fast as possible, and send them in to the office of the RESCUE.

VOTING PLEDGE.

We, the undersigned, desiring to free our State from the demoralizing influence of the dramshop, do hereby unite with our fellow-citizens for the purpose of electing candidates to office, who are opposed to the dram-shop, and to political corruption and bribery at elections. And we hereby pledge ourselves to vote only for such candidates.

Let us have votes, and send our petitions to the Legislature on boots instead of on paper, and victory is ours.

The formation of this new party need not consume much time, nor require much skill. It can be done at once, and done by any body. There needs only the will and the courage.

Let every township band together by the above pledge. Let a few resolute men issue a call for a county convention, and at said convention, whether attended by more or less, proceed to nominate county officers, members of the legislature, and make such other arrangements by way of procuring tickets and canvassing the field as any other party would make.

In this way a Prohibition party and ticket comes into existence with sufficient formality, and in season to answer all purposes. It can be done in one week. Where the people are ripe for action they can and will act, both instantaneously and simultaneously.

Let us agitate! agitate! organize! organize! and fight it out on this line till we win the day.

TEMPERANCE PAPERS.

A great many temperance people when asked to take a temperance paper appear surprised and ask "what use can it be to me, I never drink; others who are not teetotalers say, "why, I never get drunk or I only take a little occasionally," And there are respectable and well balanced excellent people in all other respects who are so silly as to resent the offer of a temperance paper either gratituitously or as a subscriber, thinking such an offer implies a hint that they are drunkards or in great danger of becoming so.

It is somewhat singular that this idea is peculiar to the taking of a temperance paper and no other. If a republican is asked to take a paper in the interest of his party, he never gets mad and asks if you take him to be a Democrat. If a Methodist is asked to take the organ of his church, it never occurs to him to deny all allegiance to the Pope and tell you he gets all the reading he wants in the N. Y. Tribune and the Police Gazette. No, he is not insulted at all. And people are not afraid of approaching a well known Democrat with a copy of the Examiner and a receipt book in the other hand. It is a wonder too, is it not? that he should not get his back up, and tell you to carry the Examiner to the employees of the Mint who need it more than he does.

Yes, the Adventists, the Catholics, the Jews, the Greenbackers, the Spiritualists, the Infidels, the politicians the doctors and the dentists all think somehow that a paper devoted to their special interest is about what they want; but when the same classes and the same people take an interest in the temperance cause, even a very active interest, most of them wonder what use a temperance paper can be to them. Yet those numerous exceptions who do take a temperance paper for one year, as a general thing continue to do so right along and they alone render the life of a temperance paper beyond two months possible.

Nothing however is strange in the range of all that pertains to the temperance reform, except its success in spite of all the obstacles placed in its way and the smallness of its force. But like Gideon's little army of only three hundred, it has always had a very powerful auxiliary, the "sword of the Lord" has always been with it.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM. A vote of thanks and respectful appreciation should be tendered to the Officers who have issued the following circular Orders. The employees of our respected and generous government should be obliged to observe a strictly decorous behavior. Now it would be in order for *gentlemen* on the outside not to smoke or misbehave when they go into the custom house and postoffice.

(Issued January 6, 1881.)

To the Surveyor of the Port:

"The Regulations of the Treasury Department require that officers of the Customs conduct themselves while on duty with decorum and in a manner which will not reflect discredit on the service.

I have been informed that sometimes Inspectors and others connected with the customs service, are in the habit of visiting saloons and tippling-houses during the hours they are on duty.

Such practice is certainly not in accord with the spirit and interest of the Treasury Regulations and *is* calculated to reflect discredit on the service. I have therefore to request that you issue an order to the effect that Customs Officers are required while on duty to demean themselves with proper decorum and to refrain from visiting saloons and tippling-houses, and that violation of said order will be considered cause of removal."

(Signed) E. L. SULLIVAN, Collector.

(Order issued June 25, 1881.)

CUSTOM HOUSE, San Francisco, Cal.
Surveyors Office, June 25, 1881.

"All officers under the direction and superintendence of this office are hereby prohibited from smoking while engaged in the examination of passengers baggage, or in any of the work incident to the landing of immigrants and passengers from foreign ports."

"Day Inspectors are prohibited from smoking while directly engaged in the work of discharging cargoes. Attention is especially called to the fact that the Pacific Mail Company does not allow smoking on its dock at any time. Officers must strictly observe this regulation of the Company."

(Signed) J. M. MORTON, Surveyor.

CUSTOM HOUSE, San Francisco, Cal.
Collectors Office June 25, 1881

PROHIBITION OF SMOKING DURING OFFICE HOURS.

The practice of smoking by Customs employees during office hours and while on duty at their respective desks being contrary to the general tenor of the Treasury Regulations and unbusiness-like will be discontinued.

Heads of Divisions will see to it that this order is complied with in their respective divisions.

(Signed) E. L. SULLIVAN, Collector.

A PATHETIC scene was witnessed in Brooklyn in a tenement house, on July 19th. A policeman entered the rooms of a family and found six ragged children there, while the father and mother lay on the floor in a state of intoxication. The eldest boy was walking about the room with a baby in his arms. He said that it was asleep, but the policeman found, on taking it up, that it was dead. "'Tain't dead," said the boy. "I know it's 'sleep 'cause I sung it to sleep." When the lad discovered that the child was really dead, he sat down in one corner and wept. The father and mother recovered slowly from their stupor, and seemed unaffected when told that their child was dead. Facts such as these, and they are numerous, should convince all Christians that their place is in the ranks of those who are laboring to resist this soul-destroying traffic—"Christian Herald."

That seems reasonable, but some people in California think they can do more service, barking the temperance people down and calling them slanderers and fanatics.

The Bulletin says that French statistics show that there are over 100,000 insane people in France against 94,000 in 1869, making now one of every 400 of the population. It should be remembered that in 1869 France had Alsace and Loraine, and her insane were then one of every 404. Now they are one of every 370, allowing the population to be 37 millions against 38 millions in 1869. Which is a very alarming increase of insanity for a country that possesses every possible element of prosperity, but which is going to the dogs with its wine, which makes an annual increase in the use of whisky, brandy, absinth, beer, opium, etc., and which is fast reducing a splendid nation to beggary and depravity.

AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE. There is an excellent chance now to obtain a great variety of most useful and excellent literature from the American Book Exchange at prices a mere fraction of the old fashioned standards. A young lady of San Francisco has earned her premium of a Library of Universal Knowledge a splendid work of 15 volumes in good print and shape every way. That is one of the most useful books a Lodge could get to start a library, for it is a library of itself and every Lodge, and Society of whatever name should have one. Our Order should be an educator, but first thing we must educate ourselves if we would be useful.

THE Monitor proposes to twist the nose of the Cal. Christian Advocate. Serve him right; what business has an American and a Methodist at that, to open his head in this free country? Pity there is no inquisition to take care of such fellows.

CAL. W. C. T. UNION.

President, Mrs. D. P. Browne, Blake House, Oakland.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Mrs. G. S. Abbott, Oakland.
Mrs. John McNear, Petaluma.
Mrs. M. A. Nash, Santa Rosa.
Mrs. W. R. Spencer, Grass Valley.
Miss W. Bell, San Jose.
Miss Sarah P. Morrison, San Jose.
Mrs. J. B. Hill, Alameda.
Secretary, Mrs. Mary E. Congdon, 314 Sutter St. S, F.
Assistant Secretary, Miss M. J. Havens, Blake House, Oakland.
Treasurer, Mrs. J. G. Wickersham, Petaluma.

TOBACCO.

In a recent visit to the country I heard a young lady exclaim, "why, it is the dullest place I ever saw; no young gentlemen at all, I have not even smelt a cigar in the locality!" What a delightful place it must be, I answered; I mean, with the absence of cigars, not young gentlemen,—I wonder if it is proper to call cigar smokers gentlemen?

Let us stay right here where there are no cigars, and let our nerves recover for we believe that most nervous troubles are occasioned directly or indirectly thru tobacco; boys and girls break down and the physician says it is too much study; but take away tobacco from all the students—first hand or second hand—the same, smokers or smellers, and there would not be half the complaint of headaches and over study.

And while I am on the pathological side of this question let me add that I believe that most neuralgia and rheumatism is occasioned by the fumes of tobacco that everybody is obliged to inhale from its universal use; its indulgence ought to be proscribed by law, for pure people should be permitted the use of pure air.

I heard a woman say not long since that she really enjoyed to sit on the front seat of the car dummy with her husband smoking; he enjoyed it so; and I thot of the delicate women, children and clean men to windward, suffering from the effects; such remarks do not indicate to me love or tenderness, but indecorous sensuality that will overlook wrong even in a husband.

A friend suggests that the young ladies form a society not accepting the attentions of any man who smokes—God-speed to such a society; it would do more good than all the other fraternities that have existed since the days of Solomon.

BETH.

CHRISTIANITY.

It is a fact that christianity thus far has been an utter failure in producing a virtuous or respectable condition of society—except in a few scattered localities where it has been a success.

A few churches and other improving organizations meeting together, and doing mission and charitable work, training good people and planting seeds of virtue and goodness here and there; a good school system; a large number of benevolent and protective associations; a Y. M. C. A.; a boys and girls Aid Society; organizations for the protection of animals, for the prevention of cruelty to the children of the victims of the grogshops; all these grandly excellent institutions and all the other good things which we have, with all the virtuous and happy homes and families and individuals—do not by any means constitute a virtuous or respectable condition of society—so long as over against them stand four or five thousand temples of satan, chartered by the votes of ministers, christians, temperance professors and all other classes of citizens equally, and invested with full power to violate all the commandments of Divine and of human law, to blaspheme God, to keep aloft the black flag of satan, to train the children of the Sabbath and week-day school in lessons of villainy and crime—and then a system of burlesque reformatories, penal tortures, jails, police courts, prisons, penitentiaries, asylums and hospitals to cure the wounds, guard the victims and bury the slain of the devil's grogshop, which we license and protect and support at the ballot box.

In the christian civilizations everywhere, there is a worse condition of crime and bloody cruelty than anywhere else in the world: but in no case is it in the least degree the effect of christianity or of any defect in the christian system. It is altogether due to the criminal recklessness of the people who are trained under the shadow of the church steeple, in our public schools and in our homes, and to their ignorance or blindness to the fact that the wine cup and the beer keg, everywhere and under all circumstances, are the insignia of the most depraved and most criminal and most soul-destroying worship of satan.

Possibly some people who dont like to hear the truth spoken, dont want to hear these things more than once in a series of years, and then very secretly: but the RESCUE shall for some time to come, try to drive home this nail into the consciences of its readers, that he or she who tolerates the beer or wine cup under any conceivable circumstances, may no longer do so in ignorance or innocence of the enormity of the evil influences which their pernicious example exerts upon society.

In Vineland, N. J., in many districts of Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, and in other states; in Bessbrook, Ireland, in Saltaire, and in some hundreds of other places in England and America, where the grogshop has not been permitted to enter or has been stamped out;—in all these places altho they are surrounded by the neighboring evil influences of the leprosy of rum and in their intercourse with strangers and neighbors are constantly subjected to their contaminating tendencies—the christian system is good enough, and produces a moral, social and religious condition eminently satisfactory: crime, rowdyism, hoodlumism, violence, pauperism, debauchery and moral filthiness of every description disappears entirely from sight: the church and school and library hold a first place in the affections of the people and the moral and religious element controls and directs public opinion and the management of public affairs.

The finances of the whole population of these places are, as God intended them to be, in a prosperous condition at all times, and peace and happiness reign there undisturbed. Pitcairn's Island is said to have the most completely religious population to be found anywhere; their first and foremost law has always been an absolute prohibition of the use of liquor for any purpose.

The evidences seem to be very clear that the liquor traffic is the cause of all the crime, wrong, poverty, misery of all christian countries. If we had no evidence at all of its doings, and had never seen any of them, a moment's consideration of what it is, what it does, what it tries to do, what is its purpose, ought to convince everyone that it is a fully adequate cause to produce the results attributed to it. We should therefore be up and doing, everyone of us, taking an active part in stripping this monster of its defences and exhibiting it every day in all its hideous and murderous nastiness and merciless cruelty.

This evil tolerated by a people is far more than a match for christianity. It laughs to scorn and with good reason the puny work of churches and all their efforts—puny in the past, puny and feeble in the present, but puny only because of the tolerated exaltation of the image of satan over the worship of the true God, in the national license of the grogshop, the church of satan and the seat of the Beast. The church will be feeble or puny no longer if it will stamp out this monstrous antichrist.

The devil teaches some men to say, "well, if there were no more liquor to be had in the world, there would still be sin left." Yes, we all expect there will and there will be just exactly as much as we and all honest people want, *without* rum and jail and gallows and madhouse and family hells; probably more than we want by a good deal. Those who would mourn the absence of these sin and misery factories are to be pitied. Perhaps such people have their uses in the world. But it is not a saving or wholesome use.

CAPACITY OF CATHEDRALS AND CHURCES.

In Forbes' "Tourists" the capacity of the larger European churches and cathedrals is given as below; St. Peter's Church, Rome, holds 54,000 people, St. Paul's London, 35,000; St. Sophia's Constantinople, 33,000; the Florence Cathedral, 24,300, St. Petronius, Bologna, 24,000; St. Paul's, Rome, 32,000; St. John Lateran, 22,900; Notre Dame, Paris, 20,000; the Pisa Cathedral, 13,000; St. Stephens's Vienna, 12,400; St Dominico's, Bologna, 11,500; the Cathedral of Vienna, 11,000; St. Mark, Venice, 7,000; the Milan Cathedral, 7,000. These figures, it will be remembered, do not refer to seating capacity.

That is an interesting and useful item to put in your scrapbook.

BEER and Sunstroke.—Cincinnatti where 414 deaths from sunstroke occurred in the last week in July is the headquarters of the brewing interest of the United States: and where of course more deadly polson is used in making beer than in any other place in the world.

THE OTHER SIDE.

"The words are good." "I cannot doubt;"
I took my scissors then to cut them out;
But Mary seized my hand: "Take care," she cried.
"There is a picture on the other side."

I fell to musing. We are too intent
On gaining that to which our minds are bent;
We choose, then fling the fragments far and wide.
But spoil the picture on the other side!

A prize is offered; others seek it too;
But on we press with only self in view;
We gain our point, and pause well satisfied,
But, ah! the picture on the other side.

On this a sound of revelry we hear;
On that, a wail of mourning strikes the ear;
On this, a carriage stands with groom and bride,
A hearse is waiting on the other side.

We call it trash—we tread it roughly down,
The thing which others might have deemed a crown;
An infant's eyes, anointed see the gold
Where we, world-blinded, only brass behold.

We pluck a weed and fling it to the breeze;
A flower of fairest beauty another sees.
We strike a chord with careless smile and jest,
And break a heart string in anothers breast.

Tread soft and softer still as on you go,
With eyes washed clear in love's anointing glow:
Life's page, well finished, turn it, satisfied,
And lo! heaven's picture on the other side.

—*Sackville Transcript.*

MEMORIAL NOTICES.—The RESCUE should contain a memorial record of the deaths of members of our order and a fitting memorial notice of the faithful and true who pass away from among us. The news of the death of a well known Good Templar sometimes accidentally reaches this office weeks or months after its occurrence. A set of resolutions on the death of a member of our order, clothed in the same words that have been used a thousand times—without the date or place or cause of death, the name perhaps given as T. P. Smith, affording no clue to the sex, age or standing in the order of the deceased, looks too much like a careless mockery, to appear any longer in the RESCUE. Lodges still continue to send such however, and there is no time to write them a separate letter of explanation everytime as to why they dont appear in the paper. But it is desired that in the event of every death, a memorial notice should be sent giving date and place and cause (if known) of death, age and particulars that are of interest to be preserved, especially the term and manner of service in the lodge or order. These matters should be attended to decently and in good order; it is not fitting to pay our tribute to a beloved sister or brother in a form and words, as it were, cut out of an old newspaper.

THE RESCUE.

We have just read thru that excellent temperance paper, the RESCUE, organ of the Cal. Good Templars and the advocate of morality and religion in general. We are more than ever struck with its excellence, and its common sense, and outspoken utterance. Its present editor, does not forget the young and old, and that variety which is the spice of life. It is convenient in form, printed on first-class paper, and with clear, bold type. It is doubly worth the $2 a year; and we wish that every Lodge and Temperance Organization would energetically work to enlarge its subscription list.

Lompoc Record.

That is almost too complimentary to repeat in the RESCUE, without placing one's modesty at hazard. But it is a pleasure to know that Bro. Webb is not one of those who feels himself personally insulted when the RESCUE condemns the *moderate*? love of wine.

THE Grand Lodge of Central South Africa sends a complimentary address to Mrs. Hayes "with a suitable rough diamond as a memento." This kindly token of affectionate reverence from that far distance, will surely be prized by Mrs. Hayes as one of the most gratifying compliments ever paid her. It reminds one of the incident of a Scottish farmer who went all the way to London expressly to see and speak to the Duke of Wellington, who said that was the greatest honor he had ever received from any one but his sovereign.

POSTAL CARDS.—You can *paste* anything you like on a postal card and send it thru the mail: but you ought to paste on a two cent stamp as well on the other side. If you dont the P. M. does and the receiver has to pay for it.

G. W. Secretary's D'p'tm't.

GEORGE B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.

☞The office of the Grand Lodge is located in the Capital Savings Bank Building, entrance, No. 328 J street, up-stairs, over the southwest corner J and Fourth streets, Sacramento, where the Grand Worthy Secretary will be pleased to receive calls from the members of the Order during business hours.

☞This department is edited by the Grand Worthy Secretary, to whom all communications relating in any way to the business of the Grand Lodge, this department, or anything appearing hereunder, should be addressed.

☞The Grand Worthy Secretary's post office address is Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento, Cal.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

ON SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE G. W. S.

Sold for the Benefit of the Grand Lodge

Constitutions, per hundred copies	$12 00
Constitutions per dozen	1 75
Glee Books, "Temperance Chimes" per dozen	1 00
Glee Books, per half dozen	2 50
Glee Books, single copies	50
Receipts of Evening and Constitution Roll Book, per set	2 50
Chase's Digest, per copy	1 50
Officer's Roll Call etc., Book of	1 00
Lodge Cards, per hundred	1 00
Officers Cards, per set of four	1 00
Degree Ode Cards, per dozen	1 00
Subordinate Ode Cards, per dozen	75
Subordinate Ode Cards with music, per dozen	1 50
Chase's Good of the Order, per copy	50

BLANK FORMS.

Clearance Cards, per dozen	3 00
Grand Lodge Returns, per dozen	1 00
W. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. F. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Bonds, per dozen	1 00
Forms for Charges, Trials, etc., per set of four	75
Forms for incorporation of Lodges	Free

LODGE BOOKS

Propositions for Membership, Book of fifty	50
Notices of Election to Membership, book of fifty	50
Proposition Committee notices book of fifty	50
D. G. W. C. T.'s Dispensations, book of fifty	50
Password Certificates, book of fifty	50
Delinquent (Dues) Notice, book of fifty	50
Warrants on W. T., book of fifty	50
W. F. S. Receipts, book of fifty	50
W. T. Receipts, book of fifty	50

LODGE FURNITURE.

In addition to the above, I will attend to orders for Impression Seals, Blank Books, Special Printing, Regalia or Lodge Furniture. This will be done as an accommodation to Lodges and not as a source of profit either to the Grand Lodge or myself; hence all orders filled will be sent per express by the dealers, with instructions to "collect on delivery," unless the money accompanies the order. Address

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.,
Sacramento, California.

CASH RECEIVED.—The Grand Worthy Secretary acknowledges receipt of the following amounts of cash since last report. Proper personal receipts were also forwarded in each case:

GENERAL FUND.

Knoxdale Lodge	$13 25
Columbia, No. 128	18 25
Santa Barbara, No. 140	15 00
Arterial, No. 144	16 75
Northern Star, No. 207	5 00
Constancy. No. 209	30 50
Downey, No. 233	2 00
Fairview, No 247	12 75
Spadra, No. 276	10 00
Madera, No. 290	18 25
Valley, No. 293	15 25
Newcastle. No. 339	15 75
Nelson, No. 402	9 25
Ophir, No. 406	9 75
Saticoy, No. 411	8 75
Granite, 451	17 25
Independent, No 119	16 25
Star of the Hill. No. 127	14 00
Newville, No, 164	12 75
Winters, No. 165	26 50
Ocean Queen, No. 190	14 25
Red Bluff, No. 192	39 00
Fountain, No. 193	11 00
Fidelity: No. 194	11 25
Nil Desperandum, No. 216	19 25
Sutter Creek, No. 220	18 50
Cedarville, No. 230	10 75
Ione Valley, No. 241	15 50
Mt Vernon, No. 254	20 00
Beacon No. 300	12 75
Henleyville, No. 308	14 00
June, No. 321	11 25
Lakeside, No. 325	16 75
Lily. No. 330	7 25
Soulsbyville, No. 340	33 25
Enterprise, No. 356	31 00
Sierra city, No. 359	11 75
North Star, No. 363	6 50
Monroe, No. 368	9 75
Capay, No. 419	6 50
Ocean. No. 56	8 00
Mt. Diablo, No. 110	5 75
Confidence, No. 122	15 50
Summit, No. 125	29 00
Woodbridge, No. 139	8 25
Yolo, No. 163	18 00
Sebastopol, No. 167	13 00
Grangeville, No. 169	27 50
Taylor, No. 222	17 50
Alpine, No. 226	7 00
St. Helena, No. 271	11 75
Volcano No. 281	13 00
Nord No. 289	6 25
Victoria No. 328	15 00
Quartz Mountain No. 336	11 75
North San Juan No. 369	16 00
La Porte No. 381	8 00
Yountville No. 385	6 75
Pacific No. 392	20 00
Valley View No. 397	3 50
Mound No. 418	16 90
Mountain Pride No. 449	3 00
Tucson (A. T.) No. 4	10 75
Aqua Pura No. 111	10 25
Constitution No. 130	20 25
Mission Star No. 160	16 50
Rose of Lompoc No. 178	33 00
Stockton, No. 182	22 25
Tehama, No. 198	9 00
Linden, No. 253	28 00
Forest City, No. 265	29 75
Vesper, No. 268	19 00
Fulton, No. 274	10 00
Athens, No. 286	21 00
Bald Mountain, No. 324	25 25
Pride of Tulare, No. 329	7 50
Wide Awake, No. 338	23 75
Bay View, No. 393	14 25
Faith, No. 395	6 25
Temescal, Fo. 420	4 75
Merced, No. 459	25 50
Salinas, No. 131	34 25
New Hope, No. 138	16 50
Santa Paula, No. 235	27 25
Jackson, 280	1 00
Unity, No. 287	10 00
Carbondale No. 288	14 00
Live Oak, No, 297	10 75
Merrill, No. 299	89 00
Progressive, No. 371	6 75
Two Rock, No. 378,	16 25
Lompoc Nalley, No. 434	21 50
Garden Valley A. T., No. 1	17 50
Reform, No, 112	8 00
Lockeford, No. 115	15 00
Headlight, No. 120	24 75
Golden Rule, No. 263	43 50
Prohibition, No. 412	2 00
Gualala, No. 430	10 00
Spring Valley, No. 413	13 00

ORPHANS HOME FUND.

Agua Pura, No. 111	$ 5 00

CHARTER FEE FUND.

Gualala Lodge	$10 00

LECTURE FUND.

John Arnoup's Collections.

Little River,	$11 00
Albion,	7 25
Westport	6 25
Caspar,	3 40
Kibesillah,	2 25

PACKAGES MAILED.—The following packages have been mailed during the past week from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office:

1 to E. L. Downey, Calistoga.
4 to H. H Peckinpah, Guerneville, Sonoma Co.
1 to C. A. Scott, West Oakland.
2 to Miss Myra Walbridge, S. B. Ventura.
1 to Rev. F H Wales, Tulare.
3 to J. C. Shafer, Isleton.
4 to Wm Sims, Winters
1 to J C Hawver, Forest Hill.
2 to Miss M Blower, Plymouth,
1 to J W Thomasson, Gilroy.
1 to Chas Gilson, Little Stony.
3 to Miss Laura C Murray, Greenville.
1 to Mrs, R. A. Mills, Rocklin,
1 to S M Richardson, Mt. View.
8 to Jos. Lester. Chino.
1 to Mrs. M M Thornburg. Santa Maria.
1 to Clio L Loyd, Santa Barbara.
1 to Mrs. J. W. Graham, Windsor.
1 to C E Taber, North San Juan.
1 to Jo Erwin, Camptonville.
1 to Rev. B F Taylor, Placerville.
1 to S Watson, Georgetown.
1 to W B Young, Dunnigans.
1 to J. W. Spann, Anderson.
1 to J. J. Kem, Millville,
4 to H B Westerman, Willitts
3 to G W Vancil, Occidental.
1 to Nellie Mason, Jackson
3 to Lena Cox, Phoenix.
1 to Frank W. Field, Gualala.
2 to Wm W Wood. San Andreas.
1 to Gordon Foote, Lockeford.
7 to W H Roscoe, Upper Mattole Humboldt Co.

PACKAGES PER EXPRESS.

1 to J J Kem, Milville.
1 to J W Spann, Anderson.
1 to J H Gilmore, Diamond Springs
1 to W O Skinner, Diamond Springs.
1 to Otis Dollings Tehama.

RETURNS RECEIVED.—During the past week the following Lodges have filed Grand Lodge returns with, and their receipt is acknowledged.

Nos. 56 ,64, 109, 110, 111, 112, 115, 119, 120, 122, 125, 127, 128, 130, 131, 138, 139, 140, 144, 161, 163, 164, 165, 167, 169, 178, 182, 185, 188, 189, 190, 192, 194, 198, 200, 207, 209, 210, 2I6, 222, 225, 226, 230, 233, 235, 241, 247, 251, 254, 259, 260, 263, 265, 271, 273, 276, 278, 281, 282, 286, 287, 288, 289, 293, 294, 297, 299, 300, 309, 314, 318, 321, 324, 325, 328, 330, 336, 339, 340, 343, 354, 356, 359, 361, 363, 368, 369, 378, 382, 384, 385, 392 393, 395, 397, 400, 402, 405, 406, 411, 412, 418, 420, 421, 426, 433, 434, 437, 441, 448, 449, 451, 459, A. T.1 and 4,

CREDENTIALS RECEIVED. — Credentials certifying representatives elect to the next annual session of the Grand Lodge have been received at the G. W. S, office during the past week, and their receipt is bereby acknowledged as follows.

Nos. 2, 12, 108, 115, 128, 151, 182, 192, 207, 210, 251, 259, 278, 288, 293, 314, 324, 326, 343, 353, 370, 384, 420, 440, 459, A. T. No. 4.

LODGE DEPUTY ANNUAL REPORTS.—Lodge deputies of the following lodges have filed proper annual reports with the G W T during the past week, and their receipt is hereby acknowledged.

Nos. 56, 109, 110, 111, 112, 120, 122, 125, 127 128, 130, 138, 144, 161, 164, 167, 178, 182, 185, 188, 189, 190, 192, 198, 199, 207. 209, 210, 216, 222, 225, 226, 230, 233, 235, 247. 251, 259. 265, 271, 274, 278, 281, 286, 288, 289, 293. 294 297, 299, 300, 314, 318, 319, 321, 328, 336, 338, 339, 340 343, 356, 359, 361, 363, 369, 378, 384, 385, 392, 393, 395, 402. 406, 411, 412, 420, 421, 426, 430, 437, 441, 451, 452, 459, and A. T. 1 and 4.

LODGE DEPUTIES RECOMMENDATIONS.—Proper recommendations for lodge deputies for the next ensuing year have been filed with the G. W. S. from the following lodges during the past week, and their receipt is hereby acknowledged.

No. 2, 12, 108, 128, 131, 151, 164, 182, 192, 197, 199, 207, 210, 230, 246, 251, 252, 263, 278, 280, 288. 289, 293, 314, 324, 326, 370, 388, 395, 399, 411, 416 420, 421, 430, 440, 459, and A. T. 4.

SACRAMENTO DISTRICT LODGE. The Sacramento County District Lodge met in Sacramento on Friday last. The Daily Bee of the 12th and 13th, published the proceedings of the body, from which the following extracts are made:

The Sacramento District Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars met in regular quarterly session at Fireman's Hall at 10 o'clock this morning. There were some fifty delegates present, a majority being ladies. * * *

On taking a recess at 1 P. M., the members of the Lodge marched in a body to H. Fisher's dining rooms, where a splendid collation was partaken of. At 3 P. M. the Lodge again resumed business

During the afternoon session the officers elect were installed by Geo. B Katzenstein. R. W. G. T.

Reports of lodges were had and all found to be in a prosperous and increasing condition. Resolutions were adopted as follows:

Resolved, That we rejoice in the success in other parts of the State of the euforcement of the so-called "Sunday law" (Section 300 of Penal Code). That we recommend each lodge in the jurisdiction of this district to call upon the District Attorney to announce and enforce the law, as he is in duty bound, thruout the county. That the District Secretary be instructed to communicate with the District Attorney and present the action of this District Lodge.

Resolved, That we recognize in the press a powerful auxiliary in our work of reclaiming the fallen and saving others from falling, and that we

urge a freer use of this agent by our lodges, and that the lodges within the District be urged to renewed exertions in behalf of our official organ, the RESCUE, and especially W. V. T.'s to canvass their lodges and vicinity for subscribers.

Resolved, That our subordinate lodges be urged to employ, as fully as may be, the circulation of temperance literature as an important adjunct to the work of our order. That any surplus funds in the District Lodge treasury be used in the purchase and distribution of temperance literature thruout the county.

Resolved, That with a view of increasing the efficiency of our Lodges, that the D. D. G. W. C. T. be required to visit each Lodge within the District at least once, in his official capacity, during his term of office.

Resolved, That the District Lodge recommend its subordinates to hold open meetings at least once each month.

Resolved, That we recommend country Lodges to establish free watering places on all our thoroughfares.

It was decided to hold the next District meeting at Folsom during the month of November, the date to be arranged by the Lodge at Folsom.

A resolution of thanks to the local Lodges for the bountiful entertainment given the several representatives while in attendance at the District Lodge meetings was adopted.

After transacting private work of the Order, the Lodge adjourned at 6 P. M.

ENTERTAINMENT LAST EVENING.

Under the auspices of Sacramento District Lodge of Good Templars a free public entertainment was given at the Presbyterian Church last evening. There was an excellent attendance and the proceedings were quite interesting. By request George B. Katzenstein presided. After the opening exercises, an original poem was recited by Rev. A. K. Crawford, of Elk Grove, his reading being marked for distinctness of enunciation, forcibleness and pathos. A musical program followed and a lecture on "Temperance." by Rev. W. C. King, of Wisconsin. At the conclusion of his remarks the audience sang the closing ode and the proceedings terminated. During the evening W. D. Crowe officiated as organist.

STATISTICAL.—There were received and filed in the G. W. S.'s office during one week, ending Saturday last, 115 quarterly returns; 86 lodge deputies' annual reports; 37 recommendations for lodge deputies, and 26 credentials of representatives. There were also received and receipted for, 107 remittances of money, aggregating $1,652.05. There were also made up, and forwarded by mail and express, 73 packages of lodge supplies. These, with the institution returns of six new lodges, and their wants attended to, the general supervision of the grand lecturers, the issuance of D. G. W. C. T.'s commissions, and the usual correspondence and routine work of the office, served to fill up the week and exempt the G. W. S. from *ennui*.

GRAND LECTURERS.—The Grand Lodge of California has now an unequaled lecture force in the field. During the current month there are eight salaried Grand Lecturers in the employ of the Grand Lodge, viz., Mrs. Emily P. Stevens, Prof. Wm. Crowhurst, Dr. M. D. Merrick, Col. C. N. Goulding, Hugh R. Hughes, Rev. F. J. Culver, Rev. W. C. King and George Bramall; an array of talent and workers seldom equaled, and never excelled, in any one jurisdiction. The effect of the stirring up by these is quite perceptible at headquarters.

REV. W. C. KING.—This brother, who has just arrived from the State of Wisconsin, from whence he comes highly recommended by the most reliable members of our Order in that State, such as P. R. W. G. T.s Kanouse and Hastings, has accepted employment in the lecture field, and has fired his first gun by the institution of a lodge at Birds Landing, Solano county, with twenty-eight charter members. He is now filling a line of engagements in Stanislaus Co. Give him a cordial welcome.

ABOUT FILLING CREDENTIALS.—Several copies of credentials of Representatives elect to the Grand Lodge were returned by the G. W. S., during the past week, for correction and on account of incompleteness. The W. S. and L. D. should see to it that the initials of Representatives are given and plainly written. Also, in the case of sisters elected they should have the distinguishing prefix of "Miss" or "Mrs.," as the case may be, attached.

PERSONALS.—Bro. Daniel K. Zumwalt, of Visalia, Chairman of the Grand Lodge Finance Committee, called at the G. W. S.'s office this week, as did also Bro. H. S. Graves, D. D. G. W. C. T. for Sutter and Yuba counties.

G. W. C. T. Department.

R. THOMPSON, G. W. C. T.

FERMENTED WINE AT COMMUNION—IS IT DANGEROUS?

Considerable discussion clusters around the question of using fermented wines at the communion table. It seems to me a question of much importance, and hence this article.

The discussion seems to hinge on the question, as what Christ and his disciples did some two thousand years ago. That is, some who discuss it seem to think it all turns upon that question. The question as to two kinds of wine, the one the native juice of the grape, and the other the fermented juice, is involved.

I am not a theologian, and do not undertake to decide the question as to what they really did do in those early days of Christianity. I look at that as really immaterial, so far as we are concerned. I think that we may, indirectly, get at an argument worth considering, and which bears strongly in my mind to support Moses Stewart, and others, who hold that the wine used by Christ and his disciples was unfermented wine; yet if fermented or not, there is an important question for the Christian of to-day to answer, which determines his duty and the duty of the Church of Christ, independently of that.

Does any *danger* arise to *anybody* by the use of fermented wine at the communion table? This question settled in the affirmative, determines the duty of the Church, at least in my opinion, in reference to that question. The Church of Christ ought to be the safest place on earth to which to retreat. No one will contend for the right, in the Church, to put a stumbling-block in the way of any human soul. The Church is to save, not to destroy. The sinner turns from his evil ways, and Christians welcome him to the fold of Christ, and advise him to be constant upon the Church and its ordinances, for the purpose of keeping him from returning to his sinful ways. Take a drunkard, who as such, cannot enter the kingdom of heaven. The Christian heart yearns for his reformation and salvation. He is reclaimed from his cups, thru a terrible struggle; still, he has lingering that old appetite, which if aroused is liable to overcome him and cause him to fall. Let him smell or taste intoxicating liquors and he is liable to fall. He must be tenderly guarded, encouraged and kept from danger, until he has gained in bodily health and obtained some growth in grace, to ensure his safety. Is not every word of this true? Can any one of any experience in life doubt it? Now, should we not, as Christians, love that immortal soul and try to save it from ruin? Would Christ, if now on earth, tempt that brother to return to the gutter and go to perdition? Should the Church do less than its Master would do if here? How can a human being who has any of the spirit of our Redeemer, tempt that poor, frail brother back to ruin? Can we, for a moment, suppose that our Master commands us to do what would be dangerous to that new convert? Should the Church defend an ordinance that would destroy that individual, or that would endanger his safety? We must conclude that it should not, for if it should, it would be the duty of Christians to warn that reformed and converted one to stay out of the Church and go into some other organization where he would not be tempted to fall. Now, then, the argument turns on the other question, to wit: Is there any danger to a reformed drunkard in inhaling the fumes of alcohol and tasting it from the wine cup? If we can gather any evidence from the past, it certainly is dangerous. Experience tell us in thunder tones and so plainly that there is no room for doubt. To doubt would show either want of information or poor judgment. Let us leave this just here, and go on to that judgment day of which our Bible tells us.

There comes up to view certain ones burdened with their sins. They stand in judgment, before a just God. They acknowledge all. Tell the whole truth plainly and unreservedly and it runs thus:

"I was born in a land of Bibles, and Sunday-schools and Christian churches. I was there taut my duty to you, my father, and my fellow-man. My mother took me in early life, to the church, and impressed upon my tender mind that I should love it, connect myself with it for in it I would be safe. Years rolled by, and I mixed with the world and fell into the customs of my day. Before I was aware, I had become a drunkard. I bethot myself of my mother's instructions, and went to my Savior in prayer. It was a terrible struggle. I, however, gained sobriety and felt my load of sin slide from my shoulders thru forgiveness. I at once fled to the church as my refuge from the temptations of society and a sinful world. I loved the church—I had faith in it, and all I found there. I had high hopes of life and a future happiness. To be sure I was weak in body and mind, for I was only a few weeks from the gutter. Yet the future looked so bright and I was welcomed so cordially that it seemed really a fore taste of heaven itself. I thot it the gate-way at least. Communion day came and I looked forward to it as a day on which my heart would go out in gratitude to him, who bot my redemption with a great price. It was my first communion-Sabbath. Flowers decked the church, and solemn prayers were said and hymns were sung by sweet voices. It was the first time since my reform, that I had tasted, or even come within the smell of intoxicating liquors, for I realized my weakness and had kept away from drinking places. I took the cup—its fumes were inhaled—my brain whirled; and with convulsive grasp I emptied its contents into a stomach that had become my master. I never saw a sober day thereafter. Here I am. I stumbled into this torment over that church ordinance."

To whom will a just God charge that fall? Please pray over it my good Christian brothers and then judge you. For Christ and his diciples I enter a plea of "not guilty."

TEMPERANCE READING ROOM.

The W. C. T. U. had a dedicatory opening of their new reading room at 631 Sacramento St. on Tuesday evening. Rev. Dr. Noble presided. After the opening prayer by Rev. M. C. Briggs, the president made a very brief statement of the methods by which the reading room had been set in operation, and returned thanks to all who had contributed to its success, including the Chronicle, Examiner, Bulletin, Call, Occident, Advocate and Pacific, who had furnished their papers gratuitously.

Rev. Mr. Fisk stated and highly commended the objects and purposes of the new enterprise. He believed that a young stranger, coming to live in San Francisco would find the reading room and the temperance restaurant in the adjoining apartment, an inestimable blessing and a shield against the glaring temptations of the city. Paid a deserved compliment to the ladies who had made the undertaking a success, and declared that the women of the Christian gospel are the pioneers and teachers in leading humanity upward and heavenward.

Rev. Mr. Ijams was called, but had left. The editor of the RESCUE being next invited, referred to reasons why so many people, intelligent on most other subjects, persisted in being hopelessly ignorant on all matters relating to the temperance reform, and to the nature and effects of wine and its companion poisons. The new addition to the benevolent, uplifting and Christianizing agencies of this city, proposing to dispense the information so much needed and of such vital importance to our people, was entitled to the Godspeed of all the friends of humanity; and the ministering angels, to whose devotion to the Master's service and example this enterprise is due, were entitled to our reverent regard.

Judge Thompson gave prominence to the fact of the importance of this movement, as its purpose is to combat an evil which causes the great majority of the sin, sorrow, misery and untimely death that afflict the earth, and called upon the ladies to be more urgent in preventing than in reforming the erring; but earnestly besought them if there are any ministers within their ken who are not setting an example of temperance to the young, to organize a praying band and visit them once a month till they are converted. He deemed however that but a very few of the ministers of the city would need any such interest in their behalf.

Dr. Briggs spoke of the remarkable carelessness of so many business and literary men in failing to acquire any intelligent comprehension of the wine interest and the questions involved in the temperance reform. He said that the men who gave the aid and countenance of the state to the wine and brandy business would never have done so, had they not neglected to acquire accurate information upon the subject. They had made a mistake which will lead to loss and disaster, just in proportion to the extent their action promotes the desecration of the vineyard. The Rev. speaker endorsed and approved very highly the movement to furnish information of the nature proposed by the W. C. T. U., and heartily eulogized also the movement in progress to make the children of all the public schools compete for prizes for essays, whose preparation will teach them valuable temperance lessons and make them more intelligent upon these matters than the present generation.

After the closing song and benediction by the President, the assembly adjourned to the coffee room, and were there regaled with good things, the best of which was the song, "Sleeper, awake," most sweetly and artistically and delightfully rendered by Mr. W. H. Tobey and family. They are frequently present at such gatherings, and they always cheerfully and obligingly furnish the intellectual "strawberries and cream and choice sweets" of the occasion. It is hoped that the unspoken kindly wishes and blessings which silently go forth to them contrive some way to yield them a return of the happy feeling which they have the faculty of distributing among the multitude.

Juvenile Department.

BAND OF HOPE WORK.



The Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., of California, offers to furnish, free of charge, to Sunday-schools, or other juvenile organizations desiring to adopt them for use, the newly revised Band of Hope rituals together with the ritual badges. The ritual comprises a pamphlet of 48 pages. The badges are of German silver, with a safety pin upon the back. Sample copies of the rituals and badge, or quantities for actual use, will be furnished on application to the G. W. C. T., Robert Thompson, 1,531 Golden Gate Avenue, or the Superintendent of Juvenile Work, George Bramall, Haywards, or Geo. B. Katzenstein, 328 J street, Sacramento.

TALKS WITH THE YOUNG FOLKS.

NO GROGSHOP.

Franklin, Delaware county, N. Y. is a beautiful village of clean, white, lovely dwellings, situated in one of the valleys of the Susquehana, five miles from its railway.

A few years ago the town of Franklyn had three distilleries in full blast, and almost every man was in the habit of drinking intoxicating liquors, more or less moderately drunkards were abundant. Each year the town sent from ten to fifteen paupers to the county poor house, and many of the houses were left in a dilapidated condition. Now, however, there is not a distillery or dram shop in the town, nor a pauper to be supported, and only four drunkards yet to be disposed of. The people are happy, the dwellings are patterns of neatness—not a dilapidated one in the village of Franklyn—and the entire tax of town, county and state is only 75 cents on $100, while the taxes of other towns in the county range from 99 to 150 cents on $100.

Do you ask what has wrought this great change? I answer: For eight years they have elected "No License" commissioners, and the town is free from the curse of the infernal drink, Truly yours.

ELI JOHNSON. Brooklyn.

Eli Johnson is an eminent temperance worker in Brooklyn who devotes a good deal of his time to the cause. His wife is also a very earnest and useful advocate of temperance, one of the noble women of the land.

No grogshop tells the same story everywhere; no ragged, shoeless, starving children; no sorrowing, weeping, trembling, suffering mothers in constant terror of the father of her children coming home, maddened into a brutal fiend by the saloonkeeper's poison which the grogshop has enticed him to swallow.

But wherever the grogshop is allowed to send forth its pestiferous poison breath, crime, sorrow, miseries, tears, agonies, woes, plague and death is the sure consequence. And the innocent and helpless who never go near the accursed slimepit of filth which is called saloon or bar or sampleroom or whisky grocery, are by far the greatest sufferers.

There must surely be a terrible future in store for the cruel, hard-hearted monsters who, in place of working honestly for a living prefer to rob every other person's family if they can, of the children's bread and milk and clothes and schoolbooks, whose business keeps about five thousand people constantly in jail in this state and murders nearly if not quite as many as that every year. And all the evil is caused by people not having the courage and principle to vote it down.

WHAT ONE GLASS OF WINE DID.

The last Duke of Orleans, heir to the throne of France, setting out from Paris one morning, had taken just one glass of wine more than he could master, fell from his carriage, and his head striking the pavement, he was carried into a beershop and died there. He was not a drunkard, nor a fast man, but that glass of wine murdered him. A well dressed and respectable young lady took one glass of wine more than she could master lately at the depot in Gilroy or somewhere near it where the train passengers took dinner. Coming out she found she had one glass too much. She made a lurch, her baby fell from her arms one way and she fell the other and cut a gash in her face. The train went and the hackmen left her, not caring to have anything to do with a woman in that condition. Fortunately a Good Templar was at hand, who had her cared for at a hotel and saved her from robbery or illtreatment. That was probably a very good woman, but that abominable poison which she drank placed her in great danger, and made her a sad spectacle.

Many a thousand crimes and accidents have been caused by one glass of wine; the first one is the one that does all the mischief every time.

WHAT IT COSTS.

A gentleman was walking in Regent's Park, in London, and he met a man whose only home was in the poor-house. He had come out to take the air and excited the gentleman's interested attention.

"Well, my friend," said the gentleman, getting into conversation, "It is a pity that a man like you should be situated just as you are. Now, may I ask how old you are?"

The man said that he was eighty years of age.

"Had you a trade before you became penniless?"

"Yes, I was a carpenter."

"Did you use intoxicating drink?"

"No, oh! no; I only took my beer; never anything stronger; nothing but my beer."

"How much did your beer come to a day?"

"Oh! a sixpence a day, I suppose."

"For how long a time?"

"Well, I suppose for sixty years."

The gentleman had taken out his note-book, and he continued figuring with his pencil while he went on talking with the man.

"Now, let me tell you," said he as he finished his calculations, "how much that beer cost you, my man. You can go over the figures yourself." And the gentleman demonstrated that the money, a sixpence a day for sixty years, expended in beer, would, if it had been saved and placed at interest, have yielded him nearly eight hundred dollars a year, or an income of fifteen dollars a week for self-support.

"Let me tell you how much one gallon of whisky cost," said a judge after telling a case: "One gallon of whisky made two men murderers; it made two wives widows; and it made eight childrens orphans.'

"Oh! it's a costly sting.—Rev. Richard Newton, D. D.—*Banner.*

TIM'S KIT.

It surprised the shiners and news-boys around the Merchant's Exchange the other day to see "Limpy Tim" come among them in a quiet way, and to hear him say:

"Boys, I want to sell my kit, Here's two brushes, a hull box of blacking, a good stout box, and the outfit goes for two bits?"

"Goin' away, Tim?" queried one.

"Not zactly, boys, but I want a quarter the awfullest kind, just now."

"Goin on a 'scursion?" asked another.

"Not to-day, but I must have a quarter," he answered.

One of the lads passed over the change and took the kit, and Tim walked strait to the counting-room of a daily paper, put down his money and said:

"Iguess I kin write it if you give me a pencil."

With slow moving fingers he wrote a death notice. It went into the paper almost as he wrote it, but you might not have seen it. He wrote:

Died Litul Ted- of scarlet fever; aiged three yeres. Funeral to-morrow; goin up to Hevin. Left one bruther.

"Was it your brother?" asked the cashier.

Tim tried to brace up, but he couldn't. The big tears came up, his chin quivered, and he pointed to the notice on the counter and gasped:

"I—I had to sell my kit to do it, b—but he had his arms aroun' my neck when he died!"

He hurried away home, but the news went to the boys, and they gathered in a group and talked. Tim had not been home an hour before a bare-footed boy left the kit on the door-step, and in the box was a boquet of flowers, which had been purchased in the market with money contributed by the crowd of ragged but big-hearted urchins. Did God ever make heart which would not respond if the right chord was touched?—*Sel.*

BRO. D. O, Raynor is reelected W. C. T. of Crystal Lodge South San Francisco, which is a promise of a successful quarter.

TO MY DOG "BLANCO."

BY J. G. HOLLAND.

My dear, dumb friend, low lying there
A willing vassal at my feet,
Glad partner of my home and fare,
My shadow in the street,

I look into your great brown eyes,
Where love and loyal homage shine,
And wonder where the difference lies
Between your soul and mine!

For all of good that I have found
Within myself of human kind
Hath royally informed and crowned
Your gentle heart and mind.

I scan the whole broad earth around
For that one heart which, leal and true,
Bears friendship without end or bound,
And find the prize in you.

I trust you as I trust the stars;
Nor cruel loss, nor scoff of pride,
Nor beggary, nor dungeon-bars,
Can move you from my side!

As patient under injury
As any Christian saint of old,
As gentle as a lamb with me,
But with your brothers bold:

More playful than a frolic boy,
More watchful than a sentinel,
By day and night your constant joy
To guard and please me well.

I clasp your head upon my breast—
The while you whine and lick my hand
And thus our friendship is confessed,
And thus we understand.

Ah, Blanco! did I worship God
As truly as you worship me,
w where my Master trod
our humility;

Did I sit fondly at his feet,
As you, dear Blanco, sit at mine,
And watch him with a love as sweet,
My life would grow divine.

Scribner's Magazine.

OUR FIRST TEMPERANCE SCHOOL.—NO. 10.

TEACHERS' HELPS.

BY JULIA COLMAN.

All the books, cards, papers etc, used in the school may bo called "helps" to the teacher. If any one doubts the propriety of this classification, let him imagine the Arabic teacher writing with his finger in the sand, and he will conclude that even the children's lesson books are helps to the teacher.

The lesson book used in our school was the "catechism on alcohol." There is no reason why this should not have been called the "temperance catechism" only that the name had already been appropriated by a work previously published. This previous work not proving sufficiently simple and explicit, another was prepared at the request of the publisher which was christened "the catechism on alcohol." It has been very successful, meeting with large sales, and it is to day the catechism most in use in our temperance schools, because it explains, what the people most need to know, the nature and effects of alcohol. It contains also some scripture responsive exercises which greatly aid its usefulness. It is published by the National Temperance Society at five cents each or 60 cents per doz.

But the need for other books was so keenly felt that notes on our lessons were preserved which when enlarged made what is now known as the Juvenile Temperance Manual. This divides the sections in the catechism into lessons, thirty-one in all, and gives explanations, comments, stories, experiments, facts, blackboard exercises and object lessons, suitable for each, with a variety of facts and illustrations from which the teacher can choose in his exposition of the lesson. Many a superintendent has found it an indispensible help in the midst of a life too busy to study all these things out for himself. Many a man and many a woman seeing the help he could get out of this book has started a temperance school and succeeded with it. It is also used for its illustrations by speakers, writers and other temperance students. (price cloth 60 cents, paper 25 cents.)

Of conrse good superintendents want all the help they can get from other sources, and one of the best is "Alcohol, its Nature and Effects by Dr. Charles Story. "The style is that of the lecture,

and the facts are of sterling value, perfectly reliable. It is invaluable to the temperance worker in every department. (price 90 cents.)

Two other works more recently prepared as Text Books Dr, Richardson's "Temperance Lesson-book" (50 cents,) and "Alcohol and Hygiene" (60 cents,) might also be used as helps by the superintendent, but he can find better use for them by putting them into the hands of his older scholars in advanced classes, corresponding to the Sunday-school bible classes. He will find them a very great help in winning and retaining the boys and girls who are beginning to feel the dignity of *growth*. Most teachers recognize the ticklish time when young people begin to resent being called "children', and expect that some notice will be taken of their altitude. It has a particularly soothing effect just at this period to put them into a class by themselves with a text book that is not a catechism. It is well worth while to take special pains with young people at this period, for they will soon come to be specially tempted socially. At this period too the Sunday-school is apt to lose its hold upon them, and it is worth the efforts of the best teacher that can be found to go into such a class, and build it up. Rightly taught and trained just now, they may make splendid temperance workers. Neglected they may be lost, not only to the cause but to society.

The smallest ones are too young to understand the catechism: though it is perhaps even more understandable than the church catechism which they learn; we prefer to give them stories. We will suppose these little people arranged in the infant class room: just as they are in Sunday-school with a teacher who loves little children, and is willing to take pains for them. The blackboard can be used for them to good advantage, if the teacher can handle the blackboard, but there is another thing she can most certainly do, she can use tracts. We will suppose that she is supplied with a file case set of the childrens tracts, 100 numbers, one of each in the little folio with a rubber ring in which she carefully preserves them, (price 25 cents.)

These she looks over carefully until she has found one from which she can teach a good moral, a story being preferable usually. She has procured enough of that number to give one to eaeh child; she reads a little to get the children interested, and then gives them each a copy to take home, telling them to read it or get some one to read it to them, for she expects them to tell her all about it at the next meeting. This not only teaches the child but gets temperance reading into the family, and gives a good illustration of systematic tract distribution. Tracts may also be distributed to all the school as indicated at the close of each chapter in the Manual.

San Diego, Aug. 6th, 1881.

The Band of Hope of this city is under the charge of Sister H B Rice of Golden Rule Lodge, No. 263, and a very efficient manager she is. A very brilliant entertainment was given a few evenings since, at Hortons hall in this city by this Band, which netted over $50 to its treasury: so you can see it was a success. I give the cast so that due credit may be given to all these valiant young workers in the cause.

No. 1. Greeting song, Belle Stewart and Lizzie Switzer: No. 2. Piano duet, Belle Stewart and Minnie Weymouth, 3. Motto of our Order, Jessie Ware. Grace Gildea and Mildred Strong. No. 4. Bashful Lovers, Tableau, Grace Gildea and Frank Crowell. No. 5. Toads and Diamonds, Minnie Weymouth, Mary Rennie, Ida Little, Belle Stewart Edith Young, Ivo Bogan, Grace Gildea, Jessie Ware, Mildred Strong. Song by Ivo Bogan. No.7 Negro Tableaux: Grace Gildea, Frank Crowell. No. 8. Vocal duet, Miss Jackson, Miss Switzer. No. 9. Magic Mirror; I. Bogan, F. Crowell, M. Rennie, E. Young, I Little, M. Weymouth, Belle Stewart. H.

A Brewers' convention was held at Versailles last month with a view of improving the native production and contending successfully with English and german brewers. It was decided to petition the Government to reduce the duties on malt and hops. There are now about 40,000 brewers in Europe who produce annually 2,244,000,000 gallons of which 785,000,000 are made in Great Britain, 319,000,000 in Prussia, 262,000,000 in Bavaria, 246,000,000 in Austria, 155,000,000 in Erance and 26,000,000, in Russia. The largest consumption of beer is in Bavaria, where the annual average is 71 gallons, in Belgium 39, in England 37, in Prussia 25, in Scotland 12, in Ireland 11, in Holland 10, in Austria 8, in France 5½ and in Russia ½ gallon per head.

Correspondence.

POLITICAL.

Cambria Cal, Aug, 1st 1881.

The people of the State—the politicians more particularly are waking up to the prospect of an election this fall, and are asking "What shall we fight about!" What issue can we make? how can we hoodwink the people. Time and again have the people been told that "these are perilous times;" that "The most important issue ever before the people was involved in this campaign," and that to neglect to vote for our party would bring ruin to the state or nation." This oft repeated proclamation it is hoped has grown stale and lost its force, so that the temperance people may have an opportunity to look at their own interests and the cause of temperance. This cause which involves so much of good to man has uniformly been lost sight of in the clamor of politicians.

The greatest evil should take precedence as a matter of paramount issue, with the voters: if the liquor license policy of the state is not the greatest evil, and its suppression or repeal of the most momentous consequence, let temperance people hold their peace,

But we believe that the people are tired of maintaining this great evil and would like a change, and could a prohibition Party convention be held, which would receive half the attention it deserved, it would be recognized for its merits—or rather for the merits of its cause. This is not so much the question of "heaviest battalions" as a question of right: the right will prevail."

Let a three or four days convention be held at a suitable time with a suitable program and the liquor licensing policy of the state be presented to the people in its true light, and perhaps a prepared bill for its repeal and a bill for its prohibition be set forth and the merits of the bills be the merit of the party. The people should be made to see their own guilt in their silence—their political silence in this greatest sin against humanity, and against their covenant obligations as Good Templars, as christians and good citizens and tax payers.

Let the banners be "Down with the liquor curse"—"Repeal of Liquor License Laws"—and legal suppression of the liquor traffic. Let us march under these awhile and give the devil a rest; let his banners go in for repairs: they are old and have done much service.

It is the prerogative of the people to overrule this evil, and the duty of the individual voter to make his own record on this most important of all questions, just as he would have it, either for or against liquor license.

If the drunkard shall be urged to immediate reform—to individual, personal reform, without any "tapering-off" policy, why should not the drunkard—making voter reform his bad habit of giving his political power persistently to the licensing policy of the State. and "cease immediately to do evil and learn to do well?" Can any voter excuse himself for his persistent and headstrong habit and practice of giving his silent acquiescence and support to this ruinous state policy? It matters not to any one who else shall or shall not be a supporter of license, no individual can justify himself in his practical advocacy of this heinous evil; it is a personal question and stamps immorality on the very character of the voter, when it should be "Holiness unto the Lord." If thou doest well shalt thou not be accepted? and if thou doest not well sin lieth at thy door."

The moral crime—the huge moral crime now rests with "Wethepeopleofthestateetc." The silence of the ballot is just as effective support as any active support, and the traffic asks for just that kind of aid: it asks to be let alone; and its great labor is to enforce silence upon Good Templars. The Prohibition Party has a wonderful moral revolution before it, and

> "Humanity with all its fears
> With all its hopes of future years
> Is hanging breathless on its fate."

John Woods.

San Diego, Aug, 7, 1881.

The temperance standard here holds its own well, as the town grows, however, the rum influence seeks to extend. New men come in, adventurers who desire to make money without work: several new liquor establishments have started. National city, where it was believed a temperance citadel would have been held, has now several saloons. The saloons here have not heeded the warning given them by Golden Rule Lodge recently as to Sunday traffic, and a committee of three has been appointed to see the district attorney and make the necessary complaints against the offenders. I learn that the liquor men have combined to make a fight, but we have no fears of the result; the law is settled and must be obeyed.

It seems to us here that the squabbles and smash-ups in which parties in San Francisco and other parts of the state are indulging and likely to indulge are all propitious to the temperance cause: that we can carry this state and elect our candidate for governor at the next election.

I like the way Bro. G W Fitch talks in the Rescue Our temperance folks must be practical. They should go in to win something substantial for our cause, such as the election of a temperance governor, that will strengthen our cause amazingly and make it a permanent and popular idea. From the record made by the late legislature the Democrats think they have a sure thing on the state for the next election. The consequence will be they will be over sanguine and greedy, and will fall to pieces in quarrels over the division of the spoils before they get them. We have something else in view than spoils; we have living issues to present to the people. Our campaign is made in the direct interest of the people, of happy homes. Let us handle our forces wisely and our column will be invincible.

H.

SALINAS.

The Rev. J. C. Simmons of San Francisco delivered a very able temperance lecture in Salinas on the 7th which is to be published very shortly, The Pacific Methodist has a short notice of it by the Rev. W. M. Winters of Salinas which closes thus.

"Temperance is looked upon as an old hackneyed theme, but the speaker on this occasion, treated the subject in a new and interesting style. The first part of his lecture was in the form of allegory, in which our brother saw our government investing men with authority to sell whisky; authorizing them to go forth working untold evils; filling the land wfth crime and bloodshed; while standing behind them with mighty armies, armed with all the implements of war—bristling bayonets, flashing swords and deep-mouthed canons, to defend and protect them in their work of death; and still worse, he saw, and correctly too, in his waking dream, the thousands of Christian men going to the polls, and voting for men to make laws that would uphold these whisky men in their diabolical work. We feel that the lecture should be published, and in the hands of every voter in our State."

W. M. Winters.

It is well to keep this question of voting uppermost; and it is pleasant to notice that the audience is always in cheerful sympathy with the proper treatment of that subject. The people want to have a chance to vote right, but the machine politicians wont let them if they can help it.

Grand Lecturers and Other Temperance Speakers.—Grand Lodge approaches. At R. W. G. Lodge the Grand Secretaries hold a meeting each year, and confer with a view to make themselves more efficient workers for the Order and the cause. I suggest that the Grand Lecturers, P. G. Lecturers and all other public speakers in our Order meet for conference and compare notes and exchange opinions and suggestions. And as preachers would do well to ask their hearers for practical and pointed suggestions as to how to reach the hearts, consciences and pockets of the public. I further suggest that we invite all the members of the Order who take an interest in the subject, (and does not that mean everybody) from the G. W. C. T. to the youngest brother and sister to be present and join in the conference. There may be some few matters that could be best talked over by the speakers by themselves, and an hour could be taken for that purpose. Respectfully submitted in F. H. and C. J. W. Webb,

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The People.—A remarkably favorite text with the politician is, I am not afraid to trust the people, I have faith in the people, or the people will do the right thing. Now it is in order to hear from the people who are not afraid to trust the politician, who have faith in the politician, or believe the modern politician will ever do the right thing—if he knows it.

Report is a quick traveler, but not a safe guide. And that fellow whose name is Common Report lies watonly at times: look out for him,

The Rescue.

DEVOTED TO

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OUR PRINCIPLES.—We aim for nothing short of a sweeping National Prohibitory law endorsed by every State and Territory of the Union, in the year 1885, and as much sooner as the Christian and Temperance men and good citizens of the country may desire to accomplish it.

☞The Rescue is the Special Friend and Advocate of the Viticultural Interests of California, and is the Only Paper west of the Rocky Mountains that presents reliable facts and figures and information relating to that highly important and most excellent and laudable branch of industry.

PROHIBITION REFORM PARTY.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1884,

HON. NEAL DOW, OF MAINE.



THE WINE INTEREST.

NO. SEVEN.

There is one charge which can never be truthfully made against the advocates of temperance, They have never been known to destroy any mans business without making a better, more honorable and more profitable one open up before him. The destruction of the business of every individual who sold or made liquor in Maine or Kansas, made a better business possible for four or five men in place of it. And any one of those new possibilities was open to the saloonkeeper who wanted to reform and embrace an honorable means of livelihood.

It is so with the argument against wine and brandy making: we warn the vineyard men against making themselves helpless slaves of the glucose wineries and distilleries; against wasting their grapes for $10 a ton as they will soon have to, if no resource is open to them but the wine vat: but all the damage and wrong we propose to do them is to point them to $50 or $60 or more a ton, and that too, in a business as reputable and honorable and happy and healthful and pleasant as the world can show elsewhere.

But to do this requires something more than paper talk, or expressions of opinion. A very great activity has been put forth in the past by a few interested individuals who were anxious to rope in the vineyard men to raise wine grapes, to enrich the big wineries and distilleries and glucose dealers, at the expense of the pauperization and ruin and damnation of the vinegrowers who could be induced to become their dupes. A similar activity exercised by the vinegrowers in a legitimate direction will produce beneficent results, in place of the disasters planned by the speculating operators who have engineered the Viniculturist schemes.

THE C. P. R. R.

We hear of California pears and peaches selling in the East at such fabulous prices as indicate that the great bulk of the people there, are prohibited from ever purchasing more than a rare taste of them. A few years ago the people of Vineland were complaining bitterly that they could not at times get over five cents a pound for their grapes, during the most plenteous state of the market and they were afraid it would get worse. At the same time people here were selling them at $8 to $15 a ton for wine.

If there were only a half dozen carloads a month or year, the R. R. Co, would be justified in charging an extra freight for the extra trouble incurred in their management. But when they can afford to bring certain classes of freight from New York to San Francisco at $25 per ton—when they talk of carrying the wheat crop of this State to Galveston and Liverpool for something like $15 a ton, when we know that freight is customarily $3 a ton from Chicago to New York, nearly one third the distance from here to New York,—we know that the R. R. Co can make large money by carrying 1000 tons of grapes and other fruit a day at 2 or 2½ cents a pound quick freight, and that there would be a ready sale for that amount every day at price which would leave 3 or 4 cents a pound to our grape and fruit growers and for choice qualities much more.

It is of no advantage to the California fruit grower to know that 3 Cal. peaches or pears sell for 25 cents in New York, for all it amounts to is, that the railroad millionaries have made a net profit of nearly $1000 a car load, the speculator who took the risk has made $200 or $300 if he had good luck in preserving his fruit. And one or two fruit growers have got a cent or two a pound for small lots, in place of 500 of them selling one or two tons a piece at good rates every morning of the season.

Of course the railroad managers would much prefer to carry 100 tons of merchandize in a given time for $20,000 net profit, than to carry 500 tons in the same time for the same amount of net profit, even if at the latter rate they were realizing a return of 25 per cent a year upon their capital. It is less trouble for them and they consult the interest of no one else. A reduction in freight upon grapes may foreshadow to them a general reduction upon other merchandize, therefore they are not likely to propose it.

In a very short time, were any reasonable rate of freight offered for fruit hence to the East, we should doubtless arrive at a method of packing and preparing it, so as to insure its arrival in prime condition always: in that case the demand for our grapes in the Eastern market would for a long series of years, keep ahead of our capacity to supply, and thus highly remunerative prices would be maintained.

An important consideration just here is that our fruit sent East will never in the least reduce the capacity of our customers there to purchase from us next year and for twenty or fifty years to come. On the contrary the generous use of our wholesome fruit will be an assurance of their continued health and ability to continue good, paying customers. Not so with the brandy and wine; a large proportion of our present customers or rather consumers of these things, will in a short time be in the poor house, in the gutter, in the penitentiary and our future sales must depend upon the ensnaring of fresh victims to their ruin. There is no denial that can be truthfully made to this: but we do not deny either that some of the customers and consumers of wine and brandy and some of the makers too, will get along pretty soberly, live to a good age and maintain a well deserved reputation thruout for being good hearted, generous, kindly, honest, obliging characters. First rate fellows in every thing but one: one fault or misfortune they certainly have in the matter of drink.

MORE RAILROADS.

A business of transportation which would improve very largely the annual revenues and the actual capital value of every farm and property of this State is of many millions times the importance that the gabble about greenbacks and the cooperation of drunken working men, and the Chinese and communist questionsare, all of which could be settled by the instant prosperity that a prohibitory law would gives us. And a railroad project that would reduce to one third of their present amount the fares and freights paid by the people of the State and thus enormously increase the business and wealth of the people, is a subject well worthy of the most elaborate consideration and discussion.

Evidently the easiest and best solution of all the complicated questions, between the railroads and the people would be the building by our general government of a trunk line from Atlantic to Pacific, We should never want any other regulation of freights and fares, nor any more railroad commissions paid by the people to sell out the people. There can never be a valid objection offered to such a project, that does not apply with equal force to a government postal service, which is an inestimable public advantage and has no objectionable drawbacks.

Our farmers and fruitraisers and our citizenship should actively set this project in motion with a determination to win. And in the meantime every aid and encouragement should be tendered by the State to the pushing of rival lines from Eastern connections to the Pacific. These would help to break down the present enslaving and grinding monopoly, which not only exacts such a merciless tribute from the industries of the State, but which notwithstanding many advantages afforded by it, has kept in force a stringent tyrannical ukase which paralyzes a vast agricultural interest with a 7 cent freight on a 1 cent product. The freight of a ton of paper worth $220 here is $25 from New York. The freight of 1 ton of grapes worth here $20 to $25 is $140 to New York.

The most important financial question that ever came before the fruit raisers of the State is, how can we get our product shipped to the East and be permitted to participate in the profits of its sale.

The President.—The news is very disheartening as regards the President. The physicians have done all which they believed to be the best, but the chances of recovery seem almost hopeless. The christianity of the nation have prayed very earnestly that the life of the President might be spared. There was a national prayer, but no national repentance which proceded or accompanied the prayer. The murder was done by a bullet from the nation's chartered grogshops; a President of the U. S. one of the most honored, beloved and trusted has been stricken down the second time in a few years by the arm of a rum-crazed and depraved and crime-trained desperado of the grogshop. The nation prays but it dont pull down one beer sign, arrest one license, shut up one temple of satan, even on Sunday; and if the life which is trembling in the balance is spared, the last thing on earth to attribute it to, is the prayer of an utterly unrepentant nation whose lips are still full of blasphemy and rebellion and mockery.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

The Kansas Methodist has some interesting statistics of this church for the year ending Dec. 31, 1880.

Annual Conferences	94	net increase 1880,	3
Itinerant Preachers	12,096	"	460
Local Preachers	12,555	"	80
Total Preachers	24,651	"	504
Lay Membership (full)	1,564,105	"	40,799
" (probation)	178,817	"	2,519
Infant Baptisms	58,535	"	1,978
Adult "	59,330	decrease	3,888
Sunday Schools	21,093	increase	733
Officers and Teachers	222,374	"	4,407
Scholars	1,602,334	"	53,019
Churches	17,561	"	646
Value Churches	$64,131,000	"	$1,610,889
Parsonages	8,750,513	"	315,321
COLLECTIONS.			
For Missions	$571,327	"	$27,884
Church Extension	87 437	"	25,342
Tract Cause	12,838	"	767
Sunday School Union	15,992	"	3,417
For all Purposes	947,158	"	102,410
CONTRIBUTIONS.			
Church Debts Paid			$1,537,308
New Churches and Improvements			2,560,040
Support of Clergy			7,365,007
Current Church and S. S. expenses			1,142,532
Support of Colleges and Seminaries, over			1,000,000

These items do not seem to indicate that the M. E. Church has been in a very vigorous decline of late. It has exhibited several symptoms the reverse consumptive. For instance, it has expended $4,413 a day in building over 12 churches every week. It has increased its membership 118 and gained one and a half preachers every day; has added daily 12 Sunday-school teachers and 145 scholars to its already numerous list. It has dropped $2,600 every day into the contribution box for benevolent purposes, and nearly $2,800 for its educational institutions, besides footing a bill every night of $27,794 for regular support of pastors, churches, Sunday-schools and paying off church debts. And then we must imagine a large margin of charitable assistance rendered by the richer to the poorer members, and perhaps fifty times as much to the poor that were not of their flock—of which no record is made on earth; add to this the sums that dead-beats and frauds have swindled them out of, and their full share of all the ordinary taxes and burdens of citizenship; and then, if there was not another Christian Church or organization in the world but the M. E. Church of America, with their capital invested, their numerous army of active workers, their temperance principles and their aggressive, open, positive, declared warfare against every form of sin and wrong and satan, the prospect of Christianity fading out in the world for a long time to come, would be anything but cheering for its enemies.

The experiment of Temperance Hospitals has been given a fair and faithful trial, and the result has been a wondrous decrease in doctors, druggists and undertaker's bills and a great saving of life and health.

Temperance Insurance associations have had a fair, full, impartial trial: the result has proved that temperance prolongs the life of the abstainer in striking contrast with the shortened days of the strictly moderate drinker; and here the doctor's, druggist's, undertaker's and insurance bills are all reduced and health and happiness promoted.

A colony of men build a city over a mine of exhaustless stores of gold and silver: after having brought to the surface enough wealth to enrich a powerful nation, they find that their worship of the winecup has made and kept them paupers all along: and they are rotting in poverty, vice and crime. At the same time a colony of much poorer men went into the wilderness, set up the altar of God and temperance, built the church and school, planted the garden and beautified their homes and their city, and to-day are the best and most prosperous and happy community in the world. Their gold mine was a poor and comparatively sterile soil and a prohibitory law. The business of the doctor, druggist, undertaker, jailor, lawyer, policemen and judge could about all be done by one man there for 11,500 people: And these two opposite experiments have been repeated many times with similar results.

And the law that under the providence of God, produces certain results in the secular affairs of men, doubtless governs the success or failure, the life or death of a church. The M. E. Church has always been a declared foe of the drink antichrist. In the days of universal ignorance of the properties and effects of alcohol, when all men believed it a necessary article of daily food, it declared war against dram-selling and dram-drinking: and as the light of advancing science stripped the mask from the deceiver and exposed its hideous wickedness, the ministers and professors of the M. E. Church have been more numerous and more active and more radical than those of any other church. Be it understood that does not mean that some men of other churches have not been the peers of the brightest and best of them.

And as for the past 4000 years the protecting love of the God of heaven and earth has specially sought out and dwelt with, and visited with choicest blessing those of His servants who have been the pure, undefiled abstainers from the cup that symbols allegiance to satan—as those who drink neither wine nor strong drink have been great in the sight of the Lord—as the rigid temperance of the Rechabites has been visited with such peculiar distinction—so it is fair to believe that the fidelity to the Master exhibited by the M. E. Church, tho lacking in *perfect* obedience it may have been, in this most important duty of a christian church, has been rewarded with the evidences of God's peculiar favor, and that "it shall not want a man to stand before God forever," will be one of the least of the ample catalog of blessings that are in store for its future.

SHERIDAN, Aug. 9, 1881.

We have 3 saloons or mantraps in our little town of 70 voters: 2 are closed on Sunday, the other runs a rum shop 6 days of the week, and on the seventh puts out a bone, hires a chinaman, starts a smoke in an old cookiug stove and calls his den a restaurant, thus dropping the rum blossom from his own face one day and resuming it the next. This is done to evade the law.

Our Lodge prospers and we are determined to thrust out the tyrant rum that makes our hearthstone cold, our table bare, our children shoeless, our people paupers, criminals and tramps, our wives and mothers brokenhearted. Can it be possible that our great American people have become cowards to see with calmness our laws daily violated by a gang of outlaws who are two lazy to work at any other business than that of sending their fellow men to the ditch and to the drunkards perdition. TEMPLAR.

MARYSVILLE, Aug., 8, 1881.

ED. "RESCUE,"—Enclosed is $16 for a selection of tracts and cheap temperance literature to be sent to our sixteen lodges in this district as samples, and for distribution. Send on also enough circulars and advertisements to go around. We are going to try and interest our Good Templars in this matter, if possible. A free "reading room" and the "Sunday Law," are draining our spare cash now, but I am satisfied that we will be able to supply ourselves with literature and pay our pledge of $50 to the Orphans' Home promptly. District Lodge will meet at Brownsville, Yuba county, on September 30th. Temperance Literature will be agitated as also the "Sunday Law." Our District, since last Grand Lodge has gained three lodges and nearly 400 members. Dr. Merrick is with us and everybody is pleased with him. He will carry our town by storm if it can be done. A very fair audience listened to him last night; to-night the attendance will be better, and by Wednesday night there will not be standing room in the Marysville theater. Marysville Lodge initiated its one hundredth member at its last meeting. Two other lodges of nearly a hundred members in the District.

Why don't San Francisco and Sacramento enforce the "Sunday Law"? everybody asks. Marysville is doing nobly. Deny that the "Sunday Law" is not being enforced here! We have never failed to arrest for a violation of the law, altho justice has sometimes been slow. No case has yet got to a jury. For four months there have been but four open violations, and side door business has been very light. God helping us, we'll "hold the fort." C. COVILLAUD, D. S.

W. C. KING.

Although a stranger to yourself and readers, yet I ask a place among the band of workers for our cause and Order in California, trusting in divine aid to enable me to vindicate my right to the position. The first appointment made by brother Katzenstein for us was at Rio Vista, Solano county and vicinity, commencing August 8th. A good audience greeted us on both evenings of work there, and at Isleton the same on Tuesday evening. On Wednesday we assumed to change his plan, and held a meeting at Birds Landing instead of Isleton. This is a small country place, a couple of shops, one store, and four saloons. At the close of our talk twenty-eight persons gave their names for a lodge, and twenty-two signified their readiness to proceed at once with the work, which was done.

On Tuesday evening fifteen names were secured at Egbert's school-house for a lodge, but local matters made it seem best to postpone organization a few days. They are in earnest, and will soon be at work. On Friday we were permitted to meet with the County Lodge in Sacramento and take part in the exercises of the evening. On Saturday we turned our face toward Stanislaus county, and met the people of Modesto on Saturday evening, and three times on the Sabbath. The cause here has been injured by temperance tramps beyond all calculation. How sad that so righteous a cause must suffer so sadly at the hands of professed friends. Hoping to have more to report anon. Fraternally and truly,

W. C. KING.

DISTRICT LODGES TO MEET.

Sonoma county District Lodge will meet at Santa Rosa September 8th; Butte county D. L. at Dayton September 17th.

Colusa D, L. meets in Colusa city Sept. 2 and 3. Tuolumne D. L. in Columbia Sept. 10th.

BRO. WEBB, writing from Hueneme says, "I am glad to say another noble worker in the good cause is coming out. Sister Mary Guthrie. She volunteered a public address at this place last Saturday night, had a good audience and did well. There is a great need of labor in this field; it is very gratifying to find so willing and promising a local speaker, and that she is so well received. The lodge is doing well."

THE NEW HOUSE AND ITS BATTLEMENTS.—This is the title of the address by Joseph Cook before the British Temperance League. It was republished in the RESCUE of June 9th and 16th. It is now issued in a handsome pamphlet of 23 pages by the National Temperance Society and for sale at ten cents per copy. Anything written by Joseph Cook may be trusted; and this is one of his best helps to the cause of virtue and morality. It should be circulated everywhere.

Subscribers this week:—Geyserville, 1; Tulare city, (Mrs Moore 9; Live Oak 3. Oregon (Bro Leland) 3; Victoria, B. C. 1; El Monte Lodge, 2; Ventura Co. (Bro. Webb club) 10.

A REMARKABLE REVOLUTION.

The success of the Literary Revolution in producing a Cyclopedia, the largest ever published in this country, in large type, well printed and bound, at the nominal cost of $15, seemed to the majority of book buyers so remarkable that the *second* Literary Revolution, which reduces the cost of this most excellent work to $10, seems almost incredible. The facts of the case are, however, made so evident and so reasonable, that there can be no questioning them. We have in this office some of the volumes which demonstrate their superior character in every way, and the facts and figures which are published in detail in an article to appear next week in this paper, under the title of "A Second Literary Revolution," show very clearly, through very surprisingly, how it is possible to make such an extremely valuable and costly Cyclopedia accessible to the masses at such trifling cost.

To remove any possible incredulity which might exist in the minds of some that this is only a plausible scheme for getting a large amount of money in small sums from a great many individuals, in return for books which might never be delivered, the publishers do not require any payment whatever in advance. You may, if you please, simply send your order by postal card, and make no payment except upon the delivery of the goods themselves, and after you have examined them and found them satisfactory. Orders should be sent to the publishers at once, in order to secure the special terms given during the month of August.

SERMON TOPICS.

The Rev. M. C. Briggs gave a Sunday evening lecture in the Howard St M. E. Church Aug 7th on the twin evils, tobacco and alcoholic drink. A German citizen who is not a member of any church, remarked when he heard of it, "Dat is shoost as good a ding to breach aboud as aboud de good dings somebody did 4000 years ago. It is de dings vot ve should do now, dey ought do breach aboud."

A Rev. M, Shields of the M. E. Church in Geauga Ohio, (the paper dont tell how to pronounce Geauga) is reported by the Leader as saying recently in his sermon:

The liquor traffic is the foe of life liberty and happiness, and why should we tolerate the abomination? The worst thing he ever heard said of the Devil was that he tempted men to sin, and then punished them for sinning. We license men all over the land to tempt men to drink liquid death and distilled damnation, destroying reason, conscience, manhood, and setting them to the commission of all crime and atrocity, and then we cram jails and penitentiaries and the gallows with these liquor-made criminals. How much the start of the Devil have we in the matter of morals and manners! The men who make and sell the poison are the active partners, and those who permit the evil to go on are the silent partners in this commerce of death and destruction. There is no sure hope for the drunkard, except in the washing of regeneration and the renewal of the Holy Spirit. There is no hope for us as a nation unless we cease to do evil and learn to do well. Prohibition has become a necessity. We must have it or we will have national shipwreck. Foreigners are pouring in upon us, and they demand the abolition of our Sabbath, and boast that they can buy and bribe Congress and the Legislature. The safety of the party is the vital question with the politician, but the patriot and the Christian thinks more of the Nation than of party, and the main hope of this Nation is in her Christian patriots, whose united efforts with God's blessing will give us the victory.

Between Mr Moody and all the other modern revivalists, it seems to have been pretty definitely settled that "there is no hope for the drunkard except in the washing of regeneration and the renewal of the Holy Spirit," But according to Mr, Shields the question may be raised if the people who are not drunkards can have a sure hope as long as they are silent partners in this commerce of death, and if a regeneration can be trusted as genuine, which leads a convert to rest perfectly satisfied with his own safety, and gives the cold shoulder to every temperance association and effort that is trying to open a road to heaven for the drunkard, and to prevent the drunkard being made in future. A genuine regeneration ought to be one that operates in one's every day walk, and asserts itself at the ballot box: one that permits no silent partnership in the commerce of death.

OAKLAND.—The Chronicle says a clergyman at the Y. M. C. A. made serious charges against the immorality of Oakland, "He had always felt that San Francisco was the most Sabbath-breaking, God-defying city on this coast, and on this account had been almost ashamed, when abroad, to acknowledge that he lived here. But last Sunday he had occasion to be in Oakland, and there he saw Sabbath desecration so much worse than he had ever seen in San Francisco that he was glad his home was here and not there. He found that the churches were nearly empty and that the cars, saloons and pleasure seeking resorts were crowded. Half the stores on Broadway, including many of the first class were open for business as usual, the streets being watered and much of the business was going on as on other days. He had never seen anything like it before anywhere, and hoped he never should again. It was a great disgrace to its citizens that the law of God requiring the Sabbath to be kept holy should be so generally and so ruthlessly trodden under foot there.

A gentleman from Oakland replied to Mr Williams He thought the city was not so bad as had been represented. If the brother had come around to the Young Men's Christian Association rooms, there he would have found that the Association was in a prosperous condition, and that there were many who were devoting the day to the service of God."

Offering no opinion as to the relative merits of the two cities in the treatment of the Sabbath, it is suggested that if the brother had come round to the Y. M. C. A. rooms, he would have gone where, above all other places in the city, he would have had the poorest opportunity to judge of the morality of tne community and its observance of the Sabbath. Everybody knows that there are a great many excellent men and women in Oakland whose personal conduct is beyond reproach; but it is a most singularly absurd proposition to offer that fact or that the Y. M. C. A. is in a prosperous condition, as an offset against the infernal barbarism of the subversion of the American Sabbath and American civilization and the blasphemy of the open dens of vice and idolatry tolerated in the cities of California by the votes of our people and open not only on Sunday, but on the other days of the week. It may be consistent with the strictest reverence for the Sabbath to say that one grogshop open in Oakland all day Wednesday is a greater crime against God, and ought to be a greater shock to a Christian observer, than all the honest business stores being open on Sunday.

VALLEJO, Aug 2, 1881.

The fourth Quarterly meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Good Templars Home for Orphans. The Board met at the Home building at 11 o'clock, A M, and was called to order by Vice President A G Clark, At roll call the following responded, A G Clark, Vice President, C H Haile, Sec., I S Halsey. Treas., H S Graves and Samuel Kitto trustees, R. Thompson, G W C T and Geo B Katzenstein, G. W. S., Ex officio Trustees. Absentees noted: Wm. H Mills and B. F. Bagley. Minutes of last meeting read and approved as read.

Bro. Halsey, Sec. of Ex. Com. read the minutes of their meetings, approved and concurred in by the Board. Bro. Halsey, Treasurer, presented his quarterly report from May 1st to Aug. 1, 1881; referred to a committee of Bros. Katzenstein, Graves, Haile and Thompson, who examined and found the same correct as per vouchers presented. The following is a synopsis of the same:

RECEIPTS.

Donations	$ 53 35
Support	966 50
G. W. Secty	5000 00
Trustees of Grand Lodge	3000 00
Boarding mechanics	180 00
Vallejo Bd of Education	140 00
School rates	2 00
Sale of old material	3 37
	$9345 22
Amt. overpaid by Treasurer to balance	801 74
	$10 146 96

DISBURSEMENTS.

Employees	$1 206 35
Provisions	988 45
Water and fuel	218 50
Clothing and drygoods	530 83
Furniture	78 30
Medical attendance	427 00
Repairs	57 41
Improvements	2 947 68
Traveling expenses	70 70
Farm expenses	86 25
Insurance and interest	116 55
Undertakers bill	66 50
Stock, one cow	50 00
Incidental expenses	61 25
Purchase of lots	70 50
First total expended during quarter	6 976 27
Amount overpaid beginning quarter	3 170 69
	$10 146 96

Special Committee Bro Thompson reported he had procured a loan for the Grand Lodge in two sums; one of one thousand and one of two thousand at the rate of interest of 9 per cent per annum: report referred to the Executive Committee.

At noon the Board took a recess to view the improvements. At 2 P. M. the board of Trustees and the Board of Lady Managers met in joint session for consultation. Various matters regarding the welfare of the Home were brought up and disposed of: at 3;30 the joint board adjourned.

At 3:35 the Board called to order; after some discussion in regard to the shade trees in front of the building, the matter of removing some of them was referred to the Ex. Com. with power to act, and at 4:15 P. M. the Board adjourned.

C. H. HAILE, Sec. Bd of Trustees.

TEMPERANCE GROCERIES.—It affords much pleasure to direct attention to the advertisement of Lincoln & Co., grocers, 1801 Polk street (not Post, as the printer had it last week). Mr. Geo. S. Lincoln is a standard Good Templar of long standing, and his numerous customers testify unanimously to his well-established reputation for upright and generous dealing, and for his good citizenship in every direction. There is no excuse, nowadays, for temperance people building up the grocery-grogshops by giving them their patronage.

The people of Sacramento, Vallejo, and other places which have no temperance groceries would, no doubt, effect a large saving by ordering their supplies from reputable dealers in San Francisco in place of patronizing the pauper factories,

GOOD TEMPERANCE PAPERS TO TAKE.

WEEKLIES.	PER YEAR.
"Casket," Napanee, Canada	$1 00
"Freeman," Parkersburg, W. Va	2 00
"Irrepressible Conflict," Marshall, Mo	50
"Kansas Methodist," Topeka	1 25
"Lever," Detroit, Mich	1 50
"Living Issue," Cooperstown, N. Y	1 50
"National Liberator" (Ill'd), Chicago	50
"Pacific Censor," Vancouver, W. T	1 50
"Prohibitionist," Lewiston, Me	50
"Signal" (W. C. T. U.), Chicago, Ill	1 50
"Signal," Delaware, Ohio	2 00
"Saturday Anvil," Washington, D. C	1 00
"Temperance Banner," Little Rock, Ark	1 00
"Temperance Review," Minneapolis, Minn	1 75
"Truth," Baltimore, Md	1 00
"Tidal Wave," Columbus Grove, Ohio	1 00
"Watchman," Halifax, N. S	1 00
"Western World," Lincoln, Neb	1 50

MONTHLY.	PER YEAR.
"Our Union" (W. C. T. U.), 53 Bible House, N. Y	$0 60
"National Temperance Advocate," 58 Reade St., N.Y	1 00
"Youths' Temperance Banner" (copies over 4)	12
"National Freeman" (64 pages), Chicago	1 75
"Common School Union," Avon, N. Y	25
"Gem," 12 Cannon St., N. Y	50
"Crusader," London, Can	50

SEMI-MONTHLY.	PER YEAR.
"Chief," Fort Atkinson, Wis	$1 00

ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS IN THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

The National Temperance Society has just published in pamphlet form the very able and valuable paper upon the use of "Alcoholic Liquors in Medical Practice," by N. S. Davis, M. D., L L. D., of Chicago, prepared for the late National Temperance Convention. It is shown that immense harm is produced by the indiscriminate prescription of alcoholic liquors, and that the skilful physician can accomplish the same useful purpose in all cases by other and less dangerous agents without recourse to alcohol. It should be read and thoughtfully considered by everybody, and especially should it be placed in the hands of every physician, and of all medical students in the land. Price five cents. Address J. N. Stearns, Publishing Agent, 58 Reade Street, New York.

FARM FOR SALE.

Nine miles from Los Angeles Court House between Florence and Downey, bounded by Anaheim Railroad and Old San Gabriel river. 270 acres with 270 shares of water in San Antonio Irrigating Company. Orchard of over 2,000 apple and pear trees. House of four rooms, barn, etc., Splendid opening for large dairy business; 100 cows could be milked at a gross profit of five thousand dollars per annum.

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$12,000 was refused for this property by late owner, who valued it at $18,000. It was sold under foreclosure of mortgage and is now offered for $10,000 cash. Date of redemption is past; and an absolute and perfect title will be given.

Apply to WILL D. GOULD, Esq., Attorney.
Temple Block, Los Angeles, Cal., or
JAMES SMITH.
Pasadena, Cal.

"WISDOM'S WAYS."

The National Temperance Society has just published an excellent concert exercise, "Wisdom's Ways," by Hope Hazel. Composed of scripture responsive texts and well-selected recitations. It is especially adapted for Sunday-schools, Bands of Hope, and juvenile temperance and religious organizations. It is deserving of a wide circulation, and those desirous of giving such an exercise would do well to send for a copy for examination. 12mo, 8 pages, 3 cents, single copies; 36 cents per dozen, sent post paid. Address J. N. STEARNS, Publishing Agent, 58 Reade Street, New York.

COMMUNION WINE.

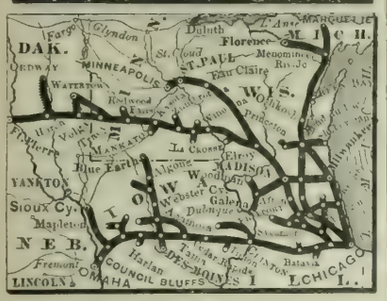
The undersigned takes this method to inform the churches that he has undertaken the manufacture of Unfermented Wine for Sacramental use. The article he offers for sale is Pure, Unadulterated Juice of the Grape, and is furnished to order in pint or quart cans, sealed and packed in boxes. Price $3 per gallon. SAMUEL WINTER,
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Keep in a cool place, When used, open and let stand a while; then pour off carefully.

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The Cyclopaedia War.

The month of July, 1881, witnesses the completion of the largest and most important literary work this country and the century have seen. It is the Library of Universal Knowledge, large type edition, in 15 large octavo volumes, containing 10 per cent more matter than Appleton's Cyclopædia, at less than one-fifth its cost, and 20 per cent more than Johnson's Cyclopædia, at a little more than one-fourth its cost.

Chambers's Encyclopædia, which forms the basis of the Library of Universal Knowledge (the last London edition of 1880 being reprinted verbatim as a portion of its contents), is the laborious product of the ripest British and European scholarship. It has developed through a century of Cyclopædia making; its various editions having been many times revised, in successive years, till it has come to be universally recognized, by those competent to judge, as standing at the very front of great aggregations of knowledge, and better adapted than any other Cyclopædia for popular use. It contains such full and important information as the ordinary reader, or the careful student, is likely to seek, upon about 25,000 subjects in every department of human knowledge. Chambers's Encyclopædia, however, is a foreign production, edited and published for a foreign market, and could not be expected to give as much prominence to American topics as American readers might desire. To supply these and other deficiencies a large corps of American editors and writers have added important articles upon about 15,000 topics, covering the entire field of human knowledge, bringing the whole number of titles under one alphabetical arrangement to about 40,000. Thus the work is thoroughly Americanized, and the Library of Universal Knowledge becomes at once the latest and most complete Encyclopædia in the field, at a mere fraction of the cost of any similar work which has preceded it.

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The superlative value and importance of this great Encyclopædia lies especially in the fact that it is brought within the reach of every one who aspires after knowledge and culture. It is *really* a library of universal knowledge. It brings a liberal education easily within the reach even of every plowboy of the country and apprentice boy of the city. Every farmer and every mechanic in the land owes it to himself and to his children that such a Cyclopædia shall henceforward form a part of the outfit of his home. To the professional man, and every person of intelligence in every walk of life, a Cyclopædia is *a necessity*.

Revolution

Of course the old and wealthy publishers who have grown rich (it is said that the Appletons have made a profit of nearly two million dollars on their Cyclopædia) from the sale of their high-priced publications are not pleased that their monopolies are broken and their power overthrown. Of course the book agents and booksellers who have been used to getting from 40 to 60 per cent commission for selling these high-priced books are not so well pleased to sell the Library of Universal Knowledge on 15 per cent commission, though those who are not short-sighted discover that their own interests, after all, are identical with the interests of *the people*, and their real profits, in the end, are increased, by the immense sales which result from meeting the people's wants. The majority of booksellers, however, are better pleased to *slander* than to *sell* this and our numerous other standard and incomparably low-priced publications. But the Literary Revolution has always looked to *the people*, in whose interests it is, for its patronage, and it has never looked in vain, as our more than one million volumes printed last year (this year being increased to probably more than two millions) abundantly prove. You can order the Cyclopædia directly from us, and by uniting with your neighbors and friends you can secure club rates as follows:

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The names of the subscribers must in every case be forwarded to us. The first $5,000 named will be distributed as specified as rapidly as the orders are received, and the remaining $5,000 will be distributed promptly on Sept. 1st. The names of the persons receiving these rewards will be printed, with the amounts received by each, and the list sent to all the club agents entering into competition for them. Subscribers must be *actual purchasers for individual use*, to entitle the club agent to the rewards under this offer, and not booksellers or agents who buy to sell again.

Persons desiring to raise clubs may send to us at once for sample volumes, if they desire, in the various styles of binding, paying us 75 cents for the volume in cloth, $1.00 for the volume in half Russia, sprinkled edges, and $1.25 for the volume in library sheep. Orders for the full sets will be filled by us with the utmost promptness, within our ability to manufacture, beginning not later than July 10th, orders being filled in the order of their receipt by us.

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They are authorized to instruct and institute Lodges and Bands of Hope, solicit subscribers for our official organ, the RESCUE, and receive donations for the Good Templars' Home for Orphans and our lecture and missionary work. They are employed and compensated by the Grand Lodge, and all monies received by them are paid over to the Grand Lodge Treasury. It is expected that the lodges and the friends of temperance will, in good time, secure a commodious place of meeting, provide music, advertise the meeting well, make every needed preparation and render them every assistance to make their mission a success.

J. W. WEBB.

The good work revived by Sister Stevens in Ventura county goes bravely on. At the county seat lodge meets in fine Masonic hall. I publicly installed officers; not nearly room enough for all present. Good music, addresses by Revs. Knighton and Peters and self. Coffee house a grand success, lady managers incessantly working; considerably more than pays expenses. District and subordinate lodges moved in matter of Sunday closing and are patiently trying moral suasion, but will invoke the law if they must.

Well attended union service in Presbyterian church Sunday night, three preachers besides self. Addressed Band of Hope which is over 100 strong in afternoon. Address every school I reach on temperance, disuse of tobacco and in favor of morals etc.

At Saticoy lectured, preached and organized a good Band of Hope; the teacher Sr. Seward, Supt. If all will work earnestly and harmoniously there is a good prospect here. All lodges near were to pay it a fraternal visit at installation last Thursday.

At Hueneme the large and influential lodge does well. A crowded house turned out to lecture. Over $2,000 subscribed for new town hall. Thos. R. Bard and other influential temperance men putting in most liberally. As Good Templars started the project lodge is to have rent free all the time for their meetings. Sunday closing being preached here successfully. Obtained several names for RESCUE.

At Nordhoff found Rev. Mr. Taylor, Bro. Barrows, L. D. and the earnest hopeful workers with whom I conferred privately. A marriage of Sr. Mayne and Mr. Morrison took away what would have been a large and intelligent audience. Any person traveling hereabout should not fail to go to this lovely valley called the Ojai. Bro. Barrows and Mr. McKee keep good hotels. Know I shall get good meetings when I can go again. District Lodge at Carpinteria well attended. It and public meetings did much good. Obtained more subscribers for RESCUE.

H. R. HUGHES.

Aug; 4th, lectured to a few at El Dorado, got ten names and the charter fee, and arranged to go back and organize on the 10th. 5th went to Pleasant valley: place small, population scattering, no hope to organize now. Pushed on to Grizzly Flat, 16 miles further up the mountains; lectured to a full house on the 6, got 12 names and organized with 18 on the afternoon of the 7th.

The schoolhouse being occupied by the Rev. Gualco of the Catholic church in the evening to deliver a lecture on "The inspiration of the Scriptures and the divinity of Christ." The Rev. Father is in full sympathy with temperance work, recently addressed the Blue ribbon club of this place.

The 8th went to Fairplay, population too scattered to do anything on short notice. Left some RESCUES and arranged for a meeting in the future. The 9th installed the remainder of the officers of Placerville lodge and closed the charter with 37 names.

The 10th at ElDorado Lodge completed the organization. This ends my work of three weeks in this county at present. I have made 20 addresses, traveled only 200 miles in my own conveyance, organized 4 lodges. Prepared the way for several others in the near future, and started a general discussion of the temperance question thru the county. "It is but little, I wish it were more.

MRS. STEVENS.

Has had successful meetings during the past week in various localities. On Monday at Pleasant Valley Lodge open meeting; a number of names were proposed for membership and a distribution of temperance literature made. Tuesday at San Leandro 22 names offered for the Lodge; at Haywards on the two following evenings good audiences were addressed and Laurel Lodge reorganized with 46 charter members. At West Oakland spoke for Prohibition Lodge in the Cong. Church; full meeting and effective additions promised to the Lodge. This new Lodge gives evidence of considerable life and earnestness. Mrs. Stevens uses a number of copies of the RESCUE and other temperance literature at the close of her meetings, and has faith in the good results of that policy.

Saturday evening at Athens Lodge, Oakland, gave an address in open meeting: a strong prohibition document read by a visiting member from San Francisco was received with applause.

On Sunday evening another good meeting at Haywards and 19 additional members for proposition in the Lodge.

C. N. GOLDING.

GRASS VALLEY, Aug. 15, 1881.

Lectured in Rough and Ready on the 11th and 12, and here on the evenings of the 14th and 15th to large audiences: am in Nevada city 16th, North San Juan, 17th and 18th; Camptonville, 19th and 20th will write at length from the latter place.

DISTRICT WORK.

BY H. H. PECKINPAH.

An earnest desire to benefit the Order in general, and the lodges in Sonoma county in particular, induces me to pen an article on District Work, and to try to convey some idea of its vast importance, when properly conducted, as an auxiliary of our Grand Lodge work.

In my treatment of the subject, it is intended to point out what I conceive to be errors, previous to suggesting remedies. I have taken some pains to study our system for organizing and sustaining Subordinate Lodges, and that it is by no means perfect I shall try to convince you.

The Grand Lodge of California has established an enviable reputation for the earnestness, energy and perseverance with which it prosecutes its life-work. Its course has ever been onward and upward, and the growth in numbers within this jurisdiction has been sure, if slow. Yet every step onward in this direction has been, to a greater or less extent, counteracted by corresponding reverses.

An examination of the reports of the G. W. S., for the six years ending July 31, 1879, shows that for every four lodges organized and resuscitated, three became extinct; the average annual increase falling below eight per cent. Furthermore, an approximate estimate of the lifetime of extinct lodges gave the following results:

Of 227 extinct lodges, more than fifty per cent. did not live to see their second anniversary; and considerably more than half of these expired ere the close of the first year.

Although the extraordinary efforts put forth by the Grand Lodge thru its lecturers during the last Grand Lodge year resulted in the organization of a much greater number of lodges than in former years, yet there was no decrease in the number of extinct lodges, but, on the contrary, an increase of more than twelve per cent. above the average. These facts but demonstrate that the system of Grand Lecturing, however great its success in the organization of lodges, is not adapted to the work of sustainitg them and keeping them in good working condition. Difficulties beset a newly organized lodge from the very beginning; composed, it may be, of persons never before members of the Order, and with all their surroundings both new and strange.

With no lack of earnest hearts and willing hands, many of them struggle on for a brief season, then sink beneath the waves, overcome by the obstacles they know not how to surmount.

They need but a certain degree of fostering care and instruction to enable them to become successfully working lodges. That care the Grand Lecturer cannot give; he has not the time. Nor was it intended that he should. To travel fast and far, lecturing often, organize lodges and collect money for the Orphans' Home, are the qualities which constitute the successful Grand Lecturer. This seems to have been at least partly understood years ago; and to meet the difficulty plans were adopted for organizing District Lodges, which were gradually formed thruout the state.

They convened at stated times, opened with due ceremony, transacted a considerable amount of business in the way of appointing committees, who seldom did anything and still more seldom reported what they had done, adopting "stirring resolutions," which never got any farther than the columns of the RESCUE, laying plans for work which they asked the Subordinate Lodges to carry out, having no power to do so themselves; and in fact, spending much and valuable time to little purpose.

At the very first District Lodge which I attended, I saw that the whole system of District work was as a house built upon the sand. Without the sinews of war, though engaged in battle with the demon of intemperance, the time was mostly spent in promulgating paper blockades. To a worthy brother I expressed a desire that the District Lodge be induced to engage in some aggressive work for the cause, and was met by the remark that it was not organized for that purpose, but simply as a kind of "social reunion."

Well, it seemed as tho he was right; for many times have I read in the RESCUE, accounts of the meetings of various District Lodges, and they could be generally summed up as a series of "stirring resolutions," a social time and something good to eat.

Yet, what more could have been expected; organized as they were, without a money basis? I am surprised that our Grand Lodge, knowing the immense power wielded by a full treasury, should have made such a mistake.

We are fighting an oligarchy whose very foundation is built upon an unscrupulous love for gold, and we can never succeed unless we use money both freely and judiciously; use it in ways that will educate the people, and create in our Subordinate Lodges that firm self-reliance without which there can be no true prosperity; and this must be done by means additional to the work of the Grand Lecturer.

The lodge which entirely depends upon extraneons assistance will not be likely to present always an unbroken front. The eloquence of Mrs. Stevens, Dr. Merrick or others may create a "boom" in the temperance stream, but when their influence is withdrawn there will be nothing to prevent the waters from again becoming sluggish. Such lodges are alternately "up and down;" and while in the latter condition, if the wished-for aid is not forthcoming, oftimes give up the ghost without farther struggle. Afterward a Grand Lecturer, passing that way, stirs up the temperance element by his eloquence, and lo, a new lodge rises, Phœnix like, from the ashes of the old; and unless different plans are adopted, enjoys a fitful existence for a few months, then follows its precedecessor into the grave of dead lodges.

Thus, history repeats itself. Upon the tombstone of almost every dead lodge might appropriately be written the following epitaph:

"Here lies a victim of a mistaken temperance policy."

But, it may be asked, where is the remedy? It lies in earnest, persevering District work; work that seeks not only to organize new lodges, but to perpetuate the existence of the old; work that aims to so instruct lodges that they may become self-reliant, and as far as possible, self-sustaining; work that seeks to build up the cause mainly by trying to induce lodges to take an active interest in promoting their own welfare, work that tries to put a temperance library in every lodge-room, and temperance papers and tracts into the hands of each member and of the community; work that tries to draw lodges, and each individual member thereof, into the front ranks, and, placing in their hands the weapons of truth, justice and humanity, bids them to strike and spare not.

This cannot be done without an expenditure of money; for there are but few who can afford to engage in the work without remuneration. At the last session of the Grand Lodge, the Constitution of District Lodges was so amended as to permit them to levy a per capita tax upon subordinate lodges of not more than an aggregate of twenty cents a year.

'Tis true that that is but a paltry sum with which to undertake such a work as I advocate; yet some good may be accomplished with even so small an amount. Viewed solely from a business stand-poinl, it seems to be a sound financial policy; for the amount expended ought to be trebly returned in the shape of fees and dues resulting from an increased membership.

True, District Lodges have done some good: yet but little compared with what, with proper effort, they can be enabled to accomplish.

The fostering care which they should exercise over the subordinates in their respective jurisdictions would, in fact, be the complement of the organizing part of the Grand Lodge work.

Thus, the work will be taken up just where the organizer lays it down, and the two systems—the one laying the foundation and the other rearing the super-structure—work on successfully and harmoniously to the glorious end.

MUTUAL BENEFIT.

In Kansas a Temperance Mutnal Benefit Society is booming; that is, it is booming in securing members, but the death notices are of very rare occurrence. The Chief Justice approves of it highly, and says that other societies of the kind have succeeded grandly, and this, from its total abstinence principles, ought to be one-third or a half cheaper. It is time our Mutual Benefit system, which is probably the best in the world, was having its classes all full. Our members ought to give up paying tribute to the whisky traffic, which causes so very large a proportion of the assessments in the other insurance systems.

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336 Quartz Mountain, Su., Jamestown, Arthur B. Morgan.
337 Table Mountain, Su., Jamestown, Catherine J. Martin.
340 Soulsbyville, Sa., Soulsbyville, W. H. Barron.
342 Mountain View, Th., Columbia, George McNeil.
389 Blanket Creek, ——, Sonora, Rev. P. F. Page.

VENTURA COUNTY.

209 Constancy, F., Ventura, Miss Myra Walbridge.
221 Scenega, Sa., Scenega, L. Guiberson.
235 Santa Paula, Sa., Santa Paula, Elijah Boor.
236 Hueneme, Sa., Hueneme, Mary E. Clark.
411 Saticoy, Th., Saticoy, S. V. Tietsort.
416 Springville, Sa., Springville, Samuel Guthrie.
418 Mound, Sa., Ventura, Tyler Bither.
422 Ojai Valley, F. Nordhoff, Thomas Barrows.

YOLO COUNTY.

145 Antelope, Sa., Dunnigans, W. B. Young.
163 Yolo, Tu., Yolo, J. H. Miller.
165 Winters, F., Winters, D. P. Edwards.
210 Chrysopolis, W., Woodland, J. J. Bowman.
224 Orion, Th., Davisville, B. H. Hoag.
366 Success, W., Grafton, P. Gutcher.
419 Capay, Th., Capay, W. T. Moore.
429 Pleasant Prairie, Su., Plainfield, David Heron.
431 Faithful, Su., Black's Station, John F. Dillon.

YUBA COUNTY.

25 Marysville, F., Marysville, C. Covillaud.
108 Knoxdale, F., Brownsville, Mrs. S. W. Knox.
141 Cordua, Sa., Marysville, J. O. McMillan.
148 Rising Sun, F., Camptonville, C. A. Bliss.
197 Wheatland, Tu., Wheatland, C. E. Justis.
226 Alpine, Sa., Strawberry Valley, C. T. Prindle.
278 Mountain Guard, F., Smartsville, J. T. Vineyard.
423 Prairie, Sa. Marysville, W. E. Gleason.
448 Elizabeth, Sa., Wheatland, T. S. Carr.

ARIZONA.

1 Garden Valley, M., Phœnix, Mrs. Ruth W. Wharton.
3 Cachise, F., Tombstone, E. W. Stump.
4 Tucson, F., Tucson, M. J. Brundage.

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1 Henry Wilson, F., Fort Grant, A. T., I. C. Colb
2 Star Spangled Banner, W., Angel Island, Folkner Andersen.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

7 Hilo, Sa., Hilo, J. H. Maby.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, Sa., Yokohama, Geo. W. Elmer.

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

NO.	COUNTY.	NAME.	POSTOFFICE.
384	Alameda.	James S. Naismith,	Oakland.
241	Amador,	Rev. I. D. Wood,	Ione.
104	Butte,	J. B. Mullen,	Cherokee
407	Calaveras.	Wm. W. Wood,	San Andreas.
319	Colusa,	Jacob Myers,	Colusa,
288	Contra Costa.	F. Clifford,	Nortonville.
269	Humboldt,	W. F. Brown,	Eureka.
299	Los Angeles,	W. D. Gould,	Los Angeles.
459	Merced,	Geo. E. Isaacs,	Merced.
396	Mendocino,	E. A. Bonine,	Ukiah.
231	Modoc,	Rev. D. B. Harer,	Willow Ranch
126	Monterey,	C. E. Taylor,	Watsonville.
201	Nevada.	Samuel Clutter,	Nevada.
127	Placer,	J. C. Hawver,	Forest Hill.
232	Plumas.	Edw. A. Weed,	Greenville.
203	Sacramento.	Todd Martin,	Galt.
220	San Bernardino,	H. C. Brooks,	S. Bern'd'o
126	San Benito,	C. E. Taylor,	Watsonville.
351	San Diego,	S. Whitmore,	San Diego.
186	San Francisco,	W. P. Joseph,	2422 Cal. st.
189	San Joaquin,	G. W. Hill,	Lodi.
56	San Mateo,	J. Compton,	Half Moon Bay.
178	Santa Barbara,	Rev. S. S. Fisk,	Lompoc.
295	Santa Clara,	Henry Mitchell,	San Jose.
134	Santa Cruz,	C. G. Cargill,	San Juan.
102	Shasta,	J. N. Chapell,	Reading.
459	Stanislaus,	Geo. E. Isaacs,	Merced.
452	Sutter and Yuba.	H. S. Graves,	Yuba City
322	Solano,	W. H. Robinson,	Suisun.
167	Sonoma,	Rev. F. J. Culver,	Sebastopol.
192	Tehama,	A. Ryan,	Red Bluff.
300	Trinity,	Geo. B. Jumper,	Weaverville.
48	Tulare,	Milton Kennedy,	Visalia.
324	Tuolumne,	I. T. Holland.	Sonora.
236	Ventura,	L. C. Clark,	Hueneme.
366	Yolo,	J. A. Black,	Grafton.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha. J. J. Jarmain, Yokohama.

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386 Alameda, Mrs. V. A. Rix, Washington.
267 Amador, W. O. Clark, Drytown.
385 Alameda, Rev. Geo. Morris, West End.
243 Fresno, A. A. Smith, Kingsbury.
161 Calaveras, H. R. Hughes, Douglas Flat.
290 Fresno. E. W. Turner. Madera.
215 Inyo, Rev. F. M. Willis, Independence
207 Kern, A. T. Colton, Bakersfield.
299 Los Angeles, Will D. Gould, Los Angeles
299 Los Angeles, Jesse Yarnell, Los Angeles
396 Mendocino, W. F. Wkitney, Ukiah.
246 Merced, George E. Isaacs, Merced.
234 Modoc, A. E. Bending, Adin.
126 Monterey, J. C. Aston, Watsonville
368 Napa, A. G. Clark, Napa City.
201 Nevada. Niles Searls. Nevada City
12 Nevada, C. E. Clinch. Grass Valley.
203 Sacramento, G. B. Katzenstein, Sac'to.
220 San Bernardino, H. C. Yager, San Ber'o
130 San Fran'co, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, S. F.
185 San F'co, Mrs. E. P. Stevens, 1907 Bush
114 San Francisco, C. H. Peterson, S. F.
182 San Joaquin, B. F. Bagley, Stockton.
189 San Joaquin, W. R. Ellis, Lodi.
200 San Joaquin, Rev. C. S. Haswell, Lodi.
178 Santa Barbara, J. W. Webb, Lompoc.
295 Santa Clara, Rev. D. E. Bushnell, San Jose.
425 Shasta, Dr. J. F. Winsell, Ball's Ferry
176 Forestville, M., Forestville, J. G. Conklin.
64 Solano, Dr. I. S. Halsey, Vallejo.
64 Solano, Capt. A. D. Wood, S. F.
370 Sonoma, D. S. Sacry, Santa Rosa.
32 Sonoma, C. B. Proctor, Healdsburg.
32 Sonoma, J. G. Dow, Healdsburg.
143 Sonoma, Rev. L. W. Simmons, Fisherman's Bay.
156 Sonoma, Mrs. C. E. Fowler, Valley Ford
167 Sonoma, Rev. F. J. Culver, Sebastopol.
219 San Francisco, Wm. Crowhurst, S. F.
165 Yolo, William Sims, Winters.
210 Yolo, Rev. E. M. Stuart, Woodland.
224 Yolo, B. H. Hoag, Davisville.
419 Yolo, J. H. Norton, Capay.
25 Yuba, G. M. McWain, Marysville.
148 Yuba, Joseph Erwin, Camptonville.

ARIZONA.

3 Pima, Rev. G. H. Adams, Tucson.

JAPAN.

1 Japan, Daniel Jamison, Yokohama.

BANDS OF HOPE.

NAME.	LOCATION.	OFFICER.
Antioch,	Antioch,	A. K. P. Nason
Amador City	Amador	M
Brentwood,	Brentwood,	Sadie Defferbach
Crystal.	Brownsville,	S. W. Knox.
Colfax,	Colfax,	Mrs. E. D. Story
Crescent,	Judsonville,	Wm. Ellis,
Cloverdale,	Cloverdale,	Miss P. Sholes,
Colusa,	Colusa,	Mrs. L. Spect,
Davisville,	Davisville,	Miss K. Kelly,
Excelsior,	East Oakland,	W. M. Cord,
Evening Star	Pine Grove	James Wells.
Fresno	Fresno City	W. H. Donahue
Fidelity	Jackson	Rev. J. H. Wythe.
Forbestown,	Forbestown,	Flor. E. Morse
Forest City,	Forest City,	Mrs. S. A. Laury
Forestville,	Forestville,	H. Hanson,
Franklin,	F. School H's,	Mrs. Moore.
Guerneville,	Guerneville,	Mrs. E. Bagley,
Healdsburg	Healdsburg	C. Alexander.
Hanford.	Tulare,	Mrs. M. Plummer
Ione City	Ione City	P. B. Buchanan
Live Oak	Shenandoa V'y	J. W. Winans.
Lower Lake,	Lower Lake,	Miss Eva Lee,
Lakeport,	Lakeport,	Geo. Tucker.
Lodi.	Lodi.	C. S. Haswell.
Lu Ellar,	Chico,	P. Powers
Mount'n View,	Columbia,	P. S. Peters,
Middletown,	Middletown,	Miss K. Stark,
Merced,	Merced,	G. E. Isaacs,
Oakland,	Oakland,	Wm. Taylor,
Ocean Spray,	Westport.	A. Gordon,
Oakdale	Oakdale	Byron Seeber.
Pomona	Pomona	H. Eno.
Pescadero.	Pescadero.	Liz. Fairgrieve
Pleas't Templar,	Prairie,	M. J. McMillan
Alamo,	Alamo.	B. F. Hall
Cold Water,	Somerville,	Sadie Hauxhurst
Excelsior,	Byron,	W. M. Moore
Liberty,	Liberty,	Emma Howard
Morning Star,	Plymouth,	David Grounds
Morning Star.	Modesto,	Clara Vesey.
Pentz,	Pentz,	R. H. Hawkins
Petaluma,	Petaluma,	Mrs. Gilman,
Penryn,	Penryn,	M. L. Wood,
Pasadena,	Pasadena,	Sister Porter,
Rocklin,	Rocklin,	Mrs. R. A. Mills.
Rose Bud,	Woodland,	Mrs CH Sprague
Ruby Seal	Michigan Bar	A M. Addington
Riverside,	Riverside,	Mrs. Fessenden
Red Bluff,	Red Bluff,	Mrs. M. J. Mayhew.
Rising Star,	Lockeford,	H. M. Locke.
Soulsbyville,	Soulsbyville,	J. W. Bluett
Sparkling Water,	San Andreas,	Agnes Mercer
Sutter Creek	Sutter Creek	Wm. Wadge.
San Juan,	San Juan,	Miss C. Flint.
Sacramento,	Sacramento,	Mrs M Gouldin
San B'nard'o,	San Bernar'o,	Sister Ford,
San Diego,	San Diego,	Mrs. H. B. Rice
S. B'ventura,	S. B'ventura,	R. H. Witherill,
Santa Barb'a,	Santa Barb'r,	Mrs. S. M. Cool
Sheridan,	Sheridan,	Y. Dougherty,
White Lily,	Tulare City	Willis Faust
Wheatland,	Wheatland,	W. J. McFee
Washington,	Wasn't'n C'r,	Mr. Chase,
Yuba City,	Yuba City,	Mrs. Wilcoxen.
Well Spring,	Nortonville,	J. H. Watkins
Ventura.	Ventura.	Mrs. C. L. Bard

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G. W. A. S., Julius Lyons..Los Angeles
G. W. M., J. T. Mabe..... Tucson
G. W. D. M. Miss Emma Keys..Stockton
G. W. I. G., Mrs. M. E. Richardson .....Sheep Ranch
G. W. O. G., Frank Storer, ...San Francisco
G W. Chaplain, Rev. D. E. Bushnell .....San Jose
G. W. Messenger, E. Wood Culver .....Newcastle
P. G. W. C. T., Will D. Gould .....Los Angeles
Gen'l Supt. Juvenile Work, George Bramall .....Haywards

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Representatives to the R. W. G. L.—Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento; A. G. Clark, Napa City; Will D. Gould, P. G. W. C. T., Los Angeles, and Mrs. C. Clark, Napa City.

Alternates.—Mrs. Ida M. Katzenstein, Sacramento; Rev. D. E. Bushnell, San Jose; Wm. Crowhurst, San Fransisco, and C. H. Peterson, San Francisco.

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at Vallejo, on Tuesday, October 4th, 1881, commencing at 10 a. m.

Directory of Lodges of Good Templars in the City of San Francisco.

NO.	NAME.	MEETS.	LOCATION OF HALL.
7	California,	Th.,	Temperance Hall, No. 18½ Eddy street.
114	Evening Star,	Th.,	Grand Central Hall, 997 Market st., cor. of 6th.
120	Headlight,	W.,	Lougbead's Hall, 1605 Polk st., near Sacramento.
130	Constitution,	F.,	Shiel's Hall, 32 O'Farrell st.
160	Mission Star,	Tu.,	King's Hall, 2131 Mission st., bet. 17th and 18th.
185	Life Boat,	M.,	No. 118 Jackson st., near Front.
186	Golden Gate,	Tu.,	Hamilton Hall, cor. Steiner and Geary sts.
291	International,	M.,	Grand Central Hall, Market st., cor. of 6th.
293	Valley,	Th.,	Fell Street Presbyterian Church, bet. Laguna and Octavia sts.
307	Pleasant Valley,	M.,	Comerford's Hall Church st., bet. 27th and 28th.
314	Spring Valley,	Tu.,	Union Hall, cor. Fillmore and Greenwich sts.
417	Crystal.	M.,	Myrtle Hall, Railroad and 7th avenue.

308 Presidio, M., Presidio Barracks.
314 Spring Valley, Tu., Union Hall, cor. Fillmore and Greenwich sts.
332 Sparta, Sa., Grand Western Hall, cor. Bush and Polk sts.

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.....Mason Valley
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P. H. Mulcahy, G. W. S., Box 199,
.....Gold Hill
Lizzie Mulcahy, G. W. A. S.....Gold Hill
John F. Aitken, G. W. T.....Reno
T. F. Laycock, P. G. W. C. T.: .Reno
Mary O'Neil, G. W. M.....Empire
S. R. Noys, G. W. D. M.....Carson
Mrs. L. L. Bovard, G. W. Chap.,
.....Empire
Mrs. J. Daniels, G. W. I. G.,
.....Mason Valley
Wm. Owens, G. W. O. G....Franktown
John F. Aitken, R. W. G. L. Rep.,
.....Reno

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at Reno on the second Monday in October, 1881.

LODGES.

1. Empire, Th., Empire, Geo. Uttley.
2. Fidelity, Tu., Reno, H. B. Coss.
4. Union, Sa., Carson City, John Singleton.
5. Pine Grove, Pine Grove, J. W. Beam.
7. Excelsior, Virginia City, H. W. Read.
8. Better Day, Th., Mason Valley, J. O. Birmingham.
9. Tuscarora, Th., Tuscarora, W. J. Penrose.
10. Aurora, Aurora, Geo. Allbright.
12. Silver, F, Franktown, Mrs. E. C. Ray.
16. Unity, Tu., Elko, E. A. Littlefield.
19. Carlin, F., Carlin, J. H. Kelley
20. Sutro, Sutro, Nev. W. P. S. Washburn.
21. Genoa, Genoa, Sa., W. Swart.
22. Farriou, Sheridan, P. O., F., W. Mott.
23. Haswell, Dayton, Sa., J. L. Campbell.
25. Nevada, Winnemucca, Mo, S. S. Grass.
26. Love and Truth, Austin, Tu., D. R. O'Keef.
27. Ruby Hill, Ruby Hill, W. J. Penrose.
29. Charity, Eureka, J. L. Ladd.

UTAH.

1. Salt Lake, Salt Lake City, H. W. Cole.
2. Ft. Douglas, Ft. Douglas, Utah, John Parlis.
3. Mountain Home, Provo, Utah, Miss Elain Bee.
4. Bingham, Bingham, Frank Toban.

STATE DEPUTIES.

J. H. Kelley, Carlin.
Mrs. M. C, Ewing, Lake View.
H. D. Fisher, Salt Lake Utah.

Grand Lodge of Oregon.

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11 Capital, S., Salem, C. W. Scriber.
17 Hillsboro, S., Hillsboro, W. L. Weatherred.
23 La Creole, Tu., Dallas, Jennie M. Brown
36 Silver, S., Silverton, Frank Simeral.
39 Rosa, S., Salem, P. R. Winslow.
40 Astoria, Tu., Astoria, J. O. Bozorth.
43 Marion, S., Hubbard, Mileon B. Kester.
57 Milwaukee, S., Milwaukee, A. Luelling.
74 Val Fontis, S., Zena, Charles Philips.
80 John Day, S., Canyon City, Fred P. Horsley.
86 Nonpareil, W., Portland, E. W Ryan.
94 Lone Star, S., Clackamas, W. H. Wilmot.
115 Brooklyn, F., East Portland, W A. J. Oliver.
118 Sheridan, W., Sheridan, Dr. Quivey.
136 Forest Grove, S., Forest Grove, J T. Whalley.
159 Delavan, Tu., Junction City, W. M. Houstan.
166 Union, S., Turner, E. E. M. Kinney.
179 Pacific, S., Cottage Grove, W. W. Cathcart.
188 Golden Gate, S., Irving,
189 Ashland, F., Ashland, A. D. Helman.
191 Klamath, Tu., Ft. Klamath, George W. Dixon.
212 Ochoco, Th., Prineville, Joseph Howard.
217 Goshen, S., Goshen, J. W. Cox.
227 Marshfield, Th., Marshfield, Wm. Temple.
229 Onward, S., Albany, R. E. Conn.
258 Amity, S., Amity, R. Jas. A. Likens.
259 Green Mountain, S., Siuslaw, Hiram Wingard.
262 Triumph, M., Independence, Mrs. L. L. Whiteaker.
268 Paradise Springs, S., East Portland. A. R. Francis.
286 Williams Creek, S., Applegate, E. E. Topping.
289 McMinnville, S., McMinnville, J.E.Magers.
294 New Era, Th., New Era, Paul Boyce.
302 Newberg, S., Newberg, J. T. Smith.
316 Samaritan, S., Harrisburg, Nettie Isham.
317 Guiding Star, Tu., Lebanon, J. L. Gilbert.
331 Monmouth, S., Monmouth, C. G. Adkins.
332 Pass Creek, S., Drain, H. A. Wallace.
338 Wasco, S., Dufur, B. B. Clark.
342 Lily, Tu , East Portland, Jas. W. Shaver.
344 Albany, S., Albany, R. Fox.
346 Good Samaritan, W., Dalles, O. D. Doane.
349 Peace Vale, Tu., Portland, Mrs. N. L. Rockafellow.
350 Mount Hood, M., Dalles, E. B. McFarland,
352 Stayton, M., Stayton, J. L. Follansby.
353 Orient, F., Jefferson, E. E. Montague.
354 Floral, S., Marion, Ada K. Johns.
355 Bay. Th., Marshfield, A. M. Crawford.
356 Welcome, S., John Day, L. Hollenbeck
357 Monroe, S., Monre, N. A. Thompson.
358 Columbia, F., East Portland, D. M. Long.
359 Carson Prairie, —., East Portland, Charles Gilbert.
360 ———, St. Helens, J. H. Groves.
261 Westport, —, Westport, H. P. White.

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G. Sent., W. B. Robertson, Turner.
G. Mess., F. S. Harding, McMinville.
Supt. Juv. Work, Mrs. E. M. Vandevert, Salem.

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J. E. Houston, Junction City; Levi Leland, Oregon City.

Alternates.

E. W. Ryan, Portland; Elias Jessup, Newberg.

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at The Dalles, commencing on the third Tuesday in June, 1882.

OFFICERS ON THE R. W. GRAND LODGE.

R.W.G.T., Geo. B. Katzenstein, Cal.
R.W.G.C., T. B, Demaree, Kentucky.
R.W.G.V.T., Mrs. Brookbank, Ind.
R.W.G.S., F. G. Keens, Nebraska,
R.W.G.Treas., Uriah Copp, Illinois.
C.S.J.T., Mrs. C. E. Gilbert, S. C.
R.W.G.Chap. Rev. S. A. Williams. Miss.
R.W.G.M., W. H. Lambly, Canada.
R.W.G.D.M., Mrs. M. F. L. Connard Pa.
R.W.G.I.G., Emma Sprague, Wis.
R.W.O.G., Jas. M. Beedee, N. H.
R.W.G.M., Y. A. Woodward, Louisiana.
P.R.W.G.N., J. J. Hickman, Ga.

Free Copies.—The Rescue is sent free every week by the Grand Lodge to every Minister and Superior Judge of the State whose address can be obtained. Any not supplied can be by notifying the editor. Parties removing will please notify of change of address, if they desire the paper continued.

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In 1869 a capacious and elegant structure was erected near Vallejo, in Solano County, and in 1870, it was dedicated and opened under the auspices of the Grand Lodge, and entitled the "Good Templars' Home for Orphans." Its title is not meant to carry any idea of exclusiveness as to the class admitted to its sheltering offices. On the contrary, it is open to all; the only passport required at its portals is to be a homeless orphan child. Children under fourteen years of age, are received and cared for; and over one hundred orphaned children are now being cared for within its walls the buildings are sightly, capacious, and pleasantly located. The Home is under the general management and control of a Board of Trustees and a Board of Lady Managers—the former comprising nine gentlemen of the Order, who have charge of the building, grounds, (20 acres), and financial matters; while the Board of Lady Managers is composed of eight prominent lady members of the Order, selected from various parts of the State, and has charge of the domestic relations of the institution. The educational affairs are under the joint control and management of the Board of Trustees and Lady Managers. Within the Home a graded school under the "Public school system" of the State, is taught by two competent teachers. Upwards of $140,000 have been expended in the erection, care, and maintenance of this institution. The Good Templars of this jurisdiction have accepted the self imposed duty of sustaining this "Home" gratefully, and the membership is linked together in its support with unfaltering devotion.

ADOPTION.

Children may be adopted from the Home by reliable and proper persons upon application to Board of Lady Managers.

ADMISSION OF CHILDREN.

All letters concerning the admission of children, or their adoption from the Home, should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board of Lady Managers, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, 150 9th street, San Francisco, who will furnish the necessary blank forms.

Trustees of Orphan's Home.—Wm. H. Mills, Sacramento; H. S. Graves, Yuba City; Charles H. Haile, Alameda; A. G. Clark, Napa City; B. Frank Bagley, Stockton; Dr. I. S. Halsey and Samuel Kitto, Vallejo; Robert Thompson, G. W. C. T., San Francisco; Geo. B. Katzenstein, G. W. S., Sacramento, ex-officio.

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SURPLUS, - - - - $459,233.03

San Francisco, California, July 1, 1881.

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RESOURCES.

Bank Premises	$150,000 00
Other Real Estate	5,225 35
U. S. Bonds	626,977 35
Land Association and Dock Stocks	12,223 70
Loans on Real Estate	239,591 50
Loans on bonds, gas, water & B'k stocks	132,723 51
Loans on other securities (wheat, barley &c	352,489 22
Loans on personal security	882,288 88
Money on hand	508,611 45
Due from Banks and Bankers	204,500 30
	$3,114,631 26

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid up	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	459,233 03
Due Depositors	1,469,228 50
Due Banks and Bankers	186,107 23
Dividends unpaid	62 50
	$3,114,631 26

We beg to call your attention to the following facilities afforded by us:

We give advice in detail of all credits, acknowledge promptly all letters, and furnish a private telegraphic code to correspondents when desired.

We buy and sell Bills of Exchange on the principal cities in the United States, England, France and Germany.

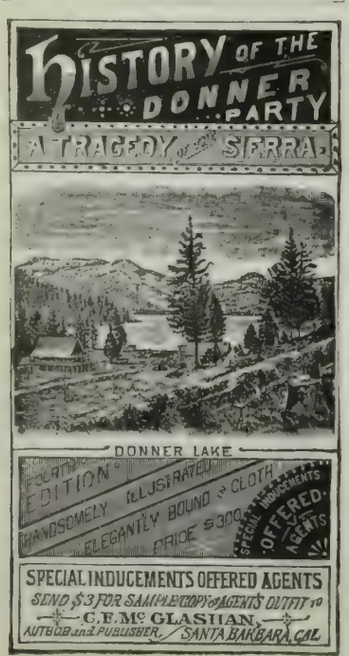
Telegraphic Transfers made with the principal cities of the United States; also Cable Transfers to Europe.

Investments made on commission, and special attention given to the negotiation of first-class loans of cities, counties, and other corporations.

Among our numerous correspondents throughout the United States and continent of Europe, we mention a portion of them as follows:

Union Bank	London, England
Hottinguer & Co.	Paris, France
Direction Der Disconto Gesellschaft	Berlin, Prussia
Importers and Traders National Bank	New York, N. Y.
National Bank of Commerce	" "
National Park Bank	" "
State National Bank	Boston, Mass
Pacific National Bank	"
National Metropolitan Bank	Washington, D. C.
Merchants National Bank	Chicago, Ill
Commercial Bank	St. Louis, Mo

R. H. McDONALD, President Pacific Bank.



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The Literary Revolution.

Either "The Library of Universal Knowledge," or "Chambers' Encyclopædia," which are described elsewhere, ought certainly to be in the hands of every reader of this paper. No work ever published, except the Bible, should more properly be considered a necessity to any person aspiring to even ordinary intelligence, than a cyclopædia. It should be ranked even before a dictionary. Before the days of the "Literary Revolution" encyclopædias were an impossible possession, on account of great cost, to the majority of readers. Ten years ago Chambers's could not be had for less than $50. Now you can get it for but a fraction of that amount, or without cost in money by terms given below.

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By special arrangements with the publishers, **The American Book Exchange,** we are able to offer our subscribers the following very extraordinary opportunities to secure either one of these great encyclopædias:

FREE!

For a club of 18 subscribers to this paper at $2 each, "Chambers's Encyclopædia," 15 volumes cloth, will be presented; or for a club of 30 subscribers, at $2 each, "The Library of Universal Knowledge," 15 volumes cloth, will be presented, postage paid.

FOR $11.50 "Chambers's Encyclopædia," as above, and a copy of this paper will be supplied three years to one subscriber, or three copies one year to three subscribers.

FOR $22.50 "The Library of Universal Knowledge," as above, and six copies of the RESCUE one year to six subscribers will be sent, all postage prepaid.

Copies of these magnificent and marvelously cheap encyclopædias can be seen at the office of this paper. ☞As an accommodation to subscribers, their orders will be received and forwarded for any other of the publications of the American Book Exchange.

HELP Yourselves by making money when a golden chance is offered, thereby always keeping poverty from your door. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. We furnish an expensive outfit and all that you need, free. No one who engages fails to make money very rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

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DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The German Savings and Loan Society.

For the half year ending this date, the Board of Directors of the German Savings and Loan Society has declared a dividend on Term Deposits at the rate of five and one-tenth (5 1-10) per cent per annum, and on Ordinary Deposits at the rate of four and one fourth (4¼) per cent per annum, free from Federal Taxes, and payable on and after the 11th day of July, 1881. By order.

GEO. LETTÉ, Secretary.

San Francisco, June 30, 1881.

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VOL. XVIII. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1881. No. 43

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Cyclopedia ..... Cheap Books
Chicago & North-Western ..... Railway
Gould, W. D ..... Attorney, Los Angeles
Gibbons, Miss ..... Engraver
H. G. Parsons ..... Book and Job Printer
Hanly, Geo. T ..... Tea, Coffee and Spices
Halsey, I. S ..... Dentist
Joseph, W. P ..... Wood and Coal
McKnight, A. J ..... Artist
Mutual Aid ..... I. O. G. T. of Cal.
National Temperance Society ..... Temp. Literature
Julia Colman ..... " "
Lincoln & Co ..... Grocers
Our Union ..... W. C. T. U. Journal
Pacific Bank ..... Pine Street
Rev. J. B. Hill ..... Temperance Literature
Smith, H. A ..... Temperance Grocery
Seminary, Quincy Hall ..... Santa Cruz
Thrailkill, Dr., Sacramento ..... Dentist
Thompson, R ..... Attorney-at-Law
W. C. T. U ..... Coffee Houses

When you call on any of these places please say you saw their Ad or card in the Rescue.

MARRIED.

At Nevada city, Aug .11, 1881, by Rev. A. L. Mann, Chas. Mosher to Annie Jewell, both of Grass Valley.

Bro. Mosher has been a member of Sylvania Lodge I. O. G. T. for 21 years, has filled the several offices therein, and ranks P. W. C. T.

We wish him and his fair wife health, wealth and prosperity, and trust that their future may be one of happiness.

WANTED.

WANTED — Employment, as bookkeeper, shipping clerk, salesman, or other similar occupation. Address "GOOD TEMPLAR," office of the RESCUE.

A FEW copies of the Proceedings of the recent National Temperance Convention at Saratoga, for sale at this office, 25 cents each; sent free by mail. Every Good Templar ought to have one.

THE West Va. Freeman which is only 25 numbers old has a stirring breezy air, is full of good and interesting things and but for the figures on the title heading might be supposed to have had a war record and experience of years. One of the best things it told last week is that its State has 42 of its 54 counties redeemed from the infamy of a licensed liquor traffic. If there has been a slaughter of temperance papers in the past, the blood of the martyrs has been exceedingly prolific in fresh, vigorous and healthy young shoots. Perhaps the martyr period has passed.

CRUELTY.—The Chronicle reports the case of a boy of 9 years in Oakland who is insane in consequence of injuries to his head received from a teacher in the Durant school, named Brodt, who is reported to be in the habit of violent punishment of his pupils. Sometimes such reports have proved to be utterly baseless and men have suffered from hasty and false accusations circulated by enemies.

This matter should be thoroly investigated and the teacher exonerated if not guilty: but on the other hand if there is a brutal, cowardly savage employed as a teacher who beats a boy of 9 years or a boy of any years on the head, he ought not only to be kicked out of school but driven out from among men to live with the coyotes. There is no language too strong to condemn the nasty cowards who vent their malice upon the helpless and in such a fiendishly cruel shape.

DOMESTIC HYGIENE.—A most excellent and comprehensive volume called the Home Handbook of Domestic Hygiene and Rational Medicine, has been published by Dr. J. H. Kellogg of Battle Creek, Michigan. Its pages give evidence of its being the most thoro and intelligent medical adviser that has ever been offered to the people. One of its best features is its preventive counsels against exposing ourselves to the necessity of medical advice or treatment. Every family should endeavor to secure this book. How much better and cheaper to have a chaste, virtuous, wise and ever faithful medical and moral counselor on your book shelf than to be at the mercy of the chance practitioner who prescribes so often a nostrum that creates a worse disease than the one he vainly attempts to remedy. It is time our people knew a good deal about themselves which they do not, but which can be learned with inestimable advantage from Mr. Kellogg's book. It can be ordered from the Pacific Press, Oakland, or Mr. Boyd 527 Commercial St. S. F.

In THORNLEY, England, the funeral of a Good Templar took place on a Sunday of last month. The rector of the Episcopal church who is also a magistrate, consented to have the funeral on the Sabbath, contrary to custom, that the Good Templars might all be able to attend. The Good Templars service was conducted at the house and at the grave by a member, and at the church by the Rector. The Rev. gentleman remarked at the close of the service that he was glad to see so many present in the regalia of the Order. He hoped they would all ever feel a pleasure and a pride in wearing it. Some men of narrow views would sneer at that regalia. His advice was to let them sneer on." The fact that they are striving to ameliorate their own condition and that of their class, and to stop the ravages of drunkenness will be more than a compensation for any light expressions made about them. He wished the temperance movement all success and recognized in it a grand means of bettering men's condition temporally, making life worth living, and being prepared for the future to which all are going."

The Watchword, from which these items are taken does not say whether the rector is a total abstainer or not: but how honest, manly and Christian like was that address of his, as compared with the sniveling dishwater we hear sometimes from distinguished men, condemning the awful tendencies of secret societies—provided they are anti-rum societies.

CIRCULAR LETTER OF THE R. W. G. T.

THE MRS. HAYES PICTURE.

DEAR BRETHREN OF THE I. O. G. T.:—With the fortunate tact which has so often distinguished the movements of our most excellent and worthy sister organization, the National W. C. T. Union, its leaders were quick to discern in the incident of the introduction of the Mrs. Hayes policy into the Presidential mansion, an opportunity of emphasizing by a graceful act, the public appreciation of that beneficent policy—giving the widest publicity to its testimony for temperance—and at the same time making it the foundation of a revenue for the very important purpose of circulating a National temperance literature.

The history of the presentation of the picture of Mrs Hayes to the White House to be there a permanent guardian angel witness of temperance and purity and godliness is familiar to all. So probably is the fact that the ladies have in preparation a beautiful first class engraving of that picture from the sale of which they hope to realize a handsome literature fund for the purpose of aiding and hastening the triumph of the great cause of humanity, in which every one of us is equally interested with every one of them.

The victory achieved by the gentle influences of Mrs. Hayes has gained for the great army of temperance an advanced post of much importance, and it should be the duty of every member of the army to make that victory as fruitful in good results as possible.

It occurs to me, therefore to invite every lodge of our beloved order to consider seriously and wisely the proposition to provide itself with one of these beautiful engravings, to be an honoring memento of the "dare to do right" policy, so faithfully carried out by one of the noblest of American women, to serve as a fitting and graceful ornament of the lodge room, to assist the beneficent objects of the literature fund, and to mark our appreciation of the grandly useful services of our sister Society, and our common interest in the success of all their efforts and enterprises.

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, R. W, G. T.

P. S.—As a beginning the Secretary, Miss Pugh, 53 Bible House N. Y. will please put me down for two copies of the engraving. G. B. K.

Will the temperance papers exchanging with the RESCUE please copy the above?

ATTENTION! SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.

All persons receiving this paper in San Joaquin county, who are not subscribers are indebted for it to the Good Templars of the county.

At the last session of the San Joaquin county Dist. Lodge, I. O. G. T., $10 was appropriated for the free distribution of the RESCUE in the county for three months, and the subordinate lodges were asked to appropriate such sum as they felt able to for the same purpose.

This was considered the best mode of circulating temperance literature, and at the same time calling the attention of the public to the work our Order is doing thruout the state.

Any information desired concerning the Order may be obtained by calling on or writing to

WM. JONES, Dist. Sec., care of C. V. Thompson, 190 Levee St. Stockton. P. O. Box 386.

Bro. Wm Jones is agent for the RESCUE in San Joaquin county; parties in Stockton, visiting there or having business relations there can subscribe or renew conveniently thru Bro, Jones who has been an active worker and mover in extending the circulation of this paper.

QUITE a number of letters came too late. Wednesday morning is too late for anything.

THE FREE ICE-WATER FOUNTAIN.

O blessed fountain in the fervid street,
O draught of life in hot and toiling ways,
Unto thy plashing coolness what tired feet
Come wearily through sick and fainting days!

From stifling tenements the mother bears
In fevered arms the fevered, wailing child,
And as it drinks and smiles she almost dares
To hope for life, and is from grief beguiled.

The children, with unchildish labor sick,
Lift hot, flushed faces to the dripping brink;
The eager worker from the very thick
Of toil and strife stops gladly for a drink,

And says, "God bless the crystal water cold!"
The summer's water, cooled with winter's ice,
For sick and thirsty lips, for young and old,
And free to all—a gift beyond a price.

Some healing angel standeth there, I think.
And cries, "Come here!" from out life's hot turmoil,
Stoops lovingly and gives the children drink,
And cools the lips of fever and of toil.

It was a blessed thought. Then freely take
The cooling cup that has no taint of sin.
"Tis given for humanity's sweet sake;
"Tis one step onward in the march we take.
And for return shall "thanks and usage" win.

Harpers Weekly.

A SECOND LITERARY REVOLUTION.

The first literary revolution consisted in the publication of standard books in every department of literature at from one-third to one-tenth of their former cost.

The second literary revolution consists in a still further very great reduction (conditional) even from the revolution prices, while, at the same time, the average quality of the books will continue to be materially improved.

HOW CAN THESE THINGS BE?

To attempt an impossibility could of course only result in failure, and it would be useless, in our own interest, or in that of many thousand customers who have shown us such earnest favor, and have given us such great patronage, to announce or promise what could not be performed. We have dealt frankly with our customers in giving facts concerning costs and profits in the past, and we do it now, by giving facts and figures illustrating how we can afford to still further reduce prices.

FACTS AND FIGURES,

Please note at the start our apology for not having done heretofore what we now propose to do, and consider—

1st—We published our first book only so long ago as January 1879. Previous to that time we were entirely without experience in book publishing. What knowledge we had of business was gained in newspaper publishing and in book selling.

2d—We were also at that time almost entirely without capital, and until so late as February, 1881 we labored under the difficulty of being without capital even approximately adequate for the magnitude of the enterprise we were undertaking.

3d—Our entire scheme was in opposition to all previous methods of publishing and bookselling. And from the beginning to the present, we have had the combined bitter opposition of almost the entire book publishing and book selling classes of the United States.

4th—Starting thus with a minimum of knowledge, and less capital, and with such immense opposition, we thought it best in the interest of both the reading public and ourselves, that we undertake too little rather than too much; partial success would be better than total failure.

5th—In spite of our want of resources and of experience, and in spite of the opposition, and with the necessity of organizing and training our *new forces* and necessarily trying many experiments all of which no one could expect would be uniformly successful, we have from January 1st 1880 to June 30, 1881, manufactured and sold nearly 2,000,000 volumes of standard books for which we have received the considerable sum of $709,521.32

6th—In a circular issued in January of the present year we made the following statement: "The public have so long been taught to believe books to be expensive luxuries and low prices impossible, that incredulity has from the first been the greatest obstacle to the progress of the literary Revolution. It was easier to make good books cheap than it was to make people believe it could be done. We could readily have made prices even lower than they have been, but for the terrible tax we have been compelled to pay to this incredulity.

We have during this period from January 1, 1880, to June 30, 1881 paid for advertising, the large sum of $140,878.93, This immense item necessarily has to come out of the profits we made on the books sold.

7th—Altho our scheme originally embodied the principle of selling directly to the consumer, and doing away with the exorbitant cost of middlemen, we have not undertaken to put aside the book seller and the book agent altogether, because a large portion of the bookbuyers of the country have got into the habit of looking to them for their supplies, and if we were to supply the wants of such customers at all we were compelled to do it thru these ordinary channels. But we have endeavored to induce or compel these middlemen to work as we have been doing, on a more reasonably small percentage of profit (the immensely increased sales at the reduced prices even with the smaller commissions really give the book-seller a larger net profit than he formerly had). Accordingly we have during this period from January 1, 1880 to June 30, 1881 allowed to the book-sellers and book agents commissions averaging about 25 per cent of our total receipts. In other words, in addition to the $709,521.32 we have received from the public for our books, the public has also paid to the middlemen the large sum of $177,380.33 simply for handling these books, making the total cost of the books to the consumer $886,701.65.

8th—From these statements you can readily see that if

From the total amount which the public has paid for our books...		$886,901.65
We deduct the amount we have paid for advertising these books.	$140,878,93	
And the amount paid to middlemen for handling the books.	177,380.33	
We have a total deduction of.....		318,259.26
And a remainder of.....		$568,642.39

Thus it is evident that if the public had bought these books *directly from us*, the unnecessary expense of advertising, and of paying middlemen for handling them being avoided, the books would have cost them only $568,642.39, being almost 45 percent less than the $886,901.65 which would have paid for them, and our net proceeds would have been none the less.

A BETTER ILLUSTRATION.

The above figures show clearly the possibility of a great reduction from our prices as heretofore given without diminishing our net income, but they do not necessarily show that it is possible for us to manufacture and sell books at such low prices without loss to us. As we have never made pretense of publishing books from charitable or philanthropic motives, and do not wish our friends to think we are doing business at a loss, we will give a conclusive and interesting illustration of how we can afford these low prices.

LIBRARY OF UNIVERSAL KNOWLEDGE.

After a labor of nearly two years by an able corps of American editors and writers, for whose services we have paid nearly $30,000, we have within the brief period of less than ten months made electrotype plates for the Library of Universal knowledge at a further cost of nearly $30,000, making a total investment on this work of about $60,000. This labor all being done and paid for, the 15 large octavo volumes, making the largest Cyclopedia ever published in this country, can be manufactured at a cost per set of 15 volumes of—

For paper.....	$2 52
For printing...	96
For binding.....	2 48
Total.....	$5 96

These electrotype plates which we have manufactured will readily print 100,000 copies, and then by slight repairing will print from 50,000 to 100,000 additional copies, but to make our estimate absolutely safe we will assume that it will be necessary to manufacture a new set of electrotype plates after 60,000 copies have been printed. Thus we must add to the above cost of the manufacture of one set of the books ($5.96) an additional $1 as the proportionate cost of the plates for each set of 15 volumes. A further item must also be added to cover expenses of office, handling, shipping, etc., which experience leads us to estimate below 50 cents per set, but as we must do at least a safe business we will add instead for this item another $1, making the total cost of manufacture and handling the 15 octavo volumes of the Library of Universal knowledge $7,96.

Thus you see that if we sell a copy of this great Encyclopaedia even at the net price of $10 we still have a net profit of over $2. As we have already sold about 15,000 sets in advance of completion, we think it very safe to estimate (and we have heard of neither friend nor enemy who makes an estimate lower) that we shall sell as fast as we can manufacture them, at least 100,000 sets, and allowing our figures given above to be correct, we have the comfortable sum of $200,000 to cover contingencies and dividends to our stockholders.

As some of our friends may question whether our estimates above given are perfectly safe, and as we have heard of some instances where the accuracy of figures previously given by us has been disputed by our enemies, we will say that the cost of the paper is but 8 cents per pound, the cost of presswork at $1.20 per thousand impressions, and the cost of binding at 16½ cents per volume.

THE PRACTICAL POINT.

We now come to the practical point in which you are interested — how you may get the books you want at the lowest possible cost.

It is evident that it can only be done by your doing away *so far as you are concerned*, with our immense expenditure for advertising, and with the commissions which we or you are compelled to pay the middlemen, if you buy thru the middlemen.

Another extremely important point in enabling us to afford the lowest possible price is that we receive quick returns for the investments we have made.

You readily see that we have invested about $60,000 cash; before we are able to offer you a complete set of the library of Universal Knowledge at any price. We must sell a great many thousand sets before we can even get back the money which we have invested, to say nothing of the reward which we *must* have, in some measure, for our labor and the capital of the stockholders involved.

A large portion of the public still persist in getting their supplies of books thru the middlemen (who must be paid for their services) instead of from us direct; and as a large expenditure for advertising will also continue to be necessary in finding out new customers, we must continue to hold to our present retail prices, in order that we may be able to pay these enormous expenses for advertising and for commissions to middlemen.

But because we are thus compelled to tax book buyers generally with these heavy expenses, there is no occasion why we should continue this heavy tax upon you individually if you choose to unite with us in avoiding it.

OUR PROPOSITION TO YOU.

We therefore make you this proposition: If you will send your order for the library of Universal Knowledge (either for yourself or for any number of friends and acquaintances) so that we shall receive the same on or before the first day of September 1881, we will accept such orders at a discount of one third from our published list prices, making net prices to you as follows:

LIBRARY OF UNIVERSAL KNOWLEDGE.

For the 15 vol. in cloth, net.....	$10 00
In half Russia, sprinkled edges	13 33
In half Russia, gilt top	15 00
In full library sheep, marbled edges.....	16 66

Orders sent to us under this offer will be accepted and filled by us under the following terms and conditions.—

CONDITIONS.

1 We do not in this case as has commonly been our custom, require that remittances shall accompany the orders. Payments may be made at any time that may suit the convenience of the purchaser, on or before the delivery of the books to him, and no later than January 1, 1883.

2. But in making deliveries of the books we shall give precedence to orders which are accompanied by remittance in full payment, shipping first those for which payment is first received.

3. After filling all orders which have been fully paid for at time of order, we shall in shipping give precedence to orders which are accompanied by a payment of 10 per cent or more on account of said order, the balance then to be paid on or before the delivery of the books.

4. Thereafter shipment will be made to those who have sent no payment with the order, precedence being given to those whose orders are first received by us, payment of course being required on or before delivery of the goods.

5. We shall not consider orders unaccompanied by any remittance as binding upon the person making it, if from any cause he is unable to take the books, or shall not then desire to do so; but in case payment is not made promptly when such person is notified that his books are ready for delivery, he will first forfeit his position on our delivery list, his name being transferred to the end, and in case payment is not made promptly when his name is again reached and he is notified, he will then forfeit the privilege of purchasing at less than our full price list, and no order will thereafter be accepted from him under any similar special offer which we may in the future make on other of our publications, unless the same is accompanied by payment.

ABOUT OUR OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

As the present stock of our miscellaneous publications is now comparatively limited, and as our entire manufacturing resources will in all probability be for months to come taxed to the utmost by the manufacture of the Library of Universal Knowledge alone, we cannot undertake to make an offer similar to the above upon the books covered by our miscellaneous list, except to the extent of our stock in hand. Until our supply is exhausted we will accept in connection with an order for the Cyclopedia under the above offer, orders for any of our miscellaneous books at the same rate of discount (one-third) from our list prices, but in all cases we shall require that orders for miscellaneous books under these terms shall be accompanied by the cash, as these books can be delivered at once, and cash orders will certainly soon exhaust our supply.

Any remittance for miscellaneous books, the supply of which may have by that time been exhausted, will either be returned promptly or the amount will be applied toward the payment for the Library of Universal Knowledge as may be directed.

VERY IMPORTANT.

In connection with the special terms given above, please note particularly the following points:

1st—We look to you direct for your order, and we also

ask you to assist in spreading the knowledge of the existence, character and low prices of our publications. The larger our sales and the more promptly they are made, the more rapidly can we go forward manufacturing other equally good books at equally low prices, We will gladly furnish you any reasonable quantity of catalogues and circulars for distribution.

2—The terms herewith given are limited strictly to orders which shall be received by us on or before Sept. 1, 1881. Orders received after that date must positively come under our list prices or terms to clubs, which latter are limited to 10 per cent, or at the utmost, 15 per cent discount from our price list.

3d.—We are well aware of the fact that very many book-buyers have not at a moment's command even $10 which they can invest, however great the inducements. This offer gives you the privilege of making payment when it suits your convenience, at any time before January 1, 1882.

4th.—The Library of Universal Knowledge was completed on July 15, 1881, and we are now delivering the same in the various styles of binding advertised. It is a verbatim reprint, in large type of the last (1880) London edition of Chamber's Encyclopedia with copious additions (about 15,000 topics) by American editors, the whole combined under one alphabetical arrangement, with such illustrations as are necessary to elucidate the text. It gives an amount of matter about 10 per cent more than Appleton's Cyclopaedia (price in cloth $80.), and 20 per cent more than Johnson's Cyclopaedia (prtce $51. in cloth). For the general reader it is undoubtedly the best Encyclopaedia ever published, whatever the price. Specimen pages will be sent free upon application. AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, 764 Broadway New York. JOHN B ALDEN, Manager.

The foregoing came to hand just as the RESCUE was going to press last week, and it was impossible for it to appear then in time to enable a California or Oregon order to reach New York before Sept. 1. The publishers gave no authority for the statement but the readers of the RESCUE may be pretty sure that for them the limit of time for direct orders at the lowest rate named will be extended to Sept. 10, the applicant stating that he saw the notice in this paper. The matter has been represented to the A. B. Exchange from here.

Now is the time for every lodge to get a splendid copy of this excellent work at only $10, if sent for during the time specified. Postage must also be paid which is $3 a set.

The work given for a premium for clubs for the RESCUE is delivered free of charge, the postage being paid by this office.

The following are of the campaign leaflets used in the local option contest of 1874; and will bear repetition.

FOR LICENSE.

He who votes for license, votes to starve out the grocer, the dry goods man, the mechanic, and the working man to seek their bread elsewhere.

He votes that houses and stores shall be ticketed all over town "To let."

He votes that all the mortgages on workingmen's houses and other property shall be foreclosed and the property sacrificed.

He votes for jails, police courts, prisons, poorhouses and lunatic asylums in places of schools, churches, libraries, parks and happy homes.

He votes to have a murder committed by a drunken man every Sunday in San Francisco, and every day somewhere else.

He votes to make the Chinaman own the labor market of this State.

He votes to curse the farming interests and every good interest with the liquor saloons that infest the land everywhere.

He votes that California shall become poorer and poorer every year, and that no attempted improvement shall be possible.

He votes that 2,250 people shall die of whisky every year in this State.

He votes to let the whisky master put another chain on the working man.

He votes that the working man shall be the poor man, and only find work half the time.

He votes that the 41 per cent, of the children of California who now don't go to school shall be increased to 80 per cent.

He votes for the most cruel and outrageous monopoly that ever cursed the world.

He votes for what all good people and the liquor dealers themselves declare *is a bad business*—the worst on earth.

He votes to curse his children and all the children of the State with pitfalls of drunkenness and vice.

Can you vote for license and invoke in the act a curse and blight upon yourself, your family and friends and your country?

A NO LICENSE VOTE.

He who votes "against license" votes to wipe out two-thirds of the city, county and State taxation.

He votes for good times, prosperous business, employment of labor, profitable pursuits of industrial and manufacturing interests—because the liquor traffic makes men poor, unable to patronize the grocer and mechanic and producer, and unable to produce wealth and employ labor and improve the value of property.

He votes that the ten per cent, which has to be paid on groceries, dry goods, clothes, etc., by all good payers, to compensate for the bad debts created by the liquor traffic, shall be reduced and the sellers of legitimate merchandise be enabled to transact a safe and paying business.

He votes that the untenanted stores and dwellings in all our towns shall be rented to industrious and worthy citizens and families.

He votes that in his township, industrious men and families shall no longer be forced to move elsewhere in search of a place to make a living.

He votes that sixty millions a year shall no longer be wasted in California to produce paupers and criminals.

He votes that about 20,000 people in this State employed in the liquor iraffic whose labor and talents are wasted may be enabled to use them in a legitimate business, in the production of wealth, and not in the destruction of every good interest.

He votes to save these 20,000 men from continuance in a business which is utterly ruinous to them morally and financially—which ruins and destroys a larger proportion of them than of their customers.

He votes that his own and his neighbors' sons shall not grow up drunkards, useless members of society, and perhaps criminals, and that his daughters may be safe from becoming in time the wives of drunkards.

He votes that property valuation in the community shall increase in value 7 to 15 per cent, every year as it does in all places where no liquor is sold.

He votes that in a few years hence the Penitentiary at San Quentin, and the new prison at Folsom, shall be rented for manufacturing institutions in place of supporting the fruits of the liquor traffic, and that our police courts and jails be used for similar wealth-producing purposes.

He vote- that the harvesting of the crops shall be done by sober and efficient white labor rather than be monopolized by the Chinese because they are sober.

He votes that California, with the most energetic, enterprising and capable population in the world, with the finest and most healthful climate, and the richest and most varied resources of wealth and comfort, shall no longer be held in the bondage of slavery and poverty by the whisky dealers who sacrifice themselves and the whole people to make a little ring of 30 or 40 whisky makers and big whisky dealers rich and fat on the spoils and ruin of the whole State.

"WISDOM'S WAYS."

The National Temperance Society has just published an excellent concert exercise," "Wisdom's Ways," by Hope Hazel. Composed of scripture responsive texts and well-selected recitations. It is especially adapted for Sunday-schools, Bands of Hope, and juvenile temperance and religious organizations. It is deserving of a wide circulation, and those desirous of giving such an exercise would do well to send for a copy for examination. 12mo, 8 pages, 3 cents, single copies; 36 cents per dozen, sent post paid. Address J. N. STEARNS, Publishing Agent, 58 Reade Street, New York.

COMMUNION WINE.

The undersigned takes this method to inform the churches that he has undertaken the manufacture of Unfermented Wine for Sacramental use. The article he offers for sale is Pure, Unadulterated Juice of the Grape, and is furnished to order in pint or quart cans, sealed and packed in boxes. Price $3 per gallon. SAMUEL WINTER.
Yountville, Napa county, Cal.

Keep in a cool place, When used, open and let stand a while; then pour off carefully.

FIRST-CLASS AGENTS WANTED.

The great reputation of JOHN B. GOUGH, the magnificent make-up of "Sunlight and Shadow," and the universal demand for it among all classes, makes this the best opportunity ever offered to energetic agents to make money. We want first-class agents in every township, to whom liberal terms will be given. Address, for territory and terms, J. Dewing & Co., 420 Bush St., San Francisco.

CAL. W. C. T. UNION.

President, Mrs. D. P. Browne, Blake House, Oakland.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Mrs. G. S. Abbott, Oakland.
Mrs. John McNear, Petaluma.
Mrs. M. A. Nash, Santa Rosa.
Mrs. W. R. Spencer, Grass Valley;
Miss W. Bell, San Jose.
Miss Sarah P. Morrison, San Jose.
Mrs. J. B. Hill, Alameda.
Secretary, Mrs. Mary E. Congdon, 314 Sutter St. S, F.
Assistant Secretary, Miss M. J. Havens, Blake House, Oakland.
Treasurer, Mrs. J. G. Wickersham, Petaluma.

CAL. W, C. T. U.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of California will hold its Annual meeting Thursday Sept. 1st, at the Young Men's Christian Association Building, 232 Sutter St,, commencing at 10 A. M.—Session in the afternoon at 2 o'clock. Every Union is invited to send two delegates who will be entertained. All delegates desiring entertainment will please notify the Sec. a day or two before the meeting. M. E. CONGDON,
Secretary Cal. W. C. T. U.

C. L. S. C. TO GOOD TEMPLARS.

The cordial manner in which our olive branch has been received is very encouraging, and as soon as the course of study for the coming year is published we will report thereupon. Pacific Grove, the headquarters of the state Chautauqua Circle, is a most beautiful spot, combining a pine grove extending to the shore, a varied and picturesque coast on Monterey bay, and this year, perfect weather. The latter, however cannot be warranted, for it is sometimes foggy.

The grove, 300 acres was originally purchased of David Yocks by the Methodist denomination, and deeds to property are forfeited if the premises are used for liquor selling or gambling. Both iniquities are forever prohibited, so that the grove must ever remain a temperance stronghold, and its moral and religious atmosphere will render it a desirable place for recreation, and will attract desirable people. For some reason the property reverted to Mr. Yocks, and has now been sold to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, but with the same restrictions, liquor selling forever prohibited. The company continues the former management, and has built a large and commodious "Chautauqua Hall," designing to make the meetings of the C. L. S. C. permanent at the Grove.

Excellent roads have been built to its charming environs, so that the beauties of the peninsula are accessible to all, and at reasonable rates, and the R. R. Company finds it for its interest to put railroad fares very low and to allow 100 lbs of baggage, a tent and bedding to each ticket. On the ground are a restaurant with bakery, meat and vegetable stands, furnishing supplies at fair rates. There is plenty of room for Chautauquans and Good Templars, and we trust that the moral aims of the one and the intellectual aims of the other may so fuse as to give both added influence and a general uplift.

S. M. SEVERANCE.

FERNDALE August 14th 1881.

EDITOR RESCUE.—Your readers may be interested to know that in Humboldt county we have 11 Lodges of Good Templars with a membership of over 450 and everything seems to bid fair for progress. We have had Bro. F. J. Culver with us for some time: we think he is the right man in the right place, he is a good worker and his whole soul seems to be in the temperance cause: he handles rum and rum vendors without gloves: has delivered 28 lectures in our county and organized 3 new Lodges; traversed our large county and spoken in Churches, Halls and School houses.

We regret that he could not stay longer with us for we are satisfied that he is doing much good. Please send me a bundle of the RESCUE and we will try to send you a club from our Lodge. PortKenyon Lodge was instituted May 26 1881 and is situated about 2 miles from Ferndale; we now have 27 members.

L. D. PORTKENYON LODGE.

PLAIN COPY.—When you write for the RESCUE, the best paper to use is white, in sheets of eight or nine inches long by five or six wide: that is a very handy size for the printer to work from. Write on one side only; rather use a good pencil than pale ink. Please write plainly too, especially when you give names. Don't harass the printers with puzzling copy. Poetry for insertion must be unexceptionable in quality.

G. W. Secretary's D'p'tm't.

GEORGE B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.

☞The office of the Grand Lodge is located in the Capital Savings Bank Building, entrance, No. 328 J street, up-stairs, over the southwest corner J and Fourth streets, Sacramento, where the Grand Worthy Secretary will be pleased to receive calls from the members of the Order during business hours.

☞This department is edited by the Grand Worthy Secretary, to whom all communications relating in any way to the business of the Grand Lodge, this department, or anything appearing hereunder, should be addressed.

☞The Grand Worthy Secretary's post office address is Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento, Cal.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

ON SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE G. W. S.

Sold for the Benefit of the Grand Lodge

Constitutions, per hundred copies	$12 00
Constitutions per dozen	1 75
Glee Books, "Temperance Chimes" per dozen	4 00
Glee Books, per half dozen	2 50
Glee Books, single copies	50
Receipts of Evening and Constitution Roll Book, per set	2 50
Chase's Digest, per copy	1 50
Officer's Roll Call etc., Book of	1 00
Pledge Cards, per hundred	1 00
Officers Cards, per set of four	1 00
Degree Ode Cards, per dozen	1 00
Subordinate Ode Cards, per dozen	75
Subordinate Ode Cards with music, per dozen	1 50
Chase's Good of the Order, per copy	50

BLANK FORMS.

Clearance Cards, per dozen	3 00
Grand Lodge Returns, per dozen	1 00
W. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. F. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Bonds, per dozen	1 00
Forms for Charges, Trials, etc., per set of four	75
Forms for incorporation of Lodges	Free

LODGE BOOKS

Propositions for Membership, Book of fifty	50
Notices of Election to Membership, book of fifty	50
Proposition Committee notices, book of fifty	50
D. G. W. C. T.'s Dispensations, book of fifty	50
Password Certificates, book of fifty	50
Delinquent (Dues) Notice, book of fifty	50
Warrants on W. T., book of fifty	50
W. F. S. Receipts, book of fifty	50
W. T. Receipts, book of fifty	50

LODGE FURNITURE.

In addition to the above, I will attend to orders for Impression Seals, Blank Books, Special Printing, Regalia or Lodge Furniture. This will be done as an accommodation to Lodges and not as a source of profit either to the Grand Lodge or myself; hence all orders filled will be sent per express by the dealers, with instructions to "collect on delivery," unless the money accompanies the order. Address—

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.,
Sacramento, California.

CASH RECEIVED.—The Grand Worthy Secretary acknowledges receipt of the following amounts of cash since last report. Proper personal receipts were also forwarded in each case:

GENERAL FUND.

Lake City Lodge, No. 129	$ 7 00
Auburn, No. 150	12 25
Livermore, No. 200	21 75
Carpenteria, No. 208	4 00
Poway, No. 264	16 00
Central Point, No. 298	16 75
Fresno, No. 409	14 75
Albion, No. 438	6 25
Elizabeth, No. 448	7 00
Victory, No. 123	22 25
Star of the Hill, No. 127	50
Cordua, No. 141	5 25
Geyser, No. 166	6 75
Lodi, No. 189	33 00
Denverton, No. 239	13 50
Webster, No. 316	5 00
Pride of the River, No. 318	12 25
Farmington, No. 323	7 75
Knights Ferry, No. 335	14 75
Bear Mountain, No. 343	20 25
Hope of Eureka, No. 360	11 15
Alaska, No. 372	11 25
Trinidad, No. 400	15 75
Azalea, No. 405	7 25
Madison, No. 463	4 00
Welcome, No. 104	10 00
Ceres, No. 109	24 00
Evening Star, No. 114	16 00
Inpependent, No. 119	3 00
Phoenix, No. 137	20 00
Santa Barbara, No. 140	5 00
Boone, No. 153	11 00
Igo, No. 155	11 25
Good Shepherd, No. 158	23 75
Charity, No. 212	8 50
Mt. Echo, No. 245	11 00
Granger, No. 295	18 50
Western Star, No. 303	2 50
Pride of the Sierras, No. 317	10 50
Big Tree, No. 345	18 00
Murphy's No. 361	27 75
Silver Gate, No. 435	6 00
Winters No. 165	5 50
Marysville, No. 25	31 00
San Leandro, No. 180	16 75
Jonesa, No. 181	21 25
Tulare, No. 195	20 00
Isabella, No. 218	5 50
Plainsburg, No. 223	19 75
San Rafael, No. 244	21 25
Iron Clad, No. 267	9 00
Mountain, No. 270	10 00
Floral, No. 282	13 25
Porterville, No. 302	11 25
Hopland, No. 341	9 00
Mokelumne, No. 348	9 00
Dauntless, No. 375	3 25
Merced Falls, No, 376	7 50
Coulterville, No. 382	15 00
San Gregorio, No. 408	11 50
Battle Creek, No. 425	6 50
Los Alamos, No. 436	11 00
Taylorsville Rescue, No. 215	11 50
Star of Hope, No. 32	10 00
Watsonville, No. 126	5 50
Crystal Water, No. 133	13 25
Chapel, No. 191	17 50
Home, No. 242	8 00
Snelling, No. 279	3 50
Rescue, No. 380	20 50
Valley View, No. 397	1 00
Crescent City, No. 398	14 50
Mountain Ranch, No. 106	2 50
Horicon, No. 146	10 50
International, No. 291	33 25
Twilight, No. 331	7 50
Ruby, No. 424	4 00

ORPHANS HOME FUND.

C. B. Harris,	5 00
Stockton, No. 182	25 00
Enterprise, No. 356	79 75
Good Shepherd, No. 158	15 00

CHARTER FEE FUND.

Madison Lodge,	10 00

PACKAGES MAILED.—The following packages have been mailed during the past week from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office:

1 to W. P. Joseph, San Francisco.
1 to P. R. McCabe, Turlock.
2 to L. P. Guiberson, Scenega.
1 to C. J. De Seda, Dutch Flat.
1 to Miss M. M. Thornburgh, Santa Maria.
1 to S. M. Cambell, Pasadena.
1 to H. Durner, Benicia.
3 to S. A. Smith, Central Point.
1 to J. E. McMillan, Marysville.
2 to C. E. Garfield, Denverton.
1 to E. Dyer, Truckee.
7 to R. D. Carter, Rio Vista.
7 to O. M. Keesling, San Jose.
4 to Ada E. Derosier, San Francisco.
1 to A. K. Stevens, San Francisco.
1 to Wm. Bennett, Judsonville,
1 to John Warwick, Grangeville.
1 to D. K. Zumwalt, Visalia.
1 to Wm. M. Crane, Brownsville.
2 to Wm. Livingston, East Berkley.
1 to E. F. Maxfield National City.
2 to S. C. Brown, Yountville.
2 to Alice Hill, Columbia.
2 to Wm. Sims, Winters.
4 to James McNulty, Biggs.
1 to G. F. McDonald, Dunnigans.
1 to W. H. Palmer, Eureka Mills.
1 to M. L. Miller, Stockton.
1 to Geo. Vogle, Knights Ferry.
1 to C. E. Justis, Wheatland.
3 to James Morse, Guadalupe.
3 to E. J. Evans, Stony Point.
1 to C. S. Brooks, Marysville.
3 to Fred B. Ellsworth, Michigan Bluff.
1 to S. C. Brown, Yountville.
1 to A. B. Smith, Selma.
1 to Tom M. Campbell, Yolo.
1 to Geo. W. Stricklen, Roseville.

PACKAGES BY EXPRESS.

1 to J. H. Williams, Suisun.
1 to H. E. Cyrus, Calistoga.
1 to J. Andett, Madison.
1 to C. D. Brooke, El Dorado.
2 to W. T. Kennedy, Birds Landing.
1 to H. R. Hughes, Angels.
1 to C. M. Teney, Santa Paula.
1 to W. L. Root, Blacks Station.

STATE DEPUTY.

Rev. W. C. King, Sacramento,

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

L. C. Clark, for Ventura Co. Huneme; James H. Gilmore, for ElDorado Co. Diamond Springs; A. M. Crawford for Sacramento Co. Elk Grove.

LODGE DEPUTIES.

W. F. Barry for No. 292 San Francisco; W. F. Bassett for No. 252, Tomales.

LODGE DEPUTIES RECOMMENDATIONS.—Proper recommendations for lodge deputies for the next ensuing year have been filed with the G. W. S. from the following lodges during the past week, and their receipt is hereby acknowledged.

Nos. 25, 32, 64, 107, 126, 133, 138, 146, 152, 153, 164, 180, 190, 209, 215, 222. 224, 233, 237, 244, 279, 291, 297, 308, 313, 330, 337, 376, 398, 400, 408, 425, and 442.

RETURNS RECEIVED.—During the past week the following Lodges have filed Grand Lodge returns with the G. W. S. and their receipt is acknowledged.

Nos. 25, 32, 106, 113, 114, 123, 126, 129, 133, 137, 141, 146, 150, 153, 155, 156, 158, 166, 181, 191, 195, 212, 215. 218, 221, 223, 237, 239, 242, 244, 245, 264, 267, 270, 274, 279, 295, 298, 303, 308, 316, 317, 323, 327, 331, 335, 337, 345, 348, 360, 372, 375, 376, 398, 408, 409, 419, 424, 425, 435, 436, 438, and 442.

CREDENTIALS RECEIVED.—Credentials certifying representatives elect to the next annual session of the Grand Lodge have been received at the G. W. S, office during the past week, and their receipt is hereby acknowledged as follows.

Nos. 32, 17, 25, 51, 56, 64, 107, 111, 112, 114, 117, 119, 123, 127, 129, 131, 133, 134, 135, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 144, 146, 152, 153, 160, 163, 165, 166, 169, 180, 186, 189, 190, 193, 195, 200, 209, 215, 216, 221, 222, 224, 226, 233, 239, 241, 242, 244, 247, 269, 289, 291, 292, 297, 313, 316, 318, 323, 330, 331, 335, 339, 348, 361, 366, 369, 371, 375, 376, 379, 381, 385, 387, 398, 417, 429, 442, 451, and A. T. 1.

LODGE DEPUTY ANNUAL REPORTS.—Lodge deputies of the following lodges have filed proper annual reports with the G W S during the past week, and their receipt is hereby acknowledged.

Nos. 32, 51, 123, 126, 129, 133, 137, 139, 140, 141, 146, 150, 153, 155, 156, 165, 169, 180, 181, 191, 193, 195, 200, 212, 215, 220, 221, 223, 237, 239, 242, 244, 264, 267, 270, 279, 291, 308, 316, 320, 323, 327, 330, 331, 335, 340, 345, 348, 354, 371, 375, 376, 380, 382, 398, 400, 408, 425, 434, 436, 442.

NEWCASTLE.—It was our pleasure to spend an evening with Newcastle Lodge No 339 on the 14th inst, on which occasion the officers were installed and representatives elected to the Grand Lodge. This Lodge has made a noble record in the past and now in its thirteenth year is enjoying a greater season of prosperity than ever. It owns its hall, which, since our last visit thereto has been neatly carpeted, and has an air of thrift and activity which is always refreshing. On the occasion referred to visitors were present from the Lodges at Ceres, Lockford, Ophir, Colfax Auburn and other points. At the conclusion of business a "feast of pomona" prevailed, as the various members introduced fruits of their own raising, comprising the entire list for which Newcastle is noted—grapes from the Zante currant up to muscat plums, peaches, and nectarines. It was the intemperate hour of midnight before the assembly adjourned. During our brief stay the hospitalities of the Culver mansion were enjoyed. Visit Newcastle Lodge if you would spend an enjoyable evening.

PERSONALS.—During the past week the Grand Lodge office has been favored with passing calls from the following members of our Order. P. G. W. C., William Sims of Winters Lodge No 165; Prof. W. H. Reardon of Independent Lodge No 118 College City; Bro Charles E. Justis Jr, L. D. of Wheatland Lodge No 197, Bro. J. L. Hinman of Defiance Lodge No 219. Pleasant Grove.

GARBERVILLE.—Bro F. J. Culver reports a great victory of Garberville Humboldt county where he recently lectured and organized a Lodge. He writes, "The two town stores turn out their whisky and the proprietor of the one is W. C. T. while the wife of the other is W. V. T. Many hard drinkers have also united. The owner of the town site and many leading men have taken hold of the work."

CAMPING PARTIES.—It is suggested that the Lodges situated near Vallejo especially in Napa, Solano, Contra Costa and Yolo counties, make up camping parties and come down in force as visitors to the next session of Grand Lodge. There is plenty of

camping ground near Vallejo, and the idea is perfectly feasible. What Lodge will lead off and announce a party made up to visit and camp out during Grand Lodge?

Quarterly Returns.—Ask the Lodge Deputy of your Lodge if he has forwarded the Quarterly Returns and his annual report to the G. W. S. ? If not request that they be forwarded at once. Two hundred and over have already been filed and the few lagards who are behind hand, to a great extent nullify the commendable promptness of the Deputies who have already reported.

Another.—The name of Bro. J. W. Webb of Lompoc, who is making a tour of the Southern portion of the state as one of the corps of Grand Lecturers announced last week, making a total of nine salaried Grand Lecturers in the field during this month.

Once More to the front.—Merrill Lodge No 299 of Los Angeles once more heads the list as the banner Lodge of the jurisdiction, with a reported membership of 200. The new Lodge at San Luis Obispo comes next with a membership of 225.

Coincidence.—During the past week in the G. W. S. Office three letters were opened in succession one from Bro. Burner of Biggs; one from W. Durner of Benicia; and one from Bro. Turner of Jackson.

Lecturers' Reports.

☞ The only authorized Grand Lecturers in this jurisdiction are Mrs. E. P. Stevens, Messrs. Wm. Crowhurst, Hugh R. Hughes, Dr. M. D. Merrick, F. J. Culver, Col. C. N. Goulding, George Bramall, Rev. W. C. King and J. W. Webb.

They are authorized to instruct and institute Lodges and Bands of Hope, solicit subscribers for our official organ, the Rescue, and receive donations for the Good Templars' Home for Orphans and our lecture and missionary work. They are employed and compensated by the Grand Lodge, and all monies received by them are paid over to the Grand Lodge Treasury. It is expected that the lodges and the friends of temperance will, in good time, secure a commodious place of meeting, provide music, advertise the meeting well, make every needed preparation and render them every assistance to make their mission a success.

W. C. KING,

JOTTINGS.

The noble State of California impresses the stranger with its many claims for admiration, and can surely boast of fine fruit and a delightful climate. It can also claim the doubtful distinction of having wasteful working people, and the most greedy, brazen faced class of saloon keepers that ever cursed a fair state. In all our travels we never saw such wholesale evidences of the curse of rum as California can furnish. We only marvel that any degree of prosperity exists, not that there is no higher. Eventually will the people of this State learn that waste means want even in California.

Whether Bee culture is successful in this State or not has not come under our observation, but we find a species very common that is not enumerated in any standard work on the subject. We refer to to the "used to be's". Every village, every minning town has several specimens of this very unenviable class. Indeed we have learned their history so well that as soon as the point, "there is a man, he used to be." is reached, we can carry the whole tale thru ahead of our informant.

Once energetic, came to Cal. in 49 or 50, has amassed several fortunes, but drink or the gaming table and oftener both have been his ruin, and now he is broken in character, health, fortune and spirit. Many villagers belong to this same class—used to be prosperous or apparently so—now are the opposite.

It is of the has-beens among temperance people we would especially speak. We meet them everywhere and find them more difficult to reach, more unreasonable than those who make no claim to having ever been identified with us. "I "used to be" a Good Templar but————and I left the lodge." Can you feel other than contempt for a person with no more principle nor spirit than this old old story indicates? Desert a holy cause, prove traitor to the noblest Order on God's green earth, because some one gave offence by word or deed! for shame! Again, there are others who deserve our pity and for whom we work.

May kind heaven have mercy on the man or woman who to-day must with galling conscience and pallid cheek say" Once I was pure—beloved of many—afraid to look none in the eye. Great God! what thru yielding to drink and temptation am I now? Oh thou rum curse, blackest demon hell ever sent abroad, haste, haste the day when thou shalt be among the things that were and are no more.

Two boys under our window are parleying over a trip to another part of the village, number 1 is anxious to go at once and says "come along," number 2 quite reasonably asks, "why do you want to go?" The former only answers "oh cause." Thrice has he been pressed for a reason, and as often laconically answers, "oh cause."

The little street waifs left me musing something as follows, How many of us possess no better reason for our actions than the boy. The number of "oh cause" people is simply astonishing. They do everything from impulse; ask them, why are you a Good Templar, and they in effect can only say, "oh cause," and even have nothing more definite to say, when pressed for a reason for abstaining. They accept their religion, their politics and temperance principles second hand.

Our reform will not commend itself to the mass of intelligent people as it should, until those who embrace it can give a well defined reason for the faith within them. It might benefit many of us to study first principles for a time.

H. R. HUGHES.

Editor Rescue.—Left Eldorado Thursday with a lame horse and had hard work to reach Amador, for D, L. met with them at the morning and afternoon sessions, and then drove all night and until noon Saturday to reach Sheep Ranch to meet with Calaveras D. L. The Amador D. L. is a fine organization, they were in dead earnest about the Sunday law and they showed the right spirit about patronizing newspapers that pander and truckle to the the beer, whisky and *Hub punch* interest; the action will no doubt be reported for the Rescue. The most important action taken by the Calaveras D. L. was in regard to the enforcement of the Sunday law." A new committee of five consisting of A. J. Cooke, C. Duffy. W. W. Hughes and W. Wood D. D. and ———Leavitt were appointed to prosecute violators, and it was decided to call on each Lodge to donate a sum equal to 25 cents per member, to provide funds to defray expenses, that will give us about $125,00 in addition to the funds in our treasury. Our D. L. has a per capita tax of 5 cents per member, which is paid quarterly, and we mean business. A new set of officers were elected, Bro. A. J. Cooke District Deputy, C. Duffy D. S. and Mrs. M. E. Richardson D. V. T.

Next session will be held in Murphys Nov, 13th, 1881. The 6 Lodges in our mining camps were represented with full delegations, the 6 valley Lodges being in the middle of harvest and the place of meeting being up in the mountains had no delegations present. From the report of Com. on state of Order, we learn there are 12 Lodges, membership about 500, and 4 Bands of Hope with 125 members, with a good prospect of organizing three other Lodges in the fall.

In the evening Big Tree Lodge gave an entertainment, and Anderson's large hall was crowded. The Band of Hope, doing the most of the entertaining, and did it well, their singing was beautiful and touching: and great credit is due Sister Hall for the time and pains taken to drill them so efficiently. A vote of thanks was tendered Big Tree Lodge for their hospitality, in providing dinner and supper for all delegations, visitors and the L. D. Bro. Mallett, had honorable mention for the active part he had taken to make the meeting a success. A committee of three was appointed to assist the editors of the G. T, column in the CalaverasCitizen during the next quarter. After D. L. adjourned at 10, P. M. drove home, and after a few days rest, shall turn my face South for Mariposa and upper Merced counties. Angels Aug 15, 1881.

C. N. GOLDING.

Camptonville, August 21, 1881.

Since writing the last, I lectured in Nevada City on the 16th; San Juan on the 17th and 18th; Camptonville, 19th and 20. At Nevada City I had the smallest audience of the season. The lodge is doing well, but no interest is manifested in lectures. At San Juan had large audiences, also at Camptonville. I go from here to Pike City, Alleghany, Forest City, Downieville, etc.

As you are aware the controversy between the farmers, and miners, Slickens and anti Slickens, has resulted in an injunction being served on all hydraulic mines, and in consequence everything is at a standstill. Business depressed, hundreds moving and general stagnation prevails. I find the friends of the cause hopeful, and, like Micauber, waiting for something to turn up to their advantage. Waiting and watching for the coming of that better day, that is not far distant.

MRS. STEVENS.

Mrs Stevens spoke at an open meeting of Kentucky Lodge on Thursday last, and an appeal for Rescue and membership met good results.

Friday evening at South San Francisco despite fog and opposition, a good audience assembled and the spartan band of workers there were rewarded for their efforts by a number of names for the lodge.

Saturday night for the first time in three years Mrs. Stevens met with her own degree temple. The beautiful Degree of Charity was exemplified in most creditable manner by D. T. McAmant.

Monday night Fountain Lodge Oakland, rallied the citizens of Oakland in large numbers and an enthusiastic meeting the result. Two Grand Officers were present, Dr. Halsey and G. V. T,, Sister Mayhew, who accompanied Mrs. Stevens and rendered efficient aid by her well timed and happy remarks. Bro. Arnoup gave some good words for our cause. Results were the best number of names secured for Fountain Lodge that have been received this month at any one meeting, District Deputy Naysmith deserves commendation for zeal and energy in pushing the work in Alameda Co.

Mrs. Stevens states, there is coming up in Oakland like a rising tide a determination to enforce the Sunday closing law. Temperance men feel inspired now to move with regard to this question. If the liquor men are not willing to abide by the law of this state, the sooner it is known the better, and it is Mrs. Stevens conviction that when Oakland moves in this direction it will move with greater power, wider sweep and more resistless onset than in local option days. The auspicious time is now; law may be evaded, but it can also be enforced.

LECTURERS' APPOINTMENTS.

WILLIAM CROWHURST

Will speak at Oro Fino, Siskiyou county, Aug. 27: Fort Jones, 29, 30.

DR. MERRICK

Will speak at Denverton 26, 27; Rio Vista, 28, 29, 30;

REV. W. C. KING

Will lecture at Modesto, August 26; Birneyville, 27; Oakdale, 28; Knights Ferry 29; Oakdale 30; Modesto, 31;

MRS. EMILY P. STEVENS.

Will speak at West Oakland, 26, 27; West Berkeley, 28, 29;

COL. C. N. GOULDING.

Will speak at Downieville, Aug. 27, 28; Sierra City, 29, 30; Susanville, 31, and Sept. 1; Eureka Mills, 2, 3; Quincy, 4; 5; Taylorville, 6, 7; Crescent Mills, 8, 9; Greenville, 10, 11 12.

DISTRICT LODGES TO MEET.

Sonoma county District Lodge will meet at Santa Rosa September 8th; Butte county D. L. at Dayton September 17th.

Colusa D, L. meets in Colusa city Sept. 2 and 3. Tuolumne D. L. in Columbia Sept. 10th.

Harmony District Lodge of Merced and Stanislaus will meet in Turlock, Saturday, Sept. 10. Election of officers and other important matters demand a general attendance. G. E. Isaacs, D. D.

The circular letter of the R. W. G. T. is commended to perusal. It is a kind of new departure. It ought to have a good tendency and is in the direction of drawing the two greatest temperance organizations of the world into relations of mutual sympathy and confidence. While an active practical response to it will be an active aid to our cause. For the circular and the postscript let us tally one for our California R. W. G.

Subscribers this week: J. W. Webb, 2; L. Leland. 10; Dr. J. C. Hawver, Mich. Bluff, 7; Mrs. E. Davidson, Woodland, 5; D. Sacry, 1 (3 years); Rev. W. C. King, Modesto, 2; Crescent City Lodge, 2; M. Kennedy, 2.

Mr. D. Sacry of Santa Rosa treats himself to a bran new Library of Universal Knowledge.

Juvenile Department.

BAND OF HOPE WORK.



The Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., of California, offers to furnish, free of charge, to Sunday-schools, or other juvenile organizations desiring to adopt them for use, the newly revised Band of Hope rituals together with the ritual badges. The ritual comprises a pamphlet of 48 pages. The badges are of German silver, with a safety pin upon the back. Sample copies of the rituals and badge, or quantities for actual use, will be furnished on application to the G. W. C. T., Robert Thompson, 1,531 Golden Gate Avenue, or the Superintendent of Juvenile Work, George Bramall, Haywards, or Geo. B. Katzenstein, 328 J street, Sacramento.

TALKS WITH THE YOUNG FOLKS.

A RECITATION FOR SOME OF THE YOUNG FOLKS TO TRY.

Travelers who have visited and studied and described the wonders and grandeurs of older countries than ours, tell us of the great temples of this world, that are famous in history, grand in their architecture, richly beautiful in their embellishments, guarding the monuments of the heroes of many centuries and paged with records of their gallant deeds for king or creed, or liberty perhaps at times.

The purposes for which these relics and landmarks of past ages, ancient ideas, perished glories and buried greatness were designed, were no doubt surpassingly noble, and inspired the worshiper at their shrines with a love for the noble and the beautiful; but for me, none of them can seem to possess the grandeur and beauty and nobility and inspiration to valorous deeds—none of them so bears the visible impress of the moulding hand of the all beneficent Creator and Architect,—as this simple, unpretending, modest temple of a genuine Good Templar's Lodge,

This temple leads us back into no dead past; it points to no moldy tombs, it has no dead idols, nor ancient mysteries, nor worthless relics for us to worship. It speaks to us of the present and the future; let the dead bury their dead: look you to the living, is its motto. It is a live, modern, active, busy workshop for the moulding of human character; for the training of immortal souls; for the right direction of the twining tendril; for the merciful preservation of the young from the seductive wiles of error: it holds the lamp of safety before the feet of the unwary and kindly points out to them the path of wisdom. It is a materialization of the "light in the window" which is always sending out into the distant darkness a loving invitation to the weary, hungry, wayworn, wandering prodigal to return to the parental embrace and assuring him of an ever kindly welcome home.

It is a lighthouse on the shore of a troubled sea, which sends its gleam of hope across the wave, shows the life buoy to the poor shipwrecked mariner who is struggling and battling vainly with the overwhelming billows of intemperance and misery, implores him to climb up into the lifeboat, to watch the bright and morning Star and pull with us to the shore of safety and peace.

This temple of ours sends out its missionaries of mercy to rescue and tenderly care for the wounded, stricken traveller, whom the robbers have plundered and left to die out in the bleak desert: when the priest and the Levite have passed by on the other side, to bind up his wounds, to speak words of comfort and cheer and hope to his burdened soul, to restore him to health and manhood and lovingly direct him upward to the great Physician and Healer of all human woes.

Our temple is a teacher of all the virtues, inculcates fidelity to the laws of God and nature, is a conservator of virtue, purity, godliness, cleanliness, and is the best and truest and most effective aid that has ever been devised, not only to the moral but to the material and financial interests of the whole community. And in every field and conflict of the strife of truth with falsehood, it is on the honest and godly side.

Then let us not look lightly on the dignity and honor of being a Good Templar: ages and ages after the memory of all the great structures of marble and granite, which the patient industry of man has heretofore reared upon this earth, shall have been lost in the mist and dust of forgotten centuries, the work of the Good Templar's Lodge shall stand in the presence of God and shall shine as a bright star of blessing thru all the endless cycles of eternity.

But with its honors and privileges come its duties and responsibilities. The first great object of our Temple is the rescue of human souls from the slavery of sin and the cunningly devised snares of Satan: the finding of the lost, but most especially the protection and preservation of the innocent and the young from the approaches to vice. Those therefore who come with us are expected to help us save the falling and fallen and to labor to keep others from straying into forbidden paths. No one can be selfish, live for himself, be indifferent to his neighbors welfare, and be a genuine Good Templar without serious blemish. Yet the greatest work we can do for ourselves, is to gather others into the ever open doors of the fold of the Great Shepherd who desires that none of his flock shall be left out to perish.

To be what we profess, consistent pillars in this temple of God, we must be consistent exemplars of the truth in our own lives, and above all things, we must be teachers of mankind. Our young and our old members must be instructed to give an intelligent and satisfying reason for their faith and practice: we must instruct the community, and thus do our duty to our country and our God.

This temple has in its hands the power to make the future of its community what it will: if it chooses to exert all its power and energies, it can reform its vices and purge it of its sins and sorrows: it can fashion for it a future of virtue and peace and happiness that is ever accessible to those who simply obey the easy golden rule, "Whatsoever ye would that others should do unto you, do ye even so unto them.

THE ALMS HOUSE.

From the annual report of the Superintendent M. J. Keating of the Alms House, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, the following items are selected.

Inmates July 1. 1880. 539; admitted during the year, 564, of whom 434 were males and 130 females.

Of the whole 464 were discharged at their own request 74 died: 57 ran away: 6 were sent to insane asylum: and 502 remain.

The ages of inmates were 9 under 1 year: 49 from 1 to 9 years: 17 from 10 to 19: 24 from 20 to 29: 67 from 30 to 39: 79 from 40 to 49: 112 from 50 to 58: 152 from 60 to 69: 44 from 70 to 79: 11 from 80 to 89.

The inmates remaining are, native born 160, of whom 59 were of California, 2 of Maine 37 of New York 13 of Pa,. Of 404 Foreign born 14 were from the British Provinces: 35 from England: 17 from Scotland: 38 Germany: 29 France: 238 Ireland: 7 Switzerland; 4 Sweden and Norway,

The 564 admitted were thus classified, married 39, single 234: widowers 54: widows 119: children 68.

EXPENSES.

The expenses for the year were nearly $65,000. Of this $15, 500 were for salaries: $25,300 for provision and $1,719 for liquors and medicines. It is not stated how much the liquor part of that was, but it is probabbe the whole of the odd $19 was expended in medicines. The cost of food per day for each was only 12 cents.

They run a farm at the Alms house: the last crop is called a failure, but it produced 35 tons potatoes, 30 of hay, 35 of vegetables, 25 of beets, and they sold $1,031 worth of live stock, and have on hand of horses cattle and pigs 195 head: 13; 114 and 68 respectively, old and young.

It is a good and kindly act on the part of our city to take care of its poor, but it would be much better if it would stop the manufacture of pauperism and of the criminal idleness and bad habits which invariably lead to pauperism. There are lots of little boys smoking cigarets and drinking beer now, who are surely bound for the poorhouse, or worse than that if they dont stop short and give up their silly and filthy habits.

There is no doubt that the most part of those who are in this almshouse, have been brought there by the "twin evils": but for every one there, how many hundreds have died before they reached that harbor of charity.

The address of Mrs. E. P. Stevens is now 1907 Bush St. San Francisco.

TELLING FORTUNES.

BY ALICE CARY.

I'll tell you two fortunes, my fine little lad.
For you to accept or refuse:
The one of them good, the other one bad;
Now hear them, and say which you choose.

I see by my gifts within reach of my hand.
A fortune right fair to behold:
A house and a hundred good acres of land.
With harvest fields yellow as gold.

I see a great orchard with boughs hanging down
With apples, russetts and red;
I see droves of cattle, some white and some brown
But all of them sleek and well fed.

I see droves of swallows about the barn door.
See the fanning mill whirling so fast.
I see them thrashing wheat on the floor-
And now the bright picture has past.

And I see rising dismally up in the place
Of the beautifully house and the land.
A man with a fire-red nose on his face.
And a little brown jug in his hand.

Oh! if you beheld him my lad you would wish
That he were less wretched to see;
For his boot toes they gape like the mouth of a fish,
And his trowsers are out at the knee,

In walking he staggered now this way now that,
And his eyes they stand out like a bugs's,
And he wears an old coat and a battered in hat,
And I think that the fault is the jug's.

For the text says the drunkard shall come to be poor
And that drowsiness clothes men with rags,
And he doesn't look much like a man, I am sure,
Who has honest hard cash in his bags.

Now which will you have? to be thrifty and snug,
And be right side up with your dish,
Or go with your eyes like the eyes of a bug,
And your shoes like the mouth of a fish?

LETTER TO GUERNEVILLE JUVENILE TEMPLE.

DEAR TEMPLE;—Sisters and brethren: At this distance of five hundred miles from the dear old hall and church and camp beneath the giant redwoods, I find myself each week impatient for the arrival of the San Francisco steamer, and how agreeably do I devour the very bones of our dear RESCUE. The last several numbers have afforded me an almost breathless treat in the different accounts of your third great camp on the battlefield.

While reading of your splendid success in the third camping campaign I have been overwhelmed quite with the thot of this brilliant outcome of that enterprise; and dropping the paper in my lap and resting my eyes upon the woody hills of Washington territory, just across the great Columbia, I muse upon the trying incidents of its beginning. How vividly are the faces of three noble brethren—Heald Twombly and Burchard—stamped upon my mind, just as they appeared that day in Bro. Heald's room when the subject of a temperance camp meeting was first broken. And how pleasant and strengthening now, being far removed from those cherished scenes and associations, and forgetful for the time, of other hard fought fields, to rejoice with you over the glorious results of our well-plied labor of heads and hands in the working up of what now appears a permanent institution. How gratifying to remember with what more than willingness our noble temple responded to every suggestion of usefulness in the work.

I have feasted upon the several accounts of your last camp and read with sweetest pleasure the cherished names of my dear fellow soldiers, whose faces I may not see again amid the smoke and din of battle but when "the gates are past, and Heaven's won," I hope to clasp the dear hands again, for I feel sure that "many of them at the beautiful gate will be watching and waiting for me."

On the morning of the 4th my heart was with you at the camp. In my lively fancy I saw the gathering host; read the brave inscriptions upon the banners, heard the swelling songs and shouts of triumph, when all suddenly an idea struck me, and I hastened to the telegraph office. Now, imagine how disappointed I felt on learning that Guerneville was not yet in connection. How lonely I felt; I went to the celebration and cheered lustily when the orator strongly denounced the meanness of buying votes with whisky, and again when he came out broad and unmistakably for woman suffrage; but still my ears were chiefly occupied with the songs and speeches, reechoing among the mammoth redwood trunks down there on the bank of Hulburt creek,

I must not commend Sister Yettie's essay too

highly in this letter, but will venture the suggestion that such lodges as have no juvenile band, and are not moved by that essay to begin the work at once, had better get up a dance and then send in their In Memorian to the RESCUE with cause of death (not life enough to live) and appropriate resolutions.

But let not the other sisters feel disappointed. They are not unsuccessful, for the chief grandeur in the matter is in having the courage to write; and I doubt not their essays are brilliant and useful. The prizes, no doubt were nice, but the best of all is the good conscience, and all the writers have that, for they have done their duty. But you want to know, (no) what I am doing here. Ah, please give me a little more time. This is unquestionably the most utterty whisky sunk city in the United States. To say the least it is a grand place for a battle; and my colors are out. One thing encourages me—my Captain never lost a battle when his soldiers have been true, and such I promise to be, tho only an armor bearer. I conduct a temperance school that meets each Sunday, and will soon start another in another part of the city, and as the battle warms, still gather soldiers

Oh, how I would like some of the fire from your temple. It seems very cold and discouraging here, but never flag nor falter, is the only worthy rule. The true soldier will fight the harder when the battle seems darkest.

Will Sister Annie Willetts please to send "The Mother's Prayer to the RESCUE? In T. L. and P.

T. J, ALLEY.

OUR FIRST TEMPERANCE SCHOOL.—NO. 11.

AMUSEMENTS.

BY JULIA COLMAN.

The question of amusements and extraneous helps is one of great importance to the juvenile work. Very earnest inquiries have been made of me to know what I found for the children to do, and serious suggestions of sewing for the girls, and some kind of performance for the boys.

But I found no occasion for any such devices. My great difficulty has been to find time enough in which to give the lessons we wished to. The military drill is one of the things sometimes proposed, and it is usually pleasing to the boys as it would also be if prodosed instead of their day school lessons and perhaps their Sunday school lessons, It is sometimes made to answer a good sort of purpose when introduced briefly as a calisthenic exercise to relieve the confinement of sedentary positions of the school room, but to take it up as the main exercise would certainly be very absurd. It is still more so in a temperance school which meets but once a week and to which it is entirely foreign in spirit and in object. We have no use for the literal sword and musket nor for the military evolutions because we do not expect ever to do any literal fighting in this temperance war. As for the figurative part it is carrying a figure a long way to spend the most of the money and largest part of the time on a figurative performance of which they cannot tell the meaning after all. A very amusing case came to my knowledge once, where after a year's drilling neither scholars nor teachers could tell whether the swords or the bullets meant the ballots, and as they had no bullets and only wooden swords it was sufficiently ridiculous. In fact this is only an echo from the war, and as we are not a fighting people the figure is becoming constantly less and less forcible, and is destined to die out. This is the more certain because the women who so often conduct these temperance schools are unable to do the drilling themselves and it is difficult to get any one else to do it, often expensive to provide a room in which to drill, very expensiva to get the outfit, the regimentals and the wooden guns and swords, and worst of all when obtained they are really nothing but playthings, not even serving the purpose of figures in the minds of the children. Some of the teachers of these temperance schools are Quaker women to whom the whole paraphernalia of war is obnoxious as indeed it should be in times of peace to all christian people.

The real fighting in this war is to be done with facts, the assailable side of the liquor dealer is the nature of the drinks he deals in and he shows this constantly bolstering tbem up with medical testimonies in favor of their value. He cares little comparatively what we do if we leave firmly established in the hearts of the people a belief in the excellence and efficacy of his drinks, but if you touch these you touch a vital point. Witness the yell of rage that has lately gone up from the brewers convention abont our beer crusade." The fanatics have flooded the country with their temperance literature in which they have willfully misstated facts and misquoted scripture. They are thus rapidly and surely educating the masses of the people to these false theories and Puritanical intolerance, with the avowed purpose of driving out all malt liquors and closing every brewery."

When we furnish our scholars with facts about the badness of the drink and the real effects of it, we furnish them with the real weapons with which they can do the most execution in this war.

We can learn by our failures as well as by our success; we might in our first temperance school have secured quite a class of young men had we been ready for them. They came shyly several times to see the experiments, and then gradually dropped off because they had no special part in the program, and did not feel at home. With our present facilities we should have put them into a class room by themselves with such a book as "Alcohol and Hygiene," with a competent teacher and let them learn to make experiments themselves.

Occasional picnics, and especially excursions to places of interest are very desirable. Social visits of the classes or of the school to the houses of teachers or of friends of the enterprize, where some sort of entertainment is provided, rare books, pictures or other works of art, microscopes, stereopticons and magic lanterns are great aids to the enterprize. We had one such occasion long to be remembered. when some of our friends returned from the Centennial and collecting all the mementoes they could, the teachers and scholars were invited to see them and treated besides to a description of the brewers hall on the Centennial grounds, and the pretended process of beer making.

The English in their Bands of Hope make much account of feats of physical strength, such as running, leaping, quoit pitching, etc, with the idea of showing the advantage which temperance gives them in those performances, But to give much zest to any such comparison ii would be desirable to pit themselves against beer drinkers, and that would be impracticable in this country. With our more studious habits we think that the course we have indicated will have equal attractions, and that we shall thus secure a preponderance among the more thoughtful and controlling elements of society.

INDUSTRY AND THRIFT.

"How much can you earn a day? a reporter asked a clean-faced, tidy dressed bootblack, as he plied his brush.

"About a dollar and a half, sir."

"What do you do with it?"

"Give it to my mother, sir. She is sick at home with the rheumatism, and I support her and my little brother. I clean the room, cook the meals and do the washing."

"Where do you live?"

"At 66 Pacific street, sir."

"What is your name?"

"Patrick McMallon, sir, and I'm eleven years old."

"What Church does your mother belong to?"

"St. Peter's, sir."

"Does the Church help your mother in her sickness? I suppose there are rich people in it?"

"Yes sir, plenty of them; but there's lots of poor people around worse than we are, sir."

"And so you are the head of the family?"

"Yes sir; I do everything for 'em, sir. The rent's the hardest; it's five dollars a month, but I pay a dollar at a time, and keep things a going."

Despite his pale face and slim, delicate form, there was the pluck of a man in the boy. He shouldered his box and sailed off into the district attorney's office, where he added another ten cent stamp to his morning's gains."

One industrious bootblack is of more value to the world than an army of lazy men. One industrious, level-headed boy, will be out of bed, prayers said, breakfast eaten, and the day's work half done, while the indolent man turns over in his bed and says to himself, "What is the use of getting up so early?" — *Kansas Methodist.*

IMPORTANT TO SUPERINTENDENTS.

The letters of Miss Julia Colman which appear in the RESCUE are intended to be of much service and will be, if due attention is paid to them by the officers of our Juvenile societies. It should be remembered that they embody the results of a large experience in the formation and maintenance of temperance schools. One has just been started in Oregon upon Miss Colmans hints in the RESCUE. Every Band of Hope should have Miss Colmans Manual and Catechism and her Alcohol and Hygiene for the older members and the superintendent. To study them dont in the least interfere with the use of our rituals and teachings, but they will afford us a very pleasant and useful variation in the routine and avert any tendency to monotony. You all know Miss Colmans address and can send direct for her books, tracts &c, to 54 Bible House New York city. She is and has been a great teacher of temperance principles.

JOHN WESLEY'S ADVICE.

Mr. Wesley wrote the following curious letter to Mrs. S——, at Armah, in Ireland, April 24, 1769:

"Be active, be diligent, avoid all laziness, slothr, indolence. Fly from every appearance of it or else you will never will be more than half a Christian. Be cleanly. In this let the Methodists take pattern by Quakers. Avoid all nastiness, dirt, slovenliness, both in your person, clothes and house. Be always sweet abeve ground; uncleanliness is a bad fruit of laziness: use all diligence to be clean, as one says:

> Let thy mind's sweetness have its operation
> Upon thy person, clothes, and habitation."

Whatever clothes you have let them be whole; no rags. These are a scandal to either man or woman, being another fruit of vile laziness. Mend your clothes, or I shall never expect you to mend your lives. Let none ever see a ragged Methodist. Use no tobacco unless prescribed by a physician. It is an uncleanly and unwholesome self-indulgence; and the more customary it is the more resolutely should you break off from every degree of that evil custom. Use no snuff unless prescribed by a physician. I suppose no other nation in Europe is in such vile bondage to this silly, nasty, dirty custom as the Irish are * * * *Touch no dram. It is a slow though sure poison. It saps the very springs of life. In Ireland, above all countries in the world, I would sacredly abstain from this, because the evil is so general; and to this, and snuff and smoky cabins, I impute the blindness which is so common throughout the nation."

If all the preachers and teachers in Christendom had taught the people in such bold, plain unequivocal language, the nations professing Christ, would to-day be as industrious and frugal, presentable and prosperous in wordly matters as the society called *Friends*, among whom there is seldom found a poor person and never a beggar.—*Kansas Methodist.*

COLORADO SPRINGS.—Ten years ago the first stake of this town was driven by the surveyor, and the incorporators and pioneers had a stringent prohibitory clause inserted in the deeds of all property sold. Now it is a beautiful city of 6000 people, with water works, gas, good schools, a college, fine churches and other improvements far in advance of ordinary cities of its size. It has no mining nor manufacturing interests yet to help it, but the town grows because of its morality and good order. Last year they could afford to build an opera house at a cost of $80.000, and a Methodist Church is being finished which will cost $13.000. Prohibition works so well there that lots for residences, 50 feet by 150, are sold for $1.000 to $2.000. And because of its good name there is a probability that it will be chosen as the capital of the State of Colorado and if so it will be a capital without a grogshop for such a thing can never exist there. And yet because those poisonous, infamous mantraps have been permitted to curse the land, there are many people who dont want to disturb them here, altho they know they never did any good, not one time. Our young folks should think of these things and remember them.

DURING July the police made 1,998 arrests in San Francisco. Just think of it, all but 2000 people arrested in one month for violation of law, and doubtless ten times as many committed outrages for which they ought to have been arrested but were not. Now if we had no grogshops there would be very rarely any occasion to arrest any one. We never hear of a Good Templar being arrested nor a member of the Band of Hope. In Vineland and various other places where there is no poison school they dont ever have to arrest any body at all except it be now and then a stranger who comes there drunk from another place.

A little boy of our acquaintance was going past a liquor saloon—the door of which was wide open—with his dog Sport. The dog not knowing any better, went in; and his little master was soon after him, with the following piece of good advice; "Come out of there, Sport; dont be disgracing the family."—*Ex.*

The Rescue.

DEVOTED TO

Temperance, Current Literature, General News, and whatever may concern the public welfare.

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All communications and subscriptions to be addressed to A. D. Wood, Editor and Publisher.

P. O. Box 1721,
San Francisco

OUR PRINCIPLES.—We aim for nothing short of a sweeping National Prohibitory law endorsed by every State and Territory of the Union, in the year 1885, and as much sooner as the Christian and Temperance men and good citizens of the country may desire to accomplish it.

☞ The Rescue is the Special Friend and Advocate of the Viticultural Interests of California, and is the Only Paper west of the Rocky Mountains that presents reliable facts and figures and information relating to that highly important and most excellent and laudable branch of industry.

PROHIBITION REFORM PARTY.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1884,

HON. NEAL DOW, OF MAINE.

COSTLY IGNORANCE.

In a place of merchandize in San Francisco, a gentleman transacting some business last week, gave one of Dr. R. H. McDonald's handsomely got up circulars to a father and son of the concern and went out. A minute after the son opening his, and seeing the words alcohol and tobacco, handed it immediately to me saying, "here, that will suit you exactly, it's a temperance document." The answer was, "young man, that was specially intended to cure you of smoking and preserve you from other evil habits." Just then the father who had come from another part of the store, opened his circular, and as soon as he saw one word of it, he closed it sayiug to me, "here, this is just the thing you want, it is a temperance document." That was all probably that either of the two would have done with their circular: went no farther than to see it was about alcohol and tobacco. To the elder I answered, "It is not at all likely that Dr. McDonald designed that paper for me; but do you ever consider that because you and men like you wont read such things, a hundred thousand of our people go to a drunkard's grave, and as many more of the young and innocent like your boys are enlisted every year in the great army that is madly marching to perdition."

And thus the war goes on. A large proportion of temperance men dont want a temperance paper, tract or book, because they *never drink* a drop; and they never know anything about the principles of temperance; never work for it intelligently; never will vote for it, will never do anything to remove the curse of intemperance from the country until they learn something. The moderate drinkers dont want to read or hear or talk about temperance, because they "never get drunk; they know just where to stop; they can intelligently control their own actions. But from that class is recruited every single individual of the vast army, who in due time are found in the gutter, the poorhouse, the prison, the madhouse, the morgue, and who from the deck of the ferry boat or the end of the wharves at midnight, in their wild despair, plunge unbidden into the dark unknown of a hopeless eternity, and who darken every page of this city's daily history with a broad, dark, bloodstained mourning margin of sin and crime and tears and woes and miseries.

A third class resent the offer of a printed page of common sense, or a conversation upon the question of total abstinence as an impeachment of their character for sobriety. Many others are afraid to give any open countenance or express any open sympathy with the cause of sobriety and decency, lest they should incur the trifling loss of the business custom of a few outlaws who control or run the thief dens of the city. And a surprisingly large number of people of various classes secretly or openly hate temperance because they secretly or openly love a little intercourse with the spirit that dwells in the bottle.

And because of this ignorance our country groans under a weight of woe utterly beyond the power of language to describe. Our liberties, our Sabbath, our American civilization are in deadly peril of extinction. No American citizen can call his life safe an hour from the dagger or bullet of the assassin who is primed and loaded for murder in every grogshop every hour of the day.

Twice in 16 years the bullet of a drunken murderer, prepared for the job in the grogshop, has stricken down the President of this great Christian republic that draws its principal revenues from its chartered schools of crime and debauchery. The bullet and the dagger of the beer-crazed assassin and suicide have been doing their work every day for many years, making ordinary women and children widows and orphans, and it is not in the least strange that one of them should occasionally strike down a President as well.

This criminal ignorance occasions a greater loss and damage to our country every year than would result from the total loss of the entire wheat crop of the nation, beside all the loss of life and the debasement of our people. If men would read and think upon this most important of all subjects, we could destroy this infernal dragon that is devouring our people, body and soul. Our work is not only to provide temperance literature it seems, but in some instances at least to cram people with it as they supplement the appetites of certain fowls to prepare them for the market.

SUNDAY CLOSING.

IN THE Y. M. C. A,

"On Friday last the Secy. of the Y. M. C. A. at the noon meeting read a request for prayer for the Divine blessing upon the effort to be made to shut up the saloons on Sunday in this city. He read also the story of Nabal the churl, who was drunken and smitten of God.

He would pray and labor to close up the dram shops, but he firmly believed that the only efficient redemption from the curse of rum was in the power of God, given in answer to prayer. That was a sure remedy; it would cure every time. Rev. Dr. Gober prayed that the movement to close the rum shops might be aided by Almighty power and made so completely successful that not one of these nurseries of vice and crime should be left open on any day of the week, but especially on the Lord's day.

Rev Dr. Smith said that rum-selling was preeminently the work of the devil, and nothing was more essential for the temporal and eternal welfare of our citizens than to resrict and completely prevent, if possible, the dealing out of this destructive poison as was done in this city so freely on every day of the week.

Rev. Mr. Rowell said if God took charge of the work of reformation and gave it the aid of His Almighty power, it would be thoro but not otherwise. He did not engage in any halfway measures. Consecration must be complete. Mrs. Congdon of the Womans's Temperance Union spoke to similar effect. and several very earnest prayers for help were offered."—*Examiner.*

To pray for God's help to be added to human effort in this direction is every one's duty but it is to be hoped that no one really believes in this age of the world, that the *only* efficient redemption from the curse of rum is in the power of God given in answer to the prayer," of a people who neglect any one of a hundred human efforts and practical methods to remove the curse. If God would ever remove one fraction of the liquor curse in answer to the prayers of a few or many people, while the nation, praying and otherwise, continues to license 250.000 temples consecrated to the worship of Satan and Moloch, he would have done it in the women's crusade. But he never yet shut up one grogshop on those terms.

Whenever we accept or establish the position that the prayers of christian people avail nothing, and that God is not a hearer and answerer of prayer according to and fully up to all that has been so distinctly and repeatedly promised in the old and new Scriptures, we shall brand the whole christian system as a delusion, for if such an important pillar of it is baseless, it is all unreliable.

But in the matter ef prayer it is worth while to have some reverence for Him who is to answer prayer. If without using every human effort within our own power to remove an evil and which we would have to use if there were no God at all———we assume that we can ever induce the Almighty to overlook our idleness and guiltiness and remove it for us——or help us at all to remove it in that way—we belittle our God to the character with which the untaught heathen invest their idols of wood and stone. The Creator never sent us a grogshop and he will never remove one; but he makes the prisons and courts and asylums and tombstones call upon us with a thousand voices every day not to pray but to do something to remove the grogshop and the altars of Baal from his sight. It is man's work to do this, just as it is to sow his wheat. When he has done his part of the work, he can consistently ask God's blessing upon his labor and effort. But to sit idle and pray that our wheat shall grow for us, or that our grogshops and satan altars shall be removed for us, are parallel mockeries of God.

This is what the Rev. Mr. Simmons of this city says upon the subject in his tract just issued.

Will this thing never end? Is there no remedy? Standing in the presence of all this misery, crime, and woe, with the pulse of agony throbbing like the beat of ocean billows, I tell you NO, until you make up your minds to put a stop to it.

The matter rests with the people, They can have just what they like. Cry no more of your helplessness; but rouse you in your might and strike down this foe to your peace, this enemy of righteousness, this child of sin and Satan. Shout to the charge! summon every good man and woman in the land to the conflict, and stay not your hand until your banner lifted by every breeze, shall display victory inscribed on its folds, and the hearts of a nation beating high with the joy of deliverance.

JUSTICE.

The Signal says that during the absence of Secy. Windom from Washington, a Mr. Benjamin Munn of Chicago appeared there lately as attorney for 12 whisky firms who had judgments rendered against them under Secretary Bristow five or six years ago for $240,000. He proposes to settle the cases for ten dollars apiece. Contrary to their expectation, the matter has been referred to Secretary Windom.

It is a singular thing that these men who were found guilty of perjury, robbery, bribing revenue officers, conspiring against the government etc., and only fined perhaps one hundredth part of the sum,

out of which they had swindled the government, should have been let alone for five or six years without being made to pay up their fines.

Mr Wm. E Dodge of New York had to hand over $272,000 a little while previously to the whisky frauds. He had not defrauded the government of a cent nor intended to, but his clerks had made careless entries, by which Phelps, Dodge & Co had overpaid about $1200 of duties and underpaid about $240 in a series of four or five year's heavy importations. No credit was given for the $1200 overpaid, but the invoices of the goods upon which the $240 shortages of duties had occurred, amounted to $544,000, and by a legal technicality that amount was forfeited to the U. S. The matter was compromised by Phelps, Dodge & Co. consenting to pay one-half the amount immediately rather than stand suit and chances of confiscation of the full amount.

That was because they were a grand and noble house of temperance, Christian people. Had they been thieves and perjurers and conspirators and public poisoners, doubtless they could have got off by paying ten dollars after a five or ten years' respite.

If Secy .Windom makes a dollar of deduction from the claim of the U. S. upon these rottenest of scoundrels and ruffians, the money exacted from Phelps, Dodge and Co. ought to be refunded with interest and compensation for injustice, and our jails and penitentaries should all be left wide open and let all the prisoners go free, including Guiteau. If the meanest of all the thieves and scoundrels are suffered by the U. S. to commit the vilest crimes with impunity, we should allow the lesser and poorer criminals exactly equal treatment.

THE WINE INTEREST.

NO. EIGHT.

SEBASTOPOL, SONOMA, County Cal. July, 1881.

The appended letter is so clear so true, so important to California readers, so fully accords with my own observations, I respectfully ask its publication in the RESCUE and if you can concur, will people atttentively read and consider it. I clip it from the Christian Advocate, New York.

J. L. BURCHARD.

MORALITY IN THE WINE-PRODUCING SECTIONS OF CALIFORNIA.

BY THE REV. R. E. WENK.

The statement is often made that the general use of pure native wine will tend to reduce drunkenness, and indirectly promote the cause of temperance. Reference is occasionally made to the wine-producing regions of France and California in support of such an assertion. Permit a few observations made in the principal wine-producing counties of California. The practice of moderate drinking in these sections is well-nigh general. Almost all drink.

It is difficult for any one to entirely abstain. Strangers entering these localities fall into the practice almost unawares. But the observation elsewhere is found to be true here. Moderate drinking leads to excessive drinking—perhaps not in every case, but in a sufficiently large number of instances to warrant alarm. To note effects, your attention need but be directed to the families of the sections spoken of, and who tolerate the practice mentioned. Out of almost every such family one or more members go to ruin. There are wrecks in almost every household. It may be a father who besots himself from the produce of his own vineyard. He may be a man of wealth and of prominence, and yet be a bloated, dissipated man. It is no uncommon sight to see such a spectacle. Wealth and prominence can secure no one against such effects. Lessening influence is ever to be seen, and when death overtakes, even the wealth is often found to have been largely wasted. Perhaps it is a promising son who goes to ruin. Instances are not rare where sons have become wrecks of manhood in consequence of a taste acquired from the produce of their own homes. Many a debauchee to be seen in these regions is out of a family which presumes to respectability and prominent social standing. Nor are the women of the communities referred to exempt from the blight of this sin. There is a blot—a dark spot—to be found upon the history of almost every family.

One prominent wine-grower in order to secure their safety from evil influence, removed his own children from his home. Allusion to the effect on the young men in these regions has already been made. It is a matter of common remark that the class growing into manhood is of a very unpromising character. There is a tendency to worthlessness and dissipation. Saloons abound, and form the general place of resort. Hardly one seems to be imbued with a noble purpose in life, and with a desire to be of importance in the world. The future looks doleful. The class who make the wine will serve as an illustration. The cellar-men are in general an unreliable and untrustworthy set. They are usually Americans, debased through drink, or a low class of foreigners. French, Italians, Portuguese, and Indians make hands in these places. They are of a low grade of morals as well as intelligence, Their sobriety can rarely be depended upon, and it is the testimony of cellar-masters that it is with difficulty a company of men can be obtained upon whom they can rely. They will be absent, unfit for work, and generally unreliable much of the time.

The general influence around a cellar is of such a character that no mother desires her sons to be often there.

In reference to the plea often made that cheap, pure wines are not of an intoxicating character, and that their general use would lessen the amount of drunkenness, the reverse is the truth.

The California wines are of an exciting character, and their use inflames the user sooner than almost any other kind of liquor. Their effects on the brain are also striking, by rendering a person wilder and more frantic. It is a common observation that "wine drunkards," as they are called, are more maddened than any other class. Even when the delirium is gone the brain seems affected, and the individual is less rational and sensible on account of the use of this wine. The fruit of the vine in California seems to curse everything it touches.

What is the effect upon the state of religion in such sections? It need hardly be said that it languishes. There is a general opposition. There is a tacit resentment to its benign influence, because it conflicts with selfish personal interests. There is a hardened religious sense that is unapproachable to piety. There is little interest of any kind in the Church. There is a general barrier to all religious progress. Spiritual reformation is almost hopeless. The Churches, are, therefore, weak, and are almost barred from ever gathering strength. Such an industry is not merely negatively evil in being free from good qualities, but it is positively pernicious in its effects upon the moral and spiritual interests of the people.

CALIFORNIA WINES LOOKING UP.

The New York *Tribune* has some cheering remarks about the increased consumption of California wines at the East. It appears that the failure of the French vineyards has resulted in so reckless a manufacture of spurious wines in that country as to break down the reputation of them altogether. The French wine-doctors, in their desperation, and perhaps also in their contempt for the discriminating faculties of their customers, has been putting forth such abominable decoctions that they have destroyed their own market. And as it was known that they were using large quantities of California wines in their unholy processes, the American public are coming to the conclusion that it may be better to drink this wine undoctored. Consequently the demand for it is rapidly increasing, and attention once turned to it we have no doubt that it will command a legitimate market. The chief danger arising from this access of prosperity is, as the *Tribune* points out, the danger of spurious wine manufacture in this country. There is also danger that some of our viticulturists may be tempted to put on crude and unfit vintages upon the market. All this kind of thing should of course be prevented whenever possible, but no doubt the chief safeguard will be competition, which must secure to the most skilful and conscientious wine-growers the reputation and the public confidence which are necessary to permanent success in this industry.—*Chronicle.*

What an exceedingly comprehensive opaqueness of mentality takes possession of wine-advocates, wine-drinkers and wine-devoted journals. To suppose that French wine-doctors use large quantities of California wine in their unholy processes, when there is plenty of sugar, starch, potatoes, beets, rum, British spirits, Dutch gin, etc., on hand at a nominal cost, is parallel to the suspicion that the sawmills at Guerneville and Mendocino County and Puget Sound are in the habit of importing from France large quantities of redwood lumber and Norway pine to adulterate their lumber with, when they have an abundance of the cheapest material right on hand of their own. As well suspect the Chinese of importing leaves from Patagonia to adulterate their tea, when China is covered with leafy foliage to the water's edge. It is exceedingly stupid in anyone now-a-days to suppose that the highest priced brands and qualities of every kind of wines and liquors cannot be produced in any wine-dealer's cellar, with a perfection of imitation that nothing but a rigid chemical analysis can ever detect. And it is doubtful whether these things ought to be called frauds, for they possess in perfection all the qualities that have any value in the original liquors. They make exactly the same drunk, and idiocy, and lust, and imbecility, and proneness to violent crime.

It would be pleasant, in connection with these stories of California wines used in France, to hear of one authentic instance of a shipment of as much as five barrels of wine of any description to France that did not come back directly in the same unbroken packages, as a blind to indicate that somebody was actually importing French liquors.

It is a well-known fact that large quantities of American cider, whisky and champagne is being always sent to France, returned paying duties and sold as exquisite French. Well, no folly is too great for anyone who yields to the all-comprising folly of poisoning his brain and senses.

MR. ROBERT HOWE.

FOR MAYOR OF SAN FRANCISCO.

The coming election in this city affords every temperance and Christian voter an opportunity to canvass for votes for the election of Mr. Howe. The respectable portion of the political opponents of Mr, Howe attempted to show that by reason of certain votes of his in the legislature on matters of minor importance, people ought not to vote for him to be mayor; but even they are obliged to qualify their opposition by the admission that Mr. Howe's personal record is perfect, and but for these one or two votes, there would be no objection to him, save of course that he is a nominee of the Democrats. Thus he is virtually endorsed by his opponents.

But Mr. Howe has showed that on the most momentous question that ever came before the legislature, he voted honestly, conscientiously, patriotically and intelligently. He voted for the local option law in 1874, which merely proposed to allow the people to decide by vote whether they should have or not have dens of crime everywhere to skin and rob and kill American citizens and fill the land with jailbirds and debauched criminals.

For this act the grocer's Protective Union, that means a ring of people who make and sell poisonous drinks to men, women and children: a ring of Republicans, Democrats etc. declare that Mr. Howe must be defeated.

The principle is boldly asserted by this association of conspirators against law and order and Sunday, that no man can be elected to office in this city on any ticket, who has a virtuous action on his record in the past seven years.

Several years ago Mr. Howe was placarded in this city by the beer dives and dens of infamy for the same reason, but never the less he led his ticket and was elected, and it is to be hoped he will be again.

There is every assurance of Mr. Howe's honest, faithful record and purity of purpose, and it is of the highest importance that our mayor should be such a man, while his being Democratic or Republican is of very minor importance save to a few office seekers.

All good virtuous people should make very strict inquisition of their consciences on this matter and be sure to do right for the reason that it is right. It would seem the duty of all good citizens to put in the ballot box an emphatic protest against this rule of a criminal rabble, and that protest is a vote for Mr. Howe.

A QUESTION FOR ZACH MONTGOMERY.

"Zach Montgomery is still fighting the public school system. He gave a lecture in St. Joseph's Hall one evening last week. He claimed that the present system was an infringement on paternal rights and was being opposed all over the land by leading church thinkers. He said the prisons are full of criminals who were first educated in crime in the public schools."—*Post.*

Suppose we grant that the criminals who are in jail and have been educated in the public schools, owe their criminality to the public school system. And suppose we grant that therefore the public school is a mistake and should be abolished. Then follow up your mode of treating statistics and you find there are in the alms house of the city 238 Irish born citizens of a total of 564 admitted. Forty two percent of the whole number Irish Catholics. And of the 404 foreign born inmates it is fair to suppose from their nationalities at least 309 are catholics against 92 protestants.

The showing of the prison statistics in the United States and Canada present the singular fact that an altogether monstrous and conspicuously excessive proportion of the deliberate serions crime perpetrated in this country is due to the people who profess Mr. Zachs religious faith, who were the least frequenters of the public school or any school. That a most enormous proportion of the occupants of our prisons, penitentiaries, lunatic asylums, as in the case of the San Francisco almshouse are of that faith and had only enjoyed the advantages of the so called religious schools, which he hopes to see stunt and stupify and dwarf the children of this country and make them obedient tools of a foreign despotism, which assumes unlimited mastery of the soul, body and conscience.

Again wherever the same church, which is anxious to teach us how to run our public schools, has had unlimited control of the school system and every other system for centuries, there the largest amount of ignorance and crime and pauperism and beggary in the world are to be found. And Ireland which furnishes such a quota to our criminal population is the most virtuous of all Catholic countries. And the French Catholics of Canada, a Catholic people, surrounded everywhere by protestant neighbors in a protestant country are infinitely above any Catholic people of Catholic countries in chastity and moral behavior.

Therefore the question is, does not your argument, in calling for the abolition of the public school system, demand with seven fold force the abolition of the Catholic church on the same ground? The RESCUE does not put that question; it is Mr. Zach's. No one who is not either wilfully or stupidly and idiotically blind, can fail to know that our public grogshops are the source of all the crime and beggary in the country, and if we had not a peculiarly excellent school system, and a peculiarly excellent system of teachers too, we could never hope to raise anything but criminals while we have 5000 training schools actively disseminating vice and crime and theft and all nastiness, night and day thruout the year.

It is hardly fair to close without saying that whenever the Irish or Northern European is completely divorced from his allegiance to the whisky and beer bottle and has mixed a few years a sober man with the sober protestant people who have been trained in the public schools of America, he makes a thoroly good citizen and is never found in the criminal list.

The tracks of the serpent are so visible in all the assaults made upon the school system, that most people think it unworthy their attention to notice them. But it is never wise to underrate the strength of a relentless enemy or leave any point unguarded for him to undermine.

From a letter of a very earnest sister Good Templar the following items are selected:

I have five in family, raise three hundred chickens have sheepshearers three times a year, have headers and threshers once a year, and have just got thru drying and canning fruit. I do all my work myself, my husband helping occasionally. When I can get a little spare time I canvass for the RESCUE. I love to work for the temperance cause; no one could hire me to do it but I will work for it all my life gratis. I am not done with ——— yet; am going there again, was surprised to find not one Good Templar there taking the RESCUE. I told them all they seemed to want was burying, and when it got cool we would come down from ——— and do it if they did not wake up on the temperance question. They all want prohibition and expect to get it, and go to sleep over it at the same time. I wonder what kind of a campaign they think the Democrats, Republicans or Greenbackers would make if no one took a paper or ever read about politics; what do they know about temperance when they never read a word about it?

Any whisky bloat can tell them that prohibition is done away with in Kansas and they, Good Templars, cant contradict it, because they dont know anything to the contrary, I dont see how they know who they would like to vote for, Neal Dow or Dennis Kearney, if they wont read.

Now I believe the circulation of the RESCUE will do more for the temperance cause than anything else; if we can get people to take it in their homes and read it quietly every week, it will convert more people for temperance than anything else we can get. I think if a good smart canvasser was constantly employed for the RESCUE it would be of utmost benefit to our order. That is a matter of much importance; every one that has taken it from me is very much pleased with it, but only a few of them ever knew there was such a paper in circulation. * * * *

TEMPERANCE PARTIES.

The Little Rock Banner says the action of the last Arkansas legislature, proved the Democratic a temperance party there. That seems to be so and there is no need of a separate party there. An impression still clings to many people, that the Republican party in the northern states or elsewhere is friendly to temperance. The only reason they can advance for the assertion is that there are so many more temperance men Republicans than Democrats. That is true without doubt, but the temperance men in the Republican party are as completely disabled, while in it, from giving any help to the cause of temperance or prohibition, as if their party had them every one locked up in a dungeon 1000 feet underground.

The engineers of the Republican party, unfortunately for its future, persist in trying to secure both the whisky and the temperance vote, but the whisky vote at all hazards. Now every one knows that not one whisky vote will stay with a party that permits a temperance ticket or a temperance plank or principle to have the least countenance. If the temperance and moral and christian voters would as rigidly adhere to the principle of right in their political action as the rummies do to the principle of wrong, the Republican party would probably decide to espouse the cause of the virtuous American citizenship and live, rather than commit suicide by a continued alliance with the foreign criminal outlawry.

And now we find that prohibition has been beaten in North Carolina not by republican liquor sellers or by a few republicans, but by the republican party, headed by the State committee who issued a campaign address against prohibition and fought it out too. The Democratic Governor and leading democrats were strenuous advocates of prohibition: so were the preachers, mostly democrats. But the Federal officials and republican leaders and the money bags of the whisky thieves carried the day: they made the ignorant negroes believe that prohibition was a democratic measure for their oppression &c.

For this infernal act, all good people should hope that whatever may happen in the South this may be the last victory the republicans will ever have, south of Mason and Dixon's line. And if it should never have a victory again anywhere else, nobody would be the worse except a few who, like Conkling and his supporters and apologists, know no definition of patriotism but that which begins with $. The atrocity of this republican crime is much the greater because there was no party issue in the contest; its work was volunteer devilishness, inherent vileness.

EDITOR RESCUE;—A dispatch dated Aug. 16th and published in all the city papers of to-day, after speaking of the President's failing condition and the fact that Attorney General McVeagh had given up all hope of his recovery, adds: "It is said by some who should know that the disturbed condition of the stomach is largely due to the free use of brandy in the past. The President himself protested against this as liquor is very distasteful to him, but the physicians have thought necessary to administer it in order to maintain his strength. It is upon the stomach that the physicians have relied and must rely to build the President up," If the President dies thru weakness of the stomach induced by the incessant dosing with brandy who will be responsible? QUIS.

Aug. 17, 1881.

AGAINST MY RULE.

A few evenings since two comrades clad in the uniform of Uncle Sam's men-of-war men went into the barroom adjacent to one of the theaters of San Francisco. It was Saturday night and the two having presumedly obtained liberty to come ashore and see some of the sights; had been into the theater and witnessed part of the performance, and, as is apparently the rule during the interval between acts, had gone out to "see a friend." One of the sailors was a man of about thirty years of age, the other a young man of about nineteen or twenty: the elder was somewhat under the influence of liquor he had imbibed during the last few hours, the young man perfectly sober.

Upon arriving in front of the bar, the elder, whose treat it was, called for a glass of whisky, the young manasked for soda. He was coaxed to take wine, beer etc.; but with a firmness somewhst remarkable declined doing so. The bar keeper interposed and even filled a glass of beer, shoving it over to him: but the young fellow replied loud enough to be heard by all around: "It's against my rule to drink even heer, and I'll take my soda." He had his soda, and it is to be hoped that the firmness so heroically illustrated thus early in life while surrounded by temptation will ever be a characteristic of this gallant boy in blue as the years roll over his head. He will learn what a benefit and blessing it is to have a will of his own to be displayed in the cause of right. Integrity, faithfulness and honor will ever be his thru life. How many young men would have had the courage to stand out firmly against companions and strangers and refuse the demon cup? PORTHOS.

CINCHONA RUBRA.

Some oue requests a republication of the material proposed as a remedy for the disease of alcoholic appetite, which after a long search is found in the RESCUE of April 7th. 1881. It is here reproduced. Apply to James Divine No 214 Kearney St, San Francisco, for an 8 oz bottle of the mixture: take a tablespoonfull three times a day before eating until six ounces have been taken: save the rest for emergencies; carry 3 or 4 teaspoonfuls in a vial in your pocket, Never go without it, At any time the desire for liquor returns take a dose. For any further particulars address L. W. Simmons Fishermans Bay Sonoma Co. Cal. Some men declare this a humbug, but Mr. S. says he knows 4 or 5 reliable men cured by it. If it could do good, let it by all means. But there is one piece of advice which all victims of the cup reclaimed by any means should ever bear in mind. All things are possible, but never believe yourself, while on this side of Heaven, so cured that you can risk going into the way of the tempter. If you do you are never safe.

WHAT EXTRAVAGANCE COSTS.

An acre of government land costs $1. 25. A drinking saloon hanger-on will easily consume five ten-cent drinks or ten five-cent drinks per day. In two and half days he has swallowed an acre of as fine land as "lays out of doors." If he averages two days and a half of loafing per week, he consumes a fair-sized farm every year, If his tobacco and cigars average a trifle over half as much, he has squandered a quarter section. And these are the men who in cities can find nothing to do, are continually complaining of hard times, desert their families when the wife cannot earn enough to keep them in liquor or refuses to give them more, and overrun the country with tramps. It is these men who are fostering communism and fasten themselves upon every honest movement of labor for reforms in hours of work or for needed and just demands for better wages. Who can have any great amount of sympathy for a man who swallows a garden patch in the morning before breakfast, and who whines for bread before sunset?—Folsom Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17, 1881..

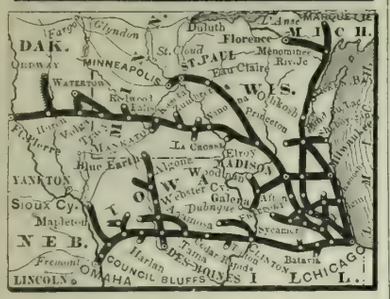
EDITOR RESCUE:—I see you have at your masthead the name of Neal Dow for president in 1884. Now I do not write to complain of that but to inquire why it is not quite as important that we do something for temperance in 1881 as 1884. We are to have an election next month in this city, and why not make a start now and save some from a drunkard's grave before 1884? Yours truly.

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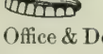
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LETTER FROM C. H. PETERSON, S. D.

San Francisco, Aug. 21, 1881.

I have had a very pleasant trip to Tulare county; At the town of Hanford business is very lively; one brick building has been erected and another is about to be. Many wooden buildings are being put up; the town has more than doubled in size in the last twelve months. The hotels are not sufficient for the accomodation of the public. The Hanford house is the best, and is a temperance house. Another first class hotel would find patronage in this place.

Grangeville and Lemoore are also improving; the whole Mussel slough country is bound to prosper, as it is adapted not only for grain raising, but is unexcelled for fruit &c. Visalia is holding its own, one of the oldest towns in the county.

Porterville is a small town on the banks of Tule river, 31 miles southeast from Visalia. A lodge was organized in March last by Bro. Crowhurst; the W. C. T., Bro. Redd informed me they had increased in membership and are doing pretty well. I met Bro. W. H Gillstrap, L. D. of St. John Lodge: both agreed that a lecturer was needed much in their respective localities to stir up the people, that Plano and Woodville were also in need of temperance work, and that about the middle of September would be a good time. Bro. Zumwalt, L, D. of Visalia lodge informed me that his lodge is doing well, membership 108. The Mussel slough, and in fact the whole county of Tulare needs stiring up. I understand the Dist Attorney of the county has notified the storekeepers and others in Porterville that they must close up their business on the Sabbath. There is a movement all over the country to that effect. The Good Templars I understand are trying to have the law enforced. Town of Colusa closes up all public places on the Sabbath.

VENTURA.

The temperance boom continues since Sister Stevens gave us such a good stirring up. All the lodges old and new are doing well.

Our District Lodge was in session two days of last week at Santa Paula, there was a good attendance, and we trust that much good was accomplished.

Bro. L. C. Clark of Hueneme was recommended for D. D. for the ensuing year, and a fraternal delegate to attend the Santa Barbara D. L.

A resolution was unanimously adopted to have a committee appointed consisting of one brother and one sister from each subordinate lodge, to draft a request asking the saloon keepers to close their houses of business on Sundays.

The District attorney has promised to do his duty in the matter, and now if the Supreme court will do right we can accomplish something.

Another resolution was passed asking the G. L. Executive Committee for a lecturer for southern California.

The Rev. S. S. Fisk D. D. of Santa Barbara Co., was present, and delivered a very interesting lecture on Wednesday evening to a large and appreciative audience.

The next session of the Ventura county D. L. will meet at Huene me in October.

We now have eight lodges and 455 members in the county, an increase of four lodges and 324 members since Sister Stevens' timely visit in May. This shows what can be accomplished by earnest work, like she always does, she enconraged us to start a Temperance Coffee House, which was done; it is succeeding better than we had expected.

On the 4th and 5th of July the sporting part of the community had horseracing, and offered the refreshment stand to the coffee house directors for less than a wholesale liquor dealer had offered them for it. The proposition was accepted with the promise that no liquor should be sold on the grounds. So the ladies went to the race track both days and sold ice cream, strawberries, etc., etc. with tea and coffee.

It proved a grand success both morally and financially: there was not an arrest made either day and not a single fight occurred on the grounds. Such an occurrence surprises even the oldest inhabitant, as it never was known before.

We have a Band of Hope with over one hundred members, Mrs. C. W. Bard the Superintendent, takes great pains with the children to make the meetings interesting.

Constance and Hueneme Lodges hold public installations 5th and 6th, and Bro. Webb is on the ground. Myra Walbridge, D. S.

Ventura, Cal., Aug. 1, 1881.

Number of copies printed this week, 3120.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION, SEPT. 7, '81.

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DOINGS OF ALCOHOL.

For one week as reported in a single daily paper. Beginning with 13th inst we have watched the reports in one of the dailies; and this is the result. —S. * *

1. "A dead body found at Benicia, he had been in a drunken condition for weeks."
2. Two men and one woman sentenced to three months in the House of Correction for drunkenness.
3. A man made drunk and robbed of $70.
4. A father and daughter constantly drunk, the daughter dies, whether from liquor or violence on the part of her drunken father does not clearly appear; father held for manslaughter in $10,000 bond.
5. A man fined $20 for drunkenness.
6. A man in Napa commits suicide who was "disolute and intemperate."
7. A man in Santa Barbara "found dead with a demijohn by his side."
8. A drunken individual runs off with another man's rockaway with three wheels.
9. A drunken man arrested while brandishing his knife in close proximity to the face of his drunken companion.
10. In a letter from the Arctic tells of great destruction of life among the Esquimaux. It says "According to the closest estimate no less than one thousand have died from starvation, It is alleged that the introduction of liquor by illicit traders caused this sad state of affairs. One place had 15 left out of a population of 200. Another had dead bodies lying around like the remains of a battle field. At another several hundred bodies could be seen. In one house 16 dead bodies were found, in another 30.
11. In Arizona one man shot and killed another while drunk.
12. A drunken brother, in this city beats his sister. robbing her of her money and keeping her locked in a room.
13. An officer held to answer for killing a man while he (the officer) was on a drunken spree.
14. A man fined $20 a woman $10 for drunkenness.

And assuredly the crimes and horrors that get into the papers and are made public are only one per cent or one per thousand of the crimes, cruelties, agonies and human tortures inflicted upon our people directly by the infamous rum fiends who live by shedding the blood and blasting the souls of our citizens. These things we read of, are only occasional, visible sparks form a vast unseen furnace of smoldering but ever actively consuming human agonies.

A Brewery, in 93rd St. New York lately had an explosion of malt dust, which blew off the roof and part of the front and made a bill of damages of $60,000 suspending the diabolical operations of the concern for sometime; all of which is good news: hope the malt dust will act just so, only more so, in every other brewery.

A few copies of Proceedings of National Convention for sale here, 25 cents a copy. Send soon. Grandly useful book.

A good chance for a reliable bookkeeper or salesman is advertised elsewhere in this number.

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151 Santa Ana, W., Santa Ana, Lewis E Kent.
173 Pasadena, F., Pasadena, H. G. Bennett.
174 Pomona, Th., Pomona, D. N. Burritt.
233 Downey, F., Downey, Mrs. Abbie W. Livermore.
238 Westminster, F., Westminster, John F. Marquis.
246 Orange, Tu., Orange, J. W. Osburn.
251 Artesia, F., Norwalk, Wm. Gillett.
258 El Monte, Th., El Monte, M. F. Quinn.
276 Spadra, F., Spadra, J. B. Parker.
299 Merrill, Sa., Los Angeles, W. H. Lloyd.

MARIN COUNTY.

244 San Rafael, F., San Rafael, Archie Kerr.
252 Tomales, Sa., Tomales, A. E. Kellogg.

MARIPOSA COUNTY.

157 Cathey's Valley, Sa., Indian Gulch, J. W. Rowland.
382 Coulterville, F., Coulterville, Charles Converse.

MENDOCINO COUNTY.

101 Manchester, Sa., Manchester, G. L. Savage.
117 Caspar, Sa., Caspar, J. S. Ross.
153 Boone, Sa., Booneville, Miss H. E. Prather.
259 Willitsville, Tu., Willits, T. L. Kelley.
333 Covelo, Sa., Covelo. Rev. J. S. Fisher.
334 Little River, Sa., Little River, John P. Marson.
338 Wideawake, Sa., Westport, Frank Matthews.
341 Hopland, Sa., Hopland, Addison Porter.
344 Mt. Nebo, Sa., Point Arenas, White Fowler.
380 Rescue, Tu., Mendocino, J. Grindle.
396 Ukiah, Tu., Ukiah, Geo. McCowen.
430 Gualala, Sa., Gualala, James Ward.
437 Navarro. Tu., Navarro, E. Peeples.
438 Albion, Th., Albion, W. S. Dolbier.

MERCED COUNTY.

223 Plainsburg, Sa., Plainsburg, William Lauder.
279 Snelling. Su., Snelling, C. C. Horsley.
298 Central Point, Sa., Central Point, S. A. Smith.
376 Merced Falls, Su., Merced Falls, Mrs. H. Nelson.
459 Merced, M., Merced, J. E. P. Williams.

MODOC COUNTY.

129 Lake City, Tu., Lake City, E. L. Wood.
149 Alturas. F., Alturas, Preston-Hays.
229 Eagleville, Tu., Eagleville, W. H. Minto.
230 Cedarville, Th., Cedarville, C. W. Lee.
234 Adin, Su, Adinville, Arthur Burnes.
275 Mt. Bidwell W., Fort Bidwell, M. A. Byron.

MONO COUNTY.

191 Chapel, Sa., Coleville, Wood Larsen.
346 Pro Bono Publico, M., Bodie, L. Osborne.

MONTEREY COUNTY.

131 Salinas, M., Salinas City, E. K. Abbott.
357 Del Monte, W., Monterey, R. H. Willey.
446 Castroville, Th., Castroville, F. P. Condon.

NAPA COUNTY.

111 Aqua Pura, Sa., Napa, C. C. Dunn.
271 St. Helena, M., St. Helena, Rev. James Mitchell.
368 Monroe, Sa., Calistoga, H. E. Cyrus.
385 Yountville, F., Yountville, S. C. Brown.

NEVADA COUNTY.

12 Sylvania, Tu., Grass Valley, C. E. Clinch.
201 Nevada, F., Nevada City, J. M. Walling.
304 Donner Lake, F., Truckee, A. C. Cooke.
369 North San Juan, Sa., North San Juan, C. E. Taber.
387 Perseverance, W., Rough and Ready, Wm. Grant.

PLACER COUNTY.

107 Centennial, Tu., Colfax, W. R. Culver.
127 Star of the Hill, Su., Forest Hill J C. Hawver.
133 Crystal Water, Sa., Michigan Bluff, F. B. Ellsworth.
136 Rosy Crown, Sa., Iowa Hill, J. S. Lakin.
150 Auburn, W., Auburn, W. Rittenger.
216 Nil Desperandum, Sa., Dutch Flat, H. A. Frost.
218 Isabella, Su., Gold Run, Wm. Jones.
260 Sheridan, Sa., Sheridan, Mrs. Laura Carpenter.
261 Roseville, Sa., Roseville, Mrs. J. D. Pratt.
313 Rocklin, Tu,, Rocklin, Mrs. R. A. Mills.
339 Newcastle, Su., Newcastle, G. D. Kellogg.
406 Ophir, Sa., Ophir, Warren Reed.
451 Granite, Sa., Penryn, S. A. Wood.

PLUMAS COUNTY.

215 Taylorville-Rescue, F., Taylorville, R. A. Thompson.
217 Crescent, W., Crescent Mills, Warren Kelly.
227 Bloomfield, Tu., Quincy, N. H. Hapgood.
228 Miners Sa., Greenville, Mrs. L. C. Murray.
360 Hope of Eureka Hill, Sa., Eureka Mills, Thomas W. Jenkin.
381 La Porte Sa., La Porte, G. L. Reed.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY.

2 Siloam, Sa., Sacramento, Mrs. M. A. Alsip.
51 Capital, Tu., Sacramento, S. Katzenstein.
144 Aerial, Sa., Michigan Bar, J. P. Hurley.
183 Cosumnes, Sa., Cosumnes, W. W. Wade.
184 Star of the Plains, F., Florin, J. T. Amos.
188 Georgiana, Su.. Isleton, C. C. Allen.
203 Cresco, Tu., Galt, James Ferguson.
248 Elk Grove, Tu., Elk Grove, Rev. A. K. Crawford.
287 Unity, M., Folsom, Mrs. J. F. Howe.

SAN BENITO COUNTY.

134 San Juan, F., San Juan, Mrs. M. Flint.
424 Ruby, Sa., Hollister, Rev. S. Jones.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

220 San Bernardino, M., San Bernardino, J. B. Brown.
284 Riverside, M., W. H. Cross, Riverside.
443 Rincon, Sa.. Chino. J. M. Hathaway.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

242 Home, Sa., San Luis Rey, Mrs. M. M. Neff.
263 Golden Rule, Tu., San Diego, J.W. Wescott.
264 Poway. Sa., Poway, G. W. Butterfield.
351 Monument, Tu., San Diego, J. Russell.
435 Silver Gate, F., National City. Rev. G. W. Elwood.

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY.

7 California, Th., San Francisco, Alrik Spencer, No. 500 Folsom street.
114 Evening Star, Th., San Francisco, R. B. Allen, No. 2607 Clay street.
120 Headlight, W., San Francisco, William Swabel, 325 O'Farrel.
130 Constitution, F., San Francisco, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, No. 150 Ninth street.
160 Mission Star, Tu., San Francisco, C. E. Naylor, 130 Post st.
185 Life Boat, M., San Francisco, A. K. Stevens, 1104 Larkin street.
186 Golden Gate, Tu., San Francisco, W. P. Joseph, 2422 California street.
291 International, M., San Francisco, David Kerr, Nos. 47 & 49 Beale street.
292 Kentucky, W., San Francisco, E. W. Piper, Q. M. Dept. Presidio.
293 Valley, Th., San Francisco, Frank Storer, No. 511 Front street.
307 Pleasant Valley, M., San Francisco, T. H. Downing, No. 10 Market street.
314 Spring Valley, Tu., San Francisco, E. H. Knight, 2221 Greenwich street.
417 Crystal, M., South San Francisco, Rev. J. T. Wills.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.

115 Lockeford, W., Lockeford, Dr. D. J. Locke.
139 Woodbridge, M., Woodbridge, R. P. Briggs.
182 Stockton, Tu., Stockton, M. J. Nightingale.
189 Lodi, F., Lodi, C. A. Rich.
253 Linden, F., Linden, Jas. Wasley.
254 Mt. Vernon, F., Stockton, Geo. Norton.
323 Farmington, Sa., Farmington, H. C. Frost.

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY.

442 Arroyo Grande, Th., Arroyo Grande. H. M. Osgood.
444 San Luis Obispo, F., San Luis Obispo, W. B. Barnett.
445 Cambria, Sa., Cambria, Thaddeus Sherman.
447 Cayucos, Th., Cayucos, J. H. Murray.

SAN MATEO COUNTY.

56 Ocean, Sa., Halfmoon Bay, J. Compton.
190 Ocean Queen, Sa., Pescadero, Mrs. A. W. Goulson.
408 San Gregorio, F. San Gregorio, J. B. Harsha.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

140 Santa Barbara, F., Santa Barbara, R. D. Smith.
178 Rose of Lompoc, Sa., Lompoc, D. J. Bartley.
196 Stuart, S ., Lompoc, S. N. Burch.
204 Goleta, Sa., Goleta, F. E. Kellogg, Jr.
208 Carpinteria, Sa., Carpinteria, Geo. E. Robinson.
268 Vesper, Sa., Guadalupe, James Morse.
354 Seaside, Tu., Santa Barbara, J.J. Eddleman.
428 Montecito, Th., Santa Barbara, James Lambert.
434 Lompoc Valley, Su., Lompoc, W. F. S. Moorehead.
436 Los Alamos, Sa., Los Alamos, Mrs. K. D. Hilton.
441 Positive, Sa.. Santa Maria, Mrs. M. M. Thornburgh.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

17 Garden City, F. San Jose, Edna Hobson.
128 Columbia, M., Gilroy, J. W. Thomasson.
295 Granger, Sa., San Jose, Mrs. L. J. Bacon
327 Golden Wreath, F., Mountain View, W. T. Triplett.
328 Victoria, W., Los Gatos, W. D. Hudson.
393 Bay View, Sa., Santa Clara, L. B. Alexander.
399 Santa Clara, M., Santa Clara, Elmer E. Carey.
414 Mayfield, Sa., Mayfield, J, A. Hamilton.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

126 Watsonville, Tu., Watsonville, C. E. Taylor.
392 Pacific, Su., B. F. Kimball, Boulder Ck
426 Ben Lomond, Su., Felton, S. T. Jones.

SHASTA COUNTY.

102 Reading, Sa., Reading, J. H. Cooper.
155 Igo, Su. Igo, J. B. Batcheller.
213 Copper City, Sa., Copper City, S. S. Bass.
425 Battle Creek, Su., Ball's Ferry, Mrs. R. E. Winsell.
449 Mountain Pride, Su., Shingletown. C. J. Ball.
453 McDonald, F., Milville, J. J. Kern.
454 Eureka, Th., Anderson, J. W. Spann.

SISKIYOU COUNTY.

118 Henley, Sa., Henley, A. G. Smith.
142 Mt. Shasta, Th., Mt. Shasta, Belle Terwilliger.
273 Mt. Bolivar, Sa., Callahans, Caroline M. Hayden.

SIERRA COUNTY.

265 Forest City, F., Forest City, S. V. Heintzen.
359 Sierra City, Sa., Sierra City, Thomas Wright.
372 Alaska, Sa., Pike City, J. H. Beresford.
377 Salvation, Sa., Downieville, F. Wehe.

SOLANO COUNTY.

27 Mount Delight, Sa., Cordelia, P. T. Cox.
61 Vallejo, Tu., Vallejo, Charles Daly.
137 Phœnix, Th., Benicia, A. L. Booth.
239 Denverton, Sa., Denverton, C. E. Garfield.
318 Pride of the River, W., Rio Vista, Albt. Baker.
320 Fairfield, M., Fairfield, J. W. Williamson
364 Dixon, Th., Dixon, J. H. Rice.
415 Alamo, F., Elmira, G. W. Frazer.

SONOMA COUNTY.

32 Star of Hope, M., Healdsburg, Mrs. M. J. Downing.
146 Horicon, Sa., Fisherman's Bay, J. E. Hickman.
156 Valley Ford, Sa., Valley Ford, Mrs. M. J. Palmer.
161 Petaluma, M., Petaluma, A. G. Twist.
166 Geyser, Sa., Geyserville, Mrs. E. Winder.
167 Sebastopol, Th., Sebastopol, L. O. Coon.
176 Forestville, M., Forestville, J. H. Oliver
256 Bloomfield, Th., Bloomfield, P. C. Smith.
274 Fulton, F., Fulton, F. Briggs.
353 Redwood, Sa., Guerneville, C. E. Yarbrough.
336 Enterprise, Sa., Guerneville, H. H. Peckumpah.
370 Santa Rosa, Tu., Santa Rosa, J. H. Richardson.
371 Progressive, Sa., Windsor, F. T. Welch.
373 No Surrender, Sa., Smith's Ranch, H. Finley.
375 Dauntless, W., Stony Point, H. Bartlett.
378 Two Rock, Sa., Petaluma. H. Andrews.
405 Azalea, Th., Occidental, Charles A. Wheelock.

STANISLAUS COUNTY.

105 Light of Hope, Sa., Modesto, Miss Ida Henderson.
109 Ceres, Sa., Ceres, R. K. Whitemore.
247 Fairview, Sa., Turlock, S. V. Porter.
249 Star of Cottonwood, Sa., Hill's Ferry Walter R. Wiggs.
266 Morning Star, F., Modesto, Mrs. F. H. Ross.
326 Oakdale, Tu., Oakdale, G. W. Murphy.
335 Knight's Ferry, W., Knight's Ferry, J. W. Dunlap.
401 Ark of Safety, Sa., Modesto, J. V. Davis

SUTTER COUNTY.

97 Meridian, Sa., Meridian, E. G. Thornbrough.
158 Good Shepherd, F, Live Oak, A H. Hewitt.
172 Harmony, Sa., Nicolaus, D. G. Tilton.
219 Defiance, Sa., Pleasant Grove, T. J. Pierce.
321 June, Sa., Yuba City, G. L. Douglass.
440 Yuba City Sa., Yuba City, Ed. Ellington.
452 North Butte, Su., West Butte, H. S. Graves.

TEHAMA COUNTY.

192 Red Bluff, F., Red Bluff, G. W. Jeffriss.
198 Tehama, Tu., Tehama, John C. Hunt.
306 Riceville, Sa., Riceville, B. B. Bonham.
308 Henleyville, Sa. Henleyville, Mrs. S. McCampbell.
309 Paskenta, Sa., Paskenta, O. H. Dollings.
317 Pride of the Sierras, Tu., Red Bluff, G. T. Jones.
427 Paradise, Sa., Riceville, Geo. Malcolm.
433 Hercules, Sa., Red Bluff, Nrs. Martha Simpson.

TRINITY COUNTY.

162 Sicilian, Su., Trinity Centre, L. E. Owings.
300 Beacon, Sa., Weaverville, G. B. Bassham.
303 Western Star, Su., Hay Fork, C. Maynard.

TULARE COUNTY.

48 Visalia, F., Visalia, D. K. Zumwalt.
159 Fairfield, F., Lemoore, J. D. Travis.
169 Grangeville, Sa., Grangeville, J. S. Johnson.
170 St. John, Sa., Visalia, W. H. Gillstrap.
181 Jonesa, Th., Hanford, G. T. Thornton.
195 Tulare, Tu., Tulare, Rev. F. H. Wales.
296 Hanford, Tu., Hanford. L. E. Cheadle.
301 Plano, Th., Rev. J. W. Elder,
302 Porterville, Sa., G. A. Williamson.
325 Lakeside, Sa., Hanford, J. M. Moore.
329 Pride of Tulare, F., Noradell, W. B. Ballard.
383 Woodville, ——, Hunsaker, Rev. John Wood.
391 Lone Oak, W., Hanford, S. A. Allen.
394 Farmersville, Sa., George Dean.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

122 Confidence, Su., Sonora, J. D. Williams.
135 Groveland, M., Groveland, J. McLaughlin.
262 Tuolumne, Su., Chinese Camp, W. H. Hosmer.
294 Jamestown, Sa., Mrs. G. Drescher.
324 Bald Mountain, Tu., Sonora, I. T. Holland.
336 Quartz Mountain, Su., Jamestown, Arthur B. Morgan.
337 Table Mountain, Su., Jamestown, Catherine J. Martin.
340 Soulsbyville, Sa., Soulsbyville, W. H. Barron.
342 Mountain View, Th., Columbia, George McNeil.
389 Blanket Creek, ——, Sonora, Rev. P. F. Page.

VENTURA COUNTY.

209 Constancy, F., Ventura, Miss Myra Walbridge.
221 Scenega, Sa., Scenega, L. Guiberson.
235 Santa Paula, Sa., Santa Paula, Elijah Boor.
236 Hueneme, Sa., Hueneme, Mary E. Clark.
411 Saticoy, Th., Saticoy, S., V. Tietsort.
416 Springville, Sa., Springville, Samuel Guthrie.
418 Mound, Sa., Ventura, Tyler Bither.
422 Ojai Valley, F. Nordhoff, Thomas Barrows.

YOLO COUNTY.

145 Antelope, Sa., Dunnigans, W. B. Young.
163 Yolo, Tu., Yolo, J. H. Miller.
165 Winters, F., Winters, D. P. Edwards.
210 Chrysopolis, W., Woodland, J. J. Bowman.
224 Orion, Th., Davisville, B. H. Hoag.
366 Success, W., Grafton, P. Gutcher.
419 Capay, Th., Capay, W. T. Moore.
429 Pleasant Prairie, Su., Plainfield, David Heron.
431 Faithful, Su., Black's Station, John F. Dillon.

YUBA COUNTY.

25 Marysville, F., Marysville, C. Covillaud.
108 Knoxdale, F., Brownsville, Mrs. S. W. Knox.
141 Cordua, Sa., Marysville, J. O. McMillan.
148 Rising Sun, F., Camptonville, C. A. Bliss.
197 Wheatland, Tu., Wheatland, C. E. Justis.
226 Alpine, Sa., Strawberry Valley, C. T. Prindle.
278 Mountain Guard, F., Smartsville, J. T. Vineyard.
423 Prairie, Sa. Marysville, W. E. Gleason.
448 Elizabeth, Sa., Wheatland, T. S. Carr.

ARIZONA.

1 Garden Valley, M., Phœnix, Mrs. Ruth W. Wharton.
3 Cachise, F., Tombstone, E. W. Stump.
4 Tucson, F., Tucson, M. J. Brundage.

MILITARY.

1 Henry Wilson, F., Fort Grant, A. T., I. C. Co
2 Star Spangled Banner, W., Angel Island, Folkner Andersen.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

7 Hilo, Sa., Hilo, J. H. Maby.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, Sa., Yokohama, Geo. W. Elmer.

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

NO.	COUNTY.	NAME.	POSTOFFICE.
384	Alameda,	James S. Naismith,	Oakland.
241	Amador,	Rev. I. D. Wood,	Ione.
104	Butte,	J. B. Mullen,	Cherokee
407	Calaveras,	Wm. W. Wood,	San Andreas.
319	Colusa,	Jacob Myers,	Colusa.
288	Contra Costa,	F. Clifford,	Nortonville.
269	Humboldt,	W. F. Brown,	Eureka.
299	Los Angeles,	W. D. Gonld,	Los Angeles.
459	Mercco,	Geo. E. Isaacs,	Merced.
396	Mendocino,	E. A. Bonine,	Ukiah.
231	Modoc,	Rev. D. B. Harer,	Willow Ranch
126	Monterey,	C. E. Taylor,	Watsonville.
201	Nevada,	Samuel Clutter,	Nevada.
127	Placer,	J. C. Hawver,	Forest Hill.
232	Plumas,	Edw. A. Weed,	Greenville.
203	Sacramento,	Todd Martin.	Galt.
220	San Bernardino,	H. C. Brooks.	S. Bern'd'o
126	San Benito,	C. E. Taylor,	Watsonville.
351	San Diego,	S· Whitmore,	San Diego.
186	San Francisco,	W. P. Joseph,	2422 Cal.st.
189	San Joaquin,	G. W. Hill,	Lodi.
56	San Mateo,	J. Compton,	Half Moon Bay.
178	Santa Barbara,	Rev. S. S. Fisk,	Lompoc.
295	Santa Clara,	Henry Mitchell,	San Jose.
134	Santa Cruz,	C. G. Cargill,	San Juan.
102	Shasta,	J. N. Chapell,	Reading.
459	Stanislaus,	Geo. E. Isaacs,	Merced.
452	Sutter and Yuba,	H. S. Graves,	Yuba City
322	Solano,	W. H. Robinson,	Suisun.
167	Sonoma,	Rev. F. J. Culver,	Sebastopol.
192	Tehama,	A. Ryan,	Red Bluff.
300	Trinity,	Geo. B. Jumper,	Weaverville.
48	Tulare,	Milton Kennedy,	Visalia.
324	Tuolumne,	I. T. Holland,	Sonora.
236	Ventura,	L. C. Clark,	Hueneme.
366	Yolo,	J. A. Black,	Grafton.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, J. J. Jarmain, Yokohama.

STATE DEPUTIES.

386 Alameda, Mrs. V. A. Rix, Washington.
267 Amador, W. O. Clark, Drytown.
385 Alameda, Rev. Geo. Morris, West End.
243 Fresno, A. A. Smith, Kingsbury.
161 Calaveras, H. R. Hughes, Douglas Flat.
290 Fresno. E. W. Turner. Madera.
215 Inyo, Rev. F. M. Willis, Independence
207 Kern, A. T. Colton, Bakersfield.
299 Los Angeles, Will D. Gould, Los Angeles
299 Los Angeles, Jesse Yarnell, Los Angeles
396 Mendocino, W. F. Wkitney, Ukiah.
246 Merced, George E. Isaacs, Merced.
234 Modoc, A. E. Bending, Adin.
126 Monterey, J. C. Aston, Watsonville
368 Napa, A. G. Clark, Napa City.
201 Nevada, Niles Searls. Nevada City
12 Nevada, C. E. Clinch, Grass Valley.
203 Sacramento. G. B. Katzenstein. Sac'to.
220 San Bernardino, H. C. Yager, San Ber'o
130 San Fran'co, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, S.F.
185 San F'co, Mrs. E. P. Stevens, 1907 Bush
114 San Francisco, C. H. Peterson, S. F.
182 San Joaquin, B. F. Bagley, Stockton.
189 San Joaquin, W. R. Ellis, Lodi.
200 San Joaquin, Rev. C. S. Haswell, Lodi.
178 Santa Barbara, J. W. Webb, Lompoc.
295 Santa Clara, Rev. D. E. Bushnell, San Jose.
425 Shasta, Dr. J. F. Winsell, Ball's Ferry
176 Forestville, M., Forestville, J. G. Conklin.
64 Solano, Dr. I. S. Halsey, Vallejo.
64 Solano, Capt. A. D. Wood, S. F.
370 Sonoma, D. S. Sacry, Santa Rosa.
32 Sonoma, C. B. Proctor, Healdsburg.
32 Sonoma, J. G. Dow, Healdsburg.
143 Sonoma, Rev. L. W. Simmons, Fisherman's Bay.
156 Sonoma, Mrs. C. E. Fowler, Valley Ford
167 Sonoma, Rev. F. J. Culver, Sebastopol.
219 San Francisco, Wm. Crowhurst, S. F.
165 Yolo, William Sims, Winters.
210 Yolo, Rev. E. M. Stuart, Woodland.
224 Yolo, B. H. Hoag, Davisville.
419 Yolo, J. H. Norton, Capay.
25 Yuba, G. M. McWain, Marysville.
148 Yuba, Joseph Erwin, Camptonville.

ARIZONA.

3 Pima, Rev. G. H. Adams, Tucson.

JAPAN.

1 Japan, Daniel Jamison, Yokohama.

BANDS OF HOPE.

NAME.	LOCATION.	OFFICER.
Antioch,	Antioch,	A. K. P. Nason
Amador City	Amador	M
Brentwood,	Brentwood,	Sadie Defferbach
Crystal,	Brownsville,	S. W. Knox.
Colfax,	Colfax,	Mrs. E. D. Story
Crescent,	Judsonville,	Wm. Ellis,
Cloverdale,	Cloverdale,	Miss P. Sholes,
Colusa,	Colusa,	Mrs. L. Spect,
Davisville,	Davisville,	Miss K. Kelly,
Excelsior,	East Oakland,	W. M. Cord,
Evening Star	Pine Grove	James Wells.
Fresno	Fresno City	W. H. Donahue
Fidelity	Jackson	Rev. J. H. Wythe.
Forbestown,	Forbestown,	Flor. E. Morse
Forest City,	Forest City,	Mrs. S. A. Laury
Forestville,	Forestville,	H. Hanson,
Franklin,	F. School H's,	Mrs. Moore.
Guerneville,	Guerneville,	Mrs. E. Bagley,
Healdsburg	Healdsburg	C. Alexander.
Hanford,	Tulare,	Mrs. M. Plummer
Ione City	Ione City	P. B. Buchanan
Live Oak	Shenandoa V'y	J. W. Winans.
Lower Lake,	Lower Lake,	Miss Eva Lee,
Lakeport,	Lakeport,	Geo. Tucker.
Lodi,	Lodi,	C. S. Haswell,
Lu Ellar,	Chico,	P. Powers
Mount'n View,	Columbia,	P. S. Peters,
Middletown,	Middletown,	Miss K. Stark,
Merced,	Merced,	G. E. Isaacs,
Oakland,	Oakland,	Wm. Taylor,
Ocean Spray,	Westport,	A. Gordon,
Oakdale	Oakdale	Byron Seeber.
Pomona	Pomona	H. Eno.
Pescadero.	Pescadero,	Liz. Fairgrieve
Pleas't Templar,	Prairie,	M. J. McMillan
Arcata,	Arcata,	
Alamo,	Alamo,	B. F. Hall
Cold Water,	Somerville,	Sadie Hauxhurst
Cathedral Oaks	Cathedral Oaks	Miss J. Syme
Elizabeth,	Spenceville,	J. L. Wallis.
Excelsior,	Byron,	W. M. Moore
French Gulch,	French Gulch,	Mrs. J. Syme.
Goleta,	Goleta,	F. E. Kellogg.
Home Band,	Vallejo,	H. Smith.
Half Moon Bay	H. M. Bay,	Lizzie Goulson.
Liberty,	Liberty,	Emma Howard
Morning Star,	Plymouth,	David Grounds
Morning Star,	Modesto,	Clara Vesey.
Mountain Hope,	Mok Hill,	Mrs. N. A. Leavit.
Mendocino,	Mendocino,	Mrs. B. A. Paddleford
Oleta,	Oleta,	Mrs. C. R. Miller.
Pentz,	Pentz.	R. H. Hawkins
Petaluma,	Petaluma,	Mrs. Gilman,
Penryn,	Penryn,	M. L. Wood,
Pasadena,	Pasadena,	Sister Porter,
Rocklin,	Rocklin,	Mrs. R. A. Mills.
Rose Bud,	Woodland,	Mrs C H Sprague
Ruby Seal	Michigan Bar	A M. Addington
Riverside,	Riverside,	Mrs. Fessenden
Red Bluff,	Red Bluff.	Mrs. M. J. Mayhew.
Rising Star,	Lockeford,	H. M. Locke.
Redding,	Redding,	J. N. Chappell.
Saticoy,	Saticoy,	Miss Mattie Seward
Soulsbyville,	Soulsbyville,	J. W. Bluett
Sparkling Water,	San Andreas.	Agnes Mercer
Sutter Creek	Sutter Creek	Wm. Wadge.
San Juan,	San Juan,	Miss C. Flint.
Sacramento,	Sacramento,	Mrs M Gouldin
San B'nard'o,	San Bernar'o,	Sister Ford,
San Diego,	San Diego,	Mrs. H. B. Rice
S. B'ventura,	S. B'ventura,	R. H. Witherill,
Santa Barb'a,	Santa Barb'r,	Mrs. S. M. Cool
Sheridan,	Sheridan,	Y. Dougherty,
White Lily,	Tulare City	Willis Fanst
Wheatland,	Wheatland,	W. J. McFee
Washington,	Wasn't'n C'r,	Mr. Chase,
Yuba City,	Yuba City,	Mrs. Wilcoxen.
Well Spring,	Nortonville,	J. H. Watkins
Ventura,	Ventura.	Mrs. C. L. Bard

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF CALIFORNIA.

G. W. C. T., Robert Thompson, ..1,531 Tyler street, San Francisco
G. W. C., Joel Russell..... Haywards
G. W. V. T., Mrs. H. A. Mayhew, ...Red Bluff
G. W. S., Geo. B. Katzenstein, ...328 J. street, Sacramento
G. W. T., Dr. Isaac S. Halsey, Vallejo
G. W. A. S., Julius Lyons..Los Angeles
G. W. M., J. T. Marr..... Tucson
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The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at Vallejo, on Tuesday, October 4th, 1881, commencing at 10 a. m.

Directory of Lodges of Good Templars in the City of San Francisco.

NO.	NAME.	MEETS.	LOCATION OF HALL.
7	California,	Th.,	Temperance Hall, No. 18½ Eddy street.
114	Evening Star,	Th.,	Grand Central Hall, 997 Market st., cor. of 6th.
120	Headlight,	W.,	Loughead's Hall, 1605 Polk st., near Sacramento.
130	Constitution,	F.,	Shiel's Hall, 32 O'Farrell st.
160	Mission Star,	Tu.,	King's Hall, 2131 Mission st., bet. 17th and 18th.
185	Life Boat,	M.,	No. 118 Jackson st., near Front.

186 Golden Gate, Tu., Hamilton Hall, cor. Steiner and Geary sts.
291 International, M., Grand Central Hall, Market st., cor. of 6th.
293 Valley, Th., Fell Street Presbyterian Church, bet. Laguna and Octavia sts.
307 Pleasant Valley, M., Comerford's Hall Church st., bet. 27th and 28th.
314 Spring Valley, Tu., Union Hall, cor. Fillmore and Greenwich sts.
417 Crystal, M., Myrtle Hall, Railroad and 7th avenue.
308 Presidio, M., Presidio Barracks.
314 Spring Valley, Tu., Union Hall, cor. Fillmore and Greenwich sts.
332 Sparta, Sa., Grand Western Hall, cor. Bush and Polk sts.

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.....Reno

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at Reno on the second Monday in October, 1881.

LODGES.

1. Empire, Th., Empire, Geo. Uttley.
2. Fidelity, Tu., Reno, H. B. Coss.
4. Union, Sa., Carson City, John Singleton.
5. Pine Grove, Pine Grove, J. W. Beam.
7. Excelsior, Virginia City, H. W. Read.
8. Better Day, Th., Mason Valley, J. O. Birmingham.
9. Tuscarora, Th., Tuscarora, W. J. Penrose.
10. Aurora, Aurora, Geo. Allbright.
12. Silver, F, Franktown, Mrs. E. C. Ray.
16. Unity, Tu., Elko, E. A. Littlefield.
19. Carlin, F., Carlin, J. H. Keiley
20. Sutro, Sutro, Nev. W. P. S. Washburn.
21. Genoa, Genoa, Sa., W. Swart.
22. Farriou, Sheridan, P. O., F., W. Mott.
23. Haswell, Dayton, Sa., J. L. Campbell.
25. Nevada, Winnemucca, Mo, S. S. Grass.
26, Love and Truth, Austin, Tu., D. R. O'Keef.
27. Ruby Hill, Ruby Hill, W. J. Penrose.
29. Charity, Eureka, J. L. Ladd.

UTAH.

1. Salt Lake, Salt Lake City, H. W. Cole.
2. Ft. Douglas, Ft. Douglas, Utah, John Parlis.
3, Mountain Home, Provo, Utah, Miss Elain Bee.
4. Bingham, Bingham, Frank Toban.

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Grand Lodge of Oregon.

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11Capital, S., Salem, C. W. Scriber.
17 Hillsboro, S., Hillsboro, W. L. Weathered.
23 La Creole, Tu., Dallas, Jennie M. Brown
36 Silver, S., Silverton, Frank Simeral.
39 Rosa, S., Salem, P. R. Winslow.
40 Astoria, Tu., Astoria, J. O. Bozorth.
43 Marion, S., Hubbard, Mileon B. Kester.
57 Milwaukee, S., Milwaukee, A. Luelling.
74 Val Fontis, S., Zena, Charles Philips.
80 John Day, S., Canyon City, Fred P. Horsley.
86 Nonpareil, W., Portland, E. W. Ryan.
94 Lone Star, S., Clackamas, W. H. Wilmot.
115 Brooklyn, F., East Portland, W A. J. Oliver.
118 Sheridan, W., Sheridan, Dr. Quivey.
136 Forest Grove, S., Forest Grove, J T. Whalley.
159 Delavan, Tu., Junction City, W. M. Houstsn.
166 Union, S., Turner, E. E. M. Kinney.
179 Pacific, S., Cottage Grove, W. W. Cathcart.
188 Golden Gate, S., Irving,
189 Ashland, F., Ashland, A. D. Helman.
191 Klamath, Tu., Ft. Klamath, George W. Dixon.
212 Ochoco, Th., Prineville, Joseph Howard.
217 Goshen, S. Goshen, J. W. Cox.
227 Marshfield, Th., Marshfield, Wm. Temple.
229 Onward, S., Albany, R. E. Conn.
258 Amity, S., Amity, R. Jas. A. Likens.
259 Green Mountain, S., Siuslaw, Hiram Wingard.
262 Triumph, M., Independence, Mrs. L. L. Whiteaker.
268 Paradise Springs, S., East Portland. A. R. Francis.
286 Williams Creek, S., Applegate, E. E. Topping.
289 McMinnville, S., McMinnville, J.E.Magers.
294 New Era, Th., New Era, Paul Boyce.
302 Newberg, S., Newberg, J. T. Smith.
316 Samaritan, S., Harrisburg, Nettie Isham.
317 Guiding Star, Tu., Lebanon, J. L. Gilbert.
331 Monmouth, S., Monmouth, C. G. Adkins.
332 Pass Creek, S., Drain, H. A. Wallace.
338 Wasco, S., Dufur, B. B. Clark.
342 Lily, Tu , East Portland, Jas. W. Shaver.
344 Albany, S., Albany, R. Fox.
346 Good Samaritan, W., Dalles, O. D. Doane.
349 Peace Vale, Tu., Portland, Mrs. N. L. Rockafellow.
350 Mount Hood, M., Dalles, E. B. McFarland,
352 Stayton, M., Stayton, J. L. Follansby.
353 Orient, F., Jefferson. E. E. Montague.
354 Floral, S., Marion, Ada K. Johns.
355 Bay. Th., Marshfield, A. M. Crawford.
356 Welcome, S., John Day, L. Hollenbeck
357 Monroe, S., Monre, N. A. Thompson.
358 Columbia, F., East Portland, D. M. Long.
359 Carson Prairie, —., East Portland, Charles Gilbert.
360 ———, St. Helens, J. H. Groves.
261 Westport, —, Westport, H. P. White.

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Alternates.

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The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at The Dalles, commencing on the third Tuesday in June, 1882.

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Loans on personal security	882,288 88
Money on hand	508,611 45
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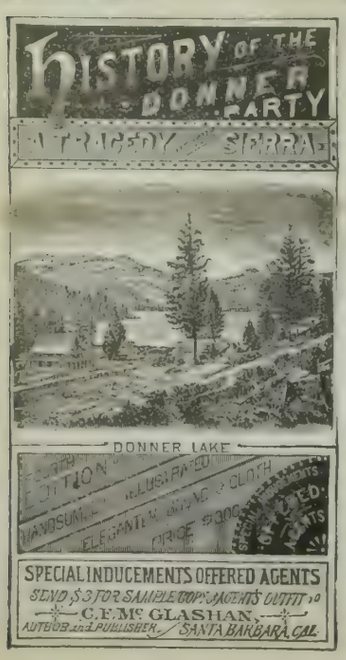
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Mutual Aid ... I. O. G. T. of Cal.
National Temperance Society ... Temp. Literature
Julia Colman ... " "
Lincoln & Co ... Grocers
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IN MEMORIAM.

WORKMAN.—In Los Angeles Aug. 17th, Walter B. Workman, eldest son of E. H. Workman, aged 14 years and 10 days.

The deceased was a worthy and promising member of Merrill Lodge, No. 299, I. O. G. T. The lodge passed resolutions of condolence.

WANTED.

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A FEW copies of the Proceedings of the recent National Temperance Convention at Saratoga, for sale at this office, 25 cents each; sent free by mail. Every Good Templar ought to have one.

D. O. WILKINS. now of the Washingtonian Home Chicago, and well known to the regular attendants at R. W. G. L. found out the RESCUE office a few days ago, having made a flying visit to the State. Bro. W's little visit was like a spell of very pleasant sunshine.

RECRIMINATION.—Some Good Templars of Pleasant Grove have been airing in the Sutter Farmer the circumstances of a trouble that arose in Defiance Lodge. No possible benefit can arise from such discussions. If a local paper affords space to Good Templars, it can be filled with a hundred other matters more agreeable to both editor and readers and more useful to everybody. Better tell the public something cheerful; nobody is edified with quarrel topics.

The Rev. Dr. Norman McLeod, a large, fleshy man in company with a slight diminutive companion was crossing one of the northern friths or straits of Scotland in an open boat. A violent storm arose and the boatmen were making little headway against it, tho rowing with all their might. A female passenger called upon the doctor to pray that they might be able to reach the shore, but the head boatman said, "no, no, let the little fellow pray, but the big man must take that oar if we are to save our lives."

MY END.—In tacking ship the mates plase iz forward and the kaptanz aft. On wun okasion in beeting up a harbor, the mate ov a skuner hallood tu the kaptan, that if he did not put the vessel about, she wud soon be aground. The kaptan answered, "you look out for your end ov the vessel and I will look out for my end." The mate seeing the shore quite klose and observing that the kaptan had bin looking thru the rong glass that da, at wunce let go the ankor. "Hwat du yu meen by that, sir?" sed the angry skipper. I hav taken kare ov my end ov the ship, az yu ordered, sir," replied the mate.

DEAN STANLEY who died lately, and his father Bishop Stanley, are both remembered with peculiar veneration for their entirely christian friendship for good people of other christian denominations, and for their entire absence of sectarian bigotry. The Watchword says they were both Good Templars except that they were not strict abstainers and were not initiated, (a rather serious exception) but "no two men ever acted more practically as brothers of mankind." Perhaps the best of the many tributes at the Dean's funeral was a wreath on the coffin from the French residents of London, inscribed "to the valiant apostle of friendship." But what a pity such a grand man should have been of those who thru a long life, "pass by on the other side" of the conflict between the kingdom of rum and the kingdom of God, however much their sympathies may be enlisted in favor of humanity.

SANTA CRUZ.—Some weeks ago the Transcript contained a protest from Mrs. Congdon against the proposed disbanding of the W. C. T. U. in Santa Cruz. There is evidently a widely spread temperance sentiment there; the moral tone of society is presumed to be away above the average; a temperance paper appears to be well sustained, which itself does large credit to the moral sentiment of the people, and the S. of T. hold the fort there. But the Good Templar Lodge, tho the first one of the State was planted in Santa Cruz 26 years ago, has never been able to live beyond a few months for about ten years past. If the Sons keep well alive the necessity for other similar societies may not exist, but there certainly ought to be a W. C. T. U. or an organization of women. That ought to flourish and find not only first class material for its membership, but material enough outside to work upon, to call into play a lively energy. To clear Santa Cruz of the dens of crime it has, is an enterprize worthy the efforts of all who desire to be engaged in the most noble and useful work which can employ a christian or philanthropist of the present day.

FARM.—A rare chance is offered to purchase at a small price a magnificent home in Los Angeles Co., which can be doubtless improved ere long to the value of three times the price now asked for it. See ad on page 691. Farm for sale. Hope some reader of the RESCUE will buy that farm and have the best of luck with it.

BRO J. J. Porter of Modesto is after enough scalps for the RESCUE to get a library of Universal Knowledge, for the library of his Band of Hope and he will have them to report in a few days. That looks like a good starter for a Juvenile organization, that will be of immense advantage to the elder members of it. It is more painfully evident every day that temperance organizations of seniors or juveniles which dont educate and instruct themselves and their communities, afford a large amount of patronage to the undertaker.

MICHIGAN BLUFF. Aug. 21.

ED. RESCUE:—A petition of this form is being circulated in our town to-day, having emanated from Crystal Water Lodge, I. O. G. T last evening.

To the business men of Michigan Bluff — Greeting.—By these undersigned you are each earnestly and kindly petitioned to observe section 300 of the Penal code of California which provides as follows: (Here follows the section.)

The petition is being almost universally signed, with the exception of those who keep the low class of saloons, who prove by their refusal to frankly sign it that they are doing a business which is in open violation of God's laws and California's codes.

However the action will be the means of stirring up the general mind and creating a public sentiment which will enable a jury and the judge, who is a clear minded, conscientious and just man, to carry out and maintain the just feeling of every good law abiding resident of the county.

J. C. HAWVER.

DOINGS OF ALCOHOL.

For one week as reported in a single daily paper, Beginning with Aug, 20th.

1 Two men sentenced to the House of Correction for three months for drunkenness.

2 An officer under the influence of liquor makes an illegal arrest.

3. Four men sentenced to three months in the House of Correction for drunkenness.

4. Three women fined $20 each for drunkenness.

5. One hundred drunkards arraigned before Judge Rix in one day. Fifty-eight fined. Twenty-four forfeited bail. Five to be sentenced. Two dismissed and the case of one continued.

6. Two men killed in a saloon.

7. A man thrown from his wagon and run over while under the influence of liquor.

8. A man sent to prison for three months and twenty days for drunkenness.

9. A man found guilty of selling liquor to minors.

10. A hoodlum under the influence of liquor attacks a Chinaman, and when resisted fires a pistol at him.

11. One man fined $30 another $10 for selling liquor to minors.

12. A woman sentenced for three months to the House of Correction for drunkenness.

13. A woman on the verge of delirium tremens attempts suicide.

14. A man arrested for selling liquor to minors.

15 A Chinaman crazy from drink attempts suicide.

DONT drown any more pups and kittens: keep them till the oleomargarine man comes along: nice fat pups make a very superior article of oleomargarine.

LOVE.

God is love—a spirit which created all.
And doth create and save.
Is there that liveth heareth not His call.
Or seeks not love from cradle unto grave?
Behold the newborn babe! The feeble wail.
Incipient plea for love.
Nor man nor angel tongue, but echo frail
Of voice of God above.

Yea; pleading ever with his creatures least.
God asketh, seeketh His.
Yea, crucified, he spreadeth richest feast.
And beckon'th all to partake of love's bliss.
Eternal life and love; angelic state
Awaiteth soul of thine;
Couldst thou but trust; aye, gain a grain of faith
In God—in love divine.

J. C. K.

SCRIPTURAL INCONSISTENCIES

In letter, yes. Mortal tongue has never learned to portray even inspired thoughts. We yet labor among the brickyards of Babel.

But are we more fortunate in expressing hopes and aspirations pertaining to political, philosophical or other uninspired topics? Let us see.

The Declaration of Independence is a very popular instrument. We have learned to regard it as the emancipation proclamation of political and religious slavery. The spirit thereof aims to publish liberty untrammeled by nothing but individual or collective self government. The pursuit of our happiness is free—according to the letter therein—to elect ways and means, aims and objects, according to pleasure.

Now let us add the Spencerian philosophy that human hope, progress and acts are solely guided by whatever affords the most pleasure — dispensing thus, of course with faith in and allegiance to Divine law and revealed truth. And Jones may extirminate (or seek to) the rest of the human family, because Jones imagines that whatever interferes with his ideal of supreme will and pleasure, freedom and liberty; has no right to exist.

In fact there is no crime or atrocity committed but it is in pursuit of happiness–happiness as conceivable to the evil of the human heart.

We challenge any one to improve on the letter and spirit of the accepted word of God. If words and idioms change their meaning with abuse of them, surely nothing is to blame but the inconsistency of the human tongue. If the spirit of the gospel is lost in sceptic analyzation of the letter, nothing is blameable but the inability of the interpreter to see, or the vacancy of his heart to conceive what must be felt to be realized.

How can I believe what I dont understand? says our intellectual babe—in the swaddling bands of spiritual infancy. Suppose you commence on the ten commandments, the golden rule and the Lord's Prayer. It is not convenient to tackle Latin or Greek before having mastered the A B C in your mother tongue. Dont try to wear your father's boots while there is danger of your being lost between the stitches.

J, C. Kastner.

San Diego Aug 23rd, 1881.

Editor Rescue.—The last number of the Rescue (18th,) is full of good meat; yesterday being Sunday I read the paper thruout, advertizements and all and I can truly say I am proud of the paper you are making; it is a credit to our Order and to the cause of temperance, I marked certain articles as particularly thoughtful, pointed and practical, and I shall speak of them at the meeting of our Golden Rule Lodge to-morrow night; I hope the authors of those articles will "Keep up their lick" for I believe they will produce big results in the near future, I refer to "Appeal to the voters of California" by Rev. G. W. Fitch, "Political" by John Woods, "District work" by H. H. Peckinpah.

I feel obliged to Brother Peckinpah for the information he has imparted as to the growth of the Order, and altho as he says, constant reverses have been met, yet the growth has been sure; I cannot exactly agree with him as to the means to be used to solidify and make permanent the work; If a few grand Lecturers such as Mrs. Stevens can go thru the country as she did here, and stir up the "boom" she did, and it shall continue as well as her work has done here, and if as I see by the reports she collects a large amount of money more than is paid her, then I think she should be kept in the field all the time; and if she has not strength to go all around, why let us look up more lecturers of first class talent, pay those who travel according to their success in gathering sheaves, so that as often as every six months and perhaps once in three months it could be announced in every Lodge in the State that at a certain date open Lodge would be held under the auspices of a Grand Lecturer, in this way a constant active life in the Order would be maintained.

Let it be distinctly understood that Lecturers should be paid in proportion to their success and the financial part of the business would regulate itself, the Grand Lodge always of course guaranteeing a mimium of compensation to its lecturers, but with no limit in the scale the other way, and this policy will excite the greatest emulation and the very best effort.

I strongly concur with Brothers Fitch and Woods in their suggestions and appeals to the voters of the State. Temperance must make itself felt at the polls, we must achieve a political success of some sort if we are to be a power, and we must begin now and agitate the matter, we must be early in the field with our force in '82, we can shape the politics of the State, we can elect the Governor if we go at it with courage and sense, the campaign for us is open now;

There is one step that commends itself to my mind as the key to the victory in the rum fight, that is the enfranchisement of woman; the abolition of rum is a domestic question in which every mother sister and home woman has a direct and vital interest; give every woman of eighteen years of age who can read and write the ballot, give every mother a vote for herself and an extra vote for every living minor child under 18 she has, on all questions involving morals, education, good order, sobriety in the community. Let the women if they choose have their own election places and officers; the first year that this amendment to our constitution is adopted sounds the death knell to intemperance and banishes rum forever from the State. Yours.

A. B. Hotchkies.

Alturas, Modoc Co. Cal. Aug 14, 1881.

About four months ago we had a membership of over fifty. But there arose a difficulty in our lodge from an appeal taken from the decision of the W. C. T., which was sustained. The officers thot the L. D. had no right to decide against the W. C. T. They left the lodge to settle the matter. The lodge was without an officer except the marshals, guard and one supporter. But there were a few who have been faithful thru storm and sunshine. The P. W. Vice, one of the old veterans took the chair; the trouble is settled and harmony now reigns in our lodge. We still have over thirty members. Those who left us are trying to get up another lodge in Alturas. May they have success.

I find on inquiry that most difficulties that arise are on constitutional points.

Because a new member is a little gassy and full of fun they will put him into office, Whether he knows the constitution or not, he is a pretty good fellow, and when some one makes a motion contrary to law, there are always enough young folks who do not know the constitution to carry it, because they like the man who put it.

If there was a state deputy to visit each lodge once a quarter, and decide all constitutional disputes it would stop all this. The L. D. is often elected because he is personally a favorite, not because he knows the laws.

One thing more our lodge needs; it should be incorporated so that it could hold its officers responsible. When the officers went out they took over fifty dollars worth of property from our lodge which we cannot get at, because we are not an incorporated society.

Outside of this trouble the lodge is doing well. Steps are being taken to build a new hall. I will try to get more subscribers for the Rescue. I love the Order, knowing the good it has done for us as a community. Therefore I am willing to do all I can for its advancement.

Nine years ago when we came to this place it was part of Siskiyou county. There was then only one house where Alturas now is, and but a few houses in the valley. Alturas is now the county seat of Modoc county. It is about half a mile square, has three saloons and two stores dealing out devil's broth to make beasts of men.

Four years ago the lodge was organized with 12 members; like all lodges in such rough places it has had many drawbacks, but will come out victorious if we hold the fort.

The writer was a charter member, was only a child and was raised in the lodge. I hope it will be truly said of me, she hath helped to save many who had fallen and placed them on firm footing. May it also be said of every member of the Order. And one way to do this is to place temperance before them in the form of temperance literature. This can be easiest done by getting subscribers for the Rescue. My sister Vice Templars, whose duty it is to get subscribers for our paper, let us see how many we can get by the end of the quarter. You may do as much good that way as any other. The field is large, and there is work for all.

Lettie P. Dorris, W. V. T.

"GOD BLESS THE LITTLE WOMAN."

Copy just received of an elegant new Song and Chorus, called, "God Bless the Little Woman." The song was founded upon the following incident.

Immediately after the President was shot, he dictated a telegram to his wife informing her of the sad occurrence, remarking in amost affectionate manner to those beside him, "God bless the little woman." etc.

The words are written by Howard N. Fuller, and the music was composed by Charlie Baker the popular song writer.

The song is perfectly beautiful, as the melody has been well adapted to the words.

Chorus.

Stand by him, little woman!
Stand firm and brave and true!
And remember little woman,
We will always stand by you.

This song is easily arranged so that all players on the Piano or Organ can master it with perfect ease. Price 35 cents per copy; or four copies $1.00. Postage stamps taken as currency. Address all orders to F. W. Helmick, Music Publisher,
108 Elm St., Cincinnati, O.

WHAT TO READ.

The dime novel is vulgar. Let a boy learn that some publications are not fit to be handled with the tongs. Let parents exclude from the family mansion the frogs and vipers that swarm forth from the oozy marshes of the satanic press. Let the dull boy make the acquaintance of Cooper, Scott, Defoe, and "Pilgrim's Progress"—a book by no means outgrown. Personally I must confess indebtedness to the "Rollo" books and the "Jonas" books. Let the dull boy be incited by his parents, his Sabbath-school teachers, and especially by his pastor, to dip deeply into the classics for youth. After the best works of historical fiction become interesting to him, history will interest and biography will attract him. When the boy has once acquired a keen interest in biographical and historical reading he cannot thereafter be wholly vulgar in his taste for literature. —*Joseph Cook.*

A GALLON'S WORK.

What incalculable mischief the use of a single gallon of whisky has done, is well set forth by Judge Pierce, of Philadelphia: —"Let me tell you what once came out, under the process of justice, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in this city from a single gallon of whisky, which to most eyes seemed innocent and harmless enough. There came out of it two murders, two widows, eight orphans, two cells in the State Prison filled with wretched convicts for a term of years. The whisky, moreover, was used in connection with the administration of one of the ordinances of religion—the sacrament of baptism. It was drunk at the christening of a child, and the men who drank it fought, and two lost their lives, and the further results were what I have said. "Did not Shakspeare say well; "O thou invisible spirit of wine, if thou hast no name to be known by, let us call thee devil'?"—Sel.

LAW AND LIQUOR.

This is the title of a 12 page tract published by Rev. J. C. Simmons, which deals very forcibly with the question: showing up the terrible injustice to which peaceable citizens are subjected, the dangers to our civilization from the licensed traffic in drunkenness, it calls upon the people to put down the nuisance at the ballot box. It is to be hoped it will have a large circulation and be of much service. Next week some extracts will be given which crowded space will not permit in this number.

An afflikted huzband hoo waz a substanshal Kalifornia farmer waz lamenting the loss ov hiz wife hoo had died that da. He waz sobbing in an unkonsolable pashonate greef, when hiz minister tried to kumfort him. "Oh deer sed the poor fello, I shall never get over it, I never expect to eat good butter again az long az I liv: she did make such butter, oh, oh, oh. That iz vouched for az a tru story.

CAL. W. C. T. UNION.

President, Mrs. D. P. Browne, Blake House, Oakland.

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San Francisco, Aug. 25, 1881.

Ed. Rescue:—A recent number of your paper contained an extract from the letter of Bishop Mansfield, addressed to the clergy and laity of the Protestant Episcopal church in the missionary jurisdiction of Northern California. I am a communicant of St. John's P. E. church at Petaluma, and with the majority of the congregation of that church endorse the action of our rector, Rev. G. B. Allen, in administering the sacrament with bread and non-alcoholic wine, for the reason set forth in the enclosed letter. Will you be so kind as to publish the reply so ably made by our rector to the Bishop's letter, and oblige one who does not believe that our Lord ever blessed that which has caused untold misery and suffering, while it has caused many a soul to pass out of this world with no hope of salvation in the next. Yours in F. H. and C.

Mary E. Congdon, Sec. Cal. W. C. T. U,

REPLY TO A PASTORAL LETTER.

Which the Bishop addressed to the Clergy and Laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Missionary Jurisdiction of Northern California.

For more than three years some of the communicants of St. John's Church, Petaluma, remained away from the Lord's Supper because alcoholic wine was administered. Among those who came to the chancel-rail, some took the cup without tasting its contents; others spoke to the rector, from time to time, about using such strong wine, saying that it was with difficulty they could swallow it.

Nearly one year ago the rector read "Wine and Truth," by Abraham Cowles, M. D., LL. D., and the writings of others on the subject. He purchased some new wine—the juice of the grape which had been in process of fermentation for several days—being unable to obtain any that was unfermented. He heated this—not boiled it—and hermetically sealed it in glass jars. When first opened, it has the freshness and flavor of new wine. It is new wine. It is not syrup or the unfermented juice of the grape, or liquid obtained by pouring boiling water on dried grapes.

Having used all the new wine, he prepared, under the direction of an experienced pharmacist, a non-alcoholic wine from old wine—1857 is marked on the bottle—by heating it in a vessel, kept in hot water till nearly all the alcohol was evaporated.

Why should any one object to receiving such wine at the Communion? Is it not a Christian duty to do so when we know that it will be a spiritual help to even one of the disciples of our Lord? The question at issue is not old or new, fermented or unfermented, but alcoholic or non-alcoholic wine.

Non-alcoholic wine may be the same kind of wine that is generally used. The wine commanded by Christ and received by the Protestant Episcopal Church was that made from the fruit of the vine—the pure juice of the grape. It was not currant or blackberry, but grape wine.

If the kind of wine is designated by fermented or unfermented, alcohol or non-alcoholic, the bread must also be defined as leavened or unleavened. The law that controls the percentage of alcohol in the wine should also limit the quantity of yeast in the bread.

There is no law regulating the quality of wine. Some use wine that has 20 per cent of alcohol; others 15; others use wine old or new, with very little if any alcohol. The alcohol preserves the wine. There is no nourishment in it. If the wine can be preserved without it, it is still wine.

Nearly all the communicants of St. John's Church, Petaluma, sustain the rector in using non-alcoholic wine. Some of the most intelligent, devoted and zealous, have requested the rector to use the new wine, though they do not object to the old if it be non-alcoholic.

Previous to the "Pastoral Letter" there was no controversy—no contention—no discussion. One individual told the rector that it was an *innovation* to use any wine but Port wine. Only two communicants out of ninety-five protested against the new wine.

During the last few months the average number of communicants has been larger than last year, notwithstanding twenty-nine have removed from the parish.

Several months ago the rector of St. John's exchanged with the rector of the Church of the Incarnation. He took a bottle of the Communion wine with him with no intention of using it. On Sunday morning, the gentleman whose guest he was, said that he had forgotten to get some wine for Communion, but would do so before service. The rector of St. John's told him that he had brought with him a bottle of wine as a sample for the rector of the Incarnation to examine, and use as he pleased. He gave it to the gentleman who poured some of the contents into a glass and drank it, remarking that it would do, and that he would not get any other; He was told how it was prepared. *He* took the bread and wine to the church. Neither of us had any knowledge of any other bread or wine being provided by any one else. No other vestryman or communicant of said church, except his wife has ever spoken to the rector of St. John's concerning the wine used by him, nor did any protest against receiving it. As he officiated for them during the vacancy of the rectorship, he feels as much at home as in his own parish, and yet he would not intentionally do what would not be acceptable to the rector and people. It did not occur to him that any one could object to using the wine under any circumstances. When the facts are known, undoubtedly, all will approve of the course pursued.

One of the communicants of St. John's said to the rector, "If you please, my wife and I will take the bread but not the wine." The rector replied that he must say to them the same as he had to those who refused to take alcoholic wine. He should do his duty in delivering the cup to them, and in saying the words of the Liturgy. They must judge themselves whether their conscientious convictions would be acceptable to the Lord. He endeavored to give "such godly counsel and advice as would tend to the quieting of the conscience and the removing of all scruples and doubtfulness."

He claims to have given "his faithful diligence, by God's help, so to minister the Sacraments as the Lord hath commanded, and as this Church hath received the same, according to the commandments of God, and has taught the people committed to his charge with all diligence to keep and observe the same."

The rector of St. John's, Petaluma, has never received a letter from his bishop containing any inquiries respecting one fact referred to in the Pastoral Letter. A few weeks ago he received a letter containing a request "to discontinue the 'novelty' which has disturbed the peace of some of the communicants in the parish." Though the bishop did not give him the privilege of pleading guilty, or not guilty, he intended to lay before him sufficient evidence that he had not used a substitute for the "wine commanded by Christ and received by our Church." He consulted several chemists and sent a sample to be analyzed He searched sacred and profane authorities. Being away from home a portion of the time, he was unable to do this immediately, and conscious of being right, he did not apprehend any trouble arising from the delay.

In conclusion, he trusts that his explanations will be perfectly satisfactory to all who are interested, and that the discussion of the question will result in the discontinuance of alcoholic wine in the celebration of the Lord's Supper in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States.

Rector of St. John's Church, Petaluma.

"Tho a communicant of St. ——— Brooklyn, N. Y., I have not for several years attended our own communion service, but gone to a M. E. Church on communion Sundays."

The above is what a lady occupying a prominent position wrote to an Episcopal clergyman. Why is it necessary for any com. of the Prot. Episcopal church to remain away from the communion of said church on account of alcoholic wine being used? Why? Will the clergy reply? **

"WISDOM'S WAYS."

The National Temperance Society has just published an excellent concert exercise, "Wisdom's Ways," by Hope Hazel. Composed of scripture responsive texts and well-selected recitations. It is especially adapted for Sunday-schools, Bands of Hope, and juvenile temperance and religious organizations. It is deserving of a wide circulation, and those desirous of giving such an exercise would do well to send for a copy for examination. 12mo, 8 pages, 3 cents, single copies; 36 cents per dozen, sent post paid. Address J. N. STEARNS, Publishing Agent, 58 Reade Street, New York.

COMMUNION WINE.

The undersigned takes this method to inform the churches that he has undertaken the manufacture of Unfermented Wine for Sacramental use. The article he offers for sale is Pure, Unadulterated Juice of the Grape, and is furnished to order in pint or quart cans, sealed and packed in boxes. Price $3 per gallon. Samuel Winter,

Yountville, Napa county, Cal.

Keep in a cool place, When used, open and let stand a while; then pour off carefully.

FIRST-CLASS AGENTS WANTED.

The great reputation of JOHN B. GOUGH, the magnificent make-up of "Sunlight and Shadow," and the universal demand for it among all classes, makes this the best opportunity ever offered to energetic agents to make money. We want first-class agents in every township, to whom liberal terms will be given. Address, for territory and terms, J. Dewing & Co., 420 Bush St., San Francisco.

FOR SALE AT THE RESCUE OFFICE.

The following works of the National Temperance Society will be sent, post-paid, on receipt of the prices named:

$1.50.—Alcohol and the State, (Pitman); Forty Years' Fight, (Jewett); Bound Sermons; Water Lilies, Cyclopedia.

$1.25.—Wasted Resources, (Hargreaves).

$1.00.—Temperance Orator; Bacchus Dethroned; Bases of the Temperance Reform; Richardson's Ten Lectures; Anecdotes, (Bungay); Divine Law as to Wines; Prohibition Text Book, cloth.

90 cents.—Alcohol, (Story).

75c.—Temperance Speaker; On Alcohol.

60c.—Canon Farrar's Talks; Alcohol as Food; Bible Wines; Gospel Temperance; Juvenile Manual, (Julia Colman); Medical Use of Alcohol; Alcohol and Hygiene, (Julia Colman).

50c.—Text Books, in paper covers; Pledge and Cross, paper; Bacchus Dethroned, paper; Wasted Resources, paper; Prohibition Text Book, paper; Ten Lectures, (Richardson), paper; Carswell's Sketches, board; Lesson Books, cloth.

35c.—Bugle Notes, board; paper, 30c.

25c.—Alcohol as Food; Bible Wines; Gospel Temperance; Medical Use; Sketches; On Alcohol; Talks, (Canon Farrar); Hints and Helps; Lesson Book, (Dr. Richardson); Readings, 1, 2, 3; Packages of Dialogues; Packages of Handbills. All in paper covers.

20c.—Ripples, board; paper, 15c. Moderate drinking, board; Action of Alcohol, board.

10c.—Almanacs; Song Books; Alcohol and Brain; Intemperance and Crime; Church and Temperance; Alcohol and Church; Beer as a Beverage; Amendment: Church vs. Liquor; Reciters; Medical Profession and Alcohol, (Dr. Richardson); Methods; Temperance and Republican Institutions, (Joseph Cook); Temperance and Legislation; Wines of the Bible; Prohibition Does Prohibit; Alcohol Traffic.

5c.—Catechism on Alcohol, (Julia Colman); Prescribing Alcohol; Temperance School; Adulteration of Liquor; Church vs. Liquor Traffic; Fruits of the Traffic; Is Alcohol Food? Mischief by Law; Liberty and Union, History and Mystery.

GOOD TEMPERANCE PAPERS TO TAKE.

WEEKLIES.	PER YEAR.
"Casket," Napanee, Canada	$1 00
"Freeman," Parkersburg, W. Va	2 00
"Irrepressible Conflict," Marshall, Mo	50
"Kansas Methodist," Topeka	1 25
"Lever," Detroit, Mich	1 50
"Living Issue," Cooperstown, N. Y	1 50
"National Liberator" (Ill'd), Chicago	50
"Pacific Censor," Vancouver, W. T	1 50
"Prohibitionist," Lewiston, Me	50
"Signal" (W. C. T. U.), Chicago, Ill	1 50
"Signal," Delaware, Ohio	2 00
"Saturday Anvil," Washington, D. C	1 00
"Temperance Banner," Little Rock, Ark	1 00
"Temperance Review," Minneapolis, Minn	1 75
"Truth," Baltimore, Md	1 00
"Tidal Wave," Columbus Grove, Ohio	1 00
"Watchman," Halifax, N. S	1 00
"Western World," Lincoln, Neb	1 50
MONTHLY.	PER YEAR.
"Our Union" (W. C. T. U.), 53 Bible House, N. Y	$0 60
"National Temperance Advocate," 58 Reade St., N.Y.	1 00
"Youths' Temperance Banner" (copies over 4)	12
"National Freeman" (64 pages), Chicago	1 75
"Common School Union," Avon, N. Y	25
"Gem," 12 Cannon St., N. Y	50
"Crusader," London, Can	50
SEMI-MONTHLY.	PER YEAR.
"Chief." Fort Atkinson, Wis	$1 00

FARM FOR SALE.

Nine miles from Los Angeles Court House between Florence and Downey, bounded by Anaheim Railroad and Old San Gabriel river. 270 acres with 270 shares of water in San Antonio Irrigating Company. Orchard of over 2,000 apple and pear trees. House of four rooms, barn, etc., Splendid opening for large dairy business; 100 cows could be milked at a gross profit of five thousand dollars per annum.

Lands specially suitable for alfalfa—10 tons per acre per anumn. A large portion of the land particularly adapted for the plum, prune, apricot, chestnut, etc., also for Muscat grapes for raisin making which would be very profitable. The whole Farm is fenced and cross fenced, and being well supplied with water, it is one of the very best Stock Ranches in Southern California. There are a few acres in Willows, Forest Grove Station is at corner and School adjoins.

$12,000 was refused for this property by late owner, who valued it at $18,000. It was sold under foreclosure of mortgage and is now offered for $10,000 cash. Date of redemption is past; and an absolute and perfect title will be given.

Apply to WILL D. GOULD, Esq., Attorney.
Temple Block, Los Angeles, Cal., or
JAMES SMITH.
Pasadena, Cal.

G. W. Secretary's D'p'tm't.

GEORGE B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.

☞The office of the Grand Lodge is located in the Capital Savings Bank Building, entrance, No. 328 J street, up-stairs, over the southwest corner J and Fourth streets, Sacramento, where the Grand Worthy Secretary will be pleased to receive calls from the members of the Order during business hours.

☞This department is edited by the Grand Worthy Secretary, to whom all communications relating in any way to the business of the Grand Lodge, this department, or anything appearing hereunder, should be addressed.

☞The Grand Worthy Secretary's post office address is Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento, Cal.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

ON SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE G. W. S.

Sold for the Benefit of the Grand Lodge

Constitutions, per hundred copies	$12 00
Constitutions, per dozen	1 75
Glee Books, "Temperance Chimes" per dozen	4 00
Glee Books, per half dozen	2 50
Glee Books, single copies	50
Receipts of Evening and Constitution Roll Book, per set	2 50
Chase's Digest, per copy	1 50
Officer's Roll Call etc., Book of	1 00
Pledge Cards, per hundred	1 00
Officers Cards, per set of four	1 00
Degree Ode Cards, per dozen	1 00
Subordinate Ode Cards, per dozen	75
Subordinate Ode Cards with music, per dozen	1 50
Chase's Good of the Order, per copy	50

BLANK FORMS.

Clearance Cards, per dozen	3 00
Grand Lodge Returns, per dozen	1 00
W. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. F. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Bonds, per dozen	1 00
Forms for Charges, Trials, etc., per set of four	75
Forms for incorporation of Lodges	Free

LODGE BOOKS

Propositions for Membership, Book of fifty	50
Notices of Election to Membership, book of fifty	50
Proposition Committee notices, book of fifty	50
D. G. W. C. T.'s Dispensations, book of fifty	50
Password Certificates, book of fifty	50
Delinquent (Dues) Notice, book of fifty	50
Warrants on W. T., book of fifty	50
W. F. S. Receipts, book of fifty	50
W. T. Receipts, book of fifty	50

LODGE FURNITURE.

In addition to the above, I will attend to orders for Impression Seals, Blank Books, Special Printing, Regalia or Lodge Furniture. This will be done as an accommodation to Lodges and not as a source of profit either to the Grand Lodge or myself; hence all orders filled will be sent per express by the dealers, with instructions to "collect on delivery," unless the money accompanies the order. Address—

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.,
Sacramento, California.

CASH RECEIVED.—The Grand Worthy Secretary acknowledges receipt of the following amounts of cash since last report. Proper personal receipts were also forwarded in each case:

GENERAL FUND.

Vallejo Lodge No. 64	$28 75
Valley Ford, No. 156	8 50
Stuart, No. 196	8 00
Carpinteria, No. 208	16 00
Kernville, No. 237	11 75
Fairview, No. 247	3 00
Bloomfield, No. 256	6 75
Golden Wreath, No. 327	4 75
Table Mt. No. 337	7 75
Arroyo Grande, No. 442	13 25
Navarro, No. 437	15 25
A. J. Cooke,	1 50
Rosy Crown, No. 136	9 75
Rising Sun, No. 148	11 25
Goleta, No. 204	20 75
West Berkley, No. 206	7 00
Chrysopolis, No. 210	1 50
Sheridan, No. 260	11 25
Dayton, No. 285	12 25
Donner Lake, No. 304	9 00
Pleasant Valley, No. 307	5 50
Mt. Nebo, No. 344	8 00
Durant, No. 358	8 25
Rohnerville, No. 367	11 25
Visalia, No. 48	2 50
Martinez, No. 113	7 00
Groveland, No. 135	8 00
Sicilian, No. 162	4 50
Mt. Guard, No. 378	7 25
Hydesville, No. 322	18 75
Middletown, No. 350	12 25
Lone Oak No. 391	11 00
Meridian, No. 97	13 25
Samaritan, No. 177	26 25
Star of Cottonwood, No. 249	18 50
Hanford, No. 296	7 25
Merced Falls, No. 376	10 00
Brooklyn, No. 384	11 50
Faithful, No. 431	19 25
A. T. Mauldin,	50
O. A. Vann,	50
Brentwood, No. 116	12 75
Linden, No. 253	20 50
Pride of the River, No. 318	5 00
Rohnerville, No. 367	2 00
Alamo, No. 415	9 30
D. C. Raynor? No advices!	2 75
Little River, No. 334	17 50
Dixon, No. 364	12 90
Calaveras, No. 407	13 00

ORPHANS HOME FUND.

Amador District Lodge collection	$5 00

PACKAGES MAILED.—The following packages have been mailed during the past week from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office:

6 to A. W. Mock, Garberville.
1 to H. E. Cyrus, Calistoga.
1 to S. V. Porter Turlock.
1 to Abram L. Smith, Jamestown.
4 to E. Reeples, Navarro Ridge.
1 to Fannie R. Swift, Ione City.
2 to A. J. Cooke, Murphys.
2 to H. B. Holland, Lompoc.
2 to Sam Haywood, West Berkley.
1 to W. H. Barron, Soulsbyville.
1 to S. V. Porter, Turlock.
1 to F. A. Davis, San Francisco.
1 to C. M. Judd, San Francisco.
1 to Charles Sharp, Hanford.
2 to W. O. Skinner, Grizzley Flat.
7 to C. F. Poulter, West Oakland.
1 to Emma J. Beeson, Guerneville.
1 to E. H. Knight, San Francisco.
1 to Henry T. Boxill, Nortonville.
1 to A. C. Furman, Plainsburg.
3 to D. K. Zumwalt, Visalia.
6 to C. S. Brooks, Marysville.
3 to Miss Lou Blood, Merced Falls.
1 to A. O. Rix, Washington Corners.
1 to Joseph Lester, Chino.
1 to Wm. Livingston, Berkeley.
2 to Jno. C. Daly, San Diego.
1 to D. W. Hubbell, Lompoc.
2 to W. M. Crane Brownsville.
2 to A. H. Hewitt, Live Oak.
1 to Miss E. C. Day.
1 to Rufus Smith, Brentwood.
1 to Miss Joella G. Ball, Vallejo.
1 to O. A. Vann, Westport.
1 to A. T. Mauldin, Monterey.
1 to P. H. Mulcahy, Gold Hill, Nev.
5 to Jno. P. Larson, Little River
7 to Ben F. Stewart, Arroyo Grande.
1 to Wm. Pollard, Kernville.
1 to Minnie Drouillard, Cedarville.
1 to H. M. Kahl, Jamestown.
1 to W. B. Young, Dunnigans.
1 to S. Watson, Georgetown.
1 to Rev. B. F. Taylor, Placerville.
2 to Stephen Jeffery, Grizzly Flat.
1 to W. H. Roscoe, Upper Mattole.
1 to J. C. Foss, Table Bluff.
1 to W. T. Kennedy, Birds Landing,
1 to C. D. Brooke, El Dorado.
1 to J. Andett, Madison.
1 to Geo. Bramall, Haywards.
1 to A. W. Mock, Garberville.

PACKAGES PER EXPRESS.

1 to Geo. Bramwall, Haywards.
1 to W. B. Barnett, San Luis Obispo.
1 to J. L. Raines, Cayucos.
1 to A. A. Atkinson, Marysville.
1 to A. W. Vance, Suisun.
1 to James Cormack, Felton.
1 to Rev. W. C. King Modesto.
1 to E. J. Holt, Table Bluff.
1 to David Kerr, San Francisco.
I to Clara Randall, Hills Ferry.

CREDENTIALS RECEIVED.—Credentials certifying representatives elect to the next annual session of the Grand Lodge have been received at the G. W. S, office during the past week, and their receipt is hereby acknowledged as follows.

Nos. 48. 97, 116, 120, 122, 125, 130, 149, 150, 155, 164, 167, 177, 178, 188, 199, 204, 206, 208, 217, 220, 223, 235, 236, 253, 254, 255, 260, 263, 268, 271, 276, 281, 283, 285, 294, 296, 317, 319, 321, 328, 338, 340, 344, 350, 354, 356, 363, 368, 378, 386, 393, 396, 406, 407, 409, 419, 425, 429, 433, 434, 446, 452, 462.

LODGE DEPUTY ANNUAL REPORTS.—Lodge deputies of the following lodges have filed proper annual reports with the G W S during the past week, and their receipt is hereby acknowledged.

Nos. 97, 115, 116, 135, 136, 149, 162, 163, 177, 180, 196, 204, 206, 211, 217, 227, 249, 253, 254, 255, 256, 260, 283, 285. 296, 304, 307, 317, 322, 328, 334, 340, 341, 344, 359, 364, 368, 378, 396, 404, 405, 416, 423, 429, 442, 444.

LODGE DEPUTIES RECOMMENDATIONS.—Proper recommendations for lodge deputies for the next ensuing year have been filed with the G. W. S. from the following lodges during the past week, and their receipt is hereby acknowledged.

Nos. 48, 112, 115, 116, 120, 122, 125, 135, 136, 139, 141, 145, 149, 150, 167, 177, 178, 181, 188, 196, 204, 208, 217, 220, 223, 235, 242, 249, 252, 254, 255, 260, 276, 279, 283, 285, 294, 300, 303, 307, 308, 309, 319, 331, 338, 340, 341, 343, 344, 348, 354, 356, 360, 368, 382, 393, 396, 406, 407, 409, 429, 433, 434, 443, 446, 452, 461.

RETURNS RECEIVED.—During the past week the following Lodges have filed Grand Lodge returns with the G. W. S. and their receipt is acknowledged.

Nos. 97, 116, 136, 148, 149. 157, 162, 177, 196, 203, 204, 206, 208, 217, 249, 253, 255, 256, 285, 296, 302, 304. 307, 322, 334, 341, 344, 350, 358, 364, 367, 391, 396, 415, 416, 423, 429, 444, and Japan 1.

ABOUT CREDENTIALS. Notwithstanding the very perfect form of the credential blanks, and the instructions forwarded by circular with forms, as well as those contained on the back thereof, many of the credentials filed have had to be returned. The basis of representation is not observed, initials are not given, credentials are not signed nor authenticated etc, all of which indicate carelessness and inexcusable negligence on the part of the sender; and creates needless vexation and confusion in the G. W. S. office, which is now well nigh overrun with necessary and more important work to the Order, than pointing out to individual Deputies or secretaries the evidences of their carelessness. It should be borne in mind by the smaller Lodges, that where a Lodge has less than twenty members, it is entitled to but one representative, and that for its charter, and where two representatives are reported by such, as has been the case in several instances. the first name reported only is recorded as the representative, and the other name is stricken off. If Deputies or Secretaries will but read their instructions carefully, and fill all blanks properly and fully, much trouble may be avoided.

HISTORY OF THE I. O. G. T.—Bro. the Rev. T. F. Parker, who has been engaged for several years in preparing a history of the I. O. G. T., and who was invited by the R. W. G. L. at the New York session to print his work, is progressing favorably in the matter, and writes that the history will make a 12mo book of nearly three hundred pages and will be ready as early as November next. The book will be a little more elaborate than was at first anticipated and will be embellished with cuts. The price will probably be fixed at one dollar per copy, at which figure every Good Templar should be possessed of a copy of the work. A supply of the work will be forwarded to the G. W. S. office as soon as ready, when announcement will be made of the fact.

WHY NOT.—A brother writing from Chico says "I presume we are privileged to use the same weapons that are employed against us by the whiskyites, if so, I should like to see all travelers who come to Chico, advised to stop at the Union Hotel, the bar in which was promptly closed in response to our request in deference to the "Sunday law." Whereas the proprietor of the Chico Hotel pursued an opposite course and threatens to have every Good Templar and maintainer of the Sunday law discharged, so far as he can use his influence, from any position they may occupy in the way of employment." A word to the wise. If you go to Chico stop at the Union Hotel in preference to the other.

CHASES MANUAL.—The G. W. S. has a number of copies of Chases Manual or exposition of the I. O. G. T. for general distribution. They will be sent to any address free of charge, postage prepaid. The pamphlet is well written and its perusal cannot help but make members of the order stronger in the faith, and help on to a decision to unite with and help the order, those who are not members. If there is any leading man or woman in any community who needs educating as to what the order really is organized to do, send the address of such party to the G. W. S. office with a request that Chases Manual be mailed. The Manual is an excellent canvassing document in behalf of the order.

PERSONALS.—During the past week the Grand Lodge office was favored with calls from the fol-

lowing members of the Order: Bro. W. S. Read, L. D. of No 207, Oroville; Bro R. R. Lander of No. 115 Lockford; Bro. J. W. Eachus of No. 172, Berrys District Sutter Co; Bro. J. A. Black, D. D. G. W. C. T. of Yolo county of Knights Landing; Bro. J. E. Givens of No 183 Cosumnes.

Corrections. The proof reader did some bad work for this department last week, in reducing the membership of Merril Lodge from 255 to 200, and omitting the words "unintentionally omitted from the list," between the words "Lecturers" and "announced" in the fourth line of the item concerning Bro. Webb, and giving "a new name" to Bro. Durner of Benicia, whose initial was made W. when it is H. and the reference to whom was written Bro.

Siskiyou.—Bro. Wm. Crowhurst has by this time reached the uttermost Northern limit of our State and near the Oregon line. At last report he was in Siskiyou county. He has not met with the hearty co-operation of the temperance people who are divided into several factions and Orders, but he has nevertheless done and is doing hard and valuable work.

His Second Gun.—Bro Will C. King, Grand Lecturer is heard from again with a new Lodge, this time at Hills Ferry. Bro K. works right into our ways of doing things and is putting in some valuable and needed work in Stanislaus county. He will next move on Merced county and then Fresno.

Where Are They ?—Ninty one Lodges, or Lodge Deputies, have so far failed to fill Quarterly Returns for their Lodge for the term ending July 31st, The Returns are very important and essential to the G. W. S., are now overdue, and should be immediately forwarded.

Grand Lodge Arrangements.—The brothers and sisters of Vallejo are co-operating in making preparations for the entertainment of Representatives and visitors to the Grand Lodge. Arrangements for Hotel accommodations etc, will be announced next week.

El Dorado.—Bro. Hugh R. Hughes recently organized three new Lodges in El Dorado county at Georgetown, Placerville and El Dorado. This county was heretofore unoccupied by the Order. Thus Bro. Hughes has added another star to our galaxy.

Goulding.—Col C. N. Goulding is being initiated into the argonaut style of locomotion in Sierra Valley and its mountains and is led to exclaim "Oh! the dust, the stages and my bones!" It all goes to make up the experiences of a Grand Lecturer.

A Good Deal To Say.—Bro. John P. Larson L. D. of Little River Lodge in Mendocino county, writes "The Lodge is prospering nicely and out of all we have initiated, do not know of one who has gone back to strong drink."

Lecturers' Reports.

☞ The only authorized Grand Lecturers in this jurisdiction are Mrs. E. P. Stevens, Messrs. Wm. Crowhurst, Hugh R. Hughes, Dr. M. D. Merrick, F. J. Culver, Col. C. N. Goulding, George Bramall, Rev. W. C. King and J. W. Webb.

They are authorized to instruct and institute Lodges and Bands of Hope, solicit subscribers for our official organ, the Rescue, and receive donations for the Good Templars' Home for Orphans and our lecture and missionary work. They are employed and compensated by the Grand Lodge, and all monies received by them are paid over to the Grand Lodge Treasury. It is expected that the lodges and the friends of temperance will, in good time, secure a commodious place of meeting, provide music, advertise the meeting well, make every needed preparation and render them every assistance to make their mission a success.

W. C. KING,

Modesto, Aug. 27, 1881.

Ed. Rescue.—There is but little new or interesting this week to tell you of our work. Trials and difficulties of course there have been, and we have received them all grateful to be privileged to bear and suffer for the cause we love so dearly. We shall never be permitted to do the grand work; that which is applauded and brings coronets of fame; long since ceased to lament the lack of ability which would make this possible, and are now at rest in the knowledge that there is ever room among the burden-bearers.

Turlock has the honor of being the only town in this county that is trying to enforce the Sunday law. Four efforts have been made to get a jury and all but three men within the circuit have been drawn. The saloon keepers boast that they will "wear them out," and yet "saloon keepers are law-abiding citizens and fine men"—oh yes of course they are.

Salida has a church, a strong, wealthy church, a fine community, so reported, only one small saloon in an out-of-the-way corner; and yet this church is said to have starved the lodge to death. The building was kindly offered us but so lethargic are the people touching one of the most vital elements of christianity, that only eight persons were present. Some things bearing upon the attitude of the church toward our reform have been burning in our hearts for expression for some time. We will wait till fully matured however.

On reaching Waterford Sat. evening we stepped into the one little store and made some enquiry of the proprietor as to a temperance meeting. He said it was widely known, eyed us from head to foot with a quizzical expression and then said, "and you vas the man who is going to lecture on demperance? vell you vill find Waterford one hard blace." When at nearly nine o'clock the one member of the lodge (that was) came up to the school house steps from which we had been studying astronomy all the evening and reported no key to be found, we voted our German friend a truthful man. Our Sabbath audiences and also Monday evening were attentive and of average size.

At Grayson we found seven saloons, one store and what is called a school house altho we could more easily have believed it a barn. Unmistakably, education is less loved than whisky, as is the case in every rum-cursed town. Not one person in the whole village was willing to join a lodge, nor even favorable to its institution.

On the following evening however, we were permitted to organize at Hills Ferry, where it was as sadly needed as in Grayson. We hope for much good from this lodge. It required genuine devotion on the part of the thirteen who committed themselves to take the step, and the same spirit, with energy and tact will bring success. That they may have these and be a blessing to that blighted community is our prayer.

J. W. WEBB.

Have thoroly canvassed Santa Barbara county. Six years ago I organized first lodge. Now there are ten, and only about three places large enough to sustain others. These claims are "shepherding" as miners would say, and hope to occupy with lodges before long. Have been thru part of Ventura county. Everywhere so far as I have seen lodges doing well; some booming; at some places influential parties taking hold. At Santa Barbara the latest accessions are C. F. McGlashan Esq. editor of the Press and wife. Near Ventura, about Hueneme, Saticoy and Springville public sentiment is very favorable and lodges are growing. Home seekers coming south should not fail to look at this section; there is a large area of good land for sale by Bro. Thos. R. Bard and others of Hueneme.

Instead of simply lecturing at each place, I have urged that one night be given up for open lodge, and admirably have the lodges responded and succeeded. At Ventura, Montecito, Santa Rita, Lompoc valley (the new lodge) and Los Alamos most praiseworthy interest was taken and excellent musical and literary programs gotten up; attendance of the public good at each. Thus local talent is developed and encouraged. The public see that the lodge and cause tho helped by are not dependent upon a Grand Lecturer. They observe the vitality and ability of the lodge and have a greater variety of thoughts and suggestions presented, and the lecturer can make a better address when called upon and a more successful appeal for new names for the lodge.

I find it a great advantage in speaking and in obtaining a full meeting for my lecture next night. And it seems to me that my duty is not to monopolize the speaking, but to put as many agents and agencies as possible at work. District Lodge contributed $5, Santa Barbara and Los Alamos lodges $1 each for temperance literature for gratuitous distribution.

I am buying children's and adults' tracts, prohibition documents, etc from National Temperance Society thru Bro. J. B Hill of the Methodist book concern, S. F. who keeps a large supply on hand. Dr, McDonald generously sends me ample supplies of his leaflets against liquor and tobacco, and Capt. Wood furnishes me with plenty of sample copies of the Rescue. We must get readers as well as hearers. Let the people do reading, thinking, talking, discussing. Agitate, *agitate*, agitate !

Am now in San Luis Obispo county. Thence I go to Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties, Bro. W. D. Gould is busily and carefully making out and advertising a list of appointments; it could not be in better hands.

I push the canvass for the Rescue and not without success. By the way, it is surprising that some one in each lodge does not go vigorously to work to raise a club sufficiently large to earn a copy of the encyclopedia offered by the publisher of the Rescue as a premium. That encyclopedia is a very valuable library in itself. And how easy and useful a way to gain one! One lady has obtained a copy. Who else will start out for one ? Send your names to the editor. Let us see if fifty canvassers cannot at once be found.

Lately I traveled part of a day with Bro. S. V. Blakeslee, colporteur of the American Religious tract society's books, cards, tracts and periodicals. Could not a temperance colporteur be sent out to sell the books, pictorial tracts, pictures, illuminated pledge cards, etc. of the National Temperance Society and to obtain subscribers for the Rescue, National Tem. Advocate, Youth's Tem. Banner, and such like papers ?

If the colporters could also talk well to schools, Sunday-schools and Bands of Hope and stay a few days in outlying school districts, gather the children and parents together and get them to singing stirring temperance songs and listening to impressive temperance stories, facts and figures, they would do immense good, even if they were not talented orators, able to hold city audiences spellbound. But I forgot; lecturers' reports are to be brief.

Am glad to note a growing disposition to quit and discourage the use of tobacco.

We had good open Lodge also at Positive Lodge No 441 Santa Maria and Vesper 268, Guadalupe. I gave you a list of the Lodge meeting and you can just add these names. To-day organized very promising Band of Hope at Guadalupe 32 juvenile and 6 adult members, Bro. W. C. Triplett, Sup.

J. W. Webb.

MRS. STEVENS.

Has been actively engaged during the past week in Oakland, Livermore, Berkeley and various places in Alameda county with a success varying with the attendant circumstances and surroundings. The demand for her services has been so pressing that a detailed report has not been furnished.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

To the officers and members of all the lodges of Independent Order of Good Templars in Los Angeles county.

You are fraternally invited to send delegates to the District Lodge to be held at Good Templars Hall, Los Angeles, Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1881, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M.; and the delegates are invited by Merrill Lodge, 299 to lunch at the refreshment rooms at Horticultural Hall.

Each lodge is requested to elect twice the number of delegates allowed as representatives to the Grand Lodge; and each lodge is further requested to direct the Worthy Secretary to send me a list of the delegates elected.

Our Grand Lecturer, Bro. J. W. Webb, is expected to attend the District Lodge, and during that month to visit all the lodges in the county. Let us give him a cordial welcome.

All members of our Order are invited to attend the Dist. Lodge. Yours in faith, hope and charity.

Will D. Gould, Dist. Dep.

Los Angeles, Aug. 22, 1881.

DISTRICT LODGES TO MEET.

Sonoma county District Lodge will meet at Santa Rosa September 8th; Butte county D. L. at Dayton September 17th.

Colusa D, L. meets in Colusa city Sept. 2 and 3. Tuolumne D. L. in Columbia Sept. 10th.

Harmony District Lodge of Merced and Stanislaus will meet in Turlock, Saturday, Sept. 10. Election of officers and other important matters demand a general attendance. G. E. Isaacs, D. D.

Placer Co. District Lodge will meet at Auburn. Monday Oct 3rd at 10 o'clock A. M.

We expect to hold two sessions A. M. and P. M. and have a grand open meeting in the evening. G. L. delegates can attend D. L. Oct 3rd and be at Vallejo Oct 4th, A full attendance requested.

D. H. Mills.

D. S.

Subscribers this week: Geyserville (Mrs. Doane) 4, Lompoc (J. W. Webb) 5; Dr. Hawver 1; Grangeville (M Kennedy) 2, Stockton (W. Jones) 2: Modesto (J. J. Porter) 16 for 1 year, 4 for 6 mo.

Juvenile Department.

BAND OF HOPE WORK.



The Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., of California, offers to furnish, free of charge, to Sunday-schools, or other juvenile organizations desiring to adopt them for use, the newly revised Band of Hope rituals together with the ritual badges. The ritual comprises a pamphlet of 48 pages. The badges are of German silver, with a safety pin upon the back. Sample copies of the rituals and badge, or quantities for actual use, will be furnished on application to the G. W. C. T., Robert Thompson, 1,531 Golden Gate Avenue, or the Superintendent of Juvenile Work, George Bramall, Haywards, or Geo. B. Katzenstein, 328 J street, Sacramento.

TALKS WITH THE YOUNG FOLKS.

GREAT MEN.

One of the best mothers I ever knew, was much in the habit of telling her boys in their early days, stories of the lives of great and useful men; how they had become great and useful and worthy; and what their usefulness had done for themselves and others. These bright little histories excited a keen interest and a curiosity to master all their minute details, and they were told in such a way as to inspire the hearers with a lively sympathy and admiration for the noble and manly and kindly and especially for the honest deeds of these heroes. They were generally self made men, or more properly speaking, men who had become great by industry and probity and most of all by a strict obedience to the law of God: the teachings which have come to us from heaven.

And the winding up of every lesson was an assurance that her hearers might then and there set out with any high ambition which it was right and proper to cherish, and with diligent industry, *perfect* truthfulness and strictest integrity, a trust in God and "your ways committed to his guidance," be perfectly sure of winning the desired goal, or something else equally good or better for them and others.

The example of people who have succeeded well themselves and been of service to the world, is a good study for young people and it is proposed to give some little histories of such in the RESCUE, when a few minutes time can be caught for the purpose.

CHAMBERS: WILLIAM AND ROBERT.

In the Year 1800 at a little place in Scotland called Peebles, William Chambers was born of poor and humble parentage and in 1802 his brother Robert made his appearance. They both secured a fair school education and were gifted with a taste for books and literary pursuits. William became a bookseller on a small scale in Edinburg at the early age of 19 and a few years after, made the printing of books a part of his business. Robert also at 21 years of age was a bookseller, and soon after the brothers became partners. They soon began to write popular works in the line of histories of the localities, wars, rebellions, stirring events, songs, poems and the lives of the distinguished men of their country, Scotland. Their writings were well received and brot them into notice and made them favorites of the people. The great novelist Walter Scott was one of their intimate friends and assistants in their early publications.

In their early days books and newspapers were heavily taxed and very dear. The London Times the greatest paper of that time in the world, cost 12 cents a day and, besides its advertisements, did not contain as much matter as the RESCUE. About half the cost was tax paid to the government, which at the time the brothers commenced business was 8 cents per copy. But the stamp on newspapers was reduced in England to 2 cents about the year 1832.

In 1832 they commenced the publication of Chambers Edinburg Journal, a sprightly interesting weekly of 16 pages at 3 cents a copy, remarkably cheap at the time. They soon grew into an extensive publishing house. Their "Information for the People" was the best work for the purpose implied by its name, that has ever appeared. Then they sent out an "Educational Course" 150 volumes of cheap books, treating of every department of knowledge, also 20 volumes of useful tracts, and various others including their great Encyclopedia which you see advertized in the RESCUE, but now altered in name to "Library of Universal Knowledge," having been reprinted with some American additions in this country.

The great purpose of their lives seemed to be to give the general public and especially the poorer classes an opportunity of acquiring useful knowledge at moderate cost, and to place it before them in a simple and easily comprehended style. For this they are entitled to the gratitude of many millions of people of the present and future generations. We owe them a respectful reverence as among the greatest of the world's benefactors.

Between the years 1830 and 1840, the British government employed a committee of able men to make a tour of the factories and workshops of that country, and report on their condition and the manner of the treatment of the employed, &c. In their report they accorded the place of highest merit and credit to the establishment of W. and R. Chambers. The workers there were strictly temperate if not total abstainers; they were supplied by their employers with a splendid library, bathrooms, savings bank, reading room and every necessary provision not only for their comfort but for their uplifting in mental and moral improvement.

They were governed by a judicions system of regulations and moral requisites, and once a year every member of the concern from William and Robert the honored chiefs, down to the little errand apprentice sat down together to a holiday banquet, succeeded by an afternoon and evening choice entertainment of literary speeches and original essays by some of the employees. And men of scholarship and talent and honored station came from various places and distances to be present at these exercises of intellect, and listen to the clever and learned and witty essays of the working men in that model hive of cultivated intelligent industry.

This was a crowning honor to the brothers whose lives have been a continuous record of improving influences upon their fellow men. Robert died in 1871. William remains at the age of 81 the head of his great concerns in Edinburg and London. And in all their writings I do not know where to find an egotistical utterance or a line indicating that they or either of them ever accomplished any great thing or deserved any credit. They were honored with literary and civic distinctions and enjoyed the highest respect and admiration of the whole reading world. Their memory will be honored and their example held up for imitation while the world lasts. Some of our juveniles may be just as distinguished for good deeds and good influences, even if they dont publish a book of any kind let alone a Cyclopedia.

BLACKBOARD LESSON.

FOUNDED ON A LESSON BY MRS. W. F. CRAFTS.

THE FIRST BAND OF HOPE.

President, DANIEL.	President, THE KING
MEMBERS ;	MEMBERS ;
Hananiah,	Lords
Michael,	Priests,
Azariah.	People of Babylon,
Daniel.	Boys in King's School.

AFTER TEN DAYS.

FAIRER. FATTER. NOT HEALTHIER WISER.

WHICH WILL YOU JOIN?

About 2500 years ago the first Band of Hope was formed, altho there were temperance societies and total abstainers before and always. In Babylon the King had a school to educate the smartest boys in his kingdom to be his secretaries, ministers, princes, governors &c when they became men. And the boys who were the most diligent and capable and successful, who had no bad habits like some of our little boys who smoke and drink, were promoted to the best offices under the King, which was an excellent mode of securing good public officials.

Now the Jews (please remember this particularly) were a people who had obeyed the laws of God better than any other race of their time: their food and their habits were cleaner and more wholesome than those of their neighbors, and therefore their boys were more apt to be good students than other people's; and their men having healthier bodies, were much more likely to have healthy and vigorous minds, than the heathen of their day.

At this time there were a great many Jews, captives of war in Babylon; the nation had lately been wicked and many of them drunken and dissolute, and had been defeated in war and carried away captive by the Babylonians. Their God had been obliged by their wickedness to withhold his help from them, because he could not justly help and bless rebellious people.

There were some among those captives, who were good people, but they suffered with the guilty, as is the case now-a-days. Some boys were there who had been raised by mothers who taught and practiced temperance and godliness. They were the kind of women who would have been W. V. T. or Supt. of the Band of Hope or Secy. of the W. C. T. U. if those societies had existed then. These Jewish boys had been well trained and they had such a good appearance that some of them were selected for the Kings school. They had been trained not to eat certain kinds of meat which were unwholesome and forbidden and they had been taut not to drink any wine at all. But there was meat and wine provided for the whole school from the Kings table, and the other boys were thus fed.

Now Daniel the chief of the Jewish boys "purposed in his heart that he would not *defile* himself with the portion of the Kings meat nor with the wine which he drank:" he had been taut that pork and some other meats and wine were all unclean and defiling; defiling was what he said; please remember it.

Therefore our little Band of Hope of four asked to be fed on water and vegetables in place of meat and wine. The steward was afraid to consent, lest they should get thin and lean, and he should be punished for it. But Daniel asked to have a trial of the food for ten days and it was granted. The boys were fairer and fatter at the end of the trial than the others who took the King's portion. They became healthier and wiser and more capable, as they grew up, and were so noted for the excellence of their character that they were promoted to the highest offices: Daniel their chief was the Kings first councillor and chancellor: the highest of his wise men.

We dont hear that one of the king's wine club ever amounted to anything. Dont you think the boys who are obedient sons of good mothers, attentive pupils of good teachers and faithful members of the Band of Hope, have an immensely happier lot in store for them, than the members of the wine club or of the beer club or the cigar or cigaret club?

(Whatever is good in the above may be credited to Mrs. Crafts: anything to be found fault with may be *debited* to the RESCUE.)

THE HOME.

QUARTERLY REPORT.

The Board of Lady Managers, held their quarterly meeting at the Home Tuesday Aug 2nd, called to order at 11, A. M. by the President, the following Ladies present; Pres. Mrs. Thompson—Vice Pres. Mrs. Alsip, Secy. Mrs. Carpenter, Financial Secy. Mrs. Partridge, Managers. Mrs. Robbins, Mrs. Rix and Mrs Mayhew, G. W. V. T.; Absent Mrs. Benjamin of San Francisco.—

Reading of the minutes omitted. Report of the officers, standing and special committees read and accepted.

Number of children in the Home at the beginning of the quarter—106. Admitted since, nine; discharged six. Present number 109. The children were reported well, with one exception.

Applications received for the admission of fourteen children during the quarter—All were favorably considered but one who was rejected, because both parents were living; nine applications for children for adoption were also received, which were referred to the President and Secretary, with full power to act.

Miscellaneous business pertaining to the domestic arrangements of the Home, occupied some time, which concluded the work of the Ladies.

The Board then met in joint session with the Board of Trustees. After adjournment, every portion of the building was visited, and thoroly inspected; found every department in good condition and the Ladies are satisfied that the present employees are conscientious and discharge their duties faithfully,

MRS. M. M. CARPENTER.
Aug, 1881. SECY. B. L. M.

Out in the world men show two sides to their character; by the fireside only one.

DASH DOWN THE CUP.

BY W. C. TOBEY.

Dash down the cup! drink not again!
Its very touch is degradation!
Quick! dash it down! Oh, do not drain
Its liquid depths of deep damnation!
Break thru its toils while yet you may—
Rush from the warmth of its embracing;
Heed not its syren call—Away!
Each little dram a grave is tracing.

Drink not again; be wise, be free!
Seize on a noble resolution;
Rum's leprous arms encircle thee—
Yield not again to its pollution.
Drown not the pleadings of the soul—
Each dram a seed of woe is planting!
Drink not, tho beauty pledge the bowl—
There's death beneath its light enchanting.

Shake off the curse with manly might—
Court not a death of shame and terror;
Turn not your brightest days to night—
Oh, follow not this fatal error.
Crush not a pure and noble mind;
Make not degraded taste a merit;
Wake from your dreams! Oh be not blind
To God's bright gifts which you inherit.

Unloose the chain which binds you down
To cold, relentless, heartless fashion;
Shake off the bonds around you grown.
Sink not a slave to damning passion!
Rise from your burning bed of shame!
Yield not again to the foul demon!
Stop not nor pause; go forth, reclaim!
Be thou a *man*—a GODLIKE FREEMAN.

OUR FIRST TEMPERANCE SCHOOL.—NO. 12.

WHY IT WAS NOT A BAND OF HOPE.

BY JULIA COLMAN.

Sometimes the difference is only in the name. There are "Bands of Hope," so called; where the exercises are conducted exactly like those we have described in our "Temperance School," and we see no serious objection to such an arrangement if it is desired to continue a favorite name, and yet to make the teaching more effective.

The real difference between the two, as generally conducted, is that the one is like a school, with all the impressiveness of authority and the dignity of having something worth learning, and the helps and the methods to learn it well; and the other is a society with boy and girl officers. Now a society is a company of equals associated for, we will say, mutual improvement, while a school is an association of teachers and learners. The natural place of the child is as a learner, and here as elsewhere, when we work in harmony with nature, we secure the best results.

The common plea is that the holding of office, pleases and attracts the children, and so it does at first, but it soon wears off, and I do not see that the interest excited even at first, is at all greater than that which can easily be excited by a proper management of the introduction of a temperance school, and a presentation of what you propose to do therein. We do not find any such thing necessary to interest children in the Sunday school and the day school. If it were introduced it would be looked upon as a sort of play-house performance, and such in fact is the feeling with regard to it in the Band of Hope.

Office implies power of planning and ability to manage. But children have not such resources within themselves for conducting a Band of Hope profitably; and that is understood, for the planning and prompting is done by older persons who, by a sort of wire-work arrangement, make the child officers perform their several parts. The whole thing is artificial and unnatural, and the results are of course in accordance. The teaching is subordinate and imperfect. The children regard the whole thing more or less in the light of a mimic performance, and as they grow older they grow out of it. This is one reason for the universal impression that "the Band of Hope is for little tots."

There is no provision as in the temperance school by which the older scholars can be advanced in classes, and their advanced wants met.

I have no desire to underrate the Band of Hope, nor the work it has done. I have given long and carefnl study to its history and achievements in England where it prevails far more extensively than it ever did in this country. It has been the means of doing great good there in various ways, but its greatest ground of promise at the present time in the words of one of their own leaders, well competent to judge, is that of late the attention is turned more than formerly to the study of the scientific aspects of the question, and a more thoro grounding in primary truths about the nature and effects of alcohol. But if this is the great object of juvenile work why not at once adopt the methods and promote the conditions most conducive to such results? why follow in the toilsome devious route of the Band of Hope when we can have conditions so much more favorable at once in the temperance school?

The latter is not only simple in its organization, but is fashioned after a pattern with which everybody is acquainted, that of the Sunday school. The mere mention of that contains a whole volume of explanations in a word. It is therefore specially adapted to popular and to church use. Anybody that wishes to do anything for temperance in any locality however unfavorable, can usually succeed in getting at least a few children together and if not at first with all the helps and the helpers desirable, he can do just what is done in the little pioneer Sunday school, teach the children, and as improvement is made, the plan contains in itself all the adaptations neccessary to the largest numbers and the fullest development, even to classes of adults and of reformed men. For this reason the church which has a well developed Sunday school can launch out at once into a temperance school that need not be afraid to compare with the Sunday school in all its branches, and which can provide for all the members of the Sunday school if they will come into it.

What we have written in this series has not been so much for existing organizations, tho if they can profitably take a leaf from our experience we shall be glad. The temperance school is capable of large development. It can be made a school for all classes of community. We believe it c ntains the elements of successful adaptation to the wants of the American people in the juvenile temperance line more than anything else before the public, and it will repay any pushing that may be necessary to get it into successful operation. Please send for a copy of the little five cent pamphlet "The Temperance School" and examine yourself, or better still send fifty cents for a "Teachers Outfit" and then you will be much better able to judge of what can be done.

BOY WANTED.

Have you often seen such an advertizement? In New York a boy who was wanting something to do saw such a sign. The merchant saw a cigar in his hand as he came into the office, and when the boy asked for the place this is what the merchant replied:

"I want a smart, honest, faithful persou; but I see you smoke cigars, and in my experience of many years I have found that boys who smoke are less reliable than those who do not. You can leave, you will not suit me."

Is it manly, boys, to do anything that will keep you from getting into business?

Read now

SEVEN REASONS WHY BOYS SHOULD NOT SWOKE.

It will stop their growth.
It will prevent study.
It makes boys weak and sick.
It wastes money,
It often causes fire and large destruction of property.
It makes the breath and clothes unpleasant.
It makes them slaves of habit.

If I were teaching a class of boys I should write all of these reasons on the blackboard, and then I should ask the boys to give me seven reasons for smoking. I do not believe they could find one good reason for doing it.—*Banner*

Young man, you who occasionally drink a glass of liquor and smoke a cigar, if you were looking for a wife would you go to a saloon to find her; would you select for a companion a young lady known to drink wine, to use snuff, or even smoke cigarettes? You answer, no, and wisely. You would seek for a wife from among your equals in literary ability, one endowed with as much good sense as you claim for yourself. Should she do the same where, oh, where would you be? Can you expect a decent young lady to give you her heart and hand, while you yourself are living a life abhorred by her? If you want a perfect wife be a perfect man.—*Review.*

The G Lodge of Scotland has declared the charters of two of its lodges forfeited for permitting dancing in connection with the Order. Every time one such a lodge is booted out the Order is made as good as ten lodges stronger.

THE TWIN EVILS.

(The following is an experimental essay by a young girl of 13 who did not in the least expect it would go into print.)

The alcohol of intoxicating liquors is one of the greatest evils ever prepared by man. By its use man lowers himself to the level of a brute. It poisons the system and diseases and enfeebles all the organs of the body. Happiness in countless homes has been destroyed: women and children have been rendered homeless and compelled to resort to crime and vice thru the use of alcoholic drinks by some of its members.

To liquor all kinds of crime and misfortune are traceable. It fills our reform schools, house of correction, jails and states prisons with criminals. It is not assimilated by the human system, but is found unchanged in all the tissues of a drunkard's body. On some rare occasions, alcohol may be useful as a medicine, but it is always hurtful when used as a beverage.

Tobacco is the next great evil. It also vitiates the blood and diseases all the organs of the human body, making men more susceptible to disease and making many criminal, many insane and many idiots. Tobacco was first introduced into Europe by Sir Walter Raleigh, and was first used by the Indians who used it in smoking, not having been so degraded as to chew it. It is a well known fact that many people die from heart disease, and there is little doubt that a great majority of such deaths are caused by the use of alcohol and tobacco.

LOS ALAMOS, Aug. 23, 1881.

I am giving special attention to addressing schools. Sunday-schools, Bands of Hope and organizing, or preparing the way to organize Bands. I have lately organized Bands at Cathedral Oaks, Goleta, Maple, Los Alamos and Saticoy. Have addressed during this month's lecture work 18 public schools, 4 Sunday-schools and five Bands of Hope. There is great ignorance in the public mind about Bands of Hope, their aims and work. I find so many children and adults delighted with the work when clearly explained to them, Let us all incessantly talk it.

Fraternally, J. W. Webb.

NOTES FROM THE G. S. J. W.

To Superintendents of Bands of Hope;—The Grand Lodge year is now drawing to a close, and at the annual session of the G. L. to be held in Vallejo on the first Tuesday in Oct. next, much interest will be taken in the various departments of labor, and in none more perhaps than in the juvenile work, and I therefore hope that all superintendents will return to this office as soon as possible, properly filled out, the blank report cards which have been sent to them by mail so that we may be able to report just what has been accomplished in this direction since January, 1881. As the card shows, we wish to give a correct report of all Bands now in existence. The name of the Band, location, the number of male members and the number of female members, together with the full name of the superintendent and such remarks as they may feel called upon to make.

Dear co-workers, let us have this done, and I assure you the report will make a good impression upon all who hear it, and cause them with emphasis to declare the juvenile work of California to be the grandest of all grand movements in the temperance cause inaugurated on the Pacific coast. And why not? Have we not every reason to believe it to be so?

For half a century I have heard it said, "The hand that rocks the cradle rocks the world." What does it mean? I have heard it said, prevention is better than reformation, the old maxim is, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and we believe it. Save a youth from becoming a drunkard, and you save him from all the misery, degradation and ruin incident to drunkenness, and there is no more reasonable way, no more hopeful way to accomplish this, than is afforded in our Bands of Hope. Let us press forward then in this line until our subordinate lodges of Good Templars thruout our whole jurisdiction will be ashamed unless they have under their control, a good working Band of Hope.

I think this article is long enough, but in conclusion let me say, dear co-workers, let us hope and pray that our juvenile department may be blessed with success, and that our youth may be so instructed, that, they may be fortified against all the snares of the present custom of drinking intoxicants.

The Rescue.

DEVOTED TO

Temperance, Current Literature, General News, and whatever may concern the public welfare.

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OUR PRINCIPLES.—We aim for nothing short of a sweeping National Prohibitory law endorsed by every State and Territory of the Union, in the year 1885, and as much sooner as the Christian and Temperance men and good citizens of the country may desire to accomplish it.

☞The Rescue is the Special Friend and Advocate of the Viticultural Interests of California, and is the Only Paper west of the Rocky Mountains that presents reliable facts and figures and information relating to that highly important and most excellent and laudable branch of industry.

PROHIBITION REFORM PARTY.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1884.

HON. NEAL DOW, OF MAINE.

CHEAP JOHN I. O. G. T.

Some years ago New Jersey had a well established. able, well conducted temperance paper, organ of the I. O. G. T. The Order was doing a good and useful work, had many able earnest workers, and it seemed that prohibition was almost accomplished there. About seven years ago the cheap John epidemic which has committed such havoc in the temperance ranks, and has always secured such a large representation in the R. W. G. L. for many years, put in a vigorous appearance in New Jersey. In the hight and heat of the contest for a prohibitory law, Camden county Lodge sent up a resolution declaring that if the *oppressive* per capita tax of ten cents was not reduced, it would swamp all the lodges of that county. The immediate effect is not known at this distance, but the ultimate result of this beginning was their Good Templar paper dead and buried, their talented lecture force disbanded and cut adrift, and the only indication of the continued existence of the Order there since, that has come under the notice of this witness is found in the proceedings of R. W. G. L. this year, where the G. L. of New Jersey is heard from.

It was not troubled about prohibition nor concerned about temperance literature; no constitutional amendment, no mode of political action burdened its little song. No; it had a holier and higher mission, an unspeakably grander and loftier aim than any of these. Its brilliant contribution to the weaponry and ammunition of the temperance army was to eclipse everything heretofore heard of. Its message to the R, W. G. L. was—— "please *abolish* the catechism of the degrees and amend the degree odes!!! !!! The missing link to complete the chain of temperance reform is found at last in New Jersey. That catechism has stood in the way of something all along, and if it is only abolished, the kingdom can set in; sublime conception! The expense of learning that catechism saved, we could all go home and rejoice in our warfare gloriously ended.

In former times the I. O. G. T. was heard of as prominent in temperance movements. Now we read of W. C. T. U., ribbon and T. A. clubs, etc.; but no I. O. G. T. and the membership of the latter dwindled last year from 2997 to 2330. All of these results are due to cheap John and the father of mischief who employs him to cripple the revenues of our Order, destroy its aggressive usefulness, disable its workers and drag it from its proper place at the head of the advance of the temperance army and lead it by the ear to crawl in the rear after the fag end of the great temperance procession has passed.

OHIO.

Up to seven or eight years ago the I. O. G. T was the foremost and most prominent temperance power in Ohio. But about then it was touched with the poisoned breath of the evil spirit cheap John and of the cheapest of this tribe. They had a numerous membership, one of the ablest temperance journals, the prestige of a victorious history, a corps of earnest and able leaders, the state had voted by an enormous majority of about 90,000 for a prohibitory clause in a new constitution, altho the constitution was defeated. There seemed nothing in the way of a steady progress to accomplished prohibition.

But here the devil's most able ally, cheap John, appeared upon the scene. He showed them that a temperance journal was a dangerous luxury and extravagance, and retrenchment became the favorite Good Templar shibboleth. They voted that the paper which had a bill of $300 or $400 a year against the Grand Lodge would do just as well published once a quarter in the shape of a 10x12 leaflet. So they killed the paper which only made about one quarterly appearance afterward, and the act of killing that paper killed the Order and every movement since made to secure a legal or any other step toward prohibition: and cheap John scored another triumph.

Where or how the Order has been hybernating since only an Ohio man can tell. Temperance work has been done and much of it. The meteoric splendor of the great crusade has been succeeded by the steady glow of the altar fires of the W. C. T. U. We hear of ribbon clubs, reform clubs, lecture giants male and female, political action of M. E. conferences, resolutions, petitions, mass meetings but in all the temperance history since the death of brother Spencer's paper in 1874 we fail to see the letters I. O. G. T. or any systematic general organization or cooperation among the temperance forces.

But the Ohio G. L. was present at last R. W. G. L. session. The fact of its existence and presence is chronicled in the proceedings. On page 75 we find Bro. Scott of Mo, offering a motion which was adopted to cancel the overpowering debt of $60 which the great state of Ohio owed the cause of temperance in the R. W. G. L., and to permit Ohio's delegate to have a dead head seat and a dead head vote in that body. The $60 presented to Ohio might have helped to print some German temperance tracts or do some missionary work in concert with Bro. Malins among the colored people of the South. The statistics show that the G. L. of Ohio purchased supplies last year amounting to $80.79 and its membership has dwindled from 2987 to 2653 during the year.

Ohio has an army of temperance men and women, but it cannot be denied that the management of the I. O. G. T. has been scandalously and shamefully inefficient; and the fault is every whit due to cheap John. Just here it may be remarked that the R.W. G. L. has never taken a step or made a recommendation or an enquiry or done the first thing to stay or arrest all these years this cheap John progress of the Order in many states toward perdition.

Some one lately politely accused our Cali. jurisdiction of being nothing but blow; but it was only one person that said so. The foregoing is not written with a view of anything more than a blow to the abominable and contemptible cheapening and disabling and tinkering and twaddling accomplished in the Grand and R. W. G. Lodges to which alone is due the lamentable fact that our Order is not ten or twenty times more numerous and many hundred times more powerful and richer in successes achieved. The Order was born just right, but it has been quack doctored to death, and nothing but a return to first principles and a rational system of finance will ever reconstruct it.

If we have anything at all in this state which would justify a feeling of pride of success, beyond any of our sister states, it is due every time to our treatment of cheap John. He was on hand here same as elsewhere, but in place of being set up on a velvet cushion over the head of the G. W. C. T. in G. L. and worshipped there, he was taken by the ear every time and led to the backest and barest bench and never allowed to get any further forward. Twice or thrice he moved that the per capita tax should be reduced from 25 to 20 or 15 cts, but our lamented brother Nelson V. Waggoner or some worthy brother from the interior would amend with a motion to raise it to 30 cents, which carried, and next day was reconsidered and left as before. That was all the liberties we allowed cheap John and his chief. If we had bowed down and worshipped him we could have had a present membership of 1100, a five cent per capita tax and a fag end tail of 20 or 25 lodges in their grave clothes ready to bury.

HANFORD Cal. Aug, 22nd, 1881.

EDITOR RESCUE.—Two weeks ago M. Kennedy, Dist, Dept. I. O. G. T., made complaint before Hugh Wilson Justice of the Peace for Mussel Slough Township, against J. H. Malone, a merchant at Hanford, and nine other men, merchants and saloon keepers, for violating the Law by selling goods on Sunday, Aug, 7th 1881. On Friday Aug, 19th, a jury was empannelled and the case proceeded with. The merchants are trying to make the church and the Temperance society as odious as possible. Our citizens are torn all to pieces and talk of killing each other, two young men have been sent to jail for contempt of court for refusing to answer questions put by the court, and all hands are mad, especially the men who are indicted.—They got buggies and drove the young men up and down the streets just before they started to the county seat to jail and treated at every saloon in town. Men who seemed very good men before are blackguarding the church, the ministry, and treating everybody to anti-Sunday Law whisky and cigars—Why will not San Francisco enforce the Sunday law? Or cant it. Now what do you say Mr. Editor about this vexed question? must the law of California be defied openly by men simply because it happens not to suit their tastes and convenience, or can the Sunday Law be enforced? Is it constitutional? P. M. K.

The above came just too late to get into last number: since then Bro. Milton Kennedy writes that "the jury acquitted the lawbreaker on Monday 22nd. This act was followed by a rejoicing that almost equaled the centennial in 1876. Guns fired till past midnight and free whisky bounteously sacrificed in honor of the triumph of the Satanic type of morality. The public swearing and rowdying was spicy and would probably have continued till morning but for the conquering effects of the whisky which finally silenced the streets: after a while the sun, topping the summits of the snow capped mountains poured down a flood of golden light and peace and love upon the just and upon the unjust of the sleepers alike.

A few days of quiet followed and then a sense of

shame and regret was felt at having thus insulted the respectable elements of their community and county. The suit occupied two weeks; it is reported that it was costly to the winning side after all. Few Good Templars took active part in the support of law and order.

THE RESULT.

Visalia and Tulare city and Porterville are reported to have closed all their business houses on Sunday and they talk of following their example in Hanford altho the Sunday test case was beaten. The complaints were made by Mr. Kennedy with the Lodge at his back: and as usual there was a Sister among the bravest from first to last, Sister L. E. Cheadle the L. D. she was in the front of the fight and deserves to wear the Order's "Cross of the Legion of Honor." The Rev. Mr. Motherell was also reported as an active help.

Bro. Kennedy says this matter must be followed up. The Sunday must and shall be preserved. The next grand jury will be furnished with ample evidence against every violator of law henceforward. He would like to hear a similar declaration from every D. D., and L. D. and Lodge in the State. And victory will surely crown the effort."

THE SUNDAY LAW.

Two articles bearing upon this subject were accidentally omitted by the printer last week which ought to have appeared but are now out of date, The question has been asked "is the Sec 300 constitutional?" It is not understood that any doubt exists at all on that question, but same time there is no doubt the rummies will spend money to test in *every way* known to them, to defeat or procure the setting aside of any law, which at all curtails their power to rob and kill on Sunday or any other day.

The manner in which the Sunday has been treated right along in California is a ringing and stinging disgrace to our civilization. The Sabbath of our country and the law of our God and our Government, have been snatched from our American people by an a vile horde of barbarian rumsellers, and trodden underfoot, and our American spirit and independence and intelligence have been spit upon and spurned by these outlaws, with the most utter contempt and derision of our "Americanism and puritanism."

Seven years ago an infamous rabble of foreign savages, insulted and outraged the best women of California with entire impunity on two occasions not one of the city papers dared to raise a voice of reproof or protest against the infamy, except the Post then under Henry George, and its report of the proceeding was copied in the Chronicle. They all retired into their kennels like cowards and dared not even growl from there: the Alta excepted, which of course endorsed the rowdies and ruffians, and therein showed at least some little courage superior to its fellows.

It has been a shameful, ignominious, cowardly surrender of American decency and decorum to European debauchery and barbarism. The press, the pulpit, the churches, the temperance people, the American citizens, the fathers, brothers, husbands of the American women, have acted a pusillanimous, cowardly, toadying, cringing part and have suffered themselves to be cuffed and snubbed and trampled upon and spit upon for long years in this matter, and have seen their birthright snatched from them without even the farce of a mess of pottage in return.

Every American, every one who has any pride in the honor of this country, whether he believes in the sanctity of the Sabbath or not, ought to believe in the validity of our laws and ought to consent to have one day of the seven redeemed from prostitution to the grogshop, if not religiously observed: ought to let the infernal pesthouses be chained up one day of the week; to have one day of safety from their murderous attacks upon the working men and the poor and their families.

Every citizen should rebel against this tyrannical rule of ruffianism and brazen impudence, which emboldens the vilest dregs and scum of the immigration which comes across the sea to disgrace their own decent countrymen and defy the whole American nation to make any law of ours apply to them, or prevent them from poisoning our people with the vices which drove them into exile.

It has been hinted that the G. W. C. T. and G. W. S. should see the law enforced in the two largest cities first. Certainly they should be ready to set the example in all things. But it is quite possible that had the strife commenced in these two cities, it might have been stillborn as the effort in 1874 was. Had the project failed of success in one or both of the most difficult places to enforce it, probably it would not then have been tested in the country towns and villages at all. Now the law can be put in operation there and all over the State if faithful effort is made. That done the conquest of the large cities is rendered much more feasible: and if it should altogether fail in the latter after due trial, the victory in the rest of the State would still be worth all it cost. As to its success here, that depends evidently upon the question, who and how many will try to enforce it. Two or three persons cannot do it unsupported. The RESCUE will do its best to aid the effort everywhere; but lest some one should ask if the editor is going to try to enforce the law or take any active part in it, the answer is no: the only possible time that could be devoted to that object would be from about midnight to 6 A. M, very unfashionable hours for that employment.

FOR MAYOR, ROBERT HOWE.

LOCAL OPTION.—"Mr. Howe was one of the most strenuous supporters of that measure, parting from his Democratic colleagues in several roll calls taken upon it. His name appears on page 919 of the Assembly journal for that session as voting "aye" upon the final passage of the bill."

This is used to defeat Mr. Howe. Let Temperance men take the hint and give him a vote."

Desperate efforts have been made to prove that Mr. Howe is not fit to be Mayor. The most damaging charge against him was that he had a chinaman employed as a servant in his house. This was ound to be a lie. But the Chronicle has sent a Stanley—Livingston Arctic- Jeannette Franklin expedition away up into Sonoma county at its own sole expense to investigate the fruit ranch there which belongs to Howe and Hall. The adventurous expedition penetrated as far as the town of Sonoma where it was learned from some drunken loafers who are barnacled on to a grogshop in that metropolis, that they believed Howe employed chinamen on his ranch; that 7 or 8 of his fifteen men were chinese. The evidence of these bummers ought to have been conclusive, but it was further fortified by seeing afterward several chinamen coming from the direction of Howe's ranch toward Sonoma and they looked as if they were coming to town to "play tan."

That last sentence is a settler; the fact if it is true, that Mr. Howe employs one half of his fruit pickers chinamen, in preference to those drunken tramps at the grogshop, could have been defended as an act of necessity and so practiced by probably every fruit raiser who employs labor at all in Sonoma county. Exception might also have been taken to the truthfulness of the drunks of the grogshop. But when chinamen were seen on the same road that leads past Mr. Howe's ranch toward Sonoma, and those heathens looked as if they were bound for some resort where the repulsive and immoral game of TAN was played, and where possibly the dice were loaded or the cards or whatever they play with, stocked, it affixes a stigma on Mr. Howe's character that will be hard to remove.

It is a pity that after searching all over Mr. Howe's record, turning all his antecedents inside out, carefully examining all his washerwomen's bills before he was married to see if they were receipted; interviewing all his political enemies, taking affidavits of all the dead beats that could not wring a bribe from him—after having put his life and character into the hottest crucible and finding him invulnerable in every other respect—they have got him at last on the tan question.

If Mr. Howe had only listened to the daily moral teachings and followed the pious example of the Chronicle, he would have had an unassailable record on that point too. He would have had a choir of moral and religious missionaries all over Sonoma county at his own expense, singing improving hymns to the Chinamen and teaching them the heinousness of playing tan—instead of being suspected of hiring them to work on his ranch.

It would have been pleasant to pronounce Mr. Howe innocent of every charge which his political opponents have urged against him, and it can be done except on that fatal point, the tan discovery.

It must be admitted if the evidence of the Chronicle expert may be trusted. (1) that Mr. Howe has an interest in a fruit ranch in Sonoma county. (2) that some bummers in Sonoma *think* that some of the labores on that ranch are chinese. (3) Possibly they are. (4) But conclusively there is a suspicion that some of the chinese in Sonoma county look as if they play tan, a fatal propensity of which Mr. Howe with proper christian devotion, having a ranch in that county, would have cured them before this, if he possessed the qualities which are requisite to make a good Mayor of San Francisco.

And after all it is quite probable that the friends of virtue and temperance will forgive that one weak spot in his life record, in consideration of his noble, patriotic and truly christian and gentlemanly record on the local option question. Above all other qualifications in the Mayor of a great city, a thousand times above all others, we want a good consistent record of that kind of patriotism and honesty which, in the fight of the rum despoilers against the people, has stood up on the side of the people and the women and the children and the innocent, which has been openly on the clean side in the contest between sober virtue and dabauching vice.

ABOVE THE LAW.

Mr. J. F. Matlock, Dist. Atty of Tehama county, was addressed by Justice Fish of Riceville on the subject of prosecutions for violation of the Sunday law.

He gives the sapient opinion that because grand juries have failed for many years to indict or prosecute any violation of this law, it is against public sentiment and ought not to be enforced. He advises the Justice to dismiss all cases in hand on the ground that the grand jury will soon meet, and Tehama Co. has no useless funds to spare "in gratifying the malice or spite of any person or persons." The last phrase indicates a very wanton ignorant malice in that officer, if not a wanton falsehood of implication. No one but a fool could believe that any such prosecution was prompted by malice. The malice is always on the other side, that of the devil and his agents. After next election that officer would serve his country best in some other employment than as district attorney, annulling the laws of his state and counseling crime and outlawry.

LECTURERS' APPOINTMENTS

REV. W. C. KING

Will lecture at Aristimba (?) Sept. 2; Central Point, 3, 4; Plainsburg and vicinity 5, to 8th.

COL. C. N. GOULDING.

Will speak at Eureka Mills, Sept. 2, 3; Quincy, 4; 5; Taylorville, 6, 7; Crescent Mills 8, 9; Greenville, 10, 11 12.

Mr. Howe voted right thru for local option; ever since 1874 it has been the custom in either party to consign any nominee or candidate for office to instant perdition if he has favored local option: For that reason the temperate, moral and virtuous element should cast a solid vote for Mr. Howe and let us have a mayor who has not a mark against his good record, and is a friend of temperance too.

SUNDAY CLOSING.

A denominational paper says regarding the movement:

"This action is not taken specially in the interest of religion, or in the interest of morality, but rather in the interests of the humanities; so that keepers, tenders and waiters may have a day of rest and recreation, and the frequenters may have the same, untainted by the steam, fume and fomentation of a day in the saloons. That such a closing would be right, and could be made legal, is evinced by the enforced closing of all saloons on election days. And surely we ought to have as much respect for a Sunday as we do for an election day. Sunday should become a rest day for all classes. It should be made more fully a diesnon, so that no traffic whatever should be legal, and no money collectable for anything done. Then those who wished to keep the first day of the week as a day of holy rest could do so with less distraction and more zest. Close the saloons on the first day of the week? Of course; and every other place, the paths to which run athwart the best intents of society."

The people who have been for a great many years laboring and battling here against the heaviest odds, to rescue the American Christian Sabbath from desecration and destruction, have been worrying under a very grievous mistake, if their action has not been and is not now in the interest of religion and morality as well as of humanity. It will be news of the rarest kind to them, to learn that it is in the interest of barkeepers, tenders and waiters, and to give them and their frequenters rest and recreation to prepare them for new indulgence in crime during the week.

The temperance people have been horrified to see the Sabbath of their God and of their fathers and of their native land trodden under foot, and in place of being devoted to a thankful service to a beneficent Creator and to religious and moral culture and improvement, prostituted to be an occasion of particular and excessive devil worship. They have always cherished an idea which they dont like to abandon now, that they knew what they were trying to do and its purpose. They knew that the open grogshop was sending 100,000 of our own people to perdition every year: that young men would not believe in the worship of their father's God, if they knew their fathers voted every time to elevate the bottle above the cross: that children could never learn to believe in the sanctity or reality or common sense of the lessons they hear in the Church and Sunday school, when on their way to and from that church and school on Sunday, they see dozens of mantraps and schools of blasphemy and vice wide open by consent of their parents and teachers, and observe that the Sabbath is wholly given up to the service and worship of Satan, with no protesting voice raised save by a few temperance fanatics.

They were under the impression that their desire to see the Sabbath restored meant that the Gospel and the instrumentalities of the elevation of humanity might be turned to some account in place of being as they are in the cities of California mere empty voices in the air, which the great mass of men utterly disregard. They hoped they were a few in Israel who had not bowed the knee to the Baal of rum and coin. Perhaps the main reason that actuated every one who has given any help or sympathy to the repeated attempts that have been made to restore the Sabbath was, that they believed it *right* to do so. But to be told that the whole movement is in the interest of barkeepers to give them a rest is a little more than edifying.

The fact is that when on the 22nd Feby. 1855 the first Good Templars Lodge was formed in California, its purpose was to drive out the empire of satan, restore the Sabbath and the christian religion in its purity and vigor, to plant the church of God and every improving and bettering interest of mankind in a soil and clime where they could live and grow. Every time a Lodge has been formed since, every time a lecturer has been sent out to preach the gospel of sobriety, virtue and godliness; every time the people have set out in the evening to meet in their Lodges; every District Lodge and Grand Lodge meeting and everything else that has been done by the Good Templars and most if not all the temperance organizations of this State, have had their one common aim, to restore our country's Sabbath, our country's Christianity and make possible the coming of the Kingdom of God among us.

That has been the polar star to which every work of the people, who are trying to close the grogshop on Sunday first and on every day afterwards, has pointed. And every act opposition to the furtherance of the temperance reform, every slighting and depreciating remark regarding it and its objects, has been a help and a bid and a shout in favor of debauching the Sabbath and outraging the most high God. And those who have looked on and never assisted to redeem this State from its slavery to the idolatry of bacchus, have stood not neutral, but on the wicked side, in the contest between heaven and hell."

MODERATE DRINKER.

The Bible lays down rules of life applicable to all time, but which may lead to unlike action upon unlike occasions, which thing the apostle Paul has very distinctly set forth. Thus as to the use of wines, the change in all the conditions involved since the early Christian ages has been most complete. We have not their wines and we have the strong drinks which they had not. What may have been suitable then gives no proof of what is best now. To make the case plain, if I think it be of some use to me and not harmful to my neighbor, I may well enough keep a dog. But if there breaks forth a general madness among the dogs so that they bite and kill men, and if my dog is liable to give it to other dogs, or to get it from them, it may become my duty to kill that dog. The wines of Palestine in these ages have run mad, or our wines have at any rate; and so it is most safe to let them alone.—*Congregationalist.*

It may seem to some men a very fortunate thing that we have an obliging class now-a-days, who rectify the mistakes which they clearly point out to us in the acts and teachings of the Savior and his apostles. If the Bible lays down rules of life which may lead to unlike action on different occasions, or if it ever justified the use of intoxicating beverages, it would be no better than waste paper in that part of its teachings. But rather than give up the darling doctrine that it is consistent for Christians to use the materials of drunkenness, the *Congregationalist* will insist on making the Bible doctrines and teachings on that question very contradictory and unreliable.

Those who are not blinded by appetite, bigotry or superstition, can see that the Bible and the apostles were perfectly right and consistent on the subject of wine, and need no apologies or sophistries to bridge over their mistakes. There is not a particle of evidence to show that there has been the slightest change in the conditions of the use of wines since the time of Noah. They made him filthily drunk, and the use of intoxicating wine is denounced and cursed and threatened with judgments thruout the Scriptures. Its use led to as vile and filthy results according to the Bible as it does now. The apostle Paul never said anything against keeping a dog, nor anything which could be twisted into the palliation of the keeping of mad dogs or trading in them.

One of the most difficult things to comprehend is the motive or object of certain men, who try to make the world believe that if they outwardly profess to abstain from the most filthy, debasing, unholy and accursed habit known to men, the use of a drink which impels men to the meanest and most vicious crime, they must be adorned with a robe of the most costly virtue and canonized for suffering such a fiery baptism of martrydom, all for the sake of that "poor, weak brother" of theirs, of whom we have heard so much, but of whom the keenest and most persevering research has ever failed to find trace or indication.

MORE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSONS.

The Hon Felix R. Brunot of Pa. at the recent National temperance convention made this statement:

It seems to me that this question of temperance literature lies at the very foundation of the work sought to be accomplished by this Convention, and the result is not to be gained solely through the teaching of temperance in the Sunday-school or thru the circulation of literature among the young until the church, as represented by its ministry, shall have taken the proper ground on which the other movements must be based. A Christian lady sent me a tract which was a Sunday-school lesson. She informed me that a young man who had been intemperate was taken up by his friends and persuaded to change his life. He became a Christian and a Sunday-school teacher, and nearly a year after this reformation, which was believed to be permanent, he fell. His despairing friends, when he was brought to his home in a condition of intoxication, found on his person this paper, which was sent to me. The paper was a lesson on temperance. It commenced by giving some wise words of Solomon on the subject; it then went on to explain in effect that temperance meant moderation. It went on to ask the question "Is it wrong to drink wine?" What was the answer? "No; for our Saviour Himself made wine at the feast of Cana of Galilee." And that was the general tenor of this lesson. It was a so-called temperance lesson—that is, it taught that it was not right to get drunk and make a beast of yourself; but it effectually taught intemperance, and such teachings would gather the children of the Sunday-school into the army of drunkards. How could such a lesson be taught to children! It must be because the ministers of the Gospel do not believe that total abstinence is in accordance with the Scriptures. We must first learn that our blessed Saviour never made drunkards and that the lessons of the Scriptures are not in the line of making drunkards. One of the encouraging features of the temperance cause is that the church is awakening to the subject, and when it is thoroly awake we may look for success. I am glad that the church of my own love seems to be awaking to it. We have lately had established in the Eastern States, by the agency of a gentleman from England, what our people call a church temperance society. I do not think much of it myself, except as an indication that even the most conservative of our churches is beginning to awake to the consciousness that the church must do something to promote the cause of temperance.

CHICAGO.

Last Sunday the Bavarians held a picnic in Ogden's Grove, and Mayor Harrison made them a speech, from which we take the following from a report in the Morning Times:

(Here the Mayor's exertions made him thirsty, and he asked for something to drink. A glass of water was accordingly brought.) "No!" said his grace, "bring me beer—Bavarian beer. Give the Kentuckian his whisky, the Frenchman his wine, the Englishman his ale, but give me lager—the lager of Bavaria."

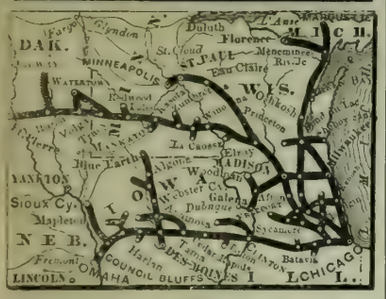
Here the Mayor quoted a snatch of a German song with a noble disregard for the peculiarities of German pronunciation. Then, holding up the glass of beer, the "best Mayor Chicago ever had" said: "There, my friends is the solution of the temperance question. Sit down on bad whisky, but give the people good beer."

That very day one of his policemen was carried from the grounds beastly drunk, having literally followed the Mayor, his superior officer's advice, and tried that new method for the solution of the temperance question.

That same night Chicago was a carnival of crime, for three murders were committed in as many hours, and three more persons dangerously if not fatally wounded by men filled with beer and whisky.—*National Liberator.*

Bro Leland writes from La Grande Oregon, where he is weary with hard labor and long journeys: but he winds up his letter with a list of ten new names for the Rescue from that distant section where he has been unfolding the flag of temperance and setting people to thinking and reading upon that most important topic.

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MUNICIPAL ELECTION, SEPT. 7, '81.

ROBERT HOWE,

NOMINEE FOR

MAYOR.

Regular Democratic Nominee for

RECORDER,

M. C. HALEY.

For Coroner,

DR. F. L. WEEKS.

FOR SUPERVISOR

OF THE

Sixth Ward,

GEO. TORRENS,

Regular Democratic Nominee.

FOR

City and County Surveyor

W. P. Humphreys.

For Coroner,

DR. W. F. McALLISTER.

FOR,

Supervisor Fourth Ward,

JAS. H. BARRY.

For Supervisor,

TWELFTH WARD.

W. J. Bryan

For School Directors,

W. M. HINTON,

J. H. CULVER,

THOS. H. LAWLER.

FOR

Superintendent of Sts.,

EDWARD F. DRUM

Republican Nominee for

City and County Surveyor

C. S. TILTON.

L. E. PRATT,

REPUBLICAN NOMINEE FOR

DIST. ATTORNEY.

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE

FOR

MAYOR

MAURICE C. BLAKE.

Republican Nominee

FOR TREASURER.

J. H. WIDBER,

Ex-Sup't Public Schools.

FOR SHERIFF,

JOHN SEDGWICK

SOUTH AMERICAN EXPERIENCES.

POSTAGE FACILITIES.

In Barbacoas there is of course a mail service and a post office. A swift winged messenger leaves Barbacoas on foot once a week for the interior thru the forest, and returns from his beat as often. The mail is strapped on his back and he carries the whole commercial and literary and friendly correspondence, the foreign and domestic newspaper and money order business in that knapsack between several large interior provinces and the coast. Once in two weeks the mail canoe sets out from Barbacoas for the coast and carries the communications with the whole outer world.

The postage on a letter between any two places in the republic was 5 cts, outside 10 cents, but as business was considered rather depressed during the two years of my stay there, they raised the outward postage from Barbacoas to foreign parts from 10 to 35 cts. They probably desired like post master James, to make the post office department self-sustaining by this judicious inposition upon the nine foreigners there. But the movement must have failed, for we very soon organized a system by which we got our mail sent down by private hands and put on board the steamer on the coast without paying any postage at all. That put our friends to the inconvenience of paying double the honest postage at this end, but we were willing to sacrifice our friends at home to any extent, rather than pay these rascals the exorbitant and utterly illegal city charge of 35 cts. on a single letter. So, after the first week or so of the new regime, they never got anything at all from us, except the dime on the letters we received, which they always collected with an only half satisfied air.

On the arrival of the mail, the letters for the natives, after being all sorted are called off by the P. M., and those present who answer to the names called, are handed the correspondence without question. It is deemed that no one will ever ask for letters which he is not entitled to, and probably they never do.

The money order business of the postal system of that country is somewhat peculiar, Smith desires to send five to fifty dollars thru the mail to Jones, deposits his coin with the P. M. who issues to him a libranza or money order, and then wraps up the coin and sends it to the P. M. at the paying point. Jones having received the libranza, presents it, and when the money arrives he gets it.

It never did appear that there was a large business done in that line, for the prevailing custom in sending money was to send it in personal trust by the mail carrier, or by almost any private traveler; and it was about always safe to do so; even a foreigner would respect the integrity of the natives in that particular and act honestly in the performance of his trust.

SCHOOLS

There has been a vigorous effort for many years made by the liberal or progressive party to set a public school system in operation. Any community which will petition the school directors at headquarters for a teacher, setting forth that there are a certain number of children that will be sent to school, is at once supplied with a teacher at expense of the government, if a teacher can be found, which is often a difficulty. Barbacoas had a school for boys with about 80 attendants, and now there is one for girls. But until quite lately a girl had to be taught by a private tutor. It is held there that in a mixed school, "girls lose their modesty and purity," and those who argue thus think themselves like Zach Montgomery, qualified to deliver an infallible opinion, to which the intelligent world should submissively bow.

Of course the clerical party and their ignorant dupes resist with all their might and art and malice the establishment of schools. As here, after having made the schools godless, they use that cry against them. They denounce the teachers of all government schools as infidels and declare excommunication of the most comprehensive torturing type to all who send their children to the public schools. In this matter they might learn an additional lesson in devilish cruelty and satanic malignity from the priest in Oakland who condemns the children of his people who obey their parents in attending the schools of their country to everlasting perdition.

The priestly confederacy have plunged their country into several bloody civil wars to kill the school system, but have been worsted always.

Not one in fifty probably of the African population can read, but they would like to. One old man asked me if I could not teach him to read, he wanted so much to be able to read the Bible from which I had read sometimes to a few of his people. For the first time they learned from me that they could have a free school. They had over 60 children that could go. But after a meeting at which two or three of the colored seniors zealously advocated the establishment of a school, it was decided that they were too poor to afford a school. But, said the others, it dont cost us a cent, the government pays the teacher. Yes, we know that; but if a teacher comes we will have to give him a present of a fish or a head of plantains or something of that kind now and then, and you know we are too poor to afford it.

That very crowd had a ball from 6 to 12 times a year, sometimes lasting two or three days and 8 days at Christmas; at any of these the bill for native rum was from $10 to $25.

But they were too poor to have a school. Fools, you will say, but not a whit more so than our people who act in a precisely similar inconsistent manner as regards the liquor business and drinking habits. Our California towns are too poor to have a public hall or library that would cost one to five thousand dollars, but they can spend from fifty to five hundred thousand a year in debasing, pauperizing drinks and tobacco.

BRO GARDNER REBUKES BOB INGERSOLL.

"Two nights ago at midnight," said the President at the last meeting of the club, "I saw Brother Kyan Jones take leave of earth to cross the dark river. The old man had been ailing for weeks, and was ready to go. When his eyes looked under the dark cloud of death and caught sight of the gates of heaven, he gathered his friends about him, and we sat beside him when his life went out. If there is a man in this hall who believes with Bob Ingersoll, he should have been there when the soul of that poor old black man began slipping away from its home of clay. What brought the smile of joy to the old man's face? What put the look of blessed satisfaction in his eye? Why did he welcome the coming of that sleep which knows no waking till the blast of the trumpet turns earth into Paradise?

"Way down in the rice fields of Louisiana lies the body of his old wife. That smile of joy was born in the thought of meeting her at the gate of heaven. In a green lane in Georgia lies the dust of his first born child. That look came to his eyes when he realized that before the morrow he would fold that boy in his arms. In the years of the long ago they took his daughter away and he has never heard of her since. When he thought of the blessed family reunion up there behind the gates of gold, his face wore such a look that we could almost hear the music of the harps. Tell me of some unbeliever who died that way! Tell me of a scoffer who has let go of life with a smile on his face! All the words of all the infidels on earth could not have shaken the faith of that poor old man. He could not read, but he could pray. He could not write but he could hope. Just before the bells struck midnight we saw his smile brighten, and he pointed with his finger into distance. Shall I tell you what the old man saw? He saw beyond the curtain which hangs between life and eternity. He saw legions upon legions and hosts upon hosts marching down the dark river. He saw beyond that. He saw the sunlight on the other shore. He heard music. He saw the wife and children of other days, and when they held out their arms to him he whispered to us 'they are calling, they are calling.' And he sunk away without even a sigh.—*Lime Kiln Club.*

The address of Mrs. E. P. Stevens is now 1907 Bush St. San Francisco.

DIRECTORY OF LODGES

Under the direction of

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333 Covelo, Sa., Covelo. Rev. J. S. Fisher.
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338 Wideawake, Sa., Westport, Frank Matthews.
341 Hopland, Sa., Hopland, Addison Porter.
344 Mt. Nebo, Sa., Point Arenas, White Fowler.
380 Rescue, Tu., Mendocino, J. Grindle.
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430 Gualala, Sa., Gualala, James Ward.
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216 Nil Desperandum, Sa., Dutch Flat, H. A. Frost.
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451 Granite, Sa., Penryn, S. A. Wood.

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217 Crescent, W., Crescent Mills, Warren Kelly.
227 Bloomfield, Tu., Quincy, N. H. Hapgood.
228 Miners Sa., Greenville, Mrs. L. C. Murray.
360 Hope of Eureka Hill, Sa., Eureka Mills, Thomas W. Jenkin.
381 La Porte, Sa., La Porte, G. L. Reed.

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144 Aerial, Sa., Michigan Bar, J. P. Hurley.
183 Cosumnes, Sa., Cosumnes, W. W. Wade.
184 Star of the Plains, F., Florin, J. T. Amos.
188 Georgiana, Su.. Isleton, C. C. Allen.
203 Cresco, Tu., Galt, James Ferguson.
248 Elk Grove, Tu., Elk Grove, Rev. A. K. Crawford.
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424 Ruby, Sa., Hollister, Rev. S. Jones.

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284 Riverside, M., W. H. Cross, Riverside.
443 Rincon, Sa., Chino, J. M. Hathaway.

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263 Golden Rule, Tu., San Diego, J.W. Wescott.
264 Poway. Sa., Poway, G. W. Butterfield.
351 Monument, Tu., San Diego, J. Russell.
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120 Headlight, W., San Francisco, William Swabel, 325 O'Farrel.
130 Constitution, F., San Francisco, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, No. 150 Ninth street.
160 Mission Star, Tu., San Francisco, C. E. Naylor, 130 Post st.
185 Life Boat, M., San Francisco, A. K. Stevens, 1104 Larkin street.
186 Golden Gate, Tu., San Francisco, W. P. Joseph, 2422 California street.
291 International. M., San Francisco, David Kerr, Nos. 47 & 49 Beale street.
292 Kentucky, W., San Francisco, E. W. Piper, Q. M. Dept. Presidio.
293 Valley, Th., San Francisco, Frank Storer, No. 511 Front street.
307 Pleasant Valley, M., San Francisco, T. H. Downing, No. 10 Market street.
314 Spring Valley, Tu., San Francisco, E. H. Knight, 2221 Greenwich street.
417 Crystal. M., South San Francisco, Rev. J. T. Wills.

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189 Lodi, F., Lodi, C. A. Rich.
253 Linden, F., Linden, Jas. Wasley.
254 Mt. Vernon, F., Stockton, Geo. Norton.
323 Farmington, Sa., Farmington, H. C. Frost.

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328 Victoria, W., Los Gatos, W. D. Hudson.
393 Bay View, Sa., Santa Clara, L. B. Alexander.
399 Santa Clara, M., Santa Clara, Elmer E. Carey.
414 Mayfield, Sa., Mayfield, J, A. Hamilton.

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426 Ben Lomond, Su., Felton, S. T. Jones.

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449 Mountain Pride, Su., Shingletown. C. J. Ball.
453 McDonald, F.. Milville, J. J. Kern.
454 Eureka, Th., Anderson, J. W. Spann.

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273 Mt. Bolivar, Sa., Callahans, Caroline M. Hayden.

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359 Sierra City, Sa., Sierra City, Thomas Wright.
372 Alaska, Sa., Pike City, J. H. Beresford.
377 Salvation, Sa., Downieville, F. Wehe.

SOLANO COUNTY.

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64 Vallejo, Tu., Vallejo, Charles Daly.
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320 Fairfield, M., Fairfield, J. W. Williamson
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373 No Surrender, Sa., Smith's Ranch, H. Finley.
375 Dauntless, W., Stony Point, H. Bartlett.
378 Two Rock, Sa., Petaluma, H. Andrews.
405 Azalea, Th., Occidental, Charles A. Wheelock.

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247 Fairview, Sa., Turlock, S. V. Porter.
249 Star of Cottonwood, Sa., Hill's Ferry Walter R. Wiggs.
266 Morning Star, F., Modesto, Mrs. F. H. Ross.
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335 Knight's Ferry, W., Knight's Ferry, J. W. Dunlap.
401 Ark of Safety, Sa., Modesto, J. V. Davis

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219 Defiance, Sa., Pleasant Grove, T. J. Pierce.
321 June, Sa., Yuba City, G. L. Douglass.
440 Yuba City Sa., Yuba City, Ed. Ellington.
452 North Butte, Su., West Butte, H. S. Graves.

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198 Tehama, Tu., Tehama, John C. Hunt.
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308 Henleyville, Sa. Henleyville, Mrs. S. McCampbell.
309 Paskenta, Sa., Paskenta, O. H. Dollings.
317 Pride of the Sierras, Tu., Red Bluff, G. T. Jones.
427 Paradise, Sa., Riceville, Geo. Malcolm.
433 Hercules, Sa., Red Bluff, Nrs. Martha Simpson.

TRINITY COUNTY.

162 Sicilian, Su., Trinity Centre, L. E. Owings.
300 Beacon, Sa., Weaverville, G. B. Bassham.
303 Western Star, Su., Hay Fork, C. Maynard.

TULARE COUNTY.

48 Visalia, F., Visalia, D. K. Zumwalt.
159 Fairfield, F., Lemoore, J. D. Travis.
169 Grangeville, Sa., Grangeville, J. S. Johnson.
170 St. John, Sa., Visalia, W. H. Gillstrap.
181 Jonesa, Th., Hanford, G. T, Thornton.
195 Tulare, Tu., Tulare, Rev. F. H. Wales.
296 Hanford, Tu., Hanford, L. E. Cheadle.
301 Plano, Th., Rev. J. W. Elder,
302 Porterville, Sa., G. A. Williamson.
325 Lakeside, Sa., Hanford, J. M. Moore.
329 Pride of Tulare, F., Noradell, W. B. Ballard.
383 Woodville, ——, Hunsaker, Rev. John Wood.
391 Lone Oak, W., Hanford, S. A. Allen.
394 Farmersville, Sa., George Dean.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

122 Confidence, Su., Sonora, J. D. Williams.
135 Groveland, M., Groveland, J. McLaughlin.
262 Tuolumne, Su., Chinese Camp, W. H. Hosmer.
294 Jamestown, Sa., Mrs. G. Drescher.
324 Bald Mountain, Tu., Sonora, I. T. Holland.
336 Quartz Mountain, Su., Jamestown, Arthur B. Morgan.
337 Table Mountain, Su., Jamestown, Catherine J. Martin.
340 Soulsbyville, Sa., Soulsbyville, W. H. Barron.
342 Mountain View, Th., Columbia, George McNeil.
389 Blanket Creek, ——, Sonora, Rev. P. F. Page.

VENTURA COUNTY.

209 Constancy, F., Ventura, Miss Myra Walbridge.
221 Scenega, Sa., Scenega, L. Guiberson.
235 Santa Paula, Sa., Santa Paula, Elijah Boor.
236 Hueneme, Sa., Hueneme, Mary E. Clark.
411 Saticoy, Th., Saticoy, S., V. Tietsort.
416 Springville, Sa., Springville, Samuel Guthrie.
418 Mound, Sa., Ventura, Tyler Bither.
422 Ojai Valley, F. Nordhoff, Thomas Barrows.

YOLO COUNTY.

145 Antelope, Sa., Dunnigans, W. B. Young.
163 Yolo, Tu., Yolo, J. H. Miller.
165 Winters, F., Winters, D. P. Edwards.
210 Chrysopolis, W., Woodland, J. J. Bowman.
224 Orion, Th., Davisville, B. H. Hoag.
366 Success, W., Grafton, P. Gutcher.
419 Capay, Th., Capay, W. T. Moore.
429 Pleasant Prairie, Su., Plainfield, David Heron.
431 Faithful, Su., Black's Station, John F. Dillon.

YUBA COUNTY.

25 Marysville, F., Marysville, C. Covillaud.
108 Knoxdale, F., Brownsville, Mrs. S. W. Knox.
141 Cordua, Sa., Marysville, J. O. McMillan.
148 Rising Sun, F., Camptonville, C. A. Bliss.
197 Wheatland, Tu., Wheatland, C. E. Justis.
226 Alpine, Sa., Strawberry Valley, C. T. Prindle.
278 Mountain Guard, F., Smartsville, J. T. Vineyard.
423 Prairie, Sa. Marysville, W. E. Gleason.
448 Elizabeth, Sa., Wheatland, T. S. Carr.

ARIZONA.

1 Garden Valley, M., Phœnix, Mrs. Ruth W. Wharton.
3 Cachise, F., Tombstone, E. W. Stump.
4 Tucson, F., Tucson, M. J. Brundage.

MILITARY.

1 Henry Wilson, F., Fort Grant, A. T., I. C. Co
2 Star Spangled Banner, W., Angel Island, Folkner Andersen.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

7 Hilo, Sa., Hilo, J. H. Maby.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, Sa., Yokohama, Geo. W. Elmer.

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

NO.	COUNTY.	NAME.	POSTOFFICE.
384	Alameda,	James S. Naismith,	Oakland.
241	Amador,	Rev. I. D. Wood,	Ione.
104	Butte,	J. B. Mullen,	Cherokee
407	Calaveras,	Wm. W. Wood,	San Andreas.
319	Colusa,	Jacob Myers,	Colusa.
288	Contra Costa,	F. Clifford,	Nortonville.
269	Humboldt,	W. F. Brown,	Eureka.
299	Los Angeles,	W. D. Gonld,	Los Angeles.
459	Merced,	Geo. E. Isaacs,	Merced.
396	Mendocino,	E. A. Bonine,	Ukiah.
231	Modoc,	Rev. D. B. Harer,	Willow Ranch
126	Monterey,	C. E. Taylor,	Watsonville.
201	Nevada,	Samuel Clutter,	Nevada.
127	Placer,	J. C. Hawver,	Forest Hill.
232	Plumas,	Edw. A. Weed.	Greenville.
203	Sacramento,	Todd Martin,	Galt.
220	San Bernardino,	H. C. Brooks,	S. Bern'd'o
126	San Benito,	C. E. Taylor,	Watsonville.
351	San Diego,	S. Whitmore,	San Diego.
186	San Francisco,	W. P. Joseph,	2422 Cal. st.
189	San Joaquin,	G. W. Hill,	Lodi.
56	San Mateo,	J. Compton,	Half Moon Bay.
178	Santa Barbara,	Rev. S. S. Fisk,	Lompoc.
295	Santa Clara,	Henry Mitchell,	San Jose.
134	Santa Cruz,	C. G. Cargill,	San Juan.
102	Shasta,	J. N. Chapell,	Reading.
459	Stanislaus,	Geo. E. Isaacs,	Merced.
452	Sutter and Yuba,	H. S. Graves,	Yuba City
322	Solano,	W. H. Robinson,	Suisun.
167	Sonoma,	Rev. F. J. Culver,	Sebastopol.
192	Tehama,	A. Ryan,	Red Bluff.
300	Trinity,	Geo. B. Jumper,	Weaverville.
48	Tulare,	Milton Kennedy,	Visalia.
324	Tuolumne,	I. T. Holland,	Sonora.
236	Ventura,	L. C. Clark,	Hueneme.
366	Yolo,	J. A. Black,	Grafton.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, J. J. Jarmain, Yokohama.

STATE DEPUTIES.

386 Alameda, Mrs. V. A. Rix, Washington.
267 Amador, W. O. Clark, Drytown.
385 Alameda, Rev. Geo. Morris, West End.
243 Fresno, A. A. Smith, Kingsbury.
161 Calaveras, H. R. Hughes, Douglas Flat.
290 Fresno, E. W. Turner, Madera.
215 Inyo, Rev. F. M. Willis, Independence
207 Kern, A. T. Colton, Bakersfield.
299 Los Angeles, Will D. Gould, Los Angeles
299 Los Angeles, Jesse Yarnell, Los Angeles
396 Mendocino, W. F. Wkitney, Ukiah.
246 Merced, George E. Isaacs, Merced.
234 Modoc, A. E. Bending, Adin.
126 Monterey, J. C. Aston, Watsonville
201 Nevada, Niles Searls, Nevada City
12 Nevada, C. E. Clinch, Grass Valley.
203 Sacramento, G. B. Katzenstein, Sac'to.
220 San Bernardino, H. C. Yager, San Ber'o
130 San Fran'co, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, S.F.
185 San F'co, Mrs. E. P. Stevens, 1907 Bush
114 San Francisco, C. H, Peterson, S. F.
182 San Joaquin, B. F. Bagley, Stockton.
189 San Joaquin, W. R. Ellis, Lodi.
200 San Joaquin, Rev. C. S. Haswell, Lodi.
178 Santa Barbara, J. W. Webb, Lompoc.
295 Santa Clara, Rev. D. E. Bushnell, San Jose.
425 Shasta, Dr. J. F. Winsell, Ball's Ferry
176 Forestville, M., Forestville, J. G. Conklin.
64 Solano, Dr. I. S. Halsey, Vallejo.
64 Solano, Capt. A. D. Wood, S. F.
370 Sonoma, D. S. Sacry, Santa Rosa.
32 Sonoma, C. B. Proctor, Healdsburg.
32 Sonoma, J. G. Dow, Healdsburg.
143 Sonoma, Rev. L. W. Simmons, Fisherman's Bay.
156 Sonoma, Mrs. C. E. Fowler, Valley Ford
167 Sonoma, Rev. F. J. Culver, Sebastopol.
219 San Francisco, Wm. Crowhurst, S. F.
165 Yolo, William Sims, Winters.
210 Yolo, Rev. E. M. Stuart, Woodland.
224 Yolo, B. H. Hoag, Davisville.
419 Yolo, J. H. Norton, Capay.
25 Yuba, G. M. McWain, Marysville.
148 Yuba, Joseph Erwin, Camptonville.

ARIZONA.

3 Pima, Rev. G. H. Adams, Tucson.

JAPAN.

1 Japan, Daniel Jamison, Yokohama.

BANDS OF HOPE.

NAME.	LOCATION.	OFFICER.
Antioch,	Antioch,	A. K. P. Nason
Amador City	Amador	M
Brentwood,	Brentwood,	Sadie Defferbach
Crystal,	Brownsville,	S. W. Knox.
Colfax,	Colfax,	Mrs. E. D. Story
Crescent,	Judsonville,	Wm. Ellis,
Cloverdale,	Cloverdale,	Miss P. Sholes,
Colusa,	Colusa,	Mrs. L. Spect,
Davisville,	Davisville,	Miss K. Kelly,
Excelsior,	East Oakland,	W. M. Cord,
Evening Star	Pine Grove	James Wells,
Fresno	Fresno City	W. H. Donahue
Fidelity	Jackson	Rev. J. H. Wythe.
Forbestown,	Forbestown,	Flor. E. Morse
Forest City,	Forest City,	Mrs. S. A. Laury
Forestville,	Forestville,	H. Hanson,
Franklin,	F. School H's,	Mrs. Moore.
Guerneville,	Guerneville,	Mrs. E. Bagley,
Healdsburg	Healdsburg	C. Alexander.
Hanford,	Tulare,	Mrs. M. Plummer
Ione City	Ione City	P. B. Buchanan
Live Oak	Shenandoa V'y	J. W. Winans.
Lower Lake,	Lower Lake,	Miss Eva Lee,
Lakeport,	Lakeport,	Geo. Tucker.
Lodi,	Lodi,	C. S. Haswell,
Lu Ellar,	Chico.	P. Powers
Mount'n View,	Columbia,	P. S. Peters,
Middletown,	Middletown,	Miss K. Stark,
Merced,	Merced,	G. E. Isaacs,
Oakland.	Oakland,	Wm. Taylor,
Ocean Spray,	Westport,	A. Gordon,
Oakdale	Oakdale	Byron Secber.
Pomona	Pomona	H. Eno.
Pescadero,	Pescadero,	Liz. Fairgrieve
Pleas't Templar,	Prairie,	M. J. McMillan
Arcata,	Arcata,	
Alamo,	Alamo.	B. F. Hall
Cold Water,	Somerville,	Sadie Hauxhurst
Cathedral Oaks	Cathedral Oaks	Miss J. Syme
Elizabeth,	Spenceville,	J. L. Wallis.
Excelsior,	Byron,	W. M. Moore
French Gulch,	French Gulch.	Mrs. J. Syme.
Goleta,	Goleta,	F. E. Kellogg.
Home Band,	Vallejo,	H. Smith.
Half Moon Bay	H. M. Bay,	Lizzie Goulson.
Liberty,	Liberty,	Emma Howard
Morning Star,	Plymouth,	David Grounds
Morning Star,	Modesto,	Clara Vesey.
Mountain Hope.	Mok Hill,	Mrs. N. A. Leavit.
Mendocino,	Mendocino,	Mrs. B.A. Paddleford
Oleta,	Oleta,	Mrs. C. R. Miller.
Pentz,	Pentz.	R. H. Hawkins
Petaluma,	Petaluma,	Mrs. Gilman,
Penryn,	Penryn,	M. L. Wood,
Pasadena,	Pasadena,	Sister Porter,
Rocklin,	Rocklin,	Mrs. R. A. Mills.
Rose Bud,	Woodland,	Mrs C H Sprague
Ruby Seal	Michigan Bar	A M. Addington
Riverside,	Riverside,	Mrs. Fessenden
Red Bluff,	Red Bluff.	Mrs, M. J. Mayhew.
Rising Star,	Lockeford,	H. M. Locke.
Redding,	Redding,	J. N. Chappell.
Saticoy,	Saticoy,	Miss Mattie Seward
Soulsbyville,	Soulsbyville,	J. W. Bluett
Sparkling Water,	San Andreas.	Agnes Mercer
Sutter Creek	Sutter Creek	Wm. Wadge.
San Juan,	San Juan,	Miss C. Flint.
Sacramento,	Sacramento,	Mrs M Gouldin
San B'nard'o,	San Bernar'o,	Sister Ford,
San Diego,	San Diego.	Mrs. H. B. Rice
S. B'ventura,	S. B'ventura,	R. H. Witherill,
Santa Barb'a,	Santa Barb'r,	Mrs. S. M. Cool
Sheridan,	Sheridan,	Y. Dougherty,
White Lily,	Tulare City	Willis Faust
Wheatland,	Wheatland,	W. J. McFee
Washington,	Wash't'n C'r,	Mr. Chase,
Yuba City,	Yuba City,	Mrs. Wilcoxen.
Well Spring,	Nortonville,	J. H. Watkins
Ventura,	Ventura,	Mrs. C. L. Bard

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF CALIFORNIA.

G. W. C. T., Robert Thompson, ..1,531 Tyler street, San Francisco
G. W. C., Joel Russell.....Haywards
G. W. V. T., Mrs. H. A. Mayhew, ...Red Bluff
G. W. S., Geo. B. Katzenstein, ...328 J. street, Sacramento
G. W. T., Dr. Isaac S. Halsey, Vallejo
G. W. A. S., Julius Lyons..Los Angeles
G. W. M., J. T. Marr..... .... Tucson
G. W. D. M. Miss Emma Keys..Stockton
G. W. I. G., Mrs. M. E. Richardson .....Sheep Ranch
G. W. O. G., Frank Storer, ...San Francisco
G W. Chaplain, Rev. D. E. Bushnell .....San Jose
G. W. Messenger, E. Wood Culver .....Newcastle
P. G. W. C. T., Will D. Gould .....Los Angeles
Gen'l Supt. Juvenile Work, George Bramall .....Haywards

Executive Committee.—Robert Thompson, G. W. C. T., Chairman; Will D. Gould, P. G. W. C. T. Vice-Chairman; Geo. B. Katzenstein, G. W. S., Sec.; Dr. Isaac S. Halsey, G. W. T., Treasurer; Joel Russell, G. W. C. Mrs. H. A. Mayhew, G. W. V. T.

Trustees of Grand Lodge.—A. O. Rix, Washington Corners; Niles Searls, Nevada City, and Dr. Isaac S. Halsey, Vallejo.

Representatives to the R. W. G. L. —Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento; A. G. Clark, Napa City; Will D. Gonld, P. G. W. C. T., Los Angeles, and Mrs. C. Clark, Napa City.

Alternates.—Mrs. Ida M. Katzenstein, Sacramento; Rev. D. E. Bushnell, San Jose; Wm. Crowhurst, San Fransisco, and C. H. Peterson, San Francisco.

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at Vallejo, on Tuesday, October 4th, 1881, commencing at 10 a. m.

Directory of Lodges of Good Templars in the City of San Francisco.

NO.	NAME.	MEETS.	LOCATION OF HALL.
7	California,	Th.,	Temperance Hall, No. 18½ Eddy street.
114	Evening Star,	Th.,	Grand Central Hall, 997 Market st., cor. of 6th.
120	Headlight,	W.,	Loughead's Hall, 1605 Polk st., near Sacramento.
180	Constitution,	F.,	Shiel's Hall, 32 O'Farrell st.
160	Mission Star,	Tu.,	King's Hall, 2131 Mission st., bet. 17th and 18th.
185	Life Boat,	M.,	No. 118 Jackson st., near Front.

186 Golden Gate, Tu., Hamilton Hall, cor. Steiner and Geary sts.
291 International, M., Grand Central Hall, Market st., cor. of 6th.
293 Valley, Th., Fell Street Presbyterian Church, bet. Laguna and Octavia sts.
307 Pleasant Valley, M., Comerford's Hall Church st., bet. 27th and 28th.
314 Spring Valley, Tu., Union Hall, cor. Fillmore and Greenwich sts.
417 Crystal, M., Myrtle Hall, Railroad and 7th avenue.
308 Presidio, M., Presidio Barracks.
314 Spring Valley, Tu., Union Hall, cor. Fillmore and Greenwich sts.
332 Sparta, Sa., Grand Western Hall, cor. Bush and Polk sts.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE

OF NEVADA.

S. E. Ewing, G. W. C. T....Carson City
Kimball Cleaver, G. W. C.,
.....Mason Valley
Mrs. M. L. Hunter, G. W. V. T...Elko
P. H. Mulcahy, G. W. S., Box 199,
.....Gold Hill
Lizzie Mulcahy, G. W. A. S....Gold Hill
John F. Aitken, G. W. T.....Reno
T. F. Laycock, P. G. W. C. T.: .Reno
Mary O'Neil, G. W. M.....Empire
S. R. Noys, G. W. D. M.....Carson
Mrs. L. L. Bovard, G. W. Chap.,
.....Empire
Mrs. J. Daniels, G. W. I. G.,
.....Mason Valley
Wm. Owens, G. W. O. G....Franktown
John F. Aitken, R. W. G. L. Rep.,
.....Reno

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at Reno on the second Monday in October, 1881.

LODGES.

1. Empire, Th., Empire, Geo. Uttley.
2. Fidelity, Tu., Reno, H. B. Coss.
4. Union, Sa., Carson City, John Singleton.
5. Pine Grove, Pine Grove, J. W. Beam.
7. Excelsior, Virginia City, H. W. Read.
8. Better Day, Th., Mason Valley, J. O. Birmingham.
9. Tuscarora, Th., Tuscarora, W. J. Penrose.
10. Aurora, Aurora, Geo. Allbright.
12. Silver, F, Franktown, Mrs. E. C. Ray.
16. Unity, Tu., Elko, E. A. Littlefield.
19. Carlin, F., Carlin, J. H. Kelley
20. Sutro, Sutro, Nev. W. P. S. Washburn.
21. Genoa, Genoa, Sa., W. Swart.
22. Farriou, Sheridan, P. O., F., W. Mott.
23. Haswell, Dayton, Sa., J. L. Campbell.
25. Nevada, Winnemucca, Mo, S. S. Grass.
26, Love and Truth, Austin, Tu., D. R. O'Keef.
27. Ruby Hill, Ruby Hill, W. J. Penrose.
29. Charity, Eureka, J. L. Ladd.

UTAH.

1. Salt Lake, Salt Lake City, H. W. Cole.
2. Ft. Douglas, Ft. Douglas, Utah, John Parlis.
3, Mountain Home, Provo, Utah, Miss Elain Bee.
4. Bingham, Bingham, Frank Toban.

STATE DEPUTIES.

J. H. Kelley, Carlin.
Mrs. M. C, Ewing, Lake View.
H. D. Fisher, Salt Lake Utah.

Grand Lodge of Oregon.

SUBORDINATE DIRECTORY.

11Capital, S., Salem, C. W. Scriber.
17 Hillsboro, S., Hillsboro, W. L. Weathered.
23 La Creole, Tu., Dallas, Jno. S. Ashbaugh
36 Silver, S., Silverton, Frank Simeral.
39 Rosa, S., Salem, P. R. Winslow.
40 Astoria, Tu., Astoria, J. O. Bozorth.
43 Marion, S., Hubbard, Mileon B. Kester.
57 Milwaukee, S., Milwaukee, A. Luelling.
74 Val Fontis, S., Zena, Charles Philips.
80 John Day, S., Canyon City, Fred P. Horsley.
86 Nonpareil, W., Portland, E. W. Ryan.
94 Lone Star, S., Clackamas, W. H. Wilmot.
115 Brooklyn, F., East Portland, James McGrew.
118 Sheridan, W., Sheridan, H. Z. Foster.
136 Forest Grove, S., Forest Grove, J. T. Whalley.
159 Delavan, Tu., Junction City, W. M. Houston.
166 Union, S., Turner, E. E. M. Kinney.
179 Pacific, S., Cottage Grove, W. W. Cathcart.
188 Golden Gate, S., Irving, L. L. Potter.
189 Ashland, F., Ashland, Wm. Harris.
191 Klamath, Tu., Ft. Klamath, George W. Dixon.
212 Ochoco, Th., Prineville, Joseph Howard.
213 Revival, —., Prairie City, J. W. Mack.
217 Goshen, S. Goshen, J. W. Cox.
227 Marshfield, Th., Marshfield, Wm. Temple.
229 Onward, S., Albany, R. E. Conn.
258 Amity, S., Amity, R. Jas. A. Likens.
259 Green Mountain, S., Siuslaw, Hiram Wingard.
262 Triumph, M., Independence, Mrs. L. L. Whiteaker.
268 Paradise Springs, S., East Portland. A. R. Francis.
286 Williams Creek, S., Applegate, E. E. Topping.
289 McMinnville, S. McMinnville, J.E.Magers.
294 New Era, Th., New Era, Paul Boyce.
302 Newberg, S., Newberg, J. T. Smith.
316 Samaritan, S., Harrisburg, Nettie Isham.
317 Guiding Star, Tu., Lebanon, J. L. Gilbert.
331 Monmouth, S., Monmouth, C. G. Adkins.
332 Pass Creek, S., Drain, H. A. Wallace.
338 Wasco, S., Dufur, A. J. Dufur, Jr.
342 Lily, Tu , East Portland, Jas. W. Shaver.
344 Albany, S., Albany, R. Fox.
346 Good Samaritan, W., Dalles, O. D. Doane.
350 Mount Hood, M., Dalles, E. B. McFarland,
352 Stayton, M., Stayton, J. L. Follansby.
353 Orient, F., Jefferson. E. E. Montague.
354 Floral, S., Marion, Ada K. Johns.
355 Bay. Th., Marshfield, A. M. Crawford.
356 Welcome, S., John Day, L. Hollenbeck
357 Monroe, S., Monre, N. A. Thompson.
358 Columbia, F., East Portland, D. M. Long.
359 Cason Prairie, —., East Portland, Charles Gilbert.
360 Evergreen, St. Helens, J. H. Groves.
261 Westport, —, Westport, H. P. White
362 Powder River, —., Baker City, E. P. Watz.
363 ———, —., La Grande, Geo. H. Rigdon.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE

OF OREGON.

G. W. C. T., Chas. T. Tozier, Hillsboro.
G. W. Coun., Mrs. M. E. Hoxter, Forest Grove.
G. V. T., Mrs. N. J. A. Simons, The Dalles.
G. Secy., J. E. Houston, Junction City.
G. A. S., W. T. Riches, Silverton.
G. Treas., J. H. Lambert, Milwaukee.
G. Chap., Mrs. L. L. Whittaker, Independence.
G. M., W. W. Cathcart, Cottage Grove.
G. D. M., Emma Fisher, Salem.
G. Guard, Sarah Cavill, Zena.
G. Sent., W. B. Robertson, Turner.
G. Mess., F. S. Harding, McMinville.
Supt. Juv. Work, Mrs. E. M. Vandevert, Salem.

Representatives to R. W. Grand Lodge.

J. E. Houston, Junction City; Levi Leland, Oregon City.

Alternates.

E. W. Ryan, Portland; Elias Jessup, Newberg.

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at The Dalles, commencing on the third Tuesday in June, 1882.

OFFICERS ON THE R. W. GRAND LODGE.

R.W.G.T., Geo. B. Katzenstein, Cal.
R.W.G.C., T. B, Demaree, Kentucky.
R.W.G.V.T., Mrs. Brookbank, Ind.
R.W.G.S., F. G. Keens, Nebraska,
R.W.G.Treas., Uriah Copp, Illinois.
C.S.J.T., Mrs. C. E. Gilbert, S. C.
R.W.G.Chap. Rev. S. A. Williams. Miss.
R.W.G.M., W. H. Lambly, Canada.
R.W.G.D.M., Mrs. M. F. L. Connard Pa.
R.W.G.I.G., Emma Sprague, Wis.
R.W.O.G.., Jas. M. Beedee, N. H.
R.W.G.M., Y. A. Woodward, Louisiana.
P.R.W.G.N., J. J. Hickman, Ga.

50 ALL Chromo, with name, 10 cents; 25 Transparent, 10 cents; 12 Gold Bevel Edge, very fine, 25 cents.
MILNES BROS., Bloomfield, Cal.



HOME FOR ORPHANS.

In 1869 a capacious and elegant structure was erected near Vallejo, in Solano County, and in 1870, it was dedicated and opened under the auspices of the Grand Lodge, and entitled the "Good Templars' Home for Orphans." Its title is not meant to carry any idea of exclusiveness as to the class admitted to its sheltering offices. On the contrary, it is open to all; the only passport required at its portals is to be a homeless orphan child. Children under fourteen years of age, are received and cared for; and over one hundred orphaned children are now being cared for within its walls the buildings are sightly, capacious, and pleasantly located. The Home is under the general management and control of a Board of Trustees and a Board of Lady Managers—the former comprising nine gentlemen of the Order, who have charge of the building, grounds, (20 acres), and financial matters; while the Board of Lady Managers is composed of eight prominent lady members of the Order, selected from various parts of the State, and has charge of the domestic relations of the institution. The educational affairs are under the joint control and management of the Board of Trustees and Lady Managers. Within the Home a graded school under the "Public school system" of the State, is taught by two competent teachers. Upwards of $140,000 have been expended in the erection, care, and maintenance of this institu ion. The Good Templars of this jurisdiction have accepted the self imposed duty of sustaining this "Home" gratefully, and the membership is linked together in its support with unfaltering devotion.

ADOPTION.

Children may be adopted from the Home by reliable and proper persons upon application to Board of Lady Managers.

ADMISSION OF CHILDREN.

All letters concerning the admission of children, or their adoption from the Home, should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board of Lady Managers, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, 150 9th street, San Francisco,-who will furnish the necessary blank forms.

Trustees of Orphan's Home.—Wm. H. Mills, Sacramento; H. S. Graves, Yuba City; Charles H. Haile, Alameda; A. G. Clark, Napa City; B. Frank Bagley, Stockton; Dr. I. S. Halsey and Samuel Kitto, Vallejo; Robert Thompson, G. W. C. T., San Francisco; Geo. B. Katzenstein, G. W. S., Sacramento, ex-officio.

Lady Managers of Orphans' Home.—President, Mrs. C. B. Thompson, No. 1531; Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, Secretary, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, 150 9th St., San Francisco, Financial Secretary, Mrs. M. E. Partridge, West Oakland; Mrs. M. A. Alsip, Sacramento; Mrs. R. S. Benjamin, San Francisco; Mrs. V. A. Rix, Washington Corners; Mrs. S. L. Robbins, Vallejo; Mrs. H. A. Mayhew, G. W. V. T., Red Bluff, ex-officio.

JOB PRINTING.

Parties desiring Job Printing of an description, such as

Letter-heads,
Bill-heads,
Business Cards,
Circulars,
Handbills,
Pamphlets,
Etc., Etc.

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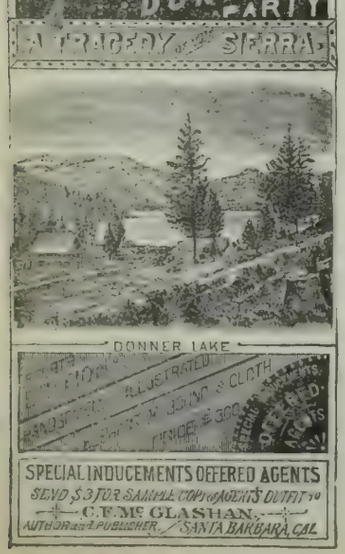
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VOL. XVIII. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1881. No. 45

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IN MEMORIAM.

Died, at Wm Brown's residence, Lake city Modoc Co. Aug 27th 1881, Enoch L Wood aged 43 years. an honored member of Lake city Lodge No 129 I. O. G, T.

In his death our Order had lost an efficient member and the country an exemplary citizen Altho without any relatives on our coast he was beloved by all who knew him, and many devoted friends assisted at the last sad rites. The customary resolutions were passed by the lodge, and Iowa and Wisconsin papers are requested to notice.

DIXON.—Dr. Merrick gave two lectures recently in Dixon. A report comes saying they were very well received, and in decided contrast with those by some of the itinerant independents who have been at work there. One lecture was on the "Duty of Christians," given on Sunday Evening; the other was on "Personal Liberty," and the Dr. seemed to capture his audience, and his talented efforts have resulted in several new applications for membership in the lodge.

FROM OREGON.

It cheers my heart to read the accounts in the RESCUE of the energy displayed by the G. T,s of Cal and their successes. If I can say a word to cheer and encourage our noble band of temperance workers, I will gladly say it. Sometimes we become discouraged and are tempted to lay our armor by and retire from the conflict. But let us remember that eternal vigilance is not only the price of liberty but the price of home and country and all we hold dear. For if we retard our vigilance and slacken our efforts the forces of the enemy will surely invade our homes, capture and destroy our best beloved, undermine our free institutions and spread sorrow and want and crime, until our nation instead of being free and happy and prosperous, will be overwhelmed by intemperance and its attendant evils.

We cannot cease our warfare, we cannot remain idle while our sons and brothers are being lured to destruction, and our country on the very verge of overthrow and ruin. Disheartened ones, look abroad! see the grand temperance army advancing. Note the victories inscribed upon its banners. A few years ago every body drank of the intoxicating cup, but now how many, many thousands have joined our ranks. Our army composed of the noblest and best is marching on, slowly perhaps but surely, and we have all heaven on our side.

Hold the fort for I am coming,
Jesus signals still;
Wave the answer back to Heaven
By thy grace we will.

Well, I took my pen to tell you a little of what we are doing in Oregon. As many of your readers will not have the opportunity of reading the proceedings of our last Grand Lodge I will give in a few words some of the most important measures transacted.

Committees were appointed to perfect plans for a mutual aid society, plans for Orphans Home etc. County Deputies and subordinate lodges were urged to work for the establishment of county lodges in each county.

A resolution was passed petitioning the churches to discontinue the use of fermented wine at communion. Just here I would remark that the Baptist, Methodist and Christians, each have an association in Amity neither of which uses fermented wine.

A resolution was unanimously adopted and committee appointed to print and circulate a petition to the next legislature for a prohibitory amendment to the state constitution. This committee was to work in conjunction with one appointed for the same purpose by the State Temperance Alliance. But for some cause, I know not what, they failed to be on hand, and the Alliance has the honor of leading the forward move. They printed 1000 copies of the petition. (The committee met the 30th of July, drew up the petitions, had them printed and at this writing they are being circulated all over the state and being signed by our best citizens). If every community in the state is canvassed as thoroly and as successfully as this has been, we shall achieve a glorious victory.

The Grand Lodge did one superfluous thing in asking the ladies to extend their aid in the future as in the past. Of course they will; their hearts are in the work, and well they know that without their aid the work will never be accomplished.

I am making my letter too long, tho I havent written all I want to; but I must tell you about our lodge. We are increasing in membership and have opened a free reading room well supplied with choice reading matter. At present it is only open on Thursday night and Sunday night, but we hope ere long to keep it open every night in the week.

I think I see those scissors coming, so I'll stop.

MRS. S. A. MCKUNE.

Our good sister's letters are very welcome; to avoid all terrifying apparitions of scissors however, it is best to write more frequently and at moderate length.

TEMPERANCE POLICY.

An earnest sister worker writes from a country home:

I want to write of temperance inconsistencies. After I had met with some success in canvassing for the RESCUE in our vicinity, one of the Good Templars of a neighboring town urged me to canvass there, he thot I could get a good many subscribers. But, said I, there ought to be enough interested in temperance there to canvass, and I will work where I am needed more, and where there is no one else to do it. He said they had tried but couldnt get them to undertake it. So he pointed me to all the hotel keepers and people outside of the lodge and never said Good Templar once, so I made up my mind that all the Good Templars took the paper, he with the rest; I never went for them. All your subscribers from there are on the outside, not one Good Templar.

After I had canvassed pretty near all day, and it was about time for me to start home, nine miles to drive, I called on a lady charter member of the lodge, and asked her where she thot I would be most successful. She laughed and said I could not get one, tho I had got five since noon. I asked, how is your lodge prospering? "Poorly, it was not getting along very well." "Do you take the RESCUE?" "Yes, we get one in the lodge." "Does any one in your lodge take it?" "I dont think there is one: they can read the lodge paper.'. "Have you seen such and such articles in the RESCUE. "I haven't seen it; there is nothing in it worth reading, you are a fool to wear yourself out canvassing for that paper." I said, if you would make a move in that direction, your lodge and your business and your town might prosper better than they do. I dont think you know anything about the paper nor the articles in it any more than our saloon keepers do. What kind of tempersnce people are you? You must think that all your duty is to go to your lodge once a week and go to sleep on temperance the rest of the time. If you want to advance the cause you must take a temperance paper, and try to get every one else to take it. Read your own and then send it to some one that is not able to take it; that is the duty of every Good Templar, and to get as many on the outside to take it as you can. In the paper that you condemn lies your success as temperance people and with this I left her to reflect.

Inconsistency No. 2. There are two wagons run here, one from a whisky grocery, the other driver a Good Templar, no whisky. The first delivers whisky whenever ordered, the other none. The granger business association passed by-laws to have no whisky dealing in their store. Both these wagons pay the same price and sell for the same and run on the same route; and strange to say, quite a number of our Good Templars deal altogether with the whisky wagon.

Those things are just like raising grapes and hauling them to a winery to make wine for the grogshop to sell to make people drunk. I think a man of that kind more damage to the temperance cause than ten saloon keepers. There are many intelligent men favorable to temperance, and would vote with the temperance people if they would go to work systematically, organize as other political parties do, have a state central committee, have a temperance political club in every precinct, have speakers, temperance songs, music and so on; the lecturers you have now would soon do the rest. But let's have the best talent in that line. We are very much in need of a good temperance lecturer now; wish one could come soon. It would help you and us, if he is the right stripe. The temperance people want talking to pretty plain sometimes. J.

300 Subs last week to the W. Va. Freeman.

GOD'S POET.

All thru the sultry hours of June,
From morning blithe to golden noon.
And till the star of evening climbs
The gray-blue east, a world too soon,
There sings a thrush amid the limes.

God's poet, hid in foliage green,
Sings endless songs, himself unseen:
Right seldom come his silent times.
Linger, ye summer hours serene!
Sing on dear thrush, amid the limes!

. . . . . .

May I not dream God sends thee there,
Thou mellow angel of the air,
E'en to rebuke my earthlier rhymes
With music's soul, all praise and prayer?
Is that thy lesson, in the limes?

Closer to God art thou than I;
His minstrel thou, whose brown wings fly
Thru silent ether's sunnier climes.
Ah, never may thy music die!
Sing on, dear thrush, amid the limes!

MORTIMER COLLINS in *N. Y. Tribune.*

TEMPERATE INTEMPERANCE

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Nothing cheaper than assurances of harmlessness of forbidden fruit when the taste thereof has become popular. None more generous therewith than the self complacent victim of the old serpent after having lost all remembrance of whence he has fallen. He creeps on earth, feeds on ashes, glories in his shame and testifies a lie under the firm impression that he is what he should or might be, and competent of intelligently judging the necessities of other people. It matters not if evidences sufficient to convince hottentots or idiots of the deplorable effects of intoxicants fairly overwhelm endurance. He will persist that temperate use thereof never hurt anybody.

He may hold forth in the pulpit or gutter, the points of his logic are essentially the same. Such vary but in utterance, never in substance or intrinsic merit. Yet declamations of gutter snipes are less to be dreaded than sermons from our professed ministry of Christ, "promising liberty and being themselves servants of corruption;" for invincible ignorance evermore desires sponsors of this kiud to enter upon the byways and highways of vice. It is purchasing indulgences a la Texel. The masses of believers (?) want the Scripture interpreted to suit their taste, their conceit, their craving for forbidden fruit.

Modern faith expects to be theorized into heaven, and is willing to pay the cost—be lifted, and yet cling to sensual gratifications. Well meaning and sincere expounders of the word do their ablest to satisfy demand. Why, a moderate, temperate use of wine, opium, arsenic makes a body *feel* first rate. Why not a temperate, moderate indulgence in lying cheating, perjury, adultery, murder, etc.? Is there indeed a vice or sin without its charm? Were it otherwise, what need of a ministry of Christ at all?

It is safe to assert, and easy to prove that no professed follower of the Nazarene, advocating the use of intoxicants realizes the infamy of his course. Be the cause what it may, the undeniable fact is that present generations, and especially the American, cannot touch or handle intoxicating liquid, of any kind without suffering penalties and castigations (if not utter ruin) especially from burdening an exhausted nervous system with yet more deadly venom, in hope of return to healthful activity. Likely we have to thank our soothing syrups, patent quackeries and heroic treatment for this state of affairs. Or else we are fast descending to a spiritual level with the savage whom rum exterminates quicker than government reservations or contact with border civilization. Our national salvation lies rather in abstinence, fasting and penance than in accumulating more means to pave the streets of perdition with gold. This is the age of radical reforms or none at all. Compromise with the glaring evils is the spirit of the great harlot—the policy of the serpent of old.

J. C. K.

THE RESCUE makes the voluntary statement without suggestion or prompting of any one, that the R. W. G. T. who has a Department as G. W. S. in this paper, is not to be held responsible for any opinions as to R. W. G. L. or other affairs that are found in it, outside of his department, unless over his own signature. It is hoped nothing in it may be unpleasant to him or others, but anything directed by him will be so noted, that no blame may attach to him for the faults or offenses of others.

And it may be as well to say that when the action of R. W. G. L. is criticised in the RESCUE, present company is excepted.

CAMBRIA, Aug· 1881.

"The liquor traffic is a stupendous immorality; a crime against the state; against every man, woman and child, and its legal sanction is a wicked barbarism." G. W. Fitch.

Legalized liquor is the worst liquor in the state or nation: it produces pauperism, crime and taxation, and tends to the destruction of the race; it benumbs and paralyzes the moral susceptibilities by association and contact. It is this kind of liquor which gives an air of respectability to drinking and selling. The mass will, and do bow to fashion, to the popular verdict; and so long as it is "the will of the people" that liquor shall be made and sold, so long the making, selling and drinking cannot lose in popularity or become unfashionable.

It is this kind of liquor that builds state prisons, penitentiaries, asylums, hospitals, and makes a constant demand for their enlargement. It keeps courts active and the whole police and sanitary force of the state replete and alert.

It matters very little to the triumph of the temperance cause whether fermented or unfermented wines are appropriate for communion; it is not this that enlarges state prisons or increases taxation. It is not worth the while to split hairs on the question of Bible wines, nor is it necessary to enter into the chemical composition of alcohol, or its varying proportions in the various liquors, in order to know how to get rid of the burden of taxation.

It is said to be a lawyerlike policy not to be distracted or turned aside by any side issue strategy. Our great and leading question is, how shall we be rid of the liquor licensing laws of the state, and how shall we forever prohibit the traffic? Let us attend to nothing else until this is done; it is this to which all our efforts should be directed; it demands especial attention of the people; the people are responsible for their own government. It is the prerogative of the people to make and unmake their own laws.

The license liquor laws of the state and nation are the unparalleled blunders of the age; the greatest curse to any people; if a curse, the responsibility rests upon the sovereign people as the cause of the evils flowing therefrom. Drunkeuness and the consequent pauperism and crime are but the effects, the fruit, the product of a legalized liquor traffic.

How those calling themselves Christians and recognized as churchmembers in good fellowship can maintain their standing while they give their support and protection and countenance to a licensed traffic, can only be explained on the Scripture verdict, that "wine is a mocker." Not a church in the state can fellowship the drunkard, but the drunkard maker and the maker of drunkard makers can be found in all communions. And even that class of devout worshippers who hold to entire sanctification and complete forgiveness of their sins are found bearing their share in this stupendous immorality and crime against the state, and go to the polls year after year, and give their legal sanction to this wicked barbarism and to the defeat of prohibition.

Will not he who came to destroy this, the greatest work of the devil be compelled to say, "I never knew you—you who ought to have been earnest colaborers with me in punishing this "heaven-daring crime, have not stood by me, but have withstood me; I have been wounded in the house of my friends."

This liquor traffic is a public sin in which these wicked barbarians have united or conspired against the welfare of the people. These barbaric sovereigns have become so mean, so despicable, so depraved as to lay plans by which they get money surreptitiously to pay their taxes; they go down into the drunkard's pocket, into the meager purse of the drunkard's family and boast of the revenue.

The inconsistency of Good Templars in their sturdy antagonism to association or fellowship with drunkards, and yet cordially affiliate with those who acquiesce by their silence in this accursed traffic, and prostitute their divinest power in upholding this stupendous immorality should no longer be winked at or tolerated. To be a voter and not to be a prohibitionist in ballots as well as in words is treason against the Order. Joseph Cook says that the pulpit that is silent on temperance discredits itself. Does not a Good Templar whose ballot is silent on the liquor traffic or goes to defeat prohibition discredit his professions of temperance?

If the drunkard cannot enter the kingdom of heaven, how shall those find entrance there who are the cause and the producers of drunkenness by the sanction they give to this wicked barbarism.

How can those members of the Order maintain their self respect who gave their ballots to defeat prohibition last fall? And how can they preserve the respect of the sisterhood by their ambiguous temperance?

It is a cause of gratitude that the temperance sisterhood of the state have not yet attained to the honor (?) of complicity in this wicked barbarism. Whilst men who bear the burdens and responsibilities of government are the champions and defenders of this wickedness and have sold themselves to this great corruptor, and become themselves corrupted, their moral susceptibilities paralyzed, women have held their purity; they have not been among the principals in this crime—*princeps criminis*. However much or little they have been *particeps criminis*, they cannot be said to have made the same attainments in this stupendous immorality that they would have done had the ballot been in their hands, and they had helped to place and protect this prince of devils in the ballot box.

This purification of the ballot box can only come by the purification of each individual ballot. So long as each individual ballot does not declare and protest against this wicked license, just so long does it countenance and sanction it.

Let us use such instrumentalities as we have in hand; let us use the power we have; if it is but a single ballot it ought not to do the devil's work. We have no excuse for doing wrong because others do; let us show our confidence in the merits of our cause, and it will give us a leverage upon the mass which we cannot have by cowardly waiting for others. JOHN WOODS.

VENERABLE WHISKY.—A "very superior small quantity still left of the whisky drank by his late majesty on his last visit to Ireland," is advertised in the Irish papers as for sale by a Dublin whisky seller. As his late majesty of England died 44 years ago, that half barrel has stood the constant pull on it amazingly well, considering how much his late majesty must have improved its flavor and quality and its popularity. Miraculous; but similar miracles are frequent here. A half barrel of whisky bought at the sale of the effects of a rich banker 50 years ago, who had had it 45 years in his cellar in Paris, has panned out an average of 25 gallons a week for 21 years in San Francisco and discovers no symptoms of giving out yet. And a ten gallon keg of brandy about 70 years old, purchased at an enormous price under similar circumstances, and only sold to most intimate friends at 15 to 20 dollars a gallon has stood the drainage of about six bottles a day for over eighteen years, and always keeps just half full. They paid a big price for that keg, but it was good stock.

MORE MODERN JUSTICE.—Senator Miller is trying (the Chronicle says) to procure the pardon of the sailor Mahoney, who for using improper language (while drunk) to an officer, has been sentenced to three years imprisonment; while Master W. F. Halsey who was tried by a court martial, soon after at the same place, Mare Island, for being a "beastly drunkard," incompetent to perform his duties, was sentenced to six months on furlo pay and to reprimand in General Orders. Drunkenness in an officer of the U. S. Navy or army would seem to deserve a more severe penalty than in an ignorant seaman for whom his country has provided a mantrap, facing him in whatever direction he can turn. But as long as officers drink the same infernally disgraceful poisons, and visit the same beastly rum dens as they do now, they will have to sit light on a too impulsive brother who comes before them for trial; severity might come home at some future day to the judges themselves.

FAIRMOUNT PARK which came into the possession of the city of Philadelphia under the express condition that no intoxicating liquor should ever be sold on its grounds, has become the headquarters of the anti Sunday rum rioters. One of the commissioners defies the mayor to attempt to suppress the Sunday sale of liquor there, as has been done in the rest of the city, and says, the park "shall not be managed in a narrow, puritanical spirit, but any temperance spies will be kicked out if detected there." It is possible these outlaws, rebels, cutpurses and cutthroats will have to be brot to order with the bayonet argument yet.

BRO J. C. Hawver of Forest Hill has removed and after rendering some professional services to the people of Sunnyside, Iowa Hill and Damascus, he is going to be a settler in Auburn, which will be a much more fortunate occurrence for Auburn than it is for Forest Hill. In Michigan Bluff and other places he has lately visited, he has had time to attend to his Good Templar duties, to pick up a little club for the RESCUE, and stiffen up the courage and hopefulness of his brethren. Bro. Hawver is agent for the RESCUE anywhere.

A REPUBLICAN PARTY POLICY.

The Alliance News, Columbus, Ohio says that Captain Alfred E. Lee has been removed as Consul at Frankfort and Ferdinand Vogelin appointed in his place. Captain Lee is a temperance man, a member of the M. E. Church, a cultured, prudent, excellent gentleman and a meritorious officer, and he lay two days terribly wounded among the dead at Antietam. Vogelin is a beer guzzling infidel German. But Governor Foster of Ohio secured this action of our Government, in order to conciliate the infernal howling alien pack of filthy debauchers and debauchees in the Western States who are engaged solely in the business of creating drunkenness, crime and converting this land into a field of blood and savage violence. They were to be induced by this bribe to vote for Foster and carry his election as Governor of Ohio; himself a pliant tool and champion of the Sunday smashers, law defiers and devil worshippers.

MORE HELP FOR THE RUMMIES.

Our Government which has never in any other instance refused to appoint a committee of enquiry to report on any matter of general interest, cannot be persuaded to institute a commission of enquiry upon the effrcts of the system of licensing crime and pauper mills. But it is very ready to pander to the behests of any section of that party who are engaged in the respectable business of drunkard making.

Dr. Loring the new head of the Federal Board of Agriculture is said by the Chronicle to be a decided improvement upon his predecessor Mr. LeDuc; it seems the latter gave no recognition to drunkard and pauper culture as a department of agriculture and never noticed the vineyard drunkeries of this State, But with the present closer union of the Republican party with the whisky and outlaw faction and the crime breeders of the nation, the head of the department of agriculture has been chosen to suit them.

Dr. Loring's first act heard from, is a call for a national convention of viticulturists at Washington to be held next January. The cultivation of the vine for its natural uses is as noble a calling as any other industry: but the word viticulturist, tho it truly means cultivator of the vine, probably is intended to mean drunkard makers in the call.

The Chronicle is afraid that reduction of the wine duties would interfere with our drunkard and pauper factories and that if Mr. Loring affords proper facilities for our wine and brandy it will shortly be our chief industry. If the true source of a country's wealth is found in the vast number of its prisons, lunatic asylums, almshouses and its excessive swarms of tramps and criminals and paupers at large, the Chronicle is right.

But the grape interest honestly and decently carried on can be conclusively shown to possess a five fold larger amount of dollars and cents of annual revenue, than the wildest estimate that can be made of its doings when prostituted to the despicable, degraded, and beastly and criminal purpose of poisoning our fellowmen and becoming a hell caldron for scattering pestilence and pollution abroad over the state and the world.

People who vote against the prohibition of license and devil worship at every electi n, should begin to consider to what length of heathenism and open opposition to christianity they are leading their old parties.

KANSAS.—The professional lie makers who are employed by the whisky legien (Mark 5. 9, "for we are legion,") think they have given prohibition in Kansas a deadly stab by reporting that the German immigration has been entirely diverted from there to other States. There they have overshot the mark a little, for if it were true, it would be one of the best possible arguments in favor of the good results of a prohibitory law. We know better than to suppose that the sober better christian class of Germans will be diverted from Kansas because it has no vice-factories and thief dens. But if it were so, and no German of any kind should ever enter Kansas again it is difficult to conceive of any blessing for which a State should be so thankful.

No honest reasonable man would dream of offering any objections to the cultivated temperate, civilized Germans who believe in a christian civilization and in an overruling God: no one desires to offer any bar to their claim to be considered as good citizens as we could desire. But the German liquor sellers, brewers, beerdivers, beer garden and beer hell keepers, the Sunday debauchers and lawbreakers, have afflicted the new world with such a leprosy of debauchery and drunkenness and filthiness, have so deluged this heritage that God preserved so long for his people, with pauperism and vice and crime and outlawry, that we had better keep out 50 good German immigrants than let in one of the polluting class who are so numerous among them and who have spread a net work of dens of vice, dens of gambling, dens of thieves and of prostitution all over this land; who have poisoned our national politics, poisoned our national Sunday, poisoned our courts, poisoned our legislators and national government, poisoned the nation's morals and poisoned the physical health of the nation with their infernally poisoned beer and their universal accursed tobacco.

The sole business of that class of Germans and Irish and some other nationalities in this country, has been to poison the people who have pioneered and provided them a home and given them a welcome here—to undermine their religious and political institutions, to upset law and order and to destroy every vestige of morality and decency. But for that class of intruders, the sale and use of poisonous murderous drinks would probably have utterly disappeared from this republic 20 years ago.

So if Kansas can keep out the ruffians of the foreigners, they will be infinite gainers tho not a single foreigner of any kind should ever cross their border. It can afford to worry along with its American civilization without any alloy of foreign brutality and nastiness. The sooner the immigration of outlaws and criminals is diverted from 37 more states the better.

OREGON.

Bro, C. A. Sehlbrede in his excellent report as G. W. C. T. to the Grand Lodge at its last session does justice to the important services and righteous claims of the women of Oregon as follows.

WOMAN'S HELP.

"Too much cannot be said in behalf of the valuable services rendered our Order by the noble women of Oregon during the past year. Many lodges have been kept alive and the work in the community constantly pushed forward entirely thru their efforts, influence and earnest self sacrificing labors; and, while we realize and acknowledge the value of their services and influence we cannot but realize that woman laboring under the disabilities and restraints placed upon her by our present laws, can do but little compared with what she could if she were a free born American citizen and entitled to all the rights and privileges of American citizenship: hence I do not hesitate to say that it is my firm belief, that if we could enjoy entire freedom from the intoxicating bowl and its direful influences, we must first extend to women the freedom we enjoy—give her the ballot. She was made and is equal to us, and we must extend to her equal privileges."

The G. L. report of our sister State shows a present membership of 2,126, being a gain of 14 during last year, altho they have lost 11 lodges. This is not a very discouraging outlook when we consider that they number nearly as many Good Templars as either Ohio or New Jersey. It is fair to suppose that—considering the difference in the field, the population, the facilities and abilities of the respective States, the system and management which has resulted in a roll of 2,126 Good Templars in Oregon, two lecturers in the field and an active juvenile work set in motion—ought in either Ohio, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Maryland etc., to have made a showing of 50,000 or 60,000 members and a dozen lecturers in the field.

It is to be hoped our Oregon brethren will keep a bright look out for Mr. cheap-John, when he calls upon them to advise a reduction in any single department of their revenues.

Had a proper system of finance been adopted and adhered to all over this continent by the I. O. G. T. during the last 20 years, we could have been the most powerful organization of the country, could have equipped and sent into every State that attempts prohibition, 100 able lecturers and $10,000 worth of temperance literature and after a year's labor, carried prohibition triumphantly in one after another till we had succeeded in all.

But just as these possibilities began to loom up, the devil who has always been an active and exceedingly interested spectator and listener at all the temperance councils, set agencies to work in every State to preach the doctrine of making the Order so cheap that everybody could belong to it; and he succeeded in stripping it and dismantling it and in making it so poverty stricken that very few cared to belong to it, and its finances have been so thoroly crippled that it has been entirely shorn of all influence and power except in a very few States where cheap-John was not permitted to entirely pauperize it.

It is time a general movement was made everywhere to cast out the do-nothing devil and the go-cheap devil and the abolish-degree devil and every other shape of a destroying devil, out of our whole Order everywhere, and introduce a system of active improvement into the place of the active decay and active disorganization that under the cheap-John opiating effects of bad generalship and general bad management has rendered so many of our State organizations objects of derisive contempt.

When a sparsely settled hill of difficulties like Oregon is the peer in numbers and power of many of the older States of large population and numerous facilities and advantages, and is vastly the superior of them in activity, energy and effective work, it is time not for Oregon to feel complacent and satisfied with her success, but for the others to wake up to work or else honestly surrender the field to some competent organization that will occupy the ground.

GOOD TEMPERANCE PAPERS TO TAKE.

WEEKLIES.	PER YEAR.
"Casket," Napanee, Canada	$1 00
"Freeman," Parkersburg, W. Va	2 00
"Irrepressible Conflict." Marshall, Mo	50
"Kansas Methodist." Topeka	1 25
"Lever," Detroit, Mich	1 50
"Living Issue," Cooperstown, N. Y	1 50
"National Liberator" (Ill'd), Chicago	50
"Pacific Censor," Vancouver, W. T	1 50
"Prohibitionist," Lewiston, Me	50
"Signal" (W. C. T. U.), Chicago, Ill	1 50
"Signal," Delaware, Ohio	2 00
"Saturday Anvil," Washington, D. C	1 00
"Temperance Banner," Little Rock, Ark	1 00
"Temperance Review," Minneapolis, Minn	1 75
"Truth," Baltimore, Md	1 00
"Tidal Wave," Columbus Grove, Ohio	1 00
"Watchman," Halifax, N. S	1 00
"Western World," Lincoln, Neb	1 50
MONTHLY.	PER YEAR.
"Our Union" (W. C. T. U.), 53 Bible House, N. Y	$0 60
"National Temperance Advocate," 58 Reade St., N.Y.	1 00
"Youths' Temperance Banner" (copies over 4)	12
"National Freeman" (64 pages), Chicago	1 75
"Common School Union," Avon, N. Y	25
"Gem," 12 Cannon St., N. Y	50
"Crusader," London, Can	50
SEMI-MONTHLY.	PER YEAR.
"Chief," Fort Atkinson, Wis	$1 00

FARM FOR SALE.

Nine miles from Los Angeles Court House between Florence and Downey, bounded by Anaheim Railroad and Old San Gabriel river, 270 acres with 270 shares of water in San Antonio Irrigating Company. Orchard of over 2,000 apple and pear trees. House of four rooms, barn, etc,. Splendid opening for large dairy business; 100 cows could be milked at a gross profit of five thousand dollars per annum.

Lands specially suitable for alfalfa—10 tons per acre per anumn. A large portion of the land particularly adapted for the plum, prune, apricot, chestnut, etc., also for Muscat grapes for raisin making which would be very profitable. The whole Farm is fenced and cross fenced, and being well supplied with water, it is one of the very best Stock Ranches in Southern California. There are a few acres in Willows, Forest Grove Station is at corner and School adjoins.

$12,000 was refused for this property by late owner, who valued it at $18,000. It was sold under foreclosure of mortgage and is now offered for $10,000 cash. Date of redemption is past; and an absolute and perfect title will be given.

Apply to WILL D. GOULD, Esq., Attorney.
Temple Block, Los Angeles, Cal., or
JAMES SMITH.
Pasadena, Cal.

COMMUNION WINE.

The undersigned takes this method to inform the churches that he has undertaken the manufacture of Unfermented Wine for Sacramental use. The article he offers for sale is Pure, Unadulterated Juice of the Grape, and is furnished to order in pint or quart cans, sealed and packed in boxes. Price $3 per gallon. SAMUEL WINTER,
Yountville, Napa county, Cal.

Keep in a cool place, When used, open and let stand a while; then pour off carefully.

THE LITERARY REVOLUTION.

CHEAP BOOKS.

SHAKESPEARE'S "Merchant of Venice," "Hamlet," or any of his plays in good type, for **Three Cents.** **MACAULAY'S** "Life of Frederic the Great." **CARLYLE'S** "Robert Burns." **LAMARTINE'S** "Mary Queen of Scots." **THOS. HUGHES'** "Manliness of Christ." **IRVING'S** "Rip Van Winkle." "Robinson Crusoe," "Tom Brown at Rugby." Charles Kingsley's "Hypatia." "Last of the Mohicans."

Any of the above, in good type and paper covers, for 10 cents at the AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, 764 Broadway, New York.

Apply direct, or thru the RESCUE.

G. W. Secretary's D'p'tm't.

GEORGE B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.

☞The office of the Grand Lodge is located in the Capital Savings Bank Building, entrance, No. 328 J street, up-stairs, over the southwest corner J and Fourth streets, Sacramento, where the Grand Worthy Secretary will be pleased to receive calls from the members of the Order during business hours.

☞This department is edited by the Grand Worthy Secretary, to whom all communications relating in any way to the business of the Grand Lodge, this department, or anything appearing hereunder, should be addressed.

☞The Grand Worthy Secretary's post office address is Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento, Cal.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

ON SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE G. W. S.

Sold for the Benefit of the Grand Lodge

Constitutions, per hundred copies	$12 00
Constitutions per dozen	1 75
Glee Books, "Temperance Chimes" per dozen	4 00
Glee Books, per half dozen	2 50
Glee Books, single copies	50
Receipts of Evening and Constitution Roll Book, per set	2 50
Chase's Digest, per copy	1 50
Officer's Roll Call etc., Book of	1 00
Pledge Cards, per hundred	1 00
Officers Cards, per set of four	1 00
Degree Ode Cards, per dozen	1 00
Subordinate Ode Cards, per dozen	75
Subordinate Ode Cards with music, per dozen	1 50
Chase's Good of the Order, per copy	50

BLANK FORMS.

Clearance Cards, per dozen	3 00
Grand Lodge Returns, per dozen	1 00
W. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. F. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Bonds, per dozen	1 00
Forms for Charges, Trials, etc., per set of four	75
Forms for incorporation of Lodges	Free

LODGE BOOKS

Propositions for Membership, Book of fifty	50
Notices of Election to Membership, book of fifty	50
Proposition Committee notices, book of fifty	50
D. G. W. C. T.'s Dispensations, book of fifty	50
Password Certificates, book of fifty	50
Delinquent (Dues) Notice, book of fifty	50
Warrants on W. T., book of fifty	50
W. F. S. Receipts, book of fifty	50
W. T. Receipts, book of fifty	50

LODGE FURNITURE.

In addition to the above, I will attend to orders for Impression Seals, Blank Books, Special Printing, Regalia or Lodge Furniture. This will be done as an accommodation to Lodges and not as a source of profit either to the Grand Lodge or myself; hence all orders filled will be sent per express by the dealers, with instructions to "collect on delivery," unless the money accompanies the order. Address—

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.,
Sacramento, California.

CASH RECEIVED.—The Grand Worthy Secretary acknowledges receipt of the following amounts of cash since last report. Proper personal receipts were also forwarded in each case:

GENERAL FUND.

Alturas Lodge, No. 149	$ 7 25
Cresco, No. 203	21 75
Crescent, No. 217	8 85
Defiance, No. 219	7 50
Paskenta, No. 309	11 50
Ukiah, No. 396	6 50
Ben Lomond, No. 426	5 50
Garden Valley, No. 1 A. T.	2 50
Caspar, No. 117	14 25
Yolo, No. 163	50
Elk Creek, No. 171	18 75
Harmony, No. 172	7 50
Nevada, No. 201	39 50
Morning Star, No. 266	34 60
Table Bluff, No. 460	3 00
Mt. Delight, No. 27	9 50
Star of Hope, No. 32	50
Grangeville, No. 169	1 25
Pomona, No. 174	12 50
Tuolumne, No. 262	5 00
Boulder Creek, No. 392	2 50
Catheys Valley, No. 157	12 75
Chrysopolis, No. 210	1 25
Grand Lodge of Nevada,	2 00
Tomales, No. 252	3 50
Rescue, No. 380	1 00
Light of Hope, No. 105	28 30
Brentwood, No. 116	3 00

ORPHANS HOME FUND.

Light of Hope Lodge, No. 105	25 00
Cresco Lodge, No. 203,	7 25

LECTURE FUND.

M. D. Merrick's August Collections

Marysville	12 95
Vallejo	10 50
Birds Landing	7 00
Rio Vista	6 70
Yuba City	6 45
Benicia	6 25
Rockville	5 25
Denverton	5 25
Elmira	4 15
Fairfield	4 10
Isleton	3 00
Suisun	3 00
Dixon	2 65
Cordelia	1 60

F. J. Culver's July and August Collections.

Bridgeville	16 00
Garberville	13 35
Port Kenyon	6 25
Petrolia	6 00
Hydesville	6 00
Upper Mattole	4 50
Cahto	4 10
Table Bluff	3 20
Springville	2 75
Blockburg	2 50
Trinidad	12 30
Eureka	10 70
Hopland	6 30
Arcata	5 30
Camp Meeting	5 00
Willetts	4 50
Rohnerville	4 20
Table Bluff	3 30
Ukiah	1 70

W. C. King's August Collections.

Rio Vista	10 00
Modesto	9 90
Oakdale	9 60
Ceres	6 20
Turlock	5 50
Knights Ferry	5 20
Cottonwood	4 30
Isleton	2 35
Salida	2 25
Westport	2 00

C. N. Goulding's August Collections

Sierra City	23 50
Forest City	19 55
North San Juan	12 45
Grass Valley	12 25
Camptonville	10 50
Rough and Ready	9 85
Downieville	8 30
Wheatland	7 00
Blacks Station	6 50
Sheridan	5 00
Pike City	2 50

W. Crowhurst's August Collections.

Weaverville	9 2
Hay Fork	8 75
Trinity Center	7 25
Junction City	6 50
Shasta	6 15
Lewiston	5 00
Oro Fino	5 00
Callahans	4 95
Fort Jones	3 50
Etna	2 15
Crystal Creek	1 00

Mrs. E. P. Stevens' August Collections.

Walnut Creek	22 50
Livermore	18 80
West Berkeley	8 00

H. R. Hughes' August Collections.

Grizzly Flat	5 25
Salt Spring Valley	1 00

CHARTER FEE FUND.

Willow Spring Lodge	10 00
Friendship Lodge	10 00
Upper Mattole Lodge	10 00
Table Bluff Lodge	10 00
Garberville Lodge	10 00
Laurel Lodge	10 00
Georgetown Lodge	10 00
Placerville Lodge	10 00
Mt. Pleasant Lodge	10 00
El Dorado Lodge	10 00

PACKAGES MAILED.—The following packages have been mailed during the past week from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office:

1 to Lena Cox, Phoenix, A. T.
1 to C. T. Poulter, West Oakland.
1 to S. C. Brown, Yountville.
1 to A. L. Bryan, Rohnerville.
1 to W. B. Twauk, Sheep Ranch.
1 to Warren Kelley, Crescent Mills.
2 to B. F. Loomis, Woodland.
1 to John Gamill, Carpinteria.
1 to G. W. Jeffries, Red Bluff.
3 to J. W. Thomason, Gilroy.
1 to Mrs S. W. Knox, Brownsville.
1 to H. M. Kahl, Jamestown.
1 to N. E. Hughes, Dunnigan.
2 to J. S. West, Elk Creek.
2 to Mrs. M. J. Palmer, Valley Ford.
2 to Mrs. A. W. Goulson, Pescadero.
6 to W. F. Brown, Eureka, H. B.
1 to W. H. Hosmer, Chinese Camp.
2 to W. H. Sansbaugh, Merced.
1 to Clara Lockyn, East Berkeley.
5 to A. A. Atkinson, Marysville.
7 to A. T. Mauldin, Monterey.
1 to J. C. Daly, San Diego.
1 to C. T. Poulter, West Oakland.
1 to Geo. Robinson, Carpinteria.
1 to J. S. Hill, Suisun.
2 to J. W. Rowland, Indian Gulch.
1 to N. Cartwrite, Willows.
2 to H. W. Winton, Haywards.
1 to J. C. Black, San Juan.
1 to J. D. Williams, Sonora.
1 to F. E. Walsh, Mendocino.
8 to F. W. Field, Gualala.
1 to W. W. Beckett, San Luis Obispo.
2 to R. Smith, Brentwood.
1 to J. S. Lindner, Cambria.
8 to J. N. Ward, Gualala.

PACKAGES PER EXPRESS.

1 to J. M. Hathaway, Chino, via Spadra.
1 to B. F. Stewart, Arroyo Grande.
1 to Leonard W. Miller, Ft. Jones.
1 to Miss M. Wallbridge, Ventura.
1 to D. L. McCharles, Garberville, via Cahto.
1 to Rev. Peter Powers, Chico.
1 to W. W. Beckett, San Luis Obispo.
1 to Geo. McNeil, Columbia.
1 to Geo. W. Fiscus, Fishermans Bay.

RETURNS RECEIVED.—During the past week the following Lodges have filed Grand Lodge returns with the G. W. S. and their receipt is acknowledged.

Nos. 7, 27, 101, 104, 117, 159, 171, 172, 174, 201, 219, 248, 252, 262, 266, 329, 362, 394, 407, 428, 430, 445, and 447.

LODGE DEPUTY ANNUAL REPORTS. Lodge deputies of the following lodges have filed proper annual reports with the G W S during the past week, and their receipt is hereby acknowledged.

Nos. 7, 27, 101, 117, 145, 157, 159, 171, 172, 174, 183, 201, 219, 245, 248, 252, 262, 266, 273, 324, 329, 350, 358, 362, 394, 419, 428, and 445.

LODGE DEPUTIES RECOMMENDATIONS.—Proper recommendations for lodge deputies for the next ensuing year have been filed with the G. W. S. from the following lodges during the past week, and their receipt is hereby acknowledged.

Nos. 7, 97, 104, 130, 148, 155, 159, 171, 183, 191, 201, 206, 238, 245, 247, 248, 262, 263, 264, 273, 274, 281, 282, 292, 299, 317, 320, 329, 335, 337, 345, 346, 350, 358, 364, 372, 380, 392, 404, 407, 412, 419, 423, 428, and 444.

CREDENTIALS RECEIVED. — Credentials certifying representatives elect to the next annual session of the Grand Lodge have been received at the G. W. S. office during the past week, and their receipt is hereby acknowledged as follows.

Nos. 7, 27, 145, 148, 159, 171, 174, 191, 201, 219, 245, 248, 262, 266, 274, 282, 299, 329, 336, 362, 364, 380, 392, 399, 404, 412, 419, 426, and 428.

LODGE DEPUTIES.

A. H. Broad, for No. 358, East Oakland.
T. Todhunter, for No. 346, Bodie.

WOODLAND.—Chrysopolis Lodge, No. 210, of Woodland, Yolo county, held an unusually interesting meeting on Wednesday evening of last week, upon which occasion many visitors were present. The occasion was intended as a complimentary demonstration in behalf of the Rev. E. M. Stewart, who had been an active and constant member of the lodge, and who was about to take his departure from the lodge and city, having completed the full period of stay allotted by the itinerant system of the M. E. Church. The occasion was a benefitting and pleasant one, and of which the Woodland Mail said:

"Chrysopolis Lodge came together as usual, and the visiting members from the different lodges in the county, began to pour in from all directions until the lodge room was filled to overflowing, there being about one hundred Good Templars present. Geo. B. Katzenstein, the Right Worthy Grand Templar of the I. O. G. T. of the World being in the ante-room, was introduced and received as a Grand Lodge officer. Two candidates were then initiated. Under Good of the Order R. W. G. T. Katzenstein gave an eloquent address upon the

Order. After closing the lodge, visiting members were invited into the banqueting hall to partake of ice-cream and cake, a bountiful supply having been provided. After all had supplied the wants of the inner man, those present listened to songs, instrumental music, readings, speeches, etc., when all separated, feeling well repaid for the time spent."

GRAND LODGE ARRANGEMENTS The 22nd annual session of the Grand Lodge of California I. O. G. T. will be held at Vallejo, October 4th, next at ten o'clock A. M.

Hotel accommodations have been provided for all who can and will attend as follows:

BERNARD HOUSE.—Board and Lodging—suite of rooms for two rooms for two persons first class $3,50 per day; second class $2 per day. Single room and board $1.50 per day each.

HOWARD HOUSE.—Board and Lodging for two persons per day $2,00; for one person per day $1,25; single meals, boarding, 25 cents each.

ASTOR HOUSE.—Board and Lodging for two persons per day $2,00. for one person $1,00; single meals, boarding 25 cents each.

RESTAURANTS.—Regular meals, without extras 25 cents each.

LODGINGS.—Suite of rooms for two persons $1,00; Single room, single person 50 cents,

Arrangements will also be made for the accommodations of guests in private families.

ABOUT CAMPING PARTIES—The suggestion that camping parties be made up to attend the next session of the Grand Lodge, seems to have struck a popular chord, and already several localities have adopted the suggestion. One brother, from Sonoma county, writes: "That was a good suggestion concerning camping parties to Grand Lodge. Keep it up. I believe we will get up a party, as some of our Good Templars have been talking of and looking for a place to go on a camping expedition." Come right along, brother, there is plenty of room, and the Vallejo brethren will arrange for you and see you well cared for. Yolo county is moving in the matter, and Bro. Hoag says a party will be organized to go on a camping trip to the Grand Lodge from Davisville. Next!

The train leaving San Francisco at 8 A. M., and Sacramento at 7:20 A. M., will arrive at Vallejo at about 10 A. M., in time for the first sitting of the Grand Lodge.

The steamer Amelia, connecting with trains from San Francisco and Sacramento, arrives at North Vallejo at 10 and 11:30 A. M., and 4 P. M.

At 6 P. M. street cars connect with the South Vallejo train.

Persons desiring to secure accommodations, either board or lodging, in advance of arrival at Vallejo, will write to Bro. Samuel Kitto, Vallejo, Solano County, Cal., stating the particular accommodation they require, in accordance with the foregoing list.

ABOUT MRS. HAYES' PICTURES.—Bro. John Robinson, of Guerneville, writes: "Would it not be better for lodges in this State to order through you? I think twice the number of lodges would order if they were enabled to do so through the G. W. S.'s office. After all had sent in their orders, and just before the publication of the picture, you could order them from the W. C. T. U. Our lodge decided at its last meeting to order a picture." The suggestion is worthy of a trial, and the G. W. S. will be pleased to receive the remittance of $5 from any lodge or individual and their orders for the picture. Several lodges have already acted upon the suggestion to provide themselves with a copy of the picture, and have already ordered. Send in your orders, accompanied with a remittance of the amount, and they shall have prompt attention.

PERSONALS.—During the past week the G. L. office has been favored with calls from Bro. the Rev. J. S. Jesse of Sheridan Lodge No. 260, now residing at Wheatland. Bro. G. W. Frazer, L. D. of Alamo Lodge No. 415, Elmira. Bro. M. D. Merrick, International Lodge No. 291, San Francisco. Bro. W. H. Pierce, of Defiance Lodge, No. 219, Pleasant Grove.

RETIRED.—Bro. F. J. Culver has retired from the lecture field, and entered the Pacific Theological Seminary at Oakland, to pursue and complete his studies for his chosen profession—that of the ministry. Bro. Culver has been an earnest and faithful worker, and retires with the best wishes of all for his success.

DELINQUENTS.—Last week a personal notice was sent from the G. W. S. office to each Lodge Deputy whose quarterly returns for the term ending July 31st had not been filed. Each was urged to immediately forward the Returns. Some have responded promptly, others have not. Next week a list of those remaining delinquent at the close of the current week, will be announced in this department.

Lecturers' Reports.

☞ The only authorized Grand Lecturers in this jurisdiction are Mrs. E. P. Stevens, Messrs. Wm. Crowhurst, Hugh R. Hughes, Dr. M. D. Merrick, F. J. Culver, Col. C. N. Goulding, George Bramall, Rev. W. C. King and J. W. Webb.

They are authorized to instruct and institute Lodges and Bands of Hope, solicit subscribers for our official organ, the RESCUE, and receive donations for the Good Templars' Home for Orphans and our lecture and missionary work. They are employed and compensated by the Grand Lodge, and all monies received by them are paid over to the Grand Lodge Treasury. It is expected that the lodges and the friends of temperance will, in good time, secure a commodious place of meeting, provide music, advertise the meeting well, make every needed preparation and render them every assistance to make their mission a success.

J, W. WEBB.

From Central city where Positive Lodge is wide awake and doing well, I went to Guadalupe and found many friends anxious to do all they could to make a success. This is a tough place for temperance or religion and many of the leading people seem content it should be, for they are apathetic and leave the work to fail. Very slim audiences, partly owing to want of understanding about posters.

Places like this need as frequent visits of lecturers as possible, and they should stay best part of a week so as to instruct, encourage and enthuse. Distributed a good number of RESCUES, tracts and Dr. McDonald leaflets, and set the people reading and thinking.

It seems to me that every lodge should send right off for a supply of tracts and pamphlets from the RESCUE office or Rev. J. B. Hill, 1041 Market street and get people reading. Try two or three dollars worth from your lodge treasuries; read and then distribute judiciously; you will find a great variety suited to children, adults, doctors, ministers, Sunday-school teachers, liquor sellers, politicians and temperance workers. There are many striking narratives that always take with the public. Wish the RESCUE would publish some more of that class. But dont forget as well to get up clubs for the RESCUE and other temperance papers.

Bro. Morse drove me to Arroyo Grande. Found much life in the lodge and out of it. Also in the Good Samaritan Lodge. The latter numbers about 50 members. Spencer Records is W. C. S. There are other lodges in the county. Some members subscribed for the Rescue. The Good Templars are also strong and growing. We had a full house to the lecture and also to an address to Sunday-school and a sermon on the Good Samaritan.

After dinner on Sunday Bro. Rice started me off with a pair of stout farm horses and a light wagon, minus a break. The animals felt gay and started out lively. I mistook the road and had to turn back in about half a mile. My horses supposing the trip was about over and they were being headed for home, started down hill full tilt and soon became entirely unmanageable, and made direct for a big rail fence. I concluded I would stay with them as long as possible, but remembered A. D. Wood's advice; "dont miss an appointment unless you can send word you're dead!" I thot it quite likely I should miss preaching at San Luis Obispo that night, and that some one would send the word that would be a justifiable excuse. Thanks to a kind providence the kingbolt came out just as the wagon struck the fence. The tongue broke, and as I picked myself up where I had been pretty roughly thrown out, I found no serious damage done except my knees bruised somewhat.

The horses got back to Bro. Rice's before I did, also unhurt. Bro Rice procured a fresh team and driver whom I hired to take me there; aud supperless but very thankful I reached the church in time to speak to a large congregation. A good many were out next night to the lecture, but I was surprised to see so few that were not Good Templars. I met some good earnest workers. Bros. Meredith and Wood, public school teachers etc., and a good volunteer choir.

Dr. Nichol's name is sent in, and as he persistently called me Bro. Webb, I am pursuaded he feels he has as good as joined, only awaiting initiation. He is a man of great influence and can induce many others to join. Hope he will get Dr. W. T. Lucas and wife —fine people of Guadalupe to join. Bro. Nichols and Bro Lucas would sound so well.

Scarlet fever was somewhat prevalent; this lessened our audiences which were very appreciative, and prevented starting a Band of Hope, for no school was in session. So I went back to Arroyo Grande during Monday and addressed the schools of Bro. J. F. Beckett Co. Supt and Sr. Lovett. With their hearty cooperation we organized a band of 53 out of a possible 60 or less present; Sr. Lovett Supt. and Bro. Beckett volunteering to assist all in his power,

All thru these parts Sister Stevens is remembered with more than esteem and has done wonderful good that must not be let die. Substantial people have joined the various lodges and there is stamina and principle and philanthropy enough to "hold the fort" in each place.

MRS. STEVENS.

Met with a gratifying success at West Berkeley as usual: nearly 20 names were offered as applicants for membership in the Lodge there and a club started for the RESCUE. A good deal of interest manifested in the "Twin Evils." At Livermore a good addition was made to the Lodge and among other good results an active feeling on the subject of Sunday closing. At Walnut Creek a $22 collection was taken and 30 applications for membership. A Band of Hope organized with 50 members, a lady teacher in the public school being Superintendent and a very worthy and capable one too. Steps taken here towards Sunday closing. Newark was all right morally and religiously and needs no improvement in that direction, so for the present the proposed meeting there was postponed. Lodge dead and wants to stay dead. At Washington Corners a good meeting on Saturday evening: 9 additions to Lodge and on Sunday Sister Rix reorganized the Band of Hope. Sunday and Monday evening lectured in Pleasanton and organized a Lodge of 30 members to start with. $10. contributed to the O. H. The mothers and sons of the leading families united with the Lodge, and under the able leadership of Mrs. N. L. Neale the W. C. T. its success is assured. Mrs. S. has high hopes of its promise of usefulness.

C. N. GOULDING.

My last letter was from Camptonville on the 20th of August, since that time I have lectured in Pike City (seven houses) three saloons. Forest City population 400; 9 saloons. Downieville population 500; 11 saloons. Sierra City population 450; 22 saloons, and am now in Plumas county. From the population of the towns mentioned, and the number of saloons in each you can draw your own conclusions as to the need of temperance work. I find the members of the order "staunch and true" and not only holding their own, but gaining ground in the towns mentioned. I shall reserve any comments on my trip, intending with your permission to review the same sometime in the future; am now up here 7000 feet above the sea; hope soon to reach "the summit" if possible. "Slickens and Anti-Slickens" is the talk and every man is a millionaire, that is providing etc etc.. Have been favored with fair audiences and trust that some good may have been accomplished.

LECTURERS' APPOINTMENTS.

REV. W. C. KING

Sept. 9 ..... Madera	Sept. 15 ..... Roberts' Ferry
" 10.. Co. Lodge, Turlock	" 16, 17 ..... Fresno City
" 12, 13..... Burneyville	" 18 ..... Fresno
" 14 ..... Oakdale	

DISTRICT LODGES TO MEET.

Harmony D. L. of Merced and Stanislaus in Turlock Sept. 10.

Tuolumne D. L. in Columbia Sept. 10th.

Butte Co. D. L. meets at Dayton Sept. 17.

Yuba and Sutter D. L. will meet at Brownsville Sept. 30th at 10 A. M.: business of importance and the D. D. Bro. H. S. Graves hopes all the lodges will be fully represented.

San Joaquin D. L. will hold its 4th annual session at Woodbridge Tuesdy Sept. 30th.

Placer Co. District Lodge will meet at Auburn. Monday Oct 3rd at 10 o'clock A. M.

We expect to hold two sessions A. M. and P. M. and have a grand open meeting in the evening. G. L. delegates can attend D. L. Oct 3rd and be at Vallejo Oct 4th, A full attendance requested.

D. H. MILLS.
D. S.

Juvenile Department.

BAND OF HOPE WORK.



The Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., of California, offers to furnish, free of charge, to Sunday-schools, or other juvenile organizations desiring to adopt them for use, the newly revised Band of Hope rituals together with the ritual badges. The ritual comprises a pamphlet of 48 pages. The badges are of German silver, with a safety pin upon the back. Sample copies of the rituals and badge, or quantities for actual use, will be furnished on application to the G. W. C. T., Robert Thompson, 1,531 Golden Gate Avenue, or the Superintendent of Juvenile Work, George Bramall, Haywards, or Geo. B. Katzenstein, 328 J street, Sacramento.

TALKS WITH THE YOUNG FOLKS.

JOHN HOWARD.

He was a philanthropist or "a friend of men;" it is strange such men are so scarce that they invented that long name for them. But there is no doubt tho they are few, there are more and more of them in every succeeding generation.

John Howard was born in 1726 at Hackney near London. Perhaps the director of all things had so arranged it that Howard's father had been fortunate in trade and left a good deal of wealth which John put to a good use. When he was about 30 years old he went on a voyage to Portugal to see Lisbon after the terrible earthquake which destroyed a large portion of that city and 60,000 of its people. But the vessel he was in was captured by a French privateer, a kind of pirate ship licensed by the governments in that day to rob and sink or capture the enemy's vessels during war time. England and France used to be almost all the time at war, and were to each other perhaps the meanest neighbors that ever lived on this planet.

John was carried to France a prisoner and was kept confined in one of the villainous jails of that time in the interior of the country; and he had a very hard and wretched experience there. It was a fortunate thing for thousands of people since that he did so suffer there. The treatment of prisoners in those days was exceedingly cruel and barbarous everywhere; no matter for what they were shut up, prisoners, especially if poor, were considered entitled to very severe treatment. They were regarded as criminals, and thousands died of barbarities and cruelties and neglect and starvation.

Men used to be imprisoned for debts they owed: many times they deserved to be, but often they did not. The creditor could imprison a poor fellow who had been sick or had been robbed or burned out or had suffered any misfortune which rendered him unable to pay a debt, small or large which he had incurred. The debtor was thrust in with thieves and criminals, and thousands upon thousands in England of poor unfortunate debtors when they entered a jail never left it till they were carried out dead. And they had generally if not always to find their own food or starve.

After Howard got away from France at last, he knew how prisoners were treated. And he learned more of it when at 46 years of age he became sheriff of his county for a time. Here he determined to devote the rest of his life to the visiting of prisons, and so he did, writing up what he saw there, trying to mitigate the sufferings of prisoners and using every effort to induce the governments of Europe to reform their entire prison system and deal mercifully with the unfortunate.

He continued for the remainder of his life to visit and report and agitate about prisons. He wrote An Account of theLazarettos of Europe and other works. In 1790 at the age of 64 he caught a fever from a prisoner in Kherson in Southern Russia, whom he was caring for in his sickness, and John Howard laid down his life there, trying to the last to lessen and lighten the terrible burden of human anguish and torture which men's sins and wrongs inflict upon themselves and each other. How much and how long John Howard suffered by the sins and cruelties of others.

Thru his exertions people who never thot about poor prisoners before, became interested in them and ever since his time they have been better cared for; and men are not imprisoned now for several causes which deprived them of liberty in former times. It is thot by some, and with show of reason that many wicked and irreclaimable criminals are now treated with too much leniency.

It is very likely John Howard was called a fanatic, a fool, an idiot, a donkey and a medler for doing things he got no pay for and made no money by; but after people have had time to see the results of his labors, his name is always mentioned with affectionate reverence, as one to whom every dweller on earth owes a debt of grateful love. When good mothers try to instil lessons of kindness and compassion and gentleness into their children, the kind merciful and selfsacrificing labors of John Howard afford them a pleasant and useful theme. He was not considered a man of great talent or attainments so called; but he was one of the world's greatest heroes and benefactors.

THE SCHOOL ESSAYS.

When the children write their essays on the twin evils, it is hoped that among the effects of beer and tobacco upon the human brain and the hnman conscience, which they shall note, some of the smart ones will not forget to include those produced upon the writer or writers of two recent articles in the Bulletin upon the subject.

The writer of the first article is evidently so brain fuddled by his alcoholic absorptions that he calls Dr. McDonald's project "silly and stupid," because he says it is setting children to thinking upon a subject which has puzzled philosophers and theologians for centuries. Now if he had been properly educated in his childhood, like the children of the present day will be, he would have learned to avoid beer and tobacco and would have acquired sense enough to know that the only thing that has puzzled such philosophers and thelogians as he is, has been to frame decent pretexts and excuses for using the vile things. It has never puzzled any one a moment who has had sense enough to let them alone. We all knew they were poisons to be never touched: no puzzle at all in that. Now what a singular effect beer has upon a teacher who is brainsick of beer and is affronted and snappish and calls people silly and stupid who desire that the children under his charge shall be instructed to avoid the nasty poisons which have created such miserable and wicked tendencies in him. But that is just like the effect of alcohol upon the human brain. It destroys the principles of rectitude and honesty and fairness and good will to our neighbors, and makes men peevish and unreasonable and oh! so supernaturally stupid and goosey.

The writer of the other article, perhaps the same individual, pretends that he fears the children in getting up these essays will try to use the writings and sayings and thots of other people and pass them off as their own and will be thus made hypocrites. You see here beer or some kind of alcoholic mocker and brain perverter makes this man act the hypocrite himself as well as the fool. Any sane person knows that children are no more tempted to copy or repeat the words or thots of others, when writing of tobacco and alcohol than in writing any other composition. Any sane sober person knows that drinking and smoking make more hypocrites and frauds and lies than all other causes combined.

You see it dont trouble this kind of people a particle to know that 32,000 children in this city may be tempted and taut to grow up drunkards and tramps and live and die miserably: they like beer and dont care how many children perish thru it; and yet beer makes them mean enough to pretend they are afraid writing these essays and learning to avoid and hate beer and tobacco is going to hurt the children. That shows how truly the bible puts it, when it says wine deceives all who use it.

THREE LODGES SAVED.

A Juvenile Sup. in England reports that three lodges to his knowledge have been saved by having juvenile temples attached to them. They would have given up under difficulties, but they could not afford to have the temples go under, and they soon got well afloat again. Suppose every lodge in California that begins to feel down at the heel, sets a Band of Hope in vigorous operation; there will not then be so much need of a Grand Lecturer to stand a dead lodge up on its end again. And every lodge that feels well ought to have a Band of Hope under its tenderly protecting care, and that will help preserve the lodge from ever getting sick.

A good doctor is a gentleman to whom we pay $2 a visit for advising us to eat less and exercise more.

HAVE COURAGE BOYS, TO SAY NO!

You're starting to-day on life's journey:
Along on the highway of life,
You'll meet with a thousand temptations.
Each city with evil is rife.
This world is a stage of excitement.
There's danger wherever you go,
But if you are tempted to weakness.
Have courage Boys, to say No!

The syren's sweet song may allure you,
Beware of her cunning and art.
Whenever you see her approaching.
Be guarded, and haste to depart.
The billiard saloons are inviting,
Decked out with their tinsel and show.
You may be invited to enter.
Have courage Boys, to say No!

The bright ruby wine may be offered.
No matter how tempting it be,
From poison that stings like an adder,
Boys, have the courage to flee!
The gambling hells are before you.
Their lights, how they dance to and fro,
If you should be tempted to enter,
Have courage Boys, to say No!

In courage alone lies your safety.
When you the long journey begin.
And trust in a Heavenly Father
Who'll keep you unspotted from sin.
Temptations will go on increasing,
As streams from a rivulet flow,
But if you are true to your manhood.
Have courage Boys, to say No!

—*Amendment*

THE SCEPTICAL SHOEMAKER.

"I have read," said the shoemaker, "a good deal about the heathen gods, and I believe the account of Christ is taken from some of the heathen writings."

"Will you abide by your own decision on two questions that I will put to you?" said the Bible reader. "If so, I will freely do the same. I will abide by your own answers; by doing so we shall save much time, and arrive more quickly at the truth."

"Well," said he, "out with it, and let us see if I can answer: there are few things but that I can say something about."

"Well my friend," replied the reader, "my first questions is—Suppose all men were Christians, according to the account given to us in the Gospels concerning Christ, what would be the state of society?"

He remained silent for some time in deep thought and then was constrained to say, "Well if all men were really Christians in practice as well as theory, of course we should be a happy brotherhood indeed."

"I promised you," said the reader, "that I would abide by your answer, will you do the same?"

"Oh, yes," he readily replied; "no man can deny the goodness of the system in practice; but now for the other question: perhaps I shall get on better with that. You have a chalk this time against me."

"Well, my next question is this; Suppose all men were infidels. what then would be the state of London and of the world?" He seemed still more perplexed, and remained a long time silent, the reader doing the same.

At length he said, "You have certainly beaten me, for I never before saw the two effects upon society, I now see that where the Christian builds up the infidel is pulling down. I thank you: I shall think think of what has passed this afternoon."

The sequel was that he was fully persuaded in his own mind to give up all his infidel companions, and follow the Lord Jesus Christ. But the change did not stop here. When first the reader called, he had to sit on an old dirty chair, with a number of half-starved children sitting in their rags on the floor around him, neglected and uncared for: now they have removed to a better home in a cleaner street. Within, all is cheerful and happy.

"Where the Christian builds, the infidel pulls down." Was not the shoemaker right? Which brings the most joy to the heart, Christianity or infidelity? Which is most calculated to make a life happy? Which will make the death-bed easy, and prepare the soul for an eternity which awaits all men—Christianity or infidelity?—*Christian Herald.*

An advertiser (in England) of "wines for the parsonage" says that his father's connection as a church publisher led him to turn his special attention to providing thoroly good genuine wines for the clergy at moderate prices. He dont say that he makes them out of British alcohol, water and a few flavoring extracts at about 15 cts per gallon.

GEORGE MULLER.

THE FRIEND OF THE ORPHANS.

About four years ago ascending a river in South America, making a monthly trip up to the Post office in a canoe, it occurred to me to tell the African peons who were my attendants the story of George Muller the man of faith and prayer. It was news indeed to these ignorant Catholics to be told of a Protestant that prayed or believed in a God at all. The story was about as follows.

Some forty years ago or more a German christian went to England and began to preach there. He told his people he did not want to make any bargain about a salary as he thot his God would see that he was taken care of. After he had labored a year or more in England, he removed to the city of Bristol, which was once one of the greatest shipping ports of the world and has now a very wealthy community.

He was a great believer in the promises of God to hear and answer prayer: thot that we should believe just what the bible says on the subject, and accept it just as we do a market report or an advertizement in a daily journal. He saw many poor, ragged, starving children and pitied them. It seemed to him that God would provide for the helpless orphan surely, if asked to do so and he determined to take a few of them in charge and depend entirely on God to provide for them. He wanted to show the world, not that Muller was a very good or kind or smart man but that God is the loving Father of us all and can be sent to and heard from by those who ask of Him, as they would of an earthly father and who treat him with the same affectionate veneration and confidence.

So he took a few and prayed to God to provide for them. He wanted nothing for Muller but he asked for the children, and that men might see that prayer was answered. He never asked a cent from any one but his God, but the money came along just as it was wanted. Never went into debt; always paid cash down: sometimes after breakfast there was nothing in the house for dinner, but something came in good time. Many times everything was eaten at supper clean up; but breakfast was sure to be ready in time next morning. The Lord sent it sure every time.

And so it went on till he had three houses rented for the orphans. It seemed to him he might as well ask the Lord for a piece of land and a building, and he prayed for $60,000 and it all came without asking anybody else for a cent. More orphans were coming too all the time, and he bought his land and built an Orphans' Home. By and by that got filled and a second and a third was added until about 1800 orphans were constantly under his care. They were well cared for too and very many times provision was made for them and their wants supplied, in a manner that gave strong evidence of a watchful, attentive and ever faithful provider.

For instance a man came one day and said he would like to help this good work, and if Mr. Muller only had a place to pasture some cows, he would like to send him a few to give milk for the orphans. All right, said Mr. Muller, the Lord will send pasture. In a day or two after a neighbor gentleman called to tell Mr. Muller that he ought to have some cows to furnish milk, and, said he, I will give you such a field for a pasture. All right said Mr. M. the Lord has provided the cows already.

Now my friends, said I to the peons, that is what these protestants do sometimes, those people who, you are told are such evildoers; I suppose that good old man is dead now, he was very old when I last heard of him four or five years ago.

We arrived at our point and hurriedly rushing thru the business on hand, started again for home which we wished to reach before dark, before the snakes began to travel thru the forest. The first paper I opened when seated in the canoe was the N. Y. Witness, and the first thing that met my eye was the name of George Muller who had just come to New York on his first visit to America. The paper contained a lecture he had delivered, in which he related substantially the same story I had told my peons a couple of hours ago. He was 75 or 76 years of age then and is now hale and hearty. Below is a report of his Orphanage which has been growing ever since. He stated in New York that he had expended about four million dollars, which had been sent him unasked except in prayer and it came to him in all sums from two cents up to perhaps ten or twenty thousand dollars. You see there is still a "prophet of the Lord" to be found and there might be thousands more if they would be. The Christian Herald says:

"The Rev. George Muller's annual report for 1881 shows that during the year ended the 26th of May, 1881, he received for his Orphanages and several Missionary objects the extraordinary sum of about one hundred and sixty-four thousand five hundred dollars. Such is one year's income of a man with no financial responsibility! He is God's steward, and he draws from the resources of the Almighty. None of that vast sum was laid apart for a fund to meet emergencies. It was all spent except a trifling balance of about $15,000. The work during the year included the support and education of 2,252 orphans at the Orphanage in Bristol; the support or assistance of 78 day schools, 56 Sunday schools, and 6 adult schools, most of which were in England and the rest in various parts of the world; the sale or the gratuitous distribution of 91,072 Bibles, Testaments, a d Scripture portions; the assistance of 151 preachers of the Gospel at home and in foreign countries; and the sale or the gratuitous distribution of 3,018,754 tracts and books. Truly this is one of the most wonderful works of God since Apostolic times. Mr. Muller's address is Ashley Down, Bristol, Eng.

HOW CAME HE THERE ?

One day a visitor to a prison saw a gang of convicts going from their day's work. They were walking "lockstep," each prisoner crowded close against another, with their feet moving together, their arms pressed back, with each one's hands on the forward one's shoulders. Between a great rough man and a negro with a low, cruel face, was a slender, refined young fellow.

"How came he here ?" asked the visitor.

"Oh ? a breach of trust—he cheated his employer out of twenty thousand dollars.,"

A few minutes later the young man sat alone in his miserable cell, out of which daylight had faded. Cowering on his hard bed, he pictured to himself the world outside, full of warmth, and light and comfort. That question came to him sharply—how came you here ? Was it really for the stealing of that last sum ? Yes, and no. Looking back twenty years he saw himself a merry-hearted school-boy, ten years old. He remembered so well one lovely summer day—why he could fairly see the roses in bloom over the porch, and the dress his mother wore at her work. Freshest of all before him stood his good old Uncle John—such a kind, forgetful old man. That very morning he had sent him to pay a bill, and some money was given him in change, and Uncle John did not ask for it. When they met that noon, this boy now in prison, stood under the beautiful blue sky, and the temptation came:

"Shall I give it back because I ought ? or shall I wait until he asks ?"

The birds sang as sweetly as if a soul was not in danger—as if a boy was not making his whole future. The boy listened not to the birds, but to the evil spirit, whispering; and he never gave back the money.

Yes? twenty thousand dollars brought the man to the prison door; but the boy turned that way years before, when he sold his honesty for money and never redeemed it. That night as he sat in the chilly cell, his Uncle John long ago dead, the old home desolate, his mother broken-hearted, the prisoner knew that it was the child's deed that had brought him there.—*Selected.*

SANTA BARBARA, has two Bands of Hope, one of which has 127 members and the other "Union Band, lately organized. There must be a good opportunity to teach valuable lessons now to at least 150 young folks in those two Societies. It is hoped the occasion is improved to the utmost. A large responsibility rests with some parties to improve that occasion: it would be interesting to know what is the order of exercises, how many juvenile papers, tracts, helps &c are in use. What they are and what progress is being made in the education of the young folks.

JOHN BROPHY, a saloon-keeper on Boardman place, applied at the city receiving hospital last evening to have knife wounds on his face and nose dressed. The patient stated that he had attempted to collect a bill from a customer named Charles Brogan, and that the latter, being slightly under the influence of his purchases, had resented the insult by carving him with a penknife.

Nice purchases which make the purchaser so often a murderer.

WITH much regret notice is received that the publication of the National Freeman is suspended, It was an excellent magazine and ought to have had a circulation of 20,000.

EXTRACTS FROM A SERMON BY DR. TALMAGE ON "THE MOTHER OF SAMUEL."

Years rolled on, and every year Hannah made with her own hand a garment for Samuel, and took it over to him. The lad would have got along well without that garment, for I suppose he was well clad by the ministry of the temple; but Hannah could not be contented unless she was all the time doing something for her darling boy. "Moreover, his mother made a little coat, and brought it to him from year to year, when she came up with her husband to offer the yearly sacrifice."

I. Hannah stands before you, then, in the first place, as

AN INDUSTRIOUS MOTHER.

There was no need for her to work. Elkanah, her husband, was far from poor. He belonged to a distinguished family; for the Bible tells us he was the son of Jeroham, the son of Elihu, the son of John, the son of Zuph. "Who were they ?' you say. I do not know: but they were distinguished people, no doubt, or their names would not have been mentioned.

Hannah might have seated herself with her family, and, with folded arms and dishevelled hair, read novels from year to year.if there had been any to read: but when I see her making that garment, and taking it over to Samuel, I know she is industrious from principle as well as from pleasure. God would not have a mother become a drudge or a slave; He would have her employ all the helps possible in this day in the rearing of her children. But Hannah ought never to be ashamed to be found making a coat for Samuel.

Most mothers need no counsel in this direction. The wrinkles on their brow, the pallor on their cheek, the thimble-mark on their fingers, attest that they are faithful in their maternal duties. The bloom and the brightness, and the vivacity of girlhood have given place for the grander dignity, and usefulness, and industry of motherhood. But there is

A HEATHENISH IDEA

getting abroad in some of the families of Americans; there are mothers who banish themselves from the home circle. For three fourths of their maternal duties they prove themselves incompetent. They are ignorant of what their children wear, and what their children read. They intrust to irresponsible persons these young immortals, and allow them to be under influences, which may cripple their bodies, or taint their purity, or spoil their manners, or destroy their souls. Indolent and unfaithful mothers will make indolent and unfaithful children. Let Hannah be idle, and most certainly Samuel will grow up idle.

Who are the industrious men in all our occupations and professions ? Who are they managing the merchandise of the world, building the walls, tinning the roofs, weaving the carpets, making the laws, governing the nations, making the earth to quake, and heave and roar, and rattle with the tread of gigantic enterprises ? Who are they : For the most part they descended from industrious mothers, who in the old homestead, used to spin their own yarn, and weave their own carpets, and plait their own door-mats, and flag their own chairs, and do their own work. The stalwart men and the influential women of this day, ninety-nine out of a hundred of them, came from such an illustrious ancestry of hard knuckles and homespun.

And who are these people in society, light as froth, blown every whither of temptation and fashion—the peddlers of filthy stories, the dancing-jacks of political parties, the scum of society, the tavern-lounging, the store-infesting, the men of low wink, and filthy chuckle, and brass breast-pins, and rotten associations ? For the most part, they came from mothers idle and disgusting, the scandal-mongers of society, going from house to house, attending to everybody's business but their own, believing in witches, and ghosts, and horseshoes to keep the devil out of the churn and by a godless life setting their children on the very verge of hell. The mothers of Samuel Johnson. and of Alfred the Great, and of Isaac Newton, and of Richard Cecil, and of President Edwards, for the most part were industrious, hard-working mothers.

Now, while I congratulate all Christian mothers upon the wealth and the modern science which may afford them all kinds of help, let me say that every mother ought to be observant of her children's walk, her children's behavior, her children's food, her children's books, her children's companionships. However much help Hannah may have, I think she ought every year, at least make one garment for Samuel. The Lord have mercy on the man who is so unfortunate as to have had a lazy mother !"

Juvenile Department.

BAND OF HOPE WORK.



The Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., of California, offers to furnish, free of charge, to Sunday-schools, or other juvenile organizations desiring to adopt them for use, the newly revised Band of Hope rituals together with the ritual badges. The ritual comprises a pamphlet of 48 pages. The badges are of German silver, with a safety pin upon the back. Sample copies of the rituals and badge, or quantities for actual use, will be furnished on application to the G. W. C. T., Robert Thompson, 1,531 Golden Gate Avenue, or the Superintendent of Juvenile Work, George Bramall, Haywards, or Geo. B. Katzenstein, 328 J street, Sacramento.

TALKS WITH THE YOUNG FOLKS.

JOHN HOWARD.

He was a philanthropist or "a friend of men;" it is strange such men are so scarce that they invented that long name for them. But there is no doubt tho they are few, there are more and more of them in every succeeding generation.

John Howard was born in 1726 at Hackney near London. Perhaps the director of all things had so arranged it that Howard's father had been fortunate in trade and left a good deal of wealth which John put to a good use. When he was about 30 years old he went on a voyage to Portugal to see Lisbon after the terrible earthquake which destroyed a large portion of that city and 60,000 of its people. But the vessel he was in was captured by a French privateer, a kind of pirate ship licensed by the governments in that day to rob and sink or capture the enemy's vessels during war time. England and France used to be almost all the time at war, and were to each other perhaps the meanest neighbors that ever lived on this planet.

John was carried to France a prisoner and was kept confined in one of the villainous jails of that time in the interior of the country; and he had a very hard and wretched experience there. It was a fortunate thing for thousands of people since that he did so suffer there. The treatment of prisoners in those days was exceedingly cruel and barbarous everywhere; no matter for what they were shut up, prisoners, especially if poor, were considered entitled to very severe treatment. They were regarded as criminals, and thousands died of barbarities and cruelties and neglect and starvation.

Men used to be imprisoned for debts they owed: many times they deserved to be, but often they did not. The creditor could imprison a poor fellow who had been sick or had been robbed or burned out or had suffered any misfortune which rendered him unable to pay a debt, small or large which he had incurred. The debtor was thrust in with thieves and criminals, and thousands upon thousands in England of poor unfortunate debtors when they entered a jail never left it till they were carried out dead. And they had generally if not always to find their own food or starve.

After Howard got away from France at last, he knew how prisoners were treated. And he learned more of it when at 46 years of age he became sheriff of his county for a time. Here he determined to devote the rest of his life to the visiting of prisons, and so he did, writing up what he saw there, trying to mitigate the sufferings of prisoners and using every effort to induce the governments of Europe to reform their entire prison system and deal mercifully with the unfortunate.

He continued for the remainder of his life to visit and report and agitate about prisons. He wrote An Account of the Lazarettos of Europe and other works. In 1790 at the age of 64 he caught a fever from a prisoner in Kherson in Southern Russia, whom he was caring for in his sickness, and John Howard laid down his life there, trying to the last to lessen and lighten the terrible burden of human anguish and torture which men's sins and wrongs inflict upon themselves and each other. How much and how long John Howard suffered by the sins and cruelties of others.

Thru his exertions people who never thot about poor prisoners before, became interested in them and ever since his time they have been better cared for; and men are not imprisoned now for several causes which deprived them of liberty in former times. It is thot by some, and with show of reason that many wicked and irreclaimable criminals are now treated with too much leniency.

It is very likely John Howard was called a fanatic, a fool, an idiot, a donkey and a medler for doing things he got no pay for and made no money by; but after people have had time to see the results of his labors, his name is always mentioned with affectionate reverence, as one to whom every dweller on earth owes a debt of grateful love. When good mothers try to instil lessons of kindness and compassion and gentleness into their children, the kind merciful and selfsacrificing labors of John Howard afford them a pleasant and useful theme. He was not considered a man of great talent or attainments so called; but he was one of the world's greatest heroes and benefactors.

THE SCHOOL ESSAYS.

When the children write their essays on the twin evils, it is hoped that among the effects of beer and tobacco upon the human brain and the human conscience, which they shall note, some of the smart ones will not forget to include those produced upon the writer or writers of two recent articles in the Bulletin upon the subject.

The writer of the first article is evidently so brain fuddled by his alcoholic absorptions that he calls Dr. McDonald's project "silly and stupid," because he says it is setting children to thinking upon a subject which has puzzled philosophers and theologians for centuries. Now if he had been properly educated in his childhood, like the children of the present day will be, he would have learned to avoid beer and tobacco and would have acquired sense enough to know that the only thing that has puzzled such philosophers and thelogians as he is, has been to frame decent pretexts and excuses for using the vile things. It has never puzzled any one a moment who has had sense enough to let them alone. We all knew they were poisons to be never touched: no puzzle at all in that. Now what a singular effect beer has upon a teacher who is brainsick of beer and is affronted and snappish and calls people silly and stupid who desire that the children under his charge shall be instructed to avoid the nasty poisons which have created such miserable and wicked tendencies in him. But that is just like the effect of alcohol upon the human brain. It destroys the principles of rectitude and honesty and fairness and good will to our neighbors, and makes men peevish and unreasonable and oh! so supernaturally stupid and goosey.

The writer of the other article, perhaps the same individual, pretends that he fears the children in getting up these essays will try to use the writings and sayings and thots of other people and pass them off as their own and will be thus made hypocrites. You see here beer or some kind of alcoholic mocker and brain perverter makes this man act the hypocrite himself as well as the fool. Any sane person knows that children are no more tempted to copy or repeat the words or thots of others, when writing of tobacco and alcohol than in writing any other composition. Any sane sober person knows that drinking and smoking make more hypocrites and frauds and lies than all other causes combined.

You see it dont trouble this kind of people a particle to know that 32,000 children in this city may be tempted and taut to grow up drunkards and tramps and live and die miserably: they like beer and dont care how many children perish thru it; and yet beer makes them mean enough to pretend they are afraid writing these essays and learning to avoid and hate beer and tobacco is going to hurt the children. That shows how truly the bible puts it, when it says wine deceives all who use it.

THREE LODGES SAVED.

A Juvenile Sup. in England reports that three lodges to his knowledge have been saved by having juvenile temples attached to them. They would have given up under difficulties, but they could not afford to have the temples go under, and they soon got well afloat again. Suppose every lodge in California that begins to feel down at the heel, sets a Band of Hope in vigorous operation; there will not then be so much need of a Grand Lecturer to stand a dead lodge up on its end again. And every lodge that feels well ought to have a Band of Hope under its tenderly protecting care, and that will help preserve the lodge from ever getting sick.

A good doctor is a gentleman to whom we pay $2 a visit for advising us to eat less and exercise more.

HAVE COURAGE BOYS, TO SAY NO!

You're starting to-day on life's journey:
Along on the highway of life,
You'll meet with a thousand temptations,
Each city with evil is rife,
This world is a stage of excitement,
There's danger wherever you go,
But if you are tempted to weakness,
Have courage Boys, to say No!

The syren's sweet song may allure you,
Beware of her cunning and art,
Whenever you see her approaching,
Be guarded, and haste to depart,
The billiard saloons are inviting,
Decked out with their tinsel and show,
You may be invited to enter,
Have courage Boys, to say No!

The bright ruby wine may be offered,
No matter how tempting it be,
From poison that stings like an adder,
Boys, have the courage to flee!
The gambling hells are before you,
Their lights, how they dance to and fro,
If you should be tempted to enter,
Have courage Boys, to say No!

In courage alone lies your safety,
When you the long journey begin,
And trust in a Heavenly Father
Who'll keep you unspotted from sin,
Temptations will go on increasing,
As streams from a rivulet flow,
But if you are true to your manhood,
Have courage Boys, to say No!

—*Amendment*

THE SCEPTICAL SHOEMAKER.

"I have read," said the shoemaker, "a good deal about the heathen gods, and I believe the account of Christ is taken from some of the heathen writings."

"Will you abide by your own decision on two questions that I will put to you?" said the Bible reader. "If so, I will freely do the same. I will abide by your own answers; by doing so we shall save much time, and arrive more quickly at the truth."

"Well," said he, "out with it, and let us see if I can answer: there are few things but that I can say something about."

"Well my friend," replied the reader, "my first questions is—Suppose all men were Christians, according to the account given to us in the Gospels concerning Christ, what would be the state of society?"

He remained silent for some time in deep thought and then was constrained to say, "Well if all men were really Christians in practice as well as theory, of course we should be a happy brotherhood indeed."

"I promised you," said the reader, "that I would abide by your answer, will you do the same?"

"Oh, yes," he readily replied; "no man can deny the goodness of the system in practice; but now for the other question: perhaps I shall get on better with that. You have a chalk this time against me."

"Well, my next question is this; Suppose all men were infidels, what then would be the state of London and of the world?" He seemed still more perplexed, and remained a long time silent, the reader doing the same.

At length he said, "You have certainly beaten me, for I never before saw the two effects upon society, I now see that where the Christian builds up the infidel is pulling down. I thank you: I shall think think of what has passed this afternoon."

The sequel was that he was fully persuaded in his own mind to give up all his infidel companions, and follow the Lord Jesus Christ. But the change did not stop here. When first the reader called, he had to sit on an old dirty chair, with a number of half-starved children sitting in their rags on the floor around him, neglected and uncared for: now they have removed to a better home in a cleaner street. Within, all is cheerful and happy.

"Where the Christian builds, the infidel pulls down." Was not the shoemaker right? Which brings the most joy to the heart, Christianity or infidelity? Which is most calculated to make a life happy? Which will make the death-bed easy, and prepare the soul for an eternity which awaits all men—Christianity or infidelity?—*Christian Herald.*

An advertiser (in England) of "wines for the parsonage" says that his father's connection as a church publisher led him to turn his special attention to providing thoroly good genuine wines for the clergy at moderate prices. He dont say that he makes them out of British alcohol, water and a few flavoring extracts at about 15 cts per gallon.

GEORGE MULLER.

THE FRIEND OF THE ORPHANS.

About four years ago ascending a river in South America, making a monthly trip up to the Post office in a canoe, it occurred to me to tell the African peons who were my attendants the story of George Muller the man of faith and prayer. It was news indeed to these ignorant Catholics to be told of a Protestant that prayed or believed in a God at all. The story was about as follows.

Some forty years ago or more a German christian went to England and began to preach there. He told his people he did not want to make any bargain about a salary as he thot his God would see that he was taken care of. After he had labored a year or more in England, he removed to the city of Bristol, which was once one of the greatest shipping ports of the world and has now a very wealthy community.

He was a great believer in the promises of God to hear and answer prayer: thot that we should believe just what the bible says on the subject, and accept it just as we do a market report or an advertizement in a daily journal. He saw many poor, ragged, starving children and pitied them. It seemed to him that God would provide for the helpless orphan surely, if asked to do so and he determined to take a few of them in charge and depend entirely on God to provide for them. He wanted to show the world, not that Muller was a very good or kind or smart man but that God is the loving Father of us all and can be sent to and heard from by those who ask of Him, as they would of an earthly father and who treat him with the same affectionate veneration and confidence.

So he took a few and prayed to God to provide for them. He wanted nothing for Muller but he asked for the children, and that men might see that prayer was answered. He never asked a cent from any one but his God, but the money came along just as it was wanted. Never went into debt; always paid cash down: sometimes after breakfast there was nothing in the house for dinner, but something came in good time. Many times everything was eaten at supper clean up; but breakfast was sure to be ready in time next morning. The Lord sent it sure every time.

And so it went on till he had three houses rented for the orphans. It seemed to him he might as well ask the Lord for a piece of land and a building, and he prayed for $60,000 and it all came without asking anybody else for a cent. More orphans were coming too all the time, and he bought his land and built an Orphans' Home. By and by that got filled and a second and a third was added until about 1800 orphans were constantly under his care. They were well cared for too and very many times provision was made for them and their wants supplied, in a manner that gave strong evidence of a watchful, attentive and ever faithful provider.

For instance a man came one day and said he would like to help this good work, and if Mr. Muller only had a place to pasture some cows, he would like to send him a few to give milk for the orphans. All right, said Mr. Muller, the Lord will send pasture. In a day or two after a neighbor gentleman called to tell Mr. Muller that he ought to have some cows to furnish milk, and, said he, I will give you such a field for a pasture. All right said Mr. M. the Lord has provided the cows already.

Now my friends, said I to the peons, that is what these protestants do sometimes, those people who, you are told are such evildoers; I suppose that good old man is dead now, he was very old when I last heard of him four or five years ago.

We arrived at our point and hurriedlv rushing thru the business on hand, started again for home which we wished to reach before dark, before the snakes began to travel thru the forest. The first paper I opened when seated in the canoe was the N. Y. Witness, and the first thing that met my eye was the name of George Muller who had just come to New York on his first visit to America. The paper contained a lecture he had delivered, in which he related substantially the same story I had told my peons a couple of hours ago. He was 75 or 76 years of age then and is now hale and hearty. Below is a report of his Orphanage which has been growing ever since. He stated in New York that he had expended about four million dollars, which had been sent him unasked except in prayer and it came to him in all sums from two cents up to perhaps ten or twenty thousand dollars. You see there is still a "prophet of the Lord" to be found and there might be thousands more if they would be. The Christian Herald says:

"The Rev. George Muller's annual report for 1881 shows that during the year ended the 26th of May, 1881, he received for his Orphanages and several Missionary objects the extraordinary sum of about one hundred and sixty-four thousand five hundred dollars. Such is one year's income of a man with no financial responsibility! He is God's steward, and he draws from the resources of the Almighty. None of that vast sum was laid apart for a fund to meet emergencies. It was all spent except a trifling balance of about $15,000. The work during the year included the support and education of 2,252 orphans at the Orphanage in Bristol; the support or assistance of 78 day schools, 56 Sunday schools, and 6 adult schools, most of which were in England and the rest in various parts of the world; the sale or the gratuitous distribution of 91,072 Bibles, Testaments, a d Scripture portions; the assistance of 151 preachers of the Gospel at home and in foreign countries; and the sale or the gratuitous distribution of 3,018,754 tracts and books. Truly this is one of the most wonderful works of God since Apostolic times. Mr. Muller's address is Ashley Down, Bristol, Eng.

HOW CAME HE THERE?

One day a visitor to a prison saw a gang of convicts going from their day's work. They were walking "lockstep," each prisoner crowded close against another, with their feet moving together, their arms pressed back, with each one's hands on the forward one's shoulders. Between a great rough man and a negro with a low, cruel face, was a slender, refined young fellow.

"How came he here?" asked the visitor.

"Oh? a breach of trust—he cheated his employer out of twenty thousand dollars.,"

A few minutes later the young man sat alone in his miserable cell, out of which daylight had faded. Cowering on his hard bed, he pictured to himself the world outside, full of warmth, and light and comfort. That question came to him sharply—how came you here? Was it really for the stealing of that last sum? Yes, and no. Looking back twenty years he saw himself a merry-hearted school-boy, ten years old. He remembered so well one lovely summer day—why he could fairly see the roses in bloom over the porch, and the dress his mother wore at her work. Freshest of all before him stood his good old Uncle John—such a kind, forgetful old man. That very morning he had sent him to pay a bill, and some money was given him in change, and Uncle John did not ask for it. When they met that noon, this boy now in prison, stood under the beautiful blue sky, and the temptation came:

"Shall I give it back because I ought? or shall I wait until he asks?"

The birds sang as sweetly as if a soul was not in danger—as if a boy was not making his whole future. The boy listened not to the birds, but to the evil spirit, whispering; and he never gave back the money.

Yes? twenty thousand dollars brought the man to the prison door; but the boy turned that way years before, when he sold his honesty for money and never redeemed it. That night as he sat in the chilly cell, his Uncle John long ago dead, the old home desolate, his mother broken-hearted, the prisoner knew that it was the child's deed that had brought him there.—*Selected.*

SANTA BARBARA, has two Bands of Hope, one of which has 127 members and the other "Union Band, lately organized. There must be a good opportunity to teach valuable lessons now to at least 150 young folks in those two Societies. It is hoped the occasion is improved to the utmost. A large responsibility rests with some parties to improve that occasion: it would be interesting to know what is the order of exercises, how many juvenile papers, tracts, helps &c are in use. What they are and what progress is being made in the education of the young folks.

JOHN BROPHY, a saloon-keeper on Boardman place, applied at the city receiving hospital last evening to have knife wounds on his face and nose dressed. The patient stated that he had attempted to collect a bill from a customer named Charles Brogan, and that the latter, being slightly under the influence of his purchases, had resented the insult by carving him with a penknife.

Nice purchases which make the purchaser so often a murderer.

WITH much regret notice is received that the publication of the National Freeman is suspended, It was an excellent magazine and ought to have had a circulation of 20,000.

EXTRACTS FROM A SERMON BY DR. TALMAGE ON "THE MOTHER OF SAMUEL."

Years rolled on, and every year Hannah made with her own hand a garment for Samuel, and took it over to him. The lad would have got along well without that garment, for I suppose he was well clad by the ministry of the temple; but Hannah could not be contented unless she was all the time doing something for her darling boy. "Moreover, his mother made a little coat, and brought it to him from year to year, when she came up with her husband to offer the yearly sacrifice."

I. Hannah stands before you, then, in the first place, as

AN INDUSTRIOUS MOTHER.

There was no need for her to work. Elkanah, her husband, was far from poor. He belonged to a distinguished family; for the Bible tells us he was the son of Jeroham, the son of Elihu, the son of John, the son of Zuph. "Who were they?' you say. I do not know: but they were distinguished people, no doubt, or their names would not have been mentioned.

Hannah might have seated herself with her family, and, with folded arms and dishevelled hair, read novels from year to year,if there had been any to read: but when I see her making that garment, and taking it over to Samuel, I know she is industrious from principle as well as from pleasure. God would not have a mother become a drudge or a slave; He would have her employ all the helps possible in this day in the rearing of her children. But Hannah ought never to be ashamed to be found making a coat for Samuel.

Most mothers need no counsel in this direction. The wrinkles on their brow, the pallor on their cheek, the thimble-mark on their fingers, attest that they are faithful in their maternal duties. The bloom and the brightness, and the vivacity of girlhood have given place for the grander dignity, and usefulness, and industry of motherhood. But there is

A HEATHENISH IDEA

getting abroad in some of the families of Americans; there are mothers who banish themselves from the home circle. For three fourths of their maternal duties they prove themselves incompetent. They are ignorant of what their children wear, and what their children read. They intrust to irresponsible persons these young immortals, and allow them to be under influences, which may cripple their bodies, or taint their purity, or spoil their manners, or destroy their souls. Indolent and unfaithful mothers will make indolent and unfaithful children. Let Hannah be idle, and most certainly Samuel will grow up idle.

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The Rescue.

DEVOTED TO

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NOT A SINGLE BID.

There is an auction mart in the City of London where public-houses, hotels, &c., are sold to the highest bidder. A house with a license is often there sold for $100,000 and upwards. We know one that brought $220,000. But great changes are impending, and people are perfectly aware of it. Observe; last week not a single licensed house was sold by auction in London. Every house advertized for sale either had the sale postponed or was withdrawn from public competition. The reason is not far to seek. The Temperance movement is sweeping onward like a mighty tide. Non-intoxicant drinks are multiplying. Coffee-palaces are popular. Medical men are advising less stimulation. Banquets are given without wine, and England is growing both more free and more sober. Hence there was not a bid last week in the great public-house auction mart. no, not one bid.—*Temperance Record London.*

That perhaps may not strike many persons as an item of very great importance, but it is possible that those few lines contain the most sublimely interesting news that ever came from England to this country. It announces the approaching downfal of the Kingdom of Satan more emphatically and explicitly than any other message from across the sea has ever done. It is better news than report of a hundred religious revivals, because it tells of actual disaster in the camp of the enemy and serious damage and dismay. Not a single bid in the mart of the legions and trainbands of hell who make merchandize of the souls of men. No one dare risk the investment of money in the temples of antichrist, which heretofore have been of all sources of gain, the choicest and most favorite and most competed for by English investors in all classes of Society, the church members of high standing by no means excepted.

Not a single bid; not a single bet offered on the continuance of the reign of the Beast. Allgood men and women should unite in a heartfelt "Te Deum laudamus" on this most auspicious occasion. We can feel at hand the approaching end of the long reign of blood and tears and human miseries. The promise is that judgment is coming speedily to the great hariot which did corrupt the earth with her fornication." We can almost hear the clank of the chain which is to bind the old Serpent that has so long deceived the nations. That is indeed something to be thankful for.

It is perhaps not generally known that it is the premises or building, not the man that is licensed to sell liquor in England. The men of business now see the writing on the wall which foretells the speedy end of the reign of blood.

BIBLE PERVERSION.

Some men are so anxious to preserve and perpetuate a sectarian doctrine or an ancient belief or unfounded superstition, that they are quite ready to sacrifice the consistency of the Bible, if necessary, to keep their crotchet on the surface. We have heard the new revision objected to because "if accepted, what is going to become of the old accepted dogmas X. Y and Z"? It would certainly seem that we had better risk the existence of our most favorite and charming theories of deduction, than object to the fullest blaze of the truth being turned upon them. A doctrine that can only live by an uncertain and doubtful interpretation of scripture cannot be worth much.

The old superstition which is attributed to the Bible, but which never was declared there, that God made this world out of nothing from the first to the sixth day of a certain week, has a peculiar charm for some people: it never could do any harm to believe it, and become happy in cherishing the delusion, except for one drawback, which is, that probably not one reasoning thinking man in a great number will or can believe the Bible at all, if he has to believe that a part of it is a self evident falsehood.

A Mr. James F. Wilson of Iowa is reported as trying to rehabilitate this fallen idol, but there is one difficulty in his way which it would seem well for him to clear up at the start.

No one will deny that if the Creator could, and wanted to create this world out of no material at all, in six literal days of ours, he could have made it just as it is or was made. It is claimed also that the same Creator gave us a Bible revelation of our creation and of His will, and regulations for our guidance.

But if he did, he also wrote another Bible in the bowels of the earth, on the rocks and in the coal deposits, on the mountain tops and in the skeletons and relics of ancient animals, away down in the earth's interior. If God made a coal mine 6000 years ago out of nothing he wrote all over it, on it, above it. below it, around it and all thru it, that it was made scores if not many hundred thousand years ago. Take the matter of the Tripoli used for polishing, that could of course have been made like the rest in a day; but it is written in it, that it was formed hundreds of thousands of years ago.

The tracks of long extinct birds and reptiles found in very ancient rocks, which men cannot interpret with certainty, are yet perfect and unmistakeable in the declaration that they were made long before the era at which superstitious misconception dates the creation of the earth. A thousand more instances might be pointed out in which, if God made all these things as claimed in a week and only 6000 years ago, he employed a very large amount of creative energy in stamping them all over with indelible falsehoods and filling the earth with false appearances which, we cannot conceive, could serve any other purpose than to make men disbelieve the Bible records, and all revealed religions, and therefore, as the Bible perverters put it, go into perdition because of their unbelief.

There is still another Bible written on the surface of the earth which cannot be mistranslated. Every verse of every chapter of it affirms and demonstrates in six feet characters as it were, that the Creator of this earth was governed in all its arrangements by an unbounded love and tenderest provident care for His children who were to possess it. It is filled with incontestable evidences of numerous miracles wrot in our behalf and we are surrounded with a thousand miracles of God's love and care, taking place in our fields and gardens and orchards every hour of the day.

It would seem a most likely thing, that a Creator who so loved his children, would communicate to them some expression of His will and some intelligence of their relation to Him. But the last and most unlikely thing to believe is, that he gave us two or three conflicting revelations and will punish us for not being able to distinguish between the false and the true. Better make a bonfire of musty paganisms and let God be true, and the Bible relieved of the false interpretations, which are sought to be weighted upon it.

CHEAP JOHN.

Meaner than the plague of lice which so harrassingly tormented the Egyptians, and unhappily for the world much more persistent than the famous vermin aforesaid, our old acquaintance the cheap john Good Templar still sneaks into the Grand Lodges here and there with a view of crippling any latent energy which he fears has not been successfully poisoned in the past, and which may burst out again into activity.

The Templars Standard of Grahamstown reports recent session of the Grand Lodge of South Africa. It says it was decided not to impede the usefulness of the Order by depriving it of its weaponry in the reduction of the per capita tax. Good for South Africa.

The N. T. Advocate also says of the Grand Lodge of New York after reporting a gain of 537 members only during the year, "An effort to reduce the per-capita tax failed." The present tax is probably ten cents, and the report of the Advocate is singularly incomplete; it should have added, "and the mover and seconder of the resolution to reduce that miserable, stingy, paltry, miserly per capita tax were taken out, ducked in a frog pond, expelled forever from the Order and commended to the post traders in the Western territories as peculiarly suitable parties to sell rum to the Indians.

The G. T. Order was first launched on a model and of a tonnage just fitted to cope with the liquor traffic, and after a vigorous active campaign of a few years, to put its heel on the neck of the conquered monster. In any army, military, religious, political, to plunder or pauperize its treasury, inevitably insures its utter impotency and defeat. Money is not the only means but it is one of its means, the lack of which paralyzes every other means as effectually as is done by the hand of death.

But the moment the Good Templars began to be a power anywhere, cheap john made an instant raid on the treasury, and wherever it succeeded, the Order has since been little better than a stumbling block and an obstacle which would do nothing for temperance itself, nor allow any one else. Thus the cheap john Good Templar has been of double service to his master and prompter. And as in state after state the Order has sunk into a Rip VanWinkleism that knew no waking, thru the infernal machinations of cheap john, at these times of most supreme emergency, when the battle at the gate is at the hottest for the life or death of the nation, when every tax for temperance ought to be quadrupled, that ubiquitous, oily, manysided reptile has the impudence to creep in, like Satan or more probably with Satan, among the Sons of God, and propose to stop the supplies of the army and disband it.

Hound such fellows out, brethren, put them out. One lodge of earnest Good Templars 20 strong is stronger than one of 150 with one or more influential cheap johns in it. A little handful of them starting from 2 or 3, have ruined the Order in whole states and retarded the cause of temperance more than a dozen Dr. Crosbys or religious journals of the Boston *Congregationalist* type. A little gang of them have made our great Order a sieve thru which many millions have passed, and not half a million remain. Oh that some one or some dozens who have the faculty of scathing, scalding sarcasm, would go for the scalps of the cheap johns.

SOLD THE RACE.

Bro. Webb, in a postscript, asks: "Did you note that two of the three who sold the Cornell race abroad were liquor-dealers?" No. Was not aware the race was sold. It is my custom to skip every item of news that refers to university boat races, horse races, walking races, and every description of scheme that is resorted to by the debauched to make gambling and cheating and lying and stealing respectable. It would be a good thing for the world if no one knew of the circumstances of any of these cesspools of crime, except the thieves and blacklegs who manipulate them and make stealings out of them.

Horse races, boat, and foot, and other races, games of billiards, ball, and muscle-developing exercises, might have been instituted and practiced without exerting or tending in the least to any demoralizing influences; but they have all been impressed and monopolized into the service of the rum-seller and his ally and partner, the gambling thief. The purposes for which all or any of these are pursued nowadays, are for theft every time; to debauch, to intoxicate, to excite, to entice men to gamble, and then to betray and defraud and rob them. And the design and tendency of all these things—from the Derby and Epsom in England, the Longbranch race course, the Sacramento state annual horse gambling debauch, the Cornell and University boat races, the champion scull matches, the Chinese tan game, down to the bunko and boodle and strap games—are all one and the same, and of precisely the same stamp of morality and decency.

There could be no grander scheme for building up a vigorous physique for our future ministers, judges, statesmen and men of learning, than to encourage them and give them every facility for developing both their physical and mental capacity in manly exercises, such as rowing, running, walking, jumping, etc. But it is a national disgrace that there is not a national protest against training our university students to be gamblers and blacklegs. For if Cornell and Harvard are going to compete in a grand, comprehensive betting and gambling race every now and then, and the fashionable world is going to look on, and the press applaud these saturnalia of gambling debauchery, it is absolutely certain that the great majority of Cornell and Harvard students will have very slender scruples against gambling. Some of them will have no scruples against the trickery that lies and cheats and steals; and some of them will perforce be trained into professional blacklegs, sports, race sellers, gamblers—any of which words, interpreted into plain Saxon, means *thieves*.

A practice which trains its votaries for crime, ought to have no apologist; it should be subjected to the scourge of public execration. Every race nowadays is a race for money, put up by blacklegs to rob, and it is a race not between men in strength and endurance, but between men in their capacity to descend to monstrous depths of nastiness and treachery and falsehood.

Readers should avoid the recitals of these revolting and vicious and debauching exhibitions, just as they should avoid the fraudulent and obscene advertisements in the obscene daily papers.

Two of the three were liquor-dealers. Well, can you point to any honorable act performed in modern times, where two of the three actors were engaged in the business of poisoning their fellowmen, making the boys drunkards and thieves, and robbing the homes of the poor of their bread and clothes? We need not look in the papers to find out that every race in England, New York, Sacramento, etc., is, and always will be, sold. Therein is the real race.

OUR MUTUAL AID.

A Jewish merchant in San Francisco, expressed his surprise a few days ago, at the now well established fact of which he had lately read, that total abstainers are so much longer lived and have so much less sickness than the most moderate temperate drinkers. It is a pity that our Good Templars would not give more attention to the consideration of this fact and avail themselves of its advantages by making our Mutual Aid system a success. We ought to have had our two classes A. and B. full before next session of Grand Lodge. It is a pity for temperance people to waste their time and means in joining benefit systems that admit people who drink any kind of intoxicants. Almost every drunkard who gets shot or stabbed in a saloon fight or commits suicide or dies of his excesses now-a-days was but a very few years ago a moderate temperate man so called and a first class risk in any of these societies who insure drinkers: there is very little more safety being assessed for untimely and unnecessary deaths in an indiscriminate society than in one of moderate drinkers.

Our members ought to push their Mutual Aid for there is pretty good reason to believe that it is the best, safest, best contrived and most economical system in the world.

LONG COMMUNICATIONS.

The effect of a long article sent to the Rescue is either to crowd out several other articles or to crowd itself out. Correspondents who habitually spin lengthy threads and then splice on additions to them, defeat their own intention to be heard. A large proportion of readers will soon say, "oh, there is another of Z.'s long yarns, I never read a word of them."

There appears in this number a short, pithy and practical letter from "Beth." There have been several such and it is hoped there will be many more. Now because they possess the qualities named and are cheerful and conversational and short withal, every habitual reader of the Rescue will be sure to peruse them all attentively, pleasurably and profitably. But if some one else would write equally well a two colum article every time, he would probably not have one-tenth of the readers.

It will be an improvement if communications and editorials too can learn a lesson of conciseness from "Beth." As it is now there is only room for one-half the matter that comes, and many useful things are of necessity elbowed out.

$100 PRIZES.

The National Temperance Society offers the following premiums.

1. $100 for the best tract, narrative or otherwise bearing on the importance of total abstinence or the evils of intemperance to railway employees. The narrative not to be less than three nor more than six pages of foolscap.

2. $50 for the second best and 3. $25 for the third best.

Again, 1. $100 for the best pictorial sketch, drawing or design about 12 x 18 inches illustrative of the above to railway employees. 2. $50 for the second and 3. $25 for the third best.

Manuscripts and drawings must be sent to the Society 58 Reade street on or before Nov. 1, 1881. Each manuscript or drawing to have a brief motto or mark written on it, and a sealed envelope must accompany it with same motto on the outside and name and address of the author inside. California ought to put in for those prizes and come out ahead. Some of the young folks try it.

LAW AND LIQUOR.

A gentleman writing to Rev. J. C. Simmons, the author of this pamphlet says: "I had your pamphlet read in open division last night and it was greatly appreciated by all and by a unanimous vote 100 copies were subscribed for. I hope it will have great weight wherever it is read. Our lodges are commended to do likewise. The pamphlet is a very useful and excellent one.

This tract can be had by addressing Rev. J. C. Simmons, 25 Russ street San Francisco, at the following prices: single copies 10 cents: 10 copies 60 cents; 100 copies $5; 1,000 copies $35.

Alcohol's Doings, for one week, as reported in one of the Daily papers, commencing Aug 27th.

1. A man sent to the House of Correction for three months for drunkenness.
2. A man fined $20 for selling liquor to minors.
3. A policeman shot and badly injured by a drunken man.
4. A saloon in Oakland pointed out as a rendezvous of a class of loose characters of both sexes.
5. A gang of drunken roughs drive out a barkeeper and take possession. They are attacked by a body ef citizens and one killed.
6. A drunken man lying on the sidewalk is robbed.
7. A man found dead who was last seen with a bottle of whisky.
8. A drunken man robbed.
9. A man crazy with liquor creates a disturbance at a private party, and at length cuts one of the guests with a knife.
10. A man arrested for selling liquor without license.
11. Another arrested for selling liquors to minors.
12. A drunken man robbed
13. Eighty one drunkards arrainged before Judge Rix in one day. Fifty-two fined $5 each. Twenty-one forfeited a like amount, five were dismissed and three found guilty and sent below.
14. A saloon keeper, who had recently been in the House for the cure of the Inebriates, shoots an innocent man in the breast.
15. A woman sent to House of Correction for three months for misdeameanor and drunkenness.
16. Another woman charged with misdeameanor and drunkenness.
17. A man fined $20 for selling liquor to minors.
18. A young man commits suicide while under the influence of liquor.
19. A drunken peddler falls from a street car, narrowly escapes death, and looses $50 worth of goods in the confusion.
20. A young man robbed of $100 in a saloon.
21. Divorce granted on account of intemperance.
22. A man commits suicide "drink and gambling his besetting sin." He leaves a written warning to his children "to avoid whisky."
23. A drunken man tries to force his way into a Lady's room, and when a defender comes to her assistance stabs, and leaves him for dead.
24. Nine hundred and seventy-two arrests in this city for drunkenness, sixty-four common drunkards and twenty-three for selling liquor to minors during the month of August.

Of the deluge of woe, wickedness and distress that drenches our land in one week, these twenty-four items are but the sprinkle that falls upon the pages of one daily paper.

Eureka Mills.—Bro. Trevena, W. T., writes-Hope of Eureka Hill Lodge celebrated its anniversary in a joint festival with the Sunday-school. Had a procession headed by the brass band, eight of the members of which are members of the lodge. And then of course there was a magnificent spread under which it was necessary to see to the solid quality of the tables and their sea worthiness to stand up under an ample load. Then a court was organized and the trial of John Barleycorn was carried thru before an appreciative audience and enlivened by the helpful services of the band. Proceeds of entertainment to repair lodge room. Altho the lodge has suffered losses by removals of its members it recovers itself by recruits from earnest work in the community. Its promise is ever to do its part in the great war to redeem our land from the defiling influences which desolate it.

Steroscopic views of American and foreign scenery are offered for sale by Mr. A Albrecht one of the agents of B. W. Kilburn, Publisher of Littleton N. H. By the judicious expenditure of a very few dollars in these beautiful pictures one can have always at hand the means of enjoying a cheap trip with his friends to nature's choice picture galleries of beautiful landscape and mountain on this continent and can make a call at the Vatican at Rome, have a chat with the folks in Jerusalem, hear mass in the great cathedrals of Europe climb the pyramids of Egypt, and have all this enjoyment without being pestered and persecuted by the hotel keepers bills and railroad tickets and porters, beggars, donkey boys, sand dust and fleas of the usual routes of travel. Mr. Albrecht is a Good Templar, and his pictures tend to the improvement and culture and elevation and enjoyment of mankind.

The Sunday law is being enforced strictly in San Joaquin Co., outside of Stockton, the Dist. Atty. having notified all parties concerned to obey the law. In Stockton the city attorney declines to prosecute until a decision is rendered by the Supreme court, saying that a previous attempt to close a barber shop failed. Our worthy Bro. Wm. Jones of Stockton so writes.

Subscribers this week; Rio Vista 4; Bro. Crowhurst 2. Bro. Leland 15; Mrs. S. O. Barker (Davisville) 9: Bro. J. W. Webb 21. Bro Mc Knight, S. F. 2, French Gulch 1; Mrs. F. V. Peeples, W. V. T: Navarro 9: Pescadero 1; Mrs Stevens 4. Mt. Vernon Lodge 10; (3 mo).

Two parties desire the Rescue sent to a new address, without saying where it goes to now. It may take four hours to find out their names in the long list and they must relieve us of this task by stating their former address.

Bro McGlashan of the Santa Barbara Press and his wife are among the recent accessions to our Order.

Sheridan reports four of their grog-shops closed on Sunday, and only one still smuggling.

How many people are getting nice cards from Milnes Bros. at Bloomfield? See their ad.

Next week will appear several delayed and crowded out communications.

DIVISION OF THE STATE.

The Chronicle and some other papers very summarily dismiss the case of a mooted separation of the southern portion of this State, as it cannot be done without consent of the present State of Cal. and of congress. Some other reasons are given which would render the enterprise too costly they say, for the seceders to accomplish. The expenses of a new State capital, penitentiary, asylums &c have been figured up by the Chronicle as altogether beyond the compass of their means.

It may be that the southern section of Cal. can be compelled to remain a portion of this State just as it is now, whether it wills or not. But it can do no wrong to consider dispassionately and conscienciously the reasons for and against a separation, and wherein would be the loss or gain to either or both by the change. Altho it may be in the power of the State as it is, to enforce its continued integrity, it may be a question whether it has a moral right to do so, if the material and moral interests or either of a section should be seriously prejudiced thereby. It is not like a question of national secession and setting up a hostile power; it is more like the convenient division of a county, and it would seem that every justice and impartiality and courtesy should be accorded to both sides of the argument, and the first party who finds it necessary to resort to the weaponry of unfriendly empty ridicule or abuse, would seem to furnish palpable evidence that logic and reason and truth are insufficient to support the cause he champions.

The impression under which the present is written is that admittiug the expenses and disturbances incident to the division of the State to be a serious matter, it would be of immense advantage to the south to set up on its own account: but it is quite possible that after due value is accorded to the reasons *for*, there may be yet advanced reasons *against*, of greater force, that would tilt the scale in favor of the maintenance of the present conditions, but those that have been advanced are not of a convincing quality at all.

The first advantage the new State of Eden, or whatever its name, would derive from a division, would be the capacity to set out as a prohibitory State. To those who have intelligently observed for 20 or 30 years the devastation wrot by the rumseller in the finances and business conditions of this and other countries, and have watched the financial revolution which follows effective prohibition—this one condition of separation would outweigh every conceivable counter proposition which assumes the continuance of that all-pauperizing, all-blasting, all-blighting, all-rotting scourge, the grogshop. We are assured that just as the one thousand millions a year or nearly that, which is utterly wasted in drink in this nation and produces another equal annual amount ot loss and damage—would, if expended properly in the ways and modes pursued by the perfectly sober and honest citizenship of our country—bring instant, universal, unbounded prosperity to all our people—so Eden's share of that money now devoted to the creation of bad debts, poor trade, hoodlumism, pauperism, crime and a rapid centralization of wealth into the hands of a very few millionaires—would when properly used, entirely revolutionize her business and industrial conditions, and open a clear unobstructed avenue to an Eden-like prosperity. Upon that question a vast majority of intelligent thinking and impartial men would agree.

For sometime yet the southern portion of our State undivided, must submit to the rum traffic forced upon it against its will, and contrary to every conceivable principle of republicanism. In this thing it must continue to be under the heel of a ruinous, grinding foreign tyranny which collects from the American people a tribute of blood and money every day as mercilessly exacted as ever was done by an invading horde of Goths or Vandals in the ancient days when might constituted the only right.

In all other respects the southern part of the undivided State must suffer financially from being goverr ed by a city which can always defeat any legislation which in any question between city and country proposes to do equal justice to the latter.

Of course the interests of San Francisco and San Diego and Siskiyou and the whole U. S. too are identical in reality. The best thing possible for any one part of the U. S., is what would be best for every other part and would do no part any injustice.

But in these days of greed and blindness and ignorance, men cannot be made to see that principle or to act in accordance with it; so they generally contrive to nurture their own seeming interests at the expense of their neighbor's.

In the event of a separation one year's expenses of the present whisky bill saved would put up all the State buil lings. The copy set by this State in extravagance would doubtlessly be carefully avoided by a sober and non-crazy-political-party people. The new State would never need to build a penitentiary, or another jail, house of correction, industrial school, poorhouse or lunatic asylum; except on a minimum scale for the accommodation of a few present victims of their grogshops and wineries. One small building with accommodations for 50 people could be built or purchased and that would doubtless serve the prohibitory State of Eden for the housing of all its criminals, paupers and insane until its population reaches five millions and forever after: at least after the grogshop, licensed and outlawed shall have been extinguished.

While the politics of San Francisco are dominated by the foreign vote under the whip and coin sack of the whisky ring, the same power will be able at all times to defeat any such State legislation as a rural, virtuous, intelligent agricultural section would be likely to purpose or desire or which would be in the line of their interests. The Southern counties separated by themselves would be able to give their votes and principles expression at their elections and in their self government at all times: a privilege which they can never hope to enjoy under present circumstances.

Separated from San Francisco and the north, it requires proof to show that San Francisco or the north would be in the least injured financially or in any other way. The trade and intercourse between the two States would require no change. San Francisco would continue to be the commercial center and city as it is of the whole Pacific Coast and its great seaport.

This seems to be a legitimate subject for consideration and one that need provoke no accusation of disloyalty in its candid discussion.

NO BIBLE TEMPERANCE NEEDED

From several parties in different localities comes the quieting assurance, that it is not of the least consequence to us what kind of wine was used and enjoined in the sacred communion or what is said or taught in the bible about wine or wines.

Our brethren are in this very much mistaken. To all philanthropic, benevolent men and women, active and earnest in the temperance reform, the bible wine and the communion wine question, the pledge, the Order of I. O. G. T. the W. C. T. U., the temperance societies are all matters of supreme indifference and uselessness, so far as they are needed to inspire us with a motive for personal activity in the cause of humanity. The sight of one grogshop for half an hour just one time in our lives, a look at the wretched crowd that comes out of it; and one sniff of its blasphemous atmosphere, blighting and blasting and slaying our people is enough to make som e of us its sworn and persistent and most intense enemies for life; we want no further motive to set us in active hostility to this infernal crime.

Now if we who feel that way could go to the polls and decide this matter where it can only be decided, we should need no reference to Scripture or ancient or modern custom; but all men are not so. To put a stop to the custom of burning live widows with their dead husbands was a work which moral suasion would have been unable to accomplish in any reasonable number of centuries. It had to be done by force of law. And if it had been an ancient religious rite with us and our ancestors for centuries past, to strangle or poison our parents on their sixtieth birthday and make the ceremony a festival with something good to eat and drink served out to guests, the innovation of doing away with that barbarity, would doubtless have met with exactly the same amount and quality of indifference, ridicule, opposition and enmity that our attempt to save the lives of a hundred thousand of our fellow citizens, cruelly slaughtered on the altar of Satan every year has met and still meets with; and perhaps the same persons would have been arrayed on both sides of the contest that are on opposite sides of this.

Therefore we must study not what will decide us who are decided, but what will convince, convert and bring into activity that portion of society that refuses to be actuated by the motives which have prevailed with us. A vast number of those who should be with us have encamped on the enemy's side, and have thrown up embankments and barricades of pretended Scripture, of custom and fashion, of bigotry against secret societies, of superstitious prejudices against women's agency in Christian work etc. etc.—all equally the cunning inventions and malicious lies of the great master of falsehood and malice and wickedness.

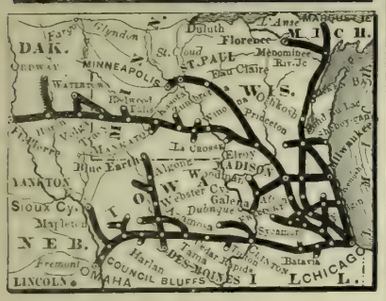
And the meaning of the bible has been so mystified and falsified that some innocent people believe the Savior of the world made and drank and approved the use of this monstrous iniquity. There are expounders of the bible who so render it that one must become an infidel before he can be a prohibitionist with any show of consistency. Just so long as any unfortunate individual conscienciously believes that the wine used and appointed at the communion is the venom of dragons and the poison of devils which leads to all the sins and miseries and woes of earth, just so long he ought to oppose all efforts to promote total abstinence or prohibition. If Paul advised Timothy under the influence of divine inspiration not to use wholesome, god-given grape juice, but to get partially drunk on poison; if the intoxicating property derived from the nasty, putrid, rotten filth of the dead and decayed product of the vine was blessed and sanctified and made a holy and precious thing—if that is what cheers God and man—our warfare against it is a mistaken crusade, or Christianity is.

But the temperance reform and our I. O. G. T. and the W. C. T. U. and every genuine temperance society is as much the child of God as any other organization in the world. It is as much a work, a vineyard, a church of the living God. It is as much founded on the teachings of the Scriptures and the principles of Christianity. It is as religious a society as exists and it is preeminently a Christian institution.

Therefore communion wine, the bible teachings, God's truth and the consistency and integrity of the Christian system are of the utmost importance to be properly understood in order to convince the world that we are right and our opponents wrong.

AN OFFSET.—Alluding to the beerfrothy articles that recently appeared in the Bulletin deriding the enterprise of setting the children to learn something about beer and tobacco, a good worthy lady of this city suggests as an appropriate offset to them " I saw the other day a little boy on the doorstep with one of the pledges; he said he had signed it for life, and if he did not keep it 'twould be telling a lie."

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TEMPERANCE LITERATURE,

Below is a list of a few of the most useful and excellent works with which every reformer should be supplied, and in which he should be well posted:

BACCHUS DETHRONED.—A Prize Essay; Cloth, $1; paper edition, 50c. Completely masters the whole subject. Everybody ought to have it.

TEMPERANCE LESSON BOOK.—By B. W. Richardson, M. A., M. D., LL. D., F. R. S. 220 pp. Cloth, 50c.; paper, 25c. This is a series of short lessons on alcohol and its action on the body, accompanied with suitable questions, designed for study in public and private schools, and reading in schools and families. Send for it; read what this brightest and and best of medical scientists has discovered regarding all kinds of drinks; be sure to *lend* it to your family doctor.

TEN LECTURES ON ALCOHOL.—By B. W. Richardson, M. A., F. R. S. Comprising the six Cantor Lectures: "Action of Alcohol on the Body and on the Mind," "Moderate Drinking," "The Medical Profession," and "The Liberty of the Abject." 338 pp. Cloth, $1; paper, 50c. The ablest and cheapest lectures ever presented to the American public,

ON ALCOHOL.—By Dr. B. W. Richardson, F. R. S., of London. 12mo., 190 pages. Six "Cantor Lectures," showing the nature and effect of alcohol on the body and mind. Cloth, 75c.; paper, 25c.

OUR WASTED RESOURCES.—By Dr. Wm. Hargreaves. 12mo., 202 pages. The Missing Link in the Temperance Reform, giving the most valuable statistics ever published. Price in cloth, $1.50; paper edition, 50c.

TALKS ON TEMPERANCE.—12mo, 178 pages, By Canon Farrar, D. D. Cloth, 60c.; paper, 25c

This book contains ten sermons and talks by this eminent divine. They are filled with sound, convincing arguments against the lawfulness, morality and necessity of the liquor-traffic, as well as stirring appeals to all Christian men and women to take a firm, decided, out-spoken stand in favor of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors, Send for that and lend it to the ministers in your vicinity.

ALCOHOL AND THE STATE.—A discussion of the problem of law as applied to the liquor-traffic. By Robert C. Pitman, L.L.D., Associate Judge of Superior Court of Massachusetts. 12mo. 411 pages, $1 50.

It is a book for statesmen, legislators, and all intelligent, thoughtful temperance men and women everywhere. It shows that the Liquor Traffic is the enemy of the State; and the foe of all the objects for which the State exists; and presents such strong arguments, statistics, appeals, authorities, as will add greatly to an intelligent and wise solution of the Liquor Problem. The economy and legislative aspects of the Alcoholic discussion have never been so ably presented, and it should be in the hands of every citizen and in every library in the land.

THE MEDICAL USE OF ALCOHOL.—95 pages. By James Edmunds, M. D., of London. Paper, 25c.; cloth, 60c.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION AND ALCOHOL.—12 mo., 33 pages. By B. W. Richardson, M. D., 10c.

PROHIBITION DOES PROHIBIT; OR PROHIBITION NOT A FAILURE.—12mo, 48 pages. By J. N. Stearns, 10c.

MODERATE DRINKING.—For and Against, from Scientific Points of View. By B. W. Richardson, M. D. 12mo, 48 pages. Paper, 20c.

BEER AS A BEVERAGE.—24 pages. An Address by Rev. W. Hughey, in reply to the Appeal of the Beer Congress, 10c.

ALCOHOL AND THE HUMAN BRAIN.—By Rev. Joseph Cook. 12mo, 24 pp. An able scientific address, 10c.

TEMPERANCE AND LEGISLATION.—12mo, 24 pages. By Canon Farrar, D. D., 10c.

TEMPERANCE AND REPUBLICAN INSTITUTIONS.—By Rev. Joseph Cook. 12mo, 36 pages, 10c.

Address, J. N. Stearns, Publishing Agent, 58 Reade street, New York.

JULIA COLMAN'S WORKS.

SPECIMEN SETS.—Beer Tracts, Handbills, etc., 6 cents; Leaflets and Children's Tracts, 5c.; Tracts and Leaflets on Wine, 5c.; File case set of Union Leaflets, 18c.; File case set of Children's Tracts, 25c.

These file cases are of strong manila paper, nicely lettered, and they open like a port-folio, disclosing the sets; can be closed and fastened with a rubber ring; can be used for specimens for a long time, and are a great convenience in the use of tracts.

THE TEMPERANCE SCHOOL.—For Juvenile Instruction. By Julia Colman. 18mo., 36 pages, 5c. each.

Contains full directions for the management of young and older people and children, in the study of the nature and effects of alcohol, so that they may never be tempted to learn by experience. The school is conducted on the model of the Sunday-school, both because that is a proper model and because people thus learn with so little explanation. Hundreds of these schools are being opened and are becoming very popular. The Text Books used in this Temperance School are

THE CATECHISM ON ALCOHOL.—By Julia Colman. 18mo., 36 pages, 5c. each; 60c. per doz.

A work for the children. Simple, direct, concise and popular. They enjoy it much; study and learn to recite it all through—and explain it, too, provided the teacher uses also the

JUVENILE TEMPERANCE MANUAL.—By Julia Colman. 12mo., 160 pages; paper cover, 25c.; cloth, 60c.

The object of this book is to assist the teachers in the use of the catechism on alcohol. It is arranged in short lessons, each of which is accompanied with a note giving directions for simple experiments, object lessons, blackboard exercises, followed by a little lecture on the above methods with facts and illustrations and incidents which may be used by the teacher. Every teacher and reader recognizes this Manual and Catechism to be just the thing needed: their suggestions and deductions are those of a thorough practical teacher, completely armed and equipped for that duty. No better help to temperance education has ever been produced; probably nothing that comes near it in usefulness.

These three works are especially intended for use in temperance organizations of various kinds, and there are many helps to go with them, such as the children's tracts above named, one of which is selected for each lesson. Then there are

RIPPLES OF SONG.—Paper, 15c,; boards ($1.60 per doz.), 18c.,

CHROMO TEXT CARDS.—Per 100, $1. Sewall's Stomach Plates, $9. same, mounted on rollers, $12.

And many others named and priced in the Temperance School above named. For teaching Temperance in the Day School, a movement coming now into very general favor, the new book has been prepared, entitled

ALCOHOL AND HYGIENE.—By Julia Colman. 16mo., 231 pages, cloth 60c.

An elementary text book for schools. This work is approved by the most experienced and distinguished advocates of Temperance

Miss Colman is always promptly willing to answer questions, and give explanations and make selections with the most scrupulous attention for all who call for her services in the line of temperance literature, and the RESCUE particularly recommends its readers to make liberal use of her admirable publications, and to apply for them at once at her new address,

MISS JULIA COLMAN,

54 Bible House, New York City, N. Y.

☞To get all the works in the two lists above, including 1,100 beer tracts and 1,000 leaflets, will cost about $11 if the books are bound in cloth, or $8 if in paper covers. Every lodge ought to get just the entire outfit at once, well bound for the use of its members.

CAL. W. C. T. UNION.

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CAL. W. C. T. U.

The second annual meeting of this society was held at the Y. M. C. A. building on Thursday Sep. 1st. Devotional exercises at 10 A.M. At 10:30 business meeting called to order by the Pres. Mrs. P.D. Browne. After appointment of committee for the day, proceeded to election of officers. Mrs. P. D. Browne was reelected Pres., Mrs. M. E. Congdon Sec., Mrs Judge Chamberlain Treasurer, Judge E. D. Sawyer, Auditor.

The presidents of the different auxiliaries were elected vice presidents. Address of welcome by Mrs. G.S. Abbott, response by Mrs. Young. Mrs. Judge Thompson, fraternal delegate from the I. O. G, T. gave the fraternal greeting of that Order in an interesting and appropriate manner. Mrs. Browne followed in a cordial response. The president then called upon Mrs. Mayhew, G. W. V. T., who said she was in hearty sympathy with our work and gave a good speech.

Best methods of conducting locals was then dissussed until 12 o'clock, Mrs Dr.Noble giving an account of the new reading room conducted by the S.F. local. Mrs. Parrott of Philadelphia told of the work there.

Afternoon session opened at 2 o'clock with devotional exercises led by Mrs. Coxhead, short bible talk by Mrs. Congdon. At 2:30 business meeting called to order. A stirring address of half an hour was given by the president; then followed the Sec. and Treas. reports. Next the reports of the various locals. Dr. R. H. McDonald being called upon by the president, gave an instructive address, forcibly presenting the Sunday law and stating that the 360 lodges of the I. O. G. T. would probably all work for its enforcement.

Resolutions in regard to our work in the Sabbath schools, the press and the prize essays were adopted and at 4:45 the meeting adjourned. The society is very hopeful in regard to the future, and with renewed strength expects to do a practical and effective work the ensuing twelve months. Next week will give a synopsis of reports.

M. E. CONGDON, Sec.

[For the RESCUE.]

BEER.

I was shocked the other day to see a young lady send for a glass of beer for a German gentleman who called. At my protest she apologized, "you know he always wants beer." "Yes," I answered, and some day his children will want bread. Only today I saw a poor day laborer crossing the street, with a ragged coat over his arm to get a glass of beer. Ten cents multiplied several times, seven times, four times, twelve times, and you have the yearly arithmetic of the man who drinks beer; this is addition, and subtraction (of home comforts) is sure to follow, for text books are mostly made in similarity of plan.

I wish this debt and credit account in liquor could be left out of the new edition of life, that temperance people are trying so hard to revise with out a *typ*-ographical mistake.

There is a great cry over adulterated liquors, but is it not just as well to say nothing about it, and let those who will drink have the quickest poison in the market? Why prolong misery?

How many beer-boozy faces one meets on the street, stamped just as indelibly as by sensuality or any other sin. The alphabet of the human features is life's language; our deeds are ever writing.

One is introduced to a new face and the presenter does not have to add, this man or woman was addicted to drink once in his or her life, or is now; for the capillaries burst by the inflammatory action of the liquor speak the truth on the face. You cannot escape their tell-tale existence or cover them up; they are the fine but sure hand-writing of indulgence in fermented drinks. They tell every one, "this person has weakened the powers God gave him, his physical and nervous force: and he is just as liable to fall in other ways; he is not to be trusted." We are all desirous of friends that can control themselves, and impatient of evil that injures the neighbor.

BETH.

[For the RESCUE.]

I have received a number of the RESCUE which I have read with the deepest interest. This paper I believe is doing a noble work in the cause of temperance, I rejoice over the work being accomplished thru this medium; may the Lord crown the effort with abundant success, you have my heart in the noble work; the work that I have been engaged in for upward of 30 years, both east and west as well as in our adopted Pacific home. I believe that the time is not far off when the power of temperance will hold full sway all over the homes of our American people. I rejoice to see the progress that the I. O. G. T. is making not only all along the lines of this coast, but thruout the entire United States. When the word Prohibition shall be sounded not only from Maine to Florida, but from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Men and woman of temperance, let it be the motto of each:

Never doubt a righteous cause.
Go ahead!
Throw yourselves completely in,
Conscience shaping all your lives
Manfully thru thick and thin.
Go ahead!
Do not ask who'll go with you.
Go ahead.

Invoke the assistance of God, and do your duty well, and when the course of life is run, and the last hour of probation arrives, we may look back upon our efforts to stay the tide of crime and save the drunkard from intemperance, from temporal and eternal ruin, with holy satisfaction. Angels will whisper in our ears of men and women redeemed from vice and crime, and by our hands plucked as brands from the burning. I am yours in the rescue of our fellow-men from the evils of intemperance.

Rev. C. L. FISHER, D. D. pastor Baptist Ch.
SANTA CLARA, Sept. 1, 1881.

OAKLAND, Aug. 31, 1881.

Alameda District Lodge met, the guest of Brooklyn Lodge No. 384, on Thursday last, at which time the following lodges were represented: San Leandro, Fountain, West Berkeley, Durant, Athens, Brooklyn, Temescal, Prohibition. The D. D., Bro. Naismith, made a full report of the work done by him in the district. The D. F. S. and D. T. made their annual reports, which show the D. L. to be in good financial condition. The reports from all of the lodges are very encouraging, the gain in their numbers being partly due to the labors of our G. L., Sister Stevens; indeed so much do they feel the benefit of her work that the D. L. has petitioned the G. L. to continue Sister Stevens in Alameda county for another month. The officers were installed and Bro. C. H Haile was recommended to the G. L. for D. D. The election was followed by a bountiful collation, spread by Brooklyn Lodge, and afterward the D. D. exemplified the unwritten work. The next session to be held with Prohibition Lodge 412, West Oakland, Nov. 25. Thanks were voted to Brooklyn Lodge and to the retiring D. D., Bro. Naismith, for the untiring zeal and energy displayed during his official term.

JENNIE S. NAISMITH, D. S.
1161 Broadway, Oakland.

RIO VISTA, Aug. 30, 1881.

This I send as an expression of my appreciation of Grand Lecturer M. D. Merrick, who has given our little community the two best lectures ever delivered here. Lecturer Merrick handles the subject in a plain, practical manner, answering objections and dissipating difficulties so thoroly and in such a common-sense way that we wonder how they ever troubled us. The Doctor's key-note is: Prohibition—it should be—it can be—and, *how* it may be. I found it delightful to listen to a temperance lecturer who believes his mission to be a loftier one than to raise a laugh, and who did not have to tell funny stories in order to hold his audience. His stories (what few he did tell) were purely spontaneous, and really *told themselves* against his inclination (like the boy's whistle). As a result of Lecturer Merrick's visit I look for the formation of a Prohibition Club among us, and in 1884 a better showing for Neal Dow than one vote.

E. F. DINSMORE,
Pastor Congregational Church.

GUERNEVILLE, Aug. 30, 1881.

In last week's RESCUE Enterprise Lodge has credit for $79.75 in the G. W. S. Department under the heading, "Orphans' Home Fund." This amount is one-third of the net proceeds of our late camp meeting, and was sent to redeem the promise made previous to the meeting that one-third of the net proceeds would be given to the Home. I think it right that all interested should know this.

JOHN ROBINSON.

MARYSVILLE, Aug. —, 1881.

EDITOR RESCUE: — Marysville Lodge No. 25, I. O. G. T., may have been regarded as in a state of "masterly inactivity, but I desire fo correct that impression. In May last we succeeded in inducing our G. W. S. to allow us to have the G. L., Bro. Crowhurst, for a week. The result was a rapid and substantial addition to our membership, and the creation of a healthier temperance sentiment in our city. Since that time, the occasional visits of Bro. Crowhurst and the opening of the Sunday Law fight have kept us busy and have steadily strengthened us in our work. We last week secured the services of Dr. M. D. Merrick who installed our officers on Friday, Aug. 5th, and at the same meeting delivered a splendid public address on the causes which resulted in the birth of our order. Next evening a lecture was delivered before a large and attentive audience at Yuba City. Sunday morning and evening in the M. E. Church, and Monday evening in the theater the Doctor addressed fair, but steadily increasing audiences, on the Social Aspect of the Temperance Question. Tuesday evening a forcible and eloquent lecture on Prohibition was appreciated by a large audience in the theater. At the same place, on Wednesday evening, before the largest audience assembled during the series of lectures, Dr. Merrick discussed the Sunday Law, giving us well-timed words of encouragement in our present work.

The course of lectures was closed at Yuba City on the 11th inst., where the G. L. dwelt upon the characteristics and the comparative efficiency of the Sons of Temperance and the Good Templars. All the lectures were excellent and effective. These are the sentiments not only of Good Templars, but of many who are strangely indifferent to our Order, while professing temperance principles. The audiences which nightly greeted Dr. M. were larger than have turned out to temperance lectures in this city for some time. The good accomplished is already showing itself in the constant additions to our lodge, while the encouragement and increased zeal imparted to our members are invaluable. We mean to "keep the ball rolling." CHARLES L. BROOKS.

TEMPERANCE LESSON-LEAF.—The National Temperance Lesson-Leaf for use in Sunday-schools in September. Title "Temperance in all Things." Text taken from 1 Cor ix, 22-27. Carefully prepared by Rev, W. F. Crafts. with Primary Lesson by Mrs. W, F. Crafts, Price 50 cents per hundred. It should be widely used. Samples sent free. Address J. N. STEARNS. Publishing Agent. 58 Reade Street New York.

The Common School Union of Avon, N. Y., a lively, handsome, spicy, prohibition monthly has evoluted into a larger paper, The Amendment, devoted to constitutional prohibition for state and nation. The "Old Biz" will be carried on as usual by John A Copeland, and it is hoped with ever increasing success.

TOLD THE TRUTH. With pleasure the fact is chronicled of a brewer speaking the truth in a public speech. A Mr. Sweetman in England advocating the cause of the rum sellers said that with him it was a question of "get money honestly if you can, but get money.

"WISDOM'S WAYS."

The National Temperance Society has just published an excellent concert exercise. "Wisdom's Ways." by Hope Hazel. Composed of scripture responsive texts and well-selected recitations. It is especially adapted for Sunday-schools, Bands of Hope, and juvenile temperance and religious organizations. It is deserving of a wide circulation, and those desirous of giving such an exercise would do well to send for a copy for examination. 12mo. 8 pages. 3 cents, single copies; 36 cents per dozen, sent post paid. Address J. N. STEARNS. Publishing Agent. 58 Reade Street. New York.

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A young man speaking French and German fluently, has the highest recommendations and is a Good Templar, desires employment in a store or warehouse. Willing to give a trial service on very moderate terms. Address W. RESCUE Office.

A FEW copies of the Proceedings of the recent National Temperance Convention at Saratoga, for sale at this office, 25 cents each; sent free by mail. Every Good Templar ought to have one.

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286 Athens. Sa., Oakland, John F. Towle, No. 1934 Filbert street.
358 Durant, F., East Berkeley.
384 Brooklyn, Th., East Oakland, J. Sweet, Cor. E. 14th st. and 19th Avenue.
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412 Prohibition, Sa. West Oakland, C. T. Poulter, No. 1064 Wood street.
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214 Oleta, Th., Oleta, Adelia Votaw.
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245 Mt. Echo, Sa., Ione City, J. W. Sibole.
267 Iron Clad, Fr., Drytown, D. R. Miller.
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283 Pine Grove, W., Pine Grove, Fanny J. Bradshaw.
297 Live Oak, Sa., Plymouth, M. D. L. Stumpff.

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194 Fidelity, F., Chico, Wm. Chambers.
207 Northern Star, M., Oroville, W. S. Read
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282 Floral, Su., Biggs, James McNulty.
285 Dayton, Th., Grainland. Jas. O. March.
289 Nord. Sa., Nord, H. D. Bacus.
316 Webster, Sa., Chico, W. M. Thorp.
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403 Avonia, Th. Durham, H. G. Taylor.
404 Rising Star, F., Chico, Rev. Peter Powers.
413 Messilla Valley, Th., Pentz, R. H. Hawkins.

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212 Charity, Tu., Copperopolis, Solon White
231 Hope, Sa., Milton, Jas. Clothier, Jr.
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345 Big Tree, Tu., Sheep Ranch, Richard B. Mallett.
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367 Rohnerville, Sa.. Rohnerville, A. M. Gill.
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387 Perseverance, W., Rough and Ready, Wm. Grant.

PLACER COUNTY.

107 Centennial, Tu., Colfax, W. R. Culver.
127 Star of the Hill, Su., Forest Hill. J C. Hawver.
133 Crystal Water, Sa., Michigan Bluff, F. B. Ellsworth.
136 Rosy Crown, Sa., Iowa Hill, J. S. Lakin.
150 Auburn, W., Auburn, W. Rittenger.
216 Nil Desperandum, Sa., Dutch Flat, H. A. Frost.
218 Isabella, Su., Gold Run, Wm. Jones.
260 Sheridan, Sa., Sheridan, Mrs. Laura Carpenter.
261 Roseville, Sa., Roseville, Mrs. J. D. Pratt.
313 Rocklin, Tu,, Rocklin, Mrs. R. A. Mills.
339 Newcastle, Su., Newcastle, G. D. Kellogg.
406 Ophir, Sa., Ophir, Warren Reed.
451 Granite, Sa., Penryn, S. A. Wood.

PLUMAS COUNTY.

215 Taylorville-Rescue, F., Taylorville, R. A. Thompson.
217 Crescent, W., Crescent Mills, Warren Kelly.
227 Bloomfield, Tu., Quincy, N. H. Hapgood.
228 Miners Sa., Greenville, Mrs. L. C. Murray.
360 Hope of Eureka Hill, Sa., Eureka Mills, Thomas W. Jenkin.
381 La Porte. Sa., La Porte, G. L. Reed.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY.

2 Siloam, Sa., Sacramento, Mrs. M. A. Alsip.
51 Capital, Tu., Sacramento, S. Katzenstein.
144 Aerial, Sa., Michigan Bar, J. P. Hurley.
183 Cosumnes, Sa., Cosumnes, W. W. Wade.
184 Star of the Plains, F., Florin, J. T. Amos.
188 Georgiana, Su.. Isleton, C. C. Allen.
203 Cresco, Tu., Galt, James Ferguson.
248 Elk Grove, Tu.. Elk Grove, Rev. A. K. Crawford.
287 Unity, M., Folsom, Mrs. J. F. Howe.

SAN BENITO COUNTY.

134 San Juan, F., San Juan, Mrs. M. Flint.
424 Ruby, Sa., Hollister, Rev. S. Jones.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

220 San Bernardino, M., San Bernardino, J. B. Brown.
284 Riverside, M., W. H. Cross, Riverside.
443 Rincon. Sa.. Chino, J. M. Hathaway.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

242 Home, Sa., San Luis Rey, Mrs. M. M. Neff.
263 Golden Rule, Tu., San Diego, J. W. Wescott.
264 Poway. Sa., Poway, G. W. Butterfield.
351 Monument, Tu., San Diego, J. Russell.
435 Silver Gate, F., National City, Rev. G. W. Elwood.

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY.

7 California, Th., San Francisco, Alrik Spencer, No. 500 Folsom street.
114 Evening Star, Th., San Francisco, R. B. Allen, No. 2607 Clay street.
120 Headlight, W., San Francisco, William Swabel, 325 O'Farrel.
130 Constitution, F., San Francisco, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, No. 150 Ninth street.
160 Mission Star, Tu., San Francisco, C. E. Naylor, 130 Post st.
185 Life Boat, M., San Francisco, A. K. Stevens, 1104 Larkin street.
186 Golden Gate, Tu., San Francisco, W. P. Joseph, 2422 California street.
291 International, M., San Francisco, David Kerr, Nos. 47 & 49 Beale street.
292 Kentucky, W., San Francisco, E. W. Piper, Q. M. Dept. Presidio.
293 Valley, Th., San Francisco, Frank Storer, No. 511 Front street.
307 Pleasant Valley, M., San Francisco, T. H. Downing, No. 10 Market street.
314 Spring Valley, Tu., San Francisco, E. H. Knight, 2221 Greenwich street.
417 Crystal, M., South San Francisco, Rev. J. T. Wills.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.

115 Lockeford, W., Lockeford, Dr. D. J. Locke.
139 Woodbridge, M., Woodbridge, R. P. Briggs.
182 Stockton, Tu., Stockton, M. J. Nightingale.
189 Lodi, F., Lodi, C. A. Rich.
253 Linden, F., Linden, Jas. Wasley.
254 Mt. Vernon, F., Stockton, Geo. Norton.
323 Farmington, Sa., Farmington, H. C. Frost.

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY.

442 Arroyo Grande, Th., Arroyo Grande, H. M. Osgood.
444 San Luis Obispo, F., San Luis Obispo, W. B. Barnett.
445 Cambria, Sa., Cambria, Thaddeus Sherman.
447 Cayucos, Th., Cayucos, J. H. Murray.

SAN MATEO COUNTY.

56 Ocean, Sa., Halfmoon Bay, J. Compton
190 Ocean Queen, Sa., Pescadero, Mrs. A. W. Goulson.
408 San Gregorio, F. San Gregorio, J. B. Harsha.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

140 Santa Barbara, F., Santa Barbara, R. D. Smith.
178 Rose of Lompoc, Sa., Lompoc, D. J. Bartley.
196 Stuart, S ., Lompoc, S. N. Burch.
204 Goleta, Sa., Goleta, F. E. Kellogg, Jr.
208 Carpinteria, Sa., Carpinteria, Geo. E. Robinson.
268 Vesper, Sa., Guadalupe, James Morse.
354 Seaside, Tu., Santa Barbara, J.J. Eddleman.
428 Montecito, Th., Santa Barbara, James Lambert.
434 Lompoc Valley, Su., Lompoc, W. F. S. Moorehead.
436 Los Alamos, Sa., Los Alamos, Mrs. K. D. Hilton.
441 Positive, Sa., Santa Maria, Mrs. M. M. Thornburgh.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

17 Garden City, F. San Jose, Edna Hobson.
128 Columbia, M., Gilroy, J. W. Thomasson.
295 Granger, Sa., San Jose, Mrs. L. J. Bacon
327 Golden Wreath, F., Mountain View, W. T. Triplett.
328 Victoria, W., Los Gatos, W. D. Hudson.
393 Bay View, Sa., Santa Clara, L. B. Alexander.
399 Santa Clara, M., Santa Clara, Elmer E. Carey.
414 Mayfield, Sa.. Mayfield, J, A. Hamilton.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

126 Watsonville, Tu., Watsonville, C. E. Taylor.
392 Pacific, Su., B. F. Kimball, Boulder C'k
426 Ben Lomond. Su., Felton, S. T. Jones.

SHASTA COUNTY.

102 Reading, Sa., Reading, J. H. Cooper.
155 Igo, Su. Igo, J. B. Batcheller.
213 Copper City, Sa., Copper City, S. S. Bass.
425 Battle Creek, Su., Ball's Ferry, Mrs. R. E. Winsell.
449 Mountain Pride, Su., Shingletown. C. J. Ball.
453 McDonald, F., Milville, J. J. Kern.
454 Eureka, Th., Anderson, J. W. Spann.

SISKIYOU COUNTY.

118 Henley, Sa., Henley, A. G. Smith.
142 Mt. Shasta, Th., Mt. Shasta, Belle Terwilliger.
273 Mt. Bolivar, Sa., Callahans, Caroline M. Hayden.

SIERRA COUNTY.

265 Forest City, F., Forest City, S. V. Heintzen.
359 Sierra City, Sa., Sierra City, Thomas Wright.
372 Alaska, Sa., Pike City, J. H. Beresford.
377 Salvation, Sa., Downieville, F. Wehe.

SOLANO COUNTY.

27 Mount Delight, Sa., Cordelia, P. T. Cox.
61 Vallejo, Tu., Vallejo, Charles Daly.
137 Phœnix, Th., Benicia, A. L. Booth.
239 Denverton, Sa., Denverton, C. E. Garfield.
318 Pride of the River, W., Rio Vista, Albt. Baker.
320 Fairfield, M., Fairfield, J.W.Williamson
364 Dixon, Th., Dixon, J. H. Rice.
415 Alamo, F., Elmira, G. W. Frazer.

SONOMA COUNTY.

32 Star of Hope, M., Healdsburg, Mrs. M. J. Downing.
146 Horicon, Sa., Fisherman's Bay, J. E. Hickman.
156 Valley Ford, Sa., Valley Ford, Mrs. M. J. Palmer.
161 Petaluma, M., Petaluma, A. G. Twist.
166 Geyser, Sa., Geyserville, Mrs. E. Winder.
167 Sebastopol, Th., Sebastopol, L. O. Coon.
176 Forestville, M., Forestville, J. H. Oliver
256 Bloomfield, Th., Bloomfield, P.C. Smith.
274 Fulton, F., Fulton, F. Briggs.
353 Redwood, Sa., Guerneville, C. E. Yarbrough.
336 Enterprise, Sa., Guerneville, H. H. Pecknpah.
370 Santa Rosa, Tu., Santa Rosa, J. H. Richardson.
371 Progressive, Sa., Windsor, F. T. Welch.
373 No Surrender, Sa., Smith's Ranch, H. Finley.
375 Dauntless, W., Stony Point, H. Bartlett.
378 Two Rock. Sa., Petaluma. H. Andrews.
405 Azalea, Th., Occidental, Charles A. Wheelock.

STANISLAUS COUNTY.

105 Light of Hope, Sa., Modesto, Miss Ida Henderson.
109 Ceres, Sa., Ceres. R. K. Whitemore.
247 Fairview, Sa., Turlock, S. V. Porter.
249 Star of Cottonwood, Sa., Hill's Ferry Walter R. Wiggs.
266 Morning Star, F., Modesto, Mrs. F. H. Ross.
326 Oakdale, Tu., Oakdale, G. W. Murphy.
335 Knight's Ferry, W., Knight's Ferry, J. W. Dunlap.
401 Ark of Safety, Sa., Modesto, J. V. Davis

SUTTER COUNTY.

97 Meridian, Sa., Meridian, E. G. Thornbrough.
158 Good Shepherd, F, Live Oak, A H. Hewitt.
172 Harmony, Sa., Nicolaus, D. G. Tilton.
219 Defiance, Sa., Pleasant Grove, T. J. Pierce.
321 June, Sa., Yuba City, G. L. Douglass.
440 Yuba City Sa., Yuba City, Ed. Ellington.
452 North Butte, Su., West Butte, H. S. Graves.

TEHAMA COUNTY.

192 Red Bluff, F., Red Bluff, G. W. Jeffriss.
198 Tehama, Tu., Tehama, John C. Hunt.
306 Riceville, Sa., Riceville, B. B. Bonham.
308 Henleyville, Sa. Henleyville, Mrs. S. McCampbell.
309 Paskenta, Sa., Paskenta, O. H. Dollings.
317 Pride of the Sierras, Tu., Red Bluff, G. T. Jones.
427 Paradise, Sa., Riceville, Geo. Malcolm.
433 Hercules, Sa., Red Bluff, Nrs. Martha Simpson.

TRINITY COUNTY.

162 Sicilian, Su., Trinity Centre, L. E. Owings.
300 Beacon, Sa., Weaverville, G. B. Bassham.
303 Western Star, Su., Hay Fork, C. Maynard.

TULARE COUNTY.

48 Visalia, F., Visalia, D. K. Zumwalt.
159 Fairfield, F., Lemoore, J. D. Travis.
169 Grangeville, Sa., Grangeville, J. S. Johnson.
170 St. John, Sa., Visalia, W. H. Gillstrap.
181 Jonesa, Th., Hanford, G. T. Thornton.
195 Tulare, Tu., Tulare, Rev. F. H. Wales.
296 Hanford, Tu., Hanford, L. E. Cheadle.
301 Plano, Th., Rev. J. W. Elder,
302 Porterville, Sa., G. A. Williamson.
325 Lakeside, Sa., Hanford, J. M. Moore.
329 Pride of Tulare, F., Noradell, W. B. Ballard.
383 Woodville, ——, Hunsaker, Rev. John Wood.
391 Lone Oak, W., Hanford, S. A. Allen.
394 Farmersville, Sa., George Dean.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

122 Confidence, Su., Sonora, J. D. Williams.
135 Groveland, M., Groveland, J. McLaughlin.
262 Tuolumne, Su., Chinese Camp, W. H. Hosmer.
294 Jamestown, Sa., Mrs. G. Drescher.
324 Bald Mountain, Tu., Sonora, I. T. Holland.
336 Quartz Mountain, Su., Jamestown, Arthur B. Morgan.
337 Table Mountain, Su., Jamestown, Catherine J. Martin.
340 Soulsbyville, Sa., Soulsbyville, W. H. Barron.
342 Mountain View, Th., Columbia, George McNeil.
389 Blanket Creek, ——, Sonora, Rev. P. F. Page.

VENTURA COUNTY.

209 Constancy, F., Ventura, Miss Myra Walbridge.
221 Scenega, Sa., Scenega, L. Guiberson.
235 Santa Paula, Sa., Santa Paula, Elijah Boor.
236 Hueneme, Sa., Hueneme, Mary E. Clark.
411 Saticoy, Th., Saticoy, S., V. Tietsort.
416 Springville, Sa., Springville, Samuel Guthrie.
418 Mound, Sa., Ventura, Tyler Bither.
422 Ojai Valley, F. Nordhoff, Thomas Barrows.

YOLO COUNTY.

145 Antelope, Sa., Dunnigans, W. B. Young.
163 Yolo, Tu., Yolo, J. H. Miller.
165 Winters, F., Winters, D. P. Edwards.
210 Chrysopolis, W., Woodland, J. J. Bowman.
224 Orion, Th., Davisville, B. H. Hoag.
366 Success, W., Grafton, P. Gutcher.
419 Capay, Th., Capay, W. T. Moore.
429 Pleasant Prairie, Su., Plainfield, David Heron.
431 Faithful, Su., Black's Station, John F. Dillon.

YUBA COUNTY.

25 Marysville, F., Marysville, C. Covillaud.
108 Knoxdale, F., Brownsville, Mrs. S. W. Knox.
141 Cordua, Sa., Marysville, J. O. McMillan.
148 Rising Sun, F., Camptonville. C. A. Bliss.
197 Wheatland, Tu., Wheatland, C. E. Justis.
226 Alpine, Sa., Strawberry Valley, C. T. Prindle.
278 Mountain Guard, F., Smartsville, J. T. Vineyard.
423 Prairie, Sa. Marysville, W. E. Gleason.
448 Elizabeth, Sa., Wheatland, T. S. Carr.

ARIZONA.

1 Garden Valley, M., Phœnix, Mrs. Ruth W. Wharton.
3 Cachise, F., Tombstone, E. W. Stump.
4 Tucson, F., Tucson, M. J. Brundage.

MILITARY.

1 Henry Wilson, F., Fort Grant, A. T., I. C. Co t
2 Star Spangled Banner, W., Angel Island, Folkner Andersen.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

7 Hilo, Sa., Hilo, J. H. Maby.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, Sa., Yokohama, Geo. W. Elmer.

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

NO.	COUNTY.	NAME.	POSTOFFICE.
384	Alameda,	James S. Naismith,	Oakland.
241	Amador,	Rev. I. D. Wood,	Ione.
104	Butte,	J. B. Mullen,	Cherokee
407	Calaveras,	Wm. W. Wood,	San Andreas.
319	Colusa,	Jacob Myers,	Colusa.
288	Contra Costa,	F. Clifford,	Nortonville.
269	Humboldt,	W. F. Brown,	Eureka.
299	Los Angeles,	W. D. Gonld,	Los Angeles.
459	Merced,	Geo. E. Isaacs,	Merced.
396	Mendocino,	E. A. Bonine,	Ukiah.
231	Modoc,	Rev. D. B. Harer,	Willow Ranch
126	Monterey,	C. E. Taylor,	Watsonville.
201	Nevada,	Samuel Clutter,	Nevada.
127	Placer,	J. C. Hawver,	Forest Hill.
232	Plumas,	Edw. A. Weed,	Greenville.
203	Sacramento,	Todd Martin,	Galt.
220	San Bernardino,	H.C.Brooks,	S.Bern'd'o
126	San Benito,	C. E. Taylor,	Watsonville.
351	San Diego,	S. Whitmore,	San Diego.
186	San Francisco,	W. P. Joseph,	2422 Cal.st.
189	San Joaquin,	G. W. Hill,	Lodi.
56	San Mateo,	J. Compton,	Half Moon Bay.
178	Santa Barbara,	Rev. S. S. Fisk,	Lompoc.
295	Santa Clara,	Henry Mitchell,	San Jose.
134	Santa Cruz,	C. G. Cargill,	San Juan.
102	Shasta,	J. N. Chapell,	Reading.
459	Stanislaus,	Geo. E. Isaacs,	Merced.
452	Sutter and Yuba,	H. S. Graves,	Yuba City
322	Solano,	W. H. Robinson,	Suisun.
167	Sonoma,	Rev. F. J. Culver,	Sebastopol.
192	Tehama,	A. Ryan,	Red Bluff.
300	Trinity,	Geo. B. Jumper,	Weaverville.
48	Tulare,	Milton Kennedy,	Visalia.
324	Tuolumne,	I. T. Holland,	Sonora.
236	Ventura,	L. C. Clark,	Hueneme.
366	Yolo,	J. A. Black,	Grafton.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, J. J. Jarmain, Yokohama.

STATE DEPUTIES.

386 Alameda, Mrs. V. A. Rix, Washington.
267 Amador, W. O. Clark, Drytown.
385 Alameda, Rev. Geo. Morris, West End.
243 Fresno, A. A. Smith, Kingsbury.
161 Calaveras, H. R. Hughes, Douglas Flat.
290 Fresno, E. W. Turner. Madera.
215 Inyo, Rev. F. M. Willis, Independence
207 Kern, A. T. Colton, Bakersfield.
299 Los Angeles, Will D. Gould, Los Angeles
299 Los Angeles, Jesse Yarnell, Los Angeles
396 Mendocino, W. F. Wkitney, Ukiah.
246 Merced, George E. Isaacs, Merced.
234 Modoc, A. E. Bending, Adin.
126 Monterey, J. C. Aston, Watsonville
201 Nevada, Niles Searls, Nevada City
12 Nevada, C. E. Clinch, Grass Valley.
203 Sacramento, G. B. Katzenstein, Sac'to.
220 San Bernardino, H. C. Yager, San Ber'o
130 San Fran'co, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, S.F.
185 San F'co, Mrs. E. P. Stevens, 1907 Bush
114 San Francisco, C. H. Peterson, S. F.
182 San Joaquin, B. F. Bagley, Stockton.
189 San Joaquin, W. R. Ellis, Lodi.
200 San Joaquin, Rev. C. S. Haswell, Lodi.
178 Santa Barbara, J. W. Webb, Lompoc.
295 Santa Clara, Rev. D. E. Bushnell, San Jose.
425 Shasta, Dr. J. F. Winsell, Ball's Ferry
176 Forestville, M., Forestville, J. G. Conklin.
64 Solano, Dr. I. S. Halsey, Vallejo.
64 Solano, Capt. A. D. Wood, S. F.
370 Sonoma, D. S. Sacry, Santa Rosa.
32 Sonoma, C. B. Proctor, Healdsburg.
32 Sonoma, J. G. Dow, Healdsburg.
143 Sonoma, Rev. L. W. Simmons, Fisherman's Bay.
156 Sonoma, Mrs. C. E. Fowler, Valley Ford
167 Sonoma, Rev. F. J. Culver, Sebastopol.
219 San Francisco, Wm. Crowhurst, S. F.
165 Yolo, William Sims, Winters.
210 Yolo, Rev. E. M. Stuart, Woodland.
224 Yolo, B. H. Hoag, Davisville.
419 Yolo, J. H. Norton, Capay.
25 Yuba, G. M. McWain, Marysville.
148 Yuba, Joseph Erwin, Camptonville.

ARIZONA.

3 Pima, Rev. G. H. Adams, Tucson.

JAPAN.

1 Japan, Daniel Jamison, Yokohama.

BANDS OF HOPE.

NAME.	LOCATION.	OFFICER.
Antioch,	Antioch,	A. K. P. Nason
Amador City	Amador	M
Brentwood,	Brentwood,	Sadie Defferbach
Crystal,	Brownsville,	S. W. Knox.
Colfax,	Colfax,	Mrs.E.D.Story
Crescent,	Judsonville,	Wm. Ellis,
Cloverdale,	Cloverdale,	Miss P. Sholes,
Colusa,	Colusa,	Mrs. L. Spect,
Davisville,	Davisville,	Miss K. Kelly,
Excelsior,	East Oakland,	W. M. Cord,
Evening Star	Pine Grove	James Wel s,
Fresno	Fresno City	W.H. Donahue
Fidelity	Jackson	Rev.J.H.Wythe.
Forbestown,	Forbestown,	Flor. E. Morse
Forest City,	Forest City,	Mrs.S.A.Laury
Forestville,	Forestville,	H. Hanson,
Franklin,	F. School H's,	Mrs. Moore.
Guerneville,	Guerneville,	Mrs.E. Bagley,
Healdsburg	Healdsburg	C. Alexander.
Hanford,	Tulare.	Mrs. M. Plummer
Ione City	Ione City	P.B.Buchanan
Live Oak	Shenandoa V'y	J. W. Winans.
Lower Lake,	Lower Lake,	Miss Eva Lee,
Lakeport,	Lakeport,	Geo. Tucker.
Lodi,	Lodi,	C. S. Haswell,
Lu Ellar,	Chico,	P. Powers
Mount'n View,	Columbia,	P. S. Peters,
Middletown,	Middletown,	Miss K. Stark,
Merced,	Merced,	G. E. Isaacs,
Oakland,	Oakland,	Wm. Taylor,
Ocean Spray,	Westport,	A. Gordon,
Oakdale	Oakdale	Byron Sceber.
Pomona	Pomona	H. Eno.
Pescadero,	Pescadero,	Liz. Fairgrieve
Pleas't Templar,	Prairie,	M.J.McMillan
Arcata,	Arcata,	
Alamo,	Alamo.	B. F. Hall
Cold Water,	Somerville,	Sadie Hauxhurst
Cathedral Oaks	Cathedral Oaks	Miss J. Syme
Elizabeth,	Spenceville,	J. L. Wallis.
Excelsior,	Byron,	W. M. Moore
French Gulch,	French Gulch,	Mrs. J. Symè.
Goleta,	Goleta,	F. E. Kellogg.
Home Band,	Vallejo,	H. Smith.
Half Moon Bay	H.M. Bay,	Lizzie Goulson.
Liberty,	Liberty,	Emma Howard
Morning Star,	Plymouth,	David Grounds
Morning Star,	Modesto,	Clara Vesey.
Mountain Hope,	Mok Hill,	Mrs. N. A. Leavit.
Mendocino,	Mendocino,	Mrs.BA.Paddleford
Oleta,	Oleta,	Mrs. C. R. Miller.
Pentz,	Pentz,	R. H. Hawkins
Petaluma,	Petaluma,	Mrs. Gilman,
Penryn,	Penryn,	M. L. Wood,
Pasadena,	Pasadena,	Sister Porter,
Rocklin,	Rocklin,	Mrs. R. A. Mills.
Rose Bud,	Woodland,	MrsCHSprague
Ruby Seal	Michigan Bar	A M.Addington
Riverside,	Riverside,	Mrs. Fessenden
Red Bluff,	Red Bluff, Mrs,	M. J. Mayhew.
Rising Star,	Lockeford,	H. M. Locke.
Redding,	Redding,	J. N. Chappell.
Saticoy,	Saticoy,	Miss Mattie Seward
Soulsbyville,	Soulsbyville,	J. W. Bluett
Sparkling Water,	San Andreas.	Agnes Mercer
Sutter Creek	Sutter Creek	Wm. Wadge.
San Juan,	San Juan,	Miss C. Flint.
Sacramento,	Sacramento,	Mrs M Gouldin
San B'nard'o,	San Bernar'o,	Sister Ford,
San Diego,	San Diego,	Mrs. H. B. Rice
S. B'ventura,	S. B'ventura,	R. H. Witherill,
Santa Barb'a,	Santa Barb'r,	Mrs. S. M. Cool
Sheridan,	Sheridan,	Y. Dougherty,
White Lily,	Tulare City	Willis Fanst
Wheatland,	Wheatland,	W. J. McFee
Washington,	Wasn't'n C'r,	Mr. Chase,
Yuba City,	Yuba City,	Mrs. Wilcoxen.
Well Spring,	Nortonville,	J. H. Watkins
Ventura,	Ventura.	Mrs. C. L. Bard

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF CALIFORNIA.

G. W. C. T., Robert Thompson, ..1,531 Tyler street, San Francisco
G. W. C., Joel Russell.....Haywards
G. W. V. T., Mrs. H. A. Mayhew, ...Red Bluff
G. W. S., Geo. B. Katzenstein, ... 328 J. street, Sacramento
G. W. T., Dr. Isaac S. Halsey, Vallejo
G. W. A. S., Julius Lyons..Los Angeles
G. W. M., J. T. Marr..... Tucson
G. W. D. M. Miss Emma Keys..Stockton
G. W. I. G., Mrs. M. E. Richardson .....Sheep Ranch
G. W. O. G., Frank Storer, ...San Francisco
G W. Chaplain, Rev. D. E. Bushnell .....San Jose
G. W. Messenger, E. Wood Culver .....Newcastle
P. G. W. C. T., Will D. Gould .....Los Angeles
Gen'l Supt. Juvenile Work, George Bramall .....Haywards

Executive Committee.—Robert Thompson, G. W. C. T., Chairman; Will D. Gould, P. G. W. C. T. Vice-Chairman; Geo. B. Katzenstein, G. W. S., Sec.; Dr. Isaac S. Halsey, G. W. T., Treasurer; Joel Russell, G. W. C. Mrs. H. A. Mayhew, G. W. V. T.

Trustees of Grand Lodge.—A. O. Rix, Washington Corners; Niles Searls, Nevada City, and Dr. Isaac S. Halsey, Vallejo.

Representatives to the R. W. G. L.—Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento; A. G. Clark, Napa City; Will D. Gould, P. G. W. C. T., Los Angeles, and Mrs. C. Clark, Napa City.

Alternates.—Mrs. Ida M. Katzenstein, Sacramento; Rev. D. E. Bushnell, San Jose; Wm. Crowhurst, San Fransisco, and C. H. Peterson, San Francisco.

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at Vallejo, on Tuesday, October 4th, 1881, commencing at 10 a. m.

Directory of Lodges of Good Templars in the City of San Francisco.

NO.	NAME.	MEETS.	LOCATION OF HALL.
7	California,	Th.,	Temperance Hall, No. 18½ Eddy street.
114	Evening Star,	Th.,	Grand Central Hall, 997 Market st., cor. of 6th.
120	Headlight, W.,	'Loughead's	Hall, 1605 Polk st., near Sacramento.
130	Constitution, F.,	Shiel's	Hall, 32 O'Farrell st.
160	Mission Star,	Tu.,	King's Hall, 2131 Mission st., bet. 17th and 18th.
185	Life Boat, M.,	No. 118	Jackson st., near Front.

186 Golden Gate, Tu., Hamilton Hall, cor. Steiner and Geary sts.
291 International, M., Grand Central Hall, Market st., cor. of 6th.
293 Valley, Th., Fell Street Presbyterian Church, bet. Laguna and Octavia sts.
307 Pleasant Valley, M., Comerford's Hall Church st., bet. 27th and 28th.
314 Spring Valley, Tu., Union Hall, cor. Fillmore and Greenwich sts.
417 Crystal, M., Myrtle Hall, Railroad and 7th avenue.
308 Presidio, M., Presidio Barracks.
314 Spring Valley, Tu., Union Hall, cor. Fillmore and Greenwich sts.
332 Sparta, Sa., Grand Western Hall, cor. Bush and Polk sts.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE

OF NEVADA.

S. E. Ewing, G. W. C. T....Carson City
Kimball Cleaver, G. W. C.,
.....Mason Valley
Mrs. M. L. Hunter, G. W. V. T...Elko
P. H. Mulcahy, G. W. S., Box 199,
.....Gold Hill
Lizzie Mulcahy, G. W. A. S.....Gold Hill
John F. Aitken, G. W. T.....Reno
T. F. Laycock, P. G. W. C. T.: .Reno
Mary O'Neil, G. W. M.....Empire
S. R. Noys, G. W. D. M.....Carson
Mrs. L. L. Bovard, G. W. Chap.,
.....Empire
Mrs. J. Daniels, G. W. I. G.,
.....Mason Valley
Wm. Owens, G. W. O. G....Franktown
John F. Aitken, R. W. G. L. Rep.,
.....Reno

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at Reno on the second Monday in October, 1881.

LODGES.

1. Empire, Th., Empire, Geo. Uttley.
2. Fidelity, Tu., Reno, H. B. Coss.
4. Union, Sa., Carson City, John Singleton.
5. Pine Grove, Pine Grove, J. W. Beam.
7. Excelsior, Virginia City, H. W. Read.
8. Better Day, Th., Mason Valley, J. O. Birmingham.
9. Tuscarora, Th., Tuscarora, W. J. Penrose.
10. Aurora, Aurora, Geo. Allbright.
12. Silver, F, Franktown, Mrs. E. C. Ray.
16. Unity, Tu., Elko, E. A. Littlefield.
19. Carlin, F., Carlin, J. H. Kelley
20. Sutro, Sutro, Nev. W. P. S. Washburn.
21. Genoa, Genoa, Sa., W. Swart.
22. Farrion, Sheridan, P. O., F., W. Mott.
23. Haswell, Dayton, Sa., J. L. Campbell.
25. Nevada, Winnemucca, Mo, S. S. Grass.
26, Love and Truth, Austin, Tu., D. R. O'Keef.
27. Ruby Hill, Ruby Hill, W. J. Penrose.
29. Charity, Eureka, J. L. Ladd.

UTAH.

1. Salt Lake, Salt Lake City, H. W. Cole.
2. Ft. Douglas, Ft. Douglas, Utah, John Parlis.
3, Mountain Home, Provo, Utah, Miss Elain Bee.
4. Bingham, Bingham, Frank Toban.

STATE DEPUTIES.

J. H. Kelley, Carlin.
Mrs. M. C, Ewing, Lake View.
H. D. Fisher, Salt Lake Utah.

Grand Lodge of Oregon.

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11Capital, S., Salem, C. W. Scriber.
17 Hillsboro, S., Hillsboro, W. L. Weathered.
23 La Creole, Tu., Dallas, Jno. S. Ashbaugh
36 Silver, S., Silverton, Frank Simeral.
39 Rosa, S., Salem, P. R. Winslow.
40 Astoria, Tu., Astoria, J. O. Bozorth.
43 Marion, S., Hubbard, Mileon B. Kester.
57 Milwaukee, S., Milwaukee, A. Luelling.
74 Val Fontis, S., Zena, Charles Philips.
80 John Day, S., Canyon City, Fred P. Horsley.
86 Nonpareil, W., Portland, E. W. Ryan.
94 Lone Star, S., Clackamas, W. H. Wilmot.
115 Brooklyn, F., East Portland, James McGrew.
118 Sheridan, W., Sheridan, H. Z. Foster.
136 Forest Grove, S., Forest Grove, J. T. Whalley.
159 Delavan, Tu., Junction City, W. M. Houston.
166 Union, S., Turner, E. E. M. Kinney.
179 Pacific, S., Cottage Grove, W. W. Cathcart.
188 Golden Gate, S., Irving, L. L. Potter.
189 Ashland, F., Ashland, Wm. Harris.
191 Klamath, Tu., Ft. Klamath, George W. Dixon.
212 Ochoco, Th., Prineville, Joseph Howard.
213 Revival, —., Prairie City, J. W. Mack.
217 Goshen, S. Goshen, J. W. Cox.
227 Marshfield, Th., Marshfield, Wm. Temple.
229 Onward, S., Albany, R. E. Conn.
258 Amity, S., Amity, R. Jas. A. Likens.
259 Green Mountain, S., Siuslaw, Hiram Wingard.
262 Triumph, M., Independence, Mrs. L. L. Whiteaker.
268 Paradise Springs, S., East Portland. A. R. Francis.
286 Williams Creek, S., Applegate, E. E. Topping.
289 McMinnville, S., McMinnville, J.E.Magers.
294 New Era, Th., New Era, Paul Boyce.
302 Newberg, S., Newberg, J. T. Smith.
316 Samaritan, S., Harrisburg, Nettie Isham.
317 Guiding Star, Tu., Lebanon, J. L. Gilbert.
331 Monmouth, S., Monmouth, C. G. Adkins.
332 Pass Creek, S., Drain, H. A. Wallace.
338 Wasco, S., Dufur, A. J. Dufur, Jr.
342 Lily, Tu , East Portland, Jas. W. Shaver.
344 Albany, S., Albany, R. Fox.
346 Good Samaritan, W., Dalles, O. D. Doane.
350 Mount Hood, M., Dalles, E. B. McFarland,
352 Stayton, M., Stayton, J. L. Follansby.
353 Orient, F., Jefferson. E. E. Montague.
354 Floral, S., Marion, Ada K. Johns.
355 Bay. Th., Marshfield, A. M. Crawford.
356 Welcome, S., John Day, L. Hollenbeck
357 Monroe, S., Monroe, N. A Thompson.
358 Columbia, F., East Portland, D. M. Long.
359 Cason Prairie, —., East Portland, Charles Gilbert.
360 Evergreen, St. Helens, J. H. Groves.
261 Westport, —, Westport, H. P. White
362 Powder River, —., Baker City, E. P. Watz.
363 ———, —., La Grande, Geo. H. Rigdon.

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J. E. Houston, Junction City; Levi Leland, Oregon City.

Alternates.

E. W. Ryan, Portland; Elias Jessup, Newberg.

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at The Dalles, commencing on the third Tuesday in June, 1882.

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R.W.G.Chap. Rev. S. A. Williams. Miss.
R.W.G.M., W. H. Lambly, Canada.
R.W.G.D.M., Mrs. M. F. L. Connard Pa.
R.W.G.I.G., Emma Sprague, Wis.
R.W.O.G.., Jas. M. Beedee, N. H.
R.W.G.M., Y. A. Woodward, Louisiana.
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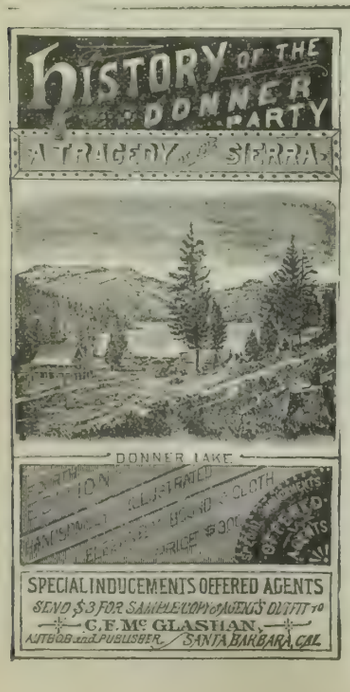
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VOL. XVIII. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1881. No. 46

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Gould, W. D....Attorney, Los Angeles
Gibbons, Miss....Engraver
H. G. Parsons....Book and Job Printer
Hanly, Geo. T....Tea, Coffee and Spices
Halsey, I. S....Dentist
Joseph, W. P....Wood and Coal
McKnight, A. J....Artist
Mutual Aid....I. O. G. T. of Cal.
National Temperance Society....Temp. Literature
Julia Colman...." "
Lincoln & Co....Grocers
Our Union....W. C. T. U. Journal
Pacific Bank....Pine Street
Thrailkill, Dr., Sacramento....Dentist
Thompson, R....Attorney-at-Law
W. C. T. U....Coffee Houses

When you call on any of these places please say you saw their Ad or card in the Rescue.

IN MEMORIAM.

DIED—At San Luis Obispo, Aug. 19th, Miss Hattie Martin in her 15th year after short but severe sufferings from scarlet fever.

Sister Hattie was one of the charter members of San Luis Obispo Lodge recently organized by Mrs. Stevens and the first to be called from our Lodge as we trust to the lodge above. She had in early youth given her heart to the Savior and has now been called to her better home.

The announcement of the unexpected death of our sister just entering upon blooming maidenhood fills our hearts with sorrow and forcibly admonishes us that in the midst of life we are in death.

The lodge passed fitting resolutions of sorrow for her loss and sincere condolence with her parents and family in this sore bereavement.

DIED:—Near Soulsbyville, Aug. 30, 1881. Maria J. Morrish wife of J. B. Morrish aged 26 years. The deceased was an active and worthy member of Soulsbyville Lodge No. 340, I. O. G. T. which passed resolutions of condolence and testified their appreciation of her worth in the temperance cause, in behalf of which she was ever ready to raise her willing voice and give her ready help.

If no one defends fermented communion wine we may consider judgment confessed. It has no defence, not a shadow.

THE Religious Herald is quoted as saying that 5000 dead men are picked up in the streets of New York every year 4 of every 5 killed by whisky. That must be a mistake: 14 every day is too much. But Dr. Willard Parker reckons that 5000 persons die every year in New York from the effects of drink which is very probably within the mark.

Anaheim Gazette: "The whole number of children under 17 years, in Anaheim School District, according to the census Marshall's report, is 442. The whole number between 5 and 17 is 336—seven less than last year. The number between 5 and 17 who have attended school at any time during the year is 233" That makes 103 of 336 children that dont go to any school, it appears.

A WASTE.—All the space and labor and time, devoted in temperance papers on either side of the Atlantic to the discussion of the question of the separation of the larger body of English Templars from our Order, and of the reasons for and against are utterly wasted. The S. Africa Standard well says of an English paper that it would be better with that matter left out. A professed temperance organization, that expends its wind and steam in fighting any other temperance society is doing just exactly the work most pleasing and profitable to the devil and the bloodhounds of the liquor traffic. If one party chooses to do any of that work it is much better for the cause of temperance to let it be confined strictly to one side.

SELLING LIQUOR TO INDIANS.—Thompson P. Laird has been sentenced by Judge Hoffman of the United States Court to pay a fine of $50 and suffer eleven months' imprisonment in the County Jail of Los Angeles county, besides further incarceration until the payment of the fine. Laird was convicted on Tuesday last for selling liquor to an Indian on the San Bernardino Reservation. Gabriel Pacheco was convicted on Wednesday of a like offense, the jury recommending him to the mercy of the Court. He was sentenced to five months' imprisonment, to pay a fine of $50, and be imprisoned until it is paid. It is thought that these convictions and sentences will have a good effect in the southern counties in putting a stop to the sale of liquor to the Indians, which Agent Lawson is determined shall be stopped. —*Chronicle.*

Query. If selling liquor to an Indian deserves a penalty of $50 and eleven months fine, how many thousand dollars fine and how many years jail should a fellow get for selling rum to a white man and the husband of a white woman?

REV.———, Washington, D. C., writes: I believe it to be all wrong and even wicked for clergymen or other public men to be led into giving testimonials to quack doctors or vile stuffs called medicines, but when a really meritorious article made of valuable remedies known to all, that all physicians use and trust in daily, we should freely commend it. I therefore cheerfully and heartily commend Hop Bitters for the good they have done me and my friends, firmly believing they have no equal for family use. I will not be without them.

That is a clipping from an exchange which credits it to the N. Y. Baptist Weekly. Hop Bitters are a fraud. a compound merely of bad whisky, only something to get drunk on, that is all; the Baptist Weekly and every clevgyman that can read knows that. It is quite likely neither the Rev.———nor the Baptist Weekly were ever guilty of uttering the above nastiness. If they were it would be intensely disgraceful. No physician above the most degraded character would or dares recommend their daily use, and if any clergyman commends them, it is either because he loves gin or can be bought to say anything.

BOUND VOLUME OF TRACTS.—The National Temperance Society have now 194 tracts of every kind published from 4 to 12 pages. They are now all published in one volume for $1.25, 954 pages which is remarkably cheap and it must be a most valuable book. Every lodge and every temperance lecturer and worker ought to have it. Send to 58 Reade St. N. Y.

ANOTHER matter upon which outsiders have a perfect right to pass an opinion was the keeping of the sick president so long in an atmosphere where strong men were suffering from malaria, and offering as an excuse the assertion that he had no malarial symptoms: but it was perhaps part of the program to give the president malarial poison with his rum, koumis and opium poisoning. Outsiders know too that keeping the patient there under any circumstances when it was a constant wearying source of distress and anxiety to him was very bad medicine. As to danger of removal in his weak condition, he was evidently moved at his weakest time and it seems with most salutary effect.

BELOW is an extract from a letter received from Bro. Baker of Rio Vista. This brother is one of the noblest men we have met in the State and who rendered us signal service in the work in that Co. If more lodges would arrange visits to their neighbors, it would result as did this in not only benefitting and encouraging the lodge visited, but the visitors as well. But hear what Bro. Baker says.

"Our trip to Birds Landing was a pleasant affair and one that I shall always look back to with pride. There were eight of us went down. When we arrived we found them in the Odd Fellows hall with new regalia and six more persons waiting for us to initiate them. Bro. E. M. Chase officiated as W. C. T. by request and they were duly received into the order after which we conferred the degrees upon them all." W. C. KING.

THE Metropolitan church, Rev. I. S. Kalloch, pastor, has severed its connection or affiliation with the Baptist State convention and the San Francisco association; has passed resolutions of confidence and affection for its pastor, who, it declares has proved himself a faithful and consciencious preacher and pastor for the past seven years. It is to be hoped this action may bring peace between that church and its enemies. No one outside is now responsible for its acts or utterances. The congregation who have had an excellent opportunity to know most about their pastor are completely satisfied with him, and if they are no one else has any right to meddle with or persecute them or him.

On last Sunday evening a very excellent lecture was given on bigotry, and generous allusion made to the trial of Mrs. Cooper for heresy, after suffering a five years persistent persecution at the hands of a male member of her church who had hounded her, so claimed, on a failure of hers to comprehend some occult matters of speculative faith as he did. He said he was sorry she had not stood up to a question put to her in this fashion: "If there is a hell which is to be peopled by such men as Ingersoll and Dickens, and a heaven to be inhabited by such men as Mr. Roberts and his fellow inquisitors, I would rather cast my lot with the former."

Mr. K. announced that a meeting will be held on Friday of this week in the lecture room to form a temperance society in connection with the church. This is a movement that will be hailed with pleasure by those who long more for the welfare of mankind than for sectarian supremacy. The lecture was a grand success; practical religion was brilliantly illustrated and presented in its happiest lights and phases. The mask was removed from narrow, one idea intolerance and persecuting bigotry, and its repulsive features exposed and delineated with a master hand. When summing up, the speaker remarked incidentally that the interest of this church in the cause of temperance gives it a much greater glory than a rigid orthodox accuracy of creed as to the doctrine of total depravity ever could

[From Tract No. 193.]

TOTAL ABSTINENCE IN RELATION TO HEALTH AND DISEASE.

BY J. JAMES RIDGE, M. D., B. S., ETC.

There are no persons to be found now, none, at least, who speak with any sense of responsibility, who contend that alcohal in any form is a necessary of life. The fact that millions of human beings live happily without it is so very palpable that to assert its necessity must be regarded as a symptom of insanity. * * * * * * *

We are told that there is no evidence that moderate quantities of alcohol are injurious to the health.

What would be moderate to one man would be excess to another: a quantity which would be moderate to a man at one time, or under some circumstances, would be immoderate to the same man at another time or under other circumstances. Indeed many a person is at the present time taking excess of alcohol while under the impression that he or she is far within the bounds of moderation. If the moderate use of alcohol is not injurious, mankind will always regard as moderation any quantity which is not sufficient to produce obvious symptoms of intoxication.

Before we pvoceed further it ought to be observed that alcohol has two distinct ways of affecting the body. The processes of life are under the control of the nervous system, and alcohol so disturbs the nervous centers that all these processes are more or less disarranged. But, beyond this, the alcohol exerts a chemical influence on every atom of tissue with which it comes into contact. Its action on the nervous system is affected by the law of tolerrnce. That is to say, a glass of wine given to a child or total abstainer will produce symptoms of intoxication; but, if it be repeated day after day, the nervous system will become so charged as not to respond to the alcohol in the same way—the former effects will no longer follow. This proves that small quantities of alcohol are able to affect and alter the body. In a natural condition the nerves ought to be and are affected by small quantities of alcohol, and if they are not, we may depend upon it this is a change, not for the better, but for the worse.

"God never made His work for man to mend."

It is by its interference with the function of the nervous system that alcohol produces the symptoms of intoxication. Its action produces progressive paralysis both of the senses and of the voluntary power. A person after taking a very small quantity of alcohol is less sensitive to every impression, he loses extreme delicacy of touch, he does not perceive so quickly, and his judgment is impaired. Dr. Brunton tells us of an author who found that if he wrote anything after he had taken a glass of wine, although it satisfied his judgment at the time, it never seemed satisfactory in the morning when his brain was no longer under the influence of the alcohol. Dr. Wilks tells us of a gentleman who was about to play a solo on a violin at a public concert, and was advised to take a glass of wine to remove his nervousness. He refused on the ground that though it would give him courage to stand before his audience, it would at the same time cause him to blur his notes; while rendering him unconscious of his degradation, by benumbing his sensibilities, it would also take the edge off his bow. If these are facts, and they are capable of endless multiplication, do they not show that there is a drunkenness of the mind produced by very small quantities of alcohol—quantities quite incapable of producing the thick speech and unsteady gait which is the outward manifestation of drunkenness of the muscles, and to which alone the reproach of intoxication popularly applies? To my thinking this drunkenness of the mind is by far the more serious. It seems to me that the responsibility incurred in producing it is extremely great. The conscience itself is weakened: the judge in the court is first affected. And the worst feature is, that the individual does not know he is altered. The judgment which is less able to discriminate external objects is also less able to recognize its own impairment. Thus does alcohol deceive the mind.

As the power of perceptions are weakened, so the voluntary power —the power of the will—is weaked also. The man has less control over his thoughts, less control over his emotions, less control over his movements, in proportion to the degree of his intoxication. There is no line to be drawn within which men can take alcohol and be sober, and beyond which they are drunk. If a man's brain is altered by alcohol to any extent, so that he thinks, or says, or does anything which he would not have thought, said, or done without it; or if, on the other hand, he does not think, say, or do, what he otherwise would, that man is more or less intoxicated, as the case may be.

The sin of drunkenness can not consist in the want of power over thought, emotion, or muscle; that is the physical effect of the poison alcohol, and if the poison is in the blood, the holiest man could not prevent its effect. Whatever sin there is must consist in the voluntary deadening of conscience and surrender of self-control by taking a substance which is able thus to interfere with the highest power of mind and body. Absolute and total abstinence from such a poison of the mind seems to me to be equally wisdom and duty.

(To be continued.)

THE BREWERS ON TRIAL.

The Business Men's Moderation Society of this city has addressed to the brewers in all parts of the country the following questions:

"1. Do you use in the manufacture of your beer, corn (malted or raw), glucose, grape-sugar, potato-starch, corn-starch, rice, aloes, molasses, cocculus indicus, or any other substitute for pure and sound barley, malt, and hops?

"2. If so, what and in what proportions?

"3. Are you willing to submit your beer to a chemical analysis, with a view to a determination of its materials?

"4. Are you willing to permit an authorized officer of this society to inspect the 'brewing books' of your foreman or master brewer for the last five years?

"5. Do you in the manufacture of your beer employ 'extracts' or 'essence' of hops, or any other substitute for 'choice hops'?

"6. How many barrels of beer did you make last year, and how many bushels of malt or pounds of hops did you use in their production?

"7. At what time in the year do you make 'stock lager-beer,' and how much six months' old stock have you on hand at the present time?

"8. How much that is four months, old?

"9. At what age do you sell your beer to customers.

"10. Do you blend your beer, new and old? If so, in what proportions, and what average do you aim to attain for your beer?

"11. What are the proportions, of barley, malt, and hops used in the making of your beer, as usually furnished by you to your customers?.'

Some of the brewers denounce these enquiries as "impertinent." After some discussion, at a recent meeting of the Brewers' Associations of this city, the questions were referred to the Executive Committee, "with power to decide whether any answer shall be given or not, and if an answer is necessary, what it shall be."

San Francisco, Sept. 1, 1881.

I visited San Jose and Santa Cruz last week, took passage on the South Pacific Coast R. R. Narrow Guage. The road is one of the finest in the state; passes thru one of the best valleys and over the Santa Cruz mountains whose grandeur and magnificent scenery cannot be surpassed. The train passes thru long tunnels, and again emerging into sunlight winds its way around the mountain steeps and ravines thru a fine body of redwood monarchs of the mountain, where men are engaged in slaying these giant trees and fitting them for the saw and shingle mills; immense piles of cord wood are stored along the R. R.

Again diving into another tunnel, again out into the sunlight, and so on all thru the mountain regions. The trip from San Francisco to Santa Cruz is indeed delightful and instructive: the time is well and profitably spent. Santa Cruz is a resort in the summer for sea bathers, the Saratoga of the Pacific Coast.

One peculiarity of the town is that when it is foggy along the coast the sun invariably throws its vivifying light on Santa Cruz. The town has no organization of Good Templars. I presume the people would have us believe they are so temperate in their habits as to have no need nor inclination to help our organization.

Towns are like temperate drinkers. They go down hill till they become drunken and degraded. Once upon a time when I hunted up the lodge room of Pacific No. 1, I found a union social and no lodge meeting. Enquired what kind of a union social it was to be. I was told it was a union of the different religious or church organizations. I staid about the place to take observations, saw a couple of violinists; the room below the lodge room (I think usually used for a reading room) was filling up with ladies and gentlemen and the next was honor to your partners, etc. I returned to the Pacific Ocean Home, and never had the pleasure to meet with Pacific No. 1.

I stopped over at San Jose, I met Bro. Bushnell, G. W. Ch. he is going to San Luis and Tulare counties some time this month to work in the vineyard of the Lord. He thinks he will be able to put in some work for temperance and in behalf of the good templars. I had the pleasure of meeting with Granger Lodge. Sisters Bacon and Goldworthy, L D and W. C. T-; with these offices so filled the lodge ought to prosper. About 60 members were present in whose company I enjoyed myself exceedingly. They will have open meeting on Saturday 10th.

Bro Hobson of Garden City Lodge of San Jose reports his lodge doing well, having a membership of 103. This lodge was organized in March last with 55 members. This is doing well for San Jose.

We are moving onward on the whole line in the interest of temperance morality and good will to all mankind. C. H. Peterson, S. D.

LONG AND SHORT.

Beth's short article of last week containing much wholesome truth sweetly and tersely expressed, sets me to thinking that everybody will be sure to read with much interest all that Beth writes. A good many people could with profit to themselves and your readers follow the example set them. Reports of meetings, district lodges, entertainments, lectures and travels would always be improved if they omitted certain facts "the meeting was called to order" and the time, minutes and seconds, and the act of the President presiding and taking the chair. We know these things are always done and that a meeting is closed or adjourned and the people eat when it is dinner time and go home and the sun rises next morning, accidents excepted. We like to hear how many people were induced to come over and espouse our cause, how many new subscribers were obtained for the Rescue, how much use is made of temperance literature, how many charter members, what advanced steps the Dist. Lodge proposed, what results from temperance literature, what about the Band of Hope &c. Dropping all irrelevant and uninteresting portions that we are apt to sandwich into our communications, would vastly improve them and we would not then have to wait three weeks at times as I have had, to get "our say" in: there that is long enough; I am a subscriber but did not subscribe for long idle stories. S. Short.

LOMPOC.

A Good Templar called this week at the Rescue office to enquire about Lompoc. He proposes to remove from Sutter county to Lompoc and be one of the good citizens who are to make that a land of promise. He will be a valuable acquisition to any community. But not a particle of information relative to lands or prices or terms, could be given him here, nor any reference to where anything could be learned in San Francisco. He said the vineyard districts and everything else but the temperance colonies and temperance interests were well advertised. The Lompoc Record which was handed him, was silent or nearly so as to the rates of property also. The Rescue being read by a good many thousands of people every week, some authentic statistics of Lompoc and what can be had there, prices and qualities of land &c, would be of much interest to the readers and the Rescue will most willingly and gladly give such information when received. It will be a pleasure to spread far and wide any truthful data which can help the interests of the colony and add to its success and progress.

Glucose is used in place of grapes or grain to produce alcohol. Glucose is a formidable word and if it were presented as a most deadly and fatal poison, many people would not know any better. But it is not a poison, it is exactly the same kind of sugar that exists in the grape, no better, no worse. Ordinary sugar to be made into alcohol must be first turned into glucose. But this substance is mostly made from the starch of potatoes or grain, and it is so much cheaper produced that way that brewers use it to make beer, and it is quite probable that most of the beer made in the U. S. never hears of barley. To suppose however that there is anything poisonous in glucose is a mistake. It is converted by fermentation into a poison, just as the sugar of the grape is: but wine, beer or brandy made from glucose is just the same as from the genuine material, if no other poison is added. Beer is the worst adulterated of all drinks now, but the glucose adulteration dont hurt beer or wine more than the barley or grape does.

CAL. W. C. T. UNION.

President, Mrs. D. P. Browne, Blake House, Oakland.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Mrs. G. S. Abbott, Oakland.
Mrs. John McNear, Petaluma.
Mrs. M. A. Nash, Santa Rosa.
Mrs. W. R. Spencer, Grass Valley.
Miss W. Bell, San Jose.
Miss Sarah P. Morrison, San Jose.
Mrs. J. B. Hill, Alameda.
Secretary, Mrs. Mary E. Congdon, 314 Sutter St. S, F.
Assistant Secretary, Miss M. J. Havens, Blake House, Oakland.
Treasurer, Mrs. J. G. Wickersham, Petaluma.

CAL. W. C. T. U.

The following reports from two of our auxiliaries show what not only these but other Unions are doing. We believe in a practical work, and especially a work among the children.

GRASS VALLEY, Aug 28, 1881.

I wish we had more to report. Our number remains the same. Our regular meetings are poorly attended by the ladies, but the children come out in goodly numbers. Our juvenile union is very successful. We teach the Colman Catechism, give the blackboard lessons, temperance recitations and music. The juveniles meet twice a month on Saturday afternoons, and once a month we give them an evening social. Occasionally we have some gratifying evidence that our labor is not wasted.

We have one hundred and fifty children in the Union, and circulate among them fifty copies of the Youths Temperance Banner. After the January convention we offered in connection with the Nevada City Union prizes to the young people of the county for essays on Alcohol and Tobacco. Twenty-five essays were received July 1st, and showed a good degree of interest and study of the subject. The committee reported after examining them that they all merited prizes.

The first prize of $20 was won by a young girl in Rough and Ready; the second of $10 was won by one in Grass Valley, and the third of $5 by a boy in Nevada city; showing that the interest was not confined to one spot. The three papers were read and the prizes paid before a large audience at the Reform Club Hall. We feel that our best work is in the education of the young, and shall continue to labor for them, without forgetting the claims of our own generation, and doing whatever our hands find to do for the good cause anywhere.

Our local weekly paper gives us space each week which we have been using more than a year. The daily press has also been at our occasional service, as we have needed it, and our notices take their chance of standing side by side with advertisements of whisky dealers. Tho the saloons of the town are still very numerous, we believe that a hearty temperance sentiment is growing. The reform club is doing well, and the Good Templars.

MRS. SPENCER, Sec.

SAN JOSE, Aug 30th.

The local Union of San Jose has been in existence one year and a half. The first six months were spent principally in securing members and in awakening an interest in the cause of temperance among women.

Tracts were distributed and juvenile societies organized. About 60 members were enrolled among whom were many of the best Christian workers of our city. During the year now closing the society has held on its way with unabated interest, increasing its membership to seventy-eight. Its semi-monthly meetings for business, preceded by devotions, have always been seasons of interest and profit.

Altho it cannot report work commensurate with its possibilities, yet some good has been accomplished. The society feels that it has but entered upon its career, which embraces years of future labor, and admits of no thot of failure or retreat.

The work of establishing a Coffee House in the face of many predictions of failure, required much faith and effort. This has been a success in that it is self supporting and brings in a small revenue which will assist in some other enterprise of usefulness.

A fine kindergarten school, a reading room, and stated place for our Gospel meetings, are among our plans for the near future. We regret that our Gospel meetings have not proved the power of good that we desired. It is thot by some that a stated place for them not connected with any church, would be more favorable for drawing in those whom we desire to benefit.

Our committee on Literature have not been idle. Many excellent selected articles and some original ones have been furnished to our papers. These papers are friendly to our work tho adverse crisicisms have appeared at times. These only argue that we have entered upon active existence. The fact that the wordChristian appears in our name awakens hostility in the minds of some, but we hope to show that we can be that without being bigoted or puritanical.

MRS. S. B. GOULDING, Sec.

C. L. S. C. TO GOOD TEMPLARS.

Perhaps the Good Templars can form a correct opinion of Chautauqua aims, in no better way than from an epitome of the work of the last Summer's school commencing June 28, and closing July 13th. C. C. Stratton of the State University, is president of the State Circle, but he being absent, H. B. Norton of the State Normal School presided for a week until Dr. Stratton arrived and Mr. Norton's was the address of welcome.

The work was all comprehensible to any person of common education, willing to make a little effort to improve. During the day lectures, there was opportunity to ask questions and name specimens in natural history and botany, a chance invaluable to the isolated student. The course was partly scientific, partly literary, as had been the work of the preceding years, and I will make cursory mention of the subjects presented.

There were several lectures on Economic Botany, by H. B. Norton, giving a description of many of our insect pests, the means of identification and methods of extermination, a subject of especial interest to fruit and flower culturists. Dr. Wythe gave a course in Biology, mostly the histological branch of the subject. This course was well illustrated by chart and microscope.

H. L. Anderson gave a course in Marine Botany, one lecture on the sea beach, a good opportunity to name Algae. J. G. Lemmon an explorer of the High Sierras, gave several unpretentious talks about his experience in the mountains, and a particular description of the Pines of that elevated region.

F. B. Perkins of the San Francisco Free Library talked of libraries and their uses, and Josiah Keep gave some valuable facts about California shells, enabling one to identify those of his own collection.

Rev. C. V. Anthony gave three lectures on Psychology, and Bernard Moses of the State University gave two, one Literary History, the growth of our language, the other Scandinavia, its ancient laws, sagas and poems. Ira Moore of the State Normal School gave several lectures, one psychological the Arpan and the Semite, one historical, Hannibal, another scientific, the Comet, particularly appropriate when a flaming comet kept night guard over the Circle.

The fourth of July he gave an eye witness's account of the Siege of Vicksburg, so graphic that one almost saw the swamps, the pits, and heard the hissing of the bombs. C. C. Stratton gave two lectures, The Confusion of Tongues and Schlieman and his explorations.

The ladies were not ignored. Miss Washburn, last year's Secretary gave an account of the work of the year. There were last year some twelve circles, with local subdivisions and about eight hundred members. Mrs. Lemmon gave some delightful talks about Ferns. She showed numerous specimens, and it was a fine opportunity for fern admirers to grow very wise. Mrs. Field of San Jose gave three lectures upon American Literature, quite as valuable as any of the course, and very entertaining.

Revs. Britton, Patterson, Dwinelle and Burroughs conducted Sunday services, Catholic and Christian enough to help break down the crumbling wall that divides good people of different denominational names. To the busy members this was a season of rest, and an intellectual indraught for the coming year.

S.

COMMUNION WINE.

The Rev. George B. Allen, Rector of St. Johns Church, Petaluma, in a printed circular to his congregation says:—

Those who heard my discourse on "Water made Wine," and my "Bible Readings" on the Lord's Supper, need not be informed that the Scriptures teach that the unfermented juice of the grape is wine and that the "fruit of the vine" spoken of by Christ at the institution of the Lord's Supper was not fermented wine. As there is no law of our Church on the subject, and as even custom varies in different sections, some using domestic wine which is very similar to that I have been using, I claim that no one has the authority to dictate to any rector the percentage of alcohol that the Communion wine shall contain, or whether it shall be new or old, fermented or unfermented, alcoholic or non-alcoholic.

I am not aware that there is any ecclesiastical "brand" which the General Convention has adopted.

The new wine which I prepared I know to be the pure juice of the grape. It has been ascertained by analysis that there was not a particle of grape juice in some Port Wine, and in other wines which had the "brand" of grape juice.

If there were no other reasons, this would be sufficient for me to use what I know to be pure and wholesome. I cannot use alcoholic wine in the administration of the Lord's Supper, when I can obtain any other. It would be a sin for me to do it.

I have thoroly investigated the subject during the past three years. I know facts which I cannot, as a pastor, speak of in public, which would awaken the sympathy of every heart filled with the love of Christ. The partaking of strong alcoholic wine in the Holy Communion is not only "fraught with evil" to some of the laity, but to a few of the clergy.

Having promised at my ordination "to drive away from the Church all erroneous and strange doctrines contrary to God's Word," I shall exert my influence, by word and action, to drive away the erroneous doctrine, that Christ commanded and his Church received alcoholic wine in the administration of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

I would urge those whose conscientious convictions are in sympathy with the administration of non-alcoholic wine to remain firm and true, whatever may be the sacrifices to be made. Be obedient to the command and the promise shall be yours: "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life." I would beseech those who are indifferent whether alcoholic or non-alcoholic wine be used to consider seriously the duty of doing what will help one of the disciples of our Lord to comply with his command, "Do this in remembrance of me," without any apprehension of peril to the body or soul, that you may have the approval of Him, who said, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethern, ye have done it unto me."

I would ask those who think they have conscientious scruples respecting the receiving of non-alcoholic wine, to thoroly investigate the subject—reading sacred and profane authorities, and seeking light for the mind and love for the heart, from Him who said, "If ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed; and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

I would remind all to discuss this subject, also any other, in the spirit of love, and with the desire that truth shall prevail in the "Church of the living God."

HEALTH.

A journal of 20 pages published by C. K. Swartz and Co. Reading, Pa., devoted to the true healing art and to the preservation of health. It advocates natural rational treatment of the sick, the abandonment of the fetish and poisoning and opiating and drunkenizing treatments which so disgrace the modern practice of the otherwise eminently learned physicians of our day: barbarisms that have survived the days of medical ignorance. It will pay any one who values sound information to send 60 cents or $2,50 for a club of five and have its counsels for a year.

See what it says about Koumiss, our doctors' nourishing food for the President:

"And the President's stomach has rebelled; he is dying of dyspepsia, not of the wound. His physicians, have no definite principles to guide them, no basis on which to reason, have seized an idea from a semi-civilized people, and in violation of science and common sense, undertake to feed him the product of milk subjected to processes of decay, a product not one whit better than can be found in any unclean swill-barrel during any hot August day. A discreet farmer would not feed it to his hogs. It is known that just such food produces chicken cholera, hog cholera, &c. The agricultural journals have discussed this subject for years, and denounced such foods as utterly unfit for animals; and no intelligent editor, lawyer or farmer would feed it to a sick dog. Does the fact of its being prescribed by a man, possessed of a diploma written in a dead language, sophisticated by all the fallacies of the old school, educated in a routine if not as silly, at least as destructive as an Indian pow-wow, change its character or its effects?"

The address of Mrs. E. P. Stevens is now 1907 Bush St. San Francisco.

G. W. Secretary's D'p'tm't.

GEORGE B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.

☞The office of the Grand Lodge is located in the Capital Savings Bank Building, entrance, No. 328 J street, up-stairs, over the southwest corner J and Fourth streets, Sacramento, where the Grand Worthy Secretary will be pleased to receive calls from the members of the Order during business hours.

☞This department is edited by the Grand Worthy Secretary, to whom all communications relating in any way to the business of the Grand Lodge, this department, or anything appearing hereunder, should be addressed.

☞The Grand Worthy Secretary's post office address is Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento, Cal.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

ON SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE G. W. S.

Sold for the Benefit of the Grand Lodge

Constitutions, per hundred copies	$12 00
Constitutions per dozen	1 75
Glee Books, "Temperance Chimes" per dozen	4 00
Glee Books, per half dozen	2 50
Glee Books, single copies	50
Receipts of Evening and Constitution Roll Book, per set	2 50
Chase's Digest, per copy	1 50
Officer's Roll Call etc., Book of	1 00
Pledge Cards, per hundred	1 00
Officers Cards, per set of four	1 00
Degree Ode Cards, per dozen	1 00
Subordinate Ode Cards, per dozen	75
Subordinate Ode Cards with music, per dozen	1 50
Chase's Good of the Order, per copy	50

BLANK FORMS.

Clearance Cards, per dozen	3 00
Grand Lodge Returns, per dozen	1 00
W. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. F. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Bonds, per dozen	1 00
Forms for Charges, Trials, etc., per set of four	75
Forms for incorporation of Lodges	Free

LODGE BOOKS

Propositions for Membership, Book of fifty	50
Notices of Election to Membership, book of fifty	50
Proposition Committee notices, book of fifty	50
D. G. W. C. T.'s Dispensations, book of fifty	50
Password Certificates, book of fifty	50
Delinquent (Dues) Notice, book of fifty	50
Warrants on W. T., book of fifty	50
W. F. S. Receipts, book of fifty	50
W. T. Receipts, book of fifty	50

LODGE FURNITURE.

In addition to the above, I will attend to orders for Impression Seals, Blank Books, Special Printing, Regalia or Lodge Furniture. This will be done as an accommodation to Lodges and not as a source of profit either to the Grand Lodge or myself; hence all orders filled will be sent per express by the dealers, with instructions to "collect on delivery," unless the money accompanies the order. Address—

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.,
Sacramento, California.

CASH RECEIVED.—The Grand Worthy Secretary acknowledges receipt of the following amounts of cash since last report. Proper personal receipts were also forwarded in each case:

GENERAL FUND.

Pasadena Lodge No. 173	12 25
West Berkeley, No. 206	1 00
Scenega, No. 221	6 75
Roseville, No. 261	18 50
Pro Bono Publico, No. 346	17 25
Monument, No. 351	9 25
Petrolia, No. 362	14 00
Coulterville, No. 382	1 50
Perseverance, No. 387	50
Rising Star, No. 404	5 75
Azulea, No. 405	2 50
Positive, No. 441	4 00
Cayucos, No. 447	11 50
Manchester, No. 101	9 00
Mt Bolivar, No. 273	10 00
Washington, No. 386	10 50
Willow Spring, No. 461	7 50
Garberville, No. 464	19 50
Pleasant Prairie, No. 429	1 50
Mt. Pleasant, No. 457	5 00
Catheys Valley, No. 157	50
Logan, No. 179	10 25
Star of the Plains, No. 184	2 75
Taylor, No. 222	5 00
Elk Grove, No. 248	7 50
Twilight, No. 331	1 00
Durant, No. 358	3 75
Springville, No. 416	11 25
Garden Valley, (A. T.) No. 1	3 00
Star of Empire, No. 255	16 50

LECTURE FUND.

J. W. Webbs' August Collections.

Santa Maria,	12 20
Arroyo Grande,	6 00
Guadalupe,	4 75
Los Alamos,	4 70
Lompoc,	2 00
Pine Grove,	1 95

ORPHANS HOME FUND.

Rocklin Lodge, No. 313	25 00

PACKAGES MAILED.—The following packages have been mailed during the past week from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office:

1 to Fannie R. Swift, Ione City.
1 to Byron Seeber, Oakdale.
1 to Mrs. E. D. Story, Colfax.
3 to Sam Heywood, West Berkeley.
1 to T. H. Tedhunter, Bodie.
2 to H. T. Roxie, Nortonville.
3 to C. G. Cargill, San Juan.
1 to Z. T. Armstrong, Rough and Ready.
4 to J. H. Vanderhoff, Hay Fork.
1 to J. Wasley, Linden.
1 to H. C. Frost, Farmington.
1 to Katie Baldwin, Cordelia.
1 to L. P. Guiberson, Scenega.
1 to Julia H. Miller, Drytown.
3 to Alpha Buker, Hueneme.
1 to S. B. Evans, Lompoc.
1 to J. M. Moore, Hanford.
10 to J. S. Snyder, Cambria.
1 to Emma E. Wills, Cathays Valley.
1 to C. C. Watt, Chico.
1 to J. C. Hawver, Iowa Hill.
1 to Col. C. N. Goulding, Susanville.
1 to Geo. Smith, San Leandro.
1 to G. L. Savage, Manchester.
1 to Geo. Weber, San Juan.
2 to Mrs. B. B. Hinman, Walnut Creek.
1 to E. Campbell, Laporte.
1 to Lillie Dockery, Nelson.
1 to J. O. Earle, Sierra City.
1 to J. J. Eddleman, Santa Barbara.
1 to O. G. Rogers, Los Gatos.
1 to W. Bennett, Judsonville.

PACKAGES PER EXPRESS.

1 to S. C. Brown, Yountville.
1 to H. R. Hughes, Columbia.
1 to J. H. Gilmore, Diamond Spring.
1 to G. Bramall, Haywards.
1 to P. R. McCabe, Turlock.
1 to Mrs. N. L. Neale, Pleasanton.
1 to C. H. Stone, Berry Vale.

G. W. T. Dr. I. S. Halsey, Treasurer of the Boards of Trustees, and Lady Managers of the Good Templar's Home for Orphans, reports the cash received at the Home during the month of Sept. Support:

Mrs. Ray, $14; Merced County, $54; Isabel Eden, $10; Brooklyn Lodge I. O. O. F., $45; E. A. McKinney, $20; Solano County, $14.40; Mrs. E. A. Johnson, $5; Merced Lodge I. O. O. F., $60; G. M. Sprague, $6.75; D. T. Lewis, $5; Mrs. Geo. Dunham, $5; W. Prossier, $18; Pablo Moran, $20; Mrs. Tresberg, $18.75. Donations: James Topley, $13.37. Miscellaneous: Vallejo Board of Education, $70. Total receipts for the month, $379.27.

RETURNS RECEIVED.—During the past week the following Lodges have filed Grand Lodge returns with the G. W. S. and their receipt is acknowledged.

Nos. 142, 179, 184, 231, 261, 284 342, 346, 351, 371, 386, 404, 409, 413, 422, 427, 431 and 439.

LODGE DEPUTIES RECOMMENDATIONS.—Proper recommendations for lodge deputies for the next ensuing year have been filed with the G. W. S. from the following lodges during the past week, and their receipt is hereby acknowledged.

Nos. 27, 56, 101, 109, 123, 142, 225, 231, 256, 261, 266, 268, 286, 325, 351, 362, 415, 427 and 439.

LODGE DEPUTY ANNUAL REPORTS.—Lodge deputies of the following lodges have filed proper annual reports with the G W S during the past week, and their receipt is hereby acknowledged.

142, 179, 184, 194, 231, 261, 302, 309, 325, 346, 351, 386, 391, 415, 431, and 439.

CREDENTIALS RECEIVED.—Credentials certifying representatives elect to the next annual session of the Grand Lodge have been received at the G. W. S. office during the past week, and their receipt is hereby acknowledged as follows.

Nos. 101, 225, 256. 261, 267. 270, 286, 325, 327, 351, 386, 388, 415, 439, and 444.

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

A J Cooke for Calaveras Co., Murphys.
G W Jeffris, for Tehama Co., Red Bluff.

LODGE DEPUTIES.

S Watson for No. 455, Georgetown.
Rev, B. F Taylor, for No. 456, Placerville.
Stephen Jeffrey, for No. 457, Grizzly Flat.
W H Roscoe, for No. 458, Upper Mattole.
J C Foss, for No. 460. Table Bluff.
W T Kennedy for No. 461, Birds Landing.
C D Brooke. for No. 462, ElDorado.
J Andett, for No. 463, Madison.
Geo. Bramall, for No. 202, Haywards.
A W Mock, for No. 464, Garberville.
Clara Randal for No. 465, Hills Ferry.
Leonard W Miller, for No. 466, Oro Fino.
H Morris, for No. 467, Pleasanton.
C H Stone, for No. 468, Edgewood.

DELINQUENT. The following lodges have so far failed to file quarterly returns for the term ending July 31st. viz. Nos. 102, 103, 121, 124, 132, 168. 170, 176, 183, 205, 213, 214, 227. 228, 229, 234, 238, 240 243, 250, 258, 275, 301, 306, 333, 347, 349, 352, 353, 357, 365, 373, 377, 380, 383, 390, 401, 403, 414 417, 432, A, T. No, 3 and Mil, 2.

In each case the lodge deputy has been notified of the delinquency, but neither returns nor reply has been received. The time is close at hand when the books of the Grand Lodge must be closed, and any or all who have not reported at that time will be stricken from the roll of active lodges, as unless the returns are filed they are not in good standing, and none but bona fide lodges will be reported to the Grand Lodge.

Lodge and District Deputies are requested to examine the list and use their best endeavors to have delinquent lodge under them report during the current week without fail. State Deputies and Grand Lecturers will also lend their aid in this matter. It is not desirable to cut off any live lodge, but unless they report there is no means of knowing that they are alive.

BEG TO BE EXCUSED.—For several years past the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, Goodall, Perkins & Co. agents, have kindly allowed a commutation rate to all who attended the sessions of the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T. The G. W. S. wrote to the agents above noted as usual, and begged a continuance of their fermer favors in behalf of the members of our Order, particularly upon this occasion, as the Grand Lodge would meet at Vallejo, where was located the Good Templars Home for Orphans which many would desire to see and visit. The reply received was to the effect that they had so many applications for reduced rates of this kind that they felt compelled to adopt a new rule declining to issue reduced tickets etc., and therefore asked to be excused from doing so upon this occasion. The steamship line being theirs, there is no help for it, and they must be excused. But it would not have injured them in the least to have pursued their heretofore liberal policy toward their patrons. However these are the facts and cannot be helped.

M. E. CONFERENCE.—The M. E. Conference of the Northern District of California held its annual session at Sacramento from the 7th to the 14th inst.

During the sessions, Geo, B. Katzenstein, Right Worthy Grand Templar of the I. O. G. T. was officially introduced, cordially welcomed, and briefly addressing the conference, urged a heartier co-operation between the two organizations in the work of temperance reform, and asked for a continuance of the sympathy and aid of the M. E. church, which has always been recognized as a temperance organization in itself.

The following resolution was adopted.

Resolved That we heartily endorse the work of the Order of Good Templars, and extend to it our sympathy and co-operation in all efforts to secure local option and prohibition of the liquor traffic and the enforcement of the Sunday laws, and we make to the Grand Lodge of California our grateful acknowledgements for free copies of the RESCUE furnished us thruout the past year.

GRAND LODGE ARRANGEMENTS.—The printer last week divided the article under the above heading, placing the close after the item "About camping parties." The facts were all there however, and those wishing to secure accommodations in advance of their coming will address Bro. S. Kitto, Vallejo.... The Grand Lodge will convene at 10 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday October 4th in Odd Fellows Hall ..... The G. W. C. T. has established head quarters during the Grand Lodge session at the Bernard House. .....The new school house recently erected in connection with our Home for Orphans will be dedicated during the Grand Lodge session.....Have the credentials of your Representatives elect, together with the quarterly returns of your lodge for the last quarter, been properly filed with the G. W. S.? Ask your Lodge Deputy this question.

CHASES EXPOSITION.—A large number of Chases expositlon of the Order of Good Templars have been mailed in response to orders received thru the an-

nouncement in this department that they would be sent free of charge to all who desire to make use of them. The G. W. S. has still a number of copies on hand which will be mailed to any one upon application.

Fish's Parliamentary Manual.—The R. W. G. L, at the New York session adopted The American Manual of Parliamentary Law, by Bro. Geo. T. Fish as authority on all parliamentary questions. It is an excellent work on parliamentary law, carefully prepared, conveniently arranged, and probably one of the best manuals now in use. Price in cloth binding 50 cents, in morocco tucks, $1. The G. W. S. has a few sample copies on sale. Cash should accompany the order.

Personals.—During the past week several members of the M. E. Conference, who are also members of our Order, favored the Grand Lodge office with a call; among them were the following: Bros. C. E. Rich of Modesto, L. W. Simmons of Fishermans bay, W. M. Woodward of San Rafael, W. T. Mayne of Healdsburg, J B Chisholm of Arcata, A. K. Crawford of Elk Grove, Geo. Bramall of Hay wards, G R Starley of Rough and Ready, E H King of North San Juan.

Pomona.—Some one has sent a remittance per Wells Fargo & Co's express from Pomona to the G. W. S. office without advice and the amount remains still unclaimed. Who sent it and for what account are points upon which the G. W. S. desires information.

LECTURERS' APPOINTMENTS.

REV. W. C. KING

Sept. 16.....Madera	Sept. 20, 21.....Fresno City
" 17, 18, 19. Fresno Flats	" 22.....Fresno Lodge

REV. J. W. WEBB.

Sept. 17.....El Monte	Sept. 22.....Pomona
" 18, 19. San Bernardino	" 23.....Spadra
" 20.....Riverside	" 24, 25.....Los Angeles
" 21.....Chino	" 27, 28.....Pasadena

COL. C. N. GOULDING.

Sept. 15.....Susanville	Sept. 21, 22.....Cedarville
" 16.....Hayden Hill	" 23, 24.....Lake City
" 17, 18.....Aidenville	" 25, 26....Fort Bidwell
" 19, 20.....Alturas	" 27, 28.....Eagleville

DISTRICT LODGES TO MEET.

Butte Co. D. L. meets at Dayton Sept. 17.

Yuba and Sutter D. L. will meet at Brownsville Sept. 30th at 10 A. M.: business of importance and the D. D. Bro. H. S. Graves hopes all the lodges will be fully represented.

San Joaquin D. L. will hold its 4th annual session at Woodbridge Tuesdy Sept. 30th.

Placer Co. District Lodge will meet at Auburn. Monday Oct 3rd at 10 o'clock A. M.

We expect to hold two sessions A. M. and P. M. and have a grand open meeting in the evening. G. L. delegates can attend D. L. Oct 3rd and be at Vallejo Oct 4th. A full attendance requested.

D. H. Mills.
D. S.

College City, Sept. 5, 1881.

Editor Rescue: The District Lodge of Colusa county met pursuant to adjournment at Colusa on the 2d and 3d, our G. W. C. T. presiding. The following lodges were fully represented, viz.: Independent, 119; Sheet Iron, 199; Protection, 319; and Sycamore, 379. There were also a number of the members out from the different lodges, making quite a large attendance. There was a large amount of business transacted. Our G. W. C. T. installed the officers publicly, after which he delivered a fine lecture to a large audience, which was well received. The District Lodge has awakened to its work in this county. We have a leader now that knows no fear. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we recognize the importance of enforcing the Sunday Law, and that we pledge ourselves, as a lodge, and as individuals, to stand by, and support by our influence and money, in proportion to our ability, every effort that may be made for its enforcement.

Resolved, Further, that the D.D., Bro. J. H. Liening, be appointed a committee of one to ferret out violations of this law and bring them to justice.

The next meeting will be held at College City, on Dec. 2, 1881. Yours truly, J. B. Hewitt, Dis. Sec.

Zena, Oregon, Sept. 6, 1881.

I am a member of Val Fontis Lodge, No. 74, I. O. G. T., located in this place, Zena, in Spring Valley, one of the best valleys in Oregon. It is about seven miles from Salem, and two and one-half from Lincoln, on the Willamette River. Our community has some of the best people of the state. The lodge here has withstood all the trials and temptations within and without for fourteen years next 6th of May. It has done good work during that time, and I hope and pray that it will ever be a beacon light for the fallen, and a trusty guide to lead men to avoid the breakers of intemperance. I admire that article in your issue of Sept 1st, entitled, "Cheap John I. O. G. T." We have lots of them also in Oregon, which we will sell to the lowest bidder. Would like to hear from more of our Oregon good templars and lodges in the Rescue. S. S. Gimble.

Turlock, Sept. 12, 1881.

The saloon trials are at rest, waiting on the decision from the Supreme Court, in the Burke case.

Harmony D. L. held its annual session in Turlock on the 10th instant, but was not represented outside of Stanislaus county, the Merced Lodges failing to be represented. The train being delayed, Brother G. E. Isaacs, D. D., failed to arrive in time to call to order, and G. L., the Rev. W. C. King, presided in a most efficient manner.

The standing of the order in Stanislaus county was reported very good; altho some of the lodges were declining, the majority were improving. It was recommended for the best interest of the order, and improvement of the declining lodges, that Harmony District Lodge disband, and the two counties organize in separate district lodges. The report was made the special order for 2:30 P. M., and at that time adopted. Then Harmony District Lodge was disbanded, and the delegates present proceeded to organize Stanislaus District Lodge, calling Brother, the Rev. W. C. King, S. D., to the chair. It having been filled during the other portion of the afternoon by D. D. Brother George E. Isaacs, who arrived about 1 P. M. Organization of Stanislaus District Lodge was perfected, officers elected and installed by D. D. Brother George E. Isacs, Bro. Rev. M. D. Gage recommended for D. D. The District Lodge then outlined a policy to pursue in the future. To meet quarterly and at stated places, and as many lodges as can are to meet monthly with the feeble lodges on their regular meeting night; the D. D. to be present and the lodges notified beforehand. During the evening open lodge was held with Fairview, of Turlock, presided over by D. D. elect, Rev. M. D. Gage, and the evening was pleasantly and profitably spent listening to an interesting program of exercises. The best thing of the evening was the logical, eloquent and forcible plea for prohibition, made by G. L. the Rev. W. C. King. It was admitted by all to be the best they ever listened to or read. I wish we had a great many more such lecturers in the field. Brother King was followed by Brother Gage, who is also a staunch prohibitionist. His remarks were well received, and we expect to hear from our D. D. often during the year. D. D. Brother George E. Isaacs then made a few well-timed remarks in accord with the other speakers. Our hall was filled to its utmost capacity, and everybody seemed happy at the successful day session and the splendid open lodge meeting of the evening.

P. R. McCabe, W. S.

Tulare City, Sept. 11, 1881.

Our District Lodge met in Visalia, Sept. 8th. Bright anticipations centered in that event for many days were now realized. The morning dawned beautiful, and our drive of ten miles was delightful. Six enterprising ladies, in the absence of the stronger party, sallied forth ourselves to represent the Lodge of Tulare. Our driver of sixteen landed us safely at the Palace Hotel, and in a few minutes all were "hurrying to and fro," donning white sacques, tying bows, putting a pin here and there, stealing sly glances in the mirror to see that all was right, and we pronounced ourselves ready to proceed to the hall. We were met and pleasantly greeted by our member and delegate, Dr. Asay. A warm welcome was given us by our brothers and sisters of Visalia Lodge. The D. Lodge opened at 11 A. M. In the absence of the D. D., Past D. D. Bro. Zumalt took the chair. Different lodges were represented; reports encouraging and favorable. A spirited, pleasant meeting; at noon adjourned till 2 P. M. A long table was set in the hall, a refreshing and delicious lunch prepared, to which all did ample justice. Bro. Frank Thomas and wife, Bro. Knox and wife, Bros. Zumalt, Haines and others strove to, and succeeded in, making a most enjoyable and delightful occasion. Again at our posts, officers were elected for the ensuing year, and other business attended to. Many happy suggestions for the good of the Ooder were made, which I hope may be carried out. We separated, inwardly praying to be all spared to meet again at our next District Lodge, December 1st, at Hanford. Tulare.

Santa Clara, Cal., Sept. 12, 1881

This town is dead—no energy—temperance sentiment at zero. True, the Blue R. Club manages to keep up a nice free reading-room, but it is hard work. To get a member for the lodge is like drawing out a stump; yet we have an initiation every night; all young people, with few exceptions. The M. E. minister came in at the start and helped all he could. The adult portion of the town is asleep; nothing but dried sticks. We want lectures and a flood of temperance literature. We pay $100 per year for our little hall. We have no spare money to buy papers. Just as soon as the lodge increases we will send for more Rescues. To-day I had the Treasurer of the Sunday-school I attend, to send for temperance papers for the scholars. The people here must be educated; many are professors of temperance, but they are slumberers. I wanted one to read the Rescue; when he discovered it was a temperance paper he would not touch it. No, he had reading enough; go away. Everything is dead, dead, dead. I wish Mrs. Stevens could come here and give a bugle blast! Wouldn't the dry bones rattle? We have some folks who don't believe in secret societies. No doubt the devil is the author of that objection to Good Templarism. There are two or three persons in town who are ready to fight at once. The constable was hunted for to-day. The saloons must close on Sunday. One noble brother says the saloons will close on Sunday, and he will spend $1,000 before he gives it up. But he is all alone, or nearly so. But better times are coming. At the next election for Town Trustees we are going to put up "no license" candidates, and fight on that line. If all the temperance people were awake, there would not be a saloon in town within 24 hours. If the Town Board would do it, the license on gin-mills would be $500 per week, or more. *Lodge.*

AMADOR DISTRICT LODGE.

(A report of the session was overlaid by a mass of other communications and overlooked accidentally; it was intended to appear in proper season.)

The Dist. Lodge of Amador county convened in Amador city Aug. 12th, D. D. I. D. Wood presiding. Officers all on hand except two. All the 11 lodges in the county were represented by 58 delegates: aggregate membership 650. A balance of $500 remains in the sub. lodge treasuries.

Resolutions were passed 1. calling upon the Dist. lAttorney to give warning in the county papers that al vioations of sec. 300 after September 15 will be pro-l secuted.

2. Appointing a committee of the D. D., D. Sec. and three other members to secure enforcement of liquor laws.

3. To support no candidate for office who is not a temperance man.

4. Denouncing certain slanders published by the Amador Sentinel as false, and withdrawing their support from said paper as an enemy of temperance, and doing all in its power to build up the empire of rum.

5. In memory of our good and worthy Bro. E. Degarmo, who was murdered by robbers near Pine Grove, June 25.

Members of the Order in the district assessed two cents each for expenses of D. L. A procession of 160 members was part of the proceedings, and there were 200 present at the session which is a pleasant indication of the interest manifested by our worthy brethren and sisters of Amador.

One of the sweet things which immortalized the Amador Sentinel was a statement that 99 percent of the members of temperance and religious societies are hypocrites or perjurors.

Offensive.—The adherents of the Order of Good Templars are not "ashamed" of being called Hickmanites as some of those who call them so have lately indicated. There are a hundred other men whose names might be given us as a nickname, and we would not be in the least "ashamed" of being so called. But we are really very much ashamed and humiliated that any member of either branch of this beneficent order, should be so little profited by its influences, as to resort to the exceedingly contemptible and pitiful littleness of trying to affix what they deem offensive nicknames to any temperance organization. There is large room for shame there.

Found Guilty.—A saloon keeper in Brentwood was last week found guilty of keeping his saloon open on Sunday, fined $30 or 30 days in silent meditation in jail. Poor fellow preferred paying his $30 and it is to be hoped the prescription will radically cure the patient and restore him to good moral health on one day of the seven.

PROHIBITION REFORM PARTY.

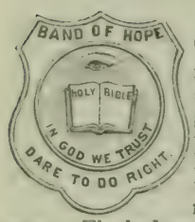
The Executive Committee of the Prohibition Reform Party will meet in Vallejo, October 4th, for the transaction of such business as may come before it; and all those who believe in independent political action for the prohibition of the liquor traffic, are cordially invited to attend, and by their presence and counsel give direction to such action as will best accomplish the object above stated.

If any are unable to attend personally, let them communicate with the Corresponding Secretary, Rev. George Morris, West End, Alameda County, Cal.

M. C. Winchester, Chairman.

Juvenile Department.

BAND OF HOPE WORK.



The Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., of California, offers to furnish, free of charge, to Sunday-schools, or other juvenile organizations desiring to adopt them for use, the newly revised Band of Hope rituals together with the ritual badges. The ritual comprises a pamphlet of 48 pages. The badges are of German silver, with a safety pin upon the back. Sample copies of the rituals and badge, or quantities for actual use, will be furnished on application to the G. W. C. T., Robert Thompson, 1,531 Golden Gate Avenue, or the Superintendent of Juvenile Work, George Bramall, Haywards, or Geo. B. Katzenstein, 328 J street, Sacramento.

TALKS WITH THE YOUNG FOLKS.

ORIGIN OF ALCOHOL.

After all that has been said and written about Alcohol there are millions of otherwise intelligent people, still as ignorant about it as nursing babes. A short definition will be given again. Alcohol is the intoxicating property in all intoxicating liquors from cider and table beer up to the strongest brandy; and there is only one thing in all the world that alcohol can be made from, and that is grape sugar or glucose: other things are used to produce alcohol, but before any is produced, the thing used must be turned into glucose.

The starch in barley, potatoes and almost any vegetables and the sugar and starch in milk and in the sugar cane and in the flesh of animals and in anything that contains sugar, or starch, can be converted into glucose or grape sugar, and then alcohol can only be produced by rotting and decomposing that glucose in the grape or from whatever source it is obtained—and subjecting it to exactly the same process that the most offensively smelling putrid meat or fish has undergone.

When the sugar is rotted, its particles decomposed in fermentation (which is only rotting), are united again in a new form and become the alcohol in beer or cider, or wine of any kind; if the fermentation or rotting was permitted to continue, the alcohol would soon decompose and its elements would come together again in the new form of vinegar: if the rotting ferment was not stopped then, the vinegar would be rotted next and all that would remain, would be the pure water now cleansed, a vast amount of poisonons gases having escaped into the atmosphere, and a mess of useless gum and dirt in sediment at the bottom.

There is an idea that alcohol only came into use about 800 years ago. It was discovered then only how to distil alcohol from wine or beer. But it was alcohol that made Noah drunk and every body that has got drunk since his time. They did not know it was alcohol, but it was. In the 11th century an Arabian chemist discovered how to distil or evaporate alcohol from wine. Distilling does not make a particle of alcohol; it only separates it from most of the water with which it is combined in wine, beer or cider.

Wine is composed of these materials in 100 gallons, 10 to 18 gallons alcohol, a little tartaric acid, a little sugar, a little flavor or smell of the grape and all the rest water. Beer is 5 to 10 gallons of alcohol and the rest 90 or 95 gallons water with a little gum, rosin and a variety of nasty, filthy, unwholesome, deadly poisons: the way it is now made by brewers. it is more fatal to health and life than the small pox and is poisoning the people hip and thigh. Cider again is 5 or 6 gallons of alcohol to 94 or 95 of water and a smell of apple, remaining without any substance. Rum, brandy, gin, whisky are made by evaporating the alcohol from beer, wine or cider and are 30 to 50 gallons alcohol to 50 or 70 gallons water, with some tobacco juice, strichnine and other poisons, to make men quicker drunk and crazy.

With some common rum or whisky which can be made, duty paid, for $1.20 a gallon, and either cider or water, and a few drugs and flavoring and coloring extracts, any kind of port, sherry, claret or champagne wine can be made to the utmost perfection for 20 to 25 cents a gallon: it is just as good and actually the same material as that made from grapes.

Also after rum or whisky or brandy is made, it cannot be made to cost any more than about $1.20 a gallon; for there is nothing more can be done to it to make it more valuable. Still people who drink these things are silly enough to pay $2 to $5 a bottle for wine which was made last week from alcohol and drugs and water at a cost of 7 or 8 cents, and they pay $5 to $15 a gallon for whisky and brandy that could never cost over $1.20 to make them. It is just like supposing that by putting the same kind of wheat into different colored or labeled sacks, one sack could be worth $10 or $15 while the other is only $1.25.

One thing more; in all the things that God has made upon the earth, he never made a single drop of alcohol; without man's art there never would have been any. But the Creator made plenty of good wholesome starch and sugar for our food in our grain and fruit. And the only way man can produce wine or beer or alcohol in any shape is to rot and waste and putrify some good and precious food which God has made for us. And that is a wicked and blasphemous and most accursed act.

CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

The *Chronicle* of Sept. 3d. gives the following cases complained of during August, by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. All the work of the accursed grogshop, and probably we never hear of more than one in the hundred of such cases.

The first occurred on the 5th, when it was complained that a peddler, the father of three motherless children, aged respectively 8, 10 and 12 years, living on Eighteenth street, was almost constantly drunk, while the children were roaming the streets neglected, half clothed and half starved.

No. 2. A father, drunk a week at a time, has two children utterly neglected. One of them expelled from the public school recently because the drunken father had sent an insulting note to the teacher who enquired about the boy's frequent absence.

No. 3. The keeper of a beer hell, 308 Montgomery Avenue, has his wife, stepdaughter and three young children acting a kind of monkey show to attract the filthy rabble who drink beer to his thief den.

No. 4. A woman confined to bed from eating opium and her daughters, 12 and 3 years of age utterly neglected.

No. 5. A girl of 11 turned out on the street, by her father, Jacob Levy and also by a sister with whom she sought refuge.

No. 6. A little girl in Oakland discovered in a horrible condition from frequent beatings from her mother.

No. 7. C. A. Brodt. an Oakland teacher. arrested for brutal treatment of many pupils, beating them on the head etc. It is not reported that this is a case of drunkenness, but the conduct charged would naturally be referred to beer brutality:

And 10 scoundrels fined $10 to $20 for selling liquor to children, and two more on trial. These atrocious villains are generally considered viler than those who sell the same liquor to grown up men: but it is hardly worth while to split hairs as to which is the meanest, to entrap, rob and poison and kill people over 21 years of age or under those years. The butcher kills calves and grown cattle, lambs and old sheep with equal indifference, so does the bloodhound of the grogshop and beerdive.

A FOOLISH DOG.

A good sized dog of a rather snarly disposition, when on a foraging expedition away from home one day, found a very fine piece of meat that somebody had bot for dinner and had left out in the yard for a little while. The dog was fond of that very kind of meat and without waiting a moment to consider whether it was right or not, he had it between his teeth and was galloping home with it for fear his master should be uneasy at his absence: at least that was the way the dog talked to himself. On the way homeward he had to run along the margin of a beautiful clear lake; it was quieter by that lake than in the main road and there was no one there to ask him where he had bot that meat and how much a pound the man charged him for it.

He had only gone a few steps beside the lake when he saw another dog just under that crystal water, carrying another chunk of meat in his mouth and going the same way. Strange is it not, said Carlo, he has got a piece of meat too, and I really believe it is larger than mine: it is too, and it looks like a better piece than mine: wonder where he got it: like as not the rascal has gone and stolen it, the shameful fellow. A dog that steals a piece of meat like that ought to be horsewhipped—and I really believe it is bigger than mine. And he's only a mean looking dog anyway, guess I'll take it away from him.

So he made a sudden spring for the other dog and a grab at the piece of meat, but as he opened his mouth to snatch it, his own piece dropped out and sank immediately to the bottom, where it happened to be very deep. He splashed round for a time but could neither find his own meat nor see nor feel the other dog anywhere. At last when he gave it up and went ashore he caught sight of the other dog, but he had lost his piece of meat too.

There are thousands of men who have lost their own property in a vain attempt to grab dishonestly their neighbor's, and there are as many who part with a present certainty in the hope of a future uncertainty: who barter a substance for a shadow. Gamblers are always practicing the policy of the dog who risked what he had himself to steal what he thot his neighbor had.

AN AUTUMN TEMPERANCE LESSON.

BY MRS W. F. CRAFTS.

A bunch of grapes? Will you take one? As you pull it off the stem you leave a little cork behind. Each grape is a little skin bottle filled with the sweetest of wine. It is unfermented wine, and has not a particle of alcohol in it.

Here is another kind of bottle filled with sweet juice for you to drink. When you eat the peach you drink the bottle too, do you not?

Last summer I had some sweet juice that God had put into little red bottles no larger than a pin's head, many of them fastened together in the shape of a basket. Try to guess now the name of that fruit.

I had bunches of little black bottles too; each one looked like a little glass bead; Perhaps fifty of them grew in a bunch together no larger than the end of my thumb. Can you not tell the name of that fruit? What lovely purple and green bottles we may have now! When we eat them we might almost think the corks had slipped down inside. Do you know the name of them?

How good God is to make such delicious juice and put it up in such beautiful bottles! He has made them for our food and for our pleasure, and He wants us to take them while they are fresh and sweet.

God puts signs on the bottles when they are no longer fit for us to take. Do you not know what they are? When we see spots of decay or rot on fruit we must take them for signs that the fruit is no longer fit to eat. I will tell you a true story about a little bird that took such fruit. A gentleman had a canary-bird with bright black eyes, which he kept in a cage in his office. Every morning he gave the little bird seed and water, but one day he thought he would give it some grapes that had been lying in a basket on his desk for some days. He did not notice that the grapes were decayed. As soon as the grapes were put in the cage the little bird began to eat them. The juice of the grape made the little bird so drunk that it could hardly stand on the perch. When it tried to hop about it fell down. Its sweet songs were all stopped.

Decay in fruit turns the sweet juice into a kind of poison which we call alcohol.

Perhaps some of the boys and girls are saying, Rotten fruit is so unpleasant that I could never take enough to make me drunk. There are some wicked men who make it their business to put that poison-juice into bottles, and give it such high-sounding names that people either are deceived or forget what it is. They pay a great deal of money for it, and drink and call it "good," the very poison that God warns them against! Champagne, Catawba, old Port, Madeira, are some of the names given to this poison-juice which men put into bottles. There are some mothers, whose duty it is to provide good and wholesome food for their children, who take the sweet juices out of the fruit God has made and let it decay until it becomes poison-juice. Perhaps they do not mean to do their children harm, but they certainly do.

Mr. B——planted several thousands of grape-vines, and God filled the vines with beautiful grapes. When they were all ripe Mr. B——had numbers of men and women to pick them. There were so many grapes that they had to be carried away in large wagons.

Then Mr. B———sold them to a man who wanted to make wine out of them. Do you think Mr. B——— did wrong? Wrong? you say. Yes, I am very sure that no one ought to sell grapes to make wine out of, even if he does not make it himself. Will the boys who read the Banner remember this when they are old enough to grow fruit? Will you not promise never to make your fruit into liquors?

Will you not promise, as well, never to drink the juice of fruit made into liquors? Will the girls promise as much too?

I wish the boys and girls would get their Bibles and read in the twenty-eighth chapter of Isaiah how some people used their grapes for drunkenness.

SHE WONT NEED THEM ANY MORE.

Some days since a disseminator of Chaff noticed a ragged little boot black pulling some bright blossoms from a bruised and faded boquet which a chambermaid had thrown from a chamber window into the alley.

"What are you doing with that boquet, my lad?" asked the disseminator.

"Nothing," was the lad's reply, as he kept on at his work.

"But do you love flowers so well that you are willing to pick them out of the mud?"

"I suppose that's my bizness and none of yourn."

"Oh! certainly: but you surely cannot expect to sell these faded flowers."

"Sell 'em! who wants to sell 'em? I'm going to take 'em to Lill."

"Oh! Lill is your sweetheart, I see."

"No; Lill is not my sweetheart: she's my sick sister," said the boy, as his eye flashed and his dirty chin quivered, "Lill's been sick a long time, an' lately she talked of nothing but flowers an' birds, but mother told me this mornin' that Lill would die b-b-before the flowers an' birds came back."

The boy burst into tears.

"Come with me to the florist's, and your sister shall have a nice boquet."

The little fellow was soon bounding home with his treasure. Next day he appeared and said:

"I came to thank you, sir, for Lill. That boquet done her much good, and she hugged it till she set herself a coughin' again. She says that she'll come an' work for you soon as she gets well."

An order was sent to the florist to give the boy every other day a bouquet for Lill. It was only the day before yesterday that the boot black again appeared. He stepped inside the office door, and said:

"Thank you, sir, but Lill—Lill—(tears were streaming from his eyes) wont—need—the—the flowers any more."

He went quickly away but his brief words had told the story. Lill wont need the flowers any more, but they will grow above her, and the birds will sing around her just the same—*Detroit Chaff*.

STARTING BANDS OF HOPE.

I will briefly state a way of starting Bands of Hope that I find very successful. As soon as I reach a town and get presentable from dust, I get some good, influential brother to accompany me to the public school and introduce me to the teacher. Or, having an English tongue in my head "go and introduce myself. After listening to recitations awhile, usually find or ask an opportunity to address scholars on habits of application, deportment, respect for teachers and parents &c. And on the use of intoxicants, tobacco and profanity. By some pleasantry and anecdotes get their ear and confidence, and by earnestness try to impress them for good.

I find most teachers favorable and consult them about Bands of Hope and ask all who want to hear about it to remain after school. Get teacher to act as Supt. or have a suitable person, then let all rise who wish to be members, or only those who do not wish, (very often the easier way as whole schools chime in some times) ask the teacher who is familiar with names and faces, to take down names. I then administer the pledge, let them name their officers, explaining the kind of young persons needed and duties of each officer; alternating the sexes for officers and letting boys nominate girls and vice versa: Teachers, Supt. and members decide time, place and frequency of meeting.

J. W. Webb.

A Dying Landlord.—"If I had my time to live over again," said a landlord of a public-house at the verge of death, "I would rather sweep crossings, or beg, or even starve to death, before I would again see the woe and misery which I and my trade have produced."

The principal business of some men's lives is to suck tobacco smoke thru a filthy pipe or filthier cigar. A frog fills a nobler destiny.

The whisky grocery is the vilest of all nests of sin and debauchery.

FOLLOW THOU ME.

Have ye looked for sheep in the desert,
For those who have missed their way?
Have ye been in the wild, waste places,
Where the lost and wandering stray?
Have ye trodden the lonely highway,
The foul and darksome street?
It may be ye'd seen in the gloaming,
The print of my wounded feet.

Have ye folded home to your bosom
The trembling, neglected lamb?
And taught to the lost little one,
The sound of the Shepherd's name?
Have ye searched for the poor and needy,
With no clothing, no home, no bread?
The Son of man was among them;
He had nowhere to lay his head!

Have ye carried the living water
To the parched and thirsty soul?
Have ye said to the sick and wounded,
"Christ Jesus make thee whole?"
Have ye told my fainting children,
Of the strength of the Father's hand?
Have ye guided the tottering footsteps
To the shores of the "Golden Land?"

Have ye stood by the sad and weary
To smooth the pillow of death?
To comfort the sorrow stricken,
And strengthen the feeble faith?
And have ye felt when the glory
Has streamed thru the open door,
And flitted across the shadows,
That I had been there before?

Have ye wept with the broken hearted
In their agony of woe?
Ye might hear me beside you whisper,
'Tis a pathway I often go!
My friends, disciples, brethren,
Can ye dare to follow me!
Then where the Master dwelleth,
There shall the servant be.

—*Young Christian.*

Cruelty to Children. The society for prevention of cruelty have had in the last month 45 complaints respecting 86 children. They have attended to 39 of the complaints. Have placed 7 children in benevolent societies and 2 in private families. There have been 12 arrests for allowing children to visit saloons, and 3 for allowing them to dance or play in saloons: 8 convicted and 7 pending still. Their receipts for the month were $385 and expenses $114: and there is $1200 in the treasury.

The operations of this Society are of very great importance. It is fair to suppose that only a very small percentage of the cases of cruelty, starvation and neglect suffered by thousands of children in this city can come to their notice, but their labors relieve much suffering and tend to direct public attention to the monstrous crime producing power of the brewery and grogshop. If it were not a matter fraught with so much misery and death to our fellow creatures there would be cause for a broad grin of derision at the infamous public policy of giving a license to a poisoner of men to keep a poison shop and then fining people for allowing children to go to those schools of vice.

USEFUL STATISTICS TO PRESERVE.

Population of the United States 50 million.
Population of Britain 32 million.
Population of France 37 million
Imports the year past, U. S. 703 million
Imports the year past Britain, 1,843 mil.
Imports the year past France 892 mil.
Exports U. S. 931 million.
Exports Britain 1345 million
Exports France 674 million
Exports over imports, U. S. 228 million.
Imports over exports Britain, 498 million.
Imports over exports France, 218 million.
Public debt U. S. 1,879 million.
Public debt Britain 3,890 million.
Public debt France 4,250 million.
Revenue U. S. 356 mil. Expenses 257 mil
Revenue Britain 415 mil. Expenses 405 mil.
Revenue France 599 mil. Expenses 592 mil.

Chinese leprosy is a terrible scourge, but the German leprosy that a beer wagon scatters round is a thousand times worse.

The man who smokes is the schoolmaster who induces every boy to smoke.

A few copies of the Proceedings of the recent National Temperance Convention at Saratoga, for sale at this office 25 cents each; sent free by mail. Every Good Templar ought to have one.

GOOD TEMPERANCE PAPERS TO TAKE.

WEEKLIES.	PER YEAR.
"Casket," Napanee, Canada	$1 00
"Freeman," Parkersburg, W. Va	2 00
"Irrepressible Conflict," Marshall, Mo	50
"Kansas Methodist," Topeka	1 25
"Lever," Detroit, Mich	1 50
"Living Issue," Cooperstown, N. Y	1 50
"National Liberator" (Ill'd), Chicago	50
"Pacific Censor," Vancouver, W. T	1 50
"Prohibitionist," Lewiston, Me	50
"Signal" (W. C. T. U.), Chicago, Ill	1 50
"Signal" Delaware, Ohio	2 00
"Saturday Anvil," Washington, D. C	1 00
"Temperance Banner," Little Rock, Ark	1 00
"Temperance Review," Minneapolis, Minn	1 75
"Truth," Baltimore, Md	1 00
"Tidal Wave," Columbus Grove, Ohio	1 00
"Watchman," Halifax, N. S	1 00
"Western World," Lincoln, Neb	1 50

MONTHLY.	PER YEAR.
"Our Union" (W. C. T. U.), 53 Bible House, N. Y	$0 60
"National Temperance Advocate," 58 Reade St., N.Y.	1 00
"Youths' Temperance Banner" (copies over 4)	12
"National Freeman" (64 pages), Chicago	1 75
"Common School Union," Avon, N. Y	25
"Gem," 12 Cannon St., N. Y	50
"Crusader," London, Can	50

SEMI-MONTHLY.	PER YEAR.
"Chief," Fort Atkinson, Wis	$1 00

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Nine miles from Los Angeles Court House between Florence and Downey, bounded by Anaheim Railroad and Old San Gabriel river. 270 acres with 270 shares of water in San Antonio Irrigating Company. Orchard of over 2,000 apple and pear trees. House of four rooms, barn, etc., Splendid opening for large dairy business; 100 cows could be milked at a gross profit of five thousand dollars per annum.

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$12,000 was refused for this property by late owner, who valued it at $18,000. It was sold under foreclosure of mortgage and is now offered for $10.000 cash. Date of redemption is past; and an absolute and perfect title will be given.

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Temple Block, Los Angeles, Cal., or
JAMES SMITH.
Pasadena, Cal.

"WISDOM'S WAYS."

The National Temperance Society has just published an excellent concert exercise," "Wisdom's Ways," by Hope Hazel. Composed of scripture responsive texts and well-selected recitations. It is especially adapted for Sunday-schools, Bands of Hope, and juvenile temperance and religious organizations. It is deserving of a wide circulation, and those desirous of giving such an exercise would do well to send for a copy for examination. 12mo, 8 pages, 3 cents, single copies; 36 cents per dozen, sent post paid. Address J. N. STEARNS, Publishing Agent, 58 Reade Street, New York.

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"NON-INTOXICATING" WINE.

Joseph Cook, in his new address, just published by the National Temperance Society, entitled "The New House and its Battlement," says:

"I think it beyond dispute among the scholars of the first rank that at the Passover the wine used was non-intoxicating, and that our Lord instituted the Supper with such wine."

The Congregationalist of Boston, referring to it, says;

"Taking this adjective, 'non-intoxicating,' in its only legitimate sense, it seems incredible that Mr. Cook can have been guilty of such a misrepresentation as the language contains. We ask for information. Is there a single 'scholar of the first rank' (and recognized as such) at Andover, Harvard, Yale, New York, Princeton, or anywhere else in this country, who holds and teaches what is thus affirmed to be beyond dispute? Is there a solitary missionary of the American Board, who has studied the subject in Bible lands, who does this? If the statement really was as reckless as it seems to us to be, we must protest against it. The task of persuading men to total abstinence is difficult enough, without its being increased before the minds of intelligent and sensible persons by such actual (however well meant) misstatements of facts.

It seems more than "incredible" that the Congregationalist should make such a comment as the above. Mr. Cook gives his authority for his statement, which is unquestioned and cannot be overthrown. Besides these there are Professor Taylor Lewis; Drs. Moses Stuart, Eliphalet Nott, Jacobus, Samson, Patton, Duffield, Adam, Clarke, Dawson, Burns, Albert Barnes, Owen, and hundreds of others, very many of them in the first rank of scholarship, who have amply proved the existence of non-intoxicating wine, and the Congregationalist is guilty of "misstatement of facts" when it sends forth such paragraphs as the above. If the editor would give a dispassionate and careful examination to the whole subject, earnestly desiring the truth in the matter, we should feel confident of a different class of verbs as well as "adjectives" hereafter in his writings.—*N. T, Advocate.*

The Congl, denomination has been with good reason counted as friendly to temperance. It has all long contribnted and does to-day its quota of earnest, able, active helpers and workers. Its conferences have time and again given expression to advanced temperance declarations and its churches have frequently and numerously pronounced in favor proper communion wine in place of the cup of pollution still so often adhered to.

Their national organ above referred to probably has ability and excellence of a high order in some directions, but if one may be permitted to judge of it by its persistent warfare against every phase of consistent and rational temperance, as appears in the extracts quoted from it almost weekly, it seems that the management of the paper has fallen into unlucky hands for the advancement of temperance and christianity, and still some of its defenders tell us it is as much a temperance paper as the Rescue is.

Sometimes a minister of some religious body discovers that the doctrines of his church are fundamentally wrong, and preaches to that effect; but altho he professes to be as much of a bible Christian as any of his fellows, they invariably boot him out. They dont want any converts made to a confessedly anti-bible and anti-Christian Church. And the temperance people must be excused if they emphatically disclaim any kindred, fellowship, tolerance, or friendship with any parties who pronounce temperance unscriptural, unchristlike, unchristian—and if they declare war against the heresies of the "moderate" use of wine or gin being consistent either with friendship to temperance or with christian profession.

The Congregationalist professes at times to commend total abstinence, but it persistently and fiercely assails every consistent argument in its favor and every consistent method of its advancement.

It grants the propriety of total abstinence solely on condition of the admission that Christ and his disciples were utterly opposed to it in practice and principle: that the Savior took especial pains to make partial intoxication in his honor and memory a sacred duty on the part of his followers. That in the institution of the supper the Savior was so pointedly desirous of perpetuating the honored use of intoxicating polluted putrid wine, that he openly violated not only the most urgent and oft repeated injunctions of the Mosaic law, but also the decent observances of Jewish society and the principles of ordinary morality—in using a thing so strictly forbidden as the cup of rotten leaven or ferment, during the Passover week, so denounced thruout the Bible and so indecent and immoral to use at any time.

The only christian argument permitted us by the paper with the long name, is that we may urge people to be a little more moral and holy than Christ was and so much better than he commanded or deemed at all necessary, and on this ground it commends total abstinence. It is said a miner in Colorado lately sold a mine for $10,000 provided it turned out as well at 10ft down as it looked at the surface. He put in a blast of giant powder to develop it, but after the explosion, all the experts and assessors and prospectors in the county were insufficient to find a trace of that mine. And that is just what will be the result of the new program so kindly planned for us; whenever it is clearly made out that Christ was a lawbreaker, a winebibber and set a bad example for respectable people to follow, the Christian religion will be where that mine went to. And if it had had no more consistent expounders and exemplars than the modern Crosbyites, it would have gone there long ago.

On the question of the wine of the communion, the intelligent and consciencious scholars who have impartially and faithfully examined both the evidences and probabilities, are said to be entirely unanimous and have not left a single doubt or difficulty to encounter or a single discrepancy or inconsistency to reconcile. Beerguzzlers, winebibbers and punch loving theologians, tho they understand Greek and Hebrew, have looked upon this question with utter contempt, and have derided the idea that anything ever translated wine, or the blood of the grape, or the fruit of the vine, could have been unintoxicating. And a number of other professors of religion who never drink, but who have a good deal of the old leaven of antitemperance bigotry clinging to them, have chosen to pin their faith in this matter to the coat tails of the old fogy wine lovers, giving no personal study, not a moment's, to the subject and utterly ignoring all the authority of the sober respectable, honest, trustworthy scholarship who have thoroly established the facts.

That topers should so elect to interpret the Bible to justify their habits, is consistent with the word which says "wine is a mocker," and "priest and prophet are turned aside" &c. but why sober men should assent to a wicked and obvious perversion of scripture, which libels, degrades and blasphemes the Savior, is an emigma: unless we happen to hunt up the word, bigotry.

It is noteworthy that the Joseph Cook side of this question have given to the world the most explicit proofs of their position and have left nothing at all in doubt. On the other side, the champions of the doctrine of the immorality of the Savior, have never dared to attempt to prove their position by any facts adduced, any argument or any probabilities—all they have done is to say that some first rate scholars, who are nameless dont believe our conclusions. Henry Ward Beecher asserted his belief of course of the doctrine, that would receive the greatest applause, but his only proof attempted was the unmanly and dishonest fling that "some third rate scholars believed" in the unfermented wine theory.

And there is not an advocate of the use of the cup of pollution on sacramental occasions that dares to come forward to defend his position by any honest manly argument; the best of them can only say, I believe or I dont believe so and so; the worst of them adopt the old tactics of the rumseller—accusing eminently gifted men of ignorance and as the Congregationalist has done, backbiting, slandering and accusing of wilful falsehood, the eminent scholar, gentleman, philosopher and christian, Joseph Cook and scores of other eminent, excellent and learned christians.

JUVENILE WORK.

The more faithful and actively the training of the young in the principles of temperance is followed up, the more eminently satisfactory the results. Temperance organizations have been for 50 years past neglecting more or less the education of the young and waiting to combat a mature sentiment trained in a hostile camp, or at best trained with an utter indifference to the most important question of their lives.

We have all hoped that the war could be concluded before the children grew up, but if such will now at last be the case, we shall more than ever need the pupils of the present juvenile temples to preserve and maintain the fruits of the victories gained. And if we do not succeed till they grow up and neglect their education now, we shall find them as the neutrals are now, on the enemy's side in every actual issue of a vote for or against temperance.

There is a sacred duty to be performed to preach the gospel of temperance to the young, as well as to the older folks, and to guard both from the temptation of drink: and we should never forget that the active temperance workers are the only source from which the children can derive any warnings against the thousands of snares which are to beset them thru life.

The secular and religious teachers who are not openly and actively pronounced on the side of temperance, are invariably hostile to it and if we fail to direct the young aright, they are very sure to grow up with a bias against or a contempt for the principles and advocates of temperance, which may be fatal to their welfare here and hereafter.

We have every reason to urge us to activity in this matter, the saving of the children from the ever present snares that are waiting for their feet, the securing of their aid in the general warfare against the kingdom of Satan, and in addition the perhaps selfish motive of building ourselves and our lodges and our cause up right now. If we are going to

neglect any class, better let it be the older folks: for if we educate the children they will educate their elders sure in what they learn: if we secure the children they will secure the old folks: if we gain them over they will gain over their parents.

Now there is no reason why every Lodge in the State should not have its juvenile society, but there are fifty reasons why it should. Educating the children will educate the lodge and the community by the shortest possible way and the cheapest and most effective manner.

We shall never hear of a Lodge surrendering that does its duty by a Band of Hope. The Grand Lodge has provided every facility gratis and there is no excuse for delay or failure.

cHEAP jOHN

The Rescue has a persistent quarrel with the whole dominion and empire of rum: and particularly with one of its most successful lieutenant generals, perhaps the most damaging that ever undermined our works, general cheap john. Nasby said he found he could do more good to the confederacy by going north and hindering enlistments, than he could by fighting in the southern army. So cheap john in our Good Templar Lodges and R. W. G. Lodges has been able to do the cause of temperance a thousand times more destructive damage than al the powers of rum and satan could have done in the open field of honest fight.

It was no disgrace to Job, it is no dishonor to his memory, that the devil considered him worth going after to tempt. To account for the acts of bad men in the past or present we may dispense with a belief in the existence of a tempting devil or devils. But it is impossible to account for the acts of thousands of really well-meaning, honest, worthy men without drawing the shadowy outline of a tempting cunning spirit of evil at their elbow. If there are such agencies, there is every reason to believe that they are particularly active nowadays about good men of large influence: since the inquisition and open violence are no longer permitted. It would therefore be a poor compliment to a leader in christian or temperance work to suppose the devil dont think him worth tempting, and may not often be at least partially successful with him.

Therefore it is not disrespectful to suggest that the great tempter has been an active counsellor and participant in the Good Templar organizations. More than any other agency that has arisen against him for a century at least, the temperance reform menaced his supremacy on earth. Destroy the I. O. G. T. and his lease had a long renewal. His place therefore to hurt us was to be a deceiving spirit in our midst and he was initiated as a member of the order and went into and possessed the cheap john legion in it.

There is no denying the fact that the order properly generaled above and below, well drilled and disciplined, united and loyal and devoted and with a consistent financial basis and revenue system, was a power capable of enlisting all good men and women in its interests and accomplishing the emancipation of our country and the world. And it is an equally obvious fact, for we see that fact standing out with the utmost distinctness, that the order in every state where cheap john has controlled the financial legislation, the order in its present condition is a most complete and utter and comprehensive failure and fizzle, as a power to cope with the liquor traffic or to secure prohibition while the world lasts—not only that, but it has become one the most imbecile and insignificant factors in any such enterprise.

In place of putting itself on a proper financial basis, almost the first act of every temperance society has been to pauperize itself and our order has in general been no exception to the easy conquest of cheap john. In place of securing a vigorous growth and absorbing all similar societies and planting its own standard everywhere and being the one great temperance power and a hand in hand partner and protector and helper of the W. C. T. U., it has looked on unconcernedly and seen itself supplanted with a score of different kinds of ephemeral and independent and incompetent local cheap john societies. Anything was better than the Good Templars in a thousand places and cheap john has been in his glory everywhere.

If the Rescue desired the utter extinction of the order it would keep profoundly quiet about these things. Those who are helping to extinguish the order and turn it out to die, a picked and disemboweled bird, will perhaps assail the motives of this discussion. Let them do it. Better have a good deal of howling than let the order rot out. And if it is going to be killed the sooner the better and let some competent and consistent body replace the 5 and 10 cent Good Templary.

Looking over the list of 77 Grand Lodges we find loss, loss, loss everywhere except in Cal. Ill. Iowa Mich. and N. Y. In these there have been some increase in numbers and in several others there has been also an increase of five or ten members. This wretched slauter has been going on steadliy for ten years or more: only a very few states have shown any gains all this time, and our R. W. G. L. and Grand Lodges have met and had always a glorious and enthusiastic time, fighting down per capita tax, degrees, signs, regalia, wiping out every source of revenue and killing and drowning every proposition made by any revolutionary spirit to rehabilitate the decaying order, to reform abuses, to create revenues, to add anything to the enterprises of the order, to issue temperance literature among the Germans or among anybody else, to create a mutual aid, juvenile progress, or a temperance press, or in fact to do anything for the good of the cause.

The R. W. G. L. about 12 years ago did one very brilliantly progressive, enterprising and generous act. It expended $200, in sending our departed Bro. Roberts of Pa. to establish Good Templarism in Great Britain, and about six years ago it sent a squad of missionaries there at an expense of $8000 or more to fight the Good Templarism that Bro. Roberts had planted.

There is something suggestive in the contrast between the poor, laborious struggling mission of $200 and its modest missionary landing in England to found Good Templary, and the plenipotentiary embassy of many thousand dollars to fight Good Templary. But it is a fair type of the past recorded acts of the R. W. G. L. They have met year after year pell-mell without any program or policy: have expended many thousands a year to abolish degrees, alter signs, tinker the ritual, pick the order to pieces, lower its dignity, pauperize it: and it has not spent a dollar or an hour in anything calculated to strengthen the order and promote our cause.

And all this mischief has been wrot by men and some few women, not one of whom meditated mischief: not one actuated by evil motives: not one of them who was not a worthy and well-meaning, sincere and ardent well-wisher and worker in the temperance vineyard——but most of them under the infatuation of the evil spirit cheap john and the subtle whisperings of the great tempter, believing themselves under full sail toward a good time coming to be ushered in on the cost nothing principle.

Subscribers this week: Modesto (J. J. Porter) 6; Merced, (W. C. King) 1; Ventura, 1; Santa Clara Lodge, 6: C. W. Pedlar, 2: H. Folger, S. F. 1: Bro. Leland, (Oregon) 14: Japan, 1: Bro. Webb, 4: Stockton (W. Jones) 1.

Columbia Lodge at Gilroy moves on the enemy's works next week, having given the Sunday smashers due notice. Falling into line one after another.

7 Reams even or 3360 copies of the Rescue are now printed and circulated weekly.

THE SUNDAY LAW.

From many quarters come reports of a successfu outcome of the movement made to enforce the Sunday law. It is an effort which will receive the good wishes and good help of every good honest square citizen and it will be objected to, hated and cursed by men who love nastiness and wickedness—by those who are smitten with moral leprosy like the Amador Sentinel, and it wili receive little sympathy and much discouragement from moral cowards of every stripe.

There is then every reason to move onward; it seems very bad policy to wait for the action of the Supreme court; there is no reason to fear an adverse decision there; but if there should be, the more that can be done in the meantime to show the direction of public opinion as to the perversion and debauchery of our day of rest, the better; and the more agitation effected the more will be the beneficial results.

And this is not a matter that affects California alone. If we succeed here it will no doubt be the beginning of a reform that will sweep over the whole country. And it behoves the Good Templars of California to be active and energetic in an enterprise which has in prospect such a vast benefit and blessing as the restoration of our American Rest Day overso large an area.

MRS. STEVENS.

At Valley Lodge had a good meeting: 13 applicants for membership. Col. Babcock was present and assisted; a profitable meeting, Bro. Joseph, D. D. presiding. This lodge is prosperous as regards numbers, having over 80 members. At Constitution Lodge open meeting, a happy program was successfully carried thru. Mrs. S. made the opening attack, a choice and interesting paper by Mrs. Hart followed, "a day in a temperance coffee room," and a speech by Mr. Barnes, Grand Master of the A O U W who paid a high tribute to the work now being done by the Good Templars of this state.

On Monday evening of this week lectured at Alameda and secured 19 names for a lodge which on Tuesday evening after a very interesting and spirited meeting was organized with 30 members, Rev. Geo Morris, L. D. The lodge sets out under good auspices and with good material and a promise of good success. During the term of Mr. Naismith as Dist. Dep., five new lodges have been organized in Alameda Co.

Delinquent Lodges.—Turning to the report of the G. W. S. in this number, it will be observed that 43 lodges have become lately so dead that they make no returns for the quarter ending July 31st, and make no reply to the repeated notices of the G. W. S., asking for explanation. Two of these 43 have lately given signs of life; one subscribed a few days ago for two copies of the Rescue for 6 months; a member of the other has within two weeks sent in 27 subscribers, all but three or four for a year. These two lodges evidently are not dead, but it is significant that except what has been done by these two in this month of Sept., not one of the whole 43 lodges has been a subscriber to the Rescue, nor has a single member of their communities been a subscriber. Whether any of them have made any use of the L. D. copy sent them is of course known only to themselves. It is an unfortunate condition to make public, the demise or utter apathy of so many lodges in one quarter, but we shall never suffer from telling all the truth every time.

Faith, hope and charity are sometimes exemplified quite liberally outside of temperance and Christian Orders. A stray copy of a Spanish paper of 1880 published in this city has a long list of festive delinquents who have been subscribers for terms running from two to five or six years, and have never paid a cent. Their indebtedness foots up from 5 or 6 to $50 in cases where some commisisons have been kindly attended to by the publisher. Perhaps they are keeping their money so as to rush it all in at once on him, and make him a sudden millionaire. But his faith and patience for all these years is to be reverenced. He has a larger assortment of faith, hope and charity than the Rescue, and is especially richer in hope.

The income of the Rescue does not justify the constant employment of a printer making alterations in the lodge directories. A thoro alteration has just been made and as there will be another complete change after G. L. session, things will have to stand as they are till then.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD POISONED.

The wound of the sick man would doubtless have been fatal, were it not for his remarkably healthy and vigorous physique. His survival of the effect of the wound was a wonder, but his continued survival of the effects of a persistent course of the most iniquitous quackery is simply miraculous.

It is said the Chinese use certain classes of beetle's wings and the toenails of children of a certain age, reduced to powder, and similar nonsense, as powerful remedies for some disorders. Every body is allowed to pass judgment of ridicule upon such superstitions, but they are not a whit more absurd than some things in the medical treatment of the President.

Those who dare to criticise the acts of medical men are at once conveniently shoo-shood as ignorant. No outsider presumes or desires to question the surgical skill of the president's physicians, but any common intelligence can perceive that in their medical treatment they have all along been guilty of the wild absurdity, as a Health Journal of Pennsylvania expresses it, of striving to keep up the patient's strength by means that exhaust it, of allaying irritation by means which excite it, of reducing inflamation by means which produce it, of preventing fever by means which increase it, of saving life by means which destroy it.

And all this has been done in spite of the emphatic protest of enlightened science, in obedience to the exploded theories and heathenish quackeries of a class of unreasoning conservatives who refuse to listen to any thing which conflicts with their fossilized and barbarous superstitions.

The doctrine of infallibility must be preserved; the books they learned from, the men they studied under, and the system they embraced, are all infallible. And it is true they have been infallible death to an army of their patients, who have died and are dying to-day from alcoholic and opiatic quackery.

Any person of moderate intelligence who is not a doctor devotee of the whisky delusion, can see very clearly that a man in good health without any wound, if subjected for two months to the abominable tinkering and poisoning that have been practiced upon the president, would now be in more critical danger than Dr. Tanner was at the conclusion of his forty days' fast. His stomach, weak and delicate for such a strong man, and subject to derangement when in ordinary health, needing wholesome, nourishing, simple food, has been fouled, tortured, inflamed, weakened, and its digestive powers destroyed by swinish and filthy and poisonous and revolting doses of nasty rum and brandy and wine, and every dose was laden with death. To cap the climax of idiotic fetishism, the Russian drink koomis, rotted, putrid milk, despoiled of all its nourishing qualities and converted into unwholesome, innutritious, repulsive and abominable swill, its only property that renders it different from the refuse of a swill barrel, being the alcohol poison which it contains.

Ordinary intelligence can understand that a medicine that quickens the action of the heart without giving it an atom of strength or power, when that heart has been making 100 to 130 beats a minute, if continued for two months must be fatal to life, except the miraculous power of God interpose.

The idea that alcohol keeps up or imparts any strength or sustains or nourishes the human system in the least degree is too monstrous a folly to waste time in refuting.

And those hypodermic injections of morphia and uses of whisky otherwise, opium and whisky, koumis and morphia, koumis and whisky in an unceasing round, are enough to make us blush as a nation that such a barbarity dares to publish itself. No one can doubt the honesty of the President's physicians; they believe thoroly in the rectitude of their practice; their reputation is at stake and they are doubtless as anxious to bring about the recovery of their patient as any one can be. But God help any poor wretch who is so unfortunate as to be slowly butchered by them in place of being more mercifully left out in the field to die in peace, or better, left with any respectable nurse woman to take care of and feed and cure.

It is safe to presume that there is not a single regular doctor who is a total abstainer of a few years, who approves the alcohol and opium dosing of the President; and probably every one who drinks even beer heartily endorses it. The fact is, no doctor who understands beer and alcohol and their effects, would ever use it internally on himself or others. Pardon is craved for presuming to doubt (having no diploma) the necessarily beneficial healing qualities of a swill beverage invented by the Tartars, and used by them not as food, but solely to get drunk on. Send for Li Po Tai; he will have the patient out in a week, and well.

In too much of a hurry, is that man who writes his own or any other person's name so indistinctly that every one who has to read it has to waste five or ten minutes precious time puzzling over it to make it out. So are those who write a five minute article for a paper and the editor has to spend half an hour deciphering it and writing in half the words lest the printer should be driven to suicide or profanity over it.

THE BREWERY AND BEER SHOPS.

The brewer's wagon discharges regularly on stated days a barrel of its poisoned swill, at the gate of many a respectable Christian household in California. And church members and good worthy benevolent people of pure intentions and excellent qualities of character are drinking this infernal poison, under the mistaken impression that it is a wholesome and harmless and safe beverage. And there are numbers of just those same classes of people who have become hopeless drunkards on that beer, and many more, men, women and young folks who are already drunkards on that satanic poison, and do not know it.

Yes, members of Christian churches have been deceived and opiated and drugged and are drunkards on beer. And they dont know it. They have been deceived by satan's master stroke of politic strategy, to believe that beer is a pure and innocuous drink and not liable to lead to drunkenness. Whereas it is the most wickedly and most poisonously and fraudulently adulterated of all drinks. And it draws thousands upon thousands of men, women and children into the dragnet of pollution, who never would have learned to drink at all of strong liquors had they to take their first lessons in them.

About fifty years ago the Beer Act was passed in England to induce the English people to avoid strong drinks and be sober on beer. It opened beer houses everywhere to coax away the customers of the gin shop. That Beer Act was the most debauching, degrading, pauperizing, beggar and thief and drunkard making calamity that ever afflicted England. Gin drinking was increased and hundreds of thousands became drunkards on beer, that never would have learned to like gin or perhaps touch it.

Here we have followed the same course and have added to the crime and pauper factories already in existence, the winery and brewery, both institutions of peculiar capacity for nastiness and filthiness. But the brewery and the V. c. rat trap of rottenness and the beer wagon that visits respectable houses, are the most prolific and accursed agencies of lewdness and vileness and beggary and brazen naked crime, that ever cursed a community. The fiends of beer are the most insidious, poisonous and fatal of all the agencies of Satan, and they are so because of the disguise in which they attack their victims.

ANTI TEMPERANCE AT SANTA CRUZ.

The Sentinel giving notice of a meeting of rum-selling outlaws in Santa Cruz to oppose the Sunday law, makes a plea rather in favor of keeping Sunday as a day of special debauchery as it is now: and suggests that the enforcement of the Sunday law will give Santa Cruz a "black eye" as a pleasure resort on Sunday. As the only benefit to be derived to Santa Cruz as a Sunday excursion resort is a little coin in the tills of the criminal pursuits, one would suppose a sensible journal would discourage it.

It reminds one of an attempt made by the police of Sacramento 8 or 9 years ago to shut up the gambling houses during fair week: they closed them all one evening and made many arrests. Next morning the human bloodhounds who sell poison drinks petitioned the city authorities to suspend that law, giving as an all sufficient reason that, "if it were not suspended the 300 gamblers who had come to Sacramento to ply their trade during the fair would immediately leave the city." And the argument was sufficient, proceedings were quashed, the ordinance was suspended, to give 300 thieves a weeks opportunity to rob and plunder the visitors at the State fair, and to help 300 bloodhounds to sell whisky to aid in the robbery. A counter petition from 300 honest citizens was spit upon. Virtuous officials ! ! ! California morality ! ! !

Wine Cases. Sometime ago a wine advocate in the Chronicle advocated the importation of French immigrants for California, on account of their superior capacity for guzzling wine. It was argued that as the French people drink on an average 34 gallons of wine in their own country, their presence here to pour our wine into, would be a great blessing to the State. It is suggested that we have 20.000 to 50.000 Irishmen, Germans, Portuguese and Indians who could get away with 365 gallons of wine a year and still the wine business dont enrich any thing in that direction. It might be an enriching process to afford a free passage to California for all the tramps and vagrants in the other States. They could take care of all our wine and brandy too. The State could be made to foot all the bills too.

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However dark the way seems, if you love the children and wish to save them, and at the same time to train up workers for temperance send for the above and learn what can be done. Then if you wish to learn how to do it, send for the following list:

1 Catechism on Alcohol, 05.
1 Juvenile Temperance Manual, 25.
1 Ripples of Song, 15.
1 Mannal Set (Illustrated Tracts), 08.

All sent for 50 cents.

When you have studied these, prepared the way and fixed upon the time for opening the school and decided how many scholars you will probably have, send for catechisms enough to supply one to each scholar, to whom they may be either given or sold, price per hundred, more or less, $5.00
Ripples of Song, per dozen, 1.60
For any number less than one dezen, each 15 cts.

The above are essential while the following are extremely desirable.

Children's Illustrated Tracts, one each for each scholar, per 100, 20 cts. Postage per 200, more or less, 05
Ladder tickets, per hundred, more or less, 1.00
1 mannal for each teacher, each 25c.
Chromo Test-Cards, for rewards, per hundred, more or less, 1.00
Youth's Temperance Banner, four or more copies per year each .12.

The superintendent will find it desiradle to have the following.

1 Juvenile Temperance Manual, cloth, .60
1 Alcohol and Hygiene, .60
1 Temperance Lesson-Book, paper, 25 cents, cloth, .50
1 Temperance Physiology, paper, .50.
1 Pathology of Drunkenness, .05
1 Bacchus Dethroned, paper 50 cents, cloth 1.00
1 Medical Temperance Journal (one year) 1.00
1 Brown's Physiology, 1.25.

While all the above are very useful, the more desirable have the higher place on the list.

If money is available, it will be wise to aim at having a Loan Library.

TEMPERANCE LOAN LIBRARY.

The following valuable temperance publications are cordially recommended for all Woman's Christian Temperance Unions, to own and keep at their headquarters, for the purpose of loaning to ministers, physicians, lawyers, women and all others in the community who will read them, with the view of producing individual conviction, and educating a sound public opinion upon every phase of this question.

Alcohol and the State. Pitman, A discussion of the problem of law as applied to the liquor traffic. $1.50

Talks on Temperance, by Canon Farrar, D. D. Paper 25 cts., cloth 60 cts.

Ten Lectures on Alcohol. By B. W. Richardson, M. D. Paper 50 cts., cloth $1.

Temperance Lesson Book, By. B. W. Richardson, A. M., M. D., LL. D., F. R. S. Paper 25 cts., cloth 50cts.

Our Wasted Resources. By Dr. Wm. Hargreaves. Giving the most valuable statistics ever published. Price paper 50 cts., cloth $1.25.

The Medical Use of Alcohol. By James Edmunds, M. D. of London. Including "Stimulants for Women." Paper 25 cents, cloth 60c.

Alcohol. Its Nature and Effect. Storey, 90c.

Alcohol and Hygiene. Julia Colman. 60c. Paper 25c.

Juvenile Temperance Manual. Julia Colman. Paper 25c., cloth. 60c.

Alcohol as a Food and Medicine. By Ezra M. Hunt, M.D. Paper 25c., cloth 60c.

Bible Wines or Laws of Fermentation. By Rev. Wm. Patton D. D. Paper 30c. cloth 60c.

The Divine Law as to Wine. By Prof. Geo. W. Sampson. $1.00.

The Pledge and the Cross. Paper, 50c. cloth $1.00

Our Coffee Room. By Elizabeth Cotton. $1.

PAMPHLETS.

Alcohol and Church. By Hon. R. C. Pittman. 24 pp., 10.

The Church and Temperance. By Hon. W. E. Dodge. 10c.

Buy Your Own Cherries By John W. Kirton. 24pp., 10c.

Beer as a Beverage. By Rev. G. W. Hughey. 24 pp., 10c.

Constitutional Amendment. By H. W. Blair. 48 pp. 10c.

Intemperance and Crime. By Judge N Davis. 24 pp., 10c.

Alcohol and the Human Brain. Rev. Joseph Cook. 10c.

Address of Miss F. E. Willard at Seventh Annual Meeting in Boston, October, 1889.

TEACHERS HELPS.

Children's Illustrated Tracts. 90 Four-page Tracts, 20 c. per hundred; postage 3 cents, the set in file case post-paid 25 cents.

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TEMPERANCE LESSON BOOK.—By B. W. Richardson, M. A., M. D., LL. D., F. R. S. 220 pp. Cloth, 50c.; paper, 25c. This is a series of short lessons on alcohol and its action on the body, accompanied with suitable questions, designed for study in public and private schools, and reading in schools and families. Send for it; read what this brightest and best of medical scientists has discovered regarding all kinds of drinks; be sure to *lend* it to your family doctor.

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OUR WASTED RESOURCES.—By Dr. Wm. Hargreaves. 12mo., 202 pages. The Missing Link in the Temperance Reform, giving the most valuable statistics ever published. Price in cloth, $1.50; paper edition, 50c.

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THE MEDICAL USE OF ALCOHOL.—95 pages. By James Edmunds, M. D., of London. Paper, 25c.; cloth, 60c.

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BEER AS A BEVERAGE.—24 pages. An Address by Rev. W. Hughey, in reply to the Appeal of the Beer Congress, 10c.

ALCOHOL AND THE HUMAN BRAIN.—By Rev. Joseph Cook. 12mo, 24 pp. An able scientific address, 10c.

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Lecturers' Reports.

☞ The only authorized Grand Lecturers in this jurisdiction are Mrs. E. P. Stevens, Messrs. Wm. Crowhurst, Hugh R. Hughes, Dr. M. D. Merrick, F. J. Culver, Col. C. N. Goulding. George Bramall, Rev. W. C. King and J. W. Webb.

They are authorized to instruct and institute Lodges and Bands of Hope, solicit subscribers for our official organ, the RESCUE, and receive donations for the Good Templars' Home for Orphans and our lecture and missionary work. They are employed and compensated by the Grand Lodge, and all monies received by them are paid over to the Grand Lodge Treasury. It is expected that the lodges and the friends of temperance will, in good time, secure a commodious place of meeting, provide music, advertise the meeting well, make every needed preparation and render them every assistance to make their mission a success.

W. C. KING.

JOTTINGS.

A few evenings since arrangement made to get to our evening work was likely to fail, so we sought the aid of an obliging young brother to carry us thither with all possible speed' In a few minutes he was at the gate with one of those peculiar Cal. vehicles known as a Buckboard which by the way proved far more comfortable than many a more pretentious carriage. At once we were dashing thru the dust at a furious rate and hence took closer notice of the horse our brother was driving. The horses most desirable for a long journey are not those which pace off the first mile or few miles with greatest speed. These if not balky are apt to lack what horsemen call bottom. This same rule holds good among men. Some seem to succeed only in raising a great dust and doing little traveling in this world. A new craze is started—they catch at it. Their enthusiasm rises to fever heat in a few hours. They ridicule all the slow going "fogies" who are plodding quietly along—at once tear away raising a cloud of dust so dense as to hide all the old veterans. Judging from appearances we would conclude that the world is to be overturned in the next 24 hours. But in that time the cloud has vanished into air carrying the enthusiasm of our would be reformers with it, and they are becalmed waiting for a fresh breeze. But to return. We had not proceeded far until our horse was inclined to be balky; before getting out of the village there was a decided disposition either to turn toward home or else come to a standstill.

To escape either result our driver held firmly to the nigh line. Matters soon assumed a serious aspect when a happy thought occurred to him; he eased up on the nigh right line and tightened the off one and thus we went sailing around and were on the back track.

I was at loss to know just how this was to bring me to my appt in time but waited patiently for the end. It soon came, for I noticed my brother was gradually tightening the off line and, as the track was broad was bringing our horse around to the right course again and so we were in a few minutes facing from home and the foolish brute was hastening on indulging the delusion that he was going to a stall and feed, and we reached our destination in good time.

That was a fine little stroke of policy on the part of our young friend and if he will ever be as shrewd in managing men and turning their whims to account as he is in handling horses, his success is assured.

So many people have whims and worst of all hug them so closely that the only way we can get along, is to humor them or find ourselves balked. Many lodges would be vastly improved in efficiency if the leaders would cultivate charity and use more tact and good humor in handling members and turning their whims to account.

How often have we felt, while listening to a profitless discussion over a technicality, like twitching the brothers coattail and whispering "ease up on the nigh line my brother."

A leader who studies human nature, remembers that we must take people as we find them—foibles and all, and who is filled with a love for the cause, and strives to make all these serve the "great end," is an invaluable requisite to every lodge.

We knew a prosperous business man east who in some manner, worked a motto into his every advertisment embodying this sentiment, "We have an eye to the main chance." Thus all thru life by watching the *main* chance he has gone on accumulating until now he is immensely wealthy.

If in our work we would attain like success, we must ever keep our eye on the main end—viz—the advancement of our cause, If others will insist on holding more closely to their piques and foibles, to the hiding of this, why then we must ease up on the nigh line—let them hug their delusion—tighten up on the off one and thus bring them around facing front again. The main chance to aid our fellowmen must be our over-weening desire; let us ever bear this in mind.

F. J. CULVER

OAKLAND, Cal. Sept. 9, 1881.

We hope whoever gets our last and lost report, mailed at Cloverdale on our return, will enjoy it. We have waited for its appearance before making our bow to the Exeeutive Committee. Our last that appeared in the RESCUE left us at Table Bluff, Humboldt Co. Here we lectured on Friday night, the 20th of July in the school house.

The teacher would not give way for the lecture, because he did not look to the churches or temperance people for his supper, but to the saloons. This remark caused me to ask the Christian parents and others whom they were permitting to educate their children—themselves or the saloons. They answered who would do so in the future by giving us twenty-six names for a Good Templar charter. Owing to the lateness of the hour we did not organize, but agreed to come again.

Saturday visited Rohnerville Lodge; conferred the degrees and instructed them in the unwritten work; a pleasant meeting. Sunday evening lectured to a full and very attentive audience. At this place resides Bro. A. M. Gill, Dist Sec., of Northern Dist Lodge—an earnest and true templar.

Monday evening drove to Port Kenyon. Stopped at Ferndale to see the L. D. of Port Kenyon Lodge, Judge Ferrell. He had been confined to the house by sickness for nearly two weeks, but went with us to the Port. Here we lectured in the hall of the lodge to a fair audience. Met with the lodge at the close of the meeting and exemplified the unwritten work. The Judge thot the ride to Petrolia would be good for him, and his company we were glad to have during a bleak ride of forty niles down the coast; at Petrolia all things were in readiness. Bro. Simpson and his co-workers are wide awake. Had a good house. The G. Ts. have the lines directly drawn. The good templar has no business loafing at the saloon.

Wednesday drove to Upper Maftole, 15 miles. Here we met some earnest Christian people who were willing to go into a good templar lodge and give their aid to the cause as well as to teach the rising generation to shun the cup of woe. No saloon nearer than Petrolia; fifteen G. Ts. from Petrolia Lodge came in near the close of our lecture and assisted in the organization which was completed with seventeen charter members.

Thursday returned to Petrolia and lectured at the camp ground, thus opening a religious camp meeting under the auspices of the U. P. church by giving them an address upon the Sunday law. It was well received; the audience large.

Friday returned to Ferndale over that coast road. At this place the churches were virtually closed against us. The Christian people will have to be given a few more shocks by attempts at murder before their eyes will open to the enormity of crime committed thru Satan's agent, Rum, as well as realize who are schooling their boys in crime. May they see.

H. R. HUGHES.

ANGELS CAMP, Sept. 4, 1881.

Have visited the lodges at Milton, Salt Spring Valley, Copperopolis and Telegraph city,' Being farming communities the attendance is small during the summer months. Hope Lodge has never missed a meeting; Faith and Charity lodges are gaining in attendance. Milton is in a state of suspended animation, but a little later in the season will be revived. They have passed thru their first season of depression, had to suspend some and expel others, but have retained the true spirits who have enlisted for life, and intend to make their lodges not only prosperous but permanent.

Have attended two meetings of my home lodge, Bear Mountain. It is a year old, has increased from 17 to 50 and is doing a good work; 9 copies of the RESCUE are taken. It has a Band of Hope under its fostering care.

Last evening visited Murphys Lodge which I organized one year ago with 40 charter members; they now number even 100, have bought a lot to build a hall, and a series of entertainments have accumulated quite a hall fund.

They have also a Band of Hope, a nursery to their lodge. They take a few copies of the RESCUE, but so far have manifested but little interest in our paper.

Their L. D. Bro. A. J. Cooke has been recommended for for District Deputy and the next session of Calaveras D. L. meets with them.

We have four lodges in ElDorado Co. On account of the sickness of my sister, the constant companion of my travels, I had to change my program. Will not be able to go to Mariposa or Upper Merced but spend this week in Tuolumne and attend D. L. the 10th at Columbia.

J. W. WEBB.

Before leaving San Luis Obispo Co became better acquainted with Bros. Oakes, Sheriff, Standifer, editor Tribune. C H Wood, principal of public schools and W. C. T. son of John Wood, the staunch prohibitionist, Prof Merredith and others of the lodge. Bros. Rev. Kirkland, M. E. church and Rev. H H Dobbins, Presbyterian, are active members and Sr. Dobbins presided at the organ on Monday night.

There is a desire for more lectures, especially Sr. Stevens if it be possible. This place and the wonderful interest created is too important to be neglected. Have suggested the propriety of part of this large lodge "swarming off" and keeping house for itself, merely for convenience, as no hall in town can accommodate all at once, and it must be difficult to keep the run of all the members. Then they are having additions to their numbers.

Bro. Wood promised to try and get the lodge to take a number of Rescues for free distribution, and get W. V. T. and others to canvass for subscribers. I left some copies for that purpose with him. Schools being closed on account of scarlet fever, I had no opportunity to address the children or organize a Band of Hope; quite possible, as teachers would co-operate.

CAYUCOS.

What Granger, Son of Temperance or Good Templar does not know Capt. J D Fowler, formerly of Hollister? wide awake and true as steel, he was on the look out for the lecturer and devoted five days with his own team to taking me from place to place, never failing to speak in public and private wherever he could do good.

Met with the lodge for instruction and initiated his eldest daughter. The lodge is not large, and has labored under many disadvantages, the main one being the want of a hall For two lectures I was indebted to the generous offer of a hall by Mr. Stone, hotel and saloon keeper. The proprietor of the other also offered his as they both do for any public occasion. With such noble, conscientious workers as Bro. Fowler, D C McMillan and wife, Bro Evans Teacher, Bro. Raines and wife and several others, we may consider the colors nailed to the mast and the watchword "no surrender."

Gave Bro. Evans' bright scholars two temperance talks, and can organize a Band of Hope when I go again. The stores are conducted by gentlemanly firms who regard the law and public sentiment and voluntarily close on Sunday. This is a good grain, flax and dairy region, has a good wharf where S. F. weekly steamers call, and is becoming a place of importance.

Cambria is the next place; fine dairy country; people well to do: live and influential lodge. Bro. Kaetzel, W C T, an able and popular gentleman. Rev. Bro. Fairbairn, Presbyterian, Bro. Dark, most successful teacher and ex supt. and numbers of his older scholars are good members. Bro. Sherman and Bingham and Bro. Dr. McCurdy, who neither uses nor prescribes intoxicants must not be forgotten. We had splendid meetings full of life and enthusiasm; obtained over a dozen subscribers for the RESCUE, others at Cayucos; get some at almost every place. Bro. Fowler and I addressed the nearly 70 scholars that Bro. Dark unassisted teaches and controls admirably; and then I organized a good Band of Hope, Sister Franklin Supt. Here the lodge has moved in the Sunday closing and the stores have voluntarily complied with the request, and if the saloon keepers wont, the law and Grand jury will be invoked. Cambria has a fine brass band. As we left after very hospitable treatment the cry was, when shall we have more lectures. Am now busy in Los Angeles county.

Fermented wine, even in the communion cup, has undergone exactly the same vile process which the most offensively smelling dead dog or cat or rotten fish has been subjected to. A sweet thing to put on any table. Emblem of purity.

There are two kinds of fools in this world; those who cant change their opinions and those who wont.

DIRECTORY OF LODGES

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OF CALIFORNIA.

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318 Pride of the River, W., Rio Vista, Albt. Baker.
320 Fairfield, M., Fairfield, J. W. Williamson
364 Dixon, Th., Dixon, J. H. Rice.
415 Alamo, F., Elmira, G. W. Frazer.

SONOMA COUNTY.

32 Star of Hope, M., Healdsburg, Mrs. M. J. Downing.
146 Horicon, Sa., Fisherman's Bay, J. E. Hickman.
156 Valley Ford, Sa., Valley Ford, Mrs. M. J. Palmer.
161 Petaluma, M., Petaluma, A. G. Twist.
166 Geyser, Sa., Geyserville, Mrs. E. Winder.
167 Sebastopol, Th., Sebastopol, L. O. Coon.
176 Forestville, M., Forestville, J. H. Oliver
256 Bloomfield, Th., Bloomfield, P. C. Smith.
274 Fulton, F., Fulton, F. Briggs.
353 Redwood, Sa., Guerneville, C. E. Yarbrough.
336 Enterprise, Sa., Guerneville, H. H. Peckmpah.
370 Santa Rosa, Tu., Santa Rosa, J. H. Richardson.
371 Progressive, Sa., Windsor, F. T. Welch.
373 No Surrender, Sa., Smith's Ranch, H. Finley.
375 Dauntless, W., Stony Point, H. Bartlett.
378 Two Rock, Sa., Petaluma, H. Andrews.
405 Azalea, Th., Occidental, Charles A. Wheelock.

STANISLAUS COUNTY.

105 Light of Hope, Sa., Modesto, Miss Ida Henderson.
109 Ceres, Sa., Ceres, R. K. Whitemore.
247 Fairview, Sa., Turlock, S. V. Porter.
249 Star of Cottonwood, Sa., Hill's Ferry Walter R. Wiggs.
266 Morning Star, F., Modesto, Mrs. F. H. Ross.
326 Oakdale, Tu., Oakdale, G. W. Murphy.
335 Knight's Ferry, W., Knight's Ferry, J. W. Dunlap.
401 Ark of Safety, Sa., Modesto, J. V. Davis

SUTTER COUNTY.

97 Meridian, Sa., Meridian, E. G. Thornbrough.
158 Good Shepherd, F, Live Oak, A H. Hewitt.
172 Harmony, Sa., Nicolaus, D. G. Tilton.
219 Defiance, Sa., Pleasant Grove, T. J. Pierce.
321 June, Sa., Yuba City, G. L. Douglass.
440 Yuba City Sa., Yuba City, Ed. Ellington.
452 North Butte, Su., West Butte, H. S. Graves.

TEHAMA COUNTY.

192 Red Bluff, F., Red Bluff, G. W. Jeffriss.
198 Tehama, Tu., Tehama, John C. Hunt.
306 Riceville, Sa., Riceville, B. B. Bonham.
308 Henleyville, Sa. Henleyville, Mrs. S. McCampbell.
309 Paskenta, Sa., Paskenta, O. H. Dollings.
317 Pride of the Sierras, Tu., Red Bluff, G. T. Jones.
427 Paradise, Sa., Riceville, Geo. Malcolm.
433 Hercules, Sa., Red Bluff, Nrs. Martha Simpson.

TRINITY COUNTY.

162 Sicilian, Su., Trinity Centre, L. E. Owings.
300 Beacon, Sa., Weaverville, G. B. Bassham.
303 Western Star, Su., Hay Fork, C. Maynard.

TULARE COUNTY.

48 Visalia, F., Visalia, D. K. Zumwalt.
159 Fairfield, F., Lemoore, J. D. Travis.
169 Grangeville, Sa., Grangeville, J. S. Johnson.
170 St. John, Sa., Visalia, W. H. Gillstrap.
181 Jonesa, Th., Hanford, G. T. Thornton.
195 Tulare, Tu., Tulare, Rev. F. H. Wales.
296 Hanford, Tu., Hanford, L. E. Cheadle.
301 Plano, Th., Rev. J. W. Elder,
302 Porterville, Sa., G. A. Williamson.
325 Lakeside, Sa., Hanford, J. M. Moore.
329 Pride of Tulare, F., Noradell, W. B. Ballard.
383 Woodville, ——, Hunsaker, Rev. John Wood.
391 Lone Oak, W., Hanford, S. A. Allen.
394 Farmersville, Sa., George Dean.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

122 Confidence, Su., Sonora, J. D. Williams.
135 Groveland, M., Groveland, J. McLaughlin.
262 Tuolumne, Su., Chinese Camp, W. H. Hosmer.
294 Jamestown, Sa., Mrs. G. Drescher.
324 Bald Mountain, Tu., Sonora, I. T. Holland.
336 Quartz Mountain, Su., Jamestown, Arthur B. Morgan.
337 Table Mountain, Su., Jamestown, Catherine J. Martin.
340 Soulsbyville, Sa., Soulsbyville, W. H. Barron.
342 Mountain View, Th., Columbia, George McNeil.
389 Blanket Creek, ——, Sonora, Rev. P. F. Page.

VENTURA COUNTY.

209 Constancy, F., Ventura, Miss Myra Walbridge.
221 Scenega, Sa., Scenega, L. Guiberson.
235 Santa Paula, Sa., Santa Paula, Elijah Boor.
236 Hueneme, Sa., Hueneme, Mary E. Clark.
411 Saticoy, Th., Saticoy, S., V. Tietsort.
416 Springville, Sa., Springville, Samuel Guthrie.
418 Mound, Sa., Ventura, Tyler Bither.
422 Ojai Valley, F. Nordhoff, Thomas Barrows.

YOLO COUNTY.

145 Antelope, Sa., Dunnigans, W. B. Young.
163 Yolo, Tu., Yolo, J. H. Miller.
165 Winters, F., Winters, D. P. Edwards.
210 Chrysopolis, W., Woodland, J. J. Bowman.
224 Orion, Th., Davisville, B. H. Hoag.
366 Success, W., Grafton, P. Gutcher.
419 Capay, Th., Capay, W. T. Moore.
429 Pleasant Prairie, Su., Plainfield, David Heron.
431 Faithful, Su., Black's Station, John F. Dillon.

YUBA COUNTY.

25 Marysville, F., Marysville, C. Covillaud.
108 Knoxdale, F., Brownsville, Mrs. S. W. Knox.
141 Cordua, Sa., Marysville, J. O. McMillan.
148 Rising Sun, F., Camptonville. C. A. Bliss.
197 Wheatland, Tu., Wheatland, C. E. Justis.
226 Alpine, Sa., Strawberry Valley, C. T. Prindle.
278 Mountain Guard, F., Smartsville, J. T. Vineyard.
423 Prairie, Sa. Marysville, W. E. Gleason.
448 Elizabeth, Sa., Wheatland. T. S. Carr.

ARIZONA.

1 Garden Valley, M., Phœnix, Mrs. Ruth W. Wharton.
3 Cachise, F., Tombstone, E. W. Stump.
4 Tucson, F., Tucson, M. J. Brundage.

MILITARY.

1 Henry Wilson, F., Fort Grant, A. T., I. C. Col
2 Star Spangled Banner, W., Angel Island, Folkner Andersen.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

7 Hilo, Sa., Hilo, J. H. Maby.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, Sa., Yokohama, Geo. W. Elmer.

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

NO.	COUNTY.	NAME.	POSTOFFICE.
384	Alameda,	James S. Naismith,	Oakland.
241	Amador,	Rev. I. D. Wood,	Ione.
104	Butte,	J. B. Mullen,	Cherokee
407	Calaveras,	Wm. W. Wood,	San Andreas.
319	Colusa,	Jacob Myers,	Colusa.
288	Contra Costa,	F. Clifford,	Nortonville.
269	Humboldt,	W. F. Brown,	Eureka.
299	Los Angeles,	W. D. Gonld,	Los Angeles.
459	Merced,	Geo. E. Isaacs,	Merced.
396	Mendocino,	E. A. Bonine,	Ukiah.
231	Modoc,	Rev. D. B. Harer,	Willow Ranch
126	Monterey,	C. E. Taylor,	Watsonville.
201	Nevada,	Samuel Clutter,	Nevada.
127	Placer,	J. C. Hawver,	Forest Hill.
232	Plumas,	Edw. A. Weed,	Greenville.
203	Sacramento,	Todd Martin,	Galt.
220	San Bernardino,	H. C. Brooks,	S. Bern'd'o
126	San Benito,	C. E. Taylor,	Watsonville.
351	San Diego,	S. Whitmore,	San Diego.
186	San Francisco,	W. P. Joseph,	2422 Cal.st.
189	San Joaquin,	G. W. Hill,	Lodi.
56	San Mateo,	J. Compton,	Half Moon Bay.
178	Santa Barbara,	Rev. S. S. Fisk,	Lompoc.
295	Santa Clara,	Henry Mitchell,	San Jose.
184	Santa Cruz,	C. G. Cargill,	San Juan.
102	Shasta,	J. N. Chapell,	Reading.
459	Stanislaus,	Geo. E. Isaacs,	Merced.
452	Sutter and Yuba,	H. S. Graves,	Yuba City
322	Solano,	W. H. Robinson,	Suisun.
167	Sonoma,	Rev. F. J. Culver,	Sebastopol.
192	Tehama,	A. Ryan,	Red Bluff.
300	Trinity,	Geo. B. Jumper,	Weaverville.
48	Tulare,	Milton Kennedy,	Visalia.
324	Tuolumne,	I. T. Holland,	Sonora.
236	Ventura,	L. C. Clark,	Hueneme.
366	Yolo,	J. A. Black,	Grafton.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, J. J. Jarmain, Yokohama.

STATE DEPUTIES.

386 Alameda, Mrs. V. A. Rix, Washington.
267 Amador, W. O. Clark, Drytown.
385 Alameda, Rev. Geo. Morris, West End.
243 Fresno, A. A. Smith, Kingsbury.
161 Calaveras, H. R. Hughes, Douglas Flat.
290 Fresno. E. W. Turner, Madera.
215 Inyo, Rev. F. M. Willis, Independence
207 Kern, A. T. Colton, Bakersfield.
299 Los Angeles, Will D. Gould, Los Angeles
299 Los Angeles, Jesse Yarnell, Los Angeles
396 Mendocino, W. F. Wkitney, Ukiah.
246 Merced, George E. Isaacs, Merced.
234 Modoc, A. E. Bending, Adin.
126 Monterey, J. C. Aston, Watsonville
201 Nevada, Niles Searls. Nevada City
12 Nevada, C. E. Clinch, Grass Valley.
203 Sacramento, G. B. Katzenstein, Sac'to.
220 San Bernardino, H. C. Yager, San Ber'o
130 San Fran'co, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, S. F.
185 San F'co, Mrs. E. P. Stevens, 1907 Bush
114 San Francisco, C. H, Peterson, S. F.
182 San Joaquin, B. F. Bagley, Stockton.
189 San Joaquin, W. R. Ellis, Lodi.
200 San Joaquin, Rev. C. S. Haswell, Lodi.
178 Santa Barbara, J. W. Webb, Lompoc.
295 Santa Clara, Rev. D. E. Bushnell. San Jose.
425 Shasta, Dr. J. F. Winsell, Ball's Ferry
176 Forestville, M., Forestville, J. G. Conklin.
64 Solano, Dr. I. S. Halsey, Vallejo.
64 Solano, Capt. A. D. Wood, S. F.
370 Sonoma, D. S. Sacry, Santa Rosa.
32 Sonoma, C. B. Proctor, Healdsburg.
32 Sonoma, J. G. Dow, Healdsburg.
143 Sonoma, Rev. L. W. Simmons, Fisherman's Bay.
156 Sonoma, Mrs. C. E. Fowler, Valley Ford
167 Sonoma, Rev. F. J. Culver, Sebastopol.
219 San Francisco, Wm. Crowhurst, S. F.
165 Yolo, William Sims, Winters.
210 Yolo, Rev. E. M. Stuart, Woodland.
224 Yolo, B. H. Hoag, Davisville.
419 Yolo, J. H. Norton, Capay.
25 Yuba, G. M. McWain, Marysville.
148 Yuba, Joseph Erwin, Camptonville.

ARIZONA.

3 Pima, Rev. G. H. Adams, Tucson.

JAPAN.

1 Japan, Daniel Jamison, Yokohama.

BANDS OF HOPE.

NAME.	LOCATION.	OFFICER.
Antioch,	Antioch,	A. K. P. Nason
Amador City	Amador	M
Brentwood,	Brentwood,	Sadie Defferbach
Crystal,	Brownsville,	S. W. Knox.
Colfax,	Colfax,	Mrs. E. D. Story
Crescent,	Judsonville,	Wm. Ellis,
Cloverdale,	Cloverdale,	Miss P. Sholes,
Colusa,	Colusa,	Mrs. L. Spect,
Davisville,	Davisville,	Miss K. Kelly,
Excelsior.	East Oakland,	W. M. Cord,
Evening Star	Pine Grove	James W el s,
Fresno	Fresno City	W. H. Donahue
Fidelity	Jackson	Rev. J. H. Wythe.
Forbestown,	Forbestown,	Flor. E. Morse
Forest City,	Forest City,	Mrs. S. A. Laury
Forestville,	Forestville,	H. Hanson,
Franklin,	F. School H's,	Mrs. Moore.
Guerneville,	Guerneville,	Mrs. E. Bagley,
Healdsburg	Healdsburg	C. Alexander.
Hanford,	Tulare,	Mrs. M. Plummer
Ione City	Ione City	P. B. Buchanan
Live Oak	Shenandoa V'y	J. W. Winans.
Lower Lake,	Lower Lake,	Miss Eva Lee,
Lakeport,	Lakeport,	Geo. Tucker.
Lodi.	Lodi,	C. S. Haswell,
Lu Ellar,	Chico,	P. Powers
Mount'n View,	Columbia,	P. S. Peters.
Middletown,	Middletown,	Miss E. Stark,
Merced,	Merced,	G. E. Isaacs,
Oakland,	Oakland,	Wm. Taylor,
Ocean Spray,	Westport,	A. Gordon,
Oakdale	Oakdale	Byron Seeber.
Pomona	Pomona	H. Eno.
Pescadero,	Pescadero,	Liz. Fairgrieve
Pleas't Templar,	Prairie,	M. J. McMillan
Arcata,	Arcata.	
Alamo,	Alamo.	B. F. Hall
Cold Water,	Somerville,	Sadie Hauxhurst
Cathedral Oaks	Cathedral Oaks	Miss J. Syme
Elizabeth,	Spenceville,	J. L. Wallis.
Excelsior,	Byron,	W. M. Moore
French Gulch,	French Gulch,	Mrs. J. Syme.
Goleta,	Goleta,	F. E. Kellogg.
Home Band,	Vallejo,	H. Smith.
Half Moon Bay	H. M. Bay,	Lizzie Goulson.
Liberty,	Liberty,	Emma Howard
Morning Star,	Plymouth,	David Grounds
Morning Star,	Modesto,	Clara Vesey.
Mountain Hope,	Mok Hill,	Mrs. N. A. Leavit.
Mendocino,	Mendocino,	Mrs. B. A. Paddleford
Oleta,	Oleta,	Mrs. C. R. Miller.
Pentz,	Pentz.	R. H. Hawkins
Petaluma,	Petaluma,	Mrs. Gilman,
Penryn,	Penryn,	M. L. Wood,
Pasadena,	Pasadena,	Sister Porter,
Rocklin,	Rocklin,	Mrs. R. A. Mills.
Rose Bud,	Woodland.	Mrs C H Sprague
Ruby Seal	Michigan Bar	A M. Addington
Riverside,	Riverside,	Mrs. Fessenden
Red Bluff,	Red Bluff,	Mrs. M. J. Mayhew.
Rising Star,	Lockeford,	H. M. Locke.
Redding,	Redding,	J. N. Chappell
Saticoy,	Saticoy,	Miss Mattie Seward
Soulsbyville,	Soulsbyville,	J. W. Bluett
Sparkling Water,	San Andreas.	Agnes Mercer
Sutter Creek	Sutter Creek	Wm. Wadge.
San Juan,	San Juan.	Miss C. Flint.
Sacramento,	Sacramento,	Mrs M Gouldin
San B'nard'o,	San Bernar'o,	Sister Ford,
San Diego,	San Diego.	Mrs. H. B. Rice
S. B'ventura,	S. B'ventura,	R. H. Witherill,
Santa Barb'a.	Santa Barb'r,	Mrs. S. M. Cool
Sheridan.	Sheridan,	Y. Dougherty,
White Lily,	Tulare City	Willis Faust
Wheatland,	Wheatland,	W. J. McFee
Washington,	Wasn't'n C'r.	Mr. Chase,
Yuba City,	Yuba City,	Mrs. Wilcoxen.
Well Spring,	Nortonville.	J. H. Watkins
Ventura,	Ventura,	Mrs. C. L. Bard

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF CALIFORNIA.

G. W. C. T., Robert Thompson, ..1,531 Tyler street, San Francisco
G. W. C., Joel Russell.....Haywards
G. W. V. T., Mrs. H. A. Mayhew, ...Red Bluff
G. W. S., Geo. B. Katzenstein, ...328 J. street, Sacramento
G. W. T., Dr. Isaac S. Halsey, Vallejo
G. W. A. S., Julius Lyons..Los Angeles
G. W. M., J. T. Marr..... Tucson
G. W. D. M. Miss Emma Keys..Stockton
G. W. I. G., Mrs. M. E. Richardson .....Sheep Ranch
G. W. O. G., Frank Storer, ...San Francisco
G W. Chaplain, Rev. D. E. Bushnell .....San Jose
G. W. Messenger, E. Wood Culver .....Newcastle
P. G. W. C. T., Will D. Gould .....Los Angeles
Gen'l Supt. Juvenile Work, George Bramall .....Haywards

Executive Committee.—Robert Thompson, G. W. C. T., Chairman; Will D. Gould, P. G. W. C. T. Vice-Chairman; Geo. B. Katzenstein, G. W. S., Sec.; Dr. Isaac S. Halsey, G. W. T., Treasurer; Joel Russell, G. W. C. Mrs. H. A. Mayhew, G. W. V. T.

Trustees of Grand Lodge.—A. O. Rix, Washington Corners; Niles Searls, Nevada City, and Dr. Isaac S. Halsey, Vallejo.

Representatives to the R. W. G. L.—Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento; A. G. Clark, Napa City; Will D. Gould, P. G. W. C. T., Los Angeles, and Mrs. C. Clark, Napa City.

Alternates.—Mrs. Ida M. Katzenstein, Sacramento; Rev. D. E. Bushnell, San Jose; Wm. Crowhurst, San Fransisco, and C. H. Peterson, San Francisco.

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at Vallejo, on Tuesday, October 4th, 1881, commencing at 10 a. m.

Directory of Lodges of Good Templars in the City of San Francisco.

NO.	NAME.	MEETS.	LOCATION OF HALL.
7	California,	Th.,	Temperance Hall, No. 18½ Eddy street.
114	Evening Star,	Th.,	Grand Central Hall, 997 Market st., cor. of 6th.
120	Headlight,	W.,	Lougbead's Hall. 1605 Polk st., near Sacramento.
130	Constitution,	F.,	Shiel's Hall, 32 O'Farrell st.
160	Mission Star,	Tu.,	King's Hall, 2131 Mission st., bet. 17th and 18th.
185	Life Boat,	M.,	No. 118 Jackson st., near Front.

186 Golden Gate, Tu., Hamilton Hall, cor. Steiner and Geary sts.
291 International, M., Grand Central Hall, Market st., cor. of 6th.
293 Valley, Th., Fell Street Presbyterian Church, bet. Laguna and Octavia sts.
307 Pleasant Valley, M., Comerford's Hall Church st., bet. 27th and 28th.
314 Spring Valley, Tu., Union Hall, cor. Fillmore and Greenwich sts.
417 Crystal, M., Myrtle Hall, Railroad and 7th avenue.
308 Presidio, M., Presidio Barracks.
314 Spring Valley, Tu., Union Hall, cor. Fillmore and Greenwich sts.
332 Sparta, Sa., Grand Western Hall, cor. Bush and Polk sts.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE

OF NEVADA.

S. E. Ewing, G. W. C. T....Carson City
Kimball Cleaver, G. W. C., ...Mason Valley
Mrs. M. L. Hunter, G. W. V. T...Elko
P. H. Mulcahy, G. W. S., Box 199, ...Gold Hill
Lizzie Mulcahy, G. W. A. S.....Gold Hill
John F. Aitken, G. W. T.....Reno
T. F. Laycock, P. G. W. C. T.: .Reno
Mary O'Neil, G. W. M.....Empire
S. R. Noys, G. W. D. M.....Carson
Mrs. L. L. Bovard, G. W. Chap., ...Empire
Mrs. J. Daniels, G. W. I. G., ...Mason Valley
Wm. Owens, G. W. O. G....Franktown
John F. Aitken, R. W. G. L. Rep., ...Reno

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at Reno on the second Monday in October, 1881.

LODGES.

1. Empire, Th., Empire, Geo. Uttley.
2. Fidelity, Tu., Reno, H. B. Coss.
4. Union, Sa., Carson City, John Singleton.
5. Pine Grove, Pine Grove, J. W. Beam.
7. Excelsior, Virginia City, H. W. Read.
8. Better Day, Th., Mason Valley, J. O. Birmingham.
9. Tuscarora, Th., Tuscarora, W. J. Penrose.
10. Aurora, Aurora, Geo. Allbright.
12. Silver, F, Franktown, Mrs. E. C. Ray.
16. Unity, Tu., Elko, E. A. Littlefield.
19. Carlin, F., Carlin, J. H. Kelley
20. Sutro, Sutro, Nev. W. P. S. Washburn.
21. Genoa, Genoa, Sa., W. Swart.
22. Farriou, Sheridan, P. O., F., W. Mott.
23. Haswell, Dayton, Sa., J. L. Campbell.
25. Nevada, Winnemucca, Mo, S. S. Grass.
26, Love and Truth, Austin, Tu., D. R. O'Keef.
27. Ruby Hill, Ruby Hill, W. J. Penrose.
29. Charity, Eureka, J. L. Ladd.

UTAH.

1. Salt Lake, Salt Lake City, H. W. Cole.
2. Ft. Douglas, Ft. Douglas, Utah, John Parlis.
3, Mountain Home, Provo, Utah, Miss Elain Bee.
4. Bingham, Bingham, Frank Toban.

STATE DEPUTIES.

J. H. Kelley, Carlin.
Mrs. M. C. Ewing, Lake View.
H. D. Fisher, Salt Lake Utah.

Grand Lodge of Oregon.

SUBORDINATE DIRECTORY.

11Capital, S., Salem, C. W. Scriber.
17 Hillsboro, S., Hillsboro, W. L. Weathered.
23 La Creole, Tu., Dallas, Jno. S. Ashbaugh
36 Silver, S., Silverton, Frank Simeral.
39 Rosa, S., Salem, P. R. Winslow.
40 Astoria, Tu., Astoria, J. O. Bozorth.
43 Marion, S., Hubbard, Mileon B. Kester.
57 Milwaukee, S., Milwaukee, A. Luelling.
74 Val Fontis, S., Zena, Charles Philips.
80 John Day, S., Canyon City, Fred P. Horsley.
86 Nonpareil, W., Portland, E. W. Ryan.
94 Lone Star, S., Clackamas, W. H. Wilmot.
115 Brooklyn, F., East Portland, James McGrew.
118 Sheridan, W., Sheridan, H. Z. Foster.
136 Forest Grove, S., Forest Grove, J. T. Whalley.
159 Delavan, Tu., Junction City, W. . Houston.
166 Union, S., Turner, E. E. M. Kinney.
179 Pacific, S., Cottage Grove, W. W. Cathcart.
188 Golden Gate, S., Irving, L. L. Potter.
189 Ashland, F., Ashland, Wm. Harris.
191 Klamath, Tu., Ft. Klamath, George W. Dixon.
212 Ochoco, Th., Prineville, Joseph Howard.
213 Revival, —., Prairie Gity, J. W. Mack.
217 Goshen, S, Goshen, J. W. Cox.
227 Marshfield, Th., Marshfield, Wm. Temple.
229 Onward, S., Albany, R. E. Conn.
258 Amity, S., Amity, R. Jas. A. Likens.
259 Green Mountain, S., Siuslaw, Hiram Wingard.
262 Triumph, M., Independence, Mrs. L. L. Whiteaker.
268 Paradise Springs, S., East Portland. A. R. Francis.
286 Williams Creek, S., Applegate, E. E. Topping.
289 McMinnville, S., McMinnville, J.E.Magers.
294 New Era, Th., New Era, Paul Boyce.
302 Newberg, S., Newberg, J. T. Smith.
316 Samaritan, S., Harrisburg, Nettie Isham.
317 Guiding Star, Tu., Lebanon, J. L. Gilbert.
331 Monmouth, S., Monmouth, C. G. Adkins.
332 Pass Creek, S., Drain, H. A. Wallace.
338 Wasco, S., Dufur, A. J. Dufur, Jr.
342 Lily, Tu , East Portland, Jas. W. Shaver.
344 Albany, S., Albany, R. Fox.
346 Good Samaritan, W., Dalles, O. D. Doane.
350 Mount Hood, M., Dalles, E. B. McFarland,
352 Stayton, M., Stayton, J. L. Follansby.
353 Orient, F., Jefferson. E. E. Montague.
354 Floral, S., Marion, Ada K. Johns.
355 Bay. Th., Marshfield, A. M. Crawford.
356 Welcome, S., John Day, L. Hollenbeca
357 Monroe, S., Monroe, N. A Thompson.
358 Columbia, F., East Portland, D. M. Long.
359 Cason Prairie, —., East Portland, Charles Gilbert.
360 Evergreen, St. Heleus, J. H. Groves.
261 Westport, —, Westport, H. P. White
362 Powder River, —., Baker City, E. P. Watz.
363 ———, —., La Grande, Geo. H. Rigdon.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE

OF OREGON.

G. W. C. T., Chas. T. Tozier, Hillsboro.
G. W. Coun., Mrs. M. E. Hoxter, Forest Grove.
G. V. T., Mrs. N. J. A. Simons, The Dalles.
G. Secy., J. E. Houston, Junction City.
G. A. S., W. T. Riches, Silverton.
G. Treas., J. H. Lambert, Milwaukee.
G. Chap., Mrs. L. L. Whittaker, Independence.
G. M., W. W. Cathcart, Cottage Grove.
G. D. M., Emma Fisher, Salem.
G. Guard, Sarah Cavill, Zena.
G. Sent., W. B. Robertson, Turner.
G. Mess., F. S. Harding, McMinville.
Supt. Juv. Work, Mrs. E. M. Vandevert, Salem.

Representatives to R. W. Grand Lodge.

J. E. Houston, Junction City; Levi Leland, Oregon City.

Alternates.

E. W. Ryan, Portland; Elias Jessup, Newberg.

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at The Dalles, commencing on the third Tuesday in June, 1882.

OFFICERS ON THE R. W. GRAND LODGE.

R.W.G.T., Geo. B. Katzenstein, Cal.
R.W.G.C., T. B, Demaree, Kentucky.
R.W.G.V.T., Mrs. Brookbank, Ind.
R.W.G.S., F. G. Keens, Nebraska.
R.W.G.Treas., Uriah Copp, Illinois.
C.S.J.T., Mrs. C. E. Gilbert, S. C.
R.W.G.Chap. Rev. S. A. Williams. Miss.
R.W.G.M., W. H. Lambly, Canada.
R.W.G.D.M., Mrs. M. F. L. Connard Pa.
R.W.G.I.G., Emma Sprague, Wis.
R.W.O.G., Jas. M. Beedee, N. H.
R.W.G.M., Y. A. Woodward, Louisiana.
P.R.W.G.N., J. J. Hickman, Ga.

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ADOPTION.

Children may be adopted from the Home by reliable and proper persons upon application to Board of Lady Managers.

ADMISSION OF CHILDREN.

All letters concerning the admission of children, or their adoption from the Home, should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board of Lady Managers, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, 150 9th street, San Francisco, who will furnish the necessary blank forms.

Trustees of Orphan's Home.—Wm. H. Mills, Sacramento; H. S. Graves, Yuba City; Charles H. Haile, Alameda; A. G. Clark, Napa City; B. Frank Bagley, Stockton; Dr. I. S. Halsey and Samuel Kitto, Vallejo; Robert Thompson, G. W. C. T., San Francisco; Geo. B. Katzenstein, G. W. S., Sacramento, ex-officio.

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Loans on personal security	882,288 88
Money on hand	508,611 45
Due from Banks and Bankers	204,500 30
	$3,114,631 26

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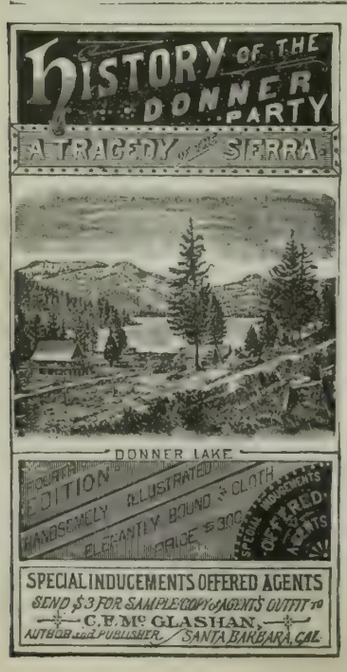
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VOL. XVIII. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1881. No. 47

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Chicago & North-Western ..... Railway
Gould, W. D. ..... Attorney, Los Angeles
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Hand Book ..... of Medicine
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Mutual Aid ..... I. O. G. T. of Cal.
National Temperance Society ..... Temp. Literature
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Thompson, R. ..... Attorney-at-Law
W. C. T. U. ..... Coffee Houses

When you call on any of these places please say you saw their Ad or card in the Rescue.

TEHAMA Dist. Lodge met on Sept. 2nd. Pride of the Sierras, Hercules, Paskenta, and R. B. Band of Hope were represented. Bro. J. R. Whitlock gave good account of Paskenta. Bro. Rev. H. Smith of Hercules and Mrs. Doty Vice President of the Band gave cheering accounts of their progress. The D. L. donated $7.70 to the Band of Hope. A good time was enjoyed, a good interest was enkindled in the work: vote of appreciative thanks to the retiring D. D. Bro. A. Ryan; G. W. Jeffress recommended D. D. for next year: and next meeting to be in Henleyville Dec 2nd. Aggressive work is determined on for the future.

Subscribers this week: (14th to 21st,) J. J. Porter, Modesto, 7; M. Kennedy 1, Grangeville 2, S. F. 1, Bro. Leland, Oregon 15; Santa Maria 4; Boulder Creek Lodge 1: Lockeford Lodge 5: J. W. Webb 7.

IT is singular that it is a matter of most shadowy dout where port wine comes from, but there is no dout whatever as to where it goes to.

MODEL Temperance Coffee House 234 Sutter; call and try it.

THE APACHES. It is an appalling thing to hear that a few Indians maddened by white men's whisky and exasperated by white mens outrages, break out once a year and kill two or three or a dozen white people. But it dont shock people at all to read in every morning's paper that about as many murders are committed by the saloon keepers and beer sellers right in San Francisco, every week as are committed over the whole continent by Indians every year. And without any compensating result whatever except the temptation to get $15 a quarter from the murderers for a licence to kill.

MR. Lauer, a European gentleman, chairman of the Brewers Agitation committee says thus of the respectable portion of the American people: it would be good news to have the fulfilment of this threat begin to-morrow.

"It is high time to show these scoundrels and robbers, that we will not quietly submit and become the slaves of their whims. When they seek to rob us of our property, it becomes the duty of self preservation, to defend our rights and our property, by force or arms if need be."

The property of the German Brewers are the lives and souls and the sons and the daughters of American people; to boil up for their money fat as they do sheep in Australia.

THE CALIFORNIA PATRON, organ of the Grangers yields to the temptation to be also organ of the whisky and wine business. It advertizes all the roll of whisky poisons and thus gives the business all the character it can of respectability. It is the medium of some correspondence on the wine making question; clippings have been sent of some communications from Mrs. W. D. Ashley of Stockton who undertakes to decide that wine making is a commendable business because Solomon "the wisest of men" had a good paying vineyard for which he charged a rent of 83 per cent of the crop, but she omits to add that having 300 wives and 700 lefthanded wives is a most commendable program for California because Solomon the wisest of men found it a pleasant experience.

There is no controversy to be had with the worthy lady correspondent of the Patron. She is perfectly innocent of any intention of wrong: her first sentence proves her perfect innocence of the subject she takes hold of. "The wine Mr. Wetmore recommended was claret, or the light dry wines, well fermented and free from alcohol—not port, champagne or heavy wine." That is enough: "well fermented and free from alcohol." Any one who supposes that fermentation frees from alcohol is excusable in any flight of fancy and is unanswerable.

SLOVENS.—One of the most trying and unnecessary nuisances to which the editor of this paper is subjected is to pore and puzzle for an hour over the infernal hieroglifics of some communications and utterly waste much more than the time necessary to compose and write such a document, in trying to make it possible for a printer to tackle it without blasphemy. Some friends write as carefully and plainly as print and their manuscripts bear a cheerful, welcome, friendly appearance; others that come from writers good, honest and worthy in all other respects look like the marred, scarred, wicked, wrinkled, ragged, malicious countenance of a hardened criminal. If the writers could see the pang of distress which passes over the face when their letters are opened, and which receives an additional aggravated contortion as word after word and line after line is slowly and laboriously interpreted and has to be rewritten—then hear the foreman printer's criticism and listen to the pronounced swear of the compositor (if not a woman) whose unlucky star, in the ascendant on that day, has doomed him to the misfortune of wrestling with that hideo-script——they would perhaps practice a little "courtesy" in their writing. These remarks do not point in the least to those who cannot write or spell well; they always do the best they can, and no one would complain of that; but to those rapid writers who never reflect that it is discourteous to put their friends to the expense of a half hours worrying labor that might be saved by a ten seconds care on their part. The new style of putting the dot of an i over the e or o in the following word and putting the mark which should cross a t about four inches to the right of that t over an l or h or p is, to say the least, silly and absurd, as well as a source of exceeding annoyance to busy people who have to puzzle over lazy people's errors. Some day a document of this type will be printed as a specimen, just as the words look to a compositor.

SAMTOWN, Sept. 1. 1881

EDITOR RESCUE:—Please change the address of my copy of the RESCUE to Samtown, Sam county, Cal. Yours truly,

SAM SAM.

Such notices are being constantly received, and unless Sam states in future his former address where the Rescue is being sent to, it cant be attended to; cant afford to waste two hours trying to find Sam's name among thousands.

THE CONTROVERSY between our brethren Dr. F. R. Lees and Joseph Malins in England is about this way.

"The British Good Templars only number——— thousand and the regular Order——thousand.—*Lees.*

I say the Good Templars over whom I preside number———and the American (so called) Good Templars are only———thousand.—*Malins.*

At the R. W. G. L. in 1875, Bro. Malins took off his regalia and resigned &c.—*Lees.*

At the R. W. G. L. in 1875, Bro Malins did not take off his regalia, he kept it on.—*Malins.*

That's an A.——B.——C.———.*Lees.*

Thats a D.———-E.———F.—*Malins.*

Bro. Malins is a G.———H.———I——*Lees.*

Bro. Lees is a J. K——and the balance of the alphabet.—*Malins.*

Bro. Malins is a Ditto. Ditto. Ditto.—*Lees.*

You're another.—*Malins.*

Here both parties haul off to repair spars and ropes and armor plating shot away; meantime thousands of charmed spectators are turned from the error of their ways and converted to the principles of Faith, Hope and Charity, so ably exemplified by the two champions. Perhaps. And the grogshop smiles and complacently pursues the peaceful tenor of its unruffled way.

WHEN an individual of good intentions and good morals, or even a worker in the religious vineyard, is either neutral in temperance work or opposed to it, as some evidently well meaning people are—on the ground of their conscientious objection to secret societies, it is fair to suppose that the devil has set a trap for them and caut them with a remarkably inexpensive bait:

No doubt every good man is subject to temptation and liable to be trapped in some direction. When a good stout trap carefully concealed and artistically baited, brings up a good citizen or a good Christian now and then, he deserves our largest sympathy and tolerating forgiving help, and we should remember our turn may come for forbearance and forgiveness.

But when the devil takes an old, second-hand, wornout mousetrap, and baits it wide open with the leg of a dead flea (like the anti-secret society scare applied to the Good Templars) and catches a Christian or a minister with it, we are apt to mingle with our pity something that dont exactly imply profound respect. But such things are happening.

Some very good people are violently opposed to a Good Templar lodge and assert various reasons therefor. But does one of the reasons they can present justify them in taking sides with the grogshop as they do? It must be a terribly distorted wry faced conscience which guides a sane man to take service with the sweet pair of twins, the grogshop and brothel.

NOR HOT NOR COLD,

Oh church of Laodiceans, great thy name!
Thou gloriest in thy wealth. And more, thy shame;
For blind thou art this day, as wast of old;
Lukewarm for good or ill—nor hot nor cold.

Thou trustest in thy ease, thy praise, thy pride,
Thy witness of the Lord—thou hast denied,
Betrayed and sold for empty stilt and gold
From hour of sin of thine—nor hot nor cold,

Decay thy lot, and wretchedness thy state,
Fain wouldst thou homage reap from live and dead;
Wouldst clothe thy nakedness with pretense bold.
But writ is on the wall "nor hot nor cold."

Thou fearest hate of men, and fleest frown
Sufficient in thyself, yet bowest down
A craven before ills which earth enfold,
Oh that thou wouldst be either hot or cold!

Nor hot nor cold! let Heaven spew thee out;
Creep upon earth, until thou turn'st about
And gloriest in reproach and love untold
Of Him thou mockest by "Nor hot nor cold,"

J. C. K.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

BY PROF. GEO. E. FOSTER.

"Watchman, what of the night?"

How often and how eagerly has this question been put. Humanity has again and again hung breathless upon the answer. Hope has stood still and joy been rooted in expectancy as the face of the watchman worked in deep thought. The woful paleness of Despair, or the broad smile of Happiness has spread, as the reply comes, ominous of ill or freighted with "good tidings of great joy."

The question was put by men of ancient times to the foremost scouts along the lines of liberty, when the midnight gloom of tyranny had long settled upon the nations. The watchers looked and were silent, but at last passed from lip to lip the joyful tidings of freedom's dawn. The sword of absolutism was broken in twain, the yoke of slavery was wrenched from human necks, and the long silent aspiration for an equal freedom swelled into an open pæan of victory which filled the earth.

"Watchman, what of the night?" was asked of the outpost along the march of religious freedom. Long he beheld the idols of superstition, the witchery of priestcraft, the burden of dogma, and the force of selfish interest; but his sharpened vision saw away in the distance the rising children of intelligence and research, and the gladly solemn answer came back from his lips, "The night endureth for a little, then cometh the day." Scarce had he spoken when the faint rays smote upon the faces of his questioners, harbingers of that full day in whose light we now live.

"Watchman, what of the night?" was asked by a million hearts in those long anxious days when American slavery put forth her power from the South. It was asked by the sons of the sturdy Puritans from Plymouth Rock, by the restless Westerner in his new free home, by the hiding, hunted fugitive whose face was set to the promised land far north, but whose ears heard behind him the yelp of the sleuth hound and the curse of the slave hunter. It was asked from trembling, indignant lips about a million firesides of the North, when the heart burned and the eye streamed over the sad, plaintive story of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. Long was the watchman silent, but at last he caught the brightening and shouted back the coming of the day, which Northern blood and the plain heroism of Lincoln made both glad and solemn.

"Watchman, what of the night?" has been asked even for these many years by thousands of eager, anxious ones as they have caught sight of the outposts in the temperance campaign;—mothers whose boys have been pierced by the arrows of the enemy; sisters whose brothers have been pressed into the hateful service; wives whose husbands have been led into captivity, men who have started out for the promised land of temperance, but who hear and see about them the crack of the slave driver's whip, and the temptation of the slaveholder's flesh pots. Out of tear-dimmed eyes and from the very depths of sorrow and anguish they breathe the question, "What of the night?" and as the watchman looked, they might have heard him thinking, "The night is dark, so dark." Custom has hallowed this dark curse and clad it in garments of blessing. Medicine has defied it and called upon it as chiefest God. Governments have fondled it and derived from it their gains. Greed has sworn to defend it, and lust and appetite have surrounded it with strong walls. The church has fed it at the altar and lent livery for its servants. The night is dark, so dark. I hear the dying wail of virtue as it sinks below the drunken tide of debauchery. I hear the sad moan of household Peace as it lies down in its coffin, and is thrown out by the rough hands of reveling Discord. I hear the sad, sad cry of children wandering aimlessly, seeking pitifully for the fathers and mothers slain. I listen to the dying curse of Saxon men and women, who by thousands hug their murderer till life goes out in utter despair. I see the wringing of hands, the silent, dumb beseeching, the voiceless prayer of a million loving ones who stand amid the shadows and look on their loved ones borne down this ceaseless river of ruin. The night is dark, so dark. But, see, there is a breaking! The radiant face of Father Matthew, the winsome voice of Gough, the lights of the Washingtonians, the banners of the crusade, the beacon fires of the reform clubs. It is lighting up. Maine sets up a banner of light, and upon its folds burns in purple flame, 'Drink selling a crime!"

"The Green Mountain boys, descendants of the heroes of Bennington, catch the gleam from the Pine Tree State, and unfold its synonym above the loveliest hills of New England. The white ballot papers fall from a million hands, and speak the downfall of the nation's curse. Civil damage is written on the statutes of a score of states. Kansas has run up a nobler flag than that of 1861, and on it stands inscribed, 'Prohibition forever.' Iowa and Indiana follow the open path and close quickly up in the march of their grand young sister. Out of the South, North Carolina raises a flag, but lately washed of slave stains, pure white from this second greater curse. Canada comes to the front with a Local Option law covering an area greater than any other country in the world, and a rigid prohibitory law for the countless acres of her north-west territory.

"Great Britain has closed the door on Sunday traffic in Scotland, Ireland and Wales, and has her hand already on the English Sabbath desecrator. Her grand old conservative House of Commons has demanded the right of the taxpayers to shut up the death dealing dramshops, and affirmed it in two successive sessions. Science has revised the decrees of more ignorant days, and pronounces alcohol always an intruder, in most cases an enemy, and everywhere to be jealously watched.

"Political economy dubs it, 'Waster-general,' social science calls it 'Destroyer,, the church curses it, and the moral conscience of the heart loathes it.

"Aye, the day is dawning, it breaks in promise over the not very distant hills; it casts its growing splendors into the upturned faces of the millions who have been looking long."

And the watchman turns and cries, "The night is passing forever away—the day comes on apace."

Sing it, ye patient, waiting ones who have marched thru the weary years; treasure it in your hearts, ye suffering, sorrowing ones,—"The night is passing forever away—the day comes on apace."

—*Signal.*

TOTAL ABSTINENCE IN RELATION TO HEALTH AND DISEASE.

BY J. JAMES RIDGE, M. D., B. S., ETC.

But alcohol has a chemical action also, and, however much a person may become accustomed to the action of alcohol on the nervous system, this chemical action never loses its effect. Alcohol acts chemically on the body always in *direct proportion to its quantity*, and, if the nervas are able to tolerate a good deal, so much the worse for the body. Very small quantities are able to affect living and growing cells, as I have shown by my experiments on the growth of cress. Alcohol has a hardening effect on all albuminous cells and tissues by which the changes which are natural to life are hindered. Thus there are minute bodies which float in the blood, and convey the oxygen from the lungs to every part of the body, and bring away the carbonic acid, and which are called blood-corpuscles; these are less able to preform their duties, and so the body is not purified as it ought to be. Hence the liability to gout, rheumatism, bilious attacks, headache, and other complaints. The long-continued action of alcohol deteriorates the tissues of the body; it produces fatty degeneration, not always large deposits of fat, but degeneration of the blood-vessels even when the frame is spare and thin. In this way it leads to apoplexy and paralysis, which are more frequent among those who drink alcoholic liquors. Alcohol has been well termed "the genius of degeneration."

If we knew nothing of the ways in which alcohol injures the body, we could, nevertheless, be certain of its injurious influence by the results of its use. Wherever a comparison can be fairly made between abstainers and non-abstainers, the former have the advantage both as to health and longevity. As one illustration, may be given the following comparison between abstaining and non-abstaining soldiers in nine regiments in India: 2,118 abstainers and 4,430 non-abstainers. The monthly average admissions into hospital were 93 per 1,000 drinkers of alcohol against 48 per 1,000 abstainers. Of the non-abstainers 8,7 per 1,000 were invalided to the hills, and 5.27 per 1,000 to England, against 3.9 and 1.27 per 1,000 of the abstainers. The deaths among the drinkers were 1.45 per 1,000 per month; those among the abstainers .375 per 1,000, almost exactly one-quarter of the mortality.

These figures only confirm the results of the United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution, in which during the last sixteen years 3,450 claims were expected in the general or moderate drinking section, and 3,440 were actually made; while in the temperance section 2,002 were expected and only 1,433 were presented.

What do these facts prove if it is not that the continued use of alcoholic beverages, in quantities which seen harmless at the time, and which must be included in the term "moderation," is really injurious to life? If alcohol is not only not necessary, but is actually injurious; if it does not add strength to body or mind, but produces a gradual weakening of conscience and moral self-control, ought we not to protest against its use both by precept and example? * * *

Hundreds of medical men order alcoholic liquors from habit, from ignorance of their real effect, from fashion or from a desire to please, or not to offend their patients. Port-wine is constantly being ordered when persons are recovering from various diseases; day by day they regain their strength, and the port-wine gets all the credit of it, especially since each glass seems to diffuse a comfortable glow over the whole body. They forget that the process of recovery would have gone on without the port, and that hundreds and thousands of people do get well without it. They often ignore the fact that they are taking real tonics in addition. They are misled by the sensation which the alcohol causes; they do not know that it relaxes the blood-vessels instead of improving their tone; that it exhausts the heart by making it beat away more rapidly to no profit. Hence the convalescence is actually more prolonged than it would otherwise be. Gentle exercise, regulated baths, good food, balmy sleep, these are the true restoratives of the exhausted system, and no jugglery with sedatives, such as alcohol, can produce the desired result. * * *

What more can we say? What more need be said? Science and experience both testify that total abstinence is perfectly safe, and that moderate drinking is injurious to body and mind; that, *other things being equal*, the abstainer will be able to do more bodily and mental work, will have less sickness and will live longer than the moderate drinker. Therefore, the sooner every one abandons the use of all alcoholic drinks, the better for themselves, the better for their neighbors, and the better for their country and the world.

Longfellow says in reference to war:

"Were half the power that fills the world with terror,
Were half the wealth bestowed on camps and courts,
Given to redeem the human mind from error,
There were no need of arsenals nor forts."

It is equally true that if half the time, wealth and energy expended in trying to remedy the evils caused by alcohol, were spent in getting rid of the alcohol which causes the evil, in moral suasion and legal prohibition, there would be little need of our gigantic charitable institutions, and much less employment for the medical profession.

JEROME W. HENDERSON.

Old time readers of the RESCUE will be glad to hear from an old friend who was once an L. D. in Sonoma county, and used to be a correspondent of this paper.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, Texas, Sept, 4, 1881.

DEAR BRO.:— I ought to have written to you long ago; I have not been kept from it by laziness, but from the fact that it did not seem to me that there was anything of interest to write about.

The local option law works well where the people want it to. In Rockwall county prohibition for three years gives as results better educational facilities, a largely increased prosperity, a higher tone of morals, an empty jail. Sulphur Springs tried prohibition one year; trade was better for it. Every interest of every citizen—not only of Sulphur Springs, but of the whole county—was greatly enhanced by the operations of the prohibitory law, notwithstanding the fact that the law was very crude and imperfect.

Sulphur Springs now supports a large number of saloons, also a few mantraps in the family groceries.

The saloons are doing a big business, but times are harder than at any time since I have been here—now nearly eight years. The saloons will continue to flourish; perhaps their numbers will be added to, for the coming year is likely to be the most disastrous ever known in this state. In this county there is not wheat enough for seed; not one-tenth enough ; there is not corn enough for bread, there is not one-fourth of an average crop of cotton. Nearly every farmer is in debt to the merchants to the full extent of a full crop of cotton; still the grogseller's face is as round as the full moon. He knows that old clothes, empty stomachs and hunger pinched faces for the women and children mean an increased harvest of dimes and dollars for himself.

This month we will hold an election to pass upon some amendments to the constitution to shorten the annual term of service of judges, and to increase their pay; also some other amendments of an equally important nature to the people. The people did not ask for these amendments, probably because they did not happen to think of them, or, may be were thinking of something else, for instance; thousands of the best citizens of Texas last winter petitioned the legislature to submit to a vote of the people, an amendment to the constitution, forever prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage in this state; but the liquor dealers associations of the country appealed to Louis Schade of the Sentinel, and Schade appealed to our delegation in congress, and our congressmen appealed to our legislature, and Louis Schade informed the grogsellers of the United States that they all responded nobly by refusing to submit to a vote of the decent people of Texas an an amendment that many thousands of them asked for, that they had a right to vote on, that was altogether and only in the interest of good morals, religion, education, in short of the highest and best prosperity of the state, simply because the foreign born grogsellers of this and other states asked them to.

If this related to anything else in the world than grogselling, all of those who took a part adverse to the citizens of this state, or who would so act contrary to the wishes and best interests of the good citizens of any other state would be asked to sit down on some dynamite, and to sit down on it so hard that it would be certain to do the most good.

The proposition now is to cut off the head of every politician who acted in the interest of the liquor dealers. So far as my observation goes, not one temperance voter in ten knows whose head to cut off, because not one in ten or in a hundred perhaps reads a distinctively temperance paper—like the Advocate. One of the leading temperance men in Sulphur Springs was surprised when I told of the part played last winter by the Sentinel and our congressmen, and especially by our pet congressman from this district (who is a walking whisky barrel) in regard to the amendment. I asked him to subscribe for the Advocate. "Wa-a-l-l, you see I take so many papers now, a county paper and a religious paper and a grange paper and a political paper, and you see I have to take all them." Yes, I always see it.

One of the worst things here is, there is no money, cotton is almost the only crop, and it takes about all of that to keep up the saloons. After the saloons are well supported as they always are, and taxes paid, there is not much left for churches and schools and temperance societies. There is no more drinking than in other places, not so much as in Ohio or California. There is more preaching here than in other places where I have ever lived. The people are not worse, no better than in other places; but if there is not more than money enough to run one kind of business, the saloon must have that, must it not? In the town there are plenty of fine looking saloons, on the outside; but outside of the saloons I have never seen a decent looking church or schoolhouse: both are generally one; in fact, in any northern state they would be called shanties, and very rough ones at that.

The existence of the saloon does not wholly account for the prevailing chronic hard times here: it it is greatly, mostly, I may say, due to a peculiarly absurd labor system, of which I might tell you at some future time, only I fear it would bore you too much.

Myself, wife and daughter spent a portion of this morning wishing ourselves in old Sonoma county, somewhere between the mouth of the Russian River and the Gualala.

We go away from such little meetings—and we hold them very frequently—very much refreshed. I believe it would do me as much good as it used to Sam Potter to smell the kelp once more.

Hoping that this budding anticipation may some day blossom into a sweet reality, I remain yours fraternally. JEROME W. HENDERSON.

A GOOD LEAF FROM ENGLAND'S BOOK.

The Temperance Record says the National Temperance League has for thirteen years been in the habit of inviting the members of the British Medical Association to a breakfast during the annual meeting of the latter. In August last about 120 of the medicos responded. The Rev. Canon Connor presided for the league and the president of the doctors was roped in to make the first speech after the opening prayer.

He said he was not a temperance man himself, did not approve of total abstinence nor quite practice it, but he knew the cause they represent is fraught with good; did not approve of pledge takers but he must confess that the faces and noses of those about him attested the good habits of their owners. He sympathized, etc., etc.

Dr. Carpenter got in a good temperance speech, and asked the president, Dr. Barrow, if he did not believe total abstinence was the very best thing that could be advised for children, to which he most promptly assented.

Now why dont our temperance organizations watch such opportunities, and invite medical and other society meetings to a friendly conference as our sharp eyed brethren across the water do.

Some of the doctors recommended an effort to abolish grocers license as a fruitful cause of drunkenness in women, And the Rev. chairman wished devoutly they could be put down as well as the pest houses, the public houses, which he said are almost without control, and while this is so, PREACHING AND WORKING SEEM ALIKE IN VAIN. The British Temperance medical association now has 250 members but aims for 20,000.

NO MORE REGALIA.

I find by reading the report of last R. W. G. L, that it becomes the duty of all lodges at the third meeting in October to decide whether they want to continue to wear the regalia that we all have learned to look upon as part of our institution, that is recognized in our ritual and degree work, or to substitute in its place some brass button or metallic badge.

Now I for one am opposed to any such change. No good can arise from it; what does it mean? Is it another cheap john movement?. It is a pity indeed that the R. W. G. L. cannot recommend something of more importance for subordinate lodges to consider. The proposed change would necessitate a change in our rituals and degree books. Let us vote against the change.

I propose that the next R, W. G. L. spend its spare time considering how to put into effective operation its platform adopted at the session of 1859. Down with all cheap john changes.

JOHN ROBINSON.

Guerneville Sept. 12, 1881.

Why, Bro. Robinson, we will have you tried for heresy; dont you know that if we had a metallic badge in place of the regalia, and if New Jersey had the catechism of the degrees abolished, everybody would at once stop selling and using alcoholic liquors? The R. W. G. L. have been looking many years for the only two missing links in the temperance reform, and some cheap john has discovered them both. Why, friend John, that change of the regalia, a darling project of 12 years of cheap john incubation is worth all the prohibition ever dreamed of. Keep still and watch for the incoming tide of glory in that two cent badge. By and by temperance wont cost anybody a cent: and then the millenium may be considered to have hauled up its curtain.

"THE State Liquor Dealers' Association of Illinois is determined to assist the authorities of that State in preserving order and sobriety and in suppressing disreputable places. The next thing in order will be for Satan to offer his services to the churches to assist in checking sin and crime."

That paragraph is from last Saturdays Chronicle and the writer of it has made a remarkably apt comparison.

BRO Crowhurst reports some parts of Siskiyou county as difficult for the temperance advocate. The chains of slavery to the liquor traffic drawn very tightly.

CAL. W. C. T. UNION.

President, Mrs. D. P. Browne, Blake House, Oakland.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Mrs. G. S. Abbott, Oakland.
Mrs. John McNear, Petaluma.
Mrs. M. A. Nash, Santa Rosa.
Mrs. W. R. Spencer, Grass Valley.
Miss W. Bell, San Jose.
Miss Sarah P. Morrison, San Jose.
Mrs. J. B. Hill, Alameda.

Secretary, Mrs. Mary E. Congdon, 314 Sutter St. S, F.
Assistant Secretary, Miss M. J. Havens, Blake House, Oakland.
Treasurer, Mrs. J. G. Wickersham, Petaluma.

SMOKE.

I saw to-day a wife shabbily dressed, walking beside her husband who was smoking——shoes, dresses, shawls all going to smoke ! I mused—it is surprising that one partner should put up with poverty and hard-work while the other wastes the community property in so offensive a habit, that does no good, but injury.

Tobacco smoke is every where; you cannot escape it. If you call a carpenter for repairs, he fills your house with smoke; if you buy dry goods, the delivery clerk puffs smoke into the hall, as the servant opens the door.

You cannot buy a pair of shoes without its fumes being wafted from the other side of the store, where men are being fitted; and even your groceries are tainted with tobacco.

You cannot lunch at a restaurant without some gentleman (?) as he leaves lighting his cigar and leaving a puff before he closes the door. You can not go to a lecture without the fumes greeting you before and after the exercises.

One meets a friend on the way to church and he begs pardon for the presence of his cigar !

I have always regretted Ike Marels disposing of such fine talent on so base a subject as cigar smoke. Had he not smoked he would have made a worthier use of so divine a gift. Blessings wrongly used are never ultimated here but retarded or withdrawn.

BETH.

W. C. T. U. PAPERS.—It is unofficially suggested to the ladies of the W. C. T. U. who read the RESCUE that the literary outfit of an active member of that excellent organization is hardly complete unless it comprises "Our Union" monthly at 60 cts a year and the Chicago Signal, weekly at $1.50. Both of them full of good things: one would suppose them indispensible to every active earnest reader. they ought to have each 1000 subscribers in Cala. $50,000 a year spent in temperance literature in this state would be of more financial and material advantage than a million applied to any other purpose.

HOW IT DIED. Died in Every Distriet, last month a Lodge aged——years and——months. Its health has been poor for many months and its life despaired of. A few friends kept it alive and revived and encouraged it for some time back.

But it died at last from discouragement and neglect; it is dead. Not a Templar was present when it died. Over 50 were within a mile of it, but not one present.

Had ten been present, its life might have been saved: two thirds of the 50 might have been there but they were not and so the Lodge died.—*Watchword.*

JOSEPH TURNER an English Good Templar one of seven saved from a fatal ship-wreck at Port Royal last March, is now second mate of the Bark Bertie of London. Previous to sailing on another voyage, he has recently brot up ten of his crew for initiation in the Order and intends running a lodge on board during the voyage. He was saved from the wreck by the captains dog with whom he had cultivated friendly relations. That dog was a good friend of temperance. In fact all dogs set an example to men in that line.

BRO. J. J. Porter has got up a pretty lively club of readers of the RESCUE in Modesto; there are 30 paying subscribers there now. Of the first 20 he says only five belong to the Order and four to the church, three of whom are included also in the five. But he says no friend of religion or temperance shall have peace where he is, till he is a reader of the R.

BRO. Hanson of Forestville reports his Lodge doing well and thinks it is a good time to work and pray for prohibition. Yes it has been a good time all along for years to do both those things: people who do both are in earnest.

G. W. Secretary's D'p'tm't.

GEORGE B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.

☞The office of the Grand Lodge is located in the Capital Savings Bank Building, entrance, No. 328 J street, up-stairs, over the southwest corner J and Fourth streets, Sacramento, where the Grand Worthy Secretary will be pleased to receive calls from the members of the Order during business hours.

☞This department is edited by the Grand Worthy Secretary, to whom all communications relating in any way to the business of the Grand Lodge, this department, or anything appearing hereunder, should be addressed.

☞The Grand Worthy Secretary's post office address is Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento, Cal.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

ON SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE G. W. S.

Sold for the Benefit of the Grand Lodge

Constitutions, per hundred copies	$12 00
Constitutions per dozen	1 75
Glee Books, "Temperance Chimes" per dozen	4 00
Glee Books, per half dozen	2 50
Glee Books, single copies	50
Receipts of Evening and Constitution Roll Book, per set	2 50
Chase's Digest, per copy	1 50
Officer's Roll Call etc., Book of	1 00
Pledge Cards, per hundred	1 00
Officers Cards, per set of four	1 00
Degree Ode Cards, per dozen	1 00
Subordinate Ode Cards, per dozen	75
Subordinate Ode Cards with music, per dozen	1 50
Chase's Good of the Order, per copy	50

BLANK FORMS.

Clearance Cards, per dozen	3 00
Grand Lodge Returns, per dozen	1 00
W. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. F. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Bonds, per dozen	1 00
Forms for Charges, Trials, etc., per set of four	75
Forms for incorporation of Lodges	Free

LODGE BOOKS

Propositions for Membership, Book of fifty	50
Notices of Election to Membership, book of fifty	50
Proposition Committee notices, book of fifty	50
D. G. W. C. T.'s Dispensations, book of fifty	50
Password Certificates, book of fifty	50
Delinquent (Dues) Notice, book of fifty	50
Warrants on W. T., book of fifty	50
W. F. S. Receipts, book of fifty	50
W. T. Receipts, book of fifty	50

LODGE FURNITURE.

In addition to the above, I will attend to orders for Impression Seals, Blank Books, Special Printing, Regalia or Lodge Furniture. This will be done as an accommodation to Lodges and not as a source of profit either to the Grand Lodge or myself; hence all orders filled will be sent per express by the dealers, with instructions to "collect on delivery," unless the money accompanies the order. Address—

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.,
Sacramento, California.

CASH RECEIVED.—The Grand Worthy Secretary acknowledges receipt of the following amounts of cash since last report. Proper personal receipts were also forwarded in each case:

GENERAL FUND.

El Monte Lodge, No. 258	13 00
Vesper, No. 268	5 00
Riverside, No. 284	34 50
Mountain View, No. 342	16 00
Port Kenyon, No. 439	10 50
Cambria, No, 445	3 00
Forestville, No. 176	11 50
Golden Rule. No. 263	2 50
Western Star, No. 303	8 75
Farmington, No. 323	1 25
Groveland, No. 135	2 75
Excelsior, No. 349	15 25
Table Bluff, No. 460	15 75
Greenville, No. 228	14 00
Evening Star, No. 114	15 00
Eden, No. 243	10 00
Rohnerville, No. 367	2 50

ORPHANS' HOME FUND.

Hon. Niles Searles,	100 00
Valley Ford Lodge, No. 156	33 00
Martinez, No. 113	23 00
Hope of Eureka Hill, No. 360	10 00

CHARTER FEE FUND.

Wildwood Lodge, No. 469	10 00

PACKAGES MAILED.—The following packages have been mailed during the past week from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office:

1 to J. S. Naismith, Oakland.
1 to Geo. W. Hopkins, Arcata.
1 to J. D. Ferrill, Port Kenyon.
1 to C. H. Stone, Edgewood.
1 to E. L. Moore, Atlanta.
1 to H. Morris, Pleasanton.
1 to L. W. Miller, Oro Fino.
1 to Mrs. E. J. Davis, Riverside.
1 to W. O. Hardin, Modesto.
1 to P. E. Beach, San Diego.
2 to M. E. Curtes, Stockton.
1 to Alpha Buker, Hueneme.
1 to J. R. Whitlock, Paskenta.
2 to J. May, Soulsbyville.
2 to J. Mcnulty, Biggs.
2 to J. S. West, Elk Creek.
1 to J. T. Brown, Capay.
1 to W. D. Reid, College City.
8 to E. L. Moore, Atlanta.
5 to Miss Nina K. Randall, Hills Ferry.
3 to E. E. Carey, Santa Clara.
1 to Minnie L. Kimball, Boulder Creek.
1 to Arah Barker, Lompoc.
4 to G. C. Pratt, Groveland.
5 to J. H. Giles, Sutter Creek.
2 to A. Masick, Folsom.
1 to Miss M. M. Blower, Plymouth.
2 to Miss E. C. Day, San Francisco.
2 to L. W. Kuhland, Benicia.
1 to Rev. G. Morris, West End.
1 to Gussie Hall, Tulare.
1 to A. Bryan, Rohnerville.

PACKAGES BY EXPRESS.

1 to Miss L. Bloed, Merced Falls, Snelling.
1 to M. J. Nightingale, Stockion.
1 to G. T. Brown, Albion.
1 to A. W. Vance, Suisun.
1 to J. F. Dillon, Blacks Station.
1 to J. R. Tregloan, Amador.
1 to J. S. Lindner, Cambria.

RETURNS RECEIVED.—During the past week the following Lodges have filed Grand Lodge returns with the G. W. S. and their receipt is acknowledged.

Nos. 142, 173, 176, 228, 258, 349, 380, and 417.

CREDENTIALS RECEIVED. — Credentials certifying representatives elect to the next annual session of the Grand Lodge have been received at the G. W. S. office during the past week, and their receipt is bereby acknowledged as follows.

Nos. 156, 158, 176, 203, 218, 258, 273, 309, 408, 416, 439, and 444.

LODGE DEPUTY ANNUAL REPORTS.—Lodge deputies of the following lodges have filed proper annual reports with the G W S during the past week, and their receipt is hereby acknowledged.

Nos. 25, 142, 158, 173, 176, 203, 218, 258, 435, 439, and Japan 1.

LODGE DEPUTIES RECOMMENDATIONS.—Proper recommendations for lodge deputies for the next ensuing year have been filed with the G. W. S. from the following lodges during the past week, and their receipt is hereby acknowledged.

Nos. 114, 142, 158, 211, 212, 228, 258, 267, 439, 455, and Japan 1.

THE USUAL "PETTY LARCENY FEE".—Bro. the Hon. Niles Searles of Nevada City, Nevada county has made his usual annual contribution of one hundred golden dollars, for the benefit of the G T. Home for Orphans. May he "live long and prosper."

DELINQUENTS.—The following lodges are still delinquent, in not having forwarded quarterly returns report for the term ending July 31st, and unless such returns are received within the week, they must be stricken from the list of active lodges. For convenience of reference they are given by counties. Amador, 214, Butte, 204 and 403; Calaveras, 121; Colusa, 124, 132, 168, and 205; Fresno, 243, 365, and 390; Lake, 347, 432; Los Angeles, 103, 237; Mendocino, 333, and 338; Modock, 229, 234, and 275; Monterey, 357; and Plumas, 227; Santa Clara, 414; Sonoma, 353; Shasta. 102 and 213; Stanislaus, 401; Tehama, 306; Tulare, 170, 301, and 383. Some of these lodges have filed their credentials, which are of no value until their returns are filed, since the former is based upon the latter. All have been repeatedly notified thru their Deputies. This is the last call!

NO COMMUTATIONS.—The C. P. R. R. find it "inconsistent with our usual rules" and P. C. S. S. company "beg to be excused" from making any commutation of fares to representatives and visitors attending the Grand Lodge. Second class tickets are obtainable however, via the overland train leaving Sacramento at 7:20 A.M. (only) for $1.50 and returning from Vallejo by the same train in the evening at the same rate. These reduced rates are made only in connection with the Atlantic and Pacific express trains.

NEW YORK AND WISCONSIN.—The Grand Lodges of these two states whose annual sessions were recently held, honored themselves by re-electing their former G. W. C. Ts. and G. W. Ss: Bros. W. Martin Jones and D. W. Hooker for New York and Theo. D. Kanouse and B. F. Parker for Wisconsin are among the stalwarts in Good Templary.

"The friends thou hast and their adoption tried,
Grapple them to thy soul with hooks of steel."

NEW LODGES.—Twelve new lodges were instituted during the month of August last, and four in September so far. The last and one hundred and nineteenth, new lodge reported for the year was Alameda Lodge, organized on the 13th inst. by sister E. P. Stevens, Grand Lecturer at Alameda.

ATLANTA.—On the 10th inst. Bro. M. J. Nightingale L. D. of Stockton Lodge, No. 182, acting as a special deputy G. W. C. T., instituted Wildwood Lodge at Atlanta, San Joaquin county with 20 charter members. Night of meeting, Saturday; Lodge Deputy, Bro. E. L. Moore

PERSONALS.—During the past week the Grand Lodge office has been favored with calls from the following members of our Order. Hon. Niles Searls of No. 201, Nevada city, Bro. J. W. Whitson of No. 124, Arbuckle, Bro. James Wasley of No. 253, Linden, Bro. Geo. H. Chambers of Samaritan, No. 177, Chico.

ABOUT REGALIAS.—Representatives and visitors attending the Grand Lodge session will do well to provide and bring with them their own regalia, so as to make sure of being properly clothed, as the indications are that the attendance will be very large, and regalias scarce.

G. W. C. T. Department.

R. THOMPSON, G. W. C. T.

THE YEAR CLOSED.

Tuesday, October fourth we met to close our year's work as Good Templars in California. Old friends meet to renew acquaintances. New faces come to cheer with smiles and cordial greeting. The work of the year is counted up and books balanced. The capital for the new campaign is estimated and the plan of battle formed. The individual sympathy flows into a common channel. From this broad, deep river all can drink their fill of the pure, the holy and the unselfish.

There will be a multitude of counsel in which there is safety. Reports from the field will yield new hopes, and our enforcements will inspire new hopes and deepen determinations. Out of this four days session comes much of worth to the individual and our cause. The most valuable four days of the year are those spent at the grand Lodge. Let each delegate come and bring a good time with him, and then it will be sure to be there. Faith in having a pleasant session lays the foundation for it. All are interested who pay attention, and all pay attention, because our work is interesting to all.

It is really and truly good to be at Grand Lodge, Those there always pity those who cannot be present; each have something of interest; humane, unselfish, philanthropic, all. "How can we bless mankind?" that is the burden of the inquiry. How quickest to banish misery and crime, and fill their places with comfort and peace. No one ashamed of his work; practical, exclusively practical all thru. Come and partake of the feast.

PATRONIZE TEMPERANCE GROCERS.

I stepped into a large grocery and drygoods store in Santa Barbara lately to make a purchase. The proprietor and I fell to talking on temperance and he expressed a very natural wonder that strong temperance people, church members and even ministers and their families frequently bot all their goods at stores that sold and advertised wines and liquors.

It is strange: The merchants who, for principle, will not sell intoxicants lose a good many customers and much trade in consequence, and we ought not to let them be rewarded only by "the answer of a good conscience;" but we ought to put ourselves to some little trouble at least, to divert what trade of our own and others we can to their stores. In giving employment the same principle should be borne in mind. J. W. WEBB.

The parties named do those things unthinkingly. Their attention is never directed to the impropriety of it. They take no temperance literature and the secular and religious papers are equally silent on anything that hazards the loss of a subscriber. Thousands of people practice inconsistencies which they would not if those to whom they look for precept and example cared to counsel them as to their moral duties in daily life.

Lecturers' Reports.

☞ The only authorized Grand Lecturers in this jurisdiction are Mrs. E. P. Stevens, Messrs. Wm. Crowhurst, Hugh R. Hughes, Dr. M. D. Merrick, F. J. Culver, Col. C. N. Goulding, George Bramall, Rev. W. C. King and J. W. Webb.

They are authorized to instruct and institute Lodges and Bands of Hope, solicit subscribers for our official organ, the RESCUE, and receive donations for the Good Templars' Home for Orphans and our lecture and missionary work. They are employed and compensated by the Grand Lodge, and all monies received by them are paid over to the Grand Lodge Treasury. It is expected that the lodges and the friends of temperance will, in good time, secure a commodious place of meeting, provide music, advertise the meeting well, make every needed preparation and render them every assistance to make their mission a success.

H. R. HUGHES.

On Sunday, the 4th, was able to attend the Sunday-school and Golden Circle Band of Hope of Angels for the first time. Sister Leeper and Brother Duffy have been faithful and zealous in keeping up this little Band On the 6th attended 'Open Lodge" in Sonora; hall filled, and pleasant program. The 8th, met with Soulsbyville Lodge; still prospering; 123 members; have just bought a new organ for $125; Band of Hope also prospering. Sister Coles, W. V. T., is elected to represent them in the Grand Lodge. Was kindly entertained by Brother Barron, L. D., who is an excellent worker and a live man. 9th, went to Jamestown to visit the lodge; doing a good work, and their young members manifest a deep interest. Brother Drescher has been efficient in his efforts to enforce the Sunday law. The 10th, attended Tuolumne District Lodge at Columbia. Delegations present from each of the nine lodges in the county. Matters relating to Sunday and liquor laws were discussed. The reports of the Committee show that eight violators of the Sunday law were prosecuted; seven were fined. One case for selling to Indians was prosecuted by Brother Holland, D. D., and fined $80. If the Supreme Court will sustain the law, Tuolumne District Lodge will enforce it, and are determined that the *illegal sale* of liquor shall be suppressed.

Resolutions passed instructing the D. D. to call the attention of Subordinate Lodges to the importance of circulating temperance literature, and promoting the juvenile work. It was a very pleasant and harmonious session. New officers were elected; I. T. Holland, D. D.; J. L. Coles, D. S.; Mrs. J. L. Coles, W. V. T.

Mr. Coles made a public appeal for the RESCUE, and Sister Coles canvassed for subscribers. About 100 copies were distributed as samples. It seems that but few Good Templars have time to read a temperance paper. At 5 the D. L. paraded through the principal streets, preceded by the B. Band. The Presbyterian Church was crowded at the evening public meeting; church beautifully decorated; program, arranged by Brother Peters, was excellent; the children of the Band of Hope did well; the singing by Sisters Richardson, Knapp, Whittier, and others was very fine; the speaking good; the audience was enthusiastic. and the meeting was a grand success. Good Templarism is becoming popular in "Old Tuolumne," and "Our Cause is Marching On."

Columbia, Sept. 11, 1881.

F. J. CULVER.

Sat'y 6th August at the close of public installation lectured at Rohnerville. A good program of music supper etc., and seven additions to the membership followed.

This Lodge was rather despondent, on our arrival they felt that new life had been infused and their hope for the future is strong.

Sunday evening a full house in Grange Hall Table Bluff, W. F. Browne D. D. and Judge Fernell were on. hand to help organize Table Bluff Lodge which we did at the close of the lecture with forty-one members.

Word comes now thru Bro. A. Mock that by the fourth meeting they just doubled the number making it eighty-two; nineteen out of the forty-one were heads of families; That speaks for the futurity of the Lodge; the leading men of the community are at at its head;—one saloonist has concluded that this is no longer a free country, yet free enough says Bro. M. that said saloon keeper uses all the vile epithets that he can against a Mr. Sawyer who was the one that got us to come to Table Bluff: but he can stand it for he has always been that at war with sin. The Co. papers are giving the success of Table Bluff Lodge its full share of publicity. we hope it will have a good effect on the editors,

Monday evening found us at Hydesville where Bro. Dexter, Cong'l minister, with Bros. Knorder Coyle and some noble sisters and in fact the whole lodge doing a grand work; they have the field here, so that nearly all the support the one saloon gets is the transient customer.

A short session of the lodge then open meeting Installiation lecture and social &c.

Tuesday night lectured in the church. Wednesday crossed the Eel river to Port Kenyon; Hall well filled similar program.

With Dr. Glascock and Judge Ferrell and the noble sisters to help we look for good fruit from their new lodge, a host of the enemy are strongly entrenched about them, but the lodge was organized for battle and right will prevail for God is their leader. Thursday night we lectured at Springville to a good audience, secured sixteen names for a charter but we deemed it best to wait and let the good Brothers and Sisters in the Co. work on this plan a while. Friday we set our face homeward passed thru Rohnerville and Hydesville receiving many farewells with a God speed. At all of our public meetings there were more or less fraternal visits from the neighboring Lodges.

MRS. STEVENS.

At Mission Star open lodge had an audience of 300 to 400, after the lecture received 22 applications for membership. Dr. McDonald was present and wtih some well timed and appropriate remarks added to the interest and good effect of the program.

The necessity of some attention to temperance literature was urgently put. A desire was expressed to have another meeting at an early date.

On Monday eve, open meeting at South San Francisco (Crystal Lodge), a good audience listened to Mrs Stevens address and to the literary and musical program prepared and efficiently rendered. The news of the death of the President coming near the close of the exercises had a depressing and saddening effect. This evening Mrs. S. addresses Evening Star open Lodge meeting.

LECTURERS' APPOINTMENTS.

REV. J. W. WEBB.

Sept. 23.....Spadra	Sept. 27, 28..... Pasadena
" 24, 25.....Los Angeles	

COL. C. N. GOULDING.

Sept. 23, 24.....Lake City	Sept. 27, 28..... Eagleville
" 25, 26....Fort Bidwell	

DISTRICT LODGES TO MEET.

Placer Co. District Lodge will meet at Auburn. Monday Oct 3rd at 10 o'clock A. M.

We expect to hold two sessions A. M. and P. M. and have a grand open meeting in the evening. G. L. delegates can attend D. L. Oct 3rd and be at Vallejo Oct 4th, A full attendance requested.

D. H. MILLS.
D. S.

IN MEMORIAM.

DIED:—In San Francisco Aug. 22nd, O. Le Boeuf a worthy and highly esteemed member and W. M. of International Lodge No. 291, a young man of much promise and an earnest soldier in the army of temperance. The lodge passed fitting resolutions of respectful memory of the deceased and of condolence with the bereaved relatives.

DIED.—In Folsom, September 6, Frank, only son of Mrs. J. F. Howe; aged 23 years.

Frank Howe—the deceased—was born in 1858 in Alexandria Mo. While still young his father's family came to California, and upon the death of his father some eight years since—although but 15 years of age—he took charge of the TELEGRAPH. The grave responsibilities that fell upoh him while yet but a boy, he fulfilled nobly and well. At the time of his death he occupied the office of W. C. T. of Unity Lodge of Good Templars, in which society he was a most active and energetic worker—often speaking during his late illness with great affection of his brothers and sisters in the society, and wishing for the continued prosperity of the cause of temperance. Upright and honorable with his friends, affectionate and dutiful to his widowed mother, tender and loving to sisters he became endeared to all. Yet God's ways are not as our ways and the Death-angel hath taken our loved-one in the prime of his early manhood, and homes and hearts are made desolate.—*Folsom Telegraph.*

Members of the order will cherish most kindly the memory of the deceased, hold up his worthy record as a stimulating example for worthy yeuth, and will extend their kindest consoling sympathy to the bereaved family.

Please look at the "Requisites for a Temperance School," advertized in this number,

GUITEAUS POLICY.

After all the wild expressions of horror, the unparalelled denunciations, and the speculations as to the appropriate punishment for so vile an act as that of Guiteau in the attempt to assassinate the President; now that Mr. Garfield is thot to be out of danger, may we not well cool down a little and take "calm view" of the matter with an eye to the political lessons it may afford ? In the policy of Charles Guiteau, as promulgated in the Depot at Washington, we find nothing essentially new. Guiteau is a Republican, Surely no intelligent person will doubt that. The prominent Republican policy—the sacrificial—was too clearly demonstrated in the Baltimore Depot to leave a doubt as to his party affiliations.

Not only the act (which truly in that case spoke louder than words,) but the clearly expressed words, also, as written to Gen. Sherman, prove the man beyond a doubt a true Republican, standing square upon the National Sacrificial Republican platform. "It had to be done," said he," to save the Republican party." Now this saying is not new. It did not originate with Charles Guiteaut He only repeated the quite stale declaration thas has been repeated over and over by tens of thousands of christian men and Good Templars, as they have fired their more fatal, heart-piercing shots at the innocent and helpless thru the ballot box. The Republican party thus sacrifice upon the altar of Baal not less than 100,000 of our people every year, and the zealous Guiteau only proposed to add one more; and that one not a whit more valuable in the balance of God, or more fondly beloved by friends than the countless thousands already offered, or the vast concourse of hopeless drunkards in various stages, and writhing, bleeding hearts of helpless women and suffering chiidren that are this Sabbath day being dragged to the Baal Republican altar "to save the Republican party." Now, Christian Republican, drop the paper, with a contemptuous curl of the lip, and say "Fanaticism !" Continue the eloquent prayers for "temperance," however until the next election, and then manifest the true Republican, sacrificial spirit by firing, thru the ballot box another shot, more fatal, and a thousand times more cowardly than that from Guiteau's "bull dog in the depot.

Deposit again the strait Republican ticket for the yearly sacrifice of 100.000 more "to save the Republican party." Yes, say "Fanaticism" and then seek for Republican soothing syrup among the whisky ads, and wine puffs in the colums of the Chronicle, the Record-Union, the Oregonians or the Astorian or any other Republican —sacrificial organ, and if with such resources you can refute one syllable of the above, (except by that eloquent argument, "Fanaticism !") I believe there is room in the RESCUE for such refutation. T. J. ALLEY.

ASTORIA Sept, 11th, 1881.

This was in type before news came of the Presidents death.

SAN JUAQUIN DIST. LODGE.

Held its 4th annual session at Woodbridge, Sept. 15th. G. W. Hill D. D. presiding.

One new lodge added since last session in Wildwood Dist. making now 8 lodges, membershp 468: 2 Bands of Hope, 209 members, cash in lodge treasury $173.

Wm. Jones of Stockton Lodge, No. 182 was recommended as D. D.

Resolutions were adopted calling on Dist. and and city attorneys to strictly enforce the Sunday law: the Dist. Dept. to visit each lodge at least once during his term of office, his expenses to be paid by the D. L.

The D. L. and sub-lodges subscribe for 45 copies of the RESCUE, and the number of individual subscribers is increasing in the District.

The lodge at Woodbridge was warmly thanked for a bounteous and most successful entertainment, and next meeting to be held at Farmington, Nov. 10th.

Members of the order will be glad to learn that Bro. Jones has been selected for D. D. He will make a thoroly live officer and will keep his charge awake all the time too.

OVER 10,000 public temperance meetings held in England in the last 12 months under the auspices of the Good Templars. Our Order is helping them with a lawsuit about a pair of old boots with the legs cut off—no—it is about an old charter with the frame cut off or an old frame with the charter cut off, or something of that kind. Better make them a present of the old boots or whatever it was; better help than hinder them.

Juvenile Department.

BAND OF HOPE WORK.



The Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., of California, offers to furnish, free of charge, to Sunday-schools, or other juvenile organizations desiring to adopt them for use, the newly revised Band of Hope rituals together with the ritual badges. The ritual comprises a pamphlet of 48 pages. The badges are of German silver, with a safety pin upon the back. Sample copies of the rituals and badge, or quantities for actual use, will be furnished on application to the G. W. C. T., Robert Thompson, 1,531 Golden Gate Avenue, or the Superintendent of Juvenile Work, George Bramall, Haywards, or Geo. B. Katzenstein, 328 J street, Sacramento.

TALKS WITH THE YOUNG FOLKS.

DR. DEPIERRIS ON TOBACCO.

The Doctor, a native and thoro Frenchman has rendered a most important service to his country and ours. Years ago he became an observer and student of the tobacco nuisance. Impressed with the importance of the truth being promulgated as to its ruinous effects upon health and life, and upon the continued existence of the foremost races of this world, he returned some years ago to France from his adopted California home, and after much patient labor published in 1876 a large volume on the poisonous effect of tobacco upon the life of the nation.

Here he has lately published two pamphlets, extracts and synopsis of his work translated into English. Samples are for sale at this office, 25 cents each, and they are heartily recommended to our lecturers, teachers, lodges and superintendents of our Bands of Hope.

Those who read those pamphlets will be immediately impressed with new ideas respecting this "little" vice in which so many people take so much comfort themselves, and so utterly curse the comfort of other people. As it is upon the drink question and the wine question, our people generally are shrouded in the darkest mysteries of ignorance upon the nature and effects of tobacco.

Mr. Wetmore last winter promised the people of this state some statistics by a "Dr. Lunier," of France, showing a marked decrease in insanity in the light wine districts of that country. One may be excused for believing those utterances as well as Dr. Lunier himself were purely imaginary, when we look at the following tobacco table of Dr. Depierris who is a veritable flesh and blood gentleman and no myth.

The first column of figures represents the year, the second the tobacco revenue in millions of francs and the third the number of lunatics in France.

1820	64	3 000
1830	67	7 000
40	95	13 283
50	122	20 061
60	195	28 761
70	244	38 999
77	330	46 026
80	344	52 440

The correspondence between the increase of the use of tobacco and of insanity is remarkable, and it must be remembered too that from 1820 to 1880, a corresponding increase has taken place in the consumption of strong spirits and other liquors.

We are asked by beer advocates to follow the German example and by wine advocates to copy after France. Dr. Depierris says in answer to those who talk of regenerating France.

"If so many children die, it is because they are so often born unfit to live and those who live after having escaped the mortality of their first years, do not wait for maturity to add a new germ of degeneracy to their enfeebled constitution. Like their fathers, they fall into the sinister habits of tobacco and alcohol, and statistics show that when they are called by conscription at the age of 21 to military service, half of them are unfit."

In France to raise the contingents of our armies, it is necessary to take *all* the youths seemingly healthy: it was also necessary to sensibly lower the requisite of the stature of the French soldier.

"In Germany the conscription call of 1881 gave this result: 32,123 missing, 94, 546 refractory; 435,-582 too feeble in constitution for soldiers, and held over for future examination: 123,091 only were found fit for service."

Before the era of tobacco in 1830 France had 10,332 inhabitants over 100 years old. In 1877 only 120, of which a majority were women,"

Let our wine and beer and tobacco advocates answer these things. If any smoker or chewer will read the doctor's admirable pamphlets and continue to practice suicidal habits, he is hardened indeed.

GOOD FOR WESTON.

Mr. E. P. Weston, the well known pedestrian, has consented to write a series of articles for the Church of England Temperance Chronicle in which he proposes to show that a total abstainer is capable of doing twice as much (and with less exertion) as a man who indulges in the use of alcoholic stimulants. In the first paper published last week, he says:—"I have now permanently retired from professional pedestrianism: not because I am in any way shattered physically or mentally, but simply because I have been made to realize that an exercise which I have struggled fo elevate has been seized by a clique of unprincipled gamblers in America, and degraded to such an extent that no man can associate himself with it now and retain his self respect.—*Temp. Record.*

The spirit of gambling is one that has blasted this state most terribly, and threatens awful things for the future. It is a pet ally and companion crime of the grogshop, and naturally so because it is a mean, nasty, filthy, utterly dishonest and devilish crime in all its forms. Whether in the state gambling horse races at Sacramento, in the poolselling iniquities of infamous villainy, in the fashionable card table game for quarters or dimes, its motives, its influences, its tendencies and its ends are altogether thievish, abominable, unmanly, criminal and unworthy of the most degraded type of humanity. Despicable and infamous, ought to be the unanimous, emphatic, loudly proclaimed verdict of every honest man and every virtuous woman. The gambler for drinks, for cigars, for prize packages and for everything which can fairly be brot under the name of gambling should be emphatically reproved at every step.

What else can be as mean as to try to get dishonest possession of a dime or dollar or anything that is your neighbor's? Nothing can compare with the despicable nastiness of gambling except the twin nastiness of other plans and modes of stealing. It is not desired to be severe or unjust upon gambling. It is probably no meaner at all than robbing a friend's pocket of his loose change when he is asleep; and very little meaner than stealing chickens from your neighbor's hen roost at midnight; it would not be any meaner but for the fact that the latter calls for some physical courage which the gambler dont need.

And yet you may say, I know good men who gamble. Yes, of course you do. There are plenty of fine, genial, generous, kindly, obliging, genteel people as can be found who gamble in one way or another. That is admitted, but it dont make gambling right a particle. If every one of the most religious people of this state should sit up every night of this week gambling, and run it on Sunday too, that would not make it right in the least. We should have very few gamblers and drunkards and immoral people, if respectable, good natured people of many good traits of character were not guilty of these immoralities in some shape. The respectable people who attend horse races, walking matches and billiard matches and other games for money, and who smoke in public, exercise an influence for evil that is incalculable—an influence that every young person should not only repel but reprove.

Probably no man could have made so much money out of men's love of gambling as the great total abstinent pedestrian, Weston, who retiring from his profession for the reason named deserves a respectful salute from all good people.

SALOONS AND CRIME.

There are nine counties in Indiana which have not a single saloon. They have 22,366 voters and only 31 state prison convicts, that is one convict for 721 voters.

In 18 other counties of Indiana which have 34, 361 voters there are 1179 saloons or one for every 29 voters, and there they have 405 state prison convicts or one for every seventy-two voters.

That is a very reasonable result, that there should be 10 times as many convicts in saloon communities as in sober ones. And there are dozens and hundreds no doubt of similar instances. Vineland, New Jersey has no grogshop, and for 20 years with over 10,000 population most of that time, it has had but one imprisonment of a citizen of Vineland for crime.

Maine has one convict for 3300 inhabitants: Cal. has one in state prison for every 510. (the papers say one for every 600, but it is worse than that) and it is quite likely that our city and county prisons contain ten times the number that those of Maine do; many of the latter are empty.

That the saloons and wineries are the cause of nearly all our crime and madness and poverty and misery, there is no doubt whatever. That they never once did or can or desire to do any good we all know; that they have but one object, to make money by poisoning the health and morals of the people and ruining the country we all know. That they intend to make as many drunkards, convicts and paupers as they can of the children now in our Sunday-schools, bands of hope and public schools we all know.

And when we say we are going to exterminate the last saloon and brewery and winery and distillery, and save the children of to-day and future generations from drunkenness and crime and beggary, we dont mean or intend harm of any kind to anybody. To save millions of innocent lives it may be justifiable perhaps to kill and destroy some or many of the wicked men who are trying to do this evil; but we dont propose to kill, rob, impoverish, harm a single individual. We intend by destroying one bad business to give a chance to five more people to engage in a good business. We cannot stop a man from selling rum and poison and death without giving him a chance to make more money at an honest business where he can be a better, happier man.

If the traffickers in rum were not perverted and made fools by greed and avarice and Satan they would see that the Rescue and the temperance people and the children of the bands of hope are the only friends they have in the world; the only people that are trying to give saloon keepers and brewers and brandy makers a chance of being happy and prosperous and comfortable here and getting to heaven at last. That is the worst we want to do to them. so there is no danger of our doing too much of this work. And we want all the young folks to help with all their might now, and when they come to vote, never under any circumstance to vote for any one but a solid prohibitionist.

A GRAND MOVE FOR THE YOUNG.

Ed Rescue.—The cheapest S. School literature of the day is the "unsectarian" lesson papers, songs, library books &c of David C. Cook, of Chicago. Some time ago I felt impelled to write urging him to take hold of the Temperance work and issue tracts, lesson papers, songs, books &c on the same marvellously cheap plan & scatter them by the hundreds of thousands as he is doing his S. School productions. It appears others have been similarly urging him and he has consented and is now writing every Sunday School and public school teacher and all interested in the young to send him names of parties who will be likely to cooperate. He feels moved to this by a deep sense of responsibillty to God and love for the cause and drink-cursed humanity. He will issue at wonderfully low rates pledge cards, leaflets, songs &c and instructions to all interested how to carry on the temperance work with the young. He will also publish in pamphlet form a whole juvenile temperance library of books costing $1.00 to $1.50 each, at five cents per volume in paper covers; and a weekly paper at ten per cents per year ! ! ! Is not this a Temperance Literary Revolution ? He has a noble christian and temperance working wife. God grant they may live and labor for many years and find an army of co-workers !

Bro. Cook is doing this in no spirit of opposition to the National Temperance Publication Society or other kindred institutions but publicly recommends them. Any one wishing further information should address "David C. Cook." Temperance Department Chicago. J. W. Webb.

The English Methodists.—The Wesleyan Temperance committee report that there are in G. B. 2033 Wesleyan Methodist Bands of Hope with 202,516 members and 144 W. M. Temperance societies with 9,402 members, a marked increase over last year. That sounds like the "true church" we have heard of.

A chapter of vile odors—the smoker. An epitome of villainous smells—the beer drinking smoker.

TEMPERANCE LESSON LEAVES.

BY REV. W. F. CRAFTS.

TEMPERANCE IN ALL THINGS.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Every man that striveth for the mastery is temperate in all things.—I Cor. ix. 25

LESSON.—I Cor. ix. 22--27.

22 To the weak became I as weak, that I might gain the weak: I am made all things to all men, that I might by all means save some.

23 And this I do for the gospel's sake that I might be partaker thereof with you.

24 Know ye not that they which run in a race, run all, but one receiveth the prize? So run, that ye may obtain.

25 And every man that striveth for the mastery is temperate in all things. Now they do it to obtain a corruptible crown; but we an incorruptible.

26 I therefore so run, not as uncertainly; so fight I, not as one that beateth the air.

27 But I keep under my body, and bring it into subjection: lest that by any means, when I have preached to others, I myself should be a castaway.

HOME READINGS

Mon.—Gal. v. 19–23. Temperance in all things, the crowning virtue.

Tues.—2 Pet. i. 1—9. What is to be added to temperance in all things?

Wed.—Heb. xii. 1—3. Intemperance of every sort a "weight" or "sin" to be cast aside, if we would win in life's race.

Thurs.—Rom. vii 19–25; viii. I. 2; Prov. xvi. 32. Temperance in controlling what is wrong in ourselves wins a greater victory than taking a city.

Fri.—Acts xix. 23–41. The man who has self-control can control others, as did the town clerk of Ephesus.

Sat.— Prov. xxiii. 15–24. He who is intemperate in eating shall come to harm.

Sun.—Acts xxiv. 24–27. Neglect of temperance in all things brings judgment upon us here and hereafter.

RESPONSIVE READING.

Philippians iii. I3–21.

Leader.—"Brethren, I count not myself to have apprehended; but this one thing I do, forgetting those things which are behind, and reaching forth unto those things which are before."

Response.—I press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus."

L.—"Let us therefore, as many as be perfect, be thus minded; and if in anything ye be otherwise minded, God shall reveal even this unto you."

R.—"Nevertheless, whereto we have already attained, let us walk by the same rule, let us mind the same thing."

L.—"Brethren, be followers together of me, and mark them which walk so as ye have us for an ensample."

R.—"(For many walk, of whom I have told you often, and now tell you even weeping, that they are the enemies of the cross of Christ."

L.—"Whose end is destruction, whose God is their belly, and whose glory is in their shame, who mind earthly things.")

R.—"For our conversation is in heaven; from whence also we look for the Savior, the Lord Jesus Christ."

L.—"Who shall change our vile body, that it may be fashioned like unto his glorious body, according to the working whereby he is able even to subdue all things unto himself."

For many centuries the Greeks celebrated national games at regular intervals, the Olympic and Isthmian games being the most important. The latter, to which Paul especially refers, were held on the Isthmus of Corinth, in honor of Neptune, and occurred every other year. The Olympic games were celebrated only once in four years, and were looked forward to as the greatest of national events, even war being suspended thruout Greece during the days occupied by the festival.

The exercises on these great occasions consisted of contests in running, wrestling, boxing, throwing quoits and javelins, and leaping. In later times, foot-races in heavy armor, races on horseback and in four-horse chariots were added.

The honors paid the victors at these games were so great that those who won at Olympia were more distinguished men than the rulers of the different countries. They received no prizes in money—only crowns of olive leaves, which the judge of the contests placed on the winner's heads, and which was an honor never forgotten by their fellow-citizens. Their praises were sung by the national poets, and statues of them were erected, to commemorate their names during the coming ages.

It was for these reasons that the contestants spent as long a time as ten months in preparing for these great festivals, undergoing a system of hard and tedious training, and abstaining from every kind of food or drink or pleasure which would weaken their bodies, very much as race-horses and boat-crews are trained now. They were allowed only the plainest food, and in quantities only sufficient to sustain strength without making superfluous flesh. The purpose was to have the body weigh as little as possible, and yet have the muscles full and hard. The foot-race was from one end of the arena to the other, where stood the goal, and the judges beside it with the olive crown. After winning the wreath, the victor was received by his congratulating friends, and escorted with great pomp to his city, where they had prepared to receive him with a feast.

Verse 24.—In the race of life, what should we flee from? (2 Tim. ii. 22; 1 Cor. vi. 18; x. 14.)

Toward what should we run? (Psa. cxlix. 3; Psa. xxxiv. 14; Zech. ii. 4.)

What hindrances do we find in the race? (Heb. xii. 1.)

What "sins" and "weights" most hinder men from success in doing good and getting to heaven? (When men were racing, long robes would seem heavy, and would get entangled about their legs, and so were weights to be cast aside.)

What encouragements are given to Christians in the race? (Heb. xii. 2; Psa. cxix. 32.)

How can our strength for the race be increased? (Isai. xl. 31.)

What do we have to wrestle against in seeking to lead a right life? (Eph. vi. 12.)

What evil habits do men find hard to wrestle with?

What does the word "tempered" mean, when applied to a knife? (That it has been brought to the right degree of handness—neither too soft nor too hard.)

What does "temperate" mean when applied to zones?

What does "temperate" mean in relation to us? (That our dispositions are well mixed—our appetites restrained and controlled, so that we do not get too excited or eat too much or drink too much, etc.)

What part of a man should be king of the other part?—the thinking part or the flesh part? (See v. 25, "I keep my body under." etc. An intemperate man is one whose mind does not control his body, but is controlled by it, so that he eats more than he knows is best, or drinks what he knows will injure him because his perverted appetites call for it, like an unwise parent who lets a pettish child have anything he wants, whether it is good for him or not.)

Can you tell of any persons whose souls have become wrecks and "castaways," because they did not bring the body into subjection?

Are we to allow the body to take even a moderate portion of what is harmful in itself?

Is alcohol in small quantities hurtful? (Any indulgence in wrong is excess. There can be no temperance in thieving, in lying, in poisoning. Temperance is restraining one's self from excessive indulgence in what is good, and from all indulgence in what is harmful or evil.)

Why is intemperance in drinking worse than in eating? Because one who eats to excess brings direct injury only to himself, while the man who takes alcoholic beverages is liable to become so crazed as to abuse and injure others as well as himself. No one ever gave as an excuse for abusing his wife that he had eaten too much turkey.)

What prizes do men win in this life by controlling their appetites for food and drink?

What are the rewards of self-control and of the temper and the tongue?

What is the prize in heaven for temperance in all things? (See v. 25.)

BAR ROOM CARD.

THEY THAT TARRY LONG AT THE SEEK MIXED WINE

WHAT WILL YOU **HAVE?**

Babblings,
Redness of Eyes,
Contentions,
Wounds,
Sorrow.
WOE.

SAMPLE ROOM.

Insure Against { **FIRE, ACCIDENTS, DEATH,**

IN THE

COLD WATER ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Men insure property because there is a bare possibility of its being burned, notwithstanding that not one building in a thousand is burned. So men insure against accidents when not one traveler in ten thousand is hurt. How much more should men who recognize even the bare possibility of alcohol bringing them to accident or death, as it has so many thousands, abstain from the internal fire which, even if many drinkers escape being drunkards, may possibly bring that disgrace on anyone who uses it. As you insure property against the possible but not probable loss by fire, insure your body, by total abstinence, against any possibility of drunkenness.

The Good Templars ask no one to join our Order, or espouse our cause upon any grounds that are not imperatively laid down among the duties of good citizens and good Christians. We have nothing to do at all outside of those duties.

THE POOR MAN'S SHEAF.

BY EBEN R. REXFORD.

He saw the wheat fields waiting,
All golden in the sun;
And strong and stalwart reapers
Went by him one by one.
"O, could I reap in harvest!"
His heart made bitter cry:
"I can do nothing, nothing,
So weak, alas! am I!"

At eve a fainting traveler
Sank down beside the door;
A cup of crystal water
To quench his thirst he bore.
And when, refreshed and strengthened,
The traveler went his way.
Upon the poor man's threshold
A golden wheat-sheaf lay.

When came the Lord of harvest,
He cried: "Oh, master kind!
One sheaf I have to offer,
But that I did not bind.
I gave a cup of water
To one athirst, and he
Left at my door, in going.
This sheaf I offer thee."

Then said the Master softly;
"Well pleased with this I am;
One of my angels left it
With thee as he passed on.
Thou may'st not join the reapers
Upon the harvest plain,
But he who helps a brother
Binds sheaves of richest grain."—*Lever.*

WHAT IT COSTS.

A gentleman was walking in Regent's Park in London, and he met a man whose only home was in the poorhouse. He had come out to take the air and excited the gentleman's interested attention.

"Well, my friend," said the gentleman getting into conversation, "it is a pity that a man like you should be situated just as you are. Now, may I ask how old you are?"

The man said he was eighty years of age.

"Had you any trade before you became penniless?"

"Yes, I was a carpenter."

"Did you use intoxicating drink?"

"No, oh, no; I only took my beer; never anything stronger; nothing but beer."

"How much did your beer come to a day!"

"Oh! a sixpence a day I suppose."

"For how long a time?"

"Well, I suppose for about sixty years."

The gentleman had taken out his note-book, and he continued figuring with his pencil while he went on talking with the man.

"Now, let me tell you," said he as he finished his calculations how much that beer cost you, my man. You can go over the figures. "And the gentleman demonstrated that the money, a sixpence a day for sixty years, expended in beer, would, if it had been saved and placed at interest, have yielded him nearly eight hundred dollars a year, or an income of fifteen dollars a week for self-support.

"Let me tell you how much one gallon of whisky costs," said a judge, after trying a case. "One gallon of whisky made two men murderers; it made two wives widows; and it made eight children orphans."

Oh it's a costly thing.

—REV. RICHARD NEWTON, D. D.

—*Signal.*

SAD.

The New York Herald gives this pitiful picture. It illustrates the terrible power of intemperance, while it shows too that some good may still survive in the sober moments of the worst victims:

A whole family—father, mother and child—stood in the police court yesterday. The man was there to complain of his wife, whose intemperate habits had ruined his business and made his home miserable; yet as the couple waited for the justice, the wronged man wept over his wife, who seemed equally sorrowful and affectionate, while the helpless child was made wretched by the evident trouble of his parents.

Yet when the woman who had just been so wifely in her feelings was questioned by the judge, she replied, "I will drink as long as I live; I can't help it."—*Signal.*

The brewery wagon calling at a Christian house, is Belzebub making his morning calls upon his favorite friends.

The Rescue.

DEVOTED TO

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THE CANADIAN RAILWAY.

About 8 years ago the Tory managers of the Government of Canada were detected in a scheme of what was declared a stupendous Pacific Railway steal. It was a scheme to duplicate the Union and Central Pacific swindle on a more liberally thieving scale. The fraud was defeated, the political leaders unhorsed and a liberal government elected. Their principal acts were giving an active impetus to the extension of the Pacific Railroad at Government expense and in the ownership of the people, and the enactment of a prohibitory law for one Western province and a local option law for the rest of the dominion. There were poor times all over the continent during the existence of the liberal government who were blamed as the cause by their political enemies. But the railroads were doing splendidly and were an incomparable benefit to the people, who had their transportation at first cost, and owned their own farms in place of being bond serfs of a railroad monopoly.

In 1878 a furor was got up in the interests of the hungry out politicians on the question of protection, and a majority of tory adherents were elected, who returned to power the old heroes of the Pacific scandal, and whitewashed themselves with the new name of liberal conservatives, a term equivalent to Republican Democrats, Union Secessionists, Loyal rebels or Monopolygamists. They were ashamed of the old name, tory, and painted it out.

The question upon which the liberal government was defeated was protection, not local option, which was entirely overlooked and its supporters were ruthlessly unseated, many of them. The restored premier could command a majority of about 86 on every question to which he gave his support; which indicated that the members of that majority were much more loyal to their place giving political leader, than they were to principle or to their constituents, the people. No matter what was up, the vote was 86 majority all weathers for the chief.

It does not appear that a single complaint was raised by one of the people against the railroad system, which belonged to the people and was becoming such a financial blessing to them. But during the recess of parliament a yankee railroad tempter looked over the fence into the Canadian railway Eden and suggested the apple to the too willing teeth not of the Eve but the Adam who was chief minister of the Canadian garden, and who had been so mercifully preserved from a former similar temptation. The apple was no doubt sweet and was accepted: the faithful 86 or something like it endorsed the bargain when called upon, and the people's railroad which had already cost the people 28 million, with a subsidy of 25 million more in cash was handed over as a free gift to a *sin*dicate, or a railroad satandicate, with 25 millon acres of land, which Sir John McDonald, the prime minister and prime agent in this scandal, had declared worth $3.00 an acre and which he had promised in a speech in parliament in 1880, would be of itself sufficient to build the whole road, without the expenditure of any money at all.

Thus Canada gives the syndicate 53 million dollars and 25 to 75 million more in land in a free gift, and then the syndicate owns the road, and it is exempted from taxation forever ! ! ! and no railroad can be built to compete with it ! ! !

The two last conditions alone without one cent of subsidy or land, were enough to convict the bargainers of immeasurable rascality or the profoundest imbecility. They were concessions no one had a right to make, and could not make without entailing a robbery on posterity.

There may be some redeeming circumstances that have not come to light here, but judging from what light has been afforded, this seems to have been the most gigantic fraud, swindle, sell out, plundering scoundrelism that this world has ever witnessed. It is impossible to believe the Canadian parties to the scheme could have done this thing in mere ignorant folly. And to brave the odium of such a villainous monstrous act of treason to the people and country, the bribe must have gone largely into the millions. The bribers could well afford 20 millions but no doubt got away much more cheaply.

If there is no way of repudiating or invalidating that villainous contract, it is to be hoped the new government, which the people are going to put in power, will buy off the sindicate and it will be the best trade Canada ever made, if they can buy back their former independent railway status, at a sacrifice of 100 to 150 millons in cash. It is doubtful if they could now make better terms than at the latter sum or if the syndicate would accept any such sum as that for the gold mine they have dropped into free gratis.

Moral. Never entrust financial or any other interests to politicians or others who have once betrayed their trust.

THE HERESY HUNT.

Everybody who runs a newspaper is of course competent to be a chief justice in any ecclesiastical case of heresy and render a completely conclusive, infallible decision. Most of the papers have availed themselves of their "birthright" in the recent Calvary Church unpleasantness. It is fortunate for that church that there are so many presses and so many pulpits to show it how to settle the case righteously.

If the Rescue had been invited to take a hand in the contest, its sympathies for a good, kind, charitable woman under persecution, would probably have gone far toward blinding it against any inconvenient, legal entanglements which might be produced (if any there are) on the other side.

But it is a little singular that there should be so much pulpit and press activity generated about a matter of opinion as to the doctrinal or non doctrinal character of the religious teachings of one good Christian woman, in one bible class of the city, meeting once a week: while the well known fact that there are 4000 or more anti-bible schools, anti-church, anti-Christ, anti-God, anti-religion, anti-home, anti-American temples of Satan, open not only Sunday afternoon, but all day and all night Sunday and all other days for years back, dont disturb the press or pulpits, or elicit a remark or notice from them, with rare exceptions, once a year or once in ten years.

It kindles a storm of opinion that sets the whole city in a blaze, for some one in the ranks of Christianity to believe or doubt some interpretation of an article of faith or a verse of Scripture; but the palpable reality that 4000 schools are, under government license, countenance and protection, teaching and proclaiming in their very nature, in their business, in their every act, that there is no God, no virtue, no good, blasting and debauching and destroying everything pure and beautiful and of good repute; entrapping and consigning men, women and children by wholesale thousands to all there possibly can be of hell, here and hereafter—dont create a ripple in the sweet calm which rests upon the people and the pulpits and Y. M. C. A. and religious and secular press—the guardians and directors of the people's morals and conduct.

An uncertainty as to the genuineness of an occurrence written 3000 years ago is a Mount Diablo stumbling block in the road to heaven, but the 4000 blasphemy schools of San Francisco which are each and every one a substantial assertion on the part of the whole city that there is no God but beer—are but a grain of sand which has drifted upon the smooth, broad marble paved avenue on which we are all traveling somewhere.

USES OF LAW.

"You cant make men virtuous by act of parliament," has one little corner of truth in it to this extent. If there is a bad man somewhere, the passing of a law or a hundred laws commanding him to be good will not make him good. But in its ordinary meaning it is a miserable lie, a subterfuge of fools, a refuge of thieves and malefactors and cheats.

It is a blasphemy, too, when any one says so who believes in scriptural guidance. If it were true the giving of the decalog was a mistake and all law is folly. Bad laws have never failed to make good people bad and bad people worse; and good laws are of necessity the foundation upon which all good influences must rest to make people better.

The bad laws that have licensed robbery, piracy, slavery, gambling, betting, prostitution, sale of liquor, tobacco, opium etc., have every one and at all times effected not only a criminal demoralization of the individuals and classes most directly affected by those laws, but have every time lowered and degraded the public morality of the peoples, for whose benefit or convenience they were enacted.

On the other hand, the Hebrew race owe their long continued separate existence, their history, their wealth, their physical vigor and the influence they have exercised upon the world to a good law; they believed it all along to be God's law, but its observance made all their good people, not because it was God's or man's law, but simply because it was good law; law calculated to make men virtuous.

All laws which have protected religious belief and practice, encouraged and promoted morality and education and virtuous habits, have improved the general morality of the people every time. The laws which first established schools in England, Scotland and America, gave them a religious color, and in every instance and locality the Christian characteristics which were of old ingrafted as natural adjuncts upon the secular teachings of the schools, exerted a mighty influence and power for good, sowed deep and broad in the minds of the taught, seeds of virtue and truthfulness and honesty and righteousness, whose harvest matured in the best and most virtuous people and the best civilization which the world has ever seen.

The old lie of the deceiver has had its run long enough. Our worst of all laws, the license laws, the most iniquitous laws that ever disgraced a nation, have been degrading our people, and if continued

would degrade us to utter extinction. Let us now determine that virtuous acts of Congress shall giv men at least a chance of being virtuous; a chance of which our barbarous and devilish laws have robbed millions of our citizens.

A COSTLY SACRIFICE.

President Garfield is dead. A great nd noble life has gone out and a great blank that can never be filled has been created in the ranks of the good and great sons of the American republic. The manner of his death has never had a parallel. He was twice foully murdered; twice offered up a costly human sacrifice on the altar of our national god, rum; the god which our nation has placed above all other Gods, and whose name no one high or low can assail without a penalty of scorn or hate incurred.

First the bullet of the licensed grogshop, distinctly licensed and authorized by the ballots of civilized and christian men, which commits open murder time and again every day—which murdered President Lincoln, happened to hit a president of the U. S. a second time. Altho it was to all intent a murder, the president owing to his healthy temperate phisique, survived the bullet and would have surely recovered, but for the rum fiend awaiting him in another quarter.

He was handed over to a priesthood of bacchus, in whose hands he was martyred, tortured and crucified for two long months and more, till he died, poisoned, exhausted, worn out, wasted, murdered by an obstinate persistent course of charlatan fetish quackery, that would have disgraced the reputation of a Ceylon shark charmer or an African witch doctor.

Ordinary intelligence knows that a doctor cannot cure a wound: nature does all of that; all the doctor can do is to give the patient rest, curative, wholesome nutriment, fresh, wholesome air, perfect cleanliness in every respect, and watch and assist nature's curative and recuperative operations.

But it was of more importance to advertise the god whisky as a healer than to save the President's life. Better sacrifice a whole generation than surrender an iota of that blind, obstinate devil worship which noses along in the old ruts of bigoted, deluded ignorance, and clings with a death grip to this fetish whisky, the one survivor of a long ago discarded bundle of the most miserable, damnable and death-dealing quackeries.

To rest the patient they fed him on rum and similar atrocities which all the time quickened the action of a heart, making 30 to 60 beats a minute too fast already. Science has proclaimed that a dose of two ounces of alcohol increases the action of the heart, so as to make it do an extra work equal to raising a seven ounce weight one foot nearly 1500 times an hour. That is the way he was rested; almost as well have put him on the treadmill.

To enable nature to strengthen and nourish him, they poisoned his digestive apparatus; poisoned almost every article of his food; fed him on food that was poison itself; poisoned his blood, and the whole treatment was a succession of poisonings and quackeries so far as food and medicine were concerned.

An intelligent reader needs no stronger confirmation of the quackery and ignorance of Dr. Bliss in this matter of whisky medicine, than his own words, when it was thot the President would recover, "some people think prayer saved him but *I know* it was whisky *saved* him." No medical man, no matter what his experience, who would say that whisky saved a life after a sixty days dosing should be intrusted with the care of a human patient.

The prayers of a nation never could or did avail to avert any calamity, while the sin that caused it was unconfessed and unrepented of—nor will they ever avail to save a President from dying from poison, till the hand that keeps administering the poison is stayed.

The nation's favorite son, in the prime and vigor of his usefulness, at the outset of an administration of unusual promise, has been immolated on the filthy altar of rum—slain by the agents who to-day and to-morrow and every day will go out from the temples of satan, armed for more murder just the same. Will the nation ever make one step toward repentance? or will it rush on to self-destruction in the face of all this terrible reign of human slaughter?

THE CURSE OF WEALTH.

BY JOHN ARNOUP.

Let some divines and philosophers say what they will, money is a good thing to have.

Not for to hide it in a hedge,
Nor for a train attendant,
But all for the glorious privilege
Of being independent.

But observation teaches us that the great want of communities, and in many cases of individuals, is not money, but the capacity to righteously use such amounts as come into their possession. Millions of men and women pass their lives in feverish longings for wealth that never comes; and it is high time that they should be taught to aspire to a more profitable and dignified use of the hours and days allotted to them in their march through life. Rightfully gained and properly used, money is one of the glories of a state. There are men to whom the possession of wealth gives a generosity, a breadth and massiveness of character that makes them ornaments and blessings to their race.

Upon large masses of men the effects of wealth are of an exactly opposite character. They become rich in pocket but poor in soul. To save money they would snap every tender tie of humanity—crush and trample on the feelings of harmless babes and "shut the gates of mercy on mankind." The cry of these people is, "give us wealth, give us money!" And for what? Simply that they may gratify their preponderating animal passions and pass their lives in luxury, idleness and sloth. Give them money, and they are willing to become Midas-eared or anything else that the furies may exact. Herein consists the tragedy of so many valuable lives. Large numbers of our wealthy people are but wrecks of humanity, men of low morality, coarse instincts and brutal selfishness. As temperance people we must write on the brow of humanity nobler words than "gold."

The saddest, frightfulest condition of society today is not to be found in the increase of Mongolians—the use of opium or drink—nor the fact that so many poor, unhappy women barter their glory for gold. It is to be found in the ready question that falls from all lips and is made the touch-stone for all enterprises, "will it pay?" Not—is it right or kind or true and manly or Godlike; no, but, "will it pay?"

And now the question has gone forth among the mountains and valleys of California, "will it pay to grow grapes to press into wine and distil into brandy?" The ready answer comes and is echoed through the press: "pay? why, it will make this state the richest on the continent; ay! in the world!" And then the financial prophet adds: "we must cultivate vineyards, for we have millions of acres that will grow nothing else." These replies are supposed to be omnipotent. The man who would disprove, doubt or deny them is at once called a fanatic. Then thank God for fanaticism. We will march under that banner despite all hatred and obloquy. Listen, oh ye pompous, would-be rulers of this state, to the voice of the good bishop Heber:

What tho the spicy breezes
Blow soft o'er Ceylon's isle,
Tho every prospect pleases
And only man is vile!

This state is now our home, and we are not indifferent to its prosperity and welfare. What tho our mines give forth their endless stores, what tho the golden grain waves in the breeze, what tho our harbors are crowded with ships bearing the flags of every nation, if the pale image of woe and gaunt poverty stalk everywhere in our streets and are forever blighting our hearths and homes!

Even were it true, which it is not, that this state cannot become rich except through the upholding of the wine trade, and that our mountain slopes must remain uncultivated if not covered with vineyards whose existence can only be maintained by the consuming of wine and brandy, then our cries, our prayers to heaven would be, let the land remain in its pristine beauty; let the sweet flowers bud and blossom; let the wild deer and wolf roam at their own sweet will, and let our mountain fastnesses for ever remain fresh as from the hand of the Creator, rather than be covered with vines—even tho every grape should be worth a ruby to its owner—that are desecrated to the hellish use of placing to the lips of humanity draughts that poison the body and curse the soul.

Oh, ye brewers, distillers and men who become rich at the expense of the peace, virtue and happiness of your fellows, know for a truth that the age will soon be here when men will regard your calling as they now regard that of him who bought and sold slaves. You are traffickers in flesh and blood; in sacred homes, in tears and sufferings, and in the innocent joys of poor harmless children.

So long as you can make money, not a legion of angels could convert you from your unrighteous calling.

There are Quilps and Fagans in all countries and ages—men who are as eminently respectable, as their means of obtaining money are pre-eminently hellish—men whose lives from the cradle to the grave are passed in grasping money and in the endeavor to hide their mean vices under the guise of respectability, and in the hypocritical observance of religious forms. You shall not much longer curse society with your wealth.

If grape growing and wine pressing and brandy distilling should bring all the wealth of Golconda to our shores, we would cry "take it back and close up the vineyards!" This great country must be devoted to the cause of freedom and humanity and the end and aim of this government, if it be true to its mission, is not so much in the erection of mansions, nor in the construction of gigantic public works, nor in building of ships and railroads, but in the growth of free, sober, righteous men and women! If this is not done, then our civilization is a failure, and our boasted wealth a curse. We are neither pessimists nor misanthropes, but believers in the onward march of mankind towards the bright, the true and the good.

GOV. ST. JOHN, MISS WILLARD AND JOHN B. FINCH.

The National Liberator has just published, in No. 15, Gov. St. John's great Kansas speech, Miss Willard's beautiful Lake Bluff address, entitled "The Southern People," and John B. Finch's magnificent "Indictment of the Liquor Traffic." These three great speeches covering nearly twenty colums of solid reading matter, were reported and afterwards revised by the speakers for publication in that issue. They will be sent free of transportation to any part of the U. S. or Canada at the following extremely low rates:

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PROFESSOR FOSTER is a fine speaker and writer: read his "Signs of the Times" on page 738. He is, and will continue to be a power in the cause. Every State ought to have at least a dozen first class temperance lecturers constantly in the field, and it is hoped that Prof. Foster may ere long be one of our California dozen.

THE Call reports the Rev. Mr. Stebbins as being in a peculiarly happy frame of mind on the heresy question. He said last Sunday that a "heresy hunter is a religious jackal that licks its chops over a heretic's hole, a bigot who sets himself up to lend to Almighty God the weight of his influence.

TEST OF RESPECTABILITY.—A man was elected to the British House of Commons in 1875 who had been committed for felony and his eligibility was questioned but finally admitted. Same year a man applied for license to sell liquor in Yorkshire, but it was proved that he had stolen a donkey 20 years ago, and he was found unfit to enter the elected body of Publicans.—*Sir Wilfrid Lawson.*

STRIVE TO BE FIRST.

The Good Templars of California have made a better record for liberality and generosity and active work, than those of any other state. This is said to you, not as a boast at all, for we have not done as much good as we ought and might. We have many of us done too much that was not for the best, and too little of what we ought to do; and nothing we could ever do would give us a right to boast or hold ourselves up to admiration.

But the object of keeping this fact before folks, this fact of our success so far, is to keep them alive to the necessity of persevering in our onward course, starting new enterprises for educating the people, getting more and more people to help us in our work, and preparing the ground, as it were, for a larger and wider and richer field of good results in each succeeding year.

What we want particularly, now, is a renewed and wide awake interest in all our juvenile societies and in all our lodges with regard to juvenile work. We want to capture every boy and girl before they grow up and insure their lives; to put the best policy of insurance on them that ever was issued by any society or authority. We want to insure their lives against intemperance and if we do, they will, on the average, live as long again as they would if they were all even very moderate drinkers of poisonous and nasty drinks, and a good deal better than that, this insurance will go to make very happy lives for many, very many, who if they learn to drink, have whole oceans and mountains and infinite depths of misery and agony and wretchedness and beggary in store for them.

The Good Templars of California are very anxious to insure the future welfare of the children of the state, and we want them all, every one, to come in and insure themselves in taking our pledges, joining our juvenile societies and setting out determinedly in a straitforward, decent, honest, sober life, free from the polluting, pauperizing, rag-and-dirt producing influences of the two filthy and hideous monster defilers, beer and tobacco.

Let us make a bid all along the whole line, for clean, honest, pure, virtuous, worthy, happy lives for all the children.

A DOCTORS TALK.

Dr. Andrew Clarke, presiding physician of one of largest hospitals in England gave a lecture in London, on the question of "alcohol as an enemy of the race."

He said he had to enquire into the habits of 10-000 people a year, and the relation of their habits to their health. Professing the extreme of caution as to any possible exaggeration of statement, he says seven of every ten of the patients he has seen owe their maladies entirely to the habit of using alcohol: not to drunkenness but to the daily use of it. The habitual drunkard who is sober between times is by no means the worst abuser of health.

He does not speak as a teetotaller: says he believes there is a minute, an "exceedingly minute" dose that can be habitually taken without any "obvious," sensibly prejudicial influence upon the human frame. But health, altho it may tolerate this very minute dose, can never be improved or benefitted thereby: he repeats the *never* with an emphasis. And further, he hopes all the rising generation will be total abstainers, because there is a kind of "bloom of health," a capacity to be joyous and happy, to delight in pleasant sights, pleasant sounds, in pleasant intercourse with friends. to be satisfied with life &c—which is always injured by alcohol: it produces always a discord in this happy state. (And here every friend and advocate of temperance and christianity should make a respectful and grateful obeisance to the worthy doctor for the appropriate utterance of that truth.)

He says there are some people born with unfortunate nervous conditions, always ailing, who feel a relief from the use of a little alcohol. They think they feel better for it. He says, he pities such people, and "commits his first and only heresy" in his practice with some such, by saying to them "take your little drop of beer, but take care you never go beyond it," and he says he has not observed that it seemed to hurt them. (It is presumed that is not a very frequent heresy of the worthy doctor.) He says he does not defend it; he only does what he thinks is best for them. But he continued, "health in my opinion, perfectly good health will always be injured even by small doses of alcohol—injured in the sense of its perfection and loveliness." He calls perfect health the loveliest thing in this world, "but alcohol even in small doses takes the bloom off and injures the perfection of loveliness of health, both mental and moral.

THREE FOURTHS.

More than three fourths, he says, of all the disorders in fashionable life arise from the use of this drug, and a greater mass of the evils which afflict mankind. This terrible fact brings a great responsibility upon those who, forgetful of the teachings of common experience, will stimulate people to keep themselves up with glasses of wine and glasses of beer.

And it is not the drinker alone who suffers, the desire for alcohol becomes a part of the drinkers nature, and he is handing it down, not for good, but for the most terrible evil that man can suffer, unto generations yet unborn. He concludes by saying he is tempted at times to give up everything, and go forth upon a holy crusade—preaching to all men,—Beware of this enemy of the race.

It is to be lamented we had not such a physician to attend President Garfield. He wonld doubtless have been out and perfectly restored long ere this. And when we think of Dr. Clarke's warnings about handing down this terrible iniquity and infamy to future generations, it would seem to be a very pardonable heresy, to teach the children of the Sabbath School what the Bible says about wine now and then, and not seal up for them its utterances on that question. Dr. Clarkes lecture would make an excellent tract for general distribution.

VITICULTURAL.

Good Templar Champagne. The inherent and inseparable thievish knavery which is part and parcel of the modern rumseller, has largely advertized in England of late a new temperance drink under the above title. With John B. Gough's name feloniously appended to it, it was advertized in temperance papers too and doubtless found ready sale at 50 cents a pint. It has been analyzed and found to be the most highly alcoholized champagne. It is composed of 13 per cent in volume of alcohol, 6 per cent of sugar, a little tartaric and sulphuric acid and 73 per cent of water; just like all other champagne and quite as intoxicating.

There is money in the manufacture of champagne both in England and California. Exclusive of the bottle, cork and label, and the water, the capital invested in the alcohol, sugar and tartaric acid which make a bottle of first class, high brand champagne wine, is just SEVEN CENTS. Made at that price and sold at anywhere from $1.50 to $3 or $4 a bottle, it is a pleasant and consoling business so far as profit is concerned. If the Sonoma vineyard men can produce it from grapes much under that figure, (7 cts.) they can compete with the glucose vineyards that bloom down cellar in San Francisco, winter and summer alike, and have 365 vintages a year. That is encouraging for the Anaheim, Napa and Sonoma growers of wine grapes.

The Geauga Leader, an Ohio exchange, a secular paper of strictest temperance principles, and an outspoken advocate of thr right side of temperance and morality, says:

"Decidedly the best printed and ablest edited newspaper we have ever seen, is *The Rescue*, the official organ of the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T., of California. * * * * *

The Temperanue cause has made glorious advances in California during the past 20 years. In 1861, when we commenced a five years residence in that State, the Good Templars had one lodge on the Pacific coast, at Santa Cruz. Now the order has hundreds of lodges, and owns an institution known as the "Good Templars Home for Orphans" which has cost upwards of $140,000. Over 100 orphan children are now being cared for within its walls. Besides the Good Templars there are the Dashaways—founded by F. E. R. Whitney—the S. of T., the Temperance Legion, Bands of hope, &c. &c., and we wish them all great prosperity."

The Leader's editorial force are W. J. Ford and Jas. A. Davidson. The latter will be remembered pleasantly by many, who like the writer, have heard him hold forth at Dashaway Hall where we sailors used, 20 years ago, to get our temperance principles polished up on Sunday evenings for another voyage. Pity the Dashaways are not up to the old mark. The complimentary allusion to the RESCUE is of course rather strong to be reproduced in this paper, but please let it go as an offset to the Healdsburg lady's opinion given last week, that it never has anything in it worth reading.

THE WATCHWORD, (England) repeats the letter which appeared sometime ago in the RESCUE from the W. C. T. of Wonderdorf Lodge, and somebody thinks its contents may be of interest to some lodges there.

FRUIT CULTURE.

A circular has been handed round, advising people of an enterprise to purchase and cultivate 1770 acres of land in the foot hills of El Dorado Co. where the climate and soil are best adapted for fruit culture. About 500 acres are now planted and doing well, with promise of large future increase. They talk of large money to be made from pears, peaches, apricots, currants &c but dont say wine once, probably because they know better than to be fooled with the wine delusion.

There can be no doubt of a grand future for the fruit interests of this State whenever we get a system of reasonable transportation, that allows the producer of merchantable freight an interest in his own crop.

There is one particular reason why this enterprise is commended to the readers of the RESCUE. This is not a paid or solicited advertisement or complimentary notice. But the name of George W. Frink appears at the head of the trustees; it is pretty sure if there was any wild cat in the enterprise, he could not have been roped into it, and it is more sure that he will never be found roping any one else into a foolish or fraudulent enterprise. It is proposed to sell 15,000 shares at $5 and those who desire further light may apply to 528 California St, office of the El Dorado Fruit company.

REGALIA.

When cheap john began his ministrations in the Good Templar fold, and started to make it a one cent Order, the abolition of regalia was a favorite move. One R. W. G. T. was credited with a promise to smash the degrees first and the regalia next, provided he should be elected, and he did his best to destroy both; but he did not do anything else to build up the Order. Altho he has been one of the ablest and most sincere prohibitionists, he could not see that degrees, signs, regalia helped him any, and supposed they could not be of any advantage to other people.

It may be proper to hope that every California and Pacific Coast lodge will give a unanimous solid vote against this contemptible project of more tinkering: let cheap john keep within the jurisdictions he has reduced from 30, and 40,000 down to 2 and 3000. We dont want to make his acquaintance. In two years if the metallic badge was substituted we should have to vote again on the proposition to substitute sheepskin for metallic, if the former is cheaper.

THE BEER QUESTION.

The National Temperance Society has just published a pamphlet of fifty-five pages upon "The Beer Question." by Mr. A. M. Powell. Among the topics treated are: "Alcohol in Beer"; Beer and the Stronger Liquors"; "Beer and Disease"; "The Beer Waste"; "Beer, Immorality and Irreligion"; "Beer and Crime"; "Beer Abroad"; "Beer and Politics"; and "The Remedy." It is designed to answer some of the assumptions of the brewers, and to meet the need of additional testimony, home and foreign, concerning an important phase of the temperance reform. Price, 10 cents. Address J. N. STEARNS, Publishing Agent, 58 Reade Street, New York.

The N. Y. Herald is preaching a temperance sermon every now and then. Is Saul also among the prophets? The answer may be given, yes. This is one of the last:

"Who of us needs to be told that drinking is on the increase? Boys in down town offices swig their beer before they light their cigarets. Laboring men along the wharves take their rot-gut as regularly as they take their pipe. Look in any or all of our great restaurants. The receipts of the bar exceed the expenses of the entire establishment. It does not follow that all men who drink are or are liable to become drunkards, but it certainly is a fact that no man who does not drink can ever become a drunkard. Old-fashioned parents in the country would be apt to open their eyes if they were to spend an hour in one of the palatial barrooms of this city. Can a nation already enfeebled and effeminated by smoking, long endure the strain of drink? What kind of children will the next generation be?

SCOTLAND.—The Grand Lodge I. O. G. T. have petitioned the government of G. B. for total prohibition of the liquor traffic: and that petition will not be in vain: no matter how many follow it, it is the first petition, the first act, the first vote that wins the victory.

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$1.50 A YEAR!

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The number of boarding pupils is limited to fifteen. No pains will be spared in cultivating both the minds and manners of the pupils, and great efforts will be made to have the school pleasant as well as profitable to those intrusted to its care.

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TERMS CASH.

TEMPERANCE LITERATURE,

Below is a list of a few of the most useful and excellent works with which every reformer should be supplied, and in which he should be well posted:

BACCHUS DETHRONED.— A Prize Essay; Cloth, $1; paper edition, 50c. Completely masters the whole subject. Everybody ought to have it.

TEMPERANCE LESSON BOOK.— By B. W. Richardson, M. A., M. D., LL. D., F. R. S. 220 pp. Cloth, 50c.; paper, 25c. This is a series of short lessons on alcohol and its action on the body, accompanied with suitable questions, designed for study in public and private schools, and reading in schools and families. Send for it; read what this brightest and and best of medical scientists has discovered regarding all kinds of drinks; be sure to *lend* it to your family doctor.

TEN LECTURES ON ALCOHOL.—By B. W. Richardson, M. A., F. R. S. Comprising the six Cantor Lectures: "Action of Alcohol on the Body and on the Mind," "Moderate Drinking," "The Medical Profession," and "The Liberty of the Abject." 338 pp. Cloth, $1; paper, 50c. The ablest and cheapest lectures ever presented to the American public,

ON ALCOHOL.—By Dr. B. W. Richardson, F. R. S., of London. 12mo., 190 pages. Six "Cantor Lectures," showing the nature and effect of alcohol on the body and mind. Cloth, 75c.; paper, 25c.

OUR WASTED RESOURCES.—By Dr. Wm. Hargreaves. 12mo., 202 pages. The Missing Link in the Temperance Reform, giving the most valuable statistics ever published. Price in cloth, $1.50; paper edition, 50c.

TALES ON TEMPERANCE.—12mo, 178 pages, By Canon Farrar, D. D. Cloth, 60c.; paper, 25c

This book contains ten sermons and talks by this eminent divine. They are filled with sound, convincing arguments against the lawfulness, morality and necessity of the liquor-traffic, as well as stirring appeals to all Christian men and women to take a firm, decided, out-spoken stand in favor of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors, Send for that and lend it to the ministers in your vicinity.

ALCOHOL AND THE STATE.—A discussion of the problem of law as applied to the liquor-traffic. By Robert C. Pitman, L.L.D., Associate Judge of Superior Court of Massachusetts. 12mo. 411 pages, $1 50.

It is a book for statesmen, legislators, and all intelligent, thoughtful temperance men and women everywhere. It shows that the Liquor Traffic is the enemy of the State; and the foe of all the objects for which the State exists; and presents such strong arguments, statistics, appeals, authorities, as will add greatly to an intelligent and wise solution of the Liquor Problem. The economy and legislative aspects of the Alcoholic discussion have never been so ably presented, and it should be in the hands of every citizen and in every library in the land.

THE MEDICAL USE OF ALCOHOL.—95 pages. By James Edmunds, M. D., of London. Paper, 25c.; cloth, 60c.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION AND ALCOHOL.—12 mo., 33 pages. By B. W. Richardson, M. D., 10c.

PROHIBITION DOES PROHIBIT; OR PROHIBITION NOT A FAITURE.—12mo, 48 pages. By J. N. Stearns, 10c.

MODERATE DRINKING.—For and Against, from Scientific Points of View. By B. W. Richardson, M. D. 12mo, 48 pages. Paper, 20c.

BEER AS A BEVERAGE.—24 pages. An Address by Rev. W. Hughey, in reply to the Appeal of the Beer Congress, 10c.

ALCOHOL AND THE HUMAN BRAIN.—By Rev. Joseph Cook. 12mo, 24 pp. An able scientific address, 10c.

TEMPERANCE AND LEGISLATION.—12mo, 24 pages. By Canon Farrar, D. D., 10c.

TEMPERANCE AND REPUBLICAN INSTITUTIONS.—By Rev. Joseph Cook. 12mo, 36 pages, 10c.

Address, J. N. Stearns, Publishing Agent, 58 Reade street, New York.

JULIA COLMAN'S WORKS.

SPECIMEN SETS.—Beer Tracts, Handbills, etc., 6 cents; Leaflets and Children's Tracts, 5c.; Tracts and Leaflets on Wine, 5c.; File case set of Union Leaflets, 18c.; File case set of Children's Tracts, 25c.

These file cases are of strong manila paper, nicely lettered, and they open like a port-folio, disclosing the sets; can be closed and fastened with a rubber ring; can be used for specimens for a long time, and are a great convenience in the use of tracts.

THE TEMPERANCE SCHOOL.—For Juvenile Instruction. By Julia Colman. 18mo., 36 pages, 5c. each.

Contains full directions for the management of young and older people and children, in the study of the nature and effects of alcohol, so that they may never be tempted to learn by experience. The school is conducted on the model of the Sunday-school, both because that is a proper model and because people thus learn with so little explanation. Hundreds of these schools are being opened and are becoming very popular. The Text Books used in this Temperance School are

THE CATECHISM ON ALCOHOL.—By Julia Colman. 18mo., 36 pages, 5c. each; 60c. per doz.

A work for the children. Simple, direct, concise and popular. They enjoy it much; study and learn to recite it all through—and explain it, too, provided the teacher uses also the

JUVENILE TEMPERANCE MANUAL.—By Julia Colman. 12mo., 160 pages; paper cover, 25c.; cloth, 60c.

The object of this book is to assist the teachers in the use of the catechism on alcohol. It is arranged in short lessons, each of which is accompanied with a note giving directions for simple experiments, object lessons, blackboard exercises, followed by a little lecture on the above methods with facts and illustrations and incidents which may be used by the teacher. Every teacher and reader recognizes this Manual and Catechism to be just the thing needed: their suggestions and deductions are those of a thorough practical teacher, completely armed and equipped for that duty. No better help to temperance education has ever been produced; probably nothing that comes near it in usefulness.

These three works are especially intended for use in temperance organizations of various kinds, and there are many helps to go with them, such as the children's tracts above named, one of which is selected for each lesson. Then there are

RIPPLES OF SONG.—Paper, 15c,; boards ($1.60 per doz.), 18c.,

CHROMO TEXT CARDS.—Per 100, $1. Sewall's Stomach Plates, $9. same, mounted on rollers, $12.

And many others named and priced in the Temperance School above named. For teaching Temperance in the Day School, a movement coming now into very general favor, the new book has been prepared, entitled

ALCOHOL And HYGIENE. —By Julia Colman. 16mo., 231 pages, cloth 60c.

An elementary text book for schools. This work is approved by the most experienced and distinguished advocates of Temperance

Miss Colman is always promptly willing to answer questions, and give explanations and make selections with the most scrupulous attention for all who call for her services in the line of temperance literature, and the RESCUE particularly recommends its readers to make liberal use of her admirable publications, and to apply for them at once at her new address,

MISS JULIA COLMAN,

54 Bible House, New York City, N. Y.

☞To get all the works in the two lists above, including 1,100 beer tracts and 1,000 leaflets, will cost about $11 if the books are bound in cloth, or $8 if in paper covers. Every lodge ought to get just the entire outfit at once, well bound for the use of its members.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

That some of the weaker sex should be deemed worthy to occupy thrones, and others fully their equals, if not superiors, intellectually, morally and spiritually, be denied a franchise which we grant to professional spoil-seekers, rum-venders and other slime of society, simply for their being males, is certainly not consistent with our "equal rights" theories. If dis-franchisement is expected to be a guardian against corrupt influences, it should be directed against corruption, and certainly not against sex. It is not difficult to find more true patriotism, intelligence and love of principle in a single woman than a ward full of habitual politicians. (Which, by the way, is saying very little.)

It is said, "woman should rule by her virtue and graces; that her weakness is her strength; that her tears (shed on proper occasions) are mightier than the torrents of oratorical eloquence and the tidal waves of political booms; that contact with electioneering ways and by-ways would defile all we hold dear in her, and that she cannot fight for the United States."

It may be answered: that with all these disadvantages and natural differences, she is doubly entitled to vote—vote as she pleases for defense of such rights and privileges as God has endowed her with; which every man should respect; and which envy or cowardice alone questions. It is natural that man should prefer dominion and superior political privileges over woman. It does not appear that he can hold his own without such. Nor always with such. In fact he seems to "wilt" at the very prospect of equal rights with the weaker sex. He chooses martyrdom of utter corruption by monopoly of the polls to honest and square competition with her, whose strength is in her weakness, for political empire.

If no greater prize offers but daily bread and raiment, he will vote it for himself. Woman can weep.

Whoever saw a Digger Indian riding on his pony and his squaw plodding behind with about 200 weight strapped to her back, and is not reminded of our anti-woman suffrage savage?

But some women dont want to vote!

They can leave it undone when they have a legal right to assert their views and opinions thru the polls. Not every one of us goes to law to receive his own. For all this, it is well that we may do so when we desire.

It is very possible that woman suffrage will curtail the liberties of man to make a beast of himself; that it will teach him that there is more power and security in intelligent votes than in bearing arms; that our political cess-pools are of his making, and need, its cleansing influence; and that it can inaugurate reforms he has thus far boasted about bravely.

Nevertheless, it is impossible to tell what Mrs. Brown will not vote for, or against, to spite Mrs. Smith over the way for wearing a bonnet she can't afford. It is this uncertainty which troubles most—regarded from a philosophical standpoint.

J. C. K.

WINE MORALITY.—However bad may be the moral effects of drinking wine, its manufacture and sale seem to affect people very curiously. At Baden the three partners of a large wine house were sentenced to a fine of 1,000 marks each and three months jail and all their stock of wine confiscated for fabricating wine. If all the wine fabricators in the U. S. were similarly treated there would be a large demand for new jail room.

LIVERMORE lodge is reported in lively condition and exercising a good influence in the community. 20 applicants for membership after Mrs. Stevens lecture. Our informant says nothing about a Band of Hope or how much if any temperance literature or other educational material is being made use of.

PROHIBITION REFORM PARTY.

The Executive Committee of the Prohibition Reform Party will meet in Vallejo, October 4th, for the transaction of such business as may come before it; and all those who believe in independent political action for the prohibition of the liquor traffic, are cordially invited to attend, and by their presence and counsel give direction to such action as will best accomplish the object above stated.

If any are unable to attend personally, let them communicate with the Corresponding Secretary, Rev. George Morris, West End, Alameda County, Cal.

M. C. WINCHESTER, Chairman.

A FEW copies of the Proceedings of the recent National Temperance Convention at Saratoga, for sale at this office 25 cents each; sent free by mail. Every Good Templar ought to have one.

GOOD TEMPERANCE PAPERS TO TAKE.

WEEKLIES.	PER YEAR.
"Casket," Napanee, Canada	$1 00
"Freeman," Parkersburg, W. Va	2 00
"Irrepressible Conflict," Marshall, Mo	50
"Kansas Methodist," Topeka	1 25
"Lever," Detroit, Mich	1 50
"Living Issue," Cooperstown, N. Y	1 50
"National Liberator" (Ill'd), Chicago	50
"Pacific Censor," Vancouver, W. T	1 50
"Prohibitionist," Lewiston, Me	50
"Signal" (W. C. T. U.), Chicago, Ill	1 50
"Signal," Delaware, Ohio	2 00
"Saturday Anvil," Washington, D. C	1 00
"Temperance Banner," Little Rock, Ark	1 00
"Temperance Review," Minneapolis, Minn	1 75
"Truth," Baltimore, Md	1 00
"Tidal Wave," Columbus Grove, Ohio	1 00
"Watchman," Halifax, N. S	1 00
"Western World," Lincoln, Neb	1 50
MONTHLY.	PER YEAR.
"Our Union" (W. C. T. U.), 53 Bible House, N. Y	$0 60
"National Temperance Advocate," 58 Reade St., N.Y.	1 00
"Youths' Temperance Banner" (copies over 4)	12
"National Freeman" (64 pages), Chicago	1 75
"Common School Union," Avon, N. Y	25
"Gem," 12 Cannon St., N. Y	50
"Crusader," London, Can	50
SEMI-MONTHLY.	PER YEAR.
"Chief," Fort Atkinson, Wis	$1 00

FARM FOR SALE.

Nine miles from Los Angeles Court House between Florence and Downey, bounded by Anaheim Railroad and Old San Gabriel river, 270 acres with 270 shares of water in San Antonio Irrigating Company. Orchard of over 2,000 apple and pear trees. House of four rooms, barn, etc,. Splendid opening for large dairy business; 100 cows could be milked at a gross profit of five thousand dollars per annum.

Lands specially suitable for alfalfa—10 tons per acre per anumn. A large portion of the land particularly adapted for the plum, prune, apricot, chestnut, etc., also for Muscat grapes for raisin making which would be very profitable. The whole Farm is fenced and cross fenced, and being well supplied with water, it is one of the very best Stock Ranches in Southern California. There are a few acres in Willows, Forest Grove Station is at corner and School adjoins.

$12,000 was refused for this property by late owner, who valued it at $18,000. It was sold under foreclosure of mortgage and is now offered for $10,000 cash. Date of redemption is past; and an absolute and perfect title will be given.

Apply to WILL D. GOULD, Esq., Attorney.
Temple Block, Los Angeles, Cal., or
JAMES SMITH.
Pasadena, Cal.

"WISDOM'S WAYS."

The National Temperance Society has just published an excellent concert exercise, "Wisdom's Ways," by Hope Hazel. Composed of scripture responsive texts and well-selected recitations. It is especially adapted for Sunday-schools, Bands of Hope, and juvenile temperance and religious organizations. It is deserving of a wide circulation, and those desirous of giving such an exercise would do well to send for a copy for examination. 12mo, 8 pages, 3 cents, single copies; 36 cents per dozen, sent post paid. Address J. N. STEARNS, Publishing Agent, 58 Reade Street, New York.

FIRST-CLASS AGENTS WANTED.

The great reputation of JOHN B. GOUGH, the magnificent make-up of "Sunlight and Shadow," and the universal demand for it among all classes, makes this the best opportunity ever offered to energetic agents to make money. We want first-class agents in every township, to whom liberal terms will be given. Address, for territory and terms, J. Dowing & Co., 420 Bush St., San Francisco.

COMMUNION WINE.

The undersigned takes this method to inform the churches that he has undertaken the manufacture of Unfermented Wine for Sacramental use. The article he offers for sale is Pure, Unadulterated Juice of the Grape, and is furnished to order in pint or quart cans, sealed and packed in boxes. Price $3 per gallon. SAMUEL WINTER,
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THE LITERARY REVOLUTION.

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SHAKESPEARE'S "Merchant of Venice," "Hamlet," or any of his plays in good type, for **Three Cents.** **MACAULAY'S** "Life of Frederic the Great." **CARLYLE'S** "Robert Burns." **LAMARTINE'S** "Mary Queen of Scots." **THOS. HUGHES'** "Manliness of Christ." **IRVING'S** "Rip Van Winkle." "Robinson Crusoe," "Tom Brown at Rugby." Charles Kingsley's "Hypatia." "Last of the Mohicans."

Any of the above, in good type and paper covers, for 10 cents at the AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, 764 Broadway, New York.

Apply direct, or thru the RESCUE.

REQUISITES FOR A TEMPERANCE SCHOOL.

The Temperance Schoool $0.05

However dark the way seems, if you love the children and wish to save them, and at the same time to train up workers for temperance send for the above and learn what can be done. Then if you wish to learn how to do it, send for the following list:

1 Catechism on Alcohol, 05.
1 Juvenile Temperance Manual, 25.
1 Ripples of Song, 15.
1 Manual Set (Illustrated Tracts), 08,
All sent for 50 cents.

When you have studied these, prepared the way and fixed upon the time for opening the school and decided how many scholars you will probably have, send for catechisms enough to supply one to each scholar, to whom they may be either given or sold, price per hundred, more or less, $5.00
Ripples of Song, per dozen, 1.60
For any number less than one dezen, each 15 cts.

The above are essential while the following are extremely desirable.

Children's Illustrated Tracts, one each for each scholar. per 100. 20 cts. Postage per 200, more or less, 05
Ladder tickets, per hundred, more or less, 1.00
1 manual for each teacher, each 25c.
Chromo Test-Cards, for rewards, per hundred, more or less, 1.00
Youth's Temperance Banner, four or more copies per year each .12.

The superintendent will find it desiradle to have the following.

1 Juvenile Temperance Manual, cloth, .60
1 Alcohol and Hygiene, .60
1 Temperance Lesson-Book, paper, 25 cents, cloth, .50.
1 Temperance Physiology, paper, .50.
1 Pathology of Drunkenness, .05
1 Bacchus Dethroned, paper 50 cents, cloth 1.00
1 Medical Temperance Journal (one year) 1.00
1 Brown's Physiology, 1.25.

While all the above are very useful, the more desirable have the higher place on the list.

If money is available, it will be wise to aim at having a Loan Library.

TEMPERANCE LOAN LIBRARY.

The following valuable temperance publications are cordially recommended for all Woman's Christian Temperance Unions, to own and keep at their headquarters, for the purpose of loaning to ministers, physicians, lawyers, women and all others in the community who will read them, with the view of producing individual conviction, and educating a sound public opinion upon every phase of this question.

Alcohol and the State. Pitman, A discussion of the problem of law as applied to the liquor traffic. $1.50
Talks on Temperance, by Canon Farrar, D. D. Paper 25 cts., cloth 60 cts.
Ten Lectures on Alcohol. By B. W. Richardson, M. D. Paper 50 cts., cloth $1.
Temperance Lesson Book, By. B. W. Richardson, A. M.. M. D., LL. D., F. R. S. Paper 25 cts., cloth 50cts.
Our Wasted Resources. By Dr. Wm. Hargreaves. Giving the most valuable statistics ever published. Price paper 50 cts., cloth $1.25.
The Medical Use of Alcohol. By James Edmunds, M. D. of London. Including "Stimulants for Women." Paper 25 cents, cloth 60c.
Alcohol. Its Nature and Effect. Storey, 90c.
Alcohol and Hygiene. Julia Colman. 60c. Paper 25c.
Juvenile Temperance Manual. Julia Colman. Paper 25c., cloth. 60c.
Alcohol as a Food and Medicine. By Ezra M. Hunt. M.D. Paper 25c., cloth 60c.
Bible Wines or Laws of Fermentation. By Rev. Wm. Patton D. D. Paper 30c. cloth 60c.
The Divine Law as to Wine. By Prof. Geo. W. Sampson. $1.00.
The Pledge and the Cross. Paper, 50c. cloth $1.00
Our Coffee Room. By Elizabeth Cotton. $1.

PAMPHLETS.

Alcohol and Church. By Hon. R. C. Pittman. 24 pp., 10.
The Church and Temperance. By Hon. W. E. Dodge. 10c.
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386 Alameda, Mrs. V. A. Rix, Washington.
267 Amador, W. O. Clark, Drytown.
385 Alameda, Rev. Geo. Morris, West End.
243 Fresno, A. A. Smith, Kingsbury.
161 Calaveras, H. R. Hughes, Douglas Flat.
290 Fresno, E. W. Turner, Madera.
215 Inyo, Rev. F. M. Willis, Independence
207 Kern, A. T. Colton, Bakersfield.
299 Los Angeles, Will D. Gould, Los Angeles
299 Los Angeles, Jesse Yarnell, Los Angeles
396 Mendocino, W. F. Wkitney, Ukiah.
246 Merced, George E. Isaacs, Merced.
234 Modoc, A. E. Bending, Adin.
126 Monterey, J. C. Aston, Watsonville
201 Nevada, Niles Searls, Nevada City
12 Nevada, C. E. Clinch, Grass Valley.
203 Sacramento, G. B. Katzenstein, Sac'to.
220 San Bernardino, H. C. Yager, San Ber'o
130 San Fran'co, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, S.F.
185 San F'co, Mrs. E. P. Stevens, 1907 Bush
114 San Francisco, C. H, Peterson, S. F.
182 San Joaquin, B. F. Bagley, Stockton.
189 San Joaquin, W. R. Ellis, Lodi.
200 San Joaquin, Rev. C. S. Haswell, Lodi.
178 Santa Barbara, J. W. Webb, Lompoc.
295 Santa Clara, Rev. D. E. Bushnell, San Jose.
425 Shasta, Dr. J. F. Winsell, Ball's Ferry
176 Forestville, M., Forestville, J. G. Conklin.
64 Solano, Dr. I. S. Halsey, Vallejo.
64 Solano, Capt. A. D. Wood, S. F.
370 Sonoma, D. S. Sacry, Santa Rosa.
32 Sonoma, C. B. Proctor, Healdsburg.
32 Sonoma, J. G. Dow, Healdsburg.
143 Sonoma, Rev. L. W. Simmons, Fisherman's Bay.
156 Sonoma, Mrs. C. E. Fowler, Valley Ford
167 Sonoma, Rev. F. J. Culver, Sebastopol.
219 San Francisco, Wm. Crowhurst, S. F.
165 Yolo, William Sime, Winters.
210 Yolo, Rev. E. M. Stuart, Woodland.
224 Yolo, B. H. Hoag, Davisville.
419 Yolo, J. H. Norton, Capay.
25 Yuba, G. M. McWain, Marysville.
148 Yuba, Joseph Erwin, Camptonville.

ARIZONA.

3 Pima, Rev. G. H. Adams, Tucson.

JAPAN.

1 Japan, Daniel Jamison, Yokohama.

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Colfax,	Colfax,	Mrs. E. D. Story
Crescent,	Judsonville,	Wm. Ellis,
Cloverdale,	Cloverdale,	Miss P. Sholes,
Colusa,	Colusa,	Mrs. L. Spect,
Davisville,	Davisville,	Miss K. Kelly,
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Evening Star	Pine Grove	James Wels,
Fresno	Fresno City	W. H. Donahue
Fidelity	Jackson	Rev. J. H. Wythe.
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Forestville,	Forestville,	H. Hanson,
Franklin,	F. School H's,	Mrs. Moore.
Guerneville,	Guerneville,	Mrs. E. Bagley,
Healdsburg	Healdsburg	C. Alexander.
Hanford,	Tulare,	Mrs. M. Plummer
Ione City	Ione City	P. B. Buchanan
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Lakeport,	Lakeport,	Geo. Tucker,
Lodi,	Lodi,	C. S. Haswell,
Lu Ellar,	Chico,	P. Powers
Mount'n View,	Columbia,	P. S. Peters,
Middletown,	Middletown,	Miss K. Stark,
Merced,	Merced,	G. E. Isaacs,
Oakland,	Oakland,	Wm. Taylor,
Ocean Spray,	Westport,	A. Gordon,
Oakdale	Oakdale	Byron Seeber.
Pomona	Pomona	H. Eno.
Pescadero,	Pescadero,	Liz. Fairgrieve
Pleas't Templar,	Prairie,	M. J. McMillan
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Alamo.	Alamo.	B. F. Hall
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Penryn,	Penryn,	M. L. Wood,
Pasadena,	Pasadena,	Sister Porter,
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Rising Star,	Lockeford.	H. M. Locke.
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Saticoy,	Saticoy,	Miss Mattie Seward
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San Diego,	San Diego,	Mrs. H. B. Rice
S. B'ventura,	S. B'ventura,	R. H. Witherill,
Santa Barb'a,	Santa Barb'r,	Mrs. S. M. Cool
Sheridan,	Sheridan,	Y. Dougherty,
White Lily,	Tulare City	Willis Faust
Wheatland,	Wheatland,	W. J. McFee
Washington,	Wasn't'n C'r,	Mr. Chase,
Yuba City,	Yuba City,	Mrs. Wilcoxen.
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Alternates.—Mrs. Ida M. Katzenstein, Sacramento; Rev. D. E. Bushnell, San Jose; Wm. Crowhurst, San Fransisco, and C. H. Peterson, San Francisco.

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at Vallejo, on Tuesday, October 4th, 1881, commencing at 10 a. m.

Directory of Lodges of Good Templars in the City of San Francisco.

NO.	NAME.	MEETS.	LOCATION OF HALL.
7	California,	Th.,	Temperance Hall, No. 18½ Eddy street.
114	Evening Star,	Th.,	Grand Central Hall, 997 Market st., cor. of 6th.
120	Headlight,	W.,	Loughead's Hall, 1605 Polk st., near Sacramento.
130	Constitution,	F.,	Shiel's Hall, 32 O'Farrell st.
160	Mission Star,	Tu.,	King's Hall, 2131 Mission st., bet. 17th and 18th.
185	Life Boat,	M.,	No. 118 Jackson st., near Front.

186 Golden Gate, Tu., Hamilton Hall, cor. Steiner and Geary sts.
291 International, M., Grand Central Hall, Market st., cor. of 6th.
293 Valley, Th., Fell Street Presbyterian Church, bet. Laguna and Octavia sts.
307 Pleasant Valley, M., Comerford's Hall Church st., bet. 27th and 28th.
314 Spring Valley, Tu., Union Hall, cor. Fillmore and Greenwich sts.
417 Crystal, M., Myrtle Hall, Railroad and 7th avenue.
308 Presidio, M., Presidio Barracks.
314 Spring Valley, Tu., Union Hall, cor. Fillmore and Greenwich sts.
332 Sparta, Sa., Grand Western Hall, cor. Bush and Polk sts.

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Lizzie Mulcahy, G. W. A. S.....Gold Hill
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T. F. Laycock, P. G. W. C. T.: .Reno
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Wm. Owens, G. W. O. G....Franktown
John F. Aitken, R. W. G. L. Rep., ...Reno

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at Reno on the second Monday in October, 1881.

LODGES.

1. Empire, Th., Empire, Geo. Uttley.
2. Fidelity, Tu., Reno, H. B. Coss.
4. Union, Sa., Carson City, John Singleton.
5. Pine Grove, Pine Grove, J. W. Beam.
7. Excelsior, Virginia City, H. W. Read.
8. Better Day, Th., Mason Valley, J. O. Birmingham.
9. Tuscarora, Th., Tuscarora, W. J. Penrose.
10. Aurora, Aurora, Geo. Allbright.
12. Silver, F, Franktown, Mrs. E. C. Ray.
16. Unity, Tu., Elko, E. A. Littlefield.
19. Carlin, F., Carlin, J. H. Kelley
20. Sutro, Sutro, Nev. W. P. S. Washburn.
21. Genoa, Genoa, Sa., W. Swart.
22. Farriou, Sheridan, P. O., F., W. Mott.
23. Haswell, Dayton, Sa., J. L. Campbell.
25. Nevada, Winnemucca, Mo, S. S. Grass.
26, Love and Truth, Austin, Tu., D. R. O'Keef.
27. Ruby Hill, Ruby Hill, W. J. Penrose.
29. Charity, Eureka, J. L. Ladd.

UTAH.

1. Salt Lake, Salt Lake City, H. W. Cole.
2. Ft. Douglas, Ft. Douglas, Utah, John Parlis.
3, Mountain Home, Provo, Utah, Miss Elain Bee.
4. Bingham, Bingham, Frank Toban.

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Mrs. M. C, Ewing, Lake View.
H. D. Fisher, Salt Lake Utah.

Grand Lodge of Oregon.

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11Capital, S., Salem, C. W. Scriber.
17 Hillsboro, S., Hillsboro, W. L. Weathered.
23 La Creole, Tu., Dallas, Jno. S. Ashbaugh
36 Silver, S., Silverton, Frank Simeral.
39 Rosa, S., Salem, P. R. Winslow.
40 Astoria, Tu., Astoria, J. O. Bozorth.
43 Marion, S., Hubbard, Mileon B. Kester.
57 Milwaukee, S., Milwaukee, A. Luelling.
74 Val Fontis, S., Zena, Charles Philips.
80 John Day, S., Canyon City, Fred P. Horsley.
86 Nonpareil, W., Portland, E. W. Ryan.
94 Lone Star, S., Clackamas, W. H. Wilmot.
115 Brooklyn, F., East Portland, James McGrew.
118 Sheridan, W., Sheridan, H. Z. Foster.
136 Forest Grove, S., Forest Grove, J. T. Whalley.
159 Delavan, Tu., Junction City, W. Houston.
166 Union, S., Turner, E. E. M. Kinney.
179 Pacific, S., Cottage Grove, W. W. Cathcart.
188 Golden Gate, S., Irving, L. L. Potter.
189 Ashland, F., Ashland, Wm. Harris.
191 Klamath, Tu., Ft. Klamath, George W. Dixon.
212 Ochoco, Th., Prineville, Joseph Howard.
213 Revival, —., Prairie Gity, J. W. Mack.
217 Goshen, S. Goshen, J. W. Cox.
227 Marshfield, Th., Marshfield, Wm. Temple.
229 Onward, S., Albany, R. E. Conn.
258 Amity, S., Amity, R. Jas. A. Likens.
259 Green Mountain, S., Siuslaw,. Hiram Wingard.
262 Triumph, M., Independence, Mrs. L. L. Whiteaker.
268 Paradise Springs, S., East Portland. A. R. Francis.
286 Williams Creek, S., Applegate, E. E. Topping.
289 McMinnville, S., McMinnville, J.E.Magers.
294 New Era, Th., New Era, Paul Boyce.
302 Newberg, S., Newberg, J. T. Smith.
316 Samaritan, S., Harrisburg, Nettie Isham.
317 Guiding Star, Tu., Lebanon, J. L. Gilbert.
331 Monmouth, S., Monmouth, C. G. Adkins.
332 Pass Creek, S., Drain, H. A. Wallace.
338 Wasco, S., Dufur, A. J. Du ur, Jr.
342 Lily, Tu , East Portland, Jas. W. Shaver.
344 Albany, S., Albany, R. Fox.
346 Good Samaritan, W., Dalles, O. D. Doane.
350 Mount Hood, M,, Dalles, E. B. McFarland,
352 Stayton, M., Stayton, J. L. Follansby.
353 Orient, F., Jefferson. E. E. Montague.
354 Floral, S., Marion, Ada K. Johns.
355 Bay. Th., Marshfield, A. M. Crawford.
356 Welcome, S., John Day, L. Hollenbeck.
357 Monroe, S., Monroe, N. A Thompson.
358 Columbia, F., East Portland, D. M. Long.
359 Cason Prairie, —., East Portland, Charles Gilbert.
360 Evergreen, St. Helens, J. H. Groves.
261 Westport, —, Westport, H. P. White
362 Powder River, —., Baker City, E. P Watz.
363 ———, —., La Grande, Geo. H. Rigdon.

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Alternates.

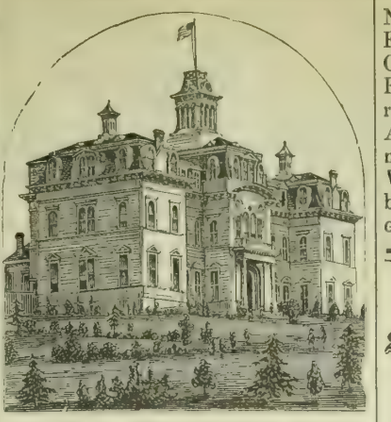
E. W. Ryan, Portland; Elias Jessup, Newberg.

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at The Dalles, commencing on the third Tuesday in June, 1882.

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R.W.G.C., T. B, Demaree, Kentucky.
R.W.G.V.T., Mrs. Brookbank, Ind.
R.W.G.S., F. G. Keens, Nebraska,
R.W.G.Treas., Uriah Copp, Illinois.
C.S.J.T., Mrs. C. E. Gilbert, S. C.
R.W.G.Chap. Rev. S. A. Williams. Miss.
R.W.G.M., W. H. Lambly, Canada.
R.W.G.D.M., Mrs. M. F. L. Connard Pa.
R.W.G.I.G., Emma Sprague, Wis.
R.W.O.G.., Jas. M. Beedee, N. H.
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Loans on bonds, gas, water & B'k stocks	132,723 51
Loans on other securities (wheat, barley &c	352,489 22
Loans on personal security	882,288 88
Money on hand	508,611 45
Due from Banks and Bankers	204,500 30
	$3,114,631 26

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid up	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	459,233 03
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Due Banks and Bankers	186,107 23
Dividends unpaid	62 50
	$3,114,631 26

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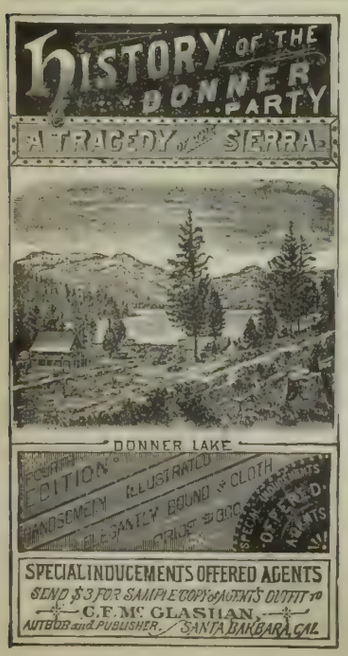
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Pacific Bank....Pine Street
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When you call on any of these places please say you saw their Ad or card in the Rescue.

NOT HYPOCRITES.—The Chronicle and others resent the action of the managers of the Sacramento horse gambling and poker and strap game orgies in continuing their saturnalia of debauchery on Tuesday and paying no regard to the national calamity.

It may be doubted whether they do not rather deserve credit for their absence of hypocrisy on that occasion. With the exception of some honest farmers who went there to exhibit their products and see those of others, and some honest, innocent people who went there under the delusion that the fair had some relation to the encouragement of agriculture—the parties at the saturnalia assembled for a grand gambling tournament; gamblers of every type from the most respectable and moral to the most outrageous outlaws and depraved thieves were congregated from all parts of the state for a grand idol worship and a feast of plunder. They cared nothing for nation or president, and it would have been a hypocritical mockery to drive the gambling all indoors and deprive the out door sharps of their fair share of the booty.

The Chronicle says even the beer halls in this city closed on that day; indicating that even the vilest of vile resorts exhibited a better spirit on the occa than the state Bunco committee.

IT is a great comfort to know that Chicago has 38 temperance organizations against 5000 or 6000 grog-shops.

Dr. Depierris two pamphlets on the Tobacco curse, for sale here 25 cents each; startling facts.

A ROMAN Catholic priest is reported as renouncing the Cath. faith in the Methodist Church in Rome: but it appears the moving principle of the step was the hostility of the pope.

There's no music in a 'rest" that I know of, but there's the making of music in it. And people are always missing that part of the life-melody, always talking of perseverance, and courage, and fortitude; but patience is the finest and worthiest part of fortitude, and the rarest, too.—Ruskin.

That is good news. The very last thing to allow the devil to control is the Sunday schools and the Sunday school lessons. If temperance can be kept out of the Sunday schools, there is little danger to Satan's kingdom to be apprehended from that quarter; from that great center of power that might be used for God and humanity.

Reader, rear your own monument, not of huge piles of granite or marble, but of noble acts. Live not for self alone, but also for the good of others. Seize your opportunities as they pass, so that your good deeds may be as the stars of heaven, or the sand upon the wave-washed shore. "A good name is better than precious ointment.—At Home.

And what monument can ever do you as much good, as the consciousness that your life has made the world better than it was.

PLYMOUTH. church, Chicago, has taken a very practical way of testifying to its belief in the necessity of systematic temperance instruction in Sunday Schools. Finding that the Sunday School Times persistently refused to publish the lessons prepared upon this subject, the school connected with Plymouth church voted to discontinue the use of the Sunday School Times and its helps, and to substitute therefore the National S. S. Teacher, which does publish these lessons.

This church puts the W. C. T. U. upon its list of benevolent objects for contributions alongside of missions, home and foreign, to receive contributions once each year.—Signal.

The Fayetteville District Conference, Arkansas, pledging itself to the overthrow of the liquor traffic says, "We believe that God, in a most signal manner, is now calling upon his church to shake off her complicity, and break her league with this throne of iniquity, in order to the freedom of mankind from a yoke so galling and to the more glorious coming of His Kingdom."

Church after church is coming to adopt the most extreme "fanaticisms" that used to be sole property of the temperance agitators and classed among their exaggerations. By the way we have not heard lately of these exaggerations of temperance advocates, and a reward of $1,000 might safely be offered for one that has ever been made.

TAKE this announcement: The crimnals within prison walls are the true, practical reformers. They do not understand reform but they sense it, and sensing it they act upon it. And the rapid increase of this class is one of the most hopeful signs of the times. ',If this be treason make the most of it." Yes, they sense it. They are so organized in freedom they can do nothing but live it. They are in the position of old John Brown who was a criminal, until society became sufficiently criminal to justify his criminality. What we call the criminal tendency, is inborn scorn of authority; and violation of law is a slap in the face of usurpation. They feel the full meaning of that aphorism—than which nothing is truer—that the world owes every man a living;' and being bolder than the rest of us they dare take it.—*Greenbacker.*

That is probably so, for in 1869 an inmate of the Stocton lunatic asylum gravely informed the writer (who was only there an hour as a visitor and reporter) that there were no crazy people there on the inside; it was the people outside, he said, who were insane. With such grand reform principles as announced above, the Greenback business is bound to achieve a history.

BEFORE you read an article of a colum or two on the necessity of woman suffrage or woman's rights, with a displayed heading, look near the latter end and see if you dont see the words "safe and kidney Warner" and you will escape a sell.

A LITTLE girl in an English Juvenile Temple has brot 13 men and women, most of the men sailors, into a sub-lodge and a reformed life. A thousand Bands of Hope in good working order in this State would be a better and stronger force than 1000 regiments of military.

J. K. FELIX writes that the saloon leprosy no longer defiles the Sabbath at Sebastopol; the lodge gains every week and good people feel rejoiced at the prospect of peace when the law of God is obeyed. But they ought not to think of rejoicing too much as long as the saloon temple of Satan is licensed to blaspheme God and murder mankind from the President down on six days of the week.

THE little story published in verse by the Monterey Californian, describing a baggage smasher who practiced his vocation on a small trunk,

> But that trunk so small and light,
> Had been filled with dynamite,

and the baggage smasher went into instant somewhere without leaving any remains to be scraped up, is one of the most cheerful things ever written: it ends so charmingly and satisfactorily that one is tempted to wish he could see it duplicated almost any day at a safe distance.

IN Great Britain during the year ending Sept. 30, 1881. 73.000 tons of sugar were wasted in brewing beer. In 1856 there was only 895 tons. There is a large amount of sugar used in Cal. to make wine and there will be much more soon if all goes well. Grapes are entirely unneessary to make wine and brandy. Thistles, cactus, potatoes, anything that has sugar in it or starch that can be converted into sugar, will make alcohol when rotted, and with a little doctoring will make all the choice qualities of wine, just exactly the same as the choicest grapes do when they are decayed and putrified.

IT is estimated that thirty thousand people are turned out of the church in England every year, and fifty thousand in America because of strong drink. Christians and the sons and daughters of Christians are just as likely to become drunkards and wrecks if they drink at all, as any other class of people.

And in spite of all this devilish work of rum in and out of the church, there is a numerous class of men in the church so prejudiced against temperance, that they never mention the word favorably but strenuously resist anything being said or done in their churches or Sunday schools to save the rising generation from the fiery furnace of rum which Satan is preparing for them.

The country needs a higher standard of political morality than it has now. It can be had by shattering existing parties to an extent that will convince them that a political party without a moral basis is a political sham. The temperance question now offers the best means within the reach of the people to bring the politicians to their senses. Prohibition is a moral question. It is also a question of political economy. It seeks to prohibit the curse of crime, pauperism, suffering, and of high taxes. Prohibition is the people's friend, the guardian of happiness and peace, and the promoter of true Republican liberty.—*N. Y. Sun.*

That is an entirely different tune from what the political papers used to sing. It is refreshing to see how many of them are pitching their voices to take a hand in the new music.

OUR SCHOOL SYSTEM.

If it is corrupt, surely it is not the fault of the system. Shallow thinkers are notably hasty in charging every sin imaginable to systems not contributive or apparently antagonistic to their pocket, nerves, self-glory, conceit, or other egotistic interests. Sometimes such people imagine they are actuated by religious or humanitarian motives; and even if they live to see that their favorite hobbies established are no more pooof against corruptive influences than the system "just ousted," it will not convert the fool from his folly.

Now the law is filled with organized frames—skeletons, lifeless and spiritless, hopeless and useless toward changing anything for the better. All these were born, cradled and nourished in and with a spirit which ever flies with the first attempt to bottle it up, and trust for safe keeping thereof, to the intrinsic merit of the system. Earth is covered with wrecks of these idols once deified, then distrusted, next treated as the heathen of old treated his noncomplying wooden gods, or modern scientific hottentots treat their worn out sensational theories.

The government of the United States, desirous of educating its future citzens up to a standard of utilitarian knowledge, ensuring at least a fair prospect to compete successfully with other nations for the good things of earth, has taken upon itself the authority and responsibility of an angel of God. More, it is deity in itself—unanswerable (constitutionally) to no one and nobody for correctness or incorrectness of its means and measures for the above end. It simply trusts in the merit of its good intent for justification and approval by its constituents. It ignores all sectarian gods, and any other in its political creed. It hopes to establish mundane prosperity and happiness, moral integrity and intellectual progress by a system of compulsory education; positively ignoring spiritual culture and instruction. True, it permits all manner of religious teachings and trainings outside of its paternal schoolroom. It never questions competency of teachership for reason of belief or faith. It does not object to the Christian teacher's silent prayer for the pupil, nor yet to the sneers and scoffs of the infidel teacher at all religion before the children. But it expects its pupil to understand the nature of an oath, and keep it a sacred and binding pledge when administered in courts of justice or in allegiance to its authority.

It does not exactly monopolize time and opportunity, mental faculty and capability of the world. But it presumes to punish transgressions against laws it never teaches, against ethics never mastered by intuition and against conscience (as in case of perjury) it virtually slays by masterly inactivity as regards the most paramount object of all bona fide education.

The fear of the Lord is the beginning of knowledge. And yet our school system lives. Better systems for holier ends have come to grief.

Truly it is not the intrinsic merit of the former that prevents its early demise. Its father may be said was the desire to be just; its mother contempt for sectarian idolatry. U. S. would avenge the blood of martyrs, slain by God-professing and God-hating conceits; would prove the possibility of reconciliation between religious liberty and moral progress by snubbing the spirit of ecclesiastical self-glorification and infallibility; and succeeded in a manner which threatens to swamp sooner or later our penitentaries with educated criminals, and our honorary places of public trust by politicians without conscience, honor or honesty. Show us the least worthy of respect that for his moral integrity, sense of honor or uprightness thanks our educational system. If there be one, he had a god-fearing teacher—one who took more interest in the people than salaries may purchase; gave instruction in things U. S. never pays for.

But we, the majority, love this collective personality for his many (altho so often blundering) endeavors, not only to be just to all, but also good. Thus we bear with his shortcomings in due patience and all his people try to make up deficiencies of our school system by giving good advice to and setting as god-fearing an example as circumstances would admit before our rising generation. To do this for nothing being one of our inalienable rights guaranteed by the constitution of the U. S. and the declaration of independence.

It is natural for those in the outer darkness to gnash their teeth at taxation never more convertible into means to justify the end of sectarian conceits and pious covetousness. Of two evils choose the least. Neither Moses nor Jesus of Nazareth set a price upon his teachings, and bibles can be had for ten cents a piece. The streets of perdition are paved with orthodox and most exemplary sermons.

Nevertheless it would be well to append the sermon on the mount as the sixteenth amendment to the constitution of the U. S., and head the declaration of independence with the ten commandments and the Lord's prayer. The true import of either of those two documents would be thus made clearer and more comforting to those that sit in darkness as to their moral intent and spiritual aspiration.

Next hang a copy of each (thus made perfect) over and above the blackboard in each schoolroom. Then devote two hours each day to impress such upon the minds and hearts of pupils expected to suffer sooner or later for every transgression against the statutes of God or man; if only to let them know what they are punished for.

J. C. Kastner.

A WORD FOR OUR LECTURERS.

Their work is "high and arduous." They ought to have the hearty sympathy, the cordial co-operation and a manifested appreciation of every lodge and of every member. They labor under many disadvantages and difficulties. I know whereof I speak; therefore I mention some of these and of how they may be avoided and overcome.

I presuppose that the lecturer is not only earnest and fluent, but also observant and possessed of tact, foresight and executive ability. He will find one great difficulty to be the want of thoro advertizing. He should not depend wholly on lodge deputies or committees, but send a postal card a sufficient time ahead of his visit, to each Sec. or L. D. editor, minister and teacher; reminding them of his lectures and askiug them to announce them as fully as possible.

The W. C. T. of each lodge should appoint committees on publishing the appointments; on preparing room; on music and program and on reception. An item or two on this last committee. Few who have not tried it, know how chilling and discouraging it is to a lecturer to step off the cars or stage a veritable "stranger in a strange land," with no one to receive or welcome him. To the public and himself he appears to be friendless and without brethren or sisters. Outsiders and new members of the lodge are sure to underrate his standing and ability and the importance of his work, if no one takes the time to be on hand with a friendly greeting. I have more than once been in towns where a G. L. of the Odd Fellows, Masons, Knights of Pythias or Grangers lodge has come to instruct the lodge or lecture to the people, and I have marked the way in which the official has been met, attended, introduced and helped.

An influential committee of one or more, has been ready to meet and take him in charge; he has been shown to comfortable apartments and afforded an opportunity to rest and refresh himself. Brethren have been introduced; he has been taken round and made acquainted with the leading citizens, the editor, doctors, merchants, lawyers &c. At his rooms others have been brot to be introduced. He is driven round to see the town and country and especially the schools; he is made acquainted with the teachers and afforded an opportunity to address the scholars, and his escort or the teacher announces his meetings, if public. So by the time he is ready to lecture the public interest and curiosity are aroused, a good impression is made.

Not unfrequently some of the more active members and officers of the lodge gather and spend some time in posting him as to the status of the lodge, its estimation in the public mind, its advantages, needs and difficulties. And so in speaking he does not have to "draw a bow at a venture."

If the order he represents publishes a paper, an official organ, he has the best possible chance to urge its being taken, and he can soon discover whom he can press into the service to aid him in gaining subscribers. After he has left, his address is studiously made the theme of public conversation by members of the lodge, and the newspapers give a respectable report.

But I have seen Grand Lecturers of the I. O. G. T. duly accredited, visit towns to lecture. Their experience sometimes, happily not always, seems about thus; no one meets them: they go to a hotel and register; no one calls on them; they look over the local paper and find it silent as the grave about any lecture; call on the editor who never heard of it, no one took the trouble to inform him or he would gladly and gratuitously have published it. Goes to the school and advertises his meetings and finds out who are the officers of the lodge; sees no placards, not even a written notice at the post office. At last he finds, or is found by some of the members who accompany him to the meeting, small of course, with no enthusiasm, poor music, and the whole thing almost a failure. And he leaves without reaching the public ear, with no additions to the membership, no subscribers to the Rescue, and with little or no contribution to the lecture fund.

The above is submitted not as a sample of the average, but yet the too frequent way of responding to the Grand Lodges liberal expenditure in sending its best lecture talent to small towns and weak lodges. That it may be a reminder to those who need it, but who, alas probably do not read the Rescue, it is respectfully submitted in F. H. and C. by one who has been in the Lecture Field.

JOTTINGS.

REV. W. C. KING

A few days since we found ourselves at the supper table of a so-called hotel in a town that consisted of three buildings, the hotel, a store and a barn. On our left at the table was the teacher of a school one mile distant, and on the right the clerk in the store. It was Saturday evening, and we were a long way from the R. R line, which must be reached on Monday. The conversation which furnishes our moral in this jotting, began something on this wise. "So your one stage per week to Mt.—— leaves each Sabbath morning! Is there no limit to Sabbath desecration in California?" "Oh, you will soon become accustomed to it; of course when one has just come from the states, it seems strange. I know I used to go to Sunday-school, and be the prize boy at learning verses when back East; but I've got bravely over it. It's been a good many years since I heard a sermon." So said the clerk, and as we looked him full in the face and was noting its really fine features, he met our gaze, colored slightly and added: "Yes, I counted myself quite a model boy back home; but California air is bad for eastern boys. Not that I enjoy this style; I have to do the hardest work of the week on Sunday; but scarce one passes but I long for the old day of rest. "Oh" said I mentally, "another used-to-be."

"Look here, my friend, you are just from the states," spoke up the teacher; "well you will find before you have been here long, that if a man has a weak point or anything bad in his constitution, that California life will make it plain. There are few counter influences here to hold him in check: few inducements to cover up and put the best side out as at the East. Now, about this Sunday observance; I suppose you are a strong believer in the Sabbath of our fathers?" Receiving an emphatic answer in the affirmative, he proceeded. "But what are you going to do? One man cant do anything against the masses; it's all one way."

"Surely," we reply, "he will effect no change by going with them." "Consider this case tho," he quickly added. "Here is a ranch man with 20 men and 40 horses and his grain ripening. Shall he let all lie idle and the day be lost?' We answered by citing the testimony of just such a ranchman with whom we stopped the preceding night to the effect that his men and horses did more and better work for the one day's rest out of seven than his neighbor's who gave none but sought to grasp all. Nor was this all. His teams, he asserted, were in much better flesh, and that after being fed less grain than were those who had been given no respite. "Well, but how about the boys who are herding out on the plains, what will you do with their sheep while they observe the Sabbath?"

"We do not assert that it is absolutely possible for all men to rest; but we do claim that there can be a general cessation of business; that the great mass of this violation of the laws of God and man are both uncalled for and sinful; and added to all this are doing violence to the demands of nature."

"How can I stop while ranch men make it a practice to come for the week's supply on Sunday?" asked the clerk. "That we replied is all a matter of habit, which can and will be changed when the force of influence is brot to bear." "Aye, there's the rub triumphantly asserted the teacher. "With whom is this force of influence to originate? You are a minister, but I cant help that. The church is derelict —is rotten on this very question; the members fall right in, wink at it, try as hard as we outsiders to make it turn to their advantage; they, as a rule, dont try to change the customs, and I believe dont want them changed. Mind you, I am no heathen. I love the Sabbath of my youth and I keep it in the grand old-fashioned way when I am where the preaching isn't too thin; but I assert that the church must shoulder a large share of the responsibility for this Sabbath violation."

"Surely you are prejudiced and are exaggerating," we answered, "and are charging against a majority the faults of a small minority." "Very well;

you will see for yourself in time;" and there the discussion rested.

The following morning we were seated near the store door when a ranchman's buggy drove up, and as he passed the teacher he asked, going to S. S to-day. Mr. F.? Receiving a negative answer, he bustled up to the counter and proceeded to order an extensive bill. There was an inconsistency in his course that we found it difficult to reconcile, so we watched him curiously. When a little later he had entered the wareroom with the clerk, the gentleman turned to us and said:

"There is a practical illustration of what I was asserting last evening. That man is the leading member of this church down here. This is no exceptional case, but his usual practice. Now I want to know, to whom are we to look for the force of influence you speak of, to close this store and bring about Sabbath observance in this community? Here is this man professing to be an example, compelling as far as he is concerned, this clerk to violate the laws of God and man against his will, so that he shall have the privilege of being a lawbreaker himself. If you ministers preach one thing and the members practice another, which do you expect us worldlings to follow. What respect can I have, can this clerk have for such a man's prayers or exhortations? And this is not an exceptional member; so what respect can we have for the church?" What did we answer? We simply hoped he was drawing the case too severely, and walked away.

This hope we still cherish; but are also of the firm opinion that the larger responsibility for the crime and Sabbath desecration in this state lies at the door of the church. I could answer my chance acquaintance's arguments, but the influence of that professor's practice upon him and others I could not meet.

It is said that a leading infidel author once pointed out an obscure washer woman whose life was very exemplary, saying, "I can answer every argument these theologians can advance, but that woman's life is beyond the reach of my logic. It is living testimony that I cannot gainsay." What we need is perchance not less preaching, but more true living. We may legislate our statute books full of laws, but the Lord's Day will be no more honored than now until those who profess to serve him revere and keep it. We may pray for the suppression of Sabbath desecration and the drink traffic from now until domesday, but all will be unchanged if we do not live as we pray.

One lately asked in your columns: "why attack the church?" We answer, because the lives of its members in so many cases lay it open to attack. Preaching is one thing; but woe to society when practice is quite another, and the opposite. We would cast no discredit upon the ministers and laity who aid our cause and second our effort; yet when all is said they have simply done their duty. It is the duty of every moral person, peace loving citizen to do this; then how much more of a Christian? When they fail to do this they are especially recreant. When however their practice gives the lie to the teachings of the Bible and pulpit, they are traitors and hypocritical.

An humble, consistent, praying church, such is a power for good and a blessing to any community. A dead, inconsistent, wicked church, such ought to be attacked, is a power for evil that Satan may well delight to wield, and is a curse to pure religion and the best interests of humanity.

To my fellow ministers I say, consider the apostles words: "For if the trumpet give an uncertain sound who shall prepare himself for battle," and from the closet go forth and preach close nipping sermons; sermons that arouse to right action, to noble consistent living. All others are worse than failures.

HORRORS OF ONE DAY.

"A fight between drunken brothers."

"A drunken son."

"Drowned while drunk."

"A sick wife thrown from a window by a drunken husband and fatally injured."

"A girl, pretty and respectable, made drunk, ruined and murdered."

"A child dies of Alcoholism by nursing liquor from its drunken mother's breast."

"A man while suffering from delirium tremens cuts his throat with a fragment of a tea-cup, broken for that purpose."

"Gambling, drinking, and two men fatally shot."

"Drowned in a canal while drunk."

Stabbed his son-in-law, fatally, while drunk, then cut his own throat with a razor."

"Stabbed his son severely while drunk."

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C. L. S. C. TO GOOD TEMRLARS.

Below is a synopsis of the work of the Chautauqua Circle for 1881–1882. Any number of persons can form a circle, and meet at stated times to read or talk over what has been read. The membership dues are 50 cts. for one year, and the Chautauquan, a monthly paper containing most of the work is $1.-50 per year. If desirable several persons can arrange to use the same books and papers. Circulars and information can be obtained by addressing Miss Mary E. B. Norton, San Jose, Cal.

The work should commence soon and the C. L. S. C. hopes to welcome many Good Templars to its ranks. SARAH M. SEVERANCE.

C. L. S. C COURSE OF STUDY.

The following is the distribution of the subjects and books thru the year 1881–82.

October and November—(Ch. stands for The Chautauquan) Outline lessons on art. (De Forest) A short history of art; (De Forest!) $1.50; Mosaics of History, (Ch.); Laws of health (Ch.)

December.—Man's Antiquity and Language (Terry.); Outlines of General History. Vincent; Mosaics History (Ch.); Readings about Mathematics (Ch.)

January.—Mosaics of History (Ch.); God in History (Ch.); Illustrated History of Ancient Literature, Oriental and Classical (Quackenbos) $1; Readings about Mental Science (Ch.)

February.—Mosaics of History (Ch.); Illustrated History of Ancient Literature (Continued); Religion in Art. (Ch.); Readings about Moral Science. (Ch.)

March.—Mosaics of History (Ch.); Readings ings about Political Economy (Ch.): Readings from McKenzie's Nineteenth Century.

April.—Mosaics of History (Ch.); Arts of Speech part II (Townsend.); Readings about Geology.

May.—Mosaics of History (Ch.); English History and Literature (Chautauqua Lib., Vol. III.); Readings about Geology.

June.—Mosaics of History (Ch,); Readings about Chemistry.

California members can send subscriptions for Chautauquan direct to T. L. FLOOD, Meadville, Pa.

W. C. T. OF WONDERDORF. The complaint of our *Dutch* friend is answered in the Watchword by W. M. L. a contributor to that paper.

He thinks the W. C. T. assisted by the membership can remedy the matter by firmness and decision in not allowing one member to monopolize the whole of every debate. Call upon some other brother always to give his views, and when "old cantankerous" feels his power to annoy taken away from him, he will settle down, into a decent quiet and really serviceable member as W. M. L. has seen many a time.

JOHN WESLEY preached during 65 years 40,000 sermons, wrote 48 volumes of books, traveled 270,-000 miles, not in a Pullman Car at 50 miles an hour, but in a one horse wagon or a coach or on foot at 2 to 6 miles an hour. He did not smoke; drank no alcoholic liquor; rarely touched tea or coffee. When he was 44 years old he wrote "Dr. Cheyne advised me to leave off meat and wine and since I have taken his advice I have been free from all bodily disorders." Of course he drank wine in his early manhood till he learned better. Scarcely any one in England in his day had at all suspected that wine was not a necessary of life.

THE G. W. C. T. of England has sent a circular to Lodges insisting that the readings, recitations singing &c in the lodges shall have some refereuce to or bearing upon our work. It is thot that the abolition of the tin pan melodies and banjo good of the Order will interest the brains of the order in in the real lodge work and keep the people of taste and culture from withdrawal or non-attendance.

GOOD TEMPERANCE PAPERS TO TAKE.

WEEKLIES.	PER YEAR.
"Casket," Napanee, Canada	$1 00
"Freeman," Parkersburg, W. Va	2 00
"Irrepressible Conflict," Marshall, Mo	50
"Kansas Methodist," Topeka	1 25
"Lever," Detroit, Mich	1 50
"Living Issue," Cooperstown, N. Y	1 50
"National Liberator" (Ill'd), Chicago	50
"Pacific Censor," Vancouver, W. T	1 50
"Prohibitionist," Lewiston, Me	50
"Signal" (W. C. T. U.), Chicago, Ill	1 50
"Signal," Delaware, Ohio	2 00
"Saturday Anvil," Washington, D. C	1 00
"Temperance Banner," Little Rock, Ark	1 00
"Temperance Review," Minneapolis, Minn	1 75
"Truth," Baltimore, Md	1 00
"Tidal Wave," Columbus Grove, Ohio	1 00
"Watchman," Halifax, N. S	1 00
"Western World," Lincoln, Neb	1 50
MONTHLY.	PER YEAR.
"Our Union" (W. C. T. U.), 53 Bible House, N. Y	$0 60
"National Temperance Advocate," 58 Reade St., N.Y.	1 00
"Youths' Temperance Banner" (copies over 4)	12
"National Freeman" (64 pages), Chicago	1 75
"Common School Union," Avon, N. Y	25
"Gem," 12 Cannon St., N. Y	50
"Crusader," London, Can	50
SEMI-MONTHLY.	PER YEAR.
"Chief," Fort Atkinson, Wis	$1 00

FARM FOR SALE.

Nine miles from Los Angeles Court House between Florence and Downey, bounded by Anaheim Railroad and Old San Gabriel river, 270 acres with 270 shares of water in San Antonio Irrigating Company. Orchard of over 2,000 apple and pear trees. House of four rooms, barn, etc,. Splendid opening for large dairy business; 100 cows could be milked at a gross profit of five thousand dollars per annum.

Lands specially suitable for alfalfa—10 tons per acre per anumn. A large portion of the land particularly adapted for the plum, prune, apricot, chestnut, etc., also for Muscat grapes for raisin making which would be very profitable. The whole Farm is fenced and cross fenced, and being well supplied with water, it is one of the very best Stock Ranches in Southern California. There are a few acres in Willows, Forest Grove Station is at corner and School adjoins.

$12,000 was refused for this property by late owner, who valued it at $18,000. It was sold under foreclosure of mortgage and is now offered for $10,000 cash. Date of redemption is past; and an absolute and perfect title will be given.

Apply to WILL D. GOULD, Esq., Attorney.
Temple Block, Los Angeles, Cal., or
JAMES SMITH.
Pasadena, Cal.

"WISDOM'S WAYS."

The National Temperance Society has just published an excellent concert exercise," "Wisdom's Ways," by Hope Hazel. Composed of scripture responsive texts and well-selected recitations. It is especially adapted for Sunday-schools, Bands of Hope, and juvenile temperance and religious organizations. It is deserving of a wide circulation. and those desirous of giving such an exercise would do well to send for a copy for examination. 12mo, 8 pages, 3 cents, single copies; 36 cents per dozen, sent post paid. Address J. N. STEARNS, Publishing Agent, 58 Reade Street, New York.

FIRST-CLASS AGENTS WANTED.

The great reputation of JOHN B. GOUGH, the magnificent make-up of "Sunlight and Shadow," and the universal demand for it among all classes, makes this the best opportunity ever offered to energetic agents to make money. We want first-class agents in every township, to whom liberal terms will be given. Address, for territory and terms, J. Dewing & Co., 420 Bush St., San Francisco.

COMMUNION WINE.

The undersigned takes this method to inform the churches that he has undertaken the manufacture of Unfermented Wine for Sacramental use. The article he offers for sale is Pure, Unadulterated Juice of the Grape, and is furnished to order in pint or quart cans, sealed and packed in boxes. Price $3 per gallon. SAMUEL WINTER,
Yountville, Napa county, Cal.

Keep in a cool place, When used, open and let stand a while; then pour off carefully.

THE LITERARY REVOLUTION.

CHEAP BOOKS.

SHAKESPEARE'S "Merchant of Venice," "Hamlet," or any of his plays in good type, for **Three Cents.** **MACAULAY'S** "Life of Frederic the Great." **CARLYLE'S** "Robert Burns." **LAMARTINE'S** "Mary Queen of Scots." **THOS. HUGHES'** "Manliness of Christ." **IRVING'S** "Rip Van Winkle." "Robinson Crusoe," "Tom Brown at Rugby." Charles Kingsley's "Hypatia." "Last of the Mohicans."

Any of the above, in good type and paper covers, for 10 cents at the AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, 764 Broadway, New York.

Apply direct, or thru the RESCUE.

G. W. Secretary's D'p'tm't.

GEORGE B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.

☞The office of the Grand Lodge is located in the Capital Savings Bank Building, entrance, No. 328 J street, up-stairs, over the southwest corner J and Fourth streets, Sacramento, where the Grand Worthy Secretary will be pleased to receive calls from the members of the Order during business hours.

☞This department is edited by the Grand Worthy Secretary, to whom all communications relating in any way to the business of the Grand Lodge, this department, or anything appearing hereunder, should be addressed.

☞The Grand Worthy Secretary's post office address is Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento, Cal.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

ON SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE G. W. S.

Sold for the Benefit of the Grand Lodge

Constitutions, per hundred copies	$12 00
Constitutions per dozen	1 75
Glee Books, "Temperance Chimes" per dozen	4 00
Glee Books, per half dozen	2 50
Glee Books, single copies	50
Receipts of Evening and Constitution Roll Book, per set	2 50
Chase's Digest, per copy	1 50
Officer's Roll Call etc., Book of	1 00
Pledge Cards, per hundred	1 00
Officers Cards, per set of four	1 00
Degree Ode Cards, per dozen	1 00
Subordinate Ode Cards, per dozen	75
Subordinate Ode Cards with music, per dozen	1 50
Chase's Good of the Order, per copy	50
BLANK FORMS.	
Clearance Cards, per dozen	3 00
Grand Lodge Returns, per dozen	1 00
W. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. F. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Bonds, per dozen	1 00
Forms for Charges, Trials, etc., per set of four	75
Forms for incorporation of Lodges	Free
LODGE BOOKS	
Propositions for Membership, Book of fifty	50
Notices of Election to Membership, book of fifty	50
Proposition Committee notices, book of fifty	50
D. G. W. C. T.'s Dispensations, book of fifty	50
Password Certificates, book of fifty	50
Delinquent (Dues) Notice, book of fifty	50
Warrants on W. T., book of fifty	50
W. F. S. Receipts, book of fifty	50
W. T. Receipts, book of fifty	50

LODGE FURNITURE.

In addition to the above, I will attend to orders for Impression Seals, Blank Books, Special Printing, Regalia or Lodge Furniture. This will be done as an accommodation to Lodges and not as a source of profit either to the Grand Lodge or myself; hence all orders filled will be sent per express by the dealers, with instructions to "collect on delivery," unless the money accompanies the order. Address—

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.,
Sacramento, California.

CASH RECEIVED.—The Grand Worthy Secretary acknowledges receipt of the following amounts of cash since last report. Proper personal receipts were also forwarded in each case:

GENERAL FUND.

Vallejo Lodge, No. 64	1 00
Santa Ana, No. 151	1 00
Westminister, No. 238	17 75
Redding, No. 102	20 25
Constitution, No. 130	32 25
Auburn, No. 150	1 50
Oleta, No. 214	6 25
Fairview, No. 247	2 25
Pacific, No. 392	3 00

ORPHANS' HOME FUND.

Merced, No. 459	20 00

LECTURE FUND.

J. W. Webbs Collections	47 30
Col. C. N. Gouldings' Collections	153 35
H. R. Hughes' Collections	12 00
W. C. Kings' Collections	48 90
W. Crowhursts' Collections	33 30

CHARTER FEE FUND.

Snow Cap Lodge,	10 00
Fresno Flats Lodge,	10 00

After closing fiscal years business.

GENERAL FUND.

Petaluma Lodge, No. 161	11 50
Golden Gate, No. 186	32 75
Placerville No. 456	2 00
Rose of Lompoc, No. 178	6 00
San Leandro, No. 180	4 00
Cosumnes, No. 183	10 75
Fairfield, No. 320	1 50
Cambria, No. 445	7 00

ORPHANS HOME FUND.

Summit, No. 125	41 45
Grangeville, No. 169	10 00

PACKAGES MAILED.—The following packages have been mailed during the past week from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office:

1 to W. H. Hosmer, Chinese Camp.
3 to O. N. Raney, Westminster.
1 to Mrs. L. C. Murray, Greenville.
1 to W. C. Brand, Pomona.
1 to L. E. Kent, Santa Ana.
1 to J. W. More, Yuba City.
3 to J. S. West, Elk Creek.
3 to E. W. Skinner, Pike City.
1 to J. Lester, Chino.
6 to J. M. Russell, San Diego.
1 to W. O. Hardin, Modesto.
1 to P. E. Beach, San Diego.
3 to P. R. McCabe, Turlock.
1 to S. Heywood, West Berkeley.
1 to T. M. Campbell, Yolo.
1 to Mamie Biower, Plymouth.
2 to M. W. Muller, Tehama.
4 to D. J. Knighten, Placerville.
2 to Miss Ada Locke, Lockeford.
1 to J. M. Hawthorn, Goleta.
1 to Katie Meeker, Hanford.
1 to J. Wasley, Linden.
1 to Geo. Vogle, Knights Ferry.
1 to J. C. Black, San Francisco.
1 to M. D. L. Stumpff, Plymouth.
2 to E. Walker, Elk Grove.
2 to Nettie Hulse, Henleyville.

PACKAGES BY EXPRESS.

1 to Emma Doty, Biggs.
1 to Hannah E. Jobe. Orland.
1 to W. D. Gould, Los Angeles.

RETURNS RECEIVED.—During the past week the following Lodges have filed Grand Lodge returns with the G. W. S. and their receipt is acknowledged.

Nos. 102, 214, 243, 383, 390.

CREDENTIALS RECEIVED.—Credentials certifying representatives elect to the next annual session of the Grand Lodge have been received at the G. W. S. office during the past week, and their receipt is hereby acknowledged as follows.

Nos. 27, 183, 202, 243, 418, 445, 456, 461, 463, 470.

LODGE DEPUTY ANNUAL REPORTS.—Lodge deputies of the following lodges have filed proper annual reports with the G W S during the past week, and their receipt is hereby acknowledged.

Nos. 102, 214, 243, 383, 390, 417, 461.

LODGE DEPUTIES RECOMMENDATIONS.—Proper recommendations for lodge deputies for the next ensuing year have been filed with the G. W. S. from the following lodges during the past week, and their receipt is hereby acknowledged.

Nos. 152, 156, 174, 176, 188, 243, 317, 321, 383, 461, 463, 470.

PERSONALS.—During the past week the G. L. Office received calls from the following members of our Order:

E. B. Silva of No. 339 Newcastle; D. P. Rice of No. 405 Occidental; J. D. Ferril of No. 439 Port Kenyon; B. H. Hoag of No. 224 Davisville; Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Hawver of No. 127 Forest Hill; W. and Mrs. Rittenger of No. 150 Auburn; Andrew Ryan of No. 192 Red Bluff; Chas. E. Naylor of No. 160 San Francisco; A. Massick of No. 287 Folsom; F. Stone of No. 152 Amador; D. R. Miller of No. 267 Drytown; J. Wasswick of No. 169 Grangeville; J. E. Givens of No. 183 Consumnes; E. A. Weed late of Greenville and Geo. Goodwin of No. 214 Oleta.

ORPHANS HOME RECEIPTS.—Dr. I. S. Halsey, G. W. T. and Treasurer of the Board of Trustees and Lady Managers of the Good Templars Home for Orphans, acknowledges receipts of the following amounts during the month of Sept. Support:

J. F. A. Cook, $15; F. M. Dickinson, $10; E. B. Mckenney, $20; Isabel Eden, $10; J. H. Neely, $24; J. Hoag, $20; E. B. McKenney, $14; F. M. Dickinson, $50; E. G. Slicer, $60; J. D. Austin, $20; Mrs. Ray, $7; Hettie Day, $14; Donation from V. Doan, $105; Miscellaneous: Farm account $739. 48. Total receipts $1178.48.

GREENVILLE.—Under date of 17th, inst. Bro. T. R. Chapin of Greenville, Plumas Co. writes "Col. C. N. Goulding left us yesterday having given us three lectures, Sabbath morning and evening and Monday evening. He has proved to be the right man in the right place, and here at the right time. The meetings proved a complete success in every way. On Monday evening the De Vere sisters attempted to give an entertainment but had to give up, having only seven out we were informed, while the M. E. Church was crowded. Three collections amounted to $51,05, 32 names to the G. T. Our new hall will be completed in a short time, it will be one of the best buildings in the town and I think very few lodges in the State own as fine a piece of property as we will have. The building is 26x60 feet, 26 feet high giving us two stories each 12 feet high in the clear. Main hall 25x43 feet, two anterooms 10 feet wide, one about 10x13 and the other 10x12. The entrance is at the back end of the building by a double door hung with patent hinges so as to allow them to swing either way, stairway 5 feet wide. As we have a corner lot it gives us an entrance from the street. Over the stairway is a little room 5x7 ft. to be used for wardrobe &c. A committee has been appointed consisting of two members from each of the three lodges in this (Indian Valley) to take action in reference to enforcing the Sunday law.

G. W. C. T. Department.

R. THOMPSON, G. W. C. T.

IN MEMORIAM.

Copy of preamble and resolutions adopted at a meeting of No. 291, "International" Lodge, Independent Order of Good Templars, held at their hall in the city of San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 26, 1881.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in infinite wisdom, to remove by death James A. Garfield, the President of the United States; and,

WHEREAS, The eminent services he has rendered to his country, as a soldier and a statesman; his heroic fortitude under the most excruciating physical martyrdom, as well as his high character as a scholarly and Christian gentlemen, never surpassed in the history of the world; has left to us an example worthy of all emulation; and,

WHEREAS, It is appropriate at all times that, while humbly submitting to the will of Him who doeth all things well, we should make just recognition and acknowledgement in the most ample and enduring form of those exalted virtues illustrated in the life and labor of our dead President. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of James A. Garfield, the President of the United States, the country has suffered a great and irreparable loss; society a beautiful ornament; civil liberty an heroic champion; Christianity a noble exemplar, and the world one of the most conscientious, able and zealous defenders of the right—that adorn the pages of its history.

Resolved, That the earnest prayers and sympathies of the members of this lodge, in their affliction, be communicated to the wife, the mother, and others of the family of the late President.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be spread upon the records of this lodge.

MILO P. HOLMES, Worthy Chief Templar.
JAMES C. BLACKE, Worthy Sec.

WORTHY DOCTORS:—An instance occurred a few days ago of the beneficent influence of whisky prescribing doctors—A reformed inebriate, one of the first whites born in California, after being a member of a lodge about five weeks, was taken with some disorder of the stomach which caused him painful sensations. He applied to a doctor who knew all about his condition and history, but at once recommended "ginger and whisky," which the patient was fool enough to take, and the result was very soon a crazy mad-man running thru the streets. And a charitable remark running among the Pharisees, "That is a nice specimen of a Good Templar." Such doctors ought to be laid on the shelf as fossil curiosities that used to have a deadly, fatal sting, but now are out of business. Better have no doctor at all, than employ one of them; much better chance of the recovery of the patient with no doctor than with a poison dispensing quack.

Judging from the numbers of old casks being repaired and hauled round and deposited at the various glucose cellars, the vintage of the city wine compounders is going to be productive this season. The grapes ripen in the down cellar city vineyards every day of the year and there is never any danger of a short crop. That is the kind of vineyard to invest in; some of them grow ten or twenty thousand dollars worth of wine a year, on a little strip of vineyard 20x40 feet, and a water faucet; copious irrigation is the secret of success.

SALEM, Oregon, recently met with a serious loss in the death of W. M. Vandevert, one of the pillars of Rosa Lodge No. 39: earnest, active and faithful, he was ever ready to sacrifice self, and to render any assistance to the progress of our great and holy cause. Mrs. E. M. Vandevert his widow is general superintendent of J. Work in Oregon.

By the way it might be a generous and righteous move for our G. L. to lend some little aid to the Band of Hope movement in Oregon. Wont somebody move it at the coming session?

Lecturers' Reports.

☞ The only authorized Grand Lecturers in this jurisdiction are Mrs. E. P. Stevens, Messrs. Wm. Crowhurst, Hugh R. Hughes, Dr. M. D. Merrick, F. J. Culver, Col. C. N. Goulding, George Bramall, Rev. W. C. King and J. W. Webb.

They are authorized to instruct and institute Lodges and Bands of Hope, solicit subscribers for our official organ, the RESCUE, and receive donations for the Good Templars' Home for Orphans and our lecture and missionary work. They are employed and compensated by the Grand Lodge, and all monies received by them are paid over to the Grand Lodge Treasury. It is expected that the lodges and the friends of temperance will, in good time, secure a commodious place of meeting, provide music, advertise the meeting well, make every needed preparation and render them every assistance to make their mission a success.

J. W. WEBB.

Bro. W D Gould very thoughtfully called a meeting of delegates from all lodges in the county for consultation before I started out lecturing. The plan is to be commended as it brings lecturers and representatives of lodges together in friendly counsel, and all become better posted about what is required of each. Co-operation was thus secured, especially on the enforcement of the Sunday law by the country lodges.

Merrill Lodge has a noble band of brothers and sisters, who work unwearily for its success. They bought an eligible corner lot for a handsome hall; have it graded and a brick foundation partly laid. To increase their funds they secured the privilege of running the restaurant at the pavilion.

At Santa Monica, owing to removals and other causes ihe lodge is not meeting just now.

Invited Good Templars to remain for consultation, and we decided to lecture again on the last Monday of the month and revive the lodge.

Santa Ana is a beautiful place; good soil and climate; an orange, grape, fig and general fruit belt. Good audiences both nights; with more heads of families aiding the earnest band of young folks now in the lodge, and with more readers of temperance literature, the cause would flourish grandly, Hope to hear of increased membership. But few take the RESCUE or any temperance paper. Hall rent is a heavy expense. Brethren met me at the depot, provided a very pleasant stopping place and drove me over to next appointment at Westminster. Here the lodge seems earnest and interested; good attendance. Congregational church well filled at union meeting on Sunday night. Rev. F. T. Robinson and Bro. Jacobus took part in the meeting. This is a temperance colony, but some individual, (I dont say a man) has started a rum or beer shop. He is very little patronized except by transient customers.

They ought to freeze him out, or otherwise get rid of him.

Bro. Clark kindly drove me over to Anaheim and back, on Sunday. This is a forlorn, gloomy looking place, where no lodge or Band of Hope seems able to live. It is given over to wine making, largely peopled by foreigners, who bring and cultivate their wine and lager drinking habits, and involve almost the whole community directly or indirectly, men, women and children in the wine business. There are some good people; two English and one German Sunday-schools that I visited were small but earnestly carried on, and my audiences, tho small, were very attentive. I canvassed the subject of lodge, Band of Hope and RESCUE, but received no encouragement for either.

Oh, this curse of wine making! It grows like an onward rolling death cloud threatening to eclipse other communities besides Anaheim. Grapes are easily grown; a small capital suffices. There is a ready cash market for them at wineries. Many who will not make, buy, sell or furnish wine to others will be tempted to compromise with conscience thus, I only raise the harmless grapes and sell them; it is none of my business what is done with them. But when drunkenness, family misery, idleness, poverty murder and suicide inevitably follow; surely as effect succeeds cause, it will be impossible for those who raised and sold grapes expressly for wine making, to clear ttemselves of a grave responsibility, blood will be found upon their hands and skirts, and guilt upon their consciences. Local option as preparatory to prohibition is earnestly called for by many in those parts.

A good temperance young man, Mr. W. H. Gage, drove me to Orange. I have had no success as yet in starting Bands of Hope, tho I visit all the schools and talk on the subject to those interested. On a second round I think Bands could be organized at most places, as I have prepared the way and am somewhat acquainted. I may safely say the lodges visited were needing some help, encouragement and public speaking.

C. N. GOULDING.

Early in the month of August our G. W. S. informed me that it had been decided that it had been decided by the powers that be to send me on a tour of observation thru the northern counties of the state, and he very facetiously observed, "you can have a good time, and will be enabled to see the country." After riding in the slow going stage coach nearly seven hundred miles, I am decidedly of the opinion that I have "seen the country, and am quite satisfied with the stage coach of our grand fathers and do not wish to add to my stock of information in that regard.

Leaving the railroad at Wheatland on the 10th of August, I gradually worked my way northward thru the counties of Yuba, Nevada, Sierra, Plumas, Lassen into Modoc, have delivered fifty-two lectures, traveled nearly one thousand miles, addressed six thousand people, secured 75 additional names for membership, and upon the whole am well satisfied with the trip. To an old Californian it would be useless to say anything regarding the mining regions and the influences at work, nearly all detrimental to the cause of temperance . There are influences and peculiarities belonging to this state that exist in no other state in the Union. In early days thousands left their homes in the East for California, each one certain that he would acquire immense wealth, thrown together, a mixed population having no law save lynch law, no schools or churches, they became a law unto themselves. Saloons and gambling houses, houses of prostitution, all that was bad and devilish lived and flourished, for years this condition of things existed. Gradually a change was being brought about, and slowly but surely the northern counties are (———?) for the past and coming to the front, and our cause is gaining ground. One very noticeable feature is the desire to enforce the Sunday law, and wherever this is done the friends of temperance observe a change for the better: for the truth is that nearly one half of the saloons could not exist were it not for the Sunday traffic in liquor.

Nearly every place I visit I am asked this question: why dont they send Mrs. Stevens up here? It is gratifying to observe the strong hold that sister Stevens has upon our friends, but until there is some very decided improvement in the methods of traveling, it is safe to assume that sister Stevens will not venture out. It requires a strong and vigorous constitution to journey along by stage, the towns often 50 and 75 miles apart over the roughest of roads.

My usual height is 5 foot 9½: if you should observe (at the Grand Lodge) that I have diminished in stature, you may conclude that it has been owing to contact with rocks, stumps, gullies, ditches, etc., etc.

I had thought of saying a word about the snow capped mountains, about Lassen, Butte and Shasta, deep ravines and mountain grades, canyons, sparkling rills, etc., etc., all of which you will please take for granted as the romance of the trip has been entirely knocked out of me.

In my humble way I have tried to uphold the standard with what result time will tell.

F. J. CULVER.

In my two previous letters several errors occur, some cause me to make false statements. I hope the friends who are acquainted with the facts will not lay the blame to my pen.

I reached Bridgeville on Friday night, August 12th. Here we find a new lodge, organized a few months before by Bro. Brown, D. D. Bridgeville is a mountain, trading and mail point, one store and two hotels, located on the bank of a small creek. But people live in this mountainous country, for by nine o'clock some seventy-five people had gathered, some coming fifteen miles. Here again a public installation, lecture, and then a bountiful repast. After this the Lodge is called together, tho it is near midnight, but they wanted the unwritten work exemplified. The people are enthusiastic here, several names were secured for the Lodge. At this place we had the pleasure of meeting the wife and family of the son of the noted John Brown, they are as enthusiastic in the cause of their fellow men in striving to break the shackles of rum, which enslaves to-day, as the shackle that bound our colored brother in years past. Saturday morning, after a hearty good-by, found us on our way to Blocksburg, arriving here in the evening; found things rather cold and whisky ruling the town; spoke to a small audience in the evening; preached Sunday morning and lectured in the evening. This town will stand another visit. Monday we move homeward, after traveling some twenty miles on the Humboldt road, we turn to the right and pass over a new road which leads down the mountains fifteen miles to Garberville, but darkness coming on ere we reached the burg, we were obliged to put up at the sheep range of Mr. Davis, two and a half miles from the mountain city. We were very hospitably entertained. Tuesday morning drove into town. No notice of our coming had been given. We looked the town over, saw quite a number of men about three-sheets in the wind, two saloons, two stores, a hotel, blacksmith shop, harness shop and a shoe shop. On inquiry we found that Mr. Harris, the harness man, had a hall; we saw him, asked if we could get his hall, and how much he would charge. He replied by extending his hand and giving us the G. T.'s grip and a "God bless your coming to our place." This was enough, we posted our notices; my friend, Prof. Thomson, who was with me, went to the town schoolhouse, two and a half miles out, and gave notice there. On farther visits, we found Mr. Gamble, from Santa Rosa, also Mr. Garber, who turned out to be a brother of Ex-Governor Garber, of Nebraska, with whom we were acquainted. This evening we had a pleasant meeting. Next morning packed up to leave, but in bidding the friends adieu we were stopped by a Mr. Asborn and Mr. Garber, and asked to stay and give another lecture, and try to organize. I said, I would, if they—two of the leading men—would give me their names. They said, "Where is your pencil?" They gave me their names, with thirteen others, that they thought would join. We stopped, put out our team, worked all day, and at night, after the lecture, secured thirty-four names, organized with J. C. Garber, W. C. T.; Mrs. J. C. Gamble, W. V. T.; D. L. McCharles, W. Sec., and a Mr. Alonzo, Mock, L. D. This was a victory. Word comes that the lodge is adding new members every night. It is estimated that this will save from $2,000 to $3,000 to the community each year; in other words, take it from the saloons.

The 22d lecture at Cahto, 23d at Wiletts. This closes our work in the field for the G. T. We now wish to return our thanks to the friends of temperance whom we met on our trip for their kindness and cordiality, and if our visit aided them in the glorious work I am well paid. To the executive committee for the trust reposed, hoping their expectations were partially realized in the result of my work. I endeavored to do all I could, but fell far short of my own desire. With a prayer that God will bless the work and speed the day of freedom from rum, I make my bow for the present.

H. R. HUGHES.

On the 11th inst. met with Columbia Band of Hope, Bro. McNeal and Sister Dealy seem to carry it right along, Bro. Peters being absent most of the time. It is a sad fact that only two or three in a lodge can be found to help keep up a Band of Hope. We groan and deplore our slow progress, and go to sleep and let the devil have the great mass of children. This State will never be redeemed if we do not do more for the young. We can educate them to read; half our Good Templars have no taste for temperance literature, and will not read when it is put in their hands. Plenty of them will argue that a prohibitory law never has and never can be enforced! Blissful ignorance?

On the same day went down to meet a faithful few who hold the fort at Jeffersonville. It requires courage and zeal to hold out as they are doing, but fidelity will tell.

On the 13th, met with Bear Mountain Lodge and the D. D. of our county. The now famous Sunday Law was the subject of discussion. The Templars of Calaveras have *resolved* a great deal, planned much, talked more, and have *done* but little as yet. The Mountain may bring forth a mouse by and by.

On the 18th had the pleasure of attending divine service, S. S. and B. of H.

Angels can boast of a few good workers, and tho darkness has long reigned, the day of better things is at hand.

Started overland on the 20th for Grand Lodge—alone, in private conveyance.

DISTRICT LODGES TO MEET.

Placer Co. District Lodge will meet at Auburn. Monday Oct 3rd at 10 o'clock A. M.

We expect to hold two sessions A. M. and P. M. and have a grand open meeting in the evening. G. L. delegates can attend D. L. Oct 3rd and be at Vallejo Oct 4th, A full attendance requested.

D. H. MILLS.
D. S.

THE Washingtonian (Chicago) is surprised to see an editorial commendation of Hostetter's Bitters, in the "Christian at Work." Everybody knows that those "Bitters" are only a vile and seductive form of whisky, and utterly destitute of any medicinal property. But we cannot charge the Crosby religious papers with any inconsistency in advertizing whisky. In commending Christianity however their record is assailable.

Juvenile Department.

BAND OF HOPE WORK.



The Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., of California, offers to furnish, free of charge, to Sunday-schools, or other juvenile organizations desiring to adopt them for use, the newly revised Band of Hope rituals together with the ritual badges. The ritual comprises a pamphlet of 48 pages. The badges are of German silver, with a safety pin upon the back. Sample copies of the rituals and badge, or quantities for actual use, will be furnished on application to the G. W. C. T., Robert Thompson, 1,531 Golden Gate Avenue, or the Superintendent of Juvenile Work, George Bramall, Haywards, or Geo. B. Katzenstein, 328 J street, Sacramento.

TALKS WITH THE YOUNG FOLKS.

BAND OF HOPE LESSON.

LESSON SIX.

Subject—Intemperance, Disease and Death.

1. The drinking custom is largely responsible for poverty, penniless insanity, death and crime.

2. Drinkng not only tends to make men poor, fuel for pestilence, and insane, but it also hastens death.

3. Taking the average, those who drink do not live as long as those who do not drink; neither are they so well and strong while they do live.

4. Some people tell us that we need to take liquor to keep off diseases, but the truth is exactly the opposite.

5. All intoxicating liquor poisons the blood, weakens and inflames the stomach, and dries up the juices of the body.

6. Testimony from leading physicians in all parts of the world agree in saying that this is so.

7. Professor J. B. Kirk, M. D.. says that more than fotry different diseases are brought on by drink.

8. Over two thousand physicians in New York city recently signed a paper, saying that they believe total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors would make people a great deal healthier.

9 The Medical Association of the United States in 1874 passed a resolution, saying that they would "welcome with joy any change in public sentiment that would confine the use of alcoholic liquors to science, art and medicine."

10. Ninety-six physicians in Montreal agreed to the following: "That total abstinence is the best, in order to be the most healthy and vigorous."

11. Dr. Richardson, the greatest of English physicians, says that if England was all temperance the average life of the people would be one third longer.

12. Dr. Kirk adds that Mr. Richardson can not be far from right, for there are more than one hundred thousand deaths every year in England caused directly or indirectly by drink.

QUESTIONS.

1. For what five evils is the drinking custom largely responsible?

2. Besides causiug poverty, pestilence and insanity, what else does drinking do?

3. Who live the longer, those who do or those who do not drink?

4. Do we need to take liquor to keep off disease?

5. What effect has all intoxicating liquor upon the blood, the stomach and the juices of the body?

6. The testimonies of what class of people agree upon this?

TRUTH.—Drinking brings on disease snd hastens death.

7. How many different diseases does Dr. Kirk say are brought on by drink?

8. What did two thousand physicians in New York city do recently?

9. What resolutious did the Medical Associations of the United States pass in 1874?

10. To what did ninety-six physicians in Montreal agree?

11. What does Dr. Richardson say would happen if England was all temperance?

12. How many deaths are there each year in England from drink!

GOLDEN TEXT.—Who hath woe? Who hath sorrow?—PROV. 23: 26.

LESSON NOTES.

2.—Drinking a cause of sudden death.

A celebrated physician says: "From a careful observation of this subject during many years of practice, I am persuaded that tens of thousands of temperate drinkers die annually of diseases through which total abstainers would pass in safety.

An Indian chief on a visit to England said: "Many of my forefathers did live one hundred years, before your countrymen did bring fire-water amongst them, but now very few do live sixty years."

Many instances of sudden deaths as the result of taking intoxicating drinks are known. It is said that in St Louis, in the hot summer of 1878, nearly all the people who suffered from sunstrokes were tipplers or drunkards.

Dr. Sewell says, "From the fact that the heart sympathizes strongly with the stomach, and is so easily agitated by the passions which alcohol excites, and from several cases that I have dissected, I am inclined to think that it seldom escapes uninjured in the habitual drunkard." As proof of this, he gives one or two cases of sudden death from the use of alcohol.

"A large, athletic man, an old toper, drank a glass of raw whisky and fell instantly dead. On dissection, it was found that the heart was spasmodically contracted and the blood all squeezed out of it. Again, a drunken man while making a public speech, his passions being somewhat excited, fell instantly dead. Upon examination, his heart was found cramped and pinched down to the smallest compass, and the blood all pinched out of it. The blood itself was loaded with alcohol, and the heart was making a herculean effort to throw it out, when the man perished."

3.—DRINKING TENDS TO SHORTEN LIFE.

Judge Pitman says: "That the use of intoxicating liquors to such an extent as to produce drunkenness is a cause of disease and death, is too obvious and universally admitted to allow of argument. Of course, it shortens life if it renders health less perfect while it lasts."

As a class drunkards are short-lived. No life insurance office will accept an insurance on an individual whose habits are known to be intemperate.

From careful observation it has been found that the average duration of life, after the commencement of intemperate habits, among mechanics and laboring men, was eighteen years; among traders, dealers and merchants, seventeen years, and among professional men and gentlemen fifteen years only.

It appears, then, that drinkers shorten their lives just in proportion to their means for gratifying their inordinate passion. Professional men and gentlemen, on account of their larger means, are able to obtain more drink than the mechanic or laboring man, and consequently die earlier.

W. A. Guy, M. D., says: "It has been ascertained that in men peculiarly exposed to the temptation of drinking, the mortality before thirty-five years of age is twice as great as in men following similar occupations but less liable to fall into this fatal habit. It has also been shown that the rate of mortality among persons addicted to intemperance is more than three times as great as among the population at large. The greater number of these deaths are due to delirium tremens and diseases of the brain, and to dropsical affections supervening on diseases of the liver and kidneys."

Mr. Wakely Coroner of Middlesex, says: "The amount and variety of disease produced by this drinking system are most horrible to contemplate. Indeed, none can have any idea, save those who have paid special attention to the subject, of the vast amount of disease occasioned by the use of intoxicating liquor. Indeed, there is scarcely a morbid affection to which the human body is liable that has not in one way or another been produced by them; there is not a disease but they have aggravated, nor a predisposition to disease which they have not called into action; and altho their effects are in some degree modified by age and temperament, by habit and occupation, by climate and season of the year, and even by the intoxicating agent itself, yet the general and ultimate consequences are the same."

The United States Dispensatory says: "As an article of daily use, alcoholic liquors produce the most deplorable consequences. Besides the moral degradation which they cause, their habitual use gives rise to dyspepsia, dropsy, paralysis, and not unfrequently mania."

4—INTOXICATING DRINKS NOT A PREVENTITIVE OF DISEASE.

"Three-quarters of the chronic diseases of England," says Dr. Chambers, "and a large proportion in America, are in some way combined with fatty degeneracy, and chiefly with those who use ardent spirits."

It has been previously shown that drinking people were the first subjects of pestilence, and as pestilence is but some common disease from which a large number of people are suffering at once, it must also be true that drinking people are always more subject to diseases of various kinds than abstainers. "And yet," says Thayer, "while it (alcohol) is doing the work of death it promises and counterfeits life.

Sir H. Thompson, a well known physician in Europe, says: I have long had the conviction that there is no greater cause of evil, moral and physical, in this country, than the use of alcoholic beverages. Such is the result of observation during more than twenty years of professional life, devoted to hospital practice, and to private practice in every rank above it. Thus, I have no hesitation in attributing a very large proportion of some of the most painful and dangerous maladies which come under my notice, as well as those which every medical man has to treat, to the ordinary and daily use of fermented drink taken in the quantity which is commonly called moderate."

Dr. Mosely testifies that "those who drink nothing but water, or make it their principal drink, are but little affected by the climate, and can undergo the greatest fatigue without inconvenience, and are never subject to dangerous or troublesome diseases.

The Cincinnati Medical Reporter says: "A large party of men in the prime of life spent a very cold night on the western plains. Some drank to keep themselves warm. This is the close of the report of one of the party: "They all suffered just according as they took in the whisky—those that got drunk froze to death; those that drank less, but too much, died after awhile; those that drank only moderately will feel it as long as they live. Three did not drink any; they were only cold, but did not suffer nor freeze."

In the Medical Temperance Journal we find the following statement. "In nearly all the cases of death caused by exposure to cold that I have known or heard of, it was found, on inquiry, that the persons so dying had taken some alcoholic drinks, not necessarily iu large quantity, before going out into a low temperature, the effect produced being languor, drowsiness. inability,or disinclination to walk, imperfect circulation, stupor and finally death. So well is this bad effect known by people in the far northwest of America and Canada, that they will seldom take even a single glass of spirits when about to be exposed to extreme cold."—B. H. Quarterly.

LETTER FROM BRO. J. J. PORTER.

MORNING STAR BAND OF HOPE.

Reading some time ago, that Kansas and Maine were strewn knee-deep with temperance literature before a single prohibitory law was secured, it occurred to me that that was what we needed here, and I determined to redeem the promise made to you a couple of weeks ago, to use what little influence I had in this community (which I have just been convinced is very little save with its little ones) toward getting up a club for the RESCUE, the ablest expounper of temperance truths that I have ever seen from any quarter of the globe.

The more expeditiously to accomplish that work, I sent my "crown jewels" of the Band of Hope, last Monday morning, out into the wilderness of vanity and sin, to warn the elders of the wrath to come, and point out to them their duty to the rising generation of our town, who are being dragged down to hell by all the maniacal strength of the twenty-five rum-shops which loom up in our midst like so many chimneys of the infernal regions; where at all hours of the day and night, the fiendish shrieks of the blasphemer, shock the ears of the passers-by, and where the nauseating fumes of their burning, penetrate and stifle the few genuine Christians that still live in this afflicted village.

With their little hearts filled with joy at the thot that they now had an opportunity to do some good and active work in the cause of God and their fellow beings, eagerly and rapidly thay sped from house to house, and from store to workshop, vieing with each other in their endeavors to spread among the people the truths, which they are taught in the meetings of their Band, each Sabbath afternoon, and which can be found printed only in thoroly temperance journals. They reminded one, as they of necessity sped through the "brimstone district," of white-robed angels flitting thru the infernal regions in search of some lost jewel.

But alas! the sordidness of the hour turned their joy into sorrow, and their eagerness into discouragement; the night came on and foot-sore and weary they returned to their homes, to tell the sad story that money was God. And to-day when I asked each little one how many subscribers they had secured, and they innocently and sorrowfully answered, "I have been all over and I could not get one," my heart sank within me as I beheld the tears ready to burst from their bright eyes, and I felt sorry that I had sent them out into such a cold and uncharitable community, even to work for that community's good. There was but one bright exception; one little one received two six months subscribers, and the balance (18) I secured myself after much talk. And now, Bro. W. all I can say is, woe unto him who bringeth discouragement to the little ones who are trying to make themselves useful in the world.

J. J. Porter

SUICIDE.

One of the most startling and impressive events which came under the notice of my boyhood was a suicide. It was then and there an exceedingly rare occurrence, and only the crime of crazy or drunken people. The thot of any one murdering a human being was shocking; but of murdering one's self was horrible in the extreme. We did not read of such things then as we do now, every day. At intervals of years perhaps, we shuddered at the news of some far distantly perpetrated horror, now become of daily occurrence. On this occasion a stranger of perhaps 30 years of age, during or after a prolonged rum drinking spree at a tavern, had hanged himself, and passing by, I looked into the outhouse where the lifeless body lay and saw it. It was the first time I had realized that such a thing could ever happen on this continent and for me the curtain was lifted over a stage of horrible scenery whose reality had hitherto been unthot of. The impression of intense horror at the deed and pity for the fate of the wretched victim of the rum fiend, remains fresh to-day, whenever that awful word suicide is mentioned.

Not one of us could help feeling an intense repugnance, were the idea suggested to us, that the body exposed for identification at the morgue, or the subject of an inquest might one day be ours. But is it at all strange that we have so many completed suicides, while we have so many more thousands committing partial suicide every day? taking the first and many more succeeding steps toward the accomplished work of the suicide.

The poor wretch whom I saw long ago with face distorted, ghastly, blackened, the nightmare horror of a lifetime, had only run the whole race, upon which the tobacco smoker and eater, and the beer and whisky drinker and opium taster are setting out and traveling the various stages. He brot his self-killing to a violent and abrupt termination. You smoker and drinker are torturing out your life by slower gradations, but the suicide is none the less sure.

Beer and tobacco and opium are poisons, poisons; poisons that kill; and all who use any of them are none the less suicides. The habitual use of any of these things renders perfect health impossible, and shortens life with the most absolute certainty and by the most unanswerable logic. Therefore, the user of these poisons whose only effect is an attack upon our life, is more or less a self murderer: if it could be proved that he has lived to 89 and might have lived to 90 or 89 and three months, he is a suicide.

These things have been trifled with too long. The users of alcohol and tobacco are increasing in number and the rapidity with which their inherited madness and the more ingeniously seductive arts of the poisoners entangle them in helpless, hopeless slavery, is also increasing; and with this increased use of these body and soul poisons, the muster roll of the murders, suicides, and maniacs, sympathises exactly in the added thousands which every year swell the record of death in its most appalling and horrible character.

Let us warn everybody against these forms of self destruction.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS AND TEMPERANCE.

Charleston, Aug. 29,1881.

Dear Freeman: If you will permit me, I will venture a word thru the columns of your valuable paper about Sabbath Schools and temperance in the same. If the fortresses of evil are ever to be taken, and the world won for Christ, and the sin of intemperance forever blotted out of existence in our country, it must be done thru and by the children of to-day to a very large extent, as the growing generation always determines the future of a nation. So let us, as Sabbath School workers, try to teach the children to love the cause of temperance, and in coming years intemperance will be spoken of only as one of the evils of the past. I fear there are many Sabbath Schools in our State where little or nothing, is said to the children about the evils of drinking and drunkenness. and I would beg of all the Superintendents of Sabbath Schools to unite and let us try in future to do more to teach the young hearts under our care to love the cause of temperance and to work for its advancement in our land, for I do think that there can in this way be a grand work accomplished for the good of future generations in our Sunday Schools of to-day.

S. S. Worker.

LITTLE MOLLIE.

A TRUE STORY.

My Dear Juveniles:—Last Thursday morning I was at my window looking impatiently down the broad river for the coming of the San Francisco Steamer, for my mother and brother were on board. At an early hour I heard the boom announcing the vessel before the city, and in a minute was standing upon the wharf. As the ship was being moored my eager glances were soon arrested and fixed upon a familiar face, smiling from a cabin window, and at the earliest possible moment I was in the room and presence of her whose love and care led my youthful, unsteady feet, into the ever-beautiful ways of virtue.

After being made still more thankful by the story of good health and pleasant trip, our conversation was interrupted by the entry of a lady and a little girl of some eight years, who were also occupants of the same room. At first dull glance of the large, blue eyes, I saw that the child was sick. "Poor Mollie," said her aunt, (for such was their relation) "I dont know what to do for her, nothing seems to have any effect." A kind word of sympathy then turned the languid, swimming eyes on me, and as she sat upon a low soft stool near me, I took the little hand in mine. It was cold and clammy as death, and the little nails were quite blue. After telling me of her efforts and failure to get the child "warmed up," the aunt turned and drew a flask from her traveling bag and poured quite a dram of whisky into a glass, and before I could frame a remonstrance, poured it dowh the childs throat, and then dragged her away on deck again.

In answer to my expressed horror when they were gone, my mother told me that such had been the treatment all the way from San Francisco. Kind remonstrances were answered with scant politeness—

"If liquor wont warm her, what can?"

But with my mother, the moments flew too fast, and to my great surprise, I discovered that the ship had loosed, and was moving up the river. Being thus compelled to content myself with an inevitable ride to Portland, when the morning air had grown a little warmer, I took my mother on deck to enjoy the beautiful scenery. We had not been seated long, when our pleasure was turned to pain by the appearance of our lady friend and little Mollie. The aunt was so charmed by the beautiful shore (to which the ship was passing very near,) that she did not see us; but dear little Mollie was not in condition to enjoy the scenery. As she passed slowby, still turning her head in appreciation of obvious sympathy, the dire effects of the vile poison were alarmingly visible in the watery, unsteady eyes, the flushed cheeks, and the expression of countenance that told so plainly of the pain in the dear little head. But under all this it was plainly seen that the child was summoning all her strength to shape the little blue, quivering lips into a smile. And thus the poor little victim of ignorance and the all-destroying rum delusion passed from my sight and I saw her no more.

Soon after the ship got aground, and I went ashore at St. Helens and returned on the Lurline, where I enjoyed the company of the pleasant temperance captain and crew, tho saddened by the remembrance of poor little Mollie and her ignorant, rum-deluded aunt.

If little Mollie gets well, her aunt will never cease to laud the flask and its blessed contents that saved her life; but if Mollie dies, then the sorrowing aunt will wring her hands in self reproach that she did not save her by giving more whisky. O, this woful ignorance! Boys, what can we do—what can we do girls, to save the people and our beloved, blighted land from the terrible scourge?

Many of mature years are beyond our reach—joined to their rum idol; but can we not do more to save our young companions from being led in the same ruinous way? Let us rouse up to more vigorous work, storing our minds with truth, and cultivating courage to fight the noble battle with never failing zeal.

T. J. Alley

Astoria, Sept. 18, 1881.

ITEMS OF THE CONVOCATION.

Our country pays one hundred millions of dollars annually for the support of religion; seventeen hundred millions for the support of the rum traffic —one dollar to God, seventeen dollars to the devil! When will the millenium come?

Prohibition is made of good material, the same material God made the ten commandments of.

Whisky is very good in its place, but its place has a much hotter climate than any country around here.

If there is not manhood enough in the nation to protect its homes and its women, then in God's name give woman the power to protect herself.

Temperance laws, to effect anything, must be made by temperance men, construed by temperance judges, and executed by temperance officers.

I would not vote for my own father, on my own party ticket, if he was not an out-and-out temperance man.

That man who can draw up a platform which means nothing, is just the man politicians want.

Why flatter the liquor dealers by calling their place of business a saloon? It is a term they themselves have stolen from a respectable institution. Dram-shops is the legal term for places where liquor is sold; let us call them by their right name. Glittering words mean nothing in this fight.

All dram-shops in Mississippi are closed all day Sunday, and no one thinks of objecting. This in a state where we are apt to think there is not much respect for law ought to make Illinois blush.

The best way to get rid of a bad law is to enforce it.

We shall never educate men to respect law and to frame good ones by teaching them to disregard law.

Use every prohibition club there is in the license law to beat its own brains out. In enforcing license laws we are not enforcing license, but the prohibitory parts of the law.

If your officers will not enforce the law, lay low till the next election, then elect those who will. Do tell them that God will do the very best he can for us if we do the best we can for Him. The Lord believes in fair play.

I think it is a poor business for one party to make laws and leave them to be enforced by the other party who voted against them.

If these bar room loafers wish to know how much they will be missed when they leave this world, let them take a skiff, row out into Lake Michigan, stick a cambric needle into the water, then come back in an hour or two and hunt for the hole—*Signal.*

JOHNNY'S REASON.

A circus came in town, and everybody knows how the music and the grand tent and horses set all the boys agog. Quarters and shillings are in great demand: and many a choice bit of money have the circus-riders carried away which was meant for better purposes.

A little boy was seen looking around the premises with a great deal of curiosity. "Halloo, Johnny," said a man who knew him, "going to the circus?"

"No, sir," answered Johnny' "father don't like 'em."

"Oh, well, I'll give you money to go, Johnny," said the man.

"Father don't approve of them," answered Johnny.

"Well, go in for once, and I'll pay for you."

'No, sir,'' said Johnny, "my father would give me the money if he thought 'twere best; besides, I've got twenty-five cents in my strong box, twice enough to go."

"I'd go, Johnny, for once; its wonderful the way the horses do," said the man. "Your father needn't know it."

"I can't," said the boy.

"Now why? asked the man.

"Cause,' said Johnny, twirling his bare toes in the sand, "after I've been I couldn't look my father right in the eye, but I can now.'"—Anon.

"What is your advice to young men about smoking?" asked a young man of an old smoker.

"Never begin!" was the reply.

The Rescue.

DEVOTED TO

Temperance, Current Literature, General News, and whatever may concern the public welfare.

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P. O. Box 1721,
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TWO COSTLY PUPILS OF THE U. S. SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

The National Sunday School, the temple of our national god, is the national dramshop. 16 years ago a properly trained graduate and daily worshipper of this institution, armed with his usual measure of natural license crime-inspiring beverage, shot President Lincoln. The U. S. had profited from the duty on the whisky which Booth had drank thru life to the extent of perhaps $100. But the drinking of the liquor cost us the life of President Lincoln at a time when his counsel and services were most valuable. It put the nation to vast expense in funeral rites all over the country; pursuit and trial of criminals: industry and business interrupted &c. It defeated the will of the people in the choice of President and created a four years war between, on the one side, the people and Congress, and on the other, the President elected by the bullet of the assassin emissary of the dramshop.

The account stood something like this:

Gain of the U. S. by revenue on Booth's whiskey..... $100
Loss of the U. S. by damage caused by Booth drunk.....50,000,000
Balance.....Loss $49,999,900

Nobody learned anything from this lesson; but some righteous people distributed the comforting intelligence that God did the whole thing, and it was all right of course.

Charles Guiteau was a native citizen to whom the U. S. and his own state owed protection, and education, and the duty of making it easy for him to do right, and hard to do wrong. But the U. S. and his own State sold him body and soul for a sum of money to the whiskey and beer thieves to make what they liked of him; and under the egis, and seal of the U. S. and with the consent of this Christian Nation they educated him to be a thief, a swindler and an assassin. He was exactly a promising pupil of our national Sunday School.

If we give him credit for patriotism enough to have drank fifty barrels of beer in his time, which probably was all he could pay for, the account will stand about thus:

Loss, expenses of General Garfields illness..$200,000
Funeral expenses.....100,000
Mourning and funeral expenses last Monday all over the U. S.....10,000,000
Suspension of labor one day..... 8,000,000
Interruption of business..... 5,000,000
$23,300,000
Gain of the U. S. revenue on 50 Bbls beer 50
.....$23,299,950

To which is to be added

Loss of President Garfield....	millions	incalculable
National disgrace.....	"	"
Defeat of the election by the People.....	"	"
Election of a President not desired.....	"	"
Elevation of the Nations worst and most hated Cataline traitor to a first power in the land.....	"	"

This does not look like a financial transaction to be proud of, only viewing it in that light; but the Nation has at least 600,000 more of just such accounts; the damages thru its daily victims slain, not so stupendous in any one case, but in the aggregate many hundred times greater.

And every day the murderers of the dramshop and brewery slauter their human victims, and bring as much agony and misery, and woe and tears into the families of innocent and virtuous women and children, as the beer shop bullet has inflicted upon the family and relatives of our lamented President. And the great mass of our people are so hardened in sin that they don't care a rap, sinner and saint alike.

There is a rumor of Cataline Conkling being called to the cabinet. It is hard to believe. Mr. Arthur surely must know that would be a signal for the opening of a four years war between himself and the people. There is probably no foundation for the report; for whenever Conkling becomes Secretary, Guiteau should be equally rewarded by a European mission, or something handsome. Mr. Conkling ought to be satisfied to be allowed to remain in the country at all.

SELLING LIQUOR TO INDIANS.

A short time ago a man living near the town of Sonoma furnished a couple of Indians some wine. A prosecution was instituted against him in the court of a justice of the peace. He was committed and sentenced to pay a fine of $60, and in default of payment was committed to the county jail. He applied for his discharge on a writ of habeas corpus before Judge J. G. Pressley of the Superior court on the ground that the section of the penal code making it a misdemeanor to give or sell intoxicating liquor to an Indian was in conflict with the new constitution of California and the 14th amendment of the constitution of the United States. The argument of an able counsel failed to convince the judge that either the constitution of California or of the United States had deprived the legislature of the power of protecting the community from drunken Indians, or of the power of punishing the man who brings them to that condition. The point was made that the law prohibiting sales of liquor to Indians was class legislation, and in contravention of the section of the constitution which forbids special legislation, and therefore was repealed by that instrument.

The judge fully sustained the law, holding that it was not in conflict with the constitution, and was in full force and effect. The writ was dismissed and the applicant remanded to the custody of the sheriff to be held till he paid his fine or served his time out.

Santa Rosa.

Too Radical.—That the Rescue objects to the abominable whiskey quackery practice upon the late president is pronounced by somebody too radical. There are some surmises afloat respecting the autopsy having proved that the wound was necessarily mortal. As to that, only the medical men present at the autopsy know, and perhaps they are not sure. But no one can present a rational disproof of the evident fact that if there was a pretty fair chance, a strong chance of recovery, the whisky, opium, koumis, rum and wine treatment, and further keeping the patient so long in a very unwholesome atmosphere, utterly robbed him of that chance. There is no doubt of the mechanical surgical skill of his physicians, but their poisoning processes indicate extreme barbarous ignorance of the nature and effect of those poisons.

WHAT HAVE WE DONE.

There are parties who profess to be heartily in favor of temperance, but when any temperance organization is mentioned, their antagonism is at once manifested, if not expressed roundly. "What have the I. O. G. T. done, they ask, or the Sons, &c? The answer to that is, indeed they have been weak and faulty, careless and cold, often faithless, never quite as active and self-sacrificing, and earnest as they ought to have been; but with all their imperfections and shortcomings and failings, they have done all that has been done for the cause of temperance, while their criticizing assailants, have been, and many of them are still helping the legions of rum and Satan.

That there are a few stray sheep who gather in the folds of our churches yet—that there are enough sober people able to build and maintain a church—that there is any semblance of Christianity left in the land, any respect for law and order, any good institution of any description surviving—it is all very largely, if not wholly due to the weak and fallible and imperfect temperance organizations, which for the past fifty years ought to have done and been better—but they have done so infinitely more and better than any other people, or society or class that no outsider has any right whatever to cast a reproach on them, or find any fault.

The temperance reform at its inception found the church totally blind on the question of drink, in perfect peace, concord and alliance with the Satanic custom and traffic. Temperance in the church has made the drink demon let go its grip on the throat of the church, and the temperance wing of some churches has absorbed the whole membership and in most of them has either become the majority, or silenced opposition. The temperance organizations have been manifestly the arm of God for the deliverance of the world from the empire of Satan. They have been composed of the best human material on earth right along: Erring and fallible and imperfect men and women, but the most consciencious, benevolent, upright, charitable, self-sacrificing and most devotedly Christian people of the age. And what they have done has rescued the Christian religion from going out in the darkness under the conquering hosts of Satan.

Some will say to this that the church could not go out in darkness; perhaps not, but a great deal of active work has always been necessary to keep it from going out, and the temperance warfare against the kingdom and power of Satan with all its faults, has been, and is the most useful and effective organization in the world, and the most successful agency in acheiving its conquest for the kingdom of God.

The Pacific Bank. One Bank is about as good as another if you only want to get a five dollar greenback converted into silver halves and quarters. But thousands of people have been ruined by carelessness in selecting the Bank to which important interests should be confided. While honest and well meaning institutions conducted by upright consciencious people have gone under, time and again, thru some unfortunate casualty or combination of misfortunes, it is comforting to know that a certain class of Banks of rare quality are always by the most completely careful as well as skilful management, maintained in a condition of perfect security and perfect capacity to meet every legitimate demand and perform every legitimate service that may be required of a banker by farmer, merchant, trader or private citizen. The Pacific Bank has had almost 20 years of that kind of career, a completely satisfying one to every one of its constituents, and it is going to move on, always improving its status and facilities, and never making a backward or uncertain step. The readers of the Rescue dont want any introduction to the President Dr. R. H. McDonald whose name is becoming to them a "Household word," See advertizement.

Mr. T. J. Sutton now of San Jose and Mrs. Sutton his wife are accredited agents of the Rescue. Bro. Sutton was eight years ago editor and proprietor of the Idaho World, then a very excellent secular paper but at the same time an earnest and able defender of temperance in every issue.

A WORD TO OUR YOUNG LODGES.

A letter comes from Orange, but as the writer gives no name, of course it cannot appear. It hints at a prevalent idea in its quarter that the cost of being a Good Templar is too much. It is a most natural thing for new recruits who come in, to think they can suggest some improvements in the generally accepted management of the Lodge or Order: but it would be very singular indeed if they should form as correct a judgment as the experienced heads who have been managing and watching these things for thirty years, and with only one motive all the time, to make the Lodge successful and satisfactory and attractive to all who unite with it.

Now the first and most important object in planting and running a lodge is to make it permanent and useful in promoting the cause of Temperance. To be permanent it must be useful: to be useful it must be in earnest, and the members must teach themselves and be able to teach their neighbors and their children something which they dont know; something that when they do kuow it will make them Good Templars and better and happier people.

When people are in earnest they will soon make their meetings interesting to the right kind of people. It must never be supposed that the Lodge is for mere amusenent: all amusements and exercises should have a bearing upon the promotion of temperance and when that is made a rule the meetings are sure to be most acceptable to all concerned.

It would be very nice if a lodge and Grand Lodge could find halls, lights, furniture, books, tracts piano &c for every lodge without costing any body a cent. But it cannot be done and we need not further allude to such an idea. Yet there are a great many well intentioned people who try and have tried to run temperance organizations of all kinds on the sole merit of their being so cheap—so very cheap—"so cheap that every body can belong."

Now it is urgently necessary to guard against the waste of a dime that belongs to the temperance reform, but wherever this cheapening experiment has been tried it has made the organization worthless: it always became so useless that the only cheap thing left was to bury it.

A variety of open and secret societies have had their run of success, till the cheapening process was adopted, and then they died out one after another, poisoned with the same dose of cheapening quackery. Our own Order followed suit in most of the States, and cheap John has got the Good Templars in many States utterly void of any influence or power and only an obstacle in the way of the cause of temperance.

In this State the financial basis which you find as part of the machine to which you have united yourselves—is the old one with which your Grand Lodge was organized 21 years ago, it has never been tinkered with nor cheapened nor ruined; and for that reason our Order in California has about 40.000 times the force and character and usefulness, that many of the jurisdictions possess where they have made cheapness their chief end and aim.

It is a pity that this cry of cheapness should be raised in a new Lodge; there is no danger of it in an old one. If your dues were ten times their present amount you could not practice any economy as a body, that would equal that of keeping up your lodge. You will want additional furniture; a library; assistance to a Band of Hope, help to a deserving sick sister or brother, and if you should find your selves after making every provision for all these things, with $250 or $500 in a safe bank at the credit of your lodge, it will be one of those calamities you can afford to bear with complacency.

Depend upon it that every member should deem it one of his first duties to keep our financial system intact and inviolable, for had that been tampered with in the past our success would have been impossible; and whenever we begin to listen to the old song of cheap john, our course down hill begins for certain.

GOV. ST JOHN.

EXTRACTS FROM HIS SPEECH AT LAKE BLUFF.—PROHIBITION RUINING THE STATE.

Yes, and they tell us prohibition is ruining our State; that is the position taken by the towns and cities of this State where they bid defiance to the law.

In 1871 the city of Leavenworth had 20,000 population and about 100 saloons, and she has clung to the saloons ever since. In 1881 her population has declined from 20,000 to less than 17,000, notwithstanding the fact that she has had saloons enough to have given her a population of 100,000, if they are necessary for the prosperity of a city.

In 1871,—I wish to give the official figures so that it cannot be said that I misrepresent the facts,—the assessed valuation of the property of Leavenworth was $5,991.027. In 1881. after she had hugged her saloons for ten years in spite of the advice of her true friends to do otherwise, the assessed value of her property had declined to $3,281,863.66. A falling off in ten years of $2.710,163,34. The only city of its size in the Union that has suffered such a loss, on account of the policy pursued by it: the only city in Kansas which has lost in population or wealth during that time; all the others have grown, but Leavenworth has clung to her saloons until they have nearly killed her. We find she has openly violated the law since the 1st day of May.

PROHIBITION IN TOPEKA.

Topeka, at first, thought she would rebel, but we have a prosecuting attorney in Shawnee County that is as true to his duty as the needle to the pole; a man who can neither be bought, browbeaten, nor coaxed to do what is wrong. He commenced prosecution; the first attempt to enforce the law was the temperance people's "Bull Run;" the second was a hung jury; the third was a hung jury; the fourth was a conviction; the fifth a conviction; the sixth also, and we now have the seventh lawbreaker on the grid-iron, and are making it red hot for him. We have the backbone of the rebellion at Topeka greatly weakened, and I tell you it will be but a short time until we break it, and you can blot Topeka out from among the cities where law-breakers connot be convicted. [Applause.]

EFFECT ON IMMIGRATION.

We are told that we are getting no German immigration. I went down the Santa Fe road not long since and had to ride on the rear platform of the sleeper on a camp stool, because there was no room on the inside of the train, and when I finally got in the front car I found it full of Germans; I supposed of course that they were going to New Mexico or Colorado, where they could get whisky and beer, but discovered that they were really going to Kansas. They are coming to Kansas for a legitimate purpose, and we welcome them with all our hearts. We are having a better class of immigration this year, in spite of the whisky ring, than ever before. I find the following from the McPherson Independent.

"The talk about the prohibitory law stopping immigration to the State is for effect only: used by its opponents for its repeal; the Kansas, Pacific and Santa Fe estimate of immigration to the State this year reaches 140,000; that is an immense immigration if true, which for most any year might be considered pretty good: if we are to judge from our county of McPherson the estimate is not too great, because there have been many farms sold this year, and a great many to Germans fresh from the old country."

Now, 140,000 a year in my judgment, is too many; I think 100,000 will cover the immigration for 1881, but let me tell you, we are getting the best immigration the State ever had; it brings money to the State; men who buy farms and stock them; men with money who go into business, which is a great deal better than crowding twice as many out on the Western frontier of Kansas, whom a part of the time we would have to support.

EFFECTS ON BUSINESS.

Let us see if we are losing business: Take the Santa Fe road for instance, which earned in 1881 in June, $438,998,00 more than it did in June, 1880. Business is increasing everywhere; our State never was so prosperous; let us see whether we are losing in dollars and cents or not. I find that in the year 1876 we commenced the biennial system of assessing real property. In 1877 there was no valuation on real property, and consequently the increase was on personal property alone: it amounted to $3,648,213,-52. in 1879 the increase on personal property alone was $6,231,468,71, and in 1881, the present year, the increase on personal property reached $10-243,-611,59. Can't we stand that kind of ruination? [Applause.]

The population of the penitentiary December 30, 1880, was 725. July 1. 1881, it was only 659. thus it will be seen that in one spot, and one only, are we losing population, and I think we can stand it. [Applause.]

Outside of the larger cities, prohibition is as honestly enforced and obeyed as any other penal law upon the statute book. It is a grand success and the rum power knows it. [Applause.[

Now, my friends, I have talked longer than I intended; I have endeavored to lay before you the facts as I find them; I have not tried to indulge in anything sensational, but simply to speak the plain truth. I say to you men who vote,—and I wish I could say you women, who vote; for if I could, there would be no necessity for crowding into a hall like this to discuss this question; for the political power of the wives and mothers of this country would at once settle it forever—this is no time for men to occupy a doubtful position on this question. Every good citizen should speak out boldly. Let moral and political cowards step to the rear until the true men and women of the State shall have won a victory so overwhelming as to make the rum power throughout the country tremble. God is just and the victory will be for the people.—[Great Applause.]

BOGUS FINANCE.

NATIONAL BRIGANDAGE.

Ex-Secretary John Sherman boasts of the successful issue of Republican party financiering. "The tax on alcoholic drinks pays the interest on the National debt." But he omits to say that to pay that tax costs the people every year, at the lowest calculation,

700,000,000 dollars in cash.
1,000,000,000 dollars in damages.
100,000 American citizens destroyed and killed.
100,000 American citizens led into vice and crime.

Many thousands of people assassinated and butchered in the shambles of the grog shop—PRESIDENT GARFIELD one of the latest victims.

And the first and most privileged civilization of the world converted by the foreign grogshops into the chosen field of the most cruel and bloody crime, and the worst system of criminal violence, debauchery and lawless ruffianism that the world has ever produced.

KIND WORDS.

[From the "Home Circle," published by San Francisco Cash Grocery, 519 Post Street.]

The following extracts from letters sent by our patrons are encouraging and will stimulate us to renewed efforts to deserve confidence and patronage:

RENO, Nev., Sept. 15, 1881.

"The goods shipped by you last Saturday arrived safely on Tuesday. Am well pleased with everything. You will doubtless receive more orders from Reno soon."

ARBUCKLE, Colusa County, Cal., Sept. 14.

"Goods received; selection suits; will send other orders when needed. Please return coops, as I shall want them to send you poultry soon again."

TURLOCK, Aug. 22, 1881.

"I send you another order. I was pleased with the goods you sent me before, and persuaded Mr. R. to send you a trial order. There are several who will send from this place soon."

ARBUCKLE, Sept. 12, 1881.

"I enclose order for $8.05; will send again soon. Several parties from this vicinity trading with you now, and all well pleased."

VALLEY FORD, Sept. 14, 1881.

"Will send you more apples soon; sales perfectly satisfactory. Send me a 30-dozen egg case and I will endeavor to fill it with fresh eggs and return it to you."

VALLEJO, Sept. 6, 1881.

"Goods all O. K. Enclose money order for amount of bill."

ST. HELENA, Cal.

"Groceries received all right; had not time to look them over until to-day."

HANFORD, Tulare Co., Sept. 12.

"Goods received in good condition; everything suits. I find I have saved several dollars by giving you the order, even in this small amount."

MONTEREY, Sept. 9, 1881.

"The goods you sent me are perfectly satisfactory. I will need more soon, and shall send my order to you for them."

MANCHESTER, Sept. 15, 1881.

"Please send me some more of your "Home Circles," I have given the last one away. Many of my neighbors intend to send to you for groceries."

The "Home Circle," a temperance paper, contains full price list of groceries and provisions, with information for ordering and shipping goods to any place on the Pacific coast.

Sample copies sent free to any address. It will save you money to have it. Address, 519 Post Street, San Francisco, California.

ENFORCED SOBRIETY.

The Daily Telegraph, London, exclaims against the tyranny of the Sunday closing law in Wales. "If two of every three people in Wales choose to buy no liquor on Sunday but prefer to go to church and hear two sermons on that day, shall nothing be done for the stranger that is within their gates?" It might have asked with equal justice and good sense. if the people of San Francisco choose to eat mutton and veal and potatoes on Sunday, shall there be no baked baby for the Feejean or Marquesas Kanaka that may happen to be within their gates? Shall his tastes be denied legitimate gratification because the people of California have fanatical idea about human life?

If there is one principle of law and human rights that has an honest claim to observance or respect, it is certain that if two persons of every three in any community desire that no horseracing, burglary, assassination, gambling, thieving, rum-selling and murderous rowdyism shall be publicly carried on in their community it should not be done; not Sunday nor on week day. To bring in the rights of strangers to demand that Sunday grogshops and Sunday desecration and hells of debauchery must be established in a respectable community, against the sense and wishes of the resident citizenship—is a piece of jibbering idiocy, that if uttered before the inmates of a lunatic asylum would excite compassion for its imbecility.

Enforced sobriety, enforced by every possible security of legal enactment, hedged about with every protective precaution and ensured by the swiftest and surest penalties for its violation on the part of tempter and victim—should be one of the chiefest aims not only of legislation but of religious, moral, and political education.

It is a surprising thing that such journals as the Telegraph and those that assume to lead public opinion in this country should resist the right of the people to put down murder schools, crime nets and pitfall traps for the children—and in the endeavor to curry favor with the vilest interests of society, flood the country with tirades against prohibition and falsehoods about results in Maine and Kansas.

In unrelenting, bitter hostility to temperance and in the capacity to babble from week to week the most idiotic, driveling, imbecile, nasty and utterly contemptible rubbish in ridicule and derision of temperance, and to make really ingenious sycophantic suppliance at the feet of the wine and whisky debaucheries, the Amador Sentinel and the Record Union carry the honors in this state. Whether a writer is an idiot or not, he is of necessity compelled to assume that he is one, from the first to the last line of everything he writes against prohibition or Sunday observance or any of the decencies and moral requisites of civilization.

CALLAHAN'S RANCH, Sept. 17, 1881.

Prof. Wm. Crowhurst lectured at this place Thursday, 15th inst. closing his Siskiyou campaign.

This being the point of his first and last lecture in the county, our Lodge has felt a great interest in the present and future results of Bro. Crowhurst's labors among us. One active Lodge in the county when he came and five when he left, is the apparent result.

As Good Templars, we here can see much more. As Bro. C. expressed it, the ice was four feet thick and the devil skating on top. We can see that the ice is cracked and when arrangements are made in accordance with some of his suggestions, the ice will be badly broken and the devil of whisky power in this section be forced to go under. So strong is the whisky power here, that members of the church, even the Methodists, will stand aloof from the temperance apostle in public, but encourage him in private. Of the four newspapers in this county, not one had a representative at any of Bro. C's lectures—or at least no report was made.

Most of the business men from policy or interest, favor the saloon power. The climate, soil and mines are all that could be wished for, and if temperance men and temperance money were here, it would be the most desirable of localities to settle in.

If Bro. C. is returned immediately after G. L. adjourns, we think Siskiyou will increase in lodges to at least ten in number, and possibly thirteen. In regard to prize essays, why would it not be a good idea for the G. L. to authorize silver medals to be procured with appropriate inscriptions, and kept in the hands of the G. W. S. to cost about $2.50 each. Then each lodge in the jurisdiction to purchase two or more and offer them as prizes to the pupils of their schools, for best essays on temperance. The cost will be small, and the returns may be large, as the temperance question will be brought into every household.

Our late W. C. Rev. L. N. Barber and wife (Congl.) have left us to settle at Soquel. Bro. B. is alive to the interests of our order and will do all in his power to advance the same.

F. H. LORING, P. W. C. T.

THE MODERATION SOCIETY.

[Living Issue]

"By their companions ye shall know them." By their fruits ye shall judge them."

The President of Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby's Dram-Drinking, Moderation Society, owns a hotel in New York where liquors are delt out over the bar.

The first Vice-President of Dr. Crosby's Dram-Drinking society is one of the largest, if not the largest wholesale liquor dealer in New York. I have his book of prices, in which there are eighty-two pages filled up with the names and prices of foreign and domestic liquors.

For an insight to the character and occupation of Mr. Hadley, the Secretary of said Moderation Society, the reader is referred to the accounts of the notorious Morey forgery of the alleged Garfield letter as published in the New York *Tribune*.

Dr. Crosby said in one of his speeches, that he would drink intoxicating wine if for no other reason than to prove to young men that a man could drink moderately without becoming a drunkard.

Dr. Crosby said in another speech that they proposed to close up all the low dram-shops and leave only the best class of saloons and hotel bars to carry on the business in a respectable manner.

Now what is the object of all this? My answer is—and I assume the entire responsibility of it—Dr. Crosby is trying to make it respectable for him to drink the drink. To render his respectability doubly sure, he must needs assert, without any shadow of proof, that the Son of God made and drank intoxicating wine.

Mr. Earle is trying to make it respectable for him to retail the drink; and Mr. Thurber is doing everything in his power to make it respectable for him to wholesale the infernal drink. Truly yours,

ELI JOHNSON.

Brooklyn March 10.

Eli Johnson is a gentleman of the highest Christian character. We learn thus what a sweet flock of turky buzzards the Rev. Crosby has for bosom friends.

SOLANO CO. DIST. LODGE.

Met at Benicia Sept. 17th, G. W. Frazer P. D. D. presiding, 8 lodges represented: no delegate from Willow Springs. Resolutions were passed recommending each lodge to appoint a committee to enforce the Sunday and liquor laws, and the P. D. D. was commissioned to see that this resolution is complied with inside of 30 days.

Also in favor of the use of the public press, circulating the RESCUE and temperance literature: and thanking Phoenix lodge for liberal entertainment.

Mt Delight lodge reports 30 members with improving prospects. Vallejo 150 members, doing well. Phoenix has 85 and initiations every evening; 40 to 50 regular attendants. Rio Vista, 60 members, prospering. Fairfield about 80; always gaining. Dixon at the lowest in numbers and interest. Alamo has 40 members; in good condition, and Willow Springs has 50 and gaining.

G. W. Frazer recommended as D. D. Next session to be had at Fairfield Nov. 4th and 5th, From report by Alice Frazer, Dist. Sec.

BUTTE CO. DIST. LODGE.

Convened at Dayton Sept. 7th, and Bro. H. S. Graves reports that they had a profitable time. everything very pleasant, the Dayton Good Templars hospitable, and Samaritan lodge met in force in the evening.

SONOMA COUNTY DISTRICT LODGE

Held its annual session in Santa Rosa, Sept. 8th. D. D. Rev. F. J. Culver presiding; seven lodges represented. After the usual routine, business and lunch, the retiring secretary, H. H. Peckinpah, made an elaborate report, showing the condition of the Order in the county, and making many valuable suggestions. The D. D. reported what had been done in the county the past year, and what he had been doing in the northern counties as Lecturer.

Resolutions were adopted requesting the County Board of Education to adopt a temperance text-book; also, urging the lodges to organize Bands of Hope or Juvenile Temples, as the best means of advancing the principles of total abstinence.

A majority of the lodges reported to be in good working order. H. H. Peckinpah, of Guerneville, was recommended D. D., and Howard Andrews, of Two Rock, elected secretary; other officers from the different lodges.

Fulton was selected as the place for the semi-annual session. In the evening a public meeting addressed by Rev. F. J. Culver and other prominent workers. A.

THE TEMPERANCE PARTY.

There is nothing which so disturbs the nerves of the average legislator as the introduction of temperance into politics. He will legislate on the potato bug and domestic relations, pass resolutions on the Irish tenantry or the Panama canal, introduce bills to protect sheep and tax dogs; but he abhors the pestilent subject—Temperance. He is in favor of regulating the practice of dentistry, of medicine, of caring for all forms of suffering humanity, the feeble minded, and the idiots: but he begs you, in the name of your party, never to introduce temperance into politics. Nothing is clearer than that the temperance people have settled down into a calm, cool determination, founded on long experience and settled conviction that they will push on their work to a successful consummation, if it takes to the crack of doom. Excitement has given place to earnestness. The temperance movement has crystalized into hard, solid fact. It is no longer fitful showers and sudden floods, but it moves like the glaciers move—right on, and almost imperceptibly, but over all before it.—*Ind. Journal.*

MEDICAL POLITENESS.—The international Medical Congress commensed its sessions August 3, in London. This body has had six conventions previously, on the continent of Europe, and properly qualified lady M. D.'s were there admitted to the sittings. This year they were on hand or some of them, as usual, but were savagely excluded from any but the social meetings which of course could be of no possible benefit or use to them. It is said that a majority of the medicos were disposed to act like gentlemen, and as the better class of civilized Hottentots would have done, but that Sir William Jenner, the boss hog of the medical profession of England, persuaded them to act the Digger Indian on that occasion. Mr. Jenner deserves the full amount of credit or whatever it is, that belongs to a persistent, obstinate, hoggish opposition to the admission of female students to educational privileges. The Queen made Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield; when she promotes Jenner, she will perhaps entitle him Churl Baconfed.

BROS. Webb and Leland and Sister Stevens of our lecture force have been active in securing a circulation for the RESCUE and advocating the use of temperance literature. Their success in this direction promotes an interest in the cause, in the lodges which they organize or visit, and gives hopes of the permanency of the fruit of their labor. Bro. Wm. Jones of Stockton, Bro. J. J. Porter of Modesto has been of great assistance, the latter having just sent in his 31st subscriber for one year each, and secured a Library of Universal knowledge for his Band of Hope. Mrs Doan of Geyserville, Mrs. Moore of Tulare city, Mrs. Stewart of San Diego, Mrs. Barker of Davisville, Mrs. Davison of Woodland and some others have rendered much useful help. If the RESCUE had the same friends in every lodge it would have 7000 or 8000 subscribers and could be more than double the service for the cause and Order than it can now.

BREWERS and Printers.—An English paper says brewers get more employment than printers because the brewer works for the stomach and the printer for the head. And 20 men have stomach for one who has brain. But that is an exaj. It ought to have said 17 to one.

PROHIBITION REFORM PARTY.

The Executive Committee of the Prohibition Reform Party will meet in Vallejo, October 4th, for the transaction of such business as may come before it; and all those who believe in independent political action for the prohibition of the liquor traffic, are cordially invited to attend, and by their presence and counsel give direction to such action as will best accomplish the object above stated.

If any are unable to attend personally, let them communicate with the Corresponding Secretary, Rev. George Morris, West End, Alameda County, Cal.

M. C. WINCHESTER, Chairman.

A FEW copies of the Proceedings of the recent National Temperance Convention at Saratoga, for sale at this offices 25 cents each; sent free by mail. Every Good Templar ought to have one.

C AND N-W RAILWAY



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377 Salvation, Sa., Downieville, F. Wehe.

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27 Mount Delight, Sa., Cordelia, P. T. Cox.
64 Vallejo, Tu., Vallejo, Charles Daly.
137 Phœnix, Th., Benicia, A. L. Booth.
239 Denverton, Sa., Denverton, C. E. Garfield.
318 Pride of the River, W., Rio Vista, Albt. Baker.
320 Fairfield. M., Fairfield, J.W. Williamson
364 Dixon, Th., Dixon, J. H. Rice.
415 Alamo, F., Elmira, G. W. Frazer.

SONOMA COUNTY.

32 Star of Hope, M., Healdsburg, Mrs. M. J. Downing.
146 Horicon, Sa., Fisherman's Bay, J. E. Hickman.
156 Valley Ford, Sa., Valley Ford, Mrs. M. J. Palmer.
161 Petaluma, M., Petaluma, A. G. Twist.
166 Geyser, Sa., Geyserville, Mrs. E. Winder.
167 Sebastopol, Th., Sebastopol, L. O. Coon.
176 Forestville, M., Forestville, J. H. Oliver
256 Bloomfield, Th., Bloomfield, P.C. Smith.
274 Fulton, F., Fulton, F. Briggs.
353 Redwood, Sa., Guerneville, C. E. Yarbrough.
336 Enterprise, Sa., Guerneville, H. H. Peckinpah.
370 Santa Rosa, Tu., Santa Rosa, J. H. Richardson.
371 Progressive, Sa., Windsor, F. T. Welch.
373 No Surrender, Sa., Smith's Ranch, H. Finley.
375 Dauntless, W., Stony Point, H. Bartlett.
378 Two Rock. Sa., Petaluma. H. Andrews.
405 Azalea, Th., Occidental, Charles A. Wheelock.

STANISLAUS COUNTY.

105 Light of Hope, Sa., Modesto, Miss Ida Henderson.
109 Ceres, Sa., Ceres, R. K. Whitemore.
247 Fairview, Sa., Turlock, S. V. Porter.
249 Star of Cottonwood, Sa., Hill's Ferry Walter R. Wiggs.
266 Morning Star, F., Modesto, Mrs. F. H. Ross.
326 Oakdale, Tu., Oakdale, G. W. Murphy.
335 Knight's Ferry, W., Knight's Ferry, J. W. Dunlap.
401 Ark of Safety, Sa., Modesto, J. V. Davis

SUTTER COUNTY.

97 Meridian, Sa., Meridian, E. G. Thornbrough.
158 Good Shepherd, F, Live Oak, A H. Hewitt.
172 Harmony, Sa., Nicolaus, D. G. Tilton.
219 Defiance, Sa., Pleasant Grove, T. J. Pierce.
321 June, Sa., Yuba City, G. L. Douglass.
440 Yuba City Sa., Yuba City, Ed. Ellington.
452 North Butte, Su., West Butte, H. S. Graves.

TEHAMA COUNTY.

192 Red Bluff, F., Red Bluff, G. W. Jeffriss.
198 Tehama, Tu., Tehama, John C. Hunt.
306 Riceville, Sa., Riceville, B. B. Bonham.
308 Henleyville, Sa. Henleyville, Mrs. S. McCampbell.
309 Paskenta, Sa., Paskenta, O. H. Dollings.
317 Pride of the Sierras, Tu., Red Bluff, G. T. Jones.
427 Paradise, Sa., Riceville, Geo. Malcolm.
433 Hercules, Sa., Red Bluff, Nrs. Martha Simpson.

TRINITY COUNTY.

162 Sicilian, Su., Trinity Centre, L. E. Owings.
300 Beacon, Sa., Weaverville, G. B. Bassham.
303 Western Star, Su., Hay Fork, C. Maynard.

TULARE COUNTY.

48 Visalia, F., Visalia, D. K. Zumwalt.
159 Fairfield, F., Lemoore, J. D. Travis.
169 Grangeville, Sa., Grangeville, J. S. Johnson.
170 St. John, Sa., Visalia, W. H. Gillstrap.
181 Jonesa, Th., Hanford, G. T. Thornton.
195 Tulare, Tu., Tulare, Rev. F. H. Wales.
296 Hanford, Tu., Hanford, L. E. Cheadle.
301 Plano, Th., Rev. J. W. Elder,
302 Porterville, Sa., G. A. Williamson.
325 Lakeside, Sa., Hanford, J. M. Moore.
329 Pride of Tulare, F., Noradell, W. B. Ballard.
383 Woodville, ——, Hunsaker, Rev. John Wood.
391 Lone Oak, W., Hanford, S. A. Allen.
394 Farmersville, Sa., George Dean.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

122 Confidence, Su., Sonora, J. D. Williams.
135 Groveland, M., Groveland, J. McLaughlin.
262 Tuolumne, Su., Chinese Camp, W. H. Hosmer.
294 Jamestown, Sa., Mrs. G. Drescher.
324 Bald Mountain, Tu., Sonora, I. T. Holland.
336 Quartz Mountain, Su., Jamestown, Arthur B. Morgan.
337 Table Mountain, Su., Jamestown, Catherine J. Martin.
340 Soulsbyville, Sa., Soulsbyville, W. H. Barron.
342 Mountain View, Th., Columbia, George McNeil.
389 Blanket Creek, ——, Sonora, Rev. P. F. Page.

VENTURA COUNTY.

209 Constancy, F., Ventura, Miss Myra Walbridge.
221 Scenega, Sa., Scenega, L. Guiberson.
235 Santa Paula, Sa., Santa Paula, Elijah Boor.
236 Hueneme, Sa., Hueneme, Mary E. Clark.
411 Saticoy, Th., Saticoy, S. V. Tietsort.
416 Springville, Sa., Springville, Samuel Guthrie.
418 Mound, Sa., Ventura, Tyler Bither.
422 Ojai Valley, F. Nordhoff, Thomas Barrows.

YOLO COUNTY.

145 Antelope, Sa., Dunnigans, W. B. Young.
163 Yolo, Tu., Yolo, J. H. Miller.
165 Winters, F., Winters, D. P. Edwards.
210 Chrysopolis, W., Woodland, J. J. Bowman.
224 Orion, Th., Davisville, B. H. Hoag.
366 Success, W., Grafton, P. Gutcher.
419 Capay, Th., Capay, W. T. Moore.
429 Pleasant Prairie, Su., Plainfield, David Heron.
431 Faithful, Su., Black's Station, John F. Dillon.

YUBA COUNTY.

25 Marysville, F., Marysville, C. Covillaud.
108 Knoxdale, F., Brownsville, Mrs. S. W. Knox.
141 Cordua, Sa., Marysville, J. O. McMillan.
148 Rising Sun, F., Camptonville, C. A. Bliss.
197 Wheatland, Tu., Wheatland, C. E. Justis.
226 Alpine, Sa., Strawberry Valley, C. T. Prindle.
278 Mountain Guard, F., Smartsville, J. T. Vineyard.
423 Prairie, Sa. Marysville, W. E. Gleason.
448 Elizabeth, Sa., Wheatland, T. S. Carr.

ARIZONA.

1 Garden Valley, M., Phœnix, Mrs. Ruth W. Wharton.
3 Cachise, F., Tombstone, E. W. Stump.
4 Tucson, F., Tucson, M. J. Brundage.

MILITARY.

1 Henry Wilson, F., Fort Grant, A. T., I. C. Co
2 Star Spangled Banner, W., Angel Island, Folkner Andersen.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

7 Hilo, Sa., Hilo, J. H. Maby.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, Sa., Yokohama, Geo. W. Elmer.

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

NO.	COUNTY.	NAME.	POSTOFFICE.
384	Alameda,	James S. Naismith,	Oakland.
241	Amador,	Rev. I. D. Wood,	Ione.
104	Butte,	J. B. Mullen,	Cherokee
407	Calaveras,	Wm. W. Wood,	San Andreas.
319	Colusa,	Jacob Myers,	Colusa.
288	Contra Costa,	F. Clifford,	Nortonville.
269	Humboldt,	W. F. Brown,	Eureka.
299	Los Angeles,	W. D. Gonld,	Los Angeles.
459	Merced,	Geo. E. Isaacs,	Merced.
396	Mendocino,	E. A. Bonine,	Ukiah.
231	Modoc,	Rev. D. B. Harer,	Willow Ranch
126	Monterey,	C. E. Taylor,	Watsonville.
201	Nevada,	Samuel Clutter,	Nevada.
127	Placer,	J. C. Hawver,	Forest Hill.
232	Plumas,	Edw. A. Weed,	Greenville.
203	Sacramento,	Todd Martin,	Galt.
220	San Bernardino,	H.C.Brooks,	S.Bern'd'o
126	San Benito,	C. E. Taylor,	Watsonville.
351	San Diego,	S. Whitmore,	San Diego.
186	San Francisco,	W. P. Joseph,	2422 Cal.st.
189	San Joaquin,	G. W. Hill,	Lodi.
56	San Mateo,	J. Compton,	Half Moon Bay.
178	Santa Barbara,	Rev. S. S. Fisk,	Lompoc.
295	Santa Clara,	Henry Mitchell,	San Jose.
134	Santa Cruz,	C. G. Cargill,	San Juan.
102	Shasta,	J. N. Chapell,	Reading.
459	Stanislaus,	Geo. E. Isaacs,	Merced.
452	Sutter and Yuba,	H. S. Graves,	Yuba City
322	Solano,	W. H. Robinson,	Suisun.
167	Sonoma,	Rev. F. J. Culver,	Sebastopol.
192	Tehama,	A. Ryan,	Red Bluff.
300	Trinity,	Geo. B. Jumper,	Weaverville.
48	Tulare,	Milton Kennedy,	Visalia.
324	Tuolumne,	I. T. Holland,	Sonora.
236	Ventura,	L. C. Clark,	Hueneme.
366	Yolo,	J. A. Black,	Grafton.

STATE DEPUTIES.

386	Alameda,	Mrs. V. A. Rix,	Washington.
267	Amador,	W. O. Clark,	Drytown.
385	Alameda,	Rev. Geo. Morris,	West End.
243	Fresno,	A. A. Smith,	Kingsbury.
161	Calaveras,	H. R. Hughes.	Douglas Flat.
290	Fresno,	E. W. Turner.	Madera.
215	Inyo,	Rev. F. M. Willis,	Independence
207	Kern,	A. T. Colton,	Bakersfield.
299	Los Angeles,	Will D. Gould,	Los Angeles
299	Los Angeles,	Jesse Yarnell,	Los Angeles
396	Mendocino,	W. F. Whitney,	Ukiah.
246	Merced,	George E. Isaacs,	Merced.
234	Modoc,	A. E. Bending,	Adin.
126	Monterey,	J. C. Aston,	Watsonville
201	Nevada,	Niles Searls.	Nevada City
12	Nevada,	C. E. Clinch,	Grass Valley.
203	Sacramento,	G. B. Katzenstein,	Sac'to.
220	San Bernardino,	H. C. Yager,	San Ber'o
130	San Fran'co,	Mrs. M. M. Carpenter,	S.F.
185	San F'co,	Mrs. E. P. Stevens,	1907 Bush
114	San Francisco,	C. H. Peterson,	S. F.
182	San Joaquin,	B. F. Bagley,	Stockton.
189	San Joaquin,	W. R. Ellis,	Lodi.
200	San Joaquin,	Rev. C. S. Haswell,	Lodi.
178	Santa Barbara,	J. W. Webb,	Lompoc.
295	Santa Clara,	Rev. D. E. Bushnell,	San Jose.
425	Shasta,	Dr. J. F. Winsell,	Ball's Ferry
176	Forestville, M.,	Forestville,	J. G. Conklin.
64	Solano,	Dr. I. S. Halsey,	Vallejo.
64	Solano,	Capt. A. D. Wood,	S. F.
370	Sonoma,	D. S. Sacry,	Santa Rosa.
32	Sonoma,	C. B. Proctor,	Healdsburg.
32	Sonoma,	J. G. Dow,	Healdsburg.
143	Sonoma,	Rev. L. W. Simmons,	Fisherman's Bay.
156	Sonoma,	Mrs. C. E. Fowler,	Valley Ford
167	Sonoma,	Rev. F. J. Culver,	Sebastopol.
219	San Francisco,	Wm. Crowhurst,	S. F.
165	Yolo,	William Sims,	Winters.
210	Yolo,	Rev. E. M. Stuart,	Woodland.
224	Yolo,	B. H. Hoag,	Davisville.
419	Yolo,	J. H. Norton,	Capay.
25	Yuba,	G. M. McWain,	Marysville.
148	Yuba,	Joseph Erwin,	Camptonville.

ARIZONA.

3 Pima, Rev. G. H. Adams, Tucson.

JAPAN.

1 Japan, Daniel Jamison, Yokohama.

BANDS OF HOPE.

NAME.	LOCATION.	OFFICER.
Antioch,	Antioch,	A. K. P. Nason
Amador City	Amador	M
Brentwood,	Brentwood,	Sadie Defferbach
Crystal,	Brownsville,	S. W. Knox.
Colfax,	Colfax,	Mrs.E.D.Story
Crescent,	Judsonville,	Wm. Ellis,
Cloverdale,	Cloverdale,	Miss P. Sholes,
Colusa,	Colusa,	Mrs. L. Spect,
Davisville,	Davisville,	Miss K. Kelly,
Excelsior,	East Oakland,	W. M. Cord,
Evening Star	Pine Grove	James Wells,
Fresno	Fresno City	W.H. Donahue
Fidelity	Jackson	Rev.J.H.Wythe.
Forbestown,	Forbestown,	Flor. E. Morse
Forest City,	Forest City,	Mrs.S.A.Laury
Forestville,	Forestville,	H. Hanson,
Franklin,	F. School H's,	Mrs. Moore.
Guerneville,	Guerneville,	Mrs.E. Bagley,
Healdsburg	Healdsburg	C. Alexander.
Hanford,	Tulare,	Mrs. M. Plummer
Ione City	Ione City	P.B.Buchanan
Live Oak	Shenandoa V'y	J. W. Winans.
Lower Lake,	Lower Lake,	Miss Eva Lee,
Lakeport,	Lakeport,	Geo. Tucker,
Lodi,	Lodi,	C. S. Haswell,
Lu Ellar,	Chico,	P. Powers
Mount'n View,	Columbia,	P. S. Peters,
Middletown,	Middletown,	Miss K. Stark,
Merced,	Merced,	G. E. Isaacs,
Oakland,	Oakland,	Wm. Taylor,
Ocean Spray,	Westport,	A. Gordon,
Oakdale	Oakdale	Byron Seeber.
Pomona	Pomona	H. Eno.
Pescadero,	Pescadero,	Liz. Fairgrieve
Pleas't Templar,	Prairie,	M.J.McMillan
Arcata,	Arcata,	
Alamo,	Alamo.	B. F. Hall
Cold Water,	Somerville,	Sadie Hauxhurst
Cathedral Oaks	Cathedral Oaks	Miss J. Syme
Elizabeth,	Spenceville,	J. L. Wallis.
Excelsior,	Byron,	W. M. Moore
French Gulch,	French Gulch,	Mrs. J. Syme.
Goleta,	Goleta,	F. E. Kellogg.
Home Band,	Vallejo,	H. Smith.
HalfMoon Bay	H.M. Bay,	Lizzie Goulson.
Liberty,	Liberty,	Emma Howard
Morning Star,	Plymouth,	David Grounds
Morning Star,	Modesto,	Clara Vesey.
Mountain Hope,	Mok Hill,	Mrs. N. A. Leavit.
Mendocino,	Mendocino,	Mrs.BA.Paddleford
Oleta,	Oleta,	Mrs. C. R. Miller.
Pentz,	Pentz.	R. H. Hawkins
Petaluma,	Petaluma,	Mrs. Gilman,
Penryn,	Penryn,	M. L. Wood,
Pasadena,	Pasadena,	Sister Porter,
Rocklin,	Rocklin,	Mrs. R. A. Mills.
Rose Bud,	Woodland,	MrsCHSprague
Ruby Seal	Michigan Bar	A M.Addington
Riverside,	Riverside,	Mrs. Fessenden
Red Bluff,	Red Bluff.	Mrs. M. J. Mayhew.
Rising Star,	Lockeford,	H. M. Locke.
Redding,	Redding,	J. N. Chappell.
Saticoy,	Saticoy,	Miss Mattie Seward
Soulsbyville.	Soulsbyville,	J. W. Bluett
Sparkling Water,	San Andreas.	Agnes Mercer
Sutter Creek	Sutter Creek	Wm. Wadge.
San Juan,	San Juan,	Miss C. Flint.
Sacramento,	Sacramento,	Mrs M Gouldin
San B'nard'o,	San Bernar'o,	Sister Ford.
San Diego,	San Diego,	Mrs. H. B. Rice
S. B'ventura,	S. B'ventura,	R. H. Witherill,
Santa Barb'a,	Santa Barb'r,	Mrs. S. M. Cool
Sheridan,	Sheridan,	Y. Dougherty,
White Lily,	Tulare City	Willis Faust
Wheatland,	Wheatland,	W. J. McFee
Washington,	Wasn't'n C'r,	Mr. Chase.
Yuba City,	Yuba City,	Mrs. Wilcoxen.
Well Spring,	Nortonville,	J. H. Watkins
Ventura,	Ventura.	Mrs. C. L. Bard

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF CALIFORNIA.

G. W. C. T., Robert Thompson, ..1,531 Tyler street, San Francisco
G. W. C., Joel Russell.....Haywards
G. W. V. T., Mrs. H. A. Mayhew, ...Red Bluff
G. W. S., Geo. B. Katzenstein, ...328 J. street, Sacramento
G. W. T., Dr. Isaac S. Halsey, Vallejo
G. W. A. S., Julius Lyons..Los Angeles
G. W. M., J. T. Mare..... .... Tucson
G. W. D. M. Miss Emma Keys..Stockton
G. W. I. G., Mrs. M. E. Richardson .....Sheep Ranch
G. W. O. G., Frank Storer, ...San Francisco
G W. Chaplain, Rev. D. E. Bushnell .....San Jose
G. W. Messenger, E. Wood Culver .....Newcastle
P. G. W. C. T., Will D. Gould .....Los Angeles
Gen'l Supt. Juvenile Work, George Bramall .....Haywards

Executive Committee.—Robert Thompson, G. W. C. T., Chairman; Will D. Gould, P. G. W. C. T. Vice-Chairman; Geo. B. Katzenstein, G. W. S., Sec.; Dr. Isaac S. Halsey, G. W. T., Treasurer; Joel Russell, G. W. C. Mrs. H. A. Mayhew, G. W. V. T.

Trustees of Grand Lodge.—A. O. Rix, Washington Corners; Niles Searls, Nevada City, and Dr. Isaac S. Halsey, Vallejo.

Representatives to the R. W. G. L.—Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento; A. G. Clark, Napa City; Will D. Gould, P. G. W. C. T., Los Angeles, and Mrs. C. Clark, Napa City.

Alternates.—Mrs. Ida M. Katzenstein, Sacramento; Rev. D. E. Bushnell, San Jose; Wm. Crowhurst, San Fransisco, and C. H. Peterson, San Francisco.

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at Vallejo, on Tuesday, October 4th, 1881, commencing at 10 a. m.

Directory of Lodges of Good Templars in the City of San Francisco.

NO.	NAME.	MEETS.	LOCATION OF HALL.
7	California,	Th.,	Temperance Hall, No. 18½ Eddy street.
114	Evening Star,	Th.,	Grand Central Hall, 997 Market st., cor. of 6th.
120	Headlight,	W.,	Loughead's Hall, 1605 Polk st., near Sacramento.
130	Constitution,	F.,	Shiel's Hall, 32 O'Farrell st.
160	Mission Star,	Tu.,	King's Hall, 2131 Mission st., bet. 17th and 18th.
185	Life Boat,	M.,	No. 118 Jackson st., near Front.

186 Golden Gate, Tu., Hamilton Hall, cor. Steiner and Geary sts.
291 International, M., Grand Central Hall, Market st., cor. of 6th.
293 Valley, Th., Fell Street Presbyterian Church, bet. Laguna and Octavia sts.
307 Pleasant Valley, M., Comerford's Hall Church st., bet. 27th and 28th.
314 Spring Valley, Tu., Union Hall, cor. Fillmore and Greenwich sts.
417 Crystal, M., Myrtle Hall, Railroad and 7th avenue.
308 Presidio, M., Presidio Barracks.
314 Spring Valley, Tu., Union Hall, cor. Fillmore and Greenwich sts.
332 Sparta, Sa., Grand Western Hall, cor. Bush and Polk sts.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE

OF NEVADA.

S. E. Ewing, G. W. C. T....Carson City
Kimball Cleaver, G. W. C., ...Mason Valley
Mrs. M. L. Hunter, G. W. V. T...Elko
P. H. Mulcahy, G. W. S., Box 199, ...Gold Hill
Lizzie Mulcahy, G. W. A. S.....Gold Hill
John F. Aitken, G. W. T.....Reno
T. F. Laycock, P. G. W. C. T.: Reno
Mary O'Neil, G. W. M.....Empire
S. R. Noys, G. W. D. M.....Carson
Mrs. L. L. Bovard, G. W. Chap., ...Empire
Mrs. J. Daniels, G. W. I. G., ...Mason Valley
Wm. Owens, G. W. O. G....Franktown
John F. Aitken, R. W. G. L. Rep., ...Reno

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at Reno on the second Monday in October, 1881.

LODGES.

1. Empire, Th., Empire, Geo. Uttley.
2. Fidelity, Tu., Reno, H. B. Coss.
4. Union, Sa., Carson City, John Singleton.
5. Pine Grove, Pine Grove, J. W. Beam.
7. Excelsior, Virginia City, H. W. Read.
8. Better Day, Th., Mason Valley, J. O. Birmingham.
9. Tuscarora, Th., Tuscarora, W. J. Penrose.
10. Aurora, Aurora, Geo. Allbright.
12. Silver, F, Franktown, Mrs. E. C. Ray.
16. Unity, Tu., Elko, E. A. Littlefield.
19. Carlin, F., Carlin, J. H. Kelley
20. Sutro, Sutro, Nev. W. P. S. Washburn.
21. Genoa, Genoa, Sa., W. Swart.
22. Farriou, Sheridan, P. O., F., W. Mott.
23. Haswell, Dayton, Sa., J. L. Campbell.
25. Nevada, Winnemucca, Mo, S. S. Grass.
26. Love and Truth, Austin, Tu., D. R. O'Keef.
27. Ruby Hill, Ruby Hill, W. J. Penrose.
29. Charity, Eureka, J. L. Ladd.

UTAH.

1. Salt Lake, Salt Lake City, H. W. Cole.
2. Ft. Douglas, Ft. Douglas, Utah, John Parlis.
3. Mountain Home, Provo, Utah, Miss Elain Bee.
4. Bingham, Bingham, Frank Toban.

STATE DEPUTIES.

J. H. Kelley, Carlin.
Mrs. M. C. Ewing, Lake View.
H. D. Fisher, Salt Lake Utah.

Grand Lodge of Oregon.

SUBORDINATE DIRECTORY.

11 Capital, S., Salem, C. W. Scriber.
17 Hillsboro, S., Hillsboro, W. L. Weathered.
23 La Creole, Tu., Dallas, Jno. S. Ashbaugh
36 Silver, S., Silverton, Frank Simeral.
39 Rosa, S., Salem, P. R. Winslow.
40 Astoria, Tu., Astoria, J. O. Bozorth.
43 Marion, S., Hubbard, Mileon B. Kester.
57 Milwaukee, S., Milwaukee, A. Luelling.
74 Val Fontis, S., Zena, Charles Philips.
80 John Day, S., Canyon City, Fred P. Horsley.
86 Nonpareil, W., Portland, E. W. Ryan.
94 Lone Star, S., Clackamas, W. H. Wilmot.
115 Brooklyn, F., East Portland, James McGrew.
118 Sheridan, W., Sheridan, H. Z. Foster.
136 Forest Grove, S., Forest Grove, J. T. Whalley.
159 Delavan, Tu., Junction City, W. Houston.
166 Union, S., Turner, E. E. M. Kinney.
179 Pacific, S., Cottage Grove, W. W. Cathcart.
188 Golden Gate, S., Irving, L. L. Potter.
189 Ashland, F., Ashland, Wm. Harris.
191 Klamath, Tu., Ft. Klamath, George W. Dixon.
212 Ochoco, Th., Prineville, Joseph Howard.
213 Revival, —., Prairie City, J. W. Mack.
217 Goshen, S. Goshen, J. W. Cox.
227 Marshfield, Th., Marshfield, Wm. Temple.
229 Onward, S., Albany, R. E. Conn.
258 Amity, S., Amity, R. Jas. A. Likens.
259 Green Mountain, S., Siuslaw, Hiram Wingard.
262 Triumph, M., Independence, Mrs. L. L. Whiteaker.
268 Paradise Springs, S., East Portland. A. R. Francis.
286 Williams Creek, S., Applegate, E. E. Topping.
289 McMinnville, S., McMinnville, J.E.Magers.
294 New Era, Th., New Era, Paul Boyce.
302 Newberg, S., Newberg, J. T. Smith.
316 Samaritan, S., Harrisburg, Nettie Isham.
317 Guiding Star, Tu., Lebanon, J. L. Gilbert.
331 Monmouth, S., Monmouth, C. G. Adkins.
332 Pass Creek, S., Drain, H. A. Wallace.
338 Wasco, S., Dufur, A. J. Dufur, Jr.
342 Lily, Tu , East Portland, Jas. W. Shaver.
344 Albany, S., Albany, R. Fox.
346 Good Samaritan, W., Dalles, O. D. Doane.
350 Mount Hood, M., Dalles, E. B. McFarland.
352 Stayton, M., Stayton, J. L. Follansby.
353 Orient, F., Jefferson. E. E. Montague.
354 Floral, S., Marion, Ada K. Johns.
355 Bay. Th., Marshfield, A. M. Crawford.
356 Welcome, S., John Day, L. Hollenbeck.
357 Monroe, S., Monroe, N. A Thompson.
358 Columbia, F., East Portland, D. M. Long.
359 Cason Prairie, —., East Portland, Charles Gilbert.
360 Evergreen, St. Helens, J. H. Groves.
261 Westport, —, Westport, H. P. White
362 Powder River, —., Baker City, E. P Watz.
363 ———, —., La Grande, Geo. H. Rigdon.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE

OF OREGON.

G. W. C. T., Chas. T. Tozier, Hillsboro.
G. W. Coun., Mrs. M. E. Hoxter, Forest Grove.
G. V. T., Mrs. N. J. A. Simons, The Dalles.
G. Secy., J. E. Houston, Junction City.
G. A. S., W. T. Riches, Silverton.
G. Treas., J. H. Lambert, Milwaukee.
G. Chap., Mrs. L. L. Whittaker, Independence.
G. M., W. W. Cathcart, Cottage Grove.
G. D. M., Emma Fisher, Salem.
G. Guard, Sarah Cavitt. Zena.
G. Sent., W. B. Robertson, Turner.
G. Mess., F. S. Harding, McMinville.
Supt. Juv. Work, Mrs. E. M. Vandevert, Salem.

Representatives to R. W. Grand Lodge.

J. E. Houston, Junction City; Levi Leland, Oregon City.

Alternates.

E. W. Ryan, Portland; Elias Jessup, Newberg.

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at The Dalles, commencing on the third Tuesday in June, 1882.

OFFICERS ON THE R. W. GRAND LODGE.

R.W.G.T., Geo. B. Katzenstein, Cal.
R.W.G.C., T. B, Demaree, Kentucky.
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Loans on bonds, gas, water & B'k stocks	132,723 51
Loans on other securities (wheat, barley &c	352,489 22
Loans on personal security	882,288 88
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	$3,114,631 26

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From Mary C. Johnson, Secretary National W. C. T. U.: "I wish you highest success, and congratulate the temperance forces on the prospect that an energetic, pushing, first-classs publisher is likely to take up the literature this great field requires."

From Mrs. Fannie D. B. Chase, President of the Pennsylvania State W. C. T. U.: "Allow me to congratulate you upon the value and success of your Sunday-school work. I am rejoiced that you are taking up temperance work, and believe that the cause will be greatly advanced by your energy and systematic work."

From James W. Webb, State Lecturer of the California I. O. G. T., Santa Barbara, Cal.: "My heart is thrilled to see the announcement that you are sending out. Surely 'the hour has come,' and the man, too. I shall enthusiastically speak of your plan publicly in every address, and privately to every lodge, minister and earnest worker, to our Grand Lodge State temperance paper, and all other papers that will put me an item in."

From W. H. Wharton, Grand Scribe, Indiana Sons of Temperance: "Best wishes for the success of your undertaking."

From A. H. Bowen, Grand Worthy Recorder Nebraska Templars of Honor: "Shall be glad to be of any assistance in my power to help you in this branch of your work."

From W. H. L. Combs, Grand Worthy Secretary Dual Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., of Virginia: "I wish you success in your noble enterprise. May God bless you."

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VOL. XVIII. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1881. No. 49

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Gould, W. D....Attorney, Los Angeles
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Halsey, I. S....Dentist
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IN MEMORIAM.

Westminster Lodge, No. 238 on Sept. 23d passed resolutions of respect for the memory of Bro. John A. McCoy, an estimable and efficient member of that lodge, and extends its sympathy to the bereaved relatives.

EVERYBODY please read the advt., "Revolution Temperance Literature." Samples of all David C. Cooks publications may be seen at the RESCUE office. They are as marvelously cheap as the Amn. Book Exchange enterprises. And they are just what the times demand; all in good shape and style and all of an excellent class of literature

ON Sunday evening, 28th of August an exhibition was held at a dram shop in Bolton, England, in which a dozen people competed for three prizes for the biggest and ugliest and reddest noses. They took prizes for the most prominent evidences of debauchery which by Divine law a life of beastliness enstamps particularly upon the nose. There was a high time of beer swilling, but one leading swine made the remark that "there was not a gradely good nose in the room."

"No man can afford the luxury of hating people. It brings its revenge to the hater's own heart and life."—*Gracious Words.*

The FRANKLIN School House, Good Templars, Yuba County, have had a successful festival with a good time and a good result for the benefit of the O. H.

THE Good Templar Record, Springvale, Me. 35 cents a year is a good lively paper, organ of our Order. Some of our Maine friends ought to send for it and hear from their old home.

BRO. Webb, had a Union Meeting at Riverside on the evening after the receipt of news of the President's death. The resident ministers assisted and a good and earnest meeting was held.

SANTA Rosa is to be congratulated for having a Superior Judge who cannot be coerced into a misinterpretation of the constitution as a protection for violators of the liquor laws. It is to be hoped that every other Judge of the State will be equally faithful to his trust,

THIS week the RESCUE contains a synopsis of the Rev. W. Ingham's speech on Bible Wines at the recent convocation. Contributions and reports in this paper must in future be concise and of moderate consistent brevity, and so will the editorials: and it is hoped there will be found a greater and better variety of matter presented.

AT a Sunday school picnic in Miami Co. Ind,, a number of clergymen addressed the children, while intoxicating drinks were sold from a stand close by. One of the ministers, a Baptist, was bold enough to condemn it, but the local Superintendent thot temperance speeches altogether out of place in a Sunday school. There are so many people so that the only chance for the safety of the children is in the Band of Hope.

DAVID C. COOK of Chicago is publishing a list of splendid books and lessons for Sunday Schools and bands of Hope. One of the lessons appeared in the last number. His literature advertized in the RESCUE is published at remarkably low prices. It is hoped the friends of temperance all along the Pacific Coast will at once make practical acquaintance with Mr. Cook and avail themselves of his most excellent and useful literature.

THE London Times recently wrote:

"There is something exceedingly irritating in the fact that a great harvest, raised in infinite care and pains, instead of adding to the national wealth and bringing rich returns, is poured, in the shape of liquid fire, down the throats of the nation that produced it, and instead of leaving them wiser and happier, tends to impoverish them by vicious and debilitating indulgence."—Ex.

THE WATCHWORD has every week a little article headed "Good Templars to the front:" a report of the prizes and honors gained in England by Good Templars and Juvenile Templars &c in marksmanship, athletic exercises, scholarship &c. The latest tells of William Henry Green, who in 1876 took first prize in the juvenile temple competition for the best original temperance tale and at the science examination of last May passed first class with a prize in the two sciences of acoustics and mathematics. Now what we want in Cal. is to have Guerneville Juvenile Temple or some of our Bands of Hope and young templars get away ahead of that.

WHISKY SHOPS AND MISSIONARIES.—The influence of the public house was in many cases so overwhelming, that the influence of the Church, of clergymen, and of the minister was unable to produce good amongst the people. It came out in the evidence. taken at the Truck Commission, that in one case a firm in which there were two partners employed a great number of men, and that one of the partners kept twelve whisky shops, whilst the other employed twelve city missionaries. (Laughter.) That was just what we were doing. Government sent out 150,000 men who were living by the drinking of their neighbors, and then sent out 20,000 clergymen to try and stop that drinking. (Hear, hear.)—*Sir Wilfrid Lawson.*

The Alliance News published at Columbus, by the Prohibitory Alliance of Ohio, advertizes 66 temperance speakers whose services may be obtained to lecture during the coming campaign; all but two or three are people of their own State. With all that talent and all the temperance sentiment of Ohio, cheap john has always starved out their temperance papers, run down the membership of the I. O. G. T. to 2653 and lost them every attempt at prohibition. They have now two able papers, the Alliance News, and the Delaware Signal and if they could only dispose of their cheap john stock, we might hope for a turn of the tide, and the addition of Ohio to the respectable sober States now so few.

ILLINOIS.—For some years we have heard of very active work in the temperance field in Illinois. But we only hear of the women workers, the W. C. T. U. here and the W. C. T. U. there, but no I. O. G. T. Looking over the Chicago Signal (W. C. T. U.) the idea occurred are all the temperance people in Ill. women? are there no Good Templars there? Fortunately a volume of proceedings of R. W. G. L. was at hand, and it credits Ill. with 14,000 Good Templars and an increase last year of 3000. To know of an increase in any temperance organization is very gratifying, but how is it that we never see for these many years the I. O. G. T. in print as existing in Ill. or as "being a part" or factor in any temperance work there? Is it a five or ten cent capita tax organization that has no treasury and exerts no influence?

There has been much grandly successful work to have prevented licence in a large majority of the townships of that State. Three-fourths at least of that work should have been done by the I. O. G. T.: it was their duty to do that much of it. Perhaps they have been very active; but if they have it is a little singular that we never see their name alluded to in type.

THE RESPONSIBILITY of the murder of President Garfield we are told rests upon God. If so there is no charge that will hold against Guiteau, against the groggeries which embruted Guiteau and Booth. against the rumselling business, against the whisky dosing doctors who with rum, brandy, wine, koumiss, whisky and opium, utterly poisoned the Presidents system and rendered his wounds incurable and his recovery impossible under any circumstances.

There might have been some disposition to doubt the agency of God in this matter but all uncertainty disappears when we find the clerical explanation of the murder accords exactly with the sentiment of Guiteau himself, who has just discovered now that "it was God who inspired him to commit the deed."

We must be consistent too and when Mrs. Smith sees her murdered husbands body brot home to her to-day from the saloon where he received the fatal bullet or knife stab, she must not complain of any human agency, but confess that God has slautered her husband, because he felt annoyed at somebody's sins down in Texas or Mexico perhaps, and wanted to get even. And so with the thousands of bereaved wives, mothers, sisters, daughters whose dear ones will be butchered at the rum shambles and beer murder shops this week and every week all over the land. They must be patient and remember that the grogshop is God's agency and his means to perform his will, and punish the national sins of wrong understanding of church doctrines and Bible interpretations.

"It has pleased God to remove our President:" "God has seen fit to punish our national sins &c." Some day it may become no longer fashionable to sacrifice the God of Heaven to exonerate the god of our national worship, the grogshop, and saddle upon Him the monstrous crime of our people who worship at their most sacred of holies, the shrine of Bacchus and Mammon.

(From the Alliance News, G. B.)

THE ECONOMIC INFLUENCE OF THE DRINKING CUSTOMS OF SOCIETY UPON THE NATIONS WELLBEING.

BY SIR WM. HOYLE.

When wealth is rightly used it always reproduces itself and gives an equivalent return in good of some kind, either in food to nourish, clothing to warm, houses to shelter, books to instruct, or in some other way. Intoxicating liquors yield no return of good, and therefore the money spent thereon is so much loss to the community.

Let me illustrate what I mean.

A man spends five dollars in food, from the food he derives health and nourishment, which gives him strength to labor, and by which he is enabled to produce perhaps eight or ten times as much as he consumes. This is how wealth is reproduced and how it rapidly accumulates.

Supposing, however, that he spends the $5 in alcoholic liquors. He derives no nourishment from it whatever, and hence gets no strength to labor. Perhaps in consuming the liquor he becomes intoxicated and unfit to labor at all, or even to take care of himself, and as a consequence, society needs to keep a poliseman to look after him. May be, the man is tempted to go on drinking, and to neglect his work, and so he loses his wages. Or possibly he is made ill. or meets with some accident thru his drinking, and is rendered unfit to work, and may be has the doctor to pay besides. If he has a wife and children, perhaps they become destitute and are obliged to go to the parish for help, and so the losses and burdens go on accumulating.

If this supposed case be multiplied by the numberless cases of a similar character—similar in principle and result if differing in degree—which are daily occurring in every part of the United Kingdom it will give some idea as to the magnitude of the waste which is continually going on, and it will show that the picture of loss which I have given as resulting from the drinking customs of the nation is one that is not at all over colored; and it will enable us to realize the pernicious character of "The Economic Influence of the Drinking Customs of society upon the nation's wellbeing.."

If for a moment we turn our attention to the nature of trade, we shall recognize how pernicious must be the influence of our drinking customs upon the economic wellbeing of the nation.

Trade consists in the exchange of commodities, and it must therefore follow that the extent of trade must be proportioned to the quantity of commodities which are produced; consequently whatever increases them, will increase trade, and whatever diminishes them will necessarily reduce trade.

And so far as economic results go, waste of wealth is really hurtful to trade, whether it takes place in the process of production or of consumption. If a man with an income of 25s. weekly, squanders five of it in a way that yields him no return of good, he would be just as well off, financially if his income were only 20s. weekly, providing no portion of this was squandered away.

But if the man spends his five shillings in a way that not only yields him no return, but which further entails upon himself, his family, and the community at large mischievous losses and evils, then, by the extent of the losses and evils which result, to this extent waste of wealth is still further increased. For supposing the evils produced, are estimated to result in damage—say to the amount of four shillings, it is clear then, that he is no better off than if his income were only sixteen shillings; for besides the five shillings lost, there is four shillings worth of mischief done.

And when we remember that the drink trade involves the diversion of $680,000,000 of money from useful channels of trade, to channels which are hurtful, we shall be able to form some idea of the economic mischief which results from it. If the income of the nation were reduced by the amount spent upon intoxicating drinks, and at the same time the drink expenditure brought to an end, the nation would be all the richer for the change, because then the total of the evil would be measured by the loss of the money; but when, as is now the the case, the spending of it leads to loss of labor, waste of food, destruction of health and life, increased taxation, deterioration of workmen, &c., &c., there is not only the loss of the money spent, but the loss of wealth which results from the spending, and also the many other deplorable evils which result therefrom.

It will aid us in comprehending the magnitude of the drink expenditure, and also its mischievous influence upon the economic well-being of the country, if we compare the sum spent upon it with the value of our principal agricultural products. The following table will illustrate this. The agricultural returns are taken from Mr. Caird's book, entitled "The Landed Interest." The drink figures represent the annual average yearly expenditure during the past ten years.

Table showing the average amount expended in the United Kingdom annually upon agricultural produce and upon intoxicating liquors:—

Wheat, barley and oats	$403,937,500	Beer	$395,065,285
Milk	130,000,000	British spirits	142,758,570
Cheese & butter	67,500,000	Foreign spirits	61,000,960
Potatoes	83,250,000	Wines, (Brit. and Foreign)	82,829,180
Total	$684,687,500	Total	$681,653,995

From these figures it will be seen that our yearly expenditure upon alcoholic liquors during the past ten years has averaged nearly as much as the total yearly value of all the wheat, barley, oats, and potatoes grown in the United Kingdom, and including the value of all the milk, butter, and cheese produced in addition. During the last five or six years there has been a deficiency of from $100,000,000 to $150,000,000 in the value of our harvests, and as a consequence the agricultural interest of the country has been well nigh brot to ruin, and the general trade of the country has also been seriously crippled; but what would have been the condition of things if for the last ten years the weather had been so bad as to utterly destroy our crops of wheat, barley, oats, and potatoes, and also annihilate our supplies of milk, cheese, and butter? And yet, we have sustained losses equal to this by spending on the average each year $680,000,000 in intoxicating liquors.

And this $680,000,000 only represents our losses in part. As I have before shown, we must add to this account the sum of the burdens and evils which result from our drink expenditure; some of these evils we can tabulate, but others cannot be so reckoned. We may estimate and tabulate the money loss of the taxes caused thru drink, the loss of labor, losses thru sickness and death, thru deterioration of workmen, and thru a score of other things; but we cannot tabulate the misery, and vice, and sickness, and sorrow, and suffering, the immorality, and the demoralisation that exist in the country, we cannot put into figures the political corruption, the social degradation and the moral impurity which spring from our habits of drinking, nor can we measure the force of the opposing influence which these habits exert against all moral, social, physical, economic, and political progress.

If we summarise the total expenditure in alcoholic liquors, together with the indirect loss resulting therefrom since the passing of the Beer Bill—that is, from 1830 to 1879, fifty years, it will give us a more extended view of the fearful waste of wealth and consequent economic mischief which have resulted from our drink customs. In this epitome, in order to allow for the revenue, &c., I will assess the indirect loss at only one half the amount directly spent in drink, and then, taking the total amount of each period of ten years I will calculate interest thereon—not compound interest—at 5 per cent per annum from the end of each decade to the end of the year 1879

The following table gives a summary of the number of gallons of alcoholic liquors of all kinds consumed in the United Kingdom during each period of ten years from 1830 to 1879 inclusive; also the money expenditure thereon during the same period, together with the population in the last year of each decade:—

Ten yr's end'g.	Population.	British Spirits. Galls.	Foreign Spirits. Galls.	Wine. Galls.
1839	26,222,853	238,835,080	47,021,141	64,912,407
1849	27,669,570	213,849,991	38,306,362	62,380,478
1859	28,590,224	240,386,479	48,853,283	65,501,611
1869	31,913,513	2073,54,312	67,221,637	117,771,416
1879	34,155,126	279,673,156	101,630,154	167,386,717
Total		1,180,098,988	303,032,577	477,952,629

Ten years ending.	Beer. Galls.	British wines. Galls.	Total Retail Cost.
1839	9,643,693,764	75,000,000	$ 3,813,463,770
1849	6,268,915,542	75,000,000	3,586,042,560
1859	6,759,166,212	100,000,000	4,085,207,560
1869	8,216,360,407	125,000,000	5,103,389,005
1879	10,535,074,558	170,000,000	6,799,439,040
Total	38,423,210,546	555,000,000	$23,387,571,935

The next table I will give shows the aggregate direct and indirect loss of wealth resulting from the drinking habits of the population of the United Kingdom during each decade from the year 1830 to 1879 inclusive.

Ten years ending.	Direct loss in Million Dollars.	One-half of indirect loss.	Total Million Dollars.
1839	3,813	1,907	5,720
1849	3.586	1,793	5,379
1859	4,085	2,042	6,127
1869	5,103	2,551	7,654
1879	6,800	3,400	10,200
	23.387	11,693	35,080

The following table shows the wealth which would have accrued to the population of the United Kingdom if the money wasted, as shown above, by the drinking habits of the people during each decade of the past fifty years had been invested at 5 per cent per annum, simple interest. It illustrates very powerfully the cumulative loss of wealth owing to our drinking customs.

5,720	Millions,	40	years,	at	5	per cent	11,440
5,379	"	30	"	"	"	"	8,069
6,127	"	20	"	"	"	"	6,128
7,654	"	10	"	"	"	"	3,827
10,200	"	5	"	say—			2,040
							31,504

$35,080.000,000 of capital wasted which would have accumulated $31, 504,000,000 if placed at interest making the amount of 66 billions of dollars which has been lost to the nation in material wealth by our drinking habits during the past 50 years.

In a paper read before the Statistical Society in January of 1878 Mr. Giffen calculates that the total capitalised value of all the property in the United Kingdom amounts to 42,500,000,000 so that it will be seen that had the money which has been expended in intoxicating liquors during the last fifty years been expended as it ought, the nation's wealth might have been double what it is, with nearly $25-000,000,000 to spare.

It will further help us to realize the enormous magnitude of this loss when I say that if we take the population of Great Britian and Ireland as given in the census of the present year, viz., 34,862,495 persons, and dividing the 66 billions among them, it would give to each person a legacy of $1,910, and putting this out at 5 per cent interest it would bring in $95.50 yearly, or 1,83 weekly, to each inhabitant all the year round.

The figures just given relate only to the losses which the nation has sustained from our expenditure upon intoxicating liquors in the past, they do not include the $1.100,000,000 which I have shown that the nation is now annually losing by its drink expenditure. This of itself if divided among our population, will give $33,25., or about 62 cents weekly to every person in the kingdom, and adding it to the $1.82 it gives $2,45 as the total weekly sum which each individual might have enjoyed but for our drinking habits.

It is hardly possible to conceive the prosperity which would have existed in this country, and the comfort and happiness which would everywhere have prevailed, had the vast resources which have been thus placed at our command during the past half century been rightly used. But, alas ! instead of applying this vast wealth in providing for the comforts of our homes, and in promoting the material, moral, and intellectual progress of the nation, it has too generally been squandered in luxury, self-indulgence, dissipation, and intemperance. and thus the very agencies which were calculated and intended to multiply our comforts, stimulate our industries, and augment the social, material, and moral advancement of our people have been the agencies which have contributed to their demoralisation and impoverish and often to their entire ruin.

The facts which I have given will show how deplorable has been the influence of our drinking customs upon the nation's wellbeing, and what a paradise of material abundance we might all have been dwelling in, had our habits been in harmony with the laws of economic truth. Obedience to economic law must ever result in a constant, steady, and, under the favorable circumstances which we enjoy, a rapid increase of material progress, and disobedience thereto must result in the opposite; hence the prolonged stagnation which for several years has prevailed in our trade; and it is impossible that we can go on wasting one-fourth or one-fifth of the nation's resources, and in the wasting processes demoralize and deteriorate our people, without bringing upon ourselves, not merely stagnation in trade, but in the end, as other nations have done before us, involving ourselves in permanent ruin.

The Mussel Slough district is represented by a correspondent of the Sutter Farmer, as ahead of all the world in its capacity to yield the largest crop at the most moderate expense.

CAL. W. C. T. UNION.

President, Mrs. D. P. Browne, Blake House, Oakland.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Mrs. G. S. Abbott, Oakland.
Mrs. John McNear, Petaluma.
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Mrs. W. R. Spencer, Grass Valley
Miss W. Bell, San Jose.
Miss Sarah P. Morrison, San Jose.
Mrs. J. B. Hill, Alameda.
Secretary, Mrs. Mary E. Congdon, 314 Sutter St. S, F.
Assistant Secretary, Miss M. J. Havens, Blake House, Oakland.
Treasurer, Mrs. J. G. Wickersham, Petaluma.

C. L. S. C. TO GOOD TEMRLARS.

Below is a synopsis of the work of the Chautauqua Circle for 1881–1882. Any number of persons can form a circle, and meet at stated times to read or talk over what has been read. The membership dues are 50 cts. for one year, and the Chautauquan, a monthly paper containing most of the work is $1.-50 per year. If desirable several persons can arrange to use the same books and papers. Circulars and information can be obtained by addressing Miss Mary E. B. Norton, San Jose, Cal.

The work should commence soon and the C. L. S. C. hopes to welcome many Good Templars to its ranks. SARAH M. SEVERANCE.

C. L. S. C COURSE OF STUDY.

The following is the distribution of the subjects and books thru the year 1881–82.

October and November—(Ch. stands for The Chautauquan) Outline lessons on art. (De Forest) A short history of art; (De Forest!) $1.50; Mosaics of History, (Ch.); Laws of health (Ch.)

December.—Man's Antiquity and Language (Terry.); Outlines of General History. Vincent; Mosaics History (Ch.); Readings about Mathematics (Ch.)

January.—Mosaics of History (Ch.); God in History (Ch.); Illustrated History of Ancient Literature, Oriental and Classical (Quackenbos) $1; Readings about Mental Science (Ch.)

February.—Mosaics of History (Ch.); Illustrated History of Ancient Literature (Continued); Religion in Art. (Ch.); Readings about Moral Science. (Ch.)

March.—Mosaics of History (Ch.); Readings ings about Political Economy (Ch.): Readings from McKenzie's Nineteenth Century.

April.—Mosaics of History (Ch.); Arts of Speech part II (Townsend.); Readings about Geology.

May.—Mosaics of History (Ch.); English History and Literature (Chautauqua Lib., Vol. III.); Readings about Geology.

June.—Mosaics of History (Ch,); Readings about Chemistry.

California members can send subscriptions for Chautauquan direct to T. L. FLOOD, Meadville, Pa.

CAL. W. C. T. U.

Two well dressed young ladies on the train were talking together. After discussing a gentleman acquaintance, one said, "I will make him go with me long enough to take a glass of wine; he will have to leave long enough for that." Next day two ladies (?) with a nice looking boy about six years old walked up to the bar on the Oakland ferry boat and called for drinks. There they stood and drained their glasses at one side, while a crowd of gentlemen (?) were at the other side elbowing each other so as to be served first. Going down Market St. to church, a nice looking and well dressed young man at 10.30 A. M. staggering drunk. Within that same block at that time two men asleep in a doorway; stupefied by drink, one with his head and face covered with blood. A well dressed business man at 6 P. M. comes out of a saloon and goes staggering up Post St. A mother with a child about two years old in her arms walks up to a saloon and begs of two men who have just come out to go home. It is half-past eight Saturday night, they scoff at her; she implores. Finally a lady who has been watching the scene with a sorrowing heart asks if she can be of any assistance. "Oh no, leave me alone, it is of no use; one is my husband, the other my brother-in-law, my sister is at home sick, and she with her four elder children I left crying, while the baby does'nt know yet what a life it is going to have. They need the money that is being spent for rum." Then she put down her boy and said, "go ask papa to come home." It was enough to make angels weep to hear that child say "please papa tome home with me, say papa ,ont papa tome home now." But the father repulsed the child and after an hours vain endeavor the mother clasped her little one in her arms and went sorrowfully home. While standing there she told her history; brot up as a well-to-do farmer's daughter in New York State, she married a steady young man. Out here away from friends he began to drink little by little and now he and his brother-in-law, who has a loving christian mother in the east, are going down, down. While talking she remarked "they will have all day to morrow for drinking." Yes, the Holy Sabbath was to be given over to serving satan, with laws on our statute books that would close all these dens of infamy one day in seven, we havent enough law makers who care for morality, virtue and christianity to see them enforced. Every time I hear a christian man praying that God will bless this city and State, I wonder if he has enough moral backbone to stand firm against this greatest enemy of God's Kingdom. Let us remember when we say "Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done" that if we are sincere we are pledging ourselves to use every power of our being to overcome the evil in the world. God will not do for us, what we can do for ourselves.

M. E. CONGDON.

SOUTH AMERICAN EXPERIENCES.

No 11.

Having many times visited unhealthy climates with entire freedom from the diseases and ailments so common among intemperate people, and sometimes so fatal to them, it seemed to me no precautions were necessary in such climates to preserve the health of a thoroly temperate liver. But it was a mistake. In the hills and forests all was well, but on three several visits to Barbacoas, slight attacks of the prevalent calentura made me very miserable for about two days and passed away.

But when completely acclimated as was supposed and after a trip of 20 miles up river and back, my friends picked me up in convulsions and a spell of many months of prostration ensued. A young man who officiated in a drug store who had become an acquaintance, (for everybody there is sure to get well acquainted at the druggists,) called to see me and like a good Samaritan, had me carried to his mothers house, where I was carefully watched and tended and fed for a month by strangers, who emphatically resisted my efforts afterward to remunerate them as I supposed all along they had expected me to.

Oh what long days and nights and what a longing for one wholesome inspiration of cool pure air. And what a longing for some kind of food, into which the garlick fiend had not breathed and which the lard abomination had not anathematized.

My new friends did everything they knew for the sick stranger in the most kindly and generous spirit, and tried upon me all the remedies known to the fever sharps of the republic in addition to those prescribed by the doctor. But owing to the unhealthiness of the town, due in a great measure to preventible causes, the sick are commonly subject to relapses as soon as theyrecover enough to stand another siege.

Two ideas came to take full possession of my waking hours: reduced to a skeleton and striped all over in yellow, green and blue bands and patches as if painters had washed out their various colored brushes on me, those two thots assumed a wondrous importance. One was to get an Indian to pack me up to the fresh air of the mountains: the other to get away down east as soon as possible, where they knew how to make oatmeal mush, a princely food, it seemed, that would instantly restore one to health.

The only means of locomotion to the interior mountains, were to walk or to ride in an armchair lashed to the back of an Indian. In my condition there was no alternative but the latter. About three dollars purchased an armchair with a little platform for the feet which is the pullman car of that country.

A carrier was chartered to a place called Buena Vista 17 miles distant, and elevated 2000 feet above the sea. Of course another Indian was engaged to carry the bedding, cooking utensils and provisions for the journey which every traveler must have. The voyage occupied two and a half days, one reason of which I have since suspected, was that my carrier was drunk a good deal of the time, for a great many confused memories survive of his setting me down as we came to a hut, and demanding a dime or a half dime to get guarapo or tobacco and two dimes to get pair of mocassins which he constructed out of a square piece of hide in about three minutes. Without these demands were complied with, I should have to be left there, and being perfectly helpless, bodily and mentally, it is not likely I should have hesitated to comply with any demand he had chosen to make, even were it to draw on the Bank of England for a million of pounds sterling.

There are no words in our language that can convey an adequate description of that road. Before the Spanish occupation, about 340 years ago, this road was a trail, probably on the surface of the ground. Now with the friction of human feet aided by the almost daily rains, the path has worn down thru the softer rock and soil to a depth of five or six to more than 20 feet in some places. Most of the way it is five to eight feet deep, but in some places where the old route had been blocked up, a new track has been made which is still on or near the surface.

The road is mostly a deep, dark, narrow ditch frequently arched over the top with dense shrubbery; in places it is not over six inches wide on the bottom and seldom so wide anywhere that two loaded men can pass each other without taking advantage of the widest spots here and there. As they meet, one will wait a few steps in a wide place crouched against the side till the other passes: and very frequently they meet in such narrow sections that they only squeeze by under the inspiration of the choicest swearing their language affords and by the rapid and judicious application of the most stimulating epithets to each other's female relatives.

My information regarding this road was not acquired on the trip in question: that was in a later experience to follow. The people of that country have been contented to use that road all these years, and from forty to one hundred men pass each way every day by any given point, and there are over 90 miles of it, seventy of which are impassible for animals to travel.

A mans load is about 125 lbs and men spend their whole lives carrying loads over these roads, most of them living by the way pretty much on barley meal slightly sweetened, which they mix with cold water and make an impromptu meal. The road in many places has become a water course, in others a slough of mud or mud slush: one time it is up a rocky steep, or along the edge of a precipice whose base is shrouded in the morning mist, and again down a declivity where much caution and a trusty cane of six or seven feet are requisite to save a foot traveler with no load from breaking his bones. But the loaded Indian takes all these difficulties, and no one seems to even think of mending or bettering any place, as long as it is possible to get over it at all.

Some few of the carriers save a little money and retire: some of the farmers carry their potatoes, onions, meat &c over all that road and sell it, but the great mass of the professional carriers seldom eat a meal which costs over 1¼ or 2½ cents, but spend every cent of their earnings in guarapo or cane beer, under the influence of which they sing and swear and quarrel and carouse and steal and do mean things, just exactly as men who drink port, champagne, whisky, beer &c have done high and low, since the time that old Noah had his specimen debauch.

BUENA VISTA

Or "pretty view," is a little settlement of half a dozen huts and it is an important resting and sleeping station for the traveler. It is on a mountain shelf which overlooks the Yacula Valley far beneath, where a flourishing colony of native miners wash out gold on the pre-adamite principle.

It possesses the rare advantage in that country of being able to see over 40 yards distant and thence its name. In clear days a far away snow peak can be seen in the interior.

Here they sometimes make a corner in pork or eggs. A speculator quietly buys up for a few days all that comes along on its way to Barbacoas where a scarcity occurs and when prices go up, he has his stock carried in and makes a fortune of 15 to 20 dollars.

Owing to some apprehensions of a fatal result of my sickness, nobody had any spare room here, altho they could stow away about fifty Indians on a pinch; but there was an empty cottage to let at ten cents a week which was joyfully taken possession of and housekeeping commenced. A native woman whose husband was the village firewood contractor and packed it all in from the forest on his back, agreed to cook for me for a dollar a week, which was just four times the legal rate in that country. The air was fresh up there and as soon as we arrived I felt assured that the pure atmosphere of the hills would restore my health, but it was a slow slow process.

G. W. Secretary's D'p'tm't.

GEORGE B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.

☞The office of the Grand Lodge is located in the Capital Savings Bank Building, entrance, No. 328 J street, up-stairs, over the southwest corner J and Fourth streets, Sacramento, where the Grand Worthy Secretary will be pleased to receive calls from the members of the Order during business hours.

☞This department is edited by the Grand Worthy Secretary, to whom all communications relating in any way to the business of the Grand Lodge, this department, or anything appearing hereunder, should be addressed.

☞The Grand Worthy Secretary's post office address is Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento, Cal.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

ON SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE G. W. S.

Sold for the Benefit of the Grand Lodge

Constitutions, per hundred copies	$12 00
Constitutions per dozen	1 75
Glee Books, "Temperance Chimes" per dozen	4 00
Glee Books, per half dozen	2 50
Glee Books, single copies	50
Receipts of Evening and Constitution Roll Book, per set	2 50
Chase's Digest, per copy	1 50
Officer's Roll Call etc., Book of	1 00
Pledge Cards, per hundred	1 00
Officers Cards, per set of four	1 00
Degree Ode Cards, per dozen	1 00
Subordinate Ode Cards, per dozen	75
Subordinate Ode Cards with music, per dozen	1 50
Chase's Good of the Order, per copy	50

BLANK FORMS.

Clearance Cards, per dozen	3 00
Grand Lodge Returns, per dozen	1 00
W. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. F. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Bonds, per dozen	1 00
Forms for Charges, Trials, etc., per set of four	75
Forms for incorporation of Lodges	Free

LODGE BOOKS

Propositions for Membership, Book of fifty	50
Notices of Election to Membership, book of fifty	50
Proposition Committee notices, book of fifty	50
D. G. W. C. T.'s Dispensations, book of fifty	50
Password Certificates, book of fifty	50
Delinquent (Dues) Notice, book of fifty	50
Warrants on W. T., book of fifty	50
W. F. S. Receipts, book of fifty	50
W. T. Receipts, book of fifty	50

LODGE FURNITURE.

In addition to the above, I will attend to orders for Impression Seals, Blank Books, Special Printing, Regalia or Lodge Furniture. This will be done as an accommodation to Lodges and not as a source of profit either to the Grand Lodge or myself; hence all orders filled will be sent per express by the dealers, with instructions to "collect on delivery," unless the money accompanies the order. Address—

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.,
Sacramento, California.

CASH RECEIVED.—The Grand Worthy Secretary acknowledges receipt of the following amounts of cash since last report. Proper personal receipts were also forwarded in each case:

GENERAL FUND.

Ione Lodge, No. 241	4 50
Chaparral, No. 121	7 75
Northern Star, No. 207	50
Twilight, No. 331	1 00
Woodville, No. 383	1 75

PACKAGES MAILED.—The following packages have been mailed during the past week from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office:

3 to T. W. Wells, Sonora.
4 to B. F. Loomis,, Woodland.
1 to Myra Walbridge, Ventura.
2 to H. W. Wenton, Haywards.
1 to Alice Gates, Valley Ford.
4 to T. W. Wells, Sonora.
1 to E. J. Beeson, Guerneville.
3 to E. R. Braylon, Navarro.
1 to D. C. Reed, Copper City.
2 to A. L. Bryan, Rohnerville.
4 to M. M, Sturgeon, Los Alamos.
2 to Mrs. W. Downey, Walnut Creek.
1 to W. S. Read, Oroville.
2 to G. Curtis. Crescent City.
2 to A. L. Wolfe, Calistoga.
1 to H. L. Freeman, East Oakland.
6 to S. S. McCampbell, Henleyville.
1 to J. W. Thomasson, Gilroy.

LODGE DEPUTIES RECOMMENDATIONS.—Proper recommendations for lodge deputies for the next ensuing year have been filed with the G. W. S. from the following lodges during the past week, and their receipt is hereby acknowledged.

102, 119, 121, 157, 185, 202, 224, 270, 288, 290, 295, 298, 304, 327, 334, 367, 388, 404, 407, 431, 469.

LODGE DEPUTY ANNUAL REPORTS.—Lodge deputies of the following lodges have filed proper annual reports with the G W S during the past week, and their receipt is hereby acknowledged.

Nos. 64, 121, 228, 240, 290.

RETURNS RECEIVED.—The following lodges filed Quarterly Returns after the books of the Grand Lodge etc, were closed and they were each stricken from the roll of active lodges. The filing of their Returns now will of course restore them and it is hoped they may be more prompt in the future. Nos. 121, 213, and 240.

CORRECTION.—By some inadvertence a donation of $25, made to the Home for Orphans Fund by Newcastle Lodge, No. 339 in redemption of its pledge, failed to receive acknowledgement in this department week before last.

REPORT OF THE G. W. S.

As usual this is a very full and satisfactory report of which but a few items can be selected.

The total accessions of the year are 120 lodges and 13.672 members, reduced by 38 surrendered and 25 non-reporting lodges, and in all 9408 members, leaving a net gain of 57 lodges and 4264 members. Total at present in good standing 341 lodges, 17,241 members.

There are 10.765 full degree membeis, 36 halls owned by lodges of a value of $26.376. Of the lodges 77 own pianos or organs valued at $7.000. Value of furniture, regalia and other property of sub lodges $23.000. Cash in lodge treasuries $12,303. All lodges one quarter in arrears have been cut off in the record above. Of those there are 13, and 12 more are delinquent two quarters. These 25 may most of them be revived.

Receipts for the year	General Fund	.....	$16,387,60
"	"	"	O. H. "	.....	10,532,81
"	"	"	Lecture "	.....	3,371,23
"	"	"	Charter Fee "	.....	1,175,00
				Total	$31,466,64

At the end of the year one-fifth of the per capita tax is added to the O. H. Fund which thus increases the latter to $13,151,16.

Expenses of the lecture field $7861. Of the RESCUE $2866 of which $1066 is for copies of the paper supplied to ministers and distributed by lecturers &c. R. W. G. L. tax and bill of supplies have amounted to $960,71. Ten lecturers have been employed, four of them all the year and the others from two to six months.

The G. W. S. recommends a free outfit to be presented to each new lodge at its organization amounting to $21, to meet a part of which the charter fee might be raised to $15.

The Mutual Aid needs some active work to give it a fair start, when it will become a rapid success.

Expenses of the Juvenile work were $1154,34 during the year. The continuance of the Dime Collection is suggested and the importance of extending the circulation of the RESCUE, and other temperance literature urgently commended.

The new school house has been added to the Home buildings at an expense of $5000. The Order has contributed handsomely to the support of the Home, and the farm has produced $3083. Two legacies one of $1000 and another of the proceeds of a 35 acre ranch one-third of which is in fruit, have been left to the Home.

Dist. Lodge and special G. L. sessions in the northern and southern portions of the State are held up for consideration. The regulation that not less than 15 members shall form a new lodge is proposed with several amendments to the constitution of minor import.

The G. W. Treasurer shows a healthy report of well guarded finances as usual. The Home endowment fund exclusive of the legacies named above amounts to $1123.

CONVENTION OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The following was unanimously adopted at the recent convention at Woodland.

Whereas the use of intoxicating drinks as a social custom is the source of untold evils,

Therefore be it resolved that it be the sense of this convention that the Christian Churches of California ought to, and are hereby counseled to take high and decided ground in favor of total abstinence and in favor of the legal Prohibition of the drink traffic.

PLEASE remember that the reports of G. W. C. T. and G. W. S. in this number are only extracts and synopsis made by the editor.

G. W. C. T. Department.

R. THOMPSON, G. W. C. T.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE G. W. C. T.

VALLEJO, October 4th, 1881.

BROTHERS AND SISTERS.—We are again in council. The work of the past has gone into history—we cannot change it: but we have its products, as a capital, on which to start the work of a new year. From what we have seen, we can learn lessons to aid us in the future. Let us, during these few days, pause at the feet of experience and learn wisdom. * * * * * *

Once a year we come to count our gains, to remodel our plans, so far as we find they require it, and to start afresh on another campaign. As Grand Worthy Chief Templar, I am expected to give you a bird's-eye view of the work for the year past, and to call your attention to such matters as, in my opinion, deserve special notice.

And first allow me to say, that I cannot fully express my gratitude to our members thruout our entire jurisdiction. While they have kept me exceedingly busy in answering questions and adjusting little differences, yet they made me their willing servant by showing a desire to get at and be governed by correct rules, and in readily acquiescing in decisions when made. In no instance have I had reason to complain of factious opposition or intentional wrong. All have tried to make my burthens as light as the nature of the case would admit of, and, as far as possible, to help me to carry them.

Our Order has become a mighty host, respected by the good and feared by the bad. We have gained a position of which we may justly be proud: yet our work is only fairly begun. We now start as a youth of twenty-one who has just ended his apprenticeship. We must now set up for ourselves as one of the families of reformers; and with the experience of these twenty-one years of our existence, we may reasonably hope to accomplish more in the next ten years than in all the past. We have learned how to work, where to work, and when to work to advantage. We have developed into departments, each having its own agents and means, yet each aiding each other branch; each ambitious, but ambitious only to be the most useful to our noble cause and Order. Our growth has been steady, not spasmodic. We have gained membership every year but one, and then our Grand Lecturer died, and we could not supply his place. Success could not have thus followed us, steadily from the first, if our Order had not inherent worth. We have gathered strength from usefulness; wisdom from experience, unselfishness by laboring for others, and so much faith in success that nothing short of a deluge can check our onward march. We have been building better than we knew, and our practical plans will be copied by and yet bless the whole world. As an Order, we have recognized the fact that we can only reap as we sow; that success is an effect, and can only be produced by adequate means; that our principles are to be established by educating the common people; that our Government will move only when the moral instincts of the common man condemn the present. We are on the way that leads to final victory, and with steady nerve and determined purpose, our march will be irresistible.

In our unprecedented growth during the past year we have been reaping from the seed heretofore sown. Little by little we have been developing into a well-organized system of aggressive work; and while we have a well-organized lecture force, an ably conducted paper, a juvenile department, and an orphans' home, all fairly under way, yet it will pay us to look well to their further improvement and to ask, "Can any other department, be added to advantage?" We must never stop with what has been done, but rather look to see what there is to be done and how best it may be accomplished.

Let us examine each branch of our plan separately and in detail.

THE SUBORDINATE LODGE.

There is a mutual ownership between the Grand and Subordinate Lodges. They are our Subordinates and we are their Grand body. They created us that we might aid them and our most noble cause. Can we be more efficient in their behalf than heretofore? What can we do to help them more than in the past. Their field is local: ours is general. We, through our RESCUE, bring to each the labors of others, and furnish facts to enlighten and enthusiasm to arouse to action, which added to our lecture force, is of vast value; but, are we ac-

complishing all that we shall now have the means to accomplish in their behalf. I think we can render additional aid hereafter. The effect of

OPEN LODCES.

Has been good, both upon the community and the Lodge holding them. I therefore strongly recommend that our Grand Lodge continue to encourage them, and our delegates call the attention of their lodges to this means of reaching those outside the Order. * * * *

"A lodge must always have something to work for, and lay out a new job as soon as one is completed, or its interest will wane. Constant employment is a chief source of growth. Our members must fully understand the evils of intemperance and how to meet the objections raised against total abstinence. To obtain this knowledge they must have access to books containing it. The bearings of the subject are so numerous that it requires quite a library to tell us all. If six in a lodge buy each a different book, each may have the perusal of all, for the price of one.

Lodges are commended to act on this principle, to purchase libraries and exchange with other lodges; thus a whole county may be supplied at a moderate outlay. Our work being that of educating the people, we must have the means of knowledge, and circulating libraries are strongly recommended, so that we may thus raise up well posted temperance lecturers all over the jurisdiction.

DISTRICT LODGES.

are becoming more and more efficient, and the attendance of the G. W. C. T. at as many as possible of them, is urged so as to give them every aid.

JUVENILE WORK.

Give us the training of the children for 20 years, and our opinions will control every department of our state. The money spent in this way, will bring large returns. We are only commencing to do for the young here. The Grand Lodge can only devise ways and means and direct juvenile work, and the work must be done by local workers. Work well laid out is half done. And formation is easier than reformation.

LECTURE FIELD.

This important department gives large return for our investment. It has grown into quite a giant and promises to increase rather than diminish. Each portion of the state should be visited by a lecturer twice every year and each county a month's work at least at each visit. Strict attention to every department of making out routes and advertising and preparing meetings &c. advised. A lecture superintendent to be appointed to oversee the whole.

TEMPERANCE LITERATUBE,

From six to eight thousand dollars might be next year devoted to the distribution of temperance literature including outlay for RESCUE. We can procure a list and address of each family owning land in the state and send to each 2 to4 times a year, as much temperance literature as a cent will carry thru the mails.

Clergymen should be furnished with such works as "Alcohol and the State," "Proceedings of the National Convention," &c. Our lodges might also be furnished with such useful books and also some of the active workers in each county.

A GRAND LODGE CIRCULATING LIBRARY

ought to be considered by a committee, and measures proposed for its adoption under the direction of the Ex. Com.

THE RESCUE.

Our paper has become indispensible to our cause and order. How can we quadruple its circulation? If we could distribute 10,000 copies a week what a grand result would follow! We could well afford $5,000 to that end. Can it be placed at a dollar a year and carry its subscribers up to 6,000 or 8,000? Can we not set it buzzing in the ears of every family? We must have its circulation doubled at least this coming year. To continue the plan of sending it to clergymen in the state is commended.

POLITICAL ACTION.

A legislative committee is recommended to be continued and the attempt made to get the license question under control of the vote of the people and the Ex. Com. empowered to print and circulate petitions to the legislature &c.

REDWOOD GROVE.

The purchase of the campmeeting grove of 320 acres with its giant Redwoods is now feasibls to keep it from saloon influence and under control of the Grand Lodge. * * *

"I am satisfied with our progress for the last two years. While I have been honored with the command of the quarter-deck, yet it has been our able officers and gallant crew who have sailed our noble craft so well. To them each and all I can most heartily say: "Well done!" I cannot stop to enumerate; for to each I should have to say excellent, more excellent, most excellent. As the years have rolled on we have gone on from good to better, and then to best. What more could we ask? Let us continue to lead the world in our good and noble work of reforming mankind, and redeeming our country from a direful scourge. If steady, united, and determined, we will yet pilot our fair California into the quiet harbor of sobriety, there to anchor in safety, and bask in peace and plenty evermore. Our heavenly Father will aid us in this work. Let us prove faithful, and persevere to the end.

Most respectfully submitted in F.. H., and C."

R. THOMPSON. G. W. C. T.

Lecturers' Reports.

☞ The only authorized Grand Lecturers in this jurisdiction are Mrs. E. P. Stevens, Messrs. Wm. Crowhurst, Hugh R. Hughes, Dr. M. D. Merrick, F. J. Culver, Col. C. N. Goulding, George Bramall, Rev. W. C. King and J. W. Webb.

They are authorized to instruct and institute Lodges and Bands of Hope, solicit subscribers for our official organ, the RESCUE, and receive donations for the Good Templars' Home for Orphans and our lecture and missionary work. They are employed and compensated by the Grand Lodge, and all monies received by them are paid over to the Grand Lodge Treasury. It is expected that the lodges and the friends of temperance will, in good time, secure a commodious place of meeting, provide music, advertise the meeting well, make every needed preparation and render them every assistance to make their mission a success.

J. W. WEBB.

Orange is a beautiful place, well named; orange orchards abound. Other fruit, especially raisin grapes do well; tons lying on the bare ground drying. No saloon here: twice tried, but so cruelly neglected it died both times. Temperance hotel by Rro. Rubottom, he and family belong to lodge. Here met Mr. & Mrs. Arne from Lompoc temperance colony. Coming south to look for a home naturally settled at a place where there is no saloon. Bro. David and Wil Bartley of Lompoc have also bot land here and will be of great help to the lodge. Bros. Hallidie, pastor Presbyterian and Nixon, pastor M. E. church are members and give monthly temperance lectures alternately. Lodge hope to to build a hall soon. Bro. Harmon, one of the teachers is W. C. T. I trust Prof, Norton, the able and popular principal, will join. He was in a former lodge, and many of his bright pupils belong. Obtained few subs for the RESCUE. Those looking for homes should not fail to call here; good soil, plenty of water, climate said to be good, and it is asserted that a family can make a living on from 10 to 20 acres. Good churches and schools.

Artesia. A former pupil of mine, Bro. William Miller came 15 miles in a buggy for me. His brother Milton, W. C. T. ably presided over open lodge, the first in the county to give literary program, every piece brimfull of temperance!

No saloon. Those who had land to sell wisely put up and donated a $4000 schoolhouse. It is well furnished and attended. Bro. McKnsick and Sr. Campbell teachers, and many older pupils are Good Templars. Artesian wells plentiful, much good corn, vegetables, fruits and alfalfa hay. Glad to meet Sisters Olmstead, mother and daughter for merly of Carpenteria, members. Bro. O. also, but absent.

Downey. Dr. Kendrick, pastor Christian church kindly drove me over: his son and daughters active members; presume he would be, but much away from home. Addressed the large school, found Bro. James teacher W. C. T. and of course a number of the pupils members.

Since the two lectures there have some 13 additions to the lodge: was courteously asked to address the scholars, and can start a band of Hope if I go again. There is good talent among the young folks. Am sorry I fail to get many subscribers for the Rescue, tho I distribute sample copies, tracts and Dr. McDonald leaflets. If we are to mould public opinion and prepare for local option and prohibition, we must scatter literature and support our papers.

ElMonte. A Baptist camp meeting was going on, temperance question had been discussed and strong resolutions passed; so a temperance discourse was welcomed. Rev. E. J. Barnes followed with a stirring speech for prohibition.

P. S. If you find anything wrong in this article you may attributed it to absentmindedness, for the fellow who wrote it packed off my hat instead of his own when he left. H. H. LUSE.

HELP! HELP!! HELP!!! FOR KANSAS.

Riding with Bro. Jesse Yarnell, ex-editor of the RESCUE and a temperance man, thru and thru: he told me he had just received word from Gov. St. John as chairman of the temperance executive of Kansas that they needed help to fight the rum fiend with. The rummies, the licensed slaughterers of health, character, family, peace, domestic joy and the very souls of men and women all thru the United States have resolved to break down the prohibition law of Kansas, if it be possible, tho it cost a million dollars. Now the temperance folks there say they can fight their own rummies and enemies of public morality, but that if the other states turn their hordes of ginsellers loose on Kansas, and club their money together for a corruption, bribing, treating fund, help from the temperance people of other states will be requisite to meet this unprincipled onslaught. They want money for lecturers, books, tracts, and the honorable and legitimate use of the press.

Bro Yarnell sends them a dollar; I know another who will do the same. Let every one forward whatever he or she can direct to Gov. St. John, Topeka; Kansas: or make up a sum in your neighborhood and send, or make them a present of temperance tracts, papers, pamphlets or books for distribution. Forget not that they sowed temperance literature knee deep in Maine before they gained the victory.

J. W. WEBB.

INSTRUCTIVE HINTS FOR OUR LECTURERS.

(UNOFFICIAL)

LODGE DEPUTIES.—There are a few places in this State where for ten years past a recumbent Lodge has been dug up, shaken, stood up on end and blown into every year or two by a lecturer and has faintly ticked for a few weeks and then stopped again. It is noticeable too that the same old sexton L. D. has dug the grave, tolled the bell and read the funeral service every time: and when the new lecturer comes round he inquires for the same old undertaker, to Lodge Deputy the new institution into the sepulcher of its ancestors. But a better day will come by and by; some day the old sexton will be gathered in, and then, when the old bones are set up and blown into and shaken, they may live. Dont let our lecturers ever forget to inquire for the same old experienced grave digger to boss the new funeral.

THE HAYES MEMORIAL.

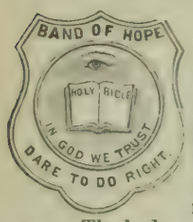
As very many inquiries have been made concerning the Hayes Memorial, we will give the facts as we learn them from Miss Willard. The artist's price for the painting was $3,000; of this he contributed $1000, and the committee paid him $2,000. The cost of the frame was $500, all of which was contributed in Cincinnati where the frame was carved. The picture is now being engraved on steel at a cost of several hundered dollars; we cannot state the cost exactly until the work is completed. When completed, it will be one of the finest engravings ever offered for sale in this country. A beautiful and fitting ornament for any home or school. Orders for it will still be received by Miss Esther Pugh, 53 Bible House, New York City. As the painting is now or quite paid for, the money hereafter accruing from its sale will go into the fund for distributing temperance literature. —*Signal.*

WINE TRACTS. Three 16 page tracts are now ready and a fourth will be this week: one entitled Hard Times and Why—the other "The Truth and the Wine Interest, Will wine making pay" Nos 1; 2 and 3. These are intended to dispel the delusions that are practiced upon our vine growers and to show them that they are being led away from the happiest fortune which is within their reach, and tempted into a trap to be there skinned and pauperized to fatten a ring of liquor dealers and glucose operators.

SUBSCRIBERS Sept. 22, to Oct. 5: Healdsburg (Mrs. J. Doan) 5: Wash. Ter. and Idaho (L. Leland) 22: West Berkeley (H. M. Brownell) 9: Bellota (H. R. Hughes) 1: J. W. Webb 8: Cottonwood 1: Modesto (J. J. Porter) 2.

Juvenile Department.

BAND OF HOPE WORK.



The Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., of California, offers to furnish, free of charge, to Sunday-schools, or other juvenile organizations desiring to adopt them for use, the newly revised Band of Hope rituals together with the ritual badges. The ritual comprises a pamphlet of 48 pages. The badges are of German silver, with a safety pin upon the back. Sample copies of the rituals and badge, or quantities for actual use, will be furnished on application to the G. W. C. T., Robert Thompson, 1,531 Golden Gate Avenue, or the Superintendent of Juvenile Work, George Bramall, Haywards, or Geo. B. Katzenstein, 328 J street, Sacramento.

TALKS WITH THE YOUNG FOLKS.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

The life of our late lamented and beloved President contained some valuable lessons for the young of the present day. He was one of many in this and other countries who have risen from poverty and obscurity to positions of usefulness first, and distinction afterward. It is not for very many people to become President of the U. S., but there will be room for a great many of you young folks in the numerous positions of honor and usefulness, which the great future has in store.

It is worthy of notice that his first advancement was due to his good habits and his ambition to be a useful and worthy citizen; and his good morals and christian character were constant factors in his promotion and elevation, step by step, to the highest official position in the world.

When he was nominated for the presidency he was chosen because his party feared to nominate any candidate who had not established a character for honesty and good citizenship: they feared defeat otherwise, so they nominated him, and the people elected him because of his honesty and morality as they did Mr. Lincoln.

It is not very long since the world or the people who call themselves the world—the worlds monied wealth, looked with contempt upon men who had climbed to eminence from poverty, not because they had climbed, but because they were children of poor parents. There are some yet who pretend to feel that way, but they are only those who have to use other peoples second hand thots and get often badly sold.

About 50 years ago a gentleman was making a political speech in England. A man who was not a gentleman, tried to insult and degrade him by crying out that the speaker's father was a shoemaker: Sir, replied the other, "if your father had been a shoemaker, you would have been making or mending shoes yet."

A great change is observable nowadays. The first thing told in Mr. Garfields honor when he became a candidate, was that he had been a poor boy on a canal boat and had worked himself up by industry and good conduct.

There remains just such a path wide open for you: there will be a tremendous competition and opposition for you to encounter if you decide to remain in the lower ranks of the idle and stupid and ignorant. There are so many stay there that it is a crowded quarter: but when you rise above them the way is clear for a long climb to a loftier and nobler hight.

Another lesson for you to learn right here is, how everyone of us from the veteran of 80 to the infant in arms, from the President to the street sweeper, men women and children sober or dissipated, christian or outlaw, are all in imminent danger every day and night and hour of our existence from the rum and beer crazed murderers and incendiaries and burglars and thieves and savage criminals which your and our grogshops and corner groceries and bars are manufacturing every day.

Two of our Presidents have been murdered by drunken ruffians, educated graduated murderers of the grogshop school system; and in the interval of sixteen years between these two calamitous murders, men, women and children most of them innocent victims have been butchered, slautered like pigs in the shambles, by men crazed with the drink which human beings have been licensed to sell to make men murderers.

When you vote it is hoped your ballot may have no stain of your brothers blood upon it.

ABOUT YOUR PARENTS.

There are stories by the thousand, and true ones, too, of the sacrifices and hardships which parents have unhesitatingly incurred for the sake of their children, and there are a few histories also of what a good boy or a dutiful girl has sometimes done for a poor and helpless mother in return for the love and affection she had lavished upon her child or children.

There is a colony of people now at Lompoc who, most of them have left former homes and settlements at considerable attendant sacrifice, and encountered the hardships and scarcities and discomforts of creating a new home in the wilderness for the sake of placing their children in a community, where they will be for all time free from the arrows and javelins and traps and snares and poisoned springs with which the dramseller, murderer of souls, dogs the path of the youth of California.

Not only in Lompoc, but in a great many other temperance communities, there are great numbers of people who were well situated and safe themselves, who have sacrificed and abandoned the homes of many years and of many pleasant associations, sold their properties at serious loss to have their children grow up safely among worthy neighbors; and away from the society of crime and vice.

Thousands of people have moved away from what was to themselves a pleasant locality, and where they had a prosperous business or a steady good employment, because the schools at some other place were better or more convenient or had better promise, not for themselves but for their children.

Thousands of people who have done well enough in other countries themselves, have given up home and kindred and friends, to seek a home and liberty and a future for their children among strangers. And all these sacrifices and loving considerations and anxieties are cheerfully accepted in favor of children that are often ungrateful, indifferent, thotless, complaining and even unkind to their parents; many of them giving them frequent cause of sorrow and suffering.

But who ever hears of a family breaking up home, selling out, and moving from Wisconsin to Maine, or from Maine to Vineland, or from New York to Ojai Valley, because grandma or grandpa or both of them can go to prayer meeting so much handier, or because the climate is healthier or the winter milder for the old folks, or because they like the society there or could live a few years longer: altho but a few years have elapsed since the grandma or grand parents were studying morning, noon and night how they could best contrive their daily walk and their daily business and the whole routine of their lives so as to conduce most to the future welfare of the children and their children, who now perhaps regard the old folks with little reverence or affection, and with none of that sentiment of loving gratitude which should be uppermost in their thots respecting them, and should inspire them with utmost tenderness.

When we consider our obligations to those whose loving care surrounded our early steps with countless blessings every day, it is no wonder that one of the ten commandments, and the first one of those which indicate our duty to each other is, "Honor thy father and thy mother that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee." The condition of long life attached to obedience to that command seems to imply that the son or daughter who is so mean and wicked as to be ungrateful for the million loving cares and sweet tokens of affection so lavishly squandered upon their days of helplessness, will be so vicious in other respects that their lives will be abridged by their evil courses.

Most of the young folks who read this will one day and many days of their future, look seriously back upon their past, and remember how their account stood at last with those who loved them with such unvarying tenderness and fidelity under all vicissitudes and circumstances while life lasted. And if in turning over the leaves of their memories of long ago down to the present, they find no record of act of ingratitude, neglect, unkindness of theirs, no failure to honor and cherish and love and reverence those to whom a boundless love and gratitude was due, it will surely be to them a wealth of peace and joy and precious comfort that will so brighten their own lives as to surely lengthen out their days upon the land which God has given them. And if one of you should ever be haunted with the memory of having brot shame or sorrow or disgrace to a loving parent thru wilful wrong that can never be undone, the prospect is too frightful, painful even to hint at its possibility.

LITTLE WORKERS.

Unto the sea a vast army of rivers are ever flowing—dashing down the hill-side, among the mountains, along the valleys to fulfill their appointed mission. These countless streams are washing and wearing away a thousand shores, and bearing on a weary freight of various minerals—lime, salt, silica, and the like—which would soon make the waters of the ocean very impure, if there were not some counteracting power. Yet the sea-water remains about the same from year to year. Now what becomes of all this freight of impurities?

God has made to live in the ocean millions upon millions of tiny creatures, too small to be seen by the naked eye, and, apparently, the weakest of all his creation. Yet to them he has committed a work which all the wealth and power of every kingdom on the earth united could not accomplish—the work of keeping the ocean pure. Every instant these little creatures are taking up these atoms of lime and silica, etc., and quarrying them into houses for themselves. Having lived their little, they settle softly down in the unknown depths, there to decompose and help to form a new soil, which some upheaval may bring to the surface for man's use.

It requires a larger game-yard for these tiny coralines than for all the elephants on the globe.

See what a power may be exerted by the little workers! Just such a great work may the Temperance boys and girls of our land bring about, if they will join hands in it. The old ocean of society wants purifying. Let each child set to work with the eagerness of a little coralline to do his part toward it. God delights to bless these little workers, when they look to him to help them. When working and praying go together, we shall not fail to see most glorious results.—*Tract.*

SHUT THE TRAPS THAT CATCH US.

A few years ago, while riding in a manufacturing district, returning home on Sabbath evening from ministerial duties, I was accosted by a man who, though intoxicated, seemed resolved to enter into conversation. He admitted that his conduct was wrong, and said he was constantly forming resolutions of amendment. He was poor and unhappy at home because he was a drunkard, and a drunkard because he was a Sabbath-breaker!

"Many a time," he said "I leave my house on a Sabbath morning to go to a place of worship; but then the public houses are open. I get past one or two, and at the door of the third stands, perhaps, an old acquaintance. He invites me in, and then it is all over with me. I spend the money I should keep my family with, and have to work hard all the week, and struggle all the same time with headache and hunger." I shall never forget his concluding words; they were spoken with the energy of great feeling. The poor fellow talked himself sober. "Sir," said he, "if the great folks want to keep us poor folks sober, they should shut up the traps that catch us!"—*The Christian.*

A MODERN PARABLE.

And it came to pass as a certain man journeyed from the cradle to the grave, he fell among saloonkeepers, who robbed him of his money, ruined his good name, destroyed his reason, and then kicked him out worse than dead.

A moderate drinker came that way, and when he saw him he said: "He is but a dog, they served him right. Let him die; he is a curse to his family."

And also a license voter came that way, and when he saw him he said: "The brute! put a ball and chain on his leg, and work him on the street.

And a fanatic teetotaler came that way. and when he saw him he had compassion on him and raised him up, assisted him to his home, and ministered to his wants, and to the wants of his family; got him to sign the pledge, and started him on his journey in comfort and happiness.

Who, think you, was the greater friend of humanity, the saloon keeper, the moderate drinker, the license voter, or the fanatic teetotaler?—*Exch.*

FIRST-CLASS AGENTS WANTED.

The great reputation of JOHN B. GOUGH, the magnificent make-up of "Sunlight and Shadow," and the universal demand for it among all classes, makes this the best opportunity ever offered to energetic agents to make money. We want first-class agents in every township, to whom liberal terms will be given. Address, for territory and terms, J. Dewing & Co., 420 Bush St., San Francisco.

TIME ENOUGH.

Two little squirrels out in the sun—
One gathered nuts, the other had none:
"Time enough yet," his constant refrain;
"Summer is still only just on the wane."

Listen, my child while I tell you his fate;
He roused him at last, but he roused him too late;
Down fell the snow from the pitiless cloud,
And gave little squirrel a spotless white shroud.

Two little boys in a schoolroom were placed—
One always perfect, the other disgraced;
"Time enough yet for my learning," he said:
"I will climb by and by from the foot to the head."

Listen my darling? Their locks have turned gray:
One is a governor sitting to-day;
The other, a pauper, looks out at the door
Of the almshouse, and idles his days as of yore.

Two kinds of people we meet every day—
One is at work, the other at play;
Living uncared for, dying unknown—
The business-hive hath ever a drone.

Tell me, my child, if the squirrels have taught
The lesson I long to impart to your thought?
Answer me this, and my story is done:
Which of the two would you be, little one?

—*Selected.*

IT MAY NOT BE.

It may not be our lot to wield
The sickle in the ripened field;
Nor ours to hear on summer eves
The reapers's song among the sheaves.

Yet where our duty's task is wrought
In unison with God's great thought,
The near and future blend in one,
And whatsoever is willed is done,

And ours the grateful service whence
Comes day by day the recompense;
The hope, the trust, the purpose stayed,
The fountain and the noonday shade.

And were this life the utmost span,
The only end and aim of man.
Better the toils of fields like these
Than waking dreams and slothful ease.

But life, though falling like our grain,
Like that revives and swings again!
And early called, how blest are they
Who wait in heaven their harvest day

—*John. G. Whittier.*

RUM VS. RELIGION IN NEW YORK CITY.

Licensed saloons and drinking places in New York city	15,000
Churches and missions in New York city	489
Saloons etc over churches and missions	14,511
Amount spent for rum in New York city in one year	$75,000,000
Church property and salaries of clergymen for one year	47,303,106
Rum over religion in New York city	$27,696,894

The liquor traffic imposes a tax of 33 per cent on the people. The saloons outnumber all other kinds of business houses or any one class in the country, We pay about one-eighth as much for education as for rum, twice as much for intemperance as for the support of the government, and fifteen times as much to the dram shop as to the church. We waste about seven hundred millions of dollars a year for the debasement of the intellect and the destruction of the body, and pay with reluctance less than one hundred millions for education and culture; then we throw over fifteen times as much into the seething caldron of rum as we contribute annually to the cause of religion! Are not these startling statements? Do you comprehend the enormity of this national vice? With these facts before us is it strange that our measure of misery is full? This vast waste would provide a schoolhouse thoroly appointed for every fifty of our youth, and set teachers in the midst of them in the highest possible culture. Aside from the lamentable havoc and waste caused by the use of rum, we are compelled to support courts and prisons and an army of official benefactors in the name of charity that would be almost wholly unnecessary were the people taught to shun rum as their greatest enemy. Then would we have work instead of charity, plenty instead of starvation, clean and sightly garments instead of rags; wholesome houses instead of hovels and health instead of beggary and distress.

Let this document be read in the family, in the school, at the social gathering of friends, in the church and at all public meetings where the common good is in view.—*Our Young Ladies.*

TWO WAYS OF LOOKING AT THINGS.

Two boys went to hunt grapes. One was happy because they found the grapes. The other was unhappy because the grapes had seeds in them.

Two men being convalescent were asked how they were. One said: "I am better to-day." The other said: "I was worse yesterday."

When it rains one man says: "This will make mud." Another: "This will lay the dust,"

Two children looking thru colored glasses, one said: "The world is blue.', And the other said: "It is bright."

Two boys eating their dinner; one said: "I would rather have some other thing than this." The other said; "This is better than nothing."

A servant thinks a poor man's house is principally kitchen. A guest that it is principally parlor.

"I am sorry that I live," says one man. "I am sorry that I must die," says another.

"I am glad," says one, "that it is no worse." "I am sorry," says another, "that it is no better."

One man counts everything he has as a gain. Another counts everything else than he receives a loss.

One man spoils a good repast by thinking of a better repast of another. Another enjoys a poor repast by contrasting it with none at all.

One man is thankful for his blessings. Another is morose for his misfortunes.

One man thinks he is entitled to a better world, and is dissatisfied because he hasent got it. Another thinks he is not justly entitled to any, and is satisfied with this.

One man makes up his account from his wants. Another from his assets.—*Sel.*

WHAT THE MICROSCOPE SAYS.

Insects of various kinds may be seen in the cavities of a grain of sand.

Mould is a forest of beautiful trees, with the branches, leaves and fruit.

Butterflies are feathered.

Hairs are hollow tubes.

The surface of our bodies are covered with scales like a fish; a single grain of sand would cover 150 of these scales, and yet a scale covers 500 pores, Thru these narrow openings the perspiration forces itself like water thru a sieve.

Each drop of stagnant water contains a world of living creatures, swimming with as much liberty as whales in the sea.

Each leaf has a colony of insects grazing on it like cows on a meadow.

Yes, even the ugliest plant that grows shows some remarkable property when closely examined. —*Gracious Words.*

BOYS, TAKE CARE.

Take care of your minds. If you do not store them with useful information, to quicken and sharpen your intellect, by making the most of good books and valuable lessons, your minds will soon become vain, idle, frivolous and good for nothing.

Perhaps you have had but little schooling. You have had to begin work early. Then, you must teach yourself. You must be your own master and your own scholar—a self-educator; and history furnishes so many encouraging examples of self-made men, that you have nothing to fear. You may become a great statesman, like Franklin; a great poet, like Burns; a great inventor, like Stephenson; a great discoverer, like Livingston; a great scholar, like Burritt; only take care of your minds.—*Ex.*

LOOKING OUT FOR MOTHER.

"I'm afraid you will have none left for yourself," we heard a little lad say to his mother, as she helped him for the second time to toast. And the words were like music dreamed of. Why do not the children think oftener of mother, so that our hearts will become accustomed to their doing so, and we no longer thrill with strange sensations whenever we meet with a circumstance like the above. Surely they would, did they more fully realize what a heaven they would thus convert this chill world into.—*Ex.*

"How few people experience the delight of loving their neighbor as they do themselves."—*Gracious Words.*

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Apply to WILL D. GOULD, Esq., Attorney.
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"WISDOM'S WAYS."

The National Temperance Society has just published an excellent concert exercise," "Wisdom's Ways," by Hope Hazel. Composed of scripture responsive texts and well-selected recitations. It is especially adapted for Sunday-schools, Bands of Hope, and juvenile temperance and religious organizations. It is deserving of a wide circulation, and those desirous of giving such an exercise would do well to send for a copy for examination. 12mo, 8 pages, 3 cents, single copies; 36 cents per dozen, sent post paid. Address J. N. STEARNS, Publishing Agent, 58 Reade Street, New York.

COMMUNION WINE.

The undersigned takes this method to inform the churches that he has undertaken the manufacture of Unfermented Wine for Sacramental use. The article he offers for sale is Pure, Unadulterated Juice of the Grape, and is furnished to order in pint or quart cans, sealed and packed in boxes. Price $3 per gallon. SAMUEL WINTER,
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Keep in a cool place, When used, open and let stand a while; then pour off carefully.

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P. O. Box 1721,
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BIBLE WINES AGAIN. Line upon line and time after time, the most complete and unassailable proofs have been given that every kind of fermented wine and liquor was strictly accursed and forbidden all thru scripture both on account of its filthiness, uncleanness and unwholesomeness on one hand and the immorality and sin of its use on the other. And it has been shown with equal clearness that corn and oil (or olives) and grapes are recorded there as blessings and the natural wholesome grape juice, pure and luscious, unfermented and unperverted was alluded to in scripture as one of the chiefest and choicest gifts of God to man, as it is to-day.

To arrive at these conclusions we have only to use ordinary intelligence, read things exactly as they were written and appear to-day; imagine or suppose or suggest nothing unlikely or improbable and there is not a single doubtful matter or text to be adjusted to our purpose or in the least strained or twisted; not a single suspicion of one inconsistency or difficulty in any text of scripture, or one doubtful act on the part of the Savior or the apostles regarding wine.

That is what both christiau and non-christian research has revealed. and on these points it is safe to say there is not a doubt that has not been set completely at rest by the consciencious truth seeker who has really investigated the matter. But there is another very positive class of people who know a little Greek and are quite sure that "oinos means wine" and they have satisfied themselves without going a step farther that the Bible blessed and authorized drunkenness. It is admitted that fifty years ago when not one person in half a million knew what wine or oinos or Greek was, it was natural to suppose that there was a very great uncertainty and inconsistency somewhere.

But no excuse exists now-a-days for this ignorance and it is not an innocent ignorance, for it makes the Bible belie itself monstrously: it accuses Christ of either very gross ignorance or gross immorality, and very certainly of a very bold violation of the Mosaic law. To make the point good that Christ drank rotten poison wine, or blessed a filthy abomination in the cup, or sanctified an immorality or made it dangerous for people to participate in christian worship, it is an absolute necessity to prove the christian religion and its written authority a transparent and awkward farce and sham, which temperance people cannot admit.

Therefore to still further elucidate why this wine god should be dethroned and the worship of the true God be adopted in this country, the Rev. S. W. Ingham's lecture on Bible wines is reproduced in this paper.

DAVID C. COOK.

A CALL TO EVERY BODY.

Mr. David C. Cook, Chicago has come to the front just when we wanted a national Moses to lead the children of the chosen people of this day out of the slavery of intemperance and the wilderness of ignorance and point them to the promised land.

A reference to his advertizement will give you an idea of the value, importance and marvelous cheapness of his books and papers for the young. Hitherto the expense attending the organization of Sunday Schools, Bands of Hope, Temperance Schools &c has been a serious barrier to the men or women of slim purses whose sympathies have been enlisted in the saving of the young from the dangers which are prepared for them: but now with Mr. Cook's grand system of facilities that difficulty is mostly removed.

It is now within the province and means of any one to furnish or easily raise the funds required for a successful juvenile organization: and it is a solemn imperative duty of temperance and Christian people to avail themselves of the benefits offered and to give their help and countenance to make Mr. Cook's enterprise a gratifying success. We have 340 lodges that ought to start in at once with an order for sample copies and supplies. There ought to be no such thot as opposition to any one. Our I. O. G. T, W. C. T. Unions, Nat Tem Society and all good people should assist and co-operate with each other in the most unselfish and unclannish spirit.

PLEASE READ.—There are two very valuable articles in this number: one on page 770 an essay by Mr. Wm. Hoyle, delivered recently before the British Association for the promotion of science; a society supposed to be the highest authority in science in the world. It contains some very valuable statistics and shows beyond a doubt that England if totally abstinent the past 50 years might have been in a condition of prosperity such as has been enjoyed by no nation of history. It has wasted in riot and debauchery a sufficient sum to have made all its poor, all its working people comfortably rich.

The paper was bravely argued on both sides. Prof. Leone Levi opposed and used the following arguments premising of course as usual that he sympathized with all efforts to reform drunkenness &c: 1 alcoholic liquor is not in itself a poison ! ! 2 most of it is food ! ! ! 3 He made out that only one ninetieth of the national drink bill was waste: 4. that the additions of many years total was interesting but not to the point ! ! !&c But he admitted the moral value of the paper was very great.

A Mr. Hurst declared that drunkenness had become very rare at the present day!!! and he did not think Dr. Richardsons opinions worth much, because he used to drink once and had changed his former opinions!!! A splendid argument.

Mr. Hoyle's position was ably defended by eminent and able supporters. He himself declared he had frequently seen working men give up drinking and begin to save money, and in a few years build a house, and after five or six years more build another one. In the village where he had lived 16 years, 400 new houses had been built, of which 350 had been built by working men themselves. And probably this resulted largely from Mr. Hoyle's influence, tho he said nothing to indicate it.

The other article is on ancient wines, page 778, and is one of many similar completely conclusive showings of the utter folly of supposing that the Bible is untrustworthy and self contradictory and a dangerous guide as some men strive to make it. There are still some obstinate adherents of the lamentable nonsense of Dr. Crosby and his sympathizers; to them the truth is presented with the hope that they will examine into the matter themselves for the first time, and come out of the uncomfortable darkness into the pleasant cheerful light of consistency and rational Christian temperance.

A young man of strict habits and good education, and having every endorsement required, desires a situation n a mercantile establishment as assistant book-keeper, accountant or salesman. Apply to C., RESCUE Office.

COMMUNION WINE.

ED. RESCUE:—Referring to your article in the Rescue of September 15th on intoxicating wine, and your language in regard to the attitude of the Congregationalist on the subject of temperance, I feel compelled to utter my strong protest against it as utterly unjust, and not in accord with the facts. I have been a reader of that most exemplary paper for many more years than the RESCUE has had life; and I have read it carefully, especially upon the subject of temperance; and I wish to give my unqualified testimony that I have never noticed a syllable in its columns that a fair and unprejudiced critic could construe into a "warfare against temperance, much less has it given the slightest reason for the sweeping charge of a persistent warfare against every phase of consistent and rational temperance.

Because it cannot forsooth in common with such men as Calvin, Trench, Alford, Schaff and I may add the large mass of respectable scholars, frame to pronounce the Shibboleth of the RESCUE upon the question of passover wine, or the wine of Cana—without stultification—must it be branded as arrayed against temperance. I submit that it is unjust and is wounding the cause of temperance in the house of its friends. I. J.

WESTMINSTER, Cal.

The Boston Congregationalist wins a complimentary notice from the New York Retailer–liquor dealer's organ—for its criticism of Joseph Cook and its advocacy of intoxicating wine for the communion service. —*National Temperance Advocate.* [Oct.)

The RESCUE has no controversy with the Congregational denomination or any other; but the journal in question in its attitude toward rational, consistent temperance, does not fairly represent that denomination. It is admitted that it countenances total abstinence, solely with the understanding that it is not a Christian or moral duty but a voluntary sacrifice for the sake of a hypothetical or apocryphal "weak brother."

It has endorsed Dr. Crosby in his attitude toward total abstinence which is that of a bullying, unprincipled braggart, and openly declared enemy. It accuses Joseph Cook of intentional falsehood, and in doing so it gives the lie to a host of eminent Christian scholars and gentlemen who have exhaustively and impartially studied the bible wine question.

In its temperance (?) theory it hesitates not to endorse the accusation of the enemies of Christ who called him a winebibber and a glutton.

Neither the Congregationalist nor any of the Crosby assailants of the character of Christ comes forward with a particle of argument to prove their position; not a word; they have not any except the old argument of the dramshop, to abuse their opponents and accuse them of falsehood and stultification; it is enough for them to know that somebody like Calvin and the translators of the St. James Bible, and a few people who never gave the subject the least attention, have scouted the idea of the ancients having used the unfermented and rational and natural juice of the grape, in spite of the clearest evidence to that effect.

That class of men profess to be temperance men, but you never find one of them a member of a temperance society, or helping one except with their knife. It is a very sad fact that the rummies and beer sellers are in loving accord with the Congregationalist and the Crosby men; and so long as they are, the Rescue will consider it a duty to warn all good people against the pernicious influences of any journal which makes the Christian religion a burlesque, degrades its founder and fights the best and dearest interests of mankind in its opposition to consistent Christian temperance.

THE report of the G. W. C. T. is well up with the times and breathes a spirit of progress all thru. It would have pleased some of us more had it been a little more explicit and pronounced on the political question. But the proposition to have a legislative committee, and a legislative agent during the next legislative session is a wise one, provided always that the Grand Lodge, or whoever appoints that commission, does not defeat the intention of the act by putting the political interests of the order and cause into the hands of parties, who are very good temperance men, but have 95 per cent. of old party Republican or old party Democrat in their creed, for 5 per cent. of prohibition.

And we must see, above all other things, that our agent is not somebody else's agent to scoop us into their net.

There were some magnificent temperance advocates in the Greenback Convention, who wept at the fanatical idea of loading a grandly important Greenback platform with a plank of so little importance as temperance or prohibition.

WHO ASSASSINATED PRESIDENT GARFIELD?

BY REV. T. A. GOODWIN, INDIANAPOLIS.

It was not Charles J. Guiteau; he was only the real assassin's instrument. He was seen drunk in Washington only a few days before the assassination, and those who have known him for years speak of him as an habitue of low drinking houses. That tells the whole story. Though well connected in life, he had lost his manhood and his reason in the Nation's legalized haunts of dissipation, and why should not the nation's President be his victim as well as any other man? If the Nation fosters the dethronement of reason and the cultivation of murderous passions, why should not the Nation's heart be pierced as well as any? Drunken men are capable of any crime, and James A. Garfield has no right to ask exemption from the consequences of drunkenness while the Nation grows rich in her treasury by the manufacture of intoxicants. This is no assault upon the Nation. Guiteau was too demented to concoct a scheme of such magnitude. He was insane enough to imagine that some special good might come to him by attacking a President, and that is all.

I am sure I will be pardoned for saying this. Fourteen months ago my drunken brother murdered his own brother and mine,, yet James A. Garfield, and a million like him, read the story in the daily papers without stopping a moment to inquire who was responsible, or what could or should be done to make murder by drunkards less frequent if not impossible and now that great and good man has become a victim, and by so much as he is a representative of the Nation, the iron which has pierced my soul these fourteen months, has entered the soul of the Nation. President Garfield is a sufferer from the insanity which drunkenness everywhere engenders, and from no other cause. But what of all this? Just nothing at all. Men who are cursing poor demented Guiteau will vote to legalize the traffic that made him capable of such a crime, and when their own sons have become murderers or the murdered, they will wonder at the inscrutable providence that has afflicted them. No man's life is safe. Insane men stalk our streets by the thousand, not caring who shall be their victims. The plea that this assassin had a personal grudge against the President is the sheerest nonsense, that is a mere pretext. He was rendered insane by liquor which he drank at national drunkard manufactories, every one of which had paid ten dollars into the national treasury for the privilege of taking such young men as Guiteau was and preparing them for what Guiteau is.

For the second time the Nation mourns the assassination of our President by drunken men. Perhaps in the ages to come, when private griefs shall have multiplied, and more Presidents shall have been shot, men will begin to think of prohibiting the business of making drunkards instead of licensing and protecting it. If two of our Presidents had been bitten by mad dogs, and almost every family had suffered by the same, how long before every dog in America would be killed?

Let me add only this; Any man who pretends to be shocked at the assassination of Gen. Garfield, knowing that it was only the act of a man bereft of reason by intoxication, and yet ignores the temperance question in his political life as well as his social, deserves no sympathy when the curse of his own creation settles down upon his own heart and hearthstone.—*Delaware Signal.*

SUTTER AND YUBA COUNTIES. The D. S. of the District Lodge Bro. Chas J. Covillaud has got up a printed circular with unusual neatness and good taste and good appearance.

It advertized the session at Brownsville Sept 30 contained a list of the officers of D. L; a table of all the committees of District Lodge; list of all the 16 sub-lodges and 6 Bands of Hope in the District and their location. This occupies one page and a second contains an address by the Sec. to the Order which gives a brief statement of the status and progress of the Order in the District and the duties and needs of our people to make its success continuous and effective; especial allusion being made to the necessity of education by means of temperance literature.

The circular thruout reflects much credit on its projector and indicates not only that he is a competent and active officer but that the District Lodge of Sutter and Yuba is a real live and awake institution. It may be remarked just here too, that no individual or society or institution or interest can ever get a commendatory puff in this paper unless it is entirely deserved.

JUSTICE.

Many clamor for justice, who if they received half measure of their due, would soon plead for mercy. The rumsellers in Ohio appealed to the law to stop women praying for them. They would not even permit the victims of their leprous traffic to appeal openly to God for deliverance. It was named a "nuisance," a "breach of the peace," etc.

Respectable hottentotism felt outraged at any demonstration of faith not consonant with its fashionable profession.

And the law stood up and put a stop to the folly of praying for the rumseller. He was licensed to feed on substance and souls of his victims as before—a vampire upon the body of the public welfare.

Of course the law officers did their duty. So did the Roman soldiers when they crucified Christ. Let us hope some justice will reward each, according to his works. And that soon.

In a sense, indeed, judgment slumbered not—the scales of justice never cease to raise or lower in the balance of hand Divine. Only the fool perceiveth not and glorieth in being let down easy. He has learned to view himself a "success" if he ekes out a besotted and beastly existence to a respectable funeral. He thinks it smart to have attained his end at the cost of his fellow creature's and his own soul. Likely he has contributed to building of churches, schoolhouses, asylums and poorhouses for charity's sake; has helped to fatten one pauper, while destroying the moral and spiritual, physical and mental endowment and hopes of countless dupes.

Likely he is also remembered as a benevolent benefactor of the poor—the wretched, debased and squalid victims of his dead-fall. Barabas was the people's choice. Charity covers many sins, money more. A Frenchman writes, "Americans have purses, not hearts." "Nor brains," he might have added, in view of our national policy to make the devil pay the revenues of our government.

Divine justice is not subject to bribery. Thus every malefactor, in deed or at heart, loves to ignore it. Of old his hope seems to revive with every legislative enactment licensing temptation—deception—crime. He tries (and generally succeeds) to imagine that licence atones for all infamy and wrong he causes, and which—as a rule—he is perfectly well aware of. He has secured a sponsor for the righteousness of his traffic. He stands on his rights

Civil authority has learned the necessity to combat overt acts. Crime is cropped at tremendous cost at certain stages of development. Root, trunk and branches are cultivated, protected and watered—licensed to pay for gathering of the fruit. This is necessary for business. We could dispense with 99 out of 100 professional reformers, office holders politicians, lawyers, doctors—M. D. and D. D.—had our civil authorities the liberty or courage to tackle evils at their root.

There is no better or more conclusive proof of future punishment than the moral impossibility to do justice to evildoers in this life. All the torture cruelty can inflict are absolutely nought in the way of retribution to the evil sown and matured often by a single misdeed. We can do little more than make transgressors harmless. And such is our plainest and first duty to God and fellowbeings—all sentimental bosh of judicial clemency or charity to the contrary.

For the "love" taught in the Scriptures never claims sympathy or compassion for criminals. Every divine text points rather to the duty of protecting and honoring and cherishing innocence, virtue and godliness. We tax the latter beyond endurance to feather the nest of the former. There is neither faith nor reason, charity nor sense in that. Neither law nor gospel demands of us that we should nourish what is evil and demoralizing, for it to *rule* over us.

J. C. K.

STOCKTON Sept. 29, 1881.

EDITOR RESCUE:—I spent part of two days at Linden Camp Meeting, where the servants of the Lord were renewing their strength to fight his battles. I met old friends and had a cordial reception. The 24, met with Logan Lodge, a noble band of workers, and lectured for them Sunday forenoon.

In the evening went to Washington, and lectured that evening and the next, and organized Dexter Lodge, with 33 Charter Members. On the 28, drove to Stocton and visited Stocton Lodge. Met a number of the workers of San Joaquin County. I am satisfied that this county can sustain 15 lodges, and now is the time to strike, when the officers of the county are trying to enforce the laws against the illegal sale of liquor, and gambling.

H. R. Hughes.

INTOXICATING DRINKS SHOULD NOT BE USED EVEN MODERATELY.

Any food or drink that contains a poison must certainly do harm to the system, and hence, as we have found before, ought never to be used. Now all intoxicating liquors used in this country contain a poison known as alcohol. Chemically, this is one of the most powerful and active poisons known, and yet from one-twentieth to one-half of the contents of all the liquor is this terrible poison. Can men drink this and not have it hurt them? After looking at the flushed face of the moderate drinker and the wretched countenance of the drunkard, can any one say these drinks are harmless? Does a drink of water or a piece of meat cause a man to lose partial control of himself, or bring on a drunken stupor, or, as alcohol does on some occasions, kill the man instantly? One great argument for the use of alcoholic drinks, is that they are needed by the system or else there would never be such a desire for them. On the other hand, temperance men reply that none feel a desire for these drinks until after they have first become accustomed to them, or have a depraved appetite born in them; that the appetite is not a natural but an acquired one, and when once acquired grows until it is almost impossible to control it, hence the only safety lies in total abstinence. That liquors are not necessary has been abundantly proved by the general good health and happiness of total abstainers, and that liquors never did any good even as a medicine, is a question by no means settled in favor of their use.

Dr. Willard Parker, of New York, says: "Alcohol has no place in the healthy system, but is an irritant poison, producing a diseased condition of body and mind. It has been demonstrated that the use of alcohol when employed moderately, as many young men often use it, as they think with impunity, makes the average of life thirty-five and a half, while that of non-users reaches an average of sixty-four and one-sixth years, a difference of about twenty-nine years to each individual.

David C. Cook's Quarterly.

IDIOTIC.

The Sacramento Bee gives the following in a report of a conference of some kind lately held in Woodbridge professing to be a religious one.

"The position the Church takes on the temperance question is a most practical one. They hold to the gospel plan of saving the drinker from his appetite through Divine power. They are of the opinion that while many of the temperance lodges are doing some good work in the ranks of temperance reform, they are, at the same time, too lax in other social evils that are so closely allied to the subject of temperance as not to allow of so much disparity. They hold that the church of the Lord Jesus is a sufficient energy to suppress the traffic in rum, and that all societies should be auxiliaries of the church. No temperance lodge can consistently, by any lodge rules, whatever, close their doors against any member of the church. All close door lodges are violating the *modus operandi* of the scripture to save mankind from the fearful sequences af inebriety. The vain and foolish jesting; the unnecessary paraphernalia of initiation, the (oft) mock-service, and the anything but sound temperance sense practiced in a majority of those would-be temperance societies, has so completely disgusted this community of Christians—the United Brethren in Christ—that they do hope no organization will be projected nor continued that does not bear the marks of dignity and definiteness."

Inconsiderate people might be annoyed at the impertinence of that little conclave of bigotry, conceit and ignorance; but they ought not, for people over whose heads a five inch plug hat, will slip right down to the shoulders, are by no means to blame for that inherited peculiarity. We want just such an organization as that to scoop in all such people, and keep them out of rational organizations to which their presence would be death. Let them continue to curse the cause of temperance, and hug their beloved grogshop and brothel. Their hate is the best help they could give us.

"Oh lady fair, before Love's shrine,
I bow whenever thou art near."—Ex.

And weep to know that breath of thine
Hath oder strong of larger beer.

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BIBLE WINES.

A Discourse by Rev. S. W. Ingham, of Clinton Iowa, at the Lake Bluff Convocation, Sunday, August, 28.

From the National Liberator.

* * * * * * *

The observation of the past and the study of the laws of appetite have led the leaders in this work to almost unanimously adopt and urge upon every one total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks. The propriety of this course is challenged by the advocates of moderate drinking, upon various grounds, of which we will now only notice this, viz:

That total abstinence is not required by the Bible, and that the Word of God allows, and even encourages, moderate indulgence. Now, if this be true, it must dampen much of the ardor hitherto shown by Christian men and women in this work. But is it true? In the Bible we notice two facts—easily to be observed:

1. That the use of wine is in some cases mentioned, either without reproach, or else with Divine approval. Upon this fact many base the theory that the use of intoxicants in moderation is not only admissable, but to be commended rather than to be rebuked.

2. A second fact readily perceived is that the use of wine is sometimes denounced in unmeasured terms, and woe upon woe pronounced against the user and the vendor. Upon facts of this class even moderationists base earnest and eloquent appeals to men to indulge with caution. But to what good are all these warnings? Men are under the power of appetite until every moral sense is blunted, and they become indifferent to everything but the gratifying of their appetites, or little affected by such appeals. The only safety for any man, we earnestly believe, is in total abstinence.

Those advocating moderation almost unanimously assume that only alcoholic beverages were produced from fruits or grains in ancient times, and, as a consequence, intoxicating wine is never mentioned in the Bible.

Now, all must admit that the words in the Hebrew and Greek scriptures which are translated by the terms, "wine" and "strong drink" do frequently refer to liquors that will intoxicate; but the question to be settled is, do they always mean intoxicating beverages? Dr. Laurie, writing about the Greek word, Oinos, translated in our language, "wine," says: "This word denotes intoxicating wine in some places in the Scriptures, therefore it denotes the same in all places in the Scriptures." A more amazing bit of logic it would be hard to find. We never apply such a test to any word. When Matthew tells us an angel appeared to Joseph, the same word is used as when Peter says certain angels are kept in chains and darkness unto the Day of Judgment. Now, here, and in some other places, the word "angel" evidently means fallen beings sent to perdition: hence, according to Dr. Laurie's logic, it always does. Does it? Chancellor Crosby also assumes the whole matter as settled in the following utterances.

"Jesus did drink wine. I will not waste my time in proving this proposition and answering these wild Bashi-Bazouks of controversy, who assert with childlike confidence and simplicity that the Bible wines were unfermented grape-juice. Their learned ignorance is splendid with its boldness * * * I have to charge the total abstinence propaganda with misconstruing the Scriptures and despising their authority."

Dr. Laurie also again begs the question by declaring that "It is the nature of wine to be fermented * * * Fermentation is essential to its becoming wine." I beg my hearers to bear these utterances in mind. They are broad and sweeping, admitting of no exception. They are either right or they are wrong. If we can find a non-alcoholic wine, these assertions fall to the ground.

These writers also assume that grape-juice before it fermented was never called "wine," but went by the term "must." It is also assumed that it is the alcohol in wine that constitutes its refreshing or cheering and invigorating qualities. This is true of ale, beer, rum and whisky, but it is not true of wine in all cases. Extract the alcohol from any of these drinks and you have left an insipid, disgusting liquid no one could drink.

But wine which has never fermented may be so made, as we shall show, that it will refresh and strengthen, even as alcoholic wine can never do. Now this brings us to ask: Do the words which are translated "wine" or "strong drink" help us any in deciding the characters of the wines of the Bible? While the lexicons may not settle the question, still were they to show positively that a word never had certain meanings, it would have great weight.

In the Bible there were about thirteen Hebrew and Greek words which were translated wine, or strong drink. Of the Hebrew two were generic, i. e.: Yayin and shakar.

Shakar occurs tweniy-three times in the Old Testament, and never relates to grape juice, but to a drink made from any grain or fruit, excepting grapes. This word is twice translated vinegar. but for wine from grapes it is never used. The liquid may be sweet or sour, old or new, fermented or unfermented, still it is a shakar.

Yayin occurs 143 times, and always signifies the expressed juice of the grape in any state whatever. Like shakar it does not denote condition or character except that it is the juice of the grape. In some cases the use of yayin, wine, is spoken of approvingly, in others with terrible warning or denunciation. Wherever there is any indication of intoxicating quality, an indication of divine displeasure against its use is also found.

These are the two generic terms which in the Hebrew Scriptures stand for wine without indicating its special character.

In the Greek New Testament the word *oinos* is equivalent to the Hebrew yayin, meaning the juice of the grape in any condition whatever, fermented or unfermented.

Tirosh is a Hebrew term and is used in the Old Testament thirty-eight times, and is never accompanied by any terms of disapprobation. There is never a hint of intoxication in any case where this word is used, as is sometimes the case with both yayin and shakar.

Prof. M. Stuart concludes from historic evidence that it is very clear that tirosh is a species of wine, and is always used "in a good sense," that is, its use never gives rise to rebukable offenses, as did in many cases the use of both yayin and shakar.

Khemer occurring nine times, indicates newly expressed grape juice, or, as undergoing the first stage of fermentation.

Ausis indicates the juice of newly trodden fruit of any kind. and is used five times.

Soveh occurs three times, and always indicates boiled wine.

Mesek is mixed liquor, or drink, good or bad, and in any stage.

While there are about thirteen words rendered wine in the English translation, the foregoing are all that are involved in this controversy, and hence we will not take time at the present to consider them.

A careful examination of the terms employed indicates, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that there is nothing in the terms employed that at all forbids the supposition that in the Scriptures intoxicating wine is recognized and spoken of. On the contrary, such is the use of these terms that we may refer to an article in Kitto's Cyclopedia, which says that "The words for wine in the Hebrew, Greek, Chaldee, Syriac, Arabic and Latin are originally, always and inclusively applied to the blood of the grape in its natural, boiled or fermented condition. We have not stopped to give the authorities for each assertion as we have made it, but will here say that we have for every point presented such authority as is furnished by such names as Prof. Moses Stuart, President Nott, Taylor Lewis, Dr. Lees, Dr. Murphy of Belfast, Drs. Clark and Whedon, and the cyclopedia of Drs. Strong and McClintock.

Now, there being nothing in the meaning of the terms employed, nor in the manner of their use, to forbid our belief that two wines were known among the ancients, the one intoxicating and the other unintoxicating, we are still left to inquire whether or not there are facts attainable by which the issue involved in this discourse may be determined.

A. M. Wilson, of Bathgate, England, has written a book of nearly four hundred closely-printed pages to settle the question which, he says, is this: "Were any of the vinous beverages of the ancients unfermented liquors?"

The whole book is an attempt to show that the answer to this question must be in the negative, and to vindicate the assumption that the 120 gallons of wine made by the Savior at Cana, on the marriage of a friend, was identical in nature with that which the Father had declared was a mocker, and upon which we are forbidden so much as to look. This conclusion is based upon the assumed fact that in every case "it is alcoholic fermentation, the possession of the intoxicating element alone, that makes the liquid to be wine," and that up to this point it is not called wine, but is known as "must."

This argument is based largely upon the assumption that such fermentation could not be avoided, and that the "must" or unfermented grape juice could not be kept for any length of time in that condition. If this were true, we should possibly be in a hopeless case, yet not entirely so, for it is generally conceded that among the ancients the "must" or grape juice, was often drank as we used to drink apple cider, fresh from the press, and continued drinking it until either alcoholic or acetous (vinegar) fermentation had set in. Now, what are these assumptions worth? What truth is there in the claim that fermentation cannot be prevented, or that the liquor cannot for any great length of time be kept in this condition? We have this answer in the the case to offer; Chemical science has most abundantly proved that alcoholic fermentation can be prevented by at least five different methods, and that the liquors can be kept thus for an indefinite length of time.

We present you a statement of these methods as follows:

1. By keeping the temperature below 40 degrees until the gluten or yeast has separated from the liquid." After this alcohol will not form.

2. By boiling down the juice until it becomes a syrup. Thick syrups, as all housewives know, do not develop alcohol.

3. If the air be instantly excluded, so long as the liquid is kept thus, alcohol does not form.

4. By a process called filtration the gluten or yeast is sepanated from the liquid, after which it will not become alcoholic.

5. By subjecting the liquid to the fumes of sulphur the process called fermentation may be entirely prevented.

Thus the science of to-day tells us that there are at least five different methods, each one of which is entirely practicable, by which the alcoholic fermentation of Yayin, Shakar, Oinos, Ausis and Tirosh may be absolutely prevented. Mr. Wilson, in his elaborate work, makes an admission, which, as it seems to us, largely vitiates the entire effort upon which he has expended so much care. It is this: "We are not prepared to affirm with some writers that it is impossible to preserve grape juice unfermented, for Leibig and other chemists have shown that it is possible, and have explained the means by which it may be done."

Perceiving the fatal character of this omission, unless its force can be broken, he then goes on to say; "Able chemists may have discovered by the aid of the modern science, methods of preserving the juice of the grape unfermented, but what evidence is there that these modern discoveries have been anticipated by the ancients?"

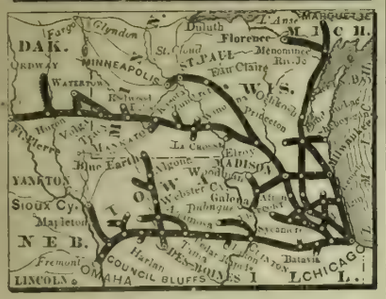
Now, my friends, in all candor, what is this indirect conjecture, that the ancients did not know these things, worth as an argument? It is plainly evident that the author had never read Philip's lecture on "The Lost Arts," and one is inclined to wonder whether Mr. Wilson knows by what appliances and engineering skill the vast stones of the temple were carried to their places. Among the ruins of an ancient city flexible glass has been discovered. Where is the manufacturer that possesses its secret now, except in glass threads? What engineer can tell us how melted lead was poured about the upper end of the small iron pins projecting from the base beneath it up into the shaft of one of the great obelisks which has been overturned?

But it is alleged that even now the making of this wine is not practical; that is, the process requires so much care that such manufacture cannot become extensive or at all general. The theory, therefore, sought to be established from this premise, is consequently, if they knew how, the ancients never made such wine. Now, even Mr. Wilson is obliged to admit that Dr. Lees imported just such wine from Florence, and kept it sweet and delicious for sixteen years. He is obliged to admit that at a vineyard near Cincinnati unintoxicating wine has been made for many years, and that he knows of one chemist who advertises unintoxicating passover wine. But he argues from the fewness of these cases that have come to his knowledge—just as many others have done—that the manufacture of such wines is so difficult that the ancients could hardly have made the general use of them a possibility. In fact, we in America can get, if we desire, non-alcoholic wines in any needed quantity, and should the demand exist the supply will not be deficient. I have in my library—unless they have been recently destroyed the circulars which offer guaranteed non-alcoholic wines in such quantities as purchasers may desire. The only questions remaining, then, are, did the ancients have unintoxicating as well as alcoholic wines, and is there reasonable evidence that the two kinds were recognized in the Hebrew and Greek scriptures?

(To be continued.)

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THE GREENBACKERS.

There are several planks in the platform of the California greenbacker adopted at the late convention which deserve the sympathy and support of all good citizens and command their highest respect. This is the first time any but the Prohibitory party has ever deigned in this state to allude to the removal of the greatest social and financial curse that ever afflicted the country. And the only at all serious obstacle to the most complete prosperity of this state. Whatever may be thot of their program as regards money, interest and labor, we can take the chances of all other mistakes in a party that will abolish the liquor plague. The party which will do this will be a grand success if all the rest of its platform was a mistake. As for the old parties, they have become two great fossilized petrified mistakes all thru. The items of the platform alluded to are:

Fifth, in view of the widespread demoralizing and blighting effects of intemperance, we demand a legislative act submitting to a direct vote of the people the question of an amendment to our state constitution forever prohibiting the manufacture, sale and use of all alcoholic stimulants as a beverage, and that we will require of every candidate for either branch of the State Legislature a solemn pledge that he will use his utmost endeavors to secure the passage of such an act.

Seventh, It is the duty of Congress to regulate inter state commerce. All lines of communication and transportation should be brought under such legislative control as shall secure moderate fares and uniform rates for passenger and freight traffic.

Eighth, The President of the United States, and all officers of the government so far as practicable ought to be elected by the people direct, and all compensation for services performed should be estimated with reference to the earnings of the producers.

Ninth, That the right of self government inheres in the individual as the fundamental principle of our Government, and we hereby pledge ovrselves to secure by constitutional amendment the right of suffrage to the women of the nation.

MALICIOUS.

"An instance of how many American newspapers of considerable influence are edited, is supplied by the Sydney New South Wales Social Reformer, which contains an article credited to the California RESCUE, that was originally issued as a tract by the Scott Act Association of Hamilton, Ontario."

That is from the Orillia Packet, Ontario Canada. It exhibits a nastiness which it is presumed is the private property of the Packet, and only very sparsely distributed among the Canadian people.

About ten months ago Professor Foster enclosed several tracts of his in a friendly letter to the editor of the RESCUE, two of which were published with his name at the head, and sametime an editorial notice warmly eulogized their author, and a hope was expressed that he might come from Hamilton, Canada, to be a resident in this state. Quite recently again an excellent article by Prof. Foster was copied from the Signal with due credit to that paper and the author, and in an editorial notice Prof. Foster was complimented again.

A late number of the Social Reformer of Sydney reproduces one of the articles headed "Who is the rumseller? (by Prof. Foster)" and credits the Rescue in which he found it, in all of which the RESCUE and the Reformer both thot they were honest and above board, till corrected and enlightened by the autocrat of the Packet.

The RESCUE was conducted from October 1872 till Oct, 1874, and has been again since November last by its present editor. If during any of that time a single article or item of three lines or upward has appeared as editorial, in any department of this paper or without due credit, that has been written by any other than the editor—or that has been appropriated from any source whatever—the party producing it can get $100 at this office. And whenever and wherever in the RESCUE anything appears or has appeared not otherwise *distinctly designated and credited*, it is original and not begged, borrowed nor stolen from the Orillia Packet or any other emporium of ornamental editorial jewelry.

If any journal can point to a stolen article or item in the Rescue or if a contributor can point out a borrowed or purchased editorial let them all publish the facts far and near and all at once.

The Orillia Packet has made a bold malicious charge of piracy and dishonesty against the RESCUE without a shadow of truth or appearance of truth; and it is presumable that its general slander against "the editors of many American newspapers" is equally baseless and false.

The temptation to steal editorials from the Orillia Packet is not half so bewitching as its editor seems to think. Its general appearance which resembles that of a dust heap just after a hen and chickens have exhaustively scratched it over for grubs, is not so inviting as to have ever suggested to anybody the idea of looking for anything in it. Had there been any appearance to justify the charge made by the Packet it would have been excused, but the only palliating circumstance is that it has never occurred to its editor that a charge of dishonesty is a thing to be resented by those whom it does not fit.

SUNDAY SCHOOL PHARISAISM.

Rev. Dr. Jenkins, in the New York Independent, virorously protests against the pharisaism which, he says, is prevalent in Sunday-school instruction. "The teaching of too many of our schools deals with the 'mint, anise and cummin' to the neglect of mercy, judgment and truth." The practical result of this teaching, he says, is that "our children regard the kindest, gentlest, most generous of our church members, not by the measures of these Biblical and none too common virtues, but wholly by their attitude towards things in themselves trifling, indifferent, or at best only cautionary virtues. * * * They lose all confidence in the piety of a man, unselfish, benevolent and devout though he be, if in the quiet and privacy of his own house he rests himself with the aid of a cigar. The extent to which pharisaism has already prepossessed the Christian public will be easily seen by the horror with which those words will be regarded."—Chronicle.

The case of Mr. Jenkins should have our tenderest sympathy and our gushingest tears. Poor dear man! In spite of the most bulldoggy, persistent pull-back of himself and his kindest, gentlest and most generous fellow exponents of the mercy, judgment and truth that are developed in tobacco smoke—in spite of all the godly examples set by Noah and Lot and Nabal and other Biblical beacons,—so much pharisaism is creeping into the Sabbath school, that the mere innocent fact of a religious teacher getting drunk occasionally is also used as a weapon by the anise and cummin pharisees, to shake public confidence in his perfect piety. Why not introduce the cigar and cutty pipe and the lager beer barrel into the Sunday school and let us have peace. No doubt many saloon keepers would become S. S. teachers. Beer and tobacco, what a shame to say any thing against those harmless pious aids to "rest."

ABOUT LOMPOC.

In looking over the Rescue, I see a Good Templar from Sutter called on you to make inquiries about Lompoc.

There is plenty of good land here for sale from three to thirty dollars per acre. The land is of a rich, friable nature: easy to till, produces all the cereals, and its cool, moist climate is favorable to good health and appetites and good summer crops. For some kinds of corn it is rather cool. Lompoc will always be noted for its sober intelligent people, its good schools, good dairies, fat cattle and nice solid bacon and butter. It will be noted for its absence of bolts and bars, for somehow it dont seem healthy for dead falls. We have lived here four years, and I have seen but four men intoxicated. We never think of locking our doors on going to bed. In addition to its many other good qualities, I believe it to be one of the richest honey countries in the world. My observations here for four years have fully confirmed me in this. The honey in quality and quantity is not surpassed by San Diego in her best seasons. Two years ago, when thousands of swarms were starving in Los Angeles and San Diego counties, we had a good run of honey here for twenty days. We were poorly fixed, and extracted a ton from fifty single hives. A year ago the season was only fair; extracted eighteen thousand pounds or nine ton of very choice honey from one hundred stands. While this season has been a very poor one thruout the state, have taken out twelve thousand pounds from one hundred and forty swarms, which was choice, thick, white honey, and sold readily for eight and a half cents per pound at the apiary. Only a small portion of my time is taken up with the bees. Farming, stock, orchard, etc. occupies most of the year. There could be a hundred good apiaries within a radius of ten miles of Lompoc, producing a net income of two hundred thousand dollars per annum.

This may seem extravagant to many, but it will all be proven at no distant day. We anticipate a glorious future when our homes are all paid for, so we can improve and beautify them. Then with the temperance principles maintained, the good and industrious will be attracted here.

The country is finely wooded and watered Ten thousand acres of the valley is as level as the top of a table. We have two prosperous and increasing lodges. Our lodge meets on Sunday afternoons and our meetings are splendid, but have one serious defect for families. Our two boys, aged eight and ten years, we are compelled to let run wild, while at lodge. As our meetings are on Sunday, I think we should all be together. Is there no remedy? CHAS, LASALLE.

The above is a pleasant, cheerful, useful letter, will be read with interest, and many will hear for the first time something about Lompoc beyond its being a Temperance colony. It is hoped Bro. La Salle may be heard from again: lots of other good citizens will be induced to go there if the facts are well advertised.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

EDITOR RESCUE:—I send you a copy of Preambles and Resolutions, passed by our Presbytery while in session in Hanford, Tulare Co. Cal., Sept. 22–25 for publication in RESCUE.

Whereas, we believe that the morals of the people give character to the government—

Whereas, history does not furnish us with an example in which a free government has long been maintained among an immoral people—

Whereas, the immoral practice of Sabbath breaking in our country, gives into the hands of the lawless, the education of our young people in all the arts of vice, prominent among which are gambling and drunkenness, thus disqualifying them for good citizenship, and adding large numbers to our criminal class every year—

Therefore, *Resolved*, I. That we, as a Presbytery, do insist upon a better observance of the Sabbath among our church members.

II. That this, the Tulare Presbytery, of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, heartily appeals to the Superior Judges and the County Attorneys of the counties of Tulare, Fresno and Kern, to secure the enforcement of our Sunday law in their respective districts.

III. That we, the members of Presbytery, will do our utmost to secure the observance of this law.

IV. That we heartily appeal to all other Christian people within our boundaries, to co-operate with us in this work.

V. That the clerk of this Presbytery send a copy of these preambles and resolutions to the papers for publication and also to the Superior Judges and County Attorneys of the counties mentioned.

L. DOOLY, Stated Clerk.

THE DIME COLLECTION.

It would be a good move if at this session our G. L. could take some action in regard to the Dime collection for this year in consonance with the terms of the memorial presented to the R. W. G. L. at its last session: not with the disposition made of it there.

It was a most singular action of the R. W. G. L. to kill that enterprise, and there need be no disloyalty in taking some action in the matter similar to what we have done before; for neither the R. W. G. L. nor any G. L. outside of this State will ever touch the subject or allude to it again.

Here was an opportunity for the supreme council of our Order to assist in the best, easiest, simplest and most judicious and certain manner of creating a national temperance literature fund, but in place of helping it and making the first progressive step for ten years, they killed it without the least compunction or hesitation, just as they have killed all attempts at mutual aid and anything calculated to build up and consolidate our order. If we had asked to abolish something, that would have been in the line of the R. W. G. L. and would have met with respectful treatment.

DIRECTORY OF LODGES

Under the direction of

GRAND LODGE, I. O. G. T.

OF CALIFORNIA.

Requests for alterations or corrections in this department should be addressed to Geo. B. Katzenstein, G. W. S., Sacramento.

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180 San Leandro, M., San Leandro, George Smith.
193 Fountain, M., Oakland, J. A, Gilman, 918 Brown street.
200 Livermore, F., F. A. Anthony.
206 West Berkeley, Sa., West Berkeley, Edw. Squires.
286 Athens. Sa., Oakland, John F. Towle, No. 1934 Filbert street.
358 Durant, F., East Berkeley.
384 Brooklyn, Th., East Oakland, J. Sweet, Cor. E. 14th st. and 19th Avenue.
386 Washington, Sa., Washington Corners, A. O. Rix.
412 Prohibition, Sa. West Oakland, C. T. Poulter, No. 1064 Wood street.
420 Temescal, Tu., North Temescal, Fred. Esmond.

AMADOR COUNTY.

125 Summit, Sa., Plymouth, Miss Mary M. Blower.
152 Amador, Th., Amador, J. R. Tregloan.
214 Oleta, Th., Oleta, Adelia Votaw.
225 Sutter Creek, Tu., Sutter Creek, J. H. Giles, M. D.
241 Ione Valley, F., Ione Valley, J. F. Stewart.
245 Mt. Echo, Sa., Ione City, J. W. Sibole.
267 Iron Clad, Fr., Drytown, D. R. Miller.
280 Jackson, Tu., Jackson, Chas. H. Turner.
281 Volcano, Sa., Volcano, W. H. Whitehead.
283 Pine Grove, W., Pine Grove, Fanny J. Bradshaw.
297 Live Oak, Sa., Plymouth, M. D. L. Stumpff.

BUTTE COUNTY.

104 Welcome, W., Cherokee Flat, Andrew Rapp.
123 Victory, Tu., Biggs, James Burner.
177 Samaritan, Sa., Chico, H. L. Slater.
194 Fidelity, F., Chico, Wm. Chambers.
207 Northern Star, F., Oroville, W. S. Read.
222 Taylor, Su., Forbestown, W. M. Crane.
240 Crystal Fount, Sa., Gridley, H. C. Wharton.
282 Floral, Su., Biggs, James McNulty.
285 Dayton, Su., Grainland. Jas. O. March.
289 Nord. Sa., Nord, H. D. Bacus.
316 Webster, Sa., Chico, W. M. Thorp.
402 Nelson, Sa. Nelson, W. D. Parker.
403 Avonia, Th. Durham, H. G. Taylor.
404 Rising Star, F., Chico, Rev. Peter Powers.
413 Messilla Valley, Th., Pentz, R. H. Hawkins.

CALAVERAS COUNTY.

100 Milton, Sa., Milton, J. F. Beckett.
106 Mountain Ranch, Sa., Mountain Ranch, John Lewis.
121 Chaparral, Sa., Jenny Lind, Wm. C. Sinclair.
179 Logan, Sa., Camanche, William Pitt.
212 Charity, Tu., Copperopolis, Solon White
231 Hope, Sa., Milton, Jas. Clothier, Jr.
343 Bear Mountain, Tu., Angels Camp, Mrs. Robert Leper.
345 Big Tree, Tu., Sheep Ranch, Richard B. Mallett.
348 Mokelumne, W., Mokelumne Hill, Mrs. M. H. Leavett.
361 Murphys, Sa., Murphys, A. J. Cooke.
395 Faith, W., Telegraph City, Dan'l W. McKenzie.
407 Calaveras, Sa., San Andreas, J. A. Holland.

COLUSA COUNTY.

119 Independent, Sa., College City, W. H. Reardon.
124 Arbuckle, Sa., Arbuckle, J. W. Whitson.
132 Loomis, F., Maxwell, D. A. Phelps.
138 New Hope, Sa., Willows, E. E. Masters.
164 Newville, Sa., Newville, S. Osborn.
168 Leland, Tu., Orland, J. F. Lebourveau.
171 Elk Creek, Sa., Elk Creek, M. F. Price.
199 Sheet Iron, Sa., Sheet Iron, Jno. M. Pugh.
205 Social, Tu., Princeton, Nelson Butler.
319 Protection, M., Colusa, J. D. McNary.
379 Bridgeport, Su., Sycamore, P. A. Earp.

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY.

110 Mount Diablo, Th., Somersville, Wm. J. Laird.
112 Reform, Th., Pacheco, Thomas Simpson.
113 Martinez, Tu., Martinez, Miss C. K. Wittenmeyer.
116 Brentwood, Tu., Antioch, Rufus Smith.
255 Star of Empire, Sa., Judsonville, William Bennett.
175 Antioch, Sa., Antioch, John Tope.
288 Carbondale, W., Nortonville, Mrs. Mary M. Clifford.
330 Lily, Sa., Brentwood, Alison Byer.
331 Twilight, M., Walnut Creek. Mrs. B. B. Hinman.
349 Excelsior, Th., Byron, W. M. Moore.

DEL NORTE COUNTY.

398 Crescent City, Sa., Crescent City, R. S. McLellan.

EL DORADO COUNTY.

455 Georgetown, Su., Georgetown, S. Watson.
456 Placerville, Tu., Placerville, Rev. B. F. Taylor.

FRESNO COUNTY.

243 Eden, W., Kingsburg, A. A. Smith.
290 Madera, Sa., Madera, E. W. Turner.
365 Blooming, Sa., King's River, A. E. Thayer.
388 "C. C. C.," M., Fresno City, S. W. Rucker.
390 Wild Flower, Sa., Wild Flower, Rev. John Yeargin.
397 Valley View, —— Selma, J. E. Whitson.
409 Fresno, F., Fresno, Mrs. Emma Harris.
421 Star, Sa., Borden, J. G. Crowder.

HUMBOLDT COUNTY.

269 Humboldt, Tu., Eureka, Henry Sevier.
270 Mountain, Su., Bridgeville, T. M. Burns.
322 Hydesville, M., Hydesville, C. M. Knowles.
362 Petrolia, Sa., Petrolia, R. A. Simpson.
363 North Star, Sa., Arcata, W. Y. Fickle.
367 Rohnerville, Sa.. Rohnerville, A. M. Gill.
400 Trinidad, Su., Trinidad, N. F. Neely, Sr.
439 Port Kenyon, M., Port Kenyon, J. D. Ferrill.

INYO COUNTY.

250 Busy Bee, M., Independence, H. P. Cartier.
352 Oasis, Sa., Bishop Creek, Jno. C. Mills.

KERN COUNTY.

237 Kernville, Tu., Kernville, Hettie Gould.

LAKE COUNTY.

347 Uncle Sam, Sa., Uncle Sam, Will A. Hillyer.
350 Middletown, W., Middletown, J. L. Read.
432 Lakeport, M., Lakeport, J. W. Sturdevant.

LASSEN COUNTY.

211 Lake View, Sa., Janesville, G. K. Bangham.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

103 Santa Monica, Tu,, Santa Monica.
151 Santa Ana, W., Santa Ana, Lewis E Kent.
173 Pasadena, F., Pasadena, H. G. Bennett.
174 Pomona, Th., Pomona, D. N. Burritt.
233 Downey, F., Downey, Mrs. Abbie W. Livermore.
238 Westminster, F., Westminster, John F. Marquis.
246 Orange, Tu., Orange, J. W. Osburn.
251 Artesia, F., Norwalk, Wm. Gillett.
258 El Monte, Th., El Monte, M. F. Quinn.
276 Spadra, F., Spadra, J. B. Parker.
299 Merrill, Sa., Los Angeles, W. H. Lloyd.

MARIN COUNTY.

244 San Rafael, F., San Rafael, Archie Kerr.
252 Tomales, Sa., Tomales, A. E. Kellogg.

MARIPOSA COUNTY.

157 Cathey's Valley, Sa., Indian Gulch, J. W. Rowland.
382 Coulterville, F., Coulterville, Charles Converse.

MENDOCINO COUNTY.

101 Manchester, Sa., Manchester, G. L. Savage.
117 Caspar, Sa., Caspar, J. S. Ross.
153 Boone, Sa., Booneville, Miss H. E. Prather.
259 Willitsville, Tu., Willits, T. L. Kelley.
333 Covelo, Sa., Covelo. Rev. J. S. Fisher.
334 Little River, Sa., Little River, John P. Marson.
338 Wideawake, Sa., Westport, Frank Matthews.
341 Hopland, Sa., Hopland, Addison Porter.
344 Mt. Nebo, Sa., Point Arenas, White Fowler.
380 Rescue, Tu., Mendocino, J. Grindle.
396 Ukiah, Tu., Ukiah, Geo. McCowen.
430 Gualala, Sa., Gualala, James Ward.
437 Navarro, Tu., Navarro, E. Peeples.
438 Albion, Th., Albion, W. S. Dolbier.

MERCED COUNTY.

223 Plainsburg, Sa., Plainsburg, William Lauder.
279 Snelling. Su., Snelling, C. C. Horsley.
298 Central Point, Sa., Central Point, S. A. Smith.
376 Merced Falls, Su., Merced Falls, Mrs. H. Nelson.
459 Merced, M., Merced, J. E. P. Williams.

MODOC COUNTY.

129 Lake City, Tu., Lake City, E. L. Wood.
149 Alturas, F., Alturas, Preston Hays.
229 Eagleville, Tu., Eagleville, W. H. Minto.
230 Cedarville, Th., Cedarville, C. W. Lee.
234 Adin, Su, Adinville, Arthur Burnes.
275 Mt. Bidwell W., Fort Bidwell, M. A. Byron.

MONO COUNTY.

191 Chapel, Sa., Coleville, Wood Larsen.
346 Pro Bono Publico, M., Bodie, L. Osborne.

MONTEREY COUNTY.

131 Salinas, M., Salinas City, E. K. Abbott.
357 Del Monte, W., Monterey, R. H. Willey.
446 Castroville, Th., Castroville, F. P. Condon.

NAPA COUNTY.

111 Aqua Pura, Sa., Napa, C. C. Dunn.
271 St. Helena, M., St. Helena, Rev. James Mitchell.
368 Monroe, Sa., Calistoga, H. E. Cyrus.
385 Yountville, F., Yountville, S. C. Brown.

NEVADA COUNTY.

12 Sylvania, Tu., Grass Valley, C. E. Clinch.
201 Nevada, F., Nevada City, J. M. Walling.
304 Donner Lake, F., Truckee, A. C. Cooke.
369 North San Juan, Sa., North San Juan, C. E. Taber.
387 Perseverance, W., Rough and Ready, Wm. Grant.

PLACER COUNTY.

107 Centennial, Tu., Colfax, W. R. Culver.
127 Star of the Hill, Su., Forest Hill. J C. Hawver.
133 Crystal Water, Sa., Michigan Bluff, F. B. Ellsworth.
136 Rosy Crown, Sa., Iowa Hill, J. S. Lakin.
150 Auburn, W., Auburn, W. Rittenger.
216 Nil Desperandum, Sa., Dutch Flat, H. A. Frost.
218 Isabella, Su., Gold Run, Wm. Jones.
260 Sheridan, Sa., Sheridan, Mrs. Laura Carpenter.
261 Roseville, Sa., Roseville, Mrs. J. D. Pratt.
313 Rocklin, Tu,, Rocklin, Mrs. R. A. Mills.
339 Newcastle, Su., Newcastle, G. D. Kellogg.
406 Ophir, Sa., Ophir, Warren Reed.
451 Granite, Sa., Penryn, S. A. Wood.

PLUMAS COUNTY.

215 Taylorville-Rescue, F., Taylorville, R. A. Thompson.
217 Crescent, W., Crescent Mills, Warren Kelly.
227 Bloomfield, Tu., Quincy, N. H. Hapgood.
228 Miners Sa., Greenville, Mrs. L. C. Murray.
360 Hope of Eureka Hill, Sa., Eureka Mills, Thomas W. Jenkin.
381 La Porte, Sa., La Porte, G. L. Reed.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY.

2 Siloam, Sa., Sacramento, Mrs. M. A. Alsip.
51 Capital, Tu., Sacramento, S. Katzenstein.
144 Aerial, Sa., Michigan Bar, J. P. Hurley.
183 Cosumnes, Sa., Cosumnes, W. W. Wade.
184 Star of the Plains, F., Florin, J. T. Amos.
188 Georgiana, Su.. Isleton, C. C. Allen.
203 Cresco, Tu., Galt, James Ferguson.
248 Elk Grove, Tu., Elk Grove, Rev. A. K. Crawford.
287 Unity, M., Folsom, Mrs. J. F. Howe.

SAN BENITO COUNTY.

134 San Juan, F., San Juan, Mrs. M. Flint.
424 Ruby, Sa., Hollister, Rev. S. Jones.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

220 San Bernardino, M., San Bernardino, J. B. Brown.
284 Riverside, M., W. H. Cross, Riverside.
443 Rincon, Sa., Chino, J. M. Hathaway.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

242 Home, Sa., San Luis Rey, Mrs. M. M. Neff.
263 Golden Rule, Tu., San Diego, J.W.Wescott.
264 Poway. Sa., Poway, G. W. Butterfield.
351 Monument, Tu., San Diego, J. Russell.
435 Silver Gate, F., National City, Rev. G. W. Elwood.

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7 California, Th., San Francisco, Alrik Spencer, No. 500 Folsom street.
114 Evening Star, Th., San Francisco, R. B. Allen, No. 2607 Clay street.
120 Headlight, W., San Francisco, William Swabel, 325 O'Farrel.
130 Constitution, F., San Francisco, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, No. 150 Ninth street.
160 Mission Star, Tu., San Francisco, C. E. Naylor, 130 Post st.
185 Life Boat, M., San Francisco, A. K. Stevens, 1104 Larkin street.
186 Golden Gate, Tu., San Francisco, W. P. Joseph, 2422 California street.
291 International, M., San Francisco, David Kerr, Nos. 47 & 49 Beale street.
292 Kentucky, W., San Francisco, E. W. Piper, Q. M. Dept. Presidio.
293 Valley, Th., San Francisco, Frank Storer, No. 511 Front street.
307 Pleasant Valley, M., San Francisco, T. H. Downing, No. 10 Market street.
314 Spring Valley, Tu., San Francisco, E. H. Knight, 2221 Greenwich street.
417 Crystal, M., South San Francisco, Rev. J. T. Wills.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.

115 Lockeford, W., Lockeford, Dr. D. J. Locke.
139 Woodbridge, M., Woodbridge, R. P. Briggs.
182 Stockton, Tu., Stockton, M. J. Nightingale.
189 Lodi, F., Lodi, C. A. Rich.
253 Linden, F., Linden, Jas. Wasley.
254 Mt. Vernon, F., Stockton, Geo. Norton.
323 Farmington, Sa., Farmington, H. C. Frost.

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY.

442 Arroyo Grande, Th., Arroyo Grande, H. M. Osgood.
444 San Luis Obispo, F., San Luis Obispo, W. B. Barnett.
445 Cambria, Sa., Cambria, Thaddeus Sherman.
447 Cayucos, Th., Cayucos, J. H. Murray.

SAN MATEO COUNTY.

56 Ocean, Sa., Halfmoon Bay, J. Compton.
190 Ocean Queen, Sa., Pescadero, Mrs. A. W. Goulson.
408 San Gregorio, F. San Gregorio, J. B. Harsha.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

140 Santa Barbara, F., Santa Barbara, R. D. Smith.
178 Rose of Lompoc, Sa., Lompoc, D. J. Bartley.
196 Stuart, S ., Lompoc, S. N. Burch.
204 Goleta, Sa., Goleta, F. E. Kellogg, Jr.
208 Carpinteria, Sa., Carpinteria, Geo. E. Robinson.
268 Vesper, Sa., Guadalupe, James Morse.
354 Seaside, Tu., Santa Barbara, J.J. Eddleman.
428 Montecito, Th., Santa Barbara, James Lambert.
434 Lompoc Valley, Su., Lompoc, W. F. S. Moorehead.
436 Los Alamos, Sa., Los Alamos, Mrs. K. D. Hilton.
441 Positive, Sa., Santa Maria, Mrs. M. M. Thornburgh.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

17 Garden City, F. San Jose, Edna Hobson.
128 Columbia, M., Gilroy, J. W. Thomasson.
295 Granger, Sa., San Jose, Mrs. L. J. Bacon
327 Golden Wreath, F., Mountain View, W. T. Triplett.
328 Victoria, W., Los Gatos, W. D. Hudson.
393 Bay View, Sa., Santa Clara, L. B. Alexandor.
399 Santa Clara, M., Santa Clara, Elmer E. Carey.
414 Mayfield, Sa., Mayfield, J, A. Hamilton.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

126 Watsonville, Tu., Watsonville, C. E. Taylor.
392 Pacific, Su., B. F. Kimball, BoulderC'k
426 Ben Lomond, Su., Felton, S. T. Jones.

SHASTA COUNTY.

102 Reading, Sa., Reading, J. H. Cooper.
155 Igo, Su. Igo, J. B. Batcheller.
213 Copper City, Sa., Copper City, S. S. Bass.
425 Battle Creek, Su., Ball's Ferry, Mrs. R. E. Winsell.
449 Mountain Pride, Su., Shingletown, C. J. Ball.
453 McDonald, F., Milville, J. J. Kern.
454 Eureka, Th., Anderson, J. W. Spann.

SISKIYOU COUNTY.

118 Henley, Sa., Henley, A. G. Smith.
142 Mt. Shasta, Th., Mt. Shasta, Belle Terwilliger.
273 Mt. Bolivar, Sa., Callahans, Caroline M. Hayden.

SIERRA COUNTY.

265 Forest City, F., Forest City, S. V. Heintzen.
359 Sierra City, Sa., Sierra City, Thomas Wright.
372 Alaska, Sa., Pike City, J. H. Beresford.
377 Salvation, Sa., Downieville, F. Wehe.

SOLANO COUNTY.

27 Mount Delight, Sa., Cordelia, P. T. Cox.
64 Vallejo, Tu., Vallejo, Charles Daly.
137 Phœnix, Th., Benicia, A. L. Booth.
239 Denverton, Sa., Denverton, C. E. Garfield.
318 Pride of the River, W., Rio Vista, Albt. Baker.
320 Fairfield, M., Fairfield, J. W. Williamson
364 Dixon, Th., Dixon, J. H. Rice.
415 Alamo, F., Elmira, G. W. Frazer.

SONOMA COUNTY.

32 Star of Hope, M., Healdsburg, Mrs. M. J. Downing.
146 Horicon, Sa., Fisherman's Bay, J. E. Hickman.
156 Valley Ford, Sa., Valley Ford, Mrs. M. J. Palmer.
161 Petaluma, M., Petaluma, A. G. Twist.
166 Geyser, Sa., Geyserville, Mrs. E. Winder.
167 Sebastopol, Th., Sebastopol, L. O. Coon.
176 Forestville, M., Forestville, J. H. Oliver
256 Bloomfield, Th., Bloomfield, P. C. Smith.
274 Fulton, F., Fulton, F. Briggs.
353 Redwood, Sa., Guerneville, C. E. Yarbrough.
336 Enterprise, Sa., Guerneville, H. H. Peckumpah.
370 Santa Rosa, Tu., Santa Rosa, J. H. Richardson.
371 Progressive, Sa., Windsor, F. T. Welch.
373 No Surrender, Sa., Smith's Ranch, H. Finley.
375 Dauntless, W., Stony Point, H. Bartlett.
378 Two Rock, Sa., Petaluma. H. Andrews.
405 Azalea, Th., Occidental, Charles A. Wheelock.

STANISLAUS COUNTY.

105 Light of Hope, Sa., Modesto, Miss Ida Henderson.
109 Ceres, Sa., Ceres, R. K. Whitemore.
247 Fairview, Sa., Turlock, S. V. Porter.
249 Star of Cottonwood, Sa., Hill's Ferry Walter R. Wiggs.
266 Morning Star, F., Modesto, Mrs. F. H. Ross.
326 Oakdale, Tu., Oakdale, G. W. Murphy.
335 Knight's Ferry, W., Knight's Ferry, J. W. Dunlap.
401 Ark of Safety, Sa., Modesto, J. V. Davis

SUTTER COUNTY.

97 Meridian, Sa., Meridian, E. G. Thornbrough.
158 Good Shepherd, F, Live Oak, A H. Hewitt.
172 Harmony, Sa., Nicolaus, D. G. Tilton.
219 Defiance, Sa., Pleasant Grove, T. J. Pierce.
321 June, Sa., Yuba City, G. L. Douglass.
440 Yuba City Sa., Yuba City, Ed. Ellington.
452 North Butte, Su., West Butte, H. S. Graves.

TEHAMA COUNTY.

192 Red Bluff, F., Red Bluff, G. W. Jeffriss.
198 Tehama, Tu., Tehama, John C. Hunt.
306 Riceville, Sa., Riceville, B. B. Bonham.
308 Henleyville, Sa. Henleyville, Mrs. S. McCampbell.
309 Paskenta, Sa., Paskenta, O. H. Dollings.
317 Pride of the Sierras, Tu., Red Bluff, G. T. Jones.
427 Paradise, Sa., Riceville, Geo. Malcolm.
433 Hercules, Sa., Red Bluff, Nrs. Martha Simpson.

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162 Sicilian, Su., Trinity Centre, L. E. Owings.
300 Beacon, Sa., Weaverville, G. B. Bassham.
303 Western Star, Su., Hay Fork, C. Maynard.

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48 Visalia, F., Visalia, D. K. Zumwalt.
159 Fairfield, F., Lemoore, J. D. Travis.
169 Grangeville, Sa., Grangeville, J. S. Johnson.
170 St. John, Sa., Visalia, W. H. Gillstrap.
181 Jonesa, Th., Hanford, G. T. Thornton.
195 Tulare, Tu., Tulare, Rev. F. H. Wales.
296 Hanford, Tu., Hanford, L. E. Cheadle.
301 Plano, Th., Rev. J. W. Elder,
302 Porterville, Sa., G. A. Williamson.
325 Lakeside, Sa., Hanford, J. M. Moore.
329 Pride of Tulare, F., Noradell, W. B. Ballard.
383 Woodville, ——, Hunsaker, Rev. John Wood.
391 Lone Oak, W., Hanford, S. A. Allen.
394 Farmersville, Sa., George Dean.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

122 Confidence, Su., Sonora, J. D. Williams.
135 Groveland, M., Groveland, J. McLaughlin.
262 Tuolumne, Su., Chinese Camp, W. H. Hosmer.
294 Jamestown, Sa., Mrs. G. Drescher.
324 Bald Mountain, Tu., Sonora, I. T. Holland.
336 Quartz Mountain, Su., Jamestown, Arthur B. Morgan.
337 Table Mountain, Su., Jamestown, Catherine J. Martin.
340 Soulsbyville, Sa., Soulsbyville, W. H. Barron.
342 Mountain View, Th., Columbia, George McNeil.
389 Blanket Creek, ——, Sonora, Rev. P. F. Page.

VENTURA COUNTY.

209 Constancy, F., Ventura, Miss Myra Walbridge.
221 Scenega, Sa., Scenega, L. Guiberson.
235 Santa Paula, Sa., Santa Paula, Elijah Boor.
236 Hueneme, Sa., Hueneme, Mary E. Clark.
411 Saticoy, Th., Saticoy, S. V. Tietsort.
416 Springville, Sa., Springville, Samuel Guthrie.
418 Mound, Sa., Ventura, Tyler Bither.
422 Ojai Valley, F. Nordhoff, Thomas Barrows.

YOLO COUNTY.

145 Antelope, Sa., Dunnigans, W. B. Young.
163 Yolo, Tu., Yolo, J. H. Miller.
165 Winters, F., Winters, D. P. Edwards.
210 Chrysopolis, W., Woodland, J. J. Bowman.
224 Orion, Th., Davisville, B. H. Hoag.
366 Success, W., Grafton, P. Gutcher.
419 Capay, Th., Capay, W. T. Moore.
429 Pleasant Prairie, Su., Plainfield, David Heron.
431 Faithful, Su., Black's Station, John F. Dillon.

YUBA COUNTY.

25 Marysville, F., Marysville, C. Covillaud.
108 Knoxdale, F., Brownsville, Mrs. S. W. Knox.
141 Cordua, Sa., Marysville, J. O. McMillan.
148 Rising Sun, F., Camptonville. C. A. Bliss.
197 Wheatland, Tu., Wheatland, C. E. Justis.
226 Alpine, Sa., Strawberry Valley, C. T. Prindle.
278 Mountain Guard, F., Smartsville, J. T. Vineyard.
423 Prairie, Sa. Marysville, W. E. Gleason.
448 Elizabeth, Sa., Wheatland, T. S. Carr.

ARIZONA.

1 Garden Valley, M., Phœnix, Mrs. Ruth W. Wharton.
3 Cachise, F., Tombstone, E. W. Stump.
4 Tucson, F., Tucson, M. J. Brundage.

MILITARY.

1 Henry Wilson, F., Fort Grant, A. T., I. C. Co
2 Star Spangled Banner, W., Angel Island, Folkner Andersen.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

7 Hilo, Sa., Hilo, J. H. Maby.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, Sa., Yokohama, Geo. W. Elmer.

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

NO.	COUNTY.	NAME.	POSTOFFICE.
384	Alameda,	James S. Naismith,	Oakland.
241	Amador,	Rev. I. D. Wood,	Ione.
104	Butte,	J. B. Mullen,	Cherokee
407	Calaveras,	Wm. W. Wood,	San Andreas.
319	Colusa,	Jacob Myers,	Colusa.
288	Contra Costa,	F. Clifford,	Nortonville.
269	Humboldt,	W. F. Brown,	Eureka.
299	Los Angeles,	W. D. Gonld,	Los Angeles.
459	Merced,	Geo. E. Isaacs,	Merced.
396	Mendocino,	E. A. Bonine,	Ukiah.
231	Modoc,	Rev. D. B. Harer,	Willow Ranch
126	Monterey,	C. E. Taylor,	Watsonville.
201	Nevada,	Samuel Clutter,	Nevada.
127	Placer,	J. C. Hawver,	Forest Hill.
232	Plumas,	Edw. A. Weed,	Greenville.
203	Sacramento,	Todd Martin,	Galt.
220	San Bernardino,	H. C. Brooks,	S. Bern'd'o
126	San Benito,	C. E. Taylor,	Watsonville.
351	San Diego,	S. Whitmore,	San Diego.
186	San Francisco,	W. P. Joseph,	2422 Cal. st.
189	San Joaquin,	G. W. Hill,	Lodi.
56	San Mateo,	J. Compton,	Half Moon Bay.
178	Santa Barbara,	Rev. S. S. Fisk,	Lompoc.
295	Santa Clara,	Henry Mitchell,	San Jose.
134	Santa Cruz,	C. G. Cargill,	San Juan.
102	Shasta,	J. N. Chapell,	Reading.
459	Stanislaus,	Geo. E. Isaacs,	Merced.
452	Sutter and Yuba,	H. S. Graves,	Yuba City
322	Solano,	W. H. Robinson,	Suisun.
167	Sonoma,	Rev. F. J. Culver,	Sebastopol.
192	Tehama,	A. Ryan,	Red Bluff.
300	Trinity,	Geo. B. Jumper,	Weaverville.
48	Tulare,	Milton Kennedy,	Visalia.
324	Tuolumne,	I. T. Holland,	Sonora.
236	Ventura,	L. C. Clark,	Hueneme.
366	Yolo,	J. A. Black,	Grafton.

STATE DEPUTIES.

386 Alameda, Mrs. V. A. Rix, Washington.
267 Amador, W. O. Clark, Drytown.
385 Alameda, Rev. Geo. Morris, West End.
243 Fresno, A. A. Smith, Kingsbury.
161 Calaveras, H. R. Hughes, Douglas Flat.
290 Fresno. E. W. Turner. Madera.
215 Inyo, Rev. F. M. Willis, Independence
207 Kern, A. T. Colton, Bakersfield.
299 Los Angeles, Will D. Gould, Los Angeles
299 Los Angeles, Jesse Yarnell, Los Angeles
396 Mendocino, W. F. Wkitney, Ukiah.
246 Merced, George E. Isaacs, Merced.
234 Modoc, A. E. Bending, Adin.
126 Monterey, J. C. Aston, Watsonville
201 Nevada, Niles Searls. Nevada City
12 Nevada, C. E. Clinch, Grass Valley.
203 Sacramento, G. B. Katzenstein, Sac'to.
220 San Bernardino, H. C. Yager, San Ber'o
130 San Fran'co, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, S.F.
185 San F'co, Mrs. E. P. Stevens, 1907 Bush
114 San Francisco, C. H, Peterson, S. F.
182 San Joaquin, B. F. Bagley, Stockton.
189 San Joaquin, W. R. Ellis. Lodi.
200 San Joaquin, Rev. C. S. Haswell, Lodi.
178 Santa Barbara, J. W. Webb, Lompoc.
295 Santa Clara, Rev. D. E. Bushnell, San Jose.
425 Shasta, Dr. J. F. Winsell, Ball's Ferry
176 Forestville, M., Forestville, J. G. Conklin.
64 Solano, Dr. I. S. Halsey, Vallejo.
185 San Francisco, Capt. A. D. Wood, S. F.
370 Sonoma, D. S. Sacry, Santa Rosa.
32 Sonoma, C. B. Proctor, Healdsburg.
32 Sonoma, J. G. Dow, Healdsburg.
143 Sonoma, Rev. L. W. Simmons, Fisherman's Bay.
156 Sonoma, Mrs. C. E. Fowler, Valley Ford
167 Sonoma, Rev. F. J. Culver, Sebastopol.
219 San Francisco, Wm. Crowhurst, S. F.
165 Yolo, William Sims, Winters.
210 Yolo, Rev. E. M. Stuart, Woodland.
224 Yolo, B. H. Hoag, Davisville.
419 Yolo, J. H. Norton, Capay.
25 Yuba, G. M. McWain, Marysville.
148 Yuba, Joseph Erwin, Camptonville.

ARIZONA.

3 Pima, Rev. G. H. Adams, Tucson.

JAPAN.

1 Japan, Daniel Jamison, Yokohama.

BANDS OF HOPE.

NAME.	LOCATION.	OFFICER.
Antioch,	Antioch,	A. K. P. Nason
Amador City	Amador	M
Brentwood,	Brentwood,	Sadie Defferbach
Crystal,	Brownsville,	S. W. Knox.
Colfax,	Colfax,	Mrs. E. D. Story
Crescent,	Judsonville,	Wm. Ellis,
Cloverdale,	Cloverdale,	Miss P. Sholes,
Colusa,	Colusa,	Mrs. L. Spect,
Davisville,	Davisville,	Miss K. Kelly,
Excelsior,	East Oakland,	W. M. Cord,
Evening Star	Pine Grove	James W e ls,
Fresno	Fresno City	W. H. Donahue
Fidelity	Jackson	Rev. J. H. Wythe.
Forbestown,	Forbestown,	Flor. E. Morse
Forest City,	Forest City,	Mrs. S. A. Laury
Forestville,	Forestville,	H. Hanson,
Franklin,	F. School H's,	Mrs. Moore.
Guerneville,	Guerneville,	Mrs. E. Bagley,
Healdsburg	Healdsburg	C. Alexander.
Hanford,	Tulare,	Mrs. M. Plummer
Ione City	Ione City	P. B. Buchanan
Live Oak	Shenandoa V'y	J. W. Winans.
Lower Lake,	Lower Lake,	Miss Eva Lee,
Lakeport,	Lakeport,	Geo. Tucker,
Lodi,	Lodi,	C. S. Haswell,
Lu Ellar,	Chico,	P. Powers
Mount'n View,	Columbia,	P. S. Peters,
Middletown,	Middletown,	Miss K. Stark,
Merced,	Merced,	G. E. Isaacs,
Oakland,	Oakland,	Wm. Taylor,
Ocean Spray,	Westport,	A. Gordon,
Oakdale	Oakdale	Byron Seeber.
Pomona	Pomona	H. Eno.
Pescadero,	Pescadero,	Liz. Fairgrieve
Pleas't Templar,	Prairie,	M. J. McMillan
Arcata,	Arcata,	
Alamo,	Alamo.	B. F. Hall
Cold Water,	Somerville,	Sadie Hauxhurst
Cathedral Oaks	Cathedral Oaks	Miss J. Syme
Elizabeth,	Spenceville,	J. L. Wallis.
Excelsior,	Byron,	W. M. Moore
French Gulch,	French Gulch,	Mrs. J. Syme.
Goleta,	Goleta,	F. E. Kellogg.
Home Band,	Vallejo,	H. Smith.
Half Moon Bay	H. M. Bay,	Lizzie Goulson.
Liberty,	Liberty,	Emma Howard
Morning Star,	Plymouth,	David Grounds
Morning Star,	Modesto,	Clara Vesey.
Mountain Hope,	Mok Hill,	Mrs. N. A. Leavit.
Mendocino,	Mendocino,	Mrs. B. A. Paddleford
Oleta,	Oleta,	Mrs. C. R. Miller.
Pentz,	Pentz,	R. H. Hawkins
Petaluma,	Petaluma,	Mrs. Gilman,
Penryn,	Penryn,	M. L. Wood,
Pasadena,	Pasadena,	Sister Porter,
Rocklin,	Rocklin,	Mrs. R. A. Mills.
Rose Bud,	Woodland,	Mrs C H Sprague
Ruby Seal	Michigan Bar	A M. Addington
Riverside,	Riverside,	Mrs. Fessenden
Red Bluff,	Red Bluff.	Mrs. M. J. Mayhew.
Rising Star,	Lockeford,	H. M. Locke.
Redding,	Redding,	J. N. Chappell
Saticoy,	Saticoy,	Miss Mattie Seward
Soulsbyville,	Soulsbyville,	J. W. Bluett
Sparkling Water,	San Andreas.	Agnes Mercer
Sutter Creek	Sutter Creek	Wm. Wadge.
San Juan,	San Juan,	Miss C. Flint.
Sacramento,	Sacramento,	Mrs M Gouldin
San B'nard'o,	San Bernar'o,	Sister Ford,
San Diego,	San Diego,	Mrs. H. B. Rice
S. B'ventura,	S. B'ventura,	R. H. Witherill,
Santa Barb'a,	Santa Barb'r,	Mrs. S. M. Cool
Sheridan,	Sheridan,	Y. Dougherty,
White Lily,	Tulare City	Willis Faust
Wheatland,	Wheatland,	W. J. McFee
Washington,	Wasn't'n C'r,	Mr. Chase,
Yuba City,	Yuba City,	Mrs. Wilcoxen.
Well Spring,	Nortonville,	J. H. Watkins
Ventura,	Ventura,	Mrs. C. L. Bard

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G. W. S., Geo. B. Katzenstein, ...328 J. street, Sacramento
G. W. T., Dr. Isaac S. Halsey, Vallejo
G. W. A. S., Julius Lyons..Los Angeles
G. W. M., J. T. Marr..... .... Tucson
G. W. D. M. Miss Emma Keys..Stockton
G. W. I. G., Mrs. M. E. Richardson .....Sheep Ranch
G. W. O. G., Frank Storer, ...San Francisco
G W. Chaplain, Rev. D. E. Bushnell .....San Jose
G. W. Messenger, E. Wood Culver .....Newcastle
P. G. W. C. T., Will D. Gould .....Los Angeles
Gen'l Supt. Juvenile Work, George Bramall .....Haywards

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Representatives to the R. W. G. L.—Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento; A. G. Clark, Napa City; Will D. Gould, P. G. W. C. T., Los Angeles, and Mrs. C. Clark, Napa City.

Alternates.—Mrs. Ida M. Katzenstein, Sacramento; Rev. D. E. Bushnell, San Jose; Wm. Crowhurst, San Fransisco, and C. H. Peterson, San Francisco.

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at Vallejo, on Tuesday, October 4th, 1881, commencing at 10 a. m.

Directory of Lodges of Good Templars in the City of San Francisco.

NO.	NAME.	MEETS.	LOCATION OF HALL.
7	California,	Th.,	Temperance Hall, No. 18½ Eddy street.
114	Evening Star,	Th.,	Grand Central Hall, 997 Market st., cor. of 6th.
120	Headlight,	W.,	Loughead's Hall, 1605 Polk st., near Sacramento.
130	Constitution,	F.,	Shiel's Hall, 32 O'Farrell st.
160	Mission Star,	Tu.,	King's Hall, 2131 Mission st., bet. 17th and 18th.
185	Life Boat,	M.,	No. 118 Jackson st., near Front.

186 Golden Gate, Tu., Hamilton Hall, cor. Steiner and Geary sts.
291 International, M., Grand Central Hall, Market st., cor. of 6th.
293 Valley, Th., Fell Street Presbyterian Church, bet. Laguna and Octavia sts.
307 Pleasant Valley, M., Comerford's Hall Church st., bet. 27th and 28th.
314 Spring Valley, Tu., Union Hall, cor. Fillmore and Greenwich sts.
417 Crystal, M., Myrtle Hall, Railroad and 7th avenue.
308 Presidio, M., Presidio Barracks.
314 Spring Valley, Tu., Union Hall, cor. Fillmore and Greenwich sts.
332 Sparta, Sa., Grand Western Hall, cor. Bush and Polk sts.

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OF NEVADA.

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Kimball Cleaver, G. W. C., ...Mason Valley
Mrs. M. L. Hunter, G. W. V. T...Elko
P. H. Mulcahy, G. W. S., Box 199, ...Gold Hill
Lizzie Mulcahy, G. W. A. S.....Gold Hill
John F. Aitken, G. W. T.....Reno
T. F. Laycock, P. G. W. C. T.: .Reno
Mary O'Neil, G. W. M.....Empire
S. R. Noys, G. W. D. M.....Carson
Mrs. L. L. Bovard, G. W. Chap., ...Empire
Mrs. J. Daniels, G. W. I. G., ...Mason Valley
Wm. Owens, G. W. O. G....Franktown
John F. Aitken, R. W. G. L. Rep., ...Reno

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at Reno on the second Monday in October, 1881.

LODGES.

1. Empire, Th., Empire, Geo. Uttley.
2. Fidelity, Tu., Reno, H. B. Coss.
4. Union, Sa., Carson City, John Singleton.
5. Pine Grove, Pine Grove, J. W. Beam.
7. Excelsior, Virginia City, H. W. Read.
8. Better Day, Th., Mason Valley, J. O. Birmingham.
9. Tuscarora, Th., Tuscarora, W. J. Penrose.
10. Aurora, Aurora, Geo. Allbright.
12. Silver, F, Franktown, Mrs. E. C. Ray.
16. Unity, Tu., Elko, E. A. Littlefield.
19. Carlin, F., Carlin, J. H. Kelley
20. Sutro, Sutro, Nev. W. P. S. Washburn.
21. Genoa, Genoa, Sa., W. Swart.
22. Farrion, Sheridan, P. O., F., W. Mott.
23. Haswell, Dayton, Sa., J. L. Campbell.
25. Nevada, Winnemucca, Mo, S. S. Grass.
26, Love and Truth, Austin, Tu., D. R. O'Keef.
27. Ruby Hill, Ruby Hill, W. J. Penrose.
29. Charity, Eureka, J. L. Ladd.

UTAH.

1. Salt Lake, Salt Lake City, H. W. Cole.
2. Ft. Douglas, Ft. Douglas, Utah, John Parlis.
3, Mountain Home, Provo, Utah, Miss Elain Bee.
4. Bingham, Bingham, Frank Toban.

STATE DEPUTIES.

J. H. Kelley, Carlin.
Mrs. M. C, Ewing, Lake View.
H. D. Fisher, Salt Lake Utah.

Grand Lodge of Oregon.

SUBORDINATE DIRECTORY.

11Capital, S., Salem, C. W. Scriber.
17 Hillsboro, S., Hillsboro, W. L. Weathered.
23 La Creole, Tu., Dallas, Jno. S. Ashbaugh
36 Silver, S., Silverton, Frank Simeral.
39 Rosa, S., Salem, P. R. Winslow.
40 Astoria, Tu., Astoria, J. O. Bozorth.
43 Marion; S., Hubbard, Mileon B. Kester.
57 Milwaukee, S., Milwaukee, A. Luelling.
74 Val Fontis, S., Zena, Charles Philips.
80 John Day, S., Canyon City, Fred P. Horsley.
86 Nonpareil, W., Portland, E. W. Ryan.
94 Lone Star, S., Clackamas, W. H. Wilmot.
115 Brooklyn, F., East Portland, James McGrew.
118 Sheridan, W., Sheridan, H. Z. Foster.
136 Forest Grove, S., Forest Grove, J. T. Whalley.
159 Delavan, Tu., Junction City, W. Houston.
166 Union, S., Turner, E. E. M. Kinney.
179 Pacific, S., Cottage Grove, W. W. Cathcart.
188 Golden Gate, S., Irving, L. L. Potter.
189 Ashland, F., Ashland, Wm. Harris.
191 Klamath, Tu., Ft. Klamath, George W. Dixon.
212 Ochoco, Th., Prineville, Joseph Howard.
213 Revival, —., Prairie Gity, J. W. Mack.
217 Goshen, S. Goshen, J. W. Cox.
227 Marshfield, Th., Marshfield, Wm. Temple.
229 Onward, S., Albany, R. E. Conn.
258 Amity, S., Amity, R. Jas. A. Likens.
259 Green Mountain, S., Siuslaw, Hiram Wingard.
262 Triumph, M., Independence, Mrs. L. L. Whiteaker.
268 Paradise Springs, S., East Portland. A. R. Francis.
286 Williams Creek, S., Applegate, E. E. Topping.
289 McMinnville, S., McMinnville, J.E.Magers.
294 New Era, Th., New Era, Paul Boyce.
302 Newberg, S., Newberg, J. T. Smith.
316 Samaritan, S., Harrisburg, Nettie Isham.
317 Guiding Star, Tu., Lebanon, J. L. Gilbert.
331 Monmouth, S., Monmouth, C. G. Adkins.
332 Pass Creek, S., Drain, H. A. Wallace.
338 Wasco, S., Dufur, A. J. Dufur, Jr.
342 Lily, Tu , East Portland, Jas. W. Shaver.
344 Albany, S., Albany, R. Fox.
346 Good Samaritan, W., Dalles, O. D. Doane.
350 Mount Hood, M., Dalles, E. B. McFarland,
352 Stayton, M., Stayton, J. L. Follansby.
353 Orient, F., Jefferson. E. E. Montague.
354 Floral, S., Marion, Ada K. Johns.
355 Bay. Th., Marshfield, A. M. Crawford.
356 Welcome, S., John Day, L. Hollenbeck
357 Monroe, S., Monroe, N. A Thompson.
358 Columbia, F., East Portland, D. M. Long.
359 Cason Prairie, —., East Portland, Charles Gilbert.
360 Evergreen, St. Helens, J. H. Groves.
261 Westport, —, Westport, H. P. White
362 Powder River, —., Baker City, E. P Watz.
363 ———, —., La Grande, Geo. H. Rigdon.

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OF OREGON.

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G. W. Coun., Mrs. M. E. Hoxter, Forest Grove.
G. V. T., Mrs. N. J. A. Simons, The Dalles.
G. Secy., J. E. Houston, Junction City.
G. A. S., W. T. Riches, Silverton.
G. Treas., J. H. Lambert, Milwaukee.
G. Chap., Mrs. L. L. Whittaker, Independence.
G. M., W. W. Cathcart, Cottage Grove.
G. D. M., Emma Fisher, Salem.
G. Guard, Sarah Cavitt, Zena.
G. Sent., W. B. Robertson, Turner.
G. Mess., F. S. Harding, McMinville.
Supt. Juv. Work, Mrs. E. M. Vandevert, Salem.

Representatives to R. W. Grand Lodge.

J. E. Houston, Junction City; Levi Leland, Oregon City.

Alternates.

E. W. Ryan, Portland; Elias Jessup, Newberg.

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at The Dalles, commencing on the third Tuesday in June, 1882.

OFFICERS ON THE R. W. GRAND LODGE.

R.W.G.T., Geo. B. Katzenstein, Cal.
R.W.G.C., T. B, Demaree, Kentucky.
R.W.G.V.T., Mrs. Brookbank, Ind.
R.W.G.S., F. G. Keens, Nebraska,
R.W.G.Treas., Uriah Copp, Illinois.
C.S.J.T., Mrs. C. E. Gilbert, S. C.
R.W.G.Chap. Rev. S. A. Williams. Miss.
R.W.G.M., W. H. Lambly, Canada.
R.W.G.D.M., Mrs. M. F. L. Connard Pa.
R.W.G.I.G., Emma Sprague, Wis.
R.W.O.G., Jas. M. Beedee, N. H.
R.W.G.M., Y. A. Woodward, Louisiana.
P.R.W.G.N., J. J. Hickman, Ga.

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In 1869 a capacious and elegant structure was erected near Vallejo, in Solano County, and in 1870, it was dedicated and opened under the auspices of the Grand Lodge, and entitled the "Good Templars' Home for Orphans." Its title is not meant to carry any idea of exclusiveness as to the class admitted to its sheltering offices. On the contrary, it is open to all; the only passport required at its portals is to be a homeless orphan child. Children under fourteen years of age, are received and cared for; and over one hundred orphaned children are now being cared for within its walls the buildings are sightly, capacious, and pleasantly located. The Home is under the general management and control of a Board of Trustees and a Board of Lady Managers—the former comprising nine gentlemen of the Order, who have charge of the building, grounds, (20 acres), and financial matters; while the Board of Lady Managers is composed of eight prominent lady members of the Order, selected from various parts of the State, and has charge of the domestic relations of the institution. The educational affairs are under the joint control and management of the Board of Trustees and Lady Managers. Within the Home a graded school under the "Public school system" of the State, is taught by two competent teachers. Upwards of $140,000 have been expended in the erection, care, and maintenance of this institution. The Good Templars of this jurisdiction have accepted the self imposed duty of sustaining this "Home" gratefully, and the membership is linked together in its support with unfaltering devotion.

ADOPTION.

Children may be adopted from the Home by reliable and proper persons upon application to Board of Lady Managers.

ADMISSION OF CHILDREN.

All letters concerning the admission of children, or their adoption from the Home, should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board of Lady Managers, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, 150 9th street, San Francisco, who will furnish the necessary blank forms.

Trustees of Orphan's Home.—Wm. H. Mills, Sacramento; H. S. Graves, Yuba City; Charles H. Haile, Alameda; A. G. Clark, Napa City; B. Frank Bagley, Stockton; Dr. I. S. Halsey and Samuel Kitto, Vallejo; Robert Thompson, G. W. C. T., San Francisco; Geo. B. Katzenstein, G. W. S., Sacramento, ex-officio.

Lady Managers of Orphans' Home.—President, Mrs. C. B. Thompson, No. 1531; Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, Secretary, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, 150 9th St., San Francisco, Financial Secretary, Mrs. M. E. Partridge, West Oakland; Mrs. M. A. Alsip, Sacramento; Mrs. R. S. Benjamin, San Francisco; Mrs. V. A. Rix, Washington Corners; Mrs. S. L. Robbins, Vallejo; Mrs. H. A. Mayhew, G. W. V. T., Red Bluff, ex-officio.

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SURPLUS, - - - - $459,233.03

San Francisco, California, July 1, 1881.

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U. S. Bonds	626,977 35
Land Association and Dock Stocks	12,223 70
Loans on Real Estate	239,591 50
Loans on bonds, gas, water & B'k stocks	132,723 51
Loans on other securities (wheat, barley &c	352,489 22
Loans on personal security	882,288 88
Money on hand	508,611 45
Due from Banks and Bankers	204,500 30
	$3,114,631 26

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid up	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	459,233 03
Due Depositors	1,469,228 50
Due Banks and Bankers	186,107 23
Dividends unpaid	62 50
	$3,114,631 26

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Entered at the Post Office at San Francisco, Cal., as second-class matter.

VOL. XVIII. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1881. No. 50

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American Book Exchange....New York
Antisell....Pianos
Bonestel, Allen & Co....Paper Warehouse
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Cyclopedia....Cheap Books
Chicago & North-Western....Railway
Gould, W. D....Attorney, Los Angeles
Gibbons, Miss....Engraver
Hand Book....of Medicine
H. G. Parsons....Book and Job Printer
Hanly, Geo. T....Tea, Coffee and Spices
Halsey, I. S....Dentist
Joseph, W. P....Wood and Coal
McKnight, A. J....Artist
Mutual Aid....I. O. G. T. of Cal.
National Temperance Society....Temp. Literature
Julia Colman...." "
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Our Union....W. C. T. U. Journal
Phosphate Soap....637 Market Street
Pacific Bank....Pine Street
Thrailkill, Dr., Sacramento....Dentist
Thompson, R....Attorney-at-Law
W. C. T. U....Coffee Houses

When you call on any of these places please say you saw their Ad or card in the Rescue.

"Up with Chinese labor and exterminate the white worker," is the motto of the wine and brandy makers. Of what use are white men any way, except to buy and drink our liquor and make our drunkards?

The Republican convention in Massachusetts put a plank in their recent platform for the speedy suppression of the crime of polygamy in Utah; but said nothing of the much greater prevalence of practical polygamy in Boston licensed in the tolerated grog-shop. All it had to say about the beam in its own eye was a sentimental allusion to the propriety of enforcing the present laws for preventing the evils of intemperance, Not a word about preventing intemperance itself.

The Madera Vineyard Company incorporated yesterday for the purpose of purchasing 640 acres of land in Fresno county, on which to plant and rear vines and other agricultural products, and to do a general business attending a vineyard. The capital stock is $25,000, divided into twenty-five shares of $1,000 each. The principal place of business is in this city.—*Chronicle.*

Yes, and the principal place where the grapes will be grown will be in the City of San Francisco, too.

John B. Finch's excellent indictment of the national crime will be given in the Rescue in short sections so that every one may read and remember it.

"To encourage drunkenness for the sake of a profit on the sale of liquor is certainly one of the most criminal methods of assassination hitherto adopted by the bravos of any age or country."—John Ruskin.

Good times now in California. The 10 or 12 thousand pauper factories are prospering on the wages of their white slaves. The only possible use of the dramshop and beer dive is to rob and curse and pauperize white labor and make it useless, so that the chinaman will get all the work.

The Sandusky Ohio Conference of United Brethren on Sept. 22d passed resolutions to pray and vote against the withering curse of intemperance, to support no man for public office who gives an uncertain sound and to aid in suppressing this crime of crimes by any method that will best accomplish the purpose." That reads a good deal better, than the report of the recent conference in this State.

The London Spectator said during the illness of President Garfield: "It is not an exaggeration to say that of the 83 million people who now think in English there were not fifty who would not have made some sacrifice to aid the late President in his struggle for life. This fact may yet affect the history of the world. All Englishmen are interested in the only Englishman who reigns by election and solicitous that he do nothing lowering an office that half of them feel must one day exist in England.

Bro. J. E. Houston G. W. S. of Oregon made a very pleasant call on Saturday last on his way to Nordhoff, where he hopes to recuperate a somewhat impaired health in the famous Ojai Valley immortalized by Mrs. E. P. Stevens our present G. W. V. T. some months ago. It is hoped he will receive a very kindly welcome from the Good Templars and other good citizens in Southern California where he intends to spend this winter. A generous kindly greeting and a warm fraternal sympathy from the friends of temperance there, will be a material help to the climatic influences, in returning our invalid friend to his home in vigorous health next spring.

Savannah, Cal, has fallen into line with the Good Templars, Bro. Will D. Gould having organized a lodge there Sept 29th with 21 charter members: a number of influential citizens have united with it, among them ex-senator Ellis and wife. The new lodge gives promise of being a wide awake one and intends to inform itself as to the principles and aims of our Order. It will doubtless cut out the consuming cancer of the one dramshop of the community, and in being then able to offer to the intending worthy settler, a home safe from moral contamination and from the financial incubus of the pauper and criminal factory——it will vastly enhance the value of all its property. A Good Templars Lodge that has vim enough to free its community entirely from the curse of the dramshop, ensures the doubling of the value of its property roll in a very short time.

The Republican party has given two martyrs to the cause of freedom and progress. Their blood will consecrate the party to braver work than it has ever before done.—*New York Tribune,*

The Republican Party did not give either of those two martyrs. They were martyrs to rum and beer, not to freedom or progress. A better way to say it would be "two of the best men ever elected to the presidency have been sacrificed on the altar of the rumgod of the Republican party. Slain among the many thousands of the victims who are every year murdered by the assassins educated by the rum shop and thief school which is at present the idol and graven image adored above all other gods, by the Republican party.

If glucose can be had at 3 cents a pound and can be used at a profit in fabricating such a cheap drink as lager beer, what chance will the growers of wine grapes have to sell them at over $10 dollars a ton or to compete with 500 or 1000 glucose vineyards in San Francisco, Sacramento, Napa &c that can grow 100 to 1000 gallons of choice wine any day all the year round, as long as the potato lasts and the waterworks hold out.

Amador city, Oct. 10, 1881.

I read the article from Bro. Webb about Kansas with much interest. The more so because for five years my home was in Kansas, I know something of the grit and perseverance of the Jay-Hawkers.

Well, I made up my mind that the best way to help Kansas, is for us to make it so hot all outside of that State, that those rummies will be compelled to stay at home and fight their own battle. I am willing to do my part. J. D. Wood.

The Delaware Signal, Ohio, is a temperance paper full of good things, but like the Rescue and much more than it,its articles are too long. It is better to have fifty people read a short pithy article than to have five or two read a long one. This Journal will have shorter articles in future and correspondents must remember it. There is a multitude among readers who never tackle a long article at all but who read all the short ones. Those who want to speak to a large audience must be brief on paper: those who write long speeches wil be sure to reach but a few.

The Greeley Tribune says the present has been the most auspicious year in the history of that celebrated Colorado colony and its surroundings, and he adds: "We live in an atmosphere unpolluted by the fumes of the whisky saloon or the curse of the gambling hell; our jails have few occupants, and pauperism is scarcely known." This is in the Greeley colony where prohibition has had a fair trial. The jail and poorhouse are always lamentable failures in such places. Dont you pity the poor jailers and constables who are refused employment and have to go to keeping store and farming and raising big droves of cattle?

Ohio.—How do the church people relish having such a man as Dr. Leonard called an "old sinner" and a liar! Do they intend to support the party that does it?—*Del Signal.*

The best way to manage these Methodist preachers who attempt to mix politics with their religion, is to starve them out by short rations. Nothing will knock the life out of a Methodist preacher so effectually as to deprive him of his chicken pot-pie. —*Sandusky Register.*

It is good news to hear of the political papers coming out against the preachers who dare to have a conscience and whose vote is their own. Let them keep up the cry of starving out preachers because they are temperance men and we shall see how the fun ends and where the chicken pie will be.

President Garfield is dead. It is possible, nay probable, that no skill could have saved him, but Dr. Cundurango Bliss ought not to have been suffered to have charge of the case. In our issue of Aug. 20th, we said, "The Cabinet has a grave responsibility upon it, not to allow Dr. Bliss to kill the President, if there be yet time to save him." Neither in law, nor in physic, should the skill of the practitioner be judged in all cases by the result, but Dr. Bliss had given abundant proof of presumption and incapacity. Unexpected as has been the location of the bullet, we believe that the French Nelaton or the English Liston would have known how to cut down upon it before exhaustion set in, and in so doing would have furnished a straight passage for the pus, and averted pyæmia. We do not mean to suggest that the doctors have killed the President, but Drs, Agnew and Hamilton erred gravely when they yielded the direction of the case to the quack Bliss.—*Ex.*

BIBLE WINES.

BY REV. S. W. INGHAM.

(*Concluded.*)

HISTORIC ARGUMENT.

In 1722 Calmet said that "The ancients possessed the secret of keeping their wines sweet." What he meant by this sweet wine we may discover further on. Three centuries before Christ came, Aristole wrote about a sweet wine which would not intoxicate. Hippocrates said, "sweet kinds of wine do not make the head heavy." Horace in one of his poems says, "Here shall you quaff, under a shade, cups of unintoxicating wine," In another place he speaks of opening a jar of wine which was set to fumigate during the consulship of Tullus. He exhorts Maecenas to drink a hundred glasses, assuring him that it would not excite either passion or clamor, tho he were to drink thruout the night. Pliny tells of a Spanish wine which would not inebriate the drinker. In another place he says that the most useful wine is that which has had its force or spirit broken by the filter. Plutarch says of filtered wine: "The strength or spirit being thus excluded, the wine neither inflames the brain nor infests the mind and passions, and is a much more pleasant drink." Homer tells us of a black wine, a divine drink as sweet as honey, which wine was, he said, imperishable—it would keep forever.

Calumella tells of a wine among the Greeks which was unintoxicating. It was called a good wine; it would not affect the nerves and was a fine relish.

Quotations from the ancient authors similar in character to the above might be continued to a much greater extent. Our only one "kind of wine" champions, may never have seen a delicious refreshing unintoxicating wine, and it may be that all their ancient friends deny the existence of such beverages, but it must ever be remembered that such a negation only proves a lack of knowledge. Issues are decided by affirmations of intelligence. Our ancient friends whose names have just been called knew of these delicious drinks; and further, Calumella, Pliny and others of them give the process of the manufacture.

The inevitable conclusion is well expressed by Dr. Patton, thus:

1. Unfermented beverages existed and were a common drink among the ancients.

2. That these, preserved by various processes were called wines, were used and were highly esteemed.

That celebrated scholar, Prof. Moses Stuart, says, "Facts show that the ancients not only preserved their wine unfermented, but regarded it as of a higher flavor and finer quality than fermented wine.

Now we cannot avoid the conviction that the evidence presented justifies Mr. Wilson's fatal admission that: "Traces of unfermented wine are found in classic writers."

Now, in as much as these men lived when the Hebrew and Greek languages were spoken tongues, the conclusion is inevitable that to them yayin and oinos simply meant grape wine, but whether alcoholic or intoxicating they could only learn as we would the particular species indicated by the word syrup, that is, by investigation or by qualifying clauses in the mention of the article. The same would be true of the words shakar and mesek.

Assuming, as we believe from the data given which we have a right to do, that both Jew and Greek were familiar with the fact that two kinds of wine existed and were in use, and that in public and private life they always stood in contrast with and in opposition to each other, we are able to reconcile and to harmonize some utterances of the Scriptures which were otherwise inexplicable mysteries. What father, knowing only of the death bringing and soul destroying intoxicating wine would dare utter over the head of his darling boy the blessing which the patriarch Isaac gave to his son Jacob when he exclaimed:

"God give thee the dew of heaven and the fatness of the earth, and plenty of corn and wine." Not one of us would dare do it, for in that same volume we read: "Wine is a mocker and strong drink is raging." When we read again, "He causeth the grass to grow for the cattle, and herb for the service of man. * * * * and wine that maketh glad the heart of man," we cannot avoid asking in our thought whether it is this of which it is said again, "Look not thou upon the wine when it is red * * * * At the last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder." But it may be said that in order to cheer the heart of man, the spirit, the alcohol must be present. Judge Swift of Connecticut was shipwrecked upon the coast of Spain, and he and Hon. O. Ellsworth, the first chief justice of the United States Supreme Court (whose private secretary he was) spent some time together in that country. While there they were freely furnished with an unintoxicating wine, of which Mr. Swift wrote: "I never before or since tasted anything that would bear comparison with the delicate, exquisite flavor and refreshing effect of this wine." (He knew all about the alcoholic wines of America, as to their flavor and influences; this should be borne in mind). He then goes on to say a gallon of it, if a man could drink so much at one time' would not affect his head in the slightest degree." In the light of these utterances and illustrations we are able to see the admissibility of this passage, "I have drunk my wine with milk; eat, O friends; drink, yea, drink abundantly O beloved," on the one hand while on the other only a terrible but entire consistency is preserved when the prophet cries with a deep philosophy, "Who hath woe? Who hath sorrow? Who hath contentions? Who hath babblings? Who hath wounds without cause? Who hath redness of eyes? They that tarry long (drink abundantly) at the wine, they that go to seek mixed drink." Now my hearers, can it be that one and the same thing can be set forth in the book of the Lord as being a source of gladness and yet a cause of sorrow. A blessing from God and yet the sure procurer of his wrath. Use of it a benefit and supreme delight blessed of Almighty God, and yet he thunders out, "Woe unto them that are mighty to drink wine." God urges us to "buy wine and milk without money and without price, well knowing that a literal application of the figure would inevitably result in the complete destroying of virtue and in the end the fearful fate foreshadowed in the utterance, "No drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of God." Can we conceive such fearful self-stultifying contradictions as were thus involved in so grand a book as our Bible? If there were a doubt, this magnificent old and heaven given Word would surely be entitled to it. But we believe there is no doubt.

I will borrow the language of Prof Stuart again, to express my conclusions upon this matter thus far, viz.: "Whenever the Scriptures speak of wine as a comfort, as a blessing, or libation to God, and rank it with such articles as corn and oil, they mean—they can mean only such wine as has no alcohol that would have a mischievous tendency; that whenever they denounce it, and connect it with drunkenness and reveling, they can mean only alcoholic or intoxicating wine."

If we bear these conclusions well in mind when we come to the New Testament, we have comparatively easy work thruout. If it was desired that the wine ferment, it was left open at a proper temperature and it soon became alcoholic. If, on the contrary it was to be preserved sweet and unintoxicating, it was closed up from the air, put in a cool place and kept until the gluten settled to the bottom. Now, in the case of goatskin or leather bottles, it was almost impossible so to cleanse one in which gluten had once been settled, but that some of it would remain, become a source of fermentation and thru this means burst the bottle. Hence to keep wine sweet and unfermented it must be put into new bottles where there could be no ferment lurking to spoil the wine, in spite of all other precaution. Hence the receipt for keeping wine always sweet, as given by Calumella in the time of the apostles, explicitly directs that it be sealed up in a new jar or bottle.

Christ and his family have spent several days at the marriage feast of a friend in Cana. As the last day comes on the wine has given out. Now had Christ and his friends been tarrying at the wine which brings redness of eyes and nose; sorrow, babblings, contentions and wounds without cause? Can we then indulge the monstrous supposition that on the last day of the feast, the pure and gentle Christ, whose life were else without a flaw or spot, in order to relieve the embarrassment of his host, created 120 gallons of that which in his Father's word of old, it had been said "biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder? The bare suggestion is revolting. There is no rule of indication, no process of logic which can for a moment justify it. Everything points to that oriental nectar whose spirit arose not from the intoxicating element, but from its pure, sweet, refreshing character with "no power to inflame the brain or infest the mind and passions" of which Plutarch spoke.

The time of the crucifixion is at hand. The great and last passover is to be eaten. Great, because the one foreshadowed by the slain lambs of all past centuries would celebrate the feast, then by impious hands be slain, that His blood on the doors of human hearts might stay the avenging hand of justice.

Was the cup which he put to the lips of his apostles and bade them drink, the wine thru which the prophet and the priest are declared by Isaiah to have erred in vision and stumbled in judgment? Are we shut up to this horrible conclusion? Most assuredly not.

Dr. S. M. Isaacs, an eminent Jewish Rabbi in New Haven, says; "The Jews do not, in their feasts for sacred purposes, including marriage feasts, ever use any kind of fermented drinks * * * Fermentation is to them always a symbol of corruption.

Judge Noah, a leading Jew of New York city, says the use of wine prepared from steeped raisins is common among American Jews.

A. C. Isaacs, a teacher among the Jews for over 25 years, but afterward converted to Christianity, said in 1844. "All the Jews with whom I have ever been acquainted use unintoxicating wine at the passover."

The Encyclopedia Britanica says that the words rendered "unleavened bread" in the law of the passover is properly unfermented things, including the wine as well as the bread, and excluding alcohol of necessity as "ferment."

There is no ground for a logical conclusion that intoxicating wine was ever used by our Savior upon any occasion whatever, except upon the assumption that there was and could be no such thing as unintoxicating wine; but if history proves anything, it proves that a delightful and harmless beverage from the grape was well known and every process of legitimate logic or philosophical induction points to this as that which the Savior blessed and gave to his disciples.

We should remember that in that day the sacrament did not consist as now, of a crumb of bread and a sip of wine. But the Jewish tradition allowed four cups of wine at stated intervals during the feast, with added draughts at pleasure during certain other portions of it.

Now, with these traditional privileges uncontradicted, can we imagine He who taught us to pray, "Lead us not into temptation" would place so fearful a danger in the way of victims of appetite, the youth of the church and those in whom an unsuspected appetite lay dormant with the power of a slumbering earthquake? To us the mere supposition seems too terrible to dwell upon.

An analysis of all the utterances of the Scriptures upon this subject or involving any feature of it seems amply to vindicate the belief that this distinction between the pure unfermented wine and the alcoholic beverage is carefully maintained thruout the Word from Genesis to Revelation. When a dyspeptic Timothy is admonished to drink no longer water, but a little wine for his stomach and infirmity we at once think of that wine which Pliny says was the most useful, having its spirit broken by the filter; which Plutarch says; will not inflame the mind nor infest the brain and passions, and Hypocrates declares would not make the head heavy.

A warning against the use of intoxicating wine is found in this: "Be not drunk with wine wherein is unsaveableness. (*asotia*)

A bishop is to be abstinent (*neephalion*) sober, i. e., sober-minded, not given to wine literally, 'not near wine,' " much less a reveler.

Writing to the Thessalonians, Paul says; "Let us watch and drink not (*neephomen*) — 1 Thess: 5–6

Peter says: "Be sonnd-minded and abstinent (*neephalion*)—i. Peter; 4–7.

And again; "Drink not; be vigilant, because your adversary, the devil, as a roaring lion walketh about, seeking whom he may drink down."—i. Peter 5–8

Now this command to abstain, or not to drink, occurs ten times in the apostolic writings, and a moment's thot will show that it must be total abstinence, or else it is more or less indulgence.

When Josephus says that the priests abstained from wine, he does not mean that they drank only two or three times a day, but that they did not drink.

The new Testament, as to intoxicating wine, is total abstinence, in terms sufficiently explicit, while the old Testament says: "It is not for kings to drink wine, nor for princes strong drink, lest they drink and forget the law and pervert judgment.

This injunction to the church in the apostolic day evidently was: Avoid epicurean excess or gluttony in the use of the delicious and unintoxicating wines so generally known and used. And as to alcoholic liquors, be temperate; i, e., cut them off as the word indicates, even as the prophet said nearly a thousand years before.

"Look not thou upon the wine when it is red. * * for it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder." Is not total abstinence enjoined here under the fearful foreshadowing of delirium tremens and perdition.

Does "look not thou upon the wine" sound much like sanctioning moderate drinking and encouraging it? I feel disposed to borrow and slightly paraphrase the words of Chancellor Crosby which I read in the beginning of this discourse, and say the Bible does teach total abstinence from alcoholic drinks. I will not waste my time in further proving this assertion or in answering those wild Bashi-Bazouks of controversy who assert with childlike confidence and simplicity that the Bible wines were only alcoholic and intoxicating grape juice. Their learned ignorance is fairly splendid with its boldness. I have to charge the moderate drinking propaganda with wresting the Scriptures and despising their authority.

National Liberator.

Miss F. E. Willard the grandly heroic leader of the N. W. C. T. U. has recently lectured in Ottawa, Canada, planted a promising Union there, created a stirring interest in the cause and after a 30 hours visit left behind her a much improved and exalted opinion of the grandeur and power of the sacred mission of the American Christian woman in the reformatory work which is to subdue the world to the dominion of Christ; a work in which the W. C. T. U. is and will be the greatest power ever so far enlisted. There were some folks in her audience who had never heard a woman "speak in meeting" before, and they were most agreeably surprised.

Sir Leonard Tilley presided, Minister of Finance and a lifelong advocate and exponent of temperance. Miss W. caried the hearts of the people with her and efforts are to be commenced at once for the introduction of temperance text books into the public schools of Ottawa and Canada.

Much interest was felt in her able criticism of the unfortunate treatment practiced by whisky prescribing physicians upon their innocent patients.

The grogshops and dens of San Francisco as usual turned the late funeral procession to good account. One den on Montgomery street opened in the morning and again as soon as the procession passed, boasted of selling 7 barrels of beer for one item, and taking in over $200 in cash. That looks as if wages were too low and scarce.

CAL. W. C. T. UNION.

President, Mrs. D. P. Browne, Blake House, Oakland.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Mrs. G. S. Abbott, Oakland.
Mrs. John McNear, Petaluma.
Mrs. M. A. Nash, Santa Rosa.
Mrs. W. R. Spencer, Grass Valley
Miss W. Bell, San Jose.
Miss Sarah P. Morrison, San Jose.
Mrs. J. B. Hill, Alameda.

Secretary, Mrs. Mary E. Congdon, 314 Sutter St. S, F.
Assistant Secretary, Miss M. J. Havens, Blake House, Oakland.
Treasurer, Mrs. J. G. Wickersham, Petaluma.

To my Brethren of the Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, Cal.

DEAR BRETHREN:—These are the resolutions *unanimously* adopted by your Committee on Temperance and presented for your consideration:

I. That the present unusual interest all over the country, demands of us an emphatic expression of our determination, to use fully our moral and political influence, to secure the prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating drinks.

II. That the time has come when our people should be shown the positive antagonism between the Methodist Episcopal Church and the "wine interest" of this State; and that our members cannot be indulged in making wine or raising grapes to be made into wine for the market.

III. That we will use only unfermented wine at the Lord's Supper.

IV. That we most heartily indorse the temperance work of the Good Templars and other kindred organizations: and that we gratefully appreciate the present zealous endeavor of tne I. O. G. T. of California to secure us a quiet Sabbath.

V. That we are very thankful to the Executive Committee of the G. L. for the RESCUE which is sent free to every minister of the Gospel in California, at the expense of a thousand dollars.

VI. That we believe the most effectual temperance work can be done with the children and youth of our land; and we are convinced that it is our imperative duty, to do all in our power to save the young from the evils of intemperance:

(1.) By careful instruction from the pulpit, in the Sunday School, and in the family.

(2.) By providing healthful temperance literature for our Sunday Schools.

(3.) By heartily encouraging the Juvenile work of the I. O. G. T. of California—organizing Bands of Hope, or thankfully accepting their Badge and Rituals for use in our Sabbath Schools.

And here is the printed report of our action as given in the daily papers.

"Rev. A. K. Crawford presented the report of the Committee on Temperance, the resolutions pledging the Conference to use its influence to secure prohibition; to discountenance the making of wine or the raising of grapes to be made into wine; to use only unfermented wine iu the Sacrament; to co-operate with the Good Templars in the juvenile work; and thanking the Good Templars for their efforts to enforce the Sunday law, and for furnishing the RESCUE free to each minister.

Mr. Clifford offered as a substitute for the report of the committee that preachers be required to read and enforce paragraph 36 of the Discipline, which covers the temperance question . Substitute adopted.

Dr. Briggs offered a series of resolutions on the same subject, in which the church was pledged to co-operate in all temperance work. The resolutions were adopted."

Now Brethren, are you not ashamed of this action? I am ashamed for you, and deem it necessary to apologize.

You did not all enjoy in boyhood the business drill of the Lodge of Good Templars, or you never would have treated the work of a committee as you did. Then there was a storm of dust and chaff thrown in your eyes by the "speaking committee" led on by a man who is not a pastor, and does not read the RESCUE, and has no just appreciation of what the temperance people desire us as a Conference to say.

I believe if we had taken time and candidly considered what we were doing, as your Committee did for three days before presenting that report, it would have been adopted amost unanimously. When in our haste, in the midst of irrelevant discussion, the substitute was passed, one of our D. D.s)and if I should name him, many of you would say ("He is the ablest man in the Conference,") said to me, "We better adopt a Dictionary." To read the Discipline or the Bible on Temperance is all very well; but we must do more than this, and our Temperance friends want us to promise more.

You have heard of that uncultured, unpolished preacher who was invited to dine with a wealthy family, at the time that "floating island" first came into fashion, when he had taken the first spoonful looked at himself and all around him; and then asked his hostess if she saw where that confounded thing went to."

Now did not you feel like that poor brother, after you adopted that "mass of glittering generalities" hastily drawn up in the midst of the discussion, and voted upon without debate, *at the request* of their author. When that vote was taken, I doubt if the man who presented the resolutions knew what we had adopted. I confess, that I sat too near their author, to get a comprehensive view of their rhetoric; but as soon as they were adopted, a prominent brother at my side, in view of the rejection of the report of the Committee, and the vote just taken, said, "We strain at a gnat and swallow a camel."

Brethren, I hope that our work in our fields, during the year will not leave us to be misunderstood.

A. K. CRAWFORD.

IT BROKE UP THE LODGE.

Bro. Jones and Bro. Smith have had a row, and altho we all tried our utmost to heal the breach it broke up the lodge." That has been the story and a true one, time and time again. But it is singular that it should be so; strange indeed that one quarrel between two persons or a good many quarrels should at all tend to break up a lodge. It may be doubted whether a row or quarrel or fight or a murder ever broke up a dram shop.

Bros. Jones and Smith might quarrel and fight there twice a week and every Sunday, and the last thing the dramshop keeper or any of his customers would think of would be shutting up shop. In lots of saloons a constant visitor has been shot at or stabbed or beaten by the boss or by a companion, more than once, but his visits are just as regular and punctual as ever. One was shoved out and kicked by the barkeeper of a doggery on Montgomery street a few days ago, and in place of feeling or looking agrieved, the party kicked crawled up and begged to apologize and was readmitted. It did not break up the dram shop, not a customer less or late on that account. Now cant we learn from the dramshop one lesson of fidelity to our cause? And if a disturbance of the harmony or peace, little or much should ever occur, let it by no means be a success for the devil in breaking up a most important agency of good.

THE SACRAMENTO PRESBYTERY ON THE SUNDAY LAW.

Resolved I, That this Presbytery views with great satisfaction the effort now being made within our bounds for enforcing the Sunday Law, and that our sincere thanks are due to the I. O. G. T. for instituting this movement and to Almighty God for the success which has attended it.

Resolved II, That all our members be and are hereby urged to encourage this effort by their prayers, their voice, and example, in the careful observance of the command to "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy."

ED. RESCUE.—The above was unanimously adopted by tne Sacramento Presbytery at its late meeting in Modesto, Oct. 6. Yours in F. H. and C.

A. J. COMPTON, Moderator.

ANOTHER OF THE DAILY MURDERS.

James A. Smith was shot dead a few days ago in a murder doggery, kept on a scow at Ross Island, Oregon by a graduate of the national Sunday school named Frank Howard, who was of course drunk on government beer supplied by the floating mantrap.

Mr. Smith was a native of New York state, went to Oregon in 1865, was once much esteemed and trusted; spoke French, German and Spanish fluently; became intemperate but reformed; was five years G. W. S. of the I. O, G. T. of Oregon, married a good wife, but fell to drinking again; was divorced, reformed sometimes, held responsible situations with credit: went into politics and of course fell to drinking and rose no more. There seems to be a terrible fatality among Good Templars who violate their obligations.

GOOD FOR WESTMINSTER TEMPERANCE COLONY.—Word comes that the grogshop keeper has been frozen out by the cruel neglect of this temperance community, and has left. The lodge is talking of purchasing the premises and fitting them up for a hall and lodge room. That would be a glorious conversion. W.

GOOD TEMPERANCE PAPERS TO TAKE.

WEEKLIES.	PER YEAR.
"Casket," Napanee, Canada	$1 00
"Freeman," Parkersburg, W. Va	2 00
"Irrepressible Conflict," Marshall, Mo	50
"Kansas Methodist," Topeka	1 25
"Lever," Detroit, Mich	1 50
"Living Issue," Cooperstown, N. Y	1 50
"National Liberator" (Ill'd), Chicago	50
"Pacific Censor," Vancouver, W. T	1 50
"Prohibitionist," Lewiston, Me	50
"Signal" (W. C. T. U.), Chicago, Ill	1 50
"Signal," Delaware, Ohio	2 00
"Saturday Anvil," Washington, D. C	1 00
"Temperance Banner," Little Rock, Ark	1 00
"Temperance Review," Minneapolis, Minn	1 75
"Truth," Baltimore, Md	1 00
"Tidal Wave," Columbus Grove, Ohio	1 00
"Watchman," Halifax, N. S	1 00
"Western World," Lincoln, Neb	1 50
MONTHLY.	PER YEAR.
"Our Union" (W. C. T. U.), 53 Bible House, N. Y	$0 60
"National Temperance Advocate," 58 Reade St., N.Y.	1 00
"Youths' Temperance Banner" (copies over 4)	12
"National Freeman" (64 pages), Chicago	1 75
"Common School Union," Avon, N. Y	25
"Gem," 12 Cannon St., N. Y	50
"Crusader," London, Can	50
SEMI-MONTHLY.	PER YEAR.
"Chief," Fort Atkinson, Wis	$1 00

FARM FOR SALE.

Nine miles from Los Angeles Court House between Florence and Downey, bounded by Anaheim Railroad and Old San Gabriel river, 270 acres with 270 shares of water in San Antonio Irrigating Company. Orchard of over 2,000 apple and pear trees. House of four rooms, barn, etc,. Splendid opening for large dairy business; 100 cows could be milked at a gross profit of five thousand dollars per annum.

Lands specially suitable for alfalfa—10 tons per acre per anumn. A large portion of the land particularly adapted for the plum, prune, apricot, chestnut, etc., also for Muscat grapes for raisin making which would be very profitable. The whole Farm is fenced and cross fenced, and being well supplied with water, it is one of the very best Stock Ranches in Southern California. There are a few acres in Willows, Forest Grove Station is at corner and School adjoins.

$12,000 was refused for this property by late owner, who valued it at $18,000. It was sold under foreclosure of mortgage and is now offered for $10,000 cash. Date of redemption is past; and an absolute and perfect title will be given.

Apply to WILL D. GOULD, Esq., Attorney.
Temple Block, Los Angeles, Cal., or
JAMES SMITH.
Pasadena, Cal.

"WISDOM'S WAYS."

The National Temperance Society has just published an excellent concert exercise," "Wisdom's Ways," by Hope Hazel. Composed of scripture responsive texts and well-selected recitations. It is especially adapted for Sunday-schools, Bands of Hope, and juvenile temperance and religious organizations. It is deserving of a wide circulation. and those desirous of giving such an exercise would do well to send for a copy for examination. 12mo, 8 pages, 3 cents, single copies; 36 cents per dozen, sent post paid. Address J. N. STEARNS, Publishing Agent, 58 Reade Street, New York.

FIRST-CLASS AGENTS WANTED.

The great reputation of JOHN B. GOUGH, the magnificent make-up of "Sunlight and Shadow," and the universal demand for it among all classes, makes this the best opportunity ever offered to energetic agents to make money. We want first-class agents in every township, to whom liberal terms will be given. Address, for territory and terms, J. Dewing & Co., 420 Bush St., San Francisco.

A young man speaking French and German fluently, has the highest recommendations and is a Good Templar, desires employment in a store or warehouse. Willing to give a trial service on very moderate terms. Address W. RESCUE Office.

A FEW copies of the Proceedings of the recent National Temperance Convention at Saratoga, for sale at this office 25 cents each; sent free by mail. Every Good Templar ought to have one.

THE LITERARY REVOLUTION.

CHEAP BOOKS.

SHAKESPEARE'S "Merchant of Venice," "Hamlet," or any of his plays in good type, for **Three Cents.** **MACAULAY'S** "Life of Frederic the Great." **CARLYLE'S** "Robert Burns." **LAMARTINE'S** "Mary Queen of Scots." **THOS. HUGHES'** "Manliness of Christ." **IRVING'S** "Rip Van Winkle." "Robinson Crusoe," "Tom Brown at Rugby." Charles Kingsley's "Hypatia." "Last of the Mohicans."

Any of the above, in good type and paper covers, for 10 cents at the AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, 764 Broadway, New York.

Apply direct, or thru the RESCUE.

G. W. Secretary's D'p'tm't.

GEORGE B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.

☞The office of the Grand Lodge is located in the Capital Savings Bank Building, entrance, No. 328 J street, up-stairs, over the southwest corner J and Fourth streets, Sacramento, where the Grand Worthy Secretary will be pleased to receive calls from the members of the Order during business hours.

☞This department is edited by the Grand Worthy Secretary, to whom all communications relating in any way to the business of the Grand Lodge, this department, or anything appearing hereunder, should be addressed.

☞The Grand Worthy Secretary's post office address is Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento, Cal.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

ON SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE G. W. S.

Sold for the Benefit of the Grand Lodge

Constitutions, per hundred copies	$12 00
Constitutions per dozen	1 75
Glee Books, "Temperance Chimes" per dozen	4 00
Glee Books, per half dozen	2 50
Glee Books, single copies	50
Receipts of Evening and Constitution Roll Book, per set	2 50
Chase's Digest, per copy	1 50
Officer's Roll Call etc., Book of	1 00
Pledge Cards, per hundred	1 00
Officers Cards, per set of four	1 00
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Subordinate Ode Cards, per dozen	75
Subordinate Ode Cards with music, per dozen	1 50
Chase's Good of the Order, per copy	50

BLANK FORMS.

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Grand Lodge Returns, per dozen	1 00
W. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. F. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Reports, per dozen	1 00
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Forms for Charges, Trials, etc., per set of four	75
Forms for incorporation of Lodges	Free

LODGE BOOKS

Propositions for Membership, Book of fifty	50
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LODGE FURNITURE.

In addition to the above, I will attend to orders for Impression Seals, Blank Books, Special Printing, Regalia or Lodge Furniture. This will be done as an accommodation to Lodges and not as a source of profit either to the Grand Lodge or myself; hence all orders filled will be sent per express by the dealers, with instructions to "collect on delivery," unless the money accompanies the order. Address—

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.,
Sacramento, California.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

GRAND LODGE I. O. G. T. OF CALIFORNIA.

BERNARD HOUSE, Vallejo, Oct. 8, 1881.

Pursuant to call of G. W. C. T. the Executive Committee convened and was called to order at 7:30 o'clock P. M.

Upon calling the roll all answered as follows: P. G. W. C. T., Will D. Gould, G. W. C. T., Robert Thompson; G. W. V. T., Mrs. Emily P. Stevens; G. W. C., H. S. Graves; G. W. T., I. S. Halsey, and G. W. S.,Geo. B. Katzenstein.

The committee organized by the election of G. W. C. T. Robert Thompson as chairman and G. W. S. Geo. B. Katzenstein Secretary.

The Committee considered the matter of the RESCUE, and voted to invite Capt. A. D. Wood, the editor and publisher, to prepare and present plans to increase the circulation and usefulness of the paper which would be considered at the next meeting of the committee.

Upon motion it was voted to address a circular to all W. V. T's, urging them to an earnest and systematic effort in behalf of our official organ.

The Superintendent of the Juvenile work, Mrs. M. E. Richardson, was allowed a compensation of $25 per month in the discharge of her official duties.

The printing of the new Band of Hope ritual was referred to the G. W. C. T. and G. S. J. W., and the latter was instructed to furnish two new odes to be inserted on page 6 of the revised ritual.

The G. W. Secretary was instructed to have letter heads, envelopes and necessary printing prepared for the G. S. J. W., also to procure the books necessary for that department.

"Sunday law circulars" were ordered sent to each lodge, in the proportion of two for each member reported, also to each minister of the gospel and to each Band of Hope.

In the matter of resolution referred to the Executive Committee by the Grand Lodge calling for a series of meetings, etc. thruout the year in the city of San Francisco. the G. W. C. T. and G. W. V. T. were appointed a special committee to investigate and report at the next meeting as to the terms of a hall etc.

The mailing of Sunday law and other tracts and leafiets was referred to the G. W. C. T.

The committee went to an election for six Grand Lecturers with the following result; Mrs. Emily P. Stevens, Wm. Crowhurst, C. N. Goulding, W. C. King, J. W. Webb, and Hugh R. Hughes.

The salaries of each were fixed, and they were severally introduced and each accepted the terms and employment—except Bro. Hughes who was not present.

The lecturers were then introduced and a joint consultation was held which proved alike pleasant and profitable. Before retiring the following was presented and ordered spread upon the records.

To the Ex, Com of the Grand Lodge of the I, O. G. T. of California:

At a called meeting of the Past Grand Lecturers, Bro. Will C. King was chosen chairman, and J. F. Culver Sec. and the following suggestion and resolutions were passed.

Suggestion 1. That the superintendent of the lecture field assign a distinct district to each lecturer and that time be given each to thoroly canvass said district, distribute temperance literature and work for the RESCUE.

2. That the lecturers have one night with each lodge in his respective district.

3. That uniform bills and posters with a blank space for subject be furnished the lecturers.

4. That each lecturer make a map of the territory canvassed.

Selolved 1. That we heartily endorse the postal card system of advertising as recommended by Will D. Gould.

Resolved 2. That we tender our sincere thanks to the Ex. Committee of the G. L. for their uniform kindness and valuable aid rendered as in every department of our labor.

WILL C, King, Pres.
F. J. Culver, Sec.
C. N. Goulding
E. P. Stevens
Hugh R, Hughes
Wm. Crowhurst
James W. Webb.
Grand Lecturers,

To the Ex Com. of the Grand Lodge of Cal. I. O. G. Templars:

At a called meeting of the Grand Lecturers I. O. G. T. the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved. That the Ex. Committee, I. O. G. T. in making arrangements and appointments for lecturers during the coming year will as far as practicable send Sister Stevens to the district lodges and central points easy of access thruout the state.

J. W. Webb, H. R. Hughes, Wm. Crowhurst, C. N. Goulding, W. C. King, F. J. Culver. Grand Lecturers.

The Grand Lecturers then retired and the Committee resumed executive session.

The G. W. C. T., G. W. S. and G. W. V. T. were appointed a committee to draft rules and regulations for the government of the Grand Lecturers and their reports to the RESEUE.

The G. W. C. T. was unanimously chosen as Superintendent and director of the lecture force.

An appropriation of $60 a month was ordered made in behalf of the director of the lecture force for clerical assistance and office rent.

At 18:30 A. M. the committee adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman.

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, Secretary

ESTIMATES OF THE FINANCE COM. OF G. L. FOR THIS YEAR.

Lecture field	$9,000
Home for Orphans tax	3,000
Support of RESCUE	3,000
Grand Lodge printing	1.800
G.W. S. salary	1,800
G. W. C. T. contingent fund	1,200
Temperance literature	1,000
Juvenile temperance work	1,000
R. W. G. L, tax and supplies	1,000
Legal advice	500
Postage and expressage G. W. S	500
Expenses of 22d session	400
Incidental expenses G. W. S. office	360
Office rent	300
Expenses of Executive meetings	250
Total	$25,110

Lecturers' Reports.

☞ The only authorized Grand Lecturers in this jurisdiction are Mrs. E. P. Stevens, Messrs. Wm. Crowhurst, Hugh R. Hughes, Dr. M. D. Merrick, F. J. Culver, Col. C. N. Goulding, George Bramall, Rev. W. C. King and J. W. Webb.

They are authorized to instruct and institute Lodges and Bands of Hope, solicit subscribers for our official organ, the RESCUE, and receive donations for the Good Templars' Home for Orphans and our lecture and missionary work. They are employed and compensated by the Grand Lodge, and all monies received by them are paid over to the Grand Lodge Treasury. It is expected that the lodges and the friends of temperance will, in good time, secure a commodious place of meeting, provide music, advertise the meeting well, make every needed preparation and render them every assistance to make their mission a success.

JOTTINGS.

W. C. KING.

Young men attention! In the life of our martyr President is found a lesson which we must not pass unheeded. He is no more, but who shall fill the place he has vacated? Are statesmen, and such statesmen so common that we can afford to lose him? A Nation's voice has thundered No! Let us study this great man's remarkable character, and strive to learn wherein his greatness lay. How did he succeed in making for himself so warm and lasting a place in his countrymen's hearts and memories; for himself so wide an influence, and enduring a name on the scroll of fame. In 1841 only known as Jimmy, the driver of horses on a canal at $8,00 per month. In 1881 the most illustrious man in all history, (if greatness be judged by its true criterion love,) surely this is a record worthy of thought. The home of our nativity is the historic Western Reserve, and we cannot remember the time that J. A. Garfield was not our ideal of a manly man, hence, his upward career has been watched with interest. Note with us a few lessons it suggests. Consider first, how simple are the elements of character upon which is based his success. Pre-eminent is self-control. His history from boyhood proves this to have been the first lesson learned. Had it been otherwise, the Nation would not to-day mourn its loss. Lacking this, he would have been neither great nor good. In indulgence is found neither worth, reward, nor true pleasure. Gen. Garfield could control his own spirit, was king of his own domain of soul, hence, could sway a New York mob and eventually nobly rule 50,000,000 of people. All excuse now common among young men for indulgence, could have been just as readily accepted by him, and thus used he would hrve failed, as they do. Tell me, is his success worth the winning? Does the grog-shop, dance house, or gaming table all combined, contain one joy which could be compared with the feelings that must have swept over his life the 4th day of last March. But again, to self-control he added integrity. From first to last he was true. Mark what I say, it was not Garfield the General, the Statesman, nor President, as such whose funeral a Nation attended, and with a world mourned, the 26th of September, but deeper than all this pageantry, was a love for Garfield, *the man*, and this gave to all the display impressiveness. Wherever he was, whatever position filling, whether of country school-master or the Presidency, his manliness towered above and gave lustre to his office. He regarded it as the vilest of crimes to be untrue to self. Many youth have started in life equally honest and sincere, but failed to thoroly learn self-control, and soon found the fine gold tarnished. Amidst every allurement of a long official life he was ever true. In obscure life he attached himself to an humble denomination, and when famous could say to sneering fashion, "I attend yonder unpopular church," and did so regularly. Show me in the annals of modern history more genuine integrity.

To these two qualities add a third, energy. He sought no short cuts to avoid hard work. He ennobled his work, and in turn it ennobled him. Nothing in this world is so sanctifying to a life as even humble work earnestly done, for a noble purpose. On the other hand the most honorable (?) work done for unworthy aims becomes degrading. It is very popular with "the boys" to sneer at each and all of this simple trio that we have named; but subtract one from this great man's character and what becomes of his life? We must not forget that such subtraction means the placing of the opposite in its stead. If we do not master self, the devil will; if we be less than true we are untrue; if lacking energy, are indolent, and for the loss of a man ruled by either of these opposites the world does not don sombre black. Finally, of the many morals this life suggests, we must be content to note one, this, we are what we will to be. Our only foreordained destiny is existence and the Judgment. Of this nothing can rid us, here or hereafter. If we choose to allow it to be simply existence, 'tis our fault. If we grapple with circumstances, and call

ing on God for aid, declare that it shall be ennobled in life, it will be! Who of us but regards such an eminence as this man with longing, and yet the way is very plain, not to the Presidency, but to like nobility of character. He willed to be true, to do each day his very best, and then gave to fame or advancement no thought. He never went chasing after fame, but no sooner did he prove himself worthy the goddess' smiles than she came seeking after him. Remember, therefore, if you die and leave no vacuum in this world, go down unmissed and unmourned, it's your own fault. If you are not appreciated it is because you will possess no qualities that merit it. In fact, you are just what you are because you will to be so. Only by being true can we be great; only by being untrue can we become ignoble. Greatness is within us, not above us. Success is a quality of soul, not a creature of circumstances, and in these matters the will is supreme.

J. W. WEBB.

San Bernardino Lodge is strong and hopeful. Col. Paris, W. C. T., and Bros. Curtiss and Ball, Committee, met the lecturer at Colton depot, three miles distant and escorted him to Stark's hotel, where he found comfortable quarters, reasonable prices, and no bar either in or adjoining the premises. They afterwards introduced me round and I found that the County Superintendent and Deputy, District Attorney, City Marshall, Editor Wilson of the *Index*, Deputy Post Master Brown, the principle and teachers of the five public schools, Revs. Ford, Congregational, Walter Featherstun, M. E. Church South, and G. W. Elwood M. E. Church, the ex-County Judge and many leading citizens and noble women are members. Met lodge before second lecture, and found it sociable and active. They are pushing prosecutions of saloon keepers for violating the Sunday Law. A committee is appointed to procure literature for distribution: To them I gave samples of tracts, pamphlets, etc., and directions where to send.

☞ Reader, can't you get your lodge to appoint such a committee and have it vote a few dollars to send to the RESCUE office, or to J. B. Hill, 1041 Market St. S. F., or to D. C. Cook, 148 Madison St., Chicago, for a good assortment? Try it the very next Lodge night! Sister Hopkins has faithfully canvassed for RESCUE, and a few are taken, but, with over two hundred members, one hundred copies ought to suscribed for, read and loaned. Overflowing meeting Sunday night, and good one Monday, best of attention. Good Band of Hope, Brother Featherstun successful Superintendent. In his absence at Conference, Sister Jennie Wilson ably presided; little Miss Littlepage did well at the organ. Addressed the public schools, found many responded to the question, "Who belong to the Band of Hope?" The young lady teachers were quite pleased that I spoke to their scholars against using tobacco. In Brother Brooke's department there are twenty Good Templars—"like teacher, like scholars." I find it is possible to start new lodges at Colton, Oro Grande and Laconia, and I shall pay my best respects to those points when I have traversed San Diego Co.

Riverside—As no one came over from this lodge or sent any word how to go or where to stop, I took stage, and alighted at the first hotel, as I was an entire stranger. After dinner, discovered that the proprietor, Bro. Frank Miller, is a member and keeps a temperance house, Glenwood. Bro. Miller took me in his buggy to see the ministers and others. Sister Davis, the energetic secretary, an earnest Christian woman, also took me through a large part of the beautiful valley. Sorry I had but one night here, and no time with the lodge which is large and doing well, with good musical and literary talent; efficient aid from outside friends being sometimes abtained. The W. C. T. is a young lady; the banker, Bro. Dyer, Treasurer, Revs. Cross, Button and Wright belong, and I think Revs. Colbourn and Lane will unite, as both are temperance men. Bro. Cross conducts the Band of Hope. Did not get any subscribers for RESCUE, but the lodge will get up a club and obtain Mrs. Hayes' picture for a premium. There are 160 members. Lodge has a new Mason & Hamlin organ. Lately 50 to 70 members from San Bernardino came over on a fraternal visit, and were handsomely entertained, both physically and mentally. There may soon be a lodge at Arlington, and the county already talks of a District Lodge. I could write a small book in praise of Riverside avenues, houses, grounds, oranges, raisins, apricots and other fruits, but space fails me. Hope to be there again soon. Sunday violators are being prosecuted.

Chino has a wide awake lodge. Bros. Hidden and Cross came for me to Riverside and back, a thirty-mile drive, entertained and took me on to Pomona, next day. Gave $7.00 at collection. I took several subscribers for RESCUE. The teachers of the three schools in the neighborhood, and Father Fuqua, Baptist preacher, belong to lodge. Bro. Brook of San Bernardino, D.D. organized this one and presented them with a handsome set of officers' regalia. Brother Wright prepared the way by lecturing. This is a good community.

The address of Mrs. E. P. Stevens is now 1907 Bush St. San Francisco.

"CHRISTIAN."

Is it bearing the reproach of Christ for suffering the reproach of the term 'Christian?"

Many that are not ashamed of the former, well might hesitate to shoulder the responsibilities of the latter as viewed by those judging Christianity by its history. Is it not strange that the simple adjective "Christian" linked to any name or cause, should create suspicion, if not open hostility, in the minds of many who owe all they possess of moral rectitude, intellectual acumen and spiritual integrity to the conversion of their fathers to the Christian faith. But could they but behold their lineal ancestor, of the third or fourth centuries, how quick their enmity to a term never sought by the first followers of the Nazarene, would change to compassion. The unthinking behold but the errors of past generations seeking redemption in his name. They consider not that the European or Asiatic gentile of that period (and we are now all descended from such) was little better than a brute—a savage, who could not embrace heaven's truth without corrupting and prostituting its very name. They love to see in the death strnggles, in the agonies, in the purging of this savage nought but the fallacy of his conceived ideals and creeds of duty and faith as served him to climb unto—where we find him to-day. For he that scoffs and sneers at the errors and failures of his fathers upon the living way, will, from the hour he makes an earnest attempt to enter thereon be subject to like temptations, errors and tribulations—only modified by modern conditions—as all before him that sought his righteousness and salvation.

It would be easy to disown the appellation "Christian," and adopt some other name more suitable to those that are offended thereby. But impossible to find one more deserving of honor and respect. Nor any other would fare better in the end. Let us remember that with all the atrocities committed in this name, it bore the brunt of pagan persecution, and the (veritable) reproach of our crucified Lord. If it has been betrayed and made merchandise of, it but shared the destiny of every other term once glorious in its meaning.

Nevertheless, it would, perchance, be better for Christians to disclaim all personal merit for choosing to follow in the way. Spiritual pride, might be said, was the stumbling block of his followers from the beginning. We find it at the root of all ecclesiastical arrogance, presumption and conceit. Claims to special grace, sanctification and life eternal need to be supported by far more tangible evidences than mere label to insure even tolerance. We all hate pretense. We will readily forgive shortcomings. But let no one dream of pleasing any one into unqualified endorsement of the most saintly and immaculate endeavor to serve man or God. Least of all expect aid or comfort from infidelity for labors of love—the hope, and reward of which is hidden to unbelief. God Almighty cannot please but very few in all things. The intellectual and moral urchin who is offended at the errors of Christianity, even unto death, will, like as not, barter his own soul for even lesser temptations than the devil ever offered a live Christian. He can have them for nothing.

J. C. K.

LECTURE APPOINTMENTS.

Wm. Crowhurst, will lecture at Winters, with Yolo District Lodge, 14, 15; Pleasant Prairie, 16, 11 A. M., Madison, 16, 17; Copay; 18; Yolo (Cacheville) 19; Dunnigan's, 20, 21; Black's, 22, 23; Davisville, 24. Posters are in the hands of B. H. Hoag, Davisville.

Sister Stevens will commence the work of the new Grand Lodge year in Stockton and will thoroly canvas other parts of San Joaquin Co.

Bro. Webb will pass thro Salinas and San Louis Obispo counties and will arrive in Ventura in time for District Lodge, where he will arrange for continued work.

Hugh R. Hughes, after a brief visit to Sonoma County, will commence an active campaign in El Dorado County.

Bro. King has for the present a short leave of absence after which he will be assigned a territory.

Col. C. N. Goulding left on Tuesday, via Reno, and Carson for Bodie, and will labor in Mono and Inyo Counties for the present; dates of appointment, will be published soon as arranged.

FATHER WAUGH. The article respecting him in this number was taken from an Eastern paper and owing to absence at Grand Lodge and absence of mind of the compositor, credit to the paper was omitted and now nobody knows who to credit it to. The heading of first article in the Juvenile Dep. should be trap and not tract. Some other *improvements* will also be noticed.

The Woman's Herald of Industry for October is full of interesting matter for women engaged in the awakening of their sex to their responsibilities and duties. It is a remarkably vigorous and aggressive as well as progressive journal. No one who peruses it would be guilty of ever using any more the miserable old phrase "the weaker sex" when speaking of women.

The P. R. W. G. T,. Bro. T. D. Kanouse is nominated for Governor of Wisconsin on the prohibition ticket that will be uniformly successful before very long, blind people notwithstanding.

NEHALEM VALLEY.

ED. RESCUE:—For the benefit of your readers who may be looking in different directions for homes, I propose to give a brief description of the valley above named, having just returned from my second visit there. The Nehalem river takes its rise in the coast mountains west of Portland, and after a meandering of some 80 miles, empties its bright waters into the Pacific Ocean 50 miles south of Astoria. The North Fork, smaller branch, heads in Saddle Mountain, and joins the main river at tide water, some four miles from the ocean. The bottoms from the junction down, are largely tide land, producing immense quantities of feed for cattle. These tide lands are settled. Above the tide land the bottoms are timbered, sometimes quite heavily, with spruce and hemlock, and in other places, with a lighter growth of alder, vine, maple, salmon and salal brush. The large spruce trees, green or dry, are felled and dispatched by boring two auger holes so as to meet, toward the heart, and firing. A more hasty way to get the benefit of the timbered bottoms is to girdle the trees, cut out the underbrush, and scatter grass seed. The ground is thus soon covered with such a sod as perhaps no other country than the coast of Oregon and Washington can produce. Red and white clover, timothy, red-top and mesquit are the chief for pasturage and hay, and perhaps there is no other region where a given acreage will keep an equal amount of stock the year round. The growth of the immense and vigorous sod is little checked by the mild winter, and continues its luxuriant growth all summer. Thousands of acres of such bottom land lie vacant along the banks of the Nehalem and tributaries, awaiting the coming of industrious hands, and promising such homes as the Creator has provided for in few places. As in every new country, market facilities are somewhat inconvenient, but the vast wealth of soil, immense forests of finest timber, and beds of superior coal cannot long remain without conveniences for transportation. The great corporations are investigating the matter, and will either improve the entrance for safe navigation up the deep tide water, or run a branch from the projected upper Wilamet and Astoria Railroad. The river and tributaries are literally alive with finest fish which are easily taken at all times of the year, while elk, black bear, deer and other game are abundant in the woods. I stood within thirty steps of a band of elk, some of which were as large as a very large work ox, with antlers of wonderful proportions and grandeur. As to the climate, I cannot but express my great disappointment at finding it far better thus far than I had hoped for. On my arrival, April 8th, I found the ground as dry as at that time of year in Sonoma County, the gardens and woods bright with flowers, the grass up strong and abundant, and the dairies running full blast with stock rolling fat. But most people thot the spring was earlier than usual. The remainder of April was showery, with one light frost which all told me was a very rare thing. There was not rain enough to flush even the little brooks. May almost rainless; June, showery; and since then just enough rain to keep the grass booming at a wonderful rate. Weeds are almost unknown. Grass, (clover included) is king, literally overrunning and subduing everything before it. The people are frank to confess that there is more rain in winter than is desirable, but from what I can learn, the Oregon rain stories, so familiar in California, are largely exaggerated. Almost all that I have met here are from California, and generally express their preference for this climate. All agree in pronouncing this the healthiest country they ever knew, and from close observation I am constrained to add one to their number in that belief. The temperature is exceedingly uniform. We have none of those chilling winds and fogs that render the California coast so trying to persons of weak constitution, or those troubled with rumatism. As an example, the first Presbyterian church on the Pacific Coast was orgauized at Astoria, 35 years ago, with seven members. Six of them are here yet. As to fruits, we have not, of course, the unequalled variety of California. Apples, pears and plums, they all tell me, did remarkably well until three years ago; since then they have suffered severely with a kind of blight, and yet considerable quantities are raised. I believe most berries do better here than in California. Grapes are out of the list; peaches few. Most garden vegetables do exceedingly well; tomatoes, melons and corn grown with more difficulty. Snow rarely falls, and melts immediately off. The fuchsia and geranium are often seen growing in the open garden; where they survive the winter, sometimes being killed to the ground.

Fare from San Francisco to Astoria, $20 and $10. If any good temperance folks shoutd come this way they may learn of my whereabouts by inquiring at the Weston Hotel.

T. J. ALLEY.

Astoria, Oct. 4th.

The Dental Jairus for October, published by Dr. W. O. Thrailkill Broadway & Tenth Street Oakland, is full of excellent articles in the line of dentistry. Sensitive Dentine by Dr. Ch. E. Blake of S. F.; Dental Education by Dr. R. W. Henderson, Stockton; Air Chambers by Dr. H. D. Cogswell of S. F: Society proceedings and correspondence make its contents valuable and interesting.

Juvenile Department.

BAND OF HOPE WORK.



The Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., of California, offers to furnish, free of charge, to Sunday-schools, or other juvenile organizations desiring to adopt them for use, the newly revised Band of Hope rituals together with the ritual badges. The ritual comprises a pamphlet of 48 pages. The badges are of German silver, with a safety pin upon the back. Sample copies of the rituals and badge, or quantities for actual use, will be furnished on application to the G. W. C. T., Robert Thompson, 1,531 Golden Gate Avenue, or the Superintendent of Juvenile Work, George Bramall, Haywards, or Geo. B. Katzenstein, 328 J street, Sacramento.

TALKS WITH THE YOUNG FOLKS.

THE TRACT.

"Ah ! here is some delicious smelling cheese in this box—they must have left it for us—how kind of them !"

"Stop, stop !" cried his mother. "Dont one of you go near it ? That is a trap—a dreadful thing, set here to catch mice. Do you see that door lifted up at his one side ? When a mouse goes in to eat that cheese, down drops that door and shuts him in."

"And what happens then ?" asked Grayback.

"I don't know," she said, with a shudder, "but no mouse who ever went into a trap has ever been seen again."

She hurried them all away, but Grayback grumbled at the loss of his good supper. They had to creep through the wall down into the cellar and make a meal of tallow candles and raw potatoes, which none of them were fond of. Later, Grayback stole again to the pantry to take another look at the trap.

"That door has not fallen yet !" he exclaimed. "Old folks are always so careful and suspicious. I believe I could get a piece of that cheese without any harm coming to me."

But he waited till the next night, and then went to look again. The door was still up.

"I don't believe it will ever fall !" he said-

He crept nearer—the tempting smell of the cheese brought to his mind the horrid remembrance of the tallow candles and raw potatoes. Very cautiously he licked the cheese, then ventured on a nibble, then on a bigger one, thinking how fortunate it is that young folks are so much wiser than their parents.

There came a little cr-r-r-reak—and then a bang! He squeaked with all his might, and the whole family came running in fright and dismay. But he was shut in, and no one could help him. His mother nibbled and scratched till the sound of footsteps in the morning drove them all away, and they never saw him again.

So much for a mouse trap. Do you know what man traps are ? You may find them almost everywhere, but they go by different names. Some are called saloons, some theatres, some gambling dens. They are set for the souls of men, and of poor silly youths who think it manly to play with danger and to laugh at the tender warnings of anxious friends. They are bated with drink—to destroy body and soul, with low amusement—to take away the taste for every thing good and noble; and with promise of ill-gotten gain the weakling who ventures to play around these baits can never know when the trap may fall, shutting between him and all that means hope and happiness here and hereafter. But a day will surely come when warning shall cease, and nothing be left but a certain fearful looking forward to judgment to come.—*S.S. Weekly.*

THE SPONGE.

Now dont look so shocked, my good friends, for the sponges which you use in the bath-room, and to chase away all sorts of queer looking creatures from off your slate, have been real live animals. The holes in the sponges are used for two purposes: Thru the smaller ones sea water is drawn in, carrying with it air, animal and vegetable food for this curious sponge animal. After using all the particles of food, &c., this useless water is sent out again thru the large holes. Little cells are found here and there all thru the smaller channels, which have thread-like "whips," or fans, which move ever back and forward, so forcing the water thru these long chambers.

A young sponge comes from an egg. The eggs are found all thru the large sponge, singly or in heaps. When the young sponge bursts from the egg it swims out from the old sponge, "an oval-shaped body." As it swims, it feeds and grows. Soon a small point or knob appears on one end, which after becomes a hole. On the opposite end a cluster of larger cells appear; with these the litttle owner soon attaches himself to some rocks, and there lives, spreads itself out, building up any number of channels. A young sponge was once known to have settled—"squatted," as they say out West—on the back of a crab, which went about quite happily, carrying this sea animal, which was many times larger than itself.—*S. S. Weekly.*

SONG OF THE DECANTER.

There was an old decanter, and its mouth was
gaping wide; the
rosy wine had
ebbed away.
and left
its crystal side;
and the wind
went humming,
humming—
up and
down the
sides it flew,
and through the
reed-like,
hollow neck
the wildest notes it
blew. I placed it in the
window, where the blast was
blowing free, and fancied that its
pale mouth sang the queerest strains
to me. "They tell me—puny conquerors!—the Plague has slain his ten,
and War his hundred thousands of the
very best of men; but I"—'twas thus
the bottle spoke — "but I have conquered more than all your famous conquerors, so feared and famed of yore.
Then come, ye youth and maidens,
come drink, from out my cup, the
beverage that dulls the brain and
burns the spirit up; that puts to
shame the conquerors that slay their
scores below; for this has deluged
millions with the lava tide of woe.
Though in the path of battle
darkest waves of blood may roll;
yet while I killed the body,
I have damned the very soul.
The cholera, the sword, such
ruin never wrought, as I,
in mirth or malice, on the
innocent have brought.
And still I breathe upon them, and they
shrink before my breath; and
year by year my thousands
tread the dismal road to Death."

—*Selected.*

CAN STOP USING TOBACCO.

I am very much pleased to note how many adults are quitting the use of tobacco after being many years addicted to it. And I am just as sorry and ashamed to hear boys and youths say "I cant quit it." When I organized the Maple Band of Hope in Lompoc Valley, Bro. J. M. Moss and his son James, quit and became members. Mr. Preston Hodges was about persuaded also.

At Santa Maria Bro. J. T. Jones, husband of the Supt. has given it up after many years constant use. It was a determined struggle but he mastered the perverted appetite and we are all proud of his victory and clean example.

At Chino, in San Bernardino Co. Elder Fuqua, Baptist minister, quit 4 years ago, both tobacco and coffee. They had made him so nervous that he had to quit preaching and on one occasion was compelled to leave the pulpit. A doctor followed him and said "if you will quit tobacco and coffee, I can cure you." He said it was destroying his usefulness and he replied "I will if it kill me." And he did without any "tapering off" and is stout and hearty. Now let any boy that says "I cant," remember, he began when he was 19, and left off at the age of 62, he is now 66. And to-night his son and son-in-law, who have already quit chewing, declare they will stop smoking this week.

As I am only 40—a young man—it is hardly worth while to quote my own case, tho I took the Band of Hope pledge, with a large number of boys, in the Ukiah Band of Hope 7 years ago. Let us have more testimonies of old smokers.

J. W. Webb.

JOHNNY'S FIRMNESS.

BY FAYE HUNTINGTON, IN ROYAL ROAD.

"John, I want you to drive to Whitewood this evening; I have to attend a meeting of society at the seminary, and shall be obliged to leave you at the hotel."

This I said to my coachman a few days since. I had hesitated over the matter, almost fearing to place the boy in the position where he might meet temptation; but there seemed no alternative. I must either stay at home or he must be left at the hotel for an hour or two. To my remark he responded cheerily:

"All right, ma'am."

"John," I said , "they sell liquor at that hotel."

"Yes, 'm'."

"Some one may ask you to drink."

"That's all the good it will do."

"They may urge you."

"That's all the good it will do."

"They may insist."

Still the quiet response, "That's all the good it will do."

"But, John, they may try to *make* you drink !"

Still the same, "That's all the good it will do them." Then with more energy; "I wouldn't drink if they killed me."

I believe he spoke the truth; And boys, that's the stuff that strong, true men are made of. I know that there are thousands of such boys in this land; but I would that there were more. We need a host of such boys who dare to stand firm for the right; who will stand firm even unto death !

POWER OF A CHILD.

A visitor to Moyamensing, the great city prison in Philadelphia, tells a pathetic story: A gang of desperate ruffians associated themselves a few years ago for the purpose of breaking into banks. Their plan was to gag or murder the watchman before opening the vaults. A man named Watson was the leader of the gang, and being now under arrest in his cell, inquired eagerly of the visitor, if a certain bank in Northumberland, Pa. had ever been broken open.

"We planned to rob that bank a year ago," he said, "but we couldn't do it. It was not because it was guarded in any special way, for it wasn't. But it was because of a little child. Three evenings we were hid, waiting ready to knock the janitor on the head when he made his daily rounds. But each time he had that innocent baby by the hand, and we'd have to kill her too. We couldn't do it- I'm a bad man, boss, but I coudn't bring myself to hurt that little one."

The human instinct, the germ of pity and love, lies hid somewhere, we venture to hope, in the worst nature. If we could but remember always that in the worst man there still lingers this divine spark of heavenly fire, our own lives would be ennobled by that charity which our Master gave to the world to make it more akin to heaven.—*Youth's Comp.*

DRINK ALWAYS AT THE BOTTOM OF IT.

I was sitting in my New York office one day when a bruised, bloated, red-faced, dirty fellow entered. A stranger he was, and certainly I was not desirous of making his acquaintance. But he soon revealed his name, and then I could see under the disguise of his drunkenness the face of the most brilliant writer of his class in college with me. He had been a preacher. Now he was a drunkard. He had the mud of the gutter on his ragged clothes, and wounds received when falling on the stones of the street. He begged money of me in the name of old friendship. He is dead now.

Often I used to meet on the streets of New York a splendid looking man, an eloquent lawyer, the best speaker in his class in college. His name is an honored name in the church and the State. But he added nothing to its credit. Gradually I observed the increased redness of his eyes and flush of his handsome face. By and by without recognition. He did not wish to know me, for his path was now downward. He blasted the brightest prospects and died a drunkard. But for the one vice of intemperance, he might have been to-day a leading lawyer in this city.—*Irenaus Prime.*

START TRUE.

BY MRS. H. C. BLAKESLEE IN ROYAL ROAD.

"Now start me true," cried Fred.
To his mates on the hill one day,
As he sped on his bright new sled,
From the snowy crest away.
The hill was long and steep,
While a narrow, shining track,
Climbed up thru the snowy deep,
To the top of "Camel's back."

Near by on the mountain-side,
The tallest pine-trees grow;
While a dark and angry tide
Dashes over rocks below.
But Fred, with a steady care,
Knows well where the dangers lay;
No rock or a hidden snare
Shall turn him out of his way.

How swiftly now does he glide!
Past gully and stump and curve.
And nothing can turn him aside—
Not once from the way does he swerve.
"Hurrah," he cries: "I'm there,"
Till the rocks catch up the refrain,
And he waves his cap on the air
As he touches the snowy plain.

And so, in the journey of life,
Start *true*, my dear boys, and pray;
Avoiding intemperance and strife.
And the evils that lie in the way.
May you thus, when eternity's light
Flashes up on your course at the last,
Break forth into songs of delight,
O'er dangers triumphantly passed.

A GLASGOW FACTORY BOY.

Just above the wharves of Glasgow on the banks of the Clyde, there once lived a factory boy, whom I will call Davie. At the age of ten he entered a cotton factory as "piecer." He was employed from six o'clock in the morning till eight at night. His parents were very poor and he knew that his must be a boyhood of very hard labor. But then and there in that buzzing factory he resolved that he would obtain an education, and would become an intelligent and useful man. With his very first weeks wages he purchased Ruddimans Rudiments of Latin. He then entered an evening school, which met between the hours of eight and ten. He paid the expenses of his instruction out of his own hard earnings. At the age of sixteen he could read Virgil and Horace as readily as the pupils of the English grammar schools.

He began a course of self-instruction. He had been advanced in the factory from a piecer to the spinning-jenny. He brought his books to the factory, and placing one on the jenny with the lesson open before him, he divided his attention between the running of the spindles and the rudiments of knowledge. He now began to aspire to become a preacher and a missionary, and to devote his life in some sacrificing way to the good of mankind. He entered Glasgow University. He knew that he must work his way, but he also knew the power of resolution, and he was willing to make almost any sacrifice to gain the end. He worked at cotton spinning in the summer, lived frugally and applied his savings to his college studies in the winter. He completed the allotted course, and at the close was able to say with praiseworthy pride. "I never had a farthing that I did not earn.

That boy was David Livingstone.—*Chatterbox.*

"BE A GOOD MAN, PAPA."

The editor of the Christian says: Leaving home this morning for the office, we kissed our little four-year-old good-bye, saying to him, "Be a good boy." He somewhat surprised us by replying. "I will. Be a good man papa." Sure enough, we thought, we need the exhortation more than he. And who could give it more effectually than the guileless prattler? The words of the little preacher have been ringing in our ears all day, and whether we wrote letters or editorials, pacified an irate correspondent whose effusions we could not publish, or pruned down a too lengthy report, we seemed to hear the sweet child voice saying, "Be a good man, papa." If the exhortation had been by Paul or Peter, would it have had more force than coming from this little apostle of innocence? We think not at least to our heart. Oh! how many little children, if not in words, yet by the helplessness of their lives, and the trustfulness of their little hearts, are pleading most eloquently, "Papa, be a good man?"—American Young Folks.

NO EXAGGERATION POSSIBLE.

"There are hundreds of thousands of homes scattered all over the land," says the Agricultural World, "in which women live lives of torture, going thru all the changes of suffering that lie between the extremes of fear and despair, because those whom they love, love wine better that the woman they have sworn to love. There are women by the thousands who dread to hear at the door the step that once thrilled them with pleasure. That step has learned to reel under the influence of the seductive poison.

There are women groaning with pain, while we write these words, from bruises and brutalities inflicted by husbands made mad by drink. There can be no exaggeration in any statement made in regard to this matter, because no human imagination can create anything worse than the truth, and no pen is capable of portraying the truth. The sorrow of a wife with a drunken husband, or a mother with a drunken son, are as near the realization of hell as can be reached."—*Royal Road.*

"I DONT call it babyish to keep one's word to his mother," answered an obedient boy, a beautiful light glowing in his blue eyes; "I call that manly; "and the boy who dont keep his word to her will never keep it to anyone else—you see if he does;" and he hurried away to his cottage home.

Thirty years have passed since those boys played on the common. Charlie Gray is now a prosperous business man in a great city, and his mercantile friends say of him that "his word is his bond." We asked him how he acquired such a reputation. "I never broke my word when a boy no matter how great the temptation, and the habits thus formed then, have clung to me thru life."—*Sel.*

A VETERAN METHODIST PREACHER.

Mr. Waugh—Father Waugh they call him in California—is a well preserved gentleman of 73; hale aud hearty as most men of 50. He has been a Methodist minister for half a century, though for many years retaining only a local connection. He is a Virginian by birth. When a young man he was favorably impressed with what he heard of the West, and one day he put all his earthly possessions into his saddle-bags, mounted his horse and started for the Lake Erie county. He was not very well suited here, and after a stay he saddled his horse again and turned his face to the west once more, riding all the way to the Missouri River. This was in 1831. He settled in Missouri that year. and became a travelling or "circuit" preacher in the Missouri conference. He made his home at Jefferson City. and preached in a large extent of adjacent territory. His ministerial work in this State covered a period of seventeen years. A portion of that time he spent at Westport, organizing and directing the Manual and Labor School for the Shawnee Indians—an institution whose fruits are still manifest in the improved condition of the tribe. He closed his labors here in 1852, under another attack of Western fever. This time he concluded to follow the star of empire to the Pacific Ocean. He started from Cedar County with his small family across the plains. His worldly goods, now too large for a pair of saddle-bags, called for an ox-team, which he obtained, and, with more than eighty persons, having in all more than twenty ox teams, the start was made. The journey was long, but not unpleasant, The whole party arrived without accident in California. There they separated. Father Waugh found a home about fifty miles from San Francisco, at a place called Petaluma, where he has since resided, doing a little farming, a little hunting and a little preaching. He has, thru life, been an active temperance man, and as he points with pride to the fact that, as one of the results of his abstemiousness,he is able to ride thrty miles a day on horseback when he has passed by three years the Psalmist's allotted "three score years and ten."

A BLAST AGAINST MORMONISM.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—A large part of Talmage's sermon Sunday was upon Mormonism. He said: "It needed a father and a husband like Garfield to understand the value of a Christian home and to annihilate the abomination of Mormonism. Perhaps the time has not yet come; perhaps it was necessary that a nation's indignation should be aroused to a greater pitch of anger against Mormonism before its extirpation should be attempted. I will not say that Guiteau was a Mormon, nor would I dare say that he was not, but Guiteau says that he shot Garfield in the name of the Lord. If he was not a Mormon he was one of the Oneida Community, whose chief doctrine was the right to a profusion of wives. He had the spirit of Mormon licentiousness, of Mormon cruelty and of a Mormon murderer. I should not wonder if, in the Great Day, when all such things are revealed, if it should be found that he was the paid agent of that old hag which sits making mouths at high Heaven between the Rocky mountains and the Sierra Nevada."—"*Chron.*"

Mr. Talmage has been frequently misreported and it is to be hoped he has in this instance. For such a silly, vicious and inconsistent utterance is unusual with the great Christian reformer. What a wealth of wisdom there is in the saying of the Savior about the moat and the beam, and what a profound understanding of the human heart and human nature it revealed. Talmage the preacher, the reformer, the christian, is one of the principal figures in the group of this generation's greatand good men. But Talmage the bigot, the utterer of that paragraph settles down into a very commonplace character.

Let who will condemn the system of polygamy and Mormon polity, the only rational mode of extirpating it, is to put a christian system of greater purity and excellence along side of it, in competition with it and let each be known and judged by its fruits. As it is the Mormon system has produced a very remarkably superior system of morals and a happier and better and more prosperous civilization, than the system with which President Grant sought to supplant it, and which Presidents Hayes and Garfield would probably have continued to press upon the people of Utah.

The Gentiles settled in the states and territories all round Utah, have built their towns and villages over gold and silver mines and in fruitful valleys, and in every instance the civilization they have produced has been a miserable failure; their god has been rum: the God of heaven, the Sabbath, the church, the bible, have all been thrown out into a vacant lot, among the rubbish and offal: their temples of worship have been the dramshop, the gambling den and the brothel; crime, pauperism, hard times, insanity and suicide are the most prominent characteristics of their civilization. The christianity, which furnishes the moat in the eye of Mr. Talmage, in its unholy alliance with the satanic trinity just named and which the Mormons have cast out and repelled, has to show on this continent the most debased condition of humanity, the worst and most startling and frequent crimes and cruelties, the greatest number of murders and the deepest and most far-reaching debauchery, poverty and misery that the world has ever developed.

The Mormons settled in the dry and arid desert by industry and hard work and the rigid exclusion of the dramshop, gambling thief and agents of debauchery or the drunkard makers trinity, they have made a prosperous and widely settled territory against the hardest and scarcest natural opportunities or rather the lack of them. At the irruption of the Gentiles under chief justice McKean and Co. who came to evangelize Utah, Utah and all its cities were the most moral, peaceful and well conducted of the whole Union with the exception of those places where the dramshop had been expelled.

But the means which the emissaries of the government used were the very best in the world to strengthen and extend and intensify Mormonism. They uprooted the Sabbath, established the grog-shop, the gambling den and the brothel and wherever they had the power they showed the Mormons that Gentilism was the most dangerous foe to their peace and prosperity and to the morals of their people that could be imagined and so it has proved.

Everything the Mormons hated was riveted upon them and they were most unjustly and cruelly persecuted.

Of course there are christian missionaries and individuals and churches which are using faithfully the only consistent methods of reforming Mormonism. But all honest citizens of the U. S. should protest against putting an infinitely worse social system in the place of Mormonism.

Polygamy at a distance is an immense beam in the eye of Mr Talmage, but his attempt to connect Mormonism with Guitteau's crime is pitifully mean.

Religious papers are generally now-a-days so favorable to temperance that they never allude to it.

NEW YORK, October 4.—The fund for Mrs. Garfield and family reaches $334,678.

A young man of strict habits and good education, and having every endorsement required, desires a situation in a mercantile establishment as assistant book-keeper, accountant or salesman. Apply to C., RESCUE Office.

The Rescue.

DEVOTED TO

Temperance, Current Literature, General News, and whatever may concern the public welfare.

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P. O. Box 1721,
San Francisco

THE GRAND LODGE SESSION.

Was as usual an exceedingly pleasant, harmonious, and spirited meeting. There seemed to be an entire absence of axes to grind, or private interests to forward. Good order was at all times maintained and a close and earnest attention devoted to the business on hand.

It will be seen elsewhere, that liberal appopriations have been recommended for an extended work during the coming year. Six lecturers are detailed to their various fields already, and no doubt this will be the most active year of our history; it is hoped, too, it will be by far the most successful.

Few changes were made in the Officers of G. L. Bro. W. S. Graves was elected G. W. C., vice Bro. Russell absent in the East, and Mrs. Emily P. Stevens was made G. W. V. T. Mrs. Mayhew, the P. G. W. V. T., was elected Lady Manager, in place of Mrs. Benjamin, who has removed to Trinity county. Mrs. M. E. Richardson, the sweet singer, is the G. S. of J. W. and P. G. W. C. Sims is on the board of trustees of O. H.

There were no contested elections, save in the case of the Lady Managers and in the choice of San Francisco as place of next session.

cheap john was nowhere visible or audible during the sesion. He appears to have emigrated from this state years ago.

Yet there was a most searching and business-like and effective overhaul of every financial transaction of the past year, and while ample provision is made for the various departments of our future work, a careful economy of our means has been observed.

TEMPEBANCE LITERATURE

Is to be pushed this year with renewed zeal and vigor. Every Lodge, minister, Superior Judge, and W. C. T. U. is to be furnished with several of the most useful books of the N. T. S. and also with some useful leaflet and tract literature, at stated times during the year. Diligent effort is to be made to double or treble the circulation of the Rescue; and the works of the N. T. S. and of David C. Cook, of Chicago, will be industriously pushed.

A new ritual of the Band of Hope will be immediately issued, the copy being all ready for the printer.

DISTRICT LODGES.

A motion made by Bro. Peckinpah of Enterprise Lodge, to empower the Dist. Lodge to tax its subs. 50 cents a year per member, for D. L. purposes, was lost by a few votes less than the two-thirds requisite.

REGALIA.

A recommendation was unanimously made to the subordinate lodges to give a unanimous solid vote against the proposition to abolish the regalia of the Order, and substitute a cheap john gewgaw in its place. The delegates present gave emphatic and very decided expression to the opinion that it is of much more importance to abolish the license system than any of the emblems or symbols or badges of our Order.

DEGREES.

A motion to petition R. W. G. L. to alter the second degree was withdrawn by general desire. Altho it is confessed that the degree might be much improved by a change or by a return to the original beautiful form which was abolished, it was feared the alteration if made would be more than was desired, and this state does not desire to countenance silly changes of established usage, while a great war for the salvation of our country is at our doors.

For the first time a delegate from a lodge of colored Good Templars was present. He acquitted himself with much credit and made a well pointed allusion to the prospect of 4 or 5 thousand votes of colored Good Templars for prohibition in this state in the near future.

A vote of thanks was tendered Dr. R. H. McDonald for his gallant assistance to the project of disseminating temperance literature and his generous donations to the prize school essay scheme etc.

The Mutual Aid received consideration and steps were taken to endeavor to press it to a success. It is without doubt the cheapest, safest and best system extant of mutual insurance. Of course if one who joins it this week should die in the week after, his benefit would not be very large, until our numbers are increased; but even in that case it would be a good investment with no possible chance of loss.

The subject will be alluded to again shortly. Fraternal delegates were present from the W. C. T. U. and several religious bodies and the usual amenities exchanged, and among the complimentary incidents was a vote of thanks to the management of the Rescue. The journal of proceedings will very soon be issued as usual.

IMPROVEMENT.

The Folsom Telegraph complains that the improvements that were promised to follow the establishment of the State prison there have not come, but the splendid water power facilities &c remain unused.

There can be no sensible or real improvement coming to Folsom or any other place on this coast till the grogshop is exterminated. The most valuable materials of improvement are our boys and girls and our people. Every town in California is furnished with the most exquisitely adapted and completely effective machinery for the utter corruption and destruction of its manhood and its womanhood and its youth: all the money that should be used for providing homes, extending our boundaries, cultivating our unused fields, creating wealth, is stolen from the greater number of the wealth producers and squandered for worse than nothing in the government dramshop: and the losses and damages and taxes and ruin to trade which follow, sweep away all the savings, all the labor and enterprise of the sober worthy industrious citizen. The sober worker is helpless before the licensed public robber, and is compelled to seek a living elsewhere or settle down into a hopeless, hand to mouth conflict with poverty and hard times.

Vallejo offers the best example of what the grogshop can do. It has had a gold mine or rather a green back mine for 25 years, which has never cost its citizens a cent of money or labor to develop. For that many years the government of the U. S. has rained down into the Navy yard, in one way or another, an average of very nearly a million of dollars a year: either paid out for labor or expended there in some way.

The town grew finely and prospered in spite of its grogshops, till about 1870, when the latter under the Coghlan and Sargent regime got entire control of the patronage of the yard and now with all its splendid opportunities, without ever a drawback or misfortune of any kind, it has not an actual valuation of one-fifth of what it had in 1870: perhaps not one-tenth. All the benefits that might have come from the 25 millions of treasure deposited there has been utterly consumed by the grogshop and its train of gambling and debauchery.

For every dollar of value that exists in the city in real or personal property it will scarcely be disputed that somebody came into Vallejo from other places and sunk two dollars there. Or in other words—as much money as has been expended by the government and by the officers and seamen of the ships that have come there, has been wasted in the grogshop; and twice as much money earned elsewhere, as was used to make all the city improvements and buildings, came into Vallejo and was invested there by in-coming settlers, most of whom have been obliged since to seek a living elsewhere.

And while Vallejo has its 80 grogshops poisoning its life and soul, the addition of one or five millions a year more to its income, would not add at all to its prosperity: its rumsellers, gamblers, dens of vice would be flush of money while it lasted; its jails and criminal business and its pauperism would increase: but no real or permanent prosperity would in the least result. A city of grogshops and gambling dens could never achieve one hundredth part of the prosperity and progress that its opportunities offer. The same rule applies to a drunken city that fits a drunken family or individual.

And substitute the name of almost any other town of 20 years standing in this State and the same relation will be found to exist between its grand possibilities and its scandalously miserable and disgraceful results—due solely to the Grogshop.

ABOUT THE REGALA. chEAP joHN.

About twelve years ago, the R. W. G. L. in obedience to the tearful petition of a cheap john guild, submited to the Order a vote upon the continuance of the degrees, which cheap j thot were too expensive for his convenience, as cheapness in the management of the temperance warfare was the only object worth the consideration of the order. The vote was very decisive in favor of retaining the degrees; everybody but the chea j was satisfied with them; but che j went right along to abolish the degrees just the same, and did his utmost to that end for years after. The adherents of ch j understood at that time, that as soon as the degrees were buried, a little grave would be dug for the regalia, then a little monumental tablet should be erected to the memory of the signs and passwords and we should at last have an order that every body could go into and hold cheap meetings out of doors, and we should never have any more trouble with the liquor business. That would end the war.

It is possible that the R. W. G. L. during these 12 years may have submitted to the vote of the lodges some question in which the welfare and prgress of the cause and order was to be promoted, but the fact is not on record. Thal body is so much more ready to pull down than to build up, that it is time to have its destructive march arrested. If the vote is against regalia, (and it is probable that all the dead cheap john lodges that can be found in the east, will vote for abolition), a vote to take the next step in disintegration will at once follow, and the body will go on in its work of picking the order to pieces, with its picayune legislation.

It would seem the duty of our Pacific Coast Lodges, to give one solid unanimous vote of every solid lodge in favor of adhering to the little machinery which the cheap john element of the order has left us.

A solid unanimous vote of the live jurisdictions will be a fitting rebuke and protest against this pernicious, disgraceful, miserable tinkering, which has distinguished the action of the supreme body entrusted with the vital and sacred interests of the I. O. G. T. It will then be in order for our R. W. G. L. to try the entirely novel experiment of initiating some useful work for us to do. It is all a mistake for it to suppose that its ornamental qualities are only to be supplemented by a scramble for disorganization.

Thirty years experience ought to be able to point to one act of useful legislation; let us stamp out this baby talk and ask for a little common sense.

BRO. CRAWFORD'S LETTER.

The Good Templars understand quite well that the great majority of the ministers of the M. E. Church are with us and have always been part and parcel of us and of the great temperance work that has been done. They have as a whole been quite as consistent and hearty workers for temperance as the Good Templars or any class of them.

But like all other societies they have their exceptions. They have one or two per cent of individuals of the antiquated type who 25 years ago knew some Good Templar who threw a stone at their dog, and they have ever since cherished an inconquerable prejudice against the whole order, which they cant help any more than they could help having the rheumatism. There is little doubt that the resolutions presented were the real voice of the conference had that small percentage been absent and so we accept it. That paragraph 36 which "covers the temperance question" has covered it a long time without hatching any results. It might be

well to let the brethren read and enforce some of the practical parapraphs of modern effort and experience which have been attended with such splendid triumphs of success.

DECEIVED DOCTORS.

THEIR PRIMARY ERROR IN THE CASE OF GARFIELD.

"New York, Oct. 6.—Dr. Bliss concludes his report in the case of President Garfield, written for the Medical Record, as follows: "It is but justice to myself to state that my prognosis of the case was based on a lesion of minor importance. Had our diagnosis been correct, modern surgery should have conducted the case to a successful termination. I believe that the medical profession, whom I address, will bear me out that the prognosis was correct if the diagnosis had been also correct. I was not always able during the progress of the case to account for many of the more profound symptons, and yet I could not succeed in learning of any more extensive or complicated lesions than than were first suspected."—*Chron.*

It would be brutal to suppose Dr. Bliss did not intensely desire the recovery of his patient, but it is beyond an intelligent doubt that he was utterly unfit to be entrusted with the case. Of course the error of diagnosis might have been made by the most skillful: but the systematic poisoning and opiating and nauseating and the entire failure to rest and nourish the sufferer, was disgraceful and barbarous. The whole intelligent portion of the medical faculty ought to have arisen in a body to protest against it: but it was unprofessional to do so, seeing Dr. Bliss was a regular M. D. aud so they let the President die.

There are many doctors who are continuing in spite of the most positive declarations of science, to kill their patients with the quackery of whisky and beer: making thousands of worthy people drunkards by their ignorant malpractice. Such men are exceedingly dangerous in a community.

When a doctor prescribes whisky or brandy or beer or wine to strengthen or nourish or support a patient or to assist digestion, or if he ever administers more than one careful dose of measured alcohol (which is a doubtful remedy anyway,) he perpetrates a positive injury: is guilty of grossly ignorant malpractice and should in no case be entrusted with a serious case. It is time this barbarous, ignorant, and most murderous and brutal treatment was stamped out and its professors sent to grass. Better send for any other practitioner in all the long list of openly professional quacks: any of them is safer than the brandy and beer prescribing M. D. And port wine is with some a frequent daily prescription: of all the quack rostrums, the most utterly impure, unwholesome, poisonous and nasty of all the filthy poisons, and even more vilely adulterated and fabricated than the lager beer of the beer-dive.

As to the case of President Garfield, from first to last the rum, wine, whisky, koumis, opium &c were the most barbarous and baleful quackeries; it is very doubtful if any strong healthy man without any wound and unused to alcohol, could survive 79 days of such a wearing, goading, starving, poisoning, draining, exhausting process of slow murderous torture. It was a disgrace to the medical faculty of the nation.

WHO SHOT MR. GARFIELD ?

Guiteau? No! Guiteau was but the instrument —the means to the end, like the pistol he aimed. Back of Guiteau—back of pistol and ball stands the real assassin.

But, who is he ?

Where is he ?

Was it Conkling—Arthur—the stalwart—the spoils system.

No, none of these !

It was the work of a confederacy of conspirators that includes the great body of the best, the most intelligent and influential men in the country.

The Christian ministry, presidents and professors in our colleges and universities, the scholars, literateurs and philsophers of the nation, editors of our papers great and small, judges and lawyers in our courts. Senators and Representatives in Congress, Governors and legislators of our States, city and village dignitaries—these, each and all had a hand in that crime—were its active aiders, abettors and instigators, whilst Guiteau, was but the tool of these, the real assassins.

"I did it to save the Republican party," was Guiteau's answer when questioned for the motive of his act.

"I did it to save the Republican party," aimed the bullet at Mr. Garfield's heart, stained floor and flag-stone with his blood, and plunged a nation in woe.

Alas ! alas ! What hecatombs of sacrifices have been offered up "to save the Republican party?" No monster that ever fable cradled or imagination conceived was so insatiate—so cruel—so blood thirsty in his demands. Manhood, womanhood, childhood; honesty, honor, hearts and homes; peace, patriotism, principle; law, labor, liberty; the Constitution of the Union, the conscience of man, the chastity of woman; the Sabbath, sobriety, souls—nothing too precious in life—nothing too sacred in morals, nothing too pure in love for a holocaust to this modern Moloch beside whom the deity of the children of Ammon was a benificent being.

Is this an overdrawn picture, friends ?

You know it is not.

The liquor traffic is perpetuated "to save the Republican party !

Now, search the catalogue of human rights and virtues, and tell me, is there one in the entire list that is not violated—yea—ASSASSINATED every hour of every day by this pitiless destroyer ?

Mr. Garfield is not the first, nor will he be the last victim of a most unrighteous party policy.

During the score of years that the Republican party has held the reins of power, its licensed bars have been assassinating manhood, womanhood and childhood at the rate of one hundred thousand a year, and only the great *Dies irae* can reveal what the country has lost in thus blighting and blotting out the lives of its citizens.

And Mrs. Garfield, noble heroic wife and mother, stands not alone in her sorrow. Millions of women in this country are now shedding tears of sorrow and shame, beside which Mrs. Garfield's suffering is happiness. They have to stand alone, bound and helpless to save, while husbands and sons are shot by *licensed* assassinators! They have to look upon the slow ebbing out of something more precious and vital than life-blood—of manhood, and honor, and character, until the once loved one becomes a *living corpse*, upon whose coffin it it would be a relief to hear the earth clods rattling. While the nations of the earth are condoling with Mrs. Garfield, who sympathizes with the torn and tortured hearts of these women ?—women clothed with the sackcloth oi sorrow and shame, mourning amid the ashes of buried hopes, bereft of all that is near and dear and sacred in life and love, by a Goverment-licensed curse that must never feel the heavy hand of the law, but must be nourished and strengthened in its ravages and assassinations, in order *"to save the Republican party!"*

Who shot MR. GARFIELD ?

Pulpit and press wax eloquent in pointing the moral at the stalwarts, who are but the legitimate generation of the efforts of pulpit and press in times not so very long past *"to save the Republican party!"*

The stalwarts shout the battle-cry, but they are no more guilty than the organs, the lyres, the drummers and the rest of the orchestra, for all render the same dirge, and unite in the same chorus, *"to save the Republican party!"*

This the demon that shot Mr. Garfield, and from the assassination of the President to the assassination of the of the Republic itself is but a step in time and crime; the weapon is already forged, primed and loaded for the work, while a Guiteau bearing the nations warrant, has his finger on the trigger "TO SAVE THE REPUBLICAN PARTY!"—*Tap Root*, Miss C. M. Victor, Editor.

APPEAL TO PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

The Board of Managers of the National Temperance Society have addressed to President Arthur the following appeal:

NEW YORK, October 3, 1881.

TO PRESIDENT ARTHUR:

The Board of Managers of the National Temperauce Society greet you with cordial sympathy, and invoke for you divine guidance in the discharge of the important and responsible duties devolved upon you as President of the United States.

In behalf of a large body of your constituents, Christian men and women in all parts of the land, we most earnestly pray that, as Chief Executive in dispensing official hospitality at the White House; in your appointments to the public service, civil, military and naval; and in your official recommendations to Congress concerning revenue and other legislaiion involving the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages, you will so use your great opportunity as to discourage all injurious social drinking usages, to lessen the great and threatening evil of intemperance and to promote the ultimate suppression of the wastefnl and destructive alcoholic liquor traffic. ALBERT G. LAWSON

Chairman pro tem.

J. N, STEARNS, Corresponding Sec.

A deputation of three, Rev. A. G. Lawson chairman pro tem. (in the absence of Mr. Dodge, president of the society in Europe), J. N. Stearns, Corresponding Secretary and Rev. W. C. Steel waited upon President Arthur on Monday, the 3d inst. at his residence No. 823 Lexington Ave. in this city, and left the appeal, but, owing to the pressure of his private affairs upon the eve of his departure for Washington were unable to have an interview with him.

MASSACHUSETTS has had a most excellent prohibitory advocate Governor Long for two years. Elected on the Republican ticket after a stiff contest with Ex governor Pierce a license man, for the nom ination. But a Republican governor dont seem to suit the temperance people there. The prohibitory convention, 150 delegates present, has nominated a full state ticket headed by Charles Almy for governor.

"The platform declares the necessity for an independent political party pledged to the prohibition of the sale and manufacture of intoxicating drinks, and asserts that every legislative expedient short of the prohibitory law of '67, for regulating or curtailing the drink traffic, has proved a snare and a delusion. It strongly protests against license on the ground that it antagonizes the work of schools, corrupts the ballot and weakens moral effort. It protests against the non enforcement of restrictive li quor laws and promises unqualified sympathy with the woman suffrage movement when it shall rise to the level of prohibitory action."

It seems that the best prohibition governor in a Republican administration can be of no possible service to prohibition; for Governor Long is an earnest foe of the liquor busines and is acknowledged by all to be a man of unusual excellence of character. We have all seen enough snares and delusions to last us a full eternity, but some of us want a good many more yet.

WHEREAS it has pleased Almighty God to remove President Garfield etc. Several resolutions andaddresses with that expression have been sent to the RESCUE for publication. But there dont seem to be the slightest evidence or probability that it did please God at all, or that he was at all an agent in the matter in the most distant degree. He assuredly once established certain natural laws which he doubtless can suspend or modify if it pleases him. One of these laws is to the effect that if a nation forgets and defies God and licenses and authorizes schools of pauperism, theft and murder, the consequences and damages inflicted by the thieves and murderers educated there will fall upon the innocent and the guilty.

Two drunken roughs have killed two of our best presidents; one of them might doubtless have been saved but for the intervention of the rum god worshipped in our medical colleges. All that can be said of God's agency in the removal of President Garfield is that he declined to violate natural and divine law and to intervene at the request of a rebellious and unrepentant people, between their openly pronounced devil worship and its legitimate natural consequences To charge the act of Guiteau as in accordance with the will of God is a calumny and a blasphemy.

Wisconsin reports at G. L. session 458 Lodges and 18,769 members being 22 lodges and 1313 members less than last year. Total receipts $9,500 expenses $7,956. The work is reported as successful however, being a lighter loss than in the previous year. The Secy recommends no reduction in the per capita tax: hopes to see the lecture field vigorously prosecuted. The Mutual Aid System and prohibition party action are warmly commended by the G. L. Officers.

Bro. Hanson tells of a revival at Forestville, from which he expects additions to the lodge. A revival which brings recruits to the temperance cause is just what is needed and is the only kind that can be expected in this day to have any permanent results for good. There is quite enough already of that Christianity which sees no enemy in the great empire of rum.

THE Examiner quotes that American delegates to the Meth. Ecumenical council in London were surprised to find wine provided for them, and a building or room adjoining the conference hall fitted up as a wine room for the conference.

Subscribers 9th to 12th Oct. Lompoc 1, Sonora 3. H. S, Graves 1, Isleton 1, W. P. Barnett 1, A. H, McDonald 1, H. A. Frost 1, J B Mullen 2, J W Webb 4, Levi Leland (Oregon) 15.

THE new Gen. Supt. of J. W. is on the war path and that department may expect to be kept wide awake; so they may as well begin to stir in the local organizations.

Bro. Webb reports active effort made in Santa Clara and Gilroy to enforce the Sunday law. The Good Templars in earnest to carry it thru.

Bro. Leland sends in as usual his fifteen scalps for the RESCUE this week from away off in Eastern Oregon.

SOUTH AMERICAN EXPERIENCES.

No 12.

Buena Vista was the point of supply for the Yacula mining district, whence the people frequently came to purchase their supplies of meat, cheese, lard, rice, coffee &c: it being always remembered that plantains are everywhere in this part of the world the staple food, the other things mentioned being accessories or luxuries. Several speculators and traders always lived here, till some financial crash, evolved from an unlucky corner, broke them up, and opened the way for a successor who would come to try his luck.

Wearying for something to read, as the fresh air and thundersqualls and cool nights began to build me up, I made a requisition upon the neighborhood for books of any description or language. The leading merchant said he thot there was a circulating library in the village and he would look for it. He was successful after two or three days search: he brot me the whole library which comprised the entire literature of the community and I reveled for some days in its perusal, eagerly scanning it from end to end many times. The village library consisted of one copy of a ten or fifteen cent highly colored Appleton's Atlas: if memory serves, the page of Europe was ornamented with bright pictures of a horse,a c(w and a very spirited looking merino sheep: and one of the questions at the bottomwas "for what animal is Spain celebrated? answer, "The merino sheep." That library with a bill for 4 lbs of sugar from Barbacoas and a note saying there was nothing new, was all the literature I fed on for a month, having been too helpless to think of providing myself with any at the start. The tersely compiled natural history of Spain conveyed in the sheep question, was carefully committed to memory and that accounts for any extra intelligence that may crop out now and then in my handling of any subject in which Spain or Spanish interests are concerned.

Bread was next to unknown here: no one could make any nor was there a pound of flour. But there was a corn patch about two miles away and the proprietor would send out and have a backload brot in whenever it was called for. So it was determined to have some nice fresh genuine corn bread. I learned how corn bread is made, which was another valuable acquisition. My culinary artiste who professed the highest skill in corn cake spread out on the floor one or two of the large wide leaves of the country and having provided herself with a few ears of corn she seated herself on the leaves, carefully stripped the covering off the cob and gouged off with her thumb nail the kernels quite dexterously and rapidly, considering that time to these people is of no value; A sufficient quantity being shelled, she picked up the lot and carried it to the next house where they had a stone upon which plantains, coffee, pepper and everything which has to be ground , mashed, rolled or pounded is manipulated. There the corn was reduced into fragments a good deal smaller than they were on the cob and some water being added, were beaten up into a kind of pebbly, knotty dough in a half pint bowl. When the right consistency was reached the batter or dough was emptied into a little conical sack fashioned from the leafy covering of the ear of corn, tied up at the ends and boiled in water in a little earthern pot. And that was corn cake. Sometimes the cooking part of the operation was varied by boiling the naked dough in lard, but one experiment of that material, lard, was enough for me.

There were other mysteries of cooking to be seen there but one specimen is enough. The Indian carriers used to call at this village and drink guarapo if it were early or stay all night and drink if it were late. Almost every day heavy rains come on from 3 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon. One day the rain commenced about 1 or 2 P. M. and was very heavy, and it happened that there were more Indians, (carriers) in town than had sleeping quarters.

Three of them asked leave to sleep in the one half of my summer palace which was unused; I was about to say yes, but the culinary artiste who had not yet left, said very positively, no, and they left. Next day when asked the reason why she rebuffed them so sharply, she said, dont you know this residence is becoming somewhat weakened with age and the burrowing of ants and worms, and these Indians bringing up their loads, the establishment might collapse during the night under the weight and then where would the sick man be in this rain.

That seemed to be a very absurd fear but before I left there, that very calamity happened to the largest house in the village: there were too many Indians packed on the floor and too many of their loads had been carried up into the house (All the houses being set up on stilts about 8 feet from the ground): so at midnight about half the building and the Indians and their loads and the women and children of the family were all slid out on the ground like a pan of smelts, but no one was hurt seriously.

Every body in the village sold guarapo to the Indians. Somebody near by, a few miles away, had found a level place large enough to make a sugar patch, had set up a cane mill (two wollen rollers) and made guarapo. When any Indians or others were seen entering the village, the women in every house as they neared it hailed them with "guarapo," "good guarapo," "guarapo strong," here is the good guarapo."

As my senses, began to acquire some consistency with returning health, I noticed that "Dolores" (Sorrows) that was the name of the lady superintendent of my culinary interests, was singing out "guarapo" like the rest—On enquiry it appeared I had been running a guarapo saloon for about a week. Mrs. Sorrows never dreaming I could have any objection to her turning an honest penny by the sale of the universal beverage, of which she had a demijohn in the front room and two glasses made of the rind of the calabaza. But we did not have any more hotel after that.

The names of the women are some of them very singular, Sorrows, Song, Heart, Incarnation, Ascension, Conception, Assumption, Annunciation Felicity, Angelic, Prudence, Clemency, and one of the blackest of them had been baptized "Sangre de Cristo," Blood of Christ, but was more commonly called Sangre. Her sisters and self and the whole family were very proud of that name and seemed to think it a very lucky one tho not a very uncommon one. The priest selects the principal given name of an infant but the parents have the privilege of throwing in one or more secondary appellations if so disposed.

Marysville Oct 4, 1881.

Editor Rescue:—At the last session of Sutter and Yuba District Lodge, I. O. G. T. held at Brownsville Yuba Co. Sep. 30 1881 interesting statitics were produced showing the rapid advancement of our Order, in this District during the past year.

The District Lodge held at Franklin School House, Sutter Co. April 15th 1881 was better, attended than any previous session. 7 lodges, of 13, then in the District were represented, the 28 delegates present, represented 360 Good Templars, the total membership being at that time 560.—

The Brownsville session, on 30th, ult. was attended by delegates from 9, of 16 lodges, and 4, of 6 Bands of Hope.

Thirty delegates from lodges represneted 502 Good Templar's the present membership being 766. 6 delegates from the Bands of Hope represented 274, of the 392 members in the two counties. This session was the most successful, ever held, more Good Templars Lodges, with a larger membership being represented, than at any previous time, this was largely due to the active exertions of Bro. Covilland, D. S. and the liberal donations of time and money made by Bro Graves D. D. G. W. C. T.

The present membership of the Disirtct is 16 lodges and 16 Bands of Hope, comprising members as follows:

Bands of Hope	392.
Good Templars, Males, Yuba Co	278.
Good Templars, Males, Sutter Co	171.
Good Templars, Females, Yuba Co	183.
Good Templars, Females Sutter Co	134.
Total	1,158.

The gain since July 31st 1880 is 6 lodges, 4 Bands of Hope, 221 male Good Templars, and 103 females, total 324.

This gain is divided as follhws: Yuba Co. 303, Sutter Co. 21.

I am aware that some Districts have probably increased more rapidly than this. But if at the Grand Lodge, the increase shall appear to have been as good as this, all along the line, and if the increase continue, in the same proportion with each succeeding year, the highest hopes of all friends of Temperance, will be gratified, in a very short time.

Fraternally, Etc Charles S. Brooks.
W. S. Marysville Lodge No 25.

Any one entitled to receive the Rescue who does not receive it, or who knows of another who does not, please notify by postal-card. The utmost care is used to avoid any mistakes in mailing or addresses. It is expected every issue of the paper will be in the San Francisco post-office by one P. M. of Thursday, in future. If it fails to reach any place in due time it will not be the fault of this office.

REQUISITES FOR A TEMPERANCE SCHOOL.

The Temperance Schoool $0.05

However dark the way seems, if you love the children and wish to save them, and at the same time to train up workers for temperance send for the above and learn what can be done. Then if you wish to learn how to do it, send for the following list:

1 Catechism on Alcohol, 05.
1 Juvenile Temperance Manual, 25.
1 Ripples of Song, 15.
1 Manual Set (Illustrated Tracts), 08,
All sent for 50 cents.

When you have studied these, prepared the way and fixed upon the time for opening the school and decided how many scholars you will probably have, send for catechisms enough to supply one to each scholar, to whom they may be either given or sold, price per hundred, more or less, $5.00

Ripples of Song, per dozen, 1.60

For any number less than one dezen, each 15 cts.

The above are essential while the following are extremely desirable.

Children's Illustrated Tracts, one each for each scholar. per 100. 20 cts. Postage per 200, more or less, 05

Ladder tickets, per hundred, more or less, 1.00

1 manual for each teacher, each 25c.

Chromo Test-Cards, for rewards, per hundred, more or less, 1.00

Youth's Temperance Banner, four or more copies per year each .12.

The superintendent will find it desiradle to have the following.

1 Juvenile Temperance Manual, cloth, .60
1 Alcohol and Hygiene, .60
1 Temperance Lesson-Book, paper, 25 cents, cloth, .50.
1 Temperance Physiology, paper, .50.
1 Pathology of Drunkenness, .05
1 Bacchus Dethroned, paper 50 cents, cloth 1,00
1 Medical Temperance Journal (one year) 1.00
1 Brown's Physiology, 1.25.

While all the above are very useful, the more desirable have the higher place on the list.

If money is available, it will be wise to aim at having a Loan Library.

TEMPERANCE LOAN LIBRARY.

The following valuable temperance publications are cordially recommended for all Woman's Christian Temperance Unions, to own and keep at their headquarters, for the purpose of loaning to ministers, physicians, lawyers, women and all others in the community who will read them, with the view of producing individual conviction, and educating a sound public opinion upon every phase of this question.

Alcohol and the State. Pitman, A discussion of the problem of law as applied to the liquor traffic. $1.50

Talks on Temperance, by Canon Farrar, D. D. Paper 25 cts., cloth 60 cts.

Ten Lectures on Alcohol. By B. W. Richardson, M. D. Paper 50 cts., cloth $1.

Temperance Lesson Book, By. B. W. Richardson, A. M.. M. D., LL. D., F. R. S. Paper 25 cts., cloth 50cts.

Our Wasted Resources. By Dr. Wm. Hargreaves. Giving the most valuable statistics ever published. Price paper 50 cts., cloth $1.25.

The Medical Use of Alcohol. By James Edmnnds, M. D. of London. Including "Stimulants for Women." Paper 25 cents, cloth 60c.

Alcohol. Its Nature and Effect. Storey, 90c.

Alcohol and Hygiene. Julia Colman. 60c. Paper 25c.

Juvenile Temperance Manual. Jnlia Colman. Paper 25c., cloth, 60c.

Alcohol as a Food and Medicine. By Ezra M. Hunt. M.D. Paper 25c., cloth 60c.

Bible Wines or Laws of Fermentation. By Rev. Wm. Patton D. D. Paper 30c. cloth 60c.

The Divine Law as to Wine. By Prof. Geo. W. Sampson. $1.00.

The Pledge and the Cross. Paper, 50c. cloth $1.00

Our Coffee Room. By Elizabeth Cotton. $1.

PAMPHLETS.

Alcohol and Church. By Hon. R. C. Pittman. 24 pp.. 10.

The Church and Temperance. By Hon. W. E. Dodge. 10c.

Buy Your Own Cherries By John W. Kirton. 24pp., 10c.

Beer as a Beverage. By Rev. G. W. Hughey. 24 pp.. 10c.

Constitutional Amendment. By H. W. Blair, 48 pp. 10c.

Intemperance and Crime. By Judge N Davis. 24 pp.. 10c.

Alcohol and the Human Brain. Rev. Joseph Cook. 10c.

Address of Miss F. E. Willard at Seventh Annual Meeting in Boston, October, 1889.

TEACHERS HELPS.

Children's Illustrated Tracts. 90 Four-page Tracts, 20 c. per hundred; postage 3 cents, the set in file case post-paid 25 cents.

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History and Mystery of a Glass of Ale, 5c.

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Below is a list of a few of the most useful and excellent works with which every reformer should be supplied, and in which he should be well posted:

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TEMPERANCE LESSON BOOK.—By B. W. Richardson, M. A., M. D., LL. D., F. R. S. 220 pp. Cloth, 50c.; paper, 25c. This is a series of short lessons on alcohol and its action on the body, accompanied with suitable questions, designed for study in public and private schools, and reading in schools and families. Send for it; read what this brightest and and best of medical scientists has discovered regarding all kinds of drinks; be sure to *lend* it to your family doctor.

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ALCOHOL AND THE STATE.—A discussion of the problem of law as applied to the liquor-traffic. By Robert C. Pitman, L.L.D., Associate Judge of Superior Court of Massachusetts. 12mo. 411 pages, $1 50.

It is a book for statesmen, legislators, and all intelligent, thoughtful temperance men and women everywhere. It shows that the Liquor Traffic is the enemy of the State; and the foe of all the objects for which the State exists; and presents such strong arguments, statistics, appeals, authorities, as will add greatly to an intelligent and wise solution of the Liquor Problem. The economy and legislative aspects of the Alcoholic discussion have never been so ably presented, and it should be in the hands of every citizen nd in every library in the land.

THE MEDICAL USE OF ALCOHOL.—95 pages. By James Edmunds, M. D., of London. Paper, 25c.; cloth, 60c.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION AND ALCOHOL.—12 mo., 33 pages. By B. W. Richardson, M. D., 10c.

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These file cases are of strong manila paper, nicely lettered, and they open like a port-folio, disclosing the sets; can be closed and fastened with a rubber ring; can be used for specimens for a long time, and are a great convenience in the use of tracts.

THE TEMPERANCE SCHOOL.—For Juvenile Instruction. By Julia Colman. 18mo., 36 pages, 5c. each.

Contains full directions for the management of young and older people and children, in the study of the nature and effects of alcohol, so that they may never be tempted to learn by experience. The school is conducted on the model of the Sunday-school, both because that is a proper model and because people thus learn with so little explanation. Hundreds of these schools are being opened and are becoming very popular. The Text Books used in this Temperance School are

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A work for the children. Simple, direct, concise and popular. They enjoy it much; study and learn to recite it all through—and explain it, too, provided the teacher uses also the

JUVENILE TEMPERANCE MANUAL.—By Julia Colman. 12mo., 160 pages; paper cover, 25c.; cloth, 60c.

The object of this book is to assist the teachers in the use of the catechism on alcohol. It is arranged in short lessons, each of which is accompanied with a note giving directions for simple experiments, object lessons, blackboard exercises, followed by a little lecture on the above methods with facts and illustrations and incidents which may be used by the teacher. Every teacher and reader recognizes this Manual and Catechism to be just the thing needed: their suggestions and deductions are those of a thorough practical teacher, completely armed and equipped for that duty. No better help to temperance education has ever been produced; probably nothing that comes near it in usefulness.

These three works are especially intended for use in temperance organizations of various kinds, and there are many helps to go with them, such as the children's tracts above named, one of which is selected for each lesson. Then there are

RIPPLES OF SONG.—Paper, 15c,; boards ($1.60 per doz.), 18c.,

CHROMO TEXT CARDS.—Per 100, $1. Sewall's Stomach Plates, $9. same, mounted on rollers, $12.

And many others named and priced in the Temperance School above named. For teaching Temperance in the Day School, a movement coming now into very general favor, the new book has been prepared, entitled

ALCOHOL And HYGIENE. —By Julia Colman. 16mo., 231 pages, cloth 60c.

An elementary text book for schools. This work is approved by the most experienced and distinguished advocates of Temperance

Miss Colman is always promptly willing to answer questions, and give explanations and make selections with the most scrupulous attention for all who call for her services in the line of temperance literature, and the RESCUE particularly recommends its readers to make liberal use of her admirable publications, and to apply for them at once at her new address,

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☞To get all the works in the two lists above, including 1,100 beer tracts and 1,000 leaflets, will cost about $11 if the books are bound in cloth, or $8 if in paper covers. Every lodge ought to get just the entire outfit at once, well bound for the use of its members.

THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Seeing a short time since, an account of the growth of Christianity at the Hawaiian Islands the thought has come to me that a few facts in regard to the rum traffic on those Islands might be of interest to your readers.

Before Christianity was established at the Sandwich Islands, intoxicating liquors had been introduced there and were freely used whenever it could be obtained by the natives, and as the Islands began to be settled by the whites and the trade with other countries increased, the opportunities of obtaining rum grew more frequent and the quantity consumed soon reached enormous proportions.

The result of such a free use of alcoholic poison in such a hot climate, and by a class of people who placed no restraint whatever upon their appetites, was terrible and death from this cause alone was a common result.

In the course of time the use of all intoxicating liquor by the natives was prohibited by law; this law was in force many years and proved generally successful until a little over a year ago, when it was discovered that an effort would be made to abolish it at the next session of the Hawaiian Legislature. As soon as this plan became known, all the friends of temperance thruout the Islands began to work with a will to defeat it.

The writer at that time was a member of the only Lodge of Good Templars on the Islands located at Hilo, Hawaii; in our Lodge, plans to fight this terrible danger, first originated; lecturers were employed, temperance lectures delivered and petitions signed by hundreds, presented to the King and his Cabinet; people on the other Islands took up the work and for weeks the war against wholesale drunkenness, sin and misery was carried on, but the opposing party was strong and we were at last defeated, and now rum is free for the use of natives as well as whites and tho slaves to its use the natives to-day shower curses upon the white people for introducing into their country that which is ever a direct cause of so much sorrow, sin and misery.

Let us hope that in the near future, successful efforts will be made to abolish this terrible curse from a beautiful land upon which nature has be stowed in such a lavish manner, her choicest blessings.

At one time some eight or ten Good Templar Lodges were in existence on the Islands, but now, one only remains, the one before mentioned, located at Hilo, Hawaii; at the time of my departure from there a few months ago, it numbered 60 members and was then doing well; J. H. Maby is the L. D. and is a good one. W. W. Fairbanks.

San Francisco Oct 7th, 1881.

MEDICAL POISONING.

Gilroy, Oct. 6, 1881.

I have read in the Rescue of Sept. 22, 1881 a piece headed A costly Sacrifice with much interest. It does me much good to learn that I am not alone in my ideas. I had been saying to people, "Is it not too bad that the doctors are feeding our sick president with rum, wine, whisky, quinine and morphine. It dont seem to me as tho it were possible for him to recover under that kind of treatment. We had the same kind of doctors in the army the time of the rebellion, and did not they kill as many soldiers as the bullets did? When one of our great men gets sick it seems to be sure death if the great M. Ds. get to work at him. According to my reading, General Washington was bled to death by the doctors, Prince Albert stimulated to death. President Lincoln's little Willie and Stephen A Douglas might have been saved under the right kind of treatment. Burlingame was not considered dangerously sick until the doctors got to work at him. In a work written by S. T. Trall, M. D. on alcoholic medication, at the winding up of the book he says: I am now prepared to answer some very important questions which deeply concern the welfare of the human family, and which the whole drift of my argument is calculated to suggest.

1. Why is it that physicians in their treatment of diseases rely so much on drug poisons and so little on hygiene? I answer, because of false education.

2. Why do physicians prescribe alcohol as a medicine? I answer, because of false doctrines taught in their books and schools.

He says further, I propose Mr. President and friends of temperance that we adopt as the sense of the National Temperance convention the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas we believe alcohol to be a product of decomposition and decay of organic matter inimical to all vital structures and under no circumstances and in no instance respiratory food nor a supporter of vitality, therefore

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to abstain from all forms of spirituous and malt liquors, wines and cider either as food, drink or medicine, and that we recommend all temperance organizations and all friends of our cause to adopt this pledge as the proper basis for the successful prosecution of the temperance reform.

Dr. Carson of Pennsylvania in the Medical Gazette says: Is there a disease of the heart, the head, the lungs, the liver or the kidneys that has not been produced a thousand times by alcoholic drinks? Is there a single instance of one of those diseases which demands their use as a remedy?

"Alcoholic stimulants are necessary in the treatment of any disease? Think, gentlemen of the five hundred young physicians being annually sent from this city (Philadelphia) to the various states of the Union to practice their profession, placing the brandy bottle in tens of thousands of families as a remedy."

It were better for mankind if they had never been born, says Dr. Mussey of the Ohio medical college. I deny that alcoholic spirit is essential to the practice of either physic or surgery. Says Dr. Rostock author of the history of medicine, every dose of medicine given is a blind experiment on the vitality of the patient. If Guiteau is a wilful murderer, President Garfield's doctor must be an ignorant one. The most successful physicians on the face of the earth dont give any medicine at all. They say that any disease that is curable can be cured a great deal better without medicine than with it.

Dr. Trall has said we dont want any more reforms in medical practice, we have had quite enough of them. Revolution is what is needed. If this medical treatment of President Garfield dont open the eyes of the people to see the folly of drug medication especially alcoholic medication, they must be wilfully blind. It can be proved by the doctors themselves that medicines have killed more people than war, famine and pestilence. One doctor goes so far as to say that medicines have killed more people than war, famine, pestilence and alcoholic beverages all put together. No doubt in a few years the treatment of President Garfield will be commented on, and perhaps by this same school of doctors, and condemned.

Robert W. Chapman.

JOHN B. FINCH'S SPEECH.

"INDICTMENT OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC."—AT LAKE BLUFF, ILLINOIS. AUG. 27, 1881.

(*National Liberator.*)

In discussing this question of Temperance, the one fact more than all others that I would wish to impress on your minds at the commencement, is the fact that this is a question that must be settled in this country. It cannot be laughed down, jeered down or blackguarded down, and there is not money enough in the liquor power of this nation to buy enough votes to long prevent its entire defeat at the hands of this people.

You may think that this is the statement of an oversanguine man, and yet, it seems to me that the man or woman who insists that this is a mere temperance excitement, must be blind. From the day the Temperance movement started in this country it has never gone backwards.

Let us now see, how this liquor question has been settled. From the day the liquor business was introduced into this country from Europe, it has always been an ulcer on the nation's life. What has been the remedy? Regulation and restraint; compromise upon compromise. We have tried low license, high license, and local option; and I wish now to assert that restraint policies have all failed, and, after a century of doctoring by quacks, the question again pushes itself to the front, and asserts that it has got to be settled right.

If we have together reached this conclusion, we are ready to continue the investigation. If we have to settle it right we must settle it like men and women, not with bitterness, not with personalities, not with blackguardism. For the purpose of the Temperance argument, it does not matter one iota whether the saloonkeeper is a devil or an angel of light: if he is a devil he cannot make a God-given principle a bad one, and if he is an angel he cannot make a devilish principle a good oue. It is the principle of the business that we are talking about, and it is the destruction of that principle we are seeking. Suppose you could have all the saloonkeepers in the State of Illinois tied together, put in lake Michigan and drowned; what would be gained? Unless we sear the neck of the License Hydra with "prohibition," another crop would spring up in three months as bad as the old one. If the man is a mighty mean man he is all the better representative of his business. I prefer a man should be a good representative of the trade he is carrying on. Words like "fanatic," "zealot," "idiot are not argument, and when you see a man standing on the corner, sticking his thumb under his coat, and hear him call temperance men fanatics, just think it does not require a high order of brains to abuse people. A parrot could do it. No man in physical or mental battle will throw mud as long as he has got rocks. Whenever you hear a man in discussion throwing the mud of personalities, just make up your mind that he has run out of the rocks of common sense, or what is far more probable, that he never had any. "If you have no case, abuse the opposing attorney," is the motto of pettifoggers the world over. For me I prefer to believe that every man is honest. When a man comes up to me and says, "Mr. Finch, I believe in the liquor traffic; I believe in drinking." Well, I admire him for his honesty, but I dont believe much in his intelligence. When a man comes up, touches me on the shoulder, and says, "Mr. Finch, the Temperance people of this country are engaged in a good work; God bless them;" and then goes off and casts a vote to license a dramshop—there are not enough words in the English language to express my contempt for a fellow like that. You recall, of course that the Evolutionists, in carrying out their theory, state in scientific terms the process of the formation of the backbone, or how it was the vertebræ came into existence. The lower orders of animals have no backbone; they are animals which wiggle, and the Evolutionist say this wiggling compressed the line of flesh along the back, and that with each generation it became harder, until it ossified, and the backbone was a reality. My only hope is that these "goody-goody" men will keep on wiggling until, by this natural process, they get backbone enough to be men, or else that the people of this country will go to work and make the fence upon which they are sitting so sharp that if they do not get off we will get half of them.

(*To be continued.*)

TEMPERANCE METHODS.

The New York Churchman remarks that the many and earnest efforts at temperance reform in this country have been "grievously attended with mismangement and unreason," and that temperance societies and prohibitory legislation have accomplished but little, as is indicated by the fact that "the annual consumption of drink in this country amounts to $700,000,000: or $14 to every man, woman and child," The Churchman charges, and with some reason, that temperance societies have very generally been intemperate and extravagant. They have magnified a particular habit as if it were the greatest sin in the calendar—have ridiculed moral suasion, have been arbitrary and exacting in their methods, making those who could not subscribe to their views of temperance the objects of censure and ridicule, and including all under sin except total abstainers and have undertaken to do by arbitrary processes what can only be done by reason. The Church Temperance Society, recently formed, it is hoped will avoid these vicious methods, and do a better work."

It may be doubted whether it is in good taste for the Churchman to criticize a set of workers who have done the best they knew and probably the best that could be done, in an interest which it was the especial duty of the Churchman and its church to have been actively engaged in a hundred years ago, but which they never until lately treated with anything but scorn, discouragement, opposition and persecution, and most of them are doing so to-day.

The present condition of drunkenness is entirely due to the failure of the Chnrches to do 100 years ago what God commanded them, and which he has called upon the temperance reformers to do and they have been doing for the past fifty years, while the Churchman has been on the drunkard makers and the devils side.

The new society will avoid vicious methods and do better work just in proportion as they diverge from the methods and teachings and examples of the Churchman aforesaid. The charges that temperance reformers have ridiculed moral suasion or have been intemperate and extravagant are falsehoods, which were no doubt necessary to give the requisite piquancy and cheerfulness to the article quoted.

The Vestry of St. John's Church Petaluma has sustained the Rector, the Rev. George B. Allen in the use of non-alcoholic wine in the administration of the Lords Supper.

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452 North Butte, Su., West Butte, H. S. Graves.

TEHAMA COUNTY.

192 Red Bluff, F., Red Bluff, G. W. Jeffriss.
198 Tehama, Tu., Tehama, John C. Hunt.
306 Riceville, Sa., Riceville, B. B. Bonham.
308 Henleyville, Sa. Henleyville, Mrs. S. McCampbell.
309 Paskenta, Sa., Paskenta, O. H. Dollings.
317 Pride of the Sierras, Tu., Red Bluff, G. T. Jones.
427 Paradise, Sa., Riceville, Geo. Malcolm.
433 Hercules, Sa., Red Bluff, Nrs. Martha Simpson.

TRINITY COUNTY.

162 Sicilian, Su., Trinity Centre, L. E. Owings.
300 Beacon, Sa., Weaverville, G. B. Bassham.
303 Western Star, Su., Hay Fork, C. Maynard.

TULARE COUNTY.

48 Visalia, F., Visalia. D. K. Zumwalt.
159 Fairfield, F., Lemoore, J. D. Travis.
169 Grangeville, Sa., Grangeville, J. S. Johnson.
170 St. John, Sa., Visalia, W. H. Gillstrap.
181 Jonesa, Th., Hanford, G. T. Thornton.
195 Tulare, Tu., Tulare, Rev. F. H. Wales.
296 Hanford, Tu., Hanford, L. E. Cheadle.
301 Plano, Th., Rev. J. W. Elder,
302 Porterville, Sa., G. A. Williamson.
325 Lakeside, Sa., Hanford, J. M. Moore.
329 Pride of Tulare, F., Noradell, W. B. Ballard.
383 Woodville, ——, Hunsaker, Rev. John Wood.
391 Lone Oak, W., Hanford, S. A. Allen.
394 Farmersville, Sa., George Dean.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

122 Confidence, Su., Sonora, J. D. Williams.
135 Groveland, M., Groveland, J. McLaughlin.
262 Tuolumne, Su., Chinese Camp, W. H. Hosmer.
294 Jamestown, Sa., Mrs. G. Drescher.
324 Bald Mountain, Tu., Sonora, I. T. Holland.
336 Quartz Mountain, Su., Jamestown, Arthur B. Morgan.
337 Table Mountain, Su., Jamestown, Catherine J. Martin.
340 Soulsbyville, Sa., Soulsbyville, W. H. Barron.
342 Mountain View, Th., Columbia, George McNeil.
389 Blanket Creek, ——, Sonora, Rev. P. F. Page.

VENTURA COUNTY.

209 Constancy, F., Ventura, Miss Myra Walbridge.
221 Scenega, Sa., Scenega, L. Guiberson.
235 Santa Paula, Sa., Santa Paula, Elijah Boor.
236 Hueneme, Sa., Hueneme, Mary E. Clark.
411 Saticoy, Th., Saticoy, S., V. Tietsort.
416 Springville, Sa., Springville, Samuel Guthrie.
418 Mound. Sa., Ventura, Tyler Bither.
422 Ojai Valley, F. Nordhoff, Thomas Barrows.

YOLO COUNTY.

145 Antelope, Sa., Dunnigans, W. B. Young.
163 Yolo, Tu., Yolo, J. H. Miller.
165 Winters, F., Winters, D. P. Edwards.
210 Chrysopolis, W., Woodland, J. J. Bowman.
224 Orion, Th., Davisville, B. H. Hoag.
366 Success, W., Grafton, P. Gutcher.
419 Capay, Th., Capay, W. T. Moore.
429 Pleasant Prairie, Su., Plainfield, David Heron.
431 Faithful, Su., Black's Station, John F. Dillon.

YUBA COUNTY.

25 Marysville, F., Marysville, C. Covillaud.
108 Knoxdale, F., Brownsville, Mrs. S. W. Knox.
141 Cordua, Sa., Marysville, J. O. McMillan.
148 Rising Sun, F., Camptonville, C. A. Bliss.
197 Wheatland, Tu., Wheatland, C. E. Justis.
226 Alpine, Sa., Strawberry Valley, C. T. Prindle.
278 Mountain Guard, F., Smartsville, J. T. Vineyard.
423 Prairie, Sa. Marysville, W. E. Gleason.
448 Elizabeth, Sa., Wheatland, T. S. Carr.

ARIZONA.

1 Garden Valley, M., Phœnix, Mrs. Ruth W. Wharton.
3 Cachise, F., Tombstone, E. W. Stump.
4 Tucson, F., Tucson, M. J. Brundage.

MILITARY.

1 Henry Wilson, F., Fort Grant, A. T., I. C. Co
2 Star Spangled Banner, W., Angel Island, Folkner Andersen.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

7 Hilo, Sa., Hilo, J. H. Maby.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, Sa., Yokohama, Geo. W. Elmer.

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

NO.	COUNTY.	NAME.	POSTOFFICE.
384	Alameda,	James S. Naismith,	Oakland.
241	Amador,	Rev. I. D. Wood,	Ione.
104	Butte,	J. B. Mullen,	Cherokee
407	Calaveras,	Wm. W. Wood,	San Andreas.
319	Colusa,	Jacob Myers,	Colusa.
288	Contra Costa,	F. Clifford,	Nortonville.
269	Humboldt,	W. F. Brown,	Eureka.
299	Los Angeles,	W. D. Gonld,	Los Angeles.
459	Merced,	Geo. E. Isaacs,	Merced.
396	Mendocino,	E. A. Bonine,	Ukiah.
231	Modoc,	Rev. D. B. Harer,	Willow Ranch
126	Monterey,	C. E. Taylor,	Watsonville.
201	Nevada,	Samuel Clutter,	Nevada.
127	Placer,	J. C. Hawver,	Forest Hill.
232	Plumas,	Edw. A. Weed,	Greenville.
203	Sacramento,	Todd Martin,	Galt.
220	San Bernardino,	H.C.Brooks.S.Bern'd'o	
126	San Benito,	C. E. Taylor,	Watsonville.
351	San Diego,	S. Whitmore,	San Diego.
186	San Francisco,	W. P. Joseph,	2422 Cal.st.
189	San Joaquin,	G. W. Hill,	Lodi.
56	San Mateo,	J. Compton,	Half Moon Bay.
178	Santa Barbara,	Rev. S. S. Fisk,	Lompoc.
295	Santa Clara,	Henry Mitchell,	San Jose.
134	Santa Cruz,	C. G. Cargill,	San Juan.
102	Shasta,	J. N. Chapell,	Reading.
459	Stanislaus,	Geo. E. Isaacs,	Merced.
452	Sutter and Yuba,	H. S. Graves,	Yuba City
322	Solano,	W. H. Robinson,	Suisun.
167	Sonoma,	Rev. F. J. Culver,	Sebastopol.
192	Tehama,	A. Ryan,	Red Bluff.
300	Trinity,	Geo. B. Jumper,	Weaverville.
48	Tulare,	Milton Kennedy,	Visalia.
324	Tuolumne,	I. T. Holland,	Sonora.
236	Ventura,	L. C. Clark,	Hueneme.
366	Yolo,	J. A. Black,	Grafton.

STATE DEPUTIES.

386 Alameda, Mrs. V. A. Rix, Washington.
267 Amador, W. O. Clark, Drytown.
385 Alameda, Rev. Geo. Morris, West End.
243 Fresno, A. A. Smith, Kingsbury.
161 Calaveras, H. R. Hughes, Douglas Flat.
290 Fresno, E. W. Turner, Madera.
215 Inyo, Rev. F. M. Willis, Independence
207 Kern, A. T. Colton, Bakersfield.
299 Los Angeles, Will D. Gould, Los Angeles
299 Los Angeles, Jesse Yarnell, Los Angeles
396 Mendocino, W. F. Wkitney, Ukiah.
246 Merced, George E. Isaacs, Merced.
234 Modoc, A. E. Bending, Adin.
126 Monterey, J. C. Aston, Watsonville
201 Nevada, Niles Searls, Nevada City
12 Nevada, C. E. Clinch, Grass Valley.
203 Sacramento, G. B. Katzenstein, Sac'to.
220 San Bernardino, H. C. Yager, San Ber'o
130 San Fran'co, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, S.F.
185 San F'co, Mrs. E. P. Stevens, 1907 Bush
114 San Francisco, C. H. Peterson, S. F.
182 San Joaquin, B. F. Bagley, Stockton.
189 San Joaquin, W. R. Ellis, Lodi.
200 San Joaquin, Rev. C. S. Haswell, Lodi.
178 Santa Barbara, J. W. Webb, Lompoc.
295 Santa Clara, Rev. D. E. Bushnell, San Jose.
425 Shasta, Dr. J. F. Winsell, Ball's Ferry
176 Forestville, M., Forestville, J. G. Conklin.
64 Solano, Dr. I. S. Halsey, Vallejo.
185 San Francisco, Capt. A. D. Wood, S. F.
370 Sonoma, D. S. Sacry, Santa Rosa.
32 Sonoma, C. B. Proctor, Healdsburg.
32 Sonoma, J. G. Dow, Healdsburg.
143 Sonoma, Rev. L. W. Simmons, Fisherman's Bay.
156 Sonoma, Mrs. C. E. Fowler, Valley Ford
167 Sonoma, Rev. F. J. Culver, Sebastopol.
219 San Francisco, Wm. Crowhurst, S. F.
165 Yolo, William Sims, Winters.
210 Yolo, Rev. E. M. Stuart, Woodland.
224 Yolo, B. H. Hoag, Davisville.
419 Yolo, J. H. Norton, Capay.
25 Yuba, G. M. McWain, Marysville.
148 Yuba, Joseph Erwin, Camptonville.

ARIZONA.

3 Pima, Rev. G. H. Adams, Tucson.

JAPAN.

1 Japan, Daniel Jamison, Yokohama.

BANDS OF HOPE.

NAME.	LOCATION.	OFFICER.
Antioch,	Antioch,	A. K. P. Nason
Amador City	Amador	M
Brentwood,	Brentwood,	Sadie Defferbach
Crystal,	Brownsville,	S. W. Knox.
Colfax,	Colfax,	Mrs.E.D.Story
Crescent,	Judsonville,	Wm. Ellis,
Cloverdale,	Cloverdale,	Miss P. Sholes.
Colusa,	Colusa,	Mrs. L. Spect,
Davisville,	Davisville,	Miss K. Kelly,
Excelsior,	East Oakland,	W. M. Cord,
Evening Star	Pine Grove	James W els,
Fresno	Fresno City	W.H. Donahue
Fidelity	Jackson	Rev.J.H.Wythe.
Forbestown,	Forbestown,	Flor. E. Morse
Forest City,	Forest City,	Mrs.S.A.Laury
Forestville,	Forestville,	H. Hanson,
Franklin,	F. School H's,	Mrs. Moore.
Guerneville,	Guerneville,	Mrs.E. Bagley,
Healdsburg	Healdsburg	C. Alexander.
Hanford,	Tulare,	Mrs. M. Plummer
Ione City	Ione City	P.B.Buchanan
Live Oak	Shenandoa V'y	J. W. Winans.
Lower Lake,	Lower Lake,	Miss Eva Lee,
Lakeport,	Lakeport,	Geo. Tucker,
Lodi,	Lodi,	C. S. Haswell,
Lu Ellar,	Chico,	P. Powers
Mount'n View,	Columbia,	P. S. Peters,
Middletown,	Middletown,	Miss K. Stark,
Merced,	Merced,	G. E. Isaacs,
Oakland,	Oakland,	Wm. Taylor,
Ocean Spray,	Westport,	A. Gordon,
Oakdale	Oakdale	Byron Seober.
Pomona	Pomona	H. Eno.
Pescadero,	Pescadero,	Liz. Fairgrieve
Pleas't Templar,	Prairie,	M.J.McMillan
Arcata,	Arcata,	
Alamo.	Alamo.	B. F. Hall
Cold Water,	Somerville,	Sadie Hauxhurst
Cathedral Oaks	Cathedral Oaks	Miss J. Syme
Elizabeth,	Spenceville,	J. L. Wallis.
Excelsior,	Byron,	W. M. Moore
French Gulch,	French Gulch,	Mrs. J. Syme.
Goleta,	Goleta,	F. E. Kellogg.
Home Band,	Vallejo,	H. Smith.
Half Moon Bay	H.M. Bay,	Lizzie Goulson.
Liberty,	Liberty,	Emma Howard
Morning Star,	Plymouth,	David Grounds
Morning Star,	Modesto,	Clara Vesey.
Mountain Hope,	Mok Hill,	Mrs. N. A. Leavit.
Mendocino,	Mendocino,	Mrs.BA.Paddleford
Oleta,	Oleta,	Mrs. C. R. Miller.
Pentz,	Pentz,	R. H. Hawkins
Petaluma,	Petaluma,	Mrs. Gilman,
Penryn,	Penryn,	M. L. Wood,
Pasadena,	Pasadena,	Sister Porter,
Rocklin,	Rocklin,	Mrs. R. A. Mills.
Rose Bud,	Woodland,	MrsCH Sprague
Ruby Seal	Michigan Bar	A M.Addington
Riverside,	Riverside,	Mrs. Fessenden
Red Bluff,	Red Bluff,	Mrs, M. J. Mayhew.
Rising Star,	Lockeford,	H. M. Locke.
Redding,	Redding,	J. N. Chappell.
Saticoy,	Saticoy,	Miss Mattie Seward
Soulsbyville,	Soulsbyville,	J. W. Bluett
Sparkling Water,	San Andreas,	Agnes Mercer
Sutter Creek	Sutter Creek	Wm. Wadge.
San Juan,	San Juan,	Miss C. Flint.
Sacramento,	Sacramento,	Mrs M Gouldin
San B'nard'o,	San Bernar'o,	Sister Ford,
San Diego,	San Diego,	Mrs. H. B. Rice
S. B'ventura,	S. B'ventura,	R.H.Witherill,
Santa Barb'a,	Santa Barb'r,	Mrs. S. M.Cool
Sheridan,	Sheridan,	Y. Dougherty,
White Lily,	Tulare City	Willis Faust
Wheatland,	Wheatland,	W. J. McFee
Washington,	Wasn't'n C'r,	Mr. Chase,
Yuba City,	Yuba City,	Mrs. Wilcoxen.
Well Spring,	Nortonville,	J. H. Watkins
Ventura,	Ventura,	Mrs. C. L. Bard

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF CALIFORNIA.

G. W. C. T., Robert Thompson, ..1,531 Tyler street, San Francisco
G. W. C., Joel Russell.....Haywards
G. W. V. T., Mrs. H. A. Mayhew, ...Red Bluff
G. W. S., Geo. B. Katzenstein, ...328 J. street, Sacramento
G. W. T., Dr. Isaac S. Halsey, Vallejo
G. W. A. S., Julius Lyons..Los Angeles
G. W. M., J. T. Marr..... Tucson
G. W. D. M. Miss Emma Keys..Stockton
G. W. I. G., Mrs. M. E. Richardson .....Sheep Ranch
G. W. O. G., Frank Storer, ...San Francisco
G W. Chaplain, Rev. D. E. Bushnell .....San Jose
G. W. Messenger, E. Wood Culver .....Newcastle
P. G. W. C. T., Will D. Gould .....Los Angeles
Gen'l Supt. Juvenile Work, George Bramall .....Haywards

Executive Committee.—Robert Thompson, G. W. C. T., Chairman; Will D. Gould, P. G. W. C. T. Vice-Chairman; Geo. B. Katzenstein, G. W. S., Sec.; Dr. Isaac S. Halsey, G. W. T., Treasurer; Joel Russell, G. W. C. Mrs. H. A. Mayhew, G. W. V. T.

Trustees of Grand Lodge.—A. O. Rix, Washington Corners; Niles Searls, Nevada City, and Dr. Isaac S. Halsey, Vallejo.

Representatives to the R. W. G. L. —Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento; A. G. Clark, Napa City; Will D. Gould, P. G. W. C. T., Los Angeles, and Mrs. C. Clark, Napa City.

Alternates.—Mrs. Ida M. Katzenstein, Sacramento; Rev. D. E. Bushnell, San Jose; Wm. Crowhurst, San Fransisco, and C. H. Peterson, San Francisco.

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at Vallejo, on Tuesday, October 4th, 1881, commencing at 10 a. m.

Directory of Lodges of Good Templars in the City of San Francisco.

NO.	NAME.	MEETS.	LOCATION OF HALL.
7	California,	Th.,	Temperance Hall, No. 18½ Eddy street.
114	Evening Star,	Th.,	Grand Central Hall, 997 Market st., cor. of 6th.
120	Headlight,	W.,	Loughead's Hall, 1605 Polk st., near Sacramento.
130	Constitution,	F.,	Shiel's Hall, 32 O'Farrell st.
160	Mission Star,	Tu.,	King's Hall, 2131 Mission st., bet. 17th and 18th.
185	Life Boat,	M.,	No. 118 Jackson st., near Front.

186 Golden Gate, Tu., Hamilton Hall, cor. Steiner and Geary sts.
291 International, M., Grand Central Hall, Market st., cor. of 6th.
293 Valley, Th., Fell Street Presbyterian Church, bet. Laguna and Octavia sts.
307 Pleasant Valley, M., Comerford's Hall Church st., bet. 27th and 28th.
314 Spring Valley, Tu., Union Hall, cor. Fillmore and Greenwich sts.
417 Crystal, M., Myrtle Hall, Railroad and 7th avenue.
308 Presidio, M., Presidio Barracks.
314 Spring Valley, Tu., Union Hall, cor. Fillmore and Greenwich sts.
332 Sparta, Sa., Grand Western Hall, cor. Bush and Polk sts.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE

OF NEVADA.

S. E. Ewing, G. W. C. T....Carson City
Kimball Cleaver, G. W. C., ...Mason Valley
Mrs. M. L. Hunter, G. W. V. T...Elko
P. H. Mulcahy, G. W. S., Box 199, ...Gold Hill
Lizzie Mulcahy, G. W. A. S.....Gold Hill
John F. Aitken, G. W. T.....Reno
T. F. Laycock, P. G. W. C. T.: .Reno
Mary O'Neil, G. W. M.....Empire
S. R. Noys, G. W. D. M.....Carson
Mrs. L. L. Bovard, G. W. Chap., ...Empire
Mrs. J. Daniels, G. W. I. G., ...Mason Valley
Wm. Owens, G. W. O. G....Franktown
John F. Aitken, R. W. G. L. Rep., ...Reno

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at Reno on the second Monday in October, 1881.

LODGES.

1. Empire, Th., Empire, Geo. Uttley.
2. Fidelity, Tu., Reno, H. B. Coss.
4. Union, Sa., Carson City, John Singleton.
5. Pine Grove, Pine Grove, J. W. Beam.
7. Excelsior, Virginia City, H. W. Read.
8. Better Day, Th., Mason Valley, J. O. Birmingham.
9. Tuscarora, Th., Tuscarora, W. J. Penrose.
10. Aurora, Aurora, Geo. Allbright.
12. Silver, F, Franktown, Mrs. E. C. Ray.
16. Unity, Tu., Elko, E. A. Littlefield.
19. Carlin, F., Carlin, J. H. Kelley
20. Sutro, Sutro, Nev. W. P. S. Washburn.
21. Genoa, Genoa, Sa., W. Swart.
22. Farriou, Sheridan, P. O., F., W. Mott.
23. Haswell, Dayton, Sa., J. L. Campbell.
25. Nevada, Winnemucca, Mo, S. S. Grass.
26, Love and Truth, Austin, Tu., D. R. O'Keef.
27. Ruby Hill, Ruby Hill, W. J. Penrose.
29. Charity, Eureka, J. L. Ladd.

UTAH.

1. Salt Lake, Salt Lake City, H. W. Cole.
2. Ft. Douglas, Ft. Douglas, Utah, John Parlis.
3, Mountain Home, Provo, Utah, Miss Elain Bee.
4. Bingham, Bingham, Frank Toban.

STATE DEPUTIES.

J. H. Kelley, Carlin.
Mrs. M. C, Ewing, Lake View.
H. D. Fisher, Salt Lake Utah.

Grand Lodge of Oregon.

SUBORDINATE DIRECTORY.

11Capital, S., Salem, C. W. Scriber.
17 Hillsboro, S., Hillsboro, W. L. Weathered.
23 La Creole, Tu., Dallas, Jno. S. Ashbaugh
36 Silver, S., Silverton, Frank Simeral.
39 Rosa, S., Salem, P. R. Winslow.
40 Astoria, Tu., Astoria, J. O. Bozorth.
43 Marion, S., Hubbard, Mileon B. Kester.
57 Milwaukee, S., Milwaukee, A. Luelling.
74 Val Fontis, S., Zena, Charles Philips.
80 John Day, S., Canyon City, Fred P. Horsley.
86 Nonpareil, W., Portland, E. W. Ryan.
94 Lone Star, S., Clackamas, W. H. Wilmot.
115 Brooklyn, F., East Portland, James McGrew.
118 Sheridan, W., Sheridan, H. Z. Foster.
136 Forest Grove, S., Forest Grove, J. T. Whalley.
159 Delavan, Tu., Junction City, W. Houston.
166 Union, S., Turner, E. E. M. Kinney.
179 Pacific, S., Cottage Grove, W. W. Cathcart.
188 Golden Gate, S., Irving, L. L. Potter.
189 Ashland, F., Ashland, Wm. Harris.
191 Klamath, Tu., Ft. Klamath, George W. Dixon.
212 Ochoco, Th., Prineville, Joseph Howard.
213 Revival, —., Prairie Gity, J. W. Mack.
217 Goshen, S., Goshen, J. W. Cox.
227 Marshfield, Th., Marshfield, Wm. Temple.
229 Onward, S., Albany, R. E. Conn.
258 Amity, S., Amity, R. Jas. A. Likens.
259 Green Mountain, S., Siuslaw, Hiram Wingard.
262 Triumph, M., Independence, Mrs. L. L. Whiteaker.
268 Paradise Springs, S., East Portland. A. R. Francis.
286 Williams Creek, S., Applegate, E. E. Topping.
289 McMinnville, S., McMinnville, J.E.Magers.
294 New Era, Th., New Era, Paul Boyce.
302 Newberg, S., Newberg, J. T. Smith.
316 Samaritan, S., Harrisburg, Nettie Isham.
317 Guiding Star, Tu., Lebanon, J. L. Gilbert.
331 Monmouth, S., Monmouth, C. G. Adkins.
332 Pass Creek, S., Drain, H. A. Wallace.
338 Wasco, S., Dufur, A. J. Dufur, Jr.
342 Lily, Tu , East Portland, Jas. W. Shaver.
344 Albany, S., Albany, R. Fox.
346 Good Samaritan, W., Dalles, O. D. Doane.
350 Mount Hood, M., Dalles, E. B. McFarland,
352 Stayton, M., Stayton, J. L. Follansby.
353 Orient, F., Jefferson, E. E. Montague.
354 Floral, S., Marion, Ada K. Johns.
355 Bay. Th., Marshfield, A. M. Crawford.
356 Welcome, S.,"John Day, L. Hollenbeca
357 Monroe, S., Monroe, N. A Thompson.
358 Columbia, F., East Portland, D. M. Long.
359 Cason Prairie, —., East Portland, Charles Gilbert.
360 Evergreen, St. Helens, J. H. Groves.
261 Westport, —, Westport, H. P. White
362 Powder River, —., Baker City, E. P Watz.
363 ———, —., La Grande, Geo. H. Rigdon.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE

OF OREGON.

G. W. C. T., Chas. T. Tozier, Hillsboro.
G. W. Coun., Mrs. M. E. Hoxter, Forest Grove.
G. V. T., Mrs. N. J. A. Simons, The Dalles.
G. Secy., J. E. Houston, Junction City.
G. A. S., W. T. Riches, Silverton.
G. Treas., J. H. Lambert, Milwaukee.
G. Chap., Mrs. L. L. Whittaker, Independence.
G. M., W. W. Cathcart, Cottage Grove.
G. D. M., Emma Fisher, Salem.
G. Guard, Sarah Cavitt, Zena.
G. Sent., W. B. Robertson, Turner.
G. Mess., F. S. Harding, McMinville.
Supt. Juv. Work, Mrs. E. M. Vandevert, Salem.

Representatives to R. W. Grand Lodge.

J. E. Houston, Junction City; Levi Leland, Oregon City.

Alternates.

E. W. Ryan, Portland; Elias Jessup, Newberg.

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at The Dalles, commencing on the third Tuesday in June, 1882.

OFFICERS ON THE R. W. GRAND LODGE.

R.W.G.T., Geo. B. Katzenstein, Cal.
R.W.G.C., T. B, Demaree, Kentucky.
R.W.G.V.T., Mrs. Brookbank, Ind.
R.W.G.S., F. G. Keens, Nebraska,
R.W.G.Treas., Uriah Copp, Illinois.
C.S.J.T., Mrs. C. E. Gilbert, S. C.
R.W.G.Chap. Rev. S. A. Williams. Miss.
R.W.G.M., W. H. Lambly, Canada.
R.W.G.D.M., Mrs. M. F. L. Connard Pa.
R.W.G.I.G., Emma Sprague, Wis.
R.W.O.G.., Jas. M. Beedee, N. H.
R.W.G.M., Y. A. Woodward, Louisiana.
P.R.W.G.N., J. J. Hickman, Ga.

50 ALL Chromo, with name, 10 cents; 25 Transparent, 10 cents; 12 Gold Bevel Edge, very fine, 25 cents.
MILNES BROS., Bloomfield. Cal.



HOME FOR ORPHANS.

In 1869 a capacious and elegant structure was erected near Vallejo, in Solano County, and in 1870, it was dedicated and opened under the auspices of the Grand Lodge, and entitled the "Good Templars' Home for Orphans." Its title is not meant to carry any idea of exclusiveness as to the class admitted to its sheltering offices. On the contrary, it is open to all; the only passport required at its portals is to be a homeless orphan child. Children under fourteen years of age, are received and cared for; and over one hundred orphaned children are now being cared for within its walls the buildings are sightly, capacious, and pleasantly located. The Home is under the general management and control of a Board of Trustees and a Board of Lady Managers—the former comprising nine gentlemen of the Order, who have charge of the building, grounds, (20 acres), and financial matters; while the Board of Lady Managers is composed of eight prominent lady members of the Order, selected from various parts of the State, and has charge of the domestic relations of the institution. The educational affairs are under the joint control and management of the Board of Trustees and Lady Managers. Within the Home a graded school under the "Public school system" of the State, is taught by two competent teachers. Upwards of $140,000 have been expended in the erection, care, and maintenance of this institution. The Good Templars of this jurisdiction have accepted the self imposed duty of sustaining this "Home" gratefully, and the membership is linked together in its support with unfaltering devotion.

ADOPTION.

Children may be adopted from the Home by reliable and proper persons upon application to Board of Lady Managers.

ADMISSION OF CHILDREN.

All letters concerning the admission of children, or their adoption from the Home, should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board of Lady Managers, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, 150 9th street, San Francisco, who will furnish the necessary blank forms.

Trustees of Orphan's Home.—Wm. H. Mills, Sacramento; H. S. Graves, Yuba City; Charles H. Haile, Alameda; A. G. Clark, Napa City; B. Frank Bagley, Stockton; Dr. I. S. Halsey and Samuel Kitto, Vallejo; Robert Thompson, G. W. C. T., San Francisco; Geo. B. Katzenstein, G. W. S., Sacramento, ex-officio.

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Other Real Estate	5,225 35
U. S. Bonds	626,977 35
Land Association and Dock Stocks	12,223 70
Loans on Real Estate	239,591 50
Loans on bonds, gas, water & B'k stocks	132,723 51
Loans on other securities (wheat, barley &c	352,489 22
Loans on personal security	882,288 88
Money on hand	508,611 45
Due from Banks and Bankers	204,500 30
	$3,114,631 26

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid up	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	459,233 03
Due Depositors	1,469,228 50
Due Banks and Bankers	186,107 23
Dividends unpaid	62 50
	$3,114,631 26

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Importers and Traders National Bank	New York, N. Y.
National Bank of Commerce	" "
National Park Bank	" "
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Pacific National Bank	"
National Metropolitan Bank	Washington, D. C.
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Endorsed. From Frances E. Willard, Prest. Nat. W. C. T. U.: "When Mr. Cook takes up the opening of the ammunition for our teetotal army, how much more space the rim of a dime will cover than is possible now; may the day hasten!" Mary C. Johnson, Sec. Nat. W. C. T. U.: "I wish you the highest success, and congratulate the temperance forces on the prospect that an energetic, pushing, first-class publisher is likely to take up the literature this great field requires." From Mrs. Fannie D. B. Chase, Prest. Pennsylvania State W. C. T. U.: "I am rejoiced that you are taking up temperance work, and believe that the cause will be greatly advanced by your energy and systematic work." From Eli Johnson, Sec., New York State Temperance Society: "I am ready to do anything in my power to aid you in your new enterprise." From W. H. Wharton, Grand Scribe, Indiana Sons of Temperance: "Best wishes for the success of your undertaking." From A. H. Bowen, Grand Worthy Recorder Nebraska Templars of Honor: "Shall be glad to be of any assistance in my power to help you in this branch of your work." From W. W. Satterlee, Sec. Minnesota State Temperance Union: "I admire your plans and pluck, and will do what I can to help you." From H. W. Adams, Pub. of "The Morning and Day of Reform": "While I deprecate the fact that so many unqualified people rush into the business of supplying the world with temperance literature, your doing so is quite another matter, and I feel as a friend of the cause I ought to give you a hearty welcome."

An Appeal. We wish to reach every temperance worker in the land, man or women, with our samples, catalogue, etc. We can do nothing if we can not reach the people. Will not every one send us names of workers? It only costs a postal card and a few minutes time.

An Offer. We will send free and postpaid a copy of our Family Pledge Roll to every one who will send us names and addresses of six or more temperance workers, taking pains to select those who are most interested and active. We are getting out many other publications besides those advertised above. General circular, etc., free. Address "**REVOLUTION TEMPERANCE PUBLISHING HOUSE,**" DAVID C. COOK, Manager, 148 Madison Street, Chicago.

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VOL. XVIII. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1881. No. 51

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Coffee House ..... 234 Sutter Street
Cyclopedia ..... Cheap Books
Chicago & North-Western ..... Railway
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H. G. Parsons ..... Book and Job Printer
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Lincoln & Co ..... Grocers
Our Union ..... W. C. T. U. Journal
Phosphate Soap ..... 637 Market Street
Pacific Bank ..... Pine Street
Thrailkill, Dr., Sacramento ..... Dentist
Thompson, R ..... Attorney-at-Law
W. C. T. U ..... Coffee Houses

When you call on any of these places please say you saw their Ad or card in the Rescue.

The following Resolutions were adopted by the Pacific Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, South at its recent session in Petaluma.

Resolved, 1, That we join hands heartily with all efforts and agencies to promote the cause of Temperance.

2, That we hail the Independent Order of Good Templars and recognize the Order as an arm of power for good; and will co-operate with them in their noble efforts to enforce the laws of the land requiring the closing of saloons and places of business on Sunday.

3, That we acknowledge and appreciate the service rendered in furnishing a copy of the Rescue to ministers of this Conference.

4. That we request the Bishop to appoint a member of this body as a delegate to the Grand Lodge of Independent Order of Good Templars at its session in 1882. L. C. Renfro.
J. C. Simmons.

According to the request in the 4th Resolution Rev. L, C. Renfro was appointed delegate.

It might prove an excellent plan for promoting a general temperance revival in the state, to send out Mrs. Stevens and Mrs. Richardson together. Mrs. Stevens talk and Mrs. Richardson sing; and when they get wearied, let Mrs. R. talk and Mrs. S. sing for a change and a rest.

Half of Bro. Webb's report had to be deferred till next week for want of space.

The new ritual got its final preparation for the hands of the printer on the 12th and it is expected to be an improvement on the old.

Read cheap john in rhyme on second page, by Bro. Copeland of the Amendment of Avon N. Y. May the shadow of Bro. C. and his lively and useful journal always grow larger and wider.

Sept, 29, the Emperor Savon of Albert Mau & Co. was advertised page 764 of the Rescue. It is hoped the readers availed themselves of the information and made a run for a good supply of it.

John G. Saxe. The Brooklyn Eagle laments the very hard fate which has delighted to persecute the witty poet Saxe. His wife died a year ago, two daughters died recently of consumption and one of his two sons that were left, was a few days ago found dead in bed from hemorrage of the lungs. It says he was a remarkably genial sunshiny man; but some folks who professed to know him, used to wonder how such a witty, sprightly, jolly poet could be such an artistic growler and snarler in private life: and they say he has had several spells of reformation at the Inebriate Asylum. If so the Eagle's comparison of Saxe to Job is hardly apposite.

Mr. David C. Cook writes that the support and encouragement tendered him from this jurisdiction has been of great advantage in pushing his literature abroad. "He hoped our Grand Lodge would have given an approving opinion of his works." A resolution did pass in the Grand Lodge directing public attention to them and heartily commending to our subordinate lodges and juvenile societies a liberal use of his most excellent and marvelously cheap juvenile publications, and the delegates there were enthusiastic in their approval of them, having paid particular attention to the numerous samples on exhibition in the hall.

Grand Lodge Session.—The report of it has been very meager. The G. W. S. supposed the editor would secure all the proceedings, and the latter expected and waited for a synopsis to come from the G. W. S. or his assistant, and failing in that a hasty fragmentary report was made of what occurred on Thursday afternoon and Friday. No account of anything that occurred previously to that having come to hand even yet, and none of the proceedings were to be found in any of the city papers, beyond some matters in the reports of the officers. If the action of G, L. is not misunderstood, it recommended the dime collection to be taken and disposed of exactly as last year.

Santa Clara, Oct. 14, 1881.

Bro. Webb gave a lecture in this place last Monday evening. His audience was small, but that is because the friends of temperance in the town are few, but they are brave as lions.

The lecture was concise, sound and logical, and the audience never heard a more masterly effort. We commend Bro. Webb to the temperance people of the state. But he could only be with us one night. The harvest was only partially planted and could not be gathered.

Eighteen arrests have been made for Sunday violation, and if the law remains on the statutes we will see it respected or make 1800 arrests. Two weeks ago the rummies laughed at us and the Sunday law, but since they have had to pledge money to defend themselves, there is a different tune in the laugh.

They growl at us and say we are making expense for the county and all that. But if we could make the liquor dens cost the state $1,000,000 we would do it. Then you see the people would conclude that the saloons cost altogether too much, and the saloons would go quick enough. E. Carey.

The Saloons cost the state and people already 50 million dollars a year. They are very considerate all at once.

The address of Mrs. E. P. Stevens is now 1907 Bush St. San Francisco.

Let some divines and philosophers say what they will, money is a good thing to have.

Please look at the "Requisites for a Temperance School," advertized in this number,

When you are at work under "Good of the Order dont forget some "Good of the Cause" too.

Tulare Co,, Cal. Oct. 3, 1881.

Ed. Rescue:—Will you be so kind as to change the address of the Rescue so kindly sent to me from ———to ———, Cal? I prize the Rescue very highly, looking for its weekly arrival with impatience. I feel it a great loss when thru any cause it fails to reach me. The prohibition sentiment especially touches a sympathetic chord in my heart. I often preach on the subject. I believe we will see it a grand success in the near future, even in California. God speed it, In F, H, and C, Rev ——.

A good many such letters have come to the R. during the year, and their kindly helpful spirit is heartily appreciated and reciprocated.

Ohio.—The prohibitionists have been badly beaten again in Ohio. Foster, the Beer Republican candidate for Governor, is said to be elected by 15,000 majority. Where cheap john has run out all the temperance papers and killed out the Good Templars to 1 in 1,000 of the population. the temperance movement must begin again at the beginning and work up. They have three good temperance papers now, the Delaware Signal, the Alliance News and the Geauga Leader. The W. C. T. U. are hard at work; the M. E. church has declared for prohibition; now if there were a Good Templar Order of 50,000 or 100,000 members, some success might be hoped for, in the war with the legions of crime. If some one could get a Good Templar organization there on a rational financial basis, and forget all about the old, it would be good for the order and good for Ohio. There dont seem to be the least show to rebuild the order in any of the ten cent Good Templar states, as long as the old stump remains in the way of any helpful work.

The Grass Valley Reform Club sends copy of its by-laws and its balance sheet for the year ending September 1881, requesting its publication to "encourage others to follow our example."

Its pledge is, "to renounce the use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage and advise others to do the same." Its meetings once a week commencing at 8:30 p. m., and one monthly business meeting. Entry fee 50 cents, dues 50 cents a month; youths and ladies 25 cents; must be 16 years of age to enter. Professed objects of the club, promotion of total abstinence, reclamation, and a room for recreation, amusement and improvement.

We have in the balance sheet receipts from subscriptions $1069; dues $306; fees $112: weekly and special entertainments $1053: rents $409: etc., amounting in all to $3014.80.

The expenditures: Piano $475, rent, gas, janitor, lumber, fitting and material $2208. Newspapers, periodicals etc. for reading room $89 etc., etc.. and a balance on hand of $30.

An expenditure of $3014 for temperance ought to produce large results: no account is rendered of any in this direction, It has been stated by visitors that the main business of that club is to furnish dances and dramatic exhibitions, and if it does so without the usual accompaniments of drink and vile associations, it doubtless leads young people away from evil influences, therefore it no doubt has been a success.

Whether in its $88 of periodicals it found room for a temperance periodical or tract, does not appear. After all it is presumable that $3014 invested in a Good Templar lodge and its work might afford as great results in both enjoyment and accomplishing good as any improved temperance organization can promise,

cHEAP jOHN.

Dedicated to "The Rescue," by J. A. C. of "The Amendment," Avon, N. Y.

Who put out the light of the lodge room bright,
That shone for the right, on the tempted at night?
cheap john.

Who quenched the flax, by cutting the tax,
And made the cause lax, to wane and not wax?
cheap john.

Who made a martyr of the lodge charter,
To cheapen cold water, at a base barter?
cheap john.

Who dug the grave slow, and gave the last blow,
That laid the lodge low, to the joy of its foe?
cheap john.

Who brings to distress, the temperance press,
Whose healing leaves b ess, all but the thankless?
cheap john.

Whom should we fear, and fight shy, and clear,
All round with the year, till he disappear.
cheap john.

JOHN B. FINCH'S SPEECH.

"INDICTMENT OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC."—AT LAKE BLUFF, ILL., AUG. 27, 1881.

[*National Liberator.*]

The Temperance advocates have always preferred to believe men honest in the convictions they hold, or seem to hold, in regard to this question, and have discussed it accordingly; if any of them have done otherwise, they have not carried to the fullest extent the principles underlying the reform. The Temperance leaders have never concealed what they intend to do. From the day the Temperance Reform started in this country, they have declared from every platform their purpose, and that purpose is to bury the liquor business of this country In the same way the old Welsh woman said she would bury the devil, "with face down so that should he ever come to life, the more he dug the deeper he would get." Ladies and gentlemen, such is the purpose of the Temperance men of this country, a calm, deliberate, dispassionate purpose, formed after a full investigation of all the facts. You say at once, "this involves social changes, legal changes, changes in the very structure of this government," and they say, "Yes." You ask: "On what grounds do you base the demands for this change?" Ladies and gentlemen, the Temperance leaders have never concealed their intentions and reasons therefor. Let me write it; dip my finger in the blood of some man killed by beer or whisky and write it on this wall. Listen as I write the counts of this indictment: First, from the day that the liquor business was introduced into this country it has been a bitter, blighting, damning curse upon everything holy, virtuous and true; the enemy of Sabbath, the enemy of wife, the enemy of husband, the worst enemy God has in the world, and the best agent the devil ever employed. I write that up there and look liquor men in the face and say, "You know it is true." Write as a second count, in the language of the ex Chief Justice of Nebraska, "more than four-fifths of the crime of the frontier States is the result of the traffic in alcoholic liquors. Remember the saloons of this country are the places where you sprout your thieves, they are the cradles where you nurse incipient murderers," I write that up there and tell you, liquor men in this audience, it can be proven by the records of the criminal courts of Chicago and the courts of the whole country. Write again in the language of one of the editors of a New York daily, "The liquor business in our large cities is the fountain head of all that is vile, devilish and low." The Temperance leaders stand before the people of this country, read the indictment and say to the liquor interest, come into the court of the people and plead; it does not matter whether the Temperance advocate is a scoundrel or a gentleman. Mr. Beer-seller, the only question, the liquor interest of this country must meet is the question presented in this indictment. If it is false, then the Temperance men of this country are liars, they are slanderers, they are maligners, and the people ought to take them on a rail, ride them out of the towns and dump them in the lake; if it is true, no man can justify the license of the damnable traffic of which it is true. It is simply a question of fact. Do the Temperance men lie or do they tell the truth? They have always proclaimed and pressed the charges. They have gone upon the public platforms and said: "Gentlemen, come before the people and meet us on these issues."

Suppose a young man now in Lake Bluff should steal a horse and start to go to Wisconsin. He is arrested this side of the Wisconsin line, brought back and put in the county jail. The Grand Jury meet and formulate an indictment charging him with felony. The young man is brot into court to make his plea. Now the people prefer he should be acquitted. I believe it is a fact that the American people always sympathize with the criminal, in other words, they prefer that the man should be proven innocent, rather than he should be proven guilty. You see a man led into the court room, charged with the crime of murder, and there is not a man who does not hope that the charge is not true. The boy is brot in, the clerk reads the indictment, and just asks the simple question: "Are you guilty or not guilty?" It is just a question of fact between him and the people; he is expected to do one of two things, either plead guilty and accept the punishment of outraged law, or not guilty, thereby challenging the allegations of the people, and forcing them to produce the proof.

The indictment is read, he is asked for his plea guilty or not, and instead of making it he draws back, begins to whimper, and says: "If I hadn't stolen the horse some other fellow would!" The Court would say: "That has nothing to do with the question; it is a question involving your liberty, a simple question of fact; are you guilty or not guilty?" He continues to whimper, and says; "Well, the people always have stolen horses, and 'taint fair to pitch into me!" No court would accept such a plea. I can imagine the indignation of the Court when for the third time he says: "Are you guilty or not guilty?" The prisoner, drawing back among a crowd of roughs, says: "And if I am guilty what are you going to do about it?" All prohibition laws affecting stealing have failed; there is stealing in every section of this land; you cant stop it; prohibition is a failure. Just let me tell you what I'll do. If you will let me go and keep on stealing, I will give you half the money I got for selling the horse I stole." The Judge looks at him and comes to the conclusion that men always will steal, and says: "Pass over your money."

The Temperance leaders draw an indictment and ask the liquor business to come into the court of the people, aye, and they insist and demand that it shall come; not sneak into its dens of infamy, not crouch with the bludgeon in the hands of the drunken assassins, not bulldoze and intimidate law-abiding citizens, but, like an honest criminal, come up and meet the indictment before the people. Bring it into court. There is the indictment; is it true or false? It commences to whimper, and says; "These Temperance people are all hypocrites!" Come, now, brace up and be a man; true or false? "Well, it says, if we dont sell some other fellow will!" What has that to do with it? The question is simply, is your business guilty? That is all. If it is guilty it must take the sentence. Guilty or not guilty? "Well, people have always drank, they always will drink, and it aint fair to pitch into us!" Guilty or not guilty, Mr. Liquorseller? That is all. They draw back and say: "Well, if we are, what are you going to do about it? If you say we shan't sell we will sell anyway; you never have stopped it, and never shall stop it; when you say we shall not do it, we will put up the flag of rebellion at the head of a beer keg, and defy you to stop us. Let us tell you what we will do: If you will let us go, guilty of all the crime charged, we will give $500 out of the blood-money we get as the result of such work." And the people of this country reach out their hands and say: "Pass over a part of the illegitimate proceeds, and we will stand behind you and swear you are respectable."

To be continued.

MEXICO, Sept. 3, 1881.

Soon after reaching the table land on my way to the city of Mexico, I observed large numbers of the maguey plant or American agave. It is planted on the banks of ditches and small streams, along roadsides and sewers, as a hedge between fields or farms. It is a century plant almost identical in appearance with that variety which is cultivated in California as an ornamental exotic, the chief difference being, that the maguey plant is grass green in color and the California specimens are pea green. They are alike in size and form, and have the same terrible spines at the points and edges of the great fleshy leaves. These spines are its protection and wherever it is planted it is not likely to be intruded upon. The leaves have an acrid and bitter taste and stock will not attempt to eat them except when pinched with hunger or thirst. The veins of the leaves are strong smooth fibres extending thru the whole length, and may be drawn out, and when washed to clear them of the juice of the plant they serve to make cordage, or are woven into sacks; where strength rather than fineness is required. Sacks knitted of this fibre are almost exclusively used for carrying the silver coin of the country; grain sacks and ore sacks are made of it, in fact it forms the gunny sack of Mexico and the rougher cordage. The cuticle of the leaves can be made to serve instead of paper for writing; but it is troublesome to use on account of its disposition to curl into small rolls. A large grub makes its home in the leaves, the natives roast the grub and consider it quite a dainty luxury. The leaves chopped small are some times fed to stock in the dry season when all other means of subsistence have failed, and will sometimes sustain their lives until the rains come and the springing grass appears; so far its uses are excellent.

The center or heart of the plant is a huge bulb in some instances nearly as large as a half barrel cask, and shaped something like a pine apple. The sessile leaves entirely cover this bulb which has a woody shell to which the leaves are attached, but the inner part of it is not much harder than a turnip. The new leaves are formed at the top of the bulb which increases in size and length until it is ready to send up its flower stalk which is merely a prolongation of the bulb. The natives long ago learned (they say a goddess told them) that if they selected a full grown plant, cut out the central bud and scooped a cavity in the top of the bulb, the plant would yield its sap and in a few days the cavity would be filled with juice of the plant which from its sweet taste they call agua miel or honey water, and by scraping the interior of the cavity a couple of times a week it would continue to yield the honey water every day for perhaps six months. They also learned that by leaving this juice for a day in a gourd or earthern jar or a pig skin, it would ferment, and that if they drank the fermented liquor it would make them drunk, so they went largely into the business of raising maguey plants and drinking the fermented juice of them; which they called Pulque; so that now all over the great table land of Mexico, the people that are able to buy it drink far more pulque than water; men women and children drink it. The men are the hardest drinkers; they call it the wine of Mexico and drink it to arouse their patriotism, to increase their strength, to inflame their courage and quench their thirst.

In the United States, railway trains are in the early morning run to carry milk to some of the larger cities. In this country they run a train to carry pulque to Mexico. I have heard it alleged that the city uses more pulque than water. From just outside the Valley of Mexico to Pachuca a distance of forty or fifty miles, the country produces little except pulque, and the largest portion of this goes to Mexico by rail. Much is produced in the valley and carried to the city on the backs of men and donkeys. After it is two days old it yields an offensive smell; deposits in the bottom of the vessel a starchy substance and is considered no longer fit to drink. It is something like sour milk that has been kept until it begins to decay. Even then they do not entirely give it up, for it is then ready for distillation, and they make from it a fiery kind of liquor which they call Mexical. It is drunk by the men whose stomachs are too much damaged to be excited by pulque. In the country I saw a distillery which I will try to describe. The still was a small copper kettle holding six or seven gallons, into the top of which was fitted a cylinder formed by hollowing out an oak log about two and a half feet long, in the top of this was fitted a cover and in the side near the top was a hole in which was placed one end of the "worm". It was covered with boughs laid on poles supported by forked sticks. Their stock of sour pulque must have been small, for their mash tubs, or mash sacks, formed of raw hides, were filled with green leaves of the maguey plant cut in pieces and bruised. It was fermenting at a lively rate and by the next morning would be ready for the still. They were spoiling some good spring water to make their villainous stuff which would be drunk by men whose whole raiment and other personal property is not worth twenty-five cents, and who scarcely taste meat so often as once a week.

I have said that the meu drink more than the women and the drinking of pulque, among others, has this effect. The stamina of the constitution is destroyed and the drinkers fall victims to the first disease that attacks them and are laid in their graves, many of them without a shroud or coffin. The census returns show a considerable majority of women in nearly every municipality in the State of Mexico and in the Federal district, and they show further that the population has increased but little during the last fifty years. Yet the country has productive soil and as good a climate as California. The women bear children enough; but they and the little ones drink pulque and a large proportion of the children die before arriving at adolescence. I hope the maguey plant may never be extensively introduced in California.

G. W. SMITH.

CAL. W. C. T. UNION.

President, Mrs. D. P. Browne, Blake House, Oakland.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Mrs. G. S. Abbott, Oakland.
Mrs. John McNear, Petaluma.
Mrs. M. A. Nash, Santa Rosa.
Mrs. W. R. Spencer, Grass Valley
Miss W. Bell, San Jose.
Miss Sarah P. Morrison, San Jose.
Mrs. J. B. Hill, Alameda.
Secretary, Mrs. Mary E. Congdon, 314 Sutter St. S, F.
Assistant Secretary, Miss M. J. Havens, Blake House, Oakland.
Treasurer, Mrs. J. G. Wickersham, Petaluma.

Dr. Lauritzen, a Lutheran minister in Michigan, one year ago, was so bitterly opposed to fanaticism, that he tried to break up a meeting held by Mrs. Skelton; saying he did not want any such stuff to turn people's heads. But that lady went for him; she "went, saw and conquered." He apologized, was converted, and is now a valiant defender of the truth, and his wife is superintendent of the German work in Michigan. Let "those women" take courage.

The Chicago Signal copies Bro. Webb's letter on methods of starting Bands of Hope in California. It looks as if that business was going to be industriously prosecuted this year. There are a good many of our 341 lodges that have no Band of Hope and thus no promise of permanency. Now the last one of that 341 to get its juvenile organization under way, will always feel very much asbamed of it: hurry up now, and please dont any of you be last.

The W. C. T. U. of Greeley Colorado, attended the caucus for the nomination of municipal officers, a few days ago. They went in 150 strong, demanded that the right men should be nominated; afterwards they were out on election day and carried the temperance ticket.

That was not at all a question of women's rights, but it was one of women's duties and they were equal to the consciencious preformance of those duties.

A Costly Sacrifice is being made every day of the year by thousands of good Christian women in California, who do not take and read every issue of the Chicago Signal and Our Union N.Y., both Christian Women's journals. They are missing every week an opportunity of hearing of and conversing with and uniting in counsel and sympathy with the bravest and best and most excellent and noble women that ever graced and blessed this world in any age, the women temperance workers of America.

There was lately an exhibition of temperance drinks in England. There is a great variety of them but it is very doubtful if any can now or ever will be produced that can equal the good, precious, wholesome, luscious, all-satisfying temperance drink that the Creator manufactures and which he employed all his infinite skill in making the very best.

Depend upon it, too, when local option or prohibitory laws are in force, these temperance drinks, if they are not a snare now, will be a terribly harassing shield to cover up the rumseller.

Switzerland, whose population is goiug to destruction and pauperism on the doublequick, thru their wine and gin manufacture, has at last a temperance society. Their pledge reads "I promise with the help of God, to abstain from intoxicating drink, except as prescribed by a physician or religious usage, and to do all in my power to aid the cause of temperance."

What a pity that the physicians of the body and of the soul should both permit themselves to be used as stumbling blocks in the way of the reformation and salvation of those whom Christ died to save.

The Signal recomends the Inter Ocean and the Daily News of Chicago, on account of the noble stand they take for temperance; and the Rescue loves to pass any such good words along when deserved. It asks also of magazine readers, to contrast Scribners respectable standing with that of the Atlantic which recently said "He would do a priceless work in the Lord's vineyard who should teach the English lower classes to drink lager beer, and then teach the nobility to stick to Appolinaris." Now a magazine of that kind should be ostracized and stamped out like the obscenest literature; it is more polluting and corrupting, for it entraps a better class of victims to their ruin.

The State Convention of W. C. T. U. at Lewiston Maine, two weeks ago, endorsed the platform of the Home Protectionists adopted at Lake Bluff. They "resolved" to make organized as well as individual efforts to save the young of their own sex from the path of the destroyer; to have each local Union urge the school officers to introduce temperance text books; to apply to every medical convention of their state for their endorsement of the introduction of scientific text books into the public schools treating of the subject of alcohol; condemning cider and beer as the most insidious foes, and urging the circulation of leaflets &c. upon those pernicious drinks; and reaffirming the declaration that "all the moral force of Christian temperance women should be exerted to so raise the standard of common honesty that magistrates shall not regard tneir oath as idle breath. These items can be seen more at length in the Signal.

C. L. S. C. TO GOOD TEMRLARS.

C. L. S. C COURSE OF STUDY.

The following is the distribution of the subjects and books thru the year 1881–82.

October and November—(Ch. stands for The Chautauquan) Outline lessons on art. (De Forest) A short history of art; (De Forest!) $1.50; Mosaics of History, (Ch.); Laws of health (Ch.)

December.—Man's Antiquity and Language (Terry.); Outlines of General History. Vincent; Mosaics History (Ch.); Readings about Mathematics (Ch.)

January.—Mosaics of History (Ch.); God in History (Ch.); Illustrated History of Ancient Literature, Oriental and Classical (Quackenbos) $1; Readings about Mental Science (Ch.)

February.—Mosaics of History (Ch.); Illustrated History of Ancient Literature (Continued); Religion in Art. (Ch.); Readings about Moral Science. (Ch.)

March.—Mosaics of History (Ch.); Readings ings about Political Economy (Ch.): Readings from McKenzie's Nineteenth Century.

April.—Mosaics of History (Ch.); Arts of Speech part II (Townsend.); Readings about Geology.

May.—Mosaics of History (Ch.); English History and Literature (Chautauqua Lib., Vol. III.); Readings about Geology.

June.—Mosaics of History (Ch,); Readings about Chemistry.

California members can send subscriptions for Chautauquan direct to T. L. Flood, Meadville, Pa.

MISS WILLARD IN TORONTO.

Miss Willard's Sunday evening address in Elmstreet will perhaps be best remembered by her splendid peroration. We cannot reproduce it verbatim, but the substance of it is as follows:—

"For every one we save, there, over the Niagara of intemperance, fall scores, nay hundreds who perish irretrievably. Across the Niagara are two bridges. One built of solid masonry on pillars of Science, Experience and Truth. Those who cross it are at a premium with Life Assurance Companies. When an expedition is required for the Tropics or the Arctics, the men who cross this bridge are chosen. Champions of strength and skill are taken from the Total Abstinence Bridge. I see marching across it a line of real heroes. Father Mathew with the great Catholic Total Abstinence League: John Hockings and his six comrades—founders of the Washingtonian Society; the Good Templar Band and the Sons of Temperance; J. B. Gough, arm in arm with Neal Dow; Francis Murphy with his Blue Ribbon army. Dr. Reynolds and his Red Ribbon army; that Queen of women's society, Lucy Webb Hayes, and a long procession of thousands and thousands of children of the Bands of Hope singing:

I'm glad I'm in this army,
I'll battle for the cause.'

Here, too are the clergy, with 500 Total Abstinence Societies of the Church of England: Spurgeon and Moody arm-in-arm; Baptist, Methodist, Congregationilist, Presbyterians. There is the fearless and eloquent and witty Sir Wilfred Lawson, who has braved the jeers and sneers of a majority in the British House of Commons until his little minority has grown into a majority; Sir Leonard Tilley, with Senator Blaine and the Governors of Georgia and Kansas. Down here, right on the verge of the rapids, is another bridge. It is built of old wooden piles, long ago decayed and rotten in places, with low, uneven sidewalks, and many loop-holes. At the opening of this bridge, which is very wide, there come the young, the old, the ignorant and learned, the rich and the poor; sometimes even a minister, with a Bible in his hand, who forgets the plain teachings of warning in that book. Some there are who can walk that bridge without falling. Like Blondin on the rope, they cross the Niagara by a steady balance, but the history of the bridge is crowded with wrecked lives, such as Byron, Burns, and Sheridan."—*Toronto Citizen.*

A SAVING WOMAN.

A saving woman at the head of a family is the very best savings bank established—one receiving deposits daily and hourly, with no costly machinery to manage it. The idea of saving is a pleasant one; and if the women imbibed it at once, they would cultivate it and adhere to it, and thus, when they are not aware of it, they would be laying the foundation of a competent security in a stormy time. The woman who sees to her own house has a large house to save in. The best way for her to comprehend it is to keep an account of all current expenses. Probably not one woman in ten has an idea how much are the expenditures of herself and family. Let the housewife take the idea, act upon it, and she will save something where before she thot it impossible.

FOR SALE AT THE RESCUE OFFICE.

The following works of the National Temperance Society will be sent, post-paid, on receipt of the prices named:

$1.50.—Alcohol and the State, (Pitman); Forty Years' Fight, (Jewett); Bound Sermons; Water Lilies, Cyclopedia.

$1.25.—Wasted Resources, (Hargreaves).

$1.00.—Temperance Orator; Bacchus Dethroned; Bases of the Temperance Reform; Richardson's Ten Lectures; Anecdotes, (Bungay); Divine Law as to Wines; Prohibition Text Book, cloth.

90 cents.—Alcohol, (Story).

75c.—Temperance Speaker; On Alcohol.

60c.—Canon Farrar's Talks; Alcohol as Food; Bible Wines; Gospel Temperance; Juvenile Manual, (Julia Colman); Medical Use of Alcohol; Alcohol and Hygiene, (Julia Colman).

50c.—Text Books, in paper covers; Pledge and Cross, paper; Bacchus Dethroned, paper; Wasted Resources, paper; Prohibition Text Book, paper; Ten Lectures, (Richardson), paper; Carswell's Sketches, board; Lesson Books, cloth.

35c.—Bugle Notes, board; paper, 30c.

25c.—Alcohol as Food; Bible Wines; Gospel Temperance; Medical Use; Sketches; On Alcohol; Talks, (Canon Farrar); Hints and Helps; Lesson Book, (Dr. Richardson); Readings, 1, 2, 3; Packages of Dialogues; Packages of Handbills. All in paper covers.

20c.—Ripples, board; paper, 15c. Moderate drinking board; Action of Alcohol, board.

10c.—Almanacs; Song Books; Alcohol and Brain; Intemperance and Crime; Church and Temperance; Alcohol and Church; Beer as a Beverage; Amendment: Church vs. Liquor; Reciters; Medical Profession and Alcohol, (Dr. Richardson); Methods; Temperance and Republican Institutions, (Joseph Cook); Temperance and Legislation; Wines of the Bible; Prohibition Does Prohibit; Alcohol Traffic.

5c.—Catechism on Alcohol, (Julia Colman); Prescribing Alcohol; Temperance School; Adulteration of Liquor; Church vs. Liquor Traffic; Fruits of the Traffic; Is Alcohol Food? Mischief by Law; Liberty and Union, History and Mystery.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The Rescue, in its new form and dress, hopes in this eighteenth year of publication and henceforth, to acquire a much increased prosperity; and presents a claim to be a valuable advertising medium.

It is read by the most sober and well conducted people all over the State; goes to every minister of the gospel in the State, and to a class altogether whose sobriety and morality indicate superior thrift and good financial standing.

It ought then to be a valuable agency to the advertiser as introducing him to a capable and upright class of customers, valuable to the customer as directing him to honest and

RELIABLE DEALERS,

For no other *can buy an ad.* in the Rescue *at any price:* and it is the interest of the reader to make the paper a success, so that with a consistent patronage its price of subscription may be reduced.

An ad. in the Rescue will be good for what it says every time. No fraud or matter of at all questionable propriety or probity can hire this paper for a mouthpiece; no ad. will be received unless the publisher is satisfied of its perfect good faith and character.

This rule will be adhered to, if the paper should not realize fifty cents of advertising patronage during the next three years.

G. W. Secretary's D'p'tm't.

GEORGE B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.

☞The office of the Grand Lodge is located in the Capital Savings Bank Building, entrance, No. 328 J street, up-stairs, over the southwest corner J and Fourth streets, Sacramento, where the Grand Worthy Secretary will be pleased to receive calls from the members of the Order during business hours.

☞This department is edited by the Grand Worthy Secretary, to whom all communications relating in any way to the business of the Grand Lodge, this department, or anything appearing hereunder, should be addressed.

☞The Grand Worthy Secretary's post office address is Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento, Cal.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

ON SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE G. W. S.

Sold for the Benefit of the Grand Lodge

Constitutions, per hundred copies	$12 00
Constitutions per dozen	1 75
Glee Books, "Temperance Chimes" per dozen	4 00
Glee Books, per half dozen	2 50
Glee Books, single copies	50
Receipts of Evening and Constitution Roll Book, per set	2 50
Chase's Digest, per copy	1 50
Officer's Roll Call etc., Book of	1 00
Pledge Cards, per hundred	1 00
Officers Cards, per set of four	1 00
Degree Ode Cards, per dozen	1 00
Subordinate Ode Cards, per dozen	75
Subordinate Ode Cards with music, per dozen	1 50
Chase's Good of the Order, per copy	50
BLANK FORMS.	
Clearance Cards, per dozen	3 00
Grand Lodge Returns, per dozen	1 00
W. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. F. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Bonds, per dozen	1 00
Forms for Charges, Trials, etc., per set of four	75
Forms for incorporation of Lodges	Free
LODGE BOOKS	
Propositions for Membership, Book of fifty	50
Notices of Election to Membership, book of fifty	50
Proposition Committee notices, book of fifty	50
D. G. W. C. T.'s Dispensations, book of fifty	50
Password Certificates, book of fifty	50
Delinquent (Dues) Notice, book of fifty	50
Warrants on W. T., book of fifty	50
W. F. S. Receipts, book of fifty	50
W. T. Receipts, book of fifty	50

LODGE FURNITURE.

In addition to the above, I will attend to orders for Impression Seals, Blank Books, Special Printing, Regalia or Lodge Furniture. This will be done as an accommodation to Lodges and not as a source of profit either to the Grand Lodge or myself; hence all orders filled will be sent per express by the dealers, with instructions to "collect on delivery," unless the money accompanies the order. Address—

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.,
Sacramento, California.

CASH RECEIVED.—The Grand Worthy Secretary cknowledges receipt of the following amounts of cash since last report. Proper personal receipts were also forwarded in each case:

GENERAL FUND.

Elizabeth Lodge, No, 448	4 25
Red Bluff, No. 192	1 50
Plano, No. 301	8 75
Goleta, No. 204	25
Yolo, No. 163	3 00
Evening Star, No. 114	2 25
Sheet Iron, No. 199	40
Taylor, No. 222	50
Orion, No. 224	2 00
Carbondale, No. 288	1 25
Granger, No. 295	50
Paskenta, No. 309	4 00
Bald Mountain, No. 324	5 25
Knights Ferry, No. 335	2 25
Excelsior, No. 349	25
Capay, No. 419	25
Albion, No. 438	3 50
Wildwood, No. 469	7 00
Crystal Water, No. 133	4 50
Westminister, No. 238	2 50
Riceville, No. 306	6 25
Paradise, No. 427	1 50
West Berkeley, No. 206	3 75
Nord, No. 289	3 00

ORPHANS' HOME FUND.

Marysville Lodge, No. 25	50 00
Newville No. 164	10 00
Nil Desperandum, No. 216	40 00
Golden Rule, No. 263	25 00
Forest City, No. 265	10 00
Paskenta, No. 309	6 50
Two Rock, No. 378	25 00
Ophir, No. 406	15 00
H. S. Graves,	100
Contra Costa Co. per Rev. W. H. Tubb	15 00
Mrs. T. P. Oliver	15 00
Mrs. M. T. Shafer	13 75
W. M. Crane	10 00
Liberty Presby. Ch. per Rev. W. H. Tubb	5 50
Mrs. C. V. Drury	5 00
Guerneville Juv. Temple	5 00
June Lodge No. 321	50 00
Crystal Water, No. 133	10 00
J. C. Hawver,	5 00
C. Campbell,	1 00
Twilight Lodge, No. 331	10 00

PACKAGES MAILED.—The following packages have been mailed during the past week from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office:

2 to G. W. Maxon, Chico.
4 to W. F. Brown, Eureka.
1 to Chas. Sharp, Hanford.
1 to E. L. Stewart, Denverton.
1 to E. J. Beeson, Guerneville.
2 to S. C. Brown, Yountville.
1 to J. S. Robbins, Lodi.
1 to J. S. Murphy, Coulterville.
2 to W. N. Burnet, S. F.
2 to A. L. Wolfe, Calistoga.
1 to O. K. Jones, Willows.
2 to E. A. Stowel, Savannah.
1 to S. C. Brown, Yountville.
1 to T. H. Todhunter, Bodie.
2 to J. H. Liening, Colusa.
1 to W. H. Young, Willits.
1 to J. H. Vanderhoff, Hay Fork.
1 to C. Duffy, Oakland.
3 to Miss J. G. Ball, Vallejo.
2 to G. W. Howe, S. F.
1 to E. C. Day, S. F.
1 to N. E. Hughes, Dunnigans.
1 to J. W. Thomasson, Gilroy.
1 to Arah Baker, Lompoc.
1 to H. N. Winton, Haywards.
1 to W. S. Read, Oroville.
1 to J. E. Hallett, Janesville.
1 to N. H. Hopgood, Quincy.
1 to E. Walker, Elk Grove.
1 to J. T. Cooper, Denverton.
1 to W. Gillett, Norwalk.
1 to J. C. Daly, San Diego.
1 to J. W. Haskins, Forest City.
1 to S. Cleveland, Volcano.
2 to Miss S. S. McCampbell, Henleyville.
1 to J. H. Liening, Colusa.
1 to J. Zielien, Jamestown.
1 to J. M. Young, San Diego.
1 to Mr. A. T. Stanley, Hayden Hill.
1 to C. T. Poulter, West Oakland.
1 to D. L. McCharles, Garberville.
1 to Nina K. Randal, Hills Ferry.
6 to Geo. L. Sackett, Alameda.
1 to J. B. Parker, Pomona.
1 to F. J. Krauth, Alameda.
1 to T. M. Jobe, Olimpo.

A LIBRARY FOR THE HOME.—During the visit of the G. L. to the Home for Orphans, the G. W. S, announced that he had solicited and received a donation of 36 volumes from the National Temperance Society and Publishing House, as a nucleus for a library at the Good Templars Home for Orphans for the benefit of the children being there entertained. He suggested that a collection be taken to augment this that a commencement might be made in good shape. Canvassers were sent out and the result was announced as in excess of $150. California Good Templars challenge the world in the measure of their generosity. Later at the dedication of the school building erected on the Home gronnds (at an expense of $5000) it was announced that 21 seats would be wanted to fit up with improved patent school desks, one of the two still unfurnished school rooms. Immediately these were supplied and a few over for the other school room when desired. As follows by A. M. Addington; H. F. Band,* Col. Babcock, A. J. Cooke, W. Crowhurst,* F. J. Culver,* Chrysopolis Lodge No. 210,* C. C. Colony Lodge No. 388, C. C. Dunn, El Monte Lodge No. 258, Enterprise Lodge No. 346, Mrs. A. W. Goulson, B. H. Hoag,* Humboldt Lodge No. 269, G. E. Isaacs,* International Lodge No. 291, Samuel Kitto, E. H. Knight,* Lompoc Valley Lodge No. 434, S. Love, R. H. McDonald, A. H. McDonald, M. D. Merrick,* Murphys Lodge No. 361, J. T. Marr, Mabel E. Naylor, G. W. Oberholtzer,* Ocean Queen Lodge No. 190, Willie L. Plummer, Rev. P. Powers, Maud F. Russel,* Rose of Lompoc Lodge, No. 178, Mrs. E. P. Stevens, Mrs. M. T. Shafer,* Phoenix Lodge No. 137, Rev. W. H. Tubb, Tulare Lodge No. 195, Valley Lodge No. 293, Wheatland Lodge No. 197, West Berkeley Lodge No. 206, and Miss Minnie Wright* who contributed $30 the proceeds of the sale of Garfield memorial pictures; one desk to be named for herself and another inscribed "Garfield." The cost price of each desk is $7.50. Those marked with an * paid at once. Each desk is to bear the name of the donor inscribed upon a small silver plate. Besides this a sum exceeding $1000 in money and as much more in socials, entertainments and special efforts, were pledged in behalf of the Home for Orphans fund for the coming year.

A BUSY WEEK.—All the past week two clerks have been at work in the G. W. S. office issuing and mailing Deputy G. W. C. T's commissions and circulars, etc. And at this date all commissions have been mailed and should be in the hands of every deputy. Over three hundred commissions have been issued. Some few lodge deputies have not yet been recommended, hence when commissions are lacking in the enclosure, it is for the reason assigned. There have also been mailed during the past week to each lodge deputy blanks as follows: 1 official circular for the G. W. C. T. to be read in open lodge. 2. A similar circular for the G. W. S. 3. A circular from the R. W. G. L., announcing list of lecturers etc. 4. the quarterly password circular. 5. Form of quarterly returns for the quarter ending October 31st. 6. Blank form to be used in certifying the returns of the vote upon the question of changing the initiation regalia. 7. A private circular to L. Ds. from the G. W. C. T. 8. A commission, or in its absence a blank form of recommendation to be filled for receiving such. Thus 2,800 circulars, etc. of 8 different kinds were mailed to the lodge deputies. The postage on these alone was upwards of $35. The commissions to state and district deputies have also been issued; likewise to degree templars. Our forces are now well organized, the various officers duly commissioned, let all unite in and advance all along the line. The year opens bright and propitious. Let eachmember do his duty, and the next year will give us an army of 25,000. Onward to victory.

HIS ADDRESS.—Correspondents will please remember to address all constitutional questions, conundrums and hypothetical cases to Robert Thompson, G. W. C. T. at No. 1531 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco. The G. W. C. T. is a lawyer by profession, and delights in tracing all those little jokers into their holes and giving his opinion thereon. The G. W. S. is not privileged to answer any question of a constitutional nature, hence when such are received at the latter office they are *invariably* forwarded to the G. W. C. T. for solution and reply. Interrogators will therefore save time by applying to headquarters directly. The lecture force of the year have been placed in the hands of the G. W. C. T. who will guide and direct their movements. Applications for lecturers should therefore also be addressed to the G. W. C. T. as above.

RESURGAM.—The following lodges which at the last session of the Grand Lodge were reported in the list of lodges held in suspense etc., and hence not recorded in the list of lodges forming the basis of the calculation of membership, have since filled their delinquent returns and in some cases reorganized, and are all now reported actively at work: Santa Monica Lodge, No. 103, Chaparral 121, Bloomfield 227; Crystal Fount 240; Fort Bidwell 275, Plano 301, Riceville, 306, Mount Hope 355 and Del Monte 357.

PLEASE EXAMINE.—The cash received as reported this week includes all amounts paid to the G. W. S. during the session of the Grand Lodge. Tho that officer prides himself upon his accuracy especially in financial affairs, he requests all who paid over any amounts during the hurry and bustle of the Grand Lodge to examine the list and see if proper credit is given; and if any error or omission is discovered, to make it known.

YOLO COUNTY DISTRICT LODGE.—The quarter session of the Yolo District Lodge was held at Winters on Saturday last. The meeting was largely attended, fully 125 being present in the room as visitors and representatives at one time. As the proceedings will doubtless be reported by the secretary, Bro. M. C. Winchester, who was complimented with a reelection, no further mention will be made in this department except to thank all present for courtesies extended.

THE RECORD.—There were reported at the session of the Grand Lodge 341 lodges in good standing. since then nine lodges stricken from the active list have been restored as elsewhere reported, and two new lodges have been added since the close of the last fiscal year. So that we really commence the year's work with 352 lodges and a membership of 17,532.

TOO LATE.—The Executive Committee plead guilty to keeping intemperate hours, made necessary by the volume of business to be transacted at a single

meeting, and at the initial meeting after the week's hard work at Grand Lodge, they imagined 12.30 A. M. the hour at which they adjourned, quite late, but the RESCUE compositor credits them with adjourning at 18:30 o'clock. The committee and its secretary were sober at the time, cant say about the compositor.

A COMMENCEMENT.—Bro. Hugh R. Hughes Grand Lecturer, organized Dexter Lodge at Washington school house San Joaquin county on the 27th ult, with 33 charter members, and on the 29th Bro. Will D Gould organized Savannah Lodge at Savannah Los Angeles county with 21 charter members. So the ball has commenced to roll for another one hundred lodges at least during the coming year. Send them along, brothers and sisters.

G. W. S. CIRCULAR.

]To be read in open Lodge.]

SACRAMENTO, CAL., October 19th, 1881.

BROTHERS AND SISTERS: The Twenty-Second Annual Session of the Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T. of California, convened in the City of Vallejo, on the morning of the 4th inst., and adjourned on the evening of the 7th, having been in session four days. The session was largely attended, and proved one of the most harmonious and interesting ever held. The reports of the Officers were exceedingly encouraging, showing a gain in membership of 4,264 during the past year, and a present membership of 17,241, contained in 341 Lodges.

Journal of Proceedings.—The Journal of Proceedings has already been placed in the hands of the printers, and will be issued with that promptness for which this jurisdiction is noted.

Officers Installed.—The following Officers were installed for the ensuing year: P. G. W. C. T., Will D. Gould, of Los Angeles; G. W. C. T., Robert Thompson, of San Francisco; G. W. C., H. S. Graves, of West Butte; G. W. V. T., Mrs. E. P. Stevens, of San Francisco; G. W. T., Dr. I. S. Halsey, of Vallejo; G. W. Secretary, Geo. B. Katzenstein, of Sacramento, who comprise the Executive Committee; G. W. M., P. R. McCabe, of Turlock; G. W. D. M., Miss Eliza Goldsworthy, of San Jose; G. W. Chaplain, Rev. Geo. B. Allen, of Petaluma; G. W. I. G., Mrs. M. H. Estes, of West Oakland; G. W. O. G., H. L. Ricks, of Eureka. Mrs. M. E. Richardson, of Murphys, was elected G. S. of Juvenile Work.

Home for Orphans.—The pride of our Order, the Good Templars' Home for Orphans, was visited by the Grand Lodge in a body, on Wednesday afternoon of the session, upon which occasion the newly erected school house was impressively dedicated by the G. W. C. T., followed by a programme of literary and musical exercises, wholly enacted by the children under our care. This proved an event never to be forgotten by those who were so fortunate as to be present. The erection of the school house (which cost $5,000), produced a debt of some $3,000. Many Lodges were pledged in money, and the proceeds of entertainments and socials in behalf of the Home for Orphans' Fund. If your Lodge is not already pledged, will you not kindly consider the matter and inform me at once what may be expected from you in this behalf.

Temperance Literature.—This branch of our work received much attention, and the Grand Lodge decided to enter upon a systematic distribution of tracts, leaflets, and books during the ensuing year. Of this you will be more fully apprised hereafter. Permit me to remind you again that one of our most powerful auxiliaries is the press, and in no way can we render so efficient service as by aiding to extend the circulation and usefulness of our official organ, THE RESCUE. The W. V. T.s are especially charged with the duty of canvassing for subscribers, and it is hoped all will cheerfully accept the duty imposed.

Juvenile Work.—The work among the children was carefully considered. A new and very much improved ritual was adopted for the Band of Hope. In the selection of Sister Richardson, as Superintendent, we have a guaranty of the efficiency that will attend this arm of our service during the ensuing year. The Sister named is in full accord and sympathy with the work, and will be ever ready to encourage and aid those who will undertake the work among the rising generation. As usual, the Band of Hope rituals and badges will be distributed free of charge. All communications touching the Juvenile work should be addressed directly to the General Superintendent, Mrs. M. E. Richardson, Murphys, Calaveras Co., California.

Amendments. — Constitutional Amendments were adopted, making P. G. W. C. T.'s permanent members of the Grand Lodge, with a voice and vote in all its proceedings..... The effective card system was substituted for Grand Lodge certificates to be issued to members of extinct Lodges, and the uniform fee therefor was fixed at one dollar..... The minimum charter membership was raised to fifteen, and the charter fee to fifteen dollars, for which amount a full set of all Lodge work, forms and blanks, is to be furnished..... All Deputy G. W. C. T.'s were made the special agents of the Mutual Aid Association, and will receive a fee of one dollar for each accepted application secured by them..... The Constitution of the Subordinate Lodge was amended so as to permit Lodges to ballot upon more than one proposition for membership at one time..... Prescribing the form of return to the Order of members previously suspended for non-payment of dues—they are to be proposed and acted upon as new propositions for membership, except that, upon ballot, a two thirds vote will elect..... And an amendment to the by laws of Subordinates, providing for a Committee on Good of the Order.

Per Capita Tax.—The per capita tax was continued as heretofore, 25 cents per member, payable at the close of each quarter by every Lodge, upon each member held in membership at the close of the quarter. Lodges failing to file quarterly returns at the close of a quarter are deprived of the password for the succeeding quarter, until their returns are properly filed with the G. W. Secretary.

Lecture Field.—The Executive Committee have placed the entire lecture work of the year under the special supervision of the G. W. C. T., Robert Thompson, 1531 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, to whom all correspondence concerning lectures must be addressed. The following lecturers have been continued, and are now in the field, viz: Mrs. Emily P. Stevens, Prof. Wm. Crowhurst, Col. C. N. Goulding, Rev. J. W. Webb, Rev. W. C. King, and Hugh R. Hughes. A nobler corps of agents and lecturers never went forth to battle for the right. They are trained, tried and true. Give them your hearty support when they come among you.

Regalia or Badge.—The R. W. G. L. and Grand Lodge direct that upon the third meeting of your Lodge in the current month, October, you shall vote upon the question of substituting a metal badge in lieu of the initiatory regalia now worn. It is *not* proposed to change the officers, nor degree regalia, only the initiatory; and the Grand Lodge, with but one dissenting voice, voted to recommend you to *vote against any change*, and in favor of retaining the regalia intact as at present used. Please secure as large an attendance of your members as practicable upon that occasion, so that a full expression may be had, and have the result of your vote certified up to me at once thereafter, upon the accompanying blank form.

Constitutions.—A new edition of the Constitutions, By-Laws, Digest of Decisions, etc., will be prepared and issued immediately. The new edition will contain all amendments and decisions to date. Orders will now be received and filed for the new edition, and filled as soon as practicable. The old edition is now entirely exhausted.

The Grand Lodge determined upon an aggressive campaign, and the Executive Committee are planning systematic and thorough work during the year to come. Our future is full of promise, and with the co-operation of the entire Order, we should report a membership of from twenty to twenty-five thousand next year. We can if we will; hence let us now pledge ourselves, each to the other, our united and best efforts to advance the interests of our beloved Order.

Again honored, as I have been, by a unanimous re-election to the position of Grand Worthy Secretary, I resume my duties hopefully, and with an earnest desire to serve the Order, as I have in the years gone by, to the best of my ability. Confident of a continuance of your kind sympathy, hearty co-operation, and generous support, which I have always and ever received in the past, and for which I am truly grateful, I have the honor again to subscribe myself with fraternal greetings, in the bonds of Faith, Hope and Charity, Fraternally, yours,

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. Secretary.

G. W. C. T. Department.

R. THOMPSON, G. W. C. T.

G. W. C. T. CIRCULAR.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 10th. 1881.

To the Lodge Deputies of this Jurisdiction:

DEAR BROTHERS: Another Grand Lodge year is now commencing, and you have been appointed to represent the G. W. C. T. in your lodges. *Study well your duties.* Your powers will be found in your commissions, and also in Art. VII of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge. You are in the place of the judge upon the bench rather than the advocate at the bar. Hence deliberation and calm consideration should characterize all your acts and decisions. When questions or appeals are referred to you, when possible, take time to study well the question involved. Do not take sides hastily. Strive well to promote harmony. Seek the *spirit* of our rules and regulations. Never let an unkind word escape from your lips, even when you find it necessary to disagree with members; do it so kindly and calmly that the utmost good feeling shall continue. In deciding questions of law, and in hearing and determining appeals submitted to you, try and look to the laws and usages of our Order, forgetting the occasion from which it arose. Please remember that your duties require you to find out and consider the *law* involved rather than the *individuals* concerned. See to it that the Quarterly Returns Report furnished you by the G. W. Secretary, is properly filled up, signed, sealed and delivered to you before the installation of officers, and immediately thereafter transmit the same to the G. W. Secretary. These reports are all important in keeping the Grand Lodge Officers advised as to the true condition of the Order. Any delay in this will be held against you, as you have the power to enforce this requirement even to deferring the installation ceremonies until the Quarterly Returns Report is forthcoming. Be dignified, prompt and impartial, and you will, as heretofore, aid and prosper our noble Order: Fraternally yours, in F. H. and C.,

R. THOMPSON, G. W. C. T.

To the Subordinate Lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Califoania:

DEAR BROTHERS AND SISTERS: For the third time I am called to act as your leader in the temperance reformation. During the past year our advance has been most flattering. Over 4,000 new members have been added to our numbers of last year, and our present outlook is really the best and brightest in the history of our Grand Lodge. We start the year with 17,000 members and with six lecturers in the field. Our past success has been mainly owing to the cordial and constant aid to our cause, rendered by our subordinate lodges. You have most nobly assisted our lecturers in their work, and by your aid their efforts have been crowned with fine success. Our future growth is to be looked for mainly through your efforts. When all do something, a great work is easily accomplished. Plan out work ahead so you may never be without some work on hand for your lodge to do. Please do not forget *open lodge*. You will find great good from bringing the public together to consider our work and listen to an entertainment. Individual action should not be neglected, but this, supplemented with united action, will advance our cause more rapidly than otherwise.

One *new* feature of our plan is the *distribution of temperance literature*. I urge you to see that all sent to the lodges is judiciously circulated in your community. Please remember the RESCUE is a part of this plan of circulating information to our people, by which they shall be informed of the immense amount of evil arising from the use of intoxicants, and be enabled to perceive how greatly blessed our State would be by total abstinence. Be active in devising new plans of aggressive warfare. If one plan fails try another—constant effort will bring success in the end.

I now take this opportunity of returning you, one and all, my sincere thanks for your kindness and confidence. Let no one be idle, and we will come to the Grand Lodge in October, 1882, with 20,000 Good Templars in California.

The enemy is in sight, and he will be ours, but the time when, will depend upon our diligence. Fraternally yours, in F. H. and C.,

R. THOMPSON, G. W. C. T.

WEDDING AT LA PORTE.

The La Porte lodge of Good Templars was organized by Mrs. E. P. Stevens about one year ago. It has been sustained with varying interest to the present time. One of our most active and valued members and W. T. for several terms, Sister E. J. Purinton has been lately removed from us, not by the hand of death, but that of Mr. Henry Stout of Howland Flat, to whom she was married on the 29th, ult.

The wedding was at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. B. W. Barnes, who, by the way is our W. C. T. It was a very enjoyable and elegant affair. Among the beautiful and costly gifts bestowed on the bride were a pair of silver goblets presented by the Good Templars of La Porte. "Drink water, pure water, drink water pure and bright," was written on the accompanying card. Many kind wishes follow our departed sister. W.

La Porte, Plumas Co. Cal, Oct. 12, 1881.

CONTRA COSTA DISTRICT LODGE.

JUDSONVILLE, Sept. 16, 1881.

Contra Costa district lodge met at Judsonville on the 10th inst seven lodges were represented viz. Martinez 113, Brentwood 116, Star of Empire 255, Carbondale 288. Lily 330, Twilight 331, Mt. Diablo 110: three lodges not represented.

A good attendance of delegates and visitors. Bro. F. Clifford, D. D. presided; after the usual business the officers were elected and installed for the ensuing year. L. D. Bro. Clifford, W. V. T. Sister Inman.

The reports from most of the lodges are very encouraging. The delegates and visitors were invited to dinner by the members of the Star of Empire Lodge. A motion that the District Lodge donate the sum of $15 to the Orphan's Home was unanimously carried. A vote of thanks was given to the members of Star of Empire Lodge for their kind reception. WM. BENNETT, D. Sec.

SACRAMENTO County District Lodge will meet at Folsom, Tuesday, Nov. 1st. 1881, at 10 A. M. Members of the order are respectfully invited to be present. J. T. AMOS, Dist. Secty.

Juvenile Department.

BAND OF HOPE WORK.



The Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., of California, offers to furnish, free of charge, to Sunday-schools, or other juvenile organizations desiring to adopt them for use, the newly revised Band of Hope rituals together with the ritual badges. The ritual comprises a pamphlet of 48 pages. The badges are of German silver, with a safety pin upon the back. Sample copies of the rituals and badge, or quantities for actual use, will be furnished on application to the G. W. C. T., Robert Thompson, 1,531 Golden Gate Avenue, or the Superintendent of Juvenile Work, George Bramall, Haywards, or Geo. B. Katzenstein, 328 J street, Sacramento.

TALKS WITH THE YOUNG FOLKS.

COUNTERFEIT: BOGUS.

There are genuine and counterfeit coins and commodities all over this world and there are also genuine and counterfeit people everywhere. A new gold or silver or nickel coin artistically stamped and finely polished as it comes from the mint, is not only a beautiful thing, but it is of real value, for it is really the quality and amount of metal which its face declares it to be. If it is ever disfigured or cut or bent or distorted by accident or violence, it is as good as ever if all the material is there. It can be disposed of for 20 or 10 or 5 or 1 dollars, or for 5 cents if that is what it professes to be—because it is genuine not counterfeit.

But the counterfeit may be made to resemble the genuine very exactly. It may be quite as pretty and shining and polished and it may pass once or twice among careless incautious people just as well as the genuine, but it is sure to be very soon discovered by the keen eyes of some careful business man, and then it is of no value for ever more. It never was of any value and no amount of polishing and stamping and outward gilding and lettering can ever make it worth an honest copper cent.

There are some genuine people who are just what their face and speech and appearance profess to be, Those who never sell the truth, who never deface, mutilate, bend, twist or clip the truth. They are the pure gold of humanity. Misfortune, accident, injustice, wrong may do violence to them for a season, but nothing can dim or damage or deface the sterling genuine worth and wealth of their character. Everybody knows that no lie is ever found with them in word or deed. And that is the kind of people who are really great and rich in the sight of God and of good men.

On the other hand there are pretty faces kindly dispositions, sociable pleasant companions, people of many good qualities who set no value on the truth. They have the appearance of polish and lettering of pure gold but are only nickel; "their gold has become dim, their fine gold changed." Oh, what a calamity has overtaken our young friend when you say, he is a first rate good fellow but you cant trust his word, or, she is a good natured hearty girl, but you cannot believe what she says. What a misfortnne to be a counterfeit human being of any stamp, from the double eagle to the single cent, when a single genuine cent of humanity is of more value than the counterfeit double eagle.

This is a matter of utmost importance. "Buy the truth and sell it not" It never pays to sell the truth for you buy thorns and nothing but thorns every time in exchange. There are notable specimens right in California as well as all over the Union, of men who have talent and power and natural gifts to make them the first favorites of the state and nation, fluent graceful speakers and writers, fitted in every other way to be the admired and trusted leaders of their fellow men—but they have been so smart as to lie here, and act the hypocrite there, and put up a deceitful trick in another place, and their fellow men recognize them as "counterfeit coin," a twenty dollar stamp, a twenty dollar polish, a twenty dollar ring, but only a nickel metal, only a nickel *worth*.

Oh, that every one who takes or hears our Juvenile pledge would say after "avoid all profanity" and I will ever study to love the truth, and keep *my truth* sacred and holy for ever in act, word and deed.

OUTLOOK FOR THE CHILDREN.

All over the christian world the light is spreading with regard to the duty of the world to the young folks. A hundred years ago people thot as they do now, that they had learned nearly or quite everything; but then there was only one man who thot of starting a Sunday school. That was Robert Raikes, a printer in Gloucester, England. He hired some women there to teach children in a Sunday school. It was about 20 years later before teachers began to do that work without pay.

The Churches and Sabbath schools and thousands of good charitable men and women, have thus for about 80 years been actively employed, marshaling the children into Sunday schools; studying out improvements and every few years adding some new feature or attraction to the Sunday school to benefit and better the morals of the children, and help them to grow up better and happier men and women.

In my childhood the Sunday school as compared with the Sunday school or Band of Hope of to-day —well—just compare a rough three legged wooden stool with a most costly and luxuriously cushioned easy chair. Our school was as bare and cold and joyless and cheerless as the three legged stool, whereas yours is full of cheerful and joyous incident. Ours was very like a penance, yours is a delight.

Well, after all that has been done to teach and guard and bless the children for all these ten times ten years, at every period down to the present, it has been found that something was still lacking: something was left out: good people taut the children; loved the children; prayed for the children and gave them good advice; thot they were doing everything needful for them. But all this time when kindly people visited the jail and poorhouse and carried kind messages to the unfortunate wretches in the dens of crime and vice, they found in all these places men and women who had been boys and girls of the Sunday school: lost; ruined.

Did the Sunday school lead them there? not at all: but at the Sunday school they did not use to think it necessary (and sometimes they do not now) to warn the children specially against the most cunning trap ever set for men's destruction. When asked what brot them to jail and crime and ruin, the answer of the victims has almost invariably been, THE DRINK.

The temperance people too, like other people, like all human beings, have made their mistakes; they thot they could persuade the people of this country and England in a few years to put a final stop to liquor making and liquor drinking: and it was not necessary to teach the children: when they grew up they would know better than to drink. But many generations have grown up unwarned of this terrible trap set for them, and at last we have learned to begin to teach the little children from their earliest years, right up to their maturity.

There will be new methods and teachings as people learn still further. But we are on the right track and we are after the children; to lovingly guide them into a path of pleasantness and happi ness and protect them from the harrowing curse of our race. New Bands of Hope and new rituals and new lessons and new songs and new music and new teachers and new superintendent and everything new and joyous and happy has been chalked out for the children this year and we are going to challenge the world a year from now, to show up if they can, as cheerful and happy and pretty and useful and well drilled a juvenile army as our California juveniles will be.

A NEW SUPERINTENDENT.

Every now and then we have a new President of the United States, a new Governor of this State, a new G. W. C. Templar and Vice Templar, a new editor of the RESCUE, new lecturers and a new General Superintendent of J. W. But that dont mean that the former were not satisfactory or efficient or faithful. Changes are freqnently made to divide the labor and to use to the best advantage the varied talent which is available. Now if all the present Officers perform their duties most faithfully and efficiently, they will all be changed sooner or later. One will be wearied and say let some oue else try my work. Of another the Order will say A. has done admirably, but there is B. who might next year do quite as well or a little better, let us try B. this year. And the changes generally work well.

There has been no complaint of any former G. Sup. but the changes have all resulted well and now with a more determined will than ever to make success of the Juvenile work, with a kind appreciation of the labors of our former Officers, and with better outfit than ever before, we expect our new Superintendent will do a magnificent work this year. But she cannot make anything but a failure, if alone and unsupported. She expects a hearty and kindly co-operation and the very best and most effective aid that our best members everywhere can afford her. Every Lodge should take measures to see that their Band of Hope has the best chance of success or if they have had no Band heretofore they should be without one no longer. A most generous and gallant assistance is urgently entreated for our new G. S. J. W. and for the young who are some day to worthily fill our places. Now right here it may be well to remember that every one of us owes to our cause and our country just as active a duty in behalf of the Juvenile interest as our G. S. does. The only difference in our duties is that hers is to lead and ours to follow.

A WRITER in the Michigan Herald, a minister tells of a young soldier badly wounded in the battle of the Wilderness who had cut into a board near his bed in the hospital the words "my mother;" he continues: "I have noticed all anxiety may be laid aside about moral future and standing in this world of the lad or young man on whose heart is stamped "My Mother. My readers never knew one to go astray, to bring a parents gray hairs in sorrow to to the grave, who won from his mocking companions the remark, "he is his mother's boy." The boy tied to his mother's apron strings is never afterwards tied to the devil by a dissolute life. The lad ashamed of doing a mean thing because mother will know it, afraid not of displeasing her but of losing her respect and confidence will be honored by God and man. Do you know a boy or young man whose mother is first in his thoughts, who is as tender as a lover, who never neglects her for other society, who seems to take pleasure in waiting upon her, who finds her company pleasanter after meeting or lecture or party than any other, then you can invest in that young man confidence or money or prophecy. The promise in the fourth commandment of length of days never fails, for it is tied to the law.

Pray for thy sons by all means. God pity the child without a praying mother, but prayers for children are oftenest answered along the lines of a mother's influence, and that influence depends upon the depth and character of the child's love. If "My Mother," is cut into the heart of a boy, not stamped upon the surface, but cut there, that boy is safe for at least this world."—

That is true in the main, but many a boy who once loved a good mother with the most intense affection, has afterwards been led to apalling ruin thru drink. But the youth who fulfils all his duty to his parents and keeps far away from the soul-traps of drink and tobacco will rarely fail to have a reward of lengthened happy days.

FROM THE SUPERINTENDENT.

DEAR FRIENDS OF THE JUVENILE DEPARTMENT:—The position of General Superintendent is assumed with a due sense of its grave responsibilities. In making my official bow thru the columns of the RESCUE, my thanks are offered for the honor conferred upon me, and I desire to give assurance of an earnest intention to be faithful in the discharge of the duties of the office, so far as God has given me the ability to perform them.

Correspondence upon all matters relating to the Bands of Hope and the juvenile work is solicited and will receive prompt attention. Your co-operation is urgently desired to assist in making this year one of the greatest progress in this branch of the temperance work, that our order has ever known.

All communications relating to juvenile work should be addressed to

Mrs. M. E. RICHARDSON
Murphys, Calaveras Co. Cal.

THE closing of the whisky dens in Indianapolis on Sunday in Augnst last, has reduced the average number of Sunday arrests from about 50 to 8 or 9. It is a disgrace and a crime and a shame that attaches to every citizen in this republic, that one person should be arrested drunk, or seen drunk on any Sunday of the year. That such an infamous den of crime as a grogshop or beer dive should ever be allowed to open its doors on any day, is a national crime of the most degraded type, but that they should be open to ply their murderous nastiness on Sunday, is a national crime which never has had a parallel among heathens or barbarians or cannibals.

TEMPERANCE.

Pray on ! God watches our beautiful land
From dawning till set of the sun:
He knows there is power in woman's prayers,
There is strength for the conflict, and help for her cares
And a nation to be won !

Hope on ! for he hears ! and the Temperance call
In clarion tones is heard !
Thru hamlet and city, o'er valley and hill,
The thrilling call is echoing still,
And a nation's heart is stirred.

Wait on ! for the glorious blessing at last
Is given to them that endure.
For them who patiently run the race,
And bear the burdens with bravest face,
The promises are sure.

We will labor on ! May the same kind hand
Still guide us along our way:
And grant that among the scattered leaves,
We may glean a measure of golden sheaves.
As an earnest of harvest day !

—*Mrs. Olive Scott. Bennington. Vt.*

WHAT CAN A GIRL DO FOR TEMPERANCE. ?

BY EMMA EVEREST.

This is the age of co-operation. Societies for the promotion of everything under the sun flourish luxuriantly, and very good things they are too.

If one girl becomes really interested in temperance, it will not be long before other girls become interested, and when half a dozen, five or four, become of one mind, let them form themselves into a temperance society.

There will be no lack of new recruits when once the thing is fairly under way. It seems impossible, in most places, to interest the girls in the work of the older societies,—I mean the societies of older ladies. Of course there should always be harmony and co-operation, but by all means let the girls form their own unions. Make laws and by-laws, and live up to them, and let it be very thoroly understood that every member of the band considers every young gentleman who will not put himself fairly and squarely on the side of temperance as one who willingly places himself outside of respectable society. Let the band give readings, entertainments and sociables, but never forget that it is first and foremost a temperance organization.

Take the literature of the community under your especial care. See that the reading rooms, Sunday school libraries, poor houses, jails, and all public places are supplied with temperance reading.

The care of the children falls naturally to the girls. The methods of that work can not be spoken of here, but they are many and interesting. And girls, above all, dont let temperance be ignored in Sunday schools.

I have never attended a meeting of a Good Templars Lodge, or of the Sons and Daughters of Temperance, but I am a firm believer in these organizations. I have in my mind a company of young people, in which almost every young man was at least a "moderate,' drinker, and among whom wine was always offered as a necessary part of the refreshments at the social gatherings. A good Templars Lodge was organized among them, and to-day that community is entirely revolutionized. So it may sometimes happen that the wisest and best way to work is in the lodges.

One word more. I do not suppose that I need caution the girls against the use of liquors even in cooking, but there are other kinds of intemperance. Put the nonsense and the frivolity—not the fun—out of your lives, and make them honest and earnest before God and man. Life hurries fast, and wasted thoughts and words and deeds can never be recovered. Do not let it be possible for any soul to reproach you for doing it even unconscious wrong by your thoughtlessness.—*Signal*

WEAVERVILLE,—An organization of this juvenile order was instituted here a few weeks ago with 62 charter members and large additions have been made at each succeeding meeting. The pledge requires total abstinenoe from the use of liquor, tobacco and profanity—most certainly a good resolve if strictly adhered to. Meetings are held at 3 P. M., every Sunday, at Good Templar Hall. Parents are particularly invited to attend the meetings and interest themselves in the welfare of the Society—Trinity Journal.

BURNED To DEATH. The same paper tells of the burning of a cabin at Hay Fork last week, in which James Duncan and Edward Wheelan were burned and their remains found in the ashes. The first was a native of Scotland aged 57 years, the other of New York aged 49 years. Two quiet citizens but hard drinkers and it is supposed they drank heavily on this occasion, made a careless fire and went to sleep to wake no more in this life. What an awful account to have run.—to live 50 years, with no better result than being heavy drinkers and getting burned up drunk at last. It is the work of the Band of Hope to have no more drunken old men by and by, to have no more drunken fires and drunken murders and drunken crime.

REQUISITES FOR A TEMPERANCE SCHOOL.

The Temperance Schoool $0.05

However dark the way seems, if you love the children and wish to save them, and at the same time to train up workers for temperance send for the above and learn what can be done. Then if you wish to learn how to do it, send for the following list:

1 Catechism on Alcohol, 05.
1 Juvenile Temperance Manual, 25.
1 Ripples of Song, 15.
1 Manual Set (Illustrated Tracts), 08,
All sent for 50 cents.

When you have studied these, prepared the way and fixed upon the time for opening the school and decided how many scholars you will probably have, send for catechisms enough to supply one to each scholar, to whom they may be either given or sold, price per hundred, more or less, $5.00

Ripples of Song, per dozen, 1.60

For any number less than one dezen, each 15 cts.

The above are essential while the following are extremely desirable.

Children's Illustrated Tracts, one each for each scholar, per 100. 20 cts. Postage per 200, more or less, 05

Ladder tickets, per hundred, more or less, 1.00

1 manual for each teacher, each 25c.

Chromo Test-Cards, for rewards, per hundred, more or less, 1.00

Youth's Temperance Banner, four or more copies per year each .12.

The superintendent will find it desiradle to have the following.

1 Juvenile Temperance Manual, cloth, .60
1 Alcohol and Hygiene, .60
1 Temperance Lesson-Book, paper, 25 cents, cloth, .50.
1 Temperance Physiology, paper, .50.
1 Pathology of Drunkenness, .05
1 Bacchus Dethroned, paper 50 cents, cloth 1,00
1 Medical Temperance Journal (one year) 1.00
1 Brown's Physiology, 1.25.

While all the above are very useful, the more desirable have the higher place on the list.

If money is available, it will be wise to aim at having a Loan Library.

TEMPERANCE LOAN LIBRARY.

The following valuable temperance publications are cordially recommended for all Woman's Christian Temperance Unions, to own and keep at their headquarters, for the purpose of loaning to ministers, physicians, lawyers, women and all others in the community who will read them, with the view of producing individual conviction, and educating a sound public opinion upon every phase of this question.

Alcohol and the State. Pitman, A discussion of the problem of law as applied to the liquor traffic, $1.50

Talks on Temperance, by Canon Farrar, D. D. Paper 25 cts., cloth 60 cts.

Ten Lectures on Alcohol. By B. W. Richardson, M. D. Paper 50 cts., cloth $1.

Temperance Lesson Book, By. B. W. Richardson, A. M.. M.D., LL. D., F. R. S. Paper 25 cts., cloth 50 cts.

Our Wasted Resources. By Dr. Wm. Hargreaves. Giving the most valuable statistics ever published. Price paper 50 cts., cloth $1.25.

The Medical Use of Alcohol. By James Edmnnds, M. D. of London. Including "Stimulants for Women." Paper 25 cents, cloth 60c.

Alcohol. Its Nature and Effect. Storey, 90c.

Alcohol and Hygiene. Julia Colman. 60c. Paper 25c.

Juvenile Temperance Manual. Jnlia Colman. Paper 25c., cloth, 60c.

Alcohol as a Food and Medicine. By Ezra M. Hunt. M.D. Paper 25c., cloth 60c.

Bible Wines or Laws of Fermentation. By Rev. Wm. Patton D. D. Paper 30c. cloth 60c.

The Divine Law as to Wine. By Prof. Geo. W. Sampson. $1.00.

The Pledge and the Cross. Paper, 50c. cloth $1.00

Our Coffee Room. By Elizabeth Cotton. $1.

PAMPHLETS.

Alcohol and Church. By Hon. R. C. Pittman. 24 pp., 10.
The Church and Temperance. By Hon. W. E. Dodge. 10c.
Buy Your Own Cherries By John W. Kirton. 24pp., 10c.
Beer as a Beverage. By Rev. G. W. Hughey. 24 pp.. 10c.
Constitutional Amendment. By H. W. Blair, 48 pp. 10c.
Intemperance and Crime. By Judge N Davis. 24 pp.. 10c.
Alcohol and the Human Brain. Rev. Joseph Cook. 10c.
Address of Miss F. E. Willard at Seventh Annual Meeting in Boston, October, 1889.

TEACHERS HELPS.

Children's Illustrated Tracts. 90 Four-page Tracts, 20 c. per hundred; postage 3 cents, the set in file case post-paid 25 cents.

The Youth's Temperance Banner. A four-page illustrated.

Juvenile Temperance Reciter. 10c.

Union Temperance Leaflets. Three packets now ready. Nos. 1, 2, 3. 10 cents each. One set of Tracts in file case 18 cents.

History and Mystery of a Glass of Ale, 5c.

Union Handbills on Beer. Per 1000, $1; per 100, 10 cts. postage per 1,000 30c.

Address. National Temperance Society, 58 Reade Street, or Mrs. Julia Colman 54 Bible House New York City.

GOOD TEMPERANCE PAPERS TO TAKE.

WEEKLIES.	PER YEAR.
"Casket," Napanee, Canada	$1 00
"Freeman," Parkersburg, W. Va	2 00
"Irrepressible Conflict," Marshall, Mo	50
"Kansas Methodist," Topeka	1 25
"Lever," Detroit, Mich	1 50
"Living Issue," Cooperstown, N. Y	1 50
"National Liberator" (Ill'd), Chicago	50
"Pacific Censor," Vancouver, W. T	1 50
"Prohibitionist," Lewiston, Me	50
"Signal" (W. C. T. U.), Chicago, Ill	1 50
"Signal," Delaware, Ohio	2 00
"Saturday Anvil," Washington, D. C	1 00
"Temperance Banner," Little Rock, Ark	1 00
"Temperance Review," Minneapolis, Minn	1 75
"Truth," Baltimore, Md	1 00
"Tidal Wave," Columbus Grove, Ohio	1 00
"Watchman," Halifax, N. S	1 00
"Western World," Lincoln, Neb	1 50

MONTHLY.	PER YEAR.
"Our Union" (W. C. T. U.), 53 Bible House, N. Y	$0 60
"National Temperance Advocate," 58 Reade St., N.Y.	1 00
"Youths' Temperance Banner" (copies over 4)	12
"National Freeman" (64 pages), Chicago	1 75
"Common School Union," Avon, N. Y	25
"Gem," 12 Cannon St., N. Y	50
"Crusader," London, Can	50

SEMI-MONTHLY.	PER YEAR.
"Chief," Fort Atkinson, Wis	$1 00

FARM FOR SALE.

Nine miles from Los Angeles Court House between Florence and Downey, bounded by Anaheim Railroad and Old San Gabriel river, 270 acres with 270 shares of water in San Antonio Irrigating Company. Orchard of over 2,000 apple and pear trees. House of four rooms, barn, etc,. Splendid opening for large dairy business; 100 cows could be milked at a gross profit of five thousand dollars per annum.

Lands specially suitable for alfalfa—10 tons per acre per anumn. A large portion of the land particularly adapted for the plum, prune, apricot, chestnut, etc., also for Muscat grapes for raisin making which would be very profitable. The whole Farm is fenced and cross fenced, and being well supplied with water, it is one of the very best Stock Ranches in Southern California. There are a few acres in Willows, Forest Grove Station is at corner and School adjoins.

$12,000 was refused for this property by late owner, who valued it at $18,000. It was sold under foreclosure of mortgage and is now offered for $10,000 cash. Date of redemption is past; and an absolute and perfect title will be given.

Apply to WILL D. GOULD, Esq., Attorney.
Temple Block, Los Angeles, Cal., or
JAMES SMITH.
Pasadena, Cal.

"WISDOM'S WAYS."

The National Temperance Society has just published an excellent concert exercise," "Wisdom's Ways," by Hope Hazel. Composed of scripture responsive texts and well-selected recitations. It is especially adapted for Sunday-schools, Bands of Hope, and juvenile temperance and religious organizations. It is deserving of a wide circulation, and those desirous of giving such an exercise would do well to send for a copy for examination. 12mo, 8 pages, 3 cents, single copies; 36 cents per dozen, sent post paid. Address J. N. STEARNS, Publishing Agent, 58 Reade Street, New York.

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The great reputation of JOHN B. GOUGH, the magnificent make-up of "Sunlight and Shadow," and the universal demand for it among all classes, makes this the best opportunity ever offered to energetic agents to make money. We want first-class agents in every township, to whom liberal terms will be given. Address, for territory and terms, J. Dewing & Co., 420 Bush St., San Francisco.

A young man speaking French and German fluently, has the highest recommendations and is a Good Templar, desires employment in a store or warehouse. Willing to give a trial service on very moderate terms. Address W. RESCUE Office.

A FEW copies of the Proceedings of the recent National Temperance Convention at Saratoga, for sale at this office 25 cents each; sent free by mail. Every Good Templar ought to have one.

THE LITERARY REVOLUTION.

CHEAP BOOKS.

SHAKESPEARE'S "Merchant of Venice," "Hamlet," or any of his plays in good type, for **Three Cents.** **MACAULAY'S** "Life of Frederic the Great." **CARLYLE'S** "Robert Burns." **LAMARTINE'S** "Mary Queen of Scots." **THOS. HUGHES'** "Manliness of Christ." **IRVING'S** "Rip Van Winkle." "Robinson Crusoe," "Tom Brown at Rugby." Charles Kingsley's "Hypatia." "Last of the Mohicans."

Any of the above, in good type and paper covers, for 10 cents at the AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, 764 Broadway, New York.

Apply direct, or thru the RESCUE.

The Rescue.

DEVOTED TO

Temperance, Current Literature, General News, and whatever may concern the public welfare.

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P. O. Box 1721,
San Francisco

OUR PRINCIPLES.—WE AIM FOR NOTHING SHORT OF A SWEEPING NATIONAL PROHIBITORY LAW ENDORSED BY EVERY STATE AND TERRITORY OF THE UNION, IN THE YEAR 1885, AND AS MUCH SOONER AS THE CHRISTIAN AND TEMPERANCE MEN AND GOOD CITIZENS OF THE COUNTRY MAY DESIRE TO ACCOMPLISH IT.

PROHIBITION REFORM PARTY.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1884,

HON. NEAL DOW, OF MAINE.

INTEMPERATE TEMPERANCE.

The Rev. H. Wheeler G. W. Chaplain of the I. O. G. T. England, in the Watchword notices at length the article which recently appeared under that heading in this paper. He says the RESCUE "seems thoroly orthodox in the temperance faith. There is no uncertain sound in its teachings; no shilly shally in the manner of its reasoning, and no half-heartedness in its spirit. Our Yankee friends are certainly ahead of us in the great temperance movement. In the Church and in the State they have outrun Britishers and in social life—in christian families and among the christian ministry, they are much in advance. But it seems America is not all sober, nor American christians all teetolalers."

After repeating the anecdote of the Kinsale fisherman it resumes. "It appears there are some good religious people on the other side of the Atlantic, who would fain shape their garment of christian temperance after the fashion of the fisherman's coat; they must have holes in it: in other words, a drink plank in their gospel platform."

"By such people the RESCUE has been charged with the spirit of slander and abuse of those *friends of temperance* who believe the moderate use of wine innocent. The accuser gets his change and the said friends of temperance their meat in due season. Caustic is the retort and sweeping the argument. In this country the class is large who might "read, mark and inwardly digest" with profit the terse and racy expostulation of the writer."

It is more than amusing, it is astounding to note how many assume the title "friends of temperance" who never do anything in the temperance work but defend moderate drinking, libel the Savior by trying to show that He sanctioned wine-drinking, and using every opportunity of abusing the advocates of total abstinence. "It is a good thing for the drunkard. They who cannot stop when they have enough should give it up. Grace is quite sufficient to keep a man without being a tee totaler. You are doing a good work reclaiming drunkards; for us it is not necessary. The Bible teaches us to be moderate in all things. You go to extremes in unchristianizing those who do not agree with you." This is their stock phraseology."

After quoting the passage which reviews the claims of such people to be called friends, the Rev. G. W. Chaplain continues "We echo the strong denunciation and endorse the burning feeling which runs thru it. It is time that christians ceased to be the apologists of the drink system in any of its forms. Time that they ceased the desecration of pressing into its support Bible facts, examples and speech. Time that the temple were cleansed and the traffickers in unholy coin driven out. Time that the church of God withdrew herself from all participation "in the unfruitful works of darkness" of which the liquor business is so productive, and that she summoned her forces in united phalanx to the help of the Lord against the mighty-"

Thanks to Bro. Wheeler not for agreeing with the RESCUE, but for his manly words in defence of the whole truth for the truths sake. It is cheering and helpful to receive an echo of christian sympathy from afar, and from so respectable and worthy a quarter.

THE ORPHEUS CLUB OF VALLEJO.

While the Grand Lodge was in Session the Orpheus Club of Vallejo kindly volunteered to pay the Good Templars a complimentary visit and afford them a very pleasant hour of choice Musical Entertainment. At 9,30 Thursday evening the club made an early close of their usual exercises and were introduced into the council chamber in due form. We were treated to several pieces of choice music rendered in a tasteful and artistic style that would do honor to any professional band of musical artistes. Each song was greeted with rapturous applause, and a rising vote of thanks was given as the club withdrew.

Mr. Joseph R. English the talented founder and the leader of the Orpheus Club from its nativity, has rendered the community a most valuable service in promoting the interests, cultivating the talent, directing the exercises, training and drilling the members of the club and keeping in constant activity and harmony all the forces of this most excellent institution.

The club must of necessity have had an improving, bettering. elevating, refining influence upon every one of its members, and there is no possible way in which any one can have received harm or injury thru it. And while a saving, improving influence has been thrown around its membership, the club has all along furnished the citizens with a chaste, pleasing and highly artistic entertainment at frequent intervals.

Vallejo has had good teachers in its public schools and in its churches and Sunday schools, who have all along sowed good influences that have borne healthy fruit in the improved citizenship of those who have passed under their tutelage. The Good Templars Lodge has always been a saving agent and a teacher and elevator of the many who have been brought under its protecting roof: but in taking account of the conservative and purifying and elevating influences which have ever sought to lead the youth of Vallejo upward, the Orpheus Club and Mr. English who has been its directing, moving, leading spirit from first to last, eminently deserve a place among the first and highest and best of them. It is a pleasant task to place a chaplet of merit upon the brow of a thoroly good citizen, who has never had one mark for being late or derelict in a citizen's duty.

COMMUNION WINE. The day is close at hand when the opinions which are now empirically called radical, on the question of the proper communion material, will be universally accepted, as the only consistent and reasonable deduction from scripture and logical intelligence.

A minister asserted a few days ago that there was no doubt that the communion was instituted with intoxicating wine. A lady asked him if he had read the Rev. Mr. Jones' articles in the RESCUE upon that subject. He replied no, I would not read anything that appears in the RESCUE on that question. Now it is submitted that an opinion that will not hear the arguments presented by the most eminent scholarship in the world, because they happen to be given in a temperance paper, has not a particle of value. And of all who profess to hold the opinion that Christ made, used and commended alcoholic poison as a beverage, there is not a man of them, not even the famous Dr. Crosby, in this country and only one man in England who ventures to put pen to paper to adduce one syllable of fact or argument or plausible inference beyond abuse of their opponents and the egotistical dogmatic, "I believe so, "or somebody believes so, which is the exact equivalent in value of the infidel argument "I dont believe."

It would be unmanly and an evidence of little brains to doubt that with very few exceptions, the ministers and members of the Christian churches would rather be right than wrong upon this, and all other questions of belief and practice. But there are great numbers of them who are mistaken in two particulars: first, they think this an unimportant matter, and second, they dont think for themselves, after having consulted the most competent authorities, but accept the second hand faith of some very indifferent authority. If the old ideas, derived from baseless superstitions in an age of entire ignorance, are correct, our whole temperance reform ought to be abandoned as a mistake. If we are right, and the unanimous verdict of all the impartial scholarship of the world, that has examined the matter faithfully, is correct, there is a blasphemy in the continuance of the practice of putting the cup of devils, the abomination of desolation, the perfect emblem of corruption and uncleanness and sin and death upon the table of the Lord.

And that it is so, is the deliberate belief of whole denominations and of the most enlightened, enquiring, consciencious and devoted classes and individuals of various denominations, which have not yet authoritatively decided with us. And they come to this conclusion because they seek for light. Those who dont enquire for the truth remain in error.

Dr. Norman Kerr of London an eminent christian physician, scholar, chemist, scientist &c has been one of the most conservative cautious men, to accept the advanced positions of temperance advocates; has resisted every new doctrine till faithfully proved. He has just published an excellent pamphlet, noticed elsewhere. "Unfermented Wine a Fact." It can be had at 58 Reade Street New York for ten cents. And its perusal will settle the doubts of any consciencious doubter.

WOODBRIDGE, Cal., Oct. 14, 1881.

EDITOR RESCUE:—Will you permit me to say that in your notice in last weeks RESCUE, of the action of the state conference of the United Brethren in Christ, at its late session here, you have done injustice to a most excellent people.

These brethren are really explicit and firm for temperance; but have (like the United Presbyterians and a few religious bodies) a "crank" in relation to *secret societies*; and while we may be sorry that they should find offense on so small a point, let us do them justice, and be thankful that they are not wholly against us in our mission as Good Templars, but with us.

Will you excuse me for calling attention to the matter, because it is the impression of some, that the RESCUE never has any good words for the churches, but is always ready to use the cudgel against them. This, we who always read the RESCUE, know is a mistake; but the severity with which you handled these U. B's last week might give rise to such a suspicion.

Above all others, we who are Good Templars, and are honest in our convictions, can afford to be just; and I have been greatly delighted with the vigor with which your pen has been used against the GREATEST EVIL OF THE AGE—for such it is. May you long live to use it in this glorious warfare. Glorious on our part, inglorious on the part of our and mankind's enemy. C.

The above is cheerfully admitted to do justice to both sides. But on a reperusal of the article which was copied and criticised in the RESCUE, it only looks as if the conference, or some of its members, had taken a great deal of pains, and gone far out of their way to condemn and contemn the Good Templars. It is not the first time they have strenuously opposed and resisted the planting of temperance organizations.

If they are "explicit and firm for temperance," they have a most singular and ambiguous mode of expressing their friendship. And if they will pursue their work without casting stones and mud at ours, they will be perfectly safe from any remark in the least disrespectful from this quarter. The excessive weekness of a "crank in relation to the secrecy of the I. O, G. T." is very pitiful and pitiable. It is to be lamented that the devil can make such a cheap conquest of a human soul and catch it with so cheap a bait as he does, when he sets a professing Christian to antagonize temperance and work for him, because the I. O. G. T. has a password at the door.

Suqscribers this week; Bro. Webb 4, Dr. McCowen, Ukiah, 2; Hanford 1; Bro. Leland, Oregon, 27.

Lecturers' Reports.

☞ The only authorized Grand Lecturers in this jurisdiction are Mrs. E. P. Stevens, Messrs. Wm. Crowhurst, Hugh R. Hughes, Dr. M. D. Merrick, F. J. Culver, Col. C. N. Goulding, George Bramall, Rev. W. C. King and J. W. Webb.

They are authorized to instruct and institute Lodges and Bands of Hope, solicit subscribers for our official organ, the RESCUE, and receive donations for the Good Templars' Home for Orphans and our lecture and missionary work. They are employed and compensated by the Grand Lodge, and all monies received by them are paid over to the Grand Lodge Treasury. It is expected that the lodges and the friends of temperance will, in good time, secure a commodious place of meeting, provide music, advertise the meeting well, make every needed preparation and render them every assistance to make their mission a success.

J. W. WEBB.

Pomona. The Lodge is not very large and attendance rather slack, but I think the interest reviving. They are prosecuting the saloon keeper for Sunday violation. As it is before Judge Parker, they will succeed with a good cause and clear evidence.

Spadra Lodge has good material; the Post master and Store keeper, Principal of the school and Judge Parker and other influential persons are members, the W. C. T. is a lady.

Los Angeles. The Garfield memorial services interfered with our meetings somewhat, but we believe some good was done. Made Head Quarters at Mirror Office where Bro. Jessie Yarnell is a splendid hand to introduce one to temperance and influential men who seem to visit the office of this growing and outspoken temperance paper in large numbers. Expect to return and hold a series of meettings. Lodge is large and active.

Pasadena. Four years have made great improvement in the way of homes; oranges and grapes coming into bearing, many fine residences, new church, hall and school: no saloon or liquor sold. They must carefully watch and guard it tho, as some lazy greedy fellow will try and sneak in with a gin-shop or rumhole. There is a pretty good lodge about to build a Hall; mostly young folks, many leading and older citizens should take hold, some whose hearts, one would think were well nigh broken thru intemperance in their own families, take no part or lot in the temperance work but even raise grapes and sell for wine making. Well as we sow so we must reap.

At close of first night's lecture I did not speak of collection or money but Master Sidney Smith stepped up and put in my hands two dimes and a nickel a freewill offering of 25 cents for the Orphans Home. God bless the boy and the Home.

From Grand Lodge I started for the southern part of the State to strengthen some weak points, and to pay special attention to those not yet visited. On the way called at Athens Lodge of Oakland. To the beautiful hall they rent, came visitors from other Oakland lodges, Sacramento and elsewhere and a specially large delegation from Valley Lodge, San Francisco. In all, over 100 were present. A good program was presented, and in speeches, the Sunday law, Temperance literature, an epitome of the G. L. proceedings and the importance of working for temperance, in the lodge and out of it, were earnestly spoken of. Bro. Fairbanks, W. C. T. of Prohibition Lodge, and P. G. W. C. T. of Nebraska; "Mother" Baldwin and others were among the visitors, I obtained by personal canvass, 4 subscribers to the RESCUE, and if the lodge would seriously consider and act on the matter more could be obtained.

On Tuesday night spoke at full union meeting in M. E. Church, Haywards. The two pastors assisted; interest very good. Bro. and Sister Bramall kindly entertained me. His whole heart is in the cause, specially juvenile work.

At Santa Clara found much excitement on Sunday law; several saloon keepers having been arrested for violation; while some are weak-kneed on the subject, others propose without malice or vindictiveness, to continue till "the crack of doom" or till saloon keepers and others quit violating the law.

Had an audience fair in numbers and deeply attentive. Visited public schools; principals and and teachers are temperance people and several Good Templars.

To be continued.

WM. CROWHURST.

WINTERS, Oct. 15, 1881.

Large enthusiastic meeting held last night in Christian church; 12 names obtained for lodge, good program of singing etc. to supplement the lecture.

District Lodge met to-day with nearly 150 in attendance. The R. W. G. T., Bro. Geo. B. Katzenstein was introduced by P. G. W. Coun. Wm. Sims amid much enthusiasm, and later in the day installed the officers for the current G. L. Year. The D. D., Bro. T. J. Goin, D. V. T., Sister V. Morris and D. Sec. Bro. M. C. Winchester, together with all the other officers are an earnest and true hearted set of brothers and sisters, and will certainly carry bombshell after bombshell into the camp of the enemy.

We quote from the inaugural address of the new deputy: "Everything that can be said concerning the cause of temperance has been said; but everything that can be done has not been done." This indicates the spirit of the whole district lodge. One sister was awarded a prize of $7.50 for having obtained 25 subscribers to the RESCUE. A delegation headed by Bro. Fraser was present from Solano county.

The R.W. G. T. exemplified the unwritten work of the Order lucidly and satisfactorily. Good work was done for the cause and to chickens, turkeys, cakes etc. Much good feeling prevailed seasoned with perfect harmony, and a determination to push the battle to the gates.

MRS. STEVENS.

STOCKTON, Cal., Sunnday Oct. 16, 1881.

Something attempted, something done has earned a night's repose.

A busy day! Sister Richardson and myself visited three Sunday-schools, Presbyterian, Congregationalist, Methodist. Sister Richardson sang for them, and then a little talk from myself: the result, three Bands of Hope of over three hundred members Some of the active workers among the adults joined, one gentleman a lover of tobacco said, I can afford to sacrifice it for the sake of the boys.

In the evening, altho there was service in all the churches, at our temperance meeting in the Baptiet church, five hundred were present and twenty-three gave names for lodge. $25.25 collection. Sister Richardson called it the joint Stock Company and said she was the sleeping partner, but I thot she was the singing partner, for she certainly with her glorious voice entrances all hearts. I feel positive the juvenile work is in good hands. Bro. Jones, D. D., San Joaquin county is all alive to the work, and at the close of my labors in this county we propose holding a series of meetings in Stockton. Perhaps we shall be able to enforce the Sunday law in this place.

LECTURERS APPOINTMENTS.

HUGH R. HUGHES.

Campo Seco	Oct. 20, 21	Mokelumne Hill	16
Angels Camp	22, 23	Sutter Creek	17
Chinese Camp	24	Live Oak (Shenandoah Valley	18
Groveland	25	Oleta	19
Coulterville	26	Mt. Aukum school house	20 21
Lebrights	27	Grizzly Flat	22, 23
Merced Falls	28	Mt. Pleasant	24 25
Hornitos	29	Diamond Springs	26, 27
Catheys Valley	30	El Dorado	28, 29
Mariposa	31	Placerville	30
Schoolhouse 10 miles north of Mariposa	Nov. 1	Shingle Springs	Dec 1, 2
Hites Cove	3, 4	Latrobe	3, 4
Mariposa	5	French Creek	4, 5
Hornitos	6	Clarksville	6, 7
Lebrights	7	Pilot Hill	8, 9
Coulterville	8	Greenwood	10, 11
Groveland	9	Spanish Dry Diggings	12, 13
Jeffersonville	10	Georgetown	14, 15
Angels Camp	11	Bear Creek	16, 17
Murphys Camp with Calaveras Dist Lodge	12, 13	Coloma	18, 19
Fourth Crossing	15	Placerville with El Dorado Dist. Lodge	21

MRS. E. P. STEVENS.

Lockeford	Oct. 19, 20	Ripon	5
Dexter	21, 22	Bantas	6
Lodi	24, 25	Tracy	7
Linden	26, 27	Waterloo	8
Farmington	28, 29	Farmington	10
Lathrop	Nov. 4	Stockton	12, 13

Collegeville and Wildwood. Dates for the last two places will be arranged by the District Deputy of San Joaquin county.

REV. W. C. KING

Folsom	Oct. 23	Selma	29
Davisville	24	Near Kingsburg	31, Nov. 1
Academy, Fresno Co.	26, 27	Kingsburg	2
Fresno Lodge	28		

A number of ministers have lately removed to new charges. Those who desire the continuance of the RESCUE, will please send a postal card advising their new address. Otherwise we have no means of knowing the changes made.

SWEETS OF THE TRAFFIC

Of seventy-one arrests in Portland, Maine, during the last week in August, sixty-one were for drunkenness, and yet Portland is the largest community in the world, it is stated, under the operation of the thoro-going prohibition laws. Where do people get their liquor? There are neither saloons nor breweries in the city. It is a criminal offence to sell liquor punishable by heavy penalties, and yet its use is notorious. Do the authorities wink at the evasion of the law? Neal Dow, the champion of prohibition. declared that those in authority were afraid to enforce the law, and advised his friends to vote against the dominant party.—*Trinity Jou nal.*

All that is a perfectly natural result of the rum traffic which existed so long in Maine and which exists still all around it. The traffic bred a nest of pestiferous thieves and villains whose bodies and souls are bottles in which crime is conserved in alcohol just as snakes and lizards are in a glass jar. They are sold to do evil, totally rum depraved and to sell and drink rum is the only thing they love or prize on earth.

The prohibitory law and the rum they drink will exterminate them in time. They are all foreigners, and there will be none to take their places. The Journal surely understands that a traffic which keeps the state of California busy building new penitentiaries, lunatic asylums, jails, police courts, orphanages, etc., and fills the land with daily murders and crimes of every type, cannot be succeeded by an immediate condition of entire sanctification when the law steps in and arrests it.

Again it is quite probable that not one of the seventy-one arrests made in Portland would have been made at all in any town in Cal. for the same offences. Maine is an orderly state. Men are arrested in Portland when they exhibit the least symptom of intoxication. They are arrested there for conduct that would scarcely excite a passing remark in this State.

Kansas has a prohibitory law too, but they have a great many rumsellers yet, who have been criminals and lawbreakers all their lives. So in two of their large towns they are still sowing drunkenness, poisoning men for money, and stealing the food and clothing of their children. But Kansas will use them up in time. And if the infamous and filthy crime of selling liquor in this state should be prohibited next year, we should have on our hands about 12,000 trained rumsellers, many of whom have served a term in the state prison and most of whom are natural lawbreakers. And for every one of them we should have a number of professional thieves, rascals, drunkards, beggars, sharpers, gamblers and a proportion of murderers, burglars, etc. who have been trained and educated in the 12,000 licensed Sunday-schools of this state. That is an army of criminals to deal with, and it is very unreasonable and unjust to expect a prohibitory law to reform all these and bring them into sainthood in a year or two. It should be remembered the Maine law effective only began to date from 1872 and has been really so only since 1877. The fact that the opponents and critics of prohibitory laws are so quick and exacting in noting the failure of instant perfection to follow their enactment, indicates beyond a doubt that in their hearts they have a profound belief in their evident good tendency, and a profound respect for the sacredness of their character.

ECUMENICAL CONFERENCE.

Mrs. Willard of the Signal, now in England was at the great Methodist meeting in London when the Sunday and temperance questions were discussed. Dr. Walden, Dr. Edwards of the N. W. Christian Advocate, a Mr. O, H. Horton of Chicago and other Americans, gave ringing testimonies for prohibition, and some English speakers ably supported them. A layman of the Wesleyan Church, a total abstainer from youth, who had never signed a pledge but had worked for temperance every other way, said he saw it now his duty to ally himself with the temperance army, and thus do better work. But he did not think a layman should be called on to take higher ground than the minister, and perform a duty, to bring the masses into the church as Christians, while the ministry of the church is not at all safe to lead them in the matter. That was a solemn utterance, and it is to be hoped it was a word fitly spoken and will be fruitful of good results.

WANTED.

WANTED — Employment, as bookkeeper, shipping clerk, salesman, or other similar occupation. Address "GOOD TEMPLAR," office of the RESCUE.

TEMPERANCE SOCIAL SCIENCE.

The Philadelphia National Baptist calls attention to a notable discussion of measures to promote temperance before the recent meetings of the Social Science at Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Judge Aldrich of the Massachusetts Superior court made an able presentation of the views of prohibitionists. Rev. Dr. Bacon of Connecticut spoke in favor of a restrictive license system. Absolute prohibition he regarded as one extreme, and the unrestricted sale another. A good license law was the golden mean. Hon. F. W. Bird of Massachusetts favored moral means only—not legal, either restrictive or prohibitory."

The Rev. Dr. Bacon is making for himself a record of notorious infamy. It is absurd to believe that the Reverend Dr. can help knowing that a restrictive license system is just what has plainly in open sight of everybody, led to the most appalling condition of crime, wickedness, debauchery, poverty and human woe in this beautiful country that the world has ever witnessed. Among a people who have inherited from an eminently Christian ancestry the best and most moral and religious teachings and examples and traditions that were ever handed down from one generation to another—who have had the best educational and religious privileges the world has ever afforded—who have been blessed with every natural and providential advantage to place them above want and temptation—; here, right in the midst of the highest civilization, the best and holiest influences around us in unequalled profusion — we have a system of systems of evil, a machinery of lewdness, immorality, wrong and violent and bloody crime, before which the sin of the heathenism of this world stands as an insignificant cipher.

Any man who has Rev. and Dr. before his name must have acquired those titles upon an extraordinary small capital of common horse sense, if he dont thoroly understand that the restrictive license system is solely accountable for every whit of the degradation of a Christian nation. "Restrictive," of course he knows to be a term that is a delusion and a lie.

And what possible interest can a Rev. Dr. have in striving with all his might as this Rev. Dr. Bacon has been doing, to resist and defeat temperance, to belie most villainously the effect of the Maine law in Maine, to poison public sentiment in a social science meeting and to envenom the public and religious press with the virus of his deadly hate of sobriety and Christianity, and thus to perpetuate the reign of rum and Satan.

The Hon. T. W. Bird has a title which needs no brains and he can pass on the probable ground that he owns saloon property. But it requires a rather larger amount of charity than is lying round loose to credit such self-intrusive pronounced antichrists as Bacon, Crosby and Burnett with any higher motives than a fat annual fee from the beer and whisky interests. To suspect them of innocent sincerity would be more belittling and less complimentary.

KANSAS.

Gov. St. John and a committee of patriotic citizens of Kansas call for help for that state, to defend itself against the united assaults of the beer and whisky thugs of the United States, who promise to spend a million dollars if necessary to break up the prohibitory law there, lest it should spread to other states; and their call has good reason and should be heeded. They want money and temperance literature. Anything contributed should be forwarded to James A Troutman, Topeka, Kansas.

People who live in Kansas have a right to vote against a prohibitory law, but when an organized gang of murderers, brigands and sneak thieves overstep the state line into Kansas to debauch its voters with their money gained by the blood of women and children murdered by them in other states, the Kansas people want to learn a lesson from our Lompoc and improve upon it. Mr. Troutman can have at the RESCUE office at any time an order for a coil of 120 fathoms of nice new manilla rope of two inches in circumference, or if he prefers he can have it cut into 60 convenient lengths right in this office and a neat eye spliced in one end of each for a running noose (a little service which will be thrown in with pleasure). Those 60 pieces of manila temperance literature will be found worth all the paper temperance literature in the world piled a foot deep all over the state.

By the time that much of that kind of argument and a lamp post have been tried on the lawbreakers and the bribe agents, the Kansas law will be as firmly established as the everlasting hills. And there is no crime that Satanic humanity has ever conceived, that so much needs the summary halter and the summary bayonet to settle it, as that of the invading host of foreign leprosy which is seeking to deluge this heritage of the free and once happy American people, with the blood of American slaves conquered and brutalized and shackled to the beerkeg of their hostile brutal murderous invaders.

MAKING SNEAKS.

The liquor organs assert that "prohibitory laws make sneaks of men," that they will have liquor anyhow, and if they can't get it openly, will perjure themselves, if necessary, to secure it. For the sake of unanimity in this paragraph, we will agree to the proposition, that there are some men who will so demean themselves But what is the effect of the open and law-protected saloon? Does it make its frequenters more honorable, better citizens and give to them the respect of the community? Does it not, on the coutrary, tend to drag down and degrade and make "sneaks" of a hundred men where one would arrive at an equal result under prohibition? Which is the better friend to society, the man who is ruined at the front door or the back entrance? One loses his honor and self-respect in defiance of law, while the other reaches the same goal by the affirmative action of law, but both are equally lost to the world and their friends, while the percentage is about one hundred to one. The truth is, that it is not a question of manliness, but hardihood and defiance of public opinion, that enables a man to enter the front door of a saloon, or to emerge therefrom without first looking to the right and to the left, to see who is observing him, and this latter is no better nor no worse than the back door visitor. —Pacific Censor.

TEMPERANCE PUBLICATIONS.

We are constantly impressed with the great importance of circulating temperance literature among the people.

Notwithstanding the vast amount of matter that has been published and sent forth, there is yet great ignorance among the masses in regard to the temperance question, in its various aspects.

The religious and secular press, much as it may do, can not be relied upon to furnish all the people need.

It is a hopeful indication that temperance publication houses are multiplying. The National Temperance Publication House, 58 Reade St., N. Y. City, publish largely on all plans of the question, and we commend them to the patronage of all. We know by experience that all will receive their money's worth, and more too, and be glad of the slight expenditure.

David C. Cook has recently opened, at 148 Madison St., Chicago, a Revolution Temperance House, and we are amazed at the amount he offers for a little money. He furnishes excellent and unique material for educating the children. It is a grand work. We advise all to send for samples and buy what they can afford. A little money expended in this way will hardly be missed, and will do you and others much good.—*Prohibitionist, Lewiston, Me.*

Long and labored editorials appear in all the republican papers attempting to show the utter folly of nominating a temperance ticket. When stripped of verbiage, the burden of their lay is that such action will injure the party. That is it precisely, party first, principle, honor, humanity last. Do not the authors of these long winded homilies know that every good thing we have in government, science or religion has come from the action of just such come-outers? If temperance is a good thing, as all these prohibition-killers assert, is not an effort to legally banish the chief cause of intemperance also a good thing? Men bound to party are the most abject slaves on this earth. It is not murder to kill a party; it is no dishonor but a great credit to any good man to aid in bringing about the end of any party that defends the wicked traffic in liquor. It would be a christian deed worthy of the most devout follower of Christ to so vote next month as to cause the death of the republican party. The good material in that once grand old political faction is wanted in another fight for humanity.

Ah, but how suddenly the leading Republicans of the state met to devise ways and means to thwart the efforts of the temperance ticket. At the Plankington House, Milwaukee, last Friday, there was a meeting of this kind, and it was decided that the "Prohibition issue is wholly one of morals and not of politics." These ringsters who have so long led the temperance men of this state by a string in their nose dont like to see their power weakening. The honest temperance sentiment is favorable to political action, and does believe in carrying Prohibition into politics as much as the Brewers' Congress believes in carrying free rum into politics.—*Ripon Free Press,*

THE KNOW-ALLS.

Job met this tribe in his day and sarcastically said to them, "no doubt but ye are the people, and wisdom shall die with you." The species is never extinct, and belongs to every kindred, tribe or tongue.

Science, religion, art and politics, each has representatives of this school. They are the perfect ones; nothing remains for them to learn. It is a very pleasing form of insanity to its victim. With what complacency they look down from their thrones of conceited mental satiety upon the poor souls thirsting for knowledge, and whose dying utterance is "*more sweetness and light.*"

We have such graduates in the temperance ranks, or rather on the retired list, who rake the dusty past to show their achievements when they were first on earth. Old musty sermons and lectures they dig from hoop-burst barrels, a yellow covered literature, proofs of having gone to seed, and fallen into dotage. Poor souls wrapped in the mummy cloth of stagnant ideas, and starved on the Gibeonitish crusts of the past, they stand like ghosts gibbering to each new born thought of hope, like ravens of evil omen, "It can't be done!" "I told you so!" Well, these chronic croakers are of use to warn that the Slough of Despond is near, and they have fallen into it. Beware of the Know-Alls.—*Amendment.*

BOGUS FINANCE.

NATIONAL BRIGANDAGE.

Ex-Secretary John Sherman boasts of the successful issue of Republican party financiering. "The tax on alcoholic drinks pays the interest on the National debt." But he omits to say that to pay that tax costs the people every year, at the lowest calculation,

700,000,000 dollars in cash.
1,000,000,000 dollars in damages.
100,000 American citizens destroyed and killed.
100,000 American citizens led into vice and crime.

Many thousands of people assassinated and butchered in the shambles of the grog shop—PRESIDENT GARFIELD one of the latest victims.

And the first and most privileged civilization of the world converted by the foreign grogshops into the chosen field of the most cruel and bloody crime, and the worst system of criminal violence, debauchery and lawless ruffianism that the world has ever produced.

The inhabitants of the iittle town of Clayton, N. J., a place of 1,500 souls, the other day enjoyed a temperance bonfire. Determined that no liquor should be sold in the town, the leading citizens formed a joint stock company, and bought out the hotel in the place, with its stock of liquors. The latter it was decided to publicly destroy, and the people were called to witness the funeral of King Alcohol. Speeches were made, the doxology sung, and the torch applied to the remains. The hotel will hereafter be kept as a temperance establishment. The value of the liquors destroyed was $261.

If the capitalist and employer would set the example of total abstinence, the laborer would soon be induced to follow his example, and instead of poverty and "strikes," there would be constant employment, peace and plenty.

Praying for the suppression of intemperance, and voting for individuals who not only advocate free whiskey, but get drunk themselves, would be considered by some as inconsistent and hypocritical.—*Mirror.*

A vote against prohibition of the liquor traffic is a vote to keep deadfalls set to entrap and destroy your neighbors' sons—and perhaps your own.—*Nashville Advocate.*

Rum shops make murderers, and apathetic Christians make rum shops.—*Weekly Witness.*

"Law and Liquor," is having a rapid sale, and is meeting general approval: copies can be had at this office.

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Keep in a cool place, When used, open and let stand a while; then pour off carefully.

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Loans on personal security	882,288 88
Money on hand	508,611 45
Due from Banks and Bankers	204,500 30
	$3,114,631 26

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TOO RADICAL.

It is said that quite a number of very worthy people in common with a much larger number who do not deserve that name, have been either hurt or shocked or pained or outraged or enraged at what the RESCUE has said respecting the assassination of PresidentGarfield by the licensed rum system and the ultra barbarous medical fetish poisoning to which the sick man was subjected. Too radical, said one. too extreme, said another; going too far, a third; ultra temperance, a fourth; too radical, a tenth and a twentieth. But so far as heard from, not one of them has said "not true," nor attempted for a moment to assail the facts asserted!

It is open to any one to point out any untruth or misstatement or misunderstanding, but the old argument—that has been used to sweep back every wave and ripple of the temperance reform since the first and most liberal moderation pledge was suggested fifty years ago is all sufficient—too radical—and a parrot can be taught to repeat those words and have quite as intelligent a comprehension of their import as any of those who solemnly say them over.

It is open to any one to point out any error of statement made, but no such thing is claimed. It is too radical to tell the truth, that is all. It is a patent fact that a foul murder has been committed, and it is fashionable to attribute it to God, but it is difficult to understand how any one who believes in and either loves or fears God dares to commit such a blasphemy and so unjustly outrage the name of God.

The matter is as plain as the sunshine or the rainfal. The RESCUE has stated the truth which other papers and other people suppress, because it is too radical to tell the truth on this matter of most vital importance. Better blaspheme anything than tell the plain noonday patent truth about the national rumgod.

Whenever men engaged in any effort which seeks the welfare of their race, have been accused of being too radical by the world, it has been generally if not invariably the case that their radicalism interpreted was nothing worse than a repetition or a rational application of some article of the sermon on the mount or of the ten commandments. And when any one is shocked or pained or angry at the truth, it is not the truth nor its utterer that is to be pitied or corrected. It is a sick position that the truth offends or that has no better armor than the parrot shriek "too radical."

ISLAM.

From a late editorial of the Bulletin (Sept. 9th) upon the subject of the Moslem faith the reader may be led to believe that converts to Islam may enjoy privileges over and above what we grant gladly to every convict, having just served out his term in the penitentiary—or even the weaker sex, as far as political rights and suffrage are concerned. This is a great error. The convert to Islam simply attains to the privilege of a gentile dog in search for crumbs of compassion among the dignified, stealing grave and lying moslem egotist. For the average follower of Mohamed is the image of the policy of moslem rule. And look we beneath his stoical prayerful and meek outward covering, we have the Arab savage in all his native purity.

There is no need of a comparison of intrinsic merit of theChristian faith to Islam. Either has born fruit the nature of which defies distinction while both were in the keeping of a priestly theocracy intent but upon one object —supreme ecclesiastical dominion. The crusades tended to waken both, somewhat, to the lunacy of their aspiration. The extirmination policy—as a preliminary measure for inauguration of their respective empires—proved a mutual failure. Moslem came nearest being victor in a warfare which certainly was more consistent with the avowed policy of Islam than the spirit of the gospel of Christ.

Now let us regard the final result. Nominal Christianity this day rules the earth. With all its schisms and agonies and convulsions, it brought forth a spirit and a power which smiles at the thought of being thrashed into subjection of its ancient foe. In fact, Christian nations stand guard over this once terrible antagonist lest any one should do him hurt and divide his substance.

There is nothing like conscious weakness to convert a man to mild measures. Islam now comes to us a man of peace. He is happy; and desires the Christian dog to share his paradise. The possibility of being converted eventually to sausage meat need not trouble the proselyte for the present. The Mussulman has a long way to supremacy. Bid him welcome and treat him kindly. You know how it is yourself to be sent among the unbelieving.

We heard a melancholy story of the business tact of the Turk, which testifies that he is but little behind the most advanced thought in our midst. Forty thousand dollars were raised among Christians for relief of a famine stricken district in Asia minor, and entrusted for distribution to Turkish officials. Each, of course allowing himself a percentage(according to his rule of faith) the cost of distribution exceeded the collection by several thousand dollars,which our friend the Turk, however managed to raise by confiscation of property of his starved coreligionists and compatriots.

If true, the Koran has hardly suffered more violence than the gospel among some of its most popular expounders. Were vacant offices plentiful in Turkey, we might to advantage contribute several thousand professionals politicians toward filling such. None we know of but would be a shining light, in the way of rectitude for the most aspiring moslem to follow. And we wouldn't miss them.

Islam had its divisions and schisms also. But its spiritual womb was barren. The faith of Mohamed evidently had its day. While it presumes to have superseded Christ it never knew him. Else its history is but an enlarged edition of an early day occurrence—the disciple getting above the Master.

J. C. KASTNER.

CAL. W. C. T. U.

We wish to call attention to the prize essay plan and to the medals and $1,000 in money given by Dr. R. H. McDonald to the W. C, T. U. for best essays on Intemperance and Tobacco in the public schools of San Francisco. The medals were made by Geo. C. Shreve & Co. Montgomery St., between Bush and Sutter, and are very elegant. One side is engraved handsomely, stating the object of the gift; the reverse has a woman with a sheaf of wheat in one hand, a wreath in the other and her feet planted on a double headed monster; engraved in a semicircle is "Temperance Triumphant," the medal is set in a heavy plain gold band. Money and medals are on exhibition in Geo. C. Shreve & Co's. window. We hope all the readers of the RESCUE who are in San Francisco, will take the trouble to look at this exhibit. It will well repay them. Below is the prize plan.

M. E. CONGDON, Secretary.

"TWIN EVILS, INTEMPERANCE AND TOBACCO."

THE R. H. MCDONALD PRIZE ESSAYS.

The fifteen handred dollars ($1,500) donated to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union by Dr. R. H. McDonald, is to be awarded in the following mauner:

One thousand dollars to be distributed among the public schools of San Francisco for prizes awarded for the best essays on the evil effects of Intemperance and Tobacco, in accordance with the conditions named below.

Five hundred dollars for prize essays on the same subject (Intemperance and Tobacco), for the Public Normal School at San Jose asd the Public High Schools of the State, outside of San Francisco.

This five hundred dollars will be awarded some time in May or June next.

After the work is finished in San Francisco, we shall send out circulars with a detailed statement in regard to the money and exact time of distribution of the State prizes.

I. The High School prizes in each school are, for each Senior Department ten dollars ($10), and for each Middle Department, and each Junior Department eight dollars ($8).

In the Grammar Schools in each school the scholars of the First and Second Grades compete together for one prize of eight dollars ($9).

Those of the Third and Fourth Grades compete together for one prize of five dollars ($5).

Those of the Fifth and Sixth Grades compete together for one prize of four dollars ($4).

In each Primary School containing the Fifth or Sixth Grades the pupils compete together for one prize of four dollars ($4). If the school has only one of these grades the prize is the same, four dollars ($4).

The prize for the Seventh and Eighth Grades of the Grammar and Primary Schools in each school is two dollars ($2) for each grade.

Special provisions will be made for all Primary Schools containing scholars of higher grade than the Fifth; also for the Evening and Ungraded Schools.

Three prizes, one of fifteen dollars ($15) and two of ten dollars (10) each will be awarded in the Normal Class at the Girl's High School Building.

After the prizes have been awarded, the R. H. McDonald twenty-five dollar ($25) goid medal will be awarded to the writer of the best composition, and fifteen dollar ($15) gold medal will be awarded to the writer of second best.

The prizes in the Seventh and Eighth Grades will be awarded for the best speech upon the subject of "Twin evils, Intemperance and Tobacco."

The Normal Class will not compete for the gold medals.

II. Teachers, parents and friends are requested to furnish all the facts possible, and to suggest sources from which the pupils may derive information. This instruction must be given before November 4th, and may form a part of the language instruction, and the essays be credited as a part of the monthly work.

III. Teachers and parents are encouraged to have the pupils write the essays in full at least twice, but no more, previons to the day of final writing, and to correct them; the pupils, if desired, assisting in the work of correction.

This is requested in order that the pupil may have an opportunity for properly arranging and expressing facts and ideas upon the subject, and for improving the manner of expression, through the suggestions of the teacher.

IV. The essays must all be written under the supervision of the class teacher on November 4th. No instruction on the subject is to be given on that day, and no pupil to be permitted to have in possessien any previously written essay, notes or copy, on to receive any assistance from any source whatever.

No manuscript when handed to the teacher,. shall in any way be changed or corrected. nor shall it exceed four pages of foolscap paper, nor contain less than one such page of written matter.

V. During the week following November 4th, all essays must be read in the hea.ing of the class, and the pupils may by vote or otherwise, assist the teachers to determine the best essays—not exceeding one in ten—and those selected are to be marked as worthy of special notice.

Those will be deemed the best which contain the most information segarding the evil effects of liquor and tobacco upon the brain and system.

All manrscripts must be sent to the office of the City Superintendent, on Novamber 14th. and each one must be designated by number, grade, teacher and school, omitting the name of the pupil.

VI. All competing essays shall be the property of the "Union," and any of them may be published in such form as the "Union" may select.

VII. The "Union" will assist each teacher, as far as possible, in obtaining information upon the subject.

VIII. The following schedule of topics may be used, to which others may be added if desired:

1. Brief historical sketch of each evil.
2. How do they affect the wealth of individuals and of nations ?
3. How are they enemies to health and cleanliness ?
4. How do they affect the intellect ?
5. How are they related to crime ?
6. How do they affect home-life ?
7. Illustrate the above as much as possible by facts from history and observation.

The above plan was presented to the Board of Education for modification or amendment. Permission has been granted by the Board to offer the prizes, and this plan adopted.

This will reach between 30,000 and 40,000 children in this city.

The Temperance Union desires that a similar plan be adopted in every town in the State. Very respectfully.

MRS. P. D. BROWNE, President.
MRS. M. E. CONGDON, Secretary.

IN MEMORIAM.

Dr. James G. Holland who was for seven or eight years chief editor of Scribner's magazine and gave it much of its elevated character, died last week. One of America's greatest and best men. Of rare and varied talent, turned always to good account, a copious, vigorous writer, a keen observer and impartial critic of passing events of church or state, he gave no uncertain sound, but was always pronounced and positive on every public question and on the side of morality, justice, patriotism and Christian civilization. Probably there is not an incident of his life or an article he has written, that will ever be quoted to dim the pure lustre of his character, or as other than befitting and worthy of a grand, noble, manly, honest, virtuous gentleman, patriot and philanthropist.

His memory claims a tender, affectionate devotion from all good men of this and other countries. His is the honor of having lived to make this country and this world better than they were, and while our language continues to be understood, James G. Holland will live as a teacher and exemplar of all that is good, honest, virtuous, beautiful and ennobling.

He was more than a hero, more than a prophet.

Died.—Oct. 3, 1881 at Rough and Ready, Mary Augusta Melbourne aged 20 years. She was an active efficient member of Perseverance Lodge, No. 387 I. O. G. T. a devoted earnest friend of temperance and a highly esteemed member of society. The lodge passed resolutions of special love and affection for their deceased sister and duly honor and reverence her memory.

WOODLAND.—Chrysopolis Lodge of Woodland on the 12th instant, passed resolutions of respect to the memory of Sister Retta J. Burton, one of its brightest members and truest friends, whose life and daily walk and conversation, were an example for all Good Templars to emulate.

CRYSTAL LODGE S. F. passed memorial resolutions on the 26 ult on the death of President Garfield and in place of the usual Good of the Order engaged in prayer for the bereaved widow and orphans.

A PUBLIC meeting will be held every day from 6 A. M. till 9 P. M. during the months of October, November, and December, at the tables of the W. C. T. U. Coffee House 629 Sacramento St. A good lunch will exercise a very inspiring influence. Admission free but a small fee taken on going out.

DIRECTORY OF LODGES

Under the direction of

GRAND LODGE, I. O. G. T.

OF CALIFORNIA.

Requests for alterations or corrections in this department should be addressed to Geo. B. Katzenstein, G. W. S., Sacramento.

ALAMEDA COUNTY.

NO. LODGE. MEETS. POSTOFFICE. DEPUTY.

180 San Leandro, M., San Leandro, G.Smith
193 Fountain, M., Oakland, J. A, Gilman, 918 Brown street.
200 Livermore, F., F. A. Anthony.
202 Laurel, F., Haywards, Geo. Bramall.
206 West Berkeley, Sa.,W. B.,Mrs.L.H.Lowe
286 Athens. Sa., Oakland, C. E. Quigley.
358 Durant, F., East Berkeley, A. H. Broad
384 Brooklyn, Th., E. Oakland, H. S. Smith
386 Washington, Sa., Washington Corners, A. O. Rix.
412 Prohibition, Sa. West Oakland, C. T. Poulter, No. 972 Cypress street.
420 Temescal, Tu., North Temescal, Fred. Esmond.
467 Pleasanton, W., Pleasanton, H. Morris.
470 Alameda, Tu., West End, Rev. G.Morris

AMADOR COUNTY.

125 Summit, Sa., Plymouth, Miss Mary M. Blower.
152 Amador, Th., Amador, Jas. L. Mayon.
214 Oleta, Th., Oleta, Adelia Votaw.
225 Sutter Creek, Tu., Sutter Creek, J. H. Giles, M. D.
241 Ione Valley, F., Ione Val., J. F. Stewart
245 Mt. Echo, Sa., Ione City, J. W. Sibole.
267 Iron Clad, Fr., Drytown, D. R. Miller.
280 Jackson, Tu., Jackson, Addie Turner.
281 Volcano, Sa., Volcano, F. J. Cleveland
283 Pine Grove, W., Pine Grove, Mrs Fanny J. Bradshaw.
297 Live Oak, Sa., Plymouth, M. D. L. Stumpff.

BUTTE COUNTY.

104 Welcome, W., Cherokee Flat, Andrew Rapp.
123 Victory, Tu., Biggs, James Burner.
177 Samaritan, Sa., Chico, T. B. Hart.
194 Fidelity, F., Chico, Wm. Chambers.
207 Northern Star, F., Oroville, W. S. Read.
222 Taylor, Su., Forbestown, W. M. Crane.
240 Crystal Fount, Sa., Gridley, H. C. Wharton.
262 Floral, Su., Biggs, James McNulty.
285 Dayton, Su., Grainland, Jas. O. March.
289 Nord. Sa., Nord, Miss Cappie Mills.
316 Webster, Sa., Chico, W. M. Thorp.
402 Nelson, Sa. Nelson, W. D. Parker.
404 Rising Star, F., Chico, Rev. P. Powers.
413 Messilla Valley, Th., Pentz, R. H. Hawkins.

CALAVERAS COUNTY.

100 Milton, Sa., Milton, J. F. Beckett.
106 Mountain Ranch, Sa., Mountain Ranch, John Lewis.
121 Chaparral, Sa., Jenny Lind, Wm. C. Sinclair.
179 Logan, Sa., Camanche, William Pitt.
212 Charity, Tu., Copperopolis, Louis Honey
231 Hope, Sa., Milton, Jas. Clothier, Jr.
343 Bear Mountain, Tu., Angels Camp, William W. Heughes
345 Big Tree, Tu., Sheep Ranch, Mrs. W. T. Hull.
348 Mokelumne, W., Mokelumne Hill, Mrs. M. H. Leavett.
361 Murphys, Sa., Murphys, A. J. Cooke.
395 Faith, W., Telegraph City, H. H. Saunders.
407 Calaveras, Sa., San Andreas, W.W.Wood

COLUSA COUNTY.

119 Independent, Sa., College City, W. H. Reardon.
138 New Hope, Sa., Willows, E. M. Tyler.
164 Newville, Sa., Newville, Geo. Scribner.
171 Elk Creek, Sa., Elk Creek, J. S. West.
199 Sheet Iron, Sa., S. Iron, J. M. Morris
205 Social, Tu., Princeton, Nelson Butler.
319 Protection, M., Colusa, J. B. Danner
379 Bridgeport, Su., Sycamore, P. A. Earp.

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY.

110 Mount Diablo, Th., Somersville, Wm. J. Laird.
112 Reform, Th., Pacheco, Thomas Simpson
116 Brentwood, Tu., Antioch, Mrs.S. Smith
255 Star of Empire, Sa,, Judsonville, William Robinson.
288 Carbondale, W., Nortonville, Mrs. Rebecca Evans.
330 Lily, Sa., Brentwood, Alison Byer.
331 Twilight, M., Walnut Creek. J. M. Hinman.
349 Excelsior, Th., Byron, W. M. Moore.

DEL NORTE COUNTY.

398 Crescent City, Sa., Crescent City, R. S. McLellan.

EL DORADO COUNTY.

455 Georgetown, Su., Georgetown, S. Watson.
456 Placerville, Tu., Placerville, Rev. B. F. Taylor.
457 Mt. Pleasant, Sa., Grizzly Flat, Stephen Jeffrey.
462 El Dorado, Th., Diamond Springs, C.D. Brooke.

FRESNO COUNTY.

243 Eden, W., Kingsburg, A. A. Smith.
290 Madera, Sa., Madera, D. F. Edwards.
365 Blooming, Sa., King's River, Flora McCapes.
388 "C. C. Colony.," M., Fresno City, C. E. Spofford.
390 Wild Flower, Sa., Wild Flower, Rev. John Yeargin.
397 Valley View, —— Selma, J. E. Whitson.
409 Fresno, F., Fresno, George Studer.
421 Star, Sa., Borden, J. G. Crowder.
471 Fresno Flats, Sa., Fresno Flats, B. M. Maddox.

HUMBOLDT COUNTY.

269 Humboldt, Tu., Eureka, L.B.Kingsbury
270 Mountain, Su., Bridgeville, T. M. Burns.
322 Hydesville, M., Hydesville, C. M. Knowles.
362 Petrolia, Sa., Petrolia, E. D. Daugherty
363 North Star, Sa., Arcata, W. Y. Fickle.
367 Rohnerville, Sa.. Rohnerville, Mrs. Mary Keyler.
400 Trinidad, Su., Trinidad, N. F. Neely, Sr.
439 Port Kenyon, M., Port Kenyon, J. D. Ferrill.
458 Upper Mattolle, F., Upper Mattolle, W. H. Roscoe.
460 Table Bluff, Sa., Table Bluff, J. C. Foss
464 Garberville, Sa., Garberville, A.W.Mock

KERN COUNTY.

237 Kernville, Tu., Kernville, Wm. Pollard

LAKE COUNTY.

350 Middletown, W., Middletown, J. L. Read.

LASSEN COUNTY.

211 Lake View, Sa., Janesville, Samuel H. Painter.
355 Mount Hope, Sa., Hayden Hill, Mrs. A. T. Stanley.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

151 Santa Ana, W., Santa Ana, H. E. Ford
173 Pasadena, F., Pasadena, H. G. Bennett.
174 Pomona, Th., Pomona, D. N. Burritt,
233 Downey, F., Downey, Mrs. Abbie W. Livermore.
238 Westminster, F., Westminster, R. T. Harris.
246 Orange, F., Orange, J. W. Osburn.
251 Artesia, F., Norwalk, M. G. Miller.
258 El Monte, Th., El Monte, M. F. Quinn.
276 Spadra, F., Spadra, J. B. Parker.
299 Merrill, Sa., Los Angeles, Mrs. Mary L. Gould.
473 Savannah, Tu., Savannah, Miss A. Ellis

MARIN COUNTY.

244 San Rafael, F., San Rafael, Rev. W. M. Woodward.
252 Tomales, Sa., Tomales, W. F. Bassett

MARIPOSA COUNTY.

157 Cathey's Valley, Sa., Indian Gulch, S. M. Pate.
382 Coulterville, F., Coulterville, John W. Reed.

MENDOCINO COUNTY.

101 Manchester,Sa., Manchester, H. B. Scott
117 Caspar, Sa., Caspar, J. S. Ross.
153 Boone, Sa., Booneville, T. E. Rawles.
259 Willitsville, Tu., Willits, J.C. Thompson
333 Covelo, Sa., Covelo. Rev. J. S. Fisher.
334 Little River, Sa., L. River, C. A. McFaul
338 Wideawake, Sa., Westport, Miss E. N. Fowler.
341 Hopland, Sa., Hopland, Eliza Dooley.
344 Mt. Nebo, Sa., Point Arenas, J. G. Wooden.
380 Rescue, Tu., Mendocino, James Griffin.
396 Ukiah, Tu., Ukiah, Geo. McCowen.
430 Gualala, Sa., Gualala, James N Ward.
437 Navarro, Tu., Navarro, Eugene Peeples.
438 Albion, Sa., Albion, B. Perry.

MERCED COUNTY.

223 Plainsburg, Sa., Plainsburg, William Lauder.
279 Snelling. Su., Snelling, G. W. Smith,
298 Central Point, Sa., Central Point, S. A. Smith.
376 Merced Falls, Su., Merced Falls, Mrs. H. Nelson.
459 Merced, M., Merced, James Corley.

MODOC COUNTY.

129 Lake City, Tu., Lake City, John S Linscott.
149 Alturas, F., Alturas, Preston Hays.
230 Cedarville, Th., Cedarville, W. R. Brown
275 Mt. Bidwell W., Fort Bidwell, F. Anderson.

MONO COUNTY.

191 Chapel, Sa., Coleville, C. M. Taylor.
346 Pro Bono Publico, M., Bodie, T, Todhunter.

MONTEREY COUNTY.

131 Salinas, M., Salinas City, E. K. Abbott.
357 Del Monte, W., Monterey, T. G. Lambert.
446 Castroville, Th., Castroville, A. H. Longley.

NAPA COUNTY.

111 Aqua Pura, Sa., Napa, C. C. Dunn.
271 St. Helena, M., St. Helena, Rev. James Mitchell.
368 Monroe, Sa., Calistoga, H. E. Cyrus.
385 Yountville, F., Yountville, S. C. Brown.

NEVADA COUNTY.

12 Sylvania, Tu., Grass Valley, Elam Briggs
201 Nevada, F., Nevada City, J. M. Walling.
304 Donner Lake, F., Truckee, A. C. Cooke.
369 North San Juan, Sa., North San Juan, David Redding.
387 Perseverance, W., Rough and Ready, Wm. Grant.

PLACER COUNTY.

107 Centennial, Tu., Colfax, Mrs. E. D. Story
127 Star of the Hill, Su., Forest Hill. J. B. Burke.
133 Crystal Water, Sa., Michigan Bluff, F. B. Ellsworth.
136 Rosy Crown, Sa., Iowa Hill, J. S. Lakin.
150 Auburn, W., Auburn, Jno. R. Winders.
216 Nil Desperandum, Sa., Dutch Flat, Charles E. Uren.
218 Isabella, Su., Gold Run, Wm. Jones.
260 Sheridan, Sa., Sheridan, J. E. Jesse.
261 Roseville, Sa., Roseville, Mrs. J. D. Pratt.
313 Rocklin, Tu,, Rocklin, Carlton L. Clow.
339 Newcastle, Su., Newcastle, G. D. Kellogg.
406 Ophir, Sa., Ophir, Warren Reed.
451 Granite, Sa., Penryn, S. A. Wood.

PLUMAS COUNTY.

215 Taylorville-Rescue, F., Taylorville. Miss S. A. Hardgrave.
217 Crescent, W., Crescent Mills, Warren Kelly.
227 Bloomfield, Tu., Quincy, N. H. Hapgood.
228 Miners Sa., Greenville, Olive Whitney.
360 Hope of Eureka Hill, Sa., Eureka Mills, Thomas W. Jenkin.
381 La Porte, Sa., La Porte, G. L. Reed.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY.

2 Siloam, Sa., Sacramento, Mrs. M. A. Alsip.
51 Tu., Capital, Sacramento, Ed. Katzenstein.
144 Aerial, Sa., Michigan Bar, A. M. Addington.
183 Cosumnes, Sa., Cosumnes, W. W. Wade.
184 Star of the Plains, F., Florin, J. T. Amos.
188 Georgiana, Su.. Isleton, Ida Gardiner.
203 Cresco, Tu., Galt, James Ferguson.
248 Elk Grove, Tu., Elk Grove, Rev. A. J. Compton.
287 Unity, M., Folsom, Mrs. J. F. Howe.

SAN BENITO COUNTY.

134 San Juan, F., San Juan, Mrs.M.A. Flint
424 Ruby, Sa., Hollister, L. Thornton.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

220 San Bernardino, M., San Bernardino, R. H. Curtis.
284 Riverside, W., Riverside, W. H. Cross.
443 Rincon, Sa., Chino, Charles Hidden.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

242 Home, Sa., San Luis Rey. D. R. Foss.
263 Golden Rule, Tu., San Diego, J.W.Wescott.
264 Poway. Sa., Poway, G. W. Butterfield.
351 Monument, Tu., San Diego, O. N. Sanford.
435 Silver Gate, F., National City, J. J. Caswell.

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY.

7 California, Th., San Francisco, A. V. Thompson.
114 Evening Star, Th., San Francisco, R. B. Allen, No. 2607 Clay street.
120 Headlight, W., San Francisco, William Swabel, 235 O'Farrel,
130 Constitution, F., San Francisco, Frank A. Davis, Mo. 334 Fremont street.
160 Mission Star, Tu., San Francisco, Wm. Gorhan.
185 Life Boat, M., San Francisco, J. Moran
186 Golden Gate, Tu., San Francisco, W. P. Joseph, 2422 California street.
291 International, M., San Francisco, David Kerr, Nos. 47 & 49 Beale street.
292 Kentucky, W., San Francisco, W. F. Barry.
293 Valley, Th., San Francisco, W. K. Forsyth.
307 Pleasant Valley, M., San Francisco, T. H. Downing, No. 10 Market street.
314 Spring Valley, Tu., San Francisco, John E. Cline.
417 Crystal, M., South San Franciseo, Mrs. A. P. Ellis.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.

115 Lockeford, W., Lockeford, Miss Ada Locke.
139 Woodbridge, M., Woodbridge, C. L. Newton.
182 Stockton, Tu., Stockton, M. J. Nightingale.
189 Lodi, F., Lodi, Geo. W. Hill.
253 Linden, F., Linden, Jas. Wasley.
254 Mt. Vernon, F., Stockton, Geo. Norton.
323 Farmington, Sa., Farmington, Mrs. O. D. Dyke.
469 Wildwood, Sa., Atlanta, E. L. Moore.
472 Dexter, Sa., Dexter, John Harris.

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY.

442 Arroyo Grande, Th., Arroyo Grande, H. M. Osgood.
444 San Luis Obispo, F., San Luis Obispo, W. P. Barnett.
445 Cambria, Sa., Cambria, Thaddeus Sherman.
447 Cayucos, Th., Cayucos, J. L. Raines.

SAN MATEO COUNTY.

56 Ocean, Sa., Halfmoon Bay, J. Compton.
190 Ocean Queen, Sa., Pescadero, Mrs. A. W. Goulson.
408 San Gregorio, F. San Gregorio, Adolph Shields.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

140 Santa Barbara, F., Santa Barbara, Anna L. Smith.
178 Rose of Lompoc, Sa., Lompoc, E. A. Gregg.
196 Stuart, S., Lompoc, W. B. Holland
204 Goleta, Sa., Goleta, F. E. Kellogg, Jr.
208 Carpinteria, Sa., Carpinteria, Geo. E. Robinson.
268 Vesper, Sa., Guadalupe, J. E. Murphy.
354 Seaside, Tu., Santa Barbara, P.L.Moore
428 Montecito, Th., Santa Barbara, Geo. Ferrier.
434 Lompoc Valley, Su., Lompoc, De Witt Hubbell.
436 Los Alamos, Sa., Los Alamos, Mrs. K. D. Hilton.
441 Positive, Sa., Santa Maria, Mrs. M. M. Thornburgh.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

17 Garden City, F. San Jose, D. J. Mitchel.
128 Columbia, M., Gilroy, J. W. Thomasson.
295 Granger, Sa., San Jose, Mrs. L. J. Bacon
327 Golden Wreath, F., Mountain View, W. T. Triplett.
328 Victoria, W., Los Gatos, W. D. Hudson.
393 Bay View, Sa., Santa Clara, L. B. Alexander.
399 Santa Clara, M., Santa Clara, Elmer E. Carey.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

126 Watsonville, Tu., Watsonville, C. E. Taylor.
392 Pacific, Su., Boulder Creek, J. W. Berry
426 Ben Lomond, Su., Felton, S. T. Jones.

SHASTA COUNTY.

102 Reading, Sa., Reading, J. H. Cooper.
155 Igo, Su., Igo, E. L. Ballou.
213 Copper City, Sa., Copper City, S. S. Stickley.
425 Battle Creek, Su., Ball's Ferry, Mrs. R. E. Winsell.
449 Mountain Pride, Su., Shingletown, C. J. Ball.
453 McDonald, F., Milville, J. J. Kem.
454 Eureka, Th., Anderson, J. W. Spann.

SISKIYOU COUNTY.

118 Henley, Sa., Henley, A. G. Smith.
142 Mt. Shasta, Th., Mt. Shasta, Mrs. Belle Martin.
273 Mt. Bolivar,Sa., Callahans, Caroline M. Hayden.
468 Siskiyou, Sa., Oro Fino, L. W. Miller.
468 Snow Cap, Sa., Edgewood, C. H. Stone.

SIERRA COUNTY.

265 Forest City, F., Forest City, H. P. Beckford.

359 Sierra City, Sa., Sierra City, Thomas Wright.
372 Alaska, Sa., Pike City, J. H. Beresford.

SOLANO COUNTY.

27 Mount Delight, Sa., Cordelia, F. A. Chadburn.
64 Vallejo, Tu., Vallejo, Charles Daly.
137 Phœnix, Th., Benicia, H. A. Booth.
239 Denverton, Sa., Denverton, C. E. Garfield.
318 Pride of the River, W., Rio Vista, Albt. Baker.
320 Fairfield, M., Fairfield, A. J. Buckles.
364 Dixon, Th., Dixon, Stewart McBride.
415 Alamo, F., Elmira, G. W. Frazer.
461 Willow Springs, F., Birds Landing, Wm. T. Kennedy.

SONOMA COUNTY.

32 Star of Hope, M., Healdsburg, George W. Dow.
146 Horicon, Sa., Fisherman's Bay, J. E. Hickman.
156 Valley Ford, Sa., Valley Ford, Benj. Fowler.
161 Petaluma, M., Petaluma, A. G. Twist.
166 Geyser, Sa., Geyserville, Mrs. E. Winder.
167 Sebastopol, Th., Sebastopol, J. U. Graeff
176 Forestville, M., Forestville, J. E. McIntosh.
256 Bloomfield, Th., Bloomfield, P. C. Smith.
274 Fulton, F., Fulton, Frank Briggs.
336 Enterprise, Sa., Guerneville, H. H. Peckinpah.
370 Santa Rosa, Tu., Santa Rosa, J. H. Richardson.
371 Progressive, Sa., Windsor, F. T. Welch.
375 Dauntless, W., Stony Point, H. O. Brink
378 Two Rock, Sa., Petaluma, M. L. Freeman
405 Azalea, Th., Occidental, D. N. Craig

STANISLAUS COUNTY.

109 Ceres, Sa., Ceres, P. W. Cook.
247 Fairview, Sa., Turlock, S. V. Porter.
249 Star of Cottonwood, Sa., Hill's Ferry Matthew R. Lyle.
266 Morning Star, F., Modesto, J. J. Porter
326 Oakdale, Tu., Oakdale, Byron Seeber.
335 Knight's Ferry, W., Knight's Ferry, J. W. Dunlap.
462 Friendship, Sa., Hill's Ferry, Clara Randal.

SUTTER COUNTY.

97 Meridian, Sa., Meridian, E. G. Thornbrough.
158 Good Shepherd, F, Live Oak, A H. Hewitt.
172 Harmony, Sa., Nicolaus, D. G. Tilton.
219 Defiance, Sa., Pleasant Grove, T. J. Pierce.
321 June, Sa., Yuba City, Mrs. M. E. Moore
440 Yuba City Sa., Yuba City, Ed. Ellington.
452 North Butte, Su., West Butte, H. S. Graves.

TEHAMA COUNTY.

192 Red Bluff, F., Red Bluff, M. J. Frank.
198 Tehama, Tu., Tehama, A. V. Wheeler.
308 Henleyville, Sa. Henleyville, W. J. Gill
309 Paskenta, Sa., Paskenta, J. R. Whitlock.
317 Pride of the Sierras, Tu., Red Bluff, J. M. Saffell.
427 Paradise, Sa., Riceville, C. S. Jobe.
433 Hercules, Sa., Red Bluff, O. W. Burress

TRINITY COUNTY.

162 Sicilian, Su., Trinity Centre, L. E. Owings.
300 Beacon, Sa., Weaverville, G. B. Bassham
303 Western Star, Su., Hay Fork, John H. Vanderhoff.

TULARE COUNTY.

48 Visalia, F., Visalia, J. H. Haines.
159 Fairfield, F., Lemoore, J. D. Travis.
169 Grangeville, Sa., Grangeville, John Warswick.
181 Jonesa, Th., Hanford, G. T. Thornton.
195 Tulare, Tu., Tulare, Rev. F. H. Wales.
296 Hanford, Tu., Hanford, L. E. Cheadle.
301 Plano, Th., Plano, Rev. J. W. Elder.
302 Porterville, Sa., Porterville, G. A. Williamson.
325 Lakeside, Sa., Hanford, M. L. Short.
329 Pride of Tulare, F., Noradell, A. L. Cottle.
383 Woodville, Sa., Hunsaker, Rev. John Wood.
391 Lone Oak, W., Hanford, S. A. Allen.
394 Farmersville, Sa., Farmersville. George Dean.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

122 Confidence, Su., Sonora, J. D. Williams.
135 Groveland, M., Groveland, Benj. Hunter.
262 Tuolumne, Su., Chinese Camp, W. H. Hosmer.
294 Jamestown, Sa., Jamestown. Miss Rebecca App
324 Bald Mountain, Tu., Sonora, Otis E. Greenwood.
336 Quartz Mountain, Su., Jamestown, Arthur B. Morgan.
337 Table Mountain, Su., Jamestown, Jane Baynon.
340 Soulsbyville, Sa., Soulsbyville, W. H. Barron.
342 Mountain View, Th., Columbia, George McNeil.

VENTURA COUNTY.

209 Constancy, F., Ventura, Miss Myra Walbridge.
221 Scenega, Sa., Scenega, L. P. Guiberson.
235 Santa Paula, Sa., Santa Paula, Sam'l T. Todd.
236 Hueneme, Sa., Hueneme, Mary E. Clark.
411 Saticoy, Th., Saticoy, S. V. Tietsort.
416 Springville, Sa., Springville, Samuel Guthrie.
418 Mound, Sa., Ventura, Tyler Bither.
422 Ojai Valley, F. Nordhoff, Thomas Barrows.

YOLO COUNTY.

145 Antelope, Sa., Dunnigans, W. B. Young.
163 Yolo, Tu., Yolo, J. H. Miller.
165 Winters, F., Winters, V. Morris.
210 Chrysopolis, W., Woodland, J. J. Bowman.
224 Orion, Th., Davisville, Miss Nettie Marden.
366 Success, W., Grafton, M. C. Winchester
419 Capay, Th., Capay, J. T. Brown.
429 Pleasant Prairie, Su., Plainfield, E. L. Cox.
431 Faithful, Su., Black's Station, John F. Dillon.

YUBA COUNTY.

25 Marysville, F., Marysville, Frank W. Potter.
108 Knoxdale, F., Brownsville, Mrs. S. W. Knox.
141 Cordua, Sa., Marysville, J. E. McMillan.
148 Rising Sun, F., Camptonville, Wm. Moore,
197 Wheatland, Tu., Wheatland, C. E. Justis.
226 Alpine, Sa., Strawberry Valley, C. T. Prindle.
278 Mountain Guard, F., Smartsville, J. A. Flint.
423 Prairie, Sa. Marysville, W. E. Gleason.
448 Elizabeth, Sa., Wheatland, T. S. Carr.

ARIZONA.

1 Garden Valley, M., Phœnix, Geo. H. Rothrock.
4 Tucson, F., Tucson, Miss Julia Ingham.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

7 Hilo, Sa., Hilo, J. H. Maby.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, Sa., Yokohama, Geo. W. Elmer.

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384	Alameda,	James S. Naismith,	Oakland.
241	Amador,	Rev. I. D. Wood,	Ione.
104	Butte,	J. B. Mullen,	Cherokee
361	Calaveras,	A. J. Cooke,	Murphys.
319	Colusa,	Jacob Myers,	Colusa.
288	Contra Costa,	F. Clifford,	Nortonville.
269	Humboldt,	W. F. Brown,	Eureka.
299	Los Angeles,	W. D. Gould,	Los Angeles.
459	Merced	Geo. E. Isaacs,	Merced.
131	Monterey,	H. V. Moorehouse,	Salinas.
201	Nevada,	Samuel Clutter,	Nevada.
127	Placer,	J. C. Hawver,	Forest Hill.
228	Plumas,	Moses Bull	Greenville.
248	Sacramento,	A. K. Crawford,	Elk Grove.
220	San Bernardino,	H. C. Brooke,	S. Bern'd'o
351	San Diego,	S. Whitmore,	San Diego.
114	San Francisco,	C. H. Peterson,	U. S. Marshal's office.
182	San Joaquin,	Wm. Jones,	Stockton.
56	San Mateo,	J. Compton,	Half Moon Bay.
178	Santa Barbara,	Rev. S. S. Fisk,	Lompoc.
102	Shasta,	J. N. Chapell,	Reading.
452	Sutter and Yuba,	H. S. Graves,	Yuba City
415	Solano,	G. W. Frazer,	Elmira.
356	Sonoma,	H. H. Peckinpah,	Guerneville.
192	Tehama,	G. W. Jeffris	Red Bluff.
300	Trinity,	Geo. B. Jumper,	Weaverville.
195	Tulare,	Rev. F. H. Wales,	Tulare.
324	Tuolumne,	I. T. Holland,	Sonora.
236	Ventura,	L. C. Clark,	Hueneme.
366	Yolo,	J. A. Black,	Grafton.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, Wm. Walker, Yokohama.

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386 Alameda, Mrs. V. A. Rix, Washington.
267 Amador, W. O. Clark, Drytown.
470 Alameda, Rev. Geo. Morris, West End.
404 Butte, Rev. Peter Powers, Chico.
243 Fresno, A. A. Smith, Kingsburg.
161 Calaveras, H. R. Hughes, Douglas Flat.
290 Fresno, E. W. Turner, Madera.
207 Kern, A. T. Colton, Bakersfield.
299 Los Angeles, Will D. Gould, Los Angeles
299 Los Angeles, Jesse Yarnell, Los Angeles
396 Mendocino, W. F. Wkitney, Ukiah.
246 Merced, George E. Isaacs, Merced.
126 Monterey, J. C. Aston, Watsonville
201 Nevada, Niles Searls, Nevada City
12 Nevada, C. E. Clinch, Grass Valley.
203 Sacramento, G. B. Katzenstein, Sac'to.
130 San Fran'co, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, S.F.
185 San F'co, Mrs. E. P. Stevens, 1907 Bush
114 San Francisco, C. H, Peterson, S. F.
182 San Joaquin, B. F. Bagley, Stockton.
189 San Joaquin, W. R. Ellis, Lodi.
200 San Joaquin, Rev. C. S. Haswell, Lodi.
178 Santa Barbara, J. W. Webb, Lompoc.
32 Santa Clara, Rev. W.T. Mayne, San Jose
295 Santa Clara, Rev. D. E. Bushnell, San Jose.
302 Santa Cruz, G.M. McWain, Boulder Cr'k
425 Shasta, Dr. J. F. Winsell, Ball's Ferry
64 Solano, Dr. I. S. Halsey, Vallejo.
185 San Francisco, Capt. A. D. Wood, S. F.
370 Sonoma, D. S. Sacry, Santa Rosa.
32 Sonoma, C. B. Proctor, Healdsburg.
32 Sonoma, J. G. Dow, Healdsburg.
156 Sonoma, Mrs. C. E. Fowler, Valley Ford
167 Sonoma, Rev. F. J. Culver, Sebastopol.
291 San Francisco, Wm. Crowhurst, S. F.
165 Yolo, William Sims, Winters.
224 Yolo, B. H. Hoag, Davisville.
419 Yolo, J. H. Norton, Capay.
25 Yuba, G. M. McWain, Marysville.
148 Yuba, Joseph Erwin, Camptonville.

ARIZONA.

3 Pima, Rev. G. H. Adams, Tucson.

JAPAN.

1 Japan, Daniel Jamison, Yokohama.

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NAME.	LOCATION.	OFFICER.
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Amador City	Amador	M
Brentwood,	Brentwood,	Sadie Defferbach
Crystal,	Brownsville,	S. W. Knox.
Colfax,	Colfax,	Mrs. E. D. Story
Crescent,	Judsonville,	Wm. Ellis,
Cloverdale,	Cloverdale,	Miss P. Sholes,
Colusa,	Colusa,	Mrs. L. Spect,
Davisville,	Davisville,	Miss K. Kelly,
Excelsior,	East Oakland,	W. M. Cord,
Evening Star	Pine Grove	James Wells,
Fresno	Fresno City	W. H. Donahue
Fidelity	Jackson	Rev. J. H. Wythe.
Forbestown,	Forbestown,	Flor. E. Morse
Forest City,	Forest City,	Mrs. S. A. Laury
Forestville,	Forestville,	H. Hanson,
Franklin,	F. School H's,	Mrs. Moore.
Guerneville,	Guerneville,	Mrs. E. Bagley,
Healdsburg	Healdsburg	C. Alexander.
Hanford,	Tulare,	Mrs. M. Plummer
Ione City	Ione City	P. B. Buchanan
Live Oak	Shenandoa V'y	J. W. Winans.
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Lakeport,	Lakeport,	Geo. Tucker,
Lodi,	Lodi,	C. S. Haswell,
Lu Ellar,	Chico,	P. Powers
Mount'n View,	Columbia,	P. S. Peters,
Middletown,	Middletown,	Miss K. Stark,
Merced,	Merced,	G. E. Isaacs,
Oakland,	Oakland,	Wm. Taylor,
Ocean Spray,	Westport,	A. Gordon,
Oakdale	Oakdale	Byron Seeber.
Pomona	Pomona	H. Eno.
Pescadero,	Pescadero,	Liz. Fairgrieve
Pleas't Templar,	Prairie,	M. J. McMillan
Arcata,	Arcata,	
Alamo,	Alamo.	B. F. Hall
Cold Water,	Somerville,	Sadie Hauxhurst
Cathedral Oaks	Cathedral Oaks	Miss J. Syme
Elizabeth,	Spenceville,	J. L. Wallis.
Excelsior,	Byron,	W. M. Moore
French Gulch,	French Gulch,	Mrs. J. Syme.
Goleta,	Goleta,	F. E. Kellogg.
Home Band,	Vallejo,	H. Smith.
Half Moon Bay	H. M. Bay,	Lizzie Goulson.
Liberty,	Liberty,	Emma Howard
Morning Star,	Plymouth,	David Grounds
Morning Star,	Modesto,	Clara Vesey.
Mountain Hope,	Mok Hill,	Mrs. N. A. Leavit.
Mendocino,	Mendocino,	Mrs. B. A. Paddleford
Oleta,	Oleta,	Mrs. C. R. Miller.
Pentz,	Pentz,	R. H. Hawkins
Petaluma,	Petaluma,	Mrs. Gilman,
Penryn,	Penryn,	M. L. Wood,
Pasadena,	Pasadena,	Sister Porter,
Rocklin,	Rocklin,	Mrs. R. A. Mills.
Rose Bud,	Woodland,	Mrs C H Sprague
Ruby Seal	Michigan Bar	A M. Addington
Riverside,	Riverside,	Mrs. Fessenden
Red Bluff,	Red Bluff,	Mrs. M. J. Mayhew.
Rising Star,	Lockeford,	H. M. Locke.
Redding,	Redding,	J. N. Chappell.
Saticoy,	Saticoy,	Miss Mattie Seward
Soulsbyville,	Soulsbyville,	J. W. Bluett
Sparkling Water,	San Andreas,	Agnes Mercer
Sutter Creek	Sutter Creek	Wm. Wadge.
San Juan,	San Juan,	Miss C. Flint.
Sacramento,	Sacramento,	Mrs M Gouldin
San B'nard'o,	San Bernar'o,	Sister Ford,
San Diego,	San Diego,	Mrs. H. B. Rice
S. B'ventura,	S. B'ventura,	R. H. Witherill,
Santa Barb'a,	Santa Barb'r,	Mrs. S. M. Cool
Sheridan,	Sheridan,	Y. Dougherty,
White Lily,	Tulare City	Willis Faust
Wheatland,	Wheatland,	W. J. McFee
Washington,	Wasn't'n C'r,	Mr. Chase,
Yuba City,	Yuba City,	Mrs. Wilcoxen.
Well Spring,	Nortonville,	J. H. Watkins
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ALTERNATES.—Will D. Gould, Los Angeles; C. C. Church, San Diego; W. P. Barnett, San Luis Obispo; Mrs. M. J. Mayhew, Red Bluff.

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at San Francisco on Tuesday, Oct. 3d, 1882, commencing at 10 a. m.

Directory of Lodges of Good Templars in the City of San Francisco.

NO.	NAME.	MEETS.	LOCATION OF HALL.
7	California,	Th.,	Temperance Hall, No. 18½ Eddy street.
114	Evening Star,	Th.,	Grand Central Hall, 997 Market st., cor. of 6th.
120	Headlight,	W.,	1620 Pacific Aveuue, near Polk.
			Polk st., near Sacramento.
130	Constitution,	F.,	Shiel's Hall, 32 O'Farrell st.
160	Mission Star,	Tu.,	King's Hall, 2131 Mission st., bet. 17th and 18th.
185	Life Boat,	M.,	No. 118 Jackson st., near Front.
186	Golden Gate,	Tu.,	Hamilton Hall, cor. Steiner and Geary sts.
291	International,	M.,	Grand Central Hall, Market st., cor. of 6th.
293	Valley,	Th.,	Fell Street Presbyterian Church, bet. Laguna and Octavia sts.
307	Pleasant Valley,	M.,	Comerford's Hall Church st., bet. 27th and 28th.
314	Spring Valley,	Tu.,	Union Hall, cor. Fillmore and Greenwich sts.
417	Crystal,	M.,	Myrtle Hall, Railroad and 7th avenue.
308	Presidio,	M.,	Presidio Barracks.
314	Spring Valley,	Tu.,	Union Hall, cor. Fillmore and Greenwich sts.
332	Sparta,	Sa.,	Grand Western Hall, cor. Bush and Polk sts.

Grand Lodge of Oregon.

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11 Capital, S., Salem, C. W. Scriber.
17 Hillsboro, S., Hillsboro, W. L. Weathered.
23 La Creole, Tu., Dallas, Jno. S. Ashbaugh
36 Silver, S., Silverton, Frank Simeral.
39 Rosa, S., Salem, P. R. Winslow.
40 Astoria, Tu., Astoria, J. O. Bozorth.
43 Marion, S., Hubbard, Mileon B. Kester.
57 Milwaukee, S., Milwaukee, A. Luelling.
74 Val Fontis, S., Zena, Charles Philips.
80 John Day, S., Canyon City, Fred P. Horsley.
86 Nonpareil, W., Portland, E. W. Ryan.
94 Lone Star, S., Clackamas, W. H. Wilmot.
115 Brooklyn, F., East Portland, James McGrew.
118 Sheridan, W., Sheridan, H. Z. Foster.
136 Forest Grove, S., Forest Grove, J. T. Whalley.
159 Delavan, Tu., Junction City, W. Houston.

166 Union, S., Turner, E. E. M. Kinney.
179 Pacific, S., Cottage Grove, W. W. Cathcart.
188 Golden Gate, S., Irving, L. L. Potter.
189 Ashland, F., Ashland, Wm. Harris.
191 Klamath, Tu., Ft. Klamath, George W. Dixon.
212 Ochoco, Th., Prineville, Joseph Howard.
213 Revival, —., Prairie City, J. W. Mack.
217 Goshen, S., Goshen, J. W. Cox.
227 Marshfield, Th., Marshfield, Wm. Temple.
229 Onward, S., Albany, R. E. Conn.
258 Amity, S., Amity, R. Jas. A. Likens.
259 Green Mountain, S., Siuslaw, Hiram Wingard.
262 Triumph, M., Independence, Mrs. L. L. Whiteaker.
268 Paradise Springs, S., East Portland. A. R. Francis.
286 Williams Creek, S., Applegate, E. E. Topping.
289 McMinnville, S., McMinnville, J.E.Magers.
294 New Era, Th., New Era, Paul Boyce.
302 Newberg, S., Newberg, J. T. Smith.
316 Samaritan, S., Harrisburg, Nettie Isham.
317 Guiding Star, Tu., Lebanon, J. L. Gilbert.
331 Monmouth, S., Monmouth, C. G. Adkins.
332 Pass Creek, S., Drain, H. A. Wallace.
338 Wasco, S., Dufur, A. J. Dufur, Jr.
342 Lily, Tu , East Portland, Jas. W. Shaver.
344 Albany, S., Albany, R. Fox.
346 Good Samaritan, W., Dalles, O. D. Doane.
350 Mount Hood, M., Dalles, E. B. McFarland,
352 Stayton, M., Stayton, J. L. Follansby.
353 Orient, F., Jefferson. E. E. Montague.
354 Floral, S., Marion, Ada K. Johns.
355 Bay. Th., Marshfield, A. M. Crawford.
356 Welcome, S., John Day, L. Hollenbeck.
357 Monroe, S., Monroe, N. A Thompson.
358 Columbia, F., East Portland, D. M. Long.
359 Cason Prairie, —., East Portland, Charles Gilbert.
360 Evergreen, St. Helens, J. H. Groves.
261 Westport, —, Westport, H. P. White
362 Powder River, —., Baker City, E. P Watz.
363 ————, —., La Grande, Geo. H. Rigdon.

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G. A. S., W. T. Riches, Silverton.
G. Treas., J. H. Lambert, Milwaukee.
G. Chap., Mrs. L. L. Whittaker, Independence.
G. M., W. W. Cathcart, Cottage Grove.
G. D. M., Emma Fisher, Salem.
G. Guard, Sarah Cavitt, Zena.
G. Sent., W. B. Robertson, Turner.
G. Mess., F. S. Harding, McMinville.
Supt. Juv. Work, Mrs. E. M. Vandevert, Salem.

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J. E. Houston, Junction City; Levi Leland, Oregon City.

Alternates.

E. W. Ryan, Portland; Elias Jessup, Newberg.

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at The Dalles, commencing on the third Tuesday in June, 1882.

OFFICERS ON THE R. W. GRAND LODGE.

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R.W.G.C., T. B, Demaree, Kentucky.
R.W.G.V.T., Mrs. Brookbank, Ind.
R.W.G.S., F. G. Keens, Nebraska,
R.W.G.Treas., Uriah Copp, Illinois.
C.S.J.T., Mrs. C. E. Gilbert, S. C.
R.W.G.Chap. Rev. S. A. Williams. Miss.
R.W.G.M., W. H. Lambly, Canada.
R.W.G.D.M., Mrs. M. F. L. Connard Pa.
R.W.G.I.G., Emma Sprague, Wis.
R.W.O.G.., Jas. M. Beedee, N. H.
R.W.G.M., Y. A. Woodward, Louisiana.
P.R.W.G.N., J. J. Hickman, Ga.

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ADOPTION.

Children may be adopted from the Home by reliable and proper persons upon application to Board of Lady Managers.

ADMISSION OF CHILDREN.

All letters concerning the admission of children, or their adoption from the Home, should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board of Lady Managers, MRS. M. M. CARPENTER, 150 9th street, San Francisco, who will furnish the necessary blank forms.

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An Appeal. We wish to reach every temperance worker in the land, man or women, with our samples, catalogue, etc. We can do nothing if we can not reach the people. Will not every one send us names of workers? It only costs a postal card and a few minutes time.

An Offer. We will send free and postpaid a copy of our Family Pledge Roll to every one who will send us names and addresses of six or more temperance workers, taking pains to select those who are most interested and active. We are getting out many other publications besides those advertised above. General circular, etc., free. Address "**REVOLUTION TEMPERANCE PUBLISHING HOUSE,**" DAVID C. COOK, Manager, 148 Madison Street, Chicago.

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Below is a list of a few of the most useful and excellent works with which every reformer should be supplied, and in which he should be well posted:

BACCHUS DETHRONED.—A Prize Essay; Cloth, $1; paper edition, 50c.
Completely masters the whole subject. Everybody ought to have it.

TEMPERANCE LESSON BOOK.—By B. W. Richardson, M. A., M. D., LL. D., F. R. S. 220 pp. Cloth, 50c.; paper, 25c.
This is a series of short lessons on alcohol and its action on the body, accompanied with suitable questions, designed for study in public and private schools, and reading in schools and families. Send for it; read what this brightest and and best of medical scientists has discovered regarding all kinds of drinks; be sure to *lend* it to your family doctor.

TEN LECTURES ON ALCOHOL.—By B. W. Richardson, M. A., F. R. S. Comprising the six Cantor Lectures: "Action of Alcohol on the Body and on the Mind," "Moderate Drinking," "The Medical Profession," and "The Liberty of the Abject." 338 pp. Cloth, $1; paper, 50c.
The ablest and cheapest lectures ever presented to the American public,

ON ALCOHOL.—By Dr. B. W. Richardson, F. R. S., of London. 12mo., 190 pages. Six "Cantor Lectures," showing the nature and effect of alcohol on the body and mind. Cloth, 75c ; paper, 25c.

OUR WASTED RESOURCES.—By Dr. Wm. Hargreaves. 12mo., 202 pages. The Missing Link in the Temperance Reform, giving the most valuable statistics ever published. Price in cloth, $1.50; paper edition, 50c.

TALKS ON TEMPERANCE.—12mo, 178 pages. By Canon Farrar, D. D. Cloth, 60c.; paper, 25c
This book contains ten sermons and talks by this eminent divine. They are filled with sound, convincing arguments against the lawfulness, morality and necessity of the liquor-traffic, as well as stirring appeals to all Christian men and women to take a firm, decided, out-spoken stand in favor of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors, Send for that and lend it to the ministers in your vicinity.

ALCOHOL AND THE STATE.—A discussion of the problem of law as applied to the liquor-traffic. By Robert C. Pitman, L.L.D., Associate Judge of Superior Court of Massachusetts. 12mo. 411 pages, $1 50.
It is a book for statesmen, legislators, and all intelligent, thoughtful temperance men and women everywhere. It shows that the Liquor Traffic is the enemy of the State; and the foe of all the objects for which the State exists; and presents such strong arguments, statistics, appeals, authorities, as will add greatly to an intelligent and wise solution of the Liquor Problem. The economy and legislative aspects of the Alcoholic discussion have never been so ably presented, and it should be in the hands of every citizen and in every library in the land.

THE MEDICAL USE OF ALCOHOL.—95 pages. By James Edmunds, M. D., of London. Paper, 25c.; cloth, 60c.

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These file cases are of strong manila paper, nicely lettered, and they open like a port-folio, disclosing the sets; can be closed and fastened with a rubber ring; can be used for specimens for a long time, and are a great convenience in the use of tracts.

THE TEMPERANCE SCHOOL.—For Juvenile Instruction. By Julia Colman. 18mo., 36 pages, 5c. each.

Contains full directions for the management of young and older people and children, in the study of the nature and effects of alcohol, so that they may never be tempted to learn by experience. The school is conducted on the model of the Sunday-school, both because that is a proper model and because people thus learn with so little explanation. Hundreds of these schools are being opened and are becoming very popular. The Text Books used in this Temperance School are

THE CATECHISM ON ALCOHOL.—By Julia Colman. 18mo., 36 pages, 5c. each; 60c. per doz.

A work for the children. Simple, direct, concise and popular. They enjoy it much; study and learn to recite it all through—and explain it, too, provided the teacher uses also the

JUVENILE TEMPERANCE MANUAL.—By Julia Colman. 12mo., 160 pages ; paper cover, 25c.; cloth, 60c.

The object of this book is to assist the teachers in the use of the catechism on alcohol. It is arranged in short lessons, each of which is accompanied with a note giving directions for simple experiments, object lessons, blackboard exercises, followed by a little lecture on the above methods with facts and illustrations and incidents which may be used by the teacher. Every teacher and reader recognizes this Manual and Catechism to be just the thing needed: their suggestions and deductions are those of a thorough practical teacher, completely armed and equipped for that duty. No better help to temperance education has ever been produced; probably nothing that comes near it in usefulness.

These three works are especially intended for use in temperance organizations of various kinds, and there are many helps to go with them, such as the children's tracts above named, one of which is selected for each lesson. Then there are

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An elementary text book for schools. This work is approved by the most experienced and distinguished advocates of Temperance

Miss Colman is always promptly willing to answer questions, and give explanations and make selections with the most scrupulous attention for all who call for her services in the line of temperance literature, and the RESCUE particularly recommends its readers to make liberal use of her admirable publications, and to apply for them at once at her new address,

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The Rescue.

"WINE IS A MOCKER, STRONG DRINK IS RAGING."

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Pacific Bank ..... Pine Street
Thrailkill, Dr., Oakland ..... Dentist
Thompson, R ..... Attorney-at-Law
W. C. T. U ..... Coffee Houses

When you call on any of these places please say you saw their Ad or card in the Rescue.

Band of Hope organized on the 23rd at Black's Station, by Wm. Crowhurst; J. S. Rollins, Supt.

Clipper Gap Lodge is to be organized Monday eve next, so says Bro. J. C. Hawver, who is always disturbing the peace in that way somewhere. 23 victims he has already secured.

With this number ends the eighteenth volume and first year of its present form. Next week will be the first of the RESCUE'S nineteenth year. It is hoped that all who read this will see out in health and happiness the next and many succeeding volumes, and see what somebody will have to say at the close of each year of the contest against evil. It may be proper to state that 3360 copies are now printed and circulated weekly.

MR. HUGH OWEN of Wales, a gentleman who has been a very active promoter of improvements in the system of education, and has been for many years treasurer of the National Temperance League, has been recently reccommended by Mr. Gladstone to be knighted by the Queen. When he is made a Knight, the order ef Knighthood will be a more honorable one than it was before.

PERFECTLY NATURAL.—Ten different attempts were lately made in one night to burn fields and barns in Mendocino county.—*Hanford Journal.*

And with grogshops all over the State by hundreds and thousands, training men to be murderers, thieves and incendiaries, it is a wonder we dont have ten attempts at arson and murder every night, in every county. It seems as if there are as many crimes committed in California per hundred persons as there are per thousand in the very worst heathen countries of the world.

Thursday the 20th, Valley Lodge S. F. enjoyed a fraternal visit from International and Headlight Lodges. Over 200 Good Templars assembled in the new hall of Valley Lodge, witnessed the initiation of five candidates, and were treated to a fine program of intellectual and more material enjoyment.

This system of fraternal visits in connnection with open meetings is one calculated to make a good impression upon the public and add numerical and intellectual force to onr lodges. A close attention to this mode of spreading the order, thruout the coming winter would produce grand results. International Lodge had 40 visitors present and proposes to continue its open lodge exercises punctually.

THE RESCUE may denounce cheap john and the Amendment may celebrate his virtues in verse but he has scored a recent victory. The grand old State of Ohio in 1869 had 27.329 Good Templars, when cheap john began his war on the degrees and regalia and per capita tax; it voted for a prohibitory amendment to a new constitution about 1872 by an immense majority: it had a splendid prohibitory paper then too. But the other, day the prohibition ticket was nowhere and the membership of the G. L. by last report 2653 has not been enough to report for the past two years. Score 1 big State for cheap john. Our R. W. G. L. spent a great deal of energy and money in missionary work in England to fight down Good Templars there, but it never spent a cent of either to fight cheap john while in a few years he was slautering 25000 Good Templars.

THE LINCOLN TRIBUNE (Neb.) seems to have taken the place of the Western World as organ of the I. O. G. T. and spokesman for the cause of temperance. It is published at $1. a year and is a good wholesome working journal that has its business clothes on all over. It states that the G. W. C. T. Bro. Finch, whose speech at Lake Bluff is now being given in sections in the RESCUE, has provided funds from his own pocket, to send the Tribune free to every Baptist and Congregationalist minister in the State for 6 months. And the paper is offered free for 6 months to all pastors in active work in Neb.

With a good prohibition journal properly sustained, an executive who go in for constant vigorous work, a consistent per capita tax and revenue system, and a studious zealous avoidance of the friendly advances of cheap john, Nebraska is going to be another State which shall prove that our Order is not by any means an incapable or insufficient leader in the temperance warfare; that all the way right up to the final breach and crowning assault of victory, it can be trusted if properly handled.

POWER OF APPETITE.—Once under the power of this awful thirst the man is bound to go on; and if the foaming glass were on the other side of perdition, he would wade thru the fires of hell to get it. A young man in prison had such a strong thirst for intoxicating liquors that he cut his hand off at the wrist, called for a bowl of brandy in order to stop the bleeding, thrust his wrist into the bowl, and then drank the contents.

Stand not when the thirst is on him, between a man and his cups. Clear the track for him. Away with the children; he would tread their life out. Away with the wife; he would dash her to death. Away with the cross; he would run it down. Away with the Bible; he would tear it up for the winds. Away with heaven; he considers it worthless as a straw. "Give me the drink! Give it to me! Tho hands of blood pass up the cup, and the soul trembles over the pit—the drink? give it to me! Tho it be pale with tears; tho the froth of everlasting anguish float on the foam—give it to me! I drink to my wife's woe; to my children's rags; to my eternal banishment from God and hope and heaven! Give it to me! the drink."—*T. De Witt Talmage, N. T. Society.*

IF we shall learn with positive certainty that Guiteau was really insane when he committed that consistently planned and long premeditated crime, and that he is therefore to be acquitted of punishment, it will occur to some of us that possibly Dr. Crosby, Dr. Bacon, Dr. Burnett, the Wine Dealers Gazette and some reverend eastern editors who fight the temperance reform, ought to be admitted to an equally charitable construction.

"Does it, after all, pay to be honest ?" a disappointed young man writes. No my son, not if you're honest for pay, it doesn't. Not if you are honest merely because you think it will pay; not if you are honest because you are afraid to be a rogue indeed; my dear, it does not pay to be honest that way. If you cant be honest because you hate a lie, and scorn a mean action, if you cant be honest from principle, be a rascal; that's what you are intended for, and you'll probably succeed at it. But you can't make anybody believe in honesty that is bought and sold like merchandise.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

FIVE or six dollars a month. The following colloquy passed a few days ago, between a working man, shabbily dressed, and a very worthy citizen of Danish birth, who keeps a coffee restaurant in San Francisco.

Dane—"Five or six dollars a month did you say?"

W.—"Yes, I have to spend about that in the saloons, to amuse myself and be like other people."

Dane—"Well since I have been in this business, my saloon bill has been about the same; forty dollars in eight months. I've kept account of it.

W.—"Why I did not suppose you went to saloons much."

Dane—"I never go there at all, I never drink their or any other liquor; but there are a great many people every week, come here and after getting a meal, say to me, "I'll call and pay for this in a day or two," and they never come back. They are the men who spend five or six dollars a month in saloons, and don't pay for what thy eat."

BRAND NEW FACTS.—The Wine Dealers Gazette assails Dr. Ezra Hunt's position that tobacco and whisky are enemies to health and long life and says the "fully established statistics of our country" declare the fact that in "Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, the original tobacco States, the inhabitants are longer lived than in any other state of our Union." The Gazette indubitably proves the truth of its own assertion by declaring that Dr. Ezra Hunt and people of his opinion are pharisees and fanatics and blind blathering pragmatical fools. The whisky advocates are very familiar with the use of powerful weapons: they manufacture any kind of history or statistics and have at easy command a plentiful stock of vile epithets to shower on honest peopie.

But the Gazette comes out in a singular strain when it says:

"The State Fair passed off with great satisfaction to the gamblers and horse-racers. Their sway was said to be complete, which placed the rest of the people on a huge disgust."

It ought not to speak disrespectfully of its friends and patrons the gamblers.

APPEAL OF TEMPERANCE TO CHRISTENDOM.

"We are in perfect accord with Mr. Moody, for we are fully convinced that drunkenness cannot be effectually and finally stopped until the voice of the Church, yea, of every Christian Church as well as that of science is raised against it.—*Temperance Record*

O object of the grace of God,
O purchased by the blood of Christ,
Be not by Satan's arts enticed
To lay upon thyself the rod.

Church:

Why this remonstrance on thy part?
Do not I hate each hateful thing?
Do not I glorify my king,
And bind his mandates to my heart?

Temperance:

I charge thee, then, by this thy plea
Of faithfulness all free from stain,
Treat not my suit with cold disdain.
For it concerns thee vitally,
"Do I not hate each hateful thing?"
Thus thou: Yet hear me. A foul foe
Has crept into thy bosom; lo,
Cherished by thee, it owns a sting,
The treacherous foe—its name to tell—
Is ALCOHOL, that "hateful thing,"
Potent its famous dupes to fling
Down headlong to the blackest hell.
"Do not I glorify my King?"
"So thou; such doubtless, is thy trust.
Then, in the name of all that's just,
Thy substance to His treasury bring,
Nor be a comfort to the host
Of worshippers at Bacchus' shrine,
Who, bibulous of maddening wine,
Their god in furious bumpers toast.
The money wasted thus in drink—
Nay, worse than wasted—would uplift
With education's priceless gift
The minds of those who ruined sink;
Would orphanages rear; would raise,
To beautify and bless the land,
The cottage neat and mansion grand.
The structure meet for solemn praise;
Would build asylums for the blind,
Asylums for the deaf and dumb;
And tidings bear to all mankind
Of bliss too great for man to sum.
I charge thee then, O bride elect,
By thy true love to Christ thy Head,
Be not—ah gross delusion!—led,
Thy bane to choose, and me reject,
Are we not one in steadfast aim
To banish all that dares defile;
To curb oppression mean and vile;
The moral wastes of earth reclaim?
I grant thy high commission far
Surpasses mine—thy servant I—
Yet in "the ointment" a "dead fly"
Will grievously the perfume mar.
Such thy predicament this day;
Thy ointment that should smell of grace,
Offends the nostrils, and of base
Admixture tells. O, put away
Each unclean thing! Lukewarmness flee,
Sloth, pride, presumption, love of dress,
With every species of excess
Savoring of Gentile vanity—
All these put off, and Oh; put on
More of the strength of quenchless love;
The martyr spirit from above,
Displayed by thee in ages gone.
So shall thy firmly planted feet,
With gospel preparation shod,
Shine on the mountains of thy God;
And redolent of odors sweet
Shall then thy bridal garments be,
While thy anointed lips proclaim
The infinitely worthy Name
"Adore and crown Him, this is He."

THOMASON SHARP, *in Temperance Record.*
Eatington, Stratford-on-Avon.

JOHN B. FINCH'S SPEECH.

"INDICTMENT OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC."—AT LAKE BLUFF, ILL., AUG. 27, 1881.

[*National Liberator.*]

See again how it meets the issues.—It dare not meet them like an honest business.

In Kansas I had the pleasure of going over the state to help in the prohibition fight. I went down into the Bourbon part of the state; strange as it may seem to some of you, my political proclivities are that way; I never stood on a platform during that campaign that I did not ask the liquor men to come to the platform and discuss the question with us. I said if temperance men are wrong, get your ablest men and bring them here upon the platform, prove us wrong and you have got us beaten. Did they come? I was returning to my home in Lincoln from Atchison, Kansas, when a gentleman from Chicago by the name of Hass came along and sat down beside me. After shaking hands he said, "Vel, Finch, what are you down here for?" I said I had been doing a little work. "Vat kind of work?" Persuading the people to pass the Prohibition amendment. "Do you think you pass him?" No, I dont think so. "Vat you mean?" I know it will be passed, said I. He looked at me and said, "Vel, Finch, you was a pretty smart fellow about some dings, but you are a dam vool about that." After he had finished laughing at his own wit, I said to him: "Well, now, Mr. Hass, you think I am a friend of yours, and I think I am in some respects, let me advise you as a friend, if you have got any money now, put it where you can keep it, for before 20 years the temperance men will have abolished the liquor traffic in every state north of Mason and Dixon's line." He laughed and said, "you cant pass that." I said, "why?" He said, "we have got $150,000 and we will put it into this fight; it is here to be put in." I said, "Bless the Lord for that." He said, "vat you mean?" and I said to him: "I am glad you have got the man in you to make a square up-and down fight." "Vat you mean by a square up and down fight?" said he. "You say we are fools and what we are talking is nonsense. Do you think the people of this state are fools?" He said, "No." "You would be perfectly willing to let them try a case in which you had money involved?" He said, "yes." "If, said I, "we are all wrong why dont you hire the ablest lawyers, ministers, the best and purest women in this land, send them to the platform with us and let them convince the people that we are wrong, let them show the people we are fools and you have dug the grave for this temperance nonsense so deep that a grave robber would not waste the time in hunting for it. Send a man to meet me to-morrow night, send a good one.' "No," he said, in language I will not imitate. "We have got a better way than that. The people up in the frontier counties are starving"—and I am acquainted with the whole frontier of this country and know something of the terrible suffering of those who are trying to make the American desert blossom like the rose—"we have got money enough to divide up and put $10,000 in every county in Kansas. Do you think you can talk against that?" He said that, ladies and gentlemen, the old criminal (I aint referring to the man, to his business)! His only defense upon the trial of the case before the jury of the people was his power to corrupt men and buy them when they were starving, not daring to honestly meet an issue, not daring to make an honest fight; simply boasting of his power to corrupt and debase men.

At Lincoln last winter at the opening of our fight for the prohibitory law, Mr. S. H King formulated an indictment and published a circular addressed to the President of the Merchants and Traders' Union —what does that mean? It means drunkard makers. Last spring a convention of liquor dealers was called, a committee was appointed to formulate a plan of organization. During the time the committee was out a member got up and moved that the organization be called the Liquor Dealers Alliance of Nebraska. One liquor dealer said it would kill it dead to call it that.

The matter was referred to the committee, and the committee reported in favor of calling it the "Merchants' and Traders' Union." Ashamed to own it, or, rather, wishing at least that the child should come out in decent clothes, although its name would make it illegitimate. So at the present time in Nebraska we have no liquor association—we have the Merchants and Traders Union. Mr. King addressed a letter to the President of this association, in which he said, the temperance leaders wish to try the case squarely before the people. They will hire the halls, pay every expense connected with the meeting excepting the expenses of your speakers, if you will send them and try this question with ours."

The temperance men waited three weeks and the drunkard makers made no reply. Then Mr. King offered to pay the expenses of their speakers (all but their whisky bills) if they would furnish them to discuss the question. I met the liquor leader some weeks after this, and shook hands with him. (I always shake hands with these men and always speak to them. it is fun to see them wiggle.) I said as he tried to go by, "when are you going to accept that offer of Mr. King's, when are you going to send a man to discuss this before the people?" Turning round to me with a bitter oath he said, "you dont think I am a fool, do you? I would rather give $20,000 to prevent you from submitting the quesaion to the people than to try to beat you, if you succeed in submitting it." They came to Lincoln, put their money into the banks, and they found men in the legislature who were dishonest enough to accept their money. Drunkard making had twenty-eight votes, Prohibition forty-nine. Prohibition needed fifty one. That is the way, ladies and gentlemen, this criminal traffic meets the issues, by corrupting men, buying men, and destroying the very foundation of the American system of government, and the purity of the individual voter. Did you ever hear of a liquor dealer coming on a platform to defend his business on its merits? Two years ago the editor of the Omaha Herald, a genial, courteous gentleman came to Lincoln to talk in favor of high license. His talk occupied the first two hours, and I talked a half an hour in reply. In opening his argument he said: "Ladies and gentlemen of Nebraska, I dont come to you to tell you that intemperance is the curse of the nation, that it is sapping and undermining our social, civil and political institutions." That was his starting point, from which he went on to say that it was bad, all bad, not a good thing in it; but it could not be prohibited; people would sell, and it was better to regulate and restrain it and get a little money out of it. "You cant stop a man from stealing a horse, so you had better license him to steal if he will divide up the proceeds with the city," is the statement boiled down. A few weeks later Judge Isaac Heskel in the Academy of music in Omaha, took the license side, and I the prohibition side of the question. He said at the beginning: "I despise drunkards, I hate drunkenness! It is the curse of this country." He went on to say, people always have drank; they always will drink. You cannot prohibit it; you had better license it and regulate it and get some money out of it. The church cannot exterminate the devil, so it had better go in partnership with him and divide up the souls of men, is the argument.

In Wisconsin one time while working there, a gentleman by the name of Wooster, an attorney, was discussing the license question. He said, "I believe just as honestly as my friend Finch does, that alcoholic liquor is a damnable beverage." Then he went on to say that people had always drank and always would drink. During my reply I said if alcoholic liquor was a damnable beverage, then it follows that the traffic in a damnable beverage must be a damnable traffic, and a man who will advocate a damnable traffic in a damnable beverage must be—and there I left the audience to infer, and the man became angry.

To be continued.

BROUGHT LOW THROUGH DRINK.

To the Editor of the Temperance Record.

DEAR SIR,—A friend and correspondent of mine, a son of a clergyman in England, but now living at a large store in Chicago, has sent me an account of a few of the 1,200 hands working in their store. He, my friend, is now the paymaster and timekeeper, and knows them all. Their hours of hard work are twelve a day all seasons. You may deem the account useful for the Record, if only to show "education" does not effect the change or prevent the wrong which the use of alcoholic drink too often entails. My friend and five others have taken and kept the total abstinence pledge all the past very severe winter. I give the following from his letter.

I am, dear Sir, faithfully yours.
Reigate. W.

"Did I ever tell you the curious lot we have working in this 'packing store, 'from ye old countree.' There are three parsons, two doctors, three landed proprietors—who ran through £3,000 a year at home—one general, two captains, two bank clerks, and about ten clergymen's sons and young doctors (all gentlemen), working in our different places, not offices, and nearly all of them here thru drink. I have to pay them weekly. and it is a sorrowful sight for me to see as an Englishman. If such be some of the results of drinking 'the Christian's drinks,' I am thankful I am out of it altogether."

MORE LIGHT.

Mr. Moody tells of a blind beggar sitting by the sidewalk on a dark night with a bright lantern by his side. Whereat a passerby was so puzzled, that he had to turn back with—"What in the world do you keep a lantern burning for? You can't see!" "So folks won't stumble over me," was the reply. We should keep our lights brightly burning for others' sake as well as for the good of being "in the light" ourselves.—*Happy Pilgrim.*

THE writer of an anonymous letter askes if it is fair to suppress it and make comments on a part of it. He is informed that an anonymous communication has no rights whatever. He was very silly to send one, and more silly and stupid to write a cowardly impertinence afterward; all such things go into the waste basket as soon as a glance reveals the first line of their character. No time to waste with them.

CAL. W. C. T. UNION.

President, Mrs. D. P. Browne, Blake House, Oakland.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Mrs. G. S. Abbott, Oakland.
Mrs. John McNear, Petaluma.
Mrs. M. A. Nash, Santa Rosa.
Mrs. W. R. Spencer, Grass Valley
Miss W. Bell, San Jose.
Miss Sarah P. Morrison, San Jose.
Mrs. J. B. Hill, Alameda.
Secretary, Mrs. Mary E. Congdon, 314 Sutter St. S, F.
Assistant Secretary, Miss M. J. Havens, Blake House, Oakland.
Treasurer, Mrs. J. G. Wickersham, Petaluma.

CAL. W. C. T. U.

We wish to call attention to the prize essay plan and to the medals and $1,000 in money given by Dr. R. H. McDonald to the W. C, T. U. for best essays on Intemperance and Tobacco in the public schools of San Francisco. The medals were made by Geo. C. Shreve & Co. Montgomery St., between Bush and Sutter, and are very elegant. One side is engraved handsomely, stating the object of the gift; the reverse has a woman with a sheaf of whcat in one hand, a wreath in the other and her feet planted on a double headed monster; engraved in a semicircle is "Temperance Triumphant," the medal is set in a heavy plain gold band. Money and medals are on exhibition in Geo. C. Shreve & Co's. window. We hope all the readers of the RESCUE who are in San Francisco, will take the trouble to look at this exhibit. It will well repay them.

M. E. CONGDON, Secretary.

C. L. S. C. TO GOOD TEMRLARS.

C. L. S. C COURSE OF STUDY.

The following is the distribution of the subjects and books thru the year 1881–82.

October and November—(Ch. stands for The Chautauquan) Outline lessons on art. (De Forest) A short history of art; (De Forest!) $1.50; Mosaics of History, (Ch.); Laws of health (Ch.)

December.—Man's Antiquity and Language (Terry.); Outlines of General History. Vincent; Mosaics History (Ch.); Readings about Mathematics (Ch.)

January.—Mosaics of History (Ch.); God in History (Ch.); Illustrated History of Ancient Literature, Oriental and Classical (Quackenbos) $1; Readings about Mental Science (Ch.)

February.—Mosaics of History (Ch.); Illustrated History of Ancient Literature (Continued); Religion in Art. (Ch.); Readings about Moral Science. (Ch.)

March.—Mosaics of History (Ch.); Readings ings about Political Economy (Ch.): Readings from McKenzie's Nineteenth Century.

April.—Mosaics of History (Ch.); Arts of Speech part II (Townsend.); Readings about Geology.

May.—Mosaics of History (Ch.); English History and Literature (Chautauqua Lib., Vol. III.); Readings about Geology.

June.—Mosaics of History (Ch,); Readings about Chemistry.

California members can send subscriptions for Chautauquan direct to T. L. FLOOD, Meadville, Pa.

A TRUE TEMPERANCE STORY.

The little circumstance which I have to relate occurred in the town of A—— and the facts can all be vouched for.

Some little time ago I was purchasing some articles in a store situated here in our own little mining town, when a very pleasant looking man came in and inquired for some red, white and blue striped ribbon, explaining it was for a little girl "whom he loved very much."

He could not take her to see the fourth of July procession, so he had promised her this ribbon to dress her little doll, and this with some little sweetmeats was to constitute her "fourth."

The merchant told him he did not have the ribbon. Real regret was written upon that man's face. He hesitated, and finally made inquiry for some other little thing he knew would please her; but was again disappointed. This man was evidently poor and obliged to trade at this one place.

He walked to the door and hesitated, partly turned and hesitated again, finally turned and came back and whispered something to the store-keeper, who was all smiles in a minute. He assured him that he always kept plenty of that. They both went into the cellar and got a drink of liquor. Many drinks in a short time.

That man was transformed into a wild man; his eyes glared, he looked fierce. Oh, how my heart ached for that little girl in her lonely home in that ravine. I had an errand elsewhere and returned in about an hour. That man sat on a bench outside the door, his team still standing in the street.

The little one at home waiting, waiting, had counted the hours all day. It was dark when I left him, and she still waiting for the papa whom she had so much faith in. Can you imagine her grief and disappointment?

A short time before this the mother was laid to rest in one of our churchyards. Taken ill, she requested her husband to get her the doctor. Instead he got drunk, was gone all day and night. He did not mean to be unkind, he assured us. The next day when he returned home, what a sight met his eyes. The wife whom he ought to have cherished was dead, and his little girl asleep by the side of her mother, with one little arm around her mother's neck. Mamie, frightened by her mother's anguish and anxiety had been coaxed to climb up beside her and say her prayers, and try to go to sleep, and during that sleep the mother's life ebbed away, and her soul went to him who has promised the "oil of joy for mourning. Where they shall never hunger nor thirst any more. For the Lamb shall feed them and lead them unto living fountains of waters; and God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes."

Can we need any stronger lesson than this to show the effects of wine drinking? For that is just where this man began, and this is where the effects are showing themselves.

Dear Savior receive and fold to thy breast
This trembling soul so weary, oppressed;
In that blessed land where sin cannot come
There may she find a much happier home.

No marble will tell how suffered and died
Of want and neglect, the wine drinker's bride,
But each sigh and each tear, each prayer and moan
In heaven was heard, to Jesus is known.

MRS. J. R. T.

"JINTLEMANLY LADIES,"

In a railroad car the seats were all full except one, which was occupied by a pleasant-looking Irishman, and at one of the stations a couple of evidently well-bred and intelligent young ladies came in to procure seats. Seeing none vacant, they were about to go into the next car, when Patrick arose hastily and offered them his seat with evident pleasure.

"But you will have no seat for yourself," responded one of the young ladies, with a smile, hesitating, with true politeness, to accept it.

"Niver mind that !" said the gallant Hibernian; "I'd ride upon a cow-catcher to New York any time for a smile from such jintlemanly ladies !"

And he retired hastily into the next car amid the cheers of his fellow-passengers.—Exch.

Some of our jintlemanly ladies and *gentlemen* too might learn a lesson of politeness and true gentility from a poor illiterate Irishman. Tell us pray, did you ever see one of them in a crowded car, stick a valise and a paper parcel and a basket and a spare coat on the empty seat beside him and let men and women stand in the aisle vainly seeking a seat ?. We are as polite a people in the main as any other, and yet it seems as if there is more hoggish selfishness and brutality in this very matter practiced in California than any where else. To prevent a clean decent person from occupying a seat to which he is justly entitled is an act which more than almost any ordinary act of impropriety, advertizes that the title lady or gentleman dont apply to its very mean, very selfish, very ignorant perpetrator. It is doubtful whether any Irishman was ever low enough to do such a thing.

WHAT IS WINE MADE OF?

As wine merchants are petitioning the government to put a stop to the manufacture of artificial wines, the petitioners asserting that not one-third of the wine used in Paris is made of grapes. The many Americans who turn up their noses at the juice of our own grapes will naturally wonder what spurious French wines are made of. An exchange says that there are a number of large factories near Paris in which wines are made from rotten apples, damaged dried fruit of any kind, beets and spoiled molasses. But there is not enough of these materials to make as much wine as is required by foreign trade. Turnip juice has been worked over into wine and Bmerican cider is the basis of millions of bottles of champagne, but good apples and turnips are too costly to be wasted on cheap wines, such as most Americans buy. Some of the temperance societies might find the returns they are after by satisfying public curiosity about what wines are made of.—*N. Y. Herald.*

FOR SALE AT THE RESCUE OFFICE.

The following works of the National Temperance Society will be sent, post-paid, on receipt of the prices named:

$1.50.—Alcohol and the State, (Pitman); Forty Years' Fight, (Jewett); Bound Sermons; Water Lilies, Cyclopedia.

$1.25.—Wasted Resources, (Hargreaves).

$1.00.—Temperance Orator; Bacchus Dethroned; Bases of the Temperance Reform; Richardson's Ten Lectures; Anecdotes, (Bungay); Divine Law as to Wines; Prohibition Text Book, cloth.

90 cents.—Alcohol, (Story).

75c.—Temperance Speaker; On Alcohol.

60c.—Canon Farrar's Talks; Alcohol as Food; Bible Wines; Gospel Temperance; Juvenile Manual, (Julia Colman); Medical Use of Alcohol; Alcohol and Hygiene, (Julia Colman).

50c.—Text Books, in paper covers; Pledge and Cross, paper; Bacchus Dethroned, paper; Wasted Resources, paper; Prohibition Text Book, paper; Ten Lectures, (Richardson), paper; Carswell's Sketches, board; Lesson Books, cloth.

35c.—Bugle Notes, board; paper, 30c.

25c.—Alcohol as Food; Bible Wines; Gospel Temperance; Medical Use; Sketches; On Alcohol; Talks, (Canon Farrar); Hints and Helps; Lesson Book, (Dr. Richardson); Readings, 1, 2, 3; Packages of Dialogues; Packages of Handbills. All in paper covers.

20c.—Ripples, board; paper, 15c. Moderate drinking board; Action of Alcohol, board.

10c.—Almanacs; Song Books; Alcohol and Brain; Intemperance and Crime; Church and Temperance; Alcohol and Church; Beer as a Beverage; Amendment Church vs. Liquor; Reciters; Medical Profession and Alcohol, (Dr. Richardson); Methods; Temperance and Republican Institutions, (Joseph Cook); Temperance and Legislation; Wines of the Bible; Prohibition Does Prohibit; Alcohol Traffic.

5c.—Catechism on Alcohol, (Julia Colman); Prescribing Alcohol; Temperance School; Adulteration of Liquor; Church vs. Liquor Traffic; Fruits of the Traffic; Is Alcohol Food ? Mischief by Law; Liberty and Union, History and Mystery.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The RESCUE, in its new form and dress, hopes in this eighteenth year of publication and henceforth, to acquire a much increased prosperity; and presents a claim to be a valuable advertising medium.

It is read by the most sober and well conducted people all over the State; goes to every minister of the gospel in the State, and to a class altogether whose sobriety and morality indicate superior thrift and good financial standing.

It ought then to be a valuable agency to the advertiser as introducing him to a capable and upright class of customers, valuable to the customer as directing him to honest and

RELIABLE DEALERS,

For no other *can buy an ad.* in the RESCUE *at any price :* and it is the interest of the reader to make the paper a success, so that with a consistent patronage its price of subscription may be reduced.

An ad. in the RESCUE will be good for what it says every time. No fraud or matter of at all questionable propriety or probity can hire this paper for a mouthpiece; no ad. will be received unless the publisher is satisfied of its perfect good faith and character.

This rule will be adhered to, if the paper should not realize fifty cents of advertising patronage during the next three years.

BOGUS FINANCE.

NATIONAL BRIGANDAGE.

Ex-Secretary John Sherman boasts of the successful issue of Republican party financiering. "The tax on alcoholic drinks pays the interest on the National debt." But he omits to say that to pay that tax costs the people every year, at the lowest calculation,

700,000,000 dollars in cash.
1,000,000,000 dollars in damages.
100,000 American citizens destroyed and killed.
100,000 American citizens led into vice and crime.

Many thousands of people assassinated and butchered in the shambles of the grog shop—PRESIDENT GARFIELD one of the latest victims.

And the first and most privileged civilization of the world converted by the foreign grogshops into the chosen field of the most cruel and bloody crime, and the worst system of criminal violence, debauchery and lawless ruffianism that the world has ever produced.

A young man of strict habits and good education, and having every endorsement required, desires a situation in a mercantile establishment as assistant book-keeper, accountant or salesman. Apply to C., RESCUE Office.

G. W. Secretary's D'p'tm't.

GEORGE B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.

☞The office of the Grand Lodge is located in the Capital Savings Bank Building, entrance, No. 328 J street, up-stairs, over the southwest corner J and Fourth streets, Sacramento, where the Grand Worthy Secretary will be pleased to receive calls from the members of the Order during business hours.

☞This department is edited by the Grand Worthy Secretary, to whom all communications relating in any way to the business of the Grand Lodge, this department, or anything appearing hereunder, should be addressed.

☞The Grand Worthy Secretary's post office address is Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento, Cal.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

ON SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE G. W. S.

Sold for the Benefit of the Grand Lodge

Constitutions, per hundred copies	$12 00
Constitutions per dozen	1 75
Glee Books, "Temperance Chimes" per dozen	4 00
Glee Books, per half dozen	2 50
Glee Books, single copies	50
Receipts of Evening and Constitution Roll Book, per set	2 50
Chase's Digest, per copy	1 50
Officer's Roll Call etc., Book of	1 00
Pledge Cards, per hundred	1 00
Officers Cards, per set of four	1 00
Degree Ode Cards, per dozen	1 00
Subordinate Ode Cards, per dozen	75
Subordinate Ode Cards with music, per dozen	1 50
Chase's Good of the Order, per copy	50

BLANK FORMS.

Clearance Cards, per dozen	3 00
Grand Lodge Returns, per dozen	1 00
W. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. F. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Bonds, per dozen	1 00
Forms for Charges, Trials, etc., per set of four	75
Forms for incorporation of Lodges	Free

LODGE BOOKS

Propositions for Membership, Book of fifty	50
Notices of Election to Membership, book of fifty	50
Proposition Committee notices, book of fifty	50
D. G. W. C. T.'s Dispensations, book of fifty	50
Password Certificates, book of fifty	50
Delinquent (Dues) Notice, book of fifty	50
Warrants on W. T., book of fifty	50
W. F. S. Receipts, book of fifty	50
W. T. Receipts, book of fifty	50

LODGE FURNITURE.

In addition to the above, I will attend to orders for Impression Seals, Blank Books, Special Printing, Regalia or Lodge Furniture. This will be done as an accommodation to Lodges and not as a source of profit either to the Grand Lodge or myself; hence all orders filled will be sent per express by the dealers, with instructions to "collect on delivery," unless the money accompanies the order. Address—

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.,
Sacramento, California.

CASH RECEIVED.—The Grand Worthy Secretary acknowledges receipt of the following amounts of cash since last report. Proper personal receipts were also forwarded in each case:

GENERAL FUND.

Santa Monica Lodge No. 103	7 50
Del Monte, No. 357	18 75
Valley Ford, No. 156	1 50
Bloomfield, No. 227	4 75

ORPHANS' HOME FUND.

Carbondale Lodge No. 288	10 00
D. S. Sacry, Santa Rosa	5 00
Yolo District Lodge	13 10

PACKAGES MAILED.—The following packages have been mailed during the past week from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office:

1 to Mrs. M. E. Richardson, Murphys.
1 to R. Thompson, S. F.
1 to Rev. G. Morris, West End.
I to B. H. Hoag, Davisville.
1 to R. T. Harris, Westminster.
1 to H. D. Bacus, Nord.
1 to W. H. Gilmore, San Jose.
1 to J. W. Pratt, Hydesville.
1 to T. W. Wells, Sonora.
1 to E. R. Brayton, Navarro.
3 to Minerva M. Thornburg, Santa Maria.
1 to A. Masich, Folsom.
1 to C. L. Newton, Woodbridge.
1 to G. M. McWain, Boulder Creek.
1 to A. J. Cooke, Murphys.
1 to F. A. Davis, S. F.
1 to Arah Baker, Lompoc.
1 to Mrs. A. P. Ellis, South S. F.
1 to W. J. Robinson, Judsonville.
1 to B. Seeber, Oakdale.
1 to T. Bither, San Buena Ventura.
1 to T. H. Downing, S. F.
1 to J. H. Liening, Colusa.
1 to J. A. Fowler, Grass Valley.
1 to Edna Hobson, San Jose.
2 to Joella G. Ball, Vallejo.
1 to Preston Hayes, Alturas.
1 to W. Sims, Winters.
1 to W. H. Townsend, Pasadena.
1 to Emma C. Peck, Oakland.
1 to Alpha Buker, Hueneme.
1 to A. Porter, Hopland.
2 to Miss Ida Irish, Middletown.
1 to G. S. Martin. Dixon.
1 to Miss Lou Bloed, Merced Falls.

LODGE DEPUTIES.

J. H. P. Williams for No. 103 Santa Monica.
Patrick Wolohan for No. 194 Chico.
D. H. Trout for No. 426 Felton.
Asa Petit for No. 163 Yolo.
Mrs. L. E. Cheadle for No. 296 Hanford.
J. E. Whitson for No. 397 Selma.
N. H. Hapgood for No. 227 Quincy.
W. J. Laird for No. 110 Somersville.
J. T. Brown for No. 419 Capay.
F. W. Kelsey for No. 436 Los Alamos.
Mrs. F. L. Allen for No. 355 Hayden Hill.
T. Bither for No. 418 San Buenaventura.
Dr. J. Hull for No. 284 Riverside.

VOTE ON CHANGE OF REGALIA.—The following lodges have during the past week, filed with the G. W. S., the returns of the vote had in their lodge on the question of changing the initiatory regalia of the order as required by the G. L. viz:

Nos. 2, 64, 110, 119, 131, 139, 163, 178, 182, 183, 186, 190, 193, 208, 220, 225, 237, 247, 251, 255, 266, 280, 283, 288, 290, 296, 314, 316, 324, 326, 328, 339, 355, 356, 370, 376, 426, 437.

HOME FOR ORPHANS FUND.—During the session of the G. L. the following pledges in aid of the Home for Orphans Fund, were volunteered by representatives. Lodges not already pledged are invited to add their names to the list. Pledges need not be paid at once, but are redeemable at any time before the next session of the G. L., which will be held Oct. 3, 1882 at San Francisco. The list is as follows:

MONEY PLEDGES—PERSONALS

Mrs. W. H. Mills, of No. 2, $50; Niles Searles, of No, 201, $100; H. S. Graves, of No. 452, $100; W. M. Crane, of No. 222, $10; Mrs. C. V. Drury, of No. 114, $5; Mrs. M. T. Shafer, of No. 178. $13,50;

LODGES.

Garden City, No. 17, by Mrs. Woodward, $25; Mt. Delight, No. 27, by Renfro, $10; Capital, of No. 51, by Mrs. Catlin, $15; Vallejo, No. 64, by Daly $75; Welcome, No. 104, by Mullen, $10; Mt. Diablo, No. 100, by Laird, $10; Aqua Pura, No. 111, by Dunn, $10; Brentwood, No. 116, by Oberholtzer, $20; Confidence, No. 122, by Holland, $10; Summit, No. 125, by Gregg, $25; Columbia, No. 128, by Pedlar, $10; Phoenix, No. 137, by McClellan, $25; New Hope, No. 138, by Cartwright, $10; Aerial, No. 144, by Addington, $10; Amador, No. 152, by Johns (with a personal guarantee of $20,)$50; Newville, No. 164, $10; Rose of Lompoc, No. 178, by Webb, $25; Coleville, No. 191, by Band, $20; Red Bluff, No. 192, by Mrs. Mayhew, $25; Tulare, No. 195, by Wales, $5. Nil Desperandum, No. 216, by Frost, $40; Star of Empire, No. 255, by Bennett, $10; Sheridan, No. 260, by Jesse, $10; Golden Rule, No. 263, by Church, $25; Humboldt, No. 269, by Ricks, $17,50; Carbondale, No. 288, by Clifford, $10; International, No. 291; by Dawson, $10; Granger, No. 295, by Mrs. Bacon, $25; Bald Mountain, No. 324, by Holland, $10; Oakdale, No. 326, by Seeber, $10; Newcastle No. 339, by Hogins, $25; Bear Mountain, No. 343, by Duffy, $10; Soulsbyville, No. 340, by Holland, $10; Monument, No. 351, by Christian, $10; Mountain View, No. 342, by Peters, $10; Murphys, No. 361; by Cook, $25; Two Rock, No. 378, by Andrews, $25, Lompoc Valley, No. 434, by Webb, $10; Elmira, No. 415, by Frazer, $10; Port Kenyon, No. 439, by Ferrill, $10: San Luis Obispo, No. 444, by Barnett, $20; West Butte, No. 452, by Graves, $20; Alameda, No. 470, by Mrs. Plummer, $10; Alameda District Lodge, by Johns, $20; S. F. District Lodge, by Naylor, $20; Guerneville Juvenile Temple, $5.

THE PROCEEDS OF ENTERTAINMENTS.

Siloam, No. 2, by Mrs. Alsip; Marysville, No. 5, Covillaud; Centennial, No. 107, by Mrs. Richardson; Evening Star, No. 114, by Mrs. Drury; Victory, No. 123, by Burner; Constitution, No. 130, by Davis: Valley Ford, No. 156, by Harrington; Mission Star, No. 160, by Naylor; Georgiana, No. 188, by Mrs. Shafer; Fountain, No. 193, by Miss Naismith; Wheatland, No. 197, by Mrs. Murdy; Laurel, No. 202, by Miss Russell; Chrysopolis, No. 210, by Mrs. Davidson; San Bernardino, No. 220, by Webb; Orion, No. 224, by Hoag; Denverton, No. 239, by Mrs Carrington; Athens, No. 286. by Scott; Success, No. 366, by Black; Prohibition, No. 412, by Mrs. Estes; Yuba, City, No. 440, and Band of Hope, by Ellington.

SPECIAL EFFORTS.

Ocean Queen, No. 190, by Thompson; Livermore, No. 200, by Anthony; West Berkeley, No. 206, by Mason; Jackson, No. 280, by Tripp; Valley, No. 293, by Storer; Merrill, No. 299, by Mrs. Gould; Spring Valley, No. 314, by Knight; Lakeside, No. 325, by Moore; Enterprise, No. 356, by Peckinpah; Rising Star, No. 404, by Powers; Merced, No. 459, by Isaacs; Nortonville Juvenile Temple, by Clifford; Alameda Co. by Miss Naismith; Butte Co. by Mullen; Calaveras Co. by Cooke; Contra Costa Co. by Rev. Tubb; Humboldt Co. by Ricks; Los Angeles Co. by Gould; Sutter and Yuba counties, by Graves; Sonoma Co. by Peckinpah; Tulare Co. by Wales; Tuolumne Co. by Holland; Ventura Co. by Clark: Yolo Co. by Black; and Phoenix Lodge, No. 1, A. T., by Bovard.

THE G. W. SECRETARY AND TREASURER.—The following is an extract from the Finance Committee's report presented to the recent session of our Grand Lodge.

Another year's labors have been performed; another annual examination of six days duration, and of a most searching character, has been completed; after which your Finance Committee, with pleasure, submit the following report:

On Wednesday, September 28th, your committee commenced their examination of the financial transactions of the year in the office of our Grand Worthy Secretary.

This has revealed the largest amount of financial work ever performed by the G. W. S. of this Grand Lodge in any one year of the history of the I. O. G. T. of California; consequent upon our prosperity continually increasing during the past fiscal year. For instance, we find upon the various books of the G. W. S, the following

ENTRIES:

Entries on blotters	6 324
Entries on cash book	5 409
Debit entries on journal	2 715
Credit entries on journal	3 607
Debit entries on ledger	2 715
Credit entries on ledger	3 609
Total entries on all books	24 281
Ledger accounts	399

Each item of cash received has been traced from the blotter through the journal, cash book and ledger. Its entries in the various books have been compared one with another, and the footings verified and compared with the report of the G. W. S.

Each item of expenditure has been traced from its bill and voucher through the stub warrant, blotter, journal, cash book, ledger and report of G. W. S. These, also, have been compared each with the other, and their footings verified.

In all this work we have not found a single error in the cash transactions. One clerical error appears in the drawing of Warrant No. 62, for $177, which the stub of warrant, journal, cash book, ledger and report show should have been $177.60. There appear also in the posting up of supplies against lodges, a few clerical errors, which have been corrected on the ledger, and which are set forth in our lists of lodges having debits and credits.

The marked financial capacity and superior financial ability of our Grand Worthy Secretary have been universally recognized by our own and other Grand Lodges of the I. O. G. T. They, together with his manly character, have elevated a most worthy brother to the highest pinnacle of Good Templary, and have given to the Grand Lodge of California Bro. George B. Katzenstein, Right Worthy Grand Templar.

GRAND WORTHY TREASURER.

After the examination of the G. W. S.'s office, your Committee repaired to Vallejo, where we continued our investigations at the G. W. T.'s office. We here compared his stubs of receipts for moneys received, his book and report, with the G. W. S.'s books and report, and also the warrants paid and his book and report with the books and report of the G. W. S. These we found to technically agree with each other, excepting, as previously mentioned, a clerical error in Warrant No. 62.

Our G. W. T., Dr. I. S. Halsey, needs no commendation or endorsement at our hands. His books and report exhibit the usual care and accuracy for which he is so well known to the members of this Grand Body.

A Good Speech.—During the recent session of the Grand Lodge of California, Bro. Peter Powers, colored representative from Rising Star colored Lodge, No 404, Chico, addressed the Grand Lodge, and among other things said the following, which is from the journal of proceedings, and was phonographically reported by Bro. Julius Lyons, G. W. A. S. ; said Bro. Powers; * * *

"I would say, further, that we have been entirely surprised at the cordial welcome that we have received from the hands of our white brothers and sisters. There are two other Lodges in the town of Chico, and I would say to-night, we have never had a single meeting since we have been organized there, without there being present nearly as many white brethren and sisters as of our own race, and we are received in their Lodges just as they are received in ours. [Applause.]

If one of you to-night were in Chico, where that Lodge is at work, in all probability you would not know whether it was a white or colored Lodge—not from the looks of the people in it. They meet all together there in one hall on Thursday night, on Friday night in another hall, and on Saturday night in another. So that we claim we are Good Templars, working for a great, and noble, and glorious cause; and we do hope that the Grand Lecturers in the State of California will urge more particularly upon my people the necessity of taking hold of this work, and showing them that they are welcome. [Applause.]

I am afraid you will be like the gentlemen said the little boy was—he was afraid the old deacon would talk too much, so when the deacon commenced with the remark "Brethren, what shall I say?" the boy suggested he say "Amen," and sit down. [Laughter]

We have a little Lodge there, numbering 25, at the present time; we also have a Band of Hope, numbering 28, and we feel encouraged to go forward; and, although we have come to you at this late day in your work, we hope we will be able to do you good, as we have on other occasions. [Applause.]

I remember, when a brother was speaking last night, he drew an occurrence to my mind: that when he went into the army there were some colored boys came forward and wanted to enlist, and he said they were denied, and told that this was "a white man's government," and this was "a white man's war." But, by and by, after having received and felt the effects of a Minie ball, then he said that he was willing to receive them. Now, brethren, we came to you in that conflict when your armies were staggering and driven from almost every battle field. Then it was the colored man came to you. They did not come simply for the purpose of coming, but they came for the purpose of work, and they did work. I remember, at the time that the 54th Massachusetts regiment won the first battle that they went to, at Port Hudson, on the Mississippi River. When the order was given for them to go forward, they never stopped until they planted their colors on the breast-works of the enemy. [Applause.]

Now, sir, we have enlisted in this army of Good Templars: we have enlisted to fight the enemy of the human race, which is King Alcohol; and we believe, from the way that you are marshaling your forces, that it wont be long until you will be able to march forward with the six thousand colored votes of California at your back, and at the polls be able to bury King Alcohol face downward, never to rise any more. [Applause.]

Will the *Watchword*, London, please copy?

Coulterville.—Bro. John W. Reed, L. D. of Coulterville Lodge No. 382, Mariposa, writes encouragingly of the prospects of his lodge as follows:

Our lodge is in quite a prosperous condition, is receiving a large share of public attention, and I think is destined to largely increase its membership.

We have lately built a large and commodious hall which we are now occupying, which act alone gives character and standing in the community. Coulterville was a difficult place to start the "Temperance Ball" rolling, but Bro. Hughes was equal to the emergency, and his efforts have been eminently successful.

About Changing the Regalia.—Lodges are beginning to file the returns of the vote on the question of the changing of the initiatory regalia to a metalic badge. So far, thirty-eight lodges have filed returns, and these show members present, 914. Against the change of regalia, 804. In favor of the change 49. Not voting 61. But one lodge so far, has given a majority in favor of the change, and that is Independent Lodge No. 119, which favors the change by a vote of 18 to 4, and this 18 is included in the 49 favorable votes above quoted: which shows the per centage of those favoring a change, so far, in this jurisdiction to be very small, viz: 49 out of 914. Lodges will please see to it that their vote is promptly returned to the G. W. S. office.

Envelopes.—During the past week a dozen envelopes bearing the printed address of the G. W. S were mailed in packages, to the address of every Lodge Deputy. These envelopes are to be used to cover all correspondence or business with the G. W. S. Office. It required 4500 envelopes to supply all. Should any Deputy fail to receive this package, notice of that fact should be immediately sent to the G. W. S. All Lodge Deputies should now be in possession of these envelopes.

Lodge Directory.—The Lodge Directory has been revised and corrected to date, with the exception of the Lodge Deputies recorded as commissioned for the first time. Lodge Deputies and others will please examine the list carefully and notify the G. W. S. of any errors or omissions that may be found if such there be.

LECTURERS APPOINTMENTS.

HUGH R. HUGHES.

Lebrights	Oct. 27	Live Oak (Shenandoah Valley	18
Merced Falls	28	Oleta	19
Hornitos	29	Mt. Aukum school house	20 21
Catheys Valley	30	Grizzly Flat	22, 23
Mariposa	31	Mt. Pleasant	24 25
Schoolhouse 10 miles north of Mariposa	Nov. 1	Diamond Springs	26, 27
Hites Cove	3, 4	El Dorado	28, 29
Mariposa	5	Placerville	30
Hornitos	6	Shingle Springs	Dec 1, 2
Lebrights	7	Latrobe	3, 4
Coulterville	8	French Creek	4, 5
Groveland	9	Clarksville	6, 7
Jeffersonville	10	Pilot Hill	8, 9
Angels Camp	11	Greenwood	10, 11
Murphys Camp with Calaveras Dist Lodge	12, 13	Spanish Dry Diggings	12, 13
Fourth Crossing	15	Georgetown	14, 15
Mokelumne Hill	16	Bear Creek	16, 17
Sutter Creek	17	Coloma	18, 19
		Placerville with El Dorado Dist. Lodge	21

MRS. E. P. STEVENS.

Farmington	Oct. 28, 29, 30	Tracy	7
Atlanta		Ripon	8
Stockton	4	Farmington	10
Wildwood	5	Stockton	12, 13
Collegeville	6		

REV. W. C. KING

Fresno Lodge	28	Near Kingsburg	31, Nov. 1
Selma	29	Kingsburg	2

WM. CROWHURST.

Knights Landing	Oct. 27, 28	Brentwood, Contra Costa county, Lodge Anniversary	Nov. 1
Woodland	29, 30	Fairfield, Solano D. L.	4, 5

COL. C. N. GOULDING.

Columbia	Oct. 25, 26, 27	Sonora	Oct. 30, 31
Soulsbyville	28, 29	Jamestown	Nov. 1, 2
Confidence	2 P. M., 30	Mitlon	3, 4

DISTRICT LODGES TO MEET.

Ventura Dist. Lodge will meet at Hueneme, 4th and 5th November, Grand Lecturer Webb, Sister Mary Guthrie and others are expected to take part and speak at the public meetings. Bro. Cadwell, fraternal delegate from Santa Barbara Dist Lodge will also assist. A full representation and a very profitable time is looked for.

Sacramento County District Lodge will meet at Folsom, Tuesday, No. 1st. 1881. at 10 A. M. Members of the order are respectfully invited to be present.

J. T. Amos. Dist. Secty.

Butte Co. D. L. meets at Nelson, Nov. 9th, at 10 A. M.

A Wonderful Difference.—A young lady whose teeth had been seriously affected by some juvenile ailment was preparing to have them all removed and replaced with a set of artificials. The family dentist who always is the best dentist you ever knew, "said it was only money thrown away to do any patchwork; too far gone: cant last more than a year, if fixed up ever so well: snake em out&c.' Another artist was called on who gave a similar verdict: quite right; no use. Somebody said if you are going to have a new set of teeth try Dr. Halsey who advertizes in the Rescue; She went but there she was told there was no occasion at all for such a procedure: with the loss of two or three incorrigibles, the rest were all lathed and plastered and frescoed anddeclared warranted to last for life with a little examination and attention now and then. A good many customers have followed suit since and come away with golden opinions of the effective golden repairs they receive. This little notice is inserted solely because it is true and deserved: not at the instance or suggestion of Dr. Halsey but entirely without his knowledge or consent.

THE PACIFIC BANK.

A Trustworthy Institution.—The success of the Pacific Bank, corner of Pine and Sansome streets, San Francisco, is the reward of merit. Founded in 1863, this institution has held on the even tenor of its way, with an upward and onward course. Adhering strictly to sound business principles, has become so deeply rooted in public confidence, that in every storm of financial distress and panic that has swept the city during the last eighteen years it has stood unmoved. It is now closing its eighteenth year with ample resources, a large surplus fund, and what is more than plethoric vaults—the well-earned reputation of absolute integrity and safety.

Business men have not been slow to recognize its merits, and its success has been commensurate with its deserts. The same prudent, sagacious and conservative management which has built it up to its present proud position, continues to direct its policy and to make it the favorite of sound business men. It enters upon the new year with increased facilities for business, to accommodate alike the borrower, lender or dealer in exchange.—*Sel.*

New Manifestations. Seances are held all day and every day at the tables of Mrs. E. B. Cooper's temperance restaurant 234 Sutter St. Immense and well prepared lunches are *materialized* at short notice. Hands and arms can be plainly seen putting the dishes on the table. Admittance free: everybody from the country invited.

A Sweeping Reduction!

BEHOLD OUR PRICES.

SUGARS— per lb.

Cube	13c
Crushed	12¾c
Ivy granulated	12½c
Extra Golden C	11¼c
Golden C	11c
Sandwich Island	9¾ and 10½c

½bbls, ¼c; boxes ½c additional.

TEAS— per lb.

Good Japan	30, 40, 50 and 60c
Fine Oolong	40, 50, 60 and 75c
Eng. Breakfast	40, 50, 60 and 75c
Family Mixture	40, 50, 60 and 75c
Uncolored Japan	60 and 75c

A reduction will be made on quantities.

COFFEE— per lb.

Good Green	14, 17 and 20c
Roasted	20, 22 and 25c
Fresh Ground	18, 20 and 25c

All of which are good.

MEALS—

10 lb sack corn meal	25c
10 lb sack cr. wheat	30c
10 lb sack graham flour	30c
10 lb sack rye meal	30c
10 lb sack oat meal	45c
10 lb sack hominy	45c

CANNED GOODS—

3 Cans Corn Beef	$1 00
4 Cans Assorted Table Fruit	1 00
4 Cans Jelly or Jam	1 00
5 Cans Peaches	1 00
5 Cans Pine Apple	1 00
5 Cans Blue Berries	1 00
5 Cans Condensed Milk	1 00
5 Cans Winslow's Corn	1 00
7 Cans Pie Fruit	1 00
8 Cans Salmon	1 00
9 Cans Halibut	1 00
9 Cans Tomatoes	1 00

Reduction on quantities.

SUNDRIES—

14 lbs Corn Starch	$1 00
15 lbs Tapioca	1 00
15 lbs Table Rice	1 00
15 lbs Sago	1 00
16 lbs Pearl Barley	1 00
18 lbs Split Peas	1 00
40 lbs Sal Soda	1 00

We carry a large stock of goods, all of which we will sell at the lowest cash prices. Delivered to any part of the city, depots or boats without extra charge.

We Warrant Every Article Sold.

GIVE US A TRIAL.

LINCOLN & CO.,

TEMPERANCE GROCERS,

1801 Polk Street, Cor. Washington.

70 ALL Chromo, for 4 3c stamps; 25 Transparent, 12c; 12 Greenback, 10c; 12 Gold Edge Glass with Gold bow in corner, name in gold, 25c. Cal. Card Co., Bloomfield, Cal.

Juvenile Department.

BAND OF HOPE WORK.



The Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., of California, offers to furnish, free of charge, to Sunday-schools, or other juvenile organizations desiring to adopt them for use, the newly revised Band of Hope rituals together with the ritual badges. The ritual comprises a pamphlet of 48 pages. The badges are of German silver, with a safety pin upon the back. Sample copies of the rituals and badge, or quantities for actual use, will be furnished on application to the G. W. C. T., Robert Thompson, 1,531 Golden Gate Avenue, or the Superintendent of Juvenile Work, George Bramall, Haywards, or Geo. B. Katzenstein, 328 J street, Sacramento.

TALKS WITH THE YOUNG FOLKS.

BUYING OFF ROBBERS.

In former times gangs of robbers became so powerful in Scily and Spain and Italy that certain classes of people paid them a regular tribute every year, on condition that they should be allowed to pass the robbers unmolested. In the last century pirates from the Barbary coast were so numerous that some nations paid their government a regular tribute to save their ships from capture. The vessels of those who did not pay tribute were taken, their cargoes landed and the crew and passengers sold as slaves in the interior of Africa where there used to be many thousands of christian captives who were never more heard of.

That was a terrible condition of things, was it not? it seems strange that people submitted to such grievous impositions but the Algerine pirates and the pirates everywhere at sea were destroyed or driven off by the Americans and English, principally by the former.

But we have just such a system of piracy and robbery here at home and everywhere except in Maine and Kansas. A few good people build their homes in a village, but a brewer or a saloon keeper comes in and sets up his robber's den to plunder and destroy those homes, to capture their sustenance and drive their boys and girls off to captivity and a hopeless death.

A sawmill or other mill or factory of any kind is started. People come round to live there and work at it and build homes there and a schoolhouse and church and stores, a blacksmith and a shoe and tin shop and a postoffice. Everyone of these does a good kindly service to his neighbor, helps every interest, helps to make everybody better off and happier. One buys shoes and groceries and clothes and tinware for himself and family and pays for them with the money he gets for his work at the mill; his being a good citizen and doing no harm or wrong to any one is a great help to every one's trade and business, and makes everyone's property and business more profitable.

Now if a village was started like that with just such people it would grow to be a town and a city and a big, rich city every time. They would want no jail, no police, no fire company, no police court: the mill and factories would never be bankrupt, they would always prosper; the storekeepers and traders would never fail in business: there would be no poor or ragged people nor hungry children. It would be a completely happy place.

But the moment any little settlement begins anywhere, one or two or more robbers or pirates who wont work, but will only rob, come in and destroy this happy home picture. They set traps and capture the people who work at the mill and in the shoe and tin and blacksmith and carpenter shop. They give them poison which makes them neglect their work and become fighters and loafers and dead beats: their victims dont work well or steadily and the mill and the shops meet with losses and shut up business: they dont buy anything but rum, or if they do they dont pay for what they buy, so the stores and shops get bankrupt or cannot succeed and they close and go away. As soon as the grogshop or brewery opens, there must be a jail and policecourt and policemen or constables and night watchmen; everybody must get extra fire insurances for fear of getting burnt up by drunken men. Everybody must get new bolts and locks for their houses, shops and barns to keep out the thieves which the grogshop is sure to educate, and the village gets to be a poor, sick, helpless place that no one cares at all to live in—and there are a thousand of just such towns and villages in this state utterly cursed and ruined and robbed and pauperized by the nasty thieving lazy rumsellers.

In Berwick Pa. some manufacturers of railroad cars lately took some large contracts to build cars and agreed to pay about $6.000 to the storekeepers and others if they would sell no liquor for a year because they said they knew the liquor if sold to their workmen would cause them a much greater loss than $6000 a year.

It seems however a hard case in this free country that anybody should have to pay a gang of thieves $6000 a year to be let alone. The rum traffic if not put down would soon make the American people the worst and lowest savages

HOW IT IS BREWED.

The following is old but very beautiful and some of our young folks may like to see it again. A talented young missionary, Paul Denton, once advertized in Texas that he would preach in a grove on a Sunday and afterward distribute free the best drinks to be had in Texas. A crowd was present and after the service some one asked for the drink and the preacher pointed to a beautiful clear bubbling spring which was welling up close by. One of his hearers shouted "Paul Denton you have lied!" when the preacher pointing to the spring uttered this beautiful little gem of eloquence:

"Not in the simmering still, over smoking fires, choked with poisonous gases, and surrounded with the stench of sickening odors and rank corruption doth our Father in Heaven prepare the precious essence of life—pure cold water. But in the green glade and grassy dell where the red deer wanders and the child loves to play, there God himself brews it; and down, low down in the deepest valleys, where the fountain murmurs and the rills sing; and high upon the mountain-tops, where the naked granite glistens like gold in the sun—where the storm-cloud broods and the thunder-storm crashes; and away, far out on the wide, wide sea, where the hurricane howls its music, and the big waves roar the chorus, "sweeping the march of God"—there He brews it, that beverage of life—health-giving water.

"And everywhere it is a thing of beauty gleaming in the dew-drop, singing in the summer rain, shining in the ice-gem, till the trees seem turned to living jewels; spreading a golden veil over the setting sun, or a silvery gauze around the midnight moon; sporting in the cataract, sleeping in the glacier, dancing in the hail-shower, folding bright snow-curtains softly about the wintry world, and weaving the many-colored iris that seraph's zone of the sky whose warp is the rain of earth, whose woof is the sunbeam of heaven, all checkered o'er with celestial flowers by the mystic wand of rarification, still always it is beautiful, that blessed cold water.

"No poison bubbles on its brink; its foam brings not madness and murder; no blood stains its liquid glass; pale widows and starving orphans weep not burning tears in its clear depths; no drunkard's shrieking ghost from the grave curses it in words of despair!"

"Speak out, my friends, would you ever change it for the demon's drink—alcohol?"

BE KIND BOYS.

You are made to be kind, boys, generous, magnanimous. If there is a boy in school who has a club foot, don't let him know you ever saw it. If there is a boy with shabby clothes, dont talk about rags in his presence. If there is a lame boy, assign him some part of the game which does not require runnine. If there is a hungry boy, give him part of your dinner. If there is a dull one, help him to get his lesson. If there is a bright one, be not envious of him; for if one boy is proud of his talents, and another is envious of them, there are two great wrongs, and no more talent than before. If a larger or stronger boy has injured you and is sorry for it, forgive him. All the school will show by their countenances how much better it is than to have a great fist.—*Crusader.*

"Many a small man is never done talking about the sacrifices he makes but he is a great man indeed who can sacrifice everything and say nothing."—*Dr. Gibson.*

YOUNG Ladies are an added force in temperance work—the cause needs all the help it can get.

SUMMER, FAREWELL

As softly floats the trembling breeze
Across the fields of emerald glory,
It whispers to the lightening trees,
In tender tones a mournful story.
Oh! hear you not the gentle strain
As on the golden hours are flying?
A sweetness in the sad refrain—
It is the voice of Summer dying.

A graceful queen, and gathered near
Are autumn flowers like maids in waiting.
They bow their heads to drop a tear,
And softly press the folded draping
Of her, whose hand has fully known
The perfect joy of freely giving;
Whom none but Autumn can dethrone
Who brings to us the joy of giving.

Now hidden in her royal breast
There lies a germ of tender sweetness.
That must awake from transient rest
Endowed with Nature's full completeness,
Oh! Summer, while we say farewell
We turn away to hide our weeping,
And ask, can Autum's magic spell,
Restore our joys whilst thou art sleeping?

Kansas Methodist. MRS. MARY E. KAIL.

NO DANGER.

There is no danger at all in not learning to smoke, no danger in not learning any bad habit, like drinking or profanity. But when you find the jails, poor houses, lunatic asylums full of people who made the mistakes of smoking and drinking; when you see thousands of human wrecks of ragged poverty and vile conversation and crime-stamped countenances, tramping, begging, thieving and loafing around the grogshops, you only see a picture of what you or any of your young, ruddy, joyous, happy companions may be, if you make the mistakes which have ruined them.

It gives one a feeling of sadness to see a fine ship lying wrecked on the seashore that if properly guided might have been still joyously careering over the ever busy ocean highways of commerce, laden with precious wares and costly merchandise and wholesome food and dainty ornament to please and bless the dwellers in a distant land, and to return laden with treasures from far off climes for us. We lament to see a thing inanimate of so much use, wrecked, lost, a failure, left out to perish and disappear and rot in idle uselessness.

How much more sad the sight of a human wreck, once gifted with a god-like intellect, capable of achieving a grand and useful destiny of good, and building for himself a monument of noble deeds, but with all his opportunities thrown away: his birthright traded off for nothing in return—a clod of earth with the soul within extinguished, and when he perishes forever from the earth, leaving no one friend to regret his loss.

Our Bands of Hope, the 300 or 400 of them which we hope to see in active training by the end of 1882, are designed to save the future wreckage of our boys and girls; to be the lighthouses to steer them thru life, clear of the rocks and shoals and dangers that Satan and men worse than Satan have set for them everywhere. We want 20,000, 30,000 and 100,000 of the children of this state enrolled in our Bands of Hope: and not one of them will incur the least danger of any harm or discomfort, ever once coming to them because they belong to the Band of Hope. Dont be candidates for wrecks and tramps any more; come with us and preserve your purity and honesty and truthfulness and keep out of all danger.

WHAT CAN A SOCIETY GIRL DO FOR TEMPERANCE?

I have a good many friends, of course, and in society am constantly making new acquaintances among the young gentlemen. Now, what I do is, to ask them, just as soon as I feel free to ask them anything, to do something for me in our Union sociables, or our boys' school. I get one to sing a bass solo at the evening reception of our Union, or I ask another to take a class of boys in the Band of Hope in our school, or I invite them to an entertainment when some of the girls give fine readings. Same way with the young ladies, too. I got one of the nicest girls to play a solo at our last sociable and she doesn't especially care for temperance doesn't know anything about it in fact, as she always sees wine on the table at home. But in these little ways, they're getting interested, and before they know what has done it, they'll be working for temperance. Then, of course, I never take wine when it is offered, and that attracts some notice to my belief that no one should touch it. And at dinner parties I often have to set aside a dish that I know

has been prepared with brandy or wine; and if the girls or the gentlemen get to joking about drunken people, or drinking, or temperance fanatics, they soon know that it is not a pleasant kind of conversation to me, and being gentlemen and ladies, they dont do it any more. All that makes its impression and has its influence. It doesn't seem much for a girl to do, but you asked what a society girl can do, and I know for one, that she can do all this without losing her position or her popularity in the set to which she belongs; and I am trying all the while to find out what more she can accomplish."—The Signal.

YOUNG ladies have more reason to be interested in the success of the present temperance struggle than any other class, for it seals the destiny of many of them.

No one has the influence over the opposite sex that our young ladies have. If every one would use it for temperance, we should have no fear, but that in less than five years imtemperance would be a thing of the past.

THE day school is beginning to receive attention, when the physiological effects of alcohol are thoroly understood, it will work wonders in this country—and oh, if this could become a part of our common school education, how soon would the curse of intemperance be banished. We must pound away here and everywhere; everything helps.—*Signal.*

If you would never have an evil deed spoken of in connection with you, don't do one

If you wish success in life, make perseverance your bosom friend, experience your wise councellor, caution your elder brother, and hope your guardian.—*Crusader.*

MORE SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORK.

The following incident of how our Dr. Crosby and Dr. Bacon Sunday schools operate when they dare is from the Democratic Standard of Humboldt.

"In our issue of the 10th of September last we printed the report of a piece of persecution and vandalism that had been enacted toward a family of temperance advocates in Rockdale, R. I., and indulged in some very decided remarks thereupon. *

Two weeks ago on Saturday evening, September 17th, the Good Templar lodge of Table Bluff met in their hall and were in session till near 12 o'clock doing degree work. Upon the adjournment the various members betook themselves to their buggies and wagons and set out for home in a pleasant frame of mind, having spent a most enjoyable evening. But when the Bartlett family of Eel River came to untie their team they found their horses entirely stripped and the harness literally cut to pieces, scarcely a whole strap remaining. The perpetrator is unknown, but circumstances point to a low groggery crowd that has lately infested and disgraced that neighborhood. This influence is a fatally dangerous one from which to graduate young men, and as recent allurements have been added in the shape of bawdy women, etc., the good people of Table Bluff determined to organize a better school for their youths, one that would prove entertaining, instructive and elevating. They therefore instituted a Good Templar lodge, and this has increased and thriven and waxed so strong in numbers and influence for effective reform work that the low groggery crowd has almost gone frantic with rage, and interested individuals have on numerous occasions made use of threatening abusive and insulting language toward those who are engaged in the temperance cause. The members of the Lodge have taken no particular notice of this, however, for they did not believe the wretches were so low, so utterly debased as to be capable of the act we have described above. They are convinced of it now, and will fight more persistently and harder than ever against the curse that thus threatens them, that dares to lay its lawless hands to the work of stealthy destruction of property. They were but availing themselves of their constitutional and natural rights in thus organizing an association to throw a moral protection and influence about their children, and to lend a helping hand to every one who desired to break away from the demon of alcohol. They impose upon no one, insult no one, but they have incurred the cowardly wrath of the whiskyites and suffered their first act of sneaking malice, Surely and certain and one by one are the whiskyites making the points which will bring about a prohibition of the manufacture of alcoholic liquor. A spirit of indignation at the exhibition of such proscription on the part of saloon men and mongers will make the army of moral reform strong, and the cohesive power of conscious right will make it invincible.

The Table Bluff Lodge of Good Templars are still pushing to the front. The membership now numbers ninety-four, and they have recently purchased a brand new organ of W. T. Bonestel. It gives us much pleasure to record these evidences of prosperity and energetic life in the temperance cause.

This lodge was organized by F. J. Culver on the 7th of August.

TEMPERANCE AND THE CHURCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ITEMPERANCE BECORD.

SIR,—Indications of progress in regard to temperance principles are always pleasant to record. The little Congregational church at Wednesbury, in connection with which I have now labored nearly four years, affords such indications in a very pleasing form and with your permission I should like to refer to them briefly. For years unfermented wine has been used at the Sacrament, and two or three of our members have been long connected with the temperance society, but no special encouragement has been given by the church to temperance work, nor am I aware that any of my predecessors ever took any interest in the movement. When I commenced my pastorate, in January, 1868, a small schoolroom amply sufficed for our largest congregations; and had I not been able, like Paul, to "labour with my hands" and head, it would have been impossible for either church or minister to exist. I have never preached a special temperance sermon to my people, nor gone out of my way to bring the subject before them, yet the good principles have spread, and at the same time the congregation has increased and our church membership has nearly doubled. We have a flourishing little Band of Hope connected with our Sunday-school; several of the leading spirits of the Temperance Society, and the Sons and Cadets of Temperance are among my members. At a recent meeting to organize a choir, eighteen out of nineteen persons present were teetotalers; the superintendent and most of the Sunday school teachers are total abstainers, and a prayer meeting held every Sunday before the evening service is mainly attended and supported by those who are in perfect accord with their pastor on this matter. I do not know that my experience in these respects is singular; but I can only wish that in all our churches the same evidence of progress in regard to temperance principles could be reported.

Yours faithfully.
FREDERIC WAGSTAFF.

Wednesbury September 24th, 1881.

The experience of Mr. Wagstaff has been that of a great many others. And it is a perfectly natural and consistent one. There are thousands of churches both in England and America barely existing in an aimless and fruitless condition of frigid indifference, which would spring into vigorous useful active life, if they would come out and positively disclaim all fellowshipwith the devil-worship of wine and drink. Serving two masters they are dead, serving and loving God and their fellow man and enlisted properly in the service of the King of righteousness, their condition is one of assured success and constantly accelerating progress toward a record of perfect faithfulness.

UNFERMENTED WINE A FACT.

Norman Kerr, M. D., F. R. S., the distinguished London Physician, has prepared, and the National Temperance society has just published, a pamphlet with the above title, of exceptional interest and value, concerning the existence of unfermented wine in both ancient and modern times. The author, while declining to enter the field of theological and exegetical discussion, presents a great number of authorities, historical, biblical, and scientific, which demonstrate beyond question that unfermented wine was known and used in Bible times, and also that it is made and used in our own times. The work is the result of great research and of most thoro and painstaking scientific experiment. It is a most important scholarly contribution to the literature of the unfermented wine question.

This is the pamphlet referred to by the Rev. Joseph Cook in "The New House and its battlement," recently published by the National Temperance Society, and which called forth considerable unjust criticism from a portion of the religious press of the country. It merits a very wide circulation, especially among the ministers and members of Christian churches. 12mo, 41 pages. Price ten cents. address J. N. STEARNS, Publishing Agent, 58 Reade St., N. Y.

REQUISITES FOR A TEMPERANCE SCHOOL.

The Temperance Schoool $0.05

However dark the way seems, if you love the children and wish to save them, and at the same time to train up workers for temperance send for the above and learn what can be done. Then if you wish to learn how to do it, send for the following list:

1 Catechism on Alcohol, 05.
1 Juvenile Temperance Manual, 25.
1 Ripples of Song, 15.
1 Manual Set (Illustrated Tracts), 08,
All sent for 50 cents.

When you have studied these, prepared the way and fixed upon the time for opening the school and decided how many scholars you will probably have, send for catechisms enough to supply one to each scholar, to whom they may be either given or sold, price per hundred, more or less, $5.00
Ripples of Song, per dozen, 1.60
For any number less than one dezen, each 15 cts.
The above are essential while the following are extremely desirable.
Children's Illustrated Tracts, one each for each scholar, per 100. 20 cts. Postage per 200, more or less, 05
Ladder tickets, per hundred, more or less, 1.00
1 manual for each teacher, each 25c.
Chromo Test-Cards, for rewards, per hundred, more or less, 1.00
Youth's Temperance Banner, four or more copies per year each .12.
The superintendent will find it desiradle to have the following.
1 Juvenile Temperance Manual, cloth, .60
1 Alcohol and Hygiene, .60
1 Temperance Lesson-Book, paper, 25 cents, cloth, .50.
1 Temperance Physiology, paper, .50.
1 Pathology of Drunkenness, .05
1 Bacchus Dethroned, paper 50 cents, cloth 1,00
1 Medical Temperance Journal (one year) 1.00
1 Brown's Physiology, 1.25.
While all the above are very useful, the more desirable have the higher place on the list.
If money is available, it will be wise to aim at having a Loan Library.

TEMPERANCE LOAN LIBRARY.

The following valuable temperance publications are cordially recommended for all Woman's Christian Temperance Unions, to own and keep at their headquarters, for the purpose of loaning to ministers, physicians, lawyers, women and all others in the community who will read them, with the view of producing individual conviction, and educating a sound public opinion upon every phase of this question.

Alcohol and the State. Pitman, A discussion of the problem of law as applied to the liquor traffic. $1.50
Talks on Temperance, by Canon Farrar, D. D. Paper 25 cts., cloth 60 cts.
Ten Lectures on Alcohol. By B. W. Richardson, M. D. Paper 50 cts., cloth $1.
Temperance Lesson Book, By. B. W. Richardson, A. M., M. D., LL. D., F. R. S. Paper 25 cts., cloth 50cts.
Our Wasted Resources. By Dr. Wm. Hargreaves. Giving the most valuable statistics ever published. Price paper 50 cts., cloth $1.25.
The Medical Use of Alcohol. By James Edmnnds, M. D. of London. Including "Stimulants for Women." Paper 25 cents, cloth 60c.
Alcohol. Its Nature and Effect. Storey, 90c.
Alcohol and Hygiene. Julia Colman. 60c. Paper 25c.
Juvenile Temperance Manual. Jnlia Colman. Paper 25c., cloth, 60c.
Alcohol as a Food and Medicine. By Ezra M. Hunt. M.D. Paper 25c., cloth 60c.
Bible Wines or Laws of Fermentation. By Rev. Wm. Patton D. D. Paper 30c. cloth 60c.
The Divine Law as to Wine. By Prof. Geo. W. Sampson. $1.00.
The Pledge and the Cross. Paper, 50c. cloth $1.00
Our Coffee Room. By Elizabeth Cotton. $1.

PAMPHLETS.

Alcohol and Church. By Hon. R. C. Pittman. 24 pp., 10.
The Church and Temperance. By Hon. W. E. Dodge. 10c.
Buy Your Own Cherries By John W. Kirton. 24pp., 10c.
Beer as a Beverage. By Rev. G. W. Hughey. 24 pp.. 10c.
Constitutional Amendment. By H. W. Blair, 48 pp. 10c.
Intemperance and Crime. By Judge N Davis. 24 pp.. 10c.
Alcohol and the Human Brain. Rev. Joseph Cook. 10c.
Address of Miss F. E. Willard at Seventh Annual Meeting in Boston, October, 1889.

TEACHERS HELPS.

Children's Illustrated Tracts. 90 Four-page Tracts, 20 c. per hundred; postage 3 cents, the set in file case post-paid 25 cents.
The Youth's Temperance Banner. A four-page illustrated.
Juvenile Temperance Reciter. 10c.
Union Temperance Leaflets. Three packets now ready. Nos. 1, 2, 3. 10 cents each. One set of Tracts in file case 18 cents.
History and Mystery of a Glass of Ale, 5c.
Union Handbills on Beer. Per 1000, $1; per 100, 10 cts. postage per 1,000 30c.
Address. National Temperance Society, 58 Reade Street, or Mrs. Julia Colman 54 Bible House New York City.

COMMUNION WINE.

The undersigned takes this method to inform the churches that he has undertaken the manufacture of Unfermented Wine for Sacramental use. The article he offers for sale is Pure, Unadulterated Juice of the Grape, and is furnished to order in pint or quart cans, sealed and packed in boxes. Price $3 per gallon. SAMUEL WINTER,
Yountville, Napa county, Cal.

Keep in a cool place. When used, open and let stand a while; then pour off carefully.

The Rescue.

DEVOTED TO

Temperance, Current Literature, General News, and whatever may concern the public welfare.

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P. O. Box 1721,
San Francisco

OUR PRINCIPLES.—We aim for nothing short of a sweeping National Prohibitory law endorsed by every State and Territory of the Union, in the year 1885, and as much sooner as the Christian and Temperance men and good citizens of the country may desire to accomplish it.

PROHIBITION REFORM PARTY.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1884,

HON. NEAL DOW, OF MAINE.

THE MINISTER AND THE LODGE.

Members of our Order sometimes pettishly say of the minister of their locality, "he never attends or he never comes near our lodge." As we consider the lodge a potent aid and ally of the church, deriving its inspiration and motives and teachings and its gospel from the same source: enlisted in the same service of preaching and practicing the Sermon on the Mount and the injunctions of the same Savior of the world, we are naturally prone to claim that the minister should be a member of the lodge and a helper in it.

But then he has an exactly equal right to demand if he and his church are friendly to our cause and Order, that at least the officers of the lodge and leading members should be as regular attendants and assistants at his or some other church, as they claim he should be in the lodge. It certainly would be very pleasant and profitable for both parties if a compromise on that basis was agreed to and faithfully carried out by each.

While believing there is no respectable excuse for the opposition or hostility of the minister to a respectably conducted Good Templar lodge, we should not take upon ourselves to judge whether it is necessary for one who sanctions and countenances and endeavors to promote the cause, to be a regular attendant at lodge. He may have other claims upon his time which render it inconvenient. And in very many instances the lodge exercises are not so ordered and selected and directed as to make them inviting to the minister or to others of culture and education. When they are not so the lodge has no right to expect the regular attendance of those to whom they are distasteful.

People are very prompt and decisive in their refusal to attend church services and sermons if they are not carefully adjusted to please their tastes and preferences. It would be well perhaps for them to be more lenient critics, and attend religious services more faithfully for the sake of their example and influence upon others, and thus we should encourage and assist the services to become more attractive and useful.

And again when the services of a lodge dont quite suit the minister, his kindly aid and counsel might much improve their characier, and then if he drops in now and then, when he can do so without inconvenience, the members should be satisfied with that and the practical assurance that he desires the progress of the cause and wills to help it. There ought to be the kindest confidence, mutual respect and sympathy and helpful co-operation between all societies and individuals who are engaged in the effort to inaugurate the kingdom of peace. Let us guard against pulling down what others build up of good.

FARCICAL LAW.

Guiteau acknowledged from the first that he had long and deliberately planned to kill the President; intended to shoot him dead, and supposed without the least regret that he had done so. When he found his shot had not been immediately fatal he regretted it intensely and wished he had done it better or fired another shot. Even yet he has never expressed a penitent regret save for one thing, that the murder was not instantly consummated.

Now if President Garfield had been attended by physicians who are educated in modern medical science and abreast of the intelligence of the day, and had recovered under rational treatment, what a distortion and subversion of justice it would have been to have made his trial, his sentence, his punishment any different from what it would have been had his victim instantly expired as the murderer intended.

Let us suppose there were two assassins instead of one; Guiteau agrees to shoot the President and his mate to shoot Blaine or Arthur, or let us suppose even Conkling, whom the people would not have made much fuss about if he had got shot. Guiteau fires his two shots as he did and his mate fires one, but succeeds in killing Conkling or whoever was with the President on that occasion, while we suppose the latter with intelligent treatment barely escaped death.

Now, what an inconsistency that the successful but perhaps less guilty murderer should be certainly doomed to hang, and the worst criminal who only failed thru his cowardice is comfortably boarded and clad at public expense for eight years and then given another chance to murder.

And what a miserable mess our law makers must have made, when after a century of active legislative labor, nobody is quite sure as to whether the miscreant Guiteau can be punished at all, seeing that the President was not shot in the state where he died. A thousand greater calamities could happen this nation than the burning up of every vestige and scrap of law in the world, except the ten commandments—and the subsequent employment of two-thirds of the lawyers in the development of the iron industries of this coast and of the Union.

A HOLY WELL.

Mecca is the holy city which every Mahomedan tries to visit at least once in his life, to ensure his entry into the paradise of the world to come. Consequently it is visited every year by many, many thousands of pilgrims from all Mahomedan countries. There is a very holy well there strictly guarded and kept. Its waters are sent long distances to be used on solemn occasions and as a cure for disease. Every pilgrim drinks some of it or washes himself with it to act as a purifying influence.

But an English consul has sent a bottle of this purifying water to be analyzed and it turns out to be about the filthiest, most unwholesome and deadly dangerous water, polluted with the vilest drainage. And this seems to account for the cholera and plagues, having so often broken out among these pilgrims. This indicates very clearly that the religion which in its foundation commandments enjoined its use could not have come from God.

We find no such slip up in the Christian system. Our ten commandments are so framed that those who keep them faithfully must naturally be the happiest, healthiest, best and longest lived people in the world. Those who obey the precepts of the gospel and of the commandments run no risk of health or life in doing so. There was not an item of the Mosaic law which it was unwholesome, unsafe or unpleasant to observe faithfully.

If we could find out that those who keep the Sabbath and are upright and sober and pure are more than usually subject to cholera or diphtheria or insanity or any other malady and are not so long lived as others, we would have good ground for doubting the heavenly origin of that grand, majestic and yet so simple code of laws which we are told have come to us from God. But altho the Bible has been subjected to the severest tests by the scientist, the scholar, the antiquary and the infidel, it has never been found guilty of commending or commanding to us any act that is in the least injurious to our own or our neighbor's health, peace and happiness.

THE TOBACCO SMOKE FILTH.

To see a ragged malodorous, unwashed bummer, embracing and dispensing the filth of the tobacco pipe and cigar does not shock one's sense of consistency and fitness. You expect of course to see pigs clad in bristles and their presence unpromising in the line of grateful perfumery. They make themselves no worse than nature fashioned and sent them forth. But without a vigorous and successful and convincing contest with self, one cannot get over the natural expectation of seeing well educated, well dressed, well meaning men, who are gentlemen in other respects, pay some respect to the natural instincts of decent humanity in their use of the pipe and cigar. One cannot help thinking that *gentlemen* would instinctively shrink from making themselves highly offensive and personally nasty in an intense degree, not only to ladies but to every person who loves the pure air of God's providing and delights in a clean conscience and unswinish habits.

But every day, everywhere, more particularly at railway ticket windows, post office windows and desks, and at the ferry depots where men and women are compelled to stand and wait in one place, the tobacco smoke fiend loves to intrude his infamous and filthy odors into peoples faces and make himself utterly detestable as an excessively unpleasant and nasty and often distressing nuisance, to all who are compelled to stand and suffer and inhale the vile air which his breath and his presence have polluted and poisoned.

And the people who commit these monstrous breaches of even Hottentot social etiquette, who outrage the very name of gentlemen are often not ruffians nor evil disposed people at all. Their appearance and manners in other respects, indicate beyond a doubt that lots of them, who act thus, are worthy, generous, sociable, obliging, honest, kindly, in short the best kind of people in every other matter but this, and in this they mean no wrong, but are thotless or careless or ignorant:—and is it not a pity that such men should set such a pernicious example to the young? so disgrace themselves and friends and country by such execrable, extra cannibal behavior, and inflict so much annoyance, discomfort and dirt upon innocent people who never did them any harm in thot, word or deed, but who are uncomfortably sensitive to the intrusive presence of unnecessary and ungentlemanly and offensive uncleanness.

GAMBLING.

A large portion of the daily press is devoted to details of the horse races gained by a pack of American gamblers in England. It is a matter of moment indeed that our blacklegs can get ahead of the English sharpers and gamblers. It will perhaps become fashionable in time to chronicle the successes of American burglars and American courtezans in England.

The Napa and Solano Agricultural Society have arranged for four days gambling in Vallejo. The writer has a little undivided interest iu that race track in Vallejo. He contributed $50 to the sufferers by the Chicago fire which with $1000 or $1100 contributed by others in Vallejo for the same benevolent purpose was all stolen and used to make that race track and build the gin mill along side of it—to teach the boys around to become gamblers and drunkards. Being a proprietor entitles one to speak with authority. The managers of the gambling concern promised to refund that $50 but begged off till the claim was outlawed.

THE METHODIST SOUTH CONFERENCE.

The Statistical Secretary reported having totals as follows: Local preachers, 44; members, 4368; colored, 7; Indian, 2; baptism of adults, 1470; of infants, 134; number of Sunday-schools, 80; officers and teachers, 490; scholars, 4939, money expended, $1548,64; number of churches, 53; sittings, 13,275; value of churches, $371,800; value of parsonages $29,400, money expended for building and repairing, $13,713.84; other property, $47,522.75. Conference fund. $64,740; sustentation fund, $2500; other objects, $4636; foreign missionary $466; domestic missions, $696; aggregate bishop's fund, $25.075 Presiding Elder's salaries, $3880.85; preachers' salaries, $28,351.59.

The next annual session of the Pacific Conference will be held in San Francisco. General Conference will meet in May next in Nashville, Tennessee.

NEW ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The National Temperance Society has in press and will soon publish the following:

Pen Portraits of Illustrious Abstainers, by Geo. W. Bungay, giving life-like sketches of about forty of the most prominent temperance workers, living and dead, embellished with first-class wood engravings. It will be one of the most readable books of the season.

Alcohol and Science; or, What Alcohol is and What it Does, a $500 prize essay on alcohol, what it is and what it does, by Wm. Hargreaves, M. D. author of "Our Wasted Resources," "Alcohol and Man," etc., etc.

Hand-Book of Evangelistic Work for Women's Christian Temperance Unions, by Mrs. S. M. I. Henry.

The National Temperance Almanac and Teetotaler's Year Book for 1882, full of statistics, stories, pictures, etc. 72 pages. Price 10 cents.

The Society is also commencing the publication of a thrilling and instructive ten-cent series of new temperance tales written by popular authors for general distribution through the country. Four of these are now in press, as follows: "Fife and Drum," by Mary Dwinell Chellis; "A Tragedy by the Sea," by Mrs. J. Mc Nair Wright; "The Quaker's Rule," by Ernest Gilmore; and "Drinking Jack," and other stories, by Mary Dwinell Chellis. The price of these will be only ten cents each.

The following, adapted to Sunday-school libraries, are in press; "Rex Ringgold's School," by Pliny Steele Boyd, and "The Voice of the Home," by Mrs. S. M. I. Henry. Both 12mo, about 300 pages each.

THE OHIO LION AND TIGER—SHOOT THE FOREMOST FIRST.

The political situation over the river seems to us to be about this;

The Republican party, being in the majority, have it in their power to give the people who are crying out in their agony, the relief prayed for against the liquor traffic; but it refuses to do so, and while protesting friendship, is aiding the enemy of the people. The Democratic party, as the avowed enemy of prohibition, attacks the Republican party for its loud pretentions and protestations of temperance in the face of uniform practice to the contrary.

Now what shall the prohibitionists do? Here's the Republican lion, lord of the forest, springing at the very throat of the temperance cause, with the Democratic tiger, with flourishing tail, eager and ready to pounce upon the lion. Shall the temperance citizen shoot the tiger and give his life-blood to the treacherous lion? Verily, no! By all means, shoot the lion first, and then "go for" the tiger upon his first snarl at prohibition. Without whisky to make them drunken to all righteous impulses, you can conciliate neither, and the sooner Christian and temperance voters "quit themselves like men," the sooner will these treacherous political beasts of prey and spoils, be slain or frightened off into the desert jungles where they belong. Vote as men, whether you be many or few. Cast your ballots for principle, bravely and honestly, and let them be counted afterward.—*W. Va. Freeman.*

DISTRICT LODGES.

If notice is sent, the meetings of each Dist. Lodge will be announced for a few weeks in advance, and kept standing in the RESCUE till date of their occurrence.

Reports of Dist. Lodges.—It would be well that ONE officer or member should be deputed to send in an early concise report of the *doings* of these bodies. Frequently several people send reports of the meetings, and when the regular authentic one comes it has to go into the waste basket, because it would be a third or fourth repetition of what has been already printed. That was not long ago the case with the best model district lodge report that ever came to this office. It is desirable to have one good official report of these important meetings and it will be understood now in a lump for the year, that the delegates had a rousing good dinner every time without further mention of the bill of fare.

David C. Cook has recently opened, at 148 Madison St. Chicago, a Revolution Temperance House, and we are amazed at the amount he offers for a little money. He furnishes excellent and unique material for educating the children. It is a grand work. We advise all to send for samples and buy what they can afford. A little money expended in this way will hardly be missed, and will do you and others much good.—*Prohibitionist, Lewiston, Me.*

LOSSES BY DRINK.

Mr, Wm. Hyde of England who recently read an excellent paper before the British Science Association (published in the RESCUE) sums up the indirect losses thru drink as follows:

Annual loss of labor thru drink as calculated by a commission of parliament, at one sixth of the wealth produced was $400 million—we say	250 000 000
Loss of property on sea and land by theft, bankruptcies etc. caused by drink	25 000 000
Crime, pauperism, insanity, premature death ect., the result of drink	100 000 000
Idleness of 1,400,000 paupers, criminals, lunatics, vagrants etc. of whom one-half might but for drink produce of wealth	140 000 000
Non production of capital spent in drink and invested in the traffic	100 000 000
Time wasted of officers of courts, prisons, jurymen, witnesses, guardians, police, etc. employed thru drunkenness	25 000 000
Expenses of extra cost of religious, moral, temperance and social efforts to counteract the evils of intemperance	50 000 000
	690 000 000

Then adding to this the direct cost of drink to the people, 680,000,000 and deducting 270 millions for revenue or for alcohol for necessary or lawful purposes, "we have 1100 million a year as the economic loss to the nation from the drinking customs of our people."

This seems to be a poor way to collect revenue: the people spend 680 millions in cash and sustain 690 millions of consequential loss and damage for the purpose of paying about 250 millions a year of revenue.

A MONUMENT.

The best and most appropriate and most consistent Monunment which could be erected in memory of President Garfield, would be a National Prohibitory Law, called the Garfield Memorial Amendment. It would turn the occasion of mourning into one resulting in supreme joy and happiness to millions. It would be the most enduring monument to the memory of a good man that was ever devised, and the nation owes that act of reparation for the miserable crime which it has committed in the assassination of its most favored son: for it was the nation that committed the murder, one of the many thousands which it licenses and orders every year. If the nation would repent at this solemn warning, Mr. Garfield's death would prove a greater blessing in the end, than his life continued could have ever produced.

PROHIBITION REFORM PARTY.

The Committee are desirous of arranging for vigorous work, and therefore wish to know the names of all places where prohibition clubs can be formed, and the names of persons willing to take leading part in organizing them. They also desire to know the names of ministers and others who can and will lecture or address meetings on the subject of prohibition—in what places and on what terms, gratuitously or otherwise.

They will also be pleased to receive the names of those persons who are willing to entertain lecturers. In fact all persons willing to help in any way are earnestly requested to send the information with particulars to the Secretary, Rev. Geo. Morris, West End, Alameda, Cal.

DIVORCES IN SWITZERLAND.

Most grogshops, most divorces as everywhere else. The law now permits divorce there when married people become quarrelsome and want to part. In four cantons there are 37 grogshops for every 1000 males above 15 years of age and there they have 76 divorces per 1000 marriages. In a group of cantons where the drunkeries average 25 to 1000, the divorces are 57 per 1000 and in a third group of 16 rumholes to the 1000 males, the divorces are 36 per 1000 marriages. Same story everywhere; crime, divorce, filth and death just in proportion to the number of soul-traps.

A number of ministers lately removed to new charges. Those who desire the continuance of the RESCUE, will please send a postal card advising their new address. Otherwise we have no means of knowing the changes made.

ANTI-TEMPERANCE.

The Boston Congregationalist, which is an entirely separate affair from the denomination of that name, continues its strenuous efforts to traduee the character of Christ and make the Bible a laughing stock in its utterances with regard to wine and the vine and the grape. Ingersoll points to the bible as it is, and vainly endeavors to ridicule its teachings and impeach its authority and authenticity. The Congregationalist utterly misrepresents the most conscientious and intelligent of its denomination by distorting and falsifying and misrepresenting the Bible, making it blow both hot and cold, bless and curse the same thing and the same act: it makes the God and the Savior of the holy scriptures self-contradictory and inconsistent in their teachings, and the teachings and example of the latter pernicious, dangerous and immoral, and presenting a stultified bible it quotes the nonsense which it has crammed into it, as authority for us to believe in defense of its much beloved and worshiped idol wine.

Next week a minister of its denomination will present in the RESCUE his case against the national organ. In connection with the position of the Congregationalist, and the author of the Biblical Cyclopedia and of Dr. Crosby and others on this whole Bible question, the reader is desired to attentively peruse the utterances of Dr. Richardson under the heading "Alcohol and Falshood" in this number. There the otherwise unaccountable conduct of many who so stoutly persist in deceiving themselves and others, is explained. And if the RESCUE owes any one duty to temperance and Christianity beyond another, it seems to be that of resisting to the last and exposing the falsity every time of every wicked attempt of satan and anti-Christ and depraved humanity to debauch the Scriptures, to degrade Christianity, defile its character and defame and belie its founder for the purpose of serving and saving the foul interests of the worst enemies of God and man.

DAVID C. COOK.

It seems everybody is rushing to Mr. Cook for books and papers and all kinds of excellent literature for Sabbath-schools, Band of Hope and other juvenile and temperance societies. Every body is delighted with what they get from him. There is only one drawback, only one cause of complaint, viz.: when they send for five dollars worth at a time it startles them dangerously to see so much of it for five dollars and they have to hunt up a dray or something to cart it home from the post office. But we can stand it; there are good transportation facilities in Cal. Send in your orders and let us hurry up the funeral of the liquor traffic and then the way is clear for the "Kingdom" that is to come. See his ad in this paper.

ARGUMENT.—The editor of the W. Va. Freeman is Rev. J. H. Johnson, a Methodist minister. He has committed the offence of criticising some asinine utterances in a bummer paper called the Telegram, to which the latter replies, "It looks as if Johnson cared more for the dollar than for prohibition. His forte is blarney and tramping round as a chicken eater." That is a more classical and gentlemanly utterance than comes generally from the whisky fed press and no doubt its stunning logic has extinguished Mr. Johnson and the Freeman. But the Freeman has gained 2250 subscribers in its six months of existence.

LADY ATTORNEY.—Those who need the legal services of an efficient successful and always clear-brained practitioner, can find Mrs. Clara S. Foltz at the address given in her card in the RESCUE. In the bestowal of our patronage, for an equal service, let us give the preference every time to a good worthy woman and try to atone in some degree for the million injustices that have been done to that side of humanity.

JOEL RUSSEL ABROAD.—The Whig and Courier, Bangor, Me., contains a notice of a lively reform club meeting at that place at which spirited addresses were made by talented speakers. It says that Mr. Russel our P. G. W. C., made a telling speech full of encouragement and good counsel for temperance workers. We all know he is making trouble for the rum wolves somewhere sure, if he is alive.

Subscribers this week 19 to 26th, Oct, Bro. Leland 2, Columbia 1. Oakland 1, Mrs. Stevens 4, Granger Lodge for W. C. T. U. Coffee House San Jose 1.

Bro. Leland apologizes for sending only 2 subscribers this week, saying he is at home resting.

WEEKLY TEMPERANCE BANNER.

A circular comes from the Literature Committee of the R. W. G. L. relative to the proposal submitted to the R. W. G. L. to give us a weekly Juvenile paper. It states that the N. T. Society has offered to issue the Banner weekly, provided the I. O. G. T. will agree to take 10,000 copies or guarantee them to be taken thru the efforts of Grand and Sub-Lodges at an expense of $5000.

Such a proposition a year or two ago would have been hailed with pleasure here: but it seems to be now too late. Mr. David C. Cook has come in and filled the gap which was so long a source of regret and anxiety. It appears that he fills the bill completely if not a little more so. And when he has fitted out to do all that is required and given us a choice of 2 or 3 Juvenile papers a week and at a mere nominal price, it would seem a duty for us at least, if not for all workers in the juvenile direction, to aid Mr. Cook with all our might.

We dont want special Good Templar or special society teaching for the juveniles. If the N. T. S. or the W. C. T. U. or the I. O. G. T. or Sons of T. or David C. Cook come into the field with proper temperance literature, giving the truth that we all want, and inculcating no sectarian or society prejudices or preferences which we dont want at all, it would seem best for the cause of temperance that all who love it more than they do sects and orders should rally round the flag and render every possible assistance. We can all draw good pure cold water at the same well.

Our Grand Lodge at its recent session heartily commended the juvenile works of Mr. Cook and our jurisdiction will doubtless be thoroly satisfied with them. These remarks are entirely unofficial. Perhaps our Executive Committee may take another view.

THE CUP OF THE LORD AND THE CUP OF DEVILS.—In a western city, thru the agency of a temperance society, a young man (a hard drinker for many years) was induced to sign the pledge and reform. He was the child of many prayers and had been well instructed. His praying mother and sister brot him under the influence of the church after his reformation, and by the blessing of God he was converted—"saved so as by fire:" a "brand plucked from the burning;" a miracle of the saving power of God.

He united with the church, an infant in strength, not yet attained to the "full grown stature of a man in Christ Jesus," and had a trial that would test his strength before him. Could he sit at the table of the Lord and *smell* the fatal aroma of the cup as it came toward him, and *taste* unmoved the thing that had been the destroyer of his young life? His mother, fearing his weakness, instructed her son to bow his head over the cup, but on no account to taste it.

One Sunday morning, another reformed man, once a Christian, but for many years led away by the fatal cup, now again redeemed and restored to Christian fellowship, came with his wife to church. It happened to be on communion day, and after service the gentleman and his wife arose to go out, when the lady in whose pew they had sat, said: "Dont go; stay to communion." "No," whispered the other lady, "if my husband should taste the communion wine, he would be drunk before night; he dare not even *smell* it.

Another lady, who with much anxiety had watched the young man's struggle, refused also. The consequence was, the deacons inquired into the matter; explanations followed, and a reform in the matter of communion wine was the result.

This happened in the season when grapes were ripe. Four ladies of the church canned fresh, pure, sweet grape juice in small bottles, so as to afford what would be needed at each communion; enough was bottled to do for one year, after that a deacon's wife took it upon herself to make it for the church, and we had thenceforth the pure blood of the grape, such as Christ intended to be used when He said, "Do this in remembrance of me."—*Ex.*

NATIONAL ALLIANCE.

Mrs. M. McLellan Brown, Secty. National Prohibition Alliance, sends invitation and notice of a Prohibition Convention Oct. 18th and 19th in New York. It came late and no delegates could have gone from here. But the Alliance should receive the aid and God-speed of all who truly and earnestly love temperance and christianity.

A national prohibition Alliance seconded by State Alliances, just as the National and State political parties are organized, is the only rational mode of procedure for the friends of virtue and morality to pursue.

Anything short of that is skirmishing and guerilla warfare and in a measure idle parade. There is no phase of future history that can be more clearly foreseen and predicted than that of a near and clear cut national issue to be fought out between vice and virtue, between civilized peace and barbarous rampant crime, between the American home and the European doggeries, between the American christian mother with the children of her prayers and training—and the foreign harlotry and ruffianism of the brewery, distillery, and beer dive; the old fight renewed between high heaven and hell driven into its last and most formidable stronghold.

And it will result as all contests of the kind have finally ended between honest right and cowardly wrong; between brave, honest manhood and sneaking treacherous villainy; between virtuous intelligent men and slavish brutal thieves. The right will prevail. All hail to the National Prohibition Alliance, or the third party, whatever it may be, that shall embrace this great national issue, compared with which all other public questions are utterly trivial and insignificant. All success to every effort that goes to make that party an immediate and immense fact

A square open temperance issue in every ward, every township, every city, every county, every state and in every national election, is the only rational or possible way to success. And it is the more clearly indicated to us, as for years past, and as it is now, every election has been a beer and whisky issue, everytime, everywhere. The great national question for years past has been everywhere how to fortify the foreign enemy of our peace and homes, the rum power in our midst. Whoever fights against the prohibition party or pooh-poohs it or ignores it, should consult his own conscience and ascertain if perchance he dont find himself at war with God and the best interests of mankind.

AN ANOMALY.

I see it stated, by what authority I know not, that the saloon keepers arrested for violating the Sunday Law are to be defended by Hon. T. H. Laine, I ask, for information, whether it is the same T. H. Laine who conducts the religious services as a minister or elder, each Sunday morning in Santa Clara, at the Christian Church? Surely if so, it is an anomaly for them to break the law of the land while he is obeying the law of God in preaching, praying and partaking of the Lord's Supper and then for him to turn against the Church members, the temperance people and the moral part of the community and defend them in their illegal acts. It may be he preaches as a minister and defends the rumsellers as a lawyer.

It reminds me of a story that I must tell and let your hearers make their own application, A Bishop once entered the army and became a General; some one hearing him use profane language, said "That looks sadly out of place in a Bishop." He replied "I dont swear as a Bishop but as a General." "The rejoinder was "yes but when the Devil gets the General where will the Bishop be?" Respectfully.

CONSISTENCY.

NOT SO RADICAL.—Mrs. Dr. Edson, the efficient nurse, strenuously objected to the alcoholic treatment of President Garfield, and the doctors remaining in charge were gratified when she retired from service. "All honor to her for having represented in this important case, the more advanced and enlightened medical science. The brandy, whisky and champagne was taken under protest and his stomach finally broke down under the delusive and dangerous alcoholic poisoning, in addition to his other blood impurity caused by the assassin's ball."—*Nat. Temp. Advocate*

NEXT to the assassin's bullet, we think the wine, rum, brandy and whisky administered by the doctors to the President, in milk or other food, are responsible for his death. It is well known that alcohol, in any form, irritates the stomach, the brain, the nerves, and in fact the whole human system; and the irritation is in proportion to the quantity given. By many actual experiments, it has been clearly demonstrated that alcohol lowers vitality, and impedes digestion. The giving of this drug to the President therefore, seems utterly inexcusable, and marks a degree of backwardness in medical science, on the part of his doctors, than is utterly incomprehensible.—*N. Y. Witness.*

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Lecturers' Reports.

W. C. KING.

JOTTINGS.

In our reading to-day we found the following quotation, "keep thyself unspotted from the world," and laying aside our book proceeded at once to jot the following thots it suggested. None need be frightened lest a long sermon is to be read to them with these words from Holy Writ as text; for we only wish to hint at the wealth of meaning wrapped up in the two first words, "keep thyself." Who among us—and I refer now to my fellow youth—is qualified to keep himself. Judging from the readiness with which so many give over this sacred trust to the keeping of saloons and evil companions, we fear very few even try to do so. In what succinct form is the gem of truth here stated.

Keep yourself, young man, and to do so distinct effort is necessary. First of all, keep your virgin purity of soul. How unfashionable this is, we well know. The youth of to-day are anxious to pluck the fruit hanging over even the furthermost borders of the wonderland of pleasure. If not plunging into the mire of vice, they are yet eager to be able to show some of its discolorations to their garments—to brush away the delicate but lovely drapery which is to character what the bloom is to the peach. Ah, me! how many millions would to-day unite in saying to the innocent, keep yourself; whatere you learn in this world, never learn the bitterness of lost purity.

We gladly hail reformation, yet it is saddened joy for we are continually reminded that it is reformation. The scar is there and will never wash out, never grow out.

No dishonor is there in being tempted; all dishonor however in yielding. Never, never blush because of innocence nor ignorance of sin's pathways, and shun any who would make you do so as a viper. Believe me; one hour of loved, guarded purity's joys is of far more worth then a life of indulgence. Hence, would you taste the highest pleasure, then keep yourself

Again, would you be independent? then be your own keeper. So soon as you fail to do this you are a slave. If will, highminded and firm do not rule supreme in the citadel of life, then is a foreign tyrant on the throne. We hear much of personal liberty now-a-days. There is such a thing; every man has supreme liberty to rule his own spirit, and until he does so is a slave of the most menial sort. Young friend, be independent: able to plant a firm foot upon passion or appetite; and keep yourself there.

You can never be half slave, half freeman. The contest of right with wrong, of man with appetite, is a war of extermination. Such an anomaly as being both bound and free does not exist.

Finally the words, eternal vigilance is the price of liberty are as true of individuals as of nations. We make no plea for untried innocence or monastic purity, but we do plead with the youth whom we love; be strong in the might of right. To you are given golden hours; hours that are sublime with possibilities of good. Keep the heart pure during them all, the lips untainted, the mind active; in a word, keep self true to the highest ideal of lofty manhood or womanhood.

J. W. WEBB.

San Jose, visited the Normal school. Oh that the hundreds of men and women whom the state is fitting to teach, train and model the minds and hearts of the young could all go out with a strong moral temperance patriotic and consciencious bent. The state has a right to expect if not to demand it. Conversed with several teachers and found them in sympathy with that sentiment. And Prof. Norton told me he does not hesitate to speak plainly the truth according to science and morals concerning liquor, tobacco and other evils.

When Mr. Hollenbach held gospel temperance meetings in the town a general attendance and interest of the students were secured. Our executive should give special interest to this important educational center when sending out lecturers. There is a good coffee house by the W. C. T. U., so that no one need patronize a whisky restaurant.

Good meeting at Gilroy in M. E. church. Brethren encouraged and determined to hold the fort, and advance on the enemy.

At Salinas Sister Stevens was expected, and her telegram that she could not come created great disappointment, but I took the liberty of pledging the ex. committee that she would visit this place, Castroville and Monterey before long. Three hundred assembled and I gave the best I had and received excellent attention. Bro. Harry Morehouse, W. C. T., Dist. Dep. and ex-Dist. Atty presided. He is a power and the right man in the right place. The membership here is about 150 strong, no drones or shaky ones.

A large delegation came from Castroville Lodge, showing that a true fraternal spirit exists. Successful district lodge has just been held there. With some lecture work three or four lodges can be started.

Bro. Rev. A K Crawford introduced me as "one" who could do more than rattle round in sister Stevens shoes in her much regretted absence, but he didn't say what number shoe Sister S wore, whether a 15 or a 20!

Bro. Senator Hill, editor Index and Bro. Clipper ton, editor Monterey Californian were both present, as also leading men of medical, legal, ministerial and other professions.

WM. CROWHURST.

DUNNIGAN, Oct. 22, 1881.

To Pleasant Prairie we were driven by Bro. Sims who presided over a successful and enthusiastic meeting of a growing and profitable lodge; thence to Madison by Bro. Heron and delegation. Met with a lodge not included in the lodges of Yolo in RESCUE list. Eighteen persons are to be proposed at next meeting.

At Capay unbounded enthusiasm, ten propositions and the devil mad. At Yolo (Cacheville) enthusiastic meeting, lodge out in regalia, excellent names obtained; the good work being carried out by a number of earnest young men and women—among them Past Worthy Vice Templar, Sister Kate Miller, who on Sunday night, Oct. 16, in the M. E. church in the presence of the lodge and a large gathering of "outsiders" changed her name to Mrs. Forsyth, and, yes, forgot her name and wondered why Sister Forsyth did not speak to Bro Crowhurst when introduced. Ceremony performed by Bro. the Rev. Mr. Elliot.

They hold the fort in spite of a spy who got into camp and succeeded in getting them expelled without notice, from the hall of another Order, and that in the middle of a quarter for which they had paid three month's rent in advance. Height of meanness! They meet in a miserable room, but are determined. There's a good time coming.

At Dunnigan on Thursday night a good meeting was held, but on Friday night an entertainment by Faithful Lodge at Blacks Station where our program should have placed us on that night, prevented much of a meeting. At close of lecture, exemplifying the unwritten work and announcement of 7 names obtained ended in good social feeling and renewed energy and determination.

C. N. GOULDING.

SONORA Oct 23rd 1881.

As you are aware, I was sent to Bodie on the 13th inst and being the first Grand Lecturer that has ever visited the place, I was regarded as a "curiosity" and after making arrangements commenced my labors on Sunday the 16th concluding Wednesday evening 19th; the largest Hall in the place was crowded each night and hundreds turned away unable to gain admittance and justice compels me to say that the "Bad man from Bodie" was conspicuous by his absence. I have never addressed more intelligent or a better behaved audience in all my Temperance work, and shall never regret my "trip to Bodie." I find the Lodge in good condition, and hopeful, very efficient aid was rendered by each and all and I trust some good has been accomplished; after due deliberation, I decided to give up my trip to Inyo county and come here across the mountains and shall labor in this [Tuolomne County] the balance of this month: being a "modest lecturer" I leave you to select what you may think best from the enclosed report of my lectures.

The B odie FreePress gives a highly commendatory report of Col Goulding's lectures, concluding thus:

"A saloon keeper in Bodie being asked as to what he thought of Colonel Goulding's lecture the previous evening replied: "Well, the fact is, it was a good lecture—perhaps the best I ever heard. I enjoyed it amazingly. He never allows a fellows interest to flag for a moment. and so far as to his shooting it to us fellows so hard for being in the business, that was all right; it was true and we deserved it. If I dont sell liquor some one else will. But I felt grieved, sir, when the speaker exposed the mode of manufacturing whisky; the stuff that is put in it, and how simple and how cheap the cost. I really thought it was unfair in the Colonel to give that away !"

OPINIONS.

Quite a number of others were asked their opinions as to the merits or demerits of the Colonel's lecture, but a few briefly stated, will suffice:

"It is the finest lecture ever delivered on the subject. I am enthused in the movement.—[Harry Bryan.

"It is a good lecture, and should be on the center table of every household."—[Patrick Hogan.

"It meets my cordial approbation."—H. Kerz.

"Yaas; as good as I evaar leestened to."—[Tobino.

"It is the best I ever used. My family cannot do without it."—George Elwood.

"It vaas all hoombug. These fellows vas all faanaatics. Better go vay."—[H. C. Hoerchner.

"The lecture is good: possessed of argument; and no man in Bodie could pass a more pleasant and edifying hour than in listening to it—but if they think they can deliver more temperance lectures than I can sell whisky, why let 'em keep it up."—[Joseph McDermott.

These are simply given as samples of the different feelings with which these lectures are received. But, twist and squirm how they may Colonel Goulding is nightly delivering his lectures to overflowing houses; the enthusiasm of his auditors is unbounded; he is laboring in a noble cause, and when he leaves Bodie he will leave an influence for good behind him.

MRS. STEVENS.

LODI, Oct. 24, 1881.

At Woodbridge I met with hospitality and attentive audiences; an earnestness of purpose gave 21 names to lodge and a collection of $18,25, Bro. Compton Presbyterian minister ably presided: he is well known as an active Good Templar, and an eloquent speaker. The United Brethren, have a college at Woodbridge and oppose the Good Templars for "conscience sake." making it a part of church discipline that no member shall belong to a "secret society, and no teacher is employed who is a Good Templar." They admit the good work done in Woodbridge by Good Templars in closing the saloons on Sunday; they acknowledge that the members there, are consistent and many of them active christians, yet these misguided people, by their attitude against our Order make it possible for the traffic to claim them as their allies in persecuting Good Templars.

It is no uncommon occurrence to hear a saloonist remark "the United Brethren oppose the Good Templars, therefore, it must be a corrupt institution, thus are we slain by those who profess to be christian brethren.

Lockford gave only a fair audience, the lodge is becalmed in a sea of indifference. Sister Ada Locke has left the helm, and is away teaching in Tulare Co. and little or no work is being accomplished.

The saloons are closed on Sunday. At Dexter I found a live lodge, thanks to our indefatigable Bro. Hughes who was my forerunner, and I thank him for generous advertising which gave me a crowded house and a most enthusiastic meeting so that a goodly number of names were enrolled for Dayton Lodge, for which I believe there is to be a future of great prosperity. One of the largest and most thriving Bands of Hope in the state is at Lodi under Dr. Haswell's efficient management. David Cook's lesson books are used; Dr. Haswell conducts the Band on the plan of a temperance school.

There can be no doubt that the marked change for the better in Lodi is largely due to Bro. Haswell's persistent work for the children. If there were more Dr. Haswells as pastors of our churches the tide of temperance would rise as it has done in this town.

The Good Templars of Lodi, faithful in duty and vigilant of their trust have closed all the saloons on Sunday, and driving into town we felt a pleasurable pride in our Order as we marked the peaceful, quiet Sabbath.

On Sunday night the crowded house was another manifestation of Lodi's interest in our cause, large numbers standing thruout the entire evening, and many walked boldly to the front and signed for the Good Templars. Another meeting to-night. I send a few subscribers for the RESCUE.

A PUBLIC meeting will be held every day from 6 A. M. till 9 P. M. during the months of October, November, and Dec. at the tables of the W. C. T. U. Coffee House 629 Sacramento St. A good lunch will exercise a very inspiring influence. Admission free but a small fee taken on going out.

DIRECTORY OF LODGES

Under the direction of

GRAND LODGE, I. O. G. T.

OF CALIFORNIA.

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426 Ben Lomond, Su., Felton, S. T. Jones.

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468 Siskiyou, Sa., Oro Fino, L. W. Miller.
468 Snow Cap, Sa., Edgewood, C. H. Stone.

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364 Dixon, Th., Dixon, Stewart McBride.
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146 Horicon, Sa., Fisherman's Bay, J. E. Hickman.
156 Valley Ford, Sa., Valley Ford, Benj. Fowler.
161 Petaluma, M., Petaluma, A. G. Twist.
166 Geyser, Sa., Geyserville, Mrs. E. Winder.
167 Sebastopol, Th., Sebastopol, J. U. Graeff
176 Forestville, M., Forestville, J. E. McIntosh.
256 Bloomfield, Th., Bloomfield, P. C. Smith.
274 Fulton, F., Fulton, Frank Briggs.
336 Enterprise, Sa., Guerneville, H. H. Peckinpah.
370 Santa Rosa, Tu., Santa Rosa, J. H. Richardson.
371 Progressive, Sa., Windsor, F. T. Welch.
375 Dauntless, W., Stony Point, H. O. Brink
378 Two Rock, Sa., Petaluma, M. L. Freeman
405 Azalea, Th., Occidental, D. N. Craig

STANISLAUS COUNTY.

109 Ceres, Sa., Ceres, P. W. Cook.
247 Fairview, Sa., Turlock, S. V. Porter.
249 Star of Cottonwood, Sa., Hill's Ferry Matthew R. Lyle.
266 Morning Star, F., Modesto, J. J. Porter
326 Oakdale, Tu., Oakdale, Byron Seeber.
335 Knight's Ferry, W., Knight's Ferry, J. W. Dunlap.
465 Friendship, Sa., Hill's Ferry, Clara Randal.

SUTTER COUNTY.

97 Meridian, Sa., Meridian, E. G. Thornbrough.
158 Good Shepherd, F, Live Oak, A H. Hewitt.
172 Harmony, Sa., Nicolaus, D. G. Tilton.
219 Defiance, Sa., Pleasant Grove, T. J. Pierce.
321 June, Sa., Yuba City, Mrs. M. E. Moore
440 Yuba City Sa., Yuba City, Ed. Ellington.
452 North Butte, Su., West Butte, H. S. Graves.

TEHAMA COUNTY.

192 Red Bluff, F., Red Bluff, M. J. Frank.
198 Tehama, Tu., Tehama, A. V. Wheeler.
308 Henleyville, Sa. Henleyville, W. J. Gill
309 Paskenta, Sa., Paskenta, J. R. Whitlock.
317 Pride of the Sierras, Tu., Red Bluff, J. M. Saffell.
427 Paradise, Sa., Riceville, C. S. Jobe.
433 Hercules, Sa., Red Bluff, O. W. Burress

TRINITY COUNTY.

162 Sicilian, Su., Trinity Centre, L. E. Owings.
300 Beacon, Sa., Weaverville, G. B. Bassham
303 Western Star, Su., Hay Fork, John H. Vanderhoff.

TULARE COUNTY.

48 Visalia, F., Visalia, J. H. Haines.
159 Fairfield, F., Lemoore, J. D. Travis.
169 Grangeville, Sa., Grangeville, John Warswick.
181 Jonesa, Th., Hanford, G. T. Thornton.
195 Tulare, Tu., Tulare, Rev. F. H. Wales.
296 Hanford, Tu., Hanford, L. E. Cheadle.
301 Plano, Th., Plano, Rev. J. W. Elder,
302 Porterville, Sa., Porterville, G. A. Williamson.
325 Lakeside, Sa., Hanford, M. L. Short.
329 Pride of Tulare, F., Noradell, A. L. Cottle.
383 Woodville, Sa., Hunsaker, Rev. John Wood.
391 Lone Oak, W., Hanford, S. A. Allen.
394 Farmersville, Sa., Farmersville. George Dean.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

122 Confidence, Su., Sonora, J. D. Williams.
135 Groveland, M., Groveland, Benj. Hunter.
262 Tuolumne, Su., Chinese Camp, W. H. Hosmer.
294 Jamestown, Sa., Jamestown. Miss Rebecca App
324 Bald Mountain, Tu., Sonora, Otis E. Greenwood.
336 Quartz Mountain, Su., Jamestown, Arthur B. Morgan.
337 Table Mountain, Su., Jamestown, Jane Baynon.
340 Soulsbyville, Sa., Soulsbyville, W. H. Barron.
342 Mountain View, Th., Columbia, George McNeil.

VENTURA COUNTY.

209 Constancy, F., Ventura, Miss Myra Walbridge.
221 Scenega, Sa., Scenega, L. P. Guiberson.
235 Santa Paula, Sa., Santa Paula, Sam'l T. Todd.
236 Hueneme, Sa., Hueneme, Mary E. Clark.
411 Saticoy, Th., Saticoy, S. V. Tietsort.
416 Springville, Sa., Springville, Samuel Guthrie.
418 Mound, Sa., Ventura, Tyler Bither.
422 Ojai Valley, F. Nordhoff, Thomas Barrows.

YOLO COUNTY.

145 Antelope, Sa., Dunnigans, W. B. Young.
163 Yolo, Tu., Yolo, J. H. Miller.
165 Winters, F., Winters, V. Morris.
210 Chrysopolis, W., Woodland, J. J. Bowman.
224 Orion, Th., Davisville, Miss Nettie Marden.
366 Success, W., Grafton, M. C. Winchester
419 Capay, Th., Capay, J. T. Brown.
429 Pleasant Prairie, Sa.. Plainfield, E. L. Cox.
431 Faithful, Su., Black's Station, John F. Dillon.

YUBA COUNTY.

25 Marysville, F., Marysville, Frank W. Potter.
108 Knoxdale, F., Brownsville, Mrs. S. W. Knox.
141 Cordua, Sa., Marysville, J. E. McMillan.
148 Rising Sun, F., Camptonville, Wm. Moore,
197 Wheatland, Tu., Wheatland, C. E. Justis.
226 Alpine, Sa., Strawberry Valley, C. T. Prindle.
278 Mountain Guard, F., Smartsville, J. A. Flint.
423 Prairie, Sa. Marysville, W. E. Gleason.
448 Elizabeth, Sa., Wheatland, T. S. Carr.

ARIZONA.

1 Garden Valley, M., Phœnix, Geo. H. Rothrock.
4 Tucson, F., Tucson, Miss Julia Ingham.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

7 Hilo, Sa., Hilo, J. H. Maby.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, Sa., Yokohama, Geo. W. Elmer.

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NO.	COUNTY.	NAME.	POSTOFFICE.
384	Alameda,	James S. Naismith,	Oakland.
241	Amador,	Rev. I. D. Wood,	Ione.
104	Butte,	J. B. Mullen,	Cherokee
361	Calaveras,	A. J. Cooke,	Murphys.
319	Colusa,	Jacob Myers,	Colusa.
288	Contra Costa,	F. Clifford,	Nortonville.
269	Humboldt,	W. F. Brown,	Eureka.
299	Los Angeles,	W. D. Gonld,	Los Angeles.
459	Merced	Geo. E. Isaacs,	Merced.
131	Monterey,	H. V. Moorehouse,	Salinas.
201	Nevada,	Samuel Clutter,	Nevada.
127	Placer,	J. C. Hawver,	Forest Hill.
228	Plumas,	Moses Bull	Greenville.
248	Sacramento,	A. K. Crawford,	Elk Grove.
220	San Bernardino,	H. C. Brooke,	S. Bern'd'o
351	San Diego,	S. Whitmore,	San Diego.
114	San Francisco,	C. H. Peterson,	U. S. Marshal's office.
182	San Joaquin,	Wm. Jones,	Stockton.
56	San Mateo,	J. Compton,	Half Moon Bay.
178	Santa Barbara,	Rev. S. S. Fisk,	Lompoc.
102	Shasta,	J. N. Chapell,	Reading.
452	Sutter and Yuba,	H. S. Graves,	Yuba City
415	Solano,	G. W. Frazer,	Elmira.
356	Sonoma,	H. H. Peckinpah,	Guerneville.
192	Tehama,	G. W. Jeffris	Red Bluff.
300	Trinity,	Geo. B. Jumper,	Weaverville.
195	Tulare,	Rev. F. H. Wales,	Tulare.
324	Tuolumne,	I. T. Holland,	Sonora.
236	Ventura,	L. C. Clark,	Hueneme.
366	Yolo,	J. A. Black,	Grafton.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, Wm. Walker, Yokohama.

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386 Alameda, Mrs. V. A. Rix, Washington.
267 Amador, W. O. Clark, Drytown.
470 Alameda, Rev. Geo. Morris, West End.
104 Butte, Rev. Peter Powers, Chico.
243 Fresno, A. A. Smith, Kingsburg.
161 Calaveras, H. R. Hughes, Douglas Flat.
290 Fresno, E. W. Turner, Madera.
207 Kern, A. T. Colton, Bakersfield.
299 Los Angeles, Will D. Gould, Los Angeles
299 Los Angeles, Jesse Yarnell, Los Angeles
396 Mendocino, W. F. Wkitney, Ukiah.
246 Merced, George E. Isaacs, Merced.
126 Monterey, J. C. Aston, Watsonville
201 Nevada, Niles Searls, Nevada City
12 Nevada, C. E. Clinch, Grass Valley.
203 Sacramento, G. B. Katzenstein, Sac'to.
130 San Fran'co, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, S.F.
185 San F'co, Mrs. E. P. Stevens, 1907 Bush
114 San Francisco, C. H, Peterson, S. F.
182 San Joaquin, B. F. Bagley, Stockton.
189 San Joaquin, W. R. Ellis, Lodi.
200 San Joaquin, Rev. C. S. Haswell, Lodi.
178 Santa Barbara, J. W. Webb, Lompoc.
32 Santa Clara, Rev. W.T. Mayne, San Jose
295 Santa Clara, Rev. D. E. Bushnell, San Jose.
392 Santa Cruz, G.M. McWain, Boulder Cr'k
425 Shasta, Dr. J. F. Winsell, Ball's Ferry
64 Solano, Dr. I. S. Halsey, Vallejo.
185 San Francisco, Capt. A. D. Wood, S. F.
370 Sonoma, D. S. Sacry, Santa Rosa.
32 Sonoma, C. B. Proctor, Healdsburg.
32 Sonoma, J. G. Dow, Healdsburg.
156 Sonoma, Mrs. C. E. Fowler, Valley Ford
167 Sonoma, Rev. F. J. Culver, Sebastopol.
291 San Francisco, Wm. Crowhurst, S. F.
165 Yolo, William Sims, Winters.
224 Yolo, B. H. Hoag, Davisville.
419 Yolo, J. H. Norton, Capay.
25 Yuba, G. M. McWain, Marysville.
148 Yuba, Joseph Erwin, Camptonville.

ARIZONA.

3 Pima, Rev. G. H. Adams, Tucson.

JAPAN.

1 Japan, Daniel Jamison, Yokohama.

BANDS OF HOPE.

NAME.	LOCATION.	OFFICER.
Antioch,	Antioch,	A. K. P. Nason
Amador City	Amador	M
Brentwood,	Brentwood,	Sadie Defferbach
Crystal,	Brownsville,	S. W. Knox.
Colfax,	Colfax,	Mrs. E. D. Story
Crescent,	Judsonville,	Wm. Ellis,
Cloverdale,	Cloverdale,	Miss P. Sholes,
Colusa,	Colusa,	Mrs. L. Spect,
Davisville,	Davisville,	Miss K. Kelly,
Excelsior,	East Oakland,	W. M. Cord,
Evening Star	Pine Grove	James Wells,
Fresno	Fresno City	W. H. Donahue
Fidelity	Jackson	Rev. J. H. Wythe.
Forbestown,	Forbestown,	Flor. E. Morse
Forest City,	Forest City,	Mrs. S. A. Laury
Forestville,	Forestville,	H. Hanson,
Franklin,	F. School H's,	Mrs. Moore.
Guerneville,	Guerneville,	Mrs. E. Bagley,
Healdsburg	Healdsburg	C. Alexander.
Hanford,	Tulare,	Mrs. M. Plummer
Ione City	Ione City	P. B. Buchanan
Live Oak	Shenandoa V'y	J. W. Winans.
Lower Lake,	Lower Lake,	Miss Eva Lee,
Lakeport,	Lakeport,	Geo. Tucker,
Lodi,	Lodi,	C. S. Haswell,
Lu Ellar,	Chico,	P. Powers
Mount'n View,	Columbia,	P. S. Peters,
Middletown,	Middletown,	Miss K. Stark,
Merced,	Merced,	G. E. Isaacs,
Oakland,	Oakland,	Wm. Taylor,
Ocean Spray,	Westport,	A. Gordon,
Oakdale	Oakdale	Byron Seeber.
Pomona	Pomona	H. Eno.
Pescadero,	Pescadero,	Liz. Fairgrieve
Pleas't Templar,	Prairie,	M. J. McMillan
Arcata,	Arcata,	
Alamo,	Alamo,	B. F. Hall
Cold Water,	Somerville,	Sadie Hauxhurst
Cathedral Oaks	Cathedral Oaks	Miss J. Syme
Elizabeth,	Spenceville,	J. L. Wallis.
Excelsior,	Byron,	W. M. Moore
French Gulch,	French Gulch,	Mrs. J. Syme.
Goleta,	Goleta,	F. E. Kellogg.
Home Band,	Vallejo,	H. Smith.
Half Moon Bay	H.M. Bay,	Lizzie Goulson.
Liberty,	Liberty,	Emma Howard
Morning Star,	Plymouth,	David Grounds
Morning Star,	Modesto,	Clara Vesey.
Mountain Hope,	Mok Hill,	Mrs. N. A. Leavit.
Mendocino,	Mendocino,	Mrs. B. A. Paddleford
Oleta,	Oleta,	Mrs. C. R. Miller.
Pentz,	Pentz,	R. H. Hawkins
Petaluma,	Petaluma,	Mrs. Gilman,
Penryn,	Penryn,	M. L. Wood,
Pasadena,	Pasadena,	Sister Porter,
Rocklin,	Rocklin,	Mrs. R. A. Mills.
Rose Bud,	Woodland,	Mrs C H Sprague
Ruby Seal	Michigan Bar	A M. Addington
Riverside,	Riverside,	Mrs. Fessende
Red Bluff,	Red Bluff,	Mrs. M. J. Mayhen
Rising Star,	Lockeford,	H. M. Locw.
Redding,	Redding,	J. N. Chapp ell.ke.
Saticoy,	Saticoy,	Miss Mattie Seward
Soulsbyville,	Soulsbyville,	J. W. Bluett
Sparkling Water,	San Andreas,	Agnes Mercer
Sutter Creek	Sutter Creek	Wm. Wadge.
San Juan,	San Juan,	Miss C. Flint.
Sacramento,	Sacramento,	Mrs M Gouldin
San B'nard'o,	San Bernar'o,	Sister Ford,
San Diego,	San Diego,	Mrs. H. B. Rice
S. B'ventura,	S. B'ventura,	R. H. Witherill,
Santa Barb'a,	Santa Barb'r,	Mrs. S. M. Cool
Sheridan,	Sheridan,	Y. Dougherty,
White Lily,	Tulare City	Willis Faust
Wheatland,	Wheatland,	W. J. McFee
Washington,	Wasn't'n C'r,	Mr. Chase,
Yuba City,	Yuba City,	Mrs. Wilcoxen.
Well Spring,	Nortonville,	J. H. Watkins
Ventura,	Ventura,	Mrs. C. L. Bard

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G. W. S., Geo. B. Katzenstein, 328 J street, Sacramento.
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G. W. A. S., Julius Lyons, Los Angeles
G. W. M., P. R. McCabe, Turlock
G. W. D. M., Miss Eliza Goldsworthy, San Jose
G. W. I. G., Mrs. M. H. Estes, West Oakland
G. W. O. G., H. L. Ricks, Eureka, H. B.
G. W. Chaplain, Rev. G. B. Allen, Petaluma
G. W. Messenger, E. Wood Culver, Newcastle
P. G. W. C. T., Will D. Gould, Los Angeles
Gen'l Supt. Juvenile Work, Mrs. M. E. Richardson, Murphy's, Calaveras Co

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ALTERNATES.—Will D. Gould, Los Angeles; C. C. Church, San Diego; W. P. Barnett San Luis Obispo; Mrs. M. J. Mayhew, Red Bluff.

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at San Francisco on Tuesday, Oct. 3d, 1882, commencing at 10 a. m.

Directory of Lodges of Good Templars in the City of San Francisco.

NO.	NAME.	MEETS.	LOCATION OF HALL.
7	California,	Th.,	Temperance Hall, No. 18¾ Eddy street.
114	Evening Star,	Th.,	Grand Central Hall, 997 Market st., cor. of 6th.
120	Headlight,	W.,	1620 Pacific Avenue, near Polk.
			Polk st., near Sacramento.
130	Constitution,	F.,	Shiel's Hall, 32 O'Farrell st.
160	Mission Star,	Tu.,	King's Hall, 2131 Mission st., bet. 17th and 18th.
185	Life Boat,	M.,	No. 118 Jackson st., near Front.
186	Golden Gate,	Tu.,	Hamilton Hall, cor. Steiner and Geary sts.
291	International,	M.,	Grand Central Hall, Market st., cor. of 6th.
293	Valley,	Th.,	Fell Street Presbyterian Church, bet. Laguna and Octavia sts.
307	Pleasant Valley,	M.,	Comerford's Hall Church st., bet. 27th and 28th.
314	Spring Valley,	Tu.,	Union Hall, cor. Fillmore and Greenwich sts.
417	Crystal,	M.,	Myrtle Hall, Railroad and 7th avenue.
308	Presidio,	M.,	Presidio Barracks.
314	Spring Valley,	Tu.,	Union Hall, cor. Fillmore and Greenwich sts.
332	Sparta,	Sa.,	Grand Western Hall, cor. Bush and Polk sts.

Grand Lodge of Oregon.

SUBORDINATE DIRECTORY.

11 Capital, S., Salem, C. W. Scriber.
17 Hillsboro, S., Hillsboro, W. L. Weathered.
23 La Creole, Tu., Dallas, Jno. S. Ashbaugh
36 Silver, S., Silverton, Frank Simeral.
39 Rosa, S., Salem, P. R. Winslow.
40 Astoria, Tu., Astoria, J. O. Bozorth.
43 Marion, S., Hubbard, Mileon B. Kester.
57 Milwaukee, S., Milwaukee, A. Luelling.
74 Val Fontis, S., Zena, Charles Philips.
80 John Day, S., Canyon City, Fred P. Horsley.
86 Nonpareil, W., Portland, E. W. Ryan.
94 Lone Star, S., Clackamas, W. H. Wilmot.
115 Brooklyn, F., East Portland, James McGrew.
118 Sheridan, W., Sheridan, H. Z. Foster.
136 Forest Grove, S., Forest Grove, J. T. Whalley.
159 Delavan, Tu., Junction City, W. Houston.

166 Union, S., Turner, E. E. M. Kinney.
179 Pacific, S., Cottage Grove, W. W. Cathcart.
188 Golden Gate, S., Irving, L. L. Potter.
189 Ashland, F., Ashland, Wm. Harris.
191 Klamath, Tu., Ft. Klamath, George W. Dixon.
212 Ochoco, Th., Prineville, Joseph Howard.
213 Revival, —., Prairie Gity, J. W. Mack.
217 Goshen, S. Goshen, J. W. Cox.
227 Marshfield, Th., Marshfield, Wm. Temple.
229 Onward, S., Albany, R. E. Conn.
258 Amity, S., Amity, R. Jas. A. Likens.
259 Green Mountain, S., Siuslaw, Hiram Wingard.
262 Triumph, M., Independence, Mrs. L. L. Whiteaker.
268 Paradise Springs, S., East Portland. A. R. Francis.
286 Williams Creek, S., Applegate, E. E. Topping.
289 McMinnville, S., McMinnville, J.E.Magers.
294 New Era, Th., New Era, Paul Boyce.
302 Newberg, S., Newberg, J. T. Smith.
316 Samaritan, S., Harrisburg, Nettie Isham.
317 Guiding Star, Tu., Lebanon, J. L. Gilbert.
331 Monmouth, S., Monmouth, C. G. Adkins.
332 Pass Creek, S., Drain, H. A. Wallace.
338 Wasco, S., Dufur, A. J. Dufur, Jr.
342 Lily, Tu , East Portland, Jas. W. Shaver.
344 Albany, S., Albany, R. Fox.
346 Good Samaritan, W., Dalles, O. D. Doane.
350 Mount Hood, M., Dalles, E. B. McFarland,
352 Stayton, M., Stayton, J. L. Follansby.
353 Orient, F., Jefferson, E. E. Montague.
354 Floral, S., Marion, Ada K. Johns.
355 Bay. Th., Marshfield, A. M. Crawford.
356 Welcome, S., John Day, L. Hollenbeck.
357 Monroe, S., Monroe, N. A Thompson.
358 Columbia, F., East Portland, D. M. Long.
359 Cason Prairie, —., East Portland, Charles Gilbert.
360 Evergreen, St. Helens, J. H. Groves.
261 Westport, —, Westport, H. P. White
362 Powder River, —., Baker City, E. P Watz.
363 ———, —., La Grande, Geo. H. Rigdon.

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G. Secy., J. E. Houston, Junction City.
G. A. S., W. T. Riches, Silverton.
G. Treas., J. H. Lambert, Milwaukee.
G. Chap., Mrs. L. L. Whittaker, Independence.
G. M., W. W. Cathcart, Cottage Grove.
G. D. M., Emma Fisher, Salem.
G. Guard, Sarah Cavitt, Zena.
G. Sent., W. B. Robertson, Turner.
G. Mess., F. S. Harding, McMinville.
Supt. Juv. Work, Mrs. E. M. Vandevert, Salem.

Representatives to R. W. Grand Lodge.

J. E. Houston, Junction City; Levi Leland, Oregon City.

Alternates.

E. W. Ryan, Portland; Elias Jessup, Newberg.

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at The Dalles, commencing on the third Tuesday in June, 1882.

OFFICERS ON THE R. W. GRAND LODGE.

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R.W.G.C., T. B, Demaree, Kentucky.
R.W.G.V.T., Mrs. Brookbank, Ind.
R.W.G.S., F. G. Keens, Nebraska,
R.W.G.Treas., Uriah Copp, Illinois.
C.S.J.T., Mrs. C. E. Gilbert, S. C.
R.W.G.Chap. Rev. S. A. Williams. Miss.
R.W.G.M., W. H. Lambly, Canada.
R.W.G.D.M., Mrs. M. F. L. Connard Pa.
R.W.G.I.G., Emma Sprague, Wis.
R.W.O.G.., Jas. M. Beedee, N. H.
R.W.G.M., Y. A. Woodward, Louisiana.
P.R.W.G.N., J. J. Hickman, Ga.

IF YOU WANT.

To increase the membership of your Lodge, get up a list of subscribers for the RESCUE.



HOME FOR ORPHANS.

In 1869 a capacious and elegant structure was erected near Vallejo, in Solano County, and in 1870, it was dedicated and opened under the auspices of the Grand Lodge, and entitled the "Good Templars' Home for Orphans." Its title is not meant to carry any idea of exclusiveness as to the class admitted to its sheltering offices. On the contrary, it is open to all; the only passport required at its portals is to be a homeless orphan child. Children under fourteen years of age, are received and cared for; and over one hundred orphaned children are now being cared for within its walls the buildings are sightly, capacious, and pleasantly located. The Home is under the general management and control of a Board of Trustees and a Board of Lady Managers—the former comprising nine gentlemen of the Order, who have charge of the building, grounds, (20 acres), and financial matters; while the Board of Lady Managers is composed of eight prominent lady members of the Order, selected from various parts of the State, and has charge of the domestic relations of the institution. The educational affairs are under the joint control and management of the Board of Trustees and Lady Managers. Within the Home a graded school under the "Public school system" of the State, is taught by two competent teachers. Upwards of $140,000 have been expended in the erection, care, and maintenance of this institu ion. The Good Templars of this jurisdiction have accepted the self imposed duty of sustaining this "Home" gratefully, and the membership is linked together in its support with unfaltering devotion.

ADOPTION.

Children may be adopted from the Home by reliable and proper persons upon application to Board of Lady Managers.

ADMISSION OF CHILDREN.

All letters concerning the admission of children, or their adoption from the Home, should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board of Lady Managers, MRS. M. M. CARPENTER, 150 9th street, San Francisco, who will furnish the necessary blank forms.

TRUSTEES OF ORPHAN'S HOME.—Wm. H. Mills, Sacramento; H. S. Graves, Yuba City; Charles H. Haile, Alameda; A. G. Clark, Napa City; B. Frank Bagley, Stockton; Dr. I. S. Halsey and Samuel Kitto, Vallejo; Robert Thompson, G. W. C. T., San Francisco; Geo. B. Katzenstein, G. W. S., Sacramento, ex-officio.

LADY MANAGERS OF ORPHANS' HOME.—President, Mrs. C. B. Thompson, No. 1531; Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, Secretary, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, 150 9th St., San Francisco, Financial Secretary, Mrs. M. E. Partridge, West Oakland; Mrs. M. A. Alsip, Sacramento; Mrs. R. S. Benjamin, San Francisco; Mrs. V. A. Rix, Washington Corners; Mrs. S. L. Robbins, Vallejo; Mrs. H. A. Mayhew, G. W. V. T., Red Bluff, ex-officio.

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National Freeman,

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE,
First No. Jan., 1881.

Edited by..... ....REV. JOHN RUSSELL,
Published by.....STONE & HALL.
148 Madison St., Chicago.

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Endorsed. The "Revolution" has the endorsement of temperance leaders from Maine to California. The following recently received from Frances E. Willard, President National W. C. T. U., will serve as a sample: "DEAR BROTHER COOK:—My heart sings hallelujah as I think of your splendid courage. My secretary arrived last night from Boston, bringing your new temperance literature, all of which she has carefully examined, and she says she sang the Doxology right straight through the happy time thus spent. Her judgment is as good as that of any woman I know. Though my own study of the new goods has been more cursory, I perceive that THEY MEET OUR WANTS. They are varied, bright and attractive. Once get them into the hands of our W. C. T. U.'s and they will go like lemonade in dog days."

We are getting out many other publications beside those advertised above. General circular, etc., free. Please say where you saw this. Address "REVOLUTION TEMPERANCE PUBLISHING HOUSE," DAVID C. COOK, Manager, 148 Madison St., Chicago.

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Loans on other securities (wheat, barley &c	352,489 22
Loans on personal security	882,288 88
Money on hand	508,611 45
Due from Banks and Bankers	204,500 30
	$3,114,631 26

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid up	$1,000,000 00
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American Book Exchange....New York
Antisell....Pianos
Bonestel, Allen & Co....Paper Warehouse
Coffee House....234 Sutter Street
Cyclopedia....Cheap Books
Chicago & North-Western....Railway
Mrs. Clara S. Foltz....Attorney
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Julia Colman...." "
Lincoln & Co....Grocers
Our Union....W. C. T. U. Journal
Phosphate Soap....637 Market Street
Pacific Bank....Pine Street
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When you call on any of these places please say you saw their Ad or card in the Rescue.

IN MEMORIAM.

DIED.—In Guerneville, Oct. 14, 1881, Mrs. Ida M. Ayers, aged 18 years.

Sister Ayers was for more than three years a worthy and consistent member of Enterprise Lodge No. 356, I. O. G. T. The usual resolutions of respect were adopted by the lodge.

AMITY, OREGON.—The Good Templars of Amity Lodge had a very pleasant and successful entertainment last week for the benefit of their Reading Room. "Dont go near the barroom, Father," Away with the wine and other songs finely rendered. Three little girls recited" Love, Purity and Fidelity" and a good impression was created as well as a good time enjoyed. While the cause seems to be gaining with us there are still some unfortunates who sneer and ridicule "the temperance fanatics," but there must be a wonderfully enticing fanaticism that bewitches people to favor the slavery and degradation of drinking poison and laying up a future of rags and rumatizm. Some of the prominent citizens work against us but God reigns and He will perhaps disclose to them the folly of such a course. So writes our worthy and excellent Sister Mrs. S. A. McKune.

THE RESCUE at only $1.25 a year. Send in everybody's name.

The addresses of the ministers removed by M. E. Conference have been rectified.

Subscribers this week: Davisville (Mrs. Barker) 6; San Bernardino, 1: Bro. Webb, (Guadalupe) 4: Noradell &c. H. S. Graves, 7: A. Albrecht S. F. 1.

Bro. Webb has not put in an appearance this week, further than sending 4 subscribers on the 30th, making 85 in the short time he has been in the field.

BOUND volumes of the 18th year of the RESCUE ending 27 October 1881, can be had for $2.00. Those desiring them will please order immediately, as they are only a few to be had.

Some rum sellers in England have been fined 25 cents for watering their spirits down 32 and 43 per cent. Same time one milkman was fined $50 for adding 22 percent of water to his milk and another $250 for adding 33 per cent.

TOO BAD.—Mr. Parker, an English clergyman who has been to see Mr. H. W. Beecher at Peeksville says in an account of his visit that the enemies of Mr. B. are a set of scoundrels too bad to be damned. It would be interesting to know how they will be disposed of. To be denied such a privilege as that is a pitiable case indeed.

SEE advertizement of our Good Templar Friend Geo. S. Lincoln; give him a trial: he is well and most favorably known in San Francisco and all his customers come to stay. Everybody in the country ought to patronize the honest grocer and not the poison vender, the soul killer who dispenses rum and rottenness and vice in the neighborhood.

I. H. Norton of Capay Valley Lodge reports a reviving interest. Being a dry region people move away frequently and membership is thus lost. Ten clearance cards have been lately taken out but were all deposited in other lodges, which is creditable to all concerned. Bro. Crowhurst's lecture has had a good effect, adding nine members to the lodge, and that institution hopes to keep pace with the improvement of the rest of the county which is resulting from the lecture efforts now in progress.

THE NATIONAL LIBERATOR publishes the following letter to its editor.

R. W. NELSON—Sir: I appréciate your great temperance work, and I desire to inform you that I discount the credit and character of any man who does business at my bank who is even a moderate drinker. More than this, no man or clerk is fit to pass upon any question of business who spends his money or even his time in saloons, or endorses the liquor traffic, Men who do my bussness must know right from wrong. A BANKER.

At Kingston, Canada, a notorious hoodlum, son of a woman who keeps one of the partner institutions of the grogshop there was lately sentenced to one year and 360 days in the penitentiary for a villainous assult upon a young woman: in addition he gets 24 lashes to start in with and 24 at the end of six months. The first instalment of lashes was delivered a few days ago, the coward howling and begging piteously. Two other malefactors were lately flogged there and it is believed that hoodlums will not make a rush to that prison, as a favorite summer resort nor as the most enticing winter quarters.

DR. Delahoyd at the late Social Science session in England, could not accept the propositian that the use of stimulants should be altogether abandoned in medical practice. "He knew from experience that in the case of old people suffering from bronchitis and heart disease stimulants had been of value. He was in favor of giving them when he thot them necessary, but then only in the smallest possible quantities." Without believing the doctor correct in his opinion we can entertain his proposition with a profound respect for him and a thoro belief in his sincerity. His manner differs much from that of Dr. Bliss.

MR. A. Albrecht calls round on our people with samples of Stere oscopic Views by Kilburn Bros, Littleton N. H. They are of the finest quality of workmanship and the subjects have been selected with a facile and cultured taste. At a trifling expense you can have a dozen or two of these art luxuries and these things in a family tend largely to promote and cultivate a taste for the beautiful and a love for the good. They do an actve part in the education of the human family up to the coming standard when peace and goodwill shall reign in all our borders. Look at Mr. Albrechts pictures and select some for your home furniture.

AN Exchange recently had to decline some poetry of which this was a verse.

"Lets show by deeds of kindness
With hearts both brave and true,
That we ever will stand by them,
For our motto is rescue."

The author is comforted however with the reminder that "it is no disgrace" to be unable to cut and split and cord up good poetry, and "it does one no discredit to try." Lots of people would never have tried to run a paper if they had known before hand how they would have to hurt the feelings of their friends or readers by declining to publish the effusions which to their authors appear quite passable, but which if published would do no credit to author or journal.

At a public demonstration in Oxford on the occasion of the annual meeting of the National Band of Hope Union in September, the Rev. Forbes Winslow A. M. said he was a member of the Church of England Temperance Society and of the United K. Alliance. and that he was also a member of what he considered to be the most perfect temperance society in its organization on the face of the whole earth, he Good Templars. What a pleasant contrast such a Christian as that is to the microscopic soul which takes refuge in an undignified whine of regret because his conscience will pull him back from joining a "secret society": and so he casts his lot and his influence and his vote and his conscience and his soul in with the drunkard maker and the unclean frogs and antichrist.

WHICH pays the better? Here are some figures for those who are continually telling us that distilleries are the farmer's best friends, as they ensure him a good price for his corn.

James Redpath planted ten acres in corn which yielded him 600 bushels. He owed taxes on the land for last year, $20. He paid 3 cents a bushel for having it taken to the distillery, making $18. He sold it for 25 cents a bushel, making $150. Taking ont the taxes and the expenses of getting it to market, he had remaining $112. Herman Hillhouse planted the same number of acres and had the same yield. His tax was also $20. He fed 30 hogs until they weighed 300 lbs. each, making 9,000 pounds, which he sold at 4 cents per pound gross, bringing him for the lot $360, and leaving in his crib several bushels of corn. Moral—feed hogs, not help to make them of human kind.—*Signal*

And one thing more; that $360 worth of hogs became food for hard working men and sustained and enabled them to produce some other article of food or merchandise, many thousand dollars in value. The corn made into whisky made a good many men worse than hogs. That large quantity never enabled one man to do an hours work or produce a dollars worth of food or property. It probably caused twice $360 loss of time and labor: perhaps caused lots of men to beat their wives, commit crime and go to prison. Perhaps a murder trial or two and any number of arrests came out of it. Mr. Hillhouse acted the part of a good citizen: Mr. Redpath that of a destroying angel, a plague, a pestilence, a betrayer and a curse to his fellowmen; and he cannot plead that he sinned in ignorance.

TAKE HOLD AND LIFT.

"Take hold and lift!" Why stand you here,
With idle hands and folded arms—
When valiant hearts are chilled with fear
And danger rings her dread alarms!
From ruined homes the cry is heard,
From ruined hearts the wail comes up—
From ruined hopes the plaintive word
O, save us from the deadly cup,
Thru North and South, thru East and West,
Destruction rages fierce and swift:
No time for play, no room for rest,
Roll up your sleeves. "Take hold and lift?"

Take hold and lift?"—the Buckeye State,
Personified before you stands,
Lamenting now her helpless fate,
With shackled feet and fettered hands.
The chosen ones to whom she gave
Her royal seal, have proved untrue;
Herself and children both enslaved.
They cry to her—she cries to you,
She pleads for servants wise and just,
With hearts of truth, and brains of thrift,
Whom none can doubt, whom all may trust,
Go, send them out—"Take hold and lift!"

Columbia's "Genius" lifts her hand,
Imploring, gainst the demon's bowl;
And weeps to see her goodly land,
In bondage to his dread control—
He snares the humble and the great,
Unawed by station or degree:
He revels in her hall of state,
And stains her nation's royalty.
She pleads for statesmen true and bold
In honor, worthy of her gift,
Men who are neither bought nor sold.
Go, seek them out—"Take hold and lift!"

"Take hold and lift?"—Almighty God,
Is calling too for Christian zeal—
He marks the shadow, dark and broad,
That scowls upon His Kingdom's weal.
An ebon cloud of storms and night,
Vailing his church around, above—
It shuts His children from the light,
And bars them from a Father's love.
The heathen robe is in the tent
The heathen treasures there concealed:
On all the host defeat is sent,
And Israel's dead are on the field,
Prepare the "Lot" whosejust decree
Shall treason from the loyal sift,
That Zion's song again may be
Jehovah leads—"Take hold and lift!"

"Take hold and lift!"—The mystic band
Of human kinship none may shun;
Woven by an Almighty hand:
It ties you to the suffering one,
And thru its golden cords to-day.
Both charity and duty call—
"Tis yours the crimson flood to stay,
Or answer for a brother's fall.
Shipwrecked, from sober land afar,
And in the midnight storm adrift—
No beacon light nor friendly star—
Reach forth your hand—"Take hold and lift!"

BY GEO. W. YOUNG in the *Delaware Signal.*

CONSISTENCY.

WILL C. KING.

We are thoroly Congregational in religious matters. We love the principle and take pride in the spirit and institutions of this progressive denomination.

Of late we have felt that the organ of our church was misunderstood, and were not a little sensitive therefor, but rise now to second all that has been said heretofore, and to raise our own voice in remonstrance to such a stand being taken by a professedly Christian paper. In a late issue we find among the book reviews, many words of commendation for the Biblical Cyclopaedia and a half column quoted on this one question of wine alone. Here is what the ed. says in introducing the quotation:

"The article on wine is of a character calculated to disgust all possessors of that modern penny-wisdom which seeks to forward the great and glorious temperance reform by a sham scholarship and illegitimate methods. If anything ever could convince such people, we should almost entertain the hope that this might convince them. We copy (with slight condensation) its summing up as follows:"

Then follows the very lengthy article from which we clip some extracts. Whether we possess "penny wisdom (whatever that may be) or not we cannot say, but we do confess to not only disgust but keenest indignation at the falsities herein endorsed. The italics are our own.

1. As appears from the foregoing examination, the Bible makes no distinction between intoxicating and non-intoxicating wines—never refers or alludes to such a distinction. Yet wine is constantly spoken of in precisely the same way that corn and oil and milk are spoken of—namely, *as a blessing sent by God for the use of man,*

* * * * * * * *

The use of it is in one case distinctly prescribed by Paul to Timothy. Jesus Christ came, "drinking wine" as well as "eating bread," and in one instance miraculously provided a supply of wine when it was needed. We attach great importance religiously and theologically to these facts. Jesus was no ascetic. He gave no countenance to asceticism. *By drinking wine—freely using the blessings of Gods providence*—he testified against the error afterwards called Gnostic and Manichaean, which would attach impurity to that which enters the mouth *and vindicated the liberty of his followers to use every creature of God as good and fit for food and to be received with thanksgiving by them* as those who believe and know the truth." But this error repelled and this liberty asserted, none are obliged to drink wine or to eat meat if they prefer not. There is liberty on this side also. They may abstain if they choose. * * *

Moderation in eating and drinking is the broad Christian law. Abstinence from some kinds of food may become a duty under peculiar circumstances. Self-denial in relation to things lawful is often imperative. *Wine is good; is a gift of God.* It may be used with advantage, it may be abused, but not innocently or with impunity. * * *

3. There is no positive proof that the fluid used by our Lord in instituting the sacred communion was alcoholic; it is nowhere expressly called wine, but simply the fruit of the vine. That it was wine properly so called, however, is a fair presumption, from the fact that this was the customary liquor of the Jews in the passover meal, as we learn from the definite prescription of the Talmud "There shall not be less than four cups of wine."..... Therefore the use of any other fluid in the communion at the present day must be justified, if at all, from *prudential* considerations growing out of the modern temperance reform; just as we consider ourselves at liberty to vary the kind of bread [originally unleavened], the posture of the communicant and other unessential details to suit the convenience of the occasion and the parties, etc., etc.,

There is in all of the above such a tissue of absurdities, and so much can be said in contradiction that we approach them only puzzled what not to say Experience has shown us that wise men, yes, those possessed of pound rather than penny wisdom often say and do very wrong, disgusting and ridiculous things. For the writer to pit his opinion or poverty stricken learning against the wealth of erudition so clearly manifest in the first sentences of the above, would be assumption, hence we quote the words of Moses Stuart and Albert Barnes, men as worthy and as capable as the scornful editor of the Congregationalist, or even Messrs McClintock and Strong.

Prof. Moses Stuart says:

" 'Facts show that the ancients not only preserved their wines unfermented, but regarded it as of a higher flavor and finer quality than fermented wine.' There is no ancient custom with a better amount and character of proof than this.....My final conclusion is this—viz, that whenever the Scriptures speak of wine as a comfort, a blessing or a libation to God, and rank it with such articles as corn and oil, they mean—they can mean—*only such wine as contained no alcohol; that could have a mischievous tendency;* that wherein they denounce it, prohibit it and connect it with drunkenness and reveling they can mean *only alcohol is or intoxicating wine.*

"If I take the position that God's Word and works entirely harmonize, I must take the position that the case before us is as I have represented it to be.

What then is the difficulty in taking the position that the good and innocent wine is meant in all cases where it is commended or allowed, or that the alcoholic or intoxicating wine is meant in all cases of prohibitiou and denunciation?

Rev. Dr. Albert Barnes says:

"The wine of Judae was the pure juice of the grape, without any mixture of alcohol, and commonly weak and harmless. It was the common drink of the people, and did not tend to produce intoxication."

Would space justify we could continue these quotations indefinitely, but it is unnecessary. As to the reference to Paul's advice to Timothy, very well, what of it? It simply signifies that Paul knew Timothy to be a total abstainer, and advised him not to be so ascetic as to refuse its medicinal use. No temperance man within our knowledge denies to alcohol medicinal properties under certain conditions, even as many other poisons boast. Is it altogether clear however that Paul prescribed alcoholic wines? We opine differently. We learn from history that boiled grape juice was a very common drink for the sick and very refreshing. Which is more reasonable—that the great apostle suggested a drink containing an acrid irritating poison for Timothy's weak sensitive stomach, or the sweet unfermented wine so generally used?

But again our learned men echo the cry of an ignorant Jewish rabble who pointed to our Savior saying, behold a winebibber and gluttonous man. Listen to Dr. Jacobus whose wisdom and candor all educated persons must admit:

Commenting on the wine made by Christ, he says:

"This wine was not that fermented liquor which passes now under that name. All who know of the wines then used will understand rather the unfermented juice of the grape. The present wines of Jerusalem and Lebanon, as we tasted them, were commonly boiled and sweet, without intoxicating qualities such as we here get in liquors called wines. The boiling prevents the fermentation. Those are esteemed the best wines which are least strong."

In striking contrast to the words under consideration are Dr. Patton's clear cut remarks as follow:

"The Savior did not turn aside from his work to clear himself from the charges which malignity and falsehood brought against him. He simply said: "Wisdom is justified in her children'—that is, 'My work and my character will ultimately shield me from the power of all false accusations Those who know me will not be affected by them, and those who hate me will not cease from their calumny.' "

(*Concluded next week.*)

JOHN B. FINCH'S SPEECH.

"INDICTMENT OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC."—AT LAKE BLUFF, ILL., AUG. 27, 1881.

[*National Liberator.*]

So whenever you force the beer advocates in this country to first principles they will disavow their connection with the fruits of the traffic, and preface their statement with, "I am a temperance man." Why dont they come out and say, "I am a beer man; I would rather have a boy who would get drunk; I would rather have a wife who would get drunk? Why dont they stand up to their business instead of sneaking and crawling.

Comparisons bring out colors. Compare the traffic with other trades. The liquor men will admit that a minister is just as good as a saloon-keeper as long as he behaves himself as well. Then write with the propositions already stated, the principle of political economy taught us when we were boys at school; that there are but three ways of getting money or wealth—make it, have it donated to you, steal it. Some would say find it, but you cannot base a principle of political economy on chance. Change the form and it is in this shape, without making it or having it donated to him, any man who gets money is a thief. In the course of honest business, every man is bound to render a fair bargain in an honest trade, although it may be an unpopular doctrine in this country. I say I have no sympathy for the accursed thing called sharpness, that lies to a man in a trade, and then laughs about its trick, it is no better than stealing. I would as soon a man would steal 25 cents from my pocket book as to lie to me in a trade and get it that way. When I have taken a man's word, it hurts my faith in humanity to find my trust betrayed. You hire a minister, you pay him money, (that is, I suppose you do,) the minister is hired just as any other man is hired, and you expect he will give you value received for the money he gets. I hire a minister, or help hire one, on the same basis that I hire a man to dig a ditch. I expect him to do good work, if he does not, I will turn him off and get a new one as soon as I can; but when he is hired I am as much bound in honor to pay him what I agree to pay him as I am bound to pay a fellow who undertakes any work for me. You hire a minister and pay him if you are honest; a man who will cheat a minister is just as big a knave as a man who will cheat a merchant. I suppose you men down here always pay your ministers, they dont up in my country—unless they accept promises to pay. I call the minister up here and say to him, "you get money now, sir, tell the people what you give them for the money they pay you; show them what you give them. Mr. Minister, they dont pay you for preaching, altho it is pleasant and instructive to listen. They dont pay you just to run revivals, tho it is a good thing to take the minds of the people away from this world to the future; and let me say here by way of digression, it has been my experience as an attourney, that you can collect debts after a revival, that were not worth 10 cents on the dollar before. The religion of Jesus Christ does make men honest. A town could afford, for the sake of business alone, to run a revival once a year. But, Mr. Minister, you are not living for to-day, for to-morrow, for next week, for next year; will you come up here now and justify your work? We dont want you to justify it by boys, by middle-aged men; we want you to come up here by the death-bed of the Christian and tell us, sir, if you will defend yourself there. Would not he come and say, "That is just the test I want to try, I dont want you to try me by the sunshine Christians who work for the Lord on Sunday, and the devil the rest of the week. Not by the people who are in the church as an assurance society to keep from burning after they get on the other side, but I am willing to be judged by that class of people who have loved God and kept his commandments; apply that test and I am satisfied." Altho this country is to-day ringing with the bitter tones of scoffers, the most fanatical infidel keeps his fingers off of such a test.

We want another trade, and we call to the school teachers to come up here. What do you give the people for what you receive? They pay you, and they expect that you will return value received. What do you give back? The teacher would come,

and, calling up the educated merchant, doctor, lawyer and tradesman, would say: "This is the result of my work." She would reach out her hand to the religious teacher, and say: "Educated conscienciousness and educated intellect is the only basis on which this government can stand.

Let me say to you people, too, if I may say it in a temperance talk, that I believe in this country any system of education that does not educate the morals as well as the intellect, is a fraud and a failure. Come with me out to the frontier of this nation, and I will show you graduates from the Eastern colleges that have fled there to avoid the effect of crimes committed in their former homes. They are vile and devilish. To make a symmetrical man or woman, the moral nature must be developed with the development of the intellect.

We want another trade, and we shout out to the blacksmith. We say: "You get money, come up here, and bring up a specimen of your work." He would come, and, holding up a horse-shoe, would say: "Here is my work. Every time I put it on a man's horse he is better off, and I am better off, if he pays me." We stand him alongside the minister and teacher, and we call up a milliner to represent the ladies, and we say to her: "You get money, and it is a mighty important question to us married men what you give back." She comes up, and holding a finished hat or bonnet, says: "I made that—isn't it well done ?" Altho men make sport of these hats and bonnets, yet we are free to confess that our wives look a little prettier when they have them on, and when we take the thing and look at it, almost trembling, fearful lest we crush it, we realize that we could earn the money to buy it in a day, and with our clumsy fingers we could never make it; so, we make up our minds it is a necessity, and we pass her over with the rest.

Now we have them, but we want one more—the man of the dramshop in this state. "Come up, sir. You said a minute ago the minister was as good as the saloon-keeper, if he behaved himself as well. If the minister is just as good you must get into the same scales of political economy where we have weighed him. Now dont plead the baby act, but come. You dare not come ? Do you hesitate ? You get money, you toil not, neither do you spin, and yet few workmen can wear such clothes as you do. What are you giving back for what you get? Come up here, sir, get in; or, what is better, come up, bring a finished specimen of your work and hold it up here for the crowd to see, and show us its fine points! What would he bring? What does the Dramshop manufacture? What has it always manufactured? It has always manufactured drunkards, first, last and all the time. A dram-shop keeper is as distinctly a drunkard-maker, as the man that makes shoes is the shoemaker. That is all he ever did make, that is all he ever will make. Show me a first class sample of saloon work. Could you induce a saloon-keeper to come up here and hold it up? What does he say? You say to him, "You make drunkards." His very first excuse is, "I wont have any old drunkards hanging round me." If it is a good thing to make a drunkard, a drunkard must be a very good thing after he is made. Suppose, ladies and gentlemen, the minister should come here and give a reason why his church should be endorsed, that he didn't have old Christians around his prayer meetings. Would not that be a good advertisement for the Christian religion! That they did not want these men, that they were so old they were ashamed of them.

I saw by the papers that at the Des Plaines camp meeting they had called together on the platform all the old men and women who had been in the Christian service 50 years, and there was a crowd gathered around the platform to hear their testimony, and the paper stated that the feeling pervading the audience was wonderful. Why dont the drunkard-makers come up here and call up a number of their veterans—a number of men whom they have worked on for ten, fifteen or twenty years, with red noses, bleared eyes, ragged clothes, toes creeping out of their shoes? Bring them up here and then stand up and exhibit them, (opening the Bible)—let the saloon-keeper now act as end man in this show—open the Bible and read: "No drunkard shall enter the kingdom of heaven," and then call on them to testify. By their evidence we are willing to stand or fall. Why dont the drunkard makers do it? Is their business so mean, so low, so devilish, that when they have broken down a man who has stood by them thru thick and thin, when he has given his money, character—everything, they kick him out, and say: "We dont want any old drunkards around us!" The business is afraid to meet its record. Such is the evidence in the case.

The temperance men must then continue to press the charges against the traffic, and work to perfect their plan of work against such a dastardly foe. Our work is to save drunkards, prevent drunkenness. Gentlemen and ladies, the temperance people believe in reaching down into the hole of debauchery and getting hold of the poor fellows; I say reaching with tears and prayers, and lifting and holding them up; but after we have got them out we believe in plugging up the hole so other men will not fall in—save the drunkard, and prevent drunkenness.

To be continued.

ALCOHOL AND FALSEHOOD.

It might be well for those who find fault with and dispute the assertions of temperance advocates, to remember that in the fifty years warfare that has been made upon their doctrines and methods by the defenders of the drink plague, they have never once been driven from a position assumed, never been defeated in an argument, never had to retract an assertion, never been once convicted of an exaggeration or untruth, tho such charges have been falsely made against them many thousand times. One after another the points formerly disputed have been invariably conceded by the intelligent world. Science, history, scripture, common sense and daily experience have all coincided every time in confirming every position of ours as to which they have been called to testify.

But as new discoveries are turned up and new ground occupied, the same opposition confronts us at every step, yet the same result will surely follow in the future as in the past. The truth will be vindicated as heretofore.

Dr. B. W. Richardson, the lookout man of our cause on the watchtower of science, in a recent address in which he urged that the work of the Divine and of the physician often are close together, used the following utterances which will be entirely new to some readers and will be at once accepted by many others as entirely consistent with their own observation.

"These thots recurred to me more forcibly than ever, when, a few weeks ago, I presided over those many meetings of the Medical Temperance Association, during which the question of the treatment of the habitual drunkard was so seriously and so ably discussed by men of all others best qualified to speak on such a matter.

I calculated that during the course of the debates as many as from eighty to ninety medical men were present, and tho they did not all speak they were all by training fully qualified to speak, and they acquiesced in or questioned, generally, that which was spoken. There were, of course, some differences of opinion, but taking it all in all there was a spirit of unanimity I have never seen before on every essential point, and on one point in particular, on which my short paper touches, there was a single voice. This point was both of a moral and physical kind, and it is for that reason I dwell upon it here.

Without any concert, and in purely spontaneous form, there was a consensus of opinion on this one observation, that whenever strong drink produces a permanent effect upon the human body, there is established in the affected person, perhaps unexceptionally, the habit of falsehood. No one had met with a dipsomaniac whose word could be relied on. Women or men, the members of the dipsomaniac class had to some extent, and too often to the saddest or extremest extent, forgotten the truth. This is so certain that falsehood becomes a part of the diagnosis, if we may so say, of these cases. The shame of the exposure of the untruthfulness fades away; the dislike to it, once probably, natural, honorable, and moral, fades away. It is as if the very knowledge of truth—as if the distinction between what is true and what is not true—had become utterly lost or forgotten. The most earnest appeal to all that is left good in these lost natures is rarely of permanent service while the practice, which is the bane is retained. They will confess their fault, their great fault; they will admit the offence in its utmost degradation; they will bewail with the bewailer the folly and the evil; they will criticise, as sharply as any, the same folly and the same evil as they see it in others; but so long as they adhere to the practice upon which their own conduct or habit rests, they will, in spite of all reason, remonstrance, solicitation, advice, keep on in their own course.

They are in a word, blinded from the truth, in so far as their own expression of it is concerned. They are, in another way like persons color-blind.

There are two modes of accounting for this remarkable phenomenon. It may be said that the habit of untruthfulness is begotten with, not of, the habit of intoxication. The habit may be looked upon in this light as a part of a general degeneration or deterioration of character. Again it may be said that the habit is begotten of intoxication. It may be looked upon in this light as an effect of the intoxication, in the same way as color-blindness may be the direct effect of a chemical, which like alcohol produces when taken into the body in large quantiaies, nervous aberration. Inscrutable as it may seem, and as indeed it is, I believe this last explanation of the phenomenon. I mean by this to express that a part of the diseased constitution produced by the repeated action of alcohol in the body is indicated by that loss of appreciation between the true and the untrue, which we call the habit of falsehood. It is a form of conscious falsehood, unconsciously uttered that is peculiar to itself, it comes on with the habit of alcohol; it passes off when the complete abstention from alcohol is secured, and when it is established in the alcoholically affected, it is not applied simply to hide the shame that attaches to intoxication, but extends to other acts which may be in themselves as innocent or commendable as they may be wicked and detestable.

I offer this view without the slightest wish to be dogmatic, and with my mind freely open to conversion or to any more certain and clearer explanation But the fact remains all the same for all our meditations, and I hope I have at least stated two positions which will not be controverted; the first, that clerical and medical functions meet on this border land most intimately; the second, that both functions are well and nobly discharged, when they serve to denounce with heart and soul, the systematic employment by the masses of the people of an agent which either by direct or indirect means, leads its victims into a definite vice, uncontroled and uncontrolable so long as the cause of it remains in operation—Church of England Temperance Chronicle.

LOBBYING.

The whisky distillers of the U. S. are going to make a strong fight to have congress reduce the tax on whisky from 90 to 50 cents, at this coming session. They are to have a powerful lobby and can afford without feeling it to use millions if necessary in buying votes. Hitherto this gang of thieves have been all-powerful in Washington; they have made Congress enact and amend laws at their dictation and have compelled two presidents to pardon, scott free, 7500 of them for offenses which would have heavily fined 7500 Methodist ministers or 7500 school teachers or merchants engaged in any honest employment, and would have given every one of them without remedy long years in the jails and penitentiaries, had they been guilty of the same crimes. Their crimes were defrauding the revenue of millions, smuggling whisky without payment of legal duty, and by means of perjury, bribing the officers of the U. S. Revenue Dept. &c.. &c. They were every one pardoned, most of them without the farce of a trial, while the great Christian philanthropist Wm. E. Dodge had to pay $272,000 without any remedy whatever, because without his knowledge, his clerks had made trifling, careless irregularities in custom house entries in a course of five years, thru which Mr. Dodge had short paid $200 of duties, and overpaid more than $1000; had actually wronged himself, and had never once dreamed oi defrauding the government.

The demand which this banditti of murderous lawbreakers make, is a gift of 40 cents a gallon on all the pauperizing, crime-producing swill poison with which they shall deluge the country with crime and misery. When the duty has been reduced the price of whisky has been continued just the same, the amount of the duty being added to their already enormous gains.

What they ask for now, is that 36 millions a year be deducted from the public revenues, and added to the billion with which they already tax the people, and to enrich the worst band of thieves and the most destroying, pauperizing, death-dealing pests that ever afflicted any country.

WESTMINSTER.—Bro. R. T. Harris, Deputy of Westminster Lodge writes saying: Our lodge is progressing finely. The enemy with which we had to contend has left, closed his saloon about six weeks ago, and Westminster still stands a temperance colony. Our returns will be larger this quarter as we initiate nearly every meeting.

Looking seriously at the proposition to have Mrs. Richardson associated with Mrs. Stevens to stump the state for temperance and the Sunday law and prohibition, it seems as if it would produce most excellent results. The idea meets with general approval so far as heard from.

G. W. Secretary's D'p'tm't.

GEORGE B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.

☞The office of the Grand Lodge is located in the Capital Savings Bank Building, entrance, No. 328 J street, up-stairs, over the southwest corner J and Fourth streets, Sacramento, where the Grand Worthy Secretary will be pleased to receive calls from the members of the Order during business hours.

☞This department is edited by the Grand Worthy Secretary, to whom all communications relating in any way to the business of the Grand Lodge, this department, or anything appearing hereunder, should be addressed.

☞The Grand Worthy Secretary's post office address is Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento, Cal.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

ON SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE G. W. S.

Sold for the Benefit of the Grand Lodge

Constitutions, per hundred copies	$12 00
Constitutions per dozen	1 75
Glee Books, "Temperance Chimes" per dozen	4 00
Glee Books, per half dozen	2 50
Glee Books, single copies	50
Receipts of Evening and Constitution Roll Book, per set	2 50
Chase's Digest, per copy	1 50
Officer's Roll Call etc., Book of	1 00
Pledge Cards, per hundred	1 00
Officers Cards, per set of four	1 00
Degree Ode Cards, per dozen	1 00
Subordinate Ode Cards, per dozen	75
Subordinate Ode Cards with music, per dozen	1 50
Chase's Good of the Order, per copy	50

BLANK FORMS.

Clearance Cards, per dozen	3 00
Grand Lodge Returns, per dozen	1 00
W. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. F. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Bonds, per dozen	1 00
Forms for Charges, Trials, etc., per set of four	75
Forms for incorporation of Lodges	Free

LODGE BOOKS

Propositions for Membership, Book of fifty	50
Notices of Election to Membership, book of fifty	50
Proposition Committee notices, book of fifty	50
D. G. W. C. T.'s Dispensations, book of fifty	50
Password Certificates, book of fifty	50
Delinquent (Dues) Notice, book of fifty	50
Warrants on W. T., book of fifty	50
W. F. S. Receipts, book of fifty	50
W. T. Receipts, book of fifty	50

LODGE FURNITURE.

In addition to the above, I will attend to orders for Impression Seals, Blank Books, Special Printing, Regalia or Lodge Furniture. This will be done as an accommodation to Lodges and not as a source of profit either to the Grand Lodge or myself; hence all orders filled will be sent per express by the dealers, with instructions to "collect on delivery," unless the money accompanies the order. Address—

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.,
Sacramento, California.

CASH RECEIVED.—The Grand Worthy Secretary acknowledges receipt of the following amounts of cash since last report. Proper personal receipts were also forwarded in each case:

GENERAL FUND.

Laurel Lodge, No. 202	2 50
Pride of Tulare, No. 329	15 50
San Luis Obispo, No. 444	55 25
El Monte, No. 258	50
Golden Rule, No. 263	3 00
Orange, No. 245	50
Lakeside, No. 211	9 00

ORPHANS' HOME FUND.

Yolo Co. District Lodge	13 10

PACKAGES MAILED.—The following packages have been mailed during the past week from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office:

1 to W. D. Gould, Los Angeles.
1 to A. M. Addington, Michigan Bar.
3 to W. W. Wood, San Andreas.
1 to J. M. Hudson, San Bernardino.
1 to W. O. Hardin, Modesto.
1 to C. E. Quigley, Oakland.
1 to G. W. Rothrock, Phoenix, A. T.
1 to G. Studer, Fresno.
4 to C. S. Brooks, Marysville.
2 to Hattie Culver, Newcastle.
1 to C. T. Poulter, West Oakland.
3 to J. J. Steele, Santa Barbara.
3 to E. W. Skinner, Pike City.
1 to J. May, Soulsbyville.
3 to P. L. Hutchinson, Wheatland.
1 to R. Thompson, San Francisco.
1 M. C. Winchester, Grafton.
1 to F. B. Ellsworth, Michigan Bluff.
2 to M. F. Quinn, El Monte.
1 to J. W. Cheatham, Central Point.
1 to B. Perry, Albion.
4 to W. Bennett, Judsonville.
9 to C. E, Worth, Downey.
1 to R. L. Stephens, Woodland.
1 to W. W. Beckett, San Luis Obispo.
1 to G. W. Jeffries, Red Bluff.
1 to Miss L. Cripps, Elmira.
2 to Mrs. E. D. Storey, Colfax.
1 to Miss A. Loucks, Pacheco.
1 to W. P. Vance, Orange.
1 to J. H. Liening, Colusa.
1 to S. H. Painter, Jonesville.
1 to M. C. Buness, Red Bluff.
1 to A. E. Richardson, Point Arena.

PACKAGES PER EXPRESS.

1 to H. S. Graves, Yuba City.
1 to Max Mueller, Tehama.
1 to J. Morse, Guadalupe.
1 to Mrs. M. E. Cutter, Campo Seco.
1 to R. Thompson, San Francisco.
1 to H. R. Hughes, Merced Falls.
1 to G. H. Rothrock, Phoenix, A. T.
1 to J. C. Hawver, Auburn.

D. G. W. T.'s COMMISSIONED ETC.—

STATE DEPUTIES.

J. S. Naismith, Oakland, Cal.
J. T. Marr, Tucson. Arizona. Ter.

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

J. H. Gilmore, for El Dorado Co., Diamond Springs.
T. J. Goin, for Yolo Co., Grafton.

LODGE DEPUTIES.

G. W. Hopkins, for No. 363, Arcata.
F. Anderson, for No. 275, Ft. Bidwell.
F. B. Pierce, for No. 219, Pleasant Grove.
S. Jeffrey, for No. 457, Grizzly Flat.
J. W. Peery, for No. 392, Boulder Creek.
Miss R. Coates, for No. 241, Ione.
W. Faust, for No. 195, Tulare.

VOTE ON CHANGE OF REGALIA.—The following lodges have during the past week, filed with the G. W. S., the returns of the vote had in their lodge on the question of changing the initiatory regalia of the order as required by the G. L. viz:

Nos. 25, 51, 107, 108, 112, 114, 127, 128, 133, 134, 137, 140, 144, 164, 166, 167, 171, 174, 176, 189, 192, 197, 201, 202, 203, 206, 209, 210, 212, 215, 216, 219, 223, 228, 230, 235, 236, 239, 248, 258, 260, 262, 276, 286, 293, 297, 298, 299, 303, 309, 320, 321, 331, 334, 340, 354, 366, 369, 382, 385, 388, 392, 393, 399, 446, 406, 412, 424, 429, 436, 452, 459, 460, 462, and 463.

QUICK WORK.—The journal of proceedings of the recent session of the Grand Lodge of California left the printers' hands on Friday of last week or in just three weeks from the date of close of the Grand Lodge, and has since been distributed to all entitled to receive it. The journal is the largest published, comprising 181 pages. The report is full and concise, and of unusual interest. Every word and syllable was carefully revised by the G. W. S., and the present journal for accuracy and typographical neatness excels. An official copy has been forwarded to each lodge deputy, with special instructions to deliver it at once to the lodge by filing it with the W. S. in open lodge at the next meeting after its receipt. A copy has also been forwarded to each representative who was present during the Grand Lodge session. Heretofore representatives elected, whether present or not have been supplied, but no authority being given to print a larger edition of the journal than usual, the growth of the order and consequent increase of representation required a restriction in the distribution, since but one thousand copies were printed, and these were nearly all consumed by the distribution of one copy each to every lodge; every representative present during the session of the Grand Lodge; the officers of the R. W. G. L. and G. L. of California; each G. W. S. in exchange, and complimentary copies to temperance and other newspapers. The journals mailed weighed 531 pounds and the postage paid thereon aggregated nearly fifty dollars at five cents postage per copy The appendix to the journal contains a list of all representatives and visitors present during the session of the Grand Lodge, a full record of all the transactions of the Executive Committee during the year; a summary of the quarterly returns for the preceding year of all lodges; an itemized exhibit of all the receipts and disbursements of the year in behalf of our Home for Orphans; tables of the organization of the Grand Lodge, showing all officers, whether elective or appointive, and the place of holding the annual sessions of the Grand Lodge from its organization to date, closing with a full and comprehensive index to the whole volume.

LECTURE LIST.—The R. W. G. L. has issued a list of qualified and reliable lecturers in each state with the intention of supplying a copy to every subordinate lodge, to prevent imposition. Copies were mailed with the last password circular to each lodge deputy in this jurisdiction, so far as the supply furnished by the R. W. G. S. permitted. His distribution of these circulars to G. W. S. is reported as having been based upon the returns of Grand Lodges to the R. W. G. L. for the previous year. At that time California reported 284 lodges, so that the supply was limited to that number, and the shortage was not discovered until during the time of mailing, when it was found to be a difficult task to mail 284 circulars so that each of 350 lodges should receive one. Since the date of mailing, by request, the R. W. G. S has kindly furnished forty additional circulars, all he can spare, and lodges or deputies not heretofore supplied, will be, so far as the number of circulars now on hand will permit, upon application therefor to the G. W. S.

CONSTITUTIONS.—A new and revised edition of the constitution and by-laws of Grand, subordinate and district lodges, together with rules of order and the digest of decisions, to include all amendments, changes and decisions approved at the last session of Grand Lodge is now in press and will be ready for delivery next week. The present edition will be known as the 1882 edition. It will necessarily be larger than usual and will probably make a book of 86 or 88 pages and will have appended blank forms for charges and trials, so that none need go amiss in this particular, and an index to all. It will be printed on tinted book paper as usual, and will be the fullest, handsomest and handiest edition of such a work extant. The price notwithstanding the additions etc. will remain as usual. Orders will be received at once from lodges and filled as soon as practicable. Many orders are already filled.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—It seems necessary to repeat that constitutional questions, whether from lodges or individuals must be addressed directly to the G. W. C. T's. office, as the G. W. S. cannot officially and will not otherwise answer such..... Application for the services of lecturers and all matters relating to lectures and Lecturers must also be addressed to the G. W. C. T., since the entire lecture work has been placed under his exclusive direction.....All matters relating to juvenile work and orders for juvenile supplies, whether rituals or badges, must be addressed to the G. S. J. W., Mrs. M. E. Richardson, Murphys, Calaveras county, Cal. And after all this has been done, the G. W. S. will have sufficient employment to occupy every hour of each day.

ABOUT CHANGING THE REGALIA.—During the past week seventy-five lodges filed with the G. W. S. the result of the vote on changing the initiatory regalia of the Order from a collar to a metal badge. The seventy-five lodges reported an attendance of 2070 members of whom 1866 voted against the change of regalia and 62 in favor; 142 not voting. The result added to the lodges reporting during the previous week is, Lodges reporting 113; membership present 2984; voting against the change 2670; in favor of the change 111; not voting 203. But two lodges have so far favored the change by a majority vote. Independent Lodge No. 119 reported last week and Fairfield Lodge No. 320 which gave a vote of 11 to 17 with 43 members present, nineteen members not voting.

OPEN HOUSE.—On next Saturday evening the 5th inst. Siloam Lodge, No. 2 of Sacramento, will install its one hundreth corps of officers after a prosperous and continuous existence of twenty-five years. The lodge will keep open house on the occasion, and all friends of temperance whether Good Templars or not, will be welcomed. Neighboring lodges are invited to come and spend the evening with the mother of the Order on the coast—Old Siloam, No. 2.

PERSONALS.—During the past week the G. L. Office has been honored with a number of fraternal calls. Among others were Prof. Wm, Crowhurst and Rev. W. C. King, Grand Lecturers; Bro. Geo. Bramall ex G. S. J. W., of Laurel Lodge, No. 202, Haywards; Bro. Bluett of Soulsbyville Lodge, No. 340, Soulsbyville; B. H. Hoag, of Orion Lodge No. 224, Davisville, and J. T. Marr, P. G. W. M. of Tucson, Arizona.

A STRONG Editorial team. The Watchword says the Oxford Times is owned and directed by four brewers, one chaplain and a "hitter," who appears to use hammer and tongs rather than pen and ink. The Times is indignant that licenses to kill people were refused to six scoundrels merely because they were proved to be bad characters. It laments that their poor families may be consigned to the workhouse. but it dont pity the wretched families of their customers so often sent there.

G. W. C. T. Department.

R. THOMPSON, G. W. C. T.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

Can a party be retried when once tried and acquitted? No.

Is it proper for a lodge to allow a discussion on charges after the accused has retired from the lodge? Yes: that is the only proper time to discuss the matter. The intent is that the accused shall not know who spoke for or against him.

Can a member who is in arrears for dues at the time a lodge surrenders its charter pay up such dues and obtain a clearance card? He can. The rule as found in section ten of Art. IV of the subordinate constitution should be liberally construed. Those in good standing include all who put themselves in good standing by payment of dues.

Can a member who has been notified that he is four months in arrears for dues come in and pay his arrears after the expiration of four weeks from such notice? He can, unless before he pays, the lodge has declared of record such member to have severed his connection with the Order. See Art. XII, Sec. 16, Sub. Con.

Does a member violate his obligation by selling a town lot when he knows that it will be used for the purpose of selling liquor? No.

Does it take a unanimous vote to enable the secretary to cast the ballot on election of an officer? It does.

Lecturers' Reports.

The Grand Lecturers employed by the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T., of Cal., are as follows:

Mrs. E. P. Stevens, Prof. Wm. Crowhurst, Col. C. N. Golding, Elder J. W. Webb, Hugh R. Hughes, and Rev. W. C. King.

H. R. HUGHES.

At the close of the G. L. went to Petaluma. Met with Harmony Degree Temple, consisting of members from seven lodges and spoke in the Congl church on Monday evening, thus demonstrating that the rumor that the church was closed against temperance lecturers is a mistake.

I spent a few days in the city arranging for a fall campaign, got marching orders and reached Lathrop in time to find that one poster had been put up behind the door of the P. O.! As Mrs. Stevens was to capture the whole county of San Joaquin I left.

Watched Sisters Stevens and Richardson's method of capturing the children of Stockton.

Lectured in Lockeford Monday and in Washington, S. H. Tuesday. Spent two days in Campo Seco and organized Campo Seco Lodge with 26 charter members, making 13 lodges iu old Calaveras out of a population of nine thousand. Who can beat it?

Drove all night to get home and found the angel of death here to summons my brother's infant child, 11 weeks old from earth away.

We start the present year with brighter prospects than ever before. We ought to get 150 new lodges, and hold and build up the great majority of the 340 we now have.

I confidently expect 25000 members by next G. L. and if the workers of our Order will only hold up the hands of Sister Richardson, our juvenile army will muster ten thousand strong.

Give us Sister Stevens' long pull and the strong pull from the beginning of this year. Let us aim high, press on with a courage inspired of God, with a purpose that knows no faltering and a faith and energy that will insure us a certain victory.

Angels, Oct. 23, 1881.

HORNITOS, Oct., 30, 1881.

Started South the 25th, met the "Man from Bodie," near Sonora, still in love with Webster unabridged. After driving 10 miles through the rain, sent a telegram to Groveland cancelling appointment. Got to Coulterville on time, but owing to the storm but few were out. I organized this lodge a little over a year ago. The town had a hard name but the lodge has done a noble work; their fine new hall is an honor to the place, and they have nearly 60 members. At Lebrights, they had me booked to speak in two different places four miles apart. So I did not get a lodge started, as I hoped. Wine is cursing that locality. At Merced Falls, the lodge turned out in regalia, and we h ad a very pleasant meeting. This is a small lodge but one of the pluckest in the state.

Last night at Hornitos, a fair audience; 13 names for a lodge. Return in a week to try for more so as to organize.

Hornitos has been a hard place; but a few good people have been true Templars during the three years the lodge has been dead.

Mariposa Co. will soon have six lodges and a District lodge. It is only a matter of time. Their young people are wheeling into line and joining the Grand Army of Good Templars who are "toiling on" to redeem our golden state from the curse of rum.

W. CROWHURST.

WOODLAND, Yolo Co. Oct. 29, 1881.

Rousing, enthusiastic meeting at Blacks Station. 80 members in good standing, 4 more elected and 14 more propositions and lodge only six months old. One saloon closed, another about to close—then but one left. Delegation from Dunnigan present and aided in the success.

Davisville turned out a goodly number and listened very attentively and earnestly to an address of one hour and forty minutes. After this we visited the Grand Worthy Secretary and found him in the midst of business.

Visited Capital Lodge and found earnest work for Bands of Hope. Bro. Sam Katzenstein proving himself alive to the interest of the children.

All the way from Sacramento to Capay at the special request of its delegates to district lodge, but found no meeting—only Bro. Brown, L. D. and one other together with the L. D. and P. W. C. T. of Madison. Time and money wasted.

At Knights Landing (Grafton,) we found an earnest set of brothers and sisters, had two good meetings and obtained several propositions. A Band of Hope will soon be organized and the children permitted to work in this cause beside our earnest adult workers. Gather in the children.

C. N. GOULDING.

I wrote you that I should commence work in Tuolumne and arranged with Bro. Holland D. Deputy for lecturers in various parts of the county. The rain prevented the lectures at Columbia on the 25, 26 and 27. 28 and 29, lectured in Soulsbyville to large audiences, and found there the banner lodge of the county. My visit there will long be remembered, especially the "Midnight Lunch" at the house of a brother who "looks like me." Sunday 30th, 2 P. M., visited Confidence Lodge; found them strong in the faith, and Sunday evening addressed a large audience iu Sonora in the Methodist Church. Whisky has a strong hold (20 saloons), shall lecture here a few nights, and hope for good results. I go from this county into Calaveras Co. Have sent you list of appointments, which will be filled as far as possible. Send me next Rescues at Milton.

LECTURERS APPOINTMENTS.

HUGH R. HUGHES.

Hites Cove	Nov 3, 4	Grizzly Flat	22, 23
Mariposa	5	Mt. Pleasant	24 25
Hornitos	6	Diamond Springs	26, 27
Lebrights	7	El Dorado	28, 29
Coulterville	8	Placerville	30
Groveland	9	Shingle Springs	Dec 1, 2
Jeffersonville	10	Latrobe	3, 4
Angels Camp	11	French Creek	4, 5
Murphys Camp with Calaveras Dist Lodge	12, 13	Clarksville	6,*7
Fourth Crossing	15	Pilot Hill	8, 9
Mokelumne Hill	16	Greenwood	10, 11
Sutter Creek	17	Spanish Dry Diggings	12, 13
Live Oak (Shenandoah Valley	18	Georgetown	14, 15
Oleta	19	Bear Creek	16, 17
Mt. Aukum school house	20 21	Coloma	18, 19
		Placerville with El Dorado Dist. Lodge	21

MRS. E. P. STEVENS.

Stockton	Nov. 4	Ripon	8
Wildwood	5	Farmington	10
Collegeville	6	Stockton	12, 13
Tracy	7		

WM. CROWHURST.

Fairfield, Solano	D.L.Nov.4, 5		
Sheep Ranch	14, 15	Saco	24
Edwards	16	Jenny Lind	25
Railroad	17, 18	Comanche	26
West Point	19, 20	San Andreas	27, 28
Glencoe	21. 22	Mokelumne Hill	29, 30
Quins Mine	23		

ELDER J. W. WEBB.

Santa Barbara Co.—		Nordhoff	10 11
Hueneme at District Lodge	Nov. 4 5	Santa Paula	12 13
Springville	6 7	Newhall	16
Saticoy	8	Los Angeles	17
Mound	9		

COL. C. N. GOULDING.

Calaveras Co.—		Sawyers Bar	17, 18
Copperopolis	Nov. 3, 4	Etna	20, 21, 22
Salt Spring Valley	5	Calahans Ranch	23
Angels	6 7 8	Trinity Co.—	
Vallecito	9 10	Trinity Center	Nov. 24, 25
Murphys	11 12 13	Hayfork	27
Siskiyou Co.—		Douglas city	28
Berryvale	Nov. 18	Weaverville	29, 31, Dec. 1
Edgewood	19 21	Junction city	30
Arbor school house at 11 A. M.	20	Lewiston	Dec. 3, 4
Cedar Park 7:30 P. M.	20	Shasta Co.—	
Gazell	22	French Gulch	,6, 7
Henley	25, 26	Blair	8
Willow Creek 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.	27	Shasta	10, 11, 12
Mt. Shasta	28	Reading	13
Yreka	29	Milville	14, 15
Oak Bar	30	Anderson	17, 18, 19
Yreka	Dec 2, 3, 4	Igo, 20, and at 7,30 P. M.	22
Scotts Bar	6, 8	Eagle creek 21, and 11 A.M.	22
Hamburg	7	Cottonwood	24, 26, Jan 2, 3
Fort Jones	9, 10, 11	Gas Point	25
Oro Fino	13, 14	Shingletown School house	27
Cristal Creek	15	Klotz Mill	28, 29
		Balls Ferry	30, 31

REV. W. C. KING

Visalia	Nov. 3, 4, 5	Red Banks	14
Tulare	6, 7, 8, 9	C. C. C. Lodge	15
	10		16
	11		17
Red Banks schoolhouse	12		18
Valley View	13	District Lodge Fresno city	19

ABOUT SPELLING.

Several persons have expressed themselves afflicted because the RESCUE spells a few words reasonably and not absurdly and falsely. People who are good spellers have not made any serious objections; but the most of what little noise has been made is by people who cannot spell pork safely, without consulting a dictionary to see whether that depository of nonsense puts an a, u or c into it.

People who admit that our system of spelling is a monstrous absurdity, an inexcusable and unjust imposition upon the rising generation, and has not one redeeming or palliating grain of usefulness—yet object to one man or one paper making a change till every body else does—which would be never. That argument would have drowned this world in rum and death if applied to the drinking customs. "One man should never give up rum and tobacco and opium till the whole Chinese Empire and the world has consented to start fair," they might as well say.

It is amusing to hear people setting up as authority on spelling who cannot spell anything at all themselves. And it is folly to talk of preserving a system of infernal hieroglifics, in which only a few printers, a few of the teachers, a few lady writers and an editor occasionally, can approach to accuracy and which a very large proportion of our most intelligent, talented, educated and cultured men and women could never accurately learn in a school course of fifty years: and thousands could never learn at all without having their brain remodeled and some useful part of it changed off.

The speller of the RESCUE is one of the lucky ones who can remember how about every last word in more languages than one is spelled in the dictionaries: and has never had to consult an English dictionary to spell since school days: but there are few ministers, lawyers, judges, merchants or others, who can write a letter as long as this without getting aground on such a word as irrelevant, parallel, traveler, believed &c &c. And that they were not fitted out by nature with an observant faculty of remembering these nonsensical useless inconsistencies, does not in the least impugn their capacity or scholarship or fitness for all useful and noble occupations.

It is time that all consciencious people should clamor against this abominable unsightly nuisance and give the young people at school a chance to save a year wasted now of their school days and devote it to useful study. Every child should be taut to spell the whole language in two weeks; and to bring about such a reform only wants an active movement of a very few people, to set it in motion.

The Monitor Journal says that on the 18th Oct, at Palestine, Hancock Co. Ind. the saloon of Heffner and Walker was completely demolished by dynamite or powder. No matter which, we can all heartily say, the Lord be praised for his mercies and may they be multiplied exceedingly. Kansas ought to Lompoc every one of its outlawed saloons. Lawsuits are harassing and persecuting and create illfeeling. A hundred lawsuits dont stop illegal selling sometimes, but one bombshell is generally sufficient. Dynamite in some instances may be made an efficient peacemaker.

Juvenile Department.

BAND OF HOPE WORK.



The Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., of California, offers to furnish, free of charge, to Sunday-schools, or other juvenile organizations desiring to adopt them for use, the newly revised Band of Hope rituals together with the ritual badges. The ritual comprises a pamphlet of 48 pages. The badges are of German silver, with a safety pin upon the back. Sample copies of the rituals and badge, or quantities for actual use, will be furnished on application to the G. W. C. T., Robert Thompson, 1,531 Golden Gate Avenue, or the Superintendent of Juvenile Work, Mrs. E. Richardson, Murphey's, Calaveras Co., or Geo. B. Katzenstein, 328 J street, Sacramento.

TALKS WITH THE YOUNG FOLKS.

FOUR DOCTORS.

In the place where the greater portion of my schooldays were passed there were four doctors. It was a settlement on both sides of an eastern river, consisting of several small villages with farms and dwellings scattered between them. There were good roads, but the river which then was not bridged was the principal highway.

One of our nearest neighbors was Dr. M., a well educated and properly qualified physician, who in his young days had lost his left hand by the bursting of a shot gun. He was very kind to the boys, and we delighted to do any little service or errand for him. The doctor was a general favorite too with everybody. He was pleasant, kindly, cheerful, and a word or nod from him made a person feel better and happier. I always remember yet very kindly the men who used to be good to us boys.

But at intervals of one to four weeks the doctor had a spree: wonderfully jolly at first, he soon became very dangerous as he became more and more intoxicated. Kind and gentle always when sober, he would now strike a treacherous blow at a friend with his iron socket into which his fork when needed was screwed. His wife had then to flee to a neighbor's to hide from his gun or his knife.

One evening, while seeking his wife with a double barreled gun, he shot the minisier's dog at the feet of the minister's sister, and a few minutes after, meeting me returning from a day's shooting with a booty of six pigeons, he spoke pleasantly as always, (we were great friends) and went on. After we had separated perhaps 30 feet I heard his gun click, and looking around he was aiming at me, evidently going to shoot as soon as his unsteady aim covered me. There was no time to consider, my pigeons dropped and in a twinkling the doctor would have been badly shot, but when he saw himself in danger he lowered his gun quickly, and mumbled something, turned and went on, closely watched till he was at a safe distance. This adventure after it was over seemed to me a wonderful and heroic escape, almost equal to that of having passed thru a military campaign. Poor man, tho he scarcely staggered there was a bunch of white foam about his mouth: he was looking for his wife to shoot her, and would certainly have shot me if I had not instantly faced him.

A temperance society was tried and the doctor tried to be an abstainer, he became a changed man to the joy of every one. But several times after two or six or twelve months he broke thru and had his spree again. On one of these he got into a canoe in which were two boys, fell out and was picked up almost drowned, entirely motionless. It was after dark when he was fished out, and I saw them roll and work with him perhaps half an hour before he began to revive. We put him to bed and left him in charge of a nurse. I assisted thru the whole affair thus far by holding a lantern. Everybody was sure now that the doctor was permanently cured. He had a warning he would never forget. But he was into the village whisky mill again next morning at eight o'clock and was drunk next evening.

Again and again he swore off, and once after about fifteen months abstinence during which he had become a first class citizen and gentleman, he went into a hotel on a cold winters day: several people were seated in a room with a quart decanter full of brandy on the table. Ah, doctor, how are you? etc. take a little drop this cold day; and he did; just then a dog fight or a man fight occurred outside, and everybody but the doctor rushed out to see it. They returned, so they said, in five minutes; the decanter was empty and the doctor was dead.

Dr. P. lived about seven miles up the river; he used to come down in his own canoe. He had his regular sprees too. On one occasion he had started for home in his canoe with a five gallon jar of rum. Next morning he was found dead, having gone to sleep and perished in a wet cold night.

Dr. G. lived on the opposite side of the river from our village; he had his sprees quite frequently too and in one of them he was lost in a winter night snow storm, close to his house; was badly frozen when found and died next day.

Another Dr. G., his neighbor, soon after died in a terrible fit of delirium tremens.

These four lived and practiced there for years, and their deaths all occurred within four or five years. The next one who came there was for years a famous drunkard, but finally reformed. They were all when sober, gentlemanly men, considered excellent physicians, had been properly trained for their profession and were estimable men, but for that one terrible habit which enchained them all. No doubt each one of them was once the darling son of a good devoted loving mother. This is no fancy story, but the literal facts, which as well as all the parties noted were well known to me.

FROM DAVID C. COOK'S QUARTERLY.

SUBJECT—INTEMPERANCE AND POVERTY.

1. The drinking custom is largely responsible for poverty, pestilence, insanity, death and crime.
2. Drinking always tends to make people poor.
3. First—By costing them so much money for drink.
4. Second—By making them wasteful and foolish, so what they earn, they canhot keep.
5. Third—By making them shiftless, weak and sick so they cannot or will not earn as much money.
6. Fourth—by making them less likely to get or keep employed, for every employer is most apt to hire and keep sober men.
7. Besides the many poor people who live at home and who partly or wholly support themselves, there are kept in poor houses, hospitals, etc., three million five hundred thousand persons who have to be entirely supported by the country.
8. From those who have charge of these places we learn that seven-eighths of them came to be poor thru drink.
9. Official statistics show that the people of the United States spent over seven hundred million dollars for drink in 1880.
10. This would have given two hundred dollars to every person in the poorhouse and asylums.
11. To make the liquor there was wasted more than forty million bushels of grain, beside much other food which would have fed all the paupers in the country.
12. It took to make and sell it over five hundred thousand men who could have been at work building nice homes for people and otherwise helping the world along.
13. It took a great deal of money that could have been invested in many ways to develop and improve the world.
14. The time lost by drunkards and tipplers occasioned thru drink it is estimated would amount to nearly two hundred million dollars.

QUESTIONS.

1. For what five evils is drinking largely responsible?
2. To what does drinking always tend?
3–6. Give four reasons why drinking leads to poverty?
7. Besides the poor people that live at home, how many people are there in the poor-houses, hospitals, etc. of our land?
8. What do we learn from those who have charge of these places?
9. How much money was spent for drink by the people of the United States for the year 1880?
10. If what this liquor cost the people had been divided evenly among persons in poorhouses and asylums, how much would each have received?
11. What amount of food making material was wasted in making this liquor?
12. How many men did it take to manufacture this liquor?
13. What else did it take, and in what other way could this have been used?
14. What would the time lost by drunkards and tipplers thru drink have amounted to?

Truth.—Drink makes people poor.

Golden Text.—The drunkard shall come to poverty.—Proverbs 23: 21.

LESSON NOTES.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE DRINKING CUSTOM.

The London Times sums up the whole matter as follows: The use of strong drink produces more idleness, crime, want and misery than all other causes put together.

In a message to the New York legislature, Governor Dix once said, "Intemperance is the undoubted cause of four-fifths of all the pauperism, crime and domestic misery of the state."

Governor Gaston of Massachusetts, in speaking of this subject says, "Intemperance has been the most prolific source of poverty, wretchedness and crime; it has filled the state and country with its destructive influences, and its progress everywhere heralds only misfortune, misery and degradation."

2.—DRINKING MAKES PEOPLE POORER.

The rich drink as well as the poor, but inasmuch as no equivalent in value is received for money expended for liquor, rich and poor alike are poorer by just that amount. The tendency is towards poverty, not towards wealth. The mass of very poor people are drinkers, or have been brought to that condition thru the instrumentality of drink.

3.—COST OF DRINKING.

A young man commencing at the age of twenty to drink in the strictest moderation (say three glasses per day for fifteen years, and four per day for the last five years), will have spent at the age of forty for beer which did him not one particle of good, but more or less injury, the sum of $1222.75 besides loss of time. Now if another young man commences at twenty, and instead of spending the money named for beer each year should put it out at six per cent interest, without any other savings but his beer money, he would be worth at the age of forty years $1,955, having saved his money, his character, his health and perhaps his soul.

4.—DRINKING MAKES PEOPLE WASTEFUL AND FOOLISH.

Many a man under the influence of drink carries home some useless trinket for his wife or children, when they need bread. Many a one pays double for what he buys, because he is too stupid to know that he is being cheated.

Drink deprives one of his judgment: under its influence he does and says things of which he would afterward be heartily ashamed, if he could remember.

5.—DRINKING MAKES ONE SHIFTLESS, WEAK AND SICK.

Perhaps you have seen some villages where most of the people drink. The houses are out of repair, the fences and the gates are broken down, the cattle are half-starved, the fields and the gardens are neglected, and nothing seems to prosper—nothing but the source of all this ruin, the saloons.

6.—DRINKING MEN ARE NOT DESIRABLE EMPLOYES

Abstinence from stimulants makes a man's mind clear, his arm strong and his nerves steady. This is the kind of a man to be depended on, the kind of a man an employer will be likely to hire, and the kind of a man a hard drinker can not be.

In large business establishments or corporations do you find habitual drinkers occupying the places of trust? No, because their judgment is not to be relied upon when under the influence of rum; neither are you always sure of finding them in their places. How extremely careful our railraad companies are that no drunken engineer should have charge of a passenger train. A large proportion of accidents may be traced to a switchman stupid from too much bad whisky, a rash engineer crazy from drink, or a pilot or captain bereft of his better judgment from the same cause.

It would be well if all our boys could know and appreciate what a demand there is for sober, clear-headed men in all branches of industry.;

7–8.—EXTENT AND COST OF PAUPERISM.

You need not go to our poor houses to find the most distressing cases of poverty. The back streets and alleys of our great cities show the most appalling cases of suffering and want to be found anywhere.

It is not the drinker alone who suffers, but it is estimated that at least six hearts on an average carry a life long, overshadowing dreary sorrow for every victim alcohol controls. The undertone of all family and social life is largely silent sorrow and dreary heartache over the victims of alcohol. In this the rich and poor suffer alike, only the wealthy are better enabled to hide their sorrow and shame from the world.

Statistics on the subject of the cost of supporting the paupers of our land are very incomplete.

In the almshouses of Pennsylvania, during the

year 1871, $791,987.07 was spent. Beside this amount $156,325.42 was spent for the relief of poor people not wholly supported by the state. This amount does not include the amount spent in private charities, which in the aggregate, amounts to a considerable sum.

9–10—OUR COUNTRY'S LIQUOR BILL.

Statistics show that it would be far more economical for the government to maintain the liquor dealers in idleness and forbid their trade entirely than to receive all the taxes they pay for the right to impose the criminals, the paupers, the idlers, and the diseased upon the body politic for support.

11—AMOUNT OF FOOD WASTED.

The farmers who get a trifle more for their grain from the distillers, often ask the question, "If temperance prevails what shall we do with our grain ?"

A temperance speaker was once interrupted with this question, when he replied promptly, "Feed the drunkard's wife and children with it. They have gone hungry long enough.

Every particle of material that is converted into intoxicating drinks is so much wasted.

12.—NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED.

Our poor people need better houses, better furniture and better clothing. If all the men employed in the manufacture of intoxicating drinks should become brickmasons, carpenters, etc., labor would be cheaper, and consequently all necessaries of life would become cheaper, hence we could all have more of them.

The following persons are non-producers, and if non-producers they must be supported at the expense of others: Manufacturers of intoxicating liquors, 40,000; retail liquor dealers including clerks, 510,000; drunkards, 600,000; paupers, 300,000; criminals 200,000; insane and idiots, 20,000; police 30,000; total 1,700,000.

13.—AMOUNT OF MONEY INVESTED.

Intoxicating drinks are not only unnecessary, but the money spent for them is so much capital taken from those branches of industry that add to the growth and the prosperity of the nation.

Thus the very poor would be enabled to procure the necessaries of life, and the better class many of the luxuries. By this means homes could be made more attractive and society in consequence much improved.

Not only does the money expended for liquors give the least amount of labor in proportion to the capital swallowed up in their purchase, but experience proves that while the user of them is impoverished, those that it employs are also most generally debauched and ruined.

14.—LOSS OF TIME CAUSED BY DRINKING.

There are 600,000 habitual drunkards in the United States. If they lose half their time it would be a loss of $150,000,000 to the nation in productive power, and in wages and wealth to both the nation and themselves every year. Beside this Dr. Hargreaves has estimated that the time lost by the 1,403,323 tipplers in the United States in one year would amount to $146,849,592, and he adds that investigation will show this large aggregate is far below the true loss.

NOTES FROM THE GENL. SUPT.

A HINT FOR BANDS OF HOPE.

"Murphys Band of Hope on the 23rd of Sept. gave a social. Mrs. Rhodes our Supt. opened her house for the occasion. A program was prepared, consisting of dialogues, recitations, readings and songs; a collation of cake and fruit was donated; tickets were sold for one dime each; result—a pleasant and profitable evening for old and young; renewed interest in the Band, and fifteen dollars in the treasury.

At the last regular meeting, it was decided to send for David C. Cook's "Band of Hope" Quarterly—a sufficient number to supply each family represented with one copy.

Our Band is striving to win the banner of our Co. We aim at the largest attendance, most interesting meetings, and smallest loss. Every member seems willing to do his or her part and we are bound to win." A MEMBER.

Murphys Band is on the right track and as far as heard from, is the first to send for Quarterlies. Who comes next?

For the benefit of those who have not seen this Quarterly I will describe it. It is arranged like those for Sunday Schools, with 13 lessons on Intemperance, Tobacco and Profanity. It also contains suitable songs, both words and music, and introduces the plan of working in the form of a school similar to the Sabbath School. It costs but two cents each copy, per quarter. It fills the requirements of the Band of Hope and no doubt will be of great benefit.

I would like to hear from each Band of Hope in this jurisdiction. The office conferred upon me, is one of great responsibility, and unless I have the co-operation of all interested in juvenile temperance, it will be impossible for me to fill it with satisfaction to myself or others; but if all concerned (and every Good Templar is, or should be concerned, in this department,) will, as Sister Stevens says "give a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether," this year may be one of greater progress than ever before.

"Be firm and bold, be strong and true, and dare to stand alone;
Determine now the right to do, tho helpers you have none.
Stand for the right, proclaim it round, thou'lt find an answering tone,
In honest hearts, and thou no more be doomed to stand alone.

M. E. R.

AUTUMN GLORY.

BY MRS. MARY E. KAIL.

October waves a proud farewell,
With trailing robes of crimson splendor,
And presses with her jeweled hand,
The trembling hand of chill November,
Then bending closer whispers low,
In words of more than summer sweetness,
Behold ! the promise of the land
Now garnered in its full completeness !

White curtains drape the western sky,
Embroidered with the gold of heaven,
While from the amber-tinted folds
A balmy breeze is softly driven,
A robin sings a parting song,
And sets the wooded hills a-ringing
While from trellis at the door
The jasmine bells are grandly swinging.

Tall spikes of feathered goldenrod
Are pointing with their jeweled fingers
Across the emerald fields of wheat,
Where the rich kiss of summer lingers.
The sun looks on with raptured gaze,
And like a fond, devoted lover,
He kisses with impassioned grace
The blushes from late blooms of clover.

Now comes the blissful hallowe'en,
When holly-branch, a gift possessing
Reveals the future yet to be,
Endowing life with every blessing,
The blushing maid, with guileless heart,
Turns pale with transport to discover
Reflected in her looking-glass
The features of her own true lover.

Pale violets down beneath the sod,
Have closed their eyes so sweetly tender
To dream of a returning spring
Regardless of a bleak November
Nature, still truthful to the last,
Confirms the oft repeated story
That splendor of the summer time
Can ne'er compare with autumn glory.

—*Kansas Methodist.*

FIRST-CLASS AGENTS WANTED.

The great reputation of JOHN B. GOUGH, the magnificent make-up of "Sunlight and Shadow," and the universal demand for it among all classes, makes this the best opportunity ever offered to energetic agents to make money. We want first-class agents in every township, to whom liberal terms will be given. Address, for territory and terms, J. Dewing & Co., 420 Bush St., San Francisco.

David C. Cook has recently opened, at 148 Madison St. Chicago, a Revolution Temperance House, and we are amazed at the amount he offers for a little money. He furnishes excellent and unique material for educating the children. It is a grand work. We advise all to send for samples and buy what they can afford. A little money expended in this way will hardly be missed, and will do you and others much good.—*Prohibitionist, Lewiston, Me.*

A number of ministers lately removed to new charges. Those who desire the continuance of the RESCUE, will please send a postal card advising their new address, Otherwise we have no means of knowing the changes made.

A young man of strict habits and good education, and having every endorsement required, desires a situation in a mercantile establishment as assistant book-keeper, accountant or salesman. Apply to C., RESCUE Office.

70 ALL Chromo, for 4 3c stamps; 25 Transparent, 12c; 12 Greenback, 10c; 12 Gold Edge Glass with Gold bow in corner, name in gold, 25c. CAL. CARD CO., Bloomfield, Cal.

REQUISITES FOR A TEMPERANCE SCHOOL.

The Temperance Schoool $0.05

However dark the way seems, if you love the children and wish to save them, and at the same time to train up workers for temperance send for the above and learn what can be done. Then if you wish to learn how to do it, send for the following list:

1 Catechism on Alcohol, 05.
1 Juvenile Temperance Manual, 25.
1 Ripples of Song, 15.
1 Manual Set (Illustrated Tracts), 08,
All sent for 50 cents.

When you have studied these, prepared the way and fixed upon the time for opening the school and decided how many scholars you will probably have, send for catechisms enough to supply one to each scholar, to whom they may be either given or sold, price per hundred, more or less, $5.00

Ripples of Song, per dozen, 1.60

For any number less than one dezen, each 15 cts.

The above are essential while the following are extremely desirable.

Children's Illustrated Tracts, one each for each scholar, per 100, 20 cts. Postage per 200, more or less, 05

Ladder tickets, per hundred, more or less, 1.00

1 manual for each teacher, each 25c.

Chromo Test-Cards, for rewards, per hundred, more or less, 1.00

Youth's Temperance Banner, four or more copies per year each .12.

The superintendent will find it desiradle to have the following.

1 Juvenile Temperance Manual, cloth, .60
1 Alcohol and Hygiene, .60
1 Temperance Lesson-Book, paper, 25 cents, cloth, .50.
1 Temperance Physiology, paper, .50.
1 Pathology of Drunkenness, .05
1 Bacchus Dethroned, paper 50 cents, cloth 1.00
1 Medical Temperance Journal (one year) 1.00
1 Brown's Physiology, 1.25.

While all the above are very useful, the more desirable have the higher place on the list.

If money is available, it will be wise to aim at having a Loan Library.

TEMPERANCE LOAN LIBRARY.

The following valuable temperance publications are cordially recommended for all Woman's Christian Temperance Unions, to own and keep at their headquarters, for the purpose of loaning to ministers, physicians, lawyers, women and all others in the community who will read them, with the view of producing individual conviction, and educating a sound public opinion upon every phase of this question.

Alcohol and the State. Pitman, A discussion of the problem of law as applied to the liquor traffic. $1.50

Talks on Temperance, by Canon Farrar, D. D. Paper 25 cts., cloth 60 cts.

Ten Lectures on Alcohol. By B. W. Richardson, M. D. Paper 50 cts., cloth $1.

Temperance Lesson Book, By. B. W. Richardson, A. M., M. D., LL. D., F. R. S. Paper 25 cts., cloth 50cts.

Our Wasted Resources. By Dr. Wm. Hargreaves. Giving the most valuable statistics ever published. Price paper 50 cts., cloth $1.25.

The Medical Use of Alcohol. By James Edmnnds, M. D. of London. Including "Stimulants for Women." Paper 25 cents, cloth 60c.

Alcohol. Its Nature and Effect. Storey, 90c.

Alcohol and Hygiene. Julia Colman. 60c. Paper 25c.

Juvenile Temperance Manual. Jnlia Colman. Paper 25c., cloth, 60c.

Alcohol as a Food and Medicine. By Ezra M. Hunt. M.D. Paper 25c., cloth 60c.

Bible Wines or Laws of Fermentation. By Rev. Wm. Patton D. D. Paper 30c. cloth 60c.

The Divine Law as to Wine. By Prof. Geo. W. Sampson. $1.00.

The Pledge and the Cross. Paper, 50c. cloth $1.00

Our Coffee Room. By Elizabeth Cotton. $1.

PAMPHLETS.

Alcohol and Church. By Hon. R. C. Pittman. 24 pp., 10.
The Church and Temperance. By Hon. W. E. Dodge. 10c.
Buy Your Own Cherries By John W. Kirton. 24pp., 10c.
Beer as a Beverage. By Rev. G. W. Hughey. 24 pp.. 10c.
Constitutional Amendment. By H. W. Blair, 48 pp. 10c.
Intemperance and Crime. By Judge N Davis. 24 pp.. 10c.
Alcohol and the Human Brain. Rev. Joseph Cook. 10c.
Address of Miss F. E. Willard at Seventh Annual Meeting in Boston, October, 1889.

TEACHERS HELPS.

Children's Illustrated Tracts. 90 Four-page Tracts, 20 c. per hundred; postage 3 cents, the set in file case post-paid 25 cents.

The Youth's Temperance Banner. A four-page illustrated.

Juvenile Temperance Reciter. 10c.

Union Temperance Leaflets. Three packets now ready. Nos. 1, 2, 3. 10 cents each. One set of Tracts in file case 18 cents.

History and Mystery of a Glass of Ale, 5c.

Union Handbills on Beer. Per 1000, $1; per 100, 10 cts. postage per 1,000 30c.

Address. National Temperance Society, 58 Reade Street, or Mrs. Julia Colman 54 Bible House New York City.

COMMUNION WINE.

The undersigned takes this method to inform the churches that he has undertaken the manufacture of Unfermented Wine for Sacramental use. The article he offers for sale is Pure, Unadulterated Juice of the Grape, and is furnished to order in pint or quart cans, sealed and packed in boxes. Price $3 per gallon. SAMUEL WINTER,
Yountville, Napa county, Cal.

Keep in a cool place, When used, open and let stand a while; then pour off carefully.

The Rescue.

DEVOTED TO

Temperance, Current Literature, General News, and whatever may concern the public welfare.

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All communications and subscriptions to be addressed to A. D. Wood, Editor and Publisher.

P. O. Box 1721,
San Francisco

OUR PRINCIPLES.—We aim for nothing short of a sweeping National Prohibitory law endorsed by every State and Territory of the Union, in the year 1885, and as much sooner as the Christian and Temperance men and good citizens of the country may desire to accomplish it.

PROHIBITION REFORM PARTY.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1884,

HON. NEAL DOW, OF MAINE.

MONOPOLIES.

Previous to the completion of the Pacific railroad system, sharp traders were in the habit of buying up and monopolizing all there was of certain articles in this market, and then selling them out at an enormous price, which consumers were obliged to pay. Coal, flour, coffee, carpet tacks, nutmegs, mule trace chains &c were thus cornered by speculators. But the railroad was to do away with all these unpleasant things: whereas the railroad managers have monopolized all the sources of supply and communication except via Cape Horn, and have vastly increased the burdens, to remove which the government gave them the means of building and equipping a railroad. The Chronicle says

"Of all the outrages of the railroad company the combination with the sugar refiners stands pre-eminent. For a subsidy of $100,000 they virtually permit the sugar monopoly to levy a tax of $800,000 annually on the people of this coast. If there is anything calculated to make people believe that the railroads should be taken possession of by the government it is just such an arrangement as this by which the robbery of consumers is made possible."

It is certainly a most irritating outrage, but it is by no means so bold a stroke of practical brigandage, as that of bribing the Pacific Mail Co. with a vastly larger sum to hire them to add 84 per cent to their passenger rates, and to double the rate of freight at which it would be profitable for them to do a carrying business.

There is now only one way to remedy these monstrous and high-handed exactions, which are not a whit above the moral level of the contributions made by the roving banditti of Mexico upon the defenceless ranchers there, at the mouth of the old flint lock musket.

That method is simply this, that the government or the people must own and manage their own railroads and telegraphs, and allow themselves fair transportation rates, in place of creating and multiplying a system of the most dangerous and treacherous tyrannies that ever oppressed a country or a people.

If private companies had been allowed to monopolize the post office routes and business, we should have had doubtless a ring of post office monarchs and millionaires and the postage of an inland letter would have been from ten to twenty cents and on special occasions would run up two or three hundred per cent. And sparse and distant settlements would have had no postal facilities at all.

Now there cannot be one valid argument used against the public ownership of railroads and telegraphs that does not exactly apply with equal force to the postal system. The latter is managed for the best interests of the people: the others are managed to wring the last possible cent of unjust and unfair extortion from them.

The postal system furnishes accommodation to the people at the lowest possible cost, and there is not, nor ever has been, a serious complaint of injustice or failure, except where an accidental thief has been foisted into the department by politicians and has been kicked out by the P. O. managers. The railroad and telegraph furnish accomodations to the people at an enormously exaggerated cost, and to the entire dissatisfaction of the whole population of the United States.

The first and last arguments against government ownership in railroads, telegraph, and bank interests are exploded. They were, that private individuals would manage these things better than government employees: and that the government should not compete or intermeddle with private enterprise. The post office management has emphatically disproved the first and the folly of the second is fully demonstrated in the patent fact that for seven or eight years Congress and the legislature of almost every state, have been occupied every year vainly trying in some way to protect the people against the blundering errors, the limitless greed, the traitorous combinations, the barefaced conspiracies and the bribe-laden corruptions of these tyrannical and thoroly unprincipled and heartless monopolists of the people's rights; these capable managers of the people's interests.

TOBACCO AND THE SCHOOL.

The San Francisco Courier [French] of Sep 20, says under the above heading: "Have you ever been present at the sessions of the San Francisco Police court? Have you seen the crowds of delinquents, men, women and children who come before that tribunal every day, to answer for crime and violence due to ungoverned passions? Have you ever visited the prison on Broadway, the basement of the old city hall, where are tumbled in pell-mell hundreds of miserable outlaws, enemies of society? Have you visited the industrial schools, filled with juvenile offenders whom school discipline and paternal authority fail to direct aright and whom philanthropy seeks to arrest in their downward career to crime. Have you ever visited San Quentin swarming with convicts, expiating the wrongs they have done to others? Have you seen at Stockton and Napa the asylums always full of unfortunates? Have you, after that, asked yourself whence can come all this ruin, all this mass of degraded, wrecked humanity, which so signalizes this present era.

It is not only at San Francisco that these sad pictures of our degeneracy exhibit themselves: everywhere we perceive a profoundly devastating evil. And wherever we may look for its source, we can find it most surely in two foolish indulgences, which are mastering us more and more, as the phylloxera and the oidium invade our plants and destroy them.

These two parasitic pests of humanity are tobacco and alcohol, which we could easily shake off, did we understand their degrading action upon the body and the mind.

It is then in turning the light upon these two enemies of our organism, that we may one day escape the abyss to which they are dragging us, leading our conscience captive and creating in us the most vulgar and unnatural appetites.

The passions for tobacco and alcohol are two maladies voluntarily acquired and very often incurable. Once they gain possession of the organism, the efforts of science. the counsels of morality, the will power even of the sufferer whom they consume, are unable to deliver him: an invincible power seems to push him to suicide, to put an end to the sufferings entailed upon humanity by its degeneracy.

The only remedy we can bring against these infirmities is that of prevention; making them known and teaching people to fear them. This is the means employed by modern philanthropy with science by its side. And to save the man, they address themselves to the child!

In France the anti-tobacco society, in the primary school, thru the careful aid of the teacher, spreads the light and the truth upon this poison plant, which returns so many pains and so much ruin to those who seek from it enfeebling and unwholesome enjoyments.

Certain philanthropists are beginning to apply in California this method of instruction, of which France already appreciates the benefits. All the pupils of the schools are invited to write a composition on the dangers of the use of tobacco, which leads forcibly, fatally to alcoholic intemperance. Prizes and medals will be publicly awarded to those who present the best treatises on this subject, the highest and most useful in which our youth can be interested; for it is that upon which depends all their future, the future of civilization.

If Nicotine makes such ravages among mankind, it is because it has never been known till our day, what tobacco really is. The science and experience of four centuries tell us. No one can better learn the truth of this matter than in the careful perusal of the two pamphlets of Dr. Depierris, which are extracts from his large work "Social Physiology," and translated for the use of our public schools by Miss Bertha B. Block of this city.

These two pamphlets which have been scattered broadcast in France, will give our California youth an exact idea of the Twin Evils, Tobacco and Alcohol, upon which they are required to write a classical composition. They are to be had at Bancrofts, at Gregory's 6 Post Street, or at the Rescue Office, price 25 cents each."

And they are very useful in any latitude of California, Oregon and W. T. and are calculated for any age between 12 and 91. Fifty cents expended in those two little tracts may save you five or ten dollars a month for life.

A NEW ORDER.

The National Temperance Relief Union is the name of a mutual assurance company whose headquarters are in Missouri. It has agents in California and its entrance fee is $8 or $10 which allows a liberal commission to its agents for securing members.

Mr. Brown the agent for California called at this office and suggested a favorable notice. The presumption is that it is a square institution and intends to do an honest business and extend its branches all over the nation. But with us at this distance, tho disposed to believe this, we have no certain knowledge of the facts of the case as to the capacity and integrity of its projectors and managers, If it is all right and people are assured of that fact, it is probably the best thing for those who are temperance people and not Good Templars and cannot join our Mutual Aid to avail themselves of its provisions.

But we have a mutual aid system run by our G. L. which we know all about: we know it is run without any expensive machinery and with the least possible expense: that its security, its business principles, and its entire reliability are beyond a shadow of a doubt. But if there are any Good Templars who think it better to pay $10 to somebody in Missouri whom they know nothing about, than to yay $4 to enter an institution of their own at home which has the most indubitable guarantees of fidelity and security, they may as well inquire into the new affair and if satisfied of its integrity go into it.

It is certainly a good thing for those who have dependent families or relatives to make some provision for them: it is quite as certain that our Mutual Aid if once started fairly will afford them the cheapest and safest mode of doing so.

There have been some malicious falsehoods used to prevent the success of our Mutual Aid; but the only argument worthy of note used against it by any member or friend of the Order, is the condition exacted of remaining a member of a lodge and keeping dues paid up. They can afford to do this—if they consider it a burden or tax to remain a Good Templar—and then be far less out of pocket for their insurance than they can in any society which insures moderate drinkers. That is, adding $6 a year for lodge dues to their benefit assessments they will have to pay much less on a $1000 or $2000 policy than other people do, who are insured in the drinking societies. And most of these require lodge membership, large dues and frequent outlay for suppers and heel music.

Our California Good Templars should rally at once, fill up the classes and put our excellent system at once on a par with any other in membership.

Everybody says it is time to vote for temperance now but nobody seems to be getting ready to present any rational mode of carrying out the process. Perhaps the best way is to wait till 2 or 3 days before next election as usual. We always succeeded that way in doing no harm.

THE SUNDAY LAW.

The intelligence of the judgment rendered by Chief Justice Morrison, tho long expected will be received with great satisfaction by all friends of morality, honesty and decency. And there will be mourning and gnashing of teeth in the dens of crime and infamy, and among those who draw their daily rations from those sources.

The subversion of the christian American Sabbath and the systematic attempt of an insolent faction of foreign outlawry, to trample under foot the institutions and traditions and the sacred things of the people, who have made a freeman's home possible for them in the world, deserve the application of a sumptuary and heroic remedy.

Whatever contest there may be in this matter of the enforcement of the Sunday law, it should be remembered that no one's liberty is being abridged: no one's creed or religious practice is coerced: no one denies that the rest of the Sabbath is necessary and healthful and helpful to all, and that its proper observance as a day of peace and rest and sober behavior is a source of untold blessing and has no harm or wrong for any one. There is no one to dispute the right too of the working men and their wives and their children to be protected for one day of the week at least, from the pirates and bandits and vampires which make this world, for so large a portion of the poor, a purgatory, desert of all pleasant things, and fruitful of curses and miseries.

This is a campaign which aims to let the sunshine of God come down once a week upon happy homes of the people with the bloodhounds of crime and plunder chained up for one day. It is to decide whether American freemen will stand up and defend American women, American institutions and the children of their homes against the murderous assault of a crew of howling foreign brigands, reeking with blasphemy and infidelity and inhumanity.

Let every worthy patriot stand up now for the right and force the first act of the drama which shall end in a saved and regenerated country; let us push the battle to the gates in favor of American institutions versus barbarian anarchy and infamy. And let those Americans who espouse the side of the howling red-nosed rabble of crime in its fight against American manhood, American womanhood and the children of America, stand up and be counted.

THE RESCUE.

For the purpose of running the circulation of the Rescue up to 10,000 in a very short time, the executive committee of G. L. have made arrangements to issue the Rescue at $1.25 a year, and to endeavor with a large circulation to make its advertising capacities available for its support. Every copy of the 3360 printed now, costs a little over three cents; and a year (52 copies), costs the publisher $1.62. But as the number printed increases, the cost per copy decreases; so that with a circulation of 10,000 the paper may be made to meet its cost, and with a consistent advertising patronage, may go on its mission without costing the Grand Lodge a cent of outlay in future.

It is hoped the clubs which renew henceforth will double their number and that large clubs will roll in from places heretofore not reached. There is only one temperance paper in the U. S. now, as low priced as the Rescue; let us all try to help make it such a journal as should represent this active and enterprising jurisdiction.

CHEAP BOOKS.

Just think of a dollar book to be had every week for a year for $2.50 and all choice reading. See David C. Cook's Advertisement in this paper. No more use for dime novels and miserable literature, when you can get the best that was ever published at five cents a volume. And newspapers too at five cents a year. Send for samples and you will have a pleasant surprise.

DISTRICT LODGES TO MEET.

Ventura Dist. Lodge will meet at Hueneme, 4th and 5th November, Grand Lecturer Webb, Sister Mary Guthrie and others are expected to take part and speak at the public meetings. Bro. Cadwell, fraternal delegate from Santa-Barbara Dist Lodge will also assist. A full representation and a very profitable time is looked for.

Butte Co. D. L. meets at Nelson, Nov. 9th, at 10 A. M.

The next regular quarterly session of the San Francisco D. L. will convene at Grand Central Hall Sixth and Market Sts. on Friday and Saturday evenings, Nov. 25th and 26th 1881, at 7:30 o'clock. All members of the Order from far and near are cordially invited to attend.

THE SUNDAY LAW.

CHIEF JUSTICE MORRISON SUSTAINS ITS CONSTITUTIONALITY—HOW AND BY WHOM IT WAS ASSAILED

A case has just been settled by the Supreme Court in which the so-called Sunday Law is sustained. The case in question was a petition for release under writ of habeas corpus, made by Isaac Burk, a Butte county saloon-keeper, who was found guilty and committed by Justice of the Peace Robert E. Warren of violating the law prohibiting keeping open saloon on Sunday for the purpose of transacting business therein. The section of the Penal Code (Section 300) under which the prosecution and conviction were had reads as follows:

Every person who keeps open on Sunday any Store, workshop, bar, saloon, banking-house, or other place of business therein is punishable by fine, not less than five or more than fifty dollars.

The case was heard by Chief Justice Morrison, who renders the opinion sustaining the law. The opinion is very lengthy and exhaustive. It answers the ground taken by the petitioner that the Sunday law is a special law and unconstitutional, as it is in violation of Section 25 of Article 1V, of the Constitution which forbids the enactment of special laws, by declaring that the law was framed and in operation before the adoption of the Constitution, and that the latter is not retroactive, but affects future legislation only. The Chief Justice does not, however admit that the Sunday Act is a special law in the sense indicated by the Constitutional inhibition. Another objection set forth by the petitioner was founded on Article I., Section 4 of the Constitution, which declares that "the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall forever be guaranteed in this State." After quoting a vast number of authorities on this branch of the case, Chief Justice Morrison sums up as follows.

I have examined the questions involved in this case at some length, because they are important and because there are many other cases similar in their nature which may possibly be determined by the views herein expressed. My conclusion is, there is nothing in the so-called "Sunday law," which in any manner interferes with the "free exercise" and enjoyment of religious profession and worship secured to all men by Section 4, Article I. of the Constitution.

The Chief Justice, consequently, dismissed the writ and remanded the petitioner.—Bulletin Oct, 31.

Lodi Oct 25th, 1881.

Editor Rescue:—We have been favored with another visit from Mrs. E. P. Stevens G. W. V. T. and never was she more heartily welcomed, nor her labors more highly appreciated or signally successful than upon this occasion.

It is simple justice to the Lady to say that each visit to Lodi has but added to the reputation accorded her of being an earnest and eloquent lecturer, and a true friend and eminently successful solicitor for "The Home for Orphans."

Mrs. Stevens first meeting upon this visit, was at 2,30 on Sunday afternoon with the children at a meeting of the Band of Hope. Her address was in words well chosen, and the effect upon all present was useful and inspiring.

On Sunday evening the M. E. Church was crowded, and extra seats demanded to seat the congregagation, notwithstanding services were being held in the Congregational Church. Her earnest appeal touched many hearts, and about twenty signed a pledge of temperance.

It was reserved for Monday evening to witness the greatest triumph. A good audience were present and from the first until the close of the meeting enthusiasm ran high, as evidenced in securing twenty-six names for the Lodge, the same number of names of persons, mostly young men who walked bravely, in the presence of the audience, to the front, and signed a pledge in honor to abstain during their lives from the use of tobacco in any and all forms.

I may not forget to mention a circumstance occurring in connection with this meeting, which for independent character, and manly nobleness of purpose, stamped the gentleman an honor to the profession. Mr. Wilson R. Ellis, Editor and one of the Proprietors of "The Lodi Sentinel" rose and read the pledge and the names signed there-to, and then in earnest words, tremulous with emotion, urged each and all whose generous natures touched with the stirring appeals which had moved them to do a right and manly deed, to stand by this act of their better self, and never prove recreant to themselves by disappointing the hopes of mothers whose tearful eyes attest to their mother love. Would that the Press of California were outspoken for temperance reform and that men in all responsible positions were living examples of practical reformers. Yours Truly.

C. S. Haswell.

THE MUTUAL AID.

After a year's very remarkable lack of interest in this most important institution, a little curiosity is being awakened and enquiries made for information. For many months of last year the fuilest details of the plan of our Mutual Aid were given, but it appears that not very much attention was excited.

There are at present two divisions A. & B. A member of our Order in good standing may belong to either or both on passing a satisfactory medical examination and paying an entrance fee of $4 for A or $5 for B. A member of one joining the other only pays half entrance fee—and it will be remembered this entrance fee has never to be paid again. The Benefit in class A is $1,000: in B $2,000.

Then when any member of your class dies, each surviving member is assessed according to his age from 75 cts if between 20 and 29 years up to $1,40 if between 49 and 55 and to $1,70 if over 56 years: the aggregate sum, less expenses of collection are paid to the heirs of deceased. But when the membership has increased so that the sum assessed will exceed $1000 in class A or $2000 in B only those respective amounts will be paid; the remainder going over to meet the next assessment.

There is no President or Board of Directors to pay; no $200,000 building to erect or rent; it is a part of our Grand Lodge work and system: no waste whatever in this arrangement. No one risks a dollar or pays for anything in advance. When a member dies each survivor settles up and pays just what the bedrock expense of insuring his life among sober healthy abstainers has amounted to thus far. If one goes out of the concern and gives up his policy he loses nothing, for he has only paid for the insurance he has had so far: but in case he should die soon after, his heirs would lose the one, two or three thousand dollars he would have been entitled to.

There is no danger of loss or failure. There are now so many members that one dying next week the benefit coming to his heirs would make his entrance an excellent investment.

VERY IMPORTANT STATISTICS.

The Weekly Call of Oct 20, has a valuable table of the annual death rate in the Oddfellows from various states for 18 to 28 years. It has been from 5.06 per 1000 in Iowa to 25 in Louisiana and averages 9,42 per 1000, for 31 states. The average for this state is 9.29.

Compare this with the Good Templar Statistics in the Report of the G. W. S. for this year. It will be seen there that the death rate in our Order for 21 years has averaged 6,15 per 1,000. Last year it was 7,1: the year before 6.

It must be remembered too that our Order includes people of both sexes from 12 years upward while the Odd Fellows only counts men of 21 years and over. All other things being equal the death rate ought to be much larger among the Good Templars, whereas that of the Odd Fellows is greater by over 50 per cent.

There is a very unmistakable advantage in insuring with total abstainers in this M. A. Society, unless you are pretty sure to die in a few months from now, in which case you count for less than a $1000 benefit: but as there are only about 4 or 5 persons per 1000 of those who insure with us who will die in the first year, any of us can chance it and may feel pretty well assured that after one year is gone they will find they are members of the safest and best benefit system in the world and at an annual cost of about half of that of any which insures drinking people: for we know that almost every living drunkard to-day was a few years ago a moderate drinker and a good subject for insurance in an ordinary benefit society.

There is no good reason why we should fail to have our classes full this coming year and this is one of the best movements our Order has ever instituted.

The Call speaking of our California Good Templars, says," for these 21 years, the aggregate membership is 165,989, in which but 1,025 deaths have occured, being but 6.01 per 1,000 which is far below the average of other societies, and a strong argument in favor of temperance. If the Good Templars had collected $20 from each of their members, it would have made $3,319,780, out of which they could have paid $3.000 on each of the 1025 deaths, and had on hand to-day a surplus of $244,780.

Facts are stubborn things, and in this day, where so much attention is given to societies of a mutually cooperative and relief character, figures and facts pertaining to the same connot be otherwise than of value and interest to many of our readers."

OUR BAND OF HOPE CHILDREN; THEIR INFLUENCE AND WORK.

BY MRS. G. S. REANEY.

To-day, I purpose dwelling rather upon the work which gathers about and emanates from the children themselves, whom the Band of Hope has interested and reached. * * * *

Surely, there are results of to-day which to-day may be gathered in; and of these I would speak.

Now one of the first results of Band of Hope work amongst the children is to give them an unconscious influence and power in making other people think—and because thought must ever precede action, so this is the first step to greater doings.

* * * * * *

It is a birthday, and a bottle of home-made wine and a large plum cake of mother's baking are on the supper-table. Why does little Ted take the cake but refuse the wine? "You know I'm a Band of Hope boy, father." Well, what if yon are? Once in a way can't matter. You needn't tell your teacher, if that's all." "But, please," says little Ted, nervously, "how could I look teacher in the face if I had broken my pledge?"

"Bravo, little chap!" muses the father, as he dexterously turns the conversation. "To think, now, that he can stand against my suggestion. There is something in the lad that there isn't in me. Where am I—five times Ted's age, yet with not half his wisdom? The admission once made led to further thought, and as Ted's father was a man of determination he let his worthy vicar into the secret of his thought the first time that good man called, which happened to be the following Sunday afternoon—the vicar had been in next door to baptize a dying infant, and looked in on Ted's father as he passed homeward—and that is what the vicar heard from the lips of the man he had always thought hard and indifferent and most difficult of impression—

"Look ye here, sir, I want to thank you for your Band of Hope. It's not so much that you are bringing the youngster up to do without the beer, which is no man's true friend, and is the enemy of many, but it's because your rules and principles and teaching call out the best that is in us. My Ted—" and then he told the story of the birthday wine, and added plaintively; "The lad s words made me feel how little I loved true goodness. I was ashamed of myself, and then I wished I was half as brave, as little Ted. I've touched no strong drink since and there's no telling what it may lead to."

"No telling!" No, not much talk about it, but Ted's father is a good man to-day, and Ted has the credit of making him so, as far as human instrumentality can avail anything, and the teacher—one of the workers of that Band of Hope—wonders why he he had always looked upon Ted as one of the least interesting of his boys, one never likely "to set the Thames on fire." No, Ted has not set the Thames on fire, but he has done something much more worthy of praise, tho possibly the teacher does not know enough to get all the comfort out of it.

MESSENGERS.

It is a grand idea to make the children messengers to their homes. Once let the little ones grasp the idea that there is work for them to do, and well or badly the majority will seek to do it. Possibly no evening is quite complete in its efforts for good until this has been achieved.

Now, little people, I want you to tell father and mother this—so now my young friends try to remember this proverb and quote it when at home, "Habits at the beginning are like cobwebs, easily broken. At the end they are like cables. The habit of taking strong drink with our meals may grow from a cobweb into a cable. Easily given up now, it may, if continued, become the master-passion of our lives."

Johnny Wheeler sat looking into the fire with a sad face. He had just come in from his Band of Hope meeting. His aunt, with whom he lived, watched him in silence. By-and-by she spoke.

"What is it, Johnny?"

"Nothing much auntie; only teacher made us all promise before we came away to-night to go home and be little missionaries to somebody, and I've no one to be a missionary to;" A sob finished Johnny's confession.

"What do you mean, my boy? said his aunt, not caring to let him see how his words touched her. Johnny was the child of a dead sister and very near to her heart.

"Everyone was to do something to make the people at home teetotalers, but it is no use my trying, you say you never will be one and so does uncle. Oh! I do wish I had some one to be a little missionary to," and Johnny wept silently, as if under great oppression.

Now his aunt had withstood all the pleadings of the district lady, all the wise counsel of her rector: and had even laughed secretly at the kindly suggestions of her favorite doctor, who thought she would be much better without stimulants—he was a doctor of the new school!—but Johnny's tearful face had never before pleaded the cause of temperance.

With a generous impulse worthy of the woman, she caught Johnny in her arms and kissed him earnestly, while saying softly. "My darling boy, you shall be missionary to me. I will be a teetotaler for your sake."

Nor was the uncle less tender in his thought of Johnny's wish. He heard the story from his wife, and laughed to hide his deeper feelings; but the following day he astonished everyone by saying to Johnny, "Come, my lad, I want you to tell me a bit of your temperance, for I mean to join you along with your Aunt."

Now these are cases which come to the light. Is it not just possible that there are hundreds of which we never hear? And if this be true, what encouragement for teachers who prayerfully seek to bring a very definite and marked influence upon the Band of Hope children under their care! When shall such influence die or cease to be felt by others?

Upon a recent bank holiday, having attended some meetings in London, I found myself in a train at 10 p. m. going from Victoria to the Crystal Palace.

* * * * * *

As the train was about to leave the station, the guard hurriedly put in two people, a young man—possibly a clerk—and a young servant girl, who spent the last few seconds of time before the train started in taking tender leave of some one who belonged, I could see at a glance, to the class of "the nearer one yet and a dearer one." "Take care of yourself, dearest," she whispered gently and as I glanced at the young man's flushed face and brilliant eye, I wondered whether there were the shadow of a fear in the young girl's mind about him in regard to drink. The train moved on, stopped at the next station, and the young man alighted. I was thus left alone with the young girl. It was not difficult to get into conversation with her. She had been looking earnestly, but not rudely, at me ever since the train was in motion. Soon I had learnt that she was a servant, who had been for some years in one place—her mistress had allowed her to spend her holiday with her young man, &c. "And is your young man a teetotaler?" I inquired cautiously.

"Yes, or he never would have been my young man," she said with spirit. "I was always brought up in a Band of Hope, and I made up my mind never to engage myself to any one who was not a total abstainer, and I kept to it."

"How pleased your Band of Hope teacher must be," I said warmly.

"Oh! it's years since I saw her;" she replied thoughtfully, "a good eight, I was but a child of ten when she married; she's—you are very like her—her name now is Mrs. Reaney!"

There was a glad surprise for me to be actually hearing an experience which did my heart good, of one of my own pupils years ago, a child then, a woman to-day.

Now every one may not have these sweet surprises but they may be there just the same. And hence I would say, Courage, dear workers, make your girls in earnest, and they will carry that earnestness into their after lives.

It will influence them long after you may not have passed away from them to other spheres of labor. Perhaps if this subject, the subject of a girl's engagement were practically discussed, life long lessons would be learned which are sometimes as a sealed book. Why wait until the so-called children are old enough, which often means are of an age whan they are actually forming engagements or cultivating friendshisp which will lead to engagements. Is the thought of marriage and a "home of their own" something that may not be spoken of to children of tender years? When the ages are neared surely the question answers itself. If we waited for the youngest to be "old enough" when can the advice be given? Rather regard the whole matter as an implanting of principles and the duty will clearly be to grasp the opportunities of the present.

There may possibly have been failure in the past in separating childhood and womanhood, or boyhood and manhood too much in our thot. If we could but realize that our Band of Hope children were our country's future men and women, and train them accordingly, we should see the need of linking the future with the present by clear definite teaching, teaching which testing facts cannot fail to strengthen. *(To be continued.)*

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Endorsed. The "Revolution" has the endorsement of temperance leaders from Maine to California. The following recently received from Frances E. Willard, President National W. C. T. U., will serve as a sample: "DEAR BROTHER COOK:—My heart sings hallelujah as I think of your splendid courage. My secretary arrived last night from Boston, bringing your new temperance literature, all of which she has carefully examined, and she says she sang the Doxology right straight through the happy time thus spent. Her judgment is as good as that of any woman I know. Though my own study of the new goods has been more cursory, I perceive that THEY MEET OUR WANTS. They are varied, bright and attractive. Once get them into the hands of our W. C. T. U.'s and they will go like lemonade in dog days."
We are getting out many other publications be-ide those advertised above. General circular, etc., free. Please say where you saw this. Address "REVOLUTION TEMPERANCE PUBLISHING HOUSE," DAVID C. COOK, Manager, 148 Madison St., Chicago.

WHISKY MURDERERS.

On October 14th a murder was committed at Claraville, Kern county, and the supposed murderer was arrested and taken to Kernville for examination, pending which he was lodged in jail. Friends of the murdered man excited by the harangue of a partially intoxicated professional man, gathered in the saloons and openly discussed the hanging of the prisoner. The more they drank of the whisky furnished freely for the occasion. the higher rose their Dutch courage until about four o'clock on the morning of the 26th they started for the jail, where however Deputy sheriff Ben Michell had stationed a strong, well armed guard.

Mitchell heard the crowd coming, and with a view of dissuading them from their mad purpose, met them a few paces from the jail, commanding them to halt. He was immediately fired upon by some one of the mob, a load of buckshot striking him in the stomach. Crying out to his fellow officer, "Tib, I'm hit," he returned the fire, and fell, receiving another shot as he was falling. His shot took effect in the breast of the leader of the mob.

Mitchell expired immediately. Immediately upon the shots being fired the crowd dispersed, leaving their wounded comrade in the hands of the officers of an outraged law.

It is supposed there were thirty or more in the mob, and as they are all known to the officers, they will every one be arrested and tried at an expense to the county of not less than $30,000. How many years' license will it take to repay the cost of this spree, and who will have to answer for the death of a good officer? Not the angelic rumseller, oh, no; nor the advocates of the license law.

P.

Weldon, Kern Co. Cal., Oct. 24, 1881.

THE GARFIELD PRAYER TEST.

There has been a variety of utterances with regard to the confessed failure of the recent prayers for the recovery of the sick President. Most of them as reported indicate an exeeedingly childish idea of the Infinite Creator and seem to forget altogether there must be among his attributes, an infinite dignity and consistency, as well as an infinite power.

However and whenever this world was planned and made and set in motion and man was created and put in possession of it, it does not seem possible for any one to seriously doubt that it was done by an intelligent power whose operations, viewed from our standpoint of power and cause and effect, were miraculous. That admitted, the power which created and put in motion this solar system and covered the once silent earth with life and peopled it with the human race, must have been able to restore a sick man to health, or a dead man to life, if he so desired.

Then it is altogether inconsistent with an intelligent belief in the accepted system of christianity, to doubt that if the united earnest prayers of the servants of God in Europe and America had agreed to ask, that the President should be restored to health—the petitioners confessing their sins, humbling themselves, repenting, obeying and promising amendment—their prayer would have been certainly answered.

But the conditions under which the gift was asked, were such as no dignified man, a mill or mine or factory owner could consent to, consider or accept. If a lot of factory hands should strike and hoist the flag of rebellion and endeavor to oust the proprietor and set up a stranger in his place, and then when worsted, should seek peace or pardon or benefit while they still flaunted the rebel flag in his face, we should have a contempt for his lack of dignity and consistency, if he acceded to their demand.

That has been our case. We have set up by common consent one temple of God and twelve of satan: one school of virtue and twelve colleges of of vice; we make 100,000 of the children of this country every year pass thru the fire to Moloch: we offer 100,000 human sacrifices a year on the bloody idolatrous altars of Rum. The temples of satan, the chartered pest houses of a christian nation, are deluging the land with drunkards, thieves, human monsters and murderers whom they educate and train to rapine and theft and murder. And we share in the spoils; we receive the price of blood to help pay our taxes.

But one day we killed the wrong man: one of our national Sunday school graduates killed the President. We did not want him slain. If he had shot Conkling we would not have cared. We would not have made much of an outcry if any member of congress had been slain. We would have said nothing if any one of the other fifty millions of citizens, the Smiths, Browns and Joneses, save a very few individuals, had been sacrificed, as they are every day. But we had just elected Mr. Garfield for four years; we liked him and wanted him to live. Therefore, "oh Lord, spare his life, dont *send us* this affliction; let the rum-crazed assassin's bullet crash among the brains and ribs of the common people, as much as you please, but save us the President." That was just what christian America did. The petitioners presented themselves before God with the rebel flag flying, right in his face, and all their images of Baal erect and his altars smoking. They never confessed the sin of the national devil-worship, never owned the truth of what had been done, never promised a symptom of amendment, never stopped one rum mill, nor intended to, and their prayers went up as a blaspheming mocking insult to God.

While these prayers were going up, the high priests of Bacchus were intrusted with the care of the President's life, and it demanded a double miracle now to save it. If the patient's physical stamina had survived the double murder, or the miraculous power of God had restored the sick, three people of four would have stoutly affirmed with Dr. Bliss that it was the whisky and not the prayer or the healthy body that saved him, and God would have been mocked by the others with the monstrous claim that he wrot an inconsistent miracle in answer to an utterly inconsistent, irreverent and baseless demand from an utterly impenitent and undeserving quarter. And it seems the Presidents must continue to take their chances of being shot as we all do.

SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE INSTRUCTION.

NATURAL FOOD.

Can you tell me, first of all, what we mean by Natural Food? You know that in order to live we must eat,—and the first question which naturally comes to us is: "What shall we eat?" We must remember that in this respect we are just like any other animal,—that is, we know in the same way as the horse or the cat or the dog knows, what is good for us to eat, and we call this knowledge—instinct.

It is not taught to us; it is knowledge that we possess when we are born, and is common to men everywhere, no matter whether he is taught anything or not; it is part of our nature. God has given us a natural taste for what is good for us to eat, and in the same way He has provided food that is best suited to our wants, and we call this "Natural Food."

I want you to remember these two facts: 1st—that we have a Natural Taste for that which is proper for us to eat and drink, and 2nd—that Natural Food is given to us to satisfy this taste.

The most natural food which Nature supplies is that upon which we all feed during the first years of our life, namely milk. In milk we find both food and drink. The solid parts are the real food and form one-eighth of the milk—the other seven-eighths is water. Later in life, we find the fruits and vegetables of the earth, in their many forms, suitable for food. There are some people who live entirely upon these; others add to them various kinds of animal flesh, which we are accustomed to call meat.

These foods are all of them Nature's provision for our wants, and we may notice one very important thing which is true of all of them:—they are best fitted to form our food only when they are in their fresh natural condition. When milk has soured, when fruits or vegetables are over-ripe, when meat has begun to decay, we say they are no longer fit to use; they are "bad;" more correctly speaking they have passed thru a chemical change which has to some extent altered their nature; they are apt to cause sickness if we eat them after they have passed into this condition. Our own natural taste tells us that they have become unfit for our use. This natural taste guided by the experience of those who learned more than we, is the means of protecting us from the use of a great many things which are poisonous in their nature, and which would destroy life or injure health. There is an old saying "that what is one man's food is another man's poison," but like many other old sayings, I think it is quite untrue. In the main what is food for one man is food for every man, and what is poison to any of us is poison to all. I think we may take it to be a good rule that to the natural taste of a child every poison is unpleasant.—*Signal.*

READERS of the RESCUE will please remember that no one can get an ad. into this paper at any price who is not thoroly reliable.

CONSTITUTION OF PROHIBITION.

The National Temperance Society have just issued an able address delivered by Hon. O. P. Mason, ex-Chief-Justice of Nebraska, entitled "Constitutionality of Prohibition." it is a legal and thoro argument in reply to the liquor advocates who claim that prohibition interferes with property rights and violates the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution. A wide range of legal opinions and decisions by the most prominent jurists in our country are cited and the entire constitutionality of prohibition is clearly proven.

The pamphlet should be in the hands of every prohibitionist in the land who desires to sustain his position from fact. 13mo, 29 pages, price 10 cents.

ANOTHER SUNDAY LAW DECISION.

My saloon will be open for business next Sunday and on all Sundays hereafter until further notice. I wish to do an open, straight forward Sunday business and not a dodging backdoor traffic. I respect all laws which are generally observed but I have no respect for the corpse of a dead Sunday law which is resurrected in Marysville but generally ignored thruout the State. A lunch of special excellence will be spread for my patrons next Sunday.

DAN MCCARTY.

—Sutter Co. Farmer.

Mr. McCarty will probably find that corpse a very active one.

A Sweeping Reduction!

BEHOLD OUR PRICES.

SUGARS— per lb.

Cube	13c
Crushed	12¾c
Dry Granulated	12¼c
Extra Golden C	11¼c
Golden C	11c
Sandwich Island	9¾ and 10⅓c

½bbls, ¼c; boxes ¼c additional.

TEAS— per lb.

Good Japan	30, 40, 50 and 60c
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Eng. Breakfast	40, 50, 60 and 75c
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A reduction will be made on quantities.

COFFEE— per lb.

Good Green	14, 17 and 20c
Roasted	20, 22 and 25c
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All of which are good.

MEALS—

10 lb sack corn meal	25c
10 lb sack cr. wheat	30c
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10 lb sack rye meal	40c
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3 Cans Corn Beef	$1 00
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14 lbs Corn Starch	$1 00
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SHASTA COUNTY.

102 Reading, Sa., Reading, J. H. Cooper.
155 Igo, Su., Igo, E. L. Ballou.
213 Copper City, Sa., Copper City, S. S. Stickley.
425 Battle Creek, Su., Ball's Ferry, Mrs. R. E. Winsell.
449 Mountain Pride, Su., Shingletown, C. J. Ball.
453 McDonald, F., Milville, J. J. Kem.
454 Eureka, Th., Anderson, J. W. Spann.

SISKIYOU COUNTY.

118 Henley, Sa., Henley, A. G. Smith.
142 Mt. Shasta, Th., Mt. Shasta, Mrs. Belle Martin.
273 Mt. Bolivar, Sa., Callahans, Caroline M. Hayden.
468 Siskiyou, Sa., Oro Fino, L. W. Miller.
468 Snow Cap, Sa., Edgewood, C. H. Stone.

SIERRA COUNTY.

265 Forest City, F., Forest City, H. P. Beckford.

359 Sierra City, Sa., Sierra City, Thomas Wright.
372 Alaska, Sa., Pike City, J. H. Beresford.

SOLANO COUNTY.

27 Mount Delight, Sa., Cordelia, F. A. Chadburn.
64 Vallejo, Tu., Vallejo, Charles Daly.
137 Phœnix, Th., Benicia, H. A. Booth.
239 Denverton, Sa., Denverton, C. E. Garfield.
318 Pride of the River, W., Rio Vista, Albt. Baker.
320 Fairfield, M., Fairfield, A. J. Buckles.
364 Dixon, Th., Dixon, Stewart McBride.
415 Alamo, F., Elmira, G. W. Frazer.
461 Willow Springs, F., Birds Landing, Wm. T. Kennedy.

SONOMA COUNTY.

32 Star of Hope, M., Healdsburg, George W. Dow.
146 Horicon, Sa., Fisherman's Bay, J. E. Hickman.
156 Valley Ford, Sa., Valley Ford, Benj. Fowler.
161 Petaluma, M., Petaluma, A. G. Twist.
166 Geyser, Sa., Geyserville, Mrs. E. Winder.
167 Sebastopol, Th., Sebastopol, J. U. Graeff
176 Forestville, M., Forestville, J. E. McIntosh.
256 Bloomfield, Th., Bloomfield, P. C. Smith.
274 Fulton, F., Fulton, Frank Briggs.
336 Enterprise, Sa., Guerneville, H. H. Peckinpah.
370 Santa Rosa, Tu., Santa Rosa, J. H. Richardson.
371 Progressive, Sa., Windsor, F. T. Welch.
375 Dauntless, W., Stony Point, H. O. Brink
378 Two Rock, Sa., Petaluma, M. L. Freeman
405 Azalea, Th., Occidental, D. N. Craig

STANISLAUS COUNTY.

109 Ceres, Sa., Ceres, P. W. Cook.
247 Fairview, Sa., Turlock, S. V. Porter.
249 Star of Cottonwood, Sa., Hill's Ferry Matthew R. Lyle.
266 Morning Star, F., Modesto, J. J. Porter
326 Oakdale, Tu., Oakdale, Byron Seeber.
335 Knight's Ferry, W., Knight's Ferry, J. W. Dunlap.
465 Friendship, Sa., Hill's Ferry, Clara Randal.

SUTTER COUNTY.

97 Meridian, Sa., Meridian, E. G. Thornbrough.
158 Good Shepherd, F, Live Oak, A H. Hewitt.
172 Harmony, Sa., Nicolaus, D. G. Tilton.
219 Defiance, Sa., Pleasant Grove, T. J. Pierce.
321 June, Sa., Yuba City, Mrs. M. E. Moore
440 Yuba City Sa., Yuba City, Ed. Ellington.
452 North Butte, Su., West Butte, H. S. Graves.

TEHAMA COUNTY.

192 Red Bluff, F., Red Bluff, M. J. Frank.
198 Tehama, Tu., Tehama, A. V. Wheeler.
308 Henleyville, Sa. Henleyville, W. J. Gill
309 Paskenta, Sa., Paskenta, J. R. Whitlock.
317 Pride of the Sierras, Tu., Red Bluff, J. M. Saffell.
427 Paradise, Sa., Riceville, C. S. Jobe.
433 Hercules, Sa., Red Bluff, O. W. Burress

TRINITY COUNTY.

162 Sicilian, Su., Trinity Centre, L. E. Owings.
300 Beacon, Sa., Weaverville, G. B. Bassham
303 Western Star, Su., Hay Fork, John H. Vanderhoff.

TULARE COUNTY.

48 Visalia, F., Visalia, J. H. Haines.
159 Fairfield, F., Lemoore, J. D. Travis.
169 Grangeville, Sa., Grangeville, John Warswick.
181 Jonesa, Th., Hanford, G. T. Thornton.
195 Tulare, Tu., Tulare, Rev. F. H. Wales.
296 Hanford, Tu., Hanford, L. E. Cheadle.
301 Plano, Th., Plano, Rev. J. W. Elder,
302 Porterville, Sa., Porterville, G. A. Williamson.
325 Lakeside, Sa., Hanford, M. L. Short.
329 Pride of Tulare, F., Noradell, A. L. Cottle.
383 Woodville, Sa., Hunsaker, Rev. John Wood.
391 Lone Oak, W., Hanford, S. A. Allen.
394 Farmersville, Sa., Farmersville. George Dean.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

122 Confidence, Su., Sonora, J. D. Williams.
135 Groveland, M., Groveland, Benj. Hunter.
262 Tuolumne, Su., Chinese Camp, W. H. Hosmer.
294 Jamestown, Sa., Jamestown. Miss Rebecca App
324 Bald Mountain, Tu., Sonora, Otis E. Greenwood.
336 Quartz Mountain, Su., Jamestown, Arthur B. Morgan.
337 Table Mountain, Su., Jamestown, Jane Baynon.
340 Soulsbyville, Sa., Soulsbyville, W. H. Barron.
342 Mountain View, Th., Columbia, George McNeil.

VENTURA COUNTY.

209 Constancy, F., Ventura, Miss Myra Walbridge.
221 Scenega, Sa., Scenega, L. P. Guiberson.
235 Santa Paula, Sa., Santa Paula, Sam'l T. Todd.
236 Hueneme, Sa., Hueneme, Mary E. Clark.
411 Saticoy, Th., Saticoy, S. V. Tietsort.
416 Springville, Sa., Springville, Samuel Guthrie.
418 Mound, Sa., Ventura, Tyler Bither.
422 Ojai Valley, F. Nordhoff, Thomas Barrows.

YOLO COUNTY.

145 Antelope, Sa., Dunnigans, W. B. Young.
163 Yolo, Tu., Yolo, J. H. Miller.
165 Winters, F., Winters, V. Morris.
210 Chrysopolis, W., Woodland, J. J. Bowman.
224 Orion, Th., Davisville, Miss Nettie Marden.
366 Success, W., Grafton, M. C. Winchester
419 Capay, Th., Capay, J. T. Brown.
429 Pleasant Prairie, Sa., Plainfield, E. L. Cox.
431 Faithful, Su., Black's Station, John F. Dillon.

YUBA COUNTY.

25 Marysville, F., Marysville, Frank W. Potter.
108 Knoxdale, F., Brownsville, Mrs. S. W. Knox.
141 Cordua, Sa., Marysville, J. E. McMillan.
148 Rising Sun, F., Camptonville, Wm. Moore,
197 Wheatland, Tu., Wheatland, C. E. Justis.
226 Alpine, Sa., Strawberry Valley, C. T. Prindle.
278 Mountain Guard, F., Smartsville, J. A. Flint.
423 Prairie, Sa. Marysville, W. E. Gleason.
448 Elizabeth, Sa., Wheatland, T. S. Carr.

ARIZONA.

1 Garden Valley, M., Phœnix, Geo. H. Rothrock.
4 Tucson, F., Tucson, Miss Julia Ingham.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

7 Hilo, Sa., Hilo, J. H. Maby.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, Sa., Yokohama, Geo. W. Elmer.

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

NO.	COUNTY.	NAME.	POSTOFFICE.
384	Alameda,	James S. Naismith,	Oakland.
241	Amador,	Rev. I. D. Wood,	Ione.
104	Butte,	J. B. Mullen,	Cherokee
361	Calaveras,	A. J. Cooke,	Murphys.
319	Colusa,	Jacob Myers,	Colusa.
288	Contra Costa,	F. Clifford,	Nortonville.
269	Humboldt,	W. F. Brown,	Eureka.
299	Los Angeles,	W. D. Gonld,	Los Angeles.
459	Merced	Geo. E. Isaacs,	Merced.
131	Monterey,	H. V. Moorehouse,	Salinas.
201	Nevada,	Samuel Clutter,	Nevada.
127	Placer,	J. C. Hawver,	Forest Hill.
228	Plumas,	Moses Bull	Greenville.
248	Sacramento,	A. K. Crawford,	Elk Grove.
220	San Bernardino,	H. C. Brooke,	S. Bern'd'o
351	San Diego,	S. Whitmore,	San Diego.
114	San Francisco,	C. H. Peterson,	U. S. Marshal's office.
182	San Joaquin,	Wm. Jones,	Stockton.
56	San Mateo,	J. Compton,	Half Moon Bay.
178	Santa Barbara,	Rev. S. S. Fisk,	Lompoc.
102	Shasta,	J. N. Chapell,	Reading.
452	Sutter and Yuba,	H. S. Graves,	Yuba City
415	Solano,	G. W. Frazer,	Elmira.
356	Sonoma,	H. H. Peckinpah,	Guerneville.
192	Tehama,	G. W. Jeffris	Red Bluff.
300	Trinity,	Geo. B. Jumper,	Weaverville.
195	Tulare,	Rev. F. H. Wales,	Tulare.
324	Tuolumne,	I. T. Holland,	Sonora.
236	Ventura,	L. C. Clark,	Hueneme.
366	Yolo,	J. A. Black,	Grafton.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, Wm. Walker, Yokohama.

STATE DEPUTIES.

386 Alameda, Mrs. V. A. Rix, Washington.
267 Amador, W. O. Clark, Drytown.
470 Alameda, Rev. Geo. Morris, West End.
404 Butte, Rev. Peter Powers, Chico.
243 Fresno, A. A. Smith, Kingsburg.
161 Calaveras, H. R. Hughes, Douglas Flat.
290 Fresno, E. W. Turner, Madera.
207 Kern, A. T. Colton, Bakersfield.
299 Los Angeles, Will D. Gould, Los Angeles
299 Los Angeles, Jesse Yarnell, Los Angeles
396 Mendocino, W. F. Wkitney, Ukiah.
246 Merced, George E. Isaacs, Merced.
126 Monterey, J. C. Aston, Watsonville
201 Nevada, Niles Searls, Nevada City
12 Nevada, C. E. Clinch, Grass Valley.
203 Sacramento, G. B. Katzenstein, Sac'to.
130 San Fran'co, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, S.F.
185 San F'co, Mrs. E. P. Stevens, 1907 Bush
114 San Francisco, C. H, Peterson, S. F.
182 San Joaquin, B. F. Bagley, Stockton.
189 San Joaquin, W. R. Ellis, Lodi.
200 San Joaquin, Rev. C. S. Haswell, Lodi.
178 Santa Barbara, J. W. Webb, Lompoc.
32 Santa Clara, Rev. W. T. Mayne, San Jose
295 Santa Clara, Rev. D. E. Bushnell, San Jose.
392 Santa Cruz, G. M. McWain, Boulder Cr'k
425 Shasta, Dr. J. F. Winsell, Ball's Ferry
64 Solano, Dr. I. S. Halsey, Vallejo.
185 San Francisco, Capt. A. D. Wood, S. F.
370 Sonoma, D. S. Sacry, Santa Rosa.
32 Sonoma, C. B. Proctor, Healdsburg.
32 Sonoma, J. G. Dow, Healdsburg.
156 Sonoma, Mrs. C. E. Fowler, Valley Ford
167 Sonoma, Rev. F. J. Culver, Sebastopol.
291 San Francisco, Wm. Crowhurst, S. F.
165 Yolo, William Sims, Winters.
224 Yolo, B. H. Hoag, Davisville.
419 Yolo, J. H. Norton, Capay.
25 Yuba, G. M. McWain, Marysville.
148 Yuba, Joseph Erwin, Camptonville.

ARIZONA.

3 Pima, Rev. G. H. Adams, Tucson.

JAPAN.

1 Japan, Daniel Jamison, Yokohama.

BANDS OF HOPE.

NAME.	LOCATION.	OFFICER.
Antioch,	Antioch,	A. K. P. Nason
Amador City	Amador	M
Brentwood,	Brentwood,	Sadie Defferbach
Crystal,	Brownsville,	S. W. Knox.
Colfax,	Colfax,	Mrs. E. D. Story
Crescent,	Judsonville,	Wm. Ellis,
Cloverdale,	Cloverdale,	Miss P. Sholes,
Colusa,	Colusa,	Mrs. L. Spect,
Davisville,	Davisville,	Miss K. Kelly,
Excelsior,	East Oakland,	W. M. Cord,
Evening Star	Pine Grove	James W e ls,
Fresno	Fresno City	W. H. Donahue
Fidelity	Jackson	Rev. J. H. Wythe.
Forbestown,	Forbestown,	Flor. E. Morse
Forest City,	Forest City,	Mrs. S. A. Laury
Forestville,	Forestville,	H. Hanson,
Franklin,	F. School H's,	Mrs. Moore.
Guerneville,	Guerneville,	Mrs. E. Bagley,
Healdsburg	Healdsburg	C. Alexander.
Hanford,	Tulare,	Mrs. M. Plummer
Ione City	Ione City	P. B. Buchanan
Live Oak	Shenandoa V'y	J. W. Winans.
Lower Lake,	Lower Lake,	Miss Eva Lee,
Lakeport,	Lakeport,	Geo. Tucker,
Lodi,	Lodi,	C. S. Haswell,
Lu Ellar,	Chico,	P. Powers
Mount'n View,	Columbia,	P. S. Peters,
Middletown,	Middletown,	Miss K. Stark,
Merced,	Merced,	G. E. Isaacs,
Oakland,	Oakland,	Wm. Taylor,
Ocean Spray,	Westport,	A. Gordon,
Oakdale	Oakdale	Byron Seeber.
Pomona	Pomona	H. Eno.
Pescadero,	Pescadero,	Liz. Fairgrieve
Pleas't Templar,	Prairie,	M. J. McMillan
Arcata,	Arcata,	
Alamo,	Alamo,	B. F. Hall
Cold Water,	Somerville,	Sadie Hauxhurst
Cathedral Oaks	Cathedral Oaks	Miss J. Syme
Elizabeth,	Spenceville,	J. L. Wallis.
Excelsior,	Byron,	W. M. Moore
French Gulch,	French Gulch,	Mrs. J. Syme.
Goleta,	Goleta,	F. E. Kellogg.
Home Band,	Vallejo,	H. Smith.
Half Moon Bay	H. M. Bay,	Lizzie Goulson.
Liberty,	Liberty,	Emma Howard
Morning Star,	Plymouth,	David Grounds
Morning Star,	Modesto,	Clara Vesey.
Mountain Hope,	Mok Hill,	Mrs. N. A. Leavit.
Mendocino,	Mendocino,	Mrs. B. A. Paddleford
Oleta,	Oleta,	Mrs. C. R. Miller.
Pentz,	Pentz,	R. H. Hawkins
Petaluma,	Petaluma,	Mrs. Gilman,
Penryn,	Penryn,	M. L. Wood,
Pasadena,	Pasadena,	Sister Porter,
Rocklin,	Rocklin,	Mrs. R. A. Mills.
Rose Bud,	Woodland,	Mrs C H Sprague
Ruby Seal	Michigan Bar	A M. Addington
Riverside,	Riverside,	Mrs. Fessende
Red Bluff,	Red Bluff,	Mrs, M. J. Mayhen
Rising Star,	Lockeford,	H. M. Locw.
Redding,	Redding,	J. N. Chap p ell.ke.
Saticoy,	Saticoy,	Miss Mattie Seward
Soulsbyville,	Soulsbyville,	J. W. Bluett
Sparkling Water,	San Andreas,	Agnes Mercer
Sutter Creek	Sutter Creek	Wm. Wadge.
San Juan,	San Juan,	Miss C. Flint.
Sacramento,	Sacramento,	Mrs M Gouldin
San B'nard'o,	San Bernar'o,	Sister Ford.
San Diego,	San Diego,	Mrs. H. B. Rice
S. B'ventura,	S. B'ventura,	R. H. Witherill.
Santa Barb'a,	Santa Barb'r,	Mrs. S. M. Cool
Sheridan,	Sheridan,	Y. Dougherty,
White Lily,	Tulare City	Willis Faust
Wheatland,	Wheatland,	W. J. McFee
Washington,	Wasn't'n C'r,	Mr. Chase,
Yuba City,	Yuba City,	Mrs. Wilcoxen.
Well Spring,	Nortonville,	J. H. Watkins
Ventura,	Ventura,	Mrs. C. L. Bard

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF CALIFORNIA.

G. W. C. T., Robert Thompson, 1,531 Tyler St., San Francisco.
G. W. C., H. S. Graves, West Butte.
G. W. V. T., Mrs. Emily P. Stevens, No. 1907 Bush St., S. F.
G. W. S., Geo. B. Katzenstein, 328 J street, Sacramento.
G. W. T., Dr. Isaac S. Halsey, Vallejo.
G. W. A. S., Julius Lyons, Los Angeles
G. W. M., P. R. McCabe, Turlock
G. W. D. M., Miss Eliza Goldsworthy, San Jose
G. W. I. G., Mrs. M. H. Estes, West Oakland
G. W. O. G., H. L. Ricks, Eureka, H. B.
G. W. Chaplain, Rev. G. B. Allen, Petaluma
G. W. Messenger, E. Wood Culver, Newcastle
P, G. W. C. T., Will D. Gould, Los Angeles
Gen'l Supt. Juvenile Work, Mrs. M. E. Richardson, Murphy's, Calaveras Co

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE–Robert Thompson, G. W. C. T., Chairman; Will D. Gould, P. G. W. C. T., Vice-Chairman; Geo. B. Katzenstein, G. W. S., Sec.; Dr. Isaac S. Halsey, G. W. T., Treasurer; H. S. Graves, G. W. C.; Mrs. Emily P. Stevens, G. W. V. T.

TRUSTEES OF GRAND LODGE.—A. O. Rix, Washington Corners; Niles Searls, Nevada City, and Dr. Isaac S. Halsey, Vallejo.

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE R. W. G. L.—Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento; Mrs. Ida M. Katzenstein, Sacramento; H. S. Graves, West Butte; I. T. Holland, Sonora.

ALTERNATES.—Will D. Gould, Los Angeles; C. C. Church, San Diego; W. P. Barnett, San Luis Obispo; Mrs. M. J. Mayhew, Red Bluff.

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at San Francisco on Tuesday, Oct. 3d, 1882, commencing at 10 a. m.

Directory of Lodges of Good Templars in the City of San Francisco.

NO.	NAME.	MEETS.	LOCATION OF HALL.
7	California,	Th.,	Temperance Hall, No. 18½ Eddy street.
114	Evening Star,	Th.,	Grand Central Hall, 997 Market st., cor. of 6th.
120	Headlight,	W.,	1620 Pacific Avenue, near Polk.
130	Constitution,	F.,	Polk st., near Sacramento. Shiel's Hall, 32 O'Farrell st.
160	Mission Star,	Tu.,	King's Hall, 2131 Mission st., bet. 17th and 18th.
185	Life Boat,	M.,	No. 118 Jackson st., near Front.
186	Golden Gate,	Tu.,	Hamilton Hall, cor. Steiner and Geary sts.
291	International,	M.,	Grand Central Hall, Market st., cor. of 6th.
293	Valley,	Th.,	Fell Street Presbyterian Church, bet. Laguna and Octavia sts.
307	Pleasant Valley,	M.,	Comerford's Hall Church st., bet. 27th and 28th.
314	Spring Valley,	Tu.,	Union Hall, cor. Fillmore and Greenwich sts.
417	Crystal,	M.,	Myrtle Hall, Railroad and 7th avenue.
308	Presidio,	M.,	Presidio Barracks.
314	Spring Valley,	Tu.,	Union Hall, cor. Fillmore and Greenwich sts.
332	Sparta,	Sa.,	Grand Western Hall, cor. Bush and Polk sts.

Grand Lodge of Oregon.

SUBORDINATE DIRECTORY.

11 Capital, S., Salem, C. W. Scriber.
17 Hillsboro, S., Hillsboro, W. L. Weathered.
23 La Creole, Tu., Dallas, Jno. S. Ashbaugh
36 Silver, S., Silverton, Frank Simeral.
39 Rosa, S., Salem, P. R. Winslow.
40 Astoria, Tu., Astoria, J. O. Bozorth.
43 Marion, S., Hubbard, Mileon B. Kester.
57 Milwaukee, S., Milwaukee, A. Luelling.
74 Val Fontis, S., Zena, Charles Philips.
80 John Day, S., Canyon City, Fred P. Horsley.
86 Nonpareil, W., Portland, E. W. Ryan.
94 Lone Star, S., Clackamas, W. H. Wilmot.
115 Brooklyn, F., East Portland, James McGrew.
118 Sheridan, W., Sheridan, H. Z. Foster.
136 Forest Grove, S., Forest Grove, J. T. Whalley.
159 Delavan, Tu., Junction City, W. Houston.

166 Union, S., Turner, E. E. M. Kinney.
179 Pacific, S., Cottage Grove, W. W. Cathcart.
188 Golden Gate, S., Irving, L. L. Potter.
189 Ashland, F., Ashland, Wm. Harris.
191 Klamath, Tu., Ft. Klamath, George W. Dixon.
212 Ochoco, Th., Prineville, Joseph Howard.
213 Revival, —., Prairie Gity, J. W. Mack.
217 Goshen, S., Goshen, J. W. Cox.
227 Marshfield, Th., Marshfield, Wm. Temple.
229 Onward, S., Albany, R. E. Conn.
258 Amity, S., Amity, R. Jas. A. Likens.
259 Green Mountain, S., Siuslaw, Hiram Wingard.
262 Triumph, M., Independence, Mrs. L. L. Whiteaker.
268 Paradise Springs, S., East Portland. A. R. Francis.
286 Williams Creek, S., Applegate, E. E. Topping.
289 McMinnville, S., McMinnville, J.E.Magers.
294 New Era, Th., New Era, Paul Boyce.
302 Newberg, S., Newberg, J. T. Smith.
316 Samaritan, S., Harrisburg, Nettie Isham.
317 Guiding Star, Tu., Lebanon, J. L. Gilbert.
331 Monmouth, S., Monmouth, C. G. Adkins.
332 Pass Creek, S., Drain, H. A. Wallace.
338 Wasco, S., Dufur, A. J. Dufur, Jr.
342 Lily, Tu , East Portland, Jas. W. Shaver.
344 Albany, S., Albany, R. Fox.
346 Good Samaritan, W., Dalles, O. D. Doane.
350 Mount Hood, M., Dalles, E. B. McFarland,
352 Stayton, M., Stayton, J. L. Follansby.
353 Orient, F., Jefferson, E. E. Montague.
354 Floral, S., Marion, Ada K. Johns.
355 Bay. Th., Marshfield, A. M. Crawford.
356 Welcome, S.,"John Day, L. Hollenbeck
357 Monroe, S., Monroe, N. A Thompson.
358 Columbia, F., East Portland, D. M. Long.
359 Cason Prairie, —., East Portland, Charles Gilbert.
360 Evergreen, St. Helens, J. H. Groves.
261 Westport, —, Westport, H. P. White
362 Powder River, —., Baker City, E. P Watz.
363 ———, —., La Grande, Geo. H. Rigdon.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE

OF OREGON.

G. W. C. T., Chas. T. Tozier, Hillsboro.
G. W. Coun., Mrs. M. E. Hoxter, Forest Grove.
G. V. T., Mrs. N. J. A. Simons, The Dalles.
G. Secy., J. E. Houston, Junction City.
G. A. S., W. T. Riches, Silverton.
G. Treas., J. H. Lambert, Milwaukee.
G. Chap., Mrs. L. L. Whittaker, Independence.
G. M., W. W. Cathcart, Cottage Grove.
G. D. M., Emma Fisher, Salem.
G. Guard, Sarah Cavitt, Zena.
G. Sent., W. B. Robertson, Turner.
G. Mess., F. S. Harding, McMinville.
Supt. Juv. Work, Mrs. E. M. Vandevert, Salem.

Representatives to R. W. Grand Lodge.

J. E. Houston, Junction City; Levi Leland, Oregon City.

Alternates.

E. W. Ryan, Portland; Elias Jessup, Newberg.

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at The Dalles, commencing on the third Tuesday in June, 1882.

OFFICERS ON THE R. W. GRAND LODGE.

R.W.G.T., Geo. B. Katzenstein, Cal.
R.W.G.C., T. B, Demaree, Kentucky.
R.W.G.V.T., Mrs. Brookbank, Ind.
R.W.G.S., F. G. Keens, Nebraska,
R.W.G.Treas., Uriah Copp, Illinois.
C.S.J.T., Mrs. C. E. Gilbert, S. C.
R.W.G.Chap. Rev. S. A. Williams. Miss.
R.W.G.M., W. H. Lambly, Canada.
R.W.G.D.M., Mrs. M. F. L. Connard Pa.
R.W.G.I.G., Emma Sprague, Wis.
R.W.O.G.., Jas. M. Beedee, N. H.
R.W.G.M., Y. A. Woodward, Louisiana.
P.R.W.G.N., J. J. Hickman, Ga.

IF YOU WANT.

To increase the membership of your Lodge, get up a list of subscribers for the RESCUE.



HOME FOR ORPHANS.

In 1869 a capacious and elegant structure was erected near Vallejo, in Solano County, and in 1870, it was dedicated and opened under the auspices of the Grand Lodge, and entitled the "Good Templars' Home for Orphans." Its title is not meant to carry any idea of exclusiveness as to the class admitted to its sheltering offices. On the contrary, it is open to all; the only passport required at its portals is to be a homeless orphan child. Children under fourteen years of age, are received and cared for; and over one hundred orphaned children are now being cared for within its walls the buildings are sightly, capacious, and pleasantly located. The Home is under the general management and control of a Board of Trustees and a Board of Lady Managers—the former comprising nine gentlemen of the Order, who have charge of the building, grounds, (20 acres), and financial matters; while the Board of Lady Managers is composed of eight prominent lady members of the Order, selected from various parts of the State, and has charge of the domestic relations of the institution. The educational affairs are under the joint control and management of the Board of Trustees and Lady Managers. Within the Home a graded school under the "Public school system" of the State, is taught by two competent teachers. Upwards of $140,000 have been expended in the erection, care, and maintenance of this institution. The Good Templars of this jurisdiction have accepted the self imposed duty of sustaining this "Home" gratefully, and the membership is linked together in its support with unfaltering devotion.

ADOPTION.

Children may be adopted from the Home by reliable and proper persons upon application to Board of Lady Managers.

ADMISSION OF CHILDREN.

All letters concerning the admission of children, or their adoption from the Home, should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board of Lady Managers, MRS. M. M. CARPENTER, 150 9th street, San Francisco, who will furnish the necessary blank forms.

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VOL. XIX. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1881. No. 2

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IN MEMORIAM.

DIED at Forest City, Whitford A. Derr, a member of Forest City Lodge, I. O. G. T. No. 265, a brother blameless, without reproach, ever faithful to his vows, upright in his dealings and setting a worthy example for all good Templars to follow.

The lodge passed the usual mourning resolutions.

DIED:—At Rincon, Oct. 25th, 1881, Mrs. E. N. Corbin, in her eightieth year, after a short and severe sickness.

Sister Corbin was one of the Charter members of Rincon Lodge, which was organized in June, 1881, and the first to be called from our lodge as we trust to the lodge above. She had in early years given herself to the Savior, and has now been called to her better home. The lodge mourns the loss of our much beloved sister, who always met with us, notwithstanding her advanced age and many infirmities.

W. C. KING'S APPOINTMENTS.

Red Banks schoolh's	Nov. 12	Grangeville	24
Valley View	13	Lemoore	25
Red Banks	14	Lone Oak	26
C. C. C. Lodge	15	Hanford	27, 28
Squaw Valley	16, 17	Lakeside	29
District Lodge Fresno city	19	Jonesa	30
Tipton, Tulare Co.	20, 21	Tulare, Dist. L	Dec. 1
Woodville	22		

About half the matter in type this week is crowded out.

Subscribers this week. W. C. King, 11; Oregon 1; Wash Ty. 3: Woodland, (Mrs. E. Davidson) 5; San Francisco 4; J. W. Webb 7; Dixon 1; Auburn (J. C. Hawver) 2.

A German saloon keeper committed suicide as usual on Monday evening. He took an extra supper and hung himself with a handkerchief to the door knob of his bedroom. A perfectly natural death for a rumseller.

In Napa, Stockton, Riverside and Marysville the law was pretty well observed last Sunday, and no doubt in a large number of other places not specially heard from. If the law was universally observed in this state there would be a much diminished list of murder, even from one day's sobriety.

What a sweet voyage of life it must be to start on, to spend one third or one fourth of one's waking hours in sucking the smoke of a filthy weed thru a pipe or cigar, Man was made for something better than a smoke chimney or a tobacco vat. He need not have more brains than an oyster for that purpose.

TOBACCO costs the country about half as much per annum as rum: Only think of five hundred millions expended yearly in this filthy narcotic! Little boys are smoking their vitality away on cigarettes. There are ten millions of heads of families in this land. If they spend an average of two dollars a week for liquor and beer the aggregate per anuum would be one thousand and forty millions per annum. How many pay this tax upon their appetites every week without wincing!

CAMPAIGN Documents will always be wanted for years to come. One of the best of these to study and get your neighbor to study is No. 15 of the National Liberator which contains the speeches of Gov. St. John, G. W. Finch and Miss Willard at Lake Bluff, three of the best ever made. These are to be had for 70 cents a hundred and every temperance worker and lodge and union and society should circulate 100 in the community and put another 100 away for future use. The Liberator is only 50 cents a year and everybody can afford to take it too right along.

WE will make every effort to justify the reduction in the price of the RESCUE, for if we could circulate 100,000 for two years, prohibition would be as easy at the end of that time as it now is to procure a license. J. C. HAUVER.

Auburn, Nov. 7, 1881

Clipper Gap Lodge was instituted last week with fifteen charter members present. The officers of the district lodge were in attendance filling the offices pro tem while the new members were being initiated. The lodge will be ably conducted by its corps of officers, Bro. E. C. Cook being W. C. T. and a prompt increase and useful membership is predicted for those constituting the new lodge. J. C. H.

INTERVIEWED. People who are "interviewed" ought to see what they say in writing before the reporter leaves; The Chronicle erroneously says the Editor of the RESCUE proposes to make a universal sweep with the Sunday Law. Whereas he was particular in stating that the business of the Good Templars is to stop liquor selling on Sunday and they hope to present such results from stopping it one day that it would be easy to abolish the traffic on week days. He said that the Good Templars would only devote their attention to the prevention of the sale of liquor, but that very probably the saloon keepers would try to close every other place now open on Sunday. The Good Templars dont intend to assume any dictatorial measures as to what people shall do on Sunday, save that they will try to prevent the open commission of crime on Sunday and see the laws obeyed. And it is believed that Sabbath trade is solely desired and permitted for the sale of liquor. All other trade will do as much in 6 days as 7, but in some places the grogshop does more on Sunday than during the rest of the week.

Temperance people everywhere, will please remember that the San Francisco cash grocery was the first temperance grocery house, who openly and aggressively attacked the rum interest at this point, and good results have already followed this departure in this city.

WANTED—125 new subscribers every week of the year, are wanted to the RESCUE, to make it pay its way and secure an early enforcement of a prohibitory law, that will save the state fifty millions a year of waste, a hundred millions of direct loss and damage, and a hundred millions more of pullback to the prosperity and financial progress of the state. Rum and its vile associates have pauperized this state, beggared its opportunities, swamped every one of its ventures and slautered its people long enough. Let us have prohibition, peace and prosperity. The spread of temperance literature and temperance principles and temperance ballots, is the only agency that will ever help a particle to banish rags and vice and crime and the devil's saddle of thorns from the people of this state.

CHEAP BOOKS.

Just think of a dollar book to be had every week for a year for $2.50 and all choice reading. See David C, Cook's Advertisement in this paper. No more use for dime novels and miserable literature, when you can get the best that was ever published at five cents a volume. And newspapers too at five cents a year. Send for samples and you will have a pleasant surprise.

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MURDER NO CRIME.

The Chronicle of last Sunday stated that the following sentences were passed on Saturday by Judge Ferral in Department 12:

James Snowdon for the murder of Ed Herlihy at the door of his blacksmith shop in March last found guilty of manslaughter only—six years penitentiary.

Joseph Herman for robbing James Murphy of $8 and intimidating him with a spittoon, 8 YEARS in the penitentiary.

Too Ah Kit, convicted of burglary in the second degree six years and Chin Song for attempted burglary five years state prison.

Thomas Mahoney (which is not a Chinese name) found guilty of burglary in the second degree, 2 years in the house of correction.

It will be remembered that the murder by Snowdon was a cruel, unprovoked cool murder of an innocent man who had a wife and children, and by a victim of the beer shops.

There will perhaps be another trial some day in these cases when the Chinaman and the Irishman will get equal justice, where deliberate murder and trifling theft will not be held of equal triviality, and where the voters who license the beershops which give us lots of murders every day will also be put in the culprits dock.

THE DEVIL.

Men dont believe in a Devil now, as fathers used to do:
They have forced the door of the broadest creed to let his Majesty thru.
There isnt a print of his cloven feet or a fiery dart from his bow
To be found in the earth or air to-day, for the world has voted so.

But who is it mixing that fatal draught that palsies heart and brain,
And loads the bier of each passing year with ten hundred thousand slain?
Who blights the bloom of the land to-day with the fiery breath of hell,
If the Devil isn't and never was? Wont somebody rise and tell?

Who dogs the steps of the toiling saint, and digs the pits for his feet?
Who sows the tares in the fields of time wherever God sows his wheat?
The Devil is voted not to be and of course the thing is true;
But who is doing the kind of work the Devil alone should do?

We are told he does not go about as a roaring lion now,
But whom shall we hold responsible for the everlasting row
To be heard in home, in church and state, to earth's remotest bounds,
If the Devil by a unanimous vote is nowhere to be found,

Wont somebody step to the front forthwith, and make his bow and show
How the frauds and crimes of a single day spring up? We want to know,
The Devil was fairly voted out, and of course the Devil's gone,
But simple people would like to know who carries his business on.

Canada Casket

JOHN B. FINCH'S SPEECH.

"INDICTMENT OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC."—AT LAKE BLUFF, ILL., AUG. 27, 1881.

[*National Liberator.*]

A doctor comes in here and shouts, "A man has got the small-pox next door!" Can you imagine the excitement? Some one would say, "Doctor, how do you know?" He says, "I have just come from there, but dont be scared, I have disinfected my clothing." But they say, Doctor what shall we do?" "I dont know anything you can do; his wife has had the small-pox, she will nurse him, I will doctor him and he will get well. It would do him no good to pound him with a policeman's club, he is sick, and the only way you can treat a sick man is by kindness and scientific treatment." "But doctor, is that all? What else can you do? Wont my wife, wont my babies catch it? Now, doctor, we know you are doing all that can be done for the sick man, but we dont want the disease to spread; how shall we prevent it?" "Oh," says the doctor. "that is simple enough; quarantine the house, throw out a red sign, say that man or woman shall not enter."

Treatment for thesick is moral suasion, quarantine of the disease is prohibition. Prohibition is quarantine to stop the spread of alcoholism. Reach down in the gutter and take up the sick drunkard. Would you ask me if drunkenness is a disease? No doctor questions it; it is as well known as any form of chronic poisoning.

Yellow fever swept up the Mississippi and located at Memphis. The second year, within twenty-four hours after the time it appeared in Memphis, every city whlch had communication with that city had a quarantine; they stopped the passage of merchandise, and even stopped the passage of United States mails until those mails were disinfected. Why did they do this? They could not legislate those poor fellows well who had the yellow fever, but they could legislate them into a quarantine to prevent other people from catching it; 21,384 people in this country died from yellow fever in the last ten years. Take that number, think of it! Does any man say it was wrong to quarantine Memphis, tho it destroyed merchandize, tho it destroyed business, tho it wrecked the whole city? No, it was right! The disease of alcoholism has killed more than 650,000 of American citizens in the past ten years. This is not the statement of a temperance lecturer, it is the statement of Willard Parker, the first surgeon of this country, and it is the statement of N. S. Davis, the celebrated physician of your own State, and it is the statement of every doctor in this country who is tall enough in his profession to be seen over three counties. And yet do the drunkard makers cry out at quarantine. Alcoholism killed 650,000, and there are men in this audience, I presume, with these facts before them, who have been so mistaken that they have voted to license a man to take the seeds of this terrible disease in his hands and sow them among the boys and girls of this country. Yellow fever has ruined less men, less women, and less children in Memphis than alcoholism has in the State of Illinois. The one is prohibited, the other licensed.

Such a position the Temperance men cannot endorse. They believe in saving drunkards. "But hold on," cries some one; "you cant legislate a man sober." The only men who ever said you could are the men who advocate license. Temperance men dont propose to legislate a man sober, they propose to legislate the men out of the business of making men drunk. "License men to make drunkards."

That is the first plank in the License Temperance man's platform. Suppose you have a dozen dram-shops in Lake Bluff; what else would you find necessary? Suppose you have a dozen churches or a dozen dry goods stores; you will not need anything else to take care of them. Start a dozen dram-shops, and what is necessary? A "cooler"—a "cooler" goes with a dram-shop just as a tail goes with a kite. When you have organized a dram-shop you have got to organize a police force to watch it. You do not need policemen to protect the public from men who have become filled with God's spirit at prayer meeting. You do not need a policeman to protect the public from a man under the influence of calico bought in a dry-goods store; but open a dram-shop and a policeman is a necessity. The License Temperance (?) man's theory of work is: License a drunkard-maker, hire a policeman, build a "cooler" and establish a Police Court.

A poor man goes into a dram-shop and gets drunk. In the State of Nebraska I have never known a rich man to get drunk. "Why," you say, "that is very strange?" The statutes of Nebraska made drunkenness a misdemeanor. I have met men with plug hats, carrying a cane, who could not walk on the sidewalk. I thought they were drunk. I looked in the Police Court record the next morning and I saw they were not drunk. I have seen laboring men who could walk with little difficulty, whom I thot were a little full. I looked in the Police Court record the next morning, and they were drunk. I dont know how it works in this country, but in the State where I live the young snobs who never do an honest days work, who will live on their papas until they find a girl who is fool enough to marry them, and they will live on her papa. If they are found drunk by the police they are helped home. If too drunk to be taken home, they will be taken to a hotel, and their heads sponged: but the man who works if he gets drunk, is always punished. Do you suppose, as a matter of fact, that the police would arrest a man who has got any money? The workmen of this country have long enough stood by this system which makes it a crime for a poor man to do what a rich man may do with impunity. The poor man is arrested by the police officer, and put into the "cooler," the next morning he is brot into the Police Court, and what is the result? The saloon keeper got half of his money, the police officer thru the Police Magistrate, gets the other half, and the poor devil has not a cent left: and the license people cry, "Served him right; why he ought to have been punished."

Come with me down to some wretched part of your cities, and raise the curtain, and I will show you the boy and girl with naked feet, and ask you who is being punished?

One night I sat in my office, preparing a brief. It was very late, about 2 o'clock in the morning, and there came a knock. I went to the door and there stood one of our city policemen. I said: "What do you want?" He said: "I went down a little while to the coal-yards, I was sent down there to look after the coal. As I went out to the cars I heard some one moaning in one of those little wretched shanties, and when I was coming back I knocked at the door, and they admitted me, and I tell you, Mr. Finch," and the tears came into his eyes, "I think they are starving; I went and built a fire for them. Just think:" said he, " of the poor things starving to death on this bitter, cold night!" and the words came direct from his big, Irish heart. I said to him, 'Jim, where did you get the coal?" He said it was none of my business. "I came up town, Mr. Finch," he said; "the restaurants are all closed; I saw a light in your window, and thot you would help me." I said "Certainly." I went home and called my wife, and she called the girl. A basket was packed, My wife dressed and went with me, It was a bitter, cold night in December. We went down the streets of the city, out into that wretched section, and went into that home. You, ladies, have perhaps seen such homes in Chicago. There was no need for words to tell that they were suffering. There sat the poor woman in her wretchedness. My wife asked what she could do for her. She straightened up and said. "Mrs. Finch, I am no beggar. I dont want you to give me anything, If you will just lend it to me I will pay it all back to you some time. If I just had some clothes and shoes I could take care of my own babies. It is hard. oh, so hard. to be with such clothes that you cant go out in the street, and the baby dying in your arms." I thot so too. I asked her where her husband was. I knew him to be one of the best stone masons in the city. I knew that because he had done some work for me a short time before. She said he had been put in the county jail for eight days to serve out a sentence for drunkenness.

Any system of law that punishes the wife and children for the sins of the father is a disgrace to a civilized people. If it is right to license a man to make men drunk, it is right to get drunk; and a nation that licenses the manufacture of drunkards, and then punishes them for doing exactly what it has licensed a man to make them do, is a long way from civilization of the highest type.

Briefly, in closing, the temperance men believe that the only way you can save the drunkard is with loving kindness—the kindness taught by the Master. And we believe that the only way you can prevent drunkards is the destruction of the place where the germs of drunkenness are disseminated.

I talked in New York one time, and the next day a lady stopped me on the street, and said, "I dont think much of you." I told her that was a good thing for me, especially if my wife should find it out. She said: you have no business to talk against liquor sellers when it is your business to save drunkards." I said, "If you will give me half as much money for saving drunkards as your husband gets for manufacturing them, I will make it a business to pull them out of the gutter. She said, "You cant think I am very smart." I said to her, "Suppose there was a window in your house all covered with mud, what would you do?" She said, "I would go and wash it." "And I see a boy and say to him, "Boy, I will give a dollar if you will creep down, and when she gets that window washed, slap it with mud." You would go and wash it the second time, and he would again splash it with mud; and you would wash it again, and he would put on more mud; and the fourth time you would go—" "No," she said, "I would go for that boy." "Well," I said, that is my position. I am perfectly willing to go down in the gutter and pick the fallen man up, but I tell you after having seen him redeemed, his children in the Sabbath-school, and his wife happy, I will go for the man who is mean enough to drag him down for money."

Such ladies and gentlemen, are the positions maintained, and the methods of maintaining them, believed in the opposing hosts. Firm in the belief in the righteousness of their cause, the temperance hosts will move for a verdict of guilty; and demand that sentence be passed on this hoary-headed criminal; and then, when the people have settled the question, and settled it right, we can say in reality as we now say in theory. 'Vox populi, vox Dei.'"

INDIANA.

It is better to spend a few dollars now for temperance than to spend hundreds of dollars and years of sorrow and worry; and perhaps lose all that is near and dear to you on account of intemperance in the near future.

The Grand Lodge at this session raised the per capita tax to fifteen cents, which takes effect immediately.

These two items are from the Monitor Journal, Ind. It looks like a turning of the tide. Indiana had a decrease of membership last year, and it is a mere cipher for such a State anyway. No doubt cheap john has been in business there for years past. Pity they had not raised the tax to 25 cents in view of the pressing necessity of the times. But it is good news to hear of an increase of the revenues. Lowering them means making a failure of the I. O. G. T. Raising them is making its complete success an easy possibility.

DR. PETRIE of Cario Ill, declared the only reason this is not a christian nation fully and completely, is because license is granted men to tear down good work and put in its place the work of the evil one; No christian can vote "license."

And any American citizen that cannot see that the Dr. spoke the literal truth about our devil worship, must be blind indeed.

CAL. W. C. T. UNION.

President, Mrs. D. P. Browne, Blake House, Oakland.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Mrs. G. S. Abbott, Oakland.
Mrs. John McNear, Petaluma.
Mrs. M. A. Nash, Santa Rosa.
Mrs. W. R. Spencer, Grass Valley
Miss W. Bell, San Jose.
Miss Sarah P. Morrison, San Jose.
Mrs. J. B. Hill, Alameda.
Secretary, Mrs. Mary E. Congdon, 314 Sutter St. S, F.
Assistant Secretary, Miss M. J. Havens, Blake House, Oakland.
Treasurer, Mrs. J. G. Wickersham, Petaluma.

WOULD WOMAN'S VOTE HAVE HELPED HER.

A woman came to consult me a few days ago about domestic difficulties. Said she, my husband is a laboring man who drinks; when drinking he abuses me. He has not only cursed and sworn and deprived me of my clothing, but he has beaten me. Some months ago he went to a neighboring town and became involved in a quarrel in an infamous house, was arrested and lost some twenty-five dollars by it. A day or two ago he went on a spree and lost another twenty-five dollars. Now he threatens to take his team and wagon, load up the household goods and carry them away, then sell them and leave me to my own resources. I would not complain but I have a babe five weeks old. What shall I do? Can I hinder him from selling all the goods, his team and wagon and leaving me in this helpless condition?

No, said I, you cannot hinder him in any way I know; if he chooses to do as you have said he threatens, he can, and you cannot help yeurself. Tears rolled down her pale thin cheeks, and she sobbed, What can I do? I have no friends able to help me, and I am at this time unable to help myself, or I should not care, for I live in a hell upon earth with him. I have been kind to him, done nothing to irritate him, but when he drinks it does no good. Said I, is he so ugly when he doesn't drink? No, sir, he is kind enough, and he works hard and can and does make good wages, but it nearly all goes for drink. Said I; his drinking then, seems to be the only trouble. Yes, she said. Well, I said, if the saloons were shut up and liquor was not to be obtained, you might be a happy woman. Oh, yes, was the answer. I said, would you vote if you could to have the saloons closed and liquor kept out of the town? Oh, yes, I would gladly do so. Said I, I wish our women could vote, and women might soon be rid of this terrible evil that destroys their dear ones and their homes. Oh, she replied, if women could have their say about it, it would soon be made an end of.

Having given her some advice about her own action in her trouble, she went away, and I sat thinking I would that all women were a unit on this vital subject. Yes, dear women, we must be willing to help our struggle with the alcohol ruin, even if it imposes on us the duties of 'voting' citizens.

OUR BAND OF HOPE CHILDREN; THEIR INFLUENCE AND WORK.

BY MRS. G. S. REANEY.

It has now become a leading feature of Band of Hope work to enlighten the members as to the nature of alcohol. * * *

To-day we seek to enlighten as we have been enlighten as we have been enlightened (thanks to our scientific doctors), and can assert without fear of contradiction that the action of alcohol upon heart and lungs, even when taken in moderation as a daily beverage is deleterious to health—that drunkenness is by no means the only evil for which alcohol is responsible, but that the hundred and one maladies of headache, bad temper, and moroseness, which on their part lead to idleness, cruelty in speech or manner, lack of energy and the poverty which is not honorable—all these facts are distinctly traceable to one cause, a mind or body with health more or less impaired by the use of alcohol.

When speaking in the country some fifteen months ago my attention was called to a little girl of seven, with gentle face and pleasing manners. And this was the story they told of her. She was a

BAND OF HOPE CHILD.

Her father sanctioned her attending the meetings, allowing her to go with a neighbor's children, but he had but little sympathy with the movement.

He was no drunkard, but simply a moderate drinker, prone to call for his glass at a favorite inn which he passed on his way home from work. One night on reaching home something "put him out," and he spoke roughly to his wife, little Annie sitting by. Evidently vexed with himself for his hasty speech, he went out for a walk, returning to make apologies—"Forgive me wife, I had no right to speak so hastily," when up jumped little Annie.

"Father, it was NOT you that spoke just now, it was the al-co-hol that was in you."

"And what does my little Annie know about alcohol?" he asked both touched and amused. Annie was generous in her thot surely not to have allowed the possibility of her father getting angry unless under some special influence.

"Teacher taught us at the Band of Hope," she answered very gently.

"Taught you what?" inquired her father.

"That alcohol made people cross and all sorts of things!"

"I think I must go with you to the Band of Hope and have some of your nice lessons," the father said. And sure enough he did go to the next meeting, told the story himself, and signed the pledge.

Now let us, while gathering these few ears of wheat from the harvest field of seeds sown by patient and loving Band of Hope workers, remember that we are only viewing a sample—and possibly a very small one—of the rich harvest of results which belong to the seed sowing. To deem it otherwise would be to doubt Him in whose name alone all true work can be done. "Without Me ye can do nothing," He said; "With Me ye can do all things." Possibly the true worth and strength of the work done depends far more upon the condition of the workers than we at times are disposed to think. The hopeful worker goes forward, fighting his way thru obstacles; the work must succeed simply because it is Christ's work, and Christ's work can never be a failure. Cut off from his dependence upon a living Christ, the most hopeful worker will lose heart, and losing heart he loses power. David said, "All my fresh springs are from Thee," and in proportion as we can say so will our lives be lives of usefulness.

To consider the influence and work of our Band of Hope children in the temperance cause is to enter upon a subject from which we cannot fail to gather inspiration for future effort, future toil.

The children are to-day in their homes what we succeed—not endeavor to make—but succeed in making them at our Band of Hope meetings. Are we in earnest, whole-hearted, and real, they will be so far as our influence touches them—and between our desi-e and our power there may be disparity, but this may be balanced and righted by our personal devotion to the master in whose strength we work. Are we in earnest, whole-hearted and real, they will be the same.

Do we feel the force and power of the great temperance work as one way of living out our love to our neighbor, so will they; and thus aroused to see that their work is to awaken others, they will, they *must* do it.

Youth may limit opportunities, but no tenderness of years need limit or curtail the power of influence. The baby's kiss and pleading look may stay the foot-steps of a tempted father, from his public-house resort, when the faithful counsel and wise persuasion of a gifted lecturer may have failed. The home-thrust from the little son or daughter may touch the heart closed hard against ministers and deacons, district visitor or companion in the work-shop. There is an influence, the gift of children, which hath a power almost divine in its wondrous force and beauty. And it is this gift which you, dear Band of Hope workers, are by the grace of God permitted to develop and unfold.

This work of temperance some have said must fail, because it is not "preaching the Gospel." To this suggestion but one answer can be made. and in this answer lies the secret of our power and the hope of our every effort.

Temperance is not preaching the Gospel, but it is *living* it.—*Temperance Record.*

A Texas paper, seeing the good effects of closing the saloons on the day when men are elected to office, suggests that it would be equally wise to have them all closed at the state capital while the members are deliberating for the welfare of the State.—*Exchange.*

The church of God needs one more thing. She needs an addition to her creed: "I believe in the Holy Ghost, the holy catholic church, the communion of saints, the forgiveness of sins, total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors, the resurrection of the dead, and the life everlasting.—*Rev. Dr. Newman.*

REQUISITES FOR A TEMPERANCE SCHOOL.

The Temperance Schoool $0.05

However dark the way seems, if you love the children and wish to save them, and at the same time to train up workers for temperance send for the above and learn what can be done. Then if you wish to learn how to do it, send for the following list:

1 Catechism on Alcohol, 05.
1 Juvenile Temperance Manual, 25.
1 Ripples of Song, 15.
1 Manual Set (Illustrated Tracts), 08,
All sent for 50 cents.

When you have studied these, prepared the way and fixed upon the time fcr opening the school and decided how many scholars you will probably have, send for catechisms enough to supply one to each scholar, to whom they may be either given or sold, price per hundred, more or less, $5.00

Ripples of Song, per dozen, 1.60

For any number less than one dezen, each 15 cts.

The above are essential while the following are extremely desirable.

Children's Illustrated Tracts, one each for each scholar, per 100. 20 cts. Postage per 200, more or less, 05

Ladder tickets, per hundred, more or less, 1.00

1 manual for each teacher, each 25c.

Chromo Test-Cards, for rewards, per hundred, more or less, 1.00

Youth's Temperance Banner, four or more copies per year each .12.

The superintendent will find it desiradle to have the following.

1 Juvenile Temperance Manual, cloth, .60
1 Alcohol and Hygiene, .60
1 Temperance Lesson-Book, paper, 25 cents, cloth, .50.
1 Temperance Physiology, paper, .50.
1 Pathology of Drunkenness, .05
1 Bacchus Dethroned, paper 50 cents, cloth 1,00
1 Medical Temperance Journal (one year) 1.00
1 Brown's Physiology, 1.25.

While all the above are very useful, the more desirable have the higher place on the list.

If money is available, it will be wise to aim at having a Loan Library.

TEMPERANCE LOAN LIBRARY.

The following valuable temperance publications are cordially recommended for all Woman's Christian Temperance Unions, to own and keep at their headquarters, for the purpose of loaning to ministers, physicians, lawyers, women and all others in the community who will read them, with the view of producing individual conviction, and educating a sound public opinion upon every phase of this question.

Alcohol and the State. Pitman, A discussion of the problem of law as applied to the liquor traffic. $1.50

Talks on Temperance, by Canon Farrar, D. D. Paper 25 cts., cloth 60 cts.

Ten Lectures on Alcohol. By B. W. Richardson, M. D. Paper 50 cts., cloth $1.

Temperance Lesson Book, By. B. W. Richardson, A. M., M. D., LL. D., F. R. S. Paper 25 cts., cloth 50cts.

Our Wasted Resources. By Dr. Wm. Hargreaves. Giving the most valuable statistics ever published. Price paper 50 cts., cloth $1.25.

The Medical Use of Alcohol. By James Edmnnds, M. D. of London. Including "Stimulants for Women." Paper 25 cents, cloth 60c.

Alcohol. Its Nature and Effect. Storey, 90c.

Alcohol and Hygiene. Julia Colman. 60c. Paper 25c.

Juvenile Temperance Manual. Jnlia Colman. Paper 25c., cloth, 60c.

Alcohol as a Food and Medicine. By Ezra M. Hunt. M.D. Paper 25c., cloth 60c.

Bible Wines or Laws of Fermentation. By Rev. Wm. Patton D. D. Paper 30c. cloth 60c.

The Divine Law as to Wine. By Prof. Geo. W. Sampson. 1.00.

The Pledge and the Cross. Paper, 50c. cloth $1.00

Our Coffee Room. By Elizabeth Cotton. $1.

PAMPHLETS.

Alcohol and Church. By Hon. R. C. Pittman. 24 pp., 10.

The Church and Temperance. By Hon. W. E. Dodge. 10c.

Buy Your Own Cherries By John W. Kirton. 24pp., 10c.

Beer as a Beverage. By Rev. G. W. Hughey. 24 pp.. 10c.

Constitutional Amendment. By H. W. Blair, 48 pp. 10c.

Intemperance and Crime. By Judge N Davis. 24 pp.. 10c.

Alcohol and the Human Brain. Rev. Joseph Cook. 10c.

Address of Miss F. E. Willard at Seventh Annual Meeting in Boston, October, 1889.

TEACHERS HELPS.

Children's Illustrated Tracts. 90 Four-page Tracts, 20 c. per hundred; postage 3 cents, the set in file case post-paid 25 cents.

The Youth's Temperance Banner. A four-page illustrated.

Juvenile Temperance Reciter. 10c.

Union Temperance Leaflets. Three packets now ready. Nos. 1, 2, 3. 10 cents each. One set of Tracts in file case 18 cents.

History and Mystery of a Glass of Ale, 5c.

Union Handbills on Beer. Per 1000, $1; per 100, 10 cts. postage per 1,000 30c.

Address. National Temperance Society, 58 Reade Street, or Mrs. Julia Colman 54 Bible House New York City.

COMMUNION WINE.

The undersigned takes this method to inform the churches that he has undertaken the manufacture of Unfermented Wine for Sacramental use. The article he offers for sale is Pure, Unadulterated Juice of the Grape, and is furnished to order in pint or quart cans, sealed and packed in boxes. Price $3 per gallon. SAMUEL WINTER,
Yountville, Napa county, Cal.

Keep in a cool place, When used, open and let stand a while; then pour off carefully.

G. W. Secretary's D'p'tm't.

GEORGE B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.

☞The office of the Grand Lodge is located in the Capital Savings Bank Building, entrance, No. 328 J street, up-stairs, over the southwest corner J and Fourth streets, Sacramento, where the Grand Worthy Secretary will be pleased to receive calls from the members of the Order during business hours.

☞This department is edited by the Grand Worthy Secretary, to whom all communications relating in any way to the business of the Grand Lodge, this department, or anything appearing hereunder, should be addressed.

☞The Grand Worthy Secretary's post office address is Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento, Cal.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

ON SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE G. W. S.

Sold for the Benefit of the Grand Lodge

Constitutions, per hundred copies	$12 00
Constitutions per dozen	1 75
Glee Books, "Temperance Chimes" per dozen	4 00
Glee Books, per half dozen	2 50
Glee Books, single copies	50
Receipts of Evening and Constitution Roll Book, per set	2 50
Chase's Digest, per copy	1 50
Officer's Roll Call etc., Book of	1 00
Pledge Cards, per hundred	1 00
Officers Cards, per set of four	1 00
Degree Ode Cards, per dozen	1 00
Subordinate Ode Cards, per dozen	75
Subordinate Ode Cards with music, per dozen	1 50
Chase's Good of the Order, per copy	50

BLANK FORMS.

Clearance Cards, per dozen	3 00
Grand Lodge Returns, per dozen	1 00
W. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. F. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Bonds, per dozen	1 00
Forms for Charges, Trials, etc., per set of four	75
Forms for incorporation of Lodges	Free

LODGE BOOKS

Propositions for Membership, Book of fifty	50
Notices of Election to Membership, book of fifty	50
Proposition Committee notices, book of fifty	50
D. G. W. C. T.'s Dispensations, book of fifty	50
Password Certificates, book of fifty	50
Delinquent (Dues) Notice, book of fifty	50
Warrants on W. T., book of fifty	50
W. F. S. Receipts, book of fifty	50
W. T. Receipts, book of fifty	50

LODGE FURNITURE.

In addition to the above, I will attend to orders for Impression Seals, Blank Books, Special Printing, Regalia or Lodge Furniture. This will be done as an accommodation to Lodges and not as a source of profit either to the Grand Lodge or myself; hence all orders filled will be sent per express by the dealers, with instructions to "collect on delivery," unless the money accompanies the order. Address—

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.,
Sacramento, California.

CASH RECEIVED.—The Grand Worthy Secretary acknowledges receipt of the following amounts of cash since last report. Proper personal receipts were also forwarded in each case:

GENERAL FUND.

Mt. Diablo Lodge, No. 110	6 25
Stockton, No. 182	21 25
San Juan, No. 134	12 50
San Bernardino, No. 220	32 00
Sylvania, No. 12	34 00
Centennial, No. 107	13 75
Yolo, No. 163	12 50
Cosumnes, No. 183	5 50
Tuolumne, No. 262	5 25
Rocklin, No. 313	11 50
Bald Mountain, No. 324	20 25
Santa Rosa, No. 370	11 25
C. C. Colony, No. 388	11 75
Mission Star, No. 160	13 25
Rose of Lompoc, No. 178	4 00
Chrysopolis, No. 210	25 75
Orion, No. 224	17 00
Downey, No. 233	2 50
Carbondale, No. 288	15 75
Rhonerville, No. 367	2 75
Phoenix, A. T. No. 1	4 00
Sebastopool, No. 167	10 00
Stockton, No. 182	50
Mt Vernon, No. 254	12 50
Pine Grove, No. 283	13 25
Hanford, No. 296	6 75
Bear Mountain, No. 343	9 75
Middletown, No. 350	10 50
Seaside, No. 354	16 50
Dixon, No. 364	12 75
Success, No. 366	15 50
Prohibition, No. 412	11 00

ORPHANS' HOME FUND.

Mt. Diablo Lodge, No. 110	10 00
Grangeville, No. 169	10 00

CHARTER FEE FUND.

Dexter Lodge,	10 00
Lincoln Lodge,	15 00
Virginia Lodge,	15 00
Campo Seco Lodge,	15 00

LECTURE FUND.

Mrs. E. P. Stevens' Oct. Collections.

Atlanta,	26 05
Stockton,	25 25
Lodi,	21 30
Woodbridge,	18 25
Linden,	13 20
Farmington,	12 00
Dexter,	11 25
Lockeford,	6 25

W. Crowhurst's Oct. Collections.

Blacks,	10 00
Woodland,	8 60
Capay,	7 60
Winters	7 50
Madison,	6 30
Dunnigan,	5 90
Yolo,	4 60
Davisville,	4 55
Pleasant Prairie,	4 40
Grafton,	4 05
Plainfield,	3 10

J. W. Webb's Oct. Collections.

Cayucos,	4 85
Santa Clara,	4 05
Haywards,	4 00
Pasadena,	3 25
Los Angeles,	2 60
San Luis Obispo,	1 62

W. C. King's Oct. Collections.

Kingsburg,	12 60
Borden,	5 50
Selma,	5 05
C. C. Colony,	3 30
Wild Flower,	2 50
Folsom,	2 50

H. R. Hughes' Oct. Collections.

Somersville,	5 55
Hornitos,	4 75
Nortonville,	4 70
Merced Falls,	4 40
Lockeford,	3 85
Coulterville	3 00
Washington School House,	2 80
Catheys Valley,	2 60
Granite Springs,	50

PACKAGES MAILED.—The following packages have been mailed during the past week from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office:

2 to D. P. Albee, Bridgeville.
3 to G. W. Dow, Healdsburg.
2 to C. C. Dunn, Napa City.
1 to J. P. Henning, Lompoc.
1 to W. O. Hardin, Modesto.
1 to Dr. D. M. Addington, Oleta.
1 to D. G. Tilton, Nicolaus.
1 to Mrs. F. Bradshaw, Pine Grove.
1 to C. M. Kimball, Saticoy.
1 to M. E. Kimball, Boulder Creek.
5 to J. Warswick, Grangeville.
1 to E. A. Stowell, Savannah.
1 to W. T. Kennedy, Birds Landing.
2 to J. M. Hudson, San Bernardino.
1 to Mrs. M. L. Batcheller, Igo.
2 to S. L. Beckett, San Luis Obispo.
1 to M. D. L. Stumpff, Plymouth.
1 to S. Cleveland, Volcano.
1 to P. E. Beach, San Diego.
1 to E. A. Stowell, Savannah.
1 to Linda Cripps, Elmira.
1 to A. E. Richardson, Point Arenas.
4 to J. H. Giles, M. D. Sutter Creek.
2 to W. O. Hardin, Modesto.
2 to C. E. Worth, Downey.
1 to D. G. Tilton, Nicolaus.
1 to J. H. Liening, Colusa.
1 to B. Perry, Albion.
1 to D. Albee, Bridgeville.
3 to D. L. McCharles, Garberville.
1 to R. B. Pierce, Pleasant Grove.
1 to M. J. Nightingale, Stockton.
7 to B. Seeber, Oakdale.
1 to O. E. Greenwood, Sonora.
1 to R. B. Waters, Placerville.
2 to A. E. Derosier, South San Francisco.
1 to W. P. Joseph, San Francisco.
1 to W. H. Barrow, Soulsbyville.
1 to Mrs. S. L. Robbins. Vallejo.
1 to O. K. Jones, Willows.
1 to A. Masich, Folsom.
2 to W. Norton, Capay.
1 to C. Worth, Downey.
1 to W. D. Gould, Los Angeles.
3 to Katie Meeker, Hanford.
1 to S. A. Allen, Hanford.
1 to E. E. Cary, Santa Clara.
1 to W. Jones, Stockton.

PACKAGES PER EXPRESS.

1 to Mrs. E. P. Stevens, San Francisco.
1 to Bartling and Kimball, San Francisco.
1 to Mrs. M. E. Richardson, Murphys.
1 to C. A. McFane, Mendocino.
1 to P. H. Mulcahy, Gold Hill, Nev.
1 to C. O. Barney, Lockeford.
1 to J. T. Ronald, Lincoln.
1 to R. Thompson, San Francisco.
1 to Miss L. Bloed, Snelling.
1 to Miss L. J. Fassett, Ione Valley.

D. G. W. C. T.'s COMMISSIONED ETC.—

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

J. H. Liening, for Colusa Co. Colusa.

LODGE DEPUTIES.

J. T. Amos, for No. 184, Florin.
G. McNeil, for No. 342, Columbia.
A. G. Twist, for No. 161, Petaluma.

DEGREE TEMPLARS

B. F. Kimball, for No. 392. Boulder Creek.

RETURNS RECEIVED.—During the past week the following Lodges have filed Grand Lodge returns with the G. W. S. and their receipt is acknowledged.

Nos. 12, 51, 107, 110, 115, 134, 152, 160, 163, 165, 167, 182, 183, 186, 189, 210, 211, 214, 224, 248, 254, 262, 283, 288, 296, 301, 313, 324, 328, 343, 350, 354, 364, 366, 370, 388, 405, 443, and 457.

VOTE ON CHANGE OF REGALIA.—The following lodges have during the past week, filed with the G. W. S., the returns of the vote had in their lodge on the question of changing the initiatory regalia of the order as required by the G. L. viz:

Nos. 27, 32, 111, 135, 161, 172, 177, 178, 184, 195, 199, 214, 224, 265, 273, 275, 295, 336, 346, 361, 364, 369, 378, 384, 396, 400, 404, 405, 415, 419, 433, 442, 443, 451, 461, 463, 464, 470, and 473.

SILOAMS CENTENNIAL.—Siloam Lodge No. 2 on Saturday evening last installed its one hundredth corps of officers, having been instituted Sept. 15, 1856, a quarter of a century ago. The occasion was a happy one, the capacity of the lodge room being severely tested to accommodate the many visitors who honored the occasion with their presence. Among the numerous visitors was a full delegation from Chrysopolis Lodge of Woodland headed by the L. D. Bro. J. J. Bowman and the W. C. T Bro. B. F. Loomis; likewise a delegation from Orion Lodge of Davisville led by the L. D. Miss Nettie Marden and W. C. T. Bro. W. H. Bradshaw who came by a specially chartered car. The G. W. C. T., Bro. Robert Thompson of San Francisco was present to congratulate the lodge and install its centennial corps of officers. The evening was spent in short extemporaneous speeches, select readings and instrumental and vocal music. At the conclusion of the exercises refreshments were served in a bounteous manner by sisters in charge. Many lingered long after the meeting was ended, and all united in voting the occasion and reunion a grand success.

VIRGINIA.—The G. W. S. had the pleasure of meeting the people of Virginia school district, Reed Station, Yuba county on last Friday evening, and there organized Virginia Lodge with 28 charter members, H. H. Hollister, W. C. T.; Julius Hollister W. S. and Mrs. D. A. Hollister, L. D. The lodge for the present will meet on Friday evenings. The lodge commences under propitious auspices. Already a citizen has offered ground sufficient to erect a Good Templars hall and $100 toward the building fund. A delegation was present from Elizabeth Lodge, eight miles distant, headed by the W C. T. Bro. P. Hutchinson. Bro. Hugh Morrison of Wheatland also aided materially. With the aid of the brothers and sisters mentioned the work of the Order was fully exemplified and the lodge instituted in due form. The hospitalities of Bro. Chris Kelser and wife were kindly accorded and fully enjoyed. Success to the Virginians.

ABOUT CHANGING THE REGALIA.—Up to the present writing 152 lodges have reported the result of the vote taken upon the question of changing the initiatory regalia to a metal badge. The result so far as reported is as follows. Members in attendance 2907; voting in favor of the change 86; against 2592; not voting 229; total 2907. The vote so far as recorded reveals the average attendance of lodges to be 19⅛. The vote against the change is 30 1-7 against, to 1 in favor.

LACONIC—The following from Bro. J. R. Whitlock, D. L. of Paskenta Lodge, No. 309, Tehama county,

tells a long story in a few words. The Brother writes: "Lodge progressing finely. Three initiations for installation night. Everything pressing forward steadily. Number 15 of the National Liberator distributed in every household and saloon in this vicinity."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

GRAND LODGE I. O. G. T. OF CALIFORNIA.

LICK HOUSE, SAN FRANCISCO October 31, 1881.

Pursuant to call of the G. W. C. T. the executive committee convened and was called to order at 8 o'clock P. M.

There was present a full committee as follows: G. W. C. T., Robert Thompson of San Francisco; G. W. C., Henry S. Graves of West Butte; G. W. V. T., Mrs. Emily P. Stevens of San Francisco; P. G. W. C. T., Will D. Gould of Los Angeles; G. W. T. Dr. Isaac S. Halsey of Vallejo; G. W. S., Geo. B. Katzenstein of Sacramento.

The records of the previous meeting held Oct. 8, were read and duly approved.

The G. W. S. reported having approved amendments as follows:

October 29, Sutter Creek Lodge No. 225. By laws.

'The regular degree meeting of this lodge shall be held on the tenth meeting night of each quarter."

Oct. 29, Pro Bono Publico Lodge No. 346. By laws. Adopting the scale of fees and dues as set forth in the uniform code of By laws.

October 29, Prohibition Lodge No. 412. Uniform code of By laws with alteration in Art. 1 Sec. 1; fixing night of meeting on Friday, and Art. 1 Sec. 4, fixing hours of meeting from Oct. 1st, to April 1st, at 7.30 o'clock, and from April 1st, to Oct. 1st, at 8 o'clock.

The G. W. S. reported having supplied Mt. Echo Lodge No. 245, with a full set of Lodge work, free of cost, to replace the lodge work and supplies of the lodge destroyed by fire. The action of the G. W. S. was unanimously approved.

A communication was received from Grand Lecturer, Bro. Hugh R. Hughes, and upon motion his salary was fixed at $65 a month and all necessary expenses of himself and team.

A communication was received from Sheridan lodge No. 260, announcing the destruction of their lodge charter by fire, and requesting that a duplicate charter be issued in lieu of the one destroyed. The request was on motion granted.

A bill was presented by the G. W. C. T. against his contingent fund for stationery, clerk hire and office rent, amounting to $104.30, which was allowed and a warrant ordered drawn for the amount.

Capt. A. D. Wood, Editor of the Rescue, being announced, upon motion he was invited to sit with the executive committee.

As requested at the previous meeting of the committee, Capt. Wood presented a detailed exhibit of his transactions as editor and publisher of the Rescue, the recapitulation of which was as follows:

RECAPITULATION.

NUMBER OF COPIES ISSUED.

First Quarter	28,104	....	Weekly Average	....	2,162
Second "	25,608	....	" "	....	1,970
Third "	38,472	....	" "	....	2,959
Fourth "	39,840	....	" "	....	3,065
For the year	132,024	....	" "	....	2,539

Total number on the Los Angeles mail list, about..... 1 500

CASH PAID OUT. —— CASH RECEIVED.

First Quarter	$1,218 11	....	From all sources	..	$1,109 10
Second "	1,100 80	....	" "	..	1,091 09
Third "	1,400 02	....	" "	..	1,450 30
Fourth "	1,325 83	....	Recd & to rec'v	...	1,448 25
For the year	$5,044 76	..			$5,098 74
Due Canvassers' prems. and com	47 00	....			5,091 76

Total remuneration for one year's labor..... $6 98 and a liability incurred to supply subscribers with the paper to the end of their terms, varying from one to eleven months.

The following was also presented in accordance with the previous request of the committee:

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31, 1881.

To the Executive Committee, G. L., I. O. G. T. of California.

DEAR BRETHREN:—I submit for your consideration the financial exhibit of the publication of the RESCUE for the past year.

It will doubtless be considered that the paper as a property of the Grand Lodge, has materially improved its financial status during the year; starting as it did with a little over 400 subscribers, very few of whom, a small percentage, renewed their subscriptions—and now having about 1450 paying subscribers on its list.

But because of a lack of interest on the part of the order, those who have at all endeavored to assist its circulation, being the merest handful of individuals, Mrs. Stevens, Bro. Webb, Bro. Leland in Oregon, and here and there widely scattered, a warm and active friend, or a live, interested lodge—the RESCUE has fallen far short of the success it might have achieved, both financially and as an educatory and reformatory agent.

A large number of our 340 lodges do not subscribe for a copy, or have a subscriber in their community.

In several such places, where not a single subscriber existed, some active friend has gone to work and raised a club of 10 to 30 without the least difficulty; and there are probably 150 or 250 communities in the state, where a club of 10 to 30 subscribers could be obtained by an efficient and interested canvasser.

The editor, publisher and proof-reader has not a moment to canvass for anything; and after a twelve months labor panning out less than a week's board, one does not feel like making further expenses to secure a benefit which does not nor cannot accrue to him, but may be of vast aid to the owner of the paper, the Grand Lodge.

It is notable that whenever an effort has been made by lecturers or others, the Rescue at its present price has found subscribers, and no complaints have ever come from them. Whence it is fair to presume that if all our lecturers and lodge deputies had desired the success of the paper, they could have doubly increased its circulation in the past year.

The present cost of the Rescue, 3300 copies, ½ on 50 lb. tinted paper, and ¼ on 40 lb. white, is $3.12 per 100 copies, or $1.62 a year for single copy.

5000 copies as now, of 40 lb. white paper, sample herewith, could be put in the post office for $1.19 a year; and of 50 lb. tinted, as sample, for $1.36 a year.

10,000 copies could be mailed for 98 cents a year of the 40 lb. or for $1.17 of the 50 lb. paper.

The above estimates comprise no charge for editorial or managers services, but include just what I should have to pay out in cash. Office rent is not included either, which on 5,000 or 10,000 copies would be but a trifle.

Were the paper issued at $1. a year on the common paper or $1.25 on the better, and an efficient, active canvasser employed for subscriptions and advertisements, there would be no difficulty as it seems to me, in securing 10,000 subscribers; all the lecturers being also instructed to work for the paper, which they would no doubt feel disposed to do, were it considered working for the Grand Lodge.

In that event, (with 10,000 or 7,500 sub's.), the advertising capacities of the paper ought to be sufficient to pay a salary to the editor and manager, and at the end of 1883, the term of the present engagement, the Rescue should be doing a work consistent with its possibilities; and would need no further subsidy or effort from the Grand Lodge, beyond that of making a valuable piece of property remunerative, as well as an active agency in pushing the conquests of the order. Submitted in F. H. and C.

ALBERT D. WOOD.

P. S. I omitted to call your attention to the fact than in the event of a spell of inaction like the present continuing in the business field of the Rescue—for instance, if in any week of the present month, or succeeding ones, no subscriptions or advertisements should come in, I am $30 a week out of pocket, and working for nothing, besides finding my own support—and of course anything less than $30 a week coming in, leaves a proportionate loss to me; which, seeing that such a sacrifice is not called for on my part, and the defects might be remedied without detriment to any interest of the order, I present for your consideration and attention.

A. D. W.

After full discussion and careful consideration the following was voted.

That the G. W. C. T. and G. W. S. be instructed to modify the existing contract between Capt A. D. Wood and the Grand Lodge, so that the RESCUE shall return at once to the Grand Lodge.

That Capt A. D. Wood be employed as Editor, Publisher and Manager of the RESCUE at a salary of $450 per quarter from this date.

That the subscription price of the RESCUE be reduced to $1.25 per year of 52 numbers.

That a commission be allowed active solicitors and canvassers in its behalf.

That a special edition of the RESCUE be printed so as to supply one copy to each member of the Order in this jurisdiction, as reported by the Lodges according to the Quarterly Returns filed for the previous quarter.

The special committee appointed to draft rules governing Grand Lecturers reported as follows and the report and rules were adopted.

Rule 1. Grand Lecturers while in the employ of the Grand Lodge, will be required to devote their entire time to the various interests of the I. O. G. T. and will not be permitted to engage in business of any kind, personal, private or otherwise during such employment.

Rule 2. Grand Lecturers are required to keep a detailed account of monies received and expended in behalf of the I. O. G. T. and they are also required to keep an accurate detailed record of their work upon blanks and books to be furnished by the Superintendent of Lecturers.

Rule 3. Grand Lecturers are required to make out and transmit to the G. W. Secretary, at least once per month a statement of the work performed by them, together with a detailed statement of all monies received and disbursed, and to forward a duplicate of the same to the Superintendent of Lecturers.

Rule 4. Grand Lecturers are required to write a condensed report of their work, as nearly once a week as they can find it possible, and forward the same to the RESCUE for publication; such report to be published as by the Lecturers written.

Rule 5. Grand Lecturers will take collections for the general interests of the I. O. G. T. at their lectures, unless for special cause the same is omitted, when the reasons will be reported in their monthly report.

Rule 6. Grand Lecturers are required to form Bands of Hope wherever practicable, as well as to institute Lodges of the I. O. G. T. and notify the General Superintendent of juvenile work whenever a Band of Hope is formed, giving a list of the officers and details of organization.

Rule 7. Grand Lecturers are required to canvass for subscriptions to the RESCUE in each community visited. Also to gather such information as may be required by the Superintendent of Lecturers and transmit the same to him at his request.

A communication was read from the Committee of the R. W. G. L. on Temperance Literature relative to the establishment of a Weekly Juvenile Temperance paper, and it was voted to guarantee the proportion requisite from the Grand Lodge of California, up to $200

Bills of H. G. Parsons for composition, and electrotyping tracts on the Wine question by Capt A. D. Wood, amounting to $71.80 cents was read, allowed and a warrant was ordered drawn in payment.

A bill of Capt. A. D. Wood as Editor and publisher of the RESCUE for appropriation, free copies etc. for the quarter ending November 1st and amounting to $943,20 was read, allowed and a warrant was ordered drawn in payment.

Electrotype plates of temperance tracts presented by Dr. R. H. McDonald were gratefully accepted and an edition ordered printed for distribution as soon as the funds of the Grand Lodge will warrant.

The G. W. C. T. was authorized and empowered to employ any D. G. W. C. T. to render any special service he may require.

At 1.15 A. M. the Committee adjourned.

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN.
Secretary.

GOOD TEMPLARS HOME for ORPHANS,
Vallejo, Nov. 1, 1881.

The Board of trustees met at the Orphan Home at 11 o'clock A. M., and in absence of the president and vice president the board was called to order by Sec. C. H. Haile.

Roll of officers called and absentees noted as Wm. H Mills president; A. G. Clark, vice president; Trustees, H. S. Graves of Yuba city, B. F. Bagley of Stockton. Minutes of meeting of August and special meeting of September 7th, read and approved as read.

Bro. Halsey, Sec. of board of executive read the minutes of their meetings during the recess of the board of trustees. On motion the minutes of the executive meetings were approved and concurred in by the board of trustees.

Bro Halsey, treasurer presented his quarterly report from August 1st to Oct. 31st which was referred to Bros. Kitto, Katzenstein and Haile who examined and found the same correct as per vouchers presented to the board. The following is a synopsis of the same.

[*Continued on page* 25.]

Juvenile Department.

BAND OF HOPE WORK.



The Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., of California, offers to furnish, free of charge, to Sunday-schools, or other juvenile organizations desiring to adopt them for use, the newly revised Band of Hope rituals together with the ritual badges. The ritual comprises a pamphlet of 48 pages. The badges are of German silver, with a safety pin upon the back. Sample copies of the rituals and badge, or quantities for actual use, will be furnished on application to the G. W. C. T., Robert Thompson, 1,531 Golden Gate Avenue, or the Superintendent of Juvenile Work, Mrs. E. Richardson, Murphey's, Calaveras Co., or Geo. B. Katzenstein, 328 J street, Sacramento.

TALKS WITH THE YOUNG FOLKS.

DR. HARVEY.

William Harvey was born in 1578, 303 years ago, on the first day of April. Tho that was April fool's day, he was as far from being a fool as it is possible for a man to be. He was without any help the author of one of the most important discoveries that had ever been made in medical science and in the knowledge of the human system.

People had been for thousands of years acquainted with the machinery of the bodies of men and animals: doctors and scientists had examined the heart and veins and nerves of that wondrous piece of mechanism, had felt the heart beat and the pulse throb as regularly as the tick of a clock, but had never suspected that the machine had been wound up to go, and was going all the time that life lasts. The doctors knew that blood is distributed all over the body, but never suspected that there was a regular circulation or a constant pumping of the blood thru the system, until Dr. Harvey discovered it. And it appears so simple and natural to us.

The editor of the Rescue was not personally acquainted with Dr. Harvey, but history gives some very interesting particulars of his life. First thing, as usual, he had a good mother. There is a tablet to her memory in the old church at Folkestone, as follows:

A. D. 1605, Nov. 8. Dyed in the 50th yeere of her age, Joan, wife of Tho. Harvey, mother of seven sones and two davghters; a Godly, harmless woman a chast loveing wyfe, a charitable qviet neighbovr, a cofortable frendly matron, a prvdent, diligent hvswyfe, a carefvl, teder-harted mother, deere to her hvsband, reverensed of her children, beloved of her neighbovrs, elected of God, whose sovle rests in Heaven, her body in the grave; To her a happy advantage, to hers an vnhappy loss."

He went thru school and college, learned Latin and Greek, studied medicine four years in Padua, Italy, and at 24 years was licensed "to practice and teach Arts and Medicines in every land and seat of learning," He then practiced in London, married, joined the college of physicians, was given charge of St Bartholomew's Hospital and became a prominent man among his fellows. In 1615, his 37th year he was chosen lecturer on anatomy in the college of physicians.

He then began to make known his views as to the circulation of the blood, but not till 14 years later did he publish his theories in book form. You will suppose he now was very much admired and honored, but no, he was maligned and persecuted with bitterness. He wrote, "After my book came out I fell mightily in my practice, it is believed by the vulgar that I am crackbrained, and all of the physicians are against me."

It is said that none of the doctors who were over 40 years of age at the time of Harvey's discovery, ever admitted its truth: they are reported as ridiculing and cursing it while they lived. But it was true just the same whether they believed it or not. Similarly to-day, the most scientific, learned, practical and eminent of the physicians of our time have learned and proved by the most indubitable tests, that the old system of using alcoholic liquors as a food or medicine is the extreme of folly and has destroyed many thousands of lives. Yet very many physicians resolutely shut their eyes and ears obstinately to the truth, and continue to prescribe these wretched poisonous quackeries.

It is the opinion of a large number of people that President Garfield might have easily recovered, but for the poisoning of his stomach and blood and system with the alcohol administered by his doctors. It is thot by many that a strong healthy man subjected to exactly the same treatment without any wound, would be pretty sure to die in 80 days. It has been charged that thousands of wounded soldiers, during the war of secession, failed to recover because they were dosed with whisky.

The whole medical world was against Harvey; but he was right and all the rest were wrong. Fifty years ago a very few men like Dr. Harvey said it was best not to drink rum: the rest of the world called them crack-brained, as they did him. Now the world confesses they were right.

But a very few years ago the ablest doctors found alcohol as a medicine bad and useless. Foolish people ridicule them, but there is every probability that in a very few years a doctor will as soon prescribe rattlesnake bite as the rumsnake poison.

Doctor Harvey was a christian too and always loved to recognize the hand of God as an active and immediate agency in nature. He was physician to James the first and was also to Charles the first who had a very strong attachment for him. In 1881 August 6 a statue of Dr. Harvey erected in his native Folkestone, was unveiled in the presence of a concourse of people, among them many eminent men, and women assembled to honor the memory of the great physician, scholar, philanthropist and christian gentleman, who like so many more were ridiculed because they pointed men to something good and true, that bigotry had not found out before.

ALL ONE FAMILY.

Away down or up or round in South Africa, almost on the opposite side of the world, where they never can see our North Star, and where the sun is true north of them at noon, there is a good temperance paper published called the Templars Standard. Away there the rumcask and the drunkard-maker have been doing mischief as everywhere else, and people have to organize lodges, publish temperance literature and form the children into juvenile temples, to protect them from the snares which are set for their feet to lead to destruction.

While it is very sad to see elsewhere the trail of the serpent of mischief that plans poverty and misery for your future destiny, it is pleasant and cheerful and inspiring to hear and know and feel that the same spirit of love which God has implanted in the human heart, is equally elsewhere, seeking to rescue the perishing, to find the lost, to restore the wandering, to guard the lambs of the human fold, protect them from their ravenous enemies and tenderly guide them into the pleasant paths of innocence and peace.

Like the wires that connect the telegraph poles all over the continent and link them together in one great solem purpose, there is a chain of fraternal sympathy which reaches all round this globe and binding in one brotherly and sisterly union all who love God and their fellowman and who delight in what is honest and pure and noble. And the spirit of the loving Master leads this union of loving hearts by the same loving impulses to engage in similar enterprises and to adopt similar methods wherever our people and our language and our bible and our gospel have reached thruout the earth.

And it is agreed now everywhere to teach and train the children to abhor and detest and despise this miserable wicked and cowardly but dangerous enemy, which has so long and so cruelly plagued this world.

Now the Standard tells its people there of what our G. L. is doing with the juveniles, as it finds in the reports which the Rescue carries there every week after its long long journey, and it stirs them up there to go to work likewise and train the young people there to be valiant soldiers for the truth.

It will perhaps interest you to know that your paper that comes to you on Thursday to Saturday or Sunday, travels away east and west, north and south and carries the news of what you are doing and what is being done for you every week. Our paper goes eastward a good deal more than half way round the globe, and it goes westward also till it more than overlaps the other: every number is carried a little more than around the world; some of the news it carries of our Home for Orphans and our juvenile temples and our great temperance work is reproduced in the papers of other places in the far distance. You are read about sometimes by the camp fire of the travelers to the diamond fields of South Africa and in the cabin of the miner of Australia and on board the ships and steamers that traverse the trackless deep of every clime. And the result of all this sympathy of interest and interchange of kindly feeling and pleasant words and thots and all this united effort for the good of men —will be that when you grow up to take our places in the world, there will be among the members of the great human family more love and kindness and good will and charity and comfort and happiness and less hate and malice and selfishness and sin and sorrow than have ever marked the history of our race. Now let us be sure that a good report shall always be made of us.

CHESTER.

Americans who go to Liverpool ought to pay a visit to the very ancient city of Chester, which is about 18 miles distant. It is a pleasant trip thru a beautiful country. Chester is the only walled city left in England, and it is not at all probable there will ever be another there. In several streets the side walk is under the projecting upper stories of the houses, the fronts of which are supported by posts or pillars. These walks are 14 or 15 feet wide and the various shops and stores are inside the walks, steps ascending to the dwellings above. There is a pleasant walk around the city on the walls, with a fine view of the country and of the ancient battlefields around the city; the ditches now dry and the vestiges of the drawbridges and defences, last in activity when resisting Oliver Cromwell's republican army about 235 years ago, who took it after a long stubborn siege.

There are two very old churches in the city, the Cathedral and St, John's Church. Of course every visitor to Chester goes to see these old curiosities; in a certain part of the former there are rows of seats so balanced that if the ancient worshippers became inattentive to the service and fell into a doze, they would lose their balance and their seat would topple over 4 or 5 inches and strike a loud slam on its stone supporters, which not only awakened the sleeper but advertized his irreverence to the congregation.

In 1864 there was an aged sexton at the Cathedral, whether he was sexton in Cromwell's time or not, or whether he was built with the church he did not tell us. He is no doubt there today just the same. He was the most intensified personification of solemnity I ever saw. His gown and priestly garments from head to foot in every seam and fold and wave indicated a solemn admonition, just ready to break forth on you and preach you a serious homily. The glossy whiteness of his silvered head would have melted a snowdrift in tears of disappointed ambition, and every movement of his well-fleshed person seemed a fitting prelude to something stupendously solemn just about to happen. His face reminded you when you looked at it that what you had deemed solemn in his presence thus far was but an outer surrounding of the awful solemnity expressed and experienced and lived by the soul of which that countenance was the index.

On this occasion we were a party of four, three being ladies; we hauled up alongside of the solemn sexton just as he had taken in tow another party, mostly ladies, to show them the church. He at once shook out another reef of solemnity, and let it completely overshadow us, and as if under an intense feeling that our time in this world might be very short indeed, welcomed us as compatriots of Henry Ward Beecher, who had lately been in Chester and last Sunday two weeks had mentioned in his pulpit in Brooklyn that I (the sexton) had requested him to remove his hat when he entered this church.

While we solemnly followed in his solemn wake, he stopped in front of an altar or platform and said, "this is St. Bridget's chapel, oh there was a dreadful thing happened here only last summer!" Here the speaker seemed to be utterly overcome with a burden of grief which no life under a century and a half however industrious could have succeeded in accumulating. Yes, said one of the ladies, hesitatingly, lest the solemn intelligence should be too much to bear, what was that? Oh, said the sexton, and here his face elongated and became a whole theatrical stage of solemnity, actors and all: It was a dreadful thing. a dreadful thing; a man married his own sister right there, right there!!! What! Married mar—mar—married his own sister!!! said half a dozen ladies all at once. Yes, his own sister; and what made it more shocking, he was a minister, a clergyman too, (here the solemnity was up to 340 a minute) What! do you tell me a cler—cler—clergyman married his sister in this—in this—this country, in England? True, true, I assure you, true, every word of it; but—he—married—her—to—another—man, and the sexton without the least impairment of his stupendous solemnity, proceeded to explain the remainder of the show to us, concluding

with a room of pictures where he solemnly pointed out to us the solemn portrait of what he said was the last king of America, which puzzled some of the ladies, but of course you all know.

There are many singular old inscriptions on the fronts of the houses; the letters cut in and the words anciently spelled. One house which it is said was the only one which escaped the plague in 1665 has the following in antique capitals right across the front if seventeen years have not tangled it in my memory.

MAN'S EXTREMITY IS GOD'S OPPORTUNITY.

And of all the things I saw in several visits at various times in Chester nothing was more interesting and impressive than that short old sermon, which has every day for more than two hundred years returned the thanks of its author for God's mercy and preached a sermon of God's goodness and man's duty, to the thousands who live in Chester and to every stranger that visits that city.

TEACH THE YOUTHS.

It is a cruel thing to send a boy out into the world untaught that alcohol in any form is fire, and will certainly burn him if he puts it in his stomach. It is a cruel thing to educate a boy in such a way that he has no adequate idea of the dangers that beset his path. It is a mean thing to send a boy out to take his place in society without understanding the relations of temperance to his own safety and prosperity, and to the safety and prosperity of society. Of course, the great barrier between youth and correct knowledge—the great mystifier and misleader—is respectable society. This is practically saying to the young, pretty universally, that wine is a good thing. Fine dinners are never given without it, and good men and women drink it daily. They do not get drunk, they may be conscientious and religious, and many of them not only do not regard wine drinking as harmful but as positively beneficial. The boy and the young man see all this, and think, naturally, that those who have experience in drink should know better about the results than those who let drink alone.

Now what we want to do in our schools is to do away with the force of a pernicious example, and a long cherished error by making the children thorolly intelligent on this subject of alcohol. They should be taught the natural effect of alcohol upon the processes of animal life. They should be taught that it can add nothing whatever to the vital forces or to the vital tissues—that it never enters into the elements of structure, and that, in the healthy organism, it is always a burden or disturbing force. They should be taught that it invariably disturbs the operation of the brain, and that the mind can get nothing from alcohol of help that is to be relied upon. They should be taught that alcohol inflames the baser passions, blunts the sensibilities, and debases the feelings. They should be taught that an appetite for drink is certainly developed by those who use it, which is dangerous to life, destructive of health of body and peace of mind, and in millions of instances ruinous to fortune and all the high interests of the soul. They should be taught that the crime and pauperism of society flow as naturally from alcohol as any effect whatever naturally flows from its competent cause. They should be taught that drink is the responsible cause of most of the poverty and want of the world. So long as six hundred million dollars are annually spent for drink in this country, every ounce of which was made by the destruction of bread, and not one ounce of which has ever entered into the sum of national wealth, having nothing to show for its cost but diseased stomachs, degraded homes, destroyed industry, increased pauperism, and aggravated crime; these boys should understand the facts and be able to act upon them in their first responsible conduct.

The national wealth goes into the ground. If we could only manage to bury it without having to pass thitherward in the form of a poisonous fluid thru the inflamed bodies of our neighbors and friends, happy should we be. But this great abominable curse dominates the world. The tramp reminds us of it as he begs for a nights lodging. The widow and the fatherless tell us of it as they ask for bread. It scowls upon us from the hovels and haunts of the poor everywhere. Even the clean, hard working man of prosperity cannot enjoy his earnings because the world is full of misery from drink. The more thoroly we can instruct the young concerning this dominating evil of our time, the better it will be for the world.—*Casket*

A number of ministers lately removed to new charges. Those who desire the continuance of the RESCUE, will please send a postal card advising their new address. Otherwise we have no means of knowing the changes made.

WHAT TIME IS IT?

What time is it?
Time to do well—
Time to live better—
Give up that grudge—
Answer that letter—
Speak that kind word, to sweeten a sorrow;
Do that good deed you would leave till to-morrow.
Time to try hard
In that new situation—
Time to build up on
A solid foundation.
Giving up needlessly changing and drifting;
Leaving the quicksands that ever are shifting.

What time is it?
Time to be thrifty;
Farmers, take warning—
Plow in the springtime—
Sow in the morning—
Spring rain is coming, zephyrs are blowing;
Heaven will attend to the quickening and growing,
Time to count cost—
Lessen expenses
Time to look well
To the gates and fences:
Making and mending, as good workers should;
Shutting out evil and keeping the good.

What time is it?
Time to be earnest
Laying up treasure,
Time to be thotful,
Choosing true pleasure;
Loving stern justice—of truth being fond;
Making your word just as good as your bond.
Time to be happy
Doing your best—
Time to be trustful,
Leaving the rest;
Knowing in whatever country or clime,
Ne'er can we call back one minute of time.
—*Ripon Free Press.*

GOD WANTS THE BOYS AND GIRLS.

God wants the boys, the merry, merry boys,
The noisy boys, the funny boys,
The thotless boys—
God wants the boys, with all their joys,
That He as gold may make them pure
And teach them trials to endure:
His heroes brave
He'll have them be
Fighting for truth
And purity.
God wants the boys.

God wants the happy-hearted girls,
The loving girls, the best of girls,
The worst of girls—
God wants to make the girls his pearls
And so reflect his holy face,
And bring to mind his wondrous grace,
That beautiful
The world may be,
And filled with love
And purity.
God wants the girls. —*Ex.*

You have heard of "the snake in the grass," my boy,
Of the terrible snake in the grass;
But now you must know
Man's deadliest foe
Is a snake of a different class,
Alas!
'Tis the venomous snake in the *glass.* —*J. G. Saxe.*

THE "EVERGREEN BLACKBERRY."

ED. RESCUE:—I want to tell your readers about a prodigy in the fruit line. I have just been to see the vine again, and found it still loaded with flowers, and fruit in every stage, from the flower to the great luscious, ripe berries, almost as large as hen-eggs. The vine is an immense grower, of running habit, the tops taking root wherever they touch the ground. They train it on a scaffold, and the mass looks like an immense pile of green and ripe berries, with flowers and leaves arranged for ornament. In this climate, it begins to ripen its fruit about the first of July, and continues without rest or slackening until long after severe frosts. A Christmas pie, fresh from the vine, is sometimes the "close of the season."

"What would it do in California?"

I hope the Home Folks will be first to answer the question, as I have secured several plants for that institution, and will send them at the proper time. It originated here from seed, and is yet quite rare, not having found its way into any nursery catalog. It presents rather a striking appearance, the ample leaves being far more divided than those of any other variety. And now here is a proposal to the folks at the Home. *If I can* procure several hundred cuttings this winter, and send them at my expense, will they root them and sell the plants? From what I have seen and learned of this most wonderful product, I am sure that $5 for a single plant would be a grand investment; and if I lived there, I would gladly pay five times that price rather than fail to get it. I am by no means sure that I can get the cuttings, and if the Home Folks should decide to accept my proposal, it might be well to answer soon, that my chances may be the better. T. J. ALLEY.

ASTORIA, Oct. 28, '81.

The folks at the Home will please reply at once to the kind proposal of Bro. Alley.

ALCOHOL THE CAUSE OF INTOXICATION IN ALL INTOXICATING DRINKS.

Alcohol was first discovered by heating wine and condensing the vapor which rose from the heated liquor. For a long time it was called spirit of wine, as it was not known that it could be obtained from anything else. The alcohol is not made by heating the wine, it is only separated from the water and other substances which together make wine. Later it was found that the water called spirit of wine could be obtained from other kinds of intoxicating drinks, such as beer and ale, as well as from the wine, and it then received the name of alcohol. This process of separating alcohol from water and other substances, by heating and then condensing or cooling the steam is called distillation.

Rev. J. T. Crane says: "In this way alcohol can be separated from the various beverages of which it forms an element. Distil wine, cider, beer, ale, metheglin, the fermented sap of the sugar cane, the palm-tree or the agave and the result is the same. And when the alcohol is gone, the most ardent devotee of the original drink turns with disgust from the flat and powerless residue. Take the alcohol from ale, and there remains only a poor, weak, vegetable soup. Take it from lager beer, and the residue is only a very thin gruel. Take it from any of the various beverages of which it forms a part, and not only is the power of mischief at once gone, but the charm, the exhilaration, the supposed virtue is fled, and not a vestige remains of all the excellencies which its admirers attribute to it."—*David C. Cooks Quarterly.*

POLITENESS.

A boy who is polite to his father and mother is likely to be polite to everyone else. A boy lacking in politeness to his parents may have the semblance of courtesy in society, but is never truly polite in spirit, and is in danger, as he becomes older, of betraying his real want of courtesy. We are all in danger of living to much for the outside world for the impression which we make in society, coveting the good opinions of those who are in a sense a part of themselves, and who will continue to sustain and be interested in us, notwithstanding these defects of deportment and character. We say to every boy and girl, cultivate the habit of courtesy and propriety at home—in the sitting-room and kitchen, as well as in the parlor, and you will be sure in other places to deport yourselves in a becoming and attractive manner. When one has pleasant smiles and a graceful demeanor, it is a satisfaction to know that these are not put on, but that they belong to the character, and are manifest at all times and under all circumstances.—*Anvil.*

GRAFTON, Yolo Co., Oct. 29, 1881.

On Tuesday night a visit to Sacramento proved to us that the juvenile work in that city is not forgotten. Discussion on Band of Hope work resulted in the appointment of a committee to take steps in the immediate organizing of a Band of Hope. Twelve of the brothers and sisters ranged across the room and received the B. of H. pledge, and made up their minds to proceed at once. The idea upon which Sacramento is to work would be good for San Francisco, San Jose, Oakland and other large cities. Instead of organizing "the" band, their idea is to organize several in different parts of the city, not forgetting the suburbs; then to have a weekly meeting for each band and a monthly meeting of all in which there shall be Union exercises and one or more addresses by competent parties. The work of instruction is to be conducted in each band and general reviews are to be held in the monthly union gatherings. Let other cities try the plan.

WM. CROWHURST.

70 ALL Chromo, for 4 3c stamps; 25 Transparent, 12c; 12 Greenback, 10c; 12 Gold Edge Glass with Gold bow in corner, name in gold, 25c. CAL. CARD CO., Bloomfield, Cal.

The Rescue.

DEVOTED TO

Temperance, Current Literature, General News, and whatever may concern the public welfare.

Official Organ of the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T. of California.

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3 inches...	1 25	2 00	3 00	8 00	12 00	20 00
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San Francisco

OUR PRINCIPLES.—We aim for nothing short of a sweeping National Prohibitory law endorsed by every State and Territory of the Union, in the year 1885, and as much sooner as the Christian and Temperance men and good citizens of the country may desire to accomplish it.

PROHIBITION REFORM PARTY.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1884,

HON. NEAL DOW, OF MAINE.

THE SUNDAY LAW.

The rest of the Sabbath is as necessary to the physical health, capacity and endurance of man, brute or inanimate machine that works, as the sleep of night is to man or beast. One might as well try to prove that the sun gives us the light of day as to adduce argument to prove this. We have only to look with eyes open upon the human races and peoples of this day, to be equally assured that their moral health as well as their physical capacity is good or bad or indifferent, in just about the proportion that their observance of the Sabbath has been good or otherwise.

No honest business lawfully carried on, has an interest in stealing the Sabbath rest from the people to whom God and the law and the universal code of honor of civilized humanity, have accorded that precious boon and privilege. No more bread is sold or eaten because Sunday baking is carried on. No more clothes or furniture or meat or pictures or fish or newspapers or food or coal or any necessary of consumption, are sold or used because they are made or sold on Sunday. Every body uses of these just the same in seven days, whether they are made or sold in 7 or 6 or 4 days of the week.

Seeing that nothing is to be gained by one day's extra labor, but a good deal of comfort and enjoyment and health lost and strength wasted thereby, it does not seem that any class of people, engaged in a lawful calling or an honest, decent business desire to give up the Sunday rest. If the worker works right along, he cannot help suffering in health, strength and comfort, and if his employer pays him for seven days in a week, he does a foolish act, because he dont get as much work nor as good work in 3 months of 30 days as he would in 3 months of 26 days, and he must pay a good deal more for it.

But there is one trade that lives by preying upon and plundering and consuming every other trade. Its main and almost entire support is derived from the wages of the workingmen, which should furnish food, clothing, home and home comforts for the wives and children of the workers. In place of the workers having plenteous food and raiment and happy joyous song, and a cheerful loving intercourse of family and friends in their own well furnished and well cultured homes, the drunkard makers, wholesale and retail, set their traps for the working man's wages, which are verily and truly and solemnly, the property of his family.

Wearied with his six days toil and coveting the blessed rest of Sunday and home, the working man, if no traps were set for his feet on that day, would naturally enjoy it with his family and in the comforts of his own little kingdom. But the Sunday snare is set for him, and when he is caught, his home, which might be the scene of so much brightness and happiness, goes down step by step, till it becomes a cold, bare, miserable hell of gaunt famine, of howling discord, of devilish brawls and fights: a nursery of tramps and criminals in so many cases —and all this wrong and robbery and misery is permitted, that a few wretched, wicked outlaws and reprobates, lost to all sense of honor and decency, callous to shame and infamous report, may live without work and by the plunder of the innocent and helpless.

And for this class of men solely, the subversion of the Sabbath, the subversion of the laws of the land, the subversion of the decent usages of reputable society, the subversion of men's sobriety, and women's chastity, the subversion of American civilization and liberty, the surrender of the safeguards of life and property, the severance of all homage from earth to God, is demanded and to the detriment and ruinous injury of every reputable individual and interest of our land.

Some will say that other interests demand Sunday labor. There must be some labor done on Sunday, but no necessary Sunday work is demoralizing, and none or very little of it should ever be done by people who work 6 other days. The great mass of Sunday excursion by rail and steamer is to carry people somewhere to the decoy traps of drink, and altho many sober, respectable, worthy people take part in such, with little present apparent harm, the Sunday excursion coupled as it is with the Sunday drunk, sends its thousands of the one sex to crime and shame, and of the other to shame and crime.

If the bar and the beer barrel shall be no longer the center piece of the Sunday excursion, and when the grogshop shall no longer curse any day of the week, the worker and the man of leisure can a thousand times better afford to have two Saturday excursions for their one Sunday trip as now, and the Sunday can be devoted to its intended rest and recuperation and to mental and moral upraising and improvement. The only enemy of our Sunday rest and our Sunday peace is the grogshop.

Shall the grogshop continue to defy God and man and stamp out human happiness in this State and gorge itself on the blood and ruin of this people ?

PUT THIS AND THAT TOGETHER.

An Anti-Mormon Resolution has been passed by the Cincinnati Methodist Conference on Mormonism. It is thus worded: "That it is the urgent duty of the general government to apply at once adequate remedies for the extirpation of Mormon Polygamy. If the ordinary processes of the civil and criminal courts are not enough, then the laws should be executed by arms. That we call upon the people everywhere, by discussion, appeal, and petition, to cease not to agitate on the subject until the crime shall be abolished." There ought to be no delay in responding to this resolution. The apathy of governments is soon quickened when the people are determined. The blood of men, women and children murdered by those miscreants at the head of the Mormon community, cries to heaven for vengeance. * * * * *

Compared with that vicious city, (Washington,) Sodom was virtuous. God will not hold us guiltless if we do not agitate in this matter, and use what power we have for its extirpation."

"Seventy-Five Pretty Barmaids" is the attraction openly advertised in the less scrupulous of the daily papers to induce gentlemen to visit the Cremorne, a nocturnal resort in Thirty-second Street, New York. The place is so contrived as to be a moral pitfall. In 1879 scores of young men, more fools than knaves, met their ruin and sealed their damnation in that place. In 1880, scores of others did the same thing. Scores more are doing so this year. The story of the "barmaids," if told would be more pitiful still. Nearly every one represents a blighted home, and everyone lives a hopeless life. The lessee, a man without pity and without remorse, regardless of God and eternity, is piling up wealth and using every known device to keep up the supply of "barmaids," who fade away and die off at an awful rate, and to entice the best manhood of the rising generation into his gay halls. The place is also much frequented by middle-aged and elderly gentlemen, whose whole lives are unsuspected frauds. They go to their business in the morning guilty; they return to their families in the evening guilty; guilty; they move in genteel society guilty. Such is a place which the civilized and nominally Christian city of New York allows to flourish in its midst with complacency.

We proceed with pleasure to say that a counter-influence is very soon to be established in the Cremorne building by Jerry McAuley, of the well known Water Street Mission. He has purchased for $3000 a portion of the premises 100x25 feet in extent, abstracting so much from the large room where the "barmaids" entertain their customers till the small hours of the morning. A cloth curtain is all which separates at present Mr. McAuley's part from the space where the jingling of glasses and the noise of laughter tell of Satan's work in full operation. That curtain is to be replaced by a solid wall, and the premises are to be altered so as to form a suitable room for Gospel meetings on the ground-floor, with dwelling-rooms up stairs. These alterations will cost $5000, making a total cost of $8000, of which $6000 have been secured. Subscriptions to the amount of the remaining $2000 will be gratefully received and promptly acknowledged by Mr. McAuley, if sent to him at the following address; 316 Water Street, New York, N. Y."

These two items are from the N. Y. Christian Herald, which is a very excellent paper and does credit to its name. But these two paragraphs seem a little inconsistent. The sick Chinese passengers at sea used to refuse any remedy from an American medicine chest, because they said, "Chinaman inside not all same Melican inside;" so the Herald seems to think the same medicine that is good for New York debauchery would not suit a much milder type of immorality in Utah.

The Mormons, or a portion of them, have been instructed to believe from childhood, that a plurality of wives is scripturally approved and right. It would be impossible to change that belief with the bayonet or faggot; especially seeing that their religion entirely kept the grogshop, gambling den and brothel out of their whole territory, until all these villainies were forced upon them by gentile representatives of American Christianity, and Federal Judges and officials backed by U. S. bayonets. None of these things exist in Utah yet, unless where forced upon them by our superior civilization, in spite of their entreaties and determined resistance.

On the other hand, Cremorne and a thousand similar infamies in our large cities all over this continent, of a type of debauchery a thousand times worse than anything that ever existed in Utah (except under protection of Federal bayonets) are matters of altogether minor importance; altho each one of them piles up a daily record of crime and devil-worship, and filthiness that probably dwarfs a whole year's volume of the crime of Utah Territory.

The bayonet and a dynamite policy has been and is frequently proposed for the rectification of the church doctrines of Utah, which have produced a civilization that in peace, order, morality and thrift, has no equal in any rum and beer state. But, for the little moat in the eye of New York and San Francisco Christianity, which has a result in daily crime, rapine and murder that has had no parallel in all this world's history among pagans or Christians, the medicine must be very sweet and soothing; no bayonet, no dynamite, no faggot of persecution, but an $8000 Jerry McAuley mission, to try and snatch from the jaws of death, one per thousand that are ready to perish of the Cremorne and beer garden barmaids, and the armies of victims whom our Christian licenced rumsellers and harlots have seduced, polluted, debauched and utterly depraved and ruined. A penny remedy for a million dollar crime and a death penalty for an error of belief. But dont touch the image of Baal; there is too much money and clothes and good things in its treasury.

FIRST-CLASS AGENTS WANTED.

The great reputation of JOHN B. GOUGH, the magnificent make-up of "Sunlight and Shadow," and the universal demand for it among all classes, makes this the best opportunity ever offered to energetic agents to make money. We want first-class agents in every township, to whom liberal terms will be given. Address, for territory and terms, J. Dewing & Co., 420 Bush St., San Francisco.

David C. Cook has recently opened, at 148 Madison St. Chicago, a Revolution Temperance House, and we are amazed at the amount he offers for a little money. He furnishes excellent and unique material for educating the children. It is a grand work. We advise all to send for samples and buy what they can afford. A little money expended in this way will hardly be missed, and will do you and others much good.—*Prohibitionist, Lewiston, Me.*

[*Continued from page* 21.]

RECEIPTS.

From the Grand Worthy Secretary	$3 598 11
Support of inmates	877 90
Farm products	743 98
Donations	257 02
Vallejo board of education	210 00
Total receipts	$5 687 01

DISBURSEMENTS.

For salaries etc. of employees	$1 492 40
Provisions	1 066 66
Improvements	821 50
Repairs	526 88
Farm account	219 15
Clothing and dry goods	145 40
Medical expenses	145 37
Water and fuel	106 20
Interest account	90 10
Traveling expenses	70 50
Legal services	20 75
Furniture	51 70
Printing	18 00
Pruning trees	15 00
Stationary	12 00
Freight and expressage	5 18
Postage	4 00
School department	2 25
Incidentals	1 10
Total disbursements	$4814 14
Overpaid last quarter brot down	790 49
Total	$5604 63
Cash on hand	82 38

The board of trustees then adjourned sine die.

HOME for ORPHANS, Vallejo, Nov. 1, 1881.

The newly formed board of trustees was called to order by Geo Katzenstein, when the roll of trustees was called and the following were found present: R H McDonald, San Francisco, Wm. Sims, Winters, Isaac S. Halsey and Samuel Kitto of Vallejo, Robert Thompson of San Francisco and Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sac.

There were noted absent Wm. H. Mills of Sacramento, A. G. Clark of Napa city and Niles Searls of Nevada city.

The board organized by the election of the following officers: President Wm. Sims, vice president Dr. R. H. McDonald; Secretary, Geo. B. Katzenstein, Treasurer Dr. I. S. Halsey, Vallejo.

Upon motion duly made and carried the secretary was directed to have a pamphlet printed containing the reports of the trustees, lady managers, Treasurer and special examining committee of the Good Templars Home for Orphans as presented at the last session of Grand Lodge and to print an edition of two thousand copies thereof for general distribution.

Upon motion duly made and carried it was ordered that the donation of $105 heretofore made by Bro V. Doan, be placed in the endowment fund of the Good Templars Home for Orphans.

Upon motion duly made and carried a vote of thanks was extended to past sec., Bro. C. H. Haile for efficient services heretofore rendered this Board.

At one o'clock P. M. the board took a recess for inspection of building and grounds.

At two o'clock and thirty minutes the board resumed and received an apologetic telegram from Trustee W. H. Mills announcing his inability to attend the present meeting of the Board.

The lady managers were now introduced and a joint meeting of the two Boards was now held.

The following was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS General John Bidwell of Chico, Cal. donated to the Good Templars Home for Orphans the sum of one thousand dollars, and

WHEREAS the Grand Lodge recommended that a hall and class in the Home for Orphans' school be named Bidwell Hall and Class, therefore

Resolved: That the south lower schoolroom and the class being taught therein be designated the Bidwell class.

Upon motion duly made and carried the executive committee of the joint Board of Trustees were directed to have a suitable plate made and placed over the door of the schoolroom above designated.

Upon motion duly made and carried the Board of Lady Managers were directed to seat one of the upper schoolrooms of the new school house with patent school desks to correspond with those now in use.

Upon motion duly made and carried, Prof. Smith was directed to have suitable plates made to bear the name of the donors of desks.

After an informal discussion the Lady Managers retired and the Trustees resumed regular session.

Upon motion duly made and carried Halsey and Kitto were appointed the Executive Committee of the Board.

Upon motion duly made and carried the salary of the treasurer was continued at $20 per month.

The Executive Committee of the Board were directed to inquire as to the price of certain land etc. and to secure a refusal of the same and report at the next meeting.

Upon motion duly made and carried Trustee Kitto was appointed a special committee to enquire as to the probable cost of a tank and tower for an additional water supply of ten and twenty thousand gallons respectively.

At 3:30 P. M. the board adjourned.

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN Sec.

G. W. C. T. Department.

R. THOMPSON, G. W. C. T.

THE RESCUE.

To the Good Templars of California is committed mainly the aggressive temperance work in the state. The Order has grown to power and influence by vigorous action. We have undertaken a great and noble work, but we must not expect to find it all sunshine as we proceed in our advance. Difficulties there are in our way and difficulties we are bound to encounter, but none that are insurmountable. They can be overcome and before complete peace is restored they must be completely and forever removed. To say that we are powerless is to acknowledge that man is incapable of self government. This none of us believe. This year our order has taken extra burdens. This year we have started an extra number of lecturers on their mission of peace, sooner than usual. This year we have assumed the publication of the RESCUE and reduced the price to one dollar and a quarter per year. This may seem a hazardous policy, but the object is to scatter it like autumn leaves all over the coast. It is an excellent paper, filled with excellent matter, and no family can take it without benefit to the household. This has been done to give new life and new courage to our Order, so far as the paper is concerned. But we ask our members to rally to its support at once. Start your list in your lodge now. Our best lodges take and read the RESCUE. We want and expect prompt action to run our subscription up to eight or ten thousand. Do not stop with members, but go out and ask others to subscribe. They will not regret taking it when it comes to the end of the year.

LECTURERS APPOINTMENTS.

HUGH R. HUGHES.

Angels Camp	Nov. 11	Placerville	30
Murphys Camp with Calaveras Dist Lodge	12, 13	Shingle Springs	Dec 1, 2
Fourth Crossing	15	Latrobe	3, 4
Mokelumne Hill	16	French Creek	4, 5
Sutter Creek	17	Clarksville	6, 7
Live Oak (Shenandoah Valley	18	Pilot Hill	8, 9
Oleta	19	Greenwood	10, 11
Mt. Aukum school house	20 21	Spanish Dry Diggings	12, 13
Grizzly Flat	22, 23	Georgetown	14, 15
Mt. Pleasant	24 25	Bear Creek	16, 17
Diamond Springs	26, 27	Coloma	18, 19
El Dorado	28, 29	Placerville with El Dorado Dist. Lodge	21

ELDER J. W. WEBB.

Nordhoff	Nov. 11	Newhall	16
Santa Paula	12 13	Los Angeles	17
Scenega	14 15		

COL. C. N. GOULDING.

Murphys Dist L.	Nov. 11 12 13		
SISKIYOU CO.		TRINITY CO.	
Berryvale	Nov. 18	Trinity Center	Dec. 24, 25
Edgewood	19 21	Hayfork	27
Arbor school house at 11 A. M.	20	Douglas city	28
Cedar Park 7:30 P. M.	20	Weaverville	29, 31, Jan. 1
Gazell	22	Junction city	Dec. 30
Henley	25, 26	Lewiston	Jan. 3, 4
Willow Creek 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.	27	SHASTA CO.	
Mt. Shasta	28	French Gulch	Jan, 6, 7
Yreka	29	Blair	8
Oak Bar	30	Shasta	10, 11, 12
Yreka	Dec 2, 3, 4	Reading	13
Scotts Bar	6, 8	Milville	14, 15
Hamburg	7	Anderson	17, 18, 19
Fort Jones	9, 10, 11	Igo, 20, and at 7,30 P. M.	22
Oro Fino	13, 14	Eagle creek 21, and 11 A.M.	22
Cristal Creek	15	Cottonwood	24, 26, Feb. 2, 3
Sawyers Bar	17, 18	Gas Point	Jan. 25
Etna	20, 21, 22	Shingletown School house	27
Calahans Ranch	23	Klotz Mill	28, 29
		Balls Ferry	30, 31

John G. Mysell of San Francisco and T. J. Sutton of San Jose are agents for the RESCUE.

QUOTATIONS

BY THE

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Cash Grocery

519 Post Street.

Coffee.

Coffee, Green, per lb....12½, 14, 15, 16, 22c
Coffee, Roasted.....14, 17, 21, 30c
Coffee, Ground.....20, 22, 26, 30c
Coffee, Prepared (papers) 12½, 16, 20, 22½c
Coffee, Extract, per doz.....30c

☞ Over 20 varieties on sale.

Tea.

Tea, Japan, per lb.....20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 55c
Tea, Dust.....12½, 20c
Tea, Oolong.....25, 35, 45, 55, 70c
Tea, Comet.....55, 60c
Tea, Diamond L.....38 to 40c
Tea, Mixed.....30, 40, 50, 60c
Tea, English Breakfast.....45, 55, 70c

Chocolate.

Chocolate, per lb.....18, 22½, 30, 40c
Cocoa, paper.....20, 25, 30c

Canned Goods.

Canned Fruit, per doz.....$2.50 to $3.00
" Oysters.....1.00, 1.40, 2.40, 2.75
" Clams.....1.75, 2.75
" Lobsters.....1.75, 2.75
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And now we reach the fourth point, this—By drinking wine—freely using the blessings of God's providence he ..... vindicated the liberty of his followers to use "every creature of God" as fit for food and to be received with thanksgiving etc.

Before the grandeur of such logic we stand aghast. God made wine, hence it is a blessing of his providence, and by drinking it Christ has vindicated that nothing is impure or unfit for food but has given liberty to use all things thankfully.

Let us try again. God made arsenic, hence it is a good creature and fit for food because Christ so vindicated. God made the viper, hence it is a good creature from him, and of course must be one of the "every creatures" referred to which are good, and toward which liberty is vindicated.

Considering that toward the social evil Christ took the extreme attitude that to think lustfully was sin, how absurd is it to endeavor to prove that toward this twin crime he said "sin moderately." When we add to this the fact that the ground upon which this would be argument is based is false, its absurdity is more clearly seen. God never made wine—it is blasphemy to call it his good gift, even in the sense that the viper is such.

In Revelation eternal life is a boon, death a woe. In nature life beautifies, builds up, fits all bounties for our use. Death and decay make drear—tear down, make useful things useless and must be guarded against and when it comes we hasten its results out of sight as loathsome. Hold! cries modern wisdom, Christ drank wine and thus vindicated the liberty of his followers to reverse the laws of nature and thankfully receive and regardless of consequences drank that which he never created, which is the result of and stamped with the fatal brand of decay, which is a foe to life and has received the woe of his father's revealed word. Away with such ensnaring sophistry. The Christ whom we worship never stultified himself by drinking fermented wine, was never inconsistent.

There is perfect harmony between God's words and works. Hard as some divines strive to maintain the contrary. The Bible I strive to follow teaches that temperance is self restraint from and not in the use of whatever is injurious. Once more we read, "wine is good, is a gift of God and may be used with advantage." Touching its goodness, the oriental breathes his last from opium poisoning asserting the same of his drug. That it is a gift of God nature most emphatically denies. That there is advantage in its beverage use the best medical talent of two continents declares false.

We deny that the wine drinker has in health, clearness of mind or economy, one single advantage over the abstainer. Over against this we place the fearful disadvantage of being in the line of promotion to drunkardship. "History lifts its warning voice saying, 'beware!' " The use is the abuse, and thus believing, we also say, "it may be abused, but not innocently.

2. Of the many things that may be said against the assumption regarding the wine of the institution of the Lord's supper, we may note only a few. We affirm that the assumption is not only unfair, but unchristian. Among our reasons are, 1. It does violence to the spirit of all Christ's teachings.

2. It robs the ordinance of its significance. Alcoholic wine is not a fruit of the vine. In the juice of the grape was the life, even as it is in the blood of the body, and this was used as the symbol of Christ's blood, being the life of the Christian. Savor of life unto life. Alcohol is the result of decay—a poison that attacks and destroys life—a savor of death unto death.

3. The Jews at the present time carefully prepare and preserve unintoxicating wine for their passover feast.

4. Hundreds more learned than the above authors assure us that the Jews used no intoxicating wine at sacred or marriage feasts.

5. Had it been fermented the passover would have been one general debauch, for they were commanded to use four cups or from one and one-half to three pints.

6. Finally, what significance in their strenuous effort to have unleavened bread while they introduced fermented wine?

After thotfully considering these reasons can any candid mind have a vestige of uncertainty remaining? If there is however, is it not best and safest to give the spirit and tenor of religion the doubt to cast it on the side of temperance and morality?

Were Christ to walk and talk in Judea now, what think you would be his words touching the efforts of his learned followers to make him the foe to humanity's best good? It is time they conceed that "we may abstain if we choose." Oh how magnanimous!

THE GERMANS.

During last month 65,000 emigrants landed in this country. These were mainly from the drinking nations of Europe. Of these, 19,000 were Germans, almost double those of any other nationality. If the Republican party is forever to cater to the "German vote," and that is always to be counted a beer and distillery vote, then it is high time that temperance republicans were looking into their future, for the average monthly emigration to the United States has been 50,000 for many months, and the tide from Germany has been unprecedented.

We have no doubt that part of it has been caused by liquor dealer agents, and part of it is the movement among Germans to get where there are temperance influences, and better times for the industrious poor man.

Temperance people cannot begin too soon to educate this German vote, for it is growing faster than any other vote. You should lose no time in getting ready for Mrs. Skelton's work in your country, and in getting her temperance paper, Der Bahn Brecher into the hands of Germans.

They like it, and will thank you for it.

She has left the state for the present, but returns to us in the winter when we have her engagements worked up ready for her. She will aid you admirably in your English work, and among your colored people. Lose no time in getting ready to meet her expenses and facilitate her work, and notify Miss Auretta Hoyt, Secretary Central Committee, of your desire to secure her services.

An intelligent German called at headquarters this week, to procure prohibition documents from which to get data for a prohibition paper to be read before a German Church society in this city soon.

The temperance Germans are coming up to the work. We have Rev. M. C. Peters, of Clinton Co., and H. W. Kemper, of Dearborn county, two Germans who are already among our very best workers. A young German in Evansville wrote us last summer for certain material to aid in the preparation of a prohibition speech.

Mrs. Skelton, during her stay in Indianapolis, spent two days in a German settlement in the southeast part of Marion county, and found the people eager and hungry to hear her. There are German settlements all over Indiana, especially Southwestern Indiana, which would do the same. Their blood will be required at our hands, if we fail to put her at work, among them, and unless we do, their vote may fasten the liquor traffic upon us.—*Monitor Journal.*

In the Friday noon meeting each week at the Young Men's Christian Association Hall, the subject is "temperance," and it is always one of the best meetings of the week. And "temperance," we understand, is regularly the subject of the Friday noon meetings in every association in the land. Why is it not a good plan to make this the subject of the Sabbath evening meeting once a month in all our churches. Not that the minister should preach a temperance sermon every month, but that he should introduce temperance speakers from his own congregation and from outside, and have singing adapted, and make this one of the largest and most profitable meetings of the church. Does not the condition of the people demand that special prominence be given to this subject? Are there any of our churches where no special temperance meetings are held even once a year? If this is so, why is it so? and is it not time for a change? We invite responses from our ministers and churches in regard to temperance work.—*Pacific.*

If ministers and church members would take hold of this temperance question in earnest, they would banish drunkenness, almost entirely the attendant evils of the rum traffic, and save more souls than in any other way. But so long as they talk dogmatic religion, with wine bottles in their cupboards and cider barrels in their cellars, the dimples will play on satan's face as lively as when he watched the persecution of the saints, and their prayers will annoy him about the same as the barking of a dog up a hollow tree.—*Sun.*

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C. N. GOULDING.

San Andreas, Nov. 6, 1881.

Monday 31st, we had a regular boom in Sonora; house crowded; general good feeling; obtained twelve applications for membership. Having been announced in Columbia and Jamestown for the 1st and 2nd,—same evenings both places—compromised the matter by lecturing in Columbia evening of the 1st; Quartz Mountain, Jamestown the 2nd; Copperopolis Thursday 3rd, to the smallest audience of the season, actual count fifteen present. Had written that I would be in Milton on the 5th and 6th, but no attention was paid to the matter, and came here on the 5th. Installed the officers of Calaveras Lodge No. 407. Sunday evening addressed a fair audience. Shall remain here 7th and 8th, be in Angels Camp 9th and 10th, and at Murphys, District lodge, on the 12th. Lectures also on the evenings of the 11th and 13. This will conclude my work in Calaveras County. I then go North into Shasta, Siskiyou and Trinity counties, for a four months tour, among the hills and mountains, will communicate with the Rescue as often as opportunity may occur.

Why the Ex. Com. should select me in preference to some of the older lecturers, for this protracted trip, I don't understand, but presume they do. I learned during the war to obey orders. It will be Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Years, all in one. All the business houses and saloons are closed here to day and quite generally throughout the county. The prosecuting attorney having through the press notified them that if they violated the law, they do so with the full knowledge they would be dealt with according to law. The decision of the "Supreme Court" regarding the Sunday Law, causes considerable talk and comment, and is quite a pill for saloon men to swallow; they are beginning to realize that there is a power higher than themselves.

Will write you concerning Murphys District Lodge. Send additional copies of next Rescue to Murphys.

J. W. WEBB.

Met with San Luis Obispo Lodge; about 90 present, from 12 year olds to grey-beards. The committee on literature still intends sending for some for gratuitous distribution. Over 40 copies of the Rescue are taken. Lectured twice; audiences fair in number, good attention. On Sunday night Presbyterian and M. E. Churches held union meetings. Bro. Wood, W. C. T. and principal of the school introduced me in each of 6 departments as desiring to speak on temperance. Addressed M. E. South and M. E. Sunday school; established a good Band of Hope in each. Many thanks for Bro. Kirkland's hospitality.

Cayucos; two lectures: good attention. Lodge has some discouragements but Bro. C. S. Clarke, formerly Dist. Depty. of San Joaquin Co. and wife will join and help, tho they live 6 miles away. Bro. Rev. Wenk, M. E. Pastor, of Merrill Lodge, will assist. This will encourage the faithful few who are determined to hold on. Individuals have sent and lodge will send for temperance literature. Schools not in session or we would have started good Bands of Hope. Left rituals and badges for Sister's Gemmill McMillan and Cole who will start one in connection with the Sunday school. Cayucos stage reached San Luis too late for Arroyo Grande stage. Bro. Kirkland drove me some 8 miles and by walking 5 reached Bro. Rice's for supper and meeting. Next night open lodge and good attendance. Lodge afterwards met and I initiated a gentleman. Co. Supt. Beckett collected scholars of both departments in his room, next day, and cordially seconded my Band of Hope talk. Many scholars wore badges and had their rituals and we practiced a number of B. of H. songs. Sister Lovett Supt. is an earnest worker; Band meets every Sunday. A number of members sent for temperance literature, and I think the lodge will. The Good Samaritans have their hall out of debt and will ceil and otherwise improve it.

LOMPOC TEMPERANCE COLONY.

Called at home to arrange for my family's comfort thru the winter and to strengthen the two lodges and two Bands of Hope. Large attendance ai the old lodge Saturday night; assisted at initiation and gave unwritten work. Five dollars voed for 100 pages of D. C. Cook's cheap temperance literature, weekly, for a year—nearly 5000 pages in all. Individuals sent for papers and books. Splendid Band of Hope meetings Sunday afternoon, good attendance of parents and other adults. Full house at Union Gospel Temperance meeting in Methodist Church at night. Both M. E. and M. E. South preachers assisted earnestly; deep feeling.

Lompoc Valley lodge had good open lodge same afternoon but I couldn't be in two places at once and Band of Hope work must not be neglected. Lectured there Monday to crowded house of earnest listeners. At Santa Rita, rain spoiled our meeting; very sorry for they are in earnest and always turn out well.

Santa Maria; met with lodge and presided in absence of W. C. T.; just sent for supply of Nation-Liberator with the 3 great speeches; elected good officers, a lady for W. C. T. Sunday morning good attention to a temperance sermon; afternoon Band of Hope, doing well; have sent for 40 volumes of D. C. Cook's 5 cent story books; other Bands should do the same. Trustees of Maple school have nearly killed Band of Hope by refusing to let it meet on Friday after school. It still lives.

Guadalupe; another crowded house at night, to Union Gospel Temperance meeting; Bros. Rev. Holdridge and King, pastors, ably assisting. Band of Hope still advancing; meetings enlivened by good singing. This week obtained 5 subscribers to Rescue and took many orders for tracts, story books &c. Am now off for Ventura District Lodge and vicinity, then to San Diego, to open a vigorous campaign there, on Sunday night Nov. 20th.

H. R. HUGHES.

Cathay's Valley Lodge has 47 members and is doing a good work. Installed their officers at the public meeting and made an address, they need a hall. 12 miles brought us to Mariposa, addressed the public school 62 bright children, and no form of organization to save the boys from drink. Lectured in the church, got 17 names for a lodge, and will try to organize on return trip. Nov 1 and 2, at Buckingham S. H. Got 21 names and organized Buckingham lodge—meets on Sunday 2 P. M. Joseph R. Green L. D. J. H. Hurd W. C. T.

There are two Saloons within a stones throw of S. H. and it was time to have a lodge. Mariposa from its isolated position has been exempt from much temperance work, like all old mining counties, its people have formed convivial habits, and some of the best citizens have been robbed of life by the curse of strong drink. It has been a hard field, but the ice is broken it is slowly thawing out, and I hope very soon to see a list of at least 5 lodges in the Rescue credited to Mariposa. These people are slow to move, but if they take hold they will push the battle to the gates.

I am under obligations to Sister Rowland of Cathays Valley Lodge, teacher of Buckingham school for making arrangements for meeting etc. In fact we owe the formation of this lodge to her efforts.

Many of our members, who are teachers, if they made the effort could work up the matter, so the leeturers could organize lodges in places as little known as this was.

Let the members of the order put on the harness, and work this year, the field is white for the harvest, thrust in thy sickle and reap. The gratitude of the ones we save pays well for the jeers and sneers, that temperance workers so often receive.

Our State is growing under the burden imposed on us by the "Demon Drink," and every lover of his God and fellow man, should join hands in the mighty effort now made to break the shackles and make free the slaves.

Buckingham Nov 3rd 1881.

WM. CROWHURST.

At Woodland, in the M. E. Church, Rev. J. W. Bryant, Pastor one of my old schoolmates in the California State Normal School—we had some most excellent meetings, considerable enthusiasm, a good Band of Hope meeting, qutie a number of propositions and 13 applicants for a charter for a colored Lodge. List in hands of a committee of five colored ladies, will be conpleted and then forwarded to Bro. Hoag, who drove all the way from Woodland via Madison to attend that meeting. Bro, Hoag will then organize the second colored lodge of California. Five ministers belong to Chrysopolis Lodge, persons of influence are taking hold. About one week's good work there would be of endless value to that town and county.

Brentwood was alive; a revival meeting going on conducted by Rev. Brothers Winning, Tubb, P. G. Chap., and Kearney. One evening was set apart for Temperance work and the Officers of the lodge publicly installed. Besides the usual collections—$10.75—$23,50 was raised for supplying the room with chandeliers side lights, etc. Notice was given to business men, and saloon-keepers were publicly notified that past violations of the Sunday Law would be forgiven, but future violations would be prosecuted. Somersville and Nortonville were reported, as having closed everything on Sunday.

Fairfield the meeting place of Solano District Lodge, was visited in company with the G. W. C. T., Bro. R. Thompson, who gave a most excellent and thoroly logical address in public meeting, and rendered valuable service in regular session. His good impressions must remain permanent in the minds and hearts of many present. Proceedings will be reported.

DISTRICT LODGES TO MEET.

The next regular quarterly session of the San Francisco D. L. will convene at Grand Central Hall Sixth and Market Sts. on Friday and Saturday evenings, Nov. 25th and 26th 1881, at 7:30 o'clock. All members of the Order from far and near are cordially invited to attend.

Sutter and Yuba District Lodge meets at Yuba City Dec. 7th at 10 A. M. Public meeting in the evening. Come everybody.

A Sweeping Reduction!

BEHOLD OUR PRICES.

SUGARS—	per lb.
Cube	13c
Crushed	12¾c
Dry Granulated	12¾c
Extra Golden C	11¾c
Golden C	11c
Sandwich Island	9¾ and 10¼c

½ bbls, ¼c; boxes ⅛c additional.

TEAS—	per lb.
Good Japan	30, 40, 50 and 60c
Fine Oolong	40, 50, 60 and 75c
Eng. Breakfast	40, 50, 60 and 75c
Family Mixture	40, 50, 60 and 75c
Uncolored Japan	60 and 75c

A reduction will be made on quantities.

COFFEE—	per lb.
Good Green	14, 17 and 20c
Roasted	20, 22 and 25c
Fresh Ground	18, 20 and 25c

All of which are good.

MEALS—	
10 lb sack corn meal	25c
10 lb sack cr. wheat	30c
10 lb sack graham flour	30c
10 lb sack rye meal	40c
10 lb sack oat meal	45c
10 lb sack hominy	45c

CANNED GOODS—	
3 Cans Corn Beef	$1 00
4 Cans Assorted Table Fruit	1 00
4 Cans Jelly or Jam	1 00
5 Cans Peaches	1 00
5 Cans Pine Apple	1 00
5 Cans Blue Berries	1 00
5 Cans Condensed Milk	1 00
5 Cans Winslow's Corn	1 00
7 Cans Pie Fruit	1 00
8 Cans Salmon	1 00
9 Cans Halibut	1 00
9 Cans Tomatoes	1 00

Reduction on quantities.

SUNDRIES—	
14 lbs Corn Starch	$1 00
15 lbs Tapioca	1 00
15 lbs Table Rice	1 00
15 lbs Sago	1 00
16 lbs Pearl Barley	1 00
18 lbs Split Peas	1 00
40 lbs Sal Soda	1 00

We carry a large stock of goods, all of which we will sell at the lowest cash prices. Delivered to any part of the city, depots or boats without extra charge.

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286 Athens. Sa., Oakland, C. E. Quigley.
358 Durant, F., East Berkeley, A. H. Broad
384 Brooklyn, Th., E. Oakland, H. S. Smith
386 Washington, Sa., Washington Corners, A. O. Rix.
412 Prohibition, Sa. West Oakland, C. T. Poulter, No. 972 Cypress street.
420 Temescal, Tu., North Temescal, Fred. Esmond.
467 Pleasanton, W., Pleasanton, H. Morris.
470 Alameda, Tu., West End, Rev. G.Morris

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125 Summit, Sa., Plymouth, Miss Mary M. Blower.
152 Amador, Th., Amador, Jas. L. Mayon.
214 Oleta, Th., Oleta, Adelia Votaw.
225 Sutter Creek, Tu., Sutter Creek, J. H. Giles, M. D.
241 Ione Valley, F., Ione Val., J. F. Stewart
245 Mt. Echo, Sa., Ione City, J. W. Sibole.
267 Iron Clad, Fr., Drytown, D. R. Miller.
280 Jackson, Tu., Jackson, Addie Turner.
281 Volcano, Sa., Volcano, F. J. Cleveland
283 Pine Grove, W., Pine Grove, Mrs Fanny J. Bradshaw.
297 Live Oak, Sa., Plymouth, M. D. L. Stumpff.

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104 Welcome, W., Cherokee Flat, Andrew Rapp.
123 Victory, Tu., Biggs, James Burner.
177 Samaritan, Sa., Chico, T. B. Hart.
194 Fidelity, F., Chico, Wm. Chambers.
207 Northern Star, F., Oroville, W. S. Read.
222 Taylor, Su., Forbestown, W. M. Crane.
240 Crystal Fount, Sa., Gridley, H. C. Wharton.
282 Floral, Su., Biggs, James McNulty.
285 Dayton, Su., Grainland, Jas. O. March.
289 Nord. Sa., Nord, Miss Cappie Mills.
316 Webster, Sa., Chico, W. M. Thorp.
402 Nelson, Sa. Nelson, W. D. Parker.
404 Rising Star, F., Chico, Rev. P. Powers.
413 Messilla Valley, Th., Pentz, R. H. Hawkins.

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100 Milton, Sa., Milton, J. F. Beckett.
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121 Chaparral, Sa., Jenny Lind, Wm. C. Sinclair.
179 Logan, Sa., Camanche, William Pitt.
212 Charity, Tu., Copperopolis, Louis Honey
231 Hope, Sa., Milton, Jas. Clothier, Jr.
343 Bear Mountain, Tu., Angels Camp, William W. Heughes
345 Big Tree, Tu., Sheep Ranch, Mrs. W. T. Hull.
348 Mokelumne, W., Mokelumne Hill, Mrs. M. H. Leavett.
361 Murphys, Sa., Murphys, A. J. Cooke.
395 Faith, W., Telegraph City, H. H. Saunders.
407 Calaveras, Sa., San Andreas, W.W.Wood

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164 Newville, Sa., Newville, Geo. Scribner.
171 Elk Creek, Sa., Elk Creek, J. S. West.
199 Sheet Iron, Sa., S. Iron, J. M. Morris
205 Social, Tu., Princeton, Nelson Butler.
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379 Bridgeport, Su., Sycamore, P. A. Earp.

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112 Reform, Th., Pacheco, Thomas Simpson
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255 Star of Empire, Sa., Judsonville, William Robinson.
288 Carbondale, W., Nortonville, Mrs. Rebecca Evans.
330 Lily, Sa., Brentwood, Alison Byer.
331 Twilight, M., Walnut Creek. J. M. Hinman.
349 Excelsior, Th., Byron, W. M. Moore.

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462 El Dorado, Th., Diamond Springs, C.D. Brooke.

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390 Wild Flower, Sa., Wild Flower, Rev. John Yeargin.
397 Valley View, —— Selma, J. E. Whitson.
409 Fresno, F., Fresno, George Studer.
421 Star, Sa., Borden, J. G. Crowder.
471 Fresno Flats, Sa., Fresno Flats, B. M. Maddox.

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270 Mountain, Su., Bridgeville, T. M. Burns.
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464 Garberville, Sa., Garberville, A.W.Mock

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233 Downey, F., Downey, Mrs. Abbie W. Livermore.
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298 Central Point, Sa., Central Point, S. A. Smith.
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275 Mt. Bidwell W., Fort Bidwell, F. Anderson.

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304 Donner Lake, F., Truckee, A. C. Cooke.
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387 Perseverance, W., Rough and Ready, Wm. Grant.

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133 Crystal Water, Sa., Michigan Bluff, F. B. Ellsworth.
136 Rosy Crown, Sa., Iowa Hill, J. S. Lakin.
150 Auburn, W., Auburn, Jno. R. Winders.
216 Nil Desperandum, Sa., Dutch Flat, Charles E. Uren.
218 Isabella, Su., Gold Run, Wm. Jones.
260 Sheridan, Sa., Sheridan, J. E. Jesse.
261 Roseville, Sa., Roseville, Mrs. J. D. Pratt.
313 Rocklin, Tu., Rocklin, Carlton L. Clow.
339 Newcastle, Su., Newcastle, G. D. Kellogg.
406 Ophir, Sa., Ophir, Warren Reed.
451 Granite, Sa., Penryn, S. A. Wood.

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227 Bloomfield, Tu., Quincy, N. H. Hapgood.
228 Miners Sa., Greenville, Olive Whitney.
360 Hope of Eureka Hill, Sa., Eureka Mills, Thomas W. Jenkin.
381 La Porte, Sa., La Porte, G. L. Reed.

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51 Tu., Capital, Sacramento, Ed. Katzenstein.
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183 Cosumnes, Sa., Cosumnes, W. W. Wade.
184 Star of the Plains, F., Florin, J. T. Amos.
188 Georgiana, Su.. Isleton, Ida Gardiner.
203 Cresco, Tu., Galt, James Ferguson.
248 Elk Grove, Tu., Elk Grove, Rev. A. J. Compton.
287 Unity, M., Folsom, Mrs. J. F. Howe.

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424 Ruby, Sa., Hollister, L. Thornton.

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284 Riverside, W., Riverside, W. H. Cross.
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253 Linden, F., Linden, Jas. Wasley.
254 Mt. Vernon, F., Stockton, Geo. Norton.
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445 Cambria, Sa., Cambria, Thaddeus Sherman.
447 Cayucos, Th., Cayucos, J. L. Raines.

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408 San Gregorio, F. San Gregorio, Adolph Shields.

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208 Carpinteria, Sa., Carpinteria, Geo. E. Robinson.
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328 Victoria, W., Los Gatos, W. D. Hudson.
393 Bay View, Sa., Santa Clara, L. B. Alexander.
399 Santa Clara, M., Santa Clara, Elmer E. Carey.

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155 Igo, Su.. Igo, E. L. Ballou.
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372 Alaska, Sa., Pike City, J. H. Beresford.

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274 Fulton, F., Fulton, Frank Briggs.
336 Enterprise, Sa., Guerneville, H. H. Peckinpah.
370 Santa Rosa, Tu., Santa Rosa, J. H. Richardson.
371 Progressive, Sa., Windsor, F. T. Welch.
375 Dauntless, W., Stony Point. H. O. Brink
378 Two Rock, Sa., Petaluma. M.L. Freeman
405 Azalea, Th., Occidental, D. N. Craig

STANISLAUS COUNTY.

109 Ceres, Sa., Ceres, P. W. Cook.
247 Fairview, Sa., Turlock, S. V. Porter.
249 Star of Cottonwood, Sa., Hill's Ferry Matthew R. Lyle.
266 Morning Star, F., Modesto, J. J. Porter
326 Oakdale, Tu., Oakdale, Byron Seeber.
335 Knight's Ferry, W., Knight's Ferry, J. W. Dunlap.
465 Friendship, Sa., Hill's Ferry, Clara Randal.

SUTTER COUNTY.

97 Meridian, Sa., Meridian, E. G. Thornbrough.
158 Good Shepherd, F, Live Oak, A H. Hewitt.
172 Harmony, Sa., Nicolaus, D. G. Tilton.
219 Defiance, Sa., Pleasant Grove, T. J. Pierce.
321 June, Sa., Yuba City, Mrs. M. E. Moore
440 Yuba City Sa., Yuba City, Ed. Ellington.
452 North Butte, Su., West Butte, H. S. Graves.

TEHAMA COUNTY.

192 Red Bluff, F., Red Bluff, M. J. Frank.
198 Tehama, Tu., Tehama, A. V. Wheeler.
308 Henleyville, Sa. Henleyville, W. J. Gill
309 Paskenta, Sa., Paskenta, J. R. Whitlock.
317 Pride of the Sierras, Tu., Red Bluff, J. M. Saffell.
427 Paradise, Sa., Riceville, C. S. Jobe.
433 Hercules, Sa., Red Bluff, O. W. Burress

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162 Sicilian, Su., Trinity Centre, L. E. Owings.
300 Beacon, Sa., Weaverville, G. B. Bassham
303 Western Star, Su., Hay Fork, John H. Vanderhoff.

TULARE COUNTY.

48 Visalia, F., Visalia, J. H. Haines.
159 Fairfield, F., Lemoore, J. D. Travis.
169 Grangeville, Sa., Grangeville, John Warswick.
181 Jonesa, Th., Hanford, G. T, Thornton.
195 Tulare, Tu., Tulare, Rev. F. H. Wales.
296 Hanford, Tu., Hanford, L. E. Cheadle.
301 Plano, Th., Plano, Rev. J. W. Elder,
302 Porterville, Sa., Porterville, G. A. Williamson.
325 Lakeside, Sa., Hanford, M. L. Short.
329 Pride of Tulare, F., Noradell, A. L. Cottle.
383 Woodville, Sa., Hunsaker, Rev. John Wood.
391 Lone Oak, W., Hanford, S. A. Allen.
394 Farmersville, Sa., Farmersville. George Dean.

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122 Confidence, Su., Sonora, J. D. Williams.
135 Groveland, M., Groveland, Benj. Hunter.
262 Tuolumne, Su., Chinese Camp, W. H. Hosmer.
294 Jamestown, Sa., Jamestown. Miss Rebecca App
324 Bald Mountain, Tu., Sonora, Otis E. Greenwood.
336 Quartz Mountain, Su., Jamestown, Arthur B. Morgan.
337 Table Mountain, Su., Jamestown, Jane Baynon.
340 Soulsbyville, Sa., Soulsbyville, W. H. Barron.
342 Mountain View, Th., Columbia, George McNeil.

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209 Constancy, F., Ventura, Miss Myra Walbridge.
221 Scenega, Sa., Scenega, L. P. Guiberson.
235 Santa Paula, Sa., Santa Paula, Sam'l T. Todd.
236 Hueneme, Sa., Hueneme, Mary E. Clark.
411 Saticoy, Th., Saticoy, S. V. Tietsort.
416 Springville, Sa., Springville, Samuel Guthrie.
418 Mound, Sa., Ventura, Tyler Bither.
422 Ojai Valley, F. Nordhoff, Thomas Barrows.

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145 Antelope, Sa., Dunnigans, W. B. Young.
163 Yolo, Tu., Yolo, J. H. Miller.
165 Winters, F., Winters, V. Morris.
210 Chrysopolis, W., Woodland, J. J. Bowman.
224 Orion, Th., Davisville, Miss Nettie Marden.
366 Success, W., Grafton, M. C. Winchester
419 Capay, Th., Capay, J. T. Brown.
429 Pleasant Prairie, Sa.. Plainfield, E. L. Cox.
431 Faithful, Su., Black's Station, John F. Dillon.

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25 Marysville, F., Marysville, Frank W. Potter.
108 Knoxdale, F., Brownsville, Mrs. S. W. Knox.
141 Cordua, Sa., Marysville, J. E. McMillan.
148 Rising Sun, F., Camptonville, Wm. Moore,
197 Wheatland, Tu., Wheatland, C. E. Justis.
226 Alpine, Sa., Strawberry Valley, C. T. Prindle.
278 Mountain Guard, F., Smartsville, J. A. Flint.
423 Prairie, Sa. Marysville, W. E. Gleason.
448 Elizabeth, Sa., Wheatland, T. S. Carr.

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4 Tucson, F., Tucson, Miss Julia Ingham.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

7 Hilo, Sa., Hilo, J. H. Maby.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, Sa., Yokohama, Geo. W. Elmer.

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384	Alameda,	James S. Naismith,	Oakland.
241	Amador,	Rev. I. D. Wood,	Ione.
104	Butte,	J. B. Mullen,	Cherokee
361	Calaveras,	A. J. Cooke,	Murphys.
319	Colusa,	Jacob Myers,	Colusa.
288	Contra Costa,	F. Clifford,	Nortonville.
269	Humboldt,	W. F. Brown,	Eureka.
299	Los Angeles,	W. D. Gonld,	Los Angeles.
459	Merced	Geo. E. Isaacs,	Merced.
131	Monterey,	H. V. Moorehouse,	Salinas.
201	Nevada,	Samuel Clutter,	Nevada.
127	Placer,	J. C. Hawver,	Forest Hill.
228	Plumas,	Moses Bull	Greenville.
248	Sacramento,	A. K. Crawford,	Elk Grove.
220	San Bernardino,	H.C.Brooke,	S.Bern'd'o
351	San Diego,	S. Whitmore,	San Diego.
114	San Francisco,	C. H. Peterson,	U. S. Marshal's office.
182	San Joaquin,	Wm. Jones,	Stockton.
56	San Mateo,	J. Compton,	Half Moon Bay.
178	Santa Barbara,	Rev. S. S. Fisk,	Lompoc.
102	Shasta,	J. N. Chapell,	Reading.
452	Sutter and Yuba,	H. S. Graves,	Yuba City
415	Solano,	G. W. Frazer,	Elmira.
356	Sonoma,	H. H. Peckinpah,	Guerneville.
192	Tehama,	G. W. Jeffris	Red Bluff.
300	Trinity,	Geo. B. Jumper,	Weaverville.
195	Tulare,	Rev. F. H. Wales,	Tulare.
324	Tuolumne,	I. T. Holland,	Sonora.
236	Ventura,	L. C. Clark,	Hueneme.
366	Yolo,	J. A. Black,	Grafton.

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1 Alpha, Wm. Walker, Yokohama.

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267 Amador, W. O. Clark, Drytown.
470 Alameda, Rev. Geo. Morris, West End.
404 Butte, Rev. Peter Powers, Chico.
243 Fresno, A. A. Smith, Kingsburg.
161 Calaveras, H. R. Hughes, Douglas Flat.
290 Fresno, E. W. Turner, Madera.
207 Kern, A. T. Colton, Bakersfield.
299 Los Angeles, Will D. Gould, Los Angeles
299 Los Angeles, Jesse Yarnell, Los Angeles
396 Mendocino, W. F. Wkitney, Ukiah.
246 Merced, George E. Isaacs, Merced.
126 Monterey, J. C. Aston, Watsonville
201 Nevada, Niles Searls, Nevada City
12 Nevada, C. E. Clinch, Grass Valley.
203 Sacramento, G. B. Katzenstein, Sac'to.
130 San Fran'co, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, S.F.
185 San F'co, Mrs. E. P. Stevens, 1907 Bush
114 San Francisco, C. H. Peterson, S. F.
182 San Joaquin, B. F. Bagley, Stockton.
189 San Joaquin, W. R. Ellis, Lodi.
200 San Joaquin, Rev. C. S. Haswell, Lodi.
178 Santa Barbara, J. W. Webb, Lompoc.
32 Santa Clara, Rev. W.T. Mayne, San Jose
295 Santa Clara, Rev. D. E. Bushnell, San Jose.
392 Santa Cruz, G.M. McWain, Boulder Cr'k
425 Shasta, Dr. J. F. Winsell, Ball's Ferry
64 Solano, Dr. I. S. Halsey, Vallejo.
185 San Francisco, Capt. A. D. Wood, S. F.
370 Sonoma, D. S. Sacry, Santa Rosa.
32 Sonoma, C. B. Proctor, Healdsburg.
32 Sonoma, J. G. Dow, Healdsburg.
156 Sonoma, Mrs. C. E. Fowler, Valley Ford
167 Sonoma, Rev. F. J. Culver, Sebastopol.
291 San Francisco, Wm. Crowhurst, S. F.
165 Yolo, William Sims, Winters.
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419 Yolo, J. H. Norton, Capay.
25 Yuba, G. M. McWain, Marysville.
148 Yuba, Joseph Erwin, Camptonville.

ARIZONA.

3 Pima, Rev. G. H. Adams, Tucson.

JAPAN.

1 Japan, Daniel Jamison, Yokohama.

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Colfax,	Colfax,	Mrs.E.D.Story
Crescent,	Judsonville,	Wm. Ellis,
Cloverdale,	Cloverdale,	Miss P. Sholes,
Colusa,	Colusa,	Mrs. L. Spect,
Davisville,	Davisville,	Miss K. Kelly,
Excelsior,	East Oakland,	W. M. Cord,
Evening Star	Pine Grove	James Wells,
Fresno	Fresno City	W.H. Donahue
Fidelity	Jackson	Rev.J.H.Wythe.
Forbestown,	Forbestown,	Flor. E. Morse
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Forestville,	Forestville,	H. Hanson,
Franklin,	F. School H's,	Mrs. Moore.
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Healdsburg	Healdsburg	C. Alexander.
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Lakeport,	Lakeport,	Geo. Tucker,
Lodi,	Lodi,	C. S. Haswell,
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Ocean Spray,	Westport,	A. Gordon,
Oakdale	Oakdale	Byron Seeber.
Pomona	Pomona	H. Eno.
Pescadero,	Pescadero,	Liz. Fairgrieve
Pleas't Templar,	Prairie,	M.J.McMillan
Arcata,	Arcata,	
Alamo,	Alamo,	B. F. Hall
Cold Water,	Somerville,	Sadie Hauxhurst
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Elizabeth,	Spenceville,	J. L. Wallis.
Excelsior,	Byron,	W. M. Moore
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Morning Star,	Modesto,	Clara Vesey.
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Mendocino,	Mendocino,	Mrs.BA.Paddleford
Oleta,	Oleta,	Mrs. C. R. Miller.
Pentz,	Pentz,	R. H. Hawkins
Petaluma,	Petaluma,	Mrs. Gilman,
Penryn,	Penryn,	M. L. Wood,
Pasadena,	Pasadena,	Sister Porter,
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San B'nard'o,	San Bernar'o,	Sister Ford,
San Diego,	San Diego,	Mrs. H. B. Rice
S. B'ventura,	S. B'ventura,	R. H. Witherill,
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Sheridan,	Sheridan,	Y. Dougherty,
White Lily,	Tulare City	Willis Faust
Wheatland,	Wheatland,	W. J. McFee
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Yuba City,	Yuba City,	Mrs. Wilcoxen.
Well Spring,	Nortonville,	J. H. Watkins
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G. W. D. M., Miss Eliza Goldsworthy, San Jose
G. W. I. G., Mrs. M. H. Estes, West Oakland
G. W. O. G., H. L. Ricks, Eureka, H. B.
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Gen'l Supt. Juvenile Work, Mrs. M. E. Richardson, Murphy's, Calaveras Co

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The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at San Francisco on Tuesday, Oct. 3d, 1882, commencing at 10 a. m.

Directory of Lodges of Good Templars in the City of San Francisco.

NO.	NAME.	MEETS.	LOCATION OF HALL.
7	California,	Th.,	Temperance Hall, No. 18½ Eddy street.
114	Evening Star,	Th.,	Grand Central Hall, 997 Market st., cor. of 6th.
120	Headlight,	W.,	1620 Pacific Avenue, near Polk.
130	Constitution,	F.,	Shiel's Hall, 32 O'Farrell st.
160	Mission Star,	Tu.,	King's Hall, 2131 Mission st., bet. 17th and 18th.
185	Life Boat,	M.,	No. 118 Jackson st., near Front.
186	Golden Gate,	Tu.,	Hamilton Hall, cor. Steiner and Geary sts.
291	International,	M.,	Grand Central Hall, Market st., cor. of 6th.
293	Valley,	Th.,	Fell Street Presbyterian Church, bet. Laguna and Octavia sts.
307	Pleasant Valley,	M.,	Comerford's Hall Church st., bet. 27th and 28th.
314	Spring Valley,	Tu.,	Union Hall, cor. Fillmore and Greenwich sts.
417	Crystal,	M.,	Myrtle Hall, Railroad and 7th avenue.
308	Presidio,	M.,	Presidio Barracks.
314	Spring Valley,	Tu.,	Union Hall, cor. Fillmore and Greenwich sts.
332	Sparta,	Sa.,	Grand Western Hall, cor. Bush and Polk sts.

Grand Lodge of Oregon.

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11 Capital, S., Salem, C. W. Scriber.
17 Hillsboro, S., Hillsboro, W. L. Weathered.
23 La Creole, Tu., Dallas, Jno. S. Ashbaugh
36 Silver, S., Silverton, Frank Simeral.
39 Rosa, S., Salem, P. R. Winslow.
40 Astoria, Tu., Astoria, J. O. Bozorth.
43 Marion, S., Hubbard, Mileon B. Kester.
57 Milwaukee, S., Milwaukee, A. Luelling.
74 Val Fontis, S., Zena, Charles Philips.
80 John Day, S., Canyon City, Fred P. Horsley.
86 Nonpareil, W., Portland, E. W. Ryan.
94 Lone Star, S., Clackamas, W. H. Wilmot.
115 Brooklyn, F., East Portland, James McGrew.
118 Sheridan, W., Sheridan, H. Z. Foster.
136 Forest Grove, S., Forest Grove, J. T. Whalley.
159 Delavan, T., Junction City, W. Houston.

166 Union, S., Turner, E. E. M. Kinney.
179 Pacific, S., Cottage Grove, W. W. Cathcart.
188 Golden Gate, S., Irving, L. L. Potter.
189 Ashland, F., Ashland, Wm. Harris.
191 Klamath, Tu., Ft. Klamath, Georg› W. Dixon.
212 Ochoco, Th., Prineville, Joseph Howard.
213 Revival, —., Prairie Gity, J. W. Mack.
217 Goshen, S. Goshen, J. W. Cox.
227 Marshfield, Th., Marshfield, Wm. Temple.
229 Onward, S., Albany, R. E. Conn.
258 Amity, S., Amity, R. Jas. A. Likens.
259 Green Mountain, S., Siuslaw, Hiram Wingard.
262 Triumph, M., Independence, Mrs. L. L. Whiteaker.
268 Paradise Springs, S., East Portland. A. R. Francis.
286 Williams Creek, S., Applegate, E. E. Topping.
289 McMinnville, S., McMinnville, J.E.Magers.
294 New Era, Th., New Era, Paul Boyce.
302 Newberg, S., Newberg, J. T. Smith.
316 Samaritan, S., Harrisburg, Nettie Isham.
317 Guiding Star, Tu., Lebanon, J. L. Gilbert.
331 Monmouth, S., Monmouth, C. G. Adkins.
332 Pass Creek, S., Drain, H. A. Wallace.
338 Wasco, S., Dufur, A. J. Dufur, Jr.
342 Lily, Tu , East Portland, Jas. W. Shaver.
344 Albany, S., Albany, R. Fox.
346 Good Samaritan, W., Dalles, O. D. Doane.
350 Mount Hood, M., Dalles, E. B. McFarland,
352 Stayton, M., Stayton, J. L. Follansby.
353 Orient, F., Jefferson. E. E. Montague.
354 Floral, S., Marion, Ada K. Johns.
355 Bay. Th., Marshfield, A. M. Crawford.
356 Welcome, S., John Day, L. Hollenbeck.
357 Monroe, S., Monroe, N. A Thompson.
358 Columbia, F., East Portland, D. M. Long.
359 Cason Prairie, —., East Portland, Charles Gilbert.
360 Evergreen, St. Helens, J. H. Groves.
261 Westport, —, Westport, H. P. White
362 Powder River, —., Baker City, E. P Watz.
363 ———, —., La Grande, Geo. H. Rigdon.

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G. A. S., W. T. Riches, Silverton.
G. Treas., J. H. Lambert, Milwaukee.
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G. M., W. W. Cathcart, Cottage Grove.
G. D. M., Emma Fisher, Salem.
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G. Sent., W. B. Robertson, Turner.
G. Mess., F. S. Harding, McMinville.
Supt. Juv. Work, Mrs. E. M. Vandevert, Salem.

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J. E. Houston, Junction City; Levi Leland, Oregon City.

Alternates.

E. W. Ryan, Portland; Elias Jessup, Newberg.

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at The Dalles, commencing on the third Tuesday in June, 1882.

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R.W.G.V.T., Mrs. Brookbank, Ind.
R.W.G.S., F. G. Keens, Nebraska,
R.W.G.Treas., Uriah Copp, Illinois.
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R.W.G.D.M., Mrs. M. F. L. Connard Pa.
R.W.G.I.G., Emma Sprague, Wis.
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R.W.G.M., Y. A. Woodward, Louisiana.
P.R.W.G.N., J. J. Hickman, Ga.

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HOME FOR ORPHANS.

In 1869 a capacious and elegant structure was erected near Vallejo, in Solano County, and in 1870, it was dedicated and opened under the auspices of the Grand Lodge, and entitled the "Good Templars' Home for Orphans." Its title is not meant to carry any idea of exclusiveness as to the class admitted to its sheltering offices. On the contrary, it is open to all; the only passport required at its portals is to be a homeless orphan child. Children under fourteen years of age, are received and cared for; and over one hundred orphaned children are now being cared for within its walls the buildings are sightly, capacious, and pleasantly located. The Home is under the general management and control of a Board of Trustees and a Board of Lady Managers—the former comprising nine gentlemen of the Order, who have charge of the building, grounds, (20 acres), and financial matters; while the Board of Lady Managers is composed of eight prominent lady members of the Order, selected from various parts of the State, and has charge of the domestic relations of the institution. The educational affairs are under the joint control and management of the Board of Trustees and Lady Managers. Within the Home a graded school under the "Public school system" of the State, is taught by two competent teachers. Upwards of $140,000 have been expended in the erection, care, and maintenance of this institution. The Good Templars of this jurisdiction have accepted the self imposed duty of sustaining this "Home" gratefully, and the membership is linked together in its support with unfaltering devotion.

ADOPTION.

Children may be adopted from the Home by reliable and proper persons upon application to Board of Lady Managers.

ADMISSION OF CHILDREN.

All letters concerning the admission of children, or their adoption from the Home, should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board of Lady Managers, MRS. M. M. CARPENTER, 150 9th street, San Francisco, who will furnish the necessary blank forms.

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Loans on personal security	882,288 88
Money on hand	508,611 45
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	$3,114,631 26

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VOL. XIX. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1881. No. 3

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IN MEMORIAM.

DIED at Live Oak, Berthiah McAuslin, a worthy and faithful member of Good Shepherd Lodge, No. 158, and of exemplary character and promise. The lodge passed usual resolutions Nov. 5th.

DIED—At Nicolaus, Oct. 22nd, R. O. Davis, a brother of Harmony lodge No. 172; always zealous and prompt in the effort to advance the interests of the order, an upright honest citizen, maintaining the kindest relations with all. The lodge attended his funeral and passed the usual mourning ceremonies.

THE Temperance Revolution is about to issue a book, to be sold at their popular price, and which will reveal the general lawlessness of the liquor traffic. The book will cover these general topics among others: The Ostracising and Abuse of Temperance Workers; Personal Abuse and Injury; Intimidation by Threats of Lawless Proceedings; Actual Destruction of Property, etc.; Bribery in Elections and Legislatures. Those possessing definite information upon any of these points which will be of value in a book of this character, are invited to communicate with The Temperance Revolution, David C. Cook, Manager, Chicago, Ill.

Should the other Grand Lodges move in the matter of the Weekly Temperance Banner, they may be assured that Cal. will not fail to do its full part to make it a success. There will always be room for another juvenile paper.

BERLIN boasts of a new prison with 732 single cells, other rooms for 195 prisoners and accommodations for 118 employees and 40 rooms for the warders: also rooms for 220 women. It is fitting for our modern governments who licence for money the active manufacture of their citizens into criminals and prostitutes to boast of their prison accommodations and of their success in filling them.

THE city of New York derives a splendid revenue of $350,000 a year from its grogshops, that is about $70 or $80 apiece for the people murdered every year there by the rumsellers. And it costs the city seven millions or $20 for every $1. it receives, to watch the rumsellers and take care of the drunkards, criminals, tramps and harlots which they turn out every year.

THERE is a Mrs. G. S. Reaney in England, who will be canonized by and by, in heaven if not on earth, as a glorified saint. In an address before the Band of Hope Union Annual Meeting, at Oxford, she said:

"Some have told us this work of temperance must fail, because it is not preaching the gospel. To this suggestion, but one answer can be made, and in this answer lies the secret of our power and the hope of our every effort. Temperance is not *preaching* the gospel. but it is *living* it.

SUNDAY SCHOOL BURKE.—The Burke who has been openly defying the Sunday law in Chico, is said to have become wealthy by selling drunkenness there for years past. He is one of the town trustees also, and is reported as buying all his groceries, clothing, furniture, shoes &c in San Francisco. Of all that he wrings from the poor of that community he returns nothing but a little tax, and now he has the impudence to claim that he can steal the Sunday from the people of Chico and convert it into a day of especial debauchery to fill his already abundant coffers with the food and clothing of the children of the poor.

JOSEPH G. MYSELL.—A very worthy German citizen of San Francisco, who is an ardent worker in the cause of temperance, left last week a couple of temperance tracts at the office of several of his countrymen engaged in the wholesale drunkard making business. Two of the documents were returned to him thru the P. O. next day crossed over with pencil and on one of them was written "you confounded———miserable old humbug go to——— the sooner the better." That was bad advice for them, for if by any chance he should ever go to that final abode of all liquor sellers, he will make it excessively uncomfortable and ever so much hotter for them. He would give them no peace while there, and it will lighten their lot considerably in their warm quarters when they discover that he has been assigned a pleasant location among another class of people in the future life, where he will make no trouble, and have no enemies.

Secretary Windom is a close student of political economy. He loves to pore over the statistics of trade, and call out from them the results which must instruct the Statesman of the neccessities of the country which must be met by legislation. These statistics show that the labor of this country is under a tax—a voluntary tax to be sure but nevertheless a tax authorized and licensed by law—equal to one thousand million dollars annually for the support of the liquor traffic. What does the liquor traffic do for the country in return for this annual drainage from the coffers of its laborers? Does it produce anything? No! Nothing but vice, want, misery and death! Does it add to the wealth of the country? No! It only gathers the earnings of labor into the pockets of a few non producers. Why, then, should the country legalize and license this robbing traffic? This is the conundrum for the secretary to work out. Will he do it?—*Anvil.*

BRO. Thomas J. Cross reports Rincon Lodge No. 443, (San Bernardino Co.) getting along finely with a good and growing attendance. They have had Bro. Webb there, and expect him again soon. Meantime they have started out with 6 copies of the RESCUE to begin with.

Sir Wilfred Lawson deserves a title. He devotes his energies to the pushing of a local option bill thru parliament and planks down his annual subscription of $5,000 to the Alliance funds. How many men have we in the U. S. who do like that? We have plenty who could do it and no more miss the amount than they would a clipped half dime.

THERE is a great variety of opinion as to when a man has had enough liquor, but according to the Pacific Censor, the liquor seller always draws the line punctually and unerringly at the point where his money has just given out, and he has no credit. The drunkard maker becomes humane then and directs the sufferer to some Good Templar to beg something to eat.

When it was thot the President would recover Dr. Bliss said: "Some people think prayer saved him, but I know it was whisky saved him." What Dr. Bliss may now think the whisky did to Garfield, we do not know, but we believe it killed him. Had his system not been exhausted by constant doses of alcohol it would have been strong enough, to have recovered, and had his blood not been poisoned with the alcohol, his body would not have festered with putrefaction as it did.—*Transcript.*

HATES DRUNKARDS.—The drunkard maker always hates his oldest and most liberal customers, and is proud of cursing them and kicking them out. How we should be surprised to hear a shoemaker slam the door against an old customer and say, "you villainous old scamp, I've made boots and shoes for you and your family for twenty years, and you have paid me for them, and here you are again after more shoes; get out, and dont let me ever see your face again." How funny it would look to see a tailor basting an old schoolmate into the gutter because after getting his clothes there for fifteen years, he wants to buy an overcoat. Or a minister assaulting an old standby because he has been twenty-five years a communicant and elder in his church; and therefore must be unfit company for anybody. But that is the way the League of Freedom and the Grocers Protective Union treat their old patrons. By the way, it is time the old drunkards were beginning to get ashamed of the drunkard makers, who are ashamed to call their own business by its own name.

How to like a paper. About fifteen years ago a friend happened to see and read a copy of the "Friend" a monthly paper published by Father Damon in Honolulu. It was a strong temperance paper and he liked it for that. Altho not infatuated with every line of its contents, he subscribed for about 30 copies to be sent to friends in various parts of the world: the subscription was kept up on a less number down to 12 for 3 years. Later he met with the National Temperance Advocate and in place of complimenting the publisher on his paper, ordered a club of 10 or 12 for some time to various addresses. Soon after the RESCUE hove in sight and then the Keystone Good Templar. Those were liked to the extent of a club of 10 or 12 each and the RESCUE club tho it has not been continuous is running still. If every friend of temperance would give some little help to the circulation of temperance literature we might look for a surrender of the enemy in a year or two, in place of working for something a century in the future. The best kind of temperance and prohibition is the "now kind."

LIGHT.

Best image of the Holy One,
Who dwelleth in the light;
Forever streaming from the sun,
The conqueror of night.

Gliding unseen thru worlds of space,
Down to our atmosphere,
Gentle and harmless in its race,
Its footsteps who can hear?

No scientific scales on earth,
This subtle power to weigh,
No mortal tells its place of birth,
Or where it loses sway.

Shining in faith, yet ever pure,
It cannot be defiled;
Best medicine earth's ill to cure
Never by the druggist spoiled.

Pencils with marvelous skill the flowers
In rich variety;
Makes beautiful this world of ours,
And gilds eternity.

It comes, and darkness flies apace,
Cannot be driven away;
It leaves, and night resumes its place,
Each power in turn has sway.

In marvelous beauty decorates,
The cloud at morn and even;
Discloses thns the gorgeous gates,
The lower side of heaven,

—*The Watchman.* G. O. H.

WAITING.

I am watching and waiting to-night by the shore,
In the gloaming which tells that the day's work is o'er
And the purples which gather afar o'er the sea
Are fringes of glory there waiting for me,
Tho weary the feet which have come to the tide.
Long shall rest be, and sweet, on the farthermost side.

All along the broad fields, and on top of the hill,
Dark shadows of sorrow and care linger still;
But the furrows, if crooked are honest and true
Of the ploughing the Master's hand gave me to do.
No ploughing, no reaping, no shadows there be
In the land on the calm other side of the sea.

The voices of day in the twilight wax dim,
Sighs, laughter, and sobbings, plaint, pœan or hymn;
But I wait in the stillness a call that will come
When the Master is ready to bid me go home—
A voice whose low accents are sweeter to me
Than all the glad sounds on this side of the sea.

I wait bnt in patience, I watch, but with cheer,
Nor dare to pray "quickly, Lord Jesus, come here."
There are hearts that will ache when that summons shall come,
And shadows will dim the dear sunlight of home.
Or, it may be, some pebble my hand must yet lay
In the temple of God ere the close of my day.

So I fold up my hands, to my heart say, Be still!
And looking in trust unto Thee, wait Thy will.
Since living is Christ and dying is gain,
In living and dying alike is no pain.
In the gloaming I'm waiting and watching for Thee,
Content with Thy presence both sides of the sea.

—*The Churchman.*

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE SOLANO DISTRICT LODGE NOV. 5TH.

1. Resolved: That all members of the subordinate lodges of Solano County, be earnestly solicited to give aid and encouragement to any person or persons who may move in the enforcement of the Sunday Law; and that the committee of this District Lodge be specially encouraged in the performance of their duty in this respect.

2. Resolved: That, for the steady growth and prosperity of our principles and for the final overthrow of the awful curse of intemperance, the children of the county should be instructed and trained in these principles, and every lodge should do all in its power to institute and sustain Bands of Hope, and make them as nearly as possible, schools for temperance instruction.

3. Resolved: That every member of the order in this county be urged to take the RESCUE, now placed at $1.25 per annum, and make it a special duty to procure subscribers from outside the order; and that every Worthy Vice Templar be reminded of her duty, ex officio, to procure subscribers in her lodge, as explained in Section 2 of Article VIII, Subordinate Lodge Constitution.

4. Resolved that to promote the more rapid growth of a healthy public opinion in Solano County the District Deputy of this District Lodge be instructed to appoint a committee on temperance literature, consisting of one member of each lodge in the county; that each lodge in the county be requested to appoint a local committee, of which the W. V. T. shall be one member, to act in conjunction with the county committee; and that tracts, pamphlets, circulars, temperance periodicals, etc., be distributed, if possible, in every family in the county.

5. Resolved: That we recommend for Bands of Hope, the Catechisms, Manuals, etc., of Julia Colman, and the new Band of Hope literature of the Revolution Temperance Publishing House of Chicago, David C. Cook, Manager.

SOLANO COUNTY D. L.

Our D. L. met in Fairfield last Friday and Saturday, November 4th and 5th. Friday evening was devoted to open meeting; G. W. C. T. Judge R. Thompson, and G. L. W. Crowhurst, delivered two excellent telling addresses, driving arguments against rum and the rum traffic, home to every heart. They strengthened and encouraged temperance workers, and certainly convinced the judgment and influenced the will of those cursed by the use of intoxicants.

The D. L. met in regular annual session Saturday morning, D. D., G. W. Frazer in the chair. Of the nine lodges in the county, only one, Vallejo No. 64, failed to have a representative present. In votes and attendance, the session was very encouraging. The main item of business that occupied most of the day, was the report of the committee provided for last session of the G. L. to take into consideration the enforcement of the Sunday Law. The report was brief, plain and practical, coming right to the point in plans. It provoked animated discussion, which resulted in increased interest and determined purpose on the part of the lodge to see this wholesome law enforced. The plan adopted was to give notice all over the county, that all persons continuing to violate the law, should after the 1st day of December, 1881, be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. A general superintendent was appointed to visit all parts of the county, post the notices and appoint local committees in each lodge to assist him in his work. D. D. was appointed general superintendent, and his appointment will insure the execution of the plan in closing places of business as required by the law of the land.

The temperance sentiment is gaining fast in this county, and if the next legislature will just give us a chance at Local option, almost every township in the county will adopt it. The lodges in the several parts of the county are doing much to increase the influence of the temperance cause. They are all prosperous. The presence of the G. W. C. T. and G. L., added much to the interest of the D. L. The next session will be held in Dixon about full of moon February. Would like to see the editor of the RESCUE at that session. I enclose you copy of resolutions adopted. L. C. RENFRO.

CONSISTENCY.

WILL C. KING.

Several months since we were doomed to spend a few hours in a car crowded with lumbermen going to the woods. The heat, jam and tobacco smoke made reading impossible and so we spent the time studying faces. Few books are as readable as the faces one constantly sees, and certainly a less number are as profitable study. Faces fair, but marred by vices; faces brutish, and not lightened by one gleam of nobility; faces dark, faces light, yet no two alike. Thus we sat watching the variety, until a sudden ripple of excitement across the aisle attracted our attention. A young man partially intoxicated, was, with much gusto, fishing a flask of liquor from the depths of a sack. He then passed from seat to seat, bidding all drink. This they were only too ready to do, until it came to a youth who had watched all with a puzzled expression. He promptly and firmly declined to touch it. His near companions laughed and were about to use that weapon which drips with the blood of more slain souls, than all others combined, viz: ridicule. "Stop" said the owner of the bottle leaning forward, "Give me that bottle; I never have, and never will ask any man twice to take a drink of whisky. Stick to it my friend, you are better off to let it alone." The much depleted bottle disappeared in the sack, and did not reappear again while we were on the car. How much we wanted to grasp that young man's hand and say well done. How often since, we think of the lessons he taught us that day, mentally praying that he may never be less firm. A few thots were uppermost in our mind as we walked from the depot. (1.) Charity. We had in a hasty glance classed all the company as rude and vicious; and regarded the owner of the bottle with disgust; when lo! one of the number shows a manliness most fine, and even the bottle owner shows commendable instincts. Henceforth I will not apply the "Poor dog Tray" adage too closely, for circumstances do at times compel true men into unsought and distasteful society.

While a man may be known by the company he seeks, yet he must not always be judged by the company he is at the time found in. (2.) I learned anew the fact that men will persist in doing things they know to be base and injurious, and against which both conscience and reason rebel, simply because they are the slaves of a habit, or too weak to say no. Of all masters, habit is the most tyrannical, most despicable. (3.) No matter how low or weak a man may be, yet he respects true principle wherever he may see it manfully honored. How many fail here; they think that to gain favor, to be respected, or even to secure preferment, they must of course sanction all that others do, must conceal principle and unite in the excesses of their fellows. This is a sad, a disastrous failure. The man who is a traitor to his temperance principles, who lays aside his religious vesture to curry favor, only succeeds in inviting well-merited contempt. Rest assured, that as the polished Pharisees flung these galling words after a despairing Judas, "What is that to us?" so will your tempter despise and finally spurn you for yielding.

Always be firmly but courteously true to principle and count all scoffing as evidence of respect at heart for the nobility shown, and the loud noise only made to drown the voice of conscience. I wish I might give you a pen picture of the silent, tho manifest respect paid that young man, while none of the crowd who yielded were heeded.

Finally—treating is the worst foe we have to meet. It springs from a debased idea of generosity, and is as senseless a custom as it is debasing.

Why one must be in honor (?) bound to treat companions to whisky or cigars and not to calico, sugar or glassware, I could never conceive.

Had the young man drank from his bottle and replaced it, he alone would have been injured while as it was, half a score were tainted.

GRASS VALLEY, Oct. 26, 1881.

ED. RESCUE:—May I ask you to correct an error in your issue of the 20th inst, where you say that the main business of the Grass Valley reform Club is to furnish dances and dramatic exhibitions. This is untrue; at no one of our regular weekly meetings has there ever been any dancing.

The club has given three concerts ending with a dance in the first six months of its existence. These were special, and for the sole purpose of clearing our indebtedness; since we have been out of debt now some seven months we have had no dance.

The dramatic exhibitions have yet to be exhibited.

The object of the club is to provide a social meeting place for young men. A reading room open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M, well supplied with books, periodicals and newspapers, rooms for games such as chess, draughts, croquet, etc., a gymnasium and debating society.

We work in harmony with the Good Templar lodges and our club is one of their best recruiting ground. Our president, vice president and active members are all Good Templars.

W. C. POWELL, President.

The RESCUE did not say what Mr. Powell claims. It merely said such had been reported "by visitors" without endorsing the statememt, but allowing that if such were really the case it was to be commended.

This journal has no word of unkindness for any society or individual whose labors or teachings tend to promote temperance; but it always urges upon the Good Templars as much as upon any others, that to insure any success or make success at all possible, there must be a main effort to teach people good reasons for their temperance principles and practice. And if it is true that the club in question with a revenue of $3014 or any Good Templars lodge in the state with an outlay of $100 has neglected to use a consistent portion of it in the very excellent, interesting and most eminently useful temperance literature which is to be obtained so reasonably and from so many different sources, a grave error or oversight has been permitted. No one is ever reformed or converted till he is first made to learn or believe something which he did not know or believe before.

David C. Cook has recently opened, at 148 Madison St. Chicago, a Revolution Temperance House, and we are amazed at the amount he offers for a little money. He furnishes excellent and unique material for educating the children. It is a grand work. We advise all to send for samples and buy what they can afford. A little money expended in this way will hardly be missed, and will do you and others much good.—*Prohibitionist, Lewiston, Me.*

WHY THE JEWS ARE PERSECUTED.

It is not flattering to Christian pride to know that the chief cause of the persecution and pillage to which the Jews have been subjected in Russia, Germany and the Principalities, is their possession of more property than other people. They are more intelligent, industrious and economical than their Christian neighbors, and accumulate more property. This is what renders them odious and brings down upon them the scourge of their professedly orthodox fellow-citizens. Southern ladies and gentlemen used not only to tolerate the blacks, so long as they were slaves, but to admit them to all the intimacy of body servants, nurses and domestics; but when the blacks became free, it was discovered that they were too offensive and disagreeable in every way to sit in the same room, sleep in the same hotel, or ride in the same car! So with the Christian persecutors of the Jews. So long as the latter are very poor and make themselves useful by doing hard work at low wages, they are treated as well as others of the same station; but when they accumulate property and set up in business for themselves their denial of Christ becomes too blasphemous to be borne by those who profess to be his followers! The governments, sustained by the better classes of society, have made vigorous efforts to protect the Jews in the enjoyment of their lives and property, but the persecuting spirit is so general and so bitter, that the poor people have a hard time of it. If they could be made to understand how perfectly free they would be in this country from any form of persecution on account of their creed, it would seem only reasonable to suppose that those of them with money enough to pay their passage would come here. It is hard to understand why an alien race like the Israelites, without many of the strongest ties by which other people are bound to the country of their birth, seem less disposed to leave places where they are persecuted than others are to abandon everything which can endear people to a country. Canada will welcome the Jews, protect their synagogues, and refrain from meddling with their faith.—*St. John Sun.*

That is exactly what is the trouble with the Jews. They are not good customers at the beer shops; so the Greman brewers and beer divers have stimulated the beer slaves and beer paupers to plunder, persecute, abuse and murder them. The beer interests of Germany have no use for sober, industrious, peaceable, thrifty Jews. They set a bad example of virtue and morality to the patrons of beer.

And if the Good Templars and other active temperance agencies do not succeed in preventing it; if the brewery and wholesale drunkard makers, and the retail drunkard and pauper and harlot manufacturers gain a little more power and influence here, the Jews, and other sober people in California, will find themselves in the same catalog of persecution and abuse as the Chinese.

But for the hells and traps of the drunkard makers we could do without the Chinese, and they would do without us. But for every able, decent white worker that the drunkard makers transform into an unreliable worker, an idler, a loafer, a tramp or a thief, we will have to get two Chinamen to do his work and earn his wages. And but for the aid of the drunkard maker, not a single Chinaman would here ever be employed or allowed to do a job that a white man wants to do.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

A corres pondent of the "San Diego News" writes that paper as follows:

San Francisco tastes are not "esthetic" in the line of amusement. Some speculator has got up a villainous place called the "Tivoli," where men and women flock nightly to drink what are called "schooners" of beer. They all sit around tables and drink and talk, the men smoking; meanwhile a cadaverous looking lot of fellows walk around clad in pigeon-tailed coats and carry the "schooners" and cigars, and after the average San Franciscan and his "girl" have got a couple of "schooners" apiece below their belts, they become very appreciative of the jerky music of the orchestra, and the very silly acting of the performers—composed of several very broad-faced and beery Teutons of unmeasured lung power, and from ten to thirty poor young girls in tights, who form objects of anatomical and lecherous interest to the "schooner" males in the audience. The play was "Lurline." When I looked in, it consisted of a spectacular representation of an ocean cave, with the male characters armed with stuffed clubs, the females in tights as fairies. No earthly being could distinguish a spark of sentiment in the whole business. It was a general mixture of bawl, beer and legs.

When San Diego becomes a metropolis, no such amusements as now seem to delight people here will over make a living there.

There is another "Tivoli." called the "Fountain." Its chief card is to pick out some very sweet-faced very young girl, dress her and stand her up to sing some medley or ballad for a few nights, and then hunt up another, alternating from blonde to brunette; must be of good shape or no go.

There has been no rain yet, but what a horrid cold afternoon was yesterday. They dont believe yet that we are to have a railroad. Yours.

OCCASIONAL.

AND Another:

The brokers seem as tho their occupation is gone. Around California and Montgomery corners stand the same old curbstone mob, in diminished numbers however. The strawberry plant is yearly growing brighter on many of their noses, and the word "bum" seems almost written on many of their faces. A wild looking stranger, with a calico suit of clothes and immense calico sombrero stood in a handsome carriage with four ponies in front and harangued the mob, while he sold vials of some stuff warranted to cure corns. He got two bits a bottle, and it went off like hot cakes. The biters were surely being bitten. The corn vampire sat in the seat of the "point manipulator" and took him in; I said "Selah," it is well.

In a window on Montgomery street are exhibited two elaborate gold medals, and $1,000 in gold and silver to be given by Dr. R. H. McDonald of the Pacific Bank, to the pupils of the schools of San Francisco who shall write the best essays on intemperance and tobacco. I saw a score of young girls looking at these things, and listened to their prattle to-day as they talked and walked away, each, as I imagined resolved to compete for the prize. The Doctor is a great backer to temperance in the State. When the temperance people can see their way, they will make him their nominee for Governor, and then let the "boys" look out for the wagon.

ADIOS.

LEAGUE OF FREEDOM.

If a gang of American born outlaws and ruffians had emigrated to Germany to live by keeping dens of vice and debauching the sons and daughters of the Germans—and had met on Friday evening and published an impudent defiance of the laws and customs of the German people, threatening to disregard all moral restraint and legal authority, they would have been on Monday following carefully housed in a German penitentiary, and very deservedly too.

If the American people have freely permitted the people of various countries where crime and debauchery have scourged the land with pauperism and starvation—to come here and enjoy the benefits which a Christian civilization has planted in a new country, it should be remembered that thugs and thieves and poisoners and debauchers and debauchees availing themselves of this escape from their famine and crime cursed condition, bring no rights with them to cultivate the tastes and habits here, which pauperized them in their former home. Even if that course of life has for them a peculiar fascination, they may have to learn that the American people of decent habits, and who believe in earning an honest livelihood, have some rights in this country which barbarians who know no right but brute force, no virtue but brute indulgence, no reason but brutal passion—will not be permitted to trample on too brazenly.

It is a most enchanting and bewitching business for men who have no humanity, no principle, no feeling, no honesty, to live by the robbery of the poor and especially of the helpless, powerless and unresisting poor, the children and the wives and the mothers and daughters of the working men. The men who live on beer are too much enslaved to rebel against the beer thug who owns and runs them, and the women and children cant fight, so it is a bewitching and delightful process to rob them and skin them and starve them.

But this taste acquired among barbarians and ruffians, is going to be conclusively snubbed and restrained. There is reason for it. Our foreign outlaws and rumsellers and the train of criminals, harlots and paupers they have made in this country, would, if unmolested, oblige us to leave this continent and seek a new home free from the leprosy of their presence; but there is no place to go to; and we are going to say stop thief and stop the thief; and we are going to stay in this country and make it a fit abode for civilized beings and resist the efforts of a ring of ruffianism and blackguardism to reduce it to a pandemonium of drunken paupers.

A Sweeping Reduction!

BEHOLD OUR PRICES.

SUGARS— per lb.

Cube	13c
Crushed	12¾c
Dry Granulated	12½c
Extra Golden C	11¼c
Golden C	11c
Sandwich Island	9¾ and 10½c

½bbls, ¼c; boxes ½c additional.

TEAS— per lb.

Good Japan	30, 40, 50 and 60c
Fine Oolong	40, 50, 60 and 75c
Eng. Breakfast	40, 50, 60 and 75c
Family Mixture	40, 50, 60 and 75c
Uncolored Japan	60 and 75c

A reduction will be made on quantities.

COFFEE— per lb.

Good Green	14, 17 and 20c
Roasted	20, 22 and 25c
Fresh Ground	18, 20 and 25c

All of which are good.

MEALS—

10 lb sack corn meal	25c
10 lb sack cr. wheat	30c
10 lb sack graham flour	30c
10 lb sack rye meal	40c
10 lb sack oat meal	45c
10 lb sack hominy	45c

CANNED GOODS—

3 Cans Corn Beef	$1 00
4 Cans Assorted Table Fruit	1 00
4 Cans Jelly or Jam	1 00
5 Cans Peaches	1 00
5 Cans Pine Apple	1 00
5 Cans Blue Berries	1 00
5 Cans Condensed Milk	1 00
5 Cans Winslow's Corn	1 00
7 Cans Pie Fruit	1 00
8 Cans Salmon	1 00
9 Cans Halibut	1 00
9 Cans Tomatoes	1 00

Reduction on quantities.

SUNDRIES—

14 lbs Corn Starch	$1 00
15 lbs Tapioca	1 00
15 lbs Table Rice	1 00
15 lbs Sago	1 00
16 lbs Pearl Barley	1 00
18 lbs Split Peas	1 00
40 lbs Sal Soda	1 00

We carry a large stock of goods, all of which we will sell at the lowest cash prices. Delivered to any part of the city, depots or boats without extra charge.

We Warrant Every Article Sold.

GIVE US A TRIAL.

LINCOLN & CO.,

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GOOD TEMPERANCE PAPERS TO TAKE.

WEEKLIES.	PER YEAR.
"Casket," Napanee, Canada	$1 00
"Freeman," Parkersburg, W. Va	2 00
"Irrepressible Conflict," Marshall, Mo	50
"Kansas Methodist," Topeka	1 25
"Lever," Detroit, Mich	1 50
"Living Issue," Cooperstown, N. Y	1 50
"Mirror," Los Angeles	1 50
"National Liberator" (Ill'd), Chicago	50
"Pacific Censor," Vancouver, W. T	1 50
"Prohibitionist," Lewiston, Me	50
"Signal" (W. C. T. U.), Chicago, Ill	1 50
"Signal," Delaware, Ohio	2 00
"Saturday Anvil," Washington, D. C	1 00
"Temperance Banner," Little Rock, Ark	1 00
"Temperance Review," Minneapolis, Minn	1 75
"Tribune"	1 00
"Transcript," Santa Cruz	
"Truth," Baltimore, Md	1 00
"Tidal Wave," Columbus Grove, Ohio	1 00
"Watchman," Halifax, N. S	1 00

MONTHLY.	PER YEAR.
"Our Union" (W. C. T. U.), 53 Bible House, N. Y	$0 60
"National Temperance Advocate," 58 Reade St., N.Y.	1 00
"Youths' Temperance Banner" (copies over 4)	12
"National Freeman" (64 pages), Chicago	1 75
"Amendment," Avon, N. Y	50
"Gem," 12 Cannon St., N. Y	50
"Crusader," London, Can	50

SEMI-MONTHLY.	PER YEAR.
"Chief," Fort Atkinson, Wis	$1 00

A young man of strict habits and good education, and having every endorsement required, desires a situation in a mercantile establishment as assistant book-keeper, accountant or salesman. Apply to C., RESCUE Office.

G. W. Secretary's D'p'tm't.

GEORGE B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.

☞The office of the Grand Lodge is located in the Capital Savings Bank Building, entrance, No. 328 J street, up-stairs, over the southwest corner J and Fourth streets, Sacramento, where the Grand Worthy Secretary will be pleased to receive calls from the members of the Order during business hours.

☞This department is edited by the Grand Worthy Secretary, to whom all communications relating in any way to the business of the Grand Lodge, this department, or anything appearing hereunder, should be addressed.

☞The Grand Worthy Secretary's post office address is Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento, Cal.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

ON SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE G. W. S.

Sold for the Benefit of the Grand Lodge

Constitutions, per hundred copies	$12 00
Constitutions per dozen	1 75
Glee Books, "Temperance Chimes" per dozen	4 00
Glee Books, per half dozen	2 50
Glee Books, single copies	50
Receipts of Evening and Constitution Roll Book, per set	2 50
Chase's Digest, per copy	1 50
Officer's Roll Call etc., Book of	1 00
Pledge Cards, per hundred	1 00
Officers Cards, per set of four	1 00
Degree Ode Cards, per dozen	1 00
Subordinate Ode Cards, per dozen	75
Subordinate Ode Cards with music, per dozen	1 50
Chase's Good of the Order, per copy	50

BLANK FORMS.

Clearance Cards, per dozen	3 00
Grand Lodge Returns, per dozen	1 00
W. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. F. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Bonds, per dozen	1 00
Forms for Charges, Trials, etc., per set of four	75
Forms for incorporation of Lodges	Free

LODGE BOOKS

Propositions for Membership, Book of fifty	50
Notices of Election to Membership, book of fifty	50
Proposition Committee notices, book of fifty	50
D. G. W. C. T.'s Dispensations, book of fifty	50
Password Certificates, book of fifty	50
Delinquent (Dues) Notice, book of fifty	50
Warrants on W. T., book of fifty	50
W. F. S. Receipts, book of fifty	50
W. T. Receipts, book of fifty	50

LODGE FURNITURE.

In addition to the above, I will attend to orders for Impression Seals, Blank Books, Special Printing, Regalia or Lodge Furniture. This will be done as an accommodation to Lodges and not as a source of profit either to the Grand Lodge or myself; hence all orders filled will be sent per express by the dealers, with instructions to "collect on delivery," unless the money accompanies the order. Address—

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.,
Sacramento, California.

CASH RECEIVED.—The Grand Worthy Secretary acknowledges receipt of the following amounts of cash since last report. Proper personal receipts were also forwarded in each case:

GENERAL FUND.

Mt. Delight Lodge, No. 27	11 00
Santa Barbara, No. 140	15 75
Aerial, No. 144	11 00
Amador, No. 152	37 75
Winters, No. 165	26 25
Lodi, No. 189	25 75
Red Bluff, No. 192	38 50
Nil Desperandum, No. 216	13 00
Downey, No. 233	16 50
Elk Grove, No. 248	9 75
Star of Empire, No. 255	15 25
Roseville, No. 261	7 25
Riverside, No. 284	41 75
Spring Valley, No. 314	15 00
Victoria, No. 328	12 75
Newcastle, No. 339	16 00
Soulsbyville, No. 340	34 25
Durant, No. 358	10 00
Rescue, No. 380	18 75
Azalea, No. 405	14 50
Lockeford, No. 115	12 00
Chaparral, No. 121	8 00
Elk Creek, No. 171	24 75
Samaritan, No. 177	17 25
Northern Star, No. 207	6 75
Cedarville, No. 230	10 75
Madera, No. 290	11 00
June, No. 321	9 25
Farmington, No. 323	7 25
Golden Wreath, No. 327	4 50
Sierra City, No. 359	8 50
Murphys, No. 361	21 25
Brooklyn, No. 384	11 50
Lone Oak, No. 391	11 75
Pacific, No. 392	21 75
Valley View, No. 397	6 25
Messilla Valley, No. 413	10 00
Hercules, No. 433	11 50
Redding, No. 102	15 00
Woodbridge, No. 139	13 25
Antelope, No. 145	8 00
Valley Ford, No. 156	7 00
Pasadena, No. 173	15 00
Star of the Plains, No. 184	2 75
Georgiana, No. 188	50
Taylor, No. 222	14 25
Plainsburg, No. 223	18 50
Denverton, No. 239	16 00
Willittsville, No. 259	20 75
Western Star, No. 303	7 25
Fairfield, No. 320	20 00
Ophir, No. 406	10 00
North Butte, No. 452	8 70
Visalia, No. 48	23 25
Livermore, No. 200	25 75
Fairview, No. 247	11 50
Poway, No. 264	16 50
Athens, No. 286	19 50
Valley, No. 293	20 25
Hanford, No. 296	18 00
Confidence, No. 122	16 00
Columbia, No. 128	25 50
Salinas, No. 131	39 50
Newville, No. 164	14 00
Ocean Queen, No. 190	10 00
Tehama, No. 198	11 75
Lakeside, No. 325	15 00
Big Tree, No. 345	12 50
Enterprise, No. 356	24 50
North San Juan, No. 369	14 75
Coulterville, No. 382	15 25
Alameda, No. 385	5 25
Fresno, No. 409	15 00
Capay, No. 419	4 50
Faithful, No. 431	18 50
Castroville, No. 446	12 25
Placerville, No. 456	7 75
Fresno Flats, 471	9 00
N. E. Manning,	2 00
Star of the Hill, No. 127	13 75
Phoenix, No. 137	27 00
Alturas, No. 149	5 00
Humbolt, No. 269	29 50
Snelling, No. 279	4 00
Jackson, No. 280	10 50
Plano, No. 301	4 00
Pleasant Valley, No. 307	6 25
Oakdale, No. 326	26 25
Twilight, No. 331	12 00
Table Mountain, No. 337	8 50
Rohnville, No. 367	13 50
Mound, No. 418	9 75
Plainfield, No. 429	1 00
Siloam, No. 2	25 25
Lake City, No. 129	7 00
Auburn, No. 150	10 50
Nevada, No. 201	41 25
Isabella, No. 218	4 75
Little River, No. 334	16 00
Blooming, No. 365	7 25
Rescue, No. 380	18 75
Wild Flower, No. 390	2 75

ORPHANS' HOME FUND.

Star of Empire Lodge, No. 255	10 00
Amador District Lodge,	13 20
Georgiana Lodge, No. 188	26 25
J. R. P. Nelson, Forbestown,	5 00

CHARTER FEE FUND.

Clipper Gap Lodge,	10 00

PACKAGES MAILED.—The following packages have been mailed during the past week from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office:

1 to H C Brooke, San Bernardino.
1 to W E Gleason, Marysville.
1 to W B Sanfley, West Oakland.
1 to B F Loomis, Woodland.
1 to W M Moore, Byron.
1 to O E Greenwood, Sonora.
1 to W H Hosmer, Chinese Camp.
1 to W B Swank, Sheep Ranch.
1 to G W Hill, Lodi.
2 to P Hutchinson, Wheatland.
1 to Mrs. E Thayer, San Francisco.
1 to E E Drew, Elk Grove.
1 to G S Turner, Los Angeles.
2 to J Hall, Riverside.
8 to Mrs. O Whitney, Greenville.
4 to C E Worth, Downey.
4 to J Worswick, Grangeville.
4 to J W Dunlap, Knights Ferry.
4 to G W Maxon, Chico.
4 to S S Stickney, Copper City.
6 to W T Kennedy, Birds Landing
2 to J G Crowder, Borden.
2 to W P Joseph, San Francisco.
4 to C E Nayler, San Francisco.
2 to L W Clarke, Brownsville.
6 to J Morse, Guadalupe.
5 to Miss H Culver, Newcastle.
6 to W Bennett, Judsonville.
10 to J E Cline, San Francisco.
9 to C A James, Madera.
5 to Mrs. O D Dyke, Farmington.
1 to Linda Cripps, Elmira.
1 to J R Tregloan, Amador.
6 to L Giles, Lockeford.
1 to B F Loomis, Woodland.
4 to W H Peller, Eureka Mills.
1 to J T Cooper, Denverton.
3 to A J Oooke, Muryhys.
1 to O W Burress, Red Bluff.
2 to B Stewart, Arroyo Grande.
1 to Kate Meeker, Hanford.
1 to L W Clark, Brownsville.
1 to Madge A Jameson, Dutch Flat
2 to W S Read, Oroville.
5 to M E More, Yuba City.
2 to B Stewart, Arroyo Grande.
2 to W T Kennedy, Birds Landing.
2 to W Reed, Ophir.
4 to C L Newton, Woodbridge.
10 to Madge A Jameson, Dutch Flat.
1 to Rev. G Morris, West End.
1 to J M Johnson, Fresno Flats.
1 to J Harris, Lockeford.
1 to Mrs. A Ellis, Savannah.
3 to Mrs. M E Cutter, Campo Seco.
4 to A Gladding, Lincoln.
4 to Mrs. D A Hollister, Marysville.
1 to J R Green, Mariposa.
1 to L Johnson, Mariposa.
4 to Mrs. H M Ferris, Clipper Gap.
1 to W Crowhurst, San Francisco.
3 to W D Gould, Los Angeles.
2 to N E Manning, Guerneville.
3 to T B Evans, Wild Flower.
2 to W H Sansabaugh, Merced.
1 to Mrs. O D Dyke, Farmington.
1 to N E Manning, Guerneville.
2 to A L Smith, Jamestown.
1 to S T Jones, Felton.
1 to Belle Holland, Soulsbyville.
1 to B Maddox, Mariposa.
1 to W M Nuner, San Andreas.
1 to A W Robinson, Hornitos.
1 to A H Hewitt, Live Oak.
1 to A L Smith, Jamestown.
2 to S T Jones, Felton.
1 to L Dulac, Nevada City.
1 to James Griffin, Mendocino.
1 to Lettie A Taylor, Merced Falls.
1 to Jennie Ostrom, Oleta.
2 to Mrs. Minerva M Thornburg, Santa Maria.
5 to Miss Maggie Burnett, Kings River.
7 to Emily W Grant, Grafton.
7 to Frank Storer, San Francisco.

PACKAGES PER EXPRESS.

1 to Charles Converse, Mariposa.
1 to Lyman Johnson, Mariposa.
1 to J R Green, Mariposa.
1 to C N Goulding, Milton.
1 to J R Tregloan, Amador.
1 to A D Wood, San Francisco.
1 to C M Knowles, Hydesville.
1 to C Gilson, Little Stony.
1 to J R Whitlock, Paskenta.
1 to M S Hayward, Pescadero.
1 to C W Pedlar, Gilroy.
1 to H L Ricks, Eureka H. B.
1 to Prof. W H Reardon, College City.
1 to W M Nuner, San Andreas.
1 to A W Robinson, Hornitos.
1 to Tyler Bither, San Buenaventura.
1 to W W Cowell, Stockton.

D. G. W. C. T.'s COMMISSIONED ETC.

STATE DEPUTIES.

Mrs. M. J. Mayhew, Red Bluff.
Charles J. Covillaud, Marysville.

LODGE DEPUTIES.

Mrs M E Cutter, for No. 105, Campo Seco.
A Gladding, for No. 113, Lincoln.
Mas. D A Hollister, for No. 124, Marysville.
J R Green, for No. 143, Mariposa.
William Webb, for No. 147, Hites Cove.
Mrs. H M Ferris, for No. 154, Clipper Gap.
B Maddox, for No. 175, Mariposa.
A W Robinson, for No. 187, Hornitos.
W M Nuner, for No. 229, San Andreas.
Andrew Rapp, for No. 104, Cherokee.
J S Stauffer, for No. 194, Chico.
W H Pitt, for No. 179 Camanche.
C L Davis, for No. 471, Fresno Flats.

VOTE ON CHANGE OF REGALIA.—The following lodges have during the past week, filed with the G. W. S., the returns of the vote had in their lodge on the question of changing the initiatory regalia of the order as required by the G. L. viz:

Nos. 102, 104, 120, 122, 129, 130, 149, 155, 156, 179, 180, 181, 188, 198, 217, 222, 254. 264, 284, 294, 327, 337, 343, 350, 359, 360, 391, 418, 430, 434, and 455.

Up to date 183 lodges have certified up the result of the vote on the question of changing the white regalia. The 183 lodges show an attendance of 3.500 members of whom 3109 voted against any change; 130 favored a change, and 261 declined to vote on the question. The average attendance at lodges remains exactly the same as last week 19⅙.

RETURNS RECEIVED.—During the past week the following Lodges have filed Grand Lodge returns with the G. W. S. and their receipt is acknowledged.

Nos. 27, 48, 102, 114, 121, 122, 127, 128, 129, 137, 139, 140, 144, 145, 149, 150, 155, 156, 164, 171, 177, 181, 184, 188, 190, 192, 198, 200, 201, 207, 209, 216, 217, 219, 222, 223, 230, 233, 239, 247, 255, 259, 261, 264, 269, 275, 278, 279, 280, 284, 286, 290, 293, 301, 303, 304, 307, 314, 321, 323, 325, 326, 327, 331, 334, 337, 339, 340, 345, 356, 357, 359, 360, 361, 365, 367, 369, 382, 385, 391, 392, 406, 409, 415, 418, 419, 431, 433, 438, 440, 441, 446, 452, 455, 456, 461, 463, 471, 472.

GLEANINGS.—Chrysopolis No 210 of Woodland, according to Lodge Deputy, J. J. Bowman, is doing splendidly; having initiated 34 during the last quarter, and a dozen more already awaiting initiation during this.....Success lodge No. 366 of Grafton, is booming, writes Bro. P. Gutcher, "seven initiated at one meeting with 10 additional propositions to act upon".....Our lodge (San Bernardino No. 220,) is doing finely," writes Bro. H. C. Brooke, D. D. "and our report for last quarter shows quite an increase.".....The L. D. of Prairie lodge No. 423, Yuba Co., Bro. W. E. Gleason, writes, "Notwithstanding we have lost a number of active members by removal, we are doing well, we recently listened to an excellent lecture, preceeding our lodge meeting, br Elder Bateman .....Red Bluff lodge No. 192 is expecting a boom; having 35 names now upon its proposition books, with 25 already balloted for and elected. The hall is too small, and a new and larger one is one of the things talked of for the near future. So writes the L. D. Bro. M. J. Frank..... The L. D. of Soulsbyville Lodge No. 340, Tuolumne County, reports a gala time on the occasion of the installation of officers, with visitors present from Bald Mountain and Confidence Lodges, who were regaled with a fine program of literary exercises, a collation concluding a pleasant evenings. entertainment.....Sierra City lodge No. 359, looks more prosperous than it has for some time. Initiated three candidates at the last meeting, and have two more for the next.....Bro. A. J. Buckles L. D. of Fairfield Lodge No. 320, reports his lodge prospering with a membership of 81 and 7 propositions pending. He also expresses the opinion that the Sunday Law will be generally observed thruout Solano County.....Redding lodge No. 102, according to the Lodge Deputy, Bro. J. H. Cooper, "is prospering finely. Initiated 5 candidates at the last meeting.".....The new lodge at Georgetown, El Dorado Co., is reported by the Lodge Deputy, Bro. S. Watson, as prospering. At a recent meeting, 19 propositions for membership were presented..... Castroville Lodge, No. 446, is in a healthy condition, and is working harmoniously, is what the L. D. A. H. Longly, writes of his lodge.....Columbia Lodge, No. 128 of Gilroy, commenced the initial meeting of the new quarter by reinstating one member, initiating three others, and has fine prospects for the future, as reported by the L. D., Bro. J. W. Thomasson.....Bro. F. O. Swinney, L. D. of Madison lodge No. 463, reports his lodge as marching on. He writes that a pleasant occasion was enjoyed on the occasion of the installation of officers when visitors were present from neighboring lodges at Pleasant Prairie and Capay, in honor of which event a collation was served.....Faithful lodge No. 431, of Blacks, Yolo Co., is working true to its name; having initiated ten new members and received five additional propositions on the night of their installation, according to the report of Bro. J. H. Murphy, L. D.....The L. D. Bro. C. A. Mc Fane, reports Little River lodge No. 334 of Mendocino County, as still increasing, both in numbers and interest. A new outfit of regalia has just been purchased, the hall nicely fitted up and the lodge out of debt. The lodge was organized July 4 last, now numbers 64 and not one member yet expelled for violation of the obligation.

VENTURA.—Sister Myra Walbridge , the efficient lodge deputy of Constancy Lodge, No. 209 at Ventura, writes under date of the 7th: "Our lodge is steadily tramping on, and gaining victories all the time. Have already several trophies, and are working for more. Bro. J. W. Webb, Grand Lecturer is among us this week and we are having a revival thru the county. The district Lodge was very interesting and some good work was done. The saloons were all closed in Ventura yesterday. I think the people here will stand for the right, and make them keep closed every Sunday hereafter. The D. Lodge took hold of the plan of distributing temperance literature very well, and we will soon have the county overflowing with it, I hope.

LIVERMORE.—The L. D. of Livermore Lodge, No 200, Bro. F. A. Anthony, in transmitting quarterly returns adds: "We are still marching on, and altho we cannot say that our victory is complete, we can report a much improved public sentiment, and rejoice that it has been strong enough to suppress two of the worst dens in the suburbs of our town. There is much interest manifested in the Sunday law, and it is hoped the desired end will soon be accomplished.

On Monday evening, the 7th inst our lodge held a public meeting and installation of officers. A very large attendance of members and friends. After an intermission a very interesting program and a ringing temperance speech by one of our young members.

One of the prominent features was our manuscript paper, Temperance Star Sister M. F. Buckeber editress, from beginning to end full of humor, sound sense and the true ring of temperance. It is our intention to devote one meeting each month to public meetings.

BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS' REPORT.

The Board of Lady Managers met at the Home Tuesday, Nov. 1st. Called to order at 11 A. M. Mrs. Thompson presiding. Roll call, members of the old Board were noted present, with the exception of Mrs. Benjamin. Roll call of the newly elected Board, the following ladies responded: Mesdames Thompson, Partridge, Alsip, Robbins, Rix, Mayhew, Carpenter and Stevens, G. W. V. T., every member being present.

The Board on motion, proceeded to re-organize, by the election of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted in the re-election of the retiring officers. President, Mrs. C. B. Thompson, of San Francisco; Vice President, Mrs. M. A. Alsip, of Sacramento; Corresponding Secty. Mrs. M. M. Carpenter of S. F.; Financial Secty. Mrs. M. E. Partridge, West Oakland; Treasurer, Dr. I. S. Halsey of Vallejo.

The following standing committees were then appointed. Executive Committee; Mesdames Thompson, Alsip, Carpenter, Partridge and Robbins.

Auditing Committee, Mesdames Mayhew, Stevens and Alsip.

Purchasing Committee, Mesdames Partridge, Thompson and Carpenter.

Visiting Committee, Mrs. S. L. Robbins.

Committee to procure help for the Home, Mesdames Carpenter, Robbins and Mayhew.

After the re-organization of the Board, the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Officers reports read and accepted; Financial Secty. reports the amount of warrants drawn on the Treasurer since Oct. 3rd, $1151.

Matron reports the number of children admitted to the Home during the month of October, six; discharged nine; number in the Home Oct. 31st, 115. All enjoying good health.

APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION.

Applications received for the admission of 11 children to the Home; seven of that number admitted; three rejected because both parents were living and one referred to the Secty. for investigation.

Several applications for children to adopt were read and referred to the Secty.

Communications read and filed. After transacting some miscellaneous business, the Board took a recess for the purpose of meeting in joint session with the Board of Trustees; called to order in due form by the President of the Board of Trustees, Bro. Sims. The action and proceedings of the joint Board are found in the report of the G. W. S. in the RESCUE of Nov. 10th.

Bro. Katzenstein, G. W. S. reported that he had on hand money enough to purchase twenty-two seats for the school; moved and carried that the Lady Managers be directed to seat one of the upper rooms with such seats as may hereafter be designated by the teacher; also that Mr. Smith be furnished with a list of the names of those contributing for this purpose and be instructed to procure the plates, the same as before.

Nothing further appearing for joint action, the ladies withdrew; reassembled, and completed their work.

DONATIONS.

The following donations were received in October. From Mrs. Watson of Vallejo, number of pictures; from Mrs. Ira Austin also of Vallejo, a box of pears, and ten nice spring chickens; from an unknown friend, two pairs of button gaiters; from Herbert Folger W. C. T. of Valley Lodge, cash $5; from Mrs. Rainey of Rio Vista, (who has four children in the Home, and says she is not able to pay anything for their support) six boxes of apples and five dozen cans of fruit.

On motion a vote of thanks was tendered the donors for the above donations.

Respectfully and Fraternally submitted in F. H. and C. MRS. M. M. CARPENTER.
Secty. B. L. M.

BUTTE CO. DISTRICT LODGE.

OROVILLE, Cal., Nov. 10, 1881.

Met at Nelson, Nov. 9th. Ten lodges were represented by 43 delegates and visitors at the morning session, and 51 in the afternoon. Officers were elected and installed for the ensuing year.

Reports from lodges represented showed them to be generally in a healthy condition. A resolution was passed to invite Mrs. Stevens to lecture thruout the county, and a committee appointed to map out a route and confer with G. W. C. T.

An ample and excellent lunch was served by the ladies of Nelson Lodge at the noon recess.

Report from the Sunday Law committee showed that the law had been very generally observed and enforced wherever lodges were established in the county.

An animated discussion was had over a resolution offered at the afternoon session. "To instruct the Sunday law committee to confine their complaints and prosecutions to liquor dealers on the grounds that as a temperance society its committee were not justified in prosecuting other violators of the law." The members of the committee, as also a majority of the delegates who spoke, objected strongly to the resolution, which on being put to vote was lost by a vote of 18 to 7.

All bars and places of business were closed at Chico and Oroville last Sunday, and four parties have pleaded guilty and paid their fines this week at Oroville for former violations.

The session proving too short to finish business before the lodge, it adjourned at 5 P. M. to meet at Nord third Wednesday in March 1882.

W. S. READ, Dist. Sec.

AMADOR CO. DISTRICT LODGE.

Met with Pine Grove Lodge on Sat. Nov. 5th. A large delegation was present; reports from all the lodges in the Co. show a steady increase in membership in the District

The annual election of officers took place, Bro. J. W. Perry recommended for D. D., the evening meeting was addressed by Bro. E. Haskell of Volcano Lodge; also a very lengthy program, consisting of recitations, readings, songs &c was listened to by a large audience. This has been the most interesting session of Amador Dist. Lodge since its organization.

Next meeting at Oleta in Feb. The Sunday law will be enforced in this county.—H. G. MURRAY, Dist. Sec. Sutter Creek Lodge, No. 225.

THE Kansas Methodist which has always been a pleasant exchange, falls into the uncomely error of permitting a correspondent (P. H. W.) to quote from the RESCUE the opening paragraph only of a recent article on Christianity, and to comment in such a manner upon that paragraph, as to most unfairly and untruly convey to those who do not see the Rescue the idea that the article afore said was one hostile to and derisive of Christianity. The Rescue to its readers needs no apology or explanation as to its attitude on that question. P. H. W. seems more afraid of hurting the whisky interest than of injuring Christianity. He objects to the Rescue's desire to rid the latter of all association or complicity with the other, and as usual, quotes Christ to enforce his objection, "let both grow together till the harvest." The Kansas Methodist dont want the grogshop and Christianity to grow together till the harvest, any more than the Rescue does.

THE RESCUE should have stated last week that Mrs. Stevens has been unable for over a week to take the field, owing to an illness from which she has not entirely recovered,

Juvenile Department.

BAND OF HOPE WORK.



The Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., of California, offers to furnish, free of charge, to Sunday-schools, or other juvenile organizations desiring to adopt them for use, the newly revised Band of Hope rituals together with the ritual badges. The ritual comprises a pamphlet of 48 pages. The badges are of German silver, with a safety pin upon the back. Sample copies of the rituals and badge, or quantities for actual use, will be furnished on application to the G. W. C. T., Robert Thompson, 1,531 Golden Gate Avenue, or the Superintendent of Juvenile Work, Mrs. M. E. Richardson, Murphys, Calaveras Co., or Geo. B. Katzenstein, 328 J street, Sacramento.

TALKS WITH THE YOUNG FOLKS.

THE SWORDFISH.

The sword which gives that fish its name is of the hardest bony substance known and is covered by a sort of enamel still harder. Sailors and whalemen have reported terrible attacks make by the swordfish and thrasher upon tho whale, the thrasher jumping out of the water to a great hight and falling upon the whale's back like a pile driver, while the swordfish punches him up from below. These stories are disbelieved, tho I have met people who said they were eye-witnesses of such combats. The whale was always reported as vanquished; cut and stabbed to death.

But the great naturalist, Professor Owen says he is acquainted with two instances of the swordfish having penetrated ships, the swords having been broken off and left in the ship. They have one such specimen at Surgeons Hall, London. In breaking up an old English oak man of war brig, a sword of this fish was found which had penetrated the copper sheathing, felt, plank and oak timbers to a depth of 14 inches: the fibres of the oak wood bent and crushed as if by a canon ball. This force which could drive a blunt instrument, shaped like a flat board, with rake teeth growing out of each side of it thru 14 inches of very hard oak must have been due to a wondrous velocity, for the fish is not very large, only 6 to 12 feet long. In another vessel a sword was found which had penetrated also 14 inches and several others have been reported as found in the bottoms of ships.

It seems natural to suppose such a weapon and such a force behind it must have been intended for offensive warfare, and the whale would be a likely subject of attack. Very probably when they have struck ships they imagined their contract was to kill a whale, and the result must have been a great surprise to them.

In the Bay of Panama a ship received a shock and a swordfish that had broken off the instrument with which he asked questions, was seen rolling over and sinking dead in the clear waters. The sword is about 3 feet in length. The fish are found frequently in the warm waters of the Atlantic and in the Mediterranean and are harpooned and eaten by the fisherman of the latter. It tows a boat when struck with great rapidity and is a difficult conquest. The sword is a projection of the upper jaw and as the fish has no teeth except the nobs or points on the sword, it is supposed to be a temperate liver and subsists on squid and food of the jelly fish description.

The combination of the thrasher with the swordfish in deadly assault upon a whale is probably a *fish* story. I looked out pretty sharply for such things for a good many years but never had the luck to see lots of things, which lots of other people have said they saw. Once in the vicinity of the Azores however, some kind of a fish which at the time we supposed was a thrasher, jumped perpendicularly out of water to a hight that was perhaps 8 or 10 or maybe 20 feet at a distance of perhaps 150 yards from the ship. It was a chunky creature like a large grizzly bear rolled up. It did not seem to have any special business except to get a plunge into the air and retire. None of us knew what it was, but people who are posted on thrashers say it was not one. Seeing anything at a little distance off at sea, it is impossible to tell correctly how high it may jump or fly above the water, 8 or 20 feet.

GEORGE CRUIKSHANK,

ARTIST,

DESIGNER, ETCHER, PAINTER.

Born in London Sep. 22, 1792,

Died Feb. 1, 1878,

Aged 86 years.

In memory of his genius and his art
His matchless industry and worthy work,
For all his fellowmen: this monument
Is humbly placed within this sacred fane,
By her who loved him best, his widowed wife,
ELIZA CRUIKSHANK, Feb. 9, 1881.

That is the inscription on the monument of England's greatest caricaturist. In early life he was employed by a publisher to ornament his books and songs with pictures. He afterward became famous in satirical pictures. His attention was attracted by the terrible ruin inflicted by drink upon his countrymen and many years ago, perhaps 40, he painted six or eight pictures representing the story of the bottle, which together with the written story that soon followed had an enormous circulation, and doubtless exerted an excellent warning influence.

The first picture represented a youthful carpenter, at his table with his wife and two children in a cosy comfortable home. The next, he is employed to do some repairs for Morrison the rumseller, who "treats" him and seeing that he rather likes the taste, gives him a bottle of "nice cordial" to take home to his wife. And so the bottle does its work as usual; poverty, quarrels and misery ensue and at last the man in a frenzy kills his wife: the daughter goes to ruin and dies a shocking death.

The last chapter of the story shows the boy reclaimed, on a visit to his early home, where passing the insane asylum he recognizes old Morrison the rumseller who first tempted his father to ruin, chained up behind iron bars, a raving madman.

The story was a favorite one and ought to be republished now by David C. Cook. It would be very welcone to our young folks. But would you believe it, after painting those beautiful pictures and writing that touching story, Mr. Cruikshank was a drinker himself, and now we come to the main object of this talk, which is to direct your attention to the influences we may exert upon mankind.

Mr. C. was traveling in a railway car and in conversation with some one who knew him slightly or had just been introduced, but knew all about his great work. The latter addressing Mr. C. happened to say "you teetotalers," but he was answered, "I am not a teetotaler." What! said the stranger surprised, is it possible that you Mr. Cruikshank who understand so perfectly the terrible evils of strong drink and have so eloquently portrayed them with pen and pencil, can be anything but a total abstainer?

That set him to thinking and he became very soon a consistent and most earnest advocate of temperance. His "Sunday in London," Gin Shop, Upas Tree and various other pictures were aids to the cause and for many long years no important gathering in London in the interest of temperance was complete without Mr. George Cruikshank, the great philanthropist, on the platform.

Now there are great numbers of men scattered here and there, who drink and set a bad example, and are going down hill, doing no good to themselves or others, and missing a large amount of happiness and usefulness that God fitted them with a large capacity to enjoy and accomplish. But often a kind word fitly spoken turns such a one from his thotless career and makes everyone notice what a fine, hearty, genial fellow he is; what an active temperance man he has become: how much happier and better he looks and is: and a glorious promise is before him: he has set out for the Heavenly city and he invites and helps others to go with him and makes this world ever so much better and happier, and all because someone, perhaps a noble little girl or boy of our juvenile temperance organization, went for him, in a kindly loving way and said something to him which let the light of God's truth shine right thru into his heart, and chase away the mists and clouds and shadows of ignorance with which the evil one had blinded him.

"And a little child shall lead them." Did not the grand old prophet when he said that the little child should lead the leopard and the wolf and the lion into peaceful companionship with the kid and the lamb, have a vision of what our young workers are doing and going to do right along till the reign of peace has been proclaimed. The little children are going to lead the world, and they have begun to do it: keep right along.

BATTLE HYMN OF THE CRUSADE.

BY MRS. EMILY J. BUGBEE.

On the plains for bloodless battle they are gathering true and strong,
All the hero-hearted women, who have wept in silence long,
At the terrible oncoming of this raven-winged wrong,
Now God is leading on.
CHORUS.—Glory, Glory Hallelujah, etc.

They have rallied forth to conquer, and will never call retreat
While the banner of the rum-fiend is still flaunted on the street,
And his hellish snares are waiting, for the unwary feet,
For God will lead them on.

They will pierce the bending heavens with united prayer and cries,
Till the strongholds shall be shaken and the foe defeated lies,
Who has slain his many thousands of the strong ones and the wise;
For God will lead them on.

For the future of their dear ones, for their country's power and pride,
Onward moved by bitter memories of the past, whose pains abide,
They are working, weeping, praying, in their weakness, side by side,
For God is leading on.

Be still, oh tongue of caviller, be strong, oh heart of fear,
See you not the cloudy pillar. that is ever hovering near,
Know you not an ear is open, that will not refuse to hear,
For God is leading on.

Oh, the beauty and the blessing, when the CURSE is swept away,
That has turned to midnight darkness so many a golden day,
And is throwing weary shadows over many a life-long way.
For Christ is coming near.

All the desert and the wilderness shall blossom with the flowers,
Of industry and plenty, in this blessed land of ours,
And the grace of God unstinted shall come down in gentle showers,
For Heaven will be begun.
—*Our Union.*

THE OLD WOMAN'S APPEAL.

The inhabitants of a thriving town of Pennsylvania were assembled, as was their custom, to decide what number, if any, of the saloons should be licensed. There was a very full attendance. One of the magistrates presided, and upon the platform were seated, among others, the pastor of the village, one of his deacons, and the physician. After the meeting had been called to order, one of the most respectable citizens of the boro rose, and after a short speech, moved that the meeting petition for the usual number of licences for the ensuing year. He thot it was not best to get up an excitement by refusing to grant licenses. They had better license good men and let them sell. The proposition seemed to meet with almost universal favor. The president was about to put the question to the meeting, when an object rose in a distant part of the building, and instantly all eyes were turned in that direction. It was an old woman, poorly clad, and whose care-worn countenance was the painful index of no light suffering. And yet there was something in the flash of her bright eye that told she had once been what she then was not. She addressed the president, and said she had come because she had heard that they were to decide the license question.

"You," said she, "all know who I am. You once knew me mistress of one of the best estates in town. I once had a husband and five sons, and woman never had a kinder husband, mother never had five better or more affectionate sons. But where are they now? In yonder burying-ground there are six graves, filled by that husband and those five sons, and oh! they are all drunkards graves!"

"Doctor, how came they to be drunkards? You would come and drink with them, and you told them that temperate drinking would do them good. And you, too, sir, (addressing the pastor), would come and drink with my husband, and my sons thot they might drink with safety, and follow your religious example."

"Deacon, you sold them rum, which made them drunkards. You have now got my farm and all my property, and you got it all by rum."

"And now," she said, "I have done my errand. I go back to the poor-house, for that is my home. You, reverend sir; you, doctor; and you, deacon, I shall never meet again until I meet you at the bar of God, where you, too, will meet my ruined husband those five sons, who, thru your means and influence fill the drunkard's grave.

The old woman sat down. Perfect silence prevailed, until broken by the president, who rose to put the question to the meeting: "Shall we petition the court to issue licenses to this town for the ensuing year?"

And the unbroken "No!" which made the very walls re-echo with the sound, told the result of the old woman's appeal. There were no more licenses granted.

Dear reader! You may not have seen such results from the saloon curse in your town, for much of the work of the saloon is hilden from public gaze; but doubtless you have seen something of the ruin caused by it, and may we not trust you will use your influence in favor of anything that may mitigate the evils?—*Saloon Curse.*

GUERNEVILLE, Nov. 9, 1881.

ED. RESCUE:—As our temple has not been heard from lately, I thot I would write you what we are doing. Our meetings had become rather dull, but we have lately revived our interest, and hope to be soon as prosperous as ever. Last Sunday evening, the Juvenile Temple gave an open temperance meeting, which was quite a success. The church was crowded, and all expressed themselves very well pleased with our program which was as follows:—

Opening Ode, by the congregation; Devotional Exercise, Bro. Trombly; Recitation, "Faith, Hope and Charity," Dolly Willits; Recitation, "Temperance Song," Edith Mc Fadgen; Song, "What Children Can Do," by five girls; Rec., "Our Promise," Daisy Deitz; Rec.. "A Little Girls Speech," Edith Deitz; Song, "The Pleasant Home," Nellie and Hattie Folks and Yetta Schloss; Recitation, "The Rum Seller," Lily Morrow; Recitation, "Old Rye Makes A Speech," Emma Morrow; Song, "Tremble, tremble, liquor dealers," five girls; Rec., "Nothing but leaves," Sarah Haas; Song, "Drinking Gin." Nellie Folks and Yetta Schloss; Rec., "Dont say he died thru drink," Hattie Folks; Rec., Henrietta Schloss; Song, be a sober man," Congregation; "Serpent and Wine-glass," six girls; Rec. "Look not upon the wine," Belle Morrow; Rec., "Closing remarks," Nellie Folks; Voluntary Remarks; Closing Ode, by the congregation. We have recently received from D. C. Cook's revolution temperance house, 500 papers of different kinds. We distributed 100 copies at our open temperance meeting, Sunday night. We have placed a hook in the depot, and another in the post office and hung papers on them with a request to "take one," and intend to keep them supplied with temperance papers of various kinds. Our Juvenile Temple would be pleased to hear of the success of other Juvenile Temples and Bands of Hope, in this state through your paper. I remain,

In Truth, Love and Purity,
HENRIETTA SCHLOSS.

THE GEM.

That was the name of a very handsomely printed and an interesting and effective temperance paper published in New York for the past three years by Bro. John B. Jackson. It was a monthly journal and only 50 cents a year. No one found fault with its ability or its price, but it seemed to be a favorite with its readers and was often the subject of favorable comment. And typographically it was the neatest and most tasty of all the temperance journals.

The Good Templars of New York State number 23.000 and they let the Gem die rather than relieve it of a paltry debt of $200 or get up a few more subscribers for it. The National Temperance Advocate is published in New York but it is a monthly and is a general national journal. A first class excellent weekly the "Living Issue" is also published in the State, but it is not the organ of the Good Templars, so that now those 23,000 people are unrepresented by any journal.

Consequently yon may feel assured that the interest in the cause languishes and people look to some other organization to do the work necessary for prohibition.

In some counties there are district deputies and district lodges doing a good work and probably increasing the membership a very little: but as they have not a single State lecturer employed and the leading men are divided as to prohibition and the republican party—and as there is no weekly or monthly means of communication between the lodges and members of the Order—there is a very poor showing for such a great populous State, in the progress of temperance. It is doubtful if as large a prohibition vote could be polled now in N. York as 20 years ago.

And there are as sincere, earnest, excellent, devoted temperance people there as anywhere in this world. But there seems to be a sad lack of competent organization and leadership. It is perhaps reasonable to believe that had New York State pursued the same course as Cal: kept moving onward at something all the time, maintained a weekly journal, put all the competent lecturers it could in the field and kept them there, adopted our financial scale and shut up cheap john in a lunatic asylum the last 12 years, their Grand Lodge might have reported now a membership of 250,000 and the State might have been counted with Maine and Kansas; Prohibitory.

Somebody may say, what has this to do with the Juvenile department? Much every way. Let the juvenile members know these things as early as possible. If we could have them all at 15 years of age know as much as any of the Grand Lodge Officers or Past Officers, so much the better. Let them learn early wherein lies the success of our work, so that they may be useful and capable when they take hold.

NO NOURISHMENT IN INTOXICATING DRINKS.

Alcohol and Hygiene says: "In making beer the brewer uses grain and yeast—hence some say that beer is like bread and as good. But beer is not bread, nor is it like bread. The object in making bread is to preserve the nourishment in the grain and make it into good food. The object in making beer is to destroy the nourishment and make an intoxicating drink.

The first step in making malt liquors is to sprout the grain. Now, a baker is very careful not to allow his grain to get wet and sprout. We know that when potatoes and other vegetables begin to sprout, they taste sweet and are thrown away by housekeepers as worthless. In the same way, grain when it sprouts is injured and loses most of the nourishment that was stored away in the little cells.

"No brewer," says J. W. Kirton, "who understands his business ever intends to make an article which will either strengthen or nourish the body."

The same author further says: "Instead of trying to make an article to nourish, the brewer does all he can to prevent anything which could nourish getting into the liquor. See how careful he is to cleanse it, rack it and fine it. How anxious he is that no solid materials should be seen floating about it! Indeed if he does not serve it up clear, bright and sparkling, his customers soon say, 'We are not going to drink such muddy stuff.'" And he goes on to show how these solid particles were the only part of the liquor that could contain any nourishment, and how, as far as possible these particles were all taken from the liquid.—*Band of Hope Quarterly.*

We might have ten preachers of the gospel where we have one, ten churches, ten sunday schools, ten public schools, ten colleges, ten Y. M. C. Associations, a hundred prayer meetings and a hundred bible and missionary societies where we now have one of each, and we should never advance one step toward making this a godly people or a christian nation until enough men and women combine with the help and blessing of God to make it a SOBER nation.

It would be singular indeed if God would call a people his people who own and run and worship ten altars of Satan for one that acknowledges the God of heaven. The only hope for the salvation of this country from the fate of the perished rotten nations of old and the perishing, plague stricken older nations of this day, is in the juvenile temperance organizations. In raising the children of the coming generation with a full temperance instruction, which is simply educating them to know the devil's traps when they see them, to despise and avoid them, to help destroy the altars of Satan and love the only true God and all Father.

TOBACCO.

The Lancet says juvenile smoking is getting more and more common, with the result of impaired eyesight, thinning of the hair, and other symptoms of excessive drafts upon the trophic nerve centres. And how is the practice to be stopped when it is directly encouraged, even Sunday-school prizes taking the form of meersham pipes? Not till youth are instructed in the fabric and functions of health, and inspired with a manlier ideal than that of aping their elders, will premature indulgence of every kind cease to act on them for evil."

The Lancet is the spokesman of the English Medical Association 20,000 strong.

Mr. Wm. Chambers of whom a short biography lately appeared in the Rescue, says, the odious practice of smoking by the young concerns the national welfare and is worthy of very general consideration. Every onein his sphere is called on as a matter of moral obligation to do what he can to abate a practice so needless and reprehensible.

The Dean of Carlisle says that the use of tobacco especially by young folks is destroying the physical stamina of our country, stripping youth of its bloom and beauty and manhood of its virility with a reflex influence on morals which is truly deplorable.

Germany has by law prohibited people under 15 years to smoke and several counties of Switzerland have followed the example.

MARK THIS, BOYS.

Did you ever know a man who grew rich by fraud, continue successful through life, and leave a fortune at death? this question was put to a gentleman who had been in business forty years. After reflecting a while he said: 'Not one. I have seen many men become rich as if by magic, and win golden opinions, when some little thing led to the exposure of their fraud, and they have fallen into disgrace and ruin. Arson, perjury, murder and suicide are common crimes with those who make haste to be rich regardless of the means.'

Boys, stick a pin here. You will soon be men and act with those who make money. Remember this man's testimony, and also the word of God; 'He that hasteneth to be rich, hath an evil eye and considereth not that poverty shall come upon him.

Let these words lead you to resolve to make haste slowly when you go into business in the matter of making money.—*Casket*

Two weeks ago a letter was quoted from the Temperance Record, written by an Englishman in Chicago, which reports as working in one pork packing house there, 3 land owners who had run thru $15,000 a year, 3 parsons, 2 doctors, 1 general, 2 captains, 2 bank clerks and about 10 clergymen's sons and young doctors from England; 23 persons nearly all reduced from affluence thru drink.

Now from the professions of all these parties, it is fair to presume that every one of them was a Sabbath school pupil and the subject of religious teachings beside. It is claimed too that 30.000 people are expelled or drop out of church membership in England every year thru drunkenness.

And all this is a perfectly natural result of the failure to teach temperance, where it ought first and most frequently and most persistently and most thoroly to be taut: in the Sunday school and in the church. As it has been in the past and is in many instances to-day, the children of the Sabbath school are not in the least degree shielded from the dangers of drunkenness, by their church or Sunday school instructions and it is reasonable to suppose they run a greater risk of being left out to perish, than the children who enjoy no religious privileges at all; the latter can be easily warned of the danger of drink: the Sunday school pupil will be slow to believe there is any danger in a practice against which his Sabbath School teacher and his minister failed to warn him, and upon which he has been led to believe the Bible is either silent, or lends its sanction and approval to the master trap which Satan has constantly set for his soul.

And in view of all this the International Sunday School committee give no more lessons on temperance, with the approval of our American S. S. leaders. The explanation of this attempted by some apologists is that they are going to let the lessons that the bible teaches on temperance come in course; but that is a lame and idle evasion. Nobody who hates temperance work and temperance societies and likes wine will ever teach a temperance lesson of any kind that will be of the least service.

ALL the boys in this band of hope who hope to grow up drunkards, hold up their hands———

All the boys that would like to be jolly, jolly tramps when they get to be men, with noses like a decaying carrot badly mashed, wearing old cast off clothes, an old boot on one foot and a worn out slipper on the other, living on raw turnips and refuse victuals and all your property and income and comfort and happiness invested in an old black horribly scented clay pipe, please stand up and be counted.

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The Rescue.

DEVOTED TO

Temperance, Current Literature, General News, and whatever may concern the public welfare.

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OUR PRINCIPLES.—We aim for nothing short of a sweeping National Prohibitory law endorsed by every State and Territory of the Union, in the year 1885, and as much sooner as the Christian and Temperance men and good citizens of the country may desire to accomplish it.

PROHIBITION REFORM PARTY.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1884,

HON. NEAL DOW, OF MAINE.

BUSINESS VERSUS GROGSHOP.

Every citizen of San Francisco engaged in any decent reputable honest business has a serious financial interest in the success of the enforcement of the Sunday law.

Every dollar of the 25 to 30 millions spent for liquor in the saloons every year, and every dollar of the millions also which are lost in gambling and theft by saloon frequenters, ought to be expended with the people engaged in honest trade. The entire closing of all the grogshops would be 20 to 30 millions a year added to the custom of the honest traders of the city.

It is fair to suppose that on Sunday at least five millions a year are spent for drink and in drunkenness in San Francisco. All but a fraction of this is lost to the honest business men and a great deal of it should go to pay them debts which they never recover. A large number of men get drunk on Sunday who would not but for the open bars. These closed on Sunday, all the Sunday rum money or nearly all of it would be added to the receipts of other traders thru the week.

The property owner is defrauded very frequently of his rents because the grogshop collects them on Sunday from his tenants. The baker, shoemaker, tailor, butcher, milkman, printer, carpenter are equally robbed of their just dues by the mantraps which are set for their customers and which collect from those they entrap the money due to their creditors.

There are many thousands of people in this city who are made by the open grogshop so poor, that they are not customers of any decent business at all, or to any extent worth considering: who never take a newspaper or buy a book, a picture, an article of furniture, a new article of dress, or any product of labor; who seldom pay for the miserable food they eat, and who only pay for beer or gin and tobacco. All of these but for the grogshop would become useful citizens and good customers for the products of labor and the materials of commerce, in place of being burdens upon the honest industry and good citizenship of the city.

It would be impossible to offer one respectable reason why a single nasty poison den or grogshop should be allowed to prosecute its infamous business any day, much less on Sunday contrary to law. Its only purpose is to debauch, to injure fatally all who enter it: its only effect is to make good citizens bad, to convert innocent people into loafers, thieves, debauchees, prostitutes; to incite murders, divorces and crimes of every kind, and to incite every form of evil and blast everything that is good and honest and decent in this world.

The existence of a single one of these infamous pest houses of crime and villainy, is a disgrace to our civilization on any day of the week. No heathen nation ever permitted such a monstrously cruel and degrading iniquity. Any argument that applies to closing these public nuisances and crime-breeders on Sunday, applies equally to closing them every day: except one, which is that the law forbids the exercise of their satanic business on Sunday; and every good citizen should see that law enforced.

Every other business will do as much and have the same amount of custom in six days as in seven: and they will do the same amount of business at 14 per cent less expense of toil and help and have the countless benefit of the seventh day rest. The rumseller and criminal manufacturer, and pauper-maker is the only one who profits by stealing the Sunday from the people: the sale of bread and clothes and books cannot be increased by Sunday work; but the work of destroying health and virtue and honesty, the work of moral corruption and death can be almost doubled by consecrating Sunday to the worship of crime.

THE SECEDERS.

Some one who belongs to the loyal branch of the I. O. G. T. in England has felt aggrieved at the Rescue for exculpating the seceders, in the matter of the charter suit, which it has not done. It is not necessary to believe that the act of separation was necessary, politic or justifiable; but to preserve a character for consistency, we must admit that the seceders thot it had all of those qualifications. From their standpoint, they believe themselves entirely right; no doubt of that. From our standpoint, we believe them entirely wrong; no doubt of that. But, taking it for granted they were all wrong, and we all right; we must admit two things: that they were and are a body of earnest and sincere temperance workers, and they were and are going to continue right along to labor actively for the destruction of the Kingdom of Satan and the advent of the Kingdom of Peace.

And that is just what we are working for, and we know we are in earnest, and we are going to use precisely the same methods for the same ends. Then, still adhering to our belief that they were entirely wrong, and even if they were determined to be hostile to us, was it wise for any of us to train a single gun of ours from the enemy and turn it upon them? Assuredly not. We could afford to exercise toward them the kindest forbearance and wish them unbounded success in their separate career, without in the least justifying the separation.

It will doubtless be generally conceded at some future time that the most unwise course to pursue was to assail and abuse and go to law with each other. We took on both sides the course that carried the greatest joy into the council chamber of Satan and his rum agents on earth. And from all the mass of unkindly words, thots and acts that have passed between the two parties, you could not rake out as much wholesome, beneficent, useful influence for good as would have resulted from one kind, gentle whisper of conciliation and the tender of even one of the 77 pardons which are commended to us to have on hand in our dealings with our brethren.

The unity of the great Order has been broken. It is a misfortune. But if the rupture has been a folly, no possible benefit can accure from widening the breach. We can each work separately for the common end without belittling ourselves or our cause by impeding each other's progress and thus aiding the common enemy.

The members of a family or church or society who disagree are generally more bitter and unforgiving than strangers similarly affected. But if such has been the case in the past, there is no necessity for any other family or church or society to follow the old rut to do wrong. Good Templars should set the best example in all things.

THE PRISON REFORM COMMISSION.

This body held its session during a whole week and debated and speculated upon every subject except the cause of crime. Everybody had a little pet motion to offer or speech to make, but everybody seemed to have been placed under bonds not to allude to anything which really does cause any serious amount of crime. There was a very solemn taboo on the word "grogshop."

Now, everybody who took part in these proceedings must have known that the ten thousand drunkard, pauper, thief and harlot factories of this city and state are the sole producers of the crime for which our jails and asylums are required. The exceptional crime that has not its source in the grogshop is a mere trifle which could be easily disposed of.

The subjects discussed and action taken may have some result in making prison fare and prison treatment more attractive to criminals, and reforming 1 per cent. more of the convicts. But as no one there but a few of the last rpeakers, working men's delegates, &c., who were uninvited participators, seemed to care any thing about preventing crime, saving men before, not after, the penitentiary, it is not likely to be followed by important results. One speaker made the startling announcement that criminal tendencies were either pre-natal or post-natal!!! Next week this matter will be referred to. The only action at all appropriate to the objects of prison reform, was the unanimous adoption of the following resolution offered by Judge Thompson, G. W. C. T.

Resolved, That after due consideration of the various causes of crime committed in our state, this Convention is of the opinion that at least three-fourths of all crime committed in California arises, directly or indirectly, from the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and that the only means of relief is to remove the cause that produces it.

Passed unanimously.

R. C. GRIDLEY.

The readers of the Rescue will remember the "Gridley sack of flour" which contributed $200,000 gold to the Sanitary fund during the war. Gridley, the man thru whose efforts this vast sum was raised, died from disease contracted in the noble work, and left a family destitute. A movement has recently been started to raise a fund of at least $10,000 for Gridley's distressed widow, who resides at Modesto. It will be a reproach upon the charitable people of this state if the family of one who did so much gratuitous labor, and accomplished so much for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers, shall be permitted to suffer for the necessaries of life. Contributions can be sent to Mr. J, J. Porter, Modesto, or to the San Francisco Chronicle. The moneys raised will be deposited in the Modesto bank and made subject to the order of Mrs Gridley.

There can be no more worthy object than this, none more deserving of their country's generous care than the widow and orphans of the man who himself rendered such immensely generous services to those who needed care and help, and who so sacrificed himself to render aid to those in need. It would be sad indeed if his family should be forgotten and allowed to feel the bitterness of evil rendered for good, of generosity and selfsacrifice rewarded with cold neglect—which render undeserved poverty so much more harrassing.

MORE OF THE SUNDAY LAW.

In Calaveras Co. public sentiment has closed up all the saloons on Sunday. In Monterey and other places a similar result is reported. Brother R. S. Wade writes from Ukiah, November 13th: "Yesterday, Sunday, a most unexpected event took place. Without the least opposition, *every saloon* and store in the city closed its doors, and remained so all day. Since the recent decision of the Supreme Court, one of the local papers has published a stirring editorial, and one of our ministers has preached an eloquent sermon on this topic; temperance workers have quietly talked among the people, and the result has been a moving of popular opinion in this direction, which saloon-keepers could see would not tolerate a violation of the law.

This, it seems to me, is the true way to work; not by proceeding by hasty prosecution to arouse all the dogged opposition of our opponents, but quietly, and from a secure basis, to create public sentiment. For you know the saloons are dependent on public favor for their very existence, and their owners least of all men dare to oppose the public will."

Life Boat Lodge had a very lively open meeting on the last Saturday in Oct: a musical and recitation program of great variety and good selection was followed by an unsuccessful assault on a supper of such an abundance that when the last gun was fired and the retreat sounded, the tables looked as if nothing short of a combined attack by the whole police force of the city could clear them. At their installation on the 7th, good reports of progress were made and one of the best alluded to $145 in the treasury.

Bound Volumes of the Rescue (18th volume) for sale at $2.00, delivered at this office.

THE YEAR'S RAISIN CROP.

Some weeks ago, a commercial paper of this city roughly estimated the raisin crop of the state this year at 91,000 boxes. The Riverside (San Bernardino) Press of a later date, corrects this estimate as follows:

	Boxes
Produced at Briggs'	65,000
" by Blower	9,000
" at Rocklin	12,000
" in Fresno County	8,000
" at Riverside	27,000
" at Orange	10,000
" other places	20,000
Total	151,000

The Press is located in the heart of a raisin district, and has means of obtaining correct information on the subject. From its figures, the value of the raisin crop of this state this year will reach half a million dollars. The progress of this industry has been remarkable. In the reports of 1878 the Assessors made no mention of it. At least none is made in the embodiment of their reports in the report of the State Surveyor-General, dated 1879. It now reaches the grand aggregate of half a million, and this will probably be doubled next year if no unforeseen accident happens to the grape crop in the raisin districts. The one great advantage of the business is that to produce a crop worth $500,000 not more than 1200 to 1500 acres of land is required. In some favored localities, as at Riverside, as high as $700 to $800 per acre has been realized. To produce the aggregate value of $500,000 in wheat at $1 per bushel, with the high average of 20 bushels per acre, 25,000 acres of first-class land must be planted and well cultivated.—*Chronicle.*

A BOYCOTTING BEER-SELLER.

Tho the Germans have not been noted much for their admiration of the Irish, and seldom adopt any Irish customs, one of the beersellers of this city favors adopting Boycotting in the matter of enforcing the Sunday law. Being interviewed by a representative of a contemporary in regard to shutting up his saloon on Sunday, the following report was obtained:

"Charles Brutschy, at the Old Lodge saloon declared that he would keep open, and was in favor of united action upon the subject, and the withdrawal of patronage from all tradesmen favoring the law."

With so terrific a threat hanging over the public as the withdrawal of patronage from people who do not think as he does, it is quite likely that Brutschy will have little difficulty in getting his ideas on matters and things very widely accepted. The better class of liquor-sellers—to their credit be it said—have no objection to the enforcement of the law providing it is uniformly and stringently enforced. Brutschy attempted to break the Herald up in business by withdrawing his patronage, twelve and a half cents a week, because the Herald aroused public opinion against gambling and thus saved the city this year from the disgraces that were permitted in former years, of open shameless robbery by dice, rondo, chuck-a-luck &c during Fair week. He wanted a game in his saloon.—*Stockton Herald.*

THE SUNDAY LAW.

Ed Register:—The recent decision of the Supeme Court in regard to the Sunday law has called forth the wrath of the saloon men upon all Orders of temperance and Christians who desire that the Sabbath day shall be kept sacred. Only to-day, I heard a saloon man say that "this wonld only last a few days and then we will go on as before." Now to all who entertain such ideas, I have this simply, to say: Beware; don't violate the law; we are prepared to maintain the majesty of the law with as much firmness as you are prepared to violate it. We mean to use all the law in our cause. We will see that District Attorneys do their duty. We have the law on our side, and rest assured we will invoke it. You are further notified that the law prohibits you from selling liquors or intoxicating drinks to inebriates, insane and minors and it reqnires no notice from the hands of interested persons to commence acti ons against any one violating said statute. You may boast of your license power—you have no license that permits you to disregard the Sabbath day. The statute is plain and plainer still will it be made if not complied with. Thousands of forms are in good hands to be filled out in case of open defiance.—*Napa Register.* Law.

MURDER OF A TEMPERANCE MAN.

At Omaha Col. Watson B. Smith, clerk of the U. S. Court was shot thru the head on Friday night at the door of his office. He was a prominent member of the Baptist Church, a man most highly esteemed and respected by all honest people and had served thru the war in a Michigan regiment. But he had been active in forcing the saloons to comply with the law which places their license at $1000, and the suspicion is very strong that the murderer was one or more of them or was hired by one or more of them. The U. S. officers are actively engaged in hunting out the assassin, as the victim was a U. S. officer and murdered in a U. S. building.

It is a nice business to tolerate at all, that assassinates and waylays anyone who merely seeks to make rumsellers comply with the law, as honest people have to do at all times. The murdered man had received several villainous threatening letters from saloon thieves. Reward of $6000 is offered for the assassin.

Bro. A. D. Boren writes from San Bernardino that the good work recently revived there, still goes gallantly on. People are becoming aware that the grogshop is accountable for nearly all the crime, violence, poverty, depressed trade and taxation that oppresses the country.

He wonders at politicians opposing temperance, as they should aim to be statesmen not tricksters and upholders of interests in the least degree hostile to the people. A statesman should have a talent and soul above the planning of jails and penitentiaries. He should be able to discern a higher national glory than that derived from extensive and elaborate prisons, madhouses and poorhouses, and should be endowed with common sense to advocate the abolition of the pestilence of the dramshop. And the only sensible remedy is prohibition in its simplest and most absolute form.

They have tried moral suasion for years in San B. but have not been able to induce even one saloon keeper to let up an hour on Sunday, altho not one of them could claim his business was in the least degree honest.

But lately a committee was appointed and measures taken to enforce the law; it put up a hot contest. A case was tried, rummy convicted and fined $40 by Judge Knox; appeal to Los Angeles dismissed, and now Sunday closing is observed save in the Southern hotel, which it is proposed to endeavor to close, and all good citizens should give their custom to the best hotel there which obeys the law and has no bar at all.

Riverside has also moved against their man killers. A very great improvement in the peace and comfort of San B. has followed the enforced Sunday law. Bro. Boren sends good tidings.

Uses of a temperance paper. Died lately in Halifax England Mr. H. Hughlings aged 75 years, a member of the Wesleyan Church. He is reported as having become a total abstainer thru reading the Alliance News, handed him by Mr. Ch. Watson the man of many million tracts. He gave $5.25 a year to the cause for some time, then wakened up suddenly and the past 3 years made it $525, a year for himself and $52,50 for his daughter who is a magnificent temperance worker. The way the odd money comes in there, the sums above named are respectively 1, 100 and 10 English guineas even. The Alliance News has probably been of more economic value to England, saved more waste and produce more wealth than any other journal England ever had. Since its foundation nearly 27 years ago, without doubt it and the other temperance papers of England and Scotland, have been of incomparably greater benefit morally and religiously than all the rest of the journals of England of whatever kind combined.

Ashantee. The King has lately ordered 200 girls to be killed (so say the papers) to use their blood in the plaster of some public buildings that are to be erected or repaired. San Francisco, New York and our other cities do the same thing in a different way; they dont send out the executioner to bring in the blood like the Ashantee King. But they farm out to the grogshop for $10 or $15 a quarter, a great many times 200 girls and women and children and men every year, and their City Halls and Public buildings have their mortar mixed and tempered and their walls cemented with the blood and tears and the virtue and lives and souls of their citizens and children, male and female. The Ashantee man in this matter is far ahead yet of his civilized brother in humanity and mercy and morality.

ANOTHER CONFIRMATION.

A few days ago the Herald discovered and published to the world a very beneficent work that is being accomplished by the I. O. G. T.s' for which that worthy order has not hitherto received due credit. The Herald stated that a very large proportion of the marriages that are solemnized among the young people of the city are the fruit of social relations established while members of that order. Another confirmation of that theory comes to hand in the issuance, by the County Clerk, of a license to M. L. Wilbert to marry Miss Mary Hampton. In the list of officers installed in Stockton Lodge No. 182, I. O. G. T., published in the Herald last evening, it appears that M. L. Wilbert was installed as Worthy Chief Templar and Miss Mary Hampton as his Worthy Right Hand Supporter. The lady was yesterday installed as the gentleman's worthy right hand supporter for life, according to the statutes of the State of California in such cases made and provided. The Worthy Chief Templar is a carriage-smith at Wm. P. Miller's carriage factory, and his Worthy Right Hand Supporter is an accomplished milliner. The example they have set to other Good Templars is a good one; and it would be a good thing for society if more of the young people would expose themselves to the matrimonial influences that pervade Good Templar Lodges.—*Stockton Herald.*

Those who desired to cast an invidious fling at the Good Templars, used to designate the lodges "courting societies," supposing that term to be a discreditable one. The reply was made, that the associations of the lodge were the very best under which courting could be carried on.

The Herald has truly put the matter in the most creditable light to our Order and the fact that the order teaches young men to be economical and sober and well conducted cilizens, fit and able financially and morally to be worthy husbands and gives them an introduction to the best girls of the country, upon whom it has also exercised a beneficent educatory influence—is one of the highest glories that ever graced any association of people.

THE DIME COLLECTION.

Next Thursday is the day set apart for the National Thanksgiving, and it is presumed a circular from the Ex Com of G. L. has reached all our Lodges and the ministers of this State asking that they interest themselves in raising a thanksgiving collection for the purposes of a National Temperance Literature fund. The amount collected is to be divided equally between the N. T. Society and the N. W. C. T. Union, who shall each return one half their receipts to the donors in temperance literature and employ the balance in the production and dissemination of temperance literature during the coming year. If we can organize the system all over the Union, we can raise after a year or two from one hundred thousand dollars a year upward just in proportion to the effort made.

Geo. S. Lincoln.—A business item which appeared in the Rescue of last week may have unintentionally done injustice to Mr. Lincoln, one of the first and best known temperance grocers of the city. A Good Templar who has for five years or more earned a most creditable record as a fair and upright dealer and a thoroly consistent temperance man. The most entire reliance may be placed in him, and no stronger claims to the patronage and sturdy support of all good citizens can be urged than his.

Bro. B. H Hoag gives good report of Orion Lodge always progressing. Ready for the enforcement of the Sunday Law. One of the best indications too, from there, is a frequent addition to the club for the Rescue.

The Monterey Californian advocates the maintenance of the Sunday law and gives good reasons therefor. And so does the Los Angeles Mirror and San Luis Obispo Tribune and others.

There was a full audience at Dixon on Sunday evening addressed by the G. W. C. T. and an active interest manifested: all the saloons closed there on Sunday but one.

International Lodge at its open meeting on Monday evening secured 16 applicants for membership.

Subscribers this Week. — (J. W. Webb) Hueneme, 3, Lompoc, 1; (H. R. Hughes) Merced Falls, 2, Angels Camp, 2; (W. C. King) Tulare City, 7; (G. W. Scribner) Newville, 5; (J. B. Mullen) Cherokee Flat, 4; (T. J. Goin) Grafton, 4; West Oakland, 1; Plymouth, 1; Woodland, 1; San Francisco, 2.

IS THE I. O. G. T. A FAILURE?

In quite a number of states that question has been practically answered in the affirmative. When their grand and sub lodges should have been making entrenchments and building secure fortifications for their permanent security, and for a determined assault along the whole line to carry prohibition, they set out in a squabble over their own camp kettles and swamped themselves and the R. W. G. L., and nearly quenched the light of the Order in trying to destroy its machinery, its attractions, its degrees, its regalia and more particularly its revenues.

Twelve years ago Ohio had 27,000 Good Templars but dwindled every year till in ten years nine-tenths of its numbers were disbanded. Two years ago it became too sick to make any more reports, and perhaps no one outside of that state knows whether it exists any more in Ohio. The original I. O. G. T. was a successful, aggressive, prosperous institution; but cheap john remodeled it and Ohio Good Templarism of the cheap john brand became a most contemptible fizzle as a temperance organization. Its deliberate self ruin is in the last degree disgraceful to its leaders and its membership, and it is a grave commentary upon the usefulness of our R. W. G. L. that it looked on deliberately at all this slauter and never once took interest enough in the matter to make it a subject of comment. It was perfectly satisfied with that kind of success.

In 1872 the I. O. G. T. in New Jersey was in full activity and vigor. It was one of the most faithful, pushing, energetic loyal members of the great family of temperance workers. Bros. Morris and Graw and Simpson led a talented corps of temperance lecturers and writers and their journal, the N. J. Good Templar, preached faithful doctrine every week, the equal in ability of any of its contemporaries.

Under good management the membership had nearly quadrupled in the three years ending in 1872 and was over 11,000. Then cheap john appeared upon the scene. He came, he saw, he conquered. He opened the eyes of the hitherto opaque Good Templars to see that nearly 5 cents a year of their hard earned money was wasted in paying Bro. Simpson a salary of about $500 a year for his services as G. W. S. and editor of their weekly journal; and about as much more was squandered in the lecture field, converting two Methodist preachers into Vanderbilts and Jay Goulds. It was altogether too much of a sacrifice to save New Jersey from a whisky bill of 40 millions a year. They almost had prohibition, but it could not be thot of at that price. So down went the capita tax, down went the paper, down went the lecture business, up went cheap john and the whisky business and down went prohibition and the membership fizzled to 2330 in 1880.

It was too sick in 1881 or there was not enough of it to make a report to R. W. G. L. But enough of the Order was left to send a petition to R. W. G. L. to abolish the catechism of the degrees and to sow a knee patch on each of the odes. If that catechism could be used as a scapegoat, cheap john's priestly hand and the sins of the Order laid upon its head, and the goat sent out to but the stumps in the wilderness, the N. J. order could compose its limbs gracefully and peacefully retire from this life. Cheap john would have had but half a victory in N. J. had the order been embalmed there without accomplishing a victory over that catechism.

And New Jersey Good Templary of the cheap john brand has made the order so far as it could, a laughing stock of derision for our enemies, and a pitiful and contemptible failure. The two states named have done just a little worse than a long list that might be named, who have surrendered to the devil in the guise of cheap john.

The R. W. G. L. has met all these years; its duty to watch and guard against all impairment and assault of enemies without and within. A body of good, honest, philanthropic, well-meaning, innocent people, every one of them, full of ardent hopes and wishes for the success of temperance, but unfortunately deeming that when they individually felt good and enthusiastic and were having a good time, the whole world was going exactly right. They have seen for ten years the Order going to ruin in state after state and in dozens of states, and they have always sung peace, never seemed to know there were a thousand leaks and rat holes at work sinking the ship; never made an enquiry into the havoc or its causes, but have devotedly worshiped cheap john and sung his hymns right along. Never consulted the doctor or proposed a remedy. But year after year they have utterly ignored and neglected the true interests of the Order and have tinkered and wrangled and resolved and voted and reconsidered little wretched issues about changes in charges and degrees and signs and have completely belittled their history with meddlesome and unwarranted and utterly puerile changes for the worse in the machinery of the Order, which they never should have been allowed to meddle with in the least.

There are Good Templars who will call this croaking and growling, but it is no real friend of the Order who desires silence on these things. It would be a crime to stand idly by and see this greatest and noblest and best of Orders rat-holed and gnawed to pieces and its life quackdoctored away without a protest. The question has to be faced right away, shall the Order die and get out of the way of something better? The sooner the better if the old style of wanton misrule and apathetic incompetence is to continue to prevail in our R. W. G. L. and so many of our Grand Lodges.

But those who come out with the truth on these matters are determined the Order shall not die, but take on new life, go back to its first condition of success, banish cheap john and all his infernal gewgaws and playthings and nonsense forever, and resume and pursue its holy and noble mission. The cowards who keep silence say, let it die.

In California we have our journal, our temperance literature, home made and imported, six lecturers at constant work; our Home for Orphans, our juvenile system well generaled and liberally equipped and supported, our 350 lodges, 17,500 members, and above all things our revenue system never once ratholed or barnacled, and all these elements must grow and increase. If any decrease or damage ever occurs in any department we shall try to stop the leak right there, without seeking a remedy in the abolition of the catechism or the substitution of a tin whistle for the regalia.

NEBRASKA.

Believes the order can live too. Its organ, the Lincoln Tribune sets out to build up and its G. W. C. T., Bro. Finch commences the year with the following circular to his state and district deputies.

"The time has now come when the campaign must be pressed all along the line. We do not want, nor can we afford to have any officers or deputies for mere ornament. During the dry hot weather it has been practically impossible to work, but there can be no excuse for idleness now. Every deputy can and must institute at least one lodge before November 1st. Those deputies who cannot work will please at once return their commissions in order that workers may be put in their places." Nebraska will help to prove that the Order can be made a success.

FARM FOR SALE.

Nine miles from Los Angeles Court House between Florence and Downey, bounded by Anaheim Railroad and Old San Gabriel river, 270 acres with 270 shares of water in San Antonio Irrigating Company. Orchard of over 2,000 apple and pear trees. House of four rooms, barn, etc,. Splendid opening for large dairy business; 100 cows could be milked at a gross profit of five thousand dollars per annum.

Lands specially suitable for alfalfa—10 tons per acre per anumn. A large portion of the land particularly adapted for the plum, prune, apricot, chestnut, etc., also for Muscat grapes for raisin making which would be very profitable. The whole Farm is fenced and cross fenced, and being well supplied with water, it is one of the very best Stock Ranches in Southern California. There are a few acres in Willows, Forest Grove Station is at corner and School adjoins.

$12,000 was refused for this property by late owner, who valued it at $18,000. It was sold under foreclosure of mortgage and is now offered for $10,000 cash. Date of redemption is past; and an absolute and perfect title will be given.

Apply to WILL D. GOULD, Esq., Attorney.
Temple Block, Los Angeles, Cal., or
JAMES SMITH.
Pasadena, Cal.

A FEW copies of the Proceedings of the recent Nationa, Temperance Convention at Saratoga, for sale at this officel 25 cents each; sent free by mail. Every Good Templar ought to have one.

70 ALL Chromo, for 4 3c stamps; 25 Transparent, 12c; 12 Greenback, 10c; 12 Gold Edge Glass with Gold bow in corner, name in gold, 25c. CAL. CARD CO., Bloomfield, Cal.

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Any of the above, in good type and paper covers, for 10 cents at the AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, 764 Broadway, New York.

Apply direct, or thru the RESCUE.

REQUISITES FOR A TEMPERANCE SCHOOL.

The Temperance Schoool $0.05

However dark the way seems, if you love the children and wish to save them, and at the same time to train up workers for temperance send for the above and learn what can be done. Then if you wish to learn how to do it, send for the following list:

1 Catechism on Alcohol, 05.
1 Juvenile Temperance Manual, 25.
1 Ripples of Song, 15.
1 Manual Set (Illustrated Tracts), 08,
All sent for 50 cents.

When you have studied these, prepared the way and fixed upon the time fcr opening the school and decided how many scholars you will probably have, send for catechisms enough to supply one to each scholar, to whom they may be either given or sold, price per hundred, more or less, $5.00

Ripples of Song, per dozen, 1.60

For any number less than one dezen, each 15 cts.

The above are essential while the following are extremely desirable.

Children's Illustrated Tracts, one each for each scholar. per 100. 20 cts. Postage per 200, more or less, 05

Ladder tickets, per hundred, more or less, 1.00

1 manual for each teacher, each 25c.

Chromo Test-Cards, for rewards, per hundred, more or less, 1.00

Youth's Temperance Banner, four or more copies per year each .12.

The superintendent will find it desiradle to have the following.

1 Juvenile Temperance Manual, cloth, .60
1 Alcohol and Hygiene, .60
1 Temperance Lesson-Book, paper, 25 cents, cloth, .50.
1 Temperance Physiology, paper, .50.
1 Pathology of Drunkenness, .05
1 Bacchus Dethroned, paper 50 cents, cloth 1,00
1 Medical Temperance Journal (one year) 1.00
1 Brown's Physiology, 1.25.

While all the above are very useful, the more desirable have the higher place on the list.

If money is available, it will be wise to aim at having a Loan Library.

TEMPERANCE LOAN LIBRARY.

The following valuable temperance publications are cordially recommended for all Woman's Christian Temperance Unions, to own and keep at their headquarters, for the purpose of loaning to ministers, physicians, lawyers, women and all others in the community who will read them, with the view of producing individual conviction, and educating a sound public opinion upon every phase of this question.

Alcohol and the State. Pitman, A discussion of the problem of law as applied to the liquor traffic. $1.50

Talks on Temperance, by Canon Farrar, D. D. Paper 25 cts., cloth 60 cts.

Ten Lectures on Alcohol. By B. W. Richardson, M. D. Paper 50 cts., cloth $1.

Temperance Lesson Book, By. B. W. Richardson, A. M.. M. D., LL. D., F. R. S. Paper 25 cts., cloth 50cts.

Our Wasted Resources. By Dr. Wm. Hargreaves. Giving the most valuable statistics ever published. Price paper 50 cts., cloth $1.25.

The Medical Use of Alcohol. By James Edmunds, M. D. of London. Including "Stimulants for Women." Paper 25 cents, cloth 60c.

Alcohol. Its Nature and Effect. Storey, 90c.

Alcohol and Hygiene. Julia Colman. 60c. Paper 25c.

Juvenile Temperance Manual. Julia Colman. Paper 25c., cloth, 60c.

Alcohol as a Food and Medicine. By Ezra M. Hunt. M.D. Paper 25c., cloth 60c.

Bible Wines or Laws of Fermentation. By Rev. Wm. Patton D. D. Paper 30c. cloth 60c.

The Divine Law as to Wine. By Prof. Geo. W. Sampson. 1.00.

The Pledge and the Cross. Paper, 50c. cloth $1.00

Our Coffee Room. By Elizabeth Cotton. $1.

PAMPHLETS.

Alcohol and Church. By Hon. R. C. Pittman. 24 pp., 10.
The Church and Temperance. By Hon. W. E. Dodge. 10c.
Buy Your Own Cherries By John W. Kirton. 24pp., 10c.
Beer as a Beverage. By Rev. G. W. Hughey. 24 pp.. 10c.
Constitutional Amendment. By H. W. Blair, 48 pp. 10c.
Intemperance and Crime. By Judge N Davis. 24 pp.. 10c.
Alcohol and the Human Brain. Rev. Joseph Cook. 10c.
Address of Miss F. E. Willard at Seventh Annual Meeting in Boston, October, 1889.

TEACHERS HELPS.

Children's Illustrated Tracts. 90 Four-page Tracts, 20 c. per hundred; postage 3 cents, the set in file case post-paid 25 cents.

The Youth's Temperance Banner. A four-page illustrated.

Juvenile Temperance Reciter. 10c.

Union Temperance Leaflets. Three packets now ready. Nos. 1, 2, 3. 10 cents each. One set of Tracts in file case 18 cents.

History and Mystery of a Glass of Ale, 5c.

Union Handbills on Beer. Per 1000, $1; per 100, 10 cts. postage per 1,000 30c.

Address. National Temperance Society, 58 Reade Street, or Mrs. Julia Colman 54 Bible House New York City.

COMMUNION WINE.

The undersigned takes this method to inform the churches that he has undertaken the manufacture of Unfermented Wine for Sacramental use. The article he offers for sale is Pure, Unadulterated Juice of the Grape, and is furnished to order in pint or quart cans, sealed and packed in boxes. Price $3 per gallon. SAMUEL WINTER,
Yountville, Napa county, Cal.

Keep in a cool place, When used, open and let stand a while; then pour off carefully.

TEMPERANCE LITERATURE,

Below is a list of a few of the most useful and excellent works with which every reformer should be supplied, and in which he should be well posted:

BACCHUS DETHRONED.— A Prize Essay; Cloth, $1; paper edition, 50c. Completely masters the whole subject. Everybody ought to have it.

TEMPERANCE LESSON BOOK.—By B. W. Richardson, M. A., M. D., LL. D., F. R. S. 220 pp. Cloth, 50c.; paper, 25c. This is a series of short lessons on alcohol and its action on the body, accompanied with suitable questions, designed for study in public and private schools, and reading in schools and families. Send for it; read what this brightest and and best of medical scientists has discovered regarding all kinds of drinks; be sure to *lend* it to your family doctor.

TEN LECTURES ON ALCOHOL.—By B. W. Richardson, M. A., F. R. S. Comprising the six Cantor Lectures: "Action of Alcohol on the Body and on the Mind," "Moderate Drinking," "The Medical Profession," and "The Liberty of the Abject." 338 pp. Cloth, $1; paper, 50c. The ablest and cheapest lectures ever presented to the American public,

ON ALCOHOL.—By Dr. B. W. Richardson, F. R. S., of London. 12mo., 190 pages. Six "Cantor Lectures," showing the nature and effect of alcohol on the body and mind. Cloth, 75c ; paper, 25c.

OUR WASTED RESOURCES.—By Dr. Wm. Hargreaves. 12mo., 202 pages. The Missing Link in the Temperance Reform, giving the most valuable statistics ever published. Price in cloth, $1.50; paper edition, 50c.

TALKS ON TEMPERANCE.—12mo, 178 pages, By Canon Farrar, D. D. Cloth, 60c.; paper, 25c

This book contains ten sermons and talks by this eminent divine. They are filled with sound, convincing arguments against the lawfulness, morality and necessity of the liquor-traffic, as well as stirring appeals to all Christian men and women to take a firm, decided, out-spoken stand in favor of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors, Send for that and lend it to the ministers in your vicinity.

ALCOHOL AND THE STATE.—A discussion of the problem of law as applied to the liquor-traffic. By Robert C. Pitman, L.L.D., Associate Judge of Superior Court of Massachusetts. 12mo. 411 pages, $1 50.

It is a book for statesmen, legislators, and all intelligent, thoughtful temperance men and women everywhere. It shows that the Liquor Traffic is the enemy of the State; and the foe of all the objects for which the State exists; and presents such strong arguments, statistics, appeals, authorities, as will add greatly to an intelligent and wise solution of the Liquor Problem. The economy and legislative aspects of the Alcoholic discussion have never been so ably presented, and it should be in the hands of every citizen nd in every library in the land.

THE MEDICAL USE OF ALCOHOL.—95 pages. By James Edmunds, M. D., of London. Paper, 25c.; cloth, 60c.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION AND ALCOHOL.—12 mo., 33 pages. By B. W. Richardson, M. D., 10c.

PROHIBITION DOES PROHIBIT; OR PROHIBITION NOT A FAITURE.—12mo, 48 pages. By J. N. Stearns, 10c.

MODERATE DRINKING.—For and Against, from Scientific Points of View. By B. W. Richardson, M. D. 12mo, 48 pages. Paper, 20c.

BEER AS A BEVERAGE.—24 pages. An Address by Rev. W. Hughey, in reply to the Appeal of the Beer Congress, 10c.

ALCOHOL AND THE HUMAN BRAIN.—By Rev. Joseph Cook. 12mo, 24 pp. An able scientific address, 10c.

TEMPERANCE AND LEGISLATION.—12mo, 24 pages. By Canon Farrar, D. D., 10c.

TEMPERANCE AND REPUBLICAN INSTITUTIONS.—By Rev. Joseph Cook. 12mo, 36 pages, 10c.

Address, J. N. Stearns, Publishing Agent, 58 Reade street, New York.

JULIA COLMAN'S WORKS.

SPECIMEN SETS.—Beer Tracts, Handbills, etc., 6 cents; Leaflets and Children's Tracts, 5c.; Tracts and Leaflets on Wine, 5c.; File case set of Union Leaflets, 18c.; File case set of Children's Tracts, 25c.

These file cases are of strong manila paper, nicely lettered, and they open like a port-folio, disclosing the sets; can be closed and fastened with a rubber ring; can be used for specimens for a long time, and are a great convenience in the use of tracts.

THE TEMPERANCE SCHOOL.—For Juvenile Instruction. By Julia Colman. 18mo., 36 pages, 5c. each.

Contains full directions for the management of young and older people and children, in the study of the nature and effects of alcohol, so that they may never be tempted to learn by experience. The school is conducted on the model of the Sunday-school, both because that is a proper model and because people thus learn with so little explanation. Hundreds of these schools are being opened and are becoming very popular. The Text Books used in this Temperance School are

THE CATECHISM ON ALCOHOL.—By Julia Colman. 18mo., 36 pages, 5c. each; 60c. per doz.

A work for the children. Simple, direct, concise and popular. They enjoy it much; study and learn to recite it all through—and explain it, too, provided the teacher uses also the

JUVENILE TEMPERANCE MANUAL.—By Julia Colman. 12mo., 160 pages; paper cover, 25c.; cloth, 60c.

The object of this book is to assist the teachers in the use of the catechism on alcohol. It is arranged in short lessons, each of which is accompanied with a note giving directions for simple experiments, object lessons, blackboard exercises, followed by a little lecture on the above methods with facts and illustrations and incidents which may be used by the teacher. Every teacher and reader recognizes this Manual and Catechism to be just the thing needed: their suggestions and deductions are those of a thorough practical teacher, completely armed and equipped for that duty. No better help to temperance education has ever been produced; probably nothing that comes near it in usefulness.

These three works are especially intended for use in temperance organizations of various kinds, and there are many helps to go with them, such as the children's tracts above named, one of which is selected for each lesson. Then there are

RIPPLES OF SONG.—Paper, 15c,; boards ($1.60 per doz.), 18c.,

CHROMO TEXT CARDS.—Per 100, $1. Sewall's Stomach Plates, $9. same, mounted on rollers, $12.

And many others named and priced in the Temperance School above named. For teaching Temperance in the Day School, a movement coming now into very general favor, the new book has been prepared, entitled

ALCOHOL And HYGIENE. —By Julia Colman. 16mo., 231 pages, cloth 60c.

An elementary text book for schools. This work is approved by the most experienced and distinguished advocates of Temperance

Miss Colman is always promptly willing to answer questions, and give explanations and make selections with the most scrupulous attention for all who call for her services in the line of temperance literature, and the RESCUE particularly recommends its readers to make liberal use of her admirable publications, and to apply for them at once at her new address,

MISS JULIA COLMAN,
54 Bible House, New York City, N. Y.

☞ To get all the works in the two lists above, including 1,100 beer tracts and 1,000 leaflets, will cost about $11 if the books are bound in cloth, or $8 if in paper covers. Every lodge ought to get just the entire outfit at once, well bound for the use of its members.

HELP Yourselves by making money when a golden chance is offered, thereby always keeping poverty from your door. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. We furnish an expensive outfit and all that you need, free. No one who engages fails to make money very rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

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THE
National Freeman,
A MONTHLY MAGAZINE,
First No. Jan., 1881.
Edited by.....REV. JOHN RUSSELL,
Published by.....STONE & HALL.
148 Madison St., Chicago.
Price, 15 cents per single copy; or, $1.75 a year. Discount on 5, 10 or 20 copies, sent to one address, 2, 3 and 4½ cents per copy.
The publishers are life-long temperance and prohibition advocates, and Mr. Russel's name as editor is a sure promise as can be that the magazine will be inferior to none in ability. This is a publication much needed, is not the organ of any special society, but will reason mightily for the overthrow of the most desolating curse that ever infested the world and tormented mankind. Any one who has 15 cents ought to send and get a sample copy, and then subscribe regularly so as to do what is the duty and charge of of every individual, to keep this much-needed enterprise from going to the wall.

IF YOU WANT.

To increase the membership of your Lodge, get up a list of subscribers for the RESCUE.

Startling Exposure of the Liquor Traffic.
"DRINKS FROM DRUGS," OR "THE MAGIC BOX." BY ELI JOHNSON.

A book that cannot fail to arouse the American people to the gigantic swindle now being perpetrated. The writer offered $10,000 by a leading brewer to keep still. Liquor not only doctored but made entirely from drugs. Extracts from a whole library of secret books giving receipts for making and doctoring—advertisements of essences, facsimiles of labels, engravings, etc. etc. Claret, port, sherry, champagne, whisky, brandy, gin, rum, etc., all out of one barrel and made at less than 25c. a gallon. Wine that never saw grape juice—cider that never saw apples—beer factories in place of breweries, fine cream ale without barley or brewing, whisky from arsenic, millions of gallons of liquor that pays no revenue tax. The farmer's corn and barley "all in your eye." A wholesale liquor store in a ten foot square cellar—more French wine sold in New York City than is produced in the whole of France.

This book is no mere toy, but an exhaustive work—a work of years of close research and investigation, and cannot fail to prove an invaluable auxiliary to the temperance cause. It forms one volume of our "Popular Temperance Library," and we shall sell it at the following fabulous prices:—Single sample number, 10c. Five or more sent to separate addresses for 8c. each—5 or more to one address 5½c. each—25 or more to one address 5c. each. Special rates on large lots. Book nearly ready for delivery. Orders filled in turn.

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State of Kansas, Executive Department, Topeka, Oct. 22, 1881.—I heartily approve of your plan of work. Your publications will accomplish great good, and should be liberally patronized by the friends of Christian temperance everywhere. Very truly yours, JOHN P. ST. JOHN.

An Appeal. We wish to reach every temperance worker in the land, man or women, with our samples, catalogue, etc. We can do nothing if we cannot reach the people. Will not every one send us names of workers? It only costs a postal card and a few minutes' time. Please say where you saw this. Address "**REVOLUTION TEMPERANCE PUBLISHING HOUSE,**" DAVID C. COOK, Manager, 148 Madi on St., Chicago.

Lecturers' Reports.

The Grand Lecturers employed by the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T., of Cal., are as follows:
Mrs. E. P. Stevens, Prof. Wm. Crowhurst, Col. C. N. Goulding, Elder J. W. Webb, Hugh R. Hughes, and Rev. W. C. King.

W. C. KING.

TULARE CITY, Nov. 7, 1881.

ED. RESCUE.—From Grand Lodge we went to Folsom and spent a fortnight with relatives whom we had not seen for fifteen years and the last time amidst the associations of our boyhood home so it is unnecessary to say that the visit was enjoyed and the rest refreshing. Our marching orders from the "Powers that be," were to return to this valley, and from the way work develops here we are likely to remain for some time. On Sabbath, Oct. 30th, we had a most profitable time at Fresno and was glad to receive the written promise of fifty persons to take hold of the Band of Hope work again under Judge C. G. Sayle's leadership.

At Mendocino on Tuesday, we rec'd the application of 12 persons for a lodge, and request to return, which we promised to do on the 10th. On Wednesday evening at Kingsburg, at an appointed children's meeting, a house full of old and young gave kind attention, and at the close, 24 signified their readiness to join a B. of H., which was at once organized with Prof. A. A. Smith as Supt. At Visalia, we did not accomplish what we hoped, but trust that when we return a thorough notice will be given.

On Sat'y evening we met the members of this lodge and found them ready to co-operate in a thoro campaign, which opened at 11 o'clock yesterday A. M. At three o'clock we had a fine time with the children and in the evening a crowded house; altho the Grandma Birthday Co. was making the Sabbath eve hideous with their band down town.

We wish to return thanks thus publicly to Mr. J. F. Walker of the Delta, for courtesies extended and others promised, which are quite in contrast to the open opposition or neglect thus far rec'd from the press. As a proof of Mr. Walkers business tact, as well as friendliness to our cause, he each quarter encloses each L. D. a directed postal, with request to send him promptly a list of officers installed.

H. R. HUGHES.

Hites Cove is on the Merced river, within 20 miles of the Yo Semite Falls. The grade is four miles long, said to be one of the longest and steepest in the state. The isolated position of the place, dependant on the famous Hite mine, not having but half a dozen families and the miners being fond of the cup that inebriates, I was advised not to go there. Not one could be found either in or out of the "Cove," that gave me a word of encouragement. But the result of two meetings, was a live lodge and an excellent list of officers. The W. C. T., Bro. Johnson was formerly L. D. of old Mt. Vernon of Tuolomne County.

Mariposa, the County seat, I found by two previous visits, was a hard field for a temperance advocate; but this time Providence smiled, and a lodge of 28 charter members organized, which under the leadership of Bros. Comerse and Maddox, will soon be the banner lodge of the county.

I am under obligations to Mr. Reynolds of the Gazette, for kindly notices of meetings and free advertisements for Mariposa and Hornitos meetings. It is a pleasure to notice the growing interest manifested by local papers in the progress of our cause and order.

I also organized Mariposa Band of Hope on Sunday morning, with 30 members, and Miss Eva Farnsworth is Supt.

Hornitos, when I first visited the place a year ago, seemed about as hopeless as any of the old mining camps, that I ever visited. But last Sunday evening, a change had seemed to come over the spirit of their dreams, and Odd Fellows Hall was crowded. 15 Templars fromMerced Falls, and 10 from Cathays Valley, in their officers regalia with good singing, inspired one to speak with energy and hope; and 34 names were obtained, and Hornitos lodge starts out with a fine corps of officers and bright prospects.

The W. C. T., Dr. Corbet, and Bro. Robinson, L. D., will spare no pains to have a live lodge, doing their whole duty to redeem the good name of the town.

So my prediction of 10 days ago is verified. The 2 lodges of Mariposa county are increased to six, and there are four other places where we hope to plant the order, and then get a D. L. to foster and sustain the lodges that do so much to bless the people.

ANGELS, Nov. 10, 1881.

C. N. GOULDING.

My last letter was written from San Andreas, Calaveras Co. I lectured there on Sunday and Monday evening 6th and 7th, and Tuesday 8th, organized a lodge with 16 charter members; on the 9th and 10th, lectured in Angels Camp to attentive audiences. Bro. Hughes was present, and trust some good was accomplished. Friday the 11th, went to Murphys; open lodge meeting that evening in the new hall, of Murphys Lodge No. 361. Saturday 12, was the day set apart for the meeting of Calaveras District Lodge. A large attendence; a number of lodges being represented; also Bands of Hope. At 11 A. M. Saturday, dedicated the new hall; 2 P. M., business meeting of the District Lodge; 7½ P. M., installed the officers; then followed music, quartettes, tableaux, &c. &c. On Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M., addressed the people on temperance. The hall was densely crowded on each occasion; the best of feeling prevailed; ample justice was done to feast of "good things." (Bro. Peters and Sister Wing of Mountain View No. 342, represented Tuolumne Co.) the lodge is in a flourishing condition; D. D., Bro. A. J. Cooke, being the right man in the right place. Sister Richardson and the quartette gave us choice music. Bros. Wood, Beal and Culberston and others, represented San Andreas in quite a dignified manner. The claims of the RESCUE were presented, and a premium of $10. offered to the lady or gentleman obtaining the largest number of subscribers before the meeting of the next District Lodge. It is considered one of the best of the many meetings of the District Lodge, and cannot fail to be productive of good.

The Sunday Law is enforced thruout the County, and was strictly observed in Sonora; "when next they meet may I be there."

I leave for the "Artic Regions of Trinity, Shasta, and Siskiyou; cool but pleasant; will communicate if not "froze out."

SACRAMENTO, Cal. Nov 15, 1881.

LECTURERS APPOINTMENTS.

HUGH R. HUGHES.

Live Oak (Shenandoah Valley	Nov. 18	French Creek	4, 5
Oleta	19	Clarksville	6, 7
Mt. Aukum school house	20 21	Pilot Hill	8. 9
Grizzly Flat	22, 23	Greenwood	10, 11
Mt. Pleasant	24 25	Spanish Dry Diggings	12, 13
Diamond Springs	26, 27	Georgetown	14, 15
El Dorado	28, 29	Bear Creek	16, 17
Placerville	30	Coloma	18, 19
Shingle Springs	Dec 1, 2	Placerville with El Dorado Dist. Lodge	21
Latrobe	3, 4		

COL. C. N. GOULDING.

SISKIYOU CO.		TRINITY CO.	
Berryvale	Nov. 18	Trinity Center	Dec. 24, 25
Edgewood	19 21	Hayfork	27
Arbor school house at 11 A. M.	20	Douglas city	28
Cedar Park 7:30 P. M.	20	Weaverville	29, 31, Jan. 1
Gazell	22	Junction city	Dec. 30
Henley	25, 26	Lewiston	Jan. 3, 4
Willow Creek 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.	27	SHASTA CO. French Gulch	Jan, 6, 7
Mt. Shasta	28	Blair	8
Yreka	29	Shasta	10, 11, 12
Oak Bar	30	Reading	13
Yreka	Dec 2, 3, 4	Milville	14, 15
Scotts Bar	6, 8	Anderson	17, 18, 19
Hamburg	7	Igo, 20, and at 7,30 P. M.	22
Fort Jones	9, 10, 11	Eagle creek 21, and 11 A.M.	22
Oro Fino	13, 14	Cottonwood	24, 26, Feb. 2, 3
Cristal Creek	15	Gas Point	Jan. 25
Sawyers Bar	17, 18	Shingletown (house	27
Etna	20, 21, 22	Klotz Mill	28, 29
Calahans Ranch	23	Balls Ferry	30, 31

ELDER J. W. WEBB.

San Diego	Nov. 20, 21, 22, 23	Los Angeles	31. Jan. 1, 2, 4
National City	25, 26	Florence	6, 7
Cajon Valley	29, 30	Compton	8, 9
Poway	Dec. 2, 3	Wilmington	11, 12
San Luis Rey	6, 7	Santa Monica	14, 15
San Juan Capistrano	8, 9	Pasadena	17, 18
Santa Ana	10, 11, 12	San Gabriel	19
Tustin	14, 15	Savanah	20, 21
Orange	16, 17	El Monte	22, 23
Westminster	18, 19	Azusa	25, 26
Anaheim	21, 22	Duarte	27, 28
Artesia	23, 24	Spadra	30, 31
Norfolk	26	Ponona	Feb. 1, 2
Los Nietos	27	San Bernardino	4, 6, 7
Downey	28, 29		

REV. W. C. KING

Dist. L. Fresno city	Nov. 19	Lone Oak	26
Tipton, Tulare Co.	20, 21	Hanford	27, 28
Woodville	22	Lakeside	29
Grangeville	24	Jonesa	30
Lemoore	25	Tulare, Dist. L	Dec. 1

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12, 1881.

I have spent the past week as one of observation in the interest of the Rescue. Monday visited International; full attendance with public installation. Tuesday visited Golden Gate, and found that the wave of adversity closed the gate against admittance for this evening; consulted the lodge directory, and to my delight discovered that Mission Star was still above the horizon. Invested a nickel for car fare in order to reach Mission Star in time before its disappearing for the evening; found it in full blaze, installing officers. Had for the first time an opportunity to put in a good word for the RESCUE, and good results are expected. Some names were given to the Vice Templar. May Mission Star prove a shining star in the constellation of Good Templarism.

Wednesday turned northward to catch a glimpse of the Headlight, found it in good trim and throwing its effulgent rays in the right direction; was well received and by a good Sister introduced to every member present, put in a few remarks under the Good of the Order. Headlight is well established having a stable foundation. May its radiance never be tarnished.

Thursday visited Valley, and found it true to its name, located on the level of the valley, concluded that its membership must be composed of very aged brothers and sisters who find it hard to ascend flights of stairs, but to my surprise found them to be the very youngest Templars; and such smiling and dimpled countenances, that it was a great solace to a weary man to find rest in such a pleasant valley. Found the lodge up to the full standard of Good Templarism. Witnessed initiation and work was well performed. May Valley Lodge prosper, and add many more to her roll.

Here for the first time announced my title in the Order as that of Solicitor General for the Bescue, whose maximum speech is two and a half hours, and the minimum fifteen minutes, which took every body by surprise, and the W. C. T. immediately cut me down to less than five minutes, well done!!

Friday visited Constitution, found open meeting with a good program. May Constitution follow the example of this state and make a revision of her organic constitution so as to hold on to her membership.

Saturday visited Spartan and found them a true band of invi(nc)sible Spartans. This concludes my first week's observation. Next week will be devoted to observation and skirmishing, to be followed up by a terrible onslaught on pocketbooks for investment in the RESCUE. SOLICITOR GENERAL.

PILOT ROCK, Oregon.

EDITOR RESCUE:—We are trying to do our little in the great temperance conflict—God grant success, and a glorious victory for the right, all over our beloved country. We feel that the two armies are face to face, and the roar of a mighty, deadly battle is already sounding in our ears! Who shall be the victor? Woe unto that nation that forgets God. Our whole nation is guilty. Our national debt is being paid by the price of blood. Almost every state and county in our land is guilty of accepting this "blood money" to pay its expenses. Oh, the depth of the infamy of this whole licence system. Oh, the offense is rank; it smells to heaven. It hath the primal eldest curse upon it—a brother's murder.

A few copies of the RESCUE are taken here, and, for one, I am well pleased with its out-spoken, decided manner of dealing with the enemy. It is refreshing to hear things called by their right names. May you meet with abundant success. MRS. E. S. SAMPSON.

DISTRICT LODGES TO MEET.

The next regular quarterly session of the San Francisco D. L. will convene at Grand Central Hall Sixth and Market Sts. on Friday and Saturday evenings, Nov. 25th and 26th 1881, at 7:30 o'clock. All members of the Order from far and near are cordially invited to attend.

Sutter and Yuba District Lodge meets at Yuba City Dec. 7th at 10 A. M. Public meeting in the evening. Come everybody.

CHEAP BOOKS.

Just think of a dollar book to be had every week for a year for $2.50 and all choice reading. See David C. Cook's advertisement in this paper. No more use for dime novels and miserable literature, when you can get the best that was ever published at five cents a volume. And newspapers too at five cents a year. Send for samples and you will have a pleasant surprise.

John G. Mysell, of San Francisco, and T. J. Sutton, of San Jose, are agents for the RESCUE.

DIRECTORY OF LODGES

Under the direction of

GRAND LODGE, I. O. G. T.

OF CALIFORNIA.

Requests for alterations or corrections in this department should be addressed to Geo. B. Katzenstein, G. W. S., Sacramento.

ALAMEDA COUNTY.

NO. LODGE. MEETS. POSTOFFICE. DEPUTY.

180 San Leandro, M., San Leandro, G.Smith
193 Fountain, M., Oakland, J. A, Gilman, 918 Brown street.
200 Livermore, F., F. A. Anthony.
202 Laurel, F., Haywards, Geo. Bramall.
206 West Berkeley, Sa., W. B., Mrs. L.H.Lowe
286 Athens, Sa., Oakland, C. E. Quigley.
358 Durant, F., East Berkeley, A. H. Broad
384 Brooklyn, Th., E. Oakland, H. S. Smith
386 Washington, Sa., Washington Corners, A. O. Rix.
412 Prohibition, Sa. West Oakland, C. T. Poulter, No. 972 Cypress street.
420 Temescal, Tu., North Temescal, Fred. Esmond.
467 Pleasanton, W., Pleasanton, H. Morris.
470 Alameda, Tu., West End, Rev. G.Morris

AMADOR COUNTY.

125 Summit, Sa., Plymouth, Miss Mary M. Blower.
152 Amador, Th., Amador, Jas. L. Mayon.
214 Oleta, Th., Oleta, Adelia Votaw.
225 Sutter Creek, Tu., Sutter Creek, J. H. Giles, M. D.
241 Ione Valley, F., Ione Val., J. F. Stewart
245 Mt. Echo, Sa., Ione City, J. W. Sibole.
267 Iron Clad, Fr., Drytown, D. R. Miller.
280 Jackson, Tu., Jackson, Addie Turner.
281 Volcano, Sa., Volcano, F. J. Cleveland
283 Pine Grove, W., Pine Grove, Mrs Fanny J. Bradshaw.
297 Live Oak, Sa., Plymouth, M. D. L. Stumpff.

BUTTE COUNTY.

104 Welcome, W., Cherokee Flat, Andrew Rapp.
123 Victory, Tu., Biggs, James Burner.
177 Samaritan, Sa., Chico, T. B. Hart.
194 Fidelity, F., Chico, Wm. Chambers.
207 Northern Star, F., Oroville, W. S. Read.
222 Taylor, Su., Forbestown, W. M. Crane.
240 Crystal Fount, Sa., Gridley, H. C. Wharton.
282 Floral, Su., Biggs, James McNulty.
285 Dayton, Su., Grainland, Jas. O. March.
289 Nord. Sa., Nord, Miss Cappie Mills.
316 Webster, Sa., Chico, W. M. Thorp.
402 Nelson, Sa. Nelson, W. D. Parker.
404 Rising Star, F., Chico, Rev. P. Powers.
413 Messilla Valley, Th., Pentz, R. H. Hawkins.

CALAVERAS COUNTY.

100 Milton, Sa., Milton, J. F. Beckett.
106 Mountain Ranch, Sa., Mountain Ranch, John Lewis.
121 Chaparral, Sa., Jenny Lind, Wm. C. Sinclair.
179 Logan, Sa., Camanche, William Pitt.
212 Charity, Tu., Copperopolis, Louis Honey
231 Hope, Sa., Milton, Jas. Clothier, Jr.
343 Bear Mountain, Tu., Angels Camp, William W. Heughes
345 Big Tree, Tu., Sheep Ranch, Mrs. W. T. Hull.
348 Mokelumne, W., Mokelumne Hill, Mrs. M. H. Leavett.
361 Murphys, Sa., Murphys, A. J. Cooke.
395 Faith, W., Telegraph City, H. H. Saunders.
407 Calaveras, Sa., San Andreas, W.W.Wood

COLUSA COUNTY.

119 Independent, Sa., College City, W. H. Reardon.
138 New Hope, Sa., Willows, E. M. Tyler.
164 Newville, Sa., Newville, Geo. Scribner.
171 Elk Creek, Sa., Elk Creek, J. S. West.
199 Sheet Iron, Sa., S. Iron, J. M. Morris
205 Social, Tu., Princeton, Nelson Butler.
319 Protection, M., Colusa, J. B. Danner
379 Bridgeport, Su., Sycamore, P. A. Earp.

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY.

110 Mount Diablo, Th., Somersville, Wm. J. Laird.
112 Reform, Th., Pacheco, Thomas Simpson
116 Brentwood, Tu., Antioch, Mrs.S. Smith
255 Star of Empire, Sa., Judsonville, William Robinson.
288 Carbondale, W., Nortonville, Mrs. Rebecca Evans.
330 Lily, Sa., Brentwood, Alison Byer.
331 Twilight, M., Walnut Creek. J. M. Hinman.
349 Excelsior, Th., Byron, W. M. Moore.

DEL NORTE COUNTY.

398 Crescent City, Sa., Crescent City, R. S. McLellan.

EL DORADO COUNTY.

455 Georgetown, Su., Georgetown, S. Watson.
456 Placerville, Tu., Placerville, Rev. B. F. Taylor.
457 Mt. Pleasant, Sa., Grizzly Flat, Stephen Jeffrey.
462 El Dorado, Th., Diamond Springs, C.D. Brooke.

FRESNO COUNTY.

243 Eden, W., Kingsburg, A. A. Smith.
290 Madera, Sa., Madera, D. F. Edwards.
365 Blooming, Sa., King's River, Flora McCapes.
388 "C. C. Colony.," M., Fresno City, C. E. Spofford.
390 Wild Flower, Sa., Wild Flower, Rev. John Yeargin.
397 Valley View, —— Selma, J. E. Whitson.
409 Fresno, F., Fresno, George Studer.
421 Star, Sa., Borden, J. G. Crowder.
471 Fresno Flats, Sa., Fresno Flats, B. M. Maddox.

HUMBOLDT COUNTY.

269 Humboldt, Tu., Eureka, L.B.Kingsbury
270 Mountain, Su., Bridgeville, T. M. Burns.
322 Hydesville, M., Hydesville, C. M. Knowles.
362 Petrolia, Sa., Petrolia, E. D. Daugherty
363 North Star, Sa., Arcata, W. Y. Fickle.
367 Rohnerville, Sa.. Rohnerville, Mrs. Mary Keyler.
400 Trinidad, Su., Trinidad, N. F. Neely, Sr.
439 Port Kenyon, M., Port Kenyon J. D. Ferrill.
458 Upper Mattolle, F., Upper Mattolle, W. H. Roscoe.
460 Table Bluff, Sa., Table Bluff, J. C. Foss
464 Garberville, Sa., Garberville, A.W.Mock

KERN COUNTY.

237 Kernville, Tu., Kernville, Wm. Pollard

LAKE COUNTY.

350 Middletown, W., Middletown, J. L. Read.

LASSEN COUNTY.

211 Lake View, Sa., Janesville, Samuel H. Painter.
355 Mount Hope, Sa., Hayden Hill, Mrs. A. T. Stanley.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

151 Santa Ana, W., Santa Ana, H. E. Ford
173 Pasadena, F., Pasadena, H. G. Bennett.
174 Pomona, Th., Pomona, D. N. Burritt.
233 Downey, F., Downey, Mrs. Abbie W. Livermore.
238 Westminster, F., Westminster, R. T. Harris.
246 Orange, F., Orange, J. W. Osburn.
251 Artesia, F., Norwalk, M. G. Miller.
258 El Monte, Th., El Monte, M. F. Quinn.
276 Spadra, F., Spadra, J. B. Parker.
299 Merrill, Sa., Los Angeles, Mrs. Mary L. Gould.
473 Savannah, Tu., Savannah, Miss A. Ellis

MARIN COUNTY.

244 San Rafael, F., San Rafael, Rev. W. M. Woodward.
252 Tomales, Sa., Tomales, W. F. Bassett

MARIPOSA COUNTY.

157 Cathey's Valley, Sa., Indian Gulch, S. M. Pate.
382 Coulterville, F., Coulterville, John W. Reed.

MENDOCINO COUNTY.

101 Manchester, Sa., Manchester, H. B. Scott
117 Caspar, Sa., Caspar, J. S. Ross.
153 Boone, Sa., Booneville, T. E. Rawles.
259 Willitsville, Tu., Willits, J.C. Thompson
333 Covelo, Sa., Covelo. Rev. J. S. Fisher.
334 Little River, Sa., L. River, C. A. McFaul
338 Wideawake, Sa., Westport, Miss E. N. Fowler.
341 Hopland, Sa., Hopland, Eliza Dooley.
344 Mt. Nebo, Sa., Point Arenas, J. G. Wooden.
380 Rescue, Tu., Mendocino, James Griffin.
396 Ukiah, Tu., Ukiah, Geo. McCowen.
430 Gualala, Sa., Gualala, James N Ward.
437 Navarro, Tu., Navarro, Eugene Peeples.
438 Albion, Sa., Albion, B. Perry.

MERCED COUNTY.

223 Plainsburg, Sa., Plainsburg, William Lauder.
279 Snelling. Su., Snelling, G. W. Smith,
298 Central Point, Sa., Central Point, S. A. Smith.
376 Merced Falls, Su., Merced Falls, Mrs. H. Nelson.
459 Merced, M., Merced, James Corley.

MODOC COUNTY.

129 Lake City, Tu., Lake City, John S Linscott.
149 Alturas, F., Alturas, Preston Hays.
230 Cedarville, Th., Cedarville, W. R. Brown
275 Mt. Bidwell W., Fort Bidwell, F. Anderson.

MONO COUNTY.

191 Chapel, Sa., Coleville, C. M. Taylor.
346 Pro Bono Publico, M., Bodie, T, Todhunter.

MONTEREY COUNTY.

131 Salinas, M., Salinas City, E. K. Abbott.
357 Del Monte, W., Monterey, T. G. Lambert.
446 Castroville, Th., Castroville, A. H. Longley.

NAPA COUNTY.

111 Aqua Pura, Sa., Napa, C. C. Dunn.
271 St. Helena, M., St. Helena, Rev. James Mitchell.
368 Monroe, Sa., Calistoga, H. E. Cyrus.
385 Yountville, F., Yountville, S. C. Brown.

NEVADA COUNTY.

12 Sylvania, Tu., Grass Valley, Elam Briggs
201 Nevada, F., Nevada City, J. M. Walling.
304 Donner Lake, F., Truckee, A. C. Cooke.
369 North San Juan, Sa., North San Juan, David Redding.
387 Perseverance, W., Rough and Ready, Wm. Grant.

PLACER COUNTY.

107 Centennial, Tu., Colfax, Mrs. E. D. Story
127 Star of the Hill, Su., Forest Hill. J. B. Burke.
133 Crystal Water, Sa., Michigan Bluff, F. B. Ellsworth.
136 Rosy Crown, Sa., Iowa Hill, J. S. Lakin.
150 Auburn, W., Auburn, Jno. R. Winders.
216 Nil Desperandum, Sa., Dutch Flat, Charles E. Uren.
218 Isabella, Su., Gold Run, Wm. Jones.
260 Sheridan, Sa., Sheridan, J. E. Jesse.
261 Roseville, Sa., Roseville, Mrs. J. D. Pratt.
313 Rocklin, Tu,, Rocklin, Carlton L. Clow.
339 Newcastle, Su., Newcastle, G. D. Kellogg.
406 Ophir, Sa., Ophir, Warren Reed.
451 Granite, Sa., Penryn, S. A. Wood.

PLUMAS COUNTY.

215 Taylorville-Rescue, F., Taylorville. Miss S. A. Hardgrave.
217 Crescent, W., Crescent Mills, Warren Kelly.
227 Bloomfield, Tu., Quincy, N. H. Hapgood.
228 Miners Sa., Greenville, Olive Whitney.
360 Hope of Eureka Hill, Sa., Eureka Mills, Thomas W. Jenkin.
381 La Porte, Sa., La Porte, G. L. Reed.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY.

2 Siloam, Sa., Sacramento, Mrs. M. A. Alsip.
51 Tu., Capital, Sacramento, Ed. Katzenstein.
144 Aerial, Sa., Michigan Bar, A. M. Addington.
183 Cosumnes, Sa., Cosumnes, W. W. Wade.
184 Star of the Plains, F., Florin, J. T. Amos.
188 Georgiana, Su.. Isleton, Ida Gardiner.
203 Cresco, Tu., Galt, James Ferguson.
248 Elk Grove, Tu., Elk Grove, Rev. A. J. Compton.
287 Unity, M., Folsom, Mrs. J. F. Howe.

SAN BENITO COUNTY.

134 San Juan, F., San Juan, Mrs.M.A. Flint
424 Ruby, Sa., Hollister, L. Thornton.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

220 San Bernardino, M., San Bernardino, R. H. Curtis.
284 Riverside, W., Riverside, W. H. Cross.
443 Rincon, Sa., Chino, Charles Hidden.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

242 Home, Sa., San Luis Rey. D. R. Foss.
263 Golden Rule, Tu., San Diego, J.W. Wescott.
264 Poway. Sa., Poway, G. W. Butterfield.
351 Monument, Tu., San Diego, O. N. Sanford.
435 Silver Gate, F., National City, J. J. Caswell.

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY.

7 California, Th., San Francisco, A. V. Thompson.
114 Evening Star, Th., San Francisco, R. B. Allen, No. 2607 Clay street.
120 Headlight, W., San Francisco, William Swabel, 235 O'Farrel.
130 Constitution, F., San Francisco, Frank A. Davis, No. 143 Fremont street.
160 Mission Star, Tu., San Francisco, Wm. Gorhan.
185 Life Boat, M., San Francisco, J. Moran
186 Golden Gate, Tu., San Francisco, W. P. Joseph, 2422 California street.
291 International, M., San Francisco, David Kerr, Nos. 47 & 49 Beale street.
292 Kentucky, W., San Francisco, W. F. Barry.
293 Valley, Th., San Francisco, W. K. Forsyth.
307 Pleasant Valley, M., San Francisco, T. H. Downing, No. 10 Market street.
314 Spring Valley, Tu., San Francisco, John E. Cline.
417 Crystal, M., South San Francisco, Mrs. A. P. Ellis.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.

115 Lockeford, W., Lockeford, Miss Ada Locke.
139 Woodbridge, M., Woodbridge, C. L. Newton.
182 Stockton, Tu., Stockton, M. J. Nightingale.
189 Lodi, F., Lodi, Geo. W. Hill.
253 Linden, F., Linden, Jas. Wasley.
254 Mt. Vernon, F., Stockton, Geo. Norton.
323 Farmington, Sa., Farmington, Mrs. O. D. Dyke.
469 Wildwood, Sa., Atlanta, E. L. Moore.
472 Dexter, Sa., Dexter, John Harris.

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY.

442 Arroyo Grande, Th., Arroyo Grande, H. M. Osgood.
444 San Luis Obispo, F., San Luis Obispo, W. P. Barnett.
445 Cambria, Sa., Cambria, Thaddeus Sherman.
447 Cayucos, Th., Cayucos, J. L. Raines.

SAN MATEO COUNTY.

56 Ocean, Sa., Halfmoon Bay, J. Compton.
190 Ocean Queen, Sa., Pescadero, Mrs. A. W. Goulson.
408 San Gregorio, F. San Gregorio, Adolph Shields.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

140 Santa Barbara, F., Santa Barbara, Anna L. Smith.
178 Rose of Lompoc, Sa., Lompoc, E. A. Gregg.
196 Stuart, S., Lompoc, W. B. Holland
204 Goleta, Sa., Goleta, F. E. Kellogg, Jr.
208 Carpinteria, Sa., Carpinteria, Geo. E. Robinson.
268 Vesper, Sa., Guadalupe, J. E. Murphy.
354 Seaside, Tu., Santa Barbara, P.L.Moore
428 Montecito, Th., Santa Barbara, Geo. Ferrier.
434 Lompoc Valley, Su., Lompoc, De Witt Hubbell.
436 Los Alamos, Sa., Los Alamos, Mrs. K. D. Hilton.
441 Positive, Sa., Santa Maria, Mrs. M. M. Thornburgh.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

17 Garden City, F. San Jose, D. J. Mitchel.
128 Columbia, M., Gilroy, J. W. Thomasson.
295 Granger, Sa., San Jose, Mrs. L. J. Bacon
327 Golden Wreath, F., Mountain View, W. T. Triplett.
328 Victoria, W., Los Gatos, W. D. Hudson.
393 Bay View, Sa., Santa Clara, L. B. Alexander.
399 Santa Clara, M., Santa Clara, Elmer E. Carey.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

126 Watsonville, Tu., Watsonville, C. E. Taylor.
392 Pacific, Su., Boulder Creek, J. W. Berry
426 Ben Lomond, Su., Felton, S. T. Jones.

SHASTA COUNTY.

102 Reading, Sa., Reading, J. H. Cooper.
155 Igo, Su., Igo, E. L. Ballou.
213 Copper City, Sa., Copper City, S. S. Stickley.
425 Battle Creek, Su., Ball's Ferry, Mrs. R. E. Winsell.
449 Mountain Pride, Su., Shingletown, C. J. Ball.
453 McDonald, F., Milville, J. J. Kem.
454 Eureka, Th., Anderson, J. W. Spann.

SISKIYOU COUNTY.

118 Henley, Sa., Henley, A. G. Smith.
142 Mt. Shasta, Th., Mt. Shasta, Mrs. Belle Martin.
273 Mt. Bolivar, Sa., Callahans, Caroline M. Hayden.
468 Siskiyou, Sa., Oro Fino, L. W. Miller.
468 Snow Cap, Sa., Edgewood, C. H. Stone.

SIERRA COUNTY.

265 Forest City, F., Forest City, H. P. Beckford.

359 Sierra City, Sa., Sierra City, Thomas Wright.
372 Alaska, Sa., Pike City, J. H. Beresford.

SOLANO COUNTY.

27 Mount Delight, Sa., Cordelia, F. A. Chadburn.
64 Vallejo, Tu., Vallejo, Charles Daly.
137 Phœnix, Th., Benicia, H. A. Booth.
239 Denverton, Sa., Denverton, C. E. Garfield.
318 Pride of the River, W., Rio Vista, Albt. Baker.
320 Fairfield, M., Fairfield, A. J. Buckles.
364 Dixon, Th., Dixon, Stewart McBride.
415 Alamo, F., Elmira, G. W. Frazer.
461 Willow Springs, F., Birds Landing, Wm. T. Kennedy.

SONOMA COUNTY.

32 Star of Hope, M., Healdsburg, George W. Dow.
146 Horicon, Sa., Fisherman's Bay, J. E. Hickman.
156 Valley Ford, Sa., Valley Ford, Benj. Fowler.
161 Petaluma, M., Petaluma, A. G. Twist.
166 Geyser, Sa., Geyserville, Mrs. E. Winder.
167 Sebastopol, Th., Sebastopol, J. U. Graeff
176 Forestville, M., Forestville, J. E. McIntosh.
256 Bloomfield, Th., Bloomfield, P. C. Smith.
274 Fulton, F., Fulton, Frank Briggs.
336 Enterprise, Sa., Guerneville, H. H. Peckinpah.
370 Santa Rosa, Tu., Santa Rosa, J. H. Richardson.
371 Progressive, Sa., Windsor, F. T. Welch.
375 Dauntless, W., Stony Point, H. O. Brink
378 Two Rock, Sa., Petaluma, M. L. Freeman
405 Azalea, Th., Occidental, D. N. Craig

STANISLAUS COUNTY.

109 Ceres, Sa., Ceres, P. W. Cook.
247 Fairview, Sa., Turlock, S. V. Porter.
249 Star of Cottonwood, Sa., Hill's Ferry Matthew R. Lyle.
266 Morning Star, F., Modesto, J. J. Porter
326 Oakdale, Tu., Oakdale, Byron Seeber.
335 Knight's Ferry, W., Knight's Ferry, J. W. Dunlap.
465 Friendship, Sa., Hill's Ferry, Clara Randal.

SUTTER COUNTY.

97 Meridian, Sa., Meridian, E. G. Thornbrough.
158 Good Shepherd, F, Live Oak, A H. Hewitt.
172 Harmony, Sa., Nicolaus, D. G. Tilton.
219 Defiance, Sa., Pleasant Grove, T. J. Pierce.
321 June, Sa., Yuba City, Mrs. M. E. Moore
440 Yuba City Sa., Yuba City, Ed. Ellington.
452 North Butte, Su., West Butte, H. S. Graves.

TEHAMA COUNTY.

192 Red Bluff, F., Red Bluff, M. J. Frank.
198 Tehama, Tu., Tehama, A. V. Wheeler.
308 Henleyville, Sa. Henleyville, W. J. Gill
309 Paskenta, Sa., Paskenta, J. R. Whitlock.
317 Pride of the Sierras, Tu., Red Bluff, J. M. Saffell.
427 Paradise, Sa., Riceville, C. S. Jobe.
433 Hercules, Sa., Red Bluff, O. W. Burress

TRINITY COUNTY.

162 Sicilian, Su., Trinity Centre, L. E. Owings.
300 Beacon, Sa., Weaverville, G. B. Bassham
303 Western Star, Su., Hay Fork, John H. Vanderhoff.

TULARE COUNTY.

48 Visalia, F., Visalia, J. H. Haines.
159 Fairfield, F., Lemoore, J. D. Travis.
169 Grangeville, Sa., Grangeville, John Warswick.
181 Jonesa, Th., Hanford, G. T, Thornton.
195 Tulare, Tu., Tulare, Rev. F. H. Wales.
296 Hanford, Tu., Hanford, L. E. Cheadle.
301 Plano, Th., Plano, Rev. J. W. Elder,
302 Porterville, Sa., Porterville, G. A. Williamson.
325 Lakeside, Sa., Hanford, M. L. Short.
329 Pride of Tulare, F., Noradell, A. L. Cottle.
383 Woodville, Sa., Hunsaker, Rev. John Wood.
391 Lone Oak, W., Hanford, S. A. Allen.
394 Farmersville, Sa., Farmersville. George Dean.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

122 Confidence, Su., Sonora, J. D. Williams.
135 Groveland, M., Groveland, Benj. Hunter.
262 Tuolumne, Su., Chinese Camp, W. H. Hosmer.
294 Jamestown, Sa., Jamestown. Miss Rebecca App
324 Bald Mountain, Tu., Sonora, Otis E. Greenwood.
336 Quartz Mountain, Su., Jamestown, Arthur B. Morgan.
337 Table Mountain, Su., Jamestown, Jane Baynon.
340 Soulsbyville, Sa., Soulsbyville, W. H. Barron.
342 Mountain View, Th., Columbia, George McNeil.

VENTURA COUNTY.

209 Constancy, F., Ventura, Miss Myra Walbridge.
221 Scenega, Sa., Scenega, L. P. Guiberson.
235 Santa Paula, Sa., Santa Paula, Sam'l T. Todd.
236 Hueneme, Sa., Hueneme, Mary E. Clark.
411 Saticoy, Th., Saticoy, S. V. Tietsort.
416 Springville, Sa., Springville, Samuel Guthrie.
418 Mound, Sa., Ventura, Tyler Bither.
422 Ojai Valley, F. Nordhoff, Thomas Barrows.

YOLO COUNTY.

145 Antelope, Sa., Dunnigans, W. B. Young.
163 Yolo, Tu., Yolo, J. H. Miller.
165 Winters, F., Winters, V. Morris.
210 Chrysopolis, W., Woodland, J. J. Bowman.
224 Orion, Th., Davisville, Miss Nettie Marden.
366 Success, W., Grafton, M. C. Winchester
419 Capay, Th., Capay, J. T. Brown.
429 Pleasant Prairie, Sa.. Plainfield, E. L. Cox.
431 Faithful, Su., Black's Station, John F. Dillon.

YUBA COUNTY.

25 Marysville, F., Marysville, Frank W. Potter.
108 Knoxdale, F., Brownsville, Mrs. S. W. Knox.
141 Cordua, Sa., Marysville, J. E. McMillan.
148 Rising Sun, F., Camptonville, Wm. Moore,
197 Wheatland, Tu., Wheatland, C. E. Justis.
226 Alpine, Sa., Strawberry Valley, C. T. Prindle.
278 Mountain Guard, F., Smartsville, J. A. Flint.
423 Prairie, Sa. Marysville, W. E. Gleason.
448 Elizabeth, Sa., Wheatland, T. S. Carr.

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4 Tucson, F., Tucson, Miss Julia Ingham.

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1 Alpha, Sa., Yokohama, Geo. W. Elmer.

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NO.	COUNTY.	NAME.	POSTOFFICE.
384	Alameda,	James S. Naismith,	Oakland.
241	Amador,	Rev. I. D. Wood,	Ione.
104	Butte,	J. B. Mullen,	Cherokee
361	Calaveras,	A. J. Cooke,	Murphys.
319	Colusa,	Jacob Myers,	Colusa.
288	Contra Costa,	F. Clifford,	Nortonville.
269	Humboldt,	W. F. Brown,	Eureka.
299	Los Angeles,	W. D. Gould,	Los Angeles.
459	Merced	Geo. E. Isaacs,	Merced.
131	Monterey,	H. V. Moorehouse,	Salinas.
201	Nevada,	Samuel Clutter,	Nevada.
127	Placer,	J. C. Hawver,	Forest Hill.
228	Plumas,	Moses Bull	Greenville.
248	Sacramento,	A. K. Crawford,	Elk Grove.
220	San Bernardino,	H. C. Brooke,	S. Bern'd'o
351	San Diego,	S. Whitmore,	San Diego.
114	San Francisco,	C. H. Peterson,	U. S. Marshal's office.
182	San Joaquin,	Wm. Jones,	Stockton.
56	San Mateo,	J. Compton,	Half Moon Bay.
178	Santa Barbara,	Rev. S. S. Fisk,	Lompoc.
102	Shasta,	J. N. Chapell,	Reading.
452	Sutter and Yuba,	H. S. Graves,	Yuba City
415	Solano,	G. W. Frazer,	Elmira.
356	Sonoma,	H. H. Peckinpah,	Guerneville.
192	Tehama,	G. W. Jeffris	Red Bluff.
300	Trinity,	Geo. B. Jumper,	Weaverville.
195	Tulare,	Rev. F. H. Wales,	Tulare.
324	Tuolumne,	I. T. Holland,	Sonora.
236	Ventura,	L. C. Clark,	Hueneme.
366	Yolo,	J. A. Black,	Grafton.

JAPAN.

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267 Amador, W. O. Clark, Drytown.
470 Alameda, Rev. Geo. Morris, West End.
404 Butte, Rev. Peter Powers, Chico.
243 Fresno, A. A. Smith, Kingsburg.
161 Calaveras, H. R. Hughes, Angels Camp.
290 Fresno, E. W. Turner, Madera.
207 Kern, A. T. Colton, Bakersfield.
299 Los Angeles, Will D. Gould, Los Angeles
299 Los Angeles, Jesse Yarnell, Los Angeles
396 Mendocino, W. F. Wkitney, Ukiah.
246 Merced, George E. Isaacs, Merced.
126 Monterey, J. C. Aston, Watsonville
201 Nevada, Niles Searls, Nevada City
12 Nevada, C. E. Clinch, Grass Valley.
203 Sacramento, G. B. Katzenstein, Sac'to.
130 San Fran'co, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, S.F.
185 San F'co, Mrs. E. P. Stevens, 1907 Bush
114 San Francisco, C. H, Peterson, S. F.
182 San Joaquin, B. F. Bagley, Stockton.
189 San Joaquin, W. R. Ellis, Lodi.
200 San Joaquin, Rev. C. S. Haswell, Lodi.
178 Santa Barbara, J. W. Webb, Lompoc.
32 Santa Clara, Rev. W.T. Mayne, San Jose
295 Santa Clara, Rev. D. E. Bushnell, San Jose.
392 Santa Cruz, G.M. McWain, Boulder Cr'k
425 Shasta, Dr. J. F. Winsell, Ball's Ferry
64 Solano, Dr. I. S. Halsey, Vallejo.
185 San Francisco, Capt. A. D. Wood, S. F.
370 Sonoma, D. S. Sacry, Santa Rosa.
32 Sonoma, C. B. Proctor, Healdsburg.
32 Sonoma, J. G. Dow, Healdsburg.
156 Sonoma, Mrs. C. E. Fowler, Valley Ford
167 Sonoma, Rev. F. J. Culver, Sebastopol.
291 San Francisco, Wm. Crowhurst, S. F.
165 Yolo, William Sims, Winters.
224 Yolo, B. H. Hoag, Davisville.
419 Yolo, J. H. Norton, Capay.
25 Yuba, G. M. McWain, Marysville.
148 Yuba, Joseph Erwin, Camptonville.

ARIZONA.

3 Pima, Rev. G. H. Adams, Tucson.

JAPAN.

1 Japan, Daniel Jamison, Yokohama.

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NAME.	LOCATION.	OFFICER.
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Brentwood,	Brentwood,	Sadie Defferbach
Crystal,	Brownsville,	S. W. Knox.
Colfax,	Colfax,	Mrs. E. D. Story
Crescent,	Judsonville,	Wm. Ellis,
Cloverdale,	Cloverdale,	Miss P. Sholes,
Colusa,	Colusa,	Mrs. L. Spect,
Davisville,	Davisville,	Miss K. Kelly,
Excelsior,	East Oakland,	W. M. Cord,
Evening Star	Pine Grove	James W e ls,
Fresno	Fresno City	W. H. Donahue
Fidelity	Jackson	Rev. J. H. Wythe.
Forbestown,	Forbestown,	Flor. E. Morse
Forest City,	Forest City,	Mrs. S. A. Laury
Forestville,	Forestville,	H. Hanson,
Franklin,	F. School H's,	Mrs. Moore.
Guerneville,	Guerneville,	Mrs. E. Bagley,
Healdsburg	Healdsburg	C. Alexander.
Hanford,	Tulare,	Mrs. M. Plummer
Ione City	Ione City	P. B. Buchanan
Live Oak	Shenandoa V'y	J. W. Winans.
Lower Lake,	Lower Lake,	Miss Eva Lee,
Lakeport,	Lakeport,	Geo. Tucker,
Lodi,	Lodi,	C. S. Haswell,
Lu Ellar,	Chico,	P. Powers
Mount'n View,	Columbia,	P. S. Peters,
Middletown,	Middletown,	Miss K. Stark,
Merced,	Merced,	G. E. Isaacs,
Oakland,	Oakland,	Wm. Taylor,
Ocean Spray,	Westport,	A. Gordon,
Oakdale	Oakdale	Byron Seeber.
Pomona	Pomona	H. Eno.
Pescadero,	Pescadero,	Liz. Fairgrieve
Pleas't Templar,	Prairie,	M. J. McMillan
Arcata,	Arcata,	
Alamo,	Alamo.	B. F. Hall
Cold Water,	Somerville,	Sadie Hauxhurst
Cathedral Oaks	Cathedral Oaks	Miss J. Syme
Elizabeth,	Spenceville,	J. L. Wallis.
Excelsior,	Byron,	W. M. Moore
French Gulch,	French Gulch,	Mrs. J. Syme.
Goleta,	Goleta,	F. E. Kellogg.
Home Band,	Vallejo,	H. Smith.
Half Moon Bay	H. M. Bay,	Lizzie Goulson.
Liberty,	Liberty,	Emma Howard
Morning Star,	Plymouth,	David Grounds
Morning Star,	Modesto,	Clara Vesey.
Mountain Hope,	Mok Hill,	Mrs. N. A. Leavit.
Mendocino,	Mendocino,	Mrs. B. A. Paddleford
Oleta,	Oleta,	Mrs. C. R. Miller.
Pentz,	Pentz.	R. H. Hawkins
Petaluma,	Petaluma,	Mrs. Gilman,
Penryn,	Penryn,	M. L. Wood,
Pasadena,	Pasadena,	Sister Porter,
Rocklin,	Rocklin,	Mrs. R. A. Mills.
Rose Bud,	Woodland,	Mrs C H Sprague
Ruby Seal	Michigan Bar	A M. Addington
Riverside,	Riverside,	Mrs. Fesse nde
Red Bluff,	Red Bluff,	Mrs, M. J. Mayhen
Rising Star,	Lockeford,	H. M. Locw.
Redding,	Redding,	J. N. Chap p ell. ke.
Saticoy,	Saticoy,	Miss Mattie Seward
Soulsbyville,	Soulsbyville,	J. W. Bluett
Sparkling Water,	San Andreas,	Agnes Mercer
Sutter Creek	Sutter Creek	Wm. Wadge.
San Juan,	San Juan,	Miss C. Flint.
Sacramento,	Sacramento,	Mrs M Gouldin
San B'nard'o,	San Bernar'o,	Sister Ford,
San Diego,	San Diego,	Mrs. H. B. Rice
S. B'ventura,	S. B'ventura,	R. H. Witherill,
Santa Barb'a,	Santa Barb'r,	Mrs. S. M. Cool
Sheridan,	Sheridan,	Y. Dougherty,
White Lily,	Tulare City	Willis Faust
Wheatland,	Wheatland,	W. J. McFee
Washington,	Wasn't'n C'r,	Mr. Chase,
Yuba City,	Yuba City,	Mrs. Wilcoxen.
Well Spring,	Nortonville,	J. H. Watkins
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The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at San Francisco on Tuesday, Oct. 3d, 1882, commencing at 10 a. m.

Directory of Lodges of Good Templars in the City of San Francisco.

NO.	NAME.	MEETS.	LOCATION OF HALL.
114	Evening Star,	Th.,	Grand Central Hall, 997 Market st., cor. of 6th.
120	Headlight,	W.,	1620 Pacific Avenue, near Polk.
130	Constitution,	F.,	Shiel's Hall, 32 O'Farrell st.
160	Mission Star,	Tu.,	King's Hall, 2131 Mission st., bet. 17th and 18th.
185	Life Boat,	M.,	No. 118 Jackson st., near Front.
186	Golden Gate,	Tu.,	Hamilton Hall, cor. Steiner and Geary sts.
291	International,	M.,	Grand Central Hall, Market st., cor. of 6th.
293	Valley,	Th.,	Fell Street Presbyterian Church, bet. Laguna and Octavia sts.
307	Pleasant Valley,	M.,	Comerford's Hall
314	Spring Valley,	Tu.,	Union Hall, cor. Fillmore and Greenwich sts.
417	Crystal,	M.,	Myrtle Hall, Railroad and 7th avenue.

Grand Lodge of Oregon.

SUBORDINATE DIRECTORY.

11 Capital, S., Salem, C. W. Scriber.
17 Hillsboro, S., Hillsboro, W. L. Weathered.
23 La Creole, Tu., Dallas, Jno. S. Ashbaugh
36 Silver, S., Silverton, Frank Simeral.
39 Rosa, S., Salem, P. R. Winslow.
40 Astoria, Tu., Astoria, J. O. Bozorth.
43 Marion, S., Hubbard, Milton B. Kester.
57 Milwaukee, S., Milwaukee, A. Luelling.
74 Val Fontis, S., Zena, Charles Philips.
80 John Day, S., Canyon City, Fred P. Horsley.
86 Nonpareil, W., Portland, E. W. Ryan.
94 Lone Star, S., Clackamas, W. H. Wilmot.
115 Brooklyn, F., East Portland, James McGrew.
118 Sheridan, W., Sheridan, H. Z. Foster.
136 Forest Grove, S., Forest Grove, J. T. Whalley.
159 Delavan, Tu., Junction City, W. M. Houston.
166 Union, S., Turner, E. E. McKinney.
179 Pacific, S., Cottage Grove, W. W. Cathcart.
188 Golden Gate, S., Irving, L. H. Potter.
189 Ashland, F., Ashland, Wm. Harris.
191 Klamath, Tu., Ft. Klamath,

212 Ochoco, Th., Prineville, Joseph Howard.
213 Revival, —., Prairie Gity, J. W. Mack.
217 Goshen, S., Goshen, J. W. Cox.
227 Marshfield, Th., Marshfield, Wm. Temple.
229 Onward, S., Albany, R. E. Conn.
258 Amity, S., Amity, R. Jas. A. Likens.
259 Green Mountain, S., Siuslaw, Hiram Wingard.
262 Triumph, M., Independence, Mrs. L. L. Whiteaker.
268 Paradise Springs, S., East Portland. A. R. Francis.
286 Williams Creek, S., Applegate, E. E. Topping.
289 McMinnville, S., McMinnville, J.E.Magers.
294 New Era, Th., New Era, Paul Boyce.
302 Newberg, S., Newberg, J. T. Smith.
316 Samaritan, S., Harrisburg, Nettie Isham.
317 Guiding Star, Tu., Lebanon, J. L. Gilbert.
331 Monmouth, S., Monmouth, C. G. Adkins.
332 Pass Creek, S., Drain, H. A. Wallace.
338 Wasco, S., Dufur, A. J. Dufur, Jr.
342 Lily, Tu , East Portland, Jas. W. Shaver.
344 Albany, S., Albany, R. Fox.
346 Good Samaritan, W., Dalles, O. D. Doane.
350 Mount Hood, M., Dalles, E. B. McFarland,
352 Stayton, M., Stayton, J. L. Follansby.
353 Orient, F., Jefferson, E. E. Montague.
354 Floral, S., Marion, Ada K. Johns.
355 Bay. Th., Marshfield, A. M. Crawford.
356 Welcome, S., John Day, L. Hollenbec
357 Monroe, S., Monroe, N. A Thompson.
358 Columbia, F., East Portland, D. M. Long.
359 Cason Prairie, —., East Portland, Charles Gilbert.
360 Evergreen, St. Helens, J. H. Groves.
261 Westport, —, Westport, H. P. White
362 Powder River, —., Baker City, E. P Waltz.
363 La Grande —., La Grande, Geo. H. Rigdon.

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G. Chap., Mrs. L. L. Whittaker, Independence.
G. M., W. W. Cathcart, Cottage Grove.
G. D. M., Emma Fisher, Salem.
G. Guard, Sarah Cavitt, Zena.
G. Sent., W. B. Robertson, Turner.
G. Mess., F. S. Harding, McMinville.
Supt. Juv. Work, Mrs. E. M. Vandevert, Salem.

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J. E. Houston, Junction City; Levi Leland, Oregon City.

Alternates.

E. W. Ryan, Portland; Elias Jessup, Newberg.

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at The Dalles, commencing on the third Tuesday in June, 1882.

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R.W.G.M., W. H. Lambly, Canada.
R.W.G.D.M., Mrs. M. F. L. Connard Pa.
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Entered at the Post Office at San Francisco, Cal., as second-class matter.

VOL. XIX. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1881. No. 4

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Coffee House ..... 234 Sutter Street
David C. Cook ..... Cheap Books
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National Temperance Society ..... Temp. Literature
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Thrailkill, Dr., Oakland ..... Dentist
Thompson, R. ..... Attorney-at-Law
W. C. T. U. ..... Coffee Houses

When you call on any of these places please say you saw their Ad or card in the Rescue.

Alameda D. L. meets Friday 25th at Chase St. church, West Oakland at 7½ P. M. Good attendance desired.

☞ Read the notice of the debate at the M. E. church Mission street between Sixth and Seventh streets on Saturday evening, Nov. 26th, and go and hear it if you can.

Bro. King leads everybody this week in securing 24 subscribers for the RESCUE. Bro. Webb is not far behind with 19 Guerneville is expected soon with 50.

By J. O. March, L. D. of Dayton Lodge, 285, sending an initial club of 4 says his lodge is gaining in interest and membership; is in good financial condition and glorious prospects. Have hired their own lecturer, and find it so far a success.

Subscribers this week, 16th to 23d: (E. E. Carey) Santa Clara, 6; (F. A Davis) S. F., 1; (J. W. Webb) Santa Paula, 8; Saticoy and Ventura; 2; Scenega, 6; Newhall, 3, in all 19; El Dorado, 1; Livermore Lodge, 3; Short (J. M. Moore) 2; Petaluma, 1; Grass Valley, 1; North Star Lodge, 2; (W. C. King) Fresno, 9; Big Dry creek, 6; Wildflower, 3: Selma, 2: Kings River, 1; Kingsburg, 2; Temperance; 1, in all 24; (Mrs. L. H, Kellogg) Newcastle 7; (James O. March) Grainland, 4; S. V. Porter) Turlock, 11. (W. D. Gould) Los Angeles, 2; (J. M. Moore) Tulare Co., 2.

Rev. L. A, Banks has retired from his position as editor of the Pacific Censor, which is much to be regretted unless his successor shall continue to keep the Censor up to the efficient character which it has hitherto maintained.

AMONG the many excellent papers published in different parts of the country that are devoted to the cause of temperance, there are none more ably edited than the RESCUE, published in San Francisco, California. It is published under the auspices of the Good Templars of that State, and we are pleased to learn that it is receiving a good support. In the last issue a reduction of price is announced, from $2.00 to $1.25 per year.—*Kansas Methodist.*

GREAT BRITAIN has closed the door on Sunday liquor traffic in Scotland, Ireland and Wales; America has closed the doors on election days. Maine and Kansas have run up the flag of prohibition. Iowa, Indiana, and other States are lighting up the beacon fires of their amendment clubs, and the workers of the new crusade from the Atlantic to the Pacific, are in earnest and on this line we'll fight it out. Blood poisoning must cease. Prohibition must rule. —*Liberator.*

SUNDAY LAW ITEMS—The business men of Sacramento have taken up the enforcement of the Sunday law in their city as a business matter, and propose to see it out. The young people's association of San Jose and Santa Clara have taken up the Sunday law enforcement; weekly meetings are to be held to discuss and promote the enterprise on Friday evenings commencing Dec, 2. Active sympathy from all parts of the state reported, Stockton excepted. There have been 75,000 Sunday law leaflets sent out and 25,000 more are called for and will be supplied.

The vote of Astoria Lodge, Oregon. was unanimous against the change of regalia. And so it seems elsewhers so far as heard from. Now there wsll be a chance for some other Good Templar John the Baptist to invent another peanut conundrum to take up the time and attention of all the lodges in the world, and make the world outside believe the I. O. G. T. is a peanut organization. Let the Solons and Nestors and Lycurguses of the Order propose another vital issue.

RIVERSIDE RAISINS.—At Riverside, San Bernardino County, there are now 65 raisin producers, and five persons owning lime orchards. The curing of grapes is advancing rapidly to the front rank of industries there. This year 28,000 boxes of raisins have been put up, some of them being of unexcelled quality. The raisin product of A. P. Combs' vineyard is pronounced by San Francisco merchants to be equal to the best Malaga raisins ever imported here, the skin being thin and the pulp clear and almost seedless.—*Chronicle.*

MR. BLAINE.—The most brilliant entertainment of the season was given last night by Secretary Blaine in honor of the foreign guests. The elite of the Diplomatic corps, Army, Navy, official and society circles were present. The rooms, as well as the table, were a marvel of floral decoration, and, from the quantity, excellence and variety of the wines, it may be said that when Mrs. Blaine is mistress of the White House, it will not be the headquarters of total abstinence propagandism.

The above is from a Washington correspondent of the Halifax Watchman. It may be all true, but the part of it which refers to wine is probably altogether false, like the charges so frequently made against Mr. and Mrs. Hayes in the Philadelphia Times. Mr. Blaine has always passed for a temperance man, so far as this deponent has heard. Will the Anvil please tell what it knows?

The wine makers blow hot and cold with great facility of somersault. They tell us, now and then, that France is going to be a grand market for California wine, and Bordeaux will take 100,000,000 gallons a year, and yet it makes their hair stand up on end to hear of a reciprocity treaty, which would admit a free exchange of French and American wines. The treaty, made or not made, will not affect the grape grower at all in either country. The glucose wine growers in Bordeaux, New York and San Francisco, are the only parties interested. It is fortunate for the grape men that they cant fabricate raisins, table grapes nor natural grape juice, out of glucose, cabbage leaves, pulque and old boots. The viticulturists have nothing to fear, it is only the drunkiculturists.

ONE of the curious bequests of the England of former centuries was that of Sir John Gayor, a merchant of London, who, traveling about 240 years ago in the wilds of Arabia, was separated from his attendants and interviewed just then by a furious lion. Sir John had only one resource, and that he used; he fell on his knees and prayed, and the lion instead of attacking him prowled around him (how many times not stated) and trotted off. On his return the grateful traveler gave $1,000, a large sum then, to his parish church for the poor, on condition that a sermon should be preached every year in commemoration of the deliverance which God afforded him.

The Santa Cruz Transcript is no longer the organ of the S. of T., the Saturday Local having been adopted. But the Transcript is no less an advocate of Temperance, and a glance at its healthy columns indicates a prosperity not at all impaired. It now has a Baptist department edited by Rev. Theo. J. Neil. It remarks very truly:

"The brewers, distillers and tobacco men have organized and raised a corruption fund, and propose to buy from congress a reduction of the tax on liquor and tobacco. Whatever is taken from the tax on those articles will have to be added to other taxes, while the consumers of liquor and tobacco will pay the same price for their poison. Thus the result of a reduction of a tax on liquor and tobacco will be simply the taking of a few millions from the pockets of consumers of useful articles and putting the stolen money in the coffers of the wholesalers of the poisons. We sincerely hope this corruption fund will be expended in vain.

CENTRAL LITERARY SOCIETY, Central M. E. Church.
SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 21, 1881.

ED. RESCUE:—The Central Literary Society is an organization intended to promote moral and intellectual culture among its members and others who choose to attend its meetings. We endeavor to have an entertainment to this end every Saturday evening. Usually our program consists of music, recitations, readings, essays, addressess on various subjects, and occasionally a debate, mock-trial or other novelties.

The object of this note is to ask you to assist us in this laudable undertaking to provide a resort for the young where they can, "without money and without price," have the advantage of lectures, music, etc., thereby elevating and fitting them more fully for the battle of life.

Resolved, "That the Sunday Law shall be enforced," is the subject for debate in the Central Literary Society, Central M. E. church, Mission street, above Sixth street, next Saturday evening, 8 P. M., November 26. As this subject is attracting more than usual attentoin just now, the public are invited to attend. The disputants are: affirm., Rev. E. R. Dille and J. Alva Watt; neg., W. A. S. Nicholson and Mr. Hutton.

We would specially invite members of the various temperance organizations to be present.

ROLLO V. WATT,
President.

CAL. W. C. T. UNION.

President, Mrs. D. P. Browne, Blake House, Oakland.
VICE-PRESIDENTS.
Mrs. G. S. Abbott, Oakland.
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Mrs. M. A. Nash, Santa Rosa.
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Miss W. Bell, San Jose.
Miss Sarah P. Morrison, San Jose.
Mrs. J. B. Hill, Alameda.
Secretary, Mrs. Mary E. Congdon, 314 Sutter St. S, F.
Assistant Secretary, Miss M. J. Havens, Blake House, Oakland.
Treasurer, Mrs. J. G. Wickersham, Petaluma.

THE NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

This Union of the best and most useful organization the world has ever seen for 18 centuries, has recently closed its annual convention in Washington. It was intended to give a synopsis of the proceedings from the Signal, but some good natured friend has walked off with that paper (accidentally?) and it cannot be done. Senator Blair of N. H. was received and introduced to the convention with enthusiasm and a conference was held upon his proposed amendment to the constitution of the U. S. prohibiting the manufacture and sale of strong liquors after 1900. The senator says the bill shall come before every congress in which he lives to be a participant.

The Lake Bluff resolutions were adopted which favor political action for Home Protection and the ballot for women. This is a practical evidence of the capacity of the earnest leaders and actors of the W. C. T. U. Men are very much divided on the proper practical mode of dealing with the liquor demon; a large majority of them will cling to the idea of doing away with its evils without hurting or annoying or removing the demon itself. But the women who have been harrowed and clubbed and tortured and crucified under the sanguinary reign of the tyrant, have come to the conclusion that the only way to tame the beast is to destroy it, and every body always knew the only way to destroy it was with the ballot.

But there was a small faction of the W. C. T. U. as might have been expected, who have always been trying, and always will, to solve the problem, "How to get thistles out of the ground without pulling them up, and how to devise the most efficacious and gentle means of moral-suading them to quit growing, or to grow only a little." Under the leadership of that very excellent christian lady Mrs. Wittenmeyer, a small party have seceded from the Union and call themselves the N. C. Evangelical Temp Union.

There is only one way, (it is suggested to both parties,) that harm or weakening can result from this movement: that way is if either evinces the slightest bitterness or antagonism or opposition to the other. If one party should make the mistake of cherishing or exhibiting a hostility to the other, the latter can best meet it with a soft answer and a challenge of rivalry in best promoting the welfare of humanity and best observing the injunctions of the Master.

When a section of an organization takes the ground of active opposition to the main objects, movements and field operations of the Association, the latter is immensely reinforced by its separation. Each party can then do its utmost without hindrance. Miss Willard's presidency has been fruitful of busy active movements of immense utility in various departments of the great field of labor.

Her Mrs, Hayes picture scheme with its far reaching influence, her "march from Atlanta to the sea," as a herald of the gospel of peace and good will, her well appointed embassies to the assemblies and powers of other organizations, political and religious, her treatment of the question of the ballot and her devotion and personal industry have all eminently attested her fitness for the high office to which she has been re-elected. Miss Willard is no tarrier by by the wayside, no halter between two opinions, no temporizer with questions of tobacco policy and fashion tolerance and fashion deference. It would be well if all the W. C. T. U. presidents and officers adopted her as their model, as so many have done with good results.

According quite as much sincerity and earnestness to Mrs. Wittenmeyer and with the highest respect for her good intentions it must be admitted that her published answers to the Rev, Joseph Cook's grand arguments on the ballot for women are the very sickest and weakest, illogical specimens of temperance literature ever attempted. Those articles with her known obstructive attitude toward the ballot for women should utterly disqualify her for the leadership of an army of progressive, intelligent, efficient *modern* women, who mean to succeed. But let her do what good she can in the circle of her limited beliefs and possibilities; the W. C. T. U. and the cause of temperance will welcome Mrs. W and her new society with a God speed and all will be strengthened by what has occurred.

The members of the W. C. T. U. will excuse the intrusion into their councils of an outsider who has in the success of all their aims and projects as warm and hearty a sympathy as they can have themselves.

THE GREATEST MISTAKE OF HIS LIFE.

A THANKSGIVING STORY.

BY THE EDITOR OF OUR UNION.

[For want of space the opening part of this very excellent story is abridged. Parson Ely had been among the first to sign the Washingtonian pledge in the early days. Many others had followed his example, but after some months the enthusiasm died out: many fell away and the anti pledge members of his community had severely and painfully criticised their pastor for having done such an inconsiderate act.]

They said it in the parson's ears in a most uncomfortable way for many of them were his elders and deacons, his churchmembers in highest standing, and from whom his salary must of necessity come. Some went so far as to say that in signing a pledge the minister had done dishonor to his ordination vows, which ought to cover temperance as well as all other kinds of godliness, and others that he had introduced schism into the church by joining an out-side society. And the poor pastor, self-distrustful as usual, went around with his head bowed like a bulrush, vainly bemoaning his inability to undo the work of that enthusiastic impulse.

It was when the hard cider which always preceded apple-jack, perry and other well-known compounds at the thanksgiving festivals of those days, was passed first to the minister who refused it with a painful flush that he added to his tremulous denial the phrase so familiar to his hearers:

"It was the greatest mistake of my life."

"How a mistake?' said one present, who having recently returned to his home which he had left during the excitement of the temperance movement was not acquainted with the present reaction in public sentiment. "I remember hearing you say, parson, that when you put your signature to that pledge it was the happiest moment of your life, and that you felt as tho your influence with this people would be redoubled by this act."

"Did I say that? Well I was excited and enthusiastic. It was a great mistake, I have lost all my influence, the best people dont come to the service as they used to, my elders are estranged, and I fear there will be trouble in the church before we are thru with this thing."

"Why not put an end to it then, and break that foolish pledge once for all?" said his host, courteously offering the thanksgiving cider.

"I have given my word" said the pastor, faintly but firmly. "A man's word is as good as his bond they say, and the pledge of a minister of the Holy Gospel ought to be as sacred as the immutable word of Jehovah himself. Forgive my seeming discourtesy; I am pledged to total abstinence as long as my life shall last, and tho the promise be a foolish one God helping me, I'll keep it."

Of course courtesy forbad that more should be said; the conversation drifted to other things, full justice was done to turkeys, pies and other good things, and dinner being over, the company adjourned to the seldom used "best room" where there were nuts and apples, more hard cider and plenty of New England rum, then at the "gloaming," horses were "hitched," and the whole company set forth toward their homes.

The minister was ill at ease. He had not enjoyed those Thanksgiving festivities. His singularity had, he felt, thrown what is familiarly known as a wet blanket upon the company; his influence with those young people was gone, they would no longer look upon him as a genial, friendly pastor, on whose sympathy they might depend, as he attempted to draw them into the fold, and the elder men considered him as an enthusiastic fanatic, whose judgment was unreliable. Somehow, in spite of his morning sermon on the text, "In everything give thanks," the pastor's Thanksgiving had not yet begun.

As he neared his home he perceived some dark object directly across his own front door, and hastening on to see what it could be, found a cart, which two rough-looking men were busy in unloading. On the top lay a fine turkey, attended by two pairs of fat chickens, all prepared for roasting, and sure to keep in this cold weather. Then came three barrels of apples, golden fall pippins and spitzenbergs and Baldwins hard and sound for winter use. Next came five bushels of potatoes, and underneath lay in square-edged logs, half a load of good hard fire-wood.

"It's a present, parson, from the people down to the mills," said one of the men, as having finished unloading, and put all the things where the minister's one servant suggested, he first became aware of that gentleman himself, "an' I was ter say, least wise the ould 'ooman tould me ter, that its a Thanksgivin' present 'cause yer got the men ter sign the pledge. Yer see we was that given to the drink that we didn't have nothin', not hardly enough to put in the babies' mouths, an' no shoes nor nothin' nice to send the childer to Sunday school in, an' my old 'ooman an' me, we felt bad about it, because in the ould counthry they always went to the school where the genthry was, 'an whin the Timperance spaker came along, Mike, that's the bhoy that lives forninst me, sez:

"Pat", says he, "if ye'll soign the pledge I will shure."

"Thin, sez I, "No sure I wont, this is a free counthry, an' if the rich men is free to dhrink their wine an' their cider, I'm free to have my whiskey an' my rum, shure." "But we wint to the matin', and when we saw you, parson, stip up an' sign the pledge, Mike sez:

"Thar, now, Pat, there's one of the genthry signed away his liberty, just to set an example, for sure the minister isn't fond of the dhrink, so lets you an' me sign too;" "an' we did, an' we got lots of other fellers in the mill ter sign, too. We've all kep' our pledge, for we're dacent people from the North, an' we'd be ashamed to go back on our word, an' somehow the money's stuck to us iver since. The homes look clane an' tidy now, and the childer's got enough to ate, an' my ould 'ooman thot it would be nice-like fur us all to put together some o' our savins an' sind ye a Thanksgivin' present, 'cause we'd never a signed but for you."

My dear fellow, I am very much obliged," said the impulsive minister, touched in his innermost sensibilities; "but do I know any of you, are you my people, do you come to my church?"

"We didn't use to go ter meetin' much, we men went to the tavern Sundays, and the women staid at home an' claned up. But we were well brot np at home, and afther givin' up dhrinking we got ter thinkin' o' the old times, an some on' us have tended pretty reglar, yer might a' seen us all together in the back seats. But it's a long way ter come, a matter over two miles, an the wimin an' children cant walk so far; besides we havent all got good clothes to come among gentle folks. So we thot if we might be so bold, we'd ax yer to come over some time an' preach to us in the dryin' room of a Sunday afternoon: the overseer sez we may have the use of it, an' we bhoys wil fix up the seats.

"Come? of course I will every Sunday afternoon, if you want me," said the pastor, his thanksgiving anthem swelling up at this opportunity for extended work in his Master's vineyard. And he kept his word finding a most attentive and devout congregation, trained in the reverent churches of the Scotch Presbyterian of the north of Ireland. He went again, and God greatly blessed his ministrations, pouring out a large spiritual baptism in answer to his prayers. From the "drying room" of the mill the fire spread to the church in the village, and multitudes of souls there openly professed the faith of Christ.

Years afterwards, when the Temperance movement had taken its place among the other legitimate objects of Christian labor and prayer, and it was looked upon as a rather disgraceful thing in Poncoke for a church member to own a distillery, Parson Ely, standing with the popular side now, would often tell the story of the Thanksgiving of 18—, and pointing to the flourishing condition of his church, as well as of that which has been built at the mills, would offer to God thanksgiving for that "greatest mistake of his life."—*Our Union.*

The Christian Herald has the two following items. Preparations for rebuilding Solomon's Temple are said by newspaper correspondents in Jerusalem to be in progress. They report that the Turkish Sultan has issued imperative orders to the Turkish governor at Jerusalem to commence at once the work of clearing the site of Solomon's Temple, desecrated for so many centuries by the Moslem religion. This is stated to be a direct result of the representations made by the reigning Imperial Austrian family. The alms of the pilgrims are in future to be applied to the clearing of the ground upon Mount

Moriah, and this may be taken as an indication of the earnest intentions of the Sublime Porte in the matter. This circumstance when taken in connectio n with the marvel exodus of Jews into Spain and and other places adjacent to the Great Sea, notably Turkey, where upward of 60,000 Israelites recently found refuge from serious persecution, may, with solid grounds be accepted by all students of prophecy as an evidence that the time to favor Sion, yea, the set time is come.

Gospel cars on the railroads is a suggestion made by a Christian business man who spends much of his time traveling. He pleads that as the railroad companies provide a car for smokers they might also provide a car in which those who desired might spend the time on their journey in the worship of God. Conductor Harris of the Old Colony Railroad in a letter to the Boston Journal avers that the suggestion is a practicable one. He writes; "There are hundreds of Christian men who delight in the worship of God, who spend from six to twelve hours a week on the railroad between home and business. Now, why not utilize this time to the glory of God? What a fitting it would be for the business of the day. Instead of card tables have an organ or a piano, have the seats arranged facing the center of the car. Instead of spittoons have a carpet; instead of cards have Bibles and Gospel song books. I venture twenty years railroad experience that it is practicable."

There is a good opportunity in that idea of a gospel car. A good time might be enjoyed in religious services on a railway trip, but the only way the "time could be utilized to the glory of God" would be to make the services useful in putting down the all prevailing devil worship of the day and teaching and preaching temperance. The glory of God dont seem to want any help or improvement, but the condition of man needs altogether remodeling.

ALCOHOL FOR NURSING MOTHERS.

In a letter to Mrs. G. S. Reaney, on the use of alcoholic liquors by nursing mothers, Dr. A. W. Edis, of Wimple St. London says:

"I have often thot that if mothers were only fully aware of the enormous amount of misery and suffering produced by the imprudent use of alcohol, whether taken in the form of beer, wine or spirits, during the time they are nursing their offspring, they would have considerable scruples as to the indulgence of such a habit. Many a child born of healthy parents, with every prospect of attaining adolescence, has had its little life cut short, its constitution deteriorated, or the seeds of much future suffering and premature decay sown in its system by the pernicious custom of its mother resorting to the use of stimulants with a view to increase or to keep up, the supply of that upon which alone the child is nourished.

Women who were little given to alcohol at other times become for the nonce determined tipplers; this being, perhaps, of all times, that when alcohol is calculated to do most harm and least good. Apart from all consideration of the risk of encouraging the habit of chronic tippling in the mother, the influence upon the child is most injurious.

Many a case of convulsions, marasmus, so-called consumption of the bowels, diarrhœa, flatulence, colic, vomiting and countless other disorders among infants, is due to the popular fallacy that the nursing mother cannot properly fulfil her duties unless she resorts to the aid of stimulants.

I have had frequent and numerous opportunities of testing practically the truth of these statements.

When mothers have relied on drinking milk in place of beer, and have studiously avoided the use of alcohol in any form, their children have been strong and healthy, suffering little or seldom from any stomach derangement, and running the gauntlet of the usual disorders of childhood without causing undue anxiety to their parents, or being more than temporarily inconvenienced by the course of the malady.

Not so in the case of mothers who depend largely upon stimnlants; the children are frequently puny, excitable, and always ailing. They succumb readily to attacks of bronchitis, diarrhœa, and other similar ailments, and even when they survive the period of childhood are often subject to various forms of dyspepsia that unfit them for the actual warfare of existence, and render their lives miserable.

In cases where the mother's milk is inadequate to the supply of the child, it is a far wiser plan to give cows milk (diluted with one-third water and slightly sweetened) by means of the bottle to make up the deficiency, than for the mother to attempt to force the secretion of milk by resorting to stimulants.

It is a popular fallacy that it is not a wise plan to mix the milks. This has no foundation in fact.

Children thrive and do well where the bottle is alternated with the breast, provided no thick or starchy food be given.

In those cases where the mother's milk is deficient in quantity or defective in quality, much may be done to improve its condition by the mother taking a more liberal diet, of which cow's milk forms an important element.

This will be far more likely to prove successful than by resorting to stimulants—such as stout, port wine or even spirits, which more often tend to produce a feverish state of the system, and thus defeat the very object we have in view by diminishing the secretion of milk.—*Med. Temp. Journal.*

PARTIZANSHIP.—Let us beware of partizanship. It is the rock on which our Ship of State has many a time come near stranding; the gulf into which men often cast their principles, their convictions, and the best interests confided to their care; let us women show them "a more excellent way." The Shibboleth "our party right or wrong," is a war-whoop, suited only to the legislative action of savages. Righteous conviction is a sacred trust from God that we may no more lay down at the bidding of a party than we may surrender our allegiance to moral law because a world that lieth in wickedness commands us to do so.—*Our Union.*

DANCING.

Here is what a purely secular paper, the New York Journal of Education, says about dancing: "A great deal can be said about dancing; for instance, the Chief of Police of New York City says that three fourths of the abandoned girls in this city were ruined by dancing. Young ladies allow gentlemen privileges in dancing, which, taken under any other circumstances, would be considered as improper. It requires neither brains nor good morals to be a good dancer. As the love of the one increases the love of the other decreases. How many of the best men and women are skilful dancers? In ancient times the sexes danced separately. Alcohol is the spirit of beverages. So sex is spirit of the dance. Take it away, and let the sexes dance separately, and dancing would go out of fashion very soon. Parlor dancing is dangerous. Tippling leads to drunkenness, and parlor dancing leads to ungodly balls. Tippling and parlor dancing sow the wind, and both reap the whirwind. Put dancing in the crucible, apply the acids, weigh it, and the verdict of reason, morality and religion is, "Weighed in the balance and found wanting."—*Christian Advocate.*

TEMPERANCE.

The Metropolitan Temperance Union is now fully organized with the following officers: President, W. P. Joseph: Vice Presidents, Miss Nellie Leavitt and Russell Coldwell; Secretary, Wm. Simpson; Treasurer, Miss Nellie Davis. They held their first public meeting in the lecture room on Friday evening last. The attendance was large, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. The program consisted of vocal and instrumental music, speeches; recitations etc. Miss Belle Hobron presided at the piano. Rev. John Francis made the initial speech. It was most concise and eloquent, abounding in rare classical allusions and impromptu verse. We were a little surprised, but greatly delighted. After a solo by Miss Laurie the Rev. W. F. Raveling, of Chicago delivered an address, drawing some vivid comparisons illustrating the evils of the license system. Those friends who were absent on this occasion missed a rare treat. Miss Nellie Davis gave a choice dramatic recitation. A large number signed the roll. Next Friday evening the Union will hold its usual meeting and invite the public.—*Metro Banner.*

GOING EAST.—People who travel overland should remember the Chicago and Northwestern Railway whose ad. appears in the RESCUE. It has never permitted a grogshop at its stations: it has consequently been remarkably free from accident: it has always been the smoothest and best equipped and most comfortable route between Omaha and Chicago. Whatever chances it offers of superior safety and comfort and treatment, our friends might as well take advantage of them. There are some temperance people who always see when they buy a thru ticket that it carries them over the Ch. and N. W. line and no one ever feels dissatisfied with his choice. Take the safest and best.

REQUISITES FOR A TEMPERANCE SCHOOL.

The Temperance Schoool $0.05

However dark the way seems, if you love the children and wish to save them, and at the same time to train up workers for temperance send for the above and learn what can be done. Then if you wish to learn how to do it, send for the following list:

1 Catechism on Alcohol, 05.
1 Juvenile Temperance Manual, 25.
1 Ripples of Song, 15.
1 Manual Set (Illustrated Tracts), 08,
All sent for 50 cents.

When you have studied these, prepared the way and fixed upon the time for opening the school and decided how many scholars you will probably have, send for catechisms enough to supply one to each scholar, to whom they may be either given or sold, price per hundred, more or less, $5.00

Ripples of Song, per dozen, 1.60

For any number less than one dezen, each 15 cts.

The above are essential while the following are extremely desirable.

Children's Illustrated Tracts, one each for each scholar, per 100. 20 cts. Postage per 200, more or less, 05

Ladder tickets, per hundred, more or less, 1.00

1 manual for each teacher, each 25c.

Chromo Test-Cards, for rewards, per hundred, more or less, 1.00

Youth's Temperance Banner, four or more copies per year each .12.

The superintendent will find it desiradle to have the following.

1 Juvenile Temperance Manual, cloth, .60
1 Alcohol and Hygiene, .60
1 Temperance Lesson-Book, paper, 25 cents, cloth, .50.
1 Temperance Physiology, paper, .50.
1 Pathology of Drunkenness, .05
1 Bacchus Dethroned, paper 50 cents, cloth 1.00
1 Medical Temperance Journal (one year) 1.00
1 Brown's Physiology, 1.25.

While all the above are very useful, the more desirable have the higher place on the list.

If money is available, it will be wise to aim at having a Loan Library.

TEMPERANCE LOAN LIBRARY.

The following valuable temperance publications are cordially recommended for all Woman's Christian Temperance Unions, to own and keep at their headquarters, for the purpose of loaning to ministers, physicians, lawyers, women and all others in the community who will read them, with the view of producing individual conviction, and educating a sound public opinion upon every phase of this question.

Alcohol and the State. Pitman, A discussion of the problem of law as applied to the liquor traffic. $1.50

Talks on Temperance, by Canon Farrar, D. D. Paper 25 cts., cloth 60 cts.

Ten Lectures on Alcohol. By B. W. Richardson, M. D. Paper 50 cts., cloth $1.

Temperance Lesson Book, By. B. W. Richardson, A. M., M. D., LL. D., F. R. S. Paper 25 cts., cloth 50cts.

Our Wasted Resources. By Dr. Wm. Hargreaves. Giving the most valuable statistics ever published. Price paper 50 cts., cloth $1.25.

The Medical Use of Alcohol. By James Edmnnds, M. D. of London. Including "Stimulants for Women." Paper 25 cents, cloth 60c.

Alcohol. Its Nature and Effect. Storey, 90c.

Alcohol and Hygiene. Julia Colman. 60c. Paper 25c.

Juvenile Temperance Manual. Jnlia Colman. Paper 25c., cloth, 60c.

Alcohol as a Food and Medicine. By Ezra M. Hunt. M.D. Paper 25c., cloth 60c.

Bible Wines or Laws of Fermentation. By Rev. Wm. Patton D. D. Paper 30c. cloth 60c.

The Divine Law as to Wine. By Prof. Geo. W. Sampson. $1.00.

The Pledge and the Cross. Paper, 50c. cloth $1.00

Our Coffee Room. By Elizabeth Cotton. $1.

PAMPHLETS.

Alcohol and Church. By Hon. R. C. Pittman. 24 pp., 10.

The Church and Temperance. By Hon. W. E. Dodge. 10c.

Buy Your Own Cherries By John W. Kirton. 24pp., 10c.

Beer as a Beverage. By Rev. G. W. Hughey. 24 pp.. 10c.

Constitutional Amendment. By H. W. Blair, 48 pp. 10c.

Intemperance and Crime. By Judge N Davis. 24 pp.. 10c.

Alcohol and the Human Brain. Rev. Joseph Cook. 10c.

Address of Miss F. E. Willard at Seventh Annual Meeting in Boston, October, 1889.

TEACHERS HELPS.

Children's Illustrated Tracts. 90 Four-page Tracts, 20 c. per hundred; postage 3 cents, the set in file case post-paid 25 cents.

The Youth's Temperance Banner. A four-page illustrated.

Juvenile Temperance Reciter. 10c.

Union Temperance Leaflets. Three packets now ready. Nos. 1, 2, 3. 10 cents each. One set of Tracts in file case 18 cents.

History and Mystery of a Glass of Ale, 5c.

Union Handbills on Beer. Per 1000, $1; per 100, 10 cts. postage per 1,000 30c.

Address. National Temperance Society, 58 Reade Street, or Mrs. Julia Colman 54 Bible House New York City.

COMMUNION WINE.

The undersigned takes this method to inform the churches that he has undertaken the manufacture of Unfermented Wine for Sacramental use. The article he offers for sale is Pure, Unadulterated Juice of the Grape, and is furnished to order in pint or quart cans, sealed and packed in boxes. Price $3 per gallon. SAMUEL WINTER,
Yountville, Napa county, Cal.

Keep in a cool place, When used, open and let stand a while; then pour off carefully.

G. W. Secretary's D'p'tm't.

GEORGE B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.

☞The office of the Grand Lodge is located in the Capital Savings Bank Building, entrance, No. 328 J street, up-stairs, over the southwest corner J and Fourth streets, Sacramento, where the Grand Worthy Secretary will be pleased to receive calls from the members of the Order during business hours.

☞This department is edited by the Grand Worthy Secretary, to whom all communications relating in any way to the business of the Grand Lodge, this department, or anything appearing hereunder, should be addressed.

☞The Grand Worthy Secretary's post office address is Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento, Cal.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

ON SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE G. W. S.

Sold for the Benefit of the Grand Lodge

Constitutions, per hundred copies	$12 00
Constitutions per dozen	1 75
Glee Books, "Temperance Chimes" per dozen	4 00
Glee Books, per half dozen	2 50
Glee Books, single copies	50
Receipts of Evening and Constitution Roll Book, per set	2 50
Chase's Digest, per copy	1 50
Officer's Roll Call etc., Book of	1 00
Pledge Cards, per hundred	1 00
Officers Cards, per set of four	1 00
Degree Ode Cards, per dozen	1 00
Subordinate Ode Cards, per dozen	75
Subordinate Ode Cards with music, per dozen	1 50
Chase's Good of the Order, per copy	50

BLANK FORMS.

Clearance Cards, per dozen	3 00
Grand Lodge Returns, per dozen	1 00
W. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. F. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Bonds, per dozen	1 00
Forms for Charges, Trials, etc., per set of four	75
Forms for incorporation of Lodges	Free

LODGE BOOKS

Propositions for Membership, Book of fifty	50
Notices of Election to Membership, book of fifty	50
Proposition Committee notices, book of fifty	50
D. G. W. C. T.'s Dispensations, book of fifty	50
Password Certificates, book of fifty	50
Delinquent (Dues) Notice, book of fifty	50
Warrants on W. T., book of fifty	50
W. F. S. Receipts, book of fifty	50
W. T. Receipts, book of fifty	50

LODGE FURNITURE.

In addition to the above, I will attend to orders for Impression Seals, Blank Books, Special Printing, Regalia or Lodge Furniture. This will be done as an accommodation to Lodges and not as a source of profit either to the Grand Lodge or myself; hence all orders filled will be sent per express by the dealers, with instructions to "collect on delivery," unless the money accompanies the order. Address—

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.,
Sacramento, California.

CASH RECEIVED.—The Grand Worthy Secretary acknowledges receipt of the following amounts of cash since last report. Proper personal receipts were also forwarded in each case:

GENERAL FUND.

Ceres Lodge No. 109	21 75
Independent No. 119	25 50
Harmony No. 172	7 00
Fountain No. 193	14 50
Crescent No. 217	7 55
Miners No. 228	31 25
Ione No. 241	17 00
Mountain Guard No. 278	7 25
Live Oak No. 297	10 50
Beacon No. 300	12 75
Donner Lake No. 304	13 25
Webster No. 316	5 00
Quartz Mountain No. 336	10 00
Excelsior No. 349	15 50
Durant No. 358	2 50
Petrolia No. 362	9 50
Santa Clara No. 399	15 50
Alamo No. 415	10 00
Crystal No. 417	12 00
Prairie No. 423	7 00
Table Bluff No. 460	24 00
Summit No. 125	32 75
Igo No. 155	14 75
Laurel No. 202	1 00
West Berkley No. 266	8 25
Defiance No. 219	9 00
San Bernardino No. 220	48 50
El Monte No. 258	14 00
Golden Rule No. 263	41 00
Jamestown No. 294	12 50
Central Point No. 298	17 00
Merrill No. 299	66 25
Perseverance No. 387	11 00
Pleasant Prairie No. 429	12 25
Albion No. 438	13 00
Willow Springs No. 461	20 50
Garberville No. 464	12 50
Aqua Pura No. 111	8 50
San Rafael No. 244	10 50
Sheridan No. 260	14 00
Dayton No. 285	13 00
Monroe No. 368	13 85
Rising Star No. 404	5 75
Star No. 421	8 50
Samaritan No. 177	4 50
Rose of Lompoc No. 178	3 00
Life Boat No. 185	21 50
Kernville No. 237	11 50
Tomales No. 252	4 00
Vesper No. 268	25 00
Hopland No. 341	5 75
Prohibition No. 412	18 75
Merced, No: 459	23 50
Elizabeth, No. 448	17 00
Vallejo, No. 64	35 25
Knoxdale, No. 108	18 75
Geyser, No. 166	7 75
Charity, No. 212	5 00
International, No. 291	38 00
Protection, No. 319	28 50
Ben Lomond, No. 426	8 75
Garden Valley, A. T. No. 1	21 00
Caspar, No. 117	12 00
Headlight, No. 120	7 00
Wheatland, No. 197	22 75
Laurel, No. 202	2 00
Carpinteria, No. 208	15 50
Hueneme, No. 236	25 25
Artesia, No. 251	19 25
Fulton, No. 274	10 25
Henleyville, No, 308	19 25
Hope of Eureka, No. 360	13 25
North Star, No. 363	7 50
Bay View, No. 393	12 75
Gualala, No. 430	13 00
Lompoc Valley, No. 434	4 00
Savanah, No. 473	2 50

ORPHANS HOME FUND.

Live Oak, No. 297	$10 00

LECTURE FUND.

Col. Goulding's Oct. Collections.

Bodie	$37 00
Sonora	34 85
Soulsbyville	18 50
Camp Bidwell	4 25

PACKAGES MAILED.—The following packages have been mailed during the past week from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office:

1 to J S Stauffer, Chico.
6 to E K Abbott. Salinas city
3 to John Hall, Riverside.
1 to Mrs. O D Dyke, Farmington.
2 to H S Smith, Oakland,
1 to John Hall, M. D. Riverside.
4 to Wm Pool, Ileton.
2 to Annie Burland, Castroville.
2 to Henry Durner, Benicia.
8 to Chas. W Matthews, Caspar.
1 to Miss S A Hardgrave, Taylorville.
1 to J. H Liening, Colusa.
2 to M. F Quinn, El Monte.
1 to W J Laird, Summerville.
3 to G S Conners, Madison.
5 to G L Giddings, Pasadena.
1 to S Watson, Georgetown.
2 to C C Dunn, Napa city.
6 to C W Meyers, Fresno.
9 to James C Black, San Francisco.
6 to R H Hawkins, Pentz.
1 to W L Nelson, Stockton.
1 to Chas E Drace, Linden.
2 to James O March, Dayton.
1 to Rev. F. H. Wales Tulare.
1 to J R Whitlock, Paskenta,
1 to B. F Taylor, Placerville.
1 to H G Murray, Sutter creek.
1 to N E Manning, Guerneville.
1 to Chas H Dexter, Vallejo.
1 to Prof W H Reardon, College city.
1 to T. M. Campbell, Yolo.
3 to T. W Boalt, Lodi.
1 to C E Justis, Wheatland.
2 to Matt R Lyle Hills Ferry.
4 to J W Gill, Henlyville.
3 to A G Twist, Petaluma.
2 to J H Miller, Drytown.

PACKAGES BY EXPRESS.

1 to J A Fairbanks, Oakland.
1 to Mrs. O Whitney, Greenville,
1 to Charles O Barney, Lockeford.
1 to James W Webb, San Diego.
1 to Will C King, Fresno,
2 to Col. C N Goulding, Redding.
1 to S Watson, Auburn.
1 to M F Quinn, El Monte.
1 to David Kerr, San Francisco.
1 to Mrs. M. E. Richardson, Murphys.

RETURNS RECEIVED.—During the past week the following Lodges have filed Grand Lodge returns with the G. W. S. and their receipt is acknowledged.

Nos. 64. 108, 111, 117, 119, 120, 125, 131, 166, 180, 185, 193, 197, 206, 208, 212, 218, 220, 228, 236, 237, 244, 249, 251, 252. 258, 260, 263, 268, 274, 285, 289, 291, 294, 297, 298, 299, 300, 316, 319, 329, 336, 341, 349, 358, 362, 363, 368, 384, 387, 393, 397, 399, 400, 409, 412, 417, 421, 423, 429, 434, 459, 460, 462, 464. 473, A. T. 1.

D. G. W. C. T.'s COMMISSIONED ETC.

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

C. H. Haile, for Alameda Co. Alameda.

LODGE DEPUTIES.

T D Dollings, for No. 309, Paskenta.
S C Brown for No. 322, Hydesville.
N E Manning, for No. 356, Guerneville.
Mrs. W A Boydston, for No. 467, Pleasanton.
S W Sollars, for No. 472, Dexter
Vernon Taylor, for No. 349, Byron.

DEGREE TEMPLARS

Jaspar Lane, for No. 204, Goleta.

VOTE ON CHANGE OF REGALIA.—The following lodges have during the past week, filed with the G. W. S., the returns of the vote had in their lodge on the question of changing the initiatory regalia of the order as required by the G. L. viz:

Nos. 117, 125, 185, 200, 258, 291, 308, 329, 338, 349, 368, 417, 423, 471, A. T. 1.

The result so far shows 198 lodges reporting an attendance of 3907, of whom 180 favored a change, 3427 were opposed to the change and 300 were so indifferent as not to vote upon the question. The average attendance of all the lodges so far reporting, rises this week to a fraction over 20.

There remain fully 150 lodges yet to report the result of their vote on the question of change in regalia, and it will be well for lodge deputies to urge and secure the prompt forwarding of the vote upon the blank furnished by the G. W. S., for that purpose. Should the blank form have been mislaid, lost or spoiled, another will be furnished upon application to the G. W. S.

CHRYSOPOLIS.—As previously mentioned, at the recent installation of the centennial corps of officers of Siloam Lodge No. 2, a goodly number of the members of Orion Lodge No. 224 of Davisville and Chrysopolis Lodge No. 210 of Woodland, were present. An invitation was extended and accepted to pay return visits to these lodges. It was decided to visit Chrysopolis Lodge first, because the most distant and in the hope of preceding the winter rains which make the roads all but impassible between the capital city and Woodland. Meanwhile, the rain which is said to fall alike upon the just and unjust, and which alike disarranges the plans of persons in either category, came down in torrents. An overland excursion had been planned, but was abandoned by all save one wagon load, composed of a dozen (less one) of intrepid and gallant Good Templars of Sacramento who breasted the storms and marine disasters of the Yolo plains, and its "adobe" which sticketh ever so much closer than a friend. Instead of reaching Woodland at 7,30, it was 9,30 before the visitors were ushered into the Hall of Chrysopolis Lodge, in which the initiatory ceremony had been performed and recess declared. The greeting received by the visitors, was so warm, cordial, and truly fraternal, as to immediately dissipate all recollection of the trials of their difficult journey and to enter heartily into the true spirit of the meeting, which was large and representative.

Visitors were present from Siloam No. 2; Capital No. 51; Vallejo No. 64; Orion No. 224; International No. 291; Alamo No. 415; Capay No. 419; Faithful No. 431, and doubtless other lodges whose representatives were not called out.

Each member seemed ready to contribute to the edification and instruction of those present when called upon, so that the "good of the order" was exceptionally well sustained with addresses, recitations, vocal and instrumental music. An elegant repast was provided by the sisters of the lodge in the banquet room adjoining the hall. Not to be outdone it is presumed by the sisters of Success Lodge, who presented a handsome cake to a prominent member of the Order upon a similar occasion there, the same individual was made the recipient of a handsomely ornamented article of the same description here; the presentation being made by the W. C. T., Bro. B. F. Loomis. It was precisely one o'clock Thursday morning last when the gavel fell, closing the lodge, but fully two or three hours later before the denizens

of the neighboring towns and lodges separated and the Sacramentans undertook their homeward journey, all delighted with the attentions and fraternal courtesies extended by the Chrysopolites. Orion Lodge is next upon the list to receive a fraternal visit, which however will be made by rail, and not by the more primitive but (if congenially laden) quite pleasant conveyance known to the earlier settlers, and sometimes yclept mudwagon.

The Sunday law and hotel keepers.—In the town of Galt two arrests were recently made to secure the observance of the Sunday law, one being a merchant, the other the proprietor of the hotel, who was complained of because of his selling liquor etc. at the bar connected with his hotel. The merchant pleaded guilty and paid his fine without trial. The hotel keeper, C. H. Harvey, concluded to test the matter, claiming exemption under the law. He would not, however trust his own friends and neighbors, but asked for a change of venue, which was granted by Justice Smith, and the case was sent to Sacramento for trial before Justice Coggins. The defandent was represented by three attorneys, the people by the district attorney. The case came on for trial on the 15th, when the defense interposed a demurrer to the complaint which raised the question as to whether a saloon connected with a hotel was a legitimate part of the hotel business. Section 300 of the Penal code provides that bars, saloons and certain other kinds of business shall not remain open during Sunday, and Section 301 of the same code permits hotels and boarding houses to carry on their legitimate business during Sundays. In this case the testimony showed that the bar, office and sitting room were all one and the defense claimed that the right of keeping open the office and sitting room being conceded, the law did not punish the mere act of selling liquors in a room permitted by law to be open. That the crime consisted in the keeping open of a place required by law to be closed, and not in the mere act of selling liquor on Sunday.

The District Attorney in reply argued that section 301 did not modify section 300 so far as bars and saloons are concerned, and that the latter section expressly prohibits the keeping open of such places for the transaction of business during Sundays. He further urged that a separate licence is required to conduct the bar business, thus showing that the law separates the hotel and saloon business and that the one is not a legitimate part of the other. He further stated that many hotels have no connection with bars and that the hotel business does not comprehend the transaction of a saloon business. In conclusion he argued that the law was meant to be uniform and just, and that it was not just to permit bars connected with hotels to carry on business and compel bars unconnected with hotels to remain closed. After a full argument the Court overruled the demurrer, thus virtually deciding that the defendant was guilty, whereupon the defense demanded a trial by jury, and accordingly the case was set for trial, but has not yet been concluded. Meanwhile, the decision of Justice Coggins stands as the law until it is reversed by higher authority. The enemy dies hard and employs every species of dalliance and low cunning which money can procure. But justice seems to assert her sway and vindicate the right.

Though the mills of God grind slowly, yet they grind exceeding small.
Though with patience He stands waiting, with exactness grinds he all.

A Consummation Devoutly to be Wished:—It would appear that the unhappy feud that has been been so long in existence within our Order, chiefly in Great Britain. is about to terminate and the two branches of the I. O. G. T. (which should never have separated,) be again united. In the now celebrated charter suit of Dr. F. R. Lees vs J. Malins, being tried in the Queens Bench division of the High Courts of Justice of England, the following proceedings were had at Westminister Hall on the 27 of October before special referee Alfred Wills Esq, Q. C.

"The Reference herein adjourned from 13th June last, was opened this day.

Mr. Digby Seymour, Q. C., Mr. Gainsford Bruce. and Mr. Macdonnell appeared for the plantiff; and Mr. Barker and Mr. Strachan for the defendant.

The examination of William Stockbridge was resumed by Mr. Bruce, and the cross-examination was entered upon by Mr. Strachan. It having been clearly brought out by Mr. Stockbridge that, while Mr. Malins was addressing the Grand Lodge of England Session in London, in July, 1875, charging the Right Worthy Grand Lodge with neglecting to make a provision for the introducing of the negro into the Order, he neglected to inform the members there assembled that he had, at the previous Session of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge (in May, 1875), given notice to rescind the very resolution adopted by that body, by which the negro had been, and could be admitted into the Order in those parts where Mr. Malins alleged he had been excluded. The withholding of this important information of which Mr. Stockbridge complained, and which led to the false issue of "Negro Exclusion" being raised, induced the interposition of the learned Referee, who, after putting questions to the witness which clearly brought out the true position of matters, stopped the cross-examination, and, addressing the learned counsel, strongly urged an amicable settlement with a view to re-union. After hearing the learned counsel, the Referee suggested a private interview, and they retired with him, accompanied by Mr. Stockbridge and Mr. Clegg, representing the Solicitors of the parties. After an absence of an hour the following recommendations were, with the consent of Dr. Lees and Mr Malins, adopted and signed by their leading counsel."

Recommendations.

1. That both parties accept the advice and suggestions of the Referee, as to the desirabitity of re-union on the following basis:

2. That it is admitted that both sides are equally anxious to uphold the principle of the absolute equality of the white man and the Negro, as regards admission to the order.

3. That the parties endeavor to procure the appointment of a Committee of Conference—seven on each side—to consider and prepare a scheme of re-union and settlement of differences.

4. That it be understood that the contemplated re-union involve the restoration of the connection between the Right Worthy Grand Lodge and the whole of the Good Templars in England.

5. That such a restoration be subject to the adoption by Right Worthy Grand Lodge of such amendments of constitution, or other measures, as may be necessary to carry out the recommendations of the Committee of Conference.

6. Mr. Wills, Q. C., at the urgent request of the parties, consents to preside at the Confereuce, and to report. The committee to meet on the 28th Dec. in London.

7. The further hearing of the case to be adjourned till after the meeting of the committee.

(Signed), W. D. Seymour—for the Plaintiff, John E. Barker—for Defendant.

Almost a dead lock.—This has been the condition of things in the G. W. S.office for several weeks and an average of fifteen hours of daily labor and the aid of an assistant has scarcely been sufficient to keep even with the increasing flood so as not to be completely overwhelmed. The G. W. S. department last week showed 107 items of cash received and acknowledged; 221 packages of supplies done up and forwarded by mail and 17 bulkier ones forwarded by express; 99 quarterly returns recorded; the vote of 31 lodges verified and recorded on the question of a change of regalia; 15 commissions issued to D. G. W. C. T.s. These things appear, but the hundreds of letters written, the fitting out of new lodges and the drudgery of routine work cannot be made to appear. The correspondence has been so great, and so much of it requiring personal attention since the commencement of the present fiscal year, that it has been filed and received attention in succession only. If any there are who have become impatient at apparent delay in attention to their communications or orders, tho no complaints have been received, the foregoing it is hoped will suffice as the explanation of the G. W. S.

Constitutions.—The 1882 edition of the Constitutions, bylaws, rules of Order etc for Grand, District and subordinate Lodges is now ready and has been distributed to all Lodges having previously filed Orders for them. The new edition appears enlarged to 88 pages so as to include all the decisions approved at the last session of the Grand Lodge, as well as all amendments passed thereat to the Laws of the Order. It has also attached a miniature certificate of membership and has appended, the approved form for charges and trials. The present edition is printed upon tinted book paper and is in every way superior and the most complete edition of a similar book extant. Orders from Lodges can now be promptly filled by the G. W. S. and at the usual prices.

Col. Goulding.—The genial and witty Grand Lecturer, Col C. N. Goulding, spent a day in Sacramento last week, and was present at the reunion of Chrysopolis Lodge of Woodland on the 16th, Bro. G. reported himself en route to the "Arctic regions." Judging from the weather prevailing in the Valley during the past week, his pleasantry will doubtless have proved a stern reality ere this.

Music Ode Cards.—A fresh supply of the new music ode cards for use in subordinate lodges, and containing the music to all the subordinate odes has just been received by the G. W. S. from the R. W. G. L. The new lot are printed upon extra heavy card board which makes them practically indestructible. Every lodge should be supplied with these.

A Good Commencement.—Twelve new Lodges have been instituted since the commencement of the present fiscal year, the leading items of which will be given next week.

CALAVERAS DISTRICT LODGE.

The fifth quarterly session of C. D. L. met at Murphys Nov. 12.Bro. A. J. Cooke in the chair. Delegates present from seven lodges and four Bands of Hope. Col. Goulding, assisted by the officers of Murphys lodge dedicated their new hall in the forenoon.

Afternoon session, a prize of $10 was offered by the D. L. to the person getting the largest number of subscribers for the Rescue by the next meeting in February, and the D. D. Bro. Cooke offered an additional $5 to the prize provided the number did not fall under twenty subscribers.

In committee of the whole, the Sunday law was discussed, a great many members took part, and it resulted in appointing a committee of three to ascertain if the business places of Sheep Ranch had been kept open in violation of law, and the whole matter of the Sunday law and laws to suppress the illegal sale of liquors were referred to the executive committee of the district lodge with full power to act. Resolutions passed thanking Bros. Goulding and Hughes and Bro. Cooke and Murphys Lodge for their zeal and untiring efforts to make the meeting a success. In the evening, after installation by Col. Goulding assisted by Bro. W. W. Hughes and Sister Mattie Coulter; there was an interesting program by Murphys Lodge and Band of Hope followed by general good of the Order and reports of lodges, showing 14 in the county, 11 in good working order, one not meeting regularly and two not meeting at all.

The new hall is a credit to the place and an edifice of which the order is proud. No pains were spared by the Murphys members to make the session a success. Refreshments provided for all. Band gave us excellent music: singing and speeches all good; the session harmonious, and all acknowledged it the best meeting we have had. Bro. Peters and Sister Wing of Columbia were present, and seemed as much at home as if they had been in Tuolumne D. L. Next session will be held in Copperopolis the first Saturday in February 1882.

Creighton Duffy, D. S.

DISTRICT LODGES TO MEET.

The next regular quarterly session of the San Francisco D. L. will convene at Grand Central Hall Sixth and Market Sts. on Friday and Saturday evenings, Nov. 25th and 26th 1881, at 7:30 o'clock. All members of the Order from far and near are cordially invited to attend.

Sutter and Yuba District Lodge meets at Yuba City Dec. 7th at 10 a. m. Public meeting in the evening. Come everybody.

Paskenta, Nov. 13, 1881.

Ed. Rescue:—The saloons and stores are closed to-day, lest the proprietors might be compelled to defray the expenses of a suit for violation of Sec. 300 of the Penal Code. The profits of the saloon business in this locality have decreased in the last year about one-third. We expect to put a genuine prohibition ticket in the field for county officers at the next election. Hence our motto, "No preaching without practice," by voting the straight out prohibition ticket. J. R. Whitlock, W. C. T.

Ed. Rescue:—A meeting of the Good Templars of El Dorado county has been called to convene at Placerville on the 29th of November to consult in regard to enforcement of the Sunday law in that Co.

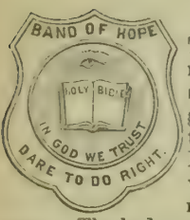
B. F. Taylor, L. D.

T. W. Helmick, music publisher, 180 Elm St., Cincinnati Ohio, offers a splendid Life of President Garfield, in cloth, over 700 pages, for $2.50; printed matter of the pages, 4x6½ inches. Written by Jas. D. McCabe. Mr. Helmick is a good publisher.

A correspondent laments the sad ignorance of so many people on every phase of the temperance question, but adds half the temperance people have no knowledge of what is doing outside of their own lodge.

Juvenile Department.

BAND OF HOPE WORK.



The Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., of California, offers to furnish, free of charge, to Sunday-schools, or other juvenile organizations desiring to adopt them for use, the newly revised Band of Hope rituals together with the ritual badges. The ritual comprises a pamphlet of 48 pages. The badges are of German silver, with a safety pin upon the back. Sample copies of the rituals and badge, or quantities for actual use, will be furnished on application to the G. W. C. T., Robert Thompson, 1,531 Golden Gate Avenue, or the Superintendent of Juvenile Work, Mrs. M. E. Richardson, Murphys, Calaveras Co., or Geo. B. Katzenstein, 328 J street, Sacramento.

TALKS WITH THE YOUNG FOLKS.

MEAN TIME.

There are very few people who comprehend the difference between "Mean Time," and "Apparent Time," but they might just as well know all about it as not. Mean time is no meaner than any other time, it means the middle or mean between fast and slow time.

If the earth were revolving round the sun in a perfect circle, we should have our days of equal leugth measured from noon to noon or from the time the sun comes to the the meridian one day, till it does so the next day. But the orbit of this earth, its path around the sun, is not a circle, it is an ellipse; somewhat resembling the oval picture frames and picture mats you see sometimes. The sun is not in what would appear to us the centre of that ellipse, but is considerably nearer one end than the other.

If we had contrived the motion of the earth around the sun, we would have made it go in a perfect circle with a uniform velocity. To make it go in an elliptical orbit, round a sun not in the centre, travling much faster when nearest the sun, then slowing up as it goes away from it, and never failing a single second of time in performing its rounds with the most perfect regularity—was a work that could never have been projected, designed or carried out by any agency of chance, nor by any other than a Creator of infinite wisdom and power.

Therefore, because our motion around the sun is faster and slower several times a year, it would be impossible to make a clock or watch which would run perfect days of 24 hours, and always show 12 when the sun marks noon. Four times a year it would agree with the sun, but every other day it would be too fast or too slow, and would have to be set back or forward to agree with the sun.

To meet these difficulties. astronomers have creaated an imaginary sun, which keeps mean time or even time all the year; that is, it is exactly 24 hours of mean or even time, from one mean noon to the next mean noon, all the year. The real sun keeps what is called Apparent time; the imaginary sun keeps Mean time; and with this latter, the clock and chronometer are made to ruu exactly and uniformly. The difference between mean and apparent time, is called the equation of time, which is calculated for every noon of the year in the Nautical Almanac and can be figured to the hundredth part of a second for any hour of the year.

April 14, 1880, at midnight, the sun and the clock agreed exactly, and there was no equation of time. Then the sun got ahead every day a little, for 30 days to May 14, when it was 3 minutas 50 seconds ahead; then it slowed for 30 days till June 13, when it was even the second time. Then for 42 days it fell behind a little every day, till it was 6¼ minutes slow, July 25; and in 37 days more, got even the third time, Aug. 31. It now gained for 63 days, and Nov. 2, was 16⅓ minutes fast. In 51 days more, it got even the fourth time, just before Christmas, Dec. 23 and in 51 days more, had daily slowed to 14⅓ minutes on Feb. 12, and in 61 days more, got even to the starting point, Apr. 14.

It is a very wonderful thing that this clockwork of the wondrous Creator never gets out of order, never wants oiling, cleaning or regulating; we just measure its rate of motion and having learned that, we can calculate to half a second the exact time of sunrise or sunset or the beginning and ending of an eclipse anywhere, 100 years ago, or 100 years in the future Surely none of you will ever be silly enough to believe, that these wondrous motions of the solar system so miraculously punctual and accurate, in their variations for centuries, and tens of centuries, could be the effect of chance.

There are also "civil time', and "astronomical time." The first begins at midnight and is the common mode we use. Using astronomical time, the day begins at noon of the civil day, and counts 24 hours; thus, our Nov. 17, at 10 A. M., would be called by astronomers and chronometer observers, Nov. 16, 22 hours. The clock time used on the railways of California, is San Francisco mean time. More of this another day.

THE CAPTAIN RIGHT.

Yes, boys, the captain was right, and I'll tell you about it. Coming up street, just as I neared the Occidental Hotel, a group of men, having the appearance of ship officers, were standing around one who sat in a chair, and whose vigorous gesticulations, accompanied his emphatic speech. Now, I am not much disposed to stand and listen to street gossip, but when you have read a little further you will not wonder that I was caught by the dainty bait of that old sea-captain's speech, and here it is: "They just shoot for the accursed holes the moment the ship tooches the dock. Expostulation is worthless, restraint is impossible; away to the dens they shoot, no matter what becomes of the ship. Now, here I am, with a ship and no men, and who knows when I'll get to sea!" And then, in answer to a suggestion by one of his hearers, he continued in the bold and energetic accents so peculiar to the Scottish seafarer, (for the Captain hails from the bonny land that gave birth to our noble Band of Hope enterprise,) "I tell you, gentlemen, its no use pounding on these confirmed drinkers. We cant save them! They're gone—lost! The only hope of the nation is in the boys and girls! Let us save them from learning the use of whisky and tobacco, and when these old sots are gone, and we pass from this earthly battle field, we will have the blessed thot of leaving a pure world behind us! The Band of Hope! The Band of Hope! that's the thing we want!"

"You're right, Captain," said I, (unable to keep longer quiet,) and his great hand clasped mine like a vice. "Will you be here over Sunday? said I, "I expect I shall," was the welcome answer, in the frank Scotch. "And can you attend my Juvenile meeting at 4? "Yes, sir, and glad of the chance." "And give us a speech?" "Yes, sir, and glad of the chance."

This was Captain Aspeth of the Bankfields.

The next day, Cap. Thompson of the Grassmere, and president of the Mariners' Temperance Union of the world, sent me word that he would be with us also, and authorised me to announce them in the daily paper. But both those brave temperance sailors were unexpectedly called to Portland, and we were disappointed. And, boys, was'nt the Captain right? Isn't the Band of Hope the hope? Isn't it time to be heartily sick of casting our temperance pearls before wallowing, alcoholic, lost victims of the whisky den, to receive only vulgar profanity, and insult, and lying slanders upon every thing good?

You, boys and girls, are the people most concerned in this sanguinary battle; "For God and home and native land!" Will you lose or win? We young folks of Astoria are pressing hard toward the gates of the enemy's dark city, and intend to be found in the very front of the battle. Our subscription list to the Y. T. Banner is full 75, and our two Bands of Hope highly prosperous and rapidly gaining in interest and influence. Tho far away from you, dear California Juveniles, I still feel that I am in the same battle field with you, and side by side we'll fight and conquer. T. J. Alley.

KEEP IT TO YOURSELF.

John Munro many years ago was about to leave his home for the first time to take a junior place in a mercantile house about 200 miles away: that was a long journey in those days when there there was no railway in that section. John's father the squire, a remarkably austere and solemn old gentleman called him into his study on the eve of his projected departure. to give him a full code of parental laws and instructions for his future guidance. At the termination of the interview, John's companions, the boys of the vicinity, were waiting to take him in tow and have a farewell evening with him. In reply to a question as to his long detention by his father he said the latter had given him a most profoundly serious lecture for an hour and a half, (John probably threw in the odd hour for good measure;) he gave me all sorts of advice and admonitions, I dont remember any of it at all, said he, but the last sentence, which was;' "Now John, if, after all the instructions I have given you, you should ever be guilty of any improprieties, have the good sense to keep them to yourself."

Whether John, who did not live more than seven or eight years more, remembered or profited by this advice is not recorded, but there was one of those to whom he told it, upon whom it made a deep and lasting impression. And many a time long after father and son were laid away to their long rest, the old squire's words with an impromptu application to suit the case, administered a stinging rebuke to the human viper who boasted of his own immoralities and held up his own vices as a smart example for others to follow. No matter in what company or circumstances or who or what the party was, the old squire's sturdy, honest, pithy counsel came quick to memory and inspired an unsparing reproof to the wretched poltroon who sought to poison his juniors with the virus of his own moral leprosy. And not one of them was ever spared.

And now the old man's words repeat themselves to you—" after all the instructions you have had, if you are ever guilty of any improprieties, have the good sense to keep them to yourself." That dont advise you to do wrong and be a hypocrite and tell lies, but if you are tempted and do wrong, dont be fool enough and mean enough to boast of it.

There were some peculiarities about these fellows who acted thus, and who were just called poltroons, and you can judge now if you would like to imitate them.

They were cowards every time; not one of them, no matter how sharply he was scathed, ever dared to take it up and resent it with violence; no, he was not man enough, whatever his size or strength, he hung his head like a calf.

Again, no dependence could be placed on their word; they were never respected by worthy people; they never had any real friends. And when they heard one say, "gentlemen, if what that man says is true, he is not fit to be in any decent man's company; and if he did those things, or would do them, his word is not entitled to the least credit, his own conscience accused, reviled and unmanned his miserable guilty soul, and made him that miserable thing, a coward. And a coward no honest, square, open, upright man need everbe. The conscience, not a guilty conscience—there never was such a thing; but the conscience that accuses and condemns guilt must make the guilty a coward.

THE BAR-ROOM VERDICT.

A promiscuous crowd of gentlemen and loafers were seated in the bar-room of Smith's hotel in Attica, busily engaged in discussing the temperance question. They had about conned over all the stereotyped phrases of the day in regard to it. One said that as long as it was made it would be drank. Another that he could either drink it or let it alone. And another, that whisky was a good thing in its place. One self-important individual stepped up to the bar to take a light drink, as he called it, prefacing the action with the remark that whisky dont hurt anybody who didn't drink it, The words were scarcely uttered when a stout burly looking man who had been an attentive listener all the evening, arose to his feet and said:

"That's a lie."

All eyes were turned on the speaker, for, in saloon parlance, they expected a muss. The burly man paid no attention to the warlike demonstrations of the man he had given the lie, but waved his hand as if to command attention, and said:

"Listen. Twenty years ago, when the packets were running on the 'ditch' that skirts the town, my father moved from a distant state and settled in the village on the canal forty miles east of Attica. He was a hard-working, honest mechanic, a devoted member of the Baptist church, and had never drank a drop of liquor in his life.

"Those were the halcyon days that my friend with the glass likes to talk about, 'when whisky was pure All the difference between then and now is, then whisky ruled the hour, now it rules the day.

"My father being a temperance man, a thing very unusual in the good old days of pure whisky, became the object of hatred to all the whiskyites in the town. The more especially for his being instrumental in saving many misguided men from drunkards graves.

"When spring election day came round it was the gala day of the year for drinking, quarreling, gouging out eyes, gnawing ears and biting off noses. The day ended by being taken home by the best

knockers in that 'neck of the woods.'

"About four o'clock on that memorable day for me, when the sport was about over, and several poor fellows were hanging about with gouged eyes, scratched faces and bloody noses, regretting perhaps that they had come to O———, the saloon keeper wishing to have the sport continue as long as possible, suggested that it would be a good time for the boys to tune up the old Baptist.

" 'Glorious thought!' 'Bully boy with a glass eye,' was chimed by the drunken brutes. There was an old bruiser in the crowd who had four 'noble sons,' whom the old man liked to tell about when warmed up by pure old juice. They had never taken the lie from any man who wore hair on his breast,' was his proud boast. They called my father out of his shop, which stood close to the canal lock, pretending to show him some work to be done. He had just gone as far as the balance beam of the lock, when he was attacked by them. My father being a stout man was no coward, grasped the old one by the collar, and shoved him across the beam when the sons tripped my father and his leg slipped into a muskrat hole. He fell backwards, breaking his leg at the ankle, with the bone protruding thru the flesh. While lying there in that condition, the old man and his sons got in their work, kicking my father until coaxed to desist by the saloon keeper who said he guessed that would be enough for him for that time. I was standing in that crowd, a little bare-foot boy, crying for my dear father, my feet trampled and bleeding by those demons who drank pure whisky.

"My father's leg was set wrong by a drunken doctor. He lay on his back for nearly a year; has hobbled all his life, and will go to his grave a crippled, morose, unforgiving man. I was the oldest son and only support of a worse than widowed mother and six small children.

"The gentle redmen who murder ladies are angels when compared with that saloon keeper and his victims.

"That man, gentlemen, who was on the point of taking a 'light drink' is *one of the sons who crippled my father*. That man made the remark that whisky never hurt any body who didn't drink it. You all heard me give the lie. Was it right?

"Yes! yes! was echoed all around the room. He pushed thru the crowd that gathered around him, to find the subject of his remarks. He was gone! His glass of whisky was lying on the counter untouched. He pushed on thru the crowd to the outer door muttering:

"There's not on earth a lonesome glen
So secret but we'll meet again."

ALCOHOL USED AS A MEDICINE.

Alcohol may sometimes be used as a medicine, and so may strchnine, prussic acid and many other poisons; but while we use these others only according to the doctor's orders and under his supervision, people are continually prescribing alcohol for themselves in some form, for any and all diseases indiscriminately. There are many narcotics besides alcohol, whose use is not attended with nearly so much danger. Physicians, however, never make use of them when possible to avoid it, as they well know that all narcotics leave a lasting bad effect upon the system.

All medicines do more or less harm to the system even when used to counteract the influence of some disease, and not one drop more than is absolutely necessary should ever be taken. Alcohol has been denied a place in the list of foods, and now by many eminent physicians its right to be called a medicine is seriously questioned. They will tell you that in all cases where alcohol has previously been used, other remedies could be taken with much less danger to the patient. We know the effects of alcohol both upon the body and the mind, but just how these effects are produced, just what takes place in the body to produce these effects, is a matter upon which scientists are not agreed. Inasmuch then, as alcohol is so powerful a poison, and its position as a medicine is not well defined, we can see how its use as such is attended with much danger to the patient.

It has been proved beyond question, by experiments in various hospitals, that those patients who are treated without alcohol get along much better, on the average, than those under the ordinary treat ment. One of the greatest objections to using alcohol as a remedy, is the fact that a taste for liquors is frequently acquired while using them in this way.

One of the most cowardly things a man can do, is to drown his troubles in the intoxicating cup. To forget the misfortune is not to repair the mischief; indeed, if one is in trouble he needs the clear use of all his faculties, that he may make the most of his remaining opportunities, or help to comfort those who are with him in trouble. In reality, nothing short of a continued state of drunkenness would be of any avail, because in the intervals of sobriety, feeling sick and miserable from the frequent use of liquor, he would realize his weakness and inability to help matters unless he changed his whole life, and that few men are able to do. It would be much better from the first to occupy his mind with some employment, by which means the sorrow would become gradually less intense than at first, and he would have the satisfaction which always comes with the performance of duty. —*D. C. Cook's Quarterly.*

MOTHER'S BOYS.

Yes, I know there are stains on my carpet,
The traces of small muddy boots;
And I see your fair tapestry glowing,
All spotless with blossoms and fruit.

And I know that my walls are disfigured
With prints of small fingers and hands;
And that your own household most truly
In immaculate purity stands.

And I know that my parlor is littered
With many small treasnres and toys;
While your own is in daintiest order,
Unharmed by the presence of boys!

And I know that my room is invaded
Quite boldly all hours of the day;
While you sit in yours unmolested
And dream the soft quiet away.

Yes, I know there are four little bedsides
Where I must stand watchful each night;
While you go out in your carriage,
And flash in your dresses so bright.

Now, I think I'm a neat little woman;
I like my home orderly, too;
And I'm fond of all dainty belongings,
Yet would not change places with you.

No! keep your fair home with its order,
Its freedom from bother and noise,
And keep your own fanciful leisure,
But give me my four splendid boys!

—*Lancaster Examiner.*

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

One day at school
I told the boys
'Twas wrong to chew tobacco;
A six-year old,
Grown very bold,
Presumed to give his veto.
Says he, "I saw
A fellow chew
Because he had the toothache;
'Taint never wrong
For any one
To chew that has the toothache."
The school agreed
With him; indeed
His logic charmed the urchins.
Quite puxzled, I
Could scarce reply
At first to his assertions.
A happy thought,
However, brought
Relief from Greeley's namesake,
"Horace," I said,
"If a girl instead
Should chance to have the toothache
And want to chew,
What should she do?"
Like older ones, by time unschooled
He scratched his head,
And then he said,
"She'd orter have the tooth pulled."

TEACH THE CHILDREN.

At the Ecumenical Conference in London on the temperance day Sep 12 the Rev. Chas Ganett a member of the U. K. Alliance spoke as follows:

He recognized the fact that our young people are being led away by the temptations to strong drink. Organizations of Children and for Children are already in existence which are founded on right principles because they began a pledge of total abstinence. There are in Britain at least ten thousand of these with over a million of members. Can the Church and Sunday School do anything to promote them. The school should adopt the organization and make it an integral part of her own organization. It should be officered at least by a Secretary who should take the oversight of the work. He should see that addresses are given at frequent intervals. Temperance literature should find its place among the periodicals of the school. If this be done good will result to the organizations themselves. New vigor will be infused into the school for the members will be put to work. It will retain the older scholars in the school. It will keep the church in her aggressive work. It will bridge over the chasm which seems to exist between the church and the people. Such an organization, would turn the whole army of Sunday School scholars into Colporteurs and Home Missionaries for the distribution of Temperance Literature and the increasing of attendance at church. It would benefit the young people by protecting them from dangerous companions. The paper was good and true and he was followed by Rev. G W. Peck. He thought we had made a mistake in planning and laboring so much for the old and forgetting the young. The little ones are tempted even in the homes of the so called great and wise, and among some who profess to be the followers of our Lord. The Church must stand by and heartily support these Juvenile Temperance Organizations in the Sunday School by the living word from her pulpits, in the family circle, by personal recognition and cooperation; and by all the means that are needed to perfect this organized work and hasten its triumphs.

Other addresses followed in the same line until the hour was exhausted. They were greatly appreciated and must and will do good. —*Prohib. Alliance Doct.*

PUSH BAND OF HOPE WORK.

In Ventura Co. it is gratifying to note, so far as I have observed, that the Sunday law is being complied with. In some country places this is going to be a little hard on the boys and men who used to lounge and loaf around the saloons and groceries on Sunday afternoons, learning very choice language, stories and habits. Well, they must have some place to go to; some entertainment must be provided for them. Many of them poor fellows, would rather be whipped than sit down and read good books or papers or seek good society and profitable conversation. But if a live Band of Hope be started; meeting on Sunday afternoons; with attractive singing, speaking, and readings, many of them would respond to cordial invitations to attend as listeners. And the result would be many an impression made for good; resolutions of amendment formed and membership taken. It will help the boys, too, who roam over hills with gun and dog for lack of interesting and attractive Sunday afternoon services. And by the way, would it not be a good idea for all preachers, churches and Sunday schools, to wake up and make all their public Sunday meetings increasingly lively and pleasing to those, old and young, whose store and saloon resorts will now be closed to them? We have said the Sunday law would be a great advantage; now let us prove that it is. J. W. Webb.

NOTES FROM THE GENL. SUPT.

Murphys, Nov. 12, 1881.

Report of Bands of Hope organized from Oct. 9th, to date:

Elder Webb organized five, viz.: Mound, Springville, Hueneme, and two at San Luis Obispo.

Mrs. Stevens organized three at Stockton connected respectively with the Methodist, Congregationalist and Presbyterian Sabbath schools.

Rev. W. C. King organized two, viz.: Fresno City and Kingsburg.

H. R. Hughes organized one at Mariposa.

Prof, Crowhurst organized one at Blacks Station.

Rev. Peter Powers organized one at Marysville.

Organized by local workers two, viz.: Grainland, and Santa Rosa. Total, fifteen Bands of Hope organized.

On Nov. 12th, a circular from this office was mailed to every Band of Hope reported to me by Bro. Bramall, asking statistics and a full report of condition of Band. Prompt replies are urgently solicited. It is necessary to revise the list of Bands of Hope now published in the Rescue; and all Bands failing to respond after a reasonable time will be dropped from the list. Any Superintendent failing to receive this circular will confer a favor by sending me immediately his address.

M. E. Richardson.

The Temperance Almanac is out for 1882 with its usual large amount of useful information and reliable statistics. Contains 72 pages: list of the leading societies of temperance, and has a capital department for the children—ten cents single copies or $1.00 per dozen. Send to J. N. Stearns, 58 Reade St. New York.

Joseph G. Mysell, of San Francisco, and T. J. Sutton, of San Jose, are agents for the Rescue.

The Rescue.

DEVOTED TO

Temperance, Current Literature, General News, and whatever may concern the public welfare.

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All communications and subscriptions to be addressed to A. D. Wood, Editor and Publisher.

P. O. Box 1721,
San Francisco

OUR PRINCIPLES.—We aim for nothing short of a sweeping National Prohibitory law endorsed by every State and Territory of the Union, in the year 1885, and as much sooner as the Christian and Temperance men and good citizens of the country may desire to accomplish it.

PROHIBITION REFORM PARTY.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1884,

HON. NEAL DOW, OF MAINE.

THE GERMANS AND THE SUNDAY LAW.

One criminal or dishonest man attracts far more public attention than a hundred quiet honest well-conducted citizens. One ill behaved rowdy in a procession of a thousand orderly people is more noticed than all the rest with unthinking people. One cheat or thief or outlaw brings discredit upon his whole family or nationality, while the good qualities of all the rest excite no remark.

A few Germans who have no interest in the welfare of this or any other country, have undertaken here and in various other states of the Union to defy the laws of the country and trample under foot some of the institutions and customs which are dear to the American people, as being among the fundamental conditions from which have been derived and accomplished everything we hold of value in our country and its belongings.

They charge the founders of this American system and those who desire to perpetuate the welfare and prosperity of this Union with intolerance, bigotry, exclusiveness, a persecuting spirit, hypocrisy, etc. Now, all the annals of falsehood and injustice and ingratitude from the time of Noah to the present, fail to furnish a parallel to the falsehood and injustice of these charges.

The people whom they are so fond of calling intolerants and bigots, initiated and have exercised both in theory and practice a broad open handed abounding liberality and generosity to the peoples of all nations, such as was never dreamed of, till they proclaimed to all the world a gospel of liberty and generosity which was as new to the nations as if it had been a revelation direct from heaven.

After securing thru the costly sacrifices of a long and cruel war their own liberties and their ownership of this vast garden of fertility and plenty, they invited all who willed to come and partake freely with them. No harassing or annoying conditions were exacted, no police or passport espionage exercised. And with the millions of worthy citizens who came to share in the blessings of a country which the brewery and the grogshop had not polluted and pauperized, there have been admitted shiploads of paupers and criminals and outlaws, which our intolerants and bigots and puritans were never so intolerant as to exclude.

There was one condition however implied, if not expressed, in all this liberality, viz, that the newcomers should obey the laws of the country which afforded them an escape from an oppressive despotism and a more grinding pauperism. It was expected and hoped that the Americans who themselves made this country what it is, and prepared a comfortable home in it for the stranger, should be allowed to retain some influence in it still; particularly in the matter of keeping it from being turned bottom side up and reduced to pauperism and beggary by the importation of the crimes and vices which have desolated and pauperized European countries.

Now the German people should see that they stand right and are rightly understood in this matter. A proportion of them, brewers, rumsellers and the keepers of dens of infamous crime, of deepest debauchery, factories of theft and murder, have combined together to bid open defiance to one of the most excellent and necessary and wholesome laws ever enacted. They have conspired against the peace of the people, and have published a most impudent and revolutionary manifesto which in any other than this abode of "intolerance and bigotry" would consign them to serious fine and imprisonment.

Now these bear the name of Germans and are a disgrace to the name of that famous people. They are the exception that attract more notice than the thousand fold more mumerous respectable law abiding Germans. We have Germans in our pulpits, and there are none more earnest and persevering in the endeavor to do good; Germans among our teachers, capable and worthy in every respect. It is presumed they never meet with an instance of prejudice against them; German Good Templars and church members, and they seem if possible more enthusiastic and active than our own people. None more self sacrificing and devoted and charitable in all our departments of charity and benevolence than the Germans. The real natural German home and family in this as well as in their parent land has no superior as a nursery of good citizens. The industrious, worthy, cheerful, kindly, motherly German matron and the worthy, honest, toiling, thrifty German father in so many thousand homes, are exactly like, in no way inferior to, the worthy and excellent homes and mothers and fathers of the American or other nationalities.

And all these worthy and good citizen Germans dont make as much noise in the world as one of those robber dives in the populous parts of our great and small cities. And when a painted picture of a filthy Gambrinus drunk with pipe and beer mug on the outside of one of these dens appeals to the eye and an all day Sunday roar of drunken obscenity and fighting blasphemy from the inside, salutes the ear of the passer by, he naturally charges the whole German race with it. It is not fair, but it is done.

It is therefore the interest of the worthy German citizen to come forth and show that the outlaw and the brewer's dive are not the true representatives of the German people of this state. That they have an interest in placing some safeguards around the feet of their own children and in preserving this glorious country from the all destroying, all pauperizing, poison influences of the grogshop and the drunken Sunday.

ANOTHER AFFIRMATION.

Another appeal under the Sunday Law has been dismissed; the case of Carson. In this instance the case came before the Supreme Court, "in bank," and the former ruling of Chief Justice Morrison in the Burk case was followed.

The Chief Justice, in his decision of the Burk case, quotes the Supreme Court of New York: "As a civil and political institution, the establishment of a Sabbath is within the just powers of the civil government. * * * It is a law of our nature that one day in seven must be observed as a day of relaxation and refreshment, if not for public worship. Experience has shown that the observance of one day in seven as a day of rest, is of admirable service to a state, considered merely as a civil institution. * * * * The stability of the government, the welfare of the subject and the interest of society, have made it necessary that the day of rest observed by the people of any nation should be uniform, and that its observance should be to some extent compulsory; not by way of enforcing the conscience of those upon whom the law operates, but by way of protection to those who desire and are entitled to the day. The necessity and value of the Sabbath is acknowledged by those not professing Christianity. As a civil institution, the selection of a day is at the option of the legislature; but for a Christian people, it is highly fit and proper that the day observed should be that which is regarded as the Christian Sabbath.

A Pennsylvania decision is also quoted, wherein it is said of the Sunday Law, "It intermeddles not with the natural right of all men to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own conscience; it compels none to attend, erect or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry against his consent. It pretends not to control or interfere with the rights of conscience; it establishes no preference for any mode of worship. It treats no religious doctrine as paramount in the state; enforces no unwilling attendance upon Divine worship, &c.

DR. CROSBY.

We have reason to believe that Dr. Crosby regrets having taken the position against abstinence and prohibition, which has brot his name into such unenviable prominence. It is with consuming indignation that he receives the proffered flatteries and invitations to address the men whom we all know to be sordid enemies of the race. He has been a temperance worker all his life, and now to be hugged by these brute-makers is more than he can stand. And we do not wonder at it. He never intended to play into their hands; but he did not trace out the logic of such a position before he spoke. To undo the harm his ill-considered course has already produced, will probably give him full employment till the hastened end of his life.—*Golden Censer*

Dont believe a word of the above. Dont believe auy man was ever a temperance worker half a day, who boasts of always having been a drinker, and who is a passionate hater of total abstainers; who has fought them bitterly for years. Do believe he is ashamed to be hugged by his fellow workers. Do believe he can stand it. Do believe that if he is a christian man and feels that he has outraged christianity and is sorry, he will come out and say so himself. Will believe him when he does that. Dont believe his grief for having done harm, will ever shorten his life, for if he just once acknowledged his error, there is not man or woman from Maine to California whom he has denounced and ridiculed and assaulted, but would instantly and entirely forgive him, so he need not suffer in that line of penance.

NEW TEMPERANCE TALES.

ONLY TEN CENTS EACH.

"FIFE AND DRUM" SERIES.

The National Temperance Society has commenced the publication of a series of cheap and thrilling Temperance Tales, from the pens of some of the best writers on temperance in the world, giving a greater amount of valuable and interesting matter than ever before, for the small sum of ten cents. The object is to supply a great amount of matter calculated to aid the advancement of the cause of temperance, for a very small sum of money. These stories will be adapted to home and fireside reading, the railroad train, and for the young in every class of the community. Four of these are now ready, and others will soon be added to the list. The following have already been published:

"Fife and Drum," by Mary Dwinell Chellis. (12mo., 79 pages) This is a new and thrilling story, with an excellent spirit and moral instruction, from the pen of this well-known and brilliant writer.

"A Tragedy of the Sea," by Mrs. J. McNair Wright. (12mo., 100 pages) One of the most thrilling temperance tales ever published, and worth ten times the price.

"The Quaker's Rule," by Earnest Gilmore. (12mo., 72 pages) This new work is fully equal to the other writings of this talented author, and is worthy of a place in every family.

"Drinking Jack," and other stories, by Mary Dwinell Chellis. (12mo., 78 pages) This popular author has few equals, and these stories are among her best. We cordially commend them to all friends of temperance, and the right training of children. Let the friends of temperance everywhere unite and send for a number of copies of these interesting stories, and circulate them in every community.

The friends of temperance who desire to see the reform progress, and to have a literature accessible to all classes of the community, have now an opportunity to carry out their wishes. We ask all the friends of the cause to aid us in the circulation of this class of literature. Send along the dimes. Address,

J. N. Stearns, Publishing Agent,
58 Reade street, New York.

JOSEPH G. MYSELL.

EDITOR RESCUE:—This week has only been partially devoted to the interest of the Rescue, the other part to the cause of Temperance in general. On Monday evening visited the Board of Supervisors, and served each of the city fathers, the Mayor, and Clerk of the Board with a copy of Tract No. 2 annexed with a communication reminding them of a duty not performed in their haste to serve corporations and other private interests. The paper asked their attention to the questions of public morality and decency involved in the substance of the tract and prayed them to call the notice of their successors to it.

International Lodge is progressing, and a deep interest is manifested by the members. Initiated nine candidates, and as many more are on the list for next meeting; the officers are well up in the work, almost "letter perfect."

On Thursday visited Evening Star; noticed several visiting Brothers and Sisters from other Lodges. which indicates that Evening Star attracts to its sphere of action congenial stars of Good Templars; meeting well attended, and put in a "strong appeal for the RESCUE" as a brother expressed it. Friday devoted all day to distribute tract No. 2 in every Departmeni of this city, Criminal, Civil and Executive, and hope the official eye of these Departments will be open to an improvement in Public Morality and and decency, and Honest Government, and trust that the incoming administration will redeem this city from the curse of the wholesale and retail Liquor traffic. Amen, Selah. In the evening visited Constitntion; initiated one candidate, meeting well attended, good program, well rendered. Next Monday evening (Nov 21th,) promises to be a grand intermingling of Good Templars; International Lodge will receive fraternal visits from Valley, Mission Star Lodges, and others. JOSEPH G. MYSELL.

(Tract No. 2.)

RESULT OF TEMPERANCE.

COUDERSPORT, Pa., May 3, 1881.

JOSEPH G. MYSELL, ESQ.—Dear Sir:—Yours of April 22nd received. In reply would say that at our September term of court, the Court directed that venires issue for 24 grand jurors and 36 inverse jurors to serve at the December term of court. About t hirty days before December court, I published a card in the county papers requesting the jurors not to appear, as there was nothing for them to do; therefore, we had no jury term. Our jail is empty about ten months of the year. We have no poorhouse in the county; never had; have no use for one. We have had no license in this (Potter) county for thirty years. We have a law passed by the Legislature forbidding the granting of license to sell liquor of any kind, either spirituous, or malt, or tonic bitters, such as "Hostetter" and the like. This county paid during the year 1879 $448.87 commonwealth costs only, which is but a drop in the bucket compared to some counties where whisky is sold.

In this borough (Coudersport) it is not necessary to lock our houses or barns, as we scarcely ever have anything stolen. Our people are temperate, honest and industrious farmers, very few paupers in the county, very little use for law and lawyers—the result of thirty years of "No License."

Respectfully yours, O. H. CROSBY,
Prothonotary.

Population in the county, 11,265

THE TRUE CAUSE OF HOODLUMISM, WHICH DISGRACES SAN FRANCISCO.

There are 3,542 licensed places where liquor is sold, and about 1,000 unknown to law in this city; in the state at large are 3,618 licensed places; total, 8,160, where crime is bred, and licentiousness and obscenity is cultivated.

SAMPLE WORK OF THE LEAGUE OF FREEDOM.

AN INHUMAN PARENT.

T. G. was arrested early on Sunday morning, and charged with drunkenness. Soon after his incarceration, G, stated that his wife was lying dead at his house, No. — Tehama street, and asked to be released. An officer was sent to investigate the matter, and found in an upper room of the house the nude body of a woman lying upon a board which rested upon two sawhorses. The room, with the exception of two chairs, was unfurnished. It was found that about eighteen days ago Mrs. G. had given birth to a child, which died after a short existence. The mother died last Thursday, and was laid out by the undertaker. On Saturday, G. was seen at the house, and said that he had raised $18 to defray the funeral expenses of his wife. When arrested, he had but $3 with him, the rest having been spent in dissipation. Two young children of G. had lived in the house, watching by the side of their dead mother, and entirely neglected by their father for two days. The neighbors have since kindly cared for them, and arrangements for the funeral have been made by friends of the family. In the Police Court yesterday the charge against G. was dismissed.

California Temperance Tract Print. All communications to be addressed to Joseph G. Mysell, Publisher, 1643 Mission street, San Francisco.

A BUSINESS VIEW OF TEMPERANCE

A temperance rally held in Natick, recently called together a large number of business men for the purpose of considering the effect of intemperance upon business. "There seems," says the reporter, "to be a general understanding and determination among the manufacturers and business men of the town to deal with the rum question as a business matter.

This is a move in the right direction, and it seems strange that long before this our business men have not regarded the use of intoxicating liquor from a standpoint which relates so nearly and so injuriously to their own interests. If the drink habit could be suppressed the twenty five millions now annually expended in Massachusetts for alcoholic beverages would be distributed thru the various channels of legitimate trade, and every business man would be correspondingly benefited by increased sales. When the appetite is well fixed upon a liquor drinker and his means become contracted, honest dealers in the necessaries of life are first to feel the loss of his custom. It is cash down at the saloon, and as drink must be had, the liquor dealer gets the money, while the butcher, baker, clothier, hatter, shoe dealer and other legitimate shop keepers must give credit for their commodities or not sell at all to a once good customer.

For years temperance lecturers and writers have been trying to impress business men with the magnitude of the loss they sustain thru the drink habit, and we hope the time is not far distant when a new force will appear in the field in the shape of "Business men's Temperance Reform Associations."—Casket.

RUMMY MANNERS.

The day before President Garfields death, Mrs. E. Doan of Geyserville, an active, outspoken temperance worker, received a postal card through the post office, upon which was pasted the following clipping from a newspaper.

"Bliss said, " The President is better. He had a good nights rest, and it was having a good effect. He had taken nourishment freely, and had some milk punch with brandy. The affection of the lung was nearly if not completely under control, it was a local lobular inflamation and would pass away without serious result. At this hour everything looks favorable again."

Under this was written, "Brandy Punch is Bully by Golly. Yours in haste. Long Branch, Sept. 10, '81," and signed James A. Garfield. No doubt the embryo tramps who got that up, were rewarded with a drink of snake poison by the devil's overseer who owns them.

THANKSGIVING EVENING.—There is to be a Sunday-school union concert at the Grand Opera House, Mission street near third this evening with a splendid program. Tickets, adults 50 cents and children 25 cents. Proceeds to be divided among five Sunday-schools.

CRITICS.—An unknown "friend" in Shasta county writes that it is the opinion of eminent critics in his locality that the Rescue in its remarks upon the treatment of the late president by Guiteau and the doctors is "unpatriotic and treasonable" and is under pay and obeying instructions of its papal masters. Let her rip.

ABSINTH drinking is coming into favor in England; it brings on convulsions better than any other drink. It has been analized in London and found to be, absolute alcohol 50 per cent, water 45.65, sugar 1.50, absinth or oil of wormwood 0,33. other essential oils to make it searching 2.52, It is said to be gaining ground in San Francisco also.

THE meanest thing ever put up on Denis Kearney by his enemies, is dragging him into a mythical discussion at the Cliff House, advertizing a quack remedy which people are paid to lie about. Sweet reading is admitted to the pages of religious and secular papers. A lie which it would be degrading to Denis Kearny to tell about quack medicines ought to be beneath the dignity of any respectable journal.

Surely the girls of our bands of hope and temples want to discourage tobacco and wine and beer among their acquaintances. They dont ever intend to marry a rumjug or a cigar box. A piano, cyclopedia, a good library, albums and pictures and a cosy pleasant home are better and nicer. But the beer jug and cigar box have a spite at the other things, they dont agree in a family. If the beer jug and wine bottle are not kicked out they always kick out the piano and the library and the pictures.

YES, said somebody not long ago, we could not remain in the lodge of Good Templars any longer conscienciously. We belong to the church and we think we have a better way of working for temperance than by being Good Templars: that is, praying to God that he may destroy the vines; and besides, the money that the Good Templars get, goes thru too many hands and it might be put to a bad use ! ! ! The party addressed did not feel exactly sure about the sincerity of the consciencious motives, until her consciencious friends sold their grapes at a winery a few weeks afterward. It seems their prayers did not prevail. But keep up the prayers, friends, and keep up carrying your grapes to the slauter pen; if the prayers wont balance the wine, the wine will be sure to more than balance the prayers.

A brewer who was elected in Oxford last year to parliament was convicted of bribery and unseated. 18 Rumsellers and brewers were also reported as having been openly guilty of bribery and corruption at his election. It was therefore sought to prevent 12 of these from having their drunkard maker's license renewed last month. The magistrates granted six of them and refused six. The latter appealed to the County Quarter Sessions, who after an elaborate trial and eloquent pleading on both sides granted the licenses, the parties acknowledging the bribery and corruption "to help their parties." The court held that it did not hurt their character as rumsellers; and they were right. The farce of pretending that drunkard makers and wholesale prostitute manufacturers are or can be men of good character, has been played long enough.

TALLY one more for our Mutual Aid. The Whittington life Assurance Co of London has a temperance section. Its manager Mr. Alfred T. Bowser says he is not a tetotaler but expresses his astonishment and gratification and congratulates the total abstainers on the fact that in the past three years they have only had 7⅔ deaths per 1000 each year while the moderate drinkers have died 16⅔ per 1000. Now if a temperance advocate or lecturer 20 years ago had stated his belief in the possibility of such a showing as that, he would have been hooted as a wilful and odious liar. But there never has been an assertion made by temperance advocates in the past that turned out to be false or exaggerated altho a large number of "friends of temperance" were always mourning and wailing and weeping over those dreadful "exaggerations." Science and statistics have doubled or trebled them all.

THE HALIFAX (N. S.) Watchman is a good live temperance paper, only $1.00 a year, with large dis count for clubs and altho the whole country around is engaged in an active struggle to carry out their prohibitory law, the publisher has to lament the lack of patronage.

As usual; as usual. Listen to cheap john, and let your temperance paper and temperance instruction starve out and die. Dont waste $1. a year on a temperance paper. Better let another generation grow up in ignorance of the rumfiend and its powers. And then the minister will wonder how it is, in spite of all the good example he has set, his boy is a drunkard. The doctor will be surprised to find his son a gambler. The judge wont be able to comprehend how his daughter who married a fine noble young man, has a few years later to escape from the drunken cruelty of a depraved husband. The pious mother will mourn for the boy of her prayers, who stays out all night in vicious company. But perhaps these are lesser evils than wasting a dollar a year in educating the people.

There are two large wealthy communities there called Sackville and Amherst which could each take 200 copies of the Watchman to advantage but it is quite likely they dont take a dozen. Both places are in a constant turmoil with two or three outlaws who will sell rum contrary to law, and whom they cant put down and who are making drunkards of the best young blood of the country—because they never see or learn any convincing reason why they should not drink. Very few of the old folks drink, but thru ignorance many of the sons of virtuous, worthy sober christian parents are captured, because they dont read or learn temperance lessons in the home, in the church, Sabbath or week-day school.

"IT SHALL RETURN UNTO YOU."

Prayers of love like raindrops fall,
Tears of pity are cooling dew,
And dear to the heart of our Lord are all
Who suffer like Him in the good they do.
—Whittier.

A CORN DODGER.

There was a young girl from Bordeaux,
With corns on her little pink teaux,
They gave her such pain
The tears ran like rain
Down the bridge of her delicate neaux.

Her lover—a youth from Cologne—
Fled wildly and left her alogne,
When he found that her feet
With corns were replete—
With never a word he had flogne.

They sent for a doctor from Lynn,
As shining and neat as a pynn.
He looked at her teaux,
The source of her weaux,
And indulged in a gratified grynn.

He prescribed for this maid from Bordeaux
And cured all her little pink teaux;
And now it is said
They too will be waid,
And from sorrow and grief find repeaux.

The sweet-scented youth from Cologne,
Who left her severely alogne,
When he first heard the news
His mind he did lews,
And flitted from life with a grogne.

E. S. Bartlett.

The Haywards Journal poet was driven into a state of exaltation over a drunk who undertook to camp out in his back yard a few days ago. The concluding verses are

From effect of the booze
He was taking a snooze
And dreaming of the mispent summer;
When the Marshall stepped in
And reached out his fin
Gathered up the disconsolate bummer.

Between the iron bars
The rollicking stars
Smiled that night on the miserable sinner;
While the skeeter and flea
Joined hands in their glee,
And enjoyed a most sumptuous dinner.

Next morning the pain
That muddled his brain
Made him suffer worse aches than a colic;
And that, with the fine,
Which he paid with a whine,
Footed up an expensive bachanalian frolic.

By-by you old dunce,
This advice take at once,
If you don't at least then you oughter;
Let go of the rum,
Stop being a bum,
And freeze tight to that beverage called water.

Modesto, Nov. 7, 1881.

Dear Friend:—You will see by the following article from the Tuscarora (Nevada) Times-Review that the old patriotic spirit of '61 has been awakened in the breasts of the noble sons of the Silver State upon learning that the family of Reuel Colt Gridley, the man whose deeds cast such a lustre upon Nevada's proud escutcheon, were sick and destitute of even the necessaries of life, and they are taking measures for their relief. Here in Modesto a subscription was opened last week and contributions are coming in generously. A small sum from each town in the state would aggregate an amount sufficient to lift this worthy family from destitution, and place them forever beyond the reach of poverty. Will you please interest yourself in this charitable and patriotic undertaking, and urge the people of your locality to contribute their mite to this worthy object?

Contributions may be sent to the San Francisco Chronicle or to the Modesto Herald, wherein the names and amounts will be published.

The following article should be copied by every newspaper, and read in every lodge in the state in the interest of charity and humanity.

Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain a friend to the widow and orphans of Reuel Colt Gridley

J. J. Porter.

A PATRIOTIC APPEAL.

We published a few days ago an item from an exchange, suggesting that some means be adopted for the relief of the family of the late R. C. Gridley, who are now living in destitute circumstances at Modesto, California. We have since received a letter from J. J. Porter, of Modesto, requesting us to lay the matter before the people of the state of Nevada, with a view to the organization of a movement for the raising of funds sufficient for the respectable support of the family of a man whose humane, charitable and patriotic work reflected such credit and luster upon our then infant, battle-born state. It is a fact known to the writer of this, that Mr. Gridley made a great personal sacrifice when he made the trip of the famous Sanitary Sack of Flour, the sale of which brought nearly half a million dollars into the fund for the relief of the sick and wounded patriots of the Union army. He was at the time engaged in a lucrative mercantile business in Austin. This he abandoned to prosecute the work which rendered his name a household word thruout the land, but which at the same time reduced him to poverty. He died a short time after the close of the war, leaving his family little save the memory of a devoted husband and father and the prestige of an unsullied name made national by a glorious work.

While the people of the nation are lavishing upon the family of our martyred president the means to insure them lives of luxurious ease, let not the widow and orphans of Reuel Colt Gridley be permitted to suffer for the common necessities of life. They are the equals in worth to the sorrow-stricken inmates of the farmhouse at Mentor, and their claim to the substantial sympathy of the Union loving people of the Republic is equally valid. Let the people of the Pacific Coast take the matter in hand. We notice that the Austin Reveille suggests that the society of Reese River Pioneers inaugurate the movement. This is eminently proper, and we second the motion. Let them issue a circular suggesting the details of the work, and we predict a liberal response from the generous-hearted and patriotic people of the Pacific states and Territories.—*Tuscarora Review.*

The "Christian Commonwealth."—First number, published 9 Paternoster Row, London, is received and its offer of exchange accepted with much pleasure. It is a 16 page weekly, very closely resembling the Rescue in size, form and typographical appearance. Its name seems to be rightfully assumed. It promises to be distinctly Evangelical, but not sectarian: believes the commonwealth of Christianity exactly adapted to the requirements of individual and national life. That Christ the Lord only needs to be known, believed received and obeyed, to realize the fulfilment of the angelic refrain, "On earth peace, good will to men." It promises to be liberal, but within the limits of the Word of God; not silent or neutral in politics, temperance, public morals; always a partisan of the right and the truth. It "will not hesitate to deal with periodicals which bear the Christian name in their titles, but deny the doctrine in their columns." It is supplied to American subscribers at $2 a year, and is heartily recommended to them. After writing the above, it is observed that J. W. Kirton, author of "Buy your own cherries," and a vigorous and favorite writer, is one of its editors, and please consider it so much the more worthy of patronage and so much more desirable as a weekly visitor in your homes.

TO THE PRES AND THE PUBLIC.

Speling Reform.—English speling iz the wurst in the wurld. Milionz ov yeerz ar waisted by eech jenerashon in trying to lern it. Thare ar 5,500,000 illiterates reported at the last sensus ov the United States. Milionz ov dollarz are waisted eech year in printing, riting and teeching silent letterz. Educatorz and scholarz ar now working for reform. A comitee consisting ov recognized reprezentativz ov our grate universityz and our filological sience haz reported in faivor ov a simplificashon ov English orthografy. Scool bœrdz in England and America ar uniting in petishonz tu Parlement and Congres tu examin intu its practicability. A Speling Reform Assosiashon haz bin organized. Wil you help this important moovment, and begin by riting and printing hav, giv, liv, omiting the silent e? Further informashon and paiperz can be had by addressing, with stamp, Eliza B. Burnz, Speling Reform Rooms, New York.

We have received the above appeal, and acknowledging the facts and premises; feel very much inclined to acceed to the request. So if our rearders find hav, giv, liv spelled with three letters only they will not record them as typographical errors.—*Our Union.*

A few copies of the Proceedings of the recent National Temperance Convention at Saratoga, for sale at this officel 25 cents each; sent free by mail. Every Good Templar ought to have one.

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"Mirror," Los Angeles	1 50
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"Saturday Anvil," Washington, D. C	1 00
"Temperance Banner," Little Rock, Ark	1 00
"Temperance Review," Minneapolis, Minn	1 75
"Tribune"	1 00
"Transcript," Santa Cruz	
"Truth," Baltimore, Md	1 00
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"National Freeman" (64 pages), Chicago	1 75
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TEMPERANCE LITERATURE.

Below is a list of a few of the most useful and excellent works with which every reformer should be supplied, and in which he should be well posted:

GACCHUS DETHRONED.— A Prize Essay; Cloth, $1; paper edition, 50c. Completely masters the whole subject. Everybody ought to have it.

TEMPERANCE LESSON BOOK.—By B. W. Richardson, M. A., M. D., LL. D., F. R. S. 220 pp. Cloth, 50c.; paper, 25c. This is a series of short lessons on alcohol and its action on the body, accompanied with suitable questions, designed for study in public and private schools, and reading in schools and families. Send for it; read what this brightest and and best of medical scientists has discovered regarding all kinds of drinks; be sure to *lend* it to your family doctor.

TEN LECTURES ON ALCOHOL.—By B. W. Richardson, M. A., F. R. S. Comprising the six Cantor Lectures: "Action of Alcohol on the Body and on the Mind," "Moderate Drinking," "The Medical Profession," and "The Liberty of the Abject." 338 pp. Cloth, $1; paper, 50c. The ablest and cheapest lectures ever presented to the American public,

ON ALCOHOL.—By Dr. B. W. Richardson, F. R. S., of London. 12mo., 190 pages. Six "Cantor Lectures," showing the nature and effect of alcohol on the body and mind. Cloth, 75c.; paper, 25c.

OUR WASTED RESOURCES.—By Dr. Wm. Hargreaves. 12mo., 202 pages. The Missing Link in the Temperance Reform, giving the most valuable statistics ever published. Price in cloth, $1.50; paper edition, 50c.

TALKS ON TEMPERANCE.—12mo, 178 pages, By Canon Farrar, D. D. Cloth, 60c.; paper, 25c

This book contains ten sermons and talks by this eminent divine. They are filled with sound, convincing arguments against the lawfulness, morality and necessity of the liquor-traffic, as well as stirring appeals to all Christian men and women to take a firm, decided, out-spoken stand in favor of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors, Send for that and lend it to the ministers in your vicinity.

ALCOHOL AND THE STATE.—A discussion of the problem of law as applied to the liquor-traffic. By Robert C. Pitman, L.L.D., Associate Judge of Superior Court of Massachusetts. 12mo. 411 pages, $1 50.

It is a book for statesmen, legislators, and all intelligent, thoughtful temperance men and women everywhere. It shows that the Liquor Traffic is the enemy of the State; and the foe of all the objects for which the State exists; and presents such strong arguments, statistics, appeals, authorities, as will add greatly to an intelligent and wise solution of the Liquor Problem. The economy and legislative aspects of the Alcoholic discussion have never been so ably presented, and it should be in the hands of every citizen and in every library in the land.

THE MEDICAL USE OF ALCOHOL.—95 pages. By James Edmunds, M. D., of London. Paper, 25c.; cloth, 60c.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION AND ALCOHOL.—12 mo., 33 pages. By B. W. Richardson, M. D., 10c.

PROHIBITION DOES PROHIBIT; OR PROHIBITION NOT A FAILURE.—12mo, 48 pages. By J. N. Stearns, 10c.

MODERATE DRINKING.—For and Against, from Scientific Points of View. By B. W. Richardson, M. D. 12mo, 48 pages. Paper, 20c.

BEER AS A BEVERAGE.—24 pages. An Address by Rev. W. Hughey, in reply to the Appeal of the Beer Congress, 10c.

ALCOHOL AND THE HUMAN BRAIN.—By Rev. Joseph Cook. 12mo, 24 pp. An able scientific address, 10c.

TEMPERANCE AND LEGISLATION.—12mo, 24 pages. By Canon Farrar, D. D., 10c.

TEMPERANCE AND REPUBLICAN INSTITUTIONS.—By Rev. Joseph Cook. 12mo, 36 pages, 10c.

Address, J. N. Stearns, Publishing Agent, 58 Reade street, New York.

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SPECIMEN SETS.—Beer Tracts, Handbills, etc., 6 cents; Leaflets and Children's Tracts, 5c.; Tracts and Leaflets on Wine, 5c.; File case set of Union Leaflets, 18c.; File case set of Children's Tracts, 25c.

These file cases are of strong manila paper, nicely lettered, and they open like a port-folio, disclosing the sets; can be closed and fastened with a rubber ring; can be used for specimens for a long time, and are a great convenience in the use of tracts.

THE TEMPERANCE SCHOOL.—For Juvenile Instruction. By Julia Colman. 18mo., 36 pages, 5c. each.

Contains full directions for the management of young and older people and children, in the study of the nature and effects of alcohol, so that they may never be tempted to learn by experience. The school is conducted on the model of the Sunday-school, both because that is a proper model and because people thus learn with so little explanation. Hundreds of these schools are being opened and are becoming very popular. The Text Books used in this Temperance School are

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JUVENILE TEMPERANCE MANUAL.—By Julia Colman. 12mo., 160 pages; paper cover, 25c.; cloth, 60c.

The object of this book is to assist the teachers in the use of the catechism on alcohol. It is arranged in short lessons, each of which is accompanied with a note giving directions for simple experiments, object lessons, blackboard exercises, followed by a little lecture on the above methods with facts and illustrations and incidents which may be used by the teacher. Every teacher and reader recognizes this Manual and Catechism to be just the thing needed: their suggestions and deductions are those of a thorough practical teacher, completely armed and equipped for that duty. No better help to temperance education has ever been produced; probably nothing that comes near it in usefulness.

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Superior Court of the City and County of San Francisco, California.

ESTATE OF JOSHUA HEWES, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at his office, No. 76 Montgomery Block, City of San Francisco.

R. THOMPSON,
Administrator of the estate of Joshua Hewes, deceased. nov24-4t

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"DRINKS FROM DRUGS," OR "THE MAGIC BOX." BY ELI JOHNSON.

A book that cannot fail to arouse the American people to the gigantic swindle now being perpetrated. The writer offered $10,000 by a leading brewer to keep still. Liquor not only doctored but made entirely from drugs. Extracts from a whole library of secret books giving receipts for making and doctoring—advertisements of essences, facsimiles of labels, engravings, etc. etc. Claret, port, sherry, champagne, whisky, brandy, gin, rum, etc., all out of one barrel and made at less than 25c. a gallon. Wine that never saw grape juice—cider that never saw apples—beer factories in place of breweries, fine cream ale without barley or brewing, whisky from arsenic, millions of gallons of liquor that pays no revenue tax. The farmer's corn and barley "all in your eye." A wholesale liquor store in a ten foot square cellar—more French wine sold in New York City than is produced in the whole of France.

This book is no mere toy, but an exhaustive work—a work of years of close research and investigation, and cannot fail to prove an invaluable auxiliary to the temperance cause. It forms one volume of our "Popular Temperance Library," and we shall sell it at the following fabulous prices:—Single sample number, 10c. Five or more sent to separate addresses for 8c. each—5 or more to one address 5½c. each—25 or more to one address 5c. each. Special rates on large lots. Book nearly ready for delivery. Orders filled in turn.

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State of Kansas, Executive Department, Topeka, Oct. 22, 1881.—I heartily approve of your plan of work. Your publications will accomplish great good, and should be liberally patronized by the friends of Christian temperance everywhere. Very truly yours, JOHN P. ST. JOHN.

An Appeal. We wish to reach every temperance worker in the land, man or women, with our samples, catalogue, etc. We can do nothing if we cannot reach the people. Will not every one send us names of workers? It only costs a postal card and a few minutes' time. Please say where you saw this. Address "REVOLUTION TEMPERANCE PUBLISHING HOUSE," DAVID C. COOK, Manager, 148 Madison St., Chicago.

Lecturers' Reports.

The Grand Lecturers employed by the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T., of Cal., are as follows:
Mrs. E. P. Stevens, Prof. Wm. Crowhurst, Col. C. N. Goulding, Elder J. W. Webb, Hugh R. Hughes, and Rev. W. C. King.

REV. W. C. KING.

FRESNO CITY, Nov. 20, '81,

ED. RESCUE.—Our last was written from Tulare City. The meetings there were uniformly successful, and we brought with us only kindest memories of the hospitality and genuine interest of the people. Returning as we proposed to Mendicino, but did not deem it best to press the organization of a lodge. On Saturday eve we found a fine and attentive audience at Red Banks school house with whom we left an appointment for Monday eve following and went to Fairview for Sabbath eve. Altho we had visited this parish twice previously, yet we were greeted with a house full inside and out and had a profitable time both at public and private meeting. Returning to Red Banks, we had the pleasure of securing 33 names to an application for a charter and proceeded at once to organize—22 remaining.

The balance of the week was spent in visiting other lodges, and returning to more fully instruct this one.

I can say nothing more indicative of their genuine spirit than that they ordered four copies of the RESCUE for free distribution at their first meeting. On Saturday, the first session of Fresno Co. District Lodge was held in Fresno City; 8 out of the 10 lodges being represented. A large amount of work was done in a most admirable spirit of zealous coolness and firm purpose to seek only the best good of the cause. A public meeting was held at the M. E. church, after which we returned to the hall and had a meeting of Fresno Lodge. This lodge has just moved into a new and fine hall, and has flattering prospects of growth. Bro. T. M. Burch was recommended by District Lodge for D. D., and will be an efficient officer. We are now off for Tulare Co. again.

J. W. WEBB.

LOS ALAMOS LODGE is doing very well; additions quite frequent. Brother Peter Coiner, W. C. T., is erecting a town hall, and makes a very liberal offer to the Good Templars, who will meet in it and have increased success. Held degree meeting before lecture, and gave instruction, initiating several. At 10 P. M. took stage and traveled all night to meet next appointment. As the only other passenger was drunk, I preferred riding outside with the driver, Brother Geo. Sweeney, of this Lodge. B. of H. quite promising.

SANTA BARBARA'S two Lodges still hold the fort; have frequent open Lodges; stayed long enough to see some earnest workers who gave and received words of encouragement. No. 140 was busy preparing for a public entertainment.

CARPINTERIA LODGE has been at about a standstill, but members are determined and think it will be on the up-grade this quarter. They are making the meetings attractive by debates and a paper. Sister Gracie Bernard, and Mrs. Wheelock, the teacher, are doing well with the Band of Hope. At the lecture, over a dollar was contributed for temperance literature for the Band. Brother L. B. Cadwell, fraternal delegate from this county to Ventura District Lodge, and Bro. Geo. Robinson, drove me and my daughter Lizzie to

MONTECITO, where we found the Lodge—which has been the child of some fears—flourishing and commanding public respect. Among the new members is Mr. Conrad, the able and esteemed principal of the school. Was glad to see visitors from Carpinteria and Santa Barbara Lodges; publicly installed the officers, and lectured.

HUENEME. Brothers Cadwell and Robinson again took me on my way. Found Dist. Lodge assembled in good numbers and interest, Bro. L. C. Clark presiding. The Secretary will furnish a full report. Exemplified unwritten work, gave an epitome of Grand Lodge proceedings, advocated distribution of temperance literature; enforcement of Sunday work, circulation of RESCUE and organizing Bands of Hope. Lectured Friday and Saturday nights, the fine large picture of the Home for Orphans, forwarded by Bro. Thompson, coming just in time and attracting much attention.

Preached on Sunday morning, addressed Sunday school and organized a Good Band of Hope, Mrs. T. R. Bard, Supt. This district is beoming well organized, is growing in interest, numbers and power; the politicians are giving the Good Templars considerable attention and are watching their movements with some anxiety. Collection after lectures amounted to twenty two dollars. Besides this Dist. Lodge voted $10 for Cooks cheap literature. Sister Myra Walbridge, Sec., aided me in getting several subs: for the RESCUE. J. M. Brooks Esq. District Attorney immediately on receipt of Supreme Court decision, issued placards and advertisements in county papers to the effect that the Sunday law would be enforced and calling on all township officers to see to it. Dist, Lodge passed resolutions heartily commending his prompt and fearless action and promising him support: Dis. Lodge appreciated highly, Grand Lodge sending lecturer just at this time and kept him busy.

SPRINGVILLE. Two good meetings. Sunday and Monday nights; at latter, Rev. Stephen Riley of Downey, Los Angeles Co., adjourned protracted meeting in School House and came over to the Church and heartily assisted us. Called at school and talked to scholars about Band of Hope. All voted for it and we organized Monday night after lecture with 40. Sister Mary Guthrie, serving her 3rd consecutive term as W. C. T. presided, greatly aided and is Supt. Rev. W. O. Woods, a tobacco user for 20years, quit, was first to sign the roll and is now quite a promising Band of Hope boy. The wife and children of the saloon keeper joined and were elected to offices. Many wishes expressed that Mr. Clark himself would give up the business and keeping Post Office and general store receive the cheerful patronage of all. Sister Guthrie agrees to act as agent for RESCUE and will shortly send a list of subscribers.

LECTURERS APPOINTMENTS.

HUGH R. HUGHES.

Mt. Pleasant	Nov. 24 25	Pilot Hill	8, 9
Diamond Springs	26, 27	Greenwood	10, 11
El Dorado	28, 29	Spanish Dry Diggings	12, 13
Placerville	30	Georgetown	14, 15
Shingle Springs	Dec 1, 2	Bear Creek	16, 17
Latrobe	3, 4	Coloma	18, 19
French Creek	4, 5	Placerville with El Dorado	
Clarksville	6, 7	Dist. Lodge	21

COL. C. N. GOULDING.

SISKIYOU CO.		Douglas city	28
Henley	Nov. 25, 26	Weaverville	29, 31, Jan. 1
Willow Creek 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.	27	Junction city	Dec. 30
Mt. Shasta	28	Lewiston	Jan. 3, 4
Yreka	29	SHASTA CO.	
Oak Bar	30	French Gulch	Jan. 6, 7
Yreka	Dec 2, 3, 4	Blair	8
Scotts Bar	6, 8	Shasta	10, 11, 12
Hamburg	7	Reading	13
Fort Jones	9, 10, 11	Milville	14, 15
Oro Fino	13, 14	Anderson	17, 18, 19
Cristal Creek	15	Igo, 20, and at 7,30 P. M.	22
Sawyers Bar	17, 18	Eagle creek 21, and 11 A.M.	22
Etna	20, 21, 22	Cottonwood	24, 26, Feb. 2, 3
Calahans Ranch	23	Gas Point	Jan. 25
TRINITY CO.		Shingletown schoolhouse	27
Trinity Center	Dec. 24, 25	Klotz Mill	28, 29
Hayfork	27	Balls Ferry	30, 31

ELDER J. W. WEBB.

National City	Nov. 25, 26	Los Angeles	31. Jan. 1, 2, 4
Cajon Valley	29, 30	Florence	6, 7
Poway	Dec. 2, 3	Compton	8, 9
San Luis Rey	6, 7	Wilmington	11, 12
San Juan Capistrano	8, 9	Santa Monica	14, 15
Santa Ana	10, 11, 12	Pasadena	17, 18
Tustin	14, 15	San Gabriel	19
Orange	16, 17	Savanah	20, 21
Westminster	18, 19	El Monte	22, 23
Anaheim	21, 22	Azusa	25, 26
Artesia	23, 24	Duarte	27, 28
Norfolk	26	Spadra	30, 31
Los Nietos	27	Ponona	Feb. 1, 2
Downey	28, 29	San Bernardino	4, 6, 7

REV. W. C. KING

Lemoore	Nov. 25	Lakeside	29
Lone Oak	26	Jonesa	30
Hanford	27, 28	Tulare, Dist. L	Dec. 1

WM. CROWHURST.

Mokelumne Hill	Nov.25, 26, 27	San Andreas	3, 4
Compo Seco	29, 30	Jenny Lind	5, 6
Comanche	Dec. 1, 2	Milton	7, 8

CHEAP BOOKS.

Just think of a dollar book to be had every week for a year for $2.50 and all choice reading. See David C. Cook's advertisement in this paper. No more use for dime novels and miserable literature, when you can get the best that was ever published at five cents a volume. And newspapers too at five cents a year. Send for samples and you will have a pleasant surprise.

BOUND VOLUMES of the RESCUE (18th volume) for sale at $2.00, delivered this office.

SUNDAY LAW.

In San Francisco the temperance people propose to ascertain which liquor sellers are willing peaceably to close their shops on Sundays if the rest do. Then they propose to prosecute those who are not willing to close, but not to make expense for the others. We would advise the people here to persue the same course. In Watsonville the Lewis house, Scandinavian house and Washington house expressed their willingness to close on Sundays if Porter would close the Mansion house, but Porter refused and therefore he was prosecuted. The law can be enforced, we believe, if the business be gone about calmly and with good judgment. The saloon men are organized and have a fund to draw from. Let temperance people organize and raise a fund also, and if this be judiciously expended, success is certain.—*Transcript.*

But if every one says he is willing to close when the others do, there can be no prosecutions. The main object is to stop the drunkeries on Sunday; and it is believed that then about all other concerns would close of their own accord, or by force of public opinion. It certainly is not politic nor advisable for us to prosecute anything which is comparatively harmless in its tendencies.

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179 Logan, Sa., Camanche, William Pitt.
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231 Hope, Sa., Milton, Jas. Clothier, Jr.
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345 Big Tree, Tu., Sheep Ranch, Mrs. W. T. Hull.
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462 El Dorado, Th., Diamond Springs, C.D. Brooke.

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290 Madera, Sa., Madera, D. F. Edwards.
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390 Wild Flower, Sa., Wild Flower, Rev. John Yeargin.
397 Valley View, —— Selma, J. E. Whitson.
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421 Star, Sa., Borden, J. G. Crowder.
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270 Mountain, Su., Bridgeville, T. M. Burns.
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363 North Star, Sa., Arcata, W. Y. Fickle.
367 Rohnerville, Sa., Rohnerville, Mrs. Mary Keyler.
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464 Garberville, Sa., Garberville, A.W.Mock

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382 Coulterville, F., Coulterville, John W. Reed.

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438 Albion, Sa., Albion, B. Perry.

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279 Snelling. Su., Snelling, G. W. Smith,
298 Central Point, Sa., Central Point, S. A. Smith.
376 Merced Falls, Su., Merced Falls, Mrs. H. Nelson.
459 Merced, M., Merced, James Corley.

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149 Alturas, F., Alturas, Preston Hays.
230 Cedarville, Th., Cedarville, W. R. Brown
275 Mt. Bidwell W., Fort Bidwell, F. Anderson.

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357 Del Monte, W., Monterey, T. G. Lambert.
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385 Yountville, F., Yountville, S. C. Brown.

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201 Nevada, F., Nevada City, J. M. Walling.
304 Donner Lake, F., Truckee, A. C. Cooke.
369 North San Juan, Sa., North San Juan, David Redding.
387 Perseverance, W., Rough and Ready, Wm. Grant.

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133 Crystal Water, Sa., Michigan Bluff, F. B. Ellsworth.
136 Rosy Crown, Sa., Iowa Hill, J. S. Lakin.
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216 Nil Desperandum, Sa., Dutch Flat, Charles E. Uren.
218 Isabella, Su., Gold Run, Wm. Jones.
260 Sheridan, Sa., Sheridan, J. E. Jesse.
261 Roseville, Sa., Roseville, Mrs. J. D. Pratt.
313 Rocklin, Tu,, Rocklin, Carlton L. Clow.
339 Newcastle, Su., Newcastle, G. D. Kellogg.
406 Ophir, Sa., Ophir, Warren Reed.
451 Granite, Sa., Penryn, S. A. Wood.

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217 Crescent, W., Crescent Mills, Warren Kelly.
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228 Miners Sa., Greenville, Olive Whitney.
360 Hope of Eureka Hill, Sa., Eureka Mills, Thomas W. Jenkin.
381 La Porte, Sa., La Porte, G. L. Reed.

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51 Tu., Capital, Sacramento, Ed. Katzenstein.
144 Aerial, Sa., Michigan Bar, A. M. Addington.
183 Cosumnes, Sa., Cosumnes, W. W. Wade.
184 Star of the Plains, F., Florin, J. T. Amos.
188 Georgiana, Su.. Isleton, Ida Gardiner.
203 Cresco, Tu., Galt, James Ferguson.
248 Elk Grove, Tu., Elk Grove, Rev. A. J. Compton.
287 Unity, M., Folsom, Mrs. J. F. Howe.

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424 Ruby, Sa., Hollister, L. Thornton.

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284 Riverside, W., Riverside, W. H. Cross.
443 Rincon, Sa., Chino, Charles Hidden.

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264 Poway. Sa., Poway, G. W. Butterfield.
351 Monument, Tu., San Diego, O. N. Sanford.
435 Silver Gate, F., National City, J. J. Caswell.

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120 Headlight, W., San Francisco, William Swabel, 235 O'Farrel.
103 Constitution, F., San Francisco, Frank A. Davis, No. 143 Fremont street.
160 Mission Star, Tu., San Francisco, Wm. Gorham.
185 Life Boat, M., San Francisco, J. Moran
186 Golden Gate, Tu., San Francisco, W. P. Joseph, 2422 California street.
291 International, M., San Francisco, David Kerr, Nos. 47 & 49 Beale street.
292 Kentucky, W., San Francisco, W. F. Barry.
293 Valley, Th., San Francisco, W. K. Forsyth, 719½ Gough street.
307 Pleasant Valley, M., San Francisco, T. H. Downing, No. 10 Market street.
314 Spring Valley, Tu., San Francisco, John E. Cline.
417 Crystal, M., South San Francisco, Mrs. A. P. Ellis.

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139 Woodbridge, M., Woodbridge, C. L. Newton.
182 Stockton, Tu., Stockton, M. J. Nightingale.
189 Lodi, F., Lodi, Geo. W. Hill.
253 Linden, F., Linden, Jas. Wasley.
254 Mt. Vernon, F., Stockton, Geo. Norton.
323 Farmington, Sa., Farmington, Mrs. O. D. Dyke.
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472 Dexter, Sa., Dexter, John Harris.

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444 San Luis Obispo, F., San Luis Obispo, W. P. Barnett.
445 Cambria, Sa., Cambria, Thaddeus Sherman.
447 Cayucos, Th., Cayucos, J. L. Raines.

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408 San Gregorio, F. San Gregorio, Adolph Shields.

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204 Goleta, Sa., Goleta, F. E. Kellogg, Jr.
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426 Ben Lomond, Su., Felton, S. T. Jones.

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468 Siskiyou, Sa., Oro Fino, L. W. Miller.
468 Snow Cap, Sa., Edgewood, C. H. Stone.

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265 Forest City, F., Forest City, H. P. Beckford.

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372 Alaska, Sa., Pike City, J. H. Beresford.

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364 Dixon, Th., Dixon, Stewart McBride.
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461 Willow Springs, F., Birds Landing, Wm. T. Kennedy.

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309 Paskenta, Sa., Paskenta, J. R. Whitlock.
317 Pride of the Sierras, Tu., Red Bluff, J. M. Saffell.
427 Paradise, Sa., Riceville, C. S. Jobe.
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300 Beacon, Sa., Weaverville, G. B. Bassham
303 Western Star, Su., Hay Fork, John H. Vanderhoff.

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159 Fairfield, F., Lemoore, J. D. Travis.
169 Grangeville, Sa., Grangeville, John Warswick.
181 Jonesa, Th., Hanford, G. T, Thornton.
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296 Hanford, Tu., Hanford, L. E. Cheadle.
301 Plano, Th., Plano, Rev. J. W. Elder,
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336 Quartz Mountain, Su., Jamestown, Arthur B. Morgan.
337 Table Mountain, Su., Jamestown, Jane Baynon.
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235 Santa Paula, Sa., Santa Paula, Sam'l T. Todd.
236 Hueneme, Sa., Hueneme, Mary E. Clark.
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416 Springville, Sa., Springville, Samuel Guthrie.
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422 Ojai Valley, F. Nordhoff, Thomas Barrows.

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165 Winters, F., Winters, V. Morris.
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431 Faithful, Su., Black's Station, John F. Dillon.

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148 Rising Sun, F., Camptonville, Wm. Moore,
197 Wheatland, Tu., Wheatland, C. E. Justis.
226 Alpine, Sa., Strawberry Valley, C. T. Prindle.
278 Mountain Guard, F., Smartsville, J. A. Flint.
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448 Elizabeth, Sa., Wheatland, T. S. Carr.

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4 Tucson, F., Tucson, Miss Julia Ingham.

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319	Colusa,	Jacob Myers,	Colusa.
288	Contra Costa,	F. Clifford,	Nortonville.
269	Humboldt,	W. F. Brown,	Eureka.
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459	Merced	Geo. E. Isaacs,	Merced.
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201	Nevada,	Samuel Clutter,	Nevada.
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228	Plumas,	Moses Bull	Greenville.
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56	San Mateo,	J. Compton,	Half Moon Bay.
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102	Shasta,	J. N. Chapell,	Reading.
452	Sutter and Yuba,	H. S. Graves,	Yuba City
415	Solano,	G. W. Frazer,	Elmira.
356	Sonoma,	H. H. Peckinpah,	Guerneville.
192	Tehama,	G. W. Jeffris	Red Bluff.
300	Trinity,	Geo. B. Jumper,	Weaverville.
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324	Tuolumne,	I. T. Holland,	Sonora.
236	Ventura,	L. C. Clark,	Hueneme.
366	Yolo,	J. A. Black,	Grafton.

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1 Alpha, Wm. Walker, Yokohama.

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404 Butte, Rev. Peter Powers, Chico.
243 Fresno, A. A. Smith, Kingsburg.
161 Calaveras, H. R. Hughes, Angels Camp.
290 Fresno, E. W. Turner, Madera.
207 Kern, A. T. Colton, Bakersfield.
299 Los Angeles, Will D. Gould, Los Angeles
299 Los Angeles, Jesse Yarnell, Los Angeles
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185 San F'co, Mrs. E. P. Stevens, 1907 Bush
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182 San Joaquin, B. F. Bagley, Stockton.
189 San Joaquin, W. R. Ellis, Lodi.
200 San Joaquin, Rev. C. S. Haswell, Lodi.
178 Santa Barbara, J. W. Webb, Lompoc.
32 Santa Clara, Rev. W.T. Mayne, San Jose
295 Santa Clara, Rev. D. E. Bushnell, San Jose.
392 Santa Cruz, G.M. McWain, Boulder Cr'k
425 Shasta, Dr. J. F. Winsell, Ball's Ferry
64 Solano, Dr. I. S. Halsey, Vallejo.
185 San Francisco, Capt. A. D. Wood, S. F.
370 Sonoma, D. S. Sacry, Santa Rosa.
32 Sonoma, C. B. Proctor, Healdsburg.
32 Sonoma, J. G. Dow, Healdsburg.
156 Sonoma, Mrs. C. E. Fowler, Valley Ford
167 Sonoma, Rev. F. J. Culver, Sebastopol.
291 San Francisco, Wm. Crowhurst, S. F.
165 Yolo, William Sims, Winters.
224 Yolo, B. H. Hoag, Davisville.
419 Yolo, J. H. Norton, Capay.
25 Yuba, G. M. McWain, Marysville.
148 Yuba, Joseph Erwin, Camptonville.

ARIZONA.

3 Pima, Rev. G. H. Adams, Tucson.

JAPAN.

1 Japan, Daniel Jamison, Yokohama.

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Brentwood,	Brentwood,	Sadie Defferbach
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Fidelity	Jackson	Rev. J.H. Wythe.
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Forestville,	Forestville,	H. Hanson,
Franklin,	F. School H's,	Mrs. Moore.
Guerneville,	Guerneville,	Mrs. E. Bagley,
Healdsburg	Healdsburg	C. Alexander.
Hanford,	Tulare,	Mrs. M. Plummer
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Lodi.	Lodi,	C. S. Haswell,
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Middletown,	Middletown,	Miss K. Stark,
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Ocean Spray,	Westport.	A. Gordon,
Oakdale	Oakdale	Byron Seeber.
Pomona	Pomona	H. Eno.
Pescadero,	Pescadero,	Liz. Fairgrieve
Pleas't Templar,	Prairie,	M.J.McMillan
Arcata,	Arcata,	
Alamo,	Alamo.	B. F. Hall
Cold Water,	Somerville,	Sadie Hauxhurst
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French Gulch,	French Gulch,	Mrs. J. Syme.
Goleta,	Goleta,	F. E. Kellogg.
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Morning Star,	Modesto,	Clara Vesey.
Mountain Hope,	Mok Hill,	Mrs. N. A. Leavit.
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Oleta,	Oleta,	Mrs. C. R. Miller.
Pentz,	Pentz,	R. H. Hawkins
Petaluma,	Petaluma,	Mrs. Gilman,
Penryn,	Penryn,	M. L. Wood,
Pasadena,	Pasadena,	Sister Porter,
Rocklin,	Rocklin,	Mrs. R. A. Mills.
Rose Bud,	Woodland,	Mrs C H Sprague
Ruby Seal	Michigan Bar	A M. Addington
Riverside,	Riverside,	Mrs. Fessende
Red Bluff,	Red Bluff,	Mrs, M. J. Mayhen
Rising Star,	Lockeford,	H. M. Locw.
Redding,	Redding,	J. N. Chap p ell. ke.
Saticoy,	Saticoy,	Miss Mattie Seward
Soulsbyville,	Soulsbyville,	J. W. Bluett
Sparkling Water,	San Andreas,	Agnes Mercer
Sutter Creek	Sutter Creek	Wm. Wadge.
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Sacramento,	Sacramento,	Mrs M Gouldin
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Santa Barb'a,	Santa Barb'r,	Mrs. S. M. Cool
Sheridan,	Sheridan,	Y. Dougherty,
White Lily,	Tulare City	Willis Faust
Wheatland,	Wheatland,	W. J. McFee
Washington,	Wasn't'n C'r,	Mr. Chase,
Yuba City,	Yuba City,	Mrs. Wilcoxen.
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The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at San Francisco on Tuesday, Oct. 3d, 1882, commencing at 10 a. m.

Directory of Lodges of Good Templars in the City of San Francisco.

NO.	NAME.	MEETS.	LOCATION OF HALL.
114	Evening Star,	Th.,	Grand Central Hall, 997 Market st., cor. of 6th.
120	Headlight,	W.,	1620 Pacific Avenue, near Polk.
	Polk st.,		near Sacramento.
130	Constitution,	F.,	Shiel's Hall, 32 O'Farrell st.
160	Mission Star,	Tu.,	King's Hall, 2131 Mission st., bet. 17th and 18th.
185	Life Boat,	M.,	No. 118 Jackson st., near Front.
186	Golden Gate,	Tu.,	Hamilton Hall, cor. Steiner and Geary sts.
291	International,	M.,	Grand Central Hall, Market st., cor. of 6th.
293	Valley,	Th.,	Fell Street Presbyterian Church, bet. Laguna and Octavia sts.
307	Pleasant Valley,	M.,	Comerford's Hall Church st., bet. 27th and 28th.
314	Spring Valley,	Tu.,	Union Hall, cor. Fillmore and Greenwich sts.
417	Crystal,	M.,	Myrtle Hall, Railroad and 7th avenue.

Grand Lodge of Oregon.

SUBORDINATE DIRECTORY.

11 Capital, S., Salem, C. W. Scriber.
17 Hillsboro, S., Hillsboro, W. L. Weathered.
23 La Creole, Tu., Dallas, Jno. S. Ashbaugh
36 Silver, S., Silverton, Frank Simeral.
39 Rosa, S., Salem, P. R. Winslow.
40 Astoria, Tu., Astoria, J. O. Bozorth.
43 Marion, S., Hubbard, Milton B. Kester.
57 Milwaukee, S., Milwaukee, A. Luelling.
74 Val Fontis, S., Zena, Charles Philips.
80 John Day, S., Canyon City, Fred P. Horsley.
86 Nonpareil, W., Portland, E. W. Ryan.
94 Lone Star, S., Clackamas, W. H. Wilmot.
115 Brooklyn, F., East Portland, James McGrew.
118 Sheridan, W., Sheridan, H. Z. Foster.
136 Forest Grove, S., Forest Grove, J. T. Whalley.
159 Delavan, Tu., Junction City, W. M. Houston.
166 Union, S., Turner, E. E. McKinney.
179 Pacific, S., Cottage Grove, W. W. Cathcart.
188 Golden Gate, S., Irving, L. H. Potter.
189 Ashland, F., Ashland, Wm. Harris.
191 Klamath, Tu., Ft. Klamath,

212 Ochoco, Th., Prineville, Joseph Howard.
213 Revival, —., Prairie Gity, J. W. Mack.
217 Goshen, S., Goshen, J. W. Cox.
227 Marshfield, Th., Marshfield, Wm. Temple.
229 Onward, S., Albany, R. E. Conn.
258 Amity, S., Amity, R. Jas. A. Likens.
259 Green Mountain, S., Siuslaw, Hiram Wingard.
262 Triumph, M., Independence, Mrs. L. L. Whiteaker.
268 Paradise Springs, S., East Portland. A. R. Francis.
286 Williams Creek, S., Applegate, E. E. Topping.
289 McMinnville, S., McMinnville, J.E.Magers.
294 New Era, Th., New Era, Paul Boyce.
302 Newberg, S., Newberg, J. T. Smith.
316 Samaritan, S., Harrisburg, Nettie Isham.
317 Guiding Star, Tu., Lebanon, J. L. Gilbert.
331 Monmouth, S., Monmouth, C. G. Adkins.
332 Pass Creek, S., Drain, H. A. Wallace.
338 Wasco, S., Dufur, A. J. Dufur, Jr.
342 Lily, Tu , East Portland, Jas. W. Shaver.
344 Albany, S., Albany, R. Fox.
346 Good Samaritan, W., Dalles, O. D. Doane.
350 Mount Hood, M., Dalles, E. B. McFarland,
352 Stayton, M., Stayton, J. L. Follansby.
353 Orient, F., Jefferson, E. E. Montague.
354 Floral, S., Marion, Ada K. Johns.
355 Bay. Th., Marshfield, A. M. Crawford.
356 Welcome, S., John Day, L. Hollenbeck
357 Monroe, S., Monroe, N. A Thompson.
358 Columbia, F., East Portland, D. M Long.
359 Cason Prairie, —., East Portland, Charles Gilbert.
360 Evergreen, St. Helens, J. H. Groves.
261 Westport, —, Westport, H. P. White
362 Powder River, —., Baker City, E. P Waltz
363 La Grande —., La Grande, Geo. H. Rigdon

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G. Sent., W. B. Robertson, Turner.
G. Mess., F. S. Harding, McMinville.
Supt. Juv. Work, Mrs. E. M. Vandevert, Salem.

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J. E. Houston, Junction City; Levi Leland, Oregon City.

Alternates.

E. W. Ryan, Portland; Elias Jessup, Newberg.

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at The Dalles, commencing on the third Tuesday in June, 1882.

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R.W.G.V.T., Mrs. Brookbank, Ind.
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R.W.G.M., W. H. Lambly, Canada.
R.W.G.D.M., Mrs. M. F. L. Connard Pa.
R.W.G.I.G., Emma Sprague, Wis.
R.W.O.G.., Jas. M. Beedee, N. H.
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Loans on bonds, gas, water & B'k stocks	132,723 51
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Loans on personal security	882,288 88
Money on hand	508,611 45
Due from Banks and Bankers	204,500 30
	$3,114,631 26

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	$3,114,631 26

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The Rescue.

"WINE IS A MOCKER, STRONG DRINK IS RAGING."

Entered at the Post Office at San Francisco, Cal., as second-class matter.

VOL. XIX SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1881. No. 5

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David C. Cook....Cheap Books
Chicago & North-Western....Railway
Mrs. Clara S. Foltz....Attorney
Gould, W. D....Attorney, Los Angeles
Hand Book....of Medicine
H. G. Parsons....Book and Job Printer
Halsey, I. S....Dentist
Mutual Aid....I. O. G. T. of Cal.
R. W. Nelson....Nat. Liberator
National Temperance Society....Temp. Literature
Julia Colman...." "
H. A. Smith....Temperance Grocery
Phosphate Soap....637 Market Street
Pacific Bank....Pine Street
Paul Rieg r....Lemon Sugar
Thrailkill, Dr., Oakland....Dentist
Thompson, R....Attorney-at-Law
W. C. T. U....Coffee Houses

When you call on any of these places please say you saw their Ad or card in the Rescue.

IN MEMORIAM.

DIED.—At Lompoc, Nov. 19th 1881, Lydia M. Batkin. Rose of Lompoc Lodge, No. 178, recently suffered a great loss, by death of one of its most amiable and worthy members, the wife of P. W, C. T., L. S. Batkin. At the time of her marriage, only about one year ago, she was W. V. T., and much esteemed both in and out of the lodge. She leaves a sorrowing and estimable husband, a little son but a few days old, and a large circle of warm friends, all of whom tender to Bro. Batkin their sencerest sympathy. May her many virtues be imitated by all who knew her. By order of the lodge,

J. W. Webb.

Port Wine in Oporto, is trodden out by dirty roughs, smoking and spitting; but the dirt dont hurt it at all. It dont spoil the drunk property.

THE drunkard makers in England are fond of calling their business "the trade;" they assume an air of injured innocence, and protest with pitiable moanings at the word "traffic" applied to their work of destroying their fellow men.

SOME publisher offers for sale a beautiful collection of reports of the most noted legal trials that have taken place in Great Britain for 300 years past. There is a charming variety of cases, from high treason and murder down to divorce, sheep stealing, superfluous spelling, etc. Wont they get up a five cent edition so as to let the general public fatten up a little on this feast of sweet things ?

HOME PROTECTION meetings commence on Saturday evening Dec 2 at the Hall of the Y. M. C. A. and will continue every Saturday evening. A most excellent name has been adopted for the movement and under the never-say-die presidency of Dr. R. H. McDonald success is sure.

One man in North Carolina has in a single year furnished ten thousand barrels of rosin to beer makers, who use it in the manufacture of their beer because it greatly increases the thirst of the drinkers, and so tempts them more and more to drink.

Murphys Lodge feels jubilant in its new Hall 66 by 30 feet on the main street and nearly in the center of the town. At the recent session of the District Lodge there was a very large and enthusiastic public meeting and the Good Templars have come there to stay and see the funeral of the whisky business.

THE LODI ITINERANT is published by Rev. C. S Haswell, devoted to religion, temperance and the M. E. church; eight pages monthly, handsome tinted paper, illustrated with cuts, and got up in the very best typographical style. The first number issued November 22d, is a very interesting one, full of useful literature for the home. 10 cents a copy.

The Wesleyan Temperance organization in Eng. has 144 adult societies, and 2033 Bands of Hope; last year it petitioned for Sunday closing with 203,335 names. The primitive Methodists there, have a Band of Hope Union with 50,000 members. Nine-tenths of their ministers are total abstainers, and about the same applies to other Methodist branches.

Subscribers this week. (W. C. King 50 as follows) Madera 1; Herrick Cross 2; Tipton 4; Kings River 6; Grangeville 17; Handford 20. (J. G, Mysell) S. F. 6; (O. K. Jones) Willows 9; (Miss N. Williams) Sonora 4; (O. W. Everson) Mendocino 2; (J. C. Hawver) Placer Co 4; (H. R. Hughes) El Dorado Co 4; (W. Crowhurst) Mokelumne 1; (J. O. March) Grainland 1; (W. D. Gould) Los Angeles 5.

NICK writes to the Sutter Farmer that the Good Templars had a successful open meeting, Sunday 20 at North Butte, Bro. Graves presiding; Bros. Featherstun and Warwick gave most acceptable addresses, the choir excellent music and some temperance literature was distributed. Mr. Nick gives a very favorable account of the affair, and is evidently not the senior member of the Nick family of whom we used to read.

A GOOD TEMPLAR.—According to the Lodge Visitor, Phila., Post Master General James was one of the founders of the first lodge of I. O. G. T. in 1851 There always did seem to be something unusual about that man. He has been such an exceptionally faithful and competent public official; so thoroly efficient too in his management of the postal affairs of this immense country, that we ought to have guessed he had been a Good Templar.

IT is an easy matter to get 50 subscribers for the RESCUE, at $1.25, and secure a "Library of Universal Knowledge," 15 fine volumes, including all of "Chambers' Encyclopedia," and one-third of as much more of American additions; making a most useful addition to any library—in fact, a library itself. No similar work has ever been published under $50. Any one sending 20 subscribers at $1.25 will receive an engraving of the Mrs. Hayes picture.

GIVE US A REST.—Wont some of the illustrated papers make a slight change and afford their readers a relief by turning the portrait of Mrs. Pinkham so as to give us a side view, and then after a few months, slu it around so as to afford a back view. The luxury that was formerly enjoyed by sitting down before that countenance divine, and studying its various expressions of genius and animation, and delightful entire self-complacency, is beginning to be a stale pleasure. Give us something new. Give us another study.

THE London Lancet, the medical oracle, denounces the habit of early drinking, and proposes that the dangerous traffic of the grogshop should not be opened till noon. Wonder what other traffic should be open at all, that would be harmful before noon.

THE gin soakers of San Francisco have patented a new password lately for "let us go and have a drink." They say "let us go and take the pledge." or "have you taken the pledge yet." It is suggested that "let us go and worship our master a little,' "have you sacrificed to Pluto yet? or come and see the devil," would be more appropriate.

IN NOVA SCOTIA they had a Thanksgiving day lately. The mercantile men engaged in honest pursuits closed their stores and shops; the mechanics, laborers and artisans had respect to the occasion and in recognition, abstained from labor. But the Watchman says the drunkard maker in every style made the day of thanksgiving an occasion of an extra harvest of blasphemy and devil adoration.

THE Canadian Government has consented to defend the Scott Act, which is the local option law of the Dominion of Canada, in an appeal made by the drunkard-makers to the Privy Council of England. The Scott Act is a government measure, and it is defended before the courts all the way up by counsel at the expense of the government. It seems a little strange that criminals should have the right of appeal from the Dominion of Canada to anybody in England, but they have it in this case, probably owing to rum-selling outlaws being always highly privileged characters.

KANSAS. At a Presbyterian Synod recently in session at Manhattan Ks. speeches of one minute were called for to report on the working of the new law in the communities represented by the ministers there. Of 61 reports 52 reported favorably and 9 otherwise. At a Quakers annual meeting in Lawrence, all the rural districts as to the law were reported favorable; one party reported 4 adjoining counties whose jails are entirely empty. Kingman county Dist. Court informed its jury there was not a single criminal case for their attention. In Wichita in one week 5 rumselling outlaws were fined $1100 and one of them sent to jail. Thus saith Bro. G. W. Bain in the *Signal*.

PROTECTION OF VITICULTURISTS.—CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—The following is the resolution which Edwards of California presented in the Tariff Convention yesterday:

Resolved, That the attention of Congress be called to the serions calamity which must ensue to the wine growers of California and the United States generally, if the proposed reciprocity treaty with France is carried into effect, and that, in the opinion of this Convention, the best interests of the wine growers of the United States, and of the vineyard laborers, will be subserved by the retention of the present tariff on foreign wines and brandies.—*Chronicle.*

ZION'S DAY STAR is the name of a new paper started in New York, eight pages monthly, 50 cents a year, devoted to the exposition of "God's word;" nearly half a million sample copies sent out. The first number explains prophecy, is very much interested about the Jews getting back to Palestine, about Turkish treaties, about the exact meaning of certain dim prophetic texts, about the ancient sacrifices of bulls and rams, etc. No doubt it is the best kind of paper for those who love a religion which consists in studying ancient mythology and future speculations, and have no sympathy with any effort to amend the present condition of the world, and prepare it for the kingdom to come.

WRECKED.

BY REV. W. G. LANE, G. W. C. T. OF N. S.

As o'er the strand the wind of winter drives,
The coast is strewed with countless wrecks of lives;
Dashed up on shore, mid waters cold and gray,
Then carried by receding tides away,
To mighty oceans, fathomless and wide,
That wash the rugged coast with rushing tide.

They started well, in manly strength and pride,
Across the fitful sea of life to ride;
They feared no sudden squall nor shock of wave,
Nor whistling winds, nor sailor's grave;
But all too soon, alas! they met a fearful blast
That snapped in twain each iron-banded mast.

They finished wrecks—they struggled on in vain,
(The rum fiend's laughter echoed from the main;)
They drifted—sport of laughing, mocking gales
That played among the rigging, rent the sails;
Huge seas them swept—not one, nor two, nor three—
Uncounted billows swept them rudderless to sea.

Expectant friends may linger on the shore;
The voice of child and kin is heard no more;
Down—down—deep in the malestrom's eddying deep,
'Mid tangled weeds, they're locked in endless sleep;
Alittle watchful care had furled the sail,
And dropped the anchor safe within the vail."

—*Watchman.*

ORWELL, NEW YORK, AND ITS COGSWELL FOUNTAIN.

Many readers of the Rescue will remember that its issue of January 20th, 1881, gave an account of the dedication of a drinking fountain in Pawtucket R. I.; the handsome and costly gift of Dr. H. D. Cogswell of San Francisco. And it also stated that another beautiful fountain was in preparation to be erected in Orwell N. Y., a similar gift of Dr. C. who was a teacher in the neighborhood one year, and whose father was a resident there 50 years, and in pleasant relations with all its worthy people.

Among the conditions of the latter gift, it was to be placed right in front of the site of the old village nuisance, the Thomas tavern, which Dr. C. remembers in his early days used to prosecute its daily routine of blasphemy and crime and death, and did so for many years. They have put it within six feet of the old bar, the ancient altar of Satan. And it was to be dedicated to Orwell lodge of Good Templars, which the donor recognized as a reformatory and healing and blessing influence in the community.

Dr. Cogswell seems to have very kindly memories of the scenes of his youth, and is in the habit of giving his old friends and their representatives occasional very practical evidences of his affectionate remembrance. Some two years ago, he gave Orwell lodge a little donation to start a library, which they appreciated very much, and have profited by it. During the year past, he has ordered a copy of the Rescue regularly sent them, and they report (Nov. 10th) that they esteem it highly; a member is appointed to read portions of it at each meeting under Good of the Order. They are pleased with the progress of our California Good Templars, interested in our Home for orphans, and pronounce Cal. the banner state.

Orwell Lodge we may as well consider an honorary member of this jurisdiction, as it is evidently a plucky, go ahead institution. Mrs. Geo. F. Woodbury writes: "We have bot a lot opposite Dr. Nelson's, and have erected a commodious building, 73 x 40 feet, containing a session, a dining and a public lecture room. It has left us some in debt, but with diligence and faithfulness, and God's blessing on our work, we hope ere long to read our title clear to our new hall as well as to a more abiding mansion in the far away. Our fountain, too, is in running order, and is a gift of which our town is justly proud, and for which it is grateful to the generous giver."

Without doubt the kind encouragement of Dr. C. has been of advantage to Orwell Lodge, and all Good Templars owe him a more than usual warmth of grateful feeling for his many practical and useful helps, examples, influences, and costly gifts with which he has aided the interests of temperance in many ways.

It will be admitted that Orwell deserved to be honored with the distinction of this Fountain. It is a little isolated village, composed mostly of farmers engaged in dairying; supplying a central cheese-factory for a portion of the year, and then feeding their stock and keeping themselves from freezing till the spring opens and the snows melt. It is creditable to a community like this to tax themselves $500 by a township vote to provide a stream of good water, and the necessary pipes, etc., to convey it to the Fountain.

And certainly the Good Templars deserve equal commendation for their public spirit in taxing themselves for a hall for the purpose of advancing the principles of temperance and grounding the coming generation in a faith which will be a safeguard thru life from the pitfalls which decoy so many thousands to destruction. Messrs. H. H. Potter, Chas. Allen and Dwight McKinney were the committee entrusted with the final erection of the Fountain. The Rescue of this week will go into Orwell Lodge-room bearing a more than usual kindly greeting from the Pacific sunset.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.

THE OLD SABBATH ASSOCIATION REVIVED BY THE MINISTERS.

The Union of ministers of different denominations met at Y. M. C. A. Hall Monday afternoon. The attendance was unusually large. Rev. Dr. Briggs presided. Rev. Mr. Smith officiated as Secretary. Rev Dr. Gibson presented his report respecting the Old Sabbath Observance Society, and it was voted to revive that instead of forming a new association, changing the name from the California to the San Francisco Christian Sabbath Observance Society. Its object was defined to be "to promote by the presentation of light and motive thru the press, pulpit and other agencies a better observance of the Christian Sabbath." Nearly all those present offered their names to the constitution, and an organization was effected by the election of Rev. Dr. Briggs as President and other officers.

Rev. Dr Briggs said that he regarded the League that had been entered into to defeat the law as something monstrous. It was nothing less than a set conspiracy against law and order, with which any strong Government would deal very summarily. It was a highhanded offense against decency thus to combine to defeat a good and just law. After the election of officers the Official Board was directed to arrange a plan of operation and report at the same place in one week, after which the meeting adjourned.—*Chronicle.*

WINE'S DOINGS IN FRANCE.

About a year ago Mr. Wetmore stated thru the press that a Dr. Lunier, Chief superintendent of the insane asylums in France had published a report showing that a marked decrease in insanity had taken or was taking place in the light wine districts of his country.

Any one acquainted with such matters knew very well such a condition of things was impossible and it looked as if Dr. Lunier himself was one of the many myths created by the brandy apostles. But now we learn that Mr. Lunier, a prominent member of the French academy of medicine has published some important statistics which are as follows in the London Watchword.

"Wine is now used in France to the extent of 30 gallons per inhabitant. (That makes nearly 1,200 million gallons a year) In 1833 it was only 15 gal. Instead of wine taking the place of other drinks, the latter have increased. Spirits in 1837 were used 2 quarts and now have risen to 3 quarts per head. In defence of wine he says, where most spirits are drunk there are most cases of accidental death, apprehensions for drunkenness are 5 times more numerous in these than where wine is principally used,

Alcoholic insanity is almost everywhere in proportion to the direct consumption of spirits, except in two provinces where they drink only white wines, which he says taken in excess are as dangerous as brandy.

There is not a word about decrease of insanity, but the well known and perfectly natural result is strongly confirmed, that the weaker liquors if used lead to the use of the stronger, and to crime, pauperism, insanity and death.

GENEROSITY AT OTHER PEOPLES EXPENSE.

"Live and let live!" says Ego as he brings in his verdict of "not guilty." Of course, he killed his man. No one disputes that. But it costs so little to be generous, and save a life. Beside, what is done cannot be undone. The criminal is turned loose upon society again.

What a pity the murderer should slay others than jurymen!

Of reason, when evils like lies, come home to roost, the aspect changes, Ego decidely objects to be shot down like a dog by sane or insane. Insanity pleas and dodges wont weigh a straw where and when he is individually concerned. He claims and values personal security and stands on his rights.

Thus work all other and lesser crimes. There is an evil spirit in human nature glorifying in not being the brother's keeper. We have Cain for testimony.

Crime like tares, needs neither culture nor encouragement for increase. If it is not intended that the evildoer shall suffer, we might as well abolish our criminal codes. To the seriously minded we would say that neither prophets of the Lord, apostle, or Christ wasted time or thought to protect criminals against the law—eye for eye, tooth for tooth.

It is not a question of dollars and cents, the evil doer not only smites the state, but humanity in the face. From a truly christian standpoint only, what he does to your neighbor he does to you and all. Morally it matters little whether he lies in wait for the substance of victims of vice and beastliness, turns brigand, or seeks to manipulate political necessities by assassination.

Judith would have gloried in martyrdom had she fallen in the hands of her enemies. No one really believing in and loving a cause, but is ever ready to shoulder the full responsibility of word or act in defense of such. It is only the contemptible and lowlife craven or hypocrite that seeks to shirk and dodge the claims of law and justice; and therefore deserves hanging as much for his plea as for his deed. The sooner thus arrant knavery is healed of temporary or chronic insanity, the better for all concerned.

J. C. Kastner.

The Watchword, (London) complains that some church magazines in England are advertisers of the whisky business. A large Baptist church in the outskirts of London publishes a partly printed paper (like the patent outsides of American newspapers) and the local churches fill it up and circulate it. The sermon of the great central preacher forming the central attraction. The sermon in one of these is from two texts, "They shall walk with me in white, for they are worthy," and "Can two walk together except they be agreed." But the most prominent thing on the title page is the ad of a wine, spirit and bottled beer merchant. Another title page inside has a picture of God's house and time of Sunday and week day services and a notice where to go and get their whisky and beer. Just before the sermon in the middle of the paper is another ad. of wines, spirits, etc; after the sermon a touching story of "How one drunkard was made" and farther on another drunkard maker's advt. The sermon and the drunkard maker walk together and are agreed, but they dont "walk in white."

There has been a terrible amount of that kind of walking together of the pulpit, sermon and grogshop card. Mrs. Todd said at the prison reform convention on Saturday that people for eighteen centuries had been preaching Christ on the inside and living Moses on the outside, and the world was worse now than ever before. She might have better said preaching Christ for two centuries and worshipping the devil. That is the trouble. The devil enthroned in the grogshop is the legally crowned, acknowledged and supreme god of Christendom to-day.

The Prohibition vote in Ohio in October was 16. 687 for governor. In some precincts there were no tickets to be had and no doubt great numbers of votes cast were thrown out as usual not counted, The Alliance News of Columbus, Ohio, 16 pages, same size and form as the Rescue asks for 20,000 subscribers. $2 a year and a good live paper. It was a fatal mistake for the temperance people of Ohio to let their prohibition papers starve out years ago. Had they kept up two such papers as the Alliance News and the Delaware Signal and properly circulated them the past ten years, they would have doubtless elected Mr. Ludlow as governor; but they tried to make bricks with straw only and no clay. No prohibition will ever succeed without a temperance press.

The Lodi Sentinel editorially condemns with much justice the course of the Argonaut in taking the side of the man killers against the Sunday law. But it would be a public calamity to have any change made in the present tactics of that paper. The Argonaut is the safest and surest moral and religious guide we have in the state. Other papers may make mistakes; it never does. To ensure being always right, just watch the Argonaut. Whatever it commends, avoid with care, what it condemns embrace and you are safe. A friend lately writing from a country village, enumerating the evidences of the superior morality of its citizens, wound up with thus; "and there is only one copy of the Argonaut taken here."

CAL. W. C. T. UNION.

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EXTRACTS FROM MISS WILLARD'S REPORT.

HYGIENE.

God made and meant us to be well and not sick. His Health Decalogue is as binding as the ten commandments. When a human being is not well and strong, the only question in order is, Who did sin, this man or his parents?" There is no more common sense in the invalidism of men and women than there would be in that of birds and buffaloes. The fact that domestic animals are ever sick results wholly from their keeping the bad company of man. We are a poisoned race—poisoned by tobacco and alcohol and drugs; by bad air, bad food, bad raiment.

Yet, tho hand join in hand, the wicked shall not go unpunished. Their occupation will soon be gone, whose gains depend upon our ignorance. The key of knowledge, tho hidden so long is found at last; and the mothers of the race are grasping it in their firm and delicate hands. The children of the future will perhaps skip the list of irregular verbs in their grammars and allegation medial in their arithmetics, but they will do so that they may gain time to learn God's laws written in their members. Recent heart breaking events will have at least one compensation in the skepticism with which a too docile public is learning to regard that learned profession, the bigotry of whose regular school and the tyranny of whose etiquette is one of the most salient reminders of the dark ages that afflicts the nineteenth century. Yet, all around us there are blessed object lessons to prove how men may live. I know a gentleman inheriting a wretchedly impaired constitution and poisoned in his early life with doctors drugs, who has not in thirty-one years touched a particle of medicine nor administered any to the thousands who have sought and found the guardian angel of health in his Hygienic home. To-day at seventy years of age he is a spared monument to the efficacy of the only medical faculty which will be recognized by the happy people of that future which hurries smiling on—viz. Doctors Diet, Sleep, Exercise and Dress reform. Commend me to this blessed quartette who are today the heaven sent allies of the temperance movement. All hail to Dr. Richardson! who heads the National Sanitary Reform League of Great Britain, and whose recent book, Hygiea, a City of Health, ought to be in the hands of every temperance woman. All hail to Miss Yates with her new gospel of wheatmeal bread now attracting so much attention in England, and concerning which I earnestly commend to your study the article of Miss Bevington in the September number of the Nineteenth Century. And all hail to Col. Felix R. Oswald, whose articles in the Popular Science Monthly ought to be familiar in our mouths as household words. Perhaps as we extend and deepen our researches, learn the profound significance of that rough Saxon saying, "every man has lain on his own trencher; discover that white bread flour, innocent as we deemed it, heats the blood and paves the way for all diseased appetites (as is now declared by the highest scientific authority), we may perceive that our cause has from no other quarter so much to hope as from a careful study by the people of Hygienic Laws. For this is the triumphal era of the natural sciences; when they speak, the world's ear becomes alert, and there is no speech nor language where their voice is not heard. Thank God that at last we have learned to discover His fatherly tones in every utterance of His law, and that they are leading us slowly back to the Health-Eden we lost so long ago, of which supremest loss and deprivation the universal proof has been the appetite for those stimulants which temporarily imitate the bounding exhilaration of that normal estate which we, thru ignorance, had forfeited.

If we read the London Lancet, that highest of authorities in medicine, we should find it taking sides with us on the question of alcoholic medication, and in the last number of the Popular Science Monthly occur the following remarkable statements worthy of our earnest thought, and by us to be brought before the people:

"Drugs only change the form of the disease by turning a confirmed surfeit-habit into a still more obstinate and less commutable alcohol habit; the vile mixtures sold under the name of "tonic" bitters have never benefited any body but their proprietors and the rumsellers; to whose army of victims the patent medicine dispensaries serve as so many recruiting offices."

"Antidotes and certain anodynes will, perhaps, also hold their own till we find a way of producing their effects by mechanical means. But, with these few exceptions, I will venture the prediction that before the middle of the twentieth century the internal use of drugs will be discarded by all intelligent physicians. "If we reflect upon the obstinate health of animals and savages," says Dr. Schrodt, 'upon the rapidity of their recovery from injuries that defy all the mixtures of materia medica; also upon the fact that the homoepathists cure their patients, the conclusion forces itself upon us that the entire system of therapeutics is founded upon an erroneous view of disease."

"An overwhelming testimony of facts has proved that the diseases of the human race can be cured easier without poison drugs—easier in the very degree that would suggest the suspicion that every ounce of poison ever swallowed for remedial purposes has increased the weight of human misery." —*Signal.*

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of New York has entered upon its winter campaign with a two weeks' engagement of Miss Willard, beginning on Sunday, November 6th, in Calvary Baptist Church, Rev. Dr, MacArthur, pastor.

On the evening of November 7th Dr Howard Crosby, previous to introducing Miss Willard in his chapel to speak under these auspices, stated that four years' experience trying to enforce law against saloons of that city had convinced him there was no way out, save thru an independent political party. He said both the existing parties are bound hand and foot by the liquor interest, so cunningly balanced in its relation to Republican and Democrat that it holds the balance of power.

Hurrah for this new and uncompromising adherent, this Daniel come to judgment for whose help we had not looked. He said district attorneys, sheriffs, officers thruout were nominated, elected and installed in the interest of the dramshop.

"Let the home speak," responded Miss Willard, and The Signal says amen and amen !—*Signal.*

It affords a pleasure to give anything that redeems Dr. Crosby. Who knows but he may one day come out all right and take a fresh departure with authentic compass, sextant and scriptural sailing directions?

Signal Items.—It happened last Sunday that the pastors of city churches were asked to give out the notice of a proposed mass meeting of citizens under the auspices of the Citizens' League, which is called to agitate the amendment of the city ordinances, so as to license only one saloon to every 500 inhabitants. When Rev. Dr. Noble, of Union Park Congregational church, came to this part of the notice, he exclaimed, with an earnestness which does not usually belong to the reading of such: "What have we come to, that we are asked to petition for so much arson, theft, insanity, licentiousness, murder, suicide and crime of every sort to every five hundred inhabitants? Is it possible that this is all that is left of our Christian civilization?" Looked at in such a light, and from the Christian's point of view, the petition is an appalling one.

Mr. Paxton walked into the office of the Central W. C. T. U., of Chicago, the other day, and said that the West Side Police Court had sent for the W. C. T. U. pledge-cards to be kept at its "judgment seat," for the benefit of chastened and repentant cases. It was an omen of the day when the "Lord of hosts shall be for a spirit of judgment to him that sitteth in judgment."

An advance of civilization is thus noted by Sir Wilfred Lawson. He saw, a few weeks ago, a policeman in Edinburg, wheeling a very elegant machine got up with great care and skill. He asked what it was; "it is the new hand barrow that has excited so much interest in this town." It was invented for the police to more conveniently wheel the drunkards to the police station; in that home of education, colleges, sciences and churches. Sir Wilfrid remarks that most tradesmen send their goods home but when the publican has finished an article of his manufacture, we employ the police at public expense to take it home; and, he winds up, the "resources of civilization are not exhausted.

REQUISITES FOR A TEMPERANCE SCHOOL.

The Temperance Schoool $0.05

However dark the way seems, if you love the children and wish to save them, and at the same time to train up workers for temperance send for the above and learn what can be done. Then if you wish to learn how to do it, send for the following list:

1 Catechism on Alcohol, 05.
1 Juvenile Temperance Manual, 25.
1 Ripples of Song, 15.
1 Manual Set (Illustrated Tracts), 08,
All sent for 50 cents.

When you have studied these, prepared the way and fixed upon the time for opening the school and decided how many scholars you will probably have, send for catechisms enough to supply one to each scholar, to whom they may be either given or sold, price per hundred, more or less, $5.00

Ripples of Song, per dozen, 1.60

For any number less than one dezen, each 15 cts.

The above are essential while the following are extremely desirable.

Children's Illustrated Tracts, one each for each scholar, per 100. 20 cts. Postage per 200, more or less, 05

Ladder tickets, per hundred, more or less, 1.00

1 manual for each teacher, each 25c.

Chromo Test-Cards, for rewards, per hundred, more or less, 1.00

Youth's Temperance Banner, four or more copies per year each .12.

The superintendent will find it desiradle to have the following.

1 Juvenile Temperance Manual, cloth, .60
1 Alcohol and Hygiene, .60,
1 Temperance Lesson-Book, paper, 25 cents, cloth, .50.
1 Temperance Physiology, paper, .50.
1 Pathology of Drunkenness, .05
1 Bacchus Dethroned, paper 50 cents, cloth 1.00
1 Medical Temperance Journal (one year) 1.00
1 Brown's Physiology, 1.25.

While all the above are very useful, the more desirable have the higher place on the list.

If money is available, it will be wise to aim at having a Loan Library.

TEMPERANCE LOAN LIBRARY.

The following valuable temperance publications are cordially recommended for all Woman's Christian Temperance Unions, to own and keep at their headquarters, for the purpose of loaning to ministers, physicians, lawyers, women and all others in the community who will read them, with the view of producing individual conviction, and educating a sound public opinion upon every phase of this question.

Alcohol and the State. Pitman, A discussion of the problem of law as applied to the liquor traffic, $1.50

Talks on Temperance, by Canon Farrar, D. D. Paper 25 cts., cloth 60 cts.

Ten Lectures on Alcohol. By B. W. Richardson, M. D. Paper 50 cts., cloth $1.

Temperance Lesson Book, By. B. W. Richardson, A. M.. M. D., LL. D., F. R. S. Paper 25 cts., cloth 50cts.

Our Wasted Resources. By Dr. Wm. Hargreaves. Giving the most valuable statistics ever published. Price paper 50 cts., cloth $1.25.

The Medical Use of Alcohol. By James Edmnnds, M. D. of London. Including "Stimulants for Women." Paper 25 cents, cloth 60c.

Alcohol. Its Nature and Effect. Storey, 90c.

Alcohol and Hygiene. Julia Colman. 60c. Paper 25c.

Juvenile Temperance Manual. Julia Colman. Paper 25c., cloth, 60c.

Alcohol as a Food and Medicine. By Ezra M. Hunt. M.D. Paper 25c., cloth 60c.

Bible Wines or Laws of Fermentation. By Rev. Wm. Patton D. D. Paper 30c. cloth 60c.

The Divine Law as to Wine. By Prof. Geo. W. Sampson. $1.00.

The Pledge and the Cross. Paper, 50c. cloth $1.00

Our Coffee Room. By Elizabeth Cotton. $1.

PAMPHLETS.

Alcohol and Church. By Hon. R. C. Pittman. 24 pp., 10.

The Church and Temperance. By Hon. W. E. Dodge. 10c.

Buy Your Own Cherries By John W. Kirton. 24pp., 10c.

Beer as a Beverage. By Rev. G. W. Hughey. 24 pp.. 10c.

Constitutional Amendment. By H. W. Blair, 48 pp. 10c.

Intemperance and Crime. By Judge N Davis. 24 pp.. 10c.

Alcohol and the Human Brain. Rev. Joseph Cook. 10c.

Address of Miss F. E. Willard at Seventh Annual Meeting in Boston, October, 1889.

TEACHERS HELPS.

Children's Illustrated Tracts. 90 Four-page Tracts, 20 c. per hundred; postage 3 cents, the set in file case post-paid 25 cents.

The Youth's Temperance Banner. A four-page illustrated. Juvenile Temperance Reciter. 10c.

Union Temperance Leaflets. Three packets now ready. Nos. 1, 2, 3. 10 cents each. One set of Tracts in file case 18 cents.

History and Mystery of a Glass of Ale, 5c.

Union Handbills on Beer. Per 1000, $1; per 100, 10 cts. postage per 1,000 30c.

Address. National Temperance Society, 58 Reade Street, or Mrs. Julia Colman 54 Bible House New York City.

COMMUNION WINE.

The undersigned takes this method to inform the churches that he has undertaken the manufacture of Unfermented Wine for Sacramental use. The article he offers for sale is Pure, Unadulterated Juice of the Grape, and is furnished to order in pint or quart cans, sealed and packed in boxes. Price $3 per gallon. Samuel Winter,
Yountville, Napa county, Cal.

Keep in a cool place, When used, open and let stand a while; then pour off carefully.

G. W. Secretary's D'p'tm't.

GEORGE B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.

☞The office of the Grand Lodge is located in the Capital Savings Bank Building, entrance, No. 328 J street, up-stairs, over the southwest corner J and Fourth streets, Sacramento, where the Grand Worthy Secretary will be pleased to receive calls from the members of the Order during business hours.

☞This department is edited by the Grand Worthy Secretary, to whom all communications relating in any way to the business of the Grand Lodge, this department, or anything appearing hereunder, should be addressed.

☞The Grand Worthy Secretary's post office address is Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento, Cal.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

ON SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE G. W. S.

Sold for the Benefit of the Grand Lodge

Constitutions, per hundred copies	$12 00
Constitutions per dozen	1 75
Glee Books, "Temperance Chimes" per dozen	4 00
Glee Books, per half dozen	2 50
Glee Books, single copies	50
Receipts of Evening and Constitution Roll Book, per set	2 50
Chase s Digest, per copy	1 50
Officer's Roll Call etc., Book of	1 00
Pledge Cards, per hundred	1 00
Officers Cards, per set of four	1 00
Degree Ode Cards, per dozen	1 00
Subordinate Ode Cards, per dozen	75
Subordinate Ode Cards with music, per dozen	1 50
Chase's Good of the Order, per copy	50

BLANK FORMS.

Clearance Cards, per dozen	3 00
Grand Lodge Returns, per dozen	1 00
W. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. F. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Bonds, per dozen	1 00
Forms for Charges, Trials, etc., per set of four	75
Forms for incorporation of Lodges	Free

LODGE BOOKS

Propositions for Membership, Book of fifty	50
Notices of Election to Membership, book of fifty	50
Proposition Committee notices, book of fifty	50
D. G. W. C. T.'s Dispensations, book of fifty	50
Password Certificates, book of fifty	50
Delinquent (Dues) Notice, book of fifty	50
Warrants on W. T., book of fifty	50
W. F. S. Receipts, book of fifty	50
W. T. Receipts, book of fifty	50

LODGE FURNITURE.

In addition to the above, I will attend to orders for Impression Seals, Blank Books, Special Printing, Regalia or Lodge Furniture. This will be done as an accommodation to Lodges and not as a source of profit either to the Grand Lodge or myself; hence all orders filled will be sent per express by the dealers, with instructions to "collect on delivery," unless the money accompanies the order. Address—

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.,
Sacramento, California.

CASH RECEIVED.—The Grand Worthy Secretary acknowledges receipt of the following amounts of cash since last report. Proper personal receipts were also forwarded in each case:

GENERAL FUND.

Fidelity, No. 194	$ 8 50
Sheet Iron, No. 199	12 50
Nil Desperandum, No, 216	11 00
Eden, No. 243	5 25
Orange, No, 246	25
Morning Star, No. 266	28 00
Ironclad, No. 267	10 25
Nord, No. 289	3 75
Yountville, No. 385	17 25
Nelson, No. 402	12 25
Paradise. No. 427	8 00
Montecito, No. 428	10 25
Arroyo Grande, No. 442	6 50
Boone, No. 153	10 50
Porterville, No. 302	9 25
Pride of Tulare, No. 329	5 50
Wide Awake, No. 338	13 50
Del Monte, No. 357	18 50
Rising Sun, No. 148	17 25
Logan, No. 179	4 25
Georgiana, No. 188	3 50
Oleta, No. 214	9 75
Taylorsville, No. 215	10 50
Santa Paula, No. 235	27 00
Orange, No. 246	15 00
Granger, No. 295	23 75
Lily, No. 330	7 50
Alaska, No. 372	11 00
Battle Creek, No. 425	5 00
Yolo, No. 163	50
Life Boat, No. 185	14 50
Stuart, No. 196	11 25
Mokolumne, No. 348	8 50
Grand Lodge of Nevada	13 75
Hydesville No. 322	16 50
Ukiah No. 396	6 75
Marysville No. 25	30 00
Brentwood No. 116	2 50
Cordua No. 141	2 50
Grangeville No. 169	29 75
Forestville No. 176	7 75
Tulare No. 195	14 75
Sutter Creek No. 225	16 75
Forest City No. 265	26 00
Spadra No. 276	12 00
La Porte No. 381	10 50
Prohibition No. 412	2 00
Granite No. 451	12 75

ORPHANS HOME FUND.

Phoenix Lodge No. 137	17 00
Rohnerville No. 367	2 75
Grangeville No. 169	13 00
Granite No. 451	15 00

PACKAGES MAILED.—The following packages have been mailed during the past week from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office:

2 to F. A. Davis, San Francisco.
1 to Stuart Mc Bride, Dixon.
6 to G. W. Hopkins, Arcata.
2 to A. L. Cottle, Herricks Cross.
1 to Mrs. O. D. Dyke, Farmington.
2 to Chas. E. Drace, Linden.
2 to Miss Hattie Hawthorne, Goleta.
1 to Geo. Bramall, Haywards.
1 to Elbert G. Smith, Stoney Creek.
1 to J. E. Mc Intosh, Forestville.
1 to A. H. Hewitt, Live Oak.
1 to W. B. Byram, Westminster.
2 to Mrs. A. P. Ellis, San Francisco.
1 to Eugene McCabe, Turlock.
1 to Helen Bacon, San Jose.
4 to C. Tucker, Lompoc.
5 to T. E. Rawles, Booneville.
1 to W. H. Pitt, Comanche.
2 to Warren Shilling, Coulterville.
3 to S. Watson, Georgetown.
6 to C. G. Barbero, Gold Run.
2 to W. J. Hardy. Yuba City.
4 L. A. Burch, San Gregorio.
1 to T. D. Dallings, Paskenta.
1 to W. W. Hughes, Angels Camp.
1 to Katie Baldwin, Cordelia.
1 to Henry T. Boxill, Nortonville.
3 to J. T. Brown, Capay.
1 to Alpha Buker, Hueneme.
4 to W. J. Stockton, Central Point.
3 to R. E Winsell, Ball's Ferry,
1 to T. W. Boalt, Lodie.
1 to Hugh R. Hughes, Placerville

PACKAGES PER EXPRESS.

1 to Mosby White, Tipton;
1 to Mrs. M. J. Mayhew, Red Bluff;
1 to L. P. Guiberson, Scenega;
1 to W. H. Heywood, Gualala;
1 to Will D. Gould, Los Angeles;
1 to Thomas Cox, Glencoe.
1 to Mrs. D. A. Hollister, Marysville;
1 to Hugh R. Hughes, Diamond Springs;
1 to Elmer E. Carey, Santa Clara;
1 to O. A. Thorsen, San Francisco;

RETURNS RECEIVED.—During the past week the following Lodges have filed Grand Lodge returns with the G. W. S. and their receipt is acknowledged.

Nos 25, 109, 116, 130, 141, 148, 169, 172, 176, 179, 194, 196, 199, 215, 221, 225, 235, 238, 246, 265, 266, 267, 276, 295, 302, 322, 330, 338, 348, 355. 372, 381, 396, 402, 416. 424, 425, 427, 428, 430, 442, 451, 468, 469, A. T. 4.

VOTE ON CHANGE OF REGALIA.—The following lodges have during the past week, filed with the G. W. S., the returns of the vote had in their lodge on the question of changing the initiatory regalia of the order as required by the G. L. viz:

Nos. 148, 196, 246, 279, 285, 322, 348, 402, 416, 459.

The result to date is as follows: Number of lodges reporting, 208. Attendance, 4153. Favoring the change, 183. Against the change, 3664. Not voting, 306. Average attendance at Lodges, 20.

Lodges that have not yet reported the result of their vote on the change of regalia, to the G. W. S. are requested to do so at once, as the record must soon close in order that the result may be forwarded to the R. W. G. S.

D. G. W. C. T.'s COMMISSIONED ETC.

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

Charles H. Converse, for Mariposa Co, Mariposa.
Rev. M. D. Gage for Stanislaus Co., Modesto.

LODGE DEPUTIES.

J. L, Stoaks, for No. 218, Gold Run.
Thos. Cox, for No. 250, Glencoe.
Young Dougherty, for No. 260; Sheridan.
S C Boom, for No. 322, Hydesville.

DEGREE TEMPLARS

Jaspar Lane, for No. 204, Goleta.
O N Roney, for No. 238, Westminster.
Frank M Potter, for No. 25, Marysville.

DIME COLLECTION.—In response to the resolution of the Grand Lodge, inviting a dime collection in aid of the National Literature fund, the following amounts have been forwarded to and their receipt is hereby acknowledged by the Grand Worthy Secretary.

Virginia Lodge, No. 124, Mrs. Hollister	$ 5 00
San Juan, No. 134, Mrs. M A Flint	2 85
Georgiana, No. 188. Wm. Pool	1 00
Sheridan, No. 260, J E Jesse	13 75
Morning Star, No. 266, J J Porter	8 20
Fairfield, No. 320, A J Buckles	4 00
Success, No. 366, E W Grant	2 50
Bay View, No. 393, L P Alexander	3 00
Pleasant Prarie, No, 429, E L Cox	2 60
Faithful, No. 431, J H Murphy	6 15
Hercules, No. 433, O Burress	4 00
Castroville, No. 446, A H Longley	2 45
Cumb. Presby. Church, Borden	6 40
Union Services, Vacaville	2 40
M. E. Church South, Grafton	2 50
M. E. Church, Elk Grove	2 35
Thanksgiving Congregation, Santa Paula	2 25
M. E. Church, Los Gatos	1 05
Total to date	$72 45

THE GALT SUNDAY LAW CASE.—The case of the people vs. C W Harvey of Galt, of which mention was made last week, came on for trial before Justice Coggins of Sacramento on Friday last before a jury.

The evidence for the prosecution upon the trial was to the effect that the defendant kept his bar open on Sundays the same as upon other days. This was not refuted by testimony of defendants witnesses, but evidence was given to show that the bar was in the sitting room, and that the sale of liquors and cigars, or furnishing them to customers, was one part of the business of the hotel, or tavern and of others as generally kept in this state, thru the country, and that while business might be carried on without a bar, it would be much less profitable.

The case as presented by counsel for defense, upon argument, was that hotels and taverns were exempt under the statute, and that if it could be claimed that a bar room was not necessarily or legally a part of a hotel, it was included by the word tavern; which is described by Webster to be "a hotel usually licensed to sell liquors in small quantities." Under this definition and a case reported in the Georgia Reports of similar interpretation, it was held that a bar was included in the exemption of taverns from the statute, and hence defendant had a legal right to keep his bar open upon Sunday the same as any other day.

Upon the other hand, the District Attorney claimed that the definition of Webster was not of legal significance, and that the case cited was upon an ancient law unlike the statute of this state; that if the bar could be held to be a part of the business of the hotel or tavern in a legal sense, then the bar-room could be kept by the hotel proprietor in another building, at quite a distance even from the hotel or tavern, and yet be held to be part of it, because the proprietor claimed it to be so. This the District Attorney said would be absurd. He also claimed that the object of the legislature could not have been to prohibit saloon-keepers from selling upon Sunday, and permit an open bar to be kept in full tide in an adjoining building, simply because it was in a hotel or tavern, or was claimed to be part of one.

The Court, in his charge to the jury, and in response to a question by one of the jurymen charged that if they found that the house kept by the defendant was a hotel, then, as he viewed the law, they would find the defendant guilty, but if the public house he kept was included within the term "tavern," then he would not be guilty.

The jury, after being out some time, were unable to agree and were discharged. It is understood that six of the jury claimed that the place kept by defendant is a "hotel" and the other six that it is a tavern.

SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT LODGE.—By invitation the G. W. S. was present at the opening meeting of the San Francisco District Lodge on Friday evening last, and as R. W. G. T. installed the officers elect for the ensuing year. It was esteemed a privilege to meet with the brotherhood comprising this body and the vast improvement, in all that constitutes real strength in any good cause, was as pleasing as it was appreciable to the observer. When

such men as Brothers Robert Thompson, Dr. R. H. McDonald, C. H. Peterson. Charles E. Naylor, A. K. Stevens, David Kerr, Frank Storer W, F. K. Forsyth and a host of others of equal prominence, whose names are not so well known, bind themselves together and unite to push the work of our Order, with the ready assistance and earnest cooperation of a score of the prominent Sister workers, it argues well for the I. O. G. T. and the reverse to those who stand in the way of it and the cause of Temperance. There is a great work to be done in the Metropolis and the Good Templars, after all these years of lethargy are beginning to awake to a realization of their power and independence, and having earnestly sought to do, will accomplish much.

An important and pleasing feature of the work proposed is to have a weekly public temperance meeting, to be held each Saturday evening, under the auspices of the Order, by having a vice-president from each Lodge to control the movement, which will be known as "Home Protection" meetings, at which a total abstinence pledge will be received from all who will sign. The meetings are to comprise a lecture, recitations and musical exercises. It is proposed to hold a grand public entertainment at Platts or some other large public hall, for the benefit of the Good Templars Home for Orphans. Temperance literature is to be extensively circulated. A system of Lodge visitations has already been inaugurated, and the District Lodge is busying itself generally for the real "Good of the Order." A decided improvement is observable in a majority of the Subordinate Lodges, and altogether the outlook is more hopeful for the Order in the city of San Francisco at the present time than ever before.

The Sunday Law in Sacramento.— A public meeting of the citizens of Sacramento was held last week which drew out a large attendance of the business men. Stirring speeches were made by the prominent citizens, and the meeting by a unanimous vote adopted the following resolutions;

Resolved: That we are in favor of the observance of Sunday as a Sabbath and a day of rest from secular business. Our physical and mental natures need such an intermission of labor, and it is also proper that an opportunity should thus be granted for the people to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences.

2. That we believe it would be greatly for the interest of our city, if all stores, shops, saloons and other places of business, save those expressly excepted by the law, would close their doors on the Sabbath day—Sunday. We therefore call on those who have been accustomed to do business on that day to agree voluntarily to close in accordance with law.

3. That we regard the act of the better observance of the Sabbath as a good and just law, and hence those who close their business in accordance with it, should be protected by their interests by the prosecution of those who violate the law.

4. That we call upon the city and district attorney of this city and county to publish a notice as has been done in other communities, warning business men that unless they observe the Sunday law, they will prosecute such violations of the law as is their duty.'

The District Attorney a few days thereafter published a notice requesting all persons to refrain from violating the law, so as to save the expense of prosecution, and the city attorney followed in a card, proposing to prosecute all violations of the law brought to his notice. The result was charming, and last Sunday was one of he quietest Sabbaths known in the capital. It is believed a rigid observance of the law will follow by common consent, and without the necessity of prosecutions.

Thanksgiving.—Sincere thanks are extended to the members of Chrysopolis Lodge No. 210 of Woodland, for the toothsome gallinaceous fowl, the representative of which, B. Franklyn Esq., thought should have been selected as the emblematic bird of America, which graced the table of the G. W. S. on Thanksgiving day. Uncle Benjamin, the W. C. T., will kindly extend a vote of thanks to the Chrysopolites.

Extract of the circular of the literary committee of R. W. G. Lodge:

"To circulate books, documents and papers, takes money, and we are positively of the opinion that any person whose interest in the salvation of fallen humanity does not reach his pocket-book, is a curse to any moral organization. The Bible is full of promises to givers, but between its covers cannot be found one to stingy, penurious souls.

The history of Good Templarism proves that the curse of our work has been the misers in our Order. The strongest Grand Lodges in America are those that pay most to circulate literature, pay lecturers, support papers—in short, whose per capita tax is highest. The weakest Grand Lodges are those whose members have been incessantly asking not "How much can we give? how soon can we overcome this curse?" but rather, "how can we pay least and have a good time?"

We say to you, dear brothers and sisters, as we look at the terrible battle to be fought and the glorious results of mankind to come from our victory, that we believe it would be better for the individual members, and cheaper in the end, if the per capita tax of every Grand Lodge in the world was twenty-five cents a quarter, and the Grand Lodge Executives thereby enabled to pay lecturers, maintain papers, and do practical work for God and humanity. A church with 200 members pays $3,000 expenses per year. A Grand Lodge with 6,000 members pays $2,400 a year, and yet the members will talk about this cause and work being the grandest in the world Is not such a record a disgrace? Cannot we as men and women, pledged to maintain the cause of humanity against the liquor power, raise as much and give as much in a year as the children in the Sabbath schools?"

A Grand Lodge whose per capita tax is 25 cents a quarter has the smallest basis of revenue that makes successful work at all possible. With less than that any where from 20 to 5 cents, the only recourse is a struggle with an empty exchequer, discouragement, debt and then a general collapse in membership and everything else. Men will desert a sinking ship quite as readily as rats do, if they can. Now is the time for our order everywhere, after the metal badge, cheap john, baby rattle, soap bubble tom foolery is disposed of, to plug up the rat holes and stop the old pastime of making them. To waste time and money and play such miserable games with a respectable order was an indignity which the R, W. G. L. had no reason and less right to put upon the lodges. The next man who proposes any such driveling nonsense in the R. W. G. L. had better be hired at almost any price to leave this order and join the anti secret society where he belongs or the Jesuits or the "united brethren."

Grainland, Nov. 26, 1881.

Ed. Rescue,—Sunday evening, Nov. 20th, Dayton Lodge, No. 285, was favored with a temperance lecture by the lecture hero, Bro. James Logan of College city. After the lecture we took the names of fourteen new candidates and initiated nine of them. The lecture had the effect of bread cast upon the waters, for during this week we have thirteen new names for next lodge night. Bro. Logan left here on Monday morning, accompanied by some twelve or fifteen members of Dayton Lodge for Butte city in Colusa county, some fourteen miles distant where he lectured, and after the lecture there was a paper containing 35 names, asking us to organize them into a lodge. So in the absence of State Deputy we obligated them, took the charter fee and forwarded it to the Grand W. C. T.

The saloon keepers in our town have said their stay in the town of Dayton is to be short. We have the old people aroused in this neighborhood. They say that when the vendors of poison forsake party principles and everything that has a moral tendency, it is time to choose which ye will serve.

J. O. M., L. D.

SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT LODGE.

The last regular quarterly session of the San Francisco district lodge convened on Friday and Saturday evenings, Nov. 25th and 26th at Grand Central Hall, C H Peterson D. D. presiding.

Nearly every subordinate lodge in the district was represented. Over one hundred were in attendance each evening. The R. W. G. T., Geo. B. Katzenstein was present on Friday evening and installed the officers, exemplified the unwritten work and in the good of the order, made an entertaining and interesting speech, paying an eloquent tribute to the principles and purposes of Good Templarism.

The Secretary's report showed the present membership in San Francisco to be 772, an increase of nearly one hundred duringthe past quarter. The three strongest lodges are International with 162, Life Boat, 101; Valley, 93. The three weakest are Headlight with 26, Pleasant Valley, 26 and California.

Resolutions were adopted authorizing the expenditure of $10 by the Ex, Com. for temperance literature and also appointing a committee consisting of one member from each lodge to make arrangements for a lunch to be given for the benefit of the Home for Orphans.

Addresses were delivered during the session by Robert Thompson, G. W. C. T., Mrs. E. P. Stevens Bros. C. H. Peterson and Col. Geo. Babcock.

Everybody was in the best of spirits; harmony prevailed thru all the deliberations, and taken as a whole, the last session of the S. F. D. L. was one of the most pleasant and profitable ever held.

Frank Storer, D. S.

San Francisco, Nov. 26, '81.

Whereas: A great honor having been conferred upon this district by the attendance at the first meeting of this District Lodge session, of the Right Worthy Grand Templar of our order, as installing officer; be it

Resolved, That as a slight appreciation of said honor, services and visit, a vote of thanks be tendered to Geo. B. Katzenstein, G. W. S. of California and R. W. G. T. of the world, for his kindness in officiating at the installation of the officers of the San Francisco District Lodge, Friday evening Nov. 25, '81. Submitted in F. H. and C.,

Chas. E. Naylor.

Hall of Success Lodge, No. 366, I. O. G. T.
Knights Landing Yolo Co.,

Whereas, An association, styling itself the League of Freedom has been organized in San Francisco for the avowed and express purpose of openly and persistently violating a law of the state, passed by the legislature and declared to be in harmony and in accordance with the organic law by the Supreme Court, and,

Whereas—Such a course followed to its legitimate end can terminate only in anarchy, therefore be it

Resolved: That the members of Success Lodge in regular meeting assembled this 16th day of November, 1881, do accept the issue thus made, and we hereby pledge ourselves to the fullest extent of our ability to the enforcement of the law against selling liquors on Sunday, and the punishment of the violators thereof, and

Resolved: That we traverse the declaration of the League of Freedom—that at the next election they will support no officer who is not in favor of repealing the Sunday law—by declaring that in the future we will use all honorable means to prevent the election of any officer who is not opposed to the repeal of the Sunday law.

Resolved: That we appeal to the 17,000 members of our Order in California to take up the gage of battle thus insolently and defiantly thrown down, relying upon the law of the land, the justice of our cause and the help of God; wage an unceasing warfare upon the infamous traffic that bad men seek to elevate above and in defiance of the law—till it be banished from our midst.

The above resolutions were passed unanimously, and ordered sent to the county papers with the request that they be published, and to the Rescue.

The Grand Worthy Chief Templar of the State of West Virginia, Dr. T. H. Buck, the gifted author of "John Rodman's Pledge," and other popular writings, has just completed a new temperance and Good Templar story. Its publication will begin in the West Virginia Good Templar—official organ for the state—at an early day, and every Good Templar in the country should read it. The paper containing the story and much other valuable matter will be sent on trial three months for 20 cents, or six copies for $1. Send for it. Address,

J. B. Morgan, Publisher,
Gerardstown, W. Va.

Placer County District Lodge publishes a half column in one of the county papers, in the interests of the I. O. G. T., and against the license system, under the caption, "Intemperance." Yours in F. H. and C. J. C. Hawver.

Bro. J. W. Webb writes that he is now contributing to the Cal. Christian Advocate descriptions of the Temperance Colonies in Southern California.

A Hint for Grape growers. A French wine merchant dying, said to his boy "My son, your future is secure, I have taut you how to make wine out of almost every thing, even including grapes."

Look out for those patriots who advocate the postponement of the payment of the national debt and who try to foist upon the people the lie that it is a blessed thing to have to pay interest on a debt for a dead horse. Never do such a mad act as to lend any of them half a dollar.

T. W. Helmick, music publisher, 180 Elm St., Cincinnati Ohio, offers a splendid Life of President Garfield, in cloth, over 700 pages, for $2.50; printed matter of the pages, 4x6¼ inches. Written by Jas. D. McCabe. Mr. Helmick is a good publisher.

Juvenile Department.

BAND OF HOPE WORK.



The Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., of California, offers to furnish, free of charge, to Sunday-schools, or other juvenile organizations desiring to adopt them for use, the newly revised Band of Hope rituals together with the ritual badges. The ritual comprises a pamphlet of 48 pages. The badges are of German silver, with a safety pin upon the back. Sample copies of the rituals and badge, or quantities for actual use, will be furnished on application to the G. W. C. T., Robert Thompson, 1,531 Golden Gate Avenue, or the Superintendent of Juvenile Work, Mrs. M. E. Richardson, Murphys, Calaveras Co., or Geo. B. Katzenstein, 328 J street, Sacramento.

TALKS WITH THE YOUNG FOLKS.

YOUTHFUL DEPRAVITY.

One day last week, the daily papers tell us, three girls in Philadelphia, 15, 13 and 11 years of age were found drunk in a gutter. The two younger ones were lying insensible, and the doctor who worked an hour to restore them to consciousness, was of opinion they would have died if left alone. They had a little money, and bot liquor at three grogshops that day, but would not tell where. One of them too had lately stolen $11 from her father. And they call this "youthful depravity," and wonder why the children are so wicked.

Now the truth is, (and it is hoped the young folks who read the RESCUE will prize and treasure the truth above all things), it is not a case of youthful depravity at all, this is a case of depravity of the old folks altogether. Children may not do just as their own parents do, but they will do just as their own and other children's parents do. The children of a village or city will be naturally just what the older folks are: there will be exceptions in some instances, and there may be some influences at work in the town which will make the children a little worse and some that will make them much better than the older people.

If the parents and elders are sober, moral and religious people, the children will be as a general thing, just the same; but let a grogshop or a beer dive be permitted to start, and that, with all the safeguards the parents may throw around the children, will make them as a whole, something worse than the elders.

If the parents and the doctors and lawyers and grown people of a community go to the grogshop and swear and smoke and gamble, the children as naturally as water runs down hill, will do just the same; no better, no worse. The fact that children drink, swear, smoke, lie, steal, &c., just as they observe their seniors do, whether their own parents or not, no more indicates youthful depravity or natural hoodlumism, that going to Sunday school does. It is the natural thing for children to follow the example set them, whether it is right or not; again, if some good citizens come there and set up a Band of Hope, a Sabbath school, a Good Templars Lodge, the influences of these things will probably make the rising generation better than their fathers.

The youthful depravity and hoodlumism of the young folks of San Francisco and other cities of California, is the subject of frequent comment all over the civilized world. People in Europe have heard of it and talk about it there; it is a LIE and a SLANDER upon the young folks of this state. It is the depravity and hoodlumism of the old folks; that is what is the matter with us. The young are doubly better than they might be expected under the temptations to evil with which the old folks have carefully surrounded them. They, the old folks, support 4618 schools of theft, and blasphemy, and vice and crime in this city, whose whole business is to change virtuous, innocent children and grown people into hoodlums, paupers and criminals; and it is a wonder that all the boys and girls are not corrupted. They might be only that there are so many good mothers and good teachers and good people of various kinds and professions, to caution and teach and train and save some of the children from perdition.

And because so many people like beer and whisky and tobacco and set the vilest example to the young, and because the people, who live by poisoning and robbing and killing boys and men and by tsarving the poor—have some money and votes—the people who have been religious teachers and the Christian and moral people, the press and the bar and the whole business public, the politicians, police and city authorities have agreed by common consent to deceive themselves and the people and suppress and pervert the truth about the grogshop; and charge their own glaring sins upon the innocent children, whom they have done their best to make hoodlums and succeeded in so many instances.

At stated times enquiries are made by newspapers and others "what is the cause of hoodlumism" and answers are made by all classes of people, even a stray minister sometimes among the rest—answers that are utterly false or utterly idiotic, it dont matter much which. No journal but the RESCUE, no public utterance ever made, tells the truth about this terrible crime, except it is told by the temperance people. They know and every body knows that the Sunday grogshop and the Sunday theater and the Sunday gambling house and the Sunday den of vice and all these things pursuing their deadly work every day and every night, are a full and complete and *only* cause of the hoodlumism, vice, depravity, pauperism, murder and evil that disgrace and degrade and pauperize this state and its people old and young.

It is the old hoodlum and the beer hoodlum factories he sustains and patronizes, that grind out the young hoodlum. Thank God they cant make them all depraved. In a very short time after the hoodlum factory is abolished we can rent for shoe and carpenter and tailor shops all our prisons, houses of correction and asylums for criminals. The children will vote out the hoodlum factories or blow them up some day.

HOME PROTECTION.

Our Juveniles should know that this is the name of a general effort to rid your home and every body's own home of the curse of the grogshop, which poisons every home more or less. There are societies in various states who are determined that their homes and your homes shall be free from this horrible trap which is always set for the inmates of the home—the rum den—which lives by enticing and entrapping the inmates of the home and leading them to death; which lives by stripping the home of its food and clothes and comforts; steals the children's bread and shoes and school books; destroys its peace; turns it into a wretched abode of misery, quarreling, suffering; wrecks it; destroys it. For a hundred years it has been following the homes planted in this country, and cursing and destroying them everywhere, and people have had enough of it and declare it shall be destroyed itself. In ten years it kills directly a full million of our people, and turns millions of our homes into wretched abodes of starving misery.

The crusade made by the women in 1874 was for home protection. The Good Templars, Sons of Temperance, the W. C. T. U. and the Band of Hope are all societies to preserve and protect the home from the leprosy which the beer wagon peddles around, and the gin-mill retails. There are other societies pleged to vote for only temperance men for office; others who desire that women should vote as well as men. The word "Home-Protection" covers all these in whatever way they see it their duty to work for the protection of the home. And Home Protection is a very beautiful term and should inspire all good citizens with an earnest wish for its success.

MEAN TIME, ETC.

In giving an explanation last week of mean time and apparent time, there was no mention made of the effect of the inclination of the pole to the plane of its orbit, which would produce a slight irregularity in the time of the sun's passing the meridian. The "inclination of the pole" to the plane of the orbit will be undertsood by reference to a globe. If the pole was at right angles to the plane of the path of the earth around the sun, we should always have the sun vertical at the equator at noon, and there would be even day and even night all the world over, and we should have no variety of seasons whatever.

While there are variations in the velocity of the motion of the earth, it must be remembered that they are not irregularities. They occur with a regularity that is perfect; that we can calculate and foretell and describe with absolute accuracy. The time lost in one part of the orbit is precisely made up in another. If you should draw out or imagine on a map the circle or ellipse which represents the earth's orbit around the sun, with the sun in its proper place near the centre; then draw a line from the centre of the sun to each point on the circumference of the orbit that the earth touches every half, or quarter, or tenth or twentieth of a year, it will be seen that the area of each section of the ellipse is exactly equal to every other section which has been traversed in the same time.

This is another very strong indication of the necessity of a grandly wise power, who measured, and weighed, and understood, and calculated, and fixed by unerring law the masses and forces and movements of the heavenly bodies, and commanded their punctual appearance at their several exact stations at the specified second of time for years and centuries, and centuries of ages; and they never get behind, or astray, or lost; never forget their duty a moment.

Besides civil and astronomical time there used to be a "sea time" which at July 1st at noon began its day July 2d, P. M., and ended at noon July 2d, so as to close the day's records every day at noon. It was a silly and unnecessary thing to do, and has been in many ships abandoned.

OUTSIDE—WAITING FOR A PILOT.

It is a stormy day. All night the wind blew fearfully; the mad waves leaped and howled in wild fury upon the beach, and broke with terrifying crash and roar upon the bar at the mouth of the Columbia. Many have been the expressions, around the comfortable firesides, of kindly feelings for the poor seamen tossed upon the mountain billows "outside" waiting and watching for a pilot. Eleven ships are out there tossing day and night in the merciless storm, waiting for a pilot. Eagerly and still hopefully, those tired seamen brace themselves upon the sea-swept deck, with glass in hand scanning the coast and hoping for a pilot to come to their relief.

During long, weary months, and over many thousands of briny miles, have those noble vessels borne their hardy crews toward the mouth of the Columbia for cargoes of wheat to carry to the crowded cities in distant parts of the world. They know they are at the mouth of the great river they wish to enter, but the strange coast, bold headlands, frightful breakers, and uncertain lights, warn them of the peril of approach; and, seeing no kindly pilot boat, they stand out to sea again. One of them, returning, venturing too near, and misguided by the uncertain "lights along the shore," has stranded upon the Clatsop sand-spit, and is an utter wreck.

We should have more pilots, braver pilots; pilots that love God and humanity more than a dollar; pilots that will dare to urge their way over threatening breakers on the bar, and bring the "poor, fainting, struggling seaman" into the peaceful harbor. Now, I fancy I hear a brave boy say, "Oh! I'd like to live there at Astoria; I'd take the chances of that bar when sailors were in peril outside." Now, would you, my young brother? Then you are just the man I'm looking for. I want some men, both big and little, that are made of just that kind of stuff. I'll give them such work in that daring line as the true type of hero loves to find, and the faint-hearted and coward shrinks from in dismay. Are you ready? Then forward is the order. Girls may embark in this expedition, and share the glory with us. But our work of daring is to be upon a darker and stormier sea than this Pacific. Thousands of dreadful shipwrecks are every day occurring upon those turbulent waters. This moment, as I sit here calling to you for help, many thousands of shipwrecked sailors are struggling in the angry breakers about the innumerable bars, and sunken rocks, and maelstroms that render those waters so dangerous to navigators, and every minute some unhappy victim sinks beneath the dark surges to rise no more. The night is dark; the storm is wild, and the heart-rending cries of the perishing are heard on every hand. Hold! Steady! We cannot save those sinking ones! They will not be rescued. They flee from us and cast insult and slander in our teeth. Many life-boats have endeavored to rescue them, but instead of gratefully accepting the offered kindness, they attack the life-boats, and exert their utmost strength to engulf and destroy the crews.

Ours is not a lifeboat, but a pilot: and tho painful, we must pass these sinking ones, and see them disappear to rise no more. O, the anguish and heartrending cries of the loving friends on the near shore! It is ours to seek the unwrecked, and pilot them thru the Straits of the Pledge into the safe anchorage of Band of Hope Bay; and also to supply and maintain such lights as will illumine the whole dark sea, and to this end let us see that our work is done to the best advantage. It appears that all the wrecks are in consequence of the persistent efforts to navigate Moderation Channel. Many young navigators are lured, by false lights on to Cigaret sand spit, and thence, badly disabled, driven into that fatal channel to be certainly wrecked and

lost at the bars. We also find at the entrance of that deathly channel, the dangerous shoals of ignorance, in the outer circles of the great Lager Beer maelstrom, whose dull, sluggish, but irresistible vortex entombs its thousands. We want to light up this whole dangerous region; just at the right point we find a very strong tower, constructed of best material, its ample pillars, Faith and Hope, are founded upon the solid rock of God's promise, and support a substantial and beautiful superstructure, chiefly of W. C. T. U, I. O. G. T. and B. of H. From this well built lighthouse already goes out a faint gleam of clear, unmistakable light that guides many a stormdriven bark into the safe harbor, and now for our best unceasing efforts to increase that hallowed light. Let us add largely to the Y. T. Banner gleams, and also hoist the new and wonderful David C. Cook compound lamp, and so illumine the dark sea of life that all its rocks, shoals, whirlpools, sandspits and bars may be clearly visible, and no more terrible shipwrecks, lost mariners, broken home circles, bleeding hearts and bitter wails of anguish shall be known. Fraternally and Affectionately. T. J. Alley.

Astoria, Nov. 19th, 1881.

Since writing the above, another ship is wrecked on Columbia bar, and thousands of men, perhaps, on the more dangerous bars.

A FEW WORDS TO OUR GIRLS.

BY FRANCES H. WILLARD, PRES. W. N. C. T. U.

Let me (being an ex-school mistress) mildly prescribe in this public manner, as I am constantly doing in private, for the mental health and growth of aspiring girlhood. Get the books named in the June number of Our Union, source indicated; write to John H. Vincent, Plainfield, N. J. for the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Course of study, join the growing band engaged in it, following it thru at the rate of forty minutes per day; and five years from now your knowledge of the world and all that's best in it will be five times increased.

With first class literature made as accessible as it is by the cheap publications of the day, no girl has any excuse for spending her time on trashy novelettes and newspaper stories; and what is more, no girl with her life work before her can afford to do so."—*Our Union.*

That is healthy advice; it is heartily endorsed. Just observe the women of thirty and forty years of age to-day, who have cultivated a taste for useful knowledge and wholesome literature; compare them with others who never read anything but trashy, sensational, lying novels. There is as much difference in the enjoyments of the two classes of women as one can imagine. One enjoys, not daily nor three times a day, but all the time—has always spread before her an intellectual bill of fare of the choicest and rarest and sweetest treasures of taste and knowledge: has not only a fund of enjoyment for herself but is capable of dispensing pleasant and kindly and bettering instructive influences on all around her. The other, the dime novel worshipper, the play goer, etc., for the present and all the future has a store of mental food acquired and stored up, that is about as dry and barren and innutritious as the old red shell of a last years lobster's claw.

There are some of our girls who can fit themselves to take Miss Willard's place some future day and fill it worthily. Their opportunities and facilities may be superior to those which she enjoyed. Her example and advice are well worthy of deliberate patient consideration.

One of the most excellent influences with which our young Good Templars and old too can associate themselves, is that of the Chautauqua Circle. There ought to be hundreds of us reaping its advantages and its enjoyments. Write to Miss S. M. Severance, Gilroy for advice and information if required, she will very patiently and kindly give you necessary particulars.

EXTENT AND CAUSE OF IDIOCY.

Idiots may be found almost anywhere who have brot this calamity upon themselves by the immoderate use of ardent spirits.

Storey says:—

"Many a man of fine talents has drank himself into a fool. Many a bright boy and man of talent has become a fool while becoming a sot."

The intellect of many a child has been permanently injured by a blow from a drunken father's hand. Idiocy, even more than insanity, can be traced to the use of intoxicants, because insanity may be a nervous disease, while idiots are simply stupid, their brain being incapable of being educated. The brain has been so badly poisoned that it scarcely works at all. In an idiot the brain weighs about twelve, and in a philosopher about sixty ounces.

The United States census reports about twenty thousand idiots or fools: but this is perhaps an under estimate, as many parents hate to tell the census officers that their children are fools; for which reason many are reported as sound in mind who are really idiotic.

The number of idiots in most countries, and all ages has been equal to or greater than the number of insane. Therefore we may safely say that there are twenty-four thousand fools in the United States. And then leave out a host of people who exhibit strong marks of idiocy.

And right here I wish to call your attention to a law of human life, namely the law that "like begets like." Children are like their parents. When we plant acorns, we raise oaks, not hickories, When wheat is sown it produces wheat, not corn. Weeds produce weeds. Black children come from black parents; diseased children from diseased parents.

Young man, how would you like to be the father of a fool? Or a whole family of fools? If I ask you to show me your children, you point to a litter of idiots and say, "There, that's the best I could do!" If you do not wish to be the father of fools, then let liquor alone. And if you do not let it alone, the chances are that you will become a fool yourself; and your posterity after you.—*D. C. Cook's Quarterly.*

THE LITTLE BOY THAT DIED.

DR. THOMAS CHALMERS.

I am all alone in my chamber now,
And the midnight hour is near,
And the fagots crack, and the clock's dull tick,
Are the only sounds I hear;
And over my soul in its solitude
Sweet feelings of sadness glide;
For my heart and my eyes are full when I think
Of the little boy that died.

I went one night to my father's house—
Went home to the dear ones all;
And softly I opened the garden gate,
And softly the door of the hall.
My mother came out to meet her son—
She kissed me and then she sighed,
And her head fell on my neck, and she wept
For the little boy that died.

I shall miss him when the flowers come,
In the garden where he played;
I shall miss him more by the fireside,
When the flowers are all decayed;
I shall see his toys and his empty chair.
And the horse he used to ride,
And they will speak with a silent speech,
Of the little boy that died.

We shall go home to our Father's house
To our Father's house in the skies,
Where the hope of souls shall have no blight,
Our love no broken ties;
We shall roam on the banks of the river of peace,
And bathe in its blissful tide;
And one of the joys of heaven shall be
The little boy that died.—*Ex.*

A Young man was recently found in the Mersey drowned. On a paper found in his pocket was written: "A wasted life. Do not ask anything about me. Drink was the cause. Let me die; let me rot." Within a week the coroner of Liverpool received over two hundred letters from fathers and mothers all over England, asking for a description of the young man, and saying that the boy they loved had been drawn away into the shining halls of sin and drink.—*Eng. Temp. Record.*

That is a very touching indication of the extent of the fiendish work that is being carried on everywhere by the mantraps of rum. And there are perhaps a million mothers to-day who will scarcely be surprised to hear of the suicide or murder of their sons thru the grogshop.

USE OF TOBACCO A FILTHY HABIT.

An eminent author says: "Of all habits to which men are addicted, none so conduces to slovenliness and to disregard of the comfort of others as the use of tobacco. No individual has a right to make himself a nuisance." The smoke scented clothes of an inveterate smoker, the disagreeable breath, the unclean lips and mouth of the chewer, are enough to make all lovers of cleanliness disgusted with the cause of it all. Nothing sooner causes a lack of self-respect than untidiness; and when a man gets so that he does not care what becomes of him, he has started on the road of intemperance to ruin.

USE OF TOBACCO MAKES IT HARDER TO KEEP THE TEMPERANCE PLEDGE.

A well-known temperance advocate writes: "I have known members of the church to break the pledge, but it has nearly always been the case that such have been smokers and have blamed the pipe for it.

So far as I have observed, more members of our temperance societies fall from being caught in this snare than in any other."

Rev. A. Sims says:—"To reform a tobacco user is a task doubly greater than the reformation of a drunkard."

In a report of the British Anti-Tobacco Society we find the following: "It is a fact that in most cases of breach of the Good Templar obligation the man has been a smoker. In one district it was proved by an investigation that the smoking teetotalers were a little more than seven times as liable to break their obligation as the non-smoker."

"It is a fact," says Dr. Trask, "that tobacco and rum, like gamblers, play into each other's hands in ruining their victims. The language of the toper is significant: "I love to smoke because it makes me love to drink, and I love to drink because it makes me love to smoke.'" Again he says: "It is a fact that drunkards generally use tobacco; The exceptions I have found to be rare—perhaps one to a thousand,"—*D. C. Cook's Quarterly.*

EXTENT OF INSANITY IN THE UNITED STATES.

It has been proved that the number of insane people in a country corresponds very closely with the amount of strong drink they consume. Till the introduction of fire-water among the American Indians insanity was unknown.

Even where insanity is not directly caused by the use of alcohol in many cases the predisposition to this disease was inherited from one who was in the habit of drinking. Every lunatic asylum is a warning against strong drink.

Dr. Hiram Cox, a distinguished chemist of Cincinnati, Ohio, acting as a physician to the probate court of that city, examined upwards of four hundred cases of insanity, previous to sending them to the state asylum: and he says that "two thirds of their number became insane from drinking the poisonous liquors sold at the doggeries and taverns of our city and county.

"Many of them were boys nineteen or twenty years of age, some of whom were laboring under a hereditary taint—and perhaps in many of them the mental derangement would never have been developed, had they not drank the poisonous decoctions."—*D. C. Cook's Quarterly.*

CHEAP BOOKS.

Just think of a dollar book to be had every week for a year for $2.50 and all choice reading. See David C. Cook's advertisement in this paper. No more use for dime novels and miserable literature, when you can get the best that was ever published at five cents a volume. And newspapers too at five cents a year. Send for samples and you will have a pleasant surprise.

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The great reputation of JOHN B. GOUGH, the magnificent make-up of "Sunlight and Shadow," and the universal demand for it among all classes, makes this the best opportunity ever offered to energetic agents to make money. We want first-class agents in every township, to whom liberal terms will be given. Address, for territory and terms, J. Dewing & Co., 420 Bush St., San Francisco.

The Temperance Revolution is about to issue a book, to be sold at their popular price, and which will reveal the general lawlessness of the liquor traffic. The book will cover these general topics among others: The Ostracising and Abuse of Temperance Workers; Personal Abuse and Injury; Intimidation by Threats of Lawless Proceedings; Actual Destruction of Property, etc.; Bribery in Elections and Legislatures. Those possessing definite information upon any of these points which will be of value in a book of this character, are invited to communicate with The Temperance Revolution, David C. Cook, Manager, Chicago, Ill.

David C. Cook has recently opened, at 148 Madison St. Chicago, a Revolution Temperance House, and we are amazed at the amount he offers for a little money. He furnishes excellent and unique material for educating the children. It is a grand work. We advise all to send for samples and buy what they can afford. A little money expended in this way will hardly be missed, and will do you and others much good.—*Prohibitionist, Lewiston, Me.*

70 ALL Chromo, for 4 3c stamps; 25 Transparent, 12c; 12 Greenback, 10c; 12 Gold Edge Glass with Gold bow in corner, name in gold, 25c. Cal. Card Co., Bloomfield, Cal.

A few copies of the Proceedings of the recent National Temperance Convention at Saratoga, for sale at this offiecl 25 cents each; sent free by mail. Every Good Templar ought to have one.

The Rescue.

DEVOTED TO

Temperance, Current Literature, General News, and whatever may concern the public welfare.

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P. O. Box 1721,
San Francisco

OUR PRINCIPLES.—We aim for nothing short of a sweeping National Prohibitory law endorsed by every State and Territory of the Union, in the year 1885, and as much sooner as the Christian and Temperance men and good citizens of the country may desire to accomplish it.

THE SUGAR MONOPOLY.

The Chronicle has been industriously ventilating the sugar monoply and the contract system of imported servile labor. which is employed to increase the millions of a small ring of rich sugar Kings.

The reciprocity treaty with Hawaii was a handsome and generous concession, made partly to assist a poor relation and neighbor, and partly to secure a preference on his shores for the commerce of the United States. The U. S. congress no doubt believed too, it would be a kindly pecuniary favor to the people of this coast, who would thus have a little advantage over the rest of the Union in the price of the sugar used here.

It seems a pity that almost every generous act of our National, State or Municipal governments is by some legerdemain perverted to create or assist some ring or corporation to defeat its purposes, secure all its advantages and make it an instrument of oppressing the very people it was intended to benefit.

While the same postage has been paid on a letter to Oakland that carried another to Maine, we have all been content and glad to know that we were enabling thousands of scattered settlers in the wilds of new States and Territories, to get their mails with frequency and regularity at the same price we pay, who otherwise would have to pay a dollar for a letter perhaps. By over charging us a little the P. O. department, most excellently managed in the main, was enabled to deliver a letter with a 3 cent stamp which cost it more than a dollar to carry to some places. But at last we waken up to the uncomely fact, that a star route ring of thieves has been appropriating all the benefits derived from our generous postal system and deliberately stealing millions a year of the people's money.

The people of the United States were grandly generous to the projectors of the transcontinental railroad. They gave them enough to pay for the road, and now we see it perverted into a mighty engine of oppression and injustice, leaguing every other monopoly into rings of dishonest extortion, corrupting legislation in all directions, and building up a tyranny of despotism which is already a menace to the peaceful continuance of our republican institutions.

The granting of a subsidy to encourage steam navigation is perverted into a means of oppressing in place of extending commerce and enabling the oppressors to kill off healthful competition. The supplies granted to Indians have been frequently, nay commonly stolen by pirates and thieves, the invariable camp followers of our political spoils system.

But of all these bare-faced impositions, probably there are none so brazen and barefaced as the manipulation of the Hawaiian treaty into a machine for grinding out of the people of the Pacific coast 2¾ cents a pound on their sugar more than the Eastern people have to pay—or in other words, collecting the two millions and more of sugar duty which should go to the government, and paying that to the Spreckles ring, with another two millions a year for extra profits extorted from the consumers. These four millions, or rather 4⅓ millions being altogether extra and above the profits possible to the sugar importers of the Atlantic coast.

And one of the features of this brazen conspiracy which is the most galling and humiliating to the people, and the most emboldening to the conspirators, is the fact that they depend upon their ability to corruptly purchase the continuance of this wretched ly abortive treaty. It will pay them to use millions in bribery for this purpose if assured that the effort will be successful.

SENATOR BLAIR.

The N. H. Senator proposes to be the Sir Wilfrid Lawson of the United States; for what he has already done, is doing and intends to do, whether he pursues the wisest course or not he will deserve and enjoy the credit of having acted the complete role of a truly patriotic statesman.

The readers of this paper will remember that in Dec, 1876 he introduced a constitutional amendment into Congress forever prohibiting the manufacture, import and sale of any distilled alcoholic liquors or liquors mixed with distilled alcohol after the year 1900. Mr. Blair thinks that the milder liquors will not produce so much drunkenness, and by deferring the warfare against them he will secure more help to pass his amendment.

It is a matter of thankfulness that Mr. Blair is a conscientious, honest man and not working for mere show, and that if his life is spared he has eighteen years in which to learn what is best to be done, and no doubt he will ere long be thoroly posted.

If a choice was given to prohibit the strong or weak liquors, allowing one to remain unhurt, experienced temperance men would say, abolish the beer, wine and cider by all means, and leave the liquors which have 50 per cent and over of alcohol to continue their work.

And for several reasons. No prohibitory law ever was or will be enacted which would to any appreciable extent prevent the free and unrestricted sale and use of brandy, gin, rum and whisky in any of the grogshops or other places where the sale of any of the milder alcoholics is licensed or permitted. The attempt if made to enforce such a law would require at least one policeman stationed at every bar, and it would be so expensive and abortive and utterly fruitless, that it would be summarily abandoned.

Again, supposing such a discrimination could be effctive, altho it is granted that people who drink strong spirits will generally die off a little faster than those who drink mild beer only, it is equally well known, that thousands of women and children learn to be drunkards thru wine and beer, who never would have conquered their natural repugnance to the taste of the stronger liquors, had there been no milder ones to practice on; would never have consented to taste whisky more than two or three times in their lives had there been no other.

Experience shows that all kinds of fermented alcoholic liquors supply all the needs of the inebriate; and where there are plenty of stronger liquors at hand, there are many thousands of the most intemperate Germans, Irish and English, who are constantly in a state of the most swinish intoxication, and drink only beer.

It would evidently cost us quite as much labor and expense to secure a partial fruitless law, as it would a totally prohibitory one; probably more, for a large number of the most earnest advocates of a prohibitory law, would decline to work for a partial act, which they know would be attended with disappointment and utter failure.

But let no one be disheartened; Mr. Blair has been in conference with the National W. C. T. U., and will be again; they will bear him up on angel's wings and evolute him in a few months to a condition of the very highest and fittest development. And when that bill of his passes, as it surely soon will, it will be a complete and effective arrest of the drunkard and pauper making traffic.

STOP PAYING THE NATIONAL DEBT.

After praising the miraculous financial acuteness and ability manifested by Secretaries Sherman and Windom, the cashiers of the nation, it is discovered that in the interest of the National Banks and millionaire bondholders, they have tied up the national debt so that the government cannot pay it off as fast as it is able to, without also paying a number of extra years of interest that need not have been incurred. The officers of a bank or mercantile corporation who would have committed such a gross malpractice as this, would have been generally condemned, but it does not seem that any one sees it his interest to complain of this. It would assail the Republican Party.

It is evidently the interest of a guild of millionaires somewhere to arrest the payment of the National debt. That policy means to take the millions which are now annually devoted to the extinction of the nation's indebtedness and slip them into the pockets of some plotting conspirators against the nation's welfare. For instance the distillers are beginning to clamor for a reduction in the duty on their poison whisky, which, without adding a cent to the retail price, could well afford to pay double its present tax and then yield profits unheard of in any honest business. And the same could be said of the beer traffic.

After all the frauds and thefts they have committed, after all the millions of taxes which they have stolen, they have the impudence to propose the reduction of the tax on whisky from 90 to 50 cents a gallon, which means a clean transfer of 36 millions a year from the revenue which pays the national debt and interest and let it slip into the pockets of the distillers; and this too while they are under vigorous suspicion of smuggling nearly one half of the product of their infernal stills of death.

The first step to this end is now a labored editorial every now and then in the colums of the whisky fed press, trying to prove that it would be better not to pay off this debt too fast; that the more and longer we pay interest to a few millionaires,—the more we impoverish the masses and stuff their savings into the useless vaults and cellars of the dog-in-the-manger bond holders—the more and longer we retard public improvements and discourage private enterprise,—the better for the country.

The Post of last Saturday, treated its readers to one of these sophistries, which shows that it is wholesome and consoling to be in debt, and that it is going to wrong posterity if we deprive them of the luxury of paying for a dead horse, and one with which they never had anything to do. It displays an immense emptiness of the upper story or a very heavily weighted judgment, when any one tries to prove that a commercial course which is known to be invariably fatal to the financial existence of an individual can be wholesome for a nation or a state. Every man and woman too, that has brains and no corrupt reason to think otherwise, knows that now is the best time to pay any debt if the debtor is prosperous and able to meet it; and if he cannot meet it this year, he ought at the earliest moment possible without undue sacrifice. Whoever teaches otherwise, might as well say that our rules of arithmetic are applicable to sums under 100 but not over that amount.

Look out now for editorials in the whisky interest. It can afford to plant a few millions in hiring them.

CHEAP JOHN IN CONNECTICUT.

The proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, at its 18th annual session in September, have been published, and a very well got up copy forwarded by Brother L. N. Olmsted, the faithful and efficient G. W. Sec'y. Present membership, 3,415, which is 202 less than last year; 5 Lodges have been organized and 4 lost; present number of Lodges, 62. Total receipts of the year, $1,370; expenditures, $1,549. Balance in treasury at beginning, $325; at end of year, $145.

The committee on "State of the Order" asks, "Has the Order in Connecticut met the responsibilities pressing upon it?"

In answer, it mentions that in 1870 there were 9,862 Good Templars in that state. In every one of the 11 years there has been a decrease of membership to the present 3,415, which is less than the number when the Grand Lodge was instituted in 1865. In 16 years 144 lodges have gone out of existence. It asks the cause, and "What shall we do about it?" and attributes the cause to selfishness—"too many of our members being sponges, seeking everything, and doing nothing for others." It commends more devotion, more of the spirit of faith, hope and charity, etc., so that all the dead Lodges and members may be resurrected, etc.

Now it is respectfully and earnestly submitted to our Connecticut brethren, that this same talk and this same action have brought them 11 consecutive years of disaster; melted them down to one-third of

their membership, and there will be another loss to report next year, for nothing has been done to prevent it; the old policy will produce the old result. The cause of all this declension is to be found in the first line of the receipts in the report of the G. W. S., which shows the year's per capita tax $1,096, which for 3,415 members is just 8 cents a quarter. All the devotion and faith, hope and charity in the world that can be measured by 8 cents a quarter would not produce anything better than a heavy decline in the membership of any Good Templar organization.

A philanthropy that cannot rise above the sacrifice of half a cent a week never has been known to improve the condition of the world a particle. A Grand Lodge of Good Templars in proper condition has under its orders and ready to obey its call, such a force of willing, ready cooperators to do and help its work gratuitously or at mere expenses, that it can carry on a progressive reformatory mission, on a pecuniary basis that would starve out any other organization. Thus a Grand Lodge is able to do an aggressive and successful temperance work with a 25 cent quarterly capita tax, aided by the willing efforts and contributions which success attracts and inspires.

But when it makes cheapness its first and foremost article of faith and practice, and subordinates every thing to the cheap john policy, it must expect a cheap john result. Connecticut a few months ago starved out its prohibition paper; and no amends are proposed for that; that was no misfortune, but it may be depended on that its next session of G. L. will lament double the average loss for the coming year, because it has not done any thing to guard against it.

There is no reason why Connecticut should not have as many members as California and as good an income, and report an equal annual accession—no reason except an utterly rat-hole financial system and incompetent management. And that State has and always had of its own raising, a body of men and women as devoted, as able, as sincerely philanthropic and as laborious in our great cause as could be desired. But like every other Grand Lodge which has blundered along on a 5 or 10 or 15 cent financial basis, it has expended its powers and its pennies all these years in actually bringing a grand, noble Order into contempt and aiding its enemies to pronounce it a failure; as it really is and has been under the dead cheap john Grand Lodges, and will be in the future unless a radical change is promptly effected.

Every Good Templar who desires this Order to live and not rot out, should steadfastly set his face against the "tinkling cymbal" policy, and above all things reform the cheapening craze which has so nearly paralized the Order forever. It is not overlooked that the Good Templars of Connecticut have done a large amount of lasting good, but their rapidly dying out is what we have a right to exclaim against, and it is done in no carping or invidious spirit; the object of such strictures is to save the Order. If it goes down, no amount of either faith, hope or charity will ever build another to fill its place effectively. The first rational act the G. L. of Connecticut can do is to raise its per capita tax to 25 cents a quarter, and go to work and build.

SPELING.

Wun ov the ridikulus folliz ov our old fossil sistem ov speling is exibited in the wurd Read, hwich wun time spels reed, and another red. For instans: "I read the paperz every day, and I read it yesterday," are tu sentences in hwich the same letterz are supposed tu spel tu entirely different words, hwich are quite unlike each other when spoken. When we want to no whether it is reed or red, we kan only study it out by pondering over the rest ov the sentens and guess at what the riter ment tu sa.

Again, He took the lead; that dont tel us whether the fello started on ahead, or made the first speech at a prayer meeting, or swallowed a pound ov duck shot, or whether he jumped a silver mine in Arizona. Why should not he "led" the wa and white "lead and black "lead be all speld alike?

Several partiz hav ov late tried tu defend the old sistem, one sez he protests agin the nue method, because he has an aged aunt in England hooze name iz Alborough, and how dare any one spel her name Albo ro, the way the Rescue spels thoro. It would brake the deer old ladyz hart.

Anuther sed the letterz which form a word aut not tu have the sound ov the wurdz tha reprezent, but tha should be a kind ov lesson objekt by which tu remember that word. On the same principle it would be best in the childrenz speling buks tu teach them r-a-t spels elefant and put the picture ov a rat underneath, and the boy would alwayz think ov elefant when he saw a rat as long as he lived. That would be so handy.

Another party rites. "i Doant approove off yousing A temppern Payper too spile hour spellin what we larnt at schooll and they teechers gnew more an you evver did, gimme a man az cann spell propper."

Thus the wait of argument iz going strong against the change ov the dear blessed old superstishun ov beleeving that there iz no other religious, decent, orthodox way ov riting than to rite C-o-l-o-n-e-l when you mean to say Kurnel—you kan remember Solo so much better than you could Kur. How wise it would be tu spel pigs with seven gs; if there iz any good moral tendency in speling falsely, seven gs in pig would certainly have a good moral effekt upon the rising generation.

IMPROVED DWELLINGS.

Mr. Baron Dowse, one of the judges of Ireland, recently addressing the grand jury of Dublin commented on the terrible increase of crime. There were 4,398 offences in the city of Dublin in 11 weeks, an increase of 1670 over the quarter preceding. Of these offences, 2995 were convictions of drunkenness, disorderly conduct and vugrancy. He allowed this was a very formidable increase and that a great deal of it arose from intoxication; that "the qnantity of alcohol consumed in a district was the measure of its degradation." He then asked how are we to grapple with the evil?" So far the judge talked like a competent, reasonable, scholarly gentleman; but right there he turns away into an old side path of most profoundly insipid twaddle and nonsense. He believes the vice of drunkenness arises principally from the bad dwellings in which the working classes are compelled to live. "Improvement of dwelling houses would have a most beneficial effect, as men are more the victims of circumstances than of a desire of their own for drink."

Years ago somebody who was either a partial imbecile or desired to falsely attribute drunkenness to something else beside the grogshop, patented the miserable lie that it was due to bad dwellings, and here and there and everywhere it has been the fashion to repeat it with occasional variations, such as the Chinese, labor saving machinery, scolding wives, extravagant wives, defective cooking wives, incompetent mothers, cold weather, comets and thin shoes. Anything to avoid the truth.

It is a well known fact that a very large proportion of the drunkards who live in wretched abodes became drunkards in very comfortable dwellings, and nearly always in better ones. And there is not an instance on record of a drunken man or woman having ever been reformed by placing them in more comfortable houses or circumstances, but everybody has been a personal witness of numerous failures of those experiments.

In the formluation of his theory, the Judge unintentionally expressed one important truth, which would lead any reasonable man to the light; "men are more the victims of circumstances than of a desire of their own for drink." That just covers the whole ground. When a poor man lives happily in a comfortable dwelling with his family, and you put the circumstance of a grogshop on each side of his front entrance, and on each side of his back door, and half a dozen such circumstances across the street, and at every corner and between every two corners on the way to his workshop, and on the way to church, and on the way to market, and in the market, and in the grocery store, and when his wages are paid to him in a grogshop, the poor fellow is surrounded by altogether too many circumstances, and is almost sure to fall a victim to them; he is apt to lose his own home and gravitate into the slimy abodes which no one but the drunkard or his victim dependants, ever need descend to.

When people have for a long series of years, been endeavoring to give the poor a chance of better dwellings and to do away with the suffering, starving, naked poor altogether, as might so easily be done, it is irritating to have heartless blockheads and hypocrites interposing obstacles with a view to fasten the chains of drink upon the poor, and prolong the existence of a real, live, positive, burning hell in our midst.

Another block of land is now to be placed on the market, and a temperance building society is in contemplation, from which beneficent results are expected.

It is suggested to our Australian friends that one of the very best features of the Vineland colony system, due to the remarkably clear brain of Mr. Landis was that the terms of purchase compelled every buyer of a lot to put up a dwelling of some kind, and make certain impronements before receiving a final deed of conveyance. This had to be done in a year from purchase and execution of bond. Thus speculators were prevented from coming in and doubling up the price of lots on the bona fide colonist, as they appear to have done in some instances in the Australia colony. That is a matter of peculiar importance—to keep the lot gambler out from cursing a new colony.

The temperance colony wherever started successfully will never need any trades unions or greenback societies any more than they will law courts and charity soup kitchens.

SUNDAY LAW AND BUSINESS.

A gentleman, whese business keeps him constantly traveling, reports that in one interior town, a German store keeper informed him, that he had resisted the enforcement of the Sunday Law, as an injury to his business, but now when he has seen the results, he is warmly interested in its maintenance as a financial measure of great advantage. He now enjoys the day of rest and recuperation; men who formerly could buy nothing, wasting all their money on Sunday, now come in and make cash purchases from him, and after a month's trial, he says people who owed him hopeless debts of small amounts, are paying them off, and have become again cash customers. He thinks his monthly profits have already been enhanced from 5 to 10 per cent by the Sunday Law.

In another town, a store keeper told him he had regarded the law as a serious menace to his business; for more than a dozen years, he had known no difference between one day and another. He would have paid money to beat the law, but since it has gone into operation, he is delighted with its good effects in the improved condition of society; he loves to have his day of rest now; he has better customers and more of them, and would cheerfully contribute $200 or $300 to save the law if it was in danger of defeat.

In another town, the Sunday was usually the occasion of 4 or 5 fights, and frequently serious cuttings &c.; but now quiet and order prevail thruout the week, and people are for the most part supremely gratified at the improvement effected which is manifest in many directions.

Our traveler says that wherever he goes, public opinion approves and rejoices at the happy results of the enforcement of this beneficent law.

And taking a square, unprejudiced, financial view of this matter, figuring the immense loss occasioned to reputable business and industry by a dissipated drunken Sunday in this city of San Francisco, there is no doubt that if it was necessary to expend half a million dollars in 1882 to establish this beneficent commercial law in this city, the business men including the Jews and Germans who are not engaged in the drunkard making business, could well afford to be assessed that amount and recover it thrice over in one years extra profits on a vastly increased business and better paying customers.

And if it was necessary to assess the working men to pay that half million dollars equally apportioned between them to fortify and secure this day of rest and comfort, they could afford to pay it themselves and then divide or put in the Savings bank in the ensuing year four millions of dollars hitherto wasted by them in Sunday dissipation and added to the hoarded millions of their monopolist oppressors.

There is more wealth to this city to be gained by a strictly enforced Sunday law than would accrue from a hundred million bonanza discovered under Telegraph Hill. The latter with 4600 grogshops open all the time would only produce more crime poverty and suffering.

TEMPERANCE COLONY.—In New South Wales a Vineland project has been successfully started. A township of 378 lots was surveyed and all sold very rapidly; then 200 more lots were added and almost immediately all sold under strict deed conditions of no place for sale of liquor of any kind. The Social Reformer of Sidney says that they are making preparations for building, many of the lots have changed hands already at double the purchase price, and there has been but one defaulter in payments.

Bro. Fred Esmond of Temescal Lodge, Oakland, is actively exerting himself in pushing the Mutual Aid interest in his vicinity and deserves much credit for endeavoring to use this most important and efficient support to the completeness and importance of our Order.

Rev. J. H. Neal, Madera, reports a constant upward tendency in the temperance movement in Fresno county, and wishes success to the RESCUE and the cause it advocates.

FROM AMITY, OREGON.

AMITY, Or. Nov. 12, '81.

I am much interested in the spelling reform, tho it is rather hard for old people to change their customs, but I sustain you in your way of spelling, and shall try to conform to it. The reform should extend to all silent and double letters.

There was held at this place, during this week, a conference or co-operative meeting of delegates from the Christian (Campbellite) churches of this state, at which a resolution was adopted unanimously, favoring prohibitory laws, amendment to State Constitution &c. The delegates and members present joined in petitioning our next legislature to take action in that direction. They also passed a resolution recommending the congregations to use unfermented wine in communion. A grand forward move! I am sure it will give a new impetus to the work thruout the state.

But I cannot forbear expressing my regret that some of those present seemed unwilling to affiliate with "temperance" organizations; wishing to confine all such efforts to the church. Yet I know many of that church who are earnest workers in the G. T. Lodge and other temperance organizations.

I wish to say a few words, by way of exhortatio to your Oregon readers; (your California readers do not need it so much.) Dear Friends, can we not do more for the boys and girls of our state than we are doing. Our youths are being enticed into the snares of intemperance and we are careless and unconcerned, almost every boy in our whole state uses tobacco and drinks beer or something stronger, many parents seem to think nothing of these things, and I know even some Good Templars who think beer is not only harmless, but beneficial. O friends, beer and the so called milder drinks are but the devil's bait to lure our sons to ruin. I feel deeply on this subject, would that I could arouse parents to a sense of the awful danger.

Mothers, how could you bear to see your son going in the drunkards way ? would not your heart break with anguish ? and yet many of your sons are just entering that way and very soon it will be too late to save them. Parents! let me entreat you to unite in bringing an influence to bear upon the minds of our boys that will counteract the influence of the saloons; begin at once. I have tried to arouse an interest in the matter in Amity, but not one will promise to take hold in earnest. If one other will help me we will have a Band of Hope and save the boys, but I cannot do this alone; my health will not permit. Let us hear from you.

As I have seen nothing in the RESCUE from Sheridan I will remark they have a Lodge of 50 members. MRS S. A. MCKUNE.

OREGON.

Astoria lodge, I. O. G. T., has ordered for free distribution over the city, a large supply of National Liberator, No. 15, containing the rousing speeches of John B. Finch, . Miss Willard aud Gov. St. John of Kansas. Will any Lodge in Oregon fail to strengthen, enlarge and enrich itself by this grand opportunity ? Only think of it! Three first class and most telling prohibition speeches for a trifle over a half-cent; $6 per 1000.

Address, National Liberator, 106 Franklyn St. Chicago.

Astoria's two Bands of Hope have decided to consolidate. The work is highly prosperous, many young ladies and gentlemen rallying round the glorious juvenile banner. Lodge also very prosperous and growing. T. J. ALLEY.

THE PRESS.—The Chicago Daily News is one of the influential newspapers of the country which advocate prohibition. Slowly but surely the press, that Archimedian lever, will wheel into line in this country, and give the death blow to the rum traffic. —*S. C. Transcript.*

There is going to be a sudden change in a great many papers ere long. The News will prosper in its new departure, and if the San Francisco Chronicle would hoist the "down with the grogshop" flag, it would lose the support of a few outlaws of the *League of Libertinism*, but it would gain a tenfold addition of better constituents and would build itself in the hearts of the best people in the state and nation, a foundation of prosperity that would place it forever out of sight, ahead of all competitors as *the* paper of this coast and people.

The Chronicle deserves credit for unveiling the infamy of the Sugar Monopoly and its slave market. It is to be hoped that the treaty is doomed beyond question. But the extortion of Spreckles and the whole slave system, if the worst aspects given of it are true, present an almost Eden-like innocence when compared with the atrocious villanies, the crimes, the cruelties, the heartless atrocities, the loathsome debaucheries, the persistent robberies and the altogether devilish infamy of the San Francisco grogshop and beerdive, which the Chronicle so far dares never to mention reprovingly or disre spectfully.

THE Crusader and perhaps other journals may have misunderstood the accusation made by the Orillia Packet against the RESCUE. The simple facts are these: Sometime ago Prof. Geo. E. Foster enclosed in a private letter several of his leaflets. One was published in the RESCUE headed: "Who is the Rumseller ?" *by (Prof. Foster.)*

At the close was (what he is and where he ought to be classed, leaflet No. 4 will tell). In due time the Social Reformer in Australia copied the article headed just as in the Rescue with *(by Prof. Foster)*, and at the close credited it to this paper. Then the Orillia Packet says: "An instance of how *many* American newspapers of considerable influence are *edited*, is supplied by the Sydney Social Reformer, which contains an article credited to the California RESCUE that was originally issued as a tract by the Scott Act Association of Hamilton, Ontario." Now, that is a plain statement that the contents of a tract were stolen and published as editorial in the Rescue, when the Packet man had the evidence before his eyes that his statement was absolutely false, and he never had reason to believe the Rescue had ever done so in any other instance. The motive of thus assaulting an entire stranger may be inferred from a quotation which appeared in a Canadian paper some months ago credited to the O. Packet, advising the Canadian temperance people to dissolve all connection with their American brethren. What the Packet may have said since the 6th of October on this matter is unknown to the writer.

NEWCASTLE, Cal. Nov. 20, 1881.

DEAR RESCUE:—Newcastle Lodge, No. 339, I. O. G. T. is keeping right along in the even tenor of its way, having pleasant, harmonious and we trust, profitable sessions regularly on Sunday night of each week. Among the things that give us especial cause for rejoicing is that every place of business together with the saloons of this place are closed on every Sunday.

Thus does this pleasant village keep pace with the advance of the observance of law, order and civilization.

To the credit of the legitimate houses of business every one of them closed up on Sundays several weeks before the law was decided to be constitutional, thus proving that popular opinion and virtue as well as law are ready to approve the wonderful (?) decision of our supreme court, and so may it always be. GEO. D. KELLOGG.

ALTURAS, Nov. 16, 1881.

ED. RESCUE:—I approve of a Home Protective party; let us keep it before the people until prohibition is the theme of every state and nation and every family made happy by a law that will protect them and punish the keepers of the pauper and thief schools, licensed by the government that violates every principle of a free government.

I organized Band of Hope on Sept. 11, 1881. Rising Sun is the name of the Band having 20 members ten females and ten males; Sister Mary Estes, Superintendent. Our lodge is not gaining any but brotherly love prevails. PRESTON HAYES, L. D.

CORRECTIONS.—This paper professes never to take an article or an item from any other paper or pen, without due credit. But last week in the juvenile department, the "Bar Room Verdict," and the little poem, "Woman's Rights," appeared without credit thru neglect of the printers; it almost needs the services of a special detective to prevent the frequent occurrence of such careless omissions.

LEFT OUT.—Every week a good deal of matter is left out or over for want of room. It may be wondered at that sometimes a communication is left out, and several articles are in, that might as well have been deferred till next week. One side of the RESCUE is printed on Monday. On the other, the reports of the G. W. S. andthe lecturers &c., leave little room for communications that come in after Saturday.

THE TEMPERANCE ALMANAC is out for 1882 with its usual large amount of useful information and reliable statistics. Contains 72 pages: list of the leading societies of temperance, and has a capital department for the children—ten cents single copies or $1.00 per dozen. Send to J. N. Stearns, 58 Reade St. New York.

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"Signal" (W. C. T. U.), Chicago, Ill	1 50
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"Our Union" (W. C. T. U.), 53 Bible House, N. Y	$0 60
"National Temperance Advocate," 58 Reade St., N.Y.	1 00
"Youths' Temperance Banner" (copies over 4)	12
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TEMPERANCE LITERATURE,

Below is a list of a few of the most useful and excellent works with which every reformer should be supplied, and in which he should be well posted:

BACCHUS DETHRONED.— A Prize Essay; Cloth, $1; paper edition, 50c. Completely masters the whole subject. Everybody ought to have it.

TEMPERANCE LESSON BOOK.—By B. W. Richardson, M. A., M. D., LL. D., F. R. S. 220 pp. Cloth, 50c.; paper, 25c. This is a series of short lessons on alcohol and its action on the body, accompanied with suitable questions, designed for study in public and private schools, and reading in schools and families. Send for it; read what this brightest and and best of medical scientists has discovered regarding all kinds of drinks; be sure to *lend* it to your family doctor.

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Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at his office, No. 76 Montgomery Block, City of San Francisco.

R. THOMPSON,
Administrator of the estate of Joshua Hewes, deceased. nov24-4t

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State of Kansas, Executive Department, Topeka, Oct. 22, 1881.—I heartily approve of your plan of work. Your publications will accomplish great good, and should be liberally patronized by the friends of Christian temperance everywhere. Very truly yours, JOHN P. ST JOHN.

An Appeal. We wish to reach every temperance worker in the land, man or women, with our samples, catalogue, etc. We can do nothing if we cannot reach the people. Will not every one send us names of workers? It only costs a postal card and a few minutes' time. Please say where you saw this. Address "**REVOLUTION TEMPERANCE PUBLISHING HOUSE,**" DAVID C. COOK, Manager, 148 Madison St., Chicago.

Lecturers' Reports.

The Grand Lecturers employed by the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T., of Cal., are as follows:
Mrs. E. P. Stevens, Prof. Wm. Crowhurst, Col. C. N. Goulding, Elder J. W. Webb, Hugh R. Hughes, and Rev. W. C. King.

J. W. WEBB.

Saticoy.—Bro. Guthrie brought me here, and his daughter, Miss Mary, accompanied us. I had contracted a violent cold and was more than half sick; so Sister Guthrie kindly voluntered to speak part of the time that night. And very ably and acceptably she did so. Modest and unassuming, but earnest and full of feeling. Her address was well received and produced a good effect. She has good command of language, reasons out her subject well, and abounds in apt illustrations. I predict that besides Sisters Stevens and Richardson, we shall ere long have a third lady lecturer in the field. Sister Guthrie has promised to lecture in Ventura, and other parts of the county, shortly, and to deliver an address to the Springville Band of Hope next Sunday. I hope at Grand Lodge, next Oct., she will make the acquaintance of, and be heard by many. Meeting at Saticoy, fair in numbers, good interest, lodge not large, but true, and looking for a number of accessions. Lodge lately had successful meeting and a full house. Stores, &c., closed on Sunday.

Mound, a school district three miles from Ventura, has a thriving and most harmonious lodge. Bro. Ben Dudley, W. C. T.; Ex-Assessor Harky and other influential citizens are active members. Called at school, welcomed by Miss Faddis, the teacher, a Good Templar, tho not just now situated so as to be in the lodge, explained Band of Hope work, asked for co-operation which was cheerfully promised, took a vote of the scholars as to how many would join, and found response very general. Appointed recess next morning for the purpose of organizing.

At night all the neighborhood seemed to be out. Visitors for Hueneme and Ventura Lodges, notably the Alexander brothers and Sisters and Bro. Kelsey who here and at Dist. Lodge rendered such appropriate and excellent music and songs. A first rate program, in which the W. C. T. and Sister Belle Cannon, took part. The lecture was very attentively listened to and a most liberal collection for the Lecture Fund taken up. I want to come here again.

Thursday morning duly organized the Band of Hope with 21 members, Miss Faddis, Supt, it will meet on Sunday afternoons, took names and money for Temperance Literature. Appointed Bro. Harkey agent for Rescue.

Ventura. What a change for the better here during the six years I have known this county seat! When I first lectured it was difficult to get a good hearing or to sustain a Lodge; now the largest church is always well filled; the Lodge is earnest and numbers 96. Bro. Edward Sheridan, Editor of Signal, Democratic paper, his brother Sol., W. Sec. and their father, City Marshal and W. C. T., are members. So are W. W. Weed, Court Reporter, R. R. Tanner, Deputy Post Master, and many others. Gave four addresses at public school; Principal Oliver is member of lodge. Band of Hope, under able superintendency of Sister Bard, (wife of a leading physician, also a member,) prospers and is preparing for a public concert; it numbers over 100. Saloons and stores closed on Sunday.

Appointed Sister Myra Walbridge agent for Rescue.

The Good Templars have a well patronized coffee house, and good sitting room supplied with papers; paying expenses and with "nest egg" in bank. The lady managers have twice taken contract to supply refreshments at race track and succeeded in preventing liquor selling, and adding to treasury.

Had good meeting in Presbyterian church; fine singing by choir of Good Templars. W. C. T. presided, and Pastor, Rev. Mr. Seward, just from the East, earnest Good Templar, assisted; as did Bro. Peters, Pastor M. E. Church.

C. N. GOULDING.

Should you examine the map you would discover that Henly (where I am at present) is in Siskiyou County 442 miles from San Francisco, 133 miles from Redding, and 18 miles above Yreka the county seat, so much for location. I left Redding Saturday morning 19th and arrived at Berryvale or Stranbery 8, A. M. Sunday morning 20th, Berryvale is a large place, five houses, several stables I found upon inquiry that four persons had turned out the night before to hear me lecture, and an old lady had sent word that she would have been present but was taken with a "misery" in her side, I was sorry to disappoint them but couldnt help it —I lectured in Edgewood on the 21st, had 12 interested spectators. Gazelle was my next appointment I found only one house in the place, but the lumber is on the ground and they propose building another house in the spring, I didnt orate at Gazelle.

It is said of John B. Gough that in one place where he lectured, he had an audience of three, when questioned regarding the audience he said "God was there, the Devil was there, and I was there," an unregenerated mind would conclude that Gough had matters his own way.

I lecture here to-night 25th also 26th, and have rearranged the routes in the county so as to be in Yreka, Fort Jones and Etna on Sunday. My experience has taught me that in order to reach the people. and present the claims of our order, the grand Lecturer must go where the people are, and it is a waste of time and money to attempt to lecture in sparsely settled communities especially at this time of year, in this county

I shall report every two weeks, and will do what can be done to advance the claims of our Order; as you are aware, this is the stronghold of the "Champions and Sons.

I find that some of our lecturers have deemed it necessary to abuse the Champions of Honor, Sons of Temperance, Odd Fellows, Masons, Red men, etc.

No good can possibly come from any such course, only harm. We have a foe, strong, resolute and determined, and to overthrow king alcohol should be our only aim and purpose.

Oh yes, I had thought of mentioning the weather but will omit the same, only remarking that there is no sign of a thaw out as yet.

Henly, Nov. 25, 1881.

W. CROWHURST.

At 27th, St, M. E. church, Rev. Geo. Beatty preached a sermon containing some very strong arguments in favor of personal abstinence, so that no doubt could exist as to where the Brother stands in our cause.

On Monday night, installed the Officers of International Lodge. Bro. Kerr is doing good work as Lodge Deputy. An excellent program was well carried out. Rescue, temperance tracts and pamphlets were distributed to all present. One of the prize compositions on the "Twin Evils" was recited by a little girl of 13 years, who will be initiated next week. Thanks to Dr. McDonald for the prize composition and for bringing that little girl to show what may be done by proper and well directed effort. Quite a number of names were added to the lodge.

Rain, snow, hail, darkness cold and an impossible program ! Such was our introduction to Calaveras county. Hence we had no meetings at Sheep Ranche, El Dorado, Railroad Flat nor West Point' On about seven hours notice, we lectured in Cong. Church at Mokelumne Hill to a small though appreciative audience. Went to Gleucoe and lectured one night—could not stop two nights except by having private conveyance—and organized Garfield Lodge with 21 charter members, Thomas Cox L. D.

Announced for two nights work at Gwin's mine. A free-love party on the first night, and a Thanksgiving party on the second, prevented any meeting for temperance. The program up to date has been one that could not be carried out, except at an enormous expense, and in one or two instances, not at all; no conveyance being obtainable "for love nor money." Programs should be arranged with reference to economy of time and money. We come now to a part arranged by the G. W. C. T,, a former resident of the county. From this on, we are "safe." By agreement with Mokelumne Folks, Friday night was cancelled there, and we journeyed to West Point, where in spite of thanksgiving ball effects, we organized West Point lodge with 21 charter members—Harry Greve, Lodge Deputy. Mrs. Haskins and family were very kind in several ways. The thanks of our order are due and hereby tendered to them.

Mokelumne Hill, Nov. 26, 1881.

H. R. HUGHES.

Grizzy Flat Nov. 22nd 1881.

Editor Rescue:—Left home the 16, bound for Eldorado Co. At Mokelumne Hill, no Lodge on account of storm; met a few brothers and their W. C. T. Bro Page, who is determined to prosecute violators of the Sunday Law. Had a fair audience at Sutter Creek the 17, and the same may be said of Live Oak, and Oleta, on the 18, and 19th. The 20th at Mt. Aukumn, I was surprised to find the School house filled with Good Templars in their Regalia, and discovered that Live Oak Lodge had come over in a body, and Oleta Lodge had also a good delegation. On the 21, they favored me with another visit, and assisted me to organize Mt. Aukum Lodge, with 20 charter members Charles Richardson W. C. T. Susan Choate L. D. I come back next Sunday to lecture and complete the organization. When Good Templars drive 10 miles, these cold nights and the same to return, two evenings in succession, It shows their zeal ardor and love for the cause and Order. Hugh R. Hughes.

LECTURERS APPOINTMENTS.

HUGH R. HUGHES.

Shingle Springs	Dec 2	Spanish Dry Diggings	12, 13
Latrobe	3, 4	Georgetown	14, 15
French Creek	4, 5	Bear Creek	16, 17
Clarksville	6, 7	Coloma	18, 19
Pilot Hill	8, 9	Placerville with El Dorado	
Greenwood	10, 11	Dist. Lodge	21

COL. C. N. GOULDING.

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Mt. Shasta	Dec. 2	French Gulch	Jan,6, 7
Fort Jones	4, 5, 6	Blair	8
Scotts Bar	7, 8, 9	Shasta	10, 11, 12
Oro Fino	10	Reading	13
Etna	11, 12, 13	Milville	14, 15
Crystal Creek	14	Anderson	17, 18, 19
Callahans	15, 16	Igo, 20, and at 7,30 P. M.	22
TRINITY CO.		Eagle creek 21, and 11 A.M.	22
Trinity Center	Dec. 24, 25	Cottonwood	24, 26, Feb. 2, 3
Hayfork	27	Gas Point	Jan. 25
Douglas city	28	Shingletown schoolhouse	27
Weaverville	29, 31, Jan. 1	Klotz Mill	28, 29
Junction city	Dec. 30	Balls Ferry	30, 31
Lewiston	Jan. 3, 4		

ELDER J. W. WEBB.

Poway	Dec. 2, 3	Florence	6, 7
San Luis Rey	6, 7	Compton	8, 9
San Juan Capistrano	8, 9	Wilmington	11, 12
Santa Ana	10, 11, 12	Santa Monica	14, 15
Tustin	14, 15	Pasadena	17, 18
Orange	16, 17	San Gabriel	19
Westminster	18, 19	Savanah	20, 21
Anaheim	21, 22	El Monte	22, 23
Artesia	23, 24	Azusa	25, 26
Norfolk	26	Duarte	27, 28
Los Nietos	27	Spadra	30, 31
Downey	28, 29	Ponona	Feb. 1, 2
Los Angeles	31. Jan. 1, 2, 4	San Bernardino	4, 6, 7

REV. W. C. KING

Visalia	Dec. 2	Porterville	9
Townson	3, 5	Plano	10, 11
Farmersville	6, 7	Pleasant Valley	12, 13
Plano	8	Pride of Tulare	14, 15

WM. CROWHURST.

Comanche	Dec. 2	Angels	14
San Andreas	3, 4	Vallecito	15, 16
Jenny Lind	5, 6	Murphys	17, 18
Milton	7, 8	Douglass Flat, at 11, a m,	18
Salt Spring Valley	9	Sheep Ranch	19, 20
Copperopolis	10, 11	Eldorado	21
Telegraph City	12, 13		

MRS. E. P. STEVENS.

Ripon	Dec. 2	French Camp	5
Wildwood	3	Stockton	
Atlanta	4		

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214 Oleta, Th., Oleta, Adelia Votaw.
225 Sutter Creek, Tu., Sutter Creek, J. H. Giles, M. D.
241 Ione Valley, F., Ione Val., J. F. Stewart
245 Mt. Echo, Sa., Ione City, J. W. Sibole.
267 Iron Clad, Fr., Drytown, D. R. Miller.
280 Jackson, Tu., Jackson, Addie Turner.
281 Volcano, Sa., Volcano, F. J. Cleveland
283 Pine Grove, W., Pine Grove, Mrs Fanny J. Bradshaw.
297 Live Oak, Sa., Plymouth, M. D. L. Stumpff.

BUTTE COUNTY.

104 Welcome, W., Cherokee Flat, Andrew Rapp.
123 Victory, Tu., Biggs, James Burner.
177 Samaritan, Sa., Chico, T. B. Hart.
194 Fidelity, F., Chico, Wm. Chambers.
207 Northern Star, F., Oroville, W. S. Read.
222 Taylor, Su., Forbestown, W. M. Crane.
240 Crystal Fount, Sa., Gridley, H. C. Wharton.
282 Floral, Su., Biggs, James McNulty.
285 Dayton, Su., Grainland, Jas. O. March.
289 Nord. Sa., Nord, Miss Cappie Mills.
316 Webster, Sa., Chico, W. M. Thorp.
402 Nelson, Sa. Nelson, W. D. Parker.
404 Rising Star, F., Chico, Rev. P. Powers.
413 Messilla Valley, Th., Pentz, R. H. Hawkins.

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100 Milton, Sa., Milton, J. F. Beckett.
106 Mountain Ranch, Sa., Mountain Ranch, John Lew
121 Chaparral, Sa., Jenny Lind, Wm. C. Sinclair.
179 Logan, Sa., Camanche, William Pitt.
212 Charity, Tu., Copperopolis, Louis Honey
231 Hope, Sa., Milton, Jas. Clothier, Jr.
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345 Big Tree, Tu., Sheep Ranch, Mrs. W. T. Hull.
348 Mokelumne, W., Mokelumne Hill, Mrs. M. H. Leavett.
361 Murphys, Sa., Murphys, A. J. Cooke.
395 Faith, W., Telegraph City, H. H. Saunders.
407 Calaveras, Sa., San Andreas, W.W.Wood

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138 New Hope, Sa., Willows, E. M. Tyler.
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171 Elk Creek, Sa., Elk Creek, J. S. West.
199 Sheet Iron, Sa., S. Iron, J. M. Morris
205 Social, Tu., Princeton, Nelson Butler.
319 Protection, M., Colusa, J. B. Danner
379 Bridgeport, Su., Sycamore, P. A. Earp.

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY.

110 Mount Diablo, Th., Somersville, Wm. J. Laird.
112 Reform, Th., Pacheco, Thomas Simpson
116 Brentwood, Tu., Antioch, Mrs.S. Smith
255 Star of Empire, Sa., Judsonville, William Robinson.
288 Carbondale, W., Nortonville, Mrs. Rebecca Evans.
330 Lily, Sa., Brentwood, Alison Byer.
331 Twilight, M., Walnut Creek. J. M. Hinman.
349 Excelsior, Th., Byron, W. M. Moore.

DEL NORTE COUNTY.

398 Crescent City, Sa., Crescent City, R. S. McLellan.

EL DORADO COUNTY.

455 Georgetown, Su., Georgetown, S. Watson.
456 Placerville, Tu., Placerville, Rev. B. F. Taylor.
457 Mt. Pleasant, Sa., Grizzly Flat, Stephen Jeffrey.
462 El Dorado, Th., Diamond Springs, C.D. Brooke.

FRESNO COUNTY.

243 Eden, W., Kingsburg, A. A. Smith.
290 Madera, Sa., Madera, D. F. Edwards.
365 Blooming, Sa., King's River, Flora McCapes.
388 "C. C. Colony.," M., Fresno City, C. E. Spofford.
390 Wild Flower, Sa., Wild Flower, Rev. John Yeargin.
397 Valley View, —— Selma, J. E. Whitson.
409 Fresno, F., Fresno, George Studer.
421 Star, Sa., Borden, J. G. Crowder.
471 Fresno Flats, Sa., Fresno Flats, B. M. Maddox.

HUMBOLDT COUNTY.

269 Humboldt, Tu., Eureka, L.B.Kingsbury
270 Mountain, Su., Bridgeville, T. M. Burns.
322 Hydesville, M., Hydesville, C. M. Knowles.
362 Petrolia, Sa., Petrolia, E. D. Daugherty
363 North Star, Sa., Arcata, W. Y. Fickle.
367 Rohnerville, Sa.. Rohnerville, Mrs. Mary Keyler.
400 Trinidad, Su., Trinidad, N. F. Neely, Sr.
439 Port Kenyon, M., Port Kenyon J. D. Ferrill.
458 Upper Mattolle, F., Upper Mattolle, W. H. Roscoe.
460 Table Bluff, Sa., Table Bluff, J. C. Foss
464 Garberville, Sa., Garberville, A.W.Mock

KERN COUNTY.

237 Kernville, Tu., Kernville, Wm. Pollard

LAKE COUNTY.

350 Middletown, W., Middletown, J. L. Read.

LASSEN COUNTY.

211 Lake View, Sa., Janesville, Samuel H. Painter.
355 Mount Hope, Sa., Hayden Hill, Mrs. A. T. Stanley.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

151 Santa Ana, W., Santa Ana, H. E. Ford
173 Pasadena, F., Pasadena, H. G. Bennett.
174 Pomona, Th., Pomona, D. N. Burritt.
233 Downey, F., Downey, Mrs. Abbie W. Livermore.
238 Westminster, F., Westminster, R. T. Harris.
246 Orange, F., Orange, J. W. Osburn.
251 Artesia, F., Norwalk, M. G. Miller.
258 El Monte, Th., El Monte, M. F. Quinn.
276 Spadra, F., Spadra, J. B. Parker.
299 Merrill, Sa., Los Angeles, Mrs. Mary L. Gould.
473 Savannah, Tu., Savannah, Miss A. Ellis

MARIN COUNTY.

244 San Rafael, F., San Rafael, Rev. W. M. Woodward.
252 Tomales, Sa., Tomales, W. F. Bassett

MARIPOSA COUNTY.

157 Cathey's Valley, Sa., Indian Gulch, S. M. Pate.
382 Coulterville, F., Coulterville, John W. Reed.

MENDOCINO COUNTY.

101 Manchester,Sa., Manchester, H. B. Scott
117 Caspar, Sa., Caspar, J. S. Ross.
153 Boone, Sa., Booneville, T. E. Rawles.
259 Willitsville, Tu., Willits, J.C. Thompson
333 Covelo, Sa., Covelo. Rev. J. S. Fisher.
334 Little River, Sa., L. River, C. A. McFaul
338 Wideawake, Sa., Westport, Miss E. N. Fowler.
341 Hopland, Sa., Hopland, Eliza Dooley.
344 Mt. Nebo, Sa., Point Arenas, J. G. Wooden.
380 Rescue, Tu., Mendocino, James Griffin.
396 Ukiah, Tu., Ukiah, Geo. McCowen.
430 Gualala, Sa., Gualala, James N Ward.
437 Navarro, Tu., Navarro, Eugene Peeples.
438 Albion, Sa., Albion, B. Perry.

MERCED COUNTY.

223 Plainsburg, Sa., Plainsburg, William Lauder.
279 Snelling. Su., Snelling, G. W. Smith,
298 Central Point, Sa., Central Point, S. A. Smith.
376 Merced Falls, Su., Merced Falls, Mrs. H. Nelson.
459 Merced, M., Merced, James Corley.

MODOC COUNTY.

129 Lake City, Tu., Lake City, John S Linscott.
149 Alturas, F., Alturas, Preston Hays.
230 Cedarville, Th., Cedarville, W. R. Brown
275 Mt. Bidwell W., Fort Bidwell, F. Anderson.

MONO COUNTY.

191 Chapel, Sa., Coleville, C. M. Taylor.
346 Pro Bono Publico, M., Bodie, T Todhunter.

MONTEREY COUNTY.

131 Salinas, M., Salinas City, E. K. Abbott.
357 Del Monte, W., Monterey, T. G. Lambert.
446 Castroville, Th., Castroville, A. H. Longley.

NAPA COUNTY.

111 Aqua Pura, Sa., Napa, C. C. Dunn.
271 St. Helena, M., St. Helena, Rev. James Mitchell.
368 Monroe, Sa., Calistoga, H. E. Cyrus.
385 Yountville, F., Yountville, S. C. Brown.

NEVADA COUNTY.

12 Sylvania, Tu., Grass Valley, Elam Briggs
201 Nevada, F., Nevada City, J. M. Walling.
304 Donner Lake, F., Truckee, A. C. Cooke.
369 North San Juan, Sa., North San Juan, David Redding.
387 Perseverance, W., Rough and Ready, Wm. Grant.

PLACER COUNTY.

107 Centennial, Tu., Colfax, Mrs. E. D. Story
127 Star of the Hill, Su., Forest Hill. J. B. Burke.
133 Crystal Water, Sa., Michigan Bluff, F. B. Ellsworth.
136 Rosy Crown, Sa., Iowa Hill, J. S. Lakin.
150 Auburn, W., Auburn, Jno. R. Winders.
216 Nil Desperandum, Sa., Dutch Flat, Charles E. Uren.
218 Isabella, Su., Gold Run, Wm. Jones.
260 Sheridan, Sa., Sheridan, J. E. Jesse.
261 Roseville, Sa., Roseville, Mrs. J. D. Pratt.
313 Rocklin, Tu,, Rocklin, Carlton L. Clow.
339 Newcastle, Su., Newcastle, G. D. Kellogg.
406 Ophir, Sa., Ophir, Warren Reed.
451 Granite, Sa., Penryn, S. A. Wood.

PLUMAS COUNTY.

215 Taylorville-Rescue, F., Taylorville. Miss S. A. Hardgrave.
217 Crescent, W., Crescent Mills, Warren Kelly.
227 Bloomfield, Tu., Quincy, N. H. Hapgood.
228 Miners Sa., Greenville, Olive Whitney.
360 Hope of Eureka Hill, Sa., Eureka Mills, Thomas W. Jenkin.
381 La Porte, Sa., La Porte, G. L. Reed.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY.

2 Siloam, Sa., Sacramento, Mrs. M. A. Alsip.
51 Tu., Capital, Sacramento,Ed. Katzenstein.
144 Aerial, Sa., Michigan Bar, A. M. Addington.
183 Cosumnes, Sa., Cosumnes, W. W. Wade.
184 Star of the Plains, F., Florin, J. T. Amos.
188 Georgiana, Su.. Isleton, Ida Gardiner.
203 Cresco, Tu., Galt, James Ferguson.
248 Elk Grove, Tu., Elk Grove, Rev. A. J. Compton.
287 Unity, M., Folsom, Mrs. J. F. Howe.

SAN BENITO COUNTY.

134 San Juan, F., San Juan, Mrs.M.A. Flint
424 Ruby, Sa., Hollister, L. Thornton.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

220 San Bernardino, M., San Bernardino, R. H. Curtis.
284 Riverside, W., Riverside, W. H. Cross.
443 Rincon, Sa., Chino, Charles Hidden.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

242 Home, Sa., San Luis Rey. D. R. Foss.
263 Golden Rule, Tu., San Diego, J.W.Wescott.
264 Poway. Sa., Poway, G. W. Butterfield.
351 Monument, Tu., San Diego, O. N. Sanford.
435 Silver Gate, F., National City, J. J. Caswell.

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY.

7 California, Th., San Francisco, A. V. Thompson.
114 Evening Star, Th., San Francisco, R. B. Allen, No. 2607 Clay street.
120 Headlight, W., San Francisco, William Swabel, 235 O'Farrel.
103 Constitution, F., San Francisco, Fran A. Davis, No. 143 Fremont street.
160 Mission Star, Tu., San Francisco, Wm. Gorhan.
185 Life Boat, M., San Francisco, J. Moran
186 Golden Gate, Tu., San Francisco, W. P. Joseph, 2422 California street.
291 International, M., San Francisco, David Kerr, Nos. 47 & 49 Beale street.
292 Kentucky, W., San Francisco, W. F. Barry.
293 Valley, Th., San Francisco, W. K. Forsyth, 719½ Gough street.
307 Pleasant Valley, M., San Francisco, T. H. Downing, No. 10 Market street.
314 Spring Valley, Tu., San Francisco, John E. Cline.
417 Crystal, M., South San Franciseo, Mrs. A. P. Ellis.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.

115 Lockeford, W., Lockeford, Miss Ada Locke.
139 Woodbridge, M., Woodbridge, C. L. Newton.
182 Stockton, Tu., Stockton, M. J. Nightingale.
189 Lodi, F., Lodi, Geo. W. Hill.
253 Linden, F., Linden, Jas. Wasley.
254 Mt. Vernon, F., Stockton, Geo. Norton.
323 Farmington, Sa., Farmington, Mrs. O. D. Dyke.
469 Wildwood, Sa., Atlanta, E. L. Moore.
472 Dexter, Sa., Dexter, John Harris.

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY.

442 Arroyo Grande, Th., Arroyo Grande, H. M. Osgood.
444 San Luis Obispo, F., San Luis Obispo, W. P. Barnett.
445 Cambria, Sa., Cambria, Thaddeus Sherman.
447 Cayucos, Th., Cayucos, J. L. Raines.

SAN MATEO COUNTY.

56 Ocean, Sa., Halfmoon Bay, J. Compton.
190 Ocean Queen, Sa., Pescadero, Mrs. A. W. Goulson.
408 San Gregorio, F. San Gregorio, Adolph Shields.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

140 Santa Barbara, F., Santa Barbara, Anna L. Smith.
178 Rose of Lompoc, Sa., Lompoc, E. A. Gregg.
196 Stuart, S., Lompoc, W. B. Holland
204 Goleta, Sa., Goleta, F. E. Kellogg, Jr.
208 Carpinteria, Sa., Carpinteria, Geo. E. Robinson.
268 Vesper, Sa., Guadalupe, J. E. Murphy.
354 Seaside, Tu., Santa Barbara, P.L.Moore
428 Montecito, Th., Santa Barbara, Geo. Ferrier.
434 Lompoc Valley, Su., Lompoc, De Witt Hubbell.
436 Los Alamos, Sa., Los Alamos, Mrs. K. D. Hilton.
441 Positive, Sa., Santa Maria, Mrs. M. M. Thornburgh.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

17 Garden City, F. San Jose, D. J. Mitchel.
128 Columbia, M., Gilroy, J. W. Thomasson.
295 Granger, Sa., San Jose, Mrs. L. J. Bacon
327 Golden Wreath, F., Mountain View, W. T. Triplett.
328 Victoria, W., Los Gatos, W. D. Hudson.
393 Bay View, Sa., Santa Clara, L. B. Alexander.
399 Santa Clara, M., Santa Clara, Elmer E. Carey.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

126 Watsonville, Tu., Watsonville, C. E. Taylor.
392 Pacific, Su., Boulder Creek, J. W. Berry
426 Ben Lomond, Su., Felton, S. T. Jones.

SHASTA COUNTY.

102 Reading, Sa., Reading, J. H. Cooper.
155 Igo, Su., Igo, E. L. Ballou.
213 Copper City, Sa., Copper City, S. S. Stickley.
425 Battle Creek, Su., Ball's Ferry, Mrs. R. E. Winsell.
449 Mountain Pride, Su., Shingletown, C. J. Ball.
453 McDonald, F., Milville, J. J. Kem.
454 Eureka, Th., Anderson, J. W. Spann.

SISKIYOU COUNTY.

118 Henley, Sa., Henley, A. G. Smith.
142 Mt. Shasta, Th., Mt. Shasta, Mrs. Belle Martin.
273 Mt. Bolivar,Sa., Callahans, Caroline M. Hayden.
468 Siskiyou, Sa., Oro Fino, L. W. Miller.
468 Snow Cap, Sa., Edgewood, C. H. Stone.

SIERRA COUNTY.

265 Forest City, F., Forest City, H. P. Beckford.

359 Sierra City, Sa., Sierra City, Thomas Wright.
372 Alaska, Sa., Pike City, J. H. Beresford.

SOLANO COUNTY.

27 Mount Delight, Sa., Cordelia, F. A. Chadburn.
64 Vallejo, Tu., Vallejo, Charles Daly.
137 Phœnix, Th., Benicia, H. A. Booth.
239 Denverton, Sa., Denverton, C. E. Garfield.
318 Pride of the River, W., Rio Vista, Albt. Baker.
320 Fairfield, M., Fairfield, A. J. Buckles.
364 Dixon, Th., Dixon, Stewart McBride.
415 Alamo, F., Elmira, G. W. Frazer.
461 Willow Springs, F., Birds Landing, Wm. T. Kennedy.

SONOMA COUNTY.

32 Star of Hope, M., Healdsburg, George W. Dow.
146 Horicon, Sa., Fisherman's Bay, J. E. Hickman.
156 Valley Ford, Sa., Valley Ford, Benj. Fowler.
161 Petaluma, M., Petaluma, A. G. Twist.
166 Geyser, Sa., Geyserville, Mrs. E. Winder.
167 Sebastopol, Th., Sebastopol, J. U. Graeff
176 Forestville, M., Forestville, J. E. McIntosh.
256 Bloomfield, Th., Bloomfield, P. C. Smith.
274 Fulton, F., Fulton, Frank Briggs.
336 Enterprise, Sa., Guerneville, H. H. Peckinpah.
370 Santa Rosa, Tu., Santa Rosa, J. H. Richardson.
371 Progressive, Sa., Windsor, F. T. Welch.
375 Dauntless, W., Stony Point, H. O. Brink
378 Two Rock, Sa., Petaluma, M. L. Freeman
405 Azalea, Th., Occidental, D. N. Craig

STANISLAUS COUNTY.

109 Ceres, Sa., Ceres, P. W. Cook.
247 Fairview, Sa., Turlock, S. V. Porter.
249 Star of Cottonwood, Sa., Hill's Ferry Matthew R. Lyle.
266 Morning Star, F., Modesto, J. J. Porter
326 Oakdale, Tu., Oakdale, Byron Seeber.
335 Knight's Ferry, W., Knight's Ferry, J. W. Dunlap.
465 Friendship, Sa., Hill's Ferry, Clara Randal.

SUTTER COUNTY.

97 Meridian, Sa., Meridian, E. G. Thornbrough.
158 Good Shepherd, F, Live Oak, A H. Hewitt.
172 Harmony, Sa., Nicolaus, D. G. Tilton.
219 Defiance, Sa., Pleasant Grove, T. J. Pierce.
321 June, Sa., Yuba City, Mrs. M. E. Moore
440 Yuba City Sa., Yuba City, Ed. Ellington.
452 North Butte, Su., West Butte, H. S. Graves.

TEHAMA COUNTY.

192 Red Bluff, F., Red Bluff, M. J. Frank.
198 Tehama, Tu., Tehama, A. V. Wheeler.
308 Henleyville, Sa. Henleyville, W. J. Gill
309 Paskenta, Sa., Paskenta, J. R. Whitlock.
317 Pride of the Sierras, Tu., Red Bluff, J. M. Sadell.
427 Paradise, Sa., Riceville, C. S. Jobe.
433 Hercules, Sa., Red Bluff, O. W. Burress

TRINITY COUNTY.

162 Sicilian, Su., Trinity Centre, L. E. Owings.
300 Beacon, Sa., Weaverville, G. B. Basham
303 Western Star, Su., Hay Fork, John H. Vanderhoff.

TULARE COUNTY.

48 Visalia, F., Visalia, J. H. Haines.
159 Fairfield, F., Lemoore, J. D. Travis.
169 Grangeville, Sa., Grangeville, John Warswick.
181 Jonesa, Th., Hanford, G. T, Thornton.
195 Tulare, Tu., Tulare, Rev. F. H. Wales.
296 Hanford, Tu., Hanford, L. E. Cheadle.
301 Plano, Th., Plano, Rev. J. W. Elder,
302 Porterville, Sa., Porterville, G. A. Williamson.
325 Lakeside, Sa., Hanford, M. L. Short.
329 Pride of Tulare, F., Noradell, A. L. Cottle.
383 Woodville, Sa., Hunsaker, Rev. John Wood.
391 Lone Oak, W., Hanford, S. A. Allen.
394 Farmersville, Sa., Farmersville. George Dean.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

122 Confidence, Su., Sonora, J. D. Williams.
135 Groveland, M., Groveland, Benj. Hunter.
262 Tuolumne, Su., Chinese Camp, W. H. Hosmer.
294 Jamestown, Sa., Jamestown. Miss Rebecca App
324 Bald Mountain, Tu., Sonora, Otis E. Greenwood.
336 Quartz Mountain, Su., Jamestown, Arthur B. Morgan.
337 Table Mountain, Su., Jamestown, Jane Baynon.
340 Soulsbyville, Sa., Soulsbyville, W. H. Barron.
342 Mountain View, Th., Columbia, George McNeil.

VENTURA COUNTY.

209 Constancy, F., Ventura, Miss Myra Walbridge.
221 Scenega, Sa., Scenega, L. P. Guiberson.
235 Santa Paula, Sa., Santa Paula, Sam'l T. Todd.
236 Hueneme, Sa., Hueneme, Mary E. Clark.
411 Saticoy, Th., Saticoy, S. V. Tietsort.
416 Springville, Sa., Springville, Samuel Guthrie.
418 Mound, Sa., Ventura, Tyler Bither.
422 Ojai Valley, F. Nordhoff, Thomas Barrows.

YOLO COUNTY.

145 Antelope, Sa., Dunnigans, W. B. Young.
163 Yolo, Tu., Yolo, J. H. Miller.
165 Winters, F., Winters, V. Morris.
210 Chrysopolis, W., Woodland, J. J. Bowman.
224 Orion, Th., Davisville, Miss Nettie Marden.
366 Success, W., Grafton, M. C. Winchester
419 Capay, Th., Capay, J. T. Brown.
429 Pleasant Prairie, Sa.. Plainfield, E. L. Cox.
431 Faithful, Su., Black's Station, John F. Dillon.

YUBA COUNTY.

25 Marysville, F., Marysville, Frank W. Potter.
108 Knoxdale, F., Brownsville, Mrs. S. W. Knox.
141 Cordua, Sa., Marysville, J. E. McMillan.
148 Rising Sun, F., Camptonville, Wm. Moore,
197 Wheatland, Tu., Wheatland, C. E. Justis.
226 Alpine, Sa., Strawberry Valley, C. T. Prindle.
278 Mountain Guard, F., Smartsville, J. A. Flint.
423 Prairie, Sa. Marysville, W. E. Gleason.
448 Elizabeth, Sa., Wheatland, T. S. Carr.

ARIZONA.

1 Garden Valley, M., Phœnix, Geo. H. Rothrock.
4 Tucson, F., Tucson, Miss Julia Ingham.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

7 Hilo, Sa., Hilo, J. H. Maby.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, Sa., Yokohama, Geo. W. Elmer.

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

NO.	COUNTY.	NAME.	POSTOFFICE.
384	Alameda,	James S. Naismith,	Oakland.
241	Amador,	Rev. I. D. Wood,	Ione.
104	Butte,	J. B. Mullen,	Cherokee
361	Calaveras,	A. J. Cooke,	Murphys.
319	Colusa,	Jacob Myers,	Colusa.
288	Contra Costa,	F. Clifford,	Nortonville.
269	Humboldt,	W. F. Brown,	Eureka.
299	Los Angeles,	W. D. Gonld,	Los Angeles.
459	Merced	Geo. E. Isaacs,	Merced.
131	Monterey,	H. V. Moorehouse,	Salinas.
201	Nevada,	Samuel Clutter,	Nevada.
127	Placer,	J. C. Hawver,	Forest Hill.
228	Plumas,	Moses Bull	Greenville.
248	Sacramento,	A. K. Crawford,	Elk Grove.
220	San Bernardino,	H.C.Brooke,	S.Bern'd'o
351	San Diego,	S. Whitmore,	San Diego.
114	San Francisco,	C. H. Peterson,	U. S. Marshal's office.
182	San Joaquin,	Wm. Jones,	Stockton.
56	San Mateo,	J. Compton,	Half Moon Bay.
178	Santa Barbara,	Rev. S. S. Fisk,	Lompoc.
102	Shasta,	J. N. Chapell,	Reading.
452	Sutter and Yuba,	H. S. Graves,	Yuba City
415	Solano,	G. W. Frazer,	Elmira.
356	Sonoma,	H. H. Peckinpah,	Guerneville.
192	Tehama,	G. W. Jeffris	Red Bluff.
300	Trinity,	Geo. B. Jumper,	Weaverville.
195	Tulare,	Rev. F. H. Wales,	Tulare.
324	Tuolumne,	I. T. Holland,	Sonora.
236	Ventura,	L. C. Clark,	Hueneme.
366	Yolo,	J. A. Black,	Grafton.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, Wm. Walker, Yokohama.

STATE DEPUTIES.

386 Alameda, Mrs. V. A. Rix, Washington.
267 Amador, W. O. Clark, Drytown.
470 Alameda, Rev. Geo. Morris, West End.
404 Butte, Rev. Peter Powers, Chico.
243 Fresno, A. A. Smith, Kingsburg.
161 Calaveras, H. R. Hughes, Angels Camp.
290 Fresno, E. W. Turner, Madera.
207 Kern, A. T. Colton, Bakersfield.
299 Los Angeles, Will D. Gould, Los Angeles
299 Los Angeles, Jesse Yarnell, Los Angeles
396 Mendocino, W. F. Wkitney, Ukiah.
246 Merced, George E. Isaacs, Merced.
126 Monterey, J. C. Aston, Watsonville
201 Nevada, Niles Searls, Nevada City
12 Nevada, C. E. Clinch, Grass Valley.
203 Sacramento, G. B. Katzenstein, Sac'to.
130 San Fran'co, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, S.F.
185 San F'co, Mrs. E. P. Stevens, 1907 Bush
114 San Francisco, C. H, Peterson, S. F.
182 San Joaquin, B. F. Bagley, Stockton.
189 San Joaquin, W. R. Ellis, Lodi.
200 San Joaquin, Rev. C. S. Haswell, Lodi.
178 Santa Barbara, J. W. Webb, Lompoc.
32 Santa Clara, Rev. W.T. Mayne, San Jose
295 Santa Clara, Rev. D. E. Bushnell, San Jose.
392 Santa Cruz, G.M. McWain, Boulder Cr'k
425 Shasta, Dr. J. F. Winsell, Ball's Ferry
64 Solano, Dr. I. S. Halsey, Vallejo.
185 San Francisco, Capt. A. D. Wood, S. F.
370 Sonoma, D. S. Sacry, Santa Rosa.
32 Sonoma, C. B. Proctor, Healdsburg.
32 Sonoma, J. G. Dow, Healdsburg.
156 Sonoma, Mrs. C. E. Fowler, Valley Ford
167 Sonoma, Rev. F. J. Culver, Sebastopol.
291 San Francisco, Wm. Crowhurst, S. F.
165 Yolo, William Sims, Winters.
224 Yolo, B. H. Hoag, Davisville.
419 Yolo, J. H. Norton, Capay.
25 Yuba, G. M. McWain, Marysville.
148 Yuba, Joseph Erwin, Camptonville.

ARIZONA.

3 Pima, Rev. G. H. Adams, Tucson.

JAPAN.

1 Japan, Daniel Jamison, Yokohama.

BANDS OF HOPE.

NAME.	LOCATION.	OFFICER.
Antioch,	Antioch,	A. K. P. Nason
Amador City	Amador	M
Brentwood,	Brentwood,	Sadie Defferbach
Crystal,	Brownsville,	S. W. Knox.
Colfax,	Colfax,	Mrs. ED. Story
Crescont,	Judsonville,	Wm. Ellis,
Cloverdale,	Cloverdale,	Miss P. Sholes,
Colusa,	Colusa,	Mrs. L. Spect,
Davisville,	Davisville,	Miss K. Kelly,
Excelsior,	East Oakland,	W. M. Cord,
Evening Star	Pine Grove	James W el s,
Fresno	Fresno City	W.H. Donahue
Fidelity	Jackson	Rev. J.H. Wythe.
Forbestown,	Forbestown,	Flor. E. Morse
Forest City,	Forest City,	Mrs. S.A. Laury
Forestville,	Forestville,	H. Hanson,
Franklin,	F. School H's,	Mrs. Moore.
Guerneville,	Guerneville,	Mrs. E. Bagley,
Healdsburg	Healdsburg	C. Alexander.
Hanford,	Tulare,	Mrs. M. Plummer
Ione City	Ione City	P. B. Buchanan
Live Oak	Shenandoa V'y	J. W. Winans.
Lower Lake,	Lower Lake,	Miss Eva Lee,
Lakeport,	Lakeport,	Geo. Tucker,
Lodi,	Lodi,	C. S. Haswell,
Lu Ellar,	Chico,	P. Powers
Mount'n View,	Columbia,	P. S. Peters,
Middletown,	Middletown,	Miss K. Stark,
Merced,	Merced,	G. E. Isaacs,
Oakland,	Oakland,	Wm. Taylor,
Ocean Spray,	Westport,	A. Gordon,
Oakdale	Oakdale	Byron Seeber.
Pomona	Pomona	H. Eno.
Pescadero,	Pescadero,	Liz. Fairgrieve
Pleas't Templar,	Prairie,	M.J.McMillan
Arcata,	Arcata,	
Alamo,	Alamo.	B. F. Hall
Cold Water,	Somerville,	Sadie Hauxhurst
Cathedral Oaks	Cathedral Oaks	Miss J. Syme
Elizabeth,	Spenceville,	J. L. Wallis.
Excelsior,	Byron,	W. M. Moore
French Gulch,	French Gulch,	Mrs. J. Syme.
Goleta,	Goleta,	F. E. Kellogg.
Home Band,	Vallejo,	H. Smith.
Half Moon Bay	H.M. Bay,	Lizzie Goulson.
Liberty,	Liberty,	Emma Howard
Morning Star,	Plymouth,	David Grounds
Morning Star,	Modesto,	Clara Vesey.
Mountain Hope,	Mok Hill,	Mrs. N. A. Leavit.
Mendocino,	Mendocino,	Mrs. B.A. Paddleford
Oleta,	Oleta,	Mrs. C. R. Miller.
Pentz,	Pentz,	R. H. Hawkins
Petaluma,	Petaluma,	Mrs. Gilman,
Penryn,	Penryn,	M. L. Wood,
Pasadena,	Pasadena,	Sister Porter,
Rocklin,	Rocklin,	Mrs. R. A. Mills.
Rose Bud,	Woodland,	Mrs C H Sprague
Ruby Seal	Michigan Bar	A M. Addington
Riverside,	Riverside,	Mrs. Fesse nde
Red Bluff,	Red Bluff,	Mrs. M. J. Mayhen
Rising Star,	Lockeford,	H. M. Locw.
Redding,	Redding,	J. N. Chap p ell. ke.
Saticoy,	Saticoy,	Miss Mattie Seward
Soulsbyville,	Soulsbyville,	J. W. Bluett
Sparkling Water,	San Andreas,	Agnes Mercer
Sutter Creek	Sutter Creek	Wm. Wadge.
San Juan,	San Juan,	Miss C. Flint.
Sacramento,	Sacramento,	Mrs M Gouldin
San B'nard'o,	San Bernar'o,	Sister Ford,
San Diego,	San Diego,	Mrs. H. B. Rice
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The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at San Francisco on Tuesday, Oct. 3d, 1882, commencing at 10 a. m.

Directory of Lodges of Good Templars in the City of San Francisco.

NO.	NAME.	MEETS.	LOCATION OF HALL.
114	Evening Star,	Th.,	Grand Central Hall, 997 Market st., cor. of 6th.
120	Headlight,	W.,	1620 Pacific Avenue, near Polk.
180	Constitution,	F.,	Shiel's Hall, 32 O'Farrell st.
160	Mission Star,	Tu.,	King's Hall, 2131 Mission st., bet. 17th and 18th.
185	Life Boat,	M.,	No. 118 Jackson st., near Front.
186	Golden Gate,	Tu.,	Hamilton Hall, cor. Steiner and Geary sts.
291	International,	M.,	Grand Central Hall, Market st., cor. of 6th.
293	Valley,	Th.,	Fell Street Presbyterian Church, bet. Laguna and Octavia sts.
307	Pleasant Valley,	M.,	Comerford's Hall Church st., bet. 27th and 28th.
314	Spring Valley,	Tu.,	Union Hall, cor. Fillmore and Greenwich sts.
417	Crystal,	M.,	Myrtle Hall, Railroad and 7th avenue.

Grand Lodge of Oregon.

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11 Capital, S., Salem, C. W. Scriber.
17 Hillsboro, S., Hillsboro, W. L. Weathered.
23 La Creole, Tu., Dallas, Jno. S. Ashbaugh
36 Silver, S., Silverton, Frank Simeral.
39 Rosa, S., Salem, P. R. Winslow.
40 Astoria, Tu., Astoria, J. O. Bozorth.
43 Marion, S., Hubbard, Milton B. Kester.
57 Milwaukee, S., Milwaukee, A. Luelling.
74 Val Fontis, S., Zena, Charles Philips.
80 John Day, S., Canyon City, Fred P. Horsley.
86 Nonpareil, W., Portland, E. W. Ryan.
94 Lone Star, S., Clackamas, W. H. Wilmot.
115 Brooklyn, F., East Portland, James McGrew.
118 Sheridan, W., Sheridan, H. Z. Foster.
136 Forest Grove, S., Forest Grove, J. T. Whalley.
159 Delavan, Tu., Junction City, W. M. Houston.
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179 Pacific, S., Cottage Grove, W. W. Cathcart.
188 Golden Gate, S., Irving, L. H. Potter.
189 Ashland, F., Ashland, Wm. Harris.
191 Klamath, Tu., Ft. Klamath,

212 Ochoco, Th., Prineville, Joseph Howard.
213 Revival, —., Prairie Gity, J. W. Mack.
217 Goshen, S., Goshen, J. W. Cox.
227 Marshfield, Th., Marshfield, Wm. Temple.
229 Onward, S., Albany, R. E. Conn.
258 Amity, S., Amity, R. Jas. A. Likens.
259 Green Mountain, S., Siuslaw, Hiram Wingard.
262 Triumph, M., Independence, Mrs. L. L. Whiteaker.
268 Paradise Springs, S., East Portland. A. R. Francis.
286 Williams Creek, S., Applegate, E. E. Topping.
289 McMinnville, S., McMinnville, J.E.Magers.
294 New Era, Th., New Era, Paul Boyce.
302 Newberg, S., Newberg, J. T. Smith.
316 Samaritan, S., Harrisburg, Nettie Isham.
317 Guiding Star, Tu., Lebanon, J. L. Gilbert.
331 Monmouth, S., Monmouth, C. G. Adkins.
332 Pass Creek, S., Drain, H. A. Wallace.
338 Wasco, S., Dufur, A. J. Dufur, Jr.
342 Lily, Tu , East Portland, Jas. W. Shaver.
344 Albany, S., Albany, R. Fox.
346 Good Samaritan, W., Dalles, O. D. Doane.
350 Mount Hood, M., Dalles, E. B. McFarland,
352 Stayton, M., Stayton, J. L. Follansby.
353 Orient, F., Jefferson, E. E. Montague.
354 Floral, S., Marion, Ada K. Johns.
355 Bay. Th., Marshfield, A. M. Crawford.
356 Welcome, S., John Day, L. Hollenbec
357 Monroe, S., Monroe, N. A Thompson.
358 Columbia, F., East Portland, D. M Long.
359 Cason Prairie, —., East Portland, Charles Gilbert.
360 Evergreen, St. Helens, J. H. Groves.
261 Westport, —, Westport, H. P. White
362 Powder River, —., Baker City, E. P Waltz
363 La Grande —., La Grande, Geo. H. Rigdon.

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The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at The Dalles, commencing on the third Tuesday in June, 1882.

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Loans on personal security	882,288 88
Money on hand	508,611 45
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IN MEMORIAM.

DIED.—H H Peckinpah. Many Good Templars and others will hear with extreme regret that Bro. H H Peckinpah, District Deputy of Sonoma Co., died Dec. 2, at Guerneville. That community and the order generally have suffered a serious loss. His place as a citizen and a helper of all good institutions will be hard to fill. No particulars have been as yet received.

DIED.—Near Madison, Yolo county, Cal, Nov. 16, 1881, James McHenry, after a long and tedious illness.

Brother McHenry was one of the charter members of Madison Lodge; No. 463, I. O. G. T., organized Aug. 14, 1881, and was the first to be called from our Lodge, as we trust to the Lodge above.

S. WOOTTEN,
F. O. SWINNEY,
L. C. HAWK. } Committee.

DIED.—In Monterey, Nov. 30, of disease of the heart, Col. W. H. Clipperton, editor of the Monterey Californian, a native of England, aged 43 years.

He was a participant in the Crimean war, and Captain in the First Michigan Cavalry in our late civil war; and at the time of his sudden death was a member of Monterey Lodge, I. O. G. T. Was buried at Salinas by the Order and the Salinas Engine Company. The mother and sister of deceased are in Australia, and a brother, Captain Clipperton, is British Consul at Philadelphia. He was of a tender, kind and generous nature, and in the absence of relatives many warm friends gave, at his funeral, testimony of their loving appreciation of his many good qualities.

Calaveras County which a year ago reported 6 lodges has now 17.

THE Alliance News has a list of about 300 subscriptions and donations for the week ending Sept. 17, 1881. The first seven amount to $2175. The others run from$25 down to $1. Mostly $5 and $2.50,

IN England the food of the people reaches the consumer at an advance of 28 per cent on the net cost. The drink bill charges 196 per cent profit on net cost without counting anything for adulterations.

IT is impolite to speak disrespectly of a man for selling liquor and killing lots of his neighbors: but you can blackguard him to any extent for being a Democrat or a Greenbacker; no fanaticism in that.

International Lodge had a time of refreshing on Monday last: more than 200 present and 13 Lodges represented by fraternal visitors, 7 initiation and 9 last week keep the roll growing.

The city council of Los Angeles a few days ago, voted 6 to 4 to enforce the Sunday law, but later decided 7 to 3 not to do so. The weather is variable, and so are other things.

—"Queer people, those Kansans," says the Cleveland Herald. "They get rid of a man who borrows a horse in an hours time, and yet it takes them over a year to make up their minds how to dispose of a man who buys up a legislature."

OUR UNION makes kindly mention of the RESCUE as a good friend of the W. C. T. U,. If any advocate or friend of temperance fails at all to render to that organization and its membership the most cordial help and sympathy and encouragement, he surely fails in his duty to our cause and lessens his influence for good.

THE argument used to be made, that legal prohibition would disband the Good Templars, and Michigan and Ohio were taken as examples. But it was the five cent capita tax that slaughtered them. In Maine they are as lively as ever; their finances in good condition, with 20,000 members and 5,000 juveniles.

LOMPOC.—The San Louis Obispo Tribune says every available acre of land in the vicinity of Lompoc and Los Alamos has been either rented or purchased lately, which was never before the case. Parties 20 miles from a landing are giving one-forth of the crop for rent, and thousands more acres could be similarly rented on same terms, if to be had; which is news we all like to hear as it bodes good to Lompoc.

IN 1879 the sugar used in the U. S. was 743,174 tons which is nearly 30 lbs for every individual. Of this enormous quantity only about 110.000 tons were produced in the country, the remainder being imported. And there ought to be at least a million tons raised in the various districts favorable to the growth of sorghum, cane and beets.

THE WAY of the (Maine law) transgressor is hard; in six years he has paid in Cumberland county fines and costs amounting to $125,231 and the barrels which contained his confiscated liquors sold after spilling their contents for $7.130. After paying all expenses the county was $58.400 ahead, besides preserving the lives and properties of its citizens.

THE SCOTTISH TEMPERANCE LEAGUE has 400 societies with 120,000 members and employs 8 agent lecturers right along. That is because the American cheap john never got to be a member of that society. The lowest fee for membership is 62½ cents a year: cheap john would have voted off the 60 and left it at 2½ and then when the membership had gone down to about 1200. would have reported the "work progressing splendidly."

COL. GOULDING.—The Yreka *Tribune* and *Journal* both give complimentary notices of Col. Goulding's lectures there; and the former devotes nearly a column and a half to the arguments made.

SUBSCRIPTIONS this week, San Francisco 3; (Dr. Addington) Oleta 3; (Miss M L Rowland) Indian Gulch, 8; Judsonville 2; Santa Barbara 1; Healdsburg 1; Gilroy 1; (W C King) Hanford 6 and Plano Tulare, Grangeville and Herricks Cross 4; Springville2; Junction City 1; San Jose 1; (J W Webb) San Diego and National City 14.

PASKENTA Lodge passed resolutions Nov. 26th, calling upon all Good Templars to use every effort to enforce every section of said law as rigidly as possible, and when an action is commenced against an offender, that the person commencing such action shall make a demand on the justice of the peace before whom such action is brought, to notify the District Attorney to appear before such justice and prosecute such case, either in person or by deputy.

J. R. Wilson, W. S.

BROTHER HANSON of Forestville calls for some one to write a stinging rebuke of the iniquitous practice of clothing young girls in short and insufficient dresses in this cold weather and sacrificing them on the altar of fashion. The only solution to be offered from here is to commend Bro. H. to get them all to take the RESCUE, read it regularly and get cured of all their bad habits, and this thotless but serious sin among the rest. Looking at the wretched mail list of this paper for Forestville, the only wonder is that things are not seven times worse there.

OUTRAGES of the most fiendish and horrible character are reported every few days committed by drunken men. It is a fact that where the grogshop is plying its infernal traffic, little girls of seven years of age and upwards need a constant guardianship to protect them from the assaults of the crazed frequenter of tho bar-room. The last case so far is of a married man 48 years of age and the details are said to be too horrible for publication; still, we must have men licensed to produce just such crimes as this and a dozen murders and 250 untimely deaths every day.

A PROFESSOR Lockwood in Ripon, Wis, has mounted his Rosinante and opened a Don Quijote campaign against prohibition. The Free Press says it would reply, only that it knows it wrenches one sadly to kick against nothing. The Professor starts out with the following substitute for prohibition:

* * * place a permanent restraint upon man's tendencies to vice, *by the evolution of his inner vision*, and a true knowledge of the relation existing between his organism, and life and happiness.

If Guiteau is acquitted soon, the Professor will probably start an inner-vision-evolutor factory on a large scale and we shall be astonished at the reformatory results.

COMMON SENSE.—Inconsiderate people are frequently heard speaking of the various movements and propositions of temperance people as rash or unreasonable or impossible or silly. But they should remember that while all classes of people are compelled to admit that the grogshop is the most iniquitous, cruel, bloody, deathdealing, pauperizing curse that ever infested a country; that it is worse every way than war, pestilence and famine combined; yet all the modes of dealing with it except those proposed by the temperance people, have been the ten thousand times refined essence of jibbering folly. Whatever methods have been suggested by opponents of prohibition, whether by scholar or boor, by saint or sinner, by statesman or clown, have without one solitary exception been nothing else that the most chaotic, bedlam-inspired nonsense, and have put upon their authors the indelible stamp of "fool."

PREVALENT POETRY.

BY CHARLES F, ADAMS.

A wandering tribe called the Siouxs,
Wear mocasins, having no shiouxs;
They are made of buckskin,
With the fleshy side in,
Embroidered with beads of bright hiouxs.

When out on the warpath the Siouxs
March in single file never by tiouxs
And by "blazing" the trees,
Can return at their ease,
And their way thru the forest n'er liouxs.

All new-fashioned boats he eschiouxs,
And uses the birch bark caniouxs,
They are handy and light,
And, inverted at night,
Give shelter from storms and diouxs.

The principal food of the Siouxs
Is Indian maize, which they briouxs,
And hominy make,
Or mix in a cake,
And eat it with pork as they chiouxs,

* * * * *

Now, docsn't this spelling look curiouxous?
'Tis enough to make anyone furiouxous!
So, a word to the wise—
Pray, our language revise,
With orthography not so injuriouxous.

Banner of Truth.

TEMPERANCE PEOPLE INTEMPERATE.

One of the sins laid at the door of temperance people is, that they are intemperate; not in the use of liquor but in their language. They abuse those who are opposed to them; they will not even give them the credit of being honest, etc. This is one of the points upon which the venerable Chancellor of the University of New York dwells with special emphasis. There is much truth in the charge. We regret it. Abuse is a very poor argument. Every one should be accorded the credit of sincerity if his acts and words coincide. There, are however, several things to be said in extenuation, altho they might with a good deal of propriety be so applied, but to show that temperance people are very much like other folks. Very few men are perfect, or even always considerate either in word or deed. The fact that men take high or strong grounds on the liquor question, does not make them exempt from the frailties or peculiarities of human nature. They are battling with a great sin. It is not reasonable to expect that they will pat on the back the abettors and promoters or even the apologists of this sin, and bid them God speed in the work of death. It is their duty to speak fearlessly and plainly. Plain words are not necessarily abusive words, tho often taken as such. Then again men should not forget the school in which we have been trained. Intemperate as the language of temperance men may be, is it not far less intemperate than the language ordinarily used by the two old political parties in relation to each other? Children are from childhood brought up in the belief that no good thing can be found in the opposing party. * * *

Not one in five hundred but readily concedes that the sin against which we are fighting is the most crying iniquity of the age, but they wish us to handle it as tenderly as we would handle a new-born infant. This can hardly be. We must rebuke the sin. We earnestly desire that this could always be done judiciously. This cannot be expected, however, until we have a more advanced civilization that we now have. But we would remind Dr. Crosby, and all others who charge us with the use of intemperate language, that the merits of a cause are not affected by misjudged words. Our errors are no valid excuse for opposition to temperance principles, and we would suggest if it would not be better for the great cause of humanity that they would labor for the overthrow of the rum demon instead of finding fault with the methods of those who are laboring for that end.—*Living Issue.*

And our brother might have added, there is no recorded instance in the past 20 years of a temperance advocate having used such intemperate, abusive, unjust, vituperative language as Dr. Crosby used on that occasion; and he used it against a class of men entirely innocent of doing a particle of harm or wrong by the propagation of their principles.

VINEGAR BITTERS.

By far the greater part of the hundred kinds of bitters sold during the past 25 years, have been merely bad whisky slightly doctored, made, purchased, sold and used for exactly the same purposes as other kinds of whisky in nearly all cases; but sometimes tried by innocent invalids as a remedy for disease; in the latter case, and in all cases they have led to more drunkenness. They had from 40 to 50 per cent of alcohol, and were enticing to the whisky trained palate: the most part of them were consumed at the bar of the grogshop.

About seven years ago some one analyzed Walkers Vinegar Bitters, and reported 7 per cent alcohol. Revenue officers had analyzed them before and found that altho no alcohol had been used in their manufacture, some had formed from the partial fermentation of a syrup, which was one of the ingredients, and they freed them from any liability to pay spirit duty.

They contain about the same proportion of alcohol then as ale or beer, but it must be remembered that beer would never have harmed anybody, if only one or two spoonfuls of it could be taken in a day, and if then the patient had to put himself thru a clotheswringer to keep it down. Even if that percentage of alcohol had been purposely put in to preserve the mixture from spoiling, there was no danger whatever of any one getting fond of it or cultivating any closer intimacy with the vinegar bitters than he would with epsom salts.

Therefore the vending of a very repulsive medicine, the taste of which is by no means modified or mollified by a small percentage of alcohol in it, and which no one would ever dream of using as a beverage—has no parallel whatever with the traffic in whisky slightly flavored and called bitters as a blind. It does not seem at all likely that any more harm could arise from the alcohol in those vinegar bitters than from the same proportion put into shoe blacking or white paint. Certainly the design was entirely innocent, and the proprietor has all along been a consistent advocate and exponent of total abstinence.

It is almost a pity to interfere with the laudable industry of peddling round the story that the proprietor of the article in question made a fortune by selling whisky bitters; but when such a story is in the market it is fitting that the exact truth should be known.

HOW ARE WE PAYING OUR NATIONAL DEBT?

[FROM THE MINN. REVIEW.]

The war of rebellion left us a debt of several billions, to the payment of which the national honor was pledged. How to pay this vast sum was a problem for statesmen and financiers to settle. Happily however, experience has proved them equal to the task. Tax the luxuries largely and the necessaries lightly, and in this way raise a revenue sufficient to pay the interest promptly and reduce the principal gradually. This was done, and in this way the liquor traffic in all its departments pays the government the sum of $73,981,561,10 per annum, this being about the average income from the business for several years past. Allowing the debt to be $2,000,000,000 this income would pay the debt in something less than thirty years, and the pressure would scarcely be felt. If nothing further could be said, and no harm come out of this arrangement, there should be, and doubtless would be universal and joyful acquiescence in its adoption. But what are the facts in this case? The liquor traffic thus authorized and practiced by law, and taxed to pay our national debt results in the death of 60,000 American citizens per annum, or about one in every ten minntes killed: or if you please, murdered in and by the trade. Supposing these men to average one hundred and fifty pounds each, and to be sold as other meat is sold in the market, the price would be a trifle more than $8.21 per pound, which would be a very high price for any other kind of pork or flesh, but this seems to be the price fixed upon by our financiers to pay our indebtedness.

To carry out this plan we shall be obliged to murder about 1,620,000 men, or near one-thirtieth part of our present population, about twice as many as were killed on both sides of the war itself. If this were all we should have less to say than we shall say on this subject. But the fact is, we make these men whom we kill in this process pay the most of this money before we kill them. We also generally ruin their reputation, beggar their families, poison their blood, push their poor loathsome bodies into a premature grave, their souls into the presence of God, who says, "No drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of heaven." And further, in order to make the ridiculousness of this whole process to equal its enormity and cruelty, we then pay from our own pockets in maintaining paupers, orphans, poor houses, alms houses, criminal prosecutions, county jails, penitentaries and lawyers' fees, just about as much as we receive from the traffic! Could anything excuse the folly and absurdity of such a scheme? And what must a holy God think of a nation, many of them professed Christians, who by their votes authorize and carry forward this vast work of death?

Strip this case of what is advantageous, and we have the following facts;

1. We murder 60,000 men annually.
2. For this we receive $73,981,561.10.
3. We pay nearly an equal sum as incidental in running the machinery that murders these men.

Can it be possible that this nation will permit this outrage longer to exist? C. HOBART.

Red Wing, Nov. 12, 1881.

WEEK OF PRAYER.

The following program for the Week of Prayer has been issued by the executive committee of the Evangelical Alliance:

"Sunday, January 1st.—Subject for disconrse: 'Renewed Consecration.'

Monday, January 2d.—Thankgiving for the blessings, temporal and spiritual, of the past year, and prayer for their continuance.

Tuesday, January 3d.—Humiliation and confession on account of individual, social and national sins.

Wednesday, January 4th.—Prayers for the blessing of God on his Church and his Word.

Thursday January 5th.—Prayers for the youug and all agencies for Christian training.

Friday, January 6th.—Prayers for the universal prevalence of peace and righteousness,

Saturday, January 7th.—Prayers for Christian missions, the outpouring of the Holy Spirit, and the conversion of the world."

Last year two programs appeared, one without a temperance clause, the other with one *interpolated* afterward. The above is copied from the Pacific Methodist. If it is correct it is an evidence that the Executive Committee of that Alliance are bigoted enemies of temperance, aud are by no means a proper source to dictate or direct the prayers of a nation which believes in a real and rational God.

They have been most humbly and urgently petitioned and implored year after year by most excellently Christian people to make some recognition of the evils of intemperance, to ask, among the long list of minor objects generally specified, for God's blessing on the efforts made to remove man's greatest curse, satan's most potent weapon against the gospel, in a program which it is proposed to present to the God of heaven; but they have persistently and contemptuously refused for a dozen years to pay the least heed to it.

It is enough to have the devil and his brewers and distillers control our national and state politics; it is too much to ask a Christian people to consent that they shall exercise a supervisory censorship over the national prayers.

Of course those who dont believe in temperance or who think temperance is not a fit subject to be prayed for, will object to these sentiments and will say that you can fill in temperance where you want to and are not prohibited from including it, and that certain clauses in the program may imply what is so carefully omitted. But it cannot be denied (if the above is a true copy) that its authors had more respect in its compilation to the devil's wine interests and beer agencies than they had to Almighty God, and the presentation of such a program as it now stands by the people of this country, while the rumfiend is carrying to hell 100,000 of our people, and of the children of the Sabbath school, and of the church every year, and trampling God's altars under foot everywhere, would be a wholesale, mocking, defying, hypocritical blasphemy.

It is time, and it is to be hoped that the Christian people of this country will next year make out a Christian program that Christian people can use without the brewers and wine guzzlers of Europe and America having any voice or vote or part in its preparation. Better not pray than pray a prayer that denies the truth and offers a lie to God.

PROHIBITION REFORM PARTY.

Some time ago, a notice was inserted in the RESCUE, inviting all persons who could and would help the work of the Prohibition Reform Party by lecturing or arranging for lectures, or by organizing prohibition clubs in their respective communities, or in any other way, to send their names to the Secretary, Rev. Geo. Morris, West End, Alameda. A number of persons have already done so, but many places in the state are yet to be heard from. Responses are respectfully and earnestly requested, so that the state central committee may know how best to arrange work for prohibition.

CAL. W. C. T. UNION.

President, Mrs. D. P. Browne, Blake House, Oakland.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Mrs. G. S. Abbott, Oakland.
Mrs. John McNear, Petaluma.
Mrs. M. A. Nash, Santa Rosa.
Mrs. W. R. Spencer, Grass Valley
Miss W. Bell, San Jose.
Miss Sarah P. Morrison, San Jose.
Mrs. J. B. Hill, Alameda.
Secretary, Mrs. Mary E. Congdon, 314 Sutter St. S, F.
Assistant Secretary, Miss M. J. Havens, Blake House, Oakland.
Treasurer, Mrs. J. G. Wickersham, Petaluma.

PROGRAM: WEEK OF PRAYER.

Our Union gives the following as the program arranged by a committee of the National W. C. T. U. for observance by the local Unions in connection with the services appointed by the Evl. Alliance:

TOPICS.

Sabbath afternoon, January 1. A gospel meeting with Old Year memories and New Year resolves; pledge and appeals to drinking men.

Monday, January 2, Personal consecration to God and the Temperance cause, and prayer for the present baptism of the Holy Spirit on all our workers.

Tuesday, Jan. 3. Prayer for our Temperance organizations, our unions local, state and national, for wisdom in planning and courage in carrying on our work, for our juvenile work, and all societies not our own, but working with us in a common cause.

Wednesday, Jan. 4. Prayer for the church of God in this and all lands, that to it may come a realization that intemperance is its greatest foe, and that an aroused conscience may quicken it to duty.

Thursday, January 5. Prayer for the homes of the nation—its fatherhood, motherhood, childhood for the young men and women of our people to whose shoulders the government of church and state will soon come, that pure home life may give purity to the nation.

Friday, January 6. Prayer for the political forces of our country, as they stand related to the Temperance reform; for all men in authority; for National and State legislators, and for the voters of the Republic who stand back of all other powers—that these may have that awakening of moral sensibility and power which shall make them faithful to their oath and blind to bribery, and that laws in the interest of virtue, morality and temperance may be made and enforced; also, for the few men in high places who, like Senator Blair, are not ashamed to speak for the truth.

Saturday, January 7. Prayer for drinking men and their families, for reformed men, and all who in their weakness have passed under the curse.

Sunday, January 8. Temperance sermons, addresses, call for new workers, and a collection for temperance workmen, women and money.

STOP THE GAP.

BY THE REV. CHARLES GARRET.

It has been said that only one in ten of the scholars in our Sunday-schools becomes a member of the visible church. Teachers, is this what you contemplate in your self-sacrificing toil. Ministers, is this the end of your labors and prayers, anxiety and care? Can we bear the thot that only one in ten of those for whom we have written and preached and prayed and toiled, should leave the school members of the visible church? The thot should fall on our hearts like a spark from hell! Only one for Christ! Where then are the nine? With more than a mother's anxiety that question should be asked by the Christian church. Here is a young woman who is blessing God for the Sabbath school and for the influence it exerted upon her. But where are her nine companions? Here is a young man rejoicing in the favor of God, but where are the nine lads who used to sit by his side? Some of them thotless and worldly, some of them by and by to have old memories revived, and stand as monuments of mercy; but others, alas! passing from the school to vice, brutality, crime and destruction. Where are the nine? You will find one in that poor creature, with wasted constitution, dying on a workhouse bed and going to the pauper's grave. Where are the nine? You will find another in that brutal wretch who, as his heart broken wife tries to gather a smile on her face and greet him with words of kindness, fells her to the earth, and with oaths and curses, kicks the trembling form he once swore to love and cherish. Where are they? There is one in that guilty creature who stands at the gin palace lying in wait for the passer by. Aye, shrink not back; vile as she now is, she was once a happy child in your school. You took her by the hand, you polished her by your intercourse—you, by your kindness and care, rendered her more womanly, and beautiful and sensitive; and there she is now doing the devil's work and earning the devil's wages. Where are they? There in that poor girl hastening thru your streets, bent upon destruction. Her father loved her as I loved my children, prayed for her as I pray for mine; and when she was born said —this same shall comfort me; and now, sick of a world, which to her eyes seems filled with foes, she leaps from the bridge—

Mad from life's history,
Glad of death's mystery;
Swift to be hurled
Anywhere—anywhere—out of the world!

Where are the nine? In your prisons, in your lunatic asylums, at the hulks and swinging from the gallows! Yes, fellow teachers, tho you have to look at the scene with aching heart and tear filled eyes, there are your scholars. You cared for them and toiled and prayed, and yet the wolf of hell has dragged them to destruction. You say, this is terrible! So it is; so terrible that my lips quiver as I speak. And oh! would to God that it were not true! Would that it could be shown that we had only lost the one and saved the nine!

Would not the shepherd be filled with anxiety if every year his flock was thus thinned by some destroyer? Would not the farmer be startled if only one-tenth of his seed came to perfection? and would he not set himself most carefully to seek a remedy? And shall we be heedless of the terrible loss to which I have shown we are now subjected? No; surely, no. Our love to souls—our love to God—forbids it. Creatures for whom Christ died must not be lost, if there be any possibility of their salvation. I ask, then, as I look at these schools feeding our workhouses and our prisons, whence is this waste? Is there some law of heaven which compels it? No; thank God; no. The declaration of God is clear and full. "It is not the will of your Father in heaven that one of these little ones should perish." That is decisive; and at once the dark fear which had crept around us rolls away. God wills the salvation of every child, and therefore there is no insurmountable difficulty. The cause is from beneath; it can be ascertained, and by the blessing of God, removed. There has been a gap left somewhere, and thru that gap the wolf has entered, and out of that gap the poor lambs have been borne to destruction. What is that gap? You have warned them against the wiles of the devil, against bad books and companions; you have told them to be true, and brave, and honest; but you have not said—"It is not good to drink wine nor anything whereby thy brother stumbleth, or is offended, or is made weak."—*Templars Standard.*

Years and years this same terrible showing has been commented on; and always it is urged that the curse and the cause is drink—and still it is unfashionable to introduce the subject of total abstinence in the pulpit, in the Sabbath school, at the dinner table, in the social party. Fanatical to urge temperance lessons in the public schools, to do anything for temperance. But we may be thankful changes are manifestly taking place: the objectors are becoming fewer and there is a general waking up to the necessity of a temperance education for the young. And let us hope there will be soon no place or time too sacred to warn the coming generation from that awful seine net of Satan which has been sweeping right in the church and carrying away nine of the ten of its children.

Too Radical. It is a fact, said a friend recently that a minister who keeps harping on the use of liquor and tobacco and that kind of thing, dont draw large congregations. You see people tired of it and drop off. Now, there is Rev. M. C. B——, for instance: his talents and personal qualities should secure him a large, a very large following; but you see his church is not nearly so well filled as you would expect, because he wont desist from introducing those subjects into his addresses." It is a pity that the Savior of the world had not received such a hint as that in time; he might have been a much greater favorite with his hearers and secured the friendship and cooperation of the Pharisees and priests and the money changers in the temple. But he would persist in talking about things which people did not applaud and he had small congregations as a general thing. Still his preaching was a success in the long run.

The boss again reigns at Washington; the spoils system has full sway; and when the first citizens of the republic are at the capital, successfully lobbying for this or that friend, it is time for civil service reformers, to go to work.—*Ex.*

NEW TEMPERANCE TALES.

ONLY TEN CENTS EACH.

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The National Temperance Society has commenced the publication of a series of cheap and thrilling Temperance Tales, from the pens of some of the best writers on temperance in the world, giving a greater amount of valuable and interesting matter than ever before, for the small sum of ten cents. The object is to supply a great amount of matter calculated to aid the advancement of the cause of temperance, for a very small sum of money. These stories will be adapted to home and fireside reading, the railroad train, and for the young in every class of the community. Four of these are now ready, and others will soon be added to the list. The following have already been published:

"Fife and Drum," by Mary Dwinell Chellis. (12mo., 79 pages) This is a new and thrilling story, with an excellent spirit and moral instruction, from the pen of this well-known and brilliant writer.

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"Drinking Jack," and other stories, by Mary Dwinell Chellis. (12mo., 78 pages) This popular author has few equals, and these stories are among her best. We cordially commend them to all friends of temperance, and the right training of children. Let the friends of temperance everywhere unite and send for a number of copies of these interesting stories, and circulate them in every community.

The friends of temperance who desire to see the reform progress, and to have a literature accessible to all classes of the community, have now an opportunity to carry out their wishes. We ask all the friends of the cause to aid us in the circulation of this class of literature. Send along the dimes.

Address,
J. N. Stearns, Publishing Agent,
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"Pacific Censor," Vancouver, W. T	1 50
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"National Temperance Advocate," 58 Reade St., N.Y.	1 00
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"National Freeman" (64 pages), Chicago	1 75
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G. W. Secretary's D'p'tm't.

GEORGE B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.

☞The office of the Grand Lodge is located in the Capital Savings Bank Building. entrance, No. 328 J street, up-stairs, over the southwest corner J and Fourth streets, Sacramento, where the Grand Worthy Secretary will be pleased to receive calls from the members of the Order during business hours.

☞This department is edited by the Grand Worthy Secretary, to whom all communications relating in any way to the business of the Grand Lodge, this department, or anything appearing hereunder, should be addressed.

☞The Grand Worthy Secretary's post office address is Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento, Cal.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

ON SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE G. W. S.

Sold for the Benefit of the Grand Lodge

Constitutions, per hundred copies	$12 00
Constitutions per dozen	1 75
Glee Books, "Temperance Chimes" per dozen	4 00
Glee Books, per half dozen	2 50
Glee Books, single copies	50
Receipts of Evening and Constitution Roll Book, per set	2 50
Chase's Digest, per copy	1 50
Officer's Roll Call etc., Book of	1 00
Pledge Cards, per hundred	1 00
Officers Cards, per set of four	1 00
Degree Ode Cards, per dozen	1 00
Subordinate Ode Cards, per dozen	75
Subordinate Ode Cards with music, per dozen	1 50
Chase's Good of the Order, per copy	50

BLANK FORMS.

Clearance Cards, per dozen	3 00
Grand Lodge Returns, per dozen	1 00
W. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. F. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Bonds, per dozen	1 00
Forms for Charges, Trials, etc., per set of four	75
Forms for incorporation of Lodges	Free

LODGE BOOKS

Propositions for Membership, Book of fifty	50
Notices of Election to Membership, book of fifty	50
Proposition Committee notices, book of fifty	50
D. G. W. C. T.'s Dispensations, book of fifty	50
Password Certificates, book of fifty	50
Delinquent (Dues) Notice, book of fifty	50
Warrants on W. T., book of fifty	50
W. F. S. Receipts, book of fifty	50
W. T. Receipts, book of fifty	50

LODGE FURNITURE.

In addition to the above, I will attend to orders for Impression Seals, Blank Books, Special Printing, Regalia or Lodge Furniture. This will be done as an accommodation to Lodges and not as a source of profit either to the Grand Lodge or myself; hence all orders filled will be sent per express by the dealers, with instructions to "collect on delivery," unless the money accompanies the order. Address—

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.,
Sacramento, California.

CASH RECEIVED.—The Grand Worthy Secretary acknowledges receipt of the following amounts of cash since last report. Proper personal receipts were also forwarded in each case:

GENERAL FUND.

Artesia Lodge, No. 251	$ 6 75
Mt. Bidwell, No. 275	4 00
Monument, No. 351	11 75
Mt. Pleasant, No. 457	3 75
Westminster, No. 238	13 75
Mountain, No. 270	11 00
Crescent city, No. 398	14 75
Trinidad, No. 400	11 25
Saticoy, No. 411	8 75
Wildwood, No. 469	6 00
Mariposa, No. 175	2 00
Elk Grove, No. 248	1 00
Knights Ferry, No. 335	3 50
Pleasant Prairie, No. 429	1 25
Georgetown, No. 455	5 25
Knoxdale, No. 108	4 75
San Leandro, No. 180	10 25
Westminster, No. 238	1 15
Volcano, No. 281	11 75
Pride of the River, No. 318	10 50
Knights Ferry, No. 335	14 50
San Luis Obispo, No. 444	32 50
Cresco, No, 203	16 75
Downey, No. 233	5 00
Paskenta, No. 309	13 75
Mt. Echo, No. 245	7 50
Plano, No. 301	6 75
Wide Awake, No. 338	9 25
Mt. Nebo, No. 344	9 00
Merced Falls, No. 376	8 25

ORPHANS' HOME FUND.

Aerial, No, 144	$10 00
Cresco, No. 203	7 60
Bacon & Co	9 62

CHARTER FEE FUND.

Silver Star Lodge, No. 272	$15 00

ORPHANS HOME RECEIPTS.—Dr. I. S. Halsey, G. W. T. and Treasurer of the Board of Trustees and Lady Managers of the Good Templars Home for Orphans, acknowledges receipts of the following amounts during the month of Nov. Support:

Mrs. G. Dunham	$ 5 00
E B McKinney	18 00
J H Neeley	24 00
Isabel Eden	10 00
Mrs. G W Johnson	6 00
Merced County	54 00
M B Crawford	10 00
Mrs Hattie Day	14 00
D F Lewis	5 00
Mrs, James Coyle	20 00
John Maiden	30 00
F Sicott	9 00
Mrs, G Dunham	5 00
Total	$210 00
Donation from Mr. Guisa, Miscellaneous, sale of coal dust	$18 97
Vallejo Bd of Education	70 00
Total receipts	$303 97

PACKAGES MAILED.—The following packages have been mailed during the past week from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office:

1 to J. B. Wilkinson, Indian Gulch.
1 to A. C. Roussin, Rohnerville.
1 to P. W. Cook, Ceres.
1 to Mrs. M. J. Mayhew, Red Bluff.
1 to Harry Greve, West Point.
1 to H. G. Heartly, Butte City.
1 to James A. Wiles, Tipton.
1 to Thomas Cox, Glencoe.
1 to Wm. Paddock, Big Dry Creek.
9 to M. G. Miller, Norwalk.
2 to R. H. Hawkins, Pentz.
1 to Clara La Salle, Lompoc.
1 to B. G. Kline, Dixon.
1 to Wm. L. Nelson, Stockton.
1 to Miss Mamie Blower, Plymouth.
2 to Rufus Smith, Brentwood.
3 to G. Curtis, Crescent City.
1 to Mrs. Emma E. Thayer, San Francisco.
1 to W M Crane, Brownsville.
2 to H P Bickford, Forest City.
1 to J H Giles, Sutter Creek.
2 to S A Wood, Penryn.
3 J A Fairbanks, San Francisco.
3 to Wm. Douglas, Truckee.
3 to J H Cooper, Redding.
2 to J N Burke, Forest Hill.
1 to O M Keesling, San Jose.
1 to Ed. Mering, Yolo.
2 to Young Dougherty, Sheridan.
1 to W D Gould, Los Angeles.
1 to R E Winsel, Balls Ferry.
1 to G.S Turner, Los Angeles.
1 to Warren Shilling, Coulterville,
1 to J A Fairbanks, San Francisco.
1 to H G Bennett, Pasadena.
1 to Wm. H. Pitt, Camanche.
3 to J. D. Fish, Tucson.
1 to G. Curtis, Crescent City.
3 to Eva Farnsworth, Mariposa.
1 to Rev. F. H. Wales, Tulare.
1 to Mrs. E. P. Stevens, San Francisco.
1 to Will D. Gould, Los Angeles.
1 to Hon. Niles Searles, Nevada City.
1 to Mrs. V. A. Rix, Washington Cor.
1 to W. Sims, Winters.
1 to Robert Thompson, San Francisco.
1 to H. S. Graves, West Butte.
1 to Mrs. M. E. Partridge, West Oakland.
1 to Mrs. H. A. Mayhew, Red Bluff.
2 to Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, San Francisco.
1 to Mrs. C. B. Thompson, San Francisco.
1 to Mrs. S. L. Robbins, Vallejo.
1 to Sam'l Kitto, Vallejo.
4 to John H. Liening, Colusa.
4 to F. T. Garrett, Oakland.
5 to J. W. Thomasson, Gilroy.
4 to Mary E. Bowen, Nor. San Juan.
1 to Miss Julia Shefrey, Carbondale.
1 to Mr. Orion Finch, Michigan Bar.
1 to Dr. D. M. Addington, Oleta.
2 to W. B. Byram, Westminster.
1 to L. Giles, Lockeford.
1 to Mrs H. M. Ferris, Clipper Gap.
1 to William Webb, Hites Cove.
1 to Jos R. Green, Mariposa.
1 to Mrs. D. A. Hollister, Marysville.
4 to C. C. Hersley, Snelling.
1 to J. E. McIntosh, Forestville.
8 to W. H. Gallanah, San Bernardino.
4 to Edna Hobson, San Jose.
1 to Sam'l Watson, Georgetown.
5 to Mrs Belle Judd, San Francisco.
5 to J. W. Loyd, Plano.
2 Mrs. W. T. Hull Sheep Ranch.
1 to Jennie Ostrum, Oleta.
1 to Miss Lizzie Barrett, Merced Falls.
3 to C. Rucker, Westport.
1 to Youug Dougherty, Sheridan
1 to W. B. Byram, Westminster.

PACKAGES PER EXPRESS.

1 to B F Loomis, Woodland.
1 to H G Hartley, Butte city.
1 to Harry Greve, West Point.
1 to Jno E Askew, El Dorado.
1 to J, H Liening, Colusa,
1 to Col. C. N. Goulding, Shasta.
1 to Joseph Norris, Placerville.
1 to Wm. Cathey, Mariposa.
1 to Jno. W. Martin, Madera.
1 to Geo. H Lillie, Campo Seco.

RETURNS RECEIVED.—During the past week the following Lodges have filed Grand Lodge returns with the G. W. S. and their receipt is acknowledged.

Nos. 154, 203, 241, 245, 270, 281, 309, 318, 335, 351, 376, 379, 398, 411, 444, 457 and 458.

VOTE ON CHANGE OF REGALIA.—The following lodges have during the past week, filed with the G. W. S., the returns of the vote had in their lodge on the question of changing the initiatory regalia of the order as required by the G. L. viz:

Nos. 116, 165, 169, 261, 270, 281, 318, 351, 363 and 444

The summary of returns to date is as follows; Number of Lodges reporting, 218; Attendance, 4481; Favoring the change of white regalia to a metaic badge, 210; Against such change, 3952. Not voting, 319; Majority against the change to date, 3,742. Average attendance of lodges so far as reported, 20¼.

D. G. W. C. T.'s COMMISSIONED ETC.

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

J W Perry, for Amador Co. Plymouth.

LODGE DEPUTIES.

H G Heartley for No. 272, Butte City.
Harry Greve for No. 277, West Point.
P L Hutchinson for No. 448, Wheatland.
Miss Susie J Choate, Fair Play.
Miss Jessie Clapp, Pleasant Palley.

DEGREE TEMPLARS

Charles E Richardson, Fair Play.

DIME COLLECTION RECEIPTS.—The following contributions have been received to date in behalf of the National Temperance Literature Fund, etc., and the amounts are hereby acknowledged, viz:

Acknowledged at last report	$72 45
Campo Seco No. 105, Mrs. M E Cutter	80
Aerial No. 144, A M Addington	1 50
Valley Ford No. 156, Benj. Fowler	4 10
Ocean Queen No. 190, Mrs. A W Goulson	3 00
Tulare No. 195, Willis Faust	3 50
Lakeview No. 211, S H Painter	2 00
Nil Desperandum No. 216, C E Uren	1 00
El Monte No. 258, M F Quin	2 60
Carbondale No. 288, Frank Clifford	5 00
Madera No. 290, D F Edwards	5 30
Live Oak No. 297, M D L Stumpff	1 00
Paskenta No. 309, T D Dollings	1 00
Lakeside No. 325, M L Short	3 50
Soulsbyville No. 340, W H Barrow	4 00
Santa Rosa No. 370, J H Richardson	5 15
La Porte No. 381, J L Reed	5 00
Pacific No. 392, S W Peery	10 50
Azelea No. 405, D N Craig	2 10
Yuba City No. 440, Ed. Ellington	4 00
Georgetown No. 455, S Watson	2 25
Willow Spring No. 461, Mrs. H N Gapen	5 15
Union Services, Placerville, Rev. E Graham.	10 00
M E Church, Brentwood, Rev. E A Winning.	3 00
M E Church, Plano, Rev. J A Mc Millan	2 00
Hope Juvenile Temple No. 4, Carbondale	2 00
Total received to date,	$161 90

GRAND LECTURERS.—The Grand Lodge of California has now in its employ six Grand Lecturers who are devoting their entire time and energies in behalf of the Order. Mrs Emily P. Stevens is laboring in San Joaquin, Wm. Crowhurst in Calaveras, Hugh R Hughes in El Dorado, C. N. Goulding in Siskiyou, James W. Webb in SanDiego and Will C King in Tulare county. Public lectures are being delivered, lodges are receiving visits and instructions, new lodges and Bands of Hope are being organized and temperance work generally and vigorously prosecuted. To date twenty new lodges have been instituted.

PARKER'S HISTORY OF THE I. O. G. T.—Word

comes from the publisher of the authorized history of the I. O. G. T., Rev. T. F. Parker of Pennsylvania that the first edition of the book has left the press, and will be delivered within a fortnight. The book is much more elaborate than was at first contemplated, and comprises a volume of 311 pages, embellished with cuts of the various R. W. G. T.s and other prominent members of the Order. The book will acceptably fill a long felt want, and should be in the hands of every member of the Order, who is at all interested in its rise and remarkable progress, and all are, or should be. The book will be bound in two styles, cloth and half morocco. The cloth edition will be sold at $1.25 and the morocco at $1.75. The G. W. S. will receive and fill orders for this truly valuable work at the publisher's prices as above. Cash must accompany orders to receive attention. Orders will be received and filed at once, and filled in the order of their reception upon receipt of the first invoice of the new book.

Receipts of Evening.—A new edition of the W. F. S. Receipts of evening account book has just been issued. The book is neatly ruled, handsomely printed and substantially bound in cloth sides. Each page is so ruled as to contain the entire receipts of the evening as paid in by the members under appropriate headings, a recapitulation by the W. F. S. and blank for the W. T.'s receipts, thus showing the entire financial transactions of the lodge for each evening upon one page. Price as usual $1.50 or $2.50 for the set of receipts of evening and constitution roll books. These books greatly simplify the W. F. S. work and are highly commended by all lodges having them in use. They can be procured as supplies from the Grand Lodge office.

Personal.—During the week the Grand Lodge office was favored with a passing call from William H Barnes, G. M. W. of the Grand Lodge of California, A. O. U. W. Bro. Barnes is an entertaining and pleasing speaker in the general cause of fraternity. and is one of the few who can advocate alike the cause of all, supplementing his words by his acts. It is a source of gratification to note tle continued increase and prosperity of the Order over which he presides, and the high moral ground taken by it. Bro. Barnes is also the editor of the popular department known as the "Fraternal Index" in the Sunday edition of the *Daily Morning Call* in which is epitomized the progress of all fraternal organizations.

Corrected.—The Lodge Directory appears in this issue corrected to date. If any errors or omissions are found to exist they should be promptly reported te the G. W. S. who will endeavor to rectify them.

Gleanings.—Bro. W. J. Stockton L. D., of Central Point Lodge No. 298 writes "we are trying our hand on the Sabbath breakers and intend to set an example for the larger places.....Independent Lodge No. 119 of College City operates in a community in which intoxicants are not permitted to be sold and the L. D., Prof W. H. Reardon reports the Lodge as fully alive with interesting meetings. .....Prohibition Lodge No. 412 of Oakland is forging ahead in the good work and its W. C. T. Bro. J. A. Fairbanks sends cheering reports from a prosperous Lodge. The Lodge proposes to inaugurate a series of public Sunday evening meetings in connection with the local churches.....Donner Lake Lodge No. 304 of Truckee, which recently lost its Hall and property by the conflagration which consumed the greater portion of the town has risen, Phoenix like, and is on the road to prosperity. The L. D, Bro. Wm Douglass reports the leasing of a new hall 27by 50 feet with an ante room added, which it is proposed to furnish nicely and make "Old Donner" what it once was. Propositions are being received and all looks encouraging once more .....'"Nov 20th" writes Bro. M. F. Quinn of El Monte No. 258, "the Sunday law was respected. The Good Templars and Churches combined and notice was given of the intention to enforce the law. So far the first time in the history of this place, all saloons, whisky shops and stores were closed..... ',Ceres Lodge No. 109 is doing very well and we hope to make the present a lively term. The only liquor shop in Ceres closes its doors now upon the Sabbath thereby showing its disposition to be law abiding "is what the L. D., Bro. P. W. Cook writes." .....Bro. J. E, Murphy L. D. of Vesper Lodge No. 268 Guadalupe reports the stores and saloons all over his county, Santa Barbara, now closing upon Sunday: And he adds, "those who do not close will be made to, as knowing we are right, we intend going ahead".....The L. D. of International Lodge No. 291 of San Francisco, Bro. David Kerr, is in high feathers over the success of his Lodge and has good reason to be as he reports 15 propositions and 9 candidates initiated as one evenings work recently. Also a visitation from other Lodges at a later meeting when there were present 190 members of the Order in regalias .....San Luis Obispo Lodge No. 144 had 150 of its members present on installation night and enjoyed a good time. The meetings are all well attended and the good work is being prosecuted with satisfactory results. So writes the L. D. Bro. W. P. Barnett....

LOS ANGELES.

A few days ago it was reported that the city council of Los Angeles had decided to enforce the Sunday law. That looked as if that city was reaching out for a higher and better condition, moral and financial. It gave some encouragement to believe the city of the angels was going to move towards driving out the augels of death and vice and pauperism that are the only hindrance to its being an earthly paradise in every respect. It gave some promise to incoming worthy settlers that they might select Los Angeles for their future homes, with a hope that they and their children there, would live under good wholesome laws and customs and have their homes protected.

But the decision has been most unfortunately revoked, and right after that we read of two shooting scrapes occurring there on last Thursday. If Los Angeles desires to keep good citizens from coming there, and to induce her many present good citizens to move out, one good step has been taken in that direction.

TEMPERANCE ALL THRU.

I am a little bewildered at the logic of that brother who ordered his Advocate stopped, with the triumphant explanation: "I am temperance all thru, and dont need it."

I am a business man all thru, so stop my market reports and bulletins, and commercial publications of all kinds.

"I don't need them."

I have been over the road a thousand times, so "I dont need my eyes, put them out." I know every step of the path, and have trodden in its winding course again and again. What if the night is pitchy dark ? I "don't need" a lantern. *Put it out.*

No, I am a temperance man "all thru." I dont need a paper to bring me intelligence of the cause I love so well; I dont need a paper to lend to my intemperate neighbor, and help along the cause a little, I dont need to do anything to prove my love for the cause, I love it so profoundly! I "dont need" to make any sacrifices to sustain the interests of temperance literature for the benefit of those who are not yet temperance men "all thru. Oh no, I have such a marvelous temperance faith that I do not need to make any sign or expression of it. My faith is good enough without works! [Rev. A. P. Burgess.—*Prohibitionist.*

LETTER FROM DR. WALTER OF THE HEALTH JOURNAL.

Wernersville, Pa.

I was greatly pleased to receive your letter of late date, giving me a few encouraging words. I find it much easier to find those who will denounce one for attacking the popular profession than will commend him, no matter how convincing his arguments may be, or overwhelming the facts that may be stated. For nearly twenty-five years I have labored in the cause of temperance, but latterly have rather centered my efforts in an attack on the greatest stronghold of intemperance, the medical profession. It seems to me that as long as the physicians who are supposed to represent scientific truth, consider alcohol necessary to the healing of the sick, those who are neither sick nor well will prescribe it for themselves, and drunkenness will result. I feel confident that the next important step of the temperance reformation is to insist upon abstinence from alcoholic medicines, as well as alcoholic beverages. But here again we will be met by an inconsistency. If it is right and proper to abstain from alcohol as a medicine, it is equally important to abstain from arsenic, strychnine, prussic acid and the other deadly agents of the pharmacopea.

Indeed I assert that the whole system of medication as it now exists, must be overthrown before the temperance reformation shall have attained to a complete success. Twenty-five years ago I believed that alcohol was good as a medicine, and occasionally as a beverage; and my first step in the way of reform was a very hesitating one. To-day I am overwhelmingly convinced that it is destructive as a medicine and destructive as a beverage.

I wish you every success in the work in which you are engaged, shall hope to receive your Rescue in exchange for our journal, I think we formerly received it, tho of late I have not seen it. Fraternally yours, Robert Walter.

During the four years of our late war, 300,000 fell in the defense of our country. During the sixteen years that have since elapsed, more than four times that number have fallen victims to the avarice of King Alcohol.

The war cost us $3,000,000,000. The direct cost of alcohol, to say nothing of the indirect loss, during the sixteen years that have followed, has been eleven thousand millions, or nearly four times as much as the war cost us.

During that sixteen years, 800,000 have been dropped from the church through the use of alchhol to say nothing of the many times that number who would have come into the church but for strong drink. In that time, more than a million of criminals have been the direct result of this traffic. It has made over sixteen hundred thousand paupers to be supported by the industry of other people. It has done more to corrupt the public, than all other causes combined.—*Alert.*

"Adulterations in food and drink are almost too common to attract notice nowadays. The sudden death of the leaders of the orchestra in two large beer halls in New York, however, has spread dismay among the patrons of the establishment, as the men were in good health, but succumbed suddenly to Bright's disease, due, the physicians said, to a free use of beer. Good beer is a healthy beverage; but good beer is very scarce in these days."—*Chronicle.*

Another way of putting the last sentence is "good diluted poison is a healthy beverage; but good diluted poison is very scarce these days." The only quality in beer that induces any person to drink it is its alcohol which never can be anything but a deadly poison, either in its purity or diluted with water and drugs.

Bro. A. D. Boren writing from San Bernardino says that the Southern hotel and all the merchants there obey the law and close on Sunday. Judge Morrison's decision has had a good influence; even the saloon keepers agree to close if the law is impartially enforced. Bro. B. was handed some blank complaints, but says they are not needed but had better be used in Los Angeles and San Francisco: says temperance and religion have no affinity with saloons and complaints should be made and officers obliged to do their sworn duty.

The $1,000 and gold medals given by Dr. R. H. McDonald, president of the Pacific bank to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of California for distribution in the public schools of San Francisco for the best essays upon the Twin evils, Intemperance and Tobacco, will be presented at the Presbyterian Tabernacle, Tyler St., between Taylor and Jones streets on Friday evening Dec. 9th at 7:30 oclock. Admission free. Interesting program arranged. All are cordially invited. Doors open at 7

M. E. Congdon, Sec.

Hillsboro Oregon Nov, 26th,

We desire to say from this portion of the great field of temperance effort that our cause is holding its own with us; but there should be a greater interest taken in the work. Just here we are doing well. Our Lodge No. 17 has 122 members in good standing. Great help is expected when Col. Long arrives: shall then try to organize 5 new lodges in this County (Washington). In Hillsboro we unfortunately have 6 saloons and a drug store which latter in Oregon is the same thing.

Forest Grove No. 150 is also doing well and adding its quota to the great sum of the work necessary to be done to redeem this world from the dominion of the great overshadowing evil. T.

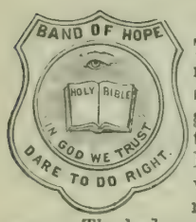
"Rex Ringgold's School, or the Imperial Club" is the title of a new book published by the Nat. Temp. Society. Price $1,25. It is a good work fully illustrating the character of a young man from childhood. His early years being sadly neglected he was on the downward path, the road which leads to destruction. Being rescued in time by a good christian gentleman, he immediately evinced a strong desire to lead a better life; and it was thru his aid and influence that many of his former associates were also placed upon the right track, the road which leads to success and happiness.

Joseph G. Mysell, of San Francisco, and T. J. Sutton, San Jose, are agents for the Rescue.

A few copies of the Proceedings of the recent National Temperance Convention at Saratoga, for sale at this office, 25 cents each; sent free by mail. Every Good Templar ought to have one.

Juvenile Department.

BAND OF HOPE WORK.



The Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., of California, offers to furnish, free of charge, to Sunday-schools, or other juvenile organizations desiring to adopt them for use, the newly revised Band of Hope rituals together with the ritual badges. The ritual comprises a pamphlet of 48 pages. The badges are of German silver, with a safety pin upon the back. Sample copies of the rituals and badge, or quantities for actual use, will be furnished on application to the G. W. C. T., Robert Thompson, 1,531 Golden Gate Avenue, or the Superintendent of Juvenile Work, Mrs. M. E. Richardson, Murphys, Calaveras Co., or Geo. B. Katzenstein, 328 J street, Sacramento.

TALKS WITH THE YOUNG FOLKS.

THE ALRATROSS.

That is a bird which no inducement will ever tempt to emigrate to San Francisco alive. The albatross proper is never found in the northern hemisphere, nor near the equator, altho in the North Pacific there is a large black bird which resembles it a good deal in all but its color; but this kind exists also in the Southern seas and has been by sailors harnessed to the name "cape hen," without regard to its sex.

The albatross has probably a greater spread of wing than any other bird, being fitted with a long, hollow extra bone and joint in the wing. A great many sailors, mates and captains, with whom I conversed upon this subject years and years ago, had every one of them caught an albatross that measured exactly 18 feet from tip to tip of the wings, and it became of course a conviction with me that my sea life could never be more than half a success till I should catch an albatross that spread out 18 feet of canvass, and if possible a few inches more. It became an ambition to catch an 18 feet 3 albatross and have him stuffed as a family trophy.

My day came in time to see these magnificent birds sailing so grandly and gallantly upon the chariot of the winds.

For days and weeks they keep company with a ship, and there can be no doubt that the same ones follow a ship 1000 or 1500 miles at times till it gets too warm for them to continue farther. So long as it blows from a gale down to a four knot breeze, the albatross never beats the air, never flies; he soars or scales, with his wings spread out to their utmost reach, and steering with his tail feathers, he poises and keeps himself right above the passengers on the quarter deck, sees what is going on with an eye enquiring for fat or meat or anything thrown overboard from the cooks department, dropping astern a few yards; then by merely canting himself at a little different angle to the wind, he shoots upward and away 200 yards to leeward, then with wondrous velocity he makes a majestic swoop downwards and forward reaching away a quarter mile ahead of the ship and almost down to the water's edge. There with a motion as graceful as the play of the swallow, one wing is elevated, and away he goes up again with the speed almost of an arrow, and careers above and around the ship, sometimes but a few feet above, sometimes 200 or 300 feet up, going all day thru his routine of exercise; a grand sweep to leeward and up, up, up, and falling behind, then a shoot ahead and to windward and down and up again—and all this repeated from morn till eve without one beat or stroke of his wings; all this acrobatic performance executed by presenting wings and tail and body at different angles to the wind and sweeping the air in any direction with seemingly equal facility with or against the wind, and never a motion of the wings except a slight canting of their surface.

During all these most graceful and most puzzling movements and gyrations the bird has a keen eye to business: a little piece of pork or fat, a chip or rag, or even a bucket of water thrown overboard will at once bring him to investigate; the moment one albatross makes a dip for anything, every other one in sight will make for it at the same moment, no matter how far away and will endeavor to establish a squatter's title to whatever spoil there may be in the bonanza discovered. When the Albatross alights he pushes out his great No. 16 web feet ahead of him to slow his motion, folds away his long wings and becomes a less bird than a goose; being long feathered and very lean, he is not half the weight of one.

When he rises out of the water, he uses both feet and wings to get a start, striking very quickly and powerfully with the feet about a dozen times till the wings catch the wind. In calms they are mostly seated on the water talking politics or something like it; when the ship fans away from them they will get up and fly to overtake her and again alight: when anything is thrown over they fight for the pieces in a selfish and undignified manner: and they can dive several feet under too, in search of niceties that are sinking. In calms or light winds they are quite easily caught with a fishhook baited with a piece of pork which they alighting grab for with avidity; hauling them in, they brace their feet against the water and it requires a strong pull to get them.

It was a serious disappointment to me to only catch 8 or 9 ft. albatrosses; it gave me an unpleasant feeling of inferiority to be only able to tell of a 9 ft. albatross against other people's 18. So I was always on the look out for my prize bird; the idea of having to splice on 9 ft. or any feet to my story, was not satisfactory. At last in the vicinity of the Crozet Islands, and in the far South where these and other birds were numerous, my hoped for 18 feet story hero was espied. My anxious hopes were perhaps to be realized. There was a patriarchal old giant, so much beyond the ordinary as to seem of another species. The tempting hook was soon out, and the occasion favorable; half a dozen birds made a rush for it, but by a little partiality in favor of the big fellow, he was hooked and my 18 feet standard of reputation established. I have before and since seen vast numbers of albatrosses in their cruising grounds all round the world, and that specimen seemed larger than any other ever met with. I would place no confidence whatever, in any report of one that went 6 inches beyond this; but all the stretching we could put on that poor fellow without dislocating his means of livelihood, only spread him out to 11 ft. 2 inches, or 12 ft. 2 in.; cannot remember surely which, but am pretty positive it was the former.

But since then, lots of people have confidently assured me, that they have several times caught 18 feet specimens; how they got the other seven feet is a mystery, I have offered $50 for a specimen, but was never favored. The bill of this bird is about 4 or perhaps 5 inches long, and the upper jaw is nearly an inch longer that the lower, and the end is bent at a right angle, shutting down over and beyond the lower. When you haul one on board, beware of getting a rap from either his elbows or his beak. My prisoners were always released after measurement and inspection; but cruel people kill them and use the beautiful soft pink skin of their feet for tobacco pouches. What a degradation of a magnificent bird.

FOOTPRINTS OF A SAINT.

INTEMPERANCE is a hydra with a hundred heads. She never stalks abroad, unaccompanied by impurity, anger and the most infamous profligacies.—*St. Chrysostom.*

That was the written opinion of John Chrysostomos, an eminent Christian scholar, preacher, orator, biblical student, writer and bishop, who died 1474 years ago. His career as a bishop was marked by an economical management of the church revenues, and an overflowing, abundant, helping charity to the poor; and he made earnest efforts to reform the already dissolute and vicious habits of the clergy.

His honesty, purity and virtue, excited envy; and his outspoken condemnation of vice, made him the subject of persecution; he died in old age, while being driven on foot and bareheaded, to a distant place of exile, to which he had been condemned by his enemies. After he was dead, the church discovered that he was a saint and canonized him; but that did not help him any; his canonization papers were not of as much value to him, as a ten cent meal ticket is to a live man.

But what does especial honor to his memory here, and we have every reason to believe makes him a prince in heaven, is the following record which he lived.

"He was a lovable, manly Christian, hating lies, worldliness, hypocrisy and all manner of untruthfulness, with that honest warmth of temper, which all vigorous people relish." That is what the great Wm. Chambers says of him, and it is doubtful if a conference of the most learned men of the age, could with a months labor, compile a grander, no bler description of a grandly noble man.

He was a lovable *manly Christian, — hating lies, worldliness, hypocrisy* and *all* manner of *untruthfulness.* Every young person ought to write that out and keep it where it will be frequently in sight as a reminder of the model by which he or she ought to fashion a character. Whoever shall truly deserve to have that record written of him, will have lived a grand success, and inscribed in the book of this world's history one of its most glorious pages.

Beside such a record all the triumphs of the hero characters that have sought human praise and glory in the fields of cruel bloody war and overreaching statesmanship and tricky politics and polished scholarship and all exploring science are poor and empty and insignificant.

And still his example is no impossible one to follow: every one of you can deserve all that is expressed in the eulogy above; and it requires no sacrifice, demands no cross to do so. Look at it again, and see if there is any word or part of it you can afford to dispense with in the character model you are are going to build; not one; you will confess that you ought to live entirely up to it; how easy it is, and what a grand prize is to be won by doing so. What a lamentable, irreparable loss to come short of it.

This great model man and saint hated intemperance too; not with a faint half heartd, whining, double-meaning, compromising lack of approval; but he denounced it with an extraordinary vigor of feeling and language. He hated lies and hypocrisy and he loved his God and his fellow man. You can be lieve him and the Bible in preference to the wicked unfortunates and mischief makers who tell you that the use of depraving wine was ever allowed or approved by God's true servants of old.

If all the members of our Bands of Hope and temperance organizations, male and female, would train quite up to the standard of character proposed, the conquest of the whole world to virtue, peace and godliness would be an easy task. We should be the most powerful army the world has ever seen, and the coming of the kingdom would be realized.

NOTES FROM THE GENERAL SUPT.

MURPHYS, Calaveras Co., Nov. 25, 1881.

Have mailed this evening 1427 Band of Hope badges, filling 37 orders and wish to address a word of caution to all Supts of Bands. These badges, altho furnished to all bands in this jurisdiction free, are paid for by the Grand Lodge and cost quite a handsome sum each year. Now will you not each make it a special charge to childreu under your care to be just as careful of their badges as if they had bought and paid for them. It is quite a prevalent idea among children that what comes to them free of cost can be replaced in the same way if lost or destroyed, and hence it is no matter how it may be treated.

It is very natural for children to feel thus; many older people learn to prize blessings by being forced to work for them. But I speak of this that adults in charge may impress it upon all children when their badges are given to them, that they must be careful and preserve them.

The Band of Hope is assuming an importance, which argues well for the advancement of the temperance cause. To traiu the youth of our state in the principles and practice of temperance, is laying a solid foundation for a perfect structure a few years hence. When our Band of Hope boys are men, they will be thoroly imbued with temperance, not only in habits, but in principles; and will have an answer to give to every scoffer; "a reason for the faith that is in them;" and tho the work of educa ting and leading them may be arduous, when they shall shortly step upon the stage of action, presenting, as they surely will, an almost unbroken phalanx, to reinforce the armies battling the Rum Traffic, then they, who now are sowing, it may be, in tears, shall reap in joy. One immortal soul saved from destruction, is well worth the sacrifice of a life time; and when, by the same exertions, we can influence not one alone, but many, for good and right, let us with renewed courage labor on. There is no work which will yield so rich a harvest as that of educating the young. Then let us freely give our time, our strength and our influence to this task, remembering that those who faint not "shall reap in due season."

One suggestive feature of the work as reported by lecturers is this; many men who have used tobacco for long years are giving it up for the sake of the boys. Men who are willing to sacrifice for the good of others, that which they regard as a comfort, carry a vast influence with them; and even boys and girls are quick to see and appreciate it. Our Savior says that no man who leaves lands or home for his sake shall lose his reward, and he will not forget those who having been slaves to tobacco for years, at last burst their chains and deny themselves for

the sake of "these little ones."

It is important that this movement should extend also to young men. Many of them are imbued with the idea that the band of Hope is a baby institution and that to join it is quite beneath their dignity. At a recent meeting of Calaveras D. L., and before a crowded audience a young man in reporting his lodge had the moral courage to say that he belonged to the Band of Hope; and so far from lowering him in the eyes of those present, all respected him for it, especially those who knew that in order to join he had broken himself of two bad habits. Will not other young men follow his example? There is no prouder victory than a conquest achieved over one's own evil tendencies. To stand masters of ourselves, having our appetites, and above all our tongues under subjection is a position that may well command respect. There is no place so exalted that wearing the badge of the Templars Band of Hope will not bring an honor to its occupant. Let all Good Templars then wear this badge, and "dare to do right.

THE SAILOR'S STORY.

I've been fourteen years a sailor, and I've found in all parts of the world I could get along just as well without alcoholic liquors as with them, and better too.

Some years ago, when we lay in Jamaica, several of us were sick with the fever, and among the rest, the second mate. The doctor had given him brandy to keep him up, but I thought it was a queer kind of "keeping up." Why, you see, it stands to reason, that if you heap fuel on the fire, it will burn the faster, and putting the brandy to a fever is just the same kind of a thing. Brandy is more than half alcohol, you know.

Well, the doctor gave him up, and I was set to watch with him. No medicine was left, for it was of no use. Nothing could help him, and I had my directions what to do with the body when he was dead. Towards midnight, he asked for water. I got him the coolest I could find, and gave him all he wanted, and if you'll believe me, in less than three hours he drank three gallons.

The sweat rolled off from him like rain. Then he sank off and I thought sure was gone, but he was sleeping, and as quietly as a child. In the morning, when the doctor came, he asked what time the mate died.

"Won't you go in and look at him?" said I.

He went in and took the mate's hand. "Why," said he, "the man is not dead! He's alive, and doing well! What have you been giving him?

"Water, simply water, and all he wanted of it!" said I.

I don't know as the doctor learned anything from that, but I did, and now no doctor puts alcohol down me, or any of my folks, for a fever, I can tell you! I am a plain, unlettered man, but I know too much to let any doctor burn me up with alcohol.—*Selected.*

Did the drinker of spirituous liquors ever calculate the cost in dollars and cents? Suppose it costs only twenty cents a day—a very moderate estimate—this amounts to seventy-three dollars a year. In ten years it would amount to $730., and with simple interest added at eight per cent, it would imount to $788.40. Many a man built up a prosperous business and become rich, on a capital much smaller than that. Think of it, young man, you who are just attaining your majority, and remember that if you let the glass alone, you will have, at thirty years of age, nearly $900. more in your pocket than you will have if you drink only in moderation. This is taking merely a dollar and cent view of the subject, leaving the morals of drinking, and the danger of becoming an habitual drunkard, entirely out of the question. Again we say to young men, look at this matter and see if it is not worth thinking about.—*Lever.*

ONE GLASS OF RUM.

Mr. Barnett, while conducting a temperance meeting related this incident: "What one glass did for a man."

He said he was attending a meeting where temperance experiences were told. One man arose and told what one glass had done for him. He said:

I had a little vessel on the coast: she had four men beside myself. I had my wife and two children on board; the night was stormy, and my brother was to stand watch that night; the seamen prevailed on him to take one glass to help him to perform his duties, but being unaccustomed to liquor, he fell asleep, and in the night I awoke to find my vessel a wreck: took my wife and one of my little ones in my arms, and she took the other, and for hours we battled with the cold waves. After hours of suffering, the waves took my little one from my embrace; then after more hours of suffering the waves swept my other little one from my wife's arms, and our two little dears were lost from us forever. After more battling with the storm and waves, I looked at my wife, and behold she was cold in death. I made my way to the shore, and here I am—my wife, my children and all my earthly possessions lost for 'one glass of rum.' "—*Anvil.*

DRINK.

I stood by the side of the murderer,
Close on to eternity's brink;
I asked him why his hand shed blood—
He sighed, and answered "*Drink.*"

I stood by the side of the felon dark,
I heard his manacles clink;
I asked him how he came to steal—
He cursed, and answered "Drink."

I stood—but why need I speak thus?
Why waste my pen and ink?
Go, reckon yourself the countless host
Slain by the Demon "Drink."

Think of the numberless broken hearts—
Of the ruined households think—
Of the widows old and weeping wives,
And orp kiled by "Drink!"

Call up the dead from their cold, cold graves,
Summon up memory's link,
And say if a human tongue may tell
The millions lost thru "Drink."

—*The Anchor.*

THE LOST ART.

(Translated from the original Chaldean.)

Ages ere Cock Robin died;
Long before to headlong flight
Tom, the piper's boy, did play,
"Over the hills and far away.
Shamgar Nibo Snodgrass bold
Reigned a king in Babel old.
(Other names did Shamgar sport,
So they called him Sham for short.)

Sham, while he was yet a lad,
Studied how to pass the hat.
When upon his throne he sat
None could pass like him the hat.
When his army forth he led,
Sham must needs first pass the hat;
If it conquered, fell or fled,
Sham alike would pass the hat

Came the mail with tidings glad,
Smiling, Sham would pass the hat;
Bad the news, with visage sad,
Sham made haste to pass the hat.
Died a friend and tears were shed,
Sham would weep and pass the hat.
Kitten'd but *Pat Murphy's cat,
Sham was round to pass the hat

Shamgar died. With parting breath,
Fled the art to pass the hat,
Many seek in vain this day;
None, like Sham, can make it pay.
Church and State inquiry spread;
Science gropes in darkness dread;
Trade and learning bate their breath,
Seeking how to pass the hat.

Sam, our uncle, tries his hand,
Granting knaves thruout the land
License young and old to slay,
Blind and crase, to pay his way.
Is it lawful, crime to nurse,
It must be to steal his purse;
Thus vice gathers, crime grows fat,
While he learns to pass the hat.

J; C. K.

*The popular delusion that the Murphys cannot trace their pedigree farther back than to the first importation of potatoes to Ireland, mocks historical evidence.

LOOK OUT FOR LITTLE ROPES.

My Dear Juveniles:—Sometimes, when circumstances permit, I go down to the wharf on "steamer day," and look among the crowd on deck for familiar faces, thinking it not impossible to see some familiar, laughing juvenile eyes.

Recently, on such an occasion, as the great ship neared the wharf, I stood conveniently near, and by the side of a young man who did not seem to be posted on such matters. When a small cord was thrown from the deck on to the wharf, and grasped by a pair of strong hands, my inexperienced neighbor provoked the bystanders to a little titter of laughter by the expression, "Yes, they'll nearly hold that ship with that little string!" But the boy's puzzle was soon solved as the "little string" proved the means by which the immense cable was drawn and the ship made fast to the wharf. So you see, boys, what that "little string" did, and that may assist us who are sharp enough, to find other strings that are drawing huge cables.

Both wicked and thotless men are everywhere throwing little ropes, while satan is hauling on them with all his wiles, and making the weak, silly ones fast by his strong cables of bad habits. A thotless man—possibly a Christian man—puffs a cigar or pipe, and that throws a cigarette rope on to some silly boy, and soon he is moored by a strong cable to a loathesome spittoon. Little cider ropes draw great alcohol cables, and tie people to rum-shops. "By golly," and other idle words are little ropes attached to profanity cables that bind weak people to the meanness of cursing and swearing. The little departures from strict truth and honesty are the little ropes that draw on the shameful thief and liar cables.

Boys, I have been thru a good many schools, and yet I continue learning all the while. I find it to be a fact that satan and his men do all their mischief by means of small ropes. They never throw heavy cables onto the people. A big drunk cable, or a big profanity cable, or a big thief cable, or a big pipe-cud-spittoon cable thrown from satan's black ship at a decent, cleanly, honest man or boy, would frighten him almost to death, and that dark crew would never get in reach of that man or boy again. Yes, boys that's their plan; they throw the little ropes that dont scare any body, and then draw on the big cables gently until their victims are made fast. Lets look out for the little ropes, and we're safe. T. J. Alley.

Astoria Nov 30th 1881.

Bro. Webb writes; "People often say that children will not realize and remember their Band of Hope pledges, when they get older. Last Sunday night I addressed the Presbyterian Sunday school at San Diego. The Supt. followed with remarks in which he said he was glad I gave tobacco a good blast, for as he did not use it, he enjoyed that part of my speech the more. He then said he so well remembered being elected Secretary of the Band of Hope when ten years of age; could not have felt the honor more had he been Secretary of State. He took some three hours to write out his first minutes, determined to have them right.

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OUR PRINCIPLES.—We aim for nothing short of a sweeping National Prohibitory law endorsed by every State and Territory of the Union, in the year 1885, and as much sooner as the Christian and Temperance men and good citizens of the country may desire to accomplish it.

UNFERMENTED WINE.

The Rev. J. C. Simmons, in the Pacific Methodist of Nov. 25, has an article in defence of fermented wine at communion. Not that he loves that kind of wine, or is jealous of or hostile to temperance principles and organizations, or desires to shine as a controversial athlete, but evidently because he believes the interpretation which some men have put on certain scriptural utterances on that subject to be correct, and having no desire to conceal or pervert the truth, he openly avows his opinions and their grounds.

In doing this, he has not in the least damaged his title to the most respectful consideration, but has equal right with any of us to be heard; we can accord to him exactly the same motive that actuates his apponents—the desire to get at and accept the truth, not to conceal or distort it. In that same spirit it will be attempted to show that the premises upon which he has based his argument are incorrect, and some of his authorities quoted are unfaithful.

He says, "mere tyros in theology and science often catch a few thots at second hand, and denounce those who have grown gray in their religious and literary labors, and such men become fanatical." Now it is well known to all impartial men who have read up this subject that the great majority of disinterested Christian scholarship that has most laboriously for years and years with no possible motive but the desire to discover the truth in a spirit of love to God and to their fellowmen—is emphatically and unanimously of the opinion that there is no ground whatever for any uncertainty, as to whether the Savior selected from all objects of creation to be the most venerated of sacred emblems, a thing which it is a crime to make at all; which never did anything but evil, which incites to everything fiendish and filthy, which robs the church of scores of thousands of its members every year, and which is more than any other thing a fitting and actual emblem of satan worship, accursed and denounced as venom and poison and vomit and uncleanness from Genesis to Revelation.

It is granted that probably a majority of the scholars who were capable of making these researches or of qualifying themselves to do so, and never gave the subject a moments study are against us. Like Henry Ward Beecher and the editor of the Boston Congregationalist, and Dr. Crosby, they have dismissed the whole subject by the unmanly fling that it was only "third rate scholarship" that rated Christ as an abstainer from the habit of drinking and commending what science has proved to be immoral, wicked and suicidal to use at all. And that is exactly what the infidels claim.

A great many well meaning, truthful men have been led astray by following without question these false lights, believing that they had qualified themselves to issue a judgment on the question, which they never did. These leaders have seldom claimed more than a right to dismiss the case without trial on the ground of their superior natural intelligence, and have industriously circulated the idea, that those who differ from them are either fools, fanatics or intentional deceivers.

First class scholarship!—those words have an awe-inspiring effect sometimes, but it is submitted without any violence to modesty, that either Mr. Simmons or the editor of the Rescue is as capable of passing judgment on this question as the greatest scholar living, provided we patiently examine the texts and contexts and their interpretations and explanations given by the unanimous, best Christian scholarship of the world—and that too if neither of us had ever studied Greek or Hebrew at all.

But if we are not, we cannot deny the competency of such men as the great Eliphalet Nott who died in 1866, after a 62 years presidency of Uuion College; one of the most distinguished of American scholars and educators; a man of most masterly ability in everything from theology to finance and steam-engines. He says, "I will affirm that for the wine biber to claim for intoxicating wine the exclusive commendations of Moses and the prophets in favor of the vine and vineyards, is as absurd as to claim the commendation of the appletree by Solomon for cider, the commendation of barley by Jeremiah for beer or whisky. Dr. F. R. Lees of England, is as capable a scholar to treat this matter, and he began 47 years ago to write and study and learn all that is possible for human mind to acquire on the subject, and has been at it ever since. Moses Stuart, who passed away in 1852 at 72 years of age, one of the finest Hebrew scholars, author of a Hebrew grammar, who was a most eminent bible student and writer, is one of our great standards, and his opinions arrived at from a long course of consciencious, prayerful, impartial research, are of more value than those of a million men of the Dr. Crosby stamp, who tho learned enough to undertake this study, never gave it a moment's attention, but drank their wine and snapped their fingers at the solem declaration "wine is a mocker," so wonderfully verified in them.

Another faithful witness was Dr. Albert Barnes, and many more eminent divines and scholars; thousands might be added of Christian men whose learning, with the lights at their command, qualified them entirely to judge as intelligently as the committee who are translating the bible.

To show how Mr. Simmons has been misled by the authorities to whom he has given credence, he tells us that one Wilson has written a convincing book on the wine side, and the scholarly Dr. F. R. Lees after reading it, openly confesses his defeat and allows that "his own works, the result of a life study into the history of 2000 years are worthless.

Now the author quoted here by Mr. Simmons must have stated a positive wilful untruth. The book of Mr. Wilson—the only written defense of scripture-favored alcoholic wines, ever attempted in our day, has been criticized as a silly, illogical, worthless argument, got up in the winebibbing interest and on a par with all that kind of literature. Its absurdities brot out Dr. Norman Kerr in a pamphlet giving the great weight of his authority to the *fact* of unfermented scripture and ancient wine. Dr. Kerr says in a preface to a second edition that "the eminent philanthropist to meet whose objections founded on Wilsons book the pamphlet was written, has now become an ardent total abstainer."

And just about the time Mr. Simmons was penning his recital of the recanting of Dr. Lees, that most eminent scholar was addressing an audience of 1200 people in London (a few days ago) telling of his 47 years of labor in this business of showing how the Bible from first to last "teaches our doctrine;" showed how his works had at first been received with distrust and hesitation and had always steadily gained in the favor of learned and Christian men. And the President of that meeting the famous Dr. B. W. Richardson, stated that he had in preparation for this meeting gone over Dr. Lees works attentively, and discovered that in his own writings of the past 15 years he had not uttered a single physiological argument against the use of drink, that had not been foreshadowed in the writings of Dr. Lees (his biblical deductions). He admired Dr. Lees consistency, always holding the truth in its simple purity. Next week the evidence will be reviewed.

SUNDAY LAW A HARDSHIP.

It is claimed that the law which prevents a foreign clothier on Kearney street from selling coats on Sunday, is a hardship and does him an injustice. Now altho it can be asserted that more clothes and better ones can be sold in a year on Kearney and other streets, if all places are shut including the grogshop on Sunday, and the clothier can make more money under a well enforced Sunday law than he can now—still let us allow that it is a hardship and an injustice to the foreign born citizen who wants to keep his store open, and it is a pity he was ever deluded into coming to this country; we acknowledge it a very great outrage indeed and we will mark up a hundred against the Sunday law.

Then there is another stranger who knew no Sunday in his own country; it was a day of fiddling or dancing or working or getting drunk there just as one might choose, and it is a very outrageous wrong to the Frenchmen and Italians who have sacrificed their native patriotism for the good of this country, to shut up the wine shops and the dance houses on Sunday, which can only run by making people drunk. Let us give them the benefit of this claim, and mark up 500 more against the Sunday law.

Then there is the foreign brewer and whisky seller wholesale and retail, and the man who keeps women and beer kegs down cellar to entice and drug and rob ignorant greenhorns from the country and from the mines and from sea, and who make a very pleasant and comfortable living by peddling drunkenness and pauperism and disease, and sending American citizens, their skinned victims to thehospital and police court and all the jails and prisons and the morgue and the graveyard. The Sunday law is a grossly oppressive wrong to their business, and is an impertinent and irritating interference with their liberty to rob, poison and kill the people of this country. The Sunday law is bad for them, and it is a misfortune for them that such a country ever existed for them to come to. Let us put down 100,000 against the Sunday law for that and allow it to be an intolerable nuisance.

And again there are about forty-five million Americans in this Republic, who have seen this country prosper under a people that loved and practiced the system of one day of rest and decency and good conduct in every week. With them are the Danes, the Swedes, and all the better class of Germans, English, Irish, Scotch who love decency and sobriety, and respect law and order and good citizenship. The country and the Sabbath belong to them, and they dont believe the most important interest of this country of fifty million people, is to sell shirts on Kearney or Dupont street on some special afternoon, nor to rob drunken men in a beer cellar, nor to booze and dance and quarrel over poison beer in a Sunday drunkery. But they are concerned to fit this country to hold a first place among the nations of the world, and they desire to fit their children to deserve such a country. They are in favor of the most perfect liberty for all men to do everything they please, except to wrong, and injure, and ruin and kill their fellowmen, and the sons and daughters of this country and people. And they desire the man on Kearney St. and in the dives and beer gardens, to let them enjoy the liberty of their own Sunday rest and Sunday respect, and of having sober, decent behavior, and no shooting and stabbing and wife beating on the first day of the week. Therefore, they put down forty-five million for the Sunday Law, against 100,600.

It will be remembered here, that the advocates of the Sunday law dont raise the question of nationality at all, and never did; but every opponent at once raises the cry of German, Hebrew, French, and asserts the claim of the law breakers and evil doers only of those classes as of more weight than all the respectable foreigners and the whole American people combined.

GRAND LODGES.

Maryland.—The G. L. met in Baltimore Nov. 22 The G. W. C. T. reports the most trying year of their existence. That might have been foreseen with absolute certainty, for the per capita tax was 5 cents; Every year a Grand Lodge runs on that, is sure to be a little more disastrous than any preceding one. There are 20 lodges, 1200 members; 3 lodges are increasing rapidly and a better showing is expected from the separation of some sore headed lodges. The colored lodges remain about the same. Financial condition said to be good; and the per capita tax was raised to 10 cents a quarter!

On the following day the Dual G. L. of the same state met. 23 lodges; 1200 members (singularly even numbers); slight decrease last year in lodge and members. Receipts for the year $670; disbursements,

$663. In view of the decrease, a spirited debate was had on the question of reducing the per capita tax, but it was left as formerly. The Grand Lodge of Virginia sent greeting and a visitor, its General Supt. J. W. Mrs. Gilbert. It was also resolved to engage a lecturer for the G. L. this year. This with a raise of the capita tax to 25 or 50 cents next year may restore the Order in Md. to usefulness.

New Jersey.—The *Sunbeam* says the Grand Lodge of N. J. convened on the 12th and 13th Oct; it was a harmonious session. The G. W. C. T. reports that the work was progressing rapidly, but as he reported same time a decrease of membership the progress seems to have been down hill. No statement is given of number of lodges or members, nor of receipts or expenditures; but there is a debt of $1550 still, the result of a cheap john policy and a paupercapita tax, under which the Order has progressed rapidly and satisfactorily towards insignificance, uselessness and dissolution. No mention made of any alarm at this state of things, no promise of amendment: nobody seems to care that the leading and most powerful agency of temperance and Christianity in the world is dribbling to death. A careful search thru the columns of the Sunbeam discovers no remark on this subject.

New York—The Grand Lodge Ex. Com. of New York lately let their official organ the Gem, go into its grave, when about as much money as will get out two issues of a new one would have saved it. There was then the *Living Issue*, published at Cooperstown, one of the best weeklies, a handsome, cheap, very able and acceptable paper which they could have adopted, and which would have done ten times the work for them and at one tenth of the cost to them, that a new organ can; but they ignored it probably because it advocates the rational view of a temperance party, and has no wooden legs and stuffed clubs and paper bullets and popguns and blank cartridge moulds in its office furniture. So they start a new official organ that will be at war with half the membership, and a splendid collapse may be looked for in this years work in that state.

THE SECESSION.

There have been indications promised of a reunion of the English and American Good Templars. If it could be accomplished successfully and amicably, it would be a matter of rejoicing to all lovers of the order. But if the attempt to unite is a failure, it may make the separation still wider. And that seems to be the probable outcome of the recent arrest of legal proceedings.

If an agreement could be effected by which the original body would humbly take upon itself all the blame of the separation and entirely exonerate and acquit the other party of the slightest departure from the most exalted propriety in all their acts in connection with the separation—and if the seceding party would also with profound humility bow its head, and confess that all the sin and fault of the separation lay at their own door all thru, and all the acts of the original parent organization have been spotlessly pure and undefiled with the least taint of infidelity to their cardinal principles of faith, hope and charity—then we might look for a peaceful and happy reunion.

But there are already rumors that neither party in England is going to do that thing, altho each is beginning to prescribe that dose for the other.

The two leaders have been engaged in a lifelong fight against a mightily fortified enemy, and knowing that they have in almost every phase of that warfare been in the right, their naturally positive dispositions have been case-hardened into a persistent obstinacy, beside which that quality as highly developed in the most enlightened and experienced mule is docility itself. And they will each feel that "I" am altogether right, and "you" are altogether wrong. If they had not posessed these obstinate persistent qualities, which in this particular instance may be detrimental to the cause they equally advocate and love, they never would have been qualified to be the leaders and champions of a great reform, and to so well fulfil their respective onerous and responsible duties.

DR. NORMAN KERR.

Is a most distinguished physician of London, an eminent scholar, a sturdy enemy and opponent of all new and unsupported extravagances of theory, of misleading statistics etc.; a champion of the truths of science and history. He says of the book written by a Rev. Mr. Wilson to prove that it was impossible for the ancients to have unfermented wine, that "he might as well have asserted that no child was ever born in England with a nose on its face. He, Dr. K gave some of his friends imported unfermented wine six years old, and feeling that no one could disprove accomplished facts, he thot no more of the book or the reverend demolishers of fact till lately he found an earnest Christian philanthropist conscienciously objecting to total abstinence on the ground that Mr. Wilson had proved the Bible to sanction the use of intoxicating liquors."

"In deference to him, and finding that this book (Wilsons) has been extensively quoted by Christians against the teetotal movement and by infidels against the bible I have read the whole volume with care and attention, and have found the entire argument based upon a misunderstanding of popular chmeical deliverances which could never have arisen had the author been skilled in organic chemistry or practically acquainted with many eastern and southern wines of whose existence he seems to have been quite unaware."

Such men as Drs. Kerr, Richardson and Lees are a blessing to the world. They have stood up manfully for the people in defence of the bible against its two most dangerous enemies; first the class of believers and professors of Christianity, who after distorting it and striving to prove it untrustworthy, selfcontradictory and an unsafe guide, insist upon our accepting the falsehoods they attribute to it as divine revelation, and 2d the infidels who delight in taking them at their word and holding up the bible as upon the evidence of its professors, a fraud.

It is recommended to those who desire the truth on the subject of wine to send ten cents to the N. T. society and get Dr. Kerr's "Unfermented wine a fact."

ELDORADO CO.

A conference of lodges I. O. G. T. held at Placerville, El Dorado county to consider the proper action on the Sunday law, adopted the following resolutions;

1. The time has fully come when the Sunday and liquor laws of this state should be enforced.

2. That for this purpose we shall endeavor to enlist the influence and aid of all religious, temperance moral and law-abiding citizens in the county by procuring their signatures to the following pledge called "The Citizen's Sunday League:"

We, the undersigned, citizens of El Dorado Co. and state of California, believing that the laws enacted by our justly constituted legislators should be obeyed, pledge our obedience to the Sunday laws of this state, and we will give our influence and aid to their enforcement.

3. That for this purpose one or more proper persons be appointed in each election precinct or school district to canvass for names to the pledge endeavoring among the first to procure the officers of law.

4. We believe that all business men wish to be law abiding citizens, therefore we we will present to them the following business Men's Sunday Compact, by which they can mutually agree to close their stores, shops, etc. as required by the laws of the state.

Business men's sunday compact..

We the undersigned, citizens of El Dorado County State of California, not wishing to live in violation of law, promise to close our places of business on Sunday, in accordance with the laws of this state, providing others will do the same voluntarily, or that the law shall be enforced against them.

5. That in each elective precinct or school district a committee of one or more of the most influential citizens that can be obtained for that purpose be appointed to obtain evidence and bring suit against those who are determined to defy the law.

6. That each Lodge in this county elect a committee of one, or in absence of such election the W. C. Ts. shall act, as a committee of Conference, with power to procure legal counsel to aid the District Attorney, when necessary in managing any cases that may be prosecuted.

7. That we appoint Bro. J. H. Gilmore Corresponding Secretary and General agent of the League in this county, to whom reports and communications shall be sent, and who shall be President of the committee of Conference, with power to call them together at any time and place they are needed. James H. Gilmore, Cor, Sec.

Diamond Springs Cal.

CONSISTENCY.

Some one has been writing in the Rescue on the above subject. It strikes me that there is a strange consistency in the practice of many of those who consider themselves "called by the Lord," to preach the gospel of the world's Redeemer.

In some places where the liquor traffic seems to hold and control everything, where men and women are degraded and drunken, where children are suffering from poverty and growing up in ignorance and hardened and prepared for crime, the servants of the Most High not only fail to sound a note of warning, but, on the solemn communion days, bring out alcoholic wines to commemorate the dying love of him who hath loved us and redeemed us!

The very fluid that has robbed His churches of ministers and members by the thousand, that robs heaven and peoples hell, that fills the earth with sorrow, lamentation and woe, is put into the hands of his disciples as an emblem of life and love! They lift holy hands to heaven and pray, "Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done," and yet never lift a finger to break down this kingdom of rum, that while it holds sway, forever bars the kingdom of Christ from having power over the hearts and minds of men. There is no room for the spirit of Christ while the body is filled with drink; there can be no hope of the kingdoms of this world, becoming the kingdoms of God and his Christ, while the devil continues to hold men under the fearful bondage of strong drink.

These are assertions that require no argument, yet I find many of the professed followers of our blessed Lord, persisting not only in the custom of drinking poison moderately, but also putting it on the table of the Lord! to tempt some, and keep others away from the table where all have a right to receive those emblems of his broken body and shed blood, without being compelled to partake of liquid fires that remind one only of the dram shop, and are the same in essence and quality, as those that consign thousands of our fellows to untimely and dishonored graves.

Consistency indeed ! Of what use is it to pray "Lead us not into temptation," and then give into the hands of the worshippers of the one true and living God the very cup the wise man has forbidden thus "Look not upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth its color in the cup, when it moveth itself aright, for at the last, it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder."

Does the word of God contradict itself ? Is the cup of death and the cup of blessing the same ? will it bless one at the communion table, or in the home, and curse and blight in the tavern ? I can read neither Greek nor Hebrew but I am thankful the Lord has endowed me with a little common sense, and I believe that He who left a Heavenly throne to come down to earth, to become a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief; that He who remembers our frame, and knoweth we are but dust, never did sanction the use of that which makes drunkards, for if He did there would be no consistency then in that solemn declaration "That no drunkard shall enter the Kingdom of God.

It grieves me to the quick to see members of the churches of Jesus Christ making stumbling blocks of themselves over whom poor weak human souls are stumbling and falling into that broad road that their creed and Bible tells them surely leads to hell. H. R. H.

Placerville Dec, 1st 1881.

The Maine Law. The enemies of God and man who are always trying to prove that prohibition is a failure in Maine, take good care to never mention the fact that it is only half a prohibitory law after all. Every citizen of Maine can import all the liquor he wants from France or England or Canada; having paid duty on it he can have it taken to his home in the original package and drink it; but he must not be known to give it away or sell it.

Now people who do not hate the truth must know that the former licensed grogshop and the drinking practices must have created a large crop of drunkards and criminals in Maine, many of whom an enforced sobriety has kept alive till now; many of them have been able to get drunk very often and the rest get drunk whenever they can. But every body knows however much they lie to the contrary, that there is not one twentieth of the liquor consumed in Maine that used to be: that the public drunkard factory and crime mill is no longer in existence there and that Maine and Kansas are infinitely the most prosperous States of the Union and have the best and most honest population. But to suppose the liquor which an incomplete law permits to enter, does not make the people who use it blackguards and criminals, no one pretends.

Intelligent Thanksgiving.—The Rev. Mr. McCormac, in his Thanksgiving sermon in Astoria, could find no better grounds for gratitude than the onward march of the temperance reform; and he dwelt upon it at considerable length, giving the rapid progress in many of the states, and closing with practical and forcible suggestions to the Church and people of our own "Whisky city of the Union." T. J. Alley.

BOSTON.

With many people it is the custom to taunt Boston and New England with their superior culture and morality. But they ought to give Boston full credit too, for the evil its bad people do. While the worthy people of New England are active in spreading Christianity and temperance and liberty and education all over the world, the agents of satan in Boston are sending his religion in barrels and bottles and puncheons wherever the missionary and the teacher and the Ame.ican trader goes.

A writer in the Liberator tells of two vessels arriving from Boston in October, 1880, in the village of Goree, West Africa, one with 1000 and the other with 500 barrels of New England rum to kill the poor ignorant natives.

There is in Colon (or Aspinwall) on the Isthmus an American church and mission, and some very worthy American and other foreign citizens. At every possible doggery too there are rum and other drinks for sale, but the ladies say the worst and most insidious and dangerous of all the deadfalls there was the store and office of the Boston Ice Company, which has besides its ice business large stocks of groceries and varieties and distributes free rum to its genteel callers to a late hour of the evening.

When liberal-minded, hearty, generous fellows cast blue law slurs against New England people, they should remember these little offsets, which indicate that the fault-finders have lots of kindred spirits there, towards whom they should cherish a fraternal sympathy.

PROVIDENCE R. I.

This city which was 32 years ago the residence of Dr. H. D. Cogswell now of San Francisco has accepted the offer from him of a public drinking Fountain as a feeble expression of his rememberance and good will for their friendship, confidence and patronage bestowed on him when a citizen and a dentist there 32 years ago. It of course accepts the condition of keeping it perpetually supplied with good pure drinking water and maintaining it in good repair.

Dr. Cogswell has offered to set up a magnificent fountain in Washington provided a site and water is given for the purpose and it seems that he has about ten fountains in contemplation: at this rate if he could only be spared long enough every town in the Union would have a Cogswell Fountain.

LETTER FROM REV. J. C. CULVER.

While on a visit to San Jose visited Granger Lodge that I might meet the other lodges. Granger had invited Garden city and Santa Clara Lodges to visit them in a body. The invitation was accepted, and we beheld the three lodges as one and working as one, believing that in union there is strength, and as a body they are taking active steps to the enforcement of the Sunday law. The lodges are all prosperous and doing a good work.

On Sunday afternoon I was invited to address a young people's temperance meeting held in the California Theater, subject Sunday Law. After a short program of appropriate songs and recitations I spoke to the subject for an hour and five minutes—to my astonishment—but the audience of over 600 were attentive, and as there was a large class of young men standing in the gallery quietly during the entire time, I concluded they were interested in the subject at least.

Tho it was Sunday the Pres. asked if it was true that there was not backbone enough in San Jase to see that the law was enforced. Prolonged cheers gave the answer yes! I sounded the alarm; time will give us the result of the visit. I doubt not that the victory is for those who "dare to do right."

I have accepted an invitation to speak at Santa Clara next Friday and Saturday evenings. Yours truly. F. J. Culver.

San Diego, Nov. 26, 1881.

Ed. Rescue:—We have had during the past week a series of very interesting and profitable meetings in this city under the auspices of Rev. J. W. Webb Grand Lectnrer, I, O. G. T.

Bro Webb is a very earnest eloquent and effective laborer, full of energy and grit; if we had more determined and active workers like him, we should soon own the state.

He is now at National city, and we have a good report from his work there. A number of names were given us for initiation to the lodges here, the result of Bro. Webb's efforts. I hope he will tell you of our Band of Hope. We are very proud of the young soldiers in that organization, They gave an entertainment the last night Bro, Webb lectured here in Horton Hall, every one present was delighted with the exercises, the music etc. The Union a secular paper said it was as good an entertainment as was ever given in San Diego. Miss Lizzie Pidgeon is superintendent, your humble servant, President. I told the children of Dr. McDonald's generous prizes for the best essays on intemperance and tobacco; there will be several original essays on these subjects by them in our "Band of Hope Gazette," an original paper read monthly, Miss Millie Strong, editress. We hope temperance people will wake up to the necessity of taking an active political part in the ensuing campaign. The opposition will make a fight to repeal the Sunday law. Forewarned is forearmed; let us commence the fight now. We want a temperance party. It is a living issue and a vital one. A. B. H.

The following is from the National S. S. Teache r of Dec. 1881, published at Chicago:

"For about twenty years there has been no place in Edwards Co. in this state where intoxicating liquors could be obtained as a beverage. There is a satisfactory condition of things in that county, that is one of the best of temperance sermons. The taxes are 33 percent less than in any other Co. in Illinois. The length of the sessions of its court is from two to three days. The justices of the peace are called but little from their ordinary pursuits. From one to two persons in five or six years are imprisoned in the County jail. It has sent one man to the states prison for killing his wife, while drunk on whisky obtained in a neighboring county. Its poor expenses are $500 per year, while the county next to it, where licenses are issued, tho only half as large, annually foots poor bills of $6,000. In May, 1879, but two mortgages were on record in the county. A very large per centage of the people are religious. Such exemptions in the midst of a people weighted down with alcoholic burdens, ought to have the effect to open their eyes, and to cause the universal banishment of the bottles, and barrels and beer kegs, under which now they are struggling."

That is one more proof that the cause of nine-tenths, if not all our crime, pauperism and vice, are due to the system of the Sunday school of satan.

WANTED.

FOR THE YEAR 1882.

An assortment of 2,820 Coffiins, mostly of cheap quality, to store away the worn-out and used-up customers and patrons of the wholesale and retail whisky, wine and beer dealers of this state.

The Coffins will be called for as required. Also,

WANTED.

2820 YOUNG FOLKS

Of both sexes, recruits to take their first steps and lessons in drinking, gambling, smoking and other bar-room accomplishments, to fill up the vacancies made by the 2,820 funerals above provided for.

The Grand Worthy Chief Templar of the State of West Virginia, Dr. T. H. Buck, the gifted author of "John Rodman's Pledge," and other popular writings, has just completed a new temperance and Good Templar story. Its publication will begin in the West Virginia Good Templar—official organ for the state—at an early day, and every Good Templar in the country should read it. The paper containing the story and much other valuable matter will be sent on trial three months for 20 cents, or six copies for $1. Send for it. Address,

J. B. Morgan, Publisher,
Gerardstown, W. Va.

David C. Cook has recently opened, at 148 Madison St. Chicago, a Revolution Temperance House, and we are amazed at the amount he offers for a little money. He furnishes excellent and unique material for educating the children. It is a grand work. We adviso all to send for samples and buy what they can afford. A little money expended in this way will hardly be missed, and will do you and others much good.—*Prohibitionist, Lewiston, Me.*

The Temperance Almanac is out for 1882 with its usual large amount of useful information and reliable statistics. Contains 72 pages: list of the leading societies of temperance, and has a capital department for the children—ten cents single copies or $1.00 per dozen. Send to J. N. Stearns, 58 Reade St. New York.

T. W. Helmick, music publisher, 180 Elm St., Cincinnati Ohio, offers a splendid Life of President Garfield, in cloth, over 700 pages, for $2.50; printed matter of the pages, 4x6¼ inches. Written by Jas. D. McCabe. Mr. Helmick is a good publisher.

Bound Volumes of the Rescue (18th volume) for sale at $2.00, delivered ta thisoffice.

REQUISITES FOR A TEMPERANCE SCHOOL.

The Temperance Schoool $0.05

However dark the way seems, if you love the children and wish to save them, and at the same time to train up workers for temperance send for the above and learn what can be done. Then if you wish to learn how to do it, send for the following list:

1 Catechism on Alcohol. 05.
1 Juvenile Temperance Manual, 25.
1 Ripples of Song, 15.
1 Manual Set (Illustrated Tracts), 08,
All sent for 50 cents.

When you have studied these, prepared the way and fixed upon the time for opening the school and decided how many scholars you will probably have, send for catechisms enough to supply one to each scholar, to whom they may be either given or sold, price per hundred, more or less, $5.00

Ripples of Song, per dozen, 1.60

For any number less than one dezen, each 15 cts.

The above are essential while the following are extremely desirable.

Children's Illustrated Tracts, one each for each scholar, per 100. 20 cts. Postage per 200, more or less, 05

Ladder tickets, per hundred, more or less, 1.00

1 manual for each teacher, each 25c.

Chromo Test-Cards, for rewards, per hundred, more or less, 1.00

Youth's Temperance Banner, four or more copies per year each .12.

The superintendent will find it desiradle to have the following.

1 Juvenile Temperance Manual, cloth, .60
1 Alcohol and Hygiene, .60
1 Temperance Lesson-Book, paper, 25 cents, cloth, .50.
1 Temperance Physiology, paper, .50.
1 Pathology of Drunkenness, .05
1 Bacchus Dethroned, paper 50 cents, cloth 1.00
1 Medical Temperance Journal (one year) 1.00
1 Brown's Physiology, 1.25.

While all the above are very useful, the more desirable have the higher place on the list.

If money is available, it will be wise to aim at having a Loan Library.

TEMPERANCE LOAN LIBRARY.

The following valuable temperance publications are cordially recommended for all Woman's Christian Temperance Unions, to own and keep at their headquarters, for the purpose of loaning to ministers, physicians, lawyers, women and all others in the community who will read them, with the view of producing individual conviction, and educating a sound public opinion upon every phase of this question.

Alcohol and the State. Pitman, A discussion of the problem of law as applied to the liquor traffic. $1.50

Talks on Temperance, by Canon Farrar, D. D. Paper 25 cts., cloth 60 cts.

Ten Lectures on Alcohol. By B. W. Richardson, M. D. Paper 50 cts., cloth $1.

Temperance Lesson Book, By. B. W. Richardson, A. M., M. D., LL. D., F. R. S. Paper 25 cts., cloth 50cts.

Our Wasted Resources. By Dr. Wm. Hargreaves. Giving the most valuable statistics ever published. Price paper 50 cts., cloth $1.25.

The Medical Use of Alcohol. By James Edmunds, M. D. of London. Including "Stimulants for Women." Paper 25 cents, cloth 60c.

Alcohol. Its Nature and Effect. Storey. 90c.

Alcohol and Hygiene. Julia Colman. 60c. Paper 25c.

Juvenile Temperance Manual. Julia Colman. Paper 25c., cloth, 60c.

Alcohol as a Food and Medicine. By Ezra M. Hunt. M.D. Paper 25c., cloth 60c.

Bible Wines or Laws of Fermentation. By Rev. Wm. Patton D. D. Paper 30c. cloth 60c.

The Divine Law as to Wine. By Prof. Geo. W. Sampson. $1.00.

The Pledge and the Cross. Paper, 50c. cloth $1.00

Our Coffee Room. By Elizabeth Cotton. $1.

PAMPHLETS.

Alcohol and Church. By Hon. R. C. Pittman. 24 pp., 10.

The Church and Temperance. By Hon. W. E. Dodge. 10c.

Buy Your Own Cherries By John W. Kirton. 24pp., 10c.

Beer as a Beverage. By Rev. G. W. Hughey. 24 pp., 10c.

Constitutional Amendment. By H. W. Blair, 48 pp. 10c.

Intemperance and Crime. By Judge N Davis. 24 pp., 10c.

Alcohol and the Human Brain. Rev. Joseph Cook. 10c.

Address of Miss F. E. Willard at Seventh Annual Meeting in Boston, October, 1889.

TEACHERS HELPS.

Children's Illustrated Tracts. 90 Four-page Tracts, 20 c. per hundred; postage 3 cents, the set in file case post-paid 25 cents.

The Youth's Temperance Banner. A four-page illustrated.

Juvenile Temperance Reciter. 10c.

Union Temperance Leaflets. Three packets now ready. Nos. 1, 2, 3. 10 cents each. One set of Tracts in file case 18 cents.

History and Mystery of a Glass of Ale, 5c.

Union Handbills on Beer. Per 1000, $1; per 100, 10 cts. postage per 1,000 30c.

Address. National Temperance Society, 58 Reade Street, or Mrs. Julia Colman 54 Bible House New York City.

COMMUNION WINE.

The undersigned takes this method to inform the churches that he has undertaken the manufacture of Unfermented Wine for Sacramental use. The article he offers for sale is Pure, Unadulterated Juice of the Grape, and is furnished to order in pint or quart cans, sealed and packed in boxes. Price $3 per gallon. Samuel Winter,

Yountville, Napa county, Cal.

Keep in a cool place, When used, open and let stand a while; then pour off carefully.

TEMPERANCE LITERATURE,

Below is a list of a few of the most useful and excellent works with which every reformer should be supplied, and in which he should be well posted:

BACCHUS DETHRONED.— A Prize Essay; Cloth, $1; paper edition, 50c.
Completely masters the whole subject. Everybody ought to have it.

TEMPERANCE LESSON BOOK.—By B. W. Richardson, M. A., M. D., LL. D., F. R. S. 220 pp. Cloth, 50c.; paper, 25c.
This is a series of short lessons on alcohol and its action on the body, accompanied with suitable questions, designed for study in public and private schools, and reading in schools and families. Send for it; read what this brightest and and best of medical scientists has discovered regarding all kinds of drinks; be sure to *lend* it to your family doctor.

TEN LECTURES ON ALCOHOL.—By B. W. Richardson, M. A., F. R. S. Comprising the six Cantor Lectures: "Action of Alcohol on the Body and on the Mind," "Moderate Drinking," "The Medical Profession," and "The Liberty of the Abject." 338 pp. Cloth, $1; paper, 50c.
The ablest and cheapest lectures ever presented to the American public,

ON ALCOHOL.—By Dr. B. W. Richardson, F. R. S., of London. 12mo., 190 pages. Six "Cantor Lectures," showing the nature and effect of alcohol on the body and mind. Cloth, 75c.; paper, 25c.

OUR WASTED RESOURCES.—By Dr. Wm. Hargreaves. 12mo., 202 pages. The Missing Link in the Temperance Reform, giving the most valuable statistics ever published. Price in cloth, $1.50; paper edition, 50c.

TALKS ON TEMPERANCE.—12mo, 178 pages, By Canon Farrar, D. D. Cloth, 60c.; paper, 25c
This book contains ten sermons and talks by this eminent divine. They are filled with sound, convincing arguments against the lawfulness, morality and necessity of the liquor-traffic, as well as stirring appeals to all Christian men and women to take a firm, decided, out-spoken stand in favor of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors, Send for that and lend it to the ministers in your vicinity.

ALCOHOL AND THE STATE.—A discussion of the problem of law as applied to the liquor-traffic. By Robert C. Pitman, L.L.D., Associate Judge of Superior Court of Massachusetts. 12mo. 411 pages, $1 50.
It is a book for statesmen, legislators, and all intelligent, thoughtful temperance men and women everywhere. It shows that the Liquor Traffic is the enemy of the State; and the foe of all the objects for which the State exists; and presents such strong arguments, statistics, appeals, authorities, as will add greatly to an intelligent and wise solution of the Liquor Problem. The economy and legislative aspects of the Alcoholic discussion have never been so ably presented, and it should be in the hands of every citizen nd in every library in the land.

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Superior Court of the City and County of San Francisco, California.

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Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at his office, No. 76 Montgomery Block, City of San Francisco.

R. THOMPSON,
Administrator of the estate of Joshua Hewes, deceased. nov24-4t

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This book is no mere toy, but an exhaustive work—a work of years of close research and investigation, and cannot fail to prove an invaluable auxiliary to the temperance cause. It forms one volume of our "Popular Temperance Library," and we shall sell it at the following fabulous prices:—Single sample number, 10c. Five or more sent to separate addresses for 8c. each—5 or more to one address 5½c. each—25 or more to one address 5c. each. Special rates on large lots. Book nearly ready for delivery. Orders filled in turn.

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State of Kansas, Executive Department, Topeka, Oct. 22, 1881.—I heartily approve of your plan of work. Your publications will accomplish great good, and should be liberally patronized by the friends of Christian temperance everywhere. Very truly yours, JOHN P. ST. JOHN.

An Appeal. We wish to reach every temperance worker in the land, man or women, with our samples, catalogue, etc. We can do nothing if we cannot reach the people. Will not every one send us names of workers? It only costs a postal card and a few minutes' time. Please say where you saw this. Address "REVOLUTION TEMPERANCE PUBLISHING HOUSE," DAVID C. COOK, Manager, 148 Madison St., Chicago.

Lecturers' Reports.

The Grand Lecturers employed by the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T., of Cal., are as follows:
Mrs. E. P. Stevens, Prof. Wm. Crowhurst, Col. C. N. Goulding, Elder J. W. Webb, Hugh R. Hughes, and Rev. W. C. King.

J. W. WEBB.

Nordhoff.—Bro. Monger, W. C. T., kindly came wtih Bro. Barrows buggy, and took me from Ventura, a most delightful drive of 14 miles. The Ojai is a beautiful resort, well deserving patronage. Sister Stevens fully described it in the Rescue and many have been the enquiries that Bro. Barrows, active Good Templars and Christian people who keep the hotel, have received in consequence. Bro. Houstan, G. W. Sec., of Oregon, passed some time here for his health, advantageously. Lodge recently lost some members by removal, but all are determined to persevere. Public installation; then lecture to very attentive audience. Might have started Band of Hope if I could have stayed two nights. This is almost a temperance colony; no bar at either hotel or elsewhere in valley. If any liquor is sold, it is rarely, at the post office store; no bar.

Santa Paula. Bro Barrows again lent buggy and Bro. Monger was Jehu. Another delightful drive thru canyons to this place. Public installation and lecture. Sunday morning off eight miles to Saticoy; again with Bro. Orne and Tenny. Full meeting. Rev. S. Bristol, a fine temperance man, gave way and assisted in temperance service. Sister Leavitt Supt; and Bro. Peddy assist of B. of H that I organized a few months since, had children with badges, on first seats, and went thru a beautiful floral and choral service, sister Fanny Quesnell presiding at the organ. Visitors from Santa Paula, Ventura and other places. Bro. Bristol asked for a rousing good collection for Orphans Home and lecture fund, and $8.50 was result to which be added a second half dollar and made it $9.00

Bro. Quesnell Post Master, is an earnest Christian and had to speak out in meeting the warmest thanks for what I had accomplished in various visits. The thanks I hand over to ex. committee for sending me. Hope they will appreciate them as I did. They cheer me much. Bro. Quesnell's family were very kind to me, entertaining and taking care of me while sick with a miserable cold that cures slowly while I speak every night and almost all day at schools and to families while canvassing for Rescue and temperance literature. But I use no intoxicants or tobacco, and will soon be well. Next lodge meeting after lecture was best for a long time and several additions.

On Saturday afternoon, after Bro. Rev. T. E. Taylor, chaplain of Nordoff Lodge, who helped us there and in three services here, had preached, I organized Band of Hope. Sunday afternoon, a full house and many more additions; it will soon number 100, young and old. At night, Gospel Union Temperance meeting, Bro. Taylor, and Bro. Rev. Cook, principal of school, assisting. It is refreshing to see the saloons empty, not one doing business. Some stores and drug store only places where it is told. Baker's hotel has no bar. Obtained subscripsions for Rescue, Bro. S. T. Todd, agent.

Heard many regrets that Dr. Guiberson had left the order. As he has so wide an influence, many both in and out of the lodge, hope he may again take membership. Stores all closed on Sunday. Visited both schools; each teacher a Good Templar. It would do you good to see and hear Sister Bain's little scholars; a regular little army of temperance boys and girls and such singers!

REV. W. C. KING.

Our last was from Fresno, and shortly after posting the same we caught a passing freight, and spent the Sabbath afternoon lumbering along in a "caboose." Landing upon a broad, seemingly almost uninhabited plain, we in time found our way thru the darkness to the little school-house known as Tipton, which was packed with as an attractive, intelligent people as 'tis often our privilege to address. On Monday evening we organized them into a lodge, and late reports show progress. Bro. F. H. Wales, D. C. T., was present, and rendered material assistance. He also came on Tuesday and carried us to Woodville, where we met a large number of the citizens, but failed to induce them to re-organize the lodge. At the close, self-sacrificing brother Ballard, of Pride of Tulare, consented to take us a long ride to Tulare City, from which place we went by early train and stage to Grangeville. The kindness of the friends there was most marked, and we went on to Lemoore on Friday grateful and happy. This lodge is sleeping sweetly while ruin and destruction run rampant.

At Lone Oak we found confusion as to nature of the meeting, yet addressed a fair meeting, and early Sabbath morning hastened in to Hanford—and what shall we say of Hanford?—nothing at present. On Monday, day and night, we traveled toward and to Bakersfield to comply with special request from head-quarters, influenced by a letter from there. We returned Wednesday night, bitterly regretting that people do not more carefully weigh the import of their words. After an all night's journey, we reached Hanford in time for Dist. Lodge, Thursday A. M., and found a fine delegation of earnest workers present.

Very radical resolutions on enforcement of Sunday and Liquor Laws were adopted, and we hope the brethren will be as good as their word. Altho the lodge at Hanford is reduced in numbers, they still have a noble, valiant band, and their entertainment of the large delegation was most royal. This lodge needs and deserves the hearty sympathy of every Good Templar in the state; and we sincerely hope they may emerge from their peculiar embarrassments, and soon see brighter days. This is written from Visalia, from which place we go to the "foot-hills" to try and organize a lodge.

WM. CROWHURST.

Spring Valley, Dec. 3, 1881.

Mokelumne Hill, made good use of our time at that place. An adjourned meeting of subordinate lodge on Saturday night after lecture for special instruction in lodge work and a degree meeting on Sunday afternoon for instruction, and two rousing public meetings, large and enthusiastic, followed by the addition of many names to the lodge—A regular boom.

At Campo Seco rain indicated failure; but two lectures, public installation, degree meeting, subordinate lodge meeting, the reception of a number of names and the initiation of four candidates by dispensation immediately after the second lecture, contradicted the seeming indication, and left the lodge encouraged and ready to "fight the good fight."

Evergreen, four miles from Camanche had a good meeting on the first evening, and we were depending on the best work for the second evening, but the rain cut us off, and as we had only lodge members; a subordinate lodge meeting and explanatory work.

At the request of Mr. Geo. H. Lillie we spent Friday night off the regularly mapped route, had a good meeting at only three days notice and organized Mountain Gate Lodge with 22 charter members Geo. H Lillie, L, D., J Gillam, W. C. T., Miss Nellie Richardson, W. V. T.

H. R. HUGHES.

At Grizzly Flat found cold weather and plenty snow, but there are also warm hearts and true Templars working hard to keep the banner waving. At the close of the public meeting I installed their officers.

At Pleasant Valley no posters had been received; so I deferred meeting until Sunday, and pushed on to arrange for a lecture Friday at El Dorado.

Spent Thursday in Placerville arranging for meetings thru the county, and posting for lecture on Wednesday here.

Had a fair audience at El Dorado. It is a small but faithful lodge, gaining slowly but building on a firm foundation. Saturday evening at Diamond; audience small, a few desire a lodge; will return Thursday to try and organize.

The 27th returned to Mt. Aukum, lectured and installed officers of new lodge, a large delegation present from Oleta Lodge and Like Oak well represented.

Then drove to Pleasant Valley; got twelve names for a lodge. Monday rain prevented people coming out, but got 17 names and organized Pleasant Valley Lodge, Miss Jessie Clapp, Lodge Deputy; night of meeting Saturday.

Tuesday met with the brethren here in open lodge, a fine meeting. Committee on Sunday law also met to arrange for concerted action.

We have now six lodges in the county, and El Dorado bids fair to be populous, with active zealous Templars working in unison with the grand army of 18,000 temperance warriors, who will never cease their onward march until our golden state is wrested from the demon's grasp and proudly stands redeemed.

Placerville, Nov. 30, 1881.

LECTURERS APPOINTMENTS.

HUGH R. HUGHES.

Pilot Hill	Dec. 9	Bear Creek	16, 17
Greenwood	10, 11	Coloma	18, 19
Spanish Dry Diggings	12, 13	Placerville with El Dorado	
Georgetown	14, 15	Dist. Lodge	21

COL. C. N. GOULDING.

SISKIYOU CO.		SHASTA CO.	
Scotts Bar	Dec. 9	French Gulch	Jan, 6, 7
Oro Fino	10	Blair	8
Etna	11, 12, 13	Shasta	10, 11, 12
Crystal Creek	14	Reading	13
Callahans	15, 16	Milville	14, 15
TRINITY CO.		Anderson	17, 18, 19
Trinity Center	Dec. 24, 25	Igo, 20, and at 7.30 P. M.	22
Hayfork	27	Eagle creek 21, and 11 A.M.	22
Douglas city	28	Cottonwood	24, 26, Feb. 2, 3
Weaverville	29, 31, Jan. 1	Gas Point	Jan. 25
Junction city	Dec. 30	Shingletown schoolhouse	27
Lewiston	Jan. 3, 4	Klotz Mill	28, 29
		Balls Ferry	30, 31

ELDER J. W. WEBB.

San Juan Capistrano	Dec. 9	Compton	8, 9
Santa Ana	10, 11, 12	Wilmington	11, 12
Tustin	14, 15	Santa Monica	14, 15
Orange	16, 17	Pasadena	17, 18
Westminster	18, 19	San Gabriel	19
Anaheim	21, 22	Savanah	20, 21
Artesia	23, 24	El Monte	22, 23
Norfolk	26	Azusa	25, 26
Los Nietos	27	Duarte	27, 28
Downey	28, 29	Spadra	30, 31
Los Angeles	31. Jan. 1, 2, 4	Ponona	Feb. 1, 2
Florence	6, 7	San Bernardino	4, 6, 7

REV. W. C. KING

Porterville	Dec. 9	Pleasant Valley	12, 13
Plano	10, 11	Pride of Tulare	14, 15

WM. CROWHURST.

Salt Spring Valley	Dec. 9	Murphys	17, 18
Copperopolis	10, 11	Douglass Flat, at 11, a m,	18
Telegraph City	12, 13	Sheep Ranch	19, 20
Angels	14	Eldorado	21
Vallecito	15, 16		

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NATIONAL BRIGANDAGE.

Ex-Secretary John Sherman boasts of the successful issue of Republican party financiering. "The tax on alcoholic drinks pays the interest on the National debt." But he omits to say that to pay that tax costs the people every year, at the lowest calculation,

700,000,000 dollars in cash.
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100,000 American citizens led into vice and crime.

Many thousands of people assassinated and butchered in the shambles of the grog shop—President Garfield one of the latest victims.

And the first and most privileged civilization of the world converted by the foreign grogshops into the chosen field of the most cruel and bloody crime, and the worst system of criminal violence, debauchery and lawless ruffianism that the world has ever produced.

Consistent Temperance Papers.—The Rescue under its present manager, has never made one adverse or unkindly allusion to any other temperance journal or temperance agency in the world, nor felt any inclination to do so. And so far as known, that has been a characteristic of this paper for ten years past. But the temptation is strong to depart from its beaten route, and may grow stronger if one continues to find in a temperance journal, such a wretched article as the following. "We believe that if every one would use Hop Bitters freely, there would be much less sickness and misery in the world; and people are fast finding this out, whole families keeping well at a trifling cost by its use. We advise all to try it."

That might have been ignorantly done once, but everybody now knows Hop Bitters is a nasty infernal disguise of whisky, and its 17 per cent of alcohol is its only attractive or desirable quality. To insert such articles for pay or otherwise, is on a par with the Boston Congregationalist advocating the scriptural sanctity and deification of wine.

Sheridan, Dec. 2, 1881.

Ed. Rescue:—Since the decision of the Supreme Court on the Sunday Law, the business men and saloon men of Sheridan, have voluntarily closed their places of business and strictly observe the law by keeping the Sabbath day. Our lodge is increasing in number and influence. We had on Thanksgiving day in the evening, an open lodge meeting. The place of meeting was full to the utmost, and all were well pleased with our entertainment; and gave us $13,75 for national literature fund. Our Band of Hope is prospering and meets every Sunday after Sunday School. Yours in F. H. and C,

Young Dougherty, L. D.

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152 Amador, Th., Amador, Jas. L. Mayon.
214 Oleta, Th., Oleta, Adelia Votaw.
225 Sutter Creek, Tu., Sutter Creek, J. H. Giles, M. D.
241 Ione Valley, F., Ione Val., Miss Rosa Coates.
245 Mt. Echo, Sa., Ione City, J. W. Sibole.
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177 Samaritan, Sa., Chico, T. B. Hart.
194 Fidelity, F., Chico, J. S. Stauffer.
207 Northern Star, F., Oroville, W. S. Read.
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285 Dayton, Su., Grainland, Jas. O. March.
289 Nord. Sa., Nord, Henry D. Bacus.
316 Webster, Sa., Chico, W. M. Thorp.
402 Nelson, Sa. Nelson, W. D. Parker.
404 Rising Star, F., Chico, Rev. P. Powers.
413 Messilla Valley, Th., Pentz, R. H. Hawkins.

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105 Campo Seco, Sa., Campo Seco, Mrs. M. E. Cutter.
106 Mountain Ranch, Sa., Mountain Ranch, John Lew
121 Chaparral, Sa., Jenny Lind, Wm. C. Sinclair.
179 Logan, Sa., Camanche, William H. Pitt.
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229 Sparkling Water, Sa., San Andreas, W. M. Nuner.
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343 Bear Mountain, Tu., Angels Camp, William W. Heughes
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456 Placerville, Tu., Placerville, Rev. B. F. Taylor.
457 Mt. Pleasant, Sa., Grizzly Flat, Stephen Jeffrey.
462 El Dorado, Th., Diamond Springs, C.D. Brooke.

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232 Red Banks, Th., Big Dry Creek, William Paddock.
243 Eden, W., Kingsburg, A. A. Smith.
290 Madera, Sa., Madera, D. F. Edwards.
365 Blooming, Sa., King's River, Flora McCapes.
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471 Fresno Flats, Sa., Fresno Flats, C. L. Davis.

HUMBOLDT COUNTY.

269 Humboldt, Tu., Eureka, L.B.Kingsbury
270 Mountain, Su., Bridgeville, T. M. Burns.
322 Hydesville, M., Hydesville, S. C. Boom
362 Petrolia, Sa., Petrolia, E. D. Daugherty
363 North Star, Sa., Arcata, G. W. Hopkins
367 Rohnerville, Sa.. Rohnerville, Mrs. Mary Keyler.
400 Trinidad, Su., Trinidad, N. F. Neely, Sr.
439 Port Kenyon, M., Port Kenyon J. D. Ferrill.
458 Upper Mattole, F., Upper Mattole, W. H. Roscoe.
460 Table Bluff, Sa., Table Bluff, J. C. Foss
464 Garberville, Sa., Garberville, A.W.Mock

KERN COUNTY.

237 Kernville, Tu., Kernville, Wm. Pollard

LAKE COUNTY.

350 Middletown, W., Middletown, J. L. Read.

LASSEN COUNTY.

211 Lake View, Sa., Janesville, Samuel H. Painter.
355 Mount Hope, Sa., Hayden Hill, Mrs. A. T. Stanley.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

103 Santa Monica, Tu., Santa Mouica, J. H. P. Williams.
151 Santa Ana, W., Santa Ana, H. E. Ford
173 Pasadena, F., Pasadena, H. G. Bennett.
174 Pomona, Th., Pomona, D. N. Burritt,
233 Downey, F., Downey, Mrs. Abbie W. Livermore.
238 Westminster, F., Westminster, R. T. Harris.
246 Orange, F., Orange, J. W. Osburn.
251 Artesia, M., Norwalk, M. G. Miller.
258 El Monte, F., El Monte, M. F. Quinn.
276 Spadra, F., Spadra, J. B. Parker.
299 Merrill, Sa., Los Angeles, Mrs. Mary L. Gould.
473 Savannah, Tu., Savannah, Miss A. Ellis

MARIN COUNTY.

244 San Rafael, F., San Rafael, Rev. W. M. Woodward.
252 Tomales, Sa., Tomales, W. F. Bassett

MARIPOSA COUNTY.

143 Buckingham. Su., Mariposa, Joseph R. Green.
147 Hites Cove, Su., Hites Cove, William Webb.
157 Cathey's Valley, Sa., Indian Gulch, S. M. Pate.
175 Mariposa, Sa.,Mariposa,Benj. M.Maddox
187 Hornitos, Sa., Hornitos, A. W. Robinson
382 Coulterville, F., Coulterville, John W. Reed.

MENDOCINO COUNTY.

101 Manchester,Sa., Manchester, H. B. Scott
117 Caspar, Sa., Caspar, Clarence E. DeCamp
153 Boone, Sa., Booneville, T. E. Rawles.
259 Willitsville, Tu., Willits, J.C. Thompson
333 Covelo, Sa., Covelo. Rev. J. S. Fisher.
334 Little River, Sa., L. River, C. A. McFaul
338 Wideawake, Sa., Westport, Miss E. N. Fowler.
341 Hopland, Sa., Hopland, Eliza Dooley.
344 Mt. Nebo, Sa., Point Arenas, J. S. Wooden.
380 Rescue, Tu., Mendocino, James Griffin.
396 Ukiah, Tu., Ukiah, Geo. McCowen.
430 Gualala, Sa., Gualala, James N Ward.
437 Navarro, Tu., Navarro, Eugene Peeples.
438 Albion, Sa., Albion, B. Perry.

MERCED COUNTY.

223 Plainsburg, Sa., Plainsburg, William Lauder.
279 Snelling. Su., Snelling, G. W. Smith,
298 Central Point, Sa., Central Point, S. A. Smith.
376 Merced Falls, Su., Merced Falls, Mrs. H. Nelson.
459 Merced, M., Merced, James Corley.

MODOC COUNTY.

129 Lake City, Tu., Lake City, John S Linscott.
149 Alturas, F., Alturas, Preston Hays.
230 Cedarville, Th., Cedarville, W. R. Brown
275 Mt. Bidwell F., Fort Bidwell, F. Anderson.

MONO COUNTY.

191 Chapel, Sa., Coleville, C. M. Taylor.
346 Pro Bono Publico, M., Bodie, T Todhunter.

MONTEREY COUNTY.

131 Salinas, M., Salinas City, E. K. Abbott.
357 Del Monte, W., Monterey, T. G. Lambert.
446 Castroville, Th., Castroville, A. H. Longley.

NAPA COUNTY.

111 Aqua Pura, Sa., Napa, C. C. Dunn.
368 Monroe, Sa., Calistoga, H. E. Cyrus.
385 Yountville, F., Yountville, S. C. Brown.

NEVADA COUNTY.

12 Sylvania, Tu., Grass Valley, Elam Briggs
201 Nevada, F., Nevada City, J. M. Walling.
304 Donner Lake, F., Truckee, A. C. Cooke.
369 North San Juan, Sa., North San Juan, David Redding.
387 Perseverance, F., Rough and Ready, Wm. Grant.

PLACER COUNTY.

107 Centennial, Tu., Colfax, Mrs. E. D. Story
113 Lincoln, Sa., Lincoln, A. Gladding.
127 Star of the Hill, Su., Forest Hill. J. N. Burke.
133 Crystal Water, Sa., Michigan Bluff, F. B. Ellsworth.
136 Rosy Crown, Sa., Iowa Hill, J. S. Lakin.
150 Auburn, W., Auburn, Jno. R. Winders.
154 Clipper Gap, Sa., Clipper Gap, Mrs. H. M. Ferris.
216 Nil Desperandum, Sa., Dutch Flat, Charles E. Uren.
218 Isabella, Su., Gold Run, Wm. Jones.
260 Sheridan, Sa., Sheridan, Y. Dougherty.
261 Roseville, Sa., Roseville, Mrs. J. D. Pratt.
313 Rocklin, Tu,, Rocklin, Carlton L. Clow.
339 Newcastle, Su., Newcastle, G. D. Kellogg.
406 Ophir, Sa., Ophir, Warren Reed.
451 Granite, Sa., Penryn, S. A. Wood.

PLUMAS COUNTY.

215 Taylorville-Rescue, F., Taylorville. Miss S. A. Hardgrave.
217 Crescent, W., Crescent Mills, Warren Kelly.
227 Bloomfield, Tu., Quincy, N. H. Hapgood.
228 Miners Sa., Greenville, Mrs. O. Whitney
360 Hope of Eureka Hill, Sa., Eureka Mills, Thomas W. Jenkin.
381 La Porte, Sa., La Porte, G. L. Reed.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY.

2 Siloam, Sa., Sacramento, Mrs. M. A. Alsip.
51 Tu., Capital, Sacramento, Ed. Katzenstein.
144 Aerial, Sa., Michigan Bar, A. M. Addington.
183 Cosumnes, Sa., Cosumnes, W. W. Wade.
184 Star of the Plains, F., Florin, J. T. Amos.
188 Georgiana, Su.. Isleton, Ida Gardiner.
203 Cresco, Tu., Galt, James Ferguson.
248 Elk Grove, F., Elk Grove, Rev. A. J. Compton.
287 Unity, M., Folsom, Mrs. J. F. Howe.

SAN BENITO COUNTY.

134 San Juan, F., San Juan, Mrs.M.A. Flint
424 Ruby, Sa., Hollister, L. Thornton.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

220 San Bernardino, M., San Bernardino, R. H. Curtis.
284 Riverside, W., Riverside, Jno. Hall, M.D
443 Rincon, Sa., Chino, Charles Hidden.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

242 Home, Sa., San Luis Rey. D. R. Foss.
263 Golden Rule, Tu., San Diego, J.W.Wescott.
264 Poway. Sa., Poway, G. W. Butterfield.
351 Monument, Tu., San Diego, O. N. Sanford.
435 Silver Gate, F., National City, J. J. Caswell.

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY.

7 California, Th., San Francisco, A. V. Thompson, 209 Fair Oak St.
114 Evening Star, Th., San Francisco, R. B. Allen, No. 2607 Clay street.
120 Headlight, W., San Francisco, William Swabel, 235 O'Farrel.
103 Constitution, F., San Francisco, Frank A. Davis, No. 143 Fremont street.
160 Mission Star, Tu., San Francisco, Wm. Gorham, No. 577 Market St.
185 Life Boat, M., San Francisco, J. Moran
186 Golden Gate, Tu., San Francisco, W. P. Joseph, 2422 California street.
291 International, M., San Francisco, David Kerr, Nos. 47 & 49 Beale street.
292 Kentucky, W., San Francisco, W. F. Barry.
293 Valley, Th., San Francisco, W. K. Forsyth, 719½ Gough street.
307 Pleasant Valley, M., San Francisco, T. H. Downing, No. 10 Market street.
314 Spring Valley, Tu., San Francisco, John E. Cline, No. 3014 Fillmore St.
417 Crystal, M., South San Francisco, Mrs. A. P. Ellis, cor. 18th and R. R Avenue.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.

115 Lockeford, W., Lockeford, Miss Ada Locke.
139 Woodbridge, M., Woodbridge, C. L. Newton.
182 Stockton, Tu., Stockton, M. J. Nightingale.
189 Lodi, F., Lodi, Geo. W. Hill.
253 Linden, F., Linden, Jas. Wasley.
254 Mt. Vernon, F., Stockton, Geo. Norton.
323 Farmington, Sa., Farmington, Mrs. O. D. Dyke.
469 Wildwood, Sa., Atlanta, E. L. Moore.
472 Dexter, Sa., Dexter, S. W. Sollars.

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY.

442 Arroyo Grande, Th., Arroyo Grande, H. M. Osgood.
444 San Luis Obispo, F., San Luis Obispo, W. P. Barnett.
445 Cambria, Sa., Cambria, Thaddeus Sherman.
447 Cayucos, Th., Cayucos, J. L. Raines.

SAN MATEO COUNTY.

56 Ocean, Sa., Halfmoon Bay, J. Compton.
190 Ocean Queen, Sa., Pescadero, Mrs. A. W. Goulson.
408 San Gregorio, F. San Gregorio, Adolph Shields.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

140 Santa Barbara, F., Santa Barbara, Anna L. Smith.
178 Rose of Lompoc, Sa., Lompoc, E. A. Gregg.
196 Stuart, S., Lompoc, W. B. Holland
204 Goleta, Sa., Goleta, F. E. Kellogg, Jr.
208 Carpinteria, Sa., Carpinteria, Geo. E. Robinson.
268 Vesper, Sa., Guadalupe, J. E. Murphy.
354 Seaside, Tu., Santa Barbara, P.L.Moore
428 Montecito, Th., Santa Barbara, Geo. Ferrier.
434 Lompoc Valley, Su., Lompoc, De Witt Hubbell.
436 Los Alamos, Sa., Los Alamos, F. W. Kelsey.
441 Positive, Sa., Santa Maria, Mrs. M. M. Thornburgh.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

17 Garden City, F. San Jose, D. J. Mitchel.
128 Columbia, M., Gilroy, J. W. Thomasson.
295 Granger, Sa., San Jose, W. H. Gilmore.
327 Golden Wreath, F., Mountain View, W. T. Triplett.
328 Victoria, W., Los Gatos, W. D. Hudson.
393 Bay View, Sa., Santa Clara, L. B. Alexander.
399 Santa Clara, Sa., Santa Clara, Elmer E. Carey.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

126 Watsonville, Tu., Watsonville, C. E. Taylor.
392 Pacific, Su., Boulder Creek, J. W. Peery
426 Ben Lomond, Su., Felton, D. H. Trout

SHASTA COUNTY.

102 Reading, Sa., Reading, J. H. Cooper.

155 Igo, Su., Igo, E. L. Ballou.
213 Copper City, Sa., Copper City, S. S. Stickley.
425 Battle Creek, Su., Ball's Ferry, Mrs. R. E. Winsell.
449 Mountain Pride, Su., Shingletown, C. J. Ball.
453 McDonald, F., Milville, J. J. Kem.
454 Eureka, Th., Anderson, J. W. Spann.

SISKIYOU COUNTY.

118 Henley, Sa., Henley, A. G. Smith.
142 Mt. Shasta, Sa., Mt. Shasta, Mrs. Belle Martin.
273 Mt. Bolivar, Sa., Callahans, Caroline M. Hayden.
466 Siskiyou, Sa., Oro Fino, L. W. Miller.
468 Snow Cap, Sa., Edgewood, C. H. Stone.

SIERRA COUNTY.

265 Forest City, F., Forest City, H. P. Bickford.
359 Sierra City, Sa., Sierra City, Thomas Wright.
372 Alaska, Sa., Pike City, J. H. Bercsford.

SOLANO COUNTY.

27 Mount Delight, Sa., Suisun, F. A. Chadburn.
64 Vallejo, Tu., Vallejo, Charles Daly.
137 Phœnix, Th., Benicia, H. A. Booth.
239 Denverton, Sa., Denverton, C. E. Garfield.
318 Pride of the River, W., Rio Vista, Albt. Baker.
320 Fairfield, M., Fairfield, A. J. Buckles.
364 Dixon, Th., Dixon, Stewart McBride.
415 Alamo, F., Elmira, G. W. Frazer.
461 Willow Spring, F., Birds Landing, Wm. T. Kennedy.

SONOMA COUNTY.

32 Star of Hope, M., Healdsburg, George W. Dow.
146 Horicon, Sa., Fisherman's Bay, J. E. Hickman.
156 Valley Ford, Sa., Valley Ford, Benj. Fowler.
161 Petaluma, M., Petaluma, A. G. Twist.
166 Geyser, Sa., Geyserville, Mrs. E. Winder.
167 Sebastopol, Th., Sebastopol, J. U. Graeff
176 Forestville, Sa., Forestville, J. E. McIntosh.
256 Bloomfield, Th., Bloomfield, P.C. Smith.
274 Fulton, F., Fulton, Frank Briggs.
356 Enterprise, Sa., Guerneville, N. E. Manning.
370 Santa Rosa, Tu., Santa Rosa, J. H. Richardson.
375 Dauntless, W., Stony Point, H. O. Brink
378 Two Rock, Sa., Petaluma. M.L. Freeman
405 Azalea, Th., Occidental, D. N. Craig

STANISLAUS COUNTY.

109 Ceres, Sa., Ceres, P. W. Cook.
247 Fairview, Sa., Turlock, S. V. Porter.
249 Star of Cottonwood, Sa., Hill's Ferry Matthew R. Lyle.
266 Morning Star, F., Modesto, J. J. Porter
326 Oakdale, Tu., Oakdale, Byron Seeber.
335 Knight's Ferry, W., Knight's Ferry, J. W. Dunlap.
465 Friendship, Sa., Hill's Ferry, Clara Randal.

SUTTER COUNTY.

97 Meridian, Sa., Meridian, E. G. Thornbrough.
158 Good Shepherd, F, Live Oak, A H. Hewitt.
172 Harmony, Sa., Nicolaus, J. W. Eachus.
219 Defiance, Sa., Pleasant Grove, F. B. Pierce.
321 June, Sa., Yuba City, Mrs. M. E. Moore
410 Yuba City W., Yuba City, Ed. Ellington.
452 North Butte, Su., West Butte, H. S. Graves.

TEHAMA COUNTY.

192 Red Bluff, F., Red Bluff, M. J. Frank.
198 Tehama, Tu., Tehama, A. V. Wheeler.
306 Ricerville, Sa., Ricerville, J. W. Tibbetts
308 Henleyville, Sa. Henleyville, W. J. Gill
309 Paskenta, Sa., Paskenta, T. D. Dollings.
311 Ivy, Sa., Red Bluff, C. H. Delrechio.
427 Paradise, Sa., Olimpo, C. S. Jobe.
433 Hercules, Sa., Red Bluff, O. W. Burress

TRINITY COUNTY.

162 Sicilian, Su., Trinity Centre, L. E. Owings.
300 Beacon, Sa., Weaverville, G. B. Bassham
303 Western Star, Su., Hay Fork, John H. Vanderhoff.

TULARE COUNTY.

48 Visalia, F., Visalia, J. H. Haines.
159 Fairfield, F., Lemoore, J. D. Travis.
169 Grangeville, Sa., Grangeville, John Warswick.
181 Jonesa, Th., Hanford, G. T, Thornton.
195 Tulare, Tu., Tulare, Willis Faust.
257 Tipton, Th., Tipton, Jas. A. Wills.
296 Hanford, Tu., Hanford, Mrs. L. E. Cheadle.
301 Plano, Th., Plano, Rev. J. W. Elder,
302 Porterville, Sa., Porterville, G. A. Williamson.
325 Lakeside, Sa., Short, M. L. Short.
329 Pride of Tulare, F., Herrick Cross. A. L. Cottle.
383 Woodville, Sa., Hunsaker, Rev. John Wood.
391 Lone Oak, W., Hanford, S. A. Allen.
394 Farmersville, Sa., Farmersville. George Dean.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

122 Confidence, Su., Sonora, J. D. Williams.
135 Groveland, M., Groveland, Benj. Hunter.
262 Tuolumne, Su., Chinese Camp, W. H. Hosmer.
294 Jamestown, Sa., Jamestown. Miss Rebecca App
324 Bald Mountain, Tu., Sonora, Otis E. Greenwood.
336 Quartz Mountain, Su., Jamestown, Arthur B. Morgan.
337 Table Mountain, Su., Mrs. Jamestown, Jane Beynon.
340 Soulsbyville, Sa., Soulsbyville, W. H. Barron.
342 Mountain View, Th., Columbia, George McNeil.

VENTURA COUNTY.

209 Constancy, F., Ventura, Miss Myra Walbridge.
221 Scenega, Sa., Scenega, L. P. Guiberson.
235 Santa Paula, Sa., Santa Paula, Sam'l T. Todd.
236 Hueneme, Sa., Hueneme, Mary E. Clark.
411 Saticoy, Th., Saticoy, S. V. Tietsort.
416 Springville, Sa., Springville, Samuel Guthrie.
418 Mound, Sa., Ventura, Tyler Bither.
422 Ojai Valley, F. Nordhoff, Thomas Barrows.

YOLO COUNTY.

145 Antelope, Sa., Dunnigans, W. B. Young.
163 Yolo, Tu., Yolo, Asa Petit.
165 Winters, F., Winters, V. Morris.
210 Chrysopolis, W., Woodland, J. J. Bowman.
224 Orion, Th., Davisville, Miss Nettie Marden.
366 Success, W., Grafton, M. C. Winchester
419 Capay, Sa., Capay, J. T. Brown.
429 Pleasant Prairie, Sa., Woodland, E. L. Cox.
431 Faithful, Su., Black's Station, John F. Dillon.
463 Madison, Su., Madison, F. O. Swinney.

YUBA COUNTY.

25 Marysville, F., Marysville, Frank W. Potter.
108 Knoxdale, F., Brownsville, Mrs. S. W. Knox.
124 Virginia, F., Marysville, Mrs. D. A. Hollister.
141 Cordua, Sa., Marysville, J. E. McMillan.
148 Rising Sun, F., Camptonville, Wm. Moore,
197 Wheatland, Tu., Wheatland, C. E. Justis.
226 Alpine, Sa., Strawberry Valley, C. T. Prindle.
278 Mountain Guard, F., Smartsville, J. A. Flint.
423 Prairie, Sa. Marysville, W. E. Gleason.
448 Elizabeth, Sa., Wheatland, P. L. Hutchinson.

ARIZONA.

1 Garden Valley, M., Phœnix, Geo. H. Rothrock.
4 Tucson, F., Tucson, Miss Julia Ingham.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

7 Hilo, Sa., Hilo, J. H. Maby.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, Sa., Yokohama, Geo. W. Elmer.

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

NO.	COUNTY.	NAME.	POSTOFFICE.
384	Alameda,	Charles H. Haile,	Alameda.
241	Amador,	Rev. I. D. Wood,	Ione.
104	Butte,	J. B. Mullen,	Cherokee
361	Calaveras,	A. J. Cooke,	Murphys.
319	Colusa,	J. H. Liening	Colusa.
288	Contra Costa,	F. Clifford,	Nortonville.
462	El Dorado,	J.H. Gilmore,	Diamond Springs
269	Humboldt,	W. F. Brown,	Eureka.
299	Los Angeles,	W. D. Gould,	Los Angeles.
175	Mariposa,	Chas. Converse,	Mariposa.
459	Merced	Geo. E. Isaacs,	Merced.
131	Monterey,	H. V. Moorehouse,	Salinas.
201	Nevada,	Samuel Clutter,	Nevada.
127	Placer,	J. C. Hawver,	Forest Hill.
228	Plumas,	Moses Bull	Greenville.
248	Sacramento,	A. K. Crawford,	Elk Grove.
220	San Bernardino,	H.C.Brooke,	S. Bern'd'o
351	San Diego,	S. Whitmore,	San Diego.
114	San Francisco,	C. H. Peterson,	U. S. Marshal's office.
182	San Joaquin,	Wm. Jones,	Stockton.
56	San Mateo,	J. Compton,	Half Moon Bay.
178	Santa Barbara,	Rev. S. S. Fisk,	Lompoc.
102	Shasta,	J. N. Chapell,	Reading.
415	Solano,	G. W. Frazer,	Elmira.
356	Sonoma,	H. H. Peckinpah,	Guerneville.
266	Stanislaus,	Rev. M. D. Gage,	Modesto.
452	Sutter and Yuba,	H. S. Graves,	Yuba City
192	Tehama,	G. W. Jeffris	Red Bluff.
300	Trinity,	Geo. B. Jumper,	Weaverville.
195	Tulare,	Rev. F. H. Wales,	Tulare.
324	Tuolumne,	I. T. Holland,	Sonora.
236	Ventura,	L. C. Clark,	Hueneme.
366	Yolo,	Thos. J. Goin,	Grafton.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, Wm. Walker, Yokohama.

STATE DEPUTIES.

384	Alameda,	James S. Naismith,	Oakland.
386	Alameda,	Mrs. V. A. Rix,	Washington.
267	Amador,	W. O. Clark,	Drytown.
470	Alameda,	Rev. Geo. Morris,	West End.
404	Butte,	Rev. Peter Powers,	Chico.
243	Fresno,	A. A. Smith,	Kingsburg.
161	Calaveras,	H. R. Hughes,	Angels Camp.
290	Fresno,	E. W. Turner,	Madera.
207	Kern,	A. T. Colton,	Bakersfield.
299	Los Angeles,	Will D. Gould,	Los Angeles
299	Los Angeles,	Jesse Yarnell,	Los Angeles
246	Merced,	George E. Isaacs,	Merced.
126	Monterey,	J. C. Aston,	Watsonville
201	Nevada,	Niles Searls,	Nevada City
203	Sacramento,	G. B. Katzenstein,	Sac'to.
130	San Fran'co,	Mrs. M. M. Carpenter,	No. 150 Ninth St., S. F.
185	San F'co,	Mrs. E. P. Stevens,	1907 Bush
114	San Francisco,	C. H. Peterson,	S. F.
182	San Joaquin,	B. F. Bagley,	Stockton.
189	San Joaquin,	W. R. Ellis,	Lodi.
200	San Joaquin,	Rev. C. S. Haswell,	Lodi.
178	Santa Barbara,	J. W. Webb,	Lompoc.
32	Santa Clara,	Rev. W.T. Mayne,	San Jose
295	Santa Clara,	Rev. D. E. Bushnell,	San Jose.
392	Santa Cruz,	G.M. McWain,	Boulder Cr'k
425	Shasta,	Dr. J. F. Winsell,	Ball's Ferry
64	Solano,	Dr. I. S. Halsey,	Vallejo.
185	San Francisco,	Capt. A. D. Wood,	S. F.
370	Sonoma,	D. S. Sacry,	Santa Rosa.
32	Sonoma,	C. B. Proctor,	Healdsburg.
32	Sonoma,	J. G. Dow,	Healdsburg.
156	Sonoma,	Mrs. C. E. Fowler,	Valley Ford
167	Sonoma,	Rev. F. J. Culver,	Sebastopol.
291	San Francisco,	Wm. Crowhurst,	No. 1041 24th St., S. F.
192	Tehama,	Mrs. M. J. Mayhew,	Red Bluff
165	Yolo,	William Sims,	Winters.
224	Yolo,	B. H. Hoag,	Davisville.
419	Yolo,	J. H. Norton,	Capay.
25	Yuba,	Chas. J. Covillaud,	Marysville.
148	Yuba,	Joseph Erwin,	Camptonville.

ARIZONA.

304 Pima, Joe T. Marr, Tucson.

JAPAN.

1 Japan, Daniel Jamison, Yokohama.

BANDS OF HOPE.

NAME.	POSTOFFICE.	OFFICER.
Antioch,	Antioch,	A. K. P. Nason
Amador City	Amador	Mrs. F. Wood
Brentwood,	Brentwood,	Sadie Defferbach
Crystal,	Brownsville,	S. W. Knox.
Colfax,	Colfax,	Mrs. D. Story.
Crescent,	Judsonville,	Wm. Ellis,
Cloverdale,	Cloverdale,	Miss P. Sholes,
Colusa,	Colusa,	Mrs. L. Spect,
Davisville,	Davisville,	Miss K. Kelly,
Excelsior,	East Oakland,	W. M. Cord,
Evening Star	Pine Grove	James Wells,
Fresno	Fresno City	W.H. Donahue
Fidelity	Jackson	Rev.J.H.Wythe
Forbestown,	Forbestown,	Flor. E. Morse
Forest City,	Forest City,	Mrs.S.A.Laury
Forestville,	Forestville,	H. Hanson,
Franklin,	F. School H's,	Mrs. Moore.
Guerneville,	Guerneville,	Mrs.E. Bagley,
Healdsburg	Healdsburg	C. Alexander.
Hanford,	Tulare,	Mrs. M. Plummer
Ione City	Ione City	P.B.Buchanan
Live Oak	Shenandoa V'y	J. W. Winans.
Lower Lake,	Lower Lake,	Miss Eva Lee,
Lakeport,	Lakeport,	Geo. Tucker,
Lodi,	Lodi,	C. S. Haswell,
Lu Ellar,	Chico,	P. Powers
Mount'n View,	Columbia,	P. S. Peters,
Middletown,	Middletown,	Miss K. Stark,
Merced,	Merced,	G. E. Isaacs,
Oakland,	Oakland,	Wm. Taylor,
Ocean Spray,	Westport,	A. Gordon,
Oakdale	Oakdale	Byron Seeber.
Pomona	Pomona	H. Eno.
Pescadero,	Pescadero,	Liz. Fairgrieve
Pleas't Prairie,	Marysville,	James Jory.
Arcata,	Arcata.	
Alamo,	Alamo.	B. F. Hall
Cold Water,	Somerville,	Sadie Hauxhurst
Cathedral Oaks	Cathedral Oaks	Miss J. Syme
Elizabeth,	Spenceville,	J. L. Wallis.
Excelsior,	Byron,	W. M. Moore
French Gulch,	French Gulch,	Mrs. J. Syme.
Goleta,	Goleta,	F. E. Kellogg.
Home Band,	Vallejo,	H. Smith.
Half Moon Bay	H.M. Bay,	Lizzie Goulson.
Liberty,	Liberty,	Emma Howard
Morning Star,	Plymouth,	David Grounds
Morning Star,	Modesto,	Clara Vesey.
Mountain Hope,	Mok Hill,	Mrs. N. A. Leavit.
Mendocino,	Mendocino,	Mrs.BA.Paddleford
Oleta,	Oleta,	Mrs. C. R. Miller.
Pentz,	Pentz,	R. H. Hawkins
Petaluma,	Petaluma,	Mrs. Gilman,
Penryn,	Penryn,	M. L. Wood,
Pasadena,	Pasadena,	Sister Porter,
Pride of the River,	Rio Vista,	E. M. Chase.
Rocklin,	Rocklin,	Mrs. R. A. Mills.
Rose Bud,	Woodland,	Mrs CH Sprague
Ruby Seal	Michigan Bar	A M. Addington
Riverside,	Riverside,	Mrs. Fessende.
Red Bluff,	Red Bluff,	Mrs, M. J. Mayhen
Rising Star,	Lockeford,	H. M. Locw.
Redding,	Redding,	J. N. Chappell.ke.
Saticoy,	Saticoy,	Miss Mattie Seward
Soulsbyville,	Soulsbyville,	J. W. Bluett
Sparkling Water,	San Andreas,	Agnes Mercer
Sutter Creek	Sutter Creek	Wm. Wadge.
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The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at San Francisco on Tuesday, Oct. 3d, 1882, commencing at 10 a. m.

Directory of Lodges of Good Templars in the City of San Francisco.

NO.	NAME.	MEETS.	LOCATION OF HALL.
114	Evening Star,	Th.,	Grand Central Hall, 997 Market st., cor. of 6th.
120	Headlight,	W.,	1620 Pacific Avenue, near Polk.
130	Constitution,	F.,	Shiel's Hall, 32 O'Farrell st.
160	Mission Star,	Tu.,	King's Hall, 2131 Mission st., bet. 17th and 18th.
185	Life Boat,	M.,	No. 118 Jackson st., near Front.
186	Golden Gate,	Tu.,	Bush st. M. E. church, Bush street. nr. Devisadero street.
291	International,	M.,	Grand Central Hall, Market st., cor. of 6th.
293	Valley,	Th.,	Fell Street Presbyterian Church, bet. Laguna and Octavia sts.
307	Pleasant Valley,	M.,	Comerford's Hall Church st., bet. 27th and 28th.
314	Spring Valley,	Tu.,	Union Hall, cor. Fillmore and Greenwich sts.

117 Crystal, M., Myrtle Hall, Railroad and 7th avenue.
7 California, Th., Ono Hall, Mission and Fifteenth streets.

Grand Lodge of Oregon.

SUBORDINATE DIRECTORY.

11 Capital, S., Salem, C. W. Scriber.
17 Hillsboro, S., Hillsboro, W. L. Weathered.
23 La Creole, Tu., Dallas, Jno. S. Ashbaugh
36 Silver, S., Silverton, Frank Simeral.
39 Rosa, S., Salem, P. R. Winslow.
40 Astoria, Tu., Astoria, J. O. Bozorth.
43 Marion, S., Hubbard, Milton B. Kester.
57 Milwaukee, S., Milwaukee, A. Luelling.
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80 John Day, S., Canyon City, Fred P. Horsley.
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189 Ashland, F., Ashland, Wm. Harris.
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212 Ohoco, Th., Prineville, Joseph Howard.
213 Revival, —., Prairie Gity, J. W. Mack.
217 Goshen, S., Goshen, J. W. Cox.
227 Marshfield, Th., Marshfield, Wm. Temple.
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258 Amity, S., Amity, R. Jas. A. Likens.
259 Green Mountain, S., Siuslaw, Hiram Wingard.
262 Triumph, M., Independence, Mrs. L. L. Whiteaker.
268 Paradise Springs, S., East Portland. A. R. Francis.
286 Williams Creek, S., Applegate, E. E. Topping.
289 McMinnville, S., McMinnville, J.E.Magers.
294 New Era, Th., New Era, Paul Boyce.
302 Newberg, S., Newberg, J. T. Smith.
316 Samaritan, S., Harrisburg, Nettie Isham.
317 Guiding Star, Tu., Lebanon, J. L. Gilbert.
331 Monmouth, S., Monmouth, C. G. Adkins.
332 Pass Creek, S., Drain, H. A. Wallace.
338 Wasco, S., Dufur, A. J. Dufur, Jr.
342 Lily, Tu , East Portland, Jas. W. Shaver.
344 Albany, S., Albany, R. Fox.
346 Good Samaritan, W., Dalles, O. D. Doane.
350 Mount Hood, M., Dalles, E. B. McFarland,
352 Stayton, M., Stayton, J. L. Follansby.
353 Orient, F., Jefferson, E. E. Montague.
354 Floral, S., Marion, Ada K. Johns.
355 Bay. Th., Marshfield, A. M. Crawford.
356 Welcome, S., John Day, L. Hollenbec
357 Monroe, S., Monroe, N. A Thompson.
358 Columbia, F., East Portland, D. M Long.
359 Cason Prairie, —., East Portland, Charles Gilbert.
360 Evergreen, St. Helens, J. H. Groves.
261 Westport, —, Westport, H. P. White
362 Powder River, —., Baker City, E. P Waltz
363 La Grande —., La Grande, Geo. H. Rigdon.

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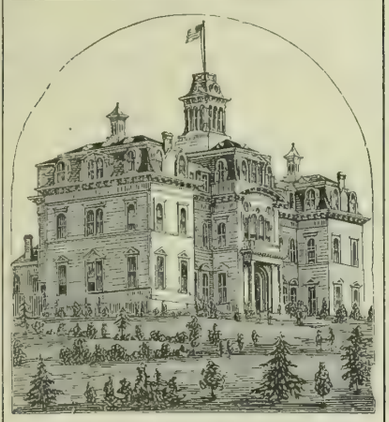
Alternates.

E. W. Ryan, Portland; Elias Jessup, Newberg.

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at The Dalles, commencing on the third Tuesday in June, 1882.

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Loans on other securities (wheat, barley &c	352,489 22
Loans on personal security	882,288 88
Money on hand	508,611 45
Due from Banks and Bankers	204,500 30
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VOL. XIX SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1881. No. 7

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IN MEMORIAM.

DIED.—At Stockton, Cal, Oct. 18, 1881. Thomas Mills, a worthy and highly-respected member of Soulbyville Lodge, No. 340, Tuolumne Co. The Lodge adopted resolutions of respect to the memory of the deceased, and of condolence with the two little orphans, thus early deprived of a kind father's love and care.

H. H. PECKINPAH.

Enterprise Lodge No. 356 of Guerneville, passing resolutions in relation to the death of our lamented brother, alludes very feelingly to the "loss sustained by the family, the friends, the lodge, the community, the order and the cause of temperance, in the death of that honored citizen, and faithful, true and upright brother." The kindest sympathy is also expressed for the bereaved wife and family.

Those who remember, and now and then refer to our reunions at the Redwood campmeetings and at Sonoma District Lodge, will often continue to see Bro. Peckinpah in their memory picture, as one of the prominent figures there, and one of the most interested and kindly remembered of the many kind friends and warm hearts, whose genuine devotion to the right and the truth, and whose pleasant intercourse and companionship made those gatherings occasions to be tenderly remembered. Those who gather there again, will be painfully reminded of his absence; but the merciful hand of time will temper the pungency of sorrow, dry up the bitter welling tears and strew the tomb of our brother with smiling flowers, suggestive of the happy associations which encircle his memory in our hearts, and uttering serenely joyous promises of a happier reunion in the far, far beyond.

SUNDAY LAW LEAFLET. 922 packages of these have been sent out by the G. W. C. T. to Ministeres and Lodges of late, besides large numbers sent to other parties.

BRO. Leland has been resting at home for some time back, and regrets that he has not been able to go out and push the Rescue since the price has been reduced.

IN addition to the lecture work of November elsewhere reported, Bro. King secured 92 subscribers for the RESCUE and Bro. Webb 30, besides numerous orders for David C. Cook's supplies.

BROTHER GOULD writes: "The churches in Los Angeles are holding union Sunday-closing meetings, and are inviting all religious, moral, temperance and law-abiding citizens to co-operate in enforcing the law.

TEMPERANCE LITERATURE, Sunday law and the general interest of good order and sobriety are now the subject of much discussion and consideration in Stockton. Mrs. Stevens most ably and gracefully assisted by Mrs. M. E. Richardson, is having revival times there and their labors are very successful.

SEE notice of meeting for distribution of School prizes Dec 16th. Program will be very interesting, It was to come off last week, but will not be postponed this time.

GRANGER LODGE, San Jose, initiated 8, and proposed 10 more on the evening of the 3d. Next Sunday, all the ministers are going to preach temperance sermons, so says Bro. W. H. Gilmore, L. D.

BROTHER J. H. Gilmore, of Diamond Springs, reports a good time with Placerville open lodge. Visitors handsomely entertained and proceedings spirited. Six Lodges now in that county.

PALE INK—Reports and communications are sometimes sent to the RESCUE written indistinctly with wretched old pale ink that has been watered 12 times a year since 1849. No one in this office can afford to spend two hours microscoping out a page of such manuscript.

E. W. TURNER of Madera writes that his lodge sent for 200 copies of No. 15 of the Liberator, to give one to every voter; and he has secured subscribers for 60 of D. C, Cook's five cent papers. The lodge intends its existence to be of some avail to the cause of temperance.

THE SALOONS in Yolo county are practically closed In the small towns they have been closed a month, Woodland has been running till last Sunday, when they were all closed but one; he was arrested and fined $25. One by one we are driving the nails in the coffin of the rum traffic. Yours fraternally,

M. C. W.

GUITEAU after all he has done is shocked at the waste of money by the government in bringing witnesses all the way from Chicago and Boston to testify against him. Just like the rumsellers; they rob the poor of a thousand millions a year, and damage the country another thousand million and then they howl bitterly at a county being put to $26.40 legal expenses to make them take their hands off the poor man's throat on Sunday.

SUBSCRIBERS this week, (Miss B. Bowen) in Lifeboat Lodge 23: Oakland 1: Mendocino city 1, Georgetown Lodge 4: (W. C. King) 24 as follows: Townsend Lodge4: Townsend 6: Porterville 10: Plano 4. (J. W. Webb) 21 in all, viz Poway 3: San Diego 6: San Luis Rey 8: Capistrano 4. (Mrs. Stevens) Stockton 37: Lodi 1: Plymouth 1: H. W. Rice 1: W. H. Lander 1: Chicago 1: Suisun 1: Benicia 2: Somerville 1: Guerneville (Mrs. John Robinson) 20: Colusa city 1: All told 141.

BRO. WEBB writes that he started another Band of Hope at National city and also initiated eight candidates in Silver Gate Lodge which now bids fair to grow strong and rapidly. On Monday last he was to dedicate the hall of Monument Lodge, San Diego.

Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of California.—The public meeting for the distribution of the Dr. R. H. McDonald prizes and medals of $1000, presented to the W. C. T. U. to be given in the public schools of this city for best essays upon the evil effects of Intemperance and Tobacco will be held at Union Hall on Howard Street, Friday evening Dec. 16th,—Doors open at 7: exercises commence at 7,30 P. M. Interesting programme— Admission free. All cordially invited.

Mrs. P. D. Browne, Pres.
Mrs. M. E. Congdon. Sec.

ED. RESCUE:—The District Lodge of Colusa Co. met at College City on the 2nd and 3rd of this month; held open session on Friday evening; members of Independent lodge and the D. D., Liening, presented to a very large audience, a good program of speeches, songs, essays, etc., on temperance; every one well pleased with the whole. Five lodges represented; some distant lodges did not send delegates. The order is steadily increasing in the county; all are determined to enforce the Sunday Law and the cause of temperance, in spite of all opposition, the League of *Freedom* included. All had a good time and went home determined to be present at next session in Maxwell, first Friday in March. It is hoped that we can have a Grand Lecturer up here before that time. There were over fifty in attendance. All had something to say for Good of Order.

J. B. HEWITT
District Secretary.

Eight children were taken from their mothers in New York, on Monday, Aug. 22d, by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. In each case the cause was that the mother was a habitual drunkard. One of the mothers was in the habit of sleeping in the open street with her baby in her arms; another was found actually offering her little daughter, two years old, for sale on Centre St.; and another had by her insatiable love of rum caused the ruin of her husband, the break-up of her home and the serious disease of her four girls aged from one to eleven. One of the children, an infant at the breast, had been dropped by her mother in the street. It was taken to a hospital, where the doctors said the baby was suffering from alcoholic poison imbibed through its mother's milk. If the Christians who oppose prohibition would take the trouble to think over these and numberless similar cases, they would probably see reasons for reconsidering if not changing their attitude on this question.—*Christian Herald.*

BOGUS FINANCE.

NATIONAL BRIGANDAGE.

Ex-Secretary John Sherman boasts of the successful issue of Republican party financiering. "The tax on alcoholic drinks pays the interest on the National debt." But he omits to say that to pay that tax costs the people every year, at the lowest calculation,

700,000,000 dollars in cash.
1,000,000,000 dollars in damages.
100,000 American citizens destroyed and killed.
100,000 American citizens led into vice and crime.

Many thousands of people assassinated and butchered in the shambles of the grog shop—PRESIDENT GARFIELD one of the latest victims.

And the first and most privileged civilization of the world converted by the foreign grogshops into the chosen field of the most cruel and bloody crime, and the worst system of criminal violence, debauchery and lawless ruffianism that the world has ever produced.

AN APPEAL.

BY REV. DWIGHT WILLIAMS.

I grieve, my land to see thy shame;
I blush to know thy cruel blame;
And with my countrymen would plead
To rise indignant, as they read
The signs of our tyrannic curse,
With ill designs and waxing worse;
The traffic stands defiant,
And ye my countrymen, so meek and pliant.

What fear have we? No foreign foe
By sea or land, is near, we know;
And yet this broad, triumphant land
Is mocked with scorn: an iron hand
Bears rule, and few that dare protest:
The oligarch with high behest
Holds in his hand the hiding
Of power, the sovereign people all cowriding.

Are we a people mean and base.
The sons of an inglorious race?
And shall we sit like serfs demure,
And scorn and outrage still endure,
Because the oligarch in gold
Has bought the right and we are sold
To dangers and disorders
From city full to far-off mountain borders!

My countrymen, the name ye bear
Is far too proud for you too wear
The yoke of such an outlaw—crowned
By hands which he him-self hath bound,
Have ye not broken other chains?
Break his! and wash away the stains
That shame our country's banners,
And from the disenthralled hear glad hosannas.

The licensed lord, with cruel grip,
Holds keys of power; with curling lip
He taunts the innocent and poor;
And guarded sits in his own door,
By that auspicious flag, whose stars
Unwilling shine on bolts and bars,
By him above created,
In lands of beauty sadly desolated.

Americans? Once more return
To your great loyalty, and spurn
The rising tyranny of drink—
Nor let the nation's honor sink:
Your prayers and franchise both unite,
Retrieve our land from coming blight,
Arise, with plans concerted!
Make war, until the curse shall be subverted!

—*Tidal Wave.* CAZENOVIA, N. Y.

DR. JAMES EDMUNDS' TESTIMONY.

Some years ago, a number of publicans, feeling annoyed at the ban which was placed upon them by the various life-assurance offices, proposed to establish an association among themselves, by which they thot to show that the prejudice against them in this respect was unfounded. The society was established and called the Monarch Life Assurance Association. Now, what was the fact? The society was only in existence five or six years, and then it became insolvent. Other societies, which imposed an extra rate of payment upon drunkards, and gave exceptional advantages to abstainers, showed large profits, and were in a most flourishing condition. From the official blue-books from the year 1851 to 1860 inclusive, it would be found that if they took carpenters, brick-layers and ordinary mechanics and laboring men; 17 out of every 2,000 died during the year; and if they took publicans, the deaths bers were 40 in every 1,000 per year. *Ex.*

A RELIGIOUS newspaper of this city, which often goes out of its way to oppose both methods and men in the temperance reform, delivers its latest sneer against "cheap john" temperance societies, and evidently thinks that the great church for which it lives, moves and has its being, is "singing very small" when it proposes to become a great Christian temperance society. A sort of "cheap john" pride often keeps some people from identifying themselves with "the weak things of this world." It is so much easier to be an "illuminated marble citadel, white and beautiful and strong," as the editor of the Interior says the Presbyterian church has ever been, than it is to be a life boat out among the surges. It is so much more graceful and dignified to be a church spire, pointing alway and accurately heavenward, than a city missionary down among the slums, rescuing the perishing. Go to! It does not take such a deal of faith to see how in God's providence the weak things of the world are set to confound the things (such things) that are mighty. If, as the Interior says, these "white citadels" stand up to dispel the darkness of intemperance and every other form of immorality, why in the name of all that is pressing, dont they dispel?—*Signal.*

It demands the exercise of a great deal of patience to endure the jibes and thrusts which the devil keeps hurling at the temperance reform, in his department of several influential newspapers which profess a Christian character. If the prince of darkness did hot seek and use a vantage ground in such directions as that, he would be a general of very limited resources, and an insignificant foe to cope with. To have three or four leading denominational papers hostile to temperance, and their knives in its vitals while pretending friendship, is the strongest weapon which satan could wield to-day, against the advancement and success of Christianity.

RAILROADS.

Poor's Manual gives some interesting R. R. statistics. The mileage at the close of 1880, in this country was 93 671, a gain of 8.2 per cent, for the year; the gross earnings were $618,401,931 net earnings $255,193,426, each showing an increase of 16 per cent over the previous year. The dividends amounted to $77-115.411, a gain of 25 per cent compared with 1879—while the increased cost shows a gain of 5.4 per cent over the year 1879. The growth of our railroad system during the past ten years has been very rapid. In 1870 there were 52,914 miles of railroad, and in 1880 there were 93,671. The gross earnings in 1870 were $9.30 per capita, in 1880, $12.27 per capita showing that while the population has increased 23 per cent in ten years the gross earnings on railroads have increased in the same time 74 per cent. The freight charges on railroads have been reduced in that time from an average on the great leading lines of 1, 682 cents a ton per mile, showihg that in the ten years the earnings have increased 74 per cent on a decreased freight charge of 83 per cent.

HERALDINGS.

Whisky yielded $67,153,974 last year, revenue to the government.

Yes, and it also yielded 600,000 drunkards; an army of paupers, criminals and outcasts. 100,000 graves in our cemeteries, with a proportionate number of orphans. Yes, it was a big yield. The question is, how long will our government allow this annual harvest to go on.

Tobacco yielded to the government last year, $42-854,991. Just how much evil it yielded is not figured up in the returns,

SMOKING IN THE PRESENCE OF WOMEN.

The following sensible extract is from Harpers's Magazine:

The woman who does not require of is man the form of respect, invites him to discard the substance, and there is one violation of the form which is recent and gross, and might well be cited as an illustration of the decay of manners. It is the practice of smoking in the society of ladies in public and private places, when driving, walking, sailing or sitting. There are proud chevaliers who would be honestly amazed if they were told they did not behave like gentlemen, who, sitting with a lady on a hotel piazza, or strolling in a public park, take out a cigar, light it and puff as tranquilly as if they were alone in their rooms. Or a young man comes along upon the deck of a steamer and blows clouds of tobacco smoke into their faces, without even remarking that tobacco is disagreeable to some people. A man who unconcernedly sings false, betrays that he has no ear for music; and a man who smokes in this way, shows that he is no gentleman."

STRANGE. .

That men will not go against that which destroys them.

That the only enemy men will love is rum.

That this great and mighty nation should spend $47,636,495 for the support of the gospel, and $700,-000,000 for liquor.

That taking a man into a saloon to "treat" him is not called ill-treating him.

That those who are the most crooked in their ways are generally the most stringent in their circumstances.

That this nation in looking into its prisons, almshouses, penitentiaries, asylums and reformatories, does not stand up and strike a mighty blow at the rum traffic.

ONE WEEK ago an advertisement of the article to be mentioned here would have been refused a place in the RESCUE at any price, because of an utter lack of confidence in the honesty of the great mass of such ads, and because it seems out of place in a family paper to be always shoving quack remedies into the family's face, and trying to cram them with lies. For the latter reasons an advertisement of it would be still declined. But last week a sudden attack of rumatism made the writer quite lame, and caused much suffering day and night. "Try Jacob's oil," said some one; "it cured my mother." Bah, nonesense, quackery. But, getting worse under other remedies, another said, "Try Jacob's oil, it cured me," etc. Well, it was tried; the suffering joints were given one application. In an hour after, the pains ceased, and a good night's rest ensued. Another application in the morning, and by 3 P. M. of that day, all vestiges of the lameness and soreness had disappeared. The cure was complete for this time sure. This notice has not been asked nor paid for, but it is given for the benefit of any one who suffers from that very unwelcome intruder—rumatism. This don't mean that this remedy will cure corns, baldness, heart disease, late hours, smoking, bashfulness, phylloxera, codling moth, infidelity, wooden legs, insanity, false teeth, egotism and dyspepsia, as Lydia Pinkham's picture claims to; but it did cure one case of rumatism with wondrous promptitude, which had reduced the weight of the patient 8 pounds in one week.

PACIFIC RAILROADS.—According to Secretary Kirkwood's report the gross and net earnings of the Pacific roads for the year ending June 30th 1881, are as follows:

Union Pacific—gross earnings $22,765,752; operating expenses, $11,290,842: Total number of miles operated, 1,819.

Central Pacific—Gross earnings; $22,893,344; operating expenses and rentals, $13,502,504, net earnings, $9,390,840; average number of miles operated, 2,614.

Northern Pacific—Gross earnings, $2,931,802; operating expenses, $1,946,157; net earnings, $985,645; number of miles operated, 754.

The last annual report of the operations of the Texas Pacific road has not heen received at the department. Secretary Kirkwood reports, however, that the work upon the road is being pushed rapidly forward, and anticipated that the line will be completed and trains running to El Paso on the first day of January next.

The Secretary suggests that the Thurman act of May 7, 1878 should be so amended as to embrace the subsidized portion of the Kansas division of the Union Pacific railway.—*Chronicle.*

Of course, owning a railroad is very hard work, but it would be a very pleasant occupation to own a pretty good share in a shoe factory or a farm or a flour mill, or a newspaper whose gross receipts are 22 million dollars a year, and half of that net profit.

MR. T. H. LAINE, of Santa Clara, is the legal advocate of the drunkard makers before the Supreme Court, in an endeavor to get the righteous and honest decision of Judge Morrison upon the Sunday law reversed, and that day prostituted to be a red letter day of vice and debauchery and crime. It is stated that Mr. Laine preaches and conducts religious services on the Sabbath. His hearers must feel complimented on the fact that their spiritual pastor is the voluntary tool of the devil to do his very dirtiest criminal work—for pay. Defending Guiteau and making the law harmless to clearly convicted murderers, for pay, is virtuous conduct as compared with the infamy of taking a bribe to destroy the Sabbath in this state and nation. Men who know no Sabbath and believe in no God or Sabbath or laws of morality, are not chargeable with any dishonor or dishonesty in undertaking such a case, but a minister, preacher or professor of the christian religion who does so, puts himself outside the pale of any charitable consideration. Judas Iscariot has been long held up as a disreputable character, but he was a tame affair compared with the modern menagerie of his type of animal.

If we should carry with us a little vessel of burning asafœtida, red pepper, caoutchouc or brimstone as we journey by rail or boat, in city or out of town, aud hold it so that the incense of the burning drugs would be wafted into the noses and eyes of our fellow-passengers, we would be voted both ungentlemanly and unchristian. If we were to carry a jug of some unclean liqnid, half as filthy as tobacco spittle, and from its spout pour the contents, here a little and there a good deal, after the manner in which the slaves of the weed eject from their mouths puddlefuls of the unsightly expectoration, we would be denounced as unclean. In either case, we would be asked to leave any public conveyance which we might thus defile.—*Ex.*

WENDELL PHILLIPS is a clear and strong thinker. He uses the English language with great power. He forsees the greatest danger to the Republic from the "curse of intemperance," and his vision is clear.—*Ex.*

CAL. W. C. T. UNION.

President, Mrs. D. P. Browne, Blake House, Oakland.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Mrs. G. S. Abbott, Oakland.
Mrs. John McNear, Petaluma.
Mrs. M. A. Nash, Santa Rosa.
Mrs. W. R. Spencer, Grass Valley.
Miss W. Bell, San Jose.
Miss Sarah P. Morrison, San Jose.
Mrs. J. B. Hill, Alameda.
Secretary, Mrs. Mary E. Congdon, 314 Sutter St. S, F.
Assistant Secretary, Miss M. J. Havens, Blake House, Oakland.
Treasurer, Mrs. J. G. Wickersham, Petaluma.

MISS F. E. WILLARD.

The Daily Post of Nov. 30, contained a portrait of Miss Willard, and the following incidents of her life and work:

The temperance movement in America, with many variations of expression and methods of working, is eminently carried on by women.

This movement, especially that branch of it known as the Women's Temperance Movement, is developing an unexpected ability in American Women for organization and administration.

Much of intelligent action by women workers in the temperance cause, has been originated and guided by the lady whose portrait heads this colum. She is described as having no equal among the members of the Woman's Temperance Christian Union as an organizer. She plans work, and is the life and inspiration of the workers. She has the perception and ready tact and strength to utilize ability of any degree, and knows where to place every one who is willing to assist the movement with which her name is closely identified.

Miss Willard is now in the prime of her activity, not far from fifty years of age, but looking younger. She was born in the East. When she was about three years old, her parents removed West, first settling in Oberlin, Ohio, where impressions of a salutary character were doubtless made on a young mind quick to perceive and sensitive to feel the excellence of well directed knowledge. When she was eight years of age, her parents settled in Janesville, Wisconsin.

Her education was superintended by her mother, who had an excellent governess as her assistant. Its method was highly practical. To know, was made the incentive to do. Hence the home journal, the debating circle, and so forth. Then what advantages for the physical nature in the generous expanse and wholesome air of the prairie!

So grew Frances in body and mind and heart until eighteen. Then she went to Milwaukee, where one term was spent in the college founded by Catherine Beecher. Evanston, Illinois, was her next place of abode, the home selected by her parents as the best for their family, because containing the advantage of the healthiest domestic life with facilities for self-improvement. At Evanston her father died, in 1867. After graduating, Frances taught in Evanston, Pittsburg, Pennyslvania and Lima, New York state. From 1868 to 1870, she made a trip to Europe and the East, giving one year of the time to study in the French capital.

Upon her return a wider field of activity awaited her. Her ability to speak in public had been discovered, and invitations from the Northwest poured in upon her. A year later her admiring townspeople elected her President of the Women's College, at Evanston, which position she resigned in 1874, when the college became incorporated with the University.

She now accepted an invitation to devote her energies to the cause of Women's Temperance Union. Her work was varied in 1876-7 by assistance rendered to Messrs. Moody and Sankey in their meetings at Boston. In 1878 she took charge of the Chicago Post, in the place of her brother, just deceased. This proved a failure, and her appointment as President of the Illinois State Woman's Christian Temperance Union succeeded as a grateful change from the editorial supervision of a non-paying journal. There is nothing surprising in the statement that Miss Willard is a woman's suffragist. A woman who can plan work as she can, associated with thousands of others of similar capacity, as a matter of course, understands their influence, and the step to claim the right of its positive direction in politics is quite a natural one. We shall see what we shall see. The country is young yet.

Everybody knows what influence Miss Willard possessed at the Executive Mansion during the Hayes administration. Why President Grant escaped her solicitations against the use of intoxicants in the White House, we don't know. Perhaps her plans of action had not been sufficiently matured at the time. Mr. and Mrs. Hayes treated her with marked consideration, and the teetotal example of the White House was, between 1877 and 1881, universally quoted from either the standpoint of jest or of admiration. When General Garfield assumed office, he was solicited to continue the abstinence policy of domestic management begun by his predecessor, and President Arthur has in his turn received the same request from the same lips, those of the cultured, capable, earnest woman who is the subject of this sketch.

As Presideet of the late annual convention at Washington, D. C., of the Woman's National Christian Temperance Union, Miss Willard showed ability perhaps more conspicuous than previously. The convention began on the twenty-sixth October last. It was held in the Foundry Methodist Episcopal Church, which it will be remembered is the edifice in which Mr. and Mrs. Hayes worshipped. In her opening address Miss Willard announced the organization of several new departments of work by the Union, notably that of hygiene, with a woman physician as superintendent to be duplicated in each state, and also in each local union. The most significant point of the address was its allusion to the third or "Home Protection party, which came into organized existence at Lake Bluff, Illinois, several months ago, and to which have already subscribed the State Unions of Illinois, Maine, N. H. and Del. Miss Willard contended that the moral issues on which the old parties had arisen ceased to exist, the parties had no more call to be, that divided against themselves, they cannot much longer stand; and that a union of both parties is rapidly being cemented on the basis of total prohibition, one of whose planks is the full ballot and complete enfranchisement of woman. Among the considerations brot to bear on the subject were these; the men who will naturally unite in this party will also strongly support Civil Service Reform, anti-monopoly and anti-Mormon legislation and commit the organization heartily to the cause of national and compulsory education. The best elements of the disintegrating parties of the past will gravitate toward this.

We have no space to give the proceedings of the convention in detail. They were full of vim. On the last day of the convention the whole body went by invitation to call upon President Arthur. It is recorded that the speech addressed to him by Miss Willard brot tears into his eyes.

Enough has been said to show that the Womans Christian Temperance Union under President Willard is doing a work whose developments promise to be large beyond present conception.

SAVE THE YOUNG.

BY REV. CHAS. GARRETT.

Let us remember that the destruction is not finished, that the scene is not like a battle-field, where the aching heart is relieved by the knowledge that the conflict is ended; no, new, while I am speaking, strong drink is rioting and destroying in our very midst, chasing our sons to ruin and our daughters to shame. Drunkenness, like fire, will quickly burn itself out if not supplied with fresh fuel. This we all know; and yet. though myriads have perished, we see the fire is nearly as vast aud terrible as ever. Hence there must be daily supplies provided, and those supplies are England's sons and danghters. Aye! yonder; around the mouth of hell, I see a terrible sight; there are clustering myriads of immortal souls whom drink is hurrying to eternal woe. Yes, there they are, men and women, harlots and burglars, and brutal; blaspheming God and cursing their own souls. They crowd each other down, sinking with a hell within to a darker hell beyond; and yet, though they perish at the rate of at least 50,000 in a year, the supplies are continued; and I see coming from our English homes those who shall fill their places, and follow in their steps. Still the prison is crowded, the mad-house tenanted, and the rope of the gallows swings. On every breeze I hear the hoarse voice of the destroyer crying in his demoniac thirst for souls, "Wanted; wanted; wanted." Fathers, and mothers, teachers, pastors, listen to that cry, Wanted! Wanted what? our gold and silver, our wealth and power? No; these he rejects with scorn, for the riches of the world and the glory of them are his! But wanted our sons and daughters to fill the place of the 50,000 drunkards who are rushing this year over the dark precipice of ruin. Wanted, ten thousand fair girls to fill the place of those now dying in misery and shame. Wanted! twice ten thousand of bright-eyed boys to supply the mad-house and the gaol. Wanted! aye, and mind you, unless we at once arise and stand between them and ruin, they will be had! Listen, fathers, mothers, friends, to that dread cry; a cry ten thousands times more doleful than the olden cry—"Bring out your dead." This is not a demand for the dead, but for the living! Look at the little band that clings around you. See how they shrink from the scene of terror, and cry to you, oh! mother, father, teacher, friend. "We are ignorant, we are weak. Lead us not into temptation." And will you? Teachers, I appeal to you, because you have proved your love to the little ones by making many sacrifices already. Parents, I appeal to you, because your hearts are bound up with these children's welfare. Christians, I appeal to you, because like your great Master you love little children. Do not listen to the attempt of the great destroyer to lull you into indifference. There is danger of your children becoming the victims; they may escape, but they may not; and the brighter the child the greater the danger. Look into the bright and loving eyes, and tell me which of them can you spare? Think of the terrible meaning of the word "drunkard," a word so dark that poverty, sickness, insanity is bright beside it. And when you have looked at it till you have arrived at a dim outline of its dread meaning, ask, "Is any sacrifice too great for me to make to preserve my child from this?"—*The Temperance Standard.*

WOMEN SUFFRAGE IN WYOMING TERRITORY.

The following letter from Governor Hoyt, has been sent to the Tap Root for publication:

TER. OF WYOMING, EXECUTIVE DEP'T
CHEYENNE, May 21st, 1881.

"ELI T. MARSH, ESQ., FRANKFORT, N. Y.—Dear Sir: To your esteemed favor of recent date, concerning woman's suffrage, I respond with pleasure, observing the order of your inquiries.

"1st. Women are in full citizenship in Wyoming, enjoying every political right and privilege accorded to men.

"2nd. The women of Wyoming do generally vote at our elections, whether municipal, county or territorial.

"3rd. There is so much of satisfation among our people with the present order of things, that, during my three years residence and careful observation, I have never once heard the question of its permanency raised by man or woman.

"4th. The principle works well. I have noted many excellent results, and not one that can be called evil. No citizen of this Territory will deny that we have better laws, better officers and a better condition of society, on account of womans suffrage. Its influence upon men is excellent, and I have yet to discover the slightest particular where it is prejudicial in its influence upon the women themselves. Its adoption thruout our country, and in all lands blessed with governments looking towards freedom, can only be a question of time.

Very respectfully,
"JOHN W. HOYT."

Read the above, and then doubt, if you can, that it is woman's mission to have and enjoy the full franchise of a citizen of a free republic, as well as to raise the men of the future. ELI T. MARSH.
Frankfort, N. Y., June 6th, 1881.

APPRECIATED.—The Wine Dealers Gazette says Dr. Scott of St. John's church, whom it styles the Nestor of Presbyterianism in this city, made Thanksgiving day the occasion of a pulpit condemnation of the Sunday law. He dont want to see drunkenness and blasphemy and wife beating and murder restricted on the Sabbath, and is afraid the churches and the Christian cause will be injured if the churches join in the movement. The Gazette voices the opinion of the drunkard makers in "congratulating St. John's Church on having a learned and venerable pastor," who is perfectly of their way of thinking. The report is probably incorrect; for the words attributed to the gentleman are as near as possible those the devil would have used, had he taken a S. F. pulpit on that day.

What an absurdity it is to continue the barbarism of teaching the children the falsehood that holesale and retale must be spelled wholesale and retail, and that sail and sale spel the same word; that nice spels nise, sacrifice spels sacrifize and pies spels pize and wise spels wize and lose spels luze and loose, luse. This horrible mutilation of the best language of the world, the injustice of wasting a large portion of the valuable school years of all the children; the folly of making ours a sealed up language to the foreigner, will never at all cease till more people and papers and writers DO something towards spelling conscienciously.

G. W. Secretary's D'p'tm't.

GEORGE B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.

☞The office of the Grand Lodge is located in the Capital Savings Bank Building, entrance, No. 328 J street, up-stairs, over the southwest corner J and Fourth streets, Sacramento, where the Grand Worthy Secretary will be pleased to receive calls from the members of the Order during business hours.

☞This department is edited by the Grand Worthy Secretary, to whom all communications relating in any way to the business of the Grand Lodge, this department, or anything appearing hereunder, should be addressed.

☞The Grand Worthy Secretary's post office address is Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento, Cal.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

ON SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE G. W. S.

Sold for the Benefit of the Grand Lodge

Constitutions, per hundred copies	$12 00
Constitutions per dozen	1 75
Glee Books, "Temperance Chimes" per dozen	4 00
Glee Books, per half dozen	2 50
Glee Books, single copies	50
Receipts of Evening and Constitution Roll Book, per set	2 50
Chase's Digest, per copy	1 50
Officer's Roll Call etc., Book of	1 00
Pledge Cards, per hundred	1 00
Officers Cards, per set of four	1 00
Degree Ode Cards, per dozen	1 00
Subordinate Ode Cards, per dozen	75
Subordinate Ode Cards with music, per dozen	1 50
Chase's Good of the Order, per copy	50

BLANK FORMS.

Clearance Cards, per dozen	3 00
Grand Lodge Returns, per dozen	1 00
W. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. F. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Bonds, per dozen	1 00
Forms for Charges, Trials, etc., per set of four	75
Forms for incorporation of Lodges	Free

LODGE BOOKS

Propositions for Membership, Book of fifty	50
Notices of Election to Membership, book of fifty	50
Proposition Committee notices, book of fifty	50
D. G. W. C. T.'s Dispensations, book of fifty	50
Password Certificates, book of fifty	50
Delinquent (Dues) Notice, book of fifty	50
Warrants on W. T., book of fifty	50
W. F. S. Receipts, book of fifty	50
W. T. Receipts, book of fifty	50

LODGE FURNITURE.

In addition to the above, I will attend to orders for Impression Seals, Blank Books, Special Printing, Regalia or Lodge Furniture. This will be done as an accommodation to Lodges and not as a source of profit either to the Grand Lodge or myself; hence all orders filled will be sent per express by the dealers, with instructions to "collect on delivery," unless the money accompanies the order. Address—

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.,
Sacramento, California.

CASH RECEIVED.—The Grand Worthy Secretary acknowledges receipt of the following amounts of cash since last report. Proper personal receipts were also forwarded in each case:

GENERAL FUND.

Garden City, No. 17	$25 25
San Luis Rey, No. 242	7 00
Messilla Valley, No. 413	16 50
S. P. Wagner	50
Mt. Delight, No. 27	1 50
Constitution, No. 130	20 75
Riverside, No. 284	2 75
Ocean, No. 56	8 00
Welcome, No. 104	8 00
Goleta No. 204	21 50
Protection, No. 319	5 00
Friendship No. 465	5 50
Bloomfield No. 256	5 25
Los Alamos No. 436	8 25
Catheys Valley No, 157	11 00
Chrysopolis No. 210	6 00
Dauntless No. 375	4 50
Prohibition No. 412	25
Ruby No. 424	19 00
Cambria No. 445	25 00
Garden Valley No. 1 A, T	50
Caspar No, 117	6 00
Scenega No. 221	7 75
Seaside No. 354	10 00

LECTURE FUND.

J. W. Webb's Nov. Collections.

Hueneme	$22 00
San Diego	12 70
Scenega	10 80
Mound	10 25
Santa Paula	9 00
Saticoy	9 00
Santa Maria	8 75
National City	8 00
Springville	5 30
Ventura	5 25
Montecito	4 50
Los Alamos	4 45
Artesia	3 75
Nordhoff	3 15
Newhall	2 50

Col. Goulding's Nov. Collections.

Murphy's	$26 10
Yreka	19 75
San Andreas	10 00
Columbia	8 50
Jamestown	8 00
Angels Camp	7 70
Edgewood	4 05
Henley	4 00

W. C. King's Nov. Collections.

Grangeville	$11 50
Tulare	10 75
Fresno	8 70
Loan Oak	5 30
Woodville	4 75
Visalia	3 75
Bakersfield	3 70
Fairview	2 70
Lemoore	2 30

H. R. Hughes' Nov. Collections.

Mount Aukum	$ 9 00
Hites Cove	7 75
Hornitos	6 05
Oleta	5 20
Mariposa	4 50
El Dorado	4 40
Placerville	4 05
Grizzly Flat	4 00
Live Oak	3 50
Sutter Creek	1 60
Diamond Springs	1 25

W. Crowhurst's Nov. Collections.

Brentwood	$10 75
West Point	7 85
Mokelumne Hill	7 50
Campo Seco	5 10
Glencoe	3 65

CHARTER FEE FUND.

Buckingham Lodge	$15 00
Hites Cove	15 00
Mariposa	15 00
Hornitos	15 00
Sparkling Water	15 00
Red Banks	15 00
Garfield	15 00
Tipton	15 00
West Point	15 00
Mt. Aukum	15 00
Pleasant Valley	15 00
Ivy	15 00

DIME COLLECTION RECEIPTS.—The following contributions have been received to date in behalf of the National Temperance Literature Fund, etc., and the amounts are hereby acknowledged, viz:

Amount acknowledged at last report	$161 90
Siloam Lodge No. 2, Mrs. M. A Alsip	5 00
Mt. Delight No. 27, F D Chadbourne	4 50
Confidence No. 122, J D Williams	2 00
Constitution No. 130, Frank A. Davis	3 80
Scenega No. 221 L P Guiberson	1 55
Riverside No. 284, Jno. Hall, M. D.	3 30
Valley No, 293, W K Forsyth	4 60
Merrill No. 299. Will D Gould	5 00
Western Star No. 303, J H Vanderhoff	3 00
June No. 321, Mrs. M E Moore	5 30
Hydesville No. 322, S C Boom	2 50
Pride of Tulare No. 329, A L Cottle	3 20
Newcastle No. 339, Geo. D Kellogg	2 00
Seaside No. 354, P L Moore	75
North Star No. 363, G W Hopkins	2 00
North San Juan No. 369, D Redding	50
Lone Oak No. 391, S A Allen	2 00
Rincon No. 443, Chas. Hidden	4 00
Madison No. 463, F O Swinney	1 35
Garden Valley No. 1, A. T., G H Rothrock	2 00
Union services, Riverside, Jno. Hall	7 00
M. E. Church S. L. Obispo, R M Kirkland	5 20
Total amount to date	$232 44

PACKAGES MAILED.—The following packages have been mailed during the past week from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office:

1 to S P Wagner, Lockeford.
1 to R H Hawkins. Pentz.
3 to A M Addington Michigan Bar.
2 to A Masich, Folsom
2 to Ed. Palmer, Anderson.
2 to Ira Lyon, Angels Camp.
4 to B. Seeber, Oakdale.
5 to W. E. Roscoe, Upper Matole.
1 to S. C. Brown, M. D, Yountville.
1 to O. A. Thorsen, San Francisco.
1 to J. E. McIntosh, Forestville.
1 to F. R. Elder, Lincoln.
1 to J. W. Loyd, Plano.
1 to Mrs. Emma Thayer, San Francisco.
1 to T. E. Rawles. Booneville.
1 to Young Dougherty, Sheridan.
1 to Wm. H. Gallanah, San Bernardino.
1 to P. A. Bird, Mendocino.
1 to C. W. Mathews, Caspar.
1 to Wm. Pool, Isleton.
1 to James C. Black, San Francisco.
1 to R. H. Hawkins, Pentz.
1 to W. L. Nelson, Stockton.
1 to T. W. Boalt, Lodi.
1 to Rufus Smith, Brentwood.
1 to Mrs. A. T. Stanley. Hayden Hill.
1 to Miss Hattie Hawthorne, Goleta.
4 to C. D. Burleson, Woodland.
1 to W. B. Byram, Westminster.
1 to Myra Walbridge, Ventura.
2 to Katie Meeker, Hanford.
1 to Mindora K. Howe, Lockford.
2 to F. W. Johnson, Pescadero.
2 to Elmer E. Drew, Elk Grove.
1 to Henry Durner, Benicia.
1 to Mrs. Lee Smith, Selma.
1 to G. W. Dow, Healdsburg.
2 to Agnes Heron, Plainfield.
1 to W. H. Peeler, Eureka Mills.
2 to Otis E. Greenwood, Sonora.
1 to C. T. Poulter, Oakland.
1 to F. R. Elder, Lincoln.
1 to O. A. Arborn, Chino.
2 to Jno. Hall, M. D. Biverside.
1 to Jos. R. Green, Mariposa.
9 to Jas. O. March, Grainland.
1 to H O Brink, Petaluma.
2 to Mrs. S A Hardgrave, Taylorville.
1 to Elmer E Cary, Santa Clara.
3 to Mrs. Kate S Hart, San Francisco.
1 to G H Rothrock, Phoenix.
1 to C L Newton, Woodbridge.
2 to G W Butterfield, Poway.
4 to James A Gilman, Oakland.
6 to Mrs. E E Thayer, San Francisco.
1 to Edwin Palmer, Anderson Station.
1 to F W Kelsey, Los Alamos,
3 to L Giles, Lockeford.
1 to L P Guiberson, Scenega.

PACKAGES PER EXPRESS.

1 to Geo. W Jenkins, San Louis Obispo.
1 to P Gutcher, Grafton.
1 to A C Roussin, Rhonerville.
1 to C W Pedlar, Gilroy.
1 to S W Dickenson, Ripon.
1 to L P Alexander, Santa Clara.
1 to O A Arborn, Chino.
1 to Mrs. M E Cutter, Campo Seco.
1 to J A Hicks, Visalia.

RETURNS RECEIVED.—During the past week the following Lodges have filed Grand Lodge returns with the G. W. S. and their receipt is acknowledged: Nos. 17, 32, 56, 157, 174, 204, 242, 256, 375, 413, 445 and 465.

CORRECTION.—The Home for Orphans receipts as published last week, M Guisa should have been credited with $5. The omission of the figure $5, made an apparent discrepancy of that amount in the total footing, which this explanation will rectify.

WORK OF THE LECTURERS.—From the November reports of the Grand Lecturers the following items of general interest are gleaned:

JAMES W. WEBB delivered 30 public lectures and 33 addresses to Schools, Bands of Hope and lodges. He addressed 2506 adults and 1060 children. Total, 3566 persons. He traveled 505 miles, received $119.40 in collections and expended $59.02 in traveling expenses.

C. N GOULDING delivered 22 public lectures, addressing 2815 adults and 242 children. Total, 3057. He organized one new lodge and traveled 757 miles. His collections amounted to $88.60 and Charter fee $15. Total, $103.60. His traveling expenses amounted to $129.10.

WILL C. KING delivered 25 public lectures, addressing 2445 adults and 180 children. Total 2625. He organized two new lodges and traveled 727 miles His collections amounted to $53.45 and charter fees $30, total $83,45. His traveling expenses amounted to $61.05.

HUGH R. HUGHES delivered 25 public lectures, addressing 1291 adults and 362 children. Total 1,653 persons. He organized six new lodges and traveled 360 miles. His collections amounted to $51.30 and charter fees $90. Total $141.10. His traveling expenses amounted to $75.12.

WILLIAM CROWHURST delivered 15 public lectures addressing 930 adults and 210 children. Total 1,140. He organized two new lodges and traveled

553 miles. His collections amounted to $34.85 and charter fees $30 more. Total $64.85. His traveling expenses amounted to $64 50.

Mrs. Emily P. Stevens was confined to her home in San Francisco during the greater portion of the month by illness and rendered some local service which is not reported in detail.

The five lecturers who were actively employed as is shown above, traveled an aggregate of 2902 miles, delivered 118 public lectures, to audiences comprising 12,041 persons of whom 9987 were adults and 2054 children. Their collections and charter fees aggregated 512,40. Their expenses $388.79 They also added eleven new Lodges to the list. Not a bad showing for dull November."

New Lodges.—During the month of October 4 new Lodges were instituted, in November 15 and so far in December 3. So that twenty-two new Lodges have beon organized during the first ten weeks of the new fiscal year.

Look At It:—Have you examined the Lodge Directory to see if the name, number and night of meeting as also the name and Post office address of the Lodge Deputy of your Lodge are properly recorded ?

Delinquents.—Quite a numder of Lodges have failed or their Deputies have so far neglected to file the result of the vote of the Lodge, upon the question of the change in regalia. Printed blanks were furnished each Lodge Deputy, upon which to report the result of said vote. There are over one hundred Lodges yet to report, and it is urged that these reports be properly forwarded, as the result must soon be certified up and it is desirable that the vote be as full and as nearly complete as possible .....There are some seventy odd Lodges whose Quarterly Returns have not yet been received at the G. W. S. office. Deputies who have neglected to forward the Quarterly Returns of their Lodge are requested to forward them immediately, if they desire to avoid being published in the delinquent list.

An Explanation.—In the list of warrants paid during the last fiscal year, as shown in the Journal of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge, No. 81. page 38, appears as having been paid to Albert D, Wood for addressing wrappers, etc." Capt. Wood objects to the "etc." as being insufficient; whereas it was all that could be added within the space of the rules. In justice to Bro. Wood, it may be stated that the entire amount (save two dollars which was paid to a clerk for the service of addressiug the wrappers), was paid to the post office for franked envelopes and wrappers which were used in the distribution of printed matter in behalf of the Grand Lodge, to Lodge Deputies and ministers of the gospel.

Economy is Wealth(?).—So remarked the Sacramento postmaster the other day, when he received advices to pay ten cents per postal order to a citizen when it cost the sender a fee of just ten cents to secure the order. Likewise, when a letter is registered at an expense of ten cents additional, to convey three green postage stamps, estimated at a value of nine cents, to buy a ten cent book, and the sender forgets to pay the ten cent fee, which is paid by the receiver. So, too, with the party who sends a registered letter with a punctured dime in it. As was remarked, "but its an expensive way to get off a bad dime, to pay a good one in postage on it." If postal clerks were permitted to do so, they could doubtless relate many shrewd devices by sharp men. But it is always best to be safe.

The Youth's Temperance Banner Weekly.—Commencing January 1st next, the National Temperance Society and Publishing House will issue the *Youth's Temperance Banner*, which has heretofore been a monthly publication, weekly, in answer to the repeated requests of many temperance people and organizations. The Grand Lodge of California has several times memorialized the R. W. G. L. to provide a weekly juvenile temperance paper, and in answer to this memorial the R. W. G. L. at its last session appointed a committee to arrange for such a publication. As a result of the labors of this committee, the N. T. S. and P. H. has decided to undertake the publication of the *Youth's Temperance Banner* in weekly form. The assurance is given that the same high standard of excellence which has heretofore characterized the paper will be maintained. It will contain "Blackboard Illustrations on Temperance," under the supervision of Mrs. W. F. Crafts; a department of "Temperance Schools and Scientific Instruction," conducted by Miss Julia Colman; original articles by some of the ablest writers, musical selections, selections for reading, declamation and recitation, and in every way the paper will be made acceptable to the juvenile workers, and especially adapted for use and distribution in Bands of Hope, Juvenile Temples and Sunday-schools generally. The subscription price will be 75 cents per year for single copies. But where five or more copies are ordered at one time, 50 cents will pay for a year's subscription, making the price less than a cent per copy. Sample copies can be had upon application to J. N. Stearns, No. 58 Reade street New York city. It is to be hoped that a generous subscription list will be made up and forwarded from this state, and Bands of Hope, Juvenile Temples and Sunday-schools everywhere are urged to send for sample copies and subscription lists, and make every exertion to sustain the *Youth's Temperance Banner.*

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS.

Pursuant to adjourment the Board met at the Home, Tuesday Dec 6th, Called to order in usual form by the President, Mrs. Thompson.

Roll call, Mrs. Rix, and Mrs. Stevens G. W. V. T. noted absent. Minutes of last meeting approved. Officers report accepted. Financial Secretary, reports the amount for warrants drawn since Nov 1st, $2,441.89. Matron reports number of children in the Home Oct 31st 115. Admitted during the month of November thirteen, discharged two, leaving the number 126, at close of the month. All well, except a few cases of—whooping cough. Reports from standing Committee accepted. Several applications for the admission of children to the Home were received, and favorably considered. Applications for the adoption of children, were also received, and referred to the Secretary.

Under new business the Secretary was instructed to send a circular to the Lodges asking for a contribution of one dollar from each Lodge, toward a Christmas fnnd enabling the ladies to provide a Christmas dinner for the children at the Home and buy them some Christmas presents—after the conclusion of the business, Sister Mayhew, called the attention of the Board to the following donations from Red Bluff:

From Red Bluff Rand of Hope, $1.20 toward the Christmas fund. From Ida and Louise Kersey, pictures, books, flatiron and a large doll. From Allie Mayhew, one and a half dozen picture cards. From Red Bluff Lodge 192, a large box of clothing, numbering seventy garments, of every kind. Twenty-six pairs of stockings, two dozen pocket handkerchiefs, and sundry articles too numerous to mention. From Mrs Pierce of Red Bluff, (not a member of the order), a handsome quilt. The secretary reported the receipt of $5 from Valley Lodge No. 293, for the Orphan Home Christmas Fund.

The following donations received at the Home, since the last meeting as reported by the matron: From Mr. Mc Crea of Vallejo. two boxes of apples for thanksgiving. From Mrs Adams of Vallejo, a suit of clothes, overcoat, hat and nine shirts.

A vote of thanks was tendered the above donors, and the secretary instructed to report these donations in tne weekly Rescue; also solicit Christmas donations for the Home thru the same source. Any reader of the Rescue, inclined to contribute anything for the Good Templars' orphans' Festival, can address Mrs. E B Thompson, President of the Board of Lady Managers, 1531 Golden Gate Avenue, or the secretary, 150 Ninth St., San Francisco. All donations for this purpose, will be gratefully received by the board.

Fraternally submitted in F. H. and C.

Mrs. M. M. Carpenter.
Sect'y B. of L. M.

DISTRICT LODGES TO MEET.

District Lodge of Los Angeles county will meet at Los Angeles, Dec. 31, at 10 A. M.

District Lodge of Yolo County will convene at Blacks Station January 6th and 7th. Friday evening the 6th a public entertainment, and on the 7th at 9.30, A. M. the District Lodge will commence its second session of the eighth year. Faithful Lodge No. 431 will do the honors of the occasion. All Good Templars are invited to meet with us and share our hospitality. M. C. Winchester, D. S.

Ed. Rescue:—The next sessien of Amador Co. D. Lodge will be held at Oleta, Friday, Feb. 3d, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Jno. W. Perry,
Dist. Deputy.

El Dorado County.—The District Deputy for El Dorado county, Bro. J. H. Gilmore, is proving himself an earnest Good Templar, as also an efficient officer. Under a recent date he writes: "I wish to give you a little news from old El Dorado county. Last Friday night. Dec. 3d, at El Dorado Lodge, No. 462 the W. C. T, was absent; I filled the chair and initiated 4 of the 6 who sent in their names when Bro. Hughes lectured. I also organized a Band of Hope during recess, consisting of 12 mem bers including myself. We will get several more when we get the new pledge. I was elected Supt of the Band. Name of Band, El Dorado; time of meeting set for Sunday at 10 A. M.

Saturday Dec. 3d I walked to Pleasant Valley about ten miles distant to visit Pleasant Valley Lodge, I. O. G. T., by request of Bro Hughes I initiated 10 new members. I did not expect more than 2 or 3, so I was quite surprised * * *
At El Eorado Sunday two of the dram shops were doing business, apparently thru their back doors. I think they will probably be prosecuted. We have all the stores to agree to close. Eldorado D. D. would appreciate your presence Dec. 21 at Placerville if you could make it convenient to be present with us. We anticipate a pleasant and profitable time."

YUBA AND SUTTER D. L.

The Sutter Co. Farmer has an interesting report of last session of this spirited district lodge, Dec. 7th, from which the following is extracted: 12 lodges and four Bands of Hope were represented by 84 Good Templars present at roll call. Five lodges and two bands were unrepresented.

After the usual proceedings, reports etc., officers for ensuing year were elected and installed. H. S. Graves D. D., Ada C. Plumb D. V. T., C. J. Covillaud and Chas. S. Brooks D. S. and D. A. S.

The following resolutions were adopted:

1. That we as a district lodge are reassured in our work by the events of the past quarter, and that we call upon the fraternity in particular and all lovers of humanity in general to rally around our standard and to aid us in our determined warfare against the one evil of modern civilization that totally overshadows every other curse.

3d That in our opinion the greatest amount of good is done by our regular lecturers and organizers , and that it would be expedient to increase the district and Grand Lodge taxes so as to sustain an increased force of such laborers in the field, also that we elect District lecturers for this district, and also that we recommend to the Grand Lodge to fix the salary of our General Superintendent of Juvenile Work at such a figure as will secure the whole time of that officer to the organization of such work thruout the state.

3rd. That this District Lodge recommend to all subordinate lodges in this jurisdiction to hold open meetings as often as practicable, at least once every quarter.

5th. That we heartily sympathize with Marysville, Wheatland and Meridian Lodges in their endeavors to enforce our temperance laws, and that we recommend to all subordinate lodges in this district to contribute more substancial aid, as it may be required by these lodges in this work,

6th. That we tender a vote of thanks to the Marysville Appeal and the Sutter County Farmer for the interest they have taken in our meetings as shown by the gratuitous notices given us, and also Yuba City Lodge No. 440 for its kind reception, and to Alpine lodge No. 226 for its generous donatiou of money.

But No. 4 was lost which read as follows:

4th. That hereafter, we vote as we pray, for none but consistent temperance men to make and administer our laws.

Lodge proceeded to choose two District Lecturers. Rev. C. A. Bateman and Rev. L. R. Featherstone were nominated and unanimously elected. They both made stirring speeches, which were loudly applauded.

Next session is to be held in Wheatland two days: second day limited to discussion of temperance measures and resolutions.

Committee on temperance literature and laws continued. Session was harmonious, entertainment in the evening in M. E. South Church; good program and distribution of temperance tracts.

COMMUNION WINE.

The undersigned takes this method to inform the churches that he has undertaken the manufacture of Unfermented Wine for Sacramental use. The article he offers for sale is Pure, Unadulterated Juice of the Grape, and is furnished to order in pint or quart cans, sealed and packed in boxes. Price $3 per gallon. Samuel Winter,
Yountville, Napa county, Cal.

Keep in a cool place, When used, open and let stand a while; then pour off carefully.

Bound Volumes of the Rescue (18th volume) for sale at $2.00, delivered ta thisoffice.

Juvenile Department.

BAND OF HOPE WORK.



The Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., of California, offers to furnish, free of charge, to Sunday-schools, or other juvenile organizations desiring to adopt them for use, the newly revised Band of Hope rituals together with the ritual badges. The ritual comprises a pamphlet of 48 pages. The badges are of German silver, with a safety pin upon the back. Sample copies of the rituals and badge, or quantities for actual use, will be furnished on application to the Superintendent of Juvenile Work, Mrs. M. E. Richardson, Murphys, Calaveras Co., Cal.

TALKS WITH THE YOUNG FOLKS.

A SURPRISED CHINAMAN.

About twenty-five years ago, during a pretty long wait in Hong Kong, an attempt was made to get at some inkling of Chinese literature. The ship's comprador could read and write English a little. The comprador is the market man who makes all purchases on shore and supplies the ship with all daily needs etc. In a memorandum book the words ship, captain, sailor, shore, potatoes, chickens and every article of fruit and vegetable in common use and quite a vocabulary of ordinary words were written —and under these the comprador made the Chinese group of crosses and wiggles that spelled that word in his language. These with a little practice could be easily copied by watching the original closely. The pupil got along very nicely, but without the faintest idea of the sounds expressed; the figures from one up were added, and dollars and cents, and last an order on the comprador for blank dollars and cents was copied and mastered, that is, by closely watching the copy mark for mark.

About this time an old Chinaman who had, been engaged shoeing a number of the crew came for his pay. The boys owed him altogether $9.75. Not having the change convenient, the idea occurred to try on the new accomplishment of writing an order in Chinese: the book was spread out, in the privacy of the captain's room, and the order drawn, "Fat Jack, Sunwa, please pay the bearer nine dollars and 75 cents—on account of Ship———captain's name ——" That was the way it read. Fat Jack was the comprador's English name and Sunwa was the name of his house, each house being named there. Coming on deck again, and handing the order, quite as a matter of course to the old man, he looked startled; pointing solemnly to the writing, he said "you makee that? you? you? you? He repeated the question with added emphasis several times. Yes, of course, not good? what is the matter with it? Oh, yes, good, welly good, and then he read it and I was surprised at the classical beauty and accuracy of what I had written, but could not pronounce a word of. Ah, said the Chinaman, plenty time you come China, no can cheatee you.

There were groups of Chinese on board, carpenters fitting up berths, tinners fixing cooking apparatus, stevedores receiving cargo and visitors looking at the chances for a passage.

The man with the order was so delighted with the idea of a foreigner being such a Chinese scholar, that he had to go and explain the incident to every group, and each group looked aft at the writer and laughed. And the last we saw of the old man, he was standing up in the boat going ashore, showing the writing to the boatmen, and they were all looking at that learned writer and laughing. It was the first time they had met a foreigner who was such an accomplished Chinese scholar.

MANNERS.

The juniors of the Band of Hope, in addition to all the other good things they acquire in their meetings and teachings, might as well as not get a few useful hints as to politeness and deportment. Those words dont mean the manner of sweeping into a ball-room like a duck alighting in a pond, or the practice of any French theatrical antics whatever.

But there are some of the common decencies of life, that are most monstrously and habitually violated by many grown people in California, against which it is our bounden duty to warn the children. First and foremost among the men of brutal manners, are the tobacco users; not the rowdy, and hoodlum and tramp at all, but men, who, many of them, are excellent people in every other respect, and deem themselves pretty fair specimens of gentlemen.

For instance, half an hour ago, one who had to enquire for a registered letter at the post office, found the clerks engaged with several others waiting; one of the latter, who had to go thru a long job of registering a package, kept a filthy, abominable cigar of the most odious flavor in steady blast; sending a puff or two of tobacco nastiness and onions combined, in upon the clerks inside, who did not seem to mind it at all, then puffing a blast at the parties waiting at the window on his right and on his left in turn.

From, there business called to the money order department to collect some payments. Generally you find two or three parties ahead of you there, and have to await your turn. As frequently happens, on this occasion a human pork occupied more than the usual time with enquiries etc.; the moment he saw there was a chance to annoy respectable people, two ladies among the rest, he took a foul half smoked cigar from his pocket, lit it, and began and continued to fill that little place with an infamously poisoned air tnat we all had to breathe or fight.

Now perhaps that man did not know any better than a pig does; perhaps it did not occur to him that he was acting brutally. He may have been in all other respects a decent man. But what he did was very close akin to spitting in the faces of those ladies and decent male citizens that were there. One who is by instinct and training a gentleman, would as much recoil from doing one of these acts as the other, altho the world would say there is a difference in their vileness.

Against smoking into people's faces and spitting on their clothes and enacting the tobacco nuisance, we will not have to train the boys of the Band of Hope; but those in charge of the bands should cherish an ambition that the boy and girl who are raised under their frequent instruction shall be distinguishable as they grow up by their civil, polite and genteel deportment. Lessons received there will never be forgotten; and probably no lessons will be remembered in after life with more gratitude than those which have helped to make them respected and beloved of their neighbors.

THE TWINS.

One great benefit occurring from the offer of prizes for the best essays on Tobacco and Intemperance is the thorough manner in which the subjects have been studied scientifically, morally and socially: and the cons registered not only on the minds but the hearts of the students who have so perseveringly investigated the annals.

It is a great impetus to reform, as to every earthly success to be backed by money; and let us hope as the Twins are in such able hands as the prosecuting, not lawyer but doctor, that some philanthropist will attack the other odd children of the numerous family of Evil—namely, immorality, gambling, intemperance in any of the passions that make men or women brutal or wicked.

In the recent remarkable agitation upon Tobacco, one could but remark the unenviable light in which Sir Walter Raleigh figures on the page of history; and compare the opposite record Dr. McDonald is registering. This is a case where an M. D. is trying to kill instead of cure.

If every non-smoker would refuse to employ any one using tobacco, he might greatly aid in stopping the indulgence. It would then take the form of a business transaction. It ought to take a legal form. If a man commit murder he is arrested and placed where he can do no more bodily harm; but if men persist in slowly torturing their friends by the use of tobacco, or compelling their wives and children to take each day a portion of the poison, that does not always kill but sometimes paralyzes; sometimes taking one form of lingering disease, at other times various forms of suffering: there is no law to reach them, or protect their victims.

If the full death record of all the murders and suicides from the use of tobacco were placed before those who smoke, would it not astonish them into reform? BETH.

POINTING A GUN.

There can be no necessity or utility in pointing unloaded guns or pistols at any one in sport. It is putting some one's life in imminent danger. Because people do this, some poor innocent is being ever now and then, killed or maimed for life. There is perhaps not so much danger in pointing guns that are known to be loaded, for then one is careful to avoid firing them.

In the year 1854, a gentleman circumnavigated this globe with the writer, who, in his youth, made himself and his family a life sorrow, by an act which tho it seemed innocent, was actually criminal. He was a native of England, and on one occasion, before he had ever left his native village, he was out in the fields shooting birds; just before reaching his home he fired off the gun, stood it in the hall and went to dinner. There were two or three girls of the neighbors dining or lunching with them on that occasion, and after their meal, they and his sisters went to romping with the young man. In their rollicksome play, they chased him down stairs into the hall, where he picked up the gun he had fired a half hour previously and pointed it at his sister on the stairs; "there," said he, "if you come a step further, I'll shoot you;" and as they came laughing down the stairs, he pulled the trigger and a charge of shot went into the body of his sister whom he tenderly loved; and when he died at over 60 years of age, she was an aged, helpless, penniless cripple, having been so thru life, and supported by the author of her misery.

While the family were at table, a servant had seen a hawk around the premises, had loaded the gun, but failing to get a shot at the bird, had left it loaded where he found it. And there may be a similar result with any one who is ever guilty of a similar folly. It has always from boyhood up been a solemn law with me, *never*, under any circumstances, to point a gun, pistol, or the empty barrel of one, at any person, no matter if I had just looked thru it and been ever so sure of its harmlessness. In that way, after a very large practice with firearms from almost childhood, no accident has ever happened with them, nor an approach to any.

NEW BOY CANNERY.

MY DEAR JUVENILE BRETHREN:—You remember I wrote you last spring about the salmon fisheries of Astoria—the many miles of nets drawn across the river, and the numerous boats and fishermen, and the great canneries.

Now those canneries are still; many of the fishermen are gone; the nets and boats are housed, and the poor salmon are enjoying a respite from the terrible havoc they suffered during the summer.

The laws of Oregon protect them during the fall and winter. The law protects them on Sundays during the spring and summer also, and then they could "run" and play and enjoy themselves in safety, for the people observed the law, and saw that unprincipled men did not violate it.

But now, while the salmon are having a long rest from the perils of the nets, the people are making miles of new nets, building hundreds of new boats, and six new canneries—five for salmon and one for boys. This latter is a very large one, and they say was much needed, as the many enterprising men engaged in the boy fisheries are catching more than could be canned in the old one. Those engaged in the boy fisheries are uninterrupted by the laws, and the good, accommodating people pay for their new cannery and all the expenses of running it, and leave the enterprising men in the business nothing to do but to extend their almost impassible system of nets, and as the boys are caught, convey them from the nets to the cannery. (They call it "jail," probably, to distinguish it from the salmon canneries.) It is said that the salmon are not protected by law because of any kindly feelings the people have for them, but because *there is money in them.*

It is regarded as quite "fanatical" and "foolhardy" to advocate even a day's protection for boys. There seems to be no money in them, except to the bar-fishermen and boy-cannerymen, and hence the parents say to them, "Go ahead, spread your nets, rake them in, can them up, and tax the city for all your expenses, and the gross proceeds shall be yours."

Boys, is there really no money in us? and are we therefore unworthy the protection that a salmon is afforded? Well, then, let's shy around the vile nets, (playing them a sturgeon trick once in a while) and console ourselves with the remembrance that we'll have a vote by and by, and then we'll show them where the money is. Mind you, "there's a good time coming," and our glorious juvenile enterprise is just the means, and the only means, to hasten that "good time."

Yours fraternally, T. J. ALLEY.

SAN DIEGO BAND OF HOPE.

This Band deserves more than a passing notice, Bro. Hotchkiss, the very efficient president had arranged for me to address it the first night after I arrived. It numbers about 100, meets in the beautiful Odd Fellows Hall, the lodge, I. O. G. T. paying the rent. A committee of the band had been appointed to prepare a program of exercises and did their work well, leading in my last meeting at Hortons Hall right royally. The band has lately sent $5 to D. C. Cook, 148 Madison St. Chicago for papers

books, etc. The interest and attention is very good. I write this partly to rehearse two incidents that Bro. Hotchkiss told the Band; they are good for others to hear.

When the R. R. company sent the first locomotive to this city they searched for a good sober man as engineer, and selected a Good Templar in the East and sent him out to California as a man they could trust. When it was all ready to be run on the track a large number of people went out with wine to drink and to make speeches, and the papers reported that "all drank except the engineer, a Good Templar. As my little boy and I happened to be on the wharf when it arrived, we had the honor of pulling on the rope that hauled it ashore, and so I have just written him that a Good Templar is the engineer, and that will please him, for he is a Band of Hope boy. I also noticed and called his attention to it at the time, that among all the hundreds of railroad men and with all the hurry and excitement we never heard one oath. This railroad company does not allow swearing or profanity. They strongly favor temperance. The other incident was this:

Not 1,000 miles from here, a young man of good temperance parents was appointed clerk in a large railroad office. Forgetting his training he became somewhat dissipated, and lost his situation and salary. Afterwards he quit drinking and became a Good Templar. The lodge welcomed him heartily. But had he been a Good Templar at the start, he would not have lost his good place. So Band of Hope boys if true to their pledge have a better chance than boys who drink. J. W. Webb.

THAT TRIAL.

Let no one suppose that only the assassin of our late President is tried for murder now in Washington. It is the whole system, spirit and policy of professional office seekers and politicians which is sifted like wheat, and has the normal issues of its drift paraded before the public.

To the victor belongs the spoil. The end justifies the means.

Wonder if lunacy a la convenience would pardon its brother, if by the grace of God (or some other means) it should succeed in realization of its loftiest aspiration (i. e. to become President of the U. S.) and just at the moment of complete victory be shot down like a dog by its brother in faith and policy?

It really seems as tho that judicial acumen in Washington lacks the snap to meet the most brazen sophistry and impudence as it deserves. Never before in the history of man has scoundrelism made so bold a front and met with more sympathy from sentimental piety, and forebearance from a law loving public. Of course, to subjugate Divine will to human aspirations, is a trick as old as the hills. But why not measure every such case by the simple rule called the "Golden," which if properly applied will unmask the devil in every possible guise.

J. C. K.

NOTES FROM THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

Murphys, Dec. 5, 1881.

About the middle of November a circular was sent from this office to all Band ot Hope Superintendents, asking full returns from their Bands. An article was also published in the Rescue, requesting prompt replies. Up to date only twenty-eight Superintendents have reported, and it becomes necessary to mention the subject again. All Superintendents who have not answered will confer a favor by attending to this matter without delay. The list, as now published in the Rescue, is very imperfect, and must be revised; a new Record of Bands is being prepared, and it is desired that both may be completed as soon as possible. Therefore, prompt replies will be a personal favor to the Gen'l Sup't, as well as for the benefit of the whole Juvenile Department.

From reports already in hand, it is learned that some Bands have adopted a regalia—a red scarf—and have the custom of marching round the hall while singing. This must be a pleasant change, and, no doubt, beneficial.

Another Superintendent writes of mottoes, for decorating the walls, made by taking a square of red muslin (known as Turky-red), fringing it all round, and gumming upon it letters cut from white or gilt paper. All these little things are helps, and if they have assisted in sustaining interest in one Band, are at least worthy of trial in others.

Public meetings are found to be of great value in more ways than one. The Modesto Band of Hope gave an entertainment Thanksgiving evening, which brought $75 into the treasury, besides other good results. It is recommended that these meetings be always opened with the Ritual form: this gives people a chance to see what we are teaching the children, and can have only a good influence. It is also suggested that the program be largely temperance. People who attend a Band of Hope meeting expect to hear temperance songs and recitations, and ought not to be disappointed. A young man said to me to-day that he was never, in all his life, so impressed as by hearing a large Band of Hope sing, "Dare to do Right;" and let me say right here, that he now "dares to do right"! and who can tell how much he is indebted to those children for his present position?

David C. Cook is publishing temperance concert exercises at a trifling cost, which must be a great assistance in this line. If the interest is low in your Band of Hope, try a public meeting, even if it does take some sacrifice of ease, on part of adult members, and unless your experience differs from that of others, you will find a full attendance and renewed zeal as the reward of your labors. M. E. R.

PURE WATER FOREVER!

Our motto's pure,
Our cause is sure,
For God is just—
In Him we trust.
He'll be a friend
In time of need,
And help us in
Each noble deed.
The murmuring stream that glides along
Is ever singing this sweet song:
I'm pure, I'm cold, I'm clear, I'm free;
Then come and pledge yourself to me.

Water is clear;
We need not fear
The death that lurks
In treacherous Beer.
No poison drear
Is hidden there
To cause us pain
Or dark despair.
The murmuring stream, etc.

Forever in
The crystal stream
The diamond beads
Of beauty gleam;
The snowy foam,
So bright and clear,
Is better far
Than Wine or Beer.
The murmuring stream, etc.

Tune, "My Maryland." Tulare County.

A TEETOTALER.

Many years ago, Colonel Lemanowsky, who had been twenty-three years in the army of Napoleon Bonaparte, arose in a temperance meeting, tall, vigorous, and with the glow of health on his face, and made the following remarkable speech: "You see before you a man seventy years old. I have fought two hundred battles; have fourteen wounds on my body; have lived thirty days on horse-flesh, with the bark of trees for my bread, snow and ice for my drink, the canopy of heaven for my covering, and only a few rags for clothing. In the desert of Egypt I have marched for days with the burning sun upon my head; feet blistered with the scorching sand, and with eyes, nostrils and mouth filled with dust, and with a thirst so tormenting that I have opened the veins of my arms and sucked my own blood. Do you ask me how I survived all these horrors? I answer that, under the providence of God, I owe my preservation, my health and vigor, to the fact that I never drank a drop of spirituous liquor in my life, and," continued he, "Baron Larry, chief surgeon of the French army, has stated as a fact that the 6,000 survivors who safely returned from Egypt were all those who abstained from ardent drinks."—*Selected.*

USE OF TOBACCO A FILTHY HABIT.

An eminent author says: "Of all habits to which men are addicted, none so conduces to slovenliness and to disregard of the comforts of others as the use of tobacco. No individual has a right to make himself a nuisance." The smoke-scented clothes of an inveterate smoker, the disagreeable breath, the unclean lips and mouth of the chewer, are enough to make all lovers of cleanliness disgusted with the cause of it all. Nothing sooner causes a lack of self-respect than untidiness, and when a man gets so that he does not care what becomes of him he has started on the road ot intemperance to ruin.

A well-known temperance advocate writes: "I have known members of the church to break the pledge, but it has nearly always been the case that such have been smokers, and have blamed the pipe for it. So far as I have observed, more members of our temperance societies fall from being caught in this snare than in any other."

Rev. A. Sims says: "To reform a tobacco-user is a task doubly greater than the reformation of a drunkard."

In a report of the British Anti-Tobacco Society we find the following: "It is a fact that in most cases of breach of the Good Templar obligation the man has been a smoker. In one district it was proved by investigation that the smoking teetotalers were a little more than seven times as liable to break their obligation as the non smoker."

"It is a fact," says Dr. Trask "that tobacco and rum, like gamblers, play into each others hands in ruining their victims. The language of the toper is significant; "I love to smoke because it makes me love to drink, and I love to drink because it makes me love to smoke.'" Again he says: "It is a fact that drunkards generally use tobacco; the exceptions I have found to be rare—perhaps one to a thousand"—*D. C. Cooks Quarterly.*

TEN REASONS AGAINST INTOXICATING DRINKS.

1st. Stimulating drinks are not needed at the table. Tea, coffee, milk, lemonade and cold water are sufficient for a princely entertainment.

2d. They hinder the digestive organs in the proper performance of their functions. They overtask the "absorbents" so that the gastric juice is delayed in its important and indispensable work.

3d. They are costly luxuries, and do not return an equivalent of enjoyment to those who indulge an appetite for their use.

4th. They cause an artificial thirst which "grows on that which feeds it"—a thirst which water can not quench.

5th. They operate upon those who use them as whips and spurs do upon donkeys—excite their force temporarily without imparting strength.

6th. They exhaust the energy and life of man, and offer nothing in their place that is worthy of acceptance.

7th. They brutalize the body, demonize the mind, and corrupt the heart.

8th. As the companions of Ulysses were transformed into swine, these drinks transform men into beasts.

9th. They shorten human life, and make that short life wretched beyond comparison or description.

10th. They lead to drunkenness, and "no drunkard shall enter the kingdom of heaven."—*The Soldier.*

And they are all poison alike.

Bro. Webb writes; "People often say that children will not realize and remember their Band of Hope pledges, when they get older. Last Sunday night I addressed the Presbyterian Sunday school at San Diego. The Supt. followed with remarks in which he said he was glad I gave tobacco a good blast, for as he did not use it, he enjoyed that part of my speech the more. He then said he so well remembered being elected Secretary of the Band of Hope when ten years of age; could not have felt the honor more had he been Secretary of State. He took some three hours to write out his first minutes, determined to have them right.

Alcohol is no more a provision of nature than Colgate's soap or Dr. Price's baking powder is. It is a product of art as much as gunpowder is. And the difference between the wines and beers of American markets and other alcoholic drinks is hardly worth contending over. Of one thing I feel sure, that God never meant alcohol to be a "provision of nature" for food any more than he intended belladona or strychnine for that purpose. They are useful, doubtless, as medicines, but who would insist upon benzine as a beverage because it will take grease spots out of his clothes.—*Rev. F. M. Ellis.*

Whisky has caused more pain and more anguish in the world than war, pestilence and famine combined. Death superintends every distillery, opens the spigot of every rum cask, and breathes deadly poison into every glass of whisky that is drank. There are more desolate homes, more broken hearts, more pauper's graves, more weak and scrofulitic children in the world from the use of strong drink than from any other cause whatever.—*Missouri Temperance Advocate.*

Temperance sermons are preached daily. One does not need to go to New York to find the text, yet the recent suicide there of a trusted man, who went to the Bellevue Hospital gate and shot himself, with this note in his pocket, "Bury me in the Potter's Field; cause, alcohol; cause, nobody's business!" is a sad commentary on the use of intoxication.—*The Morning and Day of Reform.*

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OUR PRINCIPLES.—We aim for nothing short of a sweeping National Prohibitory law endorsed by every State and Territory of the Union, in the year 1885, and as much sooner as the Christian and Temperance men and good citizens of the country may desire to accomplish it.

FINANCE.

It may be seriously questioned whether it is best for the nation to have its financial affairs managed and adjusted so as to secure the applause of the capitalists of the National banks and the millionaire operators of Wall street. It is evident that the best management of the national financiering machinery is that which holds out inducements, incentives and advantages to the masses and the workers and the poor and the young, to economise and provide themselves early with a home and a competence.

If some sufficient inducement could be offered to all the youth, the boys and young men of this state, to save and accumulate their quarters, dimes and cents; not with a view of simply hoarding and counting them and becoming misers, but with the wholesome intent of providing for their own and their family's comfort, being able to purchase objects of use and taste, and above all things looking to the purchase and ownership of a home and garden or field or farm—not a policeman or criminal court or prison or poorhouse would probably be ever needed for a million of them.

The savings banks, tho thieves have made them sometimes instruments of wholesale robbery of the poor, have exerted a most beneficent influence upon thousands of poor people—upon all in fact who could be induced to make use of them, for even those who were robbed, had learned wholesome lessons of thrift and economy.

A country which boasts with justice of its free institutions, its magnificent system of free education, its thousands of Christian and benevolent societies and enterprises, of its statesmen, its preachers, its writers and authors, its financiers and men of business energy and enterprise, and which has a domain destined to be the home of countless millions and the future paradise of this earth, should begin soon to cultivate and educate the moral instincts of its people and of its children. A substantial and reliable guarantee of the national or general financial prosperity of a country, is only to be sought and found in a perennial harvest of good citizenship and good morals. The poverty, squalor, misery, starvation, discontent and turbulence that prevail in any nation, state, city or community, is the exact guage of the vices and crimes of the nation, state or community, as truly and unfailingly as the thermometer and barometer indicate the temperature and pressure of the air we breathe.

A poison-tainted moral atmosphere is as destructive and fatal to the financial welfare of a people as a plague-laden physical atmosphere is to their physical health. There is no denying this; some one may say, "look at our rich men that have gained their millions in the midst of dishonest and pestilential surroundings: what have we to say to that? Simly this, that the millions they have sequestered from the pocket books of their countrymen are, almost every dollar of them, the measure of a vacuum of poverty and misery which some one's vices or crimes or follies have made for him.

Hoarded, ill-gotten wealth is generally a double curse; it curses the possessor with avarice and gluttony and pride &c., and it curses the poor, from whom it has been wrung, with keener poverty. But a comfortable competence was what God intended every man to enjoy in thankfulness and happiness. He has been no less kind to man than to the beasts and birds and fishes, which have no need to hoard or economise, for they are so bounteously supplied with all they need.

Now it does seem strange that in this day of light and knowledge, our government and statesmen, financiers and political reformers have totally ignored and neglected all effort of any and every kind to promote any legislative or public policy that might in the least encourage economy, thrift, sobriety or morality among the people, or in the least degree to aid them or invite them to any improvement in their moral or financial condition. But on the contrary, if the chief end of our national and local governments had been to demoralize, debauch, degrade, pauperise, destroy and sweep from the earth the citizens of this country, old and young, male and female, it will be found that about every possible provision to that end has been made. The most cunning of all satan's counsellors could never suggest another so comprehensive and hellish a machinery, for spreading vice, crime, disease, pauperism, in every community—for sending the people to hell here and hereafter—as the loathsome leprosy that is represented in the brewery, distillery, grogshop, winevat and winery, fostered and protected and chartered by the government, which make a burning, actual hell, a present, awful reality, wherever they exist. It were a pious prayer for the world to unite in, that the lightnings of God's wrath should sweep every one of them away to-night; but if it were answered, many of us who profess innocence, would discover that a good deal of the blood stained stock is held in our name in the record books of heaven.

A postal savings bank system, established all over the country, to give the boys a motive to avoid the cigaret and beer shops, and allowing small deposits 4 or 5 per cent interest, would be a better financial operation by the government, which would yield to the country and people a lasting and solid advantage ten thousand times greater than all the vaunted funding operations of the past 16 years, which have merely tended to make the rich richer, and the poor poorer; while eminently salutary for the millionaire, they have given no impetus to trade and no benefit to the toiling masses who should be the creators of the national wealth.

REDUCING THE WHISKY TAX.

As might be expected, the N. Y. Herald advocates the reduction of the tax on whisky and uses the miserable argument, if such a wretched subterfuge can be called an argument, that the high duty tempts the whisky thieves to defraud the government, and if it were reduced from 90 to 50 cents there would be a larger revenue derived from it. It says that when the duty was $2 a gallon there was the least revenue collected; but there was no necessity for such a result whatever. The duty can be generally collected on whisky as well as upon anything else; the only drawback being that the men who make whisky, will not as a general thing, hesitate to commit such lesser crimes as perjury, bribery and robbing the government.

The chief Internal Revenue officer published, at the time the duty on whisky was $2, an elaborate explanation of the reason why only a fraction of the duty was collected: he said that in every case where a prosecution was instituted against a whisky fraud, Andrew Johnson the President immediately pardoned the malefactor, and rendered it impossible to collect any thing more than the rum-thugs chose to *bestow* upon the Government.

Mr. Johnson liked whisky too well to see its sacred character tampered with: but Gen. Grant and Gen. Hayes, (the latter probably under the lash of his party) pardoned out nearly 4000 each of these ruffians, who had they defrauded the revenue of one tenth or a fiftieth of the amount, in smuggling prayer books or bibles or window glass or any reputable merchandize, would have paid heavy fines and served out long terms of imprisonment.

It is claimed that the high duty on opium tempts the importer to steal and lie; but no one ever suggested lowering the duty as a judicious remedy. It would be as easy to bribe the revenue officers to pass steel rails, silk, tea, lace, tin, iron, copper, etc., without duty as it is to smuggle whisky; but these articles tho the duty is considered oppressive, are generally handled by respectable men, and if it was credibly reported that any one of these interests was swindling the government, would any one propose lowering the duty? not at all. If no other means proved available, a suitable force of the U. S. army would be detailed to enforce the collection of the revenue and obedience to the law.

There will be an immense flocking of the vulture brood to the present congress. The first gorge of carrion is expected to be afforded to the gang of murderers who are poisoning the nations blood and life and manhood and turning this country rapidly into a scene of murder and vice; a land of penitentiaries, poorhouses and brothels. It is expected that about 35 millions a year shall be diverted from the payment of the national debt and stuffed into the capacious vaults of the whisky distillers to reward them for destroying the food of the people and pauperizing the nation.

When the whisky thieves have been provided for, percentage of the millions awarded to them will be devoted to the bribing of votes to help other vultures to carry their schemes of robbery. Bright hopes are doubtless awakened among the professional bandits who plundered the nation under the regime of Gen. Grant, and who will be in force and high feather, at least until President Arthur puts his foot on them, if he will do that.

The proposition to reduce the whisky tax and to stop paying the national debt are parts of an infamous thieving plot to be sprung on the present congress and those who advocate either, are, if not extraordinarily weak in intellect, hired by coin to sell out the people.

UNFERMENTED WINE.

(*Continued.*)

It is admitted that a few individuals have very positively asserted their opinion, that there was only one kind of wine used in ancient times and known to the Bible and to modern wine producing countries. These few obscurities might have been entitled to some respect, but for the contrary fact that for every one of them who has attempted to substantiate his arguments, there have been a score of well known eminent Christian scholars, gentlemen and philanthropists who have thoroly investigated the same facts and grounds and evidences and authorities, and have believed, asserted, and to the most complete satisfaction of all but a very small fraction of the whole host of abstainers—proved the contrary.

We can all admit, upon the barest hearsay, however, Mr. Simmon's quotation, that

"A Dr. C. V. A. Van Dyke, who has been over 25 years in Syria, *said to Dr. Lawrie* there is not now, nor as far as I can find out, never was in Syria anything like unfermented wine. The thing is unknown to the East. Syrup is made from the juice of the grape and molasses, as you know; but nothing that is called wine. At the passover only fermented wine is used and there is no other, and they have no idea of any other. From this you can infer my judgment as to the proper wine for the sacrament, the same as our Savior used, so fermented, as to produce intoxication if taken in sufficient quantity."

Now it is questioned if any one ever knew a minister or a doctor with that peculiar name who did not love his wine and beer, and plenty of it. And if he did, his evidence and judgment upon any such question as wine is utterly worthless. And if it were not, it is the exact reverse of what is told us by many well known Christian men who have lived in Syria. Technically his assertions as to the name are true—they dont call now in Syria their unfermented grape juice "wine." they call it dibbs or something like that, but that dont prove anything. We dont believe the book of Mormon, but it would surely inspire us with contempt, for one to make enquiry among the Digger indians here, and declare the whole Mormon story false, simply because the Digger language has not the word Mormon, nor the Indians any ancient Mormon records.

All the proof attempted by this great, frequently quoted champion of the doctrine of partnership between Christianity and drunkenness is that the fruit of the vine in its natural state is not called now in the present Syrian language, by the same name as the poison artificially extracted from only the fermented sugar of the perverted, rotted, polluted and criminally prostituted grape. We could have proved the same thing up in Napa county; there are

a hundred people there who would affirm today that the unfermented wine made by Samuel Winter in Yountville, is not wine at all, but they would not like to say it is not the *fruit of the vine.*

Now it seems as if upon the miserably rotten peg of this unknown man's testimony, a great many people have hung up their opinions on a matter in which the integrity of the whole Christian system is on trial. It has been clamorously asserted on his and similar random, unsupported and irrelevant assertions that there never was but one kind of wine alluded to in the Scriptures, old or new, and only one known to the ancients.

Now there has been more than one scholarly infidel, who went to Palestine and asserted that there never was any such person as Jesus Christ; but altho they were better scholars than Mr. C. V. A. Van Dyck their word is not taken as superior to that of all other travelers and scholars. Renan is a much better and more capable scholar than Mr. Van D and he has a ten fold opportunity to know; he dont believe that Christ rose again from the dead. Better authority than Mr. Van D. but Mr. Simmons dont believe him a particle.

But when we admit the altogether immaterial fact that the Syrians and French and Australians and every body you please, dont to-day call grape juice, or grapes or vines or vineyards or dried fruit by the ancient Greek name of wine, we are wholly justified in denouncing the few men of scholarship who have made due research and study, if any such there have been, who make the declaration that there was no ancient unfermented wine, in common use among the people, at the passover, and alluded to in the Bible—as guilty of the most absolute and palpable deception and falsehood. They have just as much reason to declare with one Richard Carlyle who professed to expose masonry, that there never existed such a people or nation as the Jews are described. As well declare there never was a Roman Empire. It is no more a matter of argument than the existence of Rome or Athens and deserves no notice.

Then we are told, "for nearly 2000 years the Church in all its branches has used fermented wine until now." The church that has done this for so many years, debarred the people and does still from one half the Sacrament, and gives them no cup at all. If the former argument has force, we should use only bread at the communion and the priests only use the fruit of the vine. The same church sells indulgences and absolution and receives money for prayers to release departed souls from purgatory. Why depart from these customs of a church which is so good authority on the quality of communion wine? As we have turkey dinner a speciality on Thanksgiving day, the same church used to celebrate their all saints day and regale their congregation with the spectacle of a roast Jew or heretic, the former always preferred. Why is not this dear old practice to be honored to-day ?

It is easy to suppose or assert that the church always used fermented wine, but there is no proof of its having done so in its early days: no proof whatever. There is much better authority for believing that some churches have never yet used fermented wine at all.

There are some people who love to believe that the Bible and the Christian system are in conformity and consistency with common sense, and very much so. To suppose, in the face of the most frequent and positive prohibitions of the use of any thing fermented in food and drink during the passover week, and in all religious services and sacrifices, that the Jews made a beastly drunken frolic of their most solemn religious festival, and that the Savior of the world countenanced and followed such a positive disobedience to God's command, is at utter variance with a common sense view of the matter. For if the Jews used to drink at one sitting four cups of fermented wine, both the passover and the communion, if it followed the same example, must have been mere bacchanalian debauches, like other heathen orgies:

Mr. Simmons seems to think 12 millon cups of unfermented wine in one evening of the passover in Judea was impossible: whereas there would have been an enormous difficulty in providing that quantity of a fermented kind, difficult to make and *very difficult to preserve*, and which was only made and used for the purpose of drunken debauchery—while the natural pure fruit of the vine which, with bread, was the daily food of the people, most easily made and *preserved*—was used by the million cups every day of the year in Palestine.

Bro. Simmons does not want any thing else substituted for the "fruit of the vine," which was used in the first communion. In that he is exactly in accord with the whole body of those who use the real "fruit of the vine." And knowing that the term wine has never been used in the history of the communion, he ought to be satisfied that it is not right to substitute for that fruit of the vine, a pollutted emblem of vice, which is in no possible sense the fruit of the vine: not a whit more so, than the other deadly poison, carbonic acid gas, which is created with it from the dissolved elements of one of the constituents of the dead and rotten grape.

(*Continued.*)

PERMANENT WORK.

Bro. Webb will certainly not be forgotten for 12 months at least, in any community he visits during this year, if he continues as he has done so far. He makes a contract before he leaves a place, that the RESCUE shall come once a week and deliver fifty-two lectures to as many families as he can induce to receive it. Then he goes for the various schools, Bands of Hope, &c., introduces David C. Cook's marvelously cheap books and papers, and provides that lots of people shall be every week reminded of Bro. Webb's work, the cause in which he is engaged, and the lessons he has repeated and reinforced.

It would surely not be rash to suggest that the lecturer who secures for his hearers a weekly shower of useful temperance literature for twelve months to come, and implants in a community a taste for wholesome, serviceable reading, has many times multiplied the value of the service he could render by merely giving a lecture or a course of lectures, and taking no security that the interest aroused will not die out in a week or two.

Thirty years ago, the temperance lecture system was the most useful agency then on earth; with its many faults and failings, and the imperfections of its agents admitted, it aroused our country and our people to begin to save themselves from impending universal perdition. The whole system has been improved and improving ever since; but there may be as long a pull yet in the direction of improvement, as there seemed occasion for at any former stage of the reform.

The steamboat 30 years ago, was a simple affair compared with that of to-day; the engine made the wheels revolve, and the boat was then supposed to be perfected; but they soon harnessed the pumps on to the engine; next they set it to whistling and groaning; then some fellow thot of making the engine discharge cargo; then they made it take in cargo; next thing the engine was condemned to pull up the anchors from the bottom and take them up on the rail and lift them off again; then it was forced into hoisting up the topsail yards and doing various jobs about decks; the last labor added to it, was to make it steer the ship, which it now does without the least extra cost.

Just so the temperance lecturer of 30 or 40 years ago, was a very plainly modeled engine. All he had to do was to make a talk, run down the drunks and coax people to sign a pledge; now he has half a dozen trains a day at his bidding, and there is no reason why he should not be improved on and built up with watertight compartments and all the best new patents; be an engine for every department of the order and cause, from that of disseminating temperance literature and insuring in the mutual aid, up to marrying a couple in open lodge meeting when required.

Bro. W. C. King is also leaving permanent work behind him. The lodges he visits or organizes are left with a years reading on the subject of temperance provided for. Those that set out at first with a years subscription and an order for ten or twenty copies of a temperance journal, make one of the best promises to insure progress and permanence, and best of all, a wholesome and improving influence upon their neighbors and communities. Such lodges are properly founded and have come to stay. They wont need a doctor to pry them up and stand them up on end every six months; and we may get along at last with the customary list of defunct lodges reduced to 1 or 2 per cent in place of about 50 per cent of the number of new ones gained.

LEAGUE OF FREE CRIME.

PLATFORM.

WHEREAS, Both God and the Bible and all human history, combine in declaring that there always were, always must be, and always shall be two utterly distinct classes of men, viz: the rich and poor, aristocrat and mudsill, master and servant, owner and slave. And

WHEREAS, The working-man, the mechanic, the tailor, the painter, the shoemaker, the baker, the plasterer, the carpenter, the printer, the hod-carrier, the laborer—and especially the Irishman—have always and in all countries been the poor and the slave, and

WHEREAS, The said classes—especially the Irish—are eminently fitted by Providence to fill the menial stations, and altogether unfitted to fill the higher ones, and

WHEREAS,—We, the makers and sellers of beer and whisky and gin, and keepers of pauper mills, crime dens and thief schools, bartenders and bunko sharps, are by Providence eminently fitted to run this country, make its laws and own and use the workingmem, especially the Irish and take their wages and,

WHEREAS,—It is now more than ever important that we should have a very large class of more than usually degraded men, to support us by consuming the surplus agricultural products of this state, reduced to portable dimensions, in place of sending wheat to Europe, and

WHEREAS,—The laboring classes, especially the Irish, are admirably fitted by nature and Providence to contain and consume enormous quantities of rat-poison whisky and snake-paralyzer lager, and,

WHEREAS,—Their fondness for snake bite makes them good for nothing else, and prevents them, especially the Irish, from ever rising in the social scale, to compete with their betters and

WHEREAS, —The Sunday is the best day of the week to catch the workingmen idle, especially the Irish, and to get them drunk, and clean out their pockets peaceably, therefore,

Resolved. That we denounce all Good Templars and gospel grinders and American gabbling women and psalm howling church goers and judges who favor the Sunday law as our natural enemies,

Resolved:—That we dont believe in any Sunday, any Bible, any God but Beer and the money it sells for.

Resolved: That the class which owns and votes and wets down the workingmen and the Irish, and uses their money has a right to do everything and anything we have a mind to do in this country.

Resolved; That the American people are a nation that we can bribe and govern and whip with the beer vote, and we dont care a clipped continental for any law they choose to make.

Resolved; That this league of free men invite all liberal, broad, independent drinking men, gamblers, blacklegs, barbary coast rangers, etc. to rally to their standard of freedom. Prison graduates welcome.

N. B. No Irish need apply.

NEW TEMPERANCE TALES.

ONLY TEN CENTS EACH.

"FIFE AND DRUM" SERIES.

The National Temperance Society has commenced the publication of a series of cheap and thrilling Temperance Tales, from the pens of some of the best writers on temperance in the world, giving a greater amount of valuable and interesting matter than ever before, for the small sum of ten cents. The object is to supply a great amount of matter calculated to aid the advancement of the cause of temperance, for a very small sum of money. These stories will be adapted to home and fireside reading, the railroad train, and for the young in every class of the community. Four of these are now ready, and others will soon be added to the list. The following have already been published:

"Fife and Drum," by Mary Dwinell Chellis. (12mo., 79 pages) This is a new and thrilling story, with an excellent spirit and moral instruction, from the pen of this well-known and brilliant writer.

"A Tragedy of the Sea," by Mrs. J. McNair Wright. (12mo., 100 pages) One of the most thrilling temperance tales ever published, and worth ten times the price.

"The Quaker's Rule," by Earnest Gilmore. (12mo., 72 pages) This new work is fully equal to the other writings of this talented author, and is worthy of a place in every family.

"Drinking Jack," and other stories, by Mary Dwinell Chellis. (12mo., 78 pages) This popular author has few equals, and these stories are among her best. We cordially commend them to all friends of temperance, and the right training of children. Let the friends of temperance everywhere unite and send for a number of copies of these interesting stories, and circulate them in every community.

The friends of temperance who desire to see the reform progress, and to have a literature accessible to all classes of the community, have now an opportunity to carry out their wishes. We ask all the friends of the cause to aid us in the circulation of this class of literature. Send along the dimes. Address,

J. N. STEARNS, Publishing Agent,
58 Reade street, New York.

THE CLEAN NEWSPAPER.

There is a growing feeling in every healthy community against the journals which make it their special object to minister to perverted taste by seeking out, and serving in a seductive form disgusting scandals and licentious revelations. There is good reason to believe that the clean newspaper is more highly prized today than it was four or five years ago. It is also safe to predict that as people in all ranks of life who wish to protect their own at least from contamination, become more conscious of the pernicious influence of a certain class of journals called "enterprising," because they are ambitious to serve up dirty scandals, they will be careful to see that the journals they permit to be read in the family circle are of the class that never forget the proprieties of life. Already men and women of refinement and healthy morals have had their attention called to the pernicious influence of bad literature, and have made commendable efforts to counteract the same by causing sound literature to be published and sold at popular prices. These efforts are working a silent but sure revolution. The best authors are more generally read to-day than at any previous time. The sickly sentimental story paper, and wild ranger and pirate story book are slowly yielding the field to worthier claimants. To the praise of the decent newspapers it may be said that where it has a place in the family, and has been read for years by young and old it has developed such a healthy tone and such a discriminating taste that the literature of the slums has no admirers. Fortunately, the number of such families is increasing in the land, and as they increase, the journal that devotes itself to sickening revelations of immorality will be compelled to find its supporters solely among those classes that practice vice or crime, or are ambitious to learn and follow such ways. —*Boston Herald.*

Brother W. J. Jessup, of New York, who used to contribute a valuable packet of "Chips and Shavings" to the *Gem*, has transferred his valuable services to the Canada *Casket*, and makes that always welcome paper a little more welcome still. In the last number he gives a synopsis of our Grand Lodge proceedings, and one of the "chips" calling attention to it, remarks: "There is no Cheap John element in the California Grand Lodge." That is so; we used to have an incipient occasional Cheap John, but he always took the bashful seat, and when he caut first sight of the Home for Orphans in frame and the roof on, he packed his carpet-sack, and took a long, last flight. Of that one thing our California Good Templar asks leave to boast a little. If we have anything to look upon with satisfaction here, it is due in the first place and principally to our constant exclusion and ignoring of that most ubiquitous and important Good Templar, the 3 cent Johnny. May his shadow ever grow thinner.

A lively debate took place at the Mission-street M. E. church study, on Saturday evening, the 26th. Subject: "The Sunday Law; Should it be Enforced?" Neither place nor people were the fittest to furnish a very hearty support or argument in favor of the negative. Rev. Mr. Dille opened on the affirmative, and the views expressed on that side seemed to meet with entire approbation; the main argument being the necessity which physical science and revelation unite in declaring exists for a rest for man, animal and all created things. The vote was unanimous at the close. The Saturday evening meetings of the young folks there are very pleasantly made up of musical, literary and soundly educational exercises; they present a model which might be copied with great advantage in many or all of our villages where there is a church and a Saturday evening.

A Mr. E. M. Northum in Arkansas has made the inspiring discovery that the Bible nowhere authorizes the existence of a Methodist church. Consequence; the Methodists will have to dissolve right away of course. They ought to have known that all along. Another serious omission was made in compiling that book. The only authorization of Mr. Northum found there is in the instance recorded of one of his tribe unexpectedly addressing Balaam on one occasion, but that has never authorized any of them to speak since, so far as known.

The Reciprocity Treaty with Hawaii does not seem exactly right to outsiders; but when one gets his whack of the four or five or ten millions a year which the treaty pumps out of the people's pockets and runs into the coffers of the Claus Spreckels ring–ah, then one can take an impartial survey of the premises and come o an unprejudiced judgment of the whole affair. How can a newspaper man arrive at an intelligent conclusion on such a matter till he has personally experienced a few thousand dollars worth of the benefits and blessings conferred by the treaty. A few sacks of silver judiciously put, have many a time in one short night totally capsized the creeds. opinions and prejudices that fifty summers of patient education had rooted ever so firmly.

WANTED.

FOR THE YEAR 1882.

An assortment of 2,820 Coffins, mostly of cheap quality, to store away the worn-out and used-up customers and patrons of the wholesale and retail whisky, wine and beer dealers of this state.

The Coffins will be called for as required. Also,

WANTED.

2820 YOUNG FOLKS

Of both sexes, recruits to take their first steps and lessons in drinking, gambling, smoking and other bar-room accomplishments, to fill up the vacancies made by the 2,820 funerals above provided for.

The Grand Worthy Chief Templar of the State of West Virginia, Dr. T. H. Buck, the gifted author of "John Rodman's Pledge," and other popular writings, has just completed a new temperance and Good Templar story. Its publication will begin in the West Virginia Good Templar—official organ for the state—at an early day, and every Good Templar in the country should read it. The paper containing the story and much other valuable matter will be sent on trial three months for 20 cents, or six copies for $1. Send for it. Address,

J. B. Morgan, Publisher,
Gerardstown, W. Va.

The Battle.—Let the battle against alcohol go on all over the nation. Let Christian and patriots everywhere stand against this legalized enemy of all good, and see that it shall be legal no longer. The victory will not be an easy one; but it will be glorious when achieved. Yes, it can be done. If we will not do it, the survivors of our destruction will. The protean ox has been goring long enough. He has slain by thousands, and is slaying still. Let him be butchered for the good of mankind and the honor of God. And let all the people say: Amen.—*N. O. Advocate.*

Answer to P. J.: No; Mrs. Lydia F. Pinkham is not dead. The picture in Sunday week's Chronicle looked that way, to be sure; but that happened thru the stereotype cut of the picture having been carelessly left on a hot stove in the furnace-room till most of the features had thawed off, and a very corpse-like appearance in that paper was the result. Yes, she is a widow, of course; that is evident from her sending out her photo as an ad., which, were she married, there would be no occasion for.

Tulare Co. has another lodge at Townsend, making 15 now. The youngest organized on the 5th by Bro. King, starts out with 25 members; the lodge takes four copies of the Rescue and the members begin with six more. That is just the way Guerneville and some of our most able and useful lodges began. The progress of those that set out in this manner will be noted with interest; if such a movement is unhealthy for a lodge it ought to be stopped. We shall see.

FIRST-CLASS AGENTS WANTED.

The great reputation of JOHN B. GOUGH, the magnificent make-up of "Sunlight and Shadow," and the universal demand for it among all classes, makes this the best opportunity ever offered to energetic agents to make money. We want first-class agents in every township, to whom liberal terms will be given. Address, for territory and terms, J. Dewing & Co., 420 Bush St., San Francisco.

The Temperance Revolution is about to issue a book, to be sold at their popular price, and which will reveal the general lawlessness of the liquor traffic. The book will cover these general topics among others: The Ostracising and Abuse of Temperance Workers; Personal Abuse and Injury; Intimidation by Threats of Lawless Proceedings; Actual Destruction of Property, etc.; Bribery in Elections and Legislatures. Those possessing definite information upon any of these points which will be of value in a book of this character, are invited to communicate with The Temperance Revolution, David C. Cook, Manager, Chicago, Ill.

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70 ALL Chromo, for 4 3c stamps; 25 Transparent, 12c; 12 Greenback, 10c; 12 Gold Edge Glass with Gold bow in corner, name in gold, 25c. Cal. Card Co., Bloomfield, Cal.

A young man of strict habits and good education, and having every endorsement required, desires a situation in a mercantile establishment as assistant book-keeper, accountant or salesman. Apply to C., Rescue Office.

GOOD TEMPERANCE PAPERS TO TAKE.

WEEKLIES.	PER YEAR.
"Casket," Napanee, Canada	$1 00
"Freeman," Parkersburg, W. Va	2 00
"Irrepressible Conflict," Marshall, Mo	50
"Kansas Methodist," Topeka	1 25
"Lever," Detroit, Mich	1 50
"Living Issue," Cooperstown, N. Y	1 50
"Mirror," Los Angeles	1 50
"National Liberator" (Ill'd), Chicago	50
"Pacific Censor," Vancouver, W. T	1 50
"Prohibitionist," Lewiston, Me	50
"Signal" (W. C. T. U.), Chicago, Ill	1 50
"Signal," Delaware, Ohio	2 00
"Saturday Anvil," Washington, D. C	1 00
"Temperance Banner," Little Rock, Ark	1 00
"Temperance Review," Minneapolis, Minn	1 75
"Tribune"	1 00
"Transcript," Santa Cruz	
"Truth," Baltimore, Md	1 00
"Tidal Wave," Columbus Grove, Ohio	1 00
"Watchman," Halifax, N. S	1 00

MONTHLY.	PER YEAR.
"Our Union" (W. C. T. U.), 53 Bible House, N. Y	$0 60
"National Temperance Advocate," 58 Reade St., N.Y.	1 00
"Youths' Temperance Banner" (copies over 4)	12
"National Freeman" (64 pages), Chicago	1 75
"Amendment," Avon, N. Y	50
"Gem," 12 Cannon St., N. Y	50
"Crusader," London, Can	50

SEMI-MONTHLY.	PER YEAR.
"Chief," Fort Atkinson, Wis	$1 00

CHEAP BOOKS.

Just think of a dollar book to be had every week for a year for $2.50 and all choice reading. See David C. Cook's advertisement in this paper. No more use for dime novels and miserable literature, when you can get the best that was ever published at five cents a volume. And newspapers too at five cents a year. Send for samples and you will have a pleasant surprise.

FARM FOR SALE.

Nine miles from Los Angeles Court House between Florence and Downey, bounded by Anaheim Railroad and Old San Gabriel river, 270 acres with 270 shares of water in San Antonio Irrigating Company. Orchard of over 2,000 apple and pear trees. House of four rooms, barn, etc., Splendid opening for large dairy business; 100 cows could be milked at a gross profit of five thousand dollars per annum.

Lands specially suitable for alfalfa—10 tons per acre per anumn. A large portion of the land particularly adapted for the plum, prune, apricot, chestnut, etc., also for Muscat grapes for raisin making which would be very profitable. The whole Farm is fenced and cross fenced, and being well supplied with water, it is one of the very best Stock Ranches in Southern California. There are a few acres in Willows, Forest Grove Station is at corner and School adjoins.

$12,000 was refused for this property by late owner, who valued it at $$18,000. It was sold under foreclosure mortgage and is now offered for $10,000 cash. Date of redemption is past; and an absolute and perfect title will be given.

Apply to WILL D. GOULD, Esq., Attorney.
Temple Block, Los Angeles, Cal., or
JAMES SMITH.
Pasadena, Cal.

"I know of no book better adapted to aid us in caring for 'the living temple'—this human body of ours—than Dr. J. H. Kellogg's on Domestic Hygiene, etc. It is so exhaustive as to cover every need. By its valuable teachings it will prevent disease and save for the home the money worse than squandered on alcohol, tobacco and drugs.

To instruct and train the masses in obedience to those laws which render life sweet, pure and wholesome, is a noble work, and herein Dr. Hellegg is a pioneer; he opens a path strewn with golden treasures from his storehouse of knowledge and experience—a path plain and practical—the royal road of health!

That every household may own and appreciate his 'Hand-Book' is my sincere wish. Mrs. Emily Pitts Stevens."

See ad. in this paper.

The Temperance Almanac is out for 1882 with its usual large amount of useful information and reliable statistics. Contains 72 pages: list of the leading societies of temperance, and has a capital department for the children—ten cents single copies or $1.00 per dozen. Send to J. N. Stearns, 58 Reade St. New York.

David C. Cook has recently opened, at 148 Madison St. Chicago, a Revolution Temperance House, and we are amazed at the amount he offers for a little money. He furnishes excellent and unique material for educating the children. It is a grand work. We advise all to send for samples and buy what they can afford. A little money expended in this way will hardly be missed, and will do you and others much good.—*Prohibitionist, Lewiston, Me.*

A few copies of the Proceedings of the recent National Temperance Convention at Saratoga, for sale at this office, 25 cents each; sent free by mail. Every Good Templar ought to have one.

David C. Cook's Sunday-School Supplies.

ENORMOUS SAVING TO SCHOOLS.

There is usually quite as much money in selling 100,000 copies of a publication at 5c. as 5,000 at 25c., or 500 at $1.00, and we are quite contented to make prices on this basis. It is scarcely four years since we began publishing Sunday-school Requisites on the "Revolution Plan:" we then issued two publications; we have now 36, besides 133 Library books, 5 Song books, and a large number of miscellaneous Requisites. Sales last year aggregated over twenty-six million copies. There is not one of our publications but what during the four years has been either dropped in price or increased in size and quality, or both, besides expense of adding new publications, and every new school that patronizes us will help us to sell still cheaper. Has any other publishing house shown any disposition to do the same? We are not the least afraid of the cry of "cheap, cheap." There hasn't been half enough said in that direction, for we not only sell cheap, but even stand ready to **give away our goods** where a trial does not demonstrate to the buyer that they are BETTER than others, no matter how dear. We employ the ablest writers and pay for all MSS., using more original matter than any two other publishers in this line, having employed and paid nearly two hundred writers during the past year, besides seven editors. Nothing partisan or sectarian admitted.

Lesson Helps. Such helps as will secure the best possible results from the study of the lesson. (Sold on trial, and if not better, no pay). A special teachers' help and scholars' help in five different grades. Credit for lesson preparation on the day-school plan. The song service of the school utilized in the interest of the lesson, by the introduction of purely lesson songs written expressly for us, and growing out of the lessons. The whole series in perfect keeping. Lesson hymns are arranged to sing at sight (without rehearsal) by the introduction of old and new tune combination. Saves cost of song books. Scholars' helps, with music and all, cost but 4½c. to 11c. a year. Teachers' helps, 18c to 30c. a year. **Circulation over one and one-fourth millions.** Samples, etc., free.

Sunday-School Papers. OUR PLAN. 1st. Put as much matter into each paper as possible by setting in a fine, but clear and readable type. 2d. Use only the very best articles from the best pens. 3d. Make attractive to the reader, by beautiful illustrations, attractive titles, frequent paragraphing, etc. 4th. Make as useful as possible, introducing nothing without it has some good teaching in it. 5th. Furnish at prices based on an immense circulation. Fifteen different papers. Specimen copies free. No single subscriptions.

FIVE CENT PAPERS.—Four monthlies, at 5c. each per year, or 1½c. per quarter, when bought in lots of five or more. Price 6c. each last year, now reduced to 5c., owing to increased circulation. Each paper contains as much matter as the average Sunday-school paper, and more than many.

SIX CENT WEEKLY.—The LITTLE LEARNER'S PAPER, a weekly paper for the infant class; costs but 6c. each a year, or 2c. a quarter, in lots of five or more. Other infant class papers cost from 18c. to 40c. a year. Contains the lesson with little lesson pictures; also one illustrated story in each number.

TEN CENT WEEKLY.—The SABBATH-SCHOOL WEEKLY, for the main school. In clubs at 10c. a year, or 3c. per quarter. First issue began with April; contains as much matter as some papers costing 60c. a year, weekly. Five times cheaper than any other main school weekly published. A great boon to poor schools.

THIRTY CENT WEEKLY.—The WEEKLY MAGNET, an illustrated SERIAL WEEKLY paper for the main school. In clubs, at 30c. each per year, or 8c. per quarter. An immense thing—five times the matter of most Sunday-school papers (please count words), also a choice serial, running through the quarter. Nothing like it to keep up the attendance; invaluable as a means of doing good in the home, besides, in many cases, preventing the reading of bad books and papers. Other papers, with less than one fifth the matter, cost 50c. to 60c a year.

5c. Library Books. One hundred and thirty-three library books now issued; one new one following each week. First 52 are reprints of best books written. Original price, from 60c. to $2.15, the whole 52 originally costing $57.45.

Volumes above No. 52 are partly reprints and partly written expressly for us. Each book printed without abridgment, in large, clear type, on good paper, bound in pamphlet form, wire stitched, and put up in a neatly engraved cover—a different style for each book. Far better for Sunday-school library use than the ordinary; being light and flexible, and wire stitched, will last three times as long. Being carefully selected beforehand, saves selection; books being numbered, and containing descriptive catalogue of the whole, saves numbers, catalogues and labels. A new book coming each week replenishes the library, with little trouble or expense. PRICES postpaid—Five or more books, 6 cents each; 10 or more, 5½ cents each; 20 or more, 5½ cents each; 30 or more, 5½ cents each; 50 or more, 5 cents each; 100 or more, 4¾ cents each; 200 or more, 4½ cents each.

7½c. Packages of S. S. Reward Cards. 25c. packages of reward cards for 7½c. New designs. No. 1. Poems for children, with pictures, glazed cards, assorted tints, 24 cards, size 3x4¼. No. 2. Scripture text, with picture and verse of hymn, glazed cards, assorted tints, 48 cards, size 2½x3. No. 3. Beautiful chromatic card, floral design, short Scripture text, 64 cards, size 1¾x1¾. No. 4. Scripture text, chromatic card, 96 cards, size 1½x1¼. No. 5. Miniature Scripture text, colored designs, 192 cards, size 7⅞x1½. No. 6. Precept, promise and verse of hymn, beautiful chromatic designs, 12 cards, size 4¾x2¾. No. 7. Illuminated Scripture text and verse, beautiful chromatic designs, 12 cards, size 3½x1¾. No. 8. The Lord's Prayer, floral border, glazed tinted board, 24 cards, size 3x4¼. No. 9. Ten Commandments, floral border, glazed and tinted, 12 double cards, size 4¼x6. No. 10. Band of Hope, triple pledge, beautiful chromatic card appropriately designed, 12 cards, size 3½x1½. Prices, sample package, 10c.; three or more packages, 8½c. each; ten or more packages, 8c. each; twenty five or more packages, 7½c. each. Prices include postage.

Revolution Bibles. From "Oxford" plates. Teachers' Bibles, with concordance, encyclopedia, dictionary, tables, maps, etc.—most complete teachers' Bible extant, as low as $1.30, postpaid. Gilt edge, brass bound gift Bible, with clasp and tasseled book mark for 60c. postpaid. Magnificent gilt Bible, new pattern, round corners, etc., for $1.25, equal to any $3.50 gift Bible.

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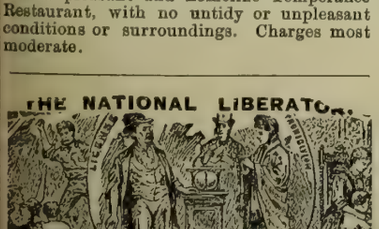
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Superior Court of the City and County of San Francisco, California.

ESTATE OF JOSHUA HEWES, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at his office, No. 76 Montgomery Block, City of San Francisco.

R. THOMPSON,
Administrator of the estate of Joshua Hewes, deceased. nov24-4t

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State of Kansas, Executive Department, Topeka, Oct. 22, 1881.—I heartily approve of your plan of work. Your publications will accomplish great good, and should be liberally patronized by the friends of Christian temperance everywhere. Very truly yours, JOHN P. ST. JOHN.

An Appeal. We wish to reach every temperance worker in the land, man or women, with our samples, catalogue, etc. We can do nothing if we cannot reach the people. Will not every one send us names of workers? It only costs a postal card and a few minutes' time. Please say where you saw this. Address "**REVOLUTION TEMPERANCE PUBLISHING HOUSE,**" DAVID C. COOK, Manager, 148 Madison St., Chicago.

Lecturers' Reports.

The Grand Lecturers employed by the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T., of Cal., are as follows:
Mrs. E. P. Stevens, Prof. Wm. Crowhurst, Col. C. N. Goulding, Elder J. W. Webb, Hugh R. Hughes, and Rev. W. C. King.

J. W. WEBB.

Scenega.—Had twice passed thru this place and never dreamed it was Scenega, where we had a lodge; looks from stage road as tho nobody lived here. Advertise a temperance lecture tho, and see how the neat schoolhouse with its patent seats will fill up with intelligent people and good listeners. A choir that would be creditable to any town and readings by sisters Kitty Conaway and Anna Jepson that any one might be proud of; helped my meetings greatly. The second night a fine supper was handed round to all; and this very sociable community was doubly sociable. Bro. Conaway, county assessor and W. C. T., presided. I talked up Band of Hope all the time, visited Mr. Drake's school, spoke to the scholars and took a vote in favor of it. As Mr. D. neither drinks nor uses tobacco, I had an able ally. He has Dr. Cook's temperance songs—only five cents each, if 25 are taken postage paid! and they sang me some stirring songs. On account of the More murder that occurred in the upper end of the valley some years ago, the settlement may have received a hard name from those who have never been here; but I hardly ever saw a more hearty, quiet and intelligent country community. Before leaving, organized Band of Hope of 30 members, Bro Decker and others quitting use of tobacco to join. Bro. J. Moffatt will be a great help. They will meet on Sundays after Sunday school. Bro. Guiberson, tho young, makes a first rate L. D. Any one passing this way and looking for a home should call at some of the brothers named or S. A. Guiberson. Originally governmeht land, there may be chances to buy at reasonable prices, All titles are now quieted. There are about 75 families (and on an average about six dogs, more or less, to the family) Obtained 9 subscribers for the Rescue and left Bro Decker as agent.

Newhall A small railroad town named after the great S. F. auctioneer who owns a large ranch, Hotel etc. My friends Mr. D. W. Fields and family had very kindly interested themselves in advertising and preparing for the lecture in the handsome two story schoolhouse. Mr. Field keeps a first class hotel, well built and furnished and an excellent table. There is no bar, and so no jostling against drunken men, no rough conduct or language, and ladies and gentlemen who arrive on the stage stay all night in comfort, ready for the Los Angeles train next morning,

Owing to a train accident many could not come to the meeting, but the few present voluuteered $2.50 towards Orphans Home and lecture fund. Mr. Fred Fields and others hope for a lodge here in the not distant future. Some Scenega members would come ten or fifteen miles to help it, but the time is hardly ripe yet. Mr. Fields would not take a cent for the excellent entertainment of my daughter and self, bccause I was in a good cause.

Bro. Wilson, the careful and gentlemanly driver of the stage was present at our meeting and Miss McLean the teacher, had been practising songs from the leaflets I forwarded, with her scholars, and so we had good singing.

Los Angeles. Met Bro. and sister Gould, the latter Dist. Deputy. Bros. Yarnell and Mathes, from whom I learned that the lodge numbers 263. They mean to keep the Banner regalia. Met Bro. Dr. McCurdy who was moved from Cambria here. He is temperance thru and thru. Never prescribes alcohol; made the effects of alcohol on the human system the theme of his graduating essay some years ago. He and wife will be valuable aids to Merril Lodge. Left my daughter Lizzie who learned to print while I owned the Lompoc Record to pursue her profession in the temperance paper of Bro Yarnell, Castyle and Mathes, the Mirror; and then I took steamer for San Diego.

H. R. HUGHES.

December 30th, at Placerville, lectured in the M. E. church, to a fair and attentive audience. Considerable more interest is manifested than I found last summer; and it is high time, for their twenty-two bars—most of whom are determined to keep open on Sunday in spite of all Supreme Court Decisions are doing their usual villainous work on the young of this beautiful mountain town.

Twenty-two bars! trampling upon the laws of God and man, and sowing seeds of moral and physical disease broadcast in this lovely place. While the church spires point heavenward the saloon is more powerful to lure young men and lead them on in the broad way that leads direct to the drunkard's hell! Where is the watchman that cries aloud and spares not?

December 1st, the storm prevented my meeting at Diamond Springs; returned on the 7th, had a good house; Eldorado Lodge up in a body, all hands canvassed for names but could not get enough to organize. The wine interest holds the people and they are not free. But it was a good meeting, and I look for telling results in the near future. I am under obligations to Mr. Chas. Bryant and sister for active help.

The 2nd, at Shingle Springs, had a fair gathering, and ten names; was to have returned on the 6th, but the storm prevented a meeting.

The 3rd, at Latrobe, small meeting on account of rain; 5th and 6th, no meetings;—rain, rain, rain. Cold water is good for the country, but too much of it is not helpful for a temperance lecture.

Visited Placerville Lodge the 6th. Not many out on account of weather, but had a pleasant meeting. It is well conducted, and they are building up a good Lodge.

The 9th, lectured in Upper Town to a small audience. They need work here, so many young people, and no temperance organization; also, addressed the public school. The 10th, at Pilot Hill; a small audience. A dance the night before demoralized the young folks. Got to Greenwood in time to get housed, when the "Beautiful Rain" again began to fall.

W. CROWHURST.

Mokelumne Hill.—The temperance lectures given in the Congregational church by Professor William Crowhurst, last Saturday and Sunday evenings, were largely attended, particularly on Sunday evening, when the church was filled to its full capacity. Mr. Crowhurst is a good speaker and is very successful in holding the attention of his hearers, now and then shaking them up with some bit of humor, and thus maintaining good feeling in his audience during his lectures. A number of signatures were obtained for admission into the Good Templars' Lodge in this place.—*Calaveras Chronicle.*

San Andreas.—Professor Wm. Crowhurst, Grand Lecturer for the I. O. G. T. in California, delivered two interesting lectures on temperance in Hawes' Hall. On account of the condition of the weather the attendance was very small. Prof. Crowhurst is a good speaker, and is s poken of in very complimen tary terms wherever he has lectured, and we are sorry that there was not a larger number in attendance.—*Calaveras Weekly Citizen.*

Disgraceful.—While Mr. Crowhurst was delivering his lecture on "Temperance" at Hawes' Hall the conduct of some of the young boys was simply disgraceful, to say the least. Not being satisfied with creating a disturbance before the door and windows, they pelted the building with stones and acted in a manner reflecting severely upon parents and guardians. We hope that these young disturbers of the peace have been fitly reprimanded, and that they will profit by timely counsel.—*Calaveras Prospect.*

Rain, swollen rivers and other unexpected causes prevented meetings in Jenny Lind and Milton. At the latter place Bro. O. Wolcott worked hard for an audience, and was rewarded with four men and three boys. "We didn't orate."

Copperopolis, Dec. 10.

MRS. STEVENS.

The meetings in Stockton were opened Thursday eve, and the interest has steadily increased. Sat. evening tho the rain was pouring, the Congl church was more than half filled. This Sunday evening we had a glorious meeting. There was an audience of over 450 people; Judge Thompson delivered a stirring address, logical and full of thot. The large audience listened with breathless attention. Mrs. Stevens followed with a touching plea for the Orphans Home to which was a liberal response; a collection of $46. 36 was put in the hat, afterward raised to $61.00. One person contributed an old copper cent which was sold several times for the benefit of the home. The last purchaser paid $7.50 and now offers it for $10. You may hear from it again.

So far we have 39 subscribers for the Rescue and a larger number of names for the lodge, probably 50; have also taken the names of those who will support the Sunday law. There must be over 200. We had singing which was well received by the people. New temperance music from J. B. Hill. There is a strong conviction among those interested in the temperance work that the tide is turning in Stockton, and good results must follow. We propose to continue the meetings during the coming week. On Thursday evening we go to Lathrop. Still there's more to follow. M. E. R.

C. N. GOULDING.

My last letter was from Henleyville on the 25th of last month where I lectured to a large. audience The Champions of Honor have a strong lodge numbering over fifty members and have obtained full control or nearly so; still our members hold on, determiued to fight it out and retain their charter. My appointment at Willow Creek was cancelled for the best of all reasons, no audience. I commenced a four days meeting in Yreka on Sunday evening 27, had some doubt as to the result, but was favored with large audiences. There are peculiar events surrounding and controling Yreka that render it difficult to obtain an audience, especially on Temperance; and my success in that line was regarded as wonderful. Here (Yreka) the Sons have a very strong division; they are obtaining recruits in large numbers at each meeting. I shall return to Yreka before leaving the county, and trust that I may organize a lodge there, altho it will be difficult to do so.

On the 2d, I went 18 miles to Mt. Shasta (a funeral preventing the lecture on the 1st); had an audience of 150; public installation of the officers of the lodge at the close of the meeting. Some good, I trust, was accomplished. Saturday, 3d, rode 40 miles to reach this place, Fort Jones, and have delivered four lectures here, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th, the largest church (M. E) being crowded each evening. Obtained 36 names for a lodge. Shall return here from Oro Fino and Crystal Creek; and complete organization on Saturday evening the 10th. Am in Etna on the 11th, 12th and 13th, and hope to establish a lodge there before leaving. Am doing all that can be done with the peculiar surroundings "Champions" and "Sons" on each side; shall devote my attention to Siskiyou county for a week or two longer.

Fort Jones, Dec. 8, 1881.

LECTURERS APPOINTMENTS.

HUGH R. HUGHES.

Bear Creek	16, 17	Placerville with El Dorado	
Coloma	18, 19	Dist. Lodge	21

COL. C. N. GOULDING.

TRINITY CO.			
Trinity Center	Dec. 18, 19	Reading	13
Lewiston	20, 21	Milville	14, 15
Junction City	22, 29	Anderson	17, 18, 19
Weaverville	23, 25	Igo, 20, and at 7,30 P. M.	22
Hay Fork	27, 28	Eagle creek 21, and 11 A.M.	22
Douglas City	29, 30	Cottonwood	24, 26, Feb. 2, 3
SHASTA CO.		Gas Point	Jan. 25
French Gulch	Jan, 6, 7	Shingletown schoolhouse	27
Blair	8	Klotz Mill	28, 29
Shasta	10, 11, 12	Balls Ferry	30, 31

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Orange	16, 17	Santa Monica	14, 15
Westminster	18, 19	Pasadena	17, 18
Anaheim	21, 22	San Gabriel	19
Artesia	23, 24	Savanah	20, 21
Norfolk	26	El Monte	22, 23
Los Nietos	27	Azusa	25, 26
Downey	28, 29	Duarte	27, 28
Los Angeles	31. Jan. 1, 2, 4	Spadra	30, 31
Florence	6, 7	Pomona	Feb. 1, 2
Compton	8, 9	San Bernardino	4, 6, 7
Wilmington	11, 12		

WM. CROWHURST.

Vallecito	Dec. 15, 16	Mt. Aukum	10, 11
Murphys	17, 18	Oleta	12, 13
Douglass Flat, at 11, a m,	18	Volcano	14, 15
Sheep Ranch	19, 20	Pine Grove	17, 18
Eldorado	21	Jackson	19, 20, 21, 22
AMADOR CO.		CALAVERAS CO.	
Ione City	Dec. 27, 28	Glenco	23, 24
Mt. Echo	29, 30	Railroad Flat	25, 26
Sutter Creek	31, Jan. 1	West Point	27, 28, 29
Amador City	2, 3	Mokelumne Hill	31, Feb. 1
Dryton	4	Gwin Mine	2, 3
Plymouth	5, 6	Sancha Plana	4, 5
Live Oak	7, 8		

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386 Washington, Sa., Washington Corners, A. O. Rix.
412 Prohibition, Sa. West Oakland, C. T. Poulter, No. 972 Cypress street.
420 Temescal, Tu., North Temescal, Fred. Esmond.
467 Pleasanton, W., Pleasanton, Mrs. W. A. Boydston.
470 Alameda, Tu., West End, Rev. G.Morris

AMADOR COUNTY.

125 Summit, Sa., Plymouth, Miss Mary M. Blower.
152 Amador, Th., Amador, Jas. L. Mayon.
214 Oleta, Th., Oleta, Adelia Votaw.
225 Sutter Creek, Tu., Sutter Creek, J. H. Giles, M. D.
241 Ione Valley, F., Ione Val., Miss Rosa Coates.
245 Mt. Echo, Sa., Ione City, J. W. Sibole.
267 Iron Clad, Fr., Drytown, D. R. Miller.
280 Jackson, Tu., Jackson, Mrs. Addie Turner.
281 Volcano, Sa., Volcano, F. J. Cleveland
283 Pine Grove, W., Pine Grove, Mrs Fanny J. Bradshaw.
297 Live Oak, Sa., Plymouth, M. D. L. Stumpff.

BUTTE COUNTY.

104 Welcome, W., Cherokee Flat, Andrew Rapp.
123 Victory, Tu., Biggs, James Burner.
177 Samaritan, Sa., Chico, T. B. Hart.
194 Fidelity, F., Chico, J. S. Stauffer.
207 Northern Star, F., Oroville, W. S. Read.
222 Taylor, Su., Forbestown, W. M. Crane.
240 Crystal Fount, Sa., Gridley, B. H. McNeil.
282 Floral, Su., Biggs, James McNulty.
285 Dayton, Su., Grainland, Jas. O. March.
289 Nord. Sa., Nord, Henry D. Bacus.
316 Webster, Sa., Chico, W. M. Thorp.
402 Nelson, Sa. Nelson, W. D. Parker.
404 Rising Star, F., Chico, Rev. P. Powers.
413 Messilla Valley, Th., Pentz, R. H. Hawkins.

CALAVERAS COUNTY.

100 Milton, Sa., Milton, J. F. Beckett.
105 Campo Seco, Sa., Campo Seco, Mrs. M. E. Cutter.
106 Mountain Ranch, Sa., Mountain Ranch, John Lew
121 Chaparral, Sa., Jenny Lind, Wm. C. Sinclair.
179 Logan, Sa., Camanche, William H. Pitt.
212 Charity, Tu., Copperopolis, Louis Honey
229 Sparkling Water, Sa., San Andreas, W. M. Nuner.
231 Hope, Sa., Milton, Jas. Clothier, Jr.
250 Garfield, Th., Glencoe, Thomas Cox.
277 West Point, Sa., West Point, Harry Greve
343 Bear Mountain, Tu., Angels Camp, William W. Heughes
345 Big Tree, Tu., Sheep Ranch, Mrs. W. T. Hull.
348 Mokelumne, W., Mokelumne Hill, Mrs. M. H. Leavett.
361 Murphys, Sa., Murphys, A. J. Cooke.
395 Faith, W., Telegraph City, H. H. Saunders.
407 Calaveras, Sa., San Andreas, W.W.Wood

COLUSA COUNTY.

119 Independent, Sa., College City, W. H. Reardon.
138 New Hope, Sa., Willows, E. M. Tyler.
164 Newville, Sa., Newville, Geo. Scribner.
171 Elk Creek, Sa., Elk Creek, J. S. West.
199 Sheet Iron, Sa., S. Iron, J. M. Morris
205 Social, Tu., Princeton, Nelson Butler.
272 Silver Star,M., Butte City, B. G. Heartley
319 Protection, M., Colusa, J. B. Danner.
379 Bridgeport, Su., Sycamore, P. A. Earp.

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY.

110 Mount Diablo, Su., Somersville, Wm. J. Laird.
112 Reform, Th., Pacheco, Thomas Simpson
116 Brentwood, Tu., Brentwood Mrs. Sarah E. Smith.
255 Star of Empire, Sa., Judsonville, William J. Robinson.
288 Carbondale, W., Nortonville, Mrs. Rebecca Evans.
330 Lily, Sa., Brentwood, Alison Byer.
331 Twilight, M., Walnut Creek. J. M. Hinman.
349 Excelsior, Th., Byron, Vernon Taylor.

DEL NORTE COUNTY.

398 Crescent City, Sa., Crescent City, R. S. McLellan.

EL DORADO COUNTY.

305 Mt. Aukum, Su., Fair Play, Miss S J. Choate.
310 Pleasant Valley, Sa., Pleasant Va Miss Jesse Clapp.
455 Georgetown, M., Georgetown, S. W son.
456 Placerville, Tu., Placerville, Rev. B. F. Taylor.
457 Mt. Pleasant, Sa., Grizzly Flat, Stephen Jeffrey.
462 El Dorado, Th., Diamond Springs, C.D. Brooke.

FRESNO COUNTY.

232 Red Banks, Th., Big Dry Creek, William Paddock.
243 Eden, W., Kingsburg, A. A. Smith.
290 Madera, Sa., Madera, D. F. Edwards.
365 Blooming, Sa., King's River, Flora McCapes.
388 "C. C. Colony.," M., Fresno City, Mrs. C. E. Spofford.
390 Wild Flower, Sa., Wild Flower, Rev. John Yeargin.
397 Valley View, Th., Selma, J. E. Whitson.
409 Fresno, F., Fresno, George Studer.
421 Star, Sa., Borden, J. G. Crowder.
471 Fresno Flats, Sa., Fresno Flats, C. L. Davis.

HUMBOLDT COUNTY.

269 Humboldt, Tu., Eureka, L.B.Kingsbury
270 Mountain, Su., Bridgeville, T. M. Burns.
322 Hydesville, M., Hydesville, S. C. Boom
362 Petrolia, Sa., Petrolia, E. D. Daugherty
363 North Star, Sa., Arcata, G. W. Hopkins
367 Rohnerville, Sa.. Rohnerville, Mrs. Mary Keyler.
400 Trinidad, Su., Trinidad, N. F. Neely, Sr.
439 Port Kenyon, M., Port Kenyon J. D. Ferrill.
458 Upper Mattole, F., Upper Mattole, W. H. Roscoe.
460 Table Bluff, Sa., Table Bluff, J. C. Foss
464 Garberville, Sa., Garberville, A.W.Mock

KERN COUNTY.

237 Kernville, Tu., Kernville, Wm. Pollard

LAKE COUNTY.

350 Middletown, W., Middletown, J. L. Read.

LASSEN COUNTY.

211 Lake View, Sa., Janesville, Samuel H. Painter.
355 Mount Hope, Sa., Hayden Hill, Mrs. A. T. Stanley.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

103 Santa Monica, Tu., Santa Mouica, J. H. P. Williams.
151 Santa Ana, W., Santa Ana, H. E. Ford
173 Pasadena, F., Pasadena, H. G. Bennett.
174 Pomona, Th., Pomona, D. N. Burritt,
233 Downey, F., Downey, Mrs. Abbie W. Livermore.
238 Westminster, F., Westminster, R. T. Harris.
246 Orange, F., Orange, J. W. Osburn.
251 Artesia, M., Norwalk, M. G. Miller.
258 El Monte, F., El Monte, M. F. Quinn.
276 Spadra, F., Spadra, J. B. Parker.
299 Merrill, Sa., Los Angeles, Mrs. Mary L. Gould.
473 Savannah, Tu., Savannah, Miss A. Ellis

MARIN COUNTY.

244 San Rafael, F., San Rafael, Rev. W. M. Woodward.
252 Tomales, Sa., Tomales, W. F. Bassett

MARIPOSA COUNTY.

143 Buckingham. Su., Mariposa, Joseph R. Green.
147 Hites Cove, Su., Hites Cove, William Webb.
157 Cathey's Valley, Sa., Indian Gulch, S. M. Pate.
175 Mariposa, Sa.,Mariposa,Benj. M.Maddox
187 Hornitos, Sa., Hornitos, A. W. Robinson
382 Coulterville, F., Coulterville, John W. Reed.

MENDOCINO COUNTY.

101 Manchester,Sa., Manchester, H. B. Scott
117 Caspar, Sa., Caspar,Clarence E. DeCamp
153 Boone, Sa., Booneville, T. E. Rawles.
259 Willitsville, Tu., Willits, J.C. Thompson
333 Covelo, Sa., Covelo. Rev. J. S. Fisher.
334 Little River, Sa., L. River, C. A. McFaul
338 Wideawake, Sa., Westport, Miss E. N. Fowler.
341 Hopland, Sa., Hopland, Eliza Dooley.
344 Mt. Nebo, Sa., Point Arenas, J. S. Wooden.
380 Rescue, Tu., Mendocino, James Griffin.
396 Ukiah, Tu., Ukiah, Geo. McCowen.
430 Gualala, Sa., Gualala, James N Ward.
437 Navarro, Tu., Navarro, Eugene Peeples.
438 Albion, Sa., Albion, B. Perry.

MERCED COUNTY.

223 Plainsburg, Sa., Plainsburg, William Lauder.
279 Snelling. Su., Snelling, G. W. Smith,
298 Central Point, Sa., Central Point, S. A. Smith.
376 Merced Falls, Su., Merced Falls, Mrs. H. Nelson.
459 Merced, M., Merced, James Corley.

MODOC COUNTY.

129 Lake City, Tu., Lake City, John S Linscott.
149 Alturas, F., Alturas, Preston Hays.
230 Cedarville, Th., Cedarville, W. R. Brown
275 Mt. Bidwell F., Fort Bidwell, F. Anderson.

MONO COUNTY.

191 Chapel, Sa., Coleville, C. M. Taylor.
346 Pro Bono Publico, M., Bodie, T Todhunter.

MONTEREY COUNTY.

131 Salinas, M., Salinas City, E. K. Abbott.
357 Del Monte, W., Monterey, T. G. Lambert.
446 Castroville, Th., Castroville, A. H. Longley.

NAPA COUNTY.

111 Aqua Pura, Sa., Napa, C. C. Dunn.
368 Monroe, Sa., Calistoga, H. E. Cyrus.
385 Yountville, F., Yountville, S. C. Brown.

NEVADA COUNTY.

12 Sylvania, Tu., Grass Valley, Elam Briggs
201 Nevada, F., Nevada City, J. M. Walling.
304 Donner Lake, F., Truckee, A. C. Cooke.
369 North San Juan, Sa., North San Juan, David Redding.
387 Perseverance, F., Rough and Ready, Wm. Grant.

PLACER COUNTY.

107 Centennial, Tu., Colfax, Mrs. E. D. Story
113 Lincoln, Sa., Lincoln, A. Gladding.
127 Star of the Hill, Su., Forest Hill. J. N. Burke.
133 Crystal Water, Sa., Michigan Bluff, F. B. Ellsworth.
136 Rosy Crown, Sa., Iowa Hill, J. S. Lakin.
150 Auburn, W., Auburn, Jno. R. Winders.
154 Clipper Gap, Sa., Clipper Gap, Mrs. H. M. Ferris.
216 Nil Desperandum, Sa., Dutch Flat, Charles E. Uren.
218 Isabella, Su., Gold Run, Wm. Jones.
260 Sheridan, Sa., Sheridan, Y. Dougherty.
261 Roseville, Sa., Roseville, Mrs. J. D. Pratt.
313 Rocklin, Tu,, Rocklin, Carlton L. Clow.
339 Newcastle, Su., Newcastle, G. D. Kellogg.
406 Ophir, Sa., Ophir, Warren Reed.
451 Granite, Sa., Penryn, S. A. Wood.

PLUMAS COUNTY.

215 Taylorville-Rescue, F., Taylorville. Miss S. A. Hardgrave.
217 Crescent, W., Crescent Mills, Warren Kelly.
227 Bloomfield, Tu., Quincy, N. H. Hapgood.
228 Miners Sa., Greenville, Mrs. O. Whitney
360 Hope of Eureka Hill, Sa., Eureka Mills, Thomas W. Jenkin.
381 La Porte, Sa., La Porte, G. L. Reed.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY.

2 Siloam Sa., Sacramento, Mrs. M. A. Alsip.
51 Tu., Capital, Sacramento,Ed. Katzenstein.
144 Aerial, Sa., Michigan Bar, A. M. Addington.
183 Cosumnes, Sa., Cosumnes, W. W. Wade.
184 Star of the Plains, F., Florin, J. T. Amos.
188 Georgiana, Su.. Isleton, Ida Gardiner.
203 Cresco, Tu., Galt, James Ferguson.
248 Elk Grove, F., Elk Grove, Rev. A. J. Compton.
287 Unity, M., Folsom, Mrs. J. F. Howe.

SAN BENITO COUNTY.

134 San Juan, F., San Juan, Mrs.M.A. Flint
424 Ruby, Sa., Hollister, L.Thornton.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

220 San Bernardino, M., San Bernardino, R. H. Curtis.
284 Riverside, W., Riverside, Jno. Hall, M.D
443 Rincon, Sa., Chino, Charles Hidden.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

242 Home, Sa., San Luis Rey. D. R. Foss.
263 Golden Rule, Tu., San Diego, J.W.Wescott.
264 Poway. Sa., Poway, G. W. Butterfield.
351 Monument, Tu., San Diego, O. N. Sanford.
435 Silver Gate, F., National City, J. J. Caswell.

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY.

7 California, Th., San Francisco, A. V. Thompson, 209 Fair Oak St.
114 Evening Star, Th., San Francisco, R. B. Allen, No. 2607 Clay street.
120 Headlight, W., San Francisco, William Swabel, 235 O'Farrel.
103 Constitution, F., San Francisco, Frank A. Davis, No. 143 Fremont street.
160 Mission Star, Tu., San Francisco, Wm. Gorham, No. 577 Market St.
185 Life Boat, M., San Francisco, J. Moran
186 Golden Gate, Tu., San Francisco, W. P. Joseph, 2422 California street.
291 International, M., San Francisco, David Kerr, Nos. 47 & 49 Beale street.
292 Kentucky, W., San Francisco, W. F. Barry.
293 Valley, Th., San Francisco, W. K. Forsyth, 719½ Gough street.
307 Pleasant Valley, M., San Francisco, T. H. Downing, No. 10 Market street.
314 Spring Valley, Tu., San Francisco, John E. Cline, No. 3014 Fillmore St.
417 Crystal, M., South San Franciseo, Mrs. A. P. Ellis, cor. 18th and R. R Avenue.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.

115 Lockeford, W., Lockeford, Miss Ada Locke.
139 Woodbridge, M., Woodbridge, C. L. Newton.
182 Stockton, Tu., Stockton, M. J. Nightingale.
189 Lodi, F., Lodi, Geo. W. Hill.
253 Linden, F., Linden, Jas. Wasley.
254 Mt. Vernon, F., Stockton, Geo. Norton.
323 Farmington, Sa., Farmington, Mrs. O. D. Dyke.
469 Wildwood, Sa., Atlanta, E. L. Moore.
472 Dexter, Sa., Dexter, S. W. Sollars.

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY.

442 Arroyo Grande, Th., Arroyo Grande, H. M. Osgood.
444 San Luis Obispo, F., San Luis Obispo, W. P. Barnett.
445 Cambria, Sa., Cambria, Thaddeus Sherman.
447 Cayucos, Th., Cayucos, J. L. Raines.

SAN MATEO COUNTY.

56 Ocean, Sa., Halfmoon Bay, J. Compton.
190 Ocean Queen, Sa., Pescadero, Mrs. A. W. Goulson.
408 San Gregorio, F. San Gregorio, Adolph Shields.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

140 Santa Barbara, F., Santa Barbara, Anna L. Smith.
178 Rose of Lompoc, Sa., Lompoc, E. A. Gregg.
196 Stuart, S., Lompoc, W. B. Holland
204 Goleta, Sa., Goleta, F. E. Kellogg, Jr.
208 Carpinteria, Sa., Carpinteria, Geo. E. Robinson.
268 Vesper, Sa., Guadalupe, J. E. Murphy.
354 Seaside, Tu., Santa Barbara, P.L.Moore
428 Montecito, Th., Santa Barbara, Geo. Ferrier.
434 Lompoc Valley, Su., Lompoc, De Witt Hubbell.
436 Los Alamos, Sa., Los Alamos, F. W. Kelsey.
441 Positive, Sa., Santa Maria, Mrs. M. M. Thornburgh.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

17 Garden City, F. San Jose, D. J. Mitchel.
128 Columbia, M., Gilroy, J. W. Thomasson.
295 Granger, Sa., San Jose, W. H. Gilmore.
327 Golden Wreath, F., Mountain View, W. T. Triplett.
328 Victoria, W., Los Gatos, W. D. Hudson.
393 Bay View, Sa., Santa Clara, L. B. Alexander.
399 Santa Clara, Sa., Santa Clara, Elmer E. Carey.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

126 Watsonville, Tu., Watsonville, C. E. Taylor.
392 Pacific, Su., Boulder Creek, J. W. Peery
426 Ben Lomond, Su., Felton, D. H. Trout

SHASTA COUNTY.

102 Reading, Sa., Reading, J. H. Cooper.

155 Igo, Su., Igo, E. L. Ballou.
213 Copper City, Sa., Copper City, S. S. Stickley.
425 Battle Creek, Su., Ball's Ferry, Mrs. R. E. Winsell.
449 Mountain Pride, Su., Shingletown, C. J. Ball.
453 McDonald, F., Milville, J. J. Kem.
454 Eureka, Th., Anderson, J. W. Spann.

SISKIYOU COUNTY.

118 Henley, Sa., Henley, A. G. Smith.
142 Mt. Shasta, Sa., Mt. Shasta, Mrs. Belle Martin.
273 Mt. Bolivar, Sa., Callahans, Caroline M. Hayden.
466 Siskiyou, Sa., Oro Fino, L. W. Miller.
468 Snow Cap, Sa., Edgewood, C. H. Stone.

SIERRA COUNTY.

265 Forest City, F., Forest City, H. P. Bickford.
359 Sierra City, Sa., Sierra City, Thomas Wright.
372 Alaska, Sa., Pike City, J. H. Beresford.

SOLANO COUNTY.

27 Mount Delight, Sa., Suisun, F. A. Chadburn.
64 Vallejo, Tu., Vallejo, Charles Daly.
137 Phœnix, Th., Benicia, H. A. Booth.
239 Denverton, Sa., Denverton, C. E. Garfield.
318 Pride of the River, W., Rio Vista, Albt. Baker.
320 Fairfield, M., Fairfield, A. J. Buckles.
364 Dixon, Th., Dixon, Stewart McBride.
415 Alamo, F., Elmira, G. W. Frazer.
461 Willow Spring, F., Birds Landing, Wm. T. Kennedy.

SONOMA COUNTY.

32 Star of Hope, M., Healdsburg, George W. Dow.
146 Horicon, Sa., Fisherman's Bay, J. E. Hickman.
156 Valley Ford, Sa., Valley Ford, Benj. Fowler.
161 Petaluma, M., Petaluma, A. G. Twist.
166 Geyser, Sa., Geyserville, Mrs. E. Winder.
167 Sebastopol, Th., Sebastopol, J. U. Graeff
176 Forestville, Sa., Forestville, J. E. McIntosh.
256 Bloomfield, Th., Bloomfield, P. C. Smith.
274 Fulton, F., Fulton, Frank Briggs.
356 Enterprise, Sa., Guerneville, N. E. Manning.
370 Santa Rosa, Tu., Santa Rosa, J. H. Richardson.
375 Dauntless, W., Stony Point, H. O. Brink
378 Two Rock, Sa., Petaluma. M. L. Freeman
405 Azalea, Th., Occidental, D. N. Craig

STANISLAUS COUNTY.

109 Ceres, Sa., Ceres, P. W. Cook.
247 Fairview, Sa., Turlock, S. V. Porter.
249 Star of Cottonwood, Sa., Hill's Ferry Matthew R. Lyle.
266 Morning Star, F., Modesto, J. J. Porter
326 Oakdale, Tu., Oakdale, Byron Seeber.
335 Knight's Ferry, W., Knight's Ferry, J. W. Dunlap.
465 Friendship, Sa., Hill's Ferry, Clara Randal.

SUTTER COUNTY.

97 Meridian, Sa., Meridian, E. G. Thornbrough.
158 Good Shepherd, F, Live Oak, A H. Hewitt.
172 Harmony, Sa., Nicolaus, J. W. Eachus.
219 Defiance, Sa., Pleasant Grove, F. B. Pierce.
321 June, Sa., Yuba City, Mrs. M. E. Moore
440 Yuba City W., Yuba City, Ed. Ellington.
452 North Butte, Su., West Butte, H. S. Graves.

TEHAMA COUNTY.

192 Red Bluff, F., Red Bluff, M. J. Frank.
198 Tehama, Tu., Tehama, A. V. Wheeler.
306 Ricerville, Sa., Riecrville, J. W. Tibbetts
308 Henleyville, Sa. Henleyville, W. J. Gill
309 Paskenta, Sa., Paskenta. T. D. Dollings.
311 Ivy, Sa., Red Bluff, C. H. Delrechio.
427 Paradise, Sa., Olimpo, C. S. Jobe.
433 Hercules, Sa., Red Bluff, O. W. Burress

TRINITY COUNTY.

162 Sicilian, Su., Trinity Centre, L. E. Owings.
300 Beacon, Sa., Weaverville, G. B. Bassham
303 Western Star, Su., Hay Fork, John H. Vanderhoff.

TULARE COUNTY.

48 Visalia, F., Visalia, J. H. Haines.
159 Fairfield, F., Lemoore, J. D. Travis.
169 Grangeville, Sa., Grangeville, John Warswick.
181 Jonesa, Th., Hanford, G. T, Thornton.
195 Tulare, Tu., Tulare, Willis Faust.
257 Tipton, Th., Tipton, Jas. A. Wills.
296 Hanford, Tu., Hanford, Mrs. L. E. Cheadle.

301 Plano, Th., Plano, Rev. J. W. Elder,
302 Porterville, Sa., Porterville, G. A. Williamson.
325 Lakeside, Sa., Short, M. L. Short.
329 Pride of Tulare, F., Herrick Cross. A. L. Cottle.
383 Woodville, Sa., Hunsaker, Rev. John Wood.
391 Lone Oak, W., Hanford, S. A. Allen.
394 Farmersville, Sa., Farmersville. George Dean.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

122 Confidence, Su., Sonora, J. D. Williams.
135 Groveland, M., Groveland, Benj. Hunter.
262 Tuolumne, Su., Chinese Camp, W. H. Hosmer.
294 Jamestown, Sa., Jamestown. Miss Rebecca App
324 Bald Mountain, Tu., Sonora, Otis E. Greenwood.
336 Quartz Mountain, Su., Jamestown, Arthur B. Morgan.
337 Table Mountain, Su., Mrs. Jamestown, Jane Beynon.
340 Soulsbyville, Sa., Soulsbyville, W. H. Barron.
342 Mountain View, Th., Columbia, George McNeil.

VENTURA COUNTY.

209 Constancy, F., Ventura, Miss Myra Walbridge.
221 Scenega, Sa., Scenega, L. P. Guiberson.
235 Santa Paula, Sa., Santa Paula, Sam'l T. Todd.
236 Hueneme, Sa., Hueneme, Mary E. Clark.
411 Saticoy, Th., Saticoy, S. V. Tietsort.
416 Springville, Sa., Springville, Samuel Guthrie.
418 Mound, Sa., Ventura, Tyler Bither.
422 Ojai Valley, F. Nordhoff, Thomas Barrows.

YOLO COUNTY.

145 Antelope, Sa., Dunnigans, W. B. Young.
163 Yolo, Tu., Yolo, Asa Petit.
165 Winters, F., Winters, V. Morris.
210 Chrysopolis, W., Woodland, J. J. Bowman.
224 Orion, Th., Davisville, Miss Nettie Marden.
366 Success, W., Grafton, M. C. Winchester
419 Capay, Sa., Capay, J. T. Brown.
429 Pleasant Prairie, Sa., Woodland, E. L. Cox.
431 Faithful, Su., Black's Station, John F. Dillon.
463 Madison, Su., Madison, F. O. Swinney.

YUBA COUNTY.

25 Marysville, F., Marysville, Frank W. Potter.
108 Knoxdale, F., Brownsville, Mrs. S. W. Knox.
124 Virginia, F., Marysville, Mrs. D. A. Hollister.
141 Cordua, Sa., Marysville, J. E. McMillan.
148 Rising Sun, F., Camptonville, Wm. Moore,
197 Wheatland, Tu., Wheatland, C. E. Justis.
226 Alpine, Sa., Strawberry Valley, C. T. Prindle.
278 Mountain Guard, F., Smartsville, J. A. Flint.
423 Prairie, Sa. Marysville, W. E. Gleason.
448 Elizabeth, Sa., Wheatland, P. L. Hutchinson.

ARIZONA.

1 Garden Valley, M., Phœnix, Geo. H. Rothrock.
4 Tucson, F., Tucson, Miss Julia Ingham.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

7 Hilo, Sa., Hilo, J. H. Maby.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, Sa., Yokohama, Geo. W. Elmer.

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

NO.	COUNTY.	NAME.	POSTOFFICE.
384	Alameda,	Charles H. Haile,	Alameda.
241	Amador,	Rev. I. D. Wood,	Ione.
104	Butte,	J. B. Mullen,	Cherokee
361	Calaveras,	A. J. Cooke,	Murphys.
319	Colusa,	J. H. Liening	Colusa.
288	Contra Costa,	F. Clifford,	Nortonville.
462	El Dorado,	J.H. Gilmore,	Diamond Springs
269	Humboldt,	W. F. Brown,	Eureka.
299	Los Angeles,	W. D. Gonld,	Los Angeles.
175	Mariposa,	Chas. Converse,	Mariposa.
459	Merced	Geo. E. Isaacs,	Merced.
131	Monterey,	H. V. Moorehouse,	Salinas.
201	Nevada,	Samuel Clutter,	Nevada.
127	Placer,	J. C. Hawver,	Forest Hill.
228	Plumas,	Moses Bull	Greenville.
248	Sacramento,	A. K. Crawford,	Elk Grove.
220	San Bernardino,	H.C.Brooke,	S. Bern'd'o
351	San Diego,	S. Whitmore,	San Diego.
114	San Francisco,	C. H. Peterson,	U. S. Marshal's office.
182	San Joaquin,	Wm. Jones,	Stockton.
56	San Mateo,	J. Compton,	Half Moon Bay.
178	Santa Barbara,	Rev. S. S. Fisk,	Lompoc.
102	Shasta,	J. N. Chapell,	Reading.
415	Solano,	G. W. Frazer,	Elmira.
356	Sonoma,	H. H. Peckinpah,	Guerneville.
266	Stanislaus,	Rev. M. D. Gage,	Modesto.
452	Sutter and Yuba,	H. S. Graves,	Yuba City
192	Tehama,	G. W. Jeffris	Red Bluff.
300	Trinity,	Geo. B. Jumper,	Weaverville.
195	Tulare,	Rev. F. H. Wales,	Tulare.
324	Tuolumne,	I. T. Holland,	Sonora.
236	Ventura,	L. C. Clark,	Hueneme.
366	Yolo,	Thos. J. Goin,	Grafton.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, Wm. Walker, Yokohama.

STATE DEPUTIES.

384	Alameda,	James S. Naismith,	Oakland.
386	Alameda,	Mrs. V. A. Rix,	Washington.
267	Amador,	W. O. Clark,	Drytown.
470	Alameda,	Rev. Geo. Morris,	West End.
404	Butte,	Rev. Peter Powers,	Chico.
243	Fresno,	A. A. Smith,	Kingsburg.
161	Calaveras,	H. R. Hughes,	Angels Camp.
290	Fresno,	E. W. Turner,	Madera.
207	Kern,	A. T. Colton,	Bakersfield.
299	Los Angeles,	Will D. Gould,	Los Angeles
299	Los Angeles,	Jesse Yarnell,	Los Angeles
246	Merced,	George E. Isaacs,	Merced.
126	Monterey,	J. C. Aston,	Watsonville
201	Nevada,	Niles Searls.	Nevada City
203	Sacramento,	G. B. Katzenstein,	Sac'to.
130	San Fran'co,	Mrs. M. M. Carpenter,	No. 150 Ninth St., S. F.
185	San F'co,	Mrs. E. P. Stevens,	1907 Bush
114	San Francisco,	C. H, Peterson,	S. F.
182	San Joaquin,	B. F. Bagley,	Stockton.
189	San Joaquin,	W. R. Ellis,	Lodi.
200	San Joaquin,	Rev. C. S. Haswell,	Lodi.
178	Santa Barbara,	J. W. Webb,	Lompoc.
32	Santa Clara,	Rev. W.T. Mayne,	San Jose
295	Santa Clara,	Rev. D. E. Bushnell,	San Jose.
392	Santa Cruz,	G.M. McWain,	Boulder Cr'k
425	Shasta,	Dr. J. F. Winsell,	Ball's Ferry
64	Solano,	Dr. I. S. Halsey,	Vallejo.
185	San Francisco,	Capt. A. D. Wood,	S. F.
370	Sonoma,	D. S. Sacry,	Santa Rosa.
32	Sonoma,	C. B. Proctor,	Healdsburg.
32	Sonoma,	J. G. Dow,	Healdsburg.
156	Sonoma,	Mrs. C. E. Fowler,	Valley Ford
167	Sonoma,	Rev. F. J. Culver,	Sebastopol.
291	San Francisco,	Wm. Crowhurst,	1041 24th St., S. F.
192	Tehama,	Mrs. M. J. Mayhew,	Red Bluff
165	Yolo,	William Sims,	Winters.
224	Yolo,	B. H. Hoag,	Davisville.
419	Yolo,	J. H. Norton,	Capay.
25	Yuba,	Chas. J. Covillaud,	Marysville.
148	Yuba,	Joseph Erwin,	Camptonville.

ARIZONA.

304 Pima, Joe T. Marr, Tucson.

JAPAN.

1 Japan, Daniel Jamison, Yokohama.

BANDS OF HOPE.

NAME.	POSTOFFICE.	OFFICER.
Antioch,	Antioch,	A. K. P. Nason
Amador City	Amador	Mrs. F. Wood
Brentwood	Brentwood,	Sadie Defferbach
Crystal,	Brownsville,	S. W. Knox.
Colfax,	Colfax,	Mrs. D. Story.
Crescent,	Judsonville,	Wm. Ellis,
Cloverdale,	Cloverdale,	Miss P. Sholes,
Colusa,	Colusa,	Mrs. L. Spect,
Davisville,	Davisville,	Miss K. Kelly,
Excelsior,	East Oakland,	W. M. Cord,
Evening Star	Pine Grove	James Wells,
Fresno	Fresno City	W.H. Donahue
Fidelity	Jackson	Rev.J.H.Wythe.
Forbestown,	Forbestown,	Flor. E. Morse
Forest City,	Forest City,	Mrs.S.A.Laury
Forestville,	Forestville,	H. Hanson,
Franklin,	F. School H's,	Mrs. Moore.
Guerneville,	Guerneville,	Mrs.E. Bagley,
Healdsburg	Healdsburg	C. Alexander.
Hanford,	Tulare,	Mrs. M. Plummer
Ione City	Ione City	P.B.Buchanan
Live Oak	Shenandoa V'y	J. W. Winans.
Lower Lake,	Lower Lake,	Miss Eva Lee,
Lakeport,	Lakeport,	Geo. Tucker,
Lodi,	Lodi,	C. S. Haswell,
Lu Ellar,	Chico,	P. Powers
Mount'n View,	Columbia,	P. S. Peters,
Middletown,	Middletown,	Miss K. Stark,
Merced,	Merced,	G. E. Isaacs,
Oakland,	Oakland,	Wm. Taylor,
Ocean Spray,	Westport,	A. Gordon,
Oakdale	Oakdale	Byron Seeber.
Pomona	Pomona	H. Eno.
Pescadero,	Pescadero,	Liz. Fairgrieve
Pleas't Prairie,	Marysville,	James Jory.
Arcata,	Arcata,	
Alamo,	Alamo.	B. F. Hall
Cold Water,	Somerville,	Sadie Hauxhurst
Cathedral Oaks	Cathedral Oaks	Miss J. Syme
Elizabeth,	Spenceville,	J. L. Wallis.
Excelsior,	Byron,	W. M. Moore
French Gulch,	French Gulch,	Mrs. J. Syme.
Goleta,	Goleta,	F. E. Kellogg.
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The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at San Francisco on Tuesday, Oct. 3d, 1882, commencing at 10 a. m.

Directory of Lodges of Good Templars in the City of San Francisco.

NO.	NAME.	MEETS.	LOCATION OF HALL.
114	Evening Star,	Th.,	Grand Central Hall, 997 Market st., cor. of 6th.
120	Headlight,	W.,	1620 Pacific Avenue, near Polk.
130	Constitution,	F.,	Shiel's Hall, 32 O'Farrell st.
160	Mission Star,	Tu.,	King's Hall, 2131 Mission st., bet. 17th and 18th.
185	Life Boat,	M.,	No. 118 Jackson st., near Front.
186	Golden Gate,	Tu.,	Bush st. M. E. church, Bush street. nr. Devisadero street.
291	International,	M.,	Grand Central Hall, Market st., cor. of 6th.
293	Valley,	Th.,	Fell Street Presbyterian Church, bet. Laguna and Octavia sts.
307	Pleasant Valley,	M.,	Comerford's Hall Church st., bet. 27th and 28th.
314	Spring Valley,	Tu.,	Union Hall, cor. Fillmore and Greenwich sts.

417 Crystal, M., Myrtle Hall, Railroad and 7th avenue.
7 California, Th., Ono Hall, Mission and Fifteenth streets.

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11 Capital, S., Salem, C. W. Scriber.
17 Hillsboro, S., Hillsboro, W. L. Weathered.
23 La Creole, Tu., Dallas, Jno. S. Ashbaugh
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189 Ashland, F., Ashland, Wm. Harris.
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212 Ohoco, Th., Prineville, Joseph Howard.
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217 Goshen, S., Goshen, J. W. Cox.
227 Marshfield, Th., Marshfield, Wm. Temple.
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259 Green Mountain, S., Siuslaw, Hiram Wingard.
262 Triumph, M., Independence, Mrs. L. L. Whiteaker.
268 Paradise Springs, S., East Portland. A. R. Francis.
286 Williams Creek, S., Applegate, E. E. Topping.
289 McMinnville, S., McMinnville, J.E.Magers.
294 New Era, Th., New Era, Paul Boyce.
302 Newberg, S., Newberg, J. T. Smith.
316 Samaritan, S., Harrisburg, Nettie Isham.
317 Guiding Star, Tu., Lebanon, J. L. Gilbert.
331 Monmouth, S., Monmouth, C. G. Adkins.
332 Pass Creek, S., Drain, H. A. Wallace.
338 Wasco, S., Dufur, A. J. Dufur, Jr.
342 Lily, Tu , East Portland, Jas. W. Shaver.
344 Albany, S., Albany, R. Fox.
346 Good Samaritan, W., Dalles, O. D. Doane.
350 Mount Hood, M., Dalles, E. B. McFarland,
352 Stayton, M., Stayton, J. L. Follansby.
353 Orient, F., Jefferson, E. E. Montague.
354 Floral, S., Marion, Ada K. Johns.
355 Bay. Th., Marshfield, A. M. Crawford.
356 Welcome, S., John Day, L. Hollenbeck
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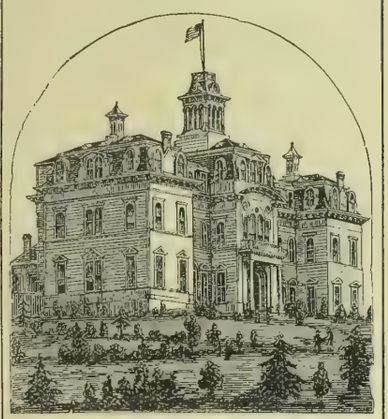
Alternates.

E. W. Ryan, Portland; Elias Jessup, Newberg.

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at The Dalles, commencing on the third Tuesday in June, 1882.

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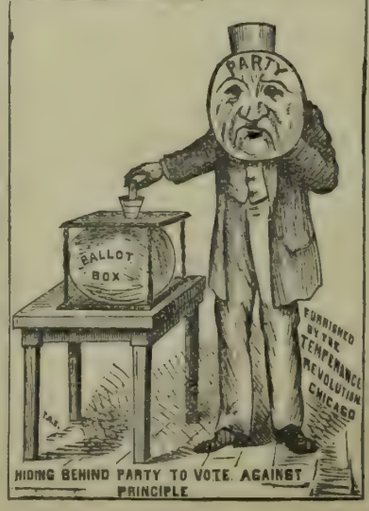
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H. A. Smith ..... Temperance Grocery
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Pacific Bank ..... Pine Street
Paul Rieger ..... Lemon Sugar
Thrailkill, Dr., Oakland ..... Dentist
Thompson, R. ..... Attorney-at-Law
W. C. T. U. ..... Coffee Houses

When you call on any of these places please say you saw their Ad or card in the Rescue.

A large number of temperance immigrants are flocking to Kansas to find a land free from the curse of licensed liquor-selling.

THE *Prohibitionist* says: "One of the best missions to engage in nowadays is a temperance mission to the children right at home, to teach them lessons of temperance." But how few people care what becomes of American children.

A PUBLISHED paragraph states that the German government, having prohibited the use of tobacco by boys under sixteen years of age, is considering the practicability of still more stringent laws, including the prohibition of beer in the army.

There is no use playing moral suasion tunes to the liquor traffic. Uncompromising war against it is the only way to overthrow the curse. Unconditional surrender is what we require and will have, and nothing else.

ONE of New York's most famous physicians, Dr. Willard Parker, makes the astounding statement that one-third of the deaths in Yew York city are the result directly or indirectly, of the use of alcohol, and that in the last thirty-eight years 190,000 have died of its use in that city.

"LIFE CRYSTALS," No. 1, Vol. 1, published in Oakland by Mrs Carrie F. Young, is a bright and useful health journal, full of good advice to old and young on various subjects relating to health and happiness. People that are for the present well, dont like to pay $1 a year for a health journal; it's money thrown away; it is ever so much better, happier and cheaper to go it alone and pay a $50 doctor's bill every now and then.

"FIFE AND DRUM SERIES."—Five volumes of this interesting series of temperance tales are now out; only ten cents each; very nicely got up, and by most talented authors. Send to J. N. Stearns, 58 Reade St., New York.

"THE OCCIDENT," published at the University at Berkeley is a new and smart little paper, well and neatly got up: it will be found interesting to those who like to hear how the cause of education speeds on in Berkeley, $1.50 a year weekly.

Subscribers this week, Amador City 1; Pilot Rock, Oregon 1; San Francisco 1; W. C. King 13 in Porterville, Tipton and Herricks Cross; Healdsburg, Columbia, Pasadena, Valley Ford and San Lorenzo 1 each; Los Angeles 2; (Mrs. Stevens and Mrs. Richardson) Stockton 65; all told 88.

EUREKA, Humboldt county.—Bro. W. T. Bonstell publishes a handsome little quarterly advertising paper. He is a Good Templar, and runs a bookstore in Eureka. All the reading space of his paper is devoted to temperance news, temperance maxims and arguments, and it is a little useful messenger of peace and good will and good influences in every home that it enters: may its shadow always widen.

What the alcohol said to itself; "I am the enemy that men put in their mouths to steal away their brains, that's true enough; but I'm ashamed to say how many times I've had to go away without having found anything to steal.—*Louisville Courier Journal.*

ANAHEIM.—A petition signed by numerous citizens was received asking that the board take steps to prevent performances on Sunday within the town limits. The Board instructed the Marshall not to allow Sunday preformances hereafter.—*Gazette.*

Glad to hear good accounts from Anaheim.

WANTED.—All the boys in the world who expect to live at least forty years, to enter the apprentice shop of old Father Time, and make men, real, genuine men of themselves. When they go into actual service in eternity, they will receive ample wages. —*The Red White and Blue.*

SEVEN of the cities of England who had teetotal mayors, have reelected them, and eight others have replaced theirs with other temperance men. It is to be hoped that soon drinking mayors and other public officers will only be considered fit candidates for election in Russia and Burmah.

THE Illinois brewers have contributed a fund of $5,000 to be used in disseminating "information tending to popularize lager beer as a harmless beverage." Now let temperance men raise a like sum to be used in "disseminating information tending to popularize cold water as a harmless beverage." What do you say?

WE once saw a young man bravely turning up the glass. He was a fine-hearted, glorious fellow; he was, as he said, "sowing his wild oats." We afterward saw a constable hauling a miserable drunkard from the gutter to the jail. It occurred to us that the oats were being dragged in. A glorious crop. The bar-room and gutter are exhaustless in their fertility.—*Scott Act Herald.*

THE FRESHEST thing in advertising is by a Glasgow furniture man. "Count Kaskowski, the Polish patriot, called to see our extensive stock one day last week. While being shown around he halted in front of a $2 *oak book case* and a *chiffonier* at $75; and bursting into tears he exclaimed, "Now I see why you have no Nihilists, no revolutionists in this happy country; it is because G—— & Co. furnish homes so beautifully, etc. Here his emotion overcame him, but after resting a few minutes on one of our $15.75 sofas, he was able to return to his hotel in a cab." It is distressing to have it break off so abruptly, and leave us in uncertainty as to how Count Kraklouseky passed the night, and what remedies were used to bring him round; how many quarts of hot gin it took to revive him.

A CLERGYMAN of this city (Detroit) has announced that he will give a little time at each evening service to the answering of such questions as members of his congregation may ask. We want to ask that gentleman the following question: "What is the most potent agency which the devil is using to empty out the churches and Sunday-schoclf of the present day?"—*Lever.*

RINCON, ought to be called the "banner lodge" of the state. I go down on Saturday to visit the lodge, and to initiate three men; all of them prominent men, and the *last of the Americans* left outside of the Order, in that section of the county—in other words, the Rincon Lodge has "corralled" the *last* man! I only wish I could note the same kind of progress of the cause thruout the state. I am fraternally yours, in F. H. and C.,

San Bernardino Co. H. C. BROOKE, D. D.

DAVID C. COOK'S Band of Hope Library can be ordered in any quantity, from single copies upward It will be remembered that is a weekly series of books at 5 cts. each or $2.50 a year, and all are such as have been and are now published elsewhere at 75 cents to $1.50 each. Every family should send for this, and have good reading for the young folks, and keep them from reading the prevalent trash.

SEBASTOPOL, Sonoma Co. Cal.

ED RESCUE:— You may expect subscribers for your paper soon from this place. Our lodge is distributing considerable temperance literature gratuitously, but none of the RESCUE; and this is one of our mistakes that we mean to rectify at the earliest convenience. Our lodge is holding its own, but is not progressing as we would like for it to. The loss of H. H. Peckinpah is a serious one to this county.

EDWARD S. HICKS.

BLISS' BLUNDER.—We have insisted from the first that the medical profession of America was on trial in the treatment of the case of the late President. This has been strenously denied by others. Events have justified the correctness of the *Blade's* position. We take no pleasure in this, for we feel as keenly as any physician can, the humiliation to the entire profession which must follow the development of the autopsy. It is rather painful to anticipate how claims as to the advanced condition of the medical science in America will be met in the future by European scientists with shrugs of their wise shoulders.—*Toledo Blade.*

Statistics of suicides in France show for the last thirty years the extraordinary increase of 78 per year. From 1851 to 1855 the annual average was 3,639, or one suicide for 9,833 inhabitants, while in the latest returns the annual number is 6,496, or one suicide for 5,161 population.—*Chronicle.*

Perfectly natural and reasonable; suicide, murder and insanity will all increase in France and in California exactly in the proportion that the use of wine and beer and brandy increases.

THE Anvil reports the death of Rev. Chas. W. Denison, a faithful, fearless, gifted advocate of temperance at the age of 70 years. He has been a zealous reformer and philanthropist. Was also a prominent Mason, Son of Temperance, and a Baptist minister. He died Nov. 14 in Washington. Another noble temperamce man too, has fallen at the ripe age of 78; Henry D. Cushing, of Boston, an active benefactor and reformer. One of the incidents of his life, related by Rev. A. A. Miner, was his refusal to close a bargain for the delivery of a large bill of lumber, (the price of which had been agreed upon), on learning that it was to build a hotel in which a bar was to be kept.

FIRST PURE, THEN PEACEABLE.

Let every selfish lip be dumb
And hushed the breath of sighing,
Before the bliss of peace must come
The pain of purifying.
God give us grace,
Each in his place,
To wait, to labor and endure,
And murmuring not,
Whate'er our lot,
To bear the ills we cannot cure.

'Tis not heroic in the fight
Which loyal hearts are waging,
When dangers rise, to turn in flight
And leave the battle raging,
There's no surcease
Or hope of peace,
While yet a foeman stands before us,
And should we cower,
The devil's power
Will gather strength and soon sweep o'er us.

Then falter not, nor hesitate,
While human hearts are bleeding.
To compromise or palliate
Is treacheaous proceeding.
And he is base
Who would embrace
The hope of peace procured by treason.
A peace so bought
Will come to nought
And linger but a little season.

"Stand like an anvil," firm and strong,
While heavy blows are falling,
Resisting every human wrong
Our brother's soul enthralling;
And his defeat
Must be complete
Who blocks the way to man's salvation
To yield one jot
Avails us not:
A spark will lead to conflagration.

Await God's time for full success,
And he will bring it surely,
Our work and patience he will bless,
And we may wait securely.
Walk not by sight,
But trust the right.
On God's sure promises relying;
Before the bliss
Of real peace
Must come the pain of purifying.

—I. W. McKeever. —*Ex.*

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES AND PURPOSES.

The following is the declaration of principles adopted by the national prohibition conference at New York:

Believing that the time has arrived for united action on the part of the several independent and progressive organizations of the country, we earnestly urge all advocates of the abolition of the liquor traffic, and of the enfranchisement of women, to concentrate in determined effort to carry into effect the following Declaration of principles and purposes:

1. Governments are instituted for the protection of the governed, and it is the imperative duty of all governments to protect every citizen in the full, free and uninterrupted enjoyment of all the rights with which God has endowed him.

2. The government whose administration does not secure this equal protection to all its citizens, neglects an imperative duty, and fails to fulfil the end of its creation.

3. The liquor traffic is a gigantic monopoly, as well as a gigantic crime. It robs large classes of citizens of their dearest and most sacred rights, lessens the personal security of all classes, interferes with their personal liberty and their pursuit of happiness, deprives untold numbers of families of the comforts and necessaries of life and compels them to drag out a miserable existence in destitution, dishonor and woe, causes pauperism, insanity, strife, riot, bloodshed and death; wastes resources, destroys capital, robs labor of its just reward, impedes civilization nd threatens to overthrow our free institutions.

4. The withholding of the elective franchise on account of sex, in direct violation of the fundamental principles of our government, is disastrous to moral, social, educational, industrial, civil and political interests; therefore, we demand the ballot for woman, as an inherent right, and as a potent weapon for securing prohibition.

5. We arraign the administration of the government of this country, state and national, for their flagrant violations of the purposes for which governments were ordained: (1) In neglecting to protect, by law, life and property against the liquor-traffic crime. (2.) By conspiring with the liquor traffic crime against the citizen, to deprive him of the rights given him by his Creator. (3) By making statute leagues with the liquor traffic, the basis of which, on the part of the government, is revenue; on the part of the traffickers, money making and immunity in crime.

6. That relief from this condition of things can come only through a change of the politics that rule; for these politics do not afford protection to life and property, but do grant immunity to crime.

7. That the greatest obstacle to the suppression of the liquor traffic crime, is the political friendships existing between ruling politics and such crime.

8. We shall affirm from time to time, our convictions, utter our protests, and formulate our purposes on all questions, local, state and national, which demand the consideration of intelligent voters, and citizens of a free government ever holding that a vote cast for principle is never lost.

9. That the prohibition of the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks can be accomplished only by an independent political party.

10. That it is the bounden duty of every Prohibitionist to give full support to the National Prohibition party, which has been in existence 12 years, and has, on three successive occasions, given voice to the main statements expressed in this Declaration of Principles and Purposes,

Stephen B. Ransom.
Ch'm'n of Com.

R. Kennedy Brown,
Sec. of Com.

BREAD vs. WHISKY.

In the city of Denver, during the year 1880, the total income from the sale of boots and shoes, clothing, coal, and the products of the bakeries amounted to $1,875,000.

The income from the sale of liquors amounted to $2,000,000, or $125,000 more than was expended for the above necessaries of life.

Two millions of dollars invested by the citizens of Denver in an enterprise which has produced at least 75 per cent of all her crimes, caused a majority of her failures in business, destroyed hundreds of homes, and has not benefited a single individual except the liquor dealer.

The income from the sale of meats, game, live-stock, hay, carpets, crockery, glassware, books and stationery amounted to $2,075,000. To this add the above $1,875,000, and you have a total of $3,950,000 expended for the necessaries of life.

The sales of tobacco and cigars amounted to $2,225,000. Liquors, $2,000.000. Total, $4,225,000. Necessaries. $3,950,000. Balance in favor of tobacco and whisky, $275,000.

Is not this a good showing for the cause of total abstinence—$2,275,000 more spent for liquors, tobacco and cigars than for the common necessaries of life. —*Denver Great West.*

More whiskey, more police, more jails, more murder. Less whiskey, less police, less jails, less murders.

A Good County Superintendent of Schools.—At San Diego, while visiting the Public Schools, I met General Eaton, Commissioner of Education at Washington, and Mr. Hitchcock, Co. Supt. The latter invited me to visit all the schools and give temperance addresses, and informed me that he was seeking to introduce such works as "Ten Nights in a Barroom," and "Richardson's Lessons," into every school in the county. He is an educated Christian gentleman, and I suggest that our executive mail him Richardson's and Miss Coleman's books as samples to show to teachers. D. C. Cook will send samples of his books. I enquired of General Eaton how far the Eastern Boards of Education have introduced temperance text-books, and he replied that a great exertion was being made in that direction, with some success. Argued with him the wisdom and necessity of the true nature and effects of alcohol being taught in our public schools, which he admitted, and Supt. Hitchcock coincided. Afterwards called on the superintendent at his office, and obtained a copy of his last address to County Institute, from which I clip the following, and commend it to serious consideration:

"The *genuine* teacher, especially in our country districts, seems to me nothing less than a missionary of moral and intellectual life.

"Sad it is that in this stern matter-of-fact world of ours, money must needs be the almost universal incentive to action; make it the *sole* motive in education and our school system will prove a failure. The true teacher is, above all, actuated by a loving sympathy, a tireless interest, that can only be satisfied in the full intellectual development of his pupils. Not that the teacher should be poorly paid for his hours of labor. But how one's heart *thrills* as he studies the biographies of those who stand forth in history the great educators of the world. Yes, pedagogy is a noble, a most exalted profession, and well may we be congratulated if found worthy therein.

"What do the people expect and have a right to demand of us? You answer, that the pupils of our public schools be there trained and prepared to successfully contend in the battle of life. That they are equipped morally and mentally (in both head and heart), for the fierce struggle for existence. Is this being accomplished? First, in reference to character, morals, manners?

"The most important section of the School Law, to my mind, is No. 1702, defining the duty of teachers to impress upon the minds of the pupils the principles of morality, truth, justice and patriotism; to teach them to avoid idleness, profanity, falsehood, etc. Truly it is a reproach that so little attention is given this matter. The young heart is easily impressed and the vices discouraged. There is no use to deny it; a spirit of honor can be inculated in any ordinary school that will condemn the bully, the insubordinate and the liar. Have you yet accomplished this? If not, your greatest work is still undone. If you say you cannot do it, then do you thereby confess a lack of that coercive and magnetic power that every real teacher should possess. You have mistaken your profession. Do you know the characters of your pupils, their habits and associates? If not, you are remiss. German law, looking only to the physical protection of the Fatherland, prohibits the use of tobacco by the youth of the country. Why should not advice and instruction upon all such matters be given by you? To this end, a little book named Zoological Temperance Convention will prove of advantage. Have your trustees purchase 'Richardson's Temperance Lesson Book,' which has been adopted in the Boston Public Schools, and make use of it for your ten minute talks with your school."

To assist him in keeping posted on temperance work, Mr. Hitchcock subscribed for the Rescue.

J. W. Webb.

ANCESTRY.

When Ben Franklin, a grimy young printer, was carrying his forms through the street one day, he met a young fellow of his own age, the son of an aristocratic family, who was so poor as to want a meal.

Franklin offered to find work for him in a neighboring shop, but received a haughty rebuff:

"The G——'s are not fallen so low as to become mechanics!"

When Franklin was Minister to France, this man died a pauper in the Philadelphia almshouse.

Family pride of another kind was shown by a sturdy farmer in Congress, who, when an attempt was made to buy his vote on a certain question, replied:

"Sir, every one of my kin in the old graveyard at home would rise if I should touch that money! I would not dare to do it."

"Nasty."—In the *United Presbyterian* of July 7th, we find in the editorial notes the following strange piece of history:

"What is distinctively known as the woman's movement makes but little headway. People have learned to know that it is in essence a contradiction to certain principles that are biblical and essential to the welfare of society, and they have, therefore, stood apart from it. As a movement it has proved a failure."—*Signal.*

And it is cheering to know that the tin-kettle bigots and leatherheads who prostitute the editorial chair of a professedly religious journal to express such sentiments as that, are only voicing their own wishes; gnashing their teeth viciously but harmlessly against the progress of truth and light, believing that they can kill the truth by telling a lie.

"SAVE THE BOY."

Words and music by Rev. L. F. Cole. Price, 35 cents. A pawerful and wonderfully effective temperance battle song. Mr. A. Paxon, Agent of Citizen's League, Chicago, says: "I know of nothing that has aided so much the work of saving the youth, as this song. Send for it It will help the cause."

"STOP DRINKING TO-NIGHT, or, THE SISTER'S APPEAL."

Song or Duet, with chorus, by S. M. Stillman. A touching and effective ballad. The beautiful and pathetic words are set to a graceful and appropriate melody. Price, 35 cts.

"THE PIONEER PREACHER."

Song and Chorus. Words by Rev. L. F. Cole. Music by T. Martin Towne. Designed to comemmorate the services of those faithful spiritual guardians who have "fought well the good fight of life," and, after years of trial, have "come near at last to a sweet, peaceful rest in the grave." Full of melody and sentiment that will touch the heart of all. Price, 35 cents.

Send for the above to S. W. Straub, 69 Dearborn street, Chicago. Mention Rescue when you order.

CAL. W. C. T. UNION.

"THE WOMEN OF AMERICA *vs.* THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC"

President, Mrs. D. P. Browne, Blake House, Oakland.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Mrs. G. S. Abbott, Oakland.
Mrs. John McNear, Petaluma.
Mrs. M. A. Nash, Santa Rosa.
Mrs. W. R. Spencer, Grass Valley
Miss W. Bell, San Jose.
Miss Sarah P. Morrison, San Jose.
Mrs. J. B. Hill, Alameda.
Secretary, Mrs. Mary E. Congdon, 314 Sutter St. S, F.
Assistant Secretary, Miss M. J. Havens, Blake House, Oakland.
Treasurer, Mrs. J. G. Wickersham, Petaluma.

CHAUTAUQUA ITEMS.

I have received some questions in regard to the Chautauqua course, questions of general interest, and as the editor of the RESCUE has kindly offered his columns and influence, I will answer by a public letter. First about the workings of the circle, anyone who wishes may become a member by the payment of 50 cts. per year and that entitles the members to examination questions, suggestions and certain indefinable advantages in the way of esprit de corps, and intellectual stimulus. The course is not designed for great scholars or particularly literary people, though they can be a great help, but it is devised for busy men and women who have no leisure; but if members will manage to secure the average forty minutes per day promised, the reading of the required books need not take that time, but the course opens up vistas in every direction, the literary taste is stimulated and members find pleasure and profit in spending time in further reading. It puts people in the line of profitable reading, and one can hardly spend four years as a member without acquiring knowledge in many directions, acquiring habits of attention and intellectual industry, and above all a love of good books. We are all ignoramuses but we Chautauquans, confess our ignorance and have joined hands to wade out of the depths, into shallower water and we cordially welcome all who have like aspirations.

I know many busy people of limited advantages, who have done excellent work the past year; who voluntarily shortened the vacation to commence the second year and who have felt lifted out of hard places by this stimulus and friendly association. Any one can command the time by reading less of the daily papers. The Chautauqua society has its centre East and has thousands of members. Our coast, however, has its subordinate organization and yearly meeting, because of our distance and isolation. Yearly there is a two weeks session at Monterey, a summer school to which all are welcomed, and members can camp there very inexpensively, and enjoy two weeks of profitable social intercourse. Now about the circles. The usual way of organization is this: about October the scattered Chautauquans begin to stretch out their feelers toward each other; they arrange to meet to-gether at stated times, and each circle chooses a leader who assigns the lesson and work to the members, to one an essay, to another a reading, to another to look up some subject &c. These are called local circles; besides these, if a place is large, there is a circle comprising the local subdivisions. This general meeting is similar to the others, but comprises no class work, and often it is addressed by persons not members of the society.

There is no end to the variety and profit attainable in these exercises. The size of the circles varies greatly; we know a promising circle consisting of one woman. She worked greatly in knowledge and enthusiasm during the past year, altho she could not attend the yearly meeting and on her ranch caught not a glimpse of a co-worker; half a dozen is a good number. All ages are eligible, bright eyes and spectacles; golden locks and gray locks mutual ly help each other and it is just the thing for isolated districts to draw out the latent talent everywhere and help the young. Elderly people can afford to sacrifice an occasional evening to create a profitable atmosphere for their children, and young people are especially welcome.

Next the money question. Society dues 50 cents; the Chautauquan, $1.50. The Chautauquan is published sea side form monthly and contains much of the work; it is an excellent paper containing besides valuable lectures and questions on each lesson. Several of the books cost 10 cts. and I think that besides these mentioned, $3 will cover expenses. I think $6 may cover all, and this can be much reduced by sharing—four could easily use the same books if just and thoughtful. Persons can join any time. As regards the question about books mentioned in the June Union, I can give no answer, as I have not seen the list. Though I am not the Secretary, and am usurping her work, I gladly give what information I can, and hope that many will embark in what I think will prove a pleasant voyage. By the way, each circle, or individual, rather, needs access to dictionary and encyclopedia. For papers and general direction, address the Secretary, Miss M. E. B. Norton, San Jose, Cal.

SARAH M. SEVERANCE.

A WORD TO THE MOTHERS.

We do not suppose there are many mothers who would give a child poison or deliberately allow it to be bitten by a snake, and yet where is the poison or snake whose effect can so utterly kill both body and soul as can that of the alcohol they are allowed to form a taste for, in the wine and cider put in puddings and preserves? Have a care how you foster a taste whose gratification brings nothing but misery and disgrace. How many mothers will reply in anger to such well-meant warnings as this, "My son will never fall so low. It is only the miserably weak who take more than is good for them, and drunkards are disgracefully low." Yes, yes, that is all true; but do you know that much poison can and will weaken the strongest, and none are so high that they may not fall? How many splendid geniuses have fallen thru strong drink only God can tell, but they are not a few, and how often we hear the story of an habitual drunkard which runs like this: He was the pride of his parents, and the future promised great things, but he was not strong; he had acquired a taste for the evil stuff, and we see the once proud, dashing boy reeling along the streets, or clinging to a lamp post for support. That he is your boy is no excuse for helping him to form an appetite, which even tho it does not cause his downfall, will be his bane thru life. Instead of placing difficulties in his path, help to make his way smooth, and send him forth to the battle of life with a clear head and a pure heart.—*The Red, White and Blue.*

OWNS STOCK.

"Can any one explain why some ministers and some religious papers are so anxious to give the saloon keepers aid and comfort by insisting that Christ made intoxicating liquor at the wedding at Cana? The German infidel, Strauss, favored the theory that the Savior made and drank intoxicating wine, and then turned around and made it the basis of an impeachment of his morality! The conclusion is more logical than the premises. No! we may rely upon it that it was no part of Christ's mission upon earth to manufacture a beverage by which drunkards could be made, a few religious newspapers to the contrary, notwithstanding."—*Signal.*

When Jay Gould, or the heads of a great railroad company, want a paper or an interest to support and advocate their sordid or wicked designs, they buy up a majority of the stock and secure the vote and advocacy. There is a president of a very large and influential business concern, who has a better head for scheming than any of our railroad magnates, and he is intensely interested in having men believe that the drunkenness which masters and corrupts and beats back Christianity everywhere, is a part of that religion, and was countenanced and perpetuated and incorporated by the founder of the system in it. He knows how to buy up a majority of the stock of a religious newspaper, and has been a liberal investor in that line.

ALCOHOL AT COMMUNION.

A friend whose talk and conversation I had the privilege of enjoying for a number of years—a pious faithful laborer in the cause of Christ, a truthful man, and who is now I believe, amongst the blood-washed throng above—told me this. In the church he was connected with in England there was a young man brought in amongst them—a brand plucked out of the fire—who gave every evidence of being savingly converted, and great promise if spared of rendering good service in the church. The brethren seeing this, some of the more wealthy assisted him while at college. He was licensed as a preacher, and became a most acceptable one. But his former habits of intemperance had sown the seeds of disease which at last brot on rapid consumption. He felt his end fast approaching and to his wife he expressed a strong desire to once more commemorate the dying love of his dear Lord. She communicated this to the elders of the church. Two of them came, bringing with them bread and a small bottle of wine—the good old port wine, but the poison was in it. There was a very solemn and a very happy meeting, for they believed, their pastor was very soon to be transplanted from the table below to the table above.

After partaking, the two brethren left, bidding him farewell. His wife accompanied them down stairs and to attend some household duties. But the small drop the dying man partook of in his weak condition, acted upon his system with a marvelous power. It was like throwing the spark into the tinder box. The terrible thirst for the stimulant was kindled afresh with all its wonted power; but alas! poor man, in his weak emaciated condition he had not the power to control it.

He sprang from his bed, seized the bottle of wine, drank it, which for the moment imparted a false strength. He got himself partly dressed, and unknown to his wife went out to a public house close by, got more liquor, and there within an hour, was into the eternal world. Oh. what a pity! say you. Yes, I would say a thousand pities—and a great pity so many of our friends cling to this old custom so tenaciously which is fraught with so much danger; seeing we have a substitute—the fruit of the vine unfermented? And no other could I for a moment believe would the Savior put into the hands of his disciples. But for this fatal mistake on the part of his friends, this man would have gone down to his grave honored and lovingly remembered, whereas his sad end cast a gloom over his congregation, and left his poor bereaved widow refusing to be comforted.—*Bailie Pinkerton in Social Reformer.*

WHICH SHALL CONQUER.

The great question of the present day with us is whether the liquor trade is to conquer this nation or be conquered by it. That trade is thoroly organized, has unbounded capital at command, and has its agents swarming everywhere. Its profits, like those of slave trade and slavery, are so great it will never lack apologists and defendersin the press, in our Legislatures and among our executive officers, as well as among the people. It will only go out like the evil spirits of old, upon compulsion; and even then it will try to rend and convulse society. Were all good men opposed to it, it could be easily overcome, but there is a class entitled to that name, who defend and patronise the liquor traffic in some of its phases, tho condemning it in those forms which do not interfere with its own indulgences, and the better the men of this class in other respects the more power they have as supporters of the liquor traffic. This is a struggle for life or death in which there is no nutral ground; every man or woman must either be for or against the great enemy of all righteousness—the traffic in intoxicating drinks.—*N. Y. Witness.*

OF WHAT USE?

The Signal says:

"Two things grieve us. The International Sunday School Lesson Committee have taken away our thirteenth Sunday, and 'we know not where they have laid it.' The Evangelical Alliance have carefully eliminated temperance from the category of our petitions during the week of prayer. In the program just issued, we look in vain for 'our day.'"

Of what earthly use to this country is an International S. S. Lesson Conmittee, or an Evangelical Alliance that hate temperance and are allies of the greatest foe that ever combated Christianity or cursed mankind. When such bodies reject what is today the most important part of Christianity and morality—when they declare the Sabbath school children shall be the open prey of the grogshop and the altar of the beer god shall not be assailed in the national prayer, it is fair to assume that the devil has bot up a majority of the stock in both those institutions, and the sooner American Christianity cuts loose from two such false lights and whited sepulchers full of dead men's bones, the better. We have enough of that kind of devil worship without importing it, and we have eminent Christians here, who can fill all our needs, and who will leave out Satan's interist altogether from their programs.

The fact that there are thousands of once Sabbath school pupils now in our penitentiaries because of these false teachers, justifies the foregoing remarks.

CHEAP BOOKS.

Just think of a dollar book to be had every week for a year for $2.50 and all choice reading. See David C. Cook's advertisement in this paper. No more use for dime novels and miserable literature, when you can get the best that was ever published at five cents a volume. And newspapers too at five cents a year. Send for samples and you will have a pleasant surprise

G. W. Secretary's D'p'tm't.

GEORGE B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.

☞The office of the Grand Lodge is located in the Capital Savings Bank Building, entrance, No. 328 J street, up-stairs, over the southwest corner J and Fourth streets, Sacramento, where the Grand Worthy Secretary will be pleased to receive calls from the members of the Order during business hours.

☞This department is edited by the Grand Worthy Secretary, to whom all communications relating in any way to the business of the Grand Lodge, this department, or anything appearing hereunder, should be addressed.

☞The Grand Worthy Secretary's post office address is Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento, Cal.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

ON SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE G. W. S.

Sold for the Benefit of the Grand Lodge

Constitutions, per hundred copies	$12 00
Constitutions per dozen	1 75
Glee Books, "Temperance Chimes" per dozen	4 00
Glee Books, per half dozen	2 50
Glee Books, single copies	50
Receipts of Evening and Constitution Roll Book, per set	2 50
Chase's Digest, per copy	1 50
Officer's Roll Call etc., Book of	1 00
Pledge Cards, per hundred	1 00
Officers Cards, per set of four	1 00
Degree Ode Cards, per dozen	1 00
Subordinate Ode Cards, per dozen	75
Subordinate Ode Cards with music, per dozen	1 50
Chase's Good of the Order, per copy	50

BLANK FORMS.

Clearance Cards, per dozen	3 00
Grand Lodge Returns, per dozen	1 00
W. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. F. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Bonds, per dozen	1 00
Forms for Charges, Trials, etc., per set of four	75
Forms for incorporation of Lodges	Free

LODGE BOOKS

Propositions for Membership, Book of fifty	50
Notices of Election to Membership, book of fifty	50
Proposition Committee notices, book of fifty	50
D. G. W. C. T.'s Dispensations, book of fifty	50
Password Certificates, book of fifty	50
Delinquent (Dues) Notice, book of fifty	50
Warrants on W. T., book of fifty	50
W. F. S. Receipts, bock of fifty	50
W. T. Receipts, book of fifty	50

LODGE FURNITURE.

In addition to the above, I will attend to orders for Impression Seals, Blank Books, Special Printing, Regalia or Lodge Furniture. This will be done as an accommodation to Lodges and not as a source of profit either to the Grand Lodge or myself; hence all orders filled will be sent per express by the dealers, with instructions to "collect on delivery," unless the money accompanies the order. Address—

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.,
Sacramento, California.

CASH RECEIVED.—The Grand Worthy Secretary acknowledges receipt of the following amounts of cash since last report. Proper personal receipts were also forwarded in each case:

GENERAL FUND.

New Hope Lodge No. 138	$12 00
North San Juan No. 369	3 50
Ojai Valley No. 422	12 50
Eureka No. 454	1 50
Table Bluff No. 460	4 00
Yolo No. 163	2 00
Isabella No. 218	5 00
Linden No. 253	28 50
Pride of the Sierras No. 317	27 00
Big Tree No. 345	3 25
Lone Oak No. 391	2 50
Woodbridge No. 139	4 75
Star of Cottonwood No. 249	13 00
Dayton No. 285	9 25
Wild Flower No. 390	7 50
Reform No. 112	5 50
Ione No. 241	1 75
Golden Rule No. 263	1 00
Two Rock No. 378	14 25
Navarro No. 437	25

ORPHANS' HOME FUND.

Valley Ford Lodge No. 156	$75 00

DIME COLLECTION RECEIPTS.—The following contributions have been received to date in behalf of the National Temperance Literature Fund, etc., and the amounts are hereby acknowledged, viz:

Amount acknowledged at last report	$232 45
Vallejo No. 64, Chas Daly	3 00
Independent No. 119. Prof. W H Reardon	3 25
Woodbridge No. 139, C L Newton	1 95
Igo No. 155, E L Ballou	3 40
Tehama No. 198, Max Mueller	4 00
Nevada No. 201, J M Walling	10 00
Cedarville No. 230, W R Brown	1 50
Spring Valley No, 314, J E Cline	3 60
Victoria No. 328 W D Hudson	3 30
Monroe No. 368, A L Wolfe	1 60
Navarro, No. 437, Eug. Peeples	2 85
San Luis Obispo No. 444, W P Barnett	3 00
Granite No. 451, Mrs. C A Wood	3 00
Table Bluff No. 460, J C Foss	4 65
C. P Church, Kelseyville, Eld. A. Akers	1 25
Total amount rec'd to date	$282 80

D. G. W. C. T.'s COMMISSIONED.—The following commissions have been issued and forwarded from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office during the past week:

LODGE DEPUTIES.

W W Elliott for No. 103 Santa Monica;
Miss Hattie Sheets for No. 197 Wheatland;
G H Lillie for No, 312 Campo Seco;
S A Seavey for No, 315 Ripon
J A Hicks for No. 332 Townsend;
W L Rogers for No. 333 Fort Jones;
Adolph H Walker for No. 347 Greenwood;
Wm. Livingston for No. 358 Berkley;
Thomas Barrows for No. 422 Nordhoff,
A C Lawrence for No. 434 Lompoc;
Henry Monroe for No. 250 Glencoe;
B F Prather for No. 390 Wild Flower.

DEGREE TEMPLARS

A J Twist for Harmony D. T., Petaluma.

VOTE ON CHANGE OF REGALIA.—The following lodges have during the past week, filed with the G. W. S., the returns of the vote had in their lodge on the question of changing the initiatory regalia of the order as required by the G. L. viz:

Nos. 56, 221, 231, 245, 375, 420.

Total number of lodges reporting to date, 225. Lodge attendance, 4561. Average 20 members. Favoring the change to a metallic badge, 210. Opposed to the change, 4028, Not voting, 323.

PACKAGES MAILED.—The following packages have been mailed during the past week from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office:

3 to J T Holland, Sonora.
1 to Ida Irish, Middletown.
3 to J C Foss, Table Bluff.
2 to C L Eby, Hydesville.
4 to F L Manasse, Red Bluff.
1 to Jno Hall M. D. Riverside.
1 to J T Marr, Tucson' A. T.
6 to Adolph Walker, Greenwood.
8 to Elmer E Carey, Santa Clara.
2 to Lulu Whitlock, Ione.
1 to G S Conner, Madison.
1 to Douglass Hall, Stockton.
1 to S W Sollars, Lodi.
1 to Miss Susie Choate, Fairplay.
1 to E H French, Pleasanton.
1 to J A Hicks, Townsend.
1 to Miss Jessie Clap, Pleasant Valley.
1 to S A Seary, Ripon.
1 to Geo. H Lillie, Campo Secco.
1 to Alpha Buker, Hneneme.
3 to Mrs. M H Krauth, Alameda.
2 to Gamo Kennedy, College City.
2 to W D Parker, Nelson.
1 to B F Lavet, San Diego.
1 to W B Byram, Westminster.
4 to Ben Griffin, San Luis Rey.
1 to J S West, Elk Creek.
4 to W F Harris, Orange.
1 to Wm. Cathey, Mariposa.
1 to Charles E Richardson, Fairplay.
3 to F Esmond, West Berkeley.
1 to M L Freeman, Petaluma.
1 to B H Hoag, Davisville.

PACKAGES PER EXPRESS.

1 to C H Converse, Mariposa.
1 to W L Rogers, Port Jones.
1 to J E Shuey, Porterville.
1 to W S Allen, Dunnigan.

RETURNS RECEIVED.—During the past week the following Lodges have filed Grand Lodge returns with the G. W. S. and their receipt is acknowledged: Nos. 104, 253, 422, 448, 470.

PERSONALS.—During the past week the Grand Lodge office has been favored with calls from the following members of the Order: Ed. W. Culver, G. W. Messenger, of Newcastle Lodge, No. 339.... Bro. J. H. Gilmore, D. D., G. W. C. T. for El Dorado county of El Dorado Lodge, No. 462 and Sister J. F. Daviis, W. V. T. of the same lodge. .....W. C. Smith of Meridian Lodge, No. 97, Sutter county.....Sister Mrs. C. A. Wood of Granite Lodge No. 451 Placer county and Sister M. E. Congdon, the efficient Secretary of the W. C. T. U, of California.....The Grand Lodge office has been honored with a numerous list of callers during the past week, among whom were Bro. G. W. Frazer, D. D, G. W. C. T. for Solano County of No. 415 Elmira and Bro. F. D. Chadbourne of Mt. Delight Lodge No. 27 of Cordelia in the same county, Bro. E. Drew of Elk Grove Lodge No. 248 and Bro the Rev. A J Compton D. D. of the same Lodge and Rev. W. W. Wade, D. D. and F. J. Rhoads, of Cosumnes Lodge No. 183 Sacramento county ....Sister Mrs. D. A. Jackson and daughter, of Chrysopolis Lodge No. 210 Woodland, Bro. B. H. Hoag, of Orion No. 224 Davisville, Bro. J. A. Black of Success No. 365 Knights Landing and Rev. D. Herron of Pleasant Prairie of Yolo County,.....Bro. Woodbridge of Santa Rosa No. 370 Sonoma County,..... Sister M. J. Mayhew P. G. W. V. T. of Red Bluff Lodge No. 192 Tehama County.....Bro. Geo. D. Kellogg, D.D. of Newcastle Lodge No. 339 and Bro. J. E. Jesse, of Sheridan Lodge No. 260 Placer County.

VALLEY FORD.—Valley Ford Lodge No. 156, is again heard from, and as usual has been engaged in good work. Under date of the 15th inst., Sister C. E. Fowler, P. G. W. V. T., writes: "We sent you by Wells, Fargo & Co., seventy-five dollars in aid of our Home for Orphans' Fund, to redeem the pledge made by Bro. Harrington at Grand Lodge, as delegate from Valley Ford Lodge No. 156, the same being the proceeds of a concert given on the 8th. Our lodge is moving quietly and steadily onward; we are holding the fort, and training the youth to carry on the work of saving the state when we are gone. We wish to add our very best wishes for the noble institution which is caring for the homeless little ones, and doing such a good work by its noble example."

"PEN PORTRAITS."—The National Temperance Society, No. 58 Reade Street New York City, has just published a new and valuable work with the foregoing title. It is a 12 mo. of 276 pages, written by the brilliant and well known writer Geo. W. Bungay Esq. The book contains thirty two wood engravings and interesting sketches of some fifty leading workers, both living and dead, who have taken an active part in the temperance reform. It is an interesting volume and none will read it without being interested and profited. The price is $1,50 cloth.

"RIPPLES OF SONG."—A new copy of this popular childrens temperance song book has been received by the G. W. S. Ninety songs and hymns set to appropriate music, together with responive readings etc. for Band of Hope. Good music is essential to the proper management of a juvenile organization; 15 cts. per single copy or $1.60 per dozen, this being publishers prices. Money must accompany orders.

PARKER'S HISTORY OF THE I. O. G. T.—An advance copy of the history of the Independent Order of Good Templars, by Rev. T. F. Parker, is at hand and proves to be a valuable work. It comprises a book of 311 pages, including 15 cuts of prominent past and present workers in the order, with those who served in the capacity of R. W. G. Templar, and an accompaning personal sketch of each.

It seems to have been the aim of the author to give brief tho intelligent recapitulation of the proceedings of each session of the R. W. G. L., presening the historical facts and figures in so pleasing a manner, that none can take up the book to read, without becoming interested and entertained in its perusal. It answers the questions so frequently asked, as the status of the order at various periods and each year. All who love the order and are any way interested in its progress, should be in possession of it. It is neatly bound in cloth at $1.25 per copy, and in half morocco at $1.75. A cut of the Good Templars Home for Orphans of California, appears as a frontispiece to the book.

CONSTITUTIONS BOUND IN CLOTH.—The G. W. S. is having a number of copies of the revised constitutions, etc., bound in cloth, stamped sides, which will be furnished to persons desiring a copy, with name stamped on the cover in gilt for fifty cents. Orders accompanied with the amount should be forwarded to the G. W. S.

GLEANINGS.—Madison Lodge, No. 463 of Yolo Co. was organized Aug. 14th last with 14 charter members, and has grown to a membership of 47 with several propositions to be acted upon. All take an active interest in the work, and everything progresses satisfactorily; is what the W. S. Bro. G. S. Conner writes of his lodge.....Dr. C. S. Haswell, P. G. W. C. T. writes: I have now filled the chair as W. C. T. of Lodi Lodge. No. 189 during five evenings, and have had initiations at each meeting. The meetings are well attended and the best of decorum prevails..... Santa Clara Lodge, No. 399 according to its L. D., Bro. Elmer E Carey is prospering. It has rented I. O. O. F. hall, one of the finest and will meet hereafter on Monday evenings. .....Two Rock Lodge, No. 378 of Sonoma county subscribes and pays for a seat in the new school-

room at the Home for Orphans. The representatives to the recent Grand Lodge session were so impressed with what they saw in the home and school, that this additional sum was voted, altho their funds were reduced to $10 after redeeming their pledge of $25 to the home and the remaining $2.50 was voted for temperance literature; so writes Bro. M. L. Freeman the L. D.

MODESTO.

Ed. Rescue:—Modesto rejoices in the enforcement of the Sunday law by the righteous verdict of a jury, none of whom can be charged with a bias against the accused, not one being a Good Templar, a church member, or even a total abstainer. The movement which has resulted in this most signal triumph of justice originated with a few noble women, who two weeks ago began to lay plans for closing all places of business kept open in violation of the Sunday law, which has so long remained on our statute book unenforced. It was apparent that a general indifference prevailed among our citizens relative to their efforts in that direction, notwithstanding the fact that all other houses, legally prohibited from transacting business on Sunday had already closed and only the saloons remained open. This being the case, the ladies themselves made complaint against Ducker and Casebolt. The subject was however taken under consideration by Morning Star Lodge and a pledge taken by the male members present to assume the responsibility of making complaint. In conjunction with other prominent citizens, they at once did so, relieving the ladies of the burden. Three complaints were accordingly prepared, one being signed by four and the others by ten citizens.

The parties against whom the first complaint was made, were cited to appear before Justice M. Burney, on Tuesday the 12th inst. The entire day was occupied in empaneling a jury, a venire of fifty men having been exhausted in the process. The case was opened on the morning of the 13th, by Prosecuting Attorney Miner, aided by Messrs W. E. Turner and J. C. Simmons, of the Modesto bar; Messrs R. H. Ward, of Merced, and C. C. Wright and Colwell of Modesto, appeared for the defense.

By request of their counsel, the accused were granted separate trials, and the case of Ducker was accordingly first called. The testimony was clear and conclusive, occupying but a brief period of time. Mr. Simmons opened the argument for the prosecution in a short, but able speech, summing up the evidence. He was followed by Mr. Ward, who made a rambling sophistical argument which occupied the greater part of the evening session and an hour of the next morning's.

Mr. Turner followed with the ablest plea ever offered before a court of justice in this county carrying conviction to every mind and sweeping away all the sophistries of the defense.

The jury were charged by the court, retired, and were absent only ten minutes; returning a verdict of "guilty. The defense were so sure of a decision in their favor, that a band of music had been brot from Turlock at a cost of $65 to conduct Mr. Ward to the train, on his departure for home, and to celebrate the triumph of King Alcohol, with the inspiring air, "See! the conquering hero comes." That has not been heard from; as yet.

To- day, all the saloon proprietors against whom complaints have been made, for a hearing next Monhave appeared before Justice Burney pleading guilty, and paying their fines, including Ducker himself, who not only paid the full penalty of $50, for his first violation of the law, but pleaded guilty on a second complaint, and paid the fine imposed upon him, leaving his partner to do the same on the first complaint. To-morrow will be a day of rest and of exemption from scenes of revelry and debauchery in our town.

The citizens of Modesto congratulate themselves on the complete triumph of law, at the hands of a jury selected from the class of moderate drinkers and on the basis of exact justice. Other communities may now take courage and press the question upon public attention in the interest of righteousness and peace for our commonwealth.

The meeting of our new Distriet Lodge at Modesto, on the 10th inst, closing with an enthusiastic public meeting in the evening and followed by a still more effective meeting at the M, E. Church on Sunday evening, aided to prepare the way for our triumph. On the former occasion Rev. W. S. Urmy made a stirring speech. He also presided at the meeting on Sunday evening, when addresses were made by Judge G. W. Schell, W. T. Turner Esq, and the writer.

Resolutions expressive of thanks for services rendered in the cause of justice by Messrs. Turner and Simmons, were last evening approved by Morning Star Lodge, engrossed copies of which were ordered to be presented to them. A valuable testimonial is also contemplated by the ladies who inaugurated the movement which has resulted in such a glorious triumph. M. D. Gage.

LODGE INSTRUCTION.

Ed Rescue—Is it not time that an officer was provided for and regularly installed in our Order, to perform the important duties indicated by the above title ?

I think our system of juvenile work has clearly established the fact wherever that work has been instituted and persevered in. I believe that those who have devoted an appropriate amount of time and thot to the juvenile work will agree with me that the average B of H boy or girl of 12 to 15 will, on being promoted (?) to the lodge room be surprised at the comparative ignorance there upon the fundamental principles of the reform; while on the other hand, the average lodge member will shrink in silence before the superior intelligence of the newmade member. Why such disparity in favor of the younger ? Why are our B of H boys and girls more intelligent upon the subject of the temperance reform than our lodge members ?. The answer is at once easy and clear. Because in the B of H exercises a small part of the time is devoted to actual teaching and learning, against the chilling excuses and declensions of the lodge "good of the Order," where pastime and entertainment is too often the chief consideration.

Now, it does not require a very far-seeing eye to anticipate the objection that a real lesson in "Good of the Order" would be irksome and unsuccessful; and in case the lodge should put in the position of Instructor some dry, prosy member, such as would be a successful burlesque upon an "old folks' concert," such disaster might follow; but almost every lodge has material from which a more or less efficient instructor could be chosen; and the short time given to the lesson would not only prove of invaluable benefit by the imparting of a store of solid useful information so necessary to the successful prosecution of the work, but would mercifully relieve a division of the lodge time, that might be often more appropriately designated as "the *horrors of the order*." There are various plans upon which such exercises might be conducted with both pleasant entertainment and solid usefulness, one of which I will give: Let the Instructor read one of the lessons from Richardson's Temperance Text Book, and after a few brief remarks upon essential points, give the subject to the lodge for discussion in very brief speeches, inquiries, illustrations, and suggestions. Such an exercise, using twenty minutes each evening, (or at least on such evenings as find the lodge painfully, "unprepared" with other matter,) would soon furnish our members with a store of irresistible truths by which to cope with our enemies instead of being put to silence by their sophistries and lies. It is not necessary, of course, that the ritual provide for such exercises, and any lodge that feels a desire for something certain and good for the "good of the order" may try the plan at once.

We are working hopefully for constitutional amendment. Even in Astoria the petition is being largely signed, and the circulation of the petition is a capital means for agitating the subject. Now if we can play the alliance game, and every temperance voter pledge him *before the conventions of the parties*, to vote for none but temperance men, we'll get the square vote upon the question beyond doubt; otherwise it is uncertain, for the bung-hole parties dont care much for petitions; its votes they are all looking after. T. J. Alley.

Astoria, Dec. 13, 1881.

LEAGUE OF FREEDOM OUTRAGE.

Rio Vista, Dec. 18, '81.

Ed. Rescue.—The irrepressible conflict between light and darkness, right and wrong, temperance and intemperance, is going on bravely in this town. About the middle of November, all the business men of the town were notified to close up on the Sabbath day. And in obedience to that request, all the legitimate places of business were closed. But the proprietors of one of the breathing holes of hell, trampled the fourth commandment under foot and defied the laws of the land. Monday morning a complaint was entered against him, and he was arrested. The trial was set for Thursday, but before the appointed hour he paid his fine. Last Sabbath afternoon, one of our most respectable citizens, a Good Templar from principle—and by the way a terror to those who are dealing death and damnation to their fellow men, was going down the street, and when opposite the Exchange saloon, he saw the dealer in death froth, dragging, abusing and cursing in the most horrible manner, one of his customers, kicking him out into the street.

As soon as he saw Bro. Sorenson, he cried out in the most fiendish manner, "What are you doing here? Go away you———" and without the least provocation he came and struck him in the face, knocked him down, and then jumped upon him. This is one of the most cowardly and fiendish attacks we ever heard of. Mr. Sorenson is one of the most innocent and good-natured men in the town. Also he is well advanced in years, and is crippled; yet this infernal bully fell upon him like a panther on his prey. Such men should be banished from all decent communities. It is high time that our citizens should arise in their might, and put a stop to this hellish traffic. Let this scoundrel be branded with the mark of Cain upon his guilty brow, Let decent people avoid him more carefully than a leper,

Citizen.

City School, San Bernardino,
December 14, 1881.

Hon. Robert Thompson, G. W. C. T.

Dear Sir and Brother:—

Please find enclosed money order for fifty dollars ($50), which please hand over to the Board of Trustees, or Board of Lady Managers, of the Good Templars' Home for Orphans; to be applied for the benefit of the Home (or orphans) in such manner as you may deem most appropriate—as a Christmas gift from the pupils of the San Bernardino Public School.

H. C. Brooke, Principal,
Nellie Livingstone,
Kate McDonnell,
Nettie Bennett,
Lizzie Wagner.

Stockton Dec. 16, 1881.

Ed. Rescue.—I see by your paper that Dr. R. H. McDonald has contributed $1,000 to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of California. What a noble soul that Dr. McDonald is. Contemplate for one moment what the condition of society would be to-day, as compared with what it is, if all men of wealth were controlled by the same motives of charity and good deeds that control the life of Dr. McDonald. Nor is he a novice in good works. Never shall I forget an incident that occurred in Sacramento City in 1851. A poor, miserable imbecile had committed a nameless crime—a crime that the statutes had never contemplated. A great concourse of people, agitated by passion and a desire for revenge, had the miserable culprit on Front street and were about to perpetrate another nameless crime by inflicting a cruel punishment. It was a terrible moment. The better class of spectators were shocked; but who dare defend that unfortunate being in the presence of that desperate and unreasoning mob? It seemed as if none there were to advise a modified punishment. Just then a man was seen rushing thru the crowd, and in a moment a tall form was standing upon the head of a barrel. He had spoken but a few words ere his influence over the people was manifest. He appealed to their humanity, and begged that reason and pity might supplant passion and anger. His eloquence upon that people was like oil upon the tempestuous waves of ocean. The mildest punishment proposed was a hundred stripes upon the bare back. For this he pleaded and then called for a vote of the numerous concourse of people on the three modes of punishment proposed by a division in three separate bodies. He carried the day; the culprit was whipped, and fair California was saved from an everlasting stain. That man was R. H. McDonald, M. D. W. W. Carpenter.

The Temperance Almanac is out for 1882 with its usual large amount of useful information and reliable statistics. Contains 72 pages: list of the leading societies of temperance, and has a capital department for the children—ten cents single copies or $1.00 per dozen. Send to J. N. Stearns, 58 Reade St. New York.

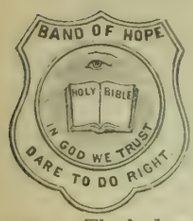
David C. Cook has recently opened, at 148 Madison St. Chicago, a Revolution Temperance House, and we are amazed at the amount he offers for a little money. He furnishes excellent and unique material for educating the children. It is a grand work. We advise all to send for samples and buy what they can afford. A little money expended in this way will hardly be missed, and will do you and others much good.—*Prohibitionist, Lewiston, Me.*

A few copies of the Proceedings of the recent National Temperance Convention at Saratoga, for sale at this office, 25 cents each; sent free by mail. Every Good Templar ought to have one.

Joseph G. Mysell, of San Francisco, and J. T. Sutton San Jose, are agents for the Rescue.

Juvenile Department.

BAND OF HOPE WORK.



The Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., of California, offers to furnish, free of charge, to Sunday-schools, or other juvenile organizations desiring to adopt them for use, the newly revised Band of Hope rituals together with the ritual badges. The ritual comprises a pamphlet of 48 pages. The badges are of German silver, with a safety pin upon the back. Sample copies of the rituals and badge, or quantities for actual use, will be furnished on application to the Superintendent of Juvenile Work, Mrs. M. E. Richardson, Murphys, Calaveras Co., Cal.

TALKS WITH THE YOUNG FOLKS.

WHO TO BELIEVE.

Young people often hear the truths we tell them disputed. It is often said by a certain class of people that what we assert about wine and beer and such things is not true. It is therefore difficult, sometimes, for young folks to feel certain what to believe; and no one has a right to demand that any one shall believe any thing, merely because some one thinks so, or without giving good reasons for the belief.

One of the first things we read of in the Bible is an account of an evil spirit telling our mother Eve that it was not true that death would follow sin. The same spirit of evil has been declaring that lie, strait along ever since till to-day, and men and women and children have been sinning and suffering and dying every day since.

In ancient times God called up men every now and then to reprove mankind of sin; not of ten thousand little sins, but of some great monstrous prevalent sin, that had a thousand other sins branching out from it and clustering about it. These men were called prophets, in ancient times; they warned the people that if they did not repent and abandon these sins—idolatry, injustice, drunkenness, or other prominent vices of their time—punishment would surely follow. But there were lots of people who looked on and laughed the prophets to scorn, and said, what the old serpent said, "Nay, ye shall not die."

The people who said that right along, were first, the saloon keeper, then the druggist and the lawyer, and the jailor and the policeman, and the sheriff and the justice of the peace—who all made a living of some kind out of the people's sins. Not every lawyer and druggist, and sheriff, etc.; some of these loved the truth all the time, as they do to-day. But lots of them did so, and merchants and mechanics, and farmers and teachers, and even professors of religion, joined in the cry, and afterwards saw themselves and their own sons entrapped in the snares they had declared harmless.

For fifty years past, God has commanded thousands of men and women to declare the truth against all kinds of drunkard's drink, and to say, "in the day thou drinkest thereof, thou shalt die," and it is true, for altho one drink may not kill, drink kills about ten people every hour, in this our own Christian country of good schools and good homes, praying mothers and loving sisters, a land flowing with abundance of everything that is needed to make us all perfectly happy; where there is not a single cause of poverty, or sorrow, or pain, or suffering, or misery, except the accursed beer and wine, and whisky, which keep men and women and children in such misery that they are hanging, and shooting, and stabbing, and drowning themselves and each other by many hundreds, even in this beautiful state, every year.

We say, Dont drink, "lest ye die," as God said to the priests—lest ye die. But some one says, No danger.

Whom will you believe? The temperance people have nothing to gain except your happiness, if you take their advice. It is not at all likely that they will lie to you, having no motive whatever to do so. Not so the man who sells poison. Every Sabbath school boy and other boy who becomes a drunkard and tramp and gambler, will spend a good deal of money to buy liquor, and keep the beer man without work, and he and the poor fools he has already caught in the trap, will tell you there is no danger. But you have probably all seen a man drunk, and you know what made him drunk; and a man drunk is one of the most awfully lamentable sights you can ever meet with. To have once seen a man drunk, is lesson enough for a lifetime.

NATIONALITY.

The Icelanders in the traditions of their discovery of America about 900 years ago relate the following incident: A boat party was sent from the ship to examine the coast northward, and did so for several days without finding or seeing any inhabitants or habitations. But one early morning when they awoke there was a canoe near them on the shore turned upside down, and six men were asleep underneath it. "We succeeded in killing three," said the narrator, "but the other three escaped."

Just think of it; in those days the first impulse when men met with men of a different race was to kill, just as boys now-a-days of a mean and cruel and cowardly disposition pick up a stone and try to kill the beautiful birds that God made and God loves; that he made beautiful so that we would love them too, and protect and be kind to them every way. And up to 200 years ago Algerine pirates carried away many hundreds of those Icelanders and lots of other people whom they called christians, and sold them as slaves. It is but a few years since men and women were sold as slaves because they had African blood in their veins and that was not more than a hundred thousand miles from the United States.

Now there is, right here in California, a little of that old spirit left, which induced the Icelanders to kill the Indians, and the pirates to kidnap the Icelanders, and ignorant men to kill and persecute each other. That is, predjudice of race and country and of creed; and ignorance is always at the root of it. Some people speak contemptuously of Germans, of Jews, of Dutch and Irish, etc.; and some of these hate Americans and each other, and are vastly more liberal with their hatred than they are with any other property they possess. And all such hates and prejudices are belittling; it is comforting to know that to-day they are strongest and most general among savages and blindly ignorant peoples.

A drunken German or Dutchman, or one of them who pursues a criminal business, or leads a criminal life and goes to the bad, is just like the drunken or criminal English, Irish or American; under the same circumstances they act just the same; commit the same crimes, are tried in the same court, sent to the same prison, and die the same miserable deaths. Drink reduces all kinds of men down to the same level and makes them equal.

On the other hand, a polished gentleman, or a sincere genuine Christian, will say and do the same words and acts, under similar circumstances, be he European or American, Irish or German. Obedience to the command to love God in sincerity, and to love thy neighbor as thyself, raises all men up to the same level of excellence, and makes them brethren and children indeed of the same great Father. The same virtues adorn and the same vices disfigure all classes equally who practice them.

No one is in the least entitled to credit, or deserves any discredit on account of the locality of his birth any more than he is on account of his stature. To make flings at our well behaved neighbors on that account, indicates ignorance if not a malevolent disposition as well.

THAT SIGN BOARD.

Boys, it's a little funny how the rummies make mistakes and tell the truth (sometimes) about their nefarious traffic. My dear Juvenile brethren and sisters all remember the poem that sister Hattie Folks used to recite when she was about the size of a half grown china doll, (and lots prettier), beginning, "I'll paint you a sign, rumseller." I have so often thot of that beautiful recitation, and the sweet lips that rendered every syllable so clear and impressive; but of late it has been brot and held very forcibly to my mind. And now the time is scarce; I must divide it with all my people, for otherwise I could not enjoy it so well. You see, night before last we had an entertainment, and it was my pleasure to lift little sister Edie Conn upon the W. T.'s desk to recite the same proposal to paint the rumseller a sign.

Sister Edie is only five, but recites many pieces with entrancing sweetness and power, and all day yesterday that sign with its vivid colors seemed indelibly painted on our minds, and it was not difficult to fancy the "true sign board" above the entrance to every den along our streets.

Now, last night, as Bro. McCormac and I sat in Independence Hall, waiting for the beginning of a lecture (not temperance) we were almost bewildered at sight of another sign board. This was not painted with the pigment of truth that flowed from the lips of dear Hattie and Edie. It was the advertisement of a brewery, and was placed conspicuously above the stage. And how do you think it was held up there? Well, really it was probably nailed there; but a painting represented it as being securely held by the Diety that presides over all the rum interests. His great claws held firmly upon the sign, while his unearthly fiendship grinned triumphantly from behind it.

Now say, is Hattie's and Edie's a better and truer signboard than that? The old dragon of the regions below is represented as upholding and advertising his most successful means for the misery and destruction of the people; and grinning the greatest delight as the throng of poor miserable fools bow at his shrine,

To sensible people it looks strange that the old serpent would suffer his servants to so expose their master's tricks. But we must remember that his snares are not set for sensible people, and fools that never stop to look or think are easily caut. He holds up all his signs and when we cannot see his great paws upon them, and his glaring eyes and horid teeth grinning from behind them, still we know he is there; for without his constant superintendence the business could not run an hour. Now, whenever we see "beer 5 cents" painted upon his windows, let us with intelligent imagination paint the great claws and glaring eyes looking for fools, and truly a better and truer sign board you never have seen before. T. J. Alley.

YOUNG CRIMINALS.

Two young fellows who wrecked a train in Iowa, killing the engineer have been caught and confess. They are Joseph Philips aged 20 years, and George Veldenburg, aged sixteen. The former was a native of the West; the latter was brought with several other boys about four years ago, from an orphan home in New York, and was adopted by a farmer named Shields living in Iowa. They admit that they had been reading the lives of the James boys and other similar literature, and had been plotting mischief for several months. Their plan was to rob a train and then go to New York where they expected to be able to fit themselves with an armor of steel shirts and return to the West and go into business as highway men. Both express no regret at their fatal work, but are proud of it. They are in jail in Vinton, Iowa, where they will be tried. Dime novels, the illustrated police papers and the sensational boys and girls weeklies lead many weak minded young people astray.

There seems little or no excuse now for parents or guardians failing to supply young people with good stories and papers since D. C, Cook is publishing such excellent dollar and dollar and a half books for five and even two cents each, and monthly papers suitable for all classes at a nickel a year. His address is 148 Madison street Chicago. Then that deserving institution the W. T. Pub House, New York, is issuing standard temperance stories by the best writers at 10 cents apiece. These ought to be so patronized by temperance, moral and christian people as to largely run out the sensational dime novels so full of blood and murder,

And last but not least; the Rescue can be taken by almost every family in the land, paying a weekly visit laden with facts, figures, arguments, anecdotes, descriptions and useful information for the young and only $1.25 for 52 numbers by mail! Reader, see if your neighbors know about this.

J. W. W

TRUE HEROISM.

We wage war against drink; and we appeal to moderate drinkers to help us. We want you. We plead with you. We do not come to abuse you, to tell you you are worse than the drunkard, and all that sort of thing. We do not come to take away your gratification. But we come to ask you *to give it up*. We make no demand upon you, except in the name of our common humanity, and in the name of Jesus, who loves humanity.

But some persons find fault with us, and tell us we are unjust in trying to deprive moderate drinkers of that which is a lawful gratification.

A lady friend of mine, who never gives wine—I may as well mention that she was the wife of a gentleman who was Governor of Massachusetts four years in succession—was in the habit of holding receptions. She has entertained some of your nobility. She entertained Gen. Grant two days, and she did not give him any liquor—not a drop, for she gives it to none—not a drop of anything that will intoxicate. Well, at a very nice dinner party, at which were some literary gentlemen, one LL. D. said to her, "Mrs. So-and-so, I think you do me,

and such as I am, an injustice." "How so?" "Well, you know, I drink a glass of wine at my dinner. I am accustomed to it. I dont think it ever hurt me. It does me good. I am fond of it. You say to me when I come to your house, 'Now, doctor, I shall give you no wine, because some one else makes a bad use of it: I shall give you none, because here is a person who, if he drinks it, hurts himself.' You take from me an innocent gratification, at the least, and that which I am used to, and that which I miss if I do not get, because somebody makes a fool of himself; and because somebody cant drink without being injured, you say I shall have none. Now, is that fair? By and by you will take away from us all our little luxuries, and we shall have nothing: and there is no knowing where these encroachments will end. Now, I like after my dinner, a little bit of cheese: I think it promotes digestion. 'Now,' you say; 'doctor, here is a man who can not eat cheese with impunity. I shall give you no cheese—I will not give a particle of cheese to my guests, because some people eat cheese to their detriment.' Is that fair? "

I ask you, Is that a fair way of putting it? Did you ever hear of a man standing up at the gallows about to be hung, and say to those who came to witness his execution, "Take warning by me, and never eat cheese?" Did you ever hear of a man murdering his wife, and giving as an excuse that he had beer eating cheese? Did you ever hear a row in the street, with ribs broken and blood shed, and find the newspapers next morning stating that it was because these men had been eating cheese? Did you ever hear a mother mourn over the dead body of her child, crying, "Would I had died for thee, O, my son! I had no hope in his death! he died from eating cheese"? All I have to say is just this—Prove to me that the use of cheese produces the same results as does the use of drink; and, by the grace of God, I will fight the cheese with all my heart. I consider it the hight of stupidity and nonsense to bring such an argument as that against us while we are advocating the disuse of intoxicating liquor as a beverage. We do not seek to take it away from you; we want you to be made so far acquainted with the evils of drink that with your heart and soul, and in the large-hearted exercise of self-denying benevolence, you may give it up *for the sake of others.* That is the grand principle on which we base our appeal, and is the highest principle.—*The Gough Library.*

REAL LOVE IS REAL HELP.

Pet was only five years old. One stormy night she could not sleep, because her father did not come home. He was always drunk when he came; and Pet thought he was sick and weak.

"Oh, dear," said she, as the wind shook the house, "this offul wind will blow him down!"

Before her mother knew what she was about. Pet opened the door and ran out into the driving rain to find and help her dear father. The storm beat upon her bare head and drenched her through; but she sped on till she saw the red light in the rum shop. In she flew, but before she could see anything, a man sprang forward and caught her wildly in his arms, and hugged her to his heart.

"O, father!" was all that Pet could say.

"My poor baby!" cried her father, as he ran out into the street; and a few minutes afterwards he laid her in her mother's arms at home. "My poor baby! It's the last time," said he, kissing her, and bursting into tears.

Little Pet's love saved her father. Love is very strong. Pet never knew how; but God made her love the means of turning her father back to him.—*Kind Words.*

DISAGREEABLE HABITS.

Nearly all the disagreeable habits which people take up come at first from mere accident or want of thot. They might easily be dropped, but they are presisted in until they become second nature. Stop and think before you allow yourself to form them.

There are disagreeable habits of the body, like scowling, winking, twisting the mouth, biting the nails, continually picking at something, twirling a key or fumbling at a chain, screwing or twisting a chair, or whatever you lay your hands on. Dont do any of these things; learn to sit quietly, like a gentleman I was going to say, but I am afraid even girls fall into such tricks sometimes.

There are much worse habits than these, to be sure, but we are speaking only of little things that are annoying when persisted in.

There are habits of speech, also, such as beginning 'you see,' or 'you know,' 'I dont care,' 'tell ye what' indistinct utterance, and sharp, nasal tones; avoid them all; stop and think what you are going to say, and then let every word drop from your lips just as perfect as a new silver coin.

Have a care about your way of sitting, standing and walking. Before you know it you will find that your habits have hardened into a coat of mail that you cannot get rid of without a terrible effort. —*Ex.*

THANKSGIVING HYMN

Father of all! whose mercy, ever tender,
Crowns with blessing all our fleeting days,
Accept the humble tribute that we render;
Receive our song of praise!

Safe through another year Thy power hath brought us.
Thy guiding hand hath led us all the way.
And Thy kind care hath loving lessons taught us
With every passing day.

We thank Thee for the Spring-time's bright awaking
With balmy air, and early song of birds,
And the glad melody our hearts were making,
Too pure and sweet for words!

We praise Thee for the sunlight and the shading,
The dewy morn and cooling evening showers;
The summer loveliness, tho frail and fading;
Its wealth of fragrant flowers.

We bless Thee for the Autumn's golden treasure,
The ripened fruit, the gathered harvest-store.
And all the good with which, in boundless measure,
Our cup is running o'er.

Nor would we praise Thee less for Winter's glory—
The snow-clad field, the silent, ice-bound rill;
Nature, in her repose, repeats the story;
We learn thy goodness still!

For every joy that tuned our hearts to singing,
For health, and friends, and days from trial free,
For wishes granted, our glad hearts are bringing,
A song of praise to Thee.

And if, for some of us, the cup of sorrow,
To our reluctant lips Thy hand hath pressed,
We bless Thy name, if on the dawning morrow
We saw Thy will was best.

We thank thee for the strength so timely given,
For promises of Thine that were our stay,
And for the precious hope of home and heaven,
That cheers our pilgrim way.

For all Thy mercies, Father, we adore Thee!
With loving heart our grateful song we raise,
And wait the day, when, crowned with joy before Thee,
We give Thee nobler praise!

—*Mrs. H. W. Chadbourne, in N. Y. Observer.*

WATER.

[Thoughts and words suggested by Paul Denton.]

"Not brewed in the simmering still,"
With its gases so fatal and sure,
But out from the beautiful hill
God sends us a drink that is pure.

Then up with the flag of our country,
Entwine in its soft silken fold
This motto: "*Pure Water Forever,*"
God brews it for young and for old.

Nature breathes forth in sweetest song
The praises to God that are due;
And the murmuring streams that glide along,
Sing this is the drink that we brew.
Then up with the flag, etc.

In flowing glade and grassy dell,
Where the children meet to play,
There God has planned a curious well
That brews them their drink each day.
Then up with the flag, etc.

No poison bubbles on its brink,
No foam of madness or fear;
From sorrow or death we need not shrink;
Then down with the poison Beer.
Then up with the flag, etc.

The drink that is stilled by God's own hand
Is the only drink that's free;
Then down with the demon Alcohol,
And fight for liberty.

Chorus.—Three cheers for the Red, White and Blue.
Three cheers for those who are true
To this motto: Pure Water Forever,
Our flag and the Red, White and Blue.

Air, "Red, White and Blue." Tulare County.

STRONG DRINK MAKES PEOPLE SICK.

1. Intemperance helps to make people sick.
2. In times of pestilence those who drink always get sick first, and are the least apt to get well.
3. This was known a long time ago, and in an eastern city, to persuade the people to be sober and escape the plague, a placard, bearing the words, "Drunkards will be the first victims," was carried about the streets
4. The reason that those who drink get sick so easily, is that strong drink makes the blood impure and weakens the body, so it can not cast off disease.
5. For this reason the places where strong drink is sold are often closed in times of great sickness.
6. Doctors know this is true, for they say that disease seems to pick out those who use strong drink.
7. Those who never touch strong drink almost always escape these dreadful diseases.
8. If it were not for strong drink a great many dreadful diseases would hardly be known of.

QUESTIONS.

1. What helps to make people sick?
2. What of those who drink in times of pestilence?
3. What was done in an eastern city to persuade men to be sober?
4. What is the reason that those who drink get sick easily?
5. What is often done for this reason?
6. What do doctors say about this?
7. What about those who never drink?
8. What would be hardly known but for strong drink?—*The Red, White and Blue.*

CONTRASTS.

The more spacious the parlor and brighter the fire of the rumseller's, the more scantily furnished and colder are the abodes of those who patronize him. While the rumseller drives his $1,000 span, his customers cannot even afford a five-cent horse car. From the bung-hole of every barrel of liquid damnation that is sold by the dramsellers there flows a constant stream of drunkards, paupers, tramps, lunatics and imbeciles to fill poor-houses, houses of correction, jails and prisons; while blasted hopes, ruined homes, and pauper's graves are the relics of the trade. Every dollar that the owner of the rum shop and his rum-selling tenant put into their pockets, comes out of the pockets of the poor men, and is a dead loss so far as the public good is concerned. Worse than that, the more rum sold, the more burdens there are imposed upon the honest citizens and tax-payers. The richer the landlord and his rum-selling tenants grow, the poorer becomes the landlord who lets his buildings for tenements and legitimate business. It is an indisputed fact that the laboring man who has a family cannot indulge in liquor drinking and pay his landlord and grocer.—*Ex.*

HE DRINKS.

Tell me a young man drinks, and I know the rest. Let him become captive to the wine-cup, and he is the captive to all other vices. No man ever runs drunkenness aloue. That is one of the carrion crows that go in a flock. If that break is ahead you may know the other breaks that follow. In other words, strong drink unbalances and dethrones, and makes him the prey of all the appetites that choose to alight upon his soul. There is not a place of sin upon this continent but finds its chief abettor in the places of inebriety. There is a drinking place before it, or behind it, or a bar over it, or a bar under it. The officer said to me that night. "You see how they escape legal penalty; they are licensed to sell liquor." Then I thot within myself, the court that licenses the sale of intoxicating liquors, licenses gambling houses, licenses libertinism, licenses diseases, licenses death, licenses all crimes, all sufferings, all disasters, all woes. It is the legislature and courts who swing wide open the grinding, rearing, stupendous gate of the lost.—*Talmage.*

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OUR PRINCIPLES.—We aim for nothing short of a sweeping National Prohibitory law endorsed by every State and Territory of the Union, in the year 1885, and as much sooner as the Christian and Temperance men and good citizens of the country may desire to accomplish it.

CHILI AND PERU.

The following letter has been sent to the N. Y. Tribune by a very distinguished and excellent gentleman, one of the principal partners of the house of Balfour Guthrie & Co. of this city, for years a resident merchant of Valparaiso and now member of parliament for Liverpool, England.

Liverpool, December 16, 1881.

In the Chili Peru controversy I hope the influence of your government may be salutary. Peru is morally, financially and politically bankrupt. She can not indemnify Chili—her promises like her bonds are utterly worthless. The acquisition of territory by Chili is an accomplished fact. The Desert of Atacama was colonized by Chilians, and draws its sustenance naturally from Chili and not from Peru. We urge the Washington government to promote the interests of civilization and constitutional government, and these will be guaranteed by recognizing the predominating influence of Chili, so ably sustained by her statesmen and vindicated also at great cost on the field of battle. On any other lines the action of the Washington Government may be injurious to human progress.

S. Williamson. M. P.

There are many who know very little of the origin and causes of the recent war between Chili and Peru, and who think because the latter is vanquished it is hardly treated. But they forget or do not know that the miserable remnant of Peru has refused to treat or make peace with Chili, or listen to their offered terms. For a time after the capture of Lima, no Peruvian dared for fear of assassination by his countrymen, treat with the Chilians for peace. Therefore Peru is virtually still at war and can complain of no hardships endured from Chili.

There are good, honorable, noble men and women in Peru and have been all along; high-minded, honest people, scorning falsehood and injustice, and living uprightly as any other people. But the average Peruvian, the official, the trader and the citizen has been always very unprincipled, immoral, drunken, dissipated, dishonest and corrupt, and as inveterate a gambler as the Chinaman.

A large proportion of the classes who can read and write have been in the employ of the government, drawing salaries from the proceeds of the national bonds which were sold at ruinous discount against the guano to be delivered in ten or twenty years to come. Thus, any president or cabinet that favored economy or retrenchment had the opposition of this numerous body of corrupt men, and had either to change their policy or be driven out.

The parties defeated at an election, if possible at all, appealed to arms, and revolutions great and small were remarkably frequent. To encourage European capitalists to advance money on the guano deposits, the government agents were every year reporting immense discoveries of new and exhaustless deposits, which had no existence or foundation whatever, but were intentional frauds.

Extravagance and reckless waste and the wildest corruption were continued from year to year and came to a climax under the beneficent reign of brilliant plunder engineered by Harry Meiggs, the railroad king. Railroads were built at an expense to the government or rather to the English money lenders of five or six times their cost; the spoils were divided among Meiggs and the officials who carried his measures thru Congress, and many of the roads would not pay working expenses when completed.

In the year 1875 the bubble burst: Peru owed about 270 millions, had nothing to pay and was trying to mortgage more guano that it did not have, to borrow 15 millions to pay its interest of that year. The guano was so used up that there was very little that had not from 25 to 38 per cent of sand and stone mixed with it and even at that was very costly to get at. There was none and there is none to-day worth mentioning that would have been accepted as merchantable 15 years ago, and it would not be used now, but for the fact that the pure guano that used to be exported from Peru was most villainously adulterated and deteriorated by the thieves in England, America and Germany who were agents for its sale there. There is good ground to believe that the farmers generally purchased 25 to 33 per cent of the sand and rock of their own neighborhood, ground up with their guano and paid $65 a ton for it.

In 1875, the Peruvian government confiscated the nitrate beds of their Southern territory, which had been colonized, developed, worked and owned by Chilians, and the foreign residents of Valparaiso. They were to pay the owners something, but their failure to fulfil their stipulations led to the war, and their insolence and dishonesty and incompetency as a nation and a people, were solely to blame for that war.

These nitrate beds were seized to enable the government officials to raise more money to drink and gamble and dance idly away; a grand revenue from the guano deposits, for 35 years had been squandered in dissipation, corruption and war; a revenue which should have belted Peru with railroads, put a school house in every village, given them a first class navy and merchant marine, paid all the expenses of the government, without a cent of burden on import or export, developed all their mines and made it a land of gold and silver beside. But Peru has been a wine and brandy producer, and it has gone irrevocably to the dogs and can never rise of itself, above its present condition of an unruly mob—bankrupt morally, financially, religiously, politically, nationally and every other way. The only hope is to see Chili act the school master, and exercise a supervision over Peru that will lead it out of chaos—which is the only condition of which it is self-capable.

UNFERMENTED WINE

(*Continued.*)

The word "Tirosh" in the Hebrew scriptures denoted the fruit of the vine in its natural wholesome condition. This and what follows regarding scripture wines is the verdict of the Christian scholarship which has thoroly studied the whole matter. It is not by any means an unsupported opinion of the writer. Tirosh occurs 38 times in the Bible; 36 times it is noted as something good and approved: twice it is mentioned without approval, but not at all implying that it was intoxicating. These passages are, "they assemble themselves for corn and tirosh and they rebel against me," and "Whoredom and wine and tirosh take away the heart." In the latter, tirosh is evidently used as something different from the intoxicating wine which precedes it.

In the 36 passages named it is represented as growing, as on the vine, in the cluster, in the vat, in the sacrifice, as failing thru drout etc., but it is rendered oinos in the Septuagint Greek, and all but 4 times, vinum in the Latin vulgate, and always wine, new wine or sweet wine in the English Bible. This is important, as is also the fact that not one of the Greek, Latin or English translators knew anything at all of the real nature of wine or its fermentation; only what they could see of its effects when used.

It was not tirosh that Noah, Lot, Nabal and the wicked priests used, or that was condemned or prohibited; not once. Hence, the idea that it could have been alcoholic, or meant alcoholic wine used in moderation, has not a shadow of probability, but is utterly preposterous.

"Yayin" is a generic term, comprehending vinous beverages of every sort; it is used 48 times, in terms of condemnation, disapprobation and prohibition, and is paired with idolatry, treachery, sensuality, falsehood, harlotry and woe. It occurs 17 times without condemnation in connection with oil and bread, corn and vinegar, milk and summer fruits, etc., and in such instances, those who prefer to believe the Bible is true and consistent, and not an erratic weathervane, believe yayin stands for the grape itself, or the grape crop, or the natural grape juice.

In all but two or three of these diverse passages, yayin, condemned or not condemned, has been translated just the same as tirosh blessed and approved was, viz, oinos, vinum, wine. And the translators were all innocent of what fermented wine really was; they all believed it to be a natural Godgiven fruit of the vine. They had no idea that it was a villainous harlot, which the devil had dressed in the stolen robe of one of Gods blessings, and seated by the wayside to decoy mens souls to hell.

"Shekar" and some other words are found, some good and some bad, but mostly all translated "wine" in our bible. One which has been rendered flagons and flagons of wine, turns out to mean pressed cakes of dried fruit.

Now as all ferment in food and drink was strictly forbidden at the passover; wine prohibited to the priests and thoroly cursed and denounced in Scripture; tirosh alluded to as a wholesome luscious food, and well known to be the table drink and an important part of the sustenance of the people of all ancient grape countries; it requires a wonderful elasticity and peculiar quality of faith to compass the belief that Christ and his disciples used the bad and unwholesome fiery cup of devils and turned their backs upon the wholesome luscious gift of God.

It is not positively stated that Christ was a total abstainer from alcoholic wine; the only time we know it was offered him he refused it; but it was not considered necessary to state that he abstained from 50 other vices, because it was taken for granted that being without sin he avoided them.

The new and old bottles could have had no allusion to fermented wine. If wine had fermented, an old skin bottle, unless very dilapidated indeed, would preserve it as well as a new one. If the wine was to ferment in the bottle it would burst a new goatskin or a new barrel of iron as readily as an old bottle. What was said about new wine in old bottles would have had no meaning, if alcoholic wine was meant. But it applied exactly to the natural fruit of the vine. Old bottles would have some sediment which having been exposed to the air would contain germs of ferment, which would set the grape juice to work and burst any skin. The idea that the new skin would distend with the fermentation is absurd, for it would have to distend to 47 times its bulk to hold fermenting wine. The wine skins of that day were prepared before the new wine was put in them, with some pitchy substance within and without, and this preparation doubtless rendered the bottle new or ready for new wine.

To prepare natural unfermented wine in Judea as the Egyptians, Greeks, Romans always did by boiling and sealing in skin bottles then kept in water or in a cool cellar for some months after it was made—or by boiling down to a syrup or cake as was the custom in those days, and is yet, to be mixed with water when used—or by the use of sulphur fumes in the bottling of the fresh grape juice—was a matter of no difficulty; every body could do it easily and very inexpensively, and they did so.

No doubt many of them let some of their wine ferment at the vintage season and enjoyed a jolly drunk on it; but to secure a vinous fermentation and preserve that wine was a matter of great difficulty; to keep it from going into vinegar at first and all the time was a difficulty, as there was no brandy to fortify or preserve it as there is now. The temperature being so high in Judea during the vintage, it must have been very difficult to produce the vinous fermentation and prevent the immediate conversion into vinegar; it is quite probable that alcoholic wine was seldom desired, and only for purposes of drunken debauch.

There is no difficulty to encounter in accepting the natural interpretations and conclusions of the bible. To believe that Christ used or countenanced the harlot wine, needs an armor of alligator hide. It is much easier to believe that the word drunkard used in scripture, with such emphasis of abhorrent condemnation, meant the people who drank at all of fermented wine, the cup of all filthiness, and not those who used it in excessive quantities; there is pretty good ground to believe that the wine bibber, meant the moderate or immoderate user of poisoned wine, and with the drunkard and glutton was pro-

nounced unfit for heaven. Next week this will be concluded with some remarks on the communion of the Corinthians.

THE PRIZES.

The distribution of the R. H. Mc Donald prizes at Union Hall on last Friday evening, was an occasion of much deep interest to the young folks there assembled. Several of the essays were read and strong condemnations of the Twin Evils seemed to meet with general approval from old and young. The great central attraction to the latter was to be witnesses if not beneficiaries in the distribution of the prizes and medals. The doctor was in his glory in handing out the prizes to the lucky ones and decorating the extra distinguished contestants with their beautiful and costly medals. There was no public rejoicing, no grand banquet, no procession with brass bands to signalize this event; perhaps 2000 people young and old were present and but a very few of them thot this was such a hightoned and important affair as a great state horse race might be, in which some rich blackleg's fancy trotter should make a mile in two or three seconds less than it was ever done before. But properly weighing this whole affair, including the first suggestion by Miss Anna R. Congdon, of the scheme of prizes in schools: its ready adoptton by the W. C. T. U. and the $1.000 worth of sympathy with which Dr. Mc Donald so readily rendered the project possible in this city; the interest awakened on the subject; the active search made for information; the acquisition of knowledge of infinite importance to the young and to the parents and families to whom the young will impart what they have gained; the public distribution of those prizes and the emphasis which that crowning ceremony impressed upon the whole enterprise—all these things considered in relation to their influence on morals and character—it might be rash or silly to assert that this action in its entirety will not add more to the moral and financial welfare of the people of this city and state, in the near future, than the completion of the overland railway or of any of the great financial or industrial enterprises that have ever been accomplished here. How few people ever consider that the raising of the public moral status, is the only possible mode of raising the general financial status. Good morals and sobriety can amass a competence any where, on very sterile ground, but the richest yields of gold and silver and diamonds cannot divorce immorality from its natural bedfellows, pauperism and misery.

VERY GENEROUS.

There have been a great many handsome and heroically generous acts recorded of individuals and communities, rich and poor in California, from its early history down. But one that will take rank among the most kindly and beautiful and precious, occurred a few days ago. In the public school of San Bernardino the sum of $50 had been provided for a Christmas tree for the pupils. It was put to vote how this money should be applied best to fulfil its design as a Christmas enjoyment, and the pupils voted spontaneously and unanimously to present the whole amount to the Good Templars Home for Orphans. That was a noble deed of charity and a genuine one; for it involved a greater self-denial than perhaps any great contribution of $100,000 ever did from any rich magnate of whose means his donation was but a trifling fraction. Such an act deserves to be recorded in letters of gold, and the inmates of the Home and the Good Templars and all good people who read of this, will pray the good Father of all to return this blessing a hundred fold to every one of those juvenile heroes. And they will surely enjoy their Christmas most happily.

HOME PROTECTION.

These meetings at the Y. M. C. A. hall on Saturday evenings are an accomplished fact. The roll is growing and the interest increasing. At last meeting, Mr. W. H. Barnes gave a very excellent and eloquent address in which he evidenced a very thoro acquaintance with the subject he was discussing. Many interesting anecdotes very aptly illustrating his theme, elicited hearty and sympathetic applause. He paid a high compliment to the people of Riverside who are engaged in the cultivation of the vine for raisins and commented on the probable future of their community as compared with that of the wine growing populations of the state. He said he had spoken beyond his allotted time, but the audience did not think so; he concluded with the song, "That's what the temperance cause has done for John and me," and did that so well that he was compelled to add "Poor old Joe" as a postscript; in both of which Mr. Barnes proved himself as much an adept in music as in speaking.

Col. Babcock, after some singing &c., was called out and came under protest that he was being imposed upon; but he made an inspiring appeal for the conservation of the Sunday Law and the maintenance of the American institutions under which this country has become a good one to emigrate *to*, in preferance to the adoption of those manners and customs which have made the country of the enemies of the Sunday Law, such a favorite place to emigrate *from*.

It appears Col. Babcock is a species of electric light that it must have taken a good many bushels to cover up all this time; but quite lately he shines out very brightly and can be depended upon to ensure the success of any meeting in which an easy, fluent and effective speaker is needed to throw light on the temperance question. The Colonel's business is to bring up good water to the surface by means of Artesian wells, and now during the winter months while his regular business is for a time suspended, he will help us all advise our neighbors of the great superiority of clean water over the drink that satan has bathed in.

MORE PUBLIC BRIGANDAGE.

The Chronicle reports Senator Windom of Minn. as introducing a bill into the Senate of the U. S. on the 12th, to steal twelve million acres more of the people's land and present it to the Union Pacific *to assist* it to build a Northern branch. A better bill would be to disfranchise forever any miserable slave and malefactor's tool that shall ever dare to introduce a bill into any congress or legislature, which proposes to give an acre of the public domain to enrich a gang of thieves, who already plunder from the people in extortionate over charges, every five years, about the full amount of the value of their roads already built with the people's money.

The bare introduction of such a bill indicates a well grounded belief that the good old days of a confident tenure of Republican ascendancy have returned, and that the blood hounds of plunder are again to be let loose in this congress. No such sign of political depravity and rottenness has dared to show itself in public for some years past. It is to be hoped that Mr. Windom's name has been abused in this matter, and that he is innocent.

HAPPY CHRISTMAS.

It is the custom with almost every newspaper to try to say something more than usually pleasant and pretty to its readers at Christmas time. The Rescue goes out to all its readers with a good will and a kindly feeling, that it is puzzling to know how to increase for any special occasion. But as the day we set apart commemorates the opening of a new era of peace and love and kindness and charity and benevolence that dawned upon the world nineteen centuries ago, it is fitting that we should make it the occasion of a new departure in words and deeds and thots of kindness toward each other and the world, and in renewed effort to prosecute our portion of the work which remains to prepare this world for the promised kingdom of peace and good will which we know is to come. That the Christmas season of 1881 may be one of peculiar enjoyment and improvement in all that is good, to all readers of the Rescue, is the hearty wish and prayer of Box 1721.

GOV. ST. JOHN OF KANSAS.

The *Living Issue* hoists the names of Gov J. P. St John and G. T. Stewart for President and Vice President in 1884. and no one could do a more pious act. The word pious there means just what it is. From the standpoint of Christianity, morality, sobriety, intelligence, honesty, decency, not a single objection can be offered to either of those men; and their capability, energy and entire fitness are unquestionable. In the modern qualifications of a politician they are perhaps lacking, which makes them fitter still. They would not take a bribe, they could not be bot up; they would not sell 100,000 a year to the sons of the republic to be drunkards and thieves; and 10,000 a year of the dauters of the land to lives of shame, for a revenue of 60 millions. Consequently they would be objectionable to the thieves and outlaws of the land, and to no one else, and consequently neither of the old parties will nominate them. If the Republican party would head a prohibitory platform with those two names, they would in 1884 elect their whole ticket, 2 to 1, and would secure their supremacy for 30 years to come, but if they continue to play the harlot with the grogshop, they will get beaten in 1884, and never rise again, nor ever deserve to. The morally blind and the fool wont see this till it comes.

A VALUABLE ADVICE.

My dear friends, and fellow sufferers. If you want to save a hundred dollar doctor bill, hours of agony and months of valuable time, buy a bottle of "BOSCHER'S LE ROY," the only positive cure for chills, fever, ague, and all fevers originating in biliary derangement. Prepared and sold only by

E. H. BOSCHER, Druggist,
169 Main Street,
Stockton, Cal.

PREMIUMS FOR CLUBS.

There were certain parties entitled during the year past to receive premiums for clubs secured for the Rescue. It is believed they have all been ordered and paid for; but it is possible that some one or more may have been overlooked. If any one entitled to such has not received it, please drop a postal card. The Mrs. Hayes picture was to have been ready for delivery November 1st; have not heard whether it has been sent out or not.

DR. COGSWELL'S FOUNTAIN.

H. D. Cogswell proposed to donate to the city an ornamental drinking fountain, provided it be received by a special committee of the Board and erected near the Oakland ferry, maintained in good order and fuanished with lights and ice at the city's expense: otherwise to revert to the donor.—*Chronicle.*

Dr. Cogswell is munificent in his gifts of "drinking fountains." The design for this one indicates a very handsome ornament as well as an exceedingly useful addition to the surroundings of the Ferry Depot. There can be no doubt but the supervisors will very promptly and very gratefully accept the generous and timely gift.

A TWENTY-THOUSAND EDITION.

It was proposed to issue a 20,000 edition of the Rescue about Christmas, but as every body was preparing extra Christmas agony for the people, it was deemed best to defer this paper's extra edition till the returns of the present quarter come in. So on the 10th, or possibly the 17th, of February it may be expected, some of the correspondents of the paper, it is hoped will give their aid to make it a creditable issue, by preparing a ⅔ or ¾ column article. And honest advertisers can have a good show off.

INFORMATION WANTED.

A noble Christian lady writes me to know "what is embodied in the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union? Perhaps it would be effective in our beautiful and intelligent city." In reply have referred her to Sister M. E. Congdon, 314 Sutter St. S. F. for further information than I gave. Perhaps if Sister Congdon will give a general reply in the *Rescue* many will be interested and profited.

J. W. Webb.

League of Freedom.—There is a demand for U. S. troops to protect the lives and properties of the people of Tombstone from the devilish work of the League of Freedom there. The groggeries of the League are turning out daily so many crazed and blood thirsty criminals to prey upon the orderly citizens that life is not safe a moment there for any one. It is an infamous disgrace to every citizen of America that one of these drunkeries should be allowed to exist anywhere for one hour, and yet driveling hypocrites will prate about forcible measures to abolish polygamy in Utah, and go strait and vote that the grogshop may continue to pollute this whole country with as much beastliness and bloody crime flowing from it every day as is committed in the whole of Utah in a dozen years.

Lathrop.—Thursday evening a meeting was arranged for Lathrop. The Saloonatics had fired up, and were prepared to break up the meting, but utterly failed to intimidate the speakers. They talked and sang, and came off victorious, organizing a lodge of 35 charter members, which was an unexpected success.

This has certainly been a piece of revival work of great value to every good interest in California, and it ought to be extended to every city of the state. It is presumed there will be a partial cessation of hostilities now till the new year opens.

OREGON.

OFFICE OF THE G. W. C. T.
HILLSBORO, Or. Dec. 6, 1881

To the Good Templars and friends of temperance of Oregon:—Col. J. T. Long of Kentucky has been employed by the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T. of Oregon as Grand Lecturer and organizer for six months; he arrived at this place and delivered his first lecture Dec. 1st. The Col. is one of the best speakers in our Order; fluent, forcible and chaste. His record thru Illinois last year cant be excelled, having organized over one hundred lodges, thereby adding nearly three thousand to the roll of membership in that state.

Now, brothers, sisters and friends, he is with us and for us. Let us do all we can to assist him. We must hold up our banner for the right, proclaim his coming in our midst, prepare the way before him, have the hall in readiness, warmed and lighted. He likes music at his lectures: arrange for that and herald his advent in your midst that a good time is to be had. Get old sinners out to hear him, that they may be saved, before it is too late. Get the young and innocent to hear him before they fall into the snares of the tempter; and you who have taken the pledge and obligation hear him, that you may be strengthened and hold out steadfast.

Our Order is the best temperance organization in christendom; none other is as strong today. Shall we let it decline? No. Let us make it stronger than ever, that the gates of hell may not prevail against it; and in time we will conquer.

CHAS T. TOZIER, G. W. C. T.

P. S. Just heard from Col Long; he organized a fine lodge Sat. evening at La Fayette Yam Hill Co. 18 charter members. C. T. T.

Hilsboro Lodge No. 17 is the Banner lodge of the state. On last Saturday evening five were inititated and three more applications and there are some five or six elected for next meeting. We have a committee whose duty it is to arrange a program for each meeting. Under head "Good of the Order' speeches (by special ones for the occasion) music, declamations and readings, which has a tendency to bring a good attendance; hence more interest for the Order.

ASTORIA, OREGON.—The open temperance meeting on Tuesday evening, at Good Templar's hall, was opened with appropriate exercises. Such perfect order prevailed thruout the exercises as was creditable to the young people of Astoria. One of the most interesting features of the affair, was Mr. Alley's Juvenile Band of Hope, many of whom with bright and happy faces took part in the exercises. These exercises consisted of singing, short addresses, and recitations. At the close of an address on the importance of open temperance meetings, Rev. Mr. McCormac offered the following resolution which was carried unanimously: "Resolved, That we cordially endorse the action of the Good Templar's Lodge in appointing this open temperanoe meeting, and we earnestly hope that such meetings will be of frequent occurrence in future.—*Daily Astorian.*

IN MEMORIAM.

AT a special meeting of Guerneville Temple, No. 40, Juvenile Templars, held on Friday, Dec. 9th, 1881, the following memorial was unanimously adopted:

Death has again entered our circle, and this time taken one who can never be replaced. Brother H. H. Peckinpah, during his three years' membership, entered fully into all the interest of this temple. We have no words to tell how able and faithful he was. As a member of the Executive Committee, he was a great cause of our success; as a member of society, his character commanded respect. He was a great worker in every branch of the temperance cause.

We sincerely mourn his loss, and offer his relatives our deep sympathy in their great sorrow. We recommend that crape be worn on our regalia, and our charter be draped for thirty days. We also recommend that copies of this memorial be given to his relatives, sent to the RESCUE for publication, and placed upon a page of our record book, inscribed to his memory. In truth, love and purity,

ELLA MANNING, }
EMMA GOULD, } Committee.

GUERNEVILLE, Dec. 12, 1881.

ED. RESCUE:—My effort to get up a club for the Rescue, has resulted in receiving twenty names, which with the number already taken here, will make a fair sized club for a small place like Guerneville; and yet I feel that we ought to have added ten more names to the list.

When Good Templars come to realize their true relation to their own temperance paper, the RESCUE, and the temperance press in general, there will be no difficulty in procuring a good large subscription list.

To those who have favored me with their names, and others who have given words of encouragement, I return my sincere thanks. As to those who took the opposite course, I only hope they will come to see their error, and in future be found on the side of their temperance paper, and not on the side of the rum seller. Fraternally Yours,

MRS. M. A. ROBINSON.

SANTA CLARA, CAL., Dec. 9, 1881.

BRO. WOOD:—The Good Templars of this place sent for Bro. F. J. Culver to come and deliver some lectures for them. He kindly consented and spoke three evenings. We believe if he could have been with us longer we would have a boom. This town needs one, and Bro. Culver is the man for that. Bro. Culver's address is the Pacific Theological Seminary, Oakland, if any one desires to send for him.

The lodge in this place has rented Odd Fellows hall as a place of meeting. We took up the Sunday law; a case was appealed from here, and I suppose the matter will have been definitely settled by the Supreme court by the time this is read.

We are now agitating the subject of a "free water trough." Every lodge should see that free water is provided; it is too bad for any one to have to stop in front of a rum hole to water a team.

ELMER E. CAREY.

BRO. A. D. Duncan, who removed some months ago from Stockton to Chicago, renewing his subscription to the RESCUE, says the Good Templars are booming there, and he thinks the R the best paper in the U. S. Our good brother is evidently partial to his old Good Templar home and its belongings. He is W. C. T. of Fidelity Lodge, No. 356 in that city. Glad to see our California members shining out when they go abroad, and doing honor to the name they bear.

FARM FOR SALE.

Nine miles from Los Angeles Court House between Florence and Downey, bounded by Anaheim Railroad and Old San Gabriel river. 270 acres with 270 shares of water in San Antonio Irrigating Company. Orchard of over 2,000 apple and pear trees. House of four rooms, barn, etc., Splendid opening for large dairy business; 100 cows could be milked at a gross profit of five thousand dollars per annum.

Lands specially suitable for alfalfa—10 tons per acre per anumn. A large portion of the land particularly adapted for the plum, prune, apricot, chestnut, etc., also for Muscat grapes for raisin making which would be very profitable. The whole Farm is fenced and cross fenced, and being well supplied with water, it is one of the very best Stock Ranches in Southern California. There are a few acres in Willows, Forest Grove Station is at corner and School adjoins.

$12,000 was refused for this property by late owner, who valued it at $$18.000. It was sold under foreclosure mortgage and is now offered for $10,000 cash. Date of redemption is past; and an absolute and perfect title will be given.

Apply to WILL D. GOULD, Esq., Attorney.
Temple Block, Los Angeles, Cal., or
JAMES SMITH.
Pasadena, Cal.

WANTED.

FOR THE YEAR 1882.

An assortment of 2,820 Coffins, mostly of cheap quality, to store away the worn-out and used-up customers and patrons of the wholesale and retail whisky, wine and beer dealers of this state.

The Coffins will be called for as required. Also,

WANTED.
2820 YOUNG FOLKS

Of both sexes, recruits to take their first steps and lessons in drinking, gambling, smoking and other bar-room accomplishments, to fill up the vacancies made by the 2,820 funerals above provided for.

The Grand Worthy Chief Templar of the State of West Virginia, Dr. T. H. Buck, the gifted author of "John Rodman's Pledge;" and other popular writings, has just completed a new temperance and Good Templar story. Its publication will begin in the West Virginia Good Templar—official organ for the state—at an early day, and every Good Templar in the country should read it. The paper containing the story and much other valuable matter will be sent on trial three months for 20 cents, or six copies for $1. Send for it. Address,

J. B. MORGAN, Publisher,
Gerardstown, W. Va.

REQUISITES FOR A TEMPERANCE SCHOOL.

The Temperance Schoool $0.05

However dark the way seems, if you love the children and wish to save them, and at the same time to train up workers for temperance send for the above and learn what can be done. Then if you wish to learn how to do it, send for the following list:

1 Catechism on Alcohol. 05.
1 Juvenile Temperance Manual, 25.
1 Ripples of Song. 15.
1 Manual Set (Illustrated Tracts), 08,
All sent for 50 cents.

When you have studied these, prepared the way and fixed upon the time for opening the school and decided how many scholars you will probably have, send for catechisms enough to supply one to each scholar, to whom they may be either given or sold, price per hundred, more or less, $5.00

Ripples of Song, per dozen, 1.60

For any number less than one dezen, each 15 cts.

The above are essential while the following are extremely desirable.

Children's Illustrated Tracts, one each for each scholar, per 100. 20 cts. Postage per 200, more or less. 05

Ladder tickets, per hundred, more or less, 1.00

1 manual for each teacher, each 25c.

Chromo Test-Cards, for rewards, per hundred, more or less, 1.00

Youth's Temperance Banner, four or more copies per year each .12.

The superintendent will find it desiradle to have the following.

1 Juvenile Temperance Manual, cloth, .60
1 Alcohol and Hygiene, .60
1 Temperance Lesson-Book, paper, 25 cents, cloth, .50.
1 Temperance Physiology, paper, .50.
1 Pathology of Drunkenness, .05
1 Bacchus Dethroned, paper 50 cents, cloth 1 00
1 Medical Temperance Journal (one year) 1.00
1 Brown's Physiology, 1.25.

While all the above are very useful, the more desirable have the higher place on the list.

If money is available, it will be wise to aim at having a LOAN LIBRARY.

TEMPERANCE LOAN LIBRARY.

The following valuable temperance publications are cordially recommended for all Woman's Christian Temperance Unions, to own and keep at their headquarters, for the purpose of loaning to ministers, physicians, lawyers, women and all others in the community who will read them, with the view of producing individual conviction, and educating a sound public opinion upon every phase of this question.

Alcohol and the State. Pitman. A discussion of the problem of law as applied to the liquor traffic. $1.50

Talks on Temperance, by Canon Farrar, D. D. Paper 25 cts., cloth 60 cts.

Ten Lectures on Alcohol. By B. W. Richardson, M. D. Paper 50 cts., cloth $1.

Temperance Lesson Book, By. B. W. Richardson, A. M., M. D., LL. D., F. R. S. Paper 25 cts., cloth 50cts.

Our Wasted Resources. By Dr. Wm. Hargreaves. Giving the most valuable statistics ever published. Price paper 50 cts., cloth $1.25.

The Medical Use of Alcohol. By James Edmnnds, M. D. of London. Including "Stimulants for Women." Paper 25 cents, cloth 60c.

Alcohol. Its Nature and Effect. Storey. 90c.

Alcohol and Hygiene. Julia Colman. 60c. Paper 25c.

Juvenile Temperance Manual. Julia Colman. Paper 25c., cloth, 60c.

Alcohol as a Food and Medicine. By Ezra M. Hunt. M.D. Paper 25c., cloth 60c.

Bible Wines or Laws of Fermentation. By Rev. Wm. Patton D. D. Paper 30c cloth 60c.

The Divine Law as to Wine. By Prof. Geo. W. Sampson. $1.00.

The Pledge and the Cross. Paper. 50c. cloth $1.00

Our Coffee Room. By Elizabeth Cotton. $1.

PAMPHLETS.

Alcohol and Church. By Hon. R. C. Pittman. 24 pp., 10.
The Church and Temperance. By Hon. W. E. Dodge. 10c.
Buy Your Own Cherries By John W. Kirton. 24pp., 10c.
Beer as a Beverage. By Rev. G. W. Hughey. 24 pp., 10c.
Constitutional Amendment. By H. W. Blair, 48 pp. 10c.
Intemperance and Crime. By Judge N Davis. 24 pp., 10c.
Alcohol and the Human Brain. Rev. Joseph Cook. 10c.
Address of Miss F. E. Willard at Seventh Annual Meeting in Boston, October, 1889.

TEACHERS HELPS.

Children's Illustrated Tracts. 90 Four-page Tracts, 20 c. per hundred; postage 3 cents, the set in file case post-paid 25 cents.

The Youth's Temperance Banner. A four-page illustrated. Juvenile Temperance Reciter. 10c.

Union Temperance Leaflets. Three packets now ready. Nos. 1, 2, 3. 10 cents each. One set of Tracts in file case 18 cents.

History and Mystery of a Glass of Ale, 5c.

Union Handbills on Beer. Per 1000, $1; per 100, 10 cts. postage per 1.000 30c.

Address. National Temperance Society, 58 Reade Street, or Mrs. Julia Colman 54 Bible House New York City.

COMMUNION WINE.

The undersigned takes this method to inform the churches that he has undertaken the manufacture of Unfermented Wine for Sacramental use. The article he offers for sale is Pure, Unadulterated Juice of the Grape, and is furnished to order in pint or quart cans, sealed and packed in boxes. Price $3 per gallon. SAMUEL WINTER,
Yountville, Napa county, Cal.

Keep in a cool place, When used, open and let stand a while; then pour off carefully.

David C. Cook's Sunday-School Supplies.

ENORMOUS SAVING TO SCHOOLS.

There is usually quite as much money in selling 100,000 copies of a publication at 5c. as 5,000 at 25c., or 500 at $1.00, and we are quite contented to make prices on this basis. It is scarcely four years since we began publishing Sunday-school Requisites on the "Revolution Plan:" we then issued two publications; we have now 36, besides 133 Library books, 5 Song books, and a large number of miscellaneous Requisites. Sales last year aggregated over twenty six million copies. There is not one of our publications but what during the four years has been either dropped in price or increased in size and quality, or both, besides expense of adding new publications, and every new school that patronizes us will help us to sell still cheaper. Has any other publishing house shown any disposition to do the same? We are not the least afraid of the cry of "cheap, cheap." There hasn't been half enough said in that direction, for we not only sell cheap, but even stand ready to **give away our goods** where a trial does not demonstrate to the buyer that they are BETTER than others, no matter how dear. We employ the ablest writers and pay for all MSS., using more original matter than any two other publishers in this line, having employed and paid nearly two hundred writers during the past year, besides seven editors. Nothing partisan or sectarian admitted.

Lesson Helps. Such helps as will secure the best possible results from the study of the lesson. (Sold on trial, and if not better, no pay). A special teachers' help and scholars' help in five different grades. Credit for lesson preparation on the day-school plan.

The song service of the school utilized in the interest of the lesson, by the introduction of purely lesson songs written expressly for us, and growing out of the lessons. The whole series in perfect keeping. Lesson hymns are arranged to sing at sight (without rehearsal) by the introduction of old and new tune combination. Saves cost of song books. Scholars' helps, with music and all, cost but 4½c. to 11c. a year. Teachers' helps, 18c to 30c. a year. **Circulation over one and one-fourth millions.** Samples, etc., free.

Sunday-School Papers. OUR PLAN. 1st. Put as much matter into each paper as possible by setting in a fine, but clear and readable type. 2d. Use only the very best articles from the best pens. 3d. Make attractive to the reader, by beautiful illustrations, attractive titles, frequent paragraphing etc. 4th. Make as useful as possible, introducing nothing without it has some good teaching in it. 5th. Furnish at prices based on an immense circulation. Fifteen different papers. Specimen copies free. No single subscriptions.

FIVE CENT PAPERS.—Four monthlies, at 5c. each per year, or 1¼c. per quarter, when bought in lots of five or more. Price 6c. each last year, now reduced to 5c. owing to increased circulation. Each paper contains as much matter as the average Sunday-school paper, and more than many.

SIX CENT WEEKLY.—The LITTLE LEARNER'S PAPER, a weekly paper for the infant class; costs but 6c. each a year, or 2 cents a quarter, in lots of five or more. Other infant class papers cost from 18c. to 40c. a year. Contains the lesson with little lesson pictures; also one illustrated story in each number.

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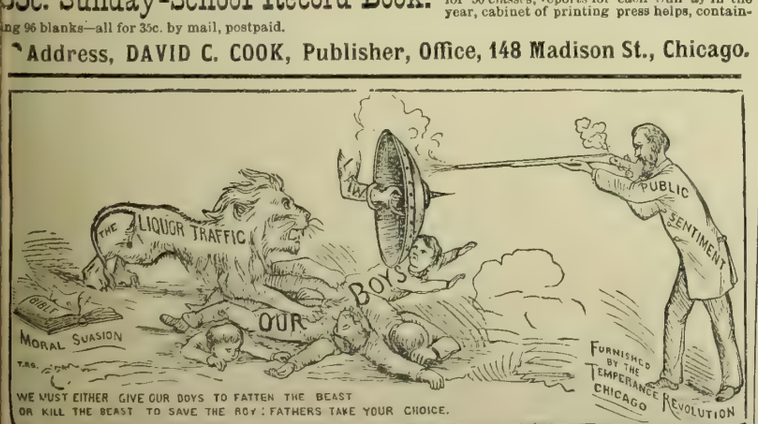
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THE

National Freeman,

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE,

First No. Jan., 1881.

Edited by..... ....REV. JOHN RUSSELL,
Published by.....STONE & HALL,
148 Madison St., Chicago.

Price, 15 cents per single copy, or, $1.75 a year. Discount on 5, 10 or 20 copies, sent to one address, 2, 3 and 4½ cents per copy.

The publishers are life-long temperance and prohibition advocates, and Mr. Russel's name as editor is a sure promise as can be that the magazine will be inferior to none in ability. This is a publication much needed, is not the organ of any special society, but will reason mightily for the overthrow of the most desolating curse that ever infested the world and tormented mankind. Any one who has 15 cents caught to send and get a sample copy, and then subscribe regularly so as to do what is the duty and charge of of every individual, to keep this much-needed enterprise from going to the wall.

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS!

Superior Court of the City and County of San Francisco, California.

ESTATE OF JOSHUA HEWES, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at his office, No. 76 Montgomery Block, City of San Francisco.

R. THOMPSON.

Administrator of the estate of Joshua Hewes, deceased. nov24-4t

Lecturers' Reports.

The Grand Lecturers employed by the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T., of Cal., are as follows:

Mrs. E. P. Stevens, Prof. Wm. Crowhurst, Col. C N. Goulding, Elder J. W. Webb, Hugh R. Hughes, and Rev. W. C. King.

WM. CROWHURST.

VALLECITO, Dec. 16, 1881.

At Copperopolis, three good meetings were held. On one evening an entertainment was given to about one hundred and sixty persons. Much interest was manifested, and several names obtained for admission to our ranks. After all expenses, about $25 was netted in favor of the "Hall Fund." A hall is to be erected and the Order placed upon a permanent footing. The lodge is distributing the David C. Cook temperance literature, and proposes that Copperopolis shall not be behind in the fight.

Telegraph City was next visited, and altho the people "thot the lecturer wouldn't come," we had a small but pleasant meeting. The lodge was afterward reorganized, with Bro. W. H. Pope as W. C. T., Sister Miss Lily Kinney, W. V. T., and Brother Ira Saunders, W. Sec.

For Angels' Camp we then started, but was arrested and imprisoned by Sister M. E. Tower, of Salt Spring Valley, and induced to give a lecture that evening. Her sons and daughter Etta were sent on horseback all over the neighborhood to rally the community. A pleasant little meeting was held in a cheerful little hall belonging to the lodge. Enthusiasm was manifest, and a desire in the near future to organize a Band of Hope.

At Angels' Camp we were not met by angels, but we were by a committee, and escorted to Stickles' Hotel, where no liquors are to be had, but instead, thereof, a cheerful, cosy little place, with sociability, refreshment, music and moral principle abounding. In front of the church, the Angels' Brass Band discoursed sweet music—for which the meeting gave a unanimous vote of thanks to the twelve bandsmen—and afterward a choir of ten rendered harmonious music within—this also elicited a vote of thanks. Enthusiasm prevailed from beginning to end, and the chairman, Bro. W. W. Hughes, brother of our Grand Lecturer, was proud of the success. Well he might be, for he worked hard to secure the desired result.

J. W. WEBB.

SAN DIEGO is indeed a pretty place, and has a beautiful bay, and enjoys a delightful climate; many new-comers and a business boom. Railroad will soon make connection with the East; construction trains pass thru the city daily and a steady growth is looked for; many good houses going up. Bro. Hotchkiss, who had well advertised meetings thru the county, met me at wharf, whence I went to Bay View Hotel, kept by George Butchart, formerly of Lompoc. He well knows how to keep a family hotel, and has no sign of bar, liquor, cards or billiards about the house, which is well patronized and very quiet, being off from the business part of the city. He subscribed for the RESCUE and Cook's monthly library of standard temperance stories, to be placed in the reading-room for use of guests and visitors. Here met Alex. McDonald, formerly of Modesto Lodge, who will likely unite with one of the two lodges here; also Brother and Sister Astow of Watsonville. Received a cordial welcome at Band of Hope—a band of brighi little ladies and gentlemen, with old ones enough to make it a success, Bro. Hotchkiss and Sister Henderson leading. On Sunday morning preached for Rev. A. W. Bunker, M. E. Church; then ran over to Baptist Sunday-school; took part in Bible class, urging Sunday Law enforcement (as the subject was germain to that); invited the pastor—Bro. Burchett, late of Oregon, and who with wife will join lodge here—to take part in union night meeting; then gave a temperance talk to bright little infant class, who have a room and good teachers to themselves. At 2.30 went to large school at Presbyterian Church, taking part in Bible class, and subsequently giving a temperance talk to all. Took a vote and found nearly all the young folks belonged to Band of Hope, and a second vote showed that about all the rest intended to join. At night all churches adjourned for Union Gospel Temperance Meeting in Horton's Hall; crowded, many patiently standing thru the whole service. M. E. and Baptist ministers assisted; Rev. M. Cronyn, Unitarian, would have helped but, thru oversight, was not invited—he is staunch and true to temperance and all moral movements. His wife is an excellent reader, ever ready to assist. I judge 300 present. Lectured, same place, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday nights. At first two, much smaller meetings, owing to Catholic Fair. It was unfortunate, for both lodges have long been looking forward with much interest to this visit of a Grand Lecturer, anticipating pleasure and profit. Had I been sent to National City during the excitement of the Fair and here afterwards, we could have reached many more people, and added considerably to the membership; but we had good attention and gained some. On Wednesday night had much larger audience, owing to fine entertainment—singing, readings, dialogues and original paper, by Band of Hope. Mr. Cronyn and I gave addresses. Obtained a dozen names for RESCUE; with any one going round and introducing me, could probably get 25 or 30. D. C. Cook sent me 100 of his 5c. B. of H. library books; drew attention to these after lectures, and readily sold all, here and at National City; one gentleman bot one dollar's worth and distributed them gratuitously on the spot; took dozens of subscriptions for Cook's 5 cents a year papers, and the 2 cent library. Alex. Johnston, formerly member of Valley Ford Lodge, and whose father used to lecture on temperance in Canada, subscribed for both RESCUE and 2 cent library, to be sent to his sister in Ontario. For RESCUE Bro. Sanford, of Monument Lodge, and Sister W. W. Stewart, who helped me greatly driving over to National City and setting agencies at work for successful meetings there, consent to act as agents; they will be efficient, and many names may soon be expected. The Sunday Law could be enforced if any citizens had the courage to make complaint of defiant and contemptuous violations. I was told there were about 50 saloons in full blast. Mr. M. S. Root, the watchmaker, on the main street, is President of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and a strong temperance man; has a water-cooler outside his store where the public can help themselves to as good as ice water, and dogs can quench their thirst from a vessel below. Hope Mr. Root will join one of the lodges. San Diego is a very healthy place.

W. C. KING.

TIPTON, Dec. 16, 1881.

I wrote last on Saturday 3d from Visalia and the same evening met a fine audience at Townsend schoolhouse twenty miles away in the foothills.

At first they did not enthuse in regard to a lodge, but at the close of my lecture on Monday eve the list was increased to 27 names and 25 persons remained to closed work. Bro. J. A. Woodard is W. C. T., and J. A Hicks L. D.

After a long day's ride I reached Farmersville at dusk and was disappointed in finding only half a dozen persons to greet me. I learned that the lodge had been long sleeping, and that Good Templar lecturers are not popular here. By dint of some work I had a fair hearing the second eve, and arranged for future plans.

Thursday eve found me with Plano Lodge, which has done much better since Bro. McMillan's advent among them. Friday eve I spent with Porterville Lodge and Saturday eve and Sabbath morning had a good hearing at Plano. At three o'clock I was privileged to meet the children, which is my favorite work, and at the close of the conversation with them organized a Band of Hope. The threatening weather kept many away in the eve, yet a large and attentive audience favored me. I was to have spent two evenings in Pleasant Valley; but on my way thither on Monday I met Mr. Shuey of Frazier Valley, and by request arranged to spend Tuesday evening with them.

Altho 16 names were signed to an application at the close of Monday evening's meeting yet my judgment counseled that it was not best to urge an organization, and I acted accordingly.

Arriving at Frazier in good season I found the appointment well circulated and at the close of public work organized a lodge with Bro. J. E Shuey as W. C. T. I anticipate much from this lodge.

Wednesday evening spent with Pride of Tulare and at close of public meeting assisted in initiating several candidates. This lodge fell into line nobly in the RESCUE work, and ordered several copies. Why do not more lodges do likewise? Early next morning Bro. Gilstrap took me to Rochford schoolhouse, and altho the appointment had been circulated but a few days, yet a house full of people gave me closest attention, and at the close I organized Rochford Lodge, which includes many fine young men among its membership.

The Executive Com. has kindly granted my request to be off duty during the holidays, and if I decide to take the field thereafter I shall cheerfully return to finish the vast amount of undone work here. I can without reserve say that Tulare county has as intelligent, appreciative and hospitable people as it was ever my privilege to work among. Should I not return, I bespeak for my successor as kind a reception as has been mine, provided of course he come in the right spirit.

MRS. STEVENS.

THE STOCKTON BOOM.—As reported last week Mrs. Stevens and Mrs. Richardson laid siege to the city of Stockton. After getting fairly under way they sent to San Francisco for an ironclad to assist them. Col. Babcock of this city (40 Merchants Exchange) responded and on two evenings did some very heavy and effective bombarding service which with the local talent of Stockton greatly reinforced the efforts of the two gifted ladies.

The Colonel threw in some steel-pointed statistics, which seem to have taken his hearers by surprise. Altho St Louis has 100,000 more inhabitants than San Francisco, the latter has many more arrests every year. In 1878 in St Louis there were 18,000 arrests 12,482 of which were drunkards. Of these there were tramps 393; bricklayers 118; carpenters 230; clerks 348; saloon keepers 110; merchants 143; loafers 743; laborers 3,307; Doctors 27; lawyers 39; preachers 9; a state of things which shows that the licenced grogshop gathers its fruit impartially from all sources, learned and unlearned, the just and the unjust; but it derives its main sustenance from the slim wages of the working men which should purchase bread for their children.

The series of meetings resulted in a general awakening of the city to the question of temperance and the enforcement of the Sunday law. The collection for the Home for Orphans amounted to $118.50 in all, and the ladies made up their minds to get 100 subscribers for the Rescue which they accomplished and distributed other temperance literture as well, which it is hoped will have altogether a wholesome effect in making the interest created much more permanent and effective. Everything passed off pleasantly and the following card of thanks was published in the Stockton papers:

LECTURERS APPOINTMENTS.

COL. C. N. GOULDING.

TRINITY CO.		Milville	14, 15
Junction City	Dec. 22, 29	Anderson	17, 18, 19
Weaverville	23, 25	Igo. 20. and at 7.30 P. M.	22
Hay Fork	27, 28	Eagle creek 21, and 11 A.M.	22
Douglas City	29, 30	Cottonwood	24, 26, Feb. 2, 3
SHASTA CO.		Gas Point	Jan. 25
French Gulch	Jan. 6, 7	Shingletown schoolhouse	27
Blair	8	Klotz Mill	28, 29
Shasta	10, 11, 12	Balls Ferry	30, 31
Reading	13		

ELDER J. W. WEBB.

Anaheim	Dec. 22	Pasadena	17, 18
Artesia	23, 24	San Gabriel	19
Norfolk	26	Savanah	20, 21
Los Nietos	27	El Monte	22, 23
Downey	28, 29	Azusa	25, 26
Los Angeles	31. Jan. 1, 2, 4	Duarte	27, 28
Florence	6, 7	Spadra	30, 31
Compton	8, 9	Pomona	Feb. 1, 2
Wilmington	11, 12	San Bernardino	4, 6, 7
Santa Monica	14, 15		

WM. CROWHURST.

AMADOR CO.		Volcano	14, 15
Ione City	Dec. 27, 28	Pine Grove	17, 18
Mt. Echo	29, 30	Jackson	19, 20, 21, 22
Sutter Creek	31, Jan. 1	CALAVERAS CO.	
Amador City	2, 3	Glenco	23, 24
Dryton	4	Railroad Flat	25, 26
Plymouth	5, 6	West Point	27, 28, 29
Live Oak	7, 8	Mokelumne Hill	31, Feb. 1
Mt. Aukum	10, 11	Gwin Mine	2, 3
Oleta	12, 13	Sancha Plana	4, 5

HUGH R. HUGHES.

ELDORADO CO.		Latrobe	26
Blair School-house	Dec. 22	AMADOR CO.	
Upper Town	23	Forest Home	27
Shingle Springs	24	Carbondale	28
Clarksville, 11 A. M.	25	Ione City	30
Latrobe, 7 P. M.	25	Campo Seco	31

DISTRICT LODGES TO MEET.

District Lodge of Los Angeles county will meet at Los Angeles, Dec. 31, at 10 A. M.

District Lodge of Yolo County will convene at Blacks Station January 6th and 7th. Friday evening the 6th a public entertainment, and on the 7th at 9.30, A. M. the District Lodge will commence its second session of the eighth year. Faithful Lodge No. 431 will do the honors of the occasion. All Good Templars are invited to meet with us and share our hospitality. M. C. WINCHESTER, D. S.

ED. RESCUE:—The next sessien of Amador Co. D. Lodge will be held at Oleta, Friday, Feb. 3d, at 10 o'clock, A. M. JNO. W. PERRY,
Dist. Deputy.

DIRECTORY OF LODGES

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OF CALIFORNIA.

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ALAMEDA COUNTY.

NO. LODGE. MEETS. POSTOFFICE. DEPUTY.

180 San Leandro, M., San Leandro, G.Smith
193 Fountain, M., Oakland, J. A, Gilman, 918 Brown street.
200 Livermore, F.,Livermore,F.A.Anthony.
202 Laurel, F., Haywards, Geo. Bramall.
206 West Berkeley,Sa., W.B..Miss.L.H.Lowe
286 Athens. Sa., Oakland, C. E. Quigley, No. 514 Fifteenth St.
358 Durant, F., East Berkeley, A. H. Broad
384 Brooklyn, Th., E. Oakland, H. S Smith No. 1108 Third St.
386 Washington, Sa., Washington Corners, A. O. Rix.
412 Prohibition, Sa. West Oakland, C. T. Poulter, No. 972 Cypress street.
420 Temescal, Tu., North Temescal, Fred. Esmond.
467 Pleasanton, W., Pleasanton, Mrs. W. A. Boydston.
470 Alameda, Tu., West End, Rev. G.Morris

AMADOR COUNTY.

125 Summit, Sa., Plymouth, Miss Mary M. Blower.
152 Amador, Th., Amador, Jas. L. Mayon.
214 Oleta, Th., Oleta, Adelia Votaw.
225 Sutter Creek, Tu., Sutter Creek, J. H. Giles, M. D.
241 Ione Valley, F., Ione Val., Miss Rosa Coates.
245 Mt. Echo, Sa., Ione City, J. W. Sibole.
267 Iron Clad, Fr., Drytown, D. R. Miller.
280 Jackson, Tu., Jackson, Mrs. Addie Turner.
281 Volcano, Sa., Volcano, F. J. Cleveland
283 Pine Grove, W., Pine Grove, Mrs Fanny J. Bradshaw.
297 Live Oak, Sa., Plymouth, M. D. L. Stumpff.

BUTTE COUNTY.

104 Welcome, W., Cherokee Flat, Andrew Rapp.
123 Victory, Tu., Biggs, James Burner.
177 Samaritan, Sa., Chico, T. B. Hart.
194 Fidelity, F., Chico, J. S. Stauffer.
207 Northern Star, F., Oroville, W. S. Read
222 Taylor, Su., Forbestown, W. M. Crane.
240 Crystal Fount, Sa., Gridley, B. H. McNeil.
282 Floral, Su., Biggs, James McNulty.
285 Dayton, Su., Grainland. Jas. O. March.
289 Nord. Sa., Nord, Henry D. Bacus.
316 Webster, Sa., Chico, W. M. Thorp.
402 Nelson, Sa. Nelson, W. D. Parker.
404 Rising Star, F., Chico, Rev. P. Powers.
413 Messilla Valley, Th., Pentz, R. H. Hawkins.

CALAVERAS COUNTY.

100 Milton, Sa., Milton, J. F. Beckett.
105 Campo Seco, Sa., Campo Seco, Mrs. M. E. Cutter.
106 Mountain Ranch, Sa., Mountain Ranch, John Lee
121 Chaparral, Sa., Jenny Lind, Wm. C. Sinclair.
179 Logan, Sa., Camanche. William H. Pitt.
212 Charity, Tu., Copperopolis, Louis Honey
229 Sparkling Water, Sa., San Andreas, W. M. Nuner.
231 Hope, Sa., Milton, Jas. Clothier, Jr.
250 Garfield, Th., Glencoe, Thomas Cox.
277 West Point, Sa., West Point, Harry Greve
343 Bear Mountain, Tu., Angels Camp, William W. Heughes
345 Big Tree, Tu., Sheep Ranch, Mrs. W. T. Hull.
348 Mokelumne, W., Mokelumne Hill, Mrs. M. H. Leavett.
361 Murphys, Sa., Murphys, A. J. Cooke.
395 Faith, W., Telegraph City, H. H. Saunders.
407 Calaveras, Sa., San Andreas, W.W.Wood

COLUSA COUNTY.

119 Independent, Sa., College City, W. H. Reardon.
138 New Hope, Sa., Willows, E. M. Tyler.
164 Newville, Sa., Newville, Geo. Scribner.
171 Elk Creek, Sa., Elk Creek, J. S. West.
199 Sheet Iron, Sa., S. Iron, J. M. Morris
205 Social, Tu., Princeton, Nelson Butler.
272 Silver Star,M.,Butte City, B. G. Heartley
319 Protection, M., Colusa, J. B. Danner.
379 Bridgeport, Su., Sycamore, P. A. Earp.

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY.

110 Mount Diablo, Su., Somersville, Wm. J. Laird.
112 Reform, Th., Pacheco, Thomas Simpson
116 Brentwood, Tu., Brentwood Mrs. Sarah E. Smith.
255 Star of Empire, Sa., Judsonville, William J. Robinson.
288 Carbondale, W., Nortonville, Mrs. Rebecca Evans.
330 Lily, Sa., Brentwood, Alison Byer.
331 Twilight, M., Walnut Creek. J. M. Hinman.
349 Excelsior, Th., Byron, Vernon Taylor.

DEL NORTE COUNTY.

398 Crescent City, Sa., Crescent City, R. S. McLellan.

EL DORADO COUNTY.

305 Mt. Aukum, Su., Fair Play, Miss J. Choate.
310 Pleasant Valley, Sa., Pleasant Va Miss Jesse Clapp.
455 Georgetown, M., Georgetown, S. W son.
456 Placerville, Tu., Placerville, Rev. B. F. Taylor.
457 Mt. Pleasant, Sa., Grizzly Flat, Stephen Jeffrey.
462 El Dorado, Th., Diamond Springs, C.D. Brooke.

FRESNO COUNTY.

232 Red Banks, Th., Big Dry Creek, William Paddock.
243 Eden, W., Kingsburg, A. A. Smith.
290 Madera, Sa., Madera, D. F. Edwards.
365 Blooming, Sa., King's River, Flora McCapes.
388 "C. C. Colony.," M., Fresno City, Mrs. C. E. Spofford.
390 Wild Flower, Sa., Wild Flower, Rev. John Yeargin.
397 Valley View, Th., Selma, J. E. Whitson.
409 Fresno, F., Fresno, George Studer.
421 Star, Sa.. Borden. J. G. Crowder.
471 Fresno Flats, Sa., Fresno Flats, C. L. Davis.

HUMBOLDT COUNTY.

269 Humboldt, Tu., Eureka, L.B.King bury
270 Mountain, Su., Bridgeville, T. M. Burns.
322 Hydesville, M., Hydesville. S. C. Boom
362 Petrolia, Sa., Petrolia, E. D Daugherty
363 North Star, Sa., Arcata, G. W. Hopkins
367 Rohnerville, Sa.. Rohnerville, Mrs. Mary Keyler.
400 Trinidad, Su., Trinidad, N. F. Neely, Sr.
439 Port Kenyon, M., Port Kenyon J. D. Ferrill.
458 Upper Mattole, F., Upper Mattole, W. H. Roscoe.
460 Table Bluff, Sa., Table Bluff, J. C. Foss
464 Garberville, Sa., Garberville, A.W.Mock

KERN COUNTY.

237 Kernville, Tu., Kernville, Wm. Pollard

LAKE COUNTY.

350 Middletown, W., Middletown, J. L. Read.

LASSEN COUNTY.

211 Lake View, Sa., Janesville, Samuel H. Painter.
355 Mount Hope, Sa., Hayden Hill, Mrs. A. T. Stanley.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

103 Santa Monica, Tu., Santa Monica, J. H. P. Williams.
151 Santa Ana, W., Santa Ana, H. E. Ford
173 Pasadena, F., Pasadena, H. G. Bennett.
174 Pomona, Th., Pomona, D. N. Burritt.
233 Downey, F., Downey, Mrs. Abbie W. Livermore.
238 Westminster, F., Westminster, R. T. Harris.
246 Orange, F., Orange, J. W. Osburn.
251 Artesia, M.. Norwalk, M. G. Miller.
258 El Monte, F., El Monte, M. F. Quinn.
276 Spadra, F., Spadra, J. B. Parker.
299 Merrill, Sa., Los Angeles, Mrs. Mary L. Gould.
473 Savannah, Tu., Savannah, Miss A. Ellis

MARIN COUNTY.

244 San Rafael, F., San Rafael, Rev. W. M. Woodward.
252 Tomales, Sa., Tomales, W. F. Bassett

MARIPOSA COUNTY.

143 Buckingham. Su., Mariposa, Joseph R. Green.
147 Hites Cove, Su., Hites Cove, William Webb.
157 Cathey's Valley, Sa., Indian Gulch, S. M. Pate.
175 Mariposa, Sa.,Mariposa,Benj. M.Maddox
187 Hornitos, Sa., Hornitos, A. W. Robinson
382 Coulterville, F., Coulterville, John W. Reed.

MENDOCINO COUNTY.

101 Manchester,Sa., Manchester, H. B. Scott
117 Caspar, Sa., Caspar,Clarence E. DeCamp
153 Boone, Sa., Booneville, T. E. Rawles.
259 Willitsville, Tu., Willits, J.C. Thompson
333 Covelo, Sa., Covelo. Rev. J. S. Fisher.
334 Little River, Sa., L. River, C. A. McFaul
338 Wideawake, Sa., Westport, Miss E. N. Fowler.
341 Hopland, Sa., Hopland, Eliza Dooley.
344 Mt. Nebo, Sa., Point Arenas, J. S. Wooden.
380 Rescue, Tu., Mendocino, James Griffin.
396 Ukiah, Tu., Ukiah, Geo. McCowen.
430 Gualala, Sa., Gualala, James N Ward.
437 Navarro, Tu., Navarro, Eugene Peeples.
438 Albion, Sa., Albion, B. Perry.

MERCED COUNTY.

223 Plainsburg, Sa., Plainsburg, William Landel.
279 Snelling. Su., Snelling, G. W. Smith.
298 Central Point, Sa., Central Point, S. A. Smith.
376 Merced Falls, Su., Merced Falls, Mrs. H. Nelson.
459 Merced, M., Merced, James Corley.

MODOC COUNTY.

129 Lake City, Tu., Lake City, John S Linscott.
149 Alturas, F., Alturas, Preston Hays.
230 Cedarville, Th., Cedarville, W. R. Brown
275 Mt. Bidwell F., Fort Bidwell, F. Anderson.

MONO COUNTY.

191 Chapel, Sa., Coleville, C. M. Taylor.
346 Pro Bono Publico, M., Bodie, T Todhunter.

MONTEREY COUNTY.

131 Salinas, M., Salinas City, E. K. Abbott.
357 Del Monte, W., Monterey, T. G. Lambert.
446 Castroville, Th., Castroville, A. H. Longley.

NAPA COUNTY.

111 Aqua Pura, Sa., Napa, C. C. Dunn.
368 Monroe, Sa., Calistoga, H. E. Cyrus.
385 Yountville, F., Yountville, S. C. Brown.

NEVADA COUNTY.

12 Sylvania, Tu., Grass Valley, Elam Briggs
201 Nevada, F., Nevada City, J. M. Walling.
304 Donner Lake, F., Truckee, A. C. Cooke.
369 North San Juan, Sa., North San Juan, David Redding.
387 Perseverance, F., Rough and Ready, Wm. Grant.

PLACER COUNTY.

107 Centennial, Tu., Colfax, Mrs. E. D. Story
113 Lincoln, Sa., Lincoln, A. Gladding.
127 Star of the Hill, Su., Forest Hill. J. N. Burke.
133 Crystal Water, Sa., Michigan Bluff, F. B. Ellsworth.
136 Rosy Crown, Sa., Iowa Hill, J. S. Lakin.
150 Auburn, W., Auburn, Jno. R. Winders.
154 Clipper Gap, Sa., Clipper Gap, Mrs. H. M. Ferris.
216 Nil Desperandum, Sa., Dutch Flat, Charles E. Uren.
218 Isabella, Su., Gold Run, Wm. Jones.
260 Sheridan, Sa., Sheridan, Y. Dougherty.
261 Roseville, Sa., Roseville, Mrs. J. D. Pratt.
313 Rocklin, Tu,, Rocklin, Carlton L. Clow.
339 Newcastle, Su., Newcastle, G. D. Kellogg.
406 Ophir, Sa., Ophir, Warren Reed.
451 Granite, Sa., Penryn, S. A. Wood.

PLUMAS COUNTY.

215 Taylorville-Rescue, F., Taylorville. Miss S. A. Hardgrave.
217 Crescent, W., Crescent Mills, Warren Kelly.
227 Bloomfield, Tu., Quincy, N. H. Hapgood.
228 Miners Sa., Greenville, Mrs. O. Whitney
360 Hope of Eureka Hill, Sa., Eureka Mills, Thomas W. Jenkin.
381 La Porte, Sa., La Porte, G. L. Reed.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY.

2 Siloam Sa., Sacramento, Mrs. M. A. Alsip.
51 Tu., Capital, Sacramento,Ed. Katzenstein.
144 Aerial, Sa., Michigan Bar, A. M. Addington.
183 Cosumnes, Sa., Cosumnes, W. W. Wade.
184 Star of the Plains, F., Florin, J. T. Amos.
188 Georgiana, Su.. Isleton, Ida Gardiner.
203 Cresco, Tu., Galt, James Ferguson.
248 Elk Grove, F., Elk Grove, Rev. A. J. Compton.
287 Unity, M., Folsom, Mrs. J. F. Howe.

SAN BENITO COUNTY.

134 San Juan, F., San Juan, Mrs.M.A. Flint
424 Ruby, Sa., Hollister, L. Thornton.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

220 San Bernardino, M., San Bernardino, R. H. Curtis.
284 Riverside, W., Riverside, Jno. Hall, M.D
443 Rincon, Sa., Chino, Charles Hidden.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

242 Home, Sa., San Luis Rey. D. R. Foss.
263 Golden Rule, Tu., San Diego, J.W.Wescott.
264 Poway. Sa., Poway, G. W. Butterfield.
351 Monument, Tu., San Diego, O. N. Sanford.
435 Silver Gate, F., National City, J. J. Caswell.

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY.

7 California, Th., San Francisco, A. V. Thompson, 209 Fair Oak St.
114 Evening Star, Th., San Francisco, R. B. Allen, No. 2607 Clay street.
120 Headlight, W., San Francisco, William Swabel, 235 O'Farrel.
103 Constitution, F., San Francisco, Frank A. Davis, No. 143 Fremont street.
160 Mission Star, Tu., San Francisco, Wm. Gorham, No. 577 Market St.
185 Life Boat, M.. San Francisco, J. Moran
186 Golden Gate, Tu., San Francisco, W. P. Joseph, 2422 California street.
291 International, M., San Francisco, David Kerr, Nos. 47 & 49 Beale street.
292 Kentucky, W., San Francisco, W. F. Barry.
293 Valley, Th., San Francisco, W. K. Forsyth, 719½ Gough street.
307 Pleasant Valley, M., San Francisco, T. H. Downing, No. 10 Market street.
314 Spring Valley, Tu., San Francisco, John E. Cline, No. 3014 Fillmore St.
417 Crystal, M., South San Francisco, Mrs. A. P. Ellis, cor. 18th and R. R Avenue.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.

115 Lockeford, W., Lockeford, Miss Ada Locke.
139 Woodbridge, M., Woodbridge, C. L. Newton.
182 Stockton, Tu., Stockton, M. J. Nightingale.
189 Lodi, F., Lodi, Geo. W. Hill.
253 Linden, F., Linden, Jas. Wasley.
254 Mt. Vernon, F., Stockton, Geo. Norton.
323 Farmington, Sa., Farmington, Mrs. O. D. Dyke.
469 Wildwood, Sa., Atlanta, E. L. Moore.
472 Dexter, Sa., Dexter, S. W. Sollars.

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY.

442 Arroyo Grande, Th., Arroyo Grande, H. M. Osgood.
444 San Luis Obispo, F., San Luis Obispo, W. P. Barnett.
445 Cambria, Sa., Cambria, Thaddeus Sherman.
447 Cayucos, Th., Cayucos, J. L. Raines.

SAN MATEO COUNTY.

56 Ocean, Sa., Halfmoon Bay, J. Compton.
190 Ocean Queen, Sa., Pescadero, Mrs. A. W. Goulson.
408 San Gregorio, F. San Gregorio, Adolph Shields.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

140 Santa Barbara, F., Santa Barbara, Anna L. Smith.
178 Rose of Lompoc, Sa., Lompoc, E. A. Gregg.
196 Stuart, S., Lompoc, W. B. Holland
204 Goleta, Sa., Goleta, F. E. Kellogg, Jr.
208 Carpinteria, Sa., Carpinteria, Geo. E. Robinson.
268 Vesper, Sa., Guadalupe, J. E. Murphy.
354 Seaside, Tu., Santa Barbara, P.L.Moore
428 Montecito, Th., Santa Barbara, Geo. Ferrier.
434 Lompoc Valley, Su., Lompoc, De Witt Hubbell.
436 Los Alamos, Sa., Los Alamos, F. W. Kelsey.
441 Positive, Sa., Santa Maria, Mrs. M. M. Thornburgh.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

17 Garden City, F. San Jose, D. J. Mitchel.
128 Columbia, M., Gilroy, J. W. Thomasson.
295 Granger, Sa., San Jose, W. H. Gilmore.
327 Golden Wreath, F., Mountain View, W. T. Triplett.
328 Victoria, W., Los Gatos, W. D. Hudson.
393 Bay View, Sa., Santa Clara, L. B. Alexander.
399 Santa Clara, Sa., Santa Clara, Elmer E. Carey.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

126 Watsonville, Tu., Watsonville, C. E. Taylor.
392 Pacific, Su., Boulder Creek, J. W. Peery
426 Ben Lomond, Su., Felton, D. H. Trout

SHASTA COUNTY.

102 Reading, Sa., Reading, J. H. Cooper.

155 Igo, Su.. Igo, E. L. Ballou.
213 Copper City, Sa., Copper City, S. S. Strickley.
425 Battle Creek, Su., Ball's Ferry, Mrs. R. E. Winsell.
449 Mountain Pride, Su., Shingletown, C. J. Ball.
453 McDonald, F., Milville, J. J. Kem.
454 Eureka, Th., Anderson, J. W. Spann.

SISKIYOU COUNTY.

118 Henley, Sa., Henley, A. G. Smith.
142 Mt. Shasta, Sa., Mt. Shasta, Mrs. Belle Martin.
273 Mt. Bolivar,Sa., Callahans, Caroline M. Hayden.
466 Siskiyou, Sa., Oro Fino, L. W. Miller.
468 Snow Cap, Sa., Edgewood, C. H. Stone.

SIERRA COUNTY.

265 Forest City, F., Forest City, H. P. Bickford.
359 Sierra City, Sa., Sierra City, Thomas Wright.
372 Alaska, Sa., Pike City, J. H. Beresford.

SOLANO COUNTY.

27 Mount Delight, Sa., Suisun, F. A. Chadburn.
64 Vallejo, Tu., Vallejo, Charles Daly.
137 Phœnix, Th., Benicia, H. A. Booth.
239 Denverton, Sa., Denverton, C. E. Garfield.
318 Pride of the River, W., Rio Vista, Albt. Baker.
320 Fairfield, M., Fairfield, A. J. Buckles.
364 Dixon, Th., Dixon, Stewart McBride.
415 Alamo, F., Elmira, G. W. Frazer.
461 Willow Spring, F., Birds Landing, Wm. T. Kennedy.

SONOMA COUNTY.

32 Star of Hope, M., Healdsburg, George W. Dow.
146 Horicon, Sa., Fisherman's Bay, J. E. Hickman.
156 Valley Ford, Sa., Valley Ford, Benj. Fowler.
161 Petaluma, M., Petaluma, A. G. Twist.
166 Geyser, Sa., Geyserville, Mrs. E. Winder.
167 Sebastopol, Th., Sebastopol, J. U. Græff
176 Forestville, Sa., Forestville, J. E. McIntosh.
256 Bloomfield, Th., Bloomfield, P.C. Smith.
274 Fulton, F., Fulton, Frank Briggs.
356 Enterprise, Sa., Guerneville, N. E. Manning.
370 Santa Rosa, Tu., Santa Rosa, J. H. Richardson.
375 Dauntless, W., Stony Point, H. O. Brink
378 Two Rock,Sa., Petaluma. M.L. Freeman
405 Azalea, Th., Occidental, D. N. Craig

STANISLAUS COUNTY.

109 Ceres, Sa., Ceres, P. W. Cook.
247 Fairview, Sa., Turlock, S. V. Porter.
249 Star of Cottonwood, Sa., Hill's Ferry Matthew R. Lyle.
266 Morning Star, F., Modesto, J. J. Porter
326 Oakdale, Tu., Oakdale, Byron Seeber.
335 Knight's Ferry, W., Knight's Ferry, J. W. Dunlap.
465 Friendship, Sa., Hill's Ferry, Clara Randal.

SUTTER COUNTY.

97 Meridian, Sa., Meridian, E. G. Thornbrough.
158 Good Shepherd, F, Live Oak, A H. Hewitt.
172 Harmony, Sa., Nicolaus, J. W. Eachus.
219 Defiance, Sa., Pleasant Grove, F. B. Pierce.
321 June, Sa., Yuba City, Mrs. M. E. Moore
440 Yuba City W., Yuba City, Ed. Ellington.
452 North Butte, Su., West Butte, H. S. Graves.

TEHAMA COUNTY.

192 Red Bluff, F., Red Bluff, M. J. Frank.
198 Tehama, Tu., Tehama, A. V. Wheeler.
306 Ricerville, Sa., Ricerville, J. W. Tibbetts
308 Henleyville, Sa. Henleyville, W. J. Gill
309 Paskenta, Sa., Paskenta. T. D. Dollings.
311 Ivy, Sa., Red Bluff, C. H. Delrechio.
427 Paradise, Sa., Olimpo, C. S. Jobe.
433 Hercules, Sa., Red Bluff, O. W. Burress

TRINITY COUNTY.

162 Sicilian, Su., Trinity Centre, L. E. Owings.
300 Beacon, Sa., Weaverville, G. B. Bassham
303 Western Star,Su., Hay Fork, John H. Vanderhoff.

TULARE COUNTY.

48 Visalia, F., Visalia, J. H. Haines.
159 Fairfield, F., Lemoore, J. D. Travis.
169 Grangeville, Sa., Grangeville, John Warswick.
181 Jonesa, Th., Hanford, G. T, Thornton.
195 Tulare, Tu., Tulare, Willis Faust.
257 Tipton, Th., Tipton, Jas. A. Wills.
296 Hanford, Tu., Hanford, Mrs. L. E. Cheadle.
301 Plano, Th., Plano, Rev. J. W. Elder,
302 Porterville, Sa., Porterville, G. A. Williamson.
325 Lakeside, Sa., Short, M. L. Short.
329 Pride of Tulare, F., Herrick Cross. A. L. Cottle.
383 Woodville, Sa., Hunsaker, Rev. John Wood.
391 Lone Oak, W., Hanford, S. A. Allen.
394 Farmersville, Sa., Farmersville. George Dean.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

122 Confidence, Su., Sonora, J. D. Williams.
135 Groveland, M., Groveland, Benj. Hunter.
262 Tuolumne, Su., Chinese Camp, W. H. Hosmer.
294 Jamestown, Sa., Jamestown. Miss Rebecca App
324 Bald Mountain, Tu., Sonora, Otis E. Greenwood.
336 Quartz Mountain, Su., Jamestown, Arthur B. Morgan.
337 Table Mountain, Su., Mrs. Jamestown, Jane Beynon.
340 Soulsbyville, Sa., Soulsbyville, W. H. Barron.
342 Mountain View, Th., Columbia, George McNeil.

VENTURA COUNTY.

209 Constancy, F., Ventura, Miss Myra Walbridge.
221 Scenega, Sa., Scenega, L. P. Guiberson.
235 Santa Paula, Sa., Santa Paula, Sam'l T. Todd.
236 Hueneme, Sa., Hueneme. Mary E. Clark.
411 Saticoy, Th., Saticoy, S. V. Tietsort.
416 Springville, Sa., Springville, Samuel Guthrie.
418 Mound, Sa., Ventura, Tyler Bither.
422 Ojai Valley, F. Nordhoff, Thomas Barrows.

YOLO COUNTY,

145 Antelope,Sa., Dunnigans, W. B. Young.
163 Yolo, Tu., Yolo, Asa Petit.
165 Winters, F., Winters, V. Morris.
210 Chrysopolis, W., Woodland, J. J. Bowman.
224 Orion, Th., Davisville, Miss Nettie Marden.
366 Success, W., Grafton,M. C. Winchester
419 Capay, Sa., Capay, J. T. Brown.
429 Pleasant Prairie, Sa.. Woodland, E. L. Cox.
431 Faithful, Su., Black's Station, John F. Dillon.
463 Madison, Su., Madison, F. O. Swinney.

YUBA COUNTY.

25 Marysville, F., Marysville, Frank W. Potter.
108 Knoxdale, F., Brownsville, Mrs. S. W. Knox.
124 Virginia, F., Marysville, Mrs. D. A. Hollister.
141 Cordua, Sa., Marysville, J. E. McMillan.
148 Rising Sun, F., Camptonville, Wm. Moore,
197 Wheatland, Tu., Wheatland, C. E. Justis.
226 Alpine, Sa., Strawberry Valley, C. T. Prindle.
278 Mountain Guard, F., Smartsville, J. A. Flint.
423 Prairie, Sa. Marysville, W. E. Gleason.
448 Elizabeth, Sa., Wheatland, P. L. Hutchinson.

ARIZONA.

1 Garden Valley, M., Phœnix, Geo. H. Rothrock.
4 Tucson, F., Tucson, Miss Julia Ingham.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

7 Hilo, Sa., Hilo, J. H. Maby.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, Sa., Yokohama, Geo. W. Elmer.

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

NO.	COUNTY.	NAME.	POSTOFFICE.
384	Alameda,	Charles H. Haile,	Alameda.
241	Amador,	Rev. I. D. Wood,	Ione.
104	Butte,	J. B. Mullen,	Cherokee
361	Calaveras,	A. J. Cooke,	Murphys.
319	Colusa,	J. H. Liening	Colusa.
288	Contra Costa,	F. Clifford.	Nortonville.
462	El Dorado,	J H.Gilmore.	DiamondSprings
269	Humboldt,	W. F. Brown,	Eureka.
299	Los Angeles,	W. D. Gonld,	Los Angeles.
175	Mariposa,	Chas. Converse,	Mariposa.
459	Merced	Geo. E. Isaacs,	Merced.
131	Monterey,	H. V. Moorehouse,	Salinas.
201	Nevada,	Samuel Clutter,	Nevada.
127	Placer,	J. C. Hawver,	Forest Hill.
228	Plumas,	Moses Bull	Greenville.
248	Sacramento,	A. K. Crawford,	Elk Grove.
220	San Bernardino,	H.C.Brooke,	S. Bern'd'o
351	San Diego,	S. Whitmore,	San Diego.
114	San Francisco,	C. H. Peterson,	U. S. Marshal's office.
182	San Joaquin,	Wm. Jones,	Stockton.
56	San Mateo,	J. Compton,	Half Moon Bay.
178	Santa Barbara.	Rev. S. S. Fisk.	Lompoc.
102	Shasta,	J. N. Chapell,	Reading.
415	Solano,	G. W. Frazer,	Elmira.
356	Sonoma,	H. H. Peckinpah,	Guerneville.
266	Stanislaus,	Rev. M. D. Gage,	Modesto.
452	Sutter and Yuba,	H. S. Graves.	Yuba City
192	Tehama,	G. W. Jeffris	Red Bluff.
300	Trinity,	Geo. B. Jumper,	Weaverville.
195	Tulare,	Rev. F. H. Wales,	Tulare.
324	Tuolumne,	I. T. Holland.	Sonora.
236	Ventura,	L. C. Clark,	Hueneme.
366	Yolo,	Thos. J. Goin,	Grafton.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, Wm. Walker, Yokohama.

STATE DEPUTIES.

384 Alameda, James S. Naismith, Oakland.
386 Alameda, Mrs. V. A. Rix, Washington.
267 Amador, W. O. Clark, Drytown.
470 Alameda, Rev. Geo. Morris, West End.
404 Butte, Rev. Peter Powers, Chico.
243 Fresno, A. A. Smith, Kingsburg.
161 Calaveras, H. R. Hughes. Angels Camp.
290 Fresno, E. W. Turner, Madera.
207 Kern, A. T. Colton, Bakersfield.
299 Los Angeles, Will D. Gould, Los Angeles
299 Los Angeles, Jesse Yarnell. Los Angeles
246 Merced, George E. Isaacs, Merced.
126 Monterey, J. C. Aston, Watsonville
201 Nevada. Niles Searls. Nevada City
203 Sacramento. G. B. Katzenstein. Sac'to.
130 San Fran'co, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, No. 150 Ninth St., S. F.
185 San F'co, Mrs. E. P. Stevens, 1907 Bush
114 San Francisco, C. H. Peterson, S. F.
182 San Joaquin, B. F. Bagley, Stockton.
189 San Joaquin, W. R. Ellis. Lodi.
200 San Joaquin, Rev. C. S. Haswell, Lodi.
178 Santa Barbara, J. W. Webb, Lompoc.
32 Santa Clara, hev. W.T. Mayne, San Jose
295 Santa Clara Rev. D. E. Bushnell, San Jose.
392 Santa Cruz, G.M. McWain, Boulder Cr'k
425 Shasta, Dr. J. F. Winsell, Ball's Ferry
64 Solano. Dr. I. S. Halsey, Vallejo.
185 San Francisco, Capt. A. D. Wood, S. F.
370 Sonoma, D. S. Sacry, Santa Rosa.
32 Sonoma, C. B. Proctor, Healdsburg.
32 Sonoma, J. G. Dow, Healdsburg.
156 Sonoma, Mrs. C. E. Fowler, Valley Ford
167 Sonoma, Rev. F. J. Culver, Sebastopol.
291 San Francisco, Wm. Crowhurst, 1041 24th St., S. F.
192 Tehama, Mrs. M. J. Mayhew, Red Bluff
165 Yolo, William Sims, Winters.
224 Yolo, B. H. Hoag, Davisville.
419 Yolo, J. H. Norton, Capay.
25 Yuba, Chas. J. Covillaud, Marysville.
148 Yuba, Joseph Erwin, Camptonville.

ARIZONA.

304 Pima, Joe T. Marr, Tucson.

JAPAN.

1 Japan, Daniel Jamison, Yokohama.

BANDS OF HOPE.

NAME.	POSTOFFICE.	OFFICER.
Antioch,	Antioch,	A. K. P. Nason
Amador City	Amador	Mrs. F. Wood
Brentwood,	Brentwood,	Sadie Defferbach
Crystal,	Brownsville,	S. W. Knox.
Colfax,	Colfax,	Mrs. D. Story.
Crescent,	Judsonville,	Wm. Ellis,
Cloverdale,	Cloverdale,	Miss P. Sholes,
Colusa,	Colusa,	Mrs. L. Spect,
Davisville,	Davisville,	Miss K. Kelly,
Excelsior,	East Oakland,	W. M. Cord,
Evening Star	Pine Grove	James Wels,
Fresno	Fresno City	W.H. Donahue
Fidelity	Jackson	Rev.J.H.Wythe.
Forbestown,	Forbestown,	Flor: E. Morse
Forest City,	Forest City,	Mrs.S.A.Laury
Forestville,	Forestville,	H. Hanson,
Franklin,	F. School H's,	Mrs. Moore.
Guerneville,	Guerneville,	Mrs.E. Bagley,
Healdsburg	Healdsburg	C. Alexander.
Hanford,	Tulare,	Mrs. M. Plummer
Ione City	Ione City	P.B.Buchanan
Live Oak	Shenandoa V'y	J. W. Winans.
Lower Lake,	Lower Lake,	Miss Eva Lee,
Lakeport,	Lakeport,	Geo. Tucker,
Lodi,	Lodi,	C. S. Haswell,
Lu Ellar,	Chico,	P. Powers
Mount'n View,	Columbia,	P. S. Peters,
Middletown,	Middletown,	Miss K. Stark,
Merced,	Merced,	G. E. Isaacs,
Oakland,	Oakland,	Wm. Taylor,
Ocean Spray,	Westport.	A. Gordon,
Oakdale	Oakdale	Byron Seeber.
Pomona	Pomona	H. Eno.
Pescadero,	Pescadero,	Liz. Fairgrieve
Pleas't Prairie,	Marysville,	James Jory.
Arcata,	Arcata.	
Alamo,	Alamo.	B. F. Hall
Cold Water,	Somerville,	Sadie Hauxhurst
Cathedral Oaks	Cathedral Oaks	Miss J. Syme
Elizabeth,	Spenceville,	J. L. Wallis.
Excelsior,	Byron,	W. M. Moore
French Gulch,	French Gulch,	Mrs. J. Syme.
Goleta,	Goleta,	F. E. Kellogg.
Home Band,	Vallejo,	H. Smith.
Half Moon Bay	H.M. Bay,	Lizzie Goulson.
Liberty,	Liberty,	Emma Howard
Morning Star,	Plymouth,	David Grounds
Morning Star,	Modesto,	Clara Vesey.
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The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at San Francisco on Tuesday, Oct. 3d, 1882, commencing at 10 a. m.

Directory of Lodges of Good Templars in the City of San Francisco.

NO.	NAME.	MEETS.	LOCATION OF HALL.
114	Evening Star,	Th.,	Grand Central Hall, 997 Market st., cor. of 6th.
120	Headlight,	W.,	1620 Pacific Avenue, near Polk.
130	Constitution,	F.,	Shiel's Hall, 32 O'Farrell st.
160	Mission Star,	Tu.,	King's Hall, 2131 Mission st., bet. 17th and 18th.
185	Life Boat,	M.,	No. 118 Jackson st., near Front.
186	Golden Gate,	Tu.,	Bush st. M. E. church, Bush street. nr. Devisadero street.
291	International,	M.,	Grand Central Hall, Market st., cor. of 6th.
293	Valley,	Th.,	Fell Street Presbyterian Church, bet. Laguna and Octavia sts.
307	Pleasant Valley,	M.,	Comerford's Hall Church st., bet. 27th and 28th.
314	Spring Valley,	Tu.,	Union Hall, cor. Fillmore and Greenwich sts.

17 Crystal, M., Myrtle Hall, Railroad and 7th avenue.
7 California, Th., Ono Hall, Mission and Fifteenth streets.

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SUBORDINATE DIRECTORY.

11 Capital, S., Salem, C. W. Scriber.
17 Hillsboro, S., Hillsboro, W. L. Weathered.
23 La Creole, Tu., Dallas, Jno. S. Ashbaugh
35 Silver, S., Silverton, Frank Simeral.
39 Rosa, S., Salem, P. R. Winslow.
40 Astoria, Tu., Astoria, J. O. Bozorth.
43 Marion, S., Hubbard, Milton B. Kester.
57 Milwaukee, S., Milwaukee, A. Luelling.
74 Val Fontis, S., Zena, Charles Philips.
80 John Day, S., Canyon City, Fred P. Horsley.
86 Nonpareil, W., Portland, E. W Ryan.
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118 Sheridan, W., Sheridan, H. Z. Foster.
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159 Delavan, Tu., Junction City, W. M. Houston.
166 Union, S., Turner, E. E. McKinney.
179 Pacific, S., Cottage Grove, W. W. Cathcart.
188 Golden Gate, S., Irving, L. H. Potter.
189 Ashland, F., Ashland, Wm. Harris.
191 Klamath, Tu., Ft. Klamath,
212 Ohoco, Th., Prineville, Joseph Howard.
213 Revival, —., Prairie City, J. W. Mack.
217 Goshen, S. Goshen, J. W. Cox.
227 Marshfield, Th., Marshfield, Wm. Temple.
229 Onward, S., Albany, R. E. Conn.
258 Amity, S., Amity, R. Jas. A. Likens.
259 Green Mountain, S., Siuslaw, Hiram Wingard.
262 Triumph, M., Independence, Mrs. L. L. Whiteaker.
268 Paradise Springs, S., East Portland. A. R. Francis.
286 Williams Creek, S., Applegate, E. E. Topping.
289 McMinnville, S., McMinnville, J.E.Magers.
294 New Era, Th., New Era, Paul Boyce.
302 Newberg, S., Newberg, J. T. Smith.
316 Samaritan, S., Harrisburg, Nettie Isham.
317 Guiding Star, Tu., Lebanon, J. L. Gilbert.
331 Monmouth, S., Monmouth, C. G. Adkins.
332 Pass Creek, S., Drain, H. A. Wallace.
338 Wasco, S., Dufur, A. J. Dufur, Jr.
342 Lily, Tu , East Portland, Jas. W. Shaver.
344 Albany, S., Albany, R. Fox.
346 Good Samaritan, W., Dalles, O. D. Doane.
350 Mount Hood, M., Dalles, E. B. McFarland,
352 Stayton, M., Stayton, J. L. Follansby.
353 Orient, F., Jefferson E. E. Montague.
354 Floral, S., Marion, Ada K. Johns.
355 Bay. Th., Marshfield, A. M. Crawford.
356 Welcome, S., John Day, L. Hollenbeck
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Alternates.

E. W. Ryan, Portland; Elias Jessup, Newberg.

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at The Dalles, commencing on the third Tuesday in June, 1882.

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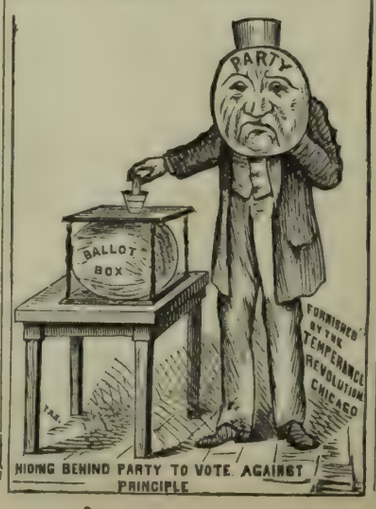
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VOL. XI SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1881. No. 9

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Seventy-four papers in Nebraska favor the woman suffrage amendment and eleven oppose it. The world moves all the time. Light increases.

The conquering Sword, before the Pen o'erborne,
Was from its ancient hard won kingdom hurled:
In turn the Pen laments its laurels shorn,
Henceforth the Scissors keen shall rule the world.

The Rescue remarked a few weeks ago upon the remarkably slovenly appearance of the Orillia Packet. The copy seen may have been an exceptional one; for two numbers have come this week of more than ordinary neatness of appearance.

Five boy-traps, sometimes called saloons to every church thruout this country. Church doors open one day in seven. Saloon doors open seven days in each week, but swinging the widest at night. No need of temperance education!—*S. S. Supt.*

Edward Ellington and L. R. Featherstun of Yuba City advertise in the Farmer for assistance in getting up a box of clothing for the orphans of the Good Templar's Home, as a New Year gift.

The little story on page 130 "How a busines man was converted," should have been credited to some other paper, but the latter part of the copy was lost by the compositor and the credit omitted.

Taxation without representation was a hundred years ago an intolerable tyranny, which justified the terrible sacrifices of a seven years bitter and cruel war to remove it. Its injustice has been more universally assented to every year since; but as there is not a particle of danger that women will take up the musket and engage in a seven years armed rebellion, it is quite safe and righteous to practice this manifest injustice upon them. So say the politicians.

Subscribers this week. Philomath, Oregon, 1; W. C. King, Tipton, 6; Los Angeles 1; J. W. Webb (Orange &c.) 6; Capay; 2; Iowa 1; Stoney Point 2; Folsom 1; Woodland 2; San Francisco 2.

A Happy New Year is earnestly wished to all the readers of the Rescue; may their fields and gardens and stores and goods and their virtues and good influences multiply—and withal may their numbers increase ten fold during 1882.

New South Wales (of which Sydney is the capital), has passed the second reading of the Local Option Bill by a vote of 54 to 7. The debate occupied four nights and 47 members spoke on the question. Four-fifths of the speakers favored Sunday closing, and a simple majority of votes to decide the no license question.

Mr. Herndon of Springfield, Illinois, formerly the law partner of Abraham Lincoln and in many things the leading partner, used to have a little spree occasionally; he is now a common drunkard and a pauper, like Governor Yates was and some other governors have been and will be.

The *Tidal Wave* very truly remarks: "The President's message is before us. It is a lengthy document and treats of many things, but is as silent as death on the great questions of reform, temperance or prohibition, and equal suffrage, which just now is agitating the minds of the people of this country, from center to circumference. A third party—A Home Protection Party—is an urgent necessity."

Lemonade.—Bro. Reiger's Lemon Sugar advertized on the last page of this paper is a grand thing for the holiday lemonade; it is no product of the simmering still; no Claus Speckels monopoly; nothing in the bitters line. It is something sweet and natural and wholesome.

Dont take temperance into politics; dont take it into the pulpit; keep it out of the Sunday school; it is too secular a subject for the week of prayer; dont be always talking about it; let every one enjoy his own opinion; religion has nothing to do with it; all these are extracts from the devil's book of proverbs.

At a prohibition meeting lately held in Auburn, Me., all the speakers but one favored separate party action. Several speakers ascribed their conversion to this opinion to having been readers of the Prohibitionist and the general sentiment was that all who talk prohibition ought to vote it.

Beware of the kind of temperance man who says, "I am as good a temperance man as there is in this lodge or this Grand Lodge, or in this town or in this state." A man who believes that thing himself, will never suspect other people of doubting it. He only says it because he is cornered and his only defense is a lie.

Is it not time that all Christian voters and people everywhere should waken up to the fact that the introduction of Christianity, with the invariable bottle and barrel which accompany it, is the direst curse and plague, the most deadly pestilence that has ever visited a heathen country. If they will not consent to vote a divorce of the rum curse from Christain civilization, we had a thousand times better abolish the two, than let the devil handle both to his own entire advantage.

The Delaware *Signal* (Ohio) a very live advocate of prohibition and common sense has a department of liquorgrams, reports of the awful crimes, murders, suicides etc., perpetrated in and by the grog-shop during the week. It is an apalling list of horrors but probably not more than a fourth of these occurrences can be collected by any one paper. It has 24 of these grog-shop crimes last week.

The N. Y. Tribune says "there may not be a pig and puppy Democrat ticket in 1884, but the prospect is good for that kind of a preliminary shindy." That kind of language applied to the beerdive and beergarden gang of scoundrelism and ruffianism would be altogether fanatical and abusive, but the gentlemanly? Tribune thinks it is quite good enough for Democrats.

It has been stated that Doctor Koumiss Bliss expects a large reward for completing by his ignorant fossilism, the work left only half done by Guiteau. But if Guiteau's bullets had both failed to penetrate the skin by some accident, it would have been the most eminent justice to Guiteau and the kindest mercy to innocent people had a justice of the peace at once satisfied himself of Guiteaus intention to kill, and had him hung or roasted in half an hour after the atrocious crime was attempted. That the President might have recovered does not in the least diminish the guilt of the miscreant.

The Home Protection meeting on last Saturday evening was well entertained with a very able and interesting address by Rev. E. R. Dille on the necessity of a Sabbathrest for man and beast and of using vigorous and united effort for the suppression of the villainous banditi who propose rebellion against the enforcement of the Sunday law. A good program is promised for this weeks meeting and it is determined that the organization shall have branches all over the state to become what its name indicates—a protection of the homes of the people from the wolf pack of the league of outlaws engaged in human-slaughter.

Quick Trips.—The horse cars that run on Montgomery St. on one fine day last week made three successive very quick trips from Washington to Market St., 7 blocks in 73, 74 and 72 minutes. The head engineer of one of them declares he will make it inside of 70 minutes before spring, or kill all his horses in the attempt; says he could do it easily now only he has to stop the car so often for old people and women to get out and walk, because they are in a hurry and cant wait for the car. He thinks it is a foolish idea of the company that more people ride because they are always overtaking the cars on foot, and it is so easy to catch the car always; says he dont believe it is the best policy.

Slain by Brandy.—There is hardly a single abstemious native (says the Middleburg *Gazette*) to be met with now. The taste for brandy a few years ago was confined principally to the Hottentots, Now it has extended to the Kaffrs, Fingoes and Basutos. The sentence of extermination which is being carried out against the Indians of North America is being extended to South Africa. The "fire-water" of the whites will accomplish what "plague, pestilence and famine" failed to do, viz. the final extinction of the black man. The progress may be slow as far as the negro races are concerned, but it is nevertheless sure.—*Temperaace Standard South Africa.*

People that are not a bit crazy do strange things sometimes. They see the address of the G. W. C. T. in the Rescue, and then send constitutional questions to the editor of the Rescue and to the G. W. S., to be answered. Perhaps they apply to some other quarters too. Then they see books advertised for sale in the Rescue office San Francisco and write to the G. W. S. at Sacramento to send them those books. A little while ago notice came from a Postmaster that a lodge paper was not taken out, and it was stopped. Later the L. D, of the lodge told the G. W. C. T. that he could get no Rescue and he had written to the G. W. S. about it. Now the first place to look for the Rescue when due is the P. O. If it dont come there, it would seem natural to inquire at the Rescue office, not at Salt Lake city, not at Plymouth church, Brooklyn, not at the internal revenue office, nor Fort Alcatraz, but right direct at the Rescue office, Box 1721 San Francisco.

CHARITY.

("And though I give all my goods to the poor and have not Charity, it profiteth me nothing.")

Seeking not her own, she giveth more
Than all that gentle faith may see,
Or value, or embrace;
For higher far than hope of rich or poor
That would reform the earth with beggar plea,
Her given sphere of grace.

'Tis said "Behold not greater God
The gentile may adore, nor yet conceive
Than Deity of purse;
Shut it, and vanish unto naught
Shall all he hopeth for, or doth believe
Redemption his to nurse.

Not thus. Give alms of such ye have,
And purity ye find, said truth divine.
Can more the gentile give?
Not mortal may, from cradle unto grave,
Give other than he had. The golden kine
His all, and he may live.

Yet blessed he the more, if in his day
He honoreth God, and glorified all truth
And honesty in this:
In preaching charity, t'is well to say,
For him, he meant not greater good
Than Charity of *his*.

J. C. K.

HOW A BUSINESS MAN WAS CONVERTED TO TEMPERANCE.

In the southern part of Jeferson county, N. Y., is the village of M——. Among the business men is a hardware merchant, a cool level-headed man. He like many other business men thot one or two licensed hotels were necessary for the good of the village. He had voted for license for years, was honest in his belief.

About three years ago an incident occurred that opened his eyes.

One year before this revelation came he had sold a stove for $18 to a drinking man; the drinker was not worth a thing, but agreed to pay for the stove in installments $1 per month. At the end of the year the merchant had not received even one payment.

He knew his debtor had been earning good wages the whole year. He had noticed the money had not been expended for clothes, for the family of his drinking customer was poorly clad, and the man himself had only one suit, and that almost in rags.

Two weeks before the time in question, the drinking man had gone five miles out of town to do a job of work at $3 per day.

The merchant knew this, and was waiting for his return, thinking he might get a part payment on the stove sold a year before, if not the whole amount.

Just before dark he made his appearance. The merchant knew the man who had employed his debtor; knew he was a man of means, and it was his custom to pay down for all work done for him.

The merchant said:

"Hold on, J——, I want to speak to you. You remember the stove? You were to pay $1 each month; over a year has gone by and you have not made the first payment yet; you have been at work for W——; cant you pay me half? $5 anyway."

"I am sorry I cant, but I have not got any pay yet out of W——; when I get it I will call and pay all."

(Remember this—men when they are drinking always (?) tell the truth)

The merchant was not satisfied. He looked up from his meditation just in time to see his customer go into the hotel (one of the necessary (?) places for the prosperity of the village).

His going into the hotel aroused the curiosity of the merchant.

He thot:

"I will just walk over to the hotel and see what is going on."

He entered the hall where he could get a good view of the bar, and was a witness to the following:

The drinker said:

"Well, landlord, what is my bill? I can pay you up now."

"Your bill may be larger than you think; you have not paid up for some time. Ah! it is more than I thought—$21 50."

"As much as that. It can't be? I do not know what my wife will say. I had promised to buy a new bonnet for her and the girl. Twenty-one-fifty!

Well, well I suppose you have kept it right. You wouldn't wrong a poor man who works hard for his money."

(Oh, no! they never do; these sweet lambs who sell rum.)

It is correct. Your wife and daughter must not expect to dress as well as those who have a larger income. I think your wife is most too dressy, anyway. Have a drink, J——?"

The merchant saw "the man who had not got his pay" take out of his pocket the money he had earned, count out $21.50 and hand it to the landlord.

He went out of the hotel a wiser and a better man.

The merchant went to his desk, took down a bundle of unpaid accounts, and commenced to figure up the worthless accounts that had accumulated in the ten years of his business life.

He found the sum total to be $1.324 78. Of this sum he found that all but $114 19 was against men who had been ruined by drink.

His eyes had been opened.

Three months after this came town meeting.

The hotel-keeper was busy at the polls working for the election of an excise commissioner who would continue his legal right to sell.

He approached the hardware merchant and offered him a ticket.

"Can't vote that ticket," said the merchant.

"Why? I supposed you were one of my strong supporters."

So I was until three months ago, when I was shown very plainly what you are doing. You are no better than a thief."

What do you mean."

Do you remember the night J—paid you $21 50 for whisky he had drank at your bar?"

Yes; I remember it. What of it?"

I will tell you. Nearly two years ago I trusted him for a stove worth $18. He agreed to pay $1.50 per month. I have not received a cent. The night he paid you $21 50 I asked him for a part payment on the stove. He said he had no money. I saw him go into your hotel, so I followed him. I saw him pay you that amount. It was my money. I sold him that stove for the use of his family; and he has been tempted by your iniquitous groggery to pay you the money he owed me many times over. It was my money he has been paying you these two years, and money he owed to other people in this village; thru your bar you have been a daily robber of the money which belonged to that man—of the money and clothes and food of his wife and children—of the money which belonged to me and to every other citizen and trader here, that this man has persuaded to trust him. Your business in this town is and has been to turn honest men, as he was once, and many others into thieves, and to rob, not only them and their helpless families, but to rob the whole community. Your business is that of a public robber, a public enemy, a public nuisance, and I dont vote any more for any one, to enable him to pauperize my customers and kill my trade.

SHALL OUR SUNDAY SCHOLARS PERISH?

The *Sunday-School Times* and the *International S. S. Lesson* Committee have practically answered this question, Yes! Let them perish rather than warn them against the snares of strong drink which have slain them by the million, and are doing so to-day. Rather than hurt the feelings of the finely dressed and bejeweled liquor dealers, and the rich property holders who rent their buildings to Satan—rather let nine-tenths of the dear, innocent children of the nation's Sabbath-schools go over Niagara Falls to perdition.

From "An Appeal to Sunday-school Teachers," by George Thomas Coster, in the *S. S. Worker*, the following selections are made:

"Many a youth, by the lessons of the Sabbath class, has been guided into an industrious, respected manhood. But is it so with all our scholars? From our prisons come sad, contradictory revelations. By the chaplains of the chief county and borough jails of the country, I have been favored with painful facts, of which take the following:

The Rev. J. Burleigh Colville, Chaplain of Reading Jail, reports: 'Number of prisoners, 88, of whom 66 had been Sunday scholars for an average length of time of nearly four years'. The Rev. John Dreaper, Chaplain of Northampton Jail, reports for the year 1867: 'Number of prisoners 505, of whom 364 had been Sunday scholars for an average of five years. As the result of my appeal, I learn that 64 per cent of the prisoners in the country have been Sunday scholars in their youth, and for upward of two years. And what has brought our Sunday scholars to the cell of the prisoner? I need not tell you—it is the testimony of the Bench, year after year—that drink, directly, or indirectly brings the vast majority of criminals into the calendars of crime.' Mr. Edward Simmons, Governor of Canterbury Jail, in a recent letter to me says—and he speaks from an experience of many years: '92 per cent may attribute their downfall to intoxicating drinks and their attendant vices—bad company and the profanation of the Sabbath day.'

And he quotes from the report of a female missionary among lost women:

"Out of the poor fallen girls conversed with, three had been Sunday-school teachers. 'They came under the power of wicked women, and drink was the bait which drew them to ruin. Fifty-six conversed with had been Sunday scholars. Some of these traced their fall to being sent to the public-house for drink; others to dancing-saloons; others to love of finery. But "their evidence was the same as the others, that they could not have lost their virtue but through drink." Twelve were Sunday scholars from other towns; some of these had been lured hither by women—monsters, rather—who represented themselves as seeking servants, gave their unsuspecting victims strong drink *drugged*, and, alas! they were lost. Sunday scholars these, but not *abstainers*. Sunday scholars, but among the other lessons taught them, their teacher had not taught them *abstinence*. Alas! for the slain of the daughters of my people.

The ruling aim of Sunday-school instruction should be, its crowning glory is, to bring the scholar to Jesus. The constant aim should be nothing short of this—the conversion of scholars *while scholars in the school*. Without doubt many in our schools are lambs in the arms of the Great Shepherd, tho not in the fold of the visible church. Mr. Fountain Hartley, Statistical Secretary of the Sunday-school Union, writes me that it is believed from the returns, that at least one in ten scholars, *while* scholars, join the fellowship of Christian Churches. But why not more than this? How is it that so many are lost to the school at life's most critical period? Who are these? Are they the members of our Bands of Hope? Are they our total abstinence youth? I appeal to your memories. Are such our school deserters?

Teacher! what is to be the future of your children? Are any o them to drift by drink indulgence into ruin? Is one of them? Oh, what is it to be? Do you reply, that though abstainers, yet still they might indeed; but the greatest help to criminality would be shunned. At a meeting of the Manchestey and Chester Diocesan Church of England Temperance Society, held January 4th last, the Rev. T. Hutton stated "that during the ten years he was chaplain in the Northampton jail, he never saw a teetotal prisoner there." Mr. Simmons, Governor of Canterbury jail, in a letter dated September 27th, 1867, says: "I beg to say that the number of prisoners who have been committed to prisons with which I have been connected during the last fifteen years, amounts to 22,000; and that among them I have come in contact with ministers of the Gospel, numbers of persons who were once members of churches, as also children of pious parents; but *I never met with a prisoner being a teetotaler*,"

Teacher! is one of the girls of your class to be found among fallen women a few years hence—ruined, ruining others? Do you reply that, perhaps even with abstinence she might fall? Yes, indeed; but drink in most cases aids to drag down the virtuous, and when down, keeps them down.

Let each teacher be an abstainer; let each class constitute itself into a teetotal society, meeting on a week night at the teacher's house or otherwhere for that especial object, and soon drunkenness—foul blot on our fame—will cease to be our national vice.

Fellow laborers! will you aid to this! Oh, seek to be like the Great Teacher, who "went about doing good," and for our sakes "pleased not himself." Let your scholars think of you in coming years to thank God for you. When in city crowds—when out upon the sea—when on alien shores—when strong temptations storm them—be your memory like an angel from God to strengthen them. And when you die, may you not die to them, but live in their lives until, the last of them gathered to your side in the heavenly home, you shall say. "Savior, here am I, and the children whom Thou didst give me!"

DRINKERS.—Under the significant heading "Half a million drinkers," the Brewers Gazette mentions the total number of emigrants arriving here during the eleven months ending May 31 last as 564,294. Nearly, if not quite as many more have arrived since that date. The brewers are undoubtedly right in assuming that at least a very large proportion of these emigrants are so many additional customers for liquor-sellers, at least till they can be reached and educated anew by the temperance movement of this country. And still the flood tide of emigration continues. It imposes a large additional responsibility each year upon the friends of temperance in America. This responsibility must be fully met, if this country be not by and by still more Europeanized with respect to beer and social drinking usages. —*N. T. Advocate.*

CAL. W. C. T. UNION.

THE WOMEN OF AMERICA *vs.* THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC"

President, Mrs. D. P. Browne, Blake House, Oakland.

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CHAUTAUQUA.

If there is any thing on which one may be absolutely certain of offering a correct opinion or suggesting a judicious and thoroly wholesome counsel, it seems safe to recommend to any and everybody, who has an ambition to cultivate and improve and adorn the talents and intellect with which God has endowed them—to avail themselves of the privileges and advantages offered in a membership of the Chautauqua Circle. The names and characters of the parties who have set this society in motion are a guarantee of the excellence and usefulness of its tendencies. To be admitted to fellowship with the men and women of character and culture and scholarship and scientific attainment and philanthropy and benevolence, who are its leaders in this and other states, is a privilege which cannot but confer an honor on any member of any class of society.

If a membership in this society was going to divert one's energies from other pursuits, and interfere with household or business duties, or shut off some other field of useful work or study, one might hesitate to venture into it; but Miss Severance told us last week of a lady who managed a busy ranch last year, and was a successful Chautauqua literary society of herself. And so it will be always and everywhere, very industrious and busy people will find just enough time to compass the studies and duties of this thing without shutting off any useful item of their daily employments. None but the idle and listless and empty will be able to plead truthfully that they "really have no time."

There are dozens, nay hundreds of young girls and boys who have just left school, and have a good deal of blank, idle, unused time on their hands, to whom an active membership in this society would most grandly and opportunely fill a daily empty hour of that time, and lay the foundation and give the direction of a vast amount of comfort and pleasure and usefulness in their whole future life. Lots of young folks in Vallejo, Napa, Petaluma, Stockton Marysville, Nevada and no end of other places who could form circles, and make them an immense benefit and advantage to themselves and each other, and at the same time secure a fund of the purest and most pleasurable and lasting enjoyment.

There are some of the graduates of our Juvenile Temples and Bands of Hope and Good Templar Lodges, who ought by all means to be Chautauquans; here are some of them in Guerneville and Placerville and Plymouth and Cottonwood and Woodland, who read the RESCUE and will know that they are here alluded to, who would become ornaments to that society and who will derive an immense benefit themselves from an immediate membership in it. This is an interest which can be embarked in with the most perfect safety; it is all prize and no blank; all pure gold and no dross; all blessing and no pullback; all upward, and nothing that can possibly deteriorate, impoverish or distress. Friends, let us do something in this matter. Read Miss Severance's letter again in last number Dec. 22; see the Chautauqua outfit and requisites and come into it at once.

C. L. S. C. TO GOOD TEMRLARS.

C. L. S. C COURSE OF STUDY.

The following is the distribution of the subjects and books thru the year 1881–82.

October and November—(Ch. stands for The Chautauquan) Outline lessons on art. (De Forest) A short history of art; (De Forest!) $1.50; Mosaics of History, (Ch.); Laws of health (Ch.)

December.—Man's Antiquity and Language (Terry.); Outlines of General History. Vincent; Mosaics History (Ch.); Readings about Mathematics (Ch.)

January.—Mosaics of History (Ch.); God in History (Ch.); Illustrated History of Ancient Literature, Oriental and Classical (Quackenbos) $1; Readings about Mental Science (Ch.)

February.—Mosaics of History (Ch.); Illustrated History of Ancient Literature (Continued); Religion in Art. (Ch.); Readings about Moral Science. (Ch.)

March.—Mosaics of History (Ch.); Readings ings about Political Economy (Ch.): Readings from McKenzie's Nineteenth Century.

April.—Mosaics of History (Ch.); Arts of Speech part II (Townsend.); Readings about Geology.

May.—Mosaics of History (Ch.); English History and Literature (Chautauqua Lib., Vol. III.); Readings about Geology.

June.—Mosaics of History (Ch,); Readings about Chemistry.

California members can send subscriptions for Chautauquan direct to T. L. FLOOD, Meadville, Pa.

We trust woman's capacity on very intricate matters, and we cannot trust her feeble cranium to decide, when she has temptable children under her wings, whether she would or would not like to have a whisky shop opened on the opposite side of the street? It is a very complicated question. Must we wait until the ladies seminaries have done tneir work for twenty or fifty years more? Must we adhere to the wisdom of making haste slowly? How long will it be before women will be involved far enough to know whether she wants drunken sons or not?—*Joseph Cook.*

THE GERMAN IMMIGRANT.

In the discussion of the maintenance of a day of rest and the prohibition of the drunkery and thief factory in this country, the question of nationality is frequently raised by both parties. It is a fact that the most active and impudent enemies of law and order and decency are foreigners, and most of them Germans. It rests with the honest, sober, respectable, worthy Germans in this country to say whether the rowdy element of the brewery and beer-dive and ratpit fairly represent and speak for the German people of this country.

And to this respectable German element, which every one who is not a fool or a bigot knows is equal in good citizenship and good morals to any other class of people, it is desired to point out one or two circumstances which more particularly interest them than any other people in the land.

It is shown that in a number of months 530.000 have recently landed in this country from Europe and as many more are expected in the near future. The brewers and beer sellers, who claim to represent the Germans of this country, are publicly rejoicing that the great majority of these new comers will be, what? good thrifty citizens? good settlers? good farmers? good mechanics? good laborers? a help to build up this country with happy homes? to improve the land and make us a better people? No, not one of these things; no, they would not want one of them to come for any of those purposes; but they are boasting that they will be liberal drinkers of their beer and their whisky!

Think of that, German citizens and German voters: Your countrymen are welcomed by a portion of their own countrymen and brethren, with the hope that they will be drunkards on the poison with which they intend to besot and bedevil and debauch them: Welcome, they say to the sons of their fatherland, welcome to our poison traps, to our police courts, to our jails, to our brothels, to our gaming dens, to our penitentiaries and our lunatic asylums and our poor houses, which the American tax-payers so liberally and kindly provide for our beer and whisky customers: Welcome! countrymen ours!! Welcome to the pistol bullet and the razor and the rope and the strychnine, to the morgue and the paupers grave to which we annually consign so many thousands of the best and most generous of our compatriot beer customers.

Are these men, this ring of the enemies of sobriety and decency, your friends or shall they be your mouthpiece? There is another class of people here who love this country as dearly as ever men loved the land of their birth or residence. They are the American people of New England, and Puritan and Christian ancestry and education. They say welcome too to your immigrant company of 500,000 people. They dont meet them with a beer cup extended in front, and a halter and handcuffs concealed behind. They say welcome to a home with us, welcome to a choice among our homesteads: send your children to our free public schools; come to our churches and lecture halls and libraries; join our fraternal and benevolent and our temperance societies, let your children come with ours to the Sunday-school and the Band of Hope, and learn to prepare themselves for a useful and happy life. Welcome to this grand, free, fertile, broad country, which has arrived at its present prosperity thru the SOBER industry of its citizens. Be with us and of us, bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh, and let us be Americans together, and unite in making this country great and just and rich and happy, and help us to keep out and down all the vices and debaucheries which have rotted and pauperized and destroyed all the vicious nations of history down to our own day.

In the crowd that clamor for freedom and liberty, and who call themselves German Americans, we find prominently men whose whole business is to keep dens for the entrapping and ruin and damnation of innocent girls, of whom a fair sample was the infernal gallows bird on Sacramento street who was lately decoying American girls to their death under an advertisement of Help wanted in a restaurant. Such men are the natural and inevitable product of the brewery and the beershop as the branch is of any tree. Such men are found, and all and every other kind of human monster and beast and ravenous murderer of soul and body, wherever the brewery and beer garden and beershop exist; just the same in Germany and England and Ireland and Scotland and France and America—and nowhere in the civilized world where there is no brewery and beershop. The brewery and the beer keg, the same as the wine vat and the whisky mill—all alike, or any of them mean vice, nastiness, debauchery, ruined homes, crime, barbarism, pauperism, harlotry, suicide, death—and they all degrade any and every class and kind of people who use them, to the same level of vice and misery.

It is the duty of all honest Germans to disown the destroyers of their race, the poisoners of their own brethren, and to help us to make and keep this country a free and happy home for the stranger as well as for their own children.

THE FATE OF POLITICAL PARTIES.

We behold a few men martyrize themselves for a moral principle or a political theory. Inspired by an impulse none can trace but to pure, if not holy motive, these battle against the combined forces of prejudice, ignorance and customs of the past; trust to naught than the justice or righteousness of their cause, are mocked, slandered, anathematized and hated by the large, large majority. They persevere, and the normal result is a party.

It is one of the immutable statutes of existence that while a party or church is nailed to the stake, cross or pillory of public contempt and persecution; while no prospect of spoils, power or other earthly consideration actuates its hope; while it suffers for righteousness, it will gather strength, power, purity, dominion, glory—and what not in the list of truly divine blessings.

Once enthroned however, its founders recede from our sight, take a back seat and die off. The spirit vanishes; the skeleton remains. It offers for vitality whatsoever is food for our political or ecclesiastical rat.

Like a certain caterpillar which is subject to a disease filling its frame with maggots it creeps along, seeking deliverance from its parasites, and finding none. It has long ago sacrificed all principle, honor and prestige for policy—policy to prolong its miserable existence. The rats, mice, or maggots which enliven its fast decaying corpse, point for identity of body and soul to the fact of their being in the party and the party in them.

"I am part and body of His church," quoth the sectarian rat. And from a materialistic standpoint, proves this, like his political brother.

As a rule, every one of these professional feeders would be (or has already been) one of the bitterest foes of that identical body, had it life—life of truth and principle. Being dead, it offer them meat.

None may bottle up sunshine in a dark cellar. Nor the spirit of just or holy cause in a political party or ecclesiastical combination. Where the carcase is, the vultures are gathered together.

Vote for principle, not men. Battle for righteousness, justice, holiness, against evil in every form and under any cover. Heaven will sustain you and lead you higher.

JOHN C. KASTNER.

The Grand Worthy Chief Templar of the State of West Virginia, Dr. T. H. Buck, the gifted author of "John Rodman's Pledge," and other popular writings, has just completed a new temperance and Good Templar story. Its publication will begin in the West Virginia Good Templar—official organ for the state—at an early day, and every Good Templar in the country should read it. The paper containing the story and much other valuable matter will be sent on trial three months for 20 cents, or six copies for $1. Send for it. Address,

J. B. MORGAN, Publisher,
Gerardstown, W. Va.

G. W. C. T. Department.

R. THOMPSON, G. W. C. T.

G. W. Secretary's D'p'tm't.

GEORGE B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.

☞The office of the Grand Lodge is located in the Capital Savings Bank Building, entrance, No. 328 J street, up-stairs, over the southwest corner J and Fourth streets, Sacramento, where the Grand Worthy Secretary will be pleased to receive calls from the members of the Order during business hours.

☞This department is edited by the Grand Worthy Secretary, to whom all communications relating in any way to the business of the Grand Lodge, this department, or anything appearing hereunder, should be addressed.

☞The Grand Worthy Secretary's post office address is Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento, Cal.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

ON SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE G. W. S.

Sold for the Benefit of the Grand Lodge

Constitutions, per hundred copies	$12 00
Constitutions per dozen	1 75
Glee Books, "Temperance Chimes" per dozen	4 00
Glee Books, per half dozen	2 50
Glee Books, single copies	50
Receipts of Evening and Constitution Roll Book, per set	2 50
Chase's Digest, per copy	1 50
Officer's Roll Call etc., Book of	1 00
Pledge Cards, per hundred	1 00
Officers Cards, per set of four	1 00
Degree Ode Cards, per dozen	1 00
Subordinate Ode Cards, per dozen	75
Subordinate Ode Cards with music, per dozen	1 50
Chase's Good of the Order, per copy	50

BLANK FORMS.

Clearance Cards, per dozen	3 00
Grand Lodge Returns, per dozen	1 00
W. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. F. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Bonds, per dozen	1 00
Forms for Charges, Trials, etc., per set of four	75
Forms for incorporation of Lodges	Free

LODGE BOOKS

Propositions for Membership, Book of fifty	50
Notices of Election to Membership, book of fifty	50
Proposition Committee notices, book of fifty	50
D. G. W. C. T.'s Dispensations, book of fifty	50
Password Certificates, book of fifty	50
Delinquent (Dues) Notice, book of fifty	50
Warrants on W. T., book of fifty	50
W. F. S. Receipts, book of fifty	50
W. T. Receipts, book of fifty	50

LODGE FURNITURE.

In addition to the above, I will attend to orders for Impression Seals, Blank Books, Special Printing, Regalia or Lodge Furniture. This will be done as an accommodation to Lodges and not as a source of profit either to the Grand Lodge or myself; hence all orders filled will be sent per express by the dealers, with instructions to "collect on delivery," unless the money accompanies the order. Address—

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.,
Sacramento, California.

CASH RECEIVED.—The Grand Worthy Secretary acknowledges receipt of the following amounts of cash since last report. Proper personal receipts were also forwarded in each case:

GENERAL FUND.

Lincoln No. 113	$ 3 00
Hope No. 231	5 00
North Butte No. 452	90
Red Bluff No. 192	4 00
San Gregorio, No. 408	5 50
Pleasant Prairie No. 429	1 75
Cresco, No. 203	3 25
Rincon No. 443	50
Rose of Lompoc No. 178	36 25
Victory No. 123	12 75
Brentwood No, 116	12 25
Headlight No. 120	6 50
Chapel No. 191	15 75
Rescue No. 380	3 00

PACKAGES MAILED.—The following packages have been mailed during the past week from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office:

1 to F R Elder, Lincoln.
2 to F. A Davis, San Francisco.
1 to James Clothier, Milton.
1 to W H Gilmore, San Jose.
1 to H S Graves, West Butte.
4 to W O Hardin, Modesto.
1 to A B Smith, Selma.
5 to Minora Ellis, South San Francisco.
3 to Andrew Landar, Plainsburg.
1 to C T Poulter, Oakland.
1 to J W Dunlap, Knights Ferry.
1 to Geo Smith, San Leandro.
1 to C E Richardson, Fairplay.
1 to Rev. F H Wales. Tulare.
1 to W H Gallanah, San Bernardino.
1 to W F Brown, Eureka, H. B.
2 to Angie Ayers, Guadalupe.
1 to Mrs. D A Hollister, Marysville.
6 to Wm. Nichols, Coloma.
6 to Alfred Holder, Greenwood.
1 to W B Michner, Boulder Creek.
1 to J T Brown, Capay.
1 to C W Hicks, Chico
1 to Ida Irish, Middletown.
6 to D. J Blosser, Willits.
1 to G. Curtis, Crescent City.

PACKAGES PER EXPRESS.

1 to D E Booth, Vallecito.
1 to R N Clack, Porterville.
2 to Mrs. Nettie Rae, Lathrop.
1 to John A Hicks, Visalia.
1 to A Lincoln Jobe, Orland.
1 to G H Rothrocks, Phoenix, A. T.

DIME COLLECTION RECEIPTS.—The following contributions have been received to date in behalf of the National Temperance Literature Fund, etc., and he amounts are hereby acknowledged, viz:

Amonnt acknowledged at last report	$282 80
Centennial No. 107, Mrs. E D Storey	3 15
Caspar, No. 117, C E DeCamp	3 60
Columbia No. 128, J W Thomasson	1 25
Winters No. 165, V. Morris	1 60
Samaritan, No. 177, T B Hart	1 60
Charity, No. 212, Lewis Honey	1 10
Plainsburg No. 223, William Lander	2 40
Hueneme No. 236 Mary E Clark	1 70
Artesia No. 251, M G Miller	3 10
Mound No. 418 Tyler Bither	2 10
Capay Valley No. 419, J T Brown	1 40
Total amount rec'd to date	$305 80

D. G. W. C. T.'s COMMISSIONED.—The following commissions have been issued and forwarded from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office during the past week:

STATE DEPUTIES.

Fred H. Loring, Callahan's Ranch.

LODGE DEPUTIES.

A W Vance for No. 320, Fairfield.
E. M Hills for No. 17, San Jose.
J A Kinkaid for No. 352, Porterville.
Jonathan Myers for Fo. 373, Lathrop.
R N Clack for No. 374, Rockford.
D E Booth for No. 389, Vallecito.
J T Blundell for No. 410, Coloma.

DEGREE TEMPLARS

Rev. W H Cross for No. 284, Riverside.

The appointments of Prof. Wm. Crowhurst for Amador and the north part of Calaveras counties, are all canceled.

The reason for so canceling these appointments is that the District Lodge of Amador has had the Rev. Mr. Haskell lecture through that county recently on the Sunday law and it was thought best to wait for a while before further lecturing there.

One hundred and sixty eight honorary members of the League of Freedom were being entertained by the police of San Francisco on Monday morning last. They had the head ache.

PERSONALS.—During the past week the Grand Lodge office has been favored with calls from the following members of the Order: Bro. H. S. Graves, D. D. G. W. C. T., for Sutter and Yuba counties, of No. 452 West Butte.....Bro. and Sister Mrs. Ed. B. Silva, of New Castle Lodge, No. 339.....Bro. W. S. Read, L. D. of Northern Star Lodge, No. 207, Oroville..... Bro. J. W. Ferguson, L. D. of Cresco Lodge, No. 203, Galt .....Bro. B. H. Hoag of Orion, No. 224, Davisville.

A TWO EDGED SWORD.—From several localities in the state come accounts of the work of the League of —— Freedom (?), Licensed Dealers protective (?) Associations etc. all of which are names only to cover a nasty and outrageous traffic, which, to the discredit of the Nation be it said is licensed and fostered by the government. The enforcement, or rather the desire for the enforcement of the Sunday law—so called—in this state is made the pretext for a species of contemptible persecution and personal abuse of temperance men. Such are to be "spotted." If a temperance man shall become the nominee of a political party, these leagues with one accord will unite in procuring, if possible his defeat. If he be engaged in business an endeavor is made to break him down. If he be a member of some fraternity he is to be combined against and persecuted there. If he is none of these and simply an inoffensive citizen, he is to be pounced upon and pummelled. And temperance men, church men and moral men generally stand quietly by, see these things done, offer no resistance nor rebuke: and by their passive policy become silent partners in the business of degrading their own sons and daughters. How long before the better class of people, who certainly comprise the majority, will arise and assert their rights? How long before they will commence the work of retaliation which must be resorted to?

EL DORADO.—Bro. Hughes, Grand Lecturer, has been awakening the echoes in El Dorado county by his sturdy blows at the opposition to morality, temperance and social order. Five months ago, there was not a lodge of Good Templars in the county. Since then, Brother Hughes has made two visits thereto, and to day a record of nine good lodges is made for that county. If it be true that whoever makes two ears of corn or two blades of grass to grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before, deserves better of mankind, and does more essential service to his country than the whole race of politicians put together, then what shall be said of the righteous seed sown and the human sheaves to be garnered as the result of Brother Hughes' labors. Certainly the people of such wine cursed localities as Coloma should rise and call him blessed.

"HE POLISHED HIM OFF."—It is the custom of some persons to shield themselves behind an editorial tripod and through the "impersonality of journalism" single out persons for abuse and vilifacation. A temperance worker, of either sex is usually the legitimate prey of certain branches of the press who do the dirty work of the whisky ring. It seems, however, that in Nebraska a mistake was made by this gentry, as will appear from the following extract taken from the local news column of the *Daily Nebraska State Journal*, published at Lincoln, the capital of the state and the home of Bro. John B. Finch universally known as one of the ablest advocates of the temperance cause. Says the paper quoted, in its issue of Dec. 17th, "John B. Finch accompanied Gov. John P. St. John to Plattsmouth on Thursday. That evening a paper lately started in that city by Mr. Sherman, called the Plattsmouth Daily *Journal*, doubtless encouraged by the attacks of other irresponsible papers made a dirty attack on him. Yesterday morning Finch called at the office of the paper and coolly thrashed both the editor and local editor. Our informant says Finch was arrested on complaint of the editor and pleaded guilty to the assault, saying he committed the assault and would do it again if necessary. Leading citizens like Hon. Sam Chapman, James E. Morrison, Joseph Connor, Pat Murphy, paid Mr. Finch's fine, saying he had done a good job."

The same paper remarking upon the occurrence, editorially says: "It is currently reported that John B. Finch thrashed the city editor of the Plattsmouth *Journal* on the streets yesterday, and then, his appetite for walloping being unsated, he marched into the sanctum and polished off the editor-in-chief in a style that did honor to the muscular nature of his christianity. We are pleased to note this variation from the usual meek submission of the victims of newspaper calumny and slander. These Topics are not an admirer of Mr. Finch, but he has supplied a long-felt want so fully, that he must be accorded a due meed of praise. The editor who abuses a man personally in his paper, deserves to be kicked, and it is to be hoped the example will spread until a certain class of press-liars are pounded into a decent regard for their personal comfort, if not a comfortable regard for personal decency."

GLEANINGS.—Columbia Lodge No. 128 of Gilroy, Santa Clara County, is doing well and has thus far, this quarter added eleven new members to its roll, according to Bro. C. W. Pedlar.....Chrysopolis Lodge No. 210 of Woodland is still increasing in numbers, with a prospect of a still greater increase for the remainder of the term. Twenty additions are so far noted this quarter. So writes the W. C. T., Bro, B. F. Loomis.....Rev. F. H. Wales of Tulare sends $7,50 for a seat for White Lily Band of Hope in the Home for Orphans new school room, and adds, "both Lodge and Band of Hope doing finely, Five initiations in Lodge at last meeting, two more for next. Have good news from Bro. King also had a fine time at District Lodge ..... From Pheonix A, T. and concerning aGrden Valley Lodge No. 1, Bro. G. H. Rothrock the L. D. writes under date of Dec. 20 "We had four initiates last evening and are nearing a hundred members in number".....

"THE CHINESE MUST GO."—Stamped on a box of cigars means that the Chinese must go to work to make more cigars for the white labor to smoke. "Only white labor employed" on the label of a box of cigars, means that only white labor is required to smoke them; the labor of making them is performed by the Chinamen. On a sign in front of a door that motto means "that only white labor is employed" to superintend the Chinamen who do the work.

A CONFESSION.

The *Signal* quotes from the Chicago *Tribune*, which is a devoted champion of the license system, and one of the patron saints of the drunkard makers, as follows:

"There are at present ever 3,500 saloons in the city, each of which pays the ridiculously small license-fee of only $52. But it is to those same saloons, which collect from the people nearly $12,000,000 a year, that the necessity for the maintenance of a police force arises in great part. An overwhelmingly large proportion of the crimes against the person and property are due to the saloons. There it is that the bummers and vagrants, the thieves and the murderers are made. Men who would otherwise be decent, respectable, orderly members of society, earning their living with the sweat of their brow, get into the habit of going to these places, abandon labor, and, unable to pick up a living in any other way, resort to crime for it. Yet notwithstanding this enormous burden, which is thrown upon the city yearly by the existence of these saloons as they are at present managed, they are called on to contribute only $175,000 to the city treasury." * *

"Since the liquor shops originate or foster most of the vice and crime of every city, the license fees on these establishments ought to be raised to a price which will yield revenue enough to support a police force of sufficient strength to preserve order, arrest criminals, repress crime and protect the lives and property of law-abiding people."

Upon which the Signal comments.

"High licences are good in their way, because that way leads to prohibition; but was there ever a greater farce enacted in government than loosing an evil in our community which must needs pay over $500,000 a year, or more than one dollar per capita annually, to protect people from its ravages? And were ever good and honest citizens in any community, before the days of the dominant liquor traffic willing to pay heavy taxes in order that vice might be licensed to do its deadly work?

"My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge," mourned the Hebrew prophet. It is not that lack that destroys us, but lack of comprehension, lack of heart, lack of honest brains."

When the paid advocates of the drunkard makers in Chicago, confess that the liquor shops originate or foster most of the vice and crime of every city, and when everybody who has any brains at all knows it is strictly true, it is a very idle and contemptible farce for the *Chronicle* or any other paper, to send round reporters to interwiew ministers, lawyers, editors, doctors, writers &c., enquiring for the source and growth of hoodlumism and crime in the cities of this state; it is especially asinine or satanical for teachers of the people of any class or grade, to attempt to give such reasons as lack of parental discipline, careless mothers, Sabbath breaking, rail-road excursions, Chinese, a spirit of independence in the forty-niners or the climate; all of which have been offered by cowards who feared to tell the honest truth, which they knew quite well. The false prophet and the lying seer is what we have too much of in California.

VENTURA.—The members and friends of Constancy Lodge, No. 209, enjoyed a rare treat recently, the occasion being open lodge and lecture by Sr. Mary Guthrie of Springville Lodge in this county.

The music, reading and recitations were excellent but the lecture was the main feature of the evening. Quite a number declared it was the best they had heard in the place, and judging by the close attention of the large audience it was a success. It was very interesting thruout.

The hall was full and jammed, and some had to leave.

We hope for many similar occasions and recommend other lodges to do likewise, use all the home talent possible and not depend entirely on the Grand Lodge to send a lecturer to have a public meeting.

MYRA WALLBRIDGE.

DEC, 1881.

CHICAGO Dec. 1881.

DEAR SIR:—Enclosed you will find copy of a book written by Eli Johnson Esq., Corresponding Secretary of the New York State Temperance Society, entitled "Drinks from Drugs; or The Magic Box."

This book is a complete and thoro expose of the reprehensible practices of the liquor dealing fraternity in adulterating their liquors.

Mr. Johnson has an almost world wide reputation as a successful temperance lecturer, and is known in almost every state in the Union, in England, Scotland and Ireland and in Sweden. He has devoted years of careful and conscientious study to this subject, and has gathered his facts from all reliable sources, having obtained access to the most carefully guarded secrets, private books and pamphlets of the nefarious traffickers in drug manufactured liquors, thus enabling him to state with certainty (the facts being taken from the identical recipes and directions which are in circulation among the liquor-dealers), how the public are being imposed upon. The result of his investigations and researches he has embodied in this volume. The work is a most exhaustive one, and treats the subject in a vigorous and incisive manner; discovering and denouncing the iniquities and frauds now being perpetrated by liquor dealers, and giving a host of extracts from secret books supposed to be only known to the trade in which recipes for concocting and doctoring drinks from drugs are given in minutest detail.

Perhaps the most conclusive argument in favor of the book lies in the fact that the writer was offered $10,000 by a leading brewer if he would keep still and not expose these practices. It has long been known that liquor dealers have been in the habit of adulterating their goods, and the practice has been pretty generally hinted at and condemned, but there has never yet been such a complete exposure as is revealed in this book, and it is anticipated that it will cause a great sensation amongst its readers in all classes of society.

We feel sure that you will peruse the book with much interest, and we trust that you will aid in its sale and circulation by giving it a favorable notice in your columns. The book is destined to do an incalculable amount of good if it can be placed in the hands of the people; and as there is no better means of doing this than thru the medium of the press, we confidently appeal to you for aid in placing this book before the public.

It forms one volume of our popular temperance library, and we offer it for sale at the following fabulous prices: Single sample number, 10c. Five or more sent to separate addresses for 8c. each—5 or more to one address, 5½c. each—25 or more to one address, 5c. each. Special rates on large lots.

DAVID C. COOK.

148 Madison St.

This book will open the eyes of our country wine makers, and is commended to all good people to learn from it what the League of Freedom is. It is a grand exposure of that League. Send for it everybody

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DR. H. D. COGSWELL has just received photographs of his Fountain in course of construction, to be presented to the Town of Willimantic, Connecticut. That is on the Boston and New York air-line of railroad, has 8,000 population, is a thriving manufacturing town, using river water power, and working in cotton, silk and metals. The fountain in question was offered as a gift by the Doctor to the Town of Lowell, but altho he wrote to several officials there tendering the handsome gift, not one of them had time to pay him the compliment of a reply or take the least notice of his communications.

Dr. Cogswell has also just received a formidable parchment, headed in large capitals, Victoria by the grace of God, etc., which is a patent for his useful invention of refrigerating a water supply, cooling hospital beds, churches, theaters, etc. This patent is for Great Britain, Ireland, and the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.

He has offered a similar Fountain to the City of San Francisco, to be placed at the Market St. Ferry, as reported last week. The dedication of the Cogswell Fountain at Orwell, N. Y., was a grand affair, and being presented, as the inscription states, on behalf of the Good Templars, we owe the generous donor a very kindly appreciation.

WHISKY AS AN ASSASSIN.

Guiteau claims that it was the Deity who fired that shot, but it has been pretty conclusively proved that whisky had about as much to do with inspiring Guiteau as any other one thing. And now "Gath, the famous correspondent, gives the following as the testimony of an acquaintance upon the killing of President Lincoln:

"Now, I want to call your attention to a fact about Booth that I think has been overlooked in considering him. Liquor crazed him. He went out with me one night, and we were together till late in the morning. He drank that evening repeatedly, until his system was all braced up to a condition of excitement in which he would have done any desperate thing that could be named. I believe that the murder of the President was done under that drunkenness. You will find that Booth had been drinking in Washington for a long period of time and the rum had something of the same influence on him that it formerly had on his father. Old Booth when drunk did the most extraordinary things. Wilkes Booth was a changed person under the influence of liquor. That spoiled him from being a great actor, and fortified him to kill Lincoln." *Monitor Journal.*

That Monitor Journal will be getting himself into trouble soon. Dont you know Guiteau claims it was the Deity who inspired the deed, and the speeches made by pulpit, rostrum and press have coincided that the murder of the presidents was the work of an inscrutable providence, and thatis what Guiteau claims exactly. He never says once that it was beer that put him up to it.

The only instance on record of a public repentance and confession of sin occurred in Nineveh, and that dont seem to have lasted long. To acknowledge that we, the public and the church and the temperance people could ever be guilty of a public sin, will make the Monitor Journal and the Rescue unpopular, and "too radical." Better subside, agree with Guiteau and keep on good terms with everybody. The day of reckoning is away off in the far distance; dont be afraid of it.

DRINKS FROM DRUGS.

Samples of this work by Hon. Eli Johnson have been received. It gives some startling revelations of the frauds that are practiced in making what are called the finest wines and liquors as well as the common. It is not likely they ever get any poison into them much worse or more deadly than the pure alcoholic product would be. But the value of this book consists chiefly in showing up the folly of supposing that any liquors, either fine wines or brandies can ever be worth much more than 25 cents a gallon beside the government duty. It will show the grape raiser how completely he is in the hands of the wine compounder who can from glucose or sugar or cider or potatoes make exactly in a San Francisco cellar, the finest wines and brandies and exactly the same which can be raised in any vineyard in America or Europe, and make them for 8 to 15c. a gallon; and most commonly escape paying revenue tax upon them. It ought to convince people that when doctors prescribe brandy, beer or wine for the sick they have not the most remote idea of what kind of poison their patients are going to imbibe, nor can they have any idea whatever of the effects they are going to produce, being utterly ignorant of their properties and ingredients. And it should also open the eyes of those who still grope in the utter blindness of substituting an accursed rat poison for the fruit of the vine at the communion table.

A CRY OF DISTRESS.

And now comes a cry of distress from Germany—a cry of alarm at the increase of drunkenness. The advocates of light wines and beer as substitutes for rum and whisky have for years pointed to Germany as illustration. The advocates of the free sale of beer and ale have pointed to the same example. But now the Nation publishes a Berlin letter upon the alarming increase of intemperance and the use of alcoholic drinks in place of or in addition to the use of beer. Belgium has, since 1840 more than doubled the use of alcohol, and in the industrial counties has a dram-shop for every seven persons. In Germany, the dram-shops increased in two years, 12,261; about 10 per cent. The Emperor of Germany in his late address to his Parliament, called attention to the serious increase of crimes and misdemeanors, committed by men in a state of drunkenness, and Parliament has sought to limit the number of licensed dram-shops. One great diffiiculty in the way is the fact that the Prussian aristocracy have a monopoly of distilling whisky. All the same it is apparent that wine or beer are not preventatives of drunkenness.—Rather they awaken and stimulate the appetite for stronger drinks. We commend these facts—coming as they do from a source, not under suspicion of special favor for total abstinence—to those good men who defend moderate drinking, and especially the drinking of wines and beer. It may be suggestive, also to the cider drinkers.—*Living Issue.*

A young man of strict habits and good education, and having every endorsement required, desires a situation in a mercantile establishment as assistant book-keeper, accountant or salesman. Apply to C., RESCUE Office.

THE TEMPERANCE ALMANAC is out for 1882 with its usual large amount of useful information and reliable statistics. Contains 72 pages: list of the leading societies of temperance, and has a capital department for the children—ten cents single copies or $1.00 per dozen. Send to J. N. Stearns, 58 Reade St. New York.

Juvenile Department.

BAND OF HOPE WORK.



The Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., of California, offers to furnish, free of charge, to Sunday-schools, or other juvenile organizations desiring to adopt them for use, the newly revised Band of Hope rituals together with the ritual badges. The ritual comprises a pamphlet of 48 pages. The badges are of German silver, with a safety pin upon the back. Sample copies of the rituals and badge, or quantities for actual use, will be furnished on application to the Superintendent or Juvenile Work, Mrs. M. E. Richardson, Murphys, Calaveras Co., Cal.

TALKS WITH THE YOUNG FOLKS.

FOX AND GOOSE.

Some of the older folks remember a game which was a favorite in their boy days, called fox and goose. A square board had a number of holes, perhaps three or four dozen in several rows, which were made in the form of a cross. A number of these holes at the start of the game were filled with a wooden peg each which stood for the geese, and one larger pin was the fox, so terrible and tyrannical an enemy of the geese. The geese had to be moved, and so had the fox; but if the boy who played the geese made a careless or foolish move, the fox could sweep the field, and the last goose was easily gobbled.

But there was one way of playing the geese from the first, that not only was the fox prevented from catching a single victim, but the geese faced him bravely and persistently till Mr. Fox was penned up in a corner, and imprisoned so that he could not move a single step. But woe to the flock if the proper moves were not made *at first*; it was too late to try to gain the victory when a false step had been taken once.

A good many of us have continued to be players on this fox and goose board ever since, and as of old there have been a good many geese for every fox. In 1875 at the first of a series of very successful temperance meetings among the ships at Independencia Bay, in Peru, the first man of 38 who came up to sign the pledge, was carpenter of an English ship. On the next Sunday he made a little speech; he said he had never but once before heard any one speak of temperance and that was at an open air meeting, where a tetotaler was speaking on the steps of the Liverpool Custom House. The carpenter had occupied in the past, several comfortable positions on shore, but he had been a regular attendant at his favorite public house in Liverpool, which had the name of the "Fox and Goose." Ever since he had heard that temperance talk he had been studying over his past life, how he had lost one situation after another and how he had been going down and his family going up, till they were now in a sixth story garret, because of his frequent visits to that Fox and Goose; every time he thot it over, he had been obliged to confess that the name of that concern was very appropriate, for he himself had been the goose and the landlord had been the fox right along.

It is surprising how many people are willing to be played on the board of life as geese, if some fellow chooses to play fox. In almost every community in the state there are many places where a fellow sets up a barrel of rotten, poisonous beer, and abottle or two of snake poison whisky, hangs up his Fox and Goose sign, sets out a card table, and opens a fox and goose board game, but he dont ever let any of his customers play fox; they willingly submit to play GOOSE, Goose, *Goose*, every time, every day and several times a day. And the fox makes all the moves and wins every game, and gobbles up at last every one of his Goose customers and all their substance, and if they have any families he gets most part of their bread and butter and clothes and all the pictures and books and strawberries and cream and all the sweet and pretty things that God intended the poor man's children and all the other children to enjoy alike.

And there is another very cunning and rapacious fox that dont put up any sign nor show openly his fox and goose board. He is after the young folks and is a very old player. If he can coax any of our young folks to make one false move on the board, it is pretty easy for him to make them play goose for him thru life. If a young person will once lie or steal a little, or do a dishonorable act—anything which he would be ashamed that his mother should find out—he has made a wrong move and enlisted on the goose side of the devils game; and it is pretty easy for the old fox to keep him there right along, and move him as he likes till the game ends in the usual way, and the fox gobbles up all his geese.

But there is a way of keeping that fox, like the one on the board, at bay; by always making the right move, doing the right act, which gives the fox no advantage; in this way he can be penned up and rendered helpless and harmless to you. A manly, honest, truthful course, your duty to God and to your parents, to your family and neighbors, to yourself and your own good name and record, will carry you safely thru without ever playing the goose. Those who have played goose once or many times in life can, by God's mercy, get back into the right moves again; but it is a most dangerous game, and very seldom wins; when it does, the one who has played goose gets wounded with the claws and teeth of the fox, and carries the scars thru life. So make up your minds never to let any one play you as goose. The Band of Hope children will know better.

NOTES FROM THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

All parties writing to the Superintendent of Juvenile Work are requested to give their county as well as post office, as it is necessary in answering, especially in sending supplies, to include the Co. as well as the P. O. in addressing. Much time has been consumed in hunting thru the list of lodges, and sometimes even the P. O. Directory, and if every one writing will bear this in mind, and write accordingly, a favor will be conferred on

M. E. Richardson.

BAND OF HOPE INFLUENCE.

This can frequently be seen by our Grand Lecturers as they travel through the country. When Dr. Haswell addressed the Modesto Band of Hope, he related a number of instances of the influence following the juvenile work.

At Copperopolis, we were aided in procuring names by a young lady who was intensely interested in the work, and who afterward proved to be Sister Lizzie Baker, one of the earnest girls in the Modesto Band of Hope. Her training there had fitted her for work in Copperopolis. Most cheerfully were we greeted on account of previously co-existing membership in that Band; and most tenderly and affectionately was Bro. J. J. Porter remembered and referred to as his grand and self-sacrificing labors were brot forward in brief but striking panorama. How sweet these recollections! How bright these little episodes! Go on, brothers and sisters, in this noble work among the youth. It pays. It will make the world better. God bless such noble work.

W. Crowhurst.

REASONS FOR FORMING BANDS OF HOPE.

I. There is ample and overwhelming proof that drunkenness begins so very early that it is impossible to get hold of the children too soon. Lately at the Newcastle Police Court, a young woman only twenty-one, was brought up for drunkenness *for the fiftieth time*. Last month a boy, only seven years old, died near Leicester, from the effects of drinking brandy. At a recent Ragged School treat in London, a little child, only four years old, on finding only tea provided, cried for its accustomed beer.

II. The children are exposed to continual temptation and opportunity to drink. They are sent to fetch ale from the saloon, and treated at the bar; they are employed with elder people, who try as hard to make them drink as ever did any tetotaler to keep them sober. A Band of Hope boy, employed as a messenger by the Leeds Tramway Company, lately said that every day, and many times a day, he was tempted to drink, and nothing but his pledge would have kept him from yielding.

III. The difficulty of a drunkard's reform is so overwhelming, as to increase tenfold the zeal for *prevention* in all who have attempted the cure.

IV. The children's influence with their parents is very great, and has often produced most happy results. It is a grand thing to have a temperance advocate living in a drunkard's home. The little ones are also a link between their home and good Christian influence; a channel of communication between their parents and their Band of Hope friends, who, by coming to visit their members, find opportunity to benefit many others.

V. The Band of Hope is the best auxiliary of the Sunday-school. When a Committee on Intemperance was appointed some years ago by the Congregational Union, their inquiries had largely to do with the influence of strong drink on the young; and they estimated that 75 per cent of the scholars were from this cause lost to the school, and, as might be feared, ultimately lost to the church. This percentage is already much reduced by Bands of Hope, but needs to be reduced much further still.

Our work for the children is but half done when we tell them on the Sunday to avoid all places of bad resort, and all bad company: we must also help them to spend their week evenings properly. At the Band of Hope the teachers can meet their scholars, and strengthen the bond of sympathy and affection between them, and teach them much that is desirable for them to know, which can not well be brought into the Sunday lesson. They can show how recreation can be innocent as well as cheerful; and help to form in the children a taste for that which is pure and profitable.

We need Bands of Hope for the children.

Because the habit of secret drinking among women is growing lately with alarming rapidity. None but the doctors know how widespread is the fatal habit.

A leading medical man in Manchester said lately that he owed to it the larger part of his practice.

Because drink is one of the worst snares *in our public schools*. Boys often exercise the utmost ingenuity to smuggle drink into the school premises without the knowledge of the teachers; and form during their school days the habit of drinking, that blights their after life.

We want *all* the children on our side. We do not want to secure those only who are in danger of becoming drunkards; we want the children from Christian homes who have neither inclination nor temptation to drink, that they may be early interested in our cause, and early enlisted to fight in its behalf.—*Methodist Temperance Magazine.*

HOW TO START A BAND OF HOPE.

Obtain samples of necessary supplies. Talk the matter up with your fellow-workers and see that they understand the absolute necessity of juvenile temperance work. Be prepared to meet objections and do not take "cant" as a valid excuse for non-action.

When you have enlisted all the help you can, decide upon a time for the band to meet, and appoint a meeting. Have some interesting exercises to occupy the time, and a pledge roll to be signed; tell the children just what you propose to do; elect officers and arrange the work, and make all necessary preparation for succeeding meetings.

In ordering supplies of us, send for first quarter's Lesson Quarterlies, and first numbers of Red, White and Blue. These are not dated, and should be used in commencing the course, no matter when the Band commences.

In addition to the Quarterlies and the paper for the primary classes, badges, certificates of membership, class record and collection envelopes, a paper for general distribution, reward and attendance cards, library books, and other "supplies," will go far towards keeping up the interest of the Band.

You can commence a Band at any time. Do not wait for the commencement of a quarter. The lessons are not like the International Lessons, in being assigned to a particular date, but are to be taken up in course the same as any other study, and prosecuted without any reference to dates.

Bands commencing, will want "First Quarter's Lessons," next, "Second Quarter's Lessons," and so on.—*David C. Cook.*

TRUE HEROISM.

There are no heroes in this world who are selfish and mean. Meanness and selfishness are no elements of heroism. True heroism is to do for others, to work for others, to sacrifice for others—that is true heroism. All the world's heroes may proclaim their greatness; but He who spake as never man spake, tells us, "I came to seek and to save that which was lost." Reverently we ask, By what means? By giving himself a sacrifice for them. Competitors for heroism, fix your eye there; and take your rank according to the most magnificent standard of heroism the universe has ever gazed upon. We are ready to acknowledge such heroism.

When I was in Cornwall, many years ago, I was shown a mine in which two men were once engaged in sinking a shaft. It was rather a dangerous business that they had to do—it was to blast a piece of rock. Their custom was to cut the fuse with a knife. One man then got into the bucket and made a signal to be hauled up. When the bucket again descended, the other man got into it, and—with one

hand on the signal rope and the other holding the fire—he touched the fuse, made the signal, and was rapidly drawn up before the explosion took place. It was a dangerous business. One day they left their knife up above, and rather than ascend to procure it, they cut the fuse with a sharp stone. It took fire. "The fuse is on fire!" Both leaped into the bucket, and made the signal; but the windlass would haul up but one man at a time; only one could escape. One man instantly leaped out, and said, "Up with ye; I'll be in heaven in a minute." With lightning speed the bucket was drawn up, and the one man was saved.

The explosion took place. Men descended, expecting to find the mangled body of the other miner; but the charge had loosened a mass of rock, and it lay diagonally across him; so that with the exception of a few bruises and a little scorching, the man was unhurt. When asked why he urged the other man to escape, he gave a reason that skeptics would laugh at. If there is any being on the face of the earth that I pity, it is a skeptic; I would not be what we call "a skeptic" to-day for all this universe. They may call it superstitious and fanatical; but what did he say? "Why did you insist on this other man's ascending?" In his broad dialect, he said, "Because I knowed my soul was safe, for I've gie it in the hands of Him of whom it is said that 'faithfulness is the girdle of his loins;' and I knowed that what I gied him he'd never gie up. But t'other chap was an awful wicked lad, and I wanted to gie him another chance." All the infidelity in the world can not produce such a single act of heroism as that.—*Gough Library.*

THE TURNING POINT.

Traveling last summer thru Vermont, I chanced to be sitting one evening upon the piazza of a little country hotel in the company of a gray haired man, a large and wealthy manufacturer of Massachusetts, who was a native of the town; but had left it years before, and was now returning for a little visit for the first time in nearly forty years.

Our conversation touched upon the subject of temperance. He spoke of the thousands of young men of the present day whose lives were utter failures, and who were wrecks, body and soul thru intemperance.

Deploring this fact, he also spoke of his own decision in the matter as the key to all the success of his life. Then pointing to an old building across the way, he said—

"When I was a young man, that old building was a thriving factory, its manufactures the chief industries of the town. There I earned my living. These were the days before the subject of temperance was much agitatdd; almost every body drank more or less. It was the custom universally for the factory boys to meet on Saturday evening in a certain place, and have a jolly night of it, drinking and making merry to close up the week. None liked this better than myself and my special crony, Jim Mathers. Jim and I usually led the crowd in stories, songs and drinking toasts.

"But after a while, one day it suddenly dawned upon me that, even as early in the week as Wednesday, I found myself longing for Saturday night.

The consequences of this discovery gave me a shock, and, thank God, opened my eyes to the way I was tending. I said not a word to a soul, not even to Jim Mathers, but when Saturday night came I set out as usual for our place of meeting. Between here and the store—I could set my foot upon the very spot now—I met Jim coming toward me. We neither of us spoke. I put out my hand, and he his, tho it was not a habit with us to extend such form of greeting, but it seemed as if the same thot was in each mind.

" 'Come, Jim,' said I, 'let's make a resolution to quit.'

" 'Agreed,' said Jim.

"We kept our pledge—he till his death, some ten years after, and I till the present moment; and what ever success I have had in life, I owe fo the resolution of that hour.

"I have come back now to the old town to look for 'the boys,' but I find none of them. There was not one of all that merry-making crowd that ever made an impress on the world, or won even a position of honor."

After this little story from his own life, he told another, which is interesting as showing how times have changed from that day to this.

There was another young man, who left the town about the same time as himself, with the idea of educating himself for the work of the ministry; but he found, after a little, that it would be better to change his purpose, and so he abandoned the effort, and went to Boston for employment.

Failing at first to find anything more congenial, and unwilling to be idle, he took a position as a butler or steward in one of the first families of the city.

For a time all went well. He found a good home, and his employer a good servant.

But the day came when the gentleman gave a great party, and wine and liquors flowed like water. Before it was over, the services of the steward were more in demand as nurse or attendant upon guests unable to care for themselves, than in any other capacity. The ideas of the Vermont boy were in advance of his times; he was a staunch advocate of temperance, and he was filled with disgust that his duties forced him to mingle in such scenes.

As soon as the next day dawned he appeared quietly before his employer with a request for a settlement of accounts and the announcement that he must leave him.

"Why," said the stately gentleman, "have you not a good home?"

"Yes."

"Are you not satisfied with your wages."

"Yes."

"Then why do you leave? I am satisfied with you, and would not have you leave me, and you will not readily find such another home, I think."

Well, then," he replied hesitatingly, "I cannot stay in a place where I must mix with drunken men as I did last night!"

One can hardly tell whether the Boston gentleman who opened his doors to none but the choicest society, was more astonished or amused. But it was in vain that he argued that he must set before his guests what others did, and that it was the custom of society. The youth was determined to free himself from such a custom. No inducement could tempt him to remain.

The gifted son of that very household from which for such reason a servant thus went forth forty years ago is to-day one of the most silvery tongued orators of our land, and one of his latest and most brilliant appeals is in behalf of the temperance reform.—*Youth's Companion.*

THE BLOODY BALLOT.

BY REV. C. W. DENISON.

"Father in Heaven! Thy Kingdom come!"
This is the prayer we Christians pray,
And yet we vote the demon Rum
Over thy Kingdom's sovereign sway.

"No drunkard ever enters here!"
Sounds forth from Heaven its fearful knell,
And yet we vote from year to year
To plunge the drunkard down to hell!

By votes we run the Devil's still!
By votes we kill God's living grain!
By votes the drunkards cup we fill,
And doom him to eternal pain.

Who casts those votes? Thou, voter! Thou!
Thy ballot dams these drunken souls!
Thy brother's blood is on it now.
Dropped, red and reeking at the polls!

Protectionist.

Choose the life! but one thee way;
Follow as is given thee,
Feeble tho thy strength may be,
Every hope shall have its day.
Yet deny thou not one plea,
Heaven hath for cause of His:
Greatest cross is greatest bliss
Life unto eternity.

J. C. K.

GENEROUS FELLOWS.

If there is anything a liquor-drinker or seller prides himself upon, it is that he is a "generous fellow." A sprightly fellow jingles his few silver dollars in his pocket, walks up to the bar, turns around, addresses the loafers usually congregated in a saloon:

"Step up, boys; what'll you have?"

All drink, and he slaps down his change with the utmost freedom and nonchalance. He takes his change and walks out, very likely with a ten cent cigar between his teeth. The barkeeper or one of the loafers speaks, "He's a generous fellow," and the rest chime in, "You bet he is, there's nothing small about him." That is the usual verdict. But that is only one side of the question. In nine cases out of ten, if you follow that fellow to his home, you will find that his wife and children are denied many comforts that could be purchased with the money so foolishly spent, and which has won him the name of "generous fellow." We know from actual observation that the wife is frequently and cruelly denied money to purchase those things much needed, or if her request is granted it is done grudgingly.

This "generous fellow" when at home doesn't sing out to his wife and children, "Step up and have something." Oh, no, not he. He swallows his supper and walks down town to have a game of billiards, and returns to his home after all the family have retired, generously full of drinks, and more than likely alarms the whole family in his efforts to get in the door or take off his boots. Oh, he's undoubtedly a "generous fellow," We know quite a number of such. After a few years his money is spent; he is down, and when he walks up to the bar for a drink, the saloon-keeper waltzes him out of the door. His money is gone.—*Missouri Temperance Advocate.*

A TEMPTER.

A few evenings since we stood talking with a gentleman on the sidewalk near our office, when a lawyer in this city approached us and said, "Come, let's go and take some beer." "What!" said we, invite a man to take beer who wears a blue ribbon?" pointing to the one on our coat. "Oh, I dont want to tempt anybody, but you come in with me," said he to our companion, "and let's have a drink."

We remonstrated with him and offered to pilot them around on 11th street, to the best pump in the city where they could slake their thirst with something much better than beer.

"Oh, we want a little beer to settle our stomachs just now, and by and by we shall want a little to stir them up again," replied the one who had extended the invitation, and they both entered a saloon near-by.

In a few moments they reappeared, the lawyer going up street and our friend rejoining us. "There are two events that we shall never forget." we said; "one is the invitation that man just now gave you to drink, even urging you and going in with you and drinking himself; the other is, that a few years ago, when he was occupying the very responsible position of President of the Y. M. C. A. in this city, we have heard him exhorting and praying and addressing Sabbath schools in the interest of the religion taught by Jesus Christ.

The very boys and girls and young men who saw and heard him then, see him now going in and out of rum holes and lager beer saloons. His example today destroys all his teachings and prayers of a few years ago. And he must meet them both at the judgment day. If they were your children, which of the two examples would you have them follow?" —*The Anvil.*

BEER VERSUS BOOTS; OR THE PROCEEDS OF A "TIS BUT" BOX.

"I wish that you would give up drinking beer; it only tempts you to the salooon for more," said a lady to her servant boy, in the beautiful village of Highgate.

After some further conversation it was agreed that a penny a day should be allowed in lieu of beer, A " 'Tis but" box was provided into which the pennies were daily dropped.

At the end of ninety-six days the youth opened his box; and, wending his way to the shoemaker's bought a nice pair of new boots, for which he carefully laid down his eight shillings—or niney-six pennies.

If all the "tis but a nickel (s)," or "tis but a dime (s)," were dropped into such a box there would in time—and not a very long time, in many cases—be enough saved to buy a corner lot," or to enable you to avail yourself of that good business opening where a "reliable young man, with a ready capital." was needed. Try this plan.—*Our Young Men.*

HOW TO RUN A BAND OF HOPE.

Run it. We can hardly give you fuller directions than this, for it comes as near running itself as any thing can and not be self-acting. But a little thot and care in making the exercises as interesting as possible, in looking over the details of the work, in providing teachers for the classes, and in seeing that the scholars receive the proper credits where they are working for rewards, will be necessary to ensure the complete success of the undertaking. The superintendent, too, should promote the missionary spirit as much as possible in the Band. To make the children helpers and active workers in the temperance cause, is the surest way of enlisting their interest and making them staunch advocates of temperance; and there is plenty of work which they can do better than any one else. Bringing in new members, obtaining signatures to the pledge, canvassing for temperance papers, are all lines of work in which they can take an active part.—*S. S. Supt.*

Read the "Fox and Goose" on page 134.

The Rescue.

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OUR PRINCIPLES.—We aim for nothing short of a sweeping National Prohibitory law endorsed by every State and Territory of the Union, in the year 1885, and as much sooner as the Christian and Temperance men and good citizens of the country may desire to accomplish it.

HAWAII.

There may be,and no doubt are gross abuses on the Hawaiian plantations, The system of contract labor hunted up from abroad, and compelled to fulfil the stipulations it entered into perhaps voluntarily and gladly, is one that necessitates the use of force under the most favorable circumstances. But it is a demoralizing business, like that of a city police, and invariably must lead to gross abuses. And it is more than probable the Hawaiian government has acted in a very unscrupulous manner, and winked at the existence of an actual slavery in the islands.

But the charges made by the S. F. Monitor, by E. T. Slight in the Santa Cruz Transcript or by any one else who makes it, that the missionaries of Hawaii are in the least chargeable with the immoralities of the people and government, with the vices of the islanders which have led to their rapid decrease—is about the meanest and most infamously false and malicious that ever disgraced a professional harlot pedlary of infamies. The Monitor is afflicted with such an insane hatred of any thing American or Protestant that it may possibly plead like Guiteau, insanity, as a cloak for its diabolism, and Slight whose ravings one is surprised to find in the chaste columns of Bro. Wheeler has evidently the same idiotic craze against Christianity and Sunday and ministers, which inspires him to be another Guiteau, minus the pistol and the dastard courage of that assassin.

Forty years before the American Misssonaries went to Hawaii, the islands were open to the ravages of rum and destructive disease abundantly distributed among the people by every ship of war, French, English and American, that visited them, by every whaler and merchant vessel and by every rum and crime trader and pedlar that went there. Mr. Slight himself says the population was estimated in 1779, at 400,000; in 1823 at 142,000, and a census in 1832 made it 130,000. Then was a gradual decrease down to 51,531 in 1872. And then with scurrilous venom he attributes the decrease to the "liquid hell and damnation given them by the missionaries to gratify their beastly lusts."

It is a well known fact that the missionaries have actually preserved the race from utter extinction.

They have done their best to entirely prevent the sale of liquor to white or black; but when its import was prohibited, the French government piratically took posession of the Islands and held them until they agreed to permit the import of their thrice accursed wine and brandy. Another time when there was a Sunday Law protecting the native women on Sunday from the foreign savages, an American Lieutenant, commanding a small naval vessel of the U. S., went ashore with armed marines on Sunday and forced a repeal of it.

It is well known, too, that before the arrival of the missionaries, female virtue was a thing unheard of, unknown to the customs and habits of the country; and everything that is better or higher among the natives than the universal and unrestricted promiscuity which once prevailed, is due to the teachings and examples of the missionaries, and has been implanted in spite of the poisonous influences of the foreign rumseller and rumdrinker and lying debauchee.

The natives had no written language and were heathens; the rumseller and the infidel have conspired right along these 100 years to make this worse, but the missionaries have taught them every one to read and write and they now have their own schools and churches and send knowledge and light and the gospel to almost every other island of the Pacific.

The natives were of themselves the most persistent and undisguised thieves; the missionary teachings and examples have made theft less common among them than among any people in the world where rum or beer is sold.

It is perhaps the case that some of the missionaries sons and grand sons may have plantations; for no people in all the world would be more likely to prosper. It is possible some of these young people may deal hardly with their convict or contract laborers. It may be so or it may not. But it is safe to say that since the beginning of this century there has not been nor is to-day a class of people on the globe any where, that have compared or can to-day compare in true nobility of race or in heroic devotion to christianity and philanthropy, in excellence of character and the highest and best characteristics of humanity, moral and physical—with the whole body of American missionaries who landed in Hawaii from 1820 to date with their families and descendants.

And honest men will admit it to be one of the strongest evidences of their excellence of character and record that they enjoy the most refined hate and malice of all such venemous slanderers as the Monitor and Mr. Slight and the haters of morality and Godliness.

PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE.

For many years previous to the war of the rebellion, and up to its beginning a vast number of the good and worthy men of the nation, who had no interest in slavery nor friendship for it, belonged to and loved the Democratic party with an intense affection. They had seen the country grow up into greatness under Democratic supremacy, and they associated its success with the capacity and administrrtive ability of that party; and its deposition from power they feared would be a prelude to national disaster.

They knew there were abuses and wrongs which had barnacled on to that party. They lamented its subserviency to the interests of slavery, they lamented a variety of things; but still in their opinion the displacement of their "glorious old party would result in irretrievable ruin; nothing but our party can save the country. Then there was a great wrong in the land; a cruelty and injustice that wronged both oppressor and oppressed, as all wrongs do. The glorious old party in power could not see back into history or would not try to; it chose the wrong, embraced the wrong, and the end of its adulterous union with that crime was a four years war and the downfall of the party after all,

That was a result that all statesmen should have been wise enough to foresee, as plainly before the drama was enacted, as after they had witnessed its terrible events. To preserve the party, to maintain its wrongs and fortify it in its iniquities, justice, mercy, humanity, honor, country were sacrificed; party devotion, which was really treason, was accepted and accounted and installed in the seat of patriotism. And the end was disaster, ruin, war, wreck —which genuine, honest, unswerving patriotism adopted in time might have averted.

Now the best of friends in reality of that glorions old Democratic party, were the honest patriots who implored and entreated it to do justice, and love the truth and live—who threatened to desert it, who split and scratched the ticket, who did all they could to reform the party in the party, and then in despair left the party to embrace the cause of the country.

Now let us observe how the avarice, greediness, lust of place and power, ignorance and prejudice of men, compel history to repeat itself. Some say very foolishly, that history must always repeat itself alike; but history does just what its actors compel it to do. It repeats every time its punishment for wrong, and it repeats as unerringly its rewards of virtue and rectitude and godliness, whenever the rare opportunity is offered. The Republican party which was the party of principle and patriotism, for that reason triumphed, and as soon as its success was entirely assured, many of the worst men of other parties came over to it. The consciousness of security in power led to corruption and contempt for public opinion, and abuses so intolerable that patriotic men began to give it warning in turn.

Horace Greeley, who led a division of the party in 1872, was perhaps the best and truest frieud that party ever had; but he was scorned as a deserter, almost a traitor, because he pnt the welfare of the country before the supremacy of a freebooter's ring in the party, to lead it to its death.

And that party has twice as nearly as possible gone overboard by its own monstrous delinquencies; and that under the management of those whom the party loves to call its loyal adherents, its stalwarts; who, whenever they have been in the ascendant, have led the party to the brink of its grave, and whenever they have been driven into a back seat, it has revived and recuperated.

At this time, and for years back, there is a wrong, a curse, a monstrous injustice, a murderous national crime, beside which, slavery was comparatively a trifle. It is right among and around us, desolating homes, reveling in the slaughter of our brothers, sisters, men, women, infancy and old age. The best men in that Republican party, the men who love it most, for the good it has done, and which it might do, the only men of whom it at all deserves to be said "They are true and loyal to that party," have prayed and begged the party, year after year, to embrace the right in this most momentous of all questions that was ever presented to a nation—to do justice, entrench themselves in the hearts of the people and live.

The worst enemies of that party, its barnacles and parasites—leaders tho they be—deride the only true patriots, who would thus save party and country too; and they bargain with the devil to save their party at the cost of 100,000 human victims every year, and a billion of treasure; preferring to trust his lying promises and confide in the triumph of crime and wrong and hell, rather than believe in the word of Almighty God, enforced by all history, human experience and common sense.

The coming end of this is clear—the grog-shop must and shall go; the women of the country are in the most determined hostility to it and will never go back one inch, or give a moments quarter to the villainous infamy. There are enough honest, intelligent men, to see that both old parties are hopelessly besotted and bewitched by the rum-fiends, and have really sold out the country to perdition, for the devil's worthless promise to keep them in power. These men and these women would save the party if the party would, but if the condition of its safety is the damnation of the country, and its abandonment to the legions of crime, they believe that the good men that are left uncorrupted in the various parties, who are sober and honest and patriotic, can be better trusted to be, and lead, a new party of sobriety and honesty, whose motto is, "For God, and home, and native land," than any nest of Catalines, who barter their own souls and the nation's, for a miserable bribe of present place and unholy coin.

UNFERMENTED WINE

(*Continued.*)

The article in the Pacific Methodist which has been under discussion, refers to the passage in Corinthians, "One is hungry and another is drunken," to prove that the sacramental wine used there was inebriating. The word here rendered drunken is translated in the French bible, "filled or satiated," and that was its frequent meaning as well as drunken. The Septuagint bible uses it in the following and various other passages, where it does not at all apply to anything more than abundantly fed or filled. "*Abundantly satisfied* with the fatness of thy house." "Thou waterest the ridges, and *settlest* (or fillest) the furrows." Let her breasts *satisfy* thee." "I will *satiate* the soul of my priests with fatness." It cannot mean drunken there, and why should it when contrasted with hungry?

Paul says same time, "brethren, when ye come together to eat, wait one for another; if any man is hungry, let him eat at home." He was evidently reproving indecorum, disorder and gluttony, which the converted idolaters had borrowed from their heathen customs. He told them also of "the cup of blessing which we bless, a communion of the bloop of Christ," and which ever he was reproving, glut-

tony or the use of fermented wine, he adds, "I would not that ye have communion with devils; ye cannot drink the cup of the Lord and the cup of devils." So if it was fermented wine, it was, in Paul's opinion, the cup of devils and the table of devils. This is slim commendation of the fermented wine theory, but it was an eminently just description of its use.

When this subject was discussed sometime ago in this paper, complaints of unfairness came from two quarters, because it refused to publish the infidel argument just as it is propounded in the Pacific Methodist, that Christ used and commanded the use of poison wine, but with the conclusion that he thereby disproved all claim to a divine origin, and founded a system of morality inferior to that of Mahomet, Confucius or Budda. And if they could with the assistance of Dr. Crosby and the *Congregationalist* and the *Christian Union*, establish their assertion, their deduction would be irresistible.

Other systems of religion have proved their entirely human origin, by their falsehood in history, science or mathematics. But hitherto Christianity has never been tripped up in that way, tho frequently assaulted on its apparently indefensible points. Had the bible given the size and distance of the sun as its writers would have probably estimated it, or misstated other self evident facts, it could not have commanded our belief. But it has done nothing of the kind.

Moses, Daniel or the apostles might have been excused for misunderstanding a scientific fact, on the ground that they were not inspired in chemistry, medicine and solar eclipses, those things not being connected with their mission. Not so with the Savior; if he was what he claimed to be, he knew all about wine; knew all the properties and processes of grape juice, and the changes it undergoes in its prostitution; knew perfectly well all the evils the cup of devils and harlots had done, and would always do; knew it was a device of Satan from the first; knew that Satan would foist it on to his table and drag millions of souls by means of it from the altar and table of God to perdition.

Now, it is to be particularly noted, that he nor the apostles never once called the communion drink "wine," but He called it the "fruit of the vine," a term which admits of no uncertainty whatever. Had he called fermented wine the fruit of the vine, he would have made a very grievous scientific error, which a mere man could and would have easily fallen into. But he did not. He knew better and that is a very strong evidence in support of his more than human knowledge.

It seems fair to believe that none of the apostles or disciples ever used alcoholic wine: John the Baptist, Timothy, the Rechabites, Essenes and some other sects would not touch a grape or anything that belonged to the vine, for fear of evil associations connected with it. Others, like the Savior, were not afraid of the innocent grape and its precious wholesome juices. Paul said to Timothy; use no longer water, but for your frailties of constitution, take some fruit of the vine, as we do: it will nourish and strengthen you. It probably never occurred to any one in those days that Paul meant to advise Timothy to touch the cup of devils. If he had, we should have now to plaster him all over too, with apologies for his mistake. If he had, science would now prove him to have been a fool on that question, because it would have been the very worst medical advice that could have been given. But Paul can stand up without any whitewash or excuse; the natural wine, God's wine, which he prescribed was the most admirable aid and nourishment and strength for the weakly stomach of an invalid.

Bro. Simmons has been led into two very serious errors which may exercise a misleading and mischievous tendency upon those who may have read his article. He states that Dr. F. R. Lees, our greatest biblical authority, recanted lately his opinions upon this subject on reading a book by a Mr. Wilson. There was never a particle of foundation for such a report respecting Dr. Lees. The book of Wilson has been thoroly exploded by Dr. Norman Kerr as false in its teachings and defective in its facts, its science and its authorities. An eminent Christian philanthropist in England who had been led astray by Wilson's nonsense was entirely set right on reading Dr. Kerr's "Unfermented wine a fact."

The other misstatement is that a reformed drunkard runs no risk, but can safely partake of the cup of poison at the communion, depending upon a miracle to change his physical nature for the time being. If all the reformed men and women who have fallen at the communion table thru the wretched pittfall there, were hypocrites, and intended to drink and sin, as Bro. Simmons asserts, there is no faith to be put whatever in any human profession of conversion.

There are various books and pamphlets which treat this subject fully and rationally to be had at 1041 Market street, San Francisco. They are by the first scholars in the world, and no scholarship dares to assail them openly. It may be criminal ignorance that refuses, as we know some people do, to learn the truth on a matter in which their conduct is an assault upon the validity and integrity of the Christian system.

P. S. This was intended to end the matter for the present, but after placing it on the copy hook, the Glasgow *Good Templar* came to hand with a very interesting article on communion wine by the great apostle of science, Dr. B. W. Richardson, which will appear in the next number and to which the attention of all who are interested in the truth and the right, is especially requested.

GOOD OF THE ORDER.

Unless that means "good of the cause" a little more than it does "good of the Order," it is a failure. It is of the highest importance that the quality and character of our average lodge exercises should be raised and improved about 1000 per cent. The program of exercises in many of our lodges under Good of the Order, would not once in five years convert one fallen man, confirm one weak or wavering brother or reclaim one backslider. Not because our people dont want to convert and reclaim, but because they dont give thot and study how best to do it.

Songs about milkpails and blossoms and canary-birds and little Polly Hopkins, recitations of scalping scenes and suicides, Dutch and Irish and drunken mimicry, unrelieved by a word on the great object of our order or a particle of any useful discussion or information—night after night consuming idly all the time so wisely provided for Good of the Order by its founders—makes such a purgatory for the real active temperance worker who has to sit and listen to these wasted opportunities, that he or she is wearied and discouraged, and to be actively useful must go elsewhere.

And the party who really enjoys that kind of thing is set to thinking whether that kind of program which can be seen in the beer garden or cellar every night, performed in more artistic style by professionals, and its appreciation enforced by copious appeals to the beer mug, is not as cheap, enjoyable and profitable after all.

It is sometimes flippantly but foolishly said, that we must provide entertainments and fun to compete with those of the beer swinery. It may be admitted that if people will sing, dance, swear, gamble and smoke, it is better they should do so where there is no drink to aggravate their follies and vices—but that is all that can be said of it. To reclaim men from the low and despicable haunts of vice, we ought to invite them to something they do not find there, and we can most easily substitute something more interesting, entertaining, useful and elevating, every time.

If there is anything good in the swinery which the devil has stolen from us, let us re-capture and use it. The piano, organ, clarinet, violin, good music, etc., let us use, of course, but leave to the beer den everything which has not an elevating, educating, improving or refining tendency. You say, we want to reach down for the fallen, and keep them from temptation! That is so, but we want to raise the fallen and the falling, up to a higher moral and intellectual level—not to drop ourselves down to their level. Unless our exercises are above those of the grog-shop, they may as well nearly be practiced there as in the lodge, the open entertainments, or the Home Protection meetings. In short, we want most positively to make the things that are light and frivolous and funny, to be only the occasional interludes—not the sum and substance, the beginning and the end, the aim and object of a temperance meeting.

There is now no scarcity of good, fresh, sprightly, spirited, national temperence exercises; songs, recitations, music, debates, essays, poems, scientific and instructive lessons by Dr. Richardson, Miss Colman and many others; David C. Cooks literature and a vast variety of really useful and entertaining studies; these with debates and five or two minutes speeches upon the multitudinous issues of our great reform, will make us entirely independent of all second hand cast off or horrowed tactics and gymnastics. And in that way we can make our exercises so pleasant and attractive to ourselves and so useful and attractive to those who come to participate, that our own profit will be immense and our influence upon the community will be increased a hundred fold,

A Good Templars Lodge that meets only for amusement is only a wooden gun, a paper sword, a stuffed club, in comparison to what it might be and can be this day three weeks, if it will. The object of a lodge is to educate the whole people up to secure the prohibition of the horrible curse and crime and wo of the infernal liquor traffic. Till that is effected there is no room for folly, no time to waste idly. And when a lodge fails to make its main object prominent, and not drily but pleasantly prominent at every one of its meetings, it helps to drive its best membership away discouraged and to inspire the outsider with a contempt for our order and an entire distrust of our sincerity to push or our capacity to accomplish the reform for which we so loftily profess to labor.

The talent in our lodges is able and willing, and plenty of it, every time to do justice to a bright and useful program—and we do them too a wrong when we waste their energies upon a useless or barren theme We are missing acres and miles of useful precious opportunities of self improvement and occasions of the highest and sweetest enjoyment—for want of a little intelligent forethot and enterprise and energy to get up out of an old played out and worn out rut.

These remarks are made not to lessen the enjoyments of the lodge meetings, but with a hope of making them vastly more pleasant to everybody and infinitely more useful. Those who love the Order and cause will accept them in the kindly spirit in which they are offered. There are lodges which might have done a grand work in their communities and have done it, and there are others with equal opportunities and perhaps better, that have done nothing and are doing nothing and have no more influence in their neighborhood than a tin toot-horn. And the lodges that have to get up dances in defiance of the laws and decencies of the Order, are just so far as they are able, making the lodge the equal and on the moral level of the beerdive.

THE CHRONICLE.

With much justice the Napa *Register* commends the Chronicle for various good services it renders the public in unmasking scoundrelism and making war upon the schemes of unscrupulous monopolists who conspire against the public welfare. It says that paper has done more to keep the San Francisco police force up to its work, than all other metropolitan papers combined. It is not afraid to point its index finger at a rogue, rich or poor, in office or ou of office, and say, "Thou art the man." The city is cursed with body and soul destroying vampires, who grow fat upon the sins of those more "sinned against than sinning." These wretches have been able to procure licenses on the recommendation of certain craven individuals who are little better than themselves, and without which they cannot carry on their infamous trade. These dens have in several cases been refused licenses of late, and why? Because the Chronicle threatened to publish the names of those who endorsed their several petitions It is not so conservative as to disregard the duty it owes to the community. It does not crawl in the wake of popular feeling, but is the first to catch the quickening of the public pulse on all questions, and it no sooner sees than it speaks. There is a class of newspapers, and a class of men to match, who are incapable of doing wrong or recognizing it in others; for they have too little mental force to commit a sin, and too much policy to declare against it. Both are heartily despized by the public. The Chronicle in its zeal; sometimes strkes a little hard; but the blow is unerringly and heartily bestowed, and if taken in the Christian spirit, will work good to those who deserve it—and who generally receive it.

It is a public benefit that no other paper or public officer or class of reformers secular or clerical, has ever before attempted, to effect the withholding of license from some of those infamous scoundrels like that of the depot of crime at 626 Sacramento street

That trap for the ruin of honest industrious girls was perhaps no worse than the average beer shop, but it is well to see some branch of the iniquity headed off. And it is to be hoped the *Chronicle* may some day soon, see fit to open its batteries on the whole worse than satanic system of beer and gin dives which in hands of the league of free outlaws are the cause of all the crime, vice, pauperism and misery of thiscity—which live solely by the plunder, ruin and murder of the citizens.

MRS. EMMA MCLELLAN, lately of Benicia, collected from friends there for the library of the Home for Orphans, the following books, very handsomely bound and has presented them: Mitchell's Atlas, the Bible and Commentator, Achievements of Stanley, Ladies of the White House, Bible Animals, History of the United States, the Animal Kingdom. These will be a most useful as well as ornamental addition to the library.

GOVERNOR ST JOHN.

Has issued a splendid proclamation, setting forth that as there is in the cities of Atchison, Leavenworth, Wyandotte and Dodge, a combination of persons determined to violate the prohibitory law, he offers the following rewards for the arrest and final conviction of the guilty parties named; $100 for every one keeping a rum nuisance; $100 for any marshall who fails to perform his duties under this law; $300 for any policeman in similar default; $100 for any sheriff; $300 for any deputy sheriff and $100 for any county attorney failing to do their duty under the law. Also $300 for arrest and conviction of any one engaged in making any intoxicating liquor and $300 for any one committing perjury on the trial of persons violating the law.

It will be very distinctly understood pretty soon, that prohibition will effectually prohibit in Kansas, with a real live man for governor. Is there any valid reason why Governor Perkins should not issue a similar proclamation with regard to the League of Free Jailbirds, who openly defy the law here, the jurymen who perjure themselves, the justices, city and county attorneys and other officials who openly violate the Sunday law of this state, who visit the thief resorts on Sunday, and declare that they will neither obey nor enforce the law.

EXPENSE OF BEER ALONE.

'During 1880," says the retailer, the organ of the brewers, "taxes were paid on 13,374,000 barrels or 414,000,000 gallons." This is equivalent to about one hundred and fifty mugs for every man, woman and child in the country. Leaving out the females and children, this vast quantity represented 600 glasses a year for each male over 21 years old in the in the United States. When we consider the very large number of adult males who drink no beer at all, and the other host who partake of it only in the most moderate manner, and at more or less protracted intervals, it is evident that some other Americans must drink a great deal. At five cents a glass this beer manufacture of 1880 brot $375,000,000 or about $7.50 per capita for every man, woman and child. This is a quarter more than the total expense of running the United States government. This is a stubborn and an appalling fact.

One of the saloon keepers of this city, "Billy Rogers" by name, scatters the following blasphemous version of the ten commandments on his business card, "By their fruits ye shall know them."

BILLY'S TEN COMMANDMENTS.

1. When thirsty, thou shalt come to my house and drink.
2. Thou shalt always keep my name in memory, and forget all others in the same business.
3. Thou shalt honor me and my bartender so that thou mayst live long in the land and continue to drink at my house forever.
4. Thou shalt honor me and mine that thou mayst live long and see me again.
5. Thou shalt not destroy or break anything in my house, else thou shalt pay for double its value.
6. No singing—Thou shalt not raise thy voice in song, nor thy feet in gaiety.
7. Thou shalt not pay thy bill in bad money, nor even say chalk on the slate.
8. Thou shalt not steal from me, as I need all I have and more, too.
9. Thou shalt not expect too large glasses, for the landlord must live on his profits.
10. After eating and drinking at my house thou shalt pay promptly, for the landlord never likes to chalk, especially to poor customers. AMEN.—*Signal.*

That saloon keeper has only written down what everybody who votes the old party tickets says and acts at the ballot box.

RISING STAR.—The colored lodge at Chico, Rising Star No. 404, has made itself a fixture by securing a hall and home for itself. The local paper speaking of the event says:

"The new hall of Rising Star Lodge, I. O. G. T. was a scene of unusual interest last Friday evening This building has just been completed and furnished by the colored people of Chico in a most comfortable manner. It is also provided with a handsome parlor organ. It is carpeted and supplied with benches to a seating capacity of about 125. On this occasion the hall was crowded, and even standing room was scarce. The pastors of the different churches of the city were present, also a large number of Good Templars from the other lodges, besides a number of citizens. The members of Rising Star Lodge were extremely happy on the occasion. At about eight o'clock Chief Templar Beeden called to order, and the exercises opened with an anthem, and Rev. J. N. Burroughs offered prayer. Rev. J. B. Warren made the first address—"Organized effort." Rev. A. Holbrook followed with "The cause of temperance in its relation to the State." Rev. J. N. Burroughs spoke upon the temperance cause in relation to Christianity." Rev. J. W. Atkinson, on "temperance in its relation to the family." The Rev. J. M. Woodman was the last speaker and spoke feelingly of "the cause of temperance in its relation to the colored race. All these subjects were ably handled, and illustrated with telling anecdotes, some of which created considerable mirth and relieved the monotony. The songs sung between each address were well rendered by Miss Powers, Mrs. Pearsall and Miss St. Clair with Miss Burroughs as organist. A collection at the close netted $8.25. On Saturday the ladies of the lodge gave a chicken supper which was well attended and enjoyed by all. We wish Rising Star Lodge a full measure of success."

A TWENTY-THOUSAND EDITION.

It was proposed to issue a 20,000 edition of the RESCUE about Christmas, but as every body was preparing extra Christmas agony for the people, it was deemed best to defer this paper's extra edition till the returns of the present quarter come in. So on the 10th, or possibly the 17th, of February it may be expected, some of the correspondents of the paper, it is hoped will give their aid to make it a creditable issue, by preparing a ⅓ or ¾ column article. And honest advertisers can have a good show off.

DAVID C. COOK.

Be sure to read with care David C. Cook's list of excellent publications in another page. Now is the time to secure good and interesting reading for the family, the Band of Hope, the Sunday-school, and to fill up every bodys library. Never before was such a chance to get proper books, papers and music for the young folks. They can be had too, for about half the price that old, battered, second hand books used to cost. Every body who dont spend money for tobacco and beer, can well afford to reap the benefit of these publications: exery one who does spend for tobacco and beer ought to use twice as much money for good literature to enable him to keep his conscience from becoming too persistently troublesome.

A VALUABLE ADVICE.

My dear friends, and fellow sufferers. If you want to save a hundred dollar doctor bill, hours of agony and months of valuable time, buy a bottle of "BOSCHER'S LE ROY," the only positive cure for chills, fever, ague, and all fevers originating in biliary derangement. Prepared and sold only by

E. H. BOSCHER, DRUGGIST,
169 Main Street,
Stockton, Cal.

PREMIUMS FOR CLUBS.

There were certain parties entitled during the year past to receive premiums for clubs secured for the RESCUE. It is believed they have all been ordered and paid for; but it is possible that some one or more may have been overlooked. If any one entitled to such has not received it, please drop a postal card. The Mrs. Hayes picture was to have been ready for delivery November 1st; have not heard whether it has been sent out or not.

CHEAP BOOKS.

Just think of a dollar book to be had every week for a year for $2.50 and all choice reading. See David C. Cook's advertisement in this paper. No more use for dime novels and miserable literature, when you can get the best that was ever published at five cents a volume. And newspapers too at five cents a year. Send for samples and you will have a pleasant surprise

David C. Cook has recently opened, at 148 Madison St. Chicago, a Revolution Temperance House, and we are amazed at the amount he offers for a little money. He furnishes excellent and unique material for educating the children. It is a grand work. We advise all to send for samples and buy what they can afford. A little money expended in this way will hardly be missed, and will do you and others much good.—*Prohibitionist, Lewiston, Me.*

BOUND VOLUMES of the RESCUE (18th volume) for sale at $2.00, delivered at this office.

GOOD TEMPERANCE PAPERS TO TAKE.

WEEKLIES.	PER YEAR.
"Casket," Napanee, Canada	$1 00
"Freeman," Parkersburg, W. Va	2 00
"Irrepressible Conflict," Marshall, Mo	50
"Kansas Methodist," Topeka	1 25
"Lever," Detroit, Mich	1 50
"Living Issue," Cooperstown, N. Y	1 50
"Mirror," Los Angeles	1 50
"National Liberator" (Ill'd), Chicago	50
"Pacific Censor," Vancouver, W. T	1 50
"Prohibitionist," Lewiston, Me	50
"Signal" (W. C. T. U.), Chicago, Ill	1 50
"Signal," Delaware, Ohio	2 00
"Saturday Anvil," Washington, D. C	1 00
"Temperance Banner," Little Rock, Ark	1 00
"Temperance Review," Minneapolis, Minn	1 75
"Tribune"	1 00
"Transcript," Santa Cruz	
"Truth," Baltimore, Md	1 00
"Tidal Wave," Columbus Grove, Ohio	1 00
"Watchman," Halifax, N. S	1 00

MONTHLY.	PER YEAR.
"Our Union" (W. C. T. U.), 53 Bible House, N. Y	$0 60
"National Temperance Advocate," 58 Reade St., N.Y.	1 00
"Youths' Temperance Banner" (copies over 4)	12
"National Freeman" (64 pages), Chicago	1 75
"Amendment," Avon, N. Y	50
"Gem," 12 Cannon St., N. Y	50
"Crusader," London, Can	50

SEMI-MONTHLY.	PER YEAR.
"Chief," Fort Atkinson, Wis	$1 00

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Lands specially suitable for alfalfa—10 tons per acre per anumn. A large portion of the land particularly adapted for the plum, prune, apricot, chestnut, etc., also for Muscat grapes for raisin making which would be very profitable. The whole Farm is fenced and cross fenced, and being well supplied with water, it is one of the very best Stock Ranches in Southern California. There are a few acres in Willows, Forest Grove Station is at corner and School adjoins.

$12,000 was refused for this property by late owner, who valued it at $$18.000. It was sold under foreclosure mortgage and is now offered for $10.000 cash. Date of redemption is past; and an absolute and perfect title will be given.

Apply to WILL D. GOULD, Esq., Attorney.
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Pasadena, Cal.

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FOR THE YEAR 1882.

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The Coffins will be called for as required. Also,

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Song and Chorus. Words by Rev. L. F. Cole. Music by T. Martin Towne. Designed to comemmorate the services of those faithful spiritual guardians who have "fought well the good fight of life," and, after years of trial, have "come near at last to a sweet, peaceful rest in the grave." Full of melody and sentiment that will touch the heart of all. Price, 35 cents.

Send for the above to S. W. Straub, 69 Dearborn street, Chicago. Mention RESCUE when you order.

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There is usually quite as much money in selling 100,000 copies of a publication at 5c. as 5,000 at 25c., or 500 at $1 0 , and we are quite contented to make prices on this basis. It is scarcely four years since we began publishing Sunday school Requisites on the "Revolution Plan:" we then issued two publications; we have now 36, besides 133 Library books, 5 Song books, and a large number of miscellaneous Requisites. Sales last year aggregated over twenty-six million copies. There is not one of our pub.ications but what during the four years has been either dropped in price or increased in size and quality, or both, besides expense of adding new publications, and every new school that patronizes us will help us to sell still cheaper. Has any other publishing house shown any disposition to do the same? We are not the least afraid of the cry of "cheap, cheap." There hasn't been half enough said in that direction, for we not only sell cheap, but even stand ready to **give away our goods** where a trial does not demonstrate to the buyer that they are BETTER than others, no matter how dear. We employ the ablest writers and pay for all MSS., using more original matter than any two other publishers in this line, having employed and paid nearly two hundred writers during the past year, besides seven editors. Nothing partisan or sectarian admitted.

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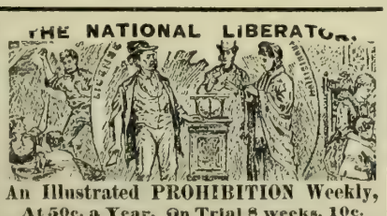
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THE

National Freeman,

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE,

First No. Jan., 1881.

Edited by. ... .REV. JOHN RUSSELL,
Published by.....STONE & HALL,
148 Madison St., Chicago.

Price, 15 cents per single copy, or, $1.75 a year. Discount on 5, 10 or 20 copies, sent to one address, 2, 3 and 4½ cents per copy.

The publishers are life-long temperance and prohibition advocates, and Mr. Russel's name as editor is a sure promise as can be that the magazine will be inferior to none in ability. This is a publication much needed, is not the organ of any special society, but will reason mightily for the overthrow of the most desolating curse that ever infested the world and tormented mankind. Any one who has 15 cents caght to send and get a sample copy, and then subscribe regularly so as to do what is the duty and charge of every individual, to keep this much-needed enterprise from going to the wall.

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Lecturers' Reports.

The Grand Lecturers employed by the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T., of Cal., are as follows:
Mrs. E. P. Stevens, Prof. Wm. Crowhurst, Col. C. N. Goulding, Elder J. W. Webb, Hugh R. Hughes, and Rev. W. C. King.

J. W. WEBB.

National city is a busy and growing place, four miles below San Diego on the bay and terminns of the railroad. Lectured Friday night, preached Sunday morning, assisted in Sunday school and addressed them about Band of Hope, kindly entertained by Sister Lamb, materially aided by sister Langdon. Rev. Bro. and Sr. Field, Bro. Caswell, Lodge Deputy, Bro. Asa Adams and others. Bro. Edwin Hunter and Mrs. Thomas gave us excellent readings and Mrs Curtis fine singing.

Seeing the masses were at the railroad works I proposed going there to an open air meeting on Sunday afternoon , and in Bro. Adam's dining hall at night. The latter was densely crowded and we obtained a good many names for the lodge. Held special lodge meeting next night and initiated 8, reobligated 2. Started good Band of Hope same day, and with Bro. Field and Sisters Losee and Langdon it is sure to be a success. Obtained several subscribers for the Rescue and a good number for Cooks cheap books and papers. Sr. Losee agent for Rescue.

Cajon. Next morning hired Bro. Journey who keeps a livery stable, to drive me out. Very hospitably entertained at Mr. Clark's and Mr. Hill's. Beautiful Valley good wheat, fruit and raisins here. soil adapted for wine grapes, but the gentlemen named have decided on conscientious grounds, not to plant them.

Bro. Judge Ogden took pains to advertise and prepare for meetings. Almost succeeded in starting a lodge, but influential men decided there were not people enough. Organized good Band of Hope, Miss Della Hll, the very efficient teacher, Supt. Two subscribers for the Rescue a number for Cook's publications. Came pretty near having to walk 14 miles to

Poway; but by sending my baggage back to San Diego by stage, and Mr. Clark driving me a good piece of the road, I only had to foot it 6 or 7 miles, carrying the Home for Orphans. A temperance and Christian English family, Baker by name took the best care of me.

This is a beautiful fruit, grain and climatic valley; wonderful how the people turned out; sociable. musical, appreciative. I want to come here again. Preached to full and most attentive houses Sunday morning and night, spoke to Sunday school and organized good Band of Hope same day, Bro. Adams Chapin Supt. Lodge doing well; after last lecture, obtained a dozen new names of very desirable people. Bro. Parnell led a splendid choir with his violin at both lectures. Rro. Chas. Baker, W. C. T. appointed Agt. for Rescue. I obtained 3 subscribers and a good list for Cook's publications and distributed Dr. Mc Donald's leaflets which he sends me, and I take out my commission for selling Cook's works in his attractive papers which I give away. I recommend this plan to all our lecturers.

In addition to $1.25 for the Rescue hardly any one will refuse a nickel for a good monthly for the family, or some boy or girl at home or elsewhere or 5 cts. for a $1 or $ 1.50 book, postage paid, and sent in a separate wrapper to any boy or girl, man or woman anywhere in the U. S. or Canada! Cook will send you abundance of samples. Get the people reading constantly. Pleasant stay at Bro. Rickeys. Thru mistake had another 7 miles to walk going towards

San Diego where I dedicated hall of Monument Lodge room; crowded to excess; good music and recitations by B of H: fine addresses by Sister Losee. Obtained several more namss for the Rescue. Golden Rule Lodge is having many additions. Hope now that Old Monument will.

H. R. HUGHES.

Sat. the 10, addressed the Greeenwood B. R. C, at their regular meeting, Sunday at 2 P. M. lectured; again audiences small on account of weather, return Saturday.

Sunday evening lectured at Spanish Dry Diggings, and on Monday organized Mountain Fern Lodge with nineteen charter members. A. H. Walker D. D. to whom I an indebted for kindness and favors. It is a small place but they believe in training up their youth right, they had a Blue Ribbon Club and Band of Hope.

The 13th, addressed the school at Garden Valley, and a small audience in the evening. We aim to sow the good seed beside all waters.

The 14th had a meeting in the M. E. Church of Georgetown. Met an old friend Rev. Mr. Jones, had a fine meeting. I organized Georgetown Lodge last Aug. with a small charter list, the first in the county, now they have 72 members and are taking in some at every meeting.

The 15th went back to Pilot Hill through the rain, had a small audience.

The 16th having a day off drove to Auburn and met a few friends in the M. E. Church. Was very kindly treated by Rev. Mr. Hopkins who is solid on the temperance question. I find that Placer County need ssome work. They have 15 lodges but some of them are alive and that is all. A thoro canvass of the county at this time would result in great good. Auburn itself needs waking up. It should have a lodge of 100 members at least and make its saving influence felt in this work of reform. To-night I return to Greenwood to make an effort to start a lodge. We have seven in Eldorado county now and still there's more to follow.

Auburn Dec. 17th, 1881.

Saturday the 17th, had a fine audience in Greenwood, received 16 names for a charter, and in the afternoon of the 18th, organized the lodge. The charter is open one week, and Bro. Watson L. D. of Georgetown, will install the officers, when delegations will be present from Georgetown and Mountain Fern Lodges.

The same evening attended church in Coloma, and was permitted by Rev. Mr. Jones to make some remarks and announce the meeting for the 19. Lectured two evenings and organized Marshall Lodge with 21 charter members

Coloma is noted over the world for being the place where gold was discovered by J. W. Marshall. It is now called the Second Sonoma, the center of wine interest in this county. It gratified me to be able to organize a lodge, and have it named in honor of the old pioneer Marshall whose home is still there. I shall not soon forget the kindness received at Coloma. The Brass Band volunteered their services both evenings and gave us excellent music, calling the people together and retaining them while we conversed for hours.

The 21st, six of the nine lodges were represented at Placerville and El Dorado District Lodge was organized. We had good meetings and an excellent meeting in the evening. Mrs. M. E. Congdon who is here working for the Union, attended the sessions, and gave us an excellent address at the Mass Meeting.

The 22, had a meeting at the Six Mile House got nine names for a lodge—another visit would probably give us enough to organize.

On the 23, at Upper Placerville some interest was manifested and seven gave their names for a lodge. There are several places that I have visited that a little more work and time would give us lodges. The prospects for the temperance cause, and our order in El Dorado is very hopeful indeed.

Placerville Dec. 24th, 1881.

WM. CROWHURST.

San Francisco, Dec. 26, 1881

Vallecito has been visited and revisited in behalf of the temperance work, but has always most strenuously resisted every attempt to organize in any form or under any banner. Fourteen years ago we visited that town and tried to procure a charter membership, but was baffled by the negative influence of a professing Christian. During our visit on that occasion swearing, fighting, shooting and murder actually were committed. On the following day about twenty men promised to unite, "if our Christian friend will". But our Christian friend would have nothing to do with it for various pretended reasons, all as flimsy as the following: "You often appoint chaplains, men who are unconverted." But the people are changing their opinions here, and some of them having some backbone in them, concluded to wait no longer for any leader. They therefore organized Golden Lodge with Bro. D. E. Booth as Lodge Deputy, Henry Kuhn W. C. T. and Mrs. Anderson W. V. T.

After the close of our first meeting the whisky influence succeeded in inducing five charter member to leave the ranks; and after the second meeting a *professing* Christian told us that altho we had given a good address he would have much rather heard us preach Christ. He then most positively refused to become a Good Templar. Thank God a few have have been found that will try to live Christ and fight Christ's enemy, the devil in the whisky saloon. May they have unbounded success!.

Douglas Flat is a small place between Vallecito and Murphys—about two miles from each—hence can only be a feeder to both. We had a decent audience and a good Sunday forenoon meeting, a few of our brethren and sisters being present from Murphys, where we had lectured the night before, and a report of which we postpone till next week.

Sheep Ranch gave two small meetings. The place. is rapidly running down, and of course the lodge suffers. But about ten whisky places are supported there in spite of the running down

At ElDorado a pleasant meeting was held and the officers installed; five new members were initiated, and the lodge in its reorganized form will go to work, pay $100 due for its hall, own the property and become permanent.

C. N. GOULDING.

I lectured in Oro Fino on the 8th, Crystal Creek on the 9th and 11th, and instituted Fort Jones Lodge with 38 charter members on the 10th—W. L. Rogers, L. Dept. This Lodge starts with very fine prospects. Unusual care was taken and observed in electing their officers, and I expect good results in the future. I lectured in Fort Jones four evenings. House crowded each evening. Found the lodge at Oro Fino fighting for existence. Clerk of of the School Board and the Champions being the contesting parties, but believe they will "hold the fort." On the 11th, 12th and 13fh lectured in Etna. Large audiences each evening, but as the sons and champions each have a division there it was difficult to establish a Lodge ; but influenoes are at work that may be felt in the future, in our favor. Lectured at Callahan's on the 14th and 15th. Obtained additional names for membership, and had time permitted on Friday evening should have had the pleasure of initiating them. As it was, we partook of a feast of good things, provided by the members of of the Lodge, and at 7:30 P. M. left for this place. Arrived at 7:30 A. M., twelve hours of the most excruciating torture, over thirty-three miles of the worst road that can possibly be imagined. Snow two feet deep on Scott Mountain, and mud any depth required. The old ancients had many forms of punishment, but it is questionable if they ever had any one, or all combined, that could compare with a ride by stage, at this season of the year, from Callahan's; and this is the feast that awaits me in this Trinity and in Shasta county. Should I survive this trip any first-class life insurance company will issue me a life insurance policy at reduced rates. I can sum up my labor in Siskiyou county as follows: Delivered 21 lectures, and to large audiences, for all which I am under many obligations to the Press and public and formed many pleasant acquaintances that will not soon be forgotten, being as it is the strong hold of the "Champions and Sons." I had them to contend with, I mean by that that it was impossible, and impracticable to institute lodges as might have been done under other circumstances, the same influences confront me here, and will be met with in Shasta County, there is no lack of Temperance sentiment in Siskiyou Co. the point is to turn "the tide" our way; this is being done gradually, but surely—"may the shadows of the "Siskiyouons" never grow less, is my sincere wish. I presented the claims of the Rescue and canvassed for it faithfully but for reasons and influences stated, it was all in vain. I am still "toiling on," and if my work could be supplemented, if some one of the eloquent Grand Lecturers now enjoying the mild and balmy breezes of Californias' Southern Clime, could be transplanted "as it were" up here it would be beneficial to them, and the cause, Bro. Webb for instance from his peculiar build and being "light of foot," could climb these hills and mountains like the Native Deer, and Bro. King comes from a country where they have "nine months winter and three months late in the fall" and is thoroughly inured and seasoned to "wintry blasts," as I think of these Brothers, and all of you how forcibly the words of the poet present themselves to my mind, "it might have been."

Trinity Center, Dec. 17th 1881.

LECTURERS APPOINTMENTS.

COL. C. N. GOULDING.

TRINITY CO.		Milville	17, 18
Junction City	Jan. 1, 2	Shingletown	20, 21
Weaverville	4	Klotz Mill	22, 23
Lewiston	5	Balls Ferry	24, 25
SHASTA CO.		Gas Point	27, 28
Blair	Jan, 6	Eagle creek	29, 30
French Gulch	7	Igo	31
Shasta	8, 9, 10	Anderson	Feb. 2, 3
Copper City	12, 13	Cottonwood	5, 6
Reading	15, 16		

ELDER J. W. WEBB.

Los Angeles	31. Jan. 1, 2, 4	Savanah	20, 21
Florence	6, 7	El Monte	22, 23
Compton	8, 9	Azusa	25, 26
Wilmington	11, 12	Duarte	27, 28
Santa Monica	14, 15	Spadra	30, 31
Pasadena	17, 18	Pomona	Feb. 1, 2
San Gabriel	19	San Bernardino	4, 6, 7

WM. CROWHURST.

AMADOR CO.			
Mt. Echo	Dec. 29, 30	Pine Grove	17, 18
Sutter Creek	31, Jan. 1	Jackson	19, 20, 21, 22
Amador City	2, 3	CALAVERAS CO.	
Dryton	4	Glenco	23, 24
Plymouth	5, 6	Railroad Flat	25, 26
Live Oak	7, 8	West Point	27, 28, 29
Mt. Aukum	10, 11	Mokelumne Hill	31, Feb. 1
Oleta	12, 13	Gwin Mine	2, 3
Volcano	14, 15	Sancha Plana	4, 5

HUGH R. HUGHES.

Ione City	30	Campo Seco	31

REV. W. C. KING

Lemoore	Jan. 3, 4	Woodville	26
Jonesa	5, 6	Rockford	27, 28
Lakeside	7, 8	Pride of Tulare	29
Lone Oak	9	KERN CO.	
Hanford	10	Glenville	31, Feb. 2
Townsend	12	Kernville	3, 4, 5
Squaw Valley	13, 14	Waldon	6, 7
Visalia	15	Bakersfield	8, 9, 10
Locust Grove	16, 17	S. Settlement	11, 12
Frazier Valley	19, 20	Caliente	13, 14
Porterville	21, 22	Tehatchipeh	15, 16
Soda Springs	23, 24		

MRS. E. P. STEVENS.

Castorville	Jan. 4, 5	Salinas	10, 11, 12
Monterey	6, 7, 8		

DISTRICT LODGES TO MEET.

District Lodge of Los Angeles county will meet at Los Angeles, Dec. 31, at 10 A. M.

District Lodge of Yolo County will convene at Blacks Station January 6th and 7th. Friday evening the 6th a public entertainment, and on the 7th at 9.30, A. M. the District Lodge will commence its second session of the eighth year. Faithful Lodge No. 431 will do the honors of the occasion. All Good Templars are invited to meet with us and share our hospitality. M. C. WINCHESTER, D. S.

ED. RESCUE:—The next sessien of Amador Co. D. Lodge will be held at Oleta, Friday, Feb. 3d, at 10 o'clock, A. M. JNO. W. PERRY,
Dist. Deputy.

STOCKTON.

The report of the work done by Mrs. Stevens and Mrs Richardson in Stockton and Lathrop was last week wrecked on a lee shore in a printer's typhoon and came off badly crippled.

It contained copy of a card of thanks to the people of Stockton for their generosity in contributing to the Home for Orphans, their liberal subscription for a hundred copies of the RESCUE, for the courtesies of the press, and the assistance rendered them by the ministers and citizens generally. Bro. Wm. Jones, tho a very busy man, attends to his duties as District Deputy, and is a valiant and successful agent of the RESCUE. In the list of subscribers secured on this occasion are found:

Mr. A. W. Simpson, lumber merchant.
Mr. J. R. Wilber, grain dealer.
Mr. Z. L. Parmelee, American Cash Grocery.
Mr. A. N. Blake, Undertaker.
Mr. M. H. Bond, Undertaker.
Mr. L. H. Long, Miller.
Mr. M. P. Henderson, Carriage Factory.
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Mr. S. Lombard, Livery, Grand Central Hotel,
Mr. I. D, Holden, Druggist.
Dr. W. W. Carpenter, M. D.
Mr. James Caven, Yosemite House.
Mr. H. J. Hughes, Dry Goods. White House.
Mess. Hale & Co. Dry Goods.
Mess. Woods & Drury, Grocers.
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Mr. Robert Rowe, Hardware.
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Mess. Wasley & Saunders, Boots and Shoes.
Mr. D. S. Rosenbuum, Clothing.
Mr. T. O. Miller, Artist and Teacher of Painting.
Mr. E. R. Hedges, Grocers.
Mr, James T. Mills, Hardware.
Mr. H. Easton, Furniture Store.
Mr. H. C. Shaw, Agl. Implements.
Mr. J. Caine, Agl. Implements & Iron Founder.
Mr. W. A. Dorr, Agl & Iron Fonnder.
Mr. Merrick Reynolds, Grain dealer.
Mr. John S Davis, Windmill manufacturer.
Messrs Sutherland and Dillon marble and granite workers, Main St.
Chas. Haas and son, Watches and Jewelry. 204 Main St.
John Gross, Candy Factory; 179 El Dorado St.
Wm. P. Miller, Carriage Factory.
W. P. Plumer, Stairbuilder.
H. G. Robinson, Contractor.
J. R. Middlemis, Insurance Agent.
Dr. R. K. Reed, M. D.
Wm. Cowell, Variety store.

All these men of business in Stockton may be considered as friendly to temperance, sobriety and the general welfare of the community in which they live; and it is hoped the other readers of this paper in Stockton and San Joaquin county will keep this list posted up and remember them and call on them when they have any business to transact in their several lines. It is always cheapest and most profitable to expend your dollars with men whose business is a help and a benefit to the community, and who themselves are helpers and patrons of the moral and benevolent interests and institutions which are the best and surest aids to the financial welfare and progress of the country.

FROM OREGON.

HILLSBORO DEC, 13, 1881.—I have just returned from Dallas, County Seat of Polk Co, Circuit Court was in session there last week, which made things rather tropical for evil doers, especially venders of the ardent. Then at the close of Court on Saturday evening came Col. J. F. Long of Ky. Grand lecturer of the I. O. G. T. for the state, to fill his appointments for Saturday and evening and to *pour oil of consolation* into the wounded spirits of the court stricken offenders against the license law. His audience in the evening was fair, but on Sunday at Two P. M. the house, (M. E. Church,) was filled to overflowing by the best citizens of the place, including ministers of the Gospel, judges, lawyers, doctors and teachers besides many noted visitors from other sections of the state. The lecture was the best I ever heard and all I heard speak of it, said it was good; some never heard its equal, that it was grand, splendid, cant be excelled etc. One whiskey man said, "such argument cant be answered." The Col. has tact of winning the attention of his audience at the start and holds it till the close of the lecture, his illustrations are plain and forcible. His comparison of the Old Ship of Zion and The Temperance Boat, was beautiful, and when he related an incident of a suicide of a warm and intimate friend of his earlier years, caused by the Hellish Demon, strong drink many were moved to tears.

The Col. is the right man in the right place. Temperance friends, go and hear him; wake up from your lethargy and we can carry the state for prohibition four years hence.—"PROHIBITIONIST."

SUNDAY LAW.

ED. RESCUE:—The following extracts from the records of the Supreme court of the United States may be of some use to those engaged in the prosecution of those who violate the law by selling intoxicating liquors on Sunday, as well as to those law obeying citizens who take no active interest in enforcing such laws. Please publish: G. B.

Chief Justice Taney said: "If any state deems the retail and internal traffic in ardent spirits injurious to its citizens and calculated to produce idleness, vice or debauchery, I see nothing in the constitution of the United States to prevent it from regulating it or restraining the traffic or from prohibiting it altogether if it thinks proper, 5 Howard 577.

Justice McLean said: "A license to sell is a matter of police and revenue within the power of the state (Ibid 589) "If the foreign article be injurious to the health and morals of the community, a state may prohibit the sale of it. (Ibid 595) "No one can claim a license to retail spirits as a matter of right. (Ibid 596).

Justice Curton said: "If the state has the power of restraint by license to any extent, she may go to the length of prohibiting sales altogether. (Ibid 611.)

Justice Daniels says of imports when cleared of all duty and subject to the citizen, 'They are like all other property of the owner, and should be equally the subject of domestic regulation and taxation, whether owned by an importer or his vendor." (Ibid 614).

Justice Grier said: "It is not necessary to array the appalling statistics of misery, pauperism and crime which have their origin in the use and abuse of ardent spirits. The police power which is exclusively in the state, is competent to the correction of these great evils, and all measures of restraint or prohibition necessary to effect that purpose are within the scope of that authority. And if a loss of revenue should accrue to the United States, from a diminished consumption of ardent spirits, she will be a gainer a thousand fold in the health, wealth and happiness of the people. (Ibid 532.)

CHICO.

Bro. Rev. P. Powers of Chico, sends report of Rising Star Lodge which had already been set in type in the G. W. S. Dept. He also says, "Our membership is 32; we have captured every intemperate man of our own people but one. Butte County is suffering for a lecturer, and saying, come over into Macedonia and help us."

When we used to have only one lecturer, and could get no more for love or money, there were lodgesand individuals all over the State that asked or clamored or growled to have a lecturer sent to them. And now when there are six constant and many more occasional and volunteer lecturers, it is a cheerful sign to note that there are more demands to "come over and help us," than there used to be when all the lecture force and eloquence was bottled up in one man.

It is to be hoped Butte County may be visited in good time, and till then and after then, the RESCUE will take any amount of contracts to deliver 52 temperance lectures in Chico for $1.25; not for each, but $1.25 for 52 lectures. Bro. King, who gets a RESCUE club in every lodge he organizes, reports the most satisfactory results as already apparent.

INDIAN GULCH, Cal. DEC. 21, 1881.

ED. RESCUE:—Cathey's Valley Lodge, I. O. G. T. had a very pleasant evening's entertainment Dec. 7 the first anniversary of the organization of the Lodge. It was an open lodge meeting, and a goodly company assembled with us rejoicing at the successful year's work, and the evening was pleasantly and profitably spent. Last Saturday evening was the occasion of another notable episode. Bro. J. W. Rowland, and our Templar, Sister Lizzie Harless were united in marriage by Rev. R. A. Sawrie, during recess in the Lodge room. Next Saturday evening we expect to have a Christmas tree at our schoolhouse, and from the preparations going on we can certainly anticipate a pleasant time.

The prospects for our Lodge are bright and cheering, and we feel encouraged to work on in aiding our fellow-men to "shun the cruel cup."

J. B. WILKINSON.

Anybody might have prophesied good luck was coming to that Lodge; it starts with a good club for THE RESCUE, and is getting well posted on the principles and progress of the temperance reform.

IN MEMORIAM.

DIED.—At Drain, Oregon, Dec. 9, 1881, Bro. H. A. Wallace, Lodge Deputy of Pass Creek Lodge No. 332, a loyal, worthy member in good standing, and a Good Templar in deed and in heart. The lodge passed appropriate resolutions to the memory of our dear and beloved brother. Peace to his ashes.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 24, 1881.

A Band of Hope was organized in this city last Saturday, with 25 charter members. Merrill Lodge, I. O. G. T., has a membership of nearly 300 strong; it to a great extent redeems the fair name of this place, and proves to the world that we are not all Law breakers under command of King Alcohol. The respectable element here are appalled at the bold and defiant atitude of the rum-sellers; they have spat on the face of our law, and have openly declared that they will not obey its mandates by closing their saloons on the Sabbath. They are in a state of open rebellion and insurrection, and in the memorable words of Boss Tweed they exclaim "what are you going to do about it?" The insurrectionists are holding public or secret meetings every Sabbath. The defenders of law and order are not sleeping; they too are holding public meetings, and have mutually pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor, that the laws of our land must and shall be obeyed. Respectfully.

SAMUEL MCCURDY.

TO A MODERATE DRINKER.

No, not even the mildest of California wines will prove useful. Wine is no more healthful than alcohol diluted in water. Suppose wine contains seven per cent of alcohol—and that surely would be light enough—it is no more healthful than water with 7 percent of alcohol in it. The wine is practically just that, with a little coloring matter added. Often very often there is an addition of poisonous adulterating stuff. There is no doubt, as you suggest, that the wine is better than lager beer. This is a wretched stuff, puffing a man out and making his brain stupid. There is a kind of drink known as water which I advise you to try. It may taste strange at first, but you will find it the best drink when you are sick or well, when you are cold; indeed under all possible circumstances.—*Dio Lewis.*

And people are foolish enough to blame the down cellar city vineyard men for making wine out of turnip juice and rotten apples, sweepings of canneries, etc. What a folly it is to talk abusively of using rotten things to make wine and beer and cider of. To make the best and choicest genuine fermented wine of any kind, every grape must be rotted to the last degree of filthiness so that the dirtiest slops of the swiltub are no more rotten and filthy and unwholesome than the very choicest of the choice products of the prostituted grape, even that used at the communion. It dont appear nearly so wicked to make drunkard's swill out of already rotten things as it is to destroy and rot good wholesome grapes for that purpose. Let us do even justice to everybody. Fermented wine is the drink of harlotry and gluttony and debauchery and vicious savage crime, and the filthier its source, the more appropriate it is for all its uses; and the quality of all is exactly alike; alcohol and water.

SOUND BUSINESS PRINCIPLES.

"Concerning the new Sunday law we say it is not fanaticism' it is sound business principle. The retail liquor dealer represents the business of a debaucher; a business which instigates crime, a business which is inimical to the welfare of society and a business which bears heavily upon the pockets of tax payers. No one can deny that such is the exact nature of the business which insists upon a discrimination in its favor, embodying the addition of a day more in which to inflict physical and moral injury upon men. On some election days all the liquor saloons are required to be closed. Why? because there are a large number of men not at work on those days and who will ply themselves with liquor until they have no longer control of their wits. Then they are prepared to commit crime. For the same reason the liquor saloons should be hermetically sealed Sunday. There are fewer men at work Sunday than at any other day. And if several hundred saloons are open for business, they are likely to do business with a vengeance in their own peculiar and detrimental style. Liquor dealing is a very peculiar and confessedly dangerous business, and it should be dealt with in a very peculiar way—just like gunpowder for instance, which is carefully stored and locked up at isolated points, for reasons of public safety. It has come to be the rule that the bloodiest crimes of the week are committed on Sunday, and almost every one of them has its origin in Sunday drinking with resultant quarreling and violence either in the saloons or near them. There is certainly abundant reason why the mended Sunday law should be enforced."—*Louisville Courier Journal.*

THE BEST RESTORATIVES.

One of the first questions that is asked by all sorts of people when it is proposed to drop alcoholic liquors from medicines is, "What can we use in their place?" I thot it would be interesting to know what those English doctors say who are making such progress in temperance, and I find such facts as the following:

An English clergyman got very tired on Sunday evening, so he asked his doctor whether he had not better take a glass of wine to put him right. "No, by no means," was the reply; "go to bed." Not all doctors make so sensible a reply, and perhaps this one took his cue from Dr. Richardson. This is what he says; "Rest, however short it may be, is the best of all restoratives. Five minutes' rest is worth a glass of the best wine in its direct action, and it is good every way. After rest, food and sleep."

When questioned what he did after a long walk, or other physical task, he replied, "I rest by sitting still, or by reclining at length if that be possible. Then I take a light meal if that be at hand, or a draught of milk if solid food is not ready; or a dish of oatmeal or wheatmeal and milk if that can be secured. Afterwards I take a warm bath when that is at hand, and as soon as I can I go to bed. These are all natural plans, simple as the drinking of any stimulant, and safe as nature herself.

Remember all this is from an old-school physician who has been for years familiar with the taste of wine, and with its social and medicinal use, but who has given them up from common sense reasons; that is, from a knowledge of the nature of alcohol, and close observance of its effects upon others.—*Julia Colman to the Weekly Witness.*

ONE OF MANY.

The N. Y. Graphic gives this pen picture of one of many:

Well, the poor boy came into this world with a weak body, for his mother was troubled with much household care and labor when she bore him, and his father, tho a church member in good standing, was an inordinate tobacco chewer and kept his strength bolstered up thru the stimulus of the weed. So long as the boy ran about loose with other children, and played in the sand with bare feet, he was tolerably healthy. But when sent to school he pined. At the boarding school he was counted a good scholar and made great progress in memorizing. At eighteen he was tall, "spindling" and slightly stooping, always complaining, eating according to custom whatever was set before him, working and studying directly after eating and complaining of a weak stomach. So he went on in life till the age of twenty five. Then he married, was always in poor health and in frequent consultation with doctors. First, doctors at home; next, doctors abroad; then, special doctors; now, regulation doctors, with reputations and diplomas, and then in despair applying to outside doctors, herb doctors, bush doctors, botanic doctors and tramp doctors; doctors who said it was his liver, doctors who said it was his heart, doctors who said it was malaria, doctors who said he didnt make blood enough, doctors who starved him, doctors who stuffed him, doctors who chilled him in cold, wet blankets, doctors who parboiled him in medicated vapor baths, doctors who advised him to go North, doctors who advised him to go South, doctors who suggested springs, doctors who recommended mud baths, but never a doctor who told him that half the damage had been done before he came into the world and the other half thru his own ignorance and that of the authors of his being afterwards. But he died all right and the doctors then found out what ailed him, and they gave the complaint a Latin name, and its now raging round seeking whom it may devour.

EVENINGS AT HOME.

The long evenings which follow the short days, are made in some families the happiest of all happy times. The cares of the day are ended; the mother's resting time has come; the father has dropped all sorts of business worries and perplexities, and the whole family throw themselves with zest into the innocent pleasures of the home circle.

It is well for women of the household to remember that the pleasant evenings at home are strong antidotes to the practice of looking for enjoyment abroad, and seeking for pleasure in by and forbidden places; for relaxation and recreation will be indulged in somehow by most men, and happy are they who find in the home circle the diversion they need. A lively game, an interesting book read aloud or in musical families, a new song to be practiced, will furnish pastime that will make an evening pass pleasantly.

A little forethot during the day, a little pulling of wires that need not appear, will make the whole thing easy, and different ways and means may be provided for making the evening hours pass pleasantly, and the time to be looked forward to with pleasant anticipations. We visited once in a large family where it was the duty of each sister in turn to provide the evening's occupation; and there was a pleasant rivalry between them as to whose evening should be the most enjoyable. The brothers entered fully into the spirit of the simple home entertainments, and were as loth to be obliged to spend an evening away from home as their sisters and parents were to have them absent. Every one spoke of this family as an uncommonly united one, for each and every member showed a strong attachment for the home to which each one contributed so much of pleasure.—*Signal.*

A FEW copies of the Proceedings of the recent National Temperance Convention at Saratoga, for sale at this office, 25 cents each; sent free by mail. Every Good Templar ought to have one.

REQUISITES FOR A TEMPERANCE SCHOOL.

The Temperance Schoool $0.05

However dark the way seems, if you love the children and wish to save them, and at the same time to train up workers for temperance send for the above and learn what can be done. Then if you wish to learn how to do it, send for the following list:

1 Catechism on Alcohol. 05.
1 Juvenile Temperance Manual, 25.
1 Ripples of Song, 15.
1 Manual Set (Illustrated Tracts), 08,
All sent for 50 cents.

When you have studied these, prepared the way and fixed upon the time for opening the school and decided how many scholars you will probably have, send for catechisms enough to supply one to each scholar, to whom they may be either given or sold, price per hundred, more or less, $5.00
Ripples of Song, per dozen, 1.60
For any number less than one dezen, each 15 cts.

The above are essential while the following are extremely desirable.

Children's Illustrated Tracts, one each for each scholar, per 100. 20 cts. Postage per 200, more or less, 05
Ladder tickets, per hundred, more or less, 1.00
1 manual for each teacher, each 25c.
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Youth's Temperance Banner, four or more copies per year each .12.

The superintendent will find it desiradle to have the following.

1 Juvenile Temperance Manual, cloth, .60
1 Alcohol and Hygiene, .60
1 Temperance Lesson-Book, paper, 25 cents, cloth, .50.
1 Temperance Physiology, paper, .50.
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1 Medical Temperance Journal (one year) 1.00
1 Brown's Physiology, 1.25.

While all the above are very useful, the more desirable have the higher place on the list.

If money is available, it will be wise to aim at having a Loan Library.

TEMPERANCE LOAN LIBRARY.

The following valuable temperance publications are cordially recommended for all Woman's Christian Temperance Unions, to own and keep at their headquarters, for the purpose of loaning to ministers, physicians, lawyers, women and all others in the community who will read them, with the view of producing individual conviction, and educating a sound public opinion upon every phase of this question.

Alcohol and the State. Pitman, A discussion of the problem of law as applied to the liquor traffic. $1.50

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Bible Wines or Laws of Fermentation. By Rev. Wm. Patton D. D. Paper 30c. cloth 60c.

The Divine Law as to Wine. By Prof. Geo. W. Sampson. $1.00.

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Alcohol and Church. By Hon. R. C. Pittman. 24 pp., 10.

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Buy Your Own Cherries By John W. Kirton. 24pp., 10c.

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Alcohol and the Human Brain. Rev. Joseph Cook. 10c.

Address of Miss F. E. Willard at Seventh Annual Meeting in Boston, October, 1889.

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The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at The Dalles, commencing on the third Tuesday in June, 1882.



HOME FOR ORPHANS.

In 1869 a capacious and elegant structure was erected near Vallejo, in Solano County, and in 1870, it was dedicated and opened under the auspices of the Grand Lodge, and entitled the "Good Templars' Home for Orphans." Its title is not meant to carry any idea of exclusiveness as to the class admitted to its sheltering offices. On the contrary, it is open to all; the only passport required at its portals is to be a homeless orphan child. Children under fourteen years of age, are received and cared for; and over one hundred orphaned children are now being cared for within its walls the buildings are sightly, capacious, and pleasantly located. The Home is under the general management and control of a Board of Trustees and a Board of Lady Managers—the former comprising nine gentlemen of the Order, who have charge of the building, grounds, (20 acres), and financial matters; while the Board of Lady Managers is composed of eight prominent lady members of the Order, selected from various parts of the State, and has charge of the domestic relations of the institution. The educational affairs are under the joint control and management of the Board of Trustees and Lady Managers. Within the Home a graded school under the "Public school system" of the State, is taught by two competent teachers. Upwards of $140,000 have been expended in the erection, care, and maintenance of this institution. The Good Templars of this jurisdiction have accepted the self imposed duty of sustaining this "Home" gratefully, and the membership is linked together in its support with unfaltering devotion.

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Children may be adopted from the Home by reliable and proper persons upon application to Board of Lady Managers.

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All letters concerning the admission of children, or their adoption from the Home, should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board of Lady Managers, MRS. M. M. CARPENTER, 150 9th street, San Francisco, who will furnish the necessary blank forms.

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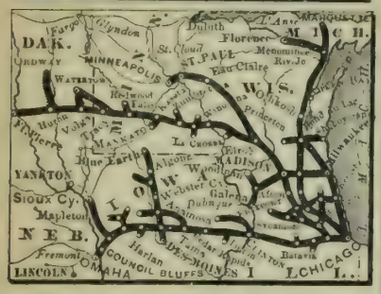
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When you call on any of these places please say you saw their Ad or card in the Rescue.

WE HAVE HEARD of President Arthur's New Years Reception at the White House. Not a word about wine on the occasion. It may be relied on that there was none. Were it otherwise, a grand "Te Diab. laudamus," would have been rung out from east to west and from north to south. Make a good mark for President Arthur for that.

BOSTON, and several towns in Massachusetts, have voted for license by small majorities, while other towns have voted against it by much larger majorities. The Boston *Congregationalist* will no doubt be gratifed at the result of the Boston and other license votes. If "alcohol is a food and wholesome, and its use is enjoined by Divine example and injunction," as that paper takes so much pains to preach, the maintenance of license is a Christian virtue whose triumph should be recorded with joyous applause. But Babylon may fall one of these days, no matter how supported.

OREGON.—During the week an official circular from the Ex.Committee of the Grand Lodge of California has been sent to the Worthy Vice-Templars of all the Lodges of California, asking their assistance in extending the circulation of the RESCUE. While they were being addressed and mailed from this office, the liberty was taken to enclose a "*copy*" to the Lodges of Oregon and Washington, where it goes unofficially, and without any authority at all. It is merely an indication of what is being done here, and as a hint that if any who receive it may choose, of their own free will and friendship, to go and do likewise, it will be thankfully appreciated.

SUBSCRIBERS this week: Maine, 1; San Diego, 1; San Francisco, 2; Woodland, 2; J. W. Webb, 6; W. Jones, Stockton, 5; Elk Creek, 1; Orwell, N. Y., 1; Willow Spring Lodge, 1; Trinity Center, 2; (Mrs. Stevens) Castroville, 8.

"AMERICA'S DISGRACE" is the heading under which the *Chronicle* gives the news of the Anti-Mormon movement in progress in Washington. The grogshops of San Francisco are a thousand times more disgrace to America than all the immoralities ever committed in Utah Territory.

FOUR honorary members of the League of Freedom were hanged last Friday for murder; one in N. J., one in New York and two in St. Louis. But there are a great many more of them who will be hanged before the year ends.

Bro. Oscar Smith sends a Brentwood club for RESCUE and says they hold the fort, no grogshop being allowed in the school district, and they have done all they could to enforce the Sunday law in adjoining districts with the hope of seeing a day of rest in seven adopted all over the state.

MONO COUNTY.—Bro. H. J. Bland, formerly of Mono Lodge, Colville, came into the RESCUE office last week with four other members of that distant lodge; Bros. W. L. Douglas, W. H. Chessall, A. D. Streeter and Dr. Marshall J. Roe, the latter an old acquaintance formerly of Vallejo. It is the first time such a large delegation from that lodge has been in San Francisco.

SANTA CRUZ, January 6.—Baldwinn of Boulder Creek convicted of violation of the Suday law, refused to pay his fine, and was arrested. A writ of habeas corpus has been issued in the Superior court. A hearing will be held on Wednesday. The city council to-day raised the liquor license from $15 a quarter to $60. The *Chronicle* calls that a gloomy outlook for cheap drinks.

JOSEPH LIVESEY, one of the old giant oaks of the temperance reform, one of the old pioneers of total abstinence, a few days ago issued his annual New years temperance tract. The old hero lives in Preston, England, and is in his 88th year. May he long be spared. His has been a grand life. He says in his recent address: "What a glorions thiug it would be if the people of England were all sober, perfectly sober, always sober."

OUR UNION, sets out in the New Year with an amended and improved program. Always full of interest it promises to be more interesting in future and it has a separate colum for five districts to be filled with matter of more particular reference to those localities. The price is only 75 cts. a year, 16 pages monthly. Every woman worker in the fields of temperance and christianity should avail herself of the privilege of frequent communion with the noble women apostles whose sayings and doings appear in every number of that paper.

THE AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE has been pounced upon by its creditors and the old company has been broken up. Some publishers are rejoicing over this defeat of a formidable rival, but the public has no ground of rejoicing in the matter. The Revolution Company has been a grandly useful institution. It has furnished the million with choice books of good and useful information at a price that made them accessible to the humblest purse. If the Company has failed to meet its pecuniary obligations or to fight off the pecuniary obstacles thrown in its way by plotting rivals, it has not failed to confer a lasting benefit upon the people of the United States. A new company has been formed from the wreck, called the Useful Knowledge Publishing House No. 26 Beekman street, New York city. They offer the library of U. K., 15 vols. octavo in cloth at $12; in half Russia $15. The receiver of the old company promises to fill former orders, or refund the money that has been sent, and it is hoped everything will be so arranged that the new company may be again afloat, and that all who have sent their money for books will have their confidence justified and restored.

I HAVE spoken of my judicial experience. Oh, could I gather into a single picture all the terrifying objects of these twelve years in the Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer, worse than fabled Gorgon's head or Medusa's snakes, it would appall the sight and wring the nerves with fear. See—rags, squalor, bleared eyes, red faces, bloated features, disease, running sores, ghastly forms, dark treacherous looks, low-browed villainy, bold and defiant ruffianism, ignorant, rude and depraved women, and every varied form of vice and crime. At the bottom of this dreadful array of pollution, misery and sin, lay one great pervading cause—drunkenness. I can say with full assurance of truth that four-fifths of all the offenders punished in course of justice come directly or indirectly from intemperance—directly when offenses are committed under the influence of intoxicants; indirectly by those reduced to their low condition, and incited to crime by continued intemperance. I have seen the stabbed hearts of murdered victims brot to court to display the cut the drunken knife had made.—*Judge Agnew, in Templars Record.*

NOVA SCOTIA has a very good temperance paper, the *Watchman*. It is devoted to the general interests of temperance, but probably because the Sons are more numerous there than the I. O. G. T., the *Watchman* devotes a little more space to the doings of the former, but is by no means exclusive or invidious. The I. O. G. T. have now started a monthly organ called the *Good Templar*. If Nova Scotia can or will support six good temperance papers or twelve, it were best to have that many; but while the one was struggling for existence, would it not have been more for the Good of the Cause to have centralized all the temperance support upon that one and made it a success and a power, than to divide, and perhaps produce the result of having no paper at all? Every temperance paper should be one that all classes and sects of real temperance people can feel equally interested in supporting and deriving their support from. It is a mistaken idea wherever it prevails, that subscribing for a temperance paper is conferring a favor that is not more than fully returned.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY CO. OF CANADA lately issued its eighth annual temperance circular to all its men employed on the road. It is a very wholesome document, filled with arguments and admonitions against the use of all intoxicating drinks, declares them entirely unnecessary and useless, and the duty of railroad men in charge of lives and property to be entire abstainers. Mr. Spicer, the superintendent, deserves great credit for his long continued efforts. The circular ends with the quotation "wine is a mocker" etc. and a pledge which the employed is urged to sign.

This benign conduct of a railroad company stands out in bold contrast to that of the Central Pacific company of this coast, who are possessed of an enormous store of unused and to them useless millions, beside their enormous income from their roads and lands—yet for the paltry miserable bribe offered them by a miserable gang of lazy cut throats and poisoners they dot their whole line of road and all their ferry boats with poison dens to tempt their employees to lose their heads and wreck their trains and kill their passengers and to rob and curse and pauperize the public who support the railroad. The man of a few hundred or a few thousand dollars who lets his property for brothels and rum dens can plead the poor excuse of tempting avarice, but the millionaire who lets and runs thief dens can only plead the temptation to commit wanton crime for the love of it.

"WHY WILL YE DIE?"

Life hath full many a mystery,
Beyond the reach of human ken,
Beyond the power of human thot.
Tho pondered o'er and o'er again;
But is there one more wholly sad,
More wholly void of hope or joy
Than that which gives the wine cup power
To lure, debase, enthrall, destroy?

We see the mystery every day,
We know not how, we know not why
Nor whence, that that same treacherous voice
Which said, "Thou shalt not surely die,"
As at the first should still have power
To cheat the soul with poisoned breath,
And lure its wretched victims on
To crimson shame and pallid death.

Walking where others walked and fell,
They fall, then rise to fall again,
How can they choose such paths to tread?
How could they, did they see the end?
They see it not—believe it not—
Deluded by a fatal spell—
And at the last can only say:
"The tempter whispered and I fell!"

I would not hear that other voice;
I held as foe who was my friend;
They warned in vain; my chosen way
I took, and now behold the end!
O, mystery of misguided youth—
Unfathomed thot, unfathomed deed—
That will not heed the voice of truth,
Nor e'en the wail of ruin heed!

—*By B. L Baxter, in the Lever.*

WHAT THE DOCTORS SAY ABOUT INTOXICATING DRINKS.

COMPILED BY REV. A. SIMS.

Tetotalers tell us that 60,000 die thru drink every year, but Dr. Richardson says that if drink was not known it would save us 230,000.

Dr. Carpenter says out of 1,500 inquests there are more than half thru drink.

Dr. Paine says that drink taken in however small quantities, shortens life.

Dr. Grinrod says the greatest amount of injury to the system is caused by moderate drinking.

Dr. Macintosh says that men shorten their lives by taking drink moderately.

Dr. Coupland says that moderate drinking is an injury to the system.

The Register-General of Canada says that five saloon keepers die to two of any other class of men.

Dr. Trotter says that drink in any form is injurious.

Dr. Conquest says that we cannot take it in any way without mischief.

Dr. Buchan says that malt liquors render the blood unfit for circulation.

Dr. Goodwin says that he was called to see a man said to be mad. He found him nearly dead with delirium produced by drinking.

Dr. Gregor says, I never got a patient from water drinking, but I have got thousands by strong drink.

Another doctor says that out of ten young men that take one glass of grog daily, eight out of the ten will shorten their lives twelve or fourteen years.

Dr. James says moderate drinking undermines the constitution without the suspicion of the victim till reformation is hopeless in many cases.

Dr. Garnett says a moderate quantity taken with food will blast the strongest constitution.

Dr. Lees says moderate drinking debilitates the digestive organs.

Dr Brewster says it injures the soul and the body.

Dr. Savil says alcohol is a poison to the strongest to say nothing of the weak.

Dr. Johnson says the beer-bibber and the dram-drinker are both bringing on disease.

Aristotle asserted that drunken women become the mothers of drunken children.

Plutarch says: "One drunkard begets another.

Caldwell: "Intemperate people degrade themselves, and transmit the evil to their children.

Howe: "Half the idiots are the offspring of intemperate parents.

Brown: "Mental disease is entailed on the drunkard's family; drink cravers have to thank their parents for the unfortunate propensity."

Darwin confirms all this; and there is no variation in the opinions given. Alcohol irritates and inflames the mucous membrane of the stomach; the other organs in the body become deranged, the liver is enlarged or shriveled up, which prevents the proper assimilation of food. It (alcohol) produces an unnatural stimulation of the brain. This poison produces certain diseases which are not amenable to treatment; it increases the rate of mortality, and largely contributes to insanity, while three-fourths of the criminals and the paupers are made such by the "poison."—*Delaware Signal.*

A temperance "*Mission*" has been held recently in Nottingham England which was a campaign carefully pre-arranged by the leading temperance societies and running eight days (Dec. 3 to 10th) with most gratifying success. The Christian Commonwealth says of it, "six great public meetings were held in the Mechanics Hall, addressed by a large number of speakers, among whom were Dr. B. W. Richardson, Mrs. G. S. Reaney (the lady apostle of the Band of Hope), two members of Parliament, the Queens Chaplain, J. W. Kirton, author of "Buy your own Cherries," and Weston, the cultured pedestrian. There were sermons in various churches by celebrated Reverend advocates of temperance, beside 60 other meetings in chapels, schoolrooms, board schools, factories, warehouses etc. in which 100 speakers were engaged and as many as 30,000 were listeners at more or less of the meetings. The *Commonwealth* continues:

"We scarcely know the exact amount of influence exerted upon people's minds by getting them to sign the pledge. We will only state that nearly two thousand persons have taken the pledge during the week's Mission, while double that number have tied a small piece of silver cord—the distinctive badge of the Mission—in their button holes. But better than mere pledge-signing is the far-reaching influences which have been brot into operation by the gigantic efforts of the past week. The five hundred ladies, for instance, who listened on Wednesday, the 7th, to the impassioned pleadings of Mrs. Reaney and the motherly counsel of Mrs. Hind Smith, will not soon forget the influence and teaching of that meeting; while the large number of local medical gentlemen who held conference with Dr. Richardson on Thursday must of necessity be benefitted by hearing the views of such an able and enlightened authority.

Very interesting too were some of the meetings conducted in the large factories and warehouses of the town. At Messrs. M. Jacoby and Co.'s warehouse in Stony Street, where upwards of five hundred employes had assembled, fifty-eight came forward and signed the pledge; while at Messrs. Lamb and Lees, W. Dixon and Co., Midland Hosiery Co., and other places, similar results were realized. And last, but not least, the tetotalers have great cause to congratulate themselves upon the fact that Mr. H. S. Cropper, ex-sheriff of Nottingham, has at length resolved to become a pledged abstainer, and better still, the work-people, amounting to about four hundred, employed by the firm of which Mr. Cropper is a partner have formed a total abstinence society in connection with the works.

There was a tone of triumph in the great closing meeting, numbering about two thousand persons, in the Mechanics' Hall, on Saturday, the 10th inst., which, if we mistake not, will soon be echoed thru the length and bredth of these islands, and which will be calculated to strike dismay into the hearts of the traffickers in strong drink! M."

Those who desire the triumph of temperance should read the foregoing and carefully think it over. There seems no reason why 200 of just such Missions should not be held in the United States in 1882 attended with equal or grander results. The plan adopted by our friends in England is evidently a most excellent one.

REJECTING AND NEGLECTING THE RIGHT.

It is of late years becoming common for men of all parties and all grades of temperance men to say: "You cannot stop intemperance or the liquor traffic until you get at the fountain head." The manufacture and importation must be stopped." "So long as the manufacture and traffic therein is allowed and sustained by the general government little can be done," etc.

These ideas are correct. The truth has been well stated thousands of times; indeed, these ideas constitute the basis of the Prohibition Reform Party, and yet men are slow to accept what they have previously admitted to be a necessity.

The Jews did not accept Christ, altho they had long prophesied his coming and always been taught to expect him.

And why did they, who considered themselves God's own people, reject him? Largely because he did not come in their way. He was not heralded by their leaders; he was not of their aristocracy; instead of becoming to them a stepping stone to power they were exhorted to humble themselves and bear fruit.

He taught right-doing, righteous living, rather than professing and making clean the outside. In short, he came in God's way, and that happened to be contrary to their expectations.

The Prohibition Reform Party has been founded on the very principles and reforms that nearly all temperance men have admitted, for years, to be right; and yet all are not ready to embrace it. It is not popular; it is not heralded by the leaders of the people; it will not contribute to the success of other parties; in short, it involves sacrifices, breaking of party ties, it declares so plainly "Ye cannot serve God and Mammon" that men turn away and say, "We are not quite ready." Many, like the young man who was told, "Yet one thing thou lackest," turned sorrowfully away intending to wait for a more convenient season.

In the days of slavery thousands professed to oppose it, but they could not leave the Whig or Democratic party. They hoped against hope and gradually saw the impossibility of the work being accomplished in their way.

They began to see that the seven thousand of 1840 were right—one by one and two by two they broke their party ties and united with those they had regarded as fanatics and impracticables.

The clouds slowly began to lift. Hope that in the darkest hour had not perished in the hearts of Garrison and Lundy, cheered Wilson the shoemaker, Greeley the compositor, Chase the farmer boy, Lincoln the store clerk, and their humble co-laborers.

It was an irrepressible conflict. God was with the right. Slavery, which might have been ended peacefully by ballot and remuneration, had the old parties adopted the issue, finally went down in blood.

It is said, "History repeats itself." The rum power must be overthrown or the nation is doomed.

It is for the voters to decide; they have the power at every national election to say live or die.

Whatever the mouth may profess, the ballot tells the story. The breaking of old party ties is the great obstacle to prohibition growth and success.

God grant that we may all do our whole duty before it is too late.—*Prohibitionist.*

GOV. ST. JOHN.

The next president of the United States, John P. St. John, now governor of Kansas, is a native of Indiana. He was born in Brookville, Ind., Feb. 25, 1833. Like Garfield he has had a various life. He has been a miner, a woodchopper, and a steamboat man in California; has been a voyager to South America, Mexico and the Sandwich Islands; was in Indian wars in 1852–3, and amid these vicissitudes of life studied law. He was a soldier in the great rebellion, and rose from the ranks to a Lieutenant Colonelcy. Since the close of the rebellion he has given himself to the practice of law till elevated to the gubernatorial office.

As a temperance worker he has no superior and few equals. He will be a safe man to send to the White House when President Arthur has completed the term of office upon which he has just entered. Two years from this passing present the American people will be ripe and ready for such a movement.

To Republicans, Democrats and Nationals we send greeting, and advise them that a staunch prohibitionist Governor St. John is to be the chief magistrate of the nation by a lawful election in 1884.—*Advance.*

The *Nationalist* of Manhattan, Kansas, fulfils the conditions of a patriotic, public spirited, wholesome, honest family newspaper. It is an earnest outspoken advocate of prohibition and of so amending the law without delay that it may at once and forever kill the great mischief breeder of the State. It proposes an extra legislative session to make amendments to the following effect.

1. To make the possession of saloon paraphernalia prima facie evidence that the business is carried on.
2. To keep every drunk in custody until sober and till he makes oath as to where he got his liquor and gives bonds to testify in court etc.
3. A search and seizure clause.
4. Authority for appointment by the governor of officers to enforce the State law where the regular officers do not.
5. Compelling prosecuting attorneys to commence suit against perjurers.
6. Making the possession of a U. S. Revenue permit by one having no permit from the state, conclusive evidence of violation of the State law.
7. Holding building and owner responsible for costs and fines of liquor sold therein.

Oh for such papers to be the rule in California or even a few such as exceptions.

BOUND VOLUMES of the RESCUE (18th volume) for sale at $2.00, delivered at this office.

BATTLE HYMN OF THE CRUSADE.

BY MRS. EMILY J. BUGBEE.

On the plains for bloodless battle, they are gathering true and strong,
All the hero-hearted women, who have wept in silence long;
At the terrible oncoming of this raven-winged wrong.
Now God is leading on.

CHORUS:—Glory, Glory, Hallelujah, &c.

They have rallied forth to conquer, and will never beat retreat,
While the banner of the rum-fiend, is still flaunted on the street,
And his hellish snares are waiting, for the all unwary feet,
For God will lead them on.

They will pierce the bending heavens, with united prayers and cries,
Till the strong holds shall be shaken, and the foe defeated lies,
Who has slain his many thousands, of the strong ones and the wise,
For God will lead them on.

They have looked to law's enforcement, for the help that never came,
Now, God hath surely kindled, in their hearts undying flame,
And relying on His Spirit, they shall conquer in His name,
For he is leading on.

For the future of their dear ones, for their country's power and pride,
Onward moved by bitter memories of the past, whose pains abide,
They are working, weeping, praying, in their weakness side by side,
For God is leading on.

Be still oh tongue of caviler, be strong oh heart of fear,
See you not the cloudy pillar, that is ever hovering near,
Know you not an ear is open, that will not refuse to hear,
For God is leading on.

Oh the beauty and the blessing, when the curse is swept away,
That has turned to midnight darkness, so many a golden day,
And is throwing weary shadows over many a life-long way,
For Christ is coming near.

All the desert and the wilderness, shall blossom with the flowers,
Of industry and plenty, in this blessed land of ours,
And the grace of God unstinted, shall come down in gentle showers,
For Heaven will be begun.

—*Leaflet.*

CAL. W. C. T. U.

The second annual report of the W. C. T. U. of Cal. has been received, a neatly-printed pamphlet of 50 pages. The report of the President arraigns the villainous traffic in drunkenness, in its relations to taxation, to destruction of property, to crime; its hostility to health and the public welfare, its enmity to the home, to morals etc.

To resist the ever encroaching foe, organization is recommended, and a more general and vigorous enlightenment of the people upon the nature and effects of the insidious poison which is devastating the land. Dr. Richardson's lesson book is proposed as a text book in the schools. The members of the Union are requested to use their influence thru the press, and upon the doctors, ministers, teachers and superintendents of schools to discountenance and denounce the use of all intoxicants in the various opportunities that may be afforded them.

The report of the Secretary, Mrs. Congdon, recounts the work of the year, action to prevent the sale of liquor near the University, the school essay enterprise, public meetings held etc.; acknowledges much generous and timely substantial assistance from Dr. R. H. McDonald in a variety of directions.

It advises new efforts in forming Unions and enforcing existing ones; work in the Sabbath and public schools to save the young from the pernicious habits which are so constantly paraded before them by their seniors.

It does not believe Christ ever blessed the cup of inebriation, but commends a careful study of the important matter of proper communion wine, and hopes to see the Sunday law triumphantly sustained.

In an article contributed by a member, there appears (page 28) an inaccuracy, probably of the printer. The retail sales of liquor for the year ending June 30, 1881 are set at 160 million dollars in place of about 600 million. And California's share of this little bill, set at 8 million must be from 35 to 45 millions. The lower figures would be appalling enough to call forth all our energies. The higher and truer ones indicate a rapid march to chaos in finance, morals, government and religion, if the source of all our evil is not speedily removed.

It is beginning to appear to some intellects which a very hard and thick covering has hitherto protected from sunstroke and sunlight and new theories, that the womanhood of America is going to be soon a very important factor in American politics; it has been educated in the public schools and in the homes of the land; it has quite an equal interest with the other sex in every question that affects the welfare of the State and Nation; and it has an equal intelligence as to how those questions should be dealt with, and a much greater honesty of purpose in settling them properly. There is none of this last paragraph in the report but it merely prefaces a hope that the W. C. T. U. of this State may be not a whit behind their more experienced and practiced Sisters in the Eastern States,and may be ever guided by a spirit of wisdom in their councils and of consecration to this great interest of humanity, that their valiant help may materially hasten the victory over the great enemy of our race and age.

HOME PROTECTION PLATFORM.

The temperance workers of the Northwest are agreed on the following.

PLATFORM.

1. The object for which they are working is the removal of intemperance and the evil resulting therefrom.

2. The basis of their work is the Christian system of philanthropy. The temperance work is the ripening of Christianity. The Christian, method of building up character by appeals to and education of the higher nature of the individual, and the removal of temptation by law is the only one which promises permanent success.

3. The work of all organizations based upon cardinal principles of total abstinence and prohibition contributes to final success, and there should be no antagonism between them. The spirit which seeks to destroy and uproot one form of organization by another, or to disparage one class of tried workers in the interest of another should be emphatically condemd.

4. Each organization should work to hold all its present positions, and gain new ones wherever it can do so without injuring other forms of organization, and these various organizations, in order to secure greater harmony in plans and methods of work, should at once combine in State and county alliances.

5. Lecturers who travel over the country without the endorsement of State organizations in the State in which they are working should not be encouraged. All lecturers should be required to have the endorsement of a State organization in the state where they are working.

6. Prohibition must include all alcoholic liquors. Laws favoring beer and wines are drawn in the interests of drunkard-making, and should be opposed as favoring dangerous heresies.

7. Concise and simple prohibitory laws,which prohibit the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages; place the sale of such liquors for medical and mechanical and scientific purposes in the hands of parties who will not have a financial interest to violate the law: make liquor kept for illegitimate purposes contraband, and provide for search, seizure and trial of the same; provide for the appointment of special officers by the governor to enforce the law in districts where the local officers fail to do so—these are the only laws which are acceptable to the temperance people, and for which they will be responsible.

8. The temperance people, while law abiding citizens, favoring and assisting the enforcement of all laws in the statute books until repealed, emphatically refuse to be responsible for enforcement of liquor laws involving the pernicious principle of license, the enactment of which they oppose.

9. The use of alcoholic wine in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper is not warranted by scripture, and its use for the purpose should be most emphatically condemd.

10. The union of the best element of the North and South upon the temperance reform is a happy omen of the destruction of that sectionalism which is so dangerous to the welfare of our country, and which is the cause of bitterness, wrangling and corruption.

11. A political party whose platform is based on constitutional and statutory prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages in the state and nation, is a necessity; and to give those who suffer most from the drink curse power to protect themselves, their homes and their loved ones, the complete enfranchisement of women should be worked for and welcomd.

12. The temperance people of the several states should call conventions for the purpose of organizing in every state a home protection party upon the basis of article 11 in this plan.

13 We hereby authorize the officers of this convocation to carry out the provisions of the foregoing article by correspondence with prohibition leaders and the calling of National State and Legislative Home Protection Conventions.

14. While working to advance these principles and achieve victory, personal effort to reclaim the drunkard by all efforts known to enlightened civilization must be kept ever in the front.

Miss Frances E. Willard, Evanston, Ill., Rev. A. J. Jutkins, Lexington, Ky., and Hon. John B. Finch, Lincoln, Neb., were made a special committee to carry out the 13th plank in the platform.

Resolved, That the officers of the Convocation be a committee empowered to call, if they deem necessary, a National Convention to carry out the plan of work just adopted.—*Lake Bluff Leaflet.*

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The question now agitating the public mind in some of our States is whether women shall be allowed to vote. Especially is this a live question in Indiana; the legislature of that state having at its last session adopted a joint resolution in favor of a constitutional amendment, conferring the right of suffrage on women of the age of twenty-one years, and otherwise qualified under the law to vote. If the next legislature shall approve the resolution of its predecessor, the matter will be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection at the ballot-box.

The Indianapolis Times of the 9th, in a bold leader, announces itself in favor of conferring the right to vote, upon all women qualified by law to vote. Indiana does not stand alone in the agitation of this question, and in a few years woman suffrage will be one of the livest of live issues.—*World.*

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 1 1881.

TO THE LOCAL W. C. T. UNIONS:—I forward you a few leaflets and urge yonr special attention to them. The great movement in the Northwest for unity and organization, which centres in the "Lake Bluff Convocation, furnishes for you a most important and profitable field of activity, entirely in harmony with the relations to the work and to society. The conviction is deepening every day that organization is *the* necessity of the hour. Many are organizing schemes of their own. These seem for the moment embarrassing, but they are springs which will eventually find a way to the great river of a temperance party.

Please study carefully Miss Willard's suggestions. They point to organization in each town and ward, and you can aid in this most important work. Pick out the best man you know to lead. Go to him in the spirit and with the authority of Deborah. Secure a meeting of the reliable unfaltering temperance men, and an organization of a "club" or "league" or "alliance." The *thing* is important, not the name. (The plan of R. W. Nelson of the National Liberator, 106 Franklin Street, Chicago, is good.) Then recruit for the club. Keep the officers stirred up. The men, even the best of them need steady pushing for some time. Make them understand that it is folly to talk about the inexpediency of "making temperance a political question." The question whether a brewer's Congress shall dictate under what law we shall live, is in politics, and has been since 1862. The best organized and most compact political party in the country to-day, is the Alcohol Party. It has $1,000,000,000 of invested capital, 200,000 club rooms open every day in the year, and its purpose is to maintain the dram shop in every community. These are facts the people want to understand, and a woman can tell them as well as a man. Let us organize our company; in what regiment or Brigade it will at last fight, will be determined hereafter. Yours, A. J. JUTKINS.

MISS F. E. WILLARD mentions that the Rev. C. D. Barrows of Salem, Mass. has been called to preach in San Francisco. He gave a grand lecture quite recently at Portland, Me., and Mrs. Stevens the president of the W. C. T. U. of Maine thinks he will be a valuable help to the ladies of the Cal. W. C. T. U. Mr. Barrows should receive a cordial welcome and it is hoped much benefit will be derived from his assistance in the cause.

A FEW copies of the Proceedings of the recent National Temperance Convention at Saratoga, for sale at this office, 25 cents each; sent free by mail. Every Good Templar ought to have one.

Mrs. Richardson is now filling orders for rituals, having received a large number lately.

G. W. Secretary's D'p'tm't.

GEORGE B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.

☞The office of the Grand Lodge is located in the Capital Savings Bank Building, entrance, No. 328 J street, up-stairs, over the southwest corner J and Fourth streets, Sacramento, where the Grand Worthy Secretary will be pleased to receive calls from the members of the Order during business hours.

☞This department is edited by the Grand Worthy Secretary, to whom all communications relating in any way to the business of the Grand Lodge, this department, or anything appearing hereunder, should be addressed.

☞The Grand Worthy Secretary's post office address is Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento, Cal.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

ON SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE G. W. S.

Sold for the Benefit of the Grand Lodge

Constitutions, per hundred copies	$12 00
Constitutions per dozen	1 75
Glee Books, "Temperance Chimes" per dozen	4 00
Glee Books, per half dozen	2 50
Glee Books, single copies	50
Receipts of Evening and Constitution Roll Book, per set	2 50
Chase's Digest, per copy	1 50
Officer's Roll Call etc., Book of	1 00
Pledge Cards, per hundred	1 00
Officers Cards, per set of four	1 00
Degree Ode Cards, per dozen	1 00
Subordinate Ode Cards, per dozen	75
Subordinate Ode Cards with music, per dozen	1 50
Chase's Good of the Order, per copy	50

BLANK FORMS.

Clearance Cards, per dozen	3 00
Grand Lodge Returns, per dozen	1 00
W. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. F. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Bonds, per dozen	1 00
Forms for Charges, Trials, etc., per set of four	75
Forms for incorporation of Lodges	Free

LODGE BOOKS

Propositions for Membership, Book of fifty	50
Notices of Election to Membership, book of fifty	50
Proposition Committee notices, book of fifty	50
D. G. W. C. T.'s Dispensations, book of fifty	50
Password Certificates, book of fifty	50
Delinquent (Dues) Notice, book of fifty	50
Warrants on W. T., book of fifty	50
W. F. S. Receipts, book of fifty	55
W. T. Receipts, book of fifty	50

LODGE FURNITURE.

In addition to the above, I will attend to orders for Impression Seals, Blank Books, Special Printing, Regalia or Lodge Furniture. This will be done as an accommodation to Lodges and not as a source of profit either to the Grand Lodge or myself; hence all orders filled will be sent per express by the dealers, with instructions to "collect on delivery," unless the money accompanies the order. Address—

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.,
Sacramento, California.

CASH RECEIVED.—The Grand Worthy Secretary acknowledges receipt of the following amounts of cash since last report. Proper personal receipts were also forwarded in each case:

GENERAL FUND.

Rosy Crown Lodge No. 136	$7 00
Hornitos Mo. 187	12 00
Chapel No. 191	3 75
Mt. Bolivar No. 273	6 00
Mountain View No. 342	15 00
Bridgeport No. 379	8 00
Perseverance No. 387	2 00
Silver Gate No. 435	5 00
Navarro No. 437	10 00
Fidelity No. 194	1 00
Knights Ferry No. 335	50
Silver Gate No. 435	4 00
Lily No. 330	5 75
Rohnerville No. 367	1 00

ORPHANS' HOME FUND.

Tulare No. 195	5 00

LECTURE FUND.

Mrs. E. P. Stevens, Dec. Collections.

Stockton	$118 50
Tracy	3 30

C. N. Gouldings, Dec. Collections.

Fort Jones	$22 30
Trinity Center	20 40
Callahans	17 25
Etna	15 65
Mt. Shasta	10 30
Weaverville	9 00
French Gulch	7 00
Lewiston	6 25
Crystal Creek	3 05
Oro Fino	3 00

J. W. Webb's Dec. Collections.

Santa Ana	$ 9 30
San Luis Rey	8 60
Westminster	7 40
Tustin	6 50
Poway	6 00
Orange	5 30
Cajon	3 35
Artesia	2 70
Los Nietos	1 25

H. R. Hughes' Dec. Collections.

Greenwood	5 00
Upper Placerville	4 25
Georgetown	4 20
Coloma	4 00
Spanish Dry Diggings	3 55
Latrobe	3 50
Diamond Springs	3 50
Garden Valley	3 30
Pilot Hill	3 10
Six Mile House	2 60
Shingle Springs	1 45
Folsom	80

W. C. King's Dec. Collections.

Hanford	$13 00
Plano	5 50
Porterville	5 00
Noradell	3 50
Farmersville	2 40

CHARTER FEE FUND.

Ripon Lodge	$15 00
Elder Springs	15 00
Fort Jones	15 00
Mountain Fern	15 00
Frazier Valley	15 00
Lathrop	15 00
Rockford	15 00
Marshall	15 00
Greenwood	15 00

DIME COLLECTION RECEIPTS.—The following contributions have been received to date in behalf of the National Temperance Literature Fund, etc., and the amounts are hereby acknowledged, viz:

Amount acknowledged at last report	$322 50
Orion Lodge No. 224 per B H Hoag	5 70
Bridgeport No. 379 P A Earp	2 50
C C Colony No. 388 Mrs. C E Spofford	90
M E Church Uncle Sam, H Churchman	30
Total amount received to date	$331 90

HOME FOR ORPHANS RECEIPTS.—Dr. I. S. Halsey G. W. T. and Treasurer of the Boards of Trustees and Lady Managers of the Good Templars Home for Orphans, acknowledges receipt of the following amounts during the month of Dec. last:

For support: A P Du-Bois $48; Matilda Daly $5; J D Austin $20; C A Neet $10; Mrs. W H Presberg $18.75; Thos. Tornson $7.50; F M Dickenson $16; Mrs. Ray $7; Mrs. F A Cheen $9; David Lewis $5; Fisher Hall $20; E G Slicer $60; Total, $226.25. Donation: E J Wilson $100; Miscellaneous; Vallejo Board of Education $70; N Smith $.50; Total Receipts, $396.75.

PACKAGES MAILED.—The following packages have been mailed during the past week from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office:

1 to Henry Tregoning, New Almaden.
2 to D H Troute, Felton.
1 to Thos. B Evans, Wildflower
1 to John C Grant, Rough and Ready.
4 to W. J Gorham, Columbia.
1 to J W Gill, Henleyville.
2 to J O March, Grainland.
4 to C M Taylor, Coleville.
5 to Wm. Hall, National City.
1 to A H Hewitt, Live Oak.
4 to J S Stauffer, Chico.
1 to W H Hosmer, Chinese Camp.
2 to F W Johnson, Pescadero.
1 to J M Hinman, Walnut Creek.
1 to J J Steele, Santa Barbara.
1 to Elam Biggs, Grass Valley
1 to Mrs. I J Hall, Healdsburg.
5 to A D Gibbs. Georgetown.
4 to J A Acleson, Rio Vista.
1 to Geo. Smith, San Leandro.
2 to A J Lucas, San Francisco.
2 to E D Storey, Colfax.
5 to Henry Clay, Brentwood,
5 to R H Hawkins. Pentz Ranch
1 to Charles S Brooks, Marysville.
2 to Jennie Ostrom, Oleta:
1 to J. H. Richardson, Santa Rosa;
2 to A. C. Roussin, Rhonerville;
2 to T. J, Perryman, Sierra City;
4 to Oscar Rogers, Los Gatos;
2 to Elmer E. Carey, Santa Clara.

PER EXPRESS.

1 to Mrs. M. E. Richardson Murphys;
1 to Mrs. Kate Adams, Camanche;
1 to Elmer E. Carey, Santa Clara;
1 to John Hall, Riverside;

VOTE ON CHANGE OF REGALIA.—The following lodges have during the past week, filed with the G. W. S., the returns of the vote had in their lodge on the question of changing the initiatory regalia of the order as required by the G. L. viz:

Nos. 48, 123, 136, 152, 154, 160, 194, 211, 243, 253, 256, 273, 300, 335, 344, 381, 387, 413. 425, 431, and 467.

Whole number of Lodges reporting 254. Recorded attendance 5,192. Average attendance 20. Voting in favor of the proposed change 251. Voting against the change 4567. Not voting 374.

RETURNS RECEIVED.—During the past week the following Lodges have filed Grand Lodge returns with the G. W. S. and their receipt is acknowledged:

Nos. 136, 195, 243, 342, 344, 435.

D. G. W. C. T.s COMMISSIONED.—The following commissions have been issued and forwarded from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office during the past week:

LODGE DEPUTIES.

J. H. Potts, for No. 385 Yountville;
Chas. D. Crowell, for No. 140, Santa Barbara.

DEGREE TEMPLARS

Mrs. C. E. McBeth, for Deg. T. No. 6, Greenville.

DELINQUENT LODGES.—The following lodges have so far failed or neglected to fill the Quarterly Returns report for the term ending Oct. 31st last, and under rule cannot receive the pass word for the next incoming quarter until the report is forwarded and received at the office of the G. W. S.:

Nos. 7, 100, 101, 105, 106, 118, 126, 133, 135, 142, 146, 151, 153, 158, 159, 161, 162, 173, 202, 205, 226, 227, 240, 273, 282, 287, 292, 306, 308, 320, 346, 380, 383, 386, 394, 395, 407, 408, 420, 426, 436, 437, 439, 447, 449, 453, 454, 466. In each case, a personal circular was addressed ten days ago, to the Lodge Deputy of the lodge, calling attention to the omission. Information as to the condition of any of the following lodges, is solicited by the G. W. S. from any source. In many of the cases it is known to be simply a matter of carelessness that the reports have not long since been filed.

FACTS FROM THE RETURNS.—The two lodges reporting the largest membership for the last quarter were Merrill Lodge, No. 209, having 263 members, and San Luis Obispo Lodge, No. 444, reporting 234. There were twenty-two lodges reporting over 100 members each, the aggregate being 3,171, or an average of 144 members to each of the lodges. The lodge reporting the smallest membership is Cordua, No. 141, of Yuba county, which gallantly holds the fort with 10 members. So that the range of membership in lodges is from 10 to 263. The average membership per lodge is 50. To date, exactly three hundred lodges have filed quarterly returns; the delinquents number 48, and are elsewhere noted.

PERSONALS.—The Grand Lodge office received a pleasant call during the week from the G. W. C. T., Bro. Robt. Thompson, of San Francisco; also from Grand Lecturer Hugh R. Hughes and his brother, Bro. W. W. Hughes; also from Bro. W. H. Chessall and W. S. Douglas of Chapel Lodge, No. 191, Coleville, Mono county; also from Bro. J. J. Duckworth, of Del Monte Lodge, No. 357, Monterey, and some others whose names were not noted at the time, and cannot now be recalled.

LECTURERS' REPORTS.—The following is a summary of the reports of the Grand Lecturers for the month of December:

Mrs. E. P. Stevens delivered 14 lectures, traveled 150 miles, addressed audiences composed of 264 children and 2210 adults; a total of 2,474 persons. Collections, $121.80, Charter fees, $30. Total receipts $151.80, expenses $51.30.

Col. C. N. Goulding delivered 22 lectures, traveled 275 miles, addressed audiences composed of 442 children and 2,105 adults, a total of 2,547 persons. Collections, $114.20; Charter fees, $15. Total receipts, $129.20; expenses, $97.90.

Elder J. W. Webb delivered 24 lectures, traveled 234 miles, addressed audiences composed of 951 children and 1,871 adults, a total of 2,822 persons. Collections, $50.40, expenses, $31.20.

Hugh R. Hughes delivered 25 lectures, traveled 394 miles, addressed audiences composed of 342 children and 1,083 adults, a total of 1,425 persons. Collections, $39.25, Charter fees, $45. Total, $84.25, expenses, $93.20.

Rev. W. C. King was in the field and charged for but 20 days services during the month of December. He delivered during that time 13 lectures, addressed audiences composed of 170 children and 800 adults. a total of 970 persons. He traveled 394 miles. Collections, $29.40, Charter fees, $45. Total receipts, $74.40, expenses, $43.45.

Prof. Wm. Crowhurst, up to Monday afternoon, 9th inst., had not been heard from. No report.

The five lecturers named organized nine new lodges, traveled 1,447 miles, addressed audiences composed of 2,169 children and 8,069 adults, or a total of 10,238 persons. Received in collections, $355.05; Charter fees, $135. Total, $490.05, and expended $317.05

CHARTERS TO NEW LODGES. The new lodges organized at Fort Jones, Spanish Dry Diggings, Frazier Valley, Lathrop, Rockford, Vallecito, Marshall, Greenwood and Saratoga have not as yet been supplied with charters, and cannot be until a new supply is received from the R. W. G. L. Three weeks ago 25 charter plates were forwarded to the G. W. C. T., for his signature. He reports having signed and immediately returned them by mail to the G. W. S. office, where they have not been received up to date. They have probably gone to Washington to look up the Star route cases, and may return after their wanderings. Meanwhile a new supply has been ordered from the R. W. G. L: as above indicated, and as soon as received the lodges at the points named will be supplied therewith.

NEW LODGES.—During the month of December 12 new lodges were organized, three each by Bros. W. C. King and Hugh R Hughes, two each by Sr. F. P. Stevens and William Crowhurst, and one each by Bros. C. N. Goulding and F. J. Culver. The whole number of new lodges instituted since the commencement of the current fiscal year, or during the first three months thereof being 31.

G. W. C. T. Department.

R. THOMPSON, G. W. C. T.

KEEP AGITATION ALIVE.

Our great ultimate aim is to banish drunkenness. To work well we must work intelligently. Cause and effect are as much involved in our work, as in raising a crop of wheat or corn. No one expects a good crop without good tillage and seasonable rains. The proper means produce a bountiful harvest with the farmer and this is no less true with the moral reformer.

Intemperance being considered immoral, those who are at work to prevent it are called moral reforers. Strange as it may seem, while all will admit that getting drunk is an immoral act, yet great numbers do not think that doing that which causes men to get drunk is at all immoral. We must agitate until it is seen and felt that those who encourage by their example an evil, are committing thereby an immoral act.

So long as moderate drinking is considered harmless, there can be no end of drunkenness, for drunkenness grows out of the moderate drinking. As long as the cause exists, the effect must follow. We must agitate and keep agitating, until it shall be well understood that every moderate drinker is a supporter of immorality. The enormity of a wrong is shown by its results. That which results in the greatest injury is the greatest sin. Weld all else of evil into one solid mass, and compare it, when thus combined, with the evils arising from the use of intoxicants; you then have but a mole hill to stand beside the mountain; and drinking prepares a man to break the entire decalogue.

It is the parent of all the other vices. Were it not for drinking, few other sins would be committed. He who ignores our drinking customs, and undertakes to preach righteousness, wastes his breath upon trifles.

The quickest way to banish the other sins is to banish drunkenness, for these other sins arise mainly from that. Do you wish to be free from profanity? Stop drunkenness which causes it, at least, most of it. Do you wish to stop quarreling? Stop drunkenness which causes nine tenths of it, and your work is quite nearly done. Do you wish to banish immorality? Banish the use of intoxicants and the great bulk goes as the morning dew. Do you wish to economize that you may have the means to support the church and school? Banish intoxicants and you have saved more than the people now spend for food and clothing combined, Keep these facts before the people, teach them to our young, and impress them upon the old. Thousands know our teachings are correct, who have not the courage to declare their belief to the world.

By and by, when the multitude arise and throw off this yoke of oppression, they will come out openly and speak their minds and act in accordance with their convictions. Our agitation is not lost in the mean time. It is preparing the way for a final declaration of *Independence*. This agitation must be kept up by the *many*, not left to the *few*. We have eighteen thousand in our own ranks alone. Let there be no drones. But this encouraging number is not all. There are many good workers on the outside ready to do battle for sobriety. We are fighting the great battle of our age; let us be valiant soldiers. If we are diligent and faithful, we shall win the victory and an everlasting pension besides.

During the month of December Bro. Crowhurst traveled 354 miles and delivered 17 lectures, 5 public school addresses, two Sunday-school addresses and one in behalf of our Bands of Hope. He organized two new lodges, and reorganized one old one; addressed 656 children and 1550 adults. Total, 2206 and initiated 50 persons into the Order. His collections were $37.30, charter fees $30. Total, $67.30. His expenses were $63.45.

LEAGUE OF LIBERTY.

PLYMOUTH, Dec. 20, 1881.

We, the salooners and liquor-dealers, with our associates, the old and young bummers, old sots, moderate drinkers, brewers and beer-guzzlers, wine makers and wine-bibbers, are now an oppressed, irritated and much-abused people. The ignorant, bigoted Good Templars, and other temperance people, have risen up to a man and to a woman all over the state, and demand that we shall quit selling our goods on one day of the week. If we accede to their insolent demand, they will ask us next to shut up our drunkard factories every day. Then what shall we do? We cannot degrade ourselves with work, and we dont like to beg—and if we steal openly, we shall have to associate in prison with our old customers whom we have sent there.

Under these forlorn conditions we are obliged to band ourselves in a "league of freedom"; some of us proposed to call it "league of Satan," but we chose the former as sounding better. We want liberty to run our drunkard and crime factories and make our living out of the men that work and earn money. If we live well what is it to us or you if working people's wives have to dress in gunny-sacks, and their children eat second hand hash and play with sardine boxes and oyster cans for Christmas toys; all that is good enough for them. They would be slaves in some countries and belong to somebody, and why should we not own them in this country and have them to work for us? We give them their beer, and if the head of the family gets enough beer, that is as much as the family should expect from us—if they want anything more, let them scratch round and get it themselves where they can. It is not our lookout to feed and clothe the working men's children and wives. This ought to be a free country, and when the liquor sellers are free that is enough; it dont answer to have too many people free.

Of course we send people by the thousand to jail, and hospital, and lunatic asylum and cemetery, and if we did not, what would the police and jailors and doctors and undertakers and grave diggers and lawyers do? We make a living for them too, and what more do you want? We are just the men wanted in this country to keep the workers in their places—to keep them down, same as in other countries—and we demand the fullest liberty for us; liberty for workers is folly, beyond the liberty to drink all the beer and whisky they can pay for, and properly support us, the gentlemen and ballot box managers, and electors of the state.

Talk of republicanism, that is nonsense, except for us. We are running the country all right; we hope to be able to buy judges, juries and voters, and if liquor wont do that, nothing will. So now we think your fanaticism is out of place; we have all the requisites, the whisky and beer, the money, the official positions, the law makers, and we control the large majority of the Christian and temperance vote, and what are you going to do about it?

J. F. G.

CONSISTENCY.

BY W. C. KING.

Among the other inconsistent things said on the wine question in the article in the Boston Congregationalist referred to a few weeks ago was the following:

Alcohol, when taken in a moderate quantity, and in its natural combinations, is not proderly a poison but is assimilated and healthily disposed of in digestion." I would call your attention to the four distinct assertions touching alcohol, which are made in this short sentence. (1) Its moderate use is commended (2) in its natural combinations for (3) it will then be assimilated (4) and digested.

There is in this a tissue of falsities. Will the Congregationalist please define the term moderate as here used. If the editor has ascertained just how much of the alcohol is a moderate dose for himself—just how much his system "assimilates" and easily digests, will he not enlighten us as to the quantity and by what series of experiments the knowledge was gained. We are very anxious to learn how it is possible that this element alcohol can be in small quantities or in any conceivable combination a food, and in larger quantities exactly the opposite.

How is it metamorphosed from a life-sustaining blessing into a death-dealing foe? Is the essential nature of alcohol in wine different, opposite to that in rum or whisky? True, a gill will not produce as serious results as a quart; but because one grain of arsenic does not produce disastrous results, shall it be declared no poison, but a food? For indiscriminate use as a food, what shall be declared to be a moderate quantity of Arsenic.

The evidence to substantiate the poisonous nature of alcohol is just as conclusive as any regarding the less dangerous arsenic. But who will define the word moderate as used here, or will each person be a law unto himself? To illustrate, conceive of a half dozen persons seated at a table sipping wine. One by one they become hilarious; finally one and then another are drunk—stupified—except one who has drank as much as any one, but who rises in well-feigned disgust, and with a sneer asks, why cant men drink without going to excess? Why is it that four of the six are under the table, the fifth boisterous and yet number six walking away, apparently his own master?

I believe it to be because of all the company, his holding capacity is the greatest. He is not susceptible to the influence of this poison. The man whose mind is finely balanced—whose nervous system is very sensitive to exciting influences is more easily affected by alcohol.

The amount that will make of him a raving demon, will make your heavy, sordid, swinish guzzler simply good natured. How long shall a man experiment upon himself to learn what is a moderate quantity for himself? But again, having ascertained what is a moderate quantity for the present, will the *Congt.* not explain why it is that this amount will be wholly inadequate five years hence?

The truth that alcohol is a deceptive poison in the worst sense is clearly shown by its creating an unnatural appetite.

A mature man in normal health will find his appetite for wholesome food unsatisfied with about the same quantity year by year. This is a self evident law. What does experience show regarding alcohol? Two things. 1. It must be first introduced before there is an appetite. 2. This appetite will increase as it is fed until it is insatiable.

The infant free from hereditary taint feels no craving for alcohol. This holds true thru childhood, youth, manhood and on to old age. When manhood is reached however, if it be introduced, only a strong constitution and unyielding will power can control the appetite it generates, and restrict its use to small quantities. The majority of persons do not possess these two desirable gifts; hence we find the number of persons who have drank long—regularly and in so-called small quantities to be in the extreme minority. We shall have more to say on the other assertions later.

MR. NAISMITH, S. D. of Brooklyn Lodge, says it was not true that Fountain Lodge had a Masquerade Dance on Jan. 2 as stated in the RESCUE. As the information was given by a member of Fountain Lodge and the tickets read "Fountain Social Club," and as it has been the custom of certain lodges to have regular dances under the lodge name with the words "Social Club" substituted for "lodge," it was supposed to be correct. He says some of the members of Fountain Lodge are offended at the publication alluded to; and that the lodge had a Christmas tree and Festival and temperance addresses on Wednesday evening, 28th and has no connection whatever with Fountain Social Club. If this is the case the report was incorrect; but it is by no means the fault of the RESCUE if a member of Fountain Lodge was ignorant of the facts.

INDIANA.—The Rev. E. T. Curnick in the Monitor Journal says the census gives that state a population of 1, 974, 358. There are 32 Protestant denominations with 4,286 ministers, 451,715 members and 4,768 churches. The Catholics have 219 priests 266 churches and 170,000 members, making a total of 5,034 churches, and 625,219 members; very nearly one-third of the population are members of the church of the God of temperance, and 5,034 churches against 1728 grogshops. Nearly 3 churches to 1 grogshop, and a majority of people at least opposed to satan worship; but still it is a very hard fight to get a law that shall cast out these temples of sin and leprosy and death; but it will be accomplished one of these days.

Juvenile Department.

BAND OF HOPE WORK.



The Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., of California, offers to furnish, free of charge, to Sunday-schools, or other juvenile organizations desiring to adopt them for use, the newly revised Band of Hope rituals together with the ritual badges. The ritual comprises a pamphlet of 48 pages. The badges are of German silver, with a safety pin upon the back. Sample copies of the rituals and badge, or quantities for actual use, will be furnished on application to the Superintendent of Juvenile Work, Mrs. M. E. Richardson, Murphys, Calaveras Co., Cal.

TALKS WITH THE YOUNG FOLKS.

LEAGUE OF FREEDOM.

In this country, people are justly proud of the freedom they enjoy; that is, there are none who need be slaves. We have perfect freedom to own our own clothes and home and property, and our lives and persons. There is no king, or lord, or chieftain or sultan who can take from us what we own, or order us to work for him without pay, or to serve in his army or dig canals or build pyramids under his orders.

That is what we are proud of and have reason to be, for that kind of freedom does us all justice and forbids all injustice and cruelty. But there was always and is to-day, a class of people who desire to have freedom to do everything they choose. Now if that were granted, every stout, able man could, if he wanted to, take away the property and pocket money of any boy, and then beat him if he complained. So any man could be unjust and abusive and cruel to almost every woman; and if we had much of that kind of liberty, we should have a very hard time of it.

Liberty, then, is only genuine and precious and proper, when it means freedom, perfect freedom to do right; todo just as you please so long as you do not interfere with your neighbor, or any other person's liberty and happiness. If my neighbor had liberty to stone me, to take what is mine, to puff tobacco smoke into my eyes, to cut down my trees to build his fire &c., there would be no liberty at all in this country; for I would have an equal right to set fire to his house or to do everything I please to destroy his liberty.

Honest, worthy people who desire to do right and live uprightly in this country, are perfectly satisfied with that kind of law and liberty which permits them to do right and forbids them to do wrong. No honest man or woman feels distressed because the law commands us not to steal sheep and clothes and bread and money. Honest people want to have just such laws. But thieves do not like them.

We all like liberty to buy or sell just as we like; but honest people dont want to be allowed to sell poison to men, to kill themselves or others. We dont desire to be allowed to sell gunpowder to blow up a house, nor revolvers to shoot a friend. Honest men dont want liberty to sell poison to a man to craze him and make him beat or kill his wife and children. Thieves do. Honest men dont want liberty to make the poor man drunk on Sunday, and then steal the money he has earned all the week, and which he ought to employ to buy clothes and food and shoes and school books for his children. But thieves do. They want to have liberty to rob the working men and let their wives and children starve to death for all they care.

Honest people are satisfied to keep the Sunday as a day of rest. Every honest man and honest business can be helped and benefitted and made better by a day of rest. All would gain and none lose by it. But men who are dishonest and have a wicked, miserable, shameful business that ought not to be permitted on any day, are determined to make Sunday a day of business and no rest for any one; to take that priceless boon of a rest day of peace and enjoyment and moral culture away from the people of this country, and make it a day of drunkenness and fighting and violence and murderous crime—that they may make money by selling drunkenness on Sunday.

Working and selling rum and getting drunk on Sunday is not an American custom; the Sabbath has always been an American day of good words and thots and acts; a day to cease work and thank God for blessing our work of the week and for providing us with a plenteous and beautiful home and country. Sabbath desecration is a foreign crime, and in the lands where it prevails, the great mass of the people are so poor and so enslaved and have so many hardships to endure that they would nearly all leave their homes and come to this country if they had enough money to pay their way to a place where there is liberty and morality and Sunday and plenty of food.

But the worst of these people that had to leave their own country, and some of the meanest of our own people too, are not satisfied with our liberty, and want liberty to break all laws and destroy liberty and commit all the crime they choose, and make this a pauper country too. They desire to destroy their own respectable better countrymen along with us, by selling them and us their beer and whisky which they have poisoned and made more crazing than mere alcohol can make it.

These men are brewers and liquor sellers, and call themselves the League of Freedom. The devil and his servants generally use a disguise when they want to do mischief. This is a gang of outlaws who are in a league to destroy the freedom which we have, and make this country a baleful despotism under the rule of King Satan. But we are going to prefer to have the American flag wave over a free, well clad, well fed, respectable, honest, moral people rather than over a rabble of drunken criminals and maniacs and a mass of ragged, starving tramps and paupers.

THE NEW YEAR.

The first day is the very best of the whole year to start right, to date a new departure from, if our old course has not been exactly right. That was what the writer tried to persuade three young men many years ago, he being a little the youngest of the party. It was New Years day; on the evening before we were having a very nice time, where the ice was two or three feet thick and the weather had its very coldest side out at that season. We went with several others to visit friends, and wherever we went there was plenty of brandy and whisky, warm and cold, and some of our party had lots more in bottles in their wide coat pockets. One of our party was missed from the sleigh after a visit at a friend's house but we supposed he had joined another team and felt no uneasiness and thot no more about it till we found he had dropped by the wayside, having become suddenly helpless and was picked up by a belated traveler, fast asleep and in a condition where in about fifteen minutes more he would have been frozen and dead.

But he laughed next day at the idea of starting right, only weak people were in danger, he said, and "I guess I can take care of myself." About six weeks later he met with a similar occurrence, and was picked up by a sober man who by chance, was out very late. In trying to open the door he had fallen and slept, in an intensely freezing temperature at about 1 A. M. In a few minutes he would have been frozen stiff but next day he could take care of himself without any body's help and needed no advice.

That young man had a brilliant opportunity to become a leading partner in a large wealthy mercantile establishment with his relatives, but the shadow of the bottle always pursued him to his ruin; he never took a new departure. In every enterprise, every effort, every movement of his, thru a troubled gloomy life he was beset and upset and buffeted and disgraced by that infernal bottle or glass to which he always clung, or which always clung to him.

Another of that quartet, a jolly, hearty, laughing, joking, generous fellow, burst into peals of laughter when commended to start right on New Years day, and steer strait away from the bottle. We went to sea together, talked this matter over in the night watches, and he always laughed boisterously over it as a monstrously funny joke. He did not like drink; would not have given a dime for a puncheon of it to gratify his own taste, but it would not do to be singular and odd, and unable to join in the fun and fashion. After a while the question of the bottle separated us; our taste and choice in the matter of company consequently differed, and we took each our own way. Two years after that he was in Liverpool; his ship was leaving the dock about 9 o'clock in the evening to go to sea. My friend had been taking a parting glass for form's sake, with some cronies he had found there—not because he liked it at all as yet;—the steamer was alongside the ship at the pierhead, when he came, and climing over the paddle-box to get on board the ship, he slipped and fell overboard, and as the wheels were going, he was instantly mashed into an unrecognizable mass. He was one who probably would never have been a drunkard, but he fell a very easy victim to the murderous bottle.

Another of that party owned the danger of drink, and naming two of his companion drinkers, said if he ever found himself becoming like them, he would sign the pledge, but for him it was not necessary: singularly, that was what each of the others said about his two companions. This last was a witty, pleasant, gentlemanly young man, a good musician and a general favorite; but in early life he became a sot, lived for years a pauper, and so died. And of his two friends just referred to, one died at about twenty-six of delirium tremens, the other fell drunk from a river steamer in the night and was drowned. As before stated, each of these used to say, if he should ever get as fond of drink as the other two, he would at once join the Sons of Temperance. To tell of all the friends and acquaintances of mine whom the evil spirit of wine has slain, would fill a large volume.

And as with drink, so with any other evil habit; the first day of this year was the best to quit it; to-day is better than any later day of the year, and every other day is a better time than the 31st of December.

IRON SHOD.

BY THE REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER.

The safety of a mountain climber depends upon being *well shod*; therefore the Swiss guides wear heavy shoes with sharp spikes in the soles. On a bright July morning a famous man of science started with two gentlemen to ascend the Piz Morteratsch, a steep and lofty snow mountain in Switzerland. Tho experienced mountaineers, they took with them Jenni, the boldest guide in that district. After reaching the summit of the Morteratsch they started back, and soon arrived at a steep slope covered with thin snow. They were lashed together with a strong rope, which was tied to each man's waist.

"Keep carefully in my steps, gentlemen," said Jenni, "for a false step might start the snow and send us down in an avalanche"

He had scarcely spoken when the whole field of snow began to slide down the icy mountain-side, carrying the unfortunate climbers with it at a terrible pace. A steeper slope was before them, and at the end of it a *precipice*. The three foremost men were almost buried in the whirling snow. Below them were the jaws of death. Everything depended upon getting a foot-hold. Jenni shouted loudly, "Halt! Halt!" and with desperate energy drove his iron-nailed boots into the firm ice beneath the moving snow. Within a few rods of the precipice Jenni got a hold with his feet, and was able to bring the party all up standing, when two seconds more would have swept them into the chasm.

This hair-bredth escape shows the value of being well-shod when in dangerous places. The lesson is specially needed by the young. No boy is prepared for rough climbing unless he is well shod with Christian principles. Sometimes temptation ices the track under him, and then he must plant his foot down with an iron heel or he is gone. A poor boy of my acquaintance signed a pledge never to taste liquor. One day his rich employer invited him to dinner. There was wine on the table, but the lad was not ashamed to say:

"No, I thank you, sir; I never touch it!"

Then came on a rich pudding, which the boy tasted and found that there was brandy in it; so he quietly laid the tasted morsel back on his plate. The employer discovered that the boy had "pluck" enough to stand by his convictions, and he will never be afraid to trust him. He is a sure-footed boy.

God knows what steep places lie before us. He has provided the "shoes of iron and brass" for us to put on. They are truth, and honesty, and faith, and courage, and prayer. A clear conscience will keep the head cool. And up along the hard road there is a sign-board, on which is written in large, bright letters, "He that walketh uprightly walketh *surely*."—*Banner*.

MOTHER SANTA CLAUS AT ASTORIA.

My Dear Juveniles: You remember I wrote you shortly after beginning the juvenile work in this city, that it was so cold and discouraging here, but promised you as a faithful fellow soldier to fight the harder when the battle was darkest, trusting in our great Captain who never lost a battle. O, my! how shall I tell you about matters now? You know that after the cold dreary winter come the genial sunshine and laughing flowers of spring. After the dark night come the joyous morning and songs of birds. And so the genial sunshine of juvenile smiles

and the music of happy greetings along the street and in the churches, homes and schoolrooms of Astoria have superseded the discouragements of the past, and I thot myself richly rewarded for what little of plain duty my limited time and circumstances had permitted me to exercise in the important work that I love. But "No" said the old lady Santa Claus (The old gentleman was sick and could not attend.) No the smiles and happy greetings are not sufficient and when she had written upon a slip of paper, "To Mr. T. J. Alley, from the friends of temperance in Astoria as a token of their appreciation of his zeal and energy in the temperance cause. pinned it upon a fine suit of clothes and hung them on the Christmas tree at the Presbyterian church, and then wrote about the same words upon another scrap and pinned it upon a very fine heavy overcoat and put that on the Christmas tree at the Methodist church.

The old lady and her helpers gave not the slightest intimation or ground for suspicion of their tricks and the wonder is how they got the measurement, as every article is a most perfect fit. Capt. Wood, and every navigator, knows how the villains in the rum dens of every port, shanghai poor rum ruined sailors on board the ships; but who ever heard of the "friends of temperance," shanghaiing one of their number into a tailor shop.

Now, the clothes are both beautiful and useful, but by far the greater value is in the kind assurance of "appreciation" of feeble but earnest efforts in a good cause. How it nerves one's arm for the battle to know of the confidence and appreciation of good people! It makes me feel more that ever like toiling on for circumstances that will enable me to devote more time and greater efforts in the holy cause in which we have enlisted. The sweet chimes of the Christmas Sabbath bells, called young and old to the temples of the living God, to hear the story of the little Originator of Christmas in the manger of Bethlehem, and after service and Sunday school, I accepted the kind invitation of Bro. Milligan, pastor of the Presbyterian church, and enjoyed a nice dinner with his pleasant Christian wife, and little black-eyed romping Willie. And isn't it strange in the midst of such happy surroundings and privileges, crowds of men should seek for congenial associations in the loathsome dens of shame, to breathe the foul odors of reeking pipes and spittoons, and the poisonous breath of rotting beer, swill and maddening rum? How did they get so, boys? Ah! they were weak and silly enough to turn off on to the cigaret road, and there is where it leads. They were foolish enough to suffer the "little ropes" of error to be thrown upon them, and now they are bound by the fearful cables of degradation, and will never get free. Let us heed the warning, and keep to the right, boys. T. J. Alley.

Ed. Rescue—San Diego holds its own very well in the temperance cause. The enemies of our work are very active and seem to be acting in an organized manner to induce as many of our young men as they can to drink. I learn that quite a number have broken their pledge during the holidays. Golden Rule Lodge will take measures to reclaim these young men at its next meeting; failing in which, they will be "fired out." The business men—particularly the railroad officers—are warm friends of temperance, and the young men who give way to rum will not be in favor in the company's employ, and will lose the confidence of many other business persons. We initiated five persons at our last lodge meeting. Bro. E. W. Nottage, a reclaimed man, our W. C. T., goes on the steamer today to East Portland to act as superintendent of the water company there. He will there fall into line with the I. O. G. T. Nottage, familiarly known as "Cast Iron" Nottage, is a whole man in the cause—our loss is Oregon's gain on him.

I told you some time since of our Band of Hope, Excelsior, and claimed it to be the star band of the state. I feel very proud to belong to it, to be its president. In the enclosed you will see that we furnished entertainment to the good people of this city for the holidays.

The children are hungry to see that dear temperance lamb," Sister Stevens; where is she? They also want to see Dr. McDonald, the great patron of temperance of the state. Cant the Grand Lodge organize a general pilgrimage thru the state in a body It would do great good. Our whole county will come out to meet them. Let the Grand officers in a body visit the leading points in the state that can be reached readily by rail or steamer. It will pay: let them bring Dr. McDonald along. Please publish this report of our Band of Hope meeting. A. B. H.

A PLEASANT ENTERTAINMENT.

The exercise opened with a song by the Band. This was followed by a dialogue entitled "The Tory Housekeeper, by Miss Lizzie Pidgeon, Grace Gildea and Master John Simpson. Little Louise Cassidy, a miss of five summers, then spoke, "Father, May I go and Shoot?" Recitation, "I'll Take What Father Takes," by Minnie Wescott; song, "Give Me the Beautiful Water." Miss Etta Jones then recited a beautiful piece and Miss Loleta Levet gave "Lulu's Speech." A dialogue entitled "Woman's Rights,"participated in by Misses Minnie Weymouth, Mary Rennie, Ida Little and Master Archie Hooker; Harry Overshiner sang the song, "O, Plumpy is Dead." "The Two Glasses,' by Miss Maggie Hartler. The Band sang "Dare to Do Right." A dialogue followed from "Widow Bedotte, entitled, "Mr. Crane Walks Out," by Miss Millie Strong and Master Geller Dougherty. John Caduc then recited "The Silver Plate." Miss Olive Terry, recitation "If We Would." The Band sang "Dash it Down." "The Train to Mauro," a dialogue by Miss Gildea, Henry Overshiner and John Simpson convulsed the audience with laughter. Harry Overshiner read "The Collection Piece." Miss Annie Mickle recited a pathetic piece, and the Band closed the delightful entertainment with the song, "Temperance Boys and Girls are We.

At the close a collection was taken up to defray the expenses of the hall, and to aid the Band in purchasing a flag, which resulted in a snug little contribution of $12.60.

STORM THE FORT FOR PROHIBITION.

BY C. W. WESTERVELT

Ho! my comrads, see our signal,
See it wave on high;
Whisky's battlements are falling;
Hear the leaders cry.

CHORUS—
Storm the fort for Prohibition
Duty shows you how;
Shout the signal down the line:
I am ready now!

Hark! hear ye the bugle-call,
Sounding o'er the plain;
Hear the rolling battle-cry
For the many slain.

See the mighty strongholds frowning,
Held thru Satan's power;
See the mighty host appearing,
Now's the storming hour.

Haste to the conflict, haste away,
For the fort must fall;
Reinforcements are appearing—
Forward, comrades, all!

On, my brother, to the conquest,
For the end is near;
Forward leads our brave commander,
Cheer, my comrades, cheer!

By our homes our fathers bought us,
Thru their precious blood;
By our God in Heaven above us,
Check the rising flood!

Shout! the battlements are falling;
See! the whisky run!
Shout again, for we have conquered,
Lo! the work is done!

Lyndon, Ill., Sept. 23, 1881. *Signal.*

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

BY JULIA COLMAN.

Benjamin Franklin, the great American statesman, was the son of a Boston soap boiler. He had sixteen brothers and sisters, who had the start of him in life simply because they were all older than he was. It does not appear that he was petted and praised as younger children sometimes are, but it is known that he had plenty of hard work to do in his father's soap-making business. It was work, too, that he did not like at all, but that did not prevent his doing it very faithfully. He ran errands, stirred soap, and cut candle wicks until he was twelve years old, as diligently as if he expected to do such work all his life, a time when the boys of the present day are in school, and some of them thinking it quite a hardship to get their lessons.

Ben, as they called him, loved study so well that he would gladly have spent his holidays, if he had any, over his books, and you can imagine his delight when he got his father's consent at the age of twelve to let him become a printer. He had an older brother in that business, and he learned the trade of him. But if he fancied he was going to have an easy time he was mistaken, for this brother proved to be a hard master. However, the little fellow stuck to his task until his trade was learned, and he found time to study besides. There were no night-schools in those days, but Ben and some young friends used to spend their evenings reading instructive books, and talking about them, which was much better than spending their evenings in the bar-rooms, or lounging around the street corners.

He did not care half so much about having a "good time," or sowing wild oats" as he did about knowing something that would help him be a better man by and by. He was well paid for his trouble, for the name of Benjamin Franklin will go down to posterity, as the first philosopher of America.

When he was nineteen years old, he had his trade well learned, and he took a trip to London, where he immediately sought for work at a printing-office. The foreman looked at him as curiously as if he had been a savage just out of the woods, and expressed some doubt as to whether a printer from America could know much about type-setting.

Young Franklin did not stop to argue the matter, but quietly stepped up to a case and correctly set up the following sentence:

"And Nathanael said unto him, Can any good thing come out of Nazareth? Philip saith unto him, Come and see." And the young American was then permitted to practice his skill at the printers case.

He also pulled at the printing-press by way of variety, for there were no steam-power presses in those days, and he thot it would be better exercise than "sticking type" all the time. He knew that he needed exercise, and he thot this would pay better and do him quite as much good as wrestling, running, or pitching quoits. His fellow-workmen soon began to notice that he was much stronger than they were. He could easily pick up two heavy forms of type, one in each hand, and carry them up or down stairs, while it was all they could do to carry one such form in both hands. By this time, too, they had learned that he did not drink beer, and they could not understand it. They drank beer to make them strong; they thot they could not get along without it, and here was this young American, hardly yet a grown man, who drank no beer, and yet he was stronger and could lift more than any of them.

The young philosopher explained it. He said there was more nourishment in bread, and there was a larger portion of flour in a penny loaf, and that if he ate this loaf and drank a pint of water with it he would get more strength from it than from a pint of beer. But they did not like this reasoning. They liked their beer and were determined to have it. A few, however, of the more intelligent gave up their "abominable diet of bread and cheese and beer for breakfast," and, like Franklin, procured a basin of good warm gruel (oatmeal mush), "which was a much better breakfast,and did not cost so much,while it kept the head clearer." The other men kept on with their beer, and ridiculed the water-drinker, calling him "The American Aquatic."

Did he care for this? Apparently not a particle. Young people who are troubled by ridicule may well learn a lesson from this. Franklin went on in spite of it, right on up to success, to usefulness, and even to greatness. He has handed down a noble name to history, while those who laughed at him would never have been heard of but for the fact that for a little while they worked in the same shop with Franklin and ridiculed him. He had his reward while living also, for he led an honored, a happy, and a useful life down to a good old age, while they were just content with what beer could give them. Surely "he that refuseth instruction despiseth his own soul."—*The Banner*

COMMUNION WINE.

The undersigned takes this method to inform the churches that he has undertaken the manufacture of Unfermented Wine for Sacramental use. The article he offers for sale is Pure, Unadulterated Juice of the Grape, and is furnished to order in pint or quart cans, sealed and packed in boxes. Price $3 per gallon. Samuel Winter,
Yountville, Napa county, Cal.

Keep in a cool place, When used, open and let stand a while; then pour off carefully.

David C. Cook has recently opened, at 148 Madison St. Chicago, a Revolution Temperance House, and we are amazed at the amount he offers for a little money. He furnishes excellent and unique material for educating the children. It is a grand work. We advise all to send for samples and buy what they can afford. A little money expended in this way will hardly be missed, and will do you and others much good.—*Prohibitionist, Lewiston, Me.*

The Temperance Almanac is out for 1882 with its usual large amount of useful information and reliable statistics. Contains 72 pages; list of the leading societies of temperance, and has a capital department for the children—ten cents single copies or $1 per dozen. Send to J. N. Stearns, 58 Reade Street, New York.

The Rescue.

DEVOTED TO

Temperance, Current Literature, General News, and whatever may concern the public welfare.

Official Organ of the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T. of California.

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OUR PRINCIPLES.—We aim for nothing short of a sweeping National Prohibitory law endorsed by every State and Territory of the Union, in the year 1885, and as much sooner as the Christian and Temperance men and good citizens of the country may desire to accomplish it.

THE WOMEN'S MOVEMENT.

Nothing has ever occurred in the history of the world, that has contributed so much to the emancipation of women, and their restoration to all their natural rights and privileges as the temperance reform. Nothing else has ever so enlisted their sympathies; so called into activity their energies; so awakened them to a sense of their own powers, or given them such facilities and opportunities of educating, training and exercising their capabilities.

And on the other hand, no agency has ever taken hold of this reform, with such fidelity and earnestness and courage, and with such real effective, ability and masterly generalship as the women of the crusade of 1873 to 1882. No other temperance society ever had such a leader as Miss Willard or such a staff of generals as her field officers. Neal Dow was a grand leader in his state, generaled the Maine law there from its inception to its victory over its enemies but the temperance hosts never had sense enough to make him to the nation what he was to his own state. Governor St. John has been a leader of the temperance hosts of Kansas and has won not only the applause, but the warmest love and admiration of all good people. But the temperance societies and Orders dont adopt him to be the nations general as he has been of his state. No; it might might have some dangerous result in the parceling out of the spoils of office among the ravenous party office seekers, to propose a grand good, Christian temperance patriot to be the nation's leader and standard bearer.

It never seems to have occurred to our *men* societies, that any but paper generalship was needed in the temperance warfare, until the example of the women has forced some new ideas upon them. Fifty years of such generalship and tactics as we have had, have only made us an aimless and utterly disorganized, undrilled, undisciplined, incoherent force, divided into a thousand squads, each with a different opinion as to the proper modes of carrying out the objects which we are all unanimous in desiring to attain.

The women thot at first they had discovered the philosopher's stone in prayer; they believed they could destroy the liquor business by that means; and so they would, only that as fast as they prayed the saloons out of a place, the men voted and helped them in again. They failed there, but in place of "going back to Holland for a new departure," or lying dormant ten years and then beginning again at the old tactics, they went right along and having discovered that the uneducated ballot of Christian and temperance men and other well-meaning citizens of the U. S. was at the bottom of all the mischief of the grogshop, they went right to work at that ballot, to cleanse the blood stains from it, to purify and educate and to give it an intelligent and righteous direction.

After they found that praying East and voting West would accomplish nothing, they tried no more single partial remedies and they deserve credit for that. They were touched with none of the infantile epidemics of high licence, light wines, Gothenburg system, inebriate homes, or bell punches as remedial agents for the diseases and disasters engendered by the grog shop. They never centered on any one little side show as a pet patent agency of compassing their reform. With a broad comprehensive vision they searched out every agency and tendency, that helped to shape the ballot and went to work upon it.

The Rescue has often published a list of the numerous committees of the W. C. T. U. whose duty it has been to represent the interests of our reform under every conceivable circumstance and on all possible occasions. Miss Willard displayed a generalship of the very highest order, in turning the influence of the example of President and Mrs. Hayes to such account, giving it such publicity, following it up with a perpetual memento in the White House, securing the endorsement of General Garfield, and then in the grandly executed raid which captured President Arthur and enlisted his sympathies in favor of a sober example in the Executive Mansion.

Then the best talent of women that the world has ever seen, dedicated to the welfare of humanity, has been directed to every phase of the work, educating the home, the public school teachers and superintendents, the pulpit, the medical profession, the press, the temperance leaders, the public gatherings and camp meetings and always the great, main, shining object has been kept in view—how to succeed in fashioning an honest and patriotic, christian temperance ballot that will rid this country of the great curse which shuts out prosperity and revels in sin and blood and misery and tears.

And they have got away beyond the hopeless and helpless idea that wolves will ever make or execute laws to protect lambs, or that any one of a dozen whisky-voted, whisky-bot, whisky-blinded parties or legislatures will ever enact or execute prohibitory laws, or can ever be depended on for any beneficent acts of any kind.

There is one point on which our sisters' generalship has been deficient, only because they have copied in that respect the tactics of the older societies. Their financial system has not at once become a success. They have not yet made ample provision or yet adopted adequate financial measures, but will soon be right there, too. The Lincoln *Tribune* feared sometime ago that the Editor of the Rescue "had a weakness" for the W. C. T. U.; that is a mistake; the success that follows every step of their heroic and masterly warfare against our great enemy should inspire us all with an admiration and exultation that "weakness" is no name for.

THE WINE QUESTION.

The *N. T. Advocate* quotes from the *Presbyterian Journal* of Philadelphia, a recent editorial speaking of the Bible wine question:

"Some years ago we sat down to the patient and thoro investigation of the Bible on this whole subject, and with prejudice against the different-wines theory. We were compelled to abandon our preconceived view, and to adopt the doctrine that the wines which the Bible sanctions as a drink were non-intoxicating, and that it discountenances all use as a beverage of intoxicating liquor. We then carried our investigation very far. We have watched the discussion since. We have read the recent attacks which have been made upon this position. Philologically, exegetically, historically, and from our own observation and experience, we stand firmly upon it. The ungracious insinuations against the scholarship of all who maintain it have no effect upon us, though it causes keen regret that on this one question we are antagonized by venerable brethren and fathers at whose feet on the doctrines and government of our church we have humbly sat. But we must abide by our decided intellectual and moral conviction. The fact is as clear to us as noon-day that the juice of the grape in any and every condition in which it exists has always been called and used as wine."

That is evidently the utterance of a Christian who has sincerely sought for light and truth. He could very easily have pinned his faith to the shadow of some mythical Hebrew scholar, who is reported at some mythical time, to have formed some mythical ideas to the contrary, and who made the mythical discovery, that the bible on the question of wine is self-contradictory, unscientific and self-evidently false, in its calling the self same thing a blessing of God and a cup of devils.

There has been no argument on the alcoholic communion side of this question, for many years, worth a straw or entitled to the least respect or consideration, nor was there ever. Meantime, the experience of the journal as above, has been that of thousands of earnest, conscientious enquiring Christians, while many other Christians have completely satisfied or opiated their consciences and have helped to mislead others by accepting and repeating the disgraceful and dishonest charge made and repeated time and again by the Boston *Congregationalist* and two or three other false teachers—that the scholarship is deficient, which asserts the unfermented communion wine theory, and the doctrine that natural, unfermented wholesome wine is the fruit of the vine, rather than the cup of sin and death wickedly evolved from the rotten offal of the perished, prostituted grape. The intelligent thousands who have enquired into the scholarship of both parties, know that the charge as made by its originators, is utterly false and so intended to be.

But it is by no means intended to convey an impression of falsehood against others who hold to the old fashioned beliefs and prejudices. It is no easy matter to give up what we have been taught thru life to believe. It would no doubt be wrong to decide either way because the Rescue takes either side, and it may be wrong and a serious wrong, to decide upon a matter of such moment without a patient enquiry and examination of the authorities and experts who have given this question a thoro study. There will be no hesitation, when one has done so impartially, in deciding that all the respectable and competent scholarship which has examined—not which has believed—but which has studied this question, is entirely unanimous in the most unhesitating and positive verdict of the pure natural, communion wine, and that all the wines, or things translated wine in the Scriptures, and referred to as good things or blessings, were either fruit or the natural juice of the grape or other wholesome fruit food.

STALWART.

Ex-Senator Sargent has been proposed for a seat in the cabinet of President Arthur. There is no man in the country so well deserving of it, if the Conkling stalwart policy is the correct thing. He has been faithful to his political friends in providing them with princely landed estates at 25 cents an acre, and good chances of mineral lands at the expense of the nation; and he has consistently portioned out federal office, federal patronage and federal employment to the Sargent voters (or those who promised to be), at the expense of honest, virtuous, capable, faithful employees who filled their positions efficiently and patriotically, but who had some aspirations for honorable manhood, and independent citizenship.

His record as a foe to civil service reform is stainless. He aided Coghlan to drive out of the Mare Island Navy Yard, and out of their homes in Vallejo, the most respectable, upright, sober, efficient and thoroly capable and worthy set of foremen, and mechanics and workers that were ever employed on the Navy Yard; not for the crime of voting against Coghlan, the nominee of Kaiser Sargent, but for having previously belonged to a Republican club which favored the *nomination* of another candidate, but all voted for Coghlan at the election. A large number of these men had served faithfully thru the war, and the Sargent and Coghlan proscription drove out of Vallejo something like three-fourths of its Good Templars and temperance people, and of the members and attendants of the Protestant churches, and a large proportion of the best, sober, respectable patrons and customers of the honest business, trade and industry of that city.

He was faithful to the political machine as long as he could, in striving to dictate the nomination and commanding the election of stalwart Sargent men for the small and large county offices of Solano County. And now when the Stalwarts are hurrying up the last funeral of the Republican party why should he be denied the sad pleasure of assisting as a pall bearer in a ceremony which his political record has largely contributed to bring about.

It would be unfair to mention or criticise the public acts of Mr. Sargent without giving him the fullest credit for a private life and habit and example of a manly morality and good citizenship. His political enemies can find no weak or doubtful point in his social and moral record. In congress he was a most energetic, industrious and persevering worker.

But for the fatal mistake of believing and acting upon the belief that the country was made for the congressman and its people were created to be his

henchmen and bond servants, his record might have been vastly different. To have understood at the first that the politician should be a patriot and a servant, not a despotic irresponsible autocratic slave driver, of the people, might have led in his case with his abilities, to the gratification of a higher ambition than a seat in the Cabinet.

HUMBOLDT COUNTY.

All honor to the Eureka *Democratic Standard* for taking a manly stand in favor of law and order, and the decent observance of the day of rest. A Mr. Johnson, of Bear River, for that reason sends an order for it and a year's subscription in advance, and there ought to be 500 or 1,000 more people up in that direction doing the same thing for the same reason. A county or local paper's first claim to support or patronage should be founded on its advocacy of the best interests, moral and financial, of the people of its section, and they always coincide with the best interests of the whole nation. A newspaper which joins the ranks of the grogshop and law-breaking and law-defying leagues has no claim whatever to the support of honest people. A newspaper that joins in a war against all the women and children of America deserves neither support nor decent respect.

It appears that a rumseller was tried in Eureka last month for violating the Sunday law; case clearly proved, but the Police Judge declared him not guilty, and now he turns round and sues the complainant for $5,000 damages. If the same judge could try the case, we might guess at the result.

The Good Templar lodge of Lake Bluff is reported to number 120, and to be capturing the whole community and acquiring general respect.

Arcata is enforcing the Sunday law. The *Times* has complained that the people are indignant at the Good Templars for their action in the matter. H. W. G., who says he is not a Good Templar, answers in the *Standard* that there are not four women in town who do not rejoice at the restraint of the public enemy on one day in the week, and that the indignation is confined to the saloon-keepers and others as directly interested in the subversion of law and morality.

GUITEAU.

It is a pity indeed, that so much lionizing and so much license have been granted to this meanest, lowest, vilest and most loathsome murderer that has ever made the criminal annals of any country hideous. The plea of insanity and inspiration is so transparently frivolous that the whole process of its discussion in the trial has been a lamentable burlesque upon justice. It would seem that under a perfect criminal law and a perfect administration of it, the trial and execution of the self-confessed, unregretful and unrepentant murderer, should have been concluded at latest on the day following the firing of the shot. There could be, nor was no doubt of his guilt and his intention to kill, and if he had known beforehand that he would have been hanged at once after the commission of the crime, he would never have molested the president, and murder would be extremely rare.

Better ten guilty should escape than one innocent be put to death," is a fine old principle of law, but we have transmuted it into, "Better one hundred innocents should be murdered than one guilty murderer be punished," if he has money or friends to pay for his defense. If Guiteau should by any chance escape the halter, we need never expect another president to live out his term, for no viler or more guilty assassination will ever be perpetrated. Pity there is no punishment for those who get the brute's autograph and photograph, and laugh at his impudent sayings in court.

EX-PRESIDENT HAYES.

Some of the papers which have a little spite at the temperance record of ex-President Hayes are now horrified at his refusal to contribute to the Garfield monument. Without the least dissent from the national feeling of kindness or the disposition to honor the memory of Gen. Garfield, it is fair to say that the nation owes a much larger debt of grateful honor to President Hayes, than it did to the former. The nation had an actual four years experience of most excellent and beneficent moral results from the presidency of Mr. Hayes, whose official and administrative record has been also eminently respectable and has done the highest honor to himself and the nation. The people expected a larger ability and more potent statesmanship from President Garfield, and their sympathies were thoroly aroused, and their highest admiration of the man excited by his untimely martyrdom. Had President Hayes been the victim of a miscreant assassin, under similar circumstances, he would have equally been the subject of an outpouring of national sympathy. If General Hayes did not feel obliged to contribute to the Garfield Monument, that did not prevent at all its erection; it is quite proper that its expense should be borne by those who owe so much more to their country, and have paid much less than Mr. Hayes.

CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

Mr. Marcus D. Boruck, editor of the horse race paper and candidate for governor of this state, offers to the public his anti-sunday law profession as a test of his fitness for that office. There is no doubt but the sole qualification of being a pronounced enemy of Sunday sobriety and Sunday observance and American civilization will, more than any and all other things, secure him the unflinching and unchangeable adherence of a certain number of voters in this state. But it surely indicates a very great moral blindness and a sad lack of that commonsense which should be one qualification of a governor, when a man of his experience believes that the unanimous vote of the slums and rowdies and jailbirds at large, is sufficient in this state to override the honest, patriotic vote of its decent, upright moral citizenship. The temperance people, and all who reverence a day of rest, and the better and higher belongings of a Christian civilization, will welcome Mr. Boruck as their opposition candidate. They will not object to the whisky party having a fair opportunity to test the strength of its principles, nor to their having in Mr. Boruck perhaps the very best and strongest and most respectable of all the men in this state that would run for governor on an anti-sunday and a grogshop platform.

OPENING THE LIQUOR VALVES.

The San Francisco *Spirit of the Times*, edited by M. D. Boruck, opens the spirit valves, and champions the cause of the enemies of the Sunday law. We are sorry to see this, because Boruck is a Republican. He asserts that there must be no ambiguity in taking positions for or against the Sunday law. He also asserts that the opponents of the Sunday law hold the balance of power. He was never more mistaken in his life. The fact is, the temperance people hold the balance of power, and they have determined to use their power without regard to party. This only shows that we were right when we stated, a few weeks ago, that the next campaign would be fought on the principles of the Sunday law—not so much on a temperance platform as on that of law and order.

We dislike to believe that politics is about to invade the realms of domestic tranquility, but it has pushed itself in thru the greed of men who are not deeply concerned in the good morals of the country, and the people are beginning to see the foot prints of the monster in its struggle in our courts of justice to trample upon the peace and tranquility of the families of the land. The gage of battle laid down by this organ of the foreign league, who has, no doubt, received assurance of support, will be taken up.

From the fact that the *Spirit of the Times* is edited by Mr. Boruck, and that he is a strong Republican—in fact, a recognized leader—they make him a mouthpiece on the side of that party, not being successful in securing a more powerful organ. Our candidates for the Legislature will have to be watched, for the aim of this class, four-fifths of whom are men of foreign birth, is to secure the Legislature in order to repeal the law. The strength of the opposition to repeal is greater than most people imagine, and it is determined. It is not alone the Good Templars who are aroused. There are thousands and tens of thousands of voters, not members of any temperance society, who have determined in their own minds that one day of rest in seven shall be preserved by law, and that that day shall be the one known as Sunday, improperly called the Sabbath. It is a religion which must be acknowledged. A Christianity which has existed since A. D. 1, and there is not enough power in the world to destroy the sacredness with which so many cherish it.—*Modesto Herald.*

DOWNEY, Jan. 2, 1382.

ED. RESCUE:—At a meeting of the District Lodge of this county held in the Good Templars' hall in Los Angeles Dec. 31, 1881, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

I. *Resolved*, That this District Lodge earnestly recommends each subordinate Lodge, where there is no Band of Hope, to form one without delay, and see that David C. Cook's marvelously cheap books and papers and the National Temperance Banner be well circulated among them.

II. *Resolved*, That every member of the order in this county be urged to subscribe for the RESCUE, our official organ.

III. *Resolved*, That our Lodges be urged to use their best endeavors to induce ministers of the Gospel, and heads of families to take membership with them.

IV. *Resolved*, That all Lodges in this District be urged to take immediate and persistent action in the enforcement of the Sunday law.

Bro. Webb was present, and he has been doing a noble work thru this part of the State. Good progress was reported from all the Lodges represented except Artesia, which is weak, but Bro. Webb hopes she will pull thru even if we do have a dry season.

The District Lodge adjourned at 3 o'clock to give room for the Band of Hope which held a meeting at that time. The next District Lodge will be held at El Monte, on Feb 22, 1882, when Mrs. Richardson and Mrs. Stevens are expected to be present and to take a part.

S. D. JAMES,
Sec'y pro tem.

TULARE CITY, Jan. 3, 1882.

ED RESCUE:—The Tulare Lodge 195 I. O. G. T., gave a New Year's reception yesterday, Jan. 2, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. They had a great many callers and all passed off nicely. In the evening they gave an entertainment, consisting of songs, tableaux, declamations, and select reading, which was for the benefit of the lodge. The receipts of the evening were $37.70, admission 25 cts. Our lodge is in a prosperous condition now, for which we must thank Rev. Will C. King.

We remove to our new lodge room to-night, Tuesday, where we hope many may be induced to join us. The RESCUE has a good circulation among us owing to the diligent work of Bro. W. C. King. Yours in F. H. and C.—CLARA GARRISON, W. V. T.

LEAGUE OF FREE CRIME.—In Calaveras County, four enthusiastic birds of the "Freedom" persuasion had a nice time the other day. They of course got patriotically drunk. Whether the drunk was Republican or Democratic is not reported; but the drunkest of the party found himself in the morning in a barn, entirely stripped of all his clothes, and had to scud under bare poles two miles to his home. It was a sublimely pleasant, playful joke, but the stupid fellow could not comprehend it properly on a cold morning, so he has had his three boon companions arrested and they are on trial. It is hoped the San Francisco league of free outlaws will see to their defense.

A TWENTY-THOUSAND EDITION.

It was proposed to issue a 20,000 edition of the RESCUE about Christmas, but as every body was preparing extra Christmas agony for the people, it was deemed best to defer this paper's extra edition till the returns of the present quarter come in. So on the 10th, or possibly the 17th, of February it may be expected, some of the correspondents of the paper, it is hoped will give their aid to make it a creditable issue, by preparing a ½ or ¾ column article. And honest advertisers can have a good show off.

DAVID C. COOK.

Be sure to read with care David C. Cook's list of excellent publications in another page. Now is the time to secure good and interesting reading for the family, the Band of Hope, the Sunday-school, and to fill up every bodys library. Never before was such a chance to get proper books, papers and music for the young folks. They can be had too, for about half the price that old, battered, second hand books used to cost. Every body who dont spend money for tobacco and beer, can well afford to reap the benefit of these publications: exery one who does spend for tobacco and beer ought to use twice as much money for good literature to enable him to keep his conscience from becoming too persistently troublesome.

David C. Cook has recently opened, at 148 Madison St. Chicago, a Revolution Temperance House, and we are amazed at the amount he offers for a little money. He furnishes excellent and unique material for educating the children. It is a grand work. We advise all to send for samples and buy what they can afford. A little money expended in this way will hardly be missed, and will do you and others much good.—*Prohibitionist, Lewiston, Me.*

70 ALL Chromo, for 4 3c stamps; 25 Transparent. 12c; 12 Greenback, 10c; 12 Gold Edge Glass with Gold bow in corner, name in gold, 25c. CAL. CARD CO., Bloomfield, Cal.

TOO RADICAL.

In a certain city there is an association called The Union Temperance Brotherhood." At the meeting speeches are generally limited to two minutes. On one occasion the following was unanimously adopted by the brotherhood:

Resolved: That the rum seller is the greatest sinner of the age.

A prohibitionist who was present being invited to give his opinion of the resolution said, "I oppose it. If chances for heaven were in the market for sale, and I were in the market to purchase, I would give a thousand times more for the rumseller's chance than for that man's who never tasted strong drink, who talks temperance, sings "Hold the Fort," and "Rescue the Perishing;" who prays for temperance, and preaches temperance three hundred and sixty four days in the year and on the three hundred and sixty fifth goes to the polls and votes the ticket of a liquor license party. The rum seller is that man's agent; in selling rum he is only doing what that man provided he should do: and in paying his tax and license fee, he shares his profits with that man."

Greatly to the relief of the brotherhood the two minute rule squelched the plain speaking prohibitionist. He sat down, and it is not at all probable that he will ever again be invited to ventilate his opinion on future resolutions of the brotherhood.—*The Tap Root*.

That *Tap Root* is too radical altogether. Why dont some one ask it to let up,and not *hurt the grand cause* of temperance by blating the whole truth right out at once that way. Why dont people stick to moral suasion on the drunkard, same as they used to, and let us get along peaceably and say nothing to hurt the feelings of the poor dear innocent rum seller and whisky license "Hold the Fort" voter? Why cant they pray for temperance, stay home and keep quiet?

ROCHDALE, Mass. Dec. 19, 1881.

ED. RESCUE:—In looking over some old books belonging to my uncle, I came across a book of bound tracts, published in 1812. I copy a portion of a temperance tract, for the "RESCUE" if you consider it worth republishing. "MRS. CALIFORNIA."

FATAL EFFECTS OF ARDENT SPIRITS.

"Wo unto them that rise up early in the morning, that they may follow strong drink." This passage of the sacred volume calls our attention to a subject which is but rarely the theme of the pulpit. The sin which the prophet here condemns, was not peculiar to any period or to any people. However this may be, no one can doubt, that the reprehension and warning contained in the passage are eminently applicable to our times. Open your eyes and the proof is before you, proof that is furnished in every district and village of our country, proof that can hardly fail to produce in your minds both conviction and alarm. Shall I call your attention to the decline of public morals which in too many instances, is manifested in direct contempt of God, his name, his Sabbath, and his sacred word? Such things are deeply lamented by every man who fears God, or loves his country, and such things are boldly condemned, at least by every *minister*, who is worthy of his office. I wish to call your attention from every other subject and fix it upon the single sin of intemperance. Like every other sinful practice which has many friends, this is often excused under fair and smooth names. But its proper "name is legion." It deserves no apology, but reprobation. It may be safely affirmed, that in this country if in no other, it has proved a greater foe to human life and happiness, than war, pestilence and famine.

How many that were born with reason, has it transformed into idiots! How many men of property and usefulness has it turned into contemptible drones! How many families has it driven from their dwellings to the streets; from affluence to indigence and woe! Still like an inundation it rises and swells around us. It breaks all restraints of authority and decency. It sweeps away our young men into infamy and the grave. It defies our laws. Now and then you see it condemned in some corner of a newspaper, or hear some solitary voice raised against it; while the mass of our citizens, our civil tribunals, our churches and many of our pulpits slumber over the horrible iniquity.

There are many whose fondness for drink is for a long time kept under restraint as scarcely to be perceived by even their intimate acquaintances. Occasionally, the appetite is indulged, with so much caution, however, and so much under the veil of circumstances, that, perhaps for years, no injury is sustained by themselves; no suspicion is excited in others; but by degrees the lurking propensity grows in strength; with slow but steady progress the habit becomes inwrot into the constitution; the man reels in the street, so callous to shame and remorse; loses the use of his limbs, his tongue, his reason; in one word, he is ruined;—health, character, body and soul ruined. Some fall under the influence of strong drink, by using it as a medicine. To remove some pain of the stomach or restore exhausted strength, is their apology for the first stages of intemperance. With others it begins by drinking at set times, and others become followers of strong drink by frequenting places of resort where they are exposed to temptation.

There by degrees, the warnings of conscience are stopped, and the fear of God extinguished. To shun the reproach of fools or to be reputed social and liberal, they sacrifice their sober judgment; resign themselves as victims, to worse than iron bondage. Strong drink impairs reason. An intoxicated man is for the time, in a complete delirium. He is as really bereft of reason as any lunatic on earth, his understanding gradually becomes torpid, the memory and all other faculties of the mind sink into mopish inactivity, till at last he becomes a sot. Would it be a sin for one to destroy his own limbs? How much more to destroy his reason. He that was born an idiot, or deprived of his senses by sickness or disaster, is to be pitied. But he that makes himself a madman or an idiot, can never be sufficiently censured. Strong drink leads to many other vices, drinking leads to gaming, to lying, perjury, profane swearing, tale-bearing, slander and contention. It extinguishes the best sensibilities of the human heart. How often does the hand of the intoxicated man—"in one rash hour—perform a deed that haunts him to the grave."

Brethren I have done. Should the sin of intemperance increase among us, I stand acquitted before God and you in having made an honest effort to arrest its progress. The discourse is committed to the faithful application of your conscience and to the blessing of God."

IN MEMORIAM.

DIED—At Oregon city, Oregon, of typhoid fever, on the 24th December 1881 Harriet Lucy, eldest daughter of Bro. Levi Leland, aged 12 years. The funeral was on Christmas day.

Very many friends will sympathize with Bro. Leland. Christmas has come to him and his, pall-laden with a pungent sorrow that no one can appreciate save those who have passed under the rod of a similar affliction. His two other dauters were also very low with the same disease. We trust the winter's sorrow may be succeeded by a budding spring, a flowering summer and a ripening autumn of happier and kindlier incidents to our bereaved brother.

The *Prohibitionist* (Lewiston, Me,) in a notice of our Home for Orphans, says:

"The Good Templars of California are large and powerful. They maintain a general secretary in active service all the time, who has collected about $13,000 during the year for the Home. They also sustain as their official organ the RESCUE, a weekly sixteen page paper, published at San Francisco, which is a faithful and efficient advocate of prohibition by a national and state prohibition party.

All honor to the earnestness, consistency and consecration of the Good Templars of California."

WANTED.

FOR THE YEAR 1882.

An assortment of 2,820 Coffins, mostly of cheap quality, to store away the worn-out and used-up customers and patrons of the wholesale and retail whisky, wine and beer dealers of this state.

The Coffins will be called for as required. Also,

WANTED.

2820 YOUNG FOLKS

Of both sexes, recruits to take their first steps and lessons in drinking, gambling, smoking and other bar-room accomplishments, to fill up the vacancies made by the 2,820 funerals above provided for.

A TWENTY-THOUSAND EDITION.

It was proposed to issue a 20,000 edition of the RESCUE about Christmas, but as every body was preparing extra Christmas agony for the people, it was deemed best to defer this paper's extra edition till the returns of the present quarter come in. So on the 10th, or possibly the 17th, of February it may be expected, some of the correspondents of the paper, it is hoped will give their aid to make it a creditable issue, by preparing a ½ or ¾ column article. And honest advertisers can have a good show off.

DAVID C. COOK.

Be sure to read with care David C. Cook's list of excellent publications in another page. Now is the time to secure good and interesting reading for the family, the Band of Hope, the Sunday-school, and to fill up every bodys library. Never before was such a chance to get proper books, papers and music for the young folks. They can be had too, for about half the price that old, battered, second hand books used to cost. Every body who dont spend money for tobacco and beer, can well afford to reap the benefit of these publications: exery one who does spend for tobacco and beer ought to use twice as much money for good literature to enable him to keep his conscience from becoming too persistently troublesome.

A VALUABLE ADVICE.

My dear friends, and fellow sufferers. If you want to save a hundred dollar doctor bill, hours of agony and months of valuable time, buy a bottle of "BOSCHER'S LE ROY," the only positive cure for chills, fever, ague, and all fevers originating in biliary derangement. Prepared and sold only by

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JAMES SMITH.
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PREMIUMS FOR CLUBS.

There were certain parties entitled during the year past to receive premiums for clubs secured for the RESCUE. It is believed they have all been ordered and paid for; but it is possible that some one or more may have been overlooked. If any one entitled to such has not received it, please drop a postal card. The Mrs. Hayes picture was to have been ready for delivery November 1st; have not heard whether it has been sent out or not.

CHEAP BOOKS.

Just think of a dollar book to be had every week for a year for $2.50 and all choice reading. See David C. Cook's advertisement in this paper. No more use for dime novels and miserable literature, when you can get the best that was ever published at five cents a volume. And newspapers too at five cents a year. Send for samples and you will have a pleasant surprise

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THE Temperance Revolution is about to issue a book to be sold at their popular price, and which will reveal the general lawlessness of the liquor traffic. The book will cover these general topics among others: The Ostracising and Abuse of Temperance Workers; Personal Abuse and Injury; Intimidation by Threats of Lawless Proceedings; Actual Destruction of Property, etc.; Bribery in Elections and Legislatures. Those possessing definite information upon any of these points which will be of value in a book of this character, are invited to communicate with The Temperanr Revolution, David C. Cook, Manager, Chicago, Ill.

A young man of strict habits and good education, and having every endorsement required, desires a situation in a mercantile establishment as assistant book-keeper, accountant or salesman. Apply to C., RESCUE Office.

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There is usually quite as much money in selling 100,000 copies of a publication at 5c. as 5,000 at 25c., or 500 at $1.00, and we are quite contented to make prices on this basis. It is scarcely four years since we began publishing Sunday-school Requisites on the "Revolution Plan:" we then issued two publications; we have now 36 besides 133 Library books, 8 Song books, and a large number of miscellaneous Requisites. Sales last year aggregated over twenty six million copies. There is not one of our publications but what during the four years has been either dropped in price or increased in size and quality, or both, besides expense of adding new publications, and every new school that patronizes us will help us to sell still cheaper. Has any other publishing house shown any disposition to do the same? We are not the least afraid of the cry of "cheap, cheap." There hasn't been half enough said in that direction, for we not only sell cheap, but even stand ready to **give away our goods** where a trial does not demonstrate to the buyer that they are BETTER than others, no matter how dear. We employ the ablest writers and pay for all MSS., using more original matter than any two other publishers in this line, having employed and paid nearly two hundred writers during the past year, besides seven editors. Nothing partisan or sectarian admitted.

Lesson Helps. Such helps as will secure the best possible results from the study of the lesson. (Sold on trial, and if not better, no pay). A special teachers' help and scholars' help in five different grades. Credit for lesson preparation on the day-school plan. The song service of the school utilized in the interest of the lesson, by the introduction of purely lesson songs written expressly for us, and growing out of the lessons. The whole series in perfect keeping. Lesson hymns are arranged to sing at sight (without rehearsal) by the introduction of old and new tune combination. Saves cost of song books. Scholars' helps, with music and all, cost but 4½c. to 11c. a year. Teachers' helps, 18c. to 30c. a year. **Circulation over one and one-fourth millions.** Samples, etc., free.

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5c. Library Books. One hundred and thirty three library books now issued; one new one following each week. First 52 are reprints of best books written. Original price, from 60c. to $2.15, the whole 52 originally costing $57.45.

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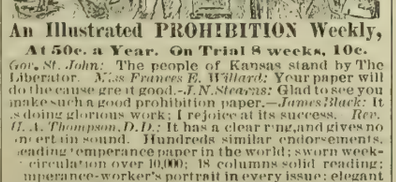
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Lecturers' Reports.

The Grand Lecturers employed by the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T., of Cal., are as follows:
Mrs. E. P. Stevens, Prof. Wm. Crowhurst, Col. C N. Goulding, Elder J. W. Webb, Hugh R. Hughes, and Rev. W. C. King.

J. W. WEBB.

Anaheim.—Rev. Mr. Robinson kindly drove me over. Presbyterian church occupied for prayer meeting, which I led by request. Some earnest prayers for temperance were offered. Next night, lectured to small but very attentive audience. As no one here that I know of, subscribes for the Rescue, and I am sure no one who reads it will ever want to live in such a wine-cursed town, it is not worth while to write more, except to say that any accredited temperance laborer will find Messrs J. B. Saxton, Guy Smith and a few others, earnest Christian and temperance people,

Artesia.—Bro. Wm. Miller, formerly of Lompoc, came for me with his buggy. Will is an earnest and fearless temperance worker, and his speech at District Lodge was one of the best made there. Sorry I cant say anything promising of the lodge here. As in so many places, the older and more influential members of society stand back and so a majority of the lodge are not full of the deeply earnest spirit of true Good Templars. But with the Millers, Gillettes and others in the lodge, and Bro. and Sister Olmstead and daughter, once of Carpenteria, ready to join, there may be a new move made. Started a good Band of Hope, Bro. Olmstead Supt. Did not lecture at Norwalk because it seemed more needful to meet with the lodge—very pleasant meeting. Wm. Miller, agent for Rescue.

Los Nietos.—A large school district; Bro. James of Downey Lodge had taken pains to go over and secure a place to speak in, and Mr. Geo. K. Miller attended to lighting up &c. Very good audience and fine attention. Next time I come, with two or three days work we may institute a lodge. Am under many obligations to the Good Templar family of Venables, for good entertainment, taking me round in their new wagon, and other favors.

Downey:—Ever since I lectured here before, lodge has been gaining in numbers; its influence has been felt on the Sunday law and the saloons nominally closed, but some would keep open the back doors and another arrest has just been made. We have good enough laws if citizens would only see them enforced. Christmas holidays prevented obtaining anything but meagre audiences, especially as the committee on advertising *forgot* it. Had a very pleasant Lodge meeting and initiated my friend Mr. E. B. Higgins who is going to prove a valuable help to the Order. Lodge has a new organ and is getting up a Dramatic Entertainment "Ten nights in a Bar Room."

Los Angeles.—District Lodge met and discussed details of work. Sorry that so few delegates attend; Los Angeles ought to imitate some of the District Lodges further north in attendance, zeal and plans. Next one is to meet at El Monte on 22d, Feb. and a great effort will be made to have Sisters Stevens and Richardson present. Let every lodge in the counties of Los Angeles and San Bernardino be fully represented. At noon, the Sisters furnished a splendid semi-tropical lunch.

I lectured on Saturday, Sunday, Tuesday and Wednesday nights but, with my usual Los Angeles ill fortune, secured but moderate audiences and little enthusiasm, owing to the holidays engrossing public attention; but the brethren think some good was done. Had the pleasure of addressing the students and friends of the University of Southern Cal. under the able Presidency of Rev. M. M. Bovard, and I think a lodge will eventually be formed in that part of the city. Dr. Mc Curdy and wife have started an excellent Band of Hope. Secured several subscribers to Rescue, and David C. Cook's books and papers. This Banner Lodge numbers 270 and we obtained a number of new names for membership. If Sisters Stevens and Richardson (the Moody and Sanky of our Order) come down for District Lodge, they ought to open a campaign in this city, there is much need for it and they only can draw full houses and arouse enthusiasm to the pitch of securing 100 subscribers to the Rescue and 100 new members and I hope to hear that they have done so.

Santa Barbara Lodge.—Glad to hear good news from this lodge. Bro. C. W. Farr, pastor M. E. church, is a faithful member: now Bro. Dunbar, pastor of M. E. Church South, and wife have joined; other heads of families I trust will join and help those young people who are manifesting zeal and activity. They have invited the different pastors to hold union meetings and preach temperance sermons once a month. A great need in this county is fraternal visits. Santa Ana lodge got up a good Christmas supper and invited neighboring lodges and had a very pleasant time. If Sister E. P. Stevens go to District Lodge at El Monte, 22d Feb., delegates from all lodges should be there, and then get her to spend several days at Santa Ana as a central rallying point for all lodges in that part of the county. She wont have time to visit each lodge, but perhaps will El Monte, Los Angeles and Santa Ana.

MRS. E. P. STEVENS.

Castroville, Jan. 6, 1881.

Ed. Rescue:—Two nights of meeting in Castroville, fog did not deter the people from filling the church; after second meeting, repaired to lodge room, and eight were initiated into Good Templary. Enclosed find subscribers for the Rescue. Castroville Lodge has been vigilant and has compelled the saloons to abide by the Sunday closing law; Bro. J. F. Burkholder Pastor M. E. Church was the brave man who dared enter a complaint against the League of Freedom saloons, who violated the law; four cases have been tried and each time a conviction has resulted. The last case, a Swede, who had openly rebelled against Sunday closing and appealed for Jury trial, has been decided against him; all these cases have been tried at the County Seat, Salinas. In this last, the Swedish law breaker threatened *dire vengeance* on Bro. Burkholder, and Good Templars generally, and after the decision of the case, attacked Constable Cassidy with a dirk knife; to use the words of the constable, "When he saw the muzzle of my pistol he subsided." This Swede saloonist is a fair specimen of the graduates of the League of Freedom School. These Guiteaus of liberty, may find to their *cost* that there are some rights which even rebel saloonists are forced to respect. The Castroville Good Templars are a vigilante committee and do not propose to give quarter to Sunday law breakers.

The Band of Hope will become a feature here; Miss Annie Burland and Mrs. Parker are devoted to the childen's interests, and are thoro converts to education for the children. The Good Templars lodges that do not support our official Organ, the Rescue, and scatter temperance seed, in temperance literature are of but little benefit to their communities, and generally end by quarreling or dancing themselves out of existence. The survival of the fittest holds good and the fittest are the working lodges.

H. R. HUGHES.

Since my last letter was written, I have been to six mile house, Shingle Springs, Latrobe, Folsom, Forest Home, Buena Vista and Lancha Plana; at the latter place, organized Mazeppa Lodge with 20 Charter members, Mrs. Kate Adams L. D. In the other places, rain and holidays hindered my accomplishing much.

Several names were given and some interest manifested in having lodges in the places mentioned. Rain and mud count nothing in the lecturer's reports, but they count something in his experience. It the "Good Man" from Bodie is not satisfied with his experience in the Arctic regions, I hope the Executive will give him 60 days through the old mining regions in an open buggy that he may be baptized and be able to repeat his creed.

But the best experience is the consciousness that we are educating the young of California, and bringing light and joy into so many homes cursed by strong drink.

Lancha Plana, Jan. 9, 1882.

W. CROWHURST.

San Francisco, Jan. 10, 1882.

Several addresses before S. S. and lodges in this city, have been given during the last two weeks, we hope with good results. Three days we worked in the state teachers' convention, distributing Rescues and Band of Hope rituals. Every teacher in the convention was supplied with one or more copies of the latter, and many promised to help in this children's work. Quite a number was found who believed that the teacher must aid in the moral as well as the intellectual welfare of our youth. The Rescue was highly commended for its appearance, matter and improved spelling. Its editor was considered as having passed out of the ranks of old-fogyism, or as never having entered them.

Rev. Geo Beatty gave on Sunday one of his eminently practical sermons, calling attention to the fact that the Christian cannot ignore the world in which he lives, and the fact that he must work in that world, if he would enjoy life and would see the condition of his fellowmen improved—it is his duty to work and not to stand by lazy and become a chronic grumbler. Let every man so work and live as to paint for himself such a picture as that upon which he shall never be ashamed to look.

LECTURERS APPOINTMENTS.

COL. C. N. GOULDING.

SHASTA CO.		Gas Point	20. 2 1
Parksville	12. 13	Eagle creek	22. 23
Shingletown	14. & 3 P. M., 15	Igo	24. 25
Klotz Mill	15. 16	Anderson	26. 27
Balls Ferry	17, 18	Cottonwood	28. 29, 30

ELDER J. W. WEBB.

Santa Monica	Jan. 14, 15	Azusa	25. 26
Pasadena	17, 18	Duarte	27. 28
San Gabriel	19	Spadra	30. 31
Savanah	20. 21	Pomona	Feb. 1, 2
El Monte	22. 23	San Bernardino	4, 6, 7

REV. W. C. KING

Squaw Valley	Jan. 13, 14	KERN CO.	
Visalia	15	Glenville	31, Feb. 2
Locust Grove	16, 17	Kernville	3, 4, 5
Frazier Valley	19, 20	Waldon	6, 7
Porterville	21, 22	Bakersfield	8, 9, 10
Soda Springs	23, 24	S. Settlement	11, 12
Woodville	26	Caliente	13, 14
Rockford	27, 28	Tehatchipeh	15, 16
Pride of Tulare	29		

MRS. E. P. STEVENS.

STANISLAUS CO.		Ceres	22, 23, 24
Modesto	Jan. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18	Turlock	25, 26, 27
Oakdale	19, 20, 21		

DISTRICT LODGES TO MEET.

Ed. Rescue:—The next session of Amador Co. D. Lodge will be held at Oleta, Friday, Feb. 3d, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Jno. W. Perry,
Dist. Deputy.

Calaveras District lodge will meet with Charity Lodge, No. 212 at Copperopolis, Sat. Feb. 4, 1882. There are now 17 lodges in the county in good working order and a large attendance is expected.
C. Duffy. D. S.

Ed. Rescue;—I spent my holiday week in work for our Order. Left Oakland on Monday the 26th of December. Spent that evening with Santa Clara Lodge: found them in their new quarters. It is a large commodious hall, and will compare favorably with any in the state. The lodge too is one of your working lodges, tho the members are mostly young they are training the heart and head in preference to the feet. On New Years eve they had their holiday tree; we got our portion of the goodies before hand.

Tuesday lectured at Saratoga, Wednesday at Los Gatos. After lecture met with lodge, found them doing good work. Bro. Moody, Presbyterian minister and Bro. Hancock, Methodist, with their families are members of the lodge. It is the literary society of the town. Miss James, a talented young lady is the W. C. T. They are planning for free meetings. Bro. Hulson, L. D. is a good balance wheel.

Thursday and Friday I spent in Saratoga organizing a lodge on the latter evening. It was hard work owing to an attempt at organization last spring. But we shall look for a good work from this one, as both the ministers of the place, Bros. Palmer and Pollard with other staunch and leading men and women in the community have taken the work in hand.

Saturday returned to Santa Clara, where I met Bro. Alexander L. D. of Bay View lodge who took me to his home in the country. In the evening met with the lodge, conferred the 3d degree.

Sunday night lectured. This is a country lodge, no saloon near, but they feel they have a work to do to train the young men and women as well as the boys and girls in the principles of temperance and virtue, so that when they go forth from their homes to mingle with the world they will be armed against the wily inducements of the whisky dealer as well as found in the ranks of the trained soldiers of the temperance cause that are marching against this deadliest foe of the human race.

Monday eve. the 2d of Jan. found me at home with a hope that the week had been spent with profit to the cause. F. J. Culver.

The Temperance Almanac is out for 1882 with its usual large amount of useful information and reliable statistics. Contains 72 pages; list of the leading societies of temperance, and has a capital department for the children—ten cents single copies or $1 per dozen. Send to J. N. Stearns, 58 Reade Street, New York.

DIRECTORY OF LODGES

Under the direction of

GRAND LODGE, I. O. G. T.

OF CALIFORNIA.

Requests for alterations or corrections in this department should be addressed to Geo. B. Katzenstein, G. W. S., Sacramento.

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193 Fountain, M., Oakland, J. A, Gilman, 918 Brown street.
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202 Laurel, F., Haywards, Geo. Bramall.
206 West Berkeley, Sa., W. B., Miss. L. H. Lowe
286 Athens, Sa., Oakland, C. E. Quigley, No. 514 Fifteenth St.
358 Durant, F., East Berkeley, A. H. Broad
384 Brooklyn, Th., E. Oakland, H. S. Smith No. 1108 Third St.
386 Washington, Sa., Washington Corners, A. O. Rix.
412 Prohibition, Sa. West Oakland, C. T. Poulter, No. 972 Cypress street.
420 Temescal, Tu., North Temescal, Fred. Esmond.
467 Pleasanton, W., Pleasanton, Mrs. W. A. Boydston.
470 Alameda, Tu., West End, Rev. G.Morris

AMADOR COUNTY.

125 Summit, Sa., Plymouth, Miss Mary M. Blower.
152 Amador, Th., Amador, Jas. L. Mayon.
214 Oleta, Th., Oleta, Adelia Votaw.
225 Sutter Creek, Tu., Sutter Creek, J. H. Giles, M. D.
241 Ione Valley, F., Ione Val., Miss Rosa Coates.
245 Mt. Echo, Sa., Ione City, J. W. Sibole.
267 Iron Clad, Fr., Drytown, D. R. Miller.
280 Jackson, Tu., Jackson, Mrs. Addie Turner.
281 Volcano, Sa., Volcano, F. J. Cleveland
283 Pine Grove, W., Pine Grove, Mrs Fanny J. Bradshaw.
297 Live Oak, Sa., Plymouth, M. D. L. Stumpff.

BUTTE COUNTY.

104 Welcome, W., Cherokee Flat, Andrew Rapp.
123 Victory, Tu., Biggs, James Burner.
177 Samaritan, Sa., Chico, T. B. Hart.
194 Fidelity, F., Chico, J. S. Stauffer.
207 Northern Star, F., Oroville, W. S. Read.
222 Taylor, Su., Forbestown, W. M. Crane.
240 Crystal Fount, Sa., Gridley, B. H. McNeil.
282 Floral, Su., Biggs, James McNulty.
285 Dayton, Su., Grainland, Jas. O. March.
289 Nord, Sa., Nord, Henry D. Bacus.
316 Webster, Sa., Chico, W. M. Thorp.
402 Nelson, Sa. Nelson, W. D. Parker.
404 Rising Star, F., Chico, Rev. P. Powers.
413 Messilla Valley, Th., Pentz, R. H. Hawkins.

CALAVERAS COUNTY.

100 Milton, Sa., Milton, J. F. Beckett.
105 Campo Seco, Sa., Campo Seco, Mrs. M. E. Cutter.
106 Mountain Ranch, Sa., Mountain Ranch, John Le
121 Chaparral, Sa., Jenny Lind, Wm. C. Sinclair.
179 Logan, Sa., Camanche, William H. Pitt.
212 Charity, Tu., Copperopolis, Louis Honey
229 Sparkling Water, Sa., San Andreas, W. M. Nuner.
231 Hope, Sa., Milton, Jas. Clothier, Jr.
250 Garfield, Th., Glencoe, Thomas Cox.
277 West Point, Sa., West Point, Harry Greve
343 Bear Mountain, Tu., Angels Camp, William W. Heughes
345 Big Tree, Tu., Sheep Ranch, Mrs. W. T. Hull.
348 Mokelumne, W., Mokelumne Hill, Mrs. M. H. Leavett.
361 Murphys, Sa., Murphys, A. J. Cooke.
395 Faith, W., Telegraph City, H. H. Saunders.
407 Calaveras, Sa., San Andreas, W.W.Wood

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138 New Hope, Sa., Willows, E. M. Tyler.
164 Newville, Sa., Newville, Geo. Scribner.
171 Elk Creek, Sa., Elk Creek, J. S. West.
199 Sheet Iron, Sa., S. Iron, J. M. Morris
205 Social, Tu., Princeton. Nelson Butler.
272 Silver Star, M., Butte City, B. G. Heartley
319 Protection, M., Colusa, J. B. Danner.
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116 Brentwood, Tu., Brentwood Mrs. Sarah E. Smith.
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288 Carbondale, W., Nortonville, Mrs. Rebecca Evans.
330 Lily, Sa., Brentwood, Alison Byer.
331 Twilight, M., Walnut Creek. J. M. Hinman.
349 Excelsior, Th., Byron, Vernon Taylor.

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457 Mt. Pleasant, Sa., Grizzly Flat, Stephen Jeffrey.
462 El Dorado, Th., Diamond Springs, C.D. Brooke.

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290 Madera, Sa., Madera, D. F. Edwards.
365 Blooming, Sa., King's River, Flora McCapes.
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390 Wild Flower, Sa., Wild Flower, Rev. John Yeargin.
397 Valley View, Th., Selma, J. E. Whitson.
409 Fresno, F., Fresno, George Studer.
421 Star, Sa., Borden, J. G. Crowder.
471 Fresno Flats, Sa., Fresno Flats, C. L. Davis.

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270 Mountain, Su., Bridgeville, T. M. Burns.
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362 Petrolia, Sa., Petrolia, E. D Daugherty
363 North Star, Sa., Arcata, G. W. Hopkins
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233 Downey, F., Downey, Mrs. Abbie W. Livermore.
238 Westminster, F., Westminster, R. T. Harris.
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258 El Monte, F., El Monte, M. F. Quinn.
276 Spadra, F., Spadra, J. B. Parker.
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473 Savannah, Tu., Savannah, Miss A. Ellis

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175 Mariposa, Sa., Mariposa, Benj. M. Maddox
187 Hornitos, Sa., Hornitos, A. W. Robinson
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338 Wideawake, Sa., Westport, Miss E. N. Fowler.
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304 Donner Lake, F., Truckee, A. C. Cooke.
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387 Perseverance, F., Rough and Ready, Wm. Grant.

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133 Crystal Water, Sa., Michigan Bluff, F. B. Ellsworth.
136 Rosy Crown, Sa., Iowa Hill, J. S. Lakin.
150 Auburn, W., Auburn, Jno. R. Winders.
154 Clipper Gap, Sa., Clipper Gap, Mrs. H. M. Ferris.
216 Nil Desperandum, Sa., Dutch Flat, Charles E. Ureu.
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339 Newcastle, Su., Newcastle, G. D. Kellogg.
406 Ophir, Sa., Ophir, Warren Reed.
451 Granite, Sa., Penryn, S. A. Wood.

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360 Hope of Eureka Hill, Sa., Eureka Mills, Thomas W. Jenkin.
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443 Rincon, Sa., Chino, Charles Hidden.

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264 Poway, Sa., Poway, G. W. Butterfield.
351 Monument, Tu., San Diego, O. N. Sanford.
435 Silver Gate, F., National City, J. J. Caswell.

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114 Evening Star, Th., San Francisco, R. B. Allen, No. 2607 Clay street.
120 Headlight, W., San Francisco, William Swabel, 235 O'Farrel.
103 Constitution, F., San Francisco, Frank A. Davis, No. 143 Fremont street.
160 Mission Star, Tu., San Francisco, Wm. Gorham, No. 577 Market St.
185 Life Boat, M., San Francisco, J. Moran
186 Golden Gate, Tu., San Francisco, W. P. Joseph, 2422 California street.
291 International, M., San Francisco, David Kerr, Nos. 47 & 49 Beale street.
292 Kentucky, W., San Francisco, W. F. Barry.
293 Valley, Th., San Francisco, W. K. Forsyth, 719½ Gough street.
307 Pleasant Valley, M., San Francisco, T. H. Downing, No. 10 Market street.
314 Spring Valley, Tu., San Francisco, John E. Cline, No. 3014 Fillmore St.
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253 Linden, F., Linden, Jas. Wasley.
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196 Stuart, S., Lompoc, W. B. Holland
204 Goleta, Sa., Goleta, F. E. Kellogg, Jr.
208 Carpinteria, Sa., Carpinteria, Geo. E. Robinson.
268 Vesper, Sa., Guadalupe, J. E. Murphy.
354 Seaside, Tu., Santa Barbara, P.L.Moore
428 Montecito, Th., Santa Barbara, Geo. Ferrier.
434 Lompoc Valley, Su., Lompoc, De Witt Hubbell.
436 Los Alamos, Sa., Los Alamos, F. W. Kelsey.
441 Positive, Sa., Santa Maria, Mrs. M. M. Thornburgh.

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295 Granger, Sa., San Jose, W. H. Gilmore.
327 Golden Wreath, F., Mountain View, W. T. Triplett.
328 Victoria, W., Los Gatos, W. D. Hudson.
393 Bay View, Sa., Santa Clara, L. B. Alexander.
399 Santa Clara, Sa., Santa Clara, Elmer E. Carey.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

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392 Pacific, Su., Boulder Creek, J. W. Peery
426 Ben Lomond, Su., Felton, D. H. Trout

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102 Reading, Sa., Reading, J. H. Cooper.

155 Igo, Su.. Igo, E. L. Ballou.
213 Copper City, Sa., Copper City, S. S. Stickley.
425 Battle Creek, Su., Ball's Ferry, Mrs. R. E. Winsell.
449 Mountain Pride, Su., Shingletown, C. J. Ball.
453 McDonald, F., Milville, J. J. Kem.
454 Eureka, Th., Anderson, J. W. Spann.

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273 Mt. Bolivar, Sa., Callahans, Caroline M. Hayden.
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468 Snow Cap, Sa., Edgewood, C. H. Stone.

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359 Sierra City, Sa., Sierra City, Thomas Wright.
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27 Mount Delight, Sa., Suisun, F. A. Chadburn.
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239 Denverton, Sa., Denverton, C. E. Garfield.
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320 Fairfield. M., Fairfield, A. J. Buckles.
364 Dixon, Th., Dixon, Stewart McBride.
415 Alamo, F., Elmira, G. W. Frazer.
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146 Horicon, Sa., Fisherman's Bay, J. E. Hickman.
156 Valley Ford, Sa., Valley Ford, Benj. Fowler.
161 Petaluma, M., Petaluma, A. G. Twist.
166 Geyser, Sa., Geyserville, Mrs. E. Winder.
167 Sebastopol, Th., Sebastopol, J. U. Graeff
176 Forestville, Sa., Forestville, J. E. McIntosh.
256 Bloomfield, Th., Bloomfield. P.C. Smith.
274 Fulton, F., Fulton, Frank Briggs.
356 Enterprise, Sa., Guerneville, N. E. Manning.
370 Santa Rosa, Tu., Santa Rosa, J. H. Richardson.
375 Dauntless, W., Stony Point, H. O. Brink
378 Two Rock, Sa., Petaluma. M.L. Freeman
405 Azalea, Th., Occidental, D. N. Craig

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109 Ceres, Sa., Ceres, P. W. Cook.
247 Fairview, Sa., Turlock, S. V. Porter.
249 Star of Cottonwood, Sa., Hill's Ferry Matthew R. Lyle.
266 Morning Star, F., Modesto, J. J. Porter
326 Oakdale, Tu., Oakdale, Byron Seeber.
335 Knight's Ferry, W., Knight's Ferry, J. W. Dunlap.
465 Friendship, Sa., Hill's Ferry, Clara Randal.

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97 Meridian, Sa., Meridian, E. G. Thornbrough.
158 Good Shepherd, F, Live Oak, A H. Hewitt.
172 Harmony, Sa., Nicolaus, J. W. Eachus.
219 Defiance, Sa., Pleasant Grove, F. B. Pierce.
321 June, Sa., Yuba City, Mrs. M. E. Moore
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198 Tehama, Tu., Tehama, A. V. Wheeler.
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309 Paskenta, Sa., Paskenta. T. D. Dollings.
311 Ivy, Sa., Red Bluff, C. H. Delrechio.
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433 Hercules, Sa., Red Bluff, O. W. Burress

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300 Beacon, Sa., Weaverville, G. B. Bassham
303 Western Star, Su., Hay Fork, John H. Vanderhoff.

TULARE COUNTY.

48 Visalia, F., Visalia, J. H. Haines.
159 Fairfield, F., Lemoore, J. D. Travis.
169 Grangeville, Sa., Grangeville, John Warswick.
181 Jonesa, Th., Hanford, G. T. Thornton,
195 Tulare. Tu.. Tulare. Willis Faust.
257 Tipton. Th., Tipton, Jas. A. Wills.
296 Hanford, Tu., Hanford, Mrs. L. E. Cheadle.
301 Plano, Th., Plano, Rev. J. W. Elder.
302 Porterville, Sa., Porterville, G. A. Williamson.
325 Lakeside, Sa., Short. M. L. Short.
329 Pride of Tulare, F., Herrick Cross. A. L. Cottle.
383 Woodville, Sa., Hunsaker, Rev. John Wood.
391 Lone Oak, W., Hanford, S. A. Allen.
394 Farmersville, Sa., Farmersville. George Dean.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

122 Confidence, Su., Sonora, J. D. Williams.
135 Groveland, M., Groveland, Benj. Hunter.
262 Tuolumne, Su., Chinese Camp, W. H. Hosmer.
294 Jamestown, Sa., Jamestown. Miss Rebecca App
324 Bald Mountain, Tu., Sonora, Otis E. Greenwood.
336 Quartz Mountain, Su., Jamestown, Arthur B. Morgan.
337 Table Mountain, Su., Mrs. Jamestown, Jane Beynon.
340 Soulsbyville, Sa., Soulsbyville, W. H. Barron.
342 Mountain View, Th., Columbia, George McNeil.

VENTURA COUNTY.

209 Constancy, F., Ventura, Miss Myra Walbridge.
221 Scenega, Sa., Scenega, L. P. Guiberson.
235 Santa Paula, Sa., Santa Paula, Sam'l T. Todd.
236 Hueneme, Sa., Hueneme, Mary E. Clark.
411 Saticoy, Th., Saticoy, S. V. Tietsort.
416 Springville, Sa., Springville, Samuel Guthrie.
418 Mound. Sa., Ventura, Tyler Bither.
422 Ojai Valley, F. Nordhoff, Thomas Barrows.

YOLO COUNTY.

145 Antelope, Sa., Dunnigans, W. B. Young.
163 Yolo, Tu., Yolo, Asa Petit.
165 Winters, F., Winters, V. Morris.
210 Chrysopolis, W., Woodland, J. J. Bowman.
224 Orion, Th., Davisville, Miss Nettie Marden.
366 Success, W., Grafton. M. C. Winchester
419 Capay, Sa., Capay, J. T. Brown.
429 Pleasant Prairie, Sa.. Woodland, E. L. Cox.
431 Faithful, Su., Black's Station, John F. Dillon.
463 Madison, Su., Madison, F. O. Swinney.

YUBA COUNTY.

25 Marysville, F., Marysville, Frank W. Potter.
108 Knoxdale, F., Brownsville, Mrs. S. W. Knox.
124 Virginia, F., Marysville, Mrs. D. A. Hollister.
141 Cordua, Sa., Marysville, J. E. McMillan.
148 Rising Sun, F., Camptonville. Wm. Moore,
197 Wheatland, Tu., Wheatland, C. E. Justis.
226 Alpine, Sa., Strawberry Valley, C. T. Prindle.
278 Mountain Guard, F., Smartsville, J. A. Flint.
423 Prairie, Sa. Marysville, W. E. Gleason.
448 Elizabeth, Sa., Wheatland, P. L. Hutchinson.

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4 Tucson, F., Tucson, Miss Julia Ingham.

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7 Hilo, Sa., Hilo, J. H. Maby.

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1 Alpha, Sa., Yokohama, Geo. W. Elmer.

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NO.	COUNTY.	NAME.	POSTOFFICE.
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241	Amador,	Rev. I. D. Wood,	Ione.
104	Butte,	J. B. Mullen,	Cherokee
361	Calaveras,	A. J. Cooke,	Murphys.
319	Colusa,	J. H. Liening	Colusa.
288	Contra Costa.	F. Clifford,	Nortonville.
462	El Dorado,	J H. Gilmore,	Diamond Springs
269	Humboldt,	W. F. Brown,	Eureka.
299	Los Angeles,	W. D. Gonld,	Los Angeles.
175	Mariposa,	Chas. Converse,	Mariposa.
459	Merced	Geo. E. Isaacs,	Merced.
131	Monterey,	H. V. Moorehouse,	Salinas.
201	Nevada,	Samuel Clutter,	Nevada.
127	Placer,	J. C. Hawver,	Forest Hill.
228	Plumas,	Moses Bull	Greenville.
248	Sacramento,	A. K. Crawford,	Elk Grove.
220	San Bernardino,	H.C.Brooke,	S. Bern'd'o
351	San Diego,	S. Whitmore,	San Diego.
114	San Francisco,	C. H. Peterson,	U. S. Marshal's office.
182	San Joaquin,	Wm. Jones,	Stockton.
56	San Mateo,	J. Compton,	Half Moon Bay.
178	Santa Barbara,	Rev. S. S. Fisk.	Lompoc.
102	Shasta,	J. N. Chapell,	Reading.
415	Solano,	G. W. Frazer,	Elmira.
356	Sonoma,	H. H. Peckinpah,	Guerneville.
266	Stanislaus,	Rev. M. D. Gage,	Modesto.
452	Sutter and Yuba.	H. S. Graves,	Yuba City
192	Tehama,	G. W. Jeffris	Red Bluff.
300	Trinity,	Geo. B. Jumper,	Weaverville.
195	Tulare,	Rev. F. H. Wales,	Tulare.
324	Tuolumne,	I. T. Holland,	Sonora.
236	Ventura,	L. C. Clark,	Hueneme.
366	Yolo,	Thos. J. Goin,	Grafton.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, Wm. Walker, Yokohama.

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386 Alameda, Mrs. V. A. Rix, Washington.
267 Amador, W. O. Clark. Drytown.
470 Alameda, Rev. Geo. Morris, West End.
104 Butte, Rev. Peter Powers, Chico.
243 Fresno, A. A. Smith, Kingsburg.
161 Calaveras, H. R. Hughes, Angels Camp.
290 Fresno, E. W. Turner, Madera.
207 Kern, A. T. Colton, Bakersfield.
299 Los Angeles, Will D. Gould, Los Angeles
299 Los Angeles, Jesse Yarnell, Los Angeles
246 Merced, George E. Isaacs, Merced.
126 Monterey, J. C. Aston, Watsonville
201 Nevada, Niles Searls, Nevada City
203 Sacramento, G. B. Katzenstein, Sac'to.
130 San Fran'co, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, No. 150 Ninth St., S. F.
185 San F'co, Mrs. E. P. Stevens, 1907 Bush
114 San Francisco, C. H. Peterson, S. F.
182 San Joaquin, B. F. Bagley, Stockton.
189 San Joaquin, W. R. Ellis, Lodi.
200 San Joaquin, Rev. C. S. Haswell, Lodi.
178 Santa Barbara, J. W. Webb, Lompoc.
32 Santa Clara, Rev. W.T. Mayne, San Jose
295 Santa Clara Rev. D. E. Bushnell, San Jose.
392 Santa Cruz, G. M. McWain, Boulder Cr'k
425 Shasta, Dr. J. F. Winsell, Ball's Ferry
64 Solano, Dr. I. S. Halsey, Vallejo.
185 San Francisco, Capt. A. D. Wood, S. F.
370 Sonoma, D. S. Sacry, Santa Rosa.
32 Sonoma, C. B. Proctor, Healdsburg.
32 Sonoma, J. G. Dow, Healdsburg.
156 Sonoma, Mrs. C. E. Fowler, Valley Ford
167 Sonoma, Rev. F. J. Culver, Sebastopol.
291 San Francisco, Wm. Crowhurst 1041 24th St., S. F.
192 Tehama, Mrs. M. J. Mayhew. Red Bluff
165 Yolo, William Sims, Winters.
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419 Yolo, J. H. Norton, Capay.
25 Yuba, Chas. J. Covillaud, Marysville.
148 Yuba, Joseph Erwin, Camptonville.

ARIZONA.

304 Pima, Joe T. Marr, Tucson.

JAPAN.

1 Japan, Daniel Jamison, Yokohama.

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Colfax,	Colfax,	Mrs. D. Story.
Crescent,	Judsonville,	Wm. Ellis,
Cloverdale,	Cloverdale,	Miss P. Sholes,
Colusa,	Colusa,	Mrs. L. Spect,
Davisville,	Davisville,	Miss K. Kelly,
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Evening Star	Pine Grove	James Wels,
Fresno	Fresno City	W.H. Donahue
Fidelity	Jackson	Rev.J.H.Wythe.
Forbestown,	Forbestown,	Flor. E. Morse
Forest City,	Forest City,	Mrs.S.A.Laury
Forestville,	Forestville,	H. Hanson,
Franklin,	F. School H's,	Mrs. Moore.
Guerneville,	Guerneville,	Mrs.E. Bagley,
Healdsburg	Healdsburg	C. Alexander.
Hanford,	Tulare,	Mrs. M. Plummer
Ione City	Ione City	P.B.Buchanan
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Lakeport,	Lakeport,	Geo. Tucker,
Lodi,	Lodi,	C. S. Haswell,
Lu Ellar,	Chico,	P. Powers
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Middletown,	Middletown,	Miss K. Stark,
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Ocean Spray,	Westport,	A. Gordon,
Oakdale	Oakdale	Byron Seeber.
Pomona	Pomona	H. Eno.
Pescadero.	Pescadero,	Liz. Fairgrieve
Pleas't Prairie,	Marysville,	James Jory.
Arcata,	Arcata,	
Alamo,	Alamo.	B. F. Hall
Cold Water,	Somerville,	Sadie Hauxhurst
Cathedral Oaks	Cathedral Oaks	Miss J. Syme
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Excelsior,	Byron,	W. M. Moore
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Goleta,	Goleta,	F. E. Kellogg.
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Liberty,	Liberty,	Emma Howard
Morning Star,	Plymouth,	David Grounds
Morning Star,	Modesto,	Clara Vesey.
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Mendocino,	Mendocino,	Mrs. BA. Paddleford
Oleta,	Oleta,	Mrs. C. R. Miller.
Pentz,	Pentz,	R. H. Hawkins
Petaluma,	Petaluma,	Mrs. Gilman,
Penryn,	Penryn,	M. L. Wood.
Pasadena.	Pasadena.	Sister Porter.
Pride of the River.	Rio Vista.	E. M. Chase.
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Ruby Seal	Michigan Bar	A M. Addington
Riverside,	Riverside,	Mrs. Fessende.
Red Bluff,	Red Bluff.	Mrs. M. J. Mayhen
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Sparkling Water,	San Andreas.	Agnes Mercer
Sutter Creek	Sutter Creek	Wm. Wadge.
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San B'nard'o,	San Bernar'o,	Sister Ford.
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Wheatland,	Wheatland,	W. J. McFee
Washington,	Wash't'n C'r,	Mr. Chase,
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The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at San Francisco on Tuesday, Oct. 3d, 1882, commencing at 10 a. m.

Directory of Lodges of Good Templars in the City of San Francisco.

NO.	NAME.	MEETS.	LOCATION OF HALL.
114	Evening Star,	Th.,	Grand Central Hall, 997 Market st.. cor. of 6th.
120	Headlight,	W.,	1620 Pacific Avenue, near Polk.
130	Constitution,	F.,	Shiel's Hall, 32 O'Farrell st.
160	Mission Star,	Tu.,	King's Hall, 2131 Mission st., bet. 17th and 18th.
185	Life Boat,	M.,	No. 118 Jackson st., near Front.
186	Golden Gate,	Tu.,	Bush st. M. E. church, Bush street. nr. Devisadero street.
291	International,	M.,	Grand Central Hall, Market st.. cor. of 6th.
293	Valley,	Th.,	Fell Street Presbyterian Church, bet. Laguna and Octavia sts.
307	Pleasant Valley,	M.,	Comerford's Hall Church st.. bet. 27th and 28th.
314	Spring Valley,	Tu.,	Union Hall, cor. Fillmore and Greenwich sts.

417 Crystal, M., Myrtle Hall, Railroad and 7th avenue.
7 California, Th., Ono Hall, Mission and Fifteenth streets.

Grand Lodge of Oregon.

SUBORDINATE DIRECTORY.

11 Capital. S., Salem, C. W. Scriber.
17 Hillsboro, S., Hillsboro, W. L. Weathered.
23 La Creole, Tu., Dallas, Jno. S. Ashbaugh
36 Silver, S., Silverton, Frank Simeral.
39 Rosa, S., Salom, P. R. Winslow.
40 Astoria, Tu., Astoria, J. O. Bozorth.
43 Marion, S., Hubbard, Milton B. Kester.
57 Milwaukee, S., Milwaukee, A. Luelling.
74 Val Fontis, S., Zena, Charles Philips.
80 John Day, S., Canyon City, Fred P. Horsley.
86 Nonpareil, W., Portland, Mrs. P. M. Brower.
94 Lone Star, S., Clackamas, W. H. Wemot.
115 Brooklyn, F., East Portland, James McGrew.
118 Sheridan, W., Sheridan, H. Z. Foster.
136 Forest Grove, S., Forest Grove, J. T. Whalley.
159 Delavan, Tu., Junction City, W. M. Houston.
166 Union, S., Turner, E. E. McKinney.
179 Pacific, S., Cottage Grove, W. W. Cathcart.
188 Golden Gate, S., Irving, L. H. Potter.
189 Ashland, F., Ashland, Wm. Harris.
191 Klamath, Tu., Ft. Klamath, Fred. Scheider.
212 Ohoco, Th., Prineville, Joseph Howard.
213 Revival, —., Prairie City, J. W. Mack.
217 Goshen, S., Goshen, J. W. Cox.
227 Marshfield, Th., Marshfield, Jonathan Osborn.
229 Onward, S., Albany, R. E. Conn.
258 Amity, S., Amity, Anna Putman.
259 Green Mountain, S., Siuslaw, Hiram Wingard.
262 Triumph, M., Independence, Mrs. L. L. Whiteaker.
268 Paradise Springs, S., East Portland. Mrs. R. D. Prettyman.
286 Williams Creek, S., Applegate, E. E. Topping.
289 McMinnville, S., McMinnville, J.E.Magers.
294 New Era, Th., New Era, J. M. Findley.
302 Newberg, S., Newberg. J. T. Smith.
306 Linkville, Linkville, O C. Applegate.
316 Samaritan, S., Harrisburg, Nettie Isham.
317 Guiding Star, Tu., Lebanon, J. L. Gilbert.
331 Monmouth, S., Monmouth, C. G. Adkins.
332 Pass Creek, S., Drain, H. A. Wallace.
338 Wasco, S., Dufur, A. J. Dufur, Jr.
342 Lily, Tu , East Portland, Jas. W. Shaver.
344 Albany, S., Albany, R. Fox.
346 Good Samaritan, W., Dalles, O. D. Doane.
350 Mount Hood, M., Dalles, John Michell.
352 Stayton, M., Stayton, J. L. Follansby.
353 Orient, F., Jefferson, E. E. Montague.
355 Bay, Th., Marshfield, A. M. Crawford.
356 Welcome, S., John Day, F. J. McCallum
357 Monroe, S., Monroe, N. Garlinghouse.
358 Columbia, F., East Portland, D M. Long.
359 Cason Prairie, —., East Portland, Charles Gilbert.
360 Evergreen, St. Helens, J. H. Groves.
362 Powder River, —., Baker City, E. P. Waltz.
363 La Grande—., La Grande, Geo. H. Rigdon.
364 Centerville, Centerville, Rev. T. S. Burnett.
365 Concordia, Spanish Hollow, C. W. Barzee.
366 Alpha, Lafayette, Rev. T. L. Jones.

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G. Sent., W. B. Robertson, Turner.
G. Mess., F. S. Harding, McMinville.
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Representatives to R. W. Grand Lodge.

J. E. Houston, Junction City; Levi Leland, Oregon City.

Alternates.

E. W. Ryan, Portland; Elias Jessup, Newberg.

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at The Dalles, commencing on the third Tuesday in June, 1882.



HOME FOR ORPHANS.

In 1869 a capacious and elegant structure was erected near Vallejo, in Solano County, and in 1870, it was dedicated and opened under the auspices of the Grand Lodge, and entitled the "Good Templars' Home for Orphans." Its title is not meant to carry any idea of exclusiveness as to the class admitted to its sheltering offices. On the contrary, it is open to all; the only passport required at its portals is to be a homeless orphan child. Children under fourteen years of age, are received and cared for; and over one hundred orphaned children are now being cared for within its walls the buildings are sightly, capacious, and pleasantly located. The Home is under the general management and control of a Board of Trustees and a Board of Lady Managers—the former comprising nine gentlemen of the Order, who have charge of the building, grounds, (20 acres), and financial matters; while the Board of Lady Managers is composed of eight prominent lady members of the Order, selected from various parts of the State, and has charge of the domestic relations of the institution. The educational affairs are under the joint control and management of the Board of Trustees and Lady Managers. Within the Home a graded school under the "Public school system" of the State, is taught by two competent teachers. Upwards of $140,000 have been expended in the erection, care, and maintenance of this institution. The Good Templars of this jurisdiction have accepted the self imposed duty of sustaining this "Home" gratefully, and the membership is linked together in its support with unfaltering devotion.

ADOPTION.

Children may be adopted from the Home by reliable and proper persons upon application to Board of Lady Managers.

ADMISSION OF CHILDREN.

All letters concerning the admission of children, or their adoption from the Home, should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board of Lady Managers, MRS. M. M. CARPENTER, 150 9th street, San Francisco, who will furnish the necessary blank forms.

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R.W.G.Chap. Rev. S. A. Williams. Miss.
R.W.G.M., W. H. Lambly, Canada.
R.W.G.D.M., Mrs. M. F. L. Connard Pa.
R.W.G.I.G., Emma Sprague, Wis.
R.W.O.G.., Jas. M. Beedee, N. H.
R.W.G.M., Y. A. Woodward, Louisiana.
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Coffee, Green, per lb....12½, 14, 15, 16, 22c
Coffee, Roasted.....14, 17, 21, 30c
Coffee, Ground 20, 22, 26, 30c
Coffee, Prepared (papers) 12½, 16, 20, 22½c
Coffee, Extract, per doz.....30c

☞ Over 20 varieties on sale.

Tea.

Tea, Japan, per lb.....20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 55c
Tea, Dust.....12½, 20c
Tea, Oolong.....25, 35, 45, 55, 70c
Tea, Comet.....55, 60c
Tea, Diamond L.....38 to 40c
Tea, Mixed.....30, 40, 50, 60c
Tea, English Breakfast.....45, 55, 70c

Chocolate.

Chocolate, per lb.....18, 22½, 30, 40c
Cocoa, paper.....20, 25, 30c

Canned Goods.

Canned Fruit, per doz.....$2.50 to $3.00
" Oysters.....1.00, 1.40, 2.40, 2.75
" Clams.....1.75, 2.75
" Lobsters.....1.75, 2.75
" Corn.....1.50, 1.75, 2.20
" Peas.....1.50, 1.60, 1.75
" Beans.....1.60, 1.75
" Tomatoes, large.....1.25
" Jams and Jellies, large.....2.75
" Apple Butter, each 5 lbs.....50
" Salmon, doz.....1.40, 2.40, 2.60
" Mackerel, each 6 lbs.....5.50, 6.00
" Meats.....2.00, 3.25, 3.50
" Poultry.....3.25, 3.50
Condensed Milk.....2.00, 2.30

Dried Fruits.

Apples 20 lb. lots.....6, 7, 7½c
Peaches 20 " 7, 10, 14c
Prunes 10 " 10c
Currants 10 " 10c
Plums 10 " 8, 15c
Raisins 20 " 8½, 10c
Grapes 20 " 7½, 9c

Flour and Meal.

Family Flour, per bbl.....$5,25, $5.50, $5,75
Graham Flour, sack.....1.35
Oat Meal 10 lbs.....40, 45, 50, 55c
Corn Meal " 25, 30c
Hominy " 45, 50c
Pearl Barley " 50, 55, 60c
Sago " 70c
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DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The German Savings and Loan Society.

For the year ending December 31, 1881, the Board of Directors of the GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY has declared a dividend on Term Deposits at the rate of five (5) per cent. per annum, and on Ordinary Deposits at the rate of four and one-sixth (4 1-6) per cent. per annum, free from Federal Taxes, and payable on and after the 9th day of January, 1882. By order,

GEO. LETTE, Secretary.

R. H. McDonald, PRESIDENT, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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Other Real Estate	5,225 35
U. S. Bonds	626,977 35
Land Association and Dock Stocks	12,223 70
Loans on Real Estate	239,591 50
Loans on bonds, gas, water & B'k stocks	132,723 51
Loans on other securities (wheat, barley &c	352,489 22
Loans on personal security	882,288 88
Money on hand	508,611 45
Due from Banks and Bankers	204,500 30
	$3,114,631 26

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid up	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	459,233 03
Due Depositors	1,469,228 50
Due Banks and Bankers	186,107 23
Dividends unpaid	62 50
	$3,114,631 26

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We give advice in detail of all credits, acknowledge promptly all letters, and furnish a private telegraphic code to correspondents when desired.

We buy and sell Bills of Exchange on the principal cities in the United States, England, France and Germany.

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Among our numerous correspondents throughout the United States and continent of Europe, we mention a portion of them as follows:

Union Bank	London, England
Hottinguer & Co.	Paris, France
Direction Der Disconto Gesellschaft	Berlin, Prussia
Importers and Traders National Bank	New York, N. Y.
National Bank of Commerce	" "
National Park Bank	" "
State National Bank	Boston, Mass
Pacific National Bank	"
National Metropolitan Bank	Washington, D. C
Merchants National Bank	Chicago, Ill
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IF YOU WANT.

To increase the membership of your Lodge, get up a list of subscribers for the RESCUE.

WANTED

150 NEW SUBSCRIBERS FOR THE RESCUE every week of January, February and March. Every person who reads it could very easily get one other to take it who does not. The contest is now waxing warmer every day, and the best work that can be done for the moral and financial welfare of the whole people, is to educate the people on the question of the suppression of the

GROGSHOP.

The Beer and Rum mills have always been outlaws, but now they are in open rebellion against the law, and are threatening all sorts of vengeance against such of the American people as will not bow submissively to the dominion of a league of malefactors and criminals. The paper that does not openly and directly advocate prohibition of the crime factories, is on the side of the enemy, and is no friend to the people.

W. O. THRAILKILL, D. D. S.,


[Late of Sacramento.]


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"WINE IS A MOCKER, STRONG DRINK IS RAGING."

Entered at the Post Office at San Francisco, Cal., as second-class matter.

VOL. XIX. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1882. No. 12

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Chicago & North-Western ..... Railway
Mrs. Clara S. Foltz ..... Attorney
Gould, W. D ..... Attorney, Los Angeles
Hand Book ..... of Medicine
H. G. Parsons ..... Book and Job Printer
Halsey, I. S ..... Dentist
Mutual Aid ..... I. O. G. T. of Cal.
R. W. Nelson ..... Nat. Liberator
National Temperance Society ..... Temp. Literature
Julia Colman ..... " "
H. A. Smith ..... Temperance Grocery
Phosphate Soap ..... 637 Market Street
Pacific Bank ..... Pine Street
Paul Rieger ..... Lemon Sugar
Thrailkill, Dr., Oakland ..... Dentist
Thompson, R ..... Attorney-at-Law
W. C. T. U ..... Coffee Houses

When you call on any of these places please say you saw their Ad or card in the Rescue.

CORRECTION.—On page 186. The 20,000 edition should read, 17th February and not January.

MRS. M. E. RICHARDSON has been busy sending off supplies to meet the many orders which had accumulated in her hands while waiting for the completion of the new ritual. As the first edition of 5,000 has been thus early exhausted, it is presumed all who ordered them have been supplied. The new ones will not be so long in the preparation, as the forms are stereotyped.

IT SEEMS that Bro Webb last week in sending the account of his visit to Santa Ana headed it Santa Barbara; but it will make it all square when he visits Santa Barbara again, to head his report Santa Ana. Fair play will be seen to in this office and no dodging permitted.

SUBSCRIBERS this week: Smiths River, 1; Blacks Station, 2; W. C. King, 10; (Short 7 Hanford 3); Mrs. S. A. Lawry, W. V. T.) Forest City, 18; Carrollton, Ill. 1; Lockport, Ill. 1;)Miss Mary Lee, W. V. T.) Savanah, 6; Mrs. Stevens, 10; (Monterey 6, Salinas 4) Lancaster Pa. 1: (J. C. Hawver) Forest Hill 2; (Mrs. W. W. Stewart) San Diego, 2.

THE *North American Review* will present in its February number, to be published on the 15th of the present month, Part III. of its series of articles on "The Christian Religion." It will be from the pen of Geo. P. Fisher, the eminent professor of ecclesiastical history in the Yale Divinity School,—as thorough a scholar and as able a defender of the Christian faith as this country affords. A powerful presentation of the claims of Christianity is expected.

NEW VERSION.—The *Chronicle* has some quotations which object to the new version as teaching "fatal doctrinal errors" in changing the expression. "All scripture is given by inspiration of God and is profitable," to "every scripture inspired of God is also profitable. There can be no doubt that the translators who have given the new version, ought to be and must be more competent that those of King James and have better and more light and ancient authority to guide them. The only question now can be of their integrity. In the instance alluded to, the old version made the bible say something which appears self-evidently false; all scripture (all written matter) includes all the profane and heathen legends and false systems of religion; and the seeming assertion as rendered in the old version, that Mahomedanism and Buddism and Homers Iliad were inspired of God, is a stumbling block that is better removed from the bible if has no right there.

LEAGUE OF FREEDOM:—On Saturday evening last a vagrant known as Jonathan Wilde was arrested for drunkenness and died same evening of several years slavery to the League of Freedom. A manuscript in a most beautiful penmanship which he had about him stated that he was born in the county of Cork, in 1826, enlisted in the Enniskillen Dragoons when 16 years of age, was an active participant in the charge of the light brigade at Balaklava, and at the battle of Inkerman. A companion stated that he had been clerk in a bank at New York etc., and wrote a very beautiful hand. The story in the *Chronicle*, a full column long, bears a suspicion of a little of the sensational in some of its particulars, but the fact remains undoubted that the society which calls itself the League of Freedon has sent one more of its wretched ensnared dupes to a miserable death.

THE League of Free —— is actively at work in Oakland, and so is the League of Decency and Honesty. The latter had a spirited meeting on Monday evening; addresses by Judge Nye, Col. Babcock and others. The proprietors of the Oakland Opera Garden, or Hoodlum Garden, have been arrested for violation of the Sunday law. The outlaw league numbers 300 in Alameda county, and as they blacguarded, and spit, and pushed the women off the local option field in 1874, they doubtless expect to triumph again. In Wheatland, the League of outlaws has been hiring notorious scoundrels to burn mill, houses and property of various kinds belonging to a Mr. Chick, the foremost citizen of the place, because he favors the Sunday law. These ruffians are doing not a whit worse in burning mills, and barns and houses, and assassinating good men, than they do every day in the act of selling their infernal murderous poisons.

The *Temperance Banner*, Little Rock, Ark., and the RESCUE, agree as to the latter's notice of *Zions Day Star*. The students of the problem how to rid this world of the present dominion of Satan, can and do feel interested in the study of the law and the prophets and the ancient history of both, but the RESCUE has little respect for a religion or a religious organ, which has no stock or interest in the present tremendous struggle in which the christianity of to-day is engaged for existence;—which has nothing to do with the temperance reform or has not heard of it. A religious newspaper silent on the temperance question or at war with the modes and principles of temperance reform, is actually in arms against christianity and all the best interests of humanity.

IN the allusion recently made in this journal, to the *Signs of the Times* combining with the League of Freedom to defy the law and sell rum on Sunday, mention was made that it was the "organ of the Seventh Day Adventists;" that was done to distinguish it from a very excellent religious paper of the same name, which comes to this office; not to implicate that sect in a sympathy with the League of Freedom or with their organ in this particular. It is presumed that as a general thing, Adventists of all kinds are not sympathisers with leagues of debauchery and outlawry, and only a blind bigotry can make a few individuals of them so. To find them in such a role, makes them conspicuous.

BRO. JOS. W. BEATTY of Carrollton, Illinois, writes that he was once W. C. T. of Ark Lodge No. 386, in California, and hearing of the present status of the RESCUE, he desires "if that is so," to become a subscriber, and hopes the progress of the good old cause in the good old state may continue ever upward as it used to be when he was here. Every now and then we hear of some good fruit growing somewhere East, North or South, of which the seed was planted in California. Bro. Beatty's good wishes are returned with interest and we hope as he writes with the letter head of Carrollton Lodge No. 393, he is aiding, with California vim, the extermination of the great enemy of mankind.

THERE is some trouble brewing in the camp of the enemy. Judging from the tone of the whisky press, there is a deep laid plot, which portends evil in some unexplained manner. They affect to make light of the coming struggle, and think thereby to deceive us. We warn the people that they must be on their guard. They will spend untold amounts to defeat the amendment in Iowa. Remember that in this fight we are battling the entire whisky ring of the United States. It is a death grip which prompts them to hold on to their interest here, and, rather than lose, they will make the hardest fight that we have yet had.

Success of prohibition in Iowa is death to the liquor traffic interest in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. Let us not disappoint those who, tremblingly, watch our progress. Hard work and united action are imperatively necessary, if we want to win. Stir up your amendment clubs; circulate temperance literature; attend your meetings; give your money freely. Our cause is the cause of God and humanity.—*N. Western News.*

THE REV. C. C. BURNETT, of Iowa, has a mission. He is lecturing against prohibition in Illinois, working in the interests of satan to keep open the mills which turn out a daily grist of murderers, thieves, suicides, maniacs, which would, if unresisted, reduce the American people below the level of the Chinese. No doubt there is large money in the job. Probably there is no other employment in which a minister of talent could make so much money as he could right now, by lecturing for the whisky legion and the devil. No doubt they would pay enormous salaries, and furnish a brass band. So after all, in place of this man disgracing the profession, it is exceedingly honorable to them, that the Burnetts and Crosbys and Freeman Clarkes are all told only about half a dozen or less. Lawyers and editors can be had almost any time, in any quantity, to fight for whisky against country, if paid for it.

COLORED LODGE OF GOOD TEMPLARS.—At the Baptist church in this city, on Monday evening, a colored lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars was organized, with forty charter members. Rev. Peter Powers of Chico, a colored State Deputy, was the organizing officer. He was assisted in the work by members of Marysville Lodge, No. 25. Rev. C. A. Bateman, District Lecturer of the Order, made an eloquent appeal, and excellent music was dispensed by the church choir. The name of Cornelia Lodge was chosen. An invitation was extended to the members of the new lodge to visit other lodges of the Order in this vicinity. Cornelia Lodge is the third colored lodge of Good Templars in the state.—*Appeal.*

WHAT WAS IT

And I saw a spirit seated
Upon judgment throne divine
(How it got there, let those answer
That delight in phrases fine)
Upon earth perditions legions,
Snared and murdered innocence.
Quoth this spirit, whining piteous,
Inscrutable Providence!

Iniquity served its dishes!
Pious fraud prepared its food,
Self-assurance gave it garment,
Stolen feom the naked truth.
And it feasted like a raven,
Upon dead. With great pretense
Quoth this spirit, lifting eyelid,
"Inscrutable providence!"

Heaven heard, and sent an angel—
Zadkiel came the Lord to serve,
Touched with lance (which ousted Laban
Oft before) its pocket nerve.
Anathema! curse forever
Be on him that touched my pence!
Cried this spirit, quoting never,
"Inscrutable Providence."

And it fled before a vision,
Rising in the morning sky,
Of discernment true of duty,
Unto all that love a lie—
Favor evil—mock religion—
With lofty prate devoid of sense;
Never more did quote this spirit,
"Inscrutable Providence!"

What was it? Go, search the scriptures;
Everything is found therein,
From the image of salvation,
Unto viper race of sin.
But to guide thee, child, to knowledge,
Eye of faith alone may see;
It was image of the spirit—
Leaven of the Pharisee.

Never trust to outward vesture,
Outward varnish—outward faith,
For the chief of all the devils,
Masketh visage for parade
Of his piety, and election
Unto state and rule divine,
While those there be that worship
Idols draped in outward sign.

J. C. K.

LIGHT ON THE SUGAR QUESTION.

The *Chronicle* has been trying of late to create a disturbance about what it calls the Sugar Monopoly. It made out a very good case and showed very conclusively that the Hawaiian treaty was made an indirect instrument for the oppression of the laborer on the Island plantations, for gross imposition upon the Island sugar planters who do or who dont wear the Spreckles collar; also that it is a means of fleecing the U. S. Government of over two millions annually and giving no return, and after all that, making the people of this coast pay about 1¼ cents a pound more for their sugar than it would cost them if imported duty paid from New York and there was no Claus-monopoly.

People really thot we had a grievance till the *News Letter* turned on the electric light and showed the follies and fallacies of the *Chronicle*. No matter how capable and intelligent they may consider themselves, people should always wipe their spectacles nicely and put them on, before they sit down to think over any grave subject. The *News Letter* shows that it is a profound advantage to the people of this coast to have a sugar king here, that can show dollar for dollar with any of the Eastern sugarpotentiaries, and the easiest and cheapest way to do it is to let him have an extra profit of four or five cents a pound on the sugar we use; who cares for that trifle when beer can be had in San Francisco at five cents a glass?

It shows that Mr. Spreckels spends most of his time in studying out philanthropic problems; increasing the export trade of the whole United States at his own expense: paying the railroad company $100,000 a year bonus, to induce them to put a prohibitory freight tarif on eastern sugar, and discourage eastern encroachment on California rights. The Spreckelsonian philosophy demands of its author the sacrifice of purchasing all the sugar raised on the islands, whether he can dispose of it or not; because if he did not buy it, who would? Then having supplied this coast and his export market by sea, he has a surplus which he sends to Utah and Idaho etc. to circumvent the attrocious avarice of the eastern sugar monsters who oppress the people there. He pays railroad freight on his sugar to those isolated countries and then undersells the New York tyrant there; selling his sugar about three cents less a pound to those poor fellows than he does to pampered Californians—thus incurring a personal charity loss of about four cents a pound, provided his sales here are *at cost*.

When you come to read the *News Letter's* explanation you are forced to the conviction that the sugar kings here in place of being an incubus of selfish tyranny, really wear sackcloth undershirts and hard, uncooked peas in their boots, and every day they practice a couple of hours at the stake of self-martyrdom. It is pleasant to have one's uncomfortable prejudices removed, but how much more pleasant it *must* be to hear and feel and see and *count* over the sweet influences that have been potent in enlightening the various defenders of the sugar power and bringing them out to see and confess the truth as it has been made manifest to the seat of their intellects.

THE PILOTS.

By J. R.

The pilots of the total abstinence cause do more sound, saving work, than is generally seen or heard of, or than they get credit for. These are they who go out from the lodges of the several abstinence societies and bring the falling and the fallen to safe and pleasant moorings within the cheering circles. They also go to those who have not yet entered the abstinence harbor and stimulate them to do so for their lasting comfort and profit in the troublous voyage of life. Have the readers of this, ever made an ocean voyage? If so, they will realize the anxiety with which the pilot is expected especially when the ship is off a strange coast or the weather foggy, flags and lights go up to signal that a pilot is wanted and every eye is keenly searching for the answering response and when seen "the pilot is coming" passes from lip to lip in joyful tones. There are many steadfast pilots, cruizing amidst the raging billows of intoxicating drink.

One signal comes from a mother who wanted her son and daughter moored in the safe harbor of sobriety; another from a terror stricken wife whose husband is foundering in the trough of the poisonous sea; another from a wayward brother or sister who have parted from their anchor of faith, and storm tossed and rapidly sinking, seek to regain the protecting harbor. Such signals are promptly answered by the watchful pilots. They are soon by the side of the weak and fainting strugglers in the intoxicating depths, and giving them strength and resolution, guide them to the pure waters of peace and plenty.

But they dont do this without unceasing patience and persuasion. The pilots have not always plain sailing. The liquor sea has many bars, all treacherous and deceptive; and until these are clearly passed, the pilot oftentimes slowly, and always cautiously works his devoted course.

The savage exultingly counts his scalps; the general his victories, and the statesman his triumphs; but the noblest count of them all, both here and hereafter, is that of the pilot who numbers the drunkards and families that he has saved from the horrors of the demon sea.

P. T. Barnum estimates that every grogshop in Bridgeport Conn. depreciates adjoining property on an average $5.000. They have done more than that in Vallejo. There have been for the past 11 years there an average of about 80 grogshops and they have not only arrested all the improvements that should have accrued from a yearly expenditure of half a million to a million a year by the U. S. Government, but have made all the property there really worth about one fifth to one tenth the value it had 11 years ago. At least 25 millions of cash have been disbursed in Vallejo in the last 25 years and the grogshops have so utterly cursed every enterprise and beggared every honest business, that there is not in that town one dollar's worth of property of any kind, for which some outsider who earned his money elsewere did not invest a dollar there and sink it. The grogshop has done far more damage than to destroy and neutralize all the advantages derived from the Navy Yard; it has killed every good interest there. The drunkeries of Vallejo have cost and cursed the town and prevented its growth and progress more than 25 millions would now recover. They have rendered the grandly enriching advantages of the Navy Yard of less value to the town and the state than one small shoe factory is to a community in the State of Maine. And altho every man engaged in honest business or trade there, sees and owns the utter ruin the rumsellers are making, not one of them dares to open his head or grumble at the few crumbs the drunkard making outlaw permits him to pick up under his table. Great is king rum when he can plunder a community of 25 millions and then sit down on it and establish his throne more securely than ever, and no one dares whisper a complaint.

CALIFORNIA BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Trustees of this society at a meeting held on the 6th inst. determined to make a thoro exploration of this city thru Rev. Gilbert T. Holcomb and and Robert Cooke, Esq. for the purpose of supplying with the holy Scriptures all families and individuals who may be found destitute of them. The colporters will be distributing agents only, and will not solicit funds. This society has no paid agent raising money; the trustees therefore hope that collections will be taken in all the churches to aid the work. Wm. Abbott Sec.

John Thompson, Dist. Supt.

"The two following items will be found interesting; they are from the *Etna Post* January 7, which is published away up in Siskiyou Co. and appears to have a very level head at work upon it:

FACTS AND FIGURES. THE SUM EXPENDED ANNUALLY FOR CARDS AND WHISKY BY ETNAITES.

It is with no degree of pride that we place the following facts and figures before the public, but do so merely to show the outside world that Etna persistently clings to the customs of '49. Last Thursday we interviewed our merchants and ascertained that their combined sales of cards in the year past amounted to 63 gross, which at wholesale prices brot them $1,764. Most of the cards were sold to saloon men, who retailed them to their customers at 50 cents per deck, at which figure they received $4,536. This is an enormous sum, but it is correct in every particular. Now for the whisky. Allowing only eight barrels to each separate dealer in that article (which is a very low estimate, altho three dealers said their sales were about that,) gives us 40 barrels, which were consumed in the past year, and the wholesale price is about $7,000. At retail it probably brot $20,000. The amount of wine, beer and gin that is drank in a year, would be hard to estimate, altho we believe it would exceed the amount expended annually for whisky. We have but a population of 400 people, men, women and children, and the amount of money expended in Etna in one year for cards and drinks of all kinds, if divided equally, would allow one hundred and five dollars for each of these 400 people. This is not a temperance harangue, but merely some facts and figures.

A few more such years as the present has been and we shall see woman in congress. It has been a year in which woman suffragists have gained more victories than in the whole decade that has preceded it. In several states legislation in their interest has been secured that they have hardly dared to hope for so soon, and in one state a great political party has admitted a woman as delegate to its state convention. In several states, as for instance Colorado, Rhode Island, Iowa and Connecticut, bills have passed one branch of the legislature, giving to woman full rights of suffrage with the "brutes of creation," but defeated in the other branches by insignificant majorities. This is a long step in advance of any previous accomplishment. Maine has made woman qualified to serve on school boards, and Vermont has made them eligible to the high and honorable office of town clerk. Indiana has passed a constitutional amendment giving woman full suffrage, but the subject has got to be acted upon by the state legislature to be in full force. Iowa has made woman eligible to the office of county recorder. Nebraska has granted school suffrage and submitted a constitutional amendment to the people giving her full rights with men. Oregon has done the same. It is evident that all the agitation during the past ten years has not been in vain, altho when it was commenced the advocates of the measure were regarded as little better than lunatics."

It was scarcely necessary to state that the former was not a temperance harangue; but a few temperance harangues would be of much service in Etna.

The Independent.—A good many temperance and other papers contain flourishing advertisements of the N. Y. *Sun* and the *Independent*. The *Sun* is an able secular paper, $1 a year for the weekly, and is well worth the money. The *Independent* professes to be a religious paper; claims credit for fighting slavery in the past, and is going to fight mormonism, for civil service reform and pure politics. It has 22 distinct departments edited by 22 specialists, and has not room for a word favorable to temperance; it is $3 a year, and for that money you can get three good family papers. The best one to let alone is the religious paper which ignores temperance, pats Dr. Crosby on the back, proves the Maine law a failure and declares the Savior was a patron and friend of the drink traffic. This ad is free.

CAL. W. C. T. UNION.

"THE WOMEN OF AMERICA *vs.* THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC"

President, Mrs. D. P. Browne, Blake House, Oakland.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Mrs. G. S. Abbott, Oakland.
Mrs. John McNear, Petaluma.
Mrs. M. A. Nash, Santa Rosa.
Mrs. W. R. Spencer, Grass Valley
Miss W. Bell, San Jose.
Miss Sarah P. Morrison, San Jose.
Mrs. J. B. Hill, Alameda.
Secretary, Mrs. Mary E. Congdon, 314 Sutter St. S, F.
Assistant Secretary, Miss M. J. Havens, Blake House, Oakland.
Treasurer, Mrs. J. G. Wickersham, Petaluma.

THE MRS. HAYES PICTURE.

The engraving which was promised in November has been delayed by circumstances which could not be controlled, and for which no one can be held responsible. While the committee greatly regret this, yet it is very grateful to the subscribers who have waited so patiently what may appear a long time; yet in reality the work has been pressed with great rapidity, considering the style of it.

The committee take great pleasure in announcing that the plate has been completed and is very satisfactory, and has received the highest encomiums from art critics and connoisseurs, as Mr. Huntington, President of the National Academy; Mr. Claghorn, President of the Pennsylvania Academy, and others.

The impressions will be printed and sent out as fast as possible. But we must even here beg somewhat of patience, for only *twelve* can be finished in a day, but each will receive in turn, as their subscriptions came in.

We trust there will now be a new enthusiasm and much interest for this beautiful testimonial to a noble and heroic stand for principle. We shall need more money to complete the payment for the engraving, and we are very desirous to lay the foundation for a literary fund which shall be a benefaction to the total abstinence cause the country over.

In subscribing for this picture every one will receive full value; indeed, judges are finding fault with us for giving so fine a work for so small a sum, far less than such could be purchased from the regular dealer. But the small profit on many sales will make a grand endowment for a permanent fund to be used in the distribution of temperance literature.

For the Committee,
C. CORNELIA ALFORD, Cor. Sec'y.
FRANCES E. WILLARD, President.

New York, Dec. 22, 1881.

Copies may be ordered from Miss Esther Pugh, 54 Bible House, New York. Price, $5.

THE HOME PROTECTIONISTS.

BY FRANCES E. WILLARD OF CHICAGO, PRES. OF LAKE BLUFF CONVOCATION.

The poison habits of a nation can only be cured by an appeal to the intellect thru science, to the heart thru sympathy, and to the conscience thru religion. The manufacture and traffic in those poisons which foster and produce these habits can only be suppressed by law. But law, without an intelligent, energetic and well organized political party, which shall place in power men committed by character and influence to its enforcement, is at first impotent and at last ridiculous. To build up such a party in the interest of constitutional and statutory prohibition has long been the purpose and the work of a few temperance pioneers in almost every state. But the rank and file of the army have not seconded this brave attempt, because while equally sincere they have not been equally clear sighted.

Seven years ago the great crusade brought a mighty reinforcement to the field, and as a result of the organization which followed, the womanhood of Christ's church is being slowly marshalled into line for systematic temperance work. Six years ago, as a result of their awakened thot, aroused purpose and bitter experience of defeat, the Home Protection movement was started by temperance women in the West, and has been in some form endorsed by almost every state and by the National Women's Christian Temperance Union. This movement was based on the conviction that the utmost influence of woman, as the helpmate of man, would be essential to the success of prohibition, and that to this end the influence must be condensed in the electric battery of the ballot box, since thus only could it be brot to bear on the tingling wires of law.

Last August at the Lake Bluff Convocation, temperance workers from twelve states, some of them representing the Home Protection movement, and others the prohibition party, sought to unify these two-fold enterprises, and to bring these confluent streams into one channel. The Home Protectionists declared for an independent party, and avowed the same principles as the Prohibitionists with this modification in their practical workings, viz.: That woman's ballot as a means was to be not only welcomed, but worked for, since by its help alone in their opinion can the independent party ever achieve success. Their watchword is, "recruit your soldiers before you go into the battle." Indiana, Nebraska and Oregon have already secured preliminary legislation on this line. Massachusetts, Ohio, Minnesota and Illinois are working in the same direction and with less opposition than if prohibition were the direct and immediate goal.

The overtures of the Lake Bluff Convocation to the Prohibition Party, while most respectful and appreciative, in view of its greater age and earlier perception of "the heavenly vision" did not come from new recruits nor dress-parade soldiers; but rather from earnest and experienced campaigners who yield to none in loyalty and practical devotion to the great common cause. Moreover they were conscious that in proffering the services of their own great active camp, they had strong claims to consideration in the one request they made, viz.: That the resultant force of this new combination should bear a name their powers had made honorable, and which had proved to the womanhood of America the most persuasive battle cry that has ever yet sounded in their ears. This is evinced by the fact that already the W. C. T. Unions of Illinois, Maine and New Hampshire have formally avowed their allegiance to the Lake Bluff platform, while Pennsylvania, Vermont, Delaware and Maryland have sent resolutions of cordial sympathy with the undertaking, and every state (unless we except Michigan and New York) would; to an absolute certainty, have done this if there had been opportunity to bring it before them.

The proposed methods of building up this party until, not long hence, it shall hold the balance of power in many localities, and later on in state and nation are easily explained. Its central purpose is to pledge the individual voter. In this work our local W. C. T. Unions will be of great service, and can combine their efforts with any and all other societies. First; Pledge such of the best as we can secure, to attend an independent primary meeting, held not in a saloon but in the schoolhouse, or reading room, or home. There temperance men will be chosen as candidates. Then thoroly canvass the community and secure the largest possible number of pledges to support these candidates. Accompany the work by the circulation of temperance lit erature and holding prayer mass meetings. No person of intelligence will deny that this is womanly work to strive thus for the protection of home and tempted loved ones by seeking to enlist the sympa and help of our individual voters.

The issues for which this party will labor will vary with varying localities and sentiments. Here it will be the question of license or no license; there of delegates to county, district, state or national conventions; in another place the officers to whom is committed the execution of the law. In many cases, especially at the West, the pledge will be to vote for legislators who will place in woman's hands the weapon of power to protect her home from the tyranny of political parties, which are committed to fasten the dram shop like a leech upon our Christian civilization.

To this party we can belong as consistent elements. In all its deliberations we can share, and in its nominations bear our part; but its candidates and voters must be men, except in those states where women are admitted to the partial or complete ballot.

Women of my country! will you not welcome the advent of a party to which your relation can be so helpful, so vital and inspiring? Is there any reason in the nature of things, why we should not be active in the building up of a great political power in this land which shall help to answer the unanswered prayer.

To-day the Brewer's Congress forecasts at every session, the decisions to be ratified at the next United States Congress in all legislation that affects the brewers' interests. Today the Republican governor of the Crusade state is a man publicly endorsed by the liquor dealers as their friend and favorite candidate. To-day America stands in the arena of politics, and around her reel and struggle the hordes of ignorance and sensuality which, by their blurred and muddled ballots, bring dishonor to her bright escutcheon and shame upon her flag. With imploring look she turns to us, patriots as we are, and daughters of her glorious heroes. On some of us, at least she shall not cast that look in vain.

The Genius of the Home implores us by its sacred cause that lacks assistance, and its wrong that needs resistance, by its crumbling defences, and the awful cruelty and terror which the liquor traffic introduces into its sweet fair sanctuary—and that tender voice of pleading we cannot disregard.

The Master whom we love, against whose church Satan fights with an army recruited from every one of the 200,000 dram shops that curse our land, looks toward us with the tenderness that beamed on Mary's eyes when she cried out Rabboni—and waits to see if, even to the taking up of this last cross, we will attest our loyalty and love. "Even so, come, Lord Jesus," will ere long be the answer of Christian womanhood—Come and lead us on to victory.

Supreme is the success of that reformer who dies a martyr to the cause for which he lived. Henceforth the hallow of his crown lights up the world. The Home Protection Party will not triumph until it has not only heroes but martyrs on its shining scroll, but its ultimate victory is as sure as Christ is true.

Then tarry not in all the plain, but speak unto the children of Israel that they go forward.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 21, 1881.—*Lake Bluff Leaflet.*

IT CAN BE DONE.

But how can a woman, already overburdened with care and domestic duties, take up, in addition to all the rest, this temperance work? The answer is, what has been done can be done, and thousands of hard-working wives and mothers have compassed the matter.

First, then, is the determination to devote one hour each week to the regular meeting. Here, by prayer and mingling of hearts, desire is kindled, faith is strengthened, and you go home to do a great deal of praying during the coming week, which doesn't interfere in the least with the housework or care of the children. Then, somehow, a little time will be found to "read up" on the subject, while the washing, and ironing, and baking and sweeping, and the thousand and one things that occupy a housekeeper's hands and feet, but not necessarily much of her head, will progress just as satisfactorily, and with much less weariness, as you think over what has been read.

By and by these prayers and efforts of yours and your co-workers will begin to tell for good upon the community. You will notice perhaps that your pastor prays more fervently for the drunkard and the drur kard-maker.

You'll be surprised, tho it is just the thing you have been praying and working for, when some poor fellow, who has long been looked upon as a "hopeless case," is found, sitting clothed and in his right mind, at the Master's feet. How your heart will leap for joy as you see the young men, among whom, perhaps, is your son, for whose safety you have trembled, coming out squarely on the side of total abstinence. And more than a thousand-fold will you feel repaid for all it has cost you when you thus hear the tread of the on-marching temperance hosts, and feel that you have helped to swell the ranks of this grand army.—*Our Women.*

THE MOTHER'S PLACE IN THE GREAT REFORM.

There is one abiding consolation growing out of the present phase of the temperance reform, and that is, that with the women of the land rallying for the cause, the next generation must inevitably be more sober than those which have preceded it.

The writer of this can conceive of no worse horror on this earth than that of the shrinking and heart-broken wife, waiting with her little ones in trembling horror after night-fall, the mad shout and drunken entrance of one, crazed perhaps to blows and murder—or attempted murder—no one near to protect them from the assault.

Some writer says that "If there could be one generation of English mothers to take the place of the Turkish, there would be no more Turks," so great is the power that woman exerts in the training and education of her children.

Acting upon this hint, let every woman in the land who sees the curse that drunkenness brings home to families, so train those entrusted to her that they shall not only be free from the curse of the vice of intemperance themselves, but that for all time a widening influence shall be exerted, such as shall at length save the nation, and ultimately, the world from the woes of intemperance.—*The Signal.*

SHOW us the man who provides himself and family a temperance newspaper, and we will show you a man who never gets confused with his facts, and never confounded with the deceptive logic of license advocates.—*Exchange.*

G. W. Secretary's D'p'tm't.

GEORGE B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.

☞The office of the Grand Lodge is located in the Capital Savings Bank Building, entrance, No. 328 J street, up-stairs, over the southwest corner J and Fourth streets, Sacramento, where the Grand Worthy Secretary will be pleased to receive calls from the members of the Order during business hours.

☞This department is edited by the Grand Worthy Secretary, to whom all communications relating in any way to the business of the Grand Lodge, this department, or anything appearing hereunder, should be addressed.

☞The Grand Worthy Secretary's post office address is Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento, Cal.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

ON SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE G. W. S.

Sold for the Benefit of the Grand Lodge

onstitutions, per hundred copies	$12 00
onstitutions per dozen	1 75
Glee Books, "Temperance Chimes" per dozen	4 00
Glee Books, per half dozen	2 50
Glee Books, single copies	50
Receipts of Evening and Constitution Roll Book, per set	2 50
Chase's Digest, per copy	1 50
Officer's Roll Call etc., Book of	1 00
Pledge Cards, per hundred	1 00
Officers Cards, per set of four	1 00
Degree Ode Cards, per dozen	1 00
Subordinate Ode Cards, per dozen	75
Subordinate Ode Cards with music, per dozen	1 50
Chase's Good of the Order, per copy	50

BLANK FORMS.

Clearance Cards, per dozen	3 00
Grand Lodge Returns, per dozen	1 00
W. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. F. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Bonds, per dozen	1 00
Forms for Charges, Trials, etc., per set of four	25
Forms for incorporation of Lodges	Free

LODGE BOOKS

Propositions for Membership, Book of fifty	50
Notices of Election to Membership, book of fifty	50
Proposition Committee notices, book of fifty	50
D. G. W. C. T.'s Dispensations, book of fifty	50
Password Certificates, book of fifty	50
Delinquent (Dues) Notice, book of fifty	50
Warrants on W. T., book of fifty	50
W. F. S. Receipts, book of fifty	55
W. T. Receipts, book of fifty	50

LODGE FURNITURE.

In addition to the above, I will attend to orders for Impression Seals, Blank Books, Special Printing, Regalia or Lodge Furniture. This will be done as an accommodation to Lodges and not as a source of profit either to the Grand Lodge or myself; hence all orders filled will be sent per express by the dealers, with instructions to "collect on delivery," unless the money accompanies the order. Address—

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.,
Sacramento, California.

CASH RECEIVED.—The Grand Worthy Secretary acknowledges receipt of the following amounts of cash since last report. Proper personal receipts were also forwarded in each case:

GENERAL FUND.

Rose of Lompoc No. 178	$ 3 52
Bloomfield No. 227	5 50
Vesper No. 268	2 25
Mountain View No. 342	4 25
Monument No. 351	6 75
Pacific No. 392	1 50
Santa Ana No. 151	11 75
Georgetown No. 455	4 00
Pomona No. 174	10 00
Orange No. 246	6 50
Twilight No. 331	50
Hydesville No. 322	75
Crystal No. 417	6 75
El Dorado No. 462	1 75
Horicon No. 146	7 75
Elk Grove No. 248	1 00

LECTURE FUND.

Wm. Crowhurst's Dec. Collections.

Murphys	$11 10
Angels	4 40
Copperopolis	4 00
Spring Valley	3 60
Sheep Ranch	3 50
San Andreas	2 55
Salt Spring Valley	2 00
Douglas Flat	1 85
Telegraph	1 75
Mountain Ranch	1 50
Vallecito	1 05

CHARTER FEE FUND.

Mountain Gate lodge	$15 00
Golden lodge	15 00

PACKAGES MAILED.—The following packages have been mailed during the past week from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office:

1 to P H Beresford, Pike City.
1 to W D Gould, Los Angeles.
4 to L H Ensley, Butte City.
2 to C G Cargill, San Juan.
1 to Jas. S. Naismith, Oakland.
1 to F Garrett, Oakland.
1 to E L Cox, Woodland.
1 to J G Grant, Rough and Ready.
1 to O H Dollings, Paskenta.
1 to Otis E Greenwood, Sonora.
1 to Mrs. C E Spofford, Fresno City.
1 to C W Meyers, Fresno Flats.
1 to Warren Shilling, Coulterville.
1 to W H Young, Modesto.
1 to Chas. H Dexter, Vallejo.
1 to Gamo Kennedy, College City.
2 to G W Farris, Dunnigans.
1 to Wm. Sims, Winters.
1 to H S Graves, West Butte.
1 to J B Mullen, Yankee Hill.
1 to B H Hoag, Davisville.
1 to A J Cooke, Murphys.
2 to Wm. Jones, Stockton.
1 to W C King, Visalia.
1 to R Thompson, San Francisco.
1 to J W Webb, Santa Monica.
1 to Mrs. E P Stevens, S. F.
1 to W Crowhurst, S. F.
1 to H R Hughes, Angels Camp,
1 to F H Loring, Callahans Ranch.
1 to R. Danby, Wheatland.
5 to T. J. Perryman, Sierra City.
1 to A. W. Vance, Suisun.
1 to J. W. Hinman, Walnut Creek.
1 to W. H. Gallanah, San Bernardino.
1 to C. Duffy, Angels Camp.
2 to John E. Asken, El Dorado.
1 to Jas. S. Naismith, Oakland.
1 to A. H. Hewitt, Live Oak.
3 to C. D. Williams, Sonora.

PER EXPRESS.

1 to John Hall, Riverside.
1 to Mrs. M. E. Richardson, Murphys.
1 to Rev. P. Powers, Marysville.
1 to Jno. McLaughlin, Pleasant Valley.
1 to J. W. Gill, Healeyville.

VOTE ON CHANGE OF REGALIA.—The following lodges have during the past week, filed with the G. W. S., the returns of the vote had in their lodge on the question of changing the initiatory regalia of the order as required by the G. L. viz:

Nos. 115, 146, 151, 153, 238, 267, 269, 323, 367, 372, 411, 428, 441, 445 and 448.

The delinquent lodges on this account have been responding to the second notice of their delinquency quite promptly (?) There are still nearly one hundred lodges to hear from, all of whom have doubtless voted on the question of the change of regalia, as they were required to do by the Grand and R. W. Grand lodges, and it is hoped all reports will be filed before the close of the current month, as the record must be transmitted immediately thereafter to the R. W. G. S.

Up to date 269 lodges have filed reports, showing an attendance of 5,597 or an average of nearly 21 of those present, 318 voted in favor of the change of the white regalia to a metal badge. Those voting against any change numbered 4,875, while 404 did not vote at all upon the question. So far as this jurisdiction is concerned, it is almost "solid" against any partial change, innovation or tinkering of the paraphernalia of the Order.

RETURNS RECEIVED.—During the past week the following Lodges have filed Grand Lodge returns with the G. W. S. and their receipt is acknowledged:

Nos. 133, 146, 151, 153, 161, 202, 273, 308, 320.

The following lodges still remain upon the delinquent list, by reason of the non-receipt of their quarterly returns report for the term ending Oct. 31. Nos. 7, 101, 105, 106, 118, 126, 135, 142, 158, 159, 162, 173, 205, 226, 227, 240, 282, 287, 306, 346, 380, 383, 386, 394, 407, 408, 420, 426, 436, 437, 439, 447, 449, 453, 454 and 466.

In a number of instances, the lodges are known to be meeting regularly, and in others, the per capita tax has been properly forwarded or an amount to represent it presumably, but no returns have been filed; indicating carelessness upon the part of the Lodge Deputy or installing officer.

QUARTERLY CIRCULARS.—During the past week the quarterly circulars have been addressed to the Lodge Deputies of each lodge, and should now be in their possession. The distribution was made in two envelopes, one sealed and one unsealed. The password was forwarded as usual to all entitled to receive it, and those not entitled to receive the password by reason of their failure to forward the quarterly returns report of their lodge for the past or previous quarter ending Oct. 31st, will find the password coupon detached from the circular. A compliance with the law, by immediately forwarding the delinquent returns, will secure the password to these delinquents.

BOUND CONSTITUTIONS.—A limited number of the new edition of the constitutions, digest of decisions, etc., have been handsomely bound in cloth, and will be furnished by the G. W. S. to persons ordering, with their name stamped upon the cover in gilt, at fifty cents per copy. Cash must accompany all orders or no attention will be paid thereto.

BANDS OF HOPE.—Notwithstanding it has been repeatedly announced that the G. W. S. does not and cannot fill orders for badges nor rituals of the Band of Hope, frequent orders are received therefor, and sometimes with an urgent request that the articles ordered be forwarded by "return of mail," or by "next Sunday," etc., and invariably the order is returned to the party sending it, with a request that it be addressed to Mrs. M. E. Richardson, Murphys, Calaveras County Cal., who has full charge of the Juvenile Work, and who alone is authorized to furnish the rituals and badges. Will correspondents take heed and save themselves delay and annoyance by addressing headquarters direct for Juvenile supplies.

BONDS.—A new edition of blank W. T. bonds have been prepared especially for incorporated lodges. When these are desired, parties ordering will be particular so to state, as the ordinary bonds for unincorporated lodges are furnished for general use.

SUBORDINATE ODE CARDS.—Lodges in ordering Subordinate Ode Cards will do well to state distinctly the kind of card desired, as there are now two descriptions, one being the "music ode cards" with the music or notes arranged upon the card, the other being the ordinary ode card with the words of the odes only.

ALAS, POOR YORICK:—One J. L. York with the handle of Hon. prefixed to his name, and who represented Santa Clara County in the last legislature, lectured in the Metropolitan Theatre, Sacramento, on Monday evening of last week, under the auspices of the licensed-liquor-dealers-protective-association. Of course his theme was "The Sunday law and the Temperance question." He earned his fee and labored hard for two hours addressing an audience of about two hundred persons and double that number of empty seats. Among other things he said "He had been a member of a temperance organization since he was 17 years of age, and that he was *a strong total abstinence man*" all of which must have been very gratifying to his auditors and especially the Vice Presidents of his meeting, twelve in number; *every one of whom* was a wholesale whisky dealer or beer brewer. Men are generally known by the company they keep and this man's profession of his strong love for the temperance cause, supported and paid as he was by the whisky ring, will of course be believed. He claimed "not to justify drunkenness" (though he was supported solely by the drunkard makers," but to fight an enemy to liberty." He was alarmed at the indication of sectarian aggression and related pathetically how a party has arisen demanding that God shall be put in the constitution, that Sunday shall be observed, and that all this meant subversion of American liberty !!! That the churches were using the temperance organizations to establish an ecclesiastical Sabbath! He uttered a truth however when he declared that tobacco was as great a curse to men physically as whisky (and as he is a confirmed tobacco user he should know), and referred to the opium habits, declaring there was as much need of prohibiting the use of tobacco and opium as whisky. In conclusion he constituted himself the Supreme Court and "declared" the Sunday law *"unconstitutional"* and this really was about all the solid comfort the tumbler washing, and drunkard making fraternity received. As the *Evening Bee* put it, in merely noticing his meeting as a local incident, in a few lines: "The speaker took a wide range and dealt with the question in his erratic and verbose vein." Presumably he will regale the citizens of his home, San Jose with a repetition of his masterly effort, and immediately thereafter all temperance effort and moral reform will cease, because according to York it is subversive of American liberty (?)

"Alas, poor Yorick! I knew him, Horatio; a fellow of infinite *jest*, of most excellent *fancy*."

G. W. C. T. Department.

R. THOMPSON, G. W. C. T.

BELFAST, Maine, Nov. 5, 1881.

BRO. THOMPSON:—Yours at hand, and I assure you I am much pleased to receive it, not only as a

G. T., but also because of your having been a Waldoboro boy. In behalf of the 20,000 Good Templars of Maine, I greet you, and our co-workers and brothers in California. The Atlantic sends fraternal regards to the Pacific. Our noble Order is indeed "world wide."

I am gratified to learn of your success during the past year, as I do from your letter, and from the report of your G. W. S. May success continue with you. There is no doubt but with your magnificent working fund, you will be the largest Grand Lodge in the world by time of next R. W. G. L. session. You can easily add 200 lodges, and 10,000 members.

If we had your fund in Maine just one year, I would guarantee a least a total of 500 lodges, and 35,000 members. We average only about 80 lodges a year, as most of our work is voluntary. Your per capita of 25 c. could not be carried out here. Ours now is 5 cts.; if we were to change even to 10 cts., we should lose 150 lodges in a year. As you are aware a 5 cent piece here is of about the same relative value of 10 cents in the Western States and 20 cents in California and on Pacific coast. Therein you have the advantage. Again, our membership is largely among the common people, to whom a tax of a dollar a year for each member of a family who belong to the lodge, would be onerous. We think it better to obtain twenty members or signers to total abstinence, than only five, even if the cash in the treasury is small in amount.

Excuse this hasty, rambling note. Give my regards to all, and tell Bro. Katzenstein I hope to meet him at next R. W. G. L.

Would be pleased to see you in the old Pine tree State. Fraternally,

GEO. E. BRACKETT.

THE PACIFIC BANK.

A BRILLIANT SHOWING.—The Pacific Bank, located on the corner of Pine and Sansome streets, San Francisco, has just entered upon the eighteenth year of its existence. Among all the banks of the city there is none to-day with a better record or more brilliant prospects. With a million of paid-up capital and a surplus of $460,000, it naturally commends itself to the public as one of the safest possible depositories of money. At the same time its continuance under the sound and conservative management which has built it up, and entrenched it in well-earned public confidence, is of more business value than any amount of capital. Having agencies and correspondents in all of the principal cities, not only of this continent, but thruout Europe, it is prepared to issue Letters of credit at all times. It offers unsurpassed facilities for dealing in exchange, and is, in short, a complete, reliable bank. Marked and steady as have been its past success and growth, its managers are to be congratulated on the promising auspices under which they enter upon their new year.—*Exchange.*

FIRE AND POISON.

THE MEANS SAID TO HAVE BEEN USED TO FRIGHTEN AND PUNISH A TROUBLESOME TEMPERANCE REFORMER

Two Wheatland saloon-keepers have, it appears, got into a bad scrape. The trouble is stated to have grown out of the attempts to enforce the Sunday law at Sheridan. A Wheatland press despatch of the 19th instant gives the following particulars:

"There is great excitement at our neighboring town of Sheridan over the arrest of five persons for arson, committed at Sheridan. The parties under arrest are Jack Robinson and Charles Maxwell, both saloon keepers of this place; Archy McCauly, a shoemaker; ——Woods and A Curbinson, laborers. The cause of the trouble is that considerable feeling has been existing for some time past against D. Click, the owner of the flour mill and the most prominent citizen of the town, for his action in trying to have the Sunday law enforced in the place. Some four months ago the carpenter shop adjoining the mill was set on fire, and only for the prompt action of the night watchman it would have been burnt; also the mill, which had some thousands of dollars worth of grain on hand. Then about a month or so after a large barn situated near the mill was fired, totally destroying it; also a fine span of carriage horses, spring wagon, hay, etc., which loss was estimated at about $2,000. The parties not being satisfied, they again sought to do more damage, and two weeks ago set fire to a large hay barn of Click's, destroying both barn and hay, causing a loss of about $3,000. It might also be said that there was no insurance on any of the property, the local agents notifying their companies of the state of affairs, and the several companies withdrawing their risks on all property owned by Click. The citizens being aroused, they offered a large reward which induced a detective to come up and work at the case. From the start the detective worked his points well, and soon had sufficient evidence to warrant the arrest of McCauly and Woods, taking the precaution to have them kept separated, and when confronted by the local officers they made a confession, which in the main agrees. They stated that they were hired by Robinson, Maxwell and other parties to fire the property of Click, and for the first fire they received $75 but for the last one only $10; Woods says that McCauly received the money, and McCauly says that Woods got it. From what can be learned they had plans laid to poison a large lot of cattle which Click was feeding: also to burn the town. Robinson, Maxwell and Curbinson will not talk on the subject at all.

The excitement at Sheridan was so great on Monday that the officers thot it prudent to take the prisoners out of town. The prisoners were at last accounts housed in the country under a strong guard. There was even talk of hemp at Sheridan. The examination of the prisoners was set for to-day.—*Appeal*

THE LIQUOR CRIME IS A VIOLATION OF ALL THE COMMANDMENTS.

If this business (1) defies and denies the living God and (2) sets up its temples of idolatry and debauchery at every corner or station where half a dozen men may be enticed to congregate; if (3) every liquor den is a school and theatre of blasphemy: if this business (4) systematically violates every Sabbath day, and carries on a persistent, determined war for the extinction of the sacred Sabbath and for its conversion into a day of especial debauchery; if (5) it teaches its votaries and victims to dishonor father and mother and family and home, and frequently incites them to the murder of father or mother; if (6) it annually hunts to a horrible death hundreds of thousands of victims, and keeps the hands of the murderer and the assassin and the hangman ever red with their brother's blood; if (7) it fills the land with harlotry and (8) theft and (9) perjury and (10) covetousness, injustice, wrong and violence—and it is as self-evident as the sunlight that the rum maker's and rum seller's business does all these things and more, and does no good whatever in the world—then it is undeniably a violation of every command of the Decalogue. Being thus a promoter of strife, hate, lust, and all vice, being a foe to virtue, peace, to the love of God and the love of man, and to everything decent and of good repute, it is a violation of every precept of the gospel and the most powerful weapon wielded by Satan and his angels for the frustration of all God's gracious purposes toward mankind.—*N. T. S. Tract, No.* 156.

The above appeared lately in the Delaware *Signal* credited to the *Spirit of the Age*, and it has been in other papers credited to other sources. It seems to be entirely true, and the writer is glad to see it circulated under any conditions. But the first time it ever appeared in print was in 1876 in the N. T. Society's tract, No. 156, "Some Comfort for Drinkers," by the present editor of the RESCUE. This fact is not mentioned as a complaint by any means; but lest any one who finds it now or in the future in that tract should suppose it was not original there. Same time it may be stated, that is a 12 page tract, price $12 a thousand at 58 Reade St. N. Y.

THE ingenuity of whisky judges has developed a new legal discovery in New Brunswick. A rum-selling outlaw having been convicted of violating the Canada Temperance Act the fourth time, was sentenced to two month's imprisonment. The judicial acrobat has granted a rule nisi to bring the case before the Supreme court to quash the conviction, claiming that the law does not provide for a fourth offence; but that after a third conviction, the next violation must be proceeded against as a first offence. That is splendid law; for the same judge would instantly dismiss a fourth offence so treated, on the ground that the indictment calling it a first offence was a manifest falsehood. That Solomon is one of the Supreme judges who decided that a local option law passed by their province (or state) was unconstitutional, because only the Dominion government (Federal) had jurisdiction *over trade*, and a very few years after, when the Dominion parliament passed the same act, or one precisely similar, to confirm the action of the provinces, the same judges decided it unconstitutional on the ground that it had nothing whatever to do with trade, but was a matter of police and license, over which the Dominion government had no power, and only the provincial legislature could deal with it. They swallowed in that decision a large dish of crow, but as it was in favor of whisky, it washed down till reversed by the Dominion Supreme court. It was a little singular that five of the judges were unanimous on that decision against the local option law; but in their written separate opinions, each made certain admissions on different points, which, if strung together, completely established the validity of the law which they condemned.

Hence, it is quite possible the same judges will decide that a fourth offence, prosecuted as such, is a first offence, and if it comes before them as a first offence, that it is no offence at all. Great is Bacchus of the Canadians as well as of all the other Americans!!

SANTA CRUZ.—A petition to the Pacific Coast Steamship Company for the removal of Capt. Sagar is in circulation among the liquor men. Capt. Sagar's offence is that Mrs. Sagar circulated that petition for the increase of license-fees, and that the Captain signed it. The Company owes a great deal to the liquor interests of Santa Cruz. Capt. Sagar's predecessor frequented the saloons until he became a heavy embezzler. Purser McWatty, who ran on the Ancon two years ago, when the excursions to Santa Cruz were so popular, is in San Quentin for embezzlement, as a result of his drinking and gambling. John Hanna, a purser on the Monterey, thru his saloon experience, went to San Quentin for six years. Another Purser got into a fight while gambling in a Monterey saloon and was murdered by the saloonists; coming over to Santa Cruz and dying o his wounds. These are only a few of many instances we might name. Altogether, the liquor dealers have done so much for the company, that Capt. Sagar, who doesn't spend any money in saloons, ought to be forced to walk the plank forthwith as a proof of the gratitude of the company toward the saloon men.—*Transcript.*

That is refreshing; the impudence of the gang of licensod murderers of men, is astounding. Because the Steamship Company employs a captain who is a gentleman, and he and his wife sign or favor a petition which raises the city price for killing and destroying its people and pauperizing all the trade and business of Santa Cruz, the league of libertines have the impudence to demand his removal.

Now there is another thing for these jail-birds to do, and they will do it no doubt. The First Congregational Church of San Francisco have engaged a new minister, who quite lately preached a sermon or gave a lecture for the W. C. T. U. down in Maine. The rumsellers and thief teachers of Santa Cruz should send up orders at once to that church to discharge its pastor, because they dont like such a man.

And as the editor of the RESCUE would be in favor of putting their license up to $1,000 a minute, and of putting them under a cast iron law that not one of them would ever dare to violate one corner of it, they might as well order a change there.

The saloon keepers of Santa Cruz have enough of their friends and patrons in the penitentiary to fill lots of such positions as those named.

LAW.—A friend reports having been present last autum, at a trial for violation of the Sunday Law at Maxwell Station in Colusa County. In the selection of the jury, every Good Templar was summarily rejected; every one who believed in temperance or Sunday observance; one also who said he was not a Good Templar, but believed that as long as the Sunday Law is law, it should be observed. Only those were permitted on the jury who asserted their creed to be free whisky and the grogshop open every day in the week. That being the case, of course a verdict was promptly assured, "no cause of action."

It may be called extreme or fanatical, but the assertion is ventured, that this is exactly equivalent to excluding from the jury box on a murder trial, every one who dont believe that murder is innocent and justifiable, or demanding that no juryman shall try a case of theft or arson or forgery or perjury, unless he believes that the laws against them ought to be abolished. The liquor business is virtually above the law in many places, and it is time it were known which we must look to and obey as master.

A FEW copies of the Proceedings of the recent National Temperance Convention at Saratoga, for sale at this office, 25 cents each; sent free by mail. Every Good Templar ought to have one.

A good Agency to order your papers and magazines is Murray's, Los Angeles. See ad. You can order the RESCUE same time thru Mr. Murray.

BOUND VOLUMES of the RESCUE (18th volume) for sale at $2.00, delivered at this office.

Juvenile Department.

BAND OF HOPE WORK.



The Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., of California, offers to furnish, free of charge, to Sunday-schools, or other juvenile organizations desiring to adopt them for use, the newly revised Band of Hope rituals together with the ritual badges. The ritual comprises a pamphlet of 48 pages. The badges are of German silver, with a safety pin upon the back. Sample copies of the rituals and badge, or quantities for actual use, will be furnished on application to the Superintendent of Juvenile Work, Mrs. M. E. Richardson, Murphys, Calaveras Co., Cal.

TALKS WITH THE YOUNG FOLKS.

THE CHINCHA ISLANDS.

These are three small islands in about fourteen degrees South latitude, distant twelve miles from the shore at Pisco, a little town and fertile garden spot on the coast of Peru. A small river from the mountainous interior runs into the sea at Pisco, and makes it a green spot in a rainless desert coast of 1,000 miles of dry, bare sand and rock. Cotton and and sugar are cultivated at Pisco and lots of wine and fiery grape brandy (the latter called Pisco) are made there.

The islands are each from one-third to a mile in length and breadth, and have been for many ages the home of vast armies of various kinds of sea-birds, including the great awkward looking pelican, the eminently solemn penguin (called by sailors the parson bird), numerous species of gulls and ducks and divers and hawks, down to tiny little webfeet that burrow a nest in the sand. Fish of several kinds were exceedingly abundant, especially three tribes of Mackerel, or three degrees of them, one of ordinary size, one larger, and another about two feet in length. The larger fish and all the birds employed their time in chasing and eating the little fish; the seals and sea lions by thousands lived on the larger fish. It was a case of constant slay and eat, every day of the year; business was very actively and evenly conducted all round, and there seemed to be always a great abundance for all concerned.

The birds all came home to pass the night on the islands. From about 4 P. M. till sunset, there was in old times, a constant succession of clouds and swarms and flocks of various kinds of birds, arriving from North, West and South, where they had been spending the day in business or pleasure.

They had their nests there, hatched their eggs, carried and ate their fish there, slept there, lived and died there and added their bones and their fish bones and their own feathers, to the great funeral heap of the remains of their ancestors. The seals and sea lions in enormous numbers made their homes and took their siestas and held their political and religious assemblies on these islands, and it appeared they were always very particular to crawl up on the top, inland, away from the shore to be sick and die. When a large sea lion died there, his body and bones and oil made quite an addition to he pile.

The result of these accumulations for many thousand years was the covering of the island with a depth of 10 to 150 feet of guano, a snuff colored dust, very strong in ammonia and phosphates, and worth over three dollars per 100 pounds, as a fertilizer for the land. Where the rocky islets were high, the guano was perhaps but a few feet thick, but in the flat and depressed places it was 80 to 150 feet or more in depth. So the surface was about level. On the top, before the surface had been disturbed, there were dead seals, sealions and birds of every description covering the island, in all stages of dried up decay, from those which had been dead but a few days to the stripped and whitened bones of many years exposure to the sun. A few inches down, more bones and wings and dried skin and feathers and egg-shells and a mixture of guano of a poor quality; deeper, less bones and feathers and more guano, and so till at a depth of 24 to 30 inches, when the pure guano was reached and continued a hand-packed mass right down to the bedrock.

Had it rained here, this would never have accumulated, but it is an entirely rainless region, and must have been so ever since the mountains of South America were lifted up to extract all the moisture from the winds which have to pass their icy summits to blow over Peru.

When the Spaniards first came to South America, the Peruvians were very industrious farmers and used to bring guano from these islands to fertilize their lands, and they have always continued to do so. In 1838, the agents of Anthony Gibbs & Son, of London, sent to England about 20 or 30 tons of this guano as an experiment for sale. It laid there for five or six months untouched, and the senders got a reprimand from headquarters for their folly; but when some trials had been made of its fertalizing qualities, it was soon in demand, and a large fleet of ships were employed transporting it to Europe and America, and other places. That fleet increased every year till the guano on the Chinchas was all removed about the year 1870. In the year 1858 England alone received 353,000 tons, worth 23 million dollars there, or about 17 millions in Peru when put on board ship. Besides this, immense quantities were shipped to Europe and elsewhere.

(To be continued.)

DUTIES AND PRIVILEGES.

Our Bands of Hope are to be a source of mighty influence for good in the future of this country, and a very great responsibility rests upon their leaders and officers. There are some bands and temples in this state which assuredly will make a lasting, lifelong impression for good upon their members, no doubt upon all their members, young and old. They will be solidly grounded in the knowledge of what all alcoholic liquors and tobacco and opium and cigarets are, and what their uses and effects are; and, as for the lack of that information among the children, hitherto millions after millions of fine noble boys and girls, have been betrayed and ruined and destroyed, the fact should be broadly promulgated, that this information and training which the children are getting, is all important and invaluable beyond all other things.

People have in many instances in the past given their children a magnificent secular and religious education; given them every advantage but one; carefully warned them against every evil snare but one, and that the most dangerous of all, and for lack of that one precaution have wondered to see them devote their splendid abilities and accomplishments to garnish the records of dissipation and crime; ensnared and entrapped, poor, ignorant and unsuspecting innocents; entrapped and slain by the all-devouring monster.

It seems strange that a society of people who come together weekly under the purifying and ennobling influences of a Good Templar lodge, should neglect or postpone the extension of our work among the juveniles. It is so much easier, cheaper and more pleasant to prevent wrong doing than to correct and reform it, that it ought to be clear to all that our work should be largely if not mostly in the proper education of the young.

And where a Band of Hope does exist, how important that the teachings should be appropriate and effective as well as interesting. The ritual and Miss Colman's catechism and manual and David C Cook's instructive books and lessons contain a large amount of instruction; and then come Dr. Richardson's and other lesson books, so that no one can frame any respectable excuse or apology for not having a band of hope in his community and having it active and effective in good results.

A RACE TO THE POOR HOUSE.

One of David C. Cook's excellent papers "*Our Young Men*" has a picture of a "fast young man" seated in a trotting wagon with a cigar in his mouth and looking very smart, while the devil acts horse and is trotting him full speed on the race track to the saloon, the prison and the poor house. He carries him pell mell to perdition over heaps of Friendly Warnings, Father's Counsels, Mothers' Prayers and Tears and Wife's Entreaties.

And how many of these *fast* young men and boys are to be seen to-day, frequenting saloons and sigaret boy-traps, smoking, drinking, swearing, gambling and embarked fairly on the road to perdition. The devil cannot be seen in the harness but he is there sure, and it is a sad thing indeed to see so many of the young going astray who if they set out aright would make the smartest and best and most useful men of the future.

It is a pity boys cannot see the traps that are set for their feet and also the true characters of the men who stand by those traps and personate the master of all evil. What an admirable business to be engaged in to be Satans trapsetter and trap tender, and bar keeper to trap the boys and send them to ruin and degradation. Our young folks should take warning and be sure when they see these traps to see also that they have invariably the poor house and the prison and misery at the end in store for all their victims. Remember the first station on the road to the poor house is the sigaret shop and the same conductor bosses all the other stations and the whole road.

"I HEARN HIM GROWL."

Ed. Rescue:—By the Oregonian of 30 Dec. I am reminded of boyish days and sports, when a leading amusement was the hunting of the many "varmints" that inhabit the woods of the west. Guns were thot unsafe for boys, and so the dog and pole were the chief weapons in use. The dog, trained to the sport, would "tree" the game in a hollow log, or hole in the ground, and the boys following the enlivening canine music, would soon arrive in force, introduce the pole and "punch" the enemy, or by turning and drawing the pole, "twist him out." In proportion to the ferocity of the beast, and the danger in the struggle was the exultation over his capture. The pursuit of the hedgehog was peculiarly exhilarating, as by his hoarse, resolute growl, as the unerring pole reached him in his dark retreat, the boys were keyed up to the highest possible tension of excitement, which, as the pole man announced "We're a punchin him—I hearn him growl," found vent in such a perfect whirlgust of triumphant clamor as, being put in type would exhaust the exclamation points of a first class show-bill-printing house.

By the hoarse growl thru the Oregonian, (mouthpiece of the whiskey hedgehog of Oregon) we boys are assured that "we're a punchin' him." We are not—cannot be mistaken as to the growl of the varmint, we have hearn him before, and this growl is just the same—failure in Maine, failure in Kansas, no wine for sacramental and medicinal purposes, more liquor used and more drunkenness than before.

All these familiar links in the beautiful chain of whisky hedgehog consistency follow in near succession in his late growl, and therefore we know that our amendment pole is even now felt about his ribs. But unlike the old time hedgehog, our whisky varmint is vociferous in his call for quarter, by which he reminds me of another little incident in which a boy played a part.

This boy was of so dissatisfied and complaining a disposition as to render him very unpleasant and often tax the patience of his parents. One morning at breakfast table, on being helped to a piece of meat, he growled, "Oh, that's fat; I dont want that. The father exchanged it for a lean piece, which was objected to similarly. The gathering storm upon the paternal brow was stayed for one more trial, and a careful selection put upon the plate of the urchin, a piece nicely "streaked" with alternating lean and fat, but with a bit of rind on the side.

The boy inspected the meat; the father inspected the boy; and just, as the latter finished the whine, "Well, that's all skin; I cant eat skin," the father responded, "Johnny, I think I know what you want," and the ever ready beach limb applied to the thinly clad back, brot young dainty dancing upon the floor with the loud penitent cry, "Wah! Daddy, I'll eat fat, lean, skin or anything!"

In view of the energy with which the amendment petition is being circulated and signed, the Oregonian man appears ready to accept local option, civil damage, high license, or anything, if the rising storm of constitutional amendment will only let up.

He talks mellowly about the "great evil of intemperance," and strongly urges the "temperance people" to "vote for high license" as the best thing for the cause, and the probability is, that we'll accept the "high license" plan—blow 'em up.

T. J. Alley
Astoria.

ANYTHING, RATHER THAN WINE OR BRANDY.

I have traveled not a little in my life-time, and I have averaged nearly twenty thousand miles a year for twenty years at a time; I have been thru the length and breadth of our land from Maine to California, and from Minnesota to Florida, I have journeyed also in Europe and Asia and Africa. Yet I have never found the place where it was necessary for me to drink wine or brandy, nor yet where I deemed a native wine as safe as the native water, judging from the apparent effects on those who used the one or the other.

I have found some pretty poor water in my day—limestone water, brackish water, muddy water, sulphurous water, water well-nigh putrid with decaying vegetation. I have drank water thru a little

pocket filter, from the prints of my horse's hoofs in the traveled road after a rain storm, as the only mode of quenching my thirst with water. I have drank water from the tangled swamps in the sea islands of the South Carolina coast, where I had to hold my breath as I drank because of the water's stench. But I was sure in all these cases that the water was safer, as I drank, than wine would be, and that if I added anything to it to render it innocuous there was less reason for my trying whisky or brandy than ginger or mustard. Among all the personal risks that I have been called to take in my life of varied experiences, I really count water-drinking the very least; and of all the personal risks I have had occasion to note in others, from my earliest recollection to the present hour, I put wine-drinking among the greater.

Several years after our civil war I was at the Surgeon-General's office in Washington, making a call on Dr. Otis, with whom I had been a comrade in army life, and who was now compiling and tabulating the medical records of the entire army. In the course of our conversation he asked me how it was that my health endured thru all the exposures to which I had been liable in army service and in prison life. My answer was, "Well, Doctor, I suppose you will hardly agree with me on that point. I think that my keeping up so well was due to my letting whisky alone. The water we had was bad enough; but I thought it was better than the whisky, and I stuck to it thru the war. I think my total abstinence was my safety. I never borrowed tomorrow's income to pay to-day's expenses with, but I lived on the day's strength every day of the war." The Doctor's prompt response was: "A few years ago I shouldn't have agreed with you on that point, but now I do. Since I have compared, in this office, the health-rolls of regiments where the surgeon refused to give whisky, with those regiments where whisky was given freely, I am so impressed with the proof of gain from total abstinence that I wonder how so many of our soldiers lived thru our whisky-treatment of them.—*H. Clay Trumbull, in Sunday-School Times.*

WHO PAYS THE BILLS?

The traffic in strong drink is a fearful source of expense and loss. We know who makes the money out of it; the distiller, the rumseller, and they alone. But a question which more intimately concerns us is this: Who pays the bills? The question is not whether the rumseller shall grow rich, the rum drinker shall grow poor. It is not whether the rum drinker shall keep his money, or the rum seller shall win it from him; but there is a vast amount of loss and expense in which neither of them directly participate. We may be silent while the rum drinker wastes and spends that which belongs to him, which is but little, and which daily grows less and less; but an avalanche of wreck and ruin results from this traffic, which neither the rumseller nor the rum drinker endures, and yet the bills must be paid, those expenses met. Who pays the bills?

Who pays for the fires kindled by drunken men? Who pays for the ships wrecked by tipsy pilots, or lost thru drunken captain or drunken crews? Who defends the city from riots incited by men who are maddened by alcohol? Who pays for the feasting and junketing of wine-bibbing public officials? Who feeds the drunkard's hungry children? Who provides for the drunkard's broken hearted wife? Who supports the beggarly tramps who, having wasted their money in drink, wander about the country? Who repairs the losses caused by the failure of intemperate merchants and reckless and half-intoxicated business men? Who makes good the damage done by drunken workmen, and the hindrance to business caused by the sprees of intemperate employees? Who pays for the railroad wrecks caused by drunken conductors and engineers? Who repays the money that the drunkards borrow that they may obtain strong drink? Who builds the asylums where crazy drunkards are kept? Who supports the idiot children of drunken men? Who pays the bills of officers for watching drunken rowdies? Who pays constables and sheriffs for catching drunken murderers? Who pays the attorneys and juries and judges who try drunken criminals? Whose money supports jailors, turnkeys and prison keepers to take care of men convicted of crimes committed when drunk? Who pays the expenses of trials and commitments and executions occasioned by the crimes of intoxicated men? Who pays for the property destroyed and burned by drunken mobs? Who builds and supports almshouses, which, but for drink might remain unoccupied? Who endures the sufferings and losses and brutalities which are due to the recklessness and insanity of drunken husbands and fathers? Who pays for the inquests held on drunkards found dead by the wayside? Who pays for a pauper's coffin and for digging a drunkard's grave in the potter's field, when the last glass has been drank?

Who pays the bills? The drunkard cannot pay them, for he has wasted his substance in the cup. Will the rumseller pay them? He has neither the disposition nor the ability to do it. Whoever would attempt to hold a rumseller responsible for the ruin he has wrot would "sue a beggar and catch a louse."

The fact is, you and I, and the sober, industrious, toiling portion of the community must meet all these bills. The drunken rowdy whose head is punched in the street fight is cured in the city hospital at our expense; the drunken beggar is fed from our table; his hungry children come to our doors for bread, and we cannot refuse assistance to his broken hearted wife; and when, at last, having wasted his substance in riotous living, he comes to the almshouse, the asylum, the hospital or the prison, honest, sober, temperate men pay the bills for supporting him there. There is no escaping it. We may protest and object: we may growl at taxes and find fault with beggars, but ultimately and inevitably we must foot the bills. We cannot have the privilege of spending our own money, nor can we even enjoy the comfort of saying how it will be spent.

Probably one dollar in every ten of the hard earnings of honest, toiling laborers thruout the nation is in some way devoured by this rum devil which haunts the land, and howls about our homes to waste and ravage and destroy. For every ten dollars which the laboring man earns, he may count on being robbed of from a dollar to a dollar and a half to meet the expenses of this infernal traffic.

So, gentlemen, taxpayers, business men, farmers, capitalists, stockholders and gentlemen of leisure, walk up and draw out your pocket books and pay your rum-bills; one cent out of every dime, one dime out of every dollar, one dollar out of every ten, ten dollars out of every hundred, one hundred dollars out of every thousand that you earn or gain. You say that you do not use the article. That makes no difference; it is used; the nation permits it, and you pay for it; so walk up and settle.—*Delaware Signal.*

A WARNING EXAMPLE.

BY ELLA WHEELER.

As I sit here writing to you, a little way off—not many miles—lies an old man dying of a lingering disease—and he suffers terribly. He has been a large, robust man. He must have been a perfect Hercules in his youth, and no doubt was destined for a ripe old age. But he began to drink moderately when a boy; he began, I have no doubt, with sweet cider, for he was brot up in an apple growing and cider making country. When older he took stronger drinks. Ever since I was a little girl, I have known of him as a constant drinker. Yet he seemed hale and hearty, and would often boast to people, "I am an example of a constant drinker! look at me! I am well, strong and well-to-do! I have a fine house, lands and stock, yet I drink all I please." But what has been the result of that constant drinking? Why, both his sons came up to follow his example, until one died, and now the other is a common sot—a half simple drunkard. The old man now lies in horrible agony, with the lining of his stomach actually eaten up with alcoholic liquors. You can imagin what his suffering must be! Does it pay to form the habit of drinking liquor? Even if you escape its many evils thru a long life, they will overtake you at the end, and make you pay heavy interest. This is but one of many dreadful cases I have known.—*N. T. Tract.*

Ella Wheeler is a young lady in Wisconsin who is quite a poet. The above is not a story some one has made up, it is a truth.

THE BOY, DOG AND BUZZARD.

The following is from a speech by Gov. St. John, and aimed at the men who are always prating about sumptuary laws:

"Now, we are told that no law can be enforced to regulate what we eat, drink and wear, and I reply that we have been living under laws ever since our government was founded, that have regulated what we eat, drink and wear. Let one of your citizens come in here dressed in the old fig-leaf fashion, to-night, and you will find a law upon our statute books regulating what you shall wear. It compels you to come in here dressed in accordance with the demands of common decency. It tells the grocery man that he shall not adulterate his tea or coffee, and he cannot get a license for doing so. It tells the miller that he shall not adulterate his flour; the milkman that he may live near the creek, but that he shall not visit its shores too often.

"A statute of the United States says you shall not sell intoxicating liquors to Indians. Remember that the white man is as good as an Indian, and is there any reason why we should give the protection of prohibition to the wild savages of the plains and withhold it from the civilized white man? If it is good for the one it is good for the other.

"You cannot, under our laws cruelly kick your own dog; because we have a statute prohibiting cruelty to animals. You cannot get license to kick dogs. It makes no difference how great a petition you present; It makes no difference how much money you may offer, you cannot get a license for any such purpose. Just a little further over in this statute book it tells you that at all seasons of the year you are prohibited from killing turkey buzzards. Is it not high time we were giving as great protection to the boys of Kansas as we give to the dogs and turkey buzzards of the state? We protect the buzzards—we protect the dogs—but we have been licensing the destruction of the boys. In this triangular fight between the buzzard, the dog and the boy I am for the boy all the time."—*American Farmer.*

BESSBROOK—Mr. John G. Richardson, the great manufacturer and proprietor of Bessbrook, said in a public meeting recently that peace and contentment are undisturbed there during all the troubles in Ireland. After 33 years trial of no public houses in Bessbrook, nine-tenths of the people there would be sorry to change. The population is about equally divided between Catholics and Protestants, and altho there are 4,000 workingmen there, there is seldom a case of immorality, or a case that comes before the magistrates. The renewal of the Sunday closing act is demanded in Ireland with the valuable argument in its favor that the closing of the crime nests on one day of the week lessened Ireland's drink bill 15 million dollars last year, and made a reduction of 22,000 in the drunk arrests.

NATURE cures our diseases if we only let her have her way, There were no physicians in Rome for the first five centuries. The people were too healthy to need them. Then came luxury, disease, doctors and death.—*Sel.*

BAILED OUT.—As a gentleman was telling a friend that a mutual friend had been locked up for intemperance, he was asked why he did not bail him out. "Bale him out!" he replied, "why, you could not pump him out."—*Am. Farmer.*

NEW TEMPERANCE TALES.

ONLY TEN CENTS EACH.

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The National Temperance Society has commenced the publication of a series of cheap and thrilling Temperance Tales, from the pens of some of the best writers on temperance in the world, giving a greater amount of valuable and interesting matter than ever before, for the small sum of ten cents. The object is to supply a great amount of matter calculated to aid the advancement of the cause of temperance, for a very small sum of money. These stories will be adapted to home and fireside reading, the railroad train, and for the young in every class of the community. Four of these are now ready, and others will soon be added to the list. The following have already been published:

"Fife and Drum," by Mary Dwinell Chellis. "A Tragedy of the Sea," by Mrs. J. McNear Wright. "The Quaker's Rule," by Earnest Gilmore. "Drinking Jack," and other stories, by Mary Dwinell Chellis. Send along the dimes. Address,

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DAVID C. COOK.

Be sure to read with care David C. Cook's list of excellent publications in another page. Now is the time to secure good and interesting reading for the family, the Band of Hope, the Sunday-school, and to fill up every bodys library. Never before was such a chance to get proper books, papers and music for the young folks. They can be had too, for about half the price that old, battered, second hand books used to cost. Every body who dont spend money for tobacco and beer, can well afford to reap the benefit of these publications: exery one who does spend for tobacco and beer ought to use twice as much money for good literature to enable him to keep his conscience from becoming too persistently troublesome.

The Rescue.

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Temperance, Current Literature, General News, and whatever may concern the public welfare.

Official Organ of the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T. of California.

PUBLISHED EVERY

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OUR PRINCIPLES.—We aim for nothing short of a sweeping National Prohibitory law endorsed by every State and Territory of the Union, in the year 1885, and as much sooner as the Christian and Temperance men and good citizens of the country may desire to accomplish it.

TOUCHING MAINE AND OTHER STATES.

There appears in this number a letter from the G. W. S. of Maine to our G. W. C. T. While the greeting and kindly wishes of our brethren in Maine are warmly and sincerely reciprocated, it is desired to confirm the sincerity of our good wishes and good intents on this side by a few comments on our good brother's letter.

"If they had in Maine our working fund for one year, they could guarantee 500 lodges and 35,000 members." But to change their per capita tax from its present 5 cts to 10 would cause them a loss of 150 lodges in a year." That surely is somewhat inconsistent. And again, they believe 20 signers to total abstinence are better than five. Our brother has not given this matter a deliberate study.

Because we believe that twenty members are better to gain and have, than five, our per capita tax has always been maintained at 25 cts. We could reduce it to 15, 10 or 5 cts and the first year our members might not decrease very much, but our progress and numbers and influence would for the future decline just in proportion to the extent of the reduction of our working fund. That is the way we look at it, and our view is taken from a comparison between our own state and Maine or a great many other states that have tried to run a great Order without a revenue.

In California our organization had to be commenced at bedrock and built up with hostile surroundings of every conceivable nature; new country; mining camps taken possession of by whisky sellers and gamblers; the grogshop was church, school, library and prayer meeting; scarcity of temperance lecturers and workers; swarms of intemperate foreigners: an early planted and strongly fortified wine and whisky and beer interest. And no capital to oppose all this power of evil but a few Maine and other Eastern men and women, some work already done by the Sons of Temperance, and the per capita tax of the Good Templars carefully, faithfully and judiciously guarded and administered all these years.

That per capita tax was not the soul and intent and object of the Order; neither are the wheels of a train of cars the object, aim and soul of a railway system, but without those wheels neither train nor traffic can progress a step. And without a consistent finance no temperance organization has ever achieved anything like a consistent permanent record, no matter how much may have been accomplished by the generous unpaid labor of selfsacrificing volunteers.

With our per capita tax and the system which could be constructed upon it, the Order in California has always been going forward. The Good Templars have kept up a weekly temperance paper for 18 years; have circulated and used a large amount of other temperance literature for many years; have put in the Home for Orphans a sum nearing now $200,000 and have grown in numbers every year but one, a year when we had no lecture force in the state but what was against us. We can conceive of no possible reason for the difference between our experience and that of the losing and downhill states, but in the difference of per capita tax and financial policy.

On the other hand Maine had its prohibitory law established before it ever heard of a Good Templar Lodge; Neal Dow says that before then the state was sowed with temperance literature. If there could be a favorite garden spot in which Good Templary could rapidly attain a giant growth and hold it against all odds, Maine was the place. The people of Maine would have paid a 25 ct tax quite as readily as 5 cts, if they knew the larger was to bring proportional results; no people on this globe would make greater sacrifices for the destruction of rum than the Maine men; they have been taut to value one cent and not waste it; they well learned the motto on the old cents, "not one cent for tribute, millions for defence." And while they would shut up their purses and refuse to contribute 5 cts to any useless fund, they would be willing to give 25 cts or $2,00 to some effective mode of dealing with their ancient and bitter enemy rum.

But what has Good Templary done for Maine? and what has a five cent treasury done for the Order there? Ten and twelve years ago Maine used to report 25000 members and has it been down to 19000 and 16000 since. Of course it never could maintain a journal or keep a lecture force of any amount in the field, nor circulate a scrap of temperance literature. Maine delegates to R. W. G. L. in old times were ardent advocates for the abolition of the degrees and probably would have helped to abolish a good deal more of the Order, had that plot of the cheapening and disintegrating conspiracy succeeded.

Now to sum up, considering the abundant temperance sentiment of the people of Maine, the large number of temperance homes, the thousands of noble mothers, wives, sisters devotedly attached to the cause, the facilities always afforded by a friendly press and friendly churches, the large majority of the native population, the ability and earnestness and faithful service of so many gifted workers in the temperance field, one is almost forced to the conclusion that whatever the order may have accomplished of reform in Maine, even if it has saved many from ruin, yet it has been a failure in approaching to anything like the measure of success it might have attained.

And the only reason that can be assigned, is the utter insufficiency and insignificance of their financial system. Any Good Templar will deserve a million dollar monument, who will discover a patent machinery which will enable either a commercial or a benevolent society to do a $20,000 work every year with a $1,000 income.

It is always a difficult and delicate undertaking to increase a tax or a price upon anything, but Maine Good Templars are not up to the Maine standard of intelligence if they would not contribute the few paltry nickels per head, which would increase their muster roll in a year to 500 lodges of 35,000 members, even if that amounted to $1 a year. Not a particle of danger of their readiness, if they believe in the result.

It is due to the G. W. C. T. and R. W. G. T. to say, that neither of them will know anything of this article till they see it in the Rescue; and they are not responsible for it, tho it is presumed they will not dissent from anything herein, not even from this prophesy, that no Grand Lodge of the I. O. G. T. will ever permanently thrive or grow or get out of its chronic consumptive decline, that tries to work with a less per capita tax than one dollar a year, the smallest that is at all competent to success and wholesome growth, either East or West.

Those who love the cause and would love to see our grand order restored to life and vigor, and leading the temperance hosts all over the Union, are invited to consider these matters well. If there is anything but solid truth in this article, let us hear of it.

THE WINE INTEREST.

It has been heretofore stated in these articles, that the vine growers have been purposely misled by parties interested in deceiving them. Some of these have had grape lands to sell, and have clothed a ruinous, pauperizing, despicable, drunkard breeding interest in a stolen garment of gold and purple, to defraud ignorant men into paying fabulous prices for the lands they wished to get off their hands or to sell for others at a round commission. Others have had grape cuttings in great variety to sell and have sought to induce innocent cultivators to plant the worthless kinds that are suitable only for wine, and will not make raisins. Then winery owners desire that large crops of grapes shall be at their mercy at $8 or $10 a ton, as they soon will be, when of no use but for wine. And then the wine and brandy merchants want to buy their wine at 15 or 20 cents and sell it for 50 cents or a dollar. All who advise the pushing of the wine business, are going to sell something, or make something out of the vine growers, and have a private money making reason of their own for urging the falsehood that it is a profitable business, whereas, they know it has debauched and pauperized and unmanned every people that have ever engaged in it since the time of Noah.

And now let us listen to the admissions of a wine expert who has a very strong interest in promoting the manufacture of wine for him to sell. Mr. A. Harazsthy compares the extravagant results paraded by the owners of large tracts of grape lands before the eyes of cultivators, with the practice of salting mines to help their sale. He says any one planting a vineyard and expecting more than $30 or $40 an acre from it, will be disappointed and anything over $40 ought to be considered a golden harvest. The Rescue has often declared that grapes for wine would be sold at $10 or $12 a ton at soon as the furor of 1880 has subsided. Mr. Harazsthy says that in five years they will go down to $7 or $8 a ton, and the cask may cost more than the wine is worth, as it has been in France owing to the large production. But he still says we can always find a market for wines in Bordeaux at 35 cts a gallon delivered there. And he expects that in our southern states a splendid market will be always found for California wines.

The fact that France raises 1000 to 1500 million gallons of wine a year, and exports about 50 million gallons and drinks all the rest, and after that enormous waste of land and labor and capital, is now purchasing vineyards in Hungary, Germany and Italy, and buying up spirits made from potatoes, beets, turnips, glucose and sugar, in Germany, Belgium and Holland, and oceans of beer and gin from England, with which to fabricate wines and brandies and absinth, to supply the inordinate cravings of her many millions of insatiable drunkards during the few years of short grape harvests, and is ready to buy 100 million gallons of wine a year from California—ought to be a full and complete answer for ever, to the monstrously and manifestly absurd proposition that wine and brandy making could ever be profitable to the country or people that engage in it.

Mr. Harazsthy says very truly that Eastern dealers will only buy the cheapest wine from us, and will only buy cheap while they are selling dear. Therein lies an immensely important fact to the vine grower; any Eastern wine dealer who knows the business, can buy the very cheapest wines that are made in the state at the lowest price, and out of that same cask he can sell in three days after, the very finest quality of wine produced anywhere, that the producer cannot tell from his own. And without having added more than a cent or two a gallon to its cost, he sells it at the top fancy price. Those who do not know that fact are blind.

And there is one very imposing future obstacle to the wine interest, but it will be the greatest blessing which could come to the vinegrowers; in a very few years, altho now they pretend to ignore it, the sale of any of the poisons manufactured from the rotted, prostituted grape will be a serious criminal offence all over this Union and the civilized world.

This subject has been treated altogether from the financial or commercial standpoint. Nothing has been said at all of the hideous criminality of turning this beautiful state into a shambles of drunkenness, vice, violence and unlimited debauchery.

THORO EDUCATION.

Education, according to a great many well-meaning people, is to be relied upon to do away with intemperance. That is true in one sense if a certain kind of education is meant, not otherwise. Education in the classics, in philosophy, in theology, in law, in medicine, in oratory, in mechanics, never has done anything to prevent the most advanced and intelligent people of the world from becoming the most eminently drunken. Every learned profession has contributed and does to-day its full quota of drunkards, modified only where their edu-

cation comprises some instruction on the evil effects of drink, aside from their mere intoxicating qualities.

An entirely conclusive answer to the fallacy that general education or the spread of general knowledge will arrest the tide of drunkenness, is given by the medical profession. Their education, more than that of any other class, must open their eyes to the destructive influences of alcoholic liquids upon health, morals and purse, but being generous fellows and given to kindly and pleasant associations with their fellow men and women, especially with the educated classes, they have afforded perhaps a larger proportion of wrecks on the quicksands of intemperance, than any other profession. Education of a high order has been universal with them; but social habits, the temptations of a moderate drinking society and the education of a dangerous, unnatural appetite, have had exactly the same effect upon them as upon the ignorant and rough classes. Alcohol has selected its quota of victims from their ranks as it has from all others, and has driven them to the same miserable degradation and death.

Again, lawyers and judges are learned men with rare exceptions. If education would cure intemperance, lawyers, judges, doctors and ministers would have been all proof against bibulous habits. In nearly every trial that comes before any of our courts, criminal or civil, alcohol is an important and prominent contestant or criminal and under its vilest and most revolting aspects; but the learned educated lawyers, many of them to-day, all of them used to, go right from the court to the grogshop, and set an evil example at the bar of crime which furnishes about all the criminals and human wrecks whose misfortunes so actively employ the legal bar.

In Edinburg, Scotland, which is sometimes called the modern Athens of learning, Sir Wilfrid Lawson said to the people there on the 12th Dec. last, that 2600 of their citizens were found lying drunk and incapable in their streets and more than 7000 people were arrested thru drink in 1880 in their city. In Glasgow 40,000 were arrested drunk or 1 in every 10½ of the population—in Greenock 1 in 16 and in Edinburg 1 in 20. And education is about as general in Scotland as any where.

When we come to examine the proposition that general education will do away with intemperance, it will not bear inspection at all. We might as well say the education of the masses would make people good poultry raisers, competent judges of horse pedigree, good plowmen, good sailors; whereas it would have no visible effect in any of these special instances unless the study of that special interest was a prominent part of the general education; most certainly not, if it was entirely omitted, as the temperance question has been.

But education in a special direction makes doctors, lawyers, musicians, writers, orators etc., and it is just what we need to convert the world to temperance. When the vital truths that are found in the Bible regarding temperance, and its warnings against the cup of devils are faithfully and impartially taut in the pulpit and in the Sabbath schools and the Home,—when the most important scientific truths given to the world by Dr. B. W. Richardson, Dr. F. R. Lees, Dr. Nott, Dr. Norman Kerr and by a numerous body of those most eminent scholars and christian philanthropists who are and have been the head lights of the temperance reform,—are faithfully taut in all our colleges and schools—then we shall find it true that a general education as to the effects moral, physical and financial of the drunkard making business will make our people temperance people, just as educatiug them in the alphabet and spelling book makes them readers.

FIRE INSURER'S RISKS.

About 15 years ago, when Vallejo was improving and had a grand opportunity to become in about ten years from that time, a rich, populous city of 50,000 people, two men came there from San Francisco and rented an old, vacant, lone building on a corner, where the Odd Fellows hall now stands. They said they had sold a mine, and were obliged to take $7,000 of its price in liquors from a wholesale liquor dealer in San Francisco, and they were going to establish a wholesale liquor store in Vallejo.

Every day the papers had a eulogy upon this new help to manufacture the citizens of Vallejo into drunkards, thieves and paupers, and every day the steamer landed some barrels of liquors, which made a busy job for the draymen to cart up to the old shanty on the corner and deposit there. At last a large stock had accumulated on the premises and the enterprising owners notified the public thru the press, that either on Monday or Tuesday of next week, the business of wholesale ruin would begin.

On Saturday evening, a few young folks met as usual, to rehearse for the choir of the Presbyterian church. They sang pretty late, and chatted later, and one of them going home about midnight, saw fire in the liquor emporium. There had been no one living there nor any fire on the premises for some time, but the building was burning. The alarm was given and the people assembled; but having then no water supply, they could only try to pull down a burning building and save some of its contents.

Many of the spectators were seriously alarmed lest when the barrels were burned, and that large quantity of alcohol should be blazing, it would run all over town and carry fire and ruin everywhere. While the terrible consequences were being discussed, the hoops of one cask gave out, it opened, its contents burst forth and—a tremendous explosion and a sheet of flame illuminating the sky?—not at all, not a bit of it; it put out the fire all around it; another cask burned open and another barrel of water helped to check the fire and then it was discovered that this extensive stock of fine, pure and hightoned whiskys, brandys etc., was nothing but water; the stock was insured for $7,000 and had the building and casks burned without the contents being discovered, the wholesale liquor dealers would have made a clear steal of that amount from the insurance companies and it would have served the latter rightly for insuring such an abominable and poisonous and murderous thing as whisky.

But still they kept on insuring liquor sellers stocks and buildings and have been paying tons of money all these years for property which they knew very well, but could not prove in court, was set on fire by its owners. And they kept on insuring rum and wine and doubled up the premiums which honest householders and traders ought to pay and would only be asked to pay, if it were not for the grogshop fires which destroy most of the property that is burned.

WONT FIGURES ERR?

The Reading Pa. *Star* has a timely article January 7th, on the appalling fact that in 1881, there were in the United States 500 persons murdered, 459 of the cases directly traceable to liquor. And it says there were 242 suicides.

The *Star* has been particularly tender and gentle toward California; the editor must be an old forty-niner, who cherishes a tender affection for his former home, or else he has a big rowdy California neighbor that he is afraid to affront. In parceling out the crimes to the various states, he charges to California only 9 murders and 5 suicides for the year; and of the suicides of the year, only one was a Chinaman and he did it for love. New Hampshire had 6 murders and 2 suicides; Connecticut 5 and 4; Delaware 5 and 1; wicked Arkansas 42 and 1; New Jersey 23 and 24; Kansas 4 and 0, and Maine 2 and 1.

It would be a comforting thing to know that this State has such a virtuous and peaceable record as compared with those terrible fields of carnage, Arkansas and New Jersey; but unfortunately, we have to confess to a slight injustice done us by our friend in the goodness of his heart, for which a debt of gratitude is due him. We find that last year the city of San Francisco alone had 26 homicides and 64 suicides. Of the latter 14 were Germans, 7 Irish and 5 Chinese. What is the long scarlet list for the state, we shall know later. Our friend has 3 murders for Arizona and 7 for New Mexico for the year 1881; probably there were often that many in less than a week, and sometimes two or three before breakfast in each of those two Eden spots. And the murders committed by rumsellers in San Francisco upon the poor suicides whom they led to slauter, would probably exceed one thousand in 1881.

The statistics, if properly collated, will give conclusive evidence of the fact that crime is something like fifty times more frequent in the average liquor selling community, than in the average town, village or county where the accursed traffic is suppressed. The law of Maine puts no hindrance in the way of any citizen who may import liquor direct to his own home and drink, not sell it, there. The law has been violated just enough, too, in several cities of Maine, to produce a large enough crop of crime for a whole state. Kansas had thousands of rum outlaws before the law went in force, and they will commit crime for years yet probably.

Therefore, neither Maine nor Kansas gives as yet a fair set of figures to rest upon. But there are in England, Ireland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, California, Colorado, Illinois, Massachusetts, Maine and some other states, various townships and counties that have for 20 years more or less enforced a prohibitory law and with the result of jail, poorhouse and criminal calendar all empty.

The attempts of the whisky papers to attribute the presence of crime in any state of the union today, to anything but the grogshop, is too confessedly mean and false, to draw the fire of the temperance press.

GOVERNOR FOSTER.

Of Ohio, elected by the Republican party and the solid beer and whisky vote, has the following on

"THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

All good citizens deplore the evils growing out of the intemperate use of intoxicating liquors. Our jails, penitentiary, work-houses, reform schools, infirmaries, insane asylums, and other institutions of like character, are largely made necessary because of this evil. The framers of the Constitution recognized this fact, and empowered the General assembly "to provide against the evils resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquors."

The subject has been discussed year after year, in and out of the General Assembly, and laws have been enacted which, if enforced, would largely mitigate the evils; but, for the want of a public sentiment sufficiently strong to secure their enforcement, they are practically inoperative. Public opinion to-day is divided mainly into two classes as to the character of further legislation upon the subject. One class insists upon the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating and malt liquors, while the other proposes a tax upon the traffic, coupled with restrictions upon its sale, with severe penalties imposed for violations of the law."

Then, after alluding to the double meaning plank in the platform, and the various attempts to regulate crime, he continues:

"The duty of the General Assembly is thus marked out by the people, viz: The submission of Constitutional amendments to the people essentially embodying the substance of the resolution.

The propriety of submitting three amendments, one favoring local option, another the prohibition of the manufacture and sale, and a third the taxation of the traffic with well guarded restrictions, is earnestly recommended. This course will give the people, the source of all power, an opportunity to express themselves, and thus give the great value of popular approval to the successful proposition."

So there will be a vigorous amendment war in Ohio and there may be a chance for a victory of prohibition.

ANOTHER BRUTAL MURDER, and whisky or beer the cause, or something to that effect is a prominent heading in one or more places of almost every newspaper one takes up nowadays; and it is quite noticeable that during the past six months appalling murders and shocking crimes and cruelties have been more frequent and more devilish than common. Every year is making a record worse and worse wherever there is a grogshop; and still but a very few people dare say a word against the dens of crime and theft and misery that are deluging the land with blood.

AN INTENSELY interesting theological controversy is now occupying the English ritualistic press. The momentous question which confuses the modern apostolic brain and threatens another fork in the genuine succession is whether the name "chimere" or "cope" should be used to designate one of the flying kites of the circus costume worn by the Bishop of Manchester when engaged in the reverential gymnastics of his professional duties. The new version has made no sign on this question; and it almost tempts one to waver in a lifelong reverence for the completeness and all-sufficiency of the grand old Book of books, to find that it has entirely omitted to provide for a satisfactory solution of a doctrine of such infinite moment to the human race.

"LITTLE BLUE JACKET."—The National Temperance Society have recently published a book entitled "Little Blue-Jacket," written by Miss M. A. Paull, author of "Tim's Troubles." The story is of a little sailor lad, and of his quiet but effective work for temperance on shipboard, and is told in a most charming way. With this story is bound also five others equally well written and interesting. 12mo., 163 pages. Price, 75 cents. Address,
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A few National Temperance Almanacs can be supplied at the RESCUE office; a 10 cent stamp will get one, and that is the cheapest way of remittance. The volume for 1882 is, as usual, full of good matter.

THE MISSION OF SABBATH SCHOOLS.

To ask more of Sunday Schools than elementary instruction in the word of life, is folly. To expect greater results from such than came of the giving of the law to Israel, or the promulgation of the gospel among the Gentiles, approaches idiocy. The way which leadeth to destruction remains wide, and many will follow it in spite of every possible form or system of moral and religious education.

All that we can justly hope for, is to weaken the forces of temptation and strengthen what good impulses we find in the little ones, by appeals to understanding and hearts. It is easy enough to teach the letter of eternal truths; God alone can infuse the spirit thereof. Thus we pray. Sunday Schools, like churches, cannot be expected to be proof against corruption. The poor Sunday school teacher, laboring for no earthly consideration to deliver the child soul from infection of the countless and nameless evil influences and associations--the normal inheritance of all born of woman—and who fails to ensure imaculate sanctification of the pupil, should certainly not be subjected to greater censure than those that make merchandise of the Word, and set a price upon their prayers and assurances of salvation of souls.

The glory of all veritable christian labor, is, and remains unselfishness. Greater he that giveth a mite of pure affection or zeal for regeneration of a soul, than he that converteth millions to embrace of a theological or sectarian shibboleth. What we most need is not empty (and as a rule unreliable) statistics of causes which lead astray. Devils are always legion. A book the size of a mountain could not contain the evil types and images of the bottomless pit. But were it not that God hath left himself a seed in the few that labor but for His name's sake, we would soon be altogether like unto Sodom and Gomorrah.

Our system of Sunday Schools certainly offers no hindrance to the most saintly and hallowed offerings and sacrifices to serve His cause. There may be no money in it. Let us hope there never will be. Where there is, it will crowd out the Lord—in fact every hope above money. As mills to grind out church members, the Sunday schools may also prove a failure—even as visible churches are unable to grind out christians after the type and spirit of Jesus of Nazareth. Cease teaching and preaching innovations and traditions of men, and return to illustration and advocacy of vital truths and both Sunday schools and churches will turn out less "unfortunates" J. C. K.

San Jose, Jan. 12, 1882.

Ed. Rescue:—The San Francisco *Chronicle*, lately quoted Chief Crowley, of the San Francisco police, as saying "the Sunday law could not be enforced in San Francisco." Now I may be mistaken as to the duties of Chief Crowley. If I am not it is his duty to ascertain the law and enforce it, with all the powers at his command, but instead of doing this, he, if he is correctly reported, presumes to say a law of the State cannot be enforced. Evidently the Legislature entertained the contrary opinion when it passed the law. That body, acting in its representative capacity, passed the law under the impression that it could be enforced. Chief Crowley says the legislature was mistaken, and that the Sunday law cannot be enforced, at least in San Francisco. Let us see where such reasoning leads to. The Sunday law is a law of the State, there is no more question of its validity thar there is of the validity of the law against murder, robbery, arson, or burglary—unless, indeed, it be unconstitutional, which question the courts and not the police, must determine—yet Chief Crowley presumes to say it cannot be enforced, and the executive forces of the city, and state for that matter, are made helpless by the dictum of this man, designed to be the mere instrument of the law's power; and the stupid press even quotes him as an authority."

To illustrate, let us suppose that Chief Crowley is friendly to the rum interests and that this Sunday law is more obnoxious to that interest than any other. If Chief Crowley may suspend the Sunday law in San Francisco, because he chances to be unfriendly to it, might not his successor be unfriendly to the law against arson or robbery, and so suspend that? Might not San Jose elect a mayor or chief of police who was unfriendly to the law against arson or theft? and might he not suspend that? Might not the state elect a governor unfriendly to criminal laws or legislation, and might he not greatly retard the execution of our criminal laws? Might not judges do the same thing?

I have known two sheriffs who were highwaymen, one judge a blackleg and perjuror. Sacramento has had a public administrator who was a cutthroat. Congressmen, United States Senators and governors of states have been criminals. So the possibility of official crime is not altogether suppositious, and the very things I have supposed could come to pass; and the probability of their coming to pass is in proportion to the toleration which such acts as Chief Crowley's receive from the public.

T. J. Sutton.

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"Signal" (W. C. T. U.), Chicago, Ill	1 50
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"Our Union" (W. C. T. U.), 53 Bible House, N. Y	$0 60
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"National Freeman" (64 pages), Chicago	1 75
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A VALUABLE ADVICE.

My dear friends, and fellow sufferers. If you want to save a hundred dollar doctor bill, hours of agony and months of valuable time, buy a bottle of "BOSCHER'S LE ROY," the only positive cure for chills, fever, ague, and all fevers originating in biliary derangement. Prepared and sold only by

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A TWENTY-THOUSAND EDITION.

On the 17th January it is proposed to issue an edition of 20,000 copies of the Rescue. An excellent opportunity of advertising will be afforded on that occasion. And it is hoped some of the correspondents of the paper will help make it an interesting and useful number.

FIRST-CLASS AGENTS WANTED.

The great reputation of JOHN B. GOUGH, the magnificent make-up of "Sunlight and Shadow," and the universal demand for it among all classes, makes this the best opportunity ever offered to energetic agents to make money. We want first-class agents in every township, to whom liberal terms will be given. Address, for territory and terms, J. Dewing & Co., 420 Bush St., San Francisco.

The Grand Worthy Chief Templar of the State of West Virginia, Dr. T. H. Buck, the gifted author of "John Rodman's Pledge," and other popular writings, has just completed a new temperance and Good Templar story. Its publication will begin in the West Virginia Good Templar—official organ for the state—at an early day, and every Good Templar in the country should read it. The paper containing the story and much other valuable matter will be sent on trial three months for 20 cents, or six copies for $1. Send for it. Address,

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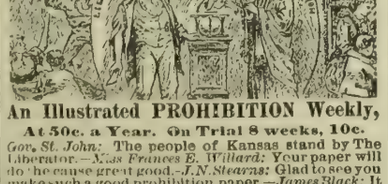
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Lecturers' Reports.

The Grand Lecturers employed by the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T., of Cal., are as follows:
Mrs. E. P. Stevens, Prof. Wm. Crowhurst, Col. C. N. Goulding, Elder J. W. Webb, Hugh R. Hughes, and Rev. W. C. King.

J. W. WEBB.

FLORENCE.—This is a very pleasant community, no saloon, no bar, no liquor selling store. A good deal of sickness prevented large meetings at the two lectures, but had good attention. By request of Rev. A. M. Hough, pastor, I spoke to Sunday-school and preached; school not being in session, and having to hurry to Compton in hopes of starting a Band of hope there. am sorry to say I could not start a band here, but am trying to arrange to go back for that purpose. At a more favorable time I think a lodge can be started. Thanks to Post Master Webb and family for hospitality.

COMPTON is one of Southern California's temperance settlements. Had written to my friend, Rev. J. B. Green, whom I knew to be an old Good Templar, and asked his co-operation in getting audiences, forming Band of Hope and instituting lodge. On arrival found he had cheerfully done so. Owing to a misunderstanding there was no meeting of children and youth to form Band of Hope, and so we had to defer it. But Bro. Green had well advertised my meetings, and he assisted me on Sunday night in his church; good singing of appropriate hymns by the choir. Next day he took me round in his buggy to see the leading people who were persuaded by our advice and his example to give their names for a lodge. And the good meeting to the lecture in Odd Fellow's hall on Monday night. Many signed the application for lodge.

Tuesday night met in A. O. U. W. hall to organize, which we did with fifty charter members, and the charter is left open for reception of about twenty more who want to have the honor of there recording their names. Bro, Frank Caseres is W. C. T., and Bro. Green L. D. and I never saw a lodge start off with better prospects. Some fellow threatens to start a saloon, but if this does not freeze him out, who knows but those strong winds that toppled the last one over may do the same for this?. It is to be hoped he will respect the almost unanimous feeling of the people in so good a community, and not provoke them by putting up a deadfall to entice any few weak ones there, and attract loafers and rowdies from other places. Two physicians, the preacher, the merchant, the R. R. agent, farmers, mechanics, and last, tho not least, ladies, young and old have joined the lodge. Bro Dr. S. McCurdy, an able and zealous member of Merrill Lodge has promised me to go on the 31st inst. and give an address in the lodge, and Bro. Gould D. D. will shortly go and confer degrees. May Evergreen lodge ever be green and flourishing.

WILMINGTON is a very hard place, full of drinking shops; one to every 60 men, women and children. The P. M. had kindly distributed the cards of appointments and put up the posters; but the people with short memories for temperance, had forgotten all about it. I had written Rev. J. White, Presbyterian minister, for use of his church and a notice from his pulpit on the preceding Sunday; but he left a postal card for me, regretting he would be away; that he could get no one to light up the church and it was a mile and a quarter out of town, and I had better get a hall. This only a few hours before the lecture hour. Started distributing RESCUES about town, and enquiring about a hall. Bro. Kennedy, of the lodge they once had here, tendered the Fireman's hall, but it was minus seats. So I had to let it go for that night, intending to arrange for next night, and send round a boy with a bell. Accepted invitation of my friend General Banning, to pass the night with him and family. Next morning a genuine snow storm which lasted till noon. There, Bro. Goulding, you have your revenge; my meeting frustrated by snow falling upon the trees loaded with oranges! There was no help for it but to return to Los Angeles. There I find the lodge circulating large numbers of Sunday Law leaflets, RESCUES and Cook's 2c library—100 copies of the latter, just to hand.

At Downey, a saloon keeper has been fined $35 for keeping open on Sunday, notwithstanding the "Free Leaguers" paid a lawyer to go down and try and persuade the jury not to render a verdict in accordance with the plain facts. At El Monte, the saloons are closed according to law on Sunday. At Los Angeles, the Band of Hope goes bravely on, Dr. McCurdy and wife at the helm.

I dont wish the Good Templars may be sick, but if they should be, it is to be hoped they wont forget the Doctor, for whisky men will give no patronage to such a conscientious, outspoken, non-whisky prescribing physician. In the trades and professions, let temperance men and women imitate the liquor men and stand by their "own kind." Word from Downey reports that the lodge entertainment, "Ten Nights in a Bar Room," was a great success, and netted over $50 for their new organ. Several new members initiated since the lecture there.

H. R. HUGHES.

Angels Camp desired another lodge, so some of the young men got up a charter list with 23 names, and on Saturday, Jan. 15th, I organized Mountain Rose Lodge; charter open one week; night of meeting, Saturday. Thomas Laird, W. C. T., Henry Peachy, W. S.; Ira Lyon, L. D. With such men at the helm, a bright future should await the new lodge.

The most cordial relations exist between the members of the new and old lodge. Angels Camp has strictly observed the Sunday law, since the decision of Judge Morrison, and I am pleased to know that we have one town in Old Calaveras, whose business men are law-abiding citizens, and I hope in the near future their worthy example will be followed by all towns in the county.

Angels, Jan. 17, 1882.

MRS. E. P. STEVENS.

SALINAS Jan. 11th, 1882.

ED. RESCUE:—In Monterey, the meetings were a success, and resulted in thirty-nine names for the lodge, sixteen of whom were initiated into the Order on Monday evening. David Jack, who is so well known as a temperance man gave one hundred dollars for the Orphans Home; a generous contribution and shows how "Our Home" is appreciated by the good and true. The collection aside from this, from the people of Monterey was liberal. The members joining the lodge are of the best in that town. Enclosed please find subscribers for the "RESCUE." The work in Salinas just begun; "twenty-two names for lodge here. The saloons of Monterey are all closed on Sunday, proving that there are some saloonists who are not law breakers." The wretched saloonist at Castroville who met his death at the hands of Constable Cassidy shows how low some of these Leagues of Freedom fall. Not content with breathing out threats of vengeance on the Pastor of M. E. Church the swede wantonly assaulted the Constable and tried to shoot him and was shot himself. This proves that even officers of the law are not safe while doing their duty. Leagues of Freedom defy every thing that conflicts with their traffic. Strange that business men will submit to such slavery as these law breakers impose upon them. Only proves the cowardice of party-politics.

C. N. GOULDING.

My last letter was mailed from Redding where I lectured on the 1, 2 and 3 in the Congregational Church to large audiences. Bro. Bartly the M. E. Clergyman having very kindly given up his appointment Sunday evening for our lecture, the lodge here is in good condition and promises well for the future. Wednesday the 4th, I started for Copper City against the advice of the "Weather Prophets" and soon discovered that it would not be a successful trip, the streams and creeks were booming, found Pitt River impassible except by means of the primitive "Row Boat," once across the river two miles ahead of us lay Copper City; but a creek "Squaw Creek" remained to be crossed, we crossed it, how, it does not matter and in due course of time arrived at our destination, having been thoroughly "immersed," the morning of the 5th, the rain poured down in torrents and reluctantly concluded to return to Redding with out lecturing at all. Sunday morning went to Shasta, addressed the scholars of the Sunday school in the afternoon and to my surprise found the house crowded in the evening, again on Monday evening the 9th, here is the *Home*, the *Cedidel* of the Champions, numbering over 70 members, it was impossible and impracticable to attempt the organization of a lodge, and under many obligations for favors conferred, on the 10th, came here (Milville) found Bro. J. J. Kemm holding the Fort as best he could, discouraged but hopeful in doubt as to what could be done, in the way of temperance, but at 7-30 o'clock found over one hundred in waiting in the church, and again on the 11th, a largely increased audience, and the prospects so bright that I concluded to lecture again on the 12th, and with good results as we obtained 14 new names for membership; the extreme cold prevented a Lodge meeting at the close of my lecture and shall return here on the 20th, and initiate those who applied last evening; in the days past and gone Milville boasted of a large and flourishing lodge local causes and dissensions caused its downfall but the prospects are brightning and I confidently believe the lost ground will be regained I go from here to Shingletown, Klotz Mill and Balls Ferry will write as opportunity occurs.

Milville January 13, 1882.

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Soda Springs	23, 24	Kernville	3, 4, 5
Woodville	26	Waldon	6, 7
Rockford	27, 28	Bakersfield	8, 9, 10
Pride of Tulare	29	S. Settlement	11, 12
		Caliente	13, 14
		Tehatchipeh	15, 16

HUGH R. HUGHES.

AMADOR CO.		Shingle Springs	28, 29
Carbondale	Jan. 19, 20	Eldorado	30
Hill Top	21	Diamond Springs	31
Forest Home	22, 23	Pleasant Valley	Feb. 1
ELDORADO CO.		Mt. Aukum	2
Latrobe	24, 25	Amador D. L., Oleta	3
Clarksville	26, 27		

WM. CROWHURST.

YUBA CO.		Sheridan	2, 3
Elizabeth	Jan. 19, 20	Roseville	4, 5
Wheatland	21, 22	Rocklin	7, 8
Virginia	23, 24	Penryn	9, 10
SUTTER CO.		Newcastle	11, 12
Brown's Sch'l h's, Harmony	27	Ophir	13, 14
Pleasant Grove	28, 29	Clipper Gap	15, 16
PLACER CO.		Auburn	17, 18, 19
Lincoln	31, Feb. 1		

YUBA and Sutter District Lodges announce the following lectures under their auspices:

REV. C. A. BATEMAN,

Elizabeth School-house	Jan. 24
Strawberry Valley	Feb. 1
Virginia School-house	7
Prairie School-house	14
Brown's Valley	21
Cordua School-house	28
Camptonville	Mar. 1

REV. L. R. FEATHERSTONE,

Meridian	Jan. 20
North Butte	23
Pleasant Grove	Feb. 1
Berry School House	2
Gaither's School House	4

DISTRICT LODGES TO MEET.

ED. RESCUE:—The next sessien of Amador Co. D. Lodge will be held at Oleta, Friday, Feb. 3d, at 10 o'clock, A. M. JNO. W. PERRY,
Dist. Deputy.

Calaveras District lodge will meet with Charity Lodge, No. 212 at Copperopolis, Sat. Feb. 4, 1882. There are now 17 lodges in the county in good working order and a large attendance is expected.
C. DUFFY, D. S.

SANTA BARBARA Co. Dist. Lodge, Wed., Feb. 15th, at 10 A. M. at Lompoc, in Rose of Lompoc Lodge room, and continues two days; all members of the Order welcomed. J. J. Steele, D. F. S.

SALINAS.—Mrs. Stevens reports a boom in Salinas; crowded houses every night for a week; ministers all co-operating. Monday night Mrs. Stevens initiated eighty-three members into Salinas Lodge; one hundred and twenty-five names obtained. Mrs. Stevens found hearty co-operation and regretted leaving Monterey County so soon.

SAN JOSE.—Bro. W. H. Gilmore reports Granger Lodge as numbering over 100. Had open lodge lately with an address by Dr. Snowden and propose an entertainment in aid of the O. H. He visited Los Gatos Lodge and reports good progress under the W. C. T, Sister James. They much desire a visit from Mrs. Stevens in that county, and will give her a grand opportunity to talk when she comes.

DIRECTORY OF LODGES

Under the direction of

GRAND LODGE, I. O. G. T.

OF CALIFORNIA.

Requests for alterations or corrections in this department should be addressed to Geo. B. Katzenstein, G. W. S., Sacramento.

ALAMEDA COUNTY.

NO. LODGE. MEETS. POSTOFFICE. DEPUTY.

180 San Leandro, M., San Leandro, G.Smith
193 Fountain, M., Oakland, J. A, Gilman, 918 Brown street.
200 Livermore, F.,Livermore,F.A.Anthony.
202 Laurel, F., Haywards, Geo. Bramall.
206 West Berkeley,Sa.,W.B.,Miss.L.H.Lowe
286 Athens. Sa., Oakland, C. E. Quigley, No. 514 Fifteenth St.
358 Durant, F., East Berkeley, A. H. Broad
384 Brooklyn. Th., E. Oakland, H. S. Smith No. 1108 Third St.
386 Washington, Sa., Washington Corners, A. O. Rix.
412 Prohibition, Sa. West Oakland, C. T. Poulter, No. 972 Cypress street.
420 Temescal, Tu., North Temescal, Fred. Esmond.
467 Pleasanton, W., Pleasanton, Mrs. W. A. Boydston.
470 Alameda, Tu., West End, Rev. G.Morris

AMADOR COUNTY.

125 Summit, Sa., Plymouth, Miss Mary M. Blower.
152 Amador, Th., Amador, Jas. L. Mayon.
214 Oleta, Th., Oleta, Adelia Votaw.
225 Sutter Creek, Tu., Sutter Creek, J. H. Giles, M. D.
241 Ione Valley, F., Ione Val., Miss Rosa Coates.
245 Mt. Echo, Sa., Ione City, J. W. Sibole.
267 Iron Clad, Fr., Drytown, D. R. Miller.
280 Jackson, Tu., Jackson, Mrs. Addie Turner.
281 Volcano, Sa., Volcano, F. J. Cleveland
283 Pine Grove, W., Pine Grove, Mrs Fanny J. Bradshaw.
297 Live Oak, Sa., Plymouth, M. D. L. Stumpff.

BUTTE COUNTY.

104 Welcome, W., Cherokee Flat, Andrew Rapp.
123 Victory, Tu., Biggs, James Burner.
177 Samaritan, Sa., Chico, T. B. Hart.
194 Fidelity, F., Chico, J. S. Stauffer.
207 Northern Star, F., Oroville, W. S. Read
222 Taylor, Su., Forbestown, W. M. Crane.
240 Crystal Fount, Sa., Gridley, B. H. McNeil.
282 Floral, Su., Biggs, James McNulty.
285 Dayton, Su., Grainland. Jas. O. March.
289 Nord. Sa., Nord, Henry D. Bacus.
316 Webster, Sa., Chico, W. M. Thorp.
402 Nelson, Sa. Nelson, W. D. Parker.
404 Rising Star, F., Chico, Rev. P. Powers.
413 Messilla Valley, Th., Pentz, R. H. Hawkins.

CALAVERAS COUNTY.

100 Milton, Sa., Milton, J. F. Beckett.
105 Campo Seco, Sa., Campo Seco, Mrs. M. E. Cutter.
106 Mountain Ranch, Sa., Mountain Ranch, John Lew
121 Chaparral, Sa., Jenny Lind, Wm. C. Sinclair.
179 Logan, Sa., Camanche, William H. Pitt.
212 Charity, Tu., Copperopolis, Louis Honey
229 Sparkling Water, Sa., San Andreas, W. M. Nuner.
231 Hope, Sa., Milton, Jas. Clothier, Jr.
250 Garfield, Th., Glencoe, Thomas Cox.
277 West Point, Sa., West Point, Harry Greve
343 Bear Mountain, Tu., Angels Camp, William W. Heughes
345 Big Tree, Tu., Sheep Ranch, Mrs. W. T. Hull.
348 Mokelumne, W., Mokelumne Hill, Mrs. M. H. Leavett.
361 Murphys, Sa., Murphys, A. J. Cooke.
395 Faith, W., Telegraph City, H. H. Saunders.
407 Calaveras, Sa., San Andreas, W.W.Wood

COLUSA COUNTY.

119 Independent, Sa., College City, W. H. Reardon.
138 New Hope, Sa., Willows, E. M. Tyler.
164 Newville, Sa., Newville, Geo. Scribner.
171 Elk Creek, Sa., Elk Creek, J. S. West.
199 Sheet Iron, Sa., S. Iron, J. M. Morris
205 Social, Tu., Princeton, Nelson Butler.
272 Silver Star,M.,Butte City, B. G. Heartley
319 Protection, M., Colusa, J. B. Danner.
379 Bridgeport, Su., Sycamore, P. A. Earp.

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY.

110 Mount Diablo, Su., Somersville, Wm. J. Laird.
112 Reform, Th., Pacheco, Thomas Simpson
116 Brentwood, Tu., Brentwood Mrs. Sarah E. Smith.
255 Star of Empire, Sa., Judsonville, William J. Robinson.
288 Carboudale, W., Nortonville, Mrs. Rebecca Evans.
330 Lily, Sa., Brentwood, Alison Byer.
331 Twilight, M., Walnut Creek. J. M. Hinman.
349 Excelsior, Th., Byron, Vernon Taylor.

DEL NORTE COUNTY.

398 Crescent City, Sa., Crescent City, R. S. McLellan.

EL DORADO COUNTY.

305 Mt. Aukum, Su., Fair Play, Miss J. Choate
310 Pleasant Valley, Sa., Pleasant Va Miss Jesse Clapp.
455 Georgetown, M., Georgetown, S. W son.
456 Placerville, Tu., Placerville, Rev. B. F. Taylor.
457 Mt. Pleasant, Sa., Grizzly Flat, Stephen Jeffrey.
462 El Dorado, Th., Diamond Springs, C.D. Brooke.

FRESNO COUNTY.

232 Red Banks, Th., Big Dry Creek, William Paddock.
243 Eden, W., Kingsburg, A. A. Smith.
290 Madera, Sa., Madera, D. F. Edwards.
365 Blooming, Sa., King's River, Flora McCapes.
388 "C. C. Colony.,"M., Fresno City, Mrs. C. E. Spofford.
390 Wild Flower, Sa., Wild Flower, Rev. John Yeargin.
397 Valley View, Th., Selma, J. E. Whitson.
409 Fresno, F., Fresno, George Studer.
421 Star, Sa., Borden, J. G. Crowder.
471 Fresno Flats, Sa., Fresno Flats, C. L. Davis.

HUMBOLDT COUNTY.

269 Humboldt, Tu., Eureka, L.B.King-bury
270 Mountain, Su., Bridgeville, T. M. Burns.
322 Hydesville. M., Hydesville. S. C. Boom
362 Petrolia, Sa., Petrolia, E. D Daugherty
363 North Star, Sa., Arcata, G. W. Hopkins
367 Rohnerville, Sa., Rohnerville, Mrs. Mary Keyler.
400 Trinidad, Su., Trinidad, N. F. Neely, Sr.
439 Port Kenyon, M., Port Kenyon J. D. Ferrill.
458 Upper Mattole, F., Upper Mattole, W. H. Roscoe.
460 Table Bluff, Sa., Table Bluff, J. C. Foss
464 Garberville, Sa., Garberville, A.W.Mock

KERN COUNTY.

237 Kernville, Tu., Kernville, Wm. Pollard

LAKE COUNTY.

350 Middletown, W., Middletown, J. L. Read.

LASSEN COUNTY.

211 Lake View, Sa., Janesville, Samuel H. Painter.
355 Mount Hope, Sa., Hayden Hill, Mrs. A. T. Stanley.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

103 Santa Monica, Tu., Santa Mouica, J. H P. Williams.
151 Santa Ana. W., Santa Ana, H. E. Ford
173 Pasadena, F., Pasadena, H. G. Bennett.
174 Pomona, Th., Pomona, D. N. Burritt.
233 Downey, F., Downey, Mrs. Abbie W. Livermore.
238 Westminster, F., Westminster, R. T. Harris.
246 Orange, F., Orange, J. W. Osburn.
251 Artesia, M., Norwalk, M. G. Miller.
258 El Monte, F., El Monte, M. F. Quinn.
276 Spadra, F., Spadra, J. B. Parker.
299 Merrill, Sa., Los Angeles, Mrs. Mary L. Gould.
473 Savannah, Tu., Savannah, Miss A. Ellis

MARIN COUNTY.

244 San Rafael, F., San Rafael, Rev. W. M. Woodward.
252 Tomales, Sa., Tomales, W. F. Bassett

MARIPOSA COUNTY.

143 Buckingham. Su., Mariposa, Joseph R. Green.
147 Hites Cove, Su., Hites Cove, William Webb.
157 Cathey's Valley, Sa., Indian Gulch, S. M. Pate.
175 Mariposa, Sa.,Mariposa,Benj. M.Maddox
187 Hornitos, Sa., Hornitos, A. W. Robinson
382 Coulterville, F., Coulterville, John W. Reed.

MENDOCINO COUNTY.

101 Manchester,Sa., Manchester, H. B. Scott
117 Caspar, Sa., Caspar,Clarence E. DeCamp
153 Boone, Sa., Booneville, T. E. Rawles.
259 Willitsville, Tu., Willits, J.C. Thompson
333 Covelo, Sa., Covelo. Rev. J. S. Fisher.
334 Little River, Sa., L. River, C. A. McFaul
338 Wideawake, Sa., Westport, Miss E. N. Fowler.
341 Hopland, Sa., Hopland, Eliza Dooley.
344 Mt. Nebo, Sa., Point Arenas, J. S. Wooden.
380 Rescue, Tu., Mendocino, James Griffin.
396 Ukiah, Tu., Ukiah, Geo. McCowen.
430 Gualala, Sa., Gualala, James N Ward.
437 Navarro, Tu., Navarro, Eugene Peeples.
438 Albion, Sa., Albion, B. Perry.

MERCED COUNTY.

223 Plainsburg, Sa., Plainsburg, William Lauder.
279 Snelling. Su., Snelling, G. W. Smith,
298 Central Point, Sa., Central Point, S. A. Smith.
376 Merced Falls, Su., Merced Falls, Mrs. H. Nelson.
459 Merced, M., Merced, James Corley.

MODOC COUNTY.

129 Lake City, Tu., Lake City, John S Linscott.
149 Alturas, F., Alturas, Preston Hays.
230 Cedarville, Th., Cedarville, W. R. Brown
275 Mt. Bidwell F., Fort Bidwell, F. Anderson.

MONO COUNTY.

191 Chapel, Sa., Coleville, C. M. Taylor.
346 Pro Bono Publico, M., Bodie, T Todhunter.

MONTEREY COUNTY.

131 Salinas, M., Salinas City, E. K. Abbott.
357 Del Monte, W., Monterey, T. G. Lambert.
446 Castroville, Th., Castroville, A. H. Longley.

NAPA COUNTY.

111 Aqua Pura, Sa., Napa, C. C. Dunn.
368 Monroe, Sa., Calistoga, H. E. Cyrus.
385 Yountville, F., Yountville, S. C. Brown.

NEVADA COUNTY.

12 Sylvania, Tu., Grass Valley, Elam Briggs
201 Nevada, F., Nevada City, J. M. Walling.
304 Donner Lake, F., Truckee, A. C. Cooke.
369 North San Juan, Sa., North San Juan, David Redding.
387 Perseverance, F., Rough and Ready, Wm. Grant.

PLACER COUNTY.

107 Centennial, Tu., Colfax, Mrs. E. D. Story
113 Lincoln, Sa., Lincoln, A. Gladding.
127 Star of the Hill, Su., Forest Hill. J. N. Burke.
133 Crystal Water, Sa., Michigan Bluff, F. B. Ellsworth.
136 Rosy Crown, Sa., Iowa Hill, J. S. Lakin.
150 Auburn, W., Auburn, Jno. R. Winders.
154 Clipper Gap, Sa., Clipper Gap, Mrs. H. M. Ferris.
216 Nil Desperandum, Sa., Dutch Flat, Charles E. Uren.
218 Isabella, Su., Gold Run, Wm. Jones.
260 Sheridan, Sa., Sheridan, Y. Dougherty.
261 Roseville, Sa., Roseville, Mrs. J. D. Pratt.
313 Rocklin, Tu,, Rocklin, Carlton L. Clow.
339 Newcastle, Su., Newcastle, G. D. Kellogg.
406 Ophir, Sa., Ophir, Warren Reed.
451 Granite, Sa., Penryn, S. A. Wood.

PLUMAS COUNTY.

215 Taylorville-Rescue, F., Taylorville. Miss S. A. Hardgrave.
217 Crescent, W., Crescent Mills, Warren Kelly.
227 Bloomfield, Tu., Quincy, N. H. Hapgood.
228 Miners Sa., Greenville, Mrs. O. Whitney
360 Hope of Eureka Hill, Sa., Eureka Mills, Thomas W. Jenkin.
381 La Porte, Sa., La Porte, G. L. Reed.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY.

2 Siloam Sa., Sacramento, Mrs. M. A. Alsip.
51 Tu., Capital, Sacramento, Ed. Katzenstein.
144 Aerial, Sa., Michigan Bar, A. M. Addington.
183 Cosumnes, Sa., Cosumnes, W. W. Wade.
184 Star of the Plains, F., Florin, J. T. Amos.
188 Georgiana, Su., Isleton, Ida Gardiner.
203 Cresco, Tu., Galt, James Ferguson.
248 Elk Grove, F., Elk Grove, Rev. A. J. Compton.
287 Unity, M., Folsom, Mrs. J. F. Howe.

SAN BENITO COUNTY.

134 San Juan, F., San Juan, Mrs.M.A. Flint
424 Ruby, Sa., Hollister, L. Thornton.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

220 San Bernardino, M., San Bernardino, R. H. Curtis.
284 Riverside, W., Riverside, Jno. Hall, M.D
443 Rincon, Sa., Chino, Charles Hidden.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

242 Home, Sa., San Luis Rey. D. R. Foss.
263 Golden Rule, Tu., San Diego, J.W.Wescott.
264 Poway. Sa., Poway, G. W. Butterfield.
351 Monument, Tu., San Diego, O. N. Sanford.
435 Silver Gate, F., National City, J. J. Caswell.

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY.

7 California, Th., San Francisco, A. V Thompson, 209 Fair Oak St.
114 Evening Star, Th., San Francisco, R. B. Allen, No. 2607 Clay street.
120 Headlight, W., San Francisco, William Swabel, 235 O'Farrel.
103 Constitution, F., San Francisco, Frank A. Davis, No. 143 Fremont street.
160 Mission Star, Tu., San Francisco, Wm. Gorham, No. 577 Market St.
185 Life Boat, M., San Francisco, J. Moran
186 Golden Gate, Tu., San Francisco, W. P. Joseph, 2422 California street.
291 International, M., San Francisco, David Kerr, Nos. 47 & 49 Beale street.
292 Kentucky, W., San Francisco, W. F. Barry.
293 Valley, Th., San Francisco, W. K. Forsyth, 719½ Gough street.
307 Pleasant Valley, M., San Francisco, T. H. Downing, No. 10 Market street.
314 Spring Valley, Tu., San Francisco, John E. Cline, No. 3014 Fillmore St.
417 Crystal, M., South San Francisco, Mrs. A. P. Ellis, cor. 18th and R. R Avenue.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.

115 Lockeford, W., Lockeford, Miss Ada Locke.
139 Woodbridge, M., Woodbridge, C. L. Newton.
182 Stockton, Tu., Stockton, M. J. Nightingale.
189 Lodi, F., Lodi, Geo. W. Hill.
253 Linden, F., Linden, Jas. Wasley.
254 Mt. Vernon, F., Stockton, Geo. Norton.
323 Farmington, Sa., Farmington, Mrs. O. D. Dyke.
469 Wildwood, Sa., Atlanta. E. L. Moore.
472 Dexter, Sa., Dexter, S. W. Sollars.

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY.

442 Arroyo Grande, Th., Arroyo Grande, H. M. Osgood.
444 San Luis Obispo, F., San Luis Obispo, W. P. Barnett.
445 Cambria, Sa., Cambria, Thaddeus Sherman.
447 Cayucos, Th., Cayucos, J. L. Raines.

SAN MATEO COUNTY.

56 Ocean, Sa., Halfmoon Bay, J. Compton.
190 Ocean Queen, Sa., Pescadero, Mrs. A. W. Goulson.
408 San Gregorio, F. San Gregorio, Adolph Shields.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

140 Santa Barbara, F., Santa Barbara, Anna L. Smith.
178 Rose of Lompoc, Sa., Lompoc, E. A. Gregg.
196 Stuart, S., Lompoc, W. B. Holland
204 Goleta, Sa., Goleta, F. E. Kellogg, Jr.
208 Carpinteria, Sa., Carpinteria, Geo. E. Robinson.
268 Vesper, Sa., Guadalupe, J. E. Murphy.
354 Seaside, Tu., Santa Barbara, P.L.Moore
428 Montecito, Th., Santa Barbara, Geo. Ferrier.
434 Lompoc Valley, Su., Lompoc, De Witt Hubbell.
436 Los Alamos, Sa., Los Alamos, F. W. Kelsey.
441 Positive, Sa., Santa Maria, Mrs. M. M. Thornburgh.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

17 Garden City, F. San Jose, D. J. Mitchel.
128 Columbia, M., Gilroy, J. W. Thomasson.
295 Granger, Sa., San Jose, W. H. Gilmore.
327 Golden Wreath, F., Mountain View, W. T. Triplett.
328 Victoria, W., Los Gatos, W. D. Hudson.
393 Bay View, Sa., Santa Clara, L. B. Alexander.
399 Santa Clara, Sa., Santa Clara, Elmer E. Carey.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

126 Watsonville, Tu., Watsonville, C. E. Taylor.
392 Pacific, Su., Boulder Creek, J. W. Peery
426 Ben Lomond, Su., Felton, D. H. Trout

SHASTA COUNTY.

102 Reading, Sa., Reading, J. H. Cooper.

155 Igo, Su. Igo, E. L. Ballou.
213 Copper City, Sa., Copper City, S. S. Stickley.
425 Battle Creek, Su., Ball's Ferry, Mrs. R. E. Winsell.
449 Mountain Pride, Su., Shingletown, C. J. Ball.
453 McDonald, F., Milville, J. J. Kem.
454 Eureka, Th., Anderson, J. W. Spann.

SISKIYOU COUNTY.

118 Henley, Sa., Henley, A. G. Smith.
142 Mt. Shasta, Sa., Mt. Shasta, Mrs. Belle Martin.
278 Mt. Bolivar, Sa., Callahans, Caroline M. Hayden.
466 Siskiyou, Sa., Oro Fino, L. W. Miller.
468 Snow Cap, Sa., Edgewood, C. H. Stone.

SIERRA COUNTY.

265 Forest City, F., Forest City, H. P. Bickford.
359 Sierra City, Sa., Sierra City, Thomas Wright.
372 Alaska, Sa., Pike City, J. H. Beresford.

SOLANO COUNTY.

27 Mount Delight, Sa., Suisun, F. A. Chadburn.
64 Vallejo, Tu., Vallejo, Charles Daly.
137 Phœnix, Th., Benicia, H. A. Booth.
239 Denverton, Sa., Denverton, C. E. Garfield.
318 Pride of the River, W., Rio Vista, Albt. Baker.
320 Fairfield, M., Fairfield, A. J. Buckles.
364 Dixon, Th., Dixon, Stewart McBride.
415 Alamo, F., Elmira, G. W. Frazer.
461 Willow Spring, F., Birds Landing, Wm. T. Kennedy.

SONOMA COUNTY.

32 Star of Hope, M., Healdsburg, George W. Dow.
146 Horicon, Sa., Fisherman's Bay, J. E. Hickman.
156 Valley Ford, Sa., Valley Ford, Benj. Fowler.
161 Petaluma, M., Petaluma, A. G. Twist.
166 Geyser, Sa., Geyserville, Mrs. E. Winder.
167 Sebastopol, Th., Sebastopol, J. U. Graeff
176 Forestville, Sa., Forestville, J. E. McIntosh.
256 Bloomfield, Th., Bloomfield, P. C. Smith.
274 Fulton, F., Fulton, Frank Briggs.
356 Enterprise, Sa., Guerneville, N. E. Manning.
370 Santa Rosa, Tu., Santa Rosa, J. H. Richardson.
375 Dauntless, W., Stony Point, H. O. Brink
378 Two Rock, Sa., Petaluma, M. L. Freeman
405 Azalea, Th., Occidental, D. N. Craig

STANISLAUS COUNTY.

109 Ceres, Sa., Ceres, P. W. Cook.
247 Fairview, Sa., Turlock, S. V. Porter.
249 Star of Cottonwood, Sa., Hill's Ferry Matthew R. Lyle.
266 Morning Star, F., Modesto, J. J. Porter
326 Oakdale, Tu., Oakdale, Byron Seeber.
335 Knight's Ferry, W., Knight's Ferry, J. W. Dunlap.
465 Friendship, Sa., Hill's Ferry, Clara Randal.

SUTTER COUNTY.

97 Meridian, Sa., Meridian, E. G. Thornbrough.
158 Good Shepherd, F, Live Oak, A H. Hewitt.
172 Harmony, Sa., Nicolaus, J. W. Eachus.
219 Defiance, Sa., Pleasant Grove, F. B. Pierce.
321 June, Sa., Yuba City, Mrs. M. E. Moore
440 Yuba City W., Yuba City, Ed. Ellington.
452 North Butte, Su., West Butte, H. S. Graves.

TEHAMA COUNTY.

192 Red Bluff, F., Red Bluff, M. J. Frank.
198 Tehama, Tu., Tehama, A. V. Wheeler.
306 Ricerville, Sa., Ricerville, J. W. Tibbetts
308 Henleyville, Sa. Henleyville, W. J. Gill
309 Paskenta, Sa., Paskenta, T. D. Dollings.
311 Ivy, Sa., Red Bluff, C. H. Delrechio.
427 Paradise, Sa., Olimpo, C. S. Jobe.
433 Hercules, Sa., Red Bluff, O. W. Burress

TRINITY COUNTY.

162 Sicilian, Su., Trinity Centre, L. E. Owings.
300 Beacon, Sa., Weaverville. G. B. Bassham
303 Western Star, Su., Hay Fork, John H. Vanderhoff.

TULARE COUNTY.

48 Visalia, F., Visalia, J. H. Haines.
159 Fairfield, F., Lemoore, J. D. Travis.
169 Grangeville, Sa., Grangeville, John Warswick.
181 Jonesa, Th., Hanford, G. T, Thornton.
195 Tulare, Tu., Tulare, Willis Faust.
257 Tipton. Th., Tipton. Jas. A. Wills.
296 Hanford, Th., Hanford, Mrs. L. E. Cheadle.
301 Plano, Th., Plano, Rev. J. W. Elder,
302 Porterville, Sa., Porterville, G. A. Williamson.
325 Lakeside, Sa., Short, M. L. Short.
329 Pride of Tulare, F., Herrick Cross. A. L. Cottle.
383 Woodville, Sa., Hunsaker, Rev. John Wood.
391 Lone Oak, W., Hanford, S. A. Allen.
394 Farmersville, Sa., Farmersville. George Dean.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

122 Confidence, Su., Sonora, J. D. Williams.
135 Groveland, M., Groveland, Benj. Hunter.
262 Tuolumne, Su., Chinese Camp, W. H. Hosmer.
294 Jamestown, Sa., Jamestown. Miss Rebecca App
324 Bald Mountain, Tu., Sonora, Otis E. Greenwood.
336 Quartz Mountain, Su., Jamestown, Arthur B. Morgan.
337 Table Mountain, Su., Mrs. Jamestown, Jane Beynon.
340 Soulsbyville, Sa., Soulsbyville, W. H. Barron.
342 Mountain View, Th., Columbia, George McNeil.

VENTURA COUNTY.

209 Constancy, F., Ventura, Miss Myra Walbridge.
221 Scenega. Sa., Scenega, L. P. Guiberson.
235 Santa Paula, Sa., Santa Paula, Sam'l T. Todd.
236 Hueneme. Sa., Hueneme. Mary E. Clark.
411 Saticoy, Th., Saticoy, S. V. Tietsort.
416 Springville, Sa., Springville, Samuel Guthrie.
418 Mound, Sa., Ventura, Tyler Bither.
422 Ojai Valley, F. Nordhoff, Thomas Barrows.

YOLO COUNTY.

145 Antelope, Sa., Dunnigans, W. B. Young.
163 Yolo, Tu., Yolo, Asa Petit.
165 Winters, F., Winters, V. Morris.
210 Chrysopolis, W., Woodland, J. J. Bowman.
224 Orion, Th., Davisville, Miss Nettie Marden.
366 Success, W., Grafton, M. C. Winchester
419 Capay, Sa., Capay, J. T. Brown.
429 Pleasant Prairie, Sa., Woodland, E. L. Cox.
431 Faithful, Su., Black's Station, John F. Dillon.
463 Madison, Su., Madison, F. O. Swinney.

YUBA COUNTY.

25 Marysville, F., Marysville, Frank W. Potter.
108 Knoxdale, F., Brownsville, Mrs. S. W. Knox.
124 Virginia, F., Marysville, Mrs. D. A. Hollister.
141 Cordua, Sa., Marysville, J. E. McMillan.
148 Rising Sun, F., Camptonville, Wm. Moore,
197 Wheatland, Tu., Wheatland, C. E. Justis.
226 Alpine, Sa., Strawberry Valley, C. T. Prindle.
278 Mountain Guard, F., Smartsville, J. A. Flint.
423 Prairie, Sa. Marysville, W. E. Gleason.
448 Elizabeth, Sa., Wheatland, P. L. Hutchinson.

ARIZONA.

1 Garden Valley, M., Phœnix, Geo. H. Rothrock.
4 Tucson, F., Tucson, Miss Julia Ingham.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

7 Hilo, Sa., Hilo, J. H. Maby.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, Sa., Yokohama, Geo. W. Elmer.

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

NO.	COUNTY.	NAME.	POSTOFFICE.
384	Alameda,	Charles H. Haile,	Alameda.
241	Amador,	Rev. I. D. Wood,	Ione.
104	Butte.	J. B. Mullen,	Cherokee
361	Calaveras,	A. J. Cooke,	Murphys.
319	Colusa,	J. H. Liening	Colusa.
288	Contra Costa.	F. Clifford,	Nortonville.
462	El Dorado.	J H. Gilmore	Diamond Springs
269	Humboldt,	W. F. Brown,	Eureka.
299	Los Angeles.	W. D. Gould,	Los Angeles.
175	Mariposa,	Chas. Converse,	Mariposa.
459	Merced	Geo. E. Isaacs,	Merced.
131	Monterey,	H. V. Moorehouse,	Salinas.
201	Nevada,	Samuel Clutter,	Nevada.
127	Placer,	J. C. Hawver,	Forest Hill.
228	Plumas,	Moses Bull	Greenville.
248	Sacramento,	A. K. Crawford,	Elk Grove.
220	San Bernardino,	H. C. Brooke,	S. Bern'd'o
351	San Diego,	S. Whitmore,	San Diego.
114	San Francisco,	C. H. Peterson,	U. S. Marshal's office.
182	San Joaquin,	Wm. Jones,	Stockton.
56	San Mateo.	J. Compton,	Half Moon Bay.
178	Santa Barbara.	Rev. S. S. Fisk.	Lompoc.
102	Shasta,	J. N. Chapell,	Reading.
415	Solano,	G. W. Frazer,	Elmira.
356	Sonoma,	H. H. Peckinpah,	Guerneville.
266	Stanislaus,	Rev. M. D. Gage,	Modesto.
452	Sutter and Yuba,	H. S. Graves,	Yuba City
192	Tehama,	G. W. Jeffris	Red Bluff.
300	Trinity,	Geo. B. Jumper,	Weaverville.
195	Tulare,	Rev. F. H. Wales,	Tulare.
324	Tuolumne,	I. T. Holland,	Sonora.
236	Ventura,	L. C. Clark.	Hueneme.
366	Yolo,	Thos. J. Goin,	Grafton.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, Wm. Walker, Yokohama.

STATE DEPUTIES.

384	Alameda,	James S. Naismith,	Oakland.
386	Alameda,	Mrs. V. A. Rix,	Washington.
267	Amador,	W. O. Clark,	Drytown.
470	Alameda,	Rev. Geo. Morris,	West End.
404	Butte,	Rev. Peter Powers,	Chico.
243	Fresno,	A. A. Smith,	Kingsburg.
161	Calaveras,	H. R. Hughes,	Angels Camp.
290	Fresno,	E. W. Turner,	Madera.
207	Kern,	A. T. Colton,	Bakersfield.
299	Los Angeles,	Will D. Gould,	Los Angeles
299	Los Angeles.	Jesse Yarnell.	Los Angeles
246	Merced,	George E. Isaacs,	Merced.
126	Monterey,	J. C. Aston,	Watsonville
201	Nevada.	Niles Searls.	Nevada City
203	Sacramento,	G. B. Katzenstein.	Sac'to.
130	San Fran'co,	Mrs. M. M. Carpenter,	No. 150 Ninth St., S. F.
185	San F'co,	Mrs. E. P. Stevens,	1907 Bush
114	San Francisco,	C. H, Peterson,	S. F.
182	San Joaquin,	B. F. Bagley,	Stockton.
189	San Joaquin,	W. R. Ellis,	Lodi.
200	San Joaquin,	Rev. C. S. Haswell,	Lodi.
178	Santa Barbara,	J. W. Webb,	Lompoc.
32	Santa Clara,	Rev. W.T. Mayne,	San Jose
295	Santa Clara	Rev. D. E. Bushnell,	San Jose.
392	Santa Cruz.	G.M. McWain,	Boulder Cr'k
425	Shasta,	Dr. J. F. Winsell,	Ball's Ferry
64	Solano,	Dr. I. S. Halsey,	Vallejo.
185	San Francisco,	Capt. A. D. Wood,	S. F.
370	Sonoma,	D. S. Sacry,	Santa Rosa.
32	Sonoma,	C. B. Proctor,	Healdsburg.
32	Sonoma,	J. G. Dow,	Healdsburg.
156	Sonoma,	Mrs. C. E. Fowler,	Valley Ford
167	Sonoma,	Rev. F. J. Culver,	Sebastopol.
291	San Francisco.	Wm. Crowhurst 1041 24th St.,	S. F.
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165	Yolo,	William Sims.	Winters.
224	Yolo,	B. H. Hoag,	Davisville.
419	Yolo,	J. H. Norton,	Capay.
25	Yuba,	Chas. J. Covillaud,	Marysville.
148	Yuba,	Joseph Erwin,	Camptonville.

ARIZONA.

304 Pima. Joe T. Marr, Tucson.

JAPAN.

1 Japan, Daniel Jamison, Yokohama.

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Crystal,	Brownsville,	S. W. Knox.
Colfax,	Colfax,	Mrs. D. Story.
Crescent,	Judsonville,	Wm. Ellis,
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Colusa,	Colusa,	Mrs. L. Spect,
Davisville,	Davisville,	Miss K. Kelly,
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Franklin,	F. School H's,	Mrs. Moore.
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Hanford,	Tulare,	Mrs. M. Plummer
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Middletown,	Middletown,	Miss K. Stark,
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Morning Star,	Modesto,	Clara Vesey.
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Pentz,	Pentz,	R. H. Hawkins
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Redding,	Redding,	J. N. Chappell ke.
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Sparkling Water,	San Andreas.	Agnes Mercer
Sutter Creek	Sutter Creek	Wm. Wadge.
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The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at San Francisco on Tuesday, Oct. 3d, 1882, commencing at 10 a. m.

Directory of Lodges of Good Templars in the City of San Francisco.

NO.	NAME.	MEETS.	LOCATION OF HALL.
114	Evening Star,	Th.,	Grand Central Hall, 997 Market st., cor. of 6th.
120	Headlight,	W.,	1620 Pacific Avenue, near Polk.
130	Constitution,	F.,	Shiel's Hall, 32 O'Farrell st.
160	Mission Star,	Tu.,	King's Hall, 2131 Mission st., bet. 17th and 18th.
185	Life Boat,	M.,	No. 118 Jackson st., near Front.
186	Golden Gate,	Tu.,	Bush st. M. E. church, Bush street. nr. Devisadero street.
291	International,	M.,	Grand Central Hall, Market st., cor. of 6th.
293	Valley,	Th.,	Fell Street Presbytorian Church, bet. Laguna and Octavia sts.
307	Pleasant Valley,	M.,	Comerford's Hall Church st., bet. 27th and 28th.
314	Spring Valley,	Tu.,	Union Hall, cor. Fillmore and Greenwich sts.

117 Crystal, M., Myrtle Hall, Railroad and 7th avenue.
7 California, Th., Ono Hall, Mission and Fifteenth streets.

Grand Lodge of Oregon.

SUBORDINATE DIRECTORY.

11 Capital, S., Salem, C. W. Scriber.
17 Hillsboro, S., Hillsboro, W. L. Weathered.
23 La Creole, Tu., Dallas, Jno. S. Ashbaugh
36 Silver, S., Silverton, Frank Simeral.
39 Rosa, S., Salem, P. R. Winslow.
40 Astoria, Tu., Astoria, J. O. Bozorth.
43 Marion, S.. Hubbard, Milton B. Kester.
57 Milwaukee, S., Milwaukee, A. Luelling.
74 Val Fontis, S., Zena, Charles Philips.
80 John Day, S., Canyon City, Fred P. Horsley.
86 Nonpareil, W., Portland, Mrs. P. M. Brower.
94 Lone Star, S., Clackamas, W. H. Wilmot.
115 Brooklyn, F., East Portland, James McGrew.
118 Sheridan, W., Sheridan, H. Z. Foster.
136 Forest Grove, S., Forest Grove, J. T. Whalley.
159 Delavan, Tu., Junction City, W. M. Houston.
166 Union, S., Turner, E. E. McKinney.
179 Pacific, S., Cottage Grove, W. W. Cathcart.
188 Golden Gate, S., Irving, L. H. Potter.
189 Ashland, F., Ashland, Wm. Harris.
191 Klamath, Tu., Ft. Klamath, Fred. Scheider.
212 Ohoco, Th., Prineville, Joseph Howard.
213 Revival, —., Prairie Gity, J. W. Mack.
217 Goshen, S. Goshen, J. W. Cox.
227 Marshfield, Th., Marshfield, Jonathan Osborn.
229 Onward, S., Albany, R. E. Conn.
258 Amity, S., Amity, Anna Putman.
259 Green Mountain, S., Siuslaw, Hiram Wingard.
262 Triumph, M., Independence, Mrs. L. L. Whiteaker.
268 Paradise Springs, S., East Portland. Mrs. R. D. Prettyman.
286 Williams Creek, S., Applegate, E. E. Topping.
289 McMinnville, S.. McMinnville, J.E.Magers.
294 New Era, Th., New Era, J. M. Findley.
302 Newberg, S., Newberg, J. T. Smith.
306 Linkville, Linkville, O C. Applegate.
316 Samaritan, S., Harrisburg, Nettie Isham.
317 Guiding Star, Tu., Lebanon, J. L. Gilbert.
331 Monmouth, S., Monmouth, C. G. Adkins.
332 Pass Creek, S., Drain, H. A. Wallace.
338 Wasco, S., Dufur, A. J. Dufur, Jr.
342 Lily, Tu , East Portland, Jas. W. Shaver.
344 Albany, S., Albany, R. Fox.
346 Good Samaritan, W., Dalles, O. D. Doane.
350 Mount Hood, M., Dalles, John Michell.
352 Stayton, M., Stayton, J. L. Follansby.
353 Orient, F., Jefferson, E. E. Montague.
355 Bay, Th., Marshfield, A. M. Crawford.
356 Welcome, S., John Day, F. J. McCallum
357 Monroe, S., Monroe, N. Garlinghouse.
358 Columbia, F., East Portland, D M. Long.
359 Cason Prairie, —., East Portland, Charles Gilbert.
360 Evergreen, St. Helens, J. H. Groves.
362 Powder River, —., Baker City, E. P. Waltz.
363 La Grande—., La Grande, Geo. H. Rigdon.
364 Centerville, Centerville, Rev. T. S. Burnett.
365 Concordia, Spanish Hollow, C. W. Barzee.
366 Alpha, Lafayette, Rev. T. L. Jones.

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Alternates.

E. W. Ryan, Portland; Elias Jessup, Newberg.

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at The Dalles, commencing on the third Tuesday in June, 1882.



HOME FOR ORPHANS.

In 1869 a capacious and elegant structure was erected near Vallejo, in Solano County, and in 1870, it was dedicated and opened under the auspices of the Grand Lodge, and entitled the "Good Templars' Home for Orphans." Its title is not meant to carry any idea of exclusiveness as to the class admitted to its sheltering offices. On the contrary, it is open to all; the only passport required at its portals is to be a homeless orphan child. Children under fourteen years of age, are received and cared for; and over one hundred orphaned children are now being cared for within its walls the buildings are sightly, capacious, and pleasantly located. The Home is under the general management and control of a Board of Trustees and a Board of Lady Managers—the former comprising nine gentlemen of the Order, who have charge of the building, grounds, (20 acres), and financial matters; while the Board of Lady Managers is composed of eight prominent lady members of the Order, selected from various parts of the State, and has charge of the domestic relations of the institution. The educational affairs are under the joint control and management of the Board of Trustees and Lady Managers. Within the Home a graded school under the "Public school system" of the State, is taught by two competent teachers. Upwards of $140,000 have been expended in the erection, care, and maintenance of this institution. The Good Templars of this jurisdiction have accepted the self imposed duty of sustaining this "Home" gratefully, and the membership is linked together in its support with unfaltering devotion.

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Children may be adopted from the Home by reliable and proper persons upon application to Board of Lady Managers.

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All letters concerning the admission of children, or their adoption from the Home, should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board of Lady Managers, MRS. M. M. CARPENTER, 150 9th street, San Francisco, who will furnish the necessary blank forms.

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For the year ending December 31, 1881, the Board of Directors of the GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY has declared a dividend on Term Deposits at the rate of five (5) per cent. per annum, and on Ordinary Deposits at the rate of four and one-sixth (4 1-6) per cent. per annum, free from Federal Taxes, and payable on and after the 9th day of January, 1882. By order,

GEO. LETTE, Secretary.

R. H. Mc. Donald, PRESIDENT.

Pacific Bank.

ESTABLISHED 1863

Capital $1,000,000.
Surplus 460,759.

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United States Bonds	626,977 35
Loans on Real Estate	134,868 00
Loans on bonds, gas & water stock	132,198 35
Loans on other securities wheat, barley, etc	577,443 96
Loans on personal security	1,106,004 27
Due from Banks and Bankers	392,457 61
Money on hand	398,669 34
	$3,523,844 23

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid up	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	460,759 13
Due Depositors	1,888,655 07
Due Banks and Bankers	174,370 53
Dividends unpaid	59 50
	$3,523,844 23

We call attention to our increased facilities for conducting legitimate banking, and solicit accounts of **banks, bankers, merchants, manufacturers, farmers** and all doing business in our line.

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President.

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To increase the membership of your Lodge, get up a list of subscribers for the RESCUE.

WANTED

150 NEW SUBSCRIBERS FOR THE RESCUE every week of January, February and March. Every person who reads it could very easily get one other to take it who does not. The contest is now waxing warmer every day, and the best work that can be done for the moral and financial welfare of the whole people, is to educate the people on the question of the suppression of the

GROGSHOP.

The Beer and Rum mills have always been outlaws, but now they are in open rebellion against the law, and are threatening all sorts of vengeance against such of the American people as will not bow submissively to the dominion of a league of malefactors and criminals. The paper that does not openly and directly advocate prohibition of the crime factories, is on the side of the enemy, and is no friend to the people.

W. O. THRAILKILL, D. D. S.,

[Late of Sacramento.]

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"WINE IS A MOCKER, STRONG DRINK IS RAGING."

Entered at the Post Office at San Francisco, Cal., as second-class matter.

VOL. XIX. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1882. No. 13

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Gould, W. D ..... Attorney, Los Angeles
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R. W. Nelson ..... Nat. Liberator
National Temperance Society ..... Temp. Literature
Julia Colman ..... " "
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Pacific Bank ..... Pine Street
Paul Rieger ..... Lemon Sugar
Thrailkill, Dr., Oakland ..... Dentist
Thompson, R ..... Attorney-at-Law
W. C. T. U ..... Coffee Houses

When you call on any of these places please say you saw their Ad or card in the Rescue.

EIGHT cities of Massachusetts voted lately against license, and 11 in favor of legalized robbery, harlotry and murder.

The National Temperance Society's tract No. 156, "Some Comfort for Drinkers" alluded to last week is the first document that society has issued, that was written in the vicinity of Cape Horn.

THE Reading *Star*, Pa. alluded to last week, credited Missouri, with 30 murders and three suicides in 1881. The St. Louis papers give the number of the former as 36 and the latter 82 in the city of St Louis alone. Faulty statistics, Bro. Maice.

THE *Woman's Herald of Industry* for January, edited by Mrs, Stowe, is a lively, interesting and very ably written paper. And it has adopted a partial amendment of the most barbarous method of spelling which still remains in common use.

THE CRUSADER says the retiring mayor of the city (London, Canada) disgraced his position by presenting a liquor bill of $46.50 incurred by him in treating his friends at the Provincial Exhibition and when a member of the finance committee opposed the payment, he assailed him in the filthy and profane language peculiar to the barroom. Consistent all thru.

THE *Chronicle* of the 18th, reporting the matter of the twenty arrests made on complaint of Marx P. Schetzel for violation of the Sunday Law in San Francisco, says the complainant is a Good Templar "and an ardent supporter of the RESCUE." The ardent supporters of a paper, are generally heard of at the office of its publication; but as neither Mr. Marx P. Schetzel or any other Schetzel has ever before been heard of here, and as it is extremely probable that Mr. Schetzel never heard of the RESCUE or the Good Templars, it is supposed that the reporter who furnished the item to the *Chronicle*, knew that part of it was a lie and that he was the author of it; a contemptible tho entirely consistent thing for the section of reporters to do, who bum around the groggeries for beer slops.

OPIUM is declared by the governor of Bengal to be no longer the most profitable crop in India for the cultivator. Railways and improved commerce have made potatoes and vegetables a much better paying crop; and in some instances sugar has paid the farmer more than three times the profit derived from opium.

SUBSCRIBERS this week: Dutch Flat 1; Gonzales 1 H. S. Grayes, 25 for five weeks; Table Bluff, (J. C. Foss) 8; Springville, H. B. 1; Springville, Ventura Co. 1; Eureka 1; Haywards 1; Mariposa, 1; J. W. Webb, (Los Angeles, 6, Compton, 2; Azusa, 1; Sharon, Canada 1.) Ten in all: (F. H. Loring), Callahans 3; Elmira G. W. Frazer, 4; Santa Barbara 1; El Paso 1; Merced (Miss Jones. W. V. T. 4; Alta 1.

SIXTY CENTS invested in whisky in Fannin county, Texas in 1879 made a young man named Dean shoot Dan Coulter. Then two men in revenge killed Dean; they were tried several times. and finally rescued by a mob who broke the jail open. Besides the lives of two men, that 60 cents made a bill of costs for the county of over $10,000. But still men vote for the old whisky parties. They have not had murder enough yet.

S. SIMPSON, in W. T., wants his paper stopped, says he did not order it and wont pay for it. If he gets it, somebody has paid for it; but as he gives no clue to where he is except that the postal card is stamped by an office in W. T., to which this paper is not sent from here, nothing can be done here to cheer up our illused friend. The rain and sunshine will proceed here as usual.

A BRILLIANT discovery in the interpretation of the prophecies of Daniel, has been recently made by the students of the hidden things of scripture. They find now, that whenever they can establish the starting point of the 2300 days and the 1290 days and the 1335 days spoken of by Daniel, it will be quite a simple thing to point out with tolerable accuracy, the year in which the other end of those days will occur. Meantime, since 1881 went out peaceably, they have postponed the next catastrophe to 1890.

THOSE effective and genuine workers in the cause of temperance who have helped in various ways to extend the circulation of the RESCUE for the past year, all combined, have at the end of this quarter, the result of seeing as near as possible, 2½ times the weekly number printed, that were issued 15 months ago; if we continue doubling up in the same time right along, we shall run up to 600,000 in seven years, and that will be eminently satisfactory to all concerned.

MISS WILLARD was elected to the Presidency of the Executive Committtee of the Home Protection Party, but has resigned, and Geo. W. Bain has been appointed in her place. Miss Willard has by no means withdrawn her sympathy and active cooperation, but thinks it would be manifestly inappropriate for her to be at the head of this party as well as of the W. C. T. U. Now Bro. Bain, study well the proverbs of Solomon and the military tactics of the only Napoleon; and with the inspiration of wisdom and energy derived from them and from the matchless administrative example of Miss Willard, aiding your own grand talents, let us hear you lead the chorus, "our cause is marching on."

WINE VS. WHEAT.—France raised probably last year, enough grapes to waste in making a thousand million gallons of useless crime and death producing drinks. But it lacks 58 million bushels of wheat to feed its people, which might have been raised on a portion of those wasted lands and it will take about 105 million dollars of French gold away from that country forever to pay for it. That is about double the amount of the French export of wines and brandies fabricated from glucose and turnips for English and American throats. The wheat crop of that country is 294 million bushels in a good harvest, and the consumption, 352 million.

OAKLAND.—The Home Protection Society in Oakland have entered complaint against the proprietors of the Opera gardens, for violation of the Sunday law on two occasions: also against several of the male actors and the door keeper. The League of outlaws however had over 40 arrests made on their own complaints; one of them was the informing witness of the Home Protectionists who paid his fine at once. One of the parties arrested by the League, pled guilty and was willing to pay his fine, but the outlaws forced him to retract his plea and plead a lie, agreeing to defend him. Their object is to block the courts and make law against the public robbers futile. The Law and Order people desire that the law which forbids the public practice of debauching vicious crime on Sunday, and compels a day of rest for the weary, and protects the laborer from the rapacity of his task master on one day of the week should be respected. They dont propose or desire to curtail in the slightest degree the liberty or happiness of a single being, but the rumselling redhanded revelers in human blood, the traders in women's tears and woes, the wholesale betrayers of female virtue, the robbers of the children's food, unanimously proclaim that if they are not permitted to prostitute the Sabbath as they prostitute everything else and use it as a day of special debauchery and unusual bloody crime, they will harass and dragoon and persecute every trader and dealer that pursues an honest vocation, until like a horse-whipped, coward cur, he begs in mercy at their feet and owns them as God and Master.

THE *Call* of the 23d has the following on the Sunday law Guiteau and his friends: "The League of Freedom, which originally was composed wholly of liquor dealers, has so changed its constitution as to permit dealers of every description to become members, and many persons are taking advantage of the opportunity. A number of storekeepers doing business on Market street, among them a few who were arrested on the warrants sworn out by Max P. Schetzel, have become dissatisfied with the management of the officers of the League, and it is said that they held a meeting yesterday at the Tivoli for the purpose of forming a new organization. They say that Schetzel was put up to cause the arrests by certain officers of the League, so as to scare a large number of storekeepers into applying for membership, and thereby swelling the revenues of the society. A saloonkeeper stated that officers and agents of the League were busy all day in obtaining names of proprietors of stores who kept their places open, and that in a few days a multitude of warrants would be issued. He also said that it was the intention to arrest car-drivers and conductors, steamboat and railroad men, and persons of every trade who transacted business upon the Sabbath. The only instance of compliance with the law which could be discovered in the saloon line was that of a place on Montgomery street, which displayed a placard on the door, notifying thirsty people that 'This saloon will close on Sundays, by request of the landlord.'" One of the saloon dive keepers arrested has tried to get Schetzel arrested for stealing 72 bottles of beer in May last. It makes no comment on the conduct of the officers of the League denying that Schetzel was their agent and envoy.

TEACHINC SCHOOL AND BOARDING ROUND.

My thots go back to the rosy prime
And memory paints anew the scenes
Afar in the bleak New England clime,
Tho half a century intervenes.
On a highway corner the schoolhouse stands,
Under an elm-tree, broad and tall,
And rollicking children in laughing bands
Come at the master's warning call.
They pile together their sleds and skates,
Hang hats and hoods in the entry way,
And gathering pencils, books and slates,
Diligent study succeeds to play.
A mountain stream turns a gray stone mill,
That runs with a low and slumberous sound;
And there in fancy I wander still,
Teaching school and boarding around.

Near by is a mansion large and square,
With doors and casements of faded red,
A stoop that shades from the summer glare,
And wood well piled in the sheltering shed.
There's an ancient barn with swallow holes
High in the gable, three in a line;
The lithe bay colt in the deep snow rolls;
From racks of hay feed the docile kine;
Closely are huddled the timorous sheep,
As the flails resound from the threshingfloor.
The pilfering poultry stealthily creep
And silently watch at the open door
For each stray kernel of shelling grain.
Full of content was the lot I found
Among the farm folk, honest and plain,
Teaching school and boarding around.

The farmer's table has lavish supplies,
Chicken and sausage of flavor rare,
Crullers and cookies and puddings and pies,
Are items rich in the bill of fare.
The teacher sleeps in a full soft bed,
Kept clean for guests in the great spare room,
With gay chintz curtains over his head
And blankets wove in the old hand loom.
The thrifty wife ere the break of day
Springs from her rest tho the morn is cool,
And breakfast ended, we haste away
O'er the shining crust to the district school.
Here morals are pure and manners sincere,
And men in the church and state renowned
Have made the first step in a high career,
Teaching school and boarding around.

In the moonlight evening long and still
The youth assemble from many a farm;
Tho the air without is crisp and chill,
There's a bright wood fire and a welcome warm
Nuts and apples are handed round,
The hands of the clock get a backward turn,
Innocent frolic and mirth abound
Till low in their sockets the candles burn.
Young men and maidens of artless ways
Are drawn together in groups like this
Their hands are joined in the rural plays,
And sweet lips meet in the guileless kiss;
Twin hearts are linked with a golden chain,
And love with marriage is early crowned.
How oft I dream I am there again,
Teaching school and boarding around.

—*Harper's Bazar*

ESSAY

On "The Twin Evils, Intemperance and Tobacco" winning the second R. H. Mc Donald prize medal and eight dollars in money.

Written by John Harper, age sixteen, a nephew of Harper Bros. of publishing fame of New York City. Mr. Harper is a pupil of the Boy's High School Classical Middle Class.

TWIN EVILS, INTEMPERANCE AND TOBACCO.

All wine and liquor contains some alcohol, even the very grape contains it. It it almost undisputed that alcohol is poisonous. Men of learning know it and the ignorant often learn it to their sorrow. Intoxication from alcoholic liquors has been known for many centuries. Cases are mentioned in the Bible.

Tobacco according to one analysis contains two absolute poisons, nicotine and nicotianine. These would be as effective as prussic acid if used in the same manner. Tobacco was first introduced into civilized countries about A. D. 1500; but was not extensively used till nearly a century afterwards. Since their introduction the use of alcohol and tobacco has steadily increased until now the trade in these two articles is immense. The United States revenue from distilled spirits in 1869 was $55,600,000; the revenue of England from the same source is about $30,000,000. The value of the United States tobacco crop in 1875 was $29,000,000. The effect of alcohol on the human system is marked. After receiving it into the stomach, it becomes mixed with the blood and so adulterates it as to affect the vital organs especially the brain. Tobacco likewise affects the vital organs, more especially the brain and heart. While the immediate effect of alcohol seems to be the exciting of the brain, that of tobacco is rather to stupify it.

A man with a diseased brain is not a perfect man. He loses his intellectual power, judgment and will, in short, all those faculties which place him above a beast.

Every one knows the value of health, yet why will man continue drinking and smoking? Some claim alcohol gives strength; but it is never used in training an athlete. Some claim it gives nourishment; but even physicians are undecided on this point, and prefer to use it as little as possible. Tobacco it is claimed calms the nerves. Yes, somewhat, but at the cost of wearing them out. Most people use alcohol and tobacco solely for pleasure; but how wicked to sacrifice health for the moment's pleasure. It should also be remembered that by diseasing our own body we may ruin that of our posterity.

The moral effect of these twin evils is also bad. Not only by weakening the higher faculties do they debase man, but also thru their associations. Compare the den where drinking and smoking are indulged in with the elegant parlor of the cultivated, where they are forbidden. In the former vile associations, evil companions, filthy conversation, and sometimes disgusting sights; in the latter, refined women, (the greatest test of civilization) intellectual and pleasant associations and improving conversation. Alcohol and tobacco are from their very nature enemies to health, cleanliness and good society.

We must all have seen some terrible example of the effects of these twin evils. The drunkard who often becomes an imbecile or maniac is daily seen in our streets. Spain to-day is a national example of the same. In the last three centuries Spain has lost her political importance, excellence in art and literature and national spirit. Tobacco is one of the chief causes of this, but not the only one.

One of the most striking phases of this question is the ruin of our youth. The youth are the nation's future men, and look at the youth of to-day. As a class they are slender, pale and weak; still the pride of many a boy is to stand at the bar drinking or smoking.

Horace Greelcy pointedly describes a young man smoking as "tobacco with a light at one end and a fool at the other."

Why did the Creator place these poisons, for such they are, here? For the same great reason that he placed any poison here.

Is there then no remedy for the use of alcohol and tobacco? Temperance societies, temperance journalism and temperance legislation have fought them but yet they have still increased. Have these monsters overpowered us? No, but hitherto we have underrated our enemy's strength, and our force has been too weak. Let us now strengthen our forces, and then with new strength and God and right on our side we must conquer.

THERE is a fault in the above essay which needs attention; it innocently says, "there is alcohol in the grape;" a mistaken idea entertained by a great many people. In none of all the things which God has made for us, is there a particle of alcohol; and none can ever be produced except by one process; viz: the rotting of sugar by fermentation. Thus the grape and the grain and every fruit or vegetable that contains starch or sugar can be made to produce alcohol, by rendering it rotten, filthy and unfit for any good purpose; the starch can be converted into sugar, and the sugar into alcohol and carbonic acid gas, by decay and decomposition. It is well to remember that the alcohol which is produced in cider, beer, ale, currant wine, grape wine, and all wine and in whisky from potatoes, turnips, kitchen slops &c., is all one and the same thing exactly. It is only mixed with water and flavored with different materials to make the various drinks; but the alcohol is precisely the same in all, and if distilled and separated, no one could discover any difference in the least, between the alcohol from potato starch converted into sugar, and the alcohol from grape sugar.

TALK.

As a rule, fine talk about successfully circumventing satanic influences by home comforts, pictures, pianos, Chautauqua Circles and benign patronage of reformative institutions, comes from well-meaning and really charitable people. These view the normal aquisition of industry, cultivated taste, soul discipline and pure affection—inclusive of all the virtues and graces which abide or are supposed to govern, in these ideal home-circles, as the product of financial ability and loyalty to *form*, or outward phenomena; hope to initiate an era of moral rectitude and purity by milleniums of pecuniary competencies; hope to insure mental integrity and spirit culture by means of a kind of chromo-civilization where all the glory is on the outside, and the dirt within, but well hidden.

Now, the fact is, we have too much and too many of these ideas of unutterable wretchedness already. We are called to witness desertions of such for the lower levels of carnal indulgences and beastly gratifications every day in the year.

The most hardened and unsavory hoodlumism so often is developed under these very auspices. The unfortunates, which people our dens of vice and infamy, so often trace their first temptation and fall, to the mockery of outward gloss and inward corruption.

This is remindive of the hopeful endeavor of a certain class of benevolent philanthropists who affect to cure leprosy by daub of paints of imaculate print.

"But seek ye first the kingdom of God and His righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you."

Has any reader of this heard? Verily, he will bear witness to the fact that one grain of the substance of religion, is worth all the kingdoms of this world, with their beggarly elements of empty show and inward corruption of the heart.

Honest, undisguised, brazen vice with all its reproach, curse and wretchedness, is a lighter burden than the crushing load of appearing what we are not—to be forced to keep up a semblance of respectability and wealth (material or spiritual) where the bottom has dropped out of either.

Thus, also, shall the publicans and sinners enter the kingdom of heaven, before the whitened sepulchers of society.

Pictures, pianos and literature, are very nice and harmless things in their way, but they will never fill the bill in homes where the peace of God abideth not. How often we waste our time in pursuit and advocacy of shadows, while the substance is begging at our door. Were it not better to lay the hand upon our mouth, ere we have taken a second thot whether or not there is a lie in our right hand? J. C. K.

THE WHISKY SCHOOL.

Our liquor dealers' circular talks of educating the public in the interest of liquor to prevent prohibitory laws.

The idea of whisky being an educator is interesting. Whisky turned school master! That is good. Whisky is indeed an old professor, and has been engaged some centuries in the business of teaching. He has many colleges and universities all over the land. All the States have at all times granted him charters, and in many instances gave him magnificent endowments. Yes, whisky is a noted educator. Did you ever see his pupils? They all wear badges—red noses and bloated faces, for the one class, and pale faces and sunken cheeks for another. Whisky qualifies his graduates for business. He turns out thieves, murderers, wife beaters, and makes widows and orphans by thousands. Its a fine school—the pupils generally learn well and succeed in business. The tuition is pretty high. It costs everything one owns to graduate in the whisky school. We have known men to pay down all their money, land, fame, home—home comforts, wife and children down even to the hungry babe—yes, gave all in payment of his tuition in the whisky school. And then comes the degree, for whisky always confers on its graduates a doctorate—U. D. untimely death. This document is highly ornamented. It is written in the blood of wives and children by a pen of sorrow. A rattling skeleton, stands in fire and holding hissing serpents in each hand, which entwine the skeleton's neck and bite his heart, is the coat of arms inscribed on the terrible parchment. We prefer our children should be trained in the school of prohibition.—*Banner*, of Little Rock, Arkansas.

MR WHITWORTH, an M. P. of England, recently said at a public meeting that having been a total abstainer thru life, he could trace out five hundred persons who have become total abstainers by the effect of his example. A good many who read this might with safety and much certain profit try to equal his record. It would be a good plan for some of our young folks to have a little book to keep a private record of the converts they win over. When they get advanced in years they will find the list a very long one, if they have tried to make it so.

A TWENTY-THOUSAND EDITION.

On the 17th February it is proposed to issue an edition of 20,000 copies of the RESCUE. An excellent opportunity of advertising will be afforded on that occasion. And it is hoped some of the correspondents of the paper will help make it an interesting and useful number.

CAL. W. C. T. UNION.

"THE WOMEN OF AMERICA *vs.* THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC"

President, Mrs. D. P. Browne, Blake House, Oakland.

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COMPLAINTS.

MRS. WOODBRIDGE, the Recording Secretary of the National W. C. T. U., has issued a circular calling attention to the entire silence of the program of the week of prayer on the subject of the temperance reform. Mrs. H. C. McCabe, editor of the W. C. T. U. colum in the Delaware *Signal*, comments regretfully upon the attitude presented by the committee who devised that program, and concludes thus: "It seems to us that the business of Christian people in reform is chiefly with the government. It will bear a vast amount of rebuke, and needs a ceaseless tide of prayer. It is going to have both. For the government which was once the great slaveholder, is still the great saloon-keeper, the great polygamist, the great Indian robber."

It is pleasant to know that the department of the Christian Church which serves and worships God under the name of W. C. T. U. is faithful enough to protest even so mildly against the broad taunting insult to Almighty God and to the Christian people of America embodied in that program. Of course some people and some societies modified it and entirely changed it, and prayed for temperance in spite of the committee, and in the opening services of the New Year they worshiped God in sincerity and truth and let us hope with acceptance, but the evidences indicate that the framers of the program intended and directed that the prayers of this great nation should go up to God a mockery, utterly ignoring and omitting all mention of the great source of at least nine-tenths of all the sin and vice and satan worship which afflicts the world—offering no repentance or promise of amendment in the great overshadowing national sin—seeking no aid to remove it, asking no blessing on the efforts of those who are laboring in sincerity and truth to reclaim the world and bring it under the dominion of its rightful Sovereign. And in this thing the committee treated with purposely marked contempt the oft-repeated prayers and entreaties of the Christian what temperance people of the nation, refusing them they would have cheerfully accorded to any other decent interest. It was just such a program as the Scribes and Pharisees might have put up after the scene on Calvary, with a few technical changes; the greatest sin concealed, and the chiefest blessing unsought. Yet it seemed perfectly satisfactory to everybody who professes to consider the rum curse as only one insignificant unit of a thousand equal sins, rather than confess it to be what it always has been, at least in the Christian world, the great central sun and source of sin and misery and blasphemy, around which a group of minor satellites of evil revolve, and from which they derive the heat and life and energy which maintain them ever in active, vigorous force and growth. And no doubt many thousands who do little thinking of their own, joyously accepted that program without more ado than to suppose it an inspired work of saintly authorship.

And there are others, no doubt, who think it improper, irreverent and ill natured to criticise that program and its motives in this manner; very probably some of them may experience a good measure of what they consider (righteous?) indignation, because everybody does not keep still when he sees the sword coming, and "say peace when there is no peace."

Many years ago the advocates of temperance incurred an immense amount of hostility from those whose assistance they expected to have—because they *went too far* and denounced moderate drinking as a sin; but time has made them right. Then they made bitter enemies because they gave pledges, such a wicked thing to break, but the people who were offended were the first to tempt the pledged to commit the crime of faithlessness. Then more enmity against the radicalism of barring out cider and good wholesome wine, but time has approved their action. More enemies for assailing the respectability of the retail rumseller. Patience exhausted when infidel doubts were expressed as to the consistency and christian perfection of a deacon or a church member who was a wholesale drunkard maker a distiller or brewer. Charity dethroned when societies were formed with a password!! Propriety shocked when these societies dared invoke the name and help of God and invade the churches and meet in schoolhouses. Piety convulsed at the idea of examining bible texts and translations. The mystery and Latin shrouded domain of medicine assailed with profane inquiries brot us solemn, learned, profound rebuke; but time and science have always affixed the stamp of truth upon our ever enlarging platforms. Inquest has been made as to who, unknown to the public, sign petitions for license to kill men and betray female virtue and sell boy and girl to death; impertinent espionage and more disgust. Taking temperance into politics, local, state and national, into the church and school and Sunday school, into the week of prayer and prayer meeting and social circle and home, excites hostility. And the question of home protection which asks, shall the mother of the American home have an equal voice in framing the laws and controling the destiny of her children, with the foreign or other male jailbird and ignorant outlaw and tramp who comes to this country or lives in it only to prey upon the lives and souls of its people and votes for the wrong and the nasty every time?

All these steps and advances upon the works of the evil one have awakened and will awaken the master of the opposition to stir up enemies without and within the camp; but time and truth will in the end prevail, and to the master of truth and righteousness we shall all render our account.

Men have practiced political knavery so often and so long, it has become second nature to them. The entire administration of this whole government is, and always has been, a gigantic fraud. For men to proclaim to the listening world that taxation without representation is tyranny, and then disfranchise one half of the taxed people, is to proclaim themselves at once both tyrants and robbers. And when conscience and honor are so callous as to glory in the oppression and crime, nothing better than a bankruptcy in morals is to be expected.

No man ever wronged another without doing a greater wrong to himself. Curses come home to roost. The appalling corruption that has gangrened our entire political system, is the inevitable effect of the practical violation of the principle of justice upon which our government is theoretically based.—*Tap Root.*

WILL-POWER.

It is strange so few have any will-power; so few that have a granite wall, between them and temptation, built high and strong of facts and truths cemented by the trial and test of predecessors; instead all barriers are down and so many slide here and there as invitation offers. The great questions of right and wrong are never answered; the first allurements have them. They are forever objects for redemption. Lack-a-daisical persons whom the wine cup or any other form of the devil can tempt. Whose economy is not principle, but a matter of teaching and if once taught only holding while watched, or presented in an agreeable or easy form. The economy that makes persons honest at any self-denial; and workers, tho at ever so low a salary.

We need more clear force of mind that dont have to be reformed, that dont drink to idiocy and indulge in any way to imbecility. Will-power that is so easy to acquire and insures grand self-respect.

As the people stand to-day the government of good is in the hands of a few rulers—divine appointed kings, and queens, and emperors, but they can only control a few. We need a Republic of equal self-governing souls before earth can approximate the happiness we might enjoy. BETH.

TO FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE REFORM.

All temperance people are coming to see that organic unity is necessary. The "Alliances" all over the country show this. In a little while, a few months, perhaps years, this desire for unity will accomplish itself in the state and nation; for what the temperance people of this country really want to do, they will do.

That is what makes it such a comfortable thing to fight on God's side. When God fights, some party gets whipped, and if we are on His side, we are not the party. And those who struggle for abused women and children, and to save weak, deluded men from themselves and their tempters, need have no fear but that they are on God's side.

Is there any better thing to do now than to unite all the reliable temperance voters in every town and ward into a "Home Protection Club," or some other name if preferred? The leading idea is unity; standing together in such action as the majority may favor. It does not mean neglecting the lodge or the council or the church or any existing work; but simply that members of all societies have one common ground, where they stand as a unit. One live man who realizes the importance of union can do this. Let him invite the tried friends of Reform to meet and organize a club, league or alliance in the usual way. The one thing they are to agree in, is to stand together in what they attempt. What they shall attempt they must decide for themselves, being guided by their own surroundings. They may decide to attend the "primaries" to select the best nominees of the other parties, to put up candidates of their own, to enforce existing laws, all appropriate things to do. But by all means counsel and act together, with a perfect understanding. And always be represented in County and District Conventions. This plan costs nothing. The town must be very near Sodom, that has not the material for such a club. Has any one a better plan? A. J. JUTKINS.

Headquarters, Lake Bluff Convocation.

CHAUTAUQUA TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR TEMPERANCE WORKERS, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE W. N. C. T. U.

Rev. Dr. John H. Vincent, of Chautauqua, enters with heartiness into the plans laid before him as a basis for a Temperance Training School. The following is an outline:

1. The origin, history, aims and methods of the temperance reform is to be systematically taut in a series of studies to be determined, and lectures to be given by a faculty appointed by the W. N. C. T. U.; the studies to extend thru one year and be pursued at home; the lectures to be given in the summer at Chautauqua.

2. Written examinations to be held there, on the entire course, and certificates given in accordance with the results.

3. A model W. C. T. U., with young ladies' and children's branches, to be organized at Chautauqua, officered by officers of the Training School and made, so far as possible, to illustrate the methods taught.

4. The faculty of the school to be chosen by the Executive Committee of the W. N. C, T. U., and authorized to select and employ such specialties in physiology, hygiene, medicine and different branches of philanthropic and legal and political work, as will in their judgment conduce most to the success of the object in view; sending out into our local, State and National work, the largest possible number of women, specially trained in our system and methods.

For circulars descriptive of details in this plan, address Mrs. C. B. Buell, Cor. Sec'y, W. N. C. T. U., 53 Bible House, New York. All of which is submitted to the Executive Committee.

FRANCES E. WILLARD.

THE SIGNAL.

With the first number of the new volume we shall "come out" still further in a new heading and with various improvements. Remember, our physiology lessons by Dr. Ridge are to be begun next week, and let Unions provide themselves with *Signals* for the temperance school and the Band of Hope. A department of Hygiene will also be opened under the charge of Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson, National Superintendent of this division of the W. C. T. U. work and her accomplished secretary, Miss Minnie Kelly of the Chicago W. C. T. U. Mrs. Georgia Hulse McLeod, of Baltimore, will be responsible for a column devoted to "Our Southern Work" and "News from the field" will be more abundant, while the field itself will be enlarged. We mean to make the *Signal* indispensable to the W. C. T. U. of the West, and its weekly visits full of valuable communications to workers at large, both East and West. Help us with your dollars and dimes, and we will send great broad rays of light in impartial brilliancy all over the surrounding country,—*Signal.*

CHEAP BOOKS.

Just think of a dollar book to be had every week for a year for $2.50 and all choice reading. See David C. Cook's advertisement in this paper. No more use for dime novels and miserable literature, when you can get the best that was ever published at five cents a volume. And newspapers too at five cents a year. Send for samples and you will have a pleasant surprise

G. W. Secretary's D'p'tm't.

GEORGE B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.

☞The office of the Grand Lodge is located in the Capital Savings Bank Building, entrance, No. 328 J street, up-stairs, over the southwest corner J and Fourth streets, Sacramento, where the Grand Worthy Secretary will be pleased to receive calls from the members of the Order during business hours.

☞This department is edited by the Grand Worthy Secretary, to whom all communications relating in any way to the business of the Grand Lodge, this department, or anything appearing hereunder, should be addressed.

☞The Grand Worthy Secretary's post office address is Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento, Cal.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES
ON SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE G. W. S.

Sold for the Benefit of the Grand Lodge

onstitutions, per hundred copies	$12 00
onstitutions per dozen	1 75
Glee Books, "Temperance Chimes" per dozen	4 00
Glee Books, per half dozen	2 50
Glee Books, single copies	50
Receipts of Evening and Constitution Roll Book, per set	2 50
Chase's Digest, per copy	1 50
Officer's Roll Call etc., Book of	1 00
Pledge Cards, per hundred	1 00
Officers Cards, per set of four	1 00
Degree Ode Cards, per dozen	1 00
Subordinate Ode Cards, per dozen	75
Subordinate Ode Cards with music, per dozen	1 50
Chase's Good of the Order, per copy	50

BLANK FORMS.

Clearance Cards, per dozen	3 00
Grand Lodge Returns, per dozen	1 00
W. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. F. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Bonds, per dozen	1 00
Forms for Charges, Trials, etc., per set of four	25
Forms for incorporation of Lodges	Free

LODGE BOOKS

Propositions for Membership, Book of fifty	50
Notices of Election to Membership, book of fifty	50
Proposition Committee notices, book of fifty	50
D. G. W. C. T.'s Dispensations, book of fifty	50
Password Certificates, book of fifty	50
Delinquent (Dues) Notice, book of fifty	50
Warrants on W. T., book of fifty	50
W. F. S. Receipts, book of fifty	55
W. T. Receipts, book of fifty	50

LODGE FURNITURE.

In addition to the above, I will attend to orders for Impression Seals, Blank Books, Special Printing, Regalia or Lodge Furniture. This will be done as an accommodation to Lodges and not as a source of profit either to the Grand Lodge or myself; hence all orders filled will be sent per express by the dealers, with instructions to "collect on delivery," unless the money accompanies the order. Address—

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.,
Sacramento, California.

CASH RECEIVED.—The Grand Worthy Secretary acknowledges receipt of the following amounts of cash since last report. Proper personal receipts were also forwarded in each case:

GENERAL FUND.

Santa Ana Lodge, No. 151	$ 90
Calaveras, No. 407	15 75
Marshall, No. 410	3 50
S. Rathburn	30
Washington, No. 386	5 25
Placerville, No. 456	3 50
Harmony, No. 172	8 00
L. N. Jones	50
Ripon, No. 315	1 50
Cosumnes, No. 183	1 00
Farmington, No. 323	5 50

ORPHANS' HOME FUND.

State of California	$4,450 14
Valiejo Lodge, No. 64	40 95
Trinidad Lodge, No. 400	15 00

PACKAGES MAILED.—The following packages have been mailed during the past week from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office:

1 to C N Goulding, Anderson.
3 to W FBrown, Eureka.
1 to Miss M K Howe, Lockford.
1 to S Rathburn, North Branch.
2 to A L Wolfe, Calistoga.
3 to S M Pate, Catheys Valley.
1 to Lewis E Kent, Santa Ana.
4 to Geo. Baker, Benicia.
6 to C E Justis, Wheatland.
5 to Wm. Douglas, Truckee.
1 to Rufus Rigdon Cambria.
4 to L Thornton, Hollister.
8 to A Lincoln Jobe, Orland.
5 to A J Cook, Murphys.
3 to Jas. O March Grainland.
1 to W J Stockton Central Point.
1 to Frank Storer, San Francisco.
1 to R Thompson, San Francisco.
1 to W Rieger, San Francisco.
1 to Mrs M E Greentree, San Francisco.
1 to L Thornton, Hollister.
2 to John Warswick, Grangeville.
1 to W A Crowell, Ripon.
2 to E M Hills, San Jose.
3 to R B Waters, Placerville.
1 to A J Lucas, San Francisco.
1 to Frank E Lowry, Greenville.
1 to L W Jones, Hornitos.
1 to Carrie Whitford, Jamestown.
3 to Rev. L C Renfro, Cordelia.
1 to J S Stauffer, Chico.
1 to W H Heywood, Gualala.
3 to D K Zumwalt, Visalia.
1 to A L Cottle, Herricks Cross.

PER EXPRESS.

1 to W C Sloan, Lathrop.
1 to S W Dickerson, Ripon.
1 to J A Boyd, Visalia.
1 to Thos. F. Laird, Angels Camp,
1 to A Lincoln Jobe, Orland.
1 to Henry S Graves, Yuba City.
1 to Rev. W C King, Porterville.
1 to Charles Small, Tipton.
1 to Ed. P Fitzsimmons, Ione City.

RETURNS RECEIVED.—During the past week the following Lodges have filed Grand Lodge returns with the G. W. S. and their receipt is acknowledged:

Nos. 105, 135, 158, 227, 346, 380, 386, 407, 420, 426, 437.

The following lodges are reported still delinquent in having failed to file quarterly returns for the term ending Oct. 31st last. Nos. 7, 101, 106, 118, 126, 142, 162, 173, 205, 226, 282, 306, 383, 408, 436, 439, 447, 449, 453, 454, and 466.

VOTE ON CHANGE OF REGALIA.—The following lodges have during the past week, filed with the G. W. S., the returns of the vote had in their lodge on the question of changing the initiatory regalia of the order as required by the G. L. viz:

Nos. 103, 218, 241, 268, 301, 307, 325, 386, 399, 409, 422, 465.

The total result up to date is: Number of Lodges reporting, 281. Membership present, 5,854. In favor of the change, 322; opposed to the change, 5,120. Not voting, 412. Average attendance at Lodges voting, 20.

DIME COLLECTION RECEIPTS.—The following contributions have been received to date in behalf of the National Temperance Literature Fund, etc., and the amounts are hereby acknowledged, viz:

Amount acknowledged at last report	$331.90
Kernville Lodge, No. 237, per W. Pollard	8.00
Enterprise, No. 356, N. E. Manning	19.35
Twilight, No. 331, J. M. Hinman	1.50
Crystal, No. 417, Mrs. A. P. Ellis	5.05
Guerneville Juvenile Temple	1.00
Total amount received to date	$366.80

D. G. W. C. T. s COMMISSIONED.—The following commissions have been issued and forwarded from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office during the past week:

LODGE DEPUTIES.

Mrs. Emma Bennett for No. 467. Pleasanton.
Rev. C. M. Palmer, for No. 474, Saratoga.
Mrs. Kate G. Adams, for No. 475, Lancha Plana.
Rev. J. B. Green, for No. 477, Compton.
Ira Lyon, for No. 478, Angels Camp.
J. A. Boyd, for No. 479, Visalia.
Mrs. Ellen Foster, for No. 150, Auburn.
T. R Chapin, for No. 228, Greenville.
J. T. Bloomer, for No. 315, Ripon.

TEXAS. Ho!—Bro. H. S. Graves, G. W. C. of West Butte, Sutter Co., called on Monday en route for Texas. He goes direct to El Paso on a short business trip. It is hoped he may avoid falling into the clutches of the gentle cow boys, as he is neither a jig dancer nor a comic singer. But as a temperance worker he rates A 1. and scatters seeds of temperance wherever he goes. Under his leadership the Sutter and Yuba District lodge has become one of the foremost in efficiency in the state. All will unite in the wish of a prosperous trip and speedy return to our good brother.

PARKER'S HISTORY.—The G. W. S. has received an invoice of 100 copies of Parker's history of the I. O. G. T. The book is all that was promised, making a volume of 311 pages, handsomely bound in cloth at $1.25, or half morocco at $1.75. To secure a copy, orders should be sent in at an early day, as it is expected the first edition will soon be sold. Address all orders to the G. W. S. accompanying the order with the coin.

STATEMENTS OF ACCOUNT.—During the past week each lodge indebted in any amount to the Grand Lodge was furnished a statement of account thru its Lodge Deputy. It is requested that these statements be carefully examined, and if errors or omissions be found, that they be reported promptly to the G. W. S. for correction. The amount thus reported due should be promptly forwarded, if not at once, at least no later than with the per capita tax for the current quarter. Prompt settlements are urged. All accounts should be balanced at least quarterly. The growth of the Order makes the book keeping alone of the G. W. S. office an onerous duty. No other state is so lenient with its subordinates in extending credit for supplies etc., thus requiring an open account to be kept with each subordinate lodge. This great labor may be materially facilitated by the prompt settlement of lodges.

PERSONALS.—During the past week the Grand Lodge office was visited by the following members of the Order: Bro. Wm. Crowhurst, Grand Lecturer, who was en route for Placer county; Bro. Geo. W. Arper of Mission Star Lodge No. 160, San Francisco who has become a delver for gold, and was en route toward his mines in Butte county; Bro. W.H. Chessall and A. D. Streeter, of Chapel Lodge, No. 191, Coleville, who were returning to their homes after an extended visit to the central portion of the state, and Bro. B. H. McNeil of Crystal Fount Lodge No 240 Gridley who was summoned as a witness in the great debris case now on trial at the Capital.

Lecturers' Reports.

The Grand Lecturers employed by the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T., of Cal., are as follows:
Mrs. E. P. Stevens, Prof. Wm. Crowhurst, Col. C. N. Goulding, Elder J. W. Webb, Hugh R. Hughes, and Rev. W. C. King.

J. W. WEBB.

TUSTIN.—My report from several places seems to have miscarried and I make a brief resume, as best I can recollect. This is a beautiful place near Santa Ana. Many Eastern and temperance people coming to settle. Quiet and orderly, no saloons and the store is closed on Sundays. Started a good Band of Hope, but could only get 3 names for a lodge. If Santa Ana and Orange lodges, both handy, would take an interest and look the matter up before another lecturer's visit, a lodge could be instituted. The lodges of Los Angeles have not enough missionary spirit. Oranges and grapes for raisins, not so many for wine, thrive here.

ORANGE.—Hired a team to take me over, no provision having been made. Put up at Anderson's Hotel, kept by Christian people in an unexceptional manner. This place is growing fast; Eastern people coming and buying, attracted by its orange and lemon groves, and apricot, walnut and other deciduous fruits and grand raisins which are proved to pay far better than wine grapes. Two good churches, M. E. and Presbyterian; both pastors belong to lodge and have monthly Sunday temperance sermons alternately. Lodge is growing and contemplates building a hall, having offers of help. They hesitate because of a (groundless) fear that the Grand Lodge might take the property from them in some event. I tried to impress them with the fact that the Grand Lodge has no desire or use for any such property, except to hold it (in the event of the lodge dying) for temperance purposes and to hand over to a new lodge, should the old one die, and to keep it forever from falling into the rum power's hands. But this is a very unlikely contingency. I have asked Bros. Gould and Thompson as lawyers and executive officers, to give them in writing, an official opinion to that effect. Then I hope we may hear of the hall going up and the lodge continuing to grow. Bros. D. J. and W. A. Bartley, formerly of Lompoc Lodge, are recent valuable additions. Prof. Norton teaches a very successful school. He used to belong to the former lodge; hope he will to this one. Had good meetings; needed more time.

WESTMINSTER is another Temperance Colony, no saloon, no bar or liquor-selling. Lodge thrives. Started good Band of Hope; good meetings, especially the Union Gospel Temperance Meeting in the church. An effort was being made to send a lodge donation of the beautiful raisins they grow here and other things as a Christmas present for the Home. Efforts were being made to secure a visit and lecture from Dr. Allen, the great temperance worker who went round with a tent some time ago. I wrote the Dr. urging him to pay the visit and I hear he has been and lectured twice to large audiences, the people always greeting him with the greatest enthusiasm.

He recently married and keeps the Post Office Drug Store and practices in Los Angeles.

I now resume where I left off last week.

PASADENA.—To this, another very beautiful Temperance settlement where citrus and deciduous fruits do well Bro. W. H. Lloyd kindly accompanied and helped me. Dr. Congar has demonstrated that raisins pay better than wine grapes. After paying for labor etc., his *netted* him $115 per acre! We had fairly attended meetings. The lodge is not strong because the older folks give very little countenance and co-operation to the determined few who "hold the fort." It is too bad for they have money enough to buy a lot and have conditionally done so. Merrill Lodge has always helped them and will again, so will the new lodge I expect to start at Alhambra; and all it needs is the hearty support of the influential citizens of its own neighborhood to soon have a hall and a strong Lodge. I tried in vain to start a Band of Hope. The two preachers, Bro. Farnsworth of M. E. Church and Rev, Mr. Baker, Presbyterian, are offering to co-operate with the Lodge in holding monthly Sunday open meetings, a good move.

ALHAMBRA.—Bro. Bryant took me over where Bro. Farnsworth, Stuntz and Beardslee, of three different places, had consulted and each written me; good meeting the result and 23 names obtained for a lodge to be organized after another lecture next Tuesday

I write this under the hospitable roof of Bro. E. A. Beardslee, formerly of Maine Prairie and so well known as a zealous worker in Solano Co. I sent you ten names for RESCUE from Los Angeles, last week; have one from Pasadena, *three only* for all that prosperous, intelligent, temperance place! At District Lodge. Br. Beardslee promised to help the W. V. T. get up a Club and they succeeded in sending six names. Am distributing good many sample copies, and selling Cook's books and papers. Am sorry my long program this far South keeps me from both Ventura and Santa Barbara District Lodges.

H. R. HUGHES.

Lectured Sunday afternoon to a good house at Calaveritas. Population very scattering; people came from all parts of the surroundings.

In 1860 there were nearly 2000 people in the various camps around Calaveritas; now about 200 all told. Met many old friends among them. Mr. Walker and his good wife who have kept up a Sunday school for the young and old that is always well attended. At some future time we may have a lodge there. In the evening had but few out at Fourth Crossing.

Monday went to Lancha; found the new lodge doing well. The 17th and 18th at Jackson Valley resulted in Buena Vista Lodge with 20 charter members. Bro. Edward P. Fitzsimmons, Lodge Deputy.

The 19th and 20th at Carbondale, a large place; no store, no saloon, but a railroad station and school house, with a couple of dwelling houses in sight. Still the people came out from somewhere, and we organized Starlight Lodge; Sister Julia Sherfy, Lodge Deputy. I complete the organization tomorrow afternoon.

Michigan Bar, Jan. 21, 1882.

W. C. KING.

To the usual difficulties impeding the lecturer's work, I must at this time notice a few special ones. First, sickness of an epidemic form. From the time I entered this (Tulare) county, the first of the month, it has increassd; depleting audiences, breaking up meetings entirely, and now is so generally prevalent that further work is impossible. It is only the so-called innocent measles, but has here united with it pneumonia and whooping-cough, and has assumed so severe a form that fear is widespread.

Then the drought has induced a depression that no amount of enthusiasm will stimulate into healthy action. Everybody is seemingly looking skyward, and the first question on every lip, "when will it rain?" Thus far, but one-eighth of an inch has fallen, and plows are idle, men are planning to leave in search of work that shall furnish something to tide over a "dry year" on; the business marts are nearly or quite deserted. Indeed, I have heard the doleful response, "We would gladly have done thus and so, but now its a dry year——" until my heart is sickened with the general demoralization such a calamity works socially as well as financially. How great the calamity is, one must ride for days over wheat fields all sown, but now dry and bare as an ash heap, to realize. Add to these, two unavoidable obstacles to large collections or anything "brilliant" in the "gilt-edged" record line, a third, that I am traveling over a route traversed only six weeks ago, and the blue part of my letter is complete.

At Lakeside, on January 6th and 7th, I met royal souls and had several excellent meetings. On Sabbath, organized a fine Band of Hope, with Bro. J. M. Moore as Superintendent. The following Thursday I visited the new lodge at Townsend. They have made excellent—yes, remarkable progress. Have now a cozy hall, and are doing a noble work. Brother J. A. Hicks, the enterprising L. D., with Bro. Woodward, the W. C. T., deserve great credit for their zeal.

On Thursday evening I met an intelligent audience at Hokes Valley school-house; rallied on only five hour's notice, and left an appointment for the next evening. In spite of the extreme cold weather, a goodly number assembled, and at the close organized a lodge with 25 charter membership. Bro. J. A. Boyd is L. D.; the right man in the right place.

Sabbath evening, by invitation extended during the week, I occupied the M. E. church [at Visalia?] and presented the interests of our cause as best I could. When I looked over the audience, and noticed only two Good Templars present, after so long a notice of my coming, out of a lodge boasting nearly 100 membership, my spirits sank to zero. It is from such lodges that complaints as to the lecture field come up. Brothers Haines and Zumwalt, the old war horses of Good Templarism in Visalia, work nobly, and have much to discourage.

At Locust Grove, received 17 applications for charter and return to organize.

Yokohl Valley people want a lodge, but sickness caused failure. The latter is true of Frazier where we hoped to meet the lodge. The same cause makes the carrying out of our plans for the coming fortnight impossible, hence, they must be reconsidered.

WM. CROWHURST.

GOLD RUN, Placer Co., Jan. 22, 1882.

A visit to Mission Star Lodge convinced us that they are endeavoring to fulfil their mission in earnest. A new hall has been engaged, and during that one meeting, $100 was obtained for the purpose of furnishing and making comfortable a room for the lodge and for a Band of Hope soon to be organized for the benefit of the children of the mission.

A grand ball at Elizabeth, and a great revival at Wheatland, drove us, at the request of the Grand Worthy Secretary, to Gold Run, Placer County. Here we found the lodge struggling for existence; but having a few thoroly determined members. These, however, are about to be divided by the departure of some to other places for existence. *Slickens, Debris* is driving every one away. On Friday night we were unable to have a meeting. On Saturday night, every seat was taken, and a number had to stand. On Sunday night, the hall was packed, and a number afterward initiated, and one received by G. L. certificate from Tuscarora, Nevada. Thus encouraged by the addition of permanent residents, the lodge will go ahead and continue as in the past to fight the demon of intemperance.

LECTURERS APPOINTMENTS.

MRS. E. P. STEVENS.

STANISLAUS CO.	Modesto, 28, 29, 30, 31, Feb. 1
Turlock....26, 27	

COL. C. N. GOULDING.

SHASTA CO.	Riceville....8, 9
Anderson....26, 27	Henlyville....10, 11
Cottonwood....28, 29, 30	Paskenta....12, 13
TEHAMA CO.	Houghton....14, 15
Tehama....Feb. 1, 2, 3	Red Bank....16, 17
Red Bluff....5, 6, 7	

ELDER J. W. WEBB.

Azusa....27, 28	Old Mission....9, 10
Spadra....30, 31	Colton....12, 13
Pomona....Feb. 1, 2	Riverside....15, 16
San Bernardino....4, 6, 7	Rincon....18, 19

REV. W. C. KING

Woodville....26	Waldon....6, 7
Rockford....27, 28	Bakersfield....8, 9, 10
Pride of Tulare....29	S. Settlement....11, 12
KERN CO.	Caliente....13, 14
Glenville....31, Feb. 2	Tehatchipeh....15, 16
Kernville....3, 4, 5	

HUGH R. HUGHES.

ELDORADO CO.	Diamond Springs....31
Clarksville....26, 27	Pleasant Valley....Feb. 1
Shingle Springs....28, 29	Mt. Aukum....2
Eldorado....30	Amador D. L., Oleta....3

WM. CROWHURST.

SUTTER CO.	Rocklin....7, 8
Brown's Sch'l h's, Harmony 27	Penryn....9, 10
Pleasant Grove....28, 29	Newcastle....11, 12
PLACER CO.	Ophir....13, 14
Lincoln....31, Feb. 1	Clipper Gap....15, 16
Sheridan....2, 3	Auburn....17, 18, 19
Roseville....4, 5	

YUBA and Sutter District Lodges announce the following lectures under their auspices:

REV. C. A. BATEMAN,

Strawberry Valley	Feb. 1
Virginia School-house	7
Prairie School-house	14
Brown's Valley	21
Cordua School-house	28
Camptonville	Mar. 1

REV. L. R. FEATHERSTONE,

Pleasant Grove	Feb. 1
Berry School House	2
Gaither's School House	4

DISTRICT LODGES TO MEET.

ED. RESCUE:—The next sessien of Amador Co. D. Lodge will be held at Oleta, Friday, Feb. 3d, at 10 o'clock, A. M. JNO. W. PERRY,
Dist. Deputy.

Calaveras District lodge will meet with Charity Lodge, No. 212 at Copperopolis, Sat. Feb. 4, 1882. There are now 17 lodges in the county in good working order and a large attendance is expected.
C. DUFFY. D. S.

SANTA BARBARA Co. Dist. Lodge, Wed., Feb. 15th, at 10 A. M. at Lompoc, in Rose of Lompoc Lodge room, and continues two days; all members of the Order welcomed. J. J. Steele, D. F. S.

THE SUNDAY LAW ARRESTS.

The recent arrests made for violating the Sunday Law are believed by the more intelligent portion of the community to have been instigated if not actually caused by the so-called League of Freedom. At all events, it was not the work of any Temperance organization, or any Temperance man. The League of Freedom was originally organized by those interested in the Liquor traffic, and composed chiefly of Saloon-keepers. The pressure upon it for funds to defend their brethren in the country has recently become quite severe, and to meet this emergency a few prosecutions in this City, would materially assist in filling up their treasury. Two objects are evidently in view. First, an increase of membership, and a consequent increase of funds. Second, by arresting others engaged in selling harmless articles, a bitter feeling of opposition would be created which would be used next fall in the interest of the liquor traffic.

Immediately upon the arrests being made, the Secretary of the League intimated that it was the work of the Good Templars, and no man in this community knew better than he did the falsehood as well as the dastardly cowardice of such an intimation. When the Good Templars and the Home Protection Association get ready to speak, the League of Freedom will need all the funds they can get by any means, fair or foul. But let it be understood that the temperance people are at war only with the liquor traffic, and we advise those not interested in that business, to stand back and let us have a fair field, or they might get hit by a stray brick. As long as they stand back and keep hands off, they are in no danger. Against this anti-American, unpatriotic, law defying and criminal conspiracy, we expect to wage an unceasing war, till they are disbanded or destroyed. G. B.

THE HOME PROTECTION MEETING.

AT Y. M. C. A. Hall on Saturday evening last, was addressed by Dr. M. D. Merrick, subject the Sunday Law and the need of its enforcement. The league of foreign enemies to the government, institutions and civilization of this country, were handled with a mild and moderate sarcasm, and the remarks that indicated a determination to set those rebels to rights met with vigorous approval from the audience. The President stated that the arrests recently made were evidently the work of the conspirators against the law, and denied the statement made by some of the papers that any temperance man had anything whatever to do with the treacherous and nasty piece of espionage.

Judge Thompson spoke on the work and progress of the Good Templars and earnestly called for additions to the muster-roll of the association and signaturcs to the pledge. Mr. W. H. H. Tobey sang the "Marsellaise" and "The cause is marching on," with splendid effect. The Marsellaise, a rousing protest against the most cruel of all tyrannies, came in very appropriately after the allusions to the league of outlaws. There is always a rise of about 50 degrees in the enthusiometer when Mr. Tobey or the Tobey family sing on these occasions. Miss Colby at the organ very acceptably leads the audience with voice and accompaniment. Several other contributions of song and recitations were made while the pledge was being circulated to assist in the enforcement of the Sunday Law.

Juvenile Department.

BAND OF HOPE WORK.



The Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., of California, offers to furnish, free of charge, to Sunday-schools, or other juvenile organizations desiring to adopt them for use, the newly revised Band of Hope rituals together with the ritual badges. The ritual comprises a pamphlet of 48 pages. The badges are of German silver, with a safety pin upon the back. Sample copies of the rituals and badge, or quantities for actual use, will be furnished on application to the Superintendent of Juvenile Work, Mrs. M. E. Richardson, Murphys, Calaveras Co., Cal.

TALKS WITH THE YOUNG FOLKS.

A MAN WHO IS DOWN.

His name is James Landis; he might as well tell it first as last. At twenty-one he had been to an academy, and he had five thousand dollars, which his father left him.

"I shall set up a brewery," said he; "that always makes money."

"But how does it make money, James?" said his uncle. "By turning honest herbs and grain into poison, by making sober men sots, by desolating homes, by increasing taxes, poverty, crime. Take an honest business, even if gain is less.

"I'll be a brewer," insisted James; "money I must have soon and plenty. True, the business often does as you say; but if I give good measure and good strong beer, my responsibility ends there. Men can kill themselves eating cabbage."

"Well, James, the Scripture says that he who spreads nets for his neighbors' feet is taken therein himself. And if you deliberately set up a brewery in this quiet town, where none has ever been, I do not doubt but that you will lose rather than gain, and find poverty, rather than wealth. You will enlist the Lord to fight against you."

James opened his brewery and made money. He began to drink a deal of beer, and lost his character. Dulled by beer, he one day fell from a wagon loaded with beer barrels; it passed over his legs and he was a cripple. The town became noisy and drunken, and James' two boys were drunkenest of all. Stupid with his drinking, James began to make bad bargains. His tipsy son accidentally set the house on fire. James and the other son in a quarrel knocked over a lamp and burned up the brewery. James was ruined; his family was broken up; he was beggared, a cripple, a drunkard. Yes, he had been taken in the nets spread for his neighbor's feet. He was a man down, and all his evil companions turned against him. There he sits, drunk on the bar-room floor.

"He must out of this," says the bartender to Deacon Miller, who is passing.

"Only one home is open," says the Deacon, coming in to pick James up. "Come, my man, we must get you to the poor-house.—*Mrs. M'Nair Wright in N. T. Tract.*

A WINE-TASTER.

A gentleman who had once been a member of the legislature, came to New York to fill a place in the custom house. One part of his business was to taste of the samples of liquors which passed thru his hands. By degrees a taste for drink grew upon him and he drank largely and deeply. He soon lost his situation, and went rapidly down from bad to worse. If he could have gone down in his wretchedness alone, it would have been sad enough; but not half so sad as to take with him a lovely, talented wife who had once been an ornament in the circle in which she moved, and a little daughter he had once loved so fondly. But every drinking man is almost sure to bring misery on half a dozen others, at a low average.

This former Senator took with him to a single room of a wretched tenement house his poor wife and child, and then one day, in a frantic mood which rum had caused, he felled to the floor and left nearly lifeless, the wife who had clung to him thru all his degradation. He was seized by two policemen and dragged away to prison.

What a downfall for a man once talented, well educated and manly, and all thru tasting strong drink. When he began, he had no dream of how it would end. Neither has the lad who engages as errand boy in a liquor store. He thinks only of the wages he is to get, and the comfortable meals three times a day. He does not know how unsafe it is to handle poison.

If times are hard and work scarce, boys, better sell papers, black boots, sweep crossings, anything honest, rather than take a situation where you must deal out draughts of death to others. Yes, better starvation, with God's blessing on your course, than a full purse, and his curse on your employment. "Touch not, taste not, handle not," is the only safe motto.—*N. T. Tract.*

A BRAVE REPLY.

"Come on, boys, to the lower pond," said Tom Thompson, as he swept up in front of Frank, Charlie, and Fred. "They are having glorious fun down there. Bill Smith has built a large shed on the bank, and opened a saloon. They have a good fire, raffling, music, and warm spiced ale only ten cents a glass."

"Not for me," said Frank, the middle boy of the three.

"Why not?" said Fred.

"Because," answered Frank, "I do not wish to make myself a liar and a thief. I promised my mother that I would not go to the lower pond; and if I did go, I should not only lie, but rob her of the confidence she now has in me."

"But she would not know, so you would not take away her confidence," said Charlie.

Frank looked indignant.

"Do you think a big boy like myself could look a sick mother in the eyes after cheating her, without her seeing traitor written on my face. Why, she would know that I had been a mean boy as soon as she looked at me. Besides." said Frank, "why should we go? Here everything is pure; there nothing is pure. The glorious moon gives better light than Smith's lamps, without the smell of coal-oil. The steel on the ice, with our jolly song, is better music than is made by the asthmatic organ at the saloon, and without the accompaniment of oaths. We can get warmth with our skates, without the tobacco smoke. We have a better drink, without the ten cents a glass. Here all is pure; there all is mixed with sin; so I stay where I am."

"So will we all!" sang out the boys; and away they went across the pond, and even Carlo barked in approval of his young master's sentiments.

WHERE CONVICTS COME FROM.

A short time since, a young man, condemned to die for the awful crime of murder, lay in a prison-cell, waiting the day of execution. A kind lady who had heard of his condition, visited him several times, and sought to lead him to penitence and faith in Jesus as his only hope. On one occasion the lady was accompanied by her little son, who spoke kindly to the poor prisoner, and offered him some fruit. The man seemed much affected by the grace and gentleness of the child, and, drawing him towards him, said, as the tears ran freely down his cheeks:

"My dear child, let me tell you what brot me here. It was disobeying my parents, then breaking God's holy day, and, lastly, drinking and gambling, that grew out of the other two. Never forget this, if you would not be where I now am, and tell all your play-fellows to take warning by my sad fate. Always obey your parents, never drink a drop of anything that can intoxicate, keep holy the Sabbath-day, and turn, as from the evil one himself, from any who would persuade you to enter a gambling-house or engage in a game of chance. These are the things that fill the prisons of earth and crowd the gates of hell with victims."—*Mrs. Fannie R. Feudge, in Young Reaper.*

A TALK ABOUT MISTAKES.

I want to speak to you about strong drink, and point out the many mistakes some people make in regard to it. You must be thoroughly posted on this subject, and when you hear others praising it and advocating its use you can convince them in the following manner:

First, they may say, "It does me good." This is a decided mistake. Calculate honestly, by the month or the year, all the good and all the evil it has done you, and you will find that, instead of really doing you good, it has done you a great deal of harm.

Then they say, "That arises from the abuse and not the proper use of the article." Here again you are mistaken. The *abuse arises out of the use*, from its peculiar influence upon the human body. Its use always has led, and always will lead, to abuse. If thotless boys play with gunpowder, danger is always near; and if men drink liquids containing spirits, they get more thirsty, become highly stimulated, and are almost sure to get more or less intoxicated.

Again, they think they have a strong plea, and ask, "Why did God send these liquors, if they are not to be drunk?" On this point you are again mistaken. God never did send them, any more than he sent gunpowder, swords, canons, or cannon-balls. Neither barley nor barley-water, malt nor malt-water, the juice of the grape nor the juice of the sugar cane, will produce the least intoxication in their natural state. But wicked men take these substances, and by a chemical process manufacture them into intoxicating liquor, and in this state ignorant people have generally conceived that they were God's gifts.

Some believe that what a doctor orders must be right, and say. "If doctors recommend these drinks, they must be good." I reply, not necessarily; doctors are not always right. But if they recommend them for medicine, this is a pretty clear proof that they ought not to be taken as a beverage.

So you see, my little readers, that the only safe way is to abstain altogether, and not use any kind of liquor whatever, and be assured that the good opinion which many people hold about alcohol is a great error.

THE CHINCHA ISLANDS.

(Continued.)

The Peruvians are in one respect the most industrious of people. They are indefatigable in dancing, visiting, drinking and gambling. They will industriously and uncomplainingly perspire at these arduous and exhausting labors from 20 to 30 hours at a single stretch, and then after a good sleep, get up and tackle a similar task. Their entertainments often last for days, and sometimes rich miners and sugar planters will run one for two or three weeks. On these occasions, a large industry is employed and an immense amount of physical labor performed on the guitar, on the dancing floor, and at the card table. But they do not take kindly to such labors as are performed with the shovel and plow, the hoe and axe and hammer. They rather consider those things degrading to gentlemen; they love much better to handle cards and dice and bottles.

Therefore, when the Guano Islands were found to be so valuable, it was necessary to find labor to dig the guano, and deliver it to the ships, boats and launches.

They sent a lot of their own convicts to work there; men of all the mixtures of race that are possible between Peruvian Indians, Africans, Spaniards and strangers in a course of 200 years. These fellows would work pretty well, and some few Indians and Peruvians would work a little, till they earned enough money to have a royal drunk. It soon became necessary to import foreign labor, and the Chinese labor supply was tapped. Old vessels, and vessels that were not old, were condemned in Callao by dozens, by the obliging insurance agents, purchased at auction for a trifle, and fitted out for China to bring coolies. Every one of the coolies was kidnapped in China; a burlesque form of contract for eight years labor, approved by the Peruvian Consul and a Chinese Mandarin, and the Chinamen were sold at auction on arrival for about $300. For many years it was affirmed that no Chinaman ever returned from Peru; and it is quite likely not more than 100 of the many thousands who were stolen and sold into virtual slavery, ever returned, tho many of them gained their liberty somehow, and worked and gambled on their own account thereafter.

To get these shiploads of coolies, there were American and other foreign agents established in Whampoa Canton, Amoy and Swatow who pretended to hire and contract for coolie labor; but they were pirates and kidnappers, every one: some of the most enterprising captains of ships belonging to respectable owners in New York used to make trips up the rivers in their own boats, with an armed crew, and wherever they saw a good opportunity, capture and steal a few Chinamen to hasten the completion of their cargoes. One captain of a clipper ship went insane from a fever contracted by frequent night excursions of this nature. Another American captain, a pleasant, jovial, hearty man, much esteemed for his wit and sprightly good nature, was an agent on shore for several years, "*procuring*" Chinese laborers. He made enough money to purchase a vessel of his own; before he was 12 hours at sea on his first voyage, everything above the deck was swept away in a typhoon, and from his second voyage no tidings ever came, nor ever will. One Peruvian Consul who aided in this business, lived for some years chained

in a madhouse after he returned to his home. Perhaps some others made money and lived happy afterward; if they did, the writer never heard of it.

There was generally a large fleet waiting for cargo at the Chincha Islands, and very often they were on demurrage for weeks and months. That is, the days allowed in their charter contract for loading, had expired, and then the government had to pay them a daily sum of about $100 for an ordinary ship.

American captains were always ahead of the world for loading their ships quickly; when a bribe of $100 to $1000 would prove a profitable investment, most of them would make use of it. When a great many ships had been waiting there for months, a smart Yankee would sometimes come in and by bribing the authorities at the islands he would sail away triumphantly in 16 days with his cargo of 2000 tons on board. And the party who received the bribe would sit up perhaps all of three nights to gamble away the $1000 he had received. He liked to enjoy the fruit of his own labor and get the full benefit of his money.

A Hungarian named Kossuth was for some time superintendent of the "middle island" of the Chinchas. When an American ship was to be loaded by him he would offer the captain a bet of $800 to $1000 that he could load him in a few days say 10, 15 or 20. The captain would willingly lose and pay that bet and save 60 or 70 days time; while those who would not bet had to wait and look on.

To enable him to fill his engagements and gain his bets, Kossuth worked his Chinamen with barbarous ferocity; made them work over time and do extra tasks and flogged them cruelly when they faltered or failed. His was a horrible reign; and so many Chinamen hung and drowned themselves every day to be rid of his cruelty, that the monster was displaced. The principal labor of the Islands was afterwards done by Chinamen, under overseers provided with a whip; but it is just to say that in a good many trips there, I never saw one of them hurried or struck or at all abused by their drivers. Those working at guano, had a daily task, and generally finished it by 1 or 2 P. M., and the drivers were too lazy ever to hurry or reprove them.

(To be continued.)

NOTES FROM THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

OFFICE OF G. S. J. W.
Jan. 18, 1881.

DEAR FRIENDS OF THE JUVENILE DEPARTMENT:—Greeting:—I am such a stranger that I feel like shaking hands all round. As in my absence from these pages, the holiday season has come and gone, accept the kindest wishes of the Superintendent for a happy and prosperous year; may 1882 see greater progress in Juvenile Temperance than ever before. Having had an extra amount of office work during the past few weeks, I have not had an opportunity to speak to you collectively.

On January 3d, my waiting eyes were gladdened with the sight of 2,686 of the long-looked-for Rituals. All newly organized Bands were immediately supplied, using 2,286 (this represents the gain since Oct. 1st). Next, one was sent to each Lodge, with circular urging the organization of Band of Hope. The few remaining were sent as samples to parties applying for information. January 14th, 1,398 copies were received. With these, orders from Bands reporting to this office have been partially filled; your patience is asked now till a new invoice is received. From the long delay, many may have thot they had a *very promising*, but not *performing* servant; but exoneration from censure is asked, as all orders have been promptly filled on receipt of supplies.

ATTENTION SUPERINTENDENTS!

The National Temperance Publishing House have sent to this office, samples of three works, which every Band of Hope should possess. They consist of appropriate selections for readings and declamations at our public and private meetings; are just what is needed. The titles are as follows: "The Juvenile Temperance Reciter," "The Temperance Speaker," both full of interesting dialogues and recitations; and last, but not least in value, "The Sunday-School Concert," a collection of twenty-six temperance concert exercises, which are just the thing for our Band of Hope public meetings. To those Superintendents who have not a collection of suitable pieces, and especially to those whose lack of time or of experience renders the preparation of a program a heavy burden, the latter will be an invaluable boon. Send for copies to J. N. Stearns, 58 Reade St., New York. [see adv't.]

The Right Worthy Grand Lodge, thru its Literature Committee, have made arrangements with the Nat. Tem. Pub. House to issue the *Youth's Temperance Banner* weekly, instead of monthly, as heretofore. This is an excellent juvenile paper, attractive in appearance, and interesting and instructive in contents; it ought to be in the hands of every boy and girl in our Bands. It has been suggested that each Lodge unite with its Band of Hope to give an entertainment, the proceeds of which shall be applied to subscriptions for this paper. What Lodge will take the initiative in this direction? This will impose work upon you, but think of the pleasure and profit to each bright eyed darling, when this beautiful paper shall be read *each week*, and see if any labor you can undertake will yield a richer harvest.

M. E. RICHARDSON.

THE OLD STONE BASIN.

In the heart of the busy city,
In the scorching noon-tide heat,
A sound of bubbling water
Falls on the din of the street.

It falls in a gray stone basin,
And over the cool, wet brink
The heads of thirsty horses
Are stretching each moment to drink.

And peeping between the crowding heads
As the horses come and go,
"The Gift of Three Little Sisters,"
Is read on the stone below.

Ah, beasts are not taught letters,
They know no alphabet;
And never a horse in all these years
Has read the words, and yet

I think that each toil-worn creature
Who stays to drink by the way,
His thanks in his own dumb fashion,
To the sisters small must pay.

Years have gone by since busy hands
Wrot at the basin's stone;
The kindly little sisters
Are all to women grown.

I do not know their homes or fates
Or the name they bear to men,
But the sweetness of their gracious deed
Is just as sweet as then.

And all life long, and after life,
They must the happier be,
For this "Cup of water" given by them,
When they were children three.

—*Signal.*

PRAYER.

"BEHOLD HE PRAYETH." (Acts)

From his youth had Saul of Tarsus
Kept the law, and called to God;
Not in spirit of contrition—
Perfect he in his own thot.

Stricken sightless of a vision
Brighter than the orb of day;
Humbled to the dust, in anguish
Found he spirit blest to pray.

Blest above the nameless voices,
Countless tongues of pleading, vain
To be heard and ever answered;
To be pure from evil stain.

Cast aside thy cloak of evil,
Light of God in thee laid bare;
Ask that what the Lord hath taught thee,
Thou shouldst ask, and He will hear.

Blind to others' woes and wishes,
Blind to Heaven's kindest ways,
Child of earth would fain with prayer
Oft cast out a Father's grace.

Bind with fetters angels serving
Will and wisdom of a love
Higher far than brightest heaven
Is our earthly sphere above.

Yet in this, oh would be savior
Of thy race, give ear and thot:
Serve thou not those very evils
Thou wouldst oust by asking God.

For in this thou mockest prayer;
Gather shalt thou curse tenfold
In thy treasure—in betraying
With a kiss whom thou hast sold.

J. C. K.

NEW BOOK OF DIALOGUES.

"RESCUE THE DRUNKARD," AND OTHER DIALOGUES,

By Rev. A. J. Davis. Price only fifteen cents This is a new book just published containing seven new temperance dialogues, adapted to Sunday and day school exhibitions, and temperance organizations.

The following is the list of dialogues: "Rescue the drunkard," eight characters, 24 pages; "The Mother's Grave," 4 characters, 5 pages; "The Landlord's Wife," 2 characters, 5 pages; "Caring for Liquor-Seller's Victims," 4 characters, 5 pages: "The Drinker," six boys, seven pages; "Why they Smoked," 10 boys, 4 pages; "Anything for Party" 5 characters, 6 pages, "Benefits of the Liquor Traffic," 2 characters, 8 pages.

J. N. STEARNS, Publishing Agent.
58 Reade St,, New York.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONCERT.

A collection of twenty-five concert exercises and dialogues, for Sunday-schools, bands of hope and other juvenile temperance and religious organizations; 16mo, 224 pages, cloth 50 cents; paper 25 cts. The following is the list:

CONCERT EXERCISES.

The Alcohol Fiend; Beware of Strong Drink; The Cup of Death; The Fruits Thereof; Who Hath Woe? Gospel Temperance Service; Scripture History; Sowing and Reaping; The two Ways; The two Wines: Wisdom's Ways; The Contrast.

DIALOGUES.

An Appeal from the Apples, Grapes, Rye and Hops; Fighting against Rum and Tobacco; Counting the Cost; The New Pledge; The Young Housekeeper; Curing a Drunkard; Wine a Mocker; I Can Do a Little: A Fit of Indigestion, Eddie's Procession; Water is Best; Bad Habits; Blue Bows.

The above dialogues and concert exercises are among the best ever offered for Sabbath-schools and temperance organizations, and the volume will be sent, post paid, to any address, on receipt of price. Address

J. N. STEARNS, Publishing Agent,
58 Reade street, New York.

"WINE"—A SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONCERT EXERCISE.

The National Temperance Society has recently published a new concert exercise in four parts, by Hope Hazel, entitled "Wine." It contains a Scripture responsive service by the superintendent and scholars, individual recitations, and a selection for eight voices, together with appropriate selections for singing at intervals. It is a very impressive service, and should have a wide circulation in Sunday-schools, Bands of Hope, and juvenile temperance organizations. Price 5 cents, 60 cents per dozen. Address J. N. Stearns, Publishing Agent, 58 Reade Street, New York.

THE BIBLE TEMPERANCE CATECHISM.

The National Temperance Society have just published an exercise, entitled "A Bible Temperance Catechism," prepared by Rev. Benjamin A. Dean. It is divided into twenty sub-divisions, with about six or eight questions and answers in each, or one hundred and five questions in all. Every answer is a text of Scripture, and thus the Bible warnings against strong drink are admirably classified. It should be used very widely in Sunday-schools, and would be a valuable exercise for any juvenile temperance organization, or for children to commit to memory in the family circle, 12mo, 16 pages; 5 cents each, 60 cents per dozen. Address J. N. Stearns, Pub. Agent, 58 Reade Street. New York.

DAVID C. COOK.

Be sure to read with care David C. Cook's list of excellent publications in another page. Now is the time to secure good and interesting reading for the family, the Band of Hope, the Sunday-school, and to fill up every bodys library. Never before was such a chance to get proper books, papers and music for the young folks. They can be had too, for about half the price that old, battered, second hand books used to cost. Every body who dont spend money for tobacco and beer, can well afford to reap the benefit of these publications: exery one who does spend for tobacco and beer ought to use twice as much money for good literature to enable him to keep his conscience from becoming too persistently troublesome.

COMMUNION WINE.

The undersigned takes this method to inform the churches that he has undertaken the manufacture of Unfermented Wine for Sacramental use. The article he offers for sale is Pure, Unadulterated Juice of the Grape, and is furnished to order in pint or quart cans, sealed and packed in boxes. Price $3 per gallon. SAMUEL WINTER,
Yountville, Napa county, Cal.

Keep in a cool place, When used, open and let stand a while; then pour off carefully.

The Rescue.

DEVOTED TO

Temperance, Current Literature, General News, and whatever may concern the public welfare.

Official Organ of the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T. of California.

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All communications and subscriptions to be addressed to A. D. Wood, Editor and Publisher.
P. O. Box 1721,
San Francisco

OUR PRINCIPLES.—We aim for nothing short of a sweeping National Prohibitory law endorsed by every State and Territory of the Union, in the year 1885, and as much sooner as the Christian and Temperance men and good citizens of the country may desire to accomplish it.

BE UP AND DOING.

The old plans followed fifty years ago to plow and harrow, to grind wheat, print papers, knit stockings, weave cloth, card wool, bake bread and rock children to sleep, have all been changed and remodeled and improved many times and the old imperfect and incompetent instrumentalities laid away forever. But there is a most determinded resistance to putting away to rest any of the old abortive machinery that was in vogue in the early days to drive the temperance reform. There is a persistent reluctance to allow any improvements to be built upon the ancient rudimentary apparatus with which the reform was carried thru its cradle period.

We have seen men reformed by the old methods from two to ten times and then perish thru rum. We have helped to restore ruined homes time after time, and yet have seen them go out forever in darkness. We have killed all the grogshops in a hundred communities, and have seen them under the old methods come back and take a front seat and stay. We have passed prohibitory laws enough to have reformed the world; but adherence to the old stereotypes has let them nearly all be trampled under foot and become signal posts of our failure and defeat.

The old plan of temperance effort was to meet and have a talk and a sing, and mayhap a prayer, and then circulate the pledge, shake hands and shed tears of joy over the rescued trophies of victory and go home; and when election day came, vote the old ballot which licensed the deadfall that baited and decoyed and entrapped and mercilessly slautered the reformed penitents, over whose restoration to family and home and society and church and hope of heaven, we had rejoiced.

All the time there have been prophets and seers who said, "Educate the people and stop the sources of all this evil." But all the time the old bottles have been used for the new wine and both were lost. We have expended millions in hunting for the stolen horses all over the world, but could never afford to buy a five or a one dollar lock to fasten the stable door or put up a one dollar notice to arrest and disarm the stock thieves. All this time we have been fishing people out of the river that flows to the lake of brimstone and fire, only to hear of their being bound hand and foot and chucked hopeless into the whirling rapids again. And however loud we have talked prohibition of the traffic of the manslayers, most of us have voted every time square against prohibition. It was not and is not on the old stereotype.

We have had a good many new patents, but they have been only patent outsides for the old stereotype. We called our societies, divisions; prayed, sang, recited, danced sometimes, gave the pledge, counted noses and rejoiced; and then in the division voted against education; out of it, voted against prohibition, wondered why this work of temperance went so slow, and took comfort in blaming it all on the ministers or the churches.

Then we called it Lodge and Temple and Council and Circle and Reform Club and some more pretty names; prayed and sang, recited "my name is Norval," warbled "Dublin Bay" and "the wearing of the green" played the Mocking Bird and Big Sunflower with a banjo accompaniment, danced a little on the sly under a borrowed name and a hired costume; administered the pledge, counted noses, rejoiced and went home; no time, place or desire for education; by and by $1000 spent for song and recitation and dramatics; $1 for education; 20 drunkards joined, one stayed, nineteen relapsed. Ten saloons when the lodge began, 13 now. Wonderful how slow this thing moves. But there was no education, and the membership voted every year to set traps to waylay and rob and murder their converts, and to poison the lives and morals and souls of every young member of the community as fast as they grow up.

But at last we hit upon the new sewing machine that is going to gather all the patchwork together, and join the pieces into one grand homogeneous campmeeting tent; come in, everybody; we call it Home Protection. First thing done is, send for the undertaker and get size, style, complexion, cost and all particulars of his last funeral. It is determined to avoid all previous sources and causes of failure, but hold on to the old stereotype and change the name. Program, prayer, good; singing temperance songs, good; speech, good; all gold so far: then a hash composed of a wounded soldier's dying soliloquy; song, "she polished her purple poodle's pearly teeth;" piece, shinning up a gumtree" and a few Battles of Trafalgar and Bay of Biscay. Then the pledge (stereotyped); pledge for what? The total abstinence pledge of fifty years ago, count noses, rejoice and go home, and be ready to vote the old whisky party grogshop ticket tomorrow.

But that is only the way some people would have had it. It will surely, like our live Lodges and Unions and other societies, teach something more than that old total abstinence pledge; which is certainly the first step that should be taken if possible; but it is only the first letter of a long alphabet and arithmetic and full set of text-books without the use of which we never can hope to get at one-twentieth of the converts we seek for, nor expect to retain much more than a tenth of those we succeed in capturing once.

Our recruits can learn almost as much in a beer garden as in some of our lodges, and can see the same acts and hear the same songs more artistically rendered there. We dont want to make a model of the beer dive in any particular. Save one, viz. they vote their platform every time. Nor do we want to have a single long-faced, dreary, dry or dull exercise in any entire program. But we do want a most complete revolution in many places; for the monotonous dismalities "invented for human torture, let us substitute an exercise that is all thru manly and womanly and instructive and improving and dignified and upbuilding and abounding in chaste enjoyment and innocent mirthfulness.

NOT A CHRISTIAN COUNTRY.

A few people of rather uncertain anchorage, are tremulously sensitive lest this should become or be called a Christian country. But they may as well give their nerves a good long rest; for it is a professedly Christian republic, and from the moment the rum god is dethroned and banished, it will be so in reality. It must be so; and those who would rather have rum and ruin and unlimited lawless vice than Christianity and peace, may as well learn that truth and face it. The snare of a deified drink delusion has been the only formidable weapon which the devil and his human lieutenants could ever use with hope of success, to defeat the almost unanimous adoption of Christianity in America.

Some inheritor of the mantle of Balaam, has recently discovered that about 100 years ago Thomas Jefferson and one other man said in dealing with a Mahomedan potentate that this was not a Christian government, and he thinks that ought to settle the matter for ever, especially when that idea finds favor with a few thousand foreign barbarian drunken rumsellers, the thousands of debauchees and outlaws they have educated and depraved, and a few dozens of well behaved people of good impulses who are afflicted with the weakness of unbelief, some of them in Christianity, some in any God at all. To honor or humor the bigoted prejudices of the few latter, and to pander to the all destroying, all devouring avarice of the former band of refugees from a land of pauperized heathenism—this nation of the grandest promise ever within human reach, is bidden to cut loose from the best bower anchors of its safety, and drift away rudderless, compassless, chartless, starless, sunless, Godless, hopeless, among the reefs and shoals and breakers of infidelity, immorality, ungodliness which mark the inevitable channelway into the final dark whirling maelstrom that has engulfed all the thousands of vicious and rotten human systems which have in all the past denied God, derided his laws and loved and worshipped a lie.

But let us note that every American who shall this year write a letter, record a date, a sale or other occurrence, make a will or grant a deed, will mark thereon conspicuously his belief that the Christian era into which this republic was baptized and under the holy banner of which this nation was planted, commenced 1882 years ago. In the 40,000 and more post offices of the U. S. during this year, this nation's employees will stamp the record of that ancient fact of Christianity upon 350 million letters and postal cards received for mailing, and again at the offices of their delivery that record will be stamped upon them.

At all the mints this nation daily inscribes in letters of gold and silver upon every coin from 50 cents upward that is prepared for circulation, the national assurance that the nation "trusts in God." In every one of the many million cash transactions of every day's occurrence he who pays a dollar to his neighbor, hands him the nation's confession of faith, "In God we trust," and the receiver assents as he accepts the coin. You forget as you do business at the various banks, and see the numerous trays piled high with weighty columns of glittering coins, that every piece proclaims to all the world to-day, and will every day of its existence, that this is a Christian country, and remembers to grace its commercial transactions with a reminder of the nation's prayer, the nation's faith, the nation's worship, "In God we trust."

Even the blasphemous bar keeper cannot help depositing many times a day in his till of iniquity and blood, the to him ever sternly reproving assurance that the nation for whose ruin he is conspiring, "trusts in God", and that ever present impress of the nation's trust is the hand writing on the wall which proclaims that his time is short, and the God of the nation will in no wise forget or betray that trust.

At every Christmas and every Thanksgiving the fact of the nations Christianity is impressed on the growing youth that will follow this generation, by the enjoyment for them of a season of priceless gifts and treasures which associates the name of Christianity with all that is for them joyous and precious and delightful.

Not a Christian nation! What do the 60,000 spires declare, which in city, town, village, hamlet all over this continent, rise conspicuous above all their surroundings, even in the worst, most godless resorts of men? Where the rum fiend and the devils of avarice and lust hold high carnival every night, day and Sunday of the year? Even there the church, school, Sunday school, lodge and benevolent society are heard above all the din and strife of tumultuous evil, proclaiming the nation's precious watchword, "In God we trust."

Now as to this fear of the danger of priestcraft. It is among the most stupid and contemptible of human follies. Of course the Roman Catholic Church has always allied itself with political power, and wherever it could, it undermined and usurped the political power of the state itself. There would be danger if it was likely to secure a voting majority in the nation and that majority were ignorant and superstitious and enslaved. As it is, all the other denominations of religionists are as jealously watching any encroachment on their part, as the most rampant, cranky Ingersoll could. As for any other Christian or religious denomination obtaining anything beyond the bare privileges of other and all citizens, from the state, there has never been any danger; no more danger now than of coming in collision with the moon.

It should be remembered that Protestant Christians, unless they go crazy, dont, in becoming Christians, in the least, part with their patriotism or good citizenship; a thousand times more likely to have both intensified and purified. While loving zealously their country, they are the better patriots for loving something else too, which the infidel who trembles at impending faggots and thumbscrews, does not love; they love Christianity and their own church and sect. It is probably safe beyond the

most infinitesimal chance of error, to say that there is not one adult male or female member or minister or outside sympathizer of any church, that professes Protestant Christianity in this republic, that would not with as much vehemence and energy as Bob Ingersoll or any of the most pronounced infidels of the day, resist and oppose to the utmost, the most distant approach to any union or alliance or entanglement whatever, of the state or government with their own or any religious sect whatever. The best reason of all is, they dont believe it would be good for the country; and they know it would be the deathwarrant of the sect or the church or the Christianity which they love, were it allied with the state.

But if every section of every article of every future act of Congress or of all state legislatures were made to begin with "In the name of God" &c., which nobody desires to see; if every public building had a 12 in. letter inscription as the mormons do, "Holiness to the Lord;" if "God bless our land" or "God be with you," was printed upon every postage stamp, and every public or state document was headed with an acknowledgement of the God of heaven and earth, which no one is asking for, not a particle of evil or wrong or injustice could ever result to a son or daughter of Adam therefrom—except that it might arouse the ire of the poor, self-deluded fools who hate to hear the mention of the name of the merciful God who has filled the whole universe with unmistakable and innumerable evidences of his tenderest love and care for everyone of us, grateful and dutiful, or ungrateful and of tiger propensities.

LAW, LIBERTY, RELIGION.

AMERICAN CROW; GERMAN TURKEY.

But, then, you know the constitution of the U. S. dont permit any religious interference, etc.; so we cannot enforce a Sunday law, because, look at the Jews; they keep Saturday, and how can we oblige them to keep our Sunday? That was said by a native American a few days ago, with as much solemnity of voice and aspect as if it had been a special message that day delivered to him, by the angel Gabriel direct from heaven. And doubtless many other people hear some one talk that way, and accept and repeat it as legitimate wisdom.

Our legal Sunday is the subject of a civil, not a religious law; it has no reference to any one's creed or religious practice. It is a necessary sanitary and humane provision, like the laws which prevent cruelty and injustice and slavery, and which enforce cleanliness. But it is a surprising thing how any American can see so clearly that 50 million Americans have no right to enact a law which is in harmony with their religious ideas, but can think that 240 Jews who have come from a beer-pauperized, played out country to grow rich among a Christian people, must make their religion dominate the whole 50 millions of the nation.

The keeping of Saturday by the Jews is entirely and only a religious idea. They dont keep it, or any other day from a conviction like ours, that they can do more work and be healthier by resting one day of the week; but purely because of the religious duty of obeying a divine command. So the 50 million people who have no right to have a religious or sanitary law of their own, must bow their necks and meekly accept the religious yoke of 240 Jews who have sought a home here from persecution; and the 50 million must forego their rest day to oblige the 240 stranger exiles, and pay a national tribute to their religious scruples and prejudices.

And another class, the infidel section of the German people, who come from a beer and bayonet enslaved and pauperized country to share the benefits of a plenteous home carved out for them by christian Americans—the class of Germans who profess and practice the religion of paganism or heathenism—they cannot stand it to have their religious liberty abridged to get drunk and rob and murder men and women and children on Sunday and debauch and pauperize every day, the people who have given them an asylum from slavery. They are not going to submit to any religious intolerance from the 50 millions who would maintain a law that would do every one good and no one harm; but they demand that the 50 million shall swallow their religion of paganism and barbarism, that would engulf them and us, in an overwhelming Sodom and Gomorrah of iniquity and vice, such as they left behind them.

And these people are crying out always about their liberty and our religious intolerance; whereas it is altogether a question of religious intolerance on their part and purely a question of liberty on ours. We desire to maintain their liberty and our own to serve God in any manner consistent with the peace and liberty and welfare of the community—or not to serve any God or to hold any religion at all—But the small heathen faction insist that the liberty of the 50 million shall be abridged and their imported foreign devil-worship which is most emphaticaly a religion and a remarkably pronounced and clear cut one, shall be forced down the throats of the great intelligent, sober, moral and decently behaved American community.

It is time the 50 million American people should demand some religious tolerance for themselves: We have had and are having a good deal too much of the domineering, fanatical, run-a-muck, religious intolerance of our pagan invaders. In ancient times armies of barbarian invaders overcame the civilizations of their day, but it is not likely that a handful of exiles whose civilization is by no means in advance of that of their plundering ancestors of 14 centuries ago, will succeed in extinguishing by force the light of virtue and intelligence and justice and godliness which has hitherto shaped and presided over and blessed the history of this country; this last refuge of liberty.

LEAGUE OF OUTLAWS AND THEIR ORGANS.

On Sunday, 15th, a fellow who gave the name of Max P. Schetzel, supposed to be a saloon keeper, and a member of the conspiracy of foreign outlaws who are going to try to usurp the government of this State, visited an umber of places of business, some 30 or 40, and among them 3 or 4 groggery deadfalls. On Monday he entered complaints against them all for violation of the Sunday law. The Bancrofts and the cash grocer and several hatters and newsmen were among those arrested in consequence of this sneaking villain's complaint. One instance of the manner of his proceeding is as follows, and it is presumed it is a fair sample of more. The miscreant prowled for an hour or more around a store which he knew was closed every Sunday, and waited till the proprietor opened the door to go down street; he then made an excuse of sudden especial need of some trifling article which he asked as a favor might be sold him. His request was granted and next morning Mr. Smith was arrested like a thief.

The *Chronicle* and *Call* next morning reported the arrests, stating that the officers of the so-called League of Freedom denied all knowledge or complicity in the comedy, and that this Max Spitzcur or whatever his name is, was a resident of 1004 Market St, a Good Templar and an ardent supporter of the RESCUE, Organ of the Good Templars etc.

It seems pretty certain that both these papers knew perfectly well that they were giving currency to a positive lie and did it to curry favor with the league of ontlaws. They knew that the spy of the league was not to be found at the address he gave, nor did any one there know him, they knew that it was exactly in the line of the league to resort to such despicable tricks and that they would of course falsely deny it; and they knew it was a most unlikely thing for an agent of the RESCUE or any Good Templar to do.

If they were not positively sure upon all these points, when they published the slander, they were entirely sure on the following day, but neither of them ever made the correction; so to all intents and purposes they have been both equally guilty of palming on the public of this city and state a false report defamatory of the Good Templars and licking the feet of the miserable gang of wretches who live by creating festering sinks of crime and vice and debauchery and pauperism and moral leprosy, all over the city, a thousand times more noxious and poisonous to the public morals and the public welfare than the vilest of Chinese abominations.

THE YOLO "MAIL."—The Yolo *Mail* which years ago was boycotted by the rum league because it sypathized with the local option law, has again been the subject of a lively interest among that gentlemanly and sweet moral-scented nest of vermin. The *Mail* favors total abstinence and the Sunday law movement squarely and openly; therefore, 36 of the ten commandment expungers who are entitled to every one of the merits indicated by a striped suit of clothes, have notified the *Mail* that their patronage of it has stopped. When they did this thing in 1873 the temperance people undertook to procure two new subscribers for every one withdrawn. It is to be hoped that now when the temperance tide is higher and the temperance organizations are stronger, they will make a strenuous effort to sustain and support the *Mail* in this stand for good citizenship. It is time that the vilest enemies of decency and honesty, and the meanest of public nuisances should be taut all over this state, that they cannot break up an honest man's business and drive him and his family to starvation solely because he declines to be the mouthpiece of a gang of execrable miscreants whose trade is the ruin of the homes of the people, the degradation of the community to vice, crime and pauperism, the destruction of all honest industry and trade, and the filling of our jails and asylums and hospitals with murderers, criminals and all other classes of their debauched and plundered victims. The Yolo *Mail* is a worthy paper of standing and influence, and deserves that every good citizen in its county and vicinity should arise in its behalf; it is now fighting not its own battle, but that of the good citizenship of the country; and if the light of American civilization is not going to perish, the journals who espouse the truth and the right must receive better aid and better encouragement than empty words of approval.

The *Crusader* in an article "Why do Temperance Societies die," after showing that some of them have continued an unbroken career of usefulness for forty years, concludes very fitly as follows:

"But by far the most potent cause of premature death in temperance organizations is the want of education in the principles of temperance by means of a sound temperance literature. Temperance societies ought to be schools wherein to educate their members, for the fact that a person becomes a member of one is by no means an evidence of his thoro adhesion to its principles. A hundred regiments of newly-recruited soldiers would not be very effective in the field of battle, and would more properly be designated a mob than an army. It is as useless to expect temperance soldiers to do effective service in the war against alcohol without drill, as it would be to expect raw recruits to contend against a disciplined army. The drill that is needed is instruction in temperance, and how shall this be attained better than by the temperance library and the temperance papers? Temperance books and temperance papers are as necessary for the thorough equipment of a society, as constitutions, manuals of ceremonies, &c., but what are the facts of the case? There are temperance societies in which not a single member subscribes for a temperance paper and few, if any, possess books treating of the subject. In others, perhaps, the society takes a copy of a paper, it is addressed to the Secretary, and he frequently forgets to bring it, and when it is brought, it is laid upon the table scarcely ever to be read. A few societies have members, the majority of whom subscribe for temperance papers, and they either have temperance works, or the society has a temperance library. Such societies will be found among the longest-lived, because the members connection with the society, is based upon an intelligent conviction of the truth of temperance principles, begotten by the instruction derived from the sources named. We venture to suggest as a remedy for this state of things, that every temperance society professing to be a live society, should furnish to each member some temperance paper to be paid for out of the funds, and let dues be made sufficiently high to cover this expense. A means to instruct the members upon the different phases of this great question is as essential a part of the working machinery, as a hall to meet in; and until a more potent and cheaper educator than a regularly-read, well-conducted temperance paper is suggested, we adhere to the position just laid down, tho it may seem a radical one."

That is a conclusion in which all men of experience will agree. A temperance society that does not learn, cannot teach; if it dont teach, it is of little or no use; and to enable it to learn and teach its membership and its community, it must have a revenue to provide the material for education and must make use of it.

The lodges that topple over in 3 or 6 or 12 months in this state, are the ones that are left with only a ritual and a per capita tax, whose purposes they do not comprehend; two most important and indispensable things, but utterly insufficient to equip a successful live and aggressive lodge or society. No wonder they die.

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ALL'S LOST IN OREGON.

ASTORIA, Jan. 10, 1882.

ED. RESCUE:—To show how temperance fanaticism in Oregon is forever silenced, I enclose a clipping from that wonder of journalism, *The Oregonian*.

"The Kansas prohibition law has been a failure all over the state, notwithstanding the energy of Gov. St. John, who is an ardent prohibitionist, in its favor. A drummer for a Kansas City liquor house recently testified that he is now selling more liquor in Kansas than before the law went into force. One result of the law has been to turn away from the state thousands of German immigrants, who will not live where it is a crime to brew and drink their national and every-day beverage. These people wonder at this singular prohibition in a land which boasts of its liberty. The state and various municipal governments have lost a large income by prohibition, large wholesale houses have been compelled to remove to Kansas City in Missouri, and yet liquor drinking is open and common, and drunkenness and its attending evils nowise diminished. Prohibition is a farce."

Now isnt that drummer testimony unanswerable? Any one that has ever looked into a blow hole of hell can readily imagine the scene at the recording of that to us fatal oath. Behold the drummer as he leaneth upon the bar, with half smoked cigar between his jeweled fingers, and one foot resting upon the dainty spittoon! Hear the promiscuous *testimony* around the card-table, and rising above the clatter of billiard balls! Mark the reverent silence as from beneath the well kept mustache of the gaudy-vested barkeeper is administered the solemn oath "to tell a lie, a big lie, and nothing but a lie, so help you Devil!" And with breathless silence, amid the descending fragrant cloud of nicotine incense; do those assembled worshipers drink in the oracular words, as he testifieth that the Kansas City liquor house for which he drummeth, "is now selling more liquor in Kansas than before the law went into force." And thus at one fell stroke of his infallible tongue, he annuleth the amendments, rendereth the pledge a foolish thing, disbandeth the I. O. G. T., W. C. T. U., B. of H. & Co., and busteth the N. T. Publishing house and D. C. Cook; and causeth great rejoicing in the land where his possessions lie, and whither his pilgrimage tendeth. Verily the testimony of one Missouri whisky drummer ought to outweigh that of Gov. St. John and all the other sober and respectable inhabitants of Kansas.

T. J. ALLEY.

HILO, Hawaii, Dec. 21, 1881.

ED. RESCUE:—I was much pleased to see the letter of Bro. Fairbanks in one of the issues of the RESCUE. He is not quite correct in one or two places, but his letter altogether is a very fair showing of the events of the time referred to. I wish here to bear testimony to the celerity which Bro. Fairbanks displayed in getting hold of the rules and usages of the Order. He was W. A. S. and W. S. in succession, and would next have been probably W. C. T. but for his departure. He rendered considerable assistance to this institution while he was here.

We are now trying to have a good lodge, strong in the elements of a good membership again, so that we may be able to present a bold front to the foe during 1882. As ought to be well known, Bro. J.H. Maby is L. D. The three first officers for the term ending Jan. 31, 1882, are as follows: J. J. Jones, W. C. T.; Miss Maria Conway, W. V. T.; G. C. Wilhelm, W. S. I regret that the names of others will not be published under your regulations.

J. J. JONES, W. C. T.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER.

"To tell the truth, we Good Templars are very unpopular here. Does not that speak well for us? The proprietor of the whisky grocery in our village accuses us of interfering with his rights, and the religious fraternity (tho we have some earnest Christians in our lodge) for the most part dutifully hold themselves aloof from us.

Said the pastor of a church in this place, to whom I had been speaking in regard to the enforcement of the Sunday law, 'It does seem too bad to stir up a community; now there's Z. (referring to the keeper of the whisky grocery) he's got a *nice* family, a *nice* wife, *nice* children, and it seems a *pity* to make hard feelings in the neighborhood by entering a complaint.' Never a thot for the thousands of families that are being destroyed year after year by the nefarious traffic in strong drink—no pity for the thousands of sad-eyed, heart broken wives whose husbands are being swallowed up in the filthy maelstrom of strong drink. No matter for the multitudes of helpless little ones whose lives are darkened by the dreary shadows of poverty and despair thru the curse of alcohol—no matter for them—only things must not be stirred up, on account of Z's nice family. Bro. Wood, we must carry the war into Palestine, and show our praying brethren the necessity of doing something *more* than praying. 'Thy kingdom come,' a consummation which will necessarily 'stir up the community.'

I mean to send more names for the RESCUE soon."

Fraternally, ——— —. ———.

THE SANTA CRUZ *Transcript* has suspended its daily issue till first of May, when it is to be hoped it will again be permanently established. The League of public robbers dont like the *Transcript* because it commends sobriety and a decent Sunday and obedience to the laws of the United States and this State and is a clean paper; that is all his offence; they dont claim any other fault in Mr. Wheeler, yes, there is one more, he never gets drunk, never drinks any poison at all; but these defects in his morals render him so obnoxious to the whisky and pool and behind the screen thieves, that they have forbidden the people of Santa Cruz to get any printing done at the *Transcript* office or to take the paper.

Santa Cruz has always been reported as a community favorable to temperance and good morals; and doubtless that reputation has been deserved. It has a goodly proportion of excellent, worthy, intelligent citizens, and one would suppose it to be the interest of the good citizenship to center their patronage upon Mr, Wheeler so as to make the action of the rummies a most profitable and fortunate occurrence for him. If however the criminal class can ostracise a worthy citizen out of Santa Cruz, simply because he is favorable to sobriety and observance of law, it will seem that the leaven of crime which has been tolerated there, has already become an exceedingly dangerous and demoralizing power and seeks to "leaven the whole lump."

A VALUABLE ADVICE.

My dear friends, and fellow sufferers. If you want to save a hundred dollar doctor bill, hours of agony and months of valuable time, buy a bottle of "BOSCHER'S LE ROY," the only positive cure for chills, fever, ague, and all fevers originating in biliary derangement. Prepared and sold only by

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"LITTLE BLUE JACKET."—The National Temperance Society have recently published a book entitled "Little Blue-Jacket," written by Miss M. A. Paull, author of "Tim's Troubles." The story is of a little sailor lad, and of his quiet but effective work for temperance on shipboard, and is told in a most charming way. With this story is bound also five others equally well written and interesting. 12mo., 163 pages. Price, 75 cents. Address,

J. N. STEARNS, Publishing Agent,
58 Reade Street, New York.

THE TEMPERANCE ALMANAC is out for 1882 with its usual large amount of useful information and reliable statistics. Contains 72 pages; list of the leading societies of temperance, and has a capital department for the children—ten cents single copies or $1 per dozen. Send to J. N. Stearns, 58 Reade Street, New York.

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70 ALL Chromo, for 4 3c stamps; 25 Transparent, 12c; 12 Greenback, 10c; 12 Gold Edge Glass with Gold bow in corner, name in gold, 25c. CAL. CARD CO., Bloomfield, Cal.

A few National Temperance Almanacs can be supplied at the RESCUE office; a 10 cent stamp will get one, and that is the cheapest way of remittance. The volume for 1882 is, as usual, full of good matter.

A FEW copies of the Proceedings of the recent National Temperance Convention at Saratoga, for sale at this office, 25 cents each; sent free by mail. Every Good Templar ought to have one.

A good Agency to order your papers and magazines is Murray's, Los Angeles. See ad. You can order the RESCUE same time thru Mr. Murray.

BOUND VOLUMES of the RESCUE (18th volume) for sale at $2.00, delivered at this office.

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FROM OREGON.

WHAT IS THE MATTER?

The RESCUE is at hand, and chock full, as usual, of good things from Cal. but what about Oregon? Bro. Alley, God bless him, is doing a noble work. Persevere Bro. Alley, tho difficulties and discouragements beset your path, persevere; there is a palace and a crown at the end of the race for you. But I wish some of the other workers (for we have other grand and noble workers here) would drop a line now and then to cheer the hearts of their fellow soldiers. Tell us of your victories and forward movements.

I hear that Sheridan Lodge No. 118 is doing grandly. How is it, Bro. Foster, Bro. Falkner? Let us hear from you. Dont keep your light under a bushel; let it shine all over Oregon and Cal. Bro's and Sisters let us hear from you "What of the night?" "Is it almost morning? Bro. Long is at work but I know not with what success. The papers speak well of him. I wish we had half a dozen lecturers in the field. But where is our G. W. C. T.? we have only had one letter in the RESCUE from him. We want to hear from our leader and G. W. V. T. why, if she would tell us the "story" of her Lodge a thrill of joy would stir every heart. And there are many others who are "holding the fort," only they dont seem to realize that the whole army needs the inspiration which an account of their success would give.

Bro. Leland has our sympathies. But let him remember that Harriet is with the angels, and will be watching and waiting for him. Bro. Vandervert too has "passed over the river" but his "memory is blessed" and the good that he has done will live after him. Many others have been called to "come up higher" but their mantles have fallen upon those left behind, and the work goes on. The State Temperance Alliance will meet in Salem Feb. 15th. Will send you an account of their doings.

AMITY, Jan. 19, 1882. MRS. S. A. MCKUNE.

It has been the intention every week to enquire of our friends in Oregon why they dont send any items or articles to the RESCUE. It would have been pleasant indeed to record all Col. Long's successes and carry good tidings to every Lodge in Oregon once a week about their own jurisdiction. But a never ending press and constant drudgery has deferred and thwarted the intent to write and ask of the G. W. C. T., G. W. S., G. W. V. T:, and Col. Long why they dont address the Good Templars of Oregon every week thru the RESCUT. They have never failed once when they did send anything for publication to receive immediate attention and they are earnestly invited to come again and help make this paper more acceptable aad useful to their people.

SALINAS, Cal., Jan. 19, 1882.

We have long meditated sending a line to the RESCUE, that the friends of our cause might know for their encouragement "how our cause speeds on its way." Like travelers in a mountainous region, when we have surmounted one difficulty another has loomed up before us, and we waited for another triumph before shouting over the victory gained. But Sister Stevens has been with us for the past week and labored so successfully that we must now pause and sing the Doxology. Four months ago the saloons of Salinas and Castroville were moving on in "the usual tenor of their way;" and all the deadfalls about this region of country declared by their acts that they feared not God nor regarded man. Of course the RESCUE was waking up the few temperance men who read it; but even they seemed hopeless, as the majority of the Good Templars were more anxious to have a jolly time with their young companions, than to endanger themselves by engaging in the rough encounter with the enemy. In the midst of this calm that preceded our present hurricane, a joint committee from the W. C. T. U., and Salinas Lodge I. O. G. T., presented resolutions at a public meeting in Salinas, modestly, but firmly requesting the saloon-keepers to close their places of business, in obedience to the Sunday Law. The next week came the decision of the Supreme Court on the Constitutionality of the law. The next Sunday some of our saloon-keepers closed their dens, and expressed a desire that all should do so. We then circulated the copies of law furnished us by Dr. McDonald, putting them in all the saloons; and our Ministerial Union published in our city papers the warning to those who neglected to close, that they might expect the consequences, and pledged each minister to use his influence to secure the enforcement of the law.

All was quiet then for nearly two months within the city; and two saloon-keepers in the suburbs were complained of, and paid their fines. A number of complaints were made in Castroville, and two lawbreakers brought to Salinas for prosecution. One of these paid his fine on two charges, and the other pled "not guilty;" and, tho his witnesses were nearly all drunkards, and the lawyers drinking men, he was convicted. After the trial, he threatened the life of the Methodist minister who entered the complaint; but in an attack on the Sheriff, he was killed. In the face of all this, two of our Salinas saloons were opened on Christmas day, and made it public that they intended to keep open, and had engaged an old Good Templar to defend them. To-day one of these is enjoying a trial by jury. I now drop my pen to go and see how the case goes.

Well, our man was convicted of selling liquor on Christmas, and pled guilty of the same offense on the next Sabbath. The other man also paid his fines for the same days, and promised to do so no more. And now our temperance enthusiasts shout, "Hurrah for Gonzales."

> "We must clear the regions round about,
> Steady, boys, steady. In all the State
> Let us press the battle to the gate."

These circumstances will show how opportune was Sister Stevens' coming; and there were evils in the Lodge that called as loudly for outside help. Her coming and the grand results of her labors, have cured these evils as effectually as Napoleon checked an insurrection in Paris by ordering the authorities of the City to "gild the dome." She lectured in Central Hall to good congregations Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings, addressed the Band of Hope on Saturday night, and two Sabbath Schools on Sunday; and on Sunday night the largest hall in Salinas was crowded to its utmost to hear her. The statistical results are 138 names to join the Lodge, and 33 dollars for the Orphans Home and some subscribers for the Rescue. She was with us on Monday night when we initiated 84 of the new comers in the Lodge. Some others have applied since. These are good substantial men. As a specimen, one of them said to me during the campaign, "If you know of any good Christian men who would go in, but for the want of means and the fear of hard times, you call on me for the funds to initiate ten such men." This is the spirit of the men who came in. They have enlisted in the time of war to battle for the right; and here is our vow which we adopted Sunday night "in the great congregation" and sang the 1, 2, 4, 6th and last verses again in the Lodge after initiation.

Give praise to Jesus Christ the Lord!
Let all Good Templars sing,
All glory to th' Eternal Word!
Our Prophet, Priest and King.

For by his spirit and his truth.
The Temperance Cause to-night,
Attracts the aged and the youth
Like doves in homeward flight.

Here in Salinas Central Hall.
What means this eager throng?
They come, they come, with rapture all
To join our triumph song.

This means, we love the Sabbath day,
We love our neighbors all;
And will no more endure the sway—
The curse of alcohol.

Too long we've heard the low sad wail
Of worse than widowed ones;
In anguish heard the mother's tale
Of worse than murdered sons.

To-night, great God, to thee we vow,
By thine assisting grace,
That henceforth we will not allow
Saloons to rule this place.

But "mene, mene, tekel write
On every gay saloon;
And Ichabod from this glad night,
Shall be their doleful tune.

But ours shall be the joyous songs
Of souls redeemed from death;
God's praises shall employ our tongues
While he shall lend us breath.

Then hallelujah! for the Lord
Omnipotent doth reign!
All hallelujah! for his sword
Our victory shall gain!

MARIPOSA, Jan. 17, 1881.

ED. RESCUE:—Our lodge, organized in Nov. with 17 members, now numbers 44, and nearly all good, energetic members.

There is strong reason to hope that Mariposa will yet be rescued from the iniquitous demon whisky. It is to be regretted that our butterfly town has been so long a slave to the wine cup. The Sunday Law is now being enforced and the quiet appearance of our streets on the Sabbath, is in marked contrast with the profanity aud depravity of a few months ago. We are beginning to feel that there is a "temperance wave" as well as a "cold wave" sweeping over the Golden State, and hope its influence may work a wonderful reformation in the character of California life.

We have a pleasant little mountain town; since the temperance movement was inaugurated, the citizens seem to be more useful, wives and children are happier and more contented, and harmony and quiet reign supreme. Our thanks are due to Bro. Hughes for his persevering efforts in Mariposa County. CHAS. H. CONVERSE, W. C. T.

THANKS TO THE SALOON-KEEPERS.

The withdrawal from the Mail within the past few days of the patronage of nearly all the saloon keepers of Woodland is something to be thankful for on behalf of the general community, whose interests the *Mail* always aims primarily to represent. So long as we stood under implied obligation to consult the special interests of the saloon men, equally with those of the mass of the community, on account of their joint patronage, hostile as those interests were and are to each other, it was not easy to do justice to both. But by their own free choice they have now relieved us from this conflict of obligations, and so left us wholly free hence forth to utter the entire truth without fear or favor for any.

For this freedom we thank the saloon keepers. It was a free gift on their part, without the slightest legitimate cause. We merely upheld the duty of all men to obey the laws, and of all business men to observe the Sunday Law, because it was one of the laws of the state. They took offense at this. Why? Because they felt that they were the men opposing that law, and that without their aid the opposition would and could amount to nothing. Hence their anger. They were logical in that; but should have blamed the law and not us, who simply maintained its obligation on everybody, themselves included, as every good citizen will be sure to do. The wounded bird by its fluttering, betrays the fatal shot. They stand self-condemned by their causeless anger. If they did not violate the Sunday Law and did not combine so to do, then why get angry at the *Mail* for maintaining that that law must be obeyed, so long as not pronounced unconstitutional and not repealed? and for saying that those who did do both were lawbreakers and conspiritors?

We suppose these saloon-keepers claim to be business men. Yet they have acted like mad boys rather than like business men in this matter. To be told the simple truth about the duty of obeying the Sunday Law could not have angered them if they had not violated it and combined to violate it. Yet they got mad, stopped their papers, and took out their advertisements, and so undertook to scare or muzzle the press. That was very silly in them, but for us it was a positive benefit, since it will enable us to tell a great many truths that the public need to know about the business of these saloons, and which a natural sense of obligations to them as our patrons would have led us probably to put in a very mild form. But now we can tell the whole truth about them in a very plain way to the public. Not to them, of course, for they don't propose to read our paper; they don't take it, and they won't beg or borrow it! O, No! of course not. They have done, like the ostrich, when it sticks its head, eyes and ears under the sand. The shot of the rifle-man can't hurt it, of course, for it can't hear nor see anything of it. Wonder if the poor bird will feel the shot? Probably not.—*Yolo Mail.*

BEER.

A writer in the *Boston Advertiser* says that while spirits stimulate to violence and lust, beer produces merely somnolence." But we know a man who for twelve years has never used any liquor but beer. He comes home from his elegant store, behind his handsome pair of horses, and makes home a terror. He runs after his wife with an axe, and makes a beast of himself in a thousand ways. Is that somnolence? We know another man who uses only beer who has beaten his wife so as to make her helpless for days; was dead drunk on beer when the neighbors helped to bury his infant son; and has repeatedly knocked down and beaten his girl of eight and boy of five. Is that somnolence? We never heard it called by that name before.—*Congregationalist.*

Tally that to the credit of that paper, and make a good stout conspicuous mark of it.

AT moment of going to press, good news from Mrs. Stevens, at Oakdale; 48 recruits; report too late.

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180 San Leandro, M., San Leandro, G.Smith
193 Fountain, M., Oakland, J. A, Gilman, 918 Brown street.
200 Livermore, F.,Livermore,F.A.Anthony.
202 Laurel, F., Haywards, Geo. Bramall.
206 West Berkeley,Sa.,W.B.,Miss.L.H.Lowe
286 Athens. Sa., Oakland, C. E. Quigley, No. 514 Fifteenth St.
358 Durant, F., East Berkeley, A. H. Broad
384 Brooklyn, Th., E. Oakland, H. S. Smith No. 1108 Third St.
386 Washington, Sa., Washington Corners, A. O. Rix.
412 Prohibition, Sa. West Oakland, C. T. Poulter, No. 972 Cypress street.
420 Temescal, Tu., North Temescal, Fred. Esmond.
467 Pleasanton, W., Pleasanton, Mrs. W. A. Boydston.
470 Alameda, Tu., West End, Rev. G.Morris

AMADOR COUNTY.

125 Summit, Sa., Plymouth, Miss Mary M. Blower.
152 Amador, Th., Amador, Jas. L. Mayon.
214 Oleta, Th., Oleta, Adelia Votaw.
225 Sutter Creek, Tu., Sutter Creek, J. H. Giles, M. D.
241 Ione Valley, F., Ione Val., Miss Rosa Coates.
245 Mt. Echo, Sa., Ione City, J. W. Sibole.
267 Iron Clad, Fr., Drytown, D. R. Miller.
280 Jackson, Tu., Jackson, Mrs. Addie Turner.
281 Volcano, Sa., Volcano, F. J. Cleveland
283 Pine Grove, W., Pine Grove, Mrs Fanny J. Bradshaw.
297 Live Oak, Sa., Plymouth, M. D. L. Stumpff.

BUTTE COUNTY.

104 Welcome, W., Cherokee Flat, Andrew Rapp.
123 Victory, Tu., Biggs, James Burner.
177 Samaritan, Sa., Chico, T. B. Hart.
194 Fidelity, F., Chico, J. S. Stauffer.
207 Northern Star, F., Oroville, W. S. Read.
222 Taylor, Su., Forbestown, W. M. Crane.
240 Crystal Fount, Sa., Gridley, B. H. McNeil.
282 Floral, Su., Biggs, James McNulty.
285 Dayton, Su., Grainland. Jas. O. March.
289 Nord. Sa., Nord, Henry D. Bacus.
316 Webster, Sa., Chico, W. M. Thorp.
402 Nelson, Sa. Nelson, W. D. Parker.
404 Rising Star, F., Chico, Rev. P. Powers.
413 Messilla Valley, Th., Pentz, R. H. Hawkins.

CALAVERAS COUNTY.

100 Milton, Sa., Milton, J. F. Beckett.
105 Campo Seco, Sa., Campo Seco, Mrs. M. E. Cutter.
106 Mountain Ranch, Sa., Mountain Ranch, John Lew
121 Chaparral, Sa., Jenny Lind, Wm. C. Sinclair.
179 Logan, Sa., Camanche. William H. Pitt.
212 Charity, Tu., Copperopolis, Louis Honey
229 Sparkling Water, Sa., San Andreas, W. M. Nuner.
231 Hope, Sa., Milton, Jas. Clothier, Jr.
250 Garfield, Th., Glencoe, Thomas Cox.
277 West Point, Sa., West Point, Harry Greve
343 Bear Mountain, Tu., Angels Camp, William W. Heughes
345 Big Tree, Tu., Sheep Ranch, Mrs. W. T. Hull.
348 Mokelumne, W., Mokelumne Hill, Mrs. M. H. Leavett.
361 Murphys, Sa., Murphys, A. J. Cooke.
395 Faith, W., Telegraph City, H. H. Saunders.
407 Calaveras, Sa., San Andreas, W.W.Wood

COLUSA COUNTY.

119 Independent, Sa., College City, W. H. Reardon.
138 New Hope, Sa., Willows, E. M. Tyler.
164 Newville, Sa., Newville, Geo. Scribner.
171 Elk Creek, Sa., Elk Creek, J. S. West.
199 Sheet Iron, Sa., S. Iron, J. M. Morris
205 Social, Tu., Princeton, Nelson Butler.
272 Silver Star,M.,Butte City, B. G. Heartley
319 Protection, M., Colusa, J. B. Danner.
379 Bridgeport, Su., Sycamore, P. A. Earp.

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY.

110 Mount Diablo, Su., Somersville, Wm. J. Laird.
112 Reform, Th., Pacheco, Thomas Simpson
116 Brentwood, Tu., Brentwood Mrs. Sarah E. Smith.
255 Star of Empire, Sa., Judsonville, William J. Robinson.
288 Carbondale, W., Nortonville, Mrs. Rebecca Evans.
330 Lily, Sa., Brentwood, Alison Byer.
331 Twilight, M., Walnut Creek. J. M. Hinman.
349 Excelsior, Th., Byron, Vernon Taylor.

DEL NORTE COUNTY.

398 Crescent City, Sa., Crescent City, R. S. McLellan.

EL DORADO COUNTY.

305 Mt. Aukum, Su., Fair Play, Miss J. Choate.
310 Pleasant Valley, Sa., Pleasant Va Miss Jesse Clapp.
455 Georgetown, M., Georgetown, S. W son.
456 Placerville, Tu., Placerville, Rev. B. F. Taylor.
457 Mt. Pleasant, Sa., Grizzly Flat, Stephen Jeffrey.
462 El Dorado, Th., Diamond Springs, C.D. Brooke.

FRESNO COUNTY.

232 Red Banks, Th., Big Dry Creek, William Paddock.
243 Eden, W., Kingsburg, A. A. Smith.
290 Madera, Sa., Madera, D. F. Edwards.
365 Blooming, Sa., King's River, Flora McCapes.
388 "C. C. Colony.", M., Fresno City, Mrs. C. E. Spofford.
390 Wild Flower, Sa., Wild Flower, Rev. John Yeargin.
397 Valley View, Th., Selma, J. E. Whitson.
409 Fresno, F., Fresno, George Studer.
421 Star, Sa., Borden, J. G. Crowder.
471 Fresno Flats, Sa., Fresno Flats, C. L. Davis.

HUMBOLDT COUNTY.

269 Humboldt, Tu., Eureka, L.B.King-bury
270 Mountain, Su., Bridgeville, T. M. Burns.
322 Hydesville, M., Hydesville. S. C. Boom
362 Petrolia, Sa., Petrolia, E. D. Daugherty
363 North Star, Sa., Arcata, G. W. Hopkins
367 Rohnerville, Sa., Rohnerville, Mrs. Mary Keyler.
400 Trinidad, Su., Trinidad, N. F. Neely, Sr.
439 Port Kenyon, M., Port Kenyon J. D. Ferrill.
458 Upper Mattole, F., Upper Mattole, W. H. Roscoe.
460 Table Bluff, Sa., Table Bluff, J. C. Foss
464 Garberville, Sa., Garberville, A.W.Mock

KERN COUNTY.

237 Kernville, Tu., Kernville, Wm. Pollard

LAKE COUNTY.

350 Middletown, W., Middletown, J. L. Read.

LASSEN COUNTY.

211 Lake View, Sa., Janesville, Samuel H. Painter.
355 Mount Hope, Sa., Hayden Hill, Mrs. A. T. Stanley.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

103 Santa Monica, Tu., Santa Mouica, J. H P. Williams.
151 Santa Ana, W., Santa Ana, H. E. Ford
173 Pasadena, F., Pasadena, H. G. Bennett.
174 Pomona, Th., Pomona, D. N. Burritt.
233 Downey, F., Downey, Mrs. Abbie W. Livermore.
238 Westminster, F., Westminster, R. T. Harris.
246 Orange, F., Orange, J. W. Osburn.
251 Artesia, M., Norwalk, M. G. Miller.
258 El Monte, F., El Monte, M. F. Quinn.
276 Spadra, F., Spadra, J. B. Parker.
299 Merrill, Sa., Los Angeles, Mrs. Mary L. Gould.
473 Savannah, Tu., Savannah, Miss A. Ellis

MARIN COUNTY.

244 San Rafael, F., San Rafael, Rev. W. M. Woodward.
252 Tomales, Sa., Tomales, W. F. Bassett

MARIPOSA COUNTY.

143 Buckingham. Su., Mariposa, Joseph R. Green.
147 Hites Cove, Su., Hites Cove, William Webb.
157 Cathey's Valley, Sa., Indian Gulch, S. M. Pate.
175 Mariposa, Sa., Mariposa, Benj. M. Maddox
187 Hornitos, Sa., Hornitos, A. W. Robinson
382 Coulterville, F., Coulterville, John W. Reed.

MENDOCINO COUNTY.

101 Manchester,Sa., Manchester, H. B. Scott
117 Caspar, Sa., Caspar, Clarence E. DeCamp
153 Boone, Sa., Booneville, T. E. Rawles.
259 Willitsville, Tu., Willits, J.C. Thompson
333 Covelo, Sa., Covelo. Rev. J. S. Fisher.
334 Little River, Sa., L. River, C. A. McFaul
338 Wideawake, Sa., Westport, Miss E. N. Fowler.
341 Hopland, Sa., Hopland, Eliza Dooley.
344 Mt. Nebo, Sa., Point Arenas, J. S. Wooden.
380 Rescue, Tu., Mendocino, James Griffin.
396 Ukiah, Tu., Ukiah, Geo. McCowen.
430 Gualala, Sa., Gualala, James N Ward.
437 Navarro, Tu., Navarro, Eugene Peeples.
438 Albion, Sa., Albion, B. Perry.

MERCED COUNTY.

223 Plainsburg, Sa., Plainsburg, William Lauder.
279 Snelling. Su., Snelling, G. W. Smith,
298 Central Point, Sa., Central Point, S. A. Smith.
376 Merced Falls, Su., Merced Falls, Mrs. H. Nelson.
459 Merced, M., Merced, James Corley.

MODOC COUNTY.

129 Lake City, Tu., Lake City, John S Linscott.
149 Alturas, F., Alturas, Preston Hays.
230 Cedarville, Th., Cedarville, W. R. Brown
275 Mt. Bidwell F., Fort Bidwell, F. Anderson.

MONO COUNTY.

191 Chapel, Sa., Coleville, C. M. Taylor.
346 Pro Bono Publico, M., Bodie, T Todhunter.

MONTEREY COUNTY.

131 Salinas, M., Salinas City, E. K. Abbott.
357 Del Monte, W., Monterey, T. G. Lambert.
446 Castroville, Th., Castroville, A. H. Longley.

NAPA COUNTY.

111 Aqua Pura, Sa., Napa, C. C. Dunn.
368 Monroe, Sa., Calistoga, H. E. Cyrus.
385 Yountville, F., Yountville, S. C. Brown.

NEVADA COUNTY.

12 Sylvania, Tu., Grass Valley, Elam Briggs
201 Nevada, F., Nevada City, J. M. Walling.
304 Donner Lake, F., Truckee, A. C. Cooke.
369 North San Juan, Sa., North San Juan, David Redding.
387 Perseverance, F., Rough and Ready, Wm. Grant.

PLACER COUNTY.

107 Centennial, Tu., Colfax, Mrs. E. D. Story
113 Lincoln, Sa., Lincoln, A. Gladding.
127 Star of the Hill, Su., Forest Hill. J. N. Burke.
133 Crystal Water, Sa., Michigan Bluff, F. B. Ellsworth.
136 Rosy Crown, Sa., Iowa Hill, J. S. Lakin.
150 Auburn, W., Auburn, Jno. R. Winders.
154 Clipper Gap, Sa., Clipper Gap, Mrs. H. M. Ferris.
216 Nil Desperandum, Sa., Dutch Flat, Charles E. Uren.
218 Isabella, Su., Gold Run, Wm. Jones.
260 Sheridan, Sa., Sheridan, Y. Dougherty.
261 Roseville, Sa., Roseville, Mrs. J. D. Pratt.
313 Rocklin, Tu,, Rocklin, Carlton L. Clow.
339 Newcastle, Su., Newcastle, G. D. Kellogg.
406 Ophir, Sa., Ophir, Warren Reed.
451 Granite, Sa., Penryn, S. A. Wood.

PLUMAS COUNTY.

215 Taylorville-Rescue, F., Taylorville. Miss S. A. Hardgrave.
217 Crescent, W., Crescent Mills, Warren Kelly.
227 Bloomfield, Tu., Quincy, N. H. Hapgood.
228 Miners Sa., Greenville, Mrs. O. Whitney
360 Hope of Eureka Hill, Sa., Eureka Mills, Thomas W. Jenkin.
381 La Porte, Sa., La Porte, G. L. Reed.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY.

2 Siloam Sa., Sacramento, Mrs. M. A. Alsip.
51 Tu., Capital, Sacramento, Ed. Katzenstein.
144 Aerial, Sa., Michigan Bar, A. M. Addington.
183 Cosumnes, Sa., Cosumnes, W. W. Wade.
184 Star of the Plains, F., Florin, J. T. Amos.
188 Georgiana, Su., Isleton, Ida Gardiner.
203 Cresco, Tu., Galt, James Ferguson.
248 Elk Grove, F., Elk Grove, Rev. A. J. Compton.
287 Unity, M., Folsom, Mrs. J. F. Howe.

SAN BENITO COUNTY.

134 San Juan, F., San Juan, Mrs.M.A. Flint
424 Ruby, Sa., Hollister, L. Thornton.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

220 San Bernardino, M., San Bernardino, R. H. Curtis.
284 Riverside, W., Riverside, Jno. Hall, M.D
443 Rincon, Sa., Chino, Charles Hidden.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

242 Home, Sa., San Luis Rey. D. R. Foss.
263 Golden Rule, Tu., San Diego, J.W.Wescott.
264 Poway. Sa., Poway, G. W. Butterfield.
351 Monument, Tu., San Diego, O. N. Sanford.
435 Silver Gate, F., National City, J. J. Caswell.

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY.

7 California, Th., San Francisco, A. V Thompson, 209 Fair Oak St.
114 Evening Star, Th., San Francisco, R. B. Allen, No. 2607 Clay street.
120 Headlight, W., San Francisco, William Swabel, 235 O'Farrel.
103 Constitution, F., San Francisco. Frank A. Davis, No. 143 Fremont street.
160 Mission Star, Tu., San Francisco, Wm. Gorham, No. 577 Market St.
185 Life Boat, M., San Francisco, J. Moran
186 Golden Gate, Tu., San Francisco, W. P. Joseph, 2422 California street.
291 International, M., San Francisco, David Kerr, Nos. 47 & 49 Beale street.
292 Kentucky, W., San Francisco, W. F. Barry.
293 Valley, Th., San Francisco, W. K. Forsyth, 719½ Gough street.
307 Pleasant Valley, M., San Francisco, T. H. Downing, No. 10 Market street.
314 Spring Valley, Tu., San Francisco, John E. Cline, No. 3014 Fillmore St.
417 Crystal, M., South San Francisco, Mrs. A. P. Ellis, cor. 18th and R. R Avenue.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.

115 Lockeford, W., Lockeford, Miss Ada Locke.
139 Woodbridge, M., Woodbridge, C. L. Newton.
182 Stockton, Tu., Stockton, M. J. Nightingale.
189 Lodi, F., Lodi, Geo. W. Hill.
253 Linden, F., Linden, Jas. Wasley.
254 Mt. Vernon, F., Stockton, Geo. Norton.
323 Farmington, Sa., Farmington, Mrs. O. D. Dyke.
469 Wildwood, Sa., Atlanta, E. L. Moore.
472 Dexter, Sa., Dexter, S. W. Sollars.

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY.

442 Arroyo Grande, Th., Arroyo Grande, H. M. Osgood.
444 San Luis Obispo, F., San Luis Obispo, W. P. Barnett.
445 Cambria, Sa., Cambria, Thaddeus Sherman.
447 Cayucos, Th., Cayucos, J. L. Raines.

SAN MATEO COUNTY.

56 Ocean, Sa., Halfmoon Bay, J. Compton.
190 Ocean Queen, Sa., Pescadero, Mrs. A. W. Goulson.
408 San Gregorio, F. San Gregorio, Adolph Shields.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

140 Santa Barbara, F., Santa Barbara, Anna L. Smith.
178 Rose of Lompoc, Sa., Lompoc, E. A. Gregg.
196 Stuart, S., Lompoc, W. B. Holland
204 Goleta, Sa., Goleta, F. E. Kellogg, Jr.
208 Carpinteria, Sa., Carpinteria, Geo. E. Robinson.
268 Vesper, Sa., Guadalupe, J. E. Murphy.
354 Seaside, Tu., Santa Barbara, P.L.Moore
428 Montecito, Th., Santa Barbara, Geo. Ferrier.
434 Lompoc Valley, Su., Lompoc, De Witt Hubbell.
436 Los Alamos, Sa., Los Alamos, F. W. Kelsey.
441 Positive, Sa., Santa Maria, Mrs. M. M. Thornburgh.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

17 Garden City, F. San Jose, D. J. Mitchel.
128 Columbia, M., Gilroy, J. W. Thomasson.
295 Granger, Sa., San Jose, W. H. Gilmore.
327 Golden Wreath, F., Mountain View, W. T. Triplett.
328 Victoria, W., Los Gatos, W. D. Hudson.
393 Bay View, Sa., Santa Clara, L. B. Alexander.
399 Santa Clara, Sa., Santa Clara, Elmer E. Carey.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

126 Watsonville, Tu., Watsonville, C. E. Taylor.
392 Pacific, Su., Boulder Creek, J. W. Peery
426 Ben Lomond, Su., Felton, D. H. Trout

SHASTA COUNTY.

102 Reading, Sa., Reading, J. H. Cooper.

155 Igo, Su. Igo, E. L. Ballou.
213 Copper City, Sa., Copper City, S. S. Stickley.
425 Battle Creek, Su., Ball's Ferry, Mrs. R. E. Winsell.
449 Mountain Pride, Su., Shingletown, C. J. Ball.
453 McDonald, F., Milville, J. J. Kem.
454 Eureka, Th., Anderson, J. W. Spann.

SISKIYOU COUNTY.

118 Henley, Sa., Henley, A. G. Smith.
142 Mt. Shasta, Sa., Mt. Shasta, Mrs. Belle Martin.
273 Mt. Bolivar, Sa., Callahans, Caroline M. Hayden.
466 Siskiyou, Sa., Oro Fino, L. W. Miller.
468 Snow Cap, Sa., Edgewood, C. H. Stone.

SIERRA COUNTY.

265 Forest City, F., Forest City, H. P. Bickford.
359 Sierra City, Sa., Sierra City, Thomas Wright.
372 Alaska, Sa., Pike City, J. H. Beresford.

SOLANO COUNTY.

27 Mount Delight, Sa., Suisun, F. A. Chadburn.
64 Vallejo, Tu., Vallejo, Charles Daly.
137 Phœnix, Th., Benicia, H. A. Booth.
239 Denverton, Sa., Denverton, C. E. Garfield.
818 Pride of the River, W., Rio Vista, Albt. Baker.
320 Fairfield, M., Fairfield, A. J. Buckles.
364 Dixon, Th., Dixon, Stewart McBride.
415 Alamo, F., Elmira, G. W. Frazer.
461 Willow Spring, F., Birds Landing, Wm. T. Kennedy.

SONOMA COUNTY.

32 Star of Hope, M., Healdsburg, George W. Dow.
146 Horicon, Sa., Fisherman's Bay, J. E. Hickman.
156 Valley Ford, Sa., Valley Ford, Benj. Fowler.
161 Petaluma, M., Petaluma, A. G. Twist.
166 Geyser, Sa., Geyserville, Mrs. E. Winder.
167 Sebastopol, Th., Sebastopol, J. U. Graeff
176 Forestville, Sa., Forestville, J. E. McIntosh.
256 Bloomfield, Th., Bloomfield, P. C. Smith.
274 Fulton, F., Fulton, Frank Briggs.
356 Enterprise, Sa., Guerneville, N. E. Manning.
370 Santa Rosa, Tu., Santa Rosa, J. H. Richardson.
375 Dauntless, W., Stony Point, H. O. Brink
378 Two Rock, Sa., Petaluma, M. L. Freeman
405 Azalea, Th., Occidental, D. N. Craig

STANISLAUS COUNTY.

109 Ceres, Sa., Ceres, P. W. Cook.
247 Fairview, Sa., Turlock, S. V. Porter.
249 Star of Cottonwood, Sa., Hill's Ferry Matthew R. Lyle.
266 Morning Star, F., Modesto, J. J. Porter
326 Oakdale, Tu., Oakdale, Byron Seeber.
335 Knight's Ferry, W., Knight's Ferry, J. W. Dunlap.
465 Friendship, Sa., Hill's Ferry, Clara Randal.

SUTTER COUNTY.

97 Meridian, Sa., Meridian, E. G. Thornbrough.
158 Good Shepherd, F, Live Oak, A H. Hewitt.
172 Harmony, Sa., Nicolaus, J. W. Eachus.
219 Defiance, Sa., Pleasant Grove, F. B. Pierce.
321 June, Sa., Yuba City, Mrs. M. E. Moore
440 Yuba City W., Yuba City, Ed. Ellington.
452 North Butte, Su., West Butte, H. S. Graves.

TEHAMA COUNTY.

192 Red Bluff, F., Red Bluff, M. J. Frank.
198 Tehama, Tu., Tehama, A. V. Wheeler.
306 Ricerville, Sa., Ricerville, J. W. Tibbetts
308 Henleyville, Sa. Henleyville, W. J. Gill
309 Paskenta, Sa., Paskenta, T. D. Dollings.
311 Ivy, Sa., Red Bluff, C. H. Delrechio.
427 Paradise, Sa., Olimpo, C. S. Jobe.
433 Hercules, Sa., Red Bluff, O. W. Burress

TRINITY COUNTY.

162 Sicilian, Su., Trinity Centre, L. E. Owings.
300 Beacon, Sa., Weaverville, G. B. Bassham
303 Western Star, Su., Hay Fork, John H. Vanderhoff.

TULARE COUNTY.

48 Visalia, F., Visalia, J. H. Haines.
159 Fairfield, F., Lemoore, J. D. Travis.
169 Grangeville, Sa., Grangeville, John Warswick.
181 Jonesa, Th., Hanford, G. T, Thornton.
195 Tulare, Tu., Tulare, Willis Faust.
257 Tipton, Th., Tipton, Jas. A. Wills.
296 Hanford, Tu., Hanford, Mrs. L. E. Cheadle.
301 Plano, Th., Plano, Rev. J. W. Elder,
302 Porterville, Sa., Porterville, G. A. Williamson.
325 Lakeside, Sa., Short, M. L. Short.
329 Pride of Tulare, F., Herrick Cross. A. L. Cottle.
383 Woodville, Sa., Hunsaker, Rev. John Wood.
391 Lone Oak, W., Hanford, S. A. Allen.
394 Farmersville, Sa., Farmersville. George Dean.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

122 Confidence, Su., Sonora, J. D. Williams.
135 Groveland, M., Groveland, Benj. Hunter.
262 Tuolumne, Su., Chinese Camp, W. H. Hosmer.
294 Jamestown, Sa., Jamestown. Miss Rebecca App
324 Bald Mountain, Tu., Sonora, Otis E. Greenwood.
336 Quartz Mountain, Su., Jamestown, Arthur B. Morgan.
337 Table Mountain, Su., Mrs. Jamestown, Jane Beynon.
340 Soulsbyville, Sa., Soulsbyville, W. H. Barron.
342 Mountain View, Th., Columbia, George McNeil.

VENTURA COUNTY.

209 Constancy, F., Ventura, Miss Myra Walbridge.
221 Scenega. Sa., Scenega, L. P. Guiberson.
235 Santa Paula, Sa., Santa Paula, Sam'l T. Todd.
236 Hueneme. Sa., Hueneme. Mary E. Clark.
411 Saticoy, Th., Saticoy, S. V. Tietsort.
416 Springville, Sa., Springville, Samuel Guthrie.
418 Mound. Sa., Ventura. Tyler Bither.
422 Ojai Valley, F. Nordhoff, Thomas Barrows.

YOLO COUNTY.

145 Antelope, Sa., Dunnigans, W. B. Young.
163 Yolo, Tu., Yolo, Asa Petit.
165 Winters, F., Winters, V. Morris.
210 Chrysopolis, W., Woodland, J. J. Bowman.
224 Orion, Th., Davisville, Miss Nettie Marden.
366 Success, W., Grafton, M. C. Winchester
419 Capay, Sa., Capay, J. T. Brown.
429 Pleasant Prairie, Sa., Woodland, E. L. Cox.
431 Faithful, Su., Black's Station, John F. Dillon.
463 Madison, Su., Madison, F. O. Swinney.

YUBA COUNTY.

25 Marysville, F., Marysville, Frank W. Potter.
108 Knoxdale, F., Brownsville, Mrs. S. W. Knox.
124 Virginia, F., Marysville, Mrs. D. A. Hollister.
141 Cordua, Sa., Marysville, J. E. McMillan.
148 Rising Sun, F., Camptonville, Wm. Moore,
197 Wheatland, Tu., Wheatland, C. E. Justis.
226 Alpine, Sa., Strawberry Valley, C. T. Prindle.
278 Mountain Guard, F., Smartsville, J. A. Flint.
423 Prairie, Sa. Marysville, W. E. Gleason.
448 Elizabeth, Sa., Wheatland, P. L. Hutchinson.

ARIZONA.

1 Garden Valley, M., Phœnix, Geo. H. Rothrock.
4 Tucson, F., Tucson, Miss Julia Ingham.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

7 Hilo, Sa., Hilo, J. H. Maby.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, Sa., Yokohama, Geo. W. Elmer.

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

NO.	COUNTY.	NAME.	POSTOFFICE.
384	Alameda,	Charles H. Haile,	Alameda.
241	Amador,	Rev. I. D. Wood,	Ione.
104	Butte,	J. B. Mullen,	Cherokee
361	Calaveras,	A. J. Cooke,	Murphys.
319	Colusa,	J. H. Liening	Colusa.
288	Contra Costa.	F. Clifford.	Nortonville.
462	El Dorado,	J H. Gilmore.	Diamond Springs
269	Humboldt,	W. F. Brown,	Eureka.
299	Los Angeles,	W. D. Gonld,	Los Angeles.
175	Mariposa,	Chas. Converse,	Mariposa.
159	Merced,	Geo. E. Isaacs,	Merced.
131	Monterey,	H. V. Moorehouse,	Salinas.
201	Nevada,	Samuel Clutter,	Nevada.
127	Placer,	J. C. Hawver,	Forest Hill.
228	Plumas,	Moses Bull	Greenville.
248	Sacramento,	A. K. Crawford,	Elk Grove.
220	San Bernardino,	H. C. Brooke,	S. Bern'd'o
351	San Diego,	S. Whitmore,	San Diego.
114	San Francisco,	C. H. Peterson,	U. S. Marshal's office.
182	San Joaquin,	Wm. Jones,	Stockton.
56	San Mateo,	J. Compton,	Half Moon Bay.
178	Santa Barbara,	Rev. S. S. Fisk.	Lompoc.
102	Shasta,	J. N. Chapell,	Reading.
415	Solano,	G. W. Frazer,	Elmira.
356	Sonoma,	H. H. Peckinpah,	Guerneville.
266	Stanislaus,	Rev. M. D. Gage,	Modesto.
452	Sutter and Yuba,	H. S. Graves,	Yuba City
192	Tehama,	G. W. Jeffris	Red Bluff.
300	Trinity,	Geo. B. Jumper,	Weaverville.
195	Tulare,	Rev. F. H. Wales,	Tulare.
324	Tuolumne,	I. T. Holland,	Sonora.
236	Ventura,	L. C. Clark.	Hueneme.
366	Yolo,	Thos. J. Goin,	Grafton.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, Wm. Walker, Yokohama.

STATE DEPUTIES.

384 Alameda, James S. Naismith, Oakland.
386 Alameda, Mrs. V. A. Rix, Washington.
267 Amador, W. O. Clark. Drytown.
470 Alameda, Rev. Geo. Morris. West End.
404 Butte, Rev. Peter Powers, Chico.
243 Fresno, A. A. Smith, Kingsburg.
161 Calaveras. H. R. Hughes. Angels Camp.
290 Fresno, E. W. Turner, Madera.
207 Kern, A. T. Colton, Bakersfield.
299 Los Angeles. Will D. Gould, Los Angeles
299 Los Angeles. Jesse Yarnell. Los Angeles
246 Merced, George E. Isaacs. Merced.
126 Monterey, J. C. Aston, Watsonville
201 Nevada. Niles Searls. Nevada City
203 Sacramento. G. B. Katzenstein. Sac'to.
130 San Fran'co, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, No. 150 Ninth St., S. F.
185 San F'co. Mrs. E. P. Stevens, 1907 Bush
114 San Francisco, C. H. Peterson, S. F.
182 San Joaquin, B. F. Bagley, Stockton.
189 San Joaquin, W. R. Ellis, Lodi.
200 San Joaquin, Rev. C. S. Haswell, Lodi.
178 Santa Barbara, J. W. Webb, Lompoc.
32 Santa Clara, Rev. W. T. Mayne, San Jose
295 Santa Clara Rev. D. E. Bushnell, San Jose.
392 Santa Cruz. G. M. McWain, Boulder Cr'k
425 Shasta, Dr. J. F. Winsell, Ball's Ferry
64 Solano, Dr. I. S. Halsey, Vallejo.
185 San Francisco, Capt. A. D. Wood, S. F.
370 Sonoma, D. S. Sacry, Santa Rosa.
32 Sonoma, C. B. Proctor, Healdsburg.
32 Sonoma, J. G. Dow, Healdsburg.
156 Sonoma, Mrs. C. E. Fowler, Valley Ford
167 Sonoma, Rev. F. J. Culver, Sebastopol.
291 San Francisco, Wm. Crowhurst 1041 24th St., S. F.
192 Tehama, Mrs. M. J. Mayhew, Red Bluff
165 Yolo, William Sims, Winters.
224 Yolo, B. H. Hoag, Davisville.
419 Yolo, J. H. Norton, Capay.
25 Yuba, Chas. J. Covillaud, Marysville.
148 Yuba, Joseph Erwin, Camptonville.

ARIZONA.

304 Pima, Joe T. Marr, Tucson.

JAPAN.

1 Japan, Daniel Jamison, Yokohama.

BANDS OF HOPE.

NO.	LOCATION.	NAME.	SUP'T.
1	Alturas,	Rising Sun,	Mrs. Mary Estes.
2	Artesia,	Artesia,	S. H. Olmstead.
3	Black's Station,	Sunbeam,	J. S. Rollins
4	Brownsville,	Crystal.	T. J. Rumery.
5	Cambria,	Cambria,	Mrs. M. R. Franklin
6	Chico,	Chico,	Rev. Peter Powers.
7	Scenega.	Scenega,	Miss Kitty Conaway.
8	Cajon,	Cajon,	Miss Della Hill.
9	Comanche,	Evergreen,	Mrs. M. S. Holbrook.
10	Columbia,	Mountain View.	G. L. McNeil
11	El Dorado,	El Dorado,	Jas. H. Gilmore
12	Tustin,	Tustin,	Mrs. H. K. Snow.
13	Forest City,	Forest City,	S. A. Lawry.
14	Greenville,	Greenville,	——,
15	Healdsburg,	Healdsburg,	C. Alexander.
16	Hornitos,	Christal,	Mrs. Mary Hinds.
17	Hueneme,	Hueneme,	Mrs. Mary R. Bard
18	Jenny Lind,	Chapparal,	Mrs. Mary A. Rogers.
19	Juds'nv'le,	Crescent,	Mrs. T. S. Griffiths
20	Kingsburg,	Kingsburg.	A. A. Smith.
21	Los Angeles,	L's Ang's,	Dr. S. McCurdy
22	Lodi.	Lodi.	Rev. C. S. Haswell.
23	Lemoore,	Lemoore,	Myron H. Savage.
24	Livermore,	Myrtle,	Miss M. E. Buckelew
25	Modesto,	Morning Star,	Miss Clara Vezey
26	Mariposa,	Marip'a,	Miss Eva Farnsworth
27	Marysville,	Marysville,	Chas. S. Brooks
28	Marysville,	Pleasant Templar,	Jas. Jory
29	Murphys,	Murphys,	Mrs. A. J. Palmer
30	Messilla Valley,	Mes'a V'y,	Ada. M. Horn
31	Mendocino,	Mendocino,	Mrs. M. J. Paddleford.
32	North Temescal,	N. Tem'l,	F. Esmond
33	National City,	Na'l C'y,	Rev. A. F. Field
34	Plymouth,	Rising Star,	David Grounds
35	Pine Grove,	Ev'ng Star,	Mrs. S. Serine
36	Poway,	Poway,	Adams Chapin.
37	Pentz,	Pentz,	R. H. Hawkins.
38	Plano.	Busy Bee.	Mrs. J. A. McMillan
39	Pescadero	Pescadero,	Carrie M. Mills.
40	Red Bluff,	R'd Bl'ff.	Mrs. H. A. Mayhew
41	Rio Vista,	Pride of the River,	E. M. Chase
42	Riverside.	Riverside,	Mrs. R. B. Fessenden
43	San Buena'ura,	Ventura.	Mrs. C. W. Bard
44	San Juan,	San Juan,	Miss Carrie Flint
45	Stockton,	Central,	J. M. Long.
46	Stockton,	Bethlehem.	Agnes McKinnon
47	Stockton,	——,	—— Keniston.
48	Santa Rosa,	S'ta Rosa,	J. H. Richardson
49	Sheridan,	Sheridan.	Young Dougherty
50	San Luis Obispo,	——,	D. M. Meridith
51	San Luis Obispo,	——,	S. D. Triplett
52	Spenceville,	Spenceville.	J. L. Wallis
53	San Diego,	San Diego.	Miss L. Pidgeon
54	Spanish Dry Diggins, P. O., Greenwood,		S. D. Diggins, Mrs. S. A. Withington.
55	Soulsbyville,	Soulsbyville,	W. H. Barron
56	Sacramento,	——,	Miss Alice A. Catlin
57	Sacramento,	——,	——,
58	Santa Ana,	Santa Ana,	J. N. Hewes.
59	Santa Paula,	Ivy,	Miss Ida Kellogg.
60	Springville,	Sp'gv'le.	Miss Lulu Thacker
61	Sonora,	Sonora.	Elisha Richards.
62	San Luis Rey,	S. Luis Rey.	Miss S. Frazee
63	San Andreas,	Sparkling Water,	Miss Agnes Mercer.
64	San Jose,	——,	Anna McKenzie.
65	San Francisco,	Hayes Valley,	Mrs. Nellie Warren.
66	Short,	Lakeside,	J. M Moore.
67	Tulare City,	White Lily.	Clara Garrison
68	Ventura,	Mound,	Miss. P. P. Faddis.
69	Volcano,	——,	Mrs. Ezra Haskill.
70	Vallejo,	Vallejo,	Mrs. T. Graves.
71	Vallejo,	Home.	N. Smith.
72	Woodland,	Little Giant Killers,	B. F. Loomis.
73	Walnut Creek,	Walnut Creek;	Miss A. M. Stone.
74	Weaverville,	——,	Mrs. D. R. Atherton
75	Westminster,	Westminster,	Miss. M. A. McCoy.
76	Yuba City,	Franklin,	Maria Godfrey.
77	Angels,	Golden Circle,	Miss J. Hughes
78	Guerneville,	G'neville,	Mrs. E. A. Bagley,
79	Nortonv lle,	Hope,	Frank Clifford.
80	Grainland,	——,	Mrs. Sadie Hensley
81	Santa Maria,	——,	Mrs. S. B. Jones.
82	Colfax,	——,	Mrs. S. J. B. Richardson
83	Guadalupe,	Guadalupe,	Angie Ayres.
84	Fresno C'y,	Fr'o C'y,	Judge C. D. Sayles
85	Ventura,	Ventura,	Miss Myra Walbridge
86	Marysville,	Victory,	J. C. Jenkins.

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ALTERNATES.—Will D. Gould, Los Angeles; C. C. Church, San Diego; W. P. Barnett, San Luis Obispo; Mrs. M. J. Mayhew, Red Bluff.

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at San Francisco on Tuesday, Oct. 3d, 1882, commencing at 10 a. m.

Directory of Lodges of Good Templars in the City of San Francisco.

NO.	NAME.	MEETS.	LOCATION OF HALL.
114	Evening Star,	Th.,	Grand Central Hall, 997 Market st., cor. of 6th.
120	Headlight,	W.,	1620 Pacific Avenue, near Polk.

130 Constitution, F., Shiel's Hall, 32 O'Farrell st.
160 Mission Star, Tu., King's Hall, 2131 Mission st., bet. 17th and 18th.
185 Life Boat, M., No. 118 Jackson st., near Front.
186 Golden Gate, Tu., Bush st. M. E. church, Bush street. nr. Devisadero street.
291 International, M., Grand Central Hall, Market st., cor. of 6th.
293 Valley, Th., Fell Street Presbyterian Church, bet. Laguna and Octavia sts.
307 Pleasant Valley, M., Comerford's Hall Church st., bet. 27th and 28th.
314 Spring Valley, Tu., Union Hall, cor. Fillmore and Greenwich sts.
417 Crystal, M., Myrtle Hall, Railroad and 7th avenue.
7 California, Th., One Hall, Mission and Fifteenth streets.

Grand Lodge of Oregon.

SUBORDINATE DIRECTORY.

11 Capital, S., Salem, C. W. Scriber.
17 Hillsboro, S., Hillsboro, W. L. Weathered.
23 La Creole, Tu., Dallas, Jno. S. Ashbaugh
36 Silver, S., Silverton, Frank Simeral.
39 Rosa, S., Salem, P. R. Winslow.
40 Astoria, Tu., Astoria, J. O. Bozorth.
43 Marion, S., Hubbard, Milton B. Kester.
57 Milwaukee, S., Milwaukee, A. Luelling.
74 Val Fontis, S., Zena, Charles Philips.
80 John Day, S., Canyon City, Fred P. Horsley.
86 Nonpareil, W., Portland, Mrs. P. M. Brower.
94 Lone Star, S., Clackamas, W. H. Wilmot.
115 Brooklyn, F., East Portland, James McGrew.
118 Sheridan, W., Sheridan, H. Z. Foster.
136 Forest Grove, S., Forest Grove, J. T. Whalley.
155 Valley, F., Halsey, H. B. Keniston.
159 Delavan, Tu., Junction City, W. M. Houston.
166 Union, S., Turner, E. E. McKinney.
179 Pacific, S., Cottage Grove, W. W. Cathcart.
184 Mt. Pleasant, S., Creswell, J. P. Currier
188 Golden Gate, S., Irving, L. H. Potter.
189 Ashland, F., Ashland, Wm. Harris.
191 Klamath, Tu., Ft. Klamath, Fred. Scheider.
212 Ohoco, Th., Prineville, Joseph Howard.
213 Revival, —., Prairie Gity, J. W. Mack.
217 Goshen, S. Goshen, J. W. Cox.
227 Marshfield, Th., Marshfield, Jonathan Osborn.
229 Onward, S., Albany, R. E. Conn.
258 Amity, S., Amity, Anna Putman.
259 Green Mountain, S., Siuslaw, Hiram Wingard.
262 Triumph, M., Independence, Mrs. L. L. Whiteaker.
268 Paradise Springs, S., East Portland. Mrs. R. D. Prettyman.
286 Williams Creek, S., Applegate, E. E. Topping.
289 McMinnville, S., McMinnville, J.E.Magers.
294 New Era, Th., New Era, J. M. Findley.
302 Newberg, S., Newberg, J. T. Smith.
306 Linkville, Linkville, O G. Applegate.
316 Samaritan, S., Harrisburg, Nettie Isham.
317 Guiding Star, Tu., Lebanon, J. L. Gilbert.
331 Monmouth, S., Monmouth, C. G. Adkins.
332 Pass Creek, S., Drain, H. A. Wallace.
338 Wasco, S., Dufur, A. J. Dufur, Jr.
342 Lily, Tu , East Portland, Jas. W. Shaver.
344 Albany, S., Albany, R. Fox.
346 Good Samaritan, W., Dalles, O. D. Doane.
350 Mount Hood, M., Dalles, John Michell.
352 Stayton, M., Stayton, J. L. Follansby.
353 Orient, F., Jefferson, E. E. Montague.
355 Bay, Th., Marshfield, A. M. Crawford.
356 Welcome, S., John Day, F. J. McCallum
357 Monroe, S., Monroe, N. Garlinghouse.
358 Columbia, F., East Portland, D M. Long.
359 Cason Prairie, —., East Portland, Charles Gilbert.
360 Evergreen, St. Helens, J. H. Groves.
362 Powder River, —., Baker City, E. P. Waltz.
363 La Grande—., La Grande, Geo. H. Rigdon.
364 Centerville, Centerville, Rev. T. S. Burnett.
365 Concordia, Spanish Hollow, C. W. Barzee.
366 Alpha, Lafayette, Rev. T. L. Jones.
367 Butte, S. Eugene City, Rev. E. P. Henderson.
368 Victory, S., Mehama, J. M. Eskew.
369 Success, T., Lebanon, J. L. Gilbert.

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J. E. Houston, Junction City; Levi Leland, Oregon City.

Alternates.

E. W. Ryan, Portland; Elias Jessup, Newberg.

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at The Dalles, commencing on the third Tuesday in June, 1882.



HOME FOR ORPHANS.

In 1869 a capacious and elegant structure was erected near Vallejo, in Solano County, and in 1870, it was dedicated and opened under the auspices of the Grand Lodge, and entitled the "Good Templars' Home for Orphans." Its title is not meant to carry any idea of exclusiveness as to the class admitted to its sheltering offices. On the contrary, it is open to all; the only passport required at its portals is to be a homeless orphan child. Children under fourteen years of age, are received and cared for; and over one hundred orphaned children are now being cared for within its walls the buildings are sightly, capacious, and pleasantly located. The Home is under the general management and control of a Board of Trustees and a Board of Lady Managers—the former comprising nine gentlemen of the Order, who have charge of the building, grounds, (20 acres), and financial matters; while the Board of Lady Managers is composed of eight prominent lady members of the Order, selected from various parts of the State, and has charge of the domestic relations of the institution. The educational affairs are under the joint control and management of the Board of Trustees and Lady Managers. Within the Home a graded school under the "Public school system" of the State, is taught by two competent teachers. Upwards of $140,000 have been expended in the erection, care, and maintenance of this institution. The Good Templars of this jurisdiction have accepted the self imposed duty of sustaining this "Home" gratefully, and the membership is linked together in its support with unfaltering devotion.

ADOPTION.

Children may be adopted from the Home by reliable and proper persons upon application to Board of Lady Managers.

ADMISSION OF CHILDREN.

All letters concerning the admission of children, or their adoption from the Home, should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board of Lady Managers, MRS. M. M. CARPENTER, 150 9th street, San Francisco, who will furnish the necessary blank forms.

TRUSTEES OF ORPHANS' HOME.—Wm. H. Mills, Sacramento; H. S. Graves, Yuba City; Hon. Niles Searls, Nevada City; A. G. Clark, Napa City; Dr. R. H. McDonald, San Francisco; Dr. I. S. Halsey and Samuel Kitto, Vallejo; RoberThompson, G. W. C. T., San Francisco; Geo. B. Katzenstein, G. W. S., Sacramento, ex-officio.

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Tea, Oolong.....25, 35, 45, 55, 70c
Tea, Comet.....55, 60c
Tea, Diamond L.....38 to 40c
Tea, Mixed.....30, 40, 50, 60c
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Chocolate, per lb.....18, 22½, 30, 40c
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Canned Fruit, per doz.....$2.50 to $3.00
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" Corn.....1.50, 1.75, 2.20
" Peas.....1.50, 1.60, 1.75
" Beans.....1.60, 1.75
" Tomatoes, large.....1.25
" Jams and Jellies, large.....2.75
" Apple Butter, each 5 lbs.....50
" Salmon, doz.....1.40, 2.40, 2.60
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" Poultry.....3.25, 3,50
Condensed Milk.....2.00, 2.30

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Apples 20 lb. lots.....6, 7, 7½c
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Grapes 20 " 7½, 9c

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Hominy " 45, 50c
Pearl Barley " 50, 55, 60c
Sago " 70c
Buckwheat-flour " 45, 50, 55c
Vermecelli and Mac, per box.....90c, $1.25
Crackers, box, per pound 5, 6, 8c
Cakes, " " 10, 12, 15c
Soaps, box 20 cakes, 40, 50, 60, 80, $1.00, $1.25
Starch, boxes, per lb.....5, 7, 8½, 10c
Corn Starch, paper.....7½, 8½, 10c
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Nov. 10.

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DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The German Savings and Loan Society.

For the year ending December 31, 1881, the Board of Directors of the GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY has declared a dividend on Term Deposits at the rate of five (5) per cent. per annum, and on Ordinary Deposits at the rate of four and one-sixth (4 1-6) per cent. per annum, free from Federal Taxes, and payable on and after the 9th day of January, 1882. By order,

GEO. LETTE, Secretary.

R. H. Mc. Donald,
PRESIDENT.

Pacific Bank.

ESTABLISHED 1863

Capital $1,000,000.
Surplus 460,759.

San Francisco, Cal., January 1st, 1882.

With the opening of the New Year, and the evident prospective revival of business in all its branches, we desire to call attention to the annexed statement of the affairs of this Bank; and to offer our services to any that may at any time desire to open an account with us, or make any change in their present banking arrangements.

RESOURCES.

Bank Premises	**$150,000 00**
Other Real Estate	**5,225 35**
United States Bonds	**626,977 35**
Loans on Real Estate	**134,868 00**
Loans on bonds, gas & water stock	**132,198 35**
Loans on other securities wheat, barley, etc	**577,443 96**
Loans on personal security	**1,106,004 27**
Due from Banks and Bankers	**392,457 61**
Money on hand	**398,669 34**
	$3,523,844 23

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid up	**$1,000,000 00**
Surplus	**160,759 13**
Due Depositors	**1,888,655 07**
Due Banks and Bankers	**174,370 53**
Dividends unpaid	**59 50**
	$3,523,844 23

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President.

IF YOU WANT.

To increase the membership of your Lodge, get up a list of subscribers for the RESCUE.

WANTED

150 NEW SUBSCRIBERS FOR THE RESCUE every week of January, February and March. Every person who reads it could very easily get one other to take it who does not. The contest is now waxing warmer every day, and the best work that can be done for the moral and financial welfare of the whole people, is to educate the people on the question of the suppression of the

GROGSHOP.

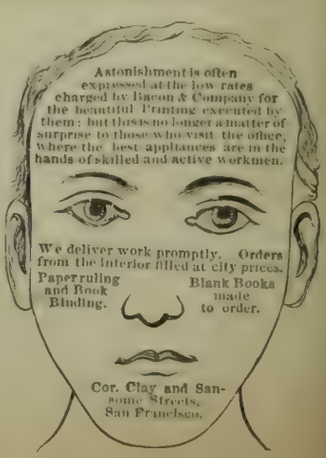
The Beer and Rum mills have always been outlaws, but now they are in open rebellion against the law, and are threatening all sorts of vengeance against such of the American people as will not bow submissively to the dominion of a league of malefactors and criminals. The paper that does not openly and directly advocate prohibition of the crime factories, is on the side of the enemy, and is no friend to the people.

The Weekly Mirror,

$1.50 A YEAR!

YARNELL, CAYSTILE & MATHES.

Contains all the news of Southern California, the grape and orange district: A journal with a clean face, good morals and a temperance record. Send for it and encourage wholesome journalism.



The Rescue.

"WINE IS A MOCKER, STRONG DRINK IS RAGING."

Entered at the Post Office at San Francisco, Cal., as second-class matter.

VOL. XIX. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1882. No. 14

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Boscher, E. H. ..... Druggist, Stockton
David C. Cook ..... Cheap Books
Chicago & North-Western ..... Railway
Mrs. Clara S. Foltz ..... Attorney
Gould, W. D. ..... Attorney, Los Angeles
Hand Book ..... of Medicine
H. G. Parsons ..... Book and Job Printer
Halsey, I. S. ..... Dentist
Mutual Aid ..... I. O. G. T. of Cal.
Milnes Bros ..... Cards
R. W. Nelson ..... Nat. Liberator
National Temperance Society ..... Temp. Literature
Julia Colman ..... " "
H. A. Smith ..... Temperance Grocery
Phosphate Soap ..... 637 Market Street
Pacific Bank ..... Pine Street
Paul Riegr ..... Lemon Sugar
Thrailkill, Dr., Oakland ..... Dentist
Thompson, R. ..... Attorney-at-Law
W. C. T. U. ..... Coffee Houses

When you call on any of these places please say you saw their Ad or card in the Rescue.

OREGON.—It is proposed to send a copy of the edition of Feby 16th to every lodge of this jurisdiction for each one of its members, that all of them may have an opportunity of seeing the paper. And as the RESCUE goes also to every lodge in Oregon, a package will be sent to the L. D. of each of them for distribution. This will take about 20,000 in addition to the regular issue of now 3600. As this involves a large expense to the Grand Lodge, it is hoped that a sufficient force of new subscribers may be brot in to justify the outlay.

SUBSCRIBERS this week; Chico (Dosia Stauffer) 5; Heppner, Or. 1; San Jose 1: Birds Landing 1; Walnut Creek; 1; Willows, 1; Gilroy (W. H. Thomasson) 6; San Francisco 1; J. W. Webb (San Diego 1, Passadena, 1 El Monte 4); Murphys 1; Col. Goulding, Igo, 1; Mrs. Stevens (Oakdale 11, Ceres 3.)

BRO. C. C. DUNN of Napa publishes a very handsome leaflet advertising the platform and principles of the Order, the Home and the RESCUE and inviting all good citizens to take membership with us and help us to extend the blessings of temperance. A poem by Ella Wheeler and several little appropriate items of well selected reading matter, make it a very creditable and attractive handbill. Bro. Dunn fires an occasional conical shot into the enemy's camp thru the colums of the *Register* on the Sunday law and other matters. The Good Templars are indebted to him for active vigilant service whenever and wherever occasion presents itself. He is one of the Order's good boys that will do to be proud of.

BRO. JOHN ROBINSON of Guerneville. It is very painful to have to state that Bro. R. last week had nearly the half of three fingers and the end of the thumb of his left hand cut off with a circular saw. Beside the very severe suffering he will have to undergo from such a painful wound, it is an unfortunate thing for him to have to be idle for perhaps three months.

BRO W. O. CLARK called a few days ago on his way to the new territories southeast of us, and possibly he will make a trip into Mexico. His principal object is to try to plant a few grains of temperance wheat among the copious tares which the servants of the devil are sowing there all to themselves. When the day comes that the swarming myriads of this world shall come to judgment, and the stray ones here and there, modestly standing in the outskirts of the crowd, shall be summoned up to the front before the throne to hear the welcome, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant," dont be a bit surprised if you see Bro. Billy O Clark raked in among the happiest and the foremost, and there will be no one there who will not rejoice to see his earnest, honest, unselfish, unheralded, unpretending but persevering labors of love fitly rewarded at the great last.

Mission Star Lodge, No. 160, which has held its meetings for about 4 years at No. 2131 Mission St. this city, has leased for three years an elegant hall on Sixteenth street, between Valencia and Mission, No. 2,933, and is now furnishing it at an outlay of nearly $500. The first meeting in the new hall will be held Tuesday evening, February 7th, upon the occasion of their public installation of officers. Bro Geo. B. Katzenstein has been pressed into the service and will install the officers. Then a good time.

ACTIVE inquiries made about our Mutual Aid System; the best in the world; but no one must suppose that a death benefit occurring now will produce a large sum; we ot to have 1,000 members this time next year and then the benefit will be about $1,000.

LATE.—Last week the report of Mrs. Stevens came altogether too late to get in type, and it seems likely to be so this week.

THE *Banner*, of Little Rock Arkansas, says he wants 5,000 subscribers this year and "will have them." If the temperance people of that state really desire the cause of prohibition to succeed, the cheapest, safest and most effective action they can take is to get 10,000 subscribers to their State Organ. If they want to stick in the mud 20 years longer, and then begin at the bottom, let them starve out their temperance press as Ohio, Michigan, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Connecticut and several other states did years ago.

THE North Miss. Conference memoralize the legislature to submit a Constitutional Amendment prohibiting forever the manufacture of intoxicating liquors except for medical, mechanical and *Sacramental* purposes. Oh what an idea, to prohibit drunkenness except at the sick bed and the *Communion table.*

SEE new ad of Messrs Milnes Bros., Bloomfield, Sonoma county. Send and get nice tastily executed cards from them. They write that they find the RESCUE the best advertising medium in the state for their business, and desire to continue to present their compliments and cards to its readers.

GUSHING PIETY. The temporal and spiritual safety of the members of Mr. Kalloch's church is the subject of a godly zeal and affectionate inquietude on the part of the San Francisco press and some other folks. It is reported that the means of sudden escape in case of an alarm of fire in the Temple are insufficient. There is no peace or sleep of refreshment on the journalistic pillow, lest a burn-up should select a special occasion to visit that particular locality, and a Vienna tragedy ensue. Nothing but the sight of a building contractor's receipted bill for four or five thousand dollars for repairs and alterations will restore the wonted calm of the editorial philanthropists. It would possibly have a pacifying tendency, till the repairs are executed, to practice the congregation once or twice a week with a bogus alarm of fire, as they do on the steamers, and train them to retire safely and in good order. The recent active sentiment against Mormonism in Utah, and in favor of protection to the Temple Society against fire, are pioneer indications of a great revival of morals and religion in the newspapers.

SOME LETTERS and postals and sometimes communications that come to this office are unanswered that would gladly be attended to, if possible. Five minutes more work *cannot* be crowded into the week without making the week larger or crowding out something else that claims attention. If any one feels hurt or offended at apparent breach of courtesy in this respect, the assurance is given that not one piece of work is ever undertaken by the writer, without the most uncomfortable feeling always present that six or ten other things are equally clamorous to be attended to first. Aud there is no present help for it.

San Bernardino is to be envied. The *Index* reports that there is not a prisoner in the county jail and not a criminal case pending in the Superior Court.—*Los Angeles Express.*

We congratulate San Bernardino upon having an active temperance sentiment strong enough to elect temperance officials, enforce the Sunday Law and protect her citizens. The prisoners in the jail, the criminal cases pending, and the victims upon the chain-gang in Los Angeles, are the direct results of the drink traffic. Dont envy San Bernardino, Mr. Editor, but sound the alarm for the safety of your own citizens. *

THE WATCHWORD contains an imitation of the Pilgrim's Progress, a journey from the city of great danger thru the various ditches, swamps, etc., etc., to the city of true temperance. Some of our more advanced juveniles could make a good readable article by planning out something in that line. It would be a good exercise.

DONT GET THE RESCUE.—When any one entitled to receive the RESCUE does not, the right thing to do and the easiest is to notify the editor immediately by postal card or letter. No possible precaution is neglected here to make it absolutely sure that every one's paper shall go strait to his P. O. and invariably on its proper day, if the mail dont collapse. If one subscriber gets his paper, every other one at the same post office should get his, because every package is seen to have its correct number of papers. When a postal is sent notifying the ed of the organization of a new lodge or Band of Hope and its address, the RESCUE is sent regularly thence forward. Otherwise it waits until the discovery is made by chance. Names are often sent to this office which it is impossible to decipher; those aggrieved can notify.

There was some talk months ago of a postal card ordinance in connection with this paper. That was nothing more than a plain simple request to the organizers of lodges to send a postal notice of any new one organized, that the lodge might be put on the list and get the paper. That was all the "ordinance" said or asked; it had no reference to any thing else expressed or implied. But it has not been complied with half a dozen times, and therefore we sometimes hear of lodges for the first time when they are several months old.

LESSON IN SPELLING.

She said he had a flattering tongue,
As to his arms she fondly clongue.
And love's sweet roundelay he songue.

For that, said he, my love I guess
You cannot, cannot love me luess;
Give me the little hand I pruess!

'Tis thine, she said, with glance oblique,
While blushing roses dyed her chique
The twain will be made one, next wique.
—*Somerville Journal.*

HANS.

"Die Freiheit Die"——[There were two lines of verse here, but no printer dare tackle them, for fear of incurring the wrath of the author.]

"Thank God we got here at last. There is no shutting up of the Wirlhstube (beer saloon) at nine o'clock in the evening."

Hans, the speaker, had just landed. The Atlantic was between him and the insufferable tyranny of monarchical despotism. Hans loved democracy—a system of self-government bounded in its privileges nevermore by hateful restrictions. If in Fatherland, police regulations made life a torment, the prospect of a, perchance, perpetual flow of lager was simply overpowering.

The hardest thing for Hans to learn was that individual self-government was the price of liberty. That moral and hygienic laws refused to enlarge their possibilities for his especial benefit *in a free country*, appeared a mockery. That any one should question or try to interfere by adverse legislation with his right to swim and drown in lager beer was abomination in the sight of Hans.

All this opened his vision to the vanity of seeking for true liberty on earth. But if his conceptions of such things were somewhat rudimentary, they differed not materially from those of other sons of Adam, as yet in the swaddling bands of civilization. Have we not all met with similar experiences? Beside, lager beer was not the original mother's milk of infantile Hansche. Not at a very remote period he could, and did, drink water—stronger beverages unobtainable. True, during the crusades he fought violently against open or veiled moslem doctrine. (Prohibition means the same in the faith nearest to his heart.) But Hans had learned early to obey—to follow example of the great in his sight. To drink each other under the table, was, and is yet the insignia of aristocracy and opulence. Hans cares as little as any for the lessons of bitter experience. He has even well-nigh mastered the art to scoff at redemption truth. But he will as naturally follow the lead of his superiors in debauchery and brutality as the Apache will honor the greatest horse thieves in the land. More: He will glory in giving his vote, his generally hard-earned savings, his life, his all, to protect himself against human or divine endeavors, appeals and statutes, adverse to dictates of depraved appetites and abnormal cravings. But this is the history of the natural tendency of the human heart from the beginning. At a certain stage of progressive idiocy, we all like to prate about modern enlightenment. Hans furnishes his quota, heap measure. Of late, he hopes to save the world by talking communism, or equality and fraternity in Belialism. Mentally never specially gifted, he could not give a definite idea of what he wants, over and above free indulgence in his ways, to save his life. But in this also, Hans is but one of the countless editions of incipient lunacy on stilts.

Unlike some other more advanced types, Hans is yet held amenable to the law. Is it strange that he would rather be justified by its majesty, than have it in advance of his moral level, and plead insanity in transgression? Who has never stumbled at the sermon on the mount?

If Hans points to a moral, it is this; to sandpaper and varnish sawlogs before we deliver them to the "circular," is not convenient. Granted that straightjackets are irksome, where such become indespensable persuaders to sobriety and decency, fit them on by all means. With worthiness of greater freedom, such will invariably become obsolete. No law, however stringent, ever prevented a soul from nearing deliverance from the only bondage we need dread. No amount of political, social or religious liberty can lift us to moral and spiritual or social requirements or status, indispensable for due enjoyment of such. Hans after all is but one type of the many in pursuit of happiness upon the broader way.

J. C. K.

KENTUCKY.

A state prohibition convention assembled in Louisville last month, with F. M. Gilliam chairman, and a good attendance of delegates. Resolutions were adopted, declaring for absolute prohibition, arraigning the two old political parties as having clasped hands over the liquor traffic, denouncing the present school system of the state, and asking the ballot of women in all matters relating to the liquor traffic. G. W. Bain, Esq., in an address to the convention said:

"A political prohibition convention in the Democratic state of Kentucky is, to say the least, a daring adventure. Some will call it impudence, others fanaticism, while possibly a few will class us among those referred to by the late President Garfield, when he said the man most to be admired in this world, is the man who dares to look the devil in the face and tell him he is a devil. I dont say the Democratic party is the devil or the Republican party is the devil, but I do say the liquor traffic does the devil's work, and that the licensed liquor traffic belongs to both of these parties. For twenty years, the Republican party has trifled with us and pandered to the whisky rings. Now and then they put a little catch-clause in their platform, but in every instance it contains a double back action spring with automatic attachments, and they laugh at us after election. Grant's edict, 'Let no guilty man escape,' proved but a boot to toe Bristow out of office into oblivion, while he unlocked the jail doors and bid the whisky thieves go free. The Democrats say they did not do it. But why? Because they did not have a chance. I know we are going against the tide; but men of straw can go down hill. It takes muscle to go up.

"Some will say, why dont you wait till you get up a public sentiment that will carry you thru? That is like the old ditty we have all heard before:

" 'Mother may I go out to swim?
'Yes, my darling daughter;
Hang your clothes upon a limb,
But dont go near the water.'

We have to go in the water if we expect to swim.

"The question here to-day is not numbers, but the magnitude of our principles and the possibilities of our purposes.

"Some one has said: 'Ideas are the warriors of the world, and a war without ideas is a brutal one.' The old parties have not a living issue. The great idea of one is to get into office, and the great idea of the other is to keep in. Then the war between them is a brutal one, in which bitter memories dig up an old carcass to make a bridge of its bones on which to walk into office. I am not here to abuse either party. Both have accomplished good results, but the issues that gave them life are dead; and a party cannot afford to live on past records. In the Methodist church when a minister is effective he is continued; when his day of usefulness is over, he is superannuated. Both parties need the Methodist economy.—*Prohibitionist.*

COMMUNION WINE.

The *Watchword* has a colum on Communion wine. The *Weekly Welcome* is quoted as saying "Let us be thankful that the *Fruit of the Vine* which all the Evangelists agree was the term used by the Savior to designate the contents of "the cup," can now be had free from any intoxicating property. The real fruit of the vine is now being used by 1200 churches and chapels thruout the United Kingdom. We hope that before long none other will be used in any place of worship."

The Rev. Wm. Reid, D. D., wonders "that a poison—a brain poison—a soul poison—a poison of virtue—of morals—of religion—the cause of more sin than all other causes combined, should be continued in use in the observance of the Lord's Supper, as the symbol of all that is pure and holy, while it is the most significant symbol of death, eternal death."

Dr. Norman Kerr, an eminent Christian M. D. protests "against the custom of putting alcohol before a child at its first Communion. No man who has once suffered from the brand of drunkenness, should be allowed by his doctor to go to a Communion table (that uses alcohol)."

Rev. Dr. Peabody notes that tho the Evangelists have often used the word wine, they never once did so in connection with the Communion. He has satisfied himself by careful research that the Jews, at least the strict ones, carefully excluded leaven of every form in drink or food from the passover, and that it was customary for the master of the house to press the contents of the cup from the clusters of grapes preserved for that special purpose."

KANSAS.

A Judge Humphrey of Kansas, one of the diminishing long eared tribe of jurists has asserted that like our first parents in Eden, the young people of Maine are particularly attracted to the kind of fruit that is forbidden. The Manhattan Nationalist regrets that the judge was not present at the creation to point out to the Creator the natural effect of prohibitory laws to defeat themselves and ruin mankind.

The Democratic leaders in Kansas openly declare for the repeal of the prohibitory law. The leaders of that party in many places beside Kansas have for many years with a most remarkable unanimity, agreed in barring out their party from the only possible avenue to success that was open to it. And it is probable the Republican party will have to put up prohibition candidates in Kansas while they persistently ignore them elsewhere.

It is feared the railroad monopolists, always ready to join hands with wrong, may unite with the outlaw rum interest at next election; a large majority of Kansas voters are said to be in favor of curtailing the power of railroads to carry out evil designs.

Kansas received 4,245 foreign immigrants last year and the native increase from other states has been of a better class than ever before. If the new law has prevented the coming in of any settlers who would not go to a no rum state, their absence is one of the greatest gains the state could make. Some German immigrants going to Kansas last summer were advised not to go there because there was no beer to be had. They replied, "we are going for land, not beer." That kind of Germans will make valuable settlers; the kind of foreigners who come to a state to keep gin mills and thief dens are each one of them of more injury to the country than a horde of chinamen. Nebraska is said to have five times as much attractive homestead land as Kansas, but only received last year 6235 immigrants.

IT IS ROLLING.

BY J. R.

All the signs of the time show that the abstinence ball is rolling more rapidly and effectually than ever before. Years ago, the small speck was set in motion by humble, but devoted workers, in the midst of scorn and derision, much of which came from the high places in the land, but the toilers kept patiently and unflinchingly rolling the abstinence speck until it became quite a ball, increasing in size and progress, not only by the efforts of the reclaimed but by the earnest sympathies of philanthropists, religionists, and the choicest intellects and warmest hearts of the land, until to-day, thank God, it rolls at the head of the beneficial reforms of the day, surrounded by supporters who firmly believe that as its past track shows increased comfort and profit amongst the people, so its future course will be of mighty power and benefit to the human race.

At first, only mothers, wives and daughters, driven by desperation to take an active part against the liquor demon who had ravished their happy homes and prospects, were around the saving speck, which they regarded as another ark, but their ranks were gradually increased by the more fortunate of their sex, whose attention was aroused by the horrors of the evil around them, and whose sympathies were riveted to the cause of the sufferers. Thus, to-day, the abstinence cause has no more unselfish, liberal and essential agents than the thotful women thruout the world. In this cause, they make preachers outspoken; statesmen, daring; judges, careful, young men, vigilant, and old men, firm. Their steadfast stand on abstinence has given the female suffrage cause a prominent place among the advancing reforms of the day. This reform which was once generally scouted, is now looked upon as one of the chief means of chaining the liquor demon; and those who have so fearlessly, by their influence and voices, helped the abstinence voters should certainly by them be welcomed to the ballot-box. The ball is grandly rolling by their aid, and when it rests in the midst of sobriety, peace and prosperity it will be by womens' votes.

CHARACTERISTIC of wine drinking France is the story of a foreign resident of Paris who had frequently to call at a certain residence, where he became somewhat interested with the lively and polite janitor and his wife. One day the janitor was alone in his lodge and on enquiry the visitor was told that there had just been an addition of a daughter to the family. Calling about a week later, he found the lady seated by the fire. What do you think of my happy family, said she showing him an ugly little poodle dog, a huge coast of Africa cat in her lap and a tame pigeon on her shoulder. But where is the baby I heard of? Oh, the baby, yes, it is out in the country to nurse. Yes, said the father, chiming in, we sent it out to nurse on the fifth day after its birth. I think it was a rather fine baby. So says the Paris correspondent of the Boston Journal.

CAL. W. C. T. UNION.

"THE WOMEN OF AMERICA *vs.* THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC"

President, Mrs. D. P. Browne, Blake House, Oakland.

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THE TWO EVILS.

In regard to the two evils, intemperance in liquor and tobacco, I feel very much as most of the children who recently wrote upou the subject evidently did, judging from their essays—that it was easier to find more arguments against tobacco than liquor, probably because it is the greater nuisance to the greater number. The man who drinks only annoys his own family and immediate friends, while the smoker hasn't the grace to keep within any bounds; and unfortunately for non-smokers, the indulgence does not in any way disable him. What a blessing it would be if it intoxicated like opium, and compelled him to keep within some den previously provided.

There is quite as much need for a prohibition law against tobacco as against liquor.

The anti-smoke societies that are saying so much about chimney smoke from engines, ought to include in their raid individual smokers whose smoke is poisonous and quite as offensive.

I noticed the other day three blocks on Kearney street densely clouded with tobacco smoke, and yet there didn't seem to be more smokers out than usual.

I took the dummy to the cemetery; next me sat a man smoking and holding a puny child whose irritability showed unmistakable signs of nervous disorder. She reached up and tried to pull the cigar from her father's lips; she knew she did not like the fumes, tho too young to know it was killing her. At the cemetery I saw him weeding three little graves and I thot soon there will be four; but I couldn't tell him he had murdered them, because one that hasn't the sense to know these things wouldn't bear being told. BETH.

READ UP ON BEER.

A new help is coming to the front. At the request of Miss F. E. Willard, a course of weekly readings has been prepared by Miss Julia Colman to extend thru the year. The plan includes a thoro investigation of the origin, the nature and the effects of beer, wine and cider, arranged in three different series, each one extending thru the year, or rather ten months of the year, so as to allow for delays and interruptions. The course on beer is now ready. It consists of forty handbills on that subject, some of which have been already published, tho about half of them are quite new.

The plan is this: these handbills are all bound together in pamphlet form, and in the order in which they are to be taken up. The dates are assigned beforehand, so that each member can know what topic is to come at a certain meeting, and be prepared for it, bringing whatever else can be found bearing upon it. Beside this, references are given in the pamphlet to other tracts and accessible books and these are assigned to certain members to select extracts from, to be read in connection with the leading handbill, all together forming a strong discussion of that particular point in the beer topic. whether it be as to the item of cost , or nutrition or medicine, etc. etc., and the members can add all they please.

This pamphlet contains full directions with all the references to other sources of ir formation, making a stout octavo of 48 pages for the trifling sum of five cents. Every member of the organization ought to have a copy, and if they cannot pay full attention to the course they will be likely before the year is out to find themselves vastly better informed than ever before on

"The dark things hidden in the beer."

The plan also provides for the distribution in the community of some of the hand bills or other tracts that come before the society in connection with this course of reading, thus making the entire neighborhood sharers in the benefits of the course, and it ought to make all the members active propagators of the idea, and good intelligent fighters against beer. Something we must do, or the brewers will have the best of us, for they are determined to make us all beer drinkers, and they are gaining all the time, and would have gained far more than they have but for the execution already done by our hand bills. We set out, as we declared at first, with the intention of covering every man's beer glass with a handbill—by your help, of course, for we can do nothing without that. This course of reading and distribution is well adapted to use in all kinds of temperance societies. Try it and get a copy for five cents. A course on wine for wine drinking localities is nearly ready, and another on cider is in course of preparation; but every locality needs to read up on beer.

CHAUTAUQUA.

It is one of the aims of the RESCUE to commend its readers to use a good deal of diligence and go to some expense if need be, to furnish the parlors of their intellectual storehouse with the right kind of useful and ornamental knowledge, to improve and cultivate and embellish and polish the talents with which the Creator has endowed them.

One of our correspondents seems to think the Chautauqua training will not carry us to heaven, but certainly it may do valiant service in beautifying and smoothing and brightening and flower-strewing the way thither.

The great "First Thought" who fashioned the little plants and mosses and insects, which are so tiny as to be altogether invisible to the unasisted human eye, clothed them in a beauty of ornamentation, infinitely beyond the highest power of human art or human imagination; and if he expended such a boundless wealth of beauteous adornment on these humblest of created things; if he made the snow flake and the salt crystal marvelous temples of architectural glory, we may be sure he loves to see an immortal soul, a creation after his image, beautified and glorified with a polish and a culture and a faithful educational training, derived from an earnest honest search for wisdom and knowledge, and an admiring study of the works of nature and of nature's God.

The readers and friends of the RESCUE have been many times urgently commended to unite with the Chautauqua circle and reap all the great and rich advantages to be derived from its pleasant and useful course of study. It would be pleasant indeed to hear that many persons, multitudes have been induced to undertake these studies, because of the recommendations here made, because an assurance would be felt that the RESCUE had been vastly useful to them. A reference to page 195, in last weeks number will tell you that Miss Willard, the untiring, ubiquitous and most comprehensively efficient President of the National W. C. T. U. has succeeded with Dr. Vincent in making a temperance training school, one of the educational features of the Chautauqua System. Of course this branch is optional with the students, but this addition to that institution ought to make it more popular than ever.

Those who have been thinking it over had better write to the Secretary at San Jose and make a commencement now if they have not done so already.

FACTS ABOUT WOMAN SUFFRAGE,

TRACT BY J. HOOKER, CONN.

1. *The experience of other countries.* It is now about ten years since women were admitted to the franchise in Great Britain, in every respect except voting for members of Parliament, and the present discussion in England is wholly upon extending their franchise so as to embrace that right. Disraeli declared himself in favor of it and Gladstone says it will be granted soon. 220 members of Parliament voted for it, and Sir John D. Coleridge, then Attorney-General, said in a public meeting that it was sure to be granted,and that, as to the suffrage already granted, no one thot of such a thing as a repeal of the law. A petition to Parliament for full suffrage to women was signed by 300,000 women of the kingdom. The London *Examiner*, in refutation of the statement that women would not vote if they had the right, gives the result of 66 elections. Out of every 1000 women on the register, 516 voted, and of every 1000 men 564, showing that the women voted about as generally as the men. In Austria, women have been allowed to vote for everything that men vote for, since 1864. At a late election of members of the Austrian Parliament over 9000 women voted in Vienna. In Sweden women have voted equally with men for several years.

2. *The experiment in our own country.* In Wyoming, full woman suffrage has been established about 9 years. Hon. N. L. Andrews, Speaker of the House of Representatives, writes, Jan. 16, 1879, that he came to the territory "with the strongest possible prejudice against woman suffrage," but that, "under all my observations it has worked well, and been productive of much good and no evil that I have been able to observe." He then goes on to say: "In my opinion the real, health-giving remedy that would counteract the political degeneracy of the age would be the ballot in the hands of the women of every state and territory." And again: "If good government be the ultimatum sought by civilized people, I see no safer, wiser or better way of securing that object, than by the ballot in the hands of woman." He also believes, "that the time must soon come when woman suffrage must of necessity become universal thruout our country." The Boston *Post* (Democratic) published the goregoing letter in full, and says editorially, that the writer "is a Democrat of ability and standing," and that the letter is "a reinforcement of no small value" to the advocates of woman suffrage. A Wyoming lady, writes to the Boston *Herald* that "in the legislature of 1875 (the experiment had been then tried four years) only one man was opposed to woman suffage, and he was an intemperate man and a defaulter. This man made a motion to repeal the act, but no one would second it, and he was actually hooted down."

There are now twelve states that allow women to vote in *school matters*. The act that has just been passed by the New York legislature went thru the Senate unanimously.

3. *The opinions of sound thinkers.* Herbert Spencer says: "The giving of political power to women.....being required by the law of equal freedom, such a concession is unquestionably right and good." Prof. Newman of University College, London, appeals to the women of England thus: "To claim a purely domestic status, disables you for contest against odious enormities, pregnant with fraud, cruelty and social decay. Such modesty is not womanly sensitiveness; it is rather to be called womanish selfishness. I implore you, ladies, in the cause of the wretched and injured, and to quell that licentiousness which is the ruin of great nations, arise and claim your rightful position in the state!" We might fill many sheets with strong passages from English writers and speakers in favor of woman suffrage. Among its living advocates are Florence Nightingale, whom all the world admires for her heroic labors in the hospitals during the Crimean war, Rev. Dr. Temple, Rev. Fredrick B. Maurice, Prof. Amos, (law professor of London University,) Lord and Lady Amberly, Prof. Fawcett, M. P., Jacob Bright, M. P., Disraeli, (who Prof. Newman says supported the bill with a zeal quite astonishing,") and many other leading names. Among its advocates recently deceased, are Rev. Chas. Kingsley, John S. Mill, Harriet Martineau and Mrs. Somerville, the last of whom was unsurpassed as an astronomer, while Mis sMartineau's books on political economy are text books of instruction to-day.

These are foreign authorities. Some of our own will be given next week.

PEN PORTRAITS.

Sample copy of the above by Geo. W. Bungay has been received. Pen portraits of Distinguished Abstainers contains 32 finely executed portraits of as many of the chief laborers in the temperance vineyard, with a brief biography by the talented author. It has also a history or pen portrait of a score of other prominent workers. It is a handsome volume and ought to be in the library of all who love to have an introduction to or an acquaintance with the best and noblest patriots and benefactors their country has ever produced.

Price $1.50. Send to J. N. Stearns, 58 Reade St., New York. While commending most heartily this very opportune addition to our best temperance literature, there is one disappointment to be noticed. A list of our temperance heroes is incomplete that entirely omits all mention of Mother Stewart, Miss F. E. Willard, Julia Colman, Mrs. Mary C. Johnson, Mrs. E. J. Foster, Mrs. Lucy W. Hayes but it occurs before proceeding any further with this list of heroic, noble womenworkers, that the author is going to give them a volume by themselves very soon, so hurry up and get this first book off the shelves and make room for the other.

A TWENTY-THOUSAND EDITION.

On the 16th February it is proposed to issue an edition of 20,000 copies of the RESCUE. An excellent opportunity of advertising will be afforded on that occasion. And it is hoped some of the correspondents of the paper will help make it an interesting and useful number.

G. W. Secretary's D'p'tm't.

GEORGE B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.

☞The office of the Grand Lodge is located in the Capital Savings Bank Building, entrance, No. 328 J street, up-stairs, over the southwest corner J and Fourth streets, Sacramento, where the Grand Worthy Secretary will be pleased to receive calls from the members of the Order during business hours.

☞This department is edited by the Grand Worthy Secretary, to whom all communications relating in any way to the business of the Grand Lodge, this department, or anything appearing hereunder, should be addressed.

☞The Grand Worthy Secretary's post office address is Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento, Cal.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES
ON SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE G. W. S.

Sold for the Benefit of the Grand Lodge

onstitutions, per hundred copies	$12 00
onstitutions per dozen	1 75
Glee Books, "Temperance Chimes" per dozen	4 00
Glee Books, per half dozen	2 50
Glee Books, single copies	50
Receipts of Evening and Constitution Roll Book, per set	2 50
Chase's Digest, per copy	1 50
Officer's Roll Call etc., Book of	1 00
Pledge Cards, per hundred	1 00
Officers Cards, per set of four	1 00
Degree Ode Cards, per dozen	1 00
Subordinate Ode Cards, per dozen	75
Subordinate Ode Cards with music, per dozen	1 50
Chase's Good of the Order, per copy	50

BLANK FORMS.

Clearance Cards, per dozen	3 00
Grand Lodge Returns, per dozen	1 00
W. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. F. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Bonds, per dozen	1 00
Forms for Charges, Trials, etc., per set of four	25
Forms for Incorporation of Lodges	Free

LODGE BOOKS

Propositions for Membership, Book of fifty	50
Notices of Election to Membership, book of fifty	50
Proposition Committee notices, book of fifty	50
D. G. W. C. T.'s Dispensations, book of fifty	50
Password Certificates, book of fifty	50
Delinquent (Dues) Notice, book of fifty	50
Warrants on W. T., book of fifty	50
W. F. S. Receipts, book of fifty	55
W. T. Receipts, book of fifty	50

LODGE FURNITURE.

In addition to the above, I will attend to orders for Impression Seals, Blank Books, Special Printing, Regalia or Lodge Furniture. This will be done as an accommodation to Lodges and not as a source of profit either to the Grand Lodge or myself; hence all orders filled will be sent per express by the dealers, with instructions to "collect on delivery," unless the money accompanies the order. Address—

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.,
Sacramento, California.

CASH RECEIVED.—The Grand Worthy Secretary acknowledges receipt of the following amounts of cash since last report. Proper personal receipts were also forwarded in each case:

GENERAL FUND.

Groveland Lodge No. 135	$ 9 25
Good Shepherd No. 158	26 50
Rohnerville No .367	2 50
Silver Gate No. 435	1 00
North Butte No. 452	8 25
Cayucos No. 447	3 75
Alpine No. 226	7 00
El Dorado No. 462	1 00
Mt. Diablo No. 110	50
Watsonville No. 126	2 50
Mountain Pride No. 449	2 00

ORPHANS' HOME FUND.

Antelope Grange No. 98 P. of H.	$116 75
Goleta Lodge No. 204	3 50

PACKAGES MAILED.—The following packages have been mailed during the past week from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office:

1 to John Hall, M. D. Riverside.
1 to M. C. Winchester, Grafton.
1 to Carrie L. Conklin, Santa Barbara.
1 to C. L. Eby, Hydesville.
1 to Wm. Hall, National City.
1 to Wm. W. Wood, San Andreas.
4 to Myra Walbridge, Ventura.
1 to Henry T Boxill, Nortonville.
3 to M E Cutter, Campo Seco.
1 to Eug. McCabe, Turlock.
7 to W C Borchers, Kingsburg
1 to Chas. Barbero, Gold Run.
1 to J R Johns, Amador City.
4 to E L Stewart, Denverton.
2 to G W Jenkins, San Luis Obispo.
6 to E L Moore, Atlanta.
1 to Geo. Baker, Benicia.
1 to J Corey, Bloomfield.
1 to Madge A Jameson, Dutch Flat.
3 to W E Ready, Saticoy.
2 to John E Askew, El Dorado.
1 to G S Conner, Capay.
1 to Chas. T Prindle, Strawberry Valley.
1 to John H Vanderhoff. Hay Fork.
1 to May Aspinwall, Auburn.
1 to W H Chessel, Coleville.
4 to Chas. H. Converse, Mariposa.
4 to P H Mulcahy, Gold Hill, Nev.
1 to W J Hardy, Yuba city.
1 to J H Maby, Hilo, H. I.
1 to Eug. McCabe, Turlock.
2 to T D Dollings, Paskenta.
2 to A L Wolfe, Calistoga.
1 to Louis Honey, Copperopolis.
1 to Madge Jameson, Dutch Flat.
1 to J S Naismith, Oakland.
2 to Ada Greenhalgh, Jackson.
1 to Minnie C Kimball, Boulder Creek.
1 to O Pfortner, San Andreas.
1 to C L Eby, Hydesville.
1 to J S Naismith, Oakland.
1 to Herbert Folger, San Francisco.

PER EXPRESS.

1 to C J Covillaud, Marysville.
1 to H R Hughes, Shingle Springs.
1 to Miss Julia S. Sherfey, Carbondale.
1 to Orion Finch, Michigan Bar.
1 to Mrs. M E Richardson, Murphys.
1 to Jas. A Boyd, Visalia.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—The Executive Committee of the Grand Lodge will meet in Vallejo on Monday evening next, at 7.30 o'clock.

D. G. W. C. T. s COMMISSIONED.—The following commissions have been issued and forwarded from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office during the past week:

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

L O Coon for Sonoma Co., Sebastopol.

LODGE DEPUTIES.

Jos. Tomasech for No. 113, Lincoln.
Sarah E Grant for No. 336, Jamestown.
Julia S Sherfey for No. 482, May.
Chas. Scott for No. 286, Oakland.
Rev. S S Patterson for No. 421, Borden.
D J Locke for No. 115, Lockeford.
Mary E Collins for No. 329, Herricks Cross.
Jno. R Pattrick for No. 357, Monterey.
F P Mc Clain for No. 449, Shingletown.
Edw. P Fitzsimmons for No. 481, Buena Vista.
A W Martin for 450, Greenwood.
Mrs. J Finch for No. 483, Forest Home.

RETURNS RECEIVED.—During the past week the following Lodges have filed Grand Lodge returns with the G. W. S. and their receipt is acknowledged: Nos. 126, 226, 447, 449, and Hawaii No. 7.

ENCOURAGING.—Up to the date, 325 lodges have filed their quarterly returns for the previous quarter, reporting an aggregate and actual membership of 16,843, or an average of a little in excess of 50 members per lodge. There are still a number of delinquents to hear from, but they will not enter into the calculation unless heard from; as this jurisdiction has never figured in any paper lodges nor fictitious membership. Since the commencement of the current fiscal year and the date of the last quarterly returns, 37 new lodges have been instituted with an aggregate charter membership of 906. So that the membership of the Grand Lodge of California in round numbers is 18,000 and more are coming since the Good Templar "boom" of California continues.

DIME COLLECTION FUND.—A movement is on foot to contribute the literature due the various lodges on account of the recent dime collections, to the literature committee of the R. W. G. L. for distribution among the freedmen of the south and in the new and weaker jurisdictions. So that the collections will be divided one-fourth each between the National W. C. T. U. and National T. S. and P. H. and the remainder in literature from the N. W. C. T. U. and N. T. S. P. H. to the freedmen of the South. The scheme is commendable and it is hoped that all who have contributed to the dime collection fund will at once send to the G. W. S. their consent to forward the amount of literature due them for disposition as above indicated. All contributors are requested to immediately notify the G. W. S. whether they will or will not join in this movement. The following lodges have already volunteered their consent, aggregating $64 worth of literature, and it is believed nearly all others will do likewise; Siloam No. 2, Sylvania 12, Vallejo 64, Campo Seco 105, Centennial 107, Caspar 117, Independent 119, Columbia 128, Constitution 130, San Juan 134, Aerial 144, Igo 155, Lakeview 211, Charity 212. Scenega 221, Orion 224, Kernville 237, Fairview 247, Sheridan 260, Riverside 284, Madera 290, Live Oak, 297, Victoria, 328, Newcastle, 339, Soulsbyville, 340, Success, 366, North San Juan, 369, La Porte, 381, Pacific, 392, Azelea, 400, Saticoy, 411, Capay, 419, Pleasant Prairie, 429, San Luis Obispo, 444, Castroville, 446, Willow Spring, 461, and Madison 463.

INSTALLATION.—This is installation week in all lodges of the I. O. G. T. It is hoped that every lodge will be prepared for a prompt installation of its officers at the apointed time. D. G. W. C. Ts will not install the officers of their lodges until they are placed in possession of the quarterly returns. As soon as received, the quarterly returns should be transmitted to the G. W. S. Any neglect or delay in the transmission of the returns proves a source of annoyance and great inconvenience at the Grand Lodge office.

REGALIA VOTE,—Lodges that have not yet certified up the result of their vote upon the question of the proposed change of the white collar of the Order to a metalic badge, are requested to do so immediately, as the record must at once be closed for transmission to the R. W. G. S.

PLEDGE CARDS.—The Grand Lodge publishes a neat pledge card with a Murphy, or blue ribbon pledge, printed in blue upon one side and an announcement of the I. O. G. T. upon the reverse. They are convenient to take the pledges of persons disposed to sign them outside of the lodge rooms, at public meetings or wherever a person may be induced to sign the pledge. The pledge cards are sold at $1 per hundred. The cards are printed upon cardboard the size of a postal card.

HOME FOR ORPHANS' TRUSTEES AND MANAGERS.—The regularly quarterly meeting of the Boards of Trustees and Lady Managers of the Good Templars' Home for Orphans, will be held at the Home, Vallejo, on Tuesday next commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

GENEROUS DONATION.—Antelope Grange No. 98 of Dunnigans, Yolo Co has forwarded thru T F Hughes a donation of $116.75 to the Good Templars Home for Orphans' fund, and the same has been gratefully accepted and acknowledged by the G. W. S.

KERN AND TULARE.—Information is wanted of the whereabouts of George Gilbert Tiechurst, an Englishman who resided at Havilah, Kern county in this state, having gone there from England eight or ten years ago. He was engaged in mining in the mountains about Havilah. His relatives and friends in England have not heard from him for a long time and his aged father grieves very much, fearing some sad end must have come to him. He was a Good Templar, and his friends have written to ask the Order here to make inquiries concerning him. Any information concerning Bro. Tiechurst's whereabouts or fate will be gladly received by the G. W. S., and transmitted to his friends and relatives.

ABOUT CHARTERS.—Six weeks ago and over, a new supply of 100 charter plates was ordered from the R. W. G. S., but owing to various delays on the part of the lithographers, for which the R. W. G. S. gives the assurance that he is not responsible, the charters have not yet arrived, tho they have been looked for daily for the last four weeks. To add to the misfortune, a roll of twenty-five charters which were sent to the G. W. C. T. for signature and return to the G. W. S. have miscarried and become lost in the mails, a circumstance which has never before occurred between these two offices. So that until the new supply arrives from the East no new charters can be issued. Meanwhile charters are due, and will be issued at the earliest moment possible to the following new lodges: Fort Jones, Mountain Fern, Frazer Valley, Lathrop, Rockford, Golden, Marshall, Greenwood, Saratoga, Mazeppa, Cornelian, Evergreen, Mountain Rose, Hokes Valley Lakeshore, Buena Vista, Starlight and Forest Home.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24, 1882.

The board should have held a business meeting at the Home Tuesday Dec. 27, 1881. There were only four members present, namely, Mesdames Thompson, Alsip, Carpenter and Robbins, this not being a quorum, no business could be transacted, only that pertaining to the Orphan Home Christmas Festival which occurred the following day, December 28th.

The exercises were held in the second story of the schoolhouse at 2 o'clock P. M. The Christmas tree stood in the center of the room, fairly groaning under the weight of presents, thanks to our brothers and sisters who so promptly responded to our call. Santa Claus came, and when he discovered how

abundantly he had been supplied with gifts for the orphan children, hesitated somewhat, as if disliking to despoil the tree of its beautiful garb; the hesitation was but momentary. When distribution began, aprons, pockets, hands and arms were filled to overflowing; children's hearts made glad, managers rejoicing at their happiness. The enjoyment was not marred by the illness of any one of our large household. Every child in the home was taken down to the schoolhouse; even to the babies, numbering two.

The President, Mrs. Thompson, thot it best to withhold our report of receipts from lodges and friends toward the Orphan Home Christmas fund until a complete one could be made. We now submit the following report of cash and other donations received, and herein return thanks to the generous contributors.

INDIVIDUAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

Willie, George and Albert Katzenstein, Sacramento, each one dollar	$ 3.00
Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Vallejo	10.00
From a friend in Vallejo	10.00
Geo. H. Rothrock, Phœnix, Arizona T'y	2.00
H. Warring, Santa Paula	1.00
Jas. Wills, Tipton	2.85
E. A. Ball, San Bernardino	1.00
William Crowhurst, San Francisco, (Grand Lecturer)	1.00
Red Bluff Band of Hope	1.20
Springville Band of Hope	1.00
Total	$33.05

MISCELLANEOUS DONATIONS.—From Dr. R. H. McDonald, President of the Pacific Bank, San Francisco, one hundred and thirty cornucopias, each filled with choice candy; also a quantity of Christmas songs. From the St. David's Hotel, San Francisco, one hundred and thirty Christmas cards, selected by Mrs. McLellan, of Benicia. From the following residents of Vallejo, to wit; Mrs. S. C. Farnham, one doz. turkeys; Mrs. Jas. Frost, two packages of candy, one of nuts, one and one-half doz pairs of stockings; S. Dannebaum, one piece of muslin. From Vallejo Lodge, No. 64, a large trunk filled with every thing one could think of, reminded you of a magicians hat apparently no bottom to it. The members of Vallejo have good reason to be proud of their donation. From Red Bluff Lodge, No 192, a large box of clothing made up of new material, numbers of large garments sixty nine, suitable for both sexes. Three doz. pair of stockings, two doz. pocket handkerchiefs, and bibs, waists, and sundry articles too numerous to mention. From the following friends residing in Red Bluff: Miss Pierce, one quilt; from Misses Ida and Susie Kersey, pictures, books, flatiron, and a large doll; from Allie Mayhew one and a half doz. picture cards.

Following is the list of lodges contributing and the amount up to date:

Garden Valley. No. 1, $1; Siloam, 2, $1; Sylvania, 12, $2.50; Marysville, 25, $1; Mt. Delight 27, $1; Welcome, 104, $1; Centennial, 107, $1; Aqua Pura, 111, $2.40; Lincoln, 113, $5; Evening Star, 114, $3.30; Caspar, 117, $5.20; Independent, 119, $1; Headlight, 120, $1; Confidence, 122, $1; Virginia, 124, $1; Summit, 125, $2.10; Star of the Hill, 127, $1; Columbia, 128. $5.50; Constitution, 130, $2.25: Crystal Water, 133, $6: San Juan, 134, $5; Groveland, 135, $1; Woodbridge, 139, $1; Santa Barbara, 140, $1; Buckingham, 143. $1; Aerial 144, $1; Horicon, 146, $1; Hites Cove, 147, $1; Auburn, 150, $1; Boone, 153, $1; Clipper Gap, 154, $2; Igo, 155; $4.-20; Valley Ford, 156, $1; Mission Star, 160, $1; Yolo, 163, $1; Winters, 165, $3.25; Geyser, 166, $2.50; Sebastopol, 167, $1; Elk Creek, 171, $1; Mariposa, 175, $1; Forestville, 176, $1; Samaritan, 177, $1; Logan, 179, $1; San Leandro, 180, $2.65; Stockton, 182, $1.40; Hornitos, 187, $7.15; Ocean Queen, 190, $2; Red Bluff, 192, $1; Fountain, 193, $2; Fidelity, 194, $1; Wheatland, 197, $1; Tehama, 198, $1; Sheet Iron, 199, $1;

Livermore, 200, $1; Laurel, 202, $1; Goleta, 204, $1; West Berkeley, 206, $8; Northern Star, 207. $1; Carpinteria, 208, $1; Constancy, 209, $1; Chrysopolis, 210; $5; Lakeview, 211, $1; Charity, 212, $1; Oleta; 214, $1: Taylorville Rescue, 215, $1; Nil Desperandum, 216, $5; Isabella, 218, $1; San Bernardino, 220, $1; Scenega; 221, $1; Taylor, 222, $5; Plainsburg, 223, $1; Orion, 224, $1; Sutter Creek, 225, $1; Miners, 228, $1; Cedarville, 230, $1; Orange, 246, $1; Fair View, 247, $1; Elk Grove, 248, $1; Tomales, 252, $1; Mt. Vernon, 254, $1; El Monte, 258. $2; Willitsville, 259 $1; Sheridan, 260, $1; Golden Rule, 263, $12; Poway, 264, $1; Forest City. 265, $1; Morning Star, 266, $1; Vesper, 268, $1; Mt Bolivar, 273, $3; Snelling, 279, $1; Jackson, 280, $1; Volcano, 281, $1; Pine Grove, 283, $1, Riverside, 284, $1; Athens, 286, $2.50; Madera, 290. $1; International, 291, $1; Valley, 293, $5; Jamestown, 294, $1; Granger, 295, $2; Live Oak, 297, $1; Central Point, 298, $2.80; Merrill, 299, $3.70;

Beacon, 300, $5; Porterville, 302, $1; Donner Lake, 304, $1; Henleyville, 308, $1; Ivy, 311, $2; Spring Valley, 314, $1; Pride of the River, 318, $2; Protection, 319, $5; Fairfield, 320, $5; Jure, 321, $1; Hydesville, 322, $1, Bald Mt 324, $2; Lakeside, 325, $1; Golden Wreath, 327, $1; Victoria, 328, $1; Quartz Mountain, 336, $1; Table Mountain, 337, $1; New Castle. 339, $1; Soulsbyville, 340, $1; Mt. Nebo, 344, $1.45; Monument, 351, $1; Enterprise, 356, $2.25; Sierra City, 359, $5; Dixon, 364, $1; Success, 366, $1; Rohnerville, 367, $1; North San Juan, 369, $3; Santa Rosa, 370, $3; Coulterville, 382, $4.75 Brooklyn, 384, $1; Perseverance 387, $1; Pacific, 392, $3.20; Bay View, 393, $1; Valley View, 397, $1; Santa Clara, 399, $2;

Nelson, 402, $2; Ophir, 406, $5; San Gregorio, 408, $1; Fresno, 409, $3.25; Prohibition, 412, $1; Alamo, 415, $2.10; Springville, 416, $1; Crystal, 417, $1; Mound, 418, $1; Capay, 419, $1; Temescal, 420, $1; Star, 421, $1; Ojai Valley, 422, $1; Prairie, 423, $1; Ruby, 424. $1; Paradise, 427, $1; Pleasant Prairie, 429, $1; Gualala, 430, $13.25; Hercules, 433, $1; Lompoc Valley; 434, $1; Navarro, 437, $2; Yuba City, 440, $1; Positive, 441, $1; Rincon, 443, $1; San Luis Obispo, 444, $4.10; Cambria, 445, $3.75; Castroville, 446, $1; Elizabeth, 448, $1; North Butte-452, $1; Merced, 459, $2; Table Bluff, 460, $10; Willow Springs, 461, $1; El Dorado, 462, $1; Garberville, 464, $1.50; Alameda, 470, $1.20; Dexter, 472, $2.25; Savannah, 473, $1.

Fraternally submitted in F. H. and C.,
MRS. M. M. CARPENTER, Sec'y, B. L. M.

PARAGRAPHS.

BY T. J. SUTTON.

The arguments of the whisky men against prohibition seem to me to resolve themselves into such contradictions as these. "Governments have the right to punish criminals, but not to prevent crime." "It is not interfering with a man's liberty to punish him for getting drunk, but it is a gross violation of the rights of citizenship to say one shall not sell whisky to men to get drunk on." If it is wrong to drink liquor it is equally wrong to sell it. If one man deserves punishment for drinking it another deserves punishment for selling it. If excessive drinking is detrimental to society, so is excessive selling. If society has the right to punish crime, it follows that it also has the prior and higher right to prevent crime; because in sound logic the right to punish crime is derived solely from the circumstances of the punishing power having made all reasonable efforts to prevent the crime it punishes. Punishment of crime without making every possible effort to prevent crime is itself crime. There is, then, a clear inconsistency in the position of the rum advocates who cry out against the punishment of dram sellers and at the same time acquiesce and even aid in the punishment of the drinkers. Surely if the former have a right to sell, the latter have an equal right to drink; and should be protected in the enjoyment of that right by their beneficiaries and not "given away" to the authorities the moment they get drunk. Such a course is not only inconsistent but ungrateful !

LAW.—A high official has declared the Sunday law cannot be enforced in San Francisco. The Sunday law interferes with the business of a monied and influential class. Its enforcement might improve the public morals a little, but it would proportionately diminish the revenue of the public demoralizers and debauchers; its action must therefore be suspended. It is better that society reek with crime of every degree than that an organized gang of brothel furnishers and murder breeders should be broken up by public authority. But who ever heard of a law so harsh in its punishments or so unjust in its provisions that it could not be enforced against the poor without the slightest regard to its effect upon the revenue or the morals of anybody. I never did. The fact is, society is humbugged in this matter. Every interest of civilization, every sentiment of justice, every feeling of humanity, of philanthropy, benevolence, charity, love, cries aloud for the suppression of the inhuman traffic in rum.

PROTECTION.—It is admitted on all sides that society may protect itself against vagrancy. Rum is the mother of vagrancy!

It is admitted that society may protect itself against theft, robbery, burglary and arson. Rum is the mother of these also. It is admitted that society may protect its members against the contaminating touch of prostitution. Rum is the mother of this.

It is admitted that society may protect itself against murder. Rum is the prolific mother of this most barbarous and horrible of crimes. I have passed forty-five years of my life upon the outermost rim of the blood-draggled frontier, and in that time have witnessed or been cognizant of the facts of one hundred murders; and every one of those murders was the fruit of strong drink; every murderer was inspired and driven to his ghastly work by rum. But its sale must not be prohibited, because to do this would interfere with some people's *business*.

COMMUNION WINE.—Dr. F. R. Lees of England has written to the RESCUE in regard to the report, that he had on reading Mr. Wilsons book recanted the opinions which he had held thru a course of 40 years study and labor on this question of ancient and modern wines. After proving most conclusively the actual facts of the existence of unfermented wine for 3000 years and having completely demolished the boshy and ridiculous book of Mr. Wilson, he said—"if these facts are *no facts*, if unfermented wine is a myth, I confess myself defeated and the criticism was wasted industry." Now look at the truthfulness of the leaders of the other side of this controversy. They published at once the cheerful intelligence broadcast, that the famous scholar, Dr. Lees on perusal of Mr. Wilsons masterly book, had confessed his own error and declared his forty years labor fruitless and mistaken. And it was republished in America and deceived the Rev. J. C. Simmons who saw it. Mr. Simmons' letter which appeared in the *Pacific Methodist* has been answered at considerable length in the RESCUE, but always with an entire concession of the well understood fact that it is just as much his desire to understand and teach the truth, as it is on this side. Neither of us desires to establish a personal theory or opinion, or to serve any other purpose than to get at a proper understanding of the truth in a matter, which each believes to be of immense importance. And this controversy if it can be called so, has been as perfectly friendly as if we were both laboring to prove the same point.

The leading men on the side of fermented communion wine, to whom thousands of Christians who have not taken time or had opportunity to investigate this matter themselves, look as authorities, have for 20 years past in this country put forth no argument save one in behalf of their position, viz. that their opponents were not of the first scholarship, that the highest scholarship knew better. And with this they have deceived thousands of innocent men who loved and desired the truth. It is safe to say that no man has had access to so many documents, manuscripts, authorities and evidences of all kinds upon this subject as Dr. Lees, and no one will venture to say that he has or has had a superior in the scholarship and intelligence necessary to their proper understanding. And a large number of the most eminent scholars have similarly investigated the same subject with similar results. While it is conceded to the other side, that they have and have had a large number of eminent classical scholars and theologians who could have been as capable and competent as Dr. Lees, but they have passed judgment according to their prejudices, skipping all examination or investigation, and never qualifying themselves in the slightest degree to give an opinion entitled to the least respect. Next week the reader will hear from Dr. Lees.

VETERANS HOME.

Monterey bids for the location of the Veterans' Home; the *Argus* and the *Index* urge it, promising rest and sunshine, salubrious climate, a beautiful landscape, vicinity to the Pacific Grove, a lovely chance for the veterans to fish and gather shells and bathe and enjoy the healthful sea breezes and be lured to sleep with the soothing lullaby of the surf waves that roll upon the beach, and dream happily of what the billows of old ocean are saying in their ceaseless come and go.

On the other hand, somebody in Fresno who loves old soldiers and wants to sell land, offers a free tract for the home, and will plant a vineyard on it so that the country's old heroes and defenders may enjoy the happiness of a constant home drunk, make their home the 'veteran's hell,' have a general debauch from Christmas to next Christmas, and die off as quickly as possible.

Probably San Francisco will bid for the location of the Home as it would help the brewers who could have a brewery next door to it.

If Fresno County can offer no advantages better than those its few drunkard makers hold out, in the interest of their own individual pockets, it would seem that Monterey presents a complete and unanswerable claim; probably no other locality can offer such strong and wholesome inducements.

Advertisements in order for the large edition of 10th February.

Juvenile Department.

BAND OF HOPE WORK.



The Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., of California, offers to furnish, free of charge, to Sunday-schools, or other juvenile organizations desiring to adopt them for use, the newly revised Band of Hope rituals together with the ritual badges. The ritual comprises a pamphlet of 48 pages. The badges are of German silver, with a safety pin upon the back. Sample copies of the rituals and badge, or quantities for actual use, will be furnished on application to the Superintendent of Juvenile Work, Mrs. M. E. Richardson, Murphys, Calaveras Co., Cal.

TALKS WITH THE YOUNG FOLKS.

WHAT WINE HAS DONE.

All over this country, all over Canada, all over England, there is an active work going on in the special interests of the boys and girls. In many thousands of villages and towns and in many thousands of country homes all over these nations, there are to-night, and every night, men and women talking, reading, writing, thinking about this matter of surpassing interest to the young folks. Every year for the past fifty, more and more people have commenced and joined in this thinking and writing and working, for the benefit of the present young folks. And now those who have long labored in this work are thinking that these young folks are by far the most privileged generation that has ever been born into this world. We expect they will see the awfully sinful and cruel liquor traffic utterly destroyed and forever buried.

Let us see what this drink evil has done. We read of many ancient nations famous for learning and culture; they were generally rough, strong, sober healthy people at first, and overcame their enemies in war; grew wealthy, learned to love wine: became vicious and corrupt; poisoned bodies made poisoned morals, poisoned souls, poisoned finances, and the greatness of the nation so poisoned, perished, and its people degenerated into insignificance.

In ancient times Idolatry was the great crime of men, but it had always drunkenness as its chief corner stone, and the business of making, selling and using intoxicating drinks to-day. building and running breweries and dramshops is doubtless the vilest and lowest and most cruel and degraded form of idolatry that has ever existed among men. Other races have worshiped gods and images and snakes and elephants and angels and spirits, but our liquor business is pure devil-worship.

THE JEWS,

Before the Babylonish captivity, had a country of their own, and every man had a vineyard; altho their grapes and grape juice were mostly used as food, they also made fermented wine—not for nourishment or food or medicine, but to get drunk on. There is no evidence that they ever believed fermented wine was good or wholesome, or of the slightest use or benefit; or that they ever made or used it for other purposes than for feasting, gluttony, revels, idolatrous sacrifices and drunken frolics.

The ancients believed that their preserved pure grape juice, free from alcohol, was good and wholesome as food and medicine, and so it was. There is not a word in the bible nor any other ancient history to indicate that they believed intoxicating drinks gave strength, health or nourishment, or did anything but make drunk. That is only a comparatively modern idea, founded upon utter ignorance.

But the Jews got drunken and idolatrous, and wicked and demoralized; their enemies used them up and took away their country from them twice, and now, for 1800 years they have had none. Before they had vineyards and abused their grapes, they conquered their enemies in war; but the bottle was too many for them; and now, in all these eighteen centuries, having no vineyards and no drunkeries, they have been a sober, healthy, moral, virtuous, vigorous, prosperous, wealthy people; prospering and surviving and growing in wealth and numbers and importance and influence with a worse chance to live or prosper, than almost any people on earth ever had; they have been robbed, persecuted, abused, burned, imprisoned, mobbed and murdered for all these centuries in nearly all the countries they have fled to, and would have perished from off the earth under such treatment, at any time that they had ceased to be a sober, and consequently a moral, virtuous, thrifty people.

It may be told you that other causes have preserved the Jews, but the Lord never provided any way yet for a drunken man or family or nation, to survive without reforming and becoming sober.

ALEXANDER THE GREAT

Used fermented wine, and after conquering about all the world that he could find, he died in his 32nd year, a drunkard, after a heavy debauch. He was in the habit of having drunken sprees on pure wine, but no one has ever accused him of the hypocrisy of pretending that he took that kind of wine as a food or medicine, or for any other purpose than to make him boisterously drunk. His empire soon went down of course; like king, like people.

THE PERSIANS, GREEKS AND ROMANS,

One after another, with the best chances for continued prosperity that the world had so far afforded, went down into insignificance. Their poets and historians and orators and priests praised up their sparkling wines; they praised their unfermented wine as a medicine, too; but they did not pretend to use the other for anything but to intoxicate. In place of increasing in wealth and power and learning, as they might have done every year till 1882 and 2882, they went down hill with wine and the pauperism and vice and degeneracy it caused; and to-day they furnish the world with beggars and organ-grinders and boot-blacks and a few drunken cooks, fishermen and sailors; and we send missionaries to their countries as we do to the Cannibal Islands.

THE SPANIARDS AND PORTUGUESE,

But a short time ago, were great and powerful nations. Their ships were upon all seas; they had colonies everywhere. Enough specie was carried there from abroad to make them rich for 3,000 years. but they have devoted themselves to drinking and making wine, and making the world a drunkery; with the most brilliant chances for constant growth, they are utterly insignificant, worthless, pauperized nations, and with the exception of furnishing a few raisins and fresh grapes, they are no more account to the world than the sawdust that floats down a river. Perhaps the extreme poverty of the people has saved them from entire extinction; they are generally so poor that they have no means to get drunk very often. While they have come to poverty, the sober Jews, with the worst chances in the world, have grown immensely.

MORE TO FOLLOW.

England, Germany, France, Belgium, Holland, Hungary, Russia, Switzerland, Austria—in fact, most part of Europe, have had for fifty years past an agricultural and industrial income, all of them which ought to have made all their treasuries full and every home happy. But they have wasted in drunkenness and the losses and damages it has occasioned, far more than the whole value of the land and everything else the people have. With the saving of what they have lost in drink and vice, they could have paid in ready cash for all their wars and never felt it; would not have had a cent of national debt, and in place of being on the verge of general starvation all the time, every city could be stored with one or two year's full supply of provisions. And for every park, library, church, school, etc., they could have three better ones.

Why you young folks are so fortunate, you are going to see a new era; the opening of an age of sobriety. Christianity divorced from its alliance and friendship and partnership with the devils chief agency. When the grogshop and the brewery and winery are destroyed, there need be no tramps, no paupers, no criminals; the door will stand wide open for a happy home, a plenteous table, an abundance for all, and no impediment to a joyous, useful, virtuous, godly life for every one of you.

THE CHINCHA ISLANDS.

There used to be a large fleet of English ships, another of American, a few French, German and other European ships, constantly loading at the Islands after the guano trade had fairly opened. There were sometimes as many as 100 vessels there. Work commenced early in the morning for those who were getting cargo and ended most commonly early in the afternoon. The Peruvian Government stipulated always that they should have at least 60 days and at most 90 days to load a ship, according to her size; and they soon got into a way of making every ship pay 30 or 40 dollars a day for any time they saved of their 90 days.

The guano was powerfully strong with ammonia; and when it was being dumped down into a ships hold, men unused to it could only stay there a few minutes and live, unless they had a large pad of oakum over their nose and mouth to breathe thru. And of course it was impossible for any human being to work there, without frequent hearty drinks of some strong, fiery liquor; it was a little strange, but any kind of drink would answer the purpose, that would make men drunk. And after drinking it, men could work nicely in guano.

Ships went first to Callao, entered at the custom house, made arrangements for loading, got a permit and then had to beat down against the trade winds 120 miles to the Islands. One of the first things to be supplied with in Callao, was pisco, the native grape brandy, which was very fiery and had a tremendous grip in it.

One vessel that went there in 1854, had a great many offers to be supplied with rum or pisco; did not want any; "but you cannot load your ship without it;" "men cannot work there without it," &c. "All right, then we will stay there without loading," was the reply. On arrival at the Islands, the sailors were informed that they would be well fed, well treated, well worked and when fools drank rum they should have coffee. They were quite willing, only one venturing a very lame protest, which the rest at once repudiated.

In the ships near by that one, when grog had just been served out, the sailors sang very cheerfully for fifteen minutes or so, then quieted down and slowed and were sullen till grogtime came again; in a few days a second mate had an arm broken, a seaman got stabbed and another lost an eye in three of a good many drunken rows On the sober ship there was a steady attention to business, not a growl or disturbance of any kind: Every thing pleasant and cheerful and as at that time the parties who looked sharpest after their business got loaded first, that ship was loaded in less than half the time of some that had an equal chance, and quicker than any one had been known to load for many months. It was said that was the first vessel that ever loaded there without liquor, but I met an English Captain afterward who asserted that he had done so three years earlier. Three years after this, more than half the American ships loading at the islands used no liquor and the rest mostly declared they would never again. Few of them did except in the cases where the Captain liked it himself.

Most of the English ships continued the practice to the end of the chapter, it being represented to the owners that it was impossible to get a ship loaded without it.

HOW RUM HELPED.

In 1854 there was an English bark called the Cotfield, at the Chinchas. She had gone to Australia from London with a splendid freight of about $30 a ton; took about 100 passengers on a wild cat gold rush from Melbourne to Callao at $120 each and got $27.50 a ton thence to England. With proper management the profits of that voyage ought to have amounted to nearly the amount of the first cost of the vessel, but she was sold for debt at the end.

The captain had a jolly long time in Callao before going to the islands; in 3 to 5 days he should have reached the islands; 10 days was a very long time, but he immortalized the name of the Cotfield by being 45 days on that 120 mile voyage. At that time a captain could choose to load his ship by bringing the guano off in launches and hoisting it on board, or await his turn and haul in alongside the big shoot on shore, which showered down from the top of a high cliff a whole cargo as fast as it could be trimmed; that took from 2 to 3 days. They had to wait sometimes 30 or 40 days for their turn.

When the Cotfield's turn came, the captain was over to Pisco having a good time; the mate, when ordered to haul in and load, said he had no orders; he was having a good time, too; so the Cotfield had to wait till another turn came round. Meantime, he took his ship over to Pisco, a most singular freak, and when, after about 40 days more, his turn came again, the ship was not there, and the turn was lost again; next time, he was on hand and got it. Returning to Callao, he staid there a long time. Those who heard of the loud fame of the captain of the Cotfield, supposed they would find him a scrubby, worthless, dirty-looking ruffian, but he was probably, of all the captains there, the handsomest, the most dignified, gentlemanly, courteous and pleasant in manner, appearance and conversation; he would be the last one of the fleet to be picked out as that celebrated character—he liked rum; that was all that ailed him.

People had a good time there; some ships were a favorite resort for a little knot of captains, who met there to smoke, talk, play cards and drink pisco to keep the sailors from getting too much. When they were away, their mates imitated in many instances the example of the masters. And the second mates fol-

lowed suit. And the sailors ditto. Guano was not by any means a bad cargo if properly loaded; it had to be kept with extreme care from getting wet in the bottom of the ship, by being well dunnaged; bags were furnished to lay in the bottom over the dunnage; and all precautions had to be taken to allow any water the ship might make, to run off or keep clear of the guano, which when dry would cake so hard that it had to be removed with a pick, but when wet became like the mud in a mud scow.

Because the simple, easy precaution of guarding the cargo from contact with the water on the "bottom floor" of the ship, as you would call it, a vast number of ships were obliged to come back from sea with their pumps choked, leaky and the voyage and the ship ruined; no one knows how many, but it is pretty safe to say that the neglect induced by rum alone caused more than one hundred ships to be lost, to put into port or come back and discharge cargo, or meet with serious loss and damage there or on the way home.

A fine English ship, in 1854, arrived in Callao from San Francisco, after a passage of 300 days; 3 times the length of a voyage to New York or Liverpool. The captain was a gentlemanly, highly-educated man of a family of note. To tell all the mischief rum did at those Islands to life and morals and property would make a book as copious as the Bible.

ONLY STIMULATES;

Cannot Strengthen. When the body is tired, rest and food are required to repair the waste. Alcohol has no power to mend the waste of the body; it robs the blood of oxygen, which is absolutely necessary to the proper action of the nervous and muscular systems. Alcohol may give the drinker a spurt, and thus enable him to accomplish something beyond his natural strength, but it leaves him weak and exhausted afterwards. It is like the whip to a horse, making the animal use his strength too rapidly. Benjamin Franklin demonstrated the fact that there is no more strength in a gallon of ale than in a penny loaf; Dr. Livingstone travelled many thousand miles in Africa, and Sir Henry Havelock bore the fatigues of a war campaign in India, without the aid of alcohol. While alcohol cannot give strength, it does serious injury to that vital organ the heart. I will therefore write,

Heart overworked by it. The heart pumps the blood all over the body thru the arteries. In a full-grown man, the heart beats 73 times in a minute, 4,380 times in an hour, 105,120 in 24 hours; over 5,000 ounces of blood are pumped thru the body by the heart in 24 hours. This is the same as saying that 115 tons have been raised one foot. Suppose you take a wine-glass of whisky at luncheon, another at dinner, and another at supper, you will then have taken two ounces of alcohol. This increases the beating of the heart 6,000 times in 24 hours, which means lifting a weight of seven tons a foot high—that is, 35,480 ounces. So that two ounces of alcohol make the heart do work equal to lifting a seven ounce weight 35,480 times. We cannot wonder then at the drinker being exhausted, when he has to do so much unnecessary work. I think I am justified in writing,

One glass does harm. The one glass may lead to more; all drunkards began by drinking one glass at first. If you can take one glass yourself and no more, your example may be the means of leading another to drink who has not the same self-control. However small the quantity of drink taken into the system, it does mischief.—*Banner.*

A GUIDE POST FOR THE BOYS.

"Mr. Wm. E. Dodge has made heavy investments in almost every enterprise that points towards the reformation and the regeneration of the race. The church, the Sunday-school, education, temperance, have been 'many times and oft' the recipients of his generous benefactions. His heart is moved by the 'wants of man,' and its pulsations put the thot of giving into his head. He gives discreetly, not under the emotion of mere impulse, but after mature deliberation. Religion and reform have drawn rich prizes from his exchequer, but they have not been the prizes of accident and chance. In pulpit and pew, and in almost every phase of honorable life, there are those who 'rise up and call him blessed.' His great capacity for business is proved by his success. As a man of brains he rises to an altitude that commands the respect and honor of not a few of the best educated thinkers in this country. The merchants of New York joined with their neighbors in an effort to send him as a representative to Congress, where his excellent common sense controlled by conscience, led him to a faithful and honorable discharge of his duties. So frequently is he called on to preside at public meetings his face is familiar to the multitude. He is the President of the National Temperance Society, and he is 'the right man in the right place.' He is prompt as 'the dial to the sun'; a ready and sensible speaker, who knows how to say without over saying the right word at the proper time; and he is sufficiently familiar with parliamentary usage to conduct a public gathering with propriety and dignity. Mr. Dodge is tall and slender, has dark hair with lines of silver, finely cut features wearing the stamp of integrity and firmness, and a knowledge of the world. He dresses plainly, but always in good taste, and never assumes airs of importance because of his wealth and influence. How many rich men with half his income and not a tithe of his good sense would stride along the street with heads lifted too high to see their poorer neighbors! The life of this merchant prince is a rebuke to the miseducated snobs who rinse their throats with wine because they like it, and especially because they, in their ignorance, think it is a proof of gentility and the habit of the aristocracy. Some of the best men in the land, and not a few high officials have put aside their wine out of respect to Mr. Dodge as their guest. This was a fitting honor to a man who from his childhood up, thru good report aud thru evil report, has been true to his temperance principles."—*Pen Portraits.*

THE WORKING MAN.

The noblest men I know on earth
  Are men whose hands are brown with toil;
Who, backed with no ancestral groves,
  Hew down the wood and till the soil;
And win thereby a prouder name
  Than follows King or warrior's fame.

The workingmen, whate'er the task,
  Who carve the stone or bear the hod,
They bear upon their honest brows
  The royal stamp and seal of God;
And worthier are their drops of sweat
Than diamonds on a coronet.

God bless the noble workingmen,
  Who rear the cities of the plain;
Who dig the mines, who build the ships,
  And drive the commerce of the main
God bless them; for their toiling hands
Have wrot the glory of all lands.

A VAST GROGSHOP.

Bear me witness if I exaggerate when I say that the country is rapidly becoming one vast grogshop, to which half a million of its youth are yearly introduced, and over whose threshold sixty thousand are annually carted to a drunkard's grave. The streets of our cities echo to the shouts and oaths of drunken revellers, from whom society seeks protection thru police regulations, and in hovel and mansion alike, not entirely smothered either by physical fear or social pride, is heard the sound of insane violence and wailing. What river is there along our coasts, what harbor upon whose shores a city stands, whose waters have not closed over the bodies of those who victims to this traffic, were flung by violent hands from pier or bridge, or madly sought beneath their silent surface forgetfulness of woes or wretchedness too poignant to be borne. Within the darkness of dungeons and along our highways may be seen wrecks of former beauty and manhood wrot by this traffic, and now and then one, as by a miracle, after long years of misery and debasement, rescued there from, lifts up his voice in public and makes men aghast with the recital of his woes and degradation.—*Ohio Alliance News.*

MATHEMATICS.

A NUT THAT CANNOT BE CRACKED.

A mathematical problem, which has been worrying some of the weighty minds of the community, has been laid before the *Sentinel.* It requires to know the area of a body of land which is in the shape of an irregular quadrilateral. The only terms given are the dimensions of the four sides, which are respectively, 1,669½, 1551½, 990½, and 947½ feet. The problem belongs to trigonometry, but without other measurements being given it offers no basis for any kind of a calculation in any branch of mathematics. It is apparent that any four sides can be made the periphery of numberless figures differing in shape and area. If, in this problem, the distance be given from two diagonal corners also, the correct answer may be reached by simple geometrical process; or, if the measurement of any one of the four angles be taken, it may then be solved by logarithms.—*Lodi Sentinel.*

That problem can be very easily solved, Bro. Ellis, by supposing, what is evidently its intent, the largest area of land that can be enclosed within those lines. Will some of the young mathematicians who read the Rescue send the answer and the method of finding it? Some of the young ladies who are in the habit of carrying off prizes for essays, etc. The first correct answer received at this office will be rewarded with a copy of "Our Wasted Resources," and the second, Julia Colman's "Alcohol and Hygiene."

DRUNKENNESS AND FALSEHOOD.

Dr. Richardson, F. R. S., writes in the Church of England Temperance Chronicle:

"Whenever strong drink producesa permanent effect upon the human body, there is established in the affected person the habit of falsehood. No one has met with a dipsomaniac whose word can be relied on. Women or men, the members of the dipsomaniac class have, to some extent, and too often to the saddest or extremest extent, forgotten the truth. This is so certain that falsehood becomes a part of the diagnosis, if we may so say of these cases. There are two modes of accounting for this remarkable phenomenon. It may be said that the habit of untruthfulness is begotten with, not of, the habit of intoxication. The habit may be looked upon in this light, as a part of a general degradation or deterioration of character. Again it may be said that the habit is begotten of intoxication. It may be looked upon in this light, as an effect of the intoxication, in the same way as color blindness may be the direct effect of a chemical which, like alcohol, produces when taken into the body in large quantities, a nervous abberation. Inscrutable as it may seem, and as indeed it is, I believe this last explanation is the nearest to the correct explanation of the phenomenon."

Just what the Bible has been preaching for more than twenty centuries, that wine perverts the judgment, is a mocker, a deceiver. Priests and prophets went astray because of it, and the Bible associated the wine of intoxication, the wine of ferment, with everything wicked and filthy and profane and abominable; and never in the history of the world has it had any other tendency but in the direction of such things.

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The Temperance Almanac is out for 1882 with its usual large amount of useful information and reliable statistics. Contains 72 pages; list of the leading societies of temperance, and has a capital department for the children—ten cents single copies or $1 per dozen. Send to J. N. Stearns, 58 Reade Street, New York.

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OUR PRINCIPLES.—We aim for nothing short of a sweeping National Prohibitory law endorsed by every State and Territory of the Union, in the year 1885, and as much sooner as the Christian and Temperance men and good citizens of the country may desire to accomplish it.

WHAT ONE WOMAN DID FOR KANSAS.

A man might have done the same thing, perhaps, but it was a woman that did do it. It is not intended so much at this moment to praise the woman, as to appreciate the act.

The legislature of Kansas were voting upon the question of submitting to the people the present prohibitory amendment "and before the result was announced, it was known by a woman in attendance who had kept a tally, that the changing of one vote would result in the approval of the prohibitory amendment to the constitution. This fact was communicated to a little black-eyed woman, whose heart was deeply interested in the question. Her husband had voted against the measure. She left her place as a spectator and made her way to his side. With great emotion she pleaded with him in a whipser, in the name of himself, his wrfe and children, and for the honor of Kansas, to change his vote. He arose before the announcement of the result of the vote, and amid the applause of many grateful women, changed his vote to the affirmative.

That was a matter that made scarcely a ripple on the current of the world's thot; the value of the change of that one vote was not quoted in the market reports of the day. But it is quite possible that the five minute's plea of that little black-eyed woman, which succeeded in the change of that one vote, was the heaviest single financial transaction that ever occurred on this continent.

It is not extravagant to suggest that the act of changing that vote was one that added a largely increased valuation to every honest man's property, and every honest calling, business or occupation in Kansas.

It changed the public commercial policy of Kansas from a suicidal to a most judicious and salutary one. In place of giving state authority to the destroyers of the lives and properties and business of the people, that vote gave the people the opportunity which they improved, to protect their homes and families and properties from the murderous and plundering assaults of the manslayer conspiracy.

That vote made Kansas an attractive and secure home for good, honest, virtuous settlers to flock to; every family of such people being an addition of many thousands to the wealth of the state. And it built up an impassable barrier against the ingress of the brewer and the professional harlot, the distiller and the jailbird, the saloon keeper and the gambler, the five cent beer diver and the tramp, thief and pauper, the presence of every one of whom would have been an annual loss and damage to the community, state and nation, reaching into the many thousands.

If the vote of the people had not carried the amendment the change of that one vote would not have been of such tremendous import. But the amendmeut was carried; if that one vote had not been changed, the cause of prohibition, which has by the adoption of the amendment, received such a hopeful and positive impetus in Kansas and in all Christendom would have met a set-back in Kansas and every where else. Had Kansas failed and been counted with Carolina and the other unsuccessful states, it would have given the enemy high courage and motives for a vigorous following up of their many advantages. It would have discouraged too all the wavering, weak voters on our side. And who can tell but if that vote had failed to save Kansas then, a rush of ignorant, foreign barbarism could have been poured into the state sufficient to defeat the amendment when later submitted to the people; for it must be admitted that with legislature and people there was not a very large margin of success to spare.

It is a fact however that the one vote saved Kansas from a temporary defeat of prohibition and saved the whole country from the demoralization of such a defeat. It saved Kansas from one or two or perhaps five or ten more years of rumselling and it hastened by as many years the prohibitory law that will be enacted in each of the other states and the final comprehensive National law which is sure to come.

If that woman had done something which saved Kansas from one years impending grasshopper pest, she would have doubtless been much praised and some rewarded. But she saved the state from one or more years of an infinitely more costly and destructive pest than grasshoppers or dry season famine. And in view of all its financial bearing upon Kansas and the Union, it is perhaps far within the mark, to estimate the cash value of that few minutes work of a good woman, at one or two hundred million dollars in the saving of money costs for drink and all the cost of loss and damage to life and property, destruction of business and retardment of prosperity thruout the country.

Of late quite a number of portraits of temperance reformers and workers have appeared in some of the temperance papers and other publications. One that ought to be canonized in that way and to excite the warmest and most affectionate interest would be that of the dear heroic little blackeyed woman who turned that vote! and whose name should go down to history as one of those highly favored and "blessed among women."

FOR THE GERMANS.

That the natives of Germany and France and their immediate descendants in this country are fondly attached of their drinking habits, and intensely intolerant to the opinions and practices of the better classes of Americans, is not at all to be wondered at; probably they are no more to be blamed or abused for those peculiarities than people are for having a red or dark complexion. Obstinacy, bigotry and intolerance are mostly the offspring of ignorance, and our immigrants from Europe are entitled to the fullest measure of considerate compassion for their entire ignorance on everything relating to wine and beer; save how to make, and sell and drink them. On these points they are experts; on all other matters relating to alcoholic drinks they are as stupendously ignorant and blind as the eyeless fish that inhabit the brooks in the caves of Kentucky. And it is not surprising, for there are English and American scholars of eminence—not a few, but thousands, eminent in many various branches of learning, college men, professors and ministers among the rest, who, because they have disdained all inquiry into the very important matter of the nature and effects of the use of poison, are quite as blind and ignorant on all such things as the fish referred to.

To the knowledge of the writer it is a custom (to what extent cannot be stated) with the doctors in Heidelberg to advise a healthy, sober, promising American student who goes to college there, by no means to drink any water, but to use wine and beer instead. Some of those students who have obeyed, and others who have not, have proved that that was the most fatally dangerous and abominable advice, and have convicted the doctors of the most lamentable ignorance of a matter of supreme importance for them to understand. An American lady who goes to Leipsic to take a finishing course of musical instruction, and has to consult a doctor for some trifling ailment is strenuously commended not to do the one thing that above all others is the most important for the maintainance of good health: Dont drink any water, he says, use Rhine wine, etc.

It is supposed these are fair average types of the German doctors; if they are so intensely ignorant upon this point, it is quite natural for their people to look upon a law or custom which prescribes beer and wine just as we would look upon one that should prohibit the use of water or bread, which to us would surely be a hardship.

If it has taken fifty years of a constant bombardment of temperance papers, books, tracts, lectures, sermons and crusades of fifty different kinds to convert a majority of American sentiment to the admission that the drink system is a nuisance and ot to be abolished, how can we expect the large body of Germans to become in the least degree educated out of their old follies, when the only sources of information open to them are their own papers, published in the interest of the breweries and by men quite as ignorant of what beer is and does as the rest, and vastly more bigoted and more double-crammed with the intolerance begotten of the most sublime ignorance on the drink question.

About twelve years ago, at the session of the R. W. G. L. in St. Louis, an effort was made by a Pacific delegate to have the ritual of the I. O. G. T. translated into German, and a movement inaugurated to get at the reason of the German people by means of arguments in their own language, but it was staved off by the assurance of the Secretary that the work of translating the ritual was already in progress, and a number of plates or pages stereotyped. But a much more important matter in the estimation of that august body occupied all its energies for several years. The advocates of all talk and no funds, of the cost nothing, have nothing and do nothing policy, were laboring to kill off the degrees as a preliminary to getting away with the regalia, and then the signs and passwords and so on. The battle ended with 200 or 300 thousand members killed, wounded and missing, and the German mission was thrown overboard.

It is probably idle to expect any action in this line from that body, but it is a very sad neglect on the part of our Grand Lodges not to adopt some immediate mode of active work among the Germans and endeavor to instruct them in the truth, as we have done with other people. Some of our best and most earnest and enthusiastic temperance workers are and have been Germans, who have studied this matter and learned the truth. These people, behind none of us in genuine zeal and faithful testimony, might have been but for what they had the opportunity to learn, just as active members of the league of outlaws; and there are doubtless members of that conspiracy who, had a similar opportunity come to them would have been actively at work instructing and reforming their countrymen.

We ot to have 8 or 10 German Lodges of Good Templars in this city and 40 or 50 in the state and to have that we want some German Temperance literature. Possibly there is no other way in which an experimental $250 or $500 could be as effectively invested for the good of the cause by the Grand Lodge of Cal.

The W. C. T. U. of Ohio and Illinois are actively at work in this direction and publish a German temperance paper which is doing a good work.

COMFORT FOR WINE MAKERS.

It will be readily admitted by the grape growers in this country, that they need never expect to make real wine at a smaller outlay in California than they can in Switzerland, where labor of all kinds and everything the laborer needs is so cheap.

But the wine makers who use grapes there, are clamoring to their government to protect them from ultimate starvation, against the wine makers and brandy makers right alongside of them, who dont need grapes at all to make their liquors, but make a favorite searching article from glucose and the pump and the drug store and the potato, &c., and undersell the grape wine utterly. And the glucose sharps can do it as cheap in St. Helena as in Switzerland.

If our grape growers are not entirely blinded, they must see that glucose and grapes that grow down cellar and on the shelves of the drug store and in the hydrant, are just as sure as the sunrise, to be the source of supply of the bulk of the market for California wines and brandies. If not blind, they should know by this time that they never can make a fancy or favorite quality of wine or brandy, by a treatment of the utmost skill and care, extending, if you please, over a period of 10 to 20 years—but the San Francisco and Sacramento and Napa expert will in two or three hours or at most two or three days, fabricate a precisely similar liquid, with the same identical qualities, and so perfect the imitation that nothing but a chemical analysis will detect the dif-

ference; and it will be just as good too, and costing not as much as the meanest and cheapest fermented grape juice wine that is made on the coast.

But there is one real comfort to the vineyard man who will not prostitute the good and loving gifts of God. The ingenuity of man has so far failed, and no doubt it always will, to make a grade of raisins at all passable or even saleable, out of turnips, potato-balls, glucose, thistles, beets, old shoes or cabbage leaves; and if they ever get to canning that kind of goods and labeling them canned grapes, or pure grape jelly or grape syrup, they cannot run the pure genuine article out of the market or undersell it, or educate a taste for a substitute that is built up of rosin and strichnine and glucose and turnip juice and kitchen slops. The fact should be broadly known that in the Napa Valley right among the vineyards, the substitution of glucose for the grape has actively begun, and that there never can be the slightest obstacle to its general use in San Francisco and other cities, nor the least danger of its detection there; this should indicate to the grape grower that his interests lie solely in the direction of putting his vineyard to a lawful and proper use, which under any and all circumstances will prove the only profitable system for him to pursue.

Mr. Sargent tried a few days ago to curry a little political favor and manufacture a little Sargent voting stock among the drunkard makers, by magnifying the wine and brandy interests of California before the National Committee of Agriculture at Washington; in that he said the product of California for 1880 was valued at nine millions, three millions of which went to the producer. And he was certainly above the mark in his estimation of the producers share if he meant the grape grower as the producer. How would the statement look that the wheat crop of California amounted to 70 millions, of which one third went to the farmer; or the raisins produced in California sold for six millions, of which two millions went to the producer? Verily the way of the producer that sells himself to the service of the drunkard maker will be very hard. In all other countries he is a miserable slave.

CHICAGO'S BLACK HOLE.

VIVID DESCRIPTION OF A SPOT WHICH IS A BURNING DISGRACE TO THE CITY.

WHERE THOUSANDS OF YOUNG MEN ARE YEARLY RUINED AND MILLIONS OF MONEY ANNUALLY WASTED.

The Chicago *Inter Ocean* gives a diagram of a tract of 20 blocks of that city, some of which are entirely and others largely devoted to dens of debauchery and crime, which a correspondent describes as follows:

"THE BLACK HOLE.

Let the reader visit that portion of the city bounded by Van Buren, Twelfth, Clark, and State streets, as in the annexed diagram, and let him bear in mind that he is right in the heart of our city, and nearly in the center of its business interests. What does he find? That one of the principal streets in Chicago, a very artery of its business, and as to location without its equal in our city, is, for over one-half of its length, and for two-thirds of its best portion, almost entirely given over to liquor saloons, variety theaters, concert saloons, and houses of ill-fame. The places marked are only a few of the more striking ones. Every block besides these actually teems with all-night saloons and similar dens. And the night revelry carried on upon this thoroughfare would, if known in all its horrid details, send a blush of indignation over the face of every virtuous citizen of the city. In the district bounded as in the diagram, there are nearly five hundred liquor saloons; there are six variety theaters, and over 100 concert saloons, fifteen gambling houses, between fifty and six pool-rooms, and if one counts every tenement and flat let to abandoned women he will find over 500 places of ill-fame; but, counting only each door or street number as one, one will find over 200 such places in this small district alone. This number of places will give the reader, at the very lowest, over 3,000 abandoned women who inhabit and patronize this section of this city.

RATHER UNDER THE MARK.

And any one who is at all acquainted with this part of the city will say that the figures are rather under than above the mark.

By a careful count there are 12,000 young men who nightly patronize these places of destruction and death. It is safe to say that $190,000 is weekly spent in these dens of infamy, or nearly $10,000,000 is yearly wasted upon these avenues of sin and crime. No one can estimate the value of the lives that are ruined, or the value of the hearts that are broken, or of the homes made desolate by these haunts of vice and crime. And it is an alarming fact that the vast army of harlots, drunkards, gamblers, and thieves who inhabit this quarter of the city, and patronize so freely the low groggeries, variety theaters, concert halls, gambling hells, and houses of ill-repute, find plenty of recruits from the youthful victims who are nightly led astray under the false glitter and seductive influences that are here spread open before them. Dante has pictured in his "Inferno" that the words painted over hell were: "Who enters here leaves hope behind." And surely the "Inferno" of Dante could not be more repulsive to the moral sense than one of these low variety theaters. In one of these places which the reporter visited he found the so-called wine-room down underneath the theater itself, and away from all sight or sound of the outside world. And here, in a small room, dimly lighted, were nine of these painted and powdered women, exhibiting every unmistakable sign of their unholy calling. They were ready to entrap into their foils any one,

FILL THEM WITH THE VILEST LIQUOR,

rob them, and then cast them forth upon the streets, there to find their way into the courts, or else to become a prey to a second thief and footpad. Modesty restrains the reporter from further describing the scenes witnessed in this den of infamy. Decency would forbid their being published, but enough should be described to arouse a just indignation that these places are permitted to exist in our city, and to stir public sentiment until they were blotted out of existence forever. These variety theaters are patronized largely by the youth of our city. At one place were counted 750 young men, and among this number were 320 boys. The majority of the patrons of the concert-saloons are young men. And what a mockery to call these places concert-saloons, for, with the screeching of the singer, the clanging of glasses, the curses of the half-drunken habitues, their loud laughter over some coarse joke, with the deadly and sickening stench, they appear anything but places of concert.

A VILLAINOUS PARODY.

What a mockery, also, for one of these harlots, whose very dress and looks show not only her abandoned character, but tell, also, the story of her hardened, deceitful and cursed life, to stand upon the stage, before a crowd of young men and boys who are filling themselves with the vilest liquors sold in our city, and sing a song with the lines,

O mother, kiss your darling.

One would naturally expect to hear in places of this kind, profanity mingled with obscenity, but when the sacred things of life are set at naught; when decency is discarded, and amid these scenes of revelry and debauchery one of these outcasts steps before the audience and sings the praises of a mother's love, it shows how barren are these creatures of all sense of shame. The variety theater is one remove from the concert saloon in point of merit, but not one whit above it in point of respectability. That point of merit is that you must go inside of the variety theater to hear the voices of the sirens, while those of the concert saloon are heard as easily and distinctly upon the streets as they are upon the inside of the screens that divide them from the public gaze.

LET THE PULPIT SPEAK.

That these dens of iniquity (concert saloons) should be allowed to exist in such profusion, and that sin and debauchery of the most damning kind should be allowed to so openly flaunt itself to the eyes of those who are upon the streets without a remonstrance, without a word of indignation from the Christian pulpit of Chicago, is a mystery. The only opposition that has thus far come up against them is from the press of Chicago, and among this number the Inter Ocean has been foremost.

The respectable people who reside on State St. are justly indignant at the rapid increase of these dens of sin around them. It is a standing joke at the variety theater that State street is abandoned to prostitutes, or in other words has become a market place of prostitution. In this district there are rumshops enough for five cities of 10,000 inhabitants each; drunkards enough for twice that number; gamblers enough for twenty cities; thieves enough for a state four times the size of Rhode Island, and with variety theaters and concert halls enough for five cities as large as Detroit, Mich. Chicago, with its population of 500,000, has some 300 churches, and perhaps there are 300 or 400 clergymen in our city. Its school system is one of the best in the world, and its citizens are as charitable as any in the world, and for business enterprise they have no superiors. Some 112,000 men, women, girls and boys are employed in the factories of Chicago, and alongside of this fair showing, comes the astonishing fact that the city has 4,000 liquor saloons.

FEARFUL STATISTICS.

In 1880, over 28,000 arrests were made by the police force of Chicago—10,743 of this number were between the ages of 20 and 30, and 22,533 were males. It is safe to say that fully three-fourths of all the males arrested were young men and boys. All of this was done by our small police force of only 473 men, at a cost to our city of $191,380.75; while for the police force of New York city $4,000,000 are expended.

New York, with its population of 1,500,000 has over 7,000 liquor saloons, and it is estimated that the money spent in these places, is $60,000,000 a year. It is safe to say that Chicago with its 4,000 saloons, will expend one-quarter of that sum, or $15,000,000 a year. Complaints are made often and loud of the condition of our streets, of the mud and filth which accumulates and renders them almost impassable. But what of the moral condition of our city? The public should move in this matter. The police force should be 1,000 strong. More money should be expended to reclaim this vast Sahara of iniquity. In the very midst of these strongholds of sin our missions should be planted, our churches built."

A police force ten thousand strong, with a mission and a church and a Sunday school and a temperance society for every one whisky den in Chicago, would never make a very perceptible diminution of the crime and debauchery there, or be likely to at all arrest its continuous increase as long as the rum and beer sellers were allowed to continue their atrocious work. A prohibitory law with a united front of the professors of Christianity and temperance in favor of its rigid support, and six feet of good manila rope with just one saloon keeper suspended at its lower end for the first violation of the prohibitory law, would do more to reform and bless and Christianize Chicago in a week, than the whole preaching and praying force of the civilized world turned loose upon that city, could in twenty years, provided the grogshops were allowed to stay.

While believing that Guiteau should have been hung (or roasted) on the day after he fired the shot at President Garfield, because letting one guilty escape involves the certain future murder of hundreds of entirely innocent victims, it is beyond the logic of the writer to comprehend if Guiteau is to be hanged, or ought to be hanged, why every saloon-keeper, brewer and brothel keeper in the land should not be instantly hanged on the same day. Or if these characters are permitted to poison men deliberately and intentionally to death, inciting men to murder their wives and mothers and children and each other; teaching boys to steal, entrapping innocent girls to perdition, and mudrering them by a slow torture of years ——— and as it can be proved that they never did, nor can, nor will, nor want to do any better deed than Guiteau did, or wanted to do when he shot President Garfield—and if they are allowed to go scot free, how in common sense can we punish Guiteau at all for killing just one man?

If the Mormon doctrine and practice, were the doctrine and practice of Chicago even with the disgrace of polygamy included, as they once prevailed in Utah, and do now exist in those portions of Utah where Federal judges and Federal bayonets and gentile debauchers have not been able to establish our modern adjuncts of Christianity, there would be neither grogshop, brothel nor gambling den —if they were the prevalent doctrine and practice of the people of the United States, and a condition of things like that described, were to exist in the gentile cities of Chicago and San Francisco, it would seem that the United States army might be consistently employed to stamp out at the point of the bayonet a system, religious or political or both, that would not only tolerate but embrace consentingly, and support with vote and countenance such a hideously barbarous and brutal nest of publicly approved and pulpit indulged crime.

And if Mexico and Canada were virtuous nations and had the power to do so, they would be justified in demanding of the U. S. the immediate purging of these cities with the alternative of sending an army in the name of humanity and for the whole world's sake, to burn them up, and not leave one stone upon another. Such a horrible barbarism is an insult and a defiance to the God of heaven, and it comes square from the mouth of every teacher of Christianity, and of every other member of society whose life is not a constant protest and active battle against the monstrous national crime.

Oh that the Mormons and the Mahomedans and the Brahmins may be moved to educate and send missionaries of temperance and morality and cleanliness and godliness to our devil possessed cities of America and England and Europe.

200 Subscribers wanted next week.

SECOND DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

In the course of human events it becomes necessary for the people of Indiana who are in favor of peace and good order, and that the perpetuation of the blessings, privileges and equal rights bequeathed us by our forefathers be secured, to declare the course which impels them to the separation from King Alcohol, who has proved to be the most unjust and unmerciful king who ever ruled. He has been for many years the direct cause of putting to death without cause or provocation, five thousand of our people yearly. He has filled our jails, state prisons, alms and poorhouses, blind and insane asylums, poisoned the blood of millions of our sons and daughters, caused thousands of wives to weep over husbands and sons whom he has unmercifully slain, has separated thousands of wives from their husbands, has caused thousands of suicides; has wrecked many vessels at sea and cars on land; sends thousands yearly to the land of woe; has obstructed the administration of justice, has made judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices: has erected a multitude of new offices to increase our taxes; has kept among us in time of peace standing armies, has incited insurrections among us has taken from us 60 millions of dollars yearly, for which we have only received in return discord, murder, misery and crime. He has threatened to blot out the God-given Sabbath; has defied the laws of God and man, has threatened the overthrow of our government, and turned the faces of our cities toward Sodom; has turned into poison liquid fire to curse our people, the grain and fruit that God designed for a blessing, and our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A king whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant is unfit to be the ruler of a free people. Therefore the law-abiding people of the state of Indiana have determined to take the sword of the Spirit and the ballot, and with all possible speed overthrow the greatest of tyrants, King Alcohol, and, the people of the State of Indiana, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the universe for the rectitude of their intentions, in the name and by the authority of the good people of the State of Indiana, shall be free from King Alcohol, and for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor. Signed, Jos. Cadwalader.

In behalf of the Christian Temperance Alliance of the State of Indiana.

"NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW."

In the February number, Prof. Geo. P. Fisher of the Yale Divinity School, whose writings on the supernatural origin of Christianity and on ecclesiastical history are well known, comes to the defence of the Christian Religion against the attacks of modern doubt and infidelity. No abler or more eminent advocate for the orthodox faith could be summoned into the controversy that has been lately waged on this high theme, and it is not too much to say that Prof. Fisher justifies every expectation by the vigor and clearness with which he handles the subject. He proceeds in a very orderly manner to maintain a series of positions in regard to the origin, essential character and beneficent effects of the Christian faith, which are intended in themselves to furnish the answer to all objections and cavils. In the first place he takes advantage of the position that Christianity is no new thing whose present existence calls for justification or apology. It is inwrought with the very fibre and substance of the best part of modern institutions and civilization, and has contributed more than any other force to making them what they are. We are impressively invited to imagine what they would have been without its agency.

The idea that Christianity has been a bane to mankind is very effectually disposed of by an appeal to history and the experience of the race. In tracing the development of Divine Revelation.and the gradual establishment of the religion of which Christianity is the consummation. Prof. Fisher gives a very broad interpretation to the idea of inspiration in the writings which contain its record and its precepts. Thereby he is enabled to meet with skill and effect some of the most telling arguments of the skeptic and the infidel. He claims for instance, that the Divine method was to select a chosen people and lead them gradually up to the plane upon which the fullness of truth could be revealed to them with a possibility of being received and propagated. There was no sudden transformation of human nature, no violent sweeping away of old institutions and miraculous introduction of a new system, to which there must be a sudden and complete adaptation of mankind, equivalent almost to a new creation of the race; but instead of that the chosen people were dealt with as men of their own era, and those that surrounded or came in contact with them were similarly treated according to the requirements of the stage of progress reached from time to time. Hence the evils and abuses characteristic of ancient days were not suddenly rooted out, but were restrained and mitigated, while the forces were set at work which were to effect their final annihilation. This idea of the gradualness of revelation and the modified character of inspiration avoids a vast array of difficulties, but at the same time it approximates the process of religious development to that of political and social development and the growth of civilization generally. To many minds it will seem in no small measure to abolish the distinction between religious revelation and the general supervision of human affairs which all devout minds attribute to the Deity.

In dealing with the facts and doctrines of Christianity, Prof. Fisher displays much of the same breadth of method. While he resolutely maintains the genuineness and credibility of the miracles of the Savior and the Divine Character of the Gospel record, his arguments regarding the authenticity, substantial harmony, and essential truth as to facts of the New Testament scriptures, are such as would be applied to any other controverted writings. Considered in that light they are well-nigh conclusive, but they are in some respects, quite different from what we have been accustomed to in religious controversy. The testimony of the disciples is tested as human testimony, and the records treated as subject to the ordinary accidents and incidents of literature. All this, of course, does not affect the essential character of Christian revelation or the religious belief and practice that is founded upon it. In dealing with these, the learned writer has a strong case, and presents it with much vigor and force. His contribution to the controversy will be regarded with great interest, as furnishing the latest statement of orthodox views in what may be regarded as an authoritative form. Taking it as such, not the least part of its value will be found in the evidence it affords of the progressive character of the most strictly orthodox thot of the day.

Other articles in the February number of the *Review* are: "Do the Spoils Belong to the Victor? by President Andrew D. White; "A Remedy for Railway Abuses," by Isaac L. Rice; "Repudiation in Virginia," by Senator John W. Johnson; and "The Lancet and the Law," by Henry Bergh.

OAKDALE.

Mrs. Stevens has made an awakening on the question of temperance in Oakdale; secured a large addition to the membership of the lodge there, and made an opening for temperance literature to follow up and strengthen and give permanence to the results of her labors there. The following business men of Oakdale are now subscribers to the Rescue and it is hoped our Good Templars and good citizens all round, will take note of their address and extend to them their friendly patronage.

A S Emery, Dry Goods. Ag't Grain Warehouse.
A Corey, Tinsmith.
T J Green, Hardware and Agricl. Implements.
J S Kerr, Hardware.
Very and Creason, Blacksmiths.
Geo. Greeson, Dry Goods, Groceries (Post Office).
Haslacher and Kahn, Dry Goods and Gen'l Mdse.
C Thomas Haas, Jeweler.
Hugh Lyons, Restaurant.
Sproul and Head, Restaurant.
Martin Jackson, Fruit Store.

Headquarters, Lake Bluff,
Dec. 21, 1881.

To the Ministers of the Gospel:—Dear Brother:—We send you a few of our leaflets for your own perusal and for distribution among your friends. We assume with entire confidence your interest in the temperance cause, and your intelligent acquaintance with the present state of the reform. Whoever has kept step with the march of ideas upon this subject has ceased to prattle of the sufficiency of "moral suasion" to cure alcoholism, the "impossibility of executing prohibitory laws," "the impropriety of taking temperance into politics," and similar expressions which may have been excusable in a temperance childhood. He secs that what is wanted is a reform which shall make our laws to harmonize with God's law: "Cursed be he that putteth the bottle to his neighbor's mouth." Our law condems a man who steals or injures a horse, but sells to men, for a price, the privilege of doing their best to ruin a boy, and to blight a home.

The need of the hour is "unity and organization." The staunch, reliable_temperance people of every community should see "eye to eye," should know each other, plan and act together to do the duty nearest to hand. Many things are to be done. There is yet immense ignorance to be enlightened by lectures and temperance literature, and the few should not be left to do it all. We should familiarize ourselves to the idea that the supreme political problem is not "the offices," or "the finances," or "our party," but righteous law faithfully administered. Law that does justice to mother and wife and child, that protects the homes of the nation from assault, and stamps out the institutions alien to them, whether in Utah or in our own town. Temperance men must act together, and if the political parties persist in ignoring this great issue, put their strength where it will tell. R. W. Nelson's plan of organization is good. But *organize*. A. J. Jutkins.

"HEALTH."

This is the name of a nice little health magazine, published monthly, only 60 cts. a year, Dr. R. Walter, Editor. There is not money enough in present circulation to buy a commendation in the Rescue of anything that is not known to be true and genuine, but what is true and good and wholesome gets at times a gratuitous and unsolicited introduction to its readers. Dr. Walter will visit you then 12 times a year for just 60 cents, and you will find him not only an advanced and skilled medical practitioner and authority, but at every visit he will teach you in the most pleasant conversations, a variety of lessons for preserving your health, and making your life altogether joyous and useful and happy. The time to send for the best doctor is before you are sick, and learn from him how to keep well.

Dr. Walter should be invited into every household in California; he is just the doctor we want; not mummy swathed in ancient medical delusions, nor a professor of any revolutionary patent healing power—but a plain, common-sense advocate of wholesome food, wholesome habits, wholesome medical treatment when ailing humanity needs careful nursing, rest, comfort and *curative nourishment*, the true healing art. If about 1,000 people in California will each send twenty 3 ct. stamps for this Journal "*Health*," to the Health Publishing Company, or to Robert Walter, M. D., Reading, Pa., the Rescue will undertake to return the money to all who regret the act at the end of the year. Clubs of five or more get it at 50 cents. That 60 cents will do more good than $20 spent at the drug store.

A VALUABLE ADVICE.

My dear friends, and fellow sufferers. If you want to save a hundred dollar doctor bill, hours of agony and months of valuable time, buy a bottle of "BOSCHER'S LE ROY," the only positive cure for chills, fever, ague, and all fevers originating in biliary derangement. Prepared and sold only by

E. H. BOSCHER, Druggist,
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A few National Temperance Almanacs can be supplied at the Rescue office; a 10 cent stamp will get one, and that is the cheapest way of remittance. The volume for 1882 is, as usual, full of good matter.

A few copies of the Proceedings of the recent National Temperance Convention at Saratoga, for sale at this office, 25 cents each; sent free by mail. Every Good Templar ought to have one.

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Lecturers' Reports.

The Grand Lecturers employed by the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T., of Cal., are as follows:

Mrs. E. P. Stevens, Prof. Wm. Crowhurst, Col. C N. Goulding, Elder J. W. Webb, Hugh R. Hughes, and Rev. W. C. King.

MRS. STEVENS.

OAKDALE, Jan. 21, 1882.

A welcome reception at Oakdale; crowded houses for three nights; forty-eight names to lodge; $22.25 collection. Eleven yearly subscribers to RESCUE. Oakdale Lodge will now be included in the list of lodges of one hundred members. A determined band of workers have redeemed the town in three years; for about that time has elapsed since I first organized the lodge. No horse racing now on Sunday; altho saloons are not all closed they will be. One saloonist, Mr. Swift, who honorably closed, but found the others would not obey the law, at once gave up the business. He told me, "I was disgusted to find myself classed with outlaws, and determined to quit the business. These outlaws ought to take warning from the law breakers of Sheridan.

One man said to me, "I would have these saloonists in Oakdale arrested, but I am afraid they might burn my house." Then I replied, if "we have a set of outlaws who will commit arson and murder, because a just law is enforced, the sooner we awake to the fact the better. The more depredations these outlaws commit, the sooner the righteous indignation of a long suffering people will be aroused, and our country emancipated from the cause of the rum sellers slavery. And so I believe the outlaws of Sheridan who have so wantonly burned property, and attempted to destroy the home and happiness of Mr Click will be the means of placing the League of Freedom where it belongs, among the criminal lawbreakers of our state." No compromise with outlaws should be our watchword.

Rev. Mr, Gage, District Deputy of Stanislaus Co. is an earnest advocate and friend of our cause, and the county of Stanislaus bids fair to be placed among the foremost working temperance counties of our state.

Sunday night at Ceres; another good meeting largely attended; only one saloon in this place, and I think that is nearly starved out; temperance sentiment strong here. At Stockton met some of the subscribers for RESCUE; all expressed themselves exceedingly pleased with this paper: said there was no trash in the RESCUE.

J. W. WEBB.

SAVANNAH.—From Alhambra, Bro. Beardsley took me direct to his Good Templar home and family, posted me as to the "good ready" he had been working hard for in the lodge and neighborhood. At open lodge, good singing, an excellent essay by Sister Lee, W. V. T., and speeches by S. S. Supt., Bennett, Mr. Randolph, Bros. Stowell, Beardsley, and self—a regular temperance love feast. Next night, good, deep interest at the lecture; canvassed for names, not without some success; seven will be proposed next lodge night, most of them obtained by quiet work privately done by the members. There are now 47 in this young and promising lodge, among them Hon. Mr. Ellis in the last legislature, and his family. Addressed the public school and prepared the way for a Band of Hope which we successfully instituted on Sunday afternoon. Sold some of Cook's books and papers. Bro. Beardsley promised me at District Lodge to get up a club for the RESCUE and sure enough, the W. V. T. had sent off six names recently. The saloon is closed on Sundays.

EL MONTE.—On Saturday morning went to Baptist church to hear our noble Good Templar, Elder Fuqua preach. He was unable to be present, and one elder Webb had to preach, without notice or special preparation. "Out of the fulness of the heart. the mouth" spoke both gospel and temperance truth. At the church meeting directly afterwards, the necessity of church members actively working and identifying themselves with temperance workers, was freely advocated and acquiesced in by more than one. From Bro. Beardsley "chipping in" too, I suppose he must be a church member also. But he is one of the kind that will "speak out in meeting," on temperance.

Sunday is a day of rest. Thus I rested; took a class of 13 bright boys at Sunday-school; addressed school at length, instituting good Band of Hope, Bros. Fryer and Cross Supt. and Sec. being elected to corresponding offices in the Band, At 11 o'clock preached to a full house. At 3 went to Savannah, conducted Sunday-school, delivered an address and organized Band of Hope, the Supt. being one of the first to give his name. The assistant Supt. was elected first officer of the Band. A good number of young men joined, the older ones to encourage them and the children and when Bro. Beardslee handed over his tobacco and took the pledge the applause was tumultuous. It numbers nearly 50 members. Returned to El Monte and lectured in the church, crowded to excess. We had good singing and the "banner" collection of the county, $10—exceeding Los Angeles, the Banner Lodge. No board bill, Judge Grey, Lodge Deputy Quinn and I know not how many others giving cordial invitations to stay with them. Monday I rested only writing letters and addressing the schools and lecturing at night to a full house again. Obtained two subscriptions to RESCUE, and a score for Cook's books and papers. This lodge is interested in the "Mutual Aid;" blank applications have been sent for to G. W. Sec. and as soon as they are received he may look for a number of names. I am going more persistently to advocate that. In this place a beautiful $5000 school house and grounds are nearly ready for occupation. The glorious rain is copiously falling making long faces shorten up and everybody in good spirits. It looks as tho the drouth were broken and all will have heart to take hold of all branches of our work in earnest. Appointed T. J. Cross agent for RESCUE and he may be relied on to send a number of names soon.

At the close of last lecture, Bro. Graves, W. Sec. "brot the house down" by reading "The Dutchman's opinion of ter penefits of trinking" The lodge takes two RESCUES and has just renewed for another year.

C. N. GOULDING.

Klotz Mill is 25 miles from Milville, and in order to reach the above named place, three things are necessary a good team, a large stock of patience, and considerable faith; during the Summer months a large number of men are employed in the mills and I have no doubt it is a "busy camp," but it is dull enough in the Winter. No lodge meetings are held having adjourned until Spring, delivered two lectures on the 14, and 15, school house crowded each evening and anticipate good results, 16th, returned to Milville where I had left a sick horse (having a little of Bro. Culvers experience in Humbolt County), 17th drove over to Balls Ferry, lectured 17th, and and 18th, to large audiences, this is one of the oldest lodges in the county, and Bros. Winsell and Wilcox report accessions at each meeting they now "hold the fort."

ANDERSON on the line of the C. P. R. R. is six miles from Balls Ferry twelve from Redding, lectured here on the 19th, and 20th, and at the close of meeting on the 20th, initiated 14 leaving 5 to be initiated next meeting, and promised to lecture again this evening, 27th, school house crowded many being unable to gain admittance; but little has been done since their reorganization in August last, but the prospect for the future is good. Bros. Fisher, King and others bold and determined, Saturday 21st, drove over to Igo, lectured in Good Templars Hall, obtained additional names for membership, and Sunday morning 22d. went to Eagle Creek, lectured there 22d, and 23d, in the new Hall of the Champions, found that it would not be good policy to attempt to organize a lodge at this time; 24th, returned to Igo and lectured to an audience that completely filled the large hall and were attentive and enthusiastic, obtained 19 names for membership and initiated 14, closing lodge about 1 A. M. Am under very many obligations for favors conferred, and shall long remember Bros. Ingle, Robinson and Batchèler; 25th, drove into Redding 15 miles intending to try Copper City, again but the rain prevented, being unable to reach Gass Point on the 20th and 21st, shall endeavor to be with them on the 28th and part of the day Sunday 29th; having thus reported progress will now sum up my work in Siskiyou, Trinity and Shasta Counties in my next, Would say to Bro. King that they still have "weather," such as it is, and to Bro. Hughes that the "Good Man from Bodie" would'ent think of exchanging places under any consideration; the Ex. Com. have done well in selecting this route for me, am "getting used to it" rather like it.

Anderson Jan. 28th, 1882

W. CROWHURST.

While at Gold Run an invitation was extended to visit Dutch Flat. Hence on Sunday we spoke for Bro. Rev. J. J. Harris, addressed the Sunday-school, and in the afternoon organized a Band of Hope with a number of children and thirteen adults. Cook's literature is in abundant circulation, and "more to follow." Bro. Chas Uren, L. D. is chosen Supt. and is doing good general work, aided nobly by our good Grand Lodge Sister Sarah Pitman. Bro. Bro. H A Frost and his wife (formerly Sister H V Waggoner) are alive in the work, and their tables are loaded with temperance literature.

Down from the mountains we came to Virginia Schoolhouse, six miles from Marysville, and at the home of Sister Hollister found that the lodge is doing effective work, and that its 32 members constitute almost the entire community. People from Elizabeth and Wheatland and Sheridan were present and packed audiences was the result.

Next a visit to Yuba City Lodge found a few earnest very determined workers, who, in the midst of the opposition of another temperance society, were enlisted in a life warfare and resolved not to disband, but hold the field conjointly with the other society, and remain in existence as an agency through which the organized force of Good Templary may work in Yuba city as elsewhere.

Through a misunderstanding, no lecture was delivered in Yuba City; but we visited a number of our workers in Marysville, found Bro. Covilland in the midst of business, corresponding, planning for organizing new lodges, sending out literature, planning for and controling .two District Lectures, giving advice, studying our purposes and methods of action, etc., etc., etc. The Dist. Dep., Bro. Graves started for Texas, but before leaving, visited the Dist. Sec. office and informed him that the work must go on, and at the same time placed on the desk $100 to *make* it go on.

"Boycotting" and "bulldozing" have been used against Good Templars in this part of the state, but they still live.

Bro. Y. Dougherty conveyed us from Sheridan to Berry's school house, where we were met by a good audience, which, in spite of an empty stomach and tingling cold, caused indirectly by the breaking of a double-tree, listened with earnestness and enthusiasm and warmly invited us to come again although we have been twice to the same place.

On we came to Pleasant Grove formerly known by the exceedingly euphoneous sobriquet of Gougeeye, and found that accidently our postal card had contained the wrong date but we met with the lodge, initiated candidates, exemplified the work etc. A club of six subscribers to the RESCUE will be sent by the W. V. T., Sister Mary Trevathan.

Pleasant Grove, Jan. 20, 1882.

LECTURERS APPOINTMENTS.

COL. C. N. GOULDING.

TEHAMA CO.		Henlyville	10, 11
Tehama	Feb. 2, 3	Paskenta	12, 13
Red Bluff	5, 6, 7	Houghton	14, 15
Riceville	8, 9	Red Bank	16, 17

ELDER J. W. WEBB.

Pomona	Feb. 2	Colton	12, 13
San Bernardino	4, 6, 7	Riverside	15, 16
Old Mission	9, 10	Rincon	18, 19

REV. W. C. KING

KERN CO.		Bakersfield	8, 9, 10
Glenville	Feb. 2	S. Settlement	11, 12
Kernville	3, 4, 5	Caliente	13, 14
Waldon	6, 7	Tehatchipeh	15, 16

HUGH R. HUGHES.

ELDORADO CO.		Amador D. L., Oleta	8
Mt. Aukum	2		

WM. CROWHURST.

PLACER CO.		Newcastle	11, 12
Sheridan	2, 3	Ophir	13, 14
Rosevile	4, 5	Clipper Gap	15, 16
Rocklin	7, 8	Auburn	17, 18, 19
Penryn	9, 10		

YUBA and Sutter District Lodges announce the following lectures under their auspices:

REV. C. A. BATEMAN,

Virginia School-house	Feb. 7
Prairie School-house	14
Brown's Valley	21
Cordua School-house	28
Camptonville	Mar. 1

REV. L. R. FEATHERSTONE,

Berry School House	Feb. 3
Gaither's School House	4

DISTRICT LODGES TO MEET.

ED. RESCUE:—The next sessien of Amador Co. D. Lodge will be held at Oleta, Friday, Feb. 3d, at 10 o'clock, A. M. JNO. W. PERRY,
Dist. Deputy.

Calaveras District lodge will meet with Charity Lodge, No. 212 at Copperopolis, Sat. Feb. 4, 1882. There are now 17 lodges in the county in good working order and a large attendance is expected.
C. DUFFY. D. S.

SANTA BARBARA Co. Dist. Lodge, Wed., Feb. 15th, at 10 A. M. at Lompoc, in Rose of Lompoc Lodge room, and continues two days; all members of the Order welcomed. J. J. Steele, D. F. S.

The next quarterly session of the San Francisco District Lodge will convene in Grand Central Hall

corner of Sixth and Market Sts. on Friday and Saturday evening's February 10th and 11th, 1882. All Good Templars from near and far are cordially invited to attend. FRANK STORER, Dist. Sec.

THE *Chronicle* says: "The price of beer has been advanced on account of the scarcity of barley. During the past year the demand for California barley was very active, and large quantities were shipped to the East. This has had the effect of increasing the price of the grain in the local markets to such an extent that the brewers have in turn been compelled to raise the price of beer. The manufacture and consumption of beer is increasing largely in this city. It is claimed by the advocates of malt liquors that the use of beer is rapidly destroying the taste for the more fiery alcoholic liquids, and that in consequence intemperance is diminishing in San Francisco."

It is a very uncertain question how much the price of barley affects the price of beer. In New York, and other Atlantic cities, beer is about independent of barley; they can get all the drunk they want into it with a very little or no malt. The ever-ready glucose, and the brewers' drugs are no dout in as active service here. It is possible that the barley delusion is a mere cover for the cinch the brewers are going to make upon their poor, deluded, idiotic customers. If tea or coffee or sugar or fish was to be advanced 40 per cen t in price to enrich a rich monopoly, there would be a vigorous protest made, and many people would refuse to buy them at all; but the drunkard makers know that the poor deluded and demented fish, that have the brewers' hook in their mouths, will come obediently whither they are pulled, and their helpless victims would stand it like lambs to have the price of their pigswill doubled at the will of their masters; and would still have their beer if a condition was added that they should carry all day an open bottle of asafetida under their nose—in fact, most of them really do that now.

No one but a helpless, enslaved, idiot drunkard, a natural fool, or a depraved, wilful liar, asserts his belief in the claim made by the beer-swiners that the use of beer decreases intemperance. The *Chronicle* should be manly enough to tell people what it well knows, that beer here and everywhere else it has been tried has not only augmented the consumption of strong liquors, but has created an independent army of its own drunkards, the most besotted, filthy, brutal, depraved and swinish of all drunkards, and furnishing the largest number of thieves, tramps, murderers, suicides and paupers, and drunken ladies, drunken women, drunken children and betrayed girls. It is criminal to give currency to that nonsensical, utterly absurd falsehood so thoroly exploded—that beer is conducive to sobriety without adding the well known truth that it is the most devilish and debauching of all the snares that lead to drunkenness, crime and perdition.

OREGON.

DIED at Zena January 3, 1882, Brother J. E. Witten, a worthy and well-beloved member of Val Fontis Lodge No. 74, and one of the oldest and most efficient. The Lodge passed memorial resolutions expressive of their tenderest regard for the deceased as a citizen, a friend, and an honest and earnest worker in the cause of humanity.

MRS. S. H. McKune, of Amity, Oregon, writes that they have been compelled to close their reading-room for the present, and thinks Amity rather a discouraging field for such enterprises. But it should be remembered that there are a million more fields in this country equally discouraging: but for the courage and perseverance of the temperance workers, they would everyone become permanent synagogs of Satan. The only vestige of hope for the salvation of this country from the downward course to utter debauchery and utter perdition, is in the triumph of temperance and the destruction of the devil worship of the grogshop. Any and all schemes of reform or improvement that don't include first and last "death to rum" are nothing but compromises in Satan's interest and for the betrayal of mankind.

FIGHTING THE SALOONS.

WORK OF THE HOME PROTECTION ASSOCIATION IN OAKLAND.

A mass meeting of citizens was held in the First Con-Congregational church, Oakland, yesterday afternoon, under the auspices of the Home Protection Association, and the building, which will hold about 3000 people, was crowded. Among the speakers upon the platform were all the ministers of the denominational churches, as well as speakers from various parts of the State. Major Whittle and Dr. McDonald, although announced to be present were not. Addresses were delivered by Dr. Morse of East Oakland, Mr. Whitney, President of the Association, Rev. Mr. Todd, Dr. Sprecher, Judge Russel of Haywards, and Dr. McLean. The latter speaker referred in plain language to the evils arising from the carrying on of business on Sunday. In referring to the liquor trade, the speaker said: "There is not an election held in this State in which the liquor men do not largely figure and in which they are not pulling the wires for their own protection, and you all know it. I tell you that in the coming election the Home Protection Association intends to be a prominent political body, and it rests with you whether or not the association will win or lose. No candidate who will not pledge himself against Sunday trading, who will not pledge himself to enforce the Sunday law, will receive a vote from members of the Association.

The meeting was enthusiastic, and although the building was a church, the audience was frequently carried away by the enthusiasm of Dr. McLean and the earnestness of his address, and frequently broke out in loud applause. The Home Protection Association is growing rapidly in Oakland, and will, as the speaker said, form a strong political body in the coming campaign. The appeal of the speaker for funds for the association met with a liberal response, and the meeting adjourned to meet again on Thursday evening next at Medical College Hall, on Clay street.—*Ex.*

BRO. WEBB says he hears encomiums upon the RESCUE down South, save in the matter of classing Adventists as sympathizing with outlaws and bad characters, "because they dont believe the first day of the week should be called the Christian Sabbath." Now it is submitted that it is a very great injustice to twist the item which appeared in this paper, into that shape. Not a particle of objection is or was offered to the views any one may entertain as to which day should be the day of rest. Those who are strenuously in favor of the observance of Saturday, seem to have about as good ground of scriptural defense, as the disputants on either side of any contested doctrinal point. That is, there is no reason to doubt their most perfect sincerity and honesty in their seventh day doctrine, and surely no one can rise to a higher moral level than that of acting as he believes right.

There is no more cause of assault against the Adventist and Jew for keeping Saturday, or the Mahomedan for observing Friday, than there is against the Methodist for his Sunday observance. The last and meanest thing the RESCUE would think of, would be the utterance of a belittling whisper against any sect or individual on account of a conscientious belief or religious practice. But if any individual or group of individuals, Protestant, Catholic, Mormon or Mahomedan, shall ever interpret the bible so as to make it favor rumselling and debauchery and murder on Sunday or any other day, or on any pretense shall take a place as the party referred to did, by the side of the league of ruffians and outlaws, against shutting up the dens of vice and crime on Sunday or on any other day—it is right and fair to class them with the vile, unclean birds of the same feather—as was done simply and only, to the individuals who did just that thing. It was not hinted or supposed, that the sect of Adventists want rum sold on any day; if there are any of them who do want to champion the open Sunday grogshop, they, and they only, have a right to feel personally affronted at the action referred to.

MONTECITO, Jan. 24, 1882.

We think our Lodge is doing finely considering the dry weather (as that affects all things more or less) and we can truly say we have members of all ages, from the little child of 2 years to the old man of 72 years whom we initiated a short time ago, and I have never witnessed a more solem and deeply joyful ceremony than the initiation of that generous old man who was his own worst enemy. We have opponents in our Sunday-school, but we intend to win them over if possible. The great trouble is that so many think that Temperance organizations ought to be run without money (just as if anything could be prized that was not paid for) or on a very cheap scale. We need a Band of Hope here very much and I hope if we are ever favored with another lecturer they will stir us upon that subject.

I see in last weeks RESCUE, our report on change of regalia which ought to have been reported long ago, it must have miscarried as we watched some time for it before writing the second report.

It is raining here now and we hope to have no more fear of that bugbear a dry season. Wish we could form a prohibition club here but see no chance as yet.

We intend having an entertainment at our earliest convenience, for that noble charity the Orphans Home.

Yours for Prohibition, MONT.

ABOUT LIES. However one may abhor the utterly infamous habit of lying, in earnest or in fun, much or little, white or black lies, one meets with an artistic marvel now and then in lying; a black, but sparkling gem; a jewel in a snakes head, that excites his admiration, not for the lie, but for the art and talent displayed in its execution, the coloring and the bold intrepidity of its conception. The *Chronicle* reports some remarks of the *C. C. Advocate* alluding to the disappointed hopes of reform in the Catholic church. The *Monitor* takes it up and its reply closes thus:

"So far as the immorality of the first reformers can be reflected in their characters, the reformers of the present are making history repeat itself. Everybody has heard of Gavazzi, the apostate priest, who fell about thirty years ago, and was pitched over the Pope's garden wall to rot with the other weeds in the heap. Well, this bright ornament of modern reformation was picked up by the Popery-hating portion of the Protestant community, elevated into the ranks of the modern reformers of Rome, and sent all over the country to proclaim Protestantism and denounce Popery. * * * The poor fallen priest was arrested in France last month and his fate is thus described in a French paper: 'Signor Gavazzi, who is described as an 'English preacher,' was yesterday sentenced by the Seine Tribunal to thirteen months' imprisonment for immoral behavior.' "

It is barely possible that some fellow who gave the name of Gavazzi was some time in this century arrested in France; it is possible that even Father Gavazzi has been arrested at the instance of jew-branding, heretic-burning heathens, for preaching the gospel. But it is eminently probable the whole paragraph is a ready manufacture of the *Monitor* on the inspiration of the moment. There are two salient points in that item, which denote the artistic talent and the independence of fettering conventional restrictions which distinguishes the *Monitor*. First, that the great Gavazzi should be charged with immoral behavior; second, that any immoral behavior could be a subject of imprisonment in France, or even of arrest. It was another bold stroke too, to locate Father Gavazzi in France at all last month, let alone in a French prison. It is presumed the quotations in the *Chronicle* are accurate, but the RESCUE is not privileged to see either of the papers referred to, and they may have been misquoted.

THE editor of a newspaper that has in part adopted phonetic spelling, received a postal card from an old subscriber in the country which read as follows: "I hev tuk your paper for eleven years, but if you kant spel enny better than you have been doin for the last two munths, you may jes stoppit."—*Castroville Argus.*

That is not at all an unlikely story. It is possible that some good speliers may have regretted or objected to the few cautious improvements in spelling adopted by the RESCUE, but if they did they never made a noise about it; those who were so shocked as to go round and defame the paper and howl and try to prevent people from subscribing to it on that account, were always those who could not write five lines correctly without frequent references to a big fetish dictionary full of falsehoods and silly absurdities and rotten fossilisms.

THE San Luis Obispo *Tribune* deserves compliment for the excellent appearance and valuable contents of its first January number, a handsome paper of 24 pages in an embellished cover. It has an extended early history and present description of its county, much other interesting information, and a well assorted miscellany of good reading. Hope it has had an extensive circulation and will make people better acquainted with that interesting county, its intelligent population and its talented *Tribune*. This notice comes late, because when received, the Holiday *Tribune* was supposed to be the New York paper of that name, and was laid aside till a favorable moment to spare for examination, which never occurred till now.

THE VOTERS of Maryland at last election defeated and routed in several counties the whisky candidates, put up by the liquor men. Men of large influence and formerly favorites of the people were rejected because they had opposed the local option law.

ADVERTISING RATES FOR THE TWENTY THOUSAND EDITION.

⅛ Inch Business Card	$ 1.00
1 Inch Advertisement	1.50
2 " "	2.50
3 " "	3.50
4 " "	4.00
6 " "	5.00
1 Colum	7.50
1 Page	$20.00

50 *Birds, Roses, Scenery, Landscape, Marine Views, Juvenile Scenes, etc., Chromo,* 10 *cents;* 25 *Transparent,* 10 *cents.* Live Agents wanted. Agents' outfit, samples, etc., 10 cents. MILNES BROS., Bloomfield, Sonoma Co., Cal.

FOR RESCUE.

During last week I received a circular from our G. W. S. wanting to know if our lodge wont fall into line with other lodges, in allowing the Literature Committee of the R. W. G. L., to distribute our portion of the Dime Collection to the Freedmen of the South, and other weak jurisdictions. Our lodge for the reasons stated below, said—No.

We appointed a Committee to solicit donations, with the understanding that ¼ should go to the W. C. T. U. ¼ to the N. T. P. House, and ½ returned to us in temperance literature, therefore we cannot very well dispose of the ¼ which should come back to this community.

Then again; we of California are foremost in the Temperance work, as is evidenced by the good we accomplish, the number of lodges and membership we have, and the amount of temperance literature we take and read, and by the fact that we maintain our weekly RESCUE. We hold that if the lodges of other jurisdictions would only wake up, go to work, raise their per capita tax, so as to have some funds to work with, put lecturers in the field, support their various state organs, appoint Committees to solicit Dime Donations, and show the people that they meant what they preach, and were in earnest when they said, "intemperance was a damning curse," "the greatest wrong of all wrongs," they would have the respect of those who were not directly engaged in the work and would get means to carry on the war, without calling for help outside their own jurisdiction. If they want to accomplish any thing (I mean the Good Templars of other states) they must take off their coats, put their hands in their own pockets, as we do in California, go to work with a will and then they will accomplish something.

We of California have a greater battle to fight than any state in the union. We not only have to fight the liquor traffic as a business, but there are large amounts of capital invested in vineyards and grape growing, that say we must not succeed or we will destroy those vineyards and make them bankrupt. You let a young man be helped every time he gets into pecuniary trouble, by some one able to do so, and he will die some time waiting for help; but let him help himself, and he will never want help from anyone. So it is with those young G. Ls. of the Eastern states; they get embarrassed and discouraged and call on some older lodge for help instead of putting their hands in their pockets and helping themselves. Consequently they are dying all the time waiting for help.

This article may appear selfish, but it is not so; our acts in the past will show that selfishness has no place in the Good Templars of California; and if by appearing selfish we can only wake others to a sense of their duties and obligations as Good Templars, we will have accomplished a good work.

Yours in F. H. and C. N. E. MANNING.
Guerneville, Jan. 23, 1882.

A POWERFUL RULER.

Jay Gould to-day wields more power than any monarch on earth. The American people, distrustful of their own good sense, suspicious of the officers they elect to legislative and executive positions, will not permit the government which represents them to control the corporations; but they allow four irresponsible individuals the right to tax them at pleasure; and the business interests of the country are absolutely at their mercy. In every nation on the earth, the telegraph is a part of the postal service and is owned and controled by the government. In this country the telegraph is practically the property of one man, and he the most dangerous and unfit person for such a trust to be found anywhere. The owner of the telegraph is absolutely master of the press. Without the news, the journals of the day would be impotent. Jay Gould can issue the order and the offending journals become bankrupt. He is also in a position to misquote the markets of the world. A variation of one cent a bushel in grain, of one penny a pound in cotton, is a fortune in one day to him who can make that quotation. Jay Gould has the power to misquote on the markets of the world every product and security dealt in our exchanges. In any other country than the United States the whole nation would rise up and protest against such astounding authority being lodged in the hands of the purest of men.—*New York Hour.*

THE SONS OF T.—On the 12th day of July, 1882, The National Division of North America, composed of the leading representatives of the Order from the different States, Territories, and British Provinces, will meet in Annual Convention at Concord, New Hampshire, with the Most Worthy Patriarch, E. J. Morris, of Cincinnati, Ohio, presiding, and H. S. McCollum, Esq., of St. Catherines, Canada, Most Worthy Scribe. Recently, the Order has created a National Mutual Relief Society, for the protection of its members, which is meeting with great favor, and gives it additional permanent strength. F. M. Bradley, Esq., of Washington, D. C., is General Secretary.

The propriety of having a Mutual Aid Society is becoming apparent to all temperance organizations. It is a wonder indeed that our I. O. G. T. Mutual Aid does not make better progress. It can be made up to 1000 members easily by next October and if it is it will then be the cheapest, the safest and the best ordered insurance society in the world. Our Grand Lodge has never put any wild cat on the market nor has it ever failed in its enterprises. This last and most useful addition to its advantages would have doubtless been in a full tide of progress, but for some poisonous influence secretly and covertly circulated among members of the Order, first by *secret enemies* who would like to see the Order in the nethermost dungeon of perdition, and secondly because there are many members more interested in the success of other Orders and who are interested in old style insurance agencies. It may take all day to induce a customer to believe it his duty to take the pledge, to insure his life, to buy a horse, to subscribe for a newspaper, to take stock in anything—and after some eloquent genius has expended a whole day in working up the case to a favorable issue—one envious cautionary whisper of depreciation or defamation by a cunning opponent will very often capsize the whole days work. Or in other words one *undoer* with a very few words can counteract whole volumes of industrious effort made by *doers* to persuade people into the line of their best interests.

The following business men of Healdsburg and vicinity, are subscribers to the RESCUE, and are commended to the patronage of temperance people generally:

Prof. John Gamble; Litton'sSprings College.
J H Urich, M. D., Geyserville.
Judge A P Moore, Merchant, Geyserville.
A Boughton, Heart's Desire Nursery, Geyserville.
P S Peck, Laurel Dale Nurseries, Healdsburg.
Geo. Turner, Baker, Healdsburg.
J A Delano, Butcher, Healdsburg.
L O Soules. Flouring Mill Healdsburg.
John Marshall, Blacksmith, Healdsburg.
E K Vaughn, Lawyer, Healdsburg.
Wm. Ruffner, Merchant, Healdsburg.
W Rosenburg, Merchant, Healdsburg.
G W Stedman, Merchant, Healdsburg.
H Smith, Merchant, Healdsburg.
Granger's Business Association, Healdsburg.

ON TROUBLING PEOPLE.—It is gravely alleged that we are a dissatisfied people, and keep on troubling the church and decent people of every class. The charge is true. Instead of denying it we only intimate our purpose to trouble yet more in the sense complained of. The evil of our drinking customs has got to be put down. We cannot suffer the cry of "Peace, peace," whilst the hurt of our people is unhealed, or only healed slightly. If decent people wish rest, they can only get it by putting away strong drink. They will not get it in any other way. If the churches wish peace, they can get it by not only freeing themselves from all complicity with the evil, but going against it in the name and strength of the Lord. So long as the churches tolerate the traffic, so long must there be not peace but war, not smooth things but controversy and troubling action. "First pure, then peaceable." So the fanatics will keep on. They are sworn to destroy the traffic in the church and everywhere else, or die in the attempt. And they will not die, but live and declare the works of the Lord.—*Glasgow Good Templar.*

THERE is a strong pressure being made by the frends of machine politics, civil service deformity, one man state sovereignty, railroad and other monopolies, to get Mr. Sargent made Secretary of the Interior. It might be a good thing for the best interests of the country to have him there. There are two great enemies to the liberties and properties of the people and the best interests of the commonwealth, the Republican and Democratic parties. No progress in genuine prosperity can be made, except in spite of their determined resistance. The abolition of the greatest curse and tyranny and cruelty that ever oppressed any country can only be effected after the funerals of these two great blind confederacies, who are in firm covenant with the powers of evil, and bound hand and foot to countenance no reform whatever in any direction. Mr. Sargent when in Congress contributed largely to the demoralization and destruction of one of these parties, and now if he has a show in its cabinet for three and a half years he might assist materially in hiding it away in its little grave forever; then the friends of morality and justice would only have one spoils brigade to fight and conquer.———Some sparkling genius suggests Mr. Booth as an improvement upon Mr. Sargent as a cabinet officer. A good idea. It looks as if that cabinet will need one of its members to be a competent and experienced caterer for drinks; to preside over the sideboard and mix the hot beverages for the others. California would be honored as a wine growing state to furnish that officer. Altho Mr. Sargent made a grand public eulogy of the brandy and wine interests of this state in Washington a few days ago, and in an eloquent plea for their encouragement and extension sought to secure the sympathy of the manslaughter agencies, he would by no means be the best bar tender we could send to the cabinet.

IF a Judge undertakes to render a manifestly unjust decision, he has to flounder in a mud hole of inconsistency and folly to justify his action. So does every man, however learned, who attempts to prove that something is, which he knows is not. There is no case of this kind that places the idiot actor in such a pitiable role of despicable littleness as that of the Reverend who dishonors his brethren and his profession by trying to block the progress of the temperance reform with a "Thus saith the Lord" barrier. The Rev. J. W. Owen of England has recently come out in print to broom back the ocean as follows: "He objects to bind himself and others to the outcome of tetotalism, which is spiritual pride, pharisaical self-righteousness on account of not being as other men are." "A total abstainer cannot be called temperate, and vice versa." "Objects to running away from an evil rather than making it flee me." "If drink must be let alone because it is abused, everything else capable of abuse must be let alone, &c." "Dont want to mutilate his bible" (poor fellow, how he loves that bible!) "Objects to set himself above the wisdom, rule, teaching and actual example of the Savior;" that last will be abundantly believed; no doubt he is modest and dont aspire to go an inch above it.

But fool as he has made himself, he has made about the best argument that could be made, as John B. Felton did in his great buncomb anti local option argument, that had not a single sentence of commonsense or reason in it. There are 30,000 ministers or more in England and it is gratifying to know that only one of them is fool enough to exhibit thus publicly, his wretched ignorance and imbecility.

THE Spiritualistic mediums invited to earn a handsome premium offered by the Hanford *Journal* dont seem to have applied for it. A good friend and reader of the RESCUE objects to an item that appeared lately regarding the above. On looking it up it appears susceptible of modification. The allusion to fraud should not have been applied to spiritualists, but to the mediums who defraud the honestly disposed, well meaning spiritualists by their deceptive shingles all over town and their fraudulent advertisements in the *Chronicle*. By the admission of many very decided spiritualists, the profession of trance and writing and slate and table rapping mediums and pretended clairvoyants, abounds with the most brazen frauds and impostures. And the first instance has to be recorded of their ever having foretold any coming event, found any lost or missing person or property, or truly described any passing event at a distance of which they were unadvised beforehand. If they could do one of these things they could easily clear themselves of the charge of imposture and delusion. But they never could stand a scientific test or do anything more than impose upon those who blindly give themselves away to be sold without examining the evidences.

A postal card informs the RESCUE "My address is Santa Ana" but it dont say which one of the residents there sent the card. Dont be surprised; lots of excellent people do things like that, when they are in a hurry and thinking of several things at once.

CHEAP BOOKS.

Just think of a dollar book to be had every week for a year for $2.50 and all choice reading. See David C. Cook's advertisement in this paper. No more use for dime novels and miserable literature, when you can get the best that was ever published at five cents a volume. And newspapers too at five cents a year. Send for samples and you will have a pleasant surprise

Grand Lodge of Oregon.

SUBORDINATE DIRECTORY.

11 Capital, S., Salem, C. W. Scriber.
17 Hillsboro, S., Hillsboro, W. L. Weathered.
23 La Creole, Tu., Dallas, Jno. S. Ashbaugh
36 Silver, S., Silverton, Frank Simeral.
39 Rosa, S., Salem, P. R. Winslow.
40 Astoria, Tu., Astoria, J. O. Bozorth.
43 Marion, S., Hubbard, Milton B. Kester.
57 Milwaukee, S., Milwaukee, A. Luelling.
74 Val Fontis, S., Zena, Charles Philips.
80 John Day, S., Canyon City, Fred P. Horsley.
86 Nonpareil, W., Portland, Mrs. P. M. Brower.
94 Lone Star, S., Clackamas, W. H. Wilmot.
115 Brooklyn, F., East Portland, James McGrew.
118 Sheridan, W., Sheridan, H. Z. Foster.
136 Forest Grove, S., Forest Grove, J. T. Whalley.
155 Valley, F., Halsey, H. B. Keniston.
159 Delavan, Tu., Junction City, W. M. Houston.
166 Union, S., Turner, E. E. McKinney.
179 Pacific, S., Cottage Grove, W. W. Cathcart.
184 Mt. Pleasant, S., Creswell, J. P. Currier
188 Golden Gate, S., Irving, L. H. Potter.
189 Ashland, F., Ashland, Wm. Harris.
191 Klamath, Tu., Ft. Klamath, Fred. Scheider.
212 Ohoco, Th., Prineville, Joseph Howard.
213 Revival, —., Prairie City, J. W. Mack.
217 Goshen, S. Goshen, J. W. Cox.
227 Marshfield, Th., Marshfield, Jonathan Osborn.
229 Onward, S., Albany, R. E. Conn.
258 Amity, S., Amity, Anna Putman.
259 Green Mountain, S., Siuslaw, Hiram Wingard.
262 Triumph, M., Independence, Mrs. L. L. Whiteaker.
268 Paradise Springs, S., East Portland. Mrs. R. D. Prettyman.
286 Williams Creek, S., Applegate, E. E. Topping.
289 McMinnville, S. McMinnville, J.E.Magers.
294 New Era, Th., New Era, J. M. Findley.
302 Newberg, S., Newberg, J. T. Smith.
306 Linkville, Linkville, O C. Applegate.
316 Samaritan, S., Harrisburg, Nettie Isham.
317 Guiding Star, Tu., Lebanon, J. L. Gilbert.
331 Monmouth, S., Monmouth, C. G. Adkins.
332 Pass Creek, S., Drain, H. A. Wallace.
338 Wasco, S., Dufur, A. J. Dufur, Jr.
342 Lily, Tu , East Portland, Jas. W. Shaver.
344 Albany, S., Albany, R. Fox.
346 Good Samaritan, W., Dalles, O. D. Doane.
350 Mount Hood, M., Dalles, John Michell.
352 Stayton, M., Stayton, J. L. Follansby.
353 Orient, F., Jefferson, E. E. Montague.
355 Bay, Th., Marshfield, A. M. Crawford.
356 Welcome, S., John Day, F. J. McCallum
357 Monroe, S., Monroe, N. Garlinghouse.
358 Columbia, F., East Portland, D M. Long.
359 Cason Prairie, —., East Portland, Charles Gilbert.
360 Evergreen, St. Helens, J. H. Groves.
362 Powder River, —., Baker City, E. P. Waltz.
363 La Grande—., La Grande, Geo. H. Rigdon.
364 Centerville, Centerville, Rev. T. S. Burnett.
365 Concordia, Spanish Hollow, C. W. Barzee.
366 Alpha, Lafayette, Rev. T. L. Jones.
367 Butte, S. Eugene City, Rev. E. P. Henderson.
368 Victory, S., Mehama, J. M. Eskew.
369 Success, T., Lebanon, J. L. Gilbert.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF OREGON.

G. W. C. T., Chas. T. Tozier, Hillsboro.
G. W. Coun., Mrs. M. E. Hoxter, Forest Grove.
G. V. T., Mrs. N. J. A. Simons, The Dalles.
G. Secy., J. E. Houston, Junction City.
G. A. S., W. T. Riches, Silverton.
G. Treas., J. H. Lambert, Milwaukee.
G. Chap., Mrs. L. L. Whittaker, Independence.
G. M., W. W. Cathcart, Cottage Grove.
G. D. M., Emma Fisher, Salem.
G. Guard, Sarah Cavitt, Zena.
G. Sent., W. B. Robertson, Turner.
G. Mess., F. S. Harding, McMinville.
Supt. Juv. Work, Mrs. E. M. Vandevert, Salem.

Representatives to R. W. Grand Lodge.

J. E. Houston, Junction City; Levi Leland, Oregon City.

Alternates.

E. W. Ryan, Portland; Elias Jessup, Newberg.

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at The Dalles, commencing on the third Tuesday in June, 1882.



HOME FOR ORPHANS.

In 1869 a capacious and elegant structure was erected near Vallejo, in Solano County, and in 1870, it was dedicated and opened under the auspices of the Grand Lodge, and entitled the "Good Templars' Home for Orphans." Its title is not meant to carry any idea of exclusiveness as to the class admitted to its sheltering offices. On the contrary, it is open to all; the only passport required at its portals is to be a homeless orphan child. Children under fourteen years of age, are received and cared for; and over one hundred orphaned children are now being cared for within its walls the buildings are sightly, capacious, and pleasantly located. The Home is under the general management and control of a Board of Trustees and a Board of Lady Managers—the former comprising nine gentlemen of the Order, who have charge of the building, grounds, (20 acres), and financial matters; while the Board of Lady Managers is composed of eight prominent lady members of the Order, selected from various parts of the State, and has charge of the domestic relations of the institution. The educational affairs are under the joint control and management of the Board of Trustees and Lady Managers. Within the Home a graded school under the "Public school system" of the State, is taught by two competent teachers. Upwards of $140,000 have been expended in the erection, care, and maintenance of this institution. The Good Templars of this jurisdiction have accepted the self imposed duty of sustaining this "Home" gratefully, and the membership is linked together in its support with unfaltering devotion.

ADOPTION.

Children may be adopted from the Home by reliable and proper persons upon application to Board of Lady Managers.

ADMISSION OF CHILDREN.

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ESTABLISHED 1863

Capital $1,000,000.
Surplus 460,759.

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RESOURCES.

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Other Real Estate	5,225 35
United States Bonds	626,977 35
Loans on Real Estate	134,868 00
Loans on bonds, gas & water stock	132,198 35
Loans on other securities wheat, barley, etc	577,443 96
Loans on personal security	1,106,004 27
Due from Banks and Bankers	392,457 61
Money on hand	398,669 34
	$3,523,844 23

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid up	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	460,759 13
Due Depositors	1,888,655 07
Due Banks and Bankers	174,370 53
Dividends unpaid	59 50
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R. H. McDonald

President.

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To increase the membership of your Lodge, get up a list of subscribers for the RESCUE.

WANTED

150 NEW SUBSCRIBERS FOR THE RESCUE every week of January, February and March. Every person who reads it could very easily get one other to take it who does not. The contest is now waxing warmer every day, and the best work that can be done for the moral and financial welfare of the whole people, is to educate the people on the question of the suppression of the

GROGSHOP.

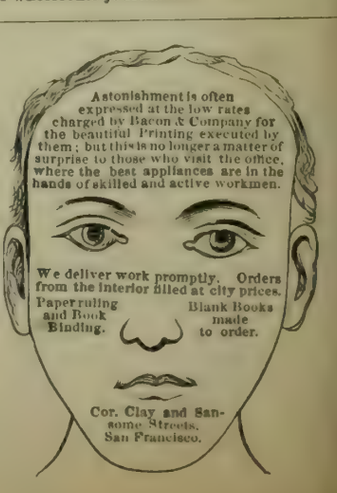
The Beer and Rum mills have always been outlaws, but now they are in open rebellion against the law, and are threatening all sorts of vengeance against such of the American people as will not bow submissively to the dominion of a league of malefactors and criminals. The paper that does not openly and directly advocate prohibition of the crime factories, is on the side of the enemy, and is no friend to the people.

The Weekly Mirror,

$1.50 A YEAR!

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Contains all the news of Southern California, the grape and orange district: A journal with a clean face, good morals and a temperance record. Send for it and encourage wholesome journalism.



The Rescue.

"WINE IS A MOCKER, STRONG DRINK IS RAGING."

Entered at the Post Office at San Francisco, Cal., as second-class matter.

VOL. XIX. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1882. No. 15

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Julia Colman ..... " "
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Thrailkill, Dr., Oakland ..... Dentist
Thompson, R ..... Attorney-at-Law
W. C. T. U ..... Coffee Houses

When you call on any of these places please say you saw their Ad or card in the Rescue.

BAND of Hope library can be ordered from a single copy up to a thousand from Mr. David C. Cook.

Subscribers this week Davisville 1; Clarksville; (H. R. Hughes) 2; Compton (F. Caseres) 7; Brentwood 2; Antioch 6; Newcastle 1; Elmonte 1; Churchill 1; Elk Creek 1; Smarstville (Mrs. L. D. Brown W. V. T.) 3; Modesto 1; Forest City 2; Jennings, Kansas 1; Bro. Webb 2; in all 31.

THE average production of Spanish vineyards is set down at 450,000,000 gallons of which the province of Catalonia produces one-fifth—the sub-provinces of Barcelona and Terragona aloneyielding in a good year more that 70,000,000 gallons.

THE Chicago *Signal* is fuller than ever of good instructive articles for old and young. It ought to have 1000 subscribers in California. Those who have not yet subscribed for it ot to begin with January 1882.

IN OAKLAND the jury disagreed as to whether keeping open the Opera Gardens and selling liquor on Sunday, clearly proven and admitted, was a violation of law. It stood 8 for conviction and 4 for acquittal. The jury were selected from 150 summoned.

IF by any chance Guiteau should succeed in getting a new trial and should be acquitted by any legerdemain on the plea of insanity, he will doubtless renew his demand to be appointed minister to Berlin. In that case the problem of the future will be whether President Arthur will send Guiteau to Berlin or Guiteau will send President Arthur on a mission to another planet.

BRO A. B. HOTCHKISS of San Diego Supt. reports his Band of Hope as now prosperous. It is safe to say that every other band in the state is just as prosperous that uses the same energy and activity in educating the membership as is employed in such as Excelsior and Guerneville. The badge wont make a flourishing band, but when that badge truly represents an interest and a training in the principles of the great temperance reform and indicates a real recruit to the active temperance army it has a grand significance. It ot to be quite as highly prized as the French cross of the legion of honor, a distinction for which so many men risked and lost their lives in savage warfare.

THE Vancouver *Register* gives extracts from 30 Kansas journals, every one of which declares the prohibitory law is a success and a blesslng. One contains a note from a doctor who sends to a neighboring town for whisky for a patient far gone in consumption "who needs it badly." Perhaps whisky will not kill off a consumptive patient far gone, much sooner; but the inability to procure it for medicine would doubtless result in a far less mortality among the patients of the fossilized class of practitioners; a circumstance that has hitherto been overlooked among the advantages of prohibition.

THE *Mirror* and the *Daily Times* of Los Angeles are published by Yarnell, Caystile and Mathes, and are most worthy of support. Those who desire to send to their Eastern friends accurate reports of the condition and possibilities and prospects of the Southern counties, should send them these papers in place of frightening respectable settlers from this state by sending them the trashy journals which advocate the wine and brandy trade, and the consequent pauperization and utter debauchery, which that trade has, in all the past, visited upon every country that tolerated it. Temperance people at home too, should patronize clean, decent papers, and should demand the riddance of the obscenities which disgrace so many of our leading journals.

WEATHER CHART for Februrary. More than usual vigilance will be required in this month of 1882 to avoid getting entrapped into reading long articles in the newspapers commencing with such titles as "New Comet," "Most Startling Revelations," "Assassination of Bismark," "New Translation of the Bible," "The Jews returning to Palestine," etc.. Always look at the other end first and see if it is not a sell about a diabolical quack medicine. Panama will be entirely free from snow this month and Mr. Lesseps may as well countermand his order for 2,000 pairs of snowshoes for his canal diggers. South of Santa Cruz there will be copious rains in this month, but it may be a good way south.

THE following items are from the Vancouver *Register:*

"Several saloons in the city of Portland which could not get licenses under the new ordinance have been closed out by the police and the proprietors arrested.

The Oregon State Temperance Alliance will convene at the city of Salem, on Wednesday, Feb. 15, 1882, at 11 o'clock, A. M., in the M. E. church. All transportation lines will make reductions to delegates.

Col. J. T. Long, of Kentucky, a noted temperance lecturer and an orator of rare eloquence, is now in Oregon working in the cause of temperance. Col. Long is also an ardent woman suffragist. He organized a new lodge of Good Templars at Portland last Thursday evening, to be called Prohibition Lodge, which has eighty-four charter members."

It is presumed there are not many noted temperance lecturers nowadays that are not ardent woman suffragists.

"LIQUOR wont hurt you if you let it alone." Capt. Reynolds of this city and his wife and his son and his family have always let it alone. But the other day the son of Capt. Reynolds was murdered in Seattle, by two graduates of the grogshop and thief den, and his young wife, who also let liquor alone, was added to the other million or so of widows who let liquor alone, and yet liquor has slain their husbands and spread over all the rest of their lives an excruciating load of agony and mourning. The vigilants, who summarily hanged the murderers at Seattle, made one mistake; they should have hung up the rumsellers also, who trained the murderers and were themselves by far the most guilty criminals.

RAILROADS.—The New York *Tribune* thinks people ought to be satisfied and not complain of the conduct of the railroads—on the ground that in the recent war of competition they have allowed the people to save 100 million dollars in the reduced freights and fares, which was as good as making a present to them of that amount. That is very lopsided reasoning: very tipsy logic. Whenever the RESCUE shall reduce its rates of subscription and advertisements, so that its patrons shall make a saving of 100 millions in a year on the reduction, they may just make up their minds that it has been robbing them and they could not help themselves. But when the RESCUE and its fellow workers shall show by figures pretty soon, that they have induced a saving of two thousand millions a year to the nation by having their advice adopted, and the liquor leprosy destroyed, there will be no charge of previous dishonesty, but the world will acknowledge that neither railroads nor any other interest can at all make a country prosper that tolerates the grogshop.

THE FOLLOWING is a copy of a leaflet sent out with the Seal and address of Santa Clara Lodge; it is suggested as a good idea for other lodges to follow; and then to be sure to convince their new recruits that the lodge is faithfully following out the purpose it professes to be its guiding motive.

"Santa Clara Lodge sends a kindly greeting, and with your permissien would say a few words in its own behalf. It has worked its way from a small beginning, has overcome all obstacles and difficulties and has planted its banner in Santa Clara, to stay till it shall have accomplished its mission and driven intemperance from our town. But to do this we must gather in all *Workers of Temperance*, and all friends of sobriety; we must enlist good citizens under our banner, and by working together we can soon take our town for temperance. We ask you then to come and help us—come and fight with us in the good work. You have friends with whom you have influence; we want to see those friends in our Lodge, but you must come first, do not withhold your influence; your friends need your example and we need your aid for the enemy is strong and mighty. The cries of the widows and orphans are going up to Heaven from all over the land; the curse of strong drink is on our country. We appeal to you in the name of humanity to come and help us fight this great evil. By order of the Lodge."

"THE retirement of Mr. James from the Postmaster-Generalship is one of the most unfortunate results of the present system of civil service. He was selected by Garfield as the one man in the country who, by actual knowledge and skill, was most competent to take charge of this great National department. He had made so many improvements in the New York office that it was naturally inferred he would be equally useful in Washington. He proved himself so in digging up the star-route frauds. But all his efficiency was of no avail, because he was not a stalwart and a politician. He was forced to get out of the Cabinet, and his son-in-law, an equally efficient man, will be crowded out of the New York Postoffice to make way for a political worker. James' successor, ex-Senator Howe of Wisconsin, never did anything brilliant in his political career, and has no special fitness for his new position, which he owes entirely to the fact that he worked for Conkling in the Senate.—*Geauga Leader.*

What higher qualification could be presented for the Postmaster Generalship than a blind obedience to Mr. Cataline Conkling?

HYMN.

FROM THE GERMAN.

God is my light! His holy beams
Have pierced the clouds of dark despair,
And shed around me precious gleams
Of heaven and bliss eternal there,
Its splendor radiates the day—
Of joy too pure for mortal sight;
The gloom of sorrow drives away,
God is my light! God is my light!

God is my Savior, oh, my soul!
Dread naught, thy help is ever nigh;
Faithful he doth thy thoughts control,
And guards thee with a father's eye.
His aid omnipotent is yours—
He bears thee to the highest edge—
Thou shalt not sink—he still assures—
Thy holy Father's word's the pledge.

God is my shield! my breast-plate strong!
He only can protect from harm;
He bears me swiftly through the throng,
Of earthly ills, with outstretched arm.
His is the power, he but commands,
It is performed—he wills—'tis done—
Alone, omnipotent he stands,
And shields me with his mighty Son.

God is my theme of praise! to him
My hymn of glory richly swells;
His triumph is my joyous theme,
Upon a Savior's love it dwells.
Join, angels, join! His glories sing!
Elected choir, your voices raise,
Shout loud hosannas to our King—
God is our holy theme of praise!—*Sel.*

HISTORIC LANDMARKS.

BY B. W. RICHARDSON, M. D., F. R. S.

I.—ALCOHOL AND ITS PURCHASERS.

First of all I remember that twenty-one years ago it was a very common notion—one of the most common of all notions—that wine, beer and spirits were things quite distinct from water. The common impression was that when these things were taken they were distinctive agents of themselves, that there was no water connected with them, according to ordinary acceptation, and even thru our better classes this view was constantly expressed. A gentleman sitting at table would tell you that it was the best champagne he provided, no watery stuff, and that he had given $35 a dozen for it. You were under this delusion if you took this man's word, that this was no watery beverage, but something different. You found the poor man at the inn smacking his lips and saying, "This is no water; it is good malt and hops." So a person taking a glass of spirit which burnt his lips and throat, thot it all the better the hotter it was, "because," he would say, "it is furthest removed from water." There is no doubt a great advance in the public knowledge on this one topic. We, as men of science, have so impregnated the public mind with the facts of this question, that there are very few who do not know that this which is sold as beer, and wine and spirit is always largely water. The bottle of champagne which costs so much per dozen, when it comes up for investigation, what does it turn out to be? It turns out to be a fluid of which, if you take one hundred pints, ninety pints are water—a large sum, $35 per dozen, to pay for a fluid of this kind. If you turn to the beer which the man is drinking at the inn you find the same story. I remember about twenty-one years ago Mr. Ray wrote a very remarkable and able book on the malt tax. His idea was that the Government was greatly defrauded, not by the great brewers, but by the retailers, who sometimes charge their beer with water, thus reducing the tax. He went about London from day to day collecting at various places bottles of beer, which he brot to my laboratory for analysis. I remember the result of that inquiry was to find that as a general fact (sometimes there was a little excess of spirit) that beer sold conveyed to the man who bot it from ninety-four to ninety-five parts in the one hundred of simple water. So with regard to spirit. In sherry there will be three parts of water to one of spirit; in brandy, the strongest spirit, fifty of water to fifty of spirit; and now I think, thru the length and breadth of the land, we are making an impression, and those who are not engaged in this question of scientific research can use this argument as forcibly as we can, and perhaps more so, that people who think they are paying these large sums of money for something exceedingly choice are after all unwittingly, and in a very unfortunate way, water buyers and water drinkers.

(To be continued.)

BROTHER GARDNER ON ELECTIONS.

The Detroit *Free Press* regularly reports the imaginary proceedings of "the Limekiln Club," Bro. Gardner, President. They contain some admirable hits, and are what Artemus Ward would have called "a high moral show." To oblige the friends of constitutional spelling, Bro. Gardner's spelling is amended for the RESCUE. The President opens:

"Bro. Telescope Perkins, I saw you at 8 o'clock on the evening of the election day; you were slued, as the white folks say; you were full of glory; you felt you had saved the country; your breath smelt horribly and you were jumping up and down and hooping."

"But lots of white folks were doing the same, sir."

"Oh yes, certainly. You an ex-slave, unable to read or rite, were only following the rest. I saw curius things that day. Citizens who would not swallo ten drops of whisky to save life, voted for men who have sold poison over their bars for years. That was saving the country!

I saw men, who would turn a servant girl out of doors on a wintry nite, if tha herd a scandal about her; I saw them go up and vote for men who rent from two to six houses to women of bad character. That was going it strait!

I saw men whose wives are braking their harts over the course of their wayward sons, walk up and vote for candidates who are in cahoots with blacklegs, and are steady patrons of gambling houses. That was the glory of politics!

Christian men who pray against vice and weep over the wickedness of society, voted for candidates whose private lives are one long nite of debauchery and corruption. That was standing by the party!

I saw ministers of the gospel vote for drunkards, libertines and outlaws. That was supporting principle!

I saw the honest, decent men of Detroit arrayed on one side and the thugs, thieves and loafers on the other—and the honest, decent men were swept away like chaff before a gale. That illustrated the buties of the elective franchise!

That same nite I heard aldermen bawling like mules, because their favorite candidate had pulled thru with the help of whisky and money. Refined citizens who would not let you in at the front door, rolled in the mud that night like hogs. Men who have sons to bring up, met that nite and shook hands and rejoiced over the election of candidates who kno the way into every saloon and poker room in Detroit. I dont blame you, Bro. Perkins, for following the example of the leading white folks. No sir, go sit down, and feel proud you are so near being an eminent citizen."

THE LEAG OF OUTLAWS.

Are still employing their despicable spy to entrap respectable citizens into selling some trifle on Sunday and causing their arrest. Mr. Smith, of the San Francisco Cash Grocery, 519 Post street, who keeps strictly closed on Sunday, was induced to go into his store on a recent Sunday and oblige the spy of the outlaws with a bottle of blacking, and was fined in court $5. It is presumed that is the only temperance man that they could entrap into arrest for a Sunday sale, and it is hoped that as the only temperance man charged with this crime was fined, all the rumselling outlaws who are found guilty will be fined also—unless we have "law" for the temperance people, who need no law, and no law for the rummies who are the only ones for whom law is necessary.

If the temperance people ever do cause the arrest of ruffian outlaws for selling liquor to little boys, for keeping a den without license, for violating every law of the land, for committing all the crimes of the calendar, there is a pious outburst of newspaper indignation at the espionage, the informing, the stirring up of strife, the injury to business; but when a self-confessed banditti of conspirators against law and decency and morality, and especially against every phase and particular of the public welfare—when they institute a crusade of espionage and entrap well-meaning citizens into an infraction of law, and have them arrested—the independent dailies dare not utter a protest, but penitentially ask with nose to the ground, what next is the will of our beloved master? His slaves await.

MR. SPURGEON ON SANCTIMONIOUS LIQUOR SELLERS.

"Are there not to be found in the world men whose very calling is contrary to the spirit of true Godliness? I did know and may I never know again, such a one—apparently most devout and gracious, who was a deacon of a church, and passed round the communion cup, and yet over the worst drinking-dens in the town where he lived, where the lowest harlots congregated, you would see the man's name, for he was a brewer to whom the houses belonged—houses which had been purposely adapted at his expense for abodes of vice and drunkenness. He took the profits of a filthy traffic, and then served at the Lord's Table. God save the man that can pander to the devil, and then bow down before the Most High. Persons are to be found who earn their money by ministering at the altars of Belial, and offer a part of it to the Lord of Hosts. Can they come from the place of reveling to the chamber of communion? Will they bring the wages of sin to the altar of God? He who maketh money over the devil's back is a hypocrite if he lays his cankered coin at the Apostles' feet. 'Thy money perish with thee?'"—*Alliance News.*

OBEY THE LAW.

The *Index* is in favor of enforcing the observance of the Sunday Law, and we regret exceedingly to see citizens band themselves together with the avowed object of violating and defying it. If public sentiment demands the amendment or repeal of the law it will doubtless be done; and let it be fought out on that line. But while the Sundaw law remains on our statute books, let it be obeyed the same as other laws. Wanton and defiant violation of it will breed contempt for law in general. The railroad corporations refuse to pay their share of taxes for the support of the state and county government, and by so doing, violate and defy the laws enacted by the people. And we venture the assertion that there is not a member of the so-called "League of Freedom" who has not bitterly denounced the railroad companies for the lawless course they have pursued; yet, our friends of the League place themselves in the awkward position of advocating the violation of a law, because they do not happen to like it. Were such principles to prevail, anarchy with its bloodshed and reign of terror would result; neither government nor society could exist. The laws of the land must be obeyed. If any of them be unjust, oppressive or bad, wipe them out by legislation; but so long as we have them, let them be faithfully observed. All crime is the result of law breaking.—*Salinas Index.*

INHERITED.

The poison of sins with which men and women taint their flesh and blood will reappear in their descendants somewhere. A striking example of this inevitable curse is related by Rev. Dr. Deems, of New York, in which the mark left by a drunkard's thirst leaped over two generations, to reappear in the third. Dr. Deems says, "a young gentleman of sincere character, a member of the church of which I am pastor, gave me the followihg experience:"

He said that, to the best of his knowledge, not a drop of any sort of intoxicating liquids had ever passed his lips. He knew it had not, so far back as he can remember in his childhood. He has, therefore, no temptation to drink from either a strong habit, or a love for the taste of wine and other liquor; and yet he maintains a daily warfare with the appetite.

He never passes a saloon without a strong inclination to enter. He has to reign himself up, and draw himself away, not to enter and take his first drink. This is not an occasional or spasmodic feeling; it is the one regular daily conflict of his life.

My friend gave graphic descriptions of one or two such pitched battles when the desire became almost strong enough to overpower his will. I did not ask him about his father, but did say to him:

"Was your grandfather addicted to strong drink?',

He said, "No, neither he nor my father; but my great-grandfather was a habitual drunkard'"—*Ex.*

FROM J. F. SHEA, Bath.

Looking over our nation's history for twenty years, under republican rule, presents a sad record so far as the temperance cause is concerned.

With a temperance plank in its platform in some states it has, as a national organization, allowed rum to stalk thruout the land.

It was not enough that the traffic which is fostered as a source of revenue, should fire the brain of an assassin who took from us a Lincoln—but a Garfield has followed. The warning is plain. May each one vote as he prays and our future be glorious.—*Ex.*

A FEW copies of the Proceedings of the recent National Temperance Convention at Saratoga, for sale at this office, 25 cents each; sent free by mail. Every Good Templar ought to have one.

Advertisements in order for the large edition of 10th February.

CAL. W. C. T. UNION.

"THE WOMEN OF AMERICA *vs.* THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC"

President, Mrs. D. P. Browne, Blake House, Oakland.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Mrs. G. S. Abbott, Oakland.
Mrs. John McNear, Petaluma.
Mrs. M. A. Nash, Santa Rosa.
Mrs. W. R. Spencer, Grass Valley
Miss W. Bell, San Jose.
Miss Sarah P. Morrison, San Jose.
Mrs. J. B. Hill, Alameda.
Secretary, Mrs. Mary E. Congdon, 314 Sutter St. S, F.
Assistant Secretary, Miss M. J. Havens, Blake House, Oakland.
Treasurer, Mrs. J. G. Wickersham, Petaluma.

CALIFORNIA WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

Quarterly meeting held at 1st Congregational Church, Oakland, Jan., 24 and 25th. The meeting opened at 2 P. M. A short Bible reading was given by the Sec. from Nehemiah 4th chapter. At 2,30 business meeting called to order by the President Mrs. P. D. Browne. The first subject for discussion was how to influence the Press. Statement was made that the Press has been universally courteous and we require committees who will assume the responsibility of furnishing articles. A lady said that the drinking custom among the women of the better classes exists to an alarming extent and a long discussion as to the best method of reaching the ladies followed. Among the middle and lower classes of women beer drinking is very common. A saloon keeper stated to one of our ladies that he sold beer to a thousand women in one week. Mrs. Abbot spoke of individual effort. In Boston a lady was appointed in each church to speak once a month before the Sunday-school—Mrs. Spencer of Grass Valley stated in that place temperance received its full share of time in the Sabbath-schools; that the Union also furnished articles for the weekly press and are doing an excellent work among the children.

As a counter attraction to the saloons they fitted up a gymnasium for the young men; and that the temperance sentiment of the place is so strong, the young men are ashamed of saloon associates. The tobacco influence was spoken about and a lady stated that a wholesale tobacconist of San Francisco told her that at the time of the great temperance reform in Petaluma three years ago he passed through there and sold a large stock of tobacco to the saloons. When he went back in ninety days to collect his bill and sell a new lot he found they had the old stock on hand and he was unable to make any sales. This shows the close connection between alcoholic drinks and tobacco.

A letter was read from the San Jose "Union." That Society has rented a suit of rooms on a prominent business street; has a lunch room and free reading room. Also conducts a noon prayer meeting and on Sabbath afternoons Gospel Temperance meetings at its rooms. A fine kindergarten for poor children has been started and a competent teacher engaged to manage the school. In reply to a request to ascertain the jail commitments caused by alcohol, they report two-thirds of the prisoners are brought there through drink. The Society now numbers 90. Watsonville reports an increase in members and they state they have closed all the saloons upon the Sabbath and keep them closed; are also doing a good work with the children.

Alameda Union is gaining in numbers and influence and is actively engaged in introducing prizes for temperance essays in the schools. Placerville was unable to report on account of sickness of its Sec., but the Sec., of the State Society was there in Dec., and the few members are in earnest and will do a good work in the future as they have in the past.

A splendid report was read from the San Francisco W. C. T. U. The Coffee House supports itself, pays expenses of Free Reading Room and last month put $53. in bank for the society. Gospel meetings are held every Tuesday evening in the free reading room, 631 Sacramento St., under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., by the Assistant Sec., Mr. True. Many have risen for prayers and some have accepted Christ as their savior. On Friday evenings Mr. McGee holds gospel temperance meetings in the same room and is doing much good. Mrs. T. K. Noble, President of the S. F. Union, has done very effective work in managing this society and is constantly planning new work that is successfully carried into effect. The Petaluma society has ceased to publish its paper but still conducts the coffee and reading rooms. Oakland Union has been working quietly and is very much in earnest in regard to renewed effort in the juvenile department. Other auxiliaries failed to report. Modesto has given up its organization. After discussion in regard to methods of work and report in regard to the Berkeley liquor suit growing out of the law that no liquor shall be sold within a mile of the University, a matter in which our President Mrs. Browne has taken an active interest, adjourned to Wednesday. Meeting opened on Wednesday with a Bible reading by the Sec., from Isaiah 7th, 8th and 17th verses. The President being absent, Mrs. P. R. Coxhead, one of the Vice-Presidents, presided. It was voted to prepare a tract addressed to Sabbath school teachers. Mrs. Coxhead and Mrs. Potter were appointed a committee to prepare the tract. Mrs. Browne and Mrs. J. B. McChesney were appointed a committee to wait upon the Regents and consult about the law in regard to the sale of liquor within a mile of the University. Mrs. Thos. Varney presented a few thoughts upon "Is it possible to furnish any substitute for alcoholic liquors?" Mrs. Sadler, Dr. T. Annette Buchel, Mrs. Spencer and several others discussed the subject ably. An excellent paper was prepared by Mrs. Damon. The state Sec. gave a full account of the prize effort in San Francisco. A paper was read by Mrs. Spencer, of Grass Valley that brought out a full discussion of juvenile work. It is impossible to give a correct idea on paper of the power and influence of these meetings. Papers presented are always full of ideas and the discussions following them lead to a *practical* work. We all wish we could give more and do more for this cause, that is, the cause of Christ. The object in view being the salvation of souls. We are, however, rewarded a hundred fold in our own spiritual lives for the least effort in the Master's cause and agree with Mrs. Griswold, the Sec. of the Alameda Union, who writes:

"The smallest effort put forth with faith and prayer shall not be fruitless, but blessing those over whom the loving word or deed or prayer were sent to brood, it will also return and nestle like a silver dove of peace in the heart of the bestower."

M. E. CONGDON, Sec.

FACTS ABOUT WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

BY J. HOOKER. CONN.

Abraham Lincoln says, "I go for all sharing the priveliges of the government who assist in bearing its burdens, by no means excluding women." Benjamin Franklin said: "Freedom consists in having an actual share in the appointment of those who frame the laws. They who have no voice nor vote in the election of representatives do not enjoy liberty, but are absolutely enslaved to those who have votes and to their representatives." Senator Anthony of Rhode Island says: 'If women are fit to rule in monarchies, it is difficult to say why they are not qulified to vote in a republic." Bishop Simpson (M. E. Church) says: "I believe that the great vices in our large cities will never be conquered until the ballot is put into the hands of women." Mrs. H. B. Stowe says: "I think the state can no more afford to dispense with the votes of women in its affairs than the family." George William Curtis says: "Women have quite as much influence in good government as men, and I have never heard or read of any satisfactory reason for excluding them from the ballot-box." Gov. Talbot of Mass. in his message said: "The claims of women to the right of suffrage have too firm a basis in natural justice to be thrust lightly aside." Rev. George W. Boardman, a leading Baptist clergyman of Philadelphia, says: "America's salvation lies under God in America's women. It is precisely because I desire to conserve our glorious past that I plant myself on the platform of woman suffrage." Gov. McCook of Colorado says in his message with regard to woman suffrage. "The logic of a progressive civilization leads to that as an inevitable result." Ex-Senator Lyman Trumbull of Illinois has, in a public address, announced himself as in favor of it. Bishop Bowman (M. E. Church) has declared for it. (The Springfield *Republican* remarks that "such converts as he are worth making.") Bishop Haven of the same church, who has just died, was long one of its most earnest advocates. The Democrats of Kansas not long ago, at their State Convention, passed a resolution that "the enfranchisement of women is, in our judgement, most reasonable, and cannot longer be justly postponed." The Houston Union says editorially: "Woman suffrage is certain to come, and we regard it as the flower and crown of free government." Pages could be filled with such citations.

And if respectable names are any evidence of respectable thinking, we may mention in addition to those referred to, the late Chief Justice Chase, the late Vice-President Wilson, the late Senator Benj. Wade, Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, who is a very earnest advocate of the cause, ex-Gov. Clafflin of Massachusetts, and the late Samuel Bowles of the Springfield *Republican*, than whom no sounder political thinker lived, (he was an advocate of it in his paper and a vice-president of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Society,) and Hon. George W. Julian, who has most ably advocated it in the *North American Review*; and in this State, the following among many; Rev. Dr. Cummings, late President of Wesleyan University, who was for a while president of our State Association; the late Ward Cheney of South Manchester, than whom no more practical man lived; the late Charles Cheney, Prof. C. E. Stowe; Hon. Timothy M. Allyn of this city; Hon Charles Atwater of New Haven; Geo. A. Hickox, editor of the Litchfield *Enquirer*; besides several prominent clergymen. A paper was signed by a large number of the members of the last General Assembly (1879) declaring themselves in favor of a bill giving tax-paying women the right to vote in towns and cities. Among the leading signers were many members of both houses of the legislature.

It is certain that woman suffrage is to prevail, and that thruout the country, and before many years. Is it not more for the honor of our State to be early in the adoption of it, at least in the limited way proposed, than to come in after all the other States? In future years it will be a record that one's children will not be proud of, to have voted against it.

HOME PROTECTION.

The time for all talk and no work has passed. Less talk and more work is now in order. The following is from a letter of Rev. A. J. Jutkins, Lexington, Ky. chairman of the ex. com. of the Lake Bluff Convocation.

This is a movement looking to an organization from the bottom up. It is to organize clubs in the towns and wards to work for "Righteous law, and its faithful execution." In many towns such a club would need only to combine the temperance men in one organization, to control the politics of the township, and cast a heavy vote in county and district elections. In others they would be in a minority in their town, but with the aid of other towns might be a majority in the county or district. The Township Club reported to, and cooperating with county and state headquarters is the grand unit of political force. The thoroly organized few, are stronger always, than the unorganized many.

I send in connection with this what will more perfectly set forth the facts. The great and strong men and women in the Northwest, especially are in this movement. We believe it has merit so intrinsic and so great that there only needs an adequate delineation to be seen to be the want of the hour. The principles of the party are identical with those of the Prohibition Party; but the methods differ. We begin in the towns, seeking to organize and control them. That party made its effort at electing United States officers.

R. W. Nelson, 106 Franklin St. Chicago, is at present the organ of the movement. His paper, the Liberator, does good service for us here in the North west. All my affiliations are with the Reformers whose center is at Lake Bluff near Chicago. This strong group embracing the foremost and most influential of the lecturers and workers in this country are a unit in this effort to combine all organizations in that last action which completes all other efforts and converts the piers into a bridge, viz. righteous law, faithfully executed. It is useless to look for this without a party committed to it, which shall enact the law, interpret the law, and through its own officers execute the law. We who are well informed tremble for Kansas, because there is not, (unless it is now growing up) a party pledged to maintain its prohibitory law.

Our idea is, organize the towns, no matter how few temperance men there may be; let those few organize in every town. Then do the best they can. Where they can elect their own men, do that; where they can only hold a balance of power, do that: and where they are only a group of political Protestants be that and wait. Yours, A. J. JUTKINS.

CHAUTAUQUA.—A family away off in Canada to whom the RESCUE goes, has contributed three of its members to the Chautauqua circle. Altho they all attend the art school daily and have a number of other daily engagements, they express themselves highly pleased with the Chautauqua course, deem it of great importance and are going to see it out. It would be a glorious thing for several thousand people in California to thro up the card table and spend the time in Chautauqua study.

A policeman in Topeka, Kansay, recently said: "Our business is done for. Since the saloons have been closed, there is nothing to do."—*Ex.*

G. W. Secretary's D'p'tm't.

GEORGE B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.

☞The office of the Grand Lodge is located in the Capital Savings Bank Building, entrance, No. 328 J street, up-stairs, over the southwest corner J and Fourth streets, Sacramento, where the Grand Worthy Secretary will be pleased to receive calls from the members of the Order during business hours.

☞This department is edited by the Grand Worthy Secretary, to whom all communications relating in any way to the business of the Grand Lodge, this department, or anything appearing hereunder, should be addressed.

☞The Grand Worthy Secretary's post office address is Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento, Cal.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES
ON SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE G. W. S.

Sold for the Benefit of the Grand Lodge

Constitutions, per hundred copies	$12 00
Constitutions per dozen	1 75
Glee Books, "Temperance Chimes" per dozen	4 00
Glee Books, per half dozen	2 50
Glee Books, single copies	50
Receipts of Evening and Constitution Roll Book, per set	2 50
Chase's Digest, per copy	1 50
Officer's Roll Call etc., Book of	1 00
Pledge Cards, per hundred	1 00
Officers Cards, per set of four	1 00
Degree Ode Cards, per dozen	1 00
Subordinate Ode Cards, per dozen	75
Subordinate Ode Cards with music, per dozen	1 50
Chase's Good of the Order, per copy	50

BLANK FORMS.

Clearance Cards, per dozen	3 00
Grand Lodge Returns, per dozen	1 00
W. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. F. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Bonds, per dozen	1 00
Forms for Charges, Trials, etc., per set of four	25
Forms for incorporation of Lodges	Free

LODGE BOOKS

Propositions for Membership, Book of fifty	50
Notices of Election to Membership, book of fifty	50
Proposition Committee notices, book of fifty	50
D. G. W. C. T.'s Dispensations, book of fifty	50
Password Certificates, book of fifty	50
Delinquent (Dues) Notice, book of fifty	50
Warrants on W. T., book of fifty	50
W. F. S. Receipts, book of fifty	55
W. T. Receipts, book of fifty	50

LODGE FURNITURE.

In addition to the above, I will attend to orders for Impression Seals, Blank Books, Special Printing, Regalia or Lodge Furniture. This will be done as an accommodation to Lodges and not as a source of profit either to the Grand Lodge or myself; hence all orders filled will be sent per express by the dealers, with instructions to "collect on delivery," unless the money accompanies the order. Address—

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.,
Sacramento, California.

CASH RECEIVED.—The Grand Worthy Secretary acknowledges receipt of the following amounts of cash since last report. Proper personal receipts were also forwarded in each case:

GENERAL FUND.

Tuolumne Lodge, No. 262	$ 7 35
Wide Awake, No. 338	1 00
Golden, No. 389	1 75
Greenwood, No. 450	3 50
Eureka, No. 454	3 25
Hilo (H. I.) No. 7	10 00
Capital, No. 51	1 50
Cosumnes, No. 183	6 00
Monterey, No. 357	1 00
Santa Clara, No 399	27 75
Lockeford, No. 115	14 25
Buckingham, No. 143	2 50
Mt Vernon, 254	14 00
Santa Ana, No. 151	14 50
Success, No. 366	24 75
Farmington, No. 323	10 50
Winters, No. 165	33 50
Sebastopol, No. 167	10 50
Fidelity, No. 194	13 00
Victoria, No. 328	21 00
Rescue, No. 380	1 00
Paradise, No. 427	16 50
Siloam, No. 2	25 00

ORPHANS' HOME FUND.

F. J. Rhoades, Cosumnes	$ 5 00
David Jacks, Monterey	100 00

LECTURE FUND.

C. N. Gouldings, Jan. Collections.

Cottonwood	$26 75
Anderson	26 15
Igo	25 80
Shasta	23 65
Pinckney	19 45
Redding	18 00
Balls Ferry	8 65
Milville	7 70
Klotz Mill	6 50
Eagle Creek	5 95

Mrs. E. P. Stevens, Jan. Collections.

Modesto	$55 00
Salinas	30 30
Oakdale	22 50
Castroville	13 50
Monterey	13 00
Turlock	12 60
Ceres	9 50

J. W. Webb's Jan. Collections.

Los Angeles	$10 45
El Monte	10 00
Florence	5 05
Azusa	5 00
Santa Monica	4 40
Pasadena	4 10
Duarte	4 05
Savannah	4 00
San Gabriel	3 15

Wm. Crowhurst's Jan. Collections.

Gold Run	$15 10
Virginia School House	8 25
Lincoln	6 55
Berry's School House	4 70
Pleasant Grove	4 60

H. R. Hughes' Jan. Collections.

Clarksville	$ 5 65
Jacksons Valley	4 75
Calaveritas	4 25
Hill Top	2 35
Carbondale	2 10
Forest Home	2 10
El Dorado	1 75
Shingle Springs	80

W. C. King's Jan. Collections.

Locust Grove	$ 6 10
Jonesa	3 25
Yokohl Valley	1 00

CHARTER FEE FUND.

Mazeppa Lodge, No. 475	$15 00
Evergreen, No. 477	15 00
Mountain Rose, No. 478	15 00
Hokes Valley, No. 479	15 00
Buena Vista, No. 481	15 00
Starlight, No. 482	15 00
Forest Home, No. 483	15 00
Union, No. 484	15 00
Azusa, No. 485	15 00

HOME FOR ORPHANS RECEIPTS.—Dr. I. S. Halsey G. W. T. and Treasurer of the Boards of Trustees and Lady Managers of the Good Templars Home for Orphans, acknowledges receipt of the following amounts during the month of Jan. last:

For support: Isabel Eden	$ 20 00
J H Neely	24 00
Mrs M McLain	20 00
C E Thomas	6 25
Mrs Daly	2 25
Mrs G Dunham	5 00
Brooklyn Lodge, I O O F	60 00
Mrs McCray	25 00
Hattie Day	14 00
Sutter Lodge, I O O F	25 00
Mary Farley	7 00
Total	$208 50
Donation from their little friends, by James Topley	$ 3 00
Sale of old material	2 70
Total receipts	$214 20

PACKAGES MAILED.—The following packages have been mailed during the past week from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office:

1 to George Baker, Benicia.
1 to W E Rowlands, Camptonville.
1 to Aug. C Evers, Alameda.
8 to Geo. H Gates, Marysville.
3 to V Morris, Winters.
2 to Fannie L Hampton, Haywards.
1 to W L Rogers, Fort Jones.
1 to A H Walker, Greenwood.
1 to Rev. C M Palmer, Saratoga.
1 to Young Dougherty, Sheridan.
1 to J A Boyd, Visalia.
1 to R N Clack, Porterville.
1 to Mrs. J Finch, Forest Home.
1 to E P Fitzsimmons, Buena Vista.
1 to Julia A Sherfey, May.
1 to Rev. F H Wales, Tulare.
1 to D E Booth, Vallecito.
1 to J C Jenkins, Marysville.
1 to Jas. A Kincaid, Porterville.
1 to Ira Lyon, Angels Camp.
1 to W S Reynor, Lathrop.
1 to Jos. F Blundell, Coloma.
1 to Mrs. Kate G Adams, Lancha Plana.
1 to Rev. J. B. Green, Compton.
1 to A. W. Martin, Greenwood.
1 to Edw. A. Weed, San Francisco.
4 to Julius Romero, Greenwood.
1 to Annie J. Burland, Castroville.
1 to E. L. Ballou, Igo.
1 to Wiley B. Scott, Red Bluff.
1 to J. A. Grant, Rough and Ready.
2 to Cornelius Rucker, West Port.
1 to Geo. Smith, San Leandro.
1 to W. H. Sersabaugh, Merced.
2 to Elijah Boor, Santa Paula.
1 to Timothy Coghlan, Clarksville.
1 to John W. Perry, Plymouth.
1 to Mrs. J. Bradshaw. Pine Grove.
5 to A W. Vance. Suisun.
1 to J. J. West, College City.
1 to A. T. Maulden, Monterey.
1 to R. Danby, Wheatland.
1 to Emma J. Beeson, Guerneville.
1 to Hugh R. Hughes, Copperopolis.
1 to Tom M. Campbell, Yolo.
1 to Emma J. Beeson, Guerneville.
4 to Etta Stine, Sebastopol.
1 to Eli Doan, Geyserville.
1 to Fred B. Elsworth, Michigan Bluff.
1 to Thos. P. Holgerson. West Berkeley.
1 to A. La Mott, San Rafael.
1 to Lewis E Kent, Santa Ana.
1 to John H Teng, Clarksville.
1 to Geo Wright, Azusa.
3 to Miss Josie Suttenfield, Coleville.
2 to W F Brown, Eureka.
1 to J C Aibee, Bridgeville.
1 to E W Kent, Mendocino.
1 to J R Birks, Meridian.
1 to V Morris, Winters.
1 to J W Gillette, Los Angelos.

PER EXPRESS.

1 to John Tong, Clarksville, Folsom.
1 to Miss M Walbridge, San Buenaventura.
1 to W W Ludy, Butte City, Princeton.
1 to P H Mulcahy, Gold Hill, Nev.
1 to Mrs M E Richardson, Murphys.
1 to M F Quinn, El Monte.

D. G. W. C. T.s COMMISSIONED.—The following commissions have been issued and forwarded from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office during the past week:

LODGE DEPUTIES.

Jno P Marson, for No 334, Little River.
Jennie Hughes, for No 343, Angels Camp.
Henry A F Miller, for No 465, Hills Ferry.
John B Osborn, for No 247, Turlock.
P S Coyne, for No 436, Alamos.
John H Tong, for No 484, Clarksville.
George Wright, for No 485, Azusa.

DEGREE TEMPLARS

Walter D Steele, for No 8, Santa Barbara.

GLEANINGS.—Lockford Lodge No. 115 of San Joaquin County, had a well attended and interesting open meeting and public installation of officers at the close of their regular meeting on the evening of the 1st and the L. D., Dr. D. J. Locke reports the Lodge as having commenced the new quarter under favorable auspices.....Igo Lodge No. 155 of Shasta County shows a marked improvement in numbers and influence as reported by the L. D. Bro. E. L. Ballou who gives Col. Goulding credit for having contributed largely toward this desirable consummation. At the close of one of the public meetings 16 persons signified their desire to unite with the Order and 14 of them were initiated at a subsequent meeting.....Headlight Lodge No. 120 San Francisco, recently removed to a new location. Cambrian Hall 1133 Mission Street, held its initial and installation meeting in its new hall on the 1st inst. on which occasion four candidates were initiated and one admitted by card, all of which the L. D. Bro. Wm. Swabel construes to be a good augury for its future.....Success Lodge No. 366 of Knights Landing Yolo Co. presents its returns, showing the largest membership yet attained by it, 74 and the L. D., Bro, M. C. Winchester gives the assuranee that the "Lodge was never doing better".....The Lodge recently organized at Lathrop by Mrs. E. P. Stevens Lathrop No. 373, according to the L. D. Bro. W. S. Reynor, is prospering. He reports the Lodge as having made quite a stir in the community and as meeting with considerable opposition, especially from the six saloons of the village of 200 inhabitants. He adds "if the opposition continues we are sure to make a success of it."

NO WINE samples at the Citrus Fair, is the purport of a request from the Good Templars of Riverside, made to the Citrus Fair Directors.

Lecturers' Reports.

The Grand Lecturers employed by the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T., of Cal., are as follows:

Mrs. E. P. Stevens, Prof. Wm. Crowhurst, Col. C. N. Goulding, Elder J. W. Webb, Hugh R. Hughes, and Rev. W. C. King.

C. N. GOULDING.

I lectured in Anderson the 27 of January, and on the 28th went to Pinkney (near Gass Point) where I lectured that evening. Again on Sunday morning. Where the people come from is still a mystery to me. To use a familiar phrase, "the woods were full of them." The meetings were held in the house of Dr. Davidson, and not less than 100 were present at each meeting; obtained a large number of names for a lodge, and return there tomorrow Sat, Feb. 4th, and complete the organization. Sunday evening the 29th, and Monday 30th, lectured in Cottonwood to large audiences, thus completing my work in Shasta County. I have had very efficient aid and help from our own order and from Revs. Waterman, Bartley and Kidder ,and am under many obligations to the press for kind notices of my work. Nearly 100 additions have been made to our order, and a general good feeling evinced for temperance.

When in November last I received orders to visit the counties of Siskiyou, Trinity and Shasta, I wondered why such a trip was arranged for the winter months, and questioned the propriety of visiting those counties, on a "temperance mission" in winter; but as the trip has been made, I can look back and say that upon the whole the order has gained thereby. I have traveled 889 miles, delivered 55 lectures, to audiences numbering in the aggregate nearly 7,000 people, collected over $300 and held the banner aloft as well as circumstances would admit; of the 889 miles traveled, 859 have been over roads that I will not attempt to describe; at times on foot, horseback, by stage, private conveyance, in sleds, etc., etc., and in fact learned many things not known before; have been treated everywhere with kindness and been favored with large audiences. The day is not far distant when we shall "capture" the three counties named. Such hard work in all kinds of weather, has about exhausted my energies; and I feel impelled to ask for a few days leave of absence." Something not asked for or had, since May last.

My appointments in this (Tehama County) are as published; after this comes Butte County, on my list—am now getting down in the land of churches. I think I have seen five or six churches in the counties (above). As an old gentleman in Etna remarked to me, "*Stranger, we dont go much on churches you bet.*" No use of betting, I take his word for it. A better day is dawning for these Northern Counties; they are rich in minerals, but poor in this world's goods; but possessed of "large hearts" and generous far beyond their means. I hope some day, to visit them again, and return thanks in behalf of the order, for many favors conferred.

Red Bluff, Feb. 4, 1882.

W. CROWHURST.

At Pleasant Grove, at invitation of Rev. Bro. Gregory of Roseville, we addressed an interested audience. Held two degree meetings, exemplified the unwritten work, and at night addressed a large and enthusiastic audience. This Lodge is building up, and is composed of excellent material.

From Lincoln came Bro. Girard K. Peters and conveyed us in his buggy to the home of Bro. S. R. Elder, preparations having been made by Sister May Brewster, a degree meeting held and the work exemplified. At the request of Bro. Ronald, principal of the Public School and W. C. T. of the Lodge, we addressed the children, and next day organized Triumph Band of Hope, Bro. G. K. Peters, Supt. Rousing, enthusiastic meetings were held, many names were obtained, and "saloon-keepers are scared." One left the meeting and was loudly applauded on his retirement. Mr. Gladding, proprietor of the extensive potteries, whose son is ex-Lodge Deputy, joined, and with his foreman and wife, will give influence to the work here. We were very kindly treated and can always remember Lincoln pleasantly.

At Sheridan, we found the lines very distinctly drawn. Our members there are terribly in earnest —no time for trifling where the saloon traffic burn barns and residences, and poisons cattle. Two rousing meetings, largely attended were enlivened with great enthusiasm. A Justice of the Peace came here from a neighboring town to try violators of the Sunday Law, and managed to clear them every time. When the burning took place, his services were asked again, but the citizens, headed by the Good Templars let him know that if he valued his life, he had better return as quickly as he came. The freight train coming along about that time proved a very fortunate opportunity for him to shake the dust off his feet against Sheridan. The Band of Hope held a special meeting for our entertainment here, and made a beautiful appearance with every member clothed with a scarlet and gilt scarf, had an excellent programme and rendered their parts well. Their Supt., Bro. Y. Dougherty deserves great credit for his energy and patience with these little ones.

On to Roseville, met and greeted by Sister Pratt, L. D., conducted to a hall, we found a large audience to witness the installation of officers. A lecture on "Our Origin" was well received and nine propositions sent in to a meeting of the Lodge after the public meeting. On Sunday forenoon, we lectured to a large audience, in the afternoon organized Roseville Band of Hope. Sister Pratt, Supt., and found many earnestly interested in the children of the town. Balance of work in this place will appear in next report.

Roseville, Placer Co., Feb. 6, 1882.

H. R. HUGHES.

On the 21st, at Hill Top, Sacramento Co., had a fair audience, and a good meeting; the lodge is not so strong as it once was, but a few families like the Addingtons, Hurleys and Heaths will "hold the fort" in spite of every discouragement. At 2 P. M. next day went back to Carbondale and completed the organization of Starlight Lodge, with 25 charter members. That evening, at Forest Home, secured names enough for a lodge, which the storm prevented us to organize the following evening.

The 24th, at Latrobe found the school-house being painted, and no place to meet. Went back to Forest Home and organized Forest Home Lodge, with 16 charter members, Orion Finch, W. C. T., night of meeting, Saturday.

The 26th, drove 16 miles through the rain to this place; no meeting on account of storm; the heaviest of the season.

The 27th, had a fair meeting here; got 27 names for a lodge, and come back to-morrow afternoon from Shingle Springs to complete organization and confer degrees.

Our old mining counties bid fair to take the front rank in temperance work, and become the "banner counties" in Good Templarism in California.

Clarksville, Jan. 28, 1882.

DISTRICT LODGES TO MEET.

SANTA BARBARA Co. Dist. Lodge, Wed., Feb. 15th, at 10 A. M. at Lompoc, in Rose of Lompoc Lodge room, and continues two days; all members of the Order welcomed. J. J. Steele, D. F. S.

The next quarterly session of the San Francisco District Lodge will convene in Grand Central Hall corner of Sixth and Market Sts. on Friday and Saturday evening's February 10th and 11th, 1882. All Good Templars from near and far are cordially invited to attend. FRANK STORER, Dist. Sec.

THE District Lodge of Los Angeles Co. will meet at El Monte, Feb. 22, 1882. W. D. G.

LECTURERS APPOINTMENTS.

COL. C. N. GOULDING.

BUTTE CO.			
Tehama	Feb. 14	Gridley	24, 25
Nord	15, 16	Biggs	26, 27
Grainland	17, 18	Pentz	28, Mar. 1
Chico	19, 20, 21	Cherokee	2, 3
Nelson	22, 23	Oroville	5, 6
		Forbestown	7, 8

ELDER J. W. WEBB.

Old Mission	9, 10	Riverside	15, 16
Colton	12, 13	Rincon	18, 19

REV. W. C. KING

KERN CO.			
Bakersfield	9, 10	Caliente	13, 14
S. Settlement	11, 12	Tehatchipeh	15, 16

WM. CROWHURST.

PLACER CO.			
Penryn	9, 10	Damascus .... (Daytime)	26
Newcastle	11, 12	Colfax	28, Mar. 1
Ophir	13, 14	Gold Run	2, 3
Clipper Gap	15, 16	Dutch Flat	4, 5
Auburn	17, 18, 19	Blue Canon	6
Forest Hill	20, 21	Emigrant Gap	7
Michigan Bluff	22, 23	Cisco	8
Sunny South	24	Boca	9
Iowa Hill	25, 26	Truckee	10, 11, 12

YUBA and Sutter District Lodges announce the following lectures under their auspices:

REV. C. A. BATEMAN,

Prairie School-house	Feb. 14
Brown's Valley	21
Cordua School-house	28
Camptonville	Mar. 1

ED. RESCUE:—Sister Stevens has accomplished a grand work in Stanislaus County during the past two weeks. Her labors at Oakdale, Ceres, Turlock and Modesto, have resulted in the accession of more than one hundred members to the four Lodges by initiation, with about forty additional names secured for future membership. If she can return to complete the work thus inaugurated, it is hoped that another hundred may be added to our effective membership in other Lodges not yet visited.

Sister Stevens gave three lectures at Oakdale, three at Ceres, three at Turlock and five at Modesto. Her audiences were large and attentive. On Thursday evening, Feb. 2nd, W. E. Turner, Esq., gave a complimentary social, at his residence, in honor of Sister Stevens, to which all friends of the temperance cause were invited, Mrs Stevens being his guest during her stay in Modesto. The spacious mansion, the finest in the county, was crowded with guests, including many of our most worthy citizens. The evening was devoted to social exercises, consisting of solos, duetts, choruses and recitations of varied character.

Before the serving of bountiful refreshments, Mr. Turner, who has identified himself with the cause of law and order in securing the enforcement of the Sunday Law in Modesto, announced his intention of becoming a member of Morning Star Lodge, and urged his friends to join their influence with his in giving ther names and services to the Order of Good Templars. Several of our most worthy citizens responded to the appeal, making the list of names secured during the visit of Sister Stevens nearly fifty. The evening was one of the most delightful ever enjoyed by the people of Modesto.

On Monday evening, after Mrs. Stevens' lecture, a presentation of testimonials was made to Messrs. W. E. Turner and J. C. Simmons, for their gratuitous legal services in the enforcement of the Sunday law. Rev. Mr. Urmy presented Mr. Turner with a valuable watch charm, of beautiful design and highly ornamented, and the writer presented Mr. Simmons with an elegant gold-headed cane, both made to order for the purpose, and purchased by the ladies of Modesto with funds solicited from the citizens. Both gentlemen responded in appropriate speeches, Mr. Turner enlarging upon the general subject of temperance and kindred topics, thus evoking the comments of the local press, favorable or adverse as the feelings and interests of the various editors dictated.

On Friday evening, Feb. 3d, Mr. Turner filed his promise of the previous evening, and was duly initiated into the Order of Good Templars, with twenty six others, most of whom are young men or heads of families. It is confidently anticipated that Morning Star Lodge will soon stand among the banner lodges of the state, as many others have given their names. Forty-four were proposed and elected on Friday evening, seventeen of whom were not present. It is hoped that most of these, with many others, will be initiated at our next meeting.

It is very important that the movement now inaugurated in this county be pushed forward with unabated zeal and energy. To this end, the return of Mrs. Stevens is greatly desired, as Knights Ferry, Westport, Hill's Ferry and other points must be visited soon. This we hope can be done, after Sister Stevens shall have visited the lodges of Merced county.

Modesto has contributed $52.75 for the Orphans' Home, during Sister Stevens' course of lectures, making her collections for that object over $100 during her campaign in this county.

M. D. GAGE, Dist. Dep.

ONE of the good results of Mrs. Stevens' work at Ceres was the purchase and closing up of the only saloon in the village. That is one more community of the state freed from the pestilence of a sink of iniquity. Mrs. Stevens sent a report from Ceres, but it seems to have gone to Washington or Boston, as it has not arrived after more than a week's voyage—perhaps it has encountered a storm on the way and perished.

BROTHER THOMASSON, L. D., writes from Gilroy, and sending a club for RESCUE, that they are gaining ground in the lodge as they increase their use of temperance literature in the community. But he adds they have not half enough yet.

Juvenile Department.

BAND OF HOPE WORK.



The Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., of California, offers to furnish, free of charge, to Sunday-schools, or other juvenile organizations desiring to adopt them for use, the newly revised Band of Hope rituals together with the ritual badges. The ritual comprises a pamphlet of 48 pages. The badges are of German silver, with a safety pin upon the back. Sample copies of the rituals and badge, or quantities for actual use, will be furnished on application to the Superintendent of Juvenile Work, Mrs. M. E. Richardson, Murphys, Calaveras Co., Cal.

TALKS WITH THE YOUNG FOLKS.

PLEDGING YOUNG FOLKS.

There has been a wondrous variety in the objections urged against the temperance reform; some would not help it because the preachers were favorable to it; others opposed because the preachers were opposed to it. Some wont help it for fear it is going to get into politics; some because it dont go into politics; some object to it because they say it is a terrible sin to whisper a password in the Good Templars and some oppose it, because they dont like old Deacon Jones or old Mrs. Jenkins who believe in temperance and work for it.

Luther says he was terribly tempted by the devil, and other very good men have thot they were; perhaps it is not disrespectful to think that the spirit of evil puts crotchets into the heads of some very good people nowadays, and they dont suspect it. Possibly he gets an item into the RESCUE now and then, and if he does, no doubt he crows over it, for he and this paper are not on kindly terms if they know it.

Some people were in former times terribly shocked at our wickedness in pledging hard drinkers or any drinkers, because they said it was such an AWFUL SIN to break a pledge. If a poor fellow had been drunk for six years and took a pledge and after five years or two or one, or in a week he should break that pledge, what a terrible thing that would be; they believed temperance would be a good thing if it were not for the sin of those pledges.

Now, we should regard our pledge, our promise, our simple word given to do anything that is proper and right for us to do, as solemnly binding as the most stringent oath can ever be; we should all take a pride in believing that all the gold in this world offered us to break a promise, to betray a trust or tell a lie would not tempt us a moment. Who would like to have it supposed that his honor could be bot for 20 dollars or 20 millions.

But the people who pledged others, did their best to help them keep their pledge; those who thot it was so wicked to break a pledge, did nothing whatever to prevent people from breaking it. The pledge reformed John B. Gough and thousands of others; and those who broke their pledges did a terrible wrong; but they did no worse than if they had kept on drinking. Drinking and getting drunk is such a sin, so degrading and debasing that the poor wretch addicted to it cannot easily become any worse. Let him try to reform; if he tries and fails and breaks his pledge, can he be any worse for that, than if he had kept on sinning without trying to amend? Surely not; however great the sin of breaking the pledge, it could make the drunkard no worse.

Then when it was proposed to pledge the children against making brutes of themselves. Oh, what a fuss there was about that. The people who wept and mourned the loudest, and had their tender consciences tortured the worst, were the poor, dear, tender hearted rumsellers, who were so afraid that pledge would demoralize the boys and make them lie. They fretted about it; they came near praying about it, but they could not remember any prayers to say; so they swore about it.

They wanted the boys to be able to come up to their bars and spend their money like men and get drunk and swear and gamble and smoke without any pledge to demoralize them and they cursed that pledge. They hired a fellow to write about it and their papers everywhere including the wine dealers *Gazette* of San Francisco copied a long sermon, showing that the Band of Hope boy was pretty sure to turn out bad and be a "prig," which sometimes means a conceited fool, sometimes a thief.

Many very good people too, were much more afraid that the boys would break that pledge than that they should become drunkards. It would be such an awful thing, they said, if they were to break their pledge: So it would, but it is no worse than drinking and thereby qualifying oneself to become guilty of all the other worst sins.

And yet every day they were making their children promise lots of things, take lots of pledges; now Johnny, go strait to school, you will, wont you? You will be good to-day, wont you? promise me now, you will. Come strait home after school, say you will, sure. Promise me you wont say bad words. Promise me you wont play with that naughty bad boy. Promise that you will be good to your little sister, etc., etc. This was all right, but promise you will not drink and smoke and become brutes, that is dangerous. It is a matter of thankfulness that most of these people who objected to pledging the children have gone up the chimney or have nearly all disappeared. The best of people now desire to pledge all the children to avoid their greatest enemy. They dont want you to promise to avoid any harmless or wholesome or pleasant thing, only those things which have a sting or a bite worse than a rattlesnake's.

And remember if it dont make a hopeless drunkard worse to give him a pledge that he breaks, it is a different case with young folks; you are not enchained by a master appetite; to break your pledge is certain disgrace of the deepest dye; it may be forgiven, but the shame of it can never be washed away. Thousands of times the breaking of a pledge has been death and ruin—and if there could be a thousand million people break the pledge of the Band of Hope, it could not help but bring a curse to every one. The Hon. Thos. H. Benton lived among drinkers and smokers and gamblers all his life, and hear what he said:

"WHAT I OWE TO MY MOTHER.

'My mother asked me never to use tobacco; I have never touched it from that time to the present day. She asked me never to gamble; I never gambled; I can not tell who is losing in games that are being played. She admonished me, too, against drinking; and whatever capacity for endurance I have at present, and whatever usefulness I have, I attribute to having complied with her pious and correct wishes. When I was seven years of age, she asked me not to drink, and then I made a resolution of total abstinence; and that I have adhered to it thru all times, I owe to my mother.'"

And the most precious comfort you can carry with you thru life will be the consciousness of having faithfully kept the counsels of a loving, faithful, Christian mother.

THE CHINCHA ISLANDS.

Some may say, what have the Chincha Islands to do with the juvenile department of a temperance paper? The answer is, if parables and fictions have always been used as vehicles for the conveyance of useful moral lessons to mankind, surely it is proper to make a relation of interesting historical *facts* the medium of a few moral lessons for the young and old readers of the RESCUE, especially when these facts are accessible to them from no other source.

Last week allusion was made to what rum did at the islands and at Callao. A great many vessels not quite as good as new but nearly so, went there that needed much care in loading them properly; not getting any care at all they became leaky as soon as they got out from the shore into the fresh trade winds and headed into the great swell which is almost constant there from southwest. Those that came back were called lame ducks and were made to discharge cargo and stand a survey. If anybody in Callao wanted then to buy such a ship, she was sure to be condemned and sold; two or three men in town decided how much he was to bid for her, they agreeing not to bid against him, everybody in the ring having a similar promise when it should be his turn to purchase a vessel.

If nobody wanted to buy a vessel, she would be repaired and the carpenters, Englishmen and Americans would make up a grand bill of costs which would almost make a San Francisco lawyer turn pale. It was understood mostly that the costs came out of the insurance offices and nobody had any compassion on them.

As an instance, an English bark was in Callao Bay ready for sea, had been to the islands and loaded, returned to Callao and cleared and but for the fondness of the Captain for pisco, would several days before have gone to sea all right. The Captain was having a nice little time on shore with his friends of various kinds. A French frigate came into Callao Bay and anchored beside the English bark. The French master made a slight miscalculation and struck the bark a slight blow on the starboard bow which was enough however to crush two of her planks away above water.

The French Captain made signs very politely and talked French to the English mate, who returned the compliment by making signs and talking English and neither had the faintest idea of what the other said. In about an hour a crew of carpenters and sailors from the French ship were slinging stages over the bow of the English bark and were gabbling French as if they had been instructed by Mother Shipton that it was the last day that the French language would ever be permitted. When the English Captain came on board he asked the Frenchmen a string of English and added "*Bono*?" which he thot was French for "good." The others replied with a copious dose of French, elevated one shoulder and the other eyebrow and made a diagram on their fingers and no one understood anything; for English and French have a great contempt for each others language and very few of them learn to speak it.

To be concise, in a very short time the Frenchmen had cut out about 15 feet of one plank and 25 of the other, and had put in new ones in their places, fastened, caulked, smoothed and painted them, doing the whole job in excellent workmanlike manner. Altho they had done it so well, the ship was not quite as perfect as before, because the broken planks had been 70 feet long; now there was a joining in each, which was of course an exceedingly small detriment; and no doubt the Frenchmen would willingly have paid a little sum for that damage had they been asked.

The carpenters on shore rebelled against Frenchmen interfering with their work. They talked to the captain of the bark, smoked cigars with him, drank pisco with him. They said, this might have been a grand job for us and *you*; we could have made a little money out of this, and we could have spared you so many hundred dollars for your share. Well, they trapped the drinking captain, called a survey, and condemned all the work and ordered the whole length of the seventy feet plank to be taken out and replaced with whole planks the same length. For about $150 you could have had a survey there on the moon and the planet Jupiter, and had them ordered under repairs, or condemned as unfit for further service.

Now this work when done, made the ship no better than before; but it detained her there about two months. There were no 70 ft. planks in Callao, and they had to send to Ecuador first, and Valparaiso afterward for them—and it was not worth $5 more to make the alteration at all. While waiting for the repairs, the captain and the carpenters (they were three Johny Bulls of super-enormous sponge capacity) employed the time in enjoying life; and they enjoyed it. One early morning, when the Captain was ashore with one eye badly damaged in the previous evening's enjoyment, he was pointed out to me by a citizen; "there is a pretty fellow, plays pitch and toss for gold ounces ($17 pieces), has not been on board his ship for a week, and has three of my shirts on now which he has borrowed, and puts the clean one on over all."

It will seem incredible, but these rascals trumped up a bill of $15,000 for repairs, that were not in the least necessary, and if necessary ought not to have cost over $250. They had persuaded the stupified and stultified captain, that they had only to present the bill to the French Admiral, who had also arrived in Callao, and he would draw a bill on his government without question. But the Admiral declined to pay a cent, as he had made the repairs perfectly well previously.

Then the captain drew bills on his owners, and when he arrived in Liverpool he was a well dressed, gentlemanly appearing man, sober and well-conducted. It was surprising to see the change; but next day the papers reported that he had been arrested and imprisoned. What was the charge or the result I never heard. But had it not been for rum, the bark would have been at sea with a sober Captain, in place of being damaged in the first place. But for more rum, she could have gone to sea all right in less than a week after the accident, without a dollar's loss, for her time would have been paid for by the Frenchman. But for more rum, the Captain would never have been led into a trap by that gang of thieves on shore; and very likely the owners of the bark employed another drunken man to waste their interests again.

And those carpenters got rich trumping up bills with drunken captains, furnishing 300 lbs. of oakum and charging for 900 at double price; sending caulkers on board to do 75 days work and charging the ship 182 days; setting a boy to tend the pitch kettle 4 days at 25 cents a day and charging 17 days at $2;

all of which they habitually did and every thing else in proportion. They each bought a rich sugar plantation and several ships and a railroad after a few years, did they not? No, they ought to, but they did not; they drank rum or brandy all day, were always treating or being treated; they had to treat the captains to keep them blind and deaf and dumb; and because of rum, they failed in business as partners and again on their separate account, and all three died of rum, miserably poor in a very few years after.

There was a man in Callao who was such a rare artistic penman as only one person in a million can ever be. He had a handsome wife who was a smart business woman; she sold rum and kept a clothing store. He bought and sold sailors, just as a certain class of men do now in San Francisco and always have done in all the large seaports where the American flag is supposed to protect the sailor. Selling rum and selling sailors was profitable and they made money. A ship came back leaky, was sold, they bought her; put a carpenter to do the repairs who would take his pay in pisco chiefly; job complete, the work was surveyed and condemned, had to be done over again at a much larger expense. Then the vessel was loaded and had a good freight and went to sea. Golden dreams of an ample pile of English gold from the big freight and the ship to be sold. Buy a nice home or a little estate in their native Ireland and be retired gentry there.

The owner and his wife started for England to meet their vessel there, having sold out and closed up business in Callao. They had as usual to stop over at Panama. Bad news. Our ship ashore, captain thot he would like to go thru the straits of Magellan; ship ashore, total loss of ship and cargo. Owners returned to Callao. The man went to Talcahuano, as near as he could get to the straits; got all the news he wanted there, borrowed money to get back. The old business was resumed, selling rum and clothes and sailors: said they did not care: measured their trunk: said it would hold just $250,000 silver dollars (which was a terrible mistake). Fill that trunk in two or three years. But they did not. Rum began to come home to roost. Man and wife separated. In two or three years rum slew them both; the woman attempted suicide in a fit of delirium tremens and died soon after in a mad house.

While all this ruin of rum was going on, there was one individual who did not use it. In 1854 he was a boy clerk in a ship chandler's store, in Callao, was promoted till he became a junior partner in an immense mercantile business, married a captain's dauter from the state of Maine, became senior partner and is so now, and more than that, the smart sober little boy of 1854 has been for a year and is now Mayor of the great city of New York.

NOTES FROM THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

BADGES!

Another invoice of Badges has been received at this office, and again it is needful to speak a few words of caution. Perhaps, only those most closely connected with the work, realize how large a sum is paid, by the Grand Lodge each year, for these attractive badges. And, judging from orders received some of our Supt's must distribute them without stint or caution. For instance, the same letter will contain a report of 40 members, and an urgent request for 50 more badges. When the books of Gen. Supt. show that said Band has already received 50 badges! This is not the case of one alone, but of many Bands. One Supt. may think "There is Tom, he has broken his badge and Dick has lost his, and Harry's has got shabby, and they all want new ones; it's only three! and they don't cost anything." So the badges go, and soon an order is sent for more. This would not matter much, were it only one Band, but when the state of affairs is the same in many, the amount is no trifle. This is the result of thoughtlessness, not of wilful waste. No Supt. would deliberately throw away the funds of the Grand Lodge, and at the risk of being thought a grumbler, I deem it my duty to call attention to this subject. It has been suggested that each member be supplied with one badge and if that be lost or broken thru carelessness, the one replacing it shall be paid for. No doubt the children themselves, would place a higher value on their badges if they knew, that when destroyed thru carelessness, they would be obliged to replace them themselves.

AT LAST!

The revised Band of Hope Directory is published. As will be seen, each band is numbered. Apologies are offered to those Bands whose numbers have been changed. It was unavoidable. It is expected that henceforth each Band will make use of its numbers in all communications. Information in regard to any mistake, in name of Band or Supt. will be gratefully received and errors promptly rectified:

PROGRESS.

The juvenile work is advancing well, upwards of fifty Bands have been organized since the session of the Grand Lodge. On every hand adults are awaking to the necessity of properly educating the children, and it seems to be the general conviction, that in the Band of Hope, they are not only taut just what they ought ot know, but are pledged to practice their teachings. "The children are gathering from near and from far," and when, a few years hence the "trumpet shall sound the call to the war," we, who have, perhaps, borne the burden in the heat of the day until our vigor is exhausted, will find in this brave and dauntless army of young soldiers, whose feet are steadfast, because their training has not only pledged them to avoid wrong doing, but thoroly educated them in the consequences of it, the reinforcements that will take the enemy by storm and will *march on* till victory shall be written on our banners.

"The conflict is raging
Twill be fearful and strong
Then gird on the armor,
And be marching along,

M. E. RICHARDSON.

NOT FAR.

Not far, not far from the kingdom,
Yet in the shadow of sin,
How many are coming and going,
How few are entering in!

Not far from the golden gateway,
Where voices whisper and wait,
Fearing to enter in boldly,
So lingering still at the gate;

Catching the strain of the music
Floating so sweetly along,
Knowing the song they are singing,
Yet joining not in the song;

Seeing the warmth and the beauty,
The infinite love and the light,
Yet weary, and lonely, and waiting,
Out in the desolate night!

Out in the dark and the danger,
Out in the night and the cold,
Though he is longing to lead them
Tenderly into the fold.

Not far, not far from the kingdom,
'Tis only a little space;
But it may be at last and forever,
Out of the resting-place.

—*English Conyregationalist.*

OUR BAND OF HOPE.

GUADALUPE, Santa Barbara Co.,
Jan. 21, 1882.

What is the Band of Hope good for?-is what many people say. Everybody can do as they please, but I think it is very wrong for parents to object to the children,—especially boys—joining the Band. They will be very sorry some day, as they may early learn to use strong drink. It is a much better place for children to be at the Band of Hope on Sunday afternoon, than to be loitering around the streets, getting into bad company and learning all kinds of bad habits. Those who are not members of the Band of Hope will say, when they see other boys and girls trying to do right, they just joined to have the name of being a member of the society, but pay no attento the rules of the Band of Hope.

People will try and make you break your pledge, or say you have, and vex you in many ways. Strong drink is the mother of all mischief and the root of all evil. How does it look to see a man staggering around the streets, senseless because of strong drink?

We hope none of this band may ever be seen in a saloon or a gin shop.

Let us heed instruction, that we may learn of the evils and miseries of intoxicating drinks. Let us try and advance the cause of temperance and succeed in the work which we have undertaken.

SARAH STEVENSON, Guadalupe B. of H.

"BOYS WANT TO KNOW THE ROPES."

This is what Eddie Deane said to his mother when she learned he had been, time after time, to play *Pool* at the "place" of a man who made a business of luring young boys into his den.

A kind friend informed this widowed mother how her son was tempted. Taking him to her own room, where he had so often knelt at her knee in prayer, she said:

"You must stop now unless you wish my heart to be broken."

Poor woman, she knew the awful power of the fiend she was battling against.

"But, mother, I never cared for such things; but boys want to know the ropes, you see," replied Eddie.

Thanks to the wise guidance of this loving mother, and the mercy of a loving God, the boy was saved; saved from the *rope* that often ends a life begun in this very manner.

It was not many days after the talk with his mother that, as he was passing down the street, the tempter stood at his door and said, "Come in and have a game."

"No," replied Eddie, "I've done with that!"

"But why?"

"When my mother says 'stop,' *that ends it*!" aaid Eddie walking away. Would there were more such boys.—*Gracious Words.*

"I BEG YOUR PARDON."

A civil word is the cheapest thing in the world, yet it is a thing which the young and happy rarely give to their inferiors. See the effect of civility on a rough little street boy. The other evening a young lady abruptly turned the corner, and very rudely ran against a boy who was small and ragged and freckled. Stopping as soon as she could, she turned to him and said, "I beg your pardon. Indeed, I am very sorry." The small, ragged and freckled boy looked up in blank amazement for an instant; then, taking off about three-fourths of a cap, he bowed very low, smiled until his face became lost in the smile, and answered, "You can have my parding, and welcome, miss, and you may run agin me and knock me clean down, an' I wont say a word." After the young lady passed on, he turned to a comrade and said, half apologetically, "I never had any one ask my parding, and it kind o' took me off my feet."—*Anon.*

TOP HEAVY.

Not long since we passed a group of merry boys engaged in launching a miniature ship. It was a beautiful craft, and we did not wonder at their enthusiasm. All was ready. It started, wavered a moment, then turned upon its side, the sails and bright streamers trailing in the water. Evidently a failure—what caused it?

"Top-heavy," the boys said.

As we walked on, we thot this word might be applied, now and then, to persons as well as ships. The top-heavy boy thinks it manly to smoke, play pool, drink beer, use profane language, laughs at the Bible and disregards the Sabbath. The top-heavy girl is idle, slovenly, impatient and disobedient; her whole care is for self; most of her time is spent in running about the streets, or in reading novels. When these persons are launched on the sea of real life they are wrecked by the first gale.—*Ex.*

"THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET."

A large steel engraving, 19 x 24 inches. Price 50 cents. The National Temperance Society has recently secured the steel plate of the beautiful engraving entitled "The Old Oaken Bucket," which it has printed on extra plate-paper 19 x 24 inches. This beautiful picture would adorn any home, hall, or meeting-room, and it should have a wide sale at the low price of 50 cents, post paid.

Also, the National Temperance Society has for sale the elegantly bound and illustrated copy of the original poem, "The Old Oaken Bucket." Price $1.50. Address J. N. Stearns, Publishing Agent, 58 Reade Street, New York.

A TWENTY-THOUSAND EDITION.

On the 16th February it is proposed to issue an edition of 20,000 copies of the RESCUE. An excellent opportunity of advertising will be afforded on that occasion. And it is hoped some of the correspondents of the paper will help make it an interesting and useful number.

CHEAP BOOKS.

Just think of a dollar book to be had every week for a year for $2.50 and all choice reading. See David C. Cook's advertisement in this paper. No more use for dime novels and miserable literature, when you can get the best that was ever published at five cents a volume. And newspapers too at five cents a year. Send for samples and you will have a pleasant surprise

BOUND VOLUMES of the RESCUE (18th volume) for sale at $2.00, delivered at this office.

The Rescue.

DEVOTED TO

Temperance, Current Literature, General News, and whatever may concern the public welfare.

Official Organ of the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T. of California.

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All communications and subscriptions to be addressed to A. D. Wood, Editor and Publisher.
P. O. Box 1721,
San Francisco

OUR PRINCIPLES.—We aim for nothing short of a sweeping National Prohibitory law endorsed by every State and Territory of the Union, in the year 1885, and as much sooner as the Christian and Temperance men and good citizens of the country may desire to accomplish it.

BUT THEY ARE EVERYWHERE.

When temperance men who have intelligently studied the simplest arithmetic of finance, strive to direct the attention of the ordinary man of business. to the self evident fact of the deadly war which the liquor traffic in all its branches, wages against every honest trade, profession and industry—it is and always has been the custom to attribute the idea to the fanaticism of temperance men, to the exageration of prejudice, to disbelieve it and give the crushing retort, "but dont they have them every where?" Is not New York rich? Boston rich? London rich? Paris rich? Liverpool rich? and have they not always had grogshops?

Men, who have written mighty chapters on the future of California, upon tarif and free trade, who swell out with high pressure lore on political economy and international law, who give decrees on national policy and are Solomons in statesmanship and history, will say, "but they have grogshops every where;" and they will positively refuse to hear any thing further. To every arithmetical argument, to every proposition of figures like that of 2 and 2 are 4, they turn a deaf ear and repeat the old parrot twaddle; "But dont they have them every where?"

The man who puts up a large building or a block of buildings for rent, has sense enough to refuse to let the favorite front and corner rooms at any price, to an Italian organ grinder to practice there; or to a slauter house man, to a soapboiler, or for a powder depot. He is not a fool thus far, but nine times in ten he will let the favorite store to the filthiest, wickedest, meanest, most property ruining, rent destroying, pauperizing and infamous business the world has ever seen. He will repeat the old parrot cry, and keep repeating it till the grogshops in his buildings and vicinity have reduced his rents, and the value of his property, to one-fourth of the original figures, and have driven all decent business to another street.

Now what would you think of a man who objects to a fire company or fire precautions, saying fire dont hurt business, dont hurt a town, dont they have them every where? look at Chicago, at Boston, at New York, have they not had dreadful fires and are they not rich and great cities? Oh, fires help business and make trade, same as any other business, dont stop the fires, let us have trade. But the parallel is good between the fire and the grogshop; they help trade alike, tho the grogshop is infinitely the worst of the two to destroy property and business.

Burglary, murder, forgery, dont stop them, they have them every where; look at Chicago, Boston etc. dont they have thieves there? are they not large growing rich cities?

If you should converse with an educated experienced business man, who would argue that fires and cholera and yellow fever and thieves and war and crime and beggary and failure of crops and bad debts, none of them at all hurt the trade and progress of a city or state, saying, pooh, pooh, "they have them every where," look at London, Pekin, Paris, Vienna. New York, Boston, are they not rich cities? is not France rich? is not England rich? are not the U. S. rich?—you would go home and think over whether your friend was recovering from the jimjams or had sunk into hopeless idiocy.

But you will find men of the highest public reputation as editors, statesmen, politicians, financiers, merchants, etc., and who deserve to be credited with more than ordinary intelligence on other subjects—so hopelessly idiotic and mentally imbecile upon this most important question, that there is not a particle of hope for their reformation on this side of the grave; because "their eyes are holden that they cannot see," and they stop their own ears so they cannot hear and understand.

But it is safe to say that any well-behaved studious 15 year old pupil of our public schools, male or female, would arithmetically, rationally and logically solve the question of the true financial relation of the grogshop to the welfare and progress of a city, state or nation, after an unassisted study of half an hour; if they later in life get their morals poisoned with beer and unlawful greed, perhaps they will be like so many of their elders.

WHAT WINE IS MADE OF.

As wine merchants are petitioning the government to put a stop to the manufacture of artificial wines, the petitioners asserting that not one-third of the wine used in Paris is made of grapes, the many Americans who turn up their noses at the juice of our own grapes, will naturally wonder what spurious French wines are made of. An exchange says there are a number of large factories near Paris in which wines are made from damaged dried fruits of al y kind, beets and spoiled molasses. But there is not enough of these materials to make as much wine as is required by foreign trade. Turnip juice has been worked over into wine, and American cider is the basis of millions of bottles of champagne; but good apples and turnips are too costly to be wasted on cheap wines, such as most Americans buy. Some of the temperance societies might find the returns they are after, by satisfying public curiosity about what wines are made of.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The temperance societies and temperance press and other literature have for 30 years given the most explicit description of what wines were made of. The practice of fabricating wine in France out of all the things named above, is no newer thing there, than raising grapes is.

In 1855, premiums were awarded at the Great Exposition in Paris, for the best fabricated imitations of wine. And it was no new thing then, nor for 50 years before that. It is no new thing in any of the large cities of the United States, to make the larger portion of the wine that is sold, without a particle of grape juice and at a cost of ten or fifteen cents a gallon. Wine, too, that sells from $1 to $3 a bottle; all sham and alcohol and water from the sugar and juice of the turnip and potato and rotten apple.

But let us be careful to deal justly with all men. The wine made thus is just the same, just as good, just as wholesome as the choicest qualities that are evolved from the rotten, putrid, vile odored corpse of the most choice and luscious grapes. The alcohol is just the same; it is made from rotten sugar of any kind; the water is the same; the flavor is the same tho differently produced; the bottle and cork and seal and label are the same; the drunk is the same; the incitement to lust and blasphemy and lying and dishonesty and strife, which the so called natural wine generates, is equally produced by the imitation; and altho the original cost of the latter is not one-fifth, perhaps, of the other, the cost to the drinker is the same. One is as good as the other, and *perhaps better!*

Wine is wine; its only use is to produce drunkenness. The patent turnip and swill tub and drug store and glucose forgeries, are not a whit more dis reputable than the other, save in one thing, that the dealer and maker has to add more falsehood to the other crimes of his infernal business; and a few lies cannot make it much worse.

And so long as the material which produces SUGAR—the only thing from which wine or alcohol can be produced—so long as sugar can be obtained by any process, from any grain, fruit, cane or vegetable at a cheaper rate than from grapes at $10 a ton, just so long will that cheap material be the base of the bulk of the wine of commerce here and elsewhere, wherever there are people who are fools enough to drink wine. And the price of that cheap sugar will regulate the price of all grapes to be used for wine. Everyone should have sense enough to know that. Wine merchants are not saints nor philanthropists. They have dealt in frauds for 100 years; they will sell wine at the highest price they can get; they will buy wine or make it, at the cheapest possible rate. They can already make more profit on glucose wine than on grape wine. It will pay grape growers to look into these things.

COMMUNION WINE.

When total abstinence societies were first formed in America and England, there were numbers of respectable men who gladly and confidently took the platform to resist their unscriptural and unsound tenets and doctrines and prove their falsity. But they were after a very few experiments utterly exterminated. Only one man has for many years past dared to denounce total abstinence as unscriptural, and he covered himself with ignominy in having been canonized by the brewers and rumthugs, alongside of Bacchus and Gambrinus in the temples of sin.

When the fact was brot to light and proclaimed that in past ages of ignorance and corruption and monkish depravity, a monstrous desecration had been imposed upon one of the most solem and sacred ordinances of the church, and that the devil had so cunningly contrived matters that the servants of the Most High God were innocently using in His worship, the most pronounced and appropriate symbol of Satan worship that the world could present—there were plenty of ardent open defenders of the old system, which they had invested with a sacred reverence, not from any logical reason, but from an unquestioning tenacious preference for ancient usage and custom.

In argument and history and scripture they have been defeated most signally and completely. For 30 years past they have not improved upon one of their old arguments, nor invented a new one. The only one they have left is in the utterly shallow and bottomless and baseless and absurd refuge, that the highest scholarship of the world which has been devoted to the examination of this subject is not of the first class; that there is a higher scholarship which dont agree to our deductions; that they know better without ever having looked into the matter at all.

But while no one ventures to publicly discuss the question, to bring out the proofs on both sides and let the people judge in an honest open search for the truth, there is a very strong majority in many churches who are persistently adhering to a system which they dare not publicly defend nor discuss. This does not seem right. The churches and ministers and church members who have made this a matter of impartial intelligent research, are, it is quite safe to say, surprisingly of one accord in discarding the cup of sin and pollution from its stolen place on the table of the Lord, and the numbers so doing are daily and rapidly increasing.

Now if this is wrong, if the temperance wing of Christianity are mistaken, they are guilty of a monstrous profanation and desecration, and to see them daily adding new converts to their heresy, without protest and vigorous reproof and effort to reclaim them from their mischievous and mischief making error, seems to be a positive and very glaring sin of omission on the part of our friends of the other side. If they are right, we are offering strange fire, guilty of sacrilege, profaning the temple and are deceivers of mankind and ot to be suppressed.

If a product of death and corruption, were it wine or gin or pure alcohol, or if a diluted poison of any other kind, arsenic, mercury, opium or nicotine, had been the thing commanded at the institution, our attempt to substitute something better or less harmful or more in accord with our prejudices or preferences would be simply sacrilege, blasphemy, contempt of Divine authority. Were we sure such had been appointed, we should believe there was some wise reason for it, which tho we may not understand, we have no right to set ourselves up to override.

On the other hand, if the proof is positive and overwhelming, and leaves no loophole of uncertainty that something poisonous and devilish and accursed "an abomination of desolation standing in the holy place," has been substituted in the days of ignorance for the sacred and holy emblem, the fruit of the vine, which was used and commanded—and that perversion is being continued in the face of better, light and full knowledge to the contrary, and the practice has no advocates who dare defend it openly

—well—it is left to themselves to assess the quality and quantity of the transgression of contempt of heaven and wrong to humanity.

FANATICAL EPISCOPALIANS.

The *Public Leader* (wife-beater's organ) laments the degeneracy of the times, when the "fanatic" members of the Episcopal Church have made it so uncomfortable for the Rev. C. C. Burnett, of Iowa, that he has resigned his charge. They objected to his "independent and eminently sensible course" in engaging with the wife-beaters' organization to deliver 50 lectures in the State of Illinois against prohibition, and in favor of licensing rum thieves to rob the workingmen's wives and children of their daily bread. The *Leader* says Mr. Burnett is one of the most level-headed men in the Union, on the subject of prohibition; which means, probably, that he can see ten times the money in preaching lies on the devil's side that he can in preaching the truth to a "fanatic" church membership.

THE MURDERER'S GANG.

CASTROVILLE.

It is time that not only the murderers traffic was suppressed, but it seems as if a good many of the murderers themselves will have to be put out of the way, before any approach to law and order in this state can be attained. Barn burning, mill and house burning and cattle poisoning in one place; beating infirm and aged Good Templars in another, shooting constables and threatening the life of a minister of the gospel and his wife, mobbing courts of justice in another, is what we have now to face; but it is exactly the natural outcome of the thrice accursed murderous system of licensing a banditti of murderers, thieves and ruffians all over the state to rob, plunder, debauch and kill our citizens by wholesale.

It appears a challenge was made in the *Argus* (Castroville) to attempt the enforcement of the Sunday law. In reply, the Rev. Mr. Burkholder, M. E. church, complained of violators. A Swiss rum-seller was fined, and attempting to shoot the constable he was shot by that officer. Mrs. Burkholder, returning to her home in Castroville, found the following note in the door yard:

"Jan 17th 1882.

Mr Burkholder we now warn you to leave this place you was the cause of that poor fellow of loosing his life which was as sweet to him as yours is to you you are guilty of murder in one sence and we will not permit you to stay here we have got our number of vigerlance which we will do our part every one of us now take warning our promises will be fullfilled as sure as there is a god in heaven we will give you fifteen dayes to leave and you must be sure and never come back no never not once now take your choice leave or take the concequences for we have pledged our selves so remember the day is close at hand"

To which the following reply appears in the Salinas *Index*:

"As to the charge there made against Mr. Burkholder, any one acquainted with the facts of the case can see at a glance that it is in every sense absurd, utterly false, and grossly malicious. It is doubtful if he would ever have made the complaint against Tomassini had not that taunting challenge, which at the trial Mr. Dodge fathered, been published in the *Argus*. That could not be passed by in silence and self respect maintained, to say nothing of law, order, decency, etc., which were specially outraged by it. The charge once made, the case passed into the officer's hands, and proceeded in due legal form to its conclusion. The unfortunate defendant's violent and threatening conduct, both before and after the trial, are all known, and are now matter of sworn court record. The facts in the case show very plainly who were as well as who were not responsible for his death. His own thirst for bloody revenge against the officers of the law, cost him his life. As to the authorship and threat of the above note, the former is already more than suspected, and the latter is being well prepared for. Any violent demonstration against Mr. Burkholder will be promptly met, and treated as it deserves by his many friends who are prepared to protect him at any cost. We live in America, not in *France*, Germany, Ireland or any other foreign country. We believe in the maintenance of American law and institutions. We mean what we say. The case has been placed in the hands of the officers, and the guilty parties may find themselves in the meshes of the law sooner than they anticipate. We close as we began, with the hope that the above statement of our creed and purpose will not be misunderstood or neglected.

Respectfully,

MANY CITIZENS.

Afterward Mr. Burkholder received the following from another professional man-butcher, who professes to date from Santa Cruz:

VIGERLANCE NO. 2.

SANTA CRUZ Jan 30 82

"Mr. Burkholder

"I will just say to you you can boast about not leaving Castroville untill you are took a way in your coffin there might not bee enough left of you to put in one so you can take your friends advice if you like I hear all that is going on there you need not think that we go blind folded for we are not that kind of people and your days are all numbered and the day draweth near so remember your warning all the men in Castroville cant stop us so now take your choice"

THE OLD TOWNS.

It is indeed a just cause of sorrow, to see how the old towns and noted places in California are going down and giving place to new towns, etc. The industries of the state have been completely changed in the last thirty years, and of course our business centers have been changed. We feel sad when we pass such a place as old Kingston, on Kings River. True her painted signs and sidewalks tell the tale of a good large population, but they tell only the tale of departed splendor. We read that Princeton, Colusa county, is now without a mail route. Princeton was at one time, and that within our memory, one of the most business-like places, and now is without any importance whatever. What may be said of one old California town may be said of nearly all, yet somehow we hate to see the old places die.—*Hanford Journal*.

It is sad indeed, friend, but the industries have not so much changed. The principal and all absorbing and all engulfing industry in every one of these old places was selling liquor and gambling. There are any number of these deserted towns that took enough out of the ground to have laid the sure and lasting foundation of a permanent popular city. But whether the place made $10,000 or 10 million, the whisky and gambling industry got away with about every dollar of it every night, and when the mine or other real industry petered out, nobody had anything left but unpaid bills and an appetite for rum and play. And that industry has not changed a particle, it is as busy as ever all over these states and territories. But as it pauperizes and desolates one place, it has to move to another, and now wherever an honest industry is making one dollar a day there are all over California, Arizona, Nevada, etc., from 2 to 100 grogshops, beer dives and brothels and gamblers scuffling to steal that dollar and to blast and curse and pauperize and strip bare not only the old towns but all the new and green spots of this beautiful and pricelessly rich country. There never was in this state any other reason or agency that had anything to do with making deserted towns and ruined hamlets except in the rarest instances of a little camp here and there.

THE WOMAN BEATER'S LEAGUE.

The outlaw conspiracy of San Francisco have kept their general agent pretty actively employed drumming up accusations against violators of the Sunday law with a view of horsewhipping and buldosing and kicking honest and welbehaved citizens into a partnership with the brothels and beerdives.

But it seems a mistake occurred in causing the arrest of two professional Sunday outlaws, who not understanding the joke retorted with a charge of thieving and swindling against the out door manager and legal representative of the league. They accused him of stealing several dozen bottles of beer from their cellar in May last. Whether itwas thru fear of facing this charge or whether the league did not want the real violators to be convicted is not known, but their witness did not appear and the case against the outlaws was dismissed. Some people complain of the employment of such a man as Schetzel by the league; it ot to be considered the most appropriate thing of the season: Because of the failure of the league to appear against their own kind, the courts have refused to issue more warrants of arrest for the present.

GOOD OF THE ORDER.

BY H. C. CULTON.

Consistency is always highly prized, even by those who are not themselves consistent. The Good Templars, as a body, favor the Sunday Law and its enforcement. This is good. They are on the side of right, of truth, of humanity.

But we must be consistent. *The lodges should not have their regular meetings on Sunday.* Regular meetings are for the transaction of business.

Secrecy may keep the hands of the law off us, but secrecy cannot right our wrong nor cover up our inconsistency. Let us set a good example as well as promulgate sound precept. This is one reason why some churches are not in sympathy with the Good Templars. It is not strange that preachers and churches should not fall in with the Good Templars when they have their business meetings on Sunday. Until this practice is discontinued by our lodges, let no temperance speaker or writer rail out against preachers and churches because they decline to cooperate with us. Even if preachers and churches should get wrong, this railing out at them is not the best way to bring them around to the right track. We will not make many converts to the temperance cause by abusing the churches and finding fault with their plans and methods of work.

The more excellent way is found in kind words and duty faithfully performed. This will win men to us, and close up the gap between the lodge and the church.

Winters, Cal.

The matter of holding the regular meetings of Lodges on Sunday has been well considered, and by men and women who have the highest regard for the proper observance of the day of rest. The Good Templar Order has been behind no other religious organization in the effort to defend from all assault, either the law or the custom which gives us a day of rest.

The idea that a lodge meeting is a secular or business affair, has been shared in by Good Templars to some extent; therefore, they are seldom held on Sunday, and then only in mining localities and sparse settlements where, perhaps, half the members could not assemble on another day. It is supposed they are never held in any community where there are regular church services, or at the same hour.

As to the business transacted in a Lodge it seems to be precisely the same as that of the church: Money is collected and work is proposed for the same end; the salvation of mankind from the dominion of sin and Satan. If a Lodge is properly conducted there is nothing done there, that does not seem to come within the scope of the Sabbath work which the Lord of the Sabbath justified to pull our neighbor himself, not his ox, out of the pit.

It is not deemed by the Lodges that they are running an opposition to the church, but to the saloon. And where such a meeting is held and does not interfere with a more religious service it may be the very best employment of the time of the members on a Sabbath afternoon or evening. If a lodge is true to its obligations and the purposes of its existence it will have no exercises that are unfit for Sunday. But it is entirely foreign to the animus of the Order to be lacking in respect for the Sabbath. The good old farmer from the country lodge said well of his lodge, we used to meet in the church but now we *worship* in the schoolhouse. The lodge work is a worship, and when the question of holding our meetings on Sunday has been discussed in Grand Lodge the practice has been strenously defended where it exists by earnest Christians and ministers. It is admitted that a lodge meeting may desecrate Sunday or any other day but if our worthy brother would visit a few of the Lodges which for cause meet on Sunday he would find probably less business and more worship than he is prepared to expect.

THE HOME PROTECTION ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA.

Enquiries have been made in regard to the objects of the above named organization. For the present it is sufficient to say that those originating it are all known as reliable temperance men, and that when work is commenced it will be both earnest and effective.

Next issue will give the names of its officers, a statement of its principles and the objects it seeks to attain.

STAND BY YOUR CAUSE!

The *Pathfinder* (What paths? Crooked ones?), of Kansas City, Mo., is making a dirty tirade against Gov. St. John. In a recent issue it says the editor returns thanks for a $50 bill sent by the Saloonkeepers' Association, as a token of friendship. Now, as a set-off, let fifty or five hundred Good Templars or temperance people send to the editor of the RESCUE $1.25 each, as a token of friendship to that clean, moral, patriotic paper. And they will receive 52 numbers during the year, and be better posted and more enthusiastic for the good cause.

J. W. W.

CIRCULATE THE TRUTH.

There is no easier, cheaper, or more effective method of reaching the great mass of the people than thru the medium of a systematic and prayerful distribution of tracts, leaflets, or handbills. We have a great number of instances of a change of life and of conversion of souls thru their instrumentality. All the great tract and mission societies of the age receive the same testimony; and we are glad to know that the people use this cheap and economical method to reach the masses. The children's tracts published by the National Temperance Society alone have reached a circulation of over fourteen million of pages, and the hand-bills, which have only been issued two or three years, of four and a half millions of copies. With this arrangement each and every one can find a field of usefulness, and not delegate their work to some one else, who may or may not perform it. We trust that every locality will have their special tract-distributer, and see that every person in the community is supplied with the important truths which this kind of literature contains, and which has had and will continue to have a great influence in moulding and shaping public opinion upon this great reform. *

DEMING, New Mexico, Jan. 28, 1882.

I am located for the present on this end of the S. P. R. R.—am running from here (West) to Bowie, A. T. Am enjoying splendid health. I greatly miss my lodge meetings and the hallowed influences of the same. Yes, feel sometimes as if I am out of the civilized world entirely. Christmas and New Year's to me were lonely enough—spent both days in Yuma, A. T.

The RESCUE is a source of infinite pleasure, for thru its colums I sometimes live again in civilization, and among the noblest of the noble people—the brothers and sisters of our noble Order.

With kind remembrances to all, I am fraternally, &c. J. T. MARR.

DAVISVILLE, Jan 31, 1882.

Our order in this county is advancing in numbers and also greatly in influence. We have so far not succeeded in closing business on Sunday, as we could wish, but have given the league some trouble and think that their arrogant defiance of law, has placed them where they belong, among the thieves and murderers and law-breakers; they are certainly in the same company, and they have been well held up in that light; thanks to the local paper, the *Yolo Mail*," which has stood in for right and principle notwithstanding the saloon interest have withdrawn their patronage entirely.

Now let the temperance people do their duty and sustain this noble paper in the stand it has taken, by patronizing it as it should be. To increase its circulation, is to help our cause of right.

"YOLO CO. GOOD TEMPLAR."

RED BLUFF, Jan. 28, 1882.

Please address RESCUE to me at Red Bluff, Tehama Co., as I am at present located at this point and do not desire to be without it.

The lodge at this place is doing a good work and intends soon to put up a building of brick worth $10,000. I am preaching temperance and judgment to come, with all my might. The temperance cause is wide awake at Marysville, and my father, Rev. C. A. Bateman, is kept very busy lecturing thruout that district.

Success to you my good friend, in your work of editing the RESCUE. C. C. BATEMAN,
Pastor Baptist Church.

THE TEMPERANCE BALLOT, Bucyrus, Ohio, 4 page weekly, $1 a year, has set out to help destroy apollyon in that state.

THE PROTECTIONIST, Nashville, Tenn., is a four page semi-monthly, 10cts for 3 months; a smart live paper, devoted to prohibition, equal suffrage, and antimonopoly. Best wishes for its success.

THE NORTHWESTERN NEWS, Davenport, Iowa, $1.50 a year, is an able advocate of prohibition, neat in appearance and with copious, interesting and useful matter.

EVERY lodge of Good Templars in England is invited by the *Watchword* to petition Parliament to enact a local option law, and similar action is suggested to churches, schools, etc.

IT seems a recomendation of the publications of David C. Cook that an anonymous circular has been sent round asserting that his papers and lessons are not so cheap after all, as some other ones, which is true if an article sold at twenty cents is cheaper than one of the same or of a better quality sold at five or six cents. The circular raises, too, a startling, blood-freezing suspicion that from some certain peculiar standpoints, and under some extraordinary circumstances, or on certain days of the year or month, some peculiarly disposed individual might be tempted to fear that Mr. Cook or some of his ancestors or some of his wife's distant relations, are unsound in doctrine. That is an awfully sublime attack upon Mr. Cook's magnificent work for humanity; but it is presumed his steam power will still remain true to him and continue to pull the belts and turn the wheels of his machinery. And the doctrinal unsoundness as to whether Moses came thru the wilderness on horseback or footed it like the rest, we can all wait to see settled on the other side of the river.

CITIZENS of Watsonville have petitioned Judge Holbrook to suspend the Sunday law because it is not enforced in some places, and until it is decided once more by the Supreme Court: which indicates a sad lack of brain equilibrium and moral level in the petitioners. It would be as dignified and in as good taste, to petition the Post master to suspend the laws of gravitation till next election.

Every member of every church, especially the M. E., is violating their church rules when they deal with grocers who sell intoxicating liquors. There are many grocers who do not deal in such sinful trash.—*Sunbeam.*

That applies with equal force in California. There is a cash grocery advertised in the RESCUE that can supply all the temperance people of the state.

AT the Home Protection meeting of the 21st, Dr. Merrick said that Miss Willard in the few years of her temperance work had done more real effective service to the cause, and exhibited more sagacious and judicious generalship than any man has ever done who has labored as a temperance reformer. That may not have been exactly what he said, but it is to the same effect. The doctor might as well have had the courage too to confess that he is a complete uncompromising convert to the doctrine of just and impartial suffrage.

THE MICHIGAN GOOD TEMPLAR of Detroit, 4 page monthly, 35 cts a year, is a new bright addition to the temperance papers of the day. C P Russell and Caleb S. Pitkin editors. Some states that have had for many years a widespread temperance sentiment, Michigan and Ohio notably, have tried to get along without a temperance paper, and for a number of years piously starved out every troublesome spirit who attempted to run one. Consequence, farther away from prohibition, and the rum power stronger than 20 years ago. The *Good Templar* and the *Lever* will educate the people to drive out the evil spirit from the state.

Dr. J. Hall. L. D. writes of Riverside: "Progress in San Bernardino Co. Riverside Lodge met Saturday evening, Jan. 21, and conferred the beautiful and impressive higher degrees on seven recipients. Bros. Brooke, Paris and Curtis and Sisters McDonald and Livingston, all of San Bernardino, were present as visitors and acting officers, the first named being District Deputy, and Bro. Curtis Degree Templar. In the course of a short address after the initiations, Bro. Brooke remarked that owiug to the enforcement of the Sunday law, San Bernardino was in a better state of order on the Sabbath than he had known it to be before during a fifteen years' residence there. The law prevails also in Riverside.

THE REV. MR. DOWNTON in England has dared to enter into a controversy with the Rev. R. V. French an Episcopal rector, in the *Temperance Record* on the subject of communion wine. The latter uses about the same authorities, facts and deductions that have lately appeared in the RESCUE upon that subject. Mr. Downton on the other side asserts what a very ordinary student of history knows to be utterly false, "that no process was known in the first century of arresting fermentation a fortnight;" and his other argument is that teetotalers "invent a a number of fables," "often alledge falsehoods," and his opponent, the Rev. Mr. French, "handles the word of God deceitfully." That is a comfortable way and the only way the advocates of the use of the cup of blasphemy can prove up their case: comfortable, because it will equally prove any other fallacy, even that two and two make seven hundred and fifty. As usual.

The *Chronicle* reports Mr. Healy, the envoy from Ireland, as saying: " 'Ireland under the heel.' All law is practically at an end in Ireland. The country has been divided between five military magistrates, with supreme powers. The police shoot and stab helpless women and children, and verdicts of 'wilful murder' against them are quashed by the Crown." Without any sympathy for the landlords who possess an inheritance of the land of Ireland, stolen in ancient times from the people, and hoping that their oppressions may be speedily brot to an end, it induces a feeling of intense disgust to hear such a baseless, scandalous lie uttered by Mr. Healy. There is not a particle more danger of women and children being shot and stabbed by the police in Ireland, than there is in the churches of San Francisco. Surely no one is fool enough here to believe anything a man says, who is so depraved as to say that. The case of the Irish tenants has always been bad enough without any lying about it. But the people of Ireland have one worse enemy than the landlords; they have for many years paid more to their rumsellers for nothing, than they paid the landlords for the use of the land.

HOW MUCH.—A friend desires information in regard to the "amount" of misery caused by intemperance. We give it up. We are overwhelmed every time that we try to find an adequate answer to this question. The "amount" of misery caused by the liquor traffic. Estimate, if you can, the amount of misery caused in some single families. Tell how much some single persons suffer on account of this diabolical business. Count the tears and weigh the sighs of a single drunkard's family. Can't do it you say? Then how can we tell you the amount of misery in all the drunkards' families?—*Lever.*

The *Lever's* friend shall have a little more help. The area of the surface of this globe is about 196 million square miles and about 140 million of those miles are covered with water, say averaging two miles in depth; a cubic foot of sea water weighs say 1027 ounces. Figure up the number of tons of water in the combined oceans of the world and you will have as near as can be estimated the number of tons of human agony and misery and sorrow and woe annually inflicted upon the human race by the rum devil and his scorpion priests.

THE Redding *Independent* speaks highly of Col. Goulding's lectures in Shasta county, and reports large audiences and numerous additions to the lodges there. It says: "The people of Tehama county will find him a genial, pleasing, earnest speaker." The Visalia *Delta* devotes a column to a synopsis of an "able and interesting lectnre by Rev. W. C. King, subject, "Influence of alcohol on the brain." The *Delta* says it is a treat to listen to a speaker so far above the average, aside from the pleasure of hearing a good cause well defended.

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A few National Temperance Almanacs can be supplied at the RESCUE office; a 10 cent stamp will get one, and that is the cheapest way of remittance. The volume for 1882 is, as usual, full of good matter.

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50 *Birds, Roses, Scenery, Landscape, Marine Views, Juvenile Scenes, etc., Chromo,* 10 *cents;* 25 *Transparent,* 10 *cents.* Live Agents wanted. Agents' outfit, samples, etc., 10 cents. MILNES BROS., Bloomfield, Sonoma Co., Cal.

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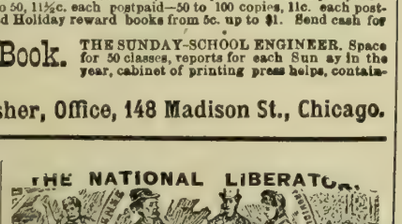
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A POSTAL FROM MISS WILLARD.

En Route in Arkansas, Jan. 28th.

Of all the proofs that "Home Protection" is *the* way out, Arkansas is the most shining and unanswerable. Last winter the Legislature gave women the right to vote by signature against dramshops. To day the "State of pistols and bowie-knives" (as Arkansas is called) has three-fourths of its towns under prohibitory law. "Haste to the rescue," dear women, and tarry not in all the plain.

FRANCES E. WILLARD.

MISS WILLARD and the officers of the W. N. C. T. U., have issued a circular rebutting the charge made by the WIFEBEATERS ORGANS, that the late convention was captured by the "female suffragists." If such a capture had been made by the temperance advocates of woman suffrage, it would seem to be an eminently fortunate incident. It is to be hoped the captives will be allowed parole and all the privileges of "civilized" warfare.

A HEAVY LOAD to carry was Gov. St John when the Republican Party of Kansas renominated him for Governor. So said the polyangular politicians, with his prohibition sentiments he would defeat any party that should take him up. Result, his majority on election day was 21,000 higher than any previous governor of Kansas had ever received. In the large edition of next week a glorious speech of Gov. St John delivered in Brooklyn Jan. 22, will be reproduced.

BEING an ardent advocate of how to spell, light is requested from the orthodox orthograffers as to how it is that throug hout, or throu-ghout, or thro-ughout, or thr-ough out, or thro-wout. or thr-ewout spell thru-out so much better than thruout itself does. Let us have a good sensible reason; same time, why buty wants any more letters than duty.

A correspondent of the Topeka *Commonwealth* writes from Eureka as follows: During the last three terms of court in Greenwood county the criminal cases have been from three to five per term, while in past years there have been from fifteen to twenty-five, Judge Graves is given as authority that the same proportion holds good in each county in his district, which is attributed to the prohibition amendment and law.

In Parsons, Kansas, one E. P. Marvin, Proprietor of the Belmont House, and leader of the club of outlaws there, was so strongly of the opinion that prohibition was a failure in the state, that it took $2000 in fines and costs to convince him of his error. The Kansas *Methodist* says quite a number of saloonkeepers in the jails of Kansas, are under the impression that prohibition prohibits. Yet the rum fed papers are still harping lies on the old string.

BRO. KING'S work for this month looks rather smaller than usual; reason, he has been for a good part of it confined to bed with that wretchedly dispiriting sickness, chills and fever. But by. last accounts he was better and hopes to be out in a few days. It is dry season up there too, so far.

THE first to respond to the circular addressed by the ex-Com. of Grand Lodge to the W. V. Ts. was Miss Mary Lee, of Savanah, with a club of 6; next Mrs. S. A, Lawry of Forest City with 20. The holidays are now over and it is hoped we may have at least 100 new subscribers every week during the year. Better send them along and not drive us to the desperate resort of borrowing Mrs. Pinkhams picture.

BRO. HINMAN of Twilight Lodge, Walnut Creek writes that it is hard work there working against six saloons—one for every ten families, but they expect hard work will enable the Good Templars to win the day. One of the best articles against those six saloons would be to put a temperance paper into each of the 60 families. They can get that many papers for one days rum money. and it would enable the community to save at least $60 or $70 every other day of the year. When it is nip and tuck, as Bro. H. says, they want temperance literature to keep nip from winning.

A PUBLIC-HOUSE census was taken in Bristol, on a Saturday evening last month, by the temperance societies. The city was divided into fifty districts, an enumerator being stationed at the door of each licensed house. According to the returns nearly 105,000, or one-half the population of the city, entered these places during the four hours between 7 and 11 o'clock—54,074 men, 36,803 women and 13,415 children.—*Chronicle.*

That is an apalling exhibit of the universally debauching influence of the grogshop, and still there are people who want them open on Sunday. Think of all the horrible sequence of 50,000 women and children visiting the dens of crime on one evening in Bristol to say nothing of the 54,000 men.

LOS ANGELES CO. DISTRICT LODGE.

The District meetings are growing in interest and importance in this county. The next is appointed for El Monte, at 10 A. M., on 22nd Feb. 1882, a holiday, Washington's birthday. My observation during a thoro canvass of the lodges and county make it of the highest importance that *every* lodge be fully represented and send full statistics. This quarter several new lodges have been instituted and united counsel and work will speedily lead to others. El Monte and Savanah Lodges are preparing for a good number of delegates and at night El Monte will give a grand entertainment—public of course, with music, speaking, etc. J. W. WEBB, Lecturer.

DIXON, Feb. 6, 1882.

The Solano County District Lodge met at Dixon, Feb. 3d. Bro. Frazier, District Deputy Chief Templar, came up on Thursday, and entered energetically upon the work of preparation. The Dixon Temperance Union, an open temperance organization of about seventy members, having learned of the expected meeting of the District Lodge, invited its delegates to meet in union mass meetings with them on Friday, Saturday and Sunday nights, which invitation was readily accepted. G. W. C. T. Thompson was informed of contemplated meetings, and dispatched Col. Babcock, of San Francisco, to champion our cause, and right nobly did he come to the rescue. I regard him as the most intelligent and able advocate of the cause I have yet met in the state. He is more than a Colonel. He is a General, brave, courageous and wise. The meetings were held in the M. E. church on Friday and Sunday nights, and in the Presbyterian on Saturday night, the congregations filling the houses. Thirty-one persons gave their names as candidates for initiation into the lodge of Good Templars at Dixon. On Sabbath afternoon, by invitation of your correspondent, Col. Babcock spoke to a large assembly at Binghamton, and at the close of the address, thirty-two gave their names to become charter members of a new lodge, which will be instituted next Thursday. So we have a genuine temperance revival in this community, which has given our well-nigh discouraged lodge new heart. God bless Col. Babcock. May his lips ever press the temperance trumpet, which we know will never give an uncertain sound while his brain and heart are back of it.

J. L. TREFREN.

The writer of the foregoing is the pastor of the M. E. church at Dixon. As he has spoken of my efforts in such complimentary terms, and refused me the privilege of changing his communication, I can only say that his devotion to the cause and his modesty has prevented him from seeing that the results attributed to me, are very largely due to himself. Without his zealous and able co-operation the most gratifying results could not have been secured. The earnest and energetic supervision of the Dist. Deputy cannot be stated in too complimentary terms. Much is also due to him. The work in this district is in safe hands. GEO. BABCOCK.

BRO. N. D. Hulse reports Eureka Lodge as having over 100 and gaining members every night, with few losses. Good for Humboldt County.

A package of papers of next issue, Feb. 16th, will be sent to every lodge of this jurisdiction and of Oregon that has been reported at this office and it is hoped that the L. D. and officers will in accordance with the decision of Grand Lodge furnish a copy to each of the members of their lodges.

JUNE LODGE No. 321 near Yuba City presented Mr. and Mrs. Lee Douglas with a handsome pictorial family Bible and Mrs. M. E. More the L. D. made them a pleasant and excellent address, recognizing their faithful service of 8 and 12 years respectively in June Lodge and conveying the good wishes of the membership on their departure to a new home.

REV. P. POWERS, S. D. of Chico, desires to organize several other colored lodges and Bands of Hope up in that vicinity; but railroad fares are high and walking is toilsome at this season. He returns thanks to Rev. C. A. Bateman and other friends at Marysville, for valuable help in his late visit and labor there. In the spring, we shall doubtless hear of some new incursions by Bro. Powers into the enemy's country. He is evidently a practical and successful as well as an active worker.

REFERRING to no journal in particular but to a good many in general, a visitor from another planet to this earth might feel surprised at the large amount and variety of quack medicine deemed necessary by so many religious and temperance papers to make their contents sit lightly on the stomachs of their readers.

TWENTY-ONE HISTORIC LANDMARKS.

One of the most excellent pamphlets has just been issued by the N. T. Society, from the pen of Dr. B. W. Richardson. It treats of every phase of the temperance reform. No. 1 will be found in this number of the RESCUE. Send 10 cents and get it from J. N. Stearns, 58 Reade St., New York. It is a twenty-four page pamphlet, and tells of all the discoveries that have been made as to the question of alcohol, and reviews all the advances made by temperance reformers.

A MURDER and a suicide in Sacramento on Monday; the latter a ruined young girl. Hurry up the anti-mormon legislation.

THE Spuyton Duyvil disaster was caused by rum as usual. The drunken rowdies elected from the city of New York to its legislature, were returning home from Albany; and one of them, while the customary carousal of such occasions was at its hight, pulled the cord attached to the air brakes and stopped the train. Before it got started again, the collision occurred. As is often the case too, the innocent were the sufferers and the drunks whose removal would have been a blessing, escaped.

DRUGGED AND ROBBED.—SANTA CRUZ, February 6.—On Saturday night Jacob Barth was found lying on Front street, outside the back door of Christy & Handly (the parties arrested last week for violation of the Sunday law), and locked up for drunkenness. Later it was found that he had been drugged and robbed, and a warrant was issued for the arrest of George Saunders for the crime. Constable Clark started this morning for Watsonville, where Saunders was reported to have gone in company with a lewd woman. Clark followed him to Salinas and brot him back to-night.—*Chronicle*

THAT is a fair sample of the work of the leag of wifebeaters, is it not? What a pity it would be to interfere with these nice, foreign institutions running on Sunday.

IT IS said that on Monday, "when nobody was paying attention to what was going on," Mr. Burrows got a bill passed in the House of Representatives, providing that no bigamist or polygamist shall be elected as a territorial delegate. When the members found out what had happened they had a burst of laughter. The *Chronicle* dont like it, don't see where the laugh comes in. It seems quite reasonable that they should laugh at a bill which wars against the polygamy of Utah, and recognizes as harmless the infinitely worse and more extended polygamy that prevails all round the homes of the people who are clamoring for vengeance on the modification and improvement of the prevalent system which has been adopted in Utah. A bill to restrict polygamy that does not apply to all the States and reach the broader and deeper and viler polygamy that is winked at, unresisted and unreproved in almost every locality, great and small, where a grogshop has found a place, deserves to be laughed at as a broad exhibition of the meanest hypocrisy.

MORALITY AND MISERY.—This is how the Huntington *Advertiser* preaches morality and misery alternately: "Be sure that you do not stray from the paths of rectitude and temperance during the Christmas festivities."

"HOTEL AND SALOON, ———, proprietor.—The bar is stocked with the choicest of liquors, wines, etc. Guests will be shown every attention."

"Our exchanges are all full of murders, suicides, robberies, etc., and crime seems to be on the increase in all portions of the United States."

Considering these three items as logic, the premise is sound, but the argument is outrageous and the conclusion at once inevitable and lamentable."—*W. Va. Freeman.*

Another sign of the growing demoralization is the fact that people of all classes tolerate the daily papers, which have the brazen effrontery to come into the family, reeking with advertisements of groggeries and beer dives and beer garden prostitute factories, and every class of filthiness and quackery and fraud, that will pay the advertizers of vice and nastiness a few dollars a month, to assist in debauching the sons and daughters of the state. Some of these servants of the drunkard makers ornament their pages with a picture of a big bottle of whisky or champagne with a recommendation of it, which they know to be a lie and a cheat, and its makers and sellers, robbers and murderers. Somebody will say this is intemperate language; so it is, if it is not true; but the language that is intemperate, is that which puts a coat of whitewash on the liar and cheat and debauching vendor of pernicious and obscene literature.

DIRECTORY OF LODGES

Under the direction of

GRAND LODGE, I. O. G. T.

OF CALIFORNIA.

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443 Rincon, Sa., Chino, Charles Hidden.

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264 Poway. Sa., Poway, G. W. Butterfield.
351 Monument, Tu., San Diego, O. N. Sanford.
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178 Rose of Lompoc, Sa., Lompoc, A. E. Gregg.
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204 Goleta, Sa., Goleta, F. E. Kellogg, Jr.
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268 Vesper, Sa., Guadalupe, J. E. Murphy.
354 Seaside, Tu., Santa Barbara, P.L.Moore
428 Montecito, Th., Santa Barbara, Geo. Ferrier.
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441 Positive, Sa., Santa Maria, Mrs. M. M. Thornburgh.

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295 Granger, Sa., San Jose, W. H. Gilmore.
327 Golden Wreath, F., Mountain View, W. T. Triplett.
328 Victoria, W., Los Gatos, W. D. Hudson.
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399 Santa Clara, M., Santa Clara, Elmer
474 Saratoga, Sa., Saratogo, Rev. C. M. Palmer. E. Carey.

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166 Geyser, Sa., Geyserville, Mrs. E. Winder.
167 Sebastopol, Th., Sebastopol, J. U. Graeff
176 Forestville, Sa., Forestville, J. E. McIntosh.
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378 Two Rock, Sa., Petaluma, M. L. Freeman
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321 June, Sa., Yuba City, Mrs. M. E. Moore
440 Yuba City W., Yuba City, Ed. Ellington.
452 North Butte, Su., West Butte, H. S. Graves.

TEHAMA COUNTY.

192 Red Bluff, F., Red Bluff, M. J. Frank.
198 Tehama, Tu., Tehama, A. V. Wheeler.
306 Ricerville, Sa., Ricerville, J. W. Tibbetts
308 Henleyville, Sa. Henleyville, J. W. Gill
309 Paskenta, Sa., Paskenta. T. D. Dollings.
311 Ivy, W., Red Bluff, C. H. Delvechio.
427 Paradise, Sa., Olimpo, C. S. Jobe.
433 Hercules, Sa., Red Bluff, O. W. Burress

TRINITY COUNTY.

162 Sicilian, Su., Trinity Centre, L. E. Owings.
300 Beacon, Sa., Weaverville, G. B. Bassham
303 Western Star, Su., Hay Fork, John H. Vanderhoff.

TULARE COUNTY.

48 Visalia, F., Visalia, J. H. Haines.
159 Fairfield, F., Lemoore, J. D. Travis.
169 Grangeville, Sa., Grangeville, John Warswick.
181 Jonesa, Th., Hanford, G. T. Thornton.
195 Tulare, Tu., Tulare, Willis Faust.
257 Tipton, Th., Tipton, Jas. A. Wills.
296 Hanford, Tu., Hanford, Mrs. L. E. Cheadle.
301 Plano, Th., Plano, J. W. Loyd.
302 Porterville, Sa., Porterville, R. C. Redd
325 Lakeside, Sa., Short, M. L. Short.
329 Pride of Tulare, F., Herrick's Cross, Mary E. Collins.
332 Elder Springs, F., Townsend, J. A. Hicks.
352 Frazier Valley, Sa., Porterville, Jas. A. Kincaid.
374 Tulare, M., Porterville, R. N. Clark
383 Woodville, Sa., Hunsaker, Rev. John Wood.
391 Lone Oak, W., Hanford, S. A. Allen.
394 Farmersville, Sa., Farmersville. George Dean.
479 Hokes Valley, Sa., Visalia, J. A. Boyd.
480 Lakeshore, Sa., Tipton, D K. Berry.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

122 Confidence, Su., Sonora, J. D. Williams.
135 Groveland, M., Groveland, Benj. Hunter.
262 Tuolumne, Su., Chinese Camp, W. H. Hosmer.
294 Jamestown, Sa., Jamestown. Miss Rebecca App
324 Bald Mountain, Tu., Sonora, Otis E. Greenwood.
336 Quartz Mountain, Su., Jamestown. Sarah E. Grant.
337 Table Mountain, Su., Jamestown, Mrs. Jane Beynon.
340 Soulsbyville, Sa., Soulsbyville, W. H. Barron.
342 Mountain View, Th., Columbia, George McNeil.

VENTURA COUNTY.

209 Constancy, F., Ventura, Miss Myra Walbridge.
221 Scenega, Sa., Scenega, L. P. Gniberson.
235 Santa Paula, Sa., Santa Paula, Sam'l T. Todd.
236 Hueneme, Sa., Hueneme, Mary E. Clark.
411 Saticoy, Th., Saticoy, S. V. Tietsort.
416 Springville, Sa., Springville, Samuel Guthrie.
418 Mound, Sa., Ventura, Tyler Bither.
422 Ojai Valley, F. Nordhoff, Thomas Barrows.

YOLO COUNTY.

145 Antelope, Sa., Dunnigans, W. B. Young.
163 Yolo, Tu., Yolo, Asa Petit.
165 Winters, F., Winters, V. Morris.
210 Chrysopolis, W., Woodland, J. J. Bowman.
224 Orion, Th., Davisville, Miss Nettie Marden.
366 Success, W., Grafton, M. C. Winchester
419 Capay, Sa., Capay, J. T. Brown.
429 Pleasant Prairie, Su.. Woodland, E. L. Cox.
431 Faithful, Su., Black's Station, John F. Dillon.
463 Madison, Su., Madison, F. O. Swinney.

YUBA COUNTY.

25 Marysville, F., Marysville, Frank W. Potter.
108 Knoxdale, F., Brownsville, Mrs. S. W. Knox.
124 Virginia, F., Marysville, Mrs. D. A. Hollister.
141 Cordua, Sa., Marysville, J. E. McMillan.
148 Rising Sun, F., Camptonville, Wm. Moore,
197 Wheatland, Tu., Wheatland, Miss Hattie Sheets.
226 Alpine, Sa., Strawberry Valley, C. T. Prindle.
278 Mountain Guard, F., Smartsville, J. A. Flint.
423 Prairie, Sa. Marysville, W. E. Gleason.
448 Elizabeth, Sa., Wheatland, P. L. Hutchinson.
476 Cornelian, Tu,, Marysville, Jno. C. Jenkins.

ARIZONA.

1 Garden Valley, M., Phœnix, Geo. H. Rothrock.
4 Tucson, F., Tucson, Miss Julia Ingham.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

7 Hilo, Sa., Hilo, J. H. Maby.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, Sa., Yokohama, Geo. W. Elmer.

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

NO.	COUNTY.	NAME.	POSTOFFICE.
384	Alameda,	Charles H. Haile,	Alameda.
125	Amador,	J, W. Perry.	Plymouth.
104	Butte,	J. B. Mullen,	Cherokee
361	Calaveras,	A. J. Cooke,	Murphys.
319	Colusa,	J. H. Liening	Colusa.
288	Contra Costa,	F. Clifford,	Nortonville.
462	El Dorado,	J.H.Gilmore.	Diamond Springs
—	Fresno,	S. N. Burch,	Easton.
269	Humboldt,	W. F. Brown,	Eureka.
299	Los Angeles,	W. D. Gonld,	Los Angeles.
175	Mariposa,	Chas. Converse,	Mariposa.
459	Merced	Geo. E. Isaacs,	Merced.
131	Monterey,	H. V. Moorehouse,	Salinas.
201	Nevada,	Samuel Clutter,	Nevada.
127	Placer,	J. C. Hawver,	Forest Hill.
228	Plumas,	Moses Bull	Greenville.
248	Sacramento,	A. K. Crawford,	Elk Grove.
220	San Bernardino,	H.C.Brooke,	S. Bern'd'o
351	San Diego,	S. Whitmore,	San Diego.
114	San Francisco,	C. H. Peterson,	313 Page street, San Francisco.
182	San Joaquin,	Wm. Jones,	Stockton.
56	San Mateo,	J. Compton,	Half Moon Bay.
178	Santa Barbara,	Rev. S. S. Fisk.	Lompoc.
102	Shasta,	J. N. Chapell,	Reading.
415	Solano,	G. W. Frazer,	Elmira.
167	Sonoma,	L. O. Coon,	Sebastopol.
266	Stanislaus,	Rev. M. D. Gage,	Modesto.
452	Sutter and Yuba,	H. S. Graves,	Yuba City
192	Tehama,	G. W. Jeffris	Red Bluff.
300	Trinity,	Geo. B. Jumper,	Weaverville.
195	Tulare,	Rev. F. H. Wales,	Tulare.
324	Tuolumne,	I. T. Holland,	Sonora.
236	Ventura,	L. C. Clark,	Hueneme.
366	Yolo,	Thos. J. Goin,	Grafton.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, Wm. Walker, Yokohama.

STATE DEPUTIES.

384 Alameda, James S. Naismith, Oakland.
386 Alameda, Mrs. V. A. Rix, Washington.
267 Amador, W. O. Clark, Drytown.
470 Alameda, Rev. Geo. Morris, West End.
404 Butte, Rev. Peter Powers, Chico.
243 Fresno, A. A. Smith, Kingsburg.
161 Calaveras, H. R. Hughes, Angels Camp.
290 Fresno, E. W. Turner, Madera.
207 Kern, A. T. Colton, Bakersfield.
299 Los Angeles, Will D. Gould, Los Angeles
299 Los Angeles, Jesse Yarnell, Los Angeles
246 Merced, George E. Isaacs, Merced.
126 Monterey, J. C. Aston, Watsonville
201 Nevada, Niles Searls, Nevada City
203 Sacramento, G. B. Katzenstein, Sac'to.
130 San Fran'co, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, No. 150 Ninth St., S. F.
185 San F'co, Mrs. E. P. Stevens, 1907 Bush
114 San Francisco, C. H, Peterson, S. F.
291 San Francisco, Wm. Crowhurst 1041 24th St., S. F.
182 San Joaquin, B. F. Bagley, Stockton.
189 San Joaquin, W. R. Ellis, Lodi.
200 San Joaquin, Rev. C. S. Haswell, Lodi.
178 Santa Barbara, J. W. Webb, Lompoc.
32 Santa Clara, Rev. W.T. Mayne, San Jose
295 Santa Clara Rev. D. E. Bushnell, San Jose.
392 Santa Cruz, G. M. McWain, Boulder Cr'k
425 Shasta, Dr. J. F. Winsell, Ball's Ferry
273 Siskiyou, Fred. H. Loring, Callahans Ranch.
64 Solano, Dr. I. S. Halsey, Vallejo.
185 San Francisco, Capt. A. D. Wood, S. F.
370 Sonoma, D. S. Sacry, Santa Rosa.
32 Sonoma, C. B. Proctor, Healdsburg.
32 Sonoma, J. G. Dow, Healdsburg.
156 Sonoma, Mrs. C. E. Fowler, Valley Ford
167 Sonoma, Rev. F. J. Culver, Sebastopol.
192 Tehama, Mrs. M. J. Mayhew, Red Bluff
165 Yolo, William Sims, Winters.
224 Yolo, B. H. Hoag, Davisville.
419 Yolo, J. H. Norton, Capay.
25 Yuba, Chas. J. Covillaud, Marysville.
148 Yuba, Joseph Erwin, Camptonville.

ARIZONA.

304 Pima, Joe T. Marr, Tucson.

JAPAN.

1 Japan, Daniel Jamison, Yokohama.

BANDS OF HOPE.

NO.	LOCATION.	NAME.	SUP'T.
1	Alturas,	Rising Sun,	Mrs. Mary Estes.
2	Artesia,	Artesia,	S. H. Olmstead.
3	Black's Station,	Sunbeam,	J. S. Rollins
4	Brownsville,	Crystal,	T. J. Rumery.
5	Cambria,	Cambria,	Mrs. M. R. Franklin
6	Chico,	Chico,	Rev. Peter Powers.
7	Scenega.	Scenega,	Miss Kitty Conaway.
8	Cajon,	Cajon,	Miss Della Hill.
9	Comanche,	Evergreen,	Mrs. M. S. Holbrook.
10	Columbia,	Mountain View,	G. L. McNeil
11	El Dorado,	El Dorado,	Jas. H. Gilmore
12	Tustin,	Tustin,	Mrs. H. K. Snow.
13	Forest City,	Forest City,	S. A. Lawry.
14	Greenville,	Greenville,	——,
15	Healdsburg,	Healdsburg,	C. Alexander.
16	Hornitos,	Christal,	Mrs. Mary Hinds.
17	Hueneme,	Hueneme,	Mrs. Mary R. Bard
18	Jenny Lind,	Chapparal,	Mrs. Mary A. Rogers.
19	Juds'nv'le,	Crescent,	Mrs. T. S. Griffiths
20	Kingsburg,	Kingsburg,	A. A. Smith.
21	Los Angeles,	L's Ang's,	Dr. S. McCurdy
22	Lodi,	Lodi,	Rev. C. S. Haswell.
23	Lemoore,	Lemoore,	Myron H. Savage.
24	Livermore,	Myrtle,	Miss M. E. Buckelew
25	Modesto,	Morning Star,	Miss Clara Vezey
26	Mariposa,	Marip'a,	Miss Eva Farnsworth
27	Marysville,	Marysville,	Chas. S. Brooks
28	Marysville,	Pleasant Templar,	Jas. Jory
29	Murphys,	Murphys,	Mrs. A. J. Palmer
30	Messilla Valley,	Mes'a V'y,	Ada. M. Horn
31	Mendocino,	Mendocino,	Mrs. M. J. Paddleford.
32	North Temescal,	N. Tem'l,	F. Esmond
33	National City,	Na'l C'y,	Rev. A. F. Field
34	Plymouth,	Rising Star,	David Grounds
35	Pine Grove,	Ev'ng Star,	Mrs. S. Serine
36	Poway,	Poway,	Adams Chapin.
37	Pentz,	Pentz,	R. H. Hawkins.
38	Plano.	Busy Bee,	Mrs. J. A. McMillan
39	Pescadero	Pescadero,	Carrie M. Mills.
40	Red Bluff,	R'd Bl'ff,	Mrs. H. A. Mayhew
41	Rio Vista,	Pride of the River,	E. M. Chase
42	Riverside.	Riverside,	Mrs. R. B. Fessenden
43	San Buena'ura,	Ventura,	Mrs. C. W. Bard
44	San Juan,	San Juan,	Miss Carrie Flint
45	Stockton,	Central,	J. M. Long.
46	Stockton,	Bethlehem,	Agnes McKinnon
47	Stockton,	——,	—— Keniston.
48	Santa Rosa,	S'ta Rosa,	J. H. Richardson
49	Sheridan.	Sheridan	Young Dougherty
50	San Luis Obispo,	——,	D. M. Meridith
51	San Luis Obispo,	——,	S. D. Triplett
52	Spenceville,	Spenceville,	J. L. Walliss
53	San Diego,	San Diego.	Miss L. Pidgeon
54	Spanish Dry Diggins, P. O.,	Greenwood,	S. D. Diggins, Mrs. S. A. Withington.
55	Soulsbyville,	Soulsbyville,	W. H. Barron
56	Sacramento,	——,	Miss Alice A. Catlin
57	Sacramento,	——,	——.
58	Santa Ana,	Santa Ana,	J. N. Hewes.
59	Santa Paula.	Ivy,	Miss Ida Kellogg.
60	Springville,	Sp'gv'le.	Miss Lulu Thacker
61	Sonora.	Sonora,	Elisha Richards.
62	San Luis Rey,	S. Luis Rey.	Miss S. Frazee
63	San Andreas,	Sparkling Water,	Miss Agnes Mercer.
64	San Jose,	——,	Anna McKenzie.
65	San Francisco,	Hayes Valley,	Mrs. Nellie Warren.
66	Short,	Lakeside.	J. M Moore.
67	Tulare City,	White Lily.	Clara Garrison
68	Ventura,	Mound,	Miss. P. P. Faddis.
69	Volcano.	——,	Mrs. Ezra Haskill.
70	Vallejo,	Vallejo,	Mrs. T. Graves.
71	Vallejo,	Home.	N. Smith.
72	Woodland,	Little Giant Killers,	B. F. Loomis.
73	Walnut Creek,	Walnut Creek;	Miss A. M. Stone.
74	Weaverville,	——,	Mrs. D. R. Atherton
75	Westminster,	Westminster,	Miss. M. A. McCoy.
76	Yuba City,	Franklin,	Maria Godfrey.
77	Angels,	Golden Circle,	Miss J. Hughes
78	Guerneville,	G'neville,	Mrs. E. A. Bagley,
79	Nortonville,	Hope,	Frank Clifford.
80	Grainland,	——,	Mrs. Sadie Hensley
81	Santa Maria,	——,	Mrs. S. B. Jones.
82	Colfax,	——,	Mrs. S. J. B. Richardson
83	Guadalupe,	Guadalupe,	Angie Ayres.
84	Fresno C'y,	Fr'o C'y.	Judge C. D. Sayles
85	Ventura,	Ventura,	Miss Myra Walbridge
86	Marysville.	Victory,	J. C. Jenkins.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF CALIFORNIA.

G. W. C. T., Robert Thompson, 1,531 Tyler St., San Francisco.
G. W. C., H. S. Graves, West Butte.
G. W. V. T., Mrs. Emily P. Stevens, No. 1907 Bush St., S. F.
G. W. S., Geo. B. Katzenstein, 328 J street, Sacramento.
G. W. T., Dr. Isaac S. Halsey, Vallejo.
G. W. A. S., Julius Lyons, Los Angeles
G. W. M., P. R. McCabe, Turlock
G. W. D. M., Miss Eliza E. Goldsworthy, San Jose
G. W. I. G., Mrs. M. H. Estes, West Oakland
G. W. O. G., H. L. Ricks, Eureka. H. B.
G. W. Chaplain, Rev. G. B. Allen, Petaluma
G. W. Messenger, E. Wood Culver, Newcastle
P. G. W. C. T., Will D. Gould, Los Angeles
Gen'l Supt. Juvenile Work, Mrs. M. E. Richardson, Murphys, Calaveras Co

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Robert Thompson, G. W. C. T., Chairman; Will D. Gould, P. G. W. C. T., Vice-Chairman; Geo. B. Katzenstein, G. W. S., Sec.; Dr. Isaac S. Halsey, G. W. T., Treasurer; H. S. Graves, G. W. C.; Mrs. Emily P. Stevens, G. W. V. T.

TRUSTEES OF GRAND LODGE.—A. O. Rix, Washington Corners; Niles Searls, Nevada City, and Dr. Isaac S. Halsey, Vallejo.

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE R. W. G. L.—Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento; Mrs. Ida M. Katzenstein, Sacramento; H. S. Graves, West Butte; I. T. Holland, Sonora.

ALTERNATES.—Will D. Gould, Los Angeles; C. C. Church, San Diego; W. P. Barnett, San Luis Obispo; Mrs. M. J. Mayhew, Red Bluff.

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at San Francisco on Tuesday, Oct. 3d, 1882, commencing at 10 a. m.

Directory of Lodges of Good Templars in the City of San Francisco.

NO.	NAME.	MEETS.	LOCATION OF HALL.
114	Evening Star,	Th.,	Grand Central Hall, 997 Market st., cor. of 6th.
120	Headlight,	W.,	Cambrian Hall, No. 1133 Mission street, bet. 7th and 8th Sts.
160	Mission Star,	Tu.,	No. 2943 Sixteenth St., bet Valencia and Mission streets.

130 Constitution, F., Shiel's Hall, 32 O'Farrell st.
160 Mission Star, Tu., King's Hall, 2131 Mission st., bet. 17th and 18th.
185 Life Boat, M., No. 118 Jackson st., near Front.
186 Golden Gate, Tu., Bush st. M. E. church, Bush street. nr. Devisadero street.
291 International, M., Grand Central Hall, Market st., cor. of 6th.
293 Valley, Th., Fell Street Presbyterian Church, bet. Laguna and Octavia sts.
307 Pleasant Valley, M., Comerford's Hall Church st., bet. 27th and 28th.
314 Spring Valley, Tu., Union Hall, cor. Fillmore and Greenwich sts.
417 Crystal, M., Myrtle Hall, Railroad and 7th avenue.
7 California, Th., Ono Hall, Mission and Fifteenth streets.

Grand Lodge of Oregon.

SUBORDINATE DIRECTORY.

11 Capital. S., Salem, C. W. Scriber.
17 Hillsboro, S., Hillsboro, W. L. Weathered.
28 La Creole, Tu., Dallas, Jno. S. Ashbaugh
36 Silver, S., Silverton, Frank Simeral.
39 Rosa, S., Salem, P. R. Winslow.
40 Astoria, Tu., Astoria, J. O. Bozorth.
43 Marion, S., Hubbard, Milton B. Kester.
57 Milwaukee, S., Milwaukee, A. Luelling.
74 Val Fontis, S., Zena, Charles Philips.
80 John Day, S., Canyon City, Fred P. Horsley.
86 Nonpareil, W., Portland, Mrs. P. M. Brower.
94 Lone Star, S., Clackamas, W. H. Wilmot.
115 Brooklyn, F., East Portland, James McGrew.
118 Sheridan, W., Sheridan, H. Z. Foster.
136 Forest Grove, S., Forest Grove, J. T. Whalley.
155 Valley, F., Halsey, H. B. Keniston.
159 Delavan, Tu., Junction City, W. M. Houston.
166 Union, S., Turner, E. E. McKinney.
179 Pacific, S., Cottage Grove, W. W. Cathcart.
184 Mt. Pleasant, S., Creswell, J. P. Currier
188 Golden Gate, S., Irving, L. H. Potter.
189 Ashland, F., Ashland, Wm. Harris.
191 Klamath, Tu., Ft. Klamath, Fred. Scheider.
212 Ohoco, Th., Prineville, Joseph Howard.
213 Revival, —., Prairie Gity, J. W. Mack.
217 Goshen, S. Goshen, J. W. Cox.
227 Marshfield, Th., Marshfield, Jonathan Osborn.
229 Onward, S., Albany, R. E. Conn.
258 Amity, S., Amity, Anna Putman.
259 Green Mountain, S., Siuslaw, Hiram Wingard.
262 Triumph, M., Independence, Mrs. L. L. Whiteaker.
268 Paradise Springs, S., East Portland. Mrs. R. D. Prettyman.
286 Williams Creek, S., Applegate, E. E. Topping.
289 McMinnville, S., McMinnville, J.E.Magers.
294 New Era, Th., New Era, J. M. Findley.
302 Newberg, S., Newberg, J. T. Smith.
306 Linkville, Linkville, O. C. Applegate.
316 Samaritan, S., Harrisburg, Nettie Isham.
317 Guiding Star, Tu., Lebanon, J. L. Gilbert.
331 Monmouth, S., Monmouth, C. G. Adkins.
332 Pass Creek, S., Drain, H. A. Wallace.
338 Wasco, S., Dufur, A. J. Dufur, Jr.
342 Lily, Tu , East Portland, Jas. W. Shaver.
344 Albany, S., Albany, R. Fox.
346 Good Samaritan, W., Dalles, O. D. Doane.
350 Mount Hood, M., Dalles, John Michell.
352 Stayton, M., Stayton, J. L. Follansby.
353 Orient, F., Jefferson, E. E. Montague.
355 Bay, Th., Marshfield, A. M. Crawford.
356 Welcome, S., John Day, F. J. McCallum
357 Monroe, S., Monroe, N. Garlinghouse.
358 Columbia, F., East Portland, D M. Long.
359 Cason Prairie, —., East Portland, Charles Gilbert.
360 Evergreen, St. Helens, J. H. Groves.
362 Powder River, —., Baker City, E. P. Waltz.
363 La Grande—., La Grande, Geo. H. Rigdon.
364 Centerville, Centerville, Rev. T. S. Burnett.
365 Concordia, Spanish Hollow, C. W. Barzee.
366 Alpha, Lafayette, Rev. T. L. Jones.
367 Butte, S. Eugene City, Rev. E. P. Henderson.
368 Victory, S., Mehama, J. M. Eskew.
369 Success, T., Lebanon, J. L. Gilbert.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF OREGON.

G. W. C. T., Chas. T. Tozier, Hillsboro.
G. W. Coun., Mrs. M. E. Hoxter, Forest Grove.
G. V. T., Mrs. N. J. A. Simons, The Dalles.
G. Secy., J. E. Houston, Junction City.
G. A. S., W. T. Riches, Silverton.
G. Treas., J. H. Lambert, Milwaukee.
G. Chap., Mrs. L. L. Whittaker, Independence.
G. M., W. W. Cathcart, Cottage Grove.
G. D. M., Emma Fisher, Salem.
G. Guard, Sarah Cavitt, Zena.
G. Sent., W. B. Robertson, Turner.
G. Mess., F. S. Harding, McMinville.
Supt. Juv. Work, Mrs. E. M. Vandevert, Salem.

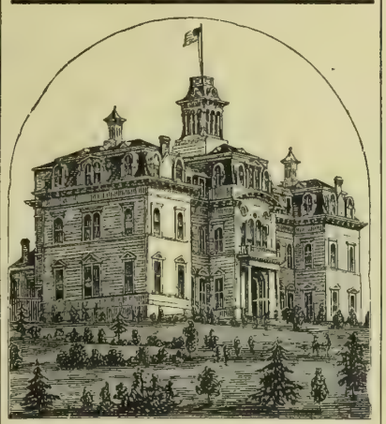
Representatives to R. W. Grand Lodge.

J. E. Houston, Junction City; Levi Leland, Oregon City.

Alternates.

E. W. Ryan, Portland; Elias Jessup, Newberg.

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at The Dalles, commencing on the third Tuesday in June, 1882.



HOME FOR ORPHANS.

In 1869 a capacious and elegant structure was erected near Vallejo, in Solano County, and in 1870, it was dedicated and opened under the auspices of the Grand Lodge, and entitled the "Good Templars' Home for Orphans." Its title is not meant to carry any idea of exclusiveness as to the class admitted to its sheltering offices. On the contrary, it is open to all; the only passport required at its portals is to be a homeless orphan child. Children under fourteen years of age, are received and cared for; and over one hundred orphaned children are now being cared for within its walls the buildings are sightly, capacious, and pleasantly located. The Home is under the general management and control of a Board of Trustees and a Board of Lady Managers—the former comprising nine gentlemen of the Order, who have charge of the building, grounds, (20 acres), and financial matters; while the Board of Lady Managers is composed of eight prominent lady members of the Order, selected from various parts of the State, and has charge of the domestic relations of the institution. The educational affairs are under the joint control and management of the Board of Trustees and Lady Managers. Within the Home a graded school under the "Public school system" of the State, is taught by two competent teachers. Upwards of $140,000 have been expended in the erection, care, and maintenance of this institu ion. The Good Templars of this jurisdiction have accepted the self imposed duty of sustaining this "Home" gratefully, and the membership is linked together in its support with unfaltering devotion.

ADOPTION.

Children may be adopted from the Home by reliable and proper persons upon application to Board of Lady Managers.

ADMISSION OF CHILDREN.

All letters concerning the admission of children, or their adoption from the Home, should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board of Lady Managers, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, 150 9th street, San Francisco, who will furnish the necessary blank forms.

Trustees of Orphans' Home.—Wm. H. Mills, Sacramento; H. S. Graves, Yuba City; Hon. Niles Seaals, Nevada City; A. G. Clark, Napa City; Dr. R. H. McDonald, San Francisco; Dr. I. S. Halsey and Samuel Kitto, Vallejo; RoberThompson, G. W. C. T., San Francisco; Geo. B. Katzenstein, G. W. S., Sacramento, ex-officio.

Lady Managers of Orphans' Home, —President, Mrs. C. B. Thompson. No. 1531; Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, Secretary, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, 150 9th St., San Francisco, Financial Secretary, Mrs. M. E. Partridge, West Oakland; Mrs. M. A. Alsip, Sacramento; Mrs. M. A. Mayhew, Red Bluff; Mrs. V. A. Rix, Washington Corners; Mrs. S. L. Robbins, Vallejo; Mrs. E. P. Stephens, San Francisco, G. W. V. T., ex-officio.

OFFICERS ON THE R. W. GRAND LODGE.

R.W.G.T., Geo. B. Katzenstein, Cal.
R.W.G.C., T. B, Demaree, Kentucky.
R.W.G.V.T., Mrs. Brookbank, Ind.
R.W.G.S., F. G. Keens, Nebraska,
R.W.G.Treas., Uriah Copp, Illinois.
C.S.J.T., Mrs. C. E. Gilbert, S. C.
R.W.G.Chap. Rev. S. A. Williams. Miss.
R.W.G.M., W. H. Lambly, Canada.
R.W.G.D.M., Mrs. M. F. L. Connard Pa.
R.W.G.I.G., Emma Sprague, Wis.
R.W.O.G., Jas. M. Beedee, N. H.
R.W.G.M., Y. A. Woodward, Louisiana.
P.R.W.G.N., J. J. Hickman, Ga.

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Parties desiring Job Printing of any description, such as

Letter-heads,
Bill-heads,
Business Cards,
Circulars,
Handbills,
Pamphlets,
Etc., Etc.

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Cash Grocery

519 Post Street.

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Coffee, Green, per lb....12½, 14, 15, 16, 22c
Coffee, Roasted.....14, 17, 21, 30c
Coffee, Ground 20, 22, 26, 30c
Coffee, Prepared (papers) 12½, 16, 20, 22½c
Coffee, Extract, per doz.....30c

☞ Over 20 varieties on sale.

Tea.

Tea, Japan, per lb.....20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 55c
Tea, Dust..... 12½, 20c
Tea, Oolong..... ....25, 35, 45, 55, 70c
Tea, Comet.....55, 60c
Tea, Diamond L.....38 to 40c
Tea, Mixed.....30, 40, 50, 60c
Tea, English Breakfast.....45, 55, 70c

Chocolate.

Chocolate, per lb.....18, 22½, 30, 40c
Cocoa, paper.....20, 25, 30c

Canned Goods.

Canned Fruit, per doz.....$2.50 to $3.00
" Oysters.....1.00, 1.40, 2.40, 2.75
" Clams.....1.75, 2.75
" Lobsters.....1.75, 2.75
" Corn.....1.50, 1.75, 2.20
" Peas.....1.50, 1.60, 1.75
" Beans.....1.60, 1.75
" Tomatoes, large.....1.25
" Jams and Jellies, large.....2.75
" Apple Butter, each 5 lbs..... .50
" Salmon, doz.....1.40, 2.40, 2.60
" Mackerel, each 6 lbs.....5.50, 6.00
" Meats.....2.00, 3,25, 3.50
" Poultry.....3.25, 3.50
Condensed Milk.....2.00, 2.30

Dried Fruits.

Apples 20 lb. lots.....6, 7, 7½c
Peaches 20 " 7, 10, 14c
Prunes 10 " 10c
Currants 10 " 10c
Plums 10 " 8, 15c
Raisins 20 " 8½, 10c
Grapes 20 " 7½, 9c

Flour and Meal.

Family Flour, per bbl.....$5,25, $5.50, $5,75
Graham Flour, sack.....1.35
Oat Meal 10 lbs.....40, 45, 50, 55c
Corn Meal " 25, 30c
Hominy " 45, 50c
Pearl Barley " 50, 55, 60c
Sago " 70c
Buckwheat-flour " 45, 50, 55c
Vermecelli and Mac, per box.....90c, $1.25
Crackers, box, per pound 5, 6, 8c
Cakes, " " 10, 12, 15c
Soaps, box 20 cakes, 40, 50, 60, 80, $1.00, $1.25
Starch, boxes, per lb.....5, 7, 8½, 10c
Corn Starch, paper.....7½, 8½, 10c
Stove and Shoe Polish, per doz...45, 50, 55c

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Are run on all through trains of this road.

It is the ONLY ROAD between

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MARVIN HUGHITT,

2d V. P. & Gen'l Mang'r, Chicago.

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THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE FOR

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FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS

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We continue to act as Solicitors for Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, etc., for the United States, Canada, Cuba, England, France, Germany, etc. We have had **thirty-five years' experience.**

Patents obtained through us are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. This large and splendid illustrated weekly paper, **$3.20** a year, shows the Progress of Science, is very interesting, and has an enormous circulation. Address MUNN & CO., Patent Solicitors, Pub's, of SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 37 Park Row, New York. Hand book about Patents free.

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To sow every town "knee deep" with Temperance Literature,

At 5 cents a head, without any labor on the part of society or individual, by means of our Class Papers and post-office delivery system.

We furnish papers (not tracts), send them out addressed, wrapped and mailed separately every month for a year to each individual, for 5 cents a year—or semi-monthly for 10 cents a year. Each paper contains 6,000 words, the matter of a $1.50 book in a year's issues, all for 6 cents—eighteen different papers to choose from, each for a special class of readers or special field of work. Thus for $5, one hundred persons can be reached every month for a year, and the individual or society is to no trouble distributing. Every one will subscribe if asked, when it is only 5 cents a year; or the expense to society for a whole town is trifling. Sample of each, and full particulars for 10 cents. We publish Band of Hope supplies including weekly paper, library, badges, pledges, certificates, pledge rolls, etc., so cheap that penny collections pay expenses, (sample outfit sent for 25 cents, full particulars free), also a whole library of $1.00 temperance story books at 2 cents each, (samples of three numbers for 10 cents). Temperance posters ½ c. each; samples of six for 5 cents; many other supplies, all at prices suited to general distribution. Address,

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R. H. Mc. Donald,
PRESIDENT.

Pacific Bank.

ESTABLISHED 1863

Capital $1,000,000.
Surplus 460,759.

San Francisco, Cal., January 1st, 1882.

With the opening of the New Year, and the evident prospective revival of business in all its branches, we desire to call attention to the annexed statement of the affairs of this Bank; and to offer our services to any that may at any time desire to open an account with us, or make any change in their present banking arrangements.

RESOURCES.

Bank Premises	**$150,000 00**
Other Real Estate	**5,225 35**
United States Bonds	**626,977 35**
Loans on Real Estate	**134,868 00**
Loans on bonds, gas & water stock	**132,198 35**
Loans on other securities wheat, barley, etc	**577,443 96**
Loans on personal security	**1,106,004 27**
Due from Banks and Bankers	**392,457 61**
Money on hand	**398,669 34**
	$3,523,844 23

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid up	**$1,000,000 00**
Surplus	**460,759 13**
Due Depositors	**1,888,655 07**
Due Banks and Bankers	**174,370 53**
Dividends unpaid	**59 50**
	$3,523,844 23

We call attention to our increased facilities for conducting legitimate banking, and solicit accounts of **banks, bankers, merchants, manufacturers, farmers** and all doing business in our line.

☞ **Correspondence solicited.**

Shipments of Gold and Silver Bullion will have special care and prompt returns.

Exchange on the Principal Cities in the **United States, England, France** and **Germany** bought and sold.

Collections made and prompt returns rendered at market rates of exchange.

Telegraph Transfers made with **New York, Boston, Chicago,** and the principal cities of U. S.; also cable transfers to Europe.

Letters of Credit and Commercial Credits issued on the principal cities of the **United States** and **Europe.**

National, State, City and County Bonds and Warrants, and other securities, bought and sold.

Loans made on good collaterals or approved Names. Good Business Notes and drafts discounted at lowest market rates.

Deposits received, subject to check without notice.

R. H. McDonald

President.

IF YOU WANT.

To increase the membership of your Lodge, get up a list of subscribers for the RESCUE.

WANTED

150 NEW SUBSCRIBERS FOR THE RESCUE every week of January, February and March. Every person who reads it could very easily get one other to take it who does not. The contest is now waxing warmer every day, and the best work that can be done for the moral and financial welfare of the whole people, is to educate the people on the question of the suppression of the

GROGSHOP.

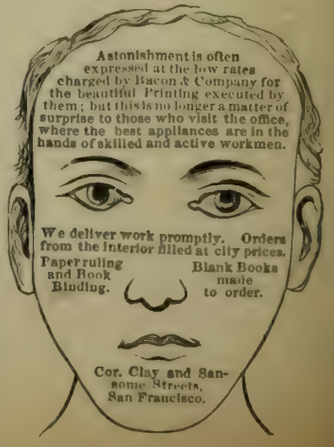
The Beer and Rum mills have always been outlaws, but now they are in open rebellion against the law, and are threatening all sorts of vengeance against such of the American people as will not bow submissively to the dominion of a league of malefactors and criminals. The paper that does not openly and directly advocate prohibition of the crime factories, is on the side of the enemy, and is no friend to the people.

The Weekly Mirror,

$1.50 A YEAR!

YARNELL, CAYSTILE & MATHES.

Contains all the news of Southern California, the grape and orange district: A journal with a clean face, good morals and a temperance record. Send for it and encourage wholesome journalism.



The Rescue.

"WINE IS A MOCKER, STRONG DRINK IS RAGING."

Entered at the Post Office at San Francisco, Cal., as second-class matter.

VOL. XIX. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1882. No. 16

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H. G. Parsons....Book and Job Printer
Halsey, I. S....Dentist
Mutual Aid....I. O. G. T. of Cal.
Milnes Bros....Cards
R. W. Nelson....Nat. Liberator
National Temperance Society....Temp. Literature
Julia Colman...." "
H. A. Smith....Temperance Grocery
Phosphate Soap....637 Market Street
Pacific Bank....Pine Street
Paul Rieger....Lemon Sugar
Thrailkill, Dr., Oakland....Dentist
Thompson, R....Attorney-at-Law
W. C. T. U....Coffee Houses

When you call on any of these places please say you saw their Ad or card in the Rescue.

ADVERTIZERS THIS WEEK—NEW.

SACRAMENTO.

Ackerman & Co., crockery, glass, etc.
W. A. & C. S. Houghton, Printers and Booksellers.
S. J. Nathan & Co., Clothiers.
H. S. Crocker & Co., Printers and Importers.
Weinstock and Lubin, Mechanics Store.
Mrs. E. Katzenstein, Millinery.
Comstock & Co., Furniture etc.

SAN FRANCISCO.

California Furniture.
Hawley & Co., Agricultural Implements.
Fireman's Fund, Insurance Company.
Pacific Saw Manufacturing Company, Saws.
H. N. Cook, Belting and Hose.
Orrick, Averill Paint.
Pacific Bus. College, Education.
Dr. W. J. Paugh, Oculist and Aurist.
D. W. Laird, Jewelry.
Golden State and Miners, Iron Works.
E. G. Denniston, Nickel Plating.
Kohler & Chase, Musical Budget.
Boericke & Tafel, Homeopathists.
Houseworth, Photographer.
E. J. Hutchinson, Dress Cutter.
S. P. Whitney, Land Agency.
J. W. Evans, Sewing Machines.
Javis Jewitt, Artificial Limbs.
John B. Hill, Temperance Literature.
David C. Cook, Temperance Literature.

G. W. Hopkins, Attorney, Arcata.
John S. Woolsey, Cheese Press, Gilroy.
Golden Gate Academy, Oakland.
W. P. Miller, Carriages, Stockton.

ADVERTISING MATTERS. It is of very great importance to establish the fact that the RESCUE is a good advertising medium—if it is a fact and true. It will confer not only a favor but a positive benefit upon this paper and the financial interests of the Grand Lodge, if all who are induced by seeing the advertisements in this paper, to make purchases or enquiries about purchases of the articles offered therein, will mention to the advertisers that they were directed to them by seeing the advertisement in the RESCUE. Please dont forget that nor the other fact that no man can buy an advertisement in the RESCUE at any price who is not a square, reputable and reliable dealer.

IN the issue of March 2d, a biographical sketch and portrait of the R. W. G. T., Geo. B. Katzenstein will appear.

PROHIBITION VOTE.—Ohio cast 16,597 and Wisconsin 13,225, Pa. and N. Y. 4,512 and 4,445 votes last year for prohibition strait. And the great old temperance State of Massachusetts has had her people so debauched with beer that they only voted 1,640 for a temperance party.

DAVID C. COOK.—A full and lengthy advertizement of Mr. Cook's periodicals appears in this issue, which it is hoped will be attentively scanned over. There is something there to interest every one of us; something that every body wants and would be delighted to have if they knew what it is—and the price is so trifling. Be sure to scan it over and send for what suits you.

THE VIEW at the Golden Gate Academy, Oakland, is most enchanting; and if there is anything in nature calculated to lead the mind to a contemplative mood and take in its beauties, it is to be found right there where parts of seven counties can be seen and no one who has a conception of the beautiful, need ever be despondent or longing for a change while pursuitg their studies in this homelike institution.

33½ PER CENT.—One of the customers in an adjoining state writes to the San Francisco Cash Grocery as follows: "My goods came safely to hand in good order, and gave entire satisfaction. When I want again, shall send to you for them, as I save 33¼ per cent by doing so.

SUBSCRIBERS this week. Delton Wis. 1; Napa 1; Murphys (A. J. Cooke) 4; Red Bluff 1; Colusa 1; Butte City (Eunice Roberts) 12; Oroville 1; Livermore 1; Rocklin (Mrs. R. A. Mills) 6; Chico 1; Ophir 1; Norwalk and Duarte (J. W. Webb) 2; Pleasant (Grove Mary E. Trevathan) 8; Dixon 2; Mok Hill 1; Copperopolis 4; Angels Camp 2; Evansville Ind. 1; Drytown 1; (the last 9 from C. Duffy). In all 51.

ONE of the canvassers for advertisements for this edition was asked about the circulation of the paper, when a travelling agent of the house, who was present, spoke up and said, "I can assure you in my travels over the state, I meet with that RESCUE everywhere I go.

One more County in Nova Scotia has adopted the prohibitory Scott Act by a large majority and the vote will soon be taken in St. John New Brunswick. Professor Foster is working the case up there and he will make things lively for the rummies wherever he goes.

THE railroad Syndicate blister which the Canadian Government recently applied to the backs of the Canadian people is already beginning to draw with such effect that the patients are squealing. Wait till it stays on for five years, for ten years. Oh that wont be joyful!

LINCOLN reports thru Miss Pet Boyden, formation of a Band of Hope, to meet once a week, which "proposes to address itself to social enjoyment, literary culture, and to some extent to dramatic entertainments; Gerard Peters, Supt." It is hoped the Band will find time for some temperance instruction as well.

FRESNO.—Bro. King says a notice was sent to this office, of meeting of Fresno District Lodge, by the D. D., three or four weeks ago, and it never appeared. As notices of all D. L. meetings are invited for publication in this paper, no other reason could exist for its non-appearance, than that it never reached this office; or if it did, it must have been mysteriously lost.

Amador District Lodge has elected a Dist. Supt. of Juvenile work, and voted to pay the expenses of the D. D. to visit every lodge in the district. Good for Amador. That is all there is room to say this week.

THE "CALL" thinks the *Chronicle* has not been paid any money by either the Railroad Company or Claus Spreckles to speak well of them. Is that considered the only condition of keeping quiet upon the subject of public wrongs, and abuses and robberies of the people? If so, about how much money is considered a fair price for silence?

CARDINAL MANNING, in his address before a large temperance meeting at Oldham. England, said that Scotland, Ireland and Wales had, one after the other, won a Sunday closing bill, and that, altho the struggle would be more severe in England, the time was fast approaching when the force of public sentiment in England would compel the public houses to keep shut on Sunday.—*Ex.*

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 3, 1882.

ED. RESCUE:—I am rejoiced to see the subscribers rolling in to the RESCUE, for it is a true index of the steady advance of our cause. Temperance workers are fast learning that knowledge is power. Now, if there ever was a time when the RESCUE should be supported, that its warning voice should be heard on every hearth and in every home in the land, *it is now*; for a most important battle is *now* being fought. Each subscriber is an unsheathed sword that glitters in the field, it is not alone our *great duty*, but it should be our pride to support this paper, as we would a banner on the battle field; in truth *it is* a cannon. Temperance aside, the RESCUE is an ably edited paper, and will compare favorably in ability with any on the Pacific Coast, and I would recommend its outstretched hand to those who are looking aloft, and are interested in the moral culture of mankind.

Grand Lecturer Webb is doing a mighty work for temperance in Southern California. His sleepless vigilance and inspiring energy are crowned with success: Lodges and Bands of Hope are springing up in all directions under his able management. A lady once entered a room unperceived, in which Mozart was playing a grand piece on the piano: When he had finished she exclaimed, "Why, Mozart, you are inspired." "Yes," he replied, "but its thundering hard work." Now, Elder Webb may be inspired, but he is doing some "thundering hard work." If devotion, determination and never-say-*failism* are qualities that should be found in a temperance speaker, then Bro. Webb is master of the situation. Respectfully, "OBSERVER."

MONEY LOST.

Many persons lose money by not buying for *cash*. One of the best places to patronize for family supplies, is the San Francisco Cash Grocery, 519 Post St. S. F. Cal.

FIRST-CLASS AGENTS WANTED.

The great reputation of JOHN B. GOUGH, the magnificent make-up of "Sunlight and Shadow," and the universal demand for it among all classes, makes this the best opportunity ever offered to energetic agents to make money. We want first-class agents in every township, to whom liberal terms will be given. Address, for territory and terms, J. Dewing & Co., 420 Bush St., San Francisco.

50 *Birds, Roses, Scenery, Landscape, Marine Views, Juvenile Scenes, etc., Chromo*, 10 *cents*; 25 *Transparent*, 10 *cents*. Live Agents wanted. Agents' outfit, samples, etc., 10 cents. MILNES BROS., Bloomfield, Sonoma Co., Cal.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue. Dry Goods and General Outfits. WEINSTOCK & LUBIN, Mechanics' Store, Sacramento.

HISTORIC LANDMARKS.

BY B. W. RICHARDSON, M. D., F. R. S.

II.—ALCOHOL—WHAT IS IT?

Then another point has been brought out. When the idea of spirit was brought forward, and we talked of the strength that was in beers, wines and spirits, it was thot that this one particular alcohol or spirit was the only thing of its kind. Men of science knew better, but the general impression was, and is to some extent still, that the substance which we call spirit is a thing alone of itself, that it stands as tho there was nothing else like it. Now, I hope we have pretty fairly imbued the nation with the fact that this spirit of wine is only one of a great family; that there are an immense number of alcohols—dozens, in fact—some derived from wood, some from wheat, the potato spirit, and so on—all bodies of the same chemical family, and not in any way distinct, except by the simple accidents of taste, and weight, and a few other physical varieties, from that alcohol which we drink. As Professor Gladstone has pointed out, it is a mere accident that this came into common use—this alcohol from grain. It might have been any other alcohol that came first into play. We now know that this is not one of the special things coming to us as a distinctive thing, but as one of a family, and has only come into use or habit, as it were, by accident.

III.—ALCOHOL NOT A FOOD.

Another point. I do not think we have fairly brot out what is the positive effect of this particular alcohol we take in this sense—that it can in no way be considered a food. We have shown that foods are substances that either make up the great mass of the body like water, which exists to about seventy-five per cent, or substances which build up the tissues like albumen, egg, cheese, meats, etc. They are substances that burn in the body like fat and oil and starch and sugar, which go to produce animal warmth, and keep up the vital fire, or substances which go to make up the bony structure. We have shown that alcohol does not belong to water, and there is nothing in alcohol chemically which it can represent in regard to meat substances, and the same with the structures which fill up the skeleton of the body. Thus, when we ask whether this agent can be classed with the foods which keep up the animal warmth, we find that its imbibition reduces the animal temperature, and prevents the creation of those products which come from the burning of the body. Therefore, so far as alcohol is concerned, we can positively affirm that it is no food at all, that it produces exceptional effects upon the body, but it is no more a food than chloroform and ether or anything of the kind are foods.

(To be continued.)

TEMPERANCE COLONIES IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

BY J. W. WEBB.

Ed Rescue,—For your special edition of 20,000 I send an epitome of the several Temperance Colonies or communities that I have visited in Southern California. I cannot undertake to answer letters of enquiry about these places for I am constantly traveling and have too much correspondence for the press and about my lecture appointments and work and am not in the land and home advertising business. I will name some person at each place who may reply to bona fide letters of inquiry, if a stamp be encluded, but I have no permission to so name them and they may not thank me for taking the liberty.

Lompoc Temperance Colony, in Santa Barbara Co. a coast valley on the Santa Inez River, half way between San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara, is my present home and I have the honor of being one of its founders. It is a wonder how it has grown in 7 years from an immense sheep and cattle farm to a prosperous settlement of over 1,000 people. It now has six School Districts and houses with a $5,000 house in town; a good weekly paper, fair and square for temperance; a neat church house, stores, a large hall, etc. We have excellent society, the best of attendance and programs at our Literary and Musical Society and open temperance meetings. We have two strong Good Templar Lodges in our valley, one each of Oddfellows, Masons, Knights of Pythias and Grange. The great attraction that has brought so many from almost all the states of the Union is the great fertility of soil and variety of agricultural and dairy products and the fact that every piece of land sold or rented has been on the express written condition that no intoxicating liquor, shall ever be sold thereon. Public sentiment has grandly sustained that principle and no saloon has ever been able to hold a footing there; two have been tried but *earthquakes* or *Nihilists from Russia with Nitroglycerine* tumbled them over. It need hardly be said that we have no poverty, crime or extra taxation thru drink. Mr. Geo. Roberts is the Land Agent and E. A. Gregg is Lodge Deputy.

Compton near Los Angeles city, on the R. R. once had a saloon but the *strong winds* (or strong hands ?) tumbled it over. It is everywhere noted for its intelligence, sobriety, and harmony; good M. E. Church and school. I have just organized a strong Good Templars Lodge with 72 charter members of the influential citizens and families. Some fellow is talking of building a saloon just outside town, he applied to a gentleman to do the carpenter work but was refused in this language, "No, sir, I can get plenty of decent work to do." It is well adapted to dairying; from the alfalfa they cut four to seven crops of hay per year and overflowing artesian wells are numerous. Mr. Harshman, an excellent business man and a christian, temperance gentleman, has a good and rapidly growing cheese factory and buys all the milk the farmers bring. Deciduous fruits do well. Like some other parts of Los Angeles county, it has some alkali land but it is said alfalfa and beets for cow feed will grow thereon. Rev. J. B. Green pastor M. E. Church and H. N. Newark, merchant are leading members of the lodge.

Artesia, in the same county and near R. R., has never had a saloon; farming community, as name indicates, flowing wells are common; raises grain, alfalfa and good fruit; has a fine two-story schoolhouse and M. E. church; several other denominations preach regularly. Good Band of Hope, Mr. S. H. Olmstead, Supt. Hope soon to organize a good, strong lodge.

Westminster, same county, was started as a Presbyterian Temperance colony; but now has also Congregational and M. E. churches. Good society, good school, Band of Hope and strong lodge. No saloon; some fellow started one, but was so much despised, and so poorly patronized as to be soon "frozen out" and he left. Fruit, alfalfa, grain and excellent raisins produced. Some alkali land, fine flowing wells. Rev. Robt. Strong, I believe, is agent for sale of land.

Tustin, near the flourishing town of Santa Ana, which is destined to be the county seat of a new county, is a quiet, orderly community, with many Eastern people. Oranges, walnuts, raisins and deciduous fruits flourish; water for irrigation is abundant. Mr. L Utt keeps the only store, but no liquor, and closes all day on Sunday. A church house, good schools and some beautiful residences and well kept gardens and grounds, make it very attractive. It is near the railroad. It has a good Band of Hope, Mrs. H. K. Snow, Supt.

Florence, between Comption and Los Angeles is quite a nice place and with its artesian wells, fruits, and alfalfa, quiet and harmonious society, M. E. church and school, and absence of saloon, resembles Compton. Am sorry to say that some parties contemplate setting out 1500 acres of grapes for wine and brandy. If they do, drinking and demoralization will surely follow, and its attractiveness and fair fame be marred. And what a pity when it is demonstrated that raisin grapes pay best. My namesake, Mr. B. G. Webb is Postmaster. Ought to be a lodge and Band of Hope here.

Orange, on the R. R., is a beautiful place, devoted to the culture of oranges, limes, lemons, raisins, walnuts, apricots and other deciduous fruits, having water for irrigation. It has Presbyterian and M. E. churches, Revs. Halliday and Nixon the respective pastors. An excellent school is taught by Prof. Norton and Mr. Armor, temperance men. There is no saloon, no liquor sold at the stores, no bar at the first class, homelike hotel kept by Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, fine Christian people. Here again, it is proven that raisin grapes pay better than wine. It is a grand sight to see the thousands of boxes of the handsomest raisins I ever saw, put up by McPherson Bros. and others. It is asserted that a family can make a good living on 20 acres of land here with raisin grapes, oranges, deciduous fruits and alfalfa for the horses and cow and chickens. W. A. Bartley is agent for the Rescue and a good correspondent. The lodge is strong and intends to build a good hall soon. Perhaps Bro. Beach is as well posted as any one here, about the place, its productions, adaptibility and prospects.

Pasadena is far famed for its beauty of situation, orange groves, good society and absence of liquor selling. It has two churches, M. E. and Presbyterian. Bro. Farnsworth, pastor of the former, is a Good Templar, and Rev. Mr. Butte, of the other, is a strong temperance man, but has "conscientious scruples against joining a secret society." They have a Lodge here but I am sorry to say it is treated to some opposition and a great deal of apathy on the part of the older and more influential people. The Band of Hope has been allowed to die and I could get no encouragement to start it again. There is a great deal of temperance sentiment but it is not crystalized or unified or publicly cultivated. I was informed but three copies of the Rescue are subscribed for in the whole colony; to Temperance Lectures but moderate audiences can be secured. The majority feel secure because there is no saloon and those who indulge in drinking bring it in from abroad and do not use it excessively or publicly. But people are coming in rapidly and young men are growing up and need to be induced to enlist in the temperance ranks for their own safety and the increase of public sentiment on the right side. Am glad Revs. Farnsworth and Butte contemplate co-operating with the Lodge in holding open temperance Sunday meetings, monthly. That will help. Something must be done or some dirty, disreputable fellow will slip in a liquor selling establishment and once more it will be seen that the reverse of the general rule is true—the supply creates the demand. The M. E. Sunday school takes 20 copies of the *Youth's Temperance Banner*. Dr. Congar publicly states that his raisins *netted* him, after paying for the work $115 per acre!

Duarte, about five miles from El Monte R. R. station, is a very pleasant place, both for situation and clever, sociable and harmonious people. No saloon, no liquor sold at store; the gentlemanly storekeeper being greatly offended when some one reported that he did sell it. He didn't want to be thot that kind of a man. A good school is taught by a Christian temperance gentleman, Mr. McDowel; preaching every Sunday. I started a good Band of Hope there with Mr. Young Supt. and Miss Helen Shrode, Sec.; also received an application for a Lodge, signed by 35 of the best citizens and their families. Before this is in print Bro. Gould will have organized it.

Ojai Valley, in Ventura Co., has no saloon or bar. It is exceedingly beautiful and fertile. Its elevation above the sea makes it an exceptional climate for consumptives and bronchial troubles and a health and pleasure resort for Californian and Eastern people. A brick school house is used for Lodge and church etc. The Valley is reached from Santa Barbara or Ventura. At the town of Nordhoff, Bro. F. Barrows keeps an excellent hotel.

Pine Grove, near Central City in Santa Barbara Co. has no saloons nor liquor selling stores. Over a year ago some of the leading men, some of the hard drinkers, pledged each other to total abstinence and then began to presuade young and old to do the same. They started a local secret society called the "Pledge of Honor" and nearly all the residents are members and when I was last there they had begun to make inroads on neighboring valleys. Hon. Joel Cooper, who once represented the county in the Legislature, a lawyer, is President. He and Capt. Whitford, the (——?) teacher, Coleman Stubblefield and others take the lead and at their open meetings make ringing speeches while the singing and readings by the young ladies and gentlemen make it lively and edifying. It numbered about 100 when I last heard. They have a good school and stated preaching.

Santa Rita, eight miles from Lompoc, is the last but not least that I recollect. They tolerate no liquor selling, have a good school and building, preaching, Sunday school, Lodge and fine open meetings. It is a good, clever community, settled on what they call Government land. If it prove such, it will make a very good neighborhood. It rises fine barley, wheat, "garden sass" and children.

GOVERNOR ST. JOHN.

"Call it "St. John's luck" if you will, but the fact remains that he is rising in the estimation of the people of the country at large, faster than any one else. And he is rising because he is an aggressive *leader* of an element that is bound to rule the nation. That he will be a leading candidate for the Presidency in 1884, we have no doubt, and if he has the sagacity to take the stand on the monopoly question which the times demand, his chances of success will be better than those of any other man—and, even if defeated in 1884, he will be almost certain to triumph four years later."—*Nationalist, Ks.*

There is probably not one man in the United States who would get such a sweeping popular majority for President in 1884, as Governor St. John—if the people could vote untrammeled by party fetters and unbewitched by the enchantments of political machinists. Why cant the moral, good citizenship, the real voice of the American people, nominate their man for once, and boom him into the White House.

Please invite your next door neighbor or your friend to become a subscriber and reader of the Rescue.

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CAL. W. C. T. UNION.

"THE WOMEN OF AMERICA *vs.* THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC"

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TEMPERANCE WORK.

When I think of all that is done by the strong souls of earth for the less strong, I wonder that there is a drunkard or an ignoble one in the city, or state or U. S. All the societies for brotherly help, the fine lectures, pleasant socials and good reading offered as moral props; all the natural incentives to good lives, and the penalties to the bad, it is amazing how any can fall.

The lodges, pledges and vigilance of the temperance people ought to exorcise the heredity of generations of evil.

I used to think that nothing new could be said on the temperance question; that it was as threadbare as the coats of the topers; but there are continual, living incidents against the use of strong drink, that would form arguments for an original lecture every hour in the day; and we only have to look out upon the street to pick up the facts; we do not have to enter the saloons, for the results are sown broadcast.

Only yesterday I heard a lady who likes wine say that she did not think temperance societies did much good; inebriate homes were better; and I thot if it were not for temperance societies, how many inebriate homes there would have to be—one in place of each temperance society, think of it, what a fearful state that would be! and how many homes would be nothing better than an inebriate asylum, where father or brother or husband or child could go and hide his shame.

Not long since, we saw a well dressed, good looking boy reeling out of a saloon to go home to his mother in a maudlin condition that was dangerous, navigating the crowded streets; but the saloon keeper had got all he wanted, the boy's money. Any one that will traffic in sin of course does not care to be worried with the results.

Let us have all the reform work we can; but let it be consistent. "Consistency is a jewel;" inconsistency is not. Reformers who work for abstinence from intoxicating liquor, should themselves abstain from indulgence in tobacco; and hold a moral character above suspicion, that none may be able to turn and throw stones at the cause. BETH.

THE BIBLE ON WOMAN.

FROM SERMON BY MR. TALMAGE IN "CHRISTIAN HERALD."

Mr. Ingersoll caricatures and denounces the bible because, he says, there is not a word in the Old Testament but is

WOMAN'S SHAME AND HUMILIATION,

and then he picks up the bible and reads a few verses in the New Testament to show that the bible all the way thru is the degradation of woman. Come now, let us see. Come into the picture gallery, the Louvre, the Luxembourg of the bible, and see which pictures are the most honored. Here is Eve, a perfect woman, as perfect a woman as could be made by a perfect God. Here is Deborah, with her womanly arm hurling a host into the battle. Here is Miriam, leading the Israelitish orchestra on the banks of the Red Sea.

Here is Ruth, putting to shame all *the modern slang about mothers-in-law* as she turns her back on her home and her country, and faces wild beasts and exile and death, that she may be with Naomi, her husband's mother. Ruth, the queen of the harvest fields. Ruth, the grandmother of David. Ruth, the ancestress of Jesus Christ. The story of her virtues and her life sacrifice the most beautiful pastoral ever written.

Here is Vashti, defying the bacchanal of a thousand drunken lords, and Esther, willing to thro her life away that she may deliver her people. And here is Dorcas, the sunlight of eternal flame gilding her philanthropic needle, and the woman with perfume in a box made from the hills of alabastron, pouring the holy chrism on the head of Christ, the aroma lingering all down the corridor of the centuries. Here is Lydia, the merchantess of Tyrian purple, immortalized for her Christian behavior.

O, how the bible hates women! Who has more worshippers to-day than any being that ever lived on earth, except Jesus Christ? Mary, For what purpose did Christ peform His first miracle upon earth? To relieve the embarrasssment of a womanly housekeeper at the falling short of a beverage. Why did Christ break up the silence of the tomb, and tear off the shroud and rip up the rocks? It was to stop the bereavement of

THE TWO BETHANY SISTERS.

For whose comfort was Christ most anxious in the hour of dying excruciation? For a woman, an old woman, a wrinkled-faced woman, a woman who in other days had held Him in her arms, His first friend, His last friend, as is very apt to be, His mother. All the pathos of the ages compressed into one utterance, "Behold thy mother." O, how the Bible hates women!

If the Bible is so antagonistic to woman, how do you account for the difference in women's condition in China and Central Africa, and her condition in England and America? There is no difference except that which the Bible makes. In lands where there is no Bible, she is hitched like a beast of burden to the plow, she carries the hod, she submits to indescribable indignities. She must be kept in a private apartment and if she come forth she must be carefully hooded and religiously veiled as though it were a shame to be a woman.

Do you not know that the very first thing the Bible does when it comes into a new country is to strike off the shackles of women's serfdom? O! woman, where are your chains to-day? Hold up both your arms and let us see your handcuffs. O! we see the handcuffs; they are bracelets of gold bestowed by husbandly, or fatherly, or brotherly, or sisterly, or loverly affection. Unloosen the warm robe from your neck, O! woman, and let us see the yoke of your bondage. O! I find the yoke is a carcenet of silver, or a string of cornelians, or a cluster of pearls that must gall you very much. How bad you must all have it!

Since you put the Bible on your stand in the sitting room, has the Bible been to you, O woman! a curse or a blessing? Why is it that a woman when she is in trouble will go to her worst enemy, the Bible? Why do you not go for comfort to some of the great infidel books, Spinoza's Ethics or Hume's Natural History of Religion, or Paine's Age of Reason, or Dedro's dramas, or any one of the two hundred and sixty volumes of Voltaire? No, the silly deluded woman persists in hanging about the Bible verses, "Let not your heart be troubled," "All things work together for good," "Weeping may endure for a night," "I am the resurrection," "Peace, be still." Why do more women read the Bible than men? Because while the Bible is a good book for a man, it is a better book for a woman, and it has done her more good and more kindness, and brot her more grace. The Bible is a friend of man; it is a better friend to woman.

Just read some of the cruel injunctions this Bible gives in regard to woman. See how the Scriptures maltreat her case. "Honor thy mother," "Husbands love your wives even as Christ loved the church and gave Himself for it," "Let them"—that is, the male converts—"let them learn first to show piety at home," She hath done what she could."

Ah! you know there is not a person in all the house to-day but knows that the Bible is woman's emancipation, woman's eulogy, woman's joy, woman's heaven, and yet, Mr. Ingersoll stands in the presence of an audience and declares that the Bible is woman's shame, woman's degradation, woman's enemy, and one thousand idiots clap their hands in commendation!

THE IDIOTIC LIE OF MODERATE DRINKING.

A few days ago I heard a lady who is the mother of grown up daughters, beautiful and pure as any in the State, say, "I see no harm in drinking so long as the practice is not abused. It is not drinking, but excessive drinking" (and she put great stress upon the word "excessive") that ruins people. "For my part, I own I am rather partial than others to a *moderate* use of wine; and I even believe stronger drinks may be cautiously indulged without harm; and sometimes, even with real benefit to the drinker. I drink it myself because I feel it is to me, and I believe it is to many others, a needed stimulant. I have even taken stronger beverages, and can truly say I have never yet experienced the least injury, or been intoxicated by it in the slightest degree."

Misguided, foolish woman, how little she knows of the nature of wine or other liquors! Wines and all other intoxicating (poisonous) liquors—not decoctions—are inert the moment they are cleansed of alcohol. It is the alcohol contained in them which intoxicates, poisons. It is the alcohol contained in them which creates the appetite for them. This alcohol is a double acting poison. Upon the mucous membranes it is an irritant poison; upon the tissues of the body its effect is degenerative. There it acts chemically, and this action begins with the first drink taken and never thereafter ceases. Entering the stomach its immediate effect is upon the nervous system, of which the brain is the central and commanding force. It is also the seat of mentality. Whatever affects the nerves, therefore, must affect the brain, the culminating point of the nervous system, and whatever injures the brain must injure the mind as it is the organ through which mental impressions are made outwardly manifest.

Without consciousness we should be but inanimate matter; without the power of imparting consciousness we should be, to all except ourselves, inanimate matter. The more delicate the instrument of sensation the more quick, perfect and profound will be the perceptions and the impressions received and given out. Upon the purity of the blood and the lymphatics depend the healthful preservation of the nerves and brain. As has been already stated, alcohol affects the nervous system. It does this by depriving the blood of its red corpuscles, as can be readily inferred by contrasting the carmine hue of the drinkers blood with the beautiful purple blood of health. Alcohol is a narcotic, also. The well-known effect of all narcotics is to deaden the sensibilities. Alcohol first excites the circulation, doubling the pulsations. This crazes the mind; and the insanity produced is in exact proportion to the quantity of poison swallowed. When this excitement dies out, as it does always in a few hours, stupor succeeds. This stupor, overpowering at first, diminishes in time, but never wholly disappears. Though the effect of one or two drinks, or even of one or two debauches, may not seriously injure the mind of the drinker, he need not flatter himself that he has entirely escaped or can escape the consequences of such a violation of a natural law, any more than he could burn his finger and escape pain. Both acts—and all other wrongful acts, for that matter—are sure to be followed by the penalty denounced against them—suffering. It is written in irrepealable law that whoever sins shall suffer, and, madam, you have not escaped, cannot escape the common doom. Moreover you have been intoxicated, as often as you have taken alcohol into your stomach, for "intoxicated" means poisoned, and has no other meaning. It is a word, however, which came into use at a time when language was used chiefly to conceal the thoughts of the speaker, and is not yet understood in its proper significance by the multitude. After a while we shall cease to say "he is intoxicated" and say "he is poisoned;" then everybody will know just what we mean.

But there is still another view of the "harmless moderation" business, I wish to present. You madam, say it is only the excessive use of strong drink that brutalizes. I admit for the once that you are correct. What then? Do any drink moderately without running a risk of becoming immoderate drinkers, so great as to be almost a certainty? I deny that they do, or can, but whether they do or not, moderate drinking in nearly all cases ends in excessive drinking. This is undeniable, for all are moderate drinkers before they are drunkards. It is only after habitual drinking has benumbed the susceptibilities and deprived men and women of a proper degree of self-esteem that they become drunkards, debauchees and brutes. And, bear in mind that drunkenness is never moderate, and never moderately debauches anybody. It robs its victim of every ennobling, every human attribute, robs him of physical and intellectual power and leaves him a wreck and a ruin, viler than the vilest beast.

Think you any woman ever trod the path of sin which shall be nameless here, without being crazed at her entrance to it by rum? Think you that any mother ever yet looked upon her fallen daughter, as she went staggering and reeling to her place of concealment, bloated and disfigured by drink and shame, and thot well of lying moderation as she gazed? But you are a mother. Take this matter to your own house and your own heart! Call your beautiful daughters around you! They are the jewels of your mother love—the most priceless of your "hearts treasures." Now suppose the rum fiend to demand one of those to be sacrificed upon his polluted altar and call his demand moderate. How could you answer? Would you surrender the eldest? the next? the youngest? Only one is to be sacrificed, no excess about that. The fiend—he of your own excusing—means to be moderate. Which shall be his victim? Many thousands of mothers have been compelled to surrender one equally good and pure as yours; and you who excuse the monstrous barbarism have no right to complain. S.

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G. W. Secretary's D'p'tm't.

GEORGE B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.

☞The office of the Grand Lodge is located in the Capital Savings Bank Building, entrance, No. 328 J street, up-stairs, over the southwest corner J and Fourth streets, Sacramento, where the Grand Worthy Secretary will be pleased to receive calls from the members of the Order during business hours.

☞This department is edited by the Grand Worthy Secretary, to whom all communications relating in any way to the business of the Grand Lodge, this department, or anything appearing hereunder, should be addressed.

☞The Grand Worthy Secretary's post office address is Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento, Cal.

CASH RECEIVED.—The Grand Worthy Secretary acknowledges receipt of the following amounts of cash since last report. Proper personal receipts were also forwarded in each case:

GENERAL FUND.

Nevada, No. 201	$45 00	San Luis Obispo, 444	1 75
Constancy, 209	26 75	Castroville, 446	17 00
Nil Desperandum, 216	12 25	Georgetown, 455	20 25
Downey, 233	23 75	Table Bluff, 460	35 00
Ione, 241	16 50	El Dorado, 462	5 75
Fairview, 247	20 40	Siskiyon, 466	3 00
Forest City, 265	35 00	G. L. of Nevada	9 65
Pine Grove, 283	13 00	Visalia, 48	27 15
Riverside, 284	35 00	Centennial, 107	12 50
Valley, 293	30 00	Aqua Pura, 111	8 50
San Juan, 134	9 00	Lockford, 115	4 50
Red Bluff, 192	43 00	Brentwood, 116	1 75
Soulsbyville, 340	32 00	Headlight, 120	6 50
Pro Bono Publico, 346	7 50	Columbia, 128	23 75
Pro Bono Publico, 346	2 00	Aerial, 144	11 00
Azelea, 405	12 75	Antelope, 145	10 75
Willow Spring, 460	15 75	Alturas, 149	9 75
Pleasanton, 467	7 50	Auburn, 150	10 00
Sylvania, 12	35 75	San Leandro, 180	12 00
Ocean, 56	6 75	Ocean Queen, 190	11 25
Redding, 102	17 75	Chrysopolis, 210	33 75
Ceres, 109	31 00	Taylor, 222	15 50
Independent, 119	18 50	Plainsburg, 223	15 00
Victory, 123	13 25	Orion, 224	17 25
Summit, 125	21 00	Hueneme, 236	27 00
Star of the Hill, 127	13 50	Sheridan, 260	13 75
South San Juan, 134	1 75	Snelling, 279	8 00
Santa Barbara, 140	14 00	Madera, 290	19 25
Rising Sun, 148	13 00	International, 291	51 00
Clipper Gap, 154	4 50	Jamestown, 294	9 75
Samaritan, 177	16 75	Live Oak, 297	8 25
Stockton, 182	26 75	Pleasant Valley, 307	8 25
Tulare, 195	18 00	Ripon, 315	6 25
Northern Star, 207	12 88	Enterprise, 356	20 00
Lakeview, 211	5 00	Sierra City, 359	13 75
Tomales, 252	3 75	Monroe, 368	17 25
Roseville, 261	6 00	La Porte, 381	8 75
Morning Star, 266	25 75	Pacific, 392	22 25
Vesper, 268	18 25	Nelson, 402	9 75
Silver Star, 272	3 75	San Gregorio, 408	24 50
Beacon, 300	14 25	Hercules, 433	6 50
Mountain Gate, 312	8 50	Yuba City, 440	5 00
Webster, 316	4 60	Merced, 459	20 25
Fairfield, 320	26 50	Amador, 152	33 25
Twilight, 331	15 00	Oleta, 214	14 75
Elder Springs, 332	7 50	Jackson, 280	10 75
Quartz Mountain, 336	12 50	Spring Valley, 314	22 25
Mokelumne, 348	8 50	Fort Jones, 333	9 50
Excelsior, 349	12 50	Dixon, 364	10 15
North Star, 363	12 50	Brooklyn, 384	12 75
Santa Rosa, 370	11 50	Springville, 416	10 75
Perseverance, 387	12 25	San Luis Obispo, 444	58 75
Rising Star, 404	6 75	Garden Valley (A. T.), 1	20 50
Ophir, 406	10 25		

ORPHANS' HOME FUND.

Amador Dist. Lodge	$ 7 10	San Berdardino, 220	2 75
Marysville, 25	27 70	Yuba City, 440	12 75
Aerial, 145	1 50		

LECTURE FUND.

W. C. King, from Porterville ..... $ 7 75

MISSION STAR.—The public meeting and hall dedication of Mission Star Lodge No. 160, San Francisco, which occurred on Tuesday evening of last week was a highly creditable affair. The hall was filled to overflowing, many remaining standing all the evening. The dedicatory address was delivered by Col. George Babcock. An interesting programme of literary and musical exercises followed the public installation of officers. Mrs. Emily P. Stevens, G. W. V. T., made one of her capital talks, as did also Wm. H. Barnes, Esq. A canvass for names was made, resulting in a list of 21 persons who were desirous of uniting with the lodge. Tho the hour was late, it was decided to initiate such as desired to be made members, by dispensation. Fifteen candidates were initiated; among them, W. H. Barnes, fraternal editor of the *Call* and G. M. W. of the A. O. U. W., who will prove a valuable acquisition to the lodge. Bro. C. E. Naylor was re-elected and installed W. C. T. Mission Star Lodge as lessee of its own hall, one of the neatest and best adapted for lodge room purposes in the city, commences the new quarter under most favorable auspices, and if it shall continue as it has commenced, it will prove the banner city lodge. May it ever continue

"To shine, and cheer the lonely cot,
Where sorrrow long has dwelt,
And tell the heart to sorrow not,
In anguish not to melt."

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.—The Home for Orphans donation of $100 acknowledged in last week's issue as having been received from Mr. D. Jacks of Monterey, was solicited and procured by Mrs. E. P. Stevens, Grand Lecturer.

DEFERRED.—The reports of proceedings of the Executive Committee and Trustees of the Home for Orphans, held last week, are deferred for want of space. They will appear in full as usual hereafter.

HISTORY OF THE I. O. G. T.—Parker's history of the I. O. G. T.- authorized and endorsed by the R. W. G. L., a neatly bound volume of 311 pages, is now ready for distribution and on sale in the G. W. S. office at $1.25 for cloth binding and $1.75 in half morocco. It should be in the hands of every Good Templar. Send for a copy to the G. W. S.

STILL INCREASING.—Since the commencement of the present fiscal year, Oct. 1st, there have been forty-five new lodges instituted, with a charter membership of over one thousand new members. This is the best showing ever made at a corresponding period in this jurisdiction.

THE DIME COLLECTION.—Bro. N. E. Manning of Guerneville, in last week's issue gives the reasons why his lodge refused to join the movement to send the literature due the contributing lodges, by reason of their contribution to the "Thanksgiving dime collection," to the Literature committee of the R. W. G. L., for distribution among the Freedmen of the South, principally, and other weaker jurisdictions.

No controversy will be entered into at all, nor will the matter of his article be again referred to; but simple justice requires that he and his lodge, which is one of the best of this jurisdiction, be set right upon the question.

Every California Good Templar believes just as he does upon all the propositions he urges, and were it the intention to distribute the literature in New York or Missouri or Nebraska, or any other jurisdiction which is, or even ought to to be able to do this and other work for themselves, his argument would be well enough. But as such is not the case, he argues from entirely false premises, and his argument falls to the ground.

Eastern papers have frequent allusions to the temperance work of the South. The current issue of the *Liberator* has the following:

"This Southern work cannot be over-estimated. The amendment in North Carolina was lost through the colored vote under the control of revenue and other administration officials. With proper effort several Southern States will fall into line under prohibition laws. The South is being Mahoneized and whiskyized at the same time. It is important, therefore, that it should be temperanceized as well.

The white population of the South will, by a large majority, be found on the side of temperance, as will the colored ministers. The great danger lies in the mass of colored voters who can be easily led to fear their liberties were encroached upon. They must be taught the difference between home protection and saloon protection, and shown what slaves to appetite are those who drink. It can be done and must be done."

All jurisdictions should, and doubtless will, aid in the good work of "temperancizing" the freedman of the South through their ministers and teachers, and in no way can so much be done as to furnish the printed page to them and their teachers.

Every state gained for prohibition, will aid California, the hardest of all states to win to that side, because of its widely extended and all permeating "viticultural interests." If Bro. M's arguments were correct, all churches and Sunday schools would immediately cease all collections and efforts for Missionary purposes. It might, perhaps, have been as well for Bro. Manning to have simply notified the G. W. S. that his lodge voted "no," and not have "rushed into print" about the matter, which necessitated a reply, but which, as before stated, will be pursued no further.

Meanwhile, the following additional lodges have added their desire to have the amount of literature due them to be forwarded for distribution among the Freedmen of the South, and others in need of it, viz-Marysville Lodge No. 25; Virginia, No. 124; Nil Desperandum No. 216, Hueneme No. 236; Valley No. 293; Western Star No. 303; Spring Valley No. 314; June No. 321; Hydesville No. 322; Pride of Tulare No. 329; Lone Oak No. 391; Bay View No. 393; Rincon No. 443; Table Bluff No. 460; and Garden Valley No. 1 (A. T.). The total amount of literature so far contributed is $87.50. It should be made up to at least $100 and doubtless will as there are a number of lodges yet to hear from, altho a majority have already favorably responded.

CHARTERS.—The new supply of charters have finally been received from the R. W. G. L. and the charters due all new Lodges have been issued and forwarded.

SILOAM.—Siloam Lodge No. 2 of Sacramento, installed its one hundred and second corps of officers on Saturnay evening last. The installation service being rendered by P. G. W. V. T. and L. D. Sister Mrs. M. Alsip. Subsequent to the regular Lodge meeting the hall was thrown open and soon filled with invited guests. A choice programme of of literary and musical exercises was rendered, followed by a light collation served by the Sisters of the Lodge. The whole arrangement was well planned and executed and the general verdict was, that the occasion was alike pleasant and profitable.

PERSONALS.—During the week the Grand Lodge officers was honored with calls from Dr. J. F. Dillon L. D. of Faithful Lodge of Blacks Station, Bro. B. H. Hoag of Orion Lodge Davisville and Bros. J. E. Givens and F. J. Rhoades of Cosumnes Lodge No. 183. The latter is a Good Templar raised boy, one of the right kind. Has latterly branched out as a farmer on his own account and will of course make a successful one. Before leaving the office he left a deposit of five dollars for the benefit of the Home for Orphans.

SACRAMENTO ADVERTISERS.—Special attention is called to the Sacramento business houses who have shown their enterprise and good wishes by securing advertising space in this issue of the RESCUE. The Mechanics' store, conducted by Messrs Weinstock and Lubin, is one of the most extensive retail houses of the state, comprising in their establishment and stock, every article of clothing worn upon the human form. They invite the readers of this issue to send for a copy of their illustrated catalogue, which will be sent free upon application.....In the way of printing and book binding and stationery, no house on the coast excels, or has better facilities than that of H. S. Crocker & Co., and this can be best demonstrated by sending them a trial order.....One of the best and most reliable clothing houses of the city is that of S. J. Nathan & Co., who are manufacturers and direct importers of all the goods handled by them in their particular line. They keep the best article always and guarantee their goods in every case to be exactly as represented.....The house of W. A. and C. S. Houghton, booksellers, is one of the most extensive in their line. Lodges or individuals requring books for library or personal use should consult them and learn their prices, which will prove most satisfactory.....Ladies requiring anything in the millinery line, and what lady does not? will find it to their interest to order directly from the leading millinery establishment, conducted by Mrs. E. Katzenstein. Orders are filled and forwarded by mail or express with perfect safety, ...In the way of household and hall furniture, as well as for the office and library, there is not a more reasonable or reliable house to call upon than that of W. D. Comstock, who is an extensive dealer and direct importer of all the goods peculiar to his line. .....For crockery, glassware, plated ware and household goods, the leading house is that of Ackerman & Co., who will be found stocked with every household requisite in the newest and latest styles and at most reasonable prices.....When writing or ordering goods from any of the above houses, state to them that your attention was called to their house by their advertisement in the RESCUE.

COL. J. T. LONG.—This eloquent Kentuckian, who has filled a short lecture engagement with signal success, for the Grand Lodge of Oregon, writes that he must return Eastward so as to reach his home in May next. Negotiations are pending, by which it is hoped to secure his services for a month's work and lectures directly under the auspices and in behalf of the I. O. G. T., in and about the city of San Francisco. It is expected that he will spend the month of March at least, in the embloy of the Grand Lodge of California.

CROWDED OUT.—The usual statistical reports and acknowledgements of the G. W. S., are omitted from this issue to make room for the large amount of matter especially prepared for insertion.

For reasons given elsewhere, almost everything prepared for this issue is left out; but next week's will be a vastly better paper. Gov. St. John's speech had to be left out too.

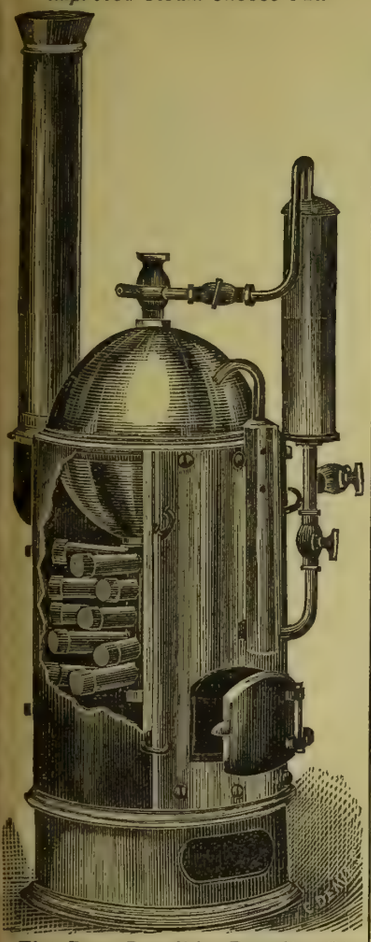
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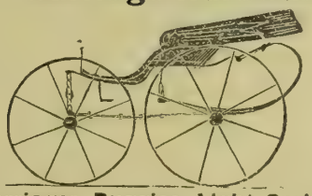
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BAND OF HOPE WORK.



The Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., of California, offers to furnish, free of charge, to Sunday-schools, or other juvenile organizations desiring to adopt them for use, the newly revised Band of Hope rituals together with the ritual badges. The ritual comprises a pamphlet of 48 pages. The badges are of German silver, with a safety pin upon the back. Sample copies of the rituals and badge, or quantities for actual use, will be furnished on application to the Superintendent of Juvenile Work, Mrs. M. E. Richardson, Murphys, Calaveras Co., Cal.

TALKS WITH THE YOUNG FOLKS.

THE CHINCHA ISLANDS.

NO. 5

When they set about shipping guano, they cleaned off and thru into the sea the top covering of the immense bed that was to be removed. As before stated, this covering consisted of a mass of dead sealions, seals and birds, then bones, feathers, wings, eggshells, mixed with guano of a poor quality, improving as they went down to a depth of 20 to 30 inches, where the pure, strong dust was found hard packed right down to the surface rock of the island, whether it was 10 or 150 feet. The surface of the island was a level plain at first, but when the guano was removed it was irregular. There was only one way to remove this hard packed mass, that was to work it out patiently with picks. They tried to blast out large masses of it, but the powder only blew out a hole a little larger than itself; so they worked on one side, picking out steps of stairs from top to bottom, and then picking away the steps so as to leave a new set in their place.

The guano which thus fell to the bottom was loaded into a railway car; that was dragged on iron rails by a wretched mule or horse who had been born under an unlucky star. The rails led to the edge of a precipitous cliff, where a rickety framework had been built, into which the cars were dumped. From these "canchas" a large shute made of extra strong canvas, was suspended to within about two feet of the edge of the water, and was secured fast to a heavy chain that led up from a heavy anchor off shore. To this chain the ships boats or launches were secured with strong tackles, so that the shute led into the boat. When all ready to receive the load, a signal was given from the launch, the valve was opened above and an avalanche of guano thundered down the shute, enveloping men and launch in a thick cloud of choking dust. When the boat was full, (in two or three minutes), the sailors shouted and the valve was closed.

To load a boat there, looked a little dangerous at the best of times to a newcomer. In the smoothest days there was always a surf, which made the launch tug and surge with tremendous force, being within a very few feet of the rocks and moored so closely as to have no play at all. Then on surf days a monstrous swell from Southwest would come in, that had rolled up from a distance of 1200 to 2,000 miles and worked its way thru the trade winds at right angles to the wind. Sometimes a fine smooth morning would be followed by a most dangerous surf at 1 or 2 P. M., that would break feather white clean over the islets in the offing that were 16 to 20 feet out of water.

Of course on such occasions, no launches could go in; but while the surf was getting up, and after prudent men had quit risking the loss of their launches, there was always some enterprising captain who thot it would be safe to try it once more; he was anxious to get loaded quick; ahead of the rest; if the one forlorn hope escaped miraculously, and came off in triumph with her load, the captain would say to his mate, well, Mr. Brown, they have got their load; guess it aint so bad as it looks; guess we'll risk another load. Send the boatswain in with his launch. And almost, if not every surf time that came up, there was one man who would try that other load, till his launch was torn from the moorings and smashed upon the rocks. For the greed of getting that 8 or 10 tons more cargo on board on that afternoon, and probably after a good day's work already, he would try it once more till he lost a launch worth $200 or $300. There was always one man at least like that, and whenever a launch was stove, the last man was satisfied and quit for the day.

The cargo was taken on board from the launches sometimes in baskets thru the ports, but generally hoisted up in barrels with about one-third of the top sawed off. When the barrels were dumped from the upper deck into the lower hold a cloud of dust finer than the finest flour would rise and flow fore and aft, and would settle down at last on everything in the ship, everywhere; after a few day's works, the fine dust had snowed over every thing about a quarter of an inch thick, but pressing a finger upon it, it was as thin as tissue paper; almost nothing of it after all. Some people said it found its way into the inside of their watches and chronometers, but you know there are some people always a little grasping; if they have ever so much land they want a little more; ever so much money, they want a little more, etc., and when they have ever so much truth they will pile on a good deal more. If they catch a trout two feet long they will contrive to pile on another foot when they tell about it.

About those surf days, it was generally allowed they occurred at full and change of the moon; but it is not so; that is an old superstition. They sometimes occur on Monday, and again on Thursday or Friday of the same week; sometimes it is smooth for 20 days, and again there may be 3 or 4 surf times in 3 weeks; sometimes the tumult lasts 3 days, sometimes 6 or 8 hours. The true reason is doubtless the storms far, far South from Southwest which occur irregularly, but raise such swells that they send their undulations thru all the region of the trade winds and even to 400 miles north of the equator; more than 2,500 miles. When the S. E. trade winds are light, the S. W. swell generally gathers force.

There were a good many of these shutes around the Islands for boats. A high, steep cliff was necessary, with deep water close to the rocks. In two places there used to be shutes for ships, the cliffs being very high and the water very deep; the ship was moored close to the rocks and rolled wildly; the big shutes were led over the hatch and held by guys and ropes in all directions, above and below, from ship and shore. Large ships would load thus in two or three days; but in surf days they had to haul off and wait; on several occasions a Chinaman came down in the shute, but he never came out alive to tell how it felt. Sometimes the great lumps of packed guano jammed and choked the shute; then they had to let go and shake and beat it out into the sea, and 6 or 7 tons of guano were lost; after a few years the big shutes for ships were abandoned.

There was a S. W. and S. E. shute on the north Island. The cargo from the former was dusty, powdery and light; men working in it were enveloped in a cloud of dust and it was stifling. The other was heavy and somewhat clagged, and when it was thrown down into the hold made little dust. Men wondered at the difference; how could it be. But after many a discussion, one man announced on examination of the circumstances, that where the heavy, oily, solid material existed, was a very low portion of the island where the sea lions could easily reach. The other had a frontage of perpendicular cliffs which they could not scale; then it was simple; the one place was the cemetery of the oily seals, and the other of the feathery birds.

Frequently at a depth of 80 feet or more, there were found eggs of the pelican and other birds whole and broken; if whole there was a dried and shrunken cake at the bottom of the interior, how many thousand years old no one could tell; if broken or cracked, the shell, or half shell as it might be, was full of clean white pure ammonia. This used to be found in lumps by itself also, and the Chinamen gathered it and sold it in bottles to the sailors, who thot they had a prize when they paid a dollar a bottle for it. Some of them invested in three or four bottles of it to start a monopoly with the proceeds when they got to Europe. But when they went to Liverpool and found it was only worth 8 cents or 8 pence a bottle, I forget which, they thot of the Chinamen and concluded never to subscribe to Chinese missions. Still as long as sailors went there the Chinamen had a good market for all their product at the old price. Jack did not read the papers nor market reports. Sometimes the remains of a penguin, wings, bones, etc., would be found 70 or 80 feet down.

The handling of all the money that came to the Government of Peru was a great temptation to the politicians. Their politicians are not holy, devout, immaculate, spotless timber for saints like ours. Their politicians some of them would steal; not like ours. In the year 1856 one General Vivanco formed a conspiracy partly in Peru, partly in New York, to upset the Government and steal the Islands. Ramon Castilla, an Indian soldier, who had risen from the ranks, was President; he was one of the best Presidents Peru ever had, but he was a helpless gambler, like most of his countrymen, however. One Sartori, who said he belonged to New Orleans and was a citizen of the U. S., spoke, acted, read, ate and drank Spanish and American with equal facility and perfection, was the agent of Vivanco in New York and the agent of the conspirators of New York in Peru.

The monied men of New York, some of them, agreed to furnish money, Sharps rifles, ammunition, arms of all kinds, to enable Sartori and Vivanco to drive out Castilla and make Vivanco president; first of all to seize the Islands, and the principal Custom houses at Callao and Iquique (that sounds e-ké-kay with us). Then the New York men of money were to be repaid for all their advances in guano, at ten dollars a ton on the register of the ship that took it at the islands. It was worth $45 a ton of 2240 lbs. on the spot but the ships that registered 1000 tons would carry 1300 to 1700 tons each so that they would get for $10,000 a cargo worth $60,000 on the spot.

They chartered about 20 vessels to go to Iquique to carry thence nitrate of soda to Europe intending to have them go from there for the guano; they would have chartered a good many more but wide awake captains tho not suspecting the reality, felt there was something crooked and would not accept the charters.

The Peruvian rebels were armed with American accoutrements or material bot with American money. They got possession of the custom house at Iquique and of the Chincha Islands, and they landed from a rebel vessel under command of the arch traitor (then Lieut.,) Montero to capture Callao but they were quickly and signally repulsed and driven off with loss.

They loaded two of their piratical vessels and got them away and were loading some more when President Castilla understanding well the national vulnerable points, went down to the Chinchas with a large fleet of ironclads? not at all; a more powerful armament; a little squadron of bags of silver half-dollars; the islands were surrendered at discretion at the first summons, without the loss of a man or a drop of blood. The two vessels which had sailed, had to give up their cargoes to the Government's Agents in Europe. The Rebels and Mr. Sartori carried on a predatory war for many months after, but Sartori and his New York conspirators never got a pound of guano nor any return for their outlay. There was one thing they ot to have got which I regret they were defrauded of; that was 20 years each in the penitentiary with hard labor.

WHISKY BIBLE READERS.

My Dear Juveniles:—What wonderful Bible readers the whisky men are! Very many of them have actually read about the marriage at Cana, and the institution of the Lord's Supper, and Paul's advice to Timothy; and each of those passages, to their far-seeing eyes, is the clearest justification of the rum-shop, making its keeper a saint, and the Savior who turned the water into wine, and St. Paul, who advised Timothy to take a little for his stomach's sake, clearly responsible for the human butcheries, wife beatings, and starvation of children. Those passages have been much conned over since the publication of Dr. Crosby's lectures, and even those of the den brotherhood that cannot spare time from the cards and pipe to read for themselves, are thoroly taut and indoctrinated by their dear ministers, the Rev. Bar-keeps. Now when you and I read in the Bible the accounts of the Lord's Supper, we do not find the word "wine" used there.

The evangelists tells us that the "fruit of the vine" was used to symbolize the Savior's blood. The "fruit of the vine," being pure and life-giving, was, and is, a most apt symbol, while the product of decay—the essence of rottenness—after the "fruit" has passed away, is a most fitting symbol, (the very article, indeed,) of death, present and eternal, and all that is vile and unclean. Such was strictly forbidden, and carefully avoided at the feast of the Passover, where the Supper was instituted, and it is likely that the Savior rejected the pure and life-giving *tirosh*, (unfermented grape juice,) which was truly the "fruit of the vine," and sent away for the emblem, (and substance,) of death to represent his life-giving blood?

We cannot think of a thing more unlikely and absurd; tho the other two favorite lessons of the rum worshippers are, perhaps, equally so. Let us look a little into the case at Cana. John, the Evangelist, telling us of this miracle, (chap. 2, v. 11, says: "This beginning of miracles did Jesus in

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Cana of Galilee, and manifested forth his glory, and his disciples believed on him." Now, boys, girls, let us suppose a case for illustration. Suppose the Savior had delayed his coming till the present time and some stable in California should be his birth place, and as he "went about doing good" many of my dear juvenile friends should have the pleasure of seeing him, and hearing his gracious words, and feeling his loving hands clasping theirs and laid lovingly upon their heads with words of warning and advice. Suppose that in his journeys from city to city he should honor Astoria with a visit, in order to establish his divinity and purity in the minds of our people. Now, how vivid is the imagination of the scene in these streets!

Church members are crowding near, some in full belief of him: others, like Thomas, a little doutful. Another class are dodging around corners and into dark places behind screens. The housetops are covered with the curious, looking down upon the surging mass below. Boys climb the lamp and piazza posts to see over the men's heads. The upper windows and piazzas are crowded with women and girls. Every morning, large editions of the Daily Astorian are grasped with eager hands, read and mailed to friends, telling of the wonderful speeches and pure example of our strange visitor. But, in the midst of all the excitement, a wedding, possibly some of our good lodge folks, is to come off, and the happy pair, after much deliberation, resolve upon inviting the city's wonderful guest. He pleasantly accepts, and is there, also, the chief object of notice, as every word and act is weighed in the delicate balance of absolute purity and wisdom, as he claims to be the perfect teacher of righteousness.

Hymn books are passed around for singing, and by miracle, are changed into decks of cards for the people to play at. Some nice cake is passed, and lo! it is turned into plugs of tobacco. Nuts are turned into pipes, sticks of candy into pistols, and nice slices of melon into bowie knives, and all to manifest his glory, that the people might believe on him as the pure and holy One. You think that would be a great inconsistency. I think so too, but not quite so great as to take six pots of the beautiful life-giving water and turn it into the deadly poison that the holy book charges us not even to look upon, and assures us that "it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder," and that "whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise." True, the Savior turn the water into wine; but what kind of wine? We may reasonably suppose that he made a kind that was in common use on such occasions, and would not show at once a gross violation of his own teachings and the warnings of the bible. Much of the wine, (and some think the greater part,) in those days was unfermented, pure and wholesome; and in remembrance of the Saviors purity and love for his people, which kind do you think he made at the marriage at Cana? and which do you suppose Paul advised Timothy to drink; the pure, wholesome kind, easily digested, or the kind that always hinders digestion and deranges the stomach.

T. J. Alley.

Those who wish changes made in the Band of Hope list in the Rescue, must notify Mrs. M. E. Richardson, Murphys, and not the editor of the Rescue. Changes cannot be made every day, but at stated times, the necessary amendments will be made under direction of the General Superintendent, and all corrections made to that date.

This is not a notice of unwillingness to be courteous and accomodating, but it would keep one printer busy about all the time, to make separate changes one at a time; to add two or three names, disturbs two or three colums and perhaps more than a page of such matter, which has to be broken up and rearranged at great trouble and expense; look at the list and see yourself how it is.

TEACH THE GIRLS TO VOTE.

Ed. Rescue—"Excelsior" Band of Hope of this City held its semi-annual election of officers last Friday evening.

There was one very suggestive phase of this election business to me. I announced that there would be an election two weeks in advance, and also by notice in local papers, made a little speech to the children on the importance of the occasion, and requested all to be prepared with pencil and paper so that we could hold the election by *ballot*. I called the attention of the girls especially to the manner and form of voting and electing officers by ballot, told them I hoped they would all grow up with the idea of their right to take part in the election of our civil rulers, I said to them that in my opinion we should never be able to effectually stamp out the liquor traffic until woman was given the ballot; desired them to become familiar with the idea of the ballot as in this instance of the election of officers, etc., etc.

The result was very interesting, a full attendance was out on the evening in question, when the nominations were announced in order, boys and girls arose in their places and nominated their choice in a very orderly and business like way. Tellers were appointed and when the balloting commenced the scene was very animated—sixty votes were polled on the first ballot, they were duly counted and recorded, and the choice announced by the President. I relate this incident hoping that other Bands of Hope and their leaders will make there elections a medium of instruction to boys and girls as to the duties soon to devolve on them; the girls in our band took the liveliest interest in the balloting. *We must inculcate a taste for the ballot early in life in their minds.* Woman must be recognized, she must have the ballot, then the days of rum are ended, and the nation saved from moral and physical bankruptcy.

A. B. H.

THE YEARS PASS ON.

"When I'm a woman, you'll see what I'll do!
I'll be great and good, and noble and true;
I'll visit the sick and relieve the poor—
No one shall ever be turned from my door;
But I'm only a little girl now."
And so the years pass on.

"When I'm older I'll have more time
To think of heaven and things sublime;
My time now is full of studies and play,
But I really mean to begin some day;
I am only a little girl now."
And so the years pass on.

"When I'm a woman," a gay maid said,
"I'll try to do right, and not be afraid;
I'll be a Christian, and give up the joys
Of the world with all its dazzling toys;
But I'm only a young girl now."
And so the years pass on.

"Ah me!" sighed a woman gray with years,
Her heart full of cares and doubts and fears,
"I've kept putting off the time to be good,
Instead of beginning to do good as I should;
But I'm an old woman now."
And so the years pass on.

Now is the time to begin to do right;
To-day, whether skies be dark or bright;
Make others happy by good deeds of love,
Looing to Jesus for help from above;
And thus you'll be happy now,
And as the years pass on. —*Ripon Free Press.*

WHY?

BY MRS. HELEN E. BROWN.

When I was a child I was continually asking why? I was told then that I must "do as I was bid and not ask why," but yet that little question would be forever popping out.

I am old now, but I have not done asking why. And here is a matter which puzzles me. Perhaps some of you little children can answer me. If alcohol is *good*, and you know how many people say it is, *why hasn't God made it for us?* We go all over the earth and we can't find alcohol growing naturally anywhere. There's water, good cold water, everywhere; lakes and rivers and brooks and springs enough to satisfy the thirst of every living being. But there are no rivers or lakes or rills of brandy, whisky, wine, or beer. There are medicinal springs in a good many places, soda springs, sulphur springs, iron springs, and many other kinds, and invalids go to these and drink the waters to make them well. But you never yet heard of an alcohol spring, did you?

And God has made all manner of beautiful fruits on the earth, oranges, lemons, peaches, plums, pears, apples, grapes, melons, berries, oh! how many kinds there are, and all very nice, some sweet and some sour, so juicy and so wholesome. And yet not one, no, not one of them, contains alcohol. I am sure it would be just as easy for God to make alcohol in some of them as not. And if it is good for us to take, why didn't he? That is what I want to know.

Then look into the Bible. There was Hagar's poor little son Ishmael laid under the bushes to cry himself to death for want of something to drink. Yes, he was dying of thirst, and the poor mother ready to die of grief, when "God opened her eyes and she saw a well of water, and she went and filled the bottle with water and gave the lad drink." Now wouldn't it have been just as easy for God to have given her wine to fill her bottle with as water? The wine would have been so strengthening, some people say, for the poor famished child; it would have been meat and drink both, as they tell us and if it would have been so much better, why do you suppose God didn't give it to him?

And when the Israelites were traveling from Egypt to Canaan, when they started on that long forty years' journey through the wildernees, you remember they came to a place where they found nothing to drink, and the whole multitude cried from thirst. And God told Moses to smite the rock, and there flowed out a stream of pure cold water, a stream that followed them all the way. If wine had been better for them, couldn't God have made a river of wine for their use?

When Elijah, the prophet, fled for his life into the wilderness God sent him a cruse of water to daink. Why didn't he give him something stronger?

If brandy and whisky make people strong, why did God tell Samson's mother to be sure not to drink any strong drink before he was born, and not to give him any? Samson was the strongest man that ever lived. How strange that he should become so strong on nothing but water!

How did it happen if wine is good for people that Daniel and his companions were fairer and fatter in flesh than those who took it?

And the Lord forbade the priests ever to drink wine on pain of death, and the kings, too, were told they should not take it. And when a person in ancient times took a vow of consecration to the Lord one of the things they resolved to do was to abstain from wine and strong drinks; and so particular were they that they wouldn't taste a grape or even a raisin. If these liquors were really strengthning and nourishing, I shouldn't think the good God would have required this, would you?

And you remember about the Rechabites, who obeyed their father so faithfully and never tasted wine, even when the prophet at God's command offered it to them to see what they would do. How pleased God was with them because they were so true to their total-abstinence pledge.

Don't you think, children, that this is a great puzzle? Why, if alcoholic drinks are good for people, shouldn't God have provided them? Why should he have so strictly forbidden them? And why should he have been so pleased with those who never touched or tasted?

How can you explain it?—*Banner.*

GIRLS AND THE PLEDGE.

W. N. B.

"I dont see what's the use of girls signing the pledge and joining temperance societies and such things," said pretty Minnie Proctor the other day, as she tossed back her head and seated herself at the piano. "Girls never drink, anyway; its only men and rough boys."

"Guess your education's been neglected in that direction, Min," said her brother Harry. "Girls ought to sign the pledge if for nothing else than to help them keep from offering wine to callers on New Year's day. Lots of 'em either drink or help to make men drink, and I guess they need a pledge as much as men and boys do."

"O, well, I suppose some of the rich ones do, where they have wine in the house all the time," returned Minnie; "but we dont have it. What do *I* want to sign a pledge for?"

"The time may come when you'll need it as much as Harry ever will," said Uncle Fred, looking up from his paper. "I am not sure but that women are in almost as much danger nowadays as men. I've just been reading something to the point in the morning paper. Listen:

" 'Yesterday morning about two o'clock, a drunken woman was found half dead in the refuse race near the gas works. From what could be learned at the time, she was under the influence of liquor and had fallen into the ditch while walking about looking for more of the stuff.'

"Even tho you may never be tempted to drink or to put the cup to the lips of another," continued Uncle Fred, "you ought to put your name to the pledge. It might influence some one else to do the same thing, who would otherwise yield some day to temptation and get as low as this drunken woman who lay in the ditch yesterday morning. Dont always think of yourself, Minnie, when such matters as this come before you. Learn to act for the good of others."

Minnie Proctor's name looked up from the pledge after that day, sending out its influence in favor of total abstinence. Did you ever think, girls, how much it may mean just to have your name written where it will cast an iufluence for good?—*Royal Road.*

A few National Temperance Almanacs can be supplied at the Rescue office; a 10 cent stamp will get one, and that is the cheapest way of remittance. The volume for 1882 is, as usual, full of good matter.

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The Rescue.

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Temperance, Current Literature, General News, and whatever may concern the public welfare.

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OUR PRINCIPLES.—We aim for nothing short of a sweeping National Prohibitory law endorsed by every State and Territory of the Union, in the year 1885, and as much sooner as the Christian and Temperance men and good citizens of the country may desire to accomplish it.

EVERYBODY'S PAPER.

The object of this large edition of the Rescue which is 47 reams, or 22,560 copies is to give every Good Templar on the Pacific Coast an opportunity of seeing the paper and becoming a constant reader of it, if so desired.

A disastrous war has been actively waged against us by the agencies of evil to demoralize, debauch, pauperize, enslave and destroy the American people and to dedicate this youngest of the continents to the degraded and miserable service of Satan, which has made the older civilizations of christendom the worst and most degraded nests of cruelty, crime, starvation and utter misery that this sinful world has ever produced.

The agency which has been,and which alone could have ever been successful in degrading the Christion civilizations to a lower level than the heathen and Mahomadan, in spite of all the numerous and magnificent machineries for good that christianity has initiated and erected and developed and spread broadcast thruout the land—is the grogshop—the devil's cabinet and congress brewers, distillers, of winemakers and their slaves and dupes and victims and all their helpers. Hell's grand army of this Republic enlisted for the conquest of this nation and its annexation to the beggared, debauched, played out and devil-owned kingdoms of Europe.

This agency, the only obstacle to a reign of peace and comfort and universal prosperity in this country, has been particularly bold and brazen and impudent for the past fifty years, and more than ever defiant the past ten years and this year. Its leaders and the greater part of its rank and file are by the nature of their business, engaged in poisoning the bodies and morals and souls of the whole people; they carry on a wholesale butchery, which slauters from 60 to 100 thousand American citizens every year by the most painful and miserable deaths, and it seduces from the path of virtue an equal number of young victims every year, boys and girls, to take their places in due time at the slauter block in their vast human butcher pen.

Beside the fact that these men live solely by robbing and murdering the people of this country as a matter of business, most of them are the most pronounced and outspoken enemies of American institutions, American customs, American ideas and American people. They are graduates of the beer system and wine system and rum system which has made drunkenness, harlotry and beggary the distinguishing characteristics and most prominent land marks of the older countries, which have starved them into exile, and vomited them forth to spread the leprosy of crime and pauperism and nastiness over all the world.

While these beer leags and leags of freedom and leags of liberty, are the most deadly and malignant and utterly poisonous enemies of American ideas, and more emphatically of American women, they are no less so of the virtuous and respectable and honest citizens of their own respective nationalities, who have come to a new country to be good citizens and are so—who came to help make this a happy country, not to blast every green and pleasant thing on the face of the land, not to distil a poisonous venom which makes the report of the murderers weapon and the flow of innocent blood and the death moan of murdered innocence rise up to heaven in a conuous despairing wave of accusation and cry to heaven unceasingly for vengeance upon this most cruel and bloody despotism.

The press of the country, secular and religious, with but few exceptions are tongue-tied; either voluntarily, or from coward fear of the rum conspiracy, they will not or dare not say a word against the wholesale domestic ruin, wholesale drunkenness, wholesale harlotry, wholesale pauperism which this infernal leag of monsters is inflicting on the country.

The temperance press is, in short, the only agency which dares stand up in defiance of the country's enemies, and tell the plain, unvarnished, honest truth about them; the only agency which proposes to take or offer any measures against the murderous traitor leags who plot the country's death—or at least any measures that have the least show of effectiveness.

Therefore, the temperance press and the temperance people appeal to you reader, to signify your appreciation and approval of this paper, this only vehicle and mouthpiece of the truth on this most vitally important matter, this only vehicle of information to the people, this only agency of the coast that dare champion the whole truth and stand up to defend the country from utter woe and ruin. You reader, every reader, you are appealed to, to become a constant reader yourself and invite your neighbor to become so too—not to help the paper, not to help its editor, not to help or oblige anybody; but to enable the Rescue to fulfil its mission of informing and awakening the people to thro off the foreign yoke of infamy, which seeks to rob us of our honor, our fortunes and our lives.

THE 22,560 EDITION.

The Rescue this week goes to all its usual readers in the usual manner. Then to every lodge reported at last session of Grand Lodge will be sent one copy of the Rescue for every member so reported. To the new lodges organized since then will be sent one for each member as near as can be estimated and to the lodges in Oregon and W. T. a package of 25 to 30 each will be mailed.

It is particularly requested that the parties who receive these papers will see to their distribution; or if the parties to whom they are directed are absent that some of the officers will see to that duty.

A 20,000 edition was promised; 2,560 more copies have been printed and it is expected that a few sample copies say 200 to 400 will be left on hand and will be furnished to any who may have been overlooked.

APOLOGY.

Quite a number of good friends have kindly sent in a helping contribution for this number. But the second and third, sixth and seventh and every alternate pair of pages comprising one side of the paper, had to go to press Friday morning, and took two and a half days to finish. Then the larger part of the advertisements and most of the articles contributed, came in after the first side was printed; the former had to go in, and the latter to be deferred till next week and some of them till the following. Quite a number of them would have appeared had they been in time for the first side.

Therefore, next week a fuller and better paper may be expected so far as reading matter is concerned. The lecturers reports are laid over and most of the editorial space given up.

This edition of the Rescue will be largely circulated. If three persons on an average should read each copy more or less of it, it will speak to an audience of 70,000 persons. There has been a desire to make this a readable, instructive and useful number; but precisely the same desire has governed every issue of the paper and in place of making this sample copy the pet one of the year, and superior to all the rest, the next one will if possible be better; and every succeeding one will be an improvement on its predecessor if the wish or the effort can accomplish it.

About a year ago, a talented editor in a distant state wrote that his temperance principles had been fortified and his prohibition sentiments nurtured into permament shape by reading the Rescue for a year or two long ago. Various other temperance papers would probably have had the same effect upon him. There are many men and women active and earnest in good works of every kind who will readily confess to having been interested and profited by reading for years in the Rescue the sayings and doings of the writers, authors, speakers and thinkers of this country and Europe who have made the temperance question a subject of special study.

It is a matter of general agreement that if we hope to put away the grogshop leag we must come as near as possible to getting temperance literature into every family. Wherever the beer keg or jug enters a house we should put in a temperance paper there too, and whoever desires to reclaim his intemperate neighbor or preserve his own family and friends from becoming intemperate, should take a temperance paper to enable him to maintain and defend his principles and give an intelligent reason for his faith and practice. In fine, it is idle and useless to attempt the destruction of the grogshop without making active and general use of the temperance press. We want 10,000 subscribers for the Rescue on this coast and will have them soon.

GOOD WORDS FROM AFAR.

The Hon. James Black of Lancaster, Pa., renews his subscription and writes, Jan. 7th, "Enclosed find renewal of my subscription to the Rescue. I congratulate you most heartily on the vigor, neatness and ability with which the Rescue has been conducted. It ranks among the ablest of our temperance journals and is the very best of the journals of the order of which I have knowledge. I have desired at several times to write to you, but really have not been able to find the leisure with the inspiration.

Wishing you a happy New Year and joining you in increased effort for the advancement of the cause during the present year. James Black.

If any man can get along without a temperance paper and especially without one from California it is Mr. Black. He is one of the great and good writers and speakers and workers who stand among the leaders of the temperance reform: knows all that any body knows about the cause; has read about every thing that has been written on the subject; could write a better article every day than any he finds in the Rescue; has all the papers, magazines and books that any body could wish, and yet he wants the Rescue. He practices law and is deeply interested in the Ocean Grove temperance and Christian Colony and gives much time to various worthy causes, but altho always busy, he has time to want the Rescue and a variety of other temperance papers. It is not because they possess an extraordinary merit or cleverness, but he wants to know everything that transpires in the line of this reform as soon as it happens; desires to commune with his fellow temperance workers and interchange thots and sympathies with them. And yet again the fact that he encourages with his good wishes and kind words, the hazardous enterprise of publishing a paper in this interest, makes every one of us more hopeful and cheerful and faithful in maintaining the contest to the final day of rejoicing over an emancipated free and equal, sober, Christian home of peace and security.

How different Mr. Black's practice is from that of many very excellent but inconsiderate people who believe because they do not drink and are in no danger of becoming drunkards, they have no need whatever of reading up on the various phases of the temperance movement.

Attention is requested to an interesting article in this number of the Rescue accompanied with cuts of the Studebaker Brothers' Carriage and Wagon works at South Bend, Indiana. It will well repay a careful perusal; these gigantic industrial enterprises are the outgrowth of the mighty energy and onward progress which distinguish the American people; they are trophies of victorious *peace* of which we can all be justly proud. When you want any thing in the line of wagons, etc., go right to 31 Market St., and say you read about it in the Rescue.

Solutions of the Mensuration problem have come to hand; one from Rio Vista and one from A. E. Hiddleson, Woodland. The former asks for something worthy of his steel or pencil. More next week.

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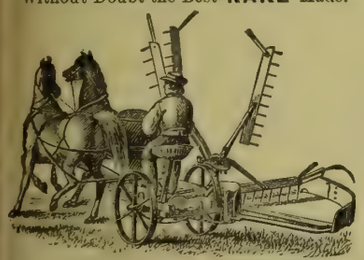
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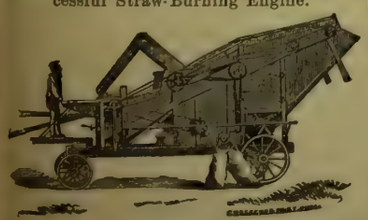
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DAVID C. COOK.

Miss Frances E. Willard calls David C. Cook "a man of providence," and he certainly has had a remarkable career. Commencing without capital, at the foot of the ladder, his great building in Lake View, at the city limits, scarcely suffices to produce the thirty-one Sunday-school periodicals which, in the space of a few years, have secured a regular circulation of upwards of four million copies, or the unparalleled aggregate issue of upwards of thirty.six million in a single year, and the large number of Sunday-school library books, of which one million copies have already been sold. Beginning in 1874 with a single periodical, with his office in his hat, he now receives an average of 800 letters a day, and has probably the largest publishing business in the West. He is emphatically a self-made man, and a man who, at the age of thirty, has achieved success in the best sense of that word.

For Mr. Cook has not been content with mere material success. Mr. Charles Dudley Warner, in his essay on the newspaper, says that the object of every periodical is to make money for its owner. But we thoroly and heartily believe that Mr. Cook had a motive higher than mere money-making in establishing all of his thirty papers. And who shall compute the good that has been done by placing his cheap but good and healthful Sunday-school literature in the hands of those who are unable to buy the more expensive and often trashier books and papers? For Mr. Cook's publications that we have seen are pre-eminently healthful. Every article in his periodicals, every book that he publishes, is selected with singular discrimination and good judgment. We would sooner choose his list of five-cent Sunday-school books than any other list (even of $1,50 "juveniles") that we know of, and we are well acquainted with the list of every American publishing house. We should judge that the publication of these five-cent books alone would work a revolution in Sunday-school libraries. One of these books can be given to every scholar in school at less annual expense than the old loaning system involved.

Mr. Cook has always been a "Sunday-school man." At the early age of twenty-two he became superintendent of "Everybody's Mission School," located near Mr. Moody's church in Chicago, where he was engaged in business. He became so attached to this school as to leave his home on the "West side," and secure a boarding place near the school, on the "North side," and the school soon numbered over 600 members. From Mr. Cooks reply to a note addressed to him by Miss Willard we take a few passages to show the growth of the Sunday-school idea in his mind;

"So absorbed was I in this school that, though closely engaged in businees, I spent all my evenings and Sabbaths in its service, visited every member, conducted prayer-meetings, aided in a night school for young men, sewing school for girls, and regularly had charge of a meeting called the 'Children's church.' The children were largely of foreign parentage, fully one-fourth Roman Catholic; some were vicious, and I was obliged to use considerable ingenuity to accomplish my ends. I have had persons come to the mission purposely to kill me; I was twice knocked senseless. and on several occasions have been in considerable danger of losing my life. The front of the mission building has been completely covered with mud, again and again, and many of the windows broken.

"During the whole existence of the school as a mission we never received a penny from the church with which I was connected, nor from any other, nor did we ask it. I became responsible for the expenses of the school, and paid its deficit, which amounted from $400 to $600 a year. My chief trial was being so situated that I could give but little time to the school except evenings and Sundays. In connection with several other schools I had been buying an illustrated English magazine for the School, which had proved a great help in holding the scholars in regular attendance, on which, in 1875, a duty was imposed, making it cost nearly one-third more. This seemed too much to pay, and I conceived the idea of clubbing with other schools and publishing a similar magazine myself, thus saving expense. This being agreed to by the other schools, in January, 1876, the first number of the *Sunday School Gem* made its appearance as a paper in magazine form. *This was my first introduction to the Sunday-school world as a publisher.*

"In 1876 quite a revival swept over our city, and many of the members of my school seemed to have been drawn to Christ. This was the most encouraging result since the organization, but later I was very much surprised at the want of stability on the part of those who had professed a change of heart; they seemed so lacking in religious knowledge on which to build up a firm Christian character. This called my special attention to the shallowness of Sunday-school instruction, and I set about instituting means of improving it. I tried various lesson helps and numerous little plans with the scholars, all having in view the securing of more lesson study. No quarterly, however, seemed gotten up with the idea of home study in view, so I added several pages of special notes to those used, together with a card for marking lesson credits, etc., and tried it for one quarter; but the matter of the quarterly seemed to need altering to work well when used for home study. Therefore, for the second quarter of the year I determined to get up a quarterly especially for the mission, which was called "Everybody's Sunday-School Lesson Book." In addition to lesson notes, etc., prepared with home study in view, it contained songs, This was the first of the plan of combining the song-book with the lesson help, which is now so popular. In order to help me pay the cost of type-setting, etc., I sent a few samples to schools, offering the quarterly at nine cents instead of twenty-five cents, then the lowest at which quarterlies were sold elsewhere. The returns from these samples were amazing, and before the year was out the book had a circulation of nearly 50,000. The many encouraging reports in regard to home study in schools that had used my simple little quarterly, as also the success of its use in my own school, led me to believe that if I could devote my whole time to supply the needs of the Sunday-school, I could do work that was not then being done by any one. I arranged my business so as to do this, and since 1877 the Sunday-school world has seen something of what I have been able to do single-handed and alone, *without the backing of a single established publishing house or the endorsment of a single society*, and relying solely on the merits of my helps.

"My first Scholars Quarterly—a small twelve-page publication—afterwards appeared as a sixteen-page, then a twenty-four-page, and finally as a thirty-two-page, each page more than twice the original size, yet with no addition to the price. We first printed it on cheap paper; now on the best we can buy. I have dropped prices or increased size, or both on every one of my publications since first issues. I found that I could add to the lesson interest by introducing lesson hymns. This was an immense expense, for the cost of getting choice original hymns written, and of music setting, is great. I found, by a series of five grades of quarterlies in place of one, I could easier induce home lesson study; so I spent five times the money on editorial labor for these that it would cost for one. I found that teachers' helps were needed to correspond to the five grades of scholars helps, and these were added. I saw also that the non-grading of Sunday-school papers was a drawback to schools, and so launched into the field papers in five grades, ranging from adult to primary. Added to this, I have pretty well settled the "library expense" question by publishing Sabbath-school library books at a uniform price of five cents apiece, yet in better and more lasting style than the ordinary books. A score of co-workers and writers of the highest merit, with six assistant editors, are regularly employed, representing four different evangelical denominations. One hundred and seventy writers of note have been engaged during the past year, among them such names as Rankin, Rand, Atchinson, Drs. Blackburn, Swartz, Todd and Bullard, Pansy, Hope, Ledyard, Chellis, etc.

"My career as a publisher has been one of constant and increasing success; each year my trade has more than doubled on the previous one, so that two years ago I was able to build a publishing house of my own, and fit it up with the finest labor-saving machinery. This enabled me to live through the rise in paper which occurred last year without advancing my very low prices, and will enable me to still lower prices in the future. I have built in connection with my publishing house at Lake View, in the suburbs of Chicago, a Sunday-school room and hall, where I have a school of some 450 members, and a church organization, and where I am still testing various plans and methods of work before giving them to the public."

In addition to his Sunday-school publications, and rivaling them in importance, are his Temperance issues—what he calls the "Temperance Revolution." Mr. Cook's ambition in this class of his publications, as in the other, is to publish the very best matter at the lowest possible price. The matter in these books is largely original, being prepared strictly under Mr. Cook's supervision, and is carefully selected and revised before being sent to the press. Mr. Cook's publishing house is especially designed to work upon the "Revolution" plan. It is fitted up with the finest snd best labor-saving machinery that money can buy. Its large double-cylinder presses and lightning folders and stitchers are the *ne plus ultra* of mechanical art. Almost all the work is done by this improved machinery on the premises, so that every possible expense is avoided. By doing things right on the spot and directly under his own eyes, Mr. Cook is enabled to dispense with many of the varied expenses that the publisher who has to get his work done by outside parties, who make a percentage out of it, are subject to. On his large two-revolution cylinder presses he turns out as many as four four-page illustrated Sunday-school papers, and of the very largest four-page forms he prints two entire papers at each impression. He has a folding machine capable of folding 140,000 papers a day, and in fact, from the time the paper enters the house from the mill until it is turned out a finished book or pamphlet, it has been almost entirely manipulated by machinery. Mr. Cook employs a large staff of engravers under a skillful and accomplished artist, all his stereotyping is done on the premises, and, in fact, he is entirely independent of any outside help in his publishing business.

Mr. Cook's sole business aim is to supply the best literature at the lowest prices consistent with safety and profit.

Some idea of the magnitude of the business which has been built upon this idea, may be gathered from the fact that 625 tons of second-class matter was mailed last year at a cost of $25,000 for postage.

Although the Temperance Revolution, as Mr. Cook calls it, has been established less than six months, it has issued eighteen monthly papers, three weekly papers, three quarterlies, and forty-seven 5 cent books, besides various miscellaneous requisites, such as pledge rolls, pledges, certificates, etc.

The Sunday-school department of the business is much more extensive than the Temperance department, and taken together, make a publishing business whose growth is unparalleled in the history of literature.—*Chicago Alliance.*

COLLEGE CITY, CALIFORNIA.

College City is the name of a beautiful village in Colusa Co., the location of *Pierce Christian College*, in one of the greatest wheat growing districts in Cal. The town is noted for being the only Temperance town in Northern Cal., if not the only one in the State that is protected from the rum traffic by an act of the Legislature.

There being no saloon nor influences of that kind within three miles of the town—Here is a college under the management of President James C. Keith, a christian gentleman of ability and experience as an educator, assisted by 5 other experienced educators.

It is also a fact worthy of note that not one of the teachers in the college uses tobacco. There are two commodious brick buildings in a campus of 10 acres of ground, fenced, and enclosing a number of ornamental trees.

The attendance this year will number about 140, representing different parts of the State. A full course of study is arranged in all the various branches usually taught in colleges.

The founding of the college has resulted from the bequest of a large tract of land left by one Andrew Pierce about ten pears ago. Additions are being made to the present endowment, and by this means the tuition in the college has been reduced to such a nominal sum, that it can easily be reached by every one. Board is unusually low. The citizens are an enterprising, moral class of people, and take pupils into their homes and give them pleasant surroundings. A large and flourishing Lodge of Good Templars meets in the College building. There is also a flourishing order of the A. O. U. W.

The town is situated a few miles from the Coast Range Mountains, and is one of the healthiest locations in the State. J. DURHAM.

College City, Feb. 1882.

The danger of sending boys to a college that is within easy reach of a grogshop cannot be over-estimated. The writer knows familiarily of an academy whose professors and teachers have for 40 years always been total abstainers and professors of religion, and the community and neighborhood far and near, a highly christian and moral people. But there were always one or two hotels near by that sold liquor, and to them the trade they could get among 100 to 150 boys in the college was all important. The consequence was in spite of all the vigilance of the officers—which never can be any obstacle to the smuggling of rum, when there is rum near at hand—quite a number of the sons of excellent christian families learned to be hopeless drunkards at that Academy, who could not have done so at home. Preachers and lawyers and merchants were educated there and turned out well, but the rum serpent crawled in and bit the death wound of many a fine, talented, promising youth, who has since died an outcast or lives a hopeless sot. In about four weeks of 1879, there were 15 students expelled from that institution because they had been supplied with brandy and preferred expulsion to telling who had furnished it.

It is therefore urgently commended to any who have boys to send to school, to consider well the advantage of a college where YOUR BOY CANNOT BE MADE A SOT. People are often governed in the choice of a school or college by the question of the religious denomination of its managers. But there are ten boys, who, during their attendance at such institutions, learn habits of intemperance and vice, for one who becomes a proselyte to another sect. And while the latter is not at all likely to be harmful if it occurs, the other is an ever recurring danger and of the most woful nature.

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Just think of a dollar book to be had every week for a year for $2.50 and all choice reading. See David C. Cook's advertisement in this paper. No more use for dime novels and miserable literature, when you can get the best that was ever published at five cents a volume. And newspapers too at five cents a year. Send for samples and you will have a pleasant surprise

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OUR GREAT "KNEE-DEEP" OFFER.—Contracts taken to sow every town "knee-deep" with temperance literature at 5 cents a head, without any labor on the part of society or individual, by means of our Class Papers and post-office delivery system. The greatest need in temperance work is scattering temperance literature! The greatest difficulty, doing it systematically, thoroughly and yet cheaply. For **Five Cents** we will address, wrap and mail singly, direct to individual, regularly each month for a year, any one of the below named temperance papers, each for a special class of readers or work: 1. Our Young Ladies. 2. Our Young Men. 3. Our Women. 4. The Christian. 5. The Pastor. 6. The S. S. Superintendent. 7. The S. S. Worker. 8. The Catholic Total Abstinence Banner. 9. The Pledge. 10. The Prohibition Banner. 11. The Saloon Curse. 12. The Home Protection Monthly. 13. The People. 14. The Railroad. 15. The Anchor. 16. The Soldier. 17. American Farmer. 18. Freeman's Paper.

Title of paper will suggest the class of readers or character of work for which especially designed. Each published monthly, and though small in size, contains over 6,000 words in an issue, fully 70,000 words in a year, or the matter of an ordinary $1.50 book.

HOW IT WORKS.—1st. It is only a nickle. Subscriptions are never refused; you have only to ask. As many subscriptions can be taken in a day as you can see persons. Societies or individuals can look after this work. 2d. Fifty cents sends a paper every month for a year to ten different persons, so many will subscribe both for themselves and for friends. 3d. Societies can not adopt a better plan of thorough distribution of temperance literature than to set apart a fund to send one or more of our 5c. papers to each individual in the town. Thus for $5.00 they can reach 100 persons each month for a year. A whole town of 500 families can be reached every month for a year for $25.00. Besides, you need not give away, subscriptions can be taken from everybody you can see, and hosts will give in small sums to send to others when it is seen that a little goes so far. For 20c. we furnish the TEMPERANCE ENGINEER, a book with blanks for canvassers for the papers, for securing lists of names to send to, free, and with space for alphabetical entry of 3,400 names, classified so as to give a fund of valuable information for society in prosecuting its work, as well as to help in systematical plan of ordering class papers—an invaluable book for all branches of temperance work.

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Hon. James Black, of Pennsylvania: "As soon as I can find the time to arrange, I will put your 'knee-deep' plan of distribution into action. The plan is practicable, and if adopted and persevered in, will revolutionize any community. The plan is very simple, economical, and will be effective."

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A GREAT TRIUMPH.

THE HISTORY AND FEATURES OF THE STUDEBAKER WAGON.

As an illustration of American industry, wrought out and brot to the most perfect system that has ever been devised for the manufacture of the modern wagon in any portion of the world, we produce on this page a cut of a portion of the celebrated manufactory of the Studebaker Bros, Manufacturing Co., at South Bend, Ind. The upper cut, showing a structure whose exterior has the appearance of some grand opera house or bank building, is only the repository and manufactory for the landulet, barouche, phaeton, buggies of every description, and light and fine vehicles that are used by our merchant princes, hackmen, horsemen and pleasure seekers in city, town and country, plantation, ranch and farm, from Maine to Mexico. The exquisite finish, excellence and artistic taste displayed in this branch of their business is such that large repositories have been established in Chicago and other great centers for the sale and display of this class of goods.

The lower engraving represents the main portion of the Studebaker Bros. Co.'s Wagon Works, which now, with buildings, sheds, drying houses and accessories, cover twenty-seven acres of ground, to which they have added the last year fifty-eight acres more. The main buildings are four stories high, built of brick, and in architectural design and finish, with turrets and smoke-stacks, represent a scene of beauty and progress that is part of the historyof this country. As we view this labyrinth of American industry, we fail to grasp its immensity, unless with yard-stick and pencil we measure and count. There are over seventeen acres of flooring; over 10,000,000 bricks in the main buildings; over 1,000 horse power in steam engines; over 2,000 feet line shafting, not including countershafts; over four miles belting; some of which is thirty-six inches wide, and over 1,200 men, molding and fashioning the Studebaker wagon, with sunlight by day and the electric light by night. Steadily has the demand and sale of this wagon increased; and as surely preparations have been made to meet the demand. In 1880, 26,000 wagons were sold, and last year, 1881, the sales exceeded 28,000—the largest number of vehicles manufactured and sold by one firm in one year in the United States or any other country.

It is marvelous beyond precedent in the history of a wagon manufactory to see in the packing and shipping department and side tracks at South Bend, Indiana, trains of railroad cars built by the Studebaker Bros, for their own use (larger and wider than the ordinary baggage car) filled with boxed carriages and heavy wagons of all kinds, and marked "Afghanistan, Quartermaster's Department, British Army;" "Egypt," "Syria," "Sandwich Islands," "Australia," "Cuba," "Paris," "San Francisco," and to towns and cities in all parts of this country.

In the year 1852 Clem Studebaker and Henry Studebaker opened a small wagon shop in South Bend, Indiana, in which they managed to turn out two farm wagons during that year, one of which is in use now. During 1874 their loss by fire was 2400 wagons and property valued at $300,000; but the indefatigable brothers soon built on a larger scale than before. In 1880 the Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing Co., consisting of the following brothers; Clem Studebaker, President; J. M. Studebaker, Vice-President; J. F. Studebaker, Secretary, and P. E. Studebaker, Treasurer, had facilities for, and did build and finish, a wagon or carriage on the average for that year at the rate of 100 a day or one every five minutes, counting eight working hours a day. Their combined capital at the commencement was $66. At this time it is millions. For these fabulous results there must be a cause, and it may be well for us to stop and enquire what it is. In this connection we shall refer back to the first "Studebaker" wagon ever built.

John Studebaker, the father of the present Studebaker Bros., after six years of an apprenticeship in Gettysburg, Pa., in the wagon trade, commenced business for himself, and built a new wagon for farm purposes, whose contour and style has only been improved by his own boys. The wagon was made as well as intelligent mechanical labor could make it. It laid the foundation upon which he amassed a considerable fortune, which was swept away by the betrayed confidence of a friend. Through these dark days he trained the sons in the art of knowing the strength of wood when combined with iron, and making a neat, tasteful and easy-running wagon that would last in use a quarter of a century. That knowledge, to which has been added all that inventive genius, science and modern improved machinery could do, has made their name a household word, and their achievements in keeping with the grandest triumphs in art and the great inventions of the nineteenth century. In view of the possibilities and grand results of well-directed and intelligent mechanical labor in this country, as shown by this great American firm —who started in life as poor, practical mechanics, and for over a quarter of a century have steadily continued in the same business, only to swell into greater proportions and develop the modern perfected wagon—no motto could be more appropriate than that over the main door of the largest wagon manufactory in the world:

"Established 1852."
"Labor Omnia Vincit."
"Studebaker Bros. Mfg. Co."



STUDEBAKER CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY, SOUTH BEND, INDIANA.

It is often said by men who have used the Studebaker wagon, "I have not had $5 expense on my 'Studebaker' in five years." "That Studebaker gearing of mine has worn out two bodies and is good yet." "I save one-fourth of a horse-power on every 'Studebaker' wagon I use." Having this reputation we will endeavor to show why and how it was obtained:

First—The best of timber of every class, and especially that of Indiana, is used.

Second—Every stick of timber is seasoned from five to seven years, and the entire woodwork is saturated in boiling oil to render it impervious to moisture.

Third—The wood passes triple inspection and is tested by machinery and worked by selected and the best skilled mechanics in the world, who work with such precision that if you gather up distinct parts of the wagon made by different persons, they will be found to fit with almost the nice precision of the works of a Waltham watch.

Fourth—The patent bevel edge, projecting tire saves the paint on the felloe, and consequently on rocky roads and ruts protects the wheel.

Fifth—The skeins are set by a patent skein setter, which takes exact pattern of the inside of the skein to which the axle is to be fitted, thereby making a true fit and a perfect running wagon. These parts are also made of selected iron, very heavy and fitted to such an exactness that the farmers of Sacramento and Stockton can exchange wheels with impunity.

Sixth—The Studebaker is the only wagon in which the slope shoulder spoke is used, which are driven in by a "Tom Sayers" trip hammer, and the tires shrunken on by lowering it all at once on a horizontal platform; making a wheel that will last as long and longer than other parts of the wagon.

Seventh—The hubs are all bored true, then the skein boxes are turned on an iron lathe to fit, and pressed in by hydraulic pressure of 150 tons, insuring a perfect joint and allowing no oil or water to soak in, as the case is when the boxes are wedged in.

Eighth—All the thimble-skein wagons have the Studebaker patent skein and truss axle, which greatly strengthen these axles. These improvements cannot be found on any other wagon.

Ninth—in painting these wagons only the pure lead and best oil is used; no cheap mineral or adulterated lead are allowed on a Studebaker wagon.



STUDEBAKER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S WORKS, SOUTH BEND, INDIANA.

Tenth—Every piece of timber and iron and steel is subjected to inspection and scientific tests by the most skilled mechanics, and if not up to the standard is rejected.

Eleventh—They make the best wagon that improved patents of their own or others that can be used to advantage, and will not allow any wagon to pass from their works unless it bears the old and reliable brand. "Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing Co., South Bend, Indiana,"

Twelfth—The Studebaker wagon is the acme of perfection, accomplished by the combined mechanical talent and inventive genius of two generations.

It has been and is the ambition of this great American firm to make a wagon adapted to the wants of every locality, and to have the whole world for a market. They have traveled in different States and counties to gain information as to the requirements of different localities. Over twenty years ago the Vice-President, J. M. Studebaker, was a resident of California, where he as a practical mechanic, fashioned, built and studied the best manner to construct a wagon for the Pacific coast. His store of knowledge was carried back, where improved machinery could be had to fill this demand. From time to time the different members of the firm, J. F. Studebaker, Secretary, and Superintendent of the carriage department; P. E. Studebaker, Treasurer, and Clem Studebaker, President, have visited this State. The President has made frequent visits, extending as far back as 1868. During the past season he traveled extensively on this coast as far north as British Columbia and as far south as Mexico, and with prophetic vision saw that the varied industries, resources and future greatness of this western empire would demand increased carriage facilities.

The large and increased sale of Studebaker wagons in California for 1881 and further demand induced the Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing Company to enlarge the Pacific Coast branch, and to select San Francisco as the distributing point, with agencies in all the principal cities and towns. A repository was opened at 31 Market street, and a large warehouse secured near the railroad depot, Fourth and Townsend streets, for storing their goods. The Studebaker railroad cars were immediately switched up to the five-story shipping and storage apartments at South Bend, and their own cars were filled with all classes of vehicles for the "Pacific Coast Branch House."

The fiat has gone forth and will soon be passed along the line from Alaska to Arizona and to the Islands of the Sea, that the teamster, farmer, drayman, hackman and horseman can have a Studebaker wagon. That landaulet and rockaway, buggy and barouche, three and four spring and platform spring wagons, farm and freight wagons, wide and narrow tires, header trucks—in fact everything that runs on wheels and enters into the developement of this Western slope, will be kept in stock, and is now ready for distribution at 31 Market street, San Francisco, to those who wish to secure a wagon, cart or carriage made by the "Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing Company, South Bend, Indiana."

We have endeavored to show how the Studebaker wagon is made, its superiority and the growing demand for their modern perfected wagon. Their success and the results have been attained by following one rule, viz: They make a safe, durable, easy-riding, light-draft vehicle, adapted to every business and suited to the tastes and requirements of a progressive age; and sell them at fair prices.

The Studebaker wagons and carriages have entered the broad field of competition at county and State fairs; the United States Exposition, 1876; World's Great Fair, Paris, 1878, and won first prizes and silver medals; but the best award is the increasing demand each year in the industrial fields of America.

The French Government has a Studebaker army wagon on exhibit in the great National Military Museum in Paris.

As a nation we are proud of our national achievements in science, art, mechanical excellence, and improved labor-saving machinery. No better illustration of the way the genius of Americans meets the necessities of this age can be found than the triumphs of the Studebaker Bros.

In the history of this great American firm, who have followed one line of business for 30 years, and are bound together and as closely allied in their prosperity as in their boyhood days, we have a commendable example of American progress and enterprise. If so much has been accomplished in the broad field of life by these four brothers, whose only legacy from sire to son was mechanical skill, industry and strength of purpose, in so short a time, every American youth and middle-aged man can take heart and with confidence move on where broader fields and better opportunities for honest, well-directed mechanical labor are brought to view as each new railroad penetrates the stillness of the forests, or opens to industry the rich valleys of the West.—*Sel.*

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G. W. C. T. Department.

R. THOMPSON, G. W. C. T.

TO THE EIGHTEEN THOUSAND GOOD TEMPLARS OF CALIFORNIA.

DEAR BROTHERS AND SISTERS:—I am pleased to have this opportunity to talk with you *individually*, thru this twenty thousand edition of our RESCUE. My faith has always been strong, but our success, as an Order, has exceeded my most sanguine expectations. We are succeeding by an aggressive policy. We are a vast army of united workmen banded together for a most noble object. We can but get the united respect and co-operation of our entire philanthropic and Christian population. The good and true are bound to come with us to drive intemperance from our State. The experience of the past is giving us a more perfect system of work and the seed heretofore sown is beginning to bear fruit. I wish to remind you dear reader, that *individual* effort is the power that we must *mainly* depend upon for future success. It must be the work of the *many*. This must begin by our personal example. Consistency is nobleness of soul showing itself upon the surface. If always true to good principles we can but be strong. Nothing that is hurtful can be right. The good is not only not harmful, but always beneficial. From our drinking customs come more than three-fourths of all the crime and misery in our midst and this crime and misery must continue as long as our drinking customs remain. Our mission is to stop this kind of devastation and woe and to do it we must feel our *personal* obligations in the matter.

Every outlook gives us stronger hope. There is really no ground for discouragement. More and more the people of our State are with us. Never so willing to aid us as during the present year. Our Home for Orphans is now caring for about one hundred and thirty homeless little ones and does us great credit. What a contrast? The liquor trafic is making orphans and we are feeding and clothing them. The liquor trafic is placing us upon their black lists and we are supporting their orphans on the same terms as we do our own. Theirs the work of destruction, ours that of salvation. This is an irrepressible conflict. One of the two must go to the wall. Can we doubt which? California should be Eden before the fall, and would be could we banish intoxicants. Every year we gain, every month we grow stronger, every day the moral and religious elements are writing more legibly the doom of king alcohol. Our lecture field is doing a noble work; our RESCUE is better than coin; our forces are more perfectly united and determined than in any past year; our lodges are more numerous and efficient. More than three hundred and sixty subordinates are now united under our banner! Our effort to close dram shops on the Sabbath is greatly helping our cause! We are more determined and hopeful for the dawn of a better day is at hand. Let us arouse and ever be on the alert to aid in every possible way this glorious cause. You have done nobly thus far and, now, with the blessing of God, let us go firmly onward to victory and peace.

Fraternally yours, R. THOMPSON, G. W. C. T.

FROM OREGON.

JUNCTION CITY, Feb. 5, 1882.

ED. RESCUE:—As the battle wages fiercer between the hosts of Temperance and those of Alcohol the more noise the old demon makes; the more he wriggles and squirms and lies about everything good that is done. The failure of the "Amendment in Kansas" is their great cry; yet their cry of failure only assures all thinking minds of its success and I say all hail noble Governor St. John! would that we could boast of a governor like him.

I am glad to report that the order of Good Templars is advancing rapidly in this jurisdiction, and not they alone, for the cause of Temperance in general is gaining ground as never before. The Constitutional amendment petitions have been pressed with energy in many localities, and the result has been very satisfactory indeed. The petitions already sent in to headquarters show over seven thousand signatures of the very best men and women of our land, praying the Legislative Assembly to allow the people to vote on this question on its own merits, apart from any other issue.

The State Temperance Alliance which will meet on the 15th at Salem, will take steps toward presenting and pressing this matter before the next session of the Legislature in September.

Col. J. T. Long of Kentucky, has just finished his second month's work with even greater success than at first. He has organized 8 new lodges and reorganize three more, 11 in all, with a charter membership of from 18 to 88, the average being about fifty.

About eight hundred members have been added to the Order directly, besides the increase of lodges since his visit to them. I cannot give the particulars of his work at each place without occupying too much space. The Colonel is a fine speaker, a thoro Good Templar and a heart and soul prohibitionist and his labors here are telling for us as the work of no other man has ever done before. His appointments for this month are already made and duly advertised and the friends of temperance in each locality where he is to speak are kindly invited and earnestly solicited to assist in giving him a good hearing and to co-operate with him in forwarding the temperance cause.

Lodge Deputies and others concerned will please take notice that I have removed to Eugene City which will be my address in the future.

J. E. HOUSTON, G. Sec.

COMING.

Miss Lucia E. F. Kimball of Chicago, one of the ablest and most accomplished speakers, writers and organizers of the National W. C. T. U., is soon coming by invitation to the West and probably to the Pacific Coast. She is Superintendent of the Sabbath School Work of the National W. C. T. U. "One of the ablest etc.," is what Miss Willard says of the talented lady who has been chosen among all those magnificent women workers, to take in charge that very important matter of introducing temperance lessons into the Sunday schools.

The W. C. T. U. of this State will derive a new life from the visit of Miss Kimball and the cause of temperance will surely be largely benefitted. The Good Templars and every genuine friend of temperance and Christianity should use every effort to give her a cordial welcome and to make her presence with us productive of a generous harvest of good influences.

Miss Kimballs address is 644 West Monroe St. Chicago. Will California and Oregon exchanges please announce the expected visit of Miss Kimball?

PROFITS OF RAISIN CULTURE.

The *Chronicle* says:

"A small vineyard of raisin grapes is in this State the poor man's friend. This is demonstrated by the success of the growers of raisin grapes in Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties. We do not mention other counties only from a want of that exact information essential to a statement of much value. The Riverside *Press* (San Bernardino) presents the figures in detail of what was accomplished there in 1881, 1880 and 1879, in this line by the owners of small vineyards. One grower in 1879 realized 90 cents net on every vine, which was about $600 per acre; another 70 cents, or $464 per acre. In the last-named instance the vines were but four years old; which makes the production most astonishing. The *Press* does not say how many acres this vineyard contained. It does say, however, that it was well tended. Let us assume that it was three acres, and figure on that assumption:

	Expenses.
Cost of land at $100 per acre	$ 300
Cost of inclosing land at $40 per acre	120
Cost of preparing land, $8 per acre	24
Cost of 2000 vine-roots at 5 cents	100
Planting, at $10 per acre	30
Cultivating at $10 per acre for four years	120
Total outlay	$ 694

Here the *Chronicles* arithmetic went adrift but when corrected it reads thus:

	Income.
Three acres, fourth year, at $464 per acre net	$1392
Deduct total expenses for the four years	694
Net earning	$ 698

The net earnings from one crop over all the costs and expenses for four years was $698 or $174,50 a year. After the fourth year for the next fifteen years the production will increase from year to year, and the net profits are to be ascertained by deducting from the gross amount of sales the costs of cultivation and pruning—say $20 per acre, the cost of picking the grapes, of the boxes for the raisins, of curing and packing. Another example supplied by the same paper will explain these details of cost. It is that of a vineyard of six acres, which in 1881 yielded 1190 boxes of raisins, sold for $2275. The expenses were $775.

That is $129 per acre. The gross earnings were $379 per acre. Deduct expenses and the net earnings were $250 per acre, or $1500 for the vineyard of six acres. The age of the vines in this vineyard is not stated. If they were but four years old the net profits in one year paid the costs of the land at $100 per acre, together with all the expenses for the four years, and left a balance of $18 66 per acre in favor of the owner. In other words, the vineyard's one crop paid for land and all expenses, with $18 65 over, and every year after that will pay at least, $1500 net. In this case, too, all the labor was hired. Of course a poor man with a family would avoid that, the heaviest item of expense. There is reason for the belief that a well-selected and well-attended vineyard of raisin grapes after the seventh year is good for a net profit of $400 to $500 per acre per year. Five acres of this sort of property would be worth more to the owner than 160 acres of the best wheat land in the State in the course of five years' cultivation."

Thus we see that there will be in the future no good reason for prostituting the beautiful vineyards of the State to the business of promoting debauchery and brothelry, crime and pauperism. With a government railroad built to Omaha, the grapes that will not make first class raisins could be disposed of in the Eastern markets fresh, at even a larger net profit to the producer than the raisins yield. And when the canning industry is perfected and real wine, unfermented, wholesome, nourishing and delicious is put up for table use at a reasonable cost, every product of the vine can be utilized to better advantage than making drunkards; and the refuse skins etc., may be used to produce all the alcoho that will be found necessary for preserving dead bugs and snakes and making varnish.

In Chili, in July their mid winter, there are fresh grapes in the market which seem to have been hung up in a cool place and thus preserved in the cluster. They are a little shrunken but would readily sell for ten or twelve cents a pound here at Christmas.

IN MEMORIAM.

Cambria Lodge, No. 445, on Jan. 28th, adopted resolutions memorial of Bro. Abraham Ludlow recently deceased, the first to be called from its membership. The lodge bears testimony to his excellent record and tenders sympathy to the bereaved relatives.

OBITUARY.—James Harlow died of pneumonia, in Bloomfield, Cal., Jan. 30, 1882, aged 57 years, 10 months. For four years he has been a member of the M. E. church. Lived most of his life without God and without hope in the world. Thru the piety and consistent life of his wife he was led to believe in the Christian religion, and gave himself to God. He has always been a warm advocate of the cause of temperance, and in his life belonged to the different orders. When he died, he was W. C. in the I. O. G. T. of this place. In his death the order will suffer a great loss. He was firm in his principles, unwavering in his purpose. Having once decided, nothing could turn him from the path he had chosen. His religion and temperance principles cost him loss of friends and dislike of foes; but none of these things moved him; neither counted he his life dear to him so that he might finish his course with joy.

The lodge passed resolutions of sympathy and condolence. He leaves four children and many friends to mourn his loss. C. G. MILNES.

LECTURERS APPOINTMENTS.

ELDER J. W. WEBB.

Rincon	18, 19	Lompoc	25
Newhall	20	Santa Rita	26
Santa Barbara	21		

WM. CROWHURST.

PLACER CO.			
Auburn	17, 18, 19	Gold Run	2, 3
Forest Hill	20, 21	Dutch Flat	4, 5
Michigan Bluff	22, 23	Blue Canon	6
Sunny South	24	Emigrant Gap	7
Iowa Hill	25, 26	Cisco	8
Damascus (Daytime)	26	Boca	9
Colfax	28, Mar. 1	Truckee	10, 11, 12

MRS. E. P. STEVENS.

MERCED CO.			
Merced. Feb. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19		Snelling	22
Plainsburg	20, 21	Merced Falls	23
		Central Point	25, 26

REV. W. C. KING

Smith's Mountain. Feb	22, 23	Sumner	15, 16
Stokes Valley	24	Bakersfield	18, 19, 20
Stone Corral	25	Havilah	24, 25, 26
Antelope	26	Waldon	28, 29
Locust Grove	27, 28	Kernville	30, 31, Apr. 1, 2
Surprise	Mar. 1, 2	Caliente	5, 6
Rockford	3	Tehichipa	7, 8, 9
Pride of Tulare	4, 5	From Apr. 9 to 17 for finishing work in Kern Co.	
Frazer Valley	6		
Glenville	8, 9		

Col. Goulding's appointments are withdrawn on account of his illness.

REV. C. A. BATEMAN.

Prairie School-house	Feb. 14
Brown's Valley	21
Cordua School-house	28
Camptonville	Mar. 1

DISTRICT LODGES TO MEET.

THE District Lodge of Los Angeles Co. will meet at El Monte, Feb. 22, 1882. W. D. G.

ED. RESCUE:—The next session of Colusa County District Lodge, will be held at Maxwell, Friday and Saturday, March 3rd and 4th. Friday evening 7 o'clock P. M., an open meeting will be held.

JOHN H. LIENING, D. D.

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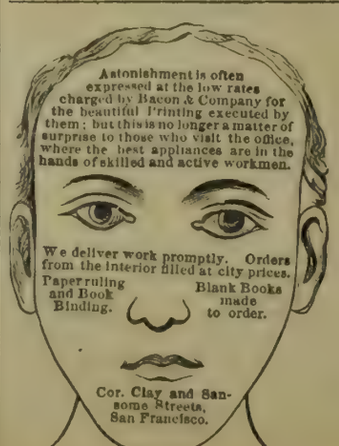
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Surplus 460,759.

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Bank Premises	$150,000 00
Other Real Estate	5,225 35
United States Bonds	626,977 35
Loans on Real Estate	134,868 00
Loans on bonds, gas & water stock	132,198 35
Loans on other securities w heat, barley, etc	577,443 96
Loans on personal security	1,106,004 27
Due from Banks and Bankers	392,457 61
Money on hand	398,669 34
	$3,523,844 23

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid up	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	460,759 13
Due Depositors	1,888,655 07
Due Banks and Bankers	174,370 53
Dividends unpaid	59 50
	$3,523,844 23

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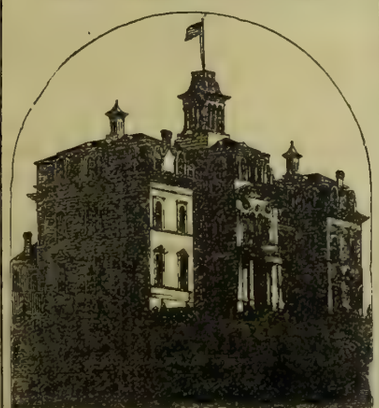
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R. H. McDonald

President.



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In 1869 a capacious and elegant structure was erected near Vallejo, in Solano County, and in 1870, it was dedicated and opened under the auspices of the Grand Lodge, and entitled the "Good Templars' Home for Orphans." Its title is not meant to carry any idea of exclusiveness as to the class admitted to its sheltering offices. On the contrary, it is open to all; the only passport required at its portals is to be a homeless orphan child. Children under fourteen years of age, are received and cared for; and over one hundred orphaned children are now being cared for within its walls the buildings are sightly, capacious, and pleasantly located. The Home is under the general management and control of a Board of Trustees and a Board of Lady Managers—the former comprising nine gentlemen of the Order, who have charge of the building, grounds, (20 acres), and financial matters; while the Board of Lady Managers is composed of eight prominent lady members of the Order, selected from various parts of the State, and has charge of the domestic relations of the institution. The educational affairs are under the joint control and management of the Board of Trustees and Lady Managers. Within the Home a graded school under the "Public school system" of the State, is taught by two competent teachers. Upwards of $140,000 have been expended in the erection, care, and maintenance of this institution. The Good Templars of this jurisdiction have accepted the self imposed duty of sustaining this "Home" gratefully, and the membership is linked together in its support with unfaltering devotion.

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Coffee, Roasted	14, 17, 21, 30c
Coffee, Ground	20, 22, 26, 30c
Coffee, Prepared (papers)	12½, 16, 20, 22½c
Coffee, Extract, per doz	30c

☞ Over 20 varieties on sale.

Tea.

Tea, Japan, per lb	20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 55c
Tea, Dust	12½, 20c
Tea, Oolong	25, 35, 45, 55, 70c
Tea, Comet	55, 60c
Tea, Diamond L	38 to 40c
Tea, Mixed	30, 40, 50, 60c
Tea, English Breakfast	45, 55, 70c

Chocolate.

Chocolate, per lb	18, 22½, 30, 40c
Cocoa, paper	20, 25, 30c

Canned Goods.

Canned Fruit, per doz	$2.50 to $3.00
" Oysters	1.00, 1.40, 2.40, 2.75
" Clams	1.75, 2.75
" Lobsters	1.75, 2.75
" Corn	1.50, 1.75, 2.20
" Peas	1.50, 1.60, 1.75
" Beans	1.60, 1.75
" Tomatoes, large	1.25
" Jams and Jellies, large	2.75
" Apple Butter, each 5 lbs	.50
" Salmon, doz	1.40, 2.40, 2.60
" Mackerel, each 6 lbs	5.50, 6.00
" Meats	2.00, 3.25, 3.50
" Poultry	3.25, 3.50
Condensed Milk	2.00, 2.30

Dried Fruits.

Apples	20 lb. lots		6, 7, 7½c
Peaches	20	"	7, 10, 14c
Prunes	10	"	10c
Currants	10	"	10c
Plums	10	"	8, 15c
Raisins	20	"	8½, 10c
Grapes	20	"	7½, 9c

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Crackers, box, per pound	5, 6, 8c
Cakes, " "	10, 12, 15c
Soaps, box 20 cakes, 40, 50, 60, 80, $1.00, $1.25	
Starch, boxes, per lb	5, 7, 8½, 10c
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"Money Saved is Money Earned!"

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Every Machine fully guaranteed in every particular.

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Either at SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, or PORTLAND, OREGON.

The Rescue.

"WINE IS A MOCKER, STRONG DRINK IS RAGING."

Entered at the Post Office at San Francisco, Cal., as second-class matter.

VOL. XIX. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1882. No. 17

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W. C. T. U ..... Coffee Houses

When you call on any of these places please say you saw their Ad or card in the Rescue.

About three hundred employes at the New York post-office are members of the temperance society of that office.—*Ex.*

San Gabriel has launched a Band of Hope, 11 adults and 20 juveniles. And the wine makers dont like it. A good many more things will happen ere long which they wont like, but after a while they will be thankful that they were not permitted to engulf themselves and their country and their children in a sea of debauchery and misery as the wine interest would have it.

Subscribers this week. Vallejo 1; Wilmington 1; Gilroy (J. W. Tomasson) 3; West Virginia 3; Marysville 2; Davisville 1; Pine Grove 1; J. W. Webb (San Bernardino 16, Riverside 20;) Clipper Gap (W. Crowhurst) 1; Garberville 5; Porterville 1; Jonesa Lodge 6; Woodland 1; Oakland 1; 63 in all.

Mr. John S. Woolsey of Gilroy invents every best kind of labor-saving machine that is wanted round a ranch from making cheese to suiciding gophers. He has a machine that presents irresistible attractions to gophers and squirrels. Send and enquire.

Oregon.—This week a small package of sample Rescues of the 16th goes to every lodge in Oregon and Washington Ty. It is cheering to hear of Col. Long's success there and it is hoped something will henceforth appear in this paper specially relating to Oregon. Our cause and our army and our warfare are one. It is hoped the Oregon Good Templars will endeavor to make use of the Rescue in the furtherance of their work. Subscribers are asked to send for it; not to help the Rescue, but to make the Rescue a useful help to them and their work.

The Pacific Business College is an institution that every one should send his boy to for a most necessary business education, if he expects the man to keep up with the coming woman—and thousands of our girls should take a course of instruction there too, if they intend to keep as far ahead of the ordinary male tobacco soaker as the coming woman hopes to and can.

Studebaker the wagon man was left out of the list of advertizers last week; it was missed because it was a whole page; next week it will be the text of a little sermon to the boys.

How much better and more useful M. C. Hawley & Co's ad and pictures look than the quack medicine portraits and whisky bottles which are used to *ornament* some of the family journals.

Carriages.—Look at W. P. Miller's advertizement on page 270. Go to Stockton to get an artistic light carriage and patronize a Good Templar who employs sober labor and sober skill to put his work together. If you want a two ton wagon to carry a hundred pound load, dont go near him, he cannot suit you there; but if you want a hundred pound wagon that can carry a two ton load he can supply you if any one can, with just what you want.

David C. Cook's new catalogue is the first catalog that has ever come to hand that is interesting reading of itself. Every person who has an interest in seeing this country rid of the horrible murderous crime of drunkard-making and crime-breeding should send for this circular which will be sent free. It contains full instructions for the ordering and distributing of the most useful temperance literature. This can be done at a tenth of the cost of old methods and the trifling expense need not be borne now as formerly by the distributor. Everybody will be willing to pay for them. Send to D. C. Cook 148 Madison St. Chicago.

The Sunday law was defamed Monday evening by J. L. York ex-assembly man of Santa Clara, who tried to lecture against it at Dashaway Hall. He said he was not a candidate again because "it made a thief and liar of a man to go to the legislature." He was candid in telling his own experience thus far and added "no man could be elected if he told the truth." His audience was Marx P. Shetzel the gutter buzzard of the league of outlaws and 29 other people. With the above prelude he opposed Sunday and prohibitory laws. He and Mark P. and the 29 are a formidable army to confront. It is a very difficult point to decide whether some men are more wolves in sheeps clothing, or sheep in wolves clothing.

W. D. Comstock, Corner 5th and K Streets, Sacramento.—Most unfortunately the printer in setting up the advertisement of Mr. Comstock for the edition of the 16th, took the K street in the copy for M street and the copy-holder in reading proof did the same. And more unluckily notice was not given of the error till the first side of this issue was printed and had repeated it. Will the reader please peruse the ad. carefully thru this time and substitute at top and bottom a K for that wicked M, call on the proprietor, tell him you know it was done on purpose, but that you will buy half a dozen chairs, a sofa and a bureau just to punish the Rescue and make him even.

Canada has been so overun with wildcat mutual aid societies and their agents that an act has been passed compelling any institution professing mutual insurance there to make a large deposit with the government before they can do any business. There have been no national associations started yet with their head quarters in Alaska, but we may expect soon to hear of the Providential Aleutian Alaska Fur Sealers National Benevolent and Fraternal Whalebone and Walrustooth Mutual Protective Association; charter fee only $100, entry fee only $10. Dutcher and Watson Agents for Cal.

West Virginia has failed to pass a two-thirds vote in favor of submitting a constitutional prohibitory amendment. In the assembly it had forty votes against twenty; but required 44. As usual there were four or five rats who were depended on, but they skulked and declined to vote at all; which was exactly equivalent to voting no. Such miserable tallow dips of men are more to be despised than the open dogcollared slaves of the dramshop.

Riverside Lodge branches out with 20 subscribers for the Rescue and a picture of Mrs. Hayes for their hall. They advertised Bro. Webb's lectures too, in most liberal and effective style. By the way a family of very good citizens in Canada who intended removing soon to Boston, but are attentive readers of the Rescue, have almost made up their minds to come to Riverside in preference. They will doubtless send a committee of one to see it this summer. Tell us something good from Riverside every time. It is a worthy ambition to endeavor to have a Pacific Coast Boston with all the many objectionable features of the original kept carefully trimmed out.

Cannot be helped:—Some good friends will wonder their communications have not appeared in this paper of late. They must be comforted with the assurance that each one of them is not alone but in a large and respectable company, and it is impossible to stow a bushel of the best material in a one quart basket. Pens, inkbottles, books, table, are smothered under loads of manuscripts and the only place for any body to find room and get square justice done him is on the subscription list; communications for thatdepartment are always given a prompt and most patient attention at any sacrifice.

Livermore Lodge has lately had a public meeting of unusual interest; installation followed by musical program and readings from the local temperance Star Mr. Langan editor. The new W. C. T. is principal of the public school Mr. J. T. Mc Donald. It is always an especial pleasure to note the fact that so many of the teachers of California are setting a good example to their pupils and so thoroly comprehending and so admirably acquitting themselves of the grave responsibilities which devolve upon them.

The fastidious salad-maker who insists on having genuine imported olive oil will be horrified to learn that a large portion of that delectable article is manufactured from cotton seed oil, exported to Europe from the Southern States. He will, however, be able to sympathize with the lover of genuine imported French wines when he finds that a large portion of them are made of glucose, potatoes, rotten apples, dried prunes, dates, figs, raisins, currants, red beets, and worst of all the flowers of the bassia tree, which, when properly dried, form in connection with water and sugar an excellent base for the manufacture of artificial wine. During November and December 250,000 bales of bassia blossoms were imported into France and converted into French wine, much of which swill is drunk by knowing Americans under the impression that it is the pure juice of the grape.—*Chronicle.*

What nonsense it is to complain of the bassia blossom and glucose wine. It will make men and women as drunk as the wine made from rotted grape juice; it will make them fight as quick, steal as quick, lie as quick as the other. It is just as good as any to make people do any thing mean, nasty, wicked or cruel and what more do people want of wine? Let us do justice to everybody—tell the truth and let people steal and lie on bassia and turnip juice (they cant adulterate them) and let the grape be used as food, the way God made it to be. A grape of the most luscious variety is not a particle superior when rotted and putrid to the rotten turnip or rotten apple or cabbage and the alcohol produced from its decayed sugar is precisely identical with that of the rotten turnip and apple.

HISTORIC LANDMARKS.

BY B. W. RICHARDSON, M. D., F. R. S.

IV.—ALCOHOL AND PRACTICAL ABSTAINERS.

Again, we have traced out that this agent acts just as do other such agents. Men of science have come by a common consent to this position, that there must be a certain point when the quantity must not be taken beyond that point. There is not a single physician living, who is a thotful man, not a man of any moment in the scientific world of thot, or of literature bearing on science, or in debate, who would not tell you candidly and honestly at this day that there must be a very strict border drawn as to where this influence must stop. Twenty years ago men did not think of a limited quantity at all. "Oh!" says the man who wishes to please all parties and preach moderation—to those who abstain and those who take a little—"you may take a little, but it must not exceed the physiological quantity," no more than you can by your good health dispose of without injury to yourself. "You may take one and a half ounces of alcohol, if you like, in twenty-four hours." That means a very minute quantity indeed. It would be represented by two or three glasses of ale. "You may take that in the twenty-four hours, but you must not exceed that quantity. If you do, then you run the certain risk of slipping into disease." Now we have brot the matter down to a very fine point indeed, and some even reduce the quantity still lower. One of the most distinguished men in this kingdom, who was presiding where I was speaking the other day, said that when he went out hunting or to public gatherings the most he could take was a teaspoonful of this spirit. I said, "Practically you are an abstainer." "Yes," he replied, "but that just prevents me declaring myself." There are thousands who, knowing these facts, actually take a small quantity to avoid being called abstainers, waiting until the cause gets greater strength and power. Still this is a hopeful position.

(To be continued.)

CONSISTENCY.

BY W. C. KING.

The second assertion by ihe *Congregationalist* was: "Alcohol, * * in its natural combinations etc., is assimilated and digested.

What are its "natural" combinations? Will the editor of the *Congregationalist* please tell us where in nature's domain alcohol is found? It is no more a product of nature than gunpowder. It is the result of chemical action—the product of decay. How often this has been repeated and how well known to the world; and yet we read in such a paper as the *Congregationalist* of its "*natural* combinations."

"But," says our editor no doubt, "I find it thus in my light wine." Will alcohol in wine differ from the vital element in whisky? If distilled can they be distinguished one from the other? How does God give us the grape juice in its natural combinations? Examine a bunch and you will notice they are arranged on a stem—each with a nearly airtight covering called the skin. Within is the pulp, a large portion of which is liquid. To secure wine, this must be rudely crushed and the liquid pressed or drained out. We will then have grape sugar in solution in water. Allowing this to stand exposed in a high temperature for some time, a chemical change will take place; the particles of sugar torn asunder, carbonic acid gas allowed to escape and oxygen, hydrogen and carbon will unite, forming alcohol. If we will not interfere with this process of decay, in due time an acid will take its place and eventually this will escape and sediment and water alone remain.

By the use of artificial means, we can stop the chemical change, retain the alcohol, clarify it and have what our editor calls its "natural" combinations.

Was ever a more delusive falsity disseminated? Had we allowed the pulp to remain in the covering provided for it, we would have had no alcohol.

God placed that airtight covering around it for the definite, distinct purpose of preventing this very change.

Man thwarts His purpose, undoes His work, rots the sugar, has only the water remaining that was furnished in the luscious grape, which holds in solution the fiery poison he has gained by destroying a valuable element. Leaving the grape as God made it, you may rot a million bushels and not find one drop of alcohol among them all.

Leave the apple as nature furnished it, covered with its air excluding skin and you will have no hard cider.

How taxing to the patience to find exploded theories thrust upon us from a source where only assistance might be justly expected. But exploded theories alone are not all that is found in the above, but assertions not true to facts as well. Alcohol has no natural combinations—they are all artificial. From first to last, its production is the result of the destruction of nature's useful products. Its very birth throes are a knell of death and decay—hence its nature is evil and only such; therefore the results around us are effect following cause.

This being true, what folly to strive to place it on a plane with beefsteak, claiming that it is only injurious when used to excess. The claim that it is assimilated and digested is most conclusively answered in the extract from Dr. B. W. Richardson's last work to be found in another part of this paper. Notice especially his closing words.

And now need I affirm that my object in reviewing these words has only been an unprejudiced love of truth? No lover of humanity can observe the attitude of many wealthy churches and influential organs of the same toward this noble cause without keen pain. If aid to us can not be deigned, why abet our enemies?

PUBLIC OPINION.

ED. MAIL:—Thirty-seven new Lodges of this Order have been established the current year, commencing Oct. 1st, and the Order has 362 lodges and over 18,000 members in this state, and all pledged to reform the morals of the different communities in which the Lodges are situated, and are entitled to the active support of all moral persons in their laudable efforts in this direction. Come, join hands with those who are willing to make personal sacrifices to create a sentiment that shall scatter to the four corners of the earth the outlaws who have banded themselves as a "League of Freedom." Yes, they offer us such freedom as their avarice and greed for gain would bring our children and our neighbors' children under their system of saloon education, which does nothing good, nothing but pander to their appetites and interest. They would override every moral, social, patriotic and business consideration that they might fatten on the proceeds of the traffic which makes night hideous and the Sabbath a gala day. Industry and intelligence pay the bills of ignorance, idleness and vice. And oh how long shall it be so! "Love of God, love of country, love for your fellows, love for yourselves, should move all in this matter. And now is the time. Let us be up and doing while the day lasts.

GOOD TEMPLAR.

A HORRIBLE CALLING.

The opinion of the utter vileness of the occupation of a bar-keeper and liquor seller, held by one of themselves, was lamentably emphasized in the recent suicide of Albert B. Woods at Colusa. (By the way, his name resembles very closely that of the writer of this item.) This young man of twenty years, was engaged about six months ago as night clerk in the "Colusa House," where he became warmly attached to a young lady residing at the hotel, whom he frequently accompanied to church etc. Later, he was "promoted" to bar-tender, and the young lady, while reminding him that she regarded him with no less favor, thot he had not best continue to escort her to church while he was tending bar, as it might subject her to unpleasant comment.

He coincided with her, but fell into a morbid melancholy on the subject of his degradation to the occupation of a bar-tender, and made it a subject of frequent conversation, saying at times, "See how low I have fallen." Beside he became very intemperate. On the 4th of February, he escorted his lady friend from the skating rink to the parlor of the hotel; was intoxicated, mourned over his miserable calling as usual and shot himself.

Every one will sympathize with the young lady whose name is innocently associated with this sad occurrence. But it may be in order to suggest to those who may ever happen to be able to exert an influence upon young men, that much happier results will follow that influence if it is employed to discourage them from ever accepting such degraded and criminal and devilish employments.

The items above are taken from the Yolo *Mail*.

OTHER STATES.

Nebraska will doubtless very soon follow the example of Kansas; Iowa is ready to pass a constitutional amendment before the end of the year. The assassination by the rum sellers of Col. W. B. Smith in Omaha, clerk of the U. S. Court, because he was enforcing the law, has arroused much indignation against the traffic.

The sentiment is growing very fast in the Southern States in favor of prohibition, and we may expect to have many of them passing a constitutional amendment sooner than the polititians expect. Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana and some others have largely reduced their rum licensed area already. West Va. proposes to make no exception in favor of "sacramental wine." The M. E. church leads there and the Baptist and others follow in the line of prohibition.

Pennsylvania is to have a two days state temperance union meeting in its legislative assembly hall. Delaware and New Jersey are actively at work also.

Massachusetts is petitioning for a temperance amendment. The sweet influences of Harvard College carried Cambridge for license lately. Worcester, the home of John B. Gough for about thirty years, has gone for license. But Newton and Auburndale where the people never allowed a grogshop, voted against license 1349 to 153.

All the governors of New England States are civilized men; they are total abstainers; they live on a higher moral plane than a good many Indians, Germans and Irish of the lower types of those nationalities.

New York too, is clamoring for a constitutional amendment. All the indications point to a speedy dethronement of the horrible reign of the rum seller with his body guard aud trainband of thieves, tramps, murderers, idiots and paupers.

FONETIK SKOOL.

(Pleaz insurt the folloing in your paper. Let us all assist in the wurk ov reforming the old timwaisting hwoperjawd konfounded roten roman arbitrari abominashn.)

The most natural order ov advansment ov the speling reform iz reprezented az followz

All chanjez that kan be made direkt tu the Fonetik form are admissabl. Most ov the long vowel kombinashnz shud remain in the old pikture, til tha kan be reprezented with new tipe.

FURST DEGREE.

Improovment of the speling ov the 8 littl wurdz:

Wil hav bin ov iz hiz az haz.
Will have been of is his as has.

SEKOND DEGREE.

Improovment ov the speling of a great meni wurdz or silablz, such az kan be easili thrown into fonetik form.

THURD DEGREE.

Fonetik print az reprezented in the Amerikan Fonetik Dikshnari, til the Universal Alfabet kan be framed.

STILE OV PREZENTASHN.

Uze the furst degree in all the kolumz ov the paper, outside ov the advertizement list. Uze the sekond degree in wun or too or three short artiklz. Uze the thurd degree in wun artikl, and inkreas it akording tu demand. Begin with the furst degree imediatli, and thus plase your name and influens praktikali on the side ov reform. The mojoriti ov the intelijent people ov the United States are interested in speling reform. Tha need asistans from the pres.

W. H. H. GRAHAM.

LIQUORS AT THE UNIVERSITY.—The habeas corpus case of Joseph McClain was argued and submitted yesterday afternoon in the Supreme Court. McClain is contesting the validity of Section 172 of the Penal Code, prohibiting the sale of vinous or alcoholic beverages within a mile of the University grounds at Berkeley, and contends that it is objectionable to four sections of the Constitution, besides being repugnant to the fourteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution.—*Chronicle.*

It is strange that we cannot have a law at all that drunkard makers disapprove of. All other classes of men must bow to the law of the country; but the people who are licensed by law to outrage man and woman and childhood, are not disposed to acknowledge any other law than that particular one which licenses them to commit crime. And it is not to be expected that licensed murderers are going to obey the law of men who protect them in the defiance of the laws of God and of justice and common decency.

The grogshop and gambling house league has lately made two important captures; the chief clerk of the light house Commissioner and the clerk of the Quartermaster's department have been detected in extensive robbery of the funds in their charge. Time that drinking clerks and drinking employees were removed from all public and private trusts. Thousands of the men who have robbed their employers by forgery and theft, would have gone thru life honored and honest and respected but for the infernally seducing and debauching effects of moderate drinking cultivated.

CAL. W. C. T. UNION.

"THE WOMEN OF AMERICA *vs.* THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC"

President, Mrs. D. P. Browne, Blake House, Oakland.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Mrs. G. S. Abbott, Oakland.
Mrs. John McNear, Petaluma.
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Treasurer, Mrs. J. G. Wickersham, Petaluma.

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

The W. C. T. Union adheres without a thot of wavering to the fact that all that is needed to bring about prohibition is to make the long suffering people realize the *cause* of their suffering. We are often asked "What are the aims of this organization, and what are the results?" The aim of this society is to convince people that they can be free, and as we consider the power of the press boundless, we have devoted much time to both daily and weekly papers, to papers secular and religious. The columns of all have been open to us, To none have we been more heartily welcomed than to those of the RESCUE.

We believe this subject to be of paramount importance. If the question of the near future is to be—temperance or intemperance then let the daily papers discuss it as they would any other topic of vital importance. Our aim is to convince the public that it is of vital importance. The papers of our State reach hundreds of thousands of homes and this matter is discussed by the fireside where all great reformations begin. We are confident from the numberless letters received that the press is doing its part in setting before the world the need of reformation on this subject. We do not mean merely reforming drunkards as is often supposed, but we do mean reforming those who are so constituted that they feel quite safe if their own families are temperate. We endeavor to impress upon all, that as patriots and Christians we must arouse to the evils about us if from no higher motive than that of self preservation. A prominent lawyer said to me recently, "One reason so many cases are decided in favor of the liquor sellers is that whenever a case on their side is to be brot up, the court room is thronged with their friends and the very support they are receiving on every hand influences those who are to give their decision. This public support for or against the cause has always been felt, hence we are aiming to make temperance people more pronounced, more fearless, so that a man taking his stand on the temperance question may know that he will be supported at least by the presence of the friends of the cause.

We are aiming more and more to form public opinion. That we have also been successful here is apparent in many quarters. A wise General never reveals his stroug points until the battle is over and if the onlookers seeing only his weak points begin to censure him he still works on, carrying out his plan which is known only when the victorious banner floats from many a citadel. There are points in our work that will be known only by the results. There is earnest prayer and earnest work.

The time for aggressive action on the part of those in public life has arrived. The day for half way measures if it ever existed is a thing of the past; there is a power that will be felt more and more in the years to come. The quiet unseen power behind the throne has ever been the most potent, therefore if the W. C. T. U. does not come to the front on public occasions, none the less is it sowing beside all waters. We have sent tens of thousands of circulars to teachers, pastors, editors, to all moulders of public thought, asking them to give *expression* to their convictions.

We are aiming to convince the world that at some point each life touches some other. A gentleman on the Hudson, not fancying the way temperance work was conducted proudly drew himself back affirming haughtily, that it was a subject which in no way interested him. An hour later when his half drunken coachman was unable to control the horses he was driving, and his only daughter was thrown to the ground and maimed for life he decided that intemperance did affect him. Men of clear heads and warm hearts are needed in this work.

When President Arthur was a candidate for the Vice-Presidency, in writing an acceptance of his nomination, it is stated that he said "It seems to me that the rules which should be applied to the management of the public service may properly conform to those which regulate the conduct of successful private business men. This assertion applies with equal force to temperance workers. It is high time that Christian people ceased holding themselves aloof saying, "This temperance work is very well for those who are interested in it, but temperance people are fanatical." If they are calm and successful workers let them aid rather than look stoically on and criticise. Suffering will arouse one out of a half stupor. Must we all suffer before we are wide enough awake to save others. There are perhaps thousands of us who have never felt the sting of the serpent in our own families, but there are tens of thousands, hundreds of thousands on our coast who *have* felt it, whose lives have been blighted by this evil, and one might as well have told Frederic Douglas as he lay bruised and bleeding beneath the hot Southern sun with the marks of the slave-drivers lash upon his quivering flesh, to speak calmly on the subject of slavery. There were men who did not need to know by their own sufferings what slavery meant, they knew that the weak must be protected by the strong and right boldly by pen, pulpit, press and sword they wiped out the stain. We have no fettered press to-day, but we have fettered tongues, fettered not so much thru fear, we believe, as thru indifference. This subject has been too much an outside thing. We believe it should be voted upon like lying, stealing, profanity, then possibly people would be more cautious about taking the steps that ultimately end in drunkenness.

Thirdly we are aiming to make people more intelligent regarding this matter. It has been said that there is no subject upon which so much has been said, and so little information given, as upon the subject of temperance. Addresses are made, and the audiences are convulsed with laughter or moved to tears and go away thinking something ought to be done on this matter, but they are not told what to do, and the matter is soon forgotten. They are told that liquor destroys mind and body and soul but as that was a self evident truth of which they had daily illustrations they were not in the least interested in that. Now we aim to show *how* it destroys mind body and soul, how liquor eats up the brain, stomach and——God only can tell how it acts upon the soul.

We are resolved that the next generation shall know more regarding this evil, its origin, the effects of different kinds of liquors; that they shall be so well informed that when they reach manhood they will be able and willing to assert themselves, and not stand with closed lips, through ignorance or for fear of giving offense to some one who has a vote. It is said that a law of Pytbagoras prononnced every free man infamous, who, in questions of public interest did not take sides. Let public opinion become such that no man can hereafter be neutral on this subject; he must array himself on the side of temperance or intemperance. If this generation cannot tell *where* they stand, we intend to so instruct the next that they *will* know.

Ours is a work of prevention. Many time honored workers in this cause have found that the energy spent in reformation will tell infinitely more in saving the young. Dr. Cuyler recently said, "The past of my life has been largely spent in the work of reformation; God helping me, the future shall be spent in the work of prevention."

We are organizing the children into juvenile societies, we design introducing the same songs, into every society thruout the state. And in the years to come have a grand children's jubilee in San Francisco, whither the people shall come as the Jews went up to Jerusalem centuries ago. These children are not only to learn songs, but learn to read such books as, "Drinks from Drugs," sent out by David Cook's Chicago Temperance Revolution Publishing House; a house that is working a revolution by its temperance literature, published so cheap that all may own it. They will know that "wine" means drugs, and be more cautious regarding its use than their parents were, who learned only by sad experience.

All classes aid us in this work either consciously or unconsciously. The most staunch defender of his right to sell liquor, is sorry indeed to see his boy drinking day by day, and so throws no obstacle in our way of saving the children.

We have had at every point the kind co-operation of the Good Templars as well as of the churches. This work, begun at the East in prayer, has been blessed from Maine to California. It is utilizing the power of Christian women, which has been such a blessing in all ages in the church and world. It is a power that feels no fear, that knows no doubt, that believes, that if all the powers of earth combine there can be no defeat, for,

"Behind the dim unknown,
Standeth God within the shadow keeping watch above his own."

President W. C. T. U.

A GOOD SCHOOL.

One of the great problems of family life is where to find a school to wnich you feel you can safely send a child, when it needs educational advantages that your own neighborhood does not afford.

I think I know of one and, unsolicited, I say now what I intended saying when I spoke in the RESCUE of my visit and lecture at Gilroy, Santa Clara Co. I had for many years been personally acquainted with Miss Severance and her sister, of the Young Ladies' Seminary of that town, learning to esteem them and the school very highly when I lived and labored there as a pastor. When last in that place, I took an early opportunity of visiting the school, and was forcibly reminded of the thoroness, comprehensiveness and good judgment displayed in the course of study and the manner of teaching. This, combined with the kindly yet firm discipline, and the homelikeness of the school, under the management of the scholarly and Christian lady whose name it bears, makes it a safe and desirable place for girls away from home. That temperance, from principle and enlightened scientific convictions, will be both taut and practiced, those who have read Miss Severance's writings in the RESCUE and elsewhere will need no assurance from me. I may add that I show my faith by my works; our daughter has just left home to become a pupil in the school.

J. W. WEBB.

The above is heartily endorsed. The pupils of Miss Severance in addition to the advantages of competent and faithful instruction, will have before their eyes a model of womanly excellence which cannot fail to exert a wholesome influence upon them thru life.

BRANDY BRAINED LITERATURE.

An editor of a newspaper not a thousand miles from here, having received a jug of brandy and a pamphlet, first *tasted* the brandy and then read the pamphlet and here is an exact copy of what he printed. "We have received a pamphlet containing a report of several examinations made by certain medical, chemical and philosophical gentlemen relative to the character of the celebrated — brandy. It appears from the statements of these recognized experts that this brandy is the most this, that, and the other of all the samples submitted to them. And we don't doubt it in the least. How they found it all out, and what they mean exactly and what the precise difference amounts to, we shall not at this time explain—as our chemistry is a trifle shaky. But we do know that — brandy is a mighty soothing medicine to take especially on an empty stomach or after eating or between times, when you can get it, etc. He goes on to say that the brandy is produced in San Jose, and the proprietor's qualifications as a gentleman are principally from his being rich, and that "he would rather destroy a thousand gallons than sell one that is not perfect."

This may be a good advertisement for the brandy man of San Jose; it shows at least that the brandy will affect the brains of an editor, and like other liquors it will cause murders, sufferings and distress.

Haywards, Feb. 11, 1882. R.

A VALUABLE ADVICE.

My dear friends, and fellow sufferers. If you want to save a hundred dollar doctor bill, hours of agony and months of valuable time, buy a bottle of "BOSCHER'S LE ROY," the only positive cure for chills, fever, ague, and all fevers originating in biliary derangement. Prepared and sold only by

E. H. BOSCHER, DRUGGIST,
169 Main Street,
jan1-82-1yr Stockton, Cal.

FIRST-CLASS AGENTS WANTED.

The great reputation of JOHN B. GOUGH, the magnificent make-up of "Sunlight and Shadow," and the universal demand for it among all classes, makes this the best opportunity ever offered to energetic agents to make money. We want first-class agents in every township, to whom liberal terms will be given. Address, for territory and terms, J. Dewing & Co., 420 Bush St., San Francisco.

50 *Birds, Roses, Scenery, Landscape, Marine Views, Juvenile Scenes, etc., Chromo,* 10 *cents;* 25 *Transparent,* 10 *cents.* Live Agents wanted. Agents' outfit, samples, etc., 10 cents. MILNES BROS., Bloomfield, Sonoma Co., Cal.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue. Dry Goods and General Outfits. WEINSTOCK & LUBIN, Mechanics' Store, Sacramento.

G. W. Secretary's D'p'tm't.

GEORGE B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.

☞The office of the Grand Lodge is located in the Capital Savings Bank Building, entrance, No. 328 J street, up-stairs, over the southwest corner J and Fourth streets, Sacramento, where the Grand Worthy Secretary will be pleased to receive calls from the members of the Order during business hours.

☞This department is edited by the Grand Worthy Secretary, to whom all communications relating in any way to the business of the Grand Lodge, this department, or anything appearing hereunder, should be addressed.

☞The Grand Worthy Secretary's post office address is Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento, Cal.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES
ON SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE G. W. S.

Sold for the Benefit of the Grand Lodge

Constitutions, per hundred copies	$12 00
Constitutions per dozen	1 75
Glee Books, "Temperance Chimes" per dozen	4 00
Glee Books, per half dozen	2 50
Glee Books, single copies	50
Receipts of Evening and Constitution Roll Book, per set	2 50
Chase's Digest, per copy	1 50
Officer's Roll Call etc., Book of	1 00
Pledge Cards, per hundred	1 00
Officers Cards, per set of four	1 00
Degree Ode Cards, per dozen	1 00
Subordinate Ode Cards, per dozen	75
Subordinate Ode Carde with music, per dozen	1 50
Chase's Good of the Order, per copy	50

BLANK FORMS.

Clearance Cards, per dozen	3 00
Grand Lodge Returns, per dozen	1 00
W. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. F. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Bonds, per dozen	1 00
Forms for Charges, Trials, etc., per set of four	25
Forms for incorporation of Lodges	Free

LODGE BOOKS

Propositions for Membership, Book of fifty	80
Notices of Election to Membership, book of fifty	50
Proposition Committee notices, book of fifty	50
D. G. W. C. T.'s Dispensations, book of fifty	50
Password Certificates, book of fifty	50
Delinquent (Dues) Notice, book of fifty	50
Warrants on W. T., book of fifty	50
W. F. S. Receipts, book of fifty	55
W. T. Receipts, book of fifty	50

LODGE FURNITURE.

In addition to the above, I will attend to orders for Impression Seals, Blank Books, Special Printing, Regalia or Lodge Furniture. This will be done as an accommodation to Lodges and not as a source of profit either to the Grand Lodge or myself; hence all orders filled will be sent per express by the dealers, with instructions to "collect on delivery," unless the money accompanies the order. Address—

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.,
Sacramento, California.

CASH RECEIVED.—The Grand Worthy Secretary acknowledges receipt of the following amounts of cash since last report. Proper personal receipts were also forwarded in each case:

GENERAL FUND.

Igo Lodge, No. 115	$20 20	Marysville, 25	19 50
Knoxdale, 108	12 25	Campo Seco, 105	7 75
Lodi, 189	30 75	Salinas, 131	46 75
Defiance, 219	7 25	Woodbridge, 139	14 50
Downey, 233	1 50	Elk Creek, 171	16 25
Wilitsville, 259	25 00	West Berkeley, 206	11 00
Lily, 330	9 50	Charity, 212	6 50
Little River, 334	14 75	San Bernardino, 220	71 75
Coulterville, 382	10 50	Colarville, 230	9 75
Alamo, 415	9 90	San Rafael, 244	14 25
Crystal, 417	13 75	Star of Empire, 255	9 25
Star, 420	6 25	Central Point, 298	21 65
Pleasant Prairie, 429	11 75	Webster, 316	1 50
Lompoc Valley, 434	10 50	Knights Ferry, 335	13 75
Navarro, 437	8 00	Hope of Eureka, 360	17 25
Dexter, 472	22 25	Yountville, 385	10 00
Savannah, 473	13 00	Gualala, 430	14 25
Geyser, 166	7 25	Silver Gate, 435	10 00
Jonesa, 181	19 50	Elizabeth, 448	22 50
Isabella, 218	5 25	Garberville, 464	14 50
Fulton, 274	10 50	Alameda, 470	11 75
Pine Grove, 283	1 75	Yolo, 163	13 25
Dayton, 285	24 50	Sheet Iron, 199	13 50
Athens, 286	19 00	Eden, 243	20 00
Porterville, 302	7 25	Mountain Guard, 278	7 75
Donner Lake, 304	19 50	Rocklin, 313	7 25
Lone Oak, 391	9 75	Oakdale, 326	17 75
Calaveras, 407	10 00	Tehama, 198	15 00
Mt. Delight, 27	14 50	Goleta, 204	17 50
Capital, 51	8 75	Kernville, 237	12 00
Valley Ford, 156	6 50	Elk Grove, 248	1 75
Clipper Gap, 154	5 50	Carbondale, 288	17 50
San Rafael, 244	3 00	Merrill, 299	71 50
El Monte, 258	11 40	Golden Wreath, 327	4 50
Protection, 319	16 75	Newcastle, 339	17 50
June, 321	16 25	Seaside, 354	17 00
Hydesville, 322	12 75	Murphys, 361	30 50
Bald Mountain, 324	28 50	O. C. Colony, 388	10 00
Prairie, 423	11 25	Hercules, 433	1 25
Montecito, 428	12 75	Positive, 441	35 00
Placerville, 456	10 75	Rincon, 443	13 00

ORPHANS' HOME FUND.

Garberville, 464	$ 8 50	J. S. Garnett, Dixon	10 00
San Bern'dino Schools	50 00		

LECTURE FUND.

W. C. King's Jan. Collections.

Lakeside	$11 65	Jonesa	3 25
Porterville	7 75	Yokohl Valley	1 00
Locust Grove	6 10		

CHARTER FEE FUND.

Triumphant, 487	15 00	Binghamton, 488	15 00

PACKAGES MAILED.—The following packages have been mailed during the past week from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office:

1–Frank Clifford, Nortonville.
2–B H Hoag, Davisville.
1–W W Wood, San Andreas
1–C D Williams, Sonora.
1–T H Burton, Woodland.
4–Thomas Hooper, Kernville
1–F Arnett, San Jose.
1–A C Roussin, Rohnerville.
4–D N Craig, Occidental.
1–Geo Dana, Clairville.
2–Ellis Griffiths, Nortonville
2–E W Kelley, Boulder Creek
1–W Parker, Castroville.
1–J C Daly, San Diego.
3–L M Davis, Jr., El Dorado
7–A H Hewitt, Live Oak.
2–R Smith, Brentwood.
2–G B Bassham, Weaverville
1–K S Hart, San Francisco,
1–F J Herl, Linden.
1–J J Porter, Modesto.
1–L M Davis, Jr., El Dorado.
1–A H Hewitt, Live Oak.
4–Mamie Blower, Plymouth.
1–T M Cambell, Yolo.
3–W S Read, Oroville.
3–W M Crane, Brownsville.
4–Mrs J D Pratt, Roseville.
2–L H Ensley, Butte City.
3–C L Clow, Rocklin.
1–Hattie L Culver, Newcastle
2–W D Parker, Nelson.
1–J F Dillon, Black's Station
1–J C Foss, Table Bluff.
1–J L Murrell, Clairville.
2–M R Lyle, Hills Ferry.
2–F M Arnold, Olimpo.
1–L A Burch, San Gregorio.
1–Robt Carter, Rio Vista.
1–Mrs J D Pratt, Roseville.
1–P W Cook, Ceres.
3–J Ferguson, Galt.
2–E Morgan, Jamestown.
1–A C Roussir, Rhonerville.
1–T H Smith, E Oakland.
1–S Guthrie, Springville.
2–Clara Garrison, Tulare.
3–E A Stowell, Savannah.
2–P O McBurry, Ione.
1–S Guthrie, Springville.
1–A Shields, San Gregorio.
3–Miss Hayden, Bodie.
1–Mrs E P Stevens, S F.
1–W M Crane, Brownsville.
1–G D Kellogg, New Castle.
3–J D James, Downey.
1–M E French, S F.
2–J M Crosby, S F.
2–J O March, Grainland.
2–G Dana, Clairville.
4–W H Barron, Soulsbyville.
2–Mrs F J Bradshaw, Pine Grove.
1–J W Newcum, W Oakland.
1–J T Cooper, Denverton.
1–J B Gallagher, Guerneville
2–W E Gleason, Marysville.
2–G H Heald, San Rafael.
2–Alice E Perkins, Clip'r Gap
1–P A McMurray, Ione City
4–F J Hoerl, Linden.
1–M F Quinn, El Monte.
4–A W Robinson, Hornitos.
1–G Pratt, Brownsville.
1–I F Holland, Sonora.
1–C C Dunn, Napa.
3–F S Finney, S Luis Obispo
3–P L Hutchinson, Wheatland
1–J H Potts, Yountville.
1–W M Wadsworth, S Butte
1–D N Burchard, Hollister
1–J A Boyd, Visalia.
1–G Wright, Azusa.
1–G Moon, Pinckney.
1–H W Engles, Binghamton
1–C L Clow, Rocklin.
1–E P Cook, Biggs.
2–Elva M Bennett, Calistoga
2–A H Hewitt, Live Oak.
1–C T Arper, S F.
1–G Smith, S Leandro.
1–A J Palmer, Murphys.
3–T J Kennedy, Stockton.
1–B Fowler, Valley Ford.
1–E F Cook, Auburn.
3–M M Thornburg, S'ta Maria
4–A V Wheeler, Tehama.
1–R C Redd, Porterville.
4–G E Isaacs, Merced,
1–T Jenkins, Eureka Hill.
1–B Stephens, Sheep Ranch.
1–C J Walden, Lodi.
1–Stella Young, Hayfork.

PER EXPRESS.

1–G Moon, Cottonwood.
1–G W Frazier, Elmira.
1–W O Harbin, Modesto.
1–E L Cox, Woodland.
1–R H Hawkins, Oroville.
1–W M Thorp, Chico.
1–S Watson, Georgetown.
1–E T Foss, Hydesville.
1–J McLaughlin, Placerville.

DIME COLLECTION RECEIPTS.—The following contributions have been received to date in behalf of the National Temperance Literature Fund, etc., and the amounts are hereby acknowledged, viz:

Amount acknowledged at last report	$366 80
Salinas Lodge No 131 per E K Abbott	70
Sabastopol No 167, per J U Graeff	1 05
International No 291, per D. Kerr	5 00
Rocklin No 313, per C L Clow	2 00
Oakdale No 326, per Byron Seeber	1 75
Montecito No 428, per Geo Ferrier	2 15
Dexter No 472, per S W Sollars	2 25
Total	$381 70

It is hoped that any amounts held by Lodge Deputies or others, for the Dime Collection account, will be forwarded immediately, as it is proposed to close the account and make full settlement at the close of the current month.

RETURNS RECEIVED.—During the past week the following Lodges have filed Grand Lodge returns with the G. W. S. and their receipt is acknowledged: 2, 12, 27, 48, 51, 56, 102, 105, 107, 108, 109, 111, 113, 114, 115, 119, 120, 123, 124, 125, 127, 128, 134, 136, 139, 140, 144, 145, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 154, 155, 156, 160, 163, 165, 166, 167, 171, 172, 175, 177, 180, 181, 182, 183, 187, 189, 190, 192, 194, 195, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 206, 207, 209, 210, 211, 212, 214, 216, 218, 219, 220, 222, 223, 224, 230, 232, 233, 235, 236, 237, 243, 244, 247, 252, 254, 255, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 265, 266, 268, 272, 274, 278, 279, 280, 283, 284, 285, 286, 288, 290, 291, 293, 297, 298, 299, 300, 302, 304, 307, 311, 312, 314, 315, 316, 319, 321, 322, 323, 324, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 339, 340, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 354, 356, 359, 360, 361, 363, 364, 366, 368, 370, 373, 380, 381, 382, 384, 385, 387, 388, 389, 391, 392, 399, 402, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 410, 415, 416, 417, 418, 421, 423, 427, 428, 429, 430, 333, 434, 435, 437, 440, 441, 443, 444, 446, 449, 450, 452, 455, 456, 459, 460, 461, 462, 464, 466, 467, 470, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 478, 481, 482, 483, and A. T. 1.

D. G. W. C. T.s COMMISSIONED.—The following commissions have been issued and forwarded from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office during the past week:

LODGE DEPUTIES.

Mrs. Fannie Shepard for No. 455, Georgetown.
O K Jones for No. 138, Willows.
W E Gallison for No. 175, Mariposa.
Henry Smith for No. 433, Red Bluff.
F J Rhoades for No. 183, Cosumnes.
Jno. McMillan for No. 464, Garberville.
E A Beardsley for No. 473, Savannah.
J B Clothier for No. 461, Birds Landing.

DEGREE TEMPLARS

J H Ashbrook for No. 198, Tehama.

P. G. W. C. T's.—California has but three living members within the order who enjoy the distinction of being Past Grand Worthy Chief Templars, and they are as active to day in the cause as before they received their honors. The ranking, P. G. W. C. T., is Dr. C. S. Haswell of Lodi, who served as G. W. C. T. for four years, from 1863 to 1867. During last term, he served his subordinate lodge, Lodi No. 189, as W. C. T., and is of course its present P. W. C. T. The next is Capt. Albert D. Wood, who served as G. W. C. T. during five years, from 1869 to 1874 and is the present editor of the RESCUE. The next and present P. G. W. C. T., of the Grand Lodge, is Bro. Will D. Gould of Los Angeles, who served as G. W. C. T. for two years from 1877 to 1879. This brother has just been installed, and is serving his lodge, Merrill No. 299, as W. C. T. Truly by their fruits ye shall know them.

THAT HUNDRED DOLLARS.—It appears that the one hundred dollars contributed by Mr. David Jack of Monterey, to the Good Templars Home for Orphans, was not especially solicited by Sister Stevens, but in her plea for the Order and its work, and when describing the good accomplished by the order in its Home for Orphans, that Mr. Jack was moved to the extent of promising Mrs. Stevens a check for one hundred dollars for the Home Fund during the time she was lifting her collections, which promise was made good and the money paid to Mrs. Stevens, who in turn paid it over to the Grand Lodge. It is hoped that the story of the one hundred dollars is now correctly stated and that many more hundred dollar contributions may thus be received. There is need of money to care for the orphans, and there are many who could follow the excellent example of Mr. Jack by going and doing likewise and scarcely missing the amount thus contributed. Next.

HUMBOLDT.—Humboldt Lodge of Eureka Humboldt County reports a membership of 124 and accompanies its quarterly returns and Grand Lodge tax, with a donation of $25 to the Home for Orphans Fund. The L. D., Bro. L. B. Kingsbury in transmitting returns says, "I have never seen the Lodge as prosperous as during past quarter. Have already initiated two this term, and have two more proposed. The lodge held a public installation again this quarter which proved a pleasant affair. Some of the members rendered the drama of 'The last leaf,' which was well received by the audience which filled the hall, after which we had refreshments and singing."

PERSONALS.—During the past week the Grand Lodge office was favored with calls from the following members of the Order: Col. C. N. Goulding, Grand Lecturer, who was hors de combat and en route for San Francisco for repairs and treatment. The brother returns at once to the field however as per published announcement elsewhere. Bro. D. K. Zumwalt, P. G. W. C., chairman of the Grand Lodge Finance Committee, of Visalia Lodge No. 48. Bro. E. R. Drew, W. S. of Elk Grove Lodge No. 248, Elk Grove. Mrs. M. J. Johnson of the newly formed lodge at Clarksville, El Dorado County.

GLEANINGS.—According to L. D., Bro. Rev. Geo. Morris of West End, Alameda Lodge is progressing finely. Whilst the returns of the lodge show 43 members, initiations since swell the number up to 60. A prosperous and useful career seems before them.....Coulterville Lodge of Mariposa County has its hall nearly paid for and promises to be one of the permanent institutions; organized but last September, it may well be said to have already achieved a partial victory, and classed as getting along "finely," as reported by its L. D., Bro. John W. Reed.....Donner Lake Lodge of Truckee, is still flourishing and contemplates opening a free reading room soon, as a means of keeping young

Send for Illustrated Catalogue. Pac. Coast Supply Co. Sacramento. WEINSTOCK & LUBIN, Manufacturers' Store, Sacramento.

men and others out of the saloons and slums. So says the L. D.,Bro. Wm. Douglass.....Lodge in a highly flourishing condition; members alive to the work and outsiders interested," is what Bro. A. W. Mock, L. D. of Garberville Lodge, Humboldt County writes.....Murphys Lodge of Calaveras, has passed the "hundred notch," reporting 101 members. The L. D., Bro. A. J. Cooke, is proportionately jubilant and says the lodge proposes to "hold the fort" and pick off the enemy as opportunity offers. The Lodge owns its hall which was recently dedicated, and the lodge is declared to have been anchored and is prepared to stay in Murphys.

Gleanings.—Brentwood Lodge of Contra Costa holds its own and receives a membership from the better class and firmer principled, as reported by the W. S., Bro. Rufus Smith. They continue to watch and vigilantly prosecute saloon keepers who violate the Sunday Law.....Fairfield Lodge of Solano Co., according to the L. D., Bro. A. W. Vance, is in a very flourishing condition and proposes and promises to make itself more so during the current quarter.....Rising Sun Lodge of Camptonville Yuba Co., is in the ascendant. It reports a decided gain in membership and L. D., Bro. Wm. Moore assures that the Lodge commences its new term under the most favorable auspices.....The newly organized lodge at Clipper Gap, Placer County, is reported by its L. D., Mrs. H. M. Ferris, as prospering and with an encouraged feeling to go on in the good work ..... Castroville Lodge of Monterey shows a gain of a dozen good members during the past term, a full treasury and the L. D., Bro. A H. Longley writes hopefully that the Lodge is gaining and has succeeded in closing the saloons on Sundays..... Bro. Geo. W. Hopkins, L. D. of North Star Lodge at Arcata Humboldt County writes, "Our Lodge is now on the sure road to prosperity. After a weekly arrest of six saloon keepers of this place and vicinity for five weeks in succession they are now effectually closed on Sundays. They thot it sport at first, but have learned differently."..... Enterprise Lodge No. 356 of Guernville Sonoma County is an enterprising institution. It has a free reading room under its management, which is well patronized. On the night of installation 7 candidates were initiated and 4 more are to travel the same sober road. Open temperance meetings are held once a month and invariably attract crowded audiences. All of which is gleaned from the report of L. D., Bro. N. E. Manning.....According to Bro. J. E. Murphy, L. D., Vesper Lodge, of Guadalupe, Santa Barbara County, still prospers. The saloons are closed on Sundays and will so continue from prudential motives. A "Law and Order Leag" has been organized with James Morse as Pres. and J. E. Murphy Sec.....Snelling Lodge of Merced Co. is in a prosperous condition, writes the L. D., Bro. Geo. W. Smith, showing a gain of membership all of whom are regular attendants and manifest a deep interest in the cause .....Paradise Lodge of Tehama County is reported by its L. D., Bro. C. S. Jobe as more prosperous than at any time in its previous history. By fall they propose having the entire community enrolled upon the register of the Lodge.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. GRAND LODGE I. O. G. T. OF CALIFORNIA.

Bernard House, Vallejo, Feb. 6, 1882.

Pursuant to call of the G. W. C. T. the Executive Committee convened and was called to order at 8:30 o'clock P. M. Upon calling the roll there were found to be present G. W. C. T., Robt. Thompson of San Francisco; G. W. V. T., Mrs. E. P. Stevens of San Francisco; G. W. T., Dr. I. S. Halsey of Vallejo; G. W. S., Geo. B. Katzenstein of Sacramento. Absent P. G. W. C. T., Will D. Gould, of Los Angeles; G. W. C., H. S. Graves of West Butte. The minutes of the previous meeting held October 31st. were read and duly approved.

A communication from P. G. W. C. T., Bro Will D. Gould announcing his inability to attend the present meeting was read and ordered noted upon the minutes. The G. W. S. presented a report, of which the following are the more important points:

QUARTERLY RETURNS AND MEMBERSHIPS.

The largest file of quarterly returns received in the office of the G. W. S. of this State was that for the term ending October 31st last for which term there have been received returns from 326 Lodges, reporting a membership 16,841, add to this the 914 members admitted into the 38 new Lodges organized since the date above given and we have the largest membership yet recorded in this jurisdiction viz: 17,755 which at the present date has without a doubt swelled to a round 18,000 members. This calculation is exclusive of all delinquent Lodges, only such as filed bona fide returns being counted as "live Lodges."

The following lodges have notified me of their failure and surrender of charter viz: Nos. 100, 110, 162, 271, 292, 317, 371, 438 and 468, in all 9. The following Lodges have so far failed and neglected to file quarterly returns for the term ending October 31st last. Nos: 101, 106, 118, 142, 159, 173, 205, 240, 282, 287, 306, 383, 394, 395, 436, 439, 443 and 466 in all 18. Some of these are known to exist, but the majority probably "sleep the sleep that knows no waking," at least I have failed to arouse them sufficiently to report their condition. (436 and 453 have since reported.)

NEW LODGES

Since the last meeting of the Executive Committee, or during the months of November, December and January 38 new lodges have been organized. Of these the Grand Lecturers organized 31 as follows: Bros. Hughes 15, King 6, Crowhurst 4, Goulding 2, Webb 2 and Mrs. Stevens 2. The others were organized one each by Bros. Culver, Hawver, Katzenstein, March, Powers and Wales and Sister Mayhew.

The appended exhibit shows the location, date of organization, number of charter members, and the organization of each lodge reported:

Clipper Gap	Oct. 31	15	Dr. J. C. Hawver
Buckingham S. H.	Nov. 2	21	Hugh R. Hughes
Reed's Station	Nov. 4	28	G. B. Katzenstein
Hites Cove	Nov. 4	17	Hugh R. Hughes
Mariposa	Nov. 5	28	Hugh R. Hughes
Hornitos	Nov. 6	35	Hugh R. Hughes
San Andreas	Nov. 8	16	C. N. Goulding
Big dry Creek	Nov. 14	22	Will C. King
Glencoe	Nov. 21	21	Wm. Crowhurst
Tipton	Nov. 21	19	Will C. King
Butte City	Nov. 21	35	J. O. March
Mt. Aukum S. H.	Nov. 21	24	Hugh R. Hughes
West Point	Nov. 25	21	Wm. Crowhurst
Red Bluff	Nov. 26	23	Mrs. M. J. Mayhew
Pleasant Valley	Nov. 28	17	Hugh R. Hughes
Campo Seco	Dec. 2	22	Wm. Crowhurst
Ripon	Dec. 5	22	Mrs. E. P. Stevens
Elder Spring	Dec. 5	25	Will C. King
Fort Jones	Dec. 10	38	C. N. Goulding
Spanish Diggings	Dec. 12	19	Hugh R. Hughes
Frazier Valley	Dec. 13	21	Will C. King
Lathrop	Dec. 15	35	Mrs. E. P. Stevens
Rockford	Dec. 15	17	Will C. King
Vallecito	Dec. 16	19	Wm. Crowhurst
Greenwood	Dec. 18	16	Hugh R. Hughes
Coloma	Dec. 20	21	Hugh R. Hughes
Saratoga	Dec. 30	15	F. J. Culver
Lancha Plana	Jan. 8	20	Hugh R. Hughes
Marysville	Jan. 9	32	Peter Powers
Compton	Jan. 9	70	J. W. Webb
Angel's Camp	Jan. 15	23	Hugh R. Hughes
Hokes Valley	Jan. 15	25	Will C. King
Tulare County	Jan. 14	15	F. H. Wales
Buena Vista	Jan. 18	20	Hugh R. Hughes
Carbondale	Jan. 20	25	Hugh R. Hughes
Forest Home	Jan. 25	16	Hugh R. Hughes
Azusa	Jan. 28	23	James W. Webb
Union	Jan. 29	33	Hugh R. Hughes

AMENDMENTS APPROVED.

Amendments to By-laws have been approved as follows: November 12. To By-laws of Seaside Lodge No. 354. Art. II, Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the W. F. S. to keep a roll of all members that are entitled to vote under Section 7 of Art. III of Subordinate Lodge Constitution, and to call the same at all elections requiring written ballots, and trials; and each member present shall as their names are called advance and cast their vote, the tellers to report "voted" upon each vote when cast. It shall be the duty of the W. S. to tally all votes thus cast. Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the W. S. to furnish the W. M. or W. D. M. with blank ballots for distribution at all elections requiring written ballots.

November 19. To By-laws of El Monte Lodge No. 258, changing nigkt of meeting to Friday. Fixing dues of females. and minor males under 16 years of age at 25 cents per quarter. Granting all members of the lodge, irrespective of age, the privilege to vote on all questions.

November 21. To By-laws of Perseverance Lodge No. 387, changing night of meetiog to Friday.

November 21. New code of by-laws for Paradise Lodge, No. 427.

November 24. By-laws of Valley Lodge, No. 293. Fixing hours of meeting. Providing for a committee on introductions,consisting of one brother, two sisters, and the W. M. and W. D. M. as exofficio members, whose duty it shall be to introduce members and visitors to each other. Fixing scale of fees and dues as in uniform code except as to females, whose dues are fixed at 50 cents per quarter, and degree fees at 50 cents for each degree. Fixing compensation of W. S. and W. O. G. at an amount equal to their quarterly dnes. Permitting all members to vote on all questions. Setting aside the first meeting night of each month for the Good of the Order exclusively, no initiations to take place that night.

November 24. To By-laws of Fairfield Lodge, No. 320. Granting all members of the lodge, irrespective of age, the privilege of voting on all questions. Exempting ministers of the gospel, engaged as such, from dues. Fixing scale of fees and dues as provided in the uniform code, except dues of females which are fixed at 50 cts per quarter.

December 1. To By-laws of El Dorado Lodge No. 462. Changing night of meeting to Friday. Permitting all members of the Lodge regardless of age, to vote upon all questions before the lodge.

December 5. To By-laws of Red Banks Lodge No. 232, abolishing fines against absent officers, by repealing Section 3 of Article VI.

December. 6. To By-laws of Elk Grove Lodge No. 248, permitting all members of the lodge to vote upon all questions regardless of age.

December 8. To By-laws of Fairview Lodge No. 247. Fixing the hours of meeting during certain months.

December. 8. By-laws of Rincon Lodge, No. 443. Fixing the hour of meeting during certain months. Permitting all members of the lodge to vote upon all questions. And classing as adults, all members over 16 years of age.

December 15. By-laws of Clipper Gap Lodge, No. 154 being the uniform code of by-laws except Section 3 of Article VI.

Dec. 17. To By-laws of Prohibition Lodge No. 412. Art. 5 sec, 4; providing for a deposit of half the amount of the initiation fee with each proposition. To be returned to applicant if rejected, forfeited to the lodge if the applicant is elected and fails to appear for initiation within the prescribed time, or credited upon initiation fee if applicant is admitted.

Dec. 21. By-laws of Hornitos Lodge No. 187 being the uniform code.

Jan. 8. By-laws of Mariposa Lodge No. 175, being substantially the uniform code.

Jan. 12. To By-laws of Hydesville Lodge No. 322, allowing all members of the lodge regardless of age to vote upon all questions and business of the lodge.

Jan. 16. To By-laws of Fairview Lodge No. 247, fixing the night of meeting of the Degree Lodge on the first and third Sunday of each month.

Jan. 16. To By-laws of Virginia Lodge No. 124, allowing all members to vote upon all questions, and fixing dues of members under 16 years of age at 25 cents per quarter.

Jan. 16. To By-laws of Red Bank Lodge No. 232, changing the night of meeting to Saturday and permitting all members to vote upon all questions.

Jan. 17. To By-laws fo Crystal Lodge No. 417, permitting all members irrespective of age, if clear on the books, to vote upon all questions.

Jan. 19. To By-laws of Durant Lodge No. 358, changing night of meeting from Friday to Tuesday.

Jan. 28. To By-laws of Messilla Valley Lodge No. 413, permitting all members to vote upon all questions.

Jan. 30. To By-laws of Golden Lodge No. 389 fixing dues of males under 16 years of age, at 75 cents per quarter, all other male menbers $1.50 per quarter. Dues of female members 50 cents per quarter.

Jan. 31. To By-laws of Elizabeth Lodge No. 448, reducing initiation fee by dispensation to $2. Fixing dues of minor males and all females at 25 cents per quarter. Making the fining of W. S. and W. F. S. for absence etc. optional with the lodge.

CALIFORNIA LODGE NO. 7.

In November last I received a communication from the L. D. of No. 7 proposing to settle their account upon the basis recommended by the Finance Committee, at the last session of Grand Lodge p. 99 printed journal, provided I would give a receipt in full *to date*. I replied under date of Nov. 24, stating the Finance Committee had fixed the date of settlement July 31st and I had no authority to exend that date, however to settle the matter I proposed to anticipate an endorsement of my act and assumed to say that I would settle upon the basis proposed by them, by giving a receipt in full to date, upon their compliance with the terms proposed by the Finance Committee; up to date I have had no further communication or reply from said brother or lodge.

RIPON LODGE NO. 315.

January 16 I received a communication from Bro. W. A. Crowell, W. S. of Ripon Lodge announcing the destruction by fire of all the lodge work, furniture and paraphernalia of the Lodge, and asking upon what terms a new set of lodge work would be sent them. The lodge was organized but six weeks, having been organized Dec. 5, by Sister Stevens. Under the circumstances I thought it wise to send a full set of lodge work, (duplicating that sent them

(Concluded on page 267).

Send for Illustrated Catalogue. Dry Goods and General Outfits. WEINSTOCK & LUBIN, Mechanics' Store, Sacramento.

Juvenile Department.

BAND OF HOPE WORK.



The Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., of California, offers to furnish, free of charge, to Sunday-schools, or other juvenile organizations desiring to adopt them for use, the newly revised Band of Hope rituals together with the ritual badges. The ritual comprises a pamphlet of 48 pages. The badges are of German silver, with a safety pin upon the back. Sample copies of the rituals and badge, or quantities for actual use, will be furnished on application to the Superintendent of Juvenile Work, Mrs. M. E. Richardson, Murphys, Calaveras Co., Cal.

TALKS WITH THE YOUNG FOLKS.

THE CHINCHA ISLANDS.

NUMBER SIX.

In the Vivanco Revolution, a good many lives were lost and much damage was done, to enable a gang of villainous capitalists in New York to make dishonest, piratical plunder and to enable a pack of Peruvian traitors to overturn the elected government of their country and handle its funds. After the Islands were recovered by President Castilla, Mr. Sartori went on a mission in the interior, with private verbal instructions and a written slip of paper from Vivanco, the rebel chief. He was captured by Castilla and informed the writer that he swallowed the paper which might have consigned him to death as a spy. Mr. Castilla dismissed him after keeping him a prisoner three weeks, saying his being a citizen of the U. S. saved him from the punishment due a spy, as Peru was not able to wage war with this country. Mr. Sartori then went to Lima and had the unblushing effrontery to present a claim of $240.000 against Peru for false imprisonment. That was a fair sample of the way a good many American citizens have prosecuted claims for ill-treatment and false imprisonment, when the only injustice committed was the failure to hang or shoot the rascally claimant.

The capture of the islands by the Vivanco and New York freebooters, put a stop for many weeks and months to the loading of the vessels chartered by the government. More than 100, perhaps 150 of them were congregated in 1857, awaiting the slow movements of the native authorities. Taking bribes to load some vessels quickly and make others wait, was never countenanced by the government, but the officials always yielded to the sweet influences of a bag of dollars. The captains of English ships used always to do a little sly game with the less civilized officials they had to deal with. A bottle of rum or half a dollar to an underling and a dozen of first class turnip juice wine, or a demijohn of brandy to a superior, were always legitimate expenses in the disbursement accounts of an English captain. Beyond this limited area of bribery the English skipper never ventured; the Swede, German and Frenchmen were innocent of even that much liberality and were rated accordingly.

But American genius elevated bribery into a financial science. If an American ship was refused admittance into a crowded European dock or the dockmaster said there was not water enough for her to enter, a private enquiry was made as to how much money would thin the crowd or deepen the water, and the ship was pretty sure to be at work next day with her cargo going out or coming in. So at the islands, the Americans would offer $800 to $1600 to have their ships loaded quickly and there was always somebody to take the bribe.

The captains who paid $1000 cash and saved thereby perhaps $3000 or more of time and wages and board of crew, etc., thot they were very smart and their owners thot so too. But altho it looked so, it was a grand mistake. It was a present dishonest gain to be compensated by and by with a tenfold loss. After a few years of this system of bribery and many changes of officials, a Baltimore American was placed in charge of the shipments of guano. He found that all ships over 800 tons register had agreed in chartering to allow 93 running days for loading. Then he introduced a rule that every ship should pay from $30 to $50 a day, for every day saved of the 93; those who would not pay had to see out the last day of all that time. So, many shipowners that made money once or twice by bribing officials, were every year for ten or twelve years thereafter, obliged to pay $1500 to $2000 for the time they might have often saved free of expense but for the bribery system.

When a large fleet of vessels were at the Chinchas, there was sometimes a very pleasant society. Many of the captains had their families and relatives with them. The ship that had ladies on board had lots of visitors, and as most of the ships could get little cargo after noon, the evenings were long and passed very pleasantly. Thanksgiving, Christmas and July 4th were duly honored and once a year there was a regatta. Beside there were extraordinary occasions to which due honor was accorded. In 1854 the English captains gave a grand ball and party in honor of the fall of Sebastopol, and the French captains had a dinner on a more economical scale a few days after. After dinner and a good deal of champagne on the first occasion, a model of Sebastopol with its walls and towers and defences made in heavily frosted cake by an artistic confectioner cook in the fleet—was raised aloft with appropriate ceremonies and smashed in pieces on the deck; and there was a great time of rejoicing and hand shaking and waving of glasses and handkerchiefs and enthusiasm. A few days afterward news came that Sebastepol had not been captured and it resisted for a full year later.

In 1866 there was a regatta in October or November; it was a holiday in honor of something and no cargo was delivered. Many of the captains contributed $10 or $15 to have the show a creditable one. There were quite a number of prizes and a large number of competitors for them. One of the contributors gave his $15 on the express condition that it should go toward hiring a good band which could have been easily obtained.

But the committee appointed to make the preparations concluded to have no music but a fife and a guitar and to put the band money into champagne etc. So far as the consumption of drink went it was a success; but a few of the parties interested were very much disgusted.

It was a custom when a ship arrived to render every assistance in getting her berthed and moored safely and well. An officer and a boats crew would come from several of the ships which were not receiving cargo and render this assistance. When a ship was ready to sail, similar assistance was given to raise her anchors, haul out of the fleet and set sail in readiness for the coming breeze which always set in at about 9 to 11 A. M. All the captains friends were expected to breakfast on board that morning and say good-bye. These breakfasts were got up in style second only to Delmonico's on some of the fancy ships, and in many of them whose captains came from Eastern temperance homes there was on that morning an open wine room tolerated and practiced on the ground that "in Rome one should do as Romans do."

On the morning after the great regatta a clipper ship was going to sea and a large company assembled as usual at breakfast. One of those present read from a manuscript prepared the evening before a full report of yesterday's regatta, amplified and embelished with a spiritcd but good natured caricature of the drinking formalities which had been so conspicuous. It pretended to be an extract from the London Times cable report, contained letters of excuse from John Bright, H. W. Beecher, Louis Napoleon and the Pope, etc.,etc. It excited bursts of laughter and quite a number of people were employed for several days making copies of it; it was also translated into Spanish, and was afterward printed and had a wide circulation.

It was a very remarkable provision made for the exhausted and impoverished soils of many European countries, that these guano deposits had been forming for so many thousands of years. That on those little insignificant islands and some others in the Pacific and a few places on the coast of Africa, there should have been such fabulous stores of material for the fertilization of the fields of the farmers of far distant climes.

On those Chincha Islands, reckoning the guano worth only $40 a ton on the spot, there must have been $400,000,000 worth. And in all the other deposits of Peru, there must have been nearly an equal quantity. It is now of inferior quality and difficult to get at as well.

One would suppose that a country which was moderately prosperous before, might have become wealthy with such a grand income. It might have had a mercantile navy of its own, railroads and every species of internal improvement needed in the country. It might have developed all its mineral and other resources; but it did nothing of the kind.

It developed more drinking, gambling and fomented revolution, rebellion and war. The public revenues were utterly squandered right along: new debts created and new loans at ruinous discounts loaded on the country, till in 1875 the end of the game came. Peru vainly tried to borrow 15 million dollars to pay the balance of that years interest and her paper money went down to about 13 cents per dollar. Railroads had been built by Meiggs for which the Government had probably issued bonds covering five times their cost and then only two or three short lines paid working expenses.

To complete their downward march to destruction they went to war with Chile and got beaten in every engagement. And now the only hope for the future of Peru is that Chile may undertake the management of its finances, keep its people from civil war and try to make something of the utterly ruined country; ruined by easily acquired wealth and the wine cup and card table. The leag of freedom had possession of Peru and killed it.

THE DOINGS OF RUM.

Mrs. W. F. Craft says in the *Banner*, if she could make pictures on all the bridges as they do in Lucerne, Switzerland.

"I would draw the first picture: A miserable room, with a group of half naked hungry children huddled close about a little fire. Over in the corner of the room is a closet, with the door left open. There is nothing in the cupboard to eat.

In the second and third. A beautiful home, a mother sick in bed, a beautiful little boy waiting at the door for his papa. The father comes in so drunk that he does not know what he is doing. He strikes his little boy and kills him. Two graves—one of the little boy who was killed and the other of his mother, who died when she heard what had happened; a man, the father of the little boy being taken to an insane asylum.

In the fourth, fifth, and sixth. A little boy learning to drink wine and eat brandy-sauce at the dinner-table. The same boy grown to be a young man, drinking in a saloon with other gay young men. The young man in prison, expecting soon to be hung for murder committed when he was angry and half-drunk.

In the seventh. A miserable bloated woman, who has just died in the street, being carried off under the direction of some policeman. A crowd of rough people are gathered about, pointing their fingers at her, laughing and calling her names. She once lived in a happy home, was a good woman, little children loved her and called her "mother." She learned to love strong drink by taking it when she was sick.

In the eight and ninth. A minister standing in the pulpit of a large church and preaching to a great crowd of people who are listening with eager faces to hear every word. The same minister dying in a drunkard's home, with no one but a servant by him to speak a kind word.

In the tenth. A man lying dead in one corner of a large field, a pistol grasped in his hand, with which he has shot himself, and a whisky-bottle lying on the ground beside him.

The series of pictures I would like to paint on bridges where people would be obliged to look at them is not yet done, but I cannot make any more now. If you will try you can think of many more yourselves. Draw some frames on your slates and fill them up with thot-pictures about the doings of rum."

NOTES FROM THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

BAND OF HOPE DIRECTORY.

A number of Bands have been reported, since the revised list was published, and several changes in the names of Supt's; but as it is too much of a task for the printer to change the directory every week your patience is asked for a few issues. In the mean time, any corrections will be gladly received, that when the time arrives for changing, the list may be made perfect.

In regard to numbers, it is hoped no Band will feel aggrieved at the change which may have been made. As the list heretofore published in RESCUE was without numbers, and no reliable list was to be obtained, there was only one course to pursue—to re-number them as reports were received at this office.

There are in the State 105 Bands receiving supplies from the Grand Lodge. The average membership is 53. There are 11 Bands whose membership reaches 100 or over,—viz:—Woodland 250; Red Bluff, 227; Sacramento, 200; Healdsburg, 182; Modesto, 170; Lodi, 152; Central Stockton, 150; Ventura, 144; San Jose, 130; San Diego, 110; Home Vallejo, 100.

A number of other Bands will soon reach 100 as their reports show. About sixty Bands have been organized since the first of Oct. All over the state an interest is being taken in the juvenile work, and every mail brings letters of inquiry, and letters asking for supplies for new Bands. The conviction has forced itself upon every thinking Good Templar, that our hope lies in the children. And the time has come when this branch of the work must be actively pushed. Out of five adults, who are reformed, four are supposed to fall—but the reverse will be true of the children, nay more, out of *fifty* carefully trained in the Band of Hope, and taken into the Lodge at the proper age, probably not *one* will fall. A lady of large experience, says she has never known one thus trained, to form habits of drinking in after life.

TOBACCO.

In a recent visit to a lodge for the purpose of organizing a Band of Hope, it was suggestive to see the number of young men, who owned themselves slaves to tobacco. Many of them said they *could not* give it up and every one of them refused to attempt so difficult a task.

And it is obvious that unless a great struggle be made these young men will be bound by the chains of habit to this vile weed thru their lives or if they make the effort and conquer the habit, yet for years and perhaps always, the appetite will remain a constant source of trouble. Now it is so much better to go forth into manhood free; and aside from the moral and physical aspect of the matter, financially it makes a great difference to a young man whether he starts with this expensive habit. Men who have used cigars for twenty or thirty years have smoked up quite a respectable bank account. So let us teach the young around us never to form those habits which are both injurious to their moral and physical natures, and detrimental to their prospects in life—and are so hard to break up when once formed. M. E. RICHARDSON.

BOY'S SHOULD LEARN TRADES.

In all countries the workingmen boast that they form the backbone of the nation. Without entering upon the vexed question of who form the working classes, we think the most independent man in the country is he who learns a good and useful trade. Compared with him the poor clerk, salesman, and even many of the professions, have no calling or position that can bear a moment's comparison. If they thoroly master their trade, good workmen need never fear starvation; they will be always able to make a living. If trade is dull at one place they have only to change to another. Parents in most countries who are a little well off are too much disposed to turn up their noses at the trades, and instead of teaching their boys one of these, give them a first-class education, and then comparatively throw it away by putting them to what they falsely consider the more respectable employment of a clerk or salesman, that in general does not command half the remuneration. If parents would consult the future welfare of their children they will teach them trades. "Can do is easily carried about," and if their circumstances render it necessary for them to depend upon the labor of their hands, they can start the better in business in that trade on their own account; or, if a reverse of fortune should happen, they 'will have the power of earning a livelihood at their fingers' ends.—*Scottish American.*

A PAYING INVESTMENT.

The following is related of Father Stephen Paxson:

"He was offered at one time, on account of his extensive acquaintance with the West, and his integrity of character, a partnership in the purchase of Western lands. The offer was declined, because it would divert him from the Sabbath-school work. In after years, the gentleman who had made the offer showed him a memorandum that the lands had produced a revenue of $50,000; but Father Paxson, drawing his note book from his pocket, pointed to the record of 50,000 children gathered by him into Sabbath schools, and triumphantly exclaimed, 'I would not alter the record, nor change the investment.' "—*Sel.*

RESCUE THE CHILDREN.

Do not be frightened from this effort to rescue the children by the talk of those who say it is an injury to children to make them take the pledge. Those are persons who strain at the very tiniest and microscopical of gnats, while they will daily swallow the most monstrous of camels. We have in England, it is said, 600,000 drunkards. Well, now, as those unhappy drunkards go too often prematurely to a drunkard's grave, who is it that fills up the gaps? The gaps are filled up by those who are now sweet and innocent children—merry and honest boys and girls. God grant that no sweet and innocent children of ours shall ever go to add to the number of that fearfully recruited army. But it is recruited from those who are now the innocent children, the boys and girls of somebody—of human beings who have hearts like ourselves. Let us struggle, therefore, to save them.

The late Cardinal Wiseman said, "Give me the children of England, and in twenty years England shall be Catholic." I say, "Give us the children of England, and in twenty years England shall not only be temperate, but,"—and the words seem to open a vista of progress and prosperity such as we can hardly conceive—"England shall not only be temperate, but shall be a nation of total abstainers." Well, now I ask you, ladies and gentlemen, is it really an injury to induce children to take the pledge, or is it an injury with heartless prejudice and callous obstinacy to leave them exposed undefended to all the terrible temptations and enormous evils of driuk? It seems to me that if we can succeed in saving them from that, we may laugh to scorn the ridiculous notion that we do them harm by inducing them to give up that which they naturally do not like, and which can be nothing to them but a source of peril and ruin.—*Crusader.*

"THE REST IN TOBACCO."

A mother handed to her son,
When work of summer day was done,
Some silver coins—two, three or four,
And said, "Go to the village store,
Bring sugar and a little tea,
And mind that both of first class be—
"And get tobacco for the rest."

And so it is, I sat and thought,
Of such as this the world is fraut—
A little useful, good and pure,
A little wisdom to endure,
A little love for noble mien,
A little sweet, a little clean—
"And then tobacco for the rest."

A little sympathy for those
Bowed down by human cares and woes,
A little friendship for a friend,
A little cheer to scarcely blend
With fading brother's eking hope
A small, cool touch to help him up,
"And then tobacco for the rest."

A little spent for great reform,
To lift the life of man, and warm
A little for the gospel seed,
A little for the Temperance seed,
For placing vice beneath control,
For man and his age-living soul,—
"And then tobacco for the rest."

A little kindness in the home
Where kindred spirits go and come;
A little love-light in the eyes,
A little joy born of the skies;
A little sacred sweetness there,
A little touch of Eden fair,—
"And then tobacco for the rest."

—*S. O. F., in Sackville Transcript.*

"DONT BE HARD UPON HIM."

The spirit of the Master, who on the cross prayed for his cruel tormentors, was exhaled by a poor woman of whom Canon Wilberforce tells this anecdote:

Not long ago there was in my parish one of the bravest, purest and brightest of the wives of the workingmen I ever saw. All through her married life she had been praying for, bearing with and forgiving the man who had sworn to love and cherish her.

A short time ago he set his seal upon years of cruelty by raising his foot and kicking her savagely, and three hours after she had gone, "where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest."

The last words she spoke were whispered into my own ear—"Don't be hard upon him when I am gone. He is so kind when he doesn't drink.

They laid the little form of her prematurely born infant by her side, and her four other little ones followed to the grave one more victim to the arch-fiend Rum.—*From the Youth's Companion.*

SENSIBLE GIRLS.

A number of Maine girls have formed a protective union and adopted a series of resolutions for their government. The following extract from the constitution and by-laws gives a very fair idea of the nature, aims and objects of the society: "That we receive the attention of no self-styled young gentleman who has not learned some business or engaged in some steady employment; for it is apprehended that after the bird is caught it may starve in the cage. That we will promise marriage to no young man who is in the habit of tippling, for we are assured that his wife will come to want and his children go barefooted. That we will marry no young man if he is not a patron of his neighborhood newspaper, for it is not only a strong evidence of his want of intelligence, but that he will prove too stingy to provide for a family, to educate his children or encourage institutions of learning in his community."—*Ex.*

SOMETHING BEYOND.

An infidel who has been successful, financially, wrote above his office door the other day, "Life is a failure if there is nothing beyond." He has learned that earthly possessions are perishable, and is appalled at the thot of severed ties.

This life is, indeed, the saddest of all sad failures, if it is the sum of our being. We need an eternity; this life is enough for our differences and our heartaches, but not enough for our love. We need the never ending years that lie beyond. In our heart of hearts we are glad because of the promise—"I go to prepare a place for you." In the fulfilment of that promise we shall hear again the patter of the feet and the voices that were lost to us long ago. If silver hairs do not become brown or golden again, "over there," it will not trouble us, for each face will be radiant with immortal youth.—*Golden Rule.*

TRAIN THE SCHOLARS.

Yet, while nations are perishing, the schools of the nation are silent about their destroyer and the destruction. A hundred years ago our fathers struggled for national independence and won it with their blood. Patriotism put the story into every text book where it could be told or referred to, and as a result largely of that fact the children grew up a generation of patriots. A more terrible enemy than the armies of George III. has invaded our beautiful country and is now in almost full possession of our territory and our institutions. The schools should again serve their country by training every boy and girl to hate and oppose the invader, and help expel him from the land. Rev. GEO. K. MORRIS, A. M.

SAVED BY A TRACT.

At the recent meeting of the New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men one man a Presbyterian minister's son, related his experience, and told how he was reformed by reading a tract which had been handed to him. It was a little thing, but God uses the little things to help carry forward His Kingdom. Unbelievers may sneer at tracts and call them worthless, but thousands can testify that they have been instrumental in the salvation of their souls. The users of tracts in the effort to reform a lost world will continue their blessed work.—*National Temperance Advocate.*

MODESTO B. of H. under Bro. J. J. Porter has become a power for good and will make a grand mark in the future of that community. Modesto observes the Sunday law.

CHEAP BOOKS.

Just think of a dollar book to be had every week for a year for $2.50 and all choice reading. See David C. Cook's advertisement in this paper. No more use for dime novels and miserable literature, when you can get the best that was ever published at five cents a volume. And newspapers too at five cents a year. Send for samples and you will have a pleasant surprise

THE TEMPERANCE ALMANAC is out for 1882 with its usual large amount of useful information and reliable statistics. Contains 72 pages; list of the leading societies of temperance, and has a capital department for the children—ten cents single copies or $1 per dozen. Send to J. N. Stearns, 58 Reade Street, New York.

A few National Temperance Almanacs can be supplied at the RESCUE office; a 10 cent stamp will get one, and that is the cheapest way of remittance. The volume for 1832 is, as usual, full of good matter.

A FEW copies of the Proceedings of the recent National Temperance Convention at Saratoga, for sale at this office, 25 cents each; sent free by mail. Every Good Templar ought to have one.

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The Rescue.

DEVOTED TO

Temperance, Current Literature, General News, and whatever may concern the public welfare.

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OUR PRINCIPLES.—We aim for nothing short of a sweeping National Prohibitory law endorsed by every State and Territory of the Union, in the year 1885, and as much sooner as the Christian and Temperance men and good citizens of the country may desire to accomplish it.

LETTER FROM TEXAS.

SOMETHING FOR CALIFORNIA GOOD TEMPLARS TO THINK ABOUT.

There are in Sulphur Springs, population 3,000, four lodges, representing as many different mutual aid secret societies. All of these lodges have a large membership. There are also a number of lodges of one of the orders in the country. The writer of this is a ruralist, also a well known total abstinence man. Not long ago an organizing officer of one of the orders mentioned, dinged into my ears, for two mortal hours, the advantage that would accrue to me by taking membership in a lodge shortly to be organized in my neighborhood. Because I was an abstainer my "chances would be 50 per cent better than if I were a moderate drinker, and taking membership in a country lodge, away from the saloon influence would add another 25 per cent." I was told that a majority of the city members were non-abstainers; that many of the members of the K. of G. C. were good solid drinkers after taking membership just as they were before. I knew that. I knew too that a good strong admixture of total abstinence men and *very* moderate drinkers added to the order would be several per cent in favor of the solid and immoderate drinkers. I dont know why temperance people should help to pay $100 charter fees, heavy dues and death assessments in an order made up mostly of those more or less addicted to the use of strong drink, when they can just as well associate together and receive an even 100 per cent of the benefit to be derived. What need have the Good Templars of California of any other beneficiary society than their own order presents them. There are no extravagant charter fees; the controlling power is not far off. The writer does not admit that a beneficiary attachment to the order of Good Templars is a benefit to the order, whatever it may be to individual members. The life a Good Templar ought to live is worth of itself a thousand per cent more to those sought to be benefited, than membership in any mutual aid society whatever.

There is this difference between the K. of G. C. and the I. O. of G. T. The former is built upon self as its chief corner stone, with temperance as a side issue. The I. O. of G. T. was organized and is maintained solely for the purpose of inculcating the principles, and advocating the practice of total abstinence, and educating its members and the people generally up to the point of legaly exterminating the liquor traffic. Mutual aid is neither part nor parcel of its main object, will never help as a chain to bind the membership of the Order together for one minute. So far as its influence on the Order is concerned, if it is not neutral it seems to me it must be harmful. Few things are neutral.

Jerome W. Henderson.

It is conceded that a mutual aid system, a regalia, a password, a ritual exercise will not at all help to bind such men as Bros. Henderson. John B. Finch, S. D. Hastings and some thousands of men and about all the active women engaged for life in the thick of the temperance contest. There are thousands whose devotion to the canse would continue to the end, thoro and sincere and fervent, had there never been a temperance organization of a higher type than the most ancient open society with a six months pledge.

But every society that has added something to the simpler forms of its predecessors, has been found more effective in attracting co-operation and inciting a permanent interest and attachment on the part of its members. There seem to be good reasons for supposing that temperance societies should obey the law of progress and add to their proselyting instrumentalities, while using every legitimate means to solidify and securely anchor to them every conquest of individual or community which they once bring into their circle.

Because all converts to temperance do not become unselfish missionaries, the beneficiary elements are found to be useful. The grandest feature of the early system of the Sons of Temperance to attract a membership and make its growth permanent and irresistible, was its benefit system; but the devil became excited just then, and stirred up cheap John and they abolished the benefit system and all but choked to death that grand old order, which under progressive and rational leadership might have rendered the formation of any other temperance society or order entirely unnecessary forever.

Next the I. O. G. T. was similarly wounded almost to death. A cheap John party, innocently blinded with the benevolent motive of making the Order so cheap that everybody could come in, made it so cheap that none but the dyed in the wool reformers cared to stay in more than the first quarter. Inexperience and a superficial mode of reasoning led a cheap john party to turn their energies to abolition of the forms, ceremonials and services of the Order, in place of building it up higher and stronger, and the lamentable result is wofully apparent in the skeleton ribs that only remain of many once opulent and influential jurisdictions.

We have seen thousands of Good Templars join other orders because of the Mutual Aid or sick or funeral benefits—and thousands, unlike Bro. Henderson in that respect, have dropped the Good Templars and adhered to one or two and even three other societies, all less congenial to them, except in the matter of the benefits. They value most that society which, if they are suddenly removed, will turn over $1,000 or $2,000 to their bereaved dependants.

We cannot cure Good Templars, especially new recruits, of that feeling and do not desire to. But we want to give them a better Mutual Aid at home. and to keep them from uniting their forces with societies who protect the saloon keeper's ravages upon human life and repair the damages he does. And after a careful study it is difficult to perceive any possible harmful result to come from furnishing each other with a Mutual Aid at half the price we should have to pay outside.

There is more ground (it is suggested) for believing that if there were other societies unfavorable to temperance, which could without detriment distribute among each 50 of their members a sewing machine, a cheese press, an Estey organ, a wind mill, a Studebaker wagon and an encyclopedia,—and we could without detriment or departure from principle provide them with just the same advantages at half the fees and assessments—we had much better do so than have them forsake us and either become neutral or ally themselves with the enemy. And even if we were all steadfast unto death, like Bro. H. to the order for the sake of the cause alone, we should be wise to have temperance colonies, co-operative Good Templar stores, and oh, that we could build a Good Templar railroad to the Atlantic.

THE ROWDYISM OF OUR LARGE TOWNS.

One of the darkest features of our time is the huge proportion of brutal lawlessness that prevails. Thousands of ignorant and drunken roughs curse the social life of our large towns. They are mainly sons and daughters of that phase of our social life which is identified with the drink traffic; with the gambling and the low brutal infidelity that mocks at God, righteousness, and every form of law. In Northampton, where the doctrines of infidelity and such horrible books as the shameful "Fruits of Philosophy" have undermined home relationship and social purity, it is simply shocking to walk in the principal streets of that town, especially on Sunday evenings, and to hear the filthy language that is expressed by hundreds of mere boys and girls who have during the last fourteen years, been corrupted by the scandalous teachings of the Infidel School. Speaking with a leading tradesman in that town a few months since, he said:—"Had you lived amongst it as I have, and seen the gradually-increasing brutality of the young people as I have, you would be as I am, overwhelmed at the present condition and future prospect." We notice, in last Monday's issue of the *Daily News*, the most awful articles we ever read, giving an account of the hideous carnival of licentiousness that disgraces London night after night, and now we hear of Sheffield roughs attacking General Booth and the Salvation Army in the most brutal fashion.

How long is law to be trodden under foot? How long is licence to assume the name of liberty and ride roughshod over truth, godliness and righteousness. ?

Here we are in the midst of lawlessness, violence, shame and brutal blasphemy. Is nothing to be done? Is the legislature powerless in England as well as in Ireland? There is no time to lose, and these are not days in which the government can afford to slight the gathering forces of the brutal and lawless and infidel Mobocracy.—*Church Commonwealth.*

The infidelity to be complained of is all in the grogshop. If every individual in christendom believed most implicitly in the most literal interpretation of the bible, and in the most orthodox Christianity—there would be just as much ruffianism, crime and brutality under the system which prevails in Christian countries of licensing dens of drunkenness and blasphemy and vice and sin to ply their hellish business in every corner and cellar and dive, night, noon and Sunday, corrupting and poisoning the morals and souls of our boys, of our men, and diffusing moral poison into every home and into every department of the moral field.

Without any apology or defense for the schools or doctrines of infidelity, one may question whether the infidelity of the infidel schools and infidel books has had anything whatever to do with the brutality, demoralization and crime that is becoming so dreadfully rampant and all-intrusive. But the grogshop does fulfil all the conditions that produce crime and filthiness of every description, and it also destroys all respect and consideration for God or man.

There are thousands of infidels, (men who do not believe at all in the system of Christianity or who do not believe in the existence of a God) whose moral conduct in all other respects is stainless—who are as far from brutality and ruffianism and actual crime as the church members. To be an infidel by no means indicates a ruffian or an outlaw, altho it indicates a mental condition that seems truly lamentable to the writer.

But there is a brutish infidelity begotten of the dramshop and the winery and the beer swillery, which hates every principle of good, whether in God or man, which abhors virtue in woman, which loves to corrupt childhood and girlhood and to poison every spring of peace and innocence—which hates every thing good and pure because it is good and pure, and clings to the bad, not because it can love it or love anything, but because it recognizes the bad and the nasty in every thing as part and parcel of itself.

That brutality and criminal depravity and monstrous deformity dont come from infidel doctrine, from Sabbath breaking, from disobedience to parents, from Mormonism, from heathenism—but it is the natural fruit of the grogshop; common-sense would beforehand enumerate and delineate every feature and every degree of every depravity as the expected certain fruit of the dramshop, on the day it is opened to prosecute its thousand times worse than Satanic work. And the dramshop is not supported by the votes of infidels in theory so much as by the Christian votes which are cast into the ballot box of the old parties, who derive their revenues from the sale of the human blood and the female virtue of their own citizens.

Let us trace the evils around us and in us to their proper source, and then they may be remedied; to blame upon infidels a system of crime and bloody heartless cruelty, which exists only in christian rum-drinking and government-mantrap civilizations, and from which the nations that are all infidel, all heathen, all Mahomedan, all Mormon are almost entirely free, is to help to perpetuate the evil. And there is one word more, the few little places where there is no dramshop and the civilization is christian with an admixture of theoretical infidelity, there is an entire absence of crime and brutality. The civilization of christianity is all sufficient if divorced from the rum system which is only Satan

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worship. Where the two are in alliance, the civilization is the most barbarous and brutal the world has ever produced.

WINE.

Bro. L. C. Renfro expresses in the *Pacific Methodist* his surprise at the attitude of Bro. J. C. Simmons on the question of the wines of the Bible and declares that he differs from nine-tenths of the Christian scholarship of the day. There are always some people who surprise us with a singular opinion on some subject, which we do not expect from them. Perhaps Bro. Renfro would have put it more correctly, had he said nine-tenths of the Christian scholarship which has personally examined into the matter: for there is a good deal of scholarship which has never done so, but has depended on the oracles delivered by those no better posted than themselves. When the discovery of the circulation of the blood was promulgated, many medical men of learning and experience summarily and even spitefully denied the new doctrine on sight, because they had never been taut it in their education, and their positive assertions, found on prejudice and ignorance on that particular point, deceived and wronged many worthy, learned and honest men who depended on on their known scholarship and abilities and innocently adopted their errors.

It is only justice to admit that, for all men who were taut in their youth as most of us were, that wine was a natural product and provison made for us by an allwise Creator, to be used in moderation and thankfulness, and as a healer of disease—and that the Bible and St. Paul commended it and Christ used and on one occasion made a large quantity of it by a miracle—it is quite natural to believe that fermented wine, as it appeared to them, has presented a tremendously strong case in its favor;—quite natural for them to adhere to that belief when they read or are told that the most eminent scholarship has decided that the wine in question was alcoholic; that only a third class scholarship and temperance fanaticism doubted their position;—quite natural for them under these circumstances to satisfy themselves that Christ had a right and some to us incomprehensible reason for using, making and enjoining the use of something which is now the chief emblem of the worship of Satan; which science declares to be a fraud upon nature, a lie and a poison: which common experiences denounces as a snare to sin and death, a blasphemy of God and the vilest and meanest curse that ever afflicted this earth. Quite natural in the light of old customs and opinions to overlook these latter points and to continue to venerate what they for long years have invested with a sacred character. Quite natural to be deceived and misled by teachers and authoritis whom they believe capable and honest but who are not.

But it ot to be a very sturdy eye-opener, to remember that about every sincere enquirer into this matter, who has either investigated it himself, or attentively read the completely conclusive and unanimous, evidence of the large number of grandly competent and excellent scholars who have made the fullest research—has learned with unbounded satisfaction and without a disturbing doubt, that the Bible is entirely exonerated from the slightest complicity with the sinful abuse and perversion of the fruit of the vine, and that in this point as in all others Chrisianity and science and common sense are in most perfect accord.

BEER?

Atlantic Monthly.

It has been discovered that beer cures intemperance. It has also been discovered that beer causes intemperance, and does not cure it. The British Parliament discovered in 1830 that beer would cure the evil. Forty years later the Church Convocations of Canterbury and York, both proved that beer was one of the chief causes of intemperance. Literary men are now discovering that beer is an antidote. One of them says, "He would do a priceless work in the Lord's vineyard who should teach the English lower classes to drink lager beer."

Thus we have two beer discoveries. (1.) Beer cures intemperance.. (2.) England drinks too little yet and is not cured. But Professor Levi tells us that in 1866 England drank 7 pints of proof spirits and 37 gallons of beer and ale for every man, woman, and child. The spirits in the ale he estimates at 27 pints per head.

So England drinks about four times as much alcohol in beer as in spirits. This suggests two questions: (1.) does English intemperance come from the one-fifth of her alcohol contained in the strong liquors, or form the four-fifths in the beer? (2.) If 7 gallons of beer per head is not enough to cure, how much beer does the Lord's English Vineyard require?

Now on the other side. In 1869, after 39 years of fostering legislation had quadrupled the use of beer, the English church undertook to ascertain the causes and extent of intemperance. The Convocation of Canterbury sent letters of enquiry to judges, chief constables, officers of police, recorders, coroners, chaplains, and governors of prisons, and workhouses, and to others who were qualified to answer.

The evidence obtained from 2223 witnesses enabled the Convocation to say that the Parliamentary Beer Act of 1830 was one of the foremost and most prolific causes of intemperance, the testimony on this point on the part of those most competent to judge being emphatic and unanimous.

This report was published and forwarded to the Queen with the endorsement of the Upper House, with 2223 extracts from the evidences furnished. Some years later, the Convocation of York made a similar report based on the testimony of 2711 witnesses which was still more emphatic in relation to the disastrous effects of beer on the people of England. We now know about how much beer England has used for the last half century and whether or not it has cured English intemperance."

That is a good and useful article, and it is as authentic in every particular as is the fact that President Garfield was assassinated. Would it not be more creditable to the journals of this country to give general currency to such most important truthful statements, than to publise reports of the failure of prohibition in Maine and Kansas, and of as much drunkenness there as ever? Reports which everybody knows are utterly false, and everybody knows too, that they are coined by scoundrels who lie for coin, and by men who live on the robbery and murder of their fellow men, and are liars of necessity.

The people of England of 1830, among them the Duke of Wellington and Lord Brougham, were honest in believing that the free use of beer would diminish intemperance. Those who, after seeing the devastation wrought by the accursed poison in this country for the last 20 years, prate of beer doing service in the Lord's vineyard are either the most sniveling hypocrites, or the most idiotic of imbeciles.

READINGS ON BEER.

A 5 cent pamphlet of 48 pages prepared by Miss Julia Colman, Superintendent of the Lit. Dep. of the W. N. C. T. U. It is a compilation of tracts on beer in the style of the Union hand bills which appeared last year in the RESCUE, of which about 60 have been issued. It is a most useful work and it would be difficult to find any work of greater utility for general circulation, seeing that so many people in this State believe that beer is a wholesome and harmless drink. They should be taught that it is the most filthy, debauching, insidious and devilish snare to vice and crime, and harlotry that exists in the known world. And they should know that it is made of the most deleterious, poisonous, crazing and nasty ingredients, and got up with an especial aim to produce an ungovernable thirst for more beer or more alcoholic drink.

Among all the list of malefactors the makers and sellers of beer are the worst and most deadly enemies we have to encounter.

Address Miss Julia Colman; 76 Bible House, New York city. Any of the tracts in the pamphlet can be had separately at $1 a thousand. Let us awaken our people to the horrible nature of the vilest of all poisons.

THE CAUSE IN MENDOCINO COUNTY.

Your much appreciated organ makes its regular weekly visits, cheering our hearts with the tidings of the prosperity of our cause and the progress of our principles. We endorse the RESCUE's platform on the Temperance question and congratulate its constituents in having such an able exponent to advocate their interests. We consider the Organ of our Order an honor to journalism, a credit to the temperance army and a power for good in our State and country. We fear its real worth is not fully understood, or *its subscription list would be double what it is at present.* No politician of any shade can live without a paper to uphold his views and defend his platform but many of our temperance friends are only half-hearted in the subject because they never take a paper to tell them how the work advances along the line. In the war-period with what anxiety men kept posted by reading. Have we no anxiety about the exterminating war we have undertaken against the demon of drink? We are glad you have nailed your colors so high. *Keep them there.* The man who would wish them lowered is not only a traitor in our ranks but lacks in the patriotism and loyalty which constitutes true citizenship and the virtues which ensure noble manhood. Since you have unfurled the Banner of Prohibition, all over the Union, keep it steadily floating before the people; continue to press its strong claims and righteous demands. Temperance has a claim to present and a plea to make and though like the rising orator, she may be hissed, she has a "say" and the world is bound to hear it.

Your work is a herculean task but we will try and sustain your hands and second your efforts by preparing sentiment and opinion in our lodges, for the grand rally we are to make in the name of the Lord God of Battles and the rights of humanity in 1885. Or as soon as ever we can act in concert and strike for the right.

In our usual lodges in this county we are not making a flourish of trumpets, but we are nevertheless alive to the importance of the great work. When I came to the county in 1869, it could only boast one lodge, Mount Nebo at Point Arena, organized in 1868. That lodge had a rough road and much opposition but still it upholds the temperance banner waving. All honor to the temperance band true to their principles, *the banner lodge of Mendocino County.* The next lodge was instituted at Ukiah, the county seat, in 1878. That lodge is a powerful organization exercising a healthy influence among the community. At its instigation the saloons and stores lately closed on the Lord's day and now quiet reigns on that day of rest in that queen city in the Mountains of the North. Eight long years then passed. Local option was discussed and carried in the mean time, but the battle of principles and the potent forces of conviction in the minds of our people gave us not that law, and hence it was only a dead letter in our statute book. The next lodge organized was at Willits a small country hamlet in Little Lake Valley.

The year 1880 was a memorable year in our county. No less than 12 lodges were organized, one for each month in the year. All along the sea coast from the Southern boundry of the County at Gualala to Westport, about 75 miles, there is a continuous chain of lodges, each working in a common cause and striving for the overthrow of the common enemy. They come in order as follows: Gualala, Pt. Arena, Manchester, Navarro, Albion, Little River, Mendocino City, Caspar and Westport. At Navarro, Caspar and Westport, there are halls built by the lodges, in which they meet.

At some future time I may be able to give some particulars of the work in each of these.

Yours fraternally, J. S. Ross.

Caspar, Feb. 14th.

FROM RED BLUFF.

ED. RESCUE:—Col. Goulding closed his course of lectures at this place last evening.

The first was delivered Sunday evening in the Presbyterian church, subject "Who sells for cash and who pays the taxes" was handled in a masterly manner and gained the heartiest applause.

The lecturer brings to his work a mind enriched by education and extended travel in foreign lands together with a thrilling personal experience, thus giving him a power which he wields with certain and sure success. The lecture at the Baptist Church was even more largely attended and was listened to with marked attention. The manner in which saloon keepers manufacture behind the bar those abominable stuffs called liquors, was shown up in its true light.

Last evening at the M. E. Church the audience far exceeded the seating capacity of the church—and the enthusiasm was unbounded—The subject was "The Remedy for these things." Of these lectures the press of this city has spoken in the highest terms. The cause of temperance has been greatly helped by the visit of Bro. Goulding and he will receive a hearty welcome in Red Bluff should he come again.

Thank God our cause in California will soon be on a footing where we can dictate our terms and we will not much longer be compelled to submit to the dictatorial mandates of the whisky men.

Yours in F. H. and C. C. C. BATEMAN.

The above has been condensed for lack of space.

THE people of Haywards talk of putting up a $50,000 fruit cannery. Certainly there can be but one opinion as to the good policy of such an enterprise judiciously carried out. If the dens and deadfalls of Haywards could be shipped off to Siberia and the yearly expenditure in them devoted to the fruit cannery business, every foot of property there would double in value inside of four years.

SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT LODGE WORK.

Sisters and Brothers of San Francisco:—Another session of our S. F. District Lodge has passed. And the fact has been demonstrated that tho poverty may not be a crime, it is a very inconvenient condition of things to find the responsibility of the aggressive work of the City resting upon our District Lodge with a Treasury and no Treasure.

How much better it were for the membership of this District to place our District Treasury upon a firm financial basis. With from three to five hundred dollars on hand the District Lodge could and would so guard the interests of our generous order that no Lodge would be necessitated or allowed to surrender for lack of funds or members. Those requiring assistance would promptly receive it and new Lodges would spring into life, till in a comparatively brief time we would be recognized in the Grand Lodge sessions and respected deservedly. Let us ponder this matter earnestly with a spirit of solicitude for the prosperity of our cause and order and be prepared at the next session of our District Lodge to propose and decide upon a financial plan for future work. If the hands of the Executive Committee of the Grand Lodge were fettered as are ours, the work in the State outside of San Francisco I imagine would prosper but little. With one thousand dollars per year properly expended (the Grand Lodge furnishing as it will a lecturer free of salary to us) we can in two years increase our numbers to five thousand, would it pay?

The fact that some one Lodge may have money in hand or a large membership does not warrant it in standing aloof and crying "look at us," "we have had no Grand Lecturer or outside aid and we dont want any," neither does their prosperity excuse them from the assistance of less fortunate Lodges. In fact if they ponder carefully their obligations and wish to abide thereby, from such will come the first and most hearty response to a fraternal call for aid. Make a power of our District Lodge and the good work, (in this City controlled politically by the Hell immigration business) will go on. Leave the work to the Grand Lodge and nothing will be done and why? Because those who represent the G. L. are exerting all their energies in the other counties and have all they can do and should they endeavor to grapple with the devil in his home they must drop all other work, for this field is more vast than three times the rural territory and the victories fewer, and harder to win. Also the financial and numerical gains would make a less glowing report, to a superficial observer.

Now, Sisters and Brothers and all, a word more. A Lecturer has been employed to assist us and will begin his labors in March. Let us contribute what we can to the success of the meetings and in some measure redeem the Pledge too often thoughtlessly broken. Our reward will come as sure as we yearn as we all do for an immortality which we do not understand. Asking pardon if I have said nothing worth reading, I remain as ever Fraternally Yours,

Chas. E. Naylor, Dist. Treas.

SAN JOAQUIN CO. DISTRICT LODGE.

Met at Lodi Feb. 3rd. Attendance large and a very pleasant session. Eleven Lodges reported, nine of which had delegates present. Five Bands of Hope are existing in the county but only two were reported. Lodges all stated to be gaining many and losing few members. Ripon Lodge lost its outfit by fire and has been assisted to recover but needs more help.

Dr. Haswell was present and rendered helpful and inspiriting service as he always does. The saloons closed at time of last session are now reported in full blast owing to the work of the State leag of ruffianism. Much business transacted and a public meeting with good program in the evening. Next meeting at Stockton May 17th. The space of this number being so limited, the above is condensed from a full report by the D. Sec. Bro. E. L. Moore of Stockton, which concludes with a notice of the usual excellent repast furnished, which he thinks should always be provided, to enable delegates to avoid the necessity of patronizing whisky resorts—even altho a charge should be made for refreshments. He also hopes to see the subject of Home Protection a matter of full discussion in future sessions.

SCOTLAND.

The report of the Scottish Permissive Bill Association for 1881 shows a marked increase of interest in the work. On no other question is there such unanimity among the Scottish members of parliament as there is on the Local Option Law. They voted in June last 43 to 5 in its favor; the majority on the whole vote being only 42. The Association was instituted in 1858 and has reason to be gratified at the result of its labors. The members are all paying ones, the lowest payment being 25 cts. The following summary is given by the Secretary R. Mackay.

In 1879-80 5483 subscribers and 122 Societies, Templar lodges, etc., contributed to the funds of this association the sum of $8,434. One subscriber gave a special donation of $500, making a total of $8,934.

In 1880-81 5695 subscribers and 135 societies contributed to the funds $9271, showing an increase of 212 subscribers and 13 societies, and an increase in the amount of funds of $837 on the ordinary income of the Association, a most encouraging indication of the growth of public sentiment in favor of the objects of the association. R. Mackay, Secretary.

Placerville, Feb. 5, 1882.

Ed. Rescue:—I send with this a copy of our leading county paper, the *Mountain Democrat*, I thot it might interest you to look over its items. In the first two local colums, you will find six jubilant articles promising us unlimited blessings to flow from a "new whisky boom." In the midst of this glittering display of county news, you will find a little item "shot." The light and tripping measure in which this is written, almost conceals from the reader the crude truth it contains. I will translate.

Last Wednesday night, about fifteen young men met at one of our very numerous gin shops, and became so drunk that all manhood and decency were forgotten. About midnight, they sallied forth to astonish the town. Fearing they might not make their influence felt by hoots and howls, one of the number used a pistol to increase the noise. Result? one poor foolish comrade perhaps dying; one loving sister called from a distance to minister to him, suffering most bitter grief and shame. And fourteen strong young men so cowed and horror stricken at their own work, that they sought the refuge of a lie to hide it, and might have succeeded in shifting the responsibility of the shooting but for a slight mistake. The window they broke and stated that a chinaman resented with a shot, was in an unoccupied house.

One glimmer of hope shines thru the gloom; this bad beginning of their "new whisky boom," may check its "wild fire" course so poetically promised.

C.

Away off in Africa.—It is cheering and pleasant to receive the semi-monthly visits of the Rescue's most distant exchange, the Templars *Standard* of Grahamstown, South Africa. It is so far away, that the last number dated Dec. 23, (the Southern Midsummer), has been 44 days on its voyage.

Glad to see it is in its fifth year, has a very healthy appearance, and gives no uncertain sound. Rum and tobacco are the same everywhere. The *Standard* counts up rum's most startling doings of the day in its vicinity: "A native carrying a package of clothing from the depot to his master, made drunk and robbed—An Englishman seen naked in delirium tremens and found dead the next day.—A Kafir drunk on a train in motion, thrown out by two soldiers.—Body of a young English woman found drowned: fact revealed that she was under influence of liquor at time of death; verdict wilful murder against parties unknown.—A young man drinking freely week days, cuts his throat Sunday morning.—Driver and fireman of an engine fined: engine not arriving, station master walked out on the track; found both men asleep drunk, and engine standing still; accident would have very soon occurred."

Much like American work of rum, and the *Standard* has the following on

THE OFFENSIVENESS OF SMOKERS.

"The odor of tobacco is offensive to the majority of people, notably to those in delicate health. Most smokers carry this odor in their breath or clothing and leave it behind them wherever they go. Their persons and garments become saturated with it. I marvel that any gentleman permits himself to thus pollute the air of parlors, offices, concert-rooms and churches. Wonder that a husband can willingly doom his wife or dauter to constant contact with a fetid breth. Amazed that clergymen will venture into sick rooms on errands of spiritual consolation, inhaling these nauseating fumes. (Do they really do that?)

Add to this the impoliteness with which most smokers puff in the street and public places, caring not into whose face of a lady or stranger their foul smoke is wafted; driving non-smokers out of waiting rooms and ferry-cabins and depriving them of their rights. If a man should spit in the glass of water I am putting to my mouth, my smoking friends would say I served him right to knock him down. But is it really much better when passing me they spit their tobacco smoke into the air I am about to inhale? I can set aside the glass of water but have no choice about the air. If the use of tobacco were a new thing now, good society would not tolerate ti."

Bro. B. H. Hoag reports lively times in the lodges in Yolo Co; new lodge at Binghamton; Dixon, Woodland, Davisville and Dunnigans all active and increasing and interesting.

An English writer makes a good point on Paul's advice to Timothy, so often quoted as an inspired command to all men to drink wine. He says it was addressed by one man to one single man and he was sick and the wine whatever kind it may have been, was as a medicine. But he says if people are such sticklers for obedience on this point, why dont they literally obey the command given to the churches in four epistles and in one to all the churches "salute one another with a kiss."

Bro. R. Smith of Brentwood, reports his and Lily Lodge on the war path about the Sunday Law. Two cases are to be tried but as the wife-beaters leag feared justice might be done if the cases were tried near home, they had them removed to Antioch where they hope they may find a perjured court or jury. What a pity Guiteau had not been able to get his case removed to Alaska; the Indians there being the jury and rum plenty might have aquitted him.

Kansas.—J. W. Stephens of San Bernardino, Cal. writes to the *Nationalist* of Manhattan, Kansas, that no one who is well fixed in Kansas ought to leave it for California. He thinks $2.50 a day in Kansas, will support a family better than $3.50 to $4 here, when all expenses of purchase and cultivation of land are considered. If we had a Kansas law well enforced in California, and Kansas had our system of rum and polygamy and gambling, there would be a stampede from there to this state. But as things are at present, however much one may desire to see good, sober settlers come to California, it would be a cruelty to induce them to come from Kansas.

Brentwood Lodge took last year 12 copies of the Rescue addressed in a roll to the Lodge. That gives about one tenth of the time and labor in this office in mailing, that is employed in writing the names on each paper. It is no trouble at all to send away 500 copies in that way compared with the other. But it is not recommended as a good plan; when a lodge takes from 6 to 10 papers, they are nobodys in particular and are often left lying round unused, and some one or more of the members have to see to them. Much better for the lodge to have each paper go for the year addressed to the one individual or one family. In that way it will be much more serviceable. That is what Brentwood Lodge is doing this year and wisely. Same time when a lodge has open entertainments or public meetings, it might be a good idea to order with ten days previous notice 50 to 100 copies of the Rescue for general distribution. They will be supplied in that way to one address for $2.00 per 100.

There is a revivalist movement of large proportions carried on by the Salvation Army in England. The workers of this army are assaulted and abused and persecuted by the rumsellers there to the utmost of their ability and daring, and their organs declare that the *War Cry*, journal of the Army, is next to the Alliance their greatest enemy. The liquor sellers and their business do not seem to have ever suffered from religious revivals in California or to be in the least disposed to quarrel or interfere with them at all in this country. The Salvation Army are evidently at war with the kingdom of Satan.

At a recent rumsellers conference, means were discussed of counteracting the destructive influence of the War Cry upon what they call "the trade."

A correspondent sometimes seems to think a communication to be printed must be on gilt edged card board, ruled and bordered, of immense size and weight—and sometimes an article comes thus: first page on a sheet of letter paper, second on the margin of an old newspaper, third on an undertaker's business card, fourth on a three cornered piece of old shirt collar, fifth on the blank spots on a restaurant bill of fare, between the ducks and pies and pickles, sixth on the address side of an old postal. These are extremes. The printer and the editor breathe a silent blessing on the writer who makes plain words and punctuates and uses plain, cheap paper; such as the Rescue is printed on is the best. Glazed paper of any kind is an abomination, especially if a pencil is used. Pale ink, made of blackberry jam and rain water plays torpedo with the most heavily armor plated serenity of temper.

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Title of paper will suggest the class of readers or character of work for which especially de-igned. Each published monthly, and though small in size, contains over 6,000 words in an issue, ly 70,000 words in a year, or the matter of an ordinary $1.50 book.

HOW IT WORKS.—1st. It is only a nickle. Subscriptions are never refused; you have only ask. As many subscriptions can be taken in a day as you can see persons. Societies or in-ividuals can look after this work. 2d. Fifty cents sends a paper every month for a year to ten ifferent persons, so many will subscribe both for themselves and for friends. 3d. Societies can not dopt a better plan of thorough distribution of temperance literature than to set apart a fund to nd one or more of our 5c. papers to each individual in the town. Thus for $5.00 they can reach 100 ersons each month for a year. A whole town of 500 families can be reached every month for a ear for $25.00. Besides, you need not give away, subscriptions can be taken from everybody you n see, and hosts will give in small sums to send to others when it is seen that a little goes so far. or 20c. we furnish the Temperance Engineer, a book with blanks for canvassers for the papers, r securing lists of names to send to, free, and with space for alphabetical entry of 3,400 names, assified so as to give a fund of valuable information for society in prosecuting its work, as well as help in systematical plan of ordering class papers—an invaluable book for all branches of tem-erance work.

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R. Thompson, G. W. C. T. of the I. O. G. T., Grand Lodge of California; "I had heard how onderfully cheap you proposed to supply temperance literature, but did not realize until I ex-mined that such a good *quality* was furnished."

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A. S. Bostwick, Past G. W. C. T., I. O. G. T. of Pennsylvania: "You have discovered the great ant of to-day."

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No. 3. THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC AND CRIME.—Leaves from the diary of an old lawyer. By Hon. A. B. Richmond, member of the Pennsylvania bar. A book of intense interest, rivaling he famous "Diary of a physician," and, in its truthful, terrible pictures of the power and crime of ntemperance, excelling the well-known "Ten Nights in a Bar-Room." The temperance issue of he present time is, Shall prohibition be partial or entire? shall the branches of the death-bearing ree be pruned and trimmed, or shall the tree itself be cut down and its stump be torn up by the oots? The answer of "Leaves From a Diary" is, "Cut down the tree, tear up the roots, leave not a hoot nor shred behind." It is certainly a very strong and eloquent volume. The book has been lready before the public in high-priced style, and received high commendations. As printed in Popular Temperance Library form, it is somewhat abridged, but contains the cream of the book. We shall issue later the complete book in more expensive form. Press notices of first edition: Full of touching incidents. We wish everybody would read it."—(Pittsburg Christian Advocate.) We would place this book by the side of Judge Pitman's work, and then say, 'There is the best emperance library in the English language."—(Chautauqua Herald.)

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(Continued from page 260.)

at their institution) to the W. C. T. free of expense, and I accordingly did so promptly, and respectfully ask your approval of the same.

G. W. S. OFFICE.

The duties and cares of the G. W. S. office since the commencement of the current year, Oct. 1st, have been decidedly onerous. From Oct. 1st to Jan. 31st, there were received, filed and answered 1738 letters and 355 postal cards; a total of 2093 communications. The receipts of the office during the same period, were received in 713 items, aggregating $12,079.28 of which $5421.06 was on account of the Home for Orphans Fund; $5,086.55 General Fund, $1126.67 Lecture Fund and $445 Charter Fee Fund. There was disposed of during the same period, 221 items of 397 form books; 130 of 2984 blank forms; 135 of 2643 constitutions; 37 of 824 Subordinate Ode cards; 37 of 446 music ode cards; 103 of 737 clearance cards; 15 of 15 receipts of evening books; 9 of 9 constitution roll books; 28 of 28 roll call books; 21 of 37 subordinate rituals; 41 of 105 officers cards; 10 of 22 trial blanks; 11 of 11 Chase's Digests; 4 of 4 Good of the Order; 6 of 32 Temperance Chimes; 1 of 2 Ripples of song; 20 of 3300 seal wafers; 1 of 1 degree book; 1 of 12 degree ode cards; 2 of 200 pledge cards. Aggregating 833 items of 11809 pieces of supplies sent out on orders and sold (charged) for $1227.25.

There were sent by mail 1432 packages; by express, 125 packages. There were issued 427 Lodge, 44 State, 39 District, 19 Special and 13 Degree Templars, D. G. W. C. T. Commissions, or a total of 542 commissions. Outfits of Lodge supplies, together with charter, etc., were made up for and forwarded to 42 new lodges organized. The journals of proceedings of Grand Lodge 182 pages, was issued during the same period, carefully revised and 900 copies mailed. Seventy-eight warrants have been drawn, disbursing $16451.46.

Quarterly returns from 331 lodges have been received, revised and carefully filed. The vote of 284 lodges on the change of regalia question have been received, verified and filed. Donations have been received, recorded and cared for from 78 lodges, individuals, etc., aggregating $368.95, on account of literature dime collection. Thousands of quarterly and other circulars have been mailed, besides the various and other sundry duties of the office, including the keeping of an open account with each lodge have been carefully attended to.

The report was considered seriatim, and approved and adopted in all its parts.

Sister M. E. Richardson, G. S. J. W., submitted her report as follows:

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN:—DEAR BRO:—I here write my report for the quarter ending Jan. 31. There were 67 Bands of Hope reported to me by Bro. Bramall. Of this number 20 have failed to respond to circular, and have given no sign of life, up to date, No. bands organized in Oct., 9; in Nov., 14; in Dec., 16; in Jan., 13; total, 52.

Of the bands organized since Oct. one has died and as I learn this evening one has never lived. The first was organized by Bro. P. Powers in Marysville, and has recently been re-organized on a surer footing by same brother. The latter organized (?) at Kingsburg, Fresno Co., by Bro. King. I learn by letter from supposed Supt. never had a being; he was asked to organize and carry on a B of H. and refused. In addition to bands above reported, I have been corresponding with friends of the cause, and have recently sent supplies for organizing 11 bands which will doubtless be reported in a few days. In Nov. mailed 59 packages containing 123 rituals, 1,592 badges, 44 letters, 66 postals. In Dec. mailed 44 packages containing 171 rituals, 950 badges, 33 letters 28 postals. In Jan. mailed 171 packages containing 3,684 rituals, 1,616 badges, 133 letters 86 postals. Total, 374 packages containing 3,978 rituals, 4,158 badges, 184 letters 180 postals. Have also mailed about 150 circulars to Supt's. B of H. and 370 circulars accompanied by new ritual to to L. D's. also 338 circulars to Sabbath School Supts. Have promptly filled all orders when supplies have been at hand, and in all cases have immediately answered all letters. Have endeavored to discharge my whole duty. Have sent 200 old rituals and 100 badges to the Gen. Supt. J. W. of Oregon, for which I have not yet received payment, as she has ordered 125 more badges which as yet I have not been able to spare.

Respectfully submitted, M. E. Richardson.

The G. S. J. W. also presented her financial statement showing an expenditure of $161 26 for miscellaneous expenses, which together with $100 due her for salary, made her account $261 25. She had received advances amounting to $200, and had sold supplies amounting to $2 35. Leaving the amount due her in settlement $58 91. The account was audited allowed, and a warrant ordered drawn for the amount found to be due.

A communication was received from C. E. Naylor and Frank Storer D. S. of the San Francisco District Lodge, setting forth the need of special work in that district etc. The communication was received and ordered placed on file.

It being understood from information presented by the G. W. S., that Bro. Col. J. T. Long of Kentucky, now lecturing in Oregon, would soon return eastward and was possibly open for an engagement during the month of March, it was

Resolved, That the G. W. S. be directed to correspond with Col. Long and secure his services if terms can be agreed upon and if employed, that he be stationed at San Francisco for local work in and about the metropolis, and that he be placed under the immediate direction and control of the District Deputy, and committee of the San Francisco District lodge.

A petition was presented from citizens of Alturas, Modoc county, asking for a charter. Correspondence was also presented from officers of Alturas lodge No. 149.

After due consideration it was unanimously agreed to grant the charter to J. L. Kerr, and his associates as prayed for.

A communication was received from Cap. A. D. Wood editor and publisher of the RESCUE, showing the average copies of the paper published weekly during the previous quarter to be 3 467, the first week being 3,360, the last 3,600. The average cost per issue was $100 48. The total cost of publication for the 13 weeks was $1,306 23. The receipts aggregates $687 30, leaving a deficiency of $618 93. There was due the paper for advertising and subscriptions $193 80.

Bills were presented and allowed on account of publication of the RESCUE during the past quarter as follows: Deficiency in publication, $618 93. Editors salary, $450. Services of office assistant, $75.

Upon motion duly made and carried a warrant in the sum of $1,143, was ordered drawn in favor of Cap. A. D. Wood for deficiencies and publication of the RESCUE during last quarter.

A supplemental communication was received showing subscriptions received by Grand Lecturers during the past quarter as follows: King, 151; Mrs. Sterens, 133; Webb, 93; Hughes, 10; Crowhurst, 3; Goulding, 1; Total, 391.

A communication was received from J. N. Stearns Secretary of the N. T. S. and P. H., in answer to the G. W. S., relative to certain lines of temperance literature ordered distributed at the last session of the Grand Lodge.

The financial condition of the Grand Lodge not being such as to warrant the undertaking of the distribution of the books named at this time, the matter was temporarily deferred, and the communication of Prof. Stearns ordered on file.

A bill was presented from George Bramall for $51 45 for postage and expenses incurred in the distribution of temperance literature under direction of the G. W. C. T. Upon motion duly made and carried the bill was allowed and referred to the G. W. C. T. for payment with a recommendation that Brother Bramall be allowed $25 for his services.

The G. W. C. T. reported having employed Bros. Culver and Babcock for a few days for points needing immediate assistance, and to which the regular lecturers could not be sent, because of previous engagements. Action approved.

The G. W. C. T. presented bills and vouchers for various expenditures under his supervision, aggregating as follows:

Distribution of Temperance Literature	$253 85
Lecture field work	217 00
Juvenile work, for rituals etc	134 05
G. W. T. C. Contingent expenses	239 85
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After a general review of the work for the past quarter in which all was found very hopeful and satisfactory at 2 o'clock A. M. the committee adjourned.

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN,
Secretary.

Send subscriptions for the RESCUE. 1.25 a year.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7, 1882.

The Board convened at the Home Tuesday Feb ruary 7th. Present, Mesdames Thompson, Alsi Carpenter, Mayhew, Robbins and Stevens G W. T. Absent, Mrs. Partridge and Mrs. Rix. Readin of the minutes postponed, Officers reports rea and accepted. Matron reports the number of chil dren in the home, January 31, 126. Admitted durin the month three, discharged two. Seven have ha the scarlet fever in mild form—all well at presen except two, one of these has consumption, the othe some difficutty with the heart. Standing and specia committees' reports read and accepted. Application for admission, and adoption read and referred to th Secretary. Mrs. M. E. Partridge tendered her resig nation from the office of Financial Secretary, on ac count of ill health, the same was accepted and Siste H. A. Mayhew of Red Bluff unanimously elected t fill the vacancy.

After the disposition of miscellaneous bnsiness th Trustees and Lady Managers met in joint session; a hour was devoted to the interests of the Home. I conclusion a vote of thanks was tendered to th friends for the following donations to the Home Mrs. McClellan, late of Benicia, for six volumes o historical works designed for the library, and on Mitchells General Atlas; Bro. G. B. Katzenstei bound volumne of the weekly RESCUE for 1881.

Yuba City Lodge No. 440, I. O. G. T. box o clothing—Box of raisins from unknown friend thr Wells Fargo & Co. Express, from Red Bluff, Mrs Pierce, clothing—Frank Pierce and George Doty each a book. Since the last report, the following amount of cash in consideration of the Orphans Home Christmas Fund has been received $1, each from Bloomfield, Silver Gate, Capitol, Cosumnes, Mokelumne Lodges and Sparkling Water Band of Hope. Fraternally submitted in F. H. and C.

MRS. M. M. CARPENTER, Sec. B. L. M.

Lecturers' Reports.

The Grand Lecturers employed by the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T., of Cal., are as follows:

Mrs. E. P. Stevens, Prof. Wm. Crowhurst, Col. C N. Goulding, Elder J. W. Webb, Hugh R. Hughes, and Rev. W. C. King.

WM. CROWHURST.

As promised last week we continue our report from Roseville. Sunday night found the school-house, though quite large, thoroughly packed, and parties standing outside. By request, the occasion was turned into a Sunday Law mass meeting. Rev. Bro. Gregory presided and read the Decalogue, emphasizing the fourth commandment. At the close of the address, the Justice of the Peace arose and endorsed all that was said and made quite a good and telling speech. He was followed by a leading merchant, and then by a good earnest sister. She was preceded by a saloon-keeper who promised to close on Sunday if the others would. A vote of the audience resulted in all but about eight persons promising to unite in enforcing the law in that town. An agreement was afterward drawn up and freely circulated for signatures. The people here are earnest and determined in this matter. On Monday night, both degrees were conferred and a thorough exemplification of all the unwritten work was given and the Lodge felt that time had been valuably used and extended a hearty request to us to "come again." On Tuesday, a *gentleman* introduced himself as a "saloonatic" and then introduced a semi-saloonatic as the Constable, who very kindly placed a little document in our hands. This proved to be a bill of three dollars for the use of the school-house, fire, etc. The people used the school-house, the church purchased the lights, and Bro. Ferguson supplied the wood. We simply refused to pay, and referred the matter to the Lodge. Now as the minister gave his time to the Lodge and allowed us to use the school-house instead of himself at that hour, it is not likely that the Lodge will acknowledge any right to pay. The whole matter was mean and underhanded. If the school trustees wanted rent, they should have presented the bill as any other persons would have done. But the cowardly way of placing it in the hands of the constable, showed the animus of the liquor traffic, especially as no charge had ever been made for the school-house before. But this was a temperance lecture and it contained too much truth for a whisky-selling trustee.

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Penryn turned out good audiences and enjoyed the two evenings work. Newcastle, rain, snow, cold!

We were kindly received and entertained at the former place by Bro. S. A. Wood and at the latter by Bro. G. D. Kellogg.

Newcastle, Placer Co., Feb. 12, 1882.

C. N. GOULDING.

Wednesday the 1st I made my bow before a Tehama County Audience at Tehama, also on the 2d, a fair audience the first and a large audience the second evening, found the lodge holding its own and gaining slowly and working under the most discouraging surroundings, contending with six saloons population probably 350; in fact whisky has full and undoubted controll of the place, on the 3d, went to Red Bluff and assisted at the installation of the officers for this quarter, found the lodge there prospering numbering nearly 200, with a large surplus fund in the Treasury, which will be expended on their new hall, which is needed, as the lodge is rapidly increasing; on the 4th drove 32 miles to Pinckney (Shasta County), lectured in the evening and at the close of my lecture organized a lodge with 32 charter members, George Moore L. Depty. I had written to Dr. T. F. Winsell of Balls Ferry to go and organize this lodge but being busy he could not leave his "*Ranch*" and I was obliged to make the trip, this lodge has good prospects, and will be heard from in the future, up early on the 5th drove to Red Bluff and at 3 P. M. addressed the Band of Hope numbering 200 members, and at 7 P. M. commenced my labors in the Presbyterian Church. A Union meeting. Revs. Mayhew, Woodward, Bateman and McPherson occupying seats on the platform, this formmable array of Clergy rather disconcerted me for a moment, but knowing that they did not expect me to discuss the question of temperance from a theological standpoint, and knowing that they were heart and soul in the work, the embarrassment soon passed away and I presented as best I could the claims of temperance, the audience was large and enthusiastic, every seat in the large church being occupied and standing in the isles. Monday evening in the Baptist Church, was but a repetition of Sunday evening, and Tuesday evening in the M. E. Church, long before the hour of meeting every seat was occupied and hundreds turned away unable to gain admittance, it was indeed a "boom for temperance" and trust it will result in good for our Order, to the Press ("*Cause* and *Sentinel*") the excellent choirs and the citizens generally, am under many obligations. A splendid collection of $52,50 was one of the features worth special mention; it is to be regretted that the meetings could not be continued but previous appointments in the county prevented, on the 8 came here (22 miles) lectured in the school house 8th and 9th to large audiences. The lodge here was at one time in a flourishing condition but local dissensions and bickerings crept in with the usual results; shall return here on the 24th. I go from here to Henlyville, Elder Creek Church and as announced will write as opportunity occurs.

Riceville, Feb. 11, 1882.

J. W. WEBB.

SAN BERNARDINO. It is pleasant for a lecturer to come here, for they treat him quite handsomely. Judge Boren drove over to Colton, where passengers leave the cars, to meet me with his buggy. The committee of arrangements were at the hotel to receive. I stopped at Starke's Hotel, because it is commodious, clean, comfortable and quiet, and has no bar. The committee, consisting of Dist. Deputy H. C. Brooke, Lodge Deputy, "Dick"—I beg his pardon, R. H.—Curtis, and P. W. C. T., Col. Paris, posted me as to status of lodge and cause, and acted as a very efficient escort or body guard, to and from the lectures. Good full house at Congregational church Saturday night, pastor and two other preachers present, Bro. Rev. Walter Featherstun, brother to the District Lecturer in the North, opening with prayer. Bro. Lehman, W. C. T., presided; excellent music by the choir. On Sunday afternoon Bro. Brooke and I addressed the Band of Hope, well conducted by Bro. Switzer, formerly of Virginia Grand Lodge. Children did well with ritual, singing and reciting. At night the church was crowded; fourteen dollars was contributed toward the general fund of the order. On Monday night met with lodge which has an average attendance of 100 and reports 234 this quarter. We confidently expect a large number of initiations as the result of the lectures and so Merrill Lodge of Los Angeles, Golden Rule of San Diego and San Luis Obispo Lodge, must look well to their laurels. Went through subordinate and degree work, gave an address and had short speeches from several, notably Sister Rowell who was a member of the first lodge here, started by the "Boys in Blue." Tuesday, Judge Boren drove me to the school of Bro. M. V. Wright, a Baptist minter and a most ardent and persistent speaker and worker for the order, at old San Bernardino. School sang for us and I gave them a long talk against intoxicants and tobacco. At night not a very large but a patient audience whom Bro. Wright, Bro. Boren and I addressed. The town members will get some members from here, I think, as the place is not yet ready for a lodge. Wednesday, visited town school and addressed on "the twin evils," four departments; the teachers are Good Templars, as indeed the Co. Supt., Dr. Rosseau, and almost every teacher in the county is. Again Judge Boren drove me out, this time to the W. C. T., Bro. Ball's District, and I spoke on the old themes for half an hour, to 65 pupils. For fuller information, Sr. Bennett asked a number of questions about tobacco, and the young men and boys listened most respectfully to the answers. At night a good audience to whom I made a strong plea on temperance generally and for a lodge particularly. Gave Bro. Ball a form of application, and he is sanguine of getting sufficient names; then Bro. Brooke, D. D., will institute. Thursday, Bro. Ball took me to two more suburban schools to address; temperance teachers more than willing I should speak against tobacco as well as liquor. Also visited the Principals department in town, and then the Colton school, 3 miles off, to interest the pupils and prepare the way for my lecture on Saturday. At night, lectured to a crowded house in Congregational church, on "Blunders." Obtained names for lodge.

Friday, went to the Mount Vernon District, spoke to the school, two departments, and at night had a full attendance, good music, best of attention; obtained subscribers to RESCUE and sold 25 Cook's books and got several names for Lodge. Bro. Rowell, formerly of Arizona, interviewed me at request of the Lodges and brethren of that Territory urging me to use my influence with the Executive Committee of the Grand Lodge to send them a Lecturer. There are several lodges and a number of points where others could probably be instituted. Phœnix Lodge has just initiated its one hundredth member, but Prescott Lodge is suspended unless State Deputy Rev. Bro. Adams, has succeeded in reviving it. Rev. Bro. Bovard whom the Good Templars specially sent to Grand Lodge to try and secure some lecture aid made strong representations to the Committee on good of the order and that Committee recommended that Arizona be not overlooked. I have written to the Lodges in Arizona to "Hold the Fort" till the Executive Committee can do something for them and also to Bro. Thompson in whose hands the matter is placed.

San Bernardino Lodge has a number of good speakers who could do efficient service in extending the membership and public sentiment by occasional visits to adjacent localities and open meetings in town. I have earnestly plead for some systematic plan of volunteer work between the visits of Grand Lecturers which may be relied on as often as the means and number of Lecturers at the command of the Executive will possibly allow. I might mention Revs. J. T. Ford, Walter Featherstun and Law; District Attorney Captain Rowell, lawyers Col. Paris, Harris, Allen and Judge Boren, also M. V. Wright, H. C, Brook and R. H. Curtis, teachers and probably others besides a good number of lady members who are good singers, essayists, and readers. Elections are coming on and the Sunday Law and Temperance are going to be prominent issues. Now is the time to work up an earnest interest all thru the county, developing such a sentiment that Christians, moral men and temperance people will be ready to work at the primaries, conventions and the ballot box. With anything like systematic and persistent effort from this time till Fall, San Bernardino Co. can be carried for sobriety and able and competent State, County and Municipal Officers and Sunday Law so may it be. A boy lecturer, Geo. E. Tilton, lately from the East, aged eleven years is widely advertised to deliver an address on Temperance, here, on Sunday night. He is said to be quite a prodigy. Much good may he do and long may he live to do it. We can't have too many workers. I expect to send you 20 subscribers for the RESCUE.

DISTRICT LODGES TO MEET.

THE District Lodge of Los Angeles Co. will meet at El Monte, Feb. 22, 1882. W. D. G.

ED. RESCUE:—The next session of Colusa County District Lodge, will be held at Maxwell, Friday and Saturday, March 3rd and 4th. Friday evening 7 o'clock P. M., an open meeting will be held.

JOHN H. LIENING, D. D.

The D. L of Stanislaus Co. will convene in Modesto, March 4th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

M. W. HANSCOM, D. S.

LECTURERS APPOINTMENTS.

ELDER J. W. WEBB.

Lompoc	25	Santa Rita	26

WM. CROWHURST.

PLACER CO.		Dutch Flat	4, 5
Sunny South	24	Blue Canon	6
Iowa Hill	25, 26	Emigrant Gap	7
Damascus	(Daytime) 26	Cisco	8
Colfax	28, Mar. 1	Boca	9
Gold Run	2, 3	Truckee	10, 11, 12

MRS. E. P. STEVENS.

MERCED CO.		Central Point	25, 26
Merced Falls	23		

REV. W. C. KING

Stokes Valley	24	Sumner	15, 16
Stone Corral	25	Bakersfield	18, 19, 20
Antelope	26	Havilah	24, 25, 26
Locust Grove	27, 28	Waldon	28, 29
Surprise	Mar. 1, 2	Kernville	30, 31, Apr. 1, 2
Rockford	3	Caliente	5, 6
Pride of Tulare	4, 5	Tehichipa	7, 8, 9
Frazer Valley	6	From Apr. 9 to 17 for finishing work in Kern Co.	
Glenville	8, 9		

COL. C. N. GOULDING.

TEHAMA CO.		Elder Creek	27
Red Bluff	Feb. 23	Houghtons	28, Mar. 1
Riceville	24	Red Bank	2, 3
Pasenta	25, 26		

HILLSBORO, Or., Feb. 6, 1882.

ED. RESCUE:—Probably it would be well for some one to inform the readers of the RESCUE of the progress our Grand Lecturer, Col. J. T. Long is making in the jurisdiction of Oregon—in the interests of the I. O. G. T.

Since he began, Dec. 1st, '81, up to the 1st inst., he has organized ten or eleven new lodges, and reorganized several, thereby adding to the roll of members between seven and eight hundred; which, considering all things, is a good showing, for so sparsely settled country as Oregon, and in the winter season at that. The influence of his lectures is not confined to localities which he visits only, but to all lodges in the jurisdiction. They hear of his success and take new interest; applications multiply and enquiries are made as to the workings of the Order, by those who think they will join sometime. One good feature of Col. Long's work is, that he has drawn into the work, many prominent and leading persons of the communities and of the state where he has lectured. Therefore, I feel very much encouraged for our cause. With the growing interest for the temperance question both in the temperance societies and out of them, we hope to carry the state four years hence for prohibition. In this locality, there is a growing interest for prohibition, many signing the petitions who heretofore had talked against it. The president of the State Temperance Alliance, Dr. J. W. Watts, informed me some weeks ago, that petitions had been sent in then, aggregating upwards of six thousand names and I anticipate, when the Alliance meets on the 15th inst., the number will double that.

Hillsboro Lodge No. 17, for the term just closed, reports one hundred and twenty-seven members in good standing, sixteen suspended, of which I think one half will pay up and be re-instated; which, considering the population of the town,—460—is a fair showing.

Brothers and sisters, wake up; "day is breaking;" stand firm, be steadfast, and victory will be ours.

CHAS. T. TOZIER, G. W. C. T.

THE USUAL edition of last week was mailed on time and the last of the 22,560 were ready rapped and addressed for mailing on Saturday. But an entirely unforeseen obstacle arose. Only a limited quantity of extras are allowed to be sent in one week by mail without being stamped which would have cost 12 cents a pound. Therefore as many as could be sent were despatched by mail: then all those which could be sent at a reasonable rate by express were so disposed of on Saturday. Again on Monday all that were allowable in this week were sent by mail and a few packages must remain till early Monday morning 27th. The delay of the late ones is entirely due to a recent ruling of the officials of our venerated Uncle Sam:

WHEN you order goods from San Francisco cash grocery 519 Post St. say whether to be sent by freight or express. Make checks or P. O. orders payable to H. A. Smith. Full particulars about ordering and general price list sent on application.

BOUND VOLUMES of the RESCUE (18th volume) for sale at $2.00, delivered at this office.

(Continued from page 260.)

at their institution) to the W. C. T. free of expense, and I accordingly did so promptly, and respectfully ask your approval of the same.

G. W. S. OFFICE.

The duties and cares of the G. W. S. office since the commencement of the current year, Oct. 1st, have been decidedly onerous. From Oct. 1st to Jan. 31st, there were received, filed and answered 1738 letters and 355 postal cards; a total of 2093 communications. The receipts of the office during the same period, were received in 713 items, aggregating $12,079.28 of which $5421.06 was on account of the Home for Orphans Fund; $5,086.55 General Fund, $1126.67 Lecture Fund and $445 Charter Fee Fund. There was disposed of during the same period, 221 items of 397 form books; 130 of 2984 blank forms; 135 of 2643 constitutions; 37 of 824 Subordinate Ode cards; 37 of 446 music ode cards; 103 of 737 clearance cards; 15 of 15 receipts of evening books; 9 of 9 constitution roll books; 28 of 28 roll call books; 21 of 37 subordinate rituals; 41 of 105 officers cards; 10 of 22 trial blanks; 11 of 11 Chase's Digests; 4 of 4 Good of the Order; 6 of 32 Temperance Chimes; 1 of 2 Ripples of song; 20 of 3300 seal wafers; 1 of 1 degree book; 1 of 12 degree ode cards; 2 of 200 pledge cards. Aggregating 833 items of 11809 pieces of supplies sent out on orders and sold (charged) for $1227.25.

There were sent by mail 1432 packages; by express, 125 packages. There were issued 427 Lodge, 44 State, 39 District, 19 Special and 13 Degree Templars, D. G. W. C. T. Commissions, or a total of 542 commissions. Outfits of Lodge supplies, together with charter, etc., were made up for and forwarded to 42 new lodges organized. The journals of proceedings of Grand Lodge 182 pages, was issued during the same period, carefully revised and 900 copies mailed. Seventy-eight warrants have been drawn, disbursing $16451.46.

Quarterly returns from 331 lodges have been received, revised and carefully filed. The vote of 284 lodges on the change of regalia question have been received, verified and filed. Donations have been received, recorded and cared for from 78 lodges, individuals, etc., aggregating $368.95, on account of literature dime collection. Thousands of quarterly and other circulars have been mailed, besides the various and other sundry duties of the office, including the keeping of an open account with each lodge have been carefully attended to.

The report was considered seriatim, and approved and adopted in all its parts.

Sister M. E. Richardson, G. S. J. W., submitted her report as follows:

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN:—DEAR BRO:—I here write my report for the quarter ending Jan. 31. There were 67 Bands of Hope reported to me by Bro. Bramall. Of this number 20 have failed to respond to circular, and have given no sign of life, up to date, No. bands organized in Oct., 9; in Nov., 14; in Dec., 16; in Jan., 13; total, 52.

Of the bands organized since Oct. one has died and as I learn this evening one has never lived. The first was organized by Bro. P. Powers in Marysville, and has recently been re-organized on a surer footing by same brother. The latter organized (?) at Kingsburg, Fresno Co., by Bro. King. I learn by letter from supposed Supt. never had a being; he was asked to organize and carry on a B of H. and refused. In addition to bands above reported, I have been corresponding with friends of the cause, and have recently sent supplies for organizing 11 bands which will doubtless be reported in a few days. In Nov. mailed 59 packages containing 123 rituals, 1,592 badges, 44 letters, 66 postals. In Dec. mailed 44 packages containing 171 rituals, 950 badges, 33 letters 28 postals. In Jan. mailed 171 packages containing 3,684 rituals, 1,616 badges, 133 letters 86 postals. Total, 374 packages containing 3,978 rituals, 4,158 badges, 184 letters 180 postals. Have also mailed about 150 circulars to Supt's. B of H. and 370 circulars accompanied by new ritual to to L. D's. also 338 circulars to Sabbath School Supts. Have promptly filled all orders when supplies have been at hand, and in all cases have immediately answered all letters. Have endeavored to discharge my whole duty. Have sent 200 old rituals and 100 badges to the Gen. Supt. J. W. of Oregon, for which I have not yet received payment, as she has ordered 125 more badges which as yet I have not been able to spare.

Respectfully submitted, M. E. Richardson.

The G. S. J. W. also presented her financial statement showing an expenditure of $161 26 for miscellaneous expenses, which together with $100 due her for salary, made her account $261 25. She had received advances amounting to $200, and had sold supplies amounting to $2 35. Leaving the amount due her in settlement $58 91. The account was audited allowed, and a warrant ordered drawn for the amount found to be due.

A communication was received from C. E. Naylor and Frank Storer D. S. of the San Francisco District Lodge, setting forth the need of special work in that district etc. The communication was received and ordered placed on file.

It being understood from information presented by the G. W. S., that Bro. Col. J. T. Long of Kentucky, now lecturing in Oregon, would soon return eastward and was possibly open for an engagement during the month of March, it was

Resolved, That the G. W. S. be directed to correspond with Col. Long and secure his services if terms can be agreed upon and if employed, that he be stationed at San Francisco for local work in and about the metropolis, and that he be placed under the immediate direction and control of the District Deputy, and committee of the San Francisco District lodge.

A petition was presented from citizens of Alturas, Modoc county, asking for a charter. Correspondence was also presented from officers of Alturas lodge No. 149.

After due consideration it was unanimously agreed to grant the charter to J. L. Kerr, and his associates as prayed for.

A communication was received from Cap. A. D. Wood editor and publisher of the RESCUE, showing the average copies of the paper published weekly during the previous quarter to be 3 467, the first week being 3,360, the last 3,600. The average cost per issue was $100 48. The total cost of publication for the 13 weeks was $1,306 23. The receipts aggregates $687 30, leaving a deficiency of $618 93. There was due the paper for advertising and subscriptions $193 80.

Bills were presented and allowed on account of publication of the RESCUE during the past quarter as follows: Deficiency in publication, $618 93. Editors salary, $450. Services of office assistant, $75.

Upon motion duly made and carried a warrant in the sum of $1,143, was ordered drawn in favor of Cap. A. D. Wood for deficiencies and publication of the RESCUE during last quarter.

A supplemental communication was received showing subscriptions received by Grand Lecturers during the past quarter as follows: King, 151; Mrs. Sterens, 133; Webb, 93; Hughes, 10; Crowhurst, 3; Goulding, 1; Total, 391.

A communication was received from J. N. Stearns Secretary of the N. T. S. and P. H., in answer to the G. W. S., relative to certain lines of temperance literature ordered distributed at the last session of the Grand Lodge.

The financial condition of the Grand Lodge not being such as to warrant the undertaking of the distribution of the books named at this time, the matter was temporarily deferred, and the communication of Prof. Stearns ordered on file.

A bill was presented from George Bramall for $51 45 for postage and expenses incurred in the distribution of temperance literature under direction of the G. W. C. T. Upon motion duly made and carried the bill was allowed and referred to the G. W. C. T. for payment with a recommendation that Brother Bramall be allowed $25 for his services.

The G. W. C. T. reported having employed Bros. Culver and Babcock for a few days for points needing immediate assistance, and to which the regular lecturers could not be sent, because of previous engagements. Action approved.

The G. W. C. T. presented bills and vouchers for various expenditures under his supervision, aggregating as follows:

Distribution of Temperance Literature	$253 85
Lecture field work	217 00
Juvenile work, for rituals etc	134 05
G. W. T. C. Contingent expenses	239 85
Total bills by the G. W. C. T.	$844 75

The accounts were audited allowed, and $700 having already been drawn in advance, upon motion duly made and carried; a warrant was ordered drawn for $144 75 in favor of the G. W. C. T.

The reports of the six Grand Lecturers were examined and passed. The aggregate expenditures and salaries of the six regular Grand Lecturers was $3,640 48. The aggregate receipts from collections and charter fees was $2,076 82, leaving a deficiency of $1,563 66 which was furnished from the Grand Lodge Treasury.

After a general review of the work for the past quarter in which all was found very hopeful and satisfactory at 2 o'clock A. M. the committee adjourned.

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN,
Secretary.

Send subscriptions for the RESCUE. 1.25 a year.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7, 1882.

The Board convened at the Home Tuesday February 7th. Present, Mesdames Thompson, Alsip, Carpenter, Mayhew, Robbins and Stevens G W. V. T. Absent, Mrs. Partridge and Mrs. Rix. Reading of the minutes postponed, Officers reports read and accepted. Matron reports the number of children in the home, January 31, 126. Admitted during the month three, discharged two. Seven have had the scarlet fever in mild form—all well at present except two, one of these has consumption, the other some difficutty with the heart. Standing and special committees' reports read and accepted. Applications for admission, and adoption read and referred to the Secretary. Mrs. M. E. Partridge tendered her resignation from the office of Financial Secretary, on account of ill health, the same was accepted and Sister H. A. Mayhew of Red Bluff unanimously elected to fill the vacancy.

After the disposition of miscellaneous bnsiness the Trustees and Lady Managers met in joint session; an hour was devoted to the interests of the Home. In conclusion a vote of thanks was tendered to the friends for the following donations to the Home, Mrs. McClellan, late of Benicia, for six volumes of historical works designed for the library, and one Mitchells General Atlas; Bro. G. B. Katzenstein bound volumne of the weekly RESCUE for 1881.

Yuba City Lodge No. 440, I. O. G. T. box of clothing—Box of raisins from unknown friend thru Wells Fargo & Co. Express, from Red Bluff, Mrs. Pierce, clothing—Frank Pierce and George Doty, each a book. Since the last report, the following amount of cash in consideration of the Orphans Home Christmas Fund has been received $1, each from Bloomfield, Silver Gate, Capitol, Cosumnes, Mokelumne Lodges and Sparkling Water Band of Hope. Fraternally submitted in F. H. and C.

MRS. M. M. CARPENTER, Sec. B. L. M.

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WM. CROWHURST.

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Newcastle, Placer Co., Feb. 12, 1882.

C. N. GOULDING.

Wednesday the 1st I made my bow before a Tehama County Audience at Tehama, also on the 2d, a fair audience the first and a large audience the second evening, found the lodge holding its own and gaining slowly and working under the most discouraging surroundings, contending with six saloons population probably 350; in fact whisky has full and undoubted controll of the place, on the 3d, went to Red Bluff and assisted at the installation of the officers for this quarter, found the lodge there prospering numbering nearly 200, with a large surplus fund in the Treasury, which will be expended on their new hall, which is needed, as the lodge is rapidly increasing; on the 4th drove 32 miles to Pinckney (Shasta County), lectured in the evening and at the close of my lecture organized a lodge with 32 charter members, George Moore L. Depty. I had written to Dr. T. F. Winsell of Balls Ferry to go and organize this lodge but being busy he could not leave his "*Ranch*" and I was obliged to make the trip, this lodge has good prospects, and will be heard from in the future, up early on the 5th drove to Red Bluff and at 3 P. M. addressed the Band of Hope numbering 200 members, and at 7 P. M. commenced my labors in the Presbyterian Church. A Union meeting. Revs. Mayhew, Woodward, Bateman and McPherson occupying seats on the platform, this formmable array of Clergy rather disconcerted me for a moment, but knowing that they did not expect me to discuss the question of temperance from a theological standpoint, and knowing that they were heart and soul in the work, the embarrassment soon passed away and I presented as best I could the claims of temperance, the audience was large and enthusiastic, every seat in the large church being occupied and standing in the isles. Monday evening in the Baptist Church, was but a repetition of Sunday evening, and Tuesday evening in the M. E. Church, long before the hour of meeting every seat was occupied and hundreds turned away unable to gain admittance, it was indeed a "boom for temperance" and trust it will result in good for our Order, to the Press ("*Cause* and *Sentinel*") the excellent choirs and the citizens generally, am under many obligations. A splendid collection of $52,50 was one of the features worth special mention; it is to be regretted that the meetings could not be continued but previous appointments in the county prevented, on the 8 came here (22 miles) lectured in the school house 8th and 9th to large audiences. The lodge here was at one time in a flourishing condition but local dissensions and bickerings crept in with the usual results; shall return here on the 24th. I go from here to Henlyville, Elder Creek Church and as announced will write as opportunity occurs.

Riceville, Feb. 11, 1882.

J. W. WEBB.

San Bernardino. It is pleasant for a lecturer to come here, for they treat him quite handsomely. Judge Boren drove over to Colton, where passengers leave the cars, to meet me with his buggy. The committee of arrangements were at the hotel to receive. I stopped at Starke's Hotel, because it is commodious, clean, comfortable and quiet, and has no bar. The committee, consisting of Dist. Deputy H. C. Brooke, Lodge Deputy, "Dick"—I beg his pardon, R. H.—Curtis, and P. W. C. T., Col. Paris, posted me as to status of lodge and cause, and acted as a very efficient escort or body guard, to and from the lectures. Good full house at Congregational church Saturday night, pastor and two other preachers present, Bro. Rev. Walter Featherstun, brother to the District Lecturer in the North, opening with prayer. Bro. Lehman, W. C. T., presided; excellent music by the choir. On Sunday afternoon Bro. Brooke and I addressed the Band of Hope, well conducted by Bro. Switzer, formerly of Virginia Grand Lodge. Children did well with ritual, singing and reciting. At night the church was crowded; four teen dollars was contributed toward the general fund of the order. On Monday night met with lodge which has an average attendance of 100 and reports 234 this quarter. We confidently expect a large number of initiations as the result of the lectures and so Merrill Lodge of Los Angeles, Golden Rule of San Diego and San Luis Obispo Lodge, must look well to their laurels. Went through subordinate and degree work, gave an address and had short speeches from several, notably Sister Rowell who was a member of the first lodge here, started by the "Boys in Blue." Tuesday, Judge Boren drove me to the school of Bro. M. V. Wright, a Baptist minter and a most ardent and persistent speaker and worker for the order, at old San Bernardino. School sang for us and I gave them a long talk against intoxicants and tobacco. At night not a very large but a patient audience whom Bro. Wright, Bro. Boren and I addressed. The town members will get some members from here, I think, as the place is not yet ready for a lodge. Wednesday, visited town school and addressed on "the twin evils," four departments; the teachers are Good Templars, as indeed the Co. Supt., Dr. Rosseau, and almost every teacher in the county is. Again Judge Boren drove me out, this time to the W. C. T., Bro. Ball's District, and I spoke on the old themes for half an hour, to 65 pupils. For fuller information, Sr. Bennett asked a number of questions about tobacco, and the young men and boys listened most respectfully to the answers. At night a good audience to whom I made a strong plea on temperance generally and for a lodge particularly. Gave Bro. Ball a form of application, and he is sanguine of getting sufficient names; then Bro. Brooke, D. D., will institute. Thursday, Bro. Ball took me to two more suburban schools to address; temperance teachers more than willing I should speak against tobacco as well as liquor. Also visited the Principals department in town, and then the Colton school, 3 miles off, to interest the pupils and prepare the way for my lecture on Saturday. At night, lectured to a crowded house in Congregational church, on "Blunders." Obtained names for lodge.

Friday, went to the Mount Vernon District, spoke to the school, two departments, and at night had a full attendance, good music, best of attention; obtained subscribers to Rescue and sold 25 Cook's books and got several names for Lodge. Bro. Rowell, formerly of Arizona, interviewed me at request of the Lodges and brethren of that Territory urging me to use my influence with the Executive Committee of the Grand Lodge to send them a Lecturer. There are several lodges and a number of points where others could probably be instituted. Phœnix Lodge has just initiated its one hundredth member, but Prescott Lodge is suspended unless State Deputy Rev. Bro. Adams, has succeeded in reviving it. Rev. Bro. Bovard whom the Good Templars specially sent to Grand Lodge to try and secure some lecture aid made strong representations to the Committee on good of the order and that Committee recommended that Arizona be not overlooked. I have written to the Lodges in Arizona to "Hold the Fort" till the Executive Committee can do something for them and also to Bro. Thompson in whose hands the matter is placed.

San Bernardino Lodge has a number of good speakers who could do efficient service in extending the membership and public sentiment by occasional visits to adjacent localities and open meetings in town. I have earnestly plead for some systematic plan of volunteer work between the visits of Grand Lecturers which may be relied on as often as the means and number of Lecturers at the command of the Executive will possibly allow. I might mention Revs. J. T. Ford, Walter Featherstun and Law; District Attorney Captain Rowell, lawyers Col. Paris, Harris, Allen and Judge Boren, also M. V. Wright, H. C, Brook and R. H. Curtis, teachers and probably others besides a good number of lady members who are good singers, essayists, and readers. Elections are coming on and the Sunday Law and Temperance are going to be prominent issues. Now is the time to work up an earnest interest all thru the county, developing such a sentiment that Christians, moral men and temperance people will be ready to work at the primaries, conventions and the ballot box. With anything like systematic and persistent effort from this time till Fall, San Bernardino Co. can be carried for sobriety and able and competent State, County and Municipal Officers and Sunday Law so may it be. A boy lecturer, Geo. E. Tilton, lately from the East, aged eleven years is widely advertised to deliver an address on Temperance, here, on Sunday night. He is said to be quite a prodigy. Much good may he do and long may he live to do it. We can't have too many workers. I expect to send you 20 subscribers for the Rescue.

DISTRICT LODGES TO MEET.

The District Lodge of Los Angeles Co. will meet at El Monte, Feb. 22, 1882. W. D. G.

Ed. Rescue:—The next session of Colusa County District Lodge, will be held at Maxwell, Friday and Saturday, March 3rd and 4th. Friday evening 7 o'clock P. M., an open meeting will be held.

John H. Liening, D. D.

The D. L of Stanislaus Co. will convene in Modesto, March 4th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

M. W. Hanscom, D. S.

LECTURERS APPOINTMENTS.

ELDER J. W. WEBB.

Lompoc	25	Santa Rita	26

WM. CROWHURST.

PLACER CO.		Dutch Flat	4, 5
Sunny South	24	Blue Canon	6
Iowa Hill	25, 26	Emigrant Gap	7
Damascus	(Daytime) 26	Cisco	8
Colfax	28, Mar. 1	Boca	9
Gold Run	2, 3	Truckee	10, 11, 12

MRS. E. P. STEVENS.

MERCED CO.		Central Point	25, 26
Merced Falls	23		

REV. W. C. KING

Stokes Valley	24	Sumner	15, 16
Stone Corral	25	Bakersfield	18, 19, 20
Antelope	26	Havilah	24, 25, 26
Locust Grove	27, 28	Waldon	28, 29
Surprise	Mar. 1, 2	Kernville	30, 31, Apr. 1, 2
Rockford	3	Caliente	5, 6
Pride of Tulare	4, 5	Tehichipa	7, 8, 9
Frazer Valley	6	From Apr. 9 to 17 for finishing work in Kern Co.	
Glenville	8, 9		

COL. C. N. GOUBDING.

TEHAMA CO.		Elder Creek	27
Red Bluff	Feb. 23	Houghtons	28, Mar. 1
Riceville	24	Red Bank	2, 3
Pasenta	25, 26		

Hillsboro, Or., Feb. 6, 1882.

Ed. Rescue:—Probably it would be well for some one to inform the readers of the Rescue of the progress our Grand Lecturer, Col. J. T. Long is making in the jurisdiction of Oregon—in the interests of the I. O. G. T.

Since he began, Dec. 1st, '81, up to the 1st inst., he has organized ten or eleven new lodges, and reorganized several, thereby adding to the roll of members between seven and eight hundred; which, considering all things, is a good showing, for so sparsely settled country as Oregon, and in the winter season at that. The influence of his lectures is not confined to localities which he visits only, but to all lodges in the jurisdiction. They hear of his success and take new interest; applications multiply and enquiries are made as to the workings of the Order, by those who think they will join sometime. One good feature of Col. Long's work is, that he has drawn into the work, many prominent and leading persons of the communities and of the state where he has lectured. Therefore, I feel very much encouraged for our cause. With the growing interest for the temperance question both in the temperance societies and out of them, we hope to carry the state four years hence for prohibition. In this locality, there is a growing interest for prohibition, many signing the petitions who heretofore had talked against it. The president of the State Temperance Alliance, Dr. J. W. Watts, informed me some weeks ago, that petitions had been sent in then, aggregating upwards of six thousand names and I anticipate, when the Alliance meets on the 15th inst., the number will double that.

Hillsboro Lodge No. 17, for the term just closed, reports one hundred and twenty-seven members in good standing, sixteen suspended, of which I think one half will pay up and be re-instated; which, considering the population of the town,—460—is a fair showing.

Brothers and sisters, wake up; "day is breaking;" stand firm, be steadfast, and victory will be ours.

Chas. T. Tozier, G. W. C. T.

The usual edition of last week was mailed on time and the last of the 22,560 were ready rapped and addressed for mailing on Saturday. But an entirely unforeseen obstacle arose. Only a limited quantity of extras are allowed to be sent in one week by mail without being stamped which would have cost 12 cents a pound. Therefore as many as could be sent were despatched by mail: then all those which could be sent at a reasonable rate by express were so disposed of on Saturday. Again on Monday all that were allowable in this week were sent by mail and a few packages must remain till early Monday morning 27th. The delay of the late ones is entirely due to a recent ruling of the officials of our venerated Uncle Sam:

When you order goods from San Francisco cash grocery 519 Post St. say whether to be sent by freight or express. Make checks or P. O. orders payable to H. A. Smith. Full particulars about ordering and general price list sent on application.

Bound Volumes of the Rescue (18th volume) for sale at $2.00, delivered at this office.

SPEECH OF GOVERNOR ST. JOHN AT BROOKLYN, JANUARY 22, 1882.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND CITIZENS.—It affords me a great deal of pleasure to have the privilege of addressing so many citizens as we have here to-night in this temple erected to the honor and glory of God. upon a subject so closely interwoven with Christianity that we cannot separate one from the other without doing manifest injury to both. While it is true a citizen may be in favor of temperance and not be a Christian, yet I claim that no citizen can be a Christian and not be in favor of temperance. No greater truth was ever uttered than by Abrahcm Lincoln—when he said that "the Government cannot exist half slave and half free." No less a truth is contained in the declaration that this Government cannot exist half drunk and half sober. It must of necessity eventually become all one or all the other. If this be true it then becomes the duty of every lover of his country, of every lover of humanity, of every Christian thruout this land, to put forth every effort in his or her power to make of this a sober nation. The use, manufacture, and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is either right or it is absolutely wrong. There is no neutral ground to be occupied successfully by any one. If it is right it is wrong to impose a heavy license or excise tax upon the business—If, on the other hand, it is wrong, no ammount of license or excise money can ever make it right. It then being, as I contend, absolutely wrong, it should be prohibited and never should have given to it the sanction of the law. If the men and boys of this country are to be destroyed by the use of intoxicating liquors, I say in God's name let them be destroyed in violation rather than by the sanction of any law. I come here to-night to talk to you upon a subject that is in no sense political, or, in other words; it is not a partisan question. The platform of temperance is as broad as the universe. Democrats, Republicans, Greenbackers, men of all political creeds and relegious creeds, can can stand upon that platform. We have here to-night with us the honored governor of Georgia. While Georgia and Kansas differ politically, upon this great platform of humanity, thank God! not only Georgia and Kansas can stand, but the entire North and South can stand, and I look forward to the day when this question of temperance shall do more to blot out—in fact, it is doing more to blot out any prejudices that ever existed between the North and the South than any other question that has ever arisen in this country. We are told that it is necessary that dramshops should be legalized in order to control them; that from them is derived a great revenue. I love my country, I hope, as well as almost any citizen can; I honor our flag; but if there is any one criticism more severe than all others that I would pass upon the Government under which we live it is that it is paying a great national debt to-day—a debt sealed by the blood of our bravest and truest men—by deriving a revenue from that which everyone knows to be wrong. It is better, it seems to me, if we desire to control an evil to prohibit it rather than directly or indirectly sanction it by law. I am persuaded from what I have seen to-day in New York—and I am told that under the law saloons are not permitted to be open on the Sabbath; or, at least, it is in violation of law if they are kept open—I am persuaded by what I have seen to-day in this city, or, in fact, from what I have seen in all the cities of the East, that the law here and elsewhere fails to control them, fails to regulate them, but that they trample the law under foot here as they do elsewhere where they have the sanction of the law given to them and protection thrown around them. Now then, if it is wrong, there is but one way to do, and that is to blot it out, drive it from the land. No individual, no nation ever was successful in going into partnership with that which was wrong, and a government, let it be city, State, or national, that undertakes to derive a revenue by giving sanction of law to that which is wrong will reach a period in its history when it must crush that evil that is thus sanctioned or by

THAT EVIL BE CRUSHED.

Yes, but they tell us that we cannot prohibit, we cannot blot it out, we caunot drive it from the country. I remember when we had human slavery in this country that that was the cry all over the land. Five years before slavery went down, before it was destroyed, it perhaps had greater influence than it ever had in the history of this Government; but the time came and it was blotted out just as every evil can be blotted out. If the American people will take hold of it as they ought to; if they will array themselves against it, if they will be brave, we can rid this Government of almost any great evil in our midst. It is a sad commentary upon the civilization in which we live if we in this day and age are to acknowledge that there exists in our midst anything the power of which for evil is greater than the power of the whole people for good. In Kansas for years past we have been battling with this evil. In 1879 the Legislature of that State by a unanimous vote in the Senate and a vote of a little over two-thirds in the House, submitted an amendment to our state Constitution to the vote of the people, by which it was proposed to for ever prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage within the borders of that State. That amendment, when the people reached it at the ballot-box in November, 1880, received 8,000 majority. The next step to be taken was the election of a legislature that should pass laws for its enforcement. When the legislative body came together in January, 1881, after twenty days' consideration of our present prohibitory bill by the committees on temperance, when the question was brought to a vote in the Senate our present prohibitory law received thirty-two in its favor to only seven against it. In the house of representatives it received 100 votes to only 23 against it. This was accompiished after a struggle lasting nearly two years in our State. During that time, remember, we had a great power to contend with—the power of the combined forces of the whisky ring not only of Kansas but of this nation. New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, all the great populous cities of this country, sent money there to use against us in that campaign. The rum force was thoroly organized, and, let me tell you, citizens, its members are always united and harmonious. A State organization was formed in opposition to prohibition. That organization consisted almost entirely of active members of the great body of distillers, brewers, and saloon-keepers of the State. I remember when they held a State convention in the city of Topeka, the very first resolution adopted by that organization was that they opposed prohibition, not from a whisky standpoint, but opposed it from a temperance standpoint; opposed it because they knew that it would increase the manufacture, sale, and use of intoxicating liquors in Kansas. Just imagine if you can, a delegation of one hundred and twenty-five saloon-keepers in State convention assembled, with great tears shed at the thought of the increase of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor that would be caused by prohibition in that State. One of the leaders said to me: "We propose to defeat that amendment to the constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks. We have not only the influence of every saloon-keeper, brewer, and distiller in the State, but we have more; we have at our command $100,000 or more to thro into the campaign." One hundred thousand dollars would seem like a very small sum in a campaign in the State of New York, but when you come to a Western State, with only a million population $100,000 thrown into the campaign. when the friends of temperance were poor and had but little money to bring to bear against it, was an immense sum to be combated by us. "Yes," said I to him, "it is true you have every brewer, distiller, and saloon-keeper, and the influence that stands behind them throughout the State, on your side, and you have $100,000 at your back, and it makes a strong case for you. While that is so, we have with us every true man and woman, and God Almighty is on our side, and we are ready for the battle." * * * Others said that it prohibited the sale of even intoxicating liquor for the purpose of curing snake bite. It never did cure snake bite except upon the principle that the whisky was more poisonous than the snake. The whole fraternity

BECAME SUDDENLY CONVERTED

to the cause of the Church and Christianity. Men to whom the church had been a sealed book for a score of years said that taking away sacramental wine was trampling on the guarantee of the Constitution, which provided that they should be permitted to worship God according to the dictates of their conscience. The fact is our law does not interfere in any way with the question of sacramental wine. * * * I have my own opinion about this question of sacramental wine: No one is responsible for it but myself; no political party or temperance organization is responsible for it. I believe that fermented or intoxicating wine is no better in the church on the communion-table than it is in the saloon on the bar. I do not believe that the Savior of mankind intended that we should take intoxicating liquor of any kind and put it to the lips of a reformed man and say, "Here, brother, drink this in remembrance of me." The next objection made to the prohibitory law was that it was absolutely ruining the State. All over the East publications were made in the leading dailies purporting to come from Kansas, that the State was being depleted, that business was destroyed, in fact, that the law was the greatest disaster that had ever occurred during the history of Kansas—worse than the grasshoppers and the drought, and all other calamities that have befallen us. I went to the records; the assessment roll for 1881, under prohibition, showed that the valuation of personal property alone was $10,243,000 greater than it was in 1880 under free whisky rule, and a little over $4,000,000 greater increase than any previous year in the history of Kansas. Now we want to be ruined in that way. New York will not object to be ruined in the same way. The next cry was that immigration had stopped, and it was ruining the railroads; so I concluded I would make some inquiry and see whether there was any truth in that assertion or not. Just before I left Topeka, on last Monday, I applied to General Manager C. C. Wheeler, of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway Company, for a statement showing the earnings of that road for 1880, under our old license system, and of 1881, under the adopted prohibition. He informed me that in round numbers the year 1880 showed earnings for that road amounting to eight and a half million of dollars. In 1881 twelve million dollars was the sum earned by that road, an increase of nearly 50 per cent, in a single year. All the railroads in the country can stand that kind of injury at the hands of prohibition. I have seen published during the last two weeks in the papers of New York, Brooklyn, and Philadelphia a statement purporting to have come from Kansas, in which it is asserted that not less than 40,000 citizens have left Kansas and settled in Southwestern Missouri since our prohibitory law took effect. I desire to state here to-night that there is not a word of truth in that statement; but that

KANSAS HAS INCREASED

during the past eighteen months in population at least 100,000, and that increase is made up of the very best citizens we ever had come to our State. It has been composed of that class of people who build schoolhouses, who build churches, who establish Sabbath-schools, who help to build up and make a State strong and vigorous and worthy of the respect of the civilization of the world. We are also told that this law has entirely stopped foreign emigration to that State. You would be made to believe from many of the reports that one-half of our population is foreign. We have the least foreign population of any State in the West except Indiana. Our foreign population amounts to only about 11 per cent., but in justice to the foreigners—because it is a libel on every foreigner that comes to the country to intimate that he comes here with no higher ambition than to get drunk or have the privilege of making his neighbor drunk—I want to say that foreigners come here to build for themselves homes, and not alone to engage in the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. Take the county of McPherson, in Kansas, one of the grandest counties in that State, with a population of nearly 20,000. Established only twelve years ago, it possesses the greatest percentage of foreign population of any county in Kansas, yet it gave 1,220 majority for prohibition. "Yes," said some, "that majority was made up of the American vote." Not so, for the reason that the entire American vote but little exceeded 1,220. Now let us see a moment. I went to the records giving the vote of the six townships in that county having the greatest foreign vote, and I found that those six townships gave the greatest majority for prohibition; and in the township of Lindsborg, in that county, in which is situated the little village of Lindsborg, with 600 population composed almost entirely of Swedish settlers, out of 237 votes cast, 225 were for prohibition. Men talk to me about it driving away foreign emigration! A few months ago I was at Kansas City, Missouri, and I saw there five families, all Germans, just come from the old country. A gentleman went up to a man who was with them, and who seemed to be interpreter for them, and said. "Where are these Germans going?" "They are going to Kansas," was the reply. "Why," said he, "people are not going to Kansas, for the reason that they can get no lager-beer there; no intoxicating liquors are permitted to be sold." The interpreter talked to one of the old Germans a moment and then turned to the gentleman who had just addressed him and said: "They request me to say to you, sir, that they are not going to Kansas for lager-beer but they are going to Kansas to secure homes for themselves and families, and that their experience in their own country has taught them that there is more real happiness in one well-regulated home than there is in all the lager-beer ever manufactured." I said to myself: "God bless those German families! they are welcome to Kansas." Kansas opens wide her doors to the downtrodden and oppressed of every nation. We have no sentinel at our portals to inquire where a man was born or to what political party he belongs. We care not whether he is black or white, rich or poor. If he is honest and willing to put forth an effort to make for himself and family an honest living we say: "God bless you! our doors are open wide; you are welcome." You will notice in these publications in relation to the migration from Kansas into Southwestern Missouri—you will notice that the reason given why these great bodies of citizens mov from one State to the other is prohibition, yet in thee very next sentence assure you that they are selling more whisky in Kansas to-day than ever before. One of the wholesale whisky-dealers, in a report made to the Kansas City *Journal* in September last, said—"While prohibition has injured our trade in Kansas, it has lessened our expenses." And why? "Because," said he, "we no longer send agents through Kansas to solicit busines, because it don't pay." It seems to me that if there is more whisky sold now than ever before they would certainly send agents, because they send to other States around there. Now, then, if it were true—which it is not, but suppose it is true—that there are 40,000 people, or any other number, who have left Kansas and gone into Southwestern Missouri, will they better their condition very much? No, Why? Because Missouri to-day is moving on to prohibition just as surely as the rising and setting of the sun.

(To be Continued.)

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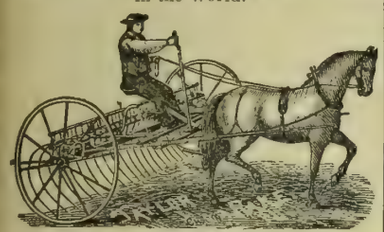
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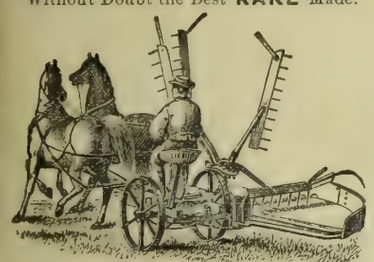
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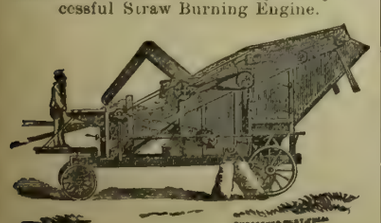
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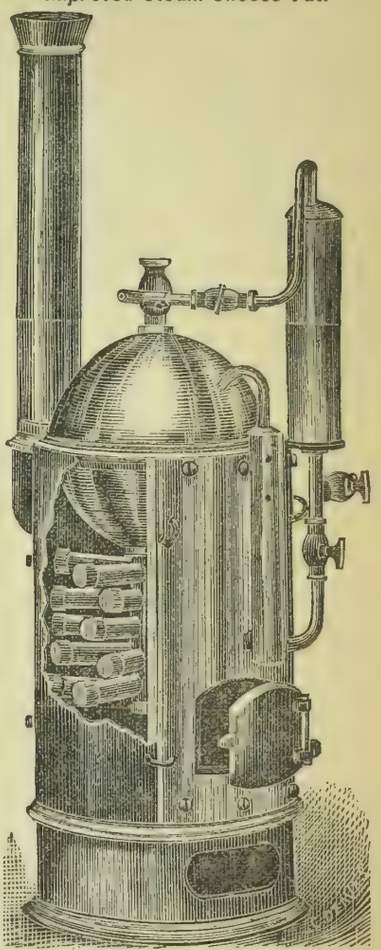


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Loans on other securities w heat, barley, etc	577,443 96
Loans on personal security	1,106,004 27
Due from Banks and Bankers	392,457 61
Money on hand	398,669 34
	$3,523,844 23

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid up	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	460,759 13
Due Depositors	1,888,655 07
Due Banks and Bankers	174,370 53
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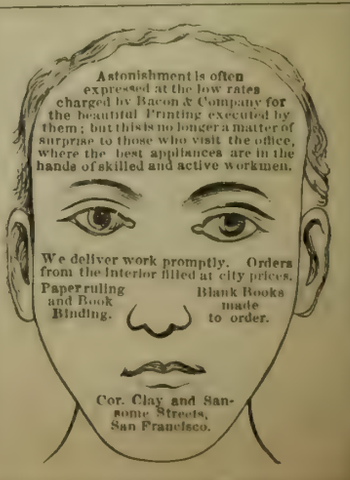
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VOL. XIX. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1882. No. 18

GEORGE B. KATZENSTEIN.

BY THE G. W. C. T.

We propose here to give a sketch of George B. Katzenstein, our present Right Worthy Grand Templar. In doing so, we shall keep in mind that, so far as the public are concerned, it is more useful to know what fitted one for advancement, than simply to know that he was advanced. Success is not an effect without a cause.

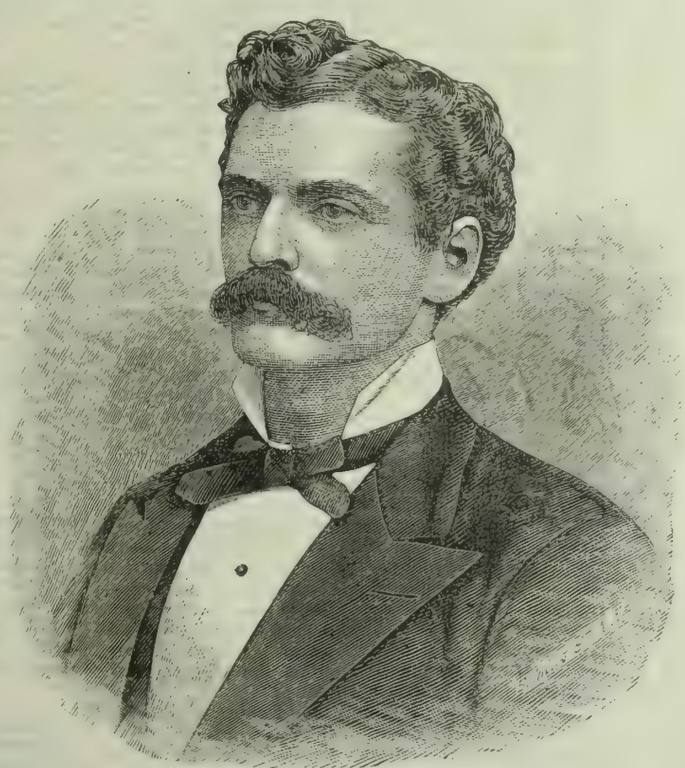
George B. Katzenstein was born of French parentage, in the city of New Orleans, State of Louisiana, on November 28, 1848, where he resided until he was four years of age, when his parents with their family emigrated to California, and located at Marysville, Yuba County. The business engaged in by the family was that of keeping a hotel, and in those early days (1853) no one thought of keeping a public house without keeping in it a public bar. The "Ohio House," on the foot of D street, was no exception to the general rule of early California life, and the proverbial bar was there. Wine and beer were as common upon the table as tea and coffee; but he withstood this temptation, and at thirteen years of age (March, 1862), joined Morning Star Lodge, No 25, I. O. G. T., at Marysville. His consciousness, even at that early age, told him that "moderate drinking was nothing if not incipient drunkenness."

He was educated in the city schools of Marysville. Apt and ambitious, his progress was rapid, and his teachers found it difficult to keep him busy. He, on one occasion, went home and requested that he should be sent to a private school, so he could be kept employed. As a boy, he was by choice a worker. He sought employment in a store, for odd hours, and wended his way from school to his employer's place of business daily. This constant application, aided by a malarial district, finally broke down his health, and he was compelled to leave the valley of his boyhood and repair to the mountains for change and rest. Before following him there, it may be well to dwell for a moment upon those traits of character that yet characterize him as a man. He seems, as a child, to have settled back upon his own consciousness of what was proper and just, rather than to adopt the views of those about him. This was shown in various ways. His parents had resided for years in the Southern States, and naturally looked upon the subject of slavery from a Southern standpoint. He never agreed with them on that subject, but held, and advocated the opposite opinion. The same independence of mind was shown in regard to the use of intoxicating drinks. His parents held to the custom and notions of their native country; but he condemned the use of all intoxicants, and was independent enough to act regardless of his surroundings. Instead of falling in with the notions of the past without questioning them, he followed his own judgment. We also find him showing, in those early years, another trait of character that strongly marks him as a man. He had method in all his work. He was regularly at school; regularly at the store after school hours; regularly at lodge after he joined. In short, he was a painstaker, and would for that reason be classed, by Carlyle, as a genius. This natural love of order and system has been so developed that he can accomplish in his present position, as Grand Worthy Secretary of the Grand Lodge about double the amount of business ordinarily done by one man. We also find in these early years indications of that clear insight and general comprehension of things which in his manhood enables him to do the proper thing, at the proper time. In all society matters he is master of the situation. You can hardly conceive a mind better fitted for the numerous emergencies that arise in fraternal organizations, than that of George B. Katzenstein. In the Lodge at Marysville he became acquainted with William H. Mills, Esq., who subsequently became G. W. S. and G. W. Counselor of the G. L. of California and is now the manager and publisher of the Sacramento *Record-Union*.

We find him at sixteen starting out in business for himself. For a time he was in mercantile pursuits, in Meadow Lake, in Nevada county, about six thousand feet above the level of the sea, with John Landis, now a wealthy citizen of Wheatland, Yuba county, California.

The mines failing, he removed to Grass Valley, where he joined Sylvania Lodge, No. 12, and became the W. C. T. before he was 17 years of age. Health returning he returned to Marysville, rejoined Morning Star Lodge, and as a delegate entered the G. L. before reaching his nineteenth year.

Immediately after Grand Lodge he started from Marysville for the Southern part of California to accept a



GEORGE B. KATZENSTEIN.

position as clerk in a mercantile house; but on reaching Sacramento called to see Mr. Mills, and was induced to remain in his employment. He has ever since that year, 1867, been employed in the Grand Secretary's office. The Grand Lodge at that time had but little business, and Mr. Mills was engaged in the insurance business with a Mr. Rowland, Post-master of Sacramento city. Mr. Katzenstein was soon admitted to the firm, and they conducted business under the firm name of Rowland, Mills and Katzenstein. Mr. Rowland died, and Mr. Mills being offered the management of the Sacramento *Record*, they sold out their insurance business. From the time he became connected with Mr. Mills he held the position of Grand Worthy Assistant Secretary. At the G. L session of 1871, Mr. Mills declining a re-nomination, Mr. Katzenstein was elected G. W. S., and has been re-elected to the same position every year since.

During the four years that he had acted as Assistant Secretary he had become so perfectly familiar with the duties of that office that he was at once qualified to overcome all the many difficulties pertaining to it.

His influence on the Good Templar Order of California can never be fully comprehended. He started to be sure, under favorable auspices. He had experienced workers to counsel and encourage him; but had he not had inherent worth fitting him for the position, and that too in a remarkable degree, he could not have developed into a man with few to equal and none to excel him in his present field of labor.

Since Bro. Katzenstein became connected with the Grand Worthy Secretary's office our membership has trebled, and our income has quadrupled; yet all the business connected with his office has been run smoothly and correctly

On his appearance upon the Grand Lodge floor for the first time he met Miss Ida M. Richards, of Siloam Lodge, No. 2. When he subsequently joined that lodge, the two became Worthy Marshal and Worthy Deputy Marshal. The result may be easily guessed. This estimable lady became Mrs. George B. Katzenstein on the seventeenth of January, A. D. 1869. Three boys — William, George and Albert—gather with father and mother around their evening meal, each to gladden the whole family by kindness and love. William was named for Mr. Mills, Albert for Capt. Albert D. Wood, the present editor of the RESCUE, and George for his father. These boys are all members of the Band of Hope, and the brothers and sister of Mr. Katzenstein himself are constant workers in the Good Templar Lodge. Few families brought up in a California hotel can equal this showing. One of his brothers married one of the orphaned daughters of Rev. Jabez Walker, a Past Right Worthy Grand Chaplain, and a Grand Lecturer in California.

There was a strong desire on the part of those who had attended the Right Worthy Grand Lodge, that some *one* competent member of our Grand Lodge should be elected to represent us in the Right Worthy Grand Lodge, year after year; and after consultation, Mr. Katzenstein was the one who found it possible to go, and in 1876 was elected a delegate. The Grand Lodge authorized the Executive Committee to pay his expenses, less the amount received from the R. W. G. L.

As the time to attend the session arrived, our lamented Brother Walker and his wife were both upon their death beds, within a few miles of Sacramento; and they and their four daughters so demanded his attention that he had to forego the pleasure of attending the session of the R. W. G. L. held at Portland, Me. In Grand Lodge session of 1877, Mr. Katzenstein declined nomination as delegate; but in 1878, on the resignation of Prof. William Crowhurst as delegate, the Executive Committee elected Bro. Katzenstein.

Space will not allow extended details. The Grand Lodge of California had gained an excellent standing in our noble Order, and it was known that Mr. Katzenstein had been one of the active agents in placing it thus prominently before the Good Templars of the world—and on his appearance in the R. W. G. L., he received a hearty welcome. He was instrumental in organizing the G. W. Secretaries into an Association, by which they could compare their various manners of keeping the books and managing their offices. He was appointed upon the most important committees in the R. W. G. L., but declined all elective offices until at the session of 1881 he was elected and installed R. W. G. Counselor. The R. W. G. Templar, Theodore D. Kanouse, of Wisconsin, resigning, Brother Katzenstein was unanimously elected to fill that office, and thereby became the head of an Order numbering nearly half a million. California rejoiced at the promotion of her favorite, and on his return from the R. W. G. L. tendered him a public reception at the city of San Francisco, at which Dr. R. H. McDonald, president of the Pacific Bank, presided as chairman, and R. Thompson, the Grand Worthy Chief Templar of California, made the speech of welcome.

He has the love, respect and confidence of all who know him.

The index of contents and advertizers and list of this week's subscribers will be found on page 281.

[*For the Rescue.*]

THE ARMY OF THE "LEAGUE OF LIBERTY."

BY REV. J. A. MC MILLAN.

There's a host that moves along,
Six hundred thousand strong,
Through our land;
Ever moving, downward moving,
Ever downward, downward moving
With a quick unsteady motion,
In a turbulent commotion,
Never stand.
And this host is still advancing,
With a savage war-hoop dancing,
In a restless dire ambition
To incur the full fruition
Of their woe.
But the foe,
In this invading host,
Is a hideous spectral ghost.
Now enchanting, now alluring,
Now with fearful oath adjuring,
Now with fetters more enduring
Binding fast,
Till at last
In a wretched, lost condition,
Yielding honor and position,
Soul and body with volition
To the enemy is cast.
How they swagger and they swear
And their curses fill the air
While a cry of deep despair
Leads the van;
And they fight with hate so bitter
That for savage beast twere fitter
Than for man.
Hear them yell! how they yell!!
And the echoes back from hell
Strike our ears,
While unsteadily they march
Through the years;
With staggering gait they march
O'er our fears.
Are they human now, or devils?
As their sottish drunken revels
Multiply.
O, what mockery their laugh!
As their beverage they quaff.
They are not men but demons
Writhing in delirium tremens
Ere they die.
And they're dying, O they're dying!
Sixty thousand souls are dying
Every year:
Victims of a nations folly,
Lost to everything that's holy,
Left only fear.
Doomed of God, by friends forsaken,
Neath the sod is refuge taken:
God, themselves, the nation, all
Are constant losers by their fall.
'Tis only hell that ever gains
By this, a nation's violent pains.
And the lost, in this yearly
Holocaust, cost us nearly
All the nation's worth in gold;
One vast sacrifice untold
Offered to the god ambition,
For political position.
But the victims of these slaughters
Once were cherished sons and daughters
Of our land;
The good, the brave, the true, the fair,
Have all contributed their share
On demand.
And recruits are still enlisted,
While our cries are still resisted
For redress:
But our children still are tempted
And their murderers exempted,
By the License Law protected,
By the "priests of Baal" respected,
Have success.
Let us rise in Sovereign might,
Let us dare to *vote* the right;
Let us show that we can fight
At the polls;
Let us prove that right, not might,
Still controls.
Up, then, every man and woman!
Up to arms!
If you have a heart that's human
Take alarms!
Hear the bugle's clarion note—
Forward! armed with sovereign vote.
To stop this ghoulish glutton's gloat,
Votes are charms.
If you wish to win the fight,
"Trust in God," and *vote* the right.

HISTORIC LANDMARKS.

BY B. W. RICHARDSON, M. D., F. R. S.

V.—ALCOHOL AND ATHLETICS.

Twenty-one years ago it was a common belief that men did more work when they took a little drink—not a little, for I think I am wrong there, but when they began with a little and went on, and great feats were performed constantly by men when they were taking the drink—they thot the taking of the drink was the necessity for the feat. Science showed that there was no strength got by alcohol, that it was perfectly impossible that that which did not build up the tissues of the body, did not supply water, warmth or vitality to the body, could give strength to the body, and numbers began to try it independently of science, and so two favoring currents set in. Now, what are the facts? To all men who are going into training for rowing, racing, long walks such as Mr. Weston takes, firing, and the like, whatever they are going to do with regard to training for these pursuits, they discover the advantage which they get if they altogether abstain from the use of this degrading and debasing physical agent.

VI.—ALCOHOL AND BRAIN WORKERS.

Another advance has been made with regard to mental work. I remember the time when it was considered necessary to write at night that a man must prime himself with a glass of wine or spirit. Here again our scientific works comes into play, and we have been able to show positively that nothing is so injurious to mental work and capacity as for any one to lace himself up with strong drink, under the idea that he is assisting himself. All our medical authorities in this day proclaim that the general fact, and they proclaim it from the reasons which are most fearfully standing out day by day in the most glaring colors, and on the most unmistakable lines. The very best of men (such is the evidence) have fallen, from this idea, that being engaged in mental or artistic work, they would gain assistance from that agent which, of all others, is to them the most enticing and the most perilous. It is this class that most readily succumb. Their nervous tension is great, the brain is great. The brain is an organ rich in fluid. The little excitement is for the moment very pleasant, but it is not an excitement that can be kept up by repeating the least quantity; more must be taken each time, and then the whole system in these men becomes absolutely saturated (and the term is scientifically correct) with this destructive agent; and so they fall, and in my time I have seen artists of the highest class, musicians of the highest class, writers of the highest class, and the best members of my own profession, and the clerical profession, and the legal profession, fall in spite of themselves, in spite of all you can say to them, because upon their susceptible, refined, nervous organization this is of all others the most deadly, the most mortal of poisons. This impression has had its influence all thru society, but whether there is a great reaction in favor of the simple lines of nature or not, this is quite certain: that the evidence that should lead to such reaction is now fairly and fully before the world, and it has been put before it by the labors of those who have worked on the scientific basis during the past twenty years.

(To be continued.)

WHAT IS A TEMPLAR?

The *Knights* Templars were a religious and military order, whose specialty was the protection of the Holy Sepulcher, and of pilgrims resorting thither. Their first name was "Poor Soldiers of the Temple of Solomon," which was afterwards shortened into "Templars." The "Holy places" being frequently in the hands of the Mahometans, pilgrims needed defense and help while visiting Palestine, and this the Knights Templars afforded.

What is a *Good* Templar, and what the objects of his defense and aid?

As the Knight Templar was one consecrated to a life of bravery, chastity and goodness, so the Good Templar is one devoted to acts of goodness, purity and truth.

The Knight Templar defended the Holy Sepulcher from profane desecration. The Good Templar defends that Temple of the Holy Spirit, the human body, from the pollution of intruding evil, and, in himself, and others, from whatever would destroy it, rembering that, "if any man destroyeth the temple of God, him shall God destroy; for the temple of God is holy, which temple ye are;" and he also seeks to recover it to higher uses when, peradventure that temple has been taken possession of by the enemy, arguing thus: "What agreement hath a temple of God with idols? for we are a temble of the living God; even as God said, I will dwell in them, and walk in them;" and singing with the poet:

"Costly is the temple our God has made;
On its inner altar we our gifts have laid;
Nought must enter in to soil or to degrade.
For the Spirit dwells within.

"Welcome to our hearts! Welcome to thy throne!
We would have these temples, Lord, to be thine own.
Shield us from the tempter, blessed Spirit, come,
Make our hearts thy constant home."

The Knights Templars fraternized with each other, and lived together in the same house; so the Good Templars fraternize in their lodge, pledging to each other perpetual unity.

As the Knight Templar took under his protecting care the pilgrims to the sacred places of Palestine, so the objects of the Good Templar's defence are the pilgrims of temperance on their way to Self-Control and Purity; and as the former escorted his sick and abused *proteges* into his Jerusalem hospital, so the Good Templar extends his hand to those who may have fallen by the way, invites them to his lodge home, and there surrounds them with the means of recovery and safety.

And, lastly, and financially, as the Knight Templar defended his pilgrims from the extortions of the greedy Mahometan, so the Good Templar sees to it that the money of himself and friends is not diverted from its legitimate uses by the avaricious and tempting liquor-seller, to be used by him in his own support, and in keeping up his gaudy bars and saloons—his dens of destruction.

H.

Riverside, Cal.

ALCOHOL'S DOINGS

For one week as reported in a single daily paper.

1 A suicide is found after having taken morphine with a flask partly filled with whisky.

2 A man very much under the influence of liquor is soon afterward found dead, having finished with strychnine.

3 A man shot and killed in a saloon row.

4 A man shoots himself while under the influence of liquor, and before death said he had no idea why he had done it.

5 One drunken man shoots another, seemingly for pastime.

6 One man stabs another in a saloon; several shots fired in the same row.

7 A woman had her head badly cut in a saloon.

8 A drunken man shoots and kills a chinaman, claiming when sober that he could not remember doing it.

9 A man stabbed in a saloon.

10. A man arrested for drunkenness sets fire to the jail.

11. A man gets a divorce on the ground of his wife's drunkenness.

12. An eight-year old boy dies from the excessive use of liquor.

13. A prisoner suffering from delirium tremens attempts suicide.

14. A drunken mother with a two-year-old babe in her arms is arrested.

15. Two women sent to the Insane Asylum; intemperance in the use of alcoholic drinks are cause of insanity.

16. A woman committed to the county jail for habitual drunkenness.

17. A man found dead, verdict, "chronic alcoholism."

18. A young girl arrested and lodged in jail for drunkenness.

19. A man wounded in a saloon.

20. An intemperate man commits suicide.

21. An intoxicated Indian beats his wife to death with an ax handle.

22. One drunken man shoots and kills another.

23. A man in mere drunken wantonness shoots and kills another.

S.

PLYMOUTH, CAL., Feb. 12, 1882.

Summit Lodge is still fighting the enemy. Altho we have lost members we have also gained some. The lodge is made of good tough material, the kind that will go thru the fight and remain whole when it is ended. So far the saloon-keepers have defied the law, but they will find out that the "Leag of Freedom"—Leag of Free-born law-breakers—cannot run Amador County in the future, as they have done in the past, to suit themselves. Our cause is fast gaining ground in this Co. and will continue to do so. Bro. H. R. Hughs G. L., has done good work in this county, long may he live and labor, and may his shadow never grow less. The Plymouth Literary and Debating society issued cards announcing their second public entertainment, the question for debate is *Resolved*—That the Chinese on this coast are more injurious to the people than alcoholic drinks. Now this seemed a one-sided question for how can any person of common sense for an instant think that the Chinese are one tenth as injurious to the people of this Coast as alcoholic drinks. Without saying any good of them they are a blessing as compared with alcoholic drinks. So it seems to me.

According to the RESCUE, there are now only two counties in this state without lodges. Alpine and Inyo; are there not some persons in those counties with backbone enough to start lodges? The Plymouth *Reporter*—official organ of the League of Freedom—has been and is trying to annihilate the temperance cause. The editor says: "The fact that members of Congress will be chosen at large at the coming election appears to us to be a good oppor-

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tunity for the temperance people and anti-monopolists to do some effectlve 'weeding out.' But whether these elements combine or nominate separate tickets, or act individually, the final result will be the same. They will be led by fanatics, or rogues in the employ of unscrupulous politicians, and those who follow the former will sooner or later discover that the American people will not trust the affairs of government to the crotchety pranks of chronic reformers. The death-knell of any effort at purification was sounded when the temperance people opened fire on liquor-dealers to force on them the adoption of a repugnant law," and some more nonsense, which shows that the editor doesn't know what he is talking about.

I presume he thinks that he will stand no show to be the official organ of the people he calls "fanatics and rogues." If "it required a high order of brains to abuse people," the editor of the Plymouth *Reporter* could not do it. How long, Oh! how long, will this blighting scourge curse our fair state? not long is the hopeful answer of every true Good Templar—or I might say, every true American citizen of California, who has the welfare of the state at heart. Ere long, prohibition will be the law; prohibiting men to sell poison to their fellow man; prohibiting men to grow rich by making many homes desolate; making murderers and thieves, leaving hundreds of innocent women and children to starve or wander about the streets homeless and friendless; filling prisons and poor houses. Yes, right must conquer, and before many years our beautiful state will know what it is to be free. GOOD TEMPLAR.

DRUNKEN LAW-MAKERS.

Read these statements from "The Pittsburgh *Despatch*" of Dec. 24th. "Murray," the Washington correspondent of that paper is the writer. "During the short time our congress has been here it has elected a speaker and organized the House—the Senate was already organized—and introduced in the neighborhood of 2,800 bills and resolutions, and been drunk half the time. If it did not appear absolutely necessary for a new congress to fool away just so much time at the beginning of every session I should say that these three weeks preceding the holidays are merely wasted, and the $5,000 a day they have cost the government are dollars squandered without profit. * * * * * I saw a couple of Pennsylvania congressmen the first week of this session, reeling around the bar-rooms, brimming over with "executive business." One of them was followed around by his wife, who fished him out of a low dive, an object of pity rather than censure, and led him staggering through the streets to his rooms. The passers-by who turned to look at the melancholy spectacle laughed lightly, as we are all apt to do—a drunken congressman is such a common object. It is not more common now than heretofore.'

The political influences that give us such lawmakers cannot always triumph. Somehow and somewhere the disciples of the Lord Jesus, whether Republican or Democratic, will get ashamed of voting such men into office; and they will abandon the parties that take up such candidates. This better time may be long coming; but it will come. Drunkenness wont always make laws for the Great Republic.

One of the two drunken "Pennsylvania congressmen alluded to, is, as we understand, from Allegany county. Behold your work, ye voters in the Republican party, and glory over it—if you can! You didn't want to throw your votes away; but is not a vote worse than thrown away that puts the drink devil to making laws?

The real criminal is the voter who under the party lash, votes for such men. He may teach temperance. He may pray temperance. He may petition for temperance legislation. What folly! He ruins all his teaching and praying, and petitioning, by the men whom he puts in office. Will drunken legislators make us safe and wise temperance laws? Will the devil make laws against the devil? What folly! Let the craze end! Down with party, Up with principle! —*Pittsburg (Pa.) Advance.*

"A WISE WORD to temperance workers" is the heading the *Chronicle* put over a quotation from the *Christian at Work*, which taking for granted that the Sons and Templars and Blue Ribbons and Rechabites, in place of fighting intemperance, are engaged in a Kilkenny cat scratch, bite, howl and spit scramble with each other "about the color of a badge" or something of equal importance, says:

"The out-and-out Prohibitionists fight the Local Optionists, and the Local Optionists and Prohibitionists unite their forces to whip the "Moderates," who, with the valiant Crosby for a leader, are fighting the foe of intemperance in their own way.

"Meanwhile, intemperance increases, and faith and hope grow dim, and the spirit of evil chuckles and laughs in his sleeve over these self-destructive foes. How long must we hear vituperation and invective and every form of intemperate speech from platforms professedly devoted to temperance? Let us get out of this. Let the temperance leaders, writers and speakers carry temperance into their thought and utterance, as well as into what they drink. Let us stamp out and utterly extinguish the petty crimination and recrimination going on in the temperance ranks. We have had enough of it all these years. It is high time it was stopped."

Christian people who are not Christians for the loaves and fishes and dollars to be coined out of a pious life, will lament that the *Christian at Work* at this stage of the war is on the outside and opposite side of the temperance reform. When it represents as a temperance man, Dr. Crosby, whose Boston lecture the rum legions of satan are distributing by the million as their strongest weapon against Christianity and temperance, it displays a sad ignorance, wilful or otherwise.

Those professors of Christianity who lament that temperance people do not go in with Dr. Crosby's anti total abstinence principles and practice and doctrines, are pretty sure of getting credit for "*a wise word*" from the *Chronicle* and all the friends of the rum license system, of which they have no reason to be proud.

The *Christian at Work* displays a lamentable ignorance and darkness, wilful or otherwise, when it represents the temperance people as divided and hostile to each other. It is a great mistake for a great religious paper to make, to include Dr. Crosby and the brewers' congress, and the wine dealers organs as branches of the temperance organizations.

It would be in equal good taste for the RESCUE to administer a "wise word" to the Christian sects, because they decline the valiant leadership of the Rev. Bob Ingersoll, who is fighting the foe in his own way. The latter occupies exactly the relation to Christianity and the bible that Dr. Crosby does to the cause of temperance and the bible authorities on that subject. It is a pity that all religious instructors should not be able to speak of the temperance reform from the inside, so they might deliver themselves intelligently.

TO MRS. LUCY HAYES.

Could I of garlands frame a song,
With rhyme and rhythm sweet and strong,
The words should be
Inscribed to thee
For my dear country-woman's sake;
And prompted thus I undertake
To gather but a fragrant thought,
With words of gratitude unwrought:
And what a million voices say,
Shall be the burden of my lay.
What chivalry is thine!
To dare the reign of wine,
Enchantress of the courts
And queen of royal sports;
Through ages without date
With dance and song elate;
Where courtier, king and lord,
The purple wine have poured.
But thou brave-hearted lady fair,
With queenly air
Hast checked a courtly crime with prayer,
A thousand mothers for defence
Stand by thy queenly influence.
Columbia's homes
And State house domes.
Shall never lose thy words of cheer
Rung out in all our nations fear,
A new emancipation waits
The civic crowd within our gates,
And studded well shall be thy crown
With precious jewels of renown.
—*Rev. Dwight Williams, in Our Union.*

KANSAS:—When the new law went into force in Kansas last May, the RESCUE called for fifty first class *liars* to employ their talent in proving the failure of prohibition there, and pointed out their various fields of industry. It is with a feeling of no ordinary degree of gratitude and appreciation that this journal publicly recognizes the alacrity and courtesy and self-sacrificing devotion with which the whole fifty have responded to the call, and have thrown themselves heart and soul into that heroic labor of love. They have proved everything demanded and more. Headed by ex-governor Robinson who, (with a consistency and devotion worthy of the martyrs stake, if not of the martyr's crown,) they declare has always been an earnest temperance worker from "*prohibitory Boston*," they have proved (1), That drunkenness in Kansas has increased to an appalling extent. (2) That much more liquor is sold now than formerly. (3) That a doctor cannot buy a drop of liquor in the State for a dying consumptive patient. (4) That a shocking injustice is done to the churches who cannot get a drop of intoxicating liquor for communion. (5) That the liquor business was never so prosperous as now in Kansas. (6) That since all sales of liquor have ceased in the State 40,000 people have emigrated from it. (7) That owing to the largely increased sale of liquor, crime has become terribly rampant. (8) That because there is not even a glass of beer to be purchased for love or money in Kansas, the German immigrants dont go there any more. (9) That Missouri is getting rich selling whisky all over Kansas. (10) That it is no use sending an agent to Kansas from Missouri to sell liquor, for they wont buy a drop, and that has killed business there dead. (11) Saloons doing a capital business all over the State. (12) Business dead since all the saloons closed up. (13) Prohibition is an utter failure all over Kansas and dont at all stop the sale of liquor. (14) The prohibitory law is so injurious to somebody, that the liquor dealers and brewers are willing to spend five or ten million of their own money to have it repealed, and keep people from getting so abominably drunken on that prohibitory law. And they are $5,000,000 afraid it will pass in Iowa too. Good, kind, liberal, devoted, noble rumsellers!! kind, obliging, artistic, heroic, esthetic, double-turreted, three-decker, hundred-tongued lie-pedlars!!! Try again, keep it up.

Those of the following San Bernardino subscribers who are in business are recomended to the patronage of the public there;

B. Shindler, Boot and Shoe Maker.
C. E. Lehman, Wagon Maker.
J. M. Hudson, Wagon Maker.
J. H. Van Deursen, Blacksmith.
C. Elliott, Blacksmith.
A. Starke, Prof. Starks Hotel, (no bar.)
E. A. Ball.
W. H. Gallanah.
C. A. Hart.
Wm. L. Monro.
B. F. Brooks,
Thomas Brown.
C. W. Leake.
Oscar Morris.
Alvin Hancock.
C. A. Shaw.

The business and professional men in the following list of Riverside subscribers to the RESCUE are well worthy of patronage:

George Leach, Music Teacher.
John Hall, M. D.
A. J. Twogood, Horticulturist.
M. Gage, Jeweler.
O. T. Dyer, Banker.
J. M. Drake, Bookseller, and agent for RESCUE.
J. D. Hughes, Constable.
Wood's Hotel, (no bar.)
Mrs. E. J. Davis.
Russell Noland.
H. Packard.
C. J. Molet.
Frank R. Trejo.
Wm. D. C. Johnson.
Ezra Sheldon.
A. H. Averill.
Horace E. Branch.
H. J. Thrall.
Mrs. R. F. Cunningham.
Miss Nellie McQueen.

RIVERSIDE.—E. R. Pierce and wife were arrested at this place by U. S. Marshal Poole, for selling liquor to Indians, last Sunday night. They have long been more than suspected, but were too sharp to be caught. The whole community feels relieved that they are on the way for trial in San Francisco. Liquor-sellers often boast that prohibition does not prohibit, but if this pair should be convicted, heavily fined and imprisoned, they will begin to realize that there are cases where it is not much of a failure.
J. W. WEBB.

LIVERMORE and some other places have a "curfew ordinance" which clears the streets of all children under 16 years of age at 7:30 in winter and 8:30 in summer. It is said where enforced to have excellent results, and the Encinal calls for its enforcement in Alameda. It is to be lamented that so many people care little or nothing how their children are raised.

"A VORACIOUS appetite is a rampant devil. Where one person dies from the use of ardent spirits, ten die from gluttony."—*Ex.* That is the champion lie of 1882: pass the belt to the patent exterior.

THE usual number of people are reported as having been suffering last week from something; as they were all cured instantly by taking some quack medicine, one kind appears to be as good as another.

A FEW copies of the Proceedings of the recent National Temperance Convention at Saratoga, for sale at this office, 25 cents each; sent free by mail. Every Good Templar ought to have one.

G. W. Secretary's D'p'tm't.

GEORGE B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.

☞The office of the Grand Lodge is located in the Capital Savings Bank Building, entrance, No. 328 J street, up-stairs, over the southwest corner J and Fourth streets, Sacramento, where the Grand Worthy Secretary will be pleased to receive calls from the members of the Order during business hours.

☞This department is edited by the Grand Worthy Secretary, to whom all communications relating in any way to the business of the Grand Lodge, this department, or anything appearing hereunder, should be addressed.

☞The Grand Worthy Secretary's post office address is Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento, Cal.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES
ON SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE G. W. S.

Sold for the Benefit of the Grand Lodge

Constitutions, per hundred copies	$12 00
Constitutions per dozen	1 75
Glee Books, "Temperance Chimes" per dozen	4 00
Glee Books, per half dozen	2 50
Glee Books, single copies	50
Receipts of Evening and Constitution Roll Book, per set	2 50
Chase's Digest, per copy	1 50
Officer's Roll Call etc., Book of	1 00
Pledge Cards, per hundred	1 00
Officers Cards, per set of four	1 00
Degree Ode Cards, per dozen	1 00
Subordinate Ode Cards, per dozen	75
Subordinate Ode Cards with music, per dozen	1 50
Chase's Good of the Order, per copy	50

BLANK FORMS.

Clearance Cards, per dozen	3 00
Grand Lodge Returns, per dozen	1 00
W. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. F. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Bonds, per dozen	1 00
Forms for Charges, Trials, etc., per set of four	25
Forms for incorporation of Lodges	Free

LODGE BOOKS

Propositions for Membership, Book of fifty	50
Notices of Election to Membership, book of fifty	50
Proposition Committee notices, book of fifty	50
D. G. W. C. T.'s Dispensations, book of fifty	50
Password Certificates, book of fifty	50
Delinquent (Dues) Notice, book of fifty	50
Warrants on W. T., book of fifty	50
W. F. S. Receipts, book of fifty	55
W. T. Receipts, book of fifty	50

LODGE FURNITURE.

In addition to the above, I will attend to orders for Impression Seals, Blank Books, Special Printing, Regalia or Lodge Furniture. This will be done as an accommodation to Lodges and not as a source of profit either to the Grand Lodge or myself; hence all orders filled will be sent per express by the dealers, with instructions to "collect on delivery," unless the money accompanies the order. Address—

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.,
Sacramento, California.

CASH RECEIVED.—The Grand Worthy Secretary acknowledges receipt of the following amounts of cash since last report. Proper personal receipts were also forwarded in each case:

GENERAL FUND.

Reform Lodge, No. 112	$ 5 50	Miners, 228	26 50
Lincoln, 113	10 25	San Rafael, 244	4 50
Cordua, 141	2 50	Morning Star, 266	14 00
Fountain, 193	21 50	Western Star, 303	4 50
Wheatland, 197	25 25	Paskenta, 309	15 50
Humboldt, 269	36 75	Young America, 310	2 50
Hanford, 296	7 00	Hopland, 341	3 25
Lakeside, 325	14 50	Del Monte, 357	15 25
Pride of Tulare, 329	10 00	Blooming, 365	8 50
Rohnerville, 367	13 00	Two Rock, 378	15 25
Dauntless, 375	5 00	Battle Creek, 425	11 25
Bay View, 393	14 50	Hornitos, 187	4 00
Fresno, 409	13 75	Lakeview, 211	1 50
Saticoy, 411	8 50	Denverton, 239	16 75
Mesilla Valley, 413	19 50	Granger, 295	29 00
Evening Star, 114	34 75	Prohibition, 412	23 25
Caspar, 117	13 25	Faithful, 431	20 75
Mt Shasta, 142	11 00	Cambria, 445	20 00
Horicon, 146	5 25	Granite, 451	14 00
Star of the Plains, 184	2 75	Brentwood, 116	11 00
Livermore, 200	23 00	Confidence, 122	3 50
Boulder Creek, 329	2 25	Lake City, 129	7 00
Wide Awake, 338	16 25	Rose of Lompoc, 178	34 75
Middletown, 350	12 00	Life Boat, 185	33 75
Capay, 419	13 50	Chapel, 191	20 25
Santa Monica, 103	3 75	Westminister, 238	16 45
Summit, 125	6 25	Webster, 316	1 00
Boone, 153	16 50	Monterey, 357	50
Catheys Valley, 157	15 50	Upper Mattole, 458	10 00
Taylorville Reseue, 215	14 25	Garden City, 17	33 75
Sutter Creek, 225	16 50	Salinas, 131	9 75

ORPHANS' HOME FUND.

Humboldt, 269	25 00	Garden City, 17	25 00
Chapel, 191	21 00		

CHARTER FEE FUND.

Ventura, 489	$15 00

RETURNS RECEIVED.—During the past week the following Lodges have filed Grand Lodge returns with the G. W. S. and their receipt is acknowledged: Nos. 17, 32, 103, 112, 116, 117, 122, 129, 130, 131, 141, 142, 143, 146, 153, 157, 178, 184, 185, 191, 197, 215, 221, 225, 228, 238, 239, 241, 245, 256, 269, 295, 296, 303, 309, 325, 341, 350, 357, 365, 375, 378, 393, 409, 411, 412, 413, 419, 425, 431, 445, 448, 451, 458, 479.

PACKAGES MAILED.—The following packages have been mailed during the past week from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office:

3–T Simpson, Pacheco.	2–Mary M Blower, Plymouth
3–J E Cline, S F.	1–Maggie Burnett, Kings Riv'r
1–C J Green, Placerville.	2–A N Ashley, Auburn.
1–H L Slater, Chico.	2–E E Carey, Santa Clara.
1–Dr J C Hawver, Auburn.	1–D H Painter, Janesville.
1–Mrs E P Stevens, Snelling	6–J S West, Elk Creek.
1–J W Webb, Lompoc.	2–Emily C Day, S F.
1–W Crowhurst, Michig'n Bl'ff	1–J H Murphy, Black's Stat'n
1–H R Hughes, Angels Camp	1–W Cooper, Haywards.
1–W C King, Visalia.	1–J N Burke, Forest Hill.
1–T Kate Smith, Looney's Creek, Tenn,	2–J Moran, S F.
	1–Edith Cooke, Biggs.
7–Mrs G F McDonald, Dunnigans.	7–C L Miller, Trinidad.
	1–J S Linscott, Lake City.
2–Alpha Buker, Hueneme.	1–L B Kingsbury, Eureka.
4–Agnes V Sheffer, Winters.	1–T Wright, Sierra City.
1–G A Brown, Binghamton.	2–Myra Walbridge, Ventura
1–Tyler Bither, Ventura.	1–J A Benton, Michigan Bl'ff
7–W T Kennedy, Bird's Landing.	1–G W Dow, Healdsburg.
	8–E E Carey, Santa Clara,

PER EXPRESS.

2–A E Woods, Tehama.	1–Mrs Geo F McDonald, Dunnigans.
1–G Smith, San Leandro.	
1–J M Walling, Nevada City	1–G W Farris, Dunnigans.
1–A M Irwin, Cottonwood.	1–A W Robinson, Hornitos.
1–W A Crowell, Ripon.	1–D L Miller, Arcata.

D. G. W. C. T.'s COMMISSIONED.—The following commissions have been issued and forwarded from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office during the past week:

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

Rev. A. K. Crawford, for Monterey Co., Salinas.

LODGE DEPUTIES.

Jasper W. Blair, for No. 385, Yountville.

B. B. Dobbas, for No. 450, Greenwood.

VOTE ON CHANGE OF REGALIA.—The following additional Lodges have filed their report of the vote upon the change of regalia, as directed by the R. W. G. L. and G. L., with the G. W. S. to date viz: Nos. 12, 105, 150, 191, 226, 259, 278, 330, 408, 427, 458, 472.

The total result in this jurisdiction to date is as follows: Number of Lodges reporting their vote 294. Membership present at the time of voting 6,119. Voting in favor of a change 338; voting against any change 5,358. Not voting 423. Average attendance at Lodges voting nearly 21.

DUARTE.—Bro. James W. Webb reports another new Lodge organized at Duarte, Los Angeles Co. on the 21st ult., and in the organization of which he was assisted by Bros. Gould, Graves and Quinn. The Lodge commences with 30 charter members, and will meet on Thursday evenings. A. T. Taylor, of San Gabriel is L. D.

FORTY-SEVEN.—Since the commencement of the current fiscal year (during the past five months) forty-seven new Lodges, have been organized under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of California.

BANNER LODGE.—So far as reported, Merrill Lodge No. 299 of Los Angeles is the Banner Lodge with a membership of 258. San Luis Obispo Lodge No 444 comes in as a good second with a membership of 240, while San Bernardino makes an excellent third with a membership of 235. These three should make a good race for the supremacy at the time of the next report.

MERCED.—Report says that Sister Emily P. Stevens Grand Lecturer, has a difficult field in Merced, but that with her usual application and persistence she overcame all obstacles and at last accounts secured forty names for the Lodge which may be considered a good showing for any community.

LITERATURE FOR THE FREEDMEN, etc.—Since last report the following lodges have added their names to the list of those willing and desirous to contribute the amount of literature due them by reason of the "Dime Collection," to the literature committee of the R. W. G. L., for distribution among the freedmen of the South, etc.: Star of Hope No. 32; Salinas 131; Woodbridge 139; Valley Ford 156; Tehama 198; Cedarville 230; International 291; Twilight 331; Seaside 354; Crystal 417; Montecito 428; and Georgetown 455. The value of all the literature thus contributed is $102.47. Sixty-four contributing lodges have so far requested their contributions to be forwarded as above, leaving but twenty-seven lodges yet to hear from. The total amount realized by the "Dime Collection" as acknowledged in detail, heretofore, is $381. 70. If there are collections not yet reported, they should be forwarded without further delay, as the matter will be closed and remittances made during the coming week.

COL. J. T. LONG.—A telegram received at the G. W. S. office, announces the acceptance of the terms proposed and Col. Long will enter the employ of the Grand Lodge of California for a short term, commencing the 20th inst. The Colonel's efforts will be confined almost exclusively to San Francisco and adjacent points as he will be placed under direction of the Executive Committee of the San Francisco District Lodge. Daily nepspapers are not much given to praising the efforts of temperance lecturers, but a recent issue of the Oregon *Daily Statesman* says of Col. Long: "This eloquent speaker lectured again last evening at the M. E. Church, to a crowded house. The Colonel is certainly the best temperance lecturer that has ever visited our city. He has a wonderfully rich, deep, penetrating voice, that thrills one with its melody. His delivery is good, and his earnest manner and grand word-painting make him eloquent in the extreme. At times the audience were spell-bound as the words of burning eloquence burst upon them. Such men as Col. Long are a grand help to any cause they champion."

PERSONALS.—During the past week the Grand Lodge office has been honored with calls from the following members of the order. Grand Lecturers, Bros. C. N. Goulding and W. C. King, who were en route to their appointments; the former to Tehama County, the latter to Tulare.....Bro. D. G. Tilton of Harmony No. 172, Sutter County.....Bro. E. F. French of Star of the Plains No. 184, Florin.....Bro. D. P. Coon of Success No. 366, Knights Landing, but now an honest granger in Sutter County.....Mrs. J. Finch and Bro. O. Finch of the newly organized lodge at Forest Home Amador County..... Bro. Peter Engle of Marysville lodge No. 25, Marysville.....Bro. D. Hogins of Newcastle Lodge No. 339, Newcastle, and Bro. F. Wilson of Winters Lodge No. 165, Winters.

GLEANINGS.—Old Denverton Lodge No. 239 of Solano County continues to bear aloft the standard of the order as it has done for the past fifteen years, and the Deputy, Bro. C. E. Garfield reports a continued interest and good attendance.....Bro. J. T. Brown, D. D. of Capay Lodge No. 419 Yolo County, writes hopefully saying: The temperance sentiment is rapidly gaining ground here; Sunday law generally observed, consequently no arrests yet for violation of Sunday law. Gained during the quarter 18: initiated, 9; reinstated 9. Are making an effort to have a hall of our own; but I cant get the members to subscribe for our paper. Have distributed all literature that came to hand.....Bro. Rufus Smith of Brentwood Lodge No. 116, reports an interesting and rousing open meeting on the night of the 21st, the house being full to overflowing on "inside and out," as the brother reports. A programme of literary and musical exercises was presented. At the close of the meeting eleven names were secured of persons desirous of uniting with the lodge and order.

GOOD TEMPLARS HOME FOR ORPHANS,
VALLEJO, CAL., Feb. 6, 1882.

The Board of Trustees of the Good Templars Home for Orphans assembled and was called to order at 11 o'clock A. M. President Wm. Sims, presiding.

Upon calling the roll of Trustees the following were noted present: William Sims, President; Geo. B. Katzenstein, Secretary; I. S. Halsey, Treasurer; Robt. Thompson and Samuel Kitto.

The following Trustees were noted absent: A. G. Clark, R. H. McDonald and W. H. Mills.

A communication was received from Trustee R. H. McDonald announcing his inability to be present at this meeting and regretting his absence, which was ordered placed on the minutes.

The minutes of the previous meeting of the Trustees held Nov. 1st, were read and duly approved.

The Executive committee presented the minutes of their meetings as their report. The minutes were read and the action of the committee approved.

The Executive committee reported it not advisable to make any further negotiations in the matter of the purchase of certain lands, which matter was referred to them at the last meeting. Report adopted.

Kitto submitted a bid from D. G. Barnes of the Pioneer Plaining Mills for the erection of a water tank etc., as his report. Mr. Barnes proposed to erect a tank of two inch redwood, to hold 10,000 gallons placed on a suitable frame 25 feet high for $300, or a tank of three inch redwood, to hold 20,000 gallons with frame 25 feet high for $450, Also proposing to furnish a drawing of the frame he proposed to build, subject to the approval of the Trustees.

Upon motion duly made and carried the Executive committee were directed to accept the proposition and have a 20,000 gallon tank erected.

The Trustees then met in joint-session with the Board of Lady Managers who were announced and duly introduced.

The Treasurer submitted his quarterly report which was referred to Thompson. Kitto and Katzenstein, who after examination and comparison reported the report and vouchers back as correct.

A synopsis of the Treasurers report is as follows:

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
From the G W Sec'y.	$4,500 00	Paid salaries etc. of employees	$1,362 00
Support of Inmates	644 75	Provisions	1,085 09
Vallejo Board of Education	140 00	Fuel	467 25
Donations	108 00	Lots & improvem'ts	450 00
Sale of Coal Dust	18 97	Clothing & Dry G'ds	366 34
Farm Account	2 70	Medical Service	240 00
School Rates	50	Improvements	228 00
Balance on hand last report	82 38	Interest	144 37
		Furniture	128 45
		Repairs	120 50
		Printing	80 50
		Traveling Expenses	68 25
		Water	50 00
		Taxes	42 18
		Freight & Expenses	16 85
		Farm Account	12 50
		School Department	8 85
		Postage	4 00
		Incidentals	2 00
Total Receipts	$5,497 30	Total Expenditures	$4.817 13
To Balance			$680 17

The conduct of certain boys in committing minor depredations was inquired into and satisfactorily arranged.

A donation of six handsome volumes together with a fine Mitchell's Atlas, all solicited for, and donated to the Home, by Mrs. McLellan of Benicia, was received and a vote of thanks unanimously accorded the sister.

Prof. Smith called the attention to the need of a suitable Library or book case in which to care for the books donated to the Home library. Upon motion the matter of providing a suitable bookcase for the purpose named was referred to the Executive committee.

The Executtve committee of the Board of Trustees was directed to have the building recently purchased, upon the Home grounds, renovated and prepared for hospital purposes, in the event of contagious diseases within the Home, at their discretion.

The Board of Lady Managers then withdrew and the Trustees took a recess for the purpose of examining the buildings and grounds and locating a site for the erection of the proposed water tank.

Upon reassembling it was decided by vote to locate the tank immediately in the rear of the main building and dining room.

The building and grounds were found to be orderly, clean and well kept. The health of the inmates good, no sickness being attributable to local causes, since the recent repairs, ventilation and plumbing.

At 3:30 the Board adjourned.

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, Secretary.

YOLO DISTRICT LODGE.

At its last meeting at Black Station, report of which came to hand far out of date, Yolo District Lodge had 10 lodges comprising a membership of 651, an average of 65. Two lodges Winters and Crysopolis have over 100 each.

Desire was unanimous to inforce the Sunday law, but the Leag of Freedom (so called) conspire to openly defy the laws of the State. Gain of the lodges last quarter 71, and a hope is entertained to report 1,000 at Grand Lodge session.

The per capita tax was raised to the legal limit, some desired to go higher but the law constrained. A collection of $8 60 for D. C. Cook's literature was taken, and the RESCUE was represented as a necessity to all temperance workers. Next session to be held at Cacheville April 7 and 8 when good progress is expected to be shown. Faithful lodge entertained the delegates most generously; organized less than a year ago it has over 90 members and expects 100 at its anniversary. The above is a skeleton of Bro. Winchesters very good report which came late and has only just now struggled out from under a mass of other "crowded outs" which have survived the recent rush of matter.

SUTTER AND YUBA.

The D. S. of that district means business every time. Bro. C. J. Covilland sends out a card calling upon all the lodges and bands of hope of the district to elect delegates and at once forward returns to the D. Sec., and adds the following which can be read and remembered to advantage by every good templar of this State and other States:

To all Good Templars in this jurisdiction, we would say: Lay aside other matters, if possible, and attend this session of the District Lodge, where your presence and assistance are needed that no means may be left untried and work be left undone whereby the grandest warfare that ever enlisted brave men and women, may be advanced. It is not by running away that battles are won, and success for the temperance cause will never be achieved by standing aloof from the fight and crying out against every movement made by Temperance workers.

Delegates should come prepared to fully represent the manner in which lodges and bands are working and the influence they are exerting on the community.

The business of the District Lodge will be greatly assisted by a division of labor; therefore let delegations organize to this end."

CALAVERAS DISTRICT LODGE.

The 6th session of Calaveras D. L. met with Charity Lodge, at Copperopolis Feb. 4th. A. J. Cooke, D. D. presiding. The following lodges were represented. Nos. 212, 229, 231, 312, 343, 345, 348, 361, 478, 407, and delegates were present from 3 Bands of Hope. Of the 19 lodges in this county 3 have suspended meeting, leaving 16 in good working order as follows:

Murphys 100 members, Big Tree 44, Mokelumne 38, Calaveras 36, Mt. Gate 38, Evergreen 29, Bear Mt. 27, Campo Seco 25, Hope 23, Golden 21, Mt. Rose 20, Garfield 25, Chapparal 20, Charity 20, Sparkling Water 17, Eldorado 15, Total 498.

There are seven Bands of Hope with a membership of 220. All the lodges have pruned down and carry no dead heads. The prize of $10 was awarded to Creighton Duffy, for the largest number of subscribers to the RESCUE and the same prize continued providing the highest number is not less than 10 names. R. B. Mallett was elected editor of Temperance column in *Citizen*.

The delegates and visitors were well received and handsomely entertained by Charity Lodge. Public meeting in the evening was well attended; excellent program, good singing by Sister M. E. Richardson.

The session tho not large was harmonious and profitable, and manifests the determined spirit of our members, who are sanguine that Old Calaveras will take and hold the front rank, in the war waged to redeem our Golden State from the thraldom and dominion of the liquor traffic.

Fraternally Yours, C. DUFFY, D. S.

Angels, Feb. 8, 1882.

OROVILLE, Feb. 13, 1882.

ED. RESCUE:—Please announce that the next regular session of Butte Co. District Lodge will be held at Chico the third Wednesday in March (the 15th.) We have accepted the kind invitation of Samaritan Lodge 177 to meet with them. The ladies promise a lunch at noon and open meeting in the evening. A very pleasant and profitable gathering is anticipated, and it is hoped that our subordinate lodges will send out large delegations.

W. S. READ, Dist. Sec.

SANTA CLARA, Cal., Feb. 27, 1882. Rev. S. N. Ravlin, a Baptist minister in San Jose, has been giving a series of sermons to young men, in which he fearlessly denounced the liquor traffic; he spoke of the evils of intemperance in no measured terms, and condemned the infernal business in vigorous language.

Attempts were made during his series of sermons to burn his church, last Saturday evening the agents of the League of Fiends succeeded, and one of the finest churches on the coast was sacrificed on the altar of gin. A few weeks before an attempt was made to burn the M. E. Church in the same place.

Query: What age of the world are we living in?

C.

STOCKTON.—A Good Templar Hall Association has been formed in Stockton, "to build, buy, lease or rent a suitable hall, and to furnish same to sublet it for society and public meetings that are not hostile to temperance." Capital stock $5,000 in 1,000 shares of $5 each: to be paid in full on receipt of certificate; no assessments to be made on stock, but if more money is needed more shares may be sold. In a very few days 180 shares were taken and it is hoped no difficulty will be experienced in filling up the full list.

Apply for stock to W. M. Waterbury Sec. That is what Good Templar Lodges ot to do everywhere; in place of paying an everlasting rent bill and having nothing permanent to show for it, they ot to make an early vigorous start to have a home of their own, in which every member of the Lodge will have a binding interest. Thus in place of a monthly drain of rent money, they could, in many if not most cases, have a monthly income from their own hall and this should be one of the principal agencies to make the I. O. G. T. the first and most influential of all fraternal and benevolent associations, first in numbers, first in financial resources, first in influence, first in the public estimation, first in the excellence and purity and nobility of all its acts and motives.

Two good temperance journals have just given thanks for safe conduct thru their first year of existence, the *Temperance Review* of Minn., and the *W. Va. Freeman*. Temperance people are learning more and more every year that a temperance edifice built of bricks wholly made of straw dont last. That the masses who drink must be educated about the drink before they will quit it, and must learn of the evils it does before they will vote it out. The first year it is not to be supposed these two journals have gained one-tenth of a fair circulation, for to get one-tenth of what you expect in that line is pretty fortunate; but it will doubtless be found that the cause has prospered better than ever before and the benefit will be apparent more and more every year, if proper support is given. In many states the Order of Good Templars is away behind the position it held 10 years ago, and it is safe to say the foremost reason in every case was a failure to keep up a temperance press. And so the state or organization that tries to progress without a literature to educate the people, is never going to get an inch further ahead than the farmer who makes the hoe and the flail do all his farm work.

IN MEMORIAM.

M. D. MERRICK. Readers of the RESCUE will much regret to hear of the death of Dr. Merrick, which took place suddenly last Sunday. He fell while walking in the street, was carried into a drug store and died in a few minutes there. He was W. C. T. of International lodge for this quarter and was at the Home Protection meeting on Saturday evening apparently in usual health and vigor. An autopsy revealed an affection of the heart. He was a very acceptable speaker, has been actively employed in the political campaigns of this State, has been an earnest advocate of temperance, ready to lend a helping hand at all calls, and last year was most of the time one of the lecturers of our G. L. with a successful record, having organized quite a number of lodges and created an active interest in the cause in many of the communities he visited. His death was wondrously sudden.

ALCOHOL'S DOINGS

For one week, as reported in one of the city papers.

1. A man in resisting arrest under warrants for selling liquor to minors is shot, the shot thought to be fatal.
2. A man shot dead in a saloon.
3. A man in a drunken row is shot.
4. Two men dangerously wounded, both men under the influence of liquor.
5. A fight at a ball—whisky the cause.
6. A drunkard commits suicide.
7. A drunken father staggering along the street with his two-year-old child in his arms, has to have it taken from him by a policeman, and this man an ex-delegate to our recent Constitutional convention.
8. A drunken father and mother neglect their children, suffering with measles, and one of the children dies.
9. In a saloon-brawl a man is shot through the brain and instantly killed.
10. A man breaks his ankle going down into a beer cellar.
11. A young woman drugged in a saloon.
12. A drunken man falls into the creek and is rescued by a policeman.
13. A man in trying to lift a barrel of beer with his teeth bites off an inch of his tongue.
14. A man known to have been suffering with delirium tremens is found with his throat cut.
15. A drunken man found in a dying condition, died soon afterwards.
16. A man severely stabbed in a saloon.
17. A drunken man frozen to death.

S.

FIRST-CLASS AGENTS WANTED.

The great reputation of JOHN B. GOUGH, the magnificent make-up of "Sunlight and Shadow," and the universal demand for it among all classes, makes this the best opportunity ever offered to energetic agents to make money. We want first-class agents in every township, to whom liberal terms will be given. Address, for territory and terms, J. Dewing & Co., 420 Bush St., San Francisco.

WHEN you order goods from San Francisco cash grocery 519 Post St. say whether to be sent by freight or express. Make checks or P. O. orders payable to H. A. Smith. Full particulars about ordering and general price list sent on application.

Juvenile Department.

BAND OF HOPE WORK.



The Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., of California, offers to furnish, free of charge, to Sunday-schools, or other juvenile organizations desiring to adopt them for use, the newly revised Band of Hope rituals together with the ritual badges. The ritual comprises a pamphlet of 48 pages. ¶ The badges are of German silver, with a safety pin upon the back. Sample copies of the rituals and badge, or quantities for actual use, will be furnished on application to the Superintendent of Juvenile Work, Mrs. M. E. Richardson, Murphys, Calaveras Co., Cal.

TALKS WITH THE YOUNG FOLKS.

THE CHINCHA ISLANDS.

NUMBER SEVEN.

Callao, before the guano export commenced, was one of the favorite resorts of whaling ships. Fowls, fruits, vegetables and labor were very cheap; it was not far from good whaling ground. The climate and the free and easy habits of the people, the bull-fights and dances and the universal cock-fight added to its attractions as a resting and refitting elysium after a tedious cruise on the lonely waters of the broad Pacific.

But the discovery that a fabulous wealth was accumulated on their sea coast islands, and supposed to be inexhaustible—the sudden change from a harbor dotted here and there with a repairing whaler and a few coasters of antedeluvian pattern, to a busy active fleet of merchant ships of all nations, daily arriving and departing—made Callao suddenly a mart of important commerce. English, French, American, German merchants, traders, mechanics, etc., established themselves there, professing to aid and defend their own countrymen. But it was the custom of this witness and some others to advise a stranger arriving, thus, "if you can at all speak Spanish, deal directly with the natives; they will of course need all the watching you can do, to keep them from cheating you; but if you must have a foreign middleman, whatever you do, dont employ or deal with your own countrymen. A Frenchman or German or English or American will deal with some little mercy with other people's countrymen, for the sake of getting more of them as customers; but when they get fast to one of their own countrymen, who they believe was drifted by providence into their net, dont they sock it to them artistically?" The natives were willing enough but they did not know the routine of trickery like the foreigners. Yet they were apt scholars and in no way deficient in ambition or talent in that direction.

Of course all manner of eatables which had been formerly far in excess of the demand now rose and always remained at very high prices. Much labor was needed at Callao and at the islands and wages advanced to a very liberal figure. So many ships, so many sailors, so many people earning wages and spending money, of course attracted adventurers from Australia, California, from the Eastern cities and elsewhere. There were no preachers of the gospel or college professors or temperance lecturers who came there to stay—except two or three preachers who liked a glass of wine and the glass in that country soon got master and they had to leave. I never knew of more than two there and that was their history; perhaps others may have done better and fared better.

Of course in a seaport of such resources, the barkeeper and gambler and the sailor boarding master or sailor land shark were the most prominent and busy members of the community. There were rum holes and dance dens and gambling hells everywhere. There were gangs of men constantly employed to induce sailors to desert their ships. At night they prowled ronnd the ships in boats and took the men out over the bow; in the daytime they were everywhere in the harbor; if an officer in charge of the deck was not constantly on the watch his men, one or two or perhaps all of them were gone, and if they could reach shore or get on board a coasting craft, they were instantly concealed; no one would expose them. Ship carpenters and others would go out and steal sailors at night and get $10 each for them from the landsharks. Some captains, knowing their men would get away, got $10 apiece from the sharks and allowed them to bring a bottle or two of rum in the evening, talk a few minutes to the sailors, and go off with every one of them.

Perhaps the very next day they would ship those men on a vessel to Liverpool or Antwerp or New York, and get $60 or $75 each for them, the sailor receiving nothing for his voyage to Callao and back, except perhaps, $10 advanced him in the European port from which he first sailed, and a half-pound of tobacco and a drink or two of liquor while in the land sharks care, and four or five dollars at the end of his round voyage of 12 or 18 months. You may think that strange, but it has always been about so in San Francisco, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., and is so to-day. In Callao, if a sailor ever rebelled or expostulated against going to sea again without any wages or clothes, the boarding master would settle the matter with a good hard wood club over Jacks head and back and nose, and Jack would go off contented; next year when he came back he would just take "one glass of grog" and then repeat a precisely similar experience. And so they do here in San Francisco every time if they take that one first glass.

On several occasions they took the sailors out of English ships that had only looked into the harbor without intending to anchor. One of these vessels calling at Callao to get a cask or two of water without stopping, had a small sized Welsh captain whose left hand was remarkably spry and hard too. A crowd of roughs came on board, and their leader, a prize fighting Irishman, said, "Well Captain, we want your sailors and we are going to take them with us, and you cant help yourself; for I am the second bully of Callao." "Yes?" said the captain, "possible? Second bully of Callao?" approaching the leader with the right hand extended; but that spry left hand went out like a lightning flash and the second bully was extended on the deck; the mates were on hand with heavers and bars, the thieves took to their boat and fished up their bully who was tumbled overboard head foremost. They pulled away with a great veneration for that little Welshman and his left sledgehammer.

These runners were villains and desperadoes of the vilest type. One was captured in the night by an American mate whom he mistook for a sailor and came on deck to help him get his trunk into the boat. The ship went to sea next day; they hove to outside the fleet, gave Dutch Charley six hard dozen on the bare back; then put him on board the outermost ship of the fleet and went to sea; nobody pitied the scoundrel and he met the customary fate of his kind about a year after; stabbed and killed by one of his comrades.

These characters did as they pleased and there was on shore a very small number of people who cared a cent what any man did for coin, so that his own pocket was not in immediate danger. And yet among these loose principled and no-principled men of all classes and nations, who neither feared God nor regarded man, perhaps there has been no place in the world where a shipwrecked captain or officer, a drink wrecked engineer, a played out resident, a friendless stranger or a widow or a helpless woman would receive such ready and certain and generous help, to send them to their far away home in England, France or the United States, not as paupers, but in first class style and comfort.

It was stated before that many ships used to be improperly loaded and some came there that were no longer able to stand bad weather when deeply laden. So the Peruvian authorities passed a decree that every vesel should pass a rigid survey and if not well caulked and in good condition, they should be obliged to do the necessary work at Callao before going to the islands.

It was soon reported to the captains that the three Peruvian Naval Officers who were the surveyors had to be bribed with an ounce ($17) each or the ship would be forced to caulk whether needed or not. And if it was ever so much needed the three ounces would let them off and they could do the caulking at the islands without loss of time as their laydays would count there and they could be taking cargo while caulking.

For years this went on; when a ship came in, one or more of the captains *countrymen* informed him of the state of affairs and kindly offered to take the three ounces and get the ship free of caulking which of course must never be whispered about, as the surveyors were high toned gentlemen. Some of the captains were so delighted with the success of their agent that it became a general practice to give him another ounce for his trouble and his kindness, which he modestly accepted after due hesitating reluctance.

One day a ship came in whose captain talked Spanish, and had been for some time on very pleasant relations with a Peruvian naval officer whom he had befrended, and who had made him acquainted with various other officers, the surveyors among the rest. His ship had been lately thoroly calked; but the naval calker, a colored man, who examined the ships for the surveyors declared she must be calked. The captain had been warned that such would be the case, but had refused to negotiate a bribe; he called the surveyors to look at an examination and they immediately passed the ship all right. When others enquired how much money he had paid to get off and were told of the circumstances, they called an investigation, as they do in Congress; and as one of the bribed negotiators had just been discharged by his employers, the truth came out.

The surveyors had never received a cent of the bribes; never knew such a thing was going on; our own beloved countrymen, the foreigners had put up the whole scheme each in the interest of the ships of his own country. They each kept the three or four ounces they got, and gave the old calker when he went on a day's survey, a list of the ships who had paid and he was to pass, and of those which had not paid and he was to condem; and when he wanted very badly to borrow $5 or $10 now and then, he would go to one of his friends and get a little change out of their big hauls.

That ended the game, but the principal actors were not at all abashed when the defrauded captains nashed their teeth and upbraided them with their rascality.

STUDEBAKER.

A LESSON FOR THE BOYS.

Two weeks ago on page 252 there was in the RESCUE a history of the carriage factory of the Studebaker Brothers, in South Bend, Indiana, and there were pictures of their extensive buildings showing what an immense business they are doing.

It is a matter of some importance for you to know how and why people in Maine, and India, and California, and Europe should come to want a Studebaker carriage or wagon, when in almost every place there is a carriage maker across the way or round the corner, or in the next village, You may remember to have seen an old proverb that somehow gets out of fashion and is often kept in an outhouse or down cellar, or in the garret, and sometimes gets adrift and is altogether lost—but when one comes across it, so many people spell it out;

HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY

and they speak of it approvingly and say, "Yes that is so," and turn it with its face to the wall and forget all about it.

Yet wise, observant people are always noticing that it invariable comes out true every time. Fraud and cheat and lie may all pay better to-day and to-morrow and may be up to next Friday, and one thinks he has a doubly better thing than honesty: but then or soon after, the mask falls off, the fraud is exposed, the cheat is discovered, the lie makes a broad red stain mark all over the face and the enterprise is bankrupt. Character, manliness, honor, purity, virtue, self-respect and other people's respect, which are all pure gold, bartered off, all of them, for a second hand tin whistle that won't toot when you blow it.

Now the old parent Studebaker never turned that motto with its face to the wall: to keep it always face out, and hang it up at the foot and head of his bed and paste it in his hat and on the inside of the cover of his family Bible and of his dictionary and of all his account books and of his pocket book and of his photograph and autograph album, has ever been the smartest business transaction a man could undertake.

Studebaker Senior and his boys might have gilded their wagons all over and made believe they were pure gold; they might have painted them in the most gorgeous and artistic colors and styles, and might never have succeeded in selling a dozen in their lives. But they were not fools: so they prospered. First they determined to make their wagon or carriage of the best possible form for the convenience and profit of the purchaser; then they determined to make them of the very best wood and iron and other material: then it was necessary to have the most skilful and faithful and intelligent workmen so as to have the wood and iron put together, not in such a manner that a new one would have to be purchased next year, but so that they would last the purchaser as long as possible, and do him the most faithful service. And even the best material of paint and oil was carefully selected to cover them and preserve them as long as possible from the decay of rain and storm.

Their argument was this; let us furnish the very best wagon and carriage that can be made in the world: let us make it so honestly that it will stand more hard work, do more real service, and give

more unbounded satisfaction, and last longer than any other in the world, and then people will come or send to us from all parts of the world for our work, and thus we shall prosper by helping all who deal with us to prosper, in place of being wronged by us. That was a simple matter, you may say, but really it was the rarest and strongest, and most precious common sense, and is the pure bible doctrine of success.

So when they sent out a vehicle it never ceased to be an advertisement to everybody that saw it, that the Studebaker concern was HONEST; no danger of rotten spokes, cracked springs or puttied breaks in their wagons. There may be others as honestly and faithfully made, but people are not sure of it. They are sure of the Studebakers, and to-day all round the world those mute carriages are proclaiming, not that the Studebaker family are handsome people, rich people, tall, or strong or witty, but that they believe and practice the old proverb, HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY, and because of that everybody that wants to use a wagon gets that kind if possible.

Hanging up that motto over the door or saying it over, and sitting in the chimney corner, or astride the fence smoking, will not help you a particle. But practicing it with industry and economy, and a proper use of the common sense which God has given you, will insure a prosperous future for you all. And be sure to remember that it was not a mere chance that made the Studebakers such a success. Horace Greely, Benjamin Franklin, David C. Cook, Abraham Lincoln, President Garfield, and thousands of others have achieved the grandest success in every desirable direction, because they shaped their lives by that noble and precious gem of mottoes.

The reason the highly prosperous are not the large majority of mankind and the failures the scarce and scattered few, is, that the large majority turn that proverb face to the wall and pay their court to certain failure.

CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

The children of kind, loving parents, reared in a pleasant happy home, must find it difficult to believe the awful cruelties to which other innocent children are daily exposed, in the homes where the parents are the victims of the bar-keeper or where the beer barrel or beer jug has become a frequent visitor.

You can find on another page an account of the appalling evils wrot by drink (mostly beer) in England. The cases reported of cruelty to children are only a few, because children never complain at the police office or have their parents arrested. One of those reported tells of a blacksmith in Shields who put his three year old daughter on the fire when he was drunk, and the poor child was three weeks in a hospital being cured of her burns. Another, that of a woman who left her five children in her home at daylight without food, and returned at midnight and beat them cruelly; she had done so for months; the children having to beg or steal their food, or starve when they could do neither.

It is not at all unlikely that this woman was once a kind, good mother; now she is what beer or wine or whisky has made her. Men and women of the kindest and best dispositions have been and are every year transformed by the satanic poison influences of beer and drink into the most savage, cruel and wicked monsters.

In the large cities of Europe, where one genera- of drunkards succeeds another, mothers have again and again poisoned or otherwise murdered their own children to be rid of taking care of them. Many a time parents have blinded or maimed their own babes so as to hire them out at a certain price a day to some bad women to beg with. Lots of people would give money to a woman who had a blind or crippled child in her arms; I did it often till I learned that these wretches hired their baby and had a grand gin spree at night on their day's collections.

It was discovered some fifteen years ago that drunken members of burial societies were in the habit of poisoning their own children to get the funeral benefits of 15 or 20 dollars, have a big drunk on the money and let the city bury the dead.

These are things which it were better innocent children should never hear of; if they had happened 100 years ago and could not happen again, it would be sinful to relate them now to youthful innocence; but the horrors and cruelties under which many hundreds of thousands of children are suffering woes unutterable of misery, sickness, starvation and death, are in full blast right now—not far off. And we have all the machinery set up in San Francisco and Sacramento and all over the State to produce as plenteous a harvest of crime and vice and woe all over this country as there is anywhere.

For that reason these horrible events are mentioned but not detailed to you. You are going to vote some of these days, both boys and girls, and you must be prepared to vote right. If any one objects to women voting that dont concern us at all; it would be idle to argue or discuss the question whether women ot to vote or not, because every body ot now to be able to see and know that they are going to vote sure and soon, and it will make no difference whether we like it or not.

So it will come to be your duty to vote and you will surely never give a vote to any man or any party that will not swear to destroy this infamous system of mantraps, which proposes and intends to buy and sell you boys and girls, just as they sell calves and sheep in the market, and as they dispose of rabbits and ducks and hens and pigeons in their coops.

You will vote to put a stop to the business of selling boys and girls to ruin, when you know the horrible atrocities that the beer sellers and wine sellers and whisky sellers are committing all over this country and Europe; when you know that they are causing rivers of tears and blood to deluge the world, and their only end is to bring to shame and vice and misery and death every innocent, virtuous, pure honest boy or girl that can ever be enticed to "look upon" the baits with which they have made their traps enticing or covered them up altogether.

POLICE WORK FOR JANUARY.

The police made 1910 arrests during the past month, and accomodated 129 lodgers in the city prison. Of the arrests, 859 were for drunkenness, 173 for battery, 29 for burglary, 60 for gambling and 109 for larceny. The remainder were principally for felonious assaults and misdemeanors of various sorts.

It may be safely assumed that every one of these cases was the work of the so called "league of freedom," the beer and whisky swilleries. It is well that the children should know this, that beer and liquor sent 1910 people to prison in one month in San Francisco for crime, and 129 for a night's lodging. No doubt every one of the arrests were for offenses committed under the influence of the liquor sold them, or else by people who have been degraded to a vicious life by drink. No doubt too, that every one of them was a tobacco lunatic, and that every one of the 129 who went to prison to lodge smelt very strong of both beer and tobacco. No Good Templars among all these. It is well to know that if this state had three millions of Good Templars in it and nobody else, one jail 10 ft. by 14, and one police judge and one police officer would suffice for all the lawlessness of the three millions in the whole state.

If you ask what policemen are for, the answer is to try to protect the people against the criminals whom the grogshop has degraded, robbed and crazed; but they only afford a very limited protection. If you ask what the police court and judges and lawyers have to do, it is principally to adjust the quarrels, redress a few of the wrongs and punish a small fraction of the crime produced by the beer dive and barroom. What are all the jails and prisons and two big penitentiaries for? to shut up one in a hundred of the murderers and thieves that were once innocent and honest little school boys, many of them the beloved sons of good mothers, but who went into the beer shop and bar room and wine factory, and were there entrapped, debauched and depraved. The asylums and poorhouses, houses of correction, industrial schools, hospitals? almost altogether to repair the ravages made by the manslayers of the dramshop; and all these things have to be supported by the hard labor of sober men, who have no need of any of these institutions.

OLD MEN QUIT; CAN'T BOYS?

I am continually gratified to find very old tobacco users quitting the filthy habit of smoking and chewing the poisonous and expensive weed. And I am correspondingly grieved and ashamed to hear beardless boys say "I ought to quit it and I want to, but I can't." At Savannah, when organizing the Band of Hope, both old men and young lads came forward and took our triple pledge, and many a heart was made glad. In Los Angeles county, an earnest Christian man told me how he stopped using tobacco. He had often "thought" he would and ought to, but never said absolutely "I will." He says he now sees the only way to quit is just—TO QUIT. Attending camp meeting a good deal was said against Christians using tobacco. (A healthy sign of religious growth now that our camp meetings, Conferences and Assemblies are speaking out against liquor drinking and tobacco using.) His conscience gave him trouble. He ought to stop, but it was no small undertaking after forty years persistent use. After returning home, while at work in his blacksmith shop, he obtained his own full consent, went to the house and wrote in his diary: "By the help of God, this 21st of September, 1880, I quit using tobacco." He has never used it since, and now has no appetite for it. He had said nothing to his wife about it; she had been a smoker for over twenty years. Not long after, she went out to the smithy and said to him: "My conscience has been troubling me about tobacco using ever since camp meeting and even before. I have thought about it, and prayed over it, and am going to quit; now you can do as you like." With a twinkle in his eye and a joyful heart, he just opened his diary and pointed to the entry he had made there.

Now can any boy or youth who has foolishly allowed himself to begin using tobacco read this without blushing if he says "I can't quit?"

A boy has no more need to begin using the hurtful weed than has his sister, and no boy ought to say he can't break off a habit of *months* when men and women resolutely and abruptly stop after 20 to 40 *years* using. J. W. WEBB.

PLYMOUTH.

An incident of the "cheek" of the liquor dealers—or devil's agents—came under my notice not long since. Saturday morning, after District Lodge in Oleta, two liquor agents who had staid over night in Oleta, were preparing to leave when they saw a specimen of their work staggering along the street so drunk that he could scarcely walk. "Look there!" exclaimed one of his satanic majesty's servants, look at that man. A man must be getting down pretty low when he will make such a beast of himself. I wonder why men will get down so low." A young man from Summit Lodge who was standing by and heard the speech, replied, "If you men did not manufacture the liquor for them to get drunk on, they would not get down so low." The liquor dealer turned to the young man and observed, "You are right young man." I wonder he has been a liquor agent for years and dont know why it is that men will ruin themselves.

GOOD TEMPLAR."

SCENEGA, Feb. 11, 1882.

Scenega Band of Hope was organized by Bro. J. W. Webb, has about forty members, and under the supervision of Miss Kittie Conaway, cannot but succeed.

Scenega Lodge No. 221, organized by Bro. Levi Leland May 4th, 1879, has been kept up by the few earnest temperance workers of this neighborhood.

In one house here whisky was sold, but after the lodge started the seller said he "couldn't make it pay," and quit.

It is very rare to hear of a man getting "tight" in our vicinity. LORRAINE P. GUIBERSON.
Ass't Supt. B. of H.

HOW THEY ARGUE.

"Prohibition doesn't prohibit, because men sell liquor and get drunk where prohibition exists," say the friends of license.

Suppose we use the same argument in other matters; for instance:

Christianity doesn't christianize, because there are sinners in the world.

Wisdom doesn't make wise, because fools are still to be found.

Cultivation doesn't cultivate, because weeds still come up in the field.

Education doesn't educate, because it doesn't exterminate the ignoramuses that persist in such silly arguments as the above.—*West Virginia Freeman.*

LEGAL MURDER.—Last Sunday morning, the body of a negro, Amos Hampton by name, was found dead by the roadside, some twelve miles below Albany. The colored coroner of the county held an inquest, and all that was developed was that the negro, who was in good health, etc., had called in the afternoon at a cross-roads grocery and got a drink of whisky. That appears to have fixed him. He took that drink and quickly went off to die. The verdict was in accordance with the facts.—*Georgia Good Templar.*

50 *Birds, Roses, Scenery, Landscape, Marine Views, Juvenile Scenes, etc., Chromo,* 10 *cents;* 25 *Transparent,* 10 *cents.* Live Agents wanted. Agents' outfit, samples, etc., 10 cents. MILNES BROS., Bloomfield, Sonoma Co., Cal.

BOUND VOLUMES of the RESCUE (18th volume) for sale at $2.00, delivered at this office.

The Rescue.

DEVOTED TO

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Official Organ of the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T. of California.

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P. O. Box 1721,
San Francisco

OUR PRINCIPLES.—We aim for nothing short of a sweeping National Prohibitory law endorsed by every State and Territory of the Union, in the year 1885, and as much sooner as the Christian and Temperance men and good citizens of the country may desire to accomplish it.

MAKE WHISKY PAY.

The Colusa *Sun* says, "Make whisky pay the expenses created by whisky," and the Yolo *Mail* says, "The maxim embodies a great deal of good sense and is based on sound reason."

And all the temperance men will surely join in an emphatic AMEN. It may be taken for granted that the most radical of us will consent to compromise right there, and as soon as the papers are signed and satisfactory bonds and guarantees executed, down will come the flags of Prohibition, Home Protection, Local Option and of all opposition to the beneficent institution which shall have thus placed itself on an equality with all other legitimate business and will pay all the expenses it creates.

That proposition puts the Kansas and Maine experiments away on the shelf as errors of a crude and undeveloped civilization. Temperance people would never have asked for prohibition, had they dreamed such an arrangement as this was possible. The first and fairest place to test this experiment is Lompoc. It is a clear field and the people there will offer no objection to its having an even impartial trial, for they are a fair and square community.

Now suppose having made an irrevocable treaty that "whisky shall pay all the expenses created by whisky," we open a saloon at Lompoc to be followed in time by as many more on the same terms, "as the needs of the community require" as they say in England.

First expense, for the saloon to meet will be one half the cash value of all the real property in Lompoc colony, for a permanently established grogshop will be immediately followed by that reduction in values.

Second expense will be the cost of removing at least one half the inhabitants to another home, either in this State or in some other where there is no grogshop.

Third expense; the damages assessed of these people leaving one home and migrating to another and increased cost of their new location.

Fourth expense; the return to the families of the laboring men who drink at the bar, an equivalent in food, clothing and comforts for all the money of which their protectors are robbed at the bar.

Fifth expense; the payment into the colony treasury of the lost time of all its inhabitants who loaf in the grogshop.

Sixth expense; the repayment of all the money lost in gambling by the patrons of the grogshop.

Seventh expense; refunding to the shoemaker, clothier, baker, grocer, milkman, carpenter, doctor, minister, milliner, painter, printer, bookseller and laborer, all the damages inflicted upon them by the loss of custom and the bad debts of those who frequent the saloon.

Eighth expense; payment to every wife whose husband is make a drunkard, of the damages annually inflicted upon her by leading her husband thru all the grades between a good, kind, honest protector and a besotted, useless, dangerous monster; said damages to be assessed by a sworn jury of 12 wives who will decide by the average of what each would consider a fair compensation for having her husband so debauched and satanized.

Ninth expense; compensation to every mother whose boy is seduced from innocence and honesty and led by the saloon into the various grades of vice and crime; damages to be assessed by a jury of 12 mothers who will award the average of what they each would consider a just and righteous money compensation for having the young hope of their homes blasted and bloated and changed into a felon and a jailbird.

Tenth expense; similar compensation to be similarly computed by a jury of 12 mothers, to every mother whose daughter the whisky vender has directly or indirectly led from innocence and purity to a life of shame and misery.

Eleventh expense; well there are just 90 more items in the bill of expenses which the whisky and beer and wine benefactor must provide for, and when that is satisfactorily accomplished and ratified the war is ended, peace will reign and the whisky seller and maker will have established a valid claim to respectability and perfect toleration. Surely they wont object to such a settlement of this difficulty which is assuming such a portentous aspect for them.

THE PERU AND CHILI MUDDLE.

Very frequently some great public scandal attaches to the whole American people, because of a gigantic scheme of fraud attempted or carried out by a little clique of rich men, who by the occasional injustices of blind fortune have escaped the convict doom which has rigorously overtaken so many men of a much milder type of scoundrelism.

The various land steals, the Union and Central Pacific grand sweeping robberies, the Star Route conspiracy, the gigantic whisky frauds, the continuous plunder of the Indians with the full knowledge and consent of our Government, have long disgraced this country. In 1856 and 7 money was subscribed by rich villains in New York to arm and help a revolutionary party to overthro the Government of Peru and make over the guano deposits to them at a nominal price per ton; about one fifth of its value. Thieves who do the stealing never get a good price for their plunder from the bigger thieves who receive the stolen goods.

And now what a disgraceful thing to have leading politicians engaged in a plot to embroil the nation in a scheme to interfere between Chili and Peru with force, and to rob them both to enrich a syndicate of freebooters of the most piratical type in New York. The most important feature of this conspiracy was putting the name of Hon. Wm. E. Dodge conspicuously in the list of *Sindicators*. A gentlemen who would not allow one of his dogs to take stock in any scheme with any one of the bona fide manipulators of the projected nitrate and guano filibustery. The claim that an American had a right of discovery in the guano islands is of course an entire fiction. Daniel Webster when Sec. of State was once deceived for a week or two by the representations of an unprincipled sharper, to assert such a claim, but he dropped it very hastily and people were amazed that so astute a statesman had been duped so far with such a shallow trick.

These freebooters should be medaled and their statues placed around that of Guiteau in the temple of infamy. The program of George Francis Train for the Government of the U. S. when he should be President, had one grand feature for which his countrymen should be grateful and he should be pardoned many of his follies; it was "Death to Thieves." That would not be a bloody ordinance as might seem at first superficial glance. It would be the saving of many thousands of lives every year. If the thief factories were extinguished which the hanging of from two to half a dozen of the leag of law-breakers would most conclusively effect—the rising crop of thieves could be saved from crime: the older ones could find better paying employment; whisky and beer being abolished, the temptation and the instigation to steal would both be done away with. The hanging of a couple of star route thieves, two or three congressmen, ex-cabinet officers, Indian commissioners, and swindling bankers along with Guiteau would put a stop to thieving by public officials forever in this country.

We could have a tremendous improvement in public morals, in the public welfare, a saving of a hundred thousand lives a year and a regenerated country, all at the nominal expense of hanging up for half an hour, say a dozen rotten human vermin, to whom death and a refuge under ground ot to be a merciful boon.

ANTI-MORMON MORALITY.

There are honest people who are profoundly moved with an earnest desire to abolish polygamy in Utah and elsewhere, and to whom that "peculiar institution" because it is far away, and they have not been accustomed to see it, looks far more hideous than the most horrible crimes, cruelties and debaucheries to which, from lifelong familiarity, they are comparatively callous and indifferent, altho the latter can be proved to be infinitely more abominable and wicked.

But there is nothing more disgusting than the hypocrisy of the drunken, lightfingered gamblers and debauchees who trade in politics, and clamor for the extermination of a system that would be polluted by their presence, that is entirely free from a dozen pet vices in which these political buzzards delight to bathe themselves.

The only result of Federal interference with polygamy in the past has been to persecute, annoy, harass, fine and imprison Mormons and to saddle upon them against their most earnest protests and efforts our substitutes for polygamy, the grogshop, the gambling hell, the debauched Sunday and the brothel; and the effect has been naturally to fortify and strengthen mormonism by inspiring mormons with a wholesom dread of the horrible pollutions thrust upon them and with a firm belief in the superior morality, christianity and thriftiness of their own system.

And seeing that these political-juggler reformers of mormonism who are so virtuous on the subject of legalized polygamy, would not one of them lift a finger or cast a vote to put down one brothel, one gambling-hell, one dramshop, in Washington, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, or anywhere—seeing they are entirely silent on the bloody human sacrifice of 100,000 citizens a year and the war which the liquor sellers wage against property, costing the country more than two billions a year—it is idle to give them credit for a particle of sincerity or honesty in the matter. It is very doubtful if they would ever try to do any other thing against mormonism than to thrust upon it a system like ours of tolerated, protected, licenced dens ofdrunkenness, vice and lewdness. Doutful in the extreme if any other solution of the question would be comprehensible to them.

The meanest point of this abominable farce is that they merely use it as a cloak to divert public attention from the temperance question and keep that out of politics till the end of 1884 at least. The Sunday theater and the variety theater and the beergardens of one of our large cities are cancer spots each one of them upon our civilization, worse than the whole mess of mormon immorality together. And not one of the clamorers against mormonism of any class, Talmage excepted, ever lifted a finger to discountenance Sunday theaters, an abomination the Christian churches could have abolished in one month any time the last twenty years if they had felt any interest in the matter.

APPALLING.

Near the close of 1881 the *Alliance News* of England asked its readers to send in accounts of the bad cases of crime, cruelty and accident thru drink which should occur in G. B. during the last week of 1881 and the first of 1882. The result was published Jan. 21 in the News and an 8 page supplement in all 41 columns of the width of those of the RESCUE and about an inch longer, in small type too.

Each item is an extract from a local paper and the whole has been classified as follows:

14 Homicides, manslaughters and murders.
15 Suicides; 8 attempted suicides.
15 Stabbing, cutting and wounding.
113 Permature, sudden or violent deaths.
5 Drink and public peril.
52 Rowdyism and violent assaults.
54 Assaults on policemen.
9 Cruelty to children.
64 Assaults on women.
14 Women drunk resulting in death or grievous harm.
355 cases in all of grevious and fatal crime thru drink, and in many of the cases of cruelty and assault, several persons were the sufferers or criminals or both; thus making the number much larger. And it must be noted that not one of these is a case of

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mere drunk and disorderly, drunk and incapable, found in the gutter and taken care of. The million of them who got drunk were not at all noticed; where 30 or 40 were sent to one hospital or infirmary to have cuts and bruises from falls and fights attended to, not one of such cases was included unless the circumstances were very serious.

The 355 cases are all horrible atrocities, especially the assaults on women and children, barbarous crimes of a refinement in cruelty and an intensity of unnatural beastliess that makes many of them unmentionable. The hundreds of thousands of women who only get their weekly allowance of kicks and beatings and black eyes and gashed heads, and did not get before the police courts, were not one of them mentioned. The countless thousands of children that miserably perish thru the neglect of drunken mothers and vile parents were not counted, unless they happened to be subjects of an inquest. And it is very evident that the 355 cases are a mere drop in the bucket of the woes inflicted in those two weeks upon their fellow beings by the most infamous leag of murderers and robbers that have ever cursed this world.

The *Telegraph* in commenting upon it pretended to believe and stated it to be the year's results of drink in 1881 and disposed of it as not so very bad after all. Were a similar record made in America it would probably be worse, except in the matter of cruelties to women and children; our people have not been fed on beer long enough and in such numbers as to produce the same proportion of barbarously brutal drunkards that are found in the beer swilling countries.

POLYGAMY AND PROHIBITION.

"An able critic" in the *Minneapolis Review* writes an able article which concludes as follows:

Fellows citizens, the ebullition of long pent up feeling concerning a sorrow and shame which really affects only a few thousand men and women in a far away wilderness, a comparatively small part of our ample domain, just and holy as it is, is but a tempest in a tea-pot compared with what would stir every patriot breast in all the land in contemplation of the greater slavery the rum power puts on men and women both. There is a growing felon on Uncle Sam's finger in Utah, which the government bayonet can lance. With the corruption of whisky the whole body politic is cancerous, the whole head sick, and whole heart faint. It is time we were awake about this imminent and monstrous evil.

Mormonism is responsible for a few assassinations and murders every year. Its whole record in blood during its growth from Joseph Smith's wild brain—a generation or more of disgraceful crime—is largely exceeded by the annual slauter of more than 60,000 men by alcohol. Of 125,000 Mormons less than 20,000 practice polygamy. More men and women are led into adultery and lewdness in one of our great cities by rum than in all the territories under the stars and stripes which are cursed by polygamy. More maids are debauched by drugged draughts, and led on to ruin thru passions inflamed by drink while conscience sleeps, than are sacrificed in the harems of Mormon profligates, making a Sodom of our fair West. More wives hearts ache in Minnesota than in Utah—ache harder and sorrow longer. More children cry for bread here than there. More honor is lost, more manhood sacrificed. The Mormon church avail themselves of Uncle Sam's munificence to give every believer a hundred and sixty acres of land. They tithe it, I grant you, but they protect it from the rumseller who would get it all for drink. That church would be a boon to this commonwealth which would take a tithe of all our possessions and rid us of the curse of the liquor trade. I do not underrate the horrors of the adulterous shame. I simply and solemnly declare to my fellow citizens that in protesting against a far away and local monstrosity we do not do all our duty. There is corruption here at home as costly and as dangerous as any known to history. It is an open question if rum does not make more lewdness in Minneapolis than Mormonism does in Salt Lake City. Hell is not beyond the Rockies alone. It is here. I can take you to its vestibule. Every pastor knows the skeleton in the closet which alcohol has laid bare. I wish I could say something to every lover of his kind thinking about this. Sentiment is made for temperance as well as for the sacredness of the family tie, by thot and discussion. Good women's hearts ache for orphans. The Home for the Homeless burdens sympathies already fearfully taxed. The sad tide of bruised and shamed womanhood flows into the Home of the Sisters of Bethany. Hospitals rise for the care of the wounded and maimed. How much of this stream of suffering and sorrow might be dried at its very source if good men and women would all help, rather than neglect the temperance cause? You may not stop all drunkenness, any more than all lewdness, but time and teaching, fearless discussion and honest voting, may put

MINNESOTA BESIDE MAINE AND KANSAS

stars in the galaxy of pure and prosperous commonwealths. If the methods of the Reform Club do not please your taste, put your parlor to the use of such women as Mrs. Hunt, who will give you a better taste of life than Oscar Wilde's esthetics. Ask your school directors to put scientific temperance in the schools. Capitalists who would rid an avenue of saloons would get up a bigger and better "boom" for real estate than any other advertising. A temperance syndicate of the wealthiest citizens would add much more to stock and take more from taxes than any known combination. Real estate is not worth much in Sodom. Ask Lot if it be. P. T. Barnum says every saloon license revoked in Bridgeport. Conn., means $1,000 increase of valuation on adjoining property.

I put it upon your consciences, fellow-citizes, joining in the crusade against the foul fanatics of Mormondom, if it be not a farce to spend such disproportionate breath upon a heathen abomination in a distant territory, and lie supinely enslaved by a power which will be broken when patriots seize their opportunity and say it must dam the current of our progress and prosperity no more. Hail to the day when we shall have a temperance governor—a prohibition governor in Minnesota—who shall lead us in a movement that shall rid us of the curse of rum, as Gov. Pillsbury has set us free from the curse of repudiation."

THE DIFFERENCE IN NEWSPAPERS.

I have been reading the newspapers published in Los Angeles Co. for the past month or two and I notice one great difference in them. All but two are full of puffs and advertisements of mantraps, gin mills, otherwise called saloons, and are loud in their praises of wine and brandy making and have occasional sneers and jokes at temperance. The two that do not, are the *Daily Times* and the *Mirror*, Yarnell, Caystile and Mathes, proprietors, are Good Templars and the editor is superintendent of the Presbyterian Sunday School. So of course, they are clean, decent temperance papers, without a word of praise for saloons, gambling dens or brothels. Nor have they any advertisements from the beer dives, rum-holes or flashy saloons. I heard that one ginseller did send an advertisement to the *Times* but the moment he found it was even printed at the "Temperance" *Mirror* Office he had it taken out. What a compliment to the proprietors, they were not his kind of men! Now if I were a resident of Los Angeles Co. I should subscribe for one of these papers in preference to any other, whatever my politics might be, as a consistent temperance man. Let us support our own kind; that is the motto of the rummies. Another paper published here is the *Semi-tropical*. It praises wine and brandy making as tho it were a good thing for the country. A Good Templar and Christian man said to me the other day, "I like that paper for valuable information it contains about orange and other trees and raisin grapes, etc., but it puffs up the wine grape growing so that I will write the editor to discontinue my paper for *I am ashamed to send it back East to my friends* whose coming out here nothing would be more likely to prevent than this very wine curse that he approbates and tries to make popular."

J. W. Webb.

The last packages of the copies of the 16th, which were not permitted by the P. O. regulations to be mailed before without a 1 ct. stamp on each paper, were mailed to the lodges on Monday morning the 27th. Some of them will be 11 days late but it is hoped they will be distributed and used to the best advantage to extend the circulation of the paper. Every ordinary issue contains a much larger amount of reading matter and less advertisements.

Subscribers this week. Vallejo, 1; Portland, Oregon 1 (2 yrs.); Mariposa 7 (short term), C. H. Convers; Tulare City 1; San Jose (W. H. Gilmore) 4; Weaverville Lodge 6: Weaverville (G. B. Bassham) 9; Battle Creek (Mrs. M. Wilcox) 4; Los Angeles 1; Fort Ellis, Montana 1; Lifeboat Lodge (L. Franklin) 1; Sacramento 1; Star Lodge, Borden, Fresno Co., (S. S. Patterson) 6; Bodie (Alice R. Freeman) 4; Lynn, Mass., 1; Ontario Ohio, 1; Occidental, Sonoma Co. (Miss Carrie Blaney) 4. San Luis Obispo (Mrs. L. T. Cook) 8; Visalia (W. C. King) 10; in all 71.

The Ministers.—A postal or a letter frequently comes to the Rescue from ministers who desire to have their address changed, or who have something to communicate and take that opportunity to send a very kindly message of approval and good will and encouragement. It is not presumed the management of this paper exactly suits any one person in every particular; perhaps no two men, in an honest endeavor to best advocate the truth and the right, would exactly agree in framing all the details of the program. Therefore, the kindly wishes and helpful, sympathizing notes of good cheer, which, in their desire to sustain and strengthen the work, have overlooked and forgotten all the imperfections and short-comings of the worker, are warmly and most thankfully appreciated. This acknowledgement is desired to apply to the last 15 months right along, and to apologize for lack of time to make other reply in many instances.

The *Home Circle* is an out-spoken temperance paper and is the only journal published giving both wholesale and retail quotations of fine groceries and family supplies—send to 519 Post St. S. F. Cal. for sample copy which is sent free.

W. D. Comstock's Furniture Warerooms advertized in the two last numbers of the Rescue, are at the corner of Fifth and K Streets, Sacramento. Not on M Street as reported. Call and see them.

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National Temperance Society ..... Temp. Literature
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SPEECH OF GOVERNOR ST. JOHN AT BROOKLYN.

JANUARY 22, 1882.

No question before the American people to-day has such a hold upon the heart of the West as this question of prohibition. No longer ago than last winter the people of thirty States of this nation knocked at the doors of the legislatures and asked that the people be permitted to speak through the ballot-box upon this question. Politicians were cowardly. I desire to say to-night, if there are any politicians in this audience, that you had better be trimming your sails; you are twenty-five years behind the people on this question. You are not expressing or representing the public sentiment of this country, and the time will come when you will be compelled to take a position either for or against this measure, or get out of politics. You can not occupy a neutral position upon this question. I remember what they said, "Keep this question of slavery out of the platform; it will injure the party," just as they say to-day, "Don't agitate this temperance question; it will injure the party." I tell you citizens, that any party can afford to do right, and the party that is cowardly about this matter, the party that dares not take hold and endorse that which is right, must, in the very nature of things, eventually go down. How long would the Republican party have lived in the hearts of the people of this country had it continued the cowardly policy that existed in 1850? The Republican party never got a great and strong hold upon the hearts of the people until it grappled with this question of humam slavery and choked the life out of it. Nor will the Republican party, or any other party, ever continue, ever have power in this country any longer than that party dares to do right. I was told a year ago —and it was a cry against me—that if I was renominated on the Republican ticket it would endanger the success of the ticket in that State, simply because I was outspoken in favor of the policy of prohibiting dramshops. There were six other candidates before the convention. Notwithstanding all the talk about this weakening of the party, the people upon the first ballot in convention gave me more than two votes to one for the opposition.

THEN POLITICIANS TREMBLED

because the majority would be cut down, but my majority over my Democratic opponent was fifty-two thousand five hundred—twenty-one thousand greater majority than ever given before in the State for any governor. It was not I that rolled up that majority, but it was the principle that the people were voting for. I was talking a moment ago about this question of emigration and population, telling you how our population had increased. There is one spot in Kansas where we have lost emigration on account of prohibition—I always desire to be truthful, to be frank and fair in the discussion of any question—that is within the walls of the Kansas penitentiary. During the first eleven months of 1880, under free whiskey rule, there were sent to that prison two hundred and eighty-six convicts against only one hundred and seventy-five in the first eleven months under prohibition —a difference of one hundred and eleven. That is the only place where we have lost population on account of prohibition. I desire to submit right here a question to you men, to you fathers. I want you to explain it to your boys. Tell your boys, if you please, why it is that you enforce absolute prohibition in your prisons here in New York; why is it that we have enforced it in Kansas; why it is that we enforce prohibition in every State prison throughout the country; and tell me, if you can, a single reason why we should give the protection of prohibition to the thief inside the walls of the prison and withhold it from the honest man on the outside? We under our national laws, give the protection of prohibition to the Indians on the frontier. I have always been of the opinion that a white man, if he behave himself, is as good as an Indian. I ask you to tell me, if you can, why we should extend the protection of prohibition to the wild savages of the West and withhold it from the civilized white men of this country? Brooklyn, New York City, Philadelphia for years past have contributed large sums of money for sending missionaries to the wild savages on the Western frontier, and I am glad to be able to show you the harvest that is being gathered now from the seed that was sown by you years ago. I feel somewhat timid, embarrassed to come here from that Western country and talk to an audience in this city where the standard of civilization is raised so high, yet I know that not only New York but all the States between here and the West can learn lessons of morality and good government beyond Kansas, even in the territory where the Indians reside. I have here with me a letter from an Indian that I desire to read.

"EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, TAHLEQUAH, }
CHEROKEE NATION, Dec. 28, 1881. }

GOVERNOR ST. JOHN:

MY DEAR SIR: I observe by the public prints that you are engaged in the somewhat arduous struggle of stopping the sale of intoxicating drinks in your State. (Remember, this is from the Cherokee nation.) Among my people, under our constitution and laws, the manufacture or introduction of all liquors is positively prohibited. It is true that some little is smuggled in by lawless persons on the border, but the moral sentiment of the great mass of the Cherokee natien is against it, and such a thing as a public drinking saloon is unknown. Occasionally a post sutler sells it, although it is unlawful to sell it to Indians. It has often occurred to me that a habit which has been discovered to be so dangerous to Indians cannot be very good for the whites. You have therefore the well wishes of all good people in my country for success in your undertaking. The evil effects and great increase of the drinking habits of the country in the past twenty years surely call for the most energetic efforts from all good men for the arrest of this fearful evil. I subscribe myself, very respectfully, your friend.

JOHN BUSHYHEAD.

Governor and Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation."

If you will bear with me just one moment I will read you one section of their law, an official copy of which I hold in my hand. Their entire prohibitory law consists of four sections. The first three prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor within that nation. It provides that the officers shall seize and destroy it, and imprison any one that they may suspect of having a knowledge of the presence of intoxicating liquors, and make them under oath disclose whatever they know about it. It provides a penalty of not less than $50 nor over $100 fine and six months' imprisonment. Here is what they do with a man after he has once been convicted and then persists in trampling the law under foot. It shows that the Cherokees have faith in the people:

"Every person after having been once convicted who shall persist in keeping a disorderly house for the purpose of gambling or vending ardent spirits shall be deemed to have forfeited his right of residence in this territory, and the people in the vicinity where such person may be may band themselves together and effectually destroy such place of vice and make such disposition of such incorrigible person as they may deem best to rid the nation of the evil."

Ah! do you regret, one of you, contributing to send missionaries to the Indians of the West! Would it not be meet and proper, if these Indians remembering your kindness to them in the past, should now send missionaries to Brooklyn and New York to teach you lessons on this great question and tell you how to rid the country of the evil. I have talked to you longer than I intended to, or ought to have done. I desire to say to you, for I have no time to go into statistics, which are dry—I desire to say to you that in the State of Kansas, in at least three-fourths of the State, prohibition is as absolute and as honestly obeyed and enforced as any other law on the statute-book prohibiting crime. In the larger cities, such as Atchison and Topeka, it is different, on account of the fact that the city governments, whose duty it is to see that the laws are enforced, are in league with the lawbreakers, and wherever you find the law-breaker and the officer of the same character, and in league together, it is difficult to enforce any law. But remember it is not the fault of the people. The time will come, at the next election, when that class of officers will be swept out of power, and when the next legislature convenes, in these cities, special provisions will be made for these city governments, for I desire to assure you that there is no spot in Kansas where there can be successfully inaugurated and maintained rebellion against the constitution and the laws of the people. We are having

NO TROUBLE IN CONVICTING MEN

who violate the law outside of these cities. In the city of Salina there have been some twenty convicted in the last thirty days, one man fined $3,500 and $500 costs, and treated to the luxury of thirty days in the county jail. You cannot convince that man now, it matters not how eloquent or logical you may be, that prohibition does not prohibit in Kansas. Twenty others were convicted in the same county and fined $200, and nineteen counts in each indictment continue over their heads to insure their good behavior. This is simply an illustration of how the law is being enforced through the greater part of the State. I have right here a letter from the county attorney of one of the largest counties, in which he says he is glad to deliver to me, as a New Year's message, the information that the whiskey rebels in that county have surrendered unconditionally along the whole line. There have been $5,000 in fines collected at little less than $500 expense incurred by the county. Now then, these $500, under our laws, go into the school fund. Formerly the licence money in the rural districts went into the school fund and helped to educate our children. I was always ashamed of Kansas for that—that anybody should be educated by legalizing wrong. But we have revolutionized the whole system. We no longer educate our children that way; but educate them now by punishing wrong in that State. Now, just a few words to you men who vote—I wish I could say to you women who vote. If we could let the wives and mothers of this country go to the ballot-box on this question there wenld be no longer any necessity for great meetings like this; but it is to the men now I desire to talk—you who have the shaping of the destinies of this grand State —you in whose care are left the wife and children, you who have it in your power to protect or destroy—it is to you men that I desire to say a word. Remember when you vote your ballot that you are not only voting for your own fireside but voting for your country. You are voting for the boys every where. You cannot quietly fold your arms and say: "Am I my brothers keeper?" There will be a time when you will come to be judged by the great Creator of us all, when you will be held responsible for this moral cowardice that many men in this country are guilty of to-day. In one of the Western towns two or three years ago resided a widow who had a son sixteen and a daughter eighteen years of age. There had never been a dram-shop in that place until, some three years ago, the men petitioned the county organization to grant a license to open a dram-shop. The women are never guilty of such outrages. One was opened, and the boy who had been an exemplary boy from his childhood up, a regular attendant upon the Sabbath-school, soon was led astray, went in there to play cards. Boys, do not play cards. Let me tell you I never knew a boy in my life who was ruined by letting cards alone, but many a boy has been destroyed through the influence of cards. You older ones here to-night, to you let me say that it will do you no harm if you never play another card If you do not, you will not set an example that may sometimes lead astray younger ones who look to you as patterns. This boy went into card-playing and beer-drinking, and from that to drunkenness, and in less than fifteen months, in a drunken spree, killed a comrade. He was arrested, tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged. The day of execution came on, and it found his sister at the State capital before the governor, asking executive interference in her brother's behalf. The mother was in the prison cell watching, praying, comforting her boy as a mother only can. The hour of execution came on, and he was literally torn from his mother's arms as she fell fainting on the floor. He was taken to the gallows; the black cap was adjusted; the trap sprung; the rope broke, and he fell almost lifeless to the ground. As they raised him and the blood gushed from his nose and his ears, he, thinking of his mother last, said in a husky tone, "O mother! for God's sake have them hurry; won't you, please?" He ascended the scaffold again; the rope was adjusted; the trap sprung, and his soul was sent to the God that gave it. Men of Brooklyn, men of New York! for God's sake I ask you to hurry, hurry not to open more of these places of iniquity, but hurry to blot them out and drive them from our land. Be brave! Strike for your firesides and for your homes. Strike for a higher and a grander and a better civilization. From all the saloons of this great city there never flowed a blessing, not one. Curses and only curses have come from them. How long will you continue to give them the sanction of the law? Now, citizens, in conclusion, if I have uttered a single word that would tend to mislead one of your boys, or tend to mislead one of you to your injury—if I have said aught that shall lower the standard of civil government here, I desire to beg you pardon before I take leave of you. If, on the other hand, I have uttered a single sentiment here that tends to give us a better civilization, a better government, and encourage us to renewed determination to fight evil, come from whatever quarter it may, I am richly paid for coming here. "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?"

SOME of the dailies are in a mortal agony of terror lest Peru or Chili should come and desolate this un. defended coast. Peru has not a gun and could not borrow a cheese knife, and Chili will be more likely to send her ironclads to batter down the North Pole than to molest a peaceful or powerful neighbor. Prepare next for a scare from King Kalakua, who is likely to make a conquest of this country at any time. People who desire to live in a country that protects its cowardice behind fortifications of bristling cannon, ought to remove to some of the old despotisms. It is hoped they will never see any more bullying demonstrations than exist at present on this coast.

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Mrs. E. P. Stevens, Prof. Wm. Crowhurst, Col. C. N. Goulding, Elder J. W. Webb, Hugh R. Hughes, and Rev. W. C. King.

MRS. E. P. STEVENS.

The meetings in Merced resulted in forty names for lodge. On Sunday night a large audience crowded the church, but a fire alarmed them and the entire audience went to extinguish it; they succeeded, and many returned to the church, but the effect was disastrous upon the meeting. If the citizens of Merced were one half as zealous in putting out the liquid fires in their saloons, temperance would not be at so low an ebb. The Gilded Saloon there kept by one John Smith is petted and praised by many who profess temperance and religion. The failure to close the saloons on Sunday has injured the town materially. There is loss of confidence, and the saloonists are arrogant. Most of the fires latterly have occurred on Sunday, and in all instances resulted from drunken carelessness. There is little hope for a town that is not alive to the maintainance of law and order. When people ignore the laws of their State because they conflict with their prejudices or unholy licenses there is very little to expect from them. The Good Templars of Merced are holding their own. The lodge organized by Capt. Wood nearly ten years ago is really doing much for the cause, not so aggressive as in many towns, but it is to be hoped that education in temperance literature will succeed in maintaining and sustaining the laws of the State. At Plainsburg the status of the people is quite different. It used to be a place for Sunday horse racing, drinking, gambling. Four years since Bro. Isaacs State and District Dept., succeeded in organizing a lodge in Plainsburg. Many men who were supposed to be confirmed drinkers, joined and have made good citizens. It is needless to state the lodge has prospered, a good church has been built. The saloons are closed on Sunday. The town is now quiet and orderly. The minister is an active Good Templar and the teacher of the school has been one of the prime movers in Sunday closing. Only one meeting has been held here, but with good results. They will be contin ued until Friday, Dist. Dept. Isaacs is earnestly aiding me in this county. The approaching dry season makes the outlook a little dark but the people are undaunted and will devote their spare time to creating temperance sentiment by a liberal scattering of temperance seed in temperance literature which if well cultivated by the active Templars will yield, even in a dry season a fair harvest. Snelling will be visited on Saturday and Sunday.

PLAINSBURG, Feb. 22, 1882.

J. W. WEBB.

SAN BERNARDINO. Still working here and in suburbs, addressing every school I can find. Splendid lodge meeting; hardly standing room; must have been over 100 present. By request initiated several of the 20 proposed, partly the result of lectures. Bro. Curtis, L. D., installed new officers. Bro. Ball reports likelihood of the move we made at Warm Spring for a new lodge being successful. Obtained 16 subscribers for RESCUE; with any one going round town with me could have got many more, but a stranger is at a disadvantage. Sold many of Cook's five-cent books. Lodge Deputy Curtis takes 100 to sell, and Bro. G. T. Switzer, Supt. Band of Hope, ordered 50 for the young folks. Then the lodge voted $5 for 100 monthly papers, to go to as many families for one year. This brings the lodge to the front as one of the foremost in Southern Cal. in the matter of literature. Young Bro. C. A. Hart is laying aside a proportion of his earnings for the Home for Orphans. On Saturday had very small meeting at Colton; the editor of the *Semi-Tropic* gave free notices and I went over to the school and talked on Friday. Rev. Mr. Frotheringham opened with prayer, and our audience seemed interested.

LUGONIA is a beautiful semi-tropical place, fast settling up with intelligent and many Eastern people. Preached a practical temperance sermon in the morning on "Good Samaritan;" addressed Sunday school after taking part in bible class, and organized a Band of Hope. At night lectured on temperance and urged instituting a lodge; Bro. M. V. Wright seconded the plan, and we obtained 17 names. Being Sunday night and late, I was obliged to leave the matter for Bro. H. C. Brooke, District Deputy, to consummate. It is unfortunate to finish lecturing at a new place, where there is a likelihood of starting a lodge, on Sunday night. But I interested Bro. Brooke and he and others will not let the opportunity slip by unimproved. Bro. Wright announced a lecture at same place, and a series of lectures at his school in Old San Bernardino, during the next moonlight nights. At the Band of Hope a number of old gentlemen and some young ones took the triple pledge. Mr. Craft took me home to his widely known "retreat," a beautiful health resort with oranges, vines, walnuts, etc. He started wine-making some years ago, but soon found it was no business for a Christian man and abandoned it, and now finds a market for all his dried mission grapes. Brainard Brown kindly came eight miles to San Bernardino for me early in the morning and he was one of the first to give his name for a lodge. The list is with Bro. Shaw, an ex-lodge Deputy, and head of a temperance and non-tobacco using family, who will get more names and do all he can for the cause and new lodge. This locality and society, climate, water, productions and proximity to R. R., and the County seat can be conscienciously recommended, *and it has no saloon* or bar or store where liquor is sold, and only one winery kept, I understood by a Dr. Craig, a Presbyterian! Going back to town I called at Mill school, addressed the pupils and started a good Band of Hope.

H. R. HUGHES.

Since my last, I completed the organization of Union Lodge Clarksville, starting them off with —— members, and a good lot of officers. Visited Shingle Springs, got some names but they are not up for a lodge yet. Eldorado is doing well, and the band of hope flourishing. At Placerville a couple of hours. Lodge prospering. Pleasant Valley gaining members, and going ahead. Got into deep snow, got a terrible cold, had to forego the pleasure of meeting with Amador D. L., and pushed for home. Reached here late Friday evening, Saturday morning felt better, only 12 miles from Copperopolis, so I went to our D. L. and had a good session.

Next day assisted our General Supt. to organize Golden Rule band of hope at Copper. In the evening went to S. S. Valley, with Sister Richardson, got some names for a band of hope, and they got five names for the lodge.

I am to take a weeks trip with the sister and visit points in the lower end of this county that have been somewhat neglected, to help those lodges, and if possible organize bands of hope. We have 16 lodges in good working order, and 7 bands of hope, and we propose to get a good many more, to bless "Old Calaveras."

Since my last report I have made a tour of the southwestern part of Calaveras. Rain disturbed part of the program, but had some good meetings.

Sister M. E. Richardson accompanied me, and her singing was a feature of our meetings, and the "General" is developing quite a talent for public speaking. We had meetings at Campo Seco, Spring Valley, Evergreen and Stone Corral.

At the two last named places, the attendance was large and deep interest manifested in our band of hope work.

It is a great comfort to see old veterans of the "pipe and plug laying down their idols, and helping the children to start life in the correct way, free from slavish habits and poisonous practices.

The citizens of the "Chaparal" county have initiated a movement to have a tax-payers convention in June, and break up the status of existing political parties and give us a county government that will enforce law.

WM. CROWHURST.

Passing on to Ophir, we were pleasantly entertained at the home of Mrs. Carter, sister of W. C. T., Brother Curts, had two good meetings, although on the second night there was a Valentine Ball in town.

Then at Clipper Gap through which we looked to discover if possible where the people came from we had two good meetings in spite of rain, hail, snow, slush, etc. Ten propositions were received, and Bro. E. F. Cook, W. C. T. took a special private drilling in the "work." The Brother is earnest and shows the same good spirit as his father, Bro. Cook of Ceres.

At Auburn we found a wrong spirit existing among many who ought to be working for temperance and the elevation of the morals of that community. Among too many, there seemed to exist a desire for nothing but criticism; but our Good Templar District Deputy, Dr. J. C. Hawver, Sister Foster, daughter of Bro. Cook of Ceres, Sister Lardner, wife of the Placer Co. District Attorney, a young brother named Sawyer, and a few others are really desirous of doing some good and hence formed themselves into the committees referred to below. Following is a part of the report contained in the Placer *Herald*:

"Professor Crowhurst's labors here may be summed up as a success, when we consider that nothing at all has ever been accomplished in Auburn, by any effort in behalf of the cause of temperance." After referring to the opening exercises, it continues:

"The Grand Lecturer was then introduced to those present. His remarks extemporary, though very forcibly illustrating the position and condition of the great temperance question in this and other county seats and places of importance."

"On Saturday evening, the day having been stormy and the going very bad, the audience was no larger than on the evening previous." * * * * A committee of nine volunteered (at the request of the G. L.) to visit during the day following in various parts of the community and invite all to turn out and attend the meeting on Sunday evening. At the close of the lecture, twelve names were given for the lodge, while all were singing from leaflets provided by the Grand Lodge. On Sunday, the professor attended the M. E. church and was invited to occupy the hour usually devoted to the Sunday school, which he used in organizing a Band of Hope with about sixty names. Mrs. Ford was chosen superintendent. During the afternoon the plan of visiting by committees as many places as possible, including the saloons, was carried out. Over one hundred were present at the lecture in the evening. After the singing of several songs from the leaflets, led by the organ, Mrs. Fenton presiding, the Prof. was introduced who, in the absence of the chaplain (Rev. T. B. Hopkins, preaching that night at Ophir) offered a fervent prayer to heaven, and joined in singing an enthusiastic song, following for over an hour with a lecture on temperance, taken from a business standpoint, which was full of truthful, conclusive and convincing arguments, at the close of which the singing, with Miss Daisy Rackliff presiding at the organ, was evidence that the true spirit of earnestness and hearty approval had entered even the organ." * * * "During the singing eight more names were given for the lodge."

LECTURERS APPOINTMENTS.

WM. CROWHURST.

PLACER CO.			
Gold Run	2, 3	Truckee	10, 11, 12
Dutch Flat	4, 5	Donner Lake Lodge	13
Blue Canon	6	Clipper Gap	16
Emigrant Gap	7	Placer Co. D. L.	17, 18
Cisco	8	Auburn	19
Boca	9	Auburn Lodge	20

REV. W. C. KING

Surprise	Mar. 2	Havilah	24, 25, 26
Rockford	3	Waldon	28, 29
Pride of Tulare	4, 5	Kernville	30, 31, Apr. 1, 2
Frazer Valley	6	Caliente	5, 6
Glenville	8, 9	Tehichipa	7, 8, 9
Sumner	15, 16	From Apr. 9 to 17 for finish-	
Bakersfield	18, 19, 20	ing work in Kern Co.	

COL. C. N. GOUDDING.

BUTTE CO.			
Chico	Mar. 5, 6, 7	Cherokee	19, 20
Nord	8, 9	Pentz	21, 22
Grainland	10, 11	Forbestown	23, 24
Biggs	12, 13	Oroville	25, 26, 27
Nelson	14, 15	From 27 to Apr. 3d to finish	
Gridley	16, 17	work in Butte Co.	

DISTRICT LODGES TO MEET.

ED. RESCUE:—The next session of Colusa County District Lodge, will be held at Maxwell, Friday and Saturday, March 3rd and 4th. Friday evening 7 o'clock P. M., an open meeting will be held.

JOHN H. LIENING, D. D.

The D. L. of Stanislaus Co. will convene in Modesto, March 4th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

M. W. HANSCOM, D. S.

Sutter and Yuba District Lodge will meet at Wheatland on Friday, March 31 and Saturday April 1, 1882. Credentials will be sent out immediately.

CHAS. J. COVILLAUD, D. S.

Sacramento County District Lodge will meet at Galt, Tuesday, April 4, 1882, at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. T. AMOS, Dist. Sec.

DAVISVILLE, Feb. 8th.—It is expected that the annual grand temperance celebration May day, will eclipse all previous celebrations this year, and may possibly be a three days meeting. An effort is being made to consummate this end. B. H. HOAG.

BOUND VOLUMES of the RESCUE (18th volume) for sale at $2.00, delivered at this office.

DIRECTORY OF LODGES

Under the direction of

GRAND LODGE, I. O. G. T.

OF CALIFORNIA.

Requests for alterations or corrections in this department should be addressed to Geo. B. Katzenstein, G. W. S., Sacramento.

ALAMEDA COUNTY.

NO. LODGE. MEETS. POSTOFFICE. DEPUTY.

180 San Leandro, M., San Leandro, G.Smith
193 Fountain, M., Oakland, J. A, Gilman, 918 Brown street.
200 Livermore, F., Livermore, F.A.Anthony.
202 Laurel, F., Haywards, Geo. Bramall.
206 West Berkeley, Sa., W.B., Miss.L.H.Lowe
286 Athens. Sa., Oakland, Chas. Scott.
358 Durant, Tu., East Berkeley, William A. Livingston.
384 Brooklyn, Th., E. Oakland, J. S. Naismith. No. 1108 Third St.
386 Washington, Sa., Washington Corners, A. O. Rix.
412 Prohibition, Sa. West Oakland, C. T. Poulter, No. 972 Cypress street.
420 Temescal, Tu., North Temescal, Fred. Esmond.
467 Pleasanton, W., Pleasanton, Mrs. Emma Bennett.
470 Alameda, Tu., West End, Rev. G.Morris

AMADOR COUNTY.

125 Summit, Sa., Plymouth, Miss Mary M. Blower.
152 Amador, Th., Amador, Jas. F. Parks.
475 Mazeppa, Su., Lancha Plana, Mrs. Kate G. Adams.
481 Buena Vista, Su., Ione City, E. P. Fitzsimmons.
482 Starlight, Su., May, Miss Julia S. Sherfey.
214 Oleta, Th., Oleta, Adelia Votaw.
225 Sutter Creek, Tu., Sutter Creek, J. H. Giles, M. D.
241 Ione Valley, F., Ione Val., Miss Rosa Coates.
245 Mt. Echo, Sa., Ione City, J. W. Sibole.
267 Iron Clad, Fr., Dzytown, D. R. Miller.
280 Jackson, Tu., Jackson, Mrs. Addie Turner.
281 Volcano, Sa., Volcano, F. J. Cleveland
283 Pine Grove, W., Pine Grove, Mrs Fanny J. Bradshaw.
297 Live Oak, Sa., Plymouth, M. D. L. Stumpff.

BUTTE COUNTY.

104 Welcome, W., Cherokee Flat, Andrew Rapp.
123 Victory, Tu., Biggs, James Burner.
177 Samaritan, Sa., Chico, T. B. Hart.
194 Fidelity, F., Chico, J. S. Stauffer.
207 Northern Star, F., Oroville, W. S. Read.
222 Taylor, Su., Forbestown, W. M. Crane.
240 Crystal Fount, Sa., Gridley, B. H. McNeil.
282 Floral, Su., Biggs, James McNulty.
285 Dayton, Su., Grainland. Jas. O. March.
289 Nord. Sa., Nord, Henry D. Bacus.
316 Webster, Sa., Chico, W. M. Thorp.
402 Nelson, Sa. Nelson, W. D. Parker.
404 Rising Star, F., Chico, Rev. P. Powers.
413 Messilla Valley, Th., Pentz, R. H. Hawkins.

CALAVERAS COUNTY.

100 Milton, Sa., Milton, O. Wolcott.
105 Campo Seco, Sa., Campo Seco, Mrs. M. E. Cutter.
106 Mountain Ranch, Sa., Mountain Ranch, John Lew
121 Chaparral, Sa., Jenny Lind, Wm. C. Sinclair.
179 Logan, Sa., Camanche. William H. Pitt.
212 Charity, Tu., Copperopolis, Louis Honey
229 Sparkling Water, Sa., San Andreas, W. M. Nuner.
231 Hope, Sa., Milton, Jas. Clothier, Jr.
250 Garfield, Th., Glencoe, Henry Monroe.
277 West Point, Sa., West Point, Harry Greve
312 Mountain Gate, F., Campo Seco, George H. Lillie
343 Bear Mountain, Tu., Angels Camp, William W. Heughes
345 Big Tree, Tu., Sheep Ranch, Mrs. W. T. Hull.
348 Mokelumne, W., Mokelumne Hill, Mrs. M. H. Leavett.
361 Murphys, Sa., Murphys, A. J. Cooke.
389 Golden, Sa., Vallecito, D. E. Booth.
395 Faith, W., Telegraph City, H. H. Saunders.
407 Calaveras, Sa., San Andreas, W.W.Wood
478 Mountain Rose, Sa., Angels Camp, Ira Lyon.

COLUSA COUNTY.

119 Independent, Sa., College City, W. H. Reardon.
138 New Hope, Sa., Willows, E. M. Tyler.
164 Newville, Sa., Newville, Geo. Scribner.
171 Elk Creek, Sa., Elk Creek, J. S. West.
199 Sheet Iron, Sa., S. Iron, J. M. Morris
205 Social, Tu., Princeton, Nelson Butler.
272 Silver Star, M., Butte City, B. G. Heartley
319 Protection, M., Colusa, J. B. Danner.
379 Bridgeport, Su., Sycamore, P. A. Earp.

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY.

112 Reform, Th., Pacheco, Thomas Simpson
116 Brentwood, Tu., Brentwood Mrs. Sarah E. Smith.
255 Star of Empire, Sa., Judsonville, William J. Robinson.
288 Carbondale, W., Nortonville, Mrs. Rebecca Evans.
330 Lily, Sa., Brentwood, Alison Byer.
331 Twilight, M., Walnut Creek. J. M. Hinman.
349 Excelsior, Th., Byron, Vernon Taylor.

DEL NORTE COUNTY.

398 Crescent City, Sa., Crescent City, R. S. McLellan.

EL DORADO COUNTY.

305 Mt. Aukum, Su., Fair Play, Miss Susie J. Choate.
310 Young America, Sa., Pleasant Valley, Miss Jesse Clapp.
347 Mountain Fern, Tu., Greenwood, Adolph H. Walker.
410 Marshall, Tu., Coloma, Jos. T. Blundell
450 Greenwood, W., Greenwood, Alf. Holder
455 Georgetown, M., Georgetown, S. Watson.
456 Placerville, Tu., Placerville, Rev. B. F. Taylor.
457 Mt. Pleasant, Sa., Grizzly Flat, Stephen Jeffrey.
462 El Dorado, F., Diamond Springs, C. D. Brooke.

FRESNO COUNTY.

232 Red Banks, Sa., Big Dry Creek, William H. Paddock.
243 Eden, W., Kingsburg, A. A. Smith.
290 Madera, Sa., Madera, D. F. Edwards.
365 Blooming, Sa., Fresno City, Flora McCapes.
388 "C. C. Colony.," M., Fresno City, Mrs. C. E. Spofford.
390 Wild Flower, Sa., Wild Flower, B. F. Prather.
397 Valley View, Th., Selma, J. E. Whitson.
409 Fresno, F., Fresno, George Studer.
421 Star, Sa., Borden, Rev. S. S. Patterson
471 Fresno Flats, Sa., Fresno Flats, C. L. Davis.

HUMBOLDT COUNTY.

269 Humboldt, Tu., Eureka, L.B.Kingsbury
270 Mountain, Su., Bridgeville, T. M. Burns.
322 Hydesville, M., Hydesville, S. C. Boom
362 Petrolia, Sa., Petrolia, E. D. Daugherty
363 North Star, Sa., Arcata, G. W. Hopkins
367 Rohnerville, Sa., Rohnerville, Mrs. Mary Keyser.
400 Trinidad, Su., Trinidad, N. F. Neely, Sr.
439 Port Kenyon, M., Port Kenyon J. D. Ferrill.
458 Upper Mattole, F., Upper Mattole, W. H. Roscoe.
460 Table Bluff, Sa., Table Bluff, J. C. Foss
464 Garberville, Sa., Garberville, A.W.Mock

KERN COUNTY.

237 Kernville, Tu., Kernville, Wm. Pollard

LAKE COUNTY.

350 Middletown, W., Middletown, J. L. Read.

LASSEN COUNTY.

211 Lake View, Sa., Janesville, Samuel H. Painter.
355 Mount Hope, Sa., Hayden Hill, Mrs. A. T. Stanley.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

103 Santa Monica, Tu., Santa Monica, W. W. Elliott.
151 Santa Ana, W., Santa Ana, H. E. Ford
173 Pasadena, F., Pasadena, H. G. Bennett.
174 Pomona, Th., Pomona, D. N. Burritt.
233 Downey, F., Downey, Mrs. Abbie W. Livermore.
238 Westminster, F., Westminster, R. T. Harris.
246 Orange, F., Orange, J. W. Osburn.
251 Artesia, M., Norwalk, M. G. Miller.
258 El Monte, F., El Monte, M. F. Quinn.
276 Spadra, F., Spadra, J. B. Parker.
299 Merrill, Sa., Los Angeles, Mrs. Mary L. Gould.
473 Savannah, Tu., Savannah, Mrs. A. Ellis
477 Evergreen, Tu., Compton, Rev. J. B, Green.

MARIN COUNTY.

244 San Rafael, F., San Rafael, Rev. W. M. Woodward.
252 Tomales, Sa., Tomales, W. F. Bassett

MARIPOSA COUNTY.

143 Buckingham. Su., Mariposa, Joseph R. Green.
147 Hites Cove, Su., Hites Cove, William Webb.
157 Cathey's Valley, Sa., Indian Gulch, S. M. Pate.
175 Mariposa, Sa., Mariposa, Benj. M. Maddox
187 Hornitos, Sa., Hornitos, A. W. Robinson
382 Coulterville, F., Coulterville, John W. Reed.

MENDOCINO COUNTY.

101 Manchester, Sa., Manchester, H. B. Scott
117 Caspar, Sa., Caspar, Clarence E. DeCamp
153 Boone, Sa., Booneville, T. E. Rawles.
259 Willitsville, Tu., Willits, J.C. Thompson
334 Little River, Sa., L. River, C. A. McFaul
338 Wideawake, Sa., Westport, Miss E. N. Fowler.
341 Hopland, Sa., Hopland, Eliza Dooley.
344 Mt. Nebo, Sa., Point Arenas, J. S. Wooden.
380 Rescue, Tu., Mendocino, James Griffin.
396 Ukiah, Tu., Ukiah, Geo. McCowen.
430 Gualala, Sa., Gualala, James N Ward.
437 Navarro, Tu., Navarro, Eugene Peeples.
438 Albion, Sa., Whitesboro, B. Perry.

MERCED COUNTY.

223 Plainsburg, Sa., Plainsburg, William Lauder.
279 Snelling, Su., Snelling, G. W. Smith,
298 Central Point, Sa., Central Point, S. A. Smith.
376 Merced Falls, Su., Merced Falls, Mrs. H. Nelson.
459 Merced, M., Merced, James Corley.

MODOC COUNTY.

129 Lake City, Tu., Lake City, John S Linscott.
149 Alturas, F., Alturas, Preston Hays.
230 Cedarville, Th., Cedarville, W. R. Brown
275 Mt. Bidwell F., Fort Bidwell, F. Anderson.

MONO COUNTY.

191 Chapel, Sa., Coleville, C. M. Taylor.
346 Pro Bono Publico, M., Bodie, T Todhunter.

MONTEREY COUNTY.

131 Salinas, M., Salinas City, E. K. Abbott.
357 Del Monte, W., Monterey, John R. Patrick.
446 Castroville, Th., Castroville, A. H. Longley.

NAPA COUNTY.

111 Aqua Pura, Sa., Napa, C. C. Dunn.
368 Monroe, Sa., Calistoga, H. E. Cyrus.
385 Yountville, F., Yountville, J. H. Potts

NEVADA COUNTY.

12 Sylvania, Tu., Grass Valley, Elam Biggs
201 Nevada, F., Nevada City, J. M. Walling.
304 Donner Lake, F., Truckee, Wm. Douglass.
369 North San Juan, Sa., North San Juan, David Redding.
387 Perseverance, F., Rough and Ready, Wm. Grant.

PLACER COUNTY.

107 Centennial, Tu., Colfax, Mrs. E. D. Story
113 Lincoln, Sa., Lincoln, Jos. Tomasech.
127 Star of the Hill, Su., Forest Hill. J. N. Burke.
133 Crystal Water, Sa., Michigan Bluff, F. B. Ellsworth.
136 Rosy Crown, Sa., Iowa Hill, J. S. Lakin.
150 Auburn, W., Auburn, Mrs. Ella Foster
154 Clipper Gap, Sa., Clipper Gap, Mrs. H. M. Ferris.
216 Nil Desperandum, Sa., Dutch Flat, Charles E. Uren.
218 Isabella, Su., Gold Run, J. L. Stoakes
260 Sheridan, Sa., Sheridan, Y. Dougherty.
261 Roseville, Sa., Roseville, Mrs. J. D. Pratt.
313 Rocklin, Tu., Rocklin, Carlton L. Clow.
339 Newcastle, Su., Newcastle, G. D. Kellogg.
406 Ophir, Sa., Ophir, Warren Reed.
451 Granite, Sa., Penryn, S. A. Wood.

PLUMAS COUNTY.

215 Taylorville-Rescue, F., Taylorville. Miss S. A. Hardgrave.
217 Crescent, W., Crescent Mills, Warren Kelly.
227 Bloomfield, Tu., Quincy, N. H. Hapgood.
228 Miners Sa., Greenville, F. R. Chapin.
360 Hope of Eureka Hill, Sa., Eureka Mills, Thomas W. Jenkin.
381 La Porte, Sa., La Porte, G. L. Reed.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY.

2 Siloam Sa., Sacramento, Mrs. M. A. Alsip.
51 Tu., Capital, Sacramento, Ed. Katzenstein.
144 Aerial, Sa., Michigan Bar, A. M. Addington.
183 Cosumnes, Sa., Cosumnes, W. W. Wade.
184 Star of the Plains, F., Florin, J. T. Amos.
188 Georgiana, Su., Isleton, Ida Gardiner.
203 Cresco, Tu., Galt, James Ferguson.
248 Elk Grove, F., Elk Grove, Rev. A. J. Compton.
287 Unity, M., Folsom, Mrs. J. F. Howe.

SAN BENITO COUNTY.

134 San Juan, F., San Juan, Mrs.M.A. Flint
424 Ruby, Sa., Hollister, L. Thornton.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

220 San Bernardino, M., San Bernardino, R. H. Curtis.
284 Riverside, W., Riverside, Jno. Hall, M. D
443 Rincon, Sa., Chino, Charles Hidden.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

242 Home, Sa., San Luis Rey. D. R. Foss.
263 Golden Rule, Tu., San Diego, J.W.Wescott.
264 Poway. Sa., Poway, G. W. Butterfield.
351 Monument, Tu., San Diego, O. N. Sanford.
435 Silver Gate, F., National City, W. S. Bullis.

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY.

7 California, Th., San Francisco, A. V Thompson, No. 209 Fair Oaks St.
114 Evening Star, Th., San Francisco, R. B. Allen, No. 2607 Clay street.
120 Headlight, W., San Francisco, William Swabel, 235 No. O'Farrel.
130 Constitution, F., San Francisco, Frank A. Davis. No. 143 Fremont street.
160 Mission Star, Tu., San Francisco, Wm. Gorham, No. 577 Market St.
185 Life Boat, M., San Francisco, J. Moran, No. 1020 Montgomery Street.
186 Golden Gate, Tu., S. F., W. P. Joseph, Metropolitan Temple, 5th & Jessie Sts.
291 International, M., San Francisco, David Kerr, Nos. 47 & 49 Beale street.
293 Valley, Th., San Francisco, W. K. Forsyth, No. 719½ Gough street.
307 Pleasant Valley, M., San Francisco, T. H. Downing, No. 10 Market street.
314 Spring Valley, Tu., San Francisco, John E. Cline, No. 3014 Fillmore St.
417 Crystal, M., South San Francisco, Mrs. A. P. Ellis, cor. 18th and R. R Avenue.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.

115 Lockeford, W., Lockeford, Miss Ada Locke.
139 Woodbridge, M., Woodbridge, C. L. Newton.
182 Stockton, Tu., Stockton, M. J. Nightingale.
189 Lodi, F., Lodi, Geo. W. Hill.
253 Linden, F., Linden, Jas. Wasley.
254 Mt. Vernon, F., Stockton, Geo. Norton.
315 Ripon, F., Ripon, J. F. Bloomer.
323 Farmington, Sa., Farmington, Mrs. O. D. Dyke.
373 Lathrop, Th., Lathrop, W. S. Reynor.
469 Wildwood, Sa., Atlanta, E. L. Moore.
472 Dexter, Sa., Dexter, S. W. Sollars.

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY.

442 Arroyo Grande, Th., Arroyo Grande, H. M. Osgood.
444 San Luis Obispo, F., San Luis Obispo, W. P. Barnett.
445 Cambria, Sa., Cambria, Thaddeus Sherman.
447 Cayucos, Th., Cayucos, J. L. Raines.

SAN MATEO COUNTY.

56 Ocean, Sa., Halfmoon Bay, J. Compton.
190 Ocean Queen, Sa., Pescadero, Mrs. A. W. Goulson.
408 San Gregorio, F. San Gregorio, Adolph Shields.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

140 Santa Barbara, F., Santa Barbara, Chas. D. Crowell.
178 Rose of Lompoc, Sa., Lompoc, A. E. Gregg.
196 Stuart, S., Lompoc, W. B. Holland
204 Goleta, Sa., Goleta, F. E. Kellogg, Jr.
208 Carpinteria, Sa., Carpinteria, Geo. E. Robinson.
268 Vesper, Sa., Guadalupe, J. E. Murphy.
354 Seaside, Tu., Santa Barbara, P.L.Moore
428 Montecito, Th., Santa Barbara, Geo. Ferrier.
434 Lompoc Valley, Su., Lompoc, A. C. Lawrence.
436 Los Alamos, Sa., Los Alamos, F. W. Kelsey.
441 Positive, Sa., Santa Maria, Mrs. M. M. Thornburgh.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

17 Garden City, F. San Jose, E. M. Hills.
128 Columbia, M., Gilroy, J. W. Thomasson.
295 Granger, Sa., San Jose, W. H. Gilmore.
327 Golden Wreath, F., Mountain View, W. T. Triplett.
328 Victoria, W., Los Gatos, W. D. Hudson
393 Bay View, Sa., Santa Clara, L. B. Alexander.
399 Santa Clara, M., Santa Clara, Elmer E. Carey.
474 Saratoga, Sa., Saratogo, Rev. C. M. Palmer.

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126 Watsonville, Tu., Watsonville, C. E. Taylor.
392 Pacific, Su., Boulder Creek, J. W. Peery
426 Ben Lomond, Su., Felton, D. H. Trout

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155 Igo, Su. Igo, E. L. Ballou.
213 Copper City, Sa., Copper City, S. S. Stickley.
425 Battle Creek, Su., Ball's Ferry, Mrs. R. E. Winsell.

449 Mountain Pride, Su., Shingletown, C. J. Ball.
453 McDonald, F., Milville, J. J. Kem.
454 Eureka, Th., Anderson, J. W. Spann.

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118 Henley, Sa., Henley, A. G. Smith.
142 Mt. Shasta, Sa., Mt. Shasta, Mrs. Belle Martin.
273 Mt. Bolivar, Sa., Callahans, Caroline M. Hayden.
333 Fort Jones, W., Fort Jones, W. L. Rogers.
466 Siskiyou, Sa., Oro Fino, L. W. Miller.

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359 Sierra City, Sa., Sierra City, Thomas Wright.
372 Alaska, Sa., Pike City, J. H. Beresford.

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27 Mount Delight, Sa., Suisun, F. A. Chadburn.
64 Vallejo, Tu., Vallejo, Charles Daly.
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415 Alamo, F., Elmira, G. W. Frazer.
461 Willow Spring, F., Birds Landing, Wm. T. Kennedy.

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32 Star of Hope, M., Healdsburg, George W. Dow.
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156 Valley Ford, Sa., Valley Ford, Benj. Fowler.
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176 Forestville, Sa., Forestville, J. E. McIntosh.
256 Bloomfield, Th., Bloomfield, P.C. Smith.
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356 Enterprise, Sa., Guerneville, N. E. Manning.
370 Santa Rosa, Tu., Santa Rosa, J. H. Richardson.
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378 Two Rock, Sa., Petaluma. M.L. Freeman
405 Azalea, Th., Occidental, D. N. Craig

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247 Fairview, Sa., Turlock, S. V. Porter.
249 Star of Cottonwood, Sa., Hill's Ferry Matthew R. Lyle.
266 Morning Star, F., Modesto, J. J. Porter
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335 Knight's Ferry, W., Knight's Ferry, J. W. Dunlap.
465 Friendship, Sa., Hill's Ferry, Clara Randal.

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321 June, Sa., Yuba City, Mrs. M. E. Moore
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452 North Butte, Su., West Butte, H. S. Graves.

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308 Henleyville, Sa. Henleyville, J. W. Gill
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303 Western Star, Su., Hay Fork, John H. Vanderhoff.

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169 Grangeville, Sa., Grangeville, John Warswick.
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195 Tulare, Tu., Tulare, Willis Faust.
257 Tipton, Th., Tipton, Jas. A. Wills.
296 Hanford, Tu., Hanford, Mrs. L. E. Cheadle.
301 Plano, Th., Plano, J. W. Loyd.
302 Porterville, Sa., Porterville, R. C. Redd
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332 Elder Springs, F., Townsend, J. A. Hicks
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394 Farmersville, Sa., Farmersville. George Dean.
479 Hokes Valley, Sa., Visalia, J. A. Boyd.
480 Lakeshore, Sa., Tipton, D K. Berry.

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135 Groveland, M., Groveland, Benj. Hunter.
262 Tuolumne, Su., Chinese Camp, W. H. Hosmer.
294 Jamestown, Sa., Jamestown. Miss Rebecca App
324 Bald Mountain, Tu., Sonora, Otis E. Greenwood.
336 Quartz Mountain, Su., Jamestown, Sarah E. Grant.
337 Table Mountain, Su., Jamestown, Mrs. Jane Beynon.
340 Soulsbyville, Sa., Soulsbyville, W. H. Barron.
342 Mountain View, Th., Columbia, George McNeil.

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209 Constancy, F., Ventura, Miss Myra Walbridge.
221 Scenega, Sa., Scenega, L. P. Guiberson.
235 Santa Paula, Sa., Santa Paula, Sam'l T. Todd.
236 Hueneme, Sa., Hueneme, Mary E. Clark.
411 Saticoy, Th., Saticoy, S. V. Tietsort.
416 Springville, Sa., Springville, Samuel Guthrie.
418 Mound, Sa., Ventura, Tyler Bither.
422 Ojai Valley, F. Nordhoff, Thomas Barrows.

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145 Antelope, Sa., Dunnigans, W. B. Young.
163 Yolo, Tu., Yolo, Asa Petit.
165 Winters, F., Winters, V. Morris.
210 Chrysopolis, W., Woodland, J. J. Bowman.
224 Orion, Th., Davisville, Miss Nettie Marden.
366 Success, W., Grafton, M. C. Winchester
419 Capay, Sa., Capay, J. T. Brown.
429 Pleasant Prairie, Su., Woodland, E. L. Cox.
431 Faithful, Su., Black's Station, John F. Dillon.
463 Madison, Su., Madison, F. O. Swinney.

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108 Knoxdale, F., Brownsville, Mrs. S. W. Knox.
124 Virginia, F., Marysville, Mrs. D. A. Hollister.
141 Cordua, Sa., Marysville, J. E. McMillan.
148 Rising Sun, F., Camptonville, Wm. Moore,
197 Wheatland, Tu., Wheatland, Miss Hattie Sheets.
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278 Mountain Guard, F., Smartsville, J. A. Flint.
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476 Cornelian, Tu,, Marysville, Jno. C. Jenkins.

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319	Colusa,	J. H. Liening	Colusa.
288	Contra Costa,	F. Clifford,	Nortonville.
462	El Dorado,	J.H.Gilmore.	DiamondSprings
—	Fresno,	S. N. Burch,	Easton.
269	Humboldt,	W. F. Brown,	Eureka.
299	Los Angeles,	W. D. Gonld,	Los Angeles.
175	Mariposa,	Chas. Converse,	Mariposa.
459	Merced	Geo. E. Isaacs,	Merced.
131	Monterey,	H. V. Moorehouse,	Salinas.
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228	Plumas,	Moses Bull	Greenville.
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351	San Diego,	S. Whitmore,	San Diego.
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266	Stanislaus,	Rev. M. D. Gage,	Modesto.
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300	Trinity,	Geo. B. Jumper,	Weaverville.
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161 Calaveras, H. R. Hughes, Angels Camp.
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207 Kern, A. T. Colton, Bakersfield.
299 Los Angeles, Will D. Gould, Los Angeles
299 Los Angeles, Jesse Yarnell, Los Angeles
246 Merced, George E. Isaacs, Merced.
126 Monterey, J. C. Aston, Watsonville
201 Nevada, Niles Searls, Nevada City
203 Sacramento, G. B. Katzenstein, Sac'to.
130 San Fran'co, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, No. 150 Ninth St., S. F.
185 San F'co, Mrs. E. P. Stevens, 1907 Bush
114 San Francisco, C. H, Peterson, S. F.
291 San Francisco, Wm. Crowhurst 1041 24th St., S. F.
182 San Joaquin, B. F. Bagley, Stockton.
189 San Joaquin, W. R. Ellis, Lodi.
200 San Joaquin, Rev. C. S. Haswell, Lodi.
178 Santa Barbara, J. W. Webb, Lompoc.
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392 Santa Cruz, G.M. McWain, Boulder Cr'k
425 Shasta, Dr. J. F. Winsell, Ball's Ferry
273 Siskiyou, Fred. H. Loring, Callahans Ranch.
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32 Sonoma, C. B. Proctor, Healdsburg.
32 Sonoma, J. G. Dow, Healdsburg.
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167 Sonoma, Rev. F. J. Culver, Sebastopol.
192 Tehama, Mrs. M. J. Mayhew, Red Bluff
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224 Yolo, B. H. Hoag, Davisville.
419 Yolo, J. H. Norton, Capay.
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148 Yuba, Joseph Erwin, Camptonville.

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304 Pima, Joe T. Marr, Tucson.

JAPAN.

1 Japan, Daniel Jamison, Yokohama.

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4	Brownsville,	Crystal,	T. J. Rumery.
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9	Comanche,	Evergreen,	Mrs. M. S. Holbrook.
10	Columbia,	Mountain View,	G. L. McNeil
11	El Dorado,	El Dorado,	Jas. H. Gilmore
12	Tustin,	Tustin,	Mrs. H. K. Snow.
13	Forest City,	Forest City,	S. A. Lawry.
14	Greenville,	Greenville,	——,
15	Healdsburg,	Healdsburg,	C. Alexander.
16	Hornitos,	Christal,	Mrs. Mary Hinds.
17	Hueneme,	Hueneme,	Mrs. Mary R. Bard
18	Jenny Lind,	Chapparal,	Mrs. Mary A. Rogers.
19	Jude's'nv'le,	Crescent,	Mrs. T. S. Griffiths
20	Lompoc,	Lompoc,	E. A. Gregg.
21	Los Angeles,	L's Ang's,	Dr. S. McCurdy
22	Lodi,	Lodi,	Rev. C. S. Haswell.
23	Lemoore,	Lemoore,	Myron H. Savage.
24	Livermore,	Myrtle,	Miss M. E. Buckelew
25	Modesto,	Morning Star,	Miss Clara Vezey
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27	Marysville,	Marysville,	Chas. S. Brooks
28	Marysville,	Pleasant Templar,	Jas. Jory
29	Murphys,	Murphys,	Mrs. A. J. Palmer
30	Mokelume Hill,	Mounatin Hope,	Mrs. Jane Gray.
31	Mendocino,	Mendocino,	Mrs. M. J. Paddleford.
32	North Temescal,	N. Tem'l,	F. Esmond
33	National City,	Na'l C'y,	Wm. H. Atwater
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49	Sheridan,	Sheridan,	Young Dougherty
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51	San Luis Obispo,	——,	S. D. Triplett
52	Spenceville,	Spenceville,	J. L. Walliss
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57	Sacramento,	——,	——.
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68	Ventura,	Mound,	Miss. P. P. Faddis.
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70	Vallejo,	Vallejo,	Mrs. T. Graves.
71	Vallejo,	Home,	N. Smith.
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The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at San Francisco on Tuesday, Oct. 3d, 1882, commencing at 10 a. m.

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114	Evening Star,	Th.,	Grand Central Hall, 997 Market st., cor. of 6th.
120	Headlight,	W.,	Cambrian Hall, No. 1133 Mission street, bet. 7th and 8th Sts.
160	Mission Star,	Tu.,	No. 2943 Sixteenth St., bet Valencia and Mission streets.
130	Constitution,	F.,	Shiel's Hall, 32 O'Farrell st.
160	Mission Star,	Tu.,	King's Hall, 2131 Mission st., bet. 17th and 18th.
185	Life Boat,	M.,	No. 118 Jackson st., near Front.
186	Golden Gate,	Tu.,	Bush st. M. E. church, Bush street. nr. Devisadero street.
291	International,	M.,	Grand Central Hall, Market st., cor. of 6th.
293	Valley,	Th.,	Fell Street Presbyterian Church, bet. Laguna and Octavia sts.
307	Pleasant Valley,	M.,	Comerford's Hall Church st., bet. 27th and 28th.
314	Spring Valley,	Tu.,	Union Hall, cor. Fillmore and Greenwich sts.
417	Crystal,	M.,	Myrtle Hall, Railroad and 7th avenue.
7	California,	Th.,	Ono Hall, Mission and Fifteenth streets.

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39 Rosa, S., Salem, P. R. Winslow.
40 Astoria, Tu., Astoria, J. O. Bozorth.
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191 Klamath, Tu., Ft. Klamath, Fred. Scheider.
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289 McMinnville, S., McMinnville, J.E.Magers.
302 Newberg, S., Newberg, J. T. Smith.
306 Linkville, Linkville, Sam Parker.
316 Samaritan, S., Harrisburg, Nettie Isham.
331 Monmouth, S., Monmouth, G. W. Richardson.
332 Pass Creek, S., Drain, Wm. Barker.
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344 Albany, S., Albany, R. Fox.
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350 Mount Hood, M., Dalles, John Michell.
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357 Monroe, S., Monroe, N. Garlinghouse.
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G. Secy., J. E. Houston, Junction City.
G. A. S., W. T. Riches, Silverton.
G. Treas., J. H. Lambert, Milwaukee.
G. Chap., Mrs. L. L. Whittaker, Independence.
G. M., W. W. Cathcart, Cottage Grove.
G. D. M., Emma Fisher, Salem.
G. Guard, Sarah Cavitt. Zena.
G. Sent., W. B. Robertson, Turner.
G. Mess., F. S. Harding, McMinville.
Supt. Juv. Work, Mrs. E. M. Vandevert, Salem.

Representatives to R. W. Grand Lodge.

J. E. Houston, Junction City; Levi Leland, Oregon City.

Alternates.

E. W. Ryan, Portland; Elias Jessup, Newberg.

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at The Dalles, commencing on the third Tuesday in June, 1882.

OFFICERS ON THE R. W. GRAND LODGE.

R.W.G.T., Geo. B. Katzenstein, Cal.
R.W.G.C., T. B, Demaree, Kentucky.
R.W.G.V.T., Mrs. Brookbank, Ind.
R.W.G.S., F. G. Keens, Nebraska,
R.W.G.Treas., Uriah Copp, Illinois.
C.S.J.T., Mrs. C. E. Gilbert, S. C.
R.W.G.Chap. Rev. S. A. Williams. Miss.
R.W.G.M., W. H. Lambly, Canada.
R.W.G.D.M., Mrs. M. F. L. Connard Pa.
R.W.G.I.G., Emma Sprague, Wis.
R.W.O.G.., Jas. M. Beedee, N. H.
R.W.G.M., Y. A. Woodward, Louisiana.
P.R.W.G.N., J. J. Hickman, Ga.



HOME FOR ORPHANS

In 1869 a capacious and elegant structure was erected near Vallejo, in Solano County, and in 1870, it was dedicated and opened under the auspices of the Grand Lodge, and entitled the "Good Templars' Home for Orphans." Its title is not meant to carry any idea of exclusiveness as to the class admitted to its sheltering offices. On the contrary, it is open to all; the only passport required at its portals is to be a homeless orphan child. Children under fourteen years of age, are received and cared for; and over one hundred orphaned children are now being cared for within its walls the buildings are sightly, capacious, and pleasantly located. The Home is under the general management and control of a Board of Trustees and a Board of Lady Managers—the former comprising nine gentlemen of the Order, who have charge of the building, grounds, (20 acres), and financial matters; while the Board of Lady Managers is composed of eight prominent lady members of the Order, selected from various parts of the State, and has charge of the domestic relations of the institution. The educational affairs are under the joint control and management of the Board of Trustees and Lady Managers. Within the Home a graded school under the "Public school system" of the State, is taught by two competent teachers. Upwards of $140,000 have been expended in the erection, care, and maintenance of this institution. The Good Templars of this jurisdiction have accepted the self imposed duty of sustaining this "Home" gratefully, and the membership is linked together in its support with unfaltering devotion.

ADOPTION.

Children may be adopted from the Home by reliable and proper persons upon application to Board of Lady Managers.

ADMISSION OF CHILDREN.

All letters concerning the admission of children, or their adoption from the Home, should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board of Lady Managers, MRS. M. M. CARPENTER, 150 9th street, San Francisco, who will furnish the necessary blank forms.

TRUSTEES OF ORPHANS' HOME.—Wm. H. Mills, Sacramento; H. S. Graves, Yuba City; Hon. Niles Searls, Nevada City; A. G. Clark, Napa City; Dr. R. H. McDonald, San Francisco; Dr. I. S. Halsey and Samuel Kitto, Vallejo; RoberThompson, G. W. C. T., San Francisco; Geo. B. Katzenstein, G. W. S., Sacramento, ex-officio.

LADY MANAGERS OF ORPHANS' HOME, —President, Mrs. C. B. Thompson. No. 1531; Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, Secretary, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, 150 9th St., San Francisco, Financial Secretary, Mrs. M. E. Partridge, West Oakland; Mrs. M. A. Alsip, Sacramento; Mrs. M. A. Mayhew, Red Bluff; Mrs. V. A. Rix, Washington Corners; Mrs. S. L. Robbins, Vallejo; Mrs. E. P. Stephens, San Francisco, G. W. V. T., ex-officio.

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Coffee, Extract, per doz.....30c

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Tea, Oolong.....25, 35, 45, 55, 70c
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Tea, Diamond L.....38 to 40c
Tea, Mixed.....30, 40, 50, 60c
Tea, English Breakfast.....45, 55, 70c

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" Clams.....1.75, 2.75
" Lobsters.....1.75, 2.75
" Corn.....1.50, 1.75, 2.20
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" Beans.....1.60, 1.75
" Tomatoes, large.....1.25
" Jams and Jellies, large.....2.75
" Apple Butter, each 5 lbs.....50
" Salmon, doz.....1.40, 2.40, 2.60
" Mackerel, each 6 lbs.....5.50, 6.00
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Apples 20 lb. lots.....6, 7, 7½c
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Family Flour, per bbl.....$5,25, $5.50, $5,75
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Pearl Barley " 50, 55, 60c
Sago " 70c
Buckwheat-flour " 45, 50, 55c
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Crackers, box, per pound 5, 6, 8c
Cakes, " " 10, 12, 15c
Soaps, box 20 cakes, 40, 50, 60, 80, $1.00, $1.25
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Stove and Shoe Polish, per doz...45, 50, 55c

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Nov. 10.

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RESOURCES.

Bank Premises	**$150,000 00**
Other Real Estate	**5,225 35**
United States Bonds	**626,977 35**
Loans on Real Estate	**134,868 00**
Loans on bonds, gas & water stock	**132,198 35**
Loans on other securities wheat, barley, etc	**577,443 96**
Loans on personal security	**1,106,004 27**
Due from Banks and Bankers	**392,457 61**
Money on hand	**398,669 34**
	$3,523,844 23

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid up	**$1,000,000 00**
Surplus	**460,759 13**
Due Depositors	**1,888,655 07**
Due Banks and Bankers	**174,370 53**
Dividends unpaid	**59 50**
	$3,523,844 23

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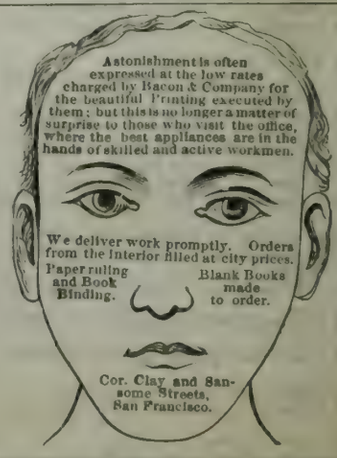
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Entered at the Post Office at San Francisco, Cal., as second-class matter.

VOL. XIX. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1882. No. 19

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David C. Cook ..... Cheap Books
Chicago & North-Western ..... Railway
Mrs. Clara S. Foltz ..... Attorney
Gould, W. D ..... Attorney, Los Angeles
Hand Book ..... of Medicine
H. G. Parsons ..... Book and Job Printer
Halsey, I. S ..... Dentist
Mutual Aid ..... I. O. G. T. of Cal.
Milnes Bros ..... Cards
R. W. Nelson ..... Nat. Liberator
National Temperance Society ..... Temp. Literature
Julia Colman ..... " "
H. A. Smith ..... Temperance Grocery
Phosphate Soap ..... 637 Market Street
Pacific Bank ..... Pine Street
Paul Rieger ..... Lemon Sugar
Thrailkill, Dr., Oakland ..... Dentist
Thompson, R ..... Attorney-at-Law
W. C. T. U ..... Coffee Houses

When you call on any of these places please say you saw their Ad or card in the Rescue.

PAUL REIGER.—Two thieves made an attempt to rob him last week. It appears they heard he was advertising in the RESCUE and getting a big demand and handling big money selling his lemon sugar etc. So they laid for him, but were not very successful after all.

ADVERTIZERS.—It should be remembered that no bilks can get an ad. in the RESCUE at any price. The recent legal decision that a newspaser can properly sell its editorial opinions as well as its advertising columns, dont cover or affect the RESCUE. None of its columns can be used for anything but the truth.

YUBA.—Bro. Covillaud reports the D. L. work going on bravely, and District lecturers are a grand success. Nineteen lodges and 850 members grown in 15 months from 10 lodges and 460 members.

HAWAII.—Bro. J. J. Jones of Hilo offers to act as general agent for the RESCUE on the Islands. Hope he may meet with success. Hilo Lodge holds on well and talks of trying to organize other lodges. There ot to be 30 or 40 on the Islands, before they get drowned in the advancing torrent of rum.

ARCATA.—Bro. Geo. W. Hopkins of North Star, Arcata, reports a pretty vigorous war upon Sunday saloonatics, which has already been noted in the RESCUE. The lodge and the M. E. Church appointed committees who prosecuted each case and secured convictions in both Arcata and Eureka, till the lawbreakers were forced to close at least till the decision of Supreme Court. The people are fortunate there in having two Justices of the Peace temperance men and the M. E. Church and lodge are in the entire sympathy in the war against the outlaw leag. And nine-tenths of public sentiment outside of church and Temperance society is in favor of enforcement of law. The lodge at Arcata has 33 members 20 of whom are full degree. Bro. Hopkins expects it to make a good report at next G. L. session.

BROTHER HAWVER writes that a very profitable and spirited meeting of District Lodge is expected at Auburn, and the lodge there has started a fund to erect a new hall and reading room attached.

BOUND VOLUMES.—Bro. C. J. Lyon, of Angels Camp, writes that volume 18 of the RESCUE makes a book of valuable reading which he prizes very much and Bro. J. C. Hawver of Auburn says it is worth four times the price asked for it.

SUBSCRIBERS and renewals this week; Coloma (Maggie McBeth) 5; Los Angeles (W. D. Gould) 4; Columbia 2. San Francisco 4; Diamond Springs 1; Oleta (Dr. Addington) 2; Volcano 1; Ceres Lodge 10; Farmersville 6 and Visalia 2 (W. C, King) ; Merced 3 and Plainsburg 1 (Mrs. Stevens); Mariposa (Mrs. Converse) 3; Oakland 1; Seattle 1; R. B. Crosling, Glenville 1; Salt Lake City 1. Prairie Lodge 3; Total 51.

Y. M. C. A.—At 309 J. Street, Sacramento, the Y. M. C. A. recently organized, have opened a Free Reading Room for the young men of the city, the stranger and the homeless to spend a leisure hour, surrounded by good associations and influences." This is a most commendable enterprise, much needed in that city; it should have not the empty good wishes alone, but the active help and substantial sympathy of all good citizens. The RESCUE will be found there and hopes to add its mite to the sum of good influences which it is desired may always be in full tide of success there.

OREGON.—The G. W. S., Bro. J. E. Houston, has removed to Eugene City. The RESCUE of Feb. 16 was sent (a package of 25) to every lodge but 4 or 5 in Oregon; those few and each lodge in Washington Ty. and B. C. were supplied with twenty copies each of the issue of March 2. Owing to the large number of advertisements in 16 Feb. number its reading matter was much less than usual. Perhaps it would be a good investment for every lodge in Oregon, W. T. and B. C. to take right along for a year a club of 10 to 25 copies of the RESCUE. No use to try to get prohibition without a temperance press.

TROUBLE IN THE HOUSE.—When you see two able-bodied, stout limbed expressmen, tugging and swearing as they try for about an hour to get a clumsy, threshing machine up your neighbors steps, and see the sorrowful countenance of the poor invalid woman who expects to wear her life out at such a sewing machine as that—you wonder why her family had not seen the Light Running Domestic advertised in the RESCUE by J. W. Evans, 29 Post St. S. F. You dont want an ox-team to move the Domestic to the other side of the room, nor do the people in the next street imagine there is a thunderstorm every time you hem a handkerchief. Never any domestic discord where the Domestic Sewing Machine keeps the house in trim.

THE *Chronicle* says, "the wine crop of France of 1881 amounted to 752,000,000 gallons. In 1880, it was only 653,000,000 gallons. This increase is due to the crops of the east and the centre, the south being still ravaged by the phylloxera. In the departments where this pest prevails the destruction of vines has increased from 15,000 acres in 1880, to 40,500 acres in 1881. The cider produce of last year was 259,000,000 gallons."

That cider of course, will go to make champagne, and with the beets, turnips, potatoes, molasses, rum, glucose and benzine will amply fill the place of the grapes destroyed and make precisely the same article of wine as the finest grapes.

The *Watchword* says that in Warsaw since the recent disturbances occurred, the authorities have ordered all drinking places closed at 5 P. M.; the punishment for disobedience being 25 lashes. It would be very easy to maintain a prohibitory law or a Sunday law with that penalty attached. The saloon keeper has no objection to see his customer flogged or jailed or put in the chaingang, but he would not like to figure there himself.

NEW DEPARTURE.—Brother King has just set up a lodge organized a year or so ago that had only met a few times and toppled over. Now it starts into life with a copy of the RESCUE taken in every family of the lodge. We shall see if this new departure is not followed by vastly better results. If 100 lodges are organized in a given time and find nothing in Good Templarly but a ritual, a regalia and a per capita tax, it is the most natural thing that fifty at least of them should collapse the first six months, unless a lecturer comes along to set them up temporarily end up again. But 100 lodges properly organized, instructed, led to feel an interest in the furtherance of the cause thruout the nation, put in corresponding and sympathetic relations with all the other lodges of the state and all the other temperance agencies in the world, ot not to die out one of them nor ot they even to trim down as they call it, to half their membership. Sometimes a feud political or otherwise, or a crafty, evil disposed Judas has broken up a lodge without other aids; but if the records could be had of all the lodges whose members furnished themselves with a temperance paper from the first, and kept the practice up, the percentage of dead lodges or deal limbs from them would be found exceedingly slim; and the little that may be, would be due to the entire depopulation of their localities. This is by no means guess work; it is the teaching of careful observation and experience; and it accords perfectly with what one would naturally expect.

RESPECT FOR MINISTERS.—The drunkard makers as a rule, profess a very contemptible estimate of preachers, and call them without end, fanatics, hypocrites and liars, etc. All they are after is money and they dont believe a word of what they preach." But occasionally the tune changes, and they almost worship the clergy. A Rev. Mr. Smith, or Wilson or Brown, D. D., whom nobody knows, writes to a paper somewhere, that he went down to Maine and found drunkenness and crime in all its glory there. Then the rummies say, "why he is a minister or he is a D. D. or a college professor and every word he says is Bible true of course."

The Bible and Christianity too are with them classed under the convenient bar-room term "bilk." But Noah in the use of wine was an infallible prophet; the Savior making wine, which they claim was poison, asserted an unquestionable Divinity; Paul was truly inspired of God when he advised Timothy to drink (as they put it) poison. Dr. Crosby an armed Goliah, defying the armies of the Lord, immediately becomes an anointed Messiah and religious leader of the hosts of rum. Rev. C. C. Burnett of Iowa is converted from the church by $20 a lecture for fifty nights and $5 a day for expenses to enter into the service of the devil. And all at once the brewers point to the sacredness of his office as a guarantee of the honesty of his arguments in favor of free rum.

If the tarnished second-hand sanctity of one apostate turn-coat priest, doubtful in its best days, has, in their estimate, virtue enough to cloak the sins of 500,000 utterly godless and satan-owned and satan-branded rum-sellers, what an overwhelming reverence they must hold in their hearts for the great balance of the clerical brigade that wont sell out their principles. It is really "too utter" when the brewers put on a pious streak of paint.

A FEW copies of the Proceedings of the recent National Temperance Convention at Saratoga, for sale at this office, 25 cents each; sent free by mail. Every Good Templar ought to have one.

HISTORIC LANDMARKS.

VII.—ALCOHOL AND CLIMATIC EXTREMES.

Twenty-one years ago, except amongst the total abstainers themselves, it was believed that to meet the vicissitudes of cold and heat it was necessary that a certain amount of alcohol should be taken; and so our ships went out to the Arctic regions charged with spirits to "assist" the men, and our soldiers were sent out to India charged with spirit rations to give to the men. Look at the extreme absurdity of this practice. If the men that went due north had this alcohol to warm them, the men that went to tropical climes could not want it for this. Did they want it to cool them? What is the evidence? We have proved that under cold there is nothing so bad as this spirit, and that it is as it were death added to sleep, and when the temperature of the body is raised by extreme warmth, then there is nothing so bad as the tension produced in the blood by this light vapor of alcohol. We have shown thru science what is the effect of alcohol on heat and cold, and have shown that in both cases it must from the nature of its action be ruinous to health and life. That has had a good effect. We now know that those men who have been total abstainers have lived best, worked hardest, suffered least, and come home soundest. We know that in the tropics those men who have taken least have fought the hardest battles and made the best marches; and those who have taken none at all have been better off still. In tropical weather we have found that the mortal disease which kills so many, and which is called sunstroke—that the people thus stricken are not all persons in perfect health, but those who have prepared themselves for the effect of the sun direct upon them by the introduction into their system of this agent.

(To be continued.)

WINE TO NEW ORLEANS.

A PIONEER SHIPMENT OVER THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The pioneer shipment of California wine over the Southern Pacific Railroad to New Orleans has been made by Messrs. Arpad Haraszthy & Co. of this city. A car load of assorted wines were dispatched by the firm named on the 2d inst. The car containing the shipment was profusely decorated, and had the following legend emblazoned on each side:

San Francisco greets New Orleans with a pioneer thru shipment of California wine.

A dispatch was received yesterday, stating that the car had passed thru El Paso, where it was noticed with demonstrations of approval. It is expected that this shipment will be soon followed by numerous others, as the inhabitants of New Orleans have already manifested a decided preference for California wines.—*Chronicle.*

It is presumed when this car load of prostituted fruit of the vine and other car loads of California poison shall have done their legitimate work in New Orleans and vicinity and when New Orleans shall send back the first car load of prostituted humanity as a result of our wine and brandy, the car will be also profusely decorated and the painted sepulchers on board will be greeted at El Paso by the same red nosed mob with demonstrations of approval. How readily the thristy loafers recognized and paid homage to their god.

THE CHRONICLE'S OPINION.

"One singular fact was revealed by the recent inquest on the railroad accident at Spuyten Duyvil. The conductor of the train testified that the air brakes had been tampered with and that some passenger must have pulled the bell cord. He said the cars were filled with politicians returning from Albany and that they were drinkin g and carousing and he had no control over them. This, of course, doesnt lesson the culpability of the railroad, but it puts the New York statesmen in a bad light, and shows that a little civil service reform scattered around among them would do a great deal of good. They would, at least, be retired to their native gin-mills, where their field of mischief would be limited to killing off their customers with bad whisky."

That is what the *Chronicle* thinks about rumsellers; it is to be hoped it will remember it whenever rumsellers are nominated for official or legislative employments in this state in future.

RESULTS OF THE FIRST DRINK.

A VOICE FROM THE INEBRIATE'S HOME.

At sixteen years of age I went out into the great business world. The first morning I left home, in the prime of youth and health, how kindly my mother looked at me as she kissed me, and as I went on my way with the good resolutions I had formed. I remember, too, the pride and pleasure I felt as I brot home my first-earned money! I had reason to be happy, for I had a happy Christian home, loving father, mother, brothers, sisters, and a good employer. During my business career I became acquainted with young men of my own age. I had noticed that at dinner they often took a glass of ale. Having an invitation from one of them to take a drink, I yielded, thinking it looked manly. It was only a glass of ale, but my *first drink*, and the first step toward disgrace and misery. Day after day I continued to indulge moderately, deceiving those around me. I could see no harm in it, as others did the same. Nor did I believe it would ever get the upper-hand of me, as it did in years after; but, as I look back to-day on a wasted life of sin and shame, I see the cause of it all—it was my *first* drink.

As I write this to-day I am looking out on an assembly of young men, who would be an honor to themselves, as well as to society were it not for this demon.

I have talked with each of them, and they say as I say, it was the first drink that brot them to what they are. A few days ago a gentleman left this Home who three years since stood among the first merchants of New York City. He was rich, and he had a loving family and a happy home. Now he is penniless, friendless and homeless—no one to care for him—a wanderer on the face of God's earth. What caused it? The first drink. A few days ago a merchant entered here greatly under the influence of drink. Three days later I stood by his death-bed. He had known no one since the day after his arrival here. During his delirium he tried to speak, but he could not. Never shall I forget the scene: a loving sister on her knees by his bedside, and a weeping mother, but he knew them not. His soul passed away to meet its Judge unprepared. What caused this? The first drink. To those of you who hear or read this, take warning! If you have commenced to drink, stop at once. It will save you from a life of sin and trouble. It will make you happy in this world; it will help to fit you for a better world above. Therefore, I say stop now, with God's help.

Ask the Savior to help you,
Comfort, strengthen, and keep you;
He is willing to aid you,
He will carry you through.

[W. C. T. U. Tract, No. 23. Beer Series. 58 Reade St., N. Y. $1.30 per 1,000, including postage.]

VINEGAR BITTERS.

Ed. Rescue:—Not long ago, Rev. Mr. Woodworth spoke in the noon prayer meeting in Association Hall, of the inconsistency of some temperance papers, and particularly of one published in this city, in condemning all kinds of alcoholic beverages and yet commending an alcoholic concoction sold under the name of "Vinegar Bitters." After the meeting was over, I asked if he referred to the Rescue. He said he did, and that the bitters he referred to were the Vinegar Bitters of which Dr. Mc Donald was or had been the proprietor; and he supposed this inconsistency of the Rescue was indulged in deference to the Doctor, who was an earnest advocate of temperance and liberal with his money. I expressed my great surprise at hearing this, and, being acquainted with the Doctor, asked him about it. He said it was not the intention to have any alcoholic element in the Bitters. None was put in, but a very little was generated, probably, by fermentation. It was not a beverage, however, and could not possibly be used as such by any one; but only as a medicine, on account of the drugs with which it was compounded; and the amount of alcohol that could be taken in the largest dose, was infinitesimal. He asked me, however, not to take his word for it, but get a bottle and test it myself. I was too busy to do so at once, but having since that tested the article thoroly, I am satisfied that Dr. Mc Donald was correct in his statements—that these Bitters cannot be used by any one as a beverage, and that the truly minute portion of alcohol generated in the mixture by fermentation, cannot be injurious even in the largest possible dose. If Mr. Woodworth will produce a single man who was ever intoxicated to any degree by the use of these Bitters, I will acknowledge myself mistaken. Hsving no interest in the matter except to establish the truth, I hope you will publish this. J. L. H.

San Francisco, Feb. 21st.

The Rescue made an explanation similar to this some time ago. There is not money enough yet in this state to "purchase" an opinion in the Rescue favorable to any kind of alcoholic bitters, or to gloss over any inconsistency in the conduct of a worker or advocate of temperance. And if this paper ever exhibits any toadyism to wealth or position or power of men, if it ever excuses a wrong, or if it fears or hesitates to tell the whole truth, and treat with impartial justice friend and foe, let it be pointed out.

The Bitters referred to were by no means commended in the Rescue; it was merely stated that no alcohol had been put in them; they were not made to sell for the alcohol attraction and no one would or could drink them for the alcoholic taste or effect which it would be impossible to discover in them.

CHURCH BURNING.

It wakens people up to hear that the Leag of Fiendom have burned up a Baptist church because a minister dared to speak the honest noonday truth in its pulpit, about the business of the army of thugs who subsist by the moral ruin, the robbery and the cool, deliberate murder of their fellow citizens, men, women and children indiscriminately. But it is no new thing. When men began 50 years ago to preach moral suasion publicly, and try to save a few perishing drunkards from impending death, the rumsellers burned their houses and their barns and their cattle and horses, and they hired their poor, dehumanized slaves with more rum to waylay and club and kill the men who tried to save their lives.

They ceased from this later for fear of bringing public vengeance upon themselves, till prohibitory laws were attempted, when barn and house burning and personal clubbings and murders were again resorted to away down in Maine, and have been practiced in all other states where an attempt to protect the citizen from his slayer has been made.

People are shocked at this church burning in San Jose and the barn and cattle and hay burning recently in Sheridan. But they ought not to be surprised. These are minor offences. It is much less sinful to burn a Baptist church than to burn and destroy a Baptist man or to decoy a Baptist boy or girl to a life of crime and shame and a death of despair; or to burn up a Catholic or poison a Methodist. Surely everybody knows that the leag of mankillers have done these things every day for twenty-five or thirty years in San Jose as well as in other like populations everywhere.

Is it at all extravagant to suppose that on an average a man or a boy or a girl is ruined and debauched for every day in the year there? Hundreds of young boys and girls and men have started on the road to ruin thru the snares and poisoned surroundings and fetid atmosphere of the swarming nests of moral leprosy in San Jose and elsewhere, tho now they indicate little or no outward positive sign of it, and may not for years to come; but they have been bitten by the serpent and their doom is certain as the sunrise—unless the grogshop is extinguished. If that is too many, say one a week, or if it were one a month or one a year, either one would be infinitely worse than burning a $10,000 church. Money will put up a better church, but it can never restore a burnt up man, a burnt up soul; it cannot restore to the widow her murdered husband or her slautered boy. It is a sad thing that the burning of this church should create a greater sensation than the burning of a man and a brother. But the toleration of this sum and substance of all villainy and infamy, the grogshop, has demoralized us all till we have come to value $10,000 more than as many human souls.

The civil war is by no means ended in this country; the scene at Appomattox was the close of the first act only. To pay off the debt incurred, we are receiving 70 or 80 millions a year from the liquor sellers for permission to carry on a relentless war against every good interest, and to kill every year about 60,000 of our citizens whom our government is sworn to protect. According to the Minn. *Review* it will cost the nation 1,620,000 human sacrifices on the altar of rum to pay this debt. And while this slauter of men, women and children is going on, the nation is burdened by a rum tax of worse than 1,000 millions a year exclusive of being a general hospital for the wrecks, paupers, criminals, maniacs, murderers which are every day turned out upon the public by the infernal mills of crime and vice.

FIRST-CLASS AGENTS WANTED.

The great reputation of JOHN B. GOUGH, the magnificent make-up of "Sunlight and Shadow," and the universal demand for it among all classes, makes this the best opportunity ever offered to energetic agents to make money. We want first-class agents in every township, to whom liberal terms will be given. Address, for territory and terms, J. Dewing & Co., 420 Bush St., San Francisco.

CAL. W. C. T. UNION.

"THE WOMEN OF AMERICA *vs.* THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC"

President, Mrs. D. P. Browne, Blake House, Oakland.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Mrs. G. S. Abbott, Oakland.
Mrs. John McNear, Petaluma.
Mrs. M. A. Nash, Santa Rosa.
Mrs. W. R. Spencer, Grass Valley
Miss W. Bell, San Jose.
Miss Sarah P. Morrison, San Jose.
Mrs. J. B. Hill, Alameda.
Secretary, Mrs. Mary E. Congdon, 314 Sutter St. S. F.
Assistant Secretary, Miss M. J. Havens, Blake House, Oakland.
Treasurer, Mrs. J. G. Wickersham, Petaluma.

C. L. S. C. TO GOOD TEMRLARS.

C. L. S. C COURSE OF STUDY.

The following is the distribution of the subjects and books thru the year 1881–82.

October and November—(Ch. stands for The Chautauquan) Outline lessons on art. (De Forest) A short history of art; (De Forest!) $1.50; Mosaics of History,(Ch.); Laws of health (Ch.)

December.—Man's Antiquity and Language(Terry.); Outlines of General History. Vincent; Mosaics History (Ch.); Readings about Mathematics (Ch.)

January.—Mosaics of History (Ch.); God in History (Ch.); Illustrated History of Ancient Literature, Oriental and Classical (Quackenbos) $1; Readings about Mental Science (Ch.)

February.—Mosaics of History (Ch.); Illustrated History of Ancient Literature (Continued); Religion in Art. (Ch.); Readings about Moral Science. (Ch.)

March.—Mosaics of History (Ch.); Readings ings about Political Economy (Ch.): Readings from McKenzie's Nineteenth Century.

April.—Mosaics of History (Ch.); Arts of Speech part II (Townsend.); Readings about Geology.

May.—Mosaics of History (Ch.); English History and Literature (Chautauqua Lib., Vol. III.); Readings about Geology.

June.—Mosaics of History (Ch,); Readings about Chemistry.

California members can send subscriptions for Chautauquan direct to T. L. FLOOD, Meadville, Pa.

Y. M. C. A.

The officers of the Y. M. C. A. issue a circular which proposes to double its membership. The following is the concluding part of it clipped from the *Pacific Methodist*:

"Our sustaining membership fee of $5. is the smallest of any Association in the country, considering the numerous benefits offered. The Building is *entirely free of debt*, and is to be *kept so ever*. And with a large membership, work of the institution can be successfully carried on without being obliged to tax our many friends, who have so liberally assisted in canceling the debt. The membership fee is so very small that it is within the reach of all classes; and no dout you have many friends who would be glad to join if the matter was brought before them. A. B. Forbes, President.

H. J. McCoy, General Secretary.

P. S.—Ladies are eligible to membership and entitled to all the privileges of the gentlemen, except voting and holding office. We now have eleven hundred members."

It is not a lack of appreciation of the good influences of the Y. M. C. A. institution nor of the best wishes for its fullest success that prompts a criticism of the insult to women in that P. S. It is surely a relic of barbarism and heathenism that should find no place in a modern Y. M. C. A., to have a rule which degrades its lady members with a badge of inferiority and serfdom.

Why the majority of the members of our churches and that majority the most devoted, religious, consistent, earnest and virtuous section, should be debarred from voting is a mystery which no one, not an educated artist in theological sophistry, can solve. Why that same section of pure God-fearing innocent members of a Y. M. C. A. especially the large portion of them who have loved and served God from their childhood up, who have never swerved from their allegiance, who may first, last and always be depended on to render the most arduous and important unpaid, unrewarded, unthanked services and to make the most ready sacrifices for the welfare of the Association and for every good interest of humanity,———why they should be ticketed with a badge of inferiority, in intellect and conscience, to a male member who may have been once a drunkard or a gambler or a convicted criminal, is a problem of theology exceedingly deep for the uninitiated or the skeptical in matters of heathen traditional custom.

All privileges except voting and holding office ! ! ! Exactly the same privileges accorded to our eminent, noble Christian women that are conceded to the Chinamen and Indians by the populace of this state. How magnanimous! Ladies can have the exalted privilege of doing any amount of work in canvassing for members, raising money, beautifying and adorning the rooms, etc.; but when a matter of policy is in question, when something is to be decided as to the welfare of the institution, woman must cover her head, sit in the ashes, and bow in humble silence to the superior knowledge and dignity of the drinking and smoking and swearing sex, who possess the divine right of owning and governing the female chattels who can never know enough to vote intelligently.

It may be possible that some rational excuse, never yet presented, may exist for this mental incapacity, this intellectual inferiority that continues to be branded upon women. But it is suspected that every argument in that direction has grown out of heathenism, barbarism, superstition, slavery, tyranny and ignorance; not a whit from Christianity. It has been the mission of the latter just in proportion to its divorcement and divergence from heathenism, to elevate woman to perfect equality.

Burning Hindoo women on the funeral pile of their husbands, selling them for money, buying 100 wives, harnessing women to the plow, yoking them in a dog team as in Belgium to-day, and ticketing ladies now in San Francisco "not competent to vote," it is fair to presume have all a common origin—and that outside of the Christian text-books.

It is not inconsistent with a wish that the 1,100 present membership may be increased to 100,000, to include another, that before the next woman consents to join the Y. M. C. A. that most unreasonable and unworthy voting clause should be expunged and consigned with fitting ceremony to the ash heap.

WARM RECEPTION.

Jan. 17, 1882, Miss Frances E. Willard visited the city of Jackson, Miss. Here she gave, in Representative Hall, one of her forcible, eloquent addresses. At its close, the following resolutions, offered by Judges Chrisman and Watson, two of the leading jurists of the state, were unanimously adopted by the large audience present:

Resolved, That this assemblage of the citizens of this Commonwealth, have listened with profound gratification to the eloquent address of Miss Frances Willard on the theme of Temperance, and beg to tender to her our grateful thanks for the rare and inspiring tribute to the momentous subject.

Resolved, That we cheerfully commend her to the kindly sympathies and cordial hospitality of our fellow citizens of the South, wherever her duties may direct her steps and we bid her a hearty God speed in her noble mission.

This is but one of the many instances showing with what warmth and cordiality Miss Willard has been received throughout the Southern States. At Oxford, Miss., she was entertained royally at the home of Gen. Alex. Stewart, Chancellor of the State University, whose wife is the president of the Mississippi W. C. T. U., and of the Oxford local Union.

Miss Willard is accompanied by a most efficient assistant in her secretary, Miss Anna Gordon, who establishes juvenile and young people's Unions at various points.

AMITY, OR., Feb. 20, 1882.

ED. RESCUE:—The Oregon State Temperance Alliance closed a very pleasant and profitable session Feb. 17. I presume the Sec. will send you full account of the proceedings. We have just got a Band of Hope under way. Present membership 21. We confidently expect its membership to run up to 50 shortly. Strange as it may seem some parents forbade their children to join. Independence has a flourishing Band; ours is No. 5.

MRS. S. A. MCKUNE.

STRAWS.—Some months ago, hand-bills entitled, "The Saloon-keeper's Prayer," containing a mixture of coarse advertisement of a notorious den in this city, with blasphemous petitions and imprecations addressed to Almighty God, against the "foul-mouthed clergy of San Jose," were scattered by hundreds and perhaps by thousands, in the door-yards of the decent people of this city. Last Saturday night a stranger whispered to the writer, during the roar of the flames that were consuming the Baptist church, " 'The Saloon keeper's Prayer' is probably being answered." The next day a *Messenger* reporter, while lunching in one of the restaurants of the city, was told by the waiter, of a man who had in the waiter's presence, rejoiced and exulted over the sweeping result of Saturday night's fire, declaring it to be preferable in his esteem, to the burning of saloons.—*San Jose Messenger*.

That is the kind of animals which the saloon keepers and brewers and whisky and wine makers are manufacturing out of the young American; out of material that if not debauched and prostituted by the infamous dens of vice which prey upon human lives, would grow up into vigorous, virtuous manhood and excellent citizenship.

Our public schools, and Sunday-schools and temperance societies and virtuous home influences produce our great and good men who achieve honorable distinction in the pulpit and press, in the learned professions and in the political field from the president's chair to the other end.

Our grogshops and breweries and wineries are another set of schools which educate and train Guiteaus and Booths and hosts upon hosts of hyena and tiger men and women; who raise out of our young men and boys an army of men who murder their own wives, children, brothers, neighbors and who devote their lives to robbery, crime and vice. Burners of churches and barns and dwellings. But we cannot have grogshops without all this fruit. Guiteau and Booth did only what other men are doing every day, but because they happened to kill presidents in place of farmers or mechanics, their crimes were more conspicuous.

The men who are boldest in crime had they not been led astray might have been foremost in good deeds and useful citizens in aiding the progress and welfare of the community. How terrible is the crime of making men criminals by wholesale. But that is the sole business that is done by the bar-room.

The Mrs. Hayes Picture is being worked off as fast as possible, but only 12 copies can be made in one day. Those who have been waiting for its appearance need not be alarmed; it will come and that picture is going to stay. No occupant of the White House has more deserved the reverence and honor and love of the American people than Mrs. Hayes. That beautiful portrait ot to adorn every lodge room and temperance hall and friends of temperance should have it as a household treasure. Send $5 to Miss Esther Pugh, 54 Bible House, New York City.

The *Signal* of Chicago is a most creditable specimen of a journal edited and managed by a talented christian woman. See ad. in another column. When a lady worker of the Cal. W. C. T. U. expects to do effective service in the cause and dont take the *Signal*, or two or three temperance journals, one cannot help lamenting that she goes to her work comparatively unarmed and at a manifest disadvantage. The temperance cause would soon be on the way down hill again but for the temperance press.

EVIDENTLY the liquor dealers feel their cause is in doubtful hands in the committee on The Alcoholic Liquor Traffic, in the House of Representatives. Five of the committee are from prohibition States, and two of the remaining four members, favor prohibitory measures, leaving but two the traffic can count upon.

With this minority they hope to accomplish nothing, and bewail the lack of foresight on the part of friends of personal liberty, in not voting the right ticket.

The *State Independent*, liquor organ for Iowa, appears again, after a suspension of three months. The recent stirring events in the temperance ranks have arroused its editor to another effort to sustain it for defense of "personal liberty" during the campaign. Want of support caused its suspension. Can it be those in the ranks of the opposition feel the struggle is a useless one, and are indisposed to put into the canvass any more funds? We await the response to the appeal for support in this number of the *Independent* for answer.—*Signal*.

"THE practical difference between the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, an old established Society, with three thousand local auxiliaries, and the Woman's Evangelical Temperance Union, a new society, as yet without auxiliaries, is the difference between "State Rights"—for which the old society contends—and the centralizing policy, which rules out certain lines of work, even though some States prefer to include them among their varied methods."

IT TAKES a long, long time for the temperance party in Ohio to learn that morals do not figure very high in politics. When a man gets through electing his party ticket, brethren, he is willing to sit down and talk temperance and religion with you, but it's no use to bother him with a pledge or prayer-book on his way to the polls.—*Burlington Hawkeye*.

G. W. Secretary's D'p'tm't.

GEORGE B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.

☞The office of the Grand Lodge is located in the Capital Savings Bank Building, entrance, No. 328 J street, up-stairs, over the southwest corner J and Fourth streets, Sacramento, where the Grand Worthy Secretary will be pleased to receive calls from the members of the Order during business hours.

☞This department is edited by the Grand Worthy Secretary, to whom all communications relating in any way to the business of the Grand Lodge, this department, or anything appearing hereunder, should be addressed.

☞The Grand Worthy Secretary's post office address is Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento, Cal.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES
ON SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE G. W. S.

Sold for the Benefit of the Grand Lodge

Constitutions, per hundred copies	$12 00
Constitutions per dozen	1 75
Glee Books, "Temperance Chimes" per dozen	4 00
Glee Books, per half dozen	2 50
Glee Books, single copies	50
Receipts of Evening and Constitution Roll Book, per set	2 50
Chase's Digest, per copy	1 50
Officer's Roll Call etc., Book of	1 00
Pledge Cards, per hundred	1 00
Officers Cards, per set of four	1 00
Degree Ode Cards, per dozen	1 00
Subordinate Ode Cards, per dozen	75
Subordinate Ode Cards with music, per dozen	1 50
Chase's Good of the Order, per copy	50

BLANK FORMS.

Clearance Cards, per dozen	3 00
Grand Lodge Returns, per dozen	1 00
W. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. F. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Bonds, per dozen	1 00
Forms for Charges, Trials, etc., per set of four	25
Forms for incorporation of Lodges	Free

LODGE BOOKS

Propositions for Membership, Book of fifty	50
Notices of Election to Membership, book of fifty	50
Proposition Committee notices, book of fifty	50
D. G. W. C. T.'s Dispensations, book of fifty	50
Password Certificates, book of fifty	50
Delinquent (Dues) Notice, book of fifty	50
Warrants on W. T., book of fifty	50
W. F. S. Receipts, book of fifty	55
W. T. Receipts, book of fifty	50

LODGE FURNITURE.

In addition to the above, I will attend to orders for Impression Seals, Blank Books, Special Printing, Regalia or Lodge Furniture. This will be done as an accommodation to Lodges and not as a source of profit either to the Grand Lodge or myself; hence all orders filled will be sent per express by the dealers, with instructions to "collect on delivery," unless the money accompanies the order. Address—

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.,
Sacramento, California.

CASH RECEIVED.—The Grand Worthy Secretary acknowledges receipt of the following amounts of cash since last report. Proper personal receipts were also forwarded in each case:

GENERAL FUND.

Winters, No. 165	$ 8 00	North San Juan, 369	13 50
New Hope, 138	6 75	Valley View, 397	5 50
Good Shepherd, 158	32 25	Scenega, 221	7 25
Cresco, 203	24 50	Marysville, 25	7 00
Mountain View, 342	14 00	Chaparral, 121	4 00
Perseverance, 387	1 50	Mt Echo, 245	5 00
Crescent City, 398	19 00	Volcano, 281	13 00
Tucson, A T, 1	7 25	Rohnerville, 377	1 00
Welcome, 104	8 50	Azulea, 405	1 00
Red Banks, 232	5 50	Temescal, 420	3 25
Mound, 418	12 25	Ceres, 109	2 00
Paradise, 427	2 00	Hope, 231	11 25
Yuba City, 440	2 50	Farmersville, 394	2 50
Meridian, 97	10 75	Los Alamos, 436	14 50
Laurel, 202	20 50	Yuba City, 440	2 50
Iron Clad, 267	8 25	Victory, 123	2 00
Bear Mountain, 343	6 75	Ruby, 424	28 50

ORPHANS' HOME FUND.

Good Shepherd, 158	$11 00	Cresco, 203	$ 8 00

CHARTER FEE FUND.

Browns Valley Lodge, No 492	$15 00

HOME FOR ORPHANS RECEIPTS.—Dr. I. S. Halsey G. W. T. and Treasurer of the Boards of Trustees and Lady Managers of the Good Templars Home for Orphans, acknowledges receipt of the following amounts for Home account during the month of Feb. last:

J Pritchard	$25 00	Isabel Eden	10 00
E B McKinney	18 00	F Vanderlip	5 00
Merced Lodge, I O O F	52 35	Mrs Ray	14 00
G McCain	10 00	Chas Neat	12 00
D A Kendrick	60 00	M B Crawford	14 00
Gertie Dunham	10 00	J D Austin	20 00
Merced County	54 00	F M Dickinson	16 00
Total			$340 35
Donations. From Contributions, per Board of Lady Managers			100 00
School desk fund, per Geo. B. Katzenstein			255 00
Vallejo Board of Education			70 00
Total receipts for the month			$745 35

PACKAGES MAILED.—The following packages have been mailed during the past week from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office:

1–A P Hoyt, Los Gatos.
2–W T Lyon, Fresno.
1–H L Slater, Chico.
1–Ed Ellington, Yuba City.
1–W H Hozmer, Chinese C'mp
1–Mrs L B Lander, Turlock
1–J S Lakin, Iowa Hill.
3–W O Rutherford, Tipton.
1–J H Miller, Drytown.
1–J E Street, Colfax.
1–J T Holland, Sonora.
1–A J Cooke, Murphys.
4–G H Heald, San Rafael.
1–J B Gallagher, Guerneville
2–B P Hugg, Camptonville.
1–C L Miller, Trinidad.
1–J S Linscott, Lake City.
1–G W Dyer, Pasadena.
1–Fanny Colby, S F.
1–C R Wheelock, Occidental
1–E E Cary, Santa Clara.
1–J S West, Elk Creek.
1–E M Hills, San Jose.
1–A H Hewitt, Live Oak.
3–Francis W Thompson, La Porte.
1–C L Miller, Trinidad.
1–A Baker, Hueneme.
1–W T Lyon, Fresno.
1–W T Kennedy, Birds Land'g
1–A P Hoyt, Los Gatos.
1–W O Rutherford, Tipton.
1–J H Richardson, Santa Rosa
1–Z T Armstrong, Rough and Ready.
1–A J Cooke, Murphys.
2–C L Wilber, Yuba City.

PER EXPRESS.

1–J L Kerr, Alturas.
1–C Coolidge, Phenix, A T.
1–W A Crowell, Ripon.
1–H C Brooke, S Bernardino
1–Vernon Taylor, Byron.
1–J Monroe, Olimpo.

D. G. W. C. T. s COMMISSIONED.—The following commissions have been issued and forwarded from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office during the past week:

STATE DEPUTIES.

Rev. W. H. Tubb, Martinez.

LODGE DEPUTIES.

Mrs. E. A. Davis, for No. 361, Murphys.
O. W. Jackson, for No. 475, Lancha Plana;
J. M. Berry, for No. 172, Nicolaus;
Peter S. Coyner, for No. 436, Los Alamos;

DEGREE TEMPLARS

Dr. E. Jamieson, for No. 12, Grass Valley.

THE DIME COLLECTION.—The following explains.

NEW YORK CITY, Feb. 25, 1882

DEAR BRO. KATZENSTEIN.—Yours of 16, received with check of $385,40 I send our receipt. Will pay the W. N. C. T. U. their share and will attend to the donation of literature. Yours Truly

J. N. STEARNS, Pub. Agt. N. T. S. P. H.

If there are any additional contributions to be made to the Thanksgiving dime collection fund the amount should be immediately forwarded to the G. W. S.

During the past week the following additional Lodges have signified their desire to unite in forwarding the amount of literature due them in return to the R. W. G. L. Literature Committee for distribution among the freed men of the South etc. Samaritan No. 177; Morning Star No. 266; Carbondale No. 288; Paskenta No, 309; Oakdale No. 326. The literature thus contributed aggregates $111,25 in value. A few lodges remain yet to be heard from.

RETURNS RECEIVED.—During the past week the following Lodges have filed Grand Lodge returns with the G. W. S. and their receipt is acknowledged: Nos. 97. 104, 121, 158, 193, 227, 231, 253, 264, 267, 281, 294, 343, 369, 379, 394, 398, and 436.

NEW LODGES.—The following new Lodges are reported this week, making a total of 49 organized since the session of last Grand Lodge. Elk Horn Lodge, organized March 1st at Butte Mountain Precinct, Tehama County, with 26 charter members by Col. C. N. Goulding Grand Lecturer. Night of meeting Wednesday. Post office address, Olimpo Colusa Co. L. D. Bro. John Monroe. Browns Valley Lodge organized March 2d at Browns Valley Yuba County with 27 charter members by Bro. Charles J. Covilland, State Deputy. Night of meet-Saturday. Post office address, Browns Valley, Yuba Co. L. D. Bro. James Robinson.

HOME SCHOOL DESKS.—The third school room of the new school house at the Good Templars Home for Orphans has been fitted up with patent school desks and seats costing $7 50 per desk. The following have contributed the price of a desk each and their names will be engraved upon silver plates, and placed upon each desk viz: A. M. Addington, Henry F. Band, A. J. Cooke, Wm. Crowhurst, F. J. Culver, Chrysopolis Lodge, No. 210, C. C. Dunn, El Monte Lodge, No. 258, Mrs. A. W. Goulson, B. H. Hoag, Geo. E. Isaacs, E. H. Knight, Jas. W. Monroe, R. H. McDonald, M. D. Merrick, J. T. Marr, G. W. Oberholzer, Ocean Queen Lodge, No. 190, Pescadero Band of Hope, Phœnix Lodge, No. 137, Maud F. Russel, Mrs. M. T. Shafer, Mrs. E. P. Stevens, W. H. Tubb, Two Rock Lodge, No. 378, West Berkley Lodge, No. 206, White Lily Band of Hope, Sisters of Enterprise Lodge No. 356. In addition the C. C Colony Lodge, No. 388, has contributed the price of two seats $15, and Miss Minnie Wright the price of four seats $30. The latter contributions will be applied to the purchase of three teachers desks, costing $15 or more each, to be placed in each of the school rooms at present occupied and these will each bear a larger plate than the other desks, inscribed respectively: C. C. Colony Lodge, No. 388, Minnie Wight and "Garfield." Thus all the school rooms in present use have been handsomely fitted up without expense to the Home, but as the result of the private contributions from those who love the children and admire the Good Templars Home for Orphans. One school room remains unused. Whenever the time comes to furnish it, there are numbers who stand ready to furnish the wherewith to do so as was done in the case of the other rooms.

A FOOL OR A KNAVE.—An emissary of Joseph Malins and the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the World (?)—Great Britain, has been writing to some of our colored brethren about matters he knew not of, but of which he could have easily informed himself. He writes to me, "It is stated in the *Call* that Cornelian Lodge (at Marysville) is the third lodge in the state exclusively of colored people. This I deny as *a bare-faced lie!* But then it is only like the white Good Templars." Of course this is classic language, and argumentative withal. But for the benefit of the doughty knight—of the razor?—and whom else it may concern, it may be repeated that there are at the present time three lodges of colored Good Templars in this state, viz: Rising Star Lodge, at Chico, organized by Wm. Crowhurst, Grand Lecturer; Ivy Lodge, at Red Bluff, organized by Mrs. M. J. Mayhew, P. G. W. V. T., and Cornelia Lodge, at Marysville, organized by Rev. Peter Powers, State Deputy. All are in a thriving condition and working harmoniously and meeting with the fullest co-operation of their white brethren. The same individual in another letter to another party states that "the colored people are not permitted to visit white lodges," that they are given a "separate and different password," etc., etc. A complete answer to this is a quotation from the speech of Bro. Peter Powers, reported in the journal of proceedings of the last session of the G. L., p. 109–110, wherein Bro. Powers, himself a very dark skinned gentleman and a representative of his race, is reported as saying: "There are two other lodges in the town of Chico, and I would say to-night, we have never had a single meeting since we have been organized there, without there being present nearly as many white brethren and sisters as of our own race, and we are received in their lodges just as they are received in ours. (Applause.) If one of you were in Chico to-night, when the lodge is at work, in all probability you would not know whether it was a white or colored lodge—not from the looks of the people in it. They all meet there on Thursday night in one hall, and Friday night in another, and on Saturday night in still another," etc. There is no discrimination in the Order, on account of race, color, politics, sect, sex, or creed. The Order is open to all who desire to labor for the removal of the curse of intemperance from our midst. And what our enemies hope to gain by circulating such false and scandalous statements, seeking to divide a united and happy people who work together under the broad white banner of the I. O. G. T. is hard to understand. The question of exclusiveness has not been raised in this jurisdiction, and the Good Templars of California have never seen fit to denounce or abuse the seceders from the Order. It has simply let them alone and it demands the same in return, but will not tolerate the interference nor lying statements of those who should, but for their own act, be a part and parcel of the original and true Order of Good Templars, and enjoy its great privileges and beneficence.

PERSONALS.—The Grand Lodge office was favored during the week with calls from Bro. Herbert Folger, of Valley Lodge No. 293 San Francisco, Bro. Folger visited the office for the purpose of examining the manner of keeping records and statistics, with a view of applying the same to the work of the California State Sunday School Association of which he is the very efficient Statistical Secretary..... Bro. J. W. Sibole of Mt Echo Lodge No. 245, Amador county, and his son Bro. M. Sibole also called and report their little lodge as gallantly holding the fort with a good hope for ultimate success.

GLEANINGS.—Oakdale Lodge of Stanislaus Co. according to the L. D. Bro. Byron Seeber has increased 31 members since reporting. A free reading room has just been opened under the management of Bro. and Sister F. A. Sawyer.....El Monte Lodge of Los Angeles Co. is moving and will soon have a hall of its own. The L. D., Bro. M. F. Quinn reports the lodge as prosperous and speaks in highest praise of the efforts of Bros. Gould and Webb on the occasion of the open meeting lately held there under the auspices of the District Lodge .....Fairview Lodge of Turlock, Stanislaus Co. is now in a flourishing condition numbering its largest membership seventy, as reported by G. W. M., Bro. P. R. McCabe.....North Butte Lodge

Sutter Co. has awakened and is enjoying a "boom." Sister Louisa J. Graves reports three initiations at one meeting and five promised for the next. She adds "We miss Bro. H. S. Graves," and there is no doubt Bro. Graves misses North Butte Lodge. May the two be soon reunited.....Donner Lake Lodge of Truckee, according to D. L., Bro. Wm. Douglass is initiating from 4 to 6 candidates at each meeting, three have been taken from the gutter so to speak and are standing by their pledge nobly.

Lecturers' Reports.

The Grand Lecturers employed by the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T., of Cal., are as follows:
Mrs. E. P. Stevens, Prof. Wm. Crowhurst, Col. C. N. Goulding, Elder J. W. Webb, Hugh R. Hughes, and Rev. W. C. King.

MRS. E. P. STEVENS.

Plainsburg is one lodge terribly in earnest, saloons closed on Sunday. Several who have been squandering the money which ought to have gone to their families, have been restored thru the Good Templars who are here a generous, noble band of workers. As the result of meetings, initiated twelve to the lodge, D. Dep'y, Bro. Isaacs, presiding.

At Snelling a Spartan band of workers thru much tribulation have kept the lodge up until now it has become a power. Four women voted not to surrender charter when all the men wanted to haul down the temperance flag. As the result those women have gained their sons to Good Templary and their husbands also. Grand women! how much better to work for such a result, than to be sitting like the figure on our coin, forever looking backward. "Up and doing" oh daughters of our land, and the liquor traffic is doomed.

Merced Falls, one of Bro. Hughes' lodges has gained the hearts and membership of nearly all the people. Brother and Sister Nelson had prepared a dinner for fifty expected guests from Hornitos Lodge, in Mariposa county, but the rain came and the Hornitos members did not. Still, despite wind and weather, a good meeting and a large delegation from Merced Falls swelled the audience at the evening meeting at Snelling.

Dist. Deputy Isaacs, the war-horse of Merced county, rendered thruout the trip good and efficient service, but good-by was said on returning to Merced. Central Point Lodge sent the M. E. pastor, Bro. Hedgepeth, to Merced, and after thirty miles of pleasant and instructive talk, Central Point was reached. Here a packed audience awaited the lecture. The lodge has been visited only three times in as many years—away off here, west side of the San Joaquin river, thirty miles from anywhere, an earnest lodge of over sixty members exhibit the same vim and purpose of the workers in Lompoc, and that is saying everything. No man will get the vote of Central Point men unless he is pledged to sustain temperance legislation. Well may the Leagues of Freedom tremble before the advancing tide of Good Tempary. An organization where the liquor traffic can never come; so thoroly organized that leagues of Freedom cannot destroy; no doubt they nash their teeth, as they slink behind their decayed and rotten old fort of lager beer breweries and whisky distilleries; no doubt they shout to their demoralized, drunken army, "Hold the Fort" against the advancing ranks of eighteen thousand Good Templars, who, clear-eyed and determinedly sober, march onward and upward, climbing the mountain of prejudice, swerving never, tho guns of ridicule are leveled on all sides by King Bibbler's army, climbing steadily while the advance guard of wine bibbers thickly shout, "Cant do it; never reach the top"; and the home guard of tipplers sneeringly cry, women soldiers, "How utterly, utterly out of place."

Marching on, working on, while some Christian professors cry out, have nothing to do with those moral armies; steadily climbing, ever recruiting from the enemy's ranks, toiling on while our brave captains thunder thru the RESCUE cannon of hot shell logic on the enemy's ranks. Bravely marching on, singing, "Falter who must, follow who dare." Onward and upward, the victory will come. Only never falter till the loftiest peak and victory shall be gained; only never falter and the enemy of our happiness, of Christianity and of our freedom shall be vanquished.

Central City, Mar. 1, 1882.

C. N. GOULDING.

I wrote you last from Riceville on the 11th of February, and will now report progress up to date, from Riceville I drove over to Henleyville, lectured there on the 11th and 12th, found the lodge prospering, and obtained a few additional names for membership. Sunday 12th, drove over to Paskenta in a snow storm that prevented and effectually broke up our meetings, and on Monday returned to Red Bluff. The morning of the 14th concluded to report at "headquarters," and as I had contracted a severe cold, it was a matter of necessity, rather than choice. Passing thru Sacramento, called on our G. W. Secretary and found him as usual, busy; but as he is one of the few that visitors do not disconcert, managed to say a few words. Wednesday the 15th called on G. W. C. Templar, who, observing that I was able to walk, at once planned out another route. However, I obtained a few days rest and on the 22d, returned here (Red Bluff) lectured on the 23rd, but a storm prevented a large attendance. 24th I should have been in Riceville, but the creeks were "booming" (my early education was neglected for I cannot swim) and I waited for the waters to recede. 25th drove out to Paskenta, 32 miles, the lodge met at what is known as Schults school house, four miles from Paskenta; at an early hour the building was uncomfortably full; gave them a talk and obtained five names for membership; lodge called immediately after the close of the lecture; dispensation obtained and they were soon enrolled as members of our order. Sunday 26th, lectured in Paskenta and was fortunate in obtaining eight additional names for membership. This lodge is a power, and its influence is being felt in that part of the county. Paskenta has long enjoyed the reputation of being the worst place in Tehama County; but justice compels me to say that the facts do not warrant any such assertion; it is the only place in the county where the Sunday law is strictly enforced and observed.

27th, drove over to Elder Creek, 12 miles along the foot hills. Bro. I. R. Whitlock accompanied me. We enjoyed the hospitality of Mr. Goodrich and wife. 7½ P. M., addressed an audience that completely filled their new church, and endeavored to organize a lodge. Soon discovered it could not be done, and that Nevada Camp, half way between Paskenta and Elder Creek, was the point where a new lodge could survive, if survive at all; local causes, not necessary to mention here, compelling the change. Up early on the 28th, returned to Paskenta, then on to Houghtons. Was fortunate enough to induce Bro. Frank Mayfield to accompany me. We arrived early, lit up the school house, made the fire, and waited for the people. They came; on foot, on horseback, in wagons, and conveyances of every kind; had a good meeting; obtained a few names for membership, and arranged for a meeting March 1st, at Elk Horn school house, at the foot of the "Buttes." One hundred and fifty present; organized a lodge with 26 charter members, —Jas. Monroe Lodge Deputy.

2nd, drove 35 miles to Reeds Creek; school house crowded, lodge in good condition, five new names enrolled on the books. 3rd, lectured here (Red Bluff), in the Presbyterian Church; large audience, music, recitations, etc., etc. Adjourned to the lodge room, initiated nine members, concluding with a banquet provided by the ladies.

I go from here to Riceville on the 4th and on Sunday 5th commence my labors at Chico (Butte Co.) the result of the labors performed in Tehama Co. may be briefly stated; 22 lectures delivered, and 75 additions to our order (including one new lodge.) Where all have been so kind it would be hard to select any particular one for special mention, to the members of our order, the press and clergy belongs the honor, I have carried out the program as arranged, and done what under the circumstances I deemed for the interest of the order, without their assistance my labors would have been fruitless. To each and all I return thanks, trusting that I may have the privilege of meeting the people of Tehama county again, confident that in the mean while the banner will be held aloft and our numbers will be increased.

RED BLUFF, March 5, 1882.

DISTRICT LODGES TO MEET.

ED. RESCUE:—The next session of Colusa County District Lodge, will be held at Maxwell, Friday and Saturday, March 3rd and 4th. Friday evening 7 o'clock P. M., an open meeting will be held.

JOHN H. LIENING, D. D.

The D. L. of Stanislaus Co. will convene in Modesto, March 4th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

M. W. HANSCOM, D. S.

Sutter and Yuba District Lodge will meet at Wheatland on Friday, March 31 and Saturday April 1, 1882. Credentials will be sent out immediately.

CHAS. J. COVILLAUD, D. S.

Sacramento County District Lodge will meet at Galt, Tuesday, April 4, 1882, at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. T. AMOS, Dist. Sec.

BUTTE Co. Dist. Lodge will meet at Chico on Wednesday 15 March at 10 A. M. W. S. Read, D. S.

THE District Lodge in and for Placer County, will hold a regular meeting at Auburn, and will be in session two days, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., March 17th. All Lodges in Placer County are invited to send delegates. J. C. HAWVER, D. Dep.

Delegates from the lodges in this county will meet in Santa Clara, on March 18th, at 10 A. M., in I. O. O. F. Hall, for the purpose of organizing a a D. L. E. E. CAREY.

LECTURERS APPOINTMENTS.

WM. CROWHURST.

PLACER CO.		Placer Co. D. L.	17, 18
Truckee	10, 11, 12	Auburn	19
Donner Lake Lodge	13	Auburn Lodge	20
Clipper Gap	16		

REV. W. C. KING

Sumner	15, 16	Caliente	5, 6
Bakersfield	18, 19, 20	Tehichipa	7, 8, 9
Havilah	24, 25, 26	From Apr. 9 to 17 for finishing work in Kern Co.	
Waldon	28, 29		
Kernville	30, 31, Apr. 1, 2		

COL. C. N. GOULDING.

BUTTE CO.		Pentz	21, 22
Grainland	10, 11	Forbestown	23, 24
Biggs	12, 13	Oroville	25, 26, 27
Nelson	14, 15		
Gridley	16, 17	From 27 to Apr. 3d to finish work in Butte Co.	
Cherokee	19, 20		

LOS ANGELES, March 7, 1882.

ED. RESCUE:—I am glad to report that we have been blessed with sufficient rain to insure an abundant harvest.

Everything is flourishing including *our cause*. Our people are waking up to the fact that the enemy is crafty and powerful, and to resist such a foe successfully requires our mightiest effort. They are beginning to realize the fact that our mightiest effort is in making the RESCUE a Tower of Strength by giving it the largest subscription list of any paper in California. Nothing would help our cause more than the mere fact of the RESCUE having the largest circulation of any paper in the State. But I defy any person to be a constant reader of this paper and not adopt its principles. In addition to the RESCUE such family papers as the *Weekly Mirror* of Los Angeles should be found in every family. I take a number of papers but the two I most highly prize are the *Weekly Mirror* and the RESCUE. I would like to propound a question to the thotful people of our county.—Can a nation prosper that derives its support from the sale of an agent that is lowering the mental, moral and physical standard of her citizens? No one, I hope, is so ignorant as to deny that drunkenness is the most degrading form of human slavery. This nation should bow its head in shame to accept the wages of sin from her deluded sons and daughters; upon the same theory a mother might send her child to the brothel and defend her crime by saying she received a portion of her earning with which to supply her table with bread. I repeat no one is so ignorant as to deny that intemperance is manufacturing criminals for our prisons, maniacs for our asylums and murderers for the gallows to say nothing about the blighted firesides where misery sits with folded hands and sunken eyes. But hush, if man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn he pays our Government for a license for the privilege with coin upon which is written "In God We Trust." But it is elsewhere written—"Vengance is mine and I will repay, saith the Lord." How true the words of Madame Rowland as she was being led to the block, "Oh Liberty! what crimes are committed in thy name." The Leags of Freedom are but the advanced guards of a system if allowed to live. The historian may come forward and gather his materials for the History of the Decline and Fall of the American Republic. When some of our people impressed with the magnitude and power of rum for evil, attempt to educate the public mind to a just appreciation of this deplorable habit, they are called fanatics; when our mothers see their children being wrecked body and soul upon the waves of intemperance would cry with weeping voice, "save my boy," they are told by the rum-sellers you are interfering with our rights. OBSERVER.

(*Concluded next week.*)

CONSIGNERS of produce, poultry, etc., to this city, will find a faithful attention paid to their interest by the well known and highly appreciated firm of Rouse and Laws. Readers of the RESCUE may depend every time on the advertisers in it. And temperance men should not forget to show a preference in their dealings with their own class of people. See advertisement in this paper.

Juvenile Department.

BAND OF HOPE WORK.



The Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., of California, offers to furnish, free of charge, to Sunday-schools, or other juvenile organizations desiring to adopt them for use, the newly revised Band of Hope rituals together with the ritual badges. The ritual comprises a pamphlet of 48 pages. The badges are of German silver, with a safety pin upon the back. Sample copies of the rituals and badge, or quantities for actual use, will be furnished on application to the Superintendent of Juvenile Work, Mrs. M. E. Richardson, Murphys, Calaveras Co., Cal.

TALKS WITH THE YOUNG FOLKS.

THE CHINCHA ISLANDS.

NUMBER SEVEN.

Last week the custom of bribery in Peru was alluded to and its results, not to make the reader familiar with dishonest transactions, but to show them that EVERY KIND OF DISHONESTY IS TOO EXPENSIVE IN THE END, for any but fools to practice.

Going to Spain and Portugal and their colonies, and to the countries that used to be colonies of those countries, seafaring men of many years ago, before California and Australia were much known, expected to have to pay a little bribe for this and a little bribe for that, or we should always get into trouble with the "Dagos."

We all came to understand that there was some peculiar taint or quality in the Spanish blood, or some peculiar ailment in the palm of the Spanish hand, which had an affinity for a little bribe; which a little bribe made to feel good; we had in so many instances observed this, that if we were mistaken, the fault was in the diagnosis as the doctors say, and not in the inference. The opinion that sailors used to have on that question is given here for what it may be worth only.

Of course when astute Americans, who firmly believed this thing, came to deal with Peruvians, in some cases the thot which came first to hand was, how and where shall I place a bribe where it will do the most good. No section of the great Latin family were more open to proposals in this line than the Peruvians. But it is only fair to say, that if some of the little $5 and $10 and up to $20 bribes which were necessary (!!!) there in the business of a ship, were the result of native talent, the big bonanza bribes and frauds were all the invention of the more artistic rascality and educated thievery of the foreigners, who went to Callao and the Chincha Islands to protect their innocent countrymen from the wiles of the devouring natives. For the honor of first place in fertility and boldness of conception in the organization of schemes of fraud, America and Ireland might contend; the bets, if any, would probably favor the former; then Germany, England and France supplied their quota of inventive wickedness, which always recoiled in the end in tenfold damages to their countrymen—if not a hundred fold.

Last week you read of bribery with a view of saving ships the extra expense of calking in Callao. After the discovery then made, that source of profit was cut off. But while the system was in operation it was found that still a great number of vessels were lost and put in somewhere leaky and damaged. So the government which thus lost many a cargo worth $50,000 to $100,000, made and enforced a decree which was very necessary and proper for old and shaky ships, but was very unjust to an able, strong, new, first class vessel.

Thus every vessel must load just alike—good and bad, old and new. Every vessel had to leave a clear side amidship (out of water) of 3 inches for every foot of her depth of hold. Now to explain the injustice of this: one ship of the very greatest strength and excellence was new or one or two years old and was ranked in the very highest class for, say, 13 years. Another had been on that same class for 12 years. A third was 17 years old; had been repaired and put upon the class next to the highest; yet all these three vessels were compelled by law to have the same feet of side above the water when loaded, if they had the same depth of hold; one being A. 1. for 12 years to come and another only for one more year.

But either the Peruvian Surveyors, who had been entirely honest in the first great bribery enterprise, had now learned a lesson, or the foreign artists in mercantile elasticity were equal to the occasion. A few ships of the very best class, whose captains were old stagers of good report, were permitted to stretch the law; and to place higher up the copper marks which the Surveyors nailed with imposing ceremony on the sides or ends of the ship to mark her laden water line.

It became apparent, however, before long that business could be done here too. Some ships were going away as deep as if there had never been any law regulating the matter. And soon it came to be understood that if any captain desired to load deeper than the official mark, he could do so by paying $10 for every inch so covered up.

There was no such thing as any direct intercourse between Surveyor and captain, but the latter found in his port agent's account an item of "cash $100 or $130" as the case might be, when he settled his accounts. The party referred to last week, who had friends among the surveyors and natives generally and who always treated the latter kindly and pleasantly and with scrupulous courtesy, was told to go and do at the islands just what he thot best as to loading deep; but the next voyage tho the chief surveyor instructed him to put up the marks he fixed, ten or twelve inches higher, and dwelt upon the fact that he had a peculiar pleasure in doing a voluntary and entirely gratuitous service for a valued friend, there was "cash $100" in the agents bill. When this item was challenged, the agent declared it had been called for and paid to the surveyor and had been previously arranged by him in the ships interest. When the ship returned laden to Callao for her clearance, the surveyors went on board, measured the side with great pomp, and the chief winked at the captain as he slyly and deftly slipped the string about 15 or more inches thru his fingers during the measurement of it and declared to the others that the ship had 2 or 3 inches to spare. He again explained privately that he was glad to have a chance of serving a friend, etc., and said it was entirely a complimentary service. And to this day no one knows but the agent and surveyor, whether the latter ever got a cent of the $100; while there is no doubt that the foreign agents put up the job and got the half if not the lion's share of all these spoils.

By and by the Chincha islands were entirely stripped and the other deposits were opened at the Lobos and other islands to the northwest and southeast of Callao; there was always good safe ancorage at the Chinchas; in some others not so; in some places there was much detention. So it became a custom to bribe somebody with $1,000 to $1,800 or more to obtain the privilege of being sent to the safest and cheapest and quickest place to load. Beside this the old bonanza of selling the privilege of loading a foot or so deeper at $10 an inch, was continued to the last. People paid their money and were glad to get the privilege, but they cursed the Peruvian officials, the Peruvian people and the government and the French and German agents of the guano monopolies in Europe. But after many thousand of dollars had been thus expended on these insatiable "*foreigners*," some two or three shipmasters tried going to head-quarters themselves, and got the same privilege for nothing, even after having been negotiating for days with a go-between of whom head-quarters had never heard.

This made a blowup and our dear countrymen, the protectors of our interests against the rapacious, unscrupulous, corrupt Peruvians, were discovered as the authors of this new bonanza steal, but they coolly declared that the parties who bot the privilege had got value received for their money. Thus altho a very few individuals at the start, thot they were playing it very smart to get a little advantage from a bribe, they found afterwards they had established a system which came back upon them with a tremendous bill of costs for them to foot, in after years. And yet after the millions of lessons that have been burned into men, they are everywhere and every day inventing new patent rattraps of meanness and villainy to recoil upon themselves and make themselves poor and miserable.

PRIVATE SHUTES

At one time when a good many ships were long detained at the Chinchas, an American genius, named Tom Goin, formed the idea of fitting up private shutes and delivering guano to the ships launches at $2 a ton or alongside for so much more. It was often better to do this and get away in 20 days or less than to wait 90 days and get the cargo delivered free. Then some of the natives tried it and some more Americans and among others the Catholic priest who prophesied for the islands, had also a private shute. Laborers of every description were employed by these men, whites and blacks and runaway sailors.

There were at one time on the north island over 100 huts and houses and shanties. There was no rum sold in the priest's house, the doctors office, governors residence nor the superintendent's office. There was none by retail at the British Vice Consuls office but by the barrel or gallon, yes. At about every other place, there was wine and pisco and all kinds of poison for sale by the glass. Fandangos and other fashionable dances gave the evenings as refined an air as the society at Washington. They danced as vigorously and men and women drank as vigorously as they do at a first-class high up ball at our National Capital.

On Sunday there was a good deal of gambling on shore and the invariable Spanish cockfight. The fowls, vegetables, beef, milk, etc., used at the Islands were brot over in sail boats daily from Pisco. A colored man from New York used to bring over frequent ventures in that line. He had learned to jabber a good deal of bad Spanish. On his first visit to a new arrival who spoke Spanish fluently, he offered his stuff for sale, watermelons, potatoes, eggs and chickens etc.; the captain supposing him to be a native addressed him in Spanish and the colored man then supposed the captain was a Spaniard. His chickens were about a dollar a piece, but for one particularly handsome fellow, tied apart from the rest, he asked $25. Some surprise was expressed at the extravagance of the price, but it never occurred to the questioner *why* there was such a difference, further than because he was such a handsome fellow and evidently of a favorite breed. And no more was said.

Going to another ship not far away, the boatman offered his market stuff again for sale. After asking prices of other things, the captain priced the fancy rooster; $30 said the negro. Thirty dollars!! gasped the captain, what do you mean by such a price as that? Oh said the other that is a splendid game bird; the Spanish captain over there just offered me $25 for him. Spanish, did you say? where? That black clipper ship there, said the fowl vender pointing. Why, what did he want with that fowl at $25? Oh, he wanted to buy him to take ashore on the island Sunday, to fight in the cockpit; lots of money in that bird, sah, if one only knows how to handle him. Of course this was said with a hope of making a sale of his bird.

Perhaps that might have happened to any other individual in the fleet without further remark or attention, but as he was a temperance man and had never seen a cockfight in his life and had never once been present at their Sunday sports or their week day or night drunks and fandangos, the joke was too good to waste. The story of an obstinate temperance man, offering $25 for a rooster to fight and bet on, Sunday afternoon, among a gang of gamblers and outlaws, went from mouth to mouth, and elicited shouts of uproarious approving laughter all thru the fleet, and altho not one of them believed a word of it was possible, they pretended they did and enjoyed the fun almost as much as if they had witnessed the whole affair in reality from behind the door.

THE RESCUE AND THE JUVENILES.

Rocklin Band of Hope takes three copies of the RESCUE; some few others have ordered one in addition to the copy sent them gratuitously. It is hoped that all of our juvenile organizations are supplied with some other literature, D. C. Cook's papers, books, etc. The more of all of these taken by or for the Band of Hope, the more successful and permanent and prosperous we may expect it to be. And there is no dout that the failure in the past of so many of our Bands in a few weeks after their institution has been mainly due to their not being supplied with instructive literature. When nothing more is being LEARNED in a lodge or in a juvenile society, the interest languishes and the end is near.

There are nnmberless instances on record of children having succeeded in reclaiming lost parents, when their elders had utterly failed to do so. Children have learned truths from their teachers, and have imparted them to their parents and neighbors who never would have learned them otherwise; and children can effect an entry where older persons would either not attempt it or would be repulsed if they did.

It is considered by all earnest workers that we can never succeed in our temperance warfare while the world lasts, unless we get temperance literature broadcast among the people. A temperance paper has always vastly and visibly helped the cause of temperance and probably has extended a far greater influence for good than any one has suspected.

Therefore, as it is of the utmost importance to

disseminate the truths of temperance among the people everywhere, and as the RESCUE is specially intended for the promotion of temperance on this coast and as it is as cheap as any other weekly temperance paper of its size, there are many members of the Band of Hope who could help materially to get the RESCUE taken in their neighborhood and thus help to hasten the day when the rum fiend shall be forced to let go his grip on the throats of the boys and girls to work them up into the tramps and jailbirds of the future.

NOTES FROM THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

Recently there were several meetings held in the lower part of Calaveras Co., in the interest of the Band of Hope, by Bro. H. R. Hughes and myself, which deserve, perhaps, a passing notice. At the hall of Logan Lodge we initiated twelve adults into Evergreen Band of Hope, four of them being men who had been for years addicted to the use of tobacco. At Stone Corral, the home of Chaparral Lodge, we had a very enthusiastic meeting, and initiated 26 into Chaparral Band. Among them were several who, like their neighbors at Evergreen, had long been under the thraldom of tobacco. These Christian men for conscience sake and for the sake of the young sacrificed their appetites. It was a blessed meeting! I could sing with a will,

"And the dawn of the glory *is here*."

By the way, I have reconstructed the chorus of that ode, and now sing it:

"We will sign, sign the pledge,
We will banish tobacco from sight!
We will sign, sign the pledge,
And will battle for God and the right."

It makes a very effective *battle-cry* in our crusade against tobacco, and in our Band of Hope warfare that is the greatest obstacle. So many *little* boys (I had almost written babes) are poisoning themselves with cigarettes. The tobacco alone would be bad enough, but along with it they are inhaling arsenic from the paper, and between the two are literally ruining themselves.

In my last trip I met two young men who were striking examples of this evil, and really excited my pity. One, a youth of 15 years, was so depressed and enervated by the habit that he had scarcely energy enough left for either work or play. The other, a young man of nineteen years, was much worse; his complexion sallow, his eyelids drooping and his whole appearance indicating extreme debility. Neither seemed to have energy enough left to break his chains, and unless some unforseen influence shall intervene, it is probable that both will continue their indulgence till they are utterly ruined, and it will not take long either.

It is easy enough to convince a boy of average intellect, that he ought never to drink or swear, but while his own taste for tobacco, is strengthened by seeing, perhaps the best man he knows, at the end of a cigar, or rolling the quid as a sweet morsel under his tongue, it is not strange that the little fellow draws back and says, as a boy of 10 said to me, "It may be a good thing for some to join the Band of Hope, but it wouldn't do for me." This boy's father had used tobacco for 30 years; but he took his stand as a man and a Christian, and gave it up; tho he honestly thot that in his special case, it was a benefit, yet for the sake of his example he gave it up.

When will Christian men learn to say with Paul, "If meat maketh my brother to offend, I will eat no meat while the world standeth."? To those of my readers who use tobacco let me address one plea. Will you not take yourselves out of the path where young feet must stumble over you? Can you bear to think that they who look to you for an example may be overthrown and perhaps fearfully mangled by following in your footsteps? Or will you walk on thru life, holding on high a sign-board which says, "I know I am walking in a by-path—It is wrong to walk here; dont, *anybody*, follow my example! I walk here because I like to, but all the children must go the other way." Can you afford it? And do you not know that the children will follow your example and not your precept?

M. E. RICHARDSON.

DIDN'T TAPER OFF.

I met Bro. F. E. M. a most earnest temperance man, of ———, a few days ago. His reformation is one of the frequent proofs that in the matter of alcholic stimulants, a patient knows better than his physician what is safest and best. "For four years," to use his own words "I had been drunk day and night, had had over 20 fits of delirium, when I came to, after the last one, I found my wife and the doctor prying my mouth open with a crowbar or something of the kind and pouring whisky down my throat. As soon as I could speak, I said 'no more of that' but both according to the popular theory said I must take more to 'sober up' on. I replied 'not a drop.' For a week I lay on my bed, helpless, seeing snakes and demons behind me and over my shoulder, My wife still thought I ought to take a little whisky to tone up my nerves or she said she feared I would die, I replied, 'then die I must' for I have promised my God and myself I never will touch it again." *And he never has!* He was unable to walk, for a long time, much more than across the road or do any work, but he was true to his pledge. Eight years ago he became a Good Templar, not scrupling at its lifelong pledge, and now he expects his boys will join. Breaking off short saved him; trying to "taper off" would probably have put him in his grave years ago.

J. W. W.

P. S. Bro. M. is a subscriber to the RESCUE—wants to help ths cause that helps him.

THE ROAD THAT VANDERBILT.

This is the road that Vanderbilt.
This is the curve that's in the
Road that Vanderbilt.

This is the cut that hides the curve that's in the
Road that Vanderbilt.

This is the Spuyten Duyvil town that lies by the
cut that hides the curve that's in the
Road that Vanderbilt.

This is the parliamentary train that came to
Spuyten Duyvil town that lies by the cut
that hides the curve that's in the
Road that Vanderbilt.

These are the representative men
That came in the parliamentary train
Down to Spuyten Duyvil town, that lies by the
cut that hides the curve that's in the
Road that Vanderbilt.

These are the bottles that there and then
Belonged to the representative men
Who came in the parliamentary train
Down to Spuyten Duyvil town, that lies by the
cut that hides the curve that's in the
Road that Vanderbilt.

This is the man who pulled the bell
Who drank so free of the fires of hell
That was in the bottles there and then
That belonged to the representative men
Who came in the parliamentary train
Down to Spuyten Duyvil town, that lies by the
cut that hides the curve that's in the
Road that Vanderbilt.

This is the engine from Tarrytown,
That in the dark came thundering down
And rushed with all its might and main
Straight into the waiting train
That was stopped by the man that pulled the bell
Who drank so free of the fires of hell
That was in the bottles there and then
That belonged to the representative men
Who came in the parliamentary train
Down to Spuyten Duyvil town, that lies by the
cut that hides the curve that's in the
Road that Vanderbilt,

These are the wounded, these are the slain,
Victims of that night of pain,
When the engine from Tarrytown,
In the dark came thundering down.
And rushed with all its might and main
Straight into the waiting train
That was stopped by the man that pulled the bell
Who drank so free of the fires of hell
That was in the bottles there and then
That belonged to the representative men
Who came in the parliamentary train
Down to Spuyten Duyvil town, that lies by the
cut that hides the curve that's in the
Road that Vanderbilt.

—*Nellie H. Bailey in D. C. Cook's Church and Home.*

TRIP TO NEHALEM.

It was a pretty good one—some adventures, some hardships, and lots of fun; but I cannot be quite satisfied until I make the tour again with you, my juvenile brothers and sisters; so come, one and all, and lets be off. All aboard our own little boat, and we'll pull out under the stilted streets and wharves before making sail. Ah! the wind is strong and the big river rather rough for our small craft. Shall we venture sail? Yes? then drop in alongside that scow while we make ready. Now, away we shoot. O, my! how we fairly fly over the waves as the kind good-bys follow us from the wharf! Still rougher as we near the "point" but we sit low and steady, and skip over the waves like a flying-fish. Here we are, at Fort Clatsop, the spot where Lewis and Clark spent the winter of 1805. Here we leave our boat and march over the hill and Clatsop plains to the "sea-side" where we find good accommodations with "Old Father Grimes, that good old man" who keeps one of the hotels at this popular watering-place. No whisky here. Breakfast over, and again we are on the march, threading a winding trail over Tillamoop head, and beneath a dense forest of spruce, fir and hemlock, and sometimes up the stony bed of a musical brook that prescribes for our health, and preaches the eternal truth of God. But here we are again upon the ocean beach with a ten-mile stretch of clean smooth sand in sight. Away we scamper like a band of antelope, now splashing with bare feet in the playful surf, and now watching our opportunities to beat the coming surge in a fair race around a point of rocks. When, ha, ha, ha! that's a good one; and we're caut and well doused. We'll call it "sea bathing" and make the best of it. But the tide is rising, and that next point looks risky as the spray leaps high and dares us to a race. Not much! run that gauntlet? we'll climb first. Up the rocks we scamper, and our rubber boots hold on like goat's feet. Our bare foot boys haul on their boots now, for the thick coating of barnacles upon the rocks are too sharp for bare feet. What flocks of variously colored gulls; and see the crows digging for clams! Ah! here frowns another headland—False Tillamooh—and we must leave our smooth beach again. See how low that sun is getting, and remember we have three miles yet to Mr. Cromwell's, where we hope for entertainment. Many miles have we put behind us to-day, but having no alcohol or nicotine poisons in our veins, we are still fresh and strong. "Bow, wow!" Dogs! Ah! we are coming to a habitation. Too dark to see, but we know the pleasant voice of Mr. Cromwell, as he invites us into his hospitable dwelling. Supper over and we are pleasantly entertained with stories of adventures with the bears, wolves and other animals that would prey upon Mr. Cromwell's sheep. We are sorry to learn that his horse fell over the precipice into the ocean the other day.

But morning is here, breakfast over, and after a kind hand-shake with little Mamie, and a good-by for all, we face a terrific storm of wind and rain, climb along the steep side of Carney Mountain, with only the narrow trail to hold us from tumbling into the foaming ocean hundreds of feet below, and soon find ourselves in the valley of the Nehalem, and are led to question as to the leading industry of these people. They tell us that their business is stock-raising, and we very readily conclude from the greetings at each house we approach that the principal stock is dogs; and from the hides and skins stretched upon the houses and barns, we conclude that dogs are useful things in protecting the other stock against the wild "varments." Our journey is not ended, but we will rest awhile.

T. J. ALLEY.

A TRAPPER OF MEN.

Christian society so-called—sets man-traps on every street, and at almost every street crossing, and corner in the towns and cities; upon every highway, byway and thoroughfare, at every fair and picnic ground, wherever men and women congregate for pleasure or profit, and then punishes the victims who fall into her traps. These "man-traps she calls by the high-sounding name of "saloons;" and like trappers for wild beasts, she traps men and women for profit, calling her ill-gotten accumulations "revenue." But she well knows that thrice the sum obtained by licensing this deadly traffic is expended in hunting up, prosecuting, imprisoning, hanging and burying the criminals created by the inhuman craft and greed which licenses this vile, barbarous and murderous trade!

S.

At a crowded and enthusiastic temperance meeting in London, held in connection with the great Ecumenical Conference, Bishop J. C. Price (a colored gentleman), was heartily received, and said that he was glad to see England so largely identified with this movement. He was once intemperate, but thank God, to-night he could say the gospel light had convinced him of his error, and from the path of intemperance he was led to the path of repentance, to the cross of Christ; and in that light he saw his sins forgiven, gave his heart to God, and stood on that platform a Christian teetotaler. His teetotalism included weeds as well as spirits. (cheers.) If this duty in regard to temperance could be delegated specially to any class or profession, surely it rested upon the shoulders of the Christian church. What was her mission? To correct wrong and encourage right, and only by so doing would she fulfil her great work in the world.—*Ex.*

Auburn Band of Hope organized on Sunday, 18 adults and 47 children, Supt., Mrs. Ford; Sec., Dr. J. C. Hawver.

The Rescue.

DEVOTED TO

Temperance, Current Literature, General News, and whatever may concern the public welfare.

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OUR PRINCIPLES.—We aim for nothing short of a sweeping National Prohibitory law endorsed by every State and Territory of the Union, in the year 1885, and as much sooner as the Christian and Temperance men and good citizens of the country may desire to accomplish it.

A WORD TO ALL THE LODGES.

Somebody whose head will pass a creditable phrenological survey, suggests in this number that an effort be made in earnest to give the Rescue a larger circulation than any other paper in the State. That is a very excellent proposition; it is one very easily carried to success; there is no difficulty whatever in the way, that may not be removed in ten days from this date. It would cost nobody any sacrifice whatever, beyond a few steps taken and a few little talks made to friends in each locality where there is a lodge or a reader of the Rescue. Nobody would be out of pocket that subscribed for a copy. No honest interest would be injured, but if this paper could be read for two years in a majority of the homes of California that take a paper at all, the liquor business and the drunkard making, pauper making agencies, the manufacture of murder, suicide, theft, divorce, harlotry, vice, bankrutcy and pauperism would vanish forever from this State—a condition that would better the financial progress of the State 100 millions a year and in a still larger proportion improve the moral and religious and social interests of the whole people. And the Rescue with proper management, proper support, proper help can lead to that result. It is scarcely probable that any other paper in this state has much more than 100 people directly and vitally interested, personally, politically, religiously, financially and every way in its becoming the leading paper of the state in circulation. No other paper aims directly and constantly at the extinction of the great curse which wages a constant war against the health, purse, home, family, property and life of every citizen of the coast, man, woman and child. But we have 18,000 people who are really or ot to be interested to that end in all the modes named. And there is one more reason yet; knowing that our own paper tells the whole truth to the people, lowers its flag to no power of evil, has no master to serve but God and the people and the truth, makes no compromise with the enemy in any shape, it should be a cherished ambition of every Good Templar to see it with a circulation of 50,000 a week. And before it reached 10 and 15 and 20 thousand and upwards, it would be enlarged and improved at every stage, to deserve its further advancement; and before it much more than doubles its present circulation it would begin to yield a revenue rather than incur a deficit to the Grand Lodge.

Now, we have individual Good Templars, and we have lodges and always have had them, who have done their full share of giving the Rescue a 40,000 or 50,000 circulation. Had all the other lodges and individuals done as well in proportion to their abilities and opportunities, the Grand Lodge and the order would have saved many thousands of dollars, and the Rescue would have been for many years past, a source of income in place of an expense; and whatever good it may have accomplished would have been multiplied manifold.

But all along we have had lodges and members who have never lifted a finger to help make the money expended on the Rescue in the past a successful and judicious and useful investment. Lodges not a few, and members not a few, who, so far as in their power lay, have made the Rescue utterly useless and a failure; practically they have decreed that all attempts at teaching people, old or young, by the most effective measures to be temperate, shall be a dead failure. Whether they so intended it or no, it is all the same; they made it so as far as they could, and every year their failure to help the cause has cost the order thousands of dollars, and thrown away vast opportunities for increasing our influence and destroying our enemy, the great man-eater, hyena-tiger, that prowls around our homes.

Again, we have had individuals that because of some fancied neglect, because some opinion was expressed last year or ten years ago, because some article they liked did not get in, or something got in that did not suit the party or parties, have set themselves and their lodges to antagonize the Rescue and because of some miserable, personal miff have undertaken to set back the whole temperance reform in this state, by killing the only journal devoted to its advocacy.

It is very pitiable that such infinite littleness should be exhibited by even a few members of a great order, whose aim and effort is to bind all its members in a fraternity and unity of counsel and action for the grandest purpose which ever actuated the human soul; the cutting off the loathsome cancer which has for centuries been gnawing at the heart of Christianity and blasting every effort and instrumentality that seeks the welfare and happiness of mankind.

It was time years ago and it is full time now, that every lodge and every Good Templar, every friend of temperance and every good citizen and every good neighbor should render his and her help to enable the Rescue as the mouth piece of the temperance army, to drive the devil of blood and crime and misery out of this western garden of Eden, now wholly given up to the spoiler.

Without any difficulty, a strong pull together over the whole coast would send in 1,000 subscribers a week for 10 weeks and why not make that pull everybody? If not well to do so, will some one tell us why?

Friends in Oregon, W. T. and B. C. as well as in California are invited to discuss this matter under Good of the Order and to discuss it in a spirit of devotion to the best interests of humanity.

CHINAMEN.

There were some very wise, very smart, very patriotic people who made a very idiotic parade of themselves on Saturday last. They dont want any more Chinamen here. They are not going to have them, that is flat. They wont have them. And they turned out, a dense, compact mass of patriotic citizens, and manfully and independently discussed every phase of the Chinese question, out of which they could manufacture a few votes or buy a little popularity with the masses, whose seat of reason is in the stomach and is frequently subjected to very unjust treatment there.

They talked eloquently of every cause which did not help at all to plant the Chinamen here, and they were all scrupulously silent about the only cause that ever did or could or does give them a footing here to the injury of white labor. They were silent on those matters because there were neither votes nor patronage nor applause to be gained by exposing the truth.

Rather than incur the odium of telling the truth, they preferred to assert in the people's ears that the Chinaman is so superior to the Irishman, German, Italian, Englishman and American that none of the latter can dare to compete with him in the fields of labor and enterprise and trade. That ot to be a humiliating story for Americans to have people tell them. It is eminently true that the sober Chinaman is infinitely ahead of the drunken of other nationalities in all these fields, but that he ever could drive out or compete seriously with sober whites or sober Africans in this country is eminently false.

It would have been somewhat gratifying to have seen some rational, effective steps proposed to entirely extinguish the Chinese invasion and to bring about the gradual and speedy removal of the greater portion of a race that ought never to have been permitted to come here in troops; but no such thing was proposed and will not be in this congress. People who swallow a lie or suppress the truth never lay wise plans. Their plot is sure to have some weak point where it all leaks out.

Before any restrictive legislation goes into effect, the railroad companies, or whoever needs Chinese labor, can and will have thousands imported ahead of their needs for years; every Chinaman that leaves here, if he may be allowed to return, can ship another man to represent him if he stays away. After no more cargoes are allowed to come to this coast, they can come in thousands to Mexican ports and enter thence; or to Vancouvers Island or to ports in the Gulf of Mexico and various other ways.

It is true that the average Chinese laborer can live on less and cheaper food and clothes than a sober, thrifty, American workingman does or wants to; but it is very probably true that the average Chinese laborer in California, spends more money on his food and clothes than the average white laborer does, who uses beer or whisky and tobacco; not counting the money wasted by the latter at the bar and the gambling table, the white drunken laborer works a good deal cheaper than the Chinaman would ever dream of. And the Chinaman is in the long run cheaper at double the wages, of any drunken saloon graduate.

A gang of 100 white men, *total abstainers* for grading railroads, working with shovel, pick, axe etc. at ablebodied labor and at a majority of the employments that require strength and endurance, are cheaper at the highest modern wages than 100 Chinamen at the lowest price paid to them. But a gang of 100 sober, reliable, punctual Chinamen are cheaper and better for their employer than an equal number of white men who are drunken, disorderly, mutinous, dishonest and skulking—at even the wages of Chinamen. Or even so when a considerable proportion of the whites are of that stamp and the rest good steady, sober, reliable men.

It is supposed we have about 10,000 thief-mills in this state whose whole aim, purpose and result is to debauch the white labor, Irish, German, American, Italian, to make them drunken so as to steal their wages and to degrade, debauch, enslave, pauperize, skin them; to convert clean, sober, worthy, decent white citizens into paupers, vagrants, thieves and utterly useless and unsatisfactory laborers—such that employers are absolutely compelled to dismiss and hire Chinamen in their places.

One of the first men to set about calling for an election under the local option law in 1874 was a German who lived in some district 20 or 30 miles from Sacramento. He drank his beer and perhaps stronger drinks every day, but he said he wanted the grogshops prohibited in his vicinity, because the farmers were most dreadfully harassed there by the grogshops, which kept their men drunk half the time and made them late and wasted their crops most seriously; they carried their election almost unanimously. That was a solution of the Chinese question or would have been but for Judge McKinstry and two other men who damaged this state probably a thousand or two thousand millions of dollars by a judicial decision without precedent or parallel.

A Good Templar in Sonoma county some ten years ago told the writer, he had employed Chinamen that year to work his harvester, and not one of them had lost an hour of time or been late in the morning, and his machine paid. Last year, said he, "I had white men; I have no more sympathy with Chinamen than with mules, cant understand them, but I must have them; my whites never came to work Monday or Tuesday and the machine was often idle part or all of Wednesday, and when they came to work at last, they were swell-headed, ugly and good for nothing and my harvester was a considerable loss. I knew where my men were all the time, down there in that saloon but it was no use to go after them." The saloon and brewery are the Chinese recruiting and shipping and importing and employing agencies and offices. And as long as they are permitted to carry on their murderous, debauching, ruinous warfare upon the white working men, just so long will John Chinaman get the sober labor and do the sober man's work.

The motto of the Leag of Fiendom is, the work for the Chinamen; the saloon and police court, city jail, poor house, penitentiary and lunatic asylum for the faithful whites who patronize our bar.

ANTI-PROHIBITION.

In this war against the powers of evil, there is no task more unpleasant than that of assailing the enemy, who plants himself on the steps of the church, or raises the banner of the cross over the guns he trains against the cause of temperance and Christ-

ianity. No duty which so makes enemies among those one would like to count as friends; no act so deprecated and criticized by well-meaning, timid, policy observers who really are friends.

One of the most pleasant duties at this moment would be to announce that the Boston *Congregationalist* is a consistent friend to Christianity and good citizenship; but it cannot be truthfully said. This deponent in common (in this respect) with Daniel the prophet, Solomon, Paul, Peter, Luther, and Wesley, has had to get thru the world debarred from the privilege of the direct light of that great paper. Its acceptance, however, by so large and respectable a constituency as sustain it, is an indication which cannot be disregarded, that it must be the medium of some, perhaps very many, good things, and good influences. Sometimes such an item is found credited in an exchange to the *Congregationalist*, and is with pleasure quoted in the RESCUE.

But much more frequently, that great paper is quoted as exerting a misleading and pestiferous influence against any phase of the temperance question which steps out of the opaque shell from which it scarcely emerged for some time after it began to make itself first heard. It endorsed the great Apollion Dr. Crosby in his monstrous onslaught on Christianity and temperance in Boston; patted him on the shoulder for uttering violations of the truths of science, scripture, experience and common sense; for a speech which the brewers and rum sellers have declared worth millions of money to them in their murderous warfare upon our country and our country's God. His miserable farce of casting out satan by Beelzebub, heading a ring of rum sellers and their silly dupes in an idle war upon the low grogshop, in the interest of the more stylish bars, and fighting all temperance societies —that paper was quoted as calling "consistent temperance."

Recently it endorsed and repeated some rascally falsehoods from a new Biblical Cyclopedia stating that alcohol in moderation is not a poison, but is good and wholesome and is assimilated and digested, and which also prostituted the texts of scripture regarding wine in a manner that it would be hypocritical to designate in other words than shamefully and designedly false, if the quotations presented were genuine.

Not content with misguiding and deceiving its unlearned readers in this manner, it has recently, according to the Rev. Wm. M. Thayer in the *Temperance Cause*, been the vehicle of a D. D. who fights temperance by pretending to prove that "prohibition does not prohibit so much as license;" and on Feb. 1 another fellow who dares not give more of his name than E. W. finds room to deny the record of Vineland, the temperance colony in N. J. E.W. says Mr. Landis was under the influence of liquor when he shot Carruth, a charge manufactured to suit E. W's. purpose. And he says Vineland is as virtuous and sober as other towns of its size and sends its prisoners to the county jail etc. Whereas up to the time of that unfortunate occurence 6 or 7 years ago, Vineland had never had an arrest for crime save one, of a drunk who arrived there by train from abroad and attempted a burglary.

Now what good purpose can be advanced by giving currency to statements by contributors, which the editors of the *C.* must know to be utterly untrue? For we cannot but be assured the editors are as intelligent about wine and alcohol and prohibition versus license, as an ordinary Band of Hope boy of 2 years experience. The effect of such conduct is to prevent well meaning readers of that paper from believing in the righteousness of temperance; to prevent them voting the temperance ticket; to blindfold and slump them in the ditch of error and drunkenness and perdition; to help the grogshop; to give aid and comfort to the enemy of human souls; to verify to the letter the type of the Anti-christ that should come in the later days.

Some months ago a Reverend reader protested as a Good Templar against the criticisms of this paper regarding the *C.* Were it not better for him and some others to unite in an earnest and emphatic protest against the *C's.* misrepresenting its denomination, in its attitude towards temperance and throwing down the gauntlet in unprovoked assault; not inviting but enforcing criticism and a defence of the truth.

HOT SHOT FROM CANON WILBERFORCE ON CHRISTIAN DUTY.

BY A CHRISTIAN MINISTER.

The following is an extract from a lecture delivered at Coventry January 27, reported in the *Watchword*. Its careful perusal is earnestly requested; it was not given nor is it here reproduced in a fault-finding or accusing spirit; on the contrary it is an urgent appeal to the conscience of all who have a conscience to be reached. And it can be carried home for meditation by many a christian and many a Good Templar in this latitude.

"He was not going to touch on disputed political points, but he did not think it was possible for a man to be an earnest tetotaler without being a politician. He (the speaker) was not a Tory or a Whig, nor a Radical, nor a revolutionist, but he had a political creed which was written in plain language, and it was this: God and the people of England. And he was very anxious to see all Temperance men take their tetotalism into the presence of their members of Parliament, and never give their votes to any man, whatever his politics, unless he would promise to support some measure which would help to liberate the people from the drink curse, which was enslaving them now. Exhorting his hearers to be

UNITED AND EARNEST IN THE WORK,

Canon Wilberforce asked 'What is the greatest obstruction to the progress of this nation and every other nation?' It was, he said, men who pretended to be believers and yet who had not known that marvelous power in a man's soul which only a knowledge of Christ could give and no power on earth could take away. They were the men who pretended to be the Christians of the age, and said 'Thus far thou shalt reform and no farther.' They had burnt Bruno, blinded Galileo, and had hindered his (the speaker's) old grandfather in his work of slave emancipation; they stood in his way, and said 'This is contrary to Revelation, you must not move another step in this direction.' It was not the drunkards, not the publicans, who most hindered the Temperance movement. He said boldly before those who professed religion, that it was the merely professing Christians in their churches who would not touch this matter with their little fingers, whilst the

MASSES WERE PERISHING IN ENGLAND,

the whole nation held down, and would not alter one social habit of their lives or touch one corner of the Cross of Jesus Christ that these things might be made better for the nation. How did Christ treat the Pharisees, who indulged in their ease and did not attempt to help those who had fallen? When He saw a poor sinner before Him in the Temple, brought by the Pharisees, whom the sisters in Coventry would probably have shrunk from speaking to, He said, 'Doth no man condemn thee?' Poor child, neither do I condemn; go, and sin no more." And in coming out of the Temple He met a fine Pharisee, with a phylactery six inches in length, and going to the corner of the street, kneel down and pray, and that same Jesus who had spoken in such tones to the poor woman turned and said, 'Oh, ye generation of vipers, who hath warned you to flee from the damnation of hell?' Thousands of men were kept from entering to this salvation by the cold, aimless lives led by professing Christians, who attended both churches and chapels, and more especially by their indifference to this Temperance question than any other. If they could

SIT IN THEIR PLACES IN CHURCH OR CHAPEL,

and listen to the eloquent sermons, and look with calm indifference on the Temperance movement, let them doubt their conversion. Next Sunday when they went to their splendid church, which was known throughout the world, and joined in that beautiful Litany, let them add this one little sentence. After the closing sentence let them lift their hearts and silently say for themselves, "From all the paralysing cant of an unfelt devotion; from all the God-defying hypocrisy of an unlifted voice and a down-hanging arm; from all the miserable mummery of a magnificent State Church ritual, and a cold, selfish, aimless, daily life; Good Lord deliver us."

HOME PROTECTION MEETINGS.

A notice of a very excellent address given Feb. 25th, by Rev. M. C. Briggs, on the Home and the necessity of protecting it from the deadly assaults of the drunkard makers leag, was crowded out last week.

Last Saturday evening the

REV. J. C. SIMMONS

Delivered a telling lecture at the Y. M. C. A. Hall. Some passages of it will be given in this and next number:

* * * "I feel that the time is coming when the great heart of the nation, not yet moved, will be, if blood and woe and death can move it. I can even see hope in the big Vs painted in all our saloons and corner groceries.

"When the Levite of Mt. Ephraim would arouse all Israel he hewed his dead wife into twelve pieces and sent them to all the coasts of Israel. It was an awful thing to do, but it had an effect nothing else would have produced. So these big Vs are to bring the matter right to our homes. Heretofore the evil has been confined mainly to the men. * * The saloon batteries have had their guns upon them and plowed their ranks, and men have writhed and groaned and died. But now our wives, mothers and children are to be brot under their deadly fire. This dynamite of destruction is to be set on our tables to explode in the faces of our helpless ones.

"One of our leading papers lately said, under the heading, 'Female Drunkenness on the Increase': 'Of the 30 prisoners in the dock of the Police Court No. 1 yesterday, arrested the previous day for drunkenness, 9, or nearly one-third, were women. Some of the number had been there various times before and were known as common drunkards. Others were there for the first time and were evidently ashamed of the disgrace brot upon themselves and their sex. It has been remarked of late by those who know, that drunkenness among females has of late been on the increase.'

"Some may not understand that, but to me it is very plain. Every saloon and corner grocery is offering to sell beer at five cents a glass, thus putting it within reach of all. It is becoming a popular drink. As men, women and children only want an excuse to drink, they say there is no harm in it; it is wholesome, strengthening, and it is taken into the family and all drink it. I have seen it on the tables of people of fashion, poured out for the little ones and offered to all as a rich health giving beverage.

"None so poor they cannot buy beer, and we have all seen its power to debauch. You know women in this city who have been ornaments to society and a blessing to the church, who have drunk beer so long that they are now looked upon with sorrow and loathing by their friends. They are gone, hopelessly, and beer alone has done it.

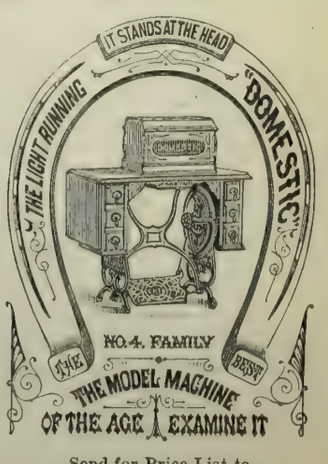
"Stand near one of these corner groceries near the hour of noon, and see how many women and girls in their teens and children come out with their cans and pitchers full of foaming beer, and you can form some estimate of the enormity of this vice. Here is the nursery of the great evil.

"The enemy that has been making drunkards of our fathers and brothers, has been emboldened to come nearer and seize upon our women and children; and if one of us raises a voice against it, it is at the risk of being brained with a bung starter.

"And why? have these men no mothers, no wives, no children? no interest in the purity of society and home? no care for the sufferings of these helpless ones? Ah, if they have, it it is all swamped in their greed of gain, their love for the money that is in the trade. Take away the profit in beer and liquor and every Freedom Leaguer would be on our side. They would head the mob to hang the despoiler of our homes." * * * * *

THE *Home Circle* is an out-spoken temperance paper and is the only journal published giving both wholesale and retail quotations of fine groceries and family supplies—send to 519 Post St. S. F. Cal. for sample copy which is sent free.

50 *Birds, Roses, Scenery, Landscape, Marine Views, Juvenile Scenes, etc., Chromo,* 10 *cents;* 25 *Transparent,* 10 *cents.* Live Agents wanted. Agents' outfit, samples, etc., 10 cents. MILNES BROS., Bloomfield, Sonoma Co., Cal.



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DAVID C. COOK.

This city has developed a curiosity, if not a marvel, in the spread of religious literature among the young. But being independent Methodist in origin, our official papers of the West have given the work so wide attention that the public wish seems piqued for a few facts touching the author of the novel enterprise. That one small man, of black eyes, smooth face and straight hair, only thirty years of age, should, from nothing and unaided, in five years make a market for thirty-one Sunday school periodicals, with a monthly circulation of over four million copies, or an annual aggregate of thirty-seven millions, besides twenty-four young temperance papers, and many books, paying this last year $25,000 as postage on 625 tons of printed matter, re-investing all profits till his publishing facilities look honorable for a house of fifty years growth—and all this without income from "advertisements"—sounds as if Aladdin and his lamp had come again. Yet such has been the rise of David C. Cook in the juvenile department of religious literature. And still he finds time to superintend a mission Sunday school of 500 in his own hall. His publishing grew out of his experience in mission work seven years ago, when he interested several schools and they issued for their own use a little paper called the *Sunday School Gem*. Last summer he began child temperance work, and has organized 3,100 Bands of Hope. His literary force is nine office editors and 184 writers the past year. This looks anomalous even from a purely business standpoint, refutes the world's theory that religion is a hindrance to business, and proves the possibility of so harnessing high moral purpose with secular activity that the pair will draw the largest kind of a good load. For Mr. Cook has been one of our most active and successful city missionaries for ten years. —*Pittsburg Ch. Advocate.*

THE NEW SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN OFFICES.

The *Scientific American* came out of the late fire in New York, like the fabled Phœnix, with renewed life. The subscription lists, account books, patent records, patent drawings, and correspondence were preserved in massive fire-proof safes. The printing of the *Scientific American* and *Supplement* was done in another building; consequently the types, plates, presses, paper, etc., were unharmed, and no interruption of business was occasioned.

The new *Scientific American* offices are located at 261 Broadway, corner of Warren street, a very central and excellent situation. The new building fronts towards the City Hall, the Court House, and the New Post-office —a magnificent structure, which cost eight millions to build. In front, also, of the *Scientific American* is the City Hall Park and Printing House Square, with it statue of Benjamin Franklin, and the homes of eminent editors and newspapers, such as the New York *Tribune*, *Times*, *Sun*, *World*, *Herald* and others.

The new *Scientific American* offices are admirably chosen for active business. Here, in addition to the issuing of their interesting publications, Messrs. Munn & Co., aided by trained examiners and draughtsmen, prepare specifications and drawings for American and Foreign patents. If any of our readers should happen to make a new discovery (may everyone of them do so, and gain a fortune), they have only to drop a line to Munn & Co., 261 Broadway, New York, who will reply at once, without charge, stating whether the invention is probably novel and patentable. A handbook of instructions, with full particulars, will also be sent free. Messrs. Munn & Co have had over thirty-five years experience in the business.

The California Publishing Company, 408 California Street, San Francisco, have in press a new novel by Mrs. Glascock, wife of the Congressional Candidate in the Second California District at the late election. Commenting upon the same, the Oakland *Tribune* says:

"Mrs. Mary Glascock, wife of John R. Glascock, the well-known lawyer of this city has written a novel entitled "Dare," depicting certain phases of fashionable and artistic life on this coast, and embodying a considerable amount of fine character work peculiar to the Pacific Coast. Mrs. Glascock is a lady of exquisite literary taste, and has done some excellent work, the merit of which promises well for her present venture. This volume will be published by the California Publishing Company, and will, therefore, be wholly Californian, both as regards its conception and execution. It ought to be a success, both literary and financial."

The North American Review for March presents a striking array of articles, every one of which possesses the characteristic of contemporaneous interest. First we have a contribution from Senator George F. Edmunds on "The Conduct of the Guiteau Trial." Ex-Minister Edward F. Noyes communicates the results of his observations of political affairs in France under the title, "The Progress of the French Republic." In "Trial by Jury," Judge Edward A Thomas describes the social conditions under which our jury system had its origin, and notes its defects in view of the altered relations of modern life. Mr. John Fisk makes an able and ingenious analysis of that great intellectual movement, the Reformation, educing therefrom the "True Lesson of Protestantism." In "Law for the Indians," the Rev. William Justin Harsha endeavors to demonstrate that the one rational and effectual cure for our Indian troubles is to extend the jurisdiction of the civil and criminal courts over all the social relations of the red man. Prof. A. B. Palmer writes on the "Fallacies of Homeopathy." Finally the Hon. Neal Dow contributes an article on the "Results of Prohibitory Legislation," demonstrating the success of the efforts to suppress the liquor traffic in Maine.

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58 Reade street, New York.

PEN PORTRAITS.

Sample copy of the above by Geo. W. Bungay has been received. Pen portraits of Distinguished Abstainers contains 32 finely executed portraits of as many of the chief laborers in the temperance vineyard, with a brief biography by the talented author. It has also a history or pen portrait of a score of other prominent workers. It is a handsome volume and ought to be in the library of all who love to have an introduction to or an acquaintance with the best and noblest patriots and benefactors their country has ever produced.

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Oscar Wilde is traveling in this country, lecturing on beauty and taste and culture, distributing his photographs and exhibiting himself as a model of propriety. He is reported as going round with a cigar in his mouth and ordering French champagne for dinner. Watch the door of any grogshop in California and you can see every day any number of just such models of propriety as he is. We dont want any more hog in our civilization than we have already.

Murders and suicides are fearfully prevalent in the records of our Mondays and Tuesdays. Their rate of increase is appalling. Sunday being the special occasion in which the Leag of Fiendom exercises its industries with the widest opportunity, the fruits of its labor are more conspicuous on Mondays and Tuesdays. Monday chronicles the murders of the first day of the week, a day supposed to be consecrated to peace and rest; a pause in the world's usual busy march, to render thanks to God for the mercies of the week. But the manslayers have converted it into a day of special drunkenness and savage riot. The day for murder and wife-beating and fighting. But on Monday, the serpent biteth and stingeth and on that day and the following, the poor dupes of the Fiendish Leag are suffering the inhuman tortures of hell which the brewers and the devil and the rumsellers have prepared for them. Then the German victim hangs himself in a barn, the French victim puts a pistol to his head, the Italian wine wreck cuts to pieces one or two of his family and stabs himself; lots of others more quietly send their souls out into the infinite darkness with a dose of morphia or strychnine. Thugism is the same still; but it has acquired a rank luxuriance on American soil; in their home in India the Thugs gloried in the murder and spoliation of a few hundred victims annually, but they spared women. Our Thugs get away with about 100,000 a year and spare neither women or children, age or sex. Send in your names to the Leag of Fiendom and work for Boruck for next governor. Great is Kali the goddess of the Thugs and lager the god of pauperism and squalor and filth.

A Liquor Seller's drummer was arrested Saturday evening for embezzlement of $300 belonging to a Montgomery Street firm of drunkard makers. He had collected that amount on a tour thru Sacramento and Yuba Counties, but had fallen into the snare which his employers paid him to peddle for other people—in short, had got on a spree and spent the money. He says he was engaged at $7 a day and his expenses, and when his salary is paid up he will only be $80 behind. Now comes a question for the lawyers; was he entitled to salary and expenses while on the spree? He claims that the money he spent in the spree, tho liberal in amount, was used in his "regular business of drummer," and his reasoning is good. A legitimate "expense" of the traveling agent of a sewing machine firm, or a watchmaker or lampmaker or a fire extinguisher, would be the time and material expended in exhibiting the "working of the machine."

Now this salesman was employed to sell a promoter of drunkenness and theft and lust among his customers, and he only gave an exposition of its effects upon himself. A similar success in impressing upon the public the efficacy of any other article of commerce, would make the fortune of the drummer who first achieved it. But drunkard makers are ungrateful and their poor victim is in jail for having loved his profession "not wisely but too well." It takes big pay, however, to hire men to embark in such an infamous business.

Tobacco.—Somebody has conclusively proved that the war against tobacco is all a mistake; he has discovered that a duchess of Newcastle, of 200 years ago, commended its use very strenuously as a promoter of all the virtues and comforts. Nobody ot to dout what a duchess said 200 years ago. If she had written that the healthiest and heaviest and fattest turkeys could be hatched by setting a duck on broom corn, nobody would ever think of venturing a dout as to its truth.

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The Temperance Almanac is out for 1882 with its usual large amount of useful information and reliable statistics. Contains 72 pages; list of the leading societies of temperance, and has a capital department for the children—ten cents single copies or $1 per dozen. Send to J. N. Stearns, 58 Reade Street, New York.

A few National Temperance Almanacs can be supplied at the Rescue office; a 10 cent stamp will get one, and that is the cheapest way of remittance. The volume for 1882 is, as usual, full of good matter.

When you order goods from San Francisco cash grocery 519 Post St. say whether to be sent by freight or express. Make checks or P. O. orders payable to H. A. Smith. Full particulars about ordering and general price list sent on application.

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SALINAS.

Brother H. V. Morehouse, W. C. T. of Salinas Lodge, writes of Mrs. Stevens' work there: .

"Here in Salinas City, she came like a blessing. She entered the field of labor and garnered many a poor and loving heart as her wage. She came at the right time; when the League of Freedom was boastful of its power; she imparted an enthusiasm to the temperance cause which led to the complete enforcement of the Sunday Law. Her work added more than one hundred new members to the lodge; has added fire, enthusiasm, power and success to the temperance cause here in Salinas City. Yes! she is a grand woman. Madame Roland was great. Charlotte Corday was great. Alice Cary and Mrs. Hemans were great; but their greatness was of that kind that lingers lovingly among the lasting impressions of the type that records their history; but the greatness and goodness of a woman like Sister Stevens lives in the hearts of the people.

"How do I know? Because a few years ago the tempting bowl charmed my life and amid the sparkling of wine, the debauchery of whisky, the bacchanalian revelry, I lived, sinking weekly lower, and lower, in my own and public esteem. Ah! mine was a sad life! Oh, *so* sad! I would to God it could all be wiped out, and I could start again.

"And Sister Stevens came to lecture. I went to hear her. I went to laugh and criticise the silly old woman. I was *a man* and she couldn't hurt me with her fanaticism. No sir! But she did! That was three years ago and, thank God, I haev been sober ever since. And that ain't all. I mean to be the rest of my life.

Now, this may read silly to those who are *strong* minded and can take a drink or let it alone. Very well, I have no objections to what *they* think. I am pleased to think that I am right and am hard-headed enough to say, I *know* I am right. I know it because from a law practice, which was worth scarcely nothing, I have got a good paying, comfortable business. From distrust in myself and hatred toward a forgiving public, I think I am a pretty good fellow and find the public friendly and charitable. Now I am not going on further about myself, because I am no egotist. I have said this much by way only of illustration. There are several of us here who can say as much and we say "God bless Emily Pitt Stevens!"

"Why are there no more like her in the field? Where are the women of the State who are clamoring for political rights? Let them clear the way by educating public sentiment up to the high moral standard of temperance, and they will have political rights, the ballot and all that.

"But I will say no more, only that we are in earnest, and have one of the finest, most successful and enthusiastic lodges in the State! We are doing a good work. Our District lodge will be held here April the 18th, and we want a Grand Lecturer here at that time. More anon.

H. V. Morehouse, W. C. T."

This excellent letter came a few weeks late and then was crowded out some more weeks.

TEMPERANCE IN THE SOUTH.

From the temperance, press of Texas, we learn that local option is being pushed successfully in that state. In several counties, the law is now in force and works well; and petitions are being circulated in others for the purpose of securing a vote of the people on the question. But Texas is not the only one of the Southern States that is working to secure a release from that greatest of all curses, the rum traffic. Louisiana, Mississippi, in fact in every state there is successful work being done. But Arkansas seems to be taking the lead in the good work, and the good people of that commonwealth are to be congratulated on their victory over the rum curse. All the saloons along the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad have been closed for 160 miles and many inland towns now have rid themselves of saloons entirely. May the good work go on until the whole mass becomes leavened.—*Kansas Methodist.*

Now it is in order for the Boston *Congregationalist* to publish a letter from E. W., proving that there is more drinking, drunkenness and crime in those localities where there is no liquor sold, than there was before.

SANTA CRUZ.

A new Real Estate journal, the *Exchange and Mart* is published in Santa Cruz. A neat and tastily arranged, cheerful looking paper. Its purpose is to describe the climate, soil, products, capabilities and all particulars of Santa Cruz county especially, and California in general; to give information to outsiders as well as Californians relating to lands and properties for sale. It is a monthly paper of 8 pages one-third larger than those of the Rescue, and is only 25 cents a year; a specimen copy will be sent free on application; see ad. elsewhere.

Twenty-five cents invested in that paper might result in advantages of $1,000 to an Eastern family, who are coming to California, by pointing out to them a desirable property to be had. It is to be regretted that its proprietors, like many other journalists, believe wine making may be a profitable industry, and do not know that it has beggared and brutalized every people that have continued it long enough. And they cannot see as yet, that wine and brandy making will, in a very few years from now, be classed among the worst criminal offenses in this country. But they will soon come over to the right side of this matter. and will find that the class of people who may be induced to come from wine countries to make wine here, are, like the brewers and beerdivers, a thousand times greater curse and drawback to the country than the Chinese, and a greater obstacle to the settlement of decent people in this state. To bring respectable settlers, the less said about wine the better.

THE SPIRIT OF THE BEAST.

By the beast I mean the beast of rum, intemperance, whose spirit or disposition is that of murder, as shown by the murder of a prominent citizen of Welton, Iowa, by a rum-seller, a short time since. Mr. Irons, the murdered man, was a Christian, a worthy and highly respected citizen. He was a prominent temperance worker, and this reason had incurred the hatred of one Shannon, a saloonkeeper. Shannon filled himself with rum and then went into Mr. Irons' store, attacking him with a large butcher-knife, inflicting several severe and dangerous wounds, from which Mr Irons died in a few hours.

Shannon is in jail, and doubtless will suffer the extreme penalty of the law. This will be a poor comfort to the family of Mr. Irons, and little satisfaction to the temperance people of Iowa, who are engaged in a conflict with the hellish power of the rum god. Yet this sacrifice will nerve and strengthe the army of temperance as nothing else could do. Could anything more clearly show the devilish disposition of the inhuman traffic? But it is not in Iowa alone that rum is the cause of murder and kindred crimes; would that it were, then could the friends of temperance concentrate their efforts and doom this beast shortly to the pit. Nor is this man the last that will fall. A great army of our fellow men are yearly murdered by the servants of this infernal power. Others are made to suffer untold sorrows, to bear disgrace, shame and insult.

There is not a State in America, nor a land in civilization where these fiends, these enemies of God and man instigated by the spirit of rum, do not seek to ruin men; where it does not prompt to murder, theft, robbery and where the friends of peace and order seek to restrain the rum-seller, they are met with threats, and open violence. In this county, Santa Cruz, the rummies under the leadership of their master, have threatened the life of a worthy man, a minister of the gospel because he stands in their way. 'Tis well perhaps that this is the manifestation of the rum gods. We know now what they intend, the spirit they are of. These things should inspire us to renewed effort in driving rum from society. We know what we may expect; we should be prepared for any warfare the enemy may adopt. Rienzi said in his address to his countrymen: "look in the next fierce blast to see your daughters, torn from your arms, distained, dishonored etc., and if you dare call for justice be answered by the lash. These tyrants demand the right to seduce our children into their vile haunts to poison them, to induce them to crime and infamy, and if we demand protection, we are to be answered by threats of murder, warnings to leave, destruction of property etc.

Well, Bro, Editor, we have no I. O. G. T. in Soquel tho myself and "guid wife" are members of the order, and would rejoice in seeing one here; yet we have quite a strong lodge of Sons of Temperance which is doing a good work. If any of the lecturers or brethern of the order come this way, they will find the latch string of our door on the outside, and a welcome from us.

Rev. L. N. Barber

Soquel, Cal., Feb. 13, 1882.

THE HOME PROTECTION ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA.

After various unavoidable delays the above Association has been organized by the election of the following named officers: Otis Gibson, President; J. L. Lyon, First Vice-President; A. K. Stevens, Secretary; R. H. McDonald, Treasurer; Geo. Babcock, State Superintendent. The objects of the Association are stated as follows:

First.—To obtain and organize means for the rigid enforcement of all laws restricting the sale of intoxicating liquors—particularly the Sunday Law.

Second.—To secure the enactment and enforcement of such other laws relating to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as may tend to render existing laws more effectual.

Third.—To obtain such additional legislation as may seem to be most expedient and effectual to protect our homes from the insidious and destructive influences growing out of this traffic, and to diminish the burdens of taxation by further restricting this, the chief cause of idleness, crime, pauperism and insanity.

Fourth.—To create by the distribution of temperance literature and public addresses, an intelligent, just and merciful public sentiment, which shall give practical force to temperance principles.

A fuller statement of its plans of action will be given later.

LETTER FROM OUR G. W. C.

San Antonio Texas, Feb. 23, 1882.

Since seeing you I have traveled over a large part of Texas; have seen a good many strange things, am well and have traveled nearly across the state by rail. Stopped at El Paso two days and then on to Abilene and stayed a week; then went to Coleman Co. and stayed a week, then by rail to Fort Worth and Dallas and to Houston and then to San Antonio, where we arrived this week Monday; this is a large place with a mixed population of whites, Mexicans and Negros; has some 12,000 inhabitants; is a terrible whisky cursed town; a great deal of drinking and gambling; two suicides this week. I have not found a Temperance organization yet in the State and they need so much work here in that cause. We have much work to do before we carry prohibition in this country but we must work the harder. Have not had the Rescue yet since I left; I wrote to P. M. at El Paso to forward them on, but they have not come yet. Change the address to San Antonio. I have been to a temperance Lecture, Miss Willard of the W. C. T. Union spoke here to-night in the Methodist Church to a large audience and she made a masterly and logical telling speech and after that we felt like going up and shaking hands with her and lo ! there were 5 Cal. Good Templars gathered on the platform, to wit; Bro. and Sister A. G. Clark, P. Grimes of Ventura, another brother whose name I lost and myself, and we all felt happy to be with the good sister. I know we all felt much revived in the noble cause; thought I would let you know that we still have an interest in our temperance work.

In F. H. and C, H, S. Graves.

Bad Little Girls.—Three little girls, whose ages range from 12 to 14 years, were locked up Saturday in the central station by Sergeant Reeves and Officer Hutton. The prisoners, altho young in years, give evidence of their depravity by their conduct in the cell. They wore their hair cut short and banged after the most approved hoodlum style, while their slangy talk would do credit to an old Barbary Coaster. The officers booked them for the Industrial school.—*Chronicle.*

We have about 4000 factories in this city for turning out just such material as that. And any family of respectable people who send their little girls to the corner grocery or saloon with a pitcher are very fortunate if they are not similarly debauched.

Benicia.—Brother Booth of Benicia reports an energetic crusade, undertaken to enforce the Sunday law there. A citizen's meeting resulted in the formation of a law and order club, under President John Lynch. A constitution was adopted, which declares the objects to be the maintenance of the Sunday law, the promotion of the best interests of Benicia and the suppression, as far as possible, of all immoral places; each member pledges himself to support and vote for only such candidates for city offices as will best serve the interests of the club, irrespective of political or religious party.

The Leag of Fiendom had been doing a good business, but have been much taken down; as usual, they attempted to procure the discharge from employment and put an embargo on the business of all who favor the Sunday law. The name of the President of the law and order club is hopefully suggestive, and it is to be hoped Benicia may keep right along till the devil is chained up, not only Sunday but every day.

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136 Rosy Crown, Sa., Iowa Hill, J. S. Lakin.
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154 Clipper Gap, Sa., Clipper Gap, Mrs. H. M. Ferris.
216 Nil Desperandum, Sa., Dutch Flat, Charles E. Uren.
218 Isabella, Su., Gold Run, J. L. Stoakes
260 Sheridan, Sa., Sheridan, Y. Dougherty.
261 Roseville, Sa., Roseville, Mrs. J. D. Pratt.
313 Rocklin, Tu,, Rocklin, Carlton L. Clow.
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451 Granite, Sa., Penryn, S. A. Wood.

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186 Golden Gate, Tu., S. F., W. P. Joseph, Metropolitan Temple, 5th & Jessie Sts.
291 International, M., San Francisco, David Kerr, Nos. 47 & 49 Beale street.
293 Valley, Th., San Francisco, W. K. Forsyth, No. 719½ Gough street.
307 Pleasant Valley, M., San Francisco, T. H. Downing, No. 10 Market street.
314 Spring Valley, Tu., San Francisco, John E. Cline, No. 3014 Fillmore St.
417 Crystal, M., South San Francisco, Mrs. A. P. Ellis, cor. 18th and R. R Avenue.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.

115 Lockeford, W., Lockeford, Miss Ada Locke.
139 Woodbridge, M., Woodbridge, C. L. Newton.
182 Stockton, Tu., Stockton, M. J. Nightingale.
189 Lodi, F., Lodi, Geo. W. Hill.
253 Linden, F., Linden, Jas. Wasley.
254 Mt. Vernon, F., Stockton, Geo. Norton.
315 Ripon, F., Ripon, J. F. Bloomer.
323 Farmington, Sa., Farmington, Mrs. O. D. Dyke.
373 Lathrop, Th., Lathrop, W. S. Reynor.
469 Wildwood, Sa., Atlanta, E. L. Moore.
472 Dexter, Sa., Dexter, S. W. Sollars.

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY.

442 Arroyo Grande, Th., Arroyo Grande, H. M. Osgood.
444 San Luis Obispo, F., San Luis Obispo, W. P. Barnett.
445 Cambria, Sa., Cambria, Thaddeus Sherman.
447 Cayucos, Th., Cayucos, J. L. Raines.

SAN MATEO COUNTY.

56 Ocean, Sa., Halfmoon Bay, J. Compton.
190 Ocean Queen, Sa., Pescadero, Mrs. A. W. Goulson.
408 San Gregorio, F. San Gregorio, Adolph Shields.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

140 Santa Barbara, F., Santa Barbara, Chas. D. Crowell.
178 Rose of Lompoc, Sa., Lompoc, A. E. Gregg.
196 Stuart, S., Lompoc, W. B. Holland
204 Goleta, Sa., Goleta, F. E. Kellogg, Jr.
208 Carpinteria, Sa., Carpinteria, Geo. E. Robinson.
268 Vesper, Sa., Guadalupe, J. E. Murphy.
354 Seaside, Tu., Santa Barbara, P.L.Moore
428 Montecito, Th., Santa Barbara, Geo. Ferrier.
434 Lompoc Valley, Su., Lompoc, A. C. Lawrence.
436 Los Alamos, Sa., Los Alamos, F. W. Kelsey.
441 Positive, Sa., Santa Maria, Mrs. M. M. Thornburgh.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

17 Garden City, F. San Jose, E. M. Hills.
128 Columbia, M., Gilroy, J. W. Thomasson.
295 Granger, Sa., San Jose, W. H. Gilmore.
327 Golden Wreath, F., Mountain View, W. T. Triplett.
328 Victoria, W., Los Gatos, W. D. Hudson
393 Bay View, Sa., Santa Clara, L. B. Alexander.
399 Santa Clara, M., Santa Clara, Elmer E. Carey.
474 Saratoga, Sa., Saratogo, Rev. C. M. Palmer.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

126 Watsonville, Tu., Watsonville, C. E. Taylor.
392 Pacific, Su., Boulder Creek, J. W. Peery
426 Ben Lomond, Su., Felton, D. H. Trout

SHASTA COUNTY.

102 Reading, Sa., Reading, J. H. Cooper.
155 Igo, Su. Igo, E. L. Ballou.
213 Copper City, Sa., Copper City, S. S. Stickley.
425 Battle Creek, Su., Ball's Ferry, Mrs. R. E. Winsell.

449 Mountain Pride, Su., Shingletown, C. J. Ball.
453 McDonald, F., Milville, J. J. Kem.
454 Eureka, Th., Anderson, J. W. Spann.

SISKIYOU COUNTY.

118 Henley, Sa., Henley, A. G. Smith.
142 Mt. Shasta, Sa., Mt. Shasta, Mrs. Belle Martin.
273 Mt. Bolivar, Sa., Callahans, Caroline M. Hayden.
333 Fort Jones, W., Fort Jones, W. L. Rogers.
466 Siskiyou, Sa., Oro Fino, L. W. Miller.

SIERRA COUNTY.

265 Forest City, F., Forest City, H. P. Bickford.
359 Sierra City, Sa., Sierra City, Thomas Wright.
372 Alaska, Sa., Pike City, J. H. Beresford.

SOLANO COUNTY.

27 Mount Delight, Sa., Suisun, F. A. Chadburn.
64 Vallejo, Tu., Vallejo, Charles Daly.
137 Phœnix, Th., Benicia, H. A. Booth.
239 Denverton, Sa., Denverton, C. E. Garfield.
318 Pride of the River, W., Rio Vista, Albt. Baker.
320 Fairfield, M., Fairfield, A. W. Vance.
364 Dixon, Th., Dixon, Stewart McBride.
415 Alamo, F., Elmira, G. W. Frazer.
461 Willow Spring, F., Birds Landing, Wm. T. Kennedy.

SONOMA COUNTY.

32 Star of Hope, M., Healdsburg, George W. Dow.
146 Horicon, Sa., Fisherman's Bay, J. E. Hickman.
156 Valley Ford, Sa., Valley Ford, Benj. Fowler.
161 Petaluma, M., Petaluma, A. G. Twist.
166 Geyser, Sa., Geyserville, Mrs. E. Winder.
167 Sebastopol, Th., Sebastopol, J. U. Graeff
176 Forestville, Sa., Forestville, J. E. McIntosh.
256 Bloomfield, Th., Bloomfield, P. C. Smith.
274 Fulton, F., Fulton, Frank Briggs.
356 Enterprise, Sa., Guerneville, N. E. Manning.
370 Santa Rosa, Tu., Santa Rosa, J. H. Richardson.
375 Dauntless, W., Stony Point, H. O. Brink
378 Two Rock, Sa., Petaluma, M. L. Freeman
405 Azalea, Th., Occidental, D. N. Craig

STANISLAUS COUNTY.

109 Ceres, Sa., Ceres, P. W. Cook.
247 Fairview, Sa., Turlock, S. V. Porter.
249 Star of Cottonwood, Sa., Hill's Ferry Matthew R. Lyle.
266 Morning Star, F., Modesto, J. J. Porter
326 Oakdale, Tu., Oakdale, Byron Seeber.
335 Knight's Ferry, W., Knight's Ferry, J. W. Dunlap.
465 Friendship, Sa., Hill's Ferry, Clara Randal.

SUTTER COUNTY.

97 Meridian, Sa., Meridian, E. G. Thornbrough.
158 Good Shepherd, F, Live Oak, A H. Hewitt.
172 Harmony, Sa., Nicolaus, J. W. Eachus.
219 Defiance, Sa., Pleasant Grove, F. B. Pierce.
321 June, Sa., Yuba City, Mrs. M. E. Moore
440 Yuba City W., Yuba City, Ed. Ellington.
452 North Butte, Su., West Butte, H. S. Graves.

TEHAMA COUNTY.

192 Red Bluff, F., Red Bluff, M. J. Frank.
198 Tehama, Tu., Tehama, A. V. Wheeler.
306 Ricerville, Sa., Ricerville, J. W. Tibbetts
308 Henleyville, Sa. Henleyville, J. W. Gill
309 Paskenta, Sa., Paskenta, T. D. Dollings.
311 Ivy, W., Red Bluff, C. H. Delvechio.
427 Paradise, Sa., Olimpo, C. S. Jobe.
433 Hercules, Sa., Red Bluff, O. W. Burress

TRINITY COUNTY.

162 Sicilian, Su., Trinity Centre, L. E. Owings.
300 Beacon, Sa., Weaverville, G. B. Bassham
303 Western Star, Su., Hay Fork, John H. Vanderhoff.

TULARE COUNTY.

48 Visalia, F., Visalia, J. H. Haines.
159 Fairfield, F., Lemoore, J. D. Travis.
169 Grangeville, Sa., Grangeville, John Wainwick.
181 Jonesa, Th., Hanford, G. T. Thornton.
195 Tulare, Tu., Tulare, Willis Faust.
257 Tipton, Th., Tipton, Jas. A. Wills.
296 Hanford, Tu., Hanford, Mrs. L. E. Cheadle.
301 Plano, Th., Plano, J. W. Loyd.
302 Porterville, Sa., Porterville, R. C. Redd
325 Lakeside, Sa., Short, M. L. Short.
329 Pride of Tulare, F., Herrick's Cross, Mary E. Collins.
332 Elder Springs, F., Townsend, J. A. Hicks
352 Frazier Valley, Sa., Porterville, Jas. A. Kincaid.
374 Tulare, M., Porterville, R. N. Clark
383 Woodville, Sa., Hunsaker, Rev. John Wood.
391 Lone Oak, W., Hanford, S. A. Allen.
394 Farmersville, Sa., Farmersville. George Dean.
479 Hokes Valley, Sa., Visalia, J. A. Boyd.
480 Lakeshore, Sa., Tipton, D. K. Berry.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

122 Confidence, Su., Sonora, J. D. Williams.
135 Groveland, M., Groveland, Benj. Hunter.
262 Tuolumne, Su., Chinese Camp, W. H. Hosmer.
294 Jamestown, Sa., Jamestown. Miss Rebecca App
324 Bald Mountain, Tu., Sonora, Otis E. Greenwood.
336 Quartz Mountain, Su., Jamestown, Sarah E. Grant.
337 Table Mountain, Su., Jamestown, Mrs. Jane Beynon.
340 Soulsbyville, Sa., Soulsbyville, W. H. Barron.
342 Mountain View, Th., Columbia, George McNeil.

VENTURA COUNTY.

209 Constancy, F., Ventura, Miss Myra Walbridge.
221 Scenega, Sa., Scenega, L. P. Guiberson.
235 Santa Paula, Sa., Santa Paula, Sam'l T. Todd.
236 Hueneme, Sa., Hueneme, Mary E. Clark.
411 Saticoy, Th., Saticoy, S. V. Tietsort.
416 Springville, Sa., Springville, Samuel Guthrie.
418 Mound, Sa., Ventura, Tyler Bither.
422 Ojai Valley, F. Nordhoff, Thomas Barrows.

YOLO COUNTY.

145 Antelope, Sa., Dunnigans, W. B. Young.
163 Yolo, Tu., Yolo, Asa Petit.
165 Winters, F., Winters, V. Morris.
210 Chrysopolis, W., Woodland, J. J. Bowman.
224 Orion, Th., Davisville, Miss Nettie Marden.
366 Success, W., Grafton, M. C. Winchester
419 Capay, Sa., Capay, J. T. Brown.
429 Pleasant Prairie, Su., Woodland, E. L. Cox.
431 Faithful, Su., Black's Station, John F. Dillon.
463 Madison, Su., Madison, F. O. Swinney.

YUBA COUNTY.

25 Marysville, F., Marysville, Frank W. Potter.
108 Knoxdale, F., Brownsville, Mrs. S. W. Knox.
124 Virginia, F., Marysville, Mrs. D. A. Hollister.
141 Cordua, Sa., Marysville, J. E. McMillan.
148 Rising Sun, F., Camptonville, Wm. Moore,
197 Wheatland, Tu., Wheatland, Miss Hattie Sheets.
226 Alpine, Sa., Strawberry Valley, C. T. Prindle.
278 Mountain Guard, F., Smartsville, J. A. Flint.
423 Prairie, Sa. Marysville, W. E. Gleason.
448 Elizabeth, Sa., Wheatland, P. L. Hutchinson.
476 Cornelian, Tu,, Marysville, Jno. C. Jenkins.

ARIZONA.

1 Garden Valley, M., Phœnix, Geo. H. Rothrock.
4 Tucson, F., Tucson, Miss Julia Ingham.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

7 Hilo, Sa., Hilo, J. H. Maby.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, Sa., Yokohama, Geo. W. Elmer.

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

NO.	COUNTY.	NAME.	POSTOFFICE.
384	Alameda,	Charles H. Haile,	Alameda.
125	Amador,	J. W. Perry.	Plymouth.
104	Butte.	J. B. Mullen,	Cherokee
361	Calaveras,	A. J. Cooke,	Murphys.
319	Colusa,	J. H. Liening	Colusa.
288	Contra Costa,	F. Clifford,	Nortonville.
462	El Dorado,	J H. Gilmore	Diamond Springs
—	Fresno,	S. N. Burch,	Easton.
269	Humboldt,	W. F. Brown,	Eureka.
299	Los Angeles,	W. D. Gonld.	Los Angeles.
175	Mariposa,	Chas. Converse,	Mariposa.
459	Merced	Geo. E. Isaacs,	Merced.
131	Monterey,	H. V. Moorehouse,	Salinas.
201	Nevada,	Samuel Clutter,	Nevada.
127	Placer,	J. C. Hawver,	Forest Hill.
228	Plumas,	Moses Bull	Greenville.
248	Sacramento,	A. K. Crawford,	Elk Grove.
220	San Bernardino,	H. C. Brooke,	S. Bern'd'o
351	San Diego,	S. Whitmore,	San Diego.
114	San Francisco,	C. H. Peterson,	313 Page street, San Francisco.
182	San Joaquin,	Wm. Jones,	Stockton.
56	San Mateo,	J. Compton,	Half Moon Bay.
178	Santa Barbara,	Rev. S. S. Fisk,	Lompoc.
102	Shasta,	J. N. Chapell,	Reading.
415	Solano,	G. W. Frazer,	Elmira.
167	Sonoma,	L. O. Coon,	Sebastopol.
266	Stanislaus,	Rev. M. D. Gage,	Modesto.
452	Sutter and Yuba,	H. S. Graves,	Yuba City
192	Tehama,	G. W. Jeffris	Red Bluff.
300	Trinity,	Geo. B. Jumper,	Weaverville.
195	Tulare,	Rev. F. H. Wales,	Tulare.
324	Tuolumne,	I. T. Holland,	Sonora.
236	Ventura,	L. C. Clark,	Hueneme.
366	Yolo,	Thos. J. Goin,	Grafton.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, Wm. Walker, Yokohama.

STATE DEPUTIES.

384 Alameda, James S. Naismith, Oakland.
386 Alameda, Mrs. V. A. Rix, Washington.
267 Amador, W. O. Clark, Drytown.
470 Alameda, Rev. Geo. Morris, West End.
404 Butte, Rev. Peter Powers, Chico.
243 Fresno, A. A. Smith, Kingsburg.
161 Calaveras, H. R. Hughes, Angels Camp.
290 Fresno, E. W. Turner, Madera.
207 Kern, A. T. Colton, Bakersfield.
299 Los Angeles, Will D. Gould, Los Angeles
299 Los Angeles, Jesse Yarnell, Los Angeles
246 Merced, George E. Isaacs, Merced.
126 Monterey, J. C. Aston, Watsonville
201 Nevada, Niles Searls, Nevada City
203 Sacramento, G. B. Katzenstein, Sac'to.
130 San Fran'co, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, No. 150 Ninth St., S. F.
185 San F'co, Mrs. E. P. Stevens, 1907 Bush
114 San Francisco, C. H, Peterson, S. F.
291 San Francisco, Wm. Crowhurst 1041 24th St., S. F.
182 San Joaquin, B. F. Bagley, Stockton.
189 San Joaquin, W. R. Ellis, Lodi.
200 San Joaquin, Rev. C. S. Haswell, Lodi.
178 Santa Barbara, J. W. Webb, Lompoc.
32 Santa Clara, Rev. W.T. Mayne, San Jose
295 Santa Clara Rev. D. E. Bushnell, San Jose.
392 Santa Cruz, G. M. McWain, Boulder Cr'k
425 Shasta, Dr. J. F. Winsell, Ball's Ferry
273 Siskiyou, Fred. H. Loring, Callahans Ranch.
64 Solano, Dr. I. S. Halsey, Vallejo.
185 San Francisco, Capt. A. D. Wood, S. F.
370 Sonoma, D. S. Sacry, Santa Rosa.
32 Sonoma, C. B. Proctor, Healdsburg.
32 Sonoma, J. G. Dow, Healdsburg.
156 Sonoma, Mrs. C. E. Fowler, Valley Ford
167 Sonoma, Rev. F. J. Culver, Sebastopol.
192 Tehama, Mrs. M. J. Mayhew, Red Bluff
165 Yolo, William Sims, Winters.
224 Yolo, B. H. Hoag, Davisville.
419 Yolo, J. H. Norton, Capay.
25 Yuba, Chas. J. Covillaud, Marysville.
148 Yuba, Joseph Erwin, Camptonville.

ARIZONA.

304 Pima, Joe T. Marr, Tucson.

JAPAN.

1 Japan, Daniel Jamison, Yokohama.

BANDS OF HOPE.

NO.	LOCATION.	NAME.	SUP'T.
1	Alturas,	Rising Sun,	Mrs. Mary Estes.
2	Artesia,	Artesia,	S. H. Olmstead.
3	Black's Station,	Sunbeam,	J. S. Rollins
4	Brownsville,	Crystal.	T. J. Rumery.
5	Cambria,	Cambria,	Mrs. M. R. Franklin
6	Chico,	Chico,	Rev. Peter Powers.
7	Scenega.	Scenega,	Miss Kitty Conaway.
8	Cajon,	Cajon,	Miss Della Hill.
9	Comanche,	Evergreen,	Mrs. M. S. Holbrook.
10	Columbia,	Mountain View,	G. L. McNeil
11	El Dorado,	El Dorado,	Jas. H. Gilmore
12	Tustin,	Tustin,	Mrs. H. K. Snow.
13	Forest City,	Forest City,	S. A. Lawry.
14	Greenville,	Greenville,	——,
15	Healdsburg,	Healdsburg,	C. Alexander.
16	Hornitos,	Christal,	Mrs. Mary Hinds.
17	Hueneme,	Hueneme,	Mrs. Mary R. Bard
18	Jenny Lind,	Chapparal,	Mrs. Mary A. Rogers.
19	Juda'nv'le,	Crescent,	Mrs. T. S. Griffiths
20	Lompoc,	Lompoc,	E. A. Gregg.
21	Los Angeles,	L's Ang's,	Dr. S. McCurdy
22	Lodi,	Lodi,	Rev. C. S. Haswell.
23	Lemoore,	Lemoore,	Myron H. Savage.
24	Livermore,	Myrtle,	Miss M. E. Buckelew
25	Modesto,	Morning Star,	Miss Clara Vezey
26	Mariposa,	Marip'a.	Miss Eva Farnsworth
27	Marysville,	Marysville,	Chas. S. Brooks
28	Marysville,	Pleasant Templar,	Jas. Jory
29	Murphys,	Murphys,	Mrs. A. J. Palmer
30	Mokelume Hill,	Mounatin Hope,	Mrs. Jane Gray.
31	Mendocino,	Mendocino,	Mrs. M. J. Paddleford.
32	North Temescal,	N. Tem'l,	F. Esmond
33	National City,	Na'l C'y,	Wm. H. Atwater
34	Plymouth,	Rising Star,	David Grounds
35	Pine Grove,	Ev'ng Star,	Mrs. S. Serine
36	Poway,	Poway,	Adams Chapin.
37	Pentz,	Messilla,	R. H. Hawkins.
38	Plano,	Busy Bee,	Mrs. J. A. McMillan
39	Pescadero	Pescadero.	Carrie M. Mills.
40	Red Bluff,	R'd Bl'ff,	Mrs. Kate Grider.
41	Rio Vista,	Pride of the River.	E. M. Chase
42	Riverside,	Riverside,	Mrs. R. B. Fessenden
43	San Buena'ura,	Ventura.	Mrs. C. W. Bard
44	San Juan,	San Juan.	Miss Carrie Flint
45	Stockton,	Central,	J. M. Long.
46	Stockton,	Bethlehem,	Agnes McKinnon
47	Stockton,	——,	—— Keniston.
48	Santa Rosa,	S'ta Rosa,	J. H. Richardson
49	Sheridan,	Sheridan.	Young Dougherty
50	San Luis Obispo,	——,	D. M. Meridith
51	San Luis Obispo,	——,	S. D. Triplett
52	Spenceville,	Spenceville,	J. L. Wallise
53	San Diego,	San Diego,	Miss L. Pidgeon
54	Spanish Dry Diggins, P. O., Greenwood,		S. D. Diggins, Mrs. S. A. Withington.
55	Soulsbyville,	Soulsbyville,	J. H. Bluett
56	Sacramento,	——,	Miss Alice A. Catlin
57	Sacramento,	——,	——.
58	Santa Ana,	Santa Ana.	J. N. Hewes.
59	Santa Paula.	Ivy,	Miss Lulu Scott.
60	Springville,	Sp'gv'le,	Miss Lulu Thacker
61	Sonora,	Sonora,	Mrs. A. J. Sturtevant
62	San Luis Rey,	S. Luis Rey.	Miss S. Frazee
63	San Andreas,	Sparkling Water,	Miss Agnes Mercer.
64	San Jose,	——,	Anna McKenzie.
65	San Francisco,	Hayes Valley,	Mrs. Nellie Warren.
66	Short,	Lakeside.	J. M Moore.
67	Tulare City,	White Lily.	Clara Garrison
68	Ventura.	Mound.	Miss. P. P. Faddis.
69	Volcano,	——,	Mrs. Ezra Haskill.
70	Vallejo,	Vallejo,	Mrs. T. Graves.
71	Vallejo,	Home,	N. Smith.
72	Woodland,	Little Giant Killers,	B. F. Loomis.
73	Walnut Creek,	Walnut Creek;	Miss A. M. Stone.
74	Weaverville,	——,	Mrs. D. R. Atherton
75	Westminster,	Westminster,	Miss. M. A. McCoy.
76	Yuba City,	Franklin,	Maria Godfrey.
77	Angels,	Golden Circle,	Miss J. Hughes
78	Guerneville,	G'neville,	Mrs. E. A. Bagley,
79	Nortonv lle,	Hope,	Frank Clifford.
80	Grainland,	——,	Mrs. Sadie Hensley
81	Santa Maria,	——,	Mrs. S. B. Jones.
82	Colfax,	Colfax,	Mrs. E. D. Story.
83	Guadalupe,	Guadalupe,	Angie Ayres.
84	Fresno C'y,	Fr'o C'y,	Judge C. D. Sayles
85	Ventura,	Ventura.	Mrs. Myra Walbridge
86	Marysville,	Victory,	C. J. Jenkins.
87	Auburn,	——,	T. B. Hopkins.
88	Anderson,	Earnest,	Mrs. E. P. Veeder
89	Ceres,	Ceres,	Mrs. A. E. Knowles.
90	Janesville,	Lakeview,	——.
91	Forbestown,	Pleasant Gem,	Mrs. J. F. Derrell
92	Oroville.	Oroville,	Miss Kate Leggett.
93	Rocklin,	Rocklin,	Mrs. R. A. Mills.
94	San Bernardino,	S'n B'd'o,	G. T. Switzer
95	Wheatland,	Elizabeth,	——.
96	West Berkeley,	——,	Miss L. H. Lowe
97	Yuba City,	Yuba City,	——.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF CALIFORNIA.

G. W. C. T., Robert Thompson, 1,531 Tyler St., San Francisco.
G. W. C., H. S. Graves, West Butte.
G. W. V. T., Mrs. Emily P. Stevens, No. 1907 Bush St., S. F.
G. W. S., Geo. B. Katzenstein, 328 J street, Sacramento.
G. W. T., Dr. Isaac S. Halsey, Vallejo.
G. W. A. S., Julius Lyons, Los Angeles
G. W. M., P. R. McCabe, Turlock
G. W. D. M., Miss Eliza E. Goldsworthy, San Jose
G. W. I. G., Mrs. M. H. Estes, West Oakland
G. W. O. G., H. L. Ricks. Eureka, H. B.
G. W. Chaplain, Rev. G. B. Allen, Petaluma
G. W. Messenger, E. Wood Culver, Newcastle
P. G. W. C. T., Will D Gould, Los Angeles
Gen'l Supt. Juvenile Work, Mrs. M. E. Richardson. Murphy's, Calaveras Co

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Robert Thompson, G. W. C. T., Chairman; Will D. Gould, P. G. W. C. T., Vice-Chairman; Geo. B. Katzenstein, G. W. S., Sec.; Dr. Isaac S. Halsey, G. W. T., Treasurer; H. S. Graves, G. W. C.; Mrs. Emily P. Stevens, G. W. V. T.

TRUSTEES OF GRAND LODGE.—A. O. Rix, Washington Corners; Niles Searls, Nevada City, and Dr. Isaac S. Halsey, Vallejo.

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE R. W. G. L.—Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento; Mrs. Ida M. Katzenstein, Sacramento; H. S. Graves, West Butte; I. T. Holland, Sonora.

ALTERNATES.—Will D. Gould, Los Angeles; C. C. Church, San Diego; W. P. Barnett, San Luis Obispo; Mrs. M. J. Mayhew, Red Bluff.

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at San Francisco on Tuesday, Oct. 3d, 1882, commencing at 10 a. m.

Directory of Lodges of Good Templars in the City of San Francisco.

NO. NAME. MEETS. LOCATION OF HALL.

114 Evening Star, Th., Grand Central Hall, 997 Market st., cor. of 6th.
120 Headlight, W., Cambrian Hall, No. 1133 Mission street, bet. 7th and 8th Sts.
160 Mission Star, Tu., No. 2943 Sixteenth St., bet Valencia and Mission streets.
130 Constitution, F., Shiel's Hall, 32 O'Farrell st.
160 Mission Star, Tu., King's Hall, 2131 Mission st., bet. 17th and 18th.
185 Life Boat, M., No. 118 Jackson st., near Front.
186 Golden Gate, Tu., Bush st. M. E. church, Bush street. nr. Devisadero street.
291 International, M., Grand Central Hall, Market st., cor. of 6th.
293 Valley, Th., Fell Street Presbyterian Church, bet. Laguna and Octavia sts.
307 Pleasant Valley, M., Comerford's Hall Church st., bet. 27th and 28th.
314 Spring Valley, Tu., Union Hall, cor. Fillmore and Greenwich sts.
417 Crystal, M., Myrtle Hall, Railroad and 7th avenue.
7 California, Th., Ono Hall, Mission and Fifteenth Streets.

Grand Lodge of Oregon.

SUBORDINATE DIRECTORY.

11 Capital, S., Salem, C. W. Scriber.
17 Hillsboro, S., Hillsboro, W. L. Weathered.
23 La Creole, Tu., Dallas, Jno. S. Ashbaugh
36 Silver, S., Silverton, Frank Simeral.
39 Rosa, S., Salem, P. R. Winslow.
40 Astoria, Tu., Astoria, J. O. Bozorth.
43 Marion, S., Hubbard, Milton B. Kester.
57 Milwaukee, S., Milwaukee, A. Luelling.
74 Val Fontis, S., Zena, Charles Philips.
80 John Day, S., Canyon City, Fred P. Horsley.
86 Nonpareil, W., Portland, W. S. James
94 Lone Star, S., Clackamas, W. H. Wilmot.
115 Brooklyn, F., East Portland, James McGrew.
118 Sheridan, W., Sheridan, H. Z. Foster.
136 Forest Grove, S., Forest Grove, Mitchell Gilliam.
155 Valley, F., Halsey, H. B. Keniston.
159 Delavan, Tu., Junction City, W. M. Houston.
166 Union, S., Turner, E. E. McKinney.
179 Pacific, S., Cottage Grove, W. W. Cathcart.
184 Mt. Pleasant, S., Creswell, J. P. Currin
189 Ashland, F., Ashland, Wm. Harris.
191 Klamath, Tu., Ft. Klamath, Fred. Scheider.
212 Ochoco, Th., Prineville, Joseph Howard.
213 Revival, S., Prairie Gity, J. W. Mack.
217 Goshen, S. Goshen, J. W. Cox.
227 Marshfield, Th., Marshfield, Jonathan Osborn.
229 Onward, S., Albany, Matthew Chambers
258 Amity, S., Amity, Anna Putman.
259 Green Mountain, S., Siuslaw, Hiram Wingard.
262 Triumph, M., Independence, Mrs. L. L. Whiteaker.
268 Paradise Springs, S., East Portland. Mrs. R. D. Prettyman.
286 Williams Creek, S., Applegate, E. E. Topping.
289 McMinnville, S., McMinnville, J.E.Magers.
302 Newberg, S., Newberg, J. T. Smith.
306 Linkville, Linkville, Sam Parker.
316 Samaritan, S., Harrisburg, Nettie Isham.
331 Monmouth, S., Monmouth, G. W. Richardson.
332 Pass Creek, S., Drain, Wm. Barker.
336 Wasco, S., Dufur, A. J. Dufur, Jr.
342 Lily, Tu , East Portland, Jas. W. Shaver.
344 Albany, S., Albany, R. Fox.
346 Good Samaritan, W., Dalles, O. D. Doane.
350 Mount Hood, M., Dalles, John Michell.
352 Stayton, M., Stayton, L. M. Follansby.
355 Bay, Th., Marshfield, A. M. Crawford.
356 Welcome, S., John Day, Rev. E. Hays.
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358 Columbia, F., East Portland, D M. Long.
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362 Powder River, —., Baker City, E. P. Waltz.
363 La Grande —., La Grande, Geo. H. Rigdon.
364 Centerville, Centerville, Rev. T. S. Burnett.
365 Concordia, Spanish Hollow, C. W. Barnes.
366 Alpha, Lafayette, Rev. T. L. Jones.
367 Butte, S. Eugene, Rev. E. P. Henderson
368 Victory, S., Mehama, J. M. Eskew.
369 Success, T., Lebanon, J. L. Gilbert.
370 Champoeg, S., Champoeg, John Hocfer.
871 Webfoot, S., Gervais, H. B. Elworthy.
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373 Prohibition, M., Portland, Belle McBride.
374 Beulah, Tu., Portland, Geo. W. Dickson.

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Alternates.

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Loans on Real Estate	134,868 00
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Loans on personal security	1,106,004 27
Due from Banks and Bankers	392,457 61
Money on hand	398,669 34
	$3,523,844 23

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Surplus	460,759 13
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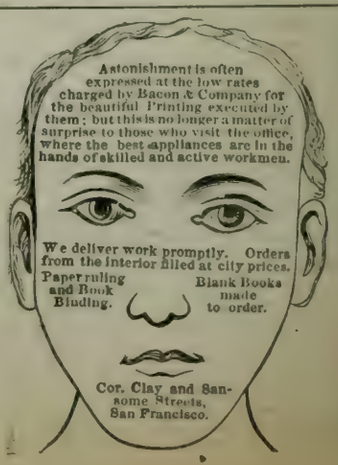
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News comes at last moment that the Chief of Police of Los Angeles has published an order to arrest all violators of the Sunday Law. Merrill Lodge promises him every support.

No fight:—They were looking at the crowd in Sacramento St. the other day and wondered what was the matter; but it turned out to be only the usual rush to the W. C. T. U. Coffee House at No. 629. Go and see for yourself.

The most infamous conspiracy ever attempted is now sprung by the National Leag of Fiendom in Congress. The proposition to support the public schools out of the whisky revenue is an insult to the Nation that should make its authors infamous for all time.

The "Lever."—In addition to what is said in the ad. of the *Lever* in this number, the reader is assured that is a good wholesome and consistent paper; it is the best paper too for Michigan people in Cal. to take from their old homes.

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Seattle, Oregon.—Mrs. Carrie R. Jones, G. W. V. T. of Washington Territory ordering a copy of the Rescue for the Y. M. C. A. says the lodge meets with many obstacles in Seattle, but is at work steadily; appreciates the Rescue and is going to get up a club. The best time to do that is now; we want to hurry up the funeral of the licensed schools of vice and colleges of crime.

Captain E. M. Seaver, U. S. A., who was for some time in California after the closes of the war died recently at his residence on Rainsford Island, Boston Bay. His funeral took place Feb. 2nd. He was a prominent member of the Odd Fellows, a worthy soldier, a friend of temperance, and an interested reader and supporter and at times a correspondent of the Rescue. The news of his death is received with much regret and his friends here will sympathize with his bereaved family.

Look out for a grand filibustering scheme in Congress to secure the passage of the Logan Bill which proposes to harness the public school system to the grogshops and brothels. The whisky leag can expend many millions to bribe that bill thru Congress. Their plots have been carefully laid and no doubt every detail of the scheme has been carefully and cunningly prepared.

Subscribers this week: Soulsbyville, Davisville, Capay, Forest City, Gilroy, Portland (Oregon), Weaverville, Woodland, Empire City (Or.), Freeport, San Francisco, Cedarville, Wellington (B. C.), 1 each; Mrs. Stevens at Central Point, 6; Yolo (A. Pettit), 4; Sierra City (Th. Wright), 5; Lompoc (J. W. Webb), 2; Mendocino, 2; Henleyville and Chico (C. N. Goulding), 2. All told 34 only.

Wanted.—A good many people decline to subscribe for the Rescue at $1.25 a year, because it is a dry year and they cannot afford it. Now what is wanted is a list of all the people of this state, who, because it is a dry year, have given up spending $1.25 a month for tobacco. Some fanatic suggests that one page of the Rescue would contain all their names—and in 4 inch letters, too, he was mean enough to add.

The Dunkards, a religious sect of Germans are expected to go solid for prohibition in Indiana according to the *Monitor Journal*. There are "Omish" and Menonites and German Methodists there who are taking an active part for temperance. It is the infidel and heathen Germans who defy the law and have no respect for decency and virtue.

It is a good sign for the State of New York that the *Living Issue*, an excellent prohibition paper, (one of the ablest and most interesting of all the temperance press,) has 400 clergymen subscribers. It is $1,50 a year, but now offers to supply all ministers at $1, a year. Wonder how many N. Y. Good Templars are subscribers to it. The N. Y. Grand Lodge could well raise their capita tax five or ten cents a quarter and spend it in circulating the *Living Issue*.

Be sure to read "Historic Landmarks," by Dr. Richardson, the most eminent of living physicians, on the second page of this issue. You will understand from that how the valuable life of President Garfield was frittered away by the abominable fanaticism of his whisky prescribing doctors; as surely poisoned to death as if he had been daily dosed with arsenic or antimony. And when we know that so many of the wounded soldiers of the late war were treated with a similar barbarous ignorance, how many thousands of them must have been prevented from recovery by the fossilized malpractice of the army doctors.

Bro. J. J. Porter, of Modesto, has received for his Band of Hope the "Library of Universal Knowledge" which was promised for getting up a club for the Rescue. Owing to the failure of the American Book Exchange there was a delay in getting the books but they were obtained elswhere of a better quality and the librarian "thinks it is the best thing out."

The man who glories in the fact that he has not changed an opinion for 20 years, is virtually boasting that he has learned nothing all that time, and there is a danger that he never will. A stunted or distorted tree may serve some useful end, but a stunted intellect, a stake-limited mental progress, a screen-darkened soul, is a maimed specimen of creative skill for whose imperfections the Creator is not responsible.

The *Chronicle* is begining to advocate a government transcontinental railroad which would be the only legitimate, honest, certain and effective relief from the present utter spoilation of the people—and it is without question the only sensible way of solving the difficulty. With the means possessed now by the railroad companies, all regulating laws and railroad commissions etc. are as perfectly harmless to the railroad extortioners and as useless to the people as a single Chinese fire cracker soaking wet.

The *Oregonian* prints a letter from a Rev. Dr. Tucker of Kansas. But because it does not say that the stoppage of the sale of liquor increases drunkenness, because it tells what everybody knows to be the truth, the editor says, "a clergyman from the nature of his calling, can see but the best side, and cannot have that wide, practical knowledge possessed by others who have written on the same subject." But if the Rev. Mr. Tucker had lied and the *Oregonian* and the rummies knew that he lied to hide the facts about the effect of the Kansas law, they would all have said, "hear what this eminent divine of large experience says about Kansas; a clergyman has peculiar opportunities of observation on this point *from the nature of his calling*."

The Vancouver *Register* says the *Oregonian* company publishes a morning and evening paper: the *Oregonian*, which is the head of the concern, talks stoutly for whisky license and other popular frauds, and in the evening the *Telegram*, which is the tail, wags a very feeble wag for temperance.

Congress.—Mr. Joyce of Vermont asked a suspension of the rules which requires two thirds majority or unanimous consent, to enable the House to put upon its immediate passage a bill to appoint a select committee of five to investigate the liquor traffic and its relation to crime, pauperism etc. The yeas and nays were as follows. For the bill 107 Republicans, 16 paired Republicans, 5 Democrats: Against, 95 Democrats, 16 paired Democrats, 3 Republicans. This looks better for the Republicans and worse for the Democrats than might have been expected. The two thirds majority not being obtained the bill must take its slow course and is probably buried for this Congress. This idea of appointing a commission to investigate a matter that every body understands thoroly already, is like employing a committee to make a series of experimental tests to find out whether one hundred millstones thrown into the Hudson river in July would all sink to the bottom or only half of them. They might as well go straight for prohibition and put their batteries to work and keep them at work till the devil's flag comes down.

AN INNER COURT.

Men, who in the gilded room,
Pour the poison in the cup,
Serve the demon's lotion up,
To drive men's souls to doom.

Ask no jury what they think,
Ask no judge in power strong,
Ask no man if this be wrong,
To curse men's lives with drink.

Ask your judgement given within,
Ask your manhood founded high
Ask your conscience slumbering nigh
If sowing death be sin.

Ask the honor of your years,
Ask your soul's serenest deeps
Ask the love that in you sleeps
(Pitying woe and tears.)

Ask if woman's tears are balm,
Flowing through your ruthless doing,
Flowing down the track of ruin,
In pity ask—what harm.

Ask if virtue guides your hand,
Ask if this be noble deeds
Ask if this to Heaven leads—
If this be God's command.

Ask your futures lying near,
If men's hearts and souls and brains,
Be not greater than your gains
Oh, look ahead in fear!

Ask the Book that is divine,
Ask the heart that in you lies—
Ask if this be true be wise,
To curse men's souls with wine. E. E.

HISTORIC LANDMARKS.

VIII.—ALCOHOL *vs.* WATER.

Twenty-one years ago it was supposed that persons could live for a certain length of time upon alcohol, and one of the hardest nuts we have had to crack has been to meet this statement. It was very common to give to persons weak and feeble, wine and strong drink, and they lived upon that, as it seemed, so well that nobody could be convinced for many years that this was not good in certain cases of weakness and exhaustion and want of other fluid. As we have thot over the matter, the facts have come out, that what is most wanted by these starving people, that which keeps them alive, is not the alcohol, but the water that is comingled with it. This person who is said to take a bit of rusk, and with that so much gin and water or champagne, has not been living by virtue of the alcohol or spirit, but by virtue of the water that has been taken with that limited fare, and we have come to a positive conclusion and knowledge that a man may go on for days and weeks, and may live as it were upon himself, if you will simply supply him with a sufficient quantity of water. Take the case of the Welsh miners. They were placed in a cell, away from all the world for many days, and deprived of all food. If they had had as much as a few ounces of brandy, only an ounce per man, all those who are opposed to us would have cried out, "Behold what a little quantity of alcohol has done"; but, as if the experiment had been intended for the scientific development of our cause, there was not a drop of anything containing spirit among them, but there was in that dark cave at the feet of these imprisoned men a little spring or rill, and they laved at that, and drank it, and upon that they lived thru long trial. They lived comparatively well, and they came out almost unscathed—a proof, beyond any that could be brot to light by experimental research, that it is possible to live for a long period of days under the greatest imaginable excitement and anxiety of mind, in the greatest possible melancholy, on this one fluid which has been distilled in the rivers and in the clouds for our use and for our life. I have myself known an instance where, for fifty-three days, life has been maintained solely on water. To those unfortunate people who, for some reason or another, are unable to take food at all, and who can only drink small quantities of fluid, there is nothing so injurious as the administration of stimulants in any form. For months they will live on water and milk, and live a comparatively comfortable life, but touch them with this stimulant, make the waste go on faster, make their hearts beat quicker, and then directly they are as if they had had to perform a work of labor for which they had no strength. These people who are said to have lived on alcohol have in reality lived on the water in spite of the alcohol.

(To be continued.)

PRESIDENT ARTHUR has done two acts of late, that will not be handed down as creditable to his record. One was undoing the good moral influence exerted by President Hayes, and making the White House a pattern grogshop; the other was the attempt to carry out Guiteau's policy in the appointment of Chief Justice. The appointment to a foreign embassy, of a man who could not get elected to any position in his own state, is consistent with the doctrines of a party whose sole motive in politics and patriotism is the division of the spoils among the spoilers.

GOOD OF THE ORDER.

The Grand Lodge at its last session amended section 4. of article III., By-Laws of subordinate lodges so as to read as follows: A Committee on Good of the Order, consisting of five members (three of whom shall be the W. C. T., W. V. T. and L. D., ex-officio), whose duty it shall be to conduct the literary and musical exercises in the Lodge-room in accordance with the rules and usages of the Order; and they shall also have charge of the music at all public meetings, celebrations, and on other public occasions at which the Lodge shall appear in regalia.

Thus a provision has been made for the appointment of a committee who, if they properly discharge their duty, may immediately tone up and vitalize the working of all our Lodges and make them great teachers and schools for the advancement of our cause. The three principal officers and two other members appointed by the W. C. T. ot to be competent to lead their Lodges in our great work. If they are not, then in the several lodges, who are? At every session, in the regular order of business, is called "Good of the Order." What is the usual response? Have you ever listened to the long sad sigh sent up by the hungry membership—hungry for temperance, intellectual, and moral food which our Lodges might and ot to supply. Unless somebody leads in the matter, the good of the order is left to accident with the usual result of no plan or aim. We know a Lodge that has welcomed this new Committee and is giving it a very successful trial. The W. C. T. appointed on the committee two of the very best and most competent members whom he also appointed W. R. H. and L. H. S's.

The lodge is opened on time and without waiting for those who are late; candidates are requested to be on hand at opening of lodge; initiation is had without delay; business is conducted promptly; cheerful and proper recess is given, and when the "Good of the Order' is called, the Worthy Supporters give to the W. C. T. a program which they have prepared with the aid and consent of the other members of the committee. This program is carefully prepared and thotfully adapted to the conditions and desires of the lodge, and for the advancement of the cause of temperance; it contains instruction, encouragement, good cheer, poetry, music and song which gives character and tone to the whole meeting; and makes it a warm hearted, generous, fraternal gathering worthy of our cause and order. Then there is further time for volunteers who are always moved to speak from the good texts suggested. And the lodge closes with the happy assurance that it has had a pleasant and profitable session. W. D. G.

THE PINT OF ALE.

A Manchester calico printer was, on his wedding day, asked by his wife to allow her two half pints of ale a day as her share of extra comforts. He made the bargain, but not cheerfully, for tho a drinker himself (fancying, no doubt, that he could not well do without) he would have preferred a perfectly sober wife. They both worked hard. John loved his wife, but he could not break away from his old associations at the ale-house, and when not in the factory or at his meals, he was with his boon companions. His wife made the small allowance meet her housekeeping expenses—keeping her cottage neat and tidy, and he could not complain that she insisted upon her daily pint of ale, while he, very likely, drank two or three quarts. They had been married a year, and the morning of their wedding anniversary John looked with real pride upon the neat and comely person of his wife, and, with a touch of remorse in his look and tone, he said:

"Mary, we've had no holiday since we were wed, an' only that I haven't a penny in the world we'd take a jaunt to the village and see the mother."

"Would thee like to go, John?" she asked.

There was a tear with her smile, for it touched her heart to hear him speak tenderly as in the old times.

"If thee'd like to go, John, I'll stand treat."

"Thou stand treat, Mary! Hast got a fortin' left thee?"

"Nay, but I've got the pint of ale," said she.

"Got what, wife!"

"The pint of ale," she repeated.

Thereupon she went to the hearth, and from beneath one of the stone flags drew forth a stocking from which she poured upon the table the sum of 365 three-pences ($22.81), exclaiming:

"See, John, thee can have the holiday.!"

"What is this?" he asked in amaze.

"It is my daily pint of ale, John."

He was conscience-stricken as well as amazed and charmed.

"Mary, hasen't thee had thy share? Then I'll have no more from this day."

And he was as good as his word. They had their holiday with the old mother, and Mary's capital, saved from the "pint of ale," was the seed from which, as the years rolled on, grew shop, factory, warehouse, country seat, and carriage—with health, happiness, peace, and honor.

[W.C. T. U. Leaflet—Send to 58 Reade St. N. Y.—$1.30 per 1,000, postage included.]

MORE OF RUM'S DOINGS.

C. J. Lansing, a lawyer of Eureka, Nevada, on the 2nd inst., shot his wife thru the head, causing her death, and then delivered himself into the custody of the Sheriff of the county. When interviewed by a *Sentinel* reporter, all he could say, in a phrenzied way, that plainly indicated his delirious condition, was: "Yes, I know what I've done; but all you can say is 'that Kit was drunk.' I've killed my wife." Yes, "Kit was drunk!" And he ought to be hanged by the neck, or imprisoned for life for getting drunk. This man Lansing was, we understand, a man of superior intelligence. So much the darker his crime. Several years ago, if we are not mistaken, he represented Nevada County in the Legislature of this state. When will men cease to put this devil of rum into their brains?

SANTA CLARA, Cal., Mar. 6, 1882.

ED. RESCUE:—Enclosed find an editorial clipping from the San Jose *Mercury*. The *Mercury* is evidently awake to the fiendish influences of rum; but instead of denouncing those who *sell* it, he blames men for drinking it. Why, the law licenses the sale of rum, and it is folly to condemn men for buying, and leave the rumseller unmolested. There is a nest of rattlesnakes up in the canyon; a child strays that way and is bitten. How ridiculous to punish the child for being bitten, and leave the snakes unharmed, ready for another victim! The last question asked by the *Mercury* should read thus: "*When will men cease to license this devilish business?*

ELMER E. CAREY.

THE LOGIC OF FOOLS.—If people would take the time and had the will to think rationally upon the question of prohibition in Maine and Kansas, they would see at once that if the assertion of its failure in those States were true, it would afford the most withering indictment of the liquor traffic ever attempted. If it were true it would indicate more forcibly the devilish tendency of the liquor business and paint its fiendish atrocity in more startling colors than ever. It would say, if the thief factory of rum is once allowed to gain a foothold in a community or state, it so debauches and degrades and steeps in crime all who touch it, it breeds such a nest of venomous vipers—it roots vice and crime and nastiness so deeply and widely, that ordinary methods of abating a nuisance or removing a curse are powerless to restrain it. The determined opposition to law and the diabolical crimes which the liquor traffic has inaugurated to defeat or evade the law in those States, have proved that altho we can with hard labor, constant vigilance and much cost stamp out the plague in most places—we may have yet to resort to the rope, which no crime ever so richly deserved as illegal rumselling. If murder of any kind deserves capital punishment, deliberate, studied, open, merciless murder by wholesale, murder of whole families, men, women and children for coin is the first to merit a hempen penalty.

CHEAP BOOKS.

Just think of a dollar book to be had every week for a year for $2.50 and all choice reading. See David C. Cook's advertisement in this paper. No more use for dime novels and miserable literature, when you can get the best that was ever published at five cents a volume. And newspapers too at five cents a year. Send for samples and you will have a pleasant surprise

PEACH BUTTER,

Plum butter, quince butter, apple butter or pear butter at 50c per 5 lb. tin, or $5,50 per dozen at 519 Post St.

CAL. W. C. T. UNION.

"THE WOMEN OF AMERICA *vs.* THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC"

President, Mrs. D. P. Browne, Blake House, Oakland.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Mrs. G. S. Abbott, Oakland.
Mrs. John McNear, Petaluma.
Mrs. M. A. Nash, Santa Rosa.
Mrs. W. R. Spencer, Grass Valley
Miss W. Bell, San Jose.
Miss Sarah P. Morrison, San Jose.
Mrs. J. B. Hill, Alameda.
Secretary, Mrs. Mary E. Congdon, 314 Sutter St. S, F.
Assistant Secretary, Miss M. J. Havens, Blake House, Oakland.
Treasurer, Mrs. J. G. Wickersham, Petaluma.

THE DIME COLLECTION AND THE W. C. T. U.

In 1876 the Dime Collection scheme was first tried in the State of California and resulted on the first effort in a clean $600. At the same time the adoption of the plan was strongly urged upon the G. W. C. T. and G. W. S. of every Grand Lodge in the U. S. and Canada, by circular and in many instances by private letters in addition. There came no response of disapproval but many of warmest commendation, but that was about all the effect produced outside of California. A little over a year ago, it was revived in this state and strongly commended to the W. N. C. T. U. for their adoption, and a memorial sent to our R. W. G. L. inviting the Order to unite with others in thus raising a general national literature fund. The R. W. G. L. by a very ill-considered and ungenerous action buried the scheme a thousand fathoms deep for the I. O. G. T., but the W. C. T. U. have put it into practice, and we shall very soon see them flourishing with a $20,000 income from this source, the most simple, easy, certain and effective mode ever presented for raising such a revenue. With the management and spirit of the ladies to engineer this enterprise, it will grow every year like a rolling snow-ball till the dimes will build a St. Peters Cathedral of Temperance in time. Last year a first attempt of theirs realized $459 for the W. C. T. U. treasury, of which California contributed $121. In 1882–3 it will be increased exactly in proportion to the effort made; ten times as many workers will produce $4,590, and ten times as many more workers, who can just as easily undertake it as not, can raise $45,900.

With a little generalship displayed of no high order at all, our R. W. G. L. could have taken up this scheme in 1877 which had worked so well on its first trial in 1876; and that body could now have been using an income of $100,000 a year from that source just as easily and certainly as it has managed to get into a purposeless and useless debt. Since the first engineering feat executed by our first parents in getting those fig-leaves into comfortable shape, down to the opening of the Suez Canal, there has never been so much fertility of invention, so much ingenuity of contrivance, so much masterly executive ability developed in any department of this world's activities, as has been displayed by the members of the various temperance orders and societies, in devising and carrying out schemes of pauperising the temperance treasury. The Good Templars of California have been simple enough to avoid the beaten track and the W. C. T. U. are going to keep out of it too. Therein are omens of success.

ANOTHER OF THOSE WOMEN.

Wherever the door is at all opend to the usefulness of women and the heathen taboo is removed which forbids her to "speak in meeting" or appear in public as the advocate of human rights and the friend of the oppressed, women appear upon the scene fully qualified to testify to the fact of their intellectual equality; proving it by their acts, not by their assertions.

Gifted, talented women are by no means limited to the area of the U. S., altho the better oprortunities afforded here have called them to the front in greater numbers. In Canada and England where the next best facilities have been accorded them, there are many grandly noble and excellent women engaged in the moral regenervtion of the Christian world.

England has lately had occasion to mourn the loss of one of these female apostles, Mrs. Postlethwaite of Stroud. A convert to total abstinence 40 years ago, led to think of it by the drunkenness of a servant, she soon became an earnest advocate of temperance, privately and publicly. Her first efforts were (most wisely) with the young and the Band of Hope, and in visiting schools and enlisting ministers and teachers in that interest.

From the introduction of Good Templary into England, she has been a zealous, active, unpaid worker, giving her utmost energies to its extension, and believing heartily that it could unite all parties and sects to free the world from its direst, sorest curse.

She was a busy writer, too, for the temperance press. A sketch of her life and work in the *Watchword* closes with a quotation of her own words, "I would plead especially with the women of England to be separate from a custom which is the prolific source of wretchedness, pauperism and crime, and nobly resolve that their homes shall be free from the seductive foe. Rest not satisfied with sighs and laments over the abounding drunkenness. Act, act in the living present; for God's sake, for humanity's sake; help us to get rid of moderate drinking, and drunkenness *must* cease. Your reward will be great."

How much more grandly and magnificently will the occasion of her reception in the court of Heaven be celebrated than that of any queen or empress that has ever lived on earth.

THE DIME COLLECTION.

* * * "But this being learned to a large extent thruout the work, we began to feel the need of more means, and Providence opened the way for both in the national and local work. The dime collection started last year thru the wisdom and generosity of the Good Templars of California, has proved to be just the help we needed, since it helped us to help ourselves. The possibility of taking public collections is limited, but the number of persons in many places who will give a dime for so good a cause as the use and distribution of temperance literature, is practically unlimited except by the number and persistence of the askers. Those who have tried it are delighted with the results. They have found it almost literally true that the dimes can be had for the asking. To facilitate this asking we have prepared a dime collection card to be given out by the local literature committee. The moneys collected on these are to be sent to our National Literature Department (54 Bible House), which returns one-half the amount to the local Union in literature of their own selection. This stimulates the use of tracts directly, and at the same time puts money into the hands of the national committee, to provide for the preparation of such literature as may be needed, and for means to bring it to the attention of the Unions.

This plan, adopted one year ago, has been carried out by many Unions, proving very satisfactory, and others are preparing to try it the coming year. It seems especially suited, among other things, to the use of juvenile organizations in obtaining the necessary supplies for their work. The local Unions of New York have taken the lead in amount, reaching the sum of $100. Massachusetts sent us $15.30 collected from the local Unions, besides which, six Unions sent $46, making a total of $61.30. Maine is commending the collections to her local Unions, and sending them the collection cards. The literature committee of Ohio commended the matter to their local Unions early in the summer, and other states are showing various degrees of interest. The amount thus far received is $459, of which $134 has been returned in literature to the local Unions.—*Report of Julia Colman.*

WHY SHE SPOKE OUT.

BY M. L. G.

The following is a true incident as related by a witness of the scene—himself an earnest temperance speaker.

At a meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union held in a large, well known church in the city of P., a lady spoke, substantially as follows:

"My friends, most of you who are here this afternoon, know me. You know that I have been endeavoring to work in the temperance cause for some time, though hitherto I have never publicly opened my lips. And my friends, when you have heard my story, you will no longer wonder why I have come out with the temperance women.

"As I said, you all know me. I have long been familiar with your highest social circles. None were behind me in gayety and fashion. Many of you have been entertained in my parlors and at my table, and you know the wine-glass was never wanting in either. Perhaps some of you remember young Charley X. He disappeared from social life some time ago, but while among us, he was the most witty, most brilliant, most promising young man of our set. He was the life of the company, and I was glad to have him in my social gatherings. Presently I noticed that Charley seemed eager for the wine, and when I gave him one glass he was brighter than before, when I gave him two his wit and repartee were still more brilliant, and when I gave him three or four his spirits and vivacity seemed absolutely dazzling.

"At last one evening he took too much, and his brilliancy turned to foolishness. His behavior was ridiculous and mortifying. Next day I spoke to him seriously about it. 'Charley, my boy, be careful—don't let this occur again.' 'Oh, you needn't fear, madam, it never shall.' And Charley was a *gentleman*, I thought, and knew enough to control himself. But soon after this he was seen on the street—drunk. Charley had disgraced himself, and was no longer fit company for my guests. I ignored him, ever after. He was never again admitted to my house.

"After that I lost sight of him for a long time. In fact I had almost forgotten him, when, one day I met his mother face to face in the street, and she did not speak to me. I was astonished and hurt, and turning, I stopped her, and demanded to know why see treated me thus. She looked at me with unutterable misery and indignation, and said. 'You! you, of all women, look into my face and ask me why I refuse to greet you as a friend?' 'Yes,' said I, 'I do want to know why you pass me in this way!' Said she, 'Come with me, and you shall know.' She stopped a street-car, and we rode on and on through the city and out of it, till in the suburbs we came to a great building in spacious grounds. It was——Insane Hospital. We went in and passed through ward after ward, and down to the wing in which the worst cases were confined. She led me to a little grated door from which issued horrible yells. I looked in, and there, howling and tearing his clothes—a wretched maniac—I saw Charley X. And in his cries and curses, *my name was mingled.* He was cursing me, as the one who tempted him and taught him to drink. I fainted and was carried away.

"Friends, I went home to empty the house at once and forever of all our wines and liquors.

"This is why I enlisted in the temperance work, to do with my might all I can to atone for this awful thing. And were my case your case, you would do as I have done, you would stand where I stand, and you would speak as I have spoken."—*Our Women.*

A SUGGESTION TO LOCAL UNIONS.

The great need of our work is more systematic and persistent efforts to manufacture public sentiment. Our Unions do not yet carry out the simple, practical plans so often urged.

Let us beg you, dear sisters, to appoint a "Librarian" for the Loan Library. This lady should be *ex officio* member of the Executive Committee.

Let it be a part of the regular weekly report to ask such questions as—

Who has Judge Pitman's "Alcohol and State?"

How long has that person had it?

Have our physicians had "Medical Profession and Alcohol?"

Have the teachers in the public schools had "Alcohol and Hygiene?"

Have the Sunday-school and public school teachers any of our books?

What person has "Dr. Crosby and His Reviewers?"

Is *Our Union* on file at the public reading rooms and in the private libraries of our pastors?

Can we not secure the introduction of temperance books and papers in our various Sunday-schools?

Let this Librarian keep a careful record of all these points and others that may suggest themselves. She should also be authorized to invite doctors, lawyers and ministers to address the W. C. T. U. or the public on all the topics treated, giving as their speeches, if they will, an outline of the book read, and a statement of the thots it awakened in their minds.

In many cases it may be well to allow the Librarian to be also agent for *Our Union*, which should be presented at all public meetings. Let the distribution of literature in the audience also be under her supervision, and the editing of the colum in the weekly local paper, also the putting up of boxes in depots, markets, stores and workshops.

You will become more intelligent by spending a little time over these books and pamphlets yourselves, at local meetings, and the result of all this will appear in fortified and amended lives and conscientious ballots.

"God's great gift of speech," abused so long, must be wisely used to build up the cause which is a part of His Kingdom.

FRANCES E. WILLARD, President.
CAROLINE B. BUELL, Cor. Sec'y, W. N. C. T. U.

G. W. Secretary's D'p'tm't.

GEORGE B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.

☞The office of the Grand Lodge is located in the Capital Savings Bank Building, entrance, No. 328 J street, up-stairs, over the southwest corner J and Fourth streets, Sacramento, where the Grand Worthy Secretary will be pleased to receive calls from the members of the Order during business hours.

☞This department is edited by the Grand Worthy Secretary, to whom all communications relating in any way to the business of the Grand Lodge, this department, or anything appearing hereunder, should be addressed.

☞The Grand Worthy Secretary's post office address is Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento, Cal.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES
ON SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE G. W. S.

Sold for the Benefit of the Grand Lodge

Constitutions, per hundred copies	$12 00
Constitutions per dozen	1 75
Glee Books, "Temperance Chimes" per dozen	4 00
Glee Books, per half dozen	2 50
Glee Books, single copies	50
Receipts of Evening and Constitution Roll Book, per set	2 50
Chase's Digest, per copy	1 50
Officer's Roll Call etc., Book of	1 00
Pledge Cards, per hundred	1 00
Officers Cards, per set of four	1 00
Degree Ode Cards, per dozen	1 00
Subordinate Ode Cards, per dozen	75
Subordinate Ode Cards with music, per dozen	1 50
Chase's Good of the Order, per copy	50

BLANK FORMS.

Clearance Cards, per dozen	3 00
Grand Lodge Returns, per dozen	1 00
W. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. F. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Bonds, per dozen	1 00
Forms for Charges, Trials, etc., per set of four	25
Forms for incorporation of Lodges	Free

LODGE BOOKS

Propositions for Membership, Book of fifty	50
Notices of Election to Membership, book of fifty	50
Proposition Committee notices, book of fifty	50
D. G. W. C. T.'s Dispensations, book of fifty	50
Password Certificates, book of fifty	50
Delinquent (Dues) Notice, book of fifty	50
Warrants on W. T., book of fifty	50
W. F. S. Receipts, book of fifty	55
W. T. Receipts, book of fifty	50

LODGE FURNITURE.

In addition to the above, I will attend to orders for Impression Seals, Blank Books, Special Printing, Regalia or Lodge Furniture. This will be done as an accommodation to Lodges and not as a source of profit either to the Grand Lodge or myself; hence all orders filled will be sent per express by the dealers, with instructions to "collect on delivery," unless the money accompanies the order. Address—

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.,
Sacramento, California.

CASH RECEIVED.—The Grand Worthy Secretary acknowledges receipt of the following amounts of cash since last report. Proper personal receipts were also forwarded in each case:

GENERAL FUND.

Pomona, No. 174	$ 1 00	Table Mountain, 337	5 25
Tipton, 257	3 00	Western Star, 303	1 50
Forest City, 265	14 25	Life Boat, 185	2 00
Valley, 293	1 00	Ocean Queen, 190	25
Merced Falls, 376	12 50	San Rafael, 244	3 50
Trinidad, 400	10 50	Linden, 253	26 50
Georgiana, 181	7 00	Fresno Flats, 471	9 00
Santa Paula, 235	26 75	Phenix, 137	24 00
Golden Rule, 263	42 50	Carpinteria, 208	14 25
Perseverance, 387	3 50	Nil Desperandum, 216	1 50
Willow Spring, 461	6 25	Poway, 264	16 75
Virginia, 124	8 00	Mountain, 270	15 00
Antelope, 145	6 50	Petrolia, 362	10 75
Crescent, 217	7 75	Eureka, 454	9 75
Mt. Bolivar, 273	6 25	Milton Bozarth	90

LECTURE FUND.

Wm. Crowhurst's Feb. Collections.

Penryn	19 00	Clipper Gap	9 15
Auburn	17 80	Ophir	6 20
Iowa Hill	17 00	Sheridan	4 45
Forest Hill	14 45	Rocklin	3 45
Roseville	13 05	Newcastle	3 40
Michigan Bluff	10 00		

C. N. Goulding's Feb. Collections.

Red Bluff	59 40	Riceville	5 30
Paskenta	11 20	Elder Creek	5 30
Henleyville	10 55	Houghtons	5 20
Tehama	9 15		

Mrs. E. P. Stevens' Feb. Collections.

Plainsburg	24 50	Snelling	14 20
Merced	20 15	Merced Falls	11 30
Central Point	15 30		

J. W. Webb's Feb. Collections.

San Bernardino	14 00	Mt Vernon	3 70
Chino	7 00	Warm Creek	3 20
Lugonia	6 85	Newhall	2 50
Riverside	5 00		

H. R. Hughes' Feb. Collections.

Campo Seco	4 30	Evergreen	1 00
Stone Corral	3 80		

CHARTER FEE FUND.

Integrity, 486	15 00	Maxwell, 132	15 00
Duarte, 490	15 00	Lugonia, 493	15 00

PACKAGES MAILED.—The following packages have been mailed during the past week from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office:

2–J W Webb, Lompoc.	1–J W Bryant, Eureka.
1–D L McCharles, Garberville	1–O A Thorsen, S F.
8–W W Ludy, Butte City.	1–J D Phillips, Meridian.
2–A C Roussin, Rohnerville.	1–Nellie J Beynon, Jamestown
1–W P Joseph, S F.	1–J D Williams, Sonora.
4–G T Brown, Whiteboro.	1–Rev B F Taylor, Placerville
1–S A Wood, Penryn.	1–J S Linscott, Lake City.
3–P W Cook, Ceres.	1–J E Cline, S F.
1–Geo Studer, Fresno.	1–F J Hoerl, Linden.
1–W O Rutherford, Tipton.	1–Mrs M E Cutter, C'po Seco
2–A F Byer, Antioch.	1–A T Mauldin, Monterey.
1–E A Meserve, Pomona.	1 C C Dunn, Napa.
1–Frank Arnett, San Jose.	1–Myra Walbridge, Ventura.
4–Mrs H Nelson, Merced Falls	1–M F Quinn, El Monte.
1–A M Irwin, Gas Point.	1–F A Anthony, Livermore.
1–R R Tanner, S B'ventura.	1–Chas L Wilbur, Yuba City
1–Jno Monroe, Olimpo.	1–D L McCharles, Garberv'le
1–Jas Robinson, Browns Val'y	1–P L Hutchinson, Wheatland
1–J H Liening, Colusa.	1–F S Finner, S L Obispo.
1–A T Taylor, San Gabriel.	1–J B Kelsey, Ventura.
1–J L Stoakes, Gold Run.	1–Alpha Buker, Hueneme.
1–Chas E Uren, Dutch Flat.	1–Thos Wills, Hornitos.
1–W J Hardy, Yuba City.	1–C E Trefts, Hills Ferry.
1–C J DeSeda, Alta.	1–E N Kelly, Boulder Creek
2–Ellis Griffiths, Nortonville	1–R H Hawkins, Pentz.
1–F S Finner, San Luis Obis'.	6–Fred Hardy, Coleville.
4–Frank Ennor, Rough and R	1–F B Ellsworth, Michig'n Bl'ff
1–Jas Clothier, Jr, Milton.	1–P R McCabe, Turlock.
2–F A Anthony, Livermore.	1–Milton Bozorth, Astoria, Or
1–H C Brooke, San Ber'dino	1–A T Mauldin, Monterey.
4–Mrs Ellen Foster, Auburn	3–J W Spann, Anderson.
2–T F McNamara, W Berkeley	1–Mrs C E Spofford, Fresno.

PER EXPRESS.

1–J H Liening, Colusa.	1–G W Farris, Dunigans.
1–A Anderson, Comanche.	1–Carl Winkleman, Greenwood
1–W C King, Sumner.	1–L Gurnett, Bakersfield.

D. G. W. C. T.s COMMISSIONED.—The following commissions have been issued and forwarded from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office during the past week:

LODGE DEPUTIES.

George Moon, for No. 486, Pinckney.
W. M. Wadsworth, for No. 487, South Butte.
H. W. Engles, for No. 488, Binghamton.
R. R. Tanner, for No. 489, Ventura.
A. T. Taylor, for No. 490, San Grbriel.
Jno. Monroe, for No. 491, Olimpo.
James Robinson, for No. 492, Browns Valley.
J. K. Mapes, for No. 132, Maxwell.

RETURNS RECEIVED.—During the past week the following Lodges have filed Grand Lodge returns with the G. W. S. and their receipt is acknowledged: Nos. 133, 137, 188, 208, 263, 270, 273, 337, 358, 362, 376, 400, 424, 454, 471.

DIME COLLECTION RECEIPTS.—The following contributions have been received to date in behalf of the National Temperance Literature Fund, etc., and the amounts are hereby acknowledged, viz:

Amount acknowleged at last report	$381.70
Salinas Lodge No. 131 add'l E. K. Abbott	25
Good Shepherd No. 158 per A. H. Hewitt	5 00
Geyser No. 166, per A. Bouton	2 50
Total receipts to date	$389 45

The following additional lodges have directed that the Literature due them, be forwarded to the R. W. G. L. Literature Committee, for distribution among the Freedmen of the South, etc: Mt. Delight, No. 27; Confidence No. 122; Good Shepherd No. 158; Geyser No. 166; Ocean Queen No. 190; Lakeside 325; and C. C. Colony No. 388. The aggregate amount of Literature thus contributed is $121.95

Next week a complete and corrected list of all contributors to the Dime Collection fund will be published and the whole matter closed up, So that if there are any other contributions or contributors to be reported they must be in the hands of the G. W. S. on or before Saturday evening next.

NEW LODGES.—The following additional new lodges were reported to the G. W. S. during the week making a total of 52 new lodges.

Lugonia Lodge, organized at Lugonia, San Bernardino Co., February 24th by D. D. G. W. C. T., Bro. Henry C. Brooke, with 23 charter members. Night of meeting Friday. J. B. Glover, L. D. Post office address San Bernardino.

Maxwell Lodge, organized at Maxwell, Colusa Co. March 3rd, with 16 charter members by D. D. G. W. C. T., Bro. John H. Liening. J. K. Mapes L. D. Post office address Maxwell.

Glenville Lodge, organized at Glenville, Kern Co. March 9th by Will C. King Grand Lecturer with 16 charter members. Night of meeting Saturday. L. Gurnett, L. D. Post office address, Glenville.

VOTE ON CHANGE OF REGALIA.—The following additional Lodges have filed their report of the vote upon the change of regalia, as directed by the R. W. G. L. and G. L., with the G. W. S. to date viz:

Nos. 109, 115, 157, 158, 231, 345, 357, 362, 379 407, and 421. The totals to date are: number of lodges reporting, 305; voting in favor of the change, 382; voting against any change, 5,599; not voting 436. Total attendance reported, 6,417, or an average of 21 members per lodge.

Lecturers' Reports.

The Grand Lecturers employed by the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T., of Cal., are as follows:
Mrs. E. P. Stevens, Prof. Wm. Crowhurst, Col. C N. Goulding, Elder J. W. Webb, Hugh R. Hughes, and Rev. W. C. King.

J. W. WEBB.

COLTON, three miles from San Bernardino, has a very neat and well-furnished Presbyterian Church but 20 was all the audience that assembled to the lecture. It is going to be a railroad town of some note and size and ought to have a lodge.

LUGONIA, eight miles from San Bernardino, in another direction, is a place of great promise; some think it will be another Riverside. With good soil and climate for semi-tropical fruits, alfalfa etc., irrigating streams, very intelligent, sociable and clever people and no liquor selling, it is indeed very desirable. It has a good school and teacher, church and pastor and will soon have a new school house. To a temperance sermon in the morning and a lecture at night the house was crowded. After a good Sunday school, I organized a fine Band of Hope with excellent Supt,. Mrs. Seymour. A number of gentlemen, young and old, took the triple pledge. After the lecture obtained 17 names for a lodge but had to hurry on without time to institute. Mr. D. A. Shaw, an ex-Deputy, took charge of the list and I trust, ere this, Dist. Deputy H. C. Snooke has started a good, strong lodge. Mr. Craft took me to dinner at his most lovely Health Retreat, called Crafton. I know of no pleasanter place for invalids to stay at. He and wife are fine Christian people. Years ago he started wine making but soon found he could not consistently do so. Afterwards he contemplated distilling pure grape brandy, solely for medicinal purposes but decided to abandon the manufacture of intoxicants of all kinds and now dries and sells all his mission grapes. His name is on the application for a charter. With a strong lodge, the Band of Hope, vigilance and cultivation of a strong and universal temperance sentiment by means of meetings, lectures and the RESCUE and other temperance papers in every family, the sale of liquor can be kept our out till we get a chance to vote on Local Option or a Constitutional Amendment prohibiting all sale and manufacture of intoxicants. Bro. M. V. Wright helped me at the lecture and left an appointment to speak two weeks from that Sunday night. Here and at Old Mission he is after the enemy with a sharp stick. He is a preacher and teacher who fears nothing in the discharge of duty; and speaking for temperance he believes to be a duty. He hopes, eventually, to be pecuniarily situated so that he can give fuller bent to his intense desire to do more for the cause and order than he now can. I hope the new pastor is a temperance man.

RIVERSIDE is one of the most prosperous places in Southern California. Its orange groves and raisin vineyards are becoming noted the world over. It has a fine class of people continually recruited from the east. The public sentiment is strongly temperance, moral and religious; and yet a few saloons have been foisted on them. By a fair vote, the traffic could be ovewhelmingly voted out. The lodge, under the able presidency of Mrs. E. J. Davis, W. C. T., and with Dr. Hall, L. D., Revs. Charles Bulton, Baptist,—Cross, Congregationalist,—Colburn, Methodist, and I think by this time, that life-long temperance preacher, Mr. Dare, Universalist, and other influential workers, is doing well. A new comer, Mr. Gage, who has just built a fine block and gone into business, was initiated while I was there, and enters into the work as a citizen, a business man and a father, with great vim. The lectures were finely advertised and all the meetings admirably arranged. But for welcome rain, would have had overflowing house the last night and a large collection for the lecture fund. Notwithstanding the rain, they did exceedingly well.

ARLINGTON is a beautiful addition to this section. Notwithstanding the rains the handsome Presbyterian church was lighted and heated and a few persons present. They returned thanks for a half hour talk

nd assured me of a full house should I return. Here there should be a lodge.

CHINO.—Brethren Fuqua and Hidden came 16 miles for me and I had a very pleasant time. Lectured Saturday night, then met in Subordinate Lodge and conferred Degrees. Sunday morning preached a temperance sermon and lectured at night, obtained a good, liberal collection, the second largest in the county. This must be put among the temperance places for both the parties who sold liquor have joined the lodge and thirsty souls if any have to go 15 miles to buy a drink. Next day went to Duarte and instituted a noble lodge of 30 with the best people in the settlement, a good proportion of young and old. Bros. W. D. Gould, Quinn and Graves were present and rendered valuable assistance. Spent one night with El Monte Lodge conferring Degrees; day following attended the best Dist. Lodge I have ever been at in Los Angeles Co. It is to meet next time at Downey.

NEWHALL gave a much larger audience than last time, good singing and attention. Hope to see a lodge here before long.

SANTA BARBARA.—Met with lodge, 51 members in good standing but small attendance. We mean to hold the fort. Reached home on Saturday after nearly 4 months absence and continual work. More welcome rain prevented advertised meetings on Saturday and Sunday. At this wriiing am preparing to go thru Ventura and Santa Barbara Counties.

W. C. KING.

After an absence from the field of one month occasioned by sickness I returned to Tulare Co. on Feb. 20th and first visited the school dist., known as Smiths Mountain; there was excellent attendance and interest at the meetings and 21 names were given for a lodge but the drought made it advisable to indefinitely delay organizing. On Friday eve I met the new lodge at Stokes Valley, and a very grateful surprise awaited me for in these few weeks they have attained a size and proficiency that are commendable. To indicate the zeal that rules—the week following Bros. Moyle and Boyd left home and pressing personal matters and traveled by team fifty three miles to attend Dist. Lodge. The meeting at Stone Corral on Saturday evening was well attended and the results will be reaped by S. Valley and Elder Springs lodges. The Sabbath was a rainy day but several days enforced idleness from such a cause would not be regretted. On Monday evening I found an earnest audience at Locust Grove school house and secured several names to aid in reorganizing the Farmersville lodge in this community, and on Tuesday evening 17 candidates were initiated into this lodge—officers elected and installed and the lodge began work again with encouraging prospects. Some hopes are entertained that a hall may be secured the coming summer. Journeying to Surprise I was not at all surprised to find the sickness that prevails in this valley raging to a degree that almost wholly broke up the meeting. Thursday found me at Dist. Lodge in Porterville. The attendance was large and the reports from various lodges encouraging. Tulare county now claims the "Banner" in lodges, and members having seventeen working lodges wtih an aggregate membership of 825. Six new lodges have been established since last meeting. No meeting at Rochford on Friday eve, cause—sickness. The wide awake workers of Noradel gave me cordial greeting Saturday and Sunday and sent me on my way to Frazier Valley Monday—where I found the sickness somewhat abated—and the lodge prosperous and determined.

Last evening for the first time since Jan. 22nd. I spoke in a church all my other meetings being in school houses. From this it may be truly inferred that I am visiting rural communities and in a sparsely settled country. It will also be seen from the above how general is the sickness and also how depressing the gloomy prospects that a severe drouth forbodes. From this cause I have not asked for a collection for the Home until last evening. At the close of services I organized a lodge with sixteen charter members.

The discouragements for this Spartan band are many but they manifest much courage and I feel sure will succeed.

Glenville, March 10, 1882.

WM. CROWHURST.

Forest Hill gave two good audiences and 10 were added to the lodge; after which at Michigan Bluff we were well received and 7 were added. Snow from two to four feet deep at these places, being on the sides of mountains, prevented any large work being done at this time. Sunny South, snow six feet deep, had to be omitted so as to reach Iowa Hill on time. At the latter place we had the pleasure of initiating 29 candidates. Then to Colfax, where we held a meeting for exemplifying the "work" of all the degrees; next night an open lodge meeting was held and the evening devoted to the Poets; third night Temperance was the theme, and quite an interest started, and we hope to continue the work then began at some future time. At Gold Run, we found the lodge alright and initiated 5 candidates and organized Armada Band of Hope, Miss M. G. Barrett, Supt.

At Dutch Flat two good night meetings were held, one meeting on Sunday forenoon, and a Band of Hope meeting on Sunday afternoon. On Saturday night we initiated several candidates after lecture; then the ice-cream, cake, etc., was served and after midnight all left feeling "It is good to be here." On Sunday afternoon, we initiated 13 children and 7 adults into the Band of Hope which now numbers 108. The Band marched in a body from their Hall, escorting the Lodge, to the church on both evenings. On Sunday night the church was literally packed and 53 names were obtained for the lodge. Business men and others manifested much interest and all seemed loth to leave. Enthusiasm prevailed and as name after name was given applause echoed and re-echoed through the church. At Newcastle, Penyrn, Ophir, Forest Hill, Michigan Bluff, Iowa Hill, Gold Run and Dutch Flat we found the lodges comfortably situated and meeting in their own halls. The halls were pleasantly furnished, carpeted, pictures on the walls, and all the lodges owning their own organs also. There are many good workers in these lodges, so many that it would be impossible to name any of them without perhaps doing the others injustice. Placer county is on the way to success in this cause. Hardly a place but what is supplied with good quantities of the David C. Cook literature, and at Dutch Flat a Literature Committee is getting all the "good things" and distributing them where they are specially adapted. There is only one lodge in the county afflicted with the dancing disease. What they need now is a good, efficient, thoroly organized Dist. Lodge, and then Placer County will be able to "hold the fort" and capture the devil and cage him where he belongs while the people make their homes happy and insure the permanence of their happiness.

Truckee, Nevada Co., March 10, 1882.

H. R. HUGHES.

Since my last, I have visited Salt Spring Valley, where Hope Lodge is holding out well. Sister Toud is a tower of strength to every good word and work. At Black Hills, had only a few boys out—the parents are asleep. At Lone Tree had a fair gathering but they are not ripe for an organization yet.

In Burneyville the people have determined to have a lodge started soon on a proper basis. They have the lumbar on the ground to build a hall, and will be ready to organize a good, strong lodge in a few weeks. We have had considerable rain the past three days, that has hindered our work, but it has revived the crops and cheered the farmers for they are now hopeful of good crops and a prosperous season. I am now bound for Mariposa and will take in the school houses between the R. R. on my return. Stanislaus Co. needs work in these school houses, and we ought to have 15 good lodges in this County to bless and save our young men from the power of rum.

LECTURERS APPOINTMENTS.

WM. CROWHURST.

PLACER CO.		Auburn	19
		Auburn Lodge	20
Placer Co. D. L	17, 18	Colfax	21, 22

REV. W. C. KING

Bakersfield	18, 19, 20	Caliente	5, 6
Havilah	24, 25, 26	Tehichipa	7, 8, 9
Waldon	28, 29	From Apr. 9 to 17 for finish-	
Kernville	30, 31, Apr. 1, 2	ing work in Kern Co.	

COL. C. N. GOULDING.

BUTTE CO.		Forbestown	24, 25
Gridley	16, 17	Oroville	26, 27, 28
Cherokee	19, 20		
Pentz	21, 22	Up to April 18th to finish	
Wyandott	23	work in Butte Co.	

ELDER J. W. WEBB.

Ventura	Mar. 16, 17	Springville	27, 28
Nordhoff	18, 19	Hueneme	29, 30, 31
Santa Paula	20, 21, 22	New Jerusalem	Apr. 1, 2
Scenega	23, 24	Mound	3, 4
Saticoy	25, 26	Ventura D. L	5, 6

HUGH R. HUGHES.

Bear Valley	Mar. 16, 17	Mariposa	22
Sherlock	18, 19	White Rock	23, 24
Buckingham	20, 21	Mariposa D. L. at M'iposa	25

DISTRICT LODGES TO MEET.

Sutter and Yuba District Lodge will meet at Wheatland on Friday, March 31 and Saturday April 1, 1882. Credentials will be sent out immediately.

CHAS. J. COVILLAUD, D. S.

Sacramento County District Lodge will meet at Galt, Tuesday, April 4, 1882, at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. T. AMOS, Dist. Sec.

THE District Lodge in and for Placer County, will hold a regular meeting at Auburn, and will be in session two days, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., March 17th. All Lodges in Placer County are invited to send delegates. J. C. HAWVER, D. Dep.

Delegates from the lodges in this county will meet in Santa Clara, on March 18th, at 10 A. M., in I. O. O. F. Hall, for the purpose of organizing a a D. L.

E. E. CAREY.

District Lodge of Toulumne Co. will meet at Soulsbyville Saturday Apr. 8.

COLUSA CO.

The District Lodge met at Maxwell, Colusa Co., on the 3rd and 4th inst. Six of the eight lodges in the county were represented; membership of six lodges 400. Lodges all alive and fully determined to de throne alcohol. This county is just begining to work in earnest. There will be a temperance mass meeting held this summer for the purpose of selecting a county ticket of good, sober men for office. I also hope that there will be a state ticket as well. I think the Good Templars of this state can elect a full ticket if they only set their minds to it, and by talking the matter up before the lodges, it can be accomplished. The District Lodge held an open meeting on Friday evening, and after J. H. Liening, D. D., lectured, a new lodge was organized at Maxwell with 19 charter members; J. K. Mapse, W. C. T. and L. D. The delegates all took an active part; all reported their lodge doing well, with a growing sentiment in their favor. It was unanimously agreed by all, that at our next meeting, to be held at Butte City, June 2nd and 3rd, that we must have R. W. G. T., Bro. Geo. B. Katzenstein, with us, as we intend to make arrangements for the forth coming mass meeting and election at that time. I need not remind the reader of the RESCUE that Colusa county is alive, as our action will tell for itself. I hope that all the counties in the state will take the matter in hand and call for a state mass meeting of delegates from all over the state. Hoping to hear from you all thru the RESCUE, I remain,

Yours, J. B. HEWITT.

College City, Colusa Co., Mar. 7, 1882.

LOMPOC.

The Dist. Lodge at Lompoc recently passed the following resolutions:

"WHEREAS; There exists in this state an extensive and thoroughly organized league of conspirators against one of our most wholesome laws, therefore, Resolved, that it is the duty of all good citizens to aid the proper authorities in enforcing the law.

"*Resolved*; That it is the especial duty of all who desire to see the liquor traffic and intemperance driven from the land, to enforce the laws that prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage on the Sabbath day, and to this end we recommend the organization of "Law and Order Leagues," in each town for the purpose of enforcing said law.

"*Resolved*; That home protection is paramount to all other protection and we view with pleasure the rapid organization of 'Home Protection Clubs' in the East and we recommend the organization of such clubs in this county at once so that we may be able to hold the balance of power at the fall election.

"*Resolved*; That it is the duty of all Good Templars, and friends of temperance, to vote for no man for office, especially for the Legislature, who is not in favor of retaining and enforcing the Sunday law against the liquor traffic."

E. H. ELKINS,
ANGIS AYRES,
E. K. GREGGS.

GOOD NEWS FROM IOWA.—The prohibitory amendment is to be submited to the people. The vote was 35 to 11 in the Senate and 65 to 29 in the House. Another Kansas campaign is on the liquor combination's hands in Iowa.

THE TEMPERANCE ALMANAC is out for 1882 with its usual large amount of useful information and reliable statistics. Contains 72 pages; list of the leading societies of temperance, and has a capital department for the children—ten cents single copies or $1 per dozen. Send to J. N. Stearns, 58 Reade Street, New York.

Juvenile Department.

BAND OF HOPE WORK.



The Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., of California, offers to furnish, free of charge, to Sunday-schools, or other juvenile organizations desiring to adopt them for use, the newly revised Band of Hope rituals together with the ritual badges. The ritual comprises a pamphlet of 48 pages. The badges are of German silver, with a safety pin upon the back. Sample copies of the rituals and badge, or quantities for actual use, will be furnished on application to the Superintendent of Juvenile Work, Mrs. M. E. Richardson, Murphys, Calaveras Co., Cal.

TALKS WITH THE YOUNG FOLKS.

THE CHINCHA ISLANDS.

NUMBER NINE.

A sketch of these islands would be incomplete without some allusion to what has been the final result of the vast accumulation of wealth which they had so long hoarded for the benefit of Peru. Bribery and corruption became rampant; contracts to supply the army and navy were always jobs in which the government was lavishly defrauded. There was an army of hangers-on to every administration, who lived on the public purse; and if any president had ever attempted to economise by the discharge of the useless sinecurists who may have been one-half or three-forths of the office holders and public servants, he would have run serious risk of assassination or removal by revolution.

The Peruvian republic was afraid to trust its own officers or people to sell the guano for gold on the spot, for fear they would be bribed to give 1000 tons and only account for 700 or 800 to the government. So they appointed agents in Europe and America, giving them a monopoly of its sale on account of the government. A condition of getting an agency was the securing of an immense new loan for Peru, to pay floating debts and expenses and the gambling bills of the officials.

The agents had a large commission on the freight of all the ships chartered, and taxed the ships with heavy expenses beside; they could also render just about what accounts of sales they chose. In some ports, agents occasionally forced the captain to sign a receipt for freight on 100 tons of damaged guano, when he had not more than one ton of it; they paying him same time full freight; selling the 100 tons at $65 a ton, and marking it down as damaged and sold perhaps at $20 a ton in their accounts with Peru, pocketing of course the balance. In some ports the agents had mills in which they ground up rocks or sand or clay of the same color as the guano, and mixed it to the extent of 20 or 30 per cent, to cheat the farmers of their own country.

Several agents became rich by their agencies, and some of them have perhaps staid rich yet; but Peru was always becoming poor, poorer, poorest. There were said to be in the city of Lima, 7000 priests, monks, nuns, officials and attaches, male and female of the Catholic church (or a bogus imitation of that church). These people were of every possible shade of mixture, from African, Indian and Spanish ancestry; altho there must have been among them many worthy, honest, Christian people, the class was in very bad moral odor by the admission and assertion of their own countrymen; said to be the most unsavory of all in morals. Wine, cards, fandango, cock-fighting, bull-fighting and a debauched Sunday, made Peru morally, physically, religiously, and financially bankrupt.

As before stated, in 1875 Peru was trying to borrow 15 millions to help pay the interest on her debt of about 270 million which there was no hope of ever paying and no one intended to pay. The pretended discoveries of exaustless fields of guano were most of them frauds and the guano was yielding a poor return, being now of inferior quality, what there was left of it.

Then the absolute despotic republic confiscated the nitrate deposits in the Province of Tarapaca in its Southern territory. In the interior from 25 to 60 miles and perhaps very much farther from the sea, are found at an elevation of over 3000 feet above the present sea level, immense beds of nitrate of soda; said to be 50 square leags in extent altogether and to contain 60 million tons. But there is a good deal of guess work about this. This desert section seems to have been once a salt water basin and is thot by some to have been in the course of many ages elevated by volcanic agencies.

A bed of salt is found several feet in thickness, a part of which is supposed to have been changed by the chemestry of nature into nitrate of soda, and the change still going on; about 30 to 60 per cent of nitrate is separated by boiling the salt and subsequent processes. Borate of lime is also found in large quantities. In 1860 they shipped from Iquique 70,000 tons of nitrate, worth about 60 dollars a ton, and the trade has been largely increasing ever since.

Now here was a large source of wealth and the miserable government of Peru always taxed it but never developed the trade. Chilenos and Englishmen and German residents of Chili developed the nitrate production; men from Chili were sent to Peru to do the work at the nitrate beds. They drew their food, clothing and pay from Chili; Valparaiso merchants did all the business nearly and Peru collected the duties and gambled and got drunk on them.

In 1875 the despotism confiscated the nitrate deposits and promised to pay the owners who were mostly citizens or natives of Chili. Their promises were not worth ten cents on the dollar. They contracted with the Chili owners to grant them certain privileges for 25 years, of which they deprived them in 2 or 3 years, and injustice and violence to the citizens of Chili with a savage arrogance toward them, led soon to the war, which has destroyed the armies of Peru, captured all her fleet, stormed and taken and demolished all her forts, occupied all her seaports and devastated the country. After all this has been done, Peru, what is left of it, will not have peace, and Chili is obliged to continue the war to protect Peruvian citizens from Peruvian brigands; has to fight to keep the peace, as the Hibernian puts it.

Thus Peru, like California and Nevada, has used up in drunkenness and vice, the vast storehouses of wealth which the Creator provided, and is no better but much worse off than if they had never existed. We find everywhere that wealth misused is of no avail whatever to promote human happiness, but it is potent indeed to create human misery and suffering.

HOW IT CAME.

These stores of fertilizing materials have been of large importance; they kept 400 to 500 ships, manned by as many as 10,000 seamen, in constant employment for thirty years or more, and of course a great many thousands of laborers, clerks and dealers found their means of livelihood in disposing of them. Now it may be well to look at the manner in which this storehouse was fitted up and prepared and provided.

The whole affair came out of the sea water in this way. And the great Designer and Architect of the universe, if He ever does study out a plan, gave this one some consideration. The plan was matured many long ages ago; perhaps many, many thousands of years before man appeared upon the earth.

In the first place it was designed in the plan of the movements of the Ocean Currents which were carefully described a year ago in the RESCUE, that a current of cold water should come from the icy regions of the far south and bathe the western shores of Chili and Peru in a grateful coolness, without which doubtless the dry and parched and barren shores would have been unwholesome and uninhabitable. This cool current was as elsewhere a favorite and healthful resort of tiny fish of various kinds which subsist upon the vegetable matter to be found in the water. Similar fish a little larger flourished and increased in this same healthy and pleasant locality and fed and lived luxuriously upon the smaller and more helpless fish. Naturally a bigger fish festively tripped in and found the little fellows good eating; then a larger and so on, till by and by the large horse mackerel, as large as our salmon took up his residence there and grew and multiplied and all his appetites and desires were abundantly gratified.

Then probably a seal from a distance, looked in and saw fat living and opened a saloon on the coast and sent for his family to come and in time seals become abundant. Then the sea lions heard the news and not having to wait for a steamer and buy an expensive ticket, they waltzed right in on foot, and sea lions were soon barking and fighting and growling and calling one another names, on every rocky islet and every projecting point of shore from Cape Horn to the Equator; they fared sumptuously every day on fat mackerel and played with them, throwing them up in the air and catching them in their mouths as they came down.

Porpoises, blackfish and whales cooled themselves in this wholesome inshore current and spouted and rolled over and gamboled in the cool waters. From an early period in the history of the smaller fish the keen eye of the sea gull and the fish hawk and the diving ducks had observed the situation of affairs; and a hundred varieties of all these, came in and laid and hatched their eggs and their plans for colonization on the many islands. And they multiplied and lived in splendid style. Then the pelican and penguin and every species of animate being that could live on fish or fowl lived and died there for thousands of years. Undisturbed by destructive man they became incalculably numerous.

The seals, lions, penguins, pelicans, gulls, divers and everything that could get on land, died if possible on the islands and added their flesh and bones or feathers to the ashes of their ancestors. While alive they eat their fish there and left their bones in many instances and all these things with their egg shells and many eggs and their offal, altho reduced to very small dimensions when decayed to dust, gradually built up during the long patient centuries, a covering on the islands from 20 to 150 feet in depth. There was no rain to wash it away, but frequent heavy dews helped to pack the mass and cover it with an almost airtight crust which prevented the ammonia and other essences from escaping into the atmosphere; and thus every year's accumulation was sealed and locked up till it should be called for, away down the long avenue of the then future cycles till this nineteenth century. Some men who saw the enormous depth of the deposit laughed at the idea of its evident origin and declared it had been manufactured or created thus in the bowels of the earth and thrown up by volcanic energy. But that was very absurd, for there were eggs of pelicans found 85 feet deep at least. and remains of penguins also; proving that those two individuals had moved in very early and stuck very close to business ever since.

And there is nothing strange about the antiquity of anything; if we could peer back a million million years, there must have been just as many million million years before that as there are to be in the future. If these accumulations took place at the rate of only one-tenth of an inch in a year, that would make ten inches in a century and 100 inches in 1000 years and 83 feet in 10,000 years, which is a very small portion of infinite time.

These sketches have been hurriedly written on the spur of the moment, with the hope of affording our boys and girls and young people some useful and interesting information. Perhaps something more may occur to say, perhaps not. Will try to pump up some recollections of Peru yet. Somebody said that Lima was the paradise of women and the hell of donkeys. To tell anything of Peru and have no donkey in the story, is like having mush and milk with the mush left out.

BEER AND PROVIDENCE: A DIFFERENCE.

Perhaps you have not all considered or learned that as the Creator provided most abundantly for the birds and beasts, so he has made a most ample provision for us, to whom he has given dominion over all things in this world. It may not have occurred to you to observe that the birds and rabbits and cattle have no occasion to store up food for to-morrow, because there is such an abundance that they have no need of being saving; more goes to waste than they can use. If it were not so the birds and guinea pigs, etc., would have carried round a basket or a bag to stow away their spare victuals for to-morrow. For the bees and squirrels and beavers, and some birds, that cannot collect their food in winter, stow away an immense quantity in the autum to use in snowtime. And some cruel, ravenous animals, which prey upon the weaker ones, will bury in the ground or cover with leaves the remains of their dinner of to-day, to return and finish it to-morrow. Altho no animal ever tries to be a millionaire and store up a pile to last for two hundred years.

Then if God has so carefully and bounteously provided for the birds and beasts and given them capacity and sense enough to lay up store for their winters, has he not made far fuller provision for our needs and gifted us with much more sense and ability and knowledge to take all needed precautions against want or scarcity?

The earth yields every year a teeming abundance of grain and fruit and vegetables and flesh and fish and fowl and luxury for every inhabitant of this world to have plenty and to spare. The Creator evidently intended that every human being should be not only comfortably but plenteously supplied with food, raiment, shelter and comforts; only on condition that man shall till the ground or contribute his wholesome industry, not his slave labor, to the general fund of this world's work.

The most ignorant of men ot to have a little more

intelligence as to how to provide the winter's food for themselves and their families than the most scholarly and scientific college-bred ant or bee or squirrel or wood-pecker, but many of them dont. The man has a thousand times the natural intelligence and capacity; but he drinks beer; the bee and ant and squirrel dont drink beer and they therefore get away ahead of the man in intelligence, tho naturally gifted with so little.

They sip the honey and enjoy the sweets and revel in the luxuries and rejoice in the sunshine, and lave in the pure, clear waters which reflect the glories of heaven, and live a life hymn of praise to the Great Fountain Head of every rill and stream and river of happiness that blesses this beautiful world.

Men seek their honey in beer, their comfort in nauseous and noxious tobacco, sing hyms to the prince of filthiness in the midnight cellar, where the sunlight of God is forever barred out; they pollute themselves in the fiery waters that symbolize the torments of sin-cursed souls; and their every cup of joy is turned to bitterness; the wages of beer and wine and tobacco and whisky are poverty, hunger, rags, and filthy, cold, desolate, comfortless, hopeless homes; sorrows, tears, woes, strifes, hates, fights, curses, blood and death; death with no ray of hope or comfort.

God gave us the bread and butter, the milk and honey, the strawberries and cream, the apples and peaches and oranges, the material for toys and pictures and books and furniture and warm clothing and beds and comely ornaments for our dwellings and all the things we call beautiful and lovely and precious—not to be enjoyed by a few favored ones, but to be in abundance for every one of his children—every one of his little boys, every one of his little girls.

But when the working man's child stretches forth his little grasping hands toward the strawberries and golden oranges, the beer seller raps his little knuckles rudely and says, "Strawberries for you indeed! a working man's baby! nonsense; pretty story; no indeed, the strawberries and peaches and the cream and the honey and the sweet and nice things are for the brewers and distillers children. Second hand last Saturdays cold hash is good enough for the sailor's baby and the laborers little boy and the stevedore's little girl and the mechanics children.

When the brick layers little boy and the car drivers little girl see the Christmas toys in the shop window and would be so rich and joyous and happy to get that little horse on wheels, the tiny railroad train or the little doll that shuts its eyes—no, says the beer seller; fancy toys for you indeed! pretty story!! pretty things for mechanics and laborers children!! not much. No, no, your fathers (and mothers too perhaps) drink beer, no toys for you; an old sardine box and an old oyster can with a string and a hole bored in them, are all the toys you want; good enough for you. The doll in silk dress and the spinning tops and the locomotives and the troop of soldiers and the little barking dogs and the toy china tea sets, are for the brewer's children and the corner beer grocery's children and for the children of the beer dive and the distillery.

God help the children of those who drink the beer and the wine and the other poison cups. Wont every juvenile reader of the RESCUE determine now to vow a lifelong warfare against the accursed beer which sends women and children and boys and girls and men to crime and shame, to jail and police court, to hospital and lunatic asylum and poor house, to rags, to starvation, to suicide, to death. Vow eternal warfare upon every accursed nest of infamy, every human slaughter house which brazenly defies God and curses mankind with its impudent V and its mug of hell-poison painted on its screened windows; screened to hide the filth and villainy within.

THE TWIN EVILS—TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL:

Some have called them the Siamese Twins, but none have told us who their father and mother were. In this article I simply wish to call the attention of the Bands of Hope to their relationship, and how the habitual use of tobacco creates thirst and an intense desire for its twin brother alcohol—Dr. Rush says, "that a desire is excited by tobacco for strong drinks, and these lead to drunkenness." Dr. Woodward says, "I have supposed tobacco to be a common stepping stone to that use of intoxicating liquors, that leads to intemperance." Dr. Jackson says, "The effect of tobacco is to lessen the intensity of the Vital Force"—and instances cases where the habitual use of tobacco produced depressing effects on the nervous system and made the appetite clamorous for intoxicating drinks to excite and stimulate. The same author gives the following statements from the report of the Chaplain of the New York States Prison at Auburn.

Out of 700 male prisoners, 600 were convicted of crime committed when under the influence of ardent spirits, and investigation showed that 500 of them committed their offenses when partially or ravingly drunk, and personal inquiry into their habits revealed the facts that the desire for strong drink had been awakened in them, (by the depressing effect of tobacco upon the nervous system) so clamorously as to demand gratification at any cost. Every child should know that the nicotine in tobacco is rated by physicians as one of the most deadly poisons.

One able physician says, "This habit is the cause of seventy different diseases, and the direct cause of nearly every case of cancer." Dr. Hosack says, "The alarming frequency of apoplexy, palsy and other diseases of the nervous system is attributable in part to the use of tobacco." Dr. Gibbons says, "Tobacco impairs digestion, poisons the blood, depresses the vital powers, causes the limbs to tremble, and weakens and otherwise disorders the heart."

Now this very depression caused by the use of tobacco, the weariness and lassitude added to the extreme thirst produced, leads thousands to become willing victims to the use of alcoholic drinks; for alcohol quickens the action of the heart, producing a *false impression* of revived strength, always followed by nervous depression, unless the doses are continued at frequent intervals and increased. Thus the habit becomes fixed, the person is a confirmed tippler before he realizes that he is in any danger.

The evils resulting from the use of alcohol are so apparent and glaring, the agony and suffering resulting, are so frequently brought to our notice that we are in danger of overlooking the alarming evils resulting from the prevalent use of tobacco. The churches of the U. S. A. spend $1,000,000 for missions in foreign lands, while American Christians spend $5,000,000 for tobacco each year.

The people of the U. S. spend $400,000,000 annually for a poison that impairs the physical vitality of our nation, breeds disease and lays the foundation for a sickly posterity.

It is essential that the dear children of the Band of Hope shall be so trained that they shall grow up not only pure in habit, as all rational beings should be, but so rooted and grounded in principle by knowledge of these facts, that they may be intelligent and ardent advocates of this reform; that must by the blessing of God, result in the emancipation of our nation from the blighting curse of these Siamese twins.

To my mind, it is evident that this question must be settled, and *settled right*, within a decade. I firmly believe that ten years hence, no *gentleman* will dare use either alcoholic drinks or tobacco; at the risk of losing that title; and that a slave of tobacco will be as much ashamed of the habit as a devotee of opium is at this day. The very absurdity of the custom! Think of a man spending his money for that which injures him physically, renders him repulsive to his associates, and completely enslaves him; and why?—because he is fond of seeing a cloud of smoke blown from his mouth, or likes the sensation of a huge quid of the poisonous weed rolling round in his mouth. It is time that sensible people looked this matter squarely in the face. "The times of ignorance God winked at; but *now* commandeth all men to repent."

M. E. RICHARDSON.

TRIP TO NEHALEM.

And here we are in Nehalem valley, where we stopped to rest last week. Oh, my! see the Manzanitas! How homelike it seems to us Californians. Ah! here is the beautiful Nehalem river. The tide is full and we have an easy pull up to Mr. Melson's. Dogs, dogs! Mr. Melson and his son, Lem, are great hunters; many a bear and elk have they captured by the help of those dogs. See the skins nailed up to dry. What is that big grey one with a bushy tail? Wolf? Ah, yes, a bouncer.

Yes, Lem, we're hungry, and this jerked elk meat is nice. We find it at every house in Nehalem.

How strange it seems that such large animals should be so plentiful in these dense forests. Some of them are as large as a very large ox, and their horns look like dead Manzanita trees. But come; we are not yet at our journey's end, for we must see Tillamooh Bay and the town of Tillamooh at the head of it. All aboard, then, for the tide is ebbing and will carry us nicely to the mouth of the river. Capital! here we have another walk of 8 miles along the smooth sand beach. We cannot resist the temptation to gather some shells. How quickly the surges wash our tracks and names from the sand! Oh, my dear friends, let us make some tracks on our journey thru this world that may never, never be washed away.

Every good deed is such a track, and tho our names may fade away, these blessed tracks will never be effaced. Let us make such tracks, clear and unmistakable all along our journey thru life. But here we are at Mr. Fuller's for the night. Mr. Fuller and his brother are solid temperance men, and tell us about their battles with the rummies in the village of Garibaldi near by. Hurrah for the brave ones that dare to do battle in our holy cause!

Morning is here, and we are off early so as to have the tide with us up the bay. A bad old boat for a 15 mile pull, but we are able for it; and away we go—pull and bale—bale and pull—songs, speeches, recitations make the old boat go lightly along. Here we land, and take a trail as a cut-off to town. There's a hotel; just the thing we want now. We enter. Ah! we're in luck. There, landlord, be assured of our appreciation of your good sense in leaving whisky out of your business. This sitting room looks as if you cared for the comfort and welfare of your guests.

Now we have done justice to a good lunch, and will take another good, long rest at the Larson Hotel.

T. J. ALLEY.

BOILED DOWN BY J. W. WEBB.

Bro. Rowland of San Bernardino, says his old lodge in Phenix, Arizona, has lately initiated its one hundredth member.

Sister Roges of Santa Monica, writes that the new Band of Hope is doing well.

Lizzie Webb, Assistant Supt. of Lompoc Band of Hope, reports its meetings more largely attended showing an increased interest.

H. S. Perkins, the great music man, author of "The Song Echo" and other works, is coming to this coast to hold musical conventions and concerts. I have put in a plea for a fair share of temperance songs in the Santa Barbara Concerts. Wont Good Templars at other places that he visits make a similar claim? He is a temperance man. Address his brother, O. A. Perkins, Santa Barbara.

New York Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., passed a resolution designating a certain day for all subordinate lodges to hold simultaneous meetings in favor of the Constitutional Amendment prohibiting the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors. Could not all lodges in California hold simultaneous meetings and organize Home Protection Clubs?

OROVILLE, Cal. Mar. 2, 1882.

ED. RESCUE.—To encourage others in the work, I have the honor to inform you that thru the efficient services of a committee appointed by Northern Star Lodge No. 207, headed by Miss Kate Leggett, whom the lodge elected superintendent, "The Oroville Templars Band of Hope" was organized with 79 members on the 19th ult., and at the meeting last Sunday added 23 new members, making a total of 102. So you may put them down as the 12th Band in the state with over 100 members.

W. S. Read, L.D.

The rituals and badges were supplied thru Mrs. Richardson—Gen. Supt. Juvenile Work.

Two incendiary fires in Alameda in one night. The liquor dens deprive men of all their manhood, all their money, all their character. Reduced by their folly to want, crazed with drink, suffering from hunger and cold, no home, no friends, despised, feared, distrusted, hated by everybody, it is a perfectly natural consequence that they should hate everybody in turn and take a grim revenge in burning up property and seeing other people stripped of what they have.

When all our present Band of Hope boys and girls shall perform the duty and use the privilege of voting you will clean out every nest of crime, every school of vice. And then the tramp that robs and burns property and often commits murder, will be a thing of the past and people can inhabit their homes and go out and come in without constant peril or any peril at all.

Bro. Beardsley of Savannah reports his Band of Hope increasing so that 75 badges dont go round. He adds that the exercises are interesting; but he need not have said that for when a Band doubles up its membership, we are sure it is being run in an interesting and profitable manner.

A few National Temperance Almanacs can be supplied at the RESCUE office; a 10 cent stamp will get one, and that is the cheapest way of remittance. The volume for 1882 is, as usual, full of good matter.

BOUND VOLUMES of the RESCUE (18th volume) for sale at $2.00, delivered at this office.

The Rescue.

DEVOTED TO

Temperance, Current Literature, General News, and whatever may concern the public welfare.

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OUR PRINCIPLES.—We aim for nothing short of a sweeping National Prohibitory law endorsed by every State and Territory of the Union, in the year 1885, and as much sooner as the Christian and Temperance men and good citizens of the country may desire to accomplish it.

DANGEROUS BREAKERS AHEAD.
WHISKY AND EDUCATION.
ALL ABOARD FOR PERDITION.

The most fiendish and villainous bill that ever came before a human legislature, is now before Congress. It is Senator Logan's bill to divert the national revenue tax on whisky from the reduction of the public debt and devote it to the support of the public schools; to be apportioned to each state and territory according to its population.

It is impossible to consider that bill a moment, without distinctly perceiving its brimstone origin. Its odor of the bottomless pit is overpowering, and it reeks of the depths of the infamy of the ring of patriots who would calmly consign this country to eternal perdition for half a mess of pottage.

The liquor fiends who have grown rich, and who expect to grow richer by selling the growing boys to the penitentiary, and the rising girls to the shambles of shame, who fatten on the woes and tears and agonies and blood of innocent mothers, wives, sisters, daughters, who laugh at the millions of children starved and dwarfed and depraved and damned for life by this murderous thieving traffic—this leag of human blood hounds and traders in human lives and human souls—have awaked to the fact that their murderous hands may be stayed and their hellish craft is in danger.

They take counsel together, and under the inspiration of their chief counsellor, satan, the archfiend, they purchase for coin the aid of a few senators and congressmen, and propose to the people of the United States to place the manufacture of whisky under the protection of the state and national and municipal governments, whence nothing, perhaps, but a civil war could ever dislodge it, if once established. And to carry their point, the whisky ring of infamous record, can afford to spend millions in bribery and corruption.

The tenderest point of all upon which the great mass of the patriotic people of this nation can be moved, is that of the sacred and perpetual maintenance of our public school system. A wise, salutary and politic measure, adopted by Congress and people, which would secure the free education of the children for all time, and place it beyond all danger of assault, if such a thing were possible, would meet the warmest approval of the greatest number of the good citizens of this republic.

Now, says satan, when our breweries and brothels, our distilleries and penitentiaries, our grogshops and jails, our beerdives and lunatic asylums, our wineries and poorhouses, our whisky groceries and police courts, our hotel bars and bankrupt sales, are all in peril, let us marry them in close alliance with some interest which the American people hold dear and will cling to with vehemence.

Their most cherished interest is their school system, and by a cunning movement we can connect that interest with ours so that they will seem to sink or swim together, and rather than sink both, the American people will keep the liquor curse afloat.

Another point was not overlooked; while sensitive on the subject of the school system, the people are equally sensitive to the onerous idea of taxes for any purpose: relieve them of a large portion of their school tax by devoting the whisky revenue to that purpose, and it will be a monstrous, uphill, hundred years job for the friends of morality and sobriety to get a prohibitory law, which will involve an immediate impost of a 30 cents tax on the $100 in San Francisco and elsewhere to meet the deficiency in the school fund, caused by the closing of the drunkard and pauper factories.

The *Chronicle* heartily indorses the Logan infamy and hopes all the Pacific coast members of Congress will vote for it and pass it, and on all *moral* questions the secular dailies are almost unerring guides. Churches and pulpits are uncertain at times; but the secular dailies and very much of the secular press, on questions of morality, and public policy, and finance, and decency, are unerring guides, if properly used; if you just see what they counsel in any of these lines and then do exactly the opposite, you will be exactly right so many times in the hundred, that the possible exception will only fortify the rule.

It is admitted that to a superficial, a skin deep observation, the bill may seem plausible. The *Chronicle* says: "If people will drink whisky the best thing to do, is to turn its revenues into the public virtue of education." But a body that is endowed with a reasoning soul and that unpurchasable with coin, ot to understand at sight, that this filthy bill is wholly Satanic and in the sole interest of the legion of drunkard makers and brothelers, and Sunday smashers, and anti-Americans, who aim for the pollution, and corruption, and destruction of this country.

Part of the scheme is to reduce the present tax from 90 to 60 or 70 cents; they ask a reduction to 50 cents. This reduction is to be a free gift to a traffic that could readily stand a doubling of the present 90 cent tax, and still, without adding a cent to the retail price, would yield a larger profit to the manufacturer than any other business in the country.

This free gift of 25 to 35 million a year to the public destroyers of the peoples lives is to be taken from the sum which has heretofore been devoted to the reduction of the public debt; and that reduction is to be stopped. That is a bid for the national banks and millionaire stock operators, whose avarice-blindness makes it appear to be their interest to keep a millstone of perpetual debt over the peoples heads.

Then the whisky revenue that remains shall be made to appear to every tax payer in the U. S. as a blessing to the cause of education and is expected to make every superficial thinker of them a strenuous advocate of licence and whisky to maintain the public schools.

In place of an apparent relief to taxation, it is a reduction in the taxation of an infamous, criminal murderous business, and the amount of that reduction is saddled right on to honest reputable business and property. The aid to the school system is taken from the peoples one pocket and put into the other, and the only summing up of the whole thing is that it is an infamous scheme of the whisky ring to add another robbery to their long list.

The bill is a lie and a fraud and an infamy, and those who abet or vote for it ot to be consigned to eternal obloquy; the cool scoundrelism of the proposition to educate the boys and girls of this country with the price of blood and the wages of their own prostitution and the proceeds of crime is appalling. If ever there was cause for public indignation meetings in every church and hall and school house from east to west to protest against the perpetuation of a monstrous crime, at this moment there is more cause.

If ever there was a demand for a sermon from every pulpit to rouse the people to protest against every word and letter of a horrible bill, there is a greater now. If ever a week of prayer and fasting and humiliation was in order, it is more so now. For there is good ground to believe that no act ever contemplated in Congress, was ever charged with such infinite mischief to the moral, religious, social and financial welfare of the people of this country; such as impudent assault upon everything decent and of good repute.

INGERSOLL.

The *North American Review* has shocked the sensibilities of tenderfooted people by publishing certain articles of Ingersoll's assailing the Christian religion with all the might that writer could bring to bear upon it. But these things were given a place with the understanding that they were to be answered by parties who ot to be as competent to defend as the assailant was to attack. And it would seem that both the *Review* and Ingersoll have rendered a service to Christianity in doing as they have done.

The prevalence of an idea among the young or the ignorant, that infidels have assailed the system of Christianity with arguments that cannot be answered, is a serious menace to the possible success and triumph of that system. Faith in Christianity cannot be stimulated or strengthened by the idea that the evidences of its foundations may not safely be investigated as all other subjects of uncertainty or differeuce of opinion may properly be.

A system which is believed by its adherents to be completely sufficient to finally drive all evil from the world, and restore or present to its people a condition of perfect happiness, should be competent to pass the strictest investigation. And if it fails we should look for something better and embrace it, if it can be found. The discoverer of a new scientific or astronomical theory asks to have it put on its trial. The inventor of a new machine puts it on exhibition first thing and invites criticism. The manufacturer of a stout wagon or steam plow is delighted to have the people turn out and thoroly examine all its parts. And it seems that a religion of 19 centuries should not desire to hide behind a screen.

History furnishes us with some very emphatic hints that when the Christian system used to be subjected to the assaults not only of hostile argument and abuse, but of fire and sword and direst persecution, it came out of the conflict purified, strengthened and more than ever devoted and confidently exulting in the absolute certainty of its genuineness. And we learn that where it had the opportunity and used the power to stifle enquiry and forcibly silence dissent, the churches became little better than the heathen abortions of religion that worshipped living beasts and gods of wood and stone.

The *N. A. Review* has now published in book form the series of articles refered to and their answers by J. S. Black and Prof. Geo. P. Fisher, 143 pages at 50 cents, and those who may have been under the impression that the assaults of Ingersoll have at all breached the walls of Christianity can send and get this work and see for themselves. Time has not permitted more than a glance at the contents, and no opinion is offered as to whether the defence therein is equal in talent to the assault, but it is confidently believed that a defence can be made which can annihilate all the sophistries of Mr Ingersoll.

There seems to be good grounds for believing that a learned and talented professor of Christianity who fights the cause of temperance and morality, who distorts the translation of the scriptures, falsely attributes to Christ and his disciples an impure example and the utterance of immoral precepts, and proves the Bible to give the lie to unmistakable science—is a much more prolific propagator of infidelity than 1,000 Ingersolls. The address of the *N. A. Review* is 30 Lafayette Place, New York City, N. Y.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

The Scott Act, or Local Option law, has been voted in St. John with the result of a tie of 1074 votes for and against; but as a scrutiny is in progress, it will very probably appear that the bribery party have used illegal votes. Both sides exerted themselves in a very spirited contest. Prof. G. E. Foster, the popular, eloquent and logical reasoner, was selected as the leading champion for temperance, and a Mr. Dodds was hired from Western Canada on the side of the brothel and the whisky traffic. An idea may be formed of the veracity of his statements when one item of the statistics he presented was the stupendous lie, that Maine in one of the years of prohibition had 17,803 convicts, when that was the aggregate numer of *hours* for which all the convicts there were sentenced.

One of the most potent weapons used by the leag of fiendom to defeat prohibition, was the advertisement in the daily papers and the frequent quotation on the platform, of the evidence of 33 reprobate or apostate clergymen of Massachusetts and Connecticut, who were quoted, truly or falsely, (some of them truly it is known), as declaring that prohibition largely increased drunkenness and crime in Mass., Maine, etc.

The following names are given in the *Sun* of the election day, February 23. Rt. Rev. Bishop Manton Eastburn of Massachusetts; Rev. C. F. Barnard 35 years in Boston; Rev. N. Adams, 33 years in Bos-

ton; Rev. T. Edson, D. D., Lowell; Rev. B. F. Clark; Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D., 42 years in New Haven Connecticut; Rev. Geo. Ellis, D. D., Charlestown; Rev. G. B. Ide, D. D., 15 years in Springfield; Rev. G. Putman, D. D., 37 years in Roxbury; Rev. I. Todd, Pittsfield, 30 years experience; Rev. R. H. Neal, D. D., Boston 30 years; Rev. E. P. Wells and J. A. Bolles, D. D., Rev. W. Alger of Boston; Rev. T. R. Lambert, Charlestown, 11 years; Rev. Joseph Tracy, Beverly, 47 years; Rev. R. Peabody, Harvard College, 34 years, and 4 Catholic priests. Most of the utterances quoted from these men, were of 16 years ago; and they lugged in also Father Taylor, the venerable Bethel preacher, who, with all his excellencies was very erratic and fractious, and for some years before his death was childish. It is true that at one time he denounced the farce of prohibition as played then in Boston.

Strange they could not lug in one minister from or in the state of Maine; not one can be or ever could be quoted from there, probably, as unfavorable to prohibition.

There should be a lesson in the fact that the emmissaries of Satan, the sworn enemies of the gospel, the champions and feeders of a conspiracy of the vilest and meanest vermin that ever cursed the earth, made use of the published declarations of these ministers of the gospel last month in St. John, to perpetuate there the reign of crime und filthiness and drunkenness and the slauter of human souls.

And as we must believe that of the 2148 votes cast, one at least that would have gone to the other side, was gained to the devils side by the influence of these 33 ministers, tho many of them have gone to their account, we must concede that that fraction of the 3000 ministers of Massachusetts by their wicked and untruthful utterances of 16 or more years ago, fastened upon the people of St John in 1882 a continuance of all the horrors and crimes of the deadly curse of rumselling.

And if the rumsellers concede that the influence of 33 apostate ministers, derived from their position as ministers, is so powerful in fastening the curse of drunkenness upon the land, what must we believe would be the effect of a completely earnest, united effort of 65,000 ministers to remove that curse altogether from this continent.

SUNDAY LAW.

The Ministerial Union on Monday adopted resolutions proposed by Rev. O. Gibson, to the following effect:

Requesting every member of the Union to preach next Sunday, urging the enforcement of the Sunday law.

Appointing a committee of all the members, with one intelligent layman from each congregation to wait upon the Mayor, Chief of Police and Prosecuting Attorney, at 2 P. M. March 20th, to urge execution of the law and to assure them of support in doing so.

A sub-committee to call on all the daily papers and ask their favorable influence and to petition business men who advertize in said papers, to use their influence in the same direction.

Commending all temperance organizations of the city to make a thoro canvas of the city and have petitions signed to the executive city officers to do their whole duty.

Chief Crowley has ordered the police to prepare to enforce the Sunday law and says arrests will be made of violators next Sunday.

International Lodge of S. F. adopted a series of ringing resolutions endorsing the action above noted, and appointed a committee of five to cooperate.

LAW AND RUM.

On every possible occasion the whole tribe of rummies, makers, sellers of every infernal one of their poisons, keepers of every kind of doggery from the wine cellar up to the beer dive are demanding and imprecating the law for their protection. There are no people of any other class who are so constantly prating of law and rights and justice; no people have ever had the laws so frequently wrested and misinterpreted in their favor. But in every instance where a law in any town or hamlet or city or county has at all interfered with or restricted their liberty to commit ruthless wanton crime, they universally rebel against all law and become strictly and entirely outlaws.

The temperance people made not a moment's resistance to the judicial outrage perpetrated upon the local option law; they would have submitted to a decision if made nullifying the Sunday Law. They have never in a single instance rebelled against any law; but the Leag of Fiendom has rebelled against every law, including every one made at their own request and in their own interest. They have made three recent separate appeals to law on the Sunday question, and rebel against the decision they have appealed to; and proceed to declare with the utmost coolness and impudence, that they will not obey the law now, whereas they would boisterously have claimed legal rights and appiauded the wisdom and justice and righteousness and upheld the majesty of it, if it had so happened that the decision had been an unrighteous or a purchased one.

It is therefore in order to declare that a class of outlaws, who habitually and universally defy and resist and evade every law and use bribes and perjury and violence and arson to resist every honest righteous legal statute and whose traffic is a crime in itself—deserve no protection whatever from law and should never be allowed the privilege of an appeal from any court—such an appeal is a farce because they never submit to the decision if it is not exactly what they desire it to be.

FANATICAL.

Our Union publishes (but with a note of non-endorsement), a letter from Dr. Geo. L. Ditson of Massachusetts, attributing intemperance in drink to eating flesh. He makes Ireland with its pork the most intemperate; but that is a mistake; both England and Scotland are more intemperate than Ireland is at home. Next, "England with beef and America with beef and pork" are Nos.2 and 3 on the drunken list. But he forgets that the millions of tetotalers in these two countries, are mostly flesh eaters. "Germany and France eat less meat, and there is much less intemperance." But the fact is, in both those countries, wages are very low and if less meat is used it is for want of money; and the intemperance is only limited by the lack of means to purchase it. The Doctor passed several seasons in France, and never saw but one really drunk person, and he was not a Frenchman. Whereas, to find ten Frenchmen anywhere in this country after noon, all perfectly sober, would be a novelty. "No drunkenness in Spain or Italy and very little meat is eaten," is the veriest baby-talk, Doctor. Drunkenness has so pauperized the people there, that lack of coin, and wages ten cents a day, enforce much unwilling abstinence in bloth flesh and drink.

Then the Doctor skips to India where he says they dont eat meat, and there he saw nothing but gentleness and kindness. He ought to know that the people of India were total abstainers by force of their religion; but when the English rumseller and the Christian licensing magistrate get among them and their heathenism is overborne by Christianity, these abstainers from meat make the most ready and willing of drunkards.

It is time we had done with the quackish twaddle of medical authorities of various schools, which attribute drunkenness to climate, race, providence, tight shoes, fur cloaks, sore eyes, cross babies, pork and beans, predestination, corns, toothache or anything but drinking alcoholic liquors. All such theories are the fruit of the most stupid and depraved fanaticism. Nobody becomes a drunkard but those who use drunkard making liquors; and any one who drinks beer, wine or gin, is as likely to become an excessive drunkard as any other drinker.

GIN-MILL INFLUENCE.

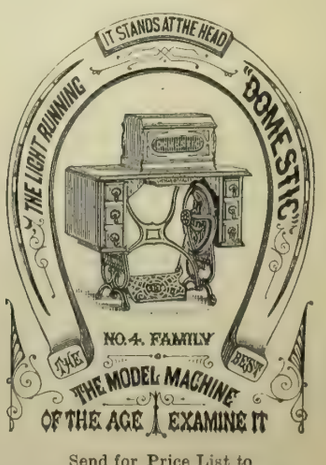
"One of the most unpleasant features of current politics is the tremendous influence held over public offices by a class of citizens whose public spirit may well be questioned, and whose perpetuity of power is a deep disgrace. These men are the owners of, in many instances, disreputable drinking saloons and vicious resorts and gain their influence through control of a low portion of the voting population, indebted to them for favors in keeping with their disordered lives. By the judicious use of whisky and the shelter of their miserable places, the proprietors manage to keep these followers under absolute command and practically train them like an army of soldiers, except that they slaughter the decency of the community with their ill-deserved votes for ammunition. These voting bummers are an important consideration to the candidate for office, and there is generally keen competition to secure their support at the polls. The whisky-manager is a shrewd bargainer, and in addition to the preliminary expense of business patronage the successful office-seeker often finds that he is pledged to put in position under him some more advanced instrument of the alcoholic manipulator. A thorough investigation of the public departments of this city would reveal this fact to an alarming degree. It is a sad reflection that a city with the importance of San Francisco should be so much at the mercy of selfish, conscienceless vagabonds, but immediate remedy is not probable. There is a deep lesson in our degraded political condition which the people will some day learn with heavy sorrow. The simple fact that a man keeps a saloon and is a political power among his patrons is no reason for his condemnation. * * * But it is notorious that many of the men who have a "pull" in the city offices are neither respectable nor useful."—*S. F. Alta*, March 12.

The *Alta* is congratulated and thanked for speaking out so much manly truth.

PERSONAL.—The RESCUE office has many calls from worthy friends, and however much prized such calls may be, no record is made of them. But an unusual one was made recently. A young man of pleasant appearance and good address entered, as a visitor from Trinity or Fresno Co. would. "Good morning, this is some one I have met?" "Yes," replied the visitor, "we met in 1875 in Independencia Bay in Peru." He continued to say he had been a very dissipated, reckless sailor who joined the Good Templars there, changing the whole current and tenor of his life at the time. His ship went to Limerick, where another vessel arrived from Independencia. The carpenter's wife came all the way from Cardiff, Wales, to meet her husband on the latter vessel and secure a little of his wages. Her only hope to get a cent was to meet him before he was paid off and lost his money or was robbed of it. Our friend was acquainted with her; "what has ever come over my husband?" said she, "he is sober; he used to be always intoxicated before leaving the ship to come ashore. He is a Good Templar now, was the reply, and that poor woman's heart was thankful; and she toted off her sober husband to her Welsh home in triumph. The young sailor was soon second mate; and has been so ever since; deposited his card in Franklin Lodge N. Y., and is now member of a lodge in San Francisco. Says, too, he has since met with a number of others who were among the reformed at Independencia, and all of them save one, were faithful to their pledge. There were 220 of them there on the roll, Good Templars and pledged total abstainers. That was a call that afforded special pleasure.

SAN JOSE.—Business men are more and more becoming subscribers to the RESCUE. They are learning that thru the temperance organizations and the temperance press they have their good-paying and able-to-buy customers; the RESCUE and the Good Templars are all the time increasing the number of such customers, and helping them to be still better buyers and better payers. Whereas, the whisky interests and the beer and wine makers and sellers, are every day reducing the good, honest customers of honest business to poverty, and turning good, honest citizens into loafers and frauds, whose custom is not worth a cent to any one but the beer-diver and the pickpocket. Mr. C. T. Settle of San Jose is a temperance man, keeps groceries, hardware and agricultural implements; and temperance men should pull together and help one another. The RESCUE will in future look out for the interests of its business men subscribers and advertisers, so far as saying a deservedly good word for them on all fitting occasions.

ONE of the most appropriate headings ever used over a newspaper article is found in the *Champion*, the Chicago organ of the Rum Thugs—It is, "Hell for Saloon Keepers." All in favor of their claim being allowed, say "aye."



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NEW ENGLAND IMMORALITY.

Both the New York *Independent* and the Boston *Watchman* are quoted by the *Chronicle* as lamenting some statistics gathered by a Rev. Mr. Dike, and the Providence *Journal*—which show that in New England, especially in Massachusetts, "where the statistics are more complete," crimes against chastity have more than doubled in the past twenty years. In the expression, "with all the zeal expended on intemperance and all the legal restriction of licenciousness, the twin evils of our society, lust and intemperance, are growing lustily," the inference is indirectly hinted that prohibitory and restrictive laws and rigid moral training have produced this increase of crime or have not helped to arrest it.

It is unworthy altogether of the lofty mission of a religious journal to pass upon its readers a false and foolish coloring of a matter of such import. Many people will repeat what these papers have said in different words, but expressing the meaning which they have derived therefrom; they will say, "Well, you know, wherever they try prohibitory laws, down in Maine and Vermont, etc., the crime is doubled and the public virtue is degraded, etc., etc.

It was the bounden duty of these religious teachers to have said that in the license towns and counties of Massachusetts, as in all other places that license the sale of liquor, an enormous increase of crime must have resulted from the introduction of beer, and the increase of the sale of stronger liquors —notwithstanding that in many townships prohibition has much lessened crime. For no sane man believes that an effective prohibition of the sale of liquor could ever result in anything but a marked decrease of crime.

Both these journals know that Boston is full of sinks of iniquity, conspiracies against chastity as well as against honesty and every virtue, every one of them; they know it is surrounded with bathing resorts and picnic resorts and various other resorts, where women and men go at all hours of the day to private rooms in the hotels and swill beer to drunkenness; that the brewer and beer seller are filling every place in Mass. and every other State where they gain a footing, with assignation houses and beer gardens which are every time either brothels themselves or tenders for them or both.

And surely we ought to expect more common sense and more integrity from such journals than to indicate that prohibition of liquor and restriction of social immorality (which restriction dont exist at all in any rum license locality) are at all chargeable with increase of crime, or failures in diminishing it. It would be considered an indication of either very gross ignorance or insincerity or malevolence or all three, for a temperance journal to indulge in a lamentation that, altho they have been preaching the gospel assiduously all over New England, distributing Bibles, building churches, teaching Sunday schools and circulating the N. Y. *Independent* and Boston *Watchman* and other religious papers, the *result* of all these things is a doubling up of the crimes against chastity, classified under ten heads and every class doubled but one.

But it is not malevolent to make the suggestion that if the journals referred to had done the whole of a Christian duty in the temperance department of Christianity, the one great overshadowing root of all the evil that now defies control in our country, could have been materially kept in check.

It is monstrously unfair to fish up crime in the drunken resorts of Massachusetts and saddle it on New England to be used by the retailers of falsehood and scandal as a proof that prohibition in Maine is a promoter of crime. The two journals did not say that, but look out now for the whisky press and see if the *Independent* and *Watchman* are not for the next three months constantly quoted as authority for that very statement. Why not admit the truth that if crime has increased in the whole of New England it has increased in a wofully larger proportion in the States that are wholly covered with license.

Concluded.

LOS ANGELES, March 7, 1882.

When England put a stop to flogging women the planter raised the same cry, you are hurting our rights and spoke of asserting their independence of the mother country. When the assassin heard his death sentence for murdering Garfield he thot the judge was interfering with his liberty and like the free leaguer he has appealed his case, and why not? He only murdered one man—only made one widow, broke the heart of only one mother, made but a few orphans to mourn the loss of one father. But how about this monstrous Leag of Freedom. It makes the heart sick to think of their inhuman traffic. Is the nation blind? Can the people not see?——that this manner of raising money for the support of the Government is only different in degree and not in kind from the means which are used by the Russian Government. Nearly one half of their entire revenue is obtained from duties on liquors and the *Government will not suffer this important source of wealth to be interfered with.* The consumption of Vodki their great alcoholic drink is deliberately and publicly promoted by officials civil and ecclesiastical; any attempt to propogate temperance opinion is sternly repressed, it being the policy of Russia to support the Government by this means as it is an effectual manner of keeping her subjects below the level of the brute, and for this purpose it is grogshops and not public schools the Emperor wants. 2,000,000 sterling is spent on schools while he himself receives a salary of 2,500,000. There are people of intelligence in this country who think they are doing a good work by trying to make whisky carry this Government on its back, seemingly not being able to separate whisky from the drunkard and his family. Now he who advocates this theory is in duty bound to use his best endeavor to make people drunkards. Knowing at the same time that the drunkard robs his family of the necessities of life. Knowing that he will sell and pawn the furniture and clothing of his family for drink, knowing that the most miserable and desolate hearthstone on God's foot-stool is found beneath the drunkard's roof. Still he must let—aye, even urge and help—the rum fiend on its hellish march; when he knows that desolation, despair and death follow in its train. Such an inhuman and cruel theory of maintaining a government, may do for barbarous Russia, but not for Christian America. No nation can prosper with a terrible current of poison coursing thru its veins. Nations, like individuals, must have some honorable means of support. The same principle of action and preservation must be applied to both; for they are alike governed by the same laws; our institutions cannot and must not be maintained by such means; prosperity must not be measured by the amount of whisky consumed. Let the nation beware while it is to-day, for I tell you its *prosperity will be measured by the prosperity of the drunkard himself.*

OBSERVER.

A FILE of communications crowded out by absolute necessity have accumulated till out of date, and many of them that would have been given a place are now out of date. By the way, communications for the Juvenile Department and first side of the paper should reach this office on the preceding Thursday evening to be in time and for the other should be here Monday evening. Articles are sometimes brot or sent on the day of mailing the paper (Thursday) or the day after with a request that it shall go in sure this week.

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1 Pathology of Drunkenness, .05
1 Bacchus Dethroned, paper 50 cents, cloth 1.00
1 Medical Temperance Journal (one year) 1.00
1 Brown's Physiology, 1.25.

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If money is available, it will be wise to aim at having a Loan Library.

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The following valuable temperance publications are cordially recommended for all Woman's Christian Temperance Unions, to own and keep at their headquarters, for the purpose of loaning to ministers, physicians, lawyers, women and all others in the community who will read them, with the view of producing individual conviction, and educating a sound public opinion upon every phase of this question.

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Our Wasted Resources. By Dr. Wm. Hargreaves. Giving the most valuable statistics ever published. Price paper 50 cts., cloth $1.25.

The Medical Use of Alcohol. By James Edmunds, M. D. of London. Including "Stimulants for Women." Paper 25 cents, cloth 60c.

Alcohol. Its Nature and Effect. Storey, 90c.

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The Divine Law as to Wine. By Prof. Geo. W. Sampson. $1.00.

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PAMPHLETS.

Alcohol and Church. By Hon. R. C. Pittman. 24 pp., 10.
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Constitutional Amendment. By H. W. Blair, 48 pp. 10c.
Intemperance and Crime. By Judge N Davis. 24 pp., 10c.
Alcohol and the Human Brain. Rev. Joseph Cook. 10c.
Address of Miss F. E. Willard at Seventh Annual Meeting in Boston, October, 1889.

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HOME PROTECTION.

[Extract from an address by Col. Babcock before the Home Protection Association of San Francisco.]

"I despise that lack of manhood which seeks to avoid responsibility by silence, or which submits to wrong to avoid the trouble of resistance." He who retires into a corner and prays to the Almighty to strike a blow which he ought to deliver is a coward. But he who strikes a great evil full in the face and stands in his place to meet the consequences is a hero.

"Such is my hero, formed on the good old plan;
A brave and downright honest man,
Loathing pretense, he does with zeal and skill
What others talk of while their hands are still."

The one class takes up room, the other makes it. I don't wish to excite hostility, but when a prayerful, lazy man gets in the way of truth, justice and mercy and only prays for a cause he ought to fight for, I have something to say to him as well as the saloon keeper—I have no patience with a man who sits all day droning over his prayers and who if called upon to assist in rescuing the perishing, only says to me, "Let us pray for a thunderbolt to strike the liquor traffic." This matter is too serious for jest. A man was once sent to the war on the work of the Sanitary Commission and found on his first visit to the hospital a man very sick, suffering with intense thirst and tossing upon a miserable bed. "Shall I pray for you?" asked this prayerful man. "I dont care whether you do or not," was the reply, "but I wish somebody would give me a drink of water and a clean shirt." These were brought, the door was opened, the prayer was said and the man was saved.

There is a vast deal of egotism and no faith in the idea that a man may influence infinite power by a supplication without works. God does not even in his infinite goodness thus reward indolence. I have read somewhere that "faith without works is dead;" and I would like to add to it that a man of faith without works is dead to usefulness, and that his prayers are nothing more that the wild vaporings of a disordered imagination.

Evangelists come among us and work and pray for the conversion and salvation of sinners. They will never be without an occupation as long as saloons are licensed to entice our boys and girls to sin. It seems to me absurd to license a man to do all possible deviltry in our midst, and then pray to God to prevent him from doing it.

Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson of New York City, a noted philanthropist, when solicited to give money for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers in the South, refused to give a single dollar except for the purpose of discovering and removing the cause, and to this she gave liberally. The result was the organization of the yellow fever commission by the government, and the consequent discovery and removal of the proximate causes of that most dreadful epidemic. Why should we in this work exercise less judgment. Of little avail the prayers of a man to protect himself from the deadly miasms of a sewer he is too lazy to clean. And so too, of little avail the prayers of the church to stay the tide of sin, misery and death that comes from out the open doors of more than three thousand saloons in the city of San Francisco. What if we were to arm a horde of savages with the most approved implements of destruction, and license them to lie in wait on every corner and in unexpected places for the weak, the careless and the unthinking?

I fail to discover, tho I have often tried, to find a well defined difference between the moral right of permitting a saloon in the vestibule of a church or permitting one on the corner of the street, provided the power exists in the church to prevent either or both. To clearly define this difference, requires a refinement of logic of which I am not the master.

Suppose a being from the celestial world above should visit San Francisco commissioned to observe and report to the Master what he saw. I can imagine his memorandum would contain something like this:

Item 1, The people of San Francisco, particularly the wholesale liquor dealers, give liberally to support the church.

Item 2, San Francisco has a large number of churches and a great many eloquent preachers.

Item 3, Nearly all the inhabitants *claim* to be of good habits and of strictly moral character.

Item 4, There are over three thousand licensed saloons in San Francisco.

Item 5, The law forbids the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday.

Item 6, All the saloons and concert halls are kept open on Sunday and intoxicating liquors *are* sold and all the people know it.

Item 7, There is more drunkenness, debauchery, crime and utter wickedness in San Francisco on Sunday than any other two days in the week.

Item 8, There are several enterprising, truthful and strictly moral newspapers published in San Francisco, but they dont say anything in favor of the Sunday law because it dont pay.

Item 9, A large majority of the people dare not say anything against a certain law defying society called the League of Freedom, because their bread is buttered on the other side.

And as the Recording Angel receives the report I think I hear the Master say, "They sin against light and knowledge. Their prayers avail them nothing. Let them alone, they are joined to their idols. They are as sounding brass and tinkling cymbals."

CERES REDEEMED.

Stanislaus County boasts of one town in which a saloon cannot in future have an existence. Some years since a colony was established in Ceres, on the only ground not protected against the encroachments of the liquor traffic. Its support was largely derived from outside patronage, Ceres itself and the adjacent community being almost exclusively temperance in sentiment. All lawful moral influences have been employed to secure the removal of the only curse inflicted upon an unwilling people, no one being willing to purchase the property at an exorditant price.

The Good Templars have in the meantime accumulated social, moral and financial influence, and the accession to the Lodge of many prominent citizens, additional to those already members, during Mrs. Stevens' recent visit to our county, has at last resulted in the realization of a long cherished hope, in the transfer of the hotel to Bro. D. K. Woodbridge, W. C. T. of Ceres Lodge No. 9, who has purchased the entire property for $2,250, subject to total forfeiture of title to the Good Templars Home for Orphans at Vallejo, in case the premises shall in the future be used for the sale of intoxicating liquors.

On the evening of the 14th the Temperance Hotel of Ceres was publicly opened by its new proprietress Mrs. Connor, who gave public invitation to the Good Templars and all friends of temperance to meet at her house for the purpose of general rejoicing over the auspicious event. About one hundred and thirty guests assembled in response to the invitation, a large majority of whom were members of the Order. The occasion was one of unmingled pleasure, and the entire community rejoiced together in their deliverance from the liquor traffic. Score number 9 for Ceres, in the list of towns in California in which the sale of all intoxicating drinks is legally prohibited. The example thus furnished is one worthy of imitation, and it is hoped that other towns will fall into line under the banner of local prohibition, till a general prohibitory law shall be placed upon our statute books.

M. D. G., D. Dep.

THE SUNDAY LAW SUSTAINED.

Most of our friends have seen the report of the decision of the Supreme Court which indicates that Judges Morrison, Thornton, Myrick and McKee are in favor of a legal day of rest, and the other Judges, McKinstry, Ross and Sharpstein are not.

The power of the legislature to make a general law to close places of business on Sunday and except harmless and necessary callings like restaurants, bathrooms, etc., was affirmed and the same views set forth as were given by C. J. Morrison some months ago.

Judge McKinstry dissents as was to be expected. He says, "no form of religion is *tolerated* in California. It is the absolute right of every citizen to keep holy such days as his religion may sanctify." But he thinks because a Jews religion requires him to keep Saturday, all other religions must be estopped from legislation which would inconvenience the Jew. Which is a very charitable and Christian conclusion: that 99 Christians should surrender all their religions and legal rights, for the convenience of the one Jew—and perhaps the one whisky seller.

Judge Ross concurs with this, and Judge Sharpstein adds, "that religion must not be ignored in legislation;" but no religious legislation can be constitutional that does not except those who dont select Sunday as a day of rest. That property owners are prevented by a Sunday law from using their property as they choose, and that if we can make such a law we can legislate how to nurse babies, regulate the school, overlook the playground, prescribe what ballads shall be sung and a good many more such things, which may be dignified and logical to use in a judicial decision, but are too puerile and silly to repeat elsewhere. Suffice it to say, one is reminded of the popular and lucid and exhaustive argument used against the Emancipation Act during the Civil War, "Do you think I want my sister to marry a nigger?"

FROM ORANGE.

Bro. Webb's article on "Temperance Colonies in Southern California," reminds us that we fear he was laboring under some mistake, and your colums will probably be the best place to undeceive him. He told one of our members when he was in Los Angeles, that we must get the idea of cutting off from the G. L., out of our heads. Now, the truth is, we, as a lodge, have no more idea of severing our connection with the Grand Lodge than Bro. Webb has; but there are one or two members who have several times tried to "talk it into our heads" that that would be the best thing we could do.

Bro. Webb was doubtless misinformed by one of these "independents."

The cause is flourishing and with God's help will continue to "march on" in Southern California.

Fraternally Yours, J. W. Harris,
W. C. T., Orange Lodge No. 246.
Orange, Los Angeles Co., Feb, 25, 1882.

BOILED DOWN BY J. W. WEBB.

In canvassing for the Rescue one finds encouragement. In a letter from San Gabriel, Los Angeles Co. a good sister writes; the Rescue comes regularly, it is excellent. I have secured two more subscribers here. Yesterday I met a friend whom I induced to subscribe for 6 months. "See here, my Rescue has stopped coming and we miss it." "Well your time has expired." "Oh, well, send it along, we can't do without it." Yet another, "Do you know that Rescue is a splendid paper? "Yes, I've known and said so a long time." "Well I've been reading a copy occasionally and like it first rate." "A dollar and a quarter will bring it to you every week for a year." "All right, take my name." And I did.

Good news from the San Gabriel Band of Hope lately started by Bro. and Sister Will. D. Gould. They take D. C. Cook's quarterly lesson leaves, his 5 cent library books and are going at the work systematically. They feel much cheered by a few words of encouragement from our Worthy State Supt. Sister Richardson. So they write me. Bro. Stuntz is Supt., his wife Assist., and Prof. Stanton, Principal of the Public School aiding it all he can, and that is not a little.

WHAT DO YOU DO WITH THE RESCUE?

I seldom go into a Lodge Room and find a copy that is sent free placed on file for reference and for reading. This ought to be done. Let every one who reads this see if it is done in his Lodge and, if not, make a motion that a file be at once obtained and the copies regularly placed upon it and then put where it will attract attention and be easy of access. Reader, what do you do with the copy that comes to your house? (by the way, if not a subscriber send your name and $1.25 to the editor or, better still get up a club and send.)

In so many Good Templars homes stray, neglected copies of our paper are to be seen, doing no duty. If not kept on file—and they are well worth so keeping—don't light stoves with them but lend them round with a request that they be lent again after being read by those to whom you loan them. We continually hear of good being done by them. Our only hope of ultimate success is in getting people to read and think and talk about just such facts, figures and arguments as the Rescue contains. Many will thus be induced to take temperance papers, join our lodges, work, vote and pray for Temperance and Prohibition. So save your Rescues and hand the spare copies to neighbors or send them to public institutions, such as Reading Rooms, Hospitals, Asylums, etc.

J. W. Webb.

INFORMATION WANTED

Guadalupe, Mar. 6, 1882.

If you have not the facts at hand, please request your readers who have come from the different states, to inform you if their state has a Sunday law and if so is it enforced or respected. I can answer for Vermont, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, that all business is suspended on Sunday, even in the largest cities; or at least this was the case ten years ago when I left there.

The Sunday law will be one of the live issues at coming election, and we should all be prepared to discuss its merits intelligently.

Fraternally Yours, James Morse.

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471 Fresno Flats, Sa., Fresno Flats, C. S. Davis.

HUMBOLDT COUNTY.

269 Humboldt, Tu., Eureka, L.B.Kingsbury
270 Mountain, Su., Bridgeville, T. M. Burns.
322 Hydesville, M., Hydesville. S. C. Boom
362 Petrolia, Sa., Petrolia, E. D. Daugherty
363 North Star, Sa., Arcata, G. W. Hopkins
367 Rohnerville, Sa.. Rohnerville, Mrs. Mary A. Keyser.
400 Trinidad, Su., Trinidad, N. F. Neely, Sr.
439 Port Kenyon, M., Port Kenyon J. D. Ferrill.
458 Upper Mattole, F., Upper Mattole, W. H. Roscoe.
460 Table Bluff, Sa., Table Bluff, J. C. Foss
464 Garberville, Sa., Garberville, John McMillan.

KERN COUNTY.

237 Kernville, Tu., Kernville, Wm. Pollard

LAKE COUNTY.

350 Middletown, W., Middletown, J. L. Read.

LASSEN COUNTY.

211 Lake View, Sa., Janesville, Samuel H. Painter.
355 Mount Hope. Sa., Hayden Hill, Mrs. A. T. Stanley.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

103 Santa Monica, Tu., Santa Monica, W. W. Elliott.
151 Santa Ana, W., Santa Ana, H. E. Ford
173 Pasadena, F., Pasadena, G. W. Dyer.
174 Pomona, Th., Pomona, D. N. Burritt.
233 Downey, F., Downey, Mrs. Abbie W. Livermore.
238 Westminster, F., Westminster, R. T. Harris.
246 Orange, F., Orange, J. W. Osburn.
258 El Monte, F., El Monte, M. F. Quinn.
276 Spadra, F., Spadra, J. B. Parker.
299 Merrill, Sa., Los Angeles, Mrs. Mary L. Gould.
473 Savannah, Tu., Savannah, E. A. Beardsley.
477 Evergreen, Tu., Compton, Rev. J. B. Green.
485 Azusa, Sa., Azusa, Geo. Wright.
490 Duarte, Th., Duarte, A. T. Taylor.

MARIN COUNTY.

244 San Rafael, F., San Rafael, Rev. W. M. Woodward.
252 Tomales, Sa., Tomales, W. F. Bassett

MARIPOSA COUNTY.

143 Buckingham. Su., Mariposa, Joseph R. Green.
147 Hites Cove, Su., Hites Cove, William Webb.
157 Cathey's Valley, Sa., Indian Gulch, S. M. Pate.
175 Mariposa, Sa., Mariposa, W. E. Gallison
187 Hornitos, Sa., Hornitos, A. W. Robinson
382 Coulterville, F., Coulterville, John W. Reed.

MENDOCINO COUNTY.

101 Manchester,Sa., Manchester, H. B. Scott
117 Caspar, Sa., Caspar,Clarence E. DeCamp
153 Boone, Sa., Booneville, T. E. Rawles.
259 Willitsville, Tu., Willits, J.C. Thompson
334 Little River, Sa., L. River, J. P Marsen
338 Wideawake, Sa., Westport, Miss E. N. Fowler.
341 Hopland, Sa., Hopland, Eliza Dooley.
344 Mt. Nebo, Sa., Point Arenas, J. S. Wooden.
380 Rescue, Tu., Mendocino, James Griffin.
396 Ukiah, Tu., Ukiah, Geo. McCowen.
430 Gualala, Sa., Gualala, James N Ward.
437 Navarro, Tu., Navarro, Eugene Peeples.

MERCED COUNTY.

223 Plainsburg, Sa., Plainsburg, William Lauder.
279 Snelling, Su., Snelling, G. W. Smith,
298 Central Point, Sa., Central Point, S. A. Smith.
376 Merced Falls, Su., Merced Falls, Mrs. H. Nelson.
459 Merced, M., Merced, James Corley.

MODOC COUNTY.

129 Lake City, Tu., Lake City, John S Linscott.
230 Cedarville, Th., Cedarville, W. R. Brown
275 Mt. Bidwell F., Fort Bidwell, F. Anderson.

MONO COUNTY.

191 Chapel, Sa., Coleville, C. M. Taylor.
346 Pro Bono Publico, M., Bodie, T Todhunter.

MONTEREY COUNTY.

131 Salinas, M., Salinas City, E. K. Abbott.
357 Del Monte, W., Monterey, John R. Patrick.
446 Castroville, Th., Castroville, A. H. Longley.

NAPA COUNTY.

111 Aqua Pura, Sa., Napa, C. C. Dunn.
368 Monroe, Sa., Calistoga, H. E. Cyrus.
385 Yountville, F., Yountville, J. W. Blair

NEVADA COUNTY.

12 Sylvania, Tu., Grass Valley, Elam Biggs
201 Nevada, F., Nevada City, J. M. Walling.
304 Donner Lake, F., Truckee, Wm. Douglass.
369 North San Juan, Sa., North San Juan, David Redding.
387 Perseverance, F., Rough and Ready, Wm. Grant.

PLACER COUNTY.

107 Centennial, Tu., Colfax, Mrs. E. D. Story
113 Lincoln, Sa., Lincoln, Jos. Tomasech.
127 Star of the Hill, Su., Forest Hill. J. N. Burke.
133 Crystal Water, Sa., Michigan Bluff, F. B. Ellsworth.
136 Rosy Crown, Sa., Iowa Hill, J. S. Lakin.
150 Auburn, W., Auburn, Mrs. Ellen Foster
154 Clipper Gap, Sa., Clipper Gap, Mrs. H. M. Ferris.
216 Nil Desperandum, Sa., Dutch Flat, Charles E. Uren.
218 Isabella, Su., Gold Run, J. L. Stoakes
260 Sheridan, Sa., Sheridan, Y. Dougherty.
261 Roseville, Sa., Roseville, Mrs. J. D. Pratt.
313 Rocklin, Tu,, Rocklin, Carlton L. Clow.
339 Newcastle, Su., Newcastle, G. D. Kellogg.
406 Ophir, Sa., Ophir, Warren Reed.
451 Granite, Sa., Penryn, S. A. Wood.

PLUMAS COUNTY.

215 Taylorville-Rescue, F., Taylorville. Miss S. A. Hardgrave.
217 Crescent, W., Crescent Mills, Warren Kelly.
227 Bloomfield, Tu., Quincy, N. H. Hapgood.
228 Miners Sa., Greenville, T. R. Chapin.
360 Hope of Eureka Hill, Sa., Eureka Mills, Thomas W. Jenkin.
381 La Porte, Sa., La Porte, G. L. Reed.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY.

2 Siloam Sa., Sacramento, Mrs. M. A. Alsip.
51 Tu., Capital, Sacramento,Ed. Katzenstein.
144 Aerial, Sa., Michigan Bar, A. M. Addington.
183 Cosumnes, Sa., Cosumnes, F. J. Rhoades.
184 Star of the Plains, F., Florin, J. T. Amos.
188 Georgiana, Su.. Isleton, Ida Gardiner.
203 Cresco, Tu., Galt, James Ferguson.
248 Elk Grove, F., Elk Grove, Rev. A. J. Compton.
287 Unity, M., Folsom, Mrs. J. F. Howe.

SAN BENITO COUNTY.

134 San Juan, F., San Juan, Mrs.M.A. Flint
424 Ruby, Sa., Hollister, L. Thornton.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

220 San Bernardino, M., San Bernardino, R. H. Curtis.
284 Riverside, W., Riverside, Jno. Hall, M. D
443 Rincon, Sa., Chino, Charles Hidden.
493 Lugonia, F., San Bernardino, J. B. Glover.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

242 Home, Sa., San Luis Rey. D. R. Foss.
263 Golden Rule, Tu., San Diego, J.W.Wescott.
264 Poway. Sa., Poway, G. W. Butterfield.
351 Monument, Tu., San Diego, O. N. Sanford.
435 Silver Gate, F., National City, W. S. Bullis.

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY.

7 California, Th., San Francisco, A. V Thompson, No. 209 Fair Oaks St.
114 Evening Star, Th., San Francisco, R. B. Allen, No. 2607 Clay street.
120 Headlight, W., San Francisco, William Swabel, 235 No. O'Farrel.
130 Constitution, F., San Francisco, Frank A. Davis, No. 143 Fremont street.
160 Mission Star, Tu., San Francisco, Wm. Gorham, No. 577 Market St.
185 Life Boat, M., San Francisco, J. Moran, No. 1020 Montgomery Street.
186 Golden Gate, Tu., S. F.. W. P. Joseph, Metropolitan Temple, 5th & Jessie Sts.
291 International, M., San Francisco, David Kerr, Nos. 47 & 49 Beale street.
293 Valley, Th., San Francisco, W. K. Forsyth, No. 719½ Gough street.
307 Pleasant Valley, M., San Francisco, T. H. Downing, No. 10 Market street.
314 Spring Valley, Tu., San Francisco, John E. Cline, No. 3014 Fillmore St.
417 Crystal, M., South San Francisco, Mrs. A. P. Ellis, cor. 18th and R. R Avenue.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.

115 Lockeford, W., Lockeford, Dr. D. J. Locke.
139 Woodbridge, M., Woodbridge, C. L. Newton.
182 Stockton, Tu., Stockton, M. J. Nightingale.
189 Lodi, F., Lodi, Geo. W. Hill.
253 Linden, F., Linden, Jas. Wasley.
254 Mt. Vernon, F., Stockton, Geo. Norton.
315 Ripon, F., Ripon, J. T. Bloomer.
323 Farmington, Sa., Farmington, Mrs. O. D. Dyke.
373 Lathrop, Th., Lathrop, W. S. Reynor.
469 Wildwood, Sa., Atlanta, E. L. Moore.
472 Dexter, Sa., Dexter, S. W. Sollars.

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY.

442 Arroyo Grande, Th., Arroyo Grande, J. E. Mosher.
444 San Luis Obispo, F., San Luis Obispo, W. P. Barnett.
445 Cambria, Sa., Cambria, Thaddeus Sherman.
447 Cayucos, Th., Cayucos, J. L. Raines.

SAN MATEO COUNTY.

56 Ocean, Sa., Halfmoon Bay, J. Compton.
190 Ocean Queen, Sa., Pescadero, Mrs. A. W. Goulson.
408 San Gregorio, F. San Gregorio, Adolph Shields.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

140 Santa Barbara, F., Santa Barbara, Chas. D. Crowell.
178 Rose of Lompoc, Sa., Lompoc, A. E. Gregg.
196 Stuart, S., Lompoc, W. B. Holland
204 Goleta, Sa., Goleta, F. E. Kellogg, Jr.
208 Carpinteria, Sa., Carpinteria, Geo. E. Robinson.
268 Vesper, Sa., Guadalupe, J. E. Murphy.
354 Seaside, Tu., Santa Barbara, P.L.Moore
428 Montecito, Th., Santa Barbara, Geo. Ferrier.
434 Lompoc Valley, Su., Lompoc, A. C. Lawrence.
436 Los Alamos, Sa., Los Alamos, Peter S. Coiner.
441 Positive, Sa., Santa Maria, Mrs. M. M. Thornburgh.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

17 Garden City, F. San Jose, E. M. Hills.
128 Columbia, M., Gilroy, J. W. Thomasson.
295 Granger, Sa., San Jose, W. H. Gilmore.
327 Golden Wreath, F., Mountain View, W. T. Triplett.
328 Victoria, W., Los Gatos, W. D. Hudson
393 Bay View, Sa., Santa Clara, L. B. Alexander.
399 Santa Clara, M., Santa Clara, Elmer E. Carey.
474 Saratoga, Sa., Saratoga, Rev. C. M. Palmer.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

126 Watsonville, Tu., Watsonville, C. E. Taylor.
392 Pacific, Su., Boulder Creek, J. W. Peery
426 Ben Lomond, Su., Felton, D. H. Trout

SHASTA COUNTY.

102 Reading, Sa., Reading, J. H. Cooper.
155 Igo, Su. Igo, E. L. Ballou.
425 Battle Creek, Su., Ball's Ferry, Mrs. R. E. Winsell.
449 Mountain Pride, Su., Shingletown, F. P. McClain.
453 McDonald, F., Milville, J. J. Kem.
454 Eureka, Th., Anderson. J. W. Spann.
486 Shasta, Sa., Pinckney, Geo. Moon.

SISKIYOU COUNTY.

118 Henley, Sa., Henley, A. G. Smith.
142 Mt. Shasta, Sa., Mt. Shasta, Mrs. Belle Martin.
273 Mt. Bolivar, Sa., Callahans, Caroline M. Hayden.
333 Fort Jones, W., Fort Jones, W. L. Rogers.
466 Siskiyou, Sa., Oro Fino, L. W. Miller.

SIERRA COUNTY.

265 Forest City, F., Forest City, H. P. Bickford.
359 Sierra City, Sa., Sierra City, Thomas Wright.
372 Alaska, Sa., Pike City, J. H. Beresford.

SOLANO COUNTY.

27 Mount Delight, Sa., Suisun, F. A. Chadburn.
64 Vallejo, Tu., Vallejo, Charles Daly.
137 Phœnix, Th., Benicia, H. A. Booth.
239 Denverton, Sa., Denverton, C. E. Garfield.
318 Pride of the River, W., Rio Vista, Albt. Baker.
320 Fairfield, M., Fairfield, A. W. Vance.
364 Dixon, Th., Dixon, Stewart McBride.
415 Alamo, F., Elmira, G. W. Frazer.
461 Willow Spring, F., Birds Landing, J. B. Clothier.
488 Binghamton, Sa., Binghamton, H. W. Engles.

SONOMA COUNTY.

32 Star of Hope, M., Healdsburg, George W. Dow.
146 Horicon, Sa., Fisherman's Bay, J. E. Hickman.
156 Valley Ford, Sa., Valley Ford, Benj. Fowler.
161 Petaluma, M., Petaluma, A. G. Twist.
166 Geyser, Sa., Geyserville, Mrs. E. Winder.
167 Sebastopol, Th., Sebastopol, J. U. Graeff
176 Forestville, Sa., Forestville, J. E. McIntosh.
256 Bloomfield, Th., Bloomfield. P.C. Smith.
274 Fulton, F., Fulton, Frank Briggs.
356 Enterprise, Sa., Guerneville, N. E. Manning.
370 Santa Rosa, Tu., Santa Rosa, J. H. Richardson.
375 Dauntless, W., Stony Point, H. O. Brink
378 Two Rock, Sa., Petaluma. M. L. Freeman
405 Azalea, Th., Occidental, D. N. Craig

STANISLAUS COUNTY.

109 Ceres, Sa., Ceres, Jno. B. Osborn.
247 Fairview, Sa., Turlock, S. V. Porter.
249 Star of Cottonwood, Sa., Hill's Ferry Matthew R. Lyle.
266 Morning Star, F., Modesto, J. J. Porter
326 Oakdale, Tu., Oakdale, Byron Seeber.
335 Knight's Ferry, W., Knight's Ferry, J. W. Dunlap.
465 Friendship, Sa., Hill's Ferry, Henry A. F. Miller.

SUTTER COUNTY.

97 Meridian, Sa., Meridian, E. G. Thornbrough.
158 Good Shepherd, F, Live Oak, A H. Hewitt.
172 Harmony, Sa., Nicolaus, J. M. Berry.
219 Defiance, Sa., Pleasant Grove, F. B. Pierce.
321 June, Sa., Yuba City, Mrs. M. E. Moore
440 Yuba City W., Yuba City, Ed. Ellington.
452 North Butte, Su., West Butte, H. S. Graves.
487 Triumphant, Sa., South Butte, W. M. Wadsworth.

TEHAMA COUNTY.

192 Red Bluff, F., Red Bluff, M. J. Frank.
198 Tehama, Tu., Tehama, A. V. Wheeler.
306 Ricerville, Sa., Riceville, J. W. Tibbetts
308 Henleyville, Sa. Henleyville, J. W. Gill
309 Paskenta, Sa., Paskenta. T. D. Dollings.
311 Ivy, W., Red Bluff, C. H. Delvecchio.
427 Paradise, Sa., Olimpo, C. S. Jobe.
433 Hercules, Sa., Red Bluff, Henry Smith
491 Elk Horn, W., Olimpo, John Monroe.

TRINITY COUNTY.

300 Beacon, Sa., Weaverville, G. B. Bassham
303 Western Star, Su., Hay Fork, John H. Vanderhoff.

TULARE COUNTY.

48 Visalia, F., Visalia, J. H. Haines.
159 Fairfield, F., Lemoore, J. D. Travis.
169 Grangeville, Sa., Grangeville, John Warswick.
181 Jonesa, Th., Hanford, G. T, Thornton.
195 Tulare, Tu., Tulare, Willis Faust.
257 Tipton, Th., Tipton, Jas. A. Wills.
296 Hanford, Tu., Hanford, Mrs. L. E. Cheadle.
301 Plano, Th., Plano, J. W. Loyd.
302 Porterville, Sa., Porterville, R. C. Redd
325 Lakeside, Sa., Short, M. L. Short.
329 Pride of Tulare, F., Herrick's Cross, Mary E. Collins.
332 Elder Springs, F., Townsend, J. A. Hicks
352 Frazier Valley, Sa., Porterville, Jas. A. Kincaid.
374 Tulare, M., Porterville, R. N. Clack
383 Woodville, Sa., Hunsaker, Rev. John Wood.
391 Lone Oak, W., Hanford, S. A. Allen.
394 Farmersville, Sa., Farmersville. George Dean.
479 Stokes Valley, Sa., Visalia, J. A. Boyd.
480 Lakeshore, Sa., Tipton, Dan'l K. Berry.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

122 Confidence, Su., Sonora, J. D. Williams.
135 Groveland, M., Groveland, Benj. Hunter.
262 Tuolumne, Su., Chinese Camp, W. H. Hosmer.
294 Jamestown, Sa., Jamestown. Miss Rebecca App
324 Bald Mountain, Tu., Sonora, Otis E. Greenwood.
336 Quartz Mountain, Su., Jamestown, Sarah E. Grant.
337 Table Mountain, Su., Jamestown, Mrs. Jane Beynon.
340 Soulsbyville, Sa., Soulsbyville, W. H. Barron.
342 Mountain View, Th., Columbia, George McNeil.

VENTURA COUNTY.

209 Constancy, F., Ventura, Miss Myra Walbridge.
221 Scenega, Sa., Scenega, L. P. Guiberson.
235 Santa Paula, Sa., Santa Paula, Sam'l T. Todd.
236 Hueneme, Sa., Hueneme, Mary E. Clark.
411 Saticoy, Th., Saticoy, S. V. Tietsort.
416 Springville, Sa., Springville, Samuel Guthrie.
418 Mound, Sa., Ventura, Tyler Bither.
422 Ojai Valley, F. Nordhoff, Thomas Barrows.
489 Ventura. Tu., Ventura, R. R. Tanner.

YOLO COUNTY.

145 Antelope, Sa., Dunnigans, W. B. Young.
163 Yolo, Tu., Yolo, Asa Petit.
165 Winters, F., Winters, V. Morris.
210 Chrysopolis, W., Woodland, J. J. Bowman.
224 Orion, Th., Davisville, Miss Nettie Marden.
366 Success, W., Grafton, M. C. Winchester
419 Capay, Sa., Capay, J. T. Brown.
429 Pleasant Prairie, Su.. Woodland, E. L. Cox.
431 Faithful, Su., Black's Station, J. H. Murphy.
463 Madison, Su., Madison, F. O. Swinney.

YUBA COUNTY.

25 Marysville, F., Marysville, Frank W. Potter.
108 Knoxdale, F., Brownsville, Mrs. S. W. Knox.
124 Virginia, Sa., Marysville, Mrs. D. A. Hollister.
141 Cordua, Sa., Marysville, J. E. McMillan.
148 Rising Sun, F., Camptonville, Wm. Moore,
197 Wheatland, Tu., Wheatland, Miss Hattie Sheets.
226 Alpine, Sa., Strawberry Valley, C. T. Prindle.
278 Mountain Guard, F., Smartsville, J. A. Flint.
423 Prairie, Sa. Marysville, W. E. Gleason.
448 Elizabeth, Sa., Wheatland, P. L. Hutchinson.
476 Cornelian, Tu,, Marysville, Jno. C. Jenkins.
492 Browns Valley, Sa. Browns Valley, Jas. Robinson.

ARIZONA.

1 Garden Valley, M., Phœnix, Geo. H. Rothrock.
4 Tucson, F., Tucson, Miss Julia Ingham.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

7 Hilo, Sa., Hilo, J. H. Maby.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, Sa., Yokohama, Geo. W. Elmer.

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

NO.	COUNTY.	NAME.	POSTOFFICE.
384	Alameda,	Charles H. Haile,	Alameda.
125	Amador,	J. W. Perry.	Plymouth.
104	Butte,	J. B. Mullen,	Cherokee
361	Calaveras,	A. J. Cooke,	Murphys.
319	Colusa,	J. H. Liening	Colusa.
288	Contra Costa.	F. Clifford.	Nortonville.
462	El Dorado,	J.H.Gilmore.	DiamondSprings
—	Fresno,	S. N. Burch,	Easton.
269	Humboldt,	W. F. Brown,	Eureka.
299	Los Angeles,	W. D. Gonld,	Los Angeles.
175	Mariposa,	Chas. Converse,	Mariposa.
459	Merced	Geo. E. Isaacs,	Merced.
131	Monterey,	A. K Crawford,	Salinas.
201	Nevada,	Samuel Clutter,	Nevada.
127	Placer,	J. C. Hawver,	Forest Hill.
228	Plumas.	Moses Bull	Greenville.
248	Sacramento,	A. K. Crawford,	Elk Grove.
220	San Bernardino,	H.C.Brooke,	S.Bern'd'o
351	San Diego,	S. Whitmore,	San Diego.
114	San Francisco,	C. H. Peterson,	313 Page street, San Francisco.
182	San Joaquin,	Wm. Jones,	Stockton.
56	San Mateo,	J. Compton,	Half Moon Bay.
178	Santa Barbara,	Rev. S. S. Fisk.	Lompoc.
102	Shasta,	J. N. Chapell,	Reading.
415	Solano,	G. W. Frazer,	Elmira.
167	Sonoma,	L. O. Coon,	Sebastopol.
266	Stanislaus,	Rev. M. D. Gage,	Modesto.
452	Sutter and Yuba.	H. S. Graves,	Yuba City
192	Tehama,	G. W. Jeffris	Red Bluff.
300	Trinity,	Geo. B. Jumper,	Weaverville.
195	Tulare,	Rev. F. H. Wales,	Tulare.
324	Tuolumne,	I. T. Holland,	Sonora.
236	Ventura,	L. C. Clark,	Hueneme.
366	Yolo,	Thos. J. Goin,	Grafton.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, Wm. Walker, Yokohama.

STATE DEPUTIES.

384 Alameda. James S. Naismith, Oakland.
386 Alameda, Mrs. V. A. Rix, Washington.
267 Amador, W. O. Clark, Drytown.
470 Alameda, Rev. Geo. Morris, West End.
404 Butte, Rev. Peter Powers, Chico.
243 Fresno, A. A. Smith, Kingsburg.
161 Calaveras, H. R. Hughes. Angels Camp.
116 Contra Costa, Rev. W. H. Tubb. Martinez.
290 Fresno, E. W. Turner, Madera.
207 Kern, A. T. Colton, Bakersfield.
299 Los Angeles, Will D. Gould, Los Angeles
299 Los Angeles, Jesse Yarnell, Los Angeles
246 Merced, George E. Isaacs, Merced.
126 Monterey, J. C. Aston, Watsonville
201 Nevada. Niles Searls. Nevada City
203 Sacramento, G. B. Katzenstein, Sac'to.
130 San Fran'co, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, No. 150 Ninth St., S. F.
185 San F'co, Mrs. E. P. Stevens, 1907 Bush
114 San Francisco, C. H, Peterson, S. F.
291 San Francisco, Wm. Crowhurst 1041 24th St., S. F.
185 San Francisco, Capt. A. D. Wood, S. F
182 San Joaquin, B. F. Bagley, Stockton.
189 San Joaquin, W. R. Ellis, Lodi.
200 San Joaquin, Rev. C. S. Haswell, Lodi.
178 Santa Barbara, J. W. Webb, Lompoc.
32 Santa Clara, Rev. W.T. Mayne. San Jose
295 Santa Clara Rev. D. E. Bushnell, San Jose.
392 Santa Cruz, G. M. McWain, Boulder Cr'k
425 Shasta, Dr. J. F. Winsell, Ball's Ferry
273 Siskiyou, Fred. H. Loring, Callahans Ranch.
64 Solano, Dr. I. S. Halsey, Vallejo.
370 Sonoma, D. S. Sacry, Santa Rosa.
32 Sonoma, C. B. Proctor, Healdsburg.
32 Sonoma, J. G. Dow, Healdsburg.
156 Sonoma, Mrs. C. E. Fowler, Valley Ford
167 Sonoma, Rev. F. J. Culver, Sebastopol.
192 Tehama, Mrs. M. J. Mayhew, Red Bluff
165 Yolo, William Sims, Winters.
224 Yolo, B. H. Hoag, Davisville.
419 Yolo, J. H. Norton, Capay.
25 Yuba, Chas. J. Covillaud, Marysville.
148 Yuba, Joseph Erwin, Camptonville.

ARIZONA.

304 Pima, Joe T. Marr, Tucson.

JAPAN.

1 Japan, Daniel Jamison, Yokohama.

BANDS OF HOPE.

NO.	LOCATION.	NAME.	SUP'T.
1	Alturas,	Rising Sun,	Mrs. Mary Estes.
2	Artesia,	Artesia.	S. H. Olmstead.
3	Black's Station,	Sunbeam,	J. S. Rollins
4	Brownsville,	Crystal,	T. J. Rumery.
5	Cambria,	Cambria,	Mrs. M. R. Franklin
6	Chico,	Chico,	Rev. Peter Powers.
7	Scenega.	Scenega,	Miss Kitty Conaway.
8	Cajon,	Cajon,	Miss Della Hill.
9	Comanche,	Evergreen,	Mrs. M. S. Holbrook.
10	Columbia,	Mountain View,	G. L. McNeil
11	El Dorado,	El Dorado,	Jas. H. Gilmore
12	Tustin,	Tustin,	Mrs. H. K. Snow.
13	Forest City,	Forest City,	S. A. Lawry.
14	Greenville,	Greenville,	——,
15	Healdsburg,	Healdsburg,	C. Alexander.
16	Hornitos,	Christal,	Mrs. Mary Hinds.
17	Hueneme,	Hueneme,	Mrs. Mary R. Bard
18	Jenny Lind,	Chapparal,	Mrs. Mary A. Rogers.
19	Juds'n'v'le,	Crescent,	Mrs. T. S. Griffiths
20	Lompoc,	Lompoc,	E. A. Gregg.
21	Los Angeles,	L's Ang's,	Dr. S. McCurdy
22	Lodi,	Lodi,	Rev. C. S. Haswell.
23	Lemoore,	Lemoore,	Myron H. Savage.
24	Livermore,	Myrtle,	Miss M. E. Buckelew
25	Modesto,	Morning Star,	Miss Clara Veney
26	Mariposa,	Marip'a,	Miss Eva Farnsworth
27	Marysville,	Marysville,	Chas. S. Brooks
28	Marysville,	Pleasant Templar,	Jas. Jory
29	Murphys,	Murphys,	Mrs. A. J. Palmer
30	Mokelume Hill,	Monnatin Hope,	Mrs. Jane Gray.
31	Mendocino,	Mendocino,	Mrs. M. J. Paddleford.
32	North Temescal,	N. Tem'l,	F. Esmond
33	National City,	Na'l C'y,	Wm. H. Atwater
34	Plymouth,	Rising Star,	David Grounds
35	Pine Grove,	Ev'ng Star,	Mrs. S. Serine
36	Poway,	Poway,	Adams Chapin.
37	Pentz,	Messilla,	R. H. Hawkins.
38	Plano,	Busy Bee,	Mrs. J. A. McMillan
39	Pescadero	Pescadero	Carrie M. Mills.
40	Red Bluff,	R'd Bl'ff.	Mrs. Kate Grider.
41	Rio Vista,	Pride of the River.	E. M. Chase
42	Riverside,	Riverside,	Mrs. R.B. Fessenden
43	San Buena'ura,	Ventura,	Mrs. C. W. Bard
44	San Juan,	San Juan,	Miss Carrie Flint
45	Stockton,	Central,	J. M. Long.
46	Stockton,	Bethlehem,	Agnes McKinnon
47	Stockton,	——	, —— Keniston.
48	Santa Rosa,	S'ta Rosa,	J. H. Richardson
49	Sheridan,	Sheridan.	Young Dougherty
50	San Luis Obispo,	——,	D. M. Meridith
51	San Luis Obispo,	——,	S. D. Triplett
52	Spenceville,	Spenceville,	J. L. Walliss
53	San Diego,	San Diego,	Miss L. Pidgeon
54	Spanish Dry Diggins. P. O., Greenwood,		S. D. Diggins, Mrs. S. A. Withington.
55	Soulsbyville,	Soulsbyville,	J. H. Bluett
56	Sacramento,	——,	Miss Alice A. Catlin
57	Sacramento,	——,	——.
58	Santa Ana,	Santa Ana,	J. N. Hewes.
59	Santa Paula.	Ivy.	Miss Lulu Scott.
60	Springville,	Sp'g v'le,	Miss Lulu Thacker
61	Sonora,	Sonora,	Mrs. A. J. Sturtevant
62	San Luis Rey,	S. Luis Rey.	Miss S. Frazee
63	San Andreas,	Sparkling Water,	Miss Agnes Mercer.
64	San Jose,	——,	Anna McKenzie.
65	San Francisco,	Hayes Valley,	Mrs. Nellie Warren.
66	Short,	Lakeside.	J. M Moore.
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68	Ventura.	Mound.	Miss. P. P. Faddis.
69	Volcano.	——.	Mrs. Ezra Haskill.
70	Vallejo,	Vallejo,	Mrs. T. Graves.
71	Vallejo.	Home,	N. Smith.
72	Woodland,	Little Giant Killers,	B. F. Loomis.
73	Walnut Creek,	Walnut Creek;	Miss A. M. Stone.
74	Weaverville,	——,	Mrs. D. R. Atherton
75	Westminster,	Westminster,	Miss. M. A. McCoy.
76	Yuba City,	Franklin,	Maria Godfrey.
77	Angels.	Golden Circle.	Miss J. Hughes
78	Guerneville,	G'neville,	Mrs. E. A. Bagley,
79	Nortonv lle,	Hope,	Frank Clifford.
80	Grainland,	——,	Mrs. Sadie Hensley
81	Santa Maria,	——,	Mrs. S. B. Jones.
82	Colfax.	Colfax.	Mrs. E. D. Story.
83	Guadalupe,	Guadalupe,	Angie Ayres.
84	Fresno C'y,	Fr'o C'y,	Judge C.D. Sayles
85	Ventura.	Ventura.	Mrs. Myra Walbridge
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87	Auburn,	——,	T. B. Hopkins.
88	Anderson.	Earnest,	Mrs. E. P. Veeder
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92	Oroville.	Oroville,	Miss Kate Leggett.
93	Rocklin,	Rocklin,	Mrs. R. A. Mills.
94	San Bernardino,	S'n B'd'o,	G. T. Switzer
95	Wheatland,	Elizabeth,	——.
96	West Berkeley,	——,	Miss L. H. Lowe
97	Yuba City,	Yuba City,	——.

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The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at San Francisco on Tuesday, Oct. 3d, 1882, commencing at 10 a. m.

Directory of Lodges of Good Templars in the City of San Francisco.

NO. NAME. MEETS. LOCATION OF HALL.

114 Evening Star, Th., Grand Central Hall, 997 Market st., cor. of 6th.
120 Headlight, W., Cambrian Hall, No. 1133 Mission street, bet. 7th and 8th Sts.
160 Mission Star, Tu., No. 2943 Sixteenth St., bet Valencia and Mission streets.
130 Constitution, F., Shiel's Hall, 32 O'Farrell st.
160 Mission Star, Tu., King's Hall, 2131 Mission st., bet. 17th and 18th.
185 Life Boat, M., No. 118 Jackson st., near Front.
186 Golden Gate, Tu., Bush st. M. E. church, Bush street. nr. Devisadero street.
291 International, M., Grand Central Hall, Market st., cor. of 6th.
293 Valley, Th., Fell Street Presbyterian Church, bet. Laguna and Octavia sts.
307 Pleasant Valley, M., Comerford's Hall Church st., bet. 27th and 28th.
314 Spring Valley, Tu., Union Hall, cor. Fillmore and Greenwich sts.
417 Crystal, M., Myrtle Hall, Railroad and 7th avenue.
7 California, Th., Ono Hall, Mission and Fifteenth streets.

Grand Lodge of Oregon.

SUBORDINATE DIRECTORY.

11 Capital, S., Salem, C. W. Scriber.
17 Hillsboro, S., Hillsboro, W. L. Weathered.
23 La Creole, Tu., Dallas, Jno. S. Ashbaugh
36 Silver, S., Silverton, Frank Simeral.
39 Rosa, S., Salem, P. R. Winslow.
40 Astoria, Tu., Astoria, J. O. Bozorth.
43 Marion, S., Hubbard, Milton B. Kester.
57 Milwaukee, S., Milwaukee, A. Luelling.
74 Val Fontis, S., Zena, Charles Philips.
80 John Day, S., Canyon City, Fred P. Horsley.
86 Nonparcil, W., Portland, W. S. James
94 Lone Star, S., Clackamas, W. H. Wilmot.
115 Brooklyn, F., East Portland, James McGrew.
118 Sheridan, W., Sheridan, H. Z. Foster.
136 Forest Grove, S., Forest Grove, Mitchell Gilliam.
155 Valley, F., Halsey, H. B. Keniston.
159 Delavan, Tu., Junction City, W. M. Houston.
166 Union, S., Turner, E. E. McKinney.
179 Pacific, S., Cottage Grove, W. W. Cathcart.
184 Mt. Pleasant, S., Creswell, J. P. Currin
189 Ashland, F., Ashland, Wm. Harris.
191 Klamath, Tu., Ft. Klamath, Fred. Scheider.
212 Ochoco, Th., Prineville, Joseph Howard.
213 Revival, S., Prairie Gity, J. W. Mack.
217 Goshen, S. Goshen, J. W. Cox.
227 Marshfield, Th., Marshfield, Jonathan Osborn.
229 Onward, S., Albany, Matthew Chambers
258 Amity, S., Amity, Anna Putman.
259 Green Mountain, S., Siuslaw, Hiram Wingard.
262 Triumph, M., Independence, Mrs. L. L. Whiteaker.
268 Paradise Springs, S., East Portland. Mrs. R. D. Prettyman.
286 Williams Creek, S., Applegate, E. E. Topping.
289 McMinnville, S. McMinnville, J.E.Magers.
302 Newberg, S., Newberg, J. T. Smith.
306 Linkville, Linkville, Sam Parker.
316 Samaritan, S., Harrisburg, Nettie Isham.
331 Monmouth, S., Monmouth, G. W. Richardson.
332 Pass Creek, S., Drain, Wm. Barker.
336 Wasco, S., Dufur, A. J. Dufur, Jr.
342 Lily, Tu, East Portland, Jas. W. Shaver.
344 Albany, S., Albany, R. Fox.
346 Good Samaritan, W., Dalles, O. D. Doane.
350 Mount Hood, M., Dalles, John Michell.
352 Stayton, M., Stayton, L. M. Follansby.
355 Bay, Th., Marshfield, A. M. Crawford.
356 Welcome, S., John Day, Rev. E. Hays.
357 Monroe, S., Monroe, N. Garlinghouse.
358 Columbia, F., East Portland, D M. Long.
360 Evergreen, St. Helens, J. H. Groves.
362 Powder River, —., Baker City, E. P. Waltz.
363 La Grande —., La Grande, Geo. H. Rigdon.
364 Centerville, Centerville, Rev. T. S. Burnett.
365 Concordia, Spanish Hollow, C. W. Barzee.
366 Alpha, Lafayette, Rev. T. L. Jones.
367 Butte, S. Eugene, Rev. E. P. Henderson
368 Victory, S., Mehama, J. M. Eskew.
369 Success, T., Lebanon, J. L. Gilbert.
370 Champoeg, S., Champoeg, John Hoefer.
871 Webfoot, S., Gervais, H. B. Elworthy.
372 Oregon City, F., Oregon City, J. W. Watts.
373 Prohibition, M., Portland, Belle McBride.
374 Beulah, Tu., Portland, Geo. W. Dickson.

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Alternates.

E. W. Ryan, Portland; Elias Jessup, Newberg.

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at The Dalles, commencing on the third Tuesday in June, 1882.

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Loans on personal security	1,106,004 27
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Money on hand	398,669 34
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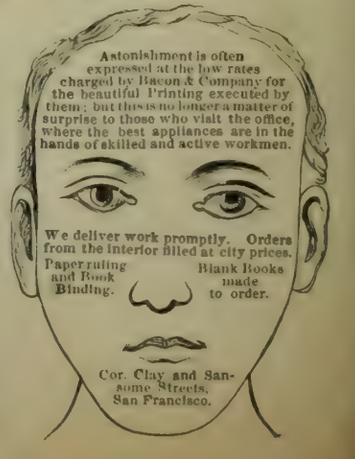
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The Rescue.

"WINE IS A MOCKER, STRONG DRINK IS RAGING."

Entered at the Post Office at San Francisco, Cal., as second-class matter.

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David C. Cook ..... Cheap Books
Mrs. Clara S. Foltz ..... Attorney
Gould, W. D ..... Attorney, Los Angeles
Hand Book ..... of Medicine
H. G. Parsons ..... Book and Job Printer
Halsey, I. S ..... Dentist
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Milnes Bros ..... Cards
R. W. Nelson ..... Nat. Liberator
National Temperance Society ..... Temp. Literature
Julia Colman ..... " "
H. A. Smith ..... Temperance Grocery
Phosphate Soap ..... 637 Market Street
Pacific Bank ..... Pine Street
Paul Rieger ..... Lemon Sugar
Thrailkill, Dr., Oakland ..... Dentist
Thompson, R ..... Attorney-at-Law
W. C. T. U ..... Coffee Houses
The Signal ..... Chicago Organ, W. C. T. U.
Exchange and Mart ..... Santa Cruz, Cal.
Rouse & Laws ..... Commission Merchants
The Lever ..... Detroit, Mich.
W. J. Paugh, M. D ..... Oculist and Aurist
Prof. W. C. Damon, Napa, Cal ..... Beet Seed

When you call on any of these places please say you saw their Ad or card in the Rescue.

Janesville reports a Band of Hope at Lake View school house; 38 members.

Bro. Thomas Wright, L. D., writes from Sierra City, sending a club of 5 subscribers; that they expect to have a harvest of converts from an increased interest in the work of temperance there. Hall is to be refitted and more earnest, active attention to temperance literature.

A Mr. McGrath in Nevada some eight years ago stepped out of the Methodist pulpit and went to drinking and a few days ago shot himself handling a pistol while drunk. If this man had lived and prospered and all the 200 or 300 ministers who remained in that church on this coast had committed suicide, the argument would have looked pretty bad for the church. But as it has turned out entirely the other way, the chances seem to be about 300 to 1 against leaving the pulpit for the dramshop.

A good worker for temperance and for this paper closes her letter thus: "The pet lamb is bleating for its supper; the chickens are to be shut up for the night, the men are coming for supper and I do all my own work." But she has time to devote to temperance still.

How many people have sent for a dozen or twenty copies of Julia Colmans Pamphlet, Readings on Beer; only five cents and most valuable to convince people of the danger and folly of using that most swinish and filthy and brutalizing of all swills. Address her 76 Bible House New York City.

Last week it was accidently observed that the advt. of the Natl. Liberator has been omitted from the Rescue since Feb. 9. Probably the crowded edition of the 16th was the occasion; but nobody seems to know. It is now restored and every reader of the Rescue is commended to add that paper to his reading material.

Col. J. T. Long has arrived from Oregon after a very successful campaign against the enemy there. He opened fire in San Francisco on Monday evening at the M. E. Church, Bush and Devisadero Sts. Gave an eloquent address thoroly up with the times and in orthodox sympathy with the most advanced intelligence of the temperance movement. Every one who has the opportunity of hearing the Col. should avail himself of the privilege and be richly repaid.

Subscribers and renewals this week; Plano 1; Los Angeles (W. D. Gould) 2; Shasta 1; San Francisco 4; Maine 1; Tucson 1; Washington Corners 2; San Jose 1; Sonoma 1; Washington D. C. 1; Lompoc (J. W. Webb) 2; Pasadena 1; Hawaii 3.

See new advertisement of prohibition class papers. Let us make a boom, now, to get up to 10,000 subscribers before next Grand Lodge. There is no other weekly temperance paper to be had as cheaply as the Rescue on the terms offered, nor when a Mrs. Hayes picture is given for 20 subscribers at $1.25. And it is probably as well suited to the latitude of California as any other journal.

San Leandro.—Constable J. H. Shirley of San Leandro publishes in the *Sentinel* a statement that one T. H. Rantzau, was convicted on two charges of selling liquor to two infant sons of widows there. If the brains and hearts of the people of that town were not demoralized with tobacco and whisky, they would give an infamous thief who would do such things a half hour to leave town and in default hang him to the nearest lamp-post or tree.

"For several weeks past, we have been sending the *Ballot* to quite a number of Temperance papers published in the United States, and, as we would like to exchange papers with all of these, ask gentlemen publishing them to place the *Temperance Ballot* on their Exchange list."

The Rescue placed you there, friend, some time ago, and wishes you all manner of success. It is hoped Ohio that has slain so many prophets of the temperance press may relent and repent and allow the *Ballot* a decent contest with the rum fiend.

Rev. A. J. Compton.—An invitation has been received to attend and participate in the celebration of the Silver Wedding Anniversary of Rev. Dr. A. J. Compton on Friday evening March 24th at the Bethel Presbyterian Church at Woodbridge. Regretting that the limit of travel accorded by the business of this office, is only about a mile and that on special occasions, the Rescue and many of its readers will lend their warmest sympathies to the occasion and tender hearty congratulations and most kindly wishes and invoke a long continuance of the useful lives of the Dr. and his estimable partner and of the happy relations existing between them and their people and friends everywhere.

Please do not send to the Rescue any more for any books or leaflets that are not advertized to be for sale *in the office of the* Rescue. Rev. J. B. Hill, 1041 Market St., keeps all of the N. T. Society publications and the G. W. C. T. has the leaflets and lecture posters, etc., for the lecture business. Now if the only way to get these things from those two gentlemen was to go up there with a club and take what you want by force, it would be a real pleasure to thus accomodate one's friends, but there is not the least occasion for it. They will both readily attend to any orders, and are men of peace and good behavior. If orders for them are sent to this office, they stand a great chance of being overlooked and covered up and forgotten till too late. No books at Rescue office in future unless so advertized; not a possible moment of time to spare in that way.

Sold.—not long ago a communication came to the Rescue, the given name of the writer being that of at least two very excellent California girls. The writer said it was the first time she had written for publication but would like to practice. The item was so short and so tersly and sufficiently worded that a little note of encouragement was forwarded suggesting that she might with practice and under faithful criticism succeed in becoming a facile writer and might fill the place some day of a grandly useful woman. The note was kindly answered, but it said, you were slightly mistaken on one point, I'm a boy 18 years of age, six feet high and weigh 180 pounds. What in the world did they mean by giving him a girls name then, if he was going to grow up to that size?

A Martyr.—Mr. Bradlaugh, an atheist member of the English Parliament delights in getting himself expelled. Partridge every day finally nauseates a gourmand of partridge. If Mr. Bradlaugh would take an oath at all, and if his oath taken on the Bible or an almanac or a jack knife or a cross or a crescent, would not be equally binding, his conscience is altogether too dainty. When a martyr goes round begging to be kicked, he deserves what he asks for. Mr. Rothschild was a martyr in a similar way for some time. He was afraid to repeat the words "on the faith of a christian" in being admitted to his seat in the Parliament, because "it was not binding on his conscience." It may be true that such men have no confidence in their own truthfulness, except they are testifying under the strongest possible fear of immediate perdition; but it is very doutful whether an oath of any kind at all improves the conscienciousness of any body, who will descend to the infinite depravity and degradation and meanness of a lie, when under no bonds to speak the truth, but those of his own self-respect and native manliness.

The New York *Tribune* says: "Guiteau has made a Supreme Judge as well as a President, and he is not hung yet. There is not a humble being in the country so ignorant as to believe that Roscoe Conkling would have been awarded the highest judicial office in the gift of the President, if a cold-blooded assassin had not first murdered the President whom the people elected. For that horrible murder no man living is thot by the people of the United States more responsible than Mr. Conkling himself. This is the opinion held and expressed by multitudes in this section of the country ever since the 2d day of July last. President Arthur, to make his job complete, should now pardon Guiteau, and appoint him to a cabinet position. Without Conkling, there would have been no Guiteau the Assassin; without Guiteau the Assassin, there would be no President Arthur; and Arthur is an ingrate if he forgets the author and finisher of the dignity, honor and ineffable glory that now envelops the White House."—*Geauga Leader.*

While no one supposes Conkling intended personal violence to be done to President Garfield, or would have countenanced anything of the kind, it is an absolute fact that he inaugurated a most malicious and uncalled-for war against him which was entirely the cause of Guiteau's being led to commit his horrible crime. To reward and honor Mr. Conkling under such circumstances would seem to be a very gross breach of propriety and fitness.

MAN'S MORTALITY.

[The following poem is justly considered a poetical gem of the highest order. The original was found in an Irish MS. in Trinity College, Dublin.—*Commercial Advertiser.*]

Like a damask rose you see,
Or like a blossom on a tree,
Or like the dainty flower in May,
Or like the morning to the day,
Or like the sun or like the shade,
Or like the gourd which Jonah made;
Even such is man, whose thread is spun,
Drawn out and out, and so is done.
The rose withers, the blossom blasteth,
The flower fades, the morning hasteth,
The sun sets, the shadow flies
The gourd consumes, the man—he dies.

Like the grass that's newly sprung,
Or like the tale that's new begun,
Or like the bird that's here to-day,
Or like the pearled dew in May,
Or like an hour, or like a span,
Or like the singing of the swan;
Even such is man, who lives by breath,
Is here, now there, in life and death.
The grass withers, the tale is ended,
The bird is flown, the dew's ascended,
The hour is short, the span not long,
The swan's near death, man's life is done.

Like to the bubble in the brook,
Or in a glass much like a look,
Or like the shuttle in weaver's hands,
Or like the writing on the sand,
Or like a thought, or like a dream,
Or like the gliding of the stream;
Even such is man, who lives by breath,
Is here, now there, in life and death.
The bubble's out, the look forgot,
The shuttle's flung, the writing's blot,
The thought is past, the dream is gone,
The waters glide, man's life is done.

Like an arrow from a bow,
Or like a swift course of water flow,
Or like the time twixt flood and ebb,
Or like the spider's tender web,
Or like a race, or like a goal,
Or like the dealing of a dole;
Even such is man, whose brittle state
Is always subject unto fate,
The arrow shot, the flood soon spent,
The time no time, the web soon rent,
The race soon run, the goal soon won,
The dole soon dealt, man's life soon done.

Like to the lightning from the sky,
Or like a post that quick doth hie,
Or like a quaver in a song,
Or like a journey three days long,
Or like snow when summer's come,
Or like a pear, or like a plum;
Even such is man, who heaps up sorrow,
Lives but this day, and dies to-morrow.
The lightning's past, the post must go,
The song is short, the journey so,
The pear doth rot, the plum doth fall,
The snow dissolves and so must all.

HISTORIC LANDMARKS.

BY B. W. RICHARDSON, M. D., F. R. S.

IX.—ALCOHOL AS A MEDICINE.

Another point. I recollect twenty years ago that alcohol was considered the grand panacea in diseases. For my part, tho I had not then become a total abstainer, I had always stood aloof from this method of treating all descriptions of disease, and particularly diseases of an exhaustive kind, with large quantities of alcohol. In my student life I observed in cases of fever—and I had a great deal to do with it in the epidemic of 1847—that the free administration of alcohol always produced a great deal of excitement first, and then depression, and then sleep, and a delirium which did not seem to be very different from the delirium of drunkenness, and yet under the influence of masters who said this was necessary, a student was obliged to accept that that was the right treatment. Later in life, when I began to practice for myself, and found a very distinguished physician praising this treatment in all directions, and a number of disciples following this man, I was obliged to hold aloof, and become somewhat unpopular because I would not moderate the quantity of spirit that was being given; and then gradually the truth began to dawn upon me and others that the thing was all wrong, and thru the great efforts made by a very few men, in the first instance, what is the result?—that the whole of this heroic line of treatment of disease, not of ounces of spirit, but of pints per day, has been altogether given up. The idea of the brandy treatment of fever has passed nearly away. To Dr. Gardner, of Glasgow, we are greatly indebted. With a boldness which few men under the circumstances would have evinced, he eliminated these stimulants from his wards one by one. He found persons come there sick with the disease and die at the rate of thirty-six per cent. In from two to three years, by steadily and with truest conservatism reducing the quantity of alcohol until he brot it to a minimum, or to nothing at all, he gives results of deaths at the rate of eight or nine per cent. We are all struck by this, and you will find wherever you go—France has not caut the contagion—that this treatment of disease by large quantities of drink has passed into oblivion, never, I hope to rise again, and passed away with results at which every one wonders, with results in recoveries which never could have been hoped for if by a slow and gradual process from that which was—yes, I will say it boldly—vicious and dangerous, and even fatal, a different system had not been carried out. *(To be continued.)*

JOTTINGS.

BY WILL C. KING.

Beside me on the table and near at hand lies a book. Not a remarkable fact, surely, and quite a commonplace one to find its way into print, for one can not draw up to many center-tables in homes claiming respectability without finding more than one book within close reach.

But this book on which my eyes rest, with something akin to love, is something more than a mass of printed paper bound in cloth or calf or morocco, hence is unlike the majority of books one meets. Of all the production of man's brain or of his art none so truly reflect himself as do books.

As on this journey of life one meets and passes with a sigh, so is the average book taken up and laid down again. Speaking of eyes Emerson says, "The reason men do not obey us is because they see the mud at the bottom of our eyes." The mud of human nature is painfully apparent in most books. Shallow cisterns are they and the water sadly roiled if not absolutely poisonous. The least one knows of such books the better. Not of this number is this companion of my solitudes, this cherished friend who is ever true let who will be false. Every page is a well of water, deep, limpid and sparkling. In life the persons to be met who possess the one supreme quality that fits man to be a true friend—*i e dependableness*—are as the ratio of one to one thousand, so among books, this one is a treasure rarer than any that dark sea-caverns can boast. Although the author has been long dead, yet I think of him as a personal and public benefactor and would make a long pilgrimage to plant a flower by his tomb. This is but one among many books that I prize—altho none outside the book of books is more dear and I mention it to express my sorrow that a growth of love for light and cheap literature has driven works of real worth from so many tables and shelves.

As one friend is worth a myriad of selfish flatterers who only please and elate, so one book may and ought to be more valued and more helpful than a houseful of books. There are books and books, you know! A book that is qualified to become a part of myself—to which I may go in sadness and receive cheer, in joy and find sympathy, in prosperity and be warned, in adversity and find consolation; a book that grows fresher by often reading and the deeper my draughts the sweeter its waters—it is such a book I love to call my own and be made a nobler man by studying its pages. Hearing a youth express dislike to being alone "Not because I fear personal harm but because I get so lonesome," I felt for him sincere pity. Surely, the person who can not be absolutely alone with the heart and its God and yet find satisfaction in self-communion is deserving of pity; but the one who can not forget self—the whole world and the passage of time in the pure joys a *good book* affords is in as sad a condition.

HEREDITARY TENDENCIES.

TAMAQUA, PA., Jan. 18, 1882.

DEAR UNION:—A new department comes humbly to take its place among your work and workers. As above indicated, we in this department are to seek and to publish truths relating to the hereditary influences of alcohol and tobacco.

We shall find, first: That the appetite for these poisons is transmitted from parent to child, probably in an intensified (and humanly speaking) *irresistible* form; secondly, that the mother who imbibes alcoholic stimulants while nourishing her child, either before or after birth, is liable to implant this terrible appetite; thirdly (and taken altogether this is perhaps most horrible of all), parents who drink are liable to transmit to their children physical, mental and moral impurity and degeneracy, there being certain lothsome and destructive diseases of body and mind, and certain base and fierce passions which hold peculiarly intimate relations to the drink and tobacco habits.

It is vitally necessary and especially fitting that, as women, we should investigate these subjects. Any facts or incidents on this line, or any suggestions as to bringing the subject before *all* our Temperance women, will be thankfully received. We earnestly beseech your co-operation, friends, all. This is emphatically foundation work. Here we deal with the evil at its inmost source.

Yours for the war, M. L. GRIFFITH, Supt. of Dept.
—*In Our Union.*

Ten or fifteen years ago the practice of ordering ale and porter and port wine and brandy for mothers and nurses seemed to be almost universal in England, if one could judge from what is to be seen and heard in the seaports of that country. Perhaps one only of these drinks was sometimes ordered, but sometimes all four were ordered by the doctor for one nurse, and the nurse most cheerfully rendered a pious obedience to the mandate of the medical pope.

In one instance abont 20 years ago a little motherless infant was the subject of such treatment in Liverpool; the nurse was a young, stout, healthy woman, but she needed a liberal supply of all these things to enable her to do justice to the child. And as the family means were abundant and a more than Egyptian mental darkness upon such matters prevailed, her every demand was promptly complied with; the father and sisters-in-law and family conclave being determined that nothing should be spared to give that very beautiful little girl every chance of health and growth. It got along finely to the age of 6 months, then began to pine mysteriousiy and to have fits and spasms; at 9 months it was removed to a farm house in the country for change of air etc. Then it was thot to have disease of the spine and from that time till its death at 15 months it was in a constant agony of most intense suffering, a crooked, deformed, depraved looking cripple. And a stepmother who had appeared on the scene informed the writer that the bill for port wine and brandy for that infant, for every month it was at the farm house, was a good deal more than the charge for its board and attendance. And the way all this came to be known to a stranger, it was the last dying request of that infant's mother that her seafaring friend of several years acquaintance should engage and her family should consent that he should be the especial guardian and adviser and friend of her little orphaned girl.

We shudder at stories of human sacrifices in Africa but how infinitely more cruel are the infant sacrifices where medical men make such barbarous and murderous prescriptions.

FEBRUARY REPORT OF THE SACRAMENTO Y. M. C. A.

ABSTRACT OF WORK.

20 Noon—Day meetings	450
4 Sabbath P. M.	360
3 Wednesday evening	120
2 Association public	200
27 Days Reading Room	540
2 Meetings at County Jail	50
Total	1720

New members received for the month, 40. Religious and temperance reading matter given away, 2,000 pages. Invitations to meetings distributed, 1,000. Cards of invitation given out, 800. Circulars to business men sent out,—170.

Two meetings of Board of Directors, and one each of Lecture and Employment Committees.

The following newspapers are now sent to our Reading Rooms, gratis.

Sacramento *Daily Record-Union*, Sacramento *Dailg Bee*, San Francisco *Daily Chronicle*, Stockton *Dailg Independent*, Marysville *Weekly Appeal*, Los Angeles *Weekly Mirror*, Merced *Weekly Star*, Kern Co. *Weekly Record*, THE RESCUE, *The Occident, The Pacific, The Pacific Methodist, Herald of Truth, Pacific Churchman* and *N. Y. Methodist.*

The Cal. Christian Advocate, N. Y. Observer, and the *Expositor* (United Brethren) come also, sent by subscription of friends. The Lecture Course will shortly be commenced, and one or more Educational classes inaugurated. Respectfully submitted.

ANDREW J. HANSON, Pres.

Mar. 1, 1882.

PEACH BUTTER,

Plum butter, quince butter, apple butter or pear butter at 50c per 5 lb. tin, or $5,50 per dozen at 519 Post St.

A few National Temperance Almanacs can be supplied at the RESCUE office; a 10 cent stamp will get one, and that is the cheapest way of remittance. The volume for 1882 is, as usual, full of good matter.

CAL. W. C. T. UNION.

"THE WOMEN OF AMERICA *vs.* THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC"

President, Mrs. D. P. Browne, Blake House, Oakland.

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THE NATIONAL W. C. T. U

ITS AIMS AND METHODS.

The officers of the W. N. C. T. U. present the following: * * * *

1. The auxiliaries of our National Woman's Christian Temperance Union are found in every State and Territory of the Republic. These are formed of Christian women representing the most active forces of Church, Home and School, in their relation to the temperance reform.

2. Our lines of work include at least thirty distinct Superintendents and Standing Committees, ranged in the order of growth, under the following departments: Educational, Evangelistic, Social, Legal, and Hygienic. Under these heads we have the Juvenile and Sunday-school Temperance work; Scientific Instruction in Public and Private Schools; Circulation of Temperance Literature; Efforts to Influence the Press; Gospel Meetings; Temperance Bible Readings; Prison, Jail, Hospital, and Police Station work; Temperance Work among Railroad Hands; Young Women's Work; Evening and Industrial Schools; Friendly Inns, Restaurants and Reading-Rooms; Drawing-Room Meetings; Relative Statistics; Relations of Temperance to Capital and Labor; Legal Work, (including Petitions); Day of Prayer in Week of Prayer; Sacramental Wine, etc., etc.

3. * * * In Washington, at our last convention in October, where 233 delegates represented 33 States, the following was adopted:

"Believing that it is the part of wisdom to place Temperance legislation upon the firm foundation of Constitutional Law, both State and National, that shall prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages; and recognizing the fact that the varying conditions of communities must, in large measure, determine our line of action, wisdom dictates the do-everything-policy, viz: Constitutional Amendment where the way is open for it; Home Protection where it is the strongest rallying cry; Equal Franchise, where the vote of women joined to that of man can alone give stability to Temperance legislation."

A "Committee on Franchise" was also appointed to "furnish advice, instruction and assistance *to States that so desire.*"

The animus of the Washington Convention was to recognize the individuality of the States in working along this line, so as to harmonize with the fact that while New England and the West have emphasized this branch of work, the Middle and Southern States have generally stood aloof from it. * * *

5. We appeal to all intelligent well-wishers of Christianity who would see the homes of this country protected and its dram shops overthrown, to send us financial help. This will not be used to pay salaries, but chiefly to extend our organization and to circulate temperance literature.

BRAZEN.

Some few weeks ago a local journal heralded, with a flourish of trumpets, the advent of an agent who was coming to Placerville to poison and pauperize and brutalize its men and debauch its dauters if possible, with a new brand of rat-poison called Davenport whisky. There were on one page some half-dozen or so of complimentary editorial notices of the new agent of death and debauchery beside the standing advertisements; and the style of the welcome accorded to the drunkard makers special revivalist, and the blessings promised as sure to follow from the consumption of his patent brothel-agency exhilarator, reminded one of the jubilation of the religious press which heralded the advent of Moody and Sankey to this coast.

The people of Placervillie were congratulated on the prospective privilege of being laid in the gutter with such an inspiring beverage, dispensed by such a graceful, pleasant, jolly, gentlemanly messenger of hell as was the coming Oscar Wilde agent of the whisky ring and messenger of their august father of hoof and horn celebrity.

One would have supposed that every householder of the county would have suddenly dropped his support of a journal, that dared to enter the home of his loved ones, in the garb of a filthy, slimy serpent, whispering words of debauching temptation to his sons and dauters; commending an agency of drunkenness and beastliness to his sons; lauding to the highest before his innocent dauters the pet and prime and chiefest agency of harlotry; coming into the house of its patrons, hissing with a message of purulent rottenness telegraphed to them strait from the bottomless pit and hot from the furnace of eternal shame.

But they did not resent it, so far as known; the visits of the advertising agent of drunkenness and filthiness were continued no dout as usual. The mothers, however, did not as a general thing enthuse with the joyous anticipation of an active whisky revival, nor welcome the accursed beverage. One of them gives her idea of the welcome as follows:

ECHOES.

What sound breaks the stillness that rests on our hills,
And wakes the wild echoes that slumbering lay,
Tis the song of the "freemen" made free in the "mills"
Where the soul is ground out, leaving nothing but clay.

And the shout so triumphant "It comes, oh, it comes!"
They tell our sad hearts, is a welcoming cheer
To a new brand of whisky, that's sent to our homes
With a menace of death to all we hold dear.

Come mothers and echo the merry refrain,
To the song of rejoicing that rings on the air.
What! nothing but tears and a moaning of pain,
Tis an echo that answers a song of despair.

Come wives, whose affection your wrongs cannot shake,
For your echo we wait, for your truth makes its worth,
What! pleading and prayers! what a discord you make,
It's the wail of a dirge, not an echo of mirth,

Sing, sister, your companion of childhood's bright years,
Has passed into manhood with heart all aglow.
What! a head bowed down, and a passion of tears!
Your echo is voiceless, o'erladen with woe.

Come God's little children, perchance you may hail
With an echo of joy this jubilant strain;
What! crying for bread! with a heart broken wail,
That's an echo of hunger and sorrow and pain.

Then whence are the echoes responsive to be?
Since nothing but discords will answer their song,
Ah, the strings of their harp, in wild riotous glee
Are swept by the fierce tyrant-spirit of wrong.

And the angel of melody, pure as a dove
Shrinks appalled from such music, its woe strikes her dumb,
And her beautiful echoes stirred quickly by love,
Will die in her bosom, ere wakened by rum.

Placerville, Feb., 1882. C.

A WORD FROM THE COUNTRY.

How can people inform themselves on the question of temperance and have no temperance literature in their homes? They might just as well try to run a farm without machinery. I am always anxious for the day to arrive when I can get my RESCUE. I think the temperance people of California have cause to be proud of their official organ; it is ably edited, on good paper and splendid type; it is full of good, sound moral reading matter; one paper is worth the subscription for a year. Every man and woman in favor of temperance ought to subscribe for it; keep it before your children; try to get your neighbor to take it, and if he is not a temperance man, the RESCUE will soon convince him that he ought to be, if he reads it every week. I was making some remarks in a temperance meeting, made up of all classes, and I challenged the audience to find anything in our temperance literature that would lead them or their children astray. I told them if they would, I would subscribe for the RESCUE for them for one year. Temperance people! look to this question of spending your money for reading matter. Do you support papers that tell you and your children and your neighbor where to go to get the best brand of old Kentucky whisky or optimus grape brandy or the best three year old wine, and tell you those places are respectable, and the men that keep them are gentlemen and ought to be patronized by our men and our boys? so they can send them to states prison or the gallows: do you patronize such papers and then look at the temperance cause and say, "I do all in my power to advance this great moral question? dont some of you pay three and four dollars for just such papers? and then when you are asked to take the paper that advocates your principles, you say that you cannot afford it. What could the very best general in the world do in a battle, if his soldiers were always aiding tho enemy; if the temperance people want to win this battle of temperance against alcohol, they must use their means as far as possible, in spreading temperance literature all over the land; it is the very best and the cheapest reading matter in the world. At the reduced prices, every family in the land ought to have it. This is our strong hold. With such papers as the RESCUE and *Liberator*, and David C. Cook's excellent publications, we can do everything; without them we can do but little. Rally to the support of our temperance literature, and the battle is won as sure as the world exists.

JOSEPHINE DOAN.

Geyserville, Sonoma County, Mar. 15th.

THE CURSE OF DRINK.

The appetite for strong drink in man has spoiled the life of more women—ruined more hopes for them, scattered more fortunes for them, brot to them more sorrow, shame and hardship—than any other evil that lives. The country numbers ten, nay, hundreds of thousands of women who are widows to-day, and sit in the hopeless weeds, because their husbands have been slain by strong drink. There are hundreds of thousands of homes scattered over the land, in which they live lives of torture, going thru all the changes of suffering that lie between the extremes of fear and despair, because those whom they love, love wine better than they do the women they have sworn to love. There are women by thousands who dread to hear at the door the step that once thrilled them with pleasure, because that step has learned to reel under the influence of the seductive poison. There are women groaning with pain while we write these words, from bruises and brutalities inflicted by husbands made mad by drink. There can be no exaggeration in any statement in regard to this matter, because no human imagination can create anything worse than the truth, and no pen is capable of portraying the truth. The sorrows and horrors of a wife with a drunken husband, or a mother with a drunken son, are as near the realization of hell as can be reached in this world at least. The shame, the indignation, the sorrow, and the sense of disgrace for herself and her children, the poverty, and not unfrequently the beggary, the fear and the fact of violence, the lingering, life-long struggle and despair of countless women with drunken husbands, are enough to make all women curse wine and engage unitedly to oppose it everywhere as the worst enemy of their sex.—*Dr. Holland, in Scribner's Monthly.*

ED. RESCUE, I dreamed I was in a prayer meeting and I saw a christian get up and commence his prayer in this way; oh blessed Lord, I know that intoxicating drink is the cause of more sin, and crime than any thing else, but oh Lord, if thou wilt let me sell my grapes to be manufactured into intoxicating drinks for a few years, until I get a little more money, then I will bless thee. And in the mean time I will partake of the Sacrament, in remembrance of what thou hast sacrificed for the sins of the world. Then I saw the preacher with paper and pencil in hand figuring, and he said, my brother thou hast said wise things, for a man cannot enter the kingdom of Heaven without money.

J. D.

THE *Interior* says that the *Signal* is on the wrong track in asking for a new party. Will our excellent neighbor tell just what should be done then with the increasing number of voters who are pledged to support no man who will not give public assurances of his opposition to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors and his determination to work for the total suppression of the liquor traffic? It will not do to say that there should be no such voters, most noble *Interior*. They are already here by the thousands, and are come to stay. Can the Republican party hold them? Can the democratic party meet the conditions? If not what then but a third party? —*Signal.*

The Mrs. Hayes Picture is being worked off as fast as possible, but only 12 copies can be made in one day. Those who have been waiting for its appearance need not be alarmed; it will come and that picture is going to stay. No occupant of the White House has more deserved the reverence and honor and love of the American people than Mrs. Hayes. That beautiful portrait ot to adorn every lodge room and temperance hall and friends of temperance should have it as a household treasure. Send $5 to Miss Esther Pugh, 54 Bible House, New York City.

ABOUT THE JUBILEE.—I saw in your last issue something about having a jubilee in San Francisco for the temperance children. Why not have it in Redwoods next fourth; it would be encouraging to our little temperance workers; wont some one plan it for next fourth? JOSEPHINE DOAN.

G. W. Secretary's D'p'tm't.

GEORGE B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.

☞The office of the Grand Lodge is located in the Capital Savings Bank Building, entrance, No. 328 J street, up-stairs, over the southwest corner J and Fourth streets, Sacramento, where the Grand Worthy Secretary will be pleased to receive calls from the members of the Order during business hours.

☞This department is edited by the Grand Worthy Secretary, to whom all communications relating in any way to the business of the Grand Lodge, this department, or anything appearing hereunder, should be addressed.

☞The Grand Worthy Secretary's post office address is Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento, Cal.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES
ON SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE G. W. S.

Sold for the Benefit of the Grand Lodge

Constitutions, per hundred copies	$12 00
Constitutions per dozen	1 75
Glee Books, "Temperance Chimes" per dozen	4 00
Glee Books, per half dozen	2 50
Glee Books, single copies	50
Receipts of Evening and Constitution Roll Book, per set	2 50
Chase's Digest, per copy	1 50
Officer's Roll Call etc., Book of	1 00
Pledge Cards, per hundred	1 00
Officers Cards, per set of four	1 00
Degree Ode Cards, per dozen	1 00
Subordinate Ode Cards, per dozen	75
Subordinate Ode Cards with music, per dozen	1 50
Chase's Good of the Order, per copy	50

BLANK FORMS.

Clearance Cards, per dozen	3 00
Grand Lodge Returns, per dozen	1 00
W. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. F. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Bonds, per dozen	1 00
Forms for Charges, Trials, etc., per set of four	25
Forms for incorporation of Lodges	Free

LODGE BOOKS

Propositions for Membership, Book of fifty	50
Notices of Election to Membership, book of fifty	50
Proposition Committee notices, book of fifty	50
D. G. W. C. T.'s Dispensations, book of fifty	50
Password Certificates, book of fifty	50
Delinquent (Dues) Notice, book of fifty	50
Warrants on W. T., book of fifty	50
W. F. S. Receipts, book of fifty	55
W. T. Receipts, book of fifty	50

LODGE FURNITURE.

In addition to the above, I will attend to orders for Impression Seals, Blank Books, Special Printing, Regalia or Lodge Furniture. This will be done as an accommodation to Lodges and not as a source of profit either to the Grand Lodge or myself; hence all orders filled will be sent per express by the dealers, with instructions to "collect on delivery," unless the money accompanies the order. Address—

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.,
Sacramento, California.

CASH RECEIVED.—The Grand Worthy Secretary acknowledges receipt of the following amounts of cash since last report. Proper personal receipts were also forwarded in each case:

GENERAL FUND.

Orange Lodge, No. 246	$11 00	Wildwood, 469	20 25
Mountain View, 342	1 00	Vallejo, 64	27 50
Horicon, 146	2 50	Rosy Crown, 136	6 50
Newville, 164	10 00	Forestville, 176	7 75
Blooming, 365	1 50	Home, 242	10 00
Faithful, 431	3 00	Dixon, 364	1 50
Grangeville, 169	27 25	Washington, 386	5 25
Pasadena, 173	10 00	Snelling, 279	2 25
Del Monte, 357	6 00	Mt Nebo, 344	6 75

ORPHANS' HOME FUND.

Interest on estate of Peter Shields, deceased $41 35

THANKSGIVING DIME COLLECTION.—Hereunder will be found a full and complete exhibit of all contributions to the dime collection fund, which contributors are requested to examine carefully and report to the G. W. S. any errors or omissions which may be found to exist, although the list is believed to be accurate and perfect.

Siloam Lodge, No. 2	$ 5 00	Live Oak, 297	1 00
Sylvania, 12	3 00	Central Point, 298	2 95
Marysville, 25	3 50	Merrill, 299	5 00
Mt Delight, 27	4 50	Western Star, 303	3 00
Star of Hope, 32	70	Paskenta 309	1 00
Vallejo, 64	3 00	Rocklin, 313	2 00
Campo Seco, 105	80	Spring Valley, 314	3 60
Centennial, 107	3 15	Fairfield, 320	4 00
Caspar, 117	3 60	June, 321	5 30
Independent, 119	3 25	Hydesville, 322	2 50
Confidence, 122	2 00	Lakeside, 325	3 50
Virginia, 124	5 00	Oakdale, 326	1 75
Columbia, 128	1 25	Victoria, 328	3 30
Constitution, 130	3 80	Pride of Tulare, 329	3 20
Salinas, 131	95	Twilight, 321	1 50
San Juan, 134	2 85	Newcastle, 339	2 00
Woodbridge, 139	1 95	Soulsbyville, 340	4 00
Aerial, 144	1 50	Seaside, 354	75
Igo, 155	3 40	Enterprise, 356	19 35
Valley Ford, 156	4 10	North Star, 363	2 00
Good Shepherd, 158	5 00	Success, 366	2 50
Winters, 165	1 60	Monroe, 368	1 60
Geyser, 166	2 50	N San Juan, 369	50
Sebastopol, 167	1 05	Santa Rosa, 370	5 15
Samaritan, 177	1 60	Bridgeport, 379	2 50
Georgiana, 188	1 00	La Porte, 381	5 00
Ocean Queen, 190	3 00	C C Colony, 388	90
Tulare, 195	3 50	Lone Oak, 391	2 00
Tehama, 198	4 00	Pacific, 392	10 50
Nevada, 201	10 00	Bay View, 393	3 00
Lakeview, 211	2 00	Azalea, 405	2 10
Charity, 212	1 10	Crystal, 417	5 05
Nil Desperandum, 216	1 00	Mound, 418	2 10
Scenega, 221	1 55	Capay Valley, 419	1 40
Plainsburg, 223	2 40	Montecito, 428	2 15
Orion, 224	5 70	Pleasant Prairie, 429	2 60
Cedarville, 230	1 50	Faithful, 431	6 15
Hueneme, 236	1 70	Hercules, 433	4 00
Kernville, 237	8 00	Kernville, 437	2 85
Fairview, 247	3 75	Yuba City, 440	4 00
Artesia, 251	3 10	Rincon, 443	4 00
El Monte, 258	2 60	S Luis Obispo, 444	3 00
Sheridan, 260	13 75	Castroville, 446	2 45
Morning Star, 266	8 20	Granite, 451	3 00
Vesper, 268	2 80	Georgetown, 455	2 25
Riverside, 284	3 30	Table Bluff, 460	4 65
Carbondale, 288	5 00	Willow Springs, 461	5 15
Madera, 290	5 30	Madison, 463	1 35
International, 291	5 00	Dexter, 472	2 25
Valley, 293	4 60	Garden Valley, A T, 1	2 00
Carbondale Juvenile Temple, Nortonville			$ 2 00
Guerneville Juvenile Temple, Guerneville			1 00
Borden, Cumb Pres. Church			6 40
Brentwood, M. E. Church			3 00
Elk Grove, Union Services			2 35
Grafton, M. E. Church, South			2 50
Kelseyville, Christian Church			1 25
Los Gatos, M. E. Church			1 05
Placerville, Union Services			10 00
Plano, M. E. Church			2 00
Riverside, Union Services			7 00
San Luis Obispo, M. E			5 20
Santa Paula, Congregational Church			2 25
Uncle Sam, M. E. Church			30
Vacaville, Union Services			2 40
Total amount of contributions			$389 45
The list of contributors aggregate,			
100 Lodges, contributing			$340 75
13 Church Services, contributing			45 70
2 Juvenile Temples, contributing			3 00
Total of all contributions			$389 45

Of the 100 contributing Lodges 83 have directed that the proportion of literature due them, amounting to $129,27, be placed at the disposal of the R. W. G. L. Literature Committee for distribution among the Freedmen of the South and where most needed. Nine Lodges, Nos. 195, 201, 298, 320, 356, 370, 431, 437, and 440 will have the amount of literature due forwarded to them. Seven lodges have not been heard from as to forwarding their literature to the Freedmen etc., viz. Nos. 165, 167, 251. 299, 313, 368, and 379. While one, No. 258, requires that the literature due it, be forwarded to the Good Templars Home for Orphans.

The $389.45 will be divided between the W. N. C. T U. and the N. T. S. and P. H. each receiving $194,72 and each being required to return $97,36 in literature as above provided and retaining the balance of $97,36 for the benefit of their National Literature Fund.

And thus ends the "Dime Collection" for the current fiscal year, showing an increase of $107,85 over the collection of last year for the same purpose.

PACKAGES MAILED.—The following packages have been mailed during the past week from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office:

1–M McKinnon, Truckee.
1–Miss M McIntosh, Truckee
2–A Hewitt, Live Oak.
1–F M Burnham, Navarro.
1–J W Newcum, Oakland.
1–Wm Douglass, Truckee.
1–C H Dexter, Vallejo.
1–J A Gamble, Columbia.
1–Flora Jones, Nelson.
2–C N Goulding, Gridley,
1–W R Culver, Colfax.
1–Maggie Burnett, Kings R'vr
1–W R Norton, Los Angeles.
–W A Duncombe, N Temes'l
1–O C Grider, Shingletown.
4–P A Earp, Sycamore.
2–Geo E Isaacs, Merced.
8–A O Rix, Wash'gton Corners
1–Orin S Henderson, Stock'n
1–Jno Warswick, Grangeville
1–E L Moore, Atlanta.
1–L Gurnett, Glenville.
1–H C Brook, San Bern'dino
1–J E McIntosh, Forestville
1–Ida May Stone, Gold Run.
5–Geo W Smith, Snelling.
2–C Coolidge, Phenix.
2–H A McCoy, Westminster
1–C J Covillaud, Marysville.
1–J A Fairbank, S F.
1–W A Duncombe, N Temes'l
1–L W Millsap Yolo.
1–Chas Daly, Vallejo.
1–M R Lyle, Hills Ferry.
1–W H Barron, Soulsbyville
1–S S Patterson, Borden.
1–J S West, Elk Creek.
1–Florence M Byrne, Grass Valley.
1–C T Arper, S F.
1–Laura A Collins, Hills Ferry
1–Chas J Walden, Lodi.

PER EXPRESS.

1–Mrs P A Murdy, Wheatl'd
1–D E Booth, Vallecito.
1–Emma Bisber, Los Angeles

D. G. W. C. T.s COMMISSIONED.—The following commissions have been issued and forwarded from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office during the past week:

LODGE DEPUTIES.

Mrs. Sidney Smith, for No. 324, Sonora.
Miss Maggie Burnett, for No, 365, Kings River.
Geo. Dyer, for No. 173, Pasadena.
J. B. Glover, for No. 492. San Bernardino.
L. Burnett, for No. 493, Glennville.

RETURNS RECEIVED.—During the past week the following Lodges have filed Grand Lodge returns with the G. W. S. and their receipt is acknowledged: Nos. 64, 136, 164, 169, 173, 174, 176, 242, 246, 249, 344, 386, 397, 469.

RESTORED.—Of the lodges reported at the last meeting of the Executive Committee as being delinquent by reason of not having forwarded quarterly returns for the term ending October 31st, six have since reported and been restored to the list of Lodges in good standing. The Lodges thus restored were numbers 142, 173, 394, 436, 453, 466.

CONCERNING LECTURERS.—It should be generally known, and correspondents will save themselves much vexatious delay and trouble by remembering that all Grand Lecturers are now under the absolute and exclusive control and direction of Bro. Robert Thompson, who has been appointed Superintendent of the Lecturers, by the Executive Committee. Bro. Thompsons addresses is No. 1531 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco. The G. W. S. is constantly receiving urgent requests for lecture work here and there, as well as telegrams requiring immediate replies etc., which cannot be answered and can only be referred to Bro. T. "A word to the wise" should be sufficient.

PARKERS HISTORY OF THE I. O. G. T.—This handsome and valuable cloth bound, 311 pages, volume, is on sale at the G. W. S. office, at the uniform publishers price of $1,25. For the purpose of introducing the work and practically aiding the publishers; it is proposed to offer fifty copies for sale in clubs of not less than five, at one dollar a volume. Any one sending five dollars will receive five copies, by mail to any address. Communications and remittances must be addressed to the G. W. S. and no order will receive attention unless accompanied by the coin. Remember the offer is limited to a disposition of fifty copies. First come first served. Get up your clubs and forward immediately.

Lecturers' Reports.

The Grand Lecturers employed by the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T., of Cal., are as follows:

Mrs. E. P. Stevens, Prof. Wm. Crowhurst, Col. C. N. Goulding, Elder J. W. Webb, Hugh B. Hughes, and Rev. W. C. King.

C. N. GOULDING.

My last letter was from Red Bluff, leaving there on the 4th came to Chico. Visited Samatarian Lodge that evening and Sunday evening 5th, commenced my labors in this (Butte Co.) by addressing an audience in Bidwell Hall that numbered not less than 1,000. Arrangements had been made for a Union meeting, the clergyman of all the churches being present with one exception Rev. Burroughs, pastor of the Baptist Church, (a revival meeting had been in progress for some time in that church and it was not deemed advisable to discontinue them.) Monday and Tuesday 6–7th found large audiences assembled in the hall to hear what might be said regarding Temperance, and while there were no very striking demonstrations in favor of temperance, still the general result was good and is now being manifested by applications for membership in the different lodges of the City. On the 8–9th lectured in Nord, the lodge here is "weak" doubtful if it can be revived, still it may be done. On the 10th went to Greenwood the Lodge had arranged for a dramatic entertainment and presented very creditably the temperance drama "Ten Nights in a Bar Room," receipts $90. On the 11th a large audience turned out to hear my lecture this lodge is doing well and numbers nearly 100 members, they have practically absorbed the lodge at Durham. 12 and 13 lectured in Biggs had arranged to visit Floral Lodge at 3 P. M. 12th but a funeral prevented. Biggs has quite a number of saloons, one of them the worst that can be imagined but our Lodge there is battling manfully and making their influence felt. Had a large audience Sunday evening and but for the storm should doubtless have had a large audience Monday, it was deemed advisable to give up Nelson, 14th and I returned to Chico for District Lodge on the 15th. A fair attendence some 25 delegates, and a larger number of visitors, all lodges reported gains in membership, general good feeling prevailed and a determination to fight on, was manifested. A resolution was passed asking the Trustees, and Board of Supervisors (of the towns and the county) to raise the price of license, to the highest figure allowed by law, should this be done it would close up many of the lowest class of saloons not only in Butte Co. but throughout the State, the proceedings closed with a large public meeting in the

I. E. Church. The ladies had prepared (what they alled a lunch) but what was in reality a magnificent upper to which all were invited at the close of the ecture. The supper room and lodge room was rowded and eating, singing, music, etc., formed a not npleasant feature, and was a grand closing of the Dist. Lodge. On the 16th came here (Gridley) ectured the 16th and 17th to large audiences. The odge here is "gently sleeping" am in hopes it can be awakened and will see what can be done on the 12th of next month. Bro. Bateman of Marysville, was present at our meetings here and insisted that I should go to Marysville on the 19th (Sunday) but deemed it advisable to go to Cherokee, as announced but will meet with the Yuba and Sutter Co. District Lodge at Wheatland on the 31st in the mean while will endeavor to fill my appointments as best I can owing to high water, mud, and bad roads.

Gridley, March 18, 1882.

A TEMPERANCE COLPORTEUR IN THE FIELD.

After several years of cogitating, consulting and planning to get some good, reliable brother to take a vehicle and a supply of RESCUES, National Temperance Publications, D. C. Cook's books, papers, cards, pledge rolls and illustrated posters, etc., and make a thoro canvass of all the lodges and as nearly as possible of the whole neighborhood, from house to house, in a large and populous territory, I have at last succeeded. He has experience in canvassing, is an intelligent and ardent Good Templar and Band of Hope man; therefore no tobacco user, a conscientious Christian, and I venture to prohecy that very good results in a continuous stream will be heard of as flowing from his patient, unwearied labors. I will furnish fuller particulars soon. Meantime, will not other parties (notably Enterpise Lodge at Guerneville for Sonoma County) think the matter over and start such a plan elsewhere? Start it and make it appear feasible, and substantial help will be volunteered. One leading brother has just volunteered to be one of ten to present the colporteur with $10 as soon as he obtains 100 subscribers for the RESCUE in the county which he will first canvass. We want also to furnish him with an abundant supply of tracts, leafiets, etc., for gratuitous distribution as he goes from piace to place.

Yours for the "knee deep" sewing of temperance literature in Cal. J. W. WEBB.

One of the best and steadiest set of employers and employes in the wagon and blacksmith business is that of Messrs Von Doren and Lehman in San Bernardino. A number of those working there are either Good Templars or abstainers and I obtained five subscribers to the RESCUE there, and many good wishes for success.

Tobacco is being preached and lectured against specially. When I was in San Diego, Rev. A. W. Bunker, Pastor of the M. E. Church, delivered an able and pointed sermon en the subject one Sunday night to a large congregation, and it was well noticed in the local papers. Now I see announcement of a lecture in the Petaluma Congregational Church by Dr. M. F. McTaggart, against the "noxious weed." It is a good sign to see the subject increasingly ventilated. At so many of the public schools I visit and address, the teachers either whisper beforehand, "Wont you say something about using tobacco?" or else return thanks afterwards that the subject was not overlooked.

Bro. King reports organizing at Bakersfield "Kern Island Lodge" on the eve of March 18.

Wm. Crowhurst will canvas Nevada county as soon as arrangements are completed.

LECTURERS APPOINTMENTS.

REV. W. C. KING

		TULARE CO.	
Waldon	24, 25	Harmony	2, 3
Kernville	26 to Apr. 1	Rockford	4

COL. C. N. GOULDING.

Forbestown	24, 25	Nelson	3
Oroville	26, 27, 28	Durham	4
Paradise	29	Webster school house	5
Wheatland, D. L	31	Cana	6
Live Oak	April 1	Centerville	8, 9
McDonald (School house) 3 P. M.	2	Chico	11
Biggs, 7 P. M.	2	Gridley	12

ELDER J. W. WEBB.

Scenega	23, 24	New Jerusalem	Apr. 1, 2
Saticoy	25, 26	Mound	3, 4
Springville	27, 28	Ventura D. L	5, 6
Hueneme	29, 30, 31		

HUGH R. HUGHES.

White Rock	23, 24	Mariposa D. L. at M'iposa	25

MRS. E. P. STEVENS.

W Berkeley	Mar. 23, 24, 25	Washington Corners	22, 23
E Berkeley	26, 27, 28	Centerville	24, 25
W Oakland	30, 31, Apr. 1	Newark	26, 27
Oakland	2, 3, 4, 5, 6	Alameda	May 2, 3, 4
Livermore	7, 8, 9	N Temescal	6, 7
Pleasanton	12, 13, 14	E Oakland	9, 10, 11
San Leandro	15, 16, 17		
San Lorenzo	18, 19	From 11th to 16th to finish	
Haywards	20, 21	work in Alameda Co.	

DISTRICT LODGES TO MEET.

Sutter and Yuba District Lodge will meet at Wheatland on Friday, March 31 and Saturday April 1, 1882. Credentials will be sent out immediately.

CHAS. J. COVILLAUD, D. S.

Sacramento County District Lodge will meet at Galt, Tuesday, April 4, 1882, at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. T. AMOS, Dist. Sec.

District Lodge of Toulumne Co. will meet at Soulsbyville Saturday Apr. 8.

El Dorado District Lodge, annual session Saturday, April 1st, at Placerville. All members in good standing invited. All the lodges requested to send delegates; public meeting in the evening.

JAMES H. GILMORE, D. D.

Ventura County District Lodge meets with Mound Lodge April 5; session two days; open lodge evenings. J. S. HARKEY. D. S.

Tuolumne Co. District Lodge meets Sat. April 8, at 10 A. M. at Soulsbyville; morning and afternoon session, open evening meeting. Ample arangements and good program. J. L. COLES, D. S.

Monterey Dist. Lodge meets Aprl. 18, at 10 A. M. in Salinas; at evening meeting we hope to have present a State lecturer and a grand public demonstration. A. K. CRAWFORD, D. D.

SMOKING IN THE ANTEROOM.

About the last thing that a Good Templar should do, who cares anything for his own and the Order's respectability, is to pollute the lodge room or anteroom with the nauseous and filthy fumes of tobacco. There are a great many men and women who would by no means permit their dauters or sisters to attend a lodge, where they must pass thru a baptism of tobacco smoke, or to mingle in a company that tolerates so low a scale of etiquette as the intrusion of noxious odors and barroom exercises upon its members. There are many young ladies, and the very best and most valuable additions we could have to our lodges, who could never be prevailed upon to enter a lodge room more than once, where smoking is going to be tolerated.

This is not a homily upon the poisonous effects of tobacco upon the French and Germans and the Indians; it dont touch the dwarfing of our boys and the derangement of the intellects of our men; it has nothing to say of the effects of tobacco upon health and morals; it dont preach a word about setting an example to others; but it does appeal to the sense of honor and cleanliness and decorum and politeness of every Good Templar and to the pride he should cherish in the good name and worthy standing of the lodge and Order to put away at once and forever wherever it exists, the abomination of tobacco smoke from the building where the lodge meets; for the sole reason that it is a gross breach of ordinary good manners, a contemptuous insult to our sisters and unworthy and unbecoming Good Templars.

It should be particularly remembered by those who smoke and those who dont use tobacco, that they see things from an entirely different stand point and in an entirely different light and both should be patient and considerate. If A, B and C who smoke, and D, E and F who detest and abhor tobacco, and bitterly complain of the conduct of A, B and C,—had all taken the opposite course, so that A, B and C were abstainers and D, E and F the smokers, the latter would wonder at the fastidiousness of A, B and C in being so very dainty as to object to such a trifle.

But the parties who dont smoke, do not give the least personal annoyance to their companions by their abstinence; is it not then the duty of a friend and a Good Templar and a brother to see that he gives no annoyance, and works neither discomfort to his fellow members nor discredits the social character and standing of the Great Order whose privileges he enjoys.

EXCUSE FOR DOING WRONG.

I have often heard men give as an excuse for using liquor, that some of the most celelebrated men of the world were adicted to the use of ardent spirits. Frequently I hear men justify themselves for *getting drink*, by remarking that some of the wisest and smartest men *drink* and therefore it was right.

Men often remark that the best doctors and lawyers they ever knew used intoxicating liquors, and that usually when you find a good doctor or a shrewd and learned lawyer you will find that he uses alcoholic liquors.

I deny the statement that *all* the wisest and shrewdest men drink but admit that unfortunately a great many do. But that they are shrewd and smart because they use ardent spirits I must emphatically deny. For I affirm that no man however learned in any profession ever acquired that knowledge while drunk.

The very fact that men justify their drinking because some wise man did likewise is sufficient evidence that they feel they are doing wrong, for no man ever offered an excuse for doing a good act, simply because some celebrated man did the *self same thing*. For when one does right the *very act itself justifies him*, and there is no occasion to offer an excuse.

The doer of every evil act, however frivolous, when questioned almost universally offers some excuse and the greater the evil the necessarily weightier the apology, or the reason he gives for committing it.

We never hear men justify themselves for getting drunk, because some worthless hoodlum got drunk, but they refer as an excuse, to some Senator, statesman, lawyer or doctor who drinks.

Again we say, to do right needs no excuse, but to omit a duty, a reason or excuse is always offered for the disobedience.

Therefore it can be taken as a maxim that when a party voluntarily justifies his acts, he firmly believes he has committed a wrong. L. DEP.

Scenega, Cal.

ALCOHOL'S DOINGS

In one week, as reported by a single daily.

1. A drunken man robbed by his companion.
2. Two Indians when under the gallows exhorted their friends to abstain from whisky, as it was the cause of their ignominious death.
3. A man and woman sent to the County jail for twenty days, and a woman to the House of Correction for three months for drunkenness.
4. A man in a drunken row bites anothers thumb badly.
5. A habitual drunkard attempts suicide.
6. A piece bitten from a woman's hand by a man in delirium tremens.
7. A drunken man stabs another to the heart.
8. One drunken man stabs another.
9. Seven hundred and five arrests for drunkenness in this city in the month of February.
10. A drunken man shoots his wife and then kills himself, leaving five helpless children.
11. A man too drunk to heed a steam whistle is run over and killed by a train. Has his bottle of liquor in his pocket at the time.
12. An officer of the United States killed by an illicit whisky maker.

THE SUNDAY LAW.

The air is full of arrest and civil war. The Chief of Police last week gave timely notice that all violators of the Sunday law on Sunday 19th would be arrested. The Leag of Fiendom gave public notice that any party who did NOT violate the Sunday Law on that day, would be stricken from their roll and privileges and they promised to pay all fines and expenses and furnish bonds to any amount for the outlaws.

The *Chronicle* published on Tuesday a list of nearly 600 saloons, cigar stores and groceries and a very few clothiers, which have been reported for arrest. The groceries so called, were doubtless all beer dives.

On Monday the Ministerial Union and a committee of Good Templars called upon the Mayor and Chief of Police, earnestly requesting the enforcement of the law, and promising support to the utmost. Committee appointed to call on the daily journals and ask their aid and influence.

A great many places were closed on Sunday, especially in the suburbs and a much more quiet and orderly day passed than usual.

It is a fact that the rum and tobacco traffic are in "twin" rebellion—and declaring actual war against the State and the people, but their business at the best of times is war against life and property and peace and progress. The battle appears to be pretty general now all over the state. Results will depend altogether upon the stamina and courage of our good citizenship. The stake is of the mightiest importance.

Mr. H. B. Williamson is agent for the RESCUE in Lompoc. Renewals and subscriptions can be arranged with him.

Juvenile Department.

BAND OF HOPE WORK.



The Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., of California, offers to furnish, free of charge, to Sunday-schools, or other juvenile organizations desiring to adopt them for use, the newly revised Band of Hope rituals together with the ritual badges. The ritual comprises a pamphlet of 48 pages. The badges are of German silver, with a safety pin upon the back. Sample copies of the rituals and badge, or quantities for actual use, will be furnished on application to the Superintendent of Juvenile Work, Mrs. M. E. Richardson, Murphys, Calaveras Co., Cal.

TALKS WITH THE YOUNG FOLKS.

EVERY BODY DOES IT.

How commonly we hear it said when one is urged to give up a bad habit, "Oh there is no harm in that, everybody does it." It is true that every body eats, drinks water, breathes, sleeps, walks, rests, sits, stands, etc., because they have to, and no one will ever find fault with you for doing any of those things, and you will never refer to any of those acts when you say "every body does it." It is always something of doutful propriety that is so spoken of, and if "every body does it" or almost every body, the safest thing you can do is to drop it.

Every body has "done it" so much—has done wrong so much, that nearly all the nations and peoples of the world are away behind where they ot to be in every thing of comfort and happiness and progress in the good. Every body has done it so much that numerous great nations that might have kept on growing better and wiser and happier and healthier and stronger and handsomer and wealthier in every generation, till to-day they might have possessed the world or been the greatest people in it, have said, "every body does it," and they have dwindled and dwarfed and got weaker and lower and meaner and poorer all the time till now they are only fit, what are left of then, to carry round a hand organ for a monkey and wait on him and earn his feed for him—or to black boots or scrape scales off the fish and clean them in the market, or to pick chickens or to clean pigs feet and wash dishes and lead round blind men to beg.

All this down-hill progress and degeneration came from "following the multitude to do evil," from making "everybody does it" an excuse for trifling immoralities, and then by certain easy stages for more serious and more debasing wrongs. And for lack of the good advice which is given to young people to-day, to avoid those evil habits and practices which "every body" so readily adopts.

Because "every body does it" in China, the young learn to lie and cheat and use opium, and with all their general education and their civilization of 3,000 years, they never learned enough to invent any machine but a wooden mallet and a hand sieve to clean the rice which everybody eats three times a day; and they are now such a degenerate race that more civilized people shrink from associating with them.

Germany, Italy, Hungary, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Austria, France, Ireland and England are all of them countries that in the past 300 years should have so improved their condition that the least vestige of poverty and crime should have been now prevented; abundance should have blessed their whole populations, but because "every body did it," they are this day all of them swarming with paupers and criminals and vomiting them forth upon the new worlds in sufficient numbers to plunge them too into a like pool of degradation and degeneracy.

Rum and beer and tobacco and wine have been there the instruments which the devil used to destroy those nations; every body used them and the consequence is that the most important and busy function of all the governments of those countries, is to nurture, teach, foment, cultivate and protect the business of making their own people drunkards, paupers, criminals, idiots. Nothing else but every body using these things, accounts for the miserable condition of the great mass of all these peoples. There is nothing strange about it except that so many people can be fools. Any body but a fool can see that such a course could only produce such a result.

Here because every body does it, the boys and the young men are poisoning themselves with tobacco and beer and drink, to follow the example of the blackguard portion of the populations referred to. And it is in order to tell our boys, if "every body *is going* to do it," the state of California, now rejoicing in its apples of gold and its golden opportunities of all kinds, overrunning as it is with golden promises of future prosperity—will one day enjoy the proud distinction of supplying Japan and Kamskatka, and China, and Siam and the Pacific islands, with the cream of its young men, its most enterprising sons, to do their boot blacking and poultry picking and dishwashing and sheepskinning, and also it may expect to swarm off its criminals and outlaws and outcasts and paupers by thousands to curse them too.

Strange, not likely, you say; not a whit more unlikely than that the countries of former equal promise and opportunities should now be doing just that thing. But we have temperance societies and Bands of Hope, and when "every body" gets into them, we shall be out of danger of any such calamity.

SOME IFS.

If the carpenters could get all the trade they want, every family would live in a cosy house, well furnished with every comfort and convenience.

If the furniture makers could get all the custom they aim for, every family rich and poor would enjoy the comfort of nice beds and bureaus and tables and chairs and sofas.

If Sherman and Clay could have everything their own way, every house would have a nice piano or a cabinet organ, and we could get along without the service of the Italian monkey and the hand organ suicide accompaniment in the street.

If the bakers could do just as they like, every man, woman and child would have an abundance of pure, wholesome, nourishing bread and a well cooked meal three times a day; and the baker would shut up shop on Sunday.

If the dairyman could make every body do as he would like to, every plate at every table in every family would have beside it at every meal a little pat of fresh sweet butter, a wholesome cheese would invite every body to try it, and a jug of rich, delicious milk would furnish health and strength to all the little folks.

If the clothiers and dry goods men could get their custom from every family as they would like to, every man, woman and child would have an abundance of warm and comfortable clothing and changes of clean raiment suitable for every occasion, winter and summer.

If the printers and booksellers and artists could persuade everybody to patronize them as much as they want, every family would have a nice library of good books, would take the RESCUE and lots of other periodicals, and would have albums and pictures and maps and lots of beautiful things.

If the fruit and vegetable farmers could get all of their products, that they would like to, into every family, every little boy and girl and every young and old man and woman would have their dish of strawberries and cream, peaches and cream, their apples and oranges and apricots and grapes and all the list of wholesome fruits and roots, each in its proper turn and season all the year.

And in all these things we have not come to a single dangerous item. If all these people were patronized freely and liberally, to the extent of every families ability, there need not grow out of it all one arrest, one drunk, one crime, one quarrel, one oath, one unkind or one unpleasant word or act.

But if the tobacco traders could do all the trade they want to, every family would send one idiot to the lunatic asylum before his twentieth birthday and probably two or three afterward according to the number of the family.

If the brewers and distillers and wine makers and grogery keepers could sell all the liquor they want to, every family would have some of its members arrested and fined and punished and jailed occasionally; most people would curse and swear, and steal and lie and about every family as long as it lasted, would every now and then contribute one of its members to the list of the suicides, the murderd, the criminals, the tramps and the awful train of ruined, depraved, lost women, most awful thot of all.

Nice business, making and selling beer and tobacco; *dont it*?

TOBACCO MISSIONARIES.

There is a story of a Western preacher applying at the door of a Western farmhouse, asking hospitality, with the hint that people may "sometimes entertain angels unawares." "Yes," said the woman, "but no angel would carry round a big quid of tobacco as you do."

An advocate of temperance or of any moral or religious reform, who is evidently pickled in strong tobacco juice from head to toenails, or who presents himself enveloped in a halo of malodorous offensiveness, compared with which asafetida is a coveted luxury of perfume—carries to his field of labor a very doubtful letter of recommendation.

He will not always be told of it or perceive it, for people are for the most part too polite in their own homes to say in his presence what they do say when the dispenser of ginmill odors and beerdive proprieties has departed. A book agent or a canvasser for a newspaper or other business, may go often into congenial company with his odors of nastiness; but he meets, whether he observes it or not, with a clean customer now and then who immediately closes his purse strings to any business relations with such a suspicious and unsavory applicant.

So the advocate of temperance or Christianity who endeavors to lay siege to one immorality and openly and industriously practices another, carries round with him his own stumbling block; and a more serious one than the enemy can put in his way. And it exceedingly disheartens a zealous and unselfish worker to find his own example and precept wofully neutralized by the bad example of his inconsistent brother.

Some one says, it is all the better for a temperance advocate to go and sit down with the boys and take a cigar with them; he can thus get into their good graces and exert a good influence over them. If that is a good argument and a true one, it would make his chances of success still better if he drank among the drinkers, lied among the liars, gambled with the gamblers. Or let us substitute in the simple argument the word dice or poker for cigars. Would any one venture to say that a temperance advocate being a total abstainer from liquor and tobacco or a Good Templar, would not mortally wound his influence if he went among the boys who smoke and drink and took a hand with them at poker or faro.

An aged temperance man only last week told of another aged temperance man, his intimate friend who had clung to tobacco all his life up to two years ago; I had kept at him for many years, said he, but he always resented it, sometimes quite sharply; but he gave in two years ago, he quit tobacco for good and in a very short time after he joined the church, which he had never belonged to before.

A temperance advocate cannot help accusing his opponents or the indifferents, of inconsistency, but the inconsistencies of selling rum and favoring its sale or use are only represented by different figures on the meter scale of inconsistencies and glaring wrongs; and using and countenancing tobacco should be and are marked upon that scale in very prominent full faced large sized figures.

Tobacco using now appears to be quite as great a danger as liquor drinking was 50 years ago; the introduction of cigarets has been like that of beer, each has aggravated perhaps 100 fold the evil which it pretended to alleviate. Beer has made probably 100 women and children druukards when only one would have learned on whisky; and beer drunkenness is more filthy and brutalizing than that of whisky. So since cigarets have come in to make the American boys idiots and imbeciles by the million, it is a tenfold greater inconsistency, immorality and treason to country and God to countenance tobacco drunkenness, than it was 25 years ago, before cigarets were used and before the noxious effects of the tobacco poison were so well understood.

PERU.

If you should go from here to Peru, Payta, in Latitude 50° South, is the first port at which the steamer calls and here you will have your first experience of the important place which the donkey holds in Peruvian civilization and Peruvian institutions.

Of course the Game Chicken is the first love of the Peruvian, and the first great source of the wealth of the country, as the wine and brandy interest is of California. A man will sometimes start out on a weeks trip with a peculiarly active and enterprising game rooster, and come back with $20 or $30, the happy result of a series of successful combats. It will be apparent to the most ordinary intelligence that one Peruvian winning from one dollar up to forty or fifty from other Peruvians tended to make Peru immensely wealthy, just as California is going to get immensely rich when one class of our citizens shall sell lots of wine and brandy to another class of our people who will get drunk on it and

fight and get arrested and pay fines etc. Lots of wealth in it.

In Payta as in most places of South America, there is or ot to be one or more game cocks in front of every house, moored with a string and a swivel made of bone to keep the hope of the family from getting tangled or twisted up. On the sidewalks of some towns you have to be careful of getting tripped up with these strings for the animals are chained up just so that they cannot reach one another. By long experience they seem to have become aware of that fact, and are quiet and peaceable except in the matter of a pretty continuous crowing to keep up with the neighbors. But when once set loose and confronted with another bird, the hereditary tendencies of many centuries oblige them to instant combat.

Up to a very few years ago the donkey carried on his back all the water used in Payta. It came about 15 miles and was packed in little kegs which fitted into the paniers. They carried into the interior all the merchandise that went there of whatever shape or size, and they brot to Payta every thing for export from the interior. I have seen 30 or 40 donkeys in a troop starting away from Payta for Piura each loaded with one piece of scantling at least 20 feet long lashed across his back; and you can imagine how tightly the poor creatures were cinched to keep that long stick from any danger of tipping. Foot passengers had to clear the track for these animals to save themselves from being mowed down.

Of course the same means of transport brot the fruit and vegetables to the market and did every possible thing which a donkey could be inspired or engineered to do. The 70,000 tons of nitrate of Soda that used to be shipped from the nitrate ports was all brot from the interior, a distance of 30 to 60 miles on the backs of donkeys and mules. And they generally returned with loads of coal to boil out the nitrate and with provisions and merchandise. On this long route they had not a drop of water and but a very little barley, their only food. Not a blade of grass nor a shrub except an occasional cactus was on the way. Nothing but hot dry sand and rocks and mountain trails and a merciless heat pouring down from the unclouded sun.

The animals were all brot from the distant plateaus and plains of Bolivia. A donkey cost $5 there and by the time the drove reached Iquique, they cost the owner $35 and their average life in Peru was two years. A party who kept up a troop of 50 animals calculated to purchase that many every two years. The working animals never had any young.

If the people of Peru had never any other sin than cruelty to animals they would have deserved to be blotted from the map for that. To give a detailed exhibit of the infernal atrocities which those brutes practiced upon their brute superiors, would be likely to give the reader bad dreams. If the animals fell on the road and were unable to rise from weakness or from a broken leg which frequently occurred in their precipitous roads, they were left to the vultures or condors who were always on the lookout and selected the eyes of their victim as the first morsel, as soon as the troop and drivers moved off.

When a troop was unloaded in Iquique their pack-saddles with a pile of rough heavy rugs were stripped off their backs and they were turned loose —with their backs red raw, either in large patches or all the way from the rump to the neck. They made strait for the shore, waded out into the surf and bathed and tried to drink a little salt water. When they were again wanted, their packs and loads were again cinched over their raw flesh with exactly the same indifference as a carpenter displays for the feelings of the board he is planing or sawing. They were generally loaded 2 or 3 hours before the start, why I know not, unless it was because those people are never ready for anything. But the poor creatures spent the interval lying down on their sides and groaning piteously.

When an animal could no longer carry a load, he was turned out to shift for himself. The flies hived and swarmed and colonized all along the ridge of his back, until the wretched skeleton died or got better; in the latter case they put him to work again till he died.

I never heard of their making the least effort to heal or cure a wound or give the animal a rest to get well if they were able to travel. And the foreign residents were little better than the natives. They owned the poor brutes, very many of them. I protested against this brutality to the firm of Smith & Co. of Iquique, on the ground of the money waste as well as the crime; saying that with care and rational treatment the animals would do more work per year and last 15 years in place of 2. One of the partners said it would not pay; Mr. G. Smith, a scholarly and pleasant gentleman said, I would like to make that experiment and see how it *would pay*: to let a chafed or wounded animal rest and get cured before using him again. "Oh," said a third partner, a Peruvian, you never could get these drivers to take care of them; it would cost money for nothing. And that may have been the only time cruelty to animals was ever discussed there.

At the Chincha Islands, the horse or mule that hauled the cars of guano, had a bared spot of proud flesh wherever the traces or harness touched the skin or where the skin ought to be; and it seems to be about so in all Spanish countries.

At Independencia Bay in 1875, they used a gang of mules to haul guano in carts and another to haul the empty railway cars back to the fields. Lots of them died inside of two months that had come there in good order and fit to live 20 or 30 years. There was much guano dust from the carts, and where the drivers found a patch of skin off, they selected it as the place to lay on the whip. There was a corral near the landing where the mules were put when no longer able to work. It was a heart rending sight to look at—too bad to say anything more of it; people here could scarce believe it all. There was one humane Peruvian there, the doctor. He said that the Superintendent, one Rivero, deserved to be worked in a chaingang for life for allowing this wanton cruelty.

The people who did these things were Indians, Africans and Spanish Whites and about fifty varieties of compounds and combinations of these races.

The people of Peru are for the most part either very superstitious Catholics or terrible enemies of the priesthood and of all shades of religion. Those who worship the saints, and it is mostly women who do so, are very devout. They have favorite images of saints to whom they carry a pound of candles to burn when one of the family is sick; and they boast of the curative powers of their particular idol in that particular line of business. A woman whose husband is sick enough to occasion alarm takes a pound of candles to her patron; if the sick recovers she knows her candles did the business; if he dies, the saint must have been mad at something, but his ability to cure is never doubted. Mrs. Pinkham's picture would sell well there as Saint Brigida or Santa Ana or almost any convenient female saint or or angel.

A few years ago an Italian died in Guyaquil in Ecuador, who was said to have accumulated $100,000 by getting wooden images of saints and angels made in Ecuador where wood is abundant, and sending them to Peru where wood is very scarce and dear. At Payta about ten years ago the people in accordance with ancient custom took the images of St Peter and St Paul out of the church to give them a sail and a days fishing as Peter is said to be fond of that amusement yet. On these occasions (June 30) all the boats in the bay are employed to carry people out to see Peter fish. There was a capsize of Peters boat this time and Peter lost his boots, his silver fishooks and his silver key in the bay. He and Paul miraculously prevented any drowning as the people were all good swimmers. But on the way back to church a row occurred and Paul lost both arms and both saints fared so badly that there was was no "procession" on the next anniversary.

NOTES FROM THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

Murphys, March 15, 1882.

A circular letter has been this day mailed to every Band of Hope in the jurisdiction, also a blank for report, which every Supt. is urgently requested to fill out, and return *promptly* to this office. Please take notice and comply. Altho some Bands have quite recently reported, yet it will take only a short time to fill out this blank, which is to be filed, and it is hoped every Supt. will attend to it regardless of former reports.

Badges.—At the last meeting of the Ex. Com. it was thot necessary to make some change as regards badges. As heretofore a badge will be presented to each member on joining, but no one shall receive more than one free. If members lose or break their badges they must pay ten cents each for new ones. This restriction is necessary, and its justice must be apparent to all; for under the old plan the careless child, who broke or lost his badge, was rewarded with a new one, while the careful child could wear his old one.

Missionary Work.—A few weeks since, Brother Porter, accompanied by 27 members of Modesto Band, took a ride to Oakdale, and there organized a good Band of Hope, in spite of a horse race, that was *run* in the interests of the liquor traffic (temperance people dont race horses on Sunday). On the way home the children unanimously decided that their trip had been much pleasanter than a picnic. Let other bands take a hint from this one. When practicable, get a big wagon, and fill it with little folks—who are always ready for missionary work, and who can do so much good in bringing in other children—and go out into the country on similar errands. In almost every school district a Band of Hope could be sustained if only started, and who can tell what good results might follow. The cry from Macedonia still sounds, "Come over and help us." Let us all heed, and as far as lies in our power give our aid to others.

Classes.—Many Superintendents complain of a difficulty in securing teachers. In a Band recently visited, they have given the classes to young gentlemen and ladies from 16 years of age upwards, and find the plan successful. The young teachers are taking great interest in their duties, and the scholars also are stimulated to better efforts.

The same Band recently gave an entertainment, the program of which was prepared almost entirely by these young people, and was a grand success; putting many an open lodge far in the shade, because they "followed their text" and gave a temperance program.

Put the young people forward. Let them share the labors. It will benefit them and work well for the general good.

Kingsburg Band of Hope.—Lest some may think the misunderstanding concerning the Kingsburg Band, (referred to in my report to G. W. S.) reflected upon Bro. King, I wish to say that nothing was farther from my intention; and on further correspondence, I find that the Band was organized as reported, and left in good working order; but from local causes they have failed to follow up the organization with regular meetings, so far as heard from, for which Bro. K. is not responsible.

Popular Temperance Library:—David C. Cook is publishing, among other good things, a series of books under the above title. The price is merely nominal, only sixty cents for twelve vols., one of which is issued every month. Every temperance worker should have and read them. The second, in the series, "The sober citizen, and the liquor traffic" is alone worth double the price of the whole.

It is full of unanswerable arguments against the traffic, and cannot fail to be of great sevice our to cause.

The Band of Hope directory will be revised in a week or two, and any corrections reported at this office by the 27th of Mar. will receive due attention.

M. E. R.

Eureka, Mar. 11, 1882.

A committee was appointed by the W. C. T., of Humboldt Lodge, No. 269. A meeting called on Mar. 4th and a Band of Hope organized with 103 members. Leroy Brown, one of the teachers in the public school, is Superintendent. One week later, 42 members joined, making a membership of 145. The name chosen is McDonald, after R. H. Mc Donald.

The lodge there is doing well. In the early part of the winter they had a committee appointed to manage a course of lectures, they met with such success that another committee has been appointed and more lectures are in progress. Rev. Huntington delivered an able speech on the 3d. Rev. Rhodes will speak on the 17th, and N. S. Phelps, the Principal of the Ferndale schools, will deliver an address on "The Needs of the Hour" on the 31 inst. Others are expected to follow.

W. T. Bonstell.

"A Temperance Library, Cook's papers to one hundred families, and aid to Band of Hope, are things in progress in Riverside Lodge, 284."

That comes on a little slip of paper from the L. D., Dr. J. Hall, and coupled with the fact that 29 copies of the Rescue go to Riverside, it is a first-class communication; better than a page of foolscap that has no such report to make.

It is stated by a writer in the Hanford *Journal* that 28 conductors were recently in one day discharged from the Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs Railroad. It must have been a nice fry of conductors on that road previous to the discharge.

The Temperance Almanac is out for 1882 with its usual large amount of useful information and reliable statistics. Contains 72 pages; list of the leading societies of temperance, and has a capital department for the children—ten cents single copies or $1 per dozen. Send to J. N. Stearns, 58 Reade Street, New York.

When you order goods from San Francisco cash grocery 519 Post St. say whether to be sent by freight or express. Make checks or P. O. orders payable to H. A. Smith. Full particulars about ordering and general price list sent on application.

The Rescue.

DEVOTED TO

Temperance, Current Literature, General News, and whatever may concern the public welfare.

Official Organ of the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T. of California.

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6 inches...	2 00	3 00	5 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
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2 line Business Cards, $3 per year.
4 line Lodge Meetings. 1 50 a year.
Professional Cards, 1 inch, $7 50 a year.

All communications and subscriptions to be addressed to A. D. Wood, Editor and Publisher.
P. O. Box 1721,
San Francisco

OUR PRINCIPLES.—We aim for nothing short of a sweeping National Prohibitory law endorsed by every State and Territory of the Union, in the year 1885, and as much sooner as the Christian and Temperance men and good citizens of the country may desire to accomplish it.

IS IT IMPORTANT?

[From the *Pacific Methodist*, of March 17th.]

"Is the question important whether the wine spoken of in Scripture was fermented or unfermented? It was certainly not *must*, for this "must," or juice of the grape just from the crusher and press, would not be recommended by Paul to Timothy as good for his stomach—as every man and boy knows, who has ever tried it. The allusion must have been to old wine, and not that right from the tub. If old wine was ment, how was it provided? I have never heard of but two ways of keeping new wine or "must" from spoiling. One way—and that the most usual—is by fermentation. The other is by adding to its alcoholic strength, either by boiling down or strengthening with *alcohol*. Now either of these methods make the wine stronger than by fermentation. What, then, is the object in attempting to show that unfermented wine only is favorably alluded to in the Bible? If fermented wine, bearing an average of say 8 per cent. of alcohol, will intoxicate, will not fortified unfermented wine, bearing from 20 to 25 per cent. also intoxicate? It seems to me the controversy is unwise. Common Sense."

It is neither creditable to the Christian pulpit nor to the religious press that such an intensified darkness of impenetrable ignorance as is manifested by the writer of the above should be by no means exceptional among members of the Christian Churches and regular readers of religious journals.

For thirty years past the questions refered to in the above item have been as plainly solved and as fully explained as the multiplication table from 1 to 10. Line upon line and one testimony after another of the best scholars and translators have month after month and year after year been an absolute unit in clearing up every former uncertainty on the Bible and communion wine question.

The pet argument of the infidels and whisky lovers that Christ and the apostles were participants and patrons of drunken festivals and used or touched or countenanced the use of that wine which in their day was, more generally than now, understood to be the venom of scorpions and was only used for drunken debauches—has been thoroly exploded a thousand times. The argument that the Bible a hundred times praised and blessed the drunkenness and vice and prostitution which it denounced and condemned and cursed in two hundred places and consequently was unworthy of credit in any other respect, has been refuted a thousand times in plain sight of every body.

Every enquirer who has candidly investigated this matter has been fully and conclusively convinced; every one who investigates it this year and next and every year will be convinced, and no one ever did or ever will go back to the old barbarian belief as to using the chiefest abomination of idolatry, the cup of brothelry and vice and filthiness upon the communion table and giving it the place of honor in the most solem and sacred ordinances of the Christian Church.

There is no doubtful point not thoroly elucidated and decided, but still there remains a large class of obstinate men who have shut their eyes and stopped their ears to any information upon the idolatrous practice, handed down to them from the darkest days of the benighted Roman Church, and which they were in youth taut to accept. Like the old fashoned doctors who lived and died, cursing the heresy of the circulation of the blood, some of these men will cling to their old idolatrous superstition as long as they live.

In spite of the information so frequently given, men spring up every little while and repeat the old blasphemies against Christ and the Bible and accuse Paul of being an idiot and assert that the Corinthian Church got drunk on bread, just as if the matter had never been discussed before. Such a remarkably pitiful exhibit as that made by "Common Sense" would be irritating, but for the fact that the pulpit and religious press have entirely failed as a general thing to enlighten the people upon so vital a matter—the reason being presumably, the fear that the truth may be offensive to the sellers and drinkers of wine, from whom a portion of the loaves and fishes are derived.

The information is offered again thru, not from the Rescue, but from the Bible and history as read by the scholarship and Christianity and common sense of the age, that the "importance" of the question lies in the fact that the wine of the communion and of Scripture approval was the innocent, pure, wholesome fruit of the vine, either as pressed from the grape or preserved unfermented and unalcoholic in its virgin purity; whereas the monks of Rome saw fit to substitute for it, a vile poisonous breeder of vice and lust and crime, and defiled both the communion and the household tables with it—and to that disgusting sacrilege the majority of the Churches still cling.

The Hebrews were ordered to sacrifice, at the passover a lamb without blemish; from the flock or from the goats; if some of them had sacrificed a dead cat from the dust heap, it would have been no more irreverent or sacrilegious than the modern substitution in question; perhaps not so much, for a dead cat is only an offensive offal, whereas the prostituted, rotted, poisoned cup of alcoholic ferment is the emblem and essence and body and soul of pollution and human perdition; its manufacture and use was always and is a crime and blasphemy, and it has been a lie and a curse, just as the Bible says, from the time of Noah until now.

Our friend should know that boiling down grape juice prevents fermentation, and boiling down fermented or alcoholic wine takes every particle of the alcohol out of it by evaporation; boiling makes the pure natural wine sweeter and richer and preserves every quality it contains, except only a portion of the clear water. Fermentation takes away every property of the natural wine or grape juice, except the water and replaces the sugar with the poison of alcohol which remains and a poison gas which escapes in the air; and when the fermented filth is boiled, the boiling evaporates every vestige of alcohol first, all the water next, and leaves nothing but a nasty repulsive residue of wax and dirt—entirely destitute of any nutriment or any other element of the grape. The ripened heads of grain in the harvest field, the wheat in the farmers sack and the wholesome bread on the family table are all alike, unchanged, a good wholesome food. No one thinks of calling either the barrel of fiery whisky or debauching beer derived from their rotten offal as food, nor admitting that the compost heap in the barn yard is grain. The wine accursed, a poison of rottenness, a blighting withering scourge of humanity with not one redeeming quality, bears no more relationship to the tirosh of blessing, the choicest, most nourishing, health-giving food gift of God to man, than the offal of the barnyard to the wholesome loaf of bread—than the putrid carrion of dogs to the lamb of the passover.

Our friend having been utterly mistaken in what little he did say should try to know something of what he thinks it unwise to enquire into. When any class of Christians adopt a creed or practice that declares controversy unwise, it seeks to hide a confessed error which it determines to cling to—and in that it is thoroly unchristian.

The wine in household use among the Jews was easily and simply prepared in its wholesome purity; boiled and bottled. The wine accursed was made under difficulties and was only made and used for heathen sacrifices and bacchanalian debauches, and drunken banquets. And the drinking of such was alluded to in terms of contempt and condemnation by the respectable people of Judea. Winebibber and glutton were twin terms of worthlessness; winebibber only ment the drinker of the wine of pollution and death. One thing more, Common Sense must be assured of—that no "must or grape juice or wine" can be fermented at all without being utterly spoiled and rotted and rendered entirely useless for every single purpose of its creation or for any one purpose except the production of disease, vice, crime, pauperism and death.

BLUE LAWS.

Thotlessly and inconsiderately good people are often betrayed into placing themselves on the ground—and viewing questions rite and rong from a standpoint—that should only belong to the thief and outlaw—they are often found on a platform built by and for that class of men exclusively. If men weighed their opinions a little more carefully in the balance of reason and justice before they address and stamp them and send them out to the world, the volume of this world's folly would be materially lessened.

No greater knavery has been ever developed by one class of men—no greater stupidity by another—than inventing and accepting the lying sophistries which have been used against the laws which prohibit crime and vice. Laws which forbid or restrict the sale of poisons and crazing drinks by public robbers and assassins are decried, because, "If you have a right to prohibit that crime, you can prescribe what we shall eat and drink." Now, a little reflection would have proved to every professor of religion, to every jurist, to every scholar that has thotlessly and frequently used that assertion that it is eminently and comprehensively false, and the professional murderer and thief was its inventor, for they can equally say, If I am prohibited by law from doing what I please, you can prescribe what a man shall eat and drink. It is time *men* and *murderers* should cease drawing their inspiration and opinions from one common source.

Law is nothing if not prohibitory; all mandatory and affirmative and permissive laws are really and truly prohibitory; those which prescribe the duty of an officer or an individual, prohibit and punish the neglect of that duty. The law which commands a payment to be made in fulfilment of conditions or stipulations, is only a law which prohibits dishonest dealing in such cases. But it would be an exceeding folly and quite on a par with that of our blue-law-phobyists to argue, that, because a law can enforce payment for a $25 suit of clothes, fairly sold and delivered, on the same principle a similar law will be or may be enacted which will hang a citizen for refusing to pay a million dollars for too charges of powder and shot that a tramp fired at him out of a double barrel shot gun and which he did not want at all.

The only necessity that exists for law is to restrain evil doers; the only legitimate province of law is to restrain evil doers and prohibit and prevent evil deeds; for the aim of punishment is prevention. If we had a county or state with one or two millions of inhabitants and every one of them truly honest and upright; not a man of them would ever need to know or hear of a scrap of law—except to know what in some intricate matters the law declares to be just and right. Laws for them against murder, theft and crime would be inert and dead and obsolete. They would not care, nor would it affect them how great is the penalty for a light offence, or how many wrongs and injustices and crimes were prohibited or how punished by law.

But one thief, or one gambler, or one brewer, or one rum-seller, or one Fiendom Leaguer, coming in to live among those two million decent people, would at once be so intensely sensitive upon every one of those matters of law, that he would only stay till the next boat left.

The law, which should be the sum and substance of justice, according to the better sense of the good citizenship of the country, should have full scope to prohibit all crime and vice, and as it has a conceded right to regulate, tax, restrict or promote commerce, it is and should have undisputed power to prohibit any commerce or manufacture or business that is detrimental to the public welfare.

It should be the province of law to prohibit commerce and labor on Sunday, or whatever on that occasion is injurious to the common weal. It never claims to do so for religious reasons, unless it may be said that the preservation of the public health and the protection of the worker from the avarice of

the employer and the snares of the Leag of Fiendom is religion.

And whoever says that the power to enact a law to restrain robbery and murderous assault and open debauchery on Sunday, or any other day, implies a right to legislate babies to be taken from their mothers, to prescribe their food, and clothes and the form of their cradle and the ballads that shall be sung to them, has made a wondrously sterile and *flat* use of *Blackstone;* for he must admit that if the right to stop a brothel or beer-dive on Sunday be not admitted, the right to interfere with the pursuits and inclinations of the thief, murderer and malefactor falls to the ground.

One of the gravest dangers that can menace a state, is the admission of the malefactor element of society, whose suppression should be the sole object of law—to any voice or influence in framing the law. And another is the prevention of the most virtuous and innocent half of our people—and that half the most interested in the enactment of wholesome, protective laws—from having any voice at all in choosing our lawmakers.

The men and women who object to the enforcement of the Sunday law, should take this one word home and think it over. Your position is either right or it is wrong. Against it are the great majority of the best of all the people and not a thief or rummy or robber or gambler or blackleg or outlaw.

For your position and against the Sunday law—is every outlaw and ragamuffin and doggery keeper, the wholesale and retail groggeries and the wholesale and retail harlotries, every body who subsists on crime and vice and a very few inconsiderate or erratic or exceedingly illogical or ignorant well-meaning individuals. Bad company to be found in.

A ONE THOUSAND ACRE VINEYARD AND NOT A CRIME BREEDER.

Mr. G. G. Briggs of Davisville in the *Santa Clara Journal*, has corrected some statements made by the press respecting his raisin vineyard. He says, "I have picked the grapes of 450 acres of vines and made most of them into raisins. The remainder of my 1,000 acres of vineyard is not yet in bearing. Of the vines picked 250 acres averaged a full crop being over three years old and in full bearing: 100 acres were injured by the grapeworm, yielding only about one-tenth of a crop, and the remaining 100 acres of the 450, were young vines, two or three years old which gave about one-third of a crop. Of the grapes from these 450 acres were made 50,000 boxes of raisins of 20 lbs, or one million pounds; three-fifths of them first class sold for $1 75 per box and two-fifths second-class at $1 40; some were in half and quarter boxes and sold a little higher, so the whole crop of raisins brot $80,000. From the same vines 100 tons of fresh grapes were sold at $20 a ton, making $2000 and the sales of fruit, green and fresh from my orchard amounted to $18,000 making an income of $100,000."

He continues to say that he has adopted a thoro system of underground irrigation for vineyard and orchard, with ten miles of 12-inch concrete main pipe and 200 miles of small distributing pipe of same material, laid 20 inches beneath the surface, this has wonderfully improved the size and quality of the grape for raisin making. He says he started with a determination to make raisins equal to any in the world, and so far his irrigation scheme which carries water to the root of every vine has more than realized his anticipations. With a 30-horse power engine he raises 2,600 gallons of water a minute from Putah Creek when needed.

This is a better showing than has ever been made for wine and brandy production; the figures per acre are about as follows:

250 acres in full bearing say.....250 acres
100 acres injured; 1-10 of crop, equal to.... 10 acres
100 acres young; 1-3 of crop, equal to..... 33 acres

450 acres in all, but representing only....293 acres of full crop. Dividing $82,000 by 293 we have $279.-86 as the full crop return per acre, not on a little pet patch of vines, but doing business on a large scale, the vines still young and improving, and 100 tons of the grapes which were sold at the low price of one cent a pound also included in the calculation.

If Mr. Briggs had made half as good a financial exhibit on brandy and penitentiary filling wine, the secular papers would have lauded him to the skies, as a grandly useful promoter of the future prosperity and grandeur of this state; but the true picture of such a grandeur, would be painted in overflowing jails, poorhouses, lunatic asylums; palaces of sin from cellar to attic; hovels of barrenness and starvation for the working thousands and the peons and coolies of the half dozen distillery and winery princes; streets filled with the depraved, vicious and pilfering and starved of both sexes, and a standing army of drunken, dissolute soldiery, under a despotic government; the bayonet being the only law-maker which can keep a drunken people in a semblance of order.

To imagine the eminently happy and successful example of Mr. Briggs, copied on a large and small scale thruout the state, from the two or three acre up to the quarter section vineyard and orchard, one cannot but see a future of the most splendid prosperity and happiness, moral, social and financial for California, beyond anything the world has yet produced. The hills and valleys of the state, a panorama of lovliest landscape; a million joyous, smiling, happy, cosy homes, nestling in Edenlike bowers of vine and tree and shrub laden with their precious gifts of golden fruit and purple grapes; redolent with perennial fragrance of blossom and flower; the homes every one a school of industry and a nursery of good morals, good taste, good manners, good citizenship and a miniature college of literature and art and music and moral culture. No provision or necessity for, or incentive to, a single mar-spot of disturbing vice or crime. A perfect antithesis and antipodes to the wine prophet's dream of scathing, blasting, withering wholesale sin and misery. Since the providential mission of California has been evidently mapped out, and every provision made for this beautiful country to be an Eden at home and a dispenser of blessings to the rest of the continent and of the world—from whence and of what comes the spirit that aims with superhuman energy and untiring malevolence to make it a nest of hissing, venomous, writhing, biting, slimy serpents at home, and a central emporium for the distribution of the venom of asps and the poison of dragons, of moral and physical leprosy ?—a fountain head of wholesale perdition, temporal and eternal, to the human race.

RAILROAD.

The *Expositor* says that altho the mills around Stockton and the Bay of S. F. can ship flour by rail to Texas, the Fresno mills 100 to 200 miles nearer to Texas are precluded from the trade, by the requirement to pay local rates to Stockton before they can ship at thru rates. A government railroad would never harass people with such nasty and malevolent extortions as that. The excuse is wanting here, that was made some 7 or 8 years ago, that such rules were the work of the lines east of Ogden and against the wishes of the C. P. R. R. If the game is played now on the S. P. R. R. there will be no scape goat to bear away the blame.

The post office of the U. S. is a perfectly satisfactory institution to the nation; if there ever is one occasion for a growl about its management in any little three cent matter, there would be 500 serious causes of complaint and cases of injustice and extortion, were it a corporation affair in private interests. But it is a great public convenience in which every one of the people is directly interested and we all get its accommodation at first cost, without being taxed to furnish a yearly exaction of millions to build up a tyranny of centralized wealth, to devise and develop new schemes for the people's oppression and enslavement.

The means of public transport is an interest that concerns every citizen as vitally as the Post Office, and it would be a work pre-eminently befitting an intelligent congress, an intelligent press and an intelligent people in these U. S. to set on foot a system of main lines of transport which would give the people freights and fares at cost prices, or if at a trifling excess, the overplus to be devoted to defraying the expenses of a wholesome government; not to build up monopolies which are hostile to every commercial and property interest, and place the nation under a hostile tribute to be used by an aristocracy in riotous and wasteful dissipation and debauchery and in promoting a grievous murrain of national corruption afflicting the whole national body.

Such a scheme for the public good would be an exceedingly welcome contrast to the penny whistle, swap jack-knife, tin trumpet, Jeremiah Diddler blockades and baby talks and snow flake blusters which occupy the time and crystalize the dignity and employ the talent and emphasize the statesmanship and patriotism of our beloved and honored lawmakers for the nation.

In such a numerous conclave of the selected talent of a great nation there ot to be at least once in a decade an idea come in contact with a spark of intellect in some capacious ponderous brain and kindle a latent thot here and there in all this storehouse of wisdom—relating to some scheme of BENEFIT to the whole nation; some practical public enterprise that would be an agency in stimulating industry, economy, commerce, navigation or manufactures or all of these together. One man in England in the Post Office has lately originated a system of investing penny savings in the Post Offices; and quite possibly that simple easy act has made him a more useful and valuable servant and benefactor of his country and countrymen than has appeared in the rolls of the public men of his own country or of this, for the past 10 or 15 years.

Canada had the best system of building and running railroads in the world until about a year ago; some *miraculous* means then effected a sale of the people's rights, the people's property, the people's railroad and the people's independence to a ring of monopolists who are already making for themselves a buzzing hornet's nest of popular curses, wherever they come in contact with the commerce of the people. The roads were built and operated by the Government in a manner perfectly satisfactory to the whole people; fares and rates at cost and not a complaint; but a sale was made of the people and of the road by the Government; a disastrous trade made; worse for the country than a sacrifice of hundreds of millions of money.

All the noise and buncomb about electing railroad commissioners and regulating fares and freights by law is the most bottomless nonsense, because it cannot be done till the government bribes its commissioners more liberally than the railroad can afford to. While railroads can spend at a profit 10 to 20 millions a year in corruption and they are going to have only the virtue of politicians to assail, regulation of tariffs by law is moonshine.

But not an argument can be used against the government of the U. S. building or buying leading main lines, and perhaps every line in good time, that does not equally prove a government postal system a mistake. Such a course would quietly, peaceably, justly set at rest for ever all the difficult, and irritating, and demoralizing questions between railroad and people; and would arrest the gradual but growing absorption of the farms and properties of the country by the corporations who place no limit to their greed and are so self-blinded by avarice as to punish grievously their own interests in seeking to punish and pauperize their patrons.

It is stated that more than 30 of the mining companies of Colorado employ none but total abstainers. That ot to be the rule every where. Employing men who spend their wages in the beer shop or whisky mill is only hiring white slaves from their owner. It is more unjust than hiring Chinese or African slaves and paying their earnings to their owner, because the latter supports the families of his slaves; the whisky mill lets the wife and children of his white slaves starve to death and laughs at it.

It appears Mr. A. A. York, blacksmith, was omitted in the list of business men who are subscribers to the Rescue in Healdsburg: call and see him, Good Templars, and try if he dont turn out good work.

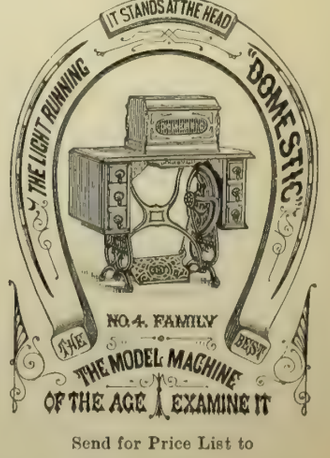
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FROM PHILOMATH.

I am now residing at the head quarters of the United Brethren Church of Oregon; tho opposed to secret societies they bid us Good Templars God speed in our work. Some few, however, have fogyistic ideas, for instance, I remarked to one of the leaders of Philomath College that the church and Sabbath school should be represented at the Oregon State Temperance Alliance, which convened in Salem, he agreed, and remarked that a delegate must be elected for that purpose. But a Rev. Brother came up and when consulted, remarked that all they had done was to make 40 or 50 drunkards, that blowing about temperance did more harm than good. He supposes perhaps that our Legislatures cause more murders and robberies by enacting laws against crime than if they let all desperadoes and lawless men alone. I wonder if this Reverend is aware that the remark he made to-day is the theory of the saloon-keepers. One of them argued that there was more whisky sold and drank in States where a prohibitory law exists than before. I asked him to put his name on the Oregon petition, for if so, you will sell more whisky when we get the Prohibitory law than you do now, but he declined, not believing what he asserted, and I think this Rev. Bro. dont believe that "blowing temperance" creates drunkenness, either.

Philomath is a temperance town and the U. B. have a clause in their deeds, that if the purchaser sells or allows any intoxicating liquors sold on the lot, the right and title to said lot and premises is forfeited to the College Association which owns the town plot.

The *Oregonian* is acting the crawfish a little. It announced that prohibition was entirely a failure, but in a recent item he admits that in some places in Kansas, whisky is not sold. But it is in favor of high whisky license and using the revenue tax on whisky for school money. I wonder if the *good Oregonian* would not be in favor of pardoning Jesse James and accepting the $150,000 he offers to the governors of three States if they pardon him the many murders and robberies he has instigated and committed; that blood-stained money to be used to educate the children.

Some persons would ask where the revenue is to come from if we prohibit intoxicating liquors, when it costs the Government a great deal more money to prosecute the crimes caused by drink than is received in revenue taxes, besides the 60,000 lives that are lost every year thru strong drink.

Brother and sister Good Templars of Oregon let me urge upon you to stir the temperance voters up and organize Home Protection clubs, pledged to support no man for office unless a temperance man and vote for no one for the Legislature who will not solemnly pledge himself in behalf of our Prohibition Constitutional Amendment.

Now is the time to strike for this. Dont wait till the other parties get their ticket under headway, (we should work both in and out of our respective parties.) We hold the balance of power in Oregon, so let us meet in primary meetings and club meetings for prohibition, and we will succeed, for God is on our side. Yours Fraternally,

E. A. Jackson.

San Louis Rey, San Diego Co., Cal.,
February 16, 1882.

In the Rescue of the 9th inst., there is an article on "Pledging Young Folks" that brot fresh to my memory an occurrence that happened in May, 1842, at Sharpsburgh, Kentucky. Thomas H. Nelson, who has since been our minister to the City of Mexico, was present. I was on my way to Mount Sterling to get the Judge to sign my law license, having previously obtained the signiture of Judge Walker Read, of Mason County, Ky. While at Sharpsburgh, I delivered a lecture on temperance, after which, I called upon all persons present to come up and take the Washingtonian Pledge. A young man, among others, came forward, but an objection was urged that he was under age. It was then the law that a person had to be twenty-one years old before he or she was permitted to take the pledge. I insisted on violating the law, thinking that the young man, from his appearance, knew more than the most of men at twenty-one. He took the pledge. In 1872 I heard Mr. Nelson at Indianapolis, Indiana, say that some years prior he heard Gen. Hood, who was one of the most accomplished generals of the Southern Confederacy, say, "If I had not been permitted to take the temperance pledge at Sharpsburg, Ky., in 1842, altho I was then under age, I would have become a cast away. I was surrounded by intemperate young men." Solomon said. "Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth, while the evil days come not, nor the years draw nigh when thou shalt say, I have no pleasure in them;" "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it," etc. Could you train them better than as Hannibal's father, made him at 8 swear on the altar, eternal war *against the country's most deadly enemy.* To the Good Templar's lodge we have lately had some valuable acquisitions at this place. W. D. Frazee.

Bro. Webb—when at my house—requested my daughter to send some verses for the Rescue; she has written the following:

[*For the Rescue.*]

SIGN THE PLEDGE.

BY SADIE BELLE FRAZEE.

I've signed the pledge to-night
I'm bound to be a man,
And with the help of God,
I surely think I can—
I'm going home to-night,
With firm and steady gait
To meet the welcome smiles,
Of the little ones and Kate.

Night by night she sits and waits,
For my slow and tipsy tread,
Sewing with her aching fingers,
For the means to get us bread—
Always patient, kind and gentle,
Bearing all her weight of shame,
In a manner truly Christ-like,
Always loving just the same.

I remember when I won her,
Just ten years ago to-day,
She was belle of all the village
And the gayest of the gay—
Her hair was brown and glossy,
And her eyes of heaven blue
Were the index of a soul
That was ever brave and true.

But now she's worn and faded
Her head is bowed with care,
And the sorrow I have caused her
Seems too great for her to bear—
But to night her eyes will gladden
And her face will wear a smile
Brighter far than we have seen,
In many a weary while.

And I'll strive with earnest purpose
To be faithful to my vow
And smooth the lines of anguish,
From her deeply furrowed brow—
And with God's hand to aid me,
I'll try in future to atone
For those years of bitter sorrow
That her sad life has known.

HARMLESS BEER.

Dr. Crothers, the able editor of the *Quarterly Journal of Inebriety*, says:

"For some years past, a decided inclination has been apparent all over the country to give up (?) the use of whisky and other strong alcohols, using as a substitute beer and bitters and other compounds. This is evidently founded on the idea that beer is not harmful and contains a large amount of nutriment; also that bitters may have some medicinal quality which will neutralize the alcohol it conceals etc. These theories are without confirmation in the observations of physicians and chemists where either has been used for any length of time. The constant use of beer is found to produce a species of degeneration of all the organism, profound and deep-seated. Fatty deposits, diminished circulation, conditions of congestion, and perversion of functional activities, local inflammation of both the liver and the kidneys, are constantly present. Intellectually, a stupor amounting almost to paralysis arrests the reason, precipitating all the higher faculties into a mere animalism, sensual, selfish, sluggish, varied only with paroxysms of anger that are senseless and brutal. In appearance, the beer drinker may be the picture of health, but in reality he is most incapable of resisting disease. A slight injury, severe cold, or shock to the body or mind, will commonly provoke acute disease, ending fatally. Compared with inebriates who use different forms of alcohol he is more incurable and more generally diseased. The constant use of beer every day gives the system no time for recuperation, but steadily lowers the vital forces; it is our observation that beer drinking in this country produces the very lowest forms of inebriety, closely allied to criminal insanity. The most dangerous class of tramps and ruffians in our large cities, are beer drinkers. It is asserted by competent authority that the evils of heredity are more positive in this class than from alcoholics. If these facts are well founded, the recourse to beer as a substitute for alcohol merely increases the danger and fatality following."

Another physician, who calls beer "the least hurtful of all the alcoholic beverages," says:

"All the eliminating and excreting organs, the kidneys, skin, lungs, etc., are doing fullest duty, but are unequal to the task. So the watery fluid permeates and saturates all of the tissues of the body, and the man is just as completely waterlogged as the ill-fated *Ironsides* was when she went down. Hence the bloated appearance; and what was taken for healthy glow of the face is only a distention of the minute blood-vessels of the surface, from the same cause."

[W. C. T. U. Leaflet. Send to Julia Colman, 76 Bible House, N. Y. $1.30 per 1,000, postage included.]

SANTA BARBARA DISTRICT LODGE.

Feb. 16, met at Lompoc; the D. D. being absent, Bro. Jas. Morse presided. Rain having come and farmers busy, the attendance was not so large except from upper end of the county.

Ten lodges were reported; eight represented. Whole membership 709. Degree members 452 and $520.50 in the treasuries. The voters held a caucus and organized a temperance club, the object to have a voting club in each district in the county, and secure the nomination of temperance men for county officers.

It was regretted that Bro. Webb was not present. Two public meetings well attended, were held in the M. E. church and a good program was arranged as usual in Lompoc. Thanks were voted to the ladies and people for hospitable cheer during the two days of session.

The above is condensed fro m a crowded out report of Clio Lloyd, D. Sec.

IN MEMORIAM.

Igo Lodge on the 26th Feb. passed memorial resolutions on the death of Bro. Geo. B. Kingsbury, a most promising and worthy member of No. 155.

NEW TEMPERANCE TALES.

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FANATICISM.

There is found in every community a class of good meaning people, who while they are theoretically friends to the temperance cause, are so very conservative in their views, so tender and thotful of the poor rumseller's feelings, and so thoughtless of the bleeding and crushed hearts of his victims, that they always join in the howl of the enemy in denouncing every man and woman who is earnestly and enthusiastically laboring by word and act to stay the dark tide of intemperance, as a fanatic. "Fanaticism" has been the base, hypocritical war-cry of every vile, cowardly, contemptible demagogue from the first morning that Noah commenced building the Ark down to the present day. But there is a marked difference in one respect between the traducers of Noah and the slanderers of temperance reformers, namely; They died from too much water, while our maligners will die on account of too *little* water.

Alas! how many honest hearts have been driven from the paths of justice, truth and virtue, by this frightful bugbear fanaticism.

This cry, "fanaticism," has in every age of the world, been the giant enemy to every moral, social, civil, political, and educational reform. It has thrown its dark, accursed form across the pathway of christianity, science, art and literature. It has gone forth, with maddened haste and venomed hate, to make battle with the church of the living God, and to defy Goliah-like the armies of Israel. It was the text from which the Devil preached that short but eloquent and convincing sermon to our mother Eve in the Garden of Eden, namely; "Thou shalt not surely die etc." His heralds of to-day, the saloon keepers and their apologists, the champions of Death and Hell, are yelping the same old text, and preaching the same old sermon. And in a thousand instances, with the same result as witness the craven cowardly submission of thousands in the church to the God-defying dominion of the rum-power. Does any one doubt this? I ask who is it that at every election casts the ballot for king alcohol? Who is it that clothes him with authority? Who is it that year after year wreathes his brow with fresh flowers, plucked from the sixty thousand graves of our fathers, brothers, husbands and sons? I answer it is the so-called christian voters of this nation. Yes, before God and Angel I charge the church with this great crime. Dear reader are you one of the number referred to? And will you continue to longer give aid and comfort to the rumseller in his hellish work of spreading poverty and wretchedness, sorrow and tears, ruin and woe, death and destruction thruout the homes of this fair land? Oh, christian brothers may God help you to wisely consider this matter, and to ever vote in the interests of the nation, society, homes and families.

This cry, fanaticism, has not only awed the laity, but alas! also the ministry of God's church, into the basest and most unholy compromise with the works of the devil; compelling both priest and people to bow down at the shrine of mammon. But what is this fanaticism that men should stand in such mortal fear of it. It is only another name for uncompromising fidelity and devotion to truth, justice and right. How few consider how much the world is indebted to it! Its grand and glorious triumphs over the dominion of sin and satan stand out in bold relief and sublime grandeur on every page of the world's history. It points us to her champions and martyrs, who with unceasing valor, unfaltering faith, and Christlike devotion, toiled for long and weary years with every energy of body, mind and soul, that they might lift up the fallen, "rescue the perishing," and save the lost.

Fanaticism, the dreaded ghost of a guilty and cowardly conscience, has been the world's greatest benefactor.

It gave to the church an Apostle Paul, a Martin Luther, a George Whitfield and a John Wesley. To science, a Newton, a Locke, a Galileo and a Fulton. To art a Michel Angelo, a Stuart and a West. To literature, a Bacon, a Byron and a Shakespeare, and to the cause of freedom, a George Washington, a Patrick Henry, a Wilberforce and an Abraham Lincoln.

It lighted the beacon fires of liberty thruout the thirteen colonies. It strengthened the hearts and nerved the arms of our Revolutionary fathers to mighty deeds of daring.

It echoed in bold and defiant accents against British oppression, from every mountain top, valley and forest, city, town and hamlet of New England. It floated out in wild notes over the nations of the world, from the bell on the top of Independence Hall. It fired the heart of Patrick Henry, and caused to ring from his lips those burning words, "Give me liberty, or give me death!"

It came as the voice of inspiration from heaven, to the heart of that grand old patriot, Thomas Jefferson; giving birth to that profoundest and most sublime of all human instruments, the immortal "Declaration of Independence;" and has been heard in the wild thunders and the mad, surging waves of war, on every battle field consecrated to the holy cause of liberty, from Lexington to Appomatox. Such have been some of the noble achievements of *true* fanaticism over her great triune enemy, policy, conservatism and compromise. M. V. WRIGHT.

Riverside, Cal., Feb. 10,1882.

FATHER WAUGH.

A CONFRERE OF DANIEL WEBSTER AND JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

For years the name of Father Waugh has been as familiar to the inhabitants of Sonoma county as household words. His long and useful life as an exponent of temperance and total abstinence from the use of liquors and tobacco, and his condemnation of profanity, has endeared him to all who know the venerable patriarch. Father Waugh at present resides near Petaluma, on a little homestead which was presented to him by General M. G. Vallejo in 1852. Father Waugh is now in his 74th year, having been born in Virginia in 1808. In his youth he was an associate and friend of John Quincy Adams and Daniel Webster, and he has many evidences of their friendly relations by way of letters, etc. He has for years led a frontier life and was once a Missionary among the Indians. In his declining years he delights in writing and in various ways interesting and instructing children. He wields his pen with as great ease and precision as he has for years. Senator J. G. Fair was once his neighbor and friend, and they at one time occupied adjoining residences. Father Waugh says the first couple he ever married in California, and that was many years ago, he was asisted in that service by his then young friend Fair. The venerable gentleman is spending a few days in this city and appears to enjoy a few days at the metropolis as well as he ever did.—*Examiner.*

THE CURSE OF WINE MAKING.

A clergyman of Cal. refers to an expression in the wine tracts, "If the impudent falshoods asserted as to the enriching effects of wine and brandy in France were true, what American would purchase national wealth at the price of the utter bankruptcy of American morals and decency?" He then continues. "Mr.———, one of the most respectable farmers of Napa Valley said he got along very well raising grapes and making wine, until his two sons being out all night, he and their mother at daylight went in search of them; they were found lying on the floor and with two neighbor's girls all drunk. Got them home as soon as they could and when the boys got sober, they emptied their casks on the ground, and dug up their vines and threw them over the fence, preferring the welfare of their sons for time and eternity to making money or having a good time with wine. I have a good many more such samples of the ruin in store for the people of our wine districts if you wish them." (Send them along.)

The names of the parties are given but they are withheld from publication. No one who calmly reasons can doubt that general wine making in California would ultimate in general perdition, moral and financial.

A GOOD MOVEMENT.

The ministers in Kentucky (or at least a large per cent. of them) have signed a call for a State convention to consider the best thing to do to rid Kentucky of the liquor traffic. Meetings of this kind should be held in every State. They would be a power. It has been the custom to give half a day, or less, to the temperance cause in the different State religious meetings, but the question before us is too important to be made secondary to anything. Will the Christian ministers of Wisconsin unite in a call for a State convention, the prime object of which shall be to devise a systematic warfare on the saloons of the State?—*Ripon Free Press.*

SUNDAY LAW CONVICTION.

One Mullee, a whisky seller of Central City, was arrested for dealing out his vile compounds on the Sabbath contrary to law, and taken to Los Alamos, where he was tried before Justice Curtis and a jury. He was found guilty and fined $50—the full extent of the law. We don't know the defendant in this case, but he is not much of a saloon keeper if he don't get even on that little fine. One or two drunken customers of the right sort will set him way ahead. The workingmen and their wives and children are the whisky seller's bankers, and it's their money that in reality pays all such fines. Considering the evil that keeping saloons open on Sunday is productive of in a community, the penalty prescribed by law should have been imprisonment in the county jail. But no doubt our legislators thot that it might hurt the feelings of these whisky dealers to be locked up in the same place where they have sent thousands of their customers.—*Lompoc Record.*

A SQUARE SUBSIDY PROPOSITION.

It would be an excellent idea for the present Congress if it is going to continue its countenance of the production of whisky, to raise the tax on it from 90 cts. to $1.20 a gallon and devote the extra 25 millions or so thus obtained, to the establishment of American steamship lines to foreign ports and to the construction of a Government thru railroad from San Francisco to New York.

It would be peculiarly fitting as an offset to the recent infamous proposition to make the whisky business and our public school system interdependent. The school system will last, but about the time the railroad would be finished and a splendid system of American steam lines established, the Battle of Armageddon at the American ballot box will have consigned the scorpions and serpents and tormentors of mankind to their natural home in the bottomless pit.

WHEN woman gets the ballot, away with intemperance and monopolies. Woman is called the weaker vessel, but when questions which affect the human family come up she becomes the stronger, and will every time vote to break up the powers that are trampling upon their rights. You can trust a woman to protect her own interest and that of her children, but poor, weak man has to be led around by the apron strings of old mother party. Poor man, he is too weak to break the chains that are binding him. Our word for it, woman will do it when she gets the right to vote.—*Ex.*

THE amended Stubbs Sunday law, which closes all public places on Sunday has been adopted in the House of the Ohio Legislature by 57 against 28. For the bill voted 51 Republicans and six Democrats, and against, twenty Democrats and eight Republicans. The Senate being two-thirds Republican, the bill will in all probability become a law.—*Signal.*

It can be seen and heard in the air that the Sunday of the American people is coming home again to stay and the beer dive and Sunday brutality, imports from the slime-pools of Europe are going to get ready to move or will be moved before they are ready.

IN MEMORIAM.

Seaside Lodge No. 354 Santa Barbara deplores the loss of Bro. Wm. Hunter one of its most efficient and faithful members and one of the best citizens of the community and passed resolutions of sympathy and condolence with his stricken family.

M. D. MERRICK.—On March 13th, International Lodge, No. 291, passed memorial resolutions on the death of M. D. Merrick removed in the vigor of his powers and in the hight of his usefulness and at the time W. C. T. of the Lodge. "His associates in the Lodge and co-laborers in the cause of temperance desiring in some appropriate and permanent form to leave on record some just and enduring memorial of our respect and brotherly esteem, resolved that the cause of temperance has lost an earnest, faithful and eloquent advocate, the Lodge an able, and impartial presiding officer and the members a kind and generous friend. A. ALBRECHT, W. C. T.,

JAS. C. BLACK, W. S.."

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214 Oleta, Th., Oleta, Adelia Votaw.
225 Sutter Creek, Tu., Sutter Creek, J. H. Giles, M. D.
241 Ione Valley, F., Ione Val., Miss Rosa Coates.
245 Mt. Echo, Sa., Ione City, J. W. Sibole.
267 Iron Clad, Fr., Drytown, D. R. Miller.
280 Jackson, Tu., Jackson, Mrs. Addie Turner.
281 Volcano, Sa., Volcano, F. J. Cleveland
283 Pine Grove, W., Pine Grove, Mrs Fanny J. Bradshaw.
297 Live Oak, Sa., Plymouth, M. D. L. Stumpff.
475 Mazeppa, Su., Lancha Plana, O. W. Jackson.
481 Buena Vista, Su., Ione City, E. P. Fitzsimmons.
482 Starlight, Su., May, Miss Julia S. Sherfey.
483 Forest Home, Sa., Forest Home, Mrs. J. Finch.

BUTTE COUNTY.

104 Welcome, W., Cherokee Flat, Andrew Rapp.
123 Victory, Tu., Biggs, James Burner.
177 Samaritan, Sa., Chico, T. B. Hart.
194 Fidelity, F., Chico, J. S. Stauffer.
207 Northern Star, F., Oroville, W. S. Read
222 Taylor, Su., Forbestown, W. M. Crane.
240 Crystal Fount, Sa., Gridley, B. H. McNeil.
282 Floral, Su., Biggs, James McNulty.
285 Dayton, Su., Grainland, Jas. O. March.
289 Nord. Sa., Nord, Henry D. Bacus.
316 Webster, Sa., Chico, W. M. Thorp.
402 Nelson, Sa. Nelson, W. D. Parker.
404 Rising Star, F., Chico, Rev. P. Powers.
413 Messilla Valley, Th., Pentz, R. H. Hawkins.

CALAVERAS COUNTY.

100 Milton, Sa., Milton, O. Wolcott.
105 Campo Seco, Sa., Campo Seco, Mrs. M. E. Cutter.
106 Mountain Ranch, Sa., Mountain Ranch, John Lew
121 Chaparral, Sa., Jenny Lind, Wm. C. Sinclair.
179 Logan, Sa., Camanche. William H. Pitt.
212 Charity, Tu., Copperopolis, Louis Honey
229 Sparkling Water, Sa., San Andreas, W. M. Nuner.
231 Hope, Sa., Milton, Jas. Clothier, Jr.
250 Garfield, Th., Glencoe, Henry Monroe.
277 West Point, Sa., West Point, Harry Greve
312 Mountain Gate, F., Campo Seco, George H. Lillie
343 Bear Mountain, Tu., Angels Camp, Miss Jennie Hughes
345 Big Tree, Tu., Sheep Ranch, Mrs. W. T. Hull.
348 Mokelumne, W., Mokelumne Hill, Mrs. M. H. Leavett.
361 Murphys, Sa., Murphys, Mrs. E. A. Davis.
389 Golden, Sa., Vallecito, D. E. Booth.
395 Faith, W., Telegraph City, H. H. Saunders.
407 Calaveras, Sa., San Andreas, W.W.Wood
478 Mountain Rose, Sa., Angels Camp, Ira Lyon.

COLUSA COUNTY.

119 Independent, Sa., College City, W. H. Reardon.
132 Maxwell, F., Maxwell, J. K. Mapes.
138 New Hope, Sa., Willows, O. K. Jones.
164 Newville, Sa., Newville, Geo. Scribner.
171 Elk Creek, Sa., Elk Creek, J. S. West.
199 Sheet Iron, Sa., S. Iron, J. M. Morris
205 Social, Tu., Princeton, Nelson Butler.
272 Silver Star,M.,Butte City, B. G. Heartley
319 Protection, M., Colusa, J. B. Danner.
379 Bridgeport, Su., Sycamore, P. A. Earp.

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY.

112 Reform, Th., Pacheco, Thomas Simpson
116 Brentwood, Tu., Brentwood Mrs. Sarah E. Smith.
255 Star of Empire, Sa., Judsonville, William J. Robinson.
288 Carbondale, W., Nortonville, Mrs. Rebecca Evans.
330 Lily, Sa., Brentwood, Alison Byer.
331 Twilight, M., Walnut Creek. J. M. Hinman.
349 Excelsior, Th., Byron, Vernon Taylor.

DEL NORTE COUNTY.

398 Crescent City, Sa., Crescent City, R. S. McLellan.

EL DORADO COUNTY.

305 Mt. Aukum, Su., Fair Play, Miss Susie J. Choate.
310 Young America, Sa., Pleasant Valley, Miss Jesse Clapp.
347 Mountain Fern, Tu., Greenwood, Adolph H. Walker.
410 Marshall, Tu., Coloma, Jos. T. Blundell
450 Greenwood, W., Greenwood, B. B. Dobbas.
455 Georgetown, M., Georgetown, Mrs. Fannie Shephard.
456 Placerville, Tu., Placerville, Rev. B. F. Taylor.
457 Mt. Pleasant, Sa., Grizzly Flat, Stephen Jeffrey.
462 El Dorado, F., Diamond Springs, C. D. Brooke.
484 Union, Sa., Clarksville, Jno. H. Tong

FRESNO COUNTY.

232 Red Banks, Sa., Big Dry Creek, William H. Paddock.
243 Eden, W., Kingsburg, A. A. Smith.
290 Madera, Sa., Madera, D. F. Edwards.
365 Blooming, Sa., Fresno City, Flora McCapes.
388 "C. C. Colony.," M., Fresno City, Mrs. C. E. Spofford.
390 Wild Flower, Sa., Wild Flower, B. F Prather.
397 Valley View, Th., Selma, J. E. Whitson.
409 Fresno, F., Fresno, George Studer.
421 Star, Sa., Borden, Rev. S. S. Patterson
471 Fresno Flats, Sa., Fresno Flats, C. S. Davis.

HUMBOLDT COUNTY.

269 Humboldt, Tu., Eureka, L.B.Kingsbury
270 Mountain, Su., Bridgeville, T. M. Burns.
322 Hydesville, M., Hydesville, S. C. Boom
362 Petrolia, Sa., Petrolia, E. D Daugherty
363 North Star, Sa., Arcata, G. W. Hopkins
367 Rohnerville, Sa., Rohnerville, Mrs. Mary A. Keyser.
400 Trinidad, Su., Trinidad, N. F. Neely, Sr.
439 Port Kenyon, M., Port Kenyon J. D. Ferrill.
458 Upper Mattole, F., Upper Mattole, W. H. Roscoe.
460 Table Bluff, Sa., Table Bluff, J. C. Foss
464 Garberville, Sa., Garberville, John McMillan.

KERN COUNTY.

237 Kernville, Tu., Kernville, Wm. Pollard

LAKE COUNTY.

350 Middletown, W., Middletown, J. L. Read.
Star of Glenville, Sa., G'ville, L.Gurnett
Kern Island, Tu., Bakersfield, J.S.Kline

LASSEN COUNTY.

211 Lake View, Sa., Janesville, Samuel H. Painter.
355 Mount Hope, Sa., Hayden Hill, Mrs. A. T. Stanley.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

103 Santa Monica, Tu., Santa Monica, W. W. Elliott.
151 Santa Ana, W., Santa Ana, H. E. Ford
173 Pasadena, F., Pasadena, G. W. Dyer.
174 Pomona, Th., Pomona. D. N. Burritt.
233 Downey, F., Downey, Mrs. Abbie W. Livermore.
238 Westminster, F., Westminster, R. T. Harris.
246 Orange, F., Orange, J. W. Osburn.
258 El Monte, F., El Monte, M. F. Quinn.
276 Spadra, F., Spadra, J. B. Parker.
299 Merrill, Sa., Los Angeles, Mrs. Mary L. Gould.
473 Savannah, Tu., Savannah, E. A. Beardsley.
477 Evergreen, Tu., Compton, Rev. J. B, Green.
485 Azusa, Sa., Azusa, Geo. Wright.
490 Duarte, Th., Duarte, A. T. Taylor.

MARIN COUNTY.

244 San Rafael, F., San Rafael, Rev. W. M. Woodward.
252 Tomales, Sa., Tomales, W. F. Bassett

MARIPOSA COUNTY.

143 Buckingham. Su., Mariposa, Joseph R. Green.
147 Hites Cove, Su., Hites Cove, William Webb.
157 Cathey's Valley, Sa., Indian Gulch, S. M. Pate.
175 Mariposa, Sa., Mariposa, W. E. Gallison
187 Hornitos, Sa., Hornitos, A. W. Robinson
382 Coulterville, F., Coulterville, John W. Reed.

MENDOCINO COUNTY.

101 Manchester,Sa., Manchester, H. B. Scott
117 Caspar, Sa., Caspar,Clarence E. DeCamp
153 Boone, Sa., Booneville, T. E. Rawles.
259 Willitsville, Tu., Willits, J.C. Thompson
334 Little River, Sa., L. River, J. P Marsen
338 Wideawake, Sa., Westport, Miss E. N. Fowler.
341 Hopland, Sa., Hopland, Eliza Dooley.
344 Mt. Nebo, Sa., Point Arenas, J. S. Wooden.
380 Rescue, Tu., Mendocino, James Griffin.
396 Ukiah, Tu., Ukiah, Geo. McCowen.
430 Gualala, Sa., Gualala, James N Ward.
437 Navarro, Tu., Navarro, Eugene Peeples.

MERCED COUNTY.

223 Plainsburg, Sa., Plainsburg, William Lauder.
279 Snelling. Su., Snelling, G. W. Smith,
298 Central Point, Sa., Central Point, S. A. Smith.
376 Merced Falls, Su., Merced Falls, Mrs. H. Nelson.
459 Merced, M., Merced, James Corley.

MODOC COUNTY.

129 Lake City, Tu., Lake City, John S Linscott.
230 Cedarville, Th., Cedarville, W. R. Brown
275 Mt. Bidwell F., Fort Bidwell, F. Anderson.

MONO COUNTY.

191 Chapel, Sa., Coleville, C. M. Taylor.
346 Pro Bono Publico, M., Bodie, T Todhunter.

MONTEREY COUNTY.

131 Salinas, M., Salinas City, E. K. Abbott.
357 Del Monte, W., Monterey, John R. Patrick.
446 Castroville, Th., Castroville, A. H. Longley.

NAPA COUNTY.

111 Aqua Pura, Sa., Napa, C. C. Dunn.
368 Monroe, Sa., Calistoga, H. E. Cyrus.
385 Yountville, F., Yountville, J. W. Blair

NEVADA COUNTY.

12 Sylvania, Tu., Grass Valley, Elam Biggs
201 Nevada, F., Nevada City, J. M. Walling.
304 Donner Lake, F., Truckee, Wm. Douglass.
369 North San Juan, Sa., North San Juan, David Redding.
387 Perseverance, F., Rough and Ready, Wm. Grant.

PLACER COUNTY.

107 Centennial, Tu., Colfax, Mrs. E. D. Story
113 Lincoln, Sa., Lincoln, Jos. Tomasech.
127 Star of the Hill, Su., Forest Hill. J. N. Burke.
133 Crystal Water, Sa., Michigan Bluff, F. B. Ellsworth.
136 Rosy Crown, Sa., Iowa Hill, J. S. Lakin.
150 Auburn, W., Auburn, Mrs. Ellen Foster
154 Clipper Gap, Sa., Clipper Gap, Mrs. H. M. Ferris.
216 Nil Desperandum, Sa., Dutch Flat, Charles E. Uren.
218 Isabella, Su., Gold Run, J. L. Stoakes
260 Sheridan, Sa., Sheridan, Y. Dougherty.
261 Roseville, Sa., Roseville, Mrs. J. D. Pratt.
313 Rocklin, Tu,, Rocklin, Carlton L. Clow.
339 Newcastle, Su., Newcastle, G. D. Kellogg.
406 Ophir, Sa., Ophir, Warren Reed.
451 Granite, Sa., Penryn, S. A. Wood.

PLUMAS COUNTY.

215 Taylorville-Rescue, F., Taylorville. Miss S. A. Hardgrave.
217 Crescent, W., Crescent Mills, Warren Kelly.
227 Bloomfield, Tu., Quincy, N. H. Hapgood.
228 Miners Sa., Greenville, T. R. Chapin.
360 Hope of Eureka Hill, Sa., Eureka Mills, Thomas W. Jenkin.
381 La Porte, Sa., La Porte, G. L. Reed.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY.

2 Siloam Sa., Sacramento, Mrs. M. A. Alsip.
51 Tu., Capital, Sacramento,Ed. Katzenstein.
144 Aerial, Sa., Michigan Bar, A. M. Addington.
183 Cosumnes, Sa., Cosumnes, F. J. Rhoades.
184 Star of the Plains, F., Florin, J. T. Amos.
188 Georgiana, Su., Isleton, Ida Gardiner.
230 Cresco, Tu., Galt, James Ferguson.
248 Elk Grove, F., Elk Grove, Rev. A. J. Compton.
287 Unity, M., Folsom, Mrs. J. F. Howe.

SAN BENITO COUNTY.

134 San Juan, F., San Juan, Mrs.M.A. Flint
424 Ruby, Sa., Hollister, L. Thornton.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

220 San Bernardino, M., San Bernardino, R. H. Curtis.
284 Riverside, W., Riverside, Jno. Hall, M.D
443 Rincon, Sa., Chino, Charles Hidden.
493 Lugonia, F., San Bernardino, J. B. Glover.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

242 Home, Sa., San Luis Rey. D. R. Foss.
263 Golden Rule, Tu., San Diego, J.W.Wescott.
264 Poway. Sa., Poway, G. W. Butterfield.
351 Monument, Tu., San Diego, O. N. Sanford.
435 Silver Gate, F., National City, W. S. Bullis.

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY.

7 California, Th., San Francisco, A. V Thompson, No. 209 Fair Oaks St.
114 Evening Star, Th., San Francisco, R. B. Allen, No. 2607 Clay street.
120 Headlight, W., San Francisco, William Swabel, 235 No. O'Farrel.
130 Constitution, F., San Francisco, Frank A. Davis, No. 143 Fremont street.
160 Mission Star, Tu., San Francisco, Wm. Gorham, No. 577 Market St.
185 Life Boat, M., San Francisco, J. Moran, No. 1020 Montgomery Street.
186 Golden Gate, Tu., S. F., W. P. Joseph, Metropolitan Temple, 5th & Jessie Sts.
291 International, M., San Francisco, David Kerr, Nos. 47 & 49 Beale street.
293 Valley, Th., San Francisco, W. K. Forsyth, No. 719½ Gough street.
307 Pleasant Valley, M., San Francisco, T. H. Downing, No. 10 Market street.
314 Spring Valley, Tu., San Francisco, John E. Cline, No. 3014 Fillmore St.
417 Crystal, M., South San Francisco, Mrs. A. P. Ellis, cor. 18th and R. R Avenue.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.

115 Lockeford, W., Lockeford, Dr. D. J. Locke.
139 Woodbridge, M., Woodbridge, C. L. Newton.
182 Stockton, Tu., Stockton, M. J. Nightingale.
189 Lodi, F., Lodi, Geo. W. Hill.
253 Linden, F., Linden, Jas. Wasley.
254 Mt. Vernon, F., Stockton, Geo. Norton.
315 Ripon, F., Ripon, J. T. Bloomer.
323 Farmington, Sa., Farmington, Mrs. O. D. Dyke.
373 Lathrop, Th., Lathrop, W. S. Reynor.
469 Wildwood, Sa., Atlanta, E. L. Moore.
472 Dexter, Sa., Dexter, S. W. Sollars.

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY.

442 Arroyo Grande, Th., Arroyo Grande, J. E. Mosher.
444 San Luis Obispo, F., San Luis Obispo, W. P. Barnett.
445 Cambria, Sa., Cambria, Thaddeus Sherman.
447 Cayucos, Th., Cayucos, J. L. Raines.

SAN MATEO COUNTY.

56 Ocean, Sa., Halfmoon Bay, J. Compton.
190 Ocean Queen, Sa., Pescadero, Mrs. A. W. Goulson.
408 San Gregorio, F. San Gregorio, Adolph Shields.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

140 Santa Barbara, F., Santa Barbara, Chas. D. Crowell.
178 Rose of Lompoc, Sa., Lompoc, A. E. Gregg.
196 Stuart, S., Lompoc, W. B. Holland
204 Goleta, Sa., Goleta, F. E. Kellogg, Jr.
208 Carpinteria, Sa., Carpinteria, Geo. E. Robinson.
268 Vesper, Sa., Guadalupe, J. E. Murphy.
354 Seaside. Tu., Santa Barbara. P.L.Moore
428 Montecito, Th., Santa Barbara, Geo. Ferrier.
434 Lompoc Valley, Su., Lompoc, A. C. Lawrence.
436 Los Alamos, Sa., Los Alamos, Peter S. Coiner.
441 Positive, Sa., Santa Maria, Mrs. M. M. Thornburgh.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

71 Garden City, F. San Jose, E. M. Hills.
128 Columbia, M., Gilroy, J. W. Thomasson.
295 Granger, Sa., San Jose, W. H. Gilmore.
327 Golden Wreath, F., Mountain View, W. T. Triplett.
328 Victoria, W., Los Gatos, W. D. Hudson
393 Bay View, Sa., Santa Clara, L. B. Alexander.
399 Santa Clara, M., Santa Clara, Elmer E. Carey.
474 Saratoga, Sa., Saratoga, Rev. C. M. Palmer.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

126 Watsonville, Tu., Watsonville, C. E. Taylor.
392 Pacific, Su., Boulder Creek, J. W. Peery
426 Ben Lomond, Su., Felton, D. H. Trout

SHASTA COUNTY.

102 Reading, Sa., Reading, J. H. Cooper.
155 Igo, Su. Igo, E. L. Ballou.
425 Battle Creek, Su., Ball's Ferry, Mrs. R. E. Winsell.
449 Mountain Pride, Su., Shingletown, F. P. McClain.
453 McDonald, F., Milville, J. J. Kem.
454 Eureka, Th.. Anderson. J. W. Spann.
486 Shasta, Sa., Pinckney, Geo. Moon.

SISKIYOU COUNTY.

118 Henley, Sa., Henley, A. G. Smith.
142 Mt. Shasta, Sa., Mt. Shasta, Mrs. Belle Martin.
273 Mt. Bolivar, Sa., Callahans, Caroline M. Hayden.
333 Fort Jones, W., Fort Jones, W. L. Rogers.
466 Siskiyou, Sa., Oro Fino, L. W. Miller.

SIERRA COUNTY.

265 Forest City, F., Forest City, H. P. Bickford.
359 Sierra City, Sa., Sierra City, Thomas Wright.
372 Alaska, Sa., Pike City, J. H. Beresford.

SOLANO COUNTY.

27 Mount Delight, Sa., Suisun, F. A. Chadburn.
64 Vallejo, Tu., Vallejo, Charles Daly.
137 Phœnix, Th., Benicia, H. A. Booth.
239 Denverton, Sa., Denverton, C. E. Garfield.
318 Pride of the River, W., Rio Vista, Albt. Baker.
320 Fairfield, M., Fairfield, A. W. Vance.
364 Dixon, Th., Dixon, Stewart McBride.
415 Alamo, F., Elmira, G. W. Frazer.
461 Willow Spring, F., Birds Landing, J. B. Clothier.
488 Binghamton, Sa., Binghamton, H. W. Engles.

SONOMA COUNTY.

32 Star of Hope, M., Healdsburg, George W. Dow.
146 Horicon, Sa., Fisherman's Bay, J. E. Hickman.
156 Valley Ford, Sa., Valley Ford, Benj. Fowler.
161 Petaluma, M., Petaluma, A. G. Twist.
166 Geyser, Sa., Geyserville, Mrs. E. Winder.
167 Sebastopol, Th., Sebastopol, J. U. Graeff
176 Forestville, Sa., Forestville, J. E. McIntosh.
256 Bloomfield, Th., Bloomfield, P.C. Smith.
274 Fulton, F., Fulton, Frank Briggs.
356 Enterprise, Sa., Guerneville, N. E. Manning.
370 Santa Rosa, Tu., Santa Rosa, J. H. Richardson.
375 Dauntless, W., Stony Point, H. O. Brink
378 Two Rock, Sa., Petaluma. M.L. Freeman
405 Azalea, Th., Occidental, D. N. Craig

STANISLAUS COUNTY.

109 Ceres, Sa., Ceres, Jno. B. Osborn.
247 Fairview, Sa., Turlock, S. V. Porter.
249 Star of Cottonwood, Sa., Hill's Ferry Matthew R. Lyle.
266 Morning Star, F., Modesto, J. J. Porter
326 Oakdale, Tu., Oakdale, Byron Seeber.
335 Knight's Ferry, W., Knight's Ferry, J. W. Dunlap.
465 Friendship, Sa., Hill's Ferry, Henry A. F. Miller.

SUTTER COUNTY.

97 Meridian, Sa., Meridian, E. G. Thornbrough.
158 Good Shepherd, F, Live Oak, A H. Hewitt.
172 Harmony, Sa., Nicolaus, J. M. Berry.
219 Defiance, Sa., Pleasant Grove, F. B. Pierce.
321 June, Sa., Yuba City, Mrs. M. E. Moore
440 Yuba City W., Yuba City, Ed. Ellington.
452 North Butte, Su., West Butte, H. S. Graves.
487 Triumphant, Sa., South Butte, W. M. Wadsworth.

TEHAMA COUNTY.

192 Red Bluff, F., Red Bluff, M. J. Frank.
198 Tehama, Tu., Tehama, A. V. Wheeler.
306 Ricerville. Sa., Riceville, J. W. Tibbetts
308 Henleyville, Sa. Henleyville, J. W. Gill
309 Paskenta, Sa., Paskenta. T. D. Dollings.
311 Ivy. W., Red Bluff. C. H. Delvechio.
427 Paradise, Sa., Olimpo, C. S. Jobe.
433 Hercules, Sa., Red Bluff, Henry Smith
491 Elk Horn, W., Olimpo, John Monroe.

TRINITY COUNTY.

300 Beacon, Sa., Weaverville, G. B. Bassham
308 Western Star, Su., Hay Fork, John H. Vanderhoff.

TULARE COUNTY.

Visalia, F., Visalia, J. H. Haines.
159 Fairfield, F., Lemoore, J. D. Travis.
169 Grangeville, Sa., Grangeville, John Warswick.
181 Jonesa, Th., Hanford, G. T, Thornton.
195 Tulare, Tu., Tulare, Willis Faust.
257 Tipton, Th., Tipton, Jas. A. Wills.
296 Hanford, Tu., Hanford, Mrs. L. E. Cheadle.
301 Plano, Th., Plano, J. W. Loyd.
302 Porterville, Sa., Porterville, R. C. Redd
325 Lakeside, Sa., Short. M. L. Short.
329 Pride of Tulare, F., Herrick's Cross, Mary E. Collins.
332 Elder Springs, F., Townsend, J. A. Hicks
352 Frazier Valley, Sa., Porterville, Jas. A. Kincaid.
374 Tulare, M., Porterville, R. N. Clack
383 Woodville, Sa., Hunsaker, Rev. John Wood.
391 Lone Oak, W., Hanford, S. A. Allen.
394 Farmersville, Sa., Farmersville. George Dean.
479 Stokes Valley, Sa., Visalia, J. A. Boyd.
480 Lakeshore, Sa., Tipton, Dan'l K. Berry.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

122 Confidence, Su., Sonora, J. D. Williams.
135 Groveland, M., Groveland, Benj. Hunter.
262 Tuolumne, Su., Chinese Camp, W. H. Hosmer.
294 Jamestown, Sa., Jamestown. Miss Rebecca App
324 Bald Mountain, Tu., Sonora, Otis E. Greenwood.
336 Quartz Mountain, Su., Jamestown, Sarah E. Grant.
337 Table Mountain, Su., Jamestown, Mrs. Jane Beynon.
340 Soulsbyville, Sa., Soulsbyville, W. H. Barron.
342 Mountain View, Th., Columbia, George McNeil.

VENTURA COUNTY.

209 Constancy, F., Ventura, Miss Myra Walbridge.
221 Scenega, Sa., Scenega, L. P. Guiberson.
235 Santa Paula, Sa., Santa Paula, Sam'l T. Todd.
236 Hueneme, Sa., Hueneme, Mary E. Clark.
411 Saticoy, Th., Saticoy, S. V. Tietsort.
416 Springville, Sa., Springville, Samuel Guthrie.
418 Mound, Sa., Ventura, Tyler Bither.
422 Ojai Valley, F. Nordhoff, Thomas Barrows.
489 Ventura, Tu., Ventura, R. R. Tanner.

YOLO COUNTY.

145 Antelope, Sa., Dunnigans, W. B. Young.
163 Yolo, Tu., Yolo, Asa Petit.
165 Winters, F., Winters, V. Morris.
210 Chrysopolis, W., Woodland, J. J. Bowman.
224 Orion, Th., Davisville, Miss Nettie Marden.
366 Success, W., Grafton, M. C. Winchester
419 Capay, Sa., Capay, J. T. Brown.
429 Pleasant Prairie, Su.. Woodland, E. L. Cox.
431 Faithful, Su., Black's Station, J. H. Murphy.
463 Madison, Su., Madison, F. O. Swinney.

YUBA COUNTY.

25 Marysville, F., Marysville, Frank W. Potter.
108 Knoxdale, F., Brownsville, Mrs. S. W. Knox.
124 Virginia, Sa., Marysville, Mrs. D. A. Hollister.
141 Cordua, Sa., Marysville, J. E. McMillan.
148 Rising Sun, F., Camptonville, Wm. Moore,
197 Wheatland, Tu., Wheatland, Miss Hattie Sheets.
226 Alpine, Sa., Strawberry Valley, C. T. Prindle.
278 Mountain Guard, F., Smartsville, J. A. Flint.
423 Prairie, Sa. Marysville, W. E. Gleason.
448 Elizabeth, Sa., Wheatland, P. L. Hutchinson.
476 Cornelian, Tu,, Marysville, Jno. C. Jenkins.
492 Browns Valley, Sa. Browns Valley, Jas. Robinson.

ARIZONA.

1 Garden Valley, M., Phœnix, Geo. H. Rothrock.
4 Tucson, F., Tucson, Miss Julia Ingham.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

7 Hilo, Sa., Hilo, J. H. Maby.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, Sa., Yokohama. Geo. W. Elmer.

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

NO.	COUNTY.	NAME.	POSTOFFICE.
384	Alameda,	Charles H. Haile,	Alameda.
125	Amador,	J, W. Perry.	Plymouth.
104	Butte,	J. B. Mullen,	Cherokee
361	Calaveras,	A. J. Cooke,	Murphys.
319	Colusa,	J. H. Liening	Colusa.
288	Contra Costa,	F. Clifford,	Nortonville.
462	El Dorado,	J H. Gilmore	Diamond Springs
—	Fresno,	S. N. Burch,	Easton.
269	Humboldt,	W. F. Brown,	Eureka.
299	Los Angeles,	W. D. Gould,	Los Angeles.
175	Mariposa,	Chas. Converse,	Mariposa.
459	Merced	Geo. E. Isaacs,	Merced.
131	Monterey,	A. K Crawford,	Salinas.
201	Nevada,	Samuel Clutter,	Nevada.
127	Placer,	J. C. Hawver,	Forest Hill.
228	Plumas,	Moses Bull	Greenville.
248	Sacramento,	A. K. Crawford,	Elk Grove.
220	San Bernardino,	H.C.Brooke,	S. Bern'd'o
351	San Diego,	S. Whitmore,	San Diego.
114	San Francisco,	C. H. Peterson,	313 Page street, San Francisco.
182	San Joaquin,	Wm. Jones,	Stockton.
56	San Mateo,	J. Compton,	Half Moon Bay.
178	Santa Barbara,	Rev. S. S. Fisk,	Lompoc.
102	Shasta,	J. N. Chapell,	Reading.
415	Solano,	G. W. Frazer,	Elmira.
167	Sonoma,	L. O. Coon,	Sebastopol.
266	Stanislaus,	Rev. M. D. Gage,	Modesto.
452	Sutter and Yuba,	H. S. Graves,	Yuba City
192	Tehama,	G. W. Jeffris	Red Bluff.
300	Trinity,	Geo. B. Jumper,	Weaverville.
195	Tulare,	Rev. F. H. Wales,	Tulare.
324	Tuolumne,	I. T. Holland,	Sonora.
236	Ventura,	L. C. Clark,	Hueneme.
366	Yolo,	Thos. J. Goin,	Grafton.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, Wm. Walker, Yokohama.

STATE DEPUTIES.

384	Alameda.	James S. Naismith, Oakland.
386	Alameda,	Mrs. V. A. Rix, Washington.
267	Amador,	W. O. Clark, Drytown.
470	Alameda,	Rev. Geo. Morris, West End.
404	Butte.	Rev. Peter Powers, Chico.
243	Fresno,	A. A. Smith, Kingsburg.
161	Calaveras,	H. R. Hughes, Angels Camp.
116	Contra Costa,	Rev. W. H. Tubb. Martinez.
290	Fresno,	E. W. Turner, Madera.
207	Kern,	A. T. Colton, Bakersfield.
299	Los Angeles,	Will D. Gould, Los Angeles
299	Los Angeles,	Jesse Yarnell, Los Angeles
246	Merced,	George E. Isaacs, Merced.
126	Monterey,	J. C. Aston, Watsonville
201	Nevada.	Niles Searls. Nevada City
203	Sacramento,	G. B. Katzenstein, Sac'to.
130	San Fran'co,	Mrs. M. M. Carpenter. No. 150 Ninth St., S. F.
185	San F'co,	Mrs. E. P. Stevens, 1907 Bush
114	San Francisco,	C. H. Peterson, S. F.
291	San Francisco,	Wm. Crowhurst 1041 24th St., S. F.
185	San Francisco,	Capt. A. D. Wood, S. F
182	San Joaquin,	B. F. Bagley, Stockton.
189	San Joaquin,	W. R. Ellis, Lodi.
200	San Joaquin,	Rev. C. S. Haswell, Lodi.
178	Santa Barbara,	J. W. Webb, Lompoc.
32	Santa Clara,	hev. W.T. Mayne, San Jose
295	Santa Clara	Rev. D. E. Bushnell, San Jose.
392	Santa Cruz,	G.M. McWain, Boulder Cr'k
425	Shasta,	Dr. J. F. Winsell, Ball's Ferry
273	Siskiyou,	Fred. H. Loring, Callahans Ranch.
64	Solano.	Dr. I. S. Halsey, Vallejo.
370	Sonoma,	D. S. Sacry, Santa Rosa.
32	Sonoma,	C. B. Proctor, Healdsburg.
32	Sonoma,	J. G. Dow, Healdsburg.
156	Sonoma,	Mrs. C. E. Fowler, Valley Ford
167	Sonoma,	Rev. F. J. Culver, Sebastopol.
192	Tehama,	Mrs. M. J. Mayhew, Red Bluff
165	Yolo,	William Sims, Winters.
224	Yolo,	B. H. Hoag, Davisville.
419	Yolo,	J. H. Norton, Capay.
25	Yuba,	Chas. J. Covillaud, Marysville.
148	Yuba,	Joseph Erwin, Camptonville.

ARIZONA.

304 Pima, Joe T. Marr, Tucson.

JAPAN.

1 Japan, Daniel Jamison, Yokohama.

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NO.	LOCATION.	NAME.	SUP'T.
1	Alturas,	Rising Sun,	Mrs. Mary Estes.
2	Artesia,	Artesia,	S. H. Olmstead.
3	Black's Station,	Sunbeam,	J. S. Rollins
4	Brownsville,	Crystal,	T. J. Rumery.
5	Cambria,	Cambria,	Mrs. M. R. Franklin
6	Chico,	Chico,	Rev. Peter Powers.
7	Scenega.	Scenega,	Miss Kitty Conaway.
8	Cajon,	Cajon,	Miss Della Hill.
9	Comanche,	Evergreen,	Mrs. M. S. Hosbrook.
10	Columbia,	Mountain View,	G. L. McNeil
11	El Dorado,	El Dorado,	Jas. H. Gilmore
12	Tustin,	Tustin,	Mrs. H. K. Snow.
13	Forest City,	Forest City,	S. A. Lawry.
14	Greenville,	Greenville,	——
15	Healdsburg,	Healdsburg,	C. Alexander.
16	Hornitos,	Christal,	Mrs. Mary Hinds.
17	Hueneme,	Hueneme,	Mrs. Mary R. Bard
18	Jenny Lind,	Chapparal,	Mrs. Mary A. Rogers.
19	Juds'nv'le,	Crescent,	Mrs. T. S. Griffiths
20	Lompoc,	Lompoc,	E. A. Gregg.
21	Los Angeles,	L's Ang's,	Dr. S. McCurdy
22	Lodi,	Lodi,	Rev. C. S. Haswell.
23	Lemoore,	Lemoore,	Myron H. Savage.
24	Livermore,	Myrtle,	Miss M. E. Buckelew
25	Modesto,	Morning Star,	Miss Clara Vezey
26	Mariposa,	Marip'a,	Miss Eva Farnsworth
27	Marysville,	Marysville,	Chas. S. Brooks
28	Marysville,	Pleasant Templar,	Jas. Jory
29	Murphys,	Murphys,	Mrs. A. J. Palmer
30	Mokelume Hill,	Mounatin Hope,	Mrs. Jane Gray.
31	Mendocino,	Mendocino,	Mrs. M. J. Paddleford.
32	North Temescal,	N. Tem'l,	F. Esmond
33	National City,	Na'l C'y,	Wm. H. Atwater
34	Plymouth,	Rising Star,	David Grounds
35	Pine Grove,	Ev'ng Star,	Mrs. S. Serine
36	Poway,	Poway,	Adams Chapin.
37	Pentz,	Messilla,	R. H. Hawkins.
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51	San Luis Obispo,	——,	S. D. Triplett
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53	San Diego,	Miss L. Pidgeon	
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57	Sacramento,	——,	——.
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79	Nortonv lle.	Hope,	Frank Clifford.
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95	Wheatland,	Elizabeth,	——.
96	West Berkeley,	——,	Miss L. H. Lowe
97	Yuba City,	Yuba City,	——.

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The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at San Francisco on Tuesday, Oct. 3d, 1882, commencing at 10 a. m.

Directory of Lodges of Good Templars in the City of San Francisco.

NO. NAME. MEETS. LOCATION OF HALL.

114 Evening Star, Th., Grand Central Hall, 997 Market st., cor. of 6th.
120 Headlight, W., Cambrian Hall, No. 1133 Mission street, bet. 7th and 8th Sts.
160 Mission Star, Tu., No. 2943 Sixteenth St., bet Valencia and Mission streets.
130 Constitution, F., Shiel's Hall, 32 O'Farrell st.
160 Mission Star, Tu., King's Hall, 2131 Mission st., bet. 17th and 18th.
185 Life Boat, M., No. 118 Jackson st., near Front.
186 Golden Gate, Tu., Bush st. M. E. church, Bush street. nr. Devisadero street.
291 International, M., Grand Central Hall, Market st., cor. of 6th.
293 Valley, Th., Fell Street Presbyterian Church, bet. Laguna and Octavia sts.
307 Pleasant Valley, M., Comerford's Hall Church st., bet. 27th and 28th.
314 Spring Valley, Tu., Union Hall, cor. Fillmore and Greenwich sts.
417 Crystal, M., Myrtle Hall, Railroad and 7th avenue.
7 California, Th., One Hall, Mission and Fifteenth streets.

Grand Lodge of Oregon.

SUBORDINATE DIRECTORY.

11 Capital, S., Salem, C. W. Scriber.
17 Hillsboro, S., Hillsboro, W. L. Weathered.
23 La Creole, Tu., Dallas, Jno. S. Ashbaugh
36 Silver, S., Silverton, Frank Simeral.
39 Rosa, S., Salem, P. R. Winslow.
40 Astoria, Tu., Astoria, J. O. Bozorth.
43 Marion, S., Hubbard, Milton B. Kester.
57 Milwaukee, S., Milwaukee, A. Luelling.
74 Val Fontis, S., Zena, Charles Philips.
80 John Day, S., Canyon City, Fred P. Horsley.
86 Nonpareil, W., Portland, W. S. James
94 Lone Star, S., Clackamas, W. H. Wilmot.
115 Brooklyn, F., East Portland, James McGrew.
118 Sheridan, W., Sheridan, H. Z. Foster.
136 Forest Grove, S., Forest Grove, Mitchell Gilliam.
155 Valley, F., Halsey, H. B. Keniston.
159 Delavan, Tu., Junction City, W. M. Houston.
166 Union, S., Turner, E. E. McKinney.
179 Pacific, S., Cottage Grove, W. W. Cathcart.
184 Mt. Pleasant, S., Creswell, J. P. Currin
189 Ashland, F., Ashland, Wm. Harris.
191 Klamath, Tu., Ft. Klamath, Fred. Scheider.
212 Ochoco, Th., Prineville, Joseph Howard.
213 Revival, S., Prairie Gity, J. W. Mack.
217 Goshen, S. Goshen, J. W. Cox.
227 Marshfield, Th., Marshfield, Jonathan Osborn.
229 Onward, S., Albany, Matthew Chambers
258 Amity, S., Amity, Anna Putman.
259 Green Mountain, S., Siuslaw, Hiram Wingard.
262 Triumph, M., Independence, Mrs. L. L. Whiteaker.
268 Paradise Springs, S., East Portland. Mrs. R. D. Prottyman.
286 Williams Creek, S., Applegate, E. E. Topping.
289 McMinnville, S., McMinnville, J.E.Magers.
302 Newberg, S., Newberg, J. T. Smith.
306 Linkville, Linkville, Sam Parker.
316 Samaritan, S., Harrisburg, Nettie Isham.
331 Monmouth, S., Monmouth, G. W. Richardson.
332 Pass Creek, S., Drain, Wm. Barker.
336 Wasco, S., Dufur, A. J. Dufur, Jr.
342 Lily, Tu , East Portland, Jas. W. Shaver.
344 Albany, S., Albany, B. Fox.
346 Good Samaritan, W., Dalles, O. D. Doane.
350 Mount Hood, M., Dalles, John Michell.
352 Stayton, M., Stayton, L. M. Follansby.
355 Bay, Th., Marshfield, A. M. Crawford.
356 Welcome, S., John Day, Rev. E. Hays.
357 Monroe, S., Monroe, N. Garlinghouse.
358 Columbia, F., East Portland, D M. Long.
360 Evergreen, St. Helens, J. H. Groves.
362 Powder River, —., Baker City, E. P. Waltz.
363 La Grande —., La Grande, Geo. H. Rigdon.
364 Centerville, Centerville, Rev. T. S. Burnett.
365 Concordia, Spanish Hollow, C. W. Barzee.
366 Alpha, Lafayette, Rev. T. L. Jones.
367 Butte, S. Eugene, Rev. E. P. Henderson
368 Victory, S., Mehama, J. M. Eskew.
369 Success, T., Lebanon, J. L. Gilbert.
370 Champoeg, S., Champoeg, John Hoefer.
871 Webfoot, S., Gervais, H. B. Elworthy.
372 Oregon City, F., Oregon City, J. W. Watts.
373 Prohibition, M., Portland, Belle McBride.
374 Beulah, Tu., Portland, Geo. W. Dickson.

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G. Sent., W. B. Robertson, Turner.
G. Mess., F. S. Harding, McMinville.
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J. E. Houston, Junction City; Levi Leland, Oregon City.

Alternates.

E. W. Ryan, Portland; Elias Jessup, Newberg.

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at The Dalles, commencing on the third Tuesday in June, 1882.

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R.W.G.V.T., Mrs. Brookbank, Ind.
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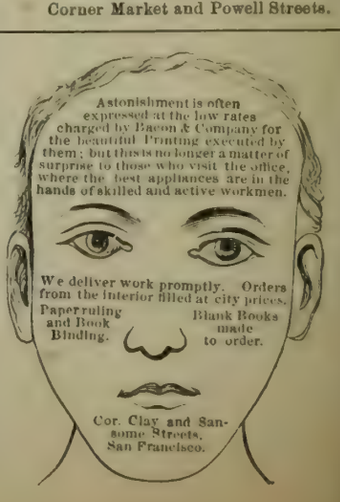
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Entered at the Post Office at San Francisco, Cal., as second-class matter.

VOL. XIX. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1882. No. 22

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When you call on any of these places please say you saw their Ad or card in the Rescue.

The Good Templars of California have under their care 138 Bands of Hope, containing 8,050 members.

Bro. John Robinson whose fingers were so badly cut some weeks ago with a circular saw, finds the healing of his wounds so rapid as to surprise the doctor. Had the Dr. Bliss treatment been applied to Bro. Robinson and he had consented to it, people would have been asking about this time who wrote that splendid memorial notice.

As the secular and religious papers on this coast convey no intelligence to the people upon the temperance question, the results of prohibition, the temperance warfare in other states, the influence of wine and brandy and the drink traffic upon the finances and morals of the people, it is hoped the readers of the Rescue will see the necessity of pushing its circulation, if they desire to have the cause of all the evils that afflict the land removed.

Antichrist was out in a large body in San Francisco on Wednesday of last week. It was going to give bail in the Sunday law cases and felt so proud of its success in filling this city with prostitutes and paupers and criminals and starving women and children to death—and so honored by being the dogcollared slaves of those Front St. wholesale poison sellers that they formed in procession and started out with a band of music, but the leader (not the devil in person) advised them that a band of music did not become a band of murderers and outlaws and they dropped it. The wholesale liquor dealers are of course the head and front of this rebellion as a closed up Sunday would probably reduce their sales one third and the drunkenness and crime at least one half.

Riverside. Dr. Hall reports an active sentiment against the Logan Bill and a protest to Congress from citizens of Riverside against its passage.

The pamphlets advertised in this number by J. J. Ridge and by Dr. A. M. Collins, are excellent and timely. The twelve addresses by Ridge are embellished with blackboard illustrations and every Band of Hope should have them.

A postal probably from some good friend informs the Rescue "My address is Santa Ana, Los Angeles Co." It came more than a month ago and has been overlooked by accident. Which one of the residents of Santa Ana it was, the writer in his haste forgot to say

Bro. King, has placed the Rescue in every family of the new lodge at Bakersfield and with some single men also. He has had good success in securing subscribers for the paper, altho he has been assigned to the most unfavorable ground of all for that purpose from the first, up in the no rain, dry season country. The lodges he organizes will stay right end up.

Subscribers and renewals this week Lakeville N. Y. 1; Red Bluff Lodge 10; Red Bluff 1; San Bernardino 1; Norristown, Pa. 1; Santa Clara 2; Auburn (J. C. Hawver) 10; Compton (F. Casseres) 2; Roxbury, Kansas 1; Bakersfield (W. C. King) 8; Smiths River (J. G. Dow) 3; Soulsbyville (Amanda Holland) 2; Santa Paula (J. W. Webb) 2; East Oakland 1; Bodie 1; Sacramento G. B. K. 2; in all 48.

The eye and ear, rise wonderfully in value after they get badly damaged. When a person can see nearly as well with his ears as he can with his eyes, and vice versa, he discovers how incalculably valuable his eyesight and hearing are. Those who are threatened with or are already suffering from infirmities of these delicate organs, can get the very best assistance from Dr. Paugh, 640 Clay street; see his card in this paper; and it is of the very greatest importance to them to have the services of a thoro and skilful expert as he is.

The address before the Mayor in another column should be carefully read. It is well put. The Rev. J. C. Simmons made a good point on the claim of the Leag of Fiendom that the constitutionality of the Sunday law was only affirmed by a majority of one. He reminds these howlers that all the millions who desired and believed Tilden to be elected President, at once submitted to the decision of a majority of one in a legally constituted court of arbitration.

Judge Lake asserted at Dashaway Hall that the corner grocery groggeries are the pestilent nests where the hoodlums and thieves and outlaws and criminals of the City are manufactured and he used very strong language in criticising the adverse opinions given by some of the Judges of the Supreme Court who opposed the confirmation of the Sunday Law to make political capital with the thief and outlaw and drunkard making class of the population.

Read elsewhere the propositions of the Kentucky ministers. Cannot our California clergy agree to do likewise, the fight has been going on a good while now to decide which shall go up or down, the grog-shop and its loathesome spawn of crime, or the interests that group around the church. One excellent hint they have given that can be acted upon by any advocate of temperance who can find time to make a few enquiries and take a few notes; to find out and publish in every town, district and county how many individuals and families are prevented by the execrable dramshop from being customers to the honest trades and merchants and mechanics; it would be well too, to find out from the shopkeepers and business men the amount of bad debts they have lost this year and last and for five years, because the debtor attends the dramshop or did so; and to have all this information tabulated and presented to the business men; without mentioning names in cases where the feelings of innocent families are to be hurt.

The Los Angeles *Herald* commits the whole Democratic party of this State to the Leag of Fiendom and the repeal of the Sunday Law. It would benefit the Democratic Party immensely if the respectable Democrats would disclaim and read out and expel some members of the carrion press which sail under its flag and which lose no opportunity of presenting the Democratic party as the "Devil's own," to be depended on to endorse and aid and embrace every movement that is filthy and wicked and opposed to decency and good order.

The Secular Press.—Please read carefully the article under that heading, on page 346, and say if it is not exactly true, and see if it is not an absolute necessity for the public welfare, to get a journal into our homes that tells the truth every time, in preference to those which persistently suppress the truth on those matters which most vitally affect the welfare of the home and the country. Many temperance people refuse a temperance paper, but take into their families a daily or weekly which is filled with falsehood upon the temperance question, and which is the bond slave and pliant tool of the vilest criminals and the most deadly enemies of the homes from which the newspapers draw their bread and butter, and whose interests they profess to advocate. And those journals come into the home, too, lots of them, reeking with nasty and debauching advertisements; which cunning scoundrels bribe them to sneakingly introduce into the American home, wrapped up in the disguise of a newspaper. That is independent patriotic journalism. The Rescue thanks the Hanford journal for waking this subject up, and next week a course of practical sermons will commence in this paper calling public attention to the advertisements which the California secular newspaper puts under the noses of its readers. And if anything disagreeable comes up it will be not the Rescue's fault, but that of the paper that is guilty of it.

The meeting in Dashaway Hall on the evening of the 25th was a success. As usual with the Kentucky speakers Col. Long surpassed expectations as an eloquent and effective speaker. He was listened to with the most profound attention; and every point he made and argument presented was greeted with most sympathetic applause. No one but a liquor seller whose business is a war with the whole human race and who looks upon his fellow beings from the stand point and with the feeling that the wolf regards the shepherds flock, could fail to lay aside all dout, if he had any, of the propriety and practicability of enforcing the Sunday law as in the nature of and belonging to the system of moral statutes which all forms of government, despotic, monarchical, constitutional or republican, christian or heathen, have always claimed an undisputed right to enact and enforce for the protection of the health, morals and social and economical welfare of their people. His audience paid him a compliment which is seldom indeed paid to a public speaker in California; at the close of his speech, they gave him an encore of applause which continued till he was obliged to yield and talk a little more. Judge Lake alluding to Col. Long's address very deftly said he had come here this evening to learn that one can enjoy music without going to the Opera. It is due to the Judge to say that his own remarks were well timed and of telling service and breathed an earnest spirit of patriotism and good citizenship.

A REMARKABLE COMPOSITION.

The following is one of the most remarkable compositions ever published. It evinces an ingenuity of arrangement such as we have never seen before. The initial capitals spell, "My boast is in the glorious cross of Christ." The words in italics, when read from top to bottom and from bottom to top, form the Lord's Prayer complete:—*The Evening Fireside.*

Make known the Gospel truths, *Our* Father, King,
Yield us thy grace, dear *Father*, from above;
Bless us with hearts *which* feelingly can sign,
"Our life thou *art* for *ever*, God of Love!"
Assuage our grief *in* love, *for* Christ, we pray,
Since the bright Prince of *heaven* and *glory* died,
Took all our sins, and *hallowed the* display,
Infant *be* ing first, a man, *and* then was crucified.
Stupendous God! *thy* grace and *power* made known;
In Jesus' *name* let all *the* world rejoice;
New labor in *thy* heavenly *kingdom* own—
That blessed *kingdom* for thy saints *the* choice.
How vain to *come* to thee *is* all our cry!
Enemies to *thy* self and all that's *thine*,
Graceless our *will*, we live *for* vanity,
Loathing the very *be* ing, *evil* we design.
O God, thy will be *done from* earth to heaven,
Reclining *on* the Gospel let *us* live,
In *earth* from sin *deliver* ed and forgiven,
Oh! *as* thyself *but* teach us to forgive.
Unless *it's* power *temptation* doth destroy,
Sure *is* our fall *into* the depths of woe.
Carnal *in* mind, we've *not* a glimpse of joy
Raised against *heaven*; in *us* hope cannot flow.
Oh, *give* us grace, and *lead* us on thy way;
Shine on *us* with thy love, and give *us* peace;
Self and *this* sin that rise *against* us slay.
Oh! grant each *day* our *trespass* es may cease.
Forgive *our* evil deeds *that* oft we do.
Convince us *daily* of *them* to our shame;
Help us with heavenly *bread*; *forgive* us too,
Recurrent lusts, *and we* 'll adore thy name,
In thy *forgive* ness we *as* saints can die,
Since for *us* and our *trespasses*, so high,
Thy Son, *our* Saviour, bled on Calvary.

HISTORIC LANDMARKS.

BY B. W. RICHARDSON, M. D., F. R. S.

X.—ALCOHOLIC DISEASE.

Twenty-one years ago we attributed but little to alcohol as a cause of disease. We said that there was a disease called gin-drinker's liver, and that this was attended afterward with dropsy, and led to a certain fixed mortality. We heard also of *delirium tremens*. We heard of *mania a potu*, as the French call it, or "dispomania," as we call it. You will, however, find now that the word alcoholic has become an adjective in disease. Men speak of alcoholic tisis or consumption. I was the first to discover that there was a particular form of consumption very fatal in its character which was peculiar to persons who indulged largely in alcohol, which was specifically alcoholic consumption. That has been accepted, and later on other forms of disease—liver disease, heart disease, paralysis, apoplexy, various forms of dyspepsia, permature old age and death. You will say a man has got alcoholic paralysis; he has died from apoplexy, the result of alcohol; he is prematurely old from alcohol—that is the evidence you get now; but you did not get it twenty-one years ago. The facts had always been these; all history had told the facts; but they had not been analyzed and traced to their true source. We had not known that it was from the influence of this one particular agent that all this vast mass of disease was springing. A professional brother, going farther than I would have gone, has even said that in walking his hospital for twenty-five years he has been led to the conclusion that sixty to seventy of the cases of disease which came there were cases of disease brought about either directly or indirectly by this one agent.

(To be continued.)

LAWS AND OUTLAWS.

The liquor sellers are always at work in the framing of legislation. No class of men are quite so active in the selection and election of the men who are entrusted with the framing of the laws. The liquor sellers are constantly before Congress for national legislation; constantly introducing new acts and amending or repealing or altering old ones so as to assist their interests and protect and benefit their traffic in some way.

They are before every state legislature and city council about constantly, engaged in the manufacture of law. Their devotion to law is so genuine and their respect for it so exalted that they are almost constantly before the police court and the criminal courts and the county court, and they admire and revere law so much that in every case that is decided against them, they carry an appeal up thru all the tribunals to the final court of appeal on this side of time. They are the most ardent lovers of law we have, and one is tempted to believe at times that the chief original aim and end of all law must have been to make this world a nice and pleasant chapel of ease for the dealers in liquid pollution.

And thru all the history of all the cases, in which the liquor seller and drunkard maker have been before a court on the one side, and the American people or an American citizen on the other, it is perhaps not too much to say that in nineteen times of every twenty, the law has been bent or twisted or evaded or misconstrued or openly violated and defeated by trickery of counsel, perjury of witness or prejudice or corruption of judge or jury to favor the criminal and do injury and injustice to the people; tho in some places nowadays that state of things exists no longer.

Under such a regime as that, when law means the will of the mankiller; as long as a legal decision means invariable turkey for the German debaucher and invariable crow for the American victim of this imported European leprosy of drunkenness; none so clamorous for the sacredness of law, none so jealous of violence to mens rights secured by law; holy law.

The local option law which the liquor dealers say they paid John B. Felton $40,000 to get declared unconstitutional, was so decided by a majority of one man or the worse and larger half of one man; but that decision was good law and had been undisturbed and undisputed more than seven years; no one rebelled against it. A conspiracy of temperance men who might have attempted to enforce the local option law which had prevailed by the will of the people legally expressed, in Woodland or Nortonville or Oakland, after the publication of that extraordinary decision of the Supreme Court of Cal. would have been jailed and punished, and if the movement had looked at all serious, the Governor's proclamation would have had in three days 5,000 bayonets out if necessary to defend the supremacy of the law.

Every decision made recently in favor of the mankillers on this Sunday law issue, has been final and no one has rebelled or threatened, but when a decision of the last court of appeal in consonance with every former decision of a decent court in any other State has come out favorable to the American side of this Sunday question, asserting the right of the American people to protect by law their homes from the ribald debauchery and riotous ruffianism of the exiled scum of European outlaws who infest the country and live by rapine and robbery, these leagers of fiendom defy the law whose verdict they themselves invoked. It was, forsooth, only a decision of 4 to 3, a bare majority of one judge, and therefore invalid; but the local option decision of 3 to 2 was perfect, and this would have been unassailable had the 1 odd been on the other side.

If any proof had been wanting, we have it now that the business of the drunkard maker and robber and destroyer of our homes and our lives—is naturally and of necessity an outlaw; and having no respect for honest upright law of any kind, the only just law for him, the only one to which he has not forfeited every claim, and the only law in respect to him that would be consistent with justice and right and the welfare and perpetuity of this republic, is a law for his extermination root and branch, by such means as may be found effectual and necessary to complete success. The manslayer and law defier has no rights to claim from law and none elsewhere except the right to reform and repent and cease to be a pestilence.

MORE ANTI-CHRIST.

The *Chronicle* reports now the *N. Y. Evangelist*, coming out as a champion of rum after this fashion:

"FAILURE OF PROHIBITION.

The New York *Evangelist* calls attention to the published statements of Mr. Weeden of Providence, showing 'the virtual failure of prohibitory legislation on Rhode Island, and says that they are backed by statistics and by men whose word is trustworthy. * * * It (prohibtion) has introduced a new element into the controversy which is aside from the real temperance issue. * * * In this country more than any other it is exceedingly difficult to enforce laws that run counter to the feelings and habits of a large class of people.'"

Whenever a religious paper in the east or west publishes such statements, it does so with a full knowledge that it is preaching a message from the father of lies to its readers.

It is well known that in parts of the various States where prohibitory laws are on the Statute book, the foreign law-breaker has been permitted to continue unmolested his work of thief-breeding and crime nursing, thru the sympathy and connivance and with the assistance of corrupt and perjured politician office-holders, and such people as Mr. Weeden and such journals, secular and religious, as can be purchased to do the same work that Judas did at the same price or less.

It is equally patent to every religious journal that prohibition wherever a sincere effort has been made to enforce it, is eminently successful in restraining vice and crime and is the gratest blessing that could be poured out upon any rum-curst locality; and when any attempt is made to prove or indicate to their readers that prohibition in itself is pernicious or harmful in any one respect, or is a failure or is impracticable, it is not only a wilful, malevolent and scandalous perversion of truth, but a disgraceful crime against the welfare of society.

There are people who think it is wicked or unwise or indecent or fanatical to assault or condem or criticise, or apply strong language to any person or thing that arrays itself in a garb of religious profession; but Christ and the apostles used the very strongest language against such; the most dangerous and venemous enemies of Christianity. Ingersoll attacks Christianity in front, in broad day-light and blares his message of defiant hostility thru a brazen trumpet. The religious journal that publishes the failure of prohibition, and couples Christ and his religion to the wine cup of uncleanliness, salutes Christianity and the Christian faith with a kiss in front and stealthily and with satanic cunning and malice reaches round and from behind stabs it to the heart.

Such literature is more pernicious than the carrion which Anthony Comstock pursues, and is a thousand times more potent to maintain deep and broad and strong the foundations and fortifications and buttresses of sin and pollution; a successful fight against the only hope of the nation (which, thank God, is impossible, the *Evangelist* and its helpers and Satan notwithstanding,) would be the death knell and final defeat of Christianity and decency and liberty and human happiness on this continent.

THE GERMANS.

The rum-curse organ congratulates the Germans, that of the 30,871 arrests for drunk and disorderly in New York City last year, only 1,657 were Germans, while 14,813 were Irish, and 13,282 were native Americans. The editor uses it as an argument in favor of the German beer habit and traffic; but we venture that three-fourths of the beer and whisky that caused those Irish and American drunks and disorderlies, was either manufactured or sold by Germans. That is just what we complain of. Their determination to extend their own domoralizing habits among all other people. The German temperament can take aboard enough beer to make any other temperament crazy, and still keep its head level enough to make and sell enough to make half the rest of the world crazy.

It is the grasping avarice of the German liquor men who plant themselves down among other nationalities to grow rich over their demoralization, which has caused the people of the United States to rise up against the traffic which they are determined to fasten upon the country.

It is not the spirit of "knownothingism," for there are hundreds of good Germans in Indiana who repudiate this element which constitutes the anti-prohibitionists, and we respect and welcome them as good citizens.—*Monitor Journal.*

POETRY OF THE BAR.

"That's McDougall," said the barkeeper. "He was a great man, he was. I've had him and Trenor W. Park and John Conness and E. D. Baker and Jo Baldwin and Harry Byrne all drinkin' at this here bar together. There was a galaxy for you. Talk about yer lectures an' yer sermons; them wuz the occashins when ye cud git a intellectual treat. Why, I remember the last toast that old boy McDougall offered in this house. There was a lot ov 'em here; fine, genteel drinkers, all of 'em. Nary a one but coud empty his bottle at a sittin.' He was goin' on to Washington to occupy a seat in the Senate, just afore he made that 'Wine, Women, Whisky and War' speech. And his parting sentiment was:

Well, when we meet again, may it be at the bar of Heaven, where the blushing Hebe dispenses nectarian rotgut on eternal tick.

"Now that's what I call poetry, eh? Suthin appropriate about that."—*Chronicle.*

That was the kind of poet the bar made of the eloquent Senator McDougall, and of thousands of others. It is awful to think of, but that is just the drinkers natural idea of Heaven—rotgut, a female beerslinger, guzzling, spunging and eternal pauperism. A whisky poem.

When you order goods from San Francisco cash grocery 519 Post St. say whether to be sent by freight or express. Make checks or P. O. orders payable to H. A. Smith. Full particulars about ordering and general price list sent on application.

CAL. W. C. T. UNION.

"THE WOMEN OF AMERICA vs. THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC"

President, Mrs. D. P. Browne, Blake House, Oakland.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Mrs. G. S. Abbott, Oakland.
Mrs. John McNear, Petaluma.
Mrs. M. A. Nash, Santa Rosa.
Mrs. W. R. Spencer, Grass Valley
Miss W. Bell, San Jose.
Miss Sarah P. Morrison, San Jose.
Mrs. J. B. Hill, Alameda.
Secretary, Mrs. Mary E. Congdon, 314 Sutter St. S. F.
Assistant Secretary, Miss M. J. Havens, Blake House, Oakland.
Treasurer, Mrs. J. G. Wickersham, Petaluma.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The Rev. A. Parke Burgess in the *Liberator* gives some reasons for not weighting the platform of the prohibition party with an equal suffrage issue, which whether sufficient or not, certainly deserves respectful consideration. He says "you cannot build up a national party on more than a single issue. altho those uniting on the one paramount issue consent to permit other issues to be included in their platform. And there being a party already organized on that issue we have no necessity for making that a part of our fight.

It dont seem that a Good Templar, loyal to the creed and practice of the Order can be opposed to equal suffrage for women; for it is a corner stone doctrine of the organization. But there are many who combat very bitterly the idea of investing women with the franchise; and some such are found in our Order. It is proper to ask just here if the least dependence could be placed on any such person to leave old party and cast a prohibition vote under any circumstances, with or without a suffrage plank involved.

It may be unwise to put weights on a prohibition platform, but there we should find a host of people asking if we expected to build up a party on a platform with only one plank and one idea in it. If "in a multitude of counsellors there is safety," there is much perplexity as well.

The temperance people who used mostly to cherish a sacred fidelity to the Republican party would never have dreamed of organizing a third, had they hoped to see a prohibitory plank in the Republican platform. Could they have found it later with the Democrats, they would most of them have preferred to go over there, to the risks and labors of a third party.

If our prohibitory third party could carry the day on its single issue, it is probable a large proportion of the men and women who favor woman suffrage would feel just as sure of its immediate adoption by us as if the victory had been gained by the Suffrage party on its own single issue. And with our more numerous following and better prospects of success, it would seem that our chances of absorbing or securing the votes of the advocates of other reforms as compared with those of losing help because of a double issue, would be as 10 or 20 to 1.

One thing very important, more important, most important, supremely important, has been neglected or overlooked by the advocates of woman suffrage. If bad men have the privilege of voting, that is no reason why bad women should vote, or illiterate women, or women who have forfeited their claim to citizenship by such acts as should disqualify men. The very best argument for woman suffrage and the most convincing promise of good results to come from it, would be a condition attached at their earnest request to the enabling act which shall do them this act of justice, that no woman shall be a voter who is drunken or cannot read or write, or who is engaged in any illicit or disreputable calling or has been convicted of crime or evil courses within a due limit of years past. Thus the numerous fossil Rip Van Winkles who argue that every bad woman would scrupulously perform her citizen's duty at the ballot box, and every good woman would be unpatriotic and recreant to her obligations and utterly indifferent as to whether the right or wrong, whether the church, school and home or the grogshop and brothel should triumph on election day—will be disarmed and driven out of a tower of strength, a walled and provisioned Babylon, under whose protecting ramparts they have been dreaming fairy dreams on a bed of roses in a palace of pearls in a garden of Eden in a heaven of bliss for the past 20 years.

ED RESCUE:—I was surprised to see in your interesting journal the poem which I read at a public temperance meeting in this place on Christmas day, the friend who sent it must be interested in me, or wanted to show what the young people of this little colony can do. Being a thoro temperance girl I am doing and will do all I can to help the glorious cause along, to give my aid to the Grand Good Templar army which is marching on to stay the demon alcohol. All the means in my power shall be used to turn the young from the path of ruin. It is strange that young men of good families will follow such evil habits, as drinking, gambling, and smoking—not only do so but tempting and leading others to do the same when they know it is wrong, injures the mind and ruins the system. Let us do our best and use all our power, dear sisters, to counteract the pernicious influence of thotless and wicked companions and draw back from forbidden paths the young people of our acquaintance who are blindly entering thereon. Do we not plainly see the many sad and woful results of intemperance around us every day? do we not read in every city paper long lists of suicides, murders and frightful crimes caused by indulgence in intoxicating drinks? Come then, dear sisters, let us join one and all in this holiest of causes, and by our united efforts this fell destroyer can be and shall be swept from our land; then all can dwell in peace and love together, our brothers and fathers and kindred dear will be in no danger of filling drunkards graves or rendering miserable the tender hearts given into their keeping; our young men will grow up into useful and honorabte manhood, mediums of good and not evil unto each other, fulfilling the intent for which they were created—to benefit not injure society; then too, alms houses, prisons and insane asylums will be far less needed than at present. And it is in our power "poor weak women" as we are sometimes termed, to achieve all these glorious results. Let us then be up and doing faithfully this work God has assigned to us and his richest blessing will crown our efforts.

JULIA H. JACKSON.

Lompoc.

"TEMPERANCE SMOKERS."

I should as quick think of uniting with the Church on the strength of keeping one of the commandments as joining a Temperance League while indulging in the use of tobacco.

It was my misfortune not long since to sit next a man, at a temperance meeting, who used tobacco; and as a natural consequence I went home with a sick headache. I was disappointed to find that not even in the temperance lodge room was I exempt from the, to me, fatal effects of the fumes.

Tobacco cannot be healthful where the nerves respond so painfully to its influence.

I called upon a lady friend whose husband is principal of one of the city schools; while there he passed thru the room, stopping to talk a few moments, with a lighted cigar in his hand, he had the politeness to remove it from his mouth! As a consequence I suffered for twenty-four hours with neuralgia of the head. What would be thot of persons carrying the smoking germs of pestilence in the left hand while friendly greeting one with the right?

I am thankful I own a home where no one has the right to intrude the poisonous vapors of tobacco; but stop! my next door neighbor smokes and when he sits on his piazza enjoying his pipe, when the wind is right, I acknowledge I am obliged to close my east windows, so intrusive is smoke, there is no escape.

BETH.

MARRIAGE AND LIQUOR.

In addition to all the other charges for which the gigantic liquor crime is arraigned, drinking is charged with being a violation of marriage vows. Thousands of honorable men who drink will deny and resent this charge. But is it not true? Those vows were solemly made. "in the presence of god and these witnesses," and the just penalties of their violation were invoked. The parties mutually pledged to love each other, and to do all in their power for each other's happiness and welfare. They were to be one, and to stand by each other in all the vicissitudes and responsibilities of life.

Now is liquor-drinking a violation of these sacred vows? It impairs and ultimately destroys the mental powers. It kills the power to love, as it impairs reason, memory, and moral perception. It tends to the extinction of moral conviction, which is the only security of duty. Head and heart are paralyzed by it, until the husband can torment and kill the wife he once loved, and swore always to love. It is a devil in married life, and is fearfully destroying the family, the germ of human hope. Only the Infinite can measure the misery and ruin which intoxicating drinks are bringing upon the American family.

Nearly all the acids in nature are sweets acidified. The frosts of autumn turn the sweet in the leaves to sour; that acid changes their color, they die and fall, and the winter winds sigh among branches without leaf or flower. Alcohol turns the sugar of conjugal love, so sweet at the marriage altar, and its protection so secured by solemn vows, to vinegar—the sweeter then the sourer now—every leaf and flower falls, and the winds utter despair thru the desolate branches.

But there are other ways in which drinkers are treacherous to their marriage promises. They pledge the loving one whose hand they took at the altar, that they would hold her as another self, and faithfully employ body and mind for her welfare and happiness, equally at least with their own. And these vows embrace the family, whatever it may be. This is a mutual pledge, and for this they agree to toil and share. One has no more right to spend in personal indulgence than the other. Yet he takes the result of their joint efforts, and of which she and the family are in want, and squanders it for liquor and tobacco, and by these poisons diminishes his accumulative capapity to an equal amount. The wife and children toiled with weary steps to earn and to save, and then he siezes the money and spends it in self-indulgence, robbing them of their share and placing in jeopardy their common home. * * *

Suppose the wife were to sieze and spend fifty dollars a year in the same way, what would the prudent husband have a right to say to that? And her right to do it is as good as his. Such meanness and guilt ot to meet the scorn of society.

The family cannot exist without love and fidelity to its obligations in the marriage contract. Nothing on earth can save it. And as the family dies, society dies, law dies, the nation dies, the Church of God dies, and human hope dies. And this is what every liquor-drinking husband is doing, whether aware of it or not. It is surely time for thot by married men, and especially by unmarried young men and women. —*A. Willey, in The Washingtonian.*

FROM THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE HAYES COMMISSION.

The engraving which was promised in November has been delayed by circumstances which could not be controlled and for which no one can be held responsible. While the committee greatly regret this, yet is very grateful to the subscribers who have waited so patiently what may appear a long time; yet in reality the work has been pressed with great rapidity, considering the style of it. * * * *

We trust there will now be a new enthusiasm and much interest for this beautiful testimonial to a noble and heroic stand for principle. We shall need more money to complete the payment for the engraving, and we are very desirous to lay the foundation for a literature fund which shall be a benefaction to the Total Abstinence cause the country over.

In subscribing for this picture every one will receive full value; indeed, judges are finding fault with us for giving so fine a work for so small a sum; far less than such could be purchased from the reglar dealer. But the small profits on many sales will make a grand endowment for a permanent fund to be used in the distribution of Temperance literature.

Copies may be ordered from Miss Esther Pugh, 54 Bible House, New York. Price, $5 00.

IT ISN'T FAIR.

Women are taxed, but have no vote. Their children are ruined with rum, and they have no redress. The men vote to license the saloons and then tax the women to help pay the enormous expenses resulting therefrom. This may be right—it may be just—but we cannot see it in that light. We do not believe any reader who stops to consider the question of the God-given, natural right of all human beings to a voice in the government under which they live, and to the support of which they contribute their share, can but favor equal suffrage, regardless of sex or the question of its expediency.—*National Liberator.*

PAUL AND BARNABAS. — Miss Willard arrived March 3rd, at New Orleans, after a very successful cruise in Texas. In fifteen of the best counties she and her sweet ministering angel, Miss Gordon, established a branch of the W. C. T. U., to stay and to grow. Miss Gordon gets the young folks organized, and in every way is an excellent help to Miss W.

"THERE is one kind of home protection that is sadly neglected, and the neglect of which has cost innumerable ruined sons and heart-broken daughters. I mean that protection that reaches down deeper than the most stringent civil law ever enacted. It is the exclusion of the decanter from your own tables, and the positive prohibition of a glass of wine, intoxicating ale or "hard cider," under your own roof."

G. W. Secretary's D'p'tm't.

GEORGE B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.

☞The office of the Grand Lodge is located in the Capital Savings Bank Building, entrance; No. 328 J street, up-stairs, over the southwest corner J and Fourth streets, Sacramento, where the Grand Worthy Secretary will be pleased to receive calls from the members of the Order during business hours.

☞This department is edited by the Grand Worthy Secretary, to whom all communications relating in any way to the business of the Grand Lodge, this department, or anything appearing hereunder, should be addressed.

☞The Grand Worthy Secretary's post office address is Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento, Cal.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES
ON SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE G. W. S.

Sold for the Benefit of the Grand Lodge

Constitutions, per hundred copies	$12 00
Constitutions per dozen	1 75
Glee Books, "Temperance Chimes" per dozen	4 00
Glee Books, per half dozen	2 50
Glee Books, single copies	50
Receipts of Evening and Constitution Roll Book, per set	2 50
Chase's Digest, per copy	1 50
Officer's Roll Call etc., Book of	1 00
Pledge Cards, per hundred	1 00
Officers Cards, per set of four	1 00
Degree Ode Cards, per dozen	1 00
Subordinate Ode Cards, per dozen	50
Subordinate Ode Cards with music, per dozen	1 50
Chase's Good of the Order, per copy	75

BLANK FORMS.

Clearance Cards, per dozen	3 00
Grand Lodge Returns, per dozen	1 00
W. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. F. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Bonds, per dozen	1 00
Forms for Charges, Trials, etc., per set of four	25
Forms for incorporation of Lodges	Free

LODGE BOOKS

Propositions for Membership, Book of fifty	50
Notices of Election to Membership, book of fifty	50
Proposition Committee notices, book of fifty	50
D. G. W. C. T.'s Dispensations, book of fifty	50
Password Certificates, book of fifty	50
Delinquent (Dues) Notice, book of fifty	50
Warrants on W. T., book of fifty	50
W. F. S. Receipts, book of fifty	55
W. T. Receipts, book of fifty	50

LODGE FURNITURE.

In addition to the above, I will attend to orders for Impression Seals, Blank Books, Special Printing, Regalia or Lodge Furniture. This will be done as an accommodation to Lodges and not as a source of profit either to the Grand Lodge or myself; hence all orders filled will be sent per express by the dealers, with instructions to "collect on delivery," unless the money accompanies the order. Address—

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.,
Sacramento, California.

CASH RECEIVED.—The Grand Worthy Secretary acknowledges receipt of the following amounts of cash since last report. Proper personal receipts were also forwarded in each case:

GENERAL FUND.

Ukiah Lodge, No. 396	$10 75	Fresno, 409	2 50
Greenwood, 450	3 00	Frazier, 352	4 50
Mrs Nettie M Squires	30	Crystal Water, 133	24 25
Petaluma, 161	11 75	Farmersville, 394	7 25
Star of Cottonw'd, 249	8 50	Madison, 463	9 25
Navarro, 437	3 00		

RETURNS RECEIVED.—During the past week the following Lodges have filed Grand Lodge returns with the G. W. S. and their receipt is acknowledged: Nos. 25, 161, 186, 320, 352, 396, 463, 477.

PACKAGES MAILED.—The following packages have been mailed during the past week from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office:

2–Carl Winkleman, Greenw'd	3–F M Arnold, Olimpo.
1–Jos. Liester, Chino.	1–J D Williams, Sonora.
2–Geo McCowen, Ukiah.	1–W Shilling, Coulterville.
1–Will Mahler, Coloma.	1–A L Taylor, Westminster.
1–Mrs N Squires, El Dorado	1–W H Walker, Guadalupe.
1–C L Eby, Hydesville.	1–E A Beardsley, Savannah.
1 Jas Naismith, E Oakland.	1–Chas J Covilland, Mariposa
1–J M Morris, Sheet Iron.	2–E D Dougherty, Petrolia.
2–F Matthews, Westport.	2–D J Johnson, Farmersville
1–Wm Douglas, Truckee.	1–P W Cook, Ceres.
1–J W Webb, Scenega.	1–R Thompson, S F.
1–P A McMurray, Ione.	

PER EXPRESS.

Rev J S Kline, Bakersfield.	Chapman Reeves, San B'dino
G B Bassham, Weaverville.	Mrs M E Richardson, M'phys
Mrs A E Cassidy, Suelling.	J W Hoskins, Forest City.
Miss J L Sherfey, May.	Jacob Lewis, Plainsburg.

D. G. W. C. T.'s COMMISSIONED.—The following commissions have been issued and forwarded from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office during the past week:

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

C. W. Pedlar, for Santa Clara Co., Gilroy.

LODGE DEPUTIES.

J. B. Farley, for No. 399, Santa Clara.
Frank Cabarris, for No. 400, Trinidad.

VOTE ON CHANGE OF REGALIA.—The vote on the question of changing the white or initiatory collar to a metal badge, as taken in this jurisdiction has been certified up to the R. W. G. S. as follows: Total number of lodges reported in good standing at the 22d annual session of the Grand Lodge 341. Number of Lodges reporting their vote upon the question of changing the regalia 306. The attendance at the time of voting in these 306 Lodges aggregated 6,469 or an average of twenty-one and one-seventh. Those voting against any change and in favor of continuing the regalia as at present used, numbered 5,650. Those voting in favor of the change to a metal badge numbered 383, while 436 failed to vote at all. So that the proposed change met with but little favor in California.

NEW LODGES.—The following additional new Lodges were reported during the past week completing a record of fifty five lodges added since the Grand Lodge session.

Modoc Lodge, organized March 13th at Alturas, Modoc Co., with fifteen charter members by J. D. McLeod, Special Deputy. Night of meeting Monday. J. L. Kerr L. D., P. O. Alturas, Modoc Co.

Kern Island Lodge, organized March 18th at Bakersfield, Kern Co., with 20 charter members by Will C. King, G. L. Night of meeting Monday. Rev. J. S. Kline, L. D. P. O., Bakersfield, Kern Co.

White Rock Lodge, organized March 22d at White Rock Dist., Mariposa Co with 27 charter members by Hugh R. Hughes, G. L. Night of meeting Thursday. L. D., Jacob Lewis. P. O., Lewis.

HON. ELI JOHNSON.—The brother whose name heads this item and who hails from Brooklyn, N. Y., lectured at Sacramento on Friday evening last, to a large and thoroughly appreciative audience, his subject being "What they drink and how they make it, or the power of the traffic." With the aid of his magic box he showed how different liquors, wines and champagne wines could be made "everything sham excepting the pain." He held his audience for an hour and a half, and thoroughly exposed the ways that are dark, and the tricks that are not always vain as practiced by the disciples of the Leag of Fiendom in the adulteration of liquors. He gave the moderate drinkers some "bottom facts," informing them exactly as to the component parts of those "good creatures of God?)" which they take into their stomachs. Bro. Johnson contemplates a tour of the world, and is now en route for Australia. He departed hence for Oakland and San Francisco, where he will remain for a few weeks before sailing. It is hoped the friends of the temperance cause will make good use of Bro. Johnson's information and talents. He is commended as an earnest and honest advocate of the cause of Temperance.

TEMPERANCE LITERATURE.—The following circular, issued by Bro. John B Finch, Chairman of the Literature Committee of the R. W. G. L., should be read in every subordinate lodge and receive favorable attention:

SISTERS AND BROTHERS:—The R. W. G. L., at its last session in Topeka, Kansas, determined to push the work of circulation of temperance literature during the year, and a committee, of which I am chairman, was appointed to carry on the work and report at the next session of that body. Immediately after the close of the session, the committee commenced to press its work, and, by circular to the different Grand Secretaries, to urge immediate action. At every step the old neglect of this most important part of our work has obstructed our progress, and now I come to you direct. The present time must be improved. Never before in the history of the movement against drunkard-making, has everything been as auspicious for active, aggressive work. The enemy is frightened, his hosts are in disorder, the people are waking from the sleep of superstition and ignorance, and the Order of Good Templars, the strongest and best disciplined corps of the temperance army, must advance and press the battle to the gates. The strength of the Order is in the subordinate lodge; and on each subordinate lodge rests a heavy responsibility. Shall our templar banner lead the van, or be trailed in the dust by cowards? The subordinate lodges must answer. My sisters and brothers, our flag is dearer to us than any other, and by all the loved memories of the past, and the hopes and aspirations of the future, let each company follow the flag. In the days gone by we have been recruiting and drilling our forces. The time has come to test the efficiency of the drill in the fight. The Order is simply a division of an army organized to overthrow an enemy. It can not, must not, remain idle in its tents, while a great battle is progressing. Selfishness, if no other reason, should lead every subordinate lodge to work, and make a universal temperance sentiment among the masses for as soon as the masses are converted to temperance they see the need of a practical organization, like ours, and the lodge will be built up. especially if the converting of the masses has been through the work of the subordinate lodge. The best thing to keep soldiers from deserting is to get up a fight—to move on the enemy's works; and lodges that do practical, energetic work, have no time for wrangling or dissensions among their members. Our reformed brothers must be made safe by removal of temptation, and public opinion must be educated to condemn the business of drunkard-making, and make its continuance an impossibility. The committee believe the only way to do this is to sow the land with temperance literature, taking advantage of every possible way to do it. To accomplish this end, we have written, printed, and urged, but things move so slow that we can not wait any longer. The next session of the R. W. G. Lodge is at hand, and we must report an advance—a real, *bona-fide* trial of the printed page. We want to make the test of it in every lodge before the R. W. G. Lodge, which meets May 23d, 1882, and have reports in, long enough before the session so we can learn and report the effects and results of the movement. If each subordinate lodge will thoroughly circulate temperance papers and literature at once, it means a positive advance along the whole line; and there is not a lodge on the continent but can raise fifty dollars for this purpose. I now ask you, sister and brother deputies, to assist in this matter, and will you at once move in the matter? At the next session of your lodge read this circular under the head "new business," and urge the lodge to take some suitable and effective action at once. This action should insure immediate results. Don't postpone action a single week. Think how short a time we have to work. If nothing better occurs to you, introduce the following:

Resolved, That an appropiation amounting to twenty-five cents for each member, be made for buying temperance literature for general distribution, and that a committee of three be appointed at this meeting, with the power to select and purchase such material as they deem most suitable. Such committee to act immediately in the matter, so as to be able to make a definite report of work within ten days, also to make report of results of work, before the next meeting of R. W. G. Lodge. If there are not sufficient funds in the hands of the treasurer, the committee is impowered to raise the same.

As I have stated before, I want definite answer at once, as I shall be at work in Illinois during March, April and May, I have arranged to receive your answer at Chicago, and mail answer from there. I enclose postal for report, which please make immediately after your next lodge meeting. I hope you will not delay action in this matter, even if better results could be expected by a little delay; and please do not delay sending report immediately after first meeting, as I want to know the action of your lodge in this matter at once. If you are going ahead I want to know it, and to what extent; if you are not I also want to know it. If you are not lodge Deputy at present, hand this to the one that is, and if your lodge is dead, report the fact. Immediately upon receipt of your answer, I will send each of the committee in charge of the matter, one of National Temperance Society's catalogue of publications, also of Revolution Publishing House, so they may at once select and order the literature they think best to use. Now, let me hear from you. I am sure your lodge will give this matter a good honest trial.

Lecturers' Reports.

The Grand Lecturers employed by the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T., of Cal., are as follows:

Mrs. E. P. Stevens, Prof. Wm. Crowhurst. Col. O. N. Goulding, Elder J. W. Webb, Hugh R. Hughes, and Rev. W. C. King.

J. W. WEBB.

A specific charm for rain seems to be for me to send an appointment to Santa Rita. The storm again prevented my getting there, to Los Alamos, to Rose of Lompoc and Lompoc Valley Lodges and to M. E. Church for lectures and subordinate work. Did get in one visit to Lompoc Lodge and one of the Grand Temperance Meetings we get up there. Lodge doing well, about 150 members. Also visited and addressed the three departments of public school, all earnest temperance teachers. Got down to Maple and Artesia schools and received good attention. Went part of the way to Lompoc Valley Lodge and feared the rain would prevent my getting

back for several days. Finally started for Ventura in an open stage; soon had to lie down in the wagon and cover up with a tarpaulin, but I got sopping wet, nevertheless. No stage from Las Cruces till next day. Met with Santa Barbara Lodge, better attendance and interest than when I was last with them; one initiation and several proposals. Bro. Netterly, long absent in Utah, sent $5 for dues not being willing to lose membership or fail of doing his part, tho unable to attend any lodge, perhaps for years. Resolutions adopted to get both lodges and all preachers and churches to aid in enforcing Sunday Law and holding regular monthly open temperance meetings. All saloons but one closed last Sunday. Lecturer will spend a week here next month and, with hearty co-operation, much good will be done. Great regret expressed that our able and eloquent Dist. Deputy Rev. S. S. Fisk, pastor Baptist Church has his time too fully occupied to be able to attend Dist. or subordinate lodges. He is greatly missed. He goes East soon and will come back, we trust, full of new experiences and enthusiasm in the cause and we all hope with more time. After lodge sat up till 2 o'clock A. M. and took stage to NORDHOFF, via Ventura where I consulted with Bro. R. R. Tanner, L. D., of the new lodge and with Sister Walbridge Past Dist. Sec. Had every profitable time at Nordhoff giving two lectures. Sister Mary Smith, W. V. T., presided and Horace J. Smith, Esq., Bro. Thos. Barrows, Bros. A. T. Taylor and Dr. Perry also spoke effectively. Hope to be back next month, speak at both of the school houses and organize one or two Bands of Hope. Was cordially welcomed at both hotels, Mr. McKee and Bro. Barrows each placing rooms at the free disposal of the Lecturer and seconding his efforts Both are strictly temperance and home-like hotels. Every one should know that this is a lovely Valley for anyone to visit for health, rest and or recuperation. Had a long talk with Mrs. T. R. Strong, a wealthy lady of New York, who gave me gratifying personal information about the good work being done among the higher classes of society there. We need to keep those classes in view in Cal, too, and to make special efforts to reach them. My friend Horace J. Smith kindly responded to my request to send me in his carriage to Paula. He said "certainly; always willing for such contributions towards the cause of temperance." He is an ardent temperance man and prohibitionist and his better-half helps the lodge greatly, she and son and daughter being members. She and Mrs. Strong, before mentioned, were earnest workers in the Women's Christian Temperance Union, East. How many such I find in places where they have no such affiliations in Cal. It is to be regretted that the organization is not more wide-spread in the State. I hope to return to Nordhoff and go to the upper Ojai. All thru this part of the county I find a good deal of interest is manifested about Dist. Lodge to be held at Mound School House on Friday and Saturday 7 and 8 April and I have secured promises of several to give us readings etc, for the occasion.

W. C. KING.

My last was dated Glennville from which place I retraced my steps to Plano and by request of the members stopped for a degree meeting, that (Friday) eve. March 10. It was a very enjoyable occasion and the evidences of healthy growth in the lodge since Bro. McMillans advent are marked. On Saturday evening I held my third meeting at Porterville and confess to much surprise at the attendance and interest. The people of Porterville have my sincere thanks for courtesies extended and appreciation (I fear far beyond the merits) manifested. On Sabbath forenoon I journeyed to Hunsaker with high hopes of a successful meeting in the evening for the sky was clear and the prospects fine. Alas for the mutability of all things human. Towards evening the horizon thickened and I stood in awe before the oncoming storm unlike anything I had ever witnessed. It was my first introduction to a Cala sand storm and from further acquaintance I beg to be excused. It raged with fearful severity for hours but in the morning all was clear and calm but, oh the sand—only sand—sand everywhere. Later in the day it returned and the second meeting was a failure so the best I could do was to leave another appointment and go on to Tulare meeting the lodge at regular meeting Tuesday evening. Wednesday night entered Kern Co. preparatory to commencing my consecutive campaign here—and was greeted with a severe rain storm the logical sequence of the sand blast, hence no meeting at Sumner. Friday dawned bright and cheerful and at night a larger gathering assembled at the school-house in Bakersfield than I expected. On Saturday evening a still larger attendance and at the close a beginning was made toward organizing a lodge. The following Sabbath morning and evening the attendance and interest was all that I could expect. On Monday evening I went 10 miles into the country for circulating notices that had failed to reach them, and in an hours time secured a full house and received 13 names to an application to a charter so left an appointment for the future. On Tuesday the organization of Kern Island lodge in Bakersfield was completed and they start upon what I hope may be a long and useful career with 20 charter members. When it was known that I was directed by the "Powers that be" to go to Bakersfield my sad fate was strongly commiserated by nearly all I met and I could with no severe stretch of imagination have read a last farewell benediction in their parting minds. I have faced the fearful (?) ordeal and hereby send to them a greeting. Even the press in the upper counties declared that the daring act would pale Byron's audacity in swimming the Hellespont. I wish to bear evidence that my reception at B—— was *far* beyond what I was by the above led to expect and much more cordial and courteous than many places that speak of this and other "awful" towns with a righteous sneer and a cant tone of pity. This town can boast what many a place that assumes much saintliness to itself can not—It is thoroly consistent. I found many of the people cultured and by all the business men with whom I came in contact was treated with genial respect. But when all this is said the sorry fact still remains that the place is given over to the worship of Bacchus. Rum rules and hence the little lodge has a hard pull before it. May they have the cour- of Tennysons Heavy Brigade and equal victory crown their onset.

To the new L. D. Rev. J. S. Kline do I largely owe the success of the efforts there. His zeal and energy were untiring and my hopes for the future of the work rest largely upon the watchful care I feel sure he will give to it. The W. C. T. Bro. G. F. Eckstrom is lately from San Francisco, (Mission Star Lodge) and rendered me material aid. On Wednesday evening I spoke at Sumner and thus came here entering upon the campaign last evening with a full house and much interest. How invaluable to our success as lecturers is the hearty, intelligent co-operation of the lodge, my fellow workers can testify. Of the work here, more anon.

Kernville, March 25, 1882.

C. N. GOULDING.

From Gridley on the 18th, I went to Chico, that evening visited Samaritan Lodge. 19th, went by stage 24 miles to Cherokee, found a committee waiting for me,and that evening (Sunday) addressed a large audience in Good Templars Hall, again on Monday evening the hall was crowded and quite a number turned away unable to gain admittance. Result of the two meetings 16 names for membership in our Order. This lodge has held its own in the days past and proposes to "hang on." They own their hall organ etc., etc., and while their membership is not large they are in good condition financially. The meetings were largely attended by drinking men, and an interest manifested that can but result in good. I found the people enthusiastic, and was made the recipient of many favors. Of the large "hydraulic mines" here, I will say nothing, only that they are in reality the *town*, "shut down the mines" and Cherokee is gone.

From Cherokee I went to Pentz, lectured there 21st and 22nd, obtained six or eight names for membership. This lodge is doing well are building a new hall, and have captured nearly all the "hard drinkers" in the neighborhood. Band of Hope flourishing and the "outlook" cheering. Was entertained by D. H. Hilton and wife, and 23rd rode into Oroville. Bro. Preston met me a few miles out and, carried me in behind a pair of "magnificent blacks." At 5 P. M. left for Wyandotte, in company with Bro. W. S. Reed and three sisters of the Order. The church contrary to expectation was crowded, and 27 names obtained for a lodge. It was deemed advisable to announce another meeting for April 13th, and leave Charter open for additional names. Returned to Oroville, arriving at 11:30 P. M., and Friday drove down here, 22 miles in the snow and wind and of that drive will report in my next.

Forbestown, March 25th, 1882.

DISTRICT LODGES TO MEET.

Sutter and Yuba District Lodge will meet at Wheatland on Friday, March 31 and Saturday April 1, 1882. Credentials will be sent out immediately.

CHAS. J. COVILLAUD, D. S.

Sacramento County District Lodge will meet at Galt, Tuesday, April 4, 1882, at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. T. AMOS, Dist. Sec.

District Lodge of Toulumne Co. will meet at Soulsbyville Saturday Apr. 8.

El Dorado District Lodge, annual session Saturday, April 1st, at Placerville. All members in good standing invited. All the lodges requested to send delegates; public meeting in the evening.

JAMES H. GILMORE, D. D.

Ventura County District Lodge meets with Mound Lodge April 5; session two days; open lodge evenings.

J. S. HARKEY. D. S.

Tuolumne Co. District Lodge meets Sat. April 8, at 10 A. M. at Soulsbyville; morning and afternoon session, open evening meeting. Ample arangements and good program.

J. L. COLES, D. S.

Monterey Dist. Lodge meets Aprl. 18, at 10 A. M. in Salinas; at evening meeting we hope to have present a State lecturer and a grand public demonstration.

A. K. CRAWFORD, D. D.

The Ventura Co. D. L. will meet Apr. 7th and 8th, at Mound School-house.

MYRA WALBRIDGE, D. S.

LECTURERS APPOINTMENTS.

REV. W. C. KING

TULARE CO.

	Harmony 2, 3
Kernville ..... 26 to Apr. 1	Rockford 4

COL. C. N. GOULDING.

Wheatland, D. L 31	Webster school house 5
Live Oak ..... April 1	Cana 6
McDonald (School house) 3 P. M. 2	Centerville 8, 9
	Paradise 10
Biggs, 7 P. M 2	Chico 11
Nelson 3	Gridley 12
Durham 4	Wyandott 13

ELDER J. W. WEBB.

Hueneme 30, 31	Maple School-house 28, 30
New Jerusalem ..... Apr. 1, 2	Limpoc Valley Lodge 30
Ventura 3, 4, 5	Cat Canyon ..... May 2
Mound, D, L 6, 7	Pine Grove 3
8, 9, 10, spare days to finish up in the county.	Graciosa 4
	Guadalupe, and neighborhood 5, 6, 7
Nordhoff 12, 13	Santa Maria, and neighborhood 8, 9, 10
Upper Ojai 13	
SANTA BARBARA CO.	Lompoc Lodge 12
Carpentera 14, 15, 16	Santa Rita 13
Montecito 16, 19, 20	Childs 14
Santa Barbara, and neighborhood 17, 18, 21, 23	Cathedral Oaks 16
	Goleta, D. L 17, 18
Goleta 22	Los Alamos 20, 21
Hope School-house 23	Spare days for new points and unfinished work ..... 22 to 29
Lompoc 24, 29	
Miguelito 25	
Purisima 27	

MRS. E. P. STEVENS.

W Oakland ..... 30, 31, Apr. 1	Centerville 24, 25
Oakland 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	Newark 26. 27
Livermore 7, 8, 9	Alameda ..... May 2, 3, 4
Pleasanton 12, 13, 14	N Temescal 6. 7
San Leandro 15, 16, 17	E Oakland 9, 10, 11
San Lorenzo 18, 19	
Haywards 20, 21	From 11th to 16th to finish work in Alameda Co.
Washington Corners 22, 23	

PLACER CO. DISTRICT LODGE

Held a pleasant and profitable meeting in Auburn on March 17 and 18th, delegates present from ten lodges and two Bands of Hope representing a membership of 624, all reported in good condition and growing in strength.

A committee of three was appointed to submit to the Subordinate Lodges of Placer and Nevada Counties the proposition to unite both counties in one district and employ one or more District Lecturers. An expression of appreciation and apppoval from Placer Co. District Lodge I. O. G. T. to Chief Justice Morrison and Justices Thornton, Myrick and Mc Kee for their decision upholding the Sunday law, was unanimously passed; many other resolutions were adopted concerning the work and cause of temperance.

Onr open meeting held in the M. E. church on the evening of the 18, was well attended despite the stormy weather; short addresses were delivered by the Principal of the public school, Mr. Firehammer, the ex-Principal Mr. White, the editor of the Placer *Argus*. Mr. H. W. Fenton, and Brother Geo. D. Kellogg recommended D. D. Sisters Tilly P. Oliver, F. Irene Phelps and Mrs. H. W. Fenton organist, rendered very efficient aid in a well selected program. Professor Crowhurst was expected but owing to the sickness of his little boy in San Francisco his appointment was not filled.

Auburn is soon to have a temperance boom or the signs of the times are a failure.

Yours in F. H. and C. J. C. HAWVER.

1000 FARMERS wanted this week to send to Napa and get some of Prof. Damon's first class beet seed and take a $50 prize on beets next September. Last chance this week to see the advertisement in the RESCUE. Dont get left.

Juvenile Department.

BAND OF HOPE WORK.



The Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., of California, offers to furnish, free of charge, to Sunday-schools, or other juvenile organizations desiring to adopt them for use, the newly revised Band of Hope rituals together with the ritual badges. The ritual comprises a pamphlet of 48 pages. The badges are of German silver, with a safety pin upon the back. Sample copies of the rituals and badge, or quantities for actual use, will be furnished on application to the Superintendent of Juvenile Work, Mrs. M. E. Richardson, Murphys, Calaveras Co., Cal.

TALKS WITH THE YOUNG FOLKS.

A SAD MISTAKE.

"I am glad to say my son A. is out of danger from drink; he never touches brandy or anything stronger than wine, almost a temperance man like you." This was said by a gentleman about 15 years ago, at his own dinner table, to the writer who was visiting for a day a family of most highly valued friends of long standing, friends of boyhood days and tenderly remembered for life.

Do you think there is safety in that?

"Oh yes, no danger at all, so he lets brandy and that kind of drink alone."

Now you will excuse me for speaking very earnestly and very plainly on a matter in which I have a deep interest next to your own, as affecting the happiness of those whom from my boyhood I have considered as near to me as my own near relatives. If I had $100,000 to give your son as you probably intend to, and if my object could not be attained at a less cost, I would expend $95,000 or $99,000 of it if necessary, in the effort to prevent him from ever touching a drop of wine or beer; the chances are that with $5000 or $1000 and total abstinence principles to start with, he may succeed infinitely better thru life than with $100,000 and the habit of taking a little wine.

There was no dissenting opinion offered, but probably the idea of danger from a simple glass of wine was treated as a wild exaggeration of an excited imagination and no more was said.

A few years later this only son succeeded to the mercantile business of his deceased father, but when he did so, the appetite for wine and stronger drink was beyond control. Three years ago he was a total wreck, and so were the family fortunes. A fine genial, pleasant gentleman of good principle and kindly impulses, son of a noble mother to whom he is a source of ceaseless sorrow, a wife and two children dependent upon him, he is as hopeless and helpless a slave of strong drink as can be found.

Oh that a thousand thousand lightnings of God's wrath would blast this bloody monster wine from earth and spare mankind its further woes.

HE MADE ALL THINGS.

People who say that God made or planned all things, forget that there is a limit or an exception to that expression.

The gold and silver and iron and rock and soil—the seas, continents, islands, rivers, mountains, forests and meadows—the grass and grain and fruits and flowers—all these things no doubt the Creator made directly, or put some of the machinery of his handmaid, nature, in motion to produce them.

But the searcher will seek in vain in the written or in the natural bible, for a grain of evidence to show that God ever caused or commanded the production of one poor man, or in all the infinite variety of the wondrously careful and loving preparations He made for man's existence and maintenance upon upon this earth, that he ever made a single provision or arrangement that would produce poverty or suffering among the human family.

There was no jail or penitentiary or poor house or almshouse (so called) or House of Correction in God's world. Those are the improvements alluded to in the passage "God hath made man upright but they have sot out many inventions."

The word "poor man" used above means one whose poverty causes unhappiness or hunger or discomfort because of necessities not supplied. The condition which has frequently been referred to as "born of poor parents" is an improper one. No family should be called poor who have health and a wholesome comfortable shelter and the means of six months subsistence ahead. Among such is the largest wealth of human happiness, the highest and noblest and purest virtue and honesty and truthfulness and patriotism, the broadest and most unselfish charity, hospitality and genuine kindness of heart. In the humble cottage of the prudent, thrifty, honest son of toil, that seldom or never had over $100 in cash at one time, the noblest and best of the sons and dauters of this land and of the world, have been reared by honest truthful patriotic Christian parents, but tho the world called them poor people, it was untrue; they were not poor, they never begged nor stole nor cheated, and if thru some accident they were obliged to borrow some times, they scrupulously repaid and loaned generously in turn.

But when worthy honest people or wicked worthless people suffer, it is because they themselves or others have sinned in the violation of the simple laws which God has given for our guidance, or in the neglect of persuing the common sense means of availing themselves of the abundant means of food and raiment and comfort which the bounty of God has placed within our reach.

The rich man of twenty millions enjoys no privilege of real value that the thrifty, honest cottager cannot, but he has the pleasure if such it is, of chaining up and burying in his own cellar 19 million talents which he cannot use but which could beemployed in placing from 19,000 to 190,000 people, not in idle luxury, but in industrious useful remunerative employment.

The misery and sorrow and suffering and hunger and homelessness and sickness and untimely death which are found in California, are the exact measure and weight of wrong and sin and crime that has been committed here or elsewhere in the past, and is being continued in the present. God never arranged or contrived or provided for a particle of any thing of the kind. His arrangements are all redolent of kindness and lavish benevolence. But the master the world serves provides all the starvation and pauperism and misery; the prison and the poorhouse and the morgue.

PERU.

There has been a great deal said and done in Eastern circles of late about Peru and its relations to Chili, and about American claims and American interests there.

It is as well to know the fact that American claims and interests in Peru are exactly identical with the claims and interests and expectations which a fox has in a flock of goslings in a farmers yard or which a wolf has in a drove of somebody elses sheep in a corral; they are helpless and if he could get in there he could accomplish a grateful spoil.

The Landrau claim for discovering the Chincha Islands in 1840 is easily disposed of in the fact that the first shipment to England from there took place in 1838. And the guano on the Chincha Islands 12 miles from shore and on the Lobos much farther from the mainland was used by the people of Peru 300 years ago. The idea that a Frenchman could have a claim to their discovery, and American speculators and politicians should induce our government to present such a claim is preposterous and is exceedingly disgraceful to the statesmanship of this country. The captain of the Italian man of war which came here some months ago has as good a right to claim the discovery of the Farallon Islands off the entrance to San Francisco. And the claim by last accounts amounted to more than the value of all the guano that has ever been shipped from there; over a thousand million dollars. It does not matter much how large or small a claim against the Peruvian government may be. Any one who has such a clam for $100 would be very glad to sell it now for $2 in gold—except of course the Chilian Govt. it has possession of the nitrate beds and guano, and can collect its claim with its own hands and its own labor. But the Peruvian government if reorganized on its former basis, will never pay a claim or debt, just or unjust of one dollar, nor will they try to. In the first place the people are incompetent to govern themselves, second, they dont want to pay any thing they owe, it is not in their creed, and third if they ever should have any money and should want to pay a debt, they would be sure to get drunk and gamble away the money first.

The only hope of the country is to become a state or a number of states annexed to Chili and to be kept in order with a strong hand, till the schoolmaster and the Christian religion and temperance shall overcome the demoralization wrot the last 300 years by a corrupt and ruffian priesthood and its close alliance with the systems of slavery, drunkenness, gambling and social immorality unrestricted.

American influences in foreign and heathen countries will be much better, much more wholesome 20 years hence than they have been heretofore. Our political system will be cleansed then. Americans might have done much to improve the moral status of their distant cousins in South America; some few tried to, but many set a worse example than they found; and here it is just to say that a good many of these latter Americans pronounced Boston, "Bosh-tin," and another kind said they were natives of Noo Joark.

About the year 1852, the Peruvian Government contracted with some Baltimore firms to supply them with some very strongly built launches for shipping guano. They were to carry 25 to 30 tons; to be set up and fitted piece to piece, and then marked and numbered to be sent out in ships bound to Callao. An American carpenter who had been employed in their construction was sent to Callao to superintend the putting of them together and preparing them for use.

He was under contract to do this work at good monthly wages and his passage paid out and home. He commenced work; the launches were very excellent ones, well finished and provided with copper sheathing. The American Minister and Consul came along and asked questions of their American friend, the carpenter. They found the launches would cost about $600 apiece when set up; there were to be about 100 or more of them; too cheap altogether, the minister said. That was in the good old days of Democratic rule, which does not seem to have been at all improved upon yet.

The minister pointed out to the carpenter that he was the victim of a wrong, he must thro up his contract and go in for another; and fabulous as it sounds, it was current report among the foreign residents particularly the Americans there, that the minister and the carpenter and the officials of the Peruvian government entered into a compact by which those launches cost $3,000 each, before they were ready for use. Soon after that, President Castilla said, "the Yankees were a smart and capable and enterprising people, and could do anything that mortal man can do; but they will always cheat in a bargain and if you advance them $50 they are sure to run away." And none could find fault with him for that was his experience.

The bargain referred to on the launches was not an unusual one. People who contracted with the government got fabulous prices, and had to divide with the parties who awarded them the contract. It was a complete system of "star route cases" such as have always existed in our Indian and mail route corners. An order given to supply a naval ship with 12 barrels of beef was filled with 7 to 9 barrels of beef and the balance was divided among the officers in cash. A boat was wanted on one occasion by the governor of one of the guano deposits. Petitioned to head quarters at Lima; order given to draw for $300 to purchase a common row boat. There were probably ten of the ships there that would willingly have supplied just such a boat as was needed, in good order for $100; but no, an old one was furnished by some rascal in Callao who got the $300; it would have sold for about $20 at auction, was worth perhaps $30—one side was pretty good but aged; the other was very much mashed up and several planks were off.

This boat was sent on a ship or steamer to the island; the governor's secretary asked the captain of a ship, to have it completely repaired, painted and put in first-class order at expense of the government, and present his bill when done. Every shipmaster was glad to get a chance to do a favor for the authorities, as a refusal would probably cause some delay or vexation or some pitiful vengeance upon the ship. So the captain purchased with his own money, the material necessary from other ships, had the boat fitted up completely and on presenting a most moderate bill, the barest cost of the repairs calculated most scrupulously, he was told at one department that the governor alone had no right to order anything at expense to the government, and the governor said he had understood the little service was to be a personal favor accorded to himself. That was their style of doing business.

When President Castilla was aspiring to the presidency, a number of his political friends were exiled to the Island of Java and an English bark was employed by the Government to land them there. The captain filled his contract and landed his passengers at Batavia. He had been very kindly to them; and felt sorry to see them exiles in the land of strangers. As soon as they landed he said, "Now, gentlemen, I have performed the service stipulated for the Peruvian government. We have had a pleasant time together. I should regret to part with you here; I am going to Guyaquil (next door to Peru) and you are all welcome to a free passage there." It is needless to say they were landed where they could return any day to their own homes.

The bark was in Callao soon after; somebody said the captain had violated his agreement; he declared he had fulfilled it and more. Castilla who was by this time president sent for him. My friends tell me, said he, "you were very kind to them, here is an envelop I want you to take and open it when you get on board your ship." It contained an order to the government at the Chincha Islands to give the Captain a full cargo of guano for his own use and benefit. That was one of the many handsome things that the Peruvians have done, with all their faults. And there is good ground for believing their commercial integrity would have been vastly higher, had they never had foreigners to teach them to deal falsely and corruptly.

Castilla, altho a desperate gambler, was truly patriotic in endeavoring to develop the resources of Peru and make it a progressive nation, but they kept him fighting all the time. A favorite idea of his was to have the river Amazon subjected to a thoro survey by an expedition accompanied with every necessary expert for the purpose. One of his favorite officers entered into the scheme and was to be the nominal head. The writer was to be sailing master and to direct the geographical and nautical appointments. Plans were discussed, terms decided and all that was wanted was the final authority of the President, but just as this was in order the Vivanco revolution instituted in Wall street, New York, broke out and almost every body who would have gone on the survey had to fight the rebels. The thieves who fomented that rebellion did untold murder and mischief.

What has been said of Peru, has presented our young people with some lessons which, it is hoped, will help to give them a warning dislike to anything which may ever tempt them to doubt the truth of the proverb "Honesty is the best policy."

THE STUDEBAKER CO.

In the RESCUE of March 2nd. page 278, there is a lesson for the boys which it is hoped all the juvenile readers of this paper have read. There are many men in this and other countries who have proved in their eminent success that it pays every time to be truthful and honest and most scrupulously so. Such examples should be presented at all times to the notice of our young people and the lessons they convey cannot be too often repeated.

The article on the Studebakers has been acknowleged in the following note to the editor:

SOUTH BEND, Ind., March 13, 1882.

DEAR SIR,—Your issue of March 2d, containing the article entitled "Studebaker," has been sent us by our San Francisco manager, Mr Isham. We take an early occasion to make acknowledgement of the compliments which you so generously pay us. We assure you that we are deeply sensible of the honor, for nothing could give us greater pleasure than to be thot worthy by our fellows of serving as a living example to the rising generation of the truth of that noble adage,—"Honesty *is* the Best Policy."

We are, dear sir, yours very truly,
CLEM. STUDEBAKER, Pres.,
S. BROS, Manf'g Co.

"DRINKS FROM DRUGS," the new book by Eli Johnson, quotes a legend from the Jewish Talmud, which says that it was satan who induced Noah to plant a vineyard. When they had agreed upon the ground, satan went away and brought animals to offer as a sacrifice upon it. This was probably a custom of the ancients to ensure good luck, just as our people hang up horseshoes now-a-days. The animals selected were the lamb to represent the abstainer, who is loving and gentle; the monkey the moderate drinker, full of folly and mischief; the lion the heavy drinker, afraid of nothing, and the pig to represent the finished drinker lying in the gutter.

Five or six months ago, there was a little story in the RESCUE of a Danish citizen of S. F., who used to take one only glass of wine every morning, altho his wife was troubled about it. "What!" said some one, "would you not abandon that useless habit to please your wife?" Next morning after this conversation he was going to take his glass, when the words, "to please your wife" buzzed in his ears so, that after a minute or two of consideration he set down the glass and declared he would never touch another drop for life.

As long as he took that one sober glass of wine he reckoned himself a model, worthy, good citizen and so he was, in everything but the bad example of that one glass and the possible danger he incurred of learning to love it more.

He has been ever since a stout advocate of temperance, takes and reads David C. Cook's books, and reading "Drinks from Drugs" he says he laughed heartily at the story of those animals, "especially the part of the monkey" said he, "the fool that drank moderately, because that fitted me so exactly when I used to take just one glass a day; I thot I was smart then but now I dont understand how I could have been such a fool.

That is the way moderate drinkers look back upon their former conduct when they have ceased to drink. Better for the young folks to begin right and never play the fool at all.

THE BREWER'S DOG.

BY ELLA WHEELER.

The brewer's dog is abroad, boys,
Be careful where you stray;
His teeth are coated with poison;
And he's on the watch for prey.
The brewery is his kennel,
But he lurks on every hand,
And he seeks for easiest victims,
The children of the land.

His eyes gleam thru the windows
Of the gay saloon at night;
And in many a grocer's window
He crouches full in sight.
Be CAREFUL where you enter,
And, if you smell his breath,
FLEE as you would from a viper,
For his fumes are the fumes of death.

O BOYS! would you KILL the bloodhound?
Would you SLAY the snarling whelp?
I know that you can do it
If every one will help.
You MUST make a solemn PROMISE
To drink no ale or beer,
And soon the feeble death-wail
Of the brewer's dog we'll hear.

For, if all will keep the promise,
YOU CAN STARVE HIM OUT, I KNOW:
But if boys and men keep drinking,
The dog will thrive and grow.—Ex.

AMUSEMENTS.

We earnestly wish our young people would be more willing to lead the way to what is "pure and lovely, and of good report," than to settle down quietly, or to be silenced by those who coarsely introduce the questionable song or the ribald jest. Why should the men and women of the world be allowed to lead our evening pleasures? Surely it is within the range of possibility for thousands of our virtuous, moral, and Christian young men and young women to stamp the impress of their individuality upon an evening party. By all means let us have the hearty laugh, the best music, or the funniest story or song. But never let the song or the story leave behind it anything which will raise a blush on the cheek, or a throb of indignation in the purest heart. That is the best story which leaves behind it the best lesson. That is the sweetest song which carries its influence into the sweetest recesses of the heart. We have heard of an audience being so carried away with the magic strains of "The Lost Chord," that they could not restrain themselves from again and again asking for its repetition. Yes, depend upon it, the best weapons to destroy the taste for the low, the sensual, and the defiling, is the introduction of the high, the pure, and the elevating. It is here our young people will find scope for the exercise of their highest powers, as well as their loftiest endeavours. —*Ch. Commonwealth.*

The juvenile temple is the right training for boys and girls. They learn to preside over a meeting right, and it is surprising how quiet and dignified they are in doing it.

They early learn lessons of total abstinence. They are pledged against tobacco and profanity, which four-fifths of the men use; and the Bible says, "Train up a child." It does not say let him go his own way till he has grown up, and has bad habits, and then reform him.

When I look around the temple, upon the bright faces of the children, I think we will have some clean mouths, healthy bodies, clear brains, grand men and women some of these days, and pray God that every child in the land may enlist under the banner of total abstinence from every vice. I will close with a verse of song sung by one of our boys at the last meeting.

"When we are old enough to vote
We'll make a grand commotion;
We'll sweep the land from whisky clean,
From ocean unto ocean." *Exchange.*

THAT SMELL.

Where did that smell come from that we noticed in the cars? It was the unmistakable odor of alcohol, that queer, indescribable but ever knowable smell of whisky. But what rum jug in crockery or human shape was the source of it? Just before us was a man giving plainly the impression of shabby gentility. He was, in reality, poorly dressed. His coat was of coarse cloth. His black silk hat had a roughness of surface, and the gloves on his hands were not a nice fit. A black coat and a tall hat and gloves tho, always give a certain air of dressiness to one, and this air lingered around our shabby neighbor. There, too, was the overcoat thrown over the back of his seat, as much as to say, "I want everybody to know that I not only have an under coat but an overcoat. I am thoroly dressed." That overcoat was shabby, tho. The lining of his sleeve was torn and tumbled, suggesting a good bird's nest for some citizen of the air.

He now swung his head round, and we thot we saw a little ruddiness on the tip of his nose, a light faintly burning. "Ah," thot we, "the source of that rum odor is no mystery now." We lost it tho, and began to feel that we were doing our neighbor injustice. He again turned and pointed at us the reddish tip of his nose, asking us for information about a station. Ah, there was that smel! We had traced it to the right source, and our neighbor's shabby gentility was explained to us. What a comment on that odor was his appearance! What a quiet temperance lecture he gave wherever he went! He said nothing, but only carried along that odor, and showed himself! How significant was the exhibition! How much the odor indicated!

There was a confession of poverty. It was affirmed plainly in that seedy overcoat, seedy hat, seedy everything. When did rum ever put decent clothes on to a man, unless it was the rum sellers back?

There was not only a confession of need but probable indebtedness. How many unpaid bills that traveler had probably left behind him when he took the cars that day! Drink and debt are bed-fellows.

There was a confession, too, of unhealthiness. That reddish tip of the nose was a sign of fire burning thru the system, like the light showing itself thru the cracks of a vessel devoured by flames within. We care not to give the long list of diseases, in their incipient or advanced stages, that probably afflicted the drinkers body. If the only ache, tho, were in *him*!

Who can say what heartache he was occasioning others; how many went aching with the winter cold for want of the fuel he was turning into rum; or suffered pain because unable to buy the medicine that could relieve them, but which his drink money made an impossible comfort?

Oh, odors of rum, and gin, and brandy, and whisky, and cider, and beer! what ills you herald, what perils of body and soul you confess.—*Rev. E. A. Rand in D. C. Cook's Church and Home.*

ENCOURAGING IDIOTS.

The New York *Herald*; in a ringing article on the tobacco curse, says, if we would encourage idiocy in the United States, all we have to do is to continue the present consumption of tobacco. It adds:

"What sight more common than half a dozen boys, lads and young men smoking cigarets on the platform of a bobtail car? And what more trying to one's nerves than the filthy odors they puff into the car and over the other passengers. Ten years of this almost universal habit have left their mark in the sunken eyes, the pallid faces, the weak nerves and the flabby muscles of these so-called men. That many of them find no real enjoyment in the practice, is shown by their habit of spitting. Aside from the vulgarity and nastiness of this muscular exercise is the detriment it does the general system. No man—certainly no growing boy—can expectorate constantly without injuring himself. Bootblacks, messenger boys, school children, clerks, smoke and spit, smoke and spit, as together in a great and multitudinous army they move along toward idiocy and imbecility. What a cheerful prospect it is to be sure!"—*D. C. Cook's Church and Home.*

LIKE DEW BEFORE THE SUN.

In the light of intelligence and fairness, the objections to woman suffrage melt away as the dew evaporates under the rays of the sun. The genius of our government, the intelligence of the age, the progressiveness of the century, the divine principles of the just, the true and the right, all mark the cause as worthy, not only the purest hearts and ablest minds of the race, but worthy of the acceptation and devotion of every true American.—*Sel.*

In one of David C. Cook's papers, young ladies are recommended to have the pages of the albums for which they solicit the autographs of their friends headed with a total abstinence pledge. It is a hint well worth trying.

The Rescue.

DEVOTED TO

Temperance, Current Literature, General News, and whatever may concern the public welfare.

Official Organ of the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T. of California.

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OUR PRINCIPLES.—We aim for nothing short of a sweeping National Prohibitory law endorsed by every State and Territory of the Union, in the year 1885, and as much sooner as the Christian and Temperance men and good citizens of the country may desire to accomplish it.

IN OTHER STATES.

Texas. Miss Willard has gathered the following statistics in her recent tour in Texas. Rockwall county has had prohibition 4 years. At the end of the second year, the doors of the jail stood open night and day. This year they had no cases to try and impaneled no jury.

Grimes county with 600 freedmen and 125 white voters carried prohibition. Oak Grove county had only one voter against prohibition, and he has moved out, to the joy and relief of the community.

A working man left Denison, Texas, and worked 90 days in Prasons, Kansas, and then returned home. He used to spend most of his wages in drink but now he has fixed up his house nicely. The doctor asked him what had turned up, said he, I have been at Parsons where they have prohibition, and saved $100 cash, which I gave to my wife. In Grayson county, the most populous of the State, they have a temperance paper. Judges, lawyers, ministers are lecturing nightly; white and colored men and women and the Bands of Hope are pleading with the voters for home protection.

In Paris, La Mar county, they have a white and a colored W. C. T. U., the latter has a secretary "of fine education and rare intellectual gifts." The Mayor of Paris makes affidavit that the cases on his docket previous to prohibition and after it were, as 135 to 38, and no other reason assignable but the effect of prohibition.

A southern lady advising the colored people to vote for prohibition, said a thot came to her there, and she said to her husband, "I have got to the place where I want to vote myself," and he answered, "I wish you could." The foregoing is extracted from Miss Willard's letter in the *Signal*:

In the rum states the papers are as usual salted all over with such headings as "Another Murder"; "Double Murder"; "Murder and Suicide"; "Shot his Wife"; "Child Killed"; "Dreadful Crime"; "Murder in a Saloon"; "Saloon Fight"; "Stabbed in a Saloon"; etc., etc.

Canada. In accordance with the usage of 10 years past, the drunkard makers organ has got ashamed of its name, the "Licensed Victuallers Journal," with two ls in the middle word, to the *Canadian Weekly Review*, and a whole lot more which will be concluded in next number of the Rescue. The Pittsburg organ of the Sunday dogfights and rummies changed its name all round the compass in about two years. The rest of the name of the Canadian beer-dive sheet is *Journal of Family Miscellany*. That means probably whisky and bitters all round for morning family worship; beer at breakfast, dinner and supper, brandy after meals, beer between meals, brandy after the beer to keep it still, and rum punch and a free fight over cards to finish up the evening. The object of the new name is to defraud innocent families into subscribing for the nasty paper, under the impression that it is altogether the reverse of what it is. *The Citizen* of Toronto, a bright breezy temperance paper, has a department edited by a lady member of the Toronto Woman's Literary Club Mrs. S. A. Curzon; it urges woman's suffrage, co-education and equal rights. And if the work that she and other women do in the press and on the platform and in the furtherance of every good interest don't clearly prove their claim to perfect equality and a little more, "things cannot be what they seem anywhere."

The Committee:—On Woman Suffrage reported 6 to 5 a bill for Municipal Woman Suffrage to the Massachusetts Legislature. The 5 presented a minority protest against such a bill as it seems to them only a prelude to equal suffrage next. There are many fossils in that state yet as is indicated by their pro-whisky and anti-woman legislation.

Southern Illinois is having a great Temperance Revival. The St Louis Republican recently published a long letter purporting to be from Kansas claiming that prohibition was a failure. An answer was sent by a real Kansas authority to the paper but not appearing, a reason was demanded; the reply was, "If you will pay us $50 we will insert it; the whisky men paid that for the other." That is the source of all the Kansas lies or rather the lies told by outsiders concerning Kansas.

Indiana.—The greenbackers of Indiana have declared in favor of submitting a prohibitory amendment to the people. And the Republican Editors have met and resolved to advocate the submission of all questions to the people where a respectable number so petition.

Michigan is expected to follow Indiana.

Iowa has voted to submit the prohibition question to the people. 1882 is going to be a lively year.

Louisiana.—Richard and Jessie Lott, sons of Col. H. R. Lott, estimable young men, have been butchered by a drunk named Sage.

Scotland.—At the opening of the winter session of the Edinburg school of medicine, Dr. A. G. Miller chose Total Abstinence as the subject of his inaugural, and asked his students one and all to become abstainers.

Convention of all prohibitionists of the nation invited to meet in Chicago August 23. The call will appear in full next week in the Rescue.

New Orders are springing up in the Eastern states where the Good Templars have run down on the cheap John principle. If they adopt a rational financial system and avoid the wretched mistake of appointing a Treasurer simply to watch an ever empty sack, they will absorb the membership of the played out five cent Good Templar Lodges. If the Good Templar jurisdictions that are moribund and have been helpless when in health, will now remodel their financial system, they can recuperate and absorb the live material which is now seeking membership in some organization that professes some vitality.

Tennessee.—A call has been issued in Tennessee for a conference of all the ministers of the State of all creeds and colors, to devise means for the speedy overthrow of the liquor traffic. If that course was adopted and followed up by the ministers of all the states; it would result in a condition of things which would be a financial benefit of about two billions a year to the property and business of the people, and its moral and religious results would be in like proportion.

Oregon.—At Albany, license for selling drinks has been raised by the city council to $500 which was a subject of much rejoicing. How much more all good citizens would have been rejoiced if it had been put at five million in advance. A new temperance paper the *T. Herald* has been started at Monmouth On., published twice a month at 25 cts to 1st July, to become a weekly if sufficiently patronized. If a good paper can be maintained in Oregon it will answer the purpose of the temperance reform in that State better than any paper equal in quality from outside possibly can. If it cannot, one would suppose the Rescue would be the best paper for Oregon with the backing it has and the certainty of its continuance without any cost to the Grand Lodge of Oregon. It is not desired to throw one drop of cold water on Bro. Stanley's enterprise, nor to exhibit a particle of jealousy of any other advocate of temperance.

EVERY BODY'S BUSINESS.

A minister of the Episcopal Church, on being recently asked to countenance and aid the support of the Sunday law, said he certainly wished to see the Sabbath observed, but he thot that all effort in that direction should be thru the church. Not a word of dissent will be offered to that opinion, tho it might perchance with advantage be a little differently constructed, thus for instance: Every effort should be made by the church to secure the Sabbath rest from being invaded by wanton riot, the worker from being violently robbed of his one special God given day of comfort, and the morality and religion of the land from being pulled up by the roots and forcibly supplanted by a pronounced devil worship of rapacious lust and greed and pestilence. And the church should entreat with an earnestness that knows no denial, the aid of every citizen male and female that can bring a penny worth of help to the securing of our most important Sunday Law and to the speedy and absolute demolition of the Anti-christ of the grogshop, which seeks with unfaltering energy the subjugation of this land to the kingdom of Satan. And every citizen should cheerfully render every aid in his power or confess to a lack of a vestige of patriotism. The voice of God has been calling loudly upon the church for fifty years to take up arms and expel the devilish monster from our land that has been reveling so long in the virtue and blood and lives and souls of the children of the church; like the tiger that slays the whole flock for the mere love of slaying. And it is only because the church has refused in the past to lead in this warfare that God has called up another church or set of churches, to do his will and lead the people and do the work which the church ot to have done from the first. And now when the Ministerial Union of San Francisco propose to lead their people in the only possible means of saving the Sunday from utter abolition, Major Whittle fears they are going the wrong way about it and lifts his warning voice to dissuade their action and invite them to pray to God to make this thing all right.

Without impugning the motives or sincerity of the Major for a moment, it is suggested that great men and even great prophets have often been very weak in some corner of their intellectual field, which they neglected to cultivate. Great and good men have been and are sometimes bigots and even fools upon some particular matter, and for any one to be simply mistaken in a theory is only to assert his humanity. "They that take the sword, shall perish by the sword" he says. But this is not taking the sword. it is asking our law to command that the sword which has been carrying death into every family of the land, which aims at the heart of every wife and mother and sister of our people, and slays 100,000 victims every year, shall be forcibly removed. The Christianity that allows the wolf and tiger free access and license to the fold, that dont protect its own home and hearth, wont stand wash.

If the theory is correct that this world is rapidly and wilfully drifting on to the breakers of universal destruction, cargo and passengers to perish in the wreck and that the mission of the Gospel is to coax off all the passengers that can be persuaded to take to the life boat, then the Major's argument is good; the Sunday law and prohibition and lodge are all misdirected, wasted energy. All effort should be directed to reclaim the individual sinner, wherever you can catch him and run him ashore and waste no time on the carousing millions who are recklessly drifting on to the treacherous reefs and quicksands.

But perhaps the other theory is true, that while the Gospel life-boat is going to pick up on its way all the struggling swimmers who are found battling with the whelming surf and take them on board, its mission is the much grander one of manning the sinking ship, rigging the pumps, stopping the leaks, chasing the rats into the sea, making sail, trimming the yards, lighting the binnacle, altering the course and piloting the ship and crew and passengers safely into the harbor of Zion; perhaps the Major is a mistaken prophet. And the hope may not be a disloyal one, that when the law and the sword, if necessary, have cast out the devil of rum, the work of the special revivalist who deems it an outpouring of Gods spirit, to recapture one per thousand of the captives of an unrestricted and unopposed sin and Satan, may find his occupation wondrously narrowed and the field of his reformatory operations limited to the one per 1000 in place of the 999 as now. That is a gospel to love, a gospel that has choked out the grogshop, is it not? The story in the "ninety and nine" portrays that kind of a gospel. The shepherd there wanted to house his even hundred, not the one per cent.

REGALIA *versus* CHEAP JOHN.

A sigh of grateful relief will come to the reader when he sees in this number of the Rescue a probability that we shall never hear again of this infinitely small potato farce. It has occupied a good deal of time in an utterly useless manner, incurred ex-

pense without shadow of cause; and crowded out something of practical use which might have been done in its place. But it is pretty much in keeping with the doings of the R. W. G. L. for the past 15 years; it has utterly and miserably neglected to do the first thing to advance the cause of temperance; has seen the Order decimated time after time and reduced to half a skeleton in the greater part of its territory, with the most sublime indifference, has sat down on every proposed advance movement or bungled it so as to nullify it, and has busied itself picking all the feathers and wings and teeth and bones and life out of the Order and has had "delightful" sessions and fiddled while Rome has been burning. It has set the worst possible example of listless, useless apathy to the Grand and subordinate Lodges and has been altogether a useless and idle and costly dead-weight upon the progress of the Order. A supreme body that would seriously parcel out to the lodges of the world, for a years work, a years advance, a years improvement in methods of action, an ordinance to vote on a picayune, penny whistle, pitiful, worthless, last years toadskin proposition, to vote on a change of regalia to a one cent Cheap John badge or something of that kind, has covered itself with a halo of imbecility that only has one further consistent action—viz: to vote itself out of existence and let something take its place that has a dignity and usefulness above that of a conclave of three year old children, playing with their dolls. In these times when the world is stirred with the closing fight with the great Anti-christ that is slaying his millions, to spend a year talking about swapping jack knives!! All such things in future if offered to the Lodges, should be treated with an entire silence. If no protest was made against this persistent course of puerile tomfoolery, we should have perhaps for next years work the duty of canvassing and voting on the question next in importance to that which which has just been disposed of viz: whether the W. C. T. in giving the pass-word should deliver it at the right or the left ear of the applicant. A few years more, a very few years of the old work would utterly kill the Order and but for a few faithful (loyal to the Order) jurisdictions which have stood in the breach, it would have been dead and buried already.

PROHIBITION.

The Lodges and Good Templars of this State and the various societies and advocates of temperance in other states are seemingly all ready for downright, square prohibition, without any more frivolous and useless attempts at restriction and compromise.

From Maine to California the thinking, rational, patriotic men and women of the country see this question, not as one moderately and partially affecting the moral, religious or financial interests of the people, as other public issues are supposed to do, but as a struggle hand to hand for and against the continuance of the American home, of a Christian civilization, of a free government.

A leag of exiles from countries reeking with drunkenness and debauchery, and writhing in the destitution and starvation and brutality which surrounds the cancer sores of the beer shop and gin mill, starved out at home, come here to abuse our hospitality, insult and defy our hallowed usages and wholesome laws, deluge our homes with misery, set traps for the manhood of the sons and for the virtue of the daughters of the American people, spit upon and revile the Christian motherhood and womanhood of America, trample our Sunday under foot and hurl the hateful epithet of *coward* in the teeth of the citizens of the soil.

The question is now presenting itself everywhere with an emphasis it never had before.——The home and school and Christian civilization of the American republic—or—The Brewers pandemonium of filthiness and ignorance and general debauchery and Sunday revelry and desecration and pauperism that comes to us from the lazarettos and slime pools of heathenism and infidel barbarism, from foreign crime rotted pauperized lands.

Time now for all insignificant issues to be laid aside; the battle of Home and God and native land should be decided, first and forever—that settled adversely by our supineness, a republic is no better than a despotism; law than no law; civilization than barbarism; education than ignorance; and religion an empty farce.

COMMON SENSE.

It was omitted to say to our enquiring friend of last week, that but for the absence of nitrogen in the grape and its juice, all kinds of fermented wine, on the communion table or elswhere would have the same offensive odor as the putrid carrion of dogs or cats, for it has gone thru exactly the same process as the carrion; so all alcoholic drinks, of whatever kind, are produced only from the rotted carrion of some vegetable product which God provided for our food and sustenance: and all that food and sustenance that formed part of the fruit or grain has been utterly destroyed before the wine or beer or whisky was produced.

As to the Corrinthians getting drunk at communion: It has been explained time and again that the word rendered drunken there means satiated, filled, satisfied as well as drunken; if the passage had been, "one is thirsty and the other methuei (filled) it would have been proper to suspect that they were tite if the wine was alcoholic. But the same word is used in "be *filled* with the spirit:" "I will *satiate* the soul of my priests with fatness;" "shall be *satisfied* with her breasts," and in other similar passages. If it means drunk when bread is in question, it must mean drunk in all the others. If any one will read that passage candidly, he will see that there is no ground whatever for a belief that it means any thing else than "one is hungry and the other has well fed;" and at the close the apostle says if any man is hungry let him *eat* at home. Now it is submitted that it is a slander and an injustice to St. Paul, to insinuate that he blamed the church members severely for not waiting one for the other to eat, but passed over their getting drunk without a word of disapproval or reproof; of all men Christians should seek and love the truth.

THE SHIPHERD THIEVERY.

The scheme of Mr. Shipherd to plunder Peru ot to subject all its concoctors to severe punishment for conspiracy to steal. It sets out with an American company which claims to be the legal representative of the original discoverers of guano in Peru, to whom the government of that country are justly indebted over a thousand million dollars. There is not now nor ever was a shadow of any such claim; it is barely possible that some adventurer may have tried to trump up a claim for a reward of a few hundred or a few thousand dollars, for directing the attention of the government to some deposit of guano whose existence was known to the Peruvians 100 to 300 and perhaps 1,000 years ago. The discovery in guano was in its high value not in its deposits. Its value was discovered by English merchants sending some of it to England for trial in 1838. All the islands have been well known that contained guano for ages, and the government used them one after another. The Shipherd company of thieves have just the same rights to claim against Peru that a gang of Peruvian swindlers could now exercise against the U. S., by the pretended assertion that they are the legal representatives of a Kanaka who purchased from Emperor Norton in 1870 the Comstock lode and the territory of Arizona for a half dollar invested in his scrip. That much and no more.

It may be in order to say too that the guano deposits of good quality are entirely exausted. At Lobos there are perhaps half a million tons that were rejected by Dreyfus & Co. as inferior; all the rest s of rather worse quality and very difficult to get and expensive to ship; it is much mixed with sand and stones.

FROM THE HOME.

Ed. Rescue:—Spring has come; storms have passed; sickness departed from among us, save an accident to one of our little boys who fell from the fence breaking his leg above the knee; but was quickly splintered by the physician,

The foundation for a twenty thousand gallon tank has been dug, and we expect in a few weeks to be well supplied with water. The Carpenter has built a nice large library case in school-house, that will hold one thousand volumes; black walnut front, sliding glass doors, with six drawers underneath for paper, periodicals etc. etc. The desks to complete a third class in school have been received and placed in position, making seating room for 160 pupils. The teachers enjoy the delicacy of a teacher's desk. The "Bidwell Class" plate has been received and placed in position over the door on entering the south room, first floor. The plates for school desks will be received next week and fastened on the same, which will complete the furnishing of three rooms at a cost of $700 more or less, all donated.

The election passed off quietly, with a Republican victory of temperance men for Board of Education. *

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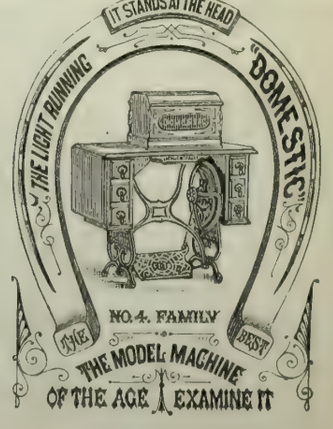
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THE SECULAR PRESS.

Few persons seem to see the wonderful advantage the secular press has over the class organs. The secular paper reaches every class in the land, and is read by men who are entirely unarmed against its teachings. The class paper is read, as a general thing, by those whose cause it advocates, and if read by men of other tastes and opinions, it is generally done with a sort of mental reserve, that makes its logic next to powerless to convince. No class organ can reach the public as can the secular paper; nor will the ideas advanced, or doctrines taught, by the class paper be so readily received, impartially considered, and so generally embraced. Religious and temperance people do not properly appreciate the secular press, nor do they appreciate the efforts of the editor of a secular paper, who is willing to use his paper to advance the right as opposed to wrong. —*Hanford Journal.*

If the RESCUE desired to assail the record or character of the secular press, it would credit the *Hanford Journal* with being an exceptional one as regards the "ideas and doctrines it advances." But there seems to be pretty good reason to believe that temperance people have credited the secular press with a good deal more than it ever deserved. They had naturally an immense respect for the *N. Y. Tribune* as long as Horace Greely used it as an unflinching independent vehicle of the truth and the right. And many of them, out of respect for his memory, continue their patronage, after it has forfeited all claim to their respect. But H. G. has had few followers in journalism.

Now let us see how the account stands between the average secular press, or the secular press with a few very rare exceptions, and the temperance people. When Secular hangs out his sign in the village, he goes to all the temperance men (they can afford to subscribe and pay) and reminds them that he is going to boom up the interests of Balloonville and help every body to get rich; he claims their patronage as an actual right. He gets it and Temperance is rewarded by Secular's paper coming into his house reeking with advertisements of infernal dens of iniquity, where they sell enticing drinks, play enticing games and retail enticing blasphemies and obscenities; sometimes with a filthy whisky bottle on its editorial page. The local columns commend the boys to go to Dutch Frank's to get the best Tom and Jerry (to make them steal.) This is Secular's way to boom up the business interests.

A temperance lecturer comes to town and as all the temperance people subscribe for their local paper, a local notice is requested; the paper may be praised faintly or it may be burlesqued, but Secular dares very seldom print one of the lecturers arguments lest it should offend Jerry Flanagan and Dutch Frank, who are generally Seculars gods, as they pay for the aid of the paper purchased to debauch the boys of the Temperance families.

A whisky drummer comes to town and his advent is liberally heralded. No fear of offending the temperance people; they take it all like lambs. The drummer sells his whisky and Dutch Frank & Co. retail it and Secular booms up the grogshop, till the carpenter and baker and blacksmith and dry goods man and the milliner are burst up with bad debts they cannot collect; half the laboring men and mechanics are the pauperized slaves of the grogshop; the temperance men most of them have had to move elsewhere to live; the lodge is dead and in fine Secular has boomed up business till he has to take down his shingle and seek a new place to boom up the doggeries, till he helps to play out another town. And if you ask him what hurt him in Balloontown, he says it was the meanness of the temperance men who would not save his paper from pegging out.

"No class organ can reach the public as can the secular," says the *Journal*. Now the way Secular (average) reaches the public, before he dares fork over to Public a piece of advice or an opinion, he has to scan over his subscription list and see if penning a truth in his paper can possibly affront a subscriber. If one side of a question of public policy *must* be taken, he sits on the fence and figures a balance sheet—not of the gain or loss to the public, but of the most gain and the least loss to Seculars subscription list or advertising patronage, and when that is decided he comes out independent and patriotic.

In the long, weary contest between the foreign rum fiend and the American home, Secular has taken the fiend side almost every time or at best has been utterly silent, until it pays best to come out boldly; then he comes out independent and patriotic. And it is but just to admit that as the tide turns numbers of them are now preparing to swing like a ship and head the other way.

The *S. F. Chronicle* has not condemned the Sunday law decision. The *S. F. Post* has in this way; it believes the Sunday law will some day be generally enforced all over the U. S. and people will have more respect for the cause of temperance than now, but it is altogether "too soon" to enforce or attempt a Sunday law. Ready to swing when the tide turns; but it will probably pay the *Post* better to advocate drunkenness and prostitution and murder as Sunday exercises for a while yet.

Due credit is accorded to Secular for a manly independent spirit when the Chinese and Mormon, and the Irish landlord question and the Zulu war and the assassination of the Emperor of Russia came up; they are all independent and patriotic and outspoken on such matters and on the Jeanette polar expedition too. And in other matters near home, their valor is laudable especially when the Sunday law and the temperance question are not up; it reminds one of the story of a little controversy which occurred once between a man and his wife; when the curtain dropped on the drama, the woman was putting away the shovel in its corner and the man was in retirement under the bed, but was still grumbling. "Shut up you varmint," said she: Nev-verr, nev-verr, while I have the spir-rit of a man, will I shut up," came the valiant answer from beneath the bed.

The RESCUE has nothing to say in defence of class papers, except of those of its own class, which are the only journals that have ever warned the people honestly against the direst foe of their homes, of their business, of their properties, of their lives. On the one subject that most supremely affects the welfare of the whole people, the temperance papers have been the peoples friend and the secular press has been the peoples direst enemy and in many instances is so to-day, and the people are going to know it.

GREAT DISCOVERY.

A BONANZA.

A huge bonanza has been discovered by a Senator Bills of Iowa, and will be patented as the "Bills Bonanza." Is is an immense nugget in the shape of an argument against prohibition. He says, "It would be a parallel case to stop horse stealing by abolishing horses." It was in a speech against the constitutional amendment; that accounts partly for the crudeness of its construction; if he had had a week's leisure to study it over, he could probably have put it in more intelligible shape. It will be a most proper thing to abolish horses, as soon as they are found to be of no possible use, when they wont work, nor let their owners work; when they are only used to kick and abuse women, to kill people and cause accident and when a large proportion of horse owners become thieves, paupers and crazy and every one of them is damaged in purse and morals.

Mr. Bills should be medalled; not with that vulgar inexpressive reward, a round piece of leather with a hole in it; but he should be gracefully crowned with the entire aural appendages of the horse's poor relation. Unlike the Midas of history he would be proud of such a comprehensively appropriate double recognition of his talent and of the service he renders his country.

"THE LIGHTER DRINKS."

All liquors are substantially the same thing, whether they are what are called malt liquors or distilled liquors. The principal difference between them is, that some have more alcohol in them than others. But it is one of the easiest things in the world for a dealer to pour alcohol into his wine and beer. In this way he can furnish his customers with wine and beer with 20 per cent of alcohol, or 30, 40, 50, or any other. Dr. Story says:

"I am told that when people take their alcohol in this form they have different ways of indicating the strength of the liquor they want, without using the plain English. If they want beer with its ordinary strength 'they take it square;' if they want it a little stronger they take it 'with a feather' in it; if a little stronger still, 'with a stick' in it; if still stronger, 'with a stone' in it, or with a 'maul and wedge' in it; and, if they want beer which is stronger than old Scotch whisky, they call for beer 'with the devil' in it." *And they will get it every time.* The very moment you allow men to sell wine and beer over a public bar, that very moment you open the door for the sale of brandy and whisky over the same bar. Suppose the temperance people should unite on this ground and say to the liquor-men: "We are bound to drive out whisky, rum, gin, and brandy; and as a means of doing this the more successfully, we shall allow you, for the present at least, to sell cider, ale, beer, and domestic wine." Those liquor men would laugh at such stupidity. They would say among themselves: "This is just about as good an arrangement as we care for. It is about all we ask. It is true we would a little rather have it all free; but if they will let us sell beer we will look out for the whisky," and they would. You never can drown whisky with beer, you never can drive out brandy with wine. Wine is the mother of brandy, and the mother will not thrust out her son. Brandy is wine, essentially, distilled wine. You might as well talk about quenching the fire of a furnace by feeding it with brimstone, as to talk about quenching the thirst for brandy by feeding it with wine. And yet people are constantly harping upon the use of wine and beer as a temperance measure. Only furnish the people with plenty of domestic wine and pure beer, and you have taken a great step forward in the temperance reform. And we are pointed to England, France, Germany and Italy, and are told that beer and wine are used in those countries as freely as water, and as a consequence drunkards and drunkenness are almost unknown. Now, I mean to say, and say most emphatically, that this cry of no drunkenness, or little drunkenness, in wine and beer countries, is all humbug; it is all false.

The Bavarians drink annually about 147⅛ gallons of beer per person: the annual outlay for it is over $65,000,000. In Nuremberg, the average for each inhabitant is 212 gallons; in Munich, 248; and in Ingolstadt, 528 gallons!

So they are bound to get the alcohol, and pay for it too, even if they take a great deal of water with it!

[W. C. T. U. Leaflet. Send to Julia Colman, 76 Bible House, N. Y. $1.30 per 1,000, postage included.]

WHO is that fellow that keeps prating about liquor-sellers not being generous and benevolent? Does not this prove that some of them are? "The Salem *Register* tells of a Lowell liquor dealer who advertised a free lunch at his restaurant, every day. A lady took seven ragged and hungry boys there the first day, nine the next, and twelve the next." Oh, pshaw! the next sentence spoils all the disinterested generosity theory. "The beer-seller concluded the free lunch business was expensive"—and quit? J. W. W.

A VALUABLE ADVICE.

My dear friends, and fellow sufferers. If you want to save a hundred dollar doctor bill, hours of agony and months of valuable time, buy a bottle of "BOSCHER'S LE ROY," the only positive cure for chills, fever, ague, and all fevers originating in biliary derangement. Prepared and sold only by

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50 *Birds, Roses, Scenery, Landscape, Marine Views, Juvenile Scenes, etc., Chromo,* 10 *cents;* 25 *Transparent,* 10 *cents.* Live Agents wanted. Agents' outfit, samples, etc., 10 cents. MILNES BROS., Bloomfield, Sonoma Co., Cal.

THE *Home Circle* is an out-spoken temperance paper and is the only journal published giving both wholesale and retail quotations of fine groceries and family supplies—send to 519 Post St. S. F. Cal. for sample copy which is sent free.

A few National Temperance Almanacs can be supplied at the RESCUE office; a 10 cent stamp will get one, and that is the cheapest way of remittance. The volume for 1882 is, as usual, full of good matter.

BOUND VOLUMES of the RESCUE, (18th volume) for sale at $2.00, delivered at this office.

Startling Exposure of the Liquor Traffic.

"DRINKS FROM DRUGS," OR "THE MAGIC BOX." BY ELI JOHNSON.

A book that cannot fail to arouse the American people to the gigantic swindle now being perpetrated. The writer offered $10,000 by a leading brewer to keep still. Liquor not only doctored but made entirely from drugs. Extracts from a whole library of secret books giving receipts for making and doctoring—advertisements of essences, facsimiles of labels, engravings, etc etc. Claret, port, sherry, champagne, whisky, brandy, gin, rum, etc., all out of one barrel and made at less than 25c. a gallon. Wine that never saw grape juice—cider that never saw apples—beer factories in place of breweries, fine cream ale without barley or brewing, whisky from arsenic, millions of gallons of liquor that pays no revenue tax. The farmer's corn and barley "all in your eye." A wholesale liquor store in a ten foot square cellar—more French wine sold in New York City than is produced in the whole of France.

This book is no mere toy, but an exhaustive work—a work of years of close research and investigation, and cannot fail to prove an invaluable auxiliary to the temperance cause. It forms one volume of our "Popular Temperance Library," and we shall sell it at the following famous prices:—Single sample number, 10c. Five or more sent to separate addresses for 8c. each—3 or more to one address 5½c. each—25 or more to one address 5c. each. Special rates on large lots. Book nearly ready for delivery. Orders filled in turn.

We also publish 90c. to $1.50 story books in large new-paper form. One complete book, illustrated, in quantities, at 2c each. Samples of three books already issued, for 10 cts. A whole library of choice $1.00 to $1.50 story books in book form (paper covers) especially for Sunday-schools and Bands of Hope for only c. each (sample copy 8c.) Eighteen monthly papers at 5c. a year, samples of each for 10c.) We take contracts to sow towns knee-deep with temperance literature for a song, and that, too, with papers in place of tracts. A full line of Band of Hope supplies so cheap that the penny collection pays for library, weekly paper, badges, pledges and all. Also a host of other temperance documents, all at revolution prices. Send for catalogue. We have the indorsement of the press, societies, and prominent workers in all parts of the country. The following was recently received from Governor St. John, of Kansas:

State of Kansas, Executive Department, Topeka, Oct. 22, 1881.—I heartily approve of your plan of work. Your publications will accomplish great good, and should be liberally patronized by the friends of Christian temperance everywhere. Very truly yours, JOHN P. ST JOHN.

An Appeal. We wish to reach every temperance worker in the land, man or woman, with our samples, catalogue, etc. We can do nothing if we cannot reach the people. Will not every one send us names of workers? It only costs a postal card and a few minutes' time. Please say where you saw this. Address "REVOLUTION TEMPERANCE PUBLISHING HOUSE," DAVID C. COOK, Manager, 148 Madison St., Chicago.



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REVOLUTION PRICES, $1.50 S. S. library books for 5 cents each; $1.50 temperance books for 5 cents each. 25c pkgs. reward cards for 10c., 3 for 25c. $1.50 holiday books for 10c. Teachers' library of 12 books for $1—worth $15; single books 10c. e ch. Also full line S. S. banners, pledge rolls, Band of Hope certificates, chromos, wall mottoes, etc., at prices that will astonish. Testaments at 5c. and upwards. Most complete teachers' Bibles only $1.30. See adv religious press. Catalogue free. Address, stating kind of goods wanted. **DAVID C. COOK,** 148 Madison St., Chicago.

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THE SUNDAY LAW.

The following address was delivered by the Ministerial Union of this city thru its chairman, Rev. Dr. M. C. Briggs, to the Mayor and Executive officers of the city at a reception in the Mayor's rooms last Monday afternoon. Mr. Briggs said:

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN: Much effort has been and is being put forth to make the impression that the statute known as the Sunday law is an unjust and odious measure, impossible of enforcement. We believe that there exists an organization, or leag, whose avowed purpose it is to embarrass and defeat the enforcement of the law. Such a conspiracy is a hundred times more audacious and—if not promptly and vigorously met—a thousand times more dangerous than the conspiracies of illicit distillers in the mountains of Tennessee and North Carolina. Thus far, this treasonable organization has had little less than an unchallenged career; insomuch that the unthinking have been deluded into the belief that its ostentatiously-paraded statements contain some substance of truth. Doutless many of the conspiracy in question have been cajoled into the leag under great unintelligence as to the turpitude of the crime contemplated, and the magnitude of the danger involved in the disloyal experiment.

For these reasons, and all others which ot to modify the action of loyal citizens, we have deemed it expedient to assure you, the executive officers of the city, and thru you all whom it may concern, that there is a large and determined majority of tax-paying citizens who desire and expect the enforcement of the law.

It is settled, as a matter of science and experience, that all laborers, all members of the employed classes, all workers with nerve and brain, must enjoy one day of rest in seven, in order to preserve physical, mental and moral health. The convenience of business, the harmony of the industries, the traditions of the nation, the lessons of our history, the recognitions of constitutional, and common, and statute law, the good order of society, the domestic quiet necessary to the full enjoyment of the benefits of the day, the structural plan of the American government, and the suggestions of comprehensive statesmanship under it, point to the high expediency of designating one and the same day for the whole people. The day commonly called Sunday is the only day on which it would be possible to fix with any approach to a broad and intelligent agreement. It has been conspicuously recognized thruout our entire history, by constitutions, legislatures and courts. It is interwoven with the whole order of our national life, and could not be substituted without measureless confusion and loss. Other Sabbaths are days of religious observance by comparatively small numbers, and have no date value or commercial and legal significance in the general system. The law does not forbid any man to rest on any other day, nor does it forbid him to work on Sunday. So far, every man may satisfy his conscience and follow his bent. With designated exceptions, it very properly forbids him to keep open any place of business to compel or require others to work, or any place of mercenary temptation to lure the weak and unwary into wasteful expenditures, and into excesses which disquiet the day and defeat the intent of the law.

If, then, the Civil Sabbath must of general necessity be one day, and that day Sunday, every dictate of prudence and manhood government suggests that the laborers' rest-day should be for health, home-life, and mental and domestic improvement; free alike from the exactions of capital, the oppressions of power, and the demoralizing solicitations of cupidity. No attempt is made to compel men to worship, or to keep the Sabbath religiously, but only to require them to be just to the profoundest needs of human nature in the relations of industrial, domestic and civil life. It cannot be but that every virtuous calling and every industry demanded by authentic civilization will be advantaged by the operation of the law. If there is any occupation which cannot tolerate such a law, that occupation must be at war with the best interests of society.

Such, in brief, are the character and objects of the Sunday law. To assume that it cannot be enforced, is to confess a weakness disreputable to the government, and damaging to the reputation of the city and the State. To refuse to enforce it, is to invite disorganization and anarchy. Sunday will be exceptionally a day of dissipation, domestic misery, and public crime, or exceptionally a day of personal sobriety, domestic comfort, and public quiet. Which it shall be will now depend on the supineness or vigor, the cowardice or courage, the perjury or fidelity, of the functionaries charged with the execution of the law.

Without consuming time with argument, we hasten to assure you, sir and gentlemen, of our unshaken confidence in the ability and official integrity of the executive officers of this city; and thru you to say to all parties in interest that there is a large, calm and determined constituency, who not only desire the enforcement of the law, but are resolved to do what they may in every legitimate way to defeat the machinations of rebellion, and prevent such a triumph of conspiracy as would blast the good name of the city and menace every law by which our liberties are guarded, and every right which we hold dear. We represent, directly, say fifty churches, with a large citizen membership, every one of whom is law-abiding, and—in case of need—may be relied upon as law-enforcing. Outside of this circle, which is unpotential only in the fancy of the unifformed, is another, composed of many hundreds of pledged temperance men in a single order, whose past activity is a presage of their future energy. Outside of this is a large number of members of other organizations, too intelligent to be deceived by a false cry, and too patriotic to stand supinely by and see the guarantees of liberty insolently trampled under foot in the purblind interest of a few whose gains depend on the amount of misery they can create. Outside of all these there is a still larger constituency of sober, industrious citizens, augmented by a multitude who have felt the power of appetite or suffered indirectly the scorchings of the fire, and therefore wish to remove temptation from the purview of their rest-day rambles, who will answer to any call the civil government may make upon them for maintaining the supremacy of law. Outside of all these is a great assemblage of wives, children, mothers of endangered sons, and sisters of imperiled brothers, whose rights are as sacred as tho they were able to defend them by bayonet and ballot. These must be considered in any comprehensive measure of legislation for the public good.

Thus far, this vast constituency has calmly waited for the decision of the highest court. The calmness of their courage may have emboldened the demoralizers into the notion that the opposition to their disorganizing purposes would be timid and temporary. We are sure that you, Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen, do not labor under such a misapprehension. We therefore make these deliberate statements, much more in the hope of undeceiving the victims of misteaching and mistake, than to intimate to the executive officers of the municipal government the grave importance of promptly and vigorously discharging the functions which they are sworn to perform, and which have been insolently set at defiance.

For ourselves—if you will indulge us yet a moment—we try to keep the Sabbath in a Christian way. But in pleading for a civil Sabbath, we speak only as citizens, conceding all the rights we claim, and claiming all that we concede. Clearly recognizing the fact that a people endowed with the ballot and the right of private and public discussion can have no valid reason for rebellion, we are accustomed to submit to laws which we do not approve, till they can be lawfully repealed or amended. If any and every class or calling may usurp the powers of legislatures and courts, then government is at end and anarchy ensues. For the base disloyalty of the mercenary leaders of this latest "Whisky Rebellion," therefore, who would purchase guilty gains at the price of treason, no language of denunciation is too strong; but we should do injustice to our convictions if we did not cherish a kinder feeling toward their dupes and tools who, for obvious reasons, do not discern the logical consequences of their false position. Yet it must not be forgotten that

> "Evil is wrot by want of thot,
> As well as want of heart."

Practically, "a blunder is as bad as a sin"; and the harm is doubly aggravated when the "blunder" is found to be under the adroit leadership of the "sin."

We will only tarry to assure you again of the conscientious support of a large and influential body of citizens, whose rights are too dear to them to be bartered for inglorious ease, and whose liberties, safe only while law is supreme, they will not consent to see jeopardized by a lawlessness which loudly and ludicrously proclaims itself in the prostituted name of Freedom.

If we have appeared to aim especially at one class, it is because that class only has proclaimed its purpose of nonsubmission to the law. This instance being the first in the history of our State in which organized rebellion has openly challenged the Government, has an importance in its bearing upon the future which entitles it to so much distinction.
—*Pacific Methodist.*

THE SUNDAY LAW.

A PREVENTIVE AGITATION.

"Rev. John Hemphill lectured to his congregation in Calvary church last evening on the Sunday law. After advancing in its favor some of the arguments which the recent discussion of the question has made familiar, he said that he was fearful that the friends of the Sunday law had made a mistake in raising the issue at present. The next Legislature, he thot, would be composed of men who would repeal the Sunday Law."

That is the *Chronicle's* report; it is quite possible that it is incorrect and might not bear the same meaning if all of it was heard. If he thinks any attempt to stop the open work of the grogshop and brothel on Sunday is a mistake, he is supported by every wholesale drunkard-maker, every corner grocery and every other den of pollution and every one who loves to curse God and destroy mankind. And Christians and decent people do not coincide with them. The best help to the leag of Fiendom would be such utterances from a pulpit. It is to be hoped the impression conveyed by the reporter is a mistaken one.

[From the *Examiner.*]

A LARGE AND AGGRESSIVE MEETING IN DASHAWAY HALL.

Dashaway Hall, on Post St., was crowded last evening on the occasion of the "Sunday Closing Law-and-Order Citizens' Meeting." The Home Protective Association, which meets every Saturday evening in the Hall of the Y. M. C. A., adjourned for the evening, and all of the temperance orators were present to give eclat to the occasion.

R. H. McDonald called the meeting to order, and proceedings began with a song, in which all joined. Mr. McDonald said that they were there for the purpose of voicing the will of the people. The Sunday law is a State law. Shall it be obeyed or shall it be trampled under? Shall a portion of the citizens defy this law? It is a question with us whether a band of conspirators shall be permitted to flaunt defiance in the face of the law-abiding citizens. If they can override the law, all laws can be set aside. Chaos will come which will end by the subversion of republican liberty. He closed by announcing himself in favor of female suffrage as a means of purifying the ballot-box, because, women could not be cajoled as easily as men, at least on the liquor question.—A prayer from the Rev. Robert McKenzie next followed.

COLONEL J. T. LONG.

Colonel J. T. Long of Kentucky the speaker of the evening, was next introduced. He said that the meeting was called for the purpose of exercising the highest privilege of American citizens—that of assembling and disenssing matters relating to their spiritual welfare. When men come here and are protected by our laws they become American citizens. Is there any man here that does not love this country? If there is he should be taken out and buried beneath the contempt of all patriots. America is the land of the free and the home of the brave. Looking back a hundred years and further every wrecked Republic has fallen through the drunkenness and debauchery of its own sons. If liberty finds her grave in America, it will be through national intoxication and Sabbath desecration, which now pervades the Republic to such an extent that it threatens national demoralization. I do not believe that the rum shop should exist in this country, under sanction of law, one day in the week. The civil war slaughter was insignificant to the ravages inflicted by unlimited liquor traffic. We have in this country men who say that our children cannot be protected from this hellish traffic; that they have a right to open their gilded hells right in the shadow of God's houses. For one, I don't subscribe to that doctrine. If there is a power in California greater than the State, the sooner you find it out the better. I believe the people of this State have the power and will to grasp this lawless element by the throat and choke it to death. Wherever there is

AN ABSENCE OF CHRISTIANITY

There is barbarism. Every Government has a right to protect health and the property of its people. This State has those rights and has expressed it. It now becomes the duty of every man to see that these Sunday laws are carried out, and to keep up the fight until the foe goes down. I want to remind the Christian people and non-drinkers that wherever we have united, the cohorts of drunkenness have gone down before us, and if these people do not support the law they are responsible for its failure. Unless public sentiment sustains that law it will become a dead letter. In conclusion, he said that it behoves every good man to put his shoulder to the wheel and secure a rigid enforcement of the law. The hymn "America" was then sung by the audience standing.

JUDGE LAKE'S ADDRESS.

Judge Delos Lake was next introduced. He said that he did not come to deliver a temperance address, but that he appeared to enter a solemn protest against a criminal conspiracy to defeat a law of the sovereign people. The public press has arrogated to itself not only the mission, but the power to govern not only public but private morals. It asserts itself as moving on an elevated plane of judicial power. When one of the papers was charged with having sold its editorial columns, the proprietor of it appealed to the law for protection against what he considered a libel. I am told that the principal newspapers have been visited and requested to attack the conspiracy, but they declined on the ground that it would hurt their business. They are silent on this conspiracy, and in suppressing their opinions they are as guilty as if they sold them. He then proceeded to discuss the Sunday Law from a judicial point of view, and maintained that a day set apart was necessary to the health and well being of the people. There is nothing very peculiar in the California Sunday. Nearly every State in the Union has a Sunday Law. The infernal corner-grocery-store beer-saloons are the ones making the fight against this law, not the first-class saloons, the proprietors of which do not, as a rule, particularly object to closing on Sunday. The corner groceries, where the money of the poor laborer goes, often when his family is starving, are the places where the fight against the law is being made. He claimed that if the will of the people and the law of the land could be defeated in this case, and the Sunday Law set aside, any law could be set aside by an organized conspiracy.

A series of resolutions denouncing the League of Freedom as a band of conspirators organized to defy a law, and calling upon the authorities to suppress it, and enunciating as a general principle that "all organizations and all societies having for their objects the enforcement of law, the prevention of crime, the elevation of mankind and the good of our country, ot to unite in the suppression of any conspiracy which seeks to impede justice, to trample upon law, defy authority, degrade American citizenship and dishonor the State," and closing with a resolution that the League of Freedom is such a conspiracy and ot to be suppressed.

At the close of Judge Lake's speech, ringing resolutions were adopted with only two weak and abashed voices—a couple of dupes and tools of the leag of outlaws—dissenting, declaring a determined warfare upon the public conspiracy to defy law, and another meeting on April 1st was promised.

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465 Friendship, Sa., Hill's Ferry, Henry A. F. Miller.

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97 Meridian, Sa., Meridian, E. G. Thornbrough.
158 Good Shepherd, F, Live Oak, A H. Hewitt.
172 Harmony, Sa., Nicolaus, J. M. Berry.
219 Defiance, Sa., Pleasant Grove, F. B. Pierce.
321 June, Sa., Yuba City, Mrs. M. E. Moore
440 Yuba City W., Yuba City, Ed. Ellington.
452 North Butte, Su., West Butte, H. S. Graves.
487 Triumphant, Sa., South Butte, W. M. Wadsworth.

TEHAMA COUNTY.

192 Red Bluff, F., Red Bluff. M. J. Frank.
198 Tehama, Tu., Tehama, A. V. Wheeler.
306 Ricerville, Sa., Riceville, J. W. Tibbetts
308 Henleyville, Sa. Henleyville, J. W. Gill
309 Paskenta, Sa.. Paskenta. T. D. Dollings.
311 Ivy, W., Red Bluff, C. H. Delvechio.
427 Paradise, Sa., Olimpo, C. S. Jobe.
433 Hercules, Sa., Red Bluff, Henry Smith
491 Elk Horn, W., Olimpo, John Monroe.

TRINITY COUNTY.

300 Beacon, Sa., Weaverville, G. B. Bassham
303 Western Star,Su., Hay Fork, John H. Vanderhoff.

TULARE COUNTY.

Visalia, F., Visalia, J. H. Haines.
159 Fairfield, F., Lemoore, J. D. Travis.
169 Grangeville, Sa., Grangeville, John Warswick.
181 Jonesa, Th., Hanford, G. T. Thornton.
195 Tulare, Tu., Tulare, Willis Faust.
257 Tipton, Th., Tipton, Jas. A. Wills.
296 Hanford, Tu., Hanford, Mrs. L. E. Cheadle.
301 Plano, Th., Plano, J. W. Loyd.
302 Porterville, Sa., Porterville, R. C. Redd
325 Lakeside. Sa., Short. M. L. Short.
329 Pride of Tulare, F., Herrick's Cross, Mary E. Collins.
332 Elder Springs, F., Townsend, J. A. Hicks
352 Frazier Valley, Sa., Porterville, Jas. A. Kincaid.
374 Tulare, M., Porterville, R. N. Clack
383 Woodville, Sa., Hunsaker, Rev. John Wood.
391 Lone Oak, W., Hanford, S. A. Allen.
394 Farmersville, Sa., Farmersville. George Dean.
479 Stokes Valley, Sa., Visalia, J. A. Boyd.
480 Lakeshore, Sa., Tipton, Dan'l K. Berry.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

122 Confidence, Su., Sonora, J. D. Williams.
135 Groveland, M., Groveland, Benj. Hunter.
262 Tuolumne, Su., Chinese Camp, W. H. Hosmer.
294 Jamestown, Sa., Jamestown. Miss Rebecca App
324 Bald Mountain, Tu., Sonora, Otis E. Greenwood.
336 Quartz Mountain, Su., Jamestown, Sarah E. Grant.
337 Table Mountain, Su., Jamestown, Mrs. Jane Beynon.
340 Soulsbyville, Sa., Soulsbyville, W. H. Barron.
342 Mountain View, Th., Columbia, George McNeil.

VENTURA COUNTY.

209 Constancy, F., Ventura, Miss Myra Walbridge.
221 Scenega. Sa., Scenega, L. P. Guiberson.
235 Santa Paula, Sa., Santa Paula, Sam'l T. Todd.
236 Hueneme, Sa., Hueneme, Mary E. Clark.
411 Saticoy, Th., Saticoy, S. V. Tietsort.
416 Springville, Sa., Springville, Samuel Guthrie.
418 Mound. Sa., Ventura, Tyler Bither.
422 Ojai Valley, F. Nordhoff, Thomas Barrows.
489 Ventura. Tu., Ventura, R. R. Tanner.

YOLO COUNTY.

145 Antelope,Sa., Dunnigans, W. B. Young.
163 Yolo, Tu., Yolo, Asa Petit.
165 Winters, F., Winters. V. Morris.
210 Chrysopolis, W., Woodland, J. J. Bowman.
224 Orion, Th., Davisville. Miss Nettie Marden.
366 Success, W., Grafton.M. C. Winchester
419 Capay, Sa., Capay, J. T. Brown.
429 Pleasant Prairie, Su.. Woodland, E. L. Cox.
431 Faithful, Su., Black's Station, J. H. Murphy.
463 Madison, Su., Madison, F. O. Swinney.

YUBA COUNTY.

25 Marysville, F., Marysville, Frank W. Potter.
108 Knoxdale, F., Brownsville, Mrs. S. W. Knox.
124 Virginia, Sa., Marysville, Mrs. D. A. Hollister.
141 Cordua, Sa., Marysville, J. E. McMillan.
148 Rising Sun, F., Camptonville. Wm. Moore,
197 Wheatland, Tu., Wheatland, Miss Hattie Sheets.
226 Alpine, Sa., Strawberry Valley, C. T. Prindle.
278 Mountain Guard, F., Smartsville, J. A. Flint.
423 Prairie, Sa. Marysville, W. E. Gleason.
448 Elizabeth, Sa., Wheatland, P. L. Hutchinson.
476 Cornelian, Tu., Marysville, Jno. C. Jenkins.
492 Browns Valley, Sa. Browns Valley, Jas. Robinson.

ARIZONA.

1 Garden Valley, M., Phœnix. Geo. H. Rothrock.
4 Tucson, F., Tucson, Miss Julia Ingham.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

7 Hilo, Sa., Hilo, J. H. Maby.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, Sa., Yokohama, Geo. W. Elmer.

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

NO.	COUNTY.	NAME.	POSTOFFICE.
384	Alameda,	Charles H. Haile,	Alameda.
125	Amador,	J. W. Perry.	Plymouth.
104	Butte,	J. B. Mullen,	Cherokee
361	Calaveras,	A. J. Cooke,	Murphys.
319	Colusa,	J. H. Liening	Colusa.
288	Contra Costa,	F. Clifford,	Nortonville.
462	El Dorado,	J.H.Gilmore.	DiamondSprings
—	Fresno,	S. N. Burch,	Easton.
269	Humboldt,	W. F. Brown,	Eureka.
299	Los Angeles,	W. D. Gonld,	Los Angeles.
175	Mariposa,	Chas. Converse,	Mariposa.
459	Merced	Geo. E. Isaacs,	Merced.
131	Monterey,	A. K Crawford,	Salinas.
201	Nevada,	Samuel Clutter,	Nevada.
127	Placer,	J. C. Hawver,	Forest Hill.
228	Plumas,	Moses Bull	Greenville.
248	Sacramento,	A. K. Crawford,	Elk Grove.
220	San Bernardino,	H.C.Brooke,	S. Bern'd'o
351	San Diego,	S. Whitmore,	San Diego.
114	San Francisco,	C. H. Peterson,	313 Page street, San Francisco.
182	San Joaquin,	Wm. Jones,	Stockton.
56	San Mateo,	J. Compton,	Half Moon Bay.
178	Santa Barbara,	Rev. S. S. Fisk.	Lompoc.
102	Shasta,	J. N. Chapell,	Reading.
415	Solano,	G. W. Frazer,	Elmira.
167	Sonoma,	L. O. Coon,	Sebastopol.
266	Stanislaus,	Rev. M. D. Gage,	Modesto.
452	Sutter and Yuba.	H. S. Graves,	Yuba City
192	Tehama,	G. W. Jeffris	Red Bluff.
300	Trinity,	Geo. B. Jumper,	Weaverville.
195	Tulare,	Rev. F. H. Wales,	Tulare.
324	Tuolumne,	I. T. Holland,	Sonora.
236	Ventura,	L. C. Clark,	Hueneme.
366	Yolo,	Thos. J. Goin,	Grafton.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, Wm. Walker, Yokohama.

STATE DEPUTIES.

384 Alameda, James S. Naismith, Oakland.
386 Alameda, Mrs. V. A. Rix, Washington.
267 Amador, W. O. Clark, Drytown.
470 Alameda, Rev. Geo. Morris, West End.
404 Butte, Rev. Peter Powers, Chico.
243 Fresno, A. A. Smith, Kingsburg.
161 Calaveras, H. R. Hughes, Angels Camp.
116 Contra Costa, Rev. W. H. Tubb, Martinez.
290 Fresno, E. W. Turner, Madera.
207 Kern, A. T. Colton, Bakersfield.
299 Los Angeles, Will D. Gould, Los Angeles
299 Los Angeles, Jesse Yarnell, Los Angeles
246 Merced, George E. Isaacs, Merced.
126 Monterey, J. C. Aston, Watsonville
201 Nevada, Niles Searls. Nevada City
203 Sacramento, G. B. Katzenstein. Sac'to.
130 San Fran'co, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter. No. 150 Ninth St., S. F.
185 San F'co, Mrs. E. P. Stevens. 1907 Bush
114 San Francisco, C. H. Peterson. S. F.
291 San Francisco, Wm. Crowhurst 1041 24th St., S. F.
185 San Francisco, Capt. A. D. Wood, S. F
182 San Joaquin, B. F. Bagley, Stockton.
189 San Joaquin, W. R. Ellis, Lodi.
200 San Joaquin, Rev. C. S. Haswell, Lodi.
178 Santa Barbara, J. W. Webb, Lompoc.
32 Santa Clara, Rev. W.T. Mayne, San Jose
295 Santa Clara Rev. D. E. Bushnell, San Jose.
392 Santa Cruz, G.M. McWain, Boulder Cr'k
425 Shasta, Dr. J. F. Winsell, Ball's Ferry
273 Siskiyou, Fred. H. Loring, Callahans Ranch.
64 Solano, Dr. I. S. Halsey, Vallejo.
370 Sonoma, D. S. Sacry, Santa Rosa.
32 Sonoma, C. B. Proctor, Healdsburg.
32 Sonoma, J. G. Dow, Healdsburg.
156 Sonoma, Mrs. C. E. Fowler, Valley Ford
167 Sonoma, Rev. F. J. Culver, Sebastopol.
192 Tehama. Mrs. M. J. Mayhew. Red Bluff
165 Yolo, William Sims, Winters.
224 Yolo, B. H. Hoag, Davisville.
419 Yolo, J. H. Norton, Capay.
25 Yuba, Chas. J. Covillaud. Marysville.
148 Yuba, Joseph Erwin, Camptonville.

ARIZONA.

304 Pima. Joe T. Marr, Tucson.

JAPAN.

1 Japan, Daniel Jamison, Yokohama.

BANDS OF HOPE.

NO.	LOCATION.	NAME.	SUP'T.
1	Alturas,	Rising Sun,	Mrs. Mary Estes.
2	Artesia,	Artesia,	S. H. Olmstead.
3	Black's Station,	Sunbeam,	J. S. Rollins
4	Brownsville,	Crystal.	T. J. Rumery.
5	Cambria,	Cambria,	Mrs. M. R. Franklin
6	Chico,	Chico,	Rev. Peter Powers.
7	Scenega.	Scenega,	Miss Kitty Conaway.
8	Cajon,	Cajon,	Miss Della Hill.
9	Comanche,	Evergreen,	Mrs. M. S. Holbrook.
10	Columbia,	Mountain View,	G. L. McNeil
11	El Dorado,	El Dorado,	Jas. H. Gilmore
12	Tustin,	Tustin,	Mrs. H. K. Snow.
13	Forest City,	Forest City,	S. A. Lawry.
14	Greenville,	Greenville,	——.
15	Healdsburg,	Healdsburg,	C. Alexander.
16	Hornitos,	Christal,	Mrs. Mary Hinds.
17	Hueneme,	Hueneme,	Mrs. Mary R. Bard
18	Jenny Lind,	Chapparal,	Mrs. Mary A. Rogers.
19	Juda'nv'le,	Crescent,	Mrs. T. S. Griffiths
20	Lompoc,	Lompoc,	E. A. Gregg.
21	Los Angeles,	L's Ang's,	Dr. S. McCurdy
22	Lodi,	Lodi,	Rev. C. S. Haswell.
23	Lemoore,	Lemoore,	Myron H. Savage.
24	Livermore,	Myrtle,	Miss M. E. Buckelew
25	Modesto,	Morning Star,	Miss Clara Vezey
26	Mariposa,	Marip'a,	Miss Eva Farnsworth
27	Marysville,	Marysville,	Chas. S. Brooks
28	Marysville,	Pleasant Templar,	Jas. Jory
29	Murphys,	Murphys,	Mrs A. J. Palmer
30	Mokelume Hill,	Mountain Hope,	Mrs. Jane Gray.
31	Mendocino,	Mendocino,	Mrs. M. J. Paddleford.
32	North Temescal,	N. Tem'l,	F. Esmond
33	National City,	Na'l C'y,	Wm. H. Atwater
34	Plymouth,	Rising Star,	David Grounds
35	Pine Grove,	Ev'ng Star,	Mrs. S. Serine
36	Poway,	Poway,	Adams Chapin.
37	Pentz,	Messilla,	R. H. Hawkins.
38	Plano,	Busy Bee,	Mrs J. A. McMillan
39	Pescadero	Pescadero.	Carrie M. Mills.
40	Red Bluff,	R'd Bl'ff,	Mrs. Kate Grider.
41	Rio Vista,	Pride of the River.	E. M. Chase
42	Riverside,	Riverside,	Mrs. R.B. Fessenden
43	San Buena'ura,	Ventura,	Mrs. C. W. Bard
44	San Juan,	San Juan,	Miss Carrie Flint
45	Stockton,	Central,	J. M. Long.
46	Stockton,	Bethlehem,	Agnes McKinnon
47	Stockton,	—— , ——	Keniston.
48	Santa Rosa,	S'ta Rosa,	J. H. Richardson
49	Sheridan,	Sheridan.	Young Dougherty
50	San Luis Obispo,	——,	D. M. Meridith
51	San Luis Obispo,	——,	S. D. Triplett
52	Spenceville,	Spenceville,	J. L. Walliss
53	San Diego,	San Diego,	Miss L. Pidgeon
54	Spanish Dry Diggins, P O., Greenwood,		S. D. Diggins, Mrs. S. A. Withington.
55	Soulsbyville,	Soulsbyville,	J. H. Bluett
56	Sacramento,	——,	Miss Alice A. Catlin
57	Sacramento,	——,	——.
58	Santa Ana,	Santa Ana.	J. N. Hewes.
59	Santa Paula.	Ivy,	Miss Lulu Scott.
60	Springville,	Sp'gv'le,	Miss Lulu Thacker
61	Sonora,	Sonora,	Mrs. A. J. Sturtevant
62	San Luis Rey,	S. Luis Rey.	Miss S. Frazee
63	San Andreas,	Sparkling Water,	Miss Agnes Mercer.
64	San Jose,	——,	Anna McKenzie.
65	San Francisco,	Hayes Valley,	Mrs. Nellie Warren.
66	Short,	Lakeside,	J. M Moore.
67	Tulare City,	White Lily,	Clara Garrison
68	Ventura,	Mound,	Miss. P. P. Faddis.
69	Volcano.	——,	Mrs. Ezra Haskill.
70	Vallejo,	Vallejo,	Mrs. T. Graves.
71	Vallejo.	Home,	N. Smith.
72	Woodland.	Little Giant Killers,	B. F. Loomis.
73	Walnut Creek,	Walnut Creek;	Miss A. M. Stone.
74	Weaverville,	——,	Mrs. D. R. Atherton
75	Westminster,	Westminster,	Miss. M. A. McCoy.
76	Yuba City,	Franklin,	Maria Godfrey.
77	Angels,	Golden Circle,	Miss J. Hughes
78	Guerneville,	G'neville,	Mrs.E. A. Bagley,
79	Nortonv lle,	Hope,	Frank Clifford.
80	Grainland,	——,	Mrs. Sadie Hensley
81	Santa Maria,	——,	Mrs. S. B. Jones.
82	Colfax,	Colfax.	Mrs. E. D. Story.
83	Guadalupe,	Guadalupe,	Angie Ayres.
84	Fresno C'y,	Fr'o C'y,	Judge C.D. Sayles
85	Ventura,	Ventura.	Mrs. MyraWalbridge
86	Marysville,	Victory,	C. J. Jenkins.
87	Auburn,	——,	T. B. Hopkins.
88	Anderson.	Earnest,	Mrs. E. P. Veeder
89	Ceres.	Ceres,	Mrs. A. E. Knowles.
90	Janesville,	Lakeview,	——.
91	Forbestown,	Pleasant Gem,	Mrs. J. F. Derrell
92	Oroville.	Oroville,	Miss Kate Leggett.
93	Rocklin,	Rocklin,	Mrs. R. A. Mills.
94	San Bernardino,	S'n B'd'o,	G. T. Switzer
95	Wheatland.	Elizabeth,	——.
96	West Berkeley,	——,	Miss L. H. Lowe
97	Yuba City,	Yuba City,	——.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF CALIFORNIA.

G. W. C. T., Robert Thompson, 1,531 Tyler St., San Francisco.
G. W. C., H. S. Graves, West Butte.
G. W. V. T., Mrs. Emily P. Stevens, No. 1907 Bush St., S. F.
G. W. S., Geo. B. Katzenstein, 328 J street, Sacramento.
G. W. T., Dr. Isaac S. Halsey, Vallejo.
G. W. A. S., Julius Lyons, Los Angeles
G. W. M., P. R. McCabe, Turlock
G. W. D. M., Miss Eliza E. Goldsworthy, San Jose
G. W. I. G., Mrs. M. H. Estes, West Oakland
G. W. O. G., H. L. Ricks. Eureka, H. B.
G. W. Chaplain, Rev. G. B. Allen, Petaluma
G. W. Messenger, E. Wood Culver, Newcastle
P. G. W. C. T., Will D. Gould, Los Angeles
Gen'l Supt. Juvenile Work, Mrs. M. E. Richardson, Murphy's, Calaveras Co

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Robert Thompson, R. W. C. T., Chairman; Will D. Gould, P. G. W. C. T., Vice-Chairman; Geo. B. Katzenstein, G. W. S., Sec.; Dr. Isaac S. Halsey, G. W. T., Treasurer; H. S. Graves, G. W. C.; Mrs. Emily P. Stevens, G. W. V. T.

TRUSTEES OF GRAND LODGE.—A. O. Rix, Washington Corners; Niles Searls, Nevada City, and Dr. Isaac S. Halsey, Vallejo.

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE R. W. G. L.—Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento; Mrs. Ida M. Katzenstein, Sacramento; H. S. Graves, West Butte; I. T. Holland, Sonora.

ALTERNATES.—Will D. Gould, Los Angeles; C. C. Church, San Diego; W. P. Barnett, San Luis Obispo; Mrs. M. J. Mayhew, Red Bluff.

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at San Francisco on Tuesday, Oct. 3d, 1882, commencing at 10 a. m.

Directory of Lodges of Good Templars in the City of San Francisco.

NO.	NAME.	MEETS.	LOCATION OF HALL.
114	Evening Star,	Th.,	Grand Central Hall, 997 Market st., cor. of 6th.
120	Headlight,	W.,	Cambrian Hall, No. 1133 Mission street, bet. 7th and 8th Sts.
160	Mission Star,	Tu.,	No. 2943 Sixteenth St., bet Valencia and Mission streets.
130	Constitution,	F.,	Shiel's Hall, 32 O'Farrell st.
160	Mission Star,	Tu.,	King's Hall, 2131 Mission st., bet. 17th and 18th.
185	Life Boat,	M.,	No. 118 Jackson st., near Front.
186	Golden Gate,	Tu.,	Bush st. M. E. church, Bush street. nr. Devisadero street.
291	International,	M.,	Grand Central Hall, Market st., cor. of 6th.
298	Valley,	Th.,	Fell Street Presbyterian Church, bet. Laguna and Octavia sts.
307	Pleasant Valley,	M.,	Comerford's Hall Church st., bet. 27th and 28th.
314	Spring Valley,	Tu.,	Union Hall, cor. Fillmore and Greenwich sts.
417	Crystal,	M.,	Myrtle Hall, Railroad and 7th avenue.
7	California,	Th.,	Ono Hall, Mission and Fifteenth streets.

Grand Lodge of Oregon.

SUBORDINATE DIRECTORY.

11 Capital, S., Salem, C. W. Scriber.
17 Hillsboro, S., Hillsboro, W. L. Weathered.
23 La Creole, Tu., Dallas, Jno. S. Ashbaugh
36 Silver, S., Silverton, Frank Simeral.
39 Rosa, S., Salem, P. R. Winslow.
40 Astoria, Tu., Astoria, J. O. Bozorth.
43 Marion, S., Hubbard, Milton B. Kester.
57 Milwaukee, S., Milwaukee, A. Luelling.
74 Val Fontis, S., Zena, Charles Philips.
80 John Day, S., Canyon City, Fred P. Horsley.
86 Nonpareil, W., Portland, W. S. James
94 Lone Star, S., Clackamas, W. H. Wilmot.
115 Brooklyn, F., East Portland, James McGrew.
118 Sheridan, W., Sheridan, H. Z. Foster.
136 Forest Grove, S., Forest Grove, Mitchell Gilliam.
155 Valley, F., Halsey, H. B. Keniston.
159 Delavan, Tu., Junction City, W. M. Houston.
166 Union, S., Turner, E. E. McKinney.
179 Pacific, S., Cottage Grove, W. W. Cathcart.
184 Mt. Pleasant, S., Creswell, J. P. Currin
189 Ashland, F., Ashland, Wm. Harris.
191 Klamath, Tu., Ft. Klamath, Fred. Scheider.
212 Ochoco, Th., Prineville, Joseph Howard.
213 Revival, S., Prairie City, J. W. Mack.
217 Goshen, S. Goshen, J. W. Cox.
227 Marshfield, Th., Marshfield, Jonathan Osborn.
229 Onward, S., Albany, Matthew Chambers
258 Amity, S., Amity, Anna Putman.
259 Green Mountain, S., Siuslaw, Hiram Wingard.
262 Triumph, M., Independence, Mrs. L. L. Whitaker.
268 Paradise Springs, S., East Portland. Mrs. R. D. Prettyman.
286 Williams Creek, S., Applegate, E. E. Topping.
289 McMinnville, S., McMinnville, J.E.Magers.
302 Newberg, S., Newberg, J. T. Smith.
306 Linkville, Linkville, Sam Parker.
316 Samaritan, S., Harrisburg, Nettie Isham.
331 Monmouth, S., Monmouth, G. W. Richardson.
332 Pass Creek, S., Drain, Wm. Barker.
336 Wasco, S., Dufur, A. J. Dufur, Jr.
342 Lily, Tu, East Portland, Jas. W. Shaver.
344 Albany, S., Albany, R. Fox.
346 Good Samaritan, W., Dalles, O. D. Doane.
350 Mount Hood, M., Dalles, John Michell.
352 Stayton, M., Stayton, L. M. Follansby.
355 Bay, Th., Marshfield, A. M. Crawford.
356 Welcome, S., John Day, Rev. E. Hays.
357 Monroe, S., Monroe, N. Garlinghouse.
358 Columbia, F., East Portland, D M. Long.
360 Evergreen, St. Helens, J. H. Groves.
362 Powder River, —., Baker City, E. P. Waltz.
363 La Grande —., La Grande, Geo. H. Rigdon.
364 Centerville, Centerville, Rev. T. S. Burnett.
365 Concordia, Spanish Hollow, C. W. Barzee.
366 Alpha, Lafayette, Rev. T. L. Jones.
367 Butte, S. Eugene, Rev. E. P. Henderson
368 Victory, S., Mehama, J. M. Eskew.
369 Success, T., Lebanon, J. L. Gilbert.
370 Champoeg, S., Champoeg, John Hoefer.
871 Webfoot, S., Gervais, H. B. Elworthy.
372 Oregon City, F., Oregon City, J. W. Watts.
373 Prohibition, M., Portland, Belle McBride.
374 Beulah, Tu., Portland, Geo. W. Dickson.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF OREGON.

G. W. C. T., Chas. T. Tozier, Hillsboro.
G. W. Coun., Mrs. M. E. Hoxter, Forest Grove.
G. V. T., Mrs. N. J. A. Simons, The Dalles.
G. Secy., J. E. Houston, Junction City.
G. A. S., W. T. Riches, Silverton.
G. Treas., J. H. Lambert, Milwaukee.
G. Chap., Mrs. L. L. Whittaker, Independence.
G. M., W. W. Cathcart, Cottage Grove.
G. D. M., Emma Fisher, Salem.
G. Guard, Sarah Cavitt. Zena.
G. Sent., W. B. Robertson, Turner.
G. Mess., F. S. Harding, McMinville.
Supt. Juv. Work, Mrs. E. M. Vandevert, Salem.

Representatives to R. W. Grand Lodge.

J. E. Houston, Junction City; Levi Leland, Oregon City.

Alternates.

E. W. Ryan, Portland; Elias Jessup, Newberg.

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at The Dalles, commencing on the third Tuesday in June, 1882.

OFFICERS ON THE R. W. GRAND LODGE.

R.W.G.T., Geo. B. Katzenstein, Cal.
R.W.G.C., T. B, Demaree, Kentucky.
R.W.G.V.T., Mrs. Brookbank, Ind.
R.W.G.S., F. G. Keens, Nebraska,
R.W.G.Treas., Uriah Copp, Illinois.
C.S.J.T., Mrs. C. E. Gilbert, S. C.
R.W.G.Chap. Rev. S. A. Williams. Miss.
R.W.G.M., W. H. Lambly, Canada.
R.W.G.D.M., Mrs. M. F. L. Connard Pa.
R.W.G.I.G., Emma Sprague, Wis.
R.W.O.G.., Jas. M. Beedee, N. H.
R.W.G.M., Y. A. Woodward, Louisiana.
P.R.W.G.N., J. J. Hickman, Ga.



HOME FOR ORPHANS

In 1869 a capacious and elegant structure was erected near Vallejo, in Solano County, and in 1870, it was dedicated and opened under the auspices of the Grand Lodge, and entitled the "Good Templars' Home for Orphans." Its title is not meant to carry any idea of exclusiveness as to the class admitted to its sheltering offices. On the contrary, it is open to all; the only passport required at its portals is to be a homeless orphan child. Children under fourteen years of age, are received and cared for; and over one hundred orphaned children are now being cared for within its walls the buildings are sightly, capacious, and pleasantly located. The Home is under the general management and control of a Board of Trustees and a Board of Lady Managers—the former comprising nine gentlemen of the Order, who have charge of the building, grounds, (20 acres), and financial matters; while the Board of Lady Managers is composed of eight prominent lady members of the Order, selected from various parts of the State, and has charge of the domestic relations of the institution. The educational affairs are under the joint control and management of the Board of Trustees and Lady Managers. Within the Home a graded school under the "Public school system" of the State, is taught by two competent teachers. Upwards of $140,000 have been expended in the erection, care, and maintenance of this institution. The Good Templars of this jurisdiction have accepted the self imposed duty of sustaining this "Home" gratefully, and the membership is linked together in its support with unfaltering devotion.

ADOPTION.

Children may be adopted from the Home by reliable and proper persons upon application to Board of Lady Managers.

ADMISSION OF CHILDREN.

All letters concerning the admission of children, or their adoption from the Home, should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board of Lady Managers, MRS. M. M. CARPENTER, 150 9th street, San Francisco, who will furnish the necessary blank forms.

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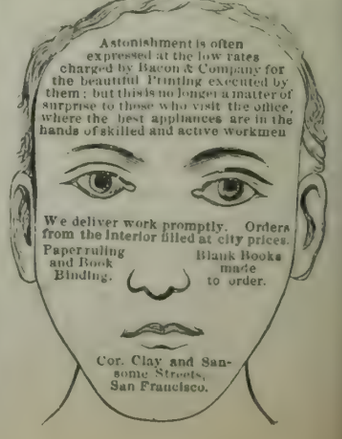
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VOL. XIX. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, APRIL 31, 1882. No. 24

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Evans, J. W....Sewing Machines
Gould, W. D....Attorney, Los Angeles
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W. C. T. U....Coffee Houses
Mrs. Clara S. Foltz....Attorney
Milnes Bros....Cards
R. W. Nelson....Nat. Liberator
Paul Rieger....Lemon Sugar
The Signal....Chicago Organ, W. C. T. U.
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When you call on any of these places please say you saw their Ad or card in the Rescue.

THERE are some good wholesome journals which have the courage to say that the rumseller should be subject to the law, as all other citizens are.

BRO. WEBB seems to think we have found a bonanza temperance worker in Miss Mary A. Guthrie of Springville, Ventura Co., and other evidences are accumulating to confirm that opinion.

NO MAN or woman, who sets a proper value on time and labor, will use the word prognosticate for foretell or foresee or prophesy; it is a clumsy, pedantic and very unmusical word.

AN $18 advertisement which offers the readers of the RESCUE a solid gold, patent lever, Swiss, full jeweled watch for $19.65, equal to a $150 gold watch and at half the cost in Switzerland, is declined with thanks. It is too good a thing; people ot not to get rich too fast.

BOTH SIDES.—One of the best argumeuts ever used against Woman Suffrage was urged by a lady at a public meeting recently in this State, viz: Man has had so far the governing power in this world; it must be admitted he has not done it very well, but he has only had about 6,000 years trial yet and it would be unfair to wrest the powre from him before he has had time for a fair series of experiments. The audience went home; that idea had never occurred to them; they see it now.

Whether it is the effect of the liquor law or not, Kansas has less need for its prisons. The authorities find it somewhat lonesome about the Penitentiary of the State, and have opened it up as a boarding-house and have agreed to take convicts from New Mexico to board at $1.40 per week. Can any State beat that?—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

THE PICTURE of Mrs. Hayes still adorns the White House and a reliable authority says that competent judges pronounce it and its beautiful frame the finest ornament there. It must be something of a rebuke to the carousing crew who now have possession of the premises. The delivery of the engravings is now progressing and it is hoped all the orders from California over due will soon be filled. The picture is all it promised.

THERE ARE a great many fine hightoned patriots in the Republican party that will never, never, never, never falter in their straight-ticket allegiance to that great party of principles and glorious (departed) memories, until it nominates a temperance man, and then they will scratch him with the intensely exagerated curveback feeling of a belligerent cat that has just fully comprehended for the first time the extent of Ireland's wrongs.

THE Sacramento *Bee* calls Judge Allens decision "new, strange and unrighteous, against public morality, against the spirit and genius of the age and full of political wickedness." It declared that the press has as much right to sell its opinions as the merchant to sell his wares and the lawyer to sell his legal skill. The act of a journal selling its opinions cannot be made better or worse by a legal decision; to condem the practice whenever it is exhibited would have much more effect than criticizing that decision; but to do so would keep the journalistic critic too constantly busy and in constant hot water.

SUBSCRIBERS and renewals this week: Oakland, 1; Amador City (J. F. Parks), 3; Santa Paula, Saticoy and Ventura, (J. W. Webb), 5; Glennville, Delano and Bakersfield, (W. C. King), 5; Bolder Creek, 1; Eureka, 1; Cedarville and Beckwith, (Rev. W. E. Howe), 2; Chico, 2; San Francisco, 1.

MR. PHIL. TUCKER, proprietor of the Lompoc *Record*, is being set up by his friends for County Clerk. If they can find a more deserving citizen than the proprietor of a patriotic paper which takes the virtuous and moral side of all public questions, and advocates the people's welfare every time, let them trot him out and beat Mr. Tucker.

THE Cincinnati Commercial says on authority, that ex President Hayes saved $60,000 of his four years' salary. If he did not he was not fit to be President of a great nation. Some people would say he should have disbursed that $60,000 among the whisky sellers and they speak depreciatingly of his parsimony. But he dispensed the best and most generous hospitality and more of it and gave better entertainments than any of his predecessors ever did. His was a virtuous hospitality.

THE *Record Union* of March 25, gave 12 lines to a cold notice of Eli Johnson's lecture and very nearly a column to a descriptive laudation of Mr. Stanford's mammoth 1000 acre drunkery farm. It is very cheap nonsense to tell people that "Mr. S. has a very important mission to fulfil in creating high class wines; that new and crude wines cannot be hurried into excellence by any mechanical means; and that he will produce wines immeasurably superior to the best we can at present boast of. "The writer of that miserable twaddle which is put up to deceive fools and curry favor with the leag of freedom and debauch the public morals, knows very well that any wholesale wine dealer or wine doctor in Sacramento or San Francisco can produce in 48 hours as good and as pure a wine from cider or potato whisky or glucose rum and water and a few flavoring extracts as Mr. Stanford can ever learn to make in 20 years from rotten grape juice.

A LITTLE TRAP.—The Rev. C. C. Burnett of Iowa having all along protested that he was not employed by the liquor dealers, but was stumping against prohibition from consciencious motives only; one John Sobieski an active temperance man, with a very beery name, wrote from Lincoln to the Atty of the Rummy Association, asking "if we could get Burnett to come to Nebraska to help us" etc. Mr. Rubens answered giving address of the Rev. C. C. B. On the same letter Sobieski at once wrote to ask Mr. C. C. B. his terms and received a reply saying he had been engaged by the liquor dealers of Illinois to deliver 50 lectures for $1,000 and $5 a day for his expenses and would be glad to make a similar arrangement for Nebraska. On his first meeting with Finch the Rev. Burnett asserted he had come only at the invitation of friends to lecture, but Mr. Finch cornered him with the authority to prove that he had been guilty of falshood.

CONSISTENCY:—Somebody complains that one of the deacons who is church clerk and keeper of the records of a fashionable church in Baltimore is the head of one of the largest liquor houses in that city, he thinks that it is an "unfortunate church;" it does look so and is inconsistent for a most conspicuous servant of Satan, a chief minister of the gospel of the devil to be an officer in the Christian church —but perhaps it is a no worse sight than to see a president of the United States keeping a baccahanalian resort in the Nation's executive mansion; the nations senators and law givers going on a drunken spree at President Garfield's funeral; not worse than the governors of states giving tangleleg dances and tanglebrain suppers after the manner of the heathen of foreign lands and Pagan history; no worse than a group of city officials and politicians and ministers of the churches, celebrating in a farewell banquet, after the pattern of a beer dive orgie, the good fortune of a selfish, political, spoilseeker whom the act of Guiteau recalled from the obscurity of political exile to a prominent representative position. We have no right to demand a purity in the churches that we take no pains to secure in our legislative, judicial and social circles. There are a great many worthy people whose general conduct would not justify their finding fault with a church if it kept a ginmil in its basement.

THE TEXAS *Prohibitionist* of March 29 has a rather interesting printers mistake. It set out to copy the article "Dangerous Breakers ahead," in the RESCUE of March 16—on the Logan Bill. The article had evidently been cut out all right and given to the printer who got along correctly to the bottom of the first colum but then in place of continuing the next he had turned the paper over and went on with the article on the other side of the page, which happened to be a part of Mrs. Richardson's on "the Twin Evils, Tobacco and Alcohol." So it reads, " * * * Our grogshops and jails, our beerdives and lunatic asylums, our wineries and poor houses, our whisky groceries and police courts our hotel bars and bankrupt sales (*it continues right along*) are statements from the report of the Chaplain of the New York States Prison at Auburn." And the rest is all about tobacco and the whole is signed M. E. Richardson. If any one will look at the RESCUE of March 16 and see how the second colum of page 311 fits on to the first colum of page 312, he will appreciate the wonderment which the readers of the *Prohibitionist* must have had, to understand what Mrs. Richardson was driving at in the RESCUE commencing with an assault on the Logan bill and drifting from our wineries and beer shops strait to Auburn New York and to a homily on tobacco for the boys. They must have thot Mrs. R. or the RESCUE rather incoherent. But the way of the printer is past finding out sometimes.

HISTORIC LANDMARKS.

BY B. W. RICHARDSON, M. D., F. R. S.

XII.—ALCOHOL AND LONGEVITY.

Another point. Twenty-one years ago these facts about disease and short life from drink, not being so recognized, our insurance companies were blind to them; but now so keen are they on this question of the effect of drink upon the persons who come to be insured, that on the lives of those who sell strong drink there is actually an extra tariff, and the question asked by the insurance companies is the question of sobriety, for the company knows that there is nothing so fatal in a general way, or so likely to lead, not simply to disease from the agent itself, but springing up and intensifying by its employment other diseases, as the free use of this particular destructive national enemy.

XIII.—ALCOHOL AND MORTALITY.

Another point. We have figures in regard to the mortality in reference to this agent which are startling, and which twenty-one years ago we should never have conceived as possible. Lately we have got much more refined examination of facts than formerly. There has been a difference of opinion as to the real mortality from the use of strong drink. Dr. Farr, who thot that the mortality was very much overrated, has since said that forty to fifty thousand a year die from what he calls "tippling." Dr. Farr before he resigned his post was so good as to allow me (being then engaged in delivering a course of Cantor lectures on the mortality in industrial occupations to the number of seventy) to examine the returns, and this came out, as a startling fact, that there were variations from 70 to 138, 100 being the standard—that is to say, if the mean mortality of the whole of the occupations in the years examined was 100, then the most favorable occupations went up to 70, and those that were least favorable came down to something considerably over 100. We find that when we get to one occupation we get to the lowest but one. Amongst those engaged in the sale of spirits we find 138 deaths to the hundred to the mean of population. The grocers who before they had the license to sell spirits were standing in a most favorable place on the scale—86 to 100—since they began to sell the drink have begun to go down, and show a higher mortality. Then you see what an important point we have scored—that just in proportion as this agent is approached by the multitude which deals with it, just in proportion does that vast multitude begin to die with the rest of its fellows.

(To be continued.)

RIVERSIDE.

BY ELDER M. V. WRIGHT, NUMBER ONE.

ED. RESCUE—:I will now try to comply with your kind request of some weeks past, and write a few short communications for the RESCUE, in reference to the above remarkably successful colony, for the information of such of your readers in the East and North, as may be contemplating the exchanging of their cold, bleak, frozen climate for a home in the ever-sunlit valleys under the fair blue skies of Southern California.

Conscious of my moral responsibility to God, and having no other motive but to benefit my fellow men, I shall aim to be plain, common-sense, and practical to write an unvarnished tale, and to give the disadvantages, as freely as the advantages, of a life in this portion of the world. I shall speak from experience and a careful observation derived from a residence of over eight years in Riverside. Too much has been written about California of an exaggerated and highly rose-colored type, and many have thus been most shamefully deceived, imposed upon, and wronged.

While I am an enthusiast with respect to my adopted state, I regard it a very great injustice to induce men of small means in the states, by flattering reports, to sacrifice what little they possess in getting here, under the impression that a home can be had almost for the asking. While on the contrary, there is perhaps no place in the U. S. where it requires more money and incessant hard labor to make a home, than in semi-tropic, fruit-raising, Southern California. But after that home is once made, and orchard and vinyard begin to yield their rich abundant and valuable harvests, there is no place, perhaps, in the world where a greater percent of profit will be realized from your investment. Before closing these communications I will give your readers facts confirming the above statements.

Riverside is located in the valley of San Bernardino, in the extreme South-western corner of San Bernardino County. This county embraces over 20,000 square miles, and would make over fifteen states the size of Rhode Island. But at least one half of the county is a barren, valueless desert of sand.

Our Colony is about fifty miles east from the sea-coast and about 25 miles on an average from the Coast Range Mountains, on the north and east. Mount San Bernardino, the loftiest peak of the above range, is about 30 miles east of us. It is about twelve thousand feet in height; stands like a bold, faithful, and giant sentinel, watching over this broad, beautiful valley. Presenting to the eye of the beholder a scene of magnificent grandeur and sublimity.

When I came to the State, I came from San Jose down to Riverside, on horseback, and for the last hundred miles or more, the above grand peak was seldom out of sight. Our remoteness from the ocean, together with our altitude, (perhaps nearly 1,000 feet above sea-level,) protect us very much from the heavy fogs which are so prevalent along some portions of the coast during a portion of the year, and which are very injurious to certain fruits. Especially is this true of the orange and raisin grape. It sadly mars the beauty of the orange by covering it with a black mould, and interferes much with the drying of the raisin. It also prevents the production of a first-class peach.

I must say in justice to Orange, a very thriving colony in Los Angeles county, and but a few miles from the coast, that the McPherson brothers of that place received the first premium at the Riverside Citrus Fair last week for raisins. But I would add that this has been an exceptional dry year in southern California, and therefore favorable to raisin making, even near the coast. Without any desire in the least to disparage other localities, I must say that Riverside, for the above reasons, is one of the very best localities in the State for semi-tropic fruit cultrue. Her very superior water privileges also give her a very great advantage over almost every other colony in southern California. But depreciating as I do, that vile spirit of local jealousy so prevalent in California, by which men too often seek to build up their own communities by basely slandering all others that may be in competition with their's; I here advise all, who may seek a home with us, to visit the follwing places before they purchase, namely: Los Angeles, Pasadena, Orange and Santa Ana, in Los Angeles county, and Riverside, San Bernardino, Lugonio and Redlands, in San Bernardino county, and if they cant be pleased at any of these places, let them go back with bowed head to their thunder-shaken, lightning-riven, storm-swept, and tornado-scarred stopping places in the North, and shiver the remainder of their earthly pilgrimage.

I intended to give your readers a short description of our late Annual Citrus Fair in this letter, but space will not permit it. I may refer to some of its leading features in the future. But, as I wish to tell them about our climate, soil, productions, society, schools, churches, cost of land, irrigation, etc. I fear that you will begin to repent inviting me to write about Riverside, and before I get thru with this contract, I expect you will feel like the man who drew an elephant and didn't know what to do with him. Well, I'm on a heavy down grade, and "I intend to fight it out on this line (if you don't veto me) if it takes me all summer."

DOING WITHOUT BEER.

No. 31.

At one of the annual meetings of the British Medical Association, about 120 of the members accepted the usual invitation to a breakfast given by the National Temperance League. It is their custom on such occassions to discuss some of the scientific aspects of the temperance question. At this meeting (Canon Connor presiding), Dr. Alfred Carpenter gave a short but most instructive address, from which we make the following extract, taken from the report in the *Medical Temperance Journal:*

"I have on many occasions experimented upon myself, and the result has been that I have come to the conclusion that I am far healthier, far more comfortable, far happier in my own existence while abjuring intoxicating liquors than when I took them, tho I am not a pledged total abstainer, I do not take them habitually, and I feel and know that I am far better as the result of such abstinence. I will give you an illustration of that. In connection with our last Cambridge meeting I had been doing a large amount of sedentary work, and one's waistcoat was getting tighter than one liked it to be. After that meeting was over I went to Cumberland amongst the hills, and determined that I would set myself a task. I went to the top of every one of the Cumberland hills, that is more than 2,500 feet high. Every other day I did one of those hills, and took two of my sons with me. There was no beer to be had on the top of those mountains, and I determined that I would try whether I could not achieve my task without touching intoxicating liquors at all. I did it, but at the expense of flesh, because when the month was up I was my natural girth. I had got rid of a large quantity of fatty matter, and after going to the top of Helvellyn, and Shawfell, and Skiddaw, etc., I was not one bit tired, and I did not take one single drop of any kind of intoxicating liquor. I had two sons with me; one like myself never touched any kind of alcoholic liquor. The other, who had had a little experience at Cambridge, liked his beer, and I was not going to tell him to give it up. I never draw a chain so tight as that; but I found the elder one, who was accustomed to take his beer every day, was unable to get to the top of either Helvellyn or Skiddaw. There was the experience of two of the same family: the one never touched alcoholic liquors at all, and the other accustomed to take one or one and one-half pints of beer a day, yet not having the vigor, the go, nor the ability to withstand the fatigue in the same way the water-drinkers did.

I am certain from observation that it is far more conducive to strength, to energy, to ability, to overcome fatigue if you habitually let intoxicating liquors alone, and accustom yourselves to do without them. Then why should we take them? Why should you get up in the morning with headache, with indigestion, and those changes of constitution which we know do arise from the habitual use of alcoholic liquors, and subject yourselves to them, when undoubtedly, if you will only go on for a little while, and get over the stile, you will overcome those evils that you think arise from not taking them, and you will find yourselves happier and better men."

[W. C. T. U. Leaflet. Send to Julia Colman, 76 Bible House, N. Y. $1.30 per 1,000, postage included.]

GO TO CHURCH.

Prentis preaches the following sermon in the Atchison *Champion*. If we could improve on it we would, but we cant. He says: "Go to church. It is the best place to go. It breaks into the monotony of Sunday as most people spend it at home. The man who, without necessity, works on Sunday is a miserable creature who does not treat himself well. He is burning the candle at both ends. He might as well be a mule or an ox, or any beast of burden.

Go to church. There are churches enough and you know the clergymen, gentlemen all who have devoted years to their calling, and years in fitting themselves for it. They could undoubtedly teach you something, even if they knew less. Ben. Franklin, who knew more than anybody we know around here, and who has been claimed as a Freethinker, said he never heard a preacher so poor that he could not learn something from him. Perhaps you may not agree with the preacher, but for that matter you listen to men every day with whom you disagree. You say you do not believe him. Do not be so sure about that. Most men brot up in the average American manner, with a Sunday school education, and all that, believe enough.

Go to church for the sake of the old time when you were young, before the stress and strife of life began. Go for the sake of the time when you believed that the sky was always bright on Sunday. Go for the old associations that may return, memories that may awaken, the old thoughts that may come again. Perhaps you may cease to listen to the sermon, and the preacher's voice may die away in a confused murmur, and yet the message may be coming to you far more saving than any he has brought. The singing, too, is a great deal, particularly when the congregation sings, and you may hear your somewhat rusty voice joining in with the others before you know it.

Go to church. It will not harm you, it has never harmed anyone. Murders and robberies and thefts are not usually planned in church. Men are not more envious or hard-hearted by going to church for an hour one day in seven. You had better listen to the call to prayer from the minaret of some mosque than to go through the world without a thought save of toil and trouble without end. This is our sermon."—*Nationalist.*

THE GOLDENDALE REGISTER W. T. asks somebody to give some reasons why a dramshop should be allowed longer to debauch the community and destroy its homes, and at the close of a manly editorial on the drunkard making business, declares it will never support for office any man who is in favor of the sale of intoxicating liquors, whether the paper lives or dies. The day is not far off, friend, when true men shall be respected in this warfare and the coward and traitor slave of the grogshop will be also held at his true value.

CAL. W. C. T. UNION.

"THE WOMEN OF AMERICA *vs.* THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC"

President, Mrs. D. P. Browne, Blake House, Oakland.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Mrs. G. S. Abbott, Oakland.
Mrs. John McNear, Petaluma.
Mrs. M. A. Nash, Santa Rosa.
Mrs. W. R. Spencer, Grass Valley
Miss W. Bell, San Jose.
Miss Sarah P. Morrison, San Jose.
Mrs. J. B. Hill, Alameda.
Secretary, Mrs. Mary E. Congdon, 314 Sutter St. S. F.
Assistant Secretary, Miss M. J. Havens, Blake House, Oakland.
Treasurer, Mrs. J. G. Wickersham, Petaluma.

OAKLAND LADIES MASS MEETING.

On Thursday, Morch 29th, the ladies of Oakland, had an enthusiastic mass meeting at the Masonic Hall, about 400 being present. It was called by the W. C. T. U., to discuss the enforcement of the Sunday law, and Mrs. P. D. Browne presided. The *S. F. Chronicle* says in its report:

"A stirring temperance address was delivered by Eli Johnson, who contended that the Sabbath should not be given up to debauchery and crime.

"A series of resolutions was adopted calling upon the city and county officers to enforce the Sunday law, and aid in all their might in rescuing society from the scourge of drunkenness.

"Col. Long commenced an address in which he strongly advocated the principles of woman's rights, but he was promptly called to order by the President, Mrs. Browne, who stated that woman's rights was a question never to be discussed in the Women's Christian Temperance Union, as the organization was opposed to it.

"A number of petitions directed to the Mayor, Chief of Police, Prosecuting Attorney and other officers of the peace were then circulated for signatures and were signed by fully two-thirds of the ladies present.

The meeting then adjourned."

That part of the above report which refers to Col. Long, is entirely incorrect and it is presumed it did not come thru a reporter of the *Cronicle*. The facts were, that Col. Long was invited by the President to speak and did so. He was not called to order at all, did not allude once to the question of woman's rights but urged the necessity and propriety of utilizing the great power of woman's vote in the enactment and enforcement of laws to suppress the horrible rum traffic. The only interruption of his remarks was the hearty sympathetic applause of at least three-forths of the audience, when he expressed a hope that this act of justice to men and women would soon bring the needed help to bear and sound the death knell of our national infamy.

At the close of his address a Vice President, one of the leading ladies of Oakland, who was a hearty leader of the applause too, rose and desired that an expression of the audience might be had, as to how many would be willing to go to the polls and vote against licensing the sale of whisky. Then Mrs. Browne declared such a proceeding was out of order and a rule of the society prohibited the discussion of such a question.

If that is so, and if the most vitally important issue that concerns the relation of the W. C. T. U. to the cause of temperance, cannot be mentioned at its meetings, there is an urgent necessity for a change of tactics or a new organization of women for temperance, that don't exclude temperance from their platform. The gifted heroic Christian President of the National Union and all but an unimportant fraction of its members, are actively and earnestly demanding and laboring that this most potent machinery of Satan, this most cunning trap of the wily enemy of Christianity, this tower of strength to the grogshop, this last refuge of lies—— the enslavement of women, the piracy of their only weapon of selfprotection, which robs them of all power to fight this monster crime and defend their homes——shall be buried forever in the ash heap of obsolete barbarisms and savage cruelties outgrown.

It has often occurred that those who have imagined they were working for temperance, have been doing the best work against it. The men or women who would not vote if they could to cast out the devil of the dramshop, or who would prevent man or woman from doing so, may think they are on the side of temperance, but they are the best friends and last hope and sure stay and best bower anchor of the Leag of Fiendom. Without their aid, that last prop removed, the help transferred to the other side, the Leag would disband and sue for peace.

Discussion has always been prohibited by the advocates of abuses, and invariably invoked by the promoters and friends of a righteous cause. To choke discussion Christ was crucified, and a million martyrs have been sacrificed by fire and sword. Cut off free speech, has been the watchword of slavery and tyranny, and the opponents of every reform, civil or religious or social; it is now the whispered inspiration of Satan in the ear of those who cling to the devil's wine on the Lord's table, and of those who would debar the better and most virtuous and righteous and most capable half of our citizens from doing their duty to vote down the grogshop and the temple of shame. The W. C. T. U. which is the highest and purest organization in the world should beware of the tempter and adopt no tactics from such sources and examples.

A SUGGESTION ON SUFFRAGE.

The best argument that can be used in favor of woman suffrage and the best proof that they are as well qualified to vote as men or better even, will be their unanimous demand all over the Union that the Act of any state which concedes their right to vote, will restrict that citizen's right to those women only who deserve the name of good citizens, who are reputable and not criminals and outcasts. That restriction would have a double advantage, it would completely disable the most potent argument that has ever been used against equal suffrage and it would open the door to a restriction of the franchise to males that are not outcasts and outlaws.

To allow the ballot to female criminals would be a positive evil with which there is no necessity at all to diminish the many positive benefits that reason and experience clearly show, will result from the extension of the duty of suffrage to good women. It would seem that here is an opportunity for the coming voters to commence their beneficent and purifying influences and at the very threshold of their entrance upon political duties to vindicate the wisdom of the policy which shall add one more victory to the triumphs of liberty over tyranny and raise another important landmark on the highway of human progress.

WOMAN'S OPPORTUNITY.

Dr. Haswell's lecture last Sunday evening was an appeal to women to rise and demand the enforcement of the Sunday law. The reverend speaker thought there had never been a time in the history of temperance work in this State, better suited for the efforts of women. The signs of the times indicate that it is womans opportunity to make her influence felt in securing a quiet Sabbath. Man has never approved his ability to grapple with great moral questions. True he has at times, under fear of womans scorn, put upon the law books salutary laws. But man unmakes these laws. There never was a time that the Sunday law could not be enforced. Without woman's moral support, man's laws are of no effect. Woman is deprived of the ballot wrongly. In moral questions she should vote But yet while deprived of her suffrage, women can exert herself with benign effect. None of the mothers of Lodi are so busily engaged with household affairs that they cannot do something in a modest way for temperance, whether it be to sign the pledge or drop an occasional encouraging word.—*Lodi Sentinel.*

Dr. Haswell has been a diligent reader of the Bible, but he has derived no lessons there hostile to the revelations of science or to the principles of temperance, justice and equal human rights.

The Mrs. Hayes Picture is being worked off as fast as possible, but only 12 copies can be made in one day. Those who have been waiting for its appearance need not be alarmed; it will come and that picture is going to stay. No occupant of the White House has more deserved the reverence and honor and love of the American people than Mrs. Hayes. That beautiful portrait ot to adorn every lodge room and temperance hall and friends of temperance should have it as a household treasure. Send $5 to Miss Esther Pugh, 54 Bible House, New York City.

50 *Birds, Roses, Scenery, Landscape, Marine Views, Juvenile Scenes, etc., Chromo,* 10 *cents;* 25 *Transparent,* 10 *cents.* Live Agents wanted. Agents' outfit, samples, etc., 10 cents. MILNES BROS., Bloomfield, Sonoma Co., Cal.

WHEN you order goods from San Francisco cash grocery 519 Post St. say whether to be sent by freight or express. Make checks or P. O. orders payable to H. A. Smith. Full particulars about ordering and general price list sent on application.

A few National Temperance Almanacs can be supplied at the RESCUE office; a 10 cent stamp will get one, and that is the cheapest way of remittance. The volume for 1882 is, as usual, full of good matter.

FOURTH ANNUAL

GRAND PICNIC!

....AND....

Temperance Celebration,

....AT....

TAMMANY GROVE,

DAVISVILLE,

SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1882.

THE ORDER OF

LITERARY EXERCISES

Will be given as follows:

1st.—Opening Remarks by the President of the Day, DR. R. H. McDONALD, of San Francisco.

2d.—Prayer, by the Chaplain of the Day, REV. M. C. BRIGGS, of San Francisco.

3d.—Opening Ode, by the Audience.

4th.—Oration, Hon. T. J. LONG, of Kentucky.

5th.—Song, solo, "King Bibler's Army," MRS. M. E. RICHARDSON, G. Sup't J. W., I.O.G.T. of Murphy's, Calaveras Co.

6th.—Address, MRS. EMILY PITT STEVENS, G. W. V. T., I. O. G. T., of San Francisco

7th.—Music, First Artillery Band, of Sacramento.

8th.—The beautiful pathetic song, "Where is my Wandering Boy To-night," MRS. M. E. RICHARDSON.

9th.—Dismissal of the audience to enjoy the usual Festivities of the occasion, among which will be the

Crowning the Queen of May!

In Costume, by the young ladies of Chrysopolis Lodge, I. O. G. T., of Woodland, with honors to their Queen.

Including the Beautiful Ceremony of the May-Pole Waltz.

MUSIC BY THE

First Artillery Band of Sacramento

....AND....

The Ellis Band of Woodland.

☞The Grounds and Grand Platform will be in splendid order, and all will be done to make this Celebration an honor to its predecessors.

Meals and Refreshments will be served on the Grounds under the Supervision of Mr. B. F. LOOMIS, of Chrysopolis Lodge, Woodland.

Admission to Platform, - $1.00

The Public are cordially invited.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TRAINS

Will run as follows:

Leaving Sacramento at 8:10 A. M. Fare—Round trip (including platform), $1.00; proceeds for the benefit of the Good Templars' Home for Orphans.

Dunnigans,	6:45 A. M.	Round Trip		$1 50
Blacks,	7:00 "	"		1 25
Yolo,	7:20 "	"		1 00
Woodland,	7:45 "	"		65
Knight's L.,	6:30 "	(r. t.)	"	1 00
Madison,	6:30 "	"		1 75
Winters,	7:00 "	"		1 50
Vacaville,	7:50 "	"		1 25
Elmira,	8:40 "	"		1 00
Batavia,	8:55 "	"		75
Dixon,	9:10 "	"		50

Children under 14 years of age, half-price.

Returning, leave Grove for Elmira and Madison at 5 o'clock P. M.
Woodland and Dunnigans, 6:15 P. M.
Sacramento, 6 P. M.

☞ *NO DETENTION THIS TIME.* ☜

ap6 **B. H. HOAG, Manager.**

G. W. Secretary's D'p'tm't.

GEORGE B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.

☞The office of the Grand Lodge is located in the Capital Savings Bank Building, entrance, No. 328 J street, up-stairs, over the southwest corner J and Fourth streets, Sacramento, where the Grand Worthy Secretary will be pleased to receive calls from the members of the Order during business hours.

☞This department is edited by the Grand Worthy Secretary, to whom all communications relating in any way to the business of the Grand Lodge, this department, or anything appearing hereunder, should be addressed.

☞The Grand Worthy Secretary's post office address is Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento, Cal.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES
ON SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE G. W. S.

Sold for the Benefit of the Grand Lodge

Constitutions, per hundred copies	$12 00
Constitutions per dozen	1 75
Glee Books, "Temperance Chimes" per dozen	4 00
Glee Books, per half dozen	2 50
Glee Books, single copies	50
Receipts of Evening and Constitution Roll Book, per set	2 50
Chase's Digest, per copy	1 50
Officer's Roll Call etc., Book of	1 00
Pledge Cards, per hundred	1 00
Officers Cards, per set of four	1 00
Degree Ode Cards, per dozen	1 00
Subordinate Ode Cards, per dozen	50
Subordinate Ode Cards with music, per dozen	1 50
Chase's Good of the Order, per copy	75

BLANK FORMS.

Clearance Cards, per dozen	3 00
Grand Lodge Returns, per dozen	1 00
W. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. F. S. Repoits, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Bonds, per dozen	1 00
Forms for Charges, Trials, etc., per set of four	25
Forms for incorporation of Lodges	Free

LODGE BOOKS

Propositions for Membership, Book of fifty	50
Notices of Election to Membership, book of fifty	50
Proposition Committee notices, book of fifty	50
D. G. W. C. T.'s Dispensations, book of fifty	50
Password Certificates, book of fifty	50
Delinquent (Dues) Notice, book of fifty	50
Warrants on W. T., book of fifty	50
W. F. S. Receipts, book of fifty	55
W. T. Receipts, book of fifty	50

LODGE FURNITURE.

In addition to the above, I will attend to orders for Impression Seals, Blank Books, Special Printing, Regalia or Lodge Furniture. This will be done as an accommodation to Lodges and not as a source of profit either to the Grand Lodge or myself; hence all orders filled will be sent per express by the dealers, with instructions to "collect on delivery," unless the money accompanies the order. Address—

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.,
Sacramento, California.

CASH RECEIVED.—The Grand Worthy Secretary acknowledges receipt of the following amounts of cash since last report. Proper personal receipts were also forwarded in each case:

GENERAL FUND.

Linden Lodge, No. 253	$ 3 00	Arroyo Grande, 442	12 00
Monument, 351	9 50	Evergreen, 477	12 00
Logan, 179	10 50	Big Tree, 345	3 95
Henleyville, 308	17 00	Table Bluff, 460	1 00
La Porte, 381	3 25		

ORPHANS' HOME FUND.

El Dorado D. L. collection	4 70

LECTURE FUND.

H. R. Hughes' Mar. Collections.

Mariposa	7 00	Hornitos	3 70
Merced Falls	4 45	Merced	3 05
Catheys Valley	4 00	Bear Valley	3 00
Buckingham	3 75	White Rock	1 52
Snelling	3 50		

J. W. Webb's Mar. Collections.

Springville	11 00	Nordhoff	5 75
Santa Paula	11 55	Scenega	4 05

CHARTER FEE FUND.

White Rock Lodge, No. 497	15 00

HOME FOR ORPHANS RECEIPTS.—Dr. I. S. Halsey G. W. T. and Treasurer of the Boards of Trustees and Lady Managers of the Good Templars Home for Orphans, acknowledges receipt of the following amounts for Home account during the month of March:

Support:		Thomas Torrison	7 50
Mary Farley	7 00	Isabel Eden	10 00
J H Neely	24 00	E B McKenney	18 00
John Marden	30 00	G Copland	100 00
E. B. McKinney	18 00	Hattie Day	14 00
Mrs Ray	14 00	G W Miller	15 00
Mrs H Day	6 00	G Copeland	66 00
Total			329 50
Donations:		M Cooper	1 00
J Tapley	8 82	M Kimball	50
Total			10 32
Miscellaneous.	Sale of old sacks		1 20
Vallejo Board of Education			70 00
Total			71 20
Total receipts all amounts			$411 02

PACKAGES MAILED.—The following packages have been mailed during the past week from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office:

1–W L Stephens, Santa Cruz	1–C E Justis, Wheatland
1–A Norris, Pleasant V'y	1–W Reed, Ophir
1–F B Ellsworth, Mch'gn B'ff	1–E S Hammond, F't Bidwell
1–O H Byran, Rohnerville	1–D D Brewster, Roseville
4–C G Cargill, San Juan	1 B Seeber, Oakdale
2–J J Steele, S'a Barbara	2–J B Farley, Santa Clara
3–C J Walden, Lodi	1–P W Cook, Ceres
1–A C Lawrence, Lompoc	1–F Hardy, Coleville
1–J A Gamble, Columbia	4–Miss M E French, S F
1–J S Stauffer, Chico	1–G W Jeffress, Red Bluff
1–D L McCharles, Eureka	1–W Faust, Tulare
1–J W Gill, Red Bluff	4–J A Gilman, 918 Browne St Oakland
1–J S Naismith, 537 M'kt st. S F	
1 H H Beckwith, Hanford	

PER EXPRESS.

1–J H Patten Bakersfield	1–T C Morrison, Delano
1–L Fox, Plainsburg	1–J H Murphy, Blacks Stat'n

Returns Received.—During the past week the following Lodges have filed Grand Lodge returns with the G. W. S. and their receipt is acknowledged: Nos. 179, 308, 342, 351, 442, 484, Japan 1.

New Lodges.—The following new lodges have been added to the list since last report completing a record of 60 new lodges organized since the last session of Grand Lodge:

Shamrock Lodge, organized Apr. 2d, at Shamrock School district, Kern Co., by Will C. King, Grand Lecturer, with 20 charter members. Night of meeting, Saturday. T. C. Morrison, L. D. P. O., Bakersfield, Kern Co.

——— Lodge, organized Apr. 3d, at Cunningham school district, Merced Co., by H. R. Hughes, Grand Lecturer, with 25 charter members. Night of meeting, Saturday. Lee Fox, L. D. P. O., Plainsburg, Merced Co

Delinquent.—The following lodges are noted as still delinquent in not having forwarded quarterly returns report for the term ending January 31st. The quarterly password circular soon to be issued must be denied them under the law, until such time as the delinquent returns are filed with the G. W. S. The delinquents are Nos: 7, 101, 106, 126, 205, 217, 226, 229, 250, 251, 276, 277, 282, 287, 306, 310, 313, 318, 372, 374, 390, 420, 422, 426, 439, 447, 453 and 457.

AN ACTIVE LODGE.—Bro. Oscar Smith W. S. of Lily Lodge, at Brentwood, Contra Costa Co., writing of his Lodge presents such a good report of progress that is reproduced for the benefit of other Lodges. The brother writes:

In the absence of our L. D. at our last meeting, I read from the RESCUE the circular issued by Bro. John B. Finch, Chairman of the Literature Committee of the R. W. G. L., and Bro. Oscar Smith, Bro. J. R. Byer and Sister S. J. Pearce were appointed a Committee to take charge of the work for Lily Lodge No. 330, I. O. G. T. and I assure you all will be done that lays in our power to advance the cause in this community. I will say further that we have not been idle in the work. About the first of this year we commenced by getting all the subscribers we could for the RESCUE. When we could get no one else to subscribe we advanced money and have the RESCUE sent to nearly every family in this community. We think the idea is a good one, for the cause is advancing here. We have also subscribed for the *Youth's Temperance Banner* which will go into nearly every family where there is children in this neighborhood. We also have a supply of temperance tracts that we distribute from time to time when we think they will do good for the cause. I know that our efforts are not in vain for a large per cent of the people here are with us and for us. Almost every body here is in favor of enforcing our Sunday Law and the violators are prosecuted when evidence can be secured."

GLEANINGS:—Says Bro. P. W. Cook L. D. of Ceres Lodge Stanislaus Co. "Two initiated last night 4th inst., and others proposed. We now number about 130 members." This is the community that recently purchased the "last groggery," during Sister Stevens visit, and made a strictly tetotal town of Ceres.....Northern Star Lodge of Oroville Butte Co. is in the ascendant. The L. D. Bro. W. S. Read, reports Col. Goulding lectures as being the most successful ever given in that town. Five arrests were made on Monday for violation of the Sunday law.....Ophir Lodge of Placer County is reported by the L. D. Bro. Warren Reed as doing a good work. A Lodge visitation was in prospect, at last report, to Lincoln Lodge.

YOLO District Lodge at Cacheville was a very lively one; 180 delegates present; voted to plant a Home Protection club in every town in Yolo Co.

Lecturers' Reports.

The Grand Lecturers employed by the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T., of Cal., are as follows:

Mrs. E. P. Stevens, Prof. Wm. Crowhurst, Col. C. N. Goulding, Elder J. W. Webb, Hugh R. Hughes, and Rev. W. C. King.

J. W. WEBB.

SANTA PAULA. Arrived on time at Baker's Temperance Hotel, a house well worthy of patronage and where the RESCUE is found in the Reading Room. It is expected Mrs. Baker will join the Lodge. Bro. L. S. Snuffin, a former co-worker in Ukiah Lodge, had me spend most of my time under his hospitable roof. Bro. Orne greatly helped in preparing for meetings and taking me from house to house soliciting membership and subscribers to RESCUE, of the former we obtained over a dozen in this way and after lectures and several subscribers, starting a club of 20 to get Mrs. Hayes' portrait as a premium. Am a pretty good pedestrian but Bro. Orne came very near walking me down. After two lectures held a called meeting of Lodge and initiated nine persons, nearly all heads of families and including Rev. H. C. Lawton and wife, by card from Riverside, Rev. J. P. Jones of M. E. Church South and my neighbor at Lompoc but now on a circuit here, and Prof. Drake, a teacher and fine musician. Bro. Jones took me in his buggy to a number of school houses and to lectures at Scienega, Springville and Saticoy making temperance speeches at each. He says I will make a temperance lecturer of him before I am through. No harm done if I should; am sorry I am not to return South and graduate him. As Col. Goulding is to take Southern Cal., next, I commend them each to the other. Am taking in every school house I can find on, or adjacent to, the line of travel, talking against the triple evils of intoxicants, tobacco and profanity and in favor of all that is noble, pure and good. Bro. Lawton also yielded his time at several Sunday appointments and earnestly spoke with me for Gospel Temperance and gave me the use of his buggy. Sisters Faddis and Shore, earnest christian young ladies recently from the East, Members of the Order and teachers in the public school are a great acquisition to the Lodge and to society. They cheerfully and ably gave select readings before the lectures as did sister Meda Granger, Bro. Drake, and young Sister Scott, organist and Sup. of Band of Hope, never failed to furnish good music when called for. Lodge has bought and paid for a $125 organ and necessary furniture; next will be a hall. At my suggestion, it was decided to get up an entertainment for the Home for Orphans, to invite all ministers preaching here to preach steadily on temperance, and for the lodge to hold monthly open meetings. Besides speaking at nights, called at Bro. Drake's school, and at the Santa Clara, West Sespe schools, and held a called meeting of the Band of Hope which is doing well; at all of these I leave temperance papers, tracts and leaflets of song. Had a crowded house on Sunday night of all classes.

Dr. Guiberson is thinking of taking membership with the lodge, hope he will before election times come round. All lodges should make special efforts to get all political workers in active membership in the Order before election, so that they may aid us to discountenance that dangerous, corrupting and unpatriotic system of treating and bribing by means of liquor.

SCIENEGA. Addressed the school and lectured two nights, obtaining some names for lodge. Band of Hope doing well. The excellent choir gave plenty of good and appropiate music, good readings, recitations and songs from lodge and Band of Hope members aged from four to —well say, "sweet sixteen." They have a good Lodge Deputy, Bro. Guiberson Jr., and when the editor sees him at Grand Lodge, he won't think him at all like a young lady, however his given name and handwriting may lean that way. Visited Sister Kitty Conway's school at Camulos, Bro. Jones and I addressing four Spanish and three half Spanish children as earnestly as tho there had been a full house; the older pupils had all gone to mass at the church.

SATICOY gave good audiences and fine attention. Bro. Jones tho heretofore as outhern Democrat, heartily seconds me, (naturally a Republican), in publicly and privately advocating every one putting temperance character and competency above party considerations, and going for home protection and prohibition. Rev. Mr. Bristol at the close of my Sunday-afternoon address voluntarily declared that, old Republican as he was, he would not be held by party ties as against the grand grave question of temperance, the "coming

issue," for which he expected to be found voting during his few remaining years. This sentiment is growing. Let us all fan it into a flame.

HUENEME had 99 members; we sought for the hundredth and obtained 24 names. After lecturing twice, Sister Mary Guthrie of Springville, kindly consented to deliver the principal address on the third night, and then helped me canvass the audience for names. She wins golden opinions from those who hear her, and secured the close attention of the crowded house. She has pressing invitations to speak for various lodges and will likely respond to one from Merrill lodge, Los Angeles. May she meet with much encouragement and long be spared, for I believe there is a career of great usefulness before her as a Christian worker with pen and voice, in church and lodge and on the platform.

Hueneme Lodge will soon meet in a fine new Town Hall. As Good Templars started the project, the deed specifies the lodge shall always have the free use of the hall for their meetings so long as they retain their charter. The building, with store and library and reading-room below, will cost $3,000 and will be ready May 1st. Bro. Thos. R. Bard volunteers to fit up the reading and library room with shelves, tables, seats, chandeliers, etc., and give $100 in cash towards buying books and papers. Mr. Salisbury, his partner, gives another $100; Bro. Livingstone, the post-master, $40; Mr. Wolff, merchant, $30, and so on, Hope a good proportion of books and papers will be temperance. Stayed part of the time with L. C. Clark, D. D., who is out-and-out for Prohibition. Stayed over to lodge, initiated 15 and two by card. On Sunday, Bro. Livingstone drove me to New Jerusalem to preach a temperance sermon, back to Hueneme to splendid Band of Hope, most ably conducted by Sister Bard. Thence I went to Sr. Walbridge's, Dist. Sec., a fine worker and planner, who took me to Saticoy, where Bro. Jones was waiting to aid me in another meeting at which were appointed Sisters Fanny Quesnel, Leavitt and Goodenough a committee to revive the Band of Hope and have it meet in connection with the Sunday-school. At Hueneme took up a collection of $28 for Orphans Home, literature and lecture fund.

SPRINGVILLE has a fair lodge and Band of Hope, latter not doing so well as desired. At crowded meetings Sister Guthrie and Bros. Jones and Carter spoke very much to the point. Rev. O. W. Woods, tho a Band of Hope boy, is not in the lodge am sorry to say and, naturally, his family are not. Bro. Carter is an earnest young Christian Templar, recently licensed by the M. E. Church South to preach. As Chaplain of the lodge and every other way he is making himself very useful. He will do much good by his faithful work for temperance. May his brethren in Church and Lodge encourage him in his good efforts. We want a thousand good speakers and workers besides the Grand Lecturers, and I am rejoiced to see them and good readers, declaimers, essayists and singers coming to the front. I always give them part of my time at meetings, advice when it seems appropriate and ever a hearty "God speed." Springville Lodge and Band of Hope do nobly in distributing temperance literature, and contributing to the Orphans' Home. etc.

H. R. HUGHES.

Saturday lectured at Plainsburg to a good audience; met the lodge after the meeting. It is one of our solid lodges. Sunday law enforced at this place.

The 2d and 3d at Cunningham S. H. Organized Golden Rule Lodge, with 25 charter members. Lee Fox L. D. Night of meeting, Saturday. P. O. Plainsburg.

The 5th and 6th on the West Side. Lectured at Central Point; went with the members and the elected delegates to form the D. L. The first time they were ever represented. The lodge turned out in regalia at public meeting and made a fine appearance. Central Point lodge is isolated, but they have good members and are doing a grand work.

The 8th organized Merced D. L. at Merced City. Six Lodges represented all there are in the county excepting Star of Cottonwood, which is published in the RESCUE as being in Stanislaus Co. and I did not notify them. From the report of Com. on State of order I take the following: Merced Lodge 94 members; Central Point 70; Plainsburg 56; Merced Falls 39; Snelling 32; Golden Rule 25. Total 316.

Stirring resolutions were adopted and by vote were ordered read at the public meeting by the L. D. Bro. J. Carley insisting on the enforcement of the Sunday law and denouncing the "League of Freedom," as being in violation of Sec. 182 of the penal code.

The officers elect were installed at the public meeting by Geo. E. Isaacs State Deputy. Merced Falls carried off the prizes. Bro. Brooks being chosen as D. D. and Sister Henry Nelson elected D. V. Templar.

Next meeting to be held in Merced City, Aug. 28, 1882.

In the evening the D. L. Marched in regalia to the C. P. Church, the meeting was presided over by Bro. Isaacs, and a creditable program excellently carried out, and at 10 P. M. the first session of Merced D. L. closed.

It was a good meeting and I hope it is the beginning of a new era of prosperity for our Order and cause.

To-day every store and workshop are closed in Merced in obedience to Section 300 of the penal code, to-day every saloon and bar is in full blast in violation of the laws of our State.

To-day several churches bearing the name of the worlds Redeemer are holding services, I wonder if those pulpits are silent on this commandment of God. "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it Holy."

LECTURERS APPOINTMENTS.

REV. W. C. KING

COLUSA CO.			
Arbuckle	Apr. 13, 14, 15	Newville	10, 11
College City	17, 18	Orland	12, 13
Sycamore	19, 20	St Johns	14, 15
Colusa	21, 22, 23	Germantown	16, 17
Bridgeport	24	Willows	18, 19, 20
Grims Landing	25	Maxwell	21, 22
Williams	27, 28, 29	Colusa	23
Sulphur Creek	30	Princeton	24, 25
Leesville	May 2	Butte City	26, 27
Little Stony	3, 4	Jacinto	28, 29
Sheet Iron	6, 7	From May 29th to June 5th to finish work in Colusa Co.	
Elk Creek	8, 9		

ELDER J. W. WEBB.

SANTA BARBARA CO.			
		Pine Grove	3
		Graciosa	4
Carpentera, afternoon, 14, 15, morning	16	Guadalupe, and neighborhood	5, 6, 7
Montecito, night	16, 19, 20	Santa Maria, and neighborhood	8, 9, 10
S'ta Barbara	17, 18, 21, 23	Santa Rita	13, 14
Goleta	22	Childs	14
Pope school house, aft'r'n	23	Cathedral Oaks	16
Lompoc	24, 29	Goleta, D. L.	17, 18
Miguelito	25	Los Alamos	21, 22
Parisima	27	Spare days for new points and unfinished work	23 to 28
Maple schoolhouse, A.M.	28, 30		
Lompoc Valley Lodge, P.M.	30		
Cat Canyon	May 2		

WM. CROWHURST.

ALAMEDA CO.			
		Washington Corners	22, 23
		Centerville	24, 25
Pleasanton	14	Newark	26, 27
San Leandro	15, 16, 17	Alameda	May 2, 3, 4
San Lorenzo	18, 19	N Temescal	6, 7
Haywards	20, 21	E Oakland	9, 10, 11

DISTRICT LODGES TO MEET.

Monterey Dist. Lodge meets Aprl. 18, at 10 A. M. in Salinas; at evening meeting we hope to have present a State lecturer and a grand public demonstration.

Amador Co. D. L. meets at Jackson, Friday, May 5th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Contra Costa D. L. will meet with Brentwood lodge, Sat. May 8th, at 11 A. M. All members in good standing cordially invited.

Sonoma Co. D. L. will meet at Fulton, Friday, May 5th, at 10 o'clock.

Solano Co. D. L. will meet at Elmira, Sat., Apr. 22d. Col. Babcock will be present and remain over Sunday, lecturing Sat., Sun. and Sunday evening.

Seventh regular session of Calaveras D. L. meets with Lodge No. 348, at Mokelumne Hill, May 6th, at 10 A. M. Delegates from all the lodges earnestly requested.

EL PASO, TEXAS, April 4, 1882.

ED RESCUE:—Passing along southward, for the "star of empire" seemed to take that course lately, I here find myself face to face with the customs and habits prevalent among the men of two thousand years ago. Same kind of houses, churches, farming implements, ways of living, and many other things, reminding the stranger of what he may see among the old Romans and Greeks. You have but to cross the Rio Grande here to see this old Mexican city. In the prison I found some four or five of our Americans there for murder when drunk, the old story; one arrested last night. One of the prisoners told me he had not the most distant idea what had happened for many hours afterwards; but he *had* killed his man. They promised if they could only get their freedom they would live and talk temperance in the future; but it is too late. One has been there for 14 years, and everyone came there thru strong drink; yet, over on this side of the river in this American El Paso, about 45 saloons are trying to bring ruin on other American homes. I propose to move on their works before I leave; no lecture on temperance ever delivered here; the M. E. church minister is anxious to "save the city"; will write again down in Texas. W. O. C.

IN OTHER STATES.

IOWA.—On June 27th the people of Iowa are to vote on a Constitutional Amendment forever prohibiting any more King Antichrist.

"A HINDU sect of Christians called the Bramo Somaj use rice and water for bread and wine in the Communion. It is served in small quantities, the men women and children seated on the floor eat and drink reverently and return thanks to the God of the saints and prophets."

Joseph Livesey, one of the oldest landmarks of the temperance reform, has passed his 88th birthday in Preston, England, and has helped to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the first total abstinence society there, of which he was one of the principal founders. May he complete his century and witness the triumph that shall crown the next twelve years of this war.

A GERMAN WINE MERCHANT has just been sentenced to 60 days in jail and $125 fine for selling wine which he had made from one gallon of real wine to 13 gallons of water, alcohol, potato sugar, wine dregs and salt. Of this mixture he had 115,000 gallons on hand, and as he was making about 400 per cent. profit on his industry, he could stand that fine and come again.

ONE HUTCHENS, of Putney, England, who never in his life tasted any intoxicant, has run 132 yards in 12½ seconds, nearly 32 feet per second. He is 28 years old stands 5ft. 10 in., has beaten every body, trains himself for the race and pocketed nearly $5000; so says the *Watchword*. That is almost horse speed, at the rate of 1 mile in 2m 47 seconds.

THE *Morning and Day of Reform* has removed to 150 Madison St. Chicago and sends out 30,000 copies as samples. It is a 4 page monthly at 50 cents a year; the number for March contains portraits of Neal Dow ond J. B. Finch and a pictured illustration of the infernal agency of the bottle. It calls for agents and canvasers; editors H. W. Adams and Mrs. Emma Molly; the latter an eminent worker, orator and organizer.

THE PROPOSITION to unite the Seceders of England with the I. O. G. T. has failed and the discussion has probably created additional ill-feeling. In some quarters it has been claimed by the Seceding party that it was the American Order which seceded, which would be like Siskiyou Co. separating from California and claiming to be the State and the other 51 counties seceders. But the best way is to let it entirely drop and create no enmities by further propositions of compromise.

DANGEROUS even to steal liquor. Two burglars in England having recently made a haul, retired to a wood to divide the spoil. There were four bottles of wine in the plunder, which when divided and imbibed produced naturally a quarrel, and one killed the other; the body found was covered with wounds. That wine must have been like ours in California; about twelve years ago, three Irish laborers in Davisville bot some wine in a bucket on a Sunday afternoon, and retired to an outhouse to enjoy it; in less than two hours two of them were killed and the survivor very dangerously cut up.

IN EDINBURG AND GLASGOW, the two great educational centers of Scotland, in spite of all the religious, educational, philanthropic and temperance agencies at work, drunkenness is largely on the increase. In Edinburg the arrests of drunk and incapable in New Year's week of 1880, 1881 and 1882, were 101, 115 and 124; in addition, for assaults and crime in the same time, 250, 258 and 337. In Glasgow it was worse, the figures for the same offences in the New Year week of these years, were 459, 603 and 668—and 1,173, 1,632 and 1,755. Bailie Lewis thinks when over 2,000 people were arrested for drunkenneas and drunken crime the first week of this year, in two of the most famous and highly privilege cities of Scotland, it is about time for the Scottish churches to begin to do something about it.

IN ATCHISON, KANSAS, a man of business, not a temperance fanatic, has advertized that if any person shall sell liquor again to his aged father, "he will prosecute him as long as he can find him." On this the *Champion*, a whisky paper, remarks that surely no creature without bristles down his spine or hair on the inside of his hands would for 10 or 15 cents thus push an old stumbling man into the grave and regrets that such a notice should be necessary. But if the *Champion* man is acquainted with 150 saloon keepers, or 150 beer sellers or 150 wholesale wine or liquor merchants, he knows just that many men who for 10 cents would push that old man not only into the grave but into whatever may be beyond.

Juvenile Department.

BAND OF HOPE WORK.



The Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., of California, offers to furnish, free of charge, to Sunday-schools, or other juvenile organizations desiring to adopt them for use, the newly revised Band of Hope rituals together with the ritual badges. The ritual comprises a pamphlet of 48 pages. The badges are of German silver, with a safety pin upon the back. Sample copies of the rituals and badge, or quantities for actual use, will be furnished on application to the Superintendent of Juvenile Work, Mrs. M. E. Richardson, Murphys, Calaveras Co., Cal.

TALKS WITH THE YOUNG FOLKS.

PITCAIRN'S ISLAND.

A TEMPERANCE COLONY.

In the year 1787, two days before Christmas, Captain Wm. Bligh, in command of the British ship-of-war *Bounty*, sailed from England for Tahiti. In those days, governments did not waste 90 days balloting whether Jones or Bones should be Senator, but when not engaged in firing cannon balls at their neighbors they tried to do something to help the trade and foster the industry and encourage agriculture and protect the interests of their people.

Captain Bligh had been one of the very few men who had sailed round this world with Captain Cook, and his mission to Tahiti, one of the Society Islands about 3,700 miles south 26° west from San Francisco, was to procure a large number of plants of the bread-fruit tree, and to carry them to the West India Islands to be planted there, which was a very excellent and praiseworthy enterprise.

He arrived there in October, 1788, and after six months steady attention to business, he sailed for Jamaica with 1,015 plants on board. The Editor of the RESCUE was not on board, but has heard and read a good deal about the voyage of the *Bounty*. The Captain was undoutedly one of the most obstinately tyranical men that ever commanded a ship. His subsequent conduct conclusively proved that. After having had a delightful time in Tahiti and reveling in the fruits and flowers and dissipation of that beautiful island, the sailors found the life on board a crowded ship, ill provisioned as they were in those days, and under the harsh treatment of a cruel despot, a very unpleasant contrast with their recent life at the Island. So, 24 days out, on April 28, 1789, a portion of the crew mutinied and forced the captain and 18 men and officers into a boat with very little provisions and water, and no chart or instruments of navigation with which to find their way.

It was a most cruel thing to do, for there was no hope of their ever making land; the mutineers doutless supposed they would all perish miserably in a few days. But the captain tho a tyrant had some famous qualities. He put his boat's crew under good discipline, headed West before the S. E. trade winds and husbanded the provisions, caut a fish or a bird now and then, and finally, after much suffering, landed without the loss of a man on Timor Island, in Torres Strait on the north side of Australia, about 3,600 miles from where he was set adrift.

The Captain returned to England, had a man of war sent to hunt for the mutineers, 14 of whom were found at Tahiti. taken to England and 3 of them hanged. An instance of the hardness of Captain B. occurred in the trial. In the boat with him there was a midshipman who was a favorite with the crew. Before the boat was cast off the mutineers told him he might come on board if he would and stay with them and he did so to save his life, seeing no chance of ever reaching shore or being picked up. The captain did his utmost to get the young fellow hanged for this offense as if it was mutiny and it was said that having wealthy and influential relatives only saved his life.

Capt. Bligh was again sent to make a similar attempt and succeeded in establishing the bread-fruit in the West Indies and there are lots of them in Columbia, South America now, descended from the plants he landed in Jamaica. They call them there "pan del Norte," bread of the north.

Our tyrannical Captain was then put in command of a ship of the line to cruise on the coast of France, but he was so vicious with his crew that they mutinied and ran the ship into a French port. In 1806 he was an Admiral and was made Governor of New South Wales; here he was so tyrannical that after a while the colonists rebelled, deposed him and put him in jail, an awful thing to do there and in those days. They reported particulurs to England and an official was sent out with orders to release Admiral Bligh, proclaim him Governor of the colony, fire a grand salute ete. etc., and after he had been Governor one hour to relieve him and send him to England.

In those days rebellion against an English Governor was considered a woeful crime, but as there was nobody punished and Admiral Bligh the tyrant was removed, the conduct of the people in resorting to such extreme measures was justified; and that indicates as well as the other occurrences detailed that he was one of the most obstinate, selfish, arrogant, conceited, tyrannical, silly men of all history. Silly because his tyranny resulted in disaster to himself in these three instances and must have been utterly unbearable.

Still he evidently had great qualities and was a gallant, brave, capable seaman and navigator and a man of high family, well educated and started in the world under the most favorable circumstances to achieve the fame of a gallant virtuous hero. It has long been my opinion that he must have been a drunkard or a hard drinker and that the Jamaica Rum of those days was the tyrant that caused the mutiny of the *Bounty*, the mutiny on the other ship resulting in her surrender to an enemy by the crew, and the rebellion in Australia resulting in putting the tyrant in jail for about a year. History dont tell us that he ever drank a glass of liquor, nor did it say that any other man of his day fell into disaster thru drink; but the history of Bligh seems to indicate very plainly that he was a tyrant because he got habitually drunk.

The captain of British ships of war, were then absolute despots; they could order a man or any number of their men to be flogged in the most awfully cruel manner for the slightest offense or for no offense. They might be tried for horrible cruelty but would be tried by a court martial of men like themselves, and acquitted; when the captain ordered a punishment there was no appeal on board his own ship; it was sure to come. Rum was everywhere among officers and men and probably there was always somebody drunk on board and every day somebody flogged for offences committed when drunk.

About every sailor got drunk, and about every sailor got flogged; not whipped; but cruelly and brutally lacerated, and if a mans bare back from shoulders to waist could be seen, the records of his having served on a man of war were very voluminously written there; they looked there the first thing when a man on shore was suspected of being a deserter. And it is fair to presume that rum in the sailor committed about every time the offence that brot the lash, and rum in the captain as often passed sentence on rum in the sailor.

A British man-of-war was an awful purgatory in those days and an American was once not much better. Many years ago an old custom-house officer named Fetherbridge, who was watchman on board foreign ships at Dartmouth, England, told me he had served two years on board a man-of-war, and was discharged because of a broken leg. Two years afterward he saw the Captain of the ship on a wharf and altho he knew the Captain had no power over him whatever now, and tho he had not been ill-treated by him, he was inspired by such a terror that he fled and hid, trembling behind a pile of planks, till the Captain had gone from the wharf.

Now this is a long way from a temperance colony. But we have started about the founding of one, under the most unlikely and unfavorable circumstances that could be imagined, and we have got so far posted in the remote and direct causes which led to one of the oldest temperance societies and temperance colonies that now exists in the world.

Captain Bligh died in 1817, at the age of 64, and that is all we have to do with his history. The mutineers navigated the ship back to Tahiti, after touching at another island, and for a while had a nice time there among the natives with whom they had been acquainted during their former visit.

But after a while they began to fear that their old father Johnny Bull's long arms might be feeling round for them unpleasantly. So Fletcher Christian the leader of the mutineers and 8 of his comrades embarked again on the Bounty taking with them 18 Tahitians, 12 of them women and 6 men. The wind is always southeast there and pretty cunningly to avoid pursuit and capture, they made their way to the southeast, right to windward, till they came to Pitcarin's Island which is 1,170 miles E. S. E. or South 67° east from Tahiti or Otaheite as it is sometimes called.

There they landed and colonized and having removed every thing they could from the Bounty they burned her up, lest some passing vessel should discover their whereabouts. That was in 1790 and they were never discovered or heard of till an American whaler in 1808 passing the island was surprised by some dusky skinned boys in a canoe who asked in the best of English to have a rope thrown to them.

It made a great noise in the world when news came of the discovery of the missing mutineers but they were not visited again till a British ship of war called there in 1814. All about the temperance colony will be told next week.

FREEDOM. LIBERTY.

These are two words which have been much misunderstood in all ages. Liberty has been to mankind thru all history a precious watchword which has called up and intensified the noblest and best emotions of which the human heart is capable. And because it was one of the few sweet words that act as a key to men's hearts, the powers of evil have always used it when they sot to deprive nations and people of their freedom and independence.

Thru all history men have marched and countermarched, and endured toil, and cold, and hunger, and privation, and have fot and poured out their blood like water on a thousand battle fields, imagining that they were making glorious sacrifices for the cause of human liberty, when they were really the dupes of cunning knaves and tyrants, and were periling their lives to rivet the claims of enslaving tyranny upon their own and their children's necks.

Two rival kings or chiefs, or usurpers, or other ambitious thieves have disputed each others claims to wrong, and rob and oppress their fello men; and thousands have rallied to the standard of each, shouting for liberty, to have something, or to do something, or to be something, which turned out in the end to mean their own enslavement.

The ancient Greeks and Romans fot much in the name of liberty and their supremacy went down in the drunkenness and immorality of the criminal license which they mistook for liberty and worshiped in its name.

We hear a good deal lately of liberty, and it is invariably the cry of somebody who wants liberty to do wrong. The people who want only liberty to do right, are not clamoring for their rights; the others are. The liberty of the American citizen to do right is untrammeled and unlimited by law, and is in every respect as free as air, except where the claimant of liberty to do wrong, oppresses and injures, and tyranizes over the well-doer.

Fools often prate of liberty who would allow no one else to have any liberty at all. If there was entire liberty to do wrong and injure our neighbor, there would be no liberty, no law, no peace at all. John could do as he pleased to Tom, and Tom could retaliate as he pleased, and there would be constant rapine, and theft, and violence, and murder, until a law of true liberty was established by some means.

It will be readily understood that the fullest liberty to do right, can interfere with no ones perfect happiness; can wrong or discomfort no one. And the only reasonable protection for our liberty, is to restrict every one's liberty to do that which works wrong, and injury, and injustice to his neighbor, and destroy his neighbors liberty to do right and to be happy and live in peace.

The most common cry of the rumseller when we talk of stopping his thief den is, "my liberty," and the poor degraded lost victims of rum, all of whose liberties he has stolen, except the liberty to be his slaves and to wear rags and eat miserable food and smell bad and look like bewitched scarecrows and to beat their wives and starve their children—these poor wobegone slaves gabble too, about their liberties to be slaves and to sin and suffer and starve and die.

A gang of criminals and law-breakers and perjurers are now banded together under the name of the Leag of Freedom. They are contending for liberty to keep open their vile doggeries of shame and sin on Sunday, when good people rest and go to church and thank God for the blessings of the week and are clean and orderly and kindly in their homes and are FREE. The bobtail liberty brigade of outlaws want *liberty*, *freedom* to break up the happy home on Sunday; liberty to coax the father of the family into the grogshop on Sunday; liberty to poison him on Sunday; liberty to steal his money on Sunday, which means the food and clothing and bedding of his wife and children; liberty to craze him on Sunday and make of him a thief or a murderer or a madman and send him to the jail or madhouse or the morgue or the gallows; liberty to turn his children ragged and

penniless into the street on Sunday; liberty to blast and blight with the loathing curse of beggary and ruin all our business interests—to destroy every enterprise and to make the white working man unfit to cope or compete with the sober chinaman; liberty to keep our jails and hospitals and police courts full and to empty our schools and homes and libraries and churches; liberty to train the whole community to be beggars and thieves and loafer slaves of the grogshop.

It is too bad to have to mention the name of anything so infamous and malicious and wicked as this outlaw ruffian leag, which hates and curses innocence and virtue; hates and blasphemes God and womanhood and childhood and would for a few dimes sell if it could the whole human race to endless torment. The only true liberty is to be found in living in accord with what the Savior told us was the two great commandments comprising the whole law, viz, "to love God with all thy heart and soul and mind and to love thy neighbor as thyself." Any one who considers those two commands will readily see that if all men obeyed them strictly, we should all enjoy the most absolute freedom from sorrow and suffering and poverty and from all evil. No one can deny that. If they could prove it false, the Christian religion could be proved deficient. Till they do it is beyond assault.

THE SINS OF THE FATHERS.

A London physician of eminence gives it as his opinion that "in no instance is the sin of the father more strikingly visited upon his children than in the matter of tobacco smoking. The enervation, the hypochondriasis, the hysteria, the insanity, the dwarfish deformities, the consumption, the suffering lives and early deaths of the children of inveterate smokers, bear ample testimony to the feebleness and unsoundess of constitutions transmitted by those addicted to this pernicious habit. * * * By this a man injures his own health and that of his children. Ought not this consideration to restrain every wise and good man from contracting or continuing such a senseless and destructive habit of self-indulgence?" Another eminent London physician says: "I have constantly observed that the children of habitual smokers are, with very few exceptions, imperfectly developed in form and size, very ill or plainlooking, and delicate in constitution."—*Chuchr and Home.*

NOTES FROM THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

TOBACCO.—It is probable that the dear friends of the Juvenile Department may think their Supt. a woman with only one purpose in view, namely, a continual fight against tobacco. But if this is true, the reason for it, is, that tobacco is continually opposing the advancement of the Band of Hope, and, as has been before stated in these columns, is the greatest enemy with which we have to contend. So we must keep up the fight till our opponent is compelled to take to by ways and hedges, and will no more puff his unclean breath in our faces, whenever we walk abroad.

"Down with the enemy! down with the enemy!
Give him no quarter, the worst of foes!"

WHY THEY SMOKE.—In a neat little collection of dialogues called "Rescue the Drunkard" is one for ten boys, entitled "Why They Smoked." Send and get it, boys, it costs but 15 cents; (see ad. of National Temperance House in RESCUE.) And in the meantime let me tell you why they smoked. John smoked for the toothache. Will for dyspepsia. (Tobacco is good for dyspepsia, physicians tell us that it often causes it, and in nearly every case aggravates it, which makes it rather bad for the dyspeptic patient.) Jim smoked for biliousness. Sam for headache; Tom, because he used to have the earache and feared he might have it again; Bob, to keep off the measles, and Dick—well, Dick hardly knew, but at last remembered, he smoked for corns! In a recent lecture delivered here, a companion to Dick was reported, in a man who smoked for an "ingrowing nail, and who had derived much benefit from the remedy." So it is, boys! Men smoke for everything imaginable. A man told me that a Dr. recommended smoking for cramps, some thirty years before, and he had smoked ever since (and still had cramps)! The proposition is absurd!

First; who ever heard of a man taking one medicine several times daily for over thirty years? and second, the fact that the disease still remained after thirty years treatment (?) showed that the remedy had utterly failed to perform its mission. Any medicine taken daily, for a long time, ceases to be a medicine, as the system accommodates itself to the daily dose, and if it was a specific for the complaint when first tried, long use would wear out its beneficial properties.

The man who smokes for dyspepsia, because, ten years ago some one told him smoking would help him, uses the prescription as an excuse to satisfy his conscience and, perhaps, to conciliate his wife; but uses the tobacco because he loves it, and is more or less its slave; and would use it all the same if he knew it caused dyspepsia, which without doubt it often does.

CAN'T QUIT:—I'd like to stop using tobacco, but I can't, the habit is too strong for me." Men, and even beardless boys, often make the above assertion, and there was a time, when my heart was full of pity for these poor enslaved ones, but within the past few months so many men of all ages, temperaments and conditions have broken the chains of habit, that it is now my belief that any man can quit, if he will only give his *own consent!* The reason that some men try and fail is because they stop, but comfort themselves with the reflection, that if self denial proves too disagreable, they can begin again. So when you hear a man say "I can't quit," know that he realy *means* "I don't want to quit and I am not going to try." "What man has done man may do." M. E. R.

HEARTH AND HOME.

Hearth and Home! Twin words of beauty,
Sweetest music to the ear,
Gently linking love to duty,
Trusting heart with mutual care.
Brightly in the Hearth-light glowing,
Beam the radiant faces there,
Some with childhood's fair locks flowing,
Some with snow-threads in their hair—

CHORUS:—All untiring, good desiring,
Peace and love with duty meet.
Truth admiring, Heaven aspiring
Virtue crowns our lives complete.

Hearth and Home! Sweet love-notes walking
All the spirit birds of song.
With a heaven of sunlight breaking
Over hills of doubt and wrong.
Here unfold the buds of being,
Fragrant in immortal bloom,
Shedding rich, celestial splendor
'Round the hearts of Hearth and Home!

CHORUS:—All untiring, etc., etc.

Hearth and Home! O fold their meaning
Closer to the life and heart,
Do great deeds no longer DREAM them,
SEE THYSELF OF GOD A PART!
Help uplift a fallen brother,
Bind his wounds and hide the stain,
With his soul, ye shall recover
Bloom of life and joy again.

CHORUS:—All untiring, etc., etc.

—*Mrs. Ione G. Daniels, in the Anvil.*

DER VISKEY BUSINESS.

CONVINCING REASONS WHY IT SHOULD BE MAINTAINED. HANS SAUERMILCH'S OPINION ON "DER PENLFITS UV TRINKING.

MR. SHENTLEMENS: Py reason of a letter in der newspaper; I haf peen requested to ockspress meinself on der visky question.

As I am der boss poss mit a beer saloon, it was yust right dot I stand oop for dot peezness. Uv a man was got a saloon mit himself, I guess he vas know some things about drinks, ain't it?

I am avare dot lots uv fellers dot vants to save monish vas dryin' to runs down der peezness; der vas Shon B. Go-off, und Suse Anthony, und Parnum's circus, und plenty of unner vellers, but ven I told you some dings, I guess you vould say, "Pully for Sauermilch, his het vas level."

Der ort to pe a rum shop on every corner, in every town, and den peezness vould be goot. Der visky peezness helps enny town. No matter how dull peezness vas, peeples will spend der monish fur trinks. Dis vas broved efry tay. All over Nye York you can find vorking mans dot vos gomplaining apout ter pay, und bromisin' dot dey vould go on some strikes, pecause dey mens vill spend feefty cents efry tay fur visky und bier; dot proves dot der liquor peezness vas helpin' drade, ain't it?

Und dot vas not der only vay; der vas menny unners. Uv it vas not fer trinking, menny public buildings vould not peen built; dese brisons, und shails, und poor poor houses, und inebriate asylums, und such dings; und ef dese houses vas not puilt, vy uv course der meganics vould hafe nodtings to do, ain't it.

Uv you dont got some rum shops in der town, you vont need no shail, und uv course you dont vant no sheriff, und vot vould der boliticians done?

Uv der vas no rum der vould peen no murders, no fites, no stabs, no licking your vife, no nodting fur der newspapers, und vot vould der editors done? Und vot vould der lawyers done?

Ah! mein freunds, pefore you run down der rum, you yust tink uv all dose dings. How menny beeples vould pen out uv work, mitout liquor? Vy ve vould need no bolices, no charity gommissions, no supehauses, no gommunists, no noddings.

Uv you hat no visky-schops, vare vould your poys spend der efenings? Vy! dey vould haf to stay at home, and it vould kill menny uv them to be cast into der same society as der mudders und seesters. Der mudders could not dell dem der same sholly stories vot dey hear mit der saloon; dot vas imbossible. Pesides, der saloon vas uv yuse to der vamiley. Uv you hat a son, und you dont vant him setting around der hause all der efening, you can yust send him to der saloon, und he vould not vorry you some more dot night. In all dese uays a saloon helps a town ferry mooch, ain't it?

Und it helps you socially. It penefits your vamily. It helps your sons to get ockquainted mit beeple dot dey vould not oddervise know mitout der saloon.

Der was nadtings like bier fur sociableness—except visky. Visky vas a little ahed.

Der vos a time ven two freunds vould meet und ockschange der gomplements uv der tay, und den part. But der saloon has done avay mit dot cold vay of acting. Now ven two or dree freunds meet, und schake hands mit demselves, von uv dem vill say: "Let's have some dings?" und dey vill valk into der saloon (der is always von handy) und von veller says, "Vot vill you dake?" Und der unner veller says, "I vill take der same"; und den dey yust douch dose glasses togedder, und say, "Here she goes," und she does go. Den der unner veller vill say, "Now you must dake somedings mit me," und dey go droo der same berformances mit demselves vonce more. Dot was sociapility. Un you dont got some saloons how you vas gone to done dot, eh? Ven you ask a man to dook somedings, you dont vant to dread him to a coat, or a pair of schush, or a loaf uv pread, or no such voolishness; do you? Vhiskey onables a man to pury his dhoughts. He vill forget all about his hard vork somedimes fur more as a veek.

It gifs a man courage in running his haus. Vot vould a man done midout he trinks? I vas so meek as Moses ven I was sober, but ven I vas full mit bier, you yus pet your poots der schildren und der olt voman vas got to shump arount lifely. Mein vife dont dalk pack to me den; uv she vould, I lick her. I let her know I vas so good a man as vot she vas, or some unner vons too.

Visky deaches a man not to pe broud mit himself, Ven a man vas sober he vants glean glose, und a goot ped, und blenty uv unner dings. But ven he vas drunk, he vas not no stoock oop. He dont gare vot kind of glose he vares, und ven it cooms to schleeping, he vould just so soon schleep in der gutter as some unner places, und he dinks der curbstone vas a pillar, dont it?

Efry town likes to haf rich men, und dere vas no peezness in vich a man gould got so rich so soon as in der saloon peezness. Der vas a ferry pig profit in all kinds of trinks. Yust look at some boor yung vellers vot vas tending bar. He starts mit nodtings. und in a few yahrs he vas got schirts mit frills, und a diamond pin, und a gold vatch mit a chain dot veighs den pounds, und monish enuff to start a saloon uv his own.

Look at *me.* I started a bier saloon after I failed to get rich in der puggy peezness, und now I got no droubles, und not vork, only to tap a new kegs ven der unner von vas dry, und rake in der stamps.

I am a freund do der vorking man pecause dey are a freund to me, und help to support me. Ven der vorking mens vas mat mit ter posses, dey meet at mein saloon, und trink bier, und make speeches, und kurs ter panks, und der rich beeples, und tings like dot. I say so, doo.

Somedimes I vas mat. It vas ven vemmens und children coom here to peg monish to puy pread, und ven I say "No," den dey say der husbands und vaters spend all der monish here. Vot vas dot der peezness? All vimmen tink uv, vas spending monish on dress, und der olt man must vork! vork!! vork!!! und haf no enshoyment.

I stick me to mine saloon. I haf a license, und der government vas packing me; und Murphy, nor der Vimmen's Crusade, nor enny unner man can make me stop. Dots der kind of vellers vot I vas. —*Rechabite.*

"THE BREWERY and beer dive and grog shop system are not American institutions, not the produet of our liberties, not the offspring of our schools, churches and civilization, but a rotten mushroom from the despotic dunghills of Europe." Says John B. Finch.

BOUND VOLUMES of the RESCUE (18th volume) for sale at $2.00, delivered at this office.

The Rescue.

DEVOTED TO

Temperance, Current Literature, General News, and whatever may concern the public welfare.

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OUR PRINCIPLES.—We aim for nothing short of a sweeping National Prohibitory law endorsed by every State and Territory of the Union, in the year 1885, and as much sooner as the Christian and Temperance men and good citizens of the country may desire to accomplish it.

IGNORANCE IN SPOTS.

The Rescue has often alluded to the fact that the men of business and letters and learning who are well read and intelligent upon other subjects are generally very grossly ignorant upon the nature and effects of wine, beer and alcoholic drinks and upon every thing relating to them, beyond the matter of their being in general use. In referring to the letter of "Common Sense" in the *Pacific Methodist* recently, this ignorance was ascribed to the writer of that article, and it was hastily unobserved that as read, the criticism seemed to make a charge of general ignorance against him, which was by no means intended.

There is only one way for any of these classes or for any one else to learn of these things, viz: to read the books and papers of the temperance press. The information to make them intelligent on this subject is found nowhere else, in the secular or religious press, or in secular or religious text books or other books. So that no matter how learned one may be in other respects, he may be darkly, densely ignorant on this point and may not suspect it.

Hear the evidence of the great Dr. B. W. Richardson, a great M. D., a great scientist, a great chemist, a laborious student, a drinker of alcoholic liquors and a prescriber of them in his medical practice, he made an extended series of experiments on nitrite of amyl, an anesthetic; the results he laid before the Medical Association of England, a society 20,000 strong. They were delighted with the manifest ability of this hero of science, and they entreated him to subject the various alcohols to a similar inquisition, which he set about. Please remember that neither the Medical Society nor Dr. Richardson had the slightest reference to the temperance question or interest in it; they wanted to learn, what so many people think they know, something positive about the nature of alcohol and its effects on the human system; never once thinking of the temperance issue or caring for it at all.

The Doctor commenced his experiments and researches; in everything else of his scientific attainments he occupied the highest round of the ladder of perfection which the patient, plodding climber can reach; no one would dream of him being ignorant; one of the last men in the world to be so; but he says he had not gone far when

"I WAS ASTOUNDED AT MY IGNORANCE."

And he goes on to say that he had *in ignorance* learned from tradition and custom to use himself and give his patients a thing most positively injurious to them. He found alcohol in itself, in whisky, wine, beer, cider, etc., to be a lie in everything which had been claimed for it, except that it was a poison. Not a thot yet of the temperance question; but he determined in his own mind to drink no more himself except at banquets and dinner parties, for fear of injury to himself. His researches patiently conducted over a term of three years, were published and praised and at last he became an earnest, constant, faithful advocate of temperance. And the Medical Temperance Society of England was formed; it was 80 strong, 120, 150, 220 and last accounts there were 300 of the best and most conscientious doctors of England converted to temperance in their own lives and in their practice.

Cardinal Manning, too, is no ignoramus; no fool, no common man of learning; he has put on record more than once words to this effect, if not exactly these, "I confess that up to the year 1867 I was entirely blinded as to the evils of intemperance until I read the report of a parlimentary commission, etc." Ever since he has been a radical temperance man; his eyes were opened.

Now it is not in the least disrepectful nor intended to be so, to hazard an opinion that not one in one hundred of the bishops, ministers, judges, editors, teachers, doctors of this country can properly describe what fermented wine or beer or other alcoholic liquors are or tell their effects, unless they happen to be of those who have made a special study of the subject; and very few of them desire to do so, because they think it is idle to waste time over it when they know perfectly that too much drink is harmful and there is no more to know.

Most men suppose that wine is the juice of the grape and that barley is the essence or substance of barley and that they both contain strength and nourishment—whereas the only nourishment at all appreciable is in the pure water in the mixture, and in the case of the wine, that is by no means the fruit of the vine; it is only the water which the vine absorbed from the earth; and the nourishment and substance and essence of the grape has all been rotted and destroyed; nothing in the wine but water, mixed with the poison alcohol formed from the decayed, decomposed sugar of the grape and a faint smell of grape skins or grape juice which fermentation was not quite able to destroy.

If all good, honest, intelligent men knew just what these things are they would all unite to drive them out of the world. But as long as statesmen and preachers and christians and editors who mean to be good citizens believe that alcohol or wine or beer was not always under the special ban and curse of God, but was a creation of his and good for medicine or for anything, and as long as Christians largely believe that the cup of devils was ever countenanced by the Savior, all efforts to remove the greatest curse of the ages will be more or less futile. The lesson of the death of President Garfield from the poison of whisky and rotten food administered by his medical attendants in spite of the repeated protests and warnings of more intelligent physicians goes for nothing, because men will not learn the truth of this great ancient fraud alcohol.

THE I. O. G. T. MUTUAL AID.

A Lodge Deputy was asked recently if he had secured any names for the Mutual Aid, he answered, "No, he would be ashamed to ask any one to go into an institution of that kind as it appears now; the Grand Lodge takes no interest in it, is perfectly quiet about it, dont believe they want it to succeed; if they did, it would be pushed ahead, kept before the lodges, advertized in the Rescue and commended to the members. In the extra issue of Feb. 16 nothing was said about it, and they advertize others while they do not this; if they wanted it to succeed they could very soon run up the membership to th required number, etc."

There is no one in California who is more desirous to see this enterprise, so necessary to our Order, become a success than the editor of the Rescue; and it is the fault of no other that it has not been advertized recently. It was very fully done and its claims frequently urged for a long time, when a crowd-out took place and the ad. was temporarily displaced and was intended to be curtailed and replaced next week and next, and has been forgotten or deferred because an idle or leisure moment never comes here.

The officers of the G. L. would probably like to do more for the Mutual Aid and work at various other services which they have to leave out, because there are only 24 hours in a solar day and some of them unluckily have to be wasted in sleep. They seem to have done about all they could. Every Lodge deputy has been furnished with the documents necessary to enable him to push and float the institution in his lodge, and he has been repeatedly urged most earnestly by circular and in the Rescue and in the Grand Lodge to use his efforts to do so.

The Rescue has repeatedly pointed out the fact that it is a perfectly safe institution; that it has not a single danger or objection, unless Lodge Deputies and members should continue to oppose or neglect it and finally wear it out with discouragements. It must if started be run at about half the assessment expense that is paid in societies that accept drinkers, and as there are no charter fees, rents, lodge dues or other expenses, it is puzzling to conceive one single objection to urge against its being run up to 2,000 members next month. No objection that has a straw of force, has ever been offered against it.

If one of the few that have joined it should die this year the investment is a good one; no danger of loss. If 1,000 should join it this month, five or six of them would probably die in the course of a year and their benefit would be $1,000 and the survivors would be assessed about an average of $5 or $6 each in place or $12 to $15 in other societies, besides dues and other expenses amounting to perhaps as much more.

If only 50 to 200 or so should join next year and one of them should chance to die, his friends would get a large return for his outlay but they would regret that he had not embarked in an older society; but every one of the survivors would consider himself fortunate in having come into a society with so few calls on his purse.

If those parties who are going to die before the classes are full could know it, it would be more fortunate for them to go and pay more in another society and draw a larger benefit. But as 993 or 994 of the 1000 will live another year it is to be hoped the classes will be full and that 993 and all who join after will have done the most fortunate thing possible in the line of life assurance.

The Lodge Deputies and members every one of them from the Oregon to the Arizona line may rest perfectly sure that the Grand Lodge officers and all who have an earnest unbiased desire for the welfare of the Order here, and who understand this Mutual Aid system of ours, are intensly anxious for the entire, speedy, instant success of it, and the only thing that delays it or stands in the way, is the lack of about half a dozen spirited, loyal Lodge Deputies who understand this thing and believe in it, and who will start the ball, report their success in the Rescue and set the whole jurisdiction to fill the divisions right up as we ot to do and as there is no possible reason why we should not do, if we desire the best success of our Order.

HOME PROTECTION MEETING.

At Dashaway Hall on Saturday evening there was a large audience altho it was unpleasantly wet and threatening weather.

The Chairman Dr. McDonald said the only cases under the Sunday law that had been before the courts were two of Schetzels, who is a tool of the Leag of Fiendom.

The Rev. Dr. Crary editor of the C. C. Advocate said the leag was as old as Satan and began its work in 1794 in this country when whisky rebelled against the government and was put down. No whisky rebellion had ever triumphed and never would over the government; the whole whisky business had been in a conspiracy a few years ago to swindle the government; they had bribed and corrupted the revenue officers, covered the land with perjury, falshood and theft and had been put down. The Sunday law was passed by a Democratic legislature and when its repeal was demanded two years after by a leag of Fiendom it was refused by a Democratic legislature. And no legislature that can be elected in this State will repeal this law. He said the leag had done more to stir up popular sentiment in favor of law than all the churches, and temperance societies combined. It was a mistake to suppose that the Germans were united against the Sunday law. He knew many Germans and more Scandinavians who are in favor of it."

It was a little singular that the press reports all agreed in suppressing any mention of Col. Babcock who followed in a forcible and pertinent address. Perhaps there were two reasons for this, one, he gave a chapter of statistics which showed the drunken and criminal arrests in San Francisco and the murders and attempts to murder were nearly two to one for those in St Louis in proportion to population and vastly greater than in Chicago and New York and that our number of grogshops bears just about the same proportion to theirs that the crimes and miseries they produce do.

Another reason perhaps was Col. Babcock stated that when the Schetzel arrests were made, the press of this city announced that Schetzel was a Good Templar, and did this to curry favor with the leag, knowing that the Good Templars had nothing to do with him or his work. Perhaps this was not quite

correct as to all the press, but the *Chronicle* did so certainly. And probably none of them corrected the report.

Col Babcock made an appeal to the people to sustain the Home Protection Association in their efforts to enforce and retain the Sunday Law, and promised that if possible branch associations should be formed all over the state. His speech was warmly applauded and was an effective argument.

Col. Long was called and responded reluctantly, owing to the lateness of the hour. The *Chronicle* says he made a short but forcible and eloquent speech in favor of the maintenance of the law. He said that he was in the vestibule of hell a few nights ago, meaning thereby the Barbary coast, and in one of the lowest dens there he found emblazoned on a mirror which nightly reflects the bloated visages of degraded humanity this sentiment: "No Sunday law here." If the President of the United States could have spent ten minutes with him on that exhibition and seen what he saw, and smelt what he smelt, the speaker said he believed the autograph of Chester A. Arthur would be gracing the Chinese bill.

At the conclusion of the meeting many recruits came forward to sign the pledge and enroll as members of the Association."

A PROPOSITION POLITICAL.

Dr. Samuel McLean, of Modesto, writes to say, that as it will be a serious set back to our cause to have the Sunday law repealed, we must use the most strenuous efforts to see that it is not. He thinks that the third party movement at this juncture, when we have vital work to do would result in a failure. He proposes to issue the subjoined announcement as a heading for a subscribers list, printing say one hundred for each county. For Stanislaus send them to the W. C. T. of Modesto, request him to number them 1 to 100, and furnish each lodge in the county with consecutive numbers and have them returned to him at stated periods, and a copy of the names signed, published by the RESCUE or some journal. When the names are numerous enough, print them on a separate sheet and send to W. C. T. as many copies as he desires. The type once set up could remain and new names be added as they are secured, and at the bottom give a summary of what is going on in other counties in figures.

He thinks every lady member of our Order would canvass for subscribers and would feel that she had an opportunity to render useful aid to the cause. On that plan he thinks we could secure that county and district, and thinks that is our only chance, and if this plan is adopted in other counties, we can save the Sunday law, whereas if only a temperance ticket separate was put up, we should get beaten, and the Sunday law repealed.

The Doctor offers also to back his theory with a liberal donation as a starter to pay the printers bill, and whether there may or not be a better plan to suggest than his, it is very certain that the old plan pursued every time in the past by the advocates of temperance in this State so many times, the plan of doing nothing till long after it is of no use to do anything is the most unsafe way we could possibly adopt.

Some plan of registration of our strength is absolutely necessary, can any one suggest a simpler or better plan?

The following is the form proposed and the earnest consideration of all good citizens is requested to be given to this most important matter.

WHEREAS the Government of the United States and of each of the states of the Union has by law established and set apart Sunday as a National holiday, a day of rest, and

WHEREAS the Legislature of the State of California has passed an Act known as the "Sunday Law," defining what Business Houses or places of Business shall be kept closed on that day. Now therefore we, the undersigned citizens and voters of Stanislaus Co. believing that the aforesaid Sunday Law—giving to all a day of rest—should not be repealed, have solemnly determined that we will disregard all party lines in voting for State Senators and assemblymen if necessary to the end that our votes shall only be cast for such candidates as are opposed to the repeal of the "Sunday Law." Should neither party nominate candidates who are in accord with this resolution, we will then vote for independent candidates who are opposed to the repealing of the Sunday Law.

Name. Occupation.

PERJURY.

A terrible chapter is unfolded of late which shows more than anything else, the appalling extent to which the dramshop degrades and utterly dehumanizes its frequenters. How those who are not common drunkards, but callers and customers and patrons of the bar have become so demoralized, that if one of them gets on a jury where a rumseller is on trial we are pretty sure to find that open perjury has no terror for him. And of course his scruples would be no greater in any other case. When in 1872 they were trying to enforce the license law in Boston, the rum organs in N. Y. and Pa. made open boast that the customers of the bar-rooms would swear falsely every time to screen the thief dens, and they added also that the officers of police could be depended on to say or swear every time of a conviction that it was a first offence when every body knew it was the third or sixth. All who are familiar with the history of trials for violation of prohibitory laws, will have observed that in almost every instance, perhaps 99 times in 100, where men have been called to give evidence that they bot and drank liquor at a bar or store or cellar, they have unhesitatingly committed the boldest perjury, so that scarcely any one would now try on the farce of going to prove the sale of liquor by 20 witnesses tho they were all seen drinking together. The saloon keeper depends on every one of his slaves to thro God and country and Sunday and home overboard every time after he has operated on him a little while.

THE GREENBACKER,

Under its new editorial staff, comes out very strongly against the iniquity of whisky and various other iniquities, among others that of Congress paying $82,000 to the doctors of President Garfield for preventing his recovery by their maltreatment; the chief getting $25,000 for his services in that line. The Greenback Party Convention, wisely put strong prohibition and equal suffrage planks in their platform, and whatever may be their views as to currency and money, allowing them if you please to be radically wrong there, the success of their party, if it would bring prohibition, should be infinitely rather desired than that of any party which either ignores or opposes that all important issue—that of the people versus their principal and most heartless and cruel plunderers, and the most wanton enemies of the public welfare. Mr. R. T. Buell of Los Alamos, the proprietor, whether his theories are right or wrong, deserves the respect of his fellow men for the patriotic, humane and self-sacrificing spirit which has induced him to expend large sums of money in an enterprise, the successful result of which he believes would benefit his country, not himself more than his neighbor. If Mr. Buell has opponents or enemies, they should give him a big broad credit mark every time for that.

THE PLANETS IN APRIL.

Venus is now the bright evening star; on the 19th will appear very close to Saturn both setting about an hour after sunset, Saturn first by a few minutes. On the 24 Venus and Neptune will meet and pass too but whether they will salute or not is not on the bills. Neptune is invisible to the unassisted eye. His Christmas only comes once in 165 of our years and it is a good while there between birthday presents. The Astronomers have so far failed to discover how many of their years the children spend at school and if a courtship ever extends over a period of 15 of their summers.

Jupiter is still large and bright and sets about twenty minutes past 9 on the 15th. Mars is on the Meridian at 6 in the evening and being far north does not set till near 1½ A. M. On the 19th the moon then two days old will be close to Jupiter. What time the various candidates for Governor of Cal. will rise and set (Mr. Boruck excepted) is not stated in the almanac.

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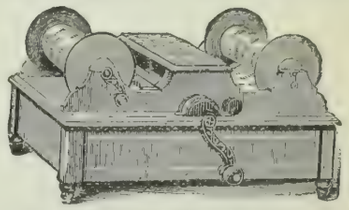
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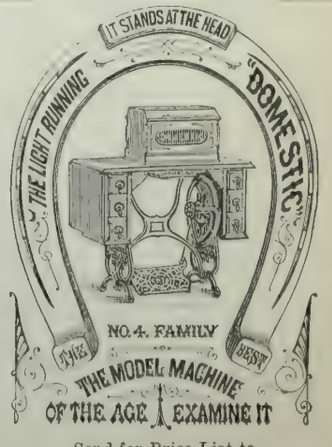
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NEW DIETETIC AND MEDICATED WINES.

BY NORMAN KERR, M. D., F. L. S.

[Read at the quarterly meeting of the British Medical Temperance Association, held Feb. 14, 1882.]

The ripe fruit of the vine possesses cooling, refrigerant, blood-depurant properties. The unfermented juice of the grape is rich in sugar, contains other nutritive constituents, and acts as a gentle diuretic and aperient. So excellent a therapeutic agent is the ripe grape that, in Switzerland and other continental regions, the grape cure (*cure de raisins* of France) has achieved an acknowledged reputation. From early times to the days of Cullen and Pereira, the virtues of the grape have been highly extolled by the medical faculty.

In fermented intoxicating wines, the most valuable properties of the grape are either absent altogether, or present in greatly diminished quantity, alcohol and other new products being formed at the expense of the saccharine, albuminous, and other useful components of the unfermented juice.

Alcohol is an irritant narcotic poison, and is contra-indicated in many inflamatory conditions where the cooling, refreshing, purifying, and nutritious qualities of the unfermented grape-juice are markedly benificial. Hence we find that, in addition to the fresh grapes, dried grapes or raisins, and the unfermented juice have been a favourite prescription in ancient as well as in modern times. Dodoens ("Herbal," p. 651; Lond., 1578) speaks of the "dryed raysens" as good for "cough and all diseases of the lungs, kidneys, and bladder." Louis Cornaro had his strength renewed at the begining of every vintage by new wine. Cæsar Frederich, in the 16th century (Kerr's Collec. vii: 142; Hakluyt II. 339-375) relates how a friend of his was ordered, in Cochin, to drink new unintoxicating wine night and morning. Dr. Russell, in his "Natural History of Aleppo," says that the juice of ripe grapes inspissated was largely used in the treatment of febrile and inflamatory diseases.

For the last twenty one years I have been in the habit of prescribing the unfermented wine manufactured by Mr. Frank Wright at Kensington. This which is a natural red unintoxicating wine prepared from grapes imported from the Continent, I have found of considerable value—taken either alone, with iced water, or with Apollinaris or other aerated water—in fever and in phthisis (consumption) with hemoptysis (blood spitting). In hemorrages (losses of blood) generally, when alcohol is contra-indicated, this wine has been especially useful. In one severe case of smallpox, where recovery was despaired of, the patient, a woman, aged 23, could swallow nothing for nearly eight days but a half-and-half of this unfermented wine and water.

But the taste of invalids, as of the healthy, is capricious, and I have long endeavored to persuade some enterprising Englishman to supply a variety of unintoxicating wines as articles of medicine and of diet. At length, Mr. Wright has, at my suggestion, imported from abroad several unintoxicating wines, which he now offers, along with the wine he has himself been manufacturing for the past quarter of a century. These newly offered wines are (1) Riessling, (2) Muscat, (3) Lachrymæ Christi, (4) Alto Douro, (5) Bordeaux, (6) Madeira, and (7) Congress.

[Here the Dr. describes the various kinds of pure wine from Germany, France, Spain, Italy and Madeira.]

These wines have considerable dietetic and hygienic merit. While valuable medicinal remedies, they are wholesome and acceptable social beverages, when taken moderately by those with whom they agree. With eight varieties of genuine, pure, unintoxicating wines, there should be little difficulty in suiting almost any palate. It seems to me a favorable omen for the future sobriety of our country that the wine cellar can now be stocked with a varied assortment of good sound unintoxicating wines.

UNFERMENTED PORT WITH BARK.—For the special benefit of invalids Mr. Wright has prepared a medicated wine which will, I think, meet with much favor. All the active properties of the best Calisaya bark are imparted to his Alto Douro wine, the dose being half a wineglassful to a wineglassful. This is an elegant, agreeable, and useful tonic. It may appropiately be called "Invalid Unfermented Port." —*The Alliance News.*

MAJOR WHITTLE ENDORSED.

"The Good Templars are desirous of shouldering muskets for the abatement of the League, and keeping step with the bloodthirsty preachers. They will shed no blood in the cause; the whole 20,000 haven't a thimbleful of blood among them. Their skins are so full of cold water that their back teeth are afloat.

As illustrating the crankiness of clerical logic, take almost any of last Sunday's sermons on the Sunday law. There is not one of these fellows who has the faintest notion of what is an argument and what is not; not one whose conclusions are disciples of his premises, or whose assertions have a speaking acquaintance with the facts that he calls to their support. No such melancholy disclosure of clerical mental incompetence has ever before been made in this town. The necessity of treating any utterance of this crowd with respect is one from which every man of sense is henceforth and forever freed.

A noble exception should be noted: the Rev. "Major" Whittle, an unpleasant revivalist, has read his co-pulpiteers a profitable lesson. He reminds them that they are ministers of the gospel, not of the law, the enforcement of which is none of their business; that their mixing up in this thing as public prosecutors cannot be otherwise than disastrous to the cause of religion and morals; that a good example is better than warlike words. This is the only instance that we recall of a jump-up-and-come-down-hard revivaler talking a superior quality of frosty sense on any topic whatever. Shake, Major."—*Wasp.*

The RESCUE was going to criticize the bad taste of the *Examiner* in decending to the immorality of quoting some of the above paragraphs from such a filthy source as the *Wasp*, but it has fallen into the same snare for the purpose of doing justice to Major Whittle and giving him the benefit of the endorsement of the organ of the Leag of Fiendom and of the general nastiness of the city. One of the doctrines of the *Wasp* is that the citizen is perfectly justified and has a perfect right to violate the law as often as he pays the fine of its violation.

THE SUNDAY LAW TYRANNY.

A forcible writer on this subject in the San Francisco *Hebrew* calls attention to the well-attested fact that one wrong often leads to and seems to necessitate the commission of another, and says: "What the sequence of this gross violation of the religious rights of a large class of citizens will prove, remains for the future to disclose. It is perhaps the first link in the chain of ecclesiastical tyranny forging for this country, and calls for the earnest and untiring opposition of all true lovers of religious liberty." —*Chronicle.*

The writer above must have an exalted opinion of the intelligence of the respectable people of this country, when it demands that the religious rights and privileges of fifty millions of people must be violently wrested from them to accommodate a few thousand people who have no interest in the country as a home or further than to make all the money they can out of it. Fifty millions must give up their Sunday because a few Jews dont want to stop their trade on that or any other day of the week, and therefore have a right to forge a chain of ecclesiastical tyranny that shall bind the fifty millions! ! ! Cheek!

It is a great mistake of the *Hebrew* to assist in a movement which would operate here in time as it is doing where it has been successful; a mistake to help bring on a demoralization of drunkenness, Sabbath desecration and godlessness which develops very naturally into stoning and mobbing and robbing the sober Jews that have any money or property. That is what the Leag of Fiendom is doing in Europe where its infidel and devilish doctrines prevail.

We dont want a social system that will make this an unsafe country for either Hebrews or Americans; and it will be made manifest that we can get along, if necessary, much better without the Hebrews and Germans that will not obey American law, than we can without the American sacred Sabbath, that has been until recently and will be again the greatest glory and honor of the country; the best safeguard of the people's liberties and privileges and of all other things the surest guarantee of the people's welfare, prosperity and progress, and of the nation's greatness and perpetuity.

IT SEEMS that Francis Murphy was at one time about as low and lawless and vicious a ruffian as any of our Fiends of the Leag are to-day. He was keeper of a groggery where good men and boys were made thieves and criminals and Murphy was a criminal himself. That is what rum and rumselling did for Francis Murphy. Now he is preaching the gosple of temperance in Great Britain, and has been for years an earnest, active worker, trying his utmost to reclaim wicked men from their evil ways, to make good men better, and to save young people and innocent people from ever getting into the snare of the destroyer and being tempted into the long, dismal procession of the despair and death. That is what temperance did for Francis Murphy. Jerry McAuley was called the wickedest man in New York; he kept about the vilest den of sin in that city. That was what whisky did for him. Now he is an earnest devoted missionary of good will and repentance and peace to the sin sick and drunken and suffering. That is what temperance has done for Jerry. And that is what temperance and the Sunday law want to do with every one of the wretched enslaved members of the Leag of Fiendom—to stop their mad career as criminals, as debauchers and poisoners and murderers of their own and other peoples families and themselves. The severest sentence that any temperance or genuine Sunday Law advocate would pass upon them would be, that they should be miraculously changed into honest, respectable, worthy and prosperous citizens. Could the curse of rum be staid, there would doubtless turn up a good many more reformed Murphys and McAuleys.

WHILE so much is being said about revenue and reduction of the national debt, etc., it may be interesting to give the figures of the revenue of last year, ending June 30, 1881.

Whisky and spirits	$ 67,153,974
Tobacco, all kinds	42,854,991
Malt liquor	13,700,241
Banks and bankers	3,762,208
Stamps	7,924,707
Penalties	231,109
Other sources	152,121
Total	$135,779,351
Cost of collection	4,810,000
Net	$130,969,351
Net receipts of customs	165,000,000
Net receipts miscellaneous, about	4,030,649
Total revenue	$300,000,000
Interest on the debt, about	$ 70,000,000
Current expenditures	139,000,000
Reduction of the debt	101,000,000
	$300,000,000

The whisky fiends, after all their swindling of the government and the people, now want to get about half their tax removed, and to have the remainder of their blood money used in the public schools; but for once they will be disappointed; it will be about the first rebuff they ever met in congress.

THE Sacramento *Bee* treats as a slander the statistical fact that Ireland spends about ten million dollars a year more for whisky and beer than the whole rental of the island; but it is true still, as is also the fact that England and Scotland use more liquor per head than Ireland. If the abolition of rents would make Ireland prosperous, the entire abolition of alcoholic liquor and the continuance of the rents would make her much more prosperous. But as it is with England, Germany, Ireland, so it is with every State or territory of the U. S. where liquor is sold, the less rent and the more crops and the higher wages and the richest mines lead to the most drunkenness, crime and poverty; altho many individuals that are sober may prosper more.

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In the matter of the
ESTATE OF CHAS. W. HEWES, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given, that Monday, the 24th day of April, A. D. 1882, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, and the Court Room of said Court, at the New City Hall, in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, have been appointed as the time and place for proving the will of said CHAS. W. HEWES deceased, and for hearing the application of ROSA M. HEWES, for the issuance to her of letters Testamentary.

Dated, March 27, A. D. 1882.
DAVID WILDER, Clerk.
By CHAS. Z. SOULE, Deputy Clerk.
R. THOMPSON, Att'y for Petitioner.

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" Salmon, doz	1.40, 2.40, 2.60
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" Meats	2.00, 3.25, 3.50
" Poultry	3.25, 3.50
Condensed Milk	2.00, 2.30

Dried Fruits.

Apples	20 lb. lots		6, 7, 7½c
Peaches	20	"	7, 10, 14c
Prunes	10	"	10c
Currants	10	"	10c
Plums	10	"	8, 15c
Raisins	20	"	8½, 10c
Grapes	20	"	7½, 9c

Flour and Meal.

Family Flour, per bbl		$5,25, $5.50, $5,75
Graham Flour, sack		1.35
Oat Meal	10 lbs	40, 45, 50, 55c
Corn Meal	"	25, 30c
Hominy	"	45, 50c
Pearl Barley	"	50, 55, 60c
Sago	"	70c
Buckwheat-flour	"	45, 50, 55c
Vermecelli and Mac, per box		90c, $1.25
Crackers, box, per pound		5, 6, 8c
Cakes,	" "	10, 12, 15c
Soaps, box 20 cakes,		40, 50, 60, 80, $1.00, $1.25
Starch, boxes, per lb		5, 7, 8½, 10c
Corn Starch, paper		7½, 8½, 10c
Stove and Shoe Polish, per doz		45, 50, 55c

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PROHIBITION REFORM NATIONAL CONVENTION.

A national convention of delegates of the Prohibition Reform party will be held in the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, on Wednesday, the 23rd day of August, 1882, commencing at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering such means and adopting measures for the promotion of the great principles and purpose of the party as the convention when assembled may determine.

All citizens of the United States, without regard to former party affiliations, or political differences on other questions, who believe in the main doctrine of the Prohibition Reform party, that the manufacture, importation, sale or supply of alcoholic liquor in any form for use as a beverage, is a high crime against society, and should be prohibited as such in our National and State Constitutions and laws, and who are willing to act with this party in achieving that reform, are invited to assemble in their respective states and territories and in the District of Columbia, to appoint delegates there residing to this national convention equal to the number of Senators and Representatives to which each state is entitled to in the Congress of the United States, and two delegates from each territory and the District of Columbia, with an equal number of alternate delegates from each.

In thus extending this invitation to all citizens, we most earnestly appeal to them to consider—

That the liquor traffic, against which this party has been organized, is the mother and monster crime of our nation, producing more than four-fifths of all other crimes, and far more of public and private evils than all the others combined.

That it poisons the heart of industry and palsies the arm of commerce.

That it robs and enslaves labor, corrupts and bankrupts capital.

That every year in this vaunted free republic it takes a thousand million dollars of their hard earnings from the hand of the toiling masses,and then expends that vast sum in the work of their most terrible destruction.

That every year it murders a hundred thousand of our people, and covers the land with desolate homes and a million wrecks of ruined humanity.

That it is the foul creator and abounding source of pauperism, vice, ignorance, insanity, idiocy, pestilence, disease, physical and mental decrepitude, and death; of all forms and phases of moral and social debasement and domestic misery; of grinding taxation and profligate administrations of the government; of bribery, waste, peculations and abuses without number in public office, mocking at all plans and efforts of civil-service-reform; and of the debauched prostitution of the ballots, of frauds, venality, intimidation and violence at the polls, often making a vile farce of our boasted freedom of elections.

That it fills with perjury and injustice the courts of law and pollutes the sacred days and sanctuaries of religion.

That it conspires in all criminal designs and public disorders, mobs and riots, aiding and exciting them in every breach of the peace, and urging to the entire subversion of law and order.

That the grogshops and saloons are the low nurseries of agrarian and communistic plots and combinations against the rights of industry and for the plunder of property.

That in them are formed and fomented vile and bitter prejudices, passions and conflicts of race against race, class against class, and section against section, of our common country, leading to public outbreaks, cruel outrages and civil war.

That in countless forms and ways it is the fatal foe of our free institutions, and of the virtue, peace, prosperity and happiness of the people.

That like every other crime, it can never be reformed or regulated by law, and can only be subdued by total prohibition.

That it can not be licensed, taxed or treated as a legitimate business without involving the government and people in all its guilt and enormities.

That as an organized potent crime, controlling the government and corrupting all the fountains of political power, it can never be suppressed but by the agency of a political party formed for that purpose, and supremely devoted to its work.

In the present rapid disintegration of the old parties and the absence of all vital issues between them, the people are free to come together and to combine their suffrages for the accomplishment of this most important reform.

The State Committees of the prohibition Reform party, where it is organized, are requested to call conventions for the purpose of appointing such delegates, but where this is omitted by them, or where no active organization of the party exists, any citizens holding this its main doctrine, and willing to co-operate with it may be authorized to call such convention, on application to the undersigned.

The gravity of the questions and movements involved in the present great uprising of the people against the liquor crime thruout our nation and the pressing demand for higher aims, and for more united councils, and plans of action among the friends of the reform, should influence them to send their ablest counselors and foremost workers as delegates to this National Convention. We recognize the entire unity with us of the principles and purposes of the Home Protection and other movements having in view the same methods and objects, and recommend that without respect to any distinction in names or forms of organizations, all meet in the same State and Territorial conventions and unite in appointing delegates to this National Convention. Credentials will be required of the delegates and alternates, signed by the President and Secretary of each convention appointing them.

This call is now issued that it may precede the Spring Conventions of the party, and that ample opportunity may be given to convene and organize the people in all the States and Territories, so as to secure attendance of full delegations from every portion of the Union, that this may be the grandest representative Convention of the cause ever known in its history.

Prominent Prohibitionists of Great Britian, Canada and other countries are expected, and will be welcomed as visitors at the Convention.

By order of National Prohibition Committee.

G. T. Stewart, Chairman, Norwalk, Ohio.
Chas. A. Hovey, Secretary, Boston, Mass.
March 13, 1882. —*Liberator.*

SACRAMENTO Y. M. C. A.

REPORT OF WORK FOR MARCH, 1882.

26	Noon-day meetings	404
3	Weds. evening prayer do	80
4	Sund. P. M. gospel do	371
31	Days reading room	596
3	Evenings S. S. lesson study	96
4	Evenings singing class	81
2	Services at county jail	85
1	Public reception	175
1	Association meeting	60
1	Public lecture	375
	Total	2323

There has been one meeting of the Board of Directors, two each of lecture and labor committees. Hand-bills distributed, 1,000; cards of invitation, 500; pages of temperance literature given away, 2,000; seekers of religion, 20.

Andrew J. Hanson, President.

Riverside, March 3, 1882.

Ed. Rescue:—Last night a Union Gospel Temperance meeting was held in the pavilion which was built for the late Citrus fair. The ministers closed their churches, and at 7:30 P. M. the different congregations met at the pavilion. The hall was well filled, and would have been crowded but for the dampness of the night. The music was good. The speakers were three of our ministers who are members of our lodge of I. O. G. T. Mr. Cross of the Congregational church, conducted the preliminary services. Mr. Colburn, of the Methodist, and Mr. Button, of the Baptist, delivered the addresses. The former gave, "My three reasons for believing that Christianity is the key-note of future temperance." The latter on "Society; its duties, privileges and responsibilities in relation to temperance." At the beginning ef the exercises a collection was taken to pay for the use of the pavilion, the surplus to be invested in temperance literature. Another meeting is to be held in two months, probably in one of the new churches now being built, as none we have are large enough to accommodate the people.

Retta Wood.

"At the meeting at Young Men's Christian Aasociation Hall Monday, Rev. Mr. Nash and Rev. Dr. Gibson spoke in favor of the enforcement of the Sunday law. But near the close of the meeting Major Whittle, the evangelist, remonstrated with the brethren on the course they were pursuing in this matter, as ministers of the Gospel and not of the law. The Scriptures said those that took the sword should perish by the sword, and he could not help thinking the result of the clergy taking so active a part in spurring on legal prosecutions would react disastrously upon the revival work and the general interests of religion and temperance in the city and State. Let Christians show their regard for the Sabbath more by a better observance of it themselves. A good example was better than warlike words."

March 28, 1882.

My Dear Sir:—I cut the above slip from the *Weekly Bulletin* of March 22d, and as a pastor protest against the advice of Mr. Whittle which I consider cowardly and of a time-serving character—when at last the Christians of San Francisco show a disposition to back their prayers with deeds, I consider such advice unworthy a "soldier of the cross." Had Mr. W. been present when Christ with holy indignation, drove the defilers of the Temple forth, he would probably have remonstrated with Him for taking a course calculated to arouse the enmity of those thieves. The Lord deliver us from such *advisers*: they had better keep at home.

I spoke before the Blue Ribbon Club at Guerneville, last Sunday evening, a crowded house and close attention. My exhortations to stand firm on the Sunday law issue were received with hearty demonstrations of approval. May your efforts thru the Rescue meet with the sucess their zeal deserves.

Cordially Yours, E. F. Dinsmore,
Pastor Green Valley Congregational church, Sebastopol, Cal.

WHAT A BARGAIN.

A Mr. S. T. Suit who wants to suit all the customers he can get with suitable material to get drunk on, sent recently to the editor of the Ripon *Free Press* a circular offering 6 bottles of old rye whisky distilled in 1869! ! ! and 6 bottles of assorted brandy, all for $15 in a box. But it happened that Mr. Stone is a genuine temperance man and recommends him to try the Ripon *Commonwealth* and the Berlin *Journal* who are mean enough to advertize such mixtures. What a generous offer; two gallons and two-fifths of these liquids if pure and genuine and of the *best* possible quality would cost (if they paid revenue tax) just $3.02, bottles included; if they paid no tax they cost 86 cents and if made from brewers drugs still less. Probably the lot had been made less than a month before. But men who drink these poisons can be imposed upon to any extent.

Sunday.—In Germany there is a wide spread movement that asks for a Sunday rest. In Austria a similar movement has secured a governmental decree forbidding public works to be carried on on Sunday. In Switzerland and France earnest desires are manifested for an observance of the Sabbath and England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales are enacting and maintaining Sunday laws. Better for us to court the prosperity of our ancient American system than to follow the ancient course of the rotten civilizations of Europe.

IN MEMORIAM.

Died at Lone Oak March 24, 1882, F. M. Felt, aged 36 years 11 months and 11 days; a most worthy member of Lone Oak Lodge I. O. G. T.

The Lodge passed resolutions which recorded their high regard and tender appreciation of the many noble qualities of their deceased brother and their sympathy for his bereaved family.

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348 Mokelumne, W., Mokelumne Hill, Mrs. M. H. Leavett.
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395 Faith, W., Telegraph City, H. H Saunders.
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174 Pomona, Th., Pomona, D. N. Burritt.
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346 Pro Bono Publico, M., Bodie, T Todhunter.

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201 Nevada, F., Nevada City, J. M. Walling.
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136 Rosy Crown, Sa., Iowa Hill, J. S. Lakin.
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260 Sheridan, Sa., Sheridan, Y. Dougherty.
261 Roseville, Sa., Roseville, Mrs. J. D. Pratt.
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184 Star of the Plains, F., Florin, J. T. Amos.
188 Georgiana, Su.. Isleton, Ida Gardiner.
230 Cresco, Tu., Galt, James Ferguson.
248 Elk Grove, F., Elk Grove, Rev. A. J. Compton.
287 Unity, M., Folsom, Mrs. J. F. Howe.

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134 San Juan, F., San Juan, Mrs.M.A. Flint
424 Ruby, Sa., Hollister, L. Thornton.

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220 San Bernardino, M., San Bernardino, R. H. Curtis.
284 Riverside, W., Riverside, Jno. Hall, M.D
443 Rincon, Sa., Chino, Charles Hidden.
493 Lugonia, F., San Bernardino, J. B. Glover.

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242 Home, Sa., San Luis Rey. D. R. Foss.
263 Golden Rule, Tu., San Diego, J.W.Wescott.
264 Poway. Sa., Poway, G. W. Butterfield.
351 Monument, Tu., San Diego, O. N. Sanford.
435 Silver Gate, F., National City, W. S. Bullis.

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114 Evening Star, Th., San Francisco, R. B. Allen, No. 2607 Clay street.
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130 Constitution, F., San Francisco, Frank A. Davis, No. 143 Fremont street.
160 Mission Star, Tu., San Francisco, Wm. Gorham, No. 577 Market St.
185 Life Boat, M., San Francisco, J. Moran, No. 1020 Montgomery Street.
186 Golden Gate, Tu., S. F., W. P. Joseph, Metropolitan Temple, 5th & Jessie Sts.
291 International, M., San Francisco, David Kerr, Nos. 47 & 49 Beale street.
293 Valley, Th., San Francisco, W. K. Forsyth, No. 719½ Gough street.
307 Pleasant Valley, M., San Francisco, T. H. Downing, No. 10 Market street.
314 Spring Valley, Tu., San Francisco, John E. Cline, No. 3014 Fillmore St.
417 Crystal, M., South San Francisco, Mrs. A. P. Ellis, cor. 18th and R. R Avenue.

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139 Woodbridge, M., Woodbridge, C. L. Newton.
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189 Lodi, F., Lodi, Geo. W. Hill.
253 Linden, F., Linden, Jas. Wasley.
254 Mt. Vernon, F., Stockton, Geo. Norton.
315 Ripon, F., Ripon, J. T. Bloomer.
323 Farmington, Sa., Farmington, Mrs. O. D. Dyke.
373 Lathrop, Th., Lathrop, W. S. Reynor.
469 Wildwood, Sa., Atlanta, E. L. Moore.
472 Dexter, Sa., Dexter, S. W. Sollars.

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442 Arroyo Grande, Th., Arroyo Grande, J. E. Mosher.
444 San Luis Obispo, F., San Luis Obispo, W. P. Barnett.
445 Cambria, Sa., Cambria, Thaddeus Sherman.
447 Cayucos, Th., Cayucos, J. L. Raines.

SAN MATEO COUNTY.

56 Ocean, Sa., Halfmoon Bay, J. Compton.
190 Ocean Queen, Sa., Pescadero, Mrs. A. W. Goulson.
408 San Gregorio, F. San Gregorio, Adolph Shields.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

140 Santa Barbara, F., Santa Barbara, Chas. D. Crowell.
178 Rose of Lompoc, Sa., Lompoc, A. E. Gregg.
196 Stuart, S., Lompoc, W. B. Holland
204 Goleta, Sa., Goleta, F. E. Kellogg, Jr.
208 Carpinteria, Sa., Carpinteria, Geo. E. Robinson.
268 Vesper, Sa., Guadalupe, J. E. Murphy.
354 Seaside, Tu., Santa Barbara, P.L.Moore
428 Montecito, Th., Santa Barbara, Geo. Ferrier.
434 Lompoc Valley, Su., Lompoc, A. C. Lawrence.
436 Los Alamos, Sa., Los Alamos, Peter S. Coiner.
441 Positive, Sa., Santa Maria, Mrs. M. M. Thornburgh.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

71 Garden City, F. San Jose, E. M. Hills.
128 Columbia, M., Gilroy, J. W. Thomasson.
295 Granger, Sa., San Jose, W. H. Gilmore.
327 Golden Wreath, F., Mountain View, W. T. Triplett.
328 Victoria, W., Los Gatos, W. D. Hudson
393 Bay View, Sa., Santa Clara, L. B. Alexander.
399 Santa Clara, M., Santa Clara, Elmer E. Carey.
474 Saratoga, Sa., Saratoga, Rev. C. M. Palmer.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

126 Watsonville, Tu., Watsonville, C. E. Taylor.
392 Pacific, Su., Boulder Creek, J. W. Peery
426 Ben Lomond, Su., Felton, D. H. Trout

SHASTA COUNTY.

102 Reading, Sa., Reading. J. H. Cooper.
155 Igo, Su. Igo, E. L. Ballou.
425 Battle Creek, Su., Ball's Ferry, Mrs. R. E. Winsell.
449 Mountain Pride, Su., Shingletown, F. P. McClain.
453 McDonald, F., Milville, J. J. Kem.
454 Eureka, Th.. Anderson, J. W. Spann.
486 Shasta, Sa., Pinckney, Geo. Moon.

SISKIYOU COUNTY.

118 Henley, Sa., Henley, A. G. Smith.
142 Mt. Shasta, Su., Mt. Shasta, Mrs. Belle Martin.
273 Mt. Bolivar, Sa., Callahans, Caroline M. Hayden.
333 Fort Jones, W., Fort Jones, W. L. Rogers.
466 Siskiyou, Sa., Oro Fino, L. W. Miller.

SIERRA COUNTY.

265 Forest City, F., Forest City, H. P. Bickford.
359 Sierra City, Sa., Sierra City, Thomas Wright.
372 Alaska, Sa., Pike City, J. H. Beresford.

SOLANO COUNTY.

27 Mount Delight, Sa., Suisun, F. A. Chadburn.
64 Vallejo, Tu., Vallejo, Charles Daly.
137 Phœnix, Th., Benicia, H. A. Booth.
239 Denverton, Sa., Denverton, C. E. Garfield.
318 Pride of the River, W., Rio Vista, Albt. Baker.
320 Fairfield, M., Fairfield, A. W. Vance.
364 Dixon, Th., Dixon, Stewart McBride.
415 Alamo, F., Elmira, G. W. Frazer.
461 Willow Spring, F., Birds Landing, J. B. Clothier.
488 Binghamton, Sa., Binghamton, H. W. Engles.

SONOMA COUNTY.

32 Star of Hope, M., Healdsburg, George W. Dow.
146 Horicon, Sa., Fisherman's Bay, J. E. Hickman.
156 Valley Ford, Sa., Valley Ford, Benj. Fowler.
161 Petaluma, M., Petaluma, A. G. Twist.
166 Geyser, Sa., Geyserville, Mrs. E. Winder.
167 Sebastopol, Th., Sebastopol, J. U. Graeff
176 Forestville, Sa., Forestville, J. E. McIntosh.
256 Bloomfield, Th., Bloomfield, P. C. Smith.
274 Fulton, F., Fulton, Frank Briggs.
356 Enterprise, Sa., Guerneville, N. E. Manning.
370 Santa Rosa, Tu., Santa Rosa, J. H. Richardson.
375 Dauntless, W., Stony Point, H. O. Brink
378 Two Rock, Sa., Petaluma. M. L. Freeman
405 Azalea, Th., Occidental, D. N. Craig

STANISLAUS COUNTY.

109 Ceres, Sa., Ceres, Jno. B. Osborn.
247 Fairview, Sa., Turlock, S. V. Porter.
249 Star of Cottonwood, Sa., Hill's Ferry Matthew R. Lyle.
266 Morning Star, F., Modesto, J. J. Porter
326 Oakdale, Tu., Oakdale, Byron Seeber.
335 Knight's Ferry, W., Knight's Ferry, J. W. Dunlap.
465 Friendship, Sa., Hill's Ferry, Henry A. F. Miller.

SUTTER COUNTY.

97 Meridian, Sa., Meridian, E. G. Thornbrough.
158 Good Shepherd, F, Live Oak, A H. Hewitt.
172 Harmony, Sa., Nicolaus, J. M. Berry.
219 Defiance, Sa., Pleasant Grove, F. B. Pierce.
321 June, Sa., Yuba City, Mrs. M. E. Moore
440 Yuba City W., Yuba City, Ed. Ellington.
452 North Butte, Su., West Butte, H. S. Graves.
487 Triumphant, Sa., South Butte, W. M. Wadsworth.

TEHAMA COUNTY.

192 Red Bluff, F., Red Bluff. M. J. Frank.
198 Tehama, Tu., Tehama, A. V. Wheeler.
306 Ricerville, Sa., Riceville, J. W. Tibbetts
308 Henleyville, Sa. Henleyville, J. W. Gill
309 Paskenta, Sa., Paskenta. T. D. Dollings.
311 Ivy, W., Red Bluff, C. H. Delvechio.
427 Paradise, Sa., Olimpo, C. S. Jobe.
433 Hercules, Sa., Red Bluff, Henry Smith
491 Elk Horn, W., Olimpo, John Monroe.

TRINITY COUNTY.

300 Beacon, Sa.. Weaverville, G. B. Bassham
303 Western Star, Su., Hay Fork, John H. Vanderhoff.

TULARE COUNTY.

Visalia, F., Visalia, J. H. Haines.
159 Fairfield, F., Lemoore, J. D. Travis.
169 Grangeville, Sa., Grangeville, John Warswick.
181 Jonesa, Th., Hanford, G. T, Thornton.
195 Tulare, Tu., Tulare, Willis Faust.
257 Tipton, Th., Tipton, Jas. A. Wills.
296 Hanford, Tu., Hanford, Mrs. L. E. Cheadle.
301 Plano, Th., Plano, J. W. Loyd.
302 Porterville, Sa., Porterville, R. C. Redd
325 Lakeside, Sa., Short. M. L. Short.
329 Pride of Tulare, F., Herrick's Cross, Mary E. Collins.
332 Elder Springs, F., Townsend, J. A. Hicks
352 Frazier Valley, Sa., Porterville, Jas. A. Kincaid.
374 Tulare, M., Porterville, R. N. Clack
383 Woodville, Sa., Hunsaker, Rev. John Wood.
391 Lone Oak, W., Hanford, S. A. Allen.
394 Farmersville, Sa., Farmersville. George Dean.
479 Stokes Valley, Sa., Visalia, J. A. Boyd.
480 Lakeshore, Sa., Tipton, Dan'l K. Berry.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

122 Confidence, Su., Sonora, J. D. Williams.
135 Groveland, M., Groveland, Benj. Hunter.
262 Tuolumne, Su., Chinese Camp, W. H. Hosmer.
294 Jamestown, Sa., Jamestown. Miss Rebecca App
324 Bald Mountain, Tu., Sonora, Otis E. Greenwood.
336 Quartz Mountain, Su., Jamestown. Sarah E. Grant.
337 Table Mountain, Su., Jamestown, Mrs. Jane Beynon.
340 Soulsbyville, Sa., Soulsbyville, W. H. Barron.
342 Mountain View, Th., Columbia, George McNeil.

VENTURA COUNTY.

209 Constancy, F., Ventura, Miss Myra Walbridge.
221 Scenega. Sa., Scenega, L. P. Guiberson.
235 Santa Paula, Sa., Santa Paula, Sam'l T. Todd.
236 Hueneme, Sa., Hueneme, Mary E. Clark.
411 Saticoy, Th., Saticoy, S. V. Tietsort.
416 Springville, Sa., Springville, Samuel Guthrie.
418 Mound, Sa., Ventura, Tyler Bither.
422 Ojai Valley, F. Nordhoff, Thomas Barrows.
489 Ventura. Tu., Ventura, R R. Tanner.

YOLO COUNTY.

145 Antelope, Sa., Dunnigans, W. B. Young.
163 Yolo, Tu.. Yolo, Asa Petit.
165 Winters, F., Winters, V. Morris.
210 Chrysopolis, W., Woodland, J. J. Bowman.
224 Orion, Th., Davisville, Miss Nettie Marden.
366 Success, W., Grafton, M. C. Winchester
419 Capay, Sa., Capay, J. T. Brown.
429 Pleasant Prairie, Su.. Woodland, E. L. Cox.
431 Faithful, Su., Black's Station, J. H. Murphy.
463 Madison, Su., Madison, F. O. Swinney.

YUBA COUNTY.

25 Marysville, F., Marysville, Frank W. Potter.
108 Knoxdale, F., Brownsville, Mrs. S. W. Knox.
124 Virginia, Sa., Marysville, Mrs. D. A. Hollister.
141 Cordua, Sa., Marysville, J. E. McMillan.
148 Rising Sun, F., Camptonville, Wm. Moore,
197 Wheatland, Tu., Wheatland, Miss Hattie Sheets.
226 Alpine, Sa., Strawberry Valley, C. T. Prindle.
278 Mountain Guard, F., Smartsville, J. A. Flint.
423 Prairie, Sa. Marysville, W. E. Gleason.
448 Elizabeth, Sa., Wheatland, P. L. Hutchinson.
476 Cornelian, Tu,, Marysville, Jno. C. Jenkins.
492 Browns Valley, Sa. Browns Valley, Jas. Robinson.

ARIZONA.

1 Garden Valley, M., Phœnix, Geo. H. Rothrock.
4 Tucson, F., Tucson, Miss Julia Ingham.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

7 Hilo, Sa., Hilo, J. H. Maby.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, Sa., Yokohama, Geo. W. Elmer.

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

NO.	COUNTY.	NAME.	POSTOFFICE.
384	Alameda,	Charles H. Haile,	Alameda.
125	Amador,	J, W. Perry.	Plymouth.
104	Butte,	J. B. Mullen,	Cherokee
361	Calaveras,	A. J. Cooke,	Murphys.
319	Colusa,	J. H. Liening	Colusa.
288	Contra Costa,	F. Clifford,	Nortonville.
462	El Dorado,	J H. Gilmore.	Diamond Springs
—	Fresno,	S. N. Burch.	Easton.
269	Humboldt,	W. F. Brown,	Eureka.
299	Los Angeles,	W. D. Gonld,	Los Angeles.
175	Mariposa,	Chas. Converse,	Mariposa.
459	Merced	Geo. E. Isaacs.	Merced.
131	Monterey,	A. K Crawford,	Salinas.
201	Nevada,	Samuel Clutter,	Nevada.
127	Placer,	J. C. Hawver,	Forest Hill.
228	Plumas,	Moses Bull	Greenville.
248	Sacramento,	A. K. Crawford,	Elk Grove.
220	San Bernardino,	H. C. Brooke,	S. Bern'd'o
351	San Diego,	S. Whitmore,	San Diego.
114	San Francisco,	C. H. Peterson,	313 Page street, San Francisco.
182	San Joaquin,	Wm. Jones,	Stockton.
56	San Mateo,	J. Compton,	Half Moon Bay.
178	Santa Barbara,	Rev. S. S. Fisk.	Lompoc.
102	Shasta,	J. N. Chapell,	Reading.
415	Solano,	G. W. Frazer,	Elmira.
167	Sonoma,	L. O. Coon,	Sebastopol.
266	Stanislaus,	Rev. M. D. Gage,	Modesto.
452	Sutter and Yuba,	H. S. Graves,	Yuba City
192	Tehama,	G. W. Jeffris	Red Bluff.
300	Trinity,	Geo. B. Jumper,	Weaverville.
195	Tulare,	Rev. F. H. Wales,	Tulare.
324	Tuolumne,	I. T. Holland,	Sonora.
236	Ventura,	L. C. Clark,	Hueneme.
366	Yolo,	Thos. J. Goin,	Grafton.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, Wm. Walker, Yokohama.

STATE DEPUTIES.

384 Alameda, James S. Naismith, Oakland.
386 Alameda, Mrs. V. A. Rix, Washington.
267 Amador, W. O. Clark, Drytown.
470 Alameda, Rev. Geo. Morris, West End.
404 Butte, Rev. Peter Powers, Chico.
243 Fresno, A. A. Smith, Kingsburg.
161 Calaveras, H. R. Hughes, Angels Camp.
116 Contra Costa, Rev. W. H. Tubb, Martinez.
290 Fresno, E. W. Turner, Madera.
207 Kern, A. T. Colton, Bakersfield.
299 Los Angeles, Will D. Gould, Los Angeles
299 Los Angeles, Jesse Yarnell, Los Angeles
246 Merced, George E. Isaacs, Merced.
126 Monterey, J. C. Aston, Watsonville
201 Nevada, Niles Searls, Nevada City
203 Sacramento, G. B. Katzenstein, Sac'to.
130 San Fran'co, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, No. 150 Ninth St., S. F.
185 San F'co, Mrs. E. P. Stevens, 1907 Bush
114 San Francisco, C. H. Peterson, S. F.
291 San Francisco, Wm. Crowhurst 1041 24th St., S. F.
185 San Francisco, Capt. A. D. Wood, S. F
182 San Joaquin, B. F. Bagley, Stockton.
189 San Joaquin, W. R. Ellis, Lodi.
200 San Joaquin, Rev. C. S. Haswell, Lodi.
178 Santa Barbara, J. W. Webb, Lompoc.
32 Santa Clara, Rev. W.T. Mayne, San Jose
295 Santa Clara Rev. D. E. Bushnell, San Jose.
392 Santa Cruz, G. M. McWain, Boulder Cr'k
425 Shasta, Dr. J. F. Winsell, Ball's Ferry
273 Siskiyou, Fred. H. Loring, Callahans Ranch.
64 Solano, Dr. I. S. Halsey, Vallejo.
370 Sonoma, D. S. Sacry, Santa Rosa.
32 Sonoma, C. B. Proctor, Healdsburg.
32 Sonoma, J. G. Dow, Healdsburg.
156 Sonoma, Mrs. C. E. Fowler, Valley Ford
167 Sonoma, Rev. F. J. Culver, Sebastopol.
192 Tehama, Mrs. M. J. Mayhew, Red Bluff
165 Yolo, William Sims, Winters.
224 Yolo, B. H. Hoag, Davisville.
419 Yolo, J. H. Norton, Capay.
25 Yuba, Chas. J. Covillaud, Marysville.
148 Yuba, Joseph Erwin, Camptonville.

ARIZONA.

304 Pima, Joe T. Marr, Tucson.

JAPAN.

1 Japan, Daniel Jamison, Yokohama.

BANDS OF HOPE.

NO.	LOCATION.	NAME.	SUP'T.
1	Alturas,	Rising Sun,	J. D. McLeod.
2	Artesia,	Artesia,	S. H. Olmstead.
3	Black's Station,	Sunbeam,	J. S. Rollins
4	Brownsville,	Crystal,	T. J. Rumery.
5	Cambria,	Cambria,	Mrs. M. R. Franklin
6	Chico,	Luella,	Rev. Peter Powers.
7	Scenega.	Scenega,	Miss Kitty Conaway.
8	Cajon,	Cajon,	Miss Della Hill.
9	Comanche,	Evergreen,	Mrs. M. S. Holbrook.
10	Columbia,	Mountain View,	G. L. McNeil
11	El Dorado,	El Dorado,	Jas. H. Gilmore
12	Tustin,	Tustin,	Mrs. H. K. Snow.
13	Forest City,	Forest City,	S. A. Lawry.
14	Greenville,	Greenville,	——,
15	Healdsburg,	Healdsburg,	Mrs. S. J. Hall
16	Hornitos,	Christal,	Mrs. Mary Hinds.
17	Hueneme,	Hueneme,	Mrs. Mary R. Bard
18	Jenny Lind,	Chapparal,	Mrs. Amanda Sharp.
19	Juds'nv'le,	Crescent,	Mrs. T. S. Griffiths
20	Lompoc,	Lompoc,	E. A. Gregg.
21	Los Angeles,	L's Ang's,	Dr. S. McCurdy
22	Lodi,	Lodi,	Rev. C. S. Haswell.
23	Lemoore,	Lemoore,	Myron H. Savage.
24	Livermore,	Myrtle,	J. T. McDonald.
25	Modesto,	Morning Star,	Miss Clara Vezey
26	Mariposa,	Marip'a,	Miss Eva Farnsworth
27	Marysville,	Marysville,	Chas. S. Brooks
28	Marysville,	Pleasant Templar,	Jas. Jory
29	Murphys,	Murphys,	Mrs. A. J. Palmer
30	Mokelume Hill,	Mountain Hope,	Mrs. Jane Guy.
31	Mendocino,	Mendocino,	Mrs. M. J. Paddleford.
32	North Temescal,	N. Tem'l,	F. Esmond
33	National City,	Na'l C'y,	Mrs. F. Copeland
34	Plymouth,	Rising Star,	M. L. Gregg.
35	Pine Grove,	Ev'ng Star,	Mrs. S. Serine
36	Poway,	Poway,	Adams Chapin.
37	Pentz,	Messilla,	R. H. Hawkins.
38	Plano.	Busy Bee.	Mrs J. A. McMillan
39	Pescadero	Pescadero	Carrie M. Mills.
40	Red Bluff,	R'd Bl'ff.	Mrs. Kate Grider.
41	Rio Vista,	Pride of the River,	E. M. Chase
42	Riverside,	Riverside,	May Heap.
43	San Buena'ura,	Ventura.	Mrs. C. W. Bard
44	San Juan,	San Juan,	Miss Carrie Flint
45	Stockton,	Central,	J. M. Long.
46	Stockton,	Bethlehem,	Agnes McKinnon
47	Stockton,	——,	—— Keniston.
48	Santa Rosa,	S'ta Rosa,	J. H. Richardson
49	Sheridan,	Sheridan.	Mrs. Addie Rogers
50	San Luis Obispo,	——,	D. M. Meridith
51	San Luis Obispo,	——,	S. D. Triplett
52	Spenceville,	Spenceville,	J. L. Wallace
53	San Diego.	Excelsior,	A. B. Hotchkiss
54	Spanish Dry Diggins.	(P.O., Greenwood),	S. D. Diggins, Mrs. S. A. Withington.
55	Soulsbyville,	Soulsbyville,	Mrs. J. L. Coles.
56	Sacramento,	Sac'to,	Mrs. Alice A. Catlin
57	Sacramento,	Progressive,	Miss E. Bullard
58	Santa Ana,	Santa Ana,	J. N. Hewes.
59	Santa Paula.	Ivy,	Miss Lulu Scott.
60	Springville,	Sp'gv'le,	Miss Lulu Thacker
61	Sonora,	Sonora,	Mrs. A. J. Sturtevant
62	San Luis Rey.	S. Luis Rey.	Miss S. Frazee
63	San Andreas,	Sparkling Water,	Miss Agnes Mercer.
64	San Jose,	——,	Anna McKenzie.
65	San Francisco,	Hayes Valley,	Mrs. Nellie Warren.
66	Short,	Lakeside,	J. M Moore.
67	Tulare City,	White Lily.	Clara Garrison
68	Ventura,	Mound.	Miss. P. P. Faddis.
69	Volcano.	——,	Mrs. Ezra Haskill.
70	Vallejo.	Vallejo,	Mrs. T. Graves.
71	Vallejo.	Home,	N. Smith.
72	Woodland,	Little Giant Killers,	B. F. Loomis.
73	Walnut Creek,	Walnut Creek;	Miss A. M. Stone.
74	Weaverville,	——,	Mrs. D. R. Atherton
75	Westminster,	Westminster,	Miss. M. A. McCoy.
76	Yuba City,	Franklin,	Maria Godfrey.
77	Angels,	Golden Circle,	Miss J. Hughes
78	Guerneville,	G'neville.	Mrs. E. A. Bagley,
79	Nortonv lle,	Hope,	Frank Clifford.
80	Grainland,	——,	Mrs. Sadie Hensley
81	Santa Maria,	——,	Mrs. S. B. Jones.
82	Colfax,	Colfax,	Mrs. E. D. Story.
83	Guadalupe,	Guadalupe,	Angie Ayres.
84	Fresno C'y,	Fr'o C'y,	Judge C. D. Sayles
85	Half Moon Bay,	Half Moon Bay,	Mrs. Annie Loutcer.
86	Marysville,	Victory,	John C. Jenkins.
87	Auburn,	——,	Mrs. Ford.
88	Anderson,	Earnest,	Mrs. E. P. Veeder
89	Ceres,	Ceres.	Mrs. A. E. Knowles.
90	Janesville,	Lakeview,	Mrs. M. A. Hicks
91	Forbestown,	Pleasant Gem,	Mrs. J. F. Derrell
92	Oroville.	Oroville,	Miss Kate Leggett.
93	Rocklin,	Rocklin,	Mrs. R. A. Mills.
94	San Bernardino,	S'n B'd'o,	G. T. Switzer
95	Wheatland,	Elizabeth,	——.
96	West Berkeley,	——,	Miss L. H. Lowe
97	Yuba City,	Yuba City,	——.
98	Brentwood,	B'twood.	Mrs E. J. Winning
99	Brentwood,	Liberty.	Miss Emma Howard
100	Byron,	Point of Timber,	Wm. M. Moore
101	San Francisco,	Young America,	E. Galvin
102	Fulton.	Rising Star,	——.
103	Oakdale,	Live Oak,	Rev. W. D. Crabb.
104	North San Juan,	——,	——.
105	Pleasant Prairie	(P. O., Woodland),	Onward Bound, Mrs M. J. Stephens.
106	San Gabriel,	Alhambra.	Rev. J. H. Stuntz
107	Fresno City,	C. C. Colony,	Mrs. C. E. Spofford.
108	Santa Monica,	S'ta M.,	Mrs. F A. Rogers
109	El Monte,	Duarte,	W. S. Young.
110	Dutch Flat,	Placer,	Chas. E. Uren.
111	Elk Creek,	——,	Rev. J. Milton Ward
112	Gridley,	——,	Mrs. R. E. Taylor.
113	El Monte,	Morning Light,	J. W. Fryer
114	Santa Clara,	——,	G. R. Smith.
115	Bangor,	——,	W. F. Nelson.
116	Forest Hill,	Forest Hill,	——.
117	Marysville.	Ella Templars,	Phebe McKenny.

118 San Bernardino, Lugonia, Mrs. Seymour
119 San Bernardino, Mill District, Mrs. H. Goodell.
120 Salinas, ——, Mrs. J. P. Raymond.
121 Copperopolis, Golden Rule, Mrs. S. B. Meader.
123 Campo Seco, Rising Star, Miss Carrie V. Lewis.
123 Spring Valley (P. O., Campo Seco), Mountain Gate, Geo. B. Lillie.
124 Gold Run, Armada, Miss M. G. Barrett
125 Porterville, ——, Miss E. Colman.
126 Savannah, ——, R. R. Smith.
127 Arcata, ——, Rev. J. B. Chisholm.
128 Lincoln, Triumph, Gerard K. Peters.
129 Turlock, ——, Mrs. L. A. Lane.
130 Roseville, Roseville, Mrs. J. D. Pratt.
131 West End, ——, ——.
132 Oakland, ——, ——.
133 Forestville, ——, H. Hanson.
134 Caspar, Caspar, R. H. K. Hedden.
135 Truckee, Truckee, Mrs. C. P. Babcock.
136 South Butte, South Butte, Mrs. Mary C. Chappell.
137 Yolo, Excelsior, Arthur Harlv.
138 Napa City, Aqua Pura, I. A Cameron.
139 Eureka, McDonald, ——.

OFFICERS OF THE G AND LODGE

OF CALIFORNIA.

G. W. C. T., Robert Thompson, 1,531 Tyler St., San Francisco.
G. W. C., H. S. Graves, West Butte.
G. W. V. T., Mrs. Emily P. Stevens, No. 1907 Bush St., S. F.
G. W. S., Geo. B. Katzenstein, 328 J street, Sacramento.
G. W. T., Dr. Isaac S. Halsey, Vallejo.
G. W. A. S., Julius Lyons, Los Angeles
G. W. M., P. R. McCabe, Turlock
G. W. D. M., Miss Eliza E. Goldsworthy, San Jose
G. W. I. G., Mrs. M. H. Estes, West Oakland
G. W. O. G., H. L. Ricks, Eureka, H. B.
G. W. Chaplain, Rev. G. B. Allen, Petaluma
G. W. Messenger, E. Wood Culver, Newcastle
P, G. W. C. T., Will D. Gould, Los Angeles
Gen'l Supt. Juvenile Work, Mrs. M. E. Richardson, Murphy's, Calaveras Co
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Robert Thompson, G. W. C. T., Chairman; Will D. Gould, P. G. W. C. T., Vice-Chairman; Geo. B. Katzenstein, G. W. S., Sec.; Dr. Isaac S. Halsey, G. W. T., Treasurer; H. S. Graves, G. W. C.; Mrs. Emily P. Stevens, G. W. V. T.
TRUSTEES OF GRAND LODGE.—A. O. Rix, Washington Corners; Niles Scarls, Nevada City, and Dr. Isaac S. Halsey, Vallejo.
REPRESENTATIVES TO THE R. W. G. L.—Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento; Mrs. Ida M. Katzenstein, Sacramento; H. S. Graves, West Butte; I. T. Holland, Sonora.
ALTERNATES.—Will D. Gould, Los Angeles; C. C. Church, San Diego; W. P. Barnett San Luis Obispo; Mrs. M. J. Mayhew, Red Bluff.

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at San Francisco on Tuesday, Oct 3d, 1882, commencing at 10 a. m.

Directory of Lodges of Good Templars in the City of San Francisco.

NO.	NAME.	MEETS.	LOCATION OF HALL.
114	Evening Star,	Th.,	Grand Central Hall, 997 Market st., cor. of 6th.
120	Headlight,	W.,	Cambrian Hall. No. 1133 Mission street, bet. 7th and 8th Sts.
160	Mission Star,	Tu.,	No. 2943 Sixteenth St., bet Valencia and Mission streets.
130	Constitution,	F.,	Shiel's Hall, 32 O'Farrell st.
160	Mission Star,	Tu.,	King's Hall, 2131 Mission st., bet. 17th and 18th.
185	Life Boat,	M.,	No. 118 Jackson st., near Front.
186	Golden Gate,	Tu.,	Bush st. M. E. church, Bush street, nr. Devisadero street.
291	International,	M.,	Grand Central Hall, Market st., cor. of 6th.
293	Valley,	Th.,	Fell Street Presbyterian Church, bet. Laguna and Octavia sts.
307	Pleasant Valley,	M.,	Comerford's Hall Church st., bet. 27th and 28th.
314	Spring Valley,	Tu.,	Union Hall, cor. Fillmore and Greenwich sts.
417	Crystal,	M.,	Myrtle Hall, Railroad and 7th avenue.
7	California,	Th.,	One Hall, Mission and Fifteenth streets.

Grand Lodge of Oregon.

SUBORDINATE DIRECTORY.

11 Capital, S., Salem, C. W. Scriber.
17 Hillsboro, S., Hillsboro, W. L. Weathered.
23 La Creole, Tu., Dallas, Jno. S. Ashbaugh
36 Silver, S., Silverton, Frank Simeral.
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43 Marion, S., Hubbard, Milton B. Kester.
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80 John Day, S., Canyon City, Fred P. Horsley.
86 Nonpareil, W., Portland, W. S. James mot.
115 Brooklyn, F., East Portland, James McGrew.
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155 Valley, F., Halsey, H. B. Keniston.
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179 Pacific, S., Cottage Grove, W. W. Cathcart.
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191 Klamath, Tu., Ft. Klamath, Fred. Scheider.
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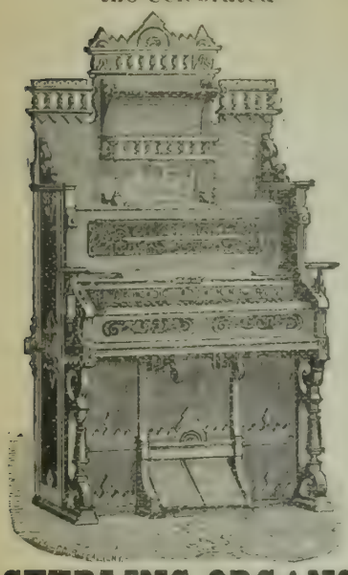
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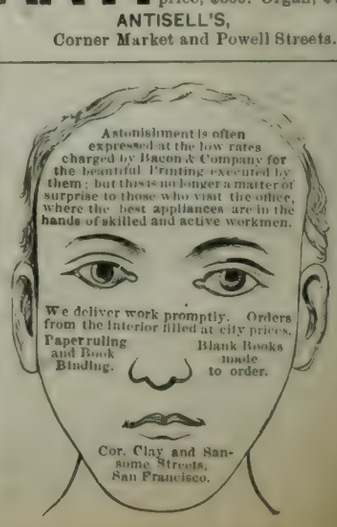
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VOL. XIX. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1882. No. 26

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LETTER from Riverside failed to connect in time for this week, but will be continued next and succeeding weeks.

TULARE CITY: *"A Subscriber"* sends kind wishes for the success of Bro. King in his new field, but ot to have appendod his name or enclosed his card with his letter.

THE Good Templars of Washington Territory have increased 33 per cent in numbers since last session of their Grand Lodge.

HOME PROTECTION meeting at Y. M. C. A. Hall S. F. every Saturday evening.

MODESTO adopts the voters pledge system and has ordered 100 blanks for signature.

Mr. Hoag has engaged *special* trains for the Annual Temperance Picnic at Tammany Grove on the 20th instant, so there will positively be no chance of detention in returning.

THE *Emancipator*, devoted to the Greenback question, takes active ground in favor of prohibition and woman suffrage; its managers, T. J. Sutton and Mr. Morse, are sound and radical advocates of temperance. The Greenbackers should see them prosper and whether temperance men agree with the Greenback theories or not they ot to know what is said on both sides. Ot to patronize papers that dont sell themselves to the beer dives. Address, 240 Montgomery St.

Col. Goulding will be present and address the friends of temperance at the Temperance "Pic Nics" to be held at Brentwood Saturday, April 29th and at Atlanta San Joaquin Co. Tuesday May 2d.

There will be an immense gathering no doubt at Davisville on the 29th. Col. Long, Mrs. Stevens, Dr. M. C. Briggs, Mrs. Richardson, the G. W. C. T. and G. W. S. will be present. As the week came in wet and cold it may be expected it will end with fine pleasant weather.

"PROHIBITION only makes more drunkenness." When any poor benighted imbecile tells you that, ask him if he believes that reading the bible and going to church make people lie and steal, for he has just made an exactly parallel declaration.

"Mr. Charles Dudley Warner says, that while the country is filled with people unable to pay for a newspaper, he has never heard of anybody unable to edit one. Is this a compliment to the general intelligence of the country, or is it the other thing to editors?"

ORANGE GROVE. Somebody had better look out soon for that orange grove in Los Angeles county, advertized on page 411. It cannot be had some of these days from the new purchaser for less than $25,000, so you will save $10,000 by going in now. That is good interest. An orange field in full bearing is grand property.

MRS. C. F. YOUNG issues a neat health journal, Life Crystals $1 a year, full of good advice for preserving the health and morals. Address Berkley, Cal. Mrs. Young is a life-long advocate of temperance and many readers of the RESCUE will remember her kindly.

IF THROUGH spels thru why don't trough spel tru and blough, blu and crough, cru and nough nu, and tough, tu. If it takes phthisis to spel tisis, and sigh to spel si, why don't phthipsigh spel tipsy, and phthish-shough, tissu, and if a Chinaman can pronounce the bunches of scrawls on a tea-chest, why is not the same kind of writing goughd eenoughphffe phfforr usse.

Subscribers and renewals this week: Trinity Center 1; Gem Lodge 1; Orange (W. A. Bartley) 3; S. F. 1; Cambria (J. Woods) 3; Adelaida 1; Hubbard, Oregon, (Bro. Leland) 2; Geyserville, Mrs. J. Doan 2; Modesto, H. R. Hughes 3; Cherokee (And. Rapp) 20 copies 1 year monthly; Riverside (Dr. J. Hall) 2; Boulder, Col. 1; El Monte 1; Halsey Oregon 1; Sacramento (Mrs. Stevens) 11; W. C. King, (College City 5; Live Oak 1; Bridegport 2, Devendof 1; Los Angeles 1;) In all 63.

THE few remarks in the RESCUE two weeks ago concerning the management of Col. Long's campaign in San Francisco were considered by some parties as unjust and other parties strongly approved them. The charge that an enterprise has been mismanaged does not at all assault the motives or sincerity of the managers. It seems that every attempt made to create a temperance revival in San Francisco during the last 15 years has been a failure; but to say so does not indicate that the promoters of the various enterprises so intended.

THE Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal has notified the tenants of church property that they must stop selling liquors there.—*Ex.* It looks a little odd that a church should have been running rum mills till this day. About 8 or 10 years ago, a large amount of valuable leased property in New York City reverted by expiration of lease to Trinity (Episcopal) church. It was then stated that none of that property should be again leased for the sale of liquor, and that thus a considerable area of the city would be free from that curse. But whether it was carried out or not is not generally known. Can any of our New York readers inform the RESCUE on this point?

A COMPARISON on page 410 is commended to the readers every where. Suppose Marysville, Sacramento and Woodland are examined on that question. Take 10 business men who are in the various lines of honest commerce; foot up their tax list; the number of people to whom they give employment; the value of property they have added to the community in buildings etc.; then take ten saloon keepers and make a fair comparison. Another item might be added; the effect upon employers and customers of each of the two classes for the past 5 or 10 years. All these things can be done without doing an unkind or unjust act or saying an unkind word. It is a matter of adding a few figures together and figures will neither lie nor quarrel if fairly treated. When the liquor traffic shall be finally destroyed from the land and men have ceased to violate the prohibitory law for about 3 years there will be no class of people more truly thankful for the success of the temperance reform than the liquor sellers and their families who will be saved from the direful scourge.

DR. MUNTZ professes to be a scientist, and thinks it possible that he has discovered traces of alcohol in water, to the amount of one ounce in 31 tons, or 260 barrels, and therefore many geese imagine the doctrine of total abstinence is overthrown, and the total abstainer daily breaks his pledge. As about 40 million tons of alcoholic liquors are turned out into the air and water every year, it would not be strange if air and water should contain a fraction. It is suggested as an appropriate reply to the theorists who have built anything on Mr. Muntz, that goose feathers have been found in fresh and sea water and sometimes flying in the air for a long time, and altho it is a self-evident truth that the material of these goose feathers is identically the same as the material of the brain of the writers and critics who champion the use of alcohol as a beverage, still it does not prove that goose feathers are a wholesome beverage or of special value as a brain food. There is a good deal of this Muntz kind of literature that gets into some high up journals, including the London *Lancet*, which is exactly adapted to the intelligence of the lower classes of barnyard fowls.

SAN JOSE. At the mass meeting at San Jose respecting the Sunday law, the Hon. J. C. Black spoke in favor of the enforcement of the law. Rev. Clarence Fowler, Mr. John E. Richards followed similarly. Prof. H. B. Norton made a redhot temperance speech, and claimed that prohibition was the goal. Judge B. P. Rankin reminded violators of law of a compulsory power behind it, and Judge Moore said he knew of 10,000 Missourians who would leave the Democratic party if this law is not enforced, and he would take the stump in its favor if it is made an issue. Hon. B. D. Murphy advised respect for the law, but don't believe in a Sunday law, because the place to educate people is in the home and in the churches. [But he did not say that if every home and every church is surrounded by a network of schools of vice their teachings are neutralized almost entirely. ED]. Warren Oliver, formerly representative from San Joaquin Co., said that 12 years ago when an attempt was made to repeal the Sunday law, altho the Committee on public morals reported in favor of its repeal, he made a minority report and on the test they did not dare repeal it. He said Judge Moore and C. T. Ryland had helped to defend it. It was a good old Democratic law and he dared the Democratic party to lay hands upon it. Dr. C. C. Stratton defended the leag of F. from the charge of church burning.

The above is gleaned from a clipping from the *Headlight* found to-day, when and how it came, is not known. By the way, if any Democrats like Warren Oliver are elected to the next legislature, no good interest is likely to suffer from it.

PROHIBITION SONG.

Harken advocates of temperance,
Raise the royal banner high,
Let the watchword prohibition,
Be our conquering battle cry.

CHORUS:—Wave the banner, join the chorus,
As we swiftly march along,
Till the voice of every freeman,
Joins our prohibition song.

Forward march, ye bold and fearless,
Press the conflict, small and great,
Till our watchword, prohibition,
Turns the battle to the gate.

Faith and hope shall be our helmet,
And the Lord shall be our guide,
And the watchword, prohibition,
Yet shall be our nation's pride.

See! the beams begin to brighten,
As they flash athwart the sky,
Sing the song of prohibition,
Till the Demon, Rum, shall die.

F. M. PECK.

Camptonville, Cal., April 6, 1882.

HISTORIC LANDMARKS.

BY B. W. RICHARDSON, M. D., F. R. S.

XV.—ALCOHOL AND HEREDITY.

Another point, and it is a sad and impressive one. We know that twenty years ago we had no kind of knowledge of an exact nature with regard to the effect of *heredity in drink*. Dr. Connolly, the late Sir John Forbes, and Dr. Carpenter had hinted and pointed out the relationship of drink to certain forms of hereditary disease, but we had no conception of how marked is the influence of alcohol to produce disease by heredity; that is to say, not only in the person directly affected, but in the offspring of that person. We know now as certainly as possible that the thoroly inebriate man or woman having children, impress those children distinctly with the diseases which spring from the use of this particular agent, and here we have Dr. Mason again coming forward and telling us "the inebriety of parents should be regarded as one predisposing cause of insanity in the children. The principal cause is the inebriety in the parents—92 of 116 cases in our asylum have such a parentage." Think of that, and if anything could impress the mind more solemnly than another it is this: think of the future generations in reference to the present. Think of the important, solemn truth that you unwittingly, by indulging in this one particular agent, may be the progenitor of abuse in another generation, which shall be affected in a similar manner, and that that may go on for age upon age always with the still-continued increase of the same form of disease, intensified perchance and multiplied perhaps a thousand and a million fold. I do not know anything more solemn than what I have just said in regard to this great question. Here, like as a forest may begin from the implantation of a single plant, so from the beginning of the taking of this agent the mischief may progress from generation to generation, until at last, if such efforts as ours are not put forth, this world might indeed—I am using the words of truth and soberness—become one gigantic inebriate asylum.

(To be continued.)

MORE PERUVIAN CLAIMS.

The *Examiner* lately delivered some very absurd statements respecting the Landrau Peruvian claims. It says a Frenchman in Peru induced a rich brother in New Orleans to fit him out with a $50,000 exploring expedition, between the years 1855 and 1872 to discover guano islands for Peru. That with this *expedition* he discovered nine islands which had ten million tons of guano, worth 300 million dollars; to one third of which by the laws of Peru he was entitled. But Landrau never could get a dollar, tho the officials at Lima recognized his claim.

Now if the *Examiner* had enquired at the RESCUE office before that editorial was written, it could have learned that the statements referred to are entirely bottomless. There are a few facts which clearly indicate this as follows: The only islands that could have ever been discovered since the Spanish conquest belonging to Peru are the Lobos Islands. In 1851 or 1852 Mr. Webster, Secretary of State was thotlessly duped by an enterprising American whaler to notify the Peruvian government that he claimed to have discovered the Lobos Islands, one of which is 34 miles distant and can be seen from the shore of Peru. Mr. Webster could never have looked at the map when he suggested such a claim for the Peruvians immediately furnished proof that the natives of the main land had used the guano on the Lobos Islands in the time of the Incas; and Mr. Webster dropped the thing at once and was a good deal laughed at for having been so sold and placed in such an undignified position. That was the only claim which ever received any more notice than a claim would here, for having discovered Alcatraz or Goat Island in 1876 or 1881. There never was any such expedition fitted out for any such purpose. Before 1830 the islands on the coast of Peru were all *discovered*, close to the main land, surveyed and mapped correctly by Captain Fitz Roy and no one since that time ever dreamed of discovering any more. An expedition to any of the guano islands of Peru during the last 50 years could have been fitted out for a good deal less than $50,000. A native balsa or raft of logs would have conveyed the enterprising imitator of Columbus to any of the guano islands and back for one or at most three bottles of whisky. Guano islands were discovered in the middle of the Pacific by Americans but they never belonged to Peru. It displays an entire unacquaintance with Peru to suppose it is a group of islands or that a single guano island or other island has been discovered there the past 200 years. About 1838 they discovered that guano was a valuable article abroad, but they always knew where it was and knew its uses themselves. That was the only discovery except a deposit on the main land which no Frenchman or American ever claimed. To maintain their credit and to dupe the English capitalists into lending them more money, it was a custom for many years in Peru to report now and then the discovery of new and inexaustible deposits of guano. This was always done when they wanted to borrow thirty million more; and those reports and an inspiration of whisky was the sole foundation of all the Landreau nonsense in the East.

DENS AND DEADFALLS OF HAYWARDS

"The heart of him that hath understanding seeketh knowledge, but the mouth of fools feedeth on foolishness."

Old confirmed drunkards ragged, dirty and boistrous staggering through the streets are very annoying to the dramshops. Temperance people would like to see them seated in the show windows of the groggeries labelled "Our Own Make." Poor old Muller or Muller the shoemaker, as he is called is the last living relative of his class of drunkards. The saloonists hate him as they do a Testament or a Hymn book and whenever he joined the Good Templars their hatred for that order made them anxious to get him to take the first drink, but when he walked the streets swinging his arms declaiming in grand whisky styled oratory, they felt it was an injury to business and planned for his removal.

How an officer of justice could sentence him to ninety days in the County Jail is a mystery to many. It is true he walked the streets and talked to imaginary hearers or to the sky but he was perfectly harmless and drank liquors in accordance with the laws of the state. A large sign is still attached to a building on Castro street "H. Muller Boot and Shoe Maker" but it is extremely doubtful if he will ever use it again. His next move will probably be "over the hills to the Poor House." What a termination of life. Muller was of respectable parentage and until lately was noted for his neatness of dress and quiet disposition. Even after he had felt the drink curse, when he would reform and join the Good Templars, no person in the town dressed neater or was more polite and agreable as long as he kept the pledge. He struggled hard against the temptation but the dramshops were too numerous and his appetite too strong. What a sad wreck! All the bright hopes and prospects of a happy useful life blasted. How sad must be his thoughts. Wife and son gone, home gone, reputation gone, even his last privilege, of mending old boots and shoes for a few dimes, to buy nourishment and whisky, taken from him and the most precious of all blessings, liberty snatched away.

"And carried down to the prison den
To live with drunkards and wicked men
Into the cage with its iron bars
Hid from the street, the sun and stars
Let him sit idly the live long day
To think of his childhood passed away
No one to rescue, no one to love
No one to pity but God above.
Is there a God, and does he see
The depth of the drunkards misery?"

Pope who destroyed the famous name of the "Gum Tree Saloon" sells beer for five cents a glass, and Detmer his neighbor is obliged to follow suit, but neither of them are as smart as the Jew merchant on the opposite corner who knows how to get the largest price for his whisky by pretending to give it away. It is strange that men will be such fools and give two prices for an article after being treated to a glass of whisky.

Wolf boasts that he belongs to the leag of Freedom, that miserable refuge of rats which openly defies the laws of our state. His attack upon Judge Russell showed his ignorance and want of loyalty to his adopted country and the Judge's way of treating his case showed no signs of any Homeopathic preparations.

R.

BEER AND BRAIN WORK.

No. 33.

Men of brains, that know how to use their brains, are the real rulers of the world. So it is very important that we should know what effect beer-drinking has upon brain work. In answer to this I shall surely hear that Germany is famous both for beer and for brain work. But I see something besides beer in Germany.

Germany is a country of schools and of scholars. It has a school system which means universal education. It has grand colleges and universities, the result of long centuries of education. A German count, finding fault with this country, said to me, "You have no great universities with wealthy apparatus and libraries, no great art schools and galleries." But we are a young people; we are laying the foundations of a great country, and have every thing to do and little to do with. As the centuries go by and one wealthy person after another gives money to endow these schools, we will gradually acquire such educational advantages as they have in Germany for the development of brains.

But shall we take the beer with them? Does this help or hinder? Let us inquire into its direct effects on student life. Ex-Governor Dingley, of Maine, writing of student-life at Heidelberg as he saw it, says: "So far as we could judge, these seekers after knowledge spend more time in beer-saloons than they do in study," adding: "Their red and bloated faces, bloodshot eyes, and sleepy manners indicate that beer is slowly brutalizing and stupefying German young men." Dr. Bock, of Leipsic, declares, "Beer is brutalizing. Alcoholic drinks combined with a flesh and fat diet totally subjugate the man, unless their influence be counteracted by violent exercise. But with sedentary habits they produce those unhappy flesh sponges which may be studied in metropolitan bachelor halls, but better yet in wealthy convents." The advancement of learning in Germany may be in spite of beer; this may be one of the hindrances, and who knows how great she might become without it!

So far as we have observed, the great universal education system is the outgrowth, not of beer, but of Protestantism, and Germany, like the United States, is largely Protestant. We must never forget that it was Protestantism (which means religious liberty that settled New England, from which the moulding influence has gone out over the whole continent. And there is one other thing peculiar to Protestantism: it is the parent also of modern temperance reformation. Temperance societies have sprung up and flourished only in Protestant countries, and mostly by the direct favor and help of the Christian churches and ministers, and in this way they are now doing their best work. Are our leading educators beer-drinkers, and do they favor beer-drinking as a means of mental growth and development? True, some of our German professors still continue their beer drinking, and we have had one American professor (the lamented B. T.) who fell into German habits of beer drinking, but his later years were not noted for literary work, and diseases induced by drinking beer carried him to his grave, when with his splendid original physique he ought to have been in his highest vigor. No, no. Beer is no help to brain work either in college or out of college. The American youth or literary man wants none of his ideas drowned in beer.

[W. C. T. U. Leaflet. Send to Julia Colman, 76 Bible House, N. Y. $1,30 per 1,000, postage included.]

KANSAS:—"Prohibition has come to stay for all time."

"It is a fixture."

"It is a part of the organic law, and will never be repealed."

"The sentiment in the State in favor of the prohibitory amendment grows stronger every day."

"Prohibition prohibits,"

"Not a Republican newspaper or politician in the State is asking its repeal."

"Immigration is pouring into the State in consequence of prohibition."

"Our taxable valuation has greatly increased since the adoption of the amendment."

These and a hundred other similar statements are published from day to day thruout the State."

That is what the Topeka *Commonwealth*, a whisky journal, says as a text to preach a whisky sermon on.

CAL. W. C. T. UNION.

"THE WOMEN OF AMERICA *vs.* THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC"

President, Mrs. D. P. Browne, Blake House, Oakland.

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UTAH.

A recent visitor in Utah says a good word for the Mormon women. She declares that outside of their religious convictions, the women of Utah are emphatic in their condemnation of wrong, and that their votes had banished the liquor saloons. She saw no drunkenness anywhere, and the poison of tobacco smoke was not all around to vitiate the air of heaven either on the streets or in public assemblies. She found their court room in Salt Lake a model of neatness and order, with plants in the windows and handsome carpets on the floor, "unstained by tobacco juice and unmarred by the bushel-basket spittoon."—*Signal.*

The reason such a fuss is made about polygamy in Utah and nothing at all said about the infinitely more prevalent and immoral polygamy in all the other states, is that the press and politicians are anxious to make political capital out of something that wont cost them any votes, and the unthinking public always take up the cry and give noisy chase to the unlucky animal that has the kettle in tow for the time. Another reason why Utah is such a general favorite to persecute, is that its morality and good order and good citizenship and sobriety and consequent prosperity, wherever the Gentile agencies have not established their pits of corruption and vice, is so far superior as compared with any of our rum-selling communities. The Mormons never allowed a saloon, a gambling house nor a disreputable house of any kind; what they have were established only under the protection of Federal judges and Federal bayonets. It is not proposed to defend polygamy in the least or apologise for it; but it is in order to protest against commissioning another gang of carpet-baggers to plunder and debauch Utah, to effect no reform of any existing abuse there, but to cover the land with a network of debauchery and fill it with mantraps to extinguish what virtue and morality exists there. What a monstrous farce: A congress of polygamists legislating against polygamy. Satan suggesting reforms in the Church.

LOVE.

Principle should stand above love. I heard a dear, old, white-headed lady say the other day that she liked the smell of a Havana cigar, "all the young gentlemen used to smoke Havanas when she was a girl, and the association was pleasant;" but she added, "Oh! the odious cigars and pipes that are smoked now!"

I frequently see gentlemen and ladies walking or driving, the man puffing the smoke directly in the face of the lady. Is it right to practice such self abnegation at the expense of cultivating selfishness in a companion? "are we not our brother's keeper," in a measure?

Years ago there was a young wife whose husband had had the consideration to hide from her the fact that he smoked before marriage, knowing her dislike to the habit. The first time he came home his breath smelling of tobacco she refused the usual kiss; of course there was a scene but she was as firm as the New England rocks knowing that she held lovable qualities enough to counterbalance the necessity of pandering to any vile habit a companion might desire to retain. The husband never smoked again; and to-day she is the mother of grown boys none of whom have ever used tobacco or liquor in any way, and her home is pure in atmosphere and life.

I watch from my window every morning men leading their children to school and as they reach the door of the class-room they take the cigar from their mouths and kiss the little ones, ugh! the abused. One little girl said to her father at home, "Papa I feel better when you dont smoke," her instinct taught her. BETH.

THE false idea prevails in our homes, and so in the world, in regard to educating our children, that boys and girls must be educated differently, morally and physically. A change in this regard would increase temperance and morality. A boy should be taught—it is no more proper for him to be lounging around saloons than for his sister; the impure, the profane word soils his lips as it would hers; the streets at night are a no fitter resort for him than for her; his associates should be pure and chaste, as *hers* should be. No company, no place which would bring a blush to her cheek, should be attractive to him. We raise our hands in "holy horror" at the profane word from a woman's lips, and the sight of a drunken woman "makes all the world go mad." It is a sad, a pitiable sight—a woman marring the image of God—lost to all sense of purity, and to all claims of those depending on her for love and help, using the substance of the household for that which shall transform the loving wife and mother into the hateful beast. But is not manhood wrecked as sad a sight? Is not man also made in the image of his Maker? Why not as sad to see him squandering the time and money, which belong to those he has promised to love and protect, for that which shall transform the kind and loving husband and father into the dreaded brute? Are the two pictures unlike? Not long ago, I read of a woman's club in New York, where women might meet to have a good time as the men do, playing billiards, drinking wine and beer, etc., and I said "Eureka." This may be the way out of this difficulty, for should woman drink as man does, he would be interested in temperance as she now is, and as he has the ballot, who can say how soon the world would be revolutionized? Tho God forbid, thru such fiery seas we should be led, before willing as a nation and as individuals, to put away this great evil. —*K. D. H. T., in Our Union.*

WORK WITH INFLUENTIAL BODIES.

In the "Plan of Work" adopted by the W. N. C. T. U., provision is made for a department charged with the duty of presenting our cause before influential bodies.

The great object is to secure the active interest of these bodies in our work, and especially in that branch of our work in which they are chiefly interested. * * *

As indicating some of the points on which it is desirable these bodies should take action, the following list has been prepared, tho it should always be borne in mind that this is only suggestive.

Religious.—Ministerial Associations should be urged, 1st. To take a definite stand relative to total abstinence. 2d. To enforce the duty of the Christian citizen as to all forms of Temperance legislation. 3d. To use only unfermented wine at sacraments. 4th. To preach temperance sermons and hold temperance prayer meetings. 5th. To enforce church discipline upon offenders against temperance. 6th. To give active aid and encouragement to the W. C. T. U., by forming Local Unions and urging the increased membership of those already formed.

Sunday-schools should be urged—1st. To the use of the temperance lesson once a quarter. 2d. To give other instruction on temperance. 3d. To circulate temperance literature and to place temperance books in their libraries. 4th. To organize auxiliary Temperance societies.

Other Temperance Organizations should be made acquainted with our plans of work, our successes, our defeats, that they may profit by them and sympathize with us. Often the work of these organizations is so different from ours, that their members can actively aid us without interfering with their own efforts. This active support should be secured in such cases.

RELATION OF INTEMPERANCE TO LABOR AND CAPITAL.

DEAR SUPERINTENDENTS—The object of the N. W. C. T. U. in creating this department of work, is to bring before corporations and business firms the subject of Temperance, and to induce them, as far as possible, to use their influence with their employees to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors, for the following reasons:

First—Invested capital is not safe in the hands of men who indulge in the use of strong drink. Recent railroad disasters and destructive fires prove this fact:

Second—Such firms as are known to employ only sober men can furnish better work, and meet orders more promptly, and thus gain the confidence and patronage of the best customers.

Third—Every employer who does not act by this rule, loses money each year by failing to fill orders at the time appointed. He is frequently called upon to assist the families of his employees; also he must pay his share of bad debts, in enhanced prices to the grocer and dry goods' dealer.

Fourth—The employee, by being obliged to abstain from strong drink, reaps a great advantage to himself and family. Few men, if any, will neglect their wives and children except in consequence of this habit.

We think if employers would take this matter into earnest and careful consideration, they could do much to suppress the great evil of intemperance, and thereby bring happiness and comfort to homes now cheerless and sorrowful. We repectfully ask their co-operation.—*Our Union.*

A. O. U. W.

Grand Master W. H. Barnes, in his report to the Grand Lodge says on temperance:

I believe the A. O. U. W. is as free from drunkards as any association of like character in the world, and yet the general social customs of the day and age, are surely sapping the vitality of many of our membership. Men have turned from stronger liquors to beer, flattering themselves that there is no danger in the cheap and seemingly harmless beverage, yet the fearful increase of kidney and liver diseases, and deaths from seemingly trifling hurts, are directly traceable to cheap beer.

A large proportion of our accidents and suicides, intemperance is directly responsible for, to say nothing of blasted reputations, broken homes, and mourning families. As long as men invite and encourage each other to drink, so long will the curse continue to afflict our race. We are very particular about evidences of consumption, heart disease, what a man's parents died of, how the respiration and pulsation stands, but men propose and Doctors endorse those who are known to be regular drinkers without scarcely a question, and if a man who is in the liquor business has his Beneficiary Certificate declined, because his examination shows that under the instructions to Medical Examiners, he ought to be rejected, a fiery protest is received, or a long argument made, or a numerously signed petition by every member of the Lodge, asking that the decision be rescinded, as the applicant is "such a good man." Altho personally, I wish that no man ever drank a drop of any kind of liquor; altho I know that the death rate among moderate drinkers is largely in excess of that among total abstainers, yet I have never rejected an applicant simply from this cause, unless his Medical Examination showed him to be a dangerous risk, and his habits such as unfitted him for a place among us.

Standing here to-day as your Chief Executive I say to you it is not consumption, heart disease or Bright's disease, that you need spend hours in debating how to guard against, but the great evil overshadowing all of these is Liquor and Beer drinking, which leads not only to all manner of disease, but also to accidents, suicides and murders.

Solve this problem and the rest is easy; I place more faith in the earnest and fraternal efforts of man with man than I do in acts of legislation on this subject. If every Workman will resolve that as far as he is concerned, hereafter, there shall be reform in this particular, and that he will do what he can to aid his brother, at least 15,000 men will be free from this evil, and there will be certainly 15,000 happy homes in California. Is it worth the effort!

ALCOHOL is not properly considered a creature of the Creator. When "in the beginning" he created the heavens and the earth, *he did not create alcohol*; nor was it evolved from molecules or "star-dust" during the six days or epochs or the Adamic formation. It exists as a constituent element in no vegetable or animal organization. It oozes forth from no bud or blossom, fruit or plant, or natural spring or fountain. It is an enemy, an intruder, like sin, miasma and death, being the product of rot and decay. It is an irritant and a narcotic. It causes heart disease and apoplexy. It weakens the muscles; it produces consumption; it causes paralysis; it hardens the liver; generates ulcers, cancers, dyspepsia and tumors. It is one of the most active of all causes of crime and insanity; shortens life fifty per cent.; annually kills in the United States not less than one hundred and twenty five thousand of our citizens.—*Our Union.*

And that is what many people use on the Communion table as a substitute for the "Fruit of the Vine," which it dont contain at all:

MR. SCHAEFFER, President of the outlaw leag objects to the decision of the Supreme Court on the Sunday law principally because two of the judges affirming are "religious fanatics." The time is approaching according to his idea when a judge or other official who bears a good moral character and cannot be purchased with the coin of a rumseller will be an impossible candidate for election.

G. W. Secretary's D'p'tm't.

GEORGE B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.

☞The office of the Grand Lodge is located in the Capital Savings Bank Building, entrance, No. 328 J street, up-stairs, over the southwest corner J and Fourth streets, Sacramento, where the Grand Worthy Secretary will be pleased to receive calls from the members of the Order during business hours.

☞This department is edited by the Grand Worthy Secretary, to whom all communications relating in any way to the business of the Grand Lodge, this department, or anything appearing hereunder, should be addressed.

☞The Grand Worthy Secretary's post office address is Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento, Cal.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES
ON SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE G. W. S.

Sold for the Benefit of the Grand Lodge

Constitutions, per hundred copies	$12 00
Constitutions per dozen	1 75
Glee Books, "Temperance Chimes" per dozen	4 00
Glee Books, per half dozen	2 50
Glee Books, single copies	50
Receipts of Evening and Constitution Roll Book, per set	2 50
Chase's Digest, per copy	1 50
Officer's Roll Call etc., Book of	1 00
Pledge Cards, per hundred	1 00
Officers Cards, per set of four	1 00
Degree Ode Cards, per dozen	1 00
Subordinate Ode Cards, per dozen	50
Subordinate Ode Cards with music, per dozen	1 50
Chase's Good of the Order, per copy	75

BLANK FORMS.

Clearance Cards, per dozen	3 00
Grand Lodge Returns, per dozen	1 00
W. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. F. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Bonds, per dozen	1 00
Forms for Charges, Trials, etc., per set of four	35
Forms for incorporation of Lodges	Free

LODGE BOOKS

Propositions for Membership, Book of fifty	50
Notices of Election to Membership, book of fifty	50
Proposition Committee notices, book of fifty	50
D. G. W. C. T.'s Dispensations, book of fifty	50
Password Certificates, book of fifty	50
Delinquent (Dues) Notice, book of fifty	50
Warrants on W. T., book of fifty	50
W. F. S. Receipts, book of fifty	55
W. T. Receipts, book of fifty	50

LODGE FURNITURE.

In addition to the above, I will attend to orders for Impression Seals, Blank Books, Special Printing, Regalia or Lodge Furniture. This will be done as an accommodation to Lodges and not as a source of profit either to the Grand Lodge or myself; hence all orders filled will be sent per express by the dealers, with instructions to "collect on delivery," unless the money accompanies the order. Address—

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.,
Sacramento, California.

CASH RECEIVED.—The Grand Worthy Secretary acknowledges receipt of the following amounts of cash since last report. Proper personal receipts were also forwarded in each case:

GENERAL FUND.

Ceres Lodge, No. 109	$ 4 25	Faithful, 431	3 15
Pride of the Riv'r, 318	14 50	Clipper Gap, 154	3 50
Little River, 334	1 50	Harmony, 172	5 50
Willow Spring, 461	4 00	C C Colony, 388	3 25
Mountain View, 342	1 50	Ojai Valley, 422	12 50
Sheet Iron, 199	3 00	Mrs J B Leach	20
Wide Awake, 338	5 75	Watsonville, 126	2 50
Petrolia, 362	13 75	Star, 421	2 50
Springville, 416	3 50	L F Bauman	1 50
Temescal, 420	2 75		

ORPHANS' HOME FUND.

Ceres, No. 109	20 00

CHARTER FEE FUND.

New Life, Degree Temple, Colusa	5 00

PACKAGES MAILED.—The following packages have been mailed during the past week from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office:

1-Eola M Bennett, Calistoga	1-Emma McGregor, Cherokee Flat
2-Mrs E M Decker, Seenega	
3-W Douglass, Truckee	1-G H Rothrock, Phenix
1-E C Eddy, Callahans	1-F E Horsley, Snelling
2-A T Mauldin, Monterey	1-J S Kline, Bakersfield
1-W S Read, Oroville	1-J Lewis, Lewis
2-J P Marsen, Little River	1-J L Kerr, Alturas
1-J A Gamble, Columbia	1-L Gurnett, Glenville
1-Fred Redhall, Redding	1-H B True, Weldon
2-W H Lloyd, Los Angeles	1-Rev W L Stephens, S'ta Cruz
4-Lizzie McGregor, Clip'r G'p	1-J H Patten, Bakersfield
1-Mrs J B Leach, Gold Run	1-T C Morrison, Bakersfield
1-F A Anthony, Livermore	1-L Fox, Plainsburg
1-J H Richardson, Santa Rosa	1-R R Snedigar, Langworth
1-J H Liening, Colusa	2-M H Krauth, Alameda
1-Jeff St Ores, Guadalupe	1-L H Ensley, Butte City
1-W B Simmons, Dutch Flat	1-L Bowman, Victoria, B C
1-W R Culver, Colfax	1-J R Townsend, S Ber'dino
1-G W Jeffress, Red Bluff	1-E A Beardsley, Savannah
1-V Taylor, Byron	1-G A Gates, Marysville

PER EXPRESS.

1-M E Richardson, Murphys	1-W P Rich, Arbuckle

Returns Received.—During the past week the following Lodges have filed Grand Lodge returns with the G. W. S. and their receipt is acknowledged: Nos. 126, 217, 318, 390, 420 and 485.

D. G. W. C. T.'s COMMISSIONED.—The following commissions have been issued and forwarded from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office during the past week:

LODGE DEPUTIES.

W H Helton, for No. 342, Columbia
Rev E A Hazen, for No. 369, N San Juan
D L Butler, for No. 123, Biggs
J B Spear, for No. 394, Farmersville
Rev J S Kline, for No. 495, Bakersfield
J L Kerr, for No. 496, Alturas
Jacob Lewis, for No. 497, Lewis
H B True, for No. 498, Weldon
Rev W L Stephens, for No. 499, Santa Cruz
J H Patten, for No. 500, Bakersfield
T C Morrison, for No. 501, Bakersfield
Lee Fox, for No. 502, Plainsburg
R R Snedigar, for No. 503, Burneyville
Chas Howard, for No. 504, Paradise
B H McNeal, for No. 240, Gridley
J Mansfield, for No. 505, Wyandotte
W P Rich, for No. 506, Arbuckle

DEGREE TEMPLARS

J J Weisenburger, for No. 7, Truckee
C J DeSeda, for No. 216, Alta

Correction.—In the report of collections received during last month by G. Lec. Bro. Jas. W. Webb, as printed in last week's issue, his collection at Hueneme amounting to $28 was omitted. Whether the fault of omission lies with the copyist of the G. W. S. office, or the compositor, deponent saith not; but the amount was inadvertently omitted in either event, and is herein acknowledged to the credit of the residents of Hueneme who favored Bro. Webb with so liberal a contribution.

Temperance Picnic.—The temperance picnic at Davisville, under the superintendence of Bro. B. H. Hoag, occurs next Saturday. A train will run from Sacramento under the management of Mother Baldwin, for the benefit of the Home for Orphans. Col. J. T. Long and Mrs. Emily P. Stevens will take part in the literary pragram, delivering addresses. Of course everybody is going.

Woodland.—Col. J. T. Long will address the people of Woodland on Saturday and Sunday evenings next.

Official Meeting.—The Executive Committee of the G. L. will meet at Vallejo, on next Monday evening ..... The Boards of Trustees and Lady Managers of the Good Templars Home for Orphans will meet in the Home building, Tuesday next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Pass-word Circular.—The pass-word circular and quarterly return blank was mailed to every lodge deputy on the 20th, and should now be in their possession. A number of deputies will receive the returns blank and circular with the password coupon detached from the latter. This will indicate that the quarterly returns for the previous quarter have not been filed with the G. W. S., who is not permitted to send the pass-word to deputies who have not properly filed the quarterly returns of their lodges. Send along your delinquent returns, brothers, and receive the pass-word in exchange.

City Lectures.—That great centres of population can be reached and moved to action upon the Temperance question has been demonstrated during the past week, in an experimental way, in the City of Sacramento. But, preparation is necessary, and the way must be paved to success. Lecturers however able and eloquent cannot be expected to make an impression unless they and the people are brought together, Lectures must be well advertised, a good room centrally located secured, music provided, and that done which will inspire the community to believe that the Order has faith in itself. The Grand Lodge has an able corps of lecturers and undertakes to place these where they will do the most good. The Grand Lodge furnishing the lecturers free of expense, communities and Lodges should be ready and willing to furnish hall, lights and music, and this can always and easily be done if properly managed.

During the past week a series of meetings have been held in the City of Sacramento under the auspices of the local Lodges. Col. J. T. Long of Kentucky, delivered lectures during seven consecutive evenings, and delighted his audiences. He is a master hand at temperance oratory and an uncompromising enemy to the traffic in human souls. His convincing and forcible manner of putting things enables him to deal the sturdiest of prohibition blows to an audience which was made thoroughly receptive and appreciative by the unanswerable logic of facts. He must be heard to be appreciated.

Mrs. Emily P. Stevens, G. W. V. T. was also present and lent efficient support and aid speaking at each meeting, directly in the interest of the Order. Her winning ways and strong appeals in pathetic strain to the mothers and fathers could not fail to enlist sympathy for the cause she championed.

The meetings grew in interest from night to night until the subject of Temperance became a matter of "town talk" and a genuine revival was inaugurated. The only regret being, that the meetings could not have been continued throughout the following week. As a direct result of the meetings and agitation over a hundred names were secured of persons who were favorable to and desirous of "uniting their influence with ours to drive intemperance from the land."

On Saturday night, being the regular night of meeting of Siloam Lodge, a joint meeting of Siloam and Capital Lodges was held at which thirty-four candidates were initiated at one time and the same was repeated Tuesday night when another joint meeting of the two Lodges were held.

Col. Long and Mrs. Stevens won golden opinions, were given the kindliest of notices by the local press, and their names will be enshrined in the hearts of many of those who were pointed to and took up a better way, as a result of their earnest endeavors to advance the cause of temperance.

Lecturers' Reports.

The Grand Lecturers employed by the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T., of Cal., are as follows:

Mrs. E. P. Stevens, Prof. Wm. Crowhurst, Col. C. N. Goulding, Elder J. W. Webb, Hugh R. Hughes, and Rev. W. C. King.

C. N. GOULDING.

The past week has been devoted under orders of the G. W. C. T. to what might be called "skirmishing" along the line.

Monday 17, International Lodge held open meeting. As it was an extra meeting and not extensively advertized, the audience was not as large as usual, still we had a good meeting.

Wednesday 19, visited Head Light Lodge, found them full of fight and in good condition financially. Thursday evening 20th endeavored to find Valley Lodge, but unfortunately took the wrong car and found myself at a late hour far away from the lodge.

Saturday 22d, it had been arranged that I should address the Home Protection Association in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, I done so, or rather attempted to do so, and made a most complete failure, was conscious of it at the time; the managers will learn in time, how to arrange and carry out a program.

Sunday evening 23, addressed a large audience in the Congregational church in East Berkley—other arrangements and appointments there for the week prevented my continuing the meetings. It has been arranged that I shall visit Humboldt and Mendocino counties early in May. Shall probably leave here May 6th and address the citizens of Eureka on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday. 7, 8, and 9th of May.

San Francisco, April 23, 1882.

CONSISTENCY.

ED. RESCUE:—We find in the decision of our Grand Lodge that a young man is debarred the privilege of membership in our Order, if he assists in making wine, even tho he is working by the day, and is perfectly willing to pledge himself never to drink a drop of any intoxicating liquors. At the same time a man may own a newspaper—advertise saloons—sandwich his local columns with pressing invitations to "call at the 'Gem' saloon for choice wines and whiskies," "go to the 'Arcade,' for good old Rock and Rye," "Uncle John of the 'Retreat' has the best Bourbon Brandy," and fill his paper with fancy descriptions of Gov. Stanfords' new thousand acre vineyard in Tehama—and laud the *great* and growing wine interest of California and picture out the glorious future of our State when our hillsides and valleys shall be covered with vineyards and "wine shall flow like water in a purple stream," and still be an *honored* member of the I. O. G. T.

The young man who has to assist his father in pressing the grapes to make wine cannot become a Good Templar. A young man in a store cannot draw a bottle of wine without violating his pledge. But the newspaper man can enrich his pockets, invite men to drink thru the colums of his paper, popularize the wine interest and drink traffic and yet; hold membership in our Order. These may be wise decisions, to crowd the weak, and favor the strong, to be strict with the poor and very lenient with the rich.

But for an Order that has raised the standard so high, that has placed principle above price, to make such discriminations seems both faulty and unjust.

These things have been called to my notice in several places, worthy and deserving young men have desired to become members of the Order willing, yea anxious to pledge themselves not to drink nor give to others—and willing to pledge themselves not to manufacture on their own account, but because circumstances compelled them to work for a livelihood, and no other employment offering, they had to be refused, while proprietors of the press, who are members of our Order—do a thousand fold more to increase and popularize our great enemy, are permitted all privileges and hold a potent influence in all our councils. 'Consistency' thou art a jewel !"

Christian and temperance people will take those papers into their homes and seemingly endorse the style of newspaper that puffs the saloon and favors the wine interest. I may be very dull but I fail to see how a man is "discountenancing" the liquor traffic by praising it, and doing "all in his power to promote the cause of temperance," by advertising saloons. Neither can I see how we christian and temperance people can conscientiously support a paper that is known to truckle to the "Liquor Traffic"—praise it—puff it up and the only words of censure it ever receives is some glittering generalities about "Dives and Dead falls," taking good care to state that it is only these low vile places that disgrace the traffic and bring the other honorable men into disrepute. It is sincerely to be hoped that in the course of a thousand years the pulpit and religious press will speak out on these subjects, for just as long as we continue to support papers (whose editors and publishers may be in the church and lodge) yet whose columns are prostituted to building up the enemy they profess and promise to destroy, just so long will be mourning over defeat after defeat, and sorrowing hearts will continue to cry out "How long ! Oh Lord ! how long?" H. R. H.

Modesto, April 20, 1882.

[There dont appear to be any law or decision which permits a Good Templar to do the things named. Ed.]

LECTURERS APPOINTMENTS.

REV. W. C. KING

COLUSA CO.		Germantown	16, 17
Williams	28, 29	Willows	18, 19, 20
Sulphur Creek	30	Maxwell	21, 22
Leesville	May 2	Colusa	23
Little Stony	3, 4	Princeton	24, 25
Sheet Iron	6, 7	Butte City	26, 27
Elk Creek	8, 9	Jacinto	28, 29
Newville	10, 11		
Orland	12, 13	From May 29th to June 5th to finish work in Colusa Co.	
St Johns	14, 15		

ELDER J. W. WEBB.

SANTA BARBARA CO.		Santa Maria, and neighborhood	8, 9, 10
Parisinia	27	Santa Rita	13, 14
Maple schoolhouse, A.M.	28, 30	Childs	14
Lompoc Valley Lodge, P.M.	30	Cathedral Oaks	16
Cat Canyon	May 2	Goleta, D. L.	17, 18
Pine Grove	3	Los Alamos	21, 22
Graciosa	4	Spare days for new points and unfinished work	23 to 28
Guadalupe, and neighborhood	5, 6, 7		

WM. CROWHURST.

ALAMEDA CO.		N Temescal	6, 7
Newark	27	E Oakland	9, 10, 11
Alameda	May 2, 3, 4		

HUGH R. HUGHES.

SAN JOAQUIN CO.		French Camp, 2 P. M.	30
Collegeville	28, 29	New Hope	May 2, 3

DISTRICT LODGES TO MEET.

The next meeting of Tulare D.L. will be in Tulare City on May 20, 1882.

Santa Barbara Co. D. L. will be held May 17th and 18th at Goleta. All members cordially invited to attend. Grand Lecturer J. W. Webb will be present.

Amador Co. D. L. meets at Jackson, Friday, May 5th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Contra Costa D. L. will meet with Brentwood lodge, Sat. May 6th, at 11 A. M. All members in good standing cordially invited.

Sonoma Co. D. L. will meet at Fulton, Friday, May 5th, at 10 o'clock.

Seventh regular session of Calaveras D. L. meets with Lodge No. 348, at Mokelumne Hill, May 6th, at 10 A. M. Delegates from all the lodges earnestly requested.

SOLANO COUNTY DISTRICT LODGE.

Convened April 22nd, at 10 o'clock A. M. Bro. G. W. Frazer D. D. in the Chair—the following Lodges were represented viz: Mount Delight No. 27, Vallejo No. 64, Dixon 364, Alamo 415, Willow Spring 461, Binghampton 488. Those not represented were Phoenix 137, Denverton 239, Pride of the River 318 and Fairfield 320. The increase of membership since last report in the Lodges represented is sixty, and all reported as in a prosperous condition. Rev. Bro. J. L. Trefren offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That cultivators of wine grapes are indirectly responsible for the manufacture of wine and the evil results of its use in California, and that no one engaged in the business can consistently claim to be a friend to the temperance cause.

Resolved, That the visiting of saloons by Good Templars is inconsistent with their character as such, and gives countenance to the business of selling intoxicating liquors. These resolutions called forth two able and eloquent addresses from Bro. Trefren, and pertinent remarks from Bro. B. H. Hoag, Bro. Frazer, Sisters Stevens and Brown. After a thorough discussion the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Col. George Babcock who was expected to be present and address the Lodge did not arrive in time to do so, greatly to the disappointment of all. He was, however, announced to speak in the evening, and on Sunday evening. The Lodge adjourned to meet at Birds Landing, Aug. 26th.

ALICE FRAZER, D. S.

Ed. Rescue:—Allow me to add to the foregoing that Col. Babcock addressed a large audience on Saturday evening as announced. On Sunday he addressed a large audience at Binghampton, and in the evening one of the largest audiences ever assembled in Elmira, on a similar occasion. The mere announcement that Col. Babcock will speak, brings together large audiences of our most influential citizens, and he never disappoints our high expectations. The resources of Col. B. seem to be inexhaustible. On Saturday evening the political issues forced upon the people by the League of Freedom, were discussed in a masterly manner, and carried conviction to every mind that the time had arrived for unity and action. On Sunday evening the splendid audience which greeted him had the pleasure of hearing one of the most earnest logical and eloquent addresses ever delivered in Elmira. He is indeed a power in this cause. As a result of his efforts, a large Home Protection Association will be formed here. G. W. FRAZER.

TULARE DISTRICT LODGE

At Porterville in March sent no report to the Rescue unless it was a clipping from the *Hanford Journal* which has been overlooked and now turns up. Most encouraging reports were presented. Five new lodges since previous session make the present number 19 with a membership of 825. There are only 4 Bands of Hope yet [15 more wanted before next session—Ed. Rescue.] No financial embarrassment but a surplus in the treasuries of the lodges of $245.

Committee commended the reports of good discipline of the lodges and their good influences on the communities, and urged that our work shall be so conducted as to command the respect of the outside world; that more open meetings be held with short, sharp, spicy program; more zealous effort to circulate temperance literature, to rally round and maintain the Rescue and to practice more thoro system in our various workings. Attention is called to the failure of a full attendance of all the members at lodge, but the season past has been one of unusual sickness and very cold, unpleasant weather.

Tulare county is looming up and gives very promising indications of active life in the temperance work. No reason why it should not make a push for the name and fame of "Banner County of Cal." It is desired always to publish concise reports of District lodge meetings immediately after their occurrence, and it will be done if reports are promptly forwarded.

LUGONIA.

The new lodge recently organized as the result of Bro. Webb's visitation, started out with some seventeen charter members and has since constantly added to its members, and we anticipate by the close of the present quarter to have one of the best working lodges in this part of the State. We have a full set of regalias purchased from the G. W. S. and other necessary paraphernalia for lodge work. Our present place of meeting in the district school house is not convenient but the interest has in no way diminished on that account. We confidently hope before the close of the present year to be able to build a hall in connection with a school building that will be both convenient and a credit to this enterprising and growing community. I regret to say we have not had that co-operation from the older members of the community especially those who are members of the church that we had a right to expect. To the young people much credit is due for the earnestness and zeal with which they have entered into the good work. These comprise a very intelligent class of both sexes from Lugonia, Old San Bernardino and Redlands.

To Bros. Wright and Brooks of San Bernardino Lodge many thanks are due for aid and encouragement extended to our young lodge especially to Bro Brooks for the presentation of our charter beautifully formed and containing the names of all the charter members. He seems to extend a fostering care to all sister lodges and verily he will have his reward.

D. A. SHAW.

Lugonia, Cal., April 10, 1882.

GILROY, April 23, 1882

Ed. Rescue:—This afternoon, while reading the *Youth's Companion*, I came across a little piece which I thought excellent, and knowing that the Rescue is widely circulated and that if published in your paper the piece could be read and appreciated by others. I send it to you: "In Butlerville, Ind., some time ago, a man got a license and opened a saloon. The people of the village met and resolved not to have anything to do with him. They would sell him nothing. They would not notice him on the street, in fact they ignored him in every way. When he went to the store, the merchant would ask 'Are you the man that keeps liquor in our town?' 'Yes sir.' 'Well then sir, I cannot sell any goods.' He could not get mail at the post office for any one but himself without a written order. He cursed, raved but closed his saloon and went into something better than that of making drunkards, and is now an honored citizen. Another man opened a saloon there and the people treated him in the same way. He closed and we don't think there will ever be another attempt made to start a saloon in Butlerville, for, law or no law, no saloonatic can live under such pressure.' If this plan were carried out in every town it would be delightful, it is such a peaceful easy way of overcoming the wrong but in places where it cannot be done, Lompoc plan, of blowing up saloons, could be adopted and we should soon have no saloons at all. What a glorious world we should have. Oh! let every one who is working in the cause of temperance, work harder than before and those who are not, wake up and help those who are going down to eternity through drink. Root out the evil and the rumseller. Oh! I beg God's blessing on those who are helping the cause, and I feel sure they will be rewarded and reap a rich harvest in the "Sweet Bye and Bye."

Yours truly, EMILY WEBB.

Editor Rescue:—Has a saloon-keeper, or any business man, who keeps open on Sundays thus violating the laws of this State, as also of the United States a right to vote at our elections?

Can their votes not be challenged at any of our civic elections, on the ground that they are not law-abiding citizens, and are not supporting the Constitution of the United States which every citizen is under obligation, or sworn to defend?

Have you any knowledge of such a case ever having been tested in any of our courts?

It seems to me it would be well to challenge every such voter. Please give us an explanation of your view thru columns of Rescue on the subject. Respectfully, VACA VALLEY.

Some of the legal members of the order must answer: it is certain that law, State or National, that will turn a decent citizen inside out and upside down, and fine him $272,000, and send another to the penitentiary for ten years, don't hurt a liquor seller in rebellion a particle. The Hon. W. E. Dodge, a Christian gentleman, was fined $272.000 because his clerks made some mistakes which gave the Government $240 too little and $1200 too much duties and about the same time there was a conspiracy of 3,500 whisky thieves convicted of stealing many millions and bribing U. S. officers, and committing perjury by the cart-load, and they were all pardoned out, and not one of them has paid a cent of his fine yet. It seems to be now so arranged between the Republican administration and the rum seller that the latter is above arrest and law, like the royal families of Europe.

The report of the Juvenile Temples in England under the Grand Lodge (seceded) gives 727 Temples, 49,488 Juvenile, and 6,910 Honorary members. How long will it take Sister Richardson to get ahead of that? The difference in population is against her, but as it is within the possibilities, let us give her just 2 years.

Juvenile Department.

BAND OF HOPE WORK.



The Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., of California, offers to furnish, free of charge, to Sunday-schools, or other juvenile organizations desiring to adopt them for use, the newly revised Band of Hope rituals together with the ritual badges. The ritual comprises a pamphlet of 48 pages. The badges are of German silver, with a safety pin upon the back. Sample copies of the rituals and badge, or quantities for actual use, will be furnished on application to the Superintendent of Juvenile Work, Mrs. M. E. Richardson, Murphys, Calaveras Co., Cal.

TALKS WITH THE YOUNG FOLKS.

COMMUNION WINE.

Our young people frequently hear that the Bible says thus and so of wine. There can be nothing safer than to be guided by what the Bible says about wine and about all other things. And it is very safe for the children and the young people to know just what the Bible says about communion wine. They will not be told in the RESCUE that we can improve on the instructions of the Bible, or that the Savior or apostles ever gave any advice or set any example which needs to be amended now.

The communion was instituted at the feast of

THE PASSOVER.

Feast, does not mean there a hearty feed or big dinner, but a solem, sacred festival which was observed by the Hebrews to commemorate their deliverance from slavery. During the Passover week, nothing leavened or fermented was to be eaten and all leaven or fermented substance was to be put out of their houses. When the Passover was instituted, the Hebrews had no wine, but when they had lived in a grape country and the fresh, pure juice of the grape became an important part of the food of the people, it was used pure and unfermented at the Passover, but it would have been the grossest violation of the Mosaic law to have used any fermented or leavened wine.

In the sacrifices everything unsound, unclean, deformed or unsavory was strictly forbidden; the first fruits of the harvest were presented to the Lord, and do you suppose any Hebrew would have dared to offer a sacrifice of grape juice that had rotted and seethed and emitted the filthiest odors and had become poison? or would he have dared to partake at the Passover of anything leavened or fermented or that had been in contact with filth or rottenness; much less a drink that was made and used in those days not for food, nor for medicine, but for iniquitous, gluttonous banquets and drunken debauches.

The profaning of the passover with ferment was denounced by the prophets as a peculiar enormity and few things were more frequently and emphatically condemned by them than the violation of the Sabbath, the drinking of fermented wine, the profaning of the Passover or the Sacrifices with any thing fermented, unclean or abominable. Now the

COMMUNION

was instituted during the Passover. The Savior and his disciples strictly obeyed the law. The priests and scribes tried to accuse them of breaking the law when the Savior healed the blind on the Sabbath and when the disciples pulled a few heads of wheat or barley as they passed thru the field on that day. And if they could have proved them guilty of violating the law, the penalties which were very severe would have been inflicted.

At the time of this Passover they were very desirous of getting evidence that the Savior had said or done something contrary to law and the worst thing they could make up was that he had said, "destroy this temple and I will build it up in three days." They wanted him crucified for that. Do you suppose they would have caut at such a flimsy charge as that, if they could have said "we found this man defiling the Passover with fermented drink and corrupting his followers with the forbidden abomination, this venom of asps, this poison of dragons, this sacrifice to idols?

The Passover was provided at the house of a Jew and assuredly a worthy law abiding and God fearing Jew. There was no ferment nor wine accursed in his house. There was none to be had at the houses of the neighbors; there was no grogshop open during the Passover to get liquor in; and if it could have been procured the getting of it would have created a public commotion; a terrible violation of the law of God which was the law of the land, would have been perpetrated. And you know very well there could have been nothing of this kind done. It would have been unlawful, unnatural and entirely unlike the Savior.

About 40 years after this the Jewish nation was broken up and they were scattered; the christian religion was chased into caves and hiding places for 300 years and since then, centuries of darkness and corruption have passed over it. The wine of God's wrath, the cup of devils came in ignorance to be considered a gift of God, and was confounded with the cup of blessing, the fruit of the vine and used on the Communion table till its disguise was penetrated by Christian people, its mask torn off and its true character declared. This is a long enough lesson; next week it will be continued.

SOME CRUSADES.

The word "Crusade" was the term applied to ancient wars against the Turks to secure possession of the Holy Sepulcher in Jerusalem. The soldiers engaged in these enterprises wore a conspicuous red cross as a badge on the right shoulder. *Cruz*, was the Spanish for cross, and *cruzada* was Spanish for our word crusade.

After the time of the occurences described in our gospels, Jerusalem and its surroundings was for many years a desperate battle-field. The Christians all fled from the city, we are told, before the final disaster of its siege and capture. Vast armies were encamped time and again around Jerusalem, and trenches and embankments were made and camps were established and fortified. Captives were crucified and buried by thousands, and hundreds of thousands of those who fell in the various sallies and assaults and battles were buried in the vicinity of Jerusalem.

It is not in the least probable that any one who may have happened to know where the Holy Sepulcher was before the siege, ever returned to find it or could have discovered the least clue to it if he had. It is very doutful if the Christians who lived at the time of the crucifixion attached any sacred character to the locality, to the actual cross or to the sepulcher. If they did, no one else regarded any of these things as any more important than we regard the circumstances of the execution of any common criminal.

But tradition—and very unreliable tradition—tells us that Helena, mother of Constantine, the first Emperor that became a Christian, induced her son to search out the Holy places and preserve them. The tradition of the monks says that Helena was ordered by an angel to go to Jerusalem and find the true cross; she went; guided by the angel she ordered her servants to dig in a certain place and there, sure enough, they found three crosses in perfect preservation after a burial of nearly 300 years. Now they were at a loss to find out which was the Holy Cross, and they either could not find the angel any more or he could not tell. Somebody suggested then that a few sick or blind people should be brot and let them touch the crosses. Tried it. First cross touched, no sign; next, no sign; third—Hoop!! up jumped the patient perfectly cured and then they knew that was what they wanted; and it is said, a great many shiploads of pieces of that cross have been sold around the world and how many shiploads are still left of it nobody knows.

Naturally, pagans newly converted to Christianity, many of them adopting the new religion because the Emporer favored it, and because it was fashionable and paid the best, were very superstitious and it seems their successors for ages and centuries became even more so. It is uncertain whether Constantine or Helena ever did any of these things, and it is very uncertain if the sepulcher or any thing else was where it is represented; the probability is strong that not one of these places shown is genuine.

But it became a favorite religious exercise to make a pilgrimage to the Holy Sepulcher and see the "holy places" which for convenience had been all located or moved into one little space. Every body believed all the rubbish the monks told them, and bot what they had to sell, and paid them tribute and returned home, booked safe for heaven by express ever after, passage paid.

When somebody was not besieging Jerusalem the pilgrims were generally allowed to visit the tomb and holy places and to pay a revenue to the Government up to the year 1076 when the city was taken by a set of fanatical ruffians called the Seljuk Turks. These fellows were recently converted Mahometans and were so extremely jealous in their religious performances that they delighted in butchery, slautered some of their own sects at times and inflicted barbarous cruelties upon the pilgrims even putting them to death.

One Peter the Hermit who had a much stronger love for old bogus relics and bones of dead saints than he had for live men and women, made a pilgrimage to Jerusalem about the year 1095 and having seen the cruelties practiced upon the poor idiots who tried to save their souls by visiting a holy place, he returned and preached over France and Italy, calling the people to arms to go and expel the Infidel Turk from the holy city. He fired the people with his zeal and eloquence. Pope Urban second, called a big council of bishops, monks and people and declared to them that "it was every one's duty to deny himself and take up the cross, that he might win Christ," and the people shouted and enlisted with alacrity. The Pope generously forgave the sins of all who enlisted and gave them a free pass to a heavenly reward thru all eternity after death, which if it was genuine currency where they went to, was better than 160 acres of the best grape land in full bearing.

Under these pious influences and under the leadership of the crank "Peter the Hermit" and the rascal "Walter the penniless," a large gang of thieves set out to "win Christ" by fighting to get possession of the city of Jerusalem. These rascals set out for the holy land and being now sure of heaven they committed such robberies and outrages in the countries thru which they passed, that the people of Servia and Bulgaria went for them and nearly exterminated them. But Peter and Walter and a few more ruffians reached Constantinople and waited there for something to turn up. Other bands of pious robbers insured for Heaven, set out for Palestine and felt so good that they butchered Jews and every body whose creed they did not approve of on the way, and they too were nearly all destroyed by the people they plundered.

It is said that 300,000 crusaders had thus perished, when Godfrey de Bouillon (which means Godfrey of soup) set out with a large army of soldiers and with many brave English, Norman and French Warrior Knights. When they got into Asia the army was 300,000 infantry and 100,000 cavalry. They captured Nice and then besieged and captured Antioch, and in the kind and Christian spirit of their time they butchered the inhabitants after capture with the utmost liberality and impartiality. Then they were attacked by 300,000 Turks whom they defeated with a most enjoyable and consoling slauter. They marched then for Jerusalem; glorified God and wept when they saw it; took it by storm in July 1099 after a six months seige. They shed tears of joy as they affectionately butchered 70,000 people inside, all the Jews and Mahomedans they could find and then were in a most happy frame of mind to go to what they believed was the Hill of Calvary, kissed the stone of the holy sepulcher and sang hyms and gave thanks to the God of peace.

The crusaders held the Kingdom of Jerusalem till 1187. Godfrey was the first ruler and was succeeded by his brother Baldwin (of soup) in 1100. Then were founded the two orders of Knights of St. John and Knights Templars.

That was the first crusade and there are quite a number more to tell you of.

NOTES FROM THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

A circular is shortly to be mailed, from this office, to every Lodge and Band of Hope in the State, calling the attention of all friends of Temperance, to the importance of work among the children, and the necessity of making the press a factor in the juvenile departments as well as among adults.

The value of the Temperance press cannot be overestimated; and the growth and prosperity of our cause, will be in direct proportion to the circulation and study of temperance literature among us. This fact is strikingly illustrated in our Order. Whenever and wherever we find a Lodge, that takes no Temperance paper, and whose copy of the RESCUE is unread, (and there are a few such), then and there we find a Lodge, just dragging out a miserable existence; knowing and caring nothing for the great work that is in progress elsewhere; wholly wrapped up in, and satisfied with, the doings of its own little circle; a cipher to all intents and purposes, as far as the great work of reform is concerned.

It has been said in these columns, "If you want your Lodge to grow, get up a club for the RESCUE, and I heartily endorse the advice, and will add from my own experience, if you want any intelligent person thoroughly converted to our cause, put a live Temperance paper into his hands, and you will accomplish your object. If this is true with adults it is also true with children.

The Nat. Temp. Publishing House is issuing the Youth's Temperance Banner, as a weekly, and it ought to be read by every child on the Pacific Coast.

John B. Finch, the Chairman of Literature Com. of the R. W. G. L., has issued a circular, asking that the first week in May be set apart as "Banner Week," and that, in that week funds shall be raised, by collection, or entertainment, for supplying as many children as possible with this beautiful periodical. It is a charming paper, "clean and fair as a May morning," just the one whose weekly visits will be hailed with joy, and whose contents will be eagerly read, thus becoming a powerful educational factor among the young.

Now, dear friends, will you not take this matter up in earnest? It will take some hard work no doubt, but will richly repay you for your toil. Let us all take hold together and send a subscription list worthy of California Good Templars.

M. E. R.

DR. TALMAGE ON TOBACCO.

In the course of a recent sermon, the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage said: You all know what the botanists describe as nicotina. You know it as the inspiring, elevating, nerve-shattering, dyspepsia-breeding, health-destroying tobacco. I shall not be offensively personal on this subject, for you nearly all use it. You say that God made it, and it is good. Yes it is good to kill moths, to kill ticks on sheep, and strangle all kinds of vermin, to fumigate pestiferous places. You say God created it for some particular purpose. Yes, so he did henbane and nux vomica and copperas and bella donna, and all those poisons. You say men live to be old who use it. Yes, in the sense that the man lasted well who was pickled. Smokers are turned into smoke livers. You should advise your children to abstain from it, because the whole medical fraternity of the United States and Great Britain pronounce it the cause of wide-spread ill-health. Drs. Agnew, Hamilton, Woodward—the whole medical fraternity; and allopathic, homœopathic, hydropathic, and eclectic denounce it. It creates unnatural thirst. The way that leads down to a drunkard's grave and a drunkard's hell is strewn thick with tobacco leaves. Ben Franklin said he never saw a well man in the exercise of common sense who would say that tobacco did him any good. Thomas Jefferson argued against the culture of tobacco. Horace Greely said: "It is a burning stench." Daniel Webster said: "Let those men who smoke go to the horse-shed." I can name three eminent clergymen who died of cancer in the mouth, an evil caused by their tobacco. There has been many a clergyman whose tombstone was all covered up with eulogy who ought to have had an inscription. "Killed by too much Cavendish." Some smoke until the room is blue, their spirits are blue, the world is blue. My experience was that is took ten cigars to make a sermon. A generous tobacconist of Philadelphia once offered to keep me in cigars if I would settle in Philadelphia. But I said to myself, "If I smoke more than I ought to now, how much more would I smoke if I had an unlimited supply! That was twenty years ago. I quit then once and forever. If you smoke cheap tobacco, I want to tell you why it is cheap. It is a mixture of burdock, lampblack, sawdust, colt's foot, plantain leaves, fuller's earth, lime, salt and a little tobacco.

THE FIRST FRUIT.

A little girl was once made the owner of the grapes upon a large vine in her father's yard. Very anxious was she that they should ripen and be fit to eat. The time came.

"Now for a feast," said her brother to her one morning, as he pulled some beautiful ones for her to eat. "Yes," said she, "but they are the *first ripe fruit.*"

"Well, what of that?"

"Dear father told me that he use to give God the first out of all the money he made, and that then he always felt happier in spending the rest; and I wish to give the first of my grapes to God too."

"Ah, but." said her brother, "how can you give your grapes to God?" And even if you were able to do such a thing He would not care for them."

"Oh, I have found out the way," she said. "Jesus said, 'Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these My brethren, ye have done it unto Me': and I mean to go with them to Mrs. Martin's sick child, who never sees grapes because her mother is too poor to buy them."

And away ran this little girl with a large basket of the "first fruit" of the vine, and other good things, all beautifully arranged, to the couch of the sick child.

"I have brought Mary some ripe fruit," she said to Mrs. Martin.

"Dearest child, may God bless you a thousand fold for your loving gift! Here, Mary, see what a basket of good things has been brought you?"

The sick one was almost overcome with emotion as she clasped the hand of her young benefactress and expressed her sincere thanks.—*Temperance Record.*

NEW NATIONAL SONG.

[Tennyson the Poet lately composed a drinking song in honor of the Queen's escape from assassination. The following is a parody in the *Alliance News.*]

First pledge old Bass this solemn night,
Then drink to Watney every guest;
That man's most certain to be right
Who loves his native liquids best.
May British Beer fill bowl and pot
With fuller tide from day to day;
That man's the truest patriot
Who drinks, and drinks without a stay.
Drinks all round! Heaven the temperate ass confound!
To the great cause of Liquor, drink, my friends,
And the great name of Bacchus, round and round.

To all those thirsty souls who long
To keep King Beer upon his throne;
To every tapster stout and strong,
And all the Victuallers we have known;
To all those rowdies whom one meets,
Those prisoners under lock and key;
To all those beggars in the streets,
Those murderers at the gallows' tree—
Drinks all round! those temperance orators confound!
To the great cause of Ruin, drink, my friends,
And the great Lords of Liquor round and round.

To all our statesmen, so they be,
On Liquor question sound and clear:
To both our Houses while they see
Due suit and service paid to Beer.
We've drunk for ages British ale,
Seas over in that flood we've sunk;
Pray Heaven our drinking may not fail
Thru craven fear of being drunk.
Drinks all round! Lawson and his crew confound!
Of the deep tide of Liquor drink, my friends,
Until yonr heads go round, and round, and round!

"The drink-den accomplishes wonderful transformations in society.

It takes a boy of beauty and promise, teaches him to carouse with gay associates, and makes him a bloated, loathsome, worthless man.

It takes a young girl, loved and lovable, and manufactures her into a miserable, bloated woman, at whom passers-by point with fingers of scorn.

It wrecks lives that might but for it be grand; hearts, that might otherwise be happy; homes that in its absence might blossom into Edens.

Why does Christian society license and protect this social pestilence?"

"Dont, oh, dont sell him any more liquor! Have pity upon us," cried a poor, heart-broken wife to a rum-seller. "You have got nearly all we ever had in the world—my poor husband's character, health and reason are nearly gone. For the sake of his poor, unhappy family, dont let him have any more liquor." "Get out of my place or I'll turn you out; dont come here with your noise; I am licensed to sell," was the response.—*Saloon Curse.*

In the Methodist Sabbath school, at Flesherton, Canada, the following pledge has been introduced to protect the pupils and secure their future against the greatest of perils:

Motto:—"Wherefore. therefore, whether ye eat, or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God." 1 Cor., 10, 31.

"We, the undersigned, do solemnly pledge ourselves to abstain from using, in any form, tobacco, or alcoholic beverages; and further to do all in our power to prevent others from using the same.

The best feature in that pledge is it precludes the use of alcohol internally under any and all circumstances."

A Rev. Mr. Battisby, in Canada, has preached a sermon in favor of using fermented wine at the communion, and the liquor sellers have published the sermon. Another minister Rev. A. M. Philips preached a sermon in reply urging the use of unfermented wine which is the only "fruit of the vine" as was commanded. But the liquor sellers wont publish that. When there is a dispute about what is the proper communion wine and the liquor sellers are very much interested in it and take all one side, it is not likely they would at all be on the right side. For of all people on the earth they are all and always on the devils side.

"Saint Augustine, speaking of the bad effects of wine-drinking, declares it to be the mother of all mischief, the root of all evil, the mother of crime, the spring of vices, the whirlwind of the brain, the overflow of the senses, the tempest of the tongue, the ruin of the body, the wreck of chastity, a loss of time, a voluntary rage, a shameful weakness, the shame of life, the stain of honesty, and the plague and corruption of the soul." That was what he wrote more than 1,200 years ago. Is it at all likely he used that kind at Communion?

TRIP TO NEHALEM.

We are off on the return to Astoria. We pause here and there on our way, and question about that safe full of gold that the pirates buried between two spruce trees when their ship was wrecked. The story must be true, you know, for "the oldest indian," tells it, and, tho she has lost the precise spot during the 80 years that have stretched their weary length between that day and the present, yet she assures the dwellers on Nehalem that the treasure is somewhere along the base of Carney Mountain. We pleasantly pass another night in Mr. Cromwell's Christian home and in the early morning, with little Mamie's good-by kiss still sweet upon our lips, are again on the ever wondrous ocean beach, carried rapidly along with the driving storm of rain and wind.

How furiously the waves leap, as if determined in their madness to roll over us and then drag us out to sea. But let them howl, and even lave our bare feet, or reach for the top of our rubber boots; but we'll keep a little too high up the beach for them to get away with us. Oh, my! how the wind carries us along! just as if to hurry us on to pass the point before the rising tide cuts us off. There is Arch Cape. See how wildly the surges leap on the bold rocks. Blow, wind, blow, and hurry us on, and possibly we may be in time to make our way thru the cave or "arch," and thus save a toilsome climb over the headland. Into the cave we rush—hold, hold—fall back, a heavy swell is coming meeting us from the other side—fall back—run! Hold! stop! climb! Its coming in on us from both sides, climb! cling to the highest rocks. Higher, higher it foams around us, and higher, higher we climb.

I guess we are safe; let it bellow its wildest. Now it recedes, and we watch our opportunity, lower and lower it falls leaving the rocks bare ahead of us. Now's our time, and leaping from rock to rock, we reach the sand beach on the other side. But hold there; go slow now, and let the surf clear away a little that we may see our way; for if we get swamped in quicksands the next surge will get us. Safe again. Even old ocean's mad fury cant get away with Good Templars. And on, on the storm rushes us towards "Hug Point," which is the last difficult cape on our route. The tide is well up, and from the white spray flying high about that frowning headland, we fear it will be rather a cold "hug" for us. But here we are standing as near as we dare, watching for an opportunity, and lower it falls, and there's no big swell in sight. Now's our time—hold—wait there,—look out now—no miss steps—quick—hold, hold pull back! run! jump! Ha, ha, ha! well we are safe at present, but old ocean has got our party divided, and here we are part of us on the shore and part perched upon a rock in mid ocean. One good thing about it, the rock is high, and we can climb up above the highest tides and swells, and so we'll make the best of it, and sit down on our island home.

How they laugh at us over there on the shore, and ask if we're going to run a light house on our island. There, there jump, now's our time! Ah! joined our company again, and rather than take any more risks, we climb over the point, down upon the clean beach again and almost fly before the gale. Elk Creek! Booming full! Can all swim? Let's go up the stream a piece, and see if we can find a log or some driftwood. There's a box — a watering trof. Will it bear us? bring it into shallow water and we'll try what it will do. Not sufficient. There, bring two of those light cedar posts—place one on each side of our grand boat. Now, down on our knees with hands holding firmly on to the posts. All right—but who is to paddle us over? There, you man with the long rubber boots on. That's the plan—astride of the after end of our craft, with feet hanging in the water. Off we go paddling our own canoe and safely we land. But our several delays have made it impossible for us to reach our hotel at "the sea-side;" and now as the gleams from the light house on Tillamook Rock reminds us that night is near, let us ask for hospitality at that cabin close by the shore. Mr. States grants our request and we are seated by the big fireplace, talking over the adventures of the day. Those noisy sea-lions, (O, how they howl!) had their headquarters on Tillamook Rock, but when Government built the lighthouse there they moved in nearer shore.

T. J Alley.

The Rescue.

DEVOTED TO

Temperance, Current Literature, General News, and whatever may concern the public welfare.

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OUR PRINCIPLES.—We aim for nothing short of a sweeping National Prohibitory law endorsed by every State and Territory of the Union, in the year 1885, and as much sooner as the Christian and Temperance men and good citizens of the country may desire to accomplish it.

THE LAST DITCH. THE CUP.

There is only one way the question of communion wine can be settled and that is not by the prejudices or preferences of either side of the argument, but by the consciencious reference of the matter to the Scriptures, interpreted by consciencious and capable but at the same time unprejudiced men. And still adhering strenuously to the solemn belief that we should not swerve in the slightest degree from the spirit and letter and precise form of the commandment and example of the initial Supper—and that if even pure alcohol had been then enjoined it would be a sinful sacrilege to substitute any thing else, when alcohol could be had—it is confidently promised that the decision will be finally unanimous and speedily so, that the fruit of the vine, so carefully called in every instance by a name never once used to designate fermented wine, means nothing but the pure juice of the grape and that the bread was unleavened too, and should be now.

The conservatives are reminded that not a single claim, made by the advocates of temperance the past fifty years, was ever admitted without the most stubborn contest. The first claim, that men could live without using strong spirits, was resisted and ridiculed. But it was true. Next a stubborn battle was fot over the question whether a person could be healthy and be a total abstainer; and rum lost. That total abstinence is not a slander upon the holy Scriptures, but is consistent with a Christian walk, has been decided in a thousand Waterloos on this continent and in England and rum has been demolished every time; but the old flag with the Bible and beer inscribed on it is hoisted yet every little while by some bishop or rector or doctor of medicine in England or on the continent who has never before heard of the war and even sometimes by a leading American religious journal who has been in a trance for 30 or 40 years, and has not yet heard of the late civil unpleasantness.

"Men can work as well without liquor as with," was an assertion which sorely afflicted the lovers of old fashions; falsehood, mischief, ignorance, impudence, fanaticism, infidelity, radicalism, one idea, were attributed to us, but rum went down before the truth again, and had not one of its tail feathers left.

"Liquor dont warm you when cold and keep out cold," was such a blasphemy and desecration of Scripture that words failed to paint the agony of the old-timers; but rum was unhorsed again and his enemy unscratched thru all this.

"Not necessary in cholera and to keep cholera away" was another outrage which called for vengeance, but the cholera answered it by sweeping away its victims by thousands among the drinkers, and passing the abstainers by; or to be strictly accurate, taking 1 in 30 to 40 of the former for 1 in 500 to 800 of the latter.

Not good as a medicine by the year and ten years; not necessary for women, for nurses, for children, for old men, at dinner, after dinner, after goose, not good for worms, for rumatism, for dyspepsia, at weddings, at funerals, at parties, for consumptives; for fever, for pleurisy, for a wounded President; all these things were the subjects of furious contests; but rum went down every time.

It was a heresy to assail the Christian consistency of a deacon, who took the homesteads and farms of half a dozen of his neighbors to pay for the rum he sold them; to claim that retailing liquor was a sin was next to treason; then came the well cursed fanaticism and ungodliness and bigotry of cross-examining the character of the wholesaler and finally the innocency of the rich distiller was defended in a thousand skirmishes and pitched battles; but rum went down every time.

Alcohol as a beverage, as a medicine, utterly exploded and not a feather left. Alcohol blown out of the Bible where unholy hands had tried to place it. Now at every step from the first movement when little knots of a dozen people began to meet in school-houses and farm-houses, to talk this matter over, be it remembered, the scholar and the doctor and very often the preacher and church member assailed us with the Bible and with history and with science and with tradition and with the doctor's decrees and fiats; they obstinately denied, ridiculed, opposed and fot every step taken, every argument advanced, every sentence uttered, every proof presented, and they never have for a moment ceased for fifty years to declare that we are fanatics, we are mistaken and we exaggerate—and never in one single instance, never in one jot or tittle, never as much as in the dot of an i or the cross of a t have they caut us mistaken, fanatical or exaggerating. We have never failed to prove up to the *last* fraction. But our opponents have been proved wrong and fanatical and mistaken in at least 99 counts or every single one they have taken up save one. There is one more not fot out: sacramental wine. On that we are firmer and surer and more positive than we were on any other point; for we have Bible, Gospel, science, reason, history, and dont lack one thread of a complete web of evidence most conclusive. And we believe everybody, including the whole M. E. Church, and every Church and individual that has given the subject a fair, full and impartial consideration, are entirely convinced that the old Romish substitution is a grievous error. General Lee made a resistance as brave and obstinate as any hero of history, but when every last fortress was taken and every refuge cut off, he was a braver and wiser and better man to own his position untenable and his cause hopeless.

FOR VOTERS TO CONSIDER.

There are a great many worthy people who sincerely desire that their votes may be cast in such a manner as to be instrumental in securing the enactment of some legislation, or the adoption of some public policy which shall tend to the removal of some abuse or prove an antidote to some wrong, which seems to them to be the most serious present impediment to the public welfare.

One class of thinkers are determined that the most important and pressing need of the day is the exclusion of the pagan, heathen degraded labor of China. To another the reduction of railroad and corporation exactions so as to afford legitimate dividends of 6 to 10 per cent a year in place of 35 to 50 per cent on their investment, is what the country chiefly needs. The Greenbacker sees relief from impending ruin in an overturn of the monetary systems. Another thinks ruin is coming from land monopoly and so on.

If there are politicians and sharpers playing on these issues with sinister and treacherous aims, we must still believe that the main body of them are sincere and have good ground for their proposed modes of action. To each and all of them the following considerations are presented.

The most united, compact and determined vote in this country and in England is the vote controlled by the saloon and liquor traffic. There are at least 10,000 dramshops in this state and 175,000 in the United States, and the interests of this body of men are in direct hostility to the interests financial and political of every honest and worthy member of society. Any act of legislation that is good for the grangers and workingmen and farmers and the people who have homes and families, is bad for the dramshop; and any possible thing good for the dramshop is bad for all the rest.

Now it isfair to believe that any one of these saloons can influence two votes and some of them twenty; of the hopeless, helpless slaves who are the daily victims of these dens. It seems quite likely that on an average 4 dramshop wrecks at least who all have votes and use them, can be depended on for every saloon in the United States, to give a solid vote at every election. That would make 40,000 votes in Cal. and 700,000 in the republic, enough to decide the elections generally when public opinion is anything like equally divided.

The only condition on which the beer and whisky vote is cast, is that no interference with the operation of the traffic on Sunday or on any other day or in any form shall be attempted; and that vote will of necessity go for the most godless, most unprincipled, most unpatriotic, most immoral candidate or party, because that is the surest dependence of the dramshop.

If a railroad company wants to be protected in grasping the public domain from the people and the people's children—if it wants to continue to exact a triple freight and fare tarif and reduce the farmer and mechanic by slow and sure degrees to serfdom, it interviews the saloon interest and finding their mutual ends equally hostile to the people and both imperiled, they "pool their issues" as Kearney said; each binds itself to a compact of mutual aid and sympathy and when the votes are counted after election, the granger and greenbacker and anti-monopolist and anti-chinamen find they might as well have staid home on election day.

The water company and gas company and steamboat company and land company and National Bank Company and every company that wants to oppress and wrong the people, cluster around this solid vote. All the program of this most godless is, free rum and free Sunday and solid support of every candidate or party that will join in that chorus.

The Democratic Party has made a bid for that solid vote in this State and pretty generally elsewhere. The Republican Party has done so in Ohio and in most other States and probably will here. In all such cases the solid vote of the saloon if it splits on the candidate of the German Republican and the Irish Democrat never splits on the free whisky, free beer, free Sunday, free crime, free railroad, free monopoly, free chinamen, free murder and free oppression and outrage of the people all round, which the election of either candidate ensures.

Gentlemen Greenbackers, Anti-coolie men, Anti-monopoly men, Anti-railroad men, Anti-land grant men, Anti-rum men, and Anti-beer men; as long as the Front street leag of outlaws here can send out a circular order that will command 40,000 votes in this State to be cast just as they choose to designate—just that long you will continue to vote up chimney and to find yourselves joining hands with the worst enemies of your country and yourselves, or else entirely kept under a yoke of helpless bondage by them.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company well understands this matter; its leaders cannot help despising and being ashamed of the 750 or more dens of infamy and filthiness which they run at their own depots; they are not captured solely by the $5 or $10 or $20 a week or month of rent which they bring in; but they want the votes these groggeries can bring them so surely every time, and the votes of the dramshops all over the State which their close partnership in the traffic assures to them. The most patriotic motive that actuates either of the old parties now is to secure this solid vote of the malefactors of the country.

THE WAY TWO DOCTORS DIFFER.

Please read on page 402 what the magnificent Dr. Richardson says, has been learned with regard to the causes of insanity and compare that with the following presentation to the Medical Society of Cal. last week as reported in the *Chronicle:* "At the evening session Dr. Wilkins, Medical Superintendent of the Napa Insane Asylum, read a paper on mental diseases, setting forth the proportions of insane to the sane at different periods, and showing that insanity is on the increase. He argued that the increase can be stopped, not by curing the insane, but by prevention. One method, he claims, should be the prevention of marriages of weak-minded or insane people. He complained that the asylums of California are over-crowded, and still on an average, two insane persons per day are received, owing to looseness of examinations in the counties, and urged the necessity of additional legislation, especially for the provision of an institution, as recommended by President Tyrrell, for the confinement of the criminally insane."

There can be no doubt that the off-spring of weak-minded or insane people are apt to be insane, very

apt indeed and that if such people could be prevented from adding to the population, there would be less insanity. But if the doctor is perfectly sane himself and has been at all an observer of the occurrences which it is his special business to notice as a physician and guardian of the insane, he must know as well as any ordinary citizen who is not an M. D. that in California a great many more people go crazy thru drink than from the hereditary tendencies he refers to, unless "weak-minded and insane people" includes drinking people who become so thru drink.

The doctor's innocent notion of prevention by law or otherwise of such marriages is certainly refreshing and novel; other people know that legal or suasive prevention would be just as possible and would be as readily attempted, if it were proposed to prevent the Irish or Germans or Catholics, or Presbyterians or Italians from marrying in this country. It is singular indeed that we should have had recently a week's conference on prison reform, and by common consent ministers, judges, lawyers, prison guardians and police officers and several lady speakers too, carefully omitted all allusion to the one principal and most thoroly well understood cause of crime. And when a Good Templar introduced on the last evening a resolution specifying that drink was the cause of ⅓ or ¾ of all crime it was adopted unanimously or by a large majority; which was a general confession that the whole week's work had been a farce and a suppression of the truth to which not one of them had the courage to give expression.

If holding a political office as Medical Sup. of a State lunatic asylum does not dim the perceptions of an M. D., he must know that a prohibitory law is practicable and would prevent three-fourths at least of the insanity that sends him two crazed people a day, and that he might as well recommend a balloon excursion to the planet Mars as the motion he has offered, which could not find a second among sane men in this State.

COL. BABCOCK'S CASE.

The public has been recently puzzled with a report circulated by the anti-law conpiracy to the effect that some one had tried to sell out the Home Protection Association to it. The name of the accused was demanded by the officers to be published as the charge had been. The accuser refused this but offered if the Ex-Com. of the H. P. A. would call a meeting, call in the reporters and notify him, he would then and there give the name and circumstances.

Mr. Shaeffer is said to be Grand Lecturer of the Masonic Order, and professes to be a man of commercial probity, but none of these things lends dignity to the office of president of a gang of openly professed outlaws in rebellion and defiance of the State and its legal authority. Mr. S. is reported by the Oakland *Mirror* as stating that the decision of the Supreme Court as to the Sunday Law was worthless because two of the Judges are religious men. Now if he had stated that one of the Judges of that court had offered to sell the Sunday law to the leag for coin, it is not at all likely that the court would have consented to call a special session and call in the reporters of the press and honor Mr. S. with an invitation to appear and make his pleasure known to his servants; no sooner than if such a claim had been made by an outlaw who is in the penitentiary for outlawry. Nor did the Ex-Com. elevate Mr. S. to the dignity of a recognized lawful citizen representing a lawful organization.

Their failure to obey the lordly will of Mr. S. was judged by inconsiderate people to indicate weakness or fear of developments, .but surely no one weighing the circumstances properly, will fail to approve their decision.

At last, Mr. Shaeffer unbottles himself and accuses Col. Geo. Babcock of having offered to sell out; of abusing Dr. Mc.Donald and the temperance people as humbugs etc., and says he declined to buy what the Col. had to sell.

On the other hand Col. Babcock produces the affidavit of a third party who by a fourth and fifth was deputed to make overtures to the Col. which he did and brot Mr. Shaeffer to the office of the Col. neither knowing that he was to meet the other at that hour till they met—and Col. B. before Mr. Shaeffer's story came out attributed to him the exact language respecting Dr. McDonald that Mr. S. has charged on the Col.

It is now a question of veracity between two men; probably the men who hate Sunday and curse a judge as a fool because he respects religion and morality—who live by destroying their fellow men, who sell poison beer, poison rum, poison tobacco and poison blasphemy to little boys and women and men—will all firmly believe Mr. Shaeffer.

The other class will believe that Col. B. is a pretty able lawyer; knew that he could offer nothing for sale that could be sold; was sure that if he made overtures they would be exposed, and is not a likely man to sell himself out to universal contempt. Seeing that the leag set Schetzel to spy out violations of the Sunday law and complain of them and then caused the press to say that he was a Good Templar, a friend of the RESCUE and lived at 1008 Market street, all of which they knew was not so; they will see no reason to dout Col. Babcock's word. And when active men in protecting the homes of the people from the ravaging assaults of the ginmill, have been beaten by hired bullies, slain by hired assassins, have had their barns and houses and cattle burned time and again; it will not seem strange nor at all out of the ordinary course, for the liquor traffic and the lawbreaker to single out a prominent temperance advocate and try to weaken his influence by blasting his character.

JUVENILE LITERATURE.

Mrs. Richardson very properly commends in the Juvenile Dep't the making of an effort to get the *Youths' Temperance Banner* well circulated among the Bands of Hope. One of the most promising features of the temperance work of to-day is the increased attention to the spread of temperance literature, and the best part of that feature is its spread more especially among the young.

If anybody must be neglected, let it not be the children; let them be instructed whoever is left out. The shepherd who has fine sheep is the one who took the best care of the lambs and paid them the most attention. The wisest guide to consult on any subject of enquiry tells us that all the laws and instructions given to God's ancient people were to be particularly and emphatically taut to their children and their children's children.

The temperance army of to-day are working for a good future for this country and for the world; it would be hard to define the patriotism of our neighbors who are opposed to temperance, or who profess to be neutral in the matter. But the patriotic citizen of to-day desires a good citizenship in the coming and all future generations. There is no interest so supremely important to this end as that of the instruction of the young of to-day in the truths of temperance, and the Band of Hope ot to be made the source of the highest and best instruction which it is possible to impart to the children. There is little dout that the proper management and direction of our Bands of Hope is the most important of all the interests that affect the future welfare of this country. Therefore, all good and true men and women should give it the liberal support of their labor and counsel and their dollars whenever needed.

CITADELS OF RUM.

Doctor J. Ritchie said recently in a large public meeting in England that there were many forts for the temperance army to storm; chief of which were the medical, ecclesiastical, social and legal forts. He considered the medical the most formidable of all; people had been taut by medical authority to believe that alcoholic drinks gave strength and health, but now he said that all the statistics and all the experience which medical men have, prove that they shorten life, decrease the power for work and increase the liability to disease and the people are paying more for this instrument of death than for all the bread, coffee and rice used in the country."

It is very sad to know that there is still so much darkness on this question in America that the President of this republic should have been slowly and deliberately drugged to death with poison drink and rotten poisonous food and this intelligent nation stood calmly by with but few protests, and a congress now proposes a monstrous perversion of public funds to pay for a bogus treatment, which would in all probalility kill any strong man in 79 days who had no wound at the outset. It is sad to know that millions of people are shortening their lives 10 and 20 and 40 years and debauching body and intellect and morals with poisonous beer and wine, daily swallowing moral and physical disease and moral and physical death, under the wretched and fatal delusion that these horrible quackeries are wholesome.

Then there is the ecclesiastical fort or the stronghold of old superstitions and delusions that cling to religious forms and fashions. Because people who professed christianity 300 years ago could purchase an indulgence or permission to commit a crime, and believed it was right to do so, some people continue to believe that same thing to-day—some others do not. Because 300 years ago and up to 50 years ago people had been innocently accustomed to see the cup of Satan occupying a highest place of honor in the ceremonials of the church, many people persist in adhering to the ancient custom right or wrong, while many have abandoned it and are horrified at such a desecration of the table of the Lord.

Tho it may not seem so at first thot, it is a fact that these defences of the dramshops are most formidable ones. If alcohol is wholesome and useful as a beverage the whole system of total abstinence is a failure and all effort to stop the traffic in drunkenness will be futile as long as people think so.

As long as a majority of people believe that the Savior of the world ever used or countenanced the use of alcoholic liquors of any kind and that God created alcohol, that majority are under the alternative of believing that either the total abstinence and prohibition movement is ungodly and unchristian or of rejecting the Christian system as a lamentably imperfect and unreliable one; men cannot hold to two entirely antoganistic creeds.

SUNDAY LAW.

It is understood that the saloons and gambling dives of Visalia were all open last Sabbath. It is to be hoped that this is a mistake, but if it is true we would ask the questions; whese is the County Attorney? and where are the peace officers, and what disposition have they made of their oath of office? The people look to them to have the law enforced as they have sworn and are bound to do, and should they fail, the people who elected them, have a right to know the reason why. What has become of the moral and religious part of the community in and around Visalia? Have they no sons to be debauched? are the preachers and laymen of the various churches all sleeping on their rights? What are the Good Templars of Visalia doing? Look to San Francisco and be inspired by the noble example of the good people there. If this is the law of the land (and certainly it is now) no lover of his country should be satisfied while such men are defying us.—*Hanford Journal*, 24th March.

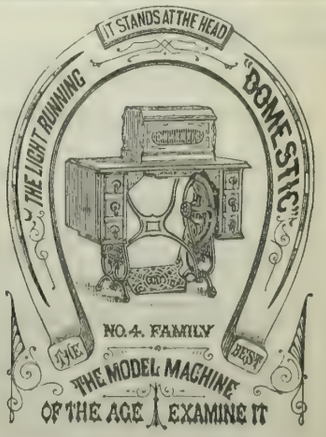
The Hanford *Journal* is one of the few secular papers that dare to range themselves on the side of the mothers, wives, sisters, daughters, children, sons, brothers, fathers, husbands of the American home, against the enemies and robbers and defilers of the homes of the people. Good Templars and good citizens of all kinds should wisely choose between the patronage of the friends of our civilization and our worst and most treacherous enemies, the advocates of the foreign grogshop and thief den.

BEATTY'S ORGANS.

Mr. Beatty writes that the Butte Co. organs were shipped, but that a fire which destroyed his factory entirely last fall caused delay in shipments; if there was any delay beyond that, it must have been an oversight, which is liable to happen as an exception anywhere. He adds that his factory has been rebuilt and now he is shipping 1,000 organs a month; so it is presumed there was no ground for any suspicion of wrong intended. An apology would be rendered by the RESCUE, but it will be seen that no damage has been done to Mr. Beatty by the publication of this case.

No WINE at Riverside Citrus Fair, none invited; none offered; main cause, a growing temperance sentiment. Wine made from oranges will be the next evil use of God's gifts, we fear. How much better to use the orange in its pure unadulterated state.

J. H.



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SECULAR PRESS.

PLYMOUTH, March 29, 1882.

ED. RESCUE:—The treason leaguers in this place say that the reason that they resist the law is, that it is unpopular; when asked what they base their opinion on they say the whole or nearly the whole press of the State is opposed to the Sunday law, which is equivalent to its being unpopular; now please give us a list of those journals in the State that dare stand up for the right; also those that do not and their motives for not doing so and especially the Sacramento *Union*. J. F. G.

The outlaws are right in claiming that a large number ot the secular papers are on their side, for they have not said a word in favor of the protection of the home from the infernal tyranny and cruelty of the grogshop, nor in favor of making rumsellers obey the law even on Sunday.

The Yolo *Mail*, Eureka *Democratic Standard* Lodi *Sentinel*, Santa Cruz *Transcript*, Lompoc *Record*, Los Angeles *Mirror*, Hanford *Journal*, have had the courage and honesty to declare that the law defiers should be made to obey the law and have manfully upheld the Sunday Law in the interests of good order, peace and decency. No doubt many more jonrnals have done so in the State, which do not come to this office, but if they are reported they will be added to the list.

The leading papers in circulation, the *Chronicle*, *Call*, *Bulletin*, *Examiner*, *Atla* and *Record Union*, either believe that the American people have no rights which the leag of foreign outlaws are bound to respect, and can make no law which the rumsellers are bound to obey—or they have not had courage to say they dont. But nobody ot to blame them for that lack of manliness, for they were all very brave and outspoken against the Chinese, who dont subscribe fifteen cents a week and on Denis Kearney who only subscribes fifteen cents a week; they expressed a courageous opinion on the crime of Guiteau, condemd Conkling and the British policy in Ireland and opium in China and Pres. Arthur's veto and were patriotic in publishing the cruelties on board of the Gatherer and about the fire escape from Dr. Kallock's church and they were humane as to the survivors of the Jeannette and have not lost a subcriber by it. It is too much therefore to expect them to be patriotic in a case of this kind between outlaw rumsellers and gamblers all the way from Germany and Ireland on the one side, and American homes and American women and children and schools and churches and institutions and laws, on the other.

They believe that if they take the side of the manslayers and children starvers and woman beaters and jury bribers, the Christian and temperance people and the respectable business men and thei families will subscribe for their papers just the same, for they must read the papers anyway and the anti-Sunday people will also. But if they take the decent side the rumsellers will stop their 15 cents a week because they dont want to read any way and can do just as well without the papers. Somebody said the other day that the cowardice which licks the dust for fear of personal violence from a prize-fighting bully is respectable compared with that which licks the feet of the pirates of the gutter for fear of losing a few dollars a month share of their blood money.

A COMPARISON.

A most salutary and timely example has been set by some people in Chicago, which ot to be put in practice in every town in California and its results published next month and every month in the county papers of the State even if it has to be paid for as an advertizement.

The duplicate tax list in the county auditors office was examined and it was found that ten business houses, dry goods, grocers, hardware, etc., paid $30,666 taxes last year and employed in various ways 5,500 men and women. Beside this personal tax their real estate taxes amounted to a still larger sum and individual partners paid a large amount of taxes on both real and personal property.

Then they selected ten saloon keepers at random from the city directory without any knowledge of their financial standing and they were found to foot up in the tax list $57.76 and employ 35 men. Only two of them paid tax on real estate and four paid no tax at all.

That is just what would appear all over this State; these outlaws only live by destroying all honest business, by loading taxes upon honest industry and lawful trade, by robbing and pauperizing good people's customers and by filling our jails and grave yards, employ no labor but kill a great deal, pay no taxes, but qurdruple other peoples'; but they must make laws for honest people and have Sunday abolished to enable them to rob and kill more victims.

FOURTH ANNUAL

GRAND PICNIC!

....AND....

Temperance Celebration,

....AT....

TAMMANY GROVE,

DAVISVILLE,

SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1882.

THE ORDER OF

LITERARY EXERCISES

Will be given as follows :

1st.—Opening Remarks by the Pr sident of the Day, DR. R. H. McDONALD, of San Francisco.

2d.—Prayer, by the Chaplain of the Day, REV. M. C. BRIGGS, of San Francisco.

3d.—Opening Ode, by the Audience.

4th.—Oration, Hon. T. J. LONG, of Kentucky.

5th.—Song, solo, "King Bibler's Army," MRS. M. E. RICHARDSON, G. Sup't J. W., I.O.G.T. of Murphy's, Calaveras Co.

6th.—Address, MRS. EMILY PITT STEVENS, G. W. V. T., I. O. G. T., of San Francisco

7th.—Music, First Artillery Band, of Sacramento.

8th.—The beautiful pathetic song, "Where is my Wandering Boy To-night," MRS. M. E. RICHARDSON.

9th.—Dismissal of the audience to enjoy the usual Festivities of the occasion, among which will be the

Crowning the Queen of May!

In Costume, by the young ladies of Chrysopolis Lodge, I. O. G. T., of Woodland, with honors to their Queen.

Including the Beautiful Ceremony of the May-Pole Waltz.

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The Ellis Band of Woodland.

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Meals and Refreshments will be served on the Grounds under the Supervision of Mr. B. F. LOOMIS, of Chrysopolis Lodge, Woodland.

Admission to Platform, - $1.00

The Public are cordially invited.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TRAINS

Will run as follows :

Leaving Sacramento at 8:10 A. M. Fare—Round trip (including platform), $1.00; proceeds for the benefit of the Good Templars' Home for Orphans.

Dunnigans,	6:45 A. M.	Round Trip		$1 50
Blacks,	7:00 "	"		1 25
Yolo,	7:20 "	"		1 00
Woodland,	7:45 "	"		65
Knight's L.,	6:30 "	(r. t.)	"	1 00
Madison,	6:30 "	"		1 75
Winters,	7:00 "	"		1 50
Vacaville,	7:50 "	"		1 25
Elmira,	8:40 "	"		1 00
Batavia,	8:55 "	"		75
Dixon,	9:10 "	"		50

Children under 14 years of age, half-price.

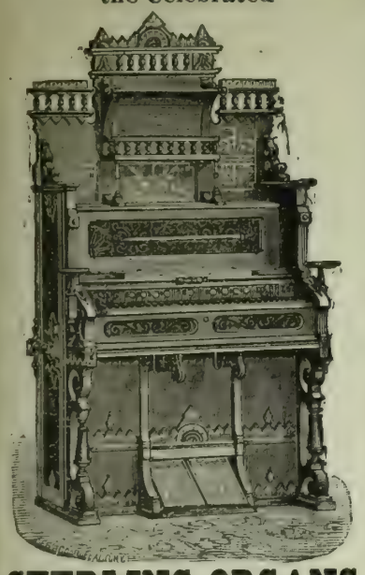
Returning, leave Grove for Elmira and Madison at 5 o'clock P. M.
Woodland and Dunnigans, 6:15 P. M.
Sacramento, 6 P. M.

☞ *NO DETENTION THIS TIME.* ☜

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12 Cans Salmon		95
12 " Oysters		95
12 " 2 lb " good		1 75
12 " 2 lb " common		1 50
10 " Tomatoes, large		1 00
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Tea, Diamond L	38 to 40c
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Chocolate.

Chocolate, per lb	18, 22½, 30, 40c
Cocoa, paper	20, 25, 30c

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" Oysters	1.00, 1.40, 2.40, 2.75
" Clams	1.75, 2.75
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Condensed Milk	2.00, 2.30

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HOME PROTECTION ASSOCIATION.

The Home Protection Association of California was incorporated February 2, 1882, under the following Declaration of Principles:

The objects of this association are to obtain and organize means for the rigid enforcement of all laws restricting the sale of intoxicating liquors, particularly the Sunday laws; to secure the enactment of such other laws relating to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as may tend to render existing laws more effective; to obtain such additional legislation as may seem to be most expedient and effectual to protect our homes from the insidious and destructive influences growing out of this traffic, and to diminish the burdens of taxation by further restricting this, the chief cause of idleness, crime, pauperism and insanity; to create by the distribution of temperance literature and public addresses, an intelligent, just and merciful public sentiment, which shall give practical force to temperance principles, and all other things suitable and proper to fully carry out and accomplish the objects and purposes hereinbefore set forth.

One object of the Association is to charter Auxiliary Associations in every town in California. The plan is simple and as follows:

MODE OF PROCEDURE.

Any 10 or more persons over 16 years of age may sign a request or application addressed to the Home Protection Association of California, for a *charter* to form an Auxiliary Association in (name of place), agreeing to sign the Register *when received*, which Register has a printed heading stating the object of the Association as above set forth. All are to pay $1.00 each yearly so long as a member. Five dollars are to be forwarded with the application for a Charter, for which a Charter and a complete set of books with Register sufficient for 600 names will be immediately sent, together with copies of the constitution and all necessary papers. Upon receipt of the charter and books, a meeting should be called, when all the applicants should sign the Register and any others who may so desire, when officers are to be elected and proceed in accordance with the constitution. Of the $1.00 paid by each member, 50 cents of the same is to be paid to the State Association for the payment of Lecturers and Organizers, and the distribution of temperance literature, and all other things which may forward the objects of the Association. The remaining 50 cents is to be used by the Auxiliary Association for expenses etc. The plan is simple and easy. If you feel the necessity for action the thing is quickly done. In half a day 10 or more names can be secured, the $1.00 paid in and the $5.00 sent to the State Secretary for the Charter and books.

Officers of the State Association: Otis Gibson, Pres. 916 Washington St. S. F.; Dr. R. H. McDonald, Treas., Pacific Bank, S. F.; A. K. Stevens, Sec., 1907 Bush St., S. F.

Directors: Stephen G. Nye, J. L. Lyon, E. Wadsworth, Joseph A. Fairbanks, R. Thompson, George Babcock, A. K. Stevens, Geo. T. Hanly, Otis Gibson, Will D. Gould, Geo. B. Katzenstein.

OUR MUTUAL AID.

SOULSBYVILLE CAL.

About our Mutual Aid noticed in RESCUE of the 13th. I would say that during this quarter, I have sent two names from our Lodge, besides my own; making a start with three from our lodge; and I hope soon to get more to join. I think if our Grand Lodge could devise some means to give it a good start, or to insure the amount in case of death, many more would take hold of it. I consider it one of the best insurance systems in existence and think by a little special effort among the G. L. officers and RESCUE to be read in open Lodge, it can be easily set booming. One reason members are holding back is because it looks too cheap, to be safe; but we must use some means by writing or thinking it up, to get them out of that notion.

Fraternally Yours. W. H. BARRON, L. D.

That is just what we want; lots of L. Ds. and Good Templars to do as Bro. Barron has done. It dont need an inspired prophet to assure people that it is a safe institution. There are at least 1000 people in this state who, if there was any lame or unsafe or fraudulent possibilities about the enterprise, any false or mistaken principle in it, would immediately attack it, some to amend and improve, some to destroy it, and the RESCUE would be the first one to caution people against a wrong to befall them. But there is not a clause in it that is unsafe; if anything is capable of improvement it is always in Order to improve as experience may dictate. It may appear necessary and proper to extend the privilege of membership to worthy total abstainers and friends of temperance outside of the Order, who are just as safe risks as Good Templars. It may have been unwise to exclude them, that is a matter of opinion on which people honestly differ, but it matters little at present.

There is no need of any guarantee of any thing by the Grand Lodge, for every guarantee is already given that all losses will be promptly paid. And we know that we must have the cheapest insurance to be found anywhere. "It looks too cheap" Bro. Barron says; that is because our Grand Lodge is going to do most of the work; there is no President with a big salary and a marble palace to provide for; nothing at all of any amount but the death assessment.

The matter is perfectly simple; all we want is to feel a little pride in our Order, in having the best managed and safest and most economical mutual insurance in the world. No reason why we should not have two full classes by October. Of every 1000 of those who may join there will be probably 6 or 7 to die the first year; it is admitted that any of them who die before the class is full will leave so much less of a death benefit, but that can happen to but those few and cannot occur again. If any one is sure of dying within a year, he had better go somewhere else, to a concern that has all its classes full. But all who expect to live longer than a year can do better with us than anywhere else. Let us hear from 300 more like Bro. Barron, and then there will be no more hesitation.

IN MEMORIAM.

DIED—In Modoc Co., March 13, 1882, James Griffin a highly esteemed and worthy member of Live Oak Lodge, No. 297, of Plymouth, Amador Co. The Lodge passed the usual memorial resolutions and ceremonials.

Cedarville Lodge, No. 232 Modoc Co., on April 14, passed resolutions in memory of Mrs. Caroline Hironymous a worthy and esteemed member of that Lodge.

NEW SUBCRIBERS IN WOODLAND.

Mr F J Freeman, Hardware;
Mr John M Rhodes;
Messrs Charmak & Levi, Farmers and Genl Mdze;
Mr F W Whitmore, Druggist, Main St;
Miss M E Alexander, Milliner, College Block;
Mr A D Porter, Grocer, Main St;
Geo St Louis, Candy Store, opposite P. O.
James A Barclay, Jeweler and Watchmaker, Main St.;
J H Smith;
W W Keller, Furniture;

In the *North American Review* for May, Carl Schurz, treating of "Party Schisms and Future Problems", presents many well-considered observations which cannot fail to interest in the highest degree that large and growing class of citizens who refuse to be influenced by obsolete party cries. "Days with Longfellow", by Samuel Ward, contains personal reminiscences of the beloved poet just deceased, extending over a period of 45 years. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, in an article entitled "What does Revelation Reveal?" seeks to prove that the objections brot against the Bible by modern unbelievers are based upon a misconception of the true intent and scope of the sacred volume. Lieutenant-Commander Gorringe writes of "The Navy", with abundant knowledge of its needs, and with a degree of frankness almost, if not quite, unprecedented in the naval service. W. H. Mallock, the well-known English essayist, in the first of a series of "Conversations with a Solitary", very ingeniously contrives to put the advocates of democracy and modern progress on the defensive. Finally, Gail Hamilton contributes a paper, "The Spent Bullet", in which science, the pulpit and the law are with exquisite wit taken to task for the part they respectively played in the Guiteau-Garfield tragedy.

IN MEMORIAM.—Notices have been given at various times that In Memoriam resolutions will not be published in the RESCUE, but still they continue to be sent regularly, without date or place of death, with no intimation whether the age was 13 or 81, and constructed in language and pattern that have been worn out a thousand times and are obsolete. The organ of the order should register the date and place of death, the name, age, sex, standing, record and qualities of every member that is called home from our circle. And the memorial notice should be in decorous terms and shape, and should be respectful to the memory of the deceased, satisfactory to the bereaved and creditable to the Order. It is a very simple affair to write an appropriate memorial notice, but it is impossible to frame one in this office from the material presented in the resolutions that generally come to hand. Therefore, be it understood, memorial notices will be readily inserted; but resolutions that contain no particulars from which a respectful notice can be framed, will in the future receive no attention. Twice during the past year the name of the deceased was omitted in the resolutions sent for publication beside many other irregularities and it is time this matter should receive decorous attention.

MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

I. O. G. T. OF CAL.

Every Good Templar between ages of 20 and 60 eligible if medical examination passed.

Two DIVISIONS, A and B. Benefits in A, $1.000; in B. $2.000. Entrance fee in A. $4; in B. $5. A member of one joining the other pays half fee; under 49 eligible to both.

Classes: 1st. 20 to 29 yrs; 2d. 30 to 39; 3d, 40 to 48; 4th, 49 to 56; 5th. 56 and upwards.

Assessments. On the death of a member each member of his division shall be assessed, 1st class, 75c; 2d. 90c; 3d, $1.15; 4th. $1.40; 5th, $1.70.

Notice of assessment payable in 30 days.

Benefits payable within 60 days, 1st class, 60c; 2d, 75c; 3d, $1; 4th, $1.25; 5th, $1.60.

For further particulars apply to G. W. S., Sacramento.

No Lodge dues, rents, officers' salaries or banquets to pay for; nothing to pay but bare cost of insuring healthy, sober lives. Consequently, such institutions are the cheapest and safest in the world; ours has the least costly machinery of any. One old insurance company East has received in premiums 218 millions, and paid out for losses 57 millions, which is less than the company's receipts for interest on their customers money.

LAW AND LIQUOR.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Now that the battle has begun in earnest, this little pamphlet ought to be in the hands of every man in the State. It is clear-cut and forcible in an eminent degree, is well calculated to arouse the conscience and carry conviction home to the heart.

Every Good Templars' Lodge in the State should send for at least 100 copies for gratuitous distribution, as one has said:

"It will be hard to find 12 pages in any modern publication that will do better work in the cause of temperance, and temperance societies and temperance people will do well to circulate the pamphlet by thousands and tens of thousands."

In view of the great interests now at stake, and with an earnest desire to do good, we have reduced the price to $3 per hundred, postage included.

Send your orders to me at 25 Russ street, San Francisco, J. C. SIMMONS, or to RESCUE OFFICE.

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My dear friends, and fellow sufferers. If you want to save a hundred dollar doctor bill, hours of agony and months of valuable time, buy a bottle of "BOSCHER'S LE ROY," the only positive cure for chills, fever, ague, and all fevers originating in biliary derangement. Prepared and sold only by

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Just think of a dollar book to be had every week for a year for $2.50 and all choice reading. See David C. Cook's advertisement in this paper. No more use for dime novels and miserable literature, when you can get the best that was ever published at five cents a volume. And newspapers too at five cents a year. Send for samples and you will have a pleasant surprise

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WHEN you order goods from San Francisco cash grocery 519 Post St. say whether to be sent by freight or express. Make checks or P. O. orders payable to H. A. Smith. Full particulars about ordering and general price list sent on application.

A few National Temperance Almanacs can be supplied at the RESCUE office; a 10 cent stamp will get one, and that is the cheapest way of remittance. The volume for 1882 is, as usual, full of good matter.

Plum butter, quince butter, apple butter or pear butter at 50c per 5 lb. tin, or $5,50 per dozen at 519 Post St.

DIRECTORY OF LODGES

Under the direction of

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OF CALIFORNIA.

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387 Perseverance, F., Rough and Ready, Wm. Grant.

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424 Ruby, Sa., Hollister, L. Thornton.

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284 Riverside, W., Riverside, Jno. Hall, M.D
443 Rincon, Sa., Chino, Charles Hidden.
493 Lugonia, F., San Bernardino, J. B. Glover.

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263 Golden Rule, Tu., San Diego, J.W.Wescott.
264 Poway. Sa., Poway, G. W. Butterfield.
351 Monument, Tu., San Diego, O. N. Sanford.
435 Silver Gate, F., National City, W. S. Bullis.

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130 Constitution, F., San Francisco, Frank A. Davis, No. 143 Fremont street.
160 Mission Star, Tu., San Francisco, Wm. Gorham, No. 577 Market St.
185 Life Boat, M., San Francisco, J. Moran, No. 1020 Montgomery Street.
186 Golden Gate, Tu., S. F., W. P. Joseph, Metropolitan Temple, 5th & Jessie Sts.
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293 Valley. Th., San Francisco, W. K. Forsyth, No. 719½ Gough street.
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472 Dexter, Sa., Dexter, S. W. Sollars.

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444 San Luis Obispo, F., San Luis Obispo, W. P. Barnett.
445 Cambria, Sa., Cambria, Thaddeus Sherman.
447 Cayucos, Th., Cayucos, J. L. Raines.

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408 San Gregorio, F. San Gregorio, Adolph Shields.

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196 Stuart, S., Lompoc, W. B. Holland
204 Goleta, Sa., Goleta, F. E. Kellogg, Jr.
208 Carpinteria, Sa., Carpinteria, Geo. E. Robinson.
268 Vesper, Sa., Guadalupe, J. E. Murphy.
354 Seaside, Tu., Santa Barbara, P.L.Moore
428 Montecito, Th., Santa Barbara, Geo. Ferrier.
434 Lompoc Valley, Su., Lompoc, A. C. Lawrence.
436 Los Alamos, Sa., Los Alamos, Peter S. Coiner.
441 Positive, Sa., Santa Maria, Mrs. M. M. Thornburgh.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

71 Garden City, F. San Jose. E. M. Hills.
128 Columbia, M., Gilroy, J. W. Thomasson.
295 Granger, Sa., San Jose, W. H. Gilmore.
327 Golden Wreath, F., Mountain View, W. T. Triplett.
328 Victoria, W., Los Gatos, W. D. Hudson
393 Bay View, Sa., Santa Clara, L. B. Alexander.
399 Santa Clara, M., Santa Clara, Elmer E. Carey.
474 Saratoga, Sa., Saratoga, Rev. C. M. Palmer.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

126 Watsonville, Tu., Watsonville, C. E. Taylor.
392 Pacific, Su., Boulder Creek, J. W. Peery
426 Ben Lomond, Su., Felton, D. H. Trout

SHASTA COUNTY.

102 Reading, Sa., Reading, J. H. Cooper.
155 Igo, Su. Igo, E. L. Ballou.
425 Battle Creek, Su., Ball's Ferry, Mrs. R. E. Winsell.
449 Mountain Pride, Su., Shingletown, F. P. McClain.
453 McDonald, F., Milville, J. J. Kem.
454 Eureka, Th., Anderson. J. W. Spann.
486 Shasta, Sa., Pinckney, Geo. Moon.

SISKIYOU COUNTY.

118 Henley, Sa., Henley, A. G. Smith.
142 Mt. Shasta, Sa., Mt. Shasta, Mrs. Belle Martin.
273 Mt. Bolivar, Sa., Callahans, Caroline M. Hayden.
333 Fort Jones, W., Fort Jones, W. L. Rogers.
466 Siskiyou, Sa., Oro Fino, L. W. Miller.

SIERRA COUNTY.

265 Forest City, F., Forest City, H. P. Bickford.
359 Sierra City, Sa., Sierra City, Thomas Wright.
372 Alaska, Sa., Pike City, J. H. Beresford.

SOLANO COUNTY.

27 Mount Delight, Sa., Suisun, F. A. Chadburn.
64 Vallejo, Tu., Vallejo, Charles Daly.
137 Phœnix, Th., Benicia, H. A. Booth.
239 Denverton, Sa., Denverton, C. E. Garfield.
318 Pride of the River, W., Rio Vista, Albt. Baker.
320 Fairfield, M., Fairfield, A. W. Vance.
364 Dixon, Th., Dixon, Stewart McBride.
415 Alamo, F., Elmira, G. W. Frazer.
461 Willow Spring, F., Birds Landing, J. B. Clothier.
488 Binghamton, Sa., Binghamton, H. W. Engles.

SONOMA COUNTY.

32 Star of Hope, M., Healdsburg, George W. Dow.
146 Horicon, Sa., Fisherman's Bay, J. E. Hickman.
156 Valley Ford, Sa., Valley Ford, Benj. Fowler.
161 Petaluma, M., Petaluma, A. G. Twist.
166 Geyser, Sa., Geyserville, Mrs. E. Winder.
167 Sebastopol, Th., Sebastopol, J. U. Graeff
176 Forestville, Sa., Forestville, J. E. McIntosh.
256 Bloomfield, Th., Bloomfield, P. C. Smith.
274 Fulton, F., Fulton, Frank Briggs.
356 Enterprise, Sa., Guerneville, N. E. Manning.
370 Santa Rosa, Tu., Santa Rosa, J. H. Richardson.
375 Dauntless, W., Stony Point, H. O. Brink
378 Two Rock, Sa., Petaluma, M. L. Freeman
405 Azalea, Th., Occidental, D. N. Craig

STANISLAUS COUNTY.

109 Ceres, Sa., Ceres, Jno. B. Osborn.
247 Fairview, Sa., Turlock, S. V. Porter.
249 Star of Cottonwood, Sa., Hill's Ferry Matthew R. Lyle.
266 Morning Star, F., Modesto, J. J. Porter
326 Oakdale, Tu., Oakdale, Byron Seeber.
335 Knight's Ferry, W., Knight's Ferry, J. W. Dunlap.
465 Friendship, Sa., Hill's Ferry, Henry A. F. Miller.

SUTTER COUNTY.

97 Meridian, Sa., Meridian, E. G. Thornbrough.
158 Good Shepherd, F, Live Oak, A H. Hewitt.
172 Harmony, Sa., Nicolaus, J. M. Berry.
219 Defiance, Sa., Pleasant Grove, F. B. Pierce.
321 June, Sa., Yuba City, Mrs. M. E. Moore
440 Yuba City W., Yuba City, Ed. Ellington.
452 North Butte, Su., West Butte, H. S. Graves.
487 Triumphant, Sa., South Butte, W. M. Wadsworth.

TEHAMA COUNTY.

192 Red Bluff, F., Red Bluff. M. J. Frank.
198 Tehama, Tu., Tehama, A. V. Wheeler.
306 Ricerville, Sa., Riceville, J. W. Tibbetts
308 Henleyville, Sa. Henleyville, J. W. Gill
309 Paskenta, Sa., Paskenta. T. D. Dollings.
311 Ivy, W., Red Bluff, C. H. Delvechio.
427 Paradise, Sa., Olimpo, C. S. Jobe.
433 Hercules, Sa., Red Bluff, Henry Smith
491 Elk Horn, W., Olimpo, John Monroe.

TRINITY COUNTY.

300 Beacon, Sa., Weaverville, G. B. Bassham
303 Western Star, Su., Hay Fork, John H. Vanderhoff.

TULARE COUNTY.

Visalia, F., Visalia, J. H. Haines.
159 Fairfield, F., Lemoore, J. D. Travis.
169 Grangeville, Sa., Grangeville, John Warswick.
181 Jonesa, Th., Hanford, G. T. Thornton.
195 Tulare, Tu., Tulare, Willis Faust.
257 Tipton, Th., Tipton, Jas. A. Wills.
296 Hanford, Tu., Hanford, Mrs. L. E. Cheadle.
301 Plano, Th., Plano, J. W. Loyd.
302 Porterville, Sa., Porterville, R. C. Redd
325 Lakeside, Sa., Short, M. L. Short.
329 Pride of Tulare, F., Herrick's Cross, Mary E. Collins.
332 Elder Springs, F., Townsend, J. A. Hicks
352 Frazier Valley, Sa., Porterville, Jas. A. Kincaid.
374 Tulare, M., Porterville, R. N. Clack
383 Woodville, Sa., Hunsaker, Rev. John Wood.
391 Lone Oak, W., Hanford, S. A. Allen.
394 Farmersville, Sa., Farmersville. George Dean.
479 Stokes Valley, Sa., Visalia, J. A. Boyd.
480 Lakeshore, Sa., Tipton, Dan'l K. Berry.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

122 Confidence, Su., Sonora, J. D. Williams.
135 Groveland, M., Groveland, Benj. Hunter.
262 Tuolumne, Su., Chinese Camp, W. H. Hosmer.
294 Jamestown, Sa., Jamestown. Miss Rebecca App
324 Bald Mountain, Tu., Sonora, Otis E. Greenwood.
336 Quartz Mountain, Su., Jamestown. Sarah E. Grant.
337 Table Mountain, Su., Jamestown, Mrs. Jane Beynon.
340 Soulsbyville, Sa., Soulsbyville, W. H. Barron.
342 Mountain View, Th., Columbia, George McNeil.

VENTURA COUNTY.

209 Constancy, F., Ventura, Miss Myra Walbridge.
221 Scenega, Sa., Scenega, L. P. Guiberson.
235 Santa Paula, Sa., Santa Paula, Sam'l T. Todd.
236 Hueneme, Sa., Hueneme, Mary E. Clark.
411 Saticoy, Th., Saticoy, S. V. Tietsort.
416 Springville, Sa., Springville, Samuel Guthrie.
418 Mound, Sa., Ventura, Tyler Bither.
422 Ojai Valley, F. Nordhoff, Thomas Barrows.
489 Ventura, Tu., Ventura, R. R. Tanner.

YOLO COUNTY.

145 Antelope, Sa., Dunnigans, W. B. Young.
163 Yolo, Tu., Yolo, Asa Petit.
165 Winters, F., Winters, V. Morris.
210 Chrysopolis, W., Woodland, J. J. Bowman.
224 Orion, Th., Davisville, Miss Nettie Marden.
366 Success, W., Grafton, M. C. Winchester
419 Capay, Sa., Capay, J. T. Brown.
429 Pleasant Prairie, Su., Woodland, E. L. Cox.
431 Faithful, Su., Black's Station, J. H. Murphy.
463 Madison, Su., Madison, F. O. Swinney.

YUBA COUNTY.

25 Marysville, F., Marysville, Frank W. Potter.
108 Knoxdale, F., Brownsville, Mrs. S. W. Knox.
124 Virginia, Sa., Marysville, Mrs. D. A. Hollister.
141 Cordua, Sa., Marysville, J. E. McMillan.
148 Rising Sun, F., Camptonville, Wm. Moore,
197 Wheatland, Tu., Wheatland, Miss Hattie Sheets.
226 Alpine, Sa., Strawberry Valley, C. T. Prindle.
278 Mountain Guard, F., Smartsville, J. A. Flint.
423 Prairie, Sa. Marysville, W. E. Gleason.
448 Elizabeth, Sa., Wheatland, P. L. Hutchinson.
476 Cornelian, Tu,, Marysville, Jno. C. Jenkins.
492 Browns Valley, Sa. Browns Valley, Jas. Robinson.

ARIZONA.

1 Garden Valley, M., Phœnix, Geo. H. Rothrock.
4 Tucson, F., Tucson, Miss Julia Ingham.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

7 Hilo, Sa., Hilo, J. H. Maby.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, Sa., Yokohama, Geo. W. Elmer.

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

NO.	COUNTY.	NAME.	POSTOFFICE.
384	Alameda,	Charles H. Haile,	Alameda.
125	Amador,	J. W. Perry.	Plymouth.
104	Butte,	J. B. Mullen,	Cherokee
361	Calaveras,	A. J. Cooke,	Murphys.
319	Colusa,	J. H. Liening	Colusa.
288	Contra Costa,	F. Clifford,	Nortonville.
462	El Dorado,	J. H. Gilmore.	Diamond Springs
—	Fresno,	S. N. Burch,	Easton.
269	Humboldt,	W. F. Brown,	Eureka.
299	Los Angeles,	W. D. Gonld,	Los Angeles.
175	Mariposa,	Chas. Converse,	Mariposa.
459	Merced	Geo. E. Isaacs,	Merced.
131	Monterey,	A. K Crawford,	Salinas.
201	Nevada,	Samuel Clutter,	Nevada.
127	Placer,	J. C. Hawver,	Forest Hill.
228	Plumas,	Moses Bull	Greenville.
248	Sacramento,	A. K. Crawford,	Elk Grove.
220	San Bernardino,	H. C. Brooke,	S. Bern'd'o
351	San Diego,	S. Whitmore,	San Diego.
114	San Francisco,	C. H. Peterson,	313 Page street, San Francisco.
182	San Joaquin,	Wm. Jones,	Stockton.
56	San Mateo,	J. Compton,	Half Moon Bay.
178	Santa Barbara,	Rev. S. S. Fisk,	Lompoc.
102	Shasta,	J. N. Chapell,	Reading.
415	Solano,	G. W. Frazer,	Elmira.
167	Sonoma,	L. O. Coon,	Sebastopol.
266	Stanislaus,	Rev. M. D. Gage,	Modesto.
452	Sutter and Yuba,	H. S. Graves,	Yuba City
192	Tehama,	G. W. Jeffris	Red Bluff.
300	Trinity,	Geo. B. Jumper,	Weaverville.
195	Tulare,	Rev. F. H. Wales,	Tulare.
324	Tuolumne,	I. T. Holland,	Sonora.
236	Ventura,	L. C. Clark,	Hueneme.
366	Yolo,	Thos. J. Goin,	Grafton.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, Wm. Walker, Yokohama.

STATE DEPUTIES.

384 Alameda, James S. Naismith, Oakland.
386 Alameda, Mrs. V. A. Rix, Washington.
267 Amador, W. O. Clark, Drytown.
470 Alameda, Rev. Geo. Morris, West End.
404 Butte, Rev. Peter Powers, Chico.
243 Fresno, A. A. Smith, Kingsburg.
161 Calaveras, H. R. Hughes, Angels Camp.
116 Contra Costa, Rev. W. H. Tubb, Martinez.
290 Fresno, E. W. Turner, Madera.
207 Kern, A. T. Colton, Bakersfield.
299 Los Angeles, Will D. Gould, Los Angeles
299 Los Angeles, Jesse Yarnell, Los Angeles
246 Merced, George E. Isaacs, Merced.
126 Monterey, J. C. Aston, Watsonville
201 Nevada, Niles Searls, Nevada City
203 Sacramento, G. B. Katzenstein, Sac'to.
130 San Fran'co, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, No. 150 Ninth St., S. F.
185 San F'co, Mrs. E. P. Stevens, 1907 Bush
114 San Francisco, C. H, Peterson, S. F.
291 San Francisco, Wm. Crowhurst 1041 24th St., S. F.
185 San Francisco, Capt. A. D. Wood, S. F
182 San Joaquin, B. F. Bagley, Stockton.
189 San Joaquin, W. B. Ellis, Lodi.
200 San Joaquin, Rev. C. S. Haswell, Lodi.
178 Santa Barbara, J. W. Webb, Lompoc.
32 Santa Clara, Rev. W.T. Mayne, San Jose
295 Santa Clara Rev. D. E. Bushnell, San Jose.
392 Santa Cruz, G. M. McWain, Boulder Cr'k
425 Shasta, Dr. J. F. Winsell, Ball's Ferry
273 Siskiyou, Fred. H. Loring, Callahans Ranch.
64 Solano, Dr. I. S. Halsey, Vallejo.
370 Sonoma, D. S. Sacry, Santa Rosa.
32 Sonoma, C. B. Proctor, Healdsburg.
32 Sonoma, J. G. Dow, Healdsburg.
156 Sonoma, Mrs. C. E. Fowler, Valley Ford
167 Sonoma, Rev. F. J. Culver, Sebastopol.
192 Tehama, Mrs. M. J. Mayhew, Red Bluff
165 Yolo, William Sims, Winters.
224 Yolo, B. H. Hoag, Davisville.
419 Yolo, J. H. Norton, Capay.
25 Yuba, Chas. J. Covillaud, Marysville.
148 Yuba, Joseph Erwin, Camptonville.

ARIZONA.

304 Pima, Joe T. Marr, Tucson.

JAPAN.

1 Japan, Daniel Jamison, Yokohama.

BANDS OF HOPE.

NO.	LOCATION.	NAME.	SUP'T.
1	Alturas,	Rising Sun,	J. D. McLeod.
2	Artesia,	Artesia,	S. H. Olmstead.
3	Black's Station,	Sunbeam,	J. S. Rollins
4	Brownsville,	Crystal.	T. J. Rumery.
5	Cambria,	Cambria.	Mrs. M. R. Franklin
6	Chico,	Luella,	Rev. Peter Powers.
7	Scenega.	Scenega.	Miss Kitty Conaway.
8	Cajon,	Cajon,	Miss Della Hill.
9	Comanche,	Evergreen,	Mrs. M. S. Holbrook.
10	Columbia.	Mountain View,	G. L. McNeil
11	El Dorado,	El Dorado,	Jas. H. Gilmore
12	Tustin,	Tustin,	Mrs. H. K. Snow.
13	Forest City,	Forest City,	S. A. Lawry.
14	Greenville.	Greenville,	——,
15	Healdsburg,	Healdsburg,	Mrs. S. J. Hall
16	Hornitos,	Christal,	Mrs. Mary Hinds.
17	Hueneme,	Hueneme,	Mrs. Mary R. Bard
18	Jenny Lind,	Chapparal,	Mrs. Amanda Sharp.
19	Juds'nv'le,	Crescent,	Mrs. T. S. Griffiths
20	Lompoc,	Lompoc.	E. A. Gregg.
21	Los Angeles,	L's Ang's,	Dr. S. McCurdy
22	Lodi,	Lodi,	Rev. C. S. Haswell.
23	Lemoore,	Lemoore,	Myron H. Savage.
24	Livermore,	Myrtle,	J. T. McDonald.
25	Modesto,	Morning Star,	Miss Clara Vezey
26	Mariposa,	Marip'a,	Miss Eva Farnsworth
27	Marysville,	Marysville,	Chas. S. Brooks
28	Marysville,	Pleasant Templar,	Jas. Jory
29	Murphys,	Murphys,	Mrs. A. J. Palmer
30	Mokelume Hill,	Mountain Hope,	Mrs. Jane Guy.
31	Mendocino,	Mendocino,	Mrs. M. J. Paddleford.
32	North Temescal,	N. Tem'l,	F. Esmond
33	National City,	Na'l C'y,	Mrs. F. Copeland
34	Plymouth,	Rising Star,	M. L. Gregg.
35	Pine Grove,	Ev'ng Star,	Mrs. S. Serine
36	Poway,	Poway,	Adams Chapin.
37	Pentz,	Messilla,	R. H. Hawkins.
38	Plano,	Busy Bee,	Mrs. J. A. McMillan
39	Pescadero	Pescadero.	Carrie M. Mills.
40	Red Bluff,	R'd Bl'ff.	Mrs. Kate Grider.
41	Rio Vista,	Pride of the River,	E. M. Chase
42	Riverside,	Riverside,	May Heap.
43	San Buena'ura,	Ventura,	Mrs. C. W. Bard
44	San Juan,	San Juan,	Miss Carrie Flint
45	Stockton,	Central.	J. M. Long.
46	Stockton,	Bethlehem,	Agnes McKinnon
47	Stockton,	——,	—— Keniston.
48	Santa Rosa,	S'ta Rosa,	J. H. Richardson
49	Sheridan,	Sheridan,	Mrs. Addie Rogers
50	San Luis Obispo,	——,	D. M. Meridith
51	San Luis Obispo,	——,	S. D. Triplett
52	Spenceville,	Spenceville,	J. L. Walliss
53	San Diego,	Excelsior,	A. B. Hotchkiss
54	Spanish Dry Diggins,	(P.O., Greenwood),	S. D. Diggins, Mrs. S. A. Withington.
55	Soulsbyville,	Soulsbyville,	Mrs. J. L. Coles.
56	Sacramento,	Sac'to,	Mrs. Alice A. Catlin
57	Sacramento,	Progressive,	Miss E. Bullard
58	Santa Ana,	Santa Ana,	J. N. Hewes.
59	Santa Paula.	Ivy.	Miss Lulu Scott.
60	Springville,	Sp'gv'le,	Miss Lulu Thacker
61	Sonora,	Sonora,	Mrs. A. J. Sturtevant
62	San Luis Rey,	S. Luis Rey.	Miss S. Frazee
63	San Andreas,	Sparkling Water,	Miss Agnes Mercer.
64	San Jose,	——,	Anna McKenzie.
65	San Francisco,	Hayes Valley,	Mrs. Nellie Warren.
66	Short,	Lakeside,	J. M Moore.
67	Tulare City,	White Lily.	Clara Garrison
68	Ventura,	Mound,	Miss. P. P. Faddis.
69	Volcano,	——,	Mrs. Ezra Haskill.
70	Vallejo,	Vallejo,	Mrs. T. Graves.
71	Vallejo.	Home,	N. Smith.
72	Woodland,	Little Giant Killers,	B. F. Loomis.
73	Walnut Creek,	Walnut Creek;	Miss A. M. Stone.
74	Weaverville,	——,	Mrs. D. R. Atherton
75	Westminster,	Westminster,	Miss. M. A. McCoy.
76	Yuba City,	Franklin,	Maria Godfrey.
77	Angels,	Golden Circle,	Miss J. Hughes
78	Guerneville,	G'neville,	Mrs. E. A. Bagley,
79	Nortonv lle,	Hope,	Frank Clifford.
80	Grainland,	——,	Mrs. Sadie Hensley
81	Santa Maria,	——,	Mrs. S. B. Jones.
82	Colfax,	Colfax,	Mrs. E. D. Story.
83	Guadalupe,	Guadalupe,	Angie Ayres.
84	Fresno C'y,	Fr'o C'y,	Judge C. D. Sayles
85	Half Moon Bay,	Half Moon Bay,	Mrs. Annie Louteer.
86	Marysville,	Victory,	John C. Jenkins.
87	Auburn,	——,	Mrs. Ford.
88	Anderson,	Earnest,	Mrs. E. P. Veeder
89	Ceres,	Ceres,	Mrs. A. E. Knowles.
90	Janesville,	Lakeview,	Mrs. M. A. Hicks
91	Forbestown,	Pleasant Gem,	Mrs. J. F. Derrell
92	Oroville.	Oroville,	Miss Kate Leggett.
93	Rocklin,	Rocklin,	Mrs. R. A. Mills.
94	San Bernardino,	S'n B'd'o,	G. T. Switzer
95	Wheatland,	Elizabeth,	——.
96	West Berkeley,	——,	Miss L. H. Lowe
97	Yuba City,	Yuba City,	——.
98	Brentwood,	B'twood.	Mrs E. J. Winning
99	Brentwood.	Liberty.	Miss Emma Howard
100	Byron,	Point of Timber,	Wm. M. Moore
101	San Francisco,	Young America,	E. Galvin
102	Fulton.	Rising Star,	——.
103	Oakdale,	Live Oak,	Rev. W. D. Crabb.
104	North San Juan,	——,	——.
105	Pleasant Prairie	(P. O., Woodland),	Onward Bound. Mrs M. J. Stephens.
106	San Gabriel,	Alhambra.	Rev. J. H. Stuntz
107	Fresno City,	C. C. Colony,	Mrs. C. E. Spofford.
108	Santa Monica.	S'ta M.,	Mrs. F. A. Rogers
109	El Monte,	Duarte,	W. S. Young.
110	Dutch Flat,	Placer,	Chas. E. Uren.
111	Elk Creek,	——,	Rev. J. Milton Ward
112	Gridley,	——,	Mrs. R. E. Taylor.
113	El Monte,	Morning Light,	J. W. Fryer
114	Santa Clara,	——,	G. B. Smith.
115	Bangor,	——,	W. F. Nelson.
116	Forest Hill,	Forest Hill,	——.
117	Marysville.	Ella Templars,	Phebe McKenny.

118 San Bernardino, Lugonia, Mrs. Seymour
119 San Bernardino, Mill District, Mrs. H. Goodell.
120 Salinas, ———, Mrs. J. P. Raymond.
121 Copperopolis, Golden Rule, Mrs. S. B. Meader.
123 Campo Seco, Rising Star, Miss Carrie V. Lewis.
123 Spring Valley (P. O., Campo Seco), Mountain Gate, Geo. B. Lillie.
124 Gold Run, Armada, Miss M. G. Barrett
125 Porterville, ———, Miss E. Colman.
126 Savannah, ———, R. R. Smith.
127 Arcata, ———, Rev. J. B. Chisholm.
128 Lincoln, Triumph, Gerard K. Peters.
129 Turlock, ———, Mrs. L. A. Lane.
130 Roseville, Roseville, Mrs. J. D. Pratt.
131 West End, ———, ———.
132 Oakland, ———, ———.
133 Forestville, ———, H. Hanson.
134 Caspar, Caspar, R. H. K. Hedden.
135 Truckee, Truckee, Mrs. C. P. Babcock.
136 South Butte, South Butte, Mrs. Mary C. Chappell.
137 Yolo, Excelsior, Arthur Harlv.
138 Napa City, Aqua Pura, I. A Cameron.
139 Eureka, McDonald, ———.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE
OF CALIFORNIA.

G. W. C. T., Robert Thompson, 1,531 Tyler St., San Francisco.
G. W. C., H. S. Graves, West Butte.
G. W. V. T., Mrs. Emily P. Stevens, No. 1907 Bush St., S. F.
G. W. S., Geo. B. Katzenstein, 328 J street, Sacramento.
G. W. T., Dr. Isaac S. Halsey, Vallejo.
G. W. A. S., Julius Lyons, Los Angeles
G. W. M., P. R. McCabe, Turlock
G. W. D. M., Miss Eliza E. Goldsworthy, San Jose
G. W. I. G., Mrs. M. H. Estes, West Oakland
G. W. O. G., H. L. Ricks, Eureka, H. B.
G. W. Chaplain, Rev. G. B. Allen, Petaluma
G. W. Messenger, E. Wood Culver, Newcastle
P, G. W. C. T., Will D Gould, Los Angeles
Gen'l Supt. Juvenile Work, Mrs. M. E. Richardson, Murphy's, Calaveras Co

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE Robert Thompson, G. W. C. T., Chairman; Will D. Gould, P. G. W. C. T., Vice-Chairman; Geo. B. Katzenstein, G. W. S., Sec.; Dr. Isaac S. Halsey, G. W. T., Treasurer; H. S. Graves, G. W. C.; Mrs. Emily P. Stevens, G. W. V. T.

TRUSTEES OF GRAND LODGE.—A. O. Rix, Washington Corners; Niles Searls, Nevada City, and Dr. Isaac S. Halsey, Vallejo.

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE R. W. G. L.—Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento; Mrs. Ida M. Katzenstein, Sacramento; H. S. Graves, West Butte; I. T. Holland, Sonora.

ALTERNATES.—Will D. Gould, Los Angeles; C. C. Church, San Diego; W. P. Barnett, San Luis Obispo; Mrs. M. J. Mayhew, Red Bluff.

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at San Francisco on Tuesday, Oct. 3d, 1882, commencing at 10 a. m.

Directory of Lodges of Good Templars in the City of San Francisco.

NO. NAME. MEETS. LOCATION OF HALL.

114 Evening Star, Th., Grand Central Hall, 997 Market st., cor. of 6th.
120 Headlight, W., Cambrian Hall, No. 1133 Mission street, bet. 7th and 8th Sts.
160 Mission Star, Tu., No. 2943 Sixteenth St., bet Valencia and Mission streets.
130 Constitution, F., Shiel's Hall, 32 O'Farrell st.
160 Mission Star, Tu., King's Hall, 2131 Mission st., bet. 17th and 18th.
185 Life Boat, M., No. 118 Jackson st., near Front.
186 Golden Gate, Tu., Bush st. M. E. church, Bush street. nr. Devisadero street.
291 International, M., Grand Central Hall, Market st., cor. of 6th.
293 Valley, Th., Fell Street Presbyterian Church, bet. Laguna and Octavia sts.
307 Pleasant Valley, M., Comerford's Hall Church st., bet. 27th and 28th.
314 Spring Valley, Tu., Union Hall, cor. Fillmore and Greenwich sts.
417 Crystal, M., Myrtle Hall, Railroad and 7th avenue.
7 California, Th., Ono Hall, Mission and Fifteenth streets.

Grand Lodge of Oregon.

SUBORDINATE DIRECTORY.

11 Capital, S., Salem, C. W. Scriber.
17 Hillsboro, S., Hillsboro, W. L. Weathered.
28 La Creole, Tu., Dallas, Jno. S. Ashbaugh
36 Silver, S., Silverton, Frank Simeral.
39 Rosa, S., Salem, P. E. Winslow.
40 Astoria, Tu., Astoria, J. O. Bozorth.
43 Marion, S., Hubbard, Milton B. Kester.
57 Milwaukee, S., Milwaukee, A. Luelling.
74 Val Fontis, S., Zena, Charles Philips.
80 John Day, S., Canyon City, Fred P. Horsley.
86 Nonpareil, W., Portland, W. S. James not.
115 Brooklyn, F., East Portland, James McGrew.
118 Sheridan, W., Sheridan, H. Z. Foster.
136 Forest Grove, S., Forest Grove, Mitchell Gilliam.
155 Valley, F., Halsey, H. B. Keniston.
166 Union, S., Turner, E. E. McKinney.
179 Pacific, S., Cottage Grove, W. W. Cathcart.
184 Mt. Pleasant, S.. Creswell, Chas. Jackson
189 Ashland, F., Ashland, Wm. Harris.
191 Klamath, Tu., Ft. Klamath, Fred. Scheider.
212 Ochoco, Th., Prineville, Jas. Hamilton
213 Revival, S., Prairie City, J. W. Mack.
217 Goshen, S. Goshen. J. W. Cox.
227 Marshfield, Th., Marshfield, Jonathan Osborn.
229 Onward, S., Albany, Matthew Chambers
258 Amity, S., Amity, Anna Putman.
259 Green Mountain, S., Siuslaw, Hiram Wingard.
262 Triumph, M., Independence, Mrs. L. L. Whitaker.
268 Paradise Springs, S., East Portland. Mrs. R. D. Prettyman.
286 Williams Creek, S., Applegate, E. E. Topping.
289 McMinnville, S., McMinnville, J.E.Magers.
302 Newberg, S., Newberg, J. T. Smith.
306 Linkville, Linkville, Sam Parker.
316 Samaritan, S., Harrisburg, Nettie Isham.
331 Monmouth, S., Monmouth, G. W Richardson.
332 Pass Creek, S., Drain, Wm. Barker.
336 Wasco, S., Dufur, A. J. Dufur, Jr.
342 Lily, Tu , East Portland, Jas. W. Shaver.
344 Albany, S., Albany, R. Fox.
346 Good Samaritan, W., Dalles, O. D. Doane.
350 Mount Hood, M., Dalles, R. B. Hood.
352 Stayton, M., Stayton, L. H. Follansby.
355 Bay, Th., Marshfield, A. M. Crawford.
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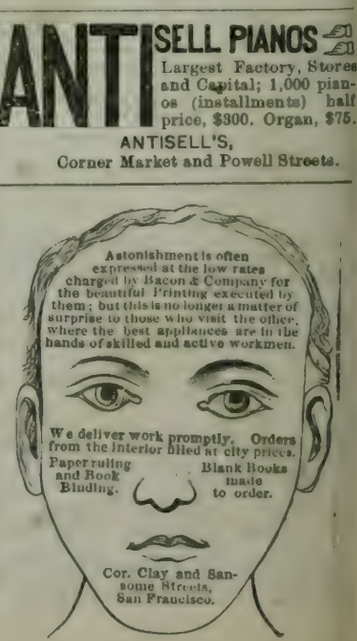
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VOL. XIX. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1882. No. 27

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A reader wants to hear some more about Riverside; has a feeling that he would like to live there and go into the raisin business. No dout a good many more will be heard from that way.

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The Organ of the Beer Poisoners in New York is well supported at $3,00 a year—one half of it is a patent outside and the other is made up of lies chiefly. Surely the Rescue at $1,25 a year ot to get 10,000 subscribers in this state.

Mrs. M. E. Richardson has been at Davisville and Woodland two or three days; arrived in San Francisco Tuesday evening loaded with trophies of success in her mission of good and with fifty subscriptions for the Rescue.

The Association of thieves who sell poison drinks in Canada have applied for a grant of land in the Northwest territory on which to plant a colony of drunkards (presumably) or law-breakers and the prime minister (who sold out the people to the railroad Syndicate) is glad they have applied in time.

Don't get his paper. If ever the Rescue fails to reach its readers at the proper time and at the same time punctually every week, please report at once. It is never late here, and no precaution is neglected to make it as punctual as sunrise; always mailed here at least an hour before noon of Thursday.

Subscribers this week. Modesto 1; Volney Taylor (Byron and Contra Costa) 7; Colusa (W. C. King) 11; Little River 1; Oregon 2; Mrs. M. E. Richardson 50 (Davisville 2; S. F. 1. Dixon 1; Grafton 1; Madison 3; Winters 3; Sacramento 1; Woodland 31; Yolo 5; Blacks Station 2.) In all 72.

The Rev. Henry Wheeler, of Plymouth, G. W. Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of England (seceded branch), died on the 14th of February. He was a gallant defender of the faith, an untiring worker in the cause of temperance, a consistent minister of the gospel and a man whom all good men and all good women in every clime and country could affectionately and admiringly claim as a brother and friend. It is hoped the Good Templars of England will generously repay to his widow a portion of the services he so unselfishly gave to the Order.

Read Hammond on Tobacco in this number and think of having such a mountebank of quackery filling the responsible position of Surgeon General. He may be a first class operator with the knife, but his acquaintance with the workings of the machinery of the human system is on a par with that of the old time fetish oracles, who prescribed as a certain cure for warts, to rub them with a pea, walk backwards nine steps, and then thro the pea over your head backward into the well.

John Northrup offers in the Mariposa *Gazette* to present to any State or the United States the law of God which he has in manuscript direct from the Great Spirit, on condition that the State or States so blessed will publish it. That word of God he says will settle the Chinese difficulty. He seems to hint that the Chinese race are just about numerous enough to last out the excavation and completion of the Panama canal. Mr. Northrup is a valuable man to have up in Mariposa so handy.

The Leag of Schetzel and Shaeffer all over the country must be adding new refinements to the depraving qualities of the liquors which they furnish their victims. Every few weeks a new crime is invented; the latest or one of the latest is that of a tramp who robs a house when the parents are out, and piles the children over some powder which he exploded, and thus burned them horribly. Some new ingredient in the beer must have come into fashion.

"In England, some years since, a number of saloon keepers got up a Life Insurance Co., to demonstrate the fallacy of temperance statistics as applied to insurance and the mortality of liquor-sellers. In 5 or 6 years it became insolvent. From Government official books from 1851 to 1860 it has been shown that out of carpenters, bricklayers and ordinary mechanics and laborers, 17 out of every 2000 die; if they take saloon keepers 40 out of every 1000 die per year." Look up the Mutual Aid circular and read.

Crimes that used to be heard of once or twice in a century and whose mention made strong men stand appalled with horror are getting to be frequent occurrences. People have continued to vote for old whisky parties and the leag of free rum and cared nothing that the first born of every family has been slain and that the country is going headlong to moral ruin. Now, however, when a seven year old girl cannot be trusted out of sight for fear of being outraged and murdered by the crazed victims of the beer shop, perhaps an awakening may take place, especially as we hear more than once a week of a lynching of some poor devil that the Leag of Fiendom has manufactured and put on the market.

The N. Y. *Tribune* says despondingly that the Democrats have carried Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Toledo, Dayton, Chicago, Milwaukee, Indianapolis, Dubuque, Minneapolis. It thinks the Pond liquor bill issued in Ohio had something to do with it, but appeals to President Arthur to ask if he don't see that there is a lack of leadership. If the Republican party is going to look to him or the *Tribune* for leadership it may as well save any further expense for medicine and have the most economical funeral possible. It wants a few leaders to compel it to divorce itself from its alliance with the cutthroat beer and whisky interest, which is disposing of the Republican party just as it has always done with its individual victims, sending it to the poor house and the potters field. The party thinks it can balance its losses thru beer by corruption in the South.

Jesse James.—The Rescue is offered a copy of the life of this *hero* if it will insert an advt. calling for agents to sell it on commission. It shall have a free advertizement and the readers of this paper are earnestly urged to avoid it as they would poison. If that most cruel murderous villain led a life of adventure and had thrilling escapes and the boys of America read the stories of them as they will doutless be presented as heroic deeds, lots of men will some day say on the gallows that they were started in a career of crime by reading the life of Jesse James. It ought to be denied passage thru the mails and to be seized and burned up in a bonfire of whisky. There was a noted thief, Jack Shepherd in England, who was hung like a dog and the buzzards of literature and of the theater made a hero of him and called the villainous play, "the moral drama of Jack Shepherd." And it poisoned thousands. Dont read the nasty book here alluded to; it is rotten with sin and crime and its only result can be to deprave and demoralize.

THE CHURCH AND THE WORLD.

The *Christian Commonwealth*, London, an excellent journal contained recently two pages of communications from clergymen of various denominations on the subject of non attendance at the churches. One of the replies is as follows.

"But is there not another cause? Look at the worldliness of the churches. Instead of being the lights of the world, the various denominations vie with one another who shall be the greatest, by building large and costly buildings to satisfy pride and please the world. If the one will have its Zion, the other must have its sanctuary, no matter whether they have the means to do so or not; and in order to raise funds and pay off their debts, they must resort to all manner of worldly means, so that the world is converting the churches instead of the churches converting the world. I must say no more, but ask your readers if the following poem does not give us a true picture of what the nominal Church has come to—"

"The Church and the World walked far apart,
On the changing shores of time,
The World was singing a giddy song,
And the Church a hymn sublime.
'Come, give me your hand,' said the merry World,
'And walk with me this way;'
But the good Church hid her snowy hand,
And solemnly answered, 'Nay,
I will not give you my hand at all,
And I will not walk with you.
Your way is the way that leads to death;
Your words are all untrue.'

'Nay, walk with me but a little space,'
Said the World, with a kindly air;
The road I walk is a pleasant road,
And the sun shines always there;
Your path is thorny, and rough, and rude,
But mine is broad and plain.
My way is paved with flowers and dews,
And yours in tears and pain.
The sky to me is always blue;
No want, no toil I know
The sky above you is always dark,
Your lot is a lot of woe?
There's room enough for you and for me
To travel side by side.'

Half shyly the Church approached the World
And gave him her hand of snow;
And the old World grasped it, and walked along,
Saying in accents low;
'Your dress is too simple to please my taste.
I will give you pearls to wear,
Rich velvets and silks for your graceful form,
And diamonds to deck your hair.'
The Church looked down at her plain, white robes,
And then at the dazzling World,
And blushed as she saw his handsome lip
With a smile contemptuous curled.
'I will change my dress for a costlier one,'
Said the Church with a smile of grace;
Then her pure white garments drifted away.
And the World gave in their place
Beautiful satins, and shining silks,
Roses and gems, and costly pearls;
While over her forehead her bright hair fell
Crisped in a thousand curls.

'Your house is too plain,' said the proud old World
'I'll build you one like mine;
Carpets of brussels and curtains of lace,
And furniture ever so fine.'
So he built her a costly and beautiful house,
Most splendid it was to behold;
Her sons and her beautiful daughters dwelt there,
Gleaming in purple and gold.
Rich fairs and shows in the halls were held,
And the World and his children were there.
Laughter and music and feasts were heard
In the place that was meant for prayer.
There were cushioned pews for the rich and the gay
To sit in their pomp and pride;
But the poor clad in shabby array
Sat meekly down outside.

'You give too much to the poor,' said the World,
'Far more than you ought to do;
If they are in need of shelter and food,
Why need it trouble you?
Go, take your money and buy rich robes;
Buy horses and carriages fine,
Buy pearls, and jewels, and dainty food;
Buy the rarest and costliest wine.
My children they dote on all these things,
And if you their love would win,
You must do as they do, and walk in the way
That they are walking in.'

Then the Church held fast the strings of her purse,
And modestly lowered her head,
And simpered, 'Without doubt you are right, sir,
Henceforth I will do as you have said.'
So the poor were turned from her door in scorn,
And she heard not the orphan's cry,
But she drew her beautiful robes aside,
As the widows went weeping by.
Then the sons of the World and the sons of the Church
Walked closely hand and heart;
And only the Master, who knoweth all,
Could tell the two apart.

Then the church sat down at her ease and said,
'I am rich, and my goods increase;
I have need of nothing, nor aught to do.
But to laugh, and dance, and feast.'
The sly World heard, and he laughed in his sleeve,
And mockingly said aside;
'The Church is fallen, the beautiful Church,
And her shame is her boast and her pride.'
The angel drew near to the mercy seat,
And whispered in sighs her name.
Then the loud anthems of rapture were hushed,
And heads were crowned with shame.
And a voice was heard at last by the Church,
From Him who sat on the throne;
'I know thy works, and how thou hast said,
I am rich: and hast not known
That thou art naked, and poor, and blind,
And wretched before My face;
Therefore, from My presence I cast thee out,
And blot thy name from its place."

Yours faithfully,
M. P. Davis,

Hon. Sec. Young Men's Christian Association, Tenby.
March 4. 1882.

HISTORIC LANDMARKS.

BY B. W. RICHARDSON, M. D., F. R. S.

XVI.—ALCOHOL AND CRIME.

Again, we have had brought out before us in a manner never before the relationship of alcohol to crime. Our judges now are alive to this subject. Some have said that 90 per cent of the cases come from this cause, and this very day the papers contain a charge by Mr. Justice Kay, in which he says judicially—"I know by my experience that 50 per cent of the crime of the kingdom springs from this cause." We have come down to individual forms of moral offence. Just think of this. I am president of a society called "The Medical Temperance Association." There are 300 of us banded together as Total Abstainers—physicians and surgeons in large practice—not to make a propaganda of Total Abstinence, but to meet amongst ourselves (strangers are welcomed), and discuss the points relating to Total Abstinence which are most interesting to us in the treatment of disease. A little while ago the question came up as to the treatment of dipsomania. That being a public question we opened our doors generally. We had a very remarkable discussion on this subject, and what struck me as I was presiding was that everybody who spoke dealt with one moral aspect of the question. We speak when talking of a disease of its "diagnosis"—in other words, an explanation of the disease from its symptoms. We were all of this mind, that one of the most diagnostic marks of drink-craving, that which distinguishes it as a mental characteristic from all other things is, that the drink-craver is always a falsehood teller, that there is no actual case where a person affected with the drink craving has been known to speak the truth, that we can never believe a word they say, and many of us are of opinion that the tendency to untruthfulness descends to the children of those people. See how solemnly strange it is that a physical agent should be taken into the body which should after a time so destroy all moral sense of right and thot of responsibility, that the very foundation of morality is actually so changed that the person becomes as it were naturally and habitually the child and representative of falsehood. These are facts which were not known twenty years ago, and which must in the end tell largely as they are made known in the promotion of our cause.

(To be continued.)

RIVERSIDE.

BY ELDER M. V. WRIGHT, NUMBER TWO.

Ed. Rescue:—Perhaps a few words in respect to the origin of the above colony would not be without interest to your many readers in the East. I shall aim to imagine myself in their stead, and write just such facts as I think I should wish to know. And I would state right here, that I write these communications disinterestedly so far as pecuniary benefit is concerned. I have no land to sell, am in no way connected with the Riverside Land and Irrigating Co., and have not the remotest connection with any scheme of speculation whatever, directly nor indirectly. I say this much because often what is written about this coast, as well as other portions of our country, is nothing more nor less than an advertisement of the personal interests of the writer, or the base misrepresentations or bare-faced lies of the paid agent of some corporation.

This colony was organized in 1870 under the name of the "Southern California Colony Association." The Hon. J. W. North, now agent of the Washington Irrigated Colony, of Fresno Co., was chosen President, and James P. Greves, late P. M. of Riverside, Sec. Both of these gentlemen were exceedingly kind and lenient to the settlers, selling the water to them at a merely nominal rate, and never urging them for their indebtedness to the Co. so that in three or four years from the date of settlement, they were indebted to the said Co. several thousand dollars for water alone. Hon. C. N. Felton of your city, owned four-sevenths of the capital stock. The company having spent over $50,000 in the construction of ditches and flumes, and Mr. Felton seeing very little prospect of realizing anything for a long time on his investment, became dissatisfied and wanted to get out of it. At this point the prospects of the colony began to look rather gloomy; but our salvation was near at hand, for just about this time the present Riverside Land and Irrigating Co. was organized, for the purpose of developing certain lands adjoining those of the Southern Cal. Colony Association. In a short time the former company bought out all the interests of the latter and ever since that event the colony has wonderfully prospered and progressed beyond the highest anticipations of the most enthusiastic. Mr S. C. Evans of Ft. Wayne, Indiana, is President of the present Co., and Mr. D. W. McLeod, Sec'y., both of whom are very genial, kind, and obliging gentlemen, and have shown their faith in the enterprise by their works. The company which has a large capital, went immediately to work to enlarge and lengthen the canal of the former Co., and at the same time to construct a second and much larger canal, so that while under the former Co. our canals had a capacity of perhaps 1,000 or 1,500 inches, under the latter, they will carry from 6,000 to 8,000 inches; and what is better we have the water to fill them. Under the former company we had about 10 miles of canal, under the latter over 30.

The above comparisons are not drawn to reflect upon the original Co., for the greatest praise and honor is due these noble pioneers whose brains conceived, and whose energy, toil, and perseverance inaugurated this, doubtless the most successful colony in the United States. In it they have a prouder, more beautiful, and more enduring monument to their memories, than the grandest artmaster of the world ever chiseled from the finest marble, or fashioned from the purest gold.

The present Co., owns some ten or twelve thousand acres of irrigable land. There are at present, perhaps, over 4,000 acres under cultivation, and when their contemplated system of reservoirs is completed, that, together with the saving of water, by means of sub-irrigation, (irrigation thru underground pipes) will no doubt furnish water enough for all of their lands. I think that during the past three or four years the population has fully doubled. Real estate, both improved and unimproved has also within that time, advanced over a huudred per cent. Eight years ago when I came here, the company were selling their unimproved lands at from $20 to $40 (dollars) per acre. And now they are selling at from $125 to $250, per acre, and bearing orchards that have perhaps cost their owners up to date from $200 to $300 per acre, are now selling at from $800 to $1,000 per acre, and in one instance at $1,600 per acre. And the end is not yet, for this colony is no longer an experiment, but a fixed fact. One of the institutions of the world. It is here to stay, whether the Chinese are or not. "Yes, (says some poor trembing nerve-shattered Yankee) provided one of your all-fired earthquakes dont shake yer bones out of ye." Well, as Rev. Howaid Crosby, the saloon keepers friend would say, "You ranting, rearing, raving fanatic, be calm, be temperate, dont get excited," yes my brother, keep your coat on until your six months winter is over, or until you get to Southern Cal. where it is pleasant enough for nine months in the year to go without it. But, purposing in a future article to do up a sample or two of our earthquakes and send them to your readers, I will only add for the present, that they are not among the native products of our soil nor the result of our "glorious climate," notwithstanding we can raise almost everything in this state from a horned toad to a sand storm, and from a vile, peace-disturbing, mischief-making temperance fanatic, to that poor innocent, harmless, persecuted down-trodden, widow-pitying and orphan-loving public benefactor, and people's pet, the noble saloon-keeper, "God bless him,"—by converting him from his hellish and soul daming work.

A good Temperance Hotel, Ventura. Mr. Albert Ayers, County Treasurer, keeps a good quiet hotel, spreads an excellent table, furnishes comfortable rooms and has no bar in or adjoining the house. There is a large reading room with a great variety of papers among them the Rescue for which he subscribes. The Stages stop at the Ayers Hotel, going both north and south and passengers will do well to stop there, especially should temperance people patronize a temperance hotel.

CAL. W. C. T. UNION.

"THE WOMEN OF AMERICA *vs.* THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC"

President, Mrs. D. P. Browne, Blake House, Oakland.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

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SANCTIFICATION.

A lady in Oregon asks for an opinion on the nature of the "sanctification" which when people profess to get, they withdraw from the Good Templars Lodge and abandon temperance work least their personal qualities should suffer in such worldly pursuits. It is a fact that some people who have professed entire sinlessness and were sincere in it, have exhibited the most touchy tendencies of temper and have exercised the most inveterate continued unforgiving malice against their neighbor and claimed it was a holy anger. But that dont prove very much, for some people have professed temperance and kept drinking on the sly.

But here is what a Rev. Editor in Kentucky says: "A whisky dealer, a member of the Methodist Church in this city, discussed with us the doctrine of sanctification and claimed that he was in a state incapable of sinning, complete holiness. If he could separate his business from his life, his claims would have more foundation. He is a child of God doing the devil's work. His very prosperity adds woe and misery to humanity. Such sanctification fills hell and robs heaven, making demons to rejoice and angels to weep."

It is not to be supposed that satan wastes time fooling with a bar keeper or people who would do his work any way. If he is as cunning as we are told, his best business is to disguise himself and get into the Christian workshop wherever he can and into the lodge room and editorial room, etc. It must be a grim triumph for him to turn a sanctified Christian into a crank. But a sanctified whisky dealer must be one of his most priceless bonanzas of good fortune.

A REFORM PARTY.

ED. RESCUE:—In your article on "Who killed the Democratic Robin" in last issue, you seem to be oblivious of the fact that there is any other political party in the country except the Democratic and Republican parties for at the close you say "It is time we had one or two parties which would range the gentleman and patriot on the opposite side to the jail bird and the human vulture." Now we want but just one such party as you ask for, and that we have in the *National Greenback Labor* party, (should be called *Reform* party) for the "gentlemen and patriots" should be all united if they desire to accomplish any great reforms. The National Greenback Labor party is as truly a reform party as the Prohibition party. It was primarily organized to bring about a reform in the financial affairs of the country; but has by degrees grappled with other abuses that have crept into the affairs of government, till now it is fearlessly espousing the cause of Temperance and Woman Suffrage.

Its leaders are not broken down, disappointed, chronic office seekers and politicians, but as a general thing are pure patriots and philanthropists, who had at heart only the best interests of the people, most conspicuous among whom are ministers of the gospel and farmers; and I cannot recall to mind a single prominent man who belongs to the party but is a good temperance man. And this is but natural. Men of ability do not often leave their old party especially if it be a dominant party and join a new one while in its swaddling clothes except from principle. They stand a better show to reap a share of the spoils by remaining with the old party.

A man who is not seeking his own aggrandizement or personal gain, and has become disgusted with the corruption of his party, and discouraged about its ever reforming, is a man of pure motives and patriotic feelings; and you will almost universally find him to be ready and willing and anxious to grapple with any and all resorm measures.

It is not policy that has induced several State conventions of the N. G. L. party to adopt Prohibition and Woman Suffrage planks, for that would be the greatest stupidity as a *catching* dodge; but it was the natural off-shoot of pure minds seeking to build up a great and glorious reform party. They don't expect to ride into power in a day but they wish to lay a foundation so strong and so impregnable that all the thunderbolts of the old corrupt parties when unitedly hurled against it will utterly fail to shiver a single plank. As I said before, we want but one *National Reform* party; and now let all reformers, Greenbackers, Anti-monopolists, Prohibitionists, Home Protectionists etc., unite under one glorious banner and the fight will be short and decisive.

There never was a more favorable time to build up a reform party than the present, for there is not a single issue dividing the old parties, (excepting always the spoils of office) and all good and patriotic men are yearning to see a new craft heave in sight that has the promise of safety, so that they can flee from the old rotten sinking ship they are on.

JAMES MORSE.

Guadalupe, Apr. 24, 1882.

W. C. T. U. LITERATURE.

EXTRACT FROM MISS JULIA COLMAN'S REPORT.

We ask, also, at this point for your special co-operation in the Course of Reading planned for the Local Unions. One of these on Beer will be ready in December, and a little later one on Wine, and another on cider. Please look at circulars and announcements, and take up whichever best suits your locality. One point of special advantage is that it provides for the distribution of cheap tracts in connection with the reading, thus making it a theme of general interest, which the ladies can promote, and so the tracts become much more effective, and the entire community more intelligent. We have had nothing like it before, and it invites your special attention. Each course will be issued in a fine octavo pamphlet, of forty-eight pages, which will cover a period of about ten months, thus allowing for interruptions which will be likely to come in most Unions. Please send for a copy at once, with a view to introducing it in your Union. This is cheap literature, which will prove self-sustaining with your co-operation, and yet it is most of it original in matter and in method of use.

And now, dear sisters, have you not abundant reason to sustain *your own* Literature Department, which has pioneered and planned and systematized for you with an effectiveness that has excited the commendation not only of our own workers, but of outsiders. One gentleman, more than forty years an effective worker for Temperance, said, when he learned about the Beer Crusade, that he thot the women were inspired, this seemed to be so exactly what was needed. A lady, prominent in the management of one of the grand Foreign Missionary Societies, said she was constantly amazed at the amount of brain work demonstrated in the work of the W. C. T. U., and especially in the Literature Department. But still more do we cherish the appreciation of our owu sister workers, and we have larger plans for the future in the same line, which cannot be developed without your assistance. It remains for you dear friends, to cheer and help, and we shall look hopefully for prompt responses. Direct to

JULIA COLMAN, Sup. Lit. Dep. W. C. T. U.
76 Bible House, New York City.

A FAIR QUESTION.

INTEMPERATE IN TOBACCO.

We wonder if it can be true that abstinence in drink has a tendency to cause and justify intemperance in tobacco? We think this is a fair question; we cannot but help ask it. The present week has seen a great number of temperance people in Des moines—mostly strong and radical temperance people. The *Register* office had visits from several of them, which was very complimentary to it. But we noticed, as one particular fact, that the most radical men on the temperance question were not only immoderate but extremely intemperate in the use of tobacco. The stronger the advocate of prohibition, as it seemed, the stronger was the cigar, the smoke of which he could coolly puff into any one's face, or the larger the cud in his mouth, and the nastier the drool of tobacco juice on his lips. Some of the good people nearly choked us to death with their clouds of tobacco smoke while telling us of the terrible and degrading use of drink, and others in telling the same story of pathos, could hardly work their tongues for the dirty cuds they had in their mouths, and for having to stop so frequently to make a sewer of their lips. It may have been very wicked—we suppose it was—but while we were being suffocated in the smoke of those poor cigars, and being made to wonder how so much disgusting fluid could be issued from the human mouth, we found ourselves sighing for some wicked man to come in who had nothing in him more nasty than good whisky. We wanted a change. But seriously, why is it that there is a larger percentage of tobacco-burners and eaters among temperance workers than among any other set of men, and why on earth is it that so many of them use such poor tobacco to smoke, and that they never learn to spit without spitting all over a room and without any regard for decency? Can it be that they are filthier in the use of tobacco than other people are? Or is it because such depravity looks worse in reformers than in ordinary mortals?—*Iowa State Register.*

Harper's Weekly fearlessly speaks the truth in the following paragraph.

"In Boston a century ago, Samuel Adams, James Otis, and the Sons of Liberty insisted with eloquent urgency that taxation without representation is tyranny. When the British Ministry replied that they were virtually represented, the Bostonians retorted that they would have actual representation, and they shook off the British connection to obtain it.

"There are to-day in Boston according to the statement of a Massachusetts Senator, 8,500 women who hold property valued at $75,000,000, upon which they pay an annual tax of more than $1,000,000. They are told by the sons of Adams and Otis that they are virtually represented. Yet there is not one of those sons who would submit in his own case to virtual representation any more than their fathers submitted. Now if it was right or expedient that the colonies should tax themselves, why is it not equally right and expedient that women should have a voice in levying and expending the taxes upon their own property?"

But even progressive *Harper's Weekly* does not carry the comparison to its logical result. Why should tardy justice stop at giving woman a voice in the disposal of the tax levy which she helps to pay, and not give her a voice in deciding other matters which affect her welfare and happiness still more closely? Is her pocket-book of so much greater value to her than her children, that her right to a voice in the disposal of its contents should be recognized, while she is denied the privilege of voting upon matters which will affect for good or ill, the whole future of her children's lives? She has an equal right with men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, as well as of wealth. Why recognize her right to representation in the last instance, and leave the first ones entirely to the generosity of her masculine friends? She has an equal or a greater interest in the home than in the public treasury. Why give her a voice in the disposal of the public funds, and leave her powerless to protect her private interests or to guard her children from temptations with which wicked men have surrounded them. Evidently the protection of her pocket-book is not the ultimate object for which woman should contend, nor the greatest concession which justice should acknowledge as her due.—*Signal.*

THOSE men who question the financial shrewdness and ability of women, careful observation should convince that as a general thing good wives are ever more prudent, thrifty and economical financiers than men. Put money in your wife's purse and send her out shopping, and she will, nine times out of ten, make $1 go as far again as you will. Hundreds of prosperous men to-day owe their success to the counsel and advice of their wives, to whom they have confided: nor are they ashamed to acknowledge it. Many are the bankrupts who would have continued in prosperity had they but followed the advice of their wives. Let every husband consider his wife entitled to a fair share of his income for personal and family expenses, avoid meddling with the interior details of the home, trusting implicitly to the judgment and management of the wife, and the cases will be rare where the result will not be greater domestic happiness, as well as pecuniary advant age.—*Globe Democrat.*

It used to be a delightful manly amusement to attribute all the blame of hard times, drunken husbands, short crops, war, grasshoppers, chilblains, tornadoes, divorces, steamboat accidents, bankruptcy decline in real estate and increase in suicide and insanity—to the extravagance and loquacity of women and the shocking depravity of mothers-in-law. To have to give up that large resource of journalistic enterprise will necessitate the opening of new fields to cultivate. When the women and mothers-in-law have votes, the independent, manly, secular press and the honest politician will treat them with tender respect.

To tax saloon-keepers for the coffins in which their victims are buried would relieve many a family, and often a county, from an unjust expenditure. In fact five coffins should go to every barrel of whisky. This would enable young men to stare at the awful fate of drunkards.—*Prohibitionist.*

G. W. Secretary's D'p'tm't.

GEORGE B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.

☞The office of the Grand Lodge is located in the Capital Savings Bank Building, entrance, No. 328 J street, up-stairs, over the southwest corner J and Fourth streets, Sacramento, where the Grand Worthy Secretary will be pleased to receive calls from the members of the Order during business hours.

☞This department is edited by the Grand Worthy Secretary, to whom all communications relating in any way to the business of the Grand Lodge, this department, or anything appearing hereunder, should be addressed.

☞The Grand Worthy Secretary's post office address is Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento, Cal.

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Pledge Cards, per hundred	1 00
Officers Cards, per set of four	1 00
Degree Ode Cards, per dozen	1 00
Subordinate Ode Cards, per dozen	50
Subordinate Ode Cards with music, per dozen	1 50
Chase's Good of the Order, per copy	75

BLANK FORMS.

Clearance Cards, per dozen	3 00
Grand Lodge Returns, per dozen	1 00
W. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. F. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Bonds, per dozen	1 00
Forms for Charges, Trials, etc., per set of four	25
Forms for incorporation of Lodges	Free

LODGE BOOKS

Propositions for Membership, Book of fifty	50
Notices of Election to Membership, book of fifty	50
Proposition Committee notices, book of fifty	50
D. G. W. C. T.'s Dispensations, book of fifty	50
Password Certificates, book of fifty	50
Delinquent (Dues) Notice, book of fifty	50
Warrants on W. T., book of fifty	50
W. F. S. Receipts, book of fifty	55
W. T. Receipts, book of fifty	50

LODGE FURNITURE.

In addition to the above, I will attend to orders for Impression Seals, Blank Books, Special Printing, Regalia or Lodge Furniture. This will be done as an accommodation to Lodges and not as a source of profit either to the Grand Lodge or myself; hence all orders filled will be sent per express by the dealers, with instructions to "collect on delivery," unless the money accompanies the order. Address—

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.,
Sacramento, California.

CASH RECEIVED.—The Grand Worthy Secretary acknowledges receipt of the following amounts of cash since last report. Proper personal receipts were also forwarded in each case:

GENERAL FUND.

Vallejo Lodge, No. 64	$ 45	Constitution, 130	34 00
Mount Hope, 355	6 00	Paradise, 427	4 25
Golden Gate, 186	20 00		

ORPHANS' HOME FUND.

Mountain View, 342	12 75	Tuolumne D L	15 20

PACKAGES MAILED.—The following packages have been mailed during the past week from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office:

5-V P Richards, Gridley	2-M Philbee, Fulton
3-J W Bryant, Eureka	2-W Reed, Ophir
2-F Arnold, Redding	3-W H Peller, Eureka Mills
1-F Rednall	3-H C Brooke, S Ber'dino
1-F R Chapin, Greenville	2-C C Allen, Isleton
1-L P Alexander, S'a Clara	2-T J Perryman, Sierra City
1-W F Harris, Orange	1-W Swabel, S F
2-J H Gilmore, El Dorado	1-M Walbridge, Ventura
1-F A Davis, 134 Fremont St, S F	1-Clara Garrison, Tulare C'y
	2-C Hampton, Sonora
1-J Compton, H'fmoon Bay	1-A Buker, Hueneme
1-A C Kiesling, San Jose	1-W Jones, Stockton
1-Eola M Bennett, Calistoga	1-C E Justus, Wheatland
1-J Mansfield, Wyandotte	1-G K Ingraham, S F
1-W P Rich, Arbuckle	1-J W Thomasson, Gilroy
1-J B Danner, Colusa	1-W H Glazier, Capay
1-L E Kent, Santa Ana	1-Rebecca Kimball, S F
1-S S Patterson, Berden	1-V P Richards, Gridley
2-C J Walden, Lodi	1-F Arnold, Olimpo
2-W F Thomas, Visalia	1-Stella Barnes, Dixon
1-H A McCoy, Westminster	1-E Biggs, Grass Valley
1-Jennie Barnett, L'ha Plana	1-C H Haile, Alameda
1-F B Pierce, Pleasant Grove	2-Fanny Colby, S F
1-E Ellington, Yuba City	1-W Douglass, Truckee
2-C R Wheelock, Occidental	1-G Baker, Benicia
1-Geo Dana, Geyserville	

PER EXPRESS.

1-W C King, Williams	1-J R Johns, Amador

D. G. W. C. T.'s COMMISSIONED.—The following commissions have been issued and forwarded from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office during the past week:

LODGE DEPUTIES.

Miss F. M. Haden, for No. 346, Bodie.
John Chestnutwood, for 253, Linden.
M. A. Yarnall, for No. 246, Orange.
Alice Boynton, for No. 320, Fairfield.
D. K. Zumualt, for No. 48, Visalia.

THE RESULT.—The week's labors of Col. J. T. Long and Mrs. E. P. Stevens in Sacramento as mentioned last week, resulted in securing 118 names to a union with the cause and Order. Thirty-four were initiated at a meeting of Siloam Lodge on Saturday evening and 26 at the meeting of Capital Lodge on the following Tuesday.

HOME PROTECTION.—Rev. Dr. M. C. Briggs of Alameda, and Col. Geo. Babcock of San Francisco, addressed the people of Sacramento upon the question of Home Protection, on Friday evening last. At the close of the meeting a Home Protection club was formed and placed in good hands for a successful and vigorous work.

BANNER WEEK —This is "*Banner* week" and what are you doing about it? The last R. W. G. L. requested the National Temperance Society to publish the *Youth's Temperance Banner* weekly instead of monthly, the request being made at the urgent solicitation of the Grand Lodge of California. The request was complied with, and the *Banner* is now being published weekly at a large expense. Lodges and Bands of Hope have been appealed to by the G. S. J. W. in the matter. Let all take hold and make this special effort a successful one. Send large subscription lists accompanied with the cash, at the rate of 50 cts a year per copy to Bro. J. N. Stearns, 58 Reade street New York City, and prove that so far as California is concerned, at any rate, the necessity for a weekly juvenile temperance paper really exists and that the effort to supply it is appreciated.

The Temperance picnic.—The Temperance picnic held at Dansville on Saturday last proved a decided success in every respect. Amusements were plenty and suited to the tastes and enjoyment of all.

The programme of literary exercises was varied and interesting. The crowning of the May Queen and braiding of the May-pole was successfully rendered by the sisters of Chrysopolis Lodge at Woodland. No incident occurred to mar the happiness and enjoyment of all—save the detention of the Sacramento excursionists who were detained upon the grounds until eight o'clock when they were promised to return at six. The manager was severely and justly censured for this, as the many ladies and children were not prepared for such an emergency. The attendance from the surrounding country was large fully 2,000 persons being present during the day.

Facts from the returns.—For the term ending January 31st. 351 lodges filed quarterly returns showing a bona fide reported membership of 18,249. A number of lodges neglected to file their returns; these are not counted in at all, but are placed upon the delinquent list and held in suspense. It will be seen that the 351 lodges report an average membership of 52 per Lodge, which is an unusually high per centage. In fact it would be interesting to know if there is another jurisdiction of equal size which attains as high an average. There are 26 lodges representing a membership exceeding 100, three of them having a membership exceeding 200 and up to 258.

The 26 lodges mentioned hold an aggregate membership of 3717 or an average of 143 per lodge. The proportion of Good Templars to population (exclusive of wild Indians, Chinese and Japanese) in this state is one to every fifty inhabitants. It will at once be recognized that the Order has been making rapid progress in this state. At the session of the Grand Lodge held in October last the membership was reported as 17241. Including the charter membership of new Lodges organized since February 1st and the showing above, the new membership of the Order in this State to-day is very nearly 19,000.

Lecturers' Reports.

The Grand Lecturers employed by the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T., of Cal., are as follows:

Mrs. E. P. Stevens, Prof. Wm. Crowhurst, Col. C. N. Goulding, Elder J. W. Webb, Hugh R. Hughes, and Rev. W. C. King.

W. C. KING.

My last was written at Arbuckle—a place that has had a lodge at least twice in the near past. This fact added much to the difficulties of the work and made it a question with me as to duty. On Sat. eve, however, 27 persons signified their willingness to try again and were organized into a lodge. Those acquainted with the village assured me that the best element in the place was found among the number and I feel sure good work will be done by the lodge.

From Arbuckle went to College City where the attendance was large and the interest excellent. I never before spoke to audiences that were made up as entirely of young people. This was due to two causes, 1st the college, 2d the unpardonable lethargy of the citizens of the community on this question. They abstain and would not wish a saloon in the village but leave the lodge and all temperance work to the youth. This is wrong. Bro. Hewitt and Walker did much to make my stay pleasant and for the same have sincere thanks. I also remember Professor Durham and his hearty greeting and cordial assistance with much pleasure. The college located here, is so far as my short visit to it gave me opportunity to judge, doing excellent work. President Keith and his assistants did all in their power to give me an insight into its efficiency and impressed me as eminently fitted for their work. It certainly ought to be noted by parents when selecting a school for their children that there is no saloon nearer than three miles to College City.

On Wednesday April 19th, Bro. Langenour, (can you come any nearer spelling by sound than I did?) took me to Sycamore, a distance of 12 miles. This lodge has done excellent work and nearly starved out the one saloon that curses the quiet little hamlet. May it soon be not almost but altogether. Altho they already generously subscribe for the RESCUE yet I secured a few names. Bro. Liening the D. C. T. met me here and took me to Colusa and to his elegant home. Early the following day we started for a trip to the Mountains. That evening a few assembled at the small hall in Leesville but no effort was made to accomplish anything definite. Saturday A. M. we found after facing some difficulties Sulpher Creek and as Bro. L—— expressed it "If it is not 'Old Nicks' home one would judge he was not far away." The small village is in a narrow canyon and from the many hot sulpher springs a steam heavily laden with the smell of sulphur ascends until the air is stifling and heavy. Where the people came from I could not see but I had large and attentive hearings and received thirty names to paper asking for a charter but local reasons gave me cause to think it not wise to press an organization.

On Monday, we returned to Colusa and visited the lodge the same evening and on Tuesday went to Grimes Landing. The last lodge organized here never held one meeting; further comment is unnecessary. We returned to Colusa the same evening and Thursday eve I began my work here. The attendance has been all I could expect and I have fifty-seven names as favorable to a lodge and have set aside this evening to be devoted to organizing work and hope in my next to report a good lodge and large list for the RESCUE. Bros. Liening and McNary were over last evening rendering assistance. I can not speak too warmly of the zeal and and self-sacrificing devotion to our cause of the D. C. T., Bro. J. H. Liening and he is doing all in his power to aid me—which is not a little.

Williams, April 27, 1882.

H. R. HUGHES.

The 16, met a few people at Rincharts S. H. who desired to have me return Friday and try to organize a lodge. On the afternoon at Waterford had a small meeting. It was a very cold windy day, and they did not expect me to come. The 18, at Salida, —a small meeting—the temperance discouraged and have given up all hope of starting up their lodge again. But I think every lecturer that goes thru should lecture there, and peg away until the lodge is re-organized.

The 20, at Bel Pasi made arrangements to organize a Band of Hope,—the next afternoon which we did with 23 members. Miss Ida Henderson Supt. I am indebted to Sister Ida Henderson for this Band, as she worked it up—and it was at her request that I held meetings there. As the District intend building a new S. H. soon, this Band has a prospect of being the forerunner of a lodge. A happier lot of children it has not been my fortune to see as they had no S. S. nor meeting of any kind. The 21 and 22 at Rhineharts got 12 names for a lodge—which I have sent to Bro. Gage D. D. and as he is to preach there I expect he can easily get enough to organize. The weather has been windy and very cold and the people have long distances to come out.

The 23 at Cometa, but parties there had failed to receive notices on time—and as some one had an appointment to preach in the neighboring S. H., no arrangements were made for me, and I returned and

went to church at Burneyville—a treat not often enjoyed while Grand Lecturing. This week I have been at Wildwood, Atlanta and Ripon. Wildwood Lodge now hold their meetings at Atlanta—the L. D. Bro. Moore, is D. S. of the county and an active worker—did all he could to make my meeting a success. Much sickness prevails in the community and my meetings were consequently small. At Ripon the Lodge is holding out bravely against many discouragements, They expect Col. Goulding to attend their picnic next Monday, and are in hopes of an increased interest as a result.

Ripon April 28, 1882.

C. N. GOULDING.

During the past week I have visited International, Head Light, Constitution and Orion Lodges and on the 29th addressed a large audience at Brentwood or near there in the grove, the occasion being a May Day "Picnic" also held an evening meeting in the school house which was largely attended and I trust some good was accomplished, to-day (May 1st) am attending another picnic on the banks of the Stanislaus, and here as at Brentwood a large audience has assembled, I shall ("after lunch") when I think they well be able to bear it, inflict a speech on them, Bro. Hughes has been thru this part of the country, and I was in hopes to have met him here. My trip north has been extended into Del Norte County, I understand, if so it will of necessity cause a change in my Humboldt County, appointments I suppose as I am on the "skirmish line" it was thot best to keep me moving.

Ripon, May 1, 1882.

J. W. WEBB.

By restraining my pen for two weeks I have not been guilty of taking more than my fair share of space for lecture reports.

VENTURA has now two lodges both manifesting interest in the cause and by fraternal visits showing a friendly feeling. The old lodge has very comfortable quarters in the ample parlors of Sister Reilly, well furnished and with piano, etc. The new one meets in a neat little hall well supplied with requisites. I instituted a Degree Temple, officers and members selected from both lodges. Band of Hope with Sister Bard Supt. and Mr. Hare Assistant does well and numbers over 100. Visited and addressed seven schools urging abstinence from the triple evils. We missed Bro. Seward, Pastor of Presbyterian Church but he was attending the Presbytery at San Diego during the sessions of which I hear they had a warm, lively temperance meeting, one of the preachers just from Kansas giving them gratifying news from that young Prohibition State, declaring there was no fear that it would recede from its noble advanced position—too many mothers, fathers, Christian women and preachers working heart and soul for it. At Ventura we had some excellent meetings tho like most county seats it is difficult to get many out on ordinary occasions. I think they will soon secure Sister May Guthries valuable services for a lecture. To hear her, all the lawyers even and others will turn out. On Sunday morning lectured at the Avenue School House. The District Lodge at Mound was a grand success, a full house of delegates and visitors at the six sessions during two days and nights. It was decided to initiate Santa Barbara and Yolo counties and institute Home Protection Clubs.

Sister Guthrie was elected fraternal delegate to Santa Barbara Co. Lodge, and so the residents of Goleta will have an opportunity of hearing her lecture on the last night, Thursday, 18th of May, as she has promsied me to occupy the time with me then. I think arrangements will be also made to have her speak at Seaside Open Lodge on the 16th of May, at Santa Barbara Open Lodge 19th of May, and afterwards at Lompoc, Montecito and Carpinteria, thus keeping the interest well alive till Col. Goulding gets round.

Visited Nordhoff again, addressed school and started Band of Hope. Miss Barrows, Supt., and lecturer also spoke at the Upper Ojai school to a full and most appreciative house.

Carpinteria Lodge holds its own, tho not strong in members; fair attendance at lecture and at lodge. Preached a temperance sermon in M. E. Church South, on Sunday morning to a good and intelligent congregation. Spoke to Band of Hope in afternoon. Miss Wheelock, teacher, and Miss Gracie Barnard conducting it well. Attendance small on account of weather.

Montecito Lodge is doing very well. Preached a temperance discourse at night, lectured on Wednesday, obtained a number of names for Lodge and instituted Band of Hope, Sister Doulton, Supt. Thursday met with Lodge and initiated six ladies and gentlemen. They are doing good work and the outlook is hopeful.

LECTURERS APPOINTMENTS.

REV. W. C. KING

COLUSA CO.	
Sheet Iron	6, 7
Elk Creek	8, 9
Newville	10, 11
Orland	12, 13
St Johns	14, 15
Germantown	16, 17
Willows	18, 19, 20
Maxwell	21, 22
Colusa	23
Princeton	24, 25
Butte City	26, 27
Jacinto	28, 29

From May 29th to June 5th to finish work in Colusa Co.

ELDER J. W. WEBB.

SANTA BARBARA CO.	
Graciosa	4
Guadalupe, and neighborhood	5, 6, 7
Santa Maria, and neighborhood	8, 9, 10
Santa Rita	13, 14
Childs	14
Cathedral Oaks	16
Goleta, D. L.	17, 18
Los Alamos	21, 22

Spare days for new points and unfinished work....23 to 28

WM. CROWHURST.

ALAMEDA CO.	
Alameda	May 4
N Temescal	6, 7
E Oakland	9, 10, 11

DISTRICT LODGES TO MEET.

The next meeting of Tulare D.L. will be in Tulare City on May 20, 1882.

Santa Barbara Co. D. L. will be held May 17th and 18th at Goleta. All members cordially invited to attend. Grand Lecturer J. W. Webb will be present.

Amador Co. D. L. meets at Jackson, Friday, May 5th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Contra Costa D. L. will meet with Brentwood lodge, Sat. May 6th, at 11 A. M. All members in good standing cordially invited.

Sonoma Co. D. L. will meet at Fulton, Friday, May 5th, at 10 o'clock.

Seventh regular session of Calaveras D. L. meets with Lodge No. 348, at Mokelumne Hill, May 6th, at 10 A. M. Delegates from all the lodges earnestly requested.

Fresno D. L. meets at Selma, on Sat. May 13th, at 10 A. M. Delegates and visitors urgently invited to come.

LOS ANGELES.

TO THE CLERGYMEN OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY:—You are respectfully requested by Merrill Lodge, No. 299, Independent Order of Good Templars, to immediately call union mass meetings in your respective communities to consider and adopt ways and means for the enforcement of the Sunday Law, and to awaken an active public sentiment in favor of the total suppression of the liquor traffic.

The blight and curse of drunkenness is on every hand; and is more deadly than war, or pestilence, or famine.

We appeal to you to call the people together, give the alarm, and arouse them to the necessity of home protection.

A band of conspirators are now organized in this County for the avowed purpose of obstructing and resisting the enforcement of the law requiring the nurseries of crime to be closed on Sunday and to break down the business of every man who shall be active in the enforcement of the law, and to elect men to the next Legislature who will remove every barrier against debauchery and drunkenness in this State.

Our Courts, at this time especially, need the moral support of every patriotic and law-abiding citizen. We earnestly invite your leadership and co-operation.

Signed by the Committee of 11 *Members.*

LOS ANGELES, April 20. 1882.

ED. RESCUE:—The Press of California, with a few noble exceptions, take great delight in publishing any verdict that is favorable to the *mob* of law assassins but are careful not to inform the public about the blows this monster is receiving between its two eyes by the law keepers of our country. In view of this fact would it not be well for every lodge in the state to inform the people thru the RESCUE once a week, "how our cause speeds on its way." It is an old and trite saying that "nothing succeeds like success." There is much to be said on this thought, but "a word to the wise is sufficient."

SAM MCCURDY.

SPRINGVILLE.

At an open lodge held here last Saturday, (22nd inst.,) Sister Mary Guthrie, of Springville Lodge, delivered a very interesting and talented lecture to a crowded house of attentive listeners.

This with readings, recitations, etc., made the occasion instructive and entertaining.

It is thot sister Guthrie is to become a very talented lecturer, and the lecture field can be recruited with valuable material from Ventura County's young ladies. So think those who have heard Miss Guthrie's splendid efforts.

We are to have open lodge once a month and endeavor to draw the attention of the people more earnestly towards the interest of temperance; last Saturday was our first attempt, and all were pleased with the results; the fruits of our labor were three more names to our roll of membership, which paid well.

L. P. G.

RESOLUTIONS

Adopted by Sierra City Lodge No. 359 I. O. G. T.

WHEREAS, Bro. Thomas Wright on account of failing health is obliged to remove from our midst and sever his connection with this his mother lodge in which he has so long and faithfulfully labored as Lodge Deputy and proved himself a worthy officer and faithful member.

Resolved, That we deeply regret his departure from our Lodge and fervently wish him a happy future of active usefulness in his new field of associations and interests; and while our kindest wishes shall follow him, we shall remember that we owe him a debt of gratitude which can never be repaid. We also earnestly commend him to any Lodge or Lodges of our Order which he may have the opportunity to visit, as one worthy their highest esteem and confidence.

Resolved, That these resolutions be placed on the records of this Lodge and their publication requested in the RESCUE.

T. J. PERRYMAN, W. S.

April 15, 1882.

[The above was sent with the hope that it would "surely be published and the bill would be cheerfully paid." There is no charge for such items; when a worthy member removes to another residence and the lodge gives him a kindly Good Templars send off like that, it will find a welcome place in the RESCUE every time. Our Lodges ot to do a good deal more of that kind of work, and follow their traveling or moving brethren with a Good Templars shield all round and all over them. Dont let them forget their old life boat home in a hurry.]

OREGON.

OFFICE OF GRAND SECRETARY, I. O. G. T.,
EUGENE CITY, Or., April 24, 1882.

TO SUBORDINATE LODGES.

The G. L. of Oregon will meet at The Dalles on Tuesday, June 20th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

O. & C. R.R.Co. will sell round trip tickets to Delegates on presenting their credentials at their home stations, at a reduction of 40 per cent., good from June 17th to 24 inclusive.

Oregon Railway and Navigation Co. will return delegates who paid full fare going at a reduction of 80 per cent on presenting my certificate at "The Dalles" ticket office.

Remember to purchase tickets for round trip at home for Portland, at all O. & C. R. R. Stations. Ask for return tickets for Grand Lodge, and start Saturday, the 17th to be on time.

Representatives to G.L. must be chosen at the first regular meeting in May, and the basis of representation is one for the Charter, and one for every 40 members or fraction thereof when it exceeds twenty, based on the returns for quarter just ending, and it is hoped that each lodge in the jurisdiction will be represented, as we are assured the citizens of The Dalles will give us a warm welcome and aid us to make this session one of the most pleasant in our annals.

The R. W. G. T. has designated the first week in May as "Banner Week," and requests that every Lodge on the continent of America make a special effort during this week, in Sunday-schools, day-schools, lodge rooms and personal canvassing, to increase the circulation of the "Youth's Temperance Banner," published by National Temperance Society, at 58 Reade St., New York City.

Returns.—Do not fail to send in the returns early in the term, in fact, as soon as your officers are installed, that I may have time to make out my yearly report in due time for Grand Lodge session.

Anticipating a hearty compliance in the matter of returns, and congratulating you all on the continued prosperity of the Order in our own State, I am faithfully and fraternally yours,

J. E. HOUSTON, G. Sec'y.

PASKENTA.—The Secretary and Assistant Secretary, Mr. T. D. Dollings and Miss Mary Shults were united in the holy bonds of wedlock on the 2d inst. Both were members of Paskenta Lodge, No. 309, also on the 13th inst, John Fossen to Miss Bertha Olsen also members of the same lodge. That is the way our sparking societies ruin the community.

April 1882. Yours etc., PEN.

Soulsbyville Lodge lately voted $10 for temperance literature, reorganized Blanket Creek Lodge, and handsomely frames the picture of the R. W. G. T., so writes Bro. Barron, L. D.

BOUND VOLUMES of the RESCUE (16th volume) for sale at $2.00, delivered at this office.

Mr. H. B. Williamson is agent for the RESCUE in Lompoc. Renewals and subscriptions can be arranged with him.

Juvenile Department.

BAND OF HOPE WORK.



The Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., of California, offers to furnish, free of charge, to Sunday-schools, or other juvenile organizations desiring to adopt them for use, the newly revised Band of Hope rituals together with the ritual badges. The ritual comprises a pamphlet of 48 pages. The badges are of German silver, with a safety pin upon the back. Sample copies of the rituals and badge, or quantities for actual use, will be furnished on application to the Superintendent of Juvenile Work, Mrs. M. E. Richardson, Murphys, Calaveras Co., Cal.

TALKS WITH THE YOUNG FOLKS.

COMMUNION WINE.

(Continued.)

We find that so early as in the time of Paul, abuses were creeping into the churches and they were disorderly on the communion occasions. Men have always had a tendency to go astray, and almost anything of which they tell you everybody always did it or always does it in matters of morals or religion is wrong. (That does not apply to eating and drinking wholesomely, walking, sleeping, working.) So if the churches, composed of converts from heathenism had not slid off into bad habits, it could only have been by the miraculous present interference of God.

Churches and Christians are always accusing each other of failings and confessing that they are faulty and imperfect themselves. Temperance organizations are more or less unfaithful and imperfect, and they frequently have members who don't care a rap for the cause and who seek to lead their lodge or band or their friends or themselves into forbidden and improper paths. So the life of a Christian, a Good Templar, a member of the Band of Hope, a good citizen, if it is not a constant resistance to temptation and a constant careful watch against various enemies that find a harbour and resting place in our own hearts is sure to be an imperfect and crooked affair, and as it is with you or me personally, so it is with a Society of any kind.

In the time of John, the churches had gone far astray in various matters, and were cautioned to repent and threatened with grievous ills if their ways were not improved. St. Paul said about disorderly communion "One is hungry, and another is filled or satisfied," and that word filled which had also come to mean drunken, like our words "full," "happy," "jolly," etc., when applied to certain cases, was innocently mistranslated by the scholars of King James time. If Paul had said "one is thirsty and the other filled," it would have been correct to translate the word "drunken," altho it was used to mean satisfied, satiated with food and good things. Paul in reproving the Corinthians talked of their eating irregularly, and wound up his talk by advising them to wait one for the other, and if any one is *hungry* let him *eat* at home.

Now in the time of King James, and from that to the time that the writer can remember, it was considered very harmless for a minister or a Christian to drink and to get pretty drunk at times. The translators of the Bible knew nothing about wine at all, except that "too much of it" would make men drunk. It never had occurred to them to suppose it was anything but a most kind and fitting gift of an allwise and loving God, to be used by us for our health and comfort, and to cheer our hearts, etc., and they supposed God expected us to know when we had enough and not abuse his bounty.

They were perfectly innocent in translating that word "drunken" and in using the wine of drunkenness at communion. It never occurred to them to dout its propriety. Fifty years ago when drunkenness had aroused people to rise and speak against strong spirits, many conscientious, honest Christian people bitterly assailed the new doctrine as pretending to know better than the Creator, flying in the face of Scripture, assailing God's wisdom in making rum etc. and the world has fot us step by step and inch by inch till to-day, and has called us right along from the first fanatics and radicals as it does now—and everybody knows that our enemies never were once right or partly right or anywhere near right in the past 50 years.

Temperance men studied out all about this thing; their enemies never would; we analysed wine and the whole family of criminals and found they were all one thing, water with more or less of the same identical poison. All the same devil of alcohol disguised in water, to look like a drink and all an accursed, villainous, crazing, debauching and utterly useless and forbidden abomination.

How then was it spoken of as a blessing in the Bible? How did Christ make and use it? etc., for that was once as innocently believed as they believed there was a Creator. So the scholars examined the Bible and other ancient history; not in one evening or in two or three lessons, but in long weary years. You know cunning men have several times found out the Bible was all a mistake, by astronomy, by geology, by Pagan history, by science etc., but when scholarship examined the Bible and the evidences, they always found the writers of the Bible had seemed to expect just that thing and were exactly right on it.

So they found wine first mentioned in Noah's family history. Was it good there? There was enough to condemn it forever. A grand prophet and father of the race, selected by the Almighty from all living men as the worthiest specimen to save—drunk at the door of his tent like the meanest digger Indian or lowest tramp. If wine had never been mentioned again in the Bible that was enough; its use that once brot a terrible shame and a terrible curse. Next Lot used wine and was drunk. Evidently he and his dauters learned to drink in Sodom and the vice that destroyed those cities of the plains, was very probably due to the use of wine.

And so thru the Bible, wine was emphatically denounced as a mocker, a perverter, a deceiver, a polluter and its use forbidden, and its users held up to utmost contempt. And wine was also alluded to in our Bible as a good and wholesome food. How was that? Our scholars soon learned that about a dozen words in Hebrew had been translated wine in our language whereas many times it ot to have been grapes, grapesyrup, the grape crop, grape juice etc., all of which were of the most wholesome, kind and precious gifts of God. And the mistake occurred because at the time of the translation and until the temperance reform had made considerable progress, everybody supposed that fermented wine was the real grape juice, the natural fruit of the grape Not one in ten thousand knew it was a poison product of the filthy offal of the rotted, ruined, dead body of the grape. Next week to be continued.

SOME CRUSADES.

The crusading spirit had some good influences without dout. The motive of labor and self-sacrifice for any purpose believed to be good, was one which tends to make men better and nobler. There was a warlike and chivalrous spirit aroused among the peoples of Europe who professed the veiled and muffled and much-distorted tenets of the Christianity of that day of darkness. The crusades made men travel and learn something of the world and of each other; and the curiosity of those who stayed at home was excited, and more or less gratified.

But a blind fanaticism prevailed as to the duty of nation to nation; of Christian to Jew, or pagan, or heretic; of man to man. The free passes to eternal happiness in a heaven of bliss, granted by the popes to any who "took up their cross" and joined the armies of fanatics, gave a monstrous license to the vices and villainies of the ruffians and outlaws and robbers and youthful adventurers who set out thus in a career of crime. They had no object in reality but the exciting life and adventures of a crusading soldier, the hopeful chances of a rich plunder; they were insured for heaven and had never been subjected to any moral or religious training beyond that of being taut to reel off a few Latin prayers and listen to a Latin mass which they understood about as well as if it had been a Chinese drama; so it was not strange that the Crusades all in all, giving them credit for what infinitesimal good they developed, had the demoralizing effect of all wars, to the full, and led to a vast accumulation of human crime, with its inevitable accompaniment of corresponding human woe.

It is not by any means intended to countenance or confirm in the Rescue the doctrine invented and asserted by a certain class of men—unfortunate men, if you please to assent to that term—that all accounts are square in this world and all sins and crimes punished evenly here, so that no after settlement can come in a future world. But it is particularly desired to impress upon all who read this journal, especially the juveniles, that sin and vice practiced in this world are the surest of all crops and their fruit is sorrow and suffering every time somewhere. Altho A. may sin and seem to escape all evil consequences in this world, that sin brings sorrow to some one, perhaps to B., C. and half a dozen more who may be innocent. So the iniquities of the Crusades, undertaken for an utterly worthless purpose, entailed an infinite amount of crime and suffering upon men.

Nearly fifty years after the events of last number, the turbulent and warlike Turks had captured various forts of Palestine and kept it pretty warm for the Crusaders. In 1146, St. Bernard, of Clairvaux, an eloquent and fiery monk, set out to preach a new crusade thru France and Germany. This preacher was evidently a magnificently noble Christian man. He was called the "mellifluous doctor," and his writings were styled, "a river of paradise." He used his power to repress the persecutions of the Jews by the Catholic monks, and utterly rejected a silly doctrine of the Romish Church which is now one of its most cherished ones. There are still 439 epistles, 340 sermons and 12 theological treatises of his in existence. He founded 160 monasteries (they say); was charged by the pope with the mission of stirring up France and Germany for a second crusade. He did this with such effect that many towns and cities and farms were almost deserted by their adult males, who went by thousands to be slain and starved and to perish of disease in Eastern lands, and not one-tenth of them ever returned to their home or country.

Bernard died in 1153, and was cononized in 1174 by Pope Alexrnder III. That was 21 years after his death. He was lucky, for they have to serve 100 years now after death, before they can take out their saints' papers on earth, in the Church of Rome.

Conrad III, of Germany, marched with a numerous host to Constantinople and thence to Asia Minor where he was treacherously led into a forlorn desert and his army cut to pieces by the Turkish cavalry, only a few scattered refugees getting back to Constantinople. The French King led his circus along the coast and famine, disease and the sword of the enemy used up all but a miserable remnant. With the shattered few that were left, they went thru the formality of besieging Damascus for a little while, then petered out and the Second Crusade ended; it was a useless out-pouring of human life. A delusion, a disaster and a failure from first to last and in all probability its success would have resulted in no advantage to the world or to any nation.

It was a wild sacrifice of human life, caused by the ignorant fanaticism of a Pope and a monk, one of them certainly and perhaps the other equally, was an eminent scholar, a sincere Christian and a man of the noblest impulses; yet in the weakness of human nature both were victims of ignorance and fanaticism on certain points, and they occasioned vast disaster and untimely death to many thousands of their fellow men.

THE THIRD CRUSADE.

The disasters of the second crusade weakened the power and prestige of the worshipers of the cross in the East. Their fortunes became imperiled. About the year 1170 Saladin, the great chivalrous captain of the Moslems began to be famous in his contests with the crusaders. After ten or more years of wars and sieges, Saladin granted them a truce which he kept faithfully. But a rich caravan of the Moslems was on its pilgrimage to Mecca; Saladin's mother and friends were in it. The wealth of the caravan was tempting and a Christian knight attacked it, robbed it, robbed Saladin's mother and murdered her attendants.

This reopened war; Saladin was victorious over the Christians in a terrible battle at Tiberias on the 4th July 1187; the King of Jerusalem, the two Grand Masters and many knights were taken captive. On the 2nd Oct. Jerusalem was taken by assault and soon after nearly every fortified place in Palestine was captured. The Christians in those days generally butchered all their vanquished enemies but the Turks under Saladin were humane and chivalrous in comparison. Saladin did nothing more severe after the capture than to destroy the crosses and furniture of the churches.

In Europe this news created alarm; a new crusade was started. Frederic Barbarossa of Germany, Philip Augustus of France and Richard I. of England led powerful armies of devotees to Palestine. Frederic defeated the Turks at Iconium but was drowned crossing a river near there. His son assisted the Kings of England and France at the siege of Acre which held out two years and was then captured. Nine terrible battles were fot near the city during the siege.

The Kings then quarreled as usual; Richard was a bully. He butchered 3,500 prisoners because their ransom did not come up to time. He saw a German flag flying at Acre, and had it torn down and trampled under foot; then he had a row with the French King who took the sulks and went home with his

army. Richard had another great victory over Saladin and returning to England by sea was driven to the coast of Italy. He then tried to make his way overland but passing thru Germany he was arrested by order of the Emperor and put in prison where he remained a good while, till he had been well punished for the insult to the German flag and till the English people paid a much larger ransom for him than a king was worth. So he paid dearly for his hoggish behavior and the people of England had to pay dearly for it too. That ended the third crusade and there was a rest for about ten years. What next will appear next week.

NOTES FROM THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

Clouds.—It is not always, and everywhere sunshine in this world of ours, and so we cannot expect that every report from Bands of Hope will be as encouraging as could be desired. As the advice given to one Band may be applicable to more than one, it will, perhaps, be useful to chronicle here some of the most common complaints and the proposed remedy.

A Supt. writes, "The children come, but they wiggle and giggle, and squirm, and do not manifest the interest they should." Now, as children *can not always* sit still and be proper, it is necessary to give them a chance for legitimate exercise, even in the meetings of the Band. Teach them some of the beautiful songs in march-time, and whenever the restless fit comes on, or at a regular time in the exercises, let them march round the hall and sing. Five or ten minutes of this pastime will rest them, and they will be ready to sit down and listen quietly to the instructions given them. I can well remember what a charm, marching and singing had for me, when a child, and I believe all young people enjoy it.

We, old folks, are too apt to forget that we are no longer young; or rather, too apt to forget that the children are not old, and quiet as we are. Let us bear in mind, that "boys will be boys," and if we do not find a safe and proper outlet for their superfluous vitality, they will find it themselves, and will, no doubt disturb the harmony of our meeting in so doing.

Average Attendance.—A brother not long since, wrote me, wishing to know, how many of the Bands whose membership was over 100, had an average attendance of that number. Am sorry to say that one Band has since reported a membership of 250 and an average attendance of 50. It is to be hoped that no other Band has so small a percentage of active members. My experience has shown, that children will attend regularly, if the right course is taken to interest them. We cannot expect children to follow the right course for the *pleasure* of *doing right*, but must make virtue attractive. If the adults are interested in the welfare of the children, then the children themselves will feel and know it, and will be stimulated to greater efforts; but, on the other hand, if those of mature age are indifferent to the work, the young people will soon lose their interest, and perhaps the Band of Hope die a natural death. It depends largely, then, upon the adult members as to the success or failure of the juvenile work.

O, that the ability and eloquence of some of our workers were mine, that I could address all Good Templars upon the duty they owe to the young around them, in words so vivid and forcible, that they must be aroused to action, by listening.

This sitting idly by, while the fields are white for harvest on every side, knowing little, and caring less, for the great work in hand, is beneath the dignity of rational men and women, and a blot upon the fair fame of our Order. To the work, my brothers and sisters! Labor for this great cause! Train the children in the paths of temperance and virtue.

M. E. Richardson.

YOU CAN NOT PASS THIS WAY AGAIN.

Breakfast was not quite ready, and while waiting, Mary took up a paper for a minute, and her eye fell upon these words:

"A good Quaker was won't to say, 'I expect to pass this world but once. If, therefore there be any kindness I can show, or any good thing I can do to my fellow-beings, let me not defer or neglect it, for I shall not pass this way again."

Mary read the paragraph twice over, and it made a deep impression on her heart. She took her seat at the table thoughtfully, and she wondered as she glanced up at the already wearied face of her mother, whether she had not let many golden opportunities slip, never to return. She could not go that way again. But here was a long, bright holiday she had proposed to spend in self-amusement; indeed she had kept herself awake for an hour or more in planning the day's enjoyment, intending to fill it as full as she could.

Now these words, "I shall not pass this way again," haunted her mind, and awakened quite a new train of thought. What if that mother's cheek should grow paler and paler, her cough deeper, and her thin hands be finally folded away forever on her silent heart? The thought was startling and terrible. Oh, what bitterness of regret she would feel that she had lightened her burdens so little? For this day, at least, she would do what she could.

"Mother," she said, when breakfast was over, "you have been looking for a spare day to run over to Grafton and see Aunt Mabel, and now is your time. I mean to do all your work to-day," she continued, pleasantly.

"Not to-day, Mary, of all days, when there is so much to be done."

"Yes, mother, this is just the day. I have nothing else to do but to take your place. You shall see to-night how well I have filled it."

Mary's persuasions prevailed, and the mother spent a long, bright summer day visiting with a beloved invalid sister, to whom her visit was indeed a joyful surprise. It did "good like a medicine" to both mother and sister, while the gain to Mary herself was a hundredfold greater.—*The Children's Friend.*

ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN.

Stand nobly up and face life's work,
With brave and honest soul,
Let no mistaken foolish pride,
Your manly heart control;
Stand firm, be upright, be thyself,
A worker and a man,
Be something useful in this world;
Obey your Maker's plan.

Be sure you keep your morals pure,
With care improve your mind,
Stand ever on the side of right,
And live as God designed;
Then, sure, you'll need not bend the knee,
To banks, or stocks, or gold,
For there is wealth of higher worth
Than figures ever told.

Ashamed of labor! No, not you,
Since that was God's decree.
For honest and industrious toil
Brings glad prosperity;
It frames and builds up all the good
A nation's life can know,
Science, and art, and fame, and wealth
From work and effort grow.

Spurn indolence, whose weakening grasp,
Blights manliness and worth,
Be something to yourself and friends,
Be useful to the earth;
Make labor noble in itself
By being nobly done,
And make fair Nature's heart rejoice
To own you as her son.

—Julia H. Jackson.

Lompoc.

ALL THINGS ARE NEW.

"There's nothing new within the world."
Go to! all things are fresh and new;
Say, rather, there is nothing old
Unto the thotful soul and true.

The world is new. Lo, every morn
Fresh sunlight glints on field and stream,
Fresh sunsets blush athwart the lawn,
New beauties on the hill-side gleam.

And life is new. Who has not known
The dawn of powers unfelt before,
And stood, as children stand alone,
Beside some newly opened door.

With eager heart, still half-afraid
To try the realm but now unseald?
O hidden stair-ways open laid!
O sacred rooms to us reveald!

And love, new born each day and hour—
No weight of years can make it old—
To dim its light time hath no power
To turn to dross its living gold.

It walks the earth as glad as when
Our parents roamed fair Eden thru,
O call it darkest treason then
To name love old, the ever new.

—Ella C. Drabble, in Springfield Republican.

BAND OF HOPE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON SECOND

Subject:—How liquor sellers lead people to drink.

1. If there were none who learned to drink intoxicating liquors, those who sell them would in a few years have to stop in want of customers.

2. For this reason liquor-sellers are anxious to have as many learn to drink as possible, so that they may continue to make money.

3. In order to get people to learn to drink, liquor-sellers tempt them in various ways to enter their saloons.

4. They provide games, and sometimes music and entertainments, in order to lead people to visit their places.

5. When people once commence to visit saloons they are sure to learn to drink whether they go there to drink or not.

6. Such customs have been established in saloons that those who go there and do not drink or treat others are made to feel that they are stingy.

7. Those who visit saloons are sure to be asked to drink, and if they refuse intoxicating drinks they are offered those which are not intoxicating.

8. They soon become ashamed to take these when others are taking stronger drinks, and so they take the same drinks as the rest.

9. Those who go to saloons learn false ideas of right and wrong, and are led to think it is manly to drink, and in this way they become easy victims to intemperance.

QUESTIONS.

1. What would happen to the liquor business if none learned to drink intoxicating liquors?

2. About what does this make liquor dealers anxious?

3. How do liquor-sellers get people to learn to drink?

4. How do they get people to enter their saloons?

5. What happens to people who commence to visit saloons?

6. What can you say about saloon customs?

7. What is done when people refuse intoxicating drinks?

8. Why do those who at first refuse, soon begin to take their intoxicating drinks?

9. What do those who go to saloons soon learn.

Truth.—Liquor-sellers are anxious to have people learn to drink.

Golden Text.—Thru covetousness shall they with feigned words make merchandise of you—2 Pet. 2: 3.

LESSON NOTES.

1, 2. If no one learned to drink liquors, the trade would soon stop.—If no one learned to drink intoxicating liquor, of course in one generation the business would die out of itself. But since drinking people die much more rapidly than other people, the saloon customers would diminish every year, and the business would soon become unprofitable. When a young man of twenty learns to drink, the chances are that he will live only fifteen years, while older people who become drinkers are likely to live a still shorter period.—*Neb. Liberator.*

ATTRACTED THE RIGHT MAN.

David C. Cook, among many good things, publishes placards on temperance. I pasted one in the post-office of a southern county-seat, shortly before the mail came in. It is headed, "Licensed Saloon," and is a sarcastic burlesque on a liquor seller's advertisement, telling the whole truth. In the center is a wood-cut of a drunken man in the snow, with the words, "Specimen of my work." A crowd gathered and a preacher called to two saloon men to come and read. One of them read aloud half of it before discovering its intent, but when he saw, "Specimen of my work," he edged out of the crowd as soon as he could, disgusted, and, let us hope, conscience smitten.

J. W. W.

WHY.

It is time that the labor interests of the country should receive some consideration at the hands of Congress. We have been entertained now year after year, during these eight years, with cheap talk about cheaper transportation, and lower taxation, and higher prices for labor; but it has all been talk—talk and bluster and pretense. Is it not time that something were done? For six years the Democrats had control of the House and they talked and resolved for a tariff for "revenue only," and that ended it with them, and the Republicans had the control before and since and they promised to reduce taxation, and still discriminate in favor of protection to American labor and so make wages higher and subsistence lower.

But the taxes of the poor remained the same right along during the whole eight years, and the great railway monopolies have been let alone to tax the bread of the laborer by their high rates of freight, and the dear tax-ridden people have gone right straight to the polls at the behest of these same monopolists and whisky men and voted to re-elect these same men who have fooled them every time. Now, why? Why? We will tell you one reason! These men have drugged them with whisky at election times and obtained their votes by stealth—*Anvil.*

The Rescue.

DEVOTED TO

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OUR PRINCIPLES.—We aim for nothing short of a sweeping National Prohibitory law endorsed by every State and Territory of the Union, in the year 1885, and as much sooner as the Christian and Temperance men and good citizens of the country may desire to accomplish it.

MODERN SCIENCE OR WHISKY.

The *Monitor* is supposed to be a religious paper, and a religious paper is supposed to point and guide and advise its readers to take the road to heaven. Two pages of the *Monitor* have been handed in to this office. On one side we are reminded by "an English Catholic" that "the Catholic church must, as a matter of life and death, resist the progress of science and modern civilization, which are simply the descent into Avernus." That last is a more polite word than Hades but means the same.

On the other page it has a 12x9 inch advertizement of an infernal den of whisky and perdition, a trade mark of one of the largest contractors for the wholesale delivery of human souls to Avernus and one of the most extensive manufactories of pauperism, crime, social impurity, sin of every kind and human misery of every possible type and degree.

A cut of the hell where this horrible poison is stored and probably made, occupies more than half the space. It calls the agent "the prince of good fellows and the King Bee of the traveling community;" probably the last expression refers to the sting of his blood poison and the title of prince to a future distinction in store for him and the "good fellows" who are ensnared in his net. The religious journal says the prince's word is taken *as gospel* by all who know him; it accords him and his devilish iniquitous, foul compound of villainous poisons the most fulsom eulogies and winds up with the same terms of adoration to the soulkiller, the Devils lieutenant and his vice and pestilence breeding abomination of desolation, that are applied to the Virgin Mary by her worshippers.

Certainly the *Monitor* is to be commended for its effective action in this particular if its mission is to resist the progress of science and modern civilization; for nothing so arrests both and reduces a people to barbarism like the sale and use of whisky and its approval by people who represent the church and call themselves Christians. It has been a favorite theme of Protestant controversialists to point to the poverty of Catholic countries as compared with their Protestant neighbors. And there has been very plausible ground. Where the Catholic church has had it all her own way and no opposition to contend with, there is most ignorance, most poverty and generally most crime and absence of morality. In Canada, Ireland, and Switzerland there is a marked difference in the appearance of the Protestant and Catholic sections, the latter distinguished by their poverty and backwardness.

People have attributed that to the influences of their religion—but there is a good deal more reason to charge it to the whisky and wine which the Catholic church has so little discountenanced. Catholics in Protestant communities are as prosperous as anybody, if they let drink alone, and Protestants make exactly the same kind of beggars, tramps, thieves, criminals and paupers that Catholics or Pagans do—when they use wine or beer or whisky.

Spain, Italy, Portugal, Ireland, Mexico, prospered once under the Catholic faith, and would all have prospered to-day if the Catholic church had stamped the wine plague under its feet. Protestant and Catholic countries and people are going down to the Gehenna of wicked nations as fast as any that ever went there—in as far as they permit the sale of alcohol to poison and pauperise their people. And but for that one department of modern science and civilization which might properly be called "the dawn of common intelligence" and is exemplified in the temperance reform, Catholic and Protestant and all other systems that would have made peace with the Anti-Christ and robber, and murderer alcohol, would have gone down and out into the common sink of shame and destruction that have engulfed the drunken effete nations of antiquity, who worshipped the devil in the cup. Nothing ever made the descent into Avernus so easy as the devil of alcohol. The *Monitor* harnessed to the car that leads millions to hell and singing hymns to Satan, cuts a sorry spectacle.

A DARK CORNER TO LOOK INTO.

"A high Churchman" in the *Temperance Record* heads an article "Ignorance of the Educated." and in it complains of the unfairness and ignorance of the *Church Times* the organ of his own church, in its criticisms of Dr. Norman Kerr's book on Wines. This book has had a shower of commendations rained down upon it for its learning, accuracy, fairness and the marked moderation of its tone. But the *Times* at once trips up Dr. Kerr on his ignorance, and displays its own by talking of unfermented wine as "grape juice which has been deprived of its alcohol by artificial means"!!! a mistake which few Band of Hope children would be so ignorant as to make. The *Times* accuses Dr. Kerr of having strong prejudices too, whereas the Dr. is a most conservative man and never started out of an old rut in his life till he had proved his old position entirely untenable. He says he cares nothing about the communion wine question, save as concerning those whom he and other medicos must prohibit from alcoholic communion. He has not abandoned it himself but is very desirous that the truth should be known that the use of the pure fruit of the vine at communion has never been abandoned altogether from the earliest days.

The Churchman says Dr. Kerr's book and lectures have had a marvelous effect upon the opinion and procedure of both churchmen and non-churchmen and compares the attack of the *Times* on the Dr. with the action of the attorney, who having a case which admitted of no defence, whispered to his counsel, "no case, abuse the plaintiff."

Dr. Kerr is not an old temperance advocate, not long before the public in that line. First time we heard of him so far away as this, was a few years ago, when he set out to refute by collected statistics the "exaggeration," that 60,000 people a year in England perished thru drink; but he found it much under the facts.

The ignorance of this subject exhibited by the men who defend the one kind of scriptural wine theory, is wonderful at first sight. But when we consider it fairly, it is no stranger than their ignorance of how to play the violin or speak Spanish. And there are eminent men who are as ignorant on one of these things as the other, simply because they never gave either the slightest attention, nor dreamed there was any duty or necessity to do so. Therefore, when a scholarly man like themselves, scholarly and intelligent on all other topics, tells them as Dr. Crosby and the Boston *Congregationalist* have done, that the first scholars and lingnists and scientists in the world, Dr. Kerr, Dr. Lees, Dr. Richardson, and many others, who have with the best lights and most abundant opportunities and largest abilities studied these special questions for ten to forty years, are fools and third-rate scholars and fanatics, it is quite natural for them to accept their *ipse dixit* and never look at the other side for themselves.

WHISKY FRAUDS AGAIN.

The *Examiner* tells of the discovery of another grand whisky fraud. A deceptive stamp has been used for some time and whisky has been sold under it in immense quantities without paying a cent of revenue. Col. Goulding thinks it is the "Nabob Whisky," which he caused to be analyzed. It is estimated by some experts that in the past year the government has been swindled out of $100,000 on this coast; others put it up to $500,000.

It is extremely probable that the whisky ring never has ceased its systematic frauds since the exposé of 1875; but has only changed its mode of operations. There were from 1875 to 1880 about 7,700 captures made of violators of the revenue law, many of them convicted of the most enormous frauds and crimes of perjury and bribery of revenue officials, etc.; some of them were senteneed to terms of imprisonment and heavy fines. The imprisoned were all pardoned out by Gen'l Grant who on the last afternoon of his second term set free about 300 or 400 of them, and cleared the last one of those arrested during his term. He said, "Let no guilty man escape," and he did not allow one guilty one to escape a free pardon or a free license to go and do it again.

In the term of President Hayes there were about 3,300 captures of illicit distillers and revenue swindlers, but it is believed not a single one of them was put on trial or subjected to the least personal inconvenience beyond signing some straw bail documents. And up to a year or two ago not one dollar of the fines inflicted upon the condemd and sentenced whisky perjurers and revenue defrauders had been collected or asked for by the Republican administration, and it is believed that not a cent of their fines has been paid.

Therefore, if those who manufacture and sell whisky can in eight years commit a train of serious crimes that lead to 7,700 arrests and not one of them in the slightest degree punished, there is the strongest inducement for them to continue in an utter disregard of all law.

The result of this new discovery will no dout be the seizure of one or two thousand barrels of whisky, a good deal of noise about it, a delay of two or three months; then it will be reported that a settlement has been made; the whisky will be delivered up to the owners without collecting a cent of fine or damage from them, and the revenue collector will get a private admonition that he is too meddlesome when an election is not far in the future. And the whisky frauds will have another five or six years to run undisturbed.

That item was crowded out last week, and already the prediction is verified. The Revenue Collector here has received a telegram from Commissioner Raum, manager at Washington of the partnership between the U. S. Government and the U. S. Drunkard-makers. It orders the immediate release of the smuggled whisky.

Such an act by a government official is a monstrous abuse of office; a monstrous official corruption. Mr. Raum has always been a pliant tool of the rum interest and now hopes to be elected governor of his state by an open indulgence to the whisky thieves of all kinds that they are released from any obligation to obey or respect any law.

This is an infamy that calls for a unanimous protest from every honest citizen. What right has any one to seize opium or cigars or tobacco or to lay hands on any honest merchandise that fails to pay lawful duty, when the poisoners leag is entirely exempt from any fine or disturbance or inconvenience in every case in which they openly violate the law even with added perjury, bribery of officials and aggravated thievery.

But the Independent, Honest, Manly Secular Press, the friend of the people, guardians of the people's rights, dare not open their mouths on the subject.

THE ENGLISH CHAMPION.

Oh that we had a duplicate of Sir Wilfrid Lawson in this country. We have lots of men like him in some respects; some his equals in wit or talent or piety or fidelity or honesty or patriotism or oratory, but we have not one who is his equal in all these things and is also a member of Congress and can and does give $5,000 a year in money to the cause of temperance and works for it all the time in the legislature and addresses immense public meetings all over the country all the year round, canvassing the people to vote for prohibition. He is doing more of the best work for Christianity and temperance and morality and virtue and for the social and financial welfare of England and its people than any other living man, seeing that he is rich and influential and talented and truly humane, benevolent and patriotic. We have perhaps a thousand men and women who could do as much as he if they would, but those who could will not. The highest place in the American heroism of the 19th century, as it will be seen from the middle and end of the 20th, is open for somebody that can get ahead of Miss Francis E. Willard and Wiliam E. Dodge.

Every week we hear of Sir Lawson hammering away some place, the principal figure on the platform with Cardinal Manning, Canon Wilberforce or Farrar, Dr. Richardson, Samuel Pope, Queen's Counsel, J. H. Raper, Rev. Dawson Burns, and other grand men. He has a fund of wit in which he dresses up many a wholesome lesson.

In a speech made Feb. 15 he alluded to a book published by the liquor sellers in which they claim that they are "trying to diminish drunkenness and in so doing to aid religion and virtue and they have made many sacrifices in the interests of the public well being;" he said: "I think we are all thoroly convinced now you can't find a finer set of men anywhere than the licensed victuallers. And then, in this report in which they have given themselves an excellent character, they say that it is a most terrible thing for people to go on attacking them like the United Kingdom Alliance, which they call "a fountain of fanatical activity." Well, I am speaking on behalf of the United Kingdom Alliance, and it is my duty to give what reasons I can why we do attack not these excellent men,—we love them,—but the abominable trade which they are carrying on. I will quote what a late judge said to explain this matter. This judge was trying a man for some offence, and the evidence against him seemed perfectly clear, but towards the conclusion of the trial a great number of witnesses were brot to give evidence as to his character and the multitude of his virtues. So the judge summed it up this way; 'Gentlemen of the jury, it is perfectly clear that the prisoner at the bar is of excellent character and he has stolen a broom.' Well, we say it is perfectly clear that the licensed victuallers are of most excellent character, and they have filled the country with mourning, lamentation and woe. That is the reason we oppose the trade in which they are engaged," And alluding to the delay of Mr. Gladstone in bringing up the local option bill which Parliament declared two years ago and last year should be attended to at once, he said: "if my friend will allow me two minutes more, I will ask you this question: Is there any just reason that can be given why we should wait any longer before this power is given to the people? No, there is not, but the painful thing—and it is inexpressibly painful I confess very often I think of it—about British politics is that it seems almost impossible to get the House of Commons of Parliament to do what is right,—except thru fear. We never could get the Reform Bill till Bristol and Nottingham were in flames. We could not get Free Trade until the potato famine came and decimated the Irish population; and we should never have got the Irish Land Bill until Parliament was horrified and startled by the outrages occurring in Ireland. It is too bad that we should always wait till we are frightened out of our wits before we do anything. I believe we could have got Local Option before now if I had gone out behind a hedge and shot Mr. Bass, the great brewer. (Laughter.) The day after I had committed that outrage, you would have had Mr. Gladstone coming down post haste to the House of Commons and saying that 'the question of Local Option has now come within the range of practical politics.' (Great laughter.) Now let us each and all try and get this measure of justice passed by the pure force of public opinion and of rational and peaceful agitation."

WINE.

Mean Yearly Productions of Wines in Europe.

	Imperial Gallons.
France	1,130,401,252
Italy	597,238,547
Austria-Hungary	498,298,883
Spain	461,465,518
German Empire	143,084,852
Portugal	88,038,672
Russia and European Turkey	46,968,631
Greece	27,747,039
Suisse	19,808,702
Roumania	14,567,650
Yearly Total	3,027,620,746

The above table published in the *Temperance Record* by M. de Colville D. D., seems to be authenic; it is the mean production of the past 10 years. He also claims that France imports from Italy an immense quantity of wine increasing every year. In 1881 it was put at 44 million gallons and the import from Spain was three times that amount.

Now France is credited with the export of about 45 million dollars worth a year in wine and brandy. Here we see the enriching process of wine making. France wastes 3¼ per cent of her soil in vineyards which yield 1,130 million gallons of wine; let us value it at 25 cents a gallon, making 282 million dollars of value. Then France imports from Spain and Italy 170 million gallons at an average of 21 cents a gallon making 36 million dollars which deducted from the export leaves a balance of profit of 9 million dollars. But France after consuming 1,200 million gallons wine for which it gets no return whatever but idleness, crime, pauperism and insanity, has to use a much larger sum than 9 millions a year in the purchase of rivers of English beer and gin and whisky, potato whisky from Germany, Holland and Belgium and vast quantities of rum from the West Indies. And then France has to import now over 200 million dollars worth of bread every year which could as well be raised on the land wasted on grapes prostituted to wine. And a large part of this has to be paid in coin, because the balance of trade is turning against France and every year there is a greater scarcity of bread and an increased consumption of alcohol and tobacco.

Of all the wretched frauds and swindles and follies and double distilled delusions that have ever been practiced upon peoples of imbecile judgment and virgin experience, none so hollow and groundless and transparent and idiotic as to compare with the monstrous folly of the proposition that any trade in drunkard making could ever help the prosperity of a country, much less the most horribly corrupting, the most universally debauching and the most heartlessly criminal one of prostituting the generous God-given bounty of the grape production of this State to the purposes of general drunkenness, debauchery and crime. A villainous business that has utterly debased, debauched, unmanned, pauperized and reduced to savage barbarism or utterly destroyed every nation that has ever given itself up to the degrading, infamous and ruinous business.

The Canton of Berne Switzerland with a population of 532,564 not much more than half as many as this State has beside its wine 9,000 distilleries to fill its demand for spirits; a distillery for every 57 people; most of them of course very small; they make yearly 1,320,500 gallons of Schnapps or gin; but it is not enough, they have to import 330,000 gallons more of potato and other kinds of fiery whisky. Drunkenness, crime, disease and pauperism are rampant, increasing every year and active efforts are being made to restrict drunkenness, most of them of course too silly and superficial to be of any use.

TOO RADICAL.

From the time of the issue of the first few numbers of the RESCUE in its present form (Nov. 1880) till the present a great many letters of the kindest approval and encouragement and good cheer have continued to be received from the best of people and warmest friends of temperance in this State and elsewhere. Many of those who have proved beyond a dout their most sincere desire for the success of the paper and our cause and the welfare of the Order, have continued right along to express their approval of its management and tone. While now and then a very few people who place a great many things a long way ahead of the temperance reform in importance, have secretly or openly tried to injure its reputation and prevent its circulation on the pretense of its being "too radical." That expression "too radical" has always for 1800 years meant not sufficiently tolerant of vice and sin; not polite enough to wrong and falsehood; not pliant enough to the money or some other god.

The people who subscribe for the paper and read it seem, so far as heard from, to be very well satisfied, tho none of them probably would have it in all respects precisely as it is; the most dissatisfied are those who have never read or subscribed for it or helped it or wished it to suit any body, and there are some parties no dout who honestly think its policy mistaken altogether. Christ was crucified because He was too radical, and said it out and spoke the truth; He might have lived as radical 1,000 years and never opened His mouth about it and no one would have desired to harm a hair of His head. The old prophets were stoned and slain for telling the truth; not one of them was ever punished by men for telling lies. The apostles and disciples of the truth were martyred at the stake and on the block and on the rack and with every conceivable cruelty for about 1800 years, and are still persecuted for being too radical, for telling the truth every time; they could have lied knee deep to the people and no one would have molested them for that. With all the laws that have been enacted against lying and false witness and fraud, it is a question if one man has been punished for falsehood and hypocrisy where a hundred have suffered for speaking the truth.

If anyone who is uneasy about the RESCUE will point out an instance of a line of departure from the truth and the right, or a word of evil counsel to old or young, a shirking of a duty or responsibility commended, or injustice done to any interest or individual or class, friend or enemy, there will be an alarm and an examination at once. But if it is a question of speaking the solem holy truth and too much of it, those whom the truth distresses are wasting their breath. It is a matter of thankfulness that about every paper that goes out to a constituency of Anglo Saxon Christian temperance people anywhere is fully as open and plain spoken and as truthful (and as radical) as the RESCUE.

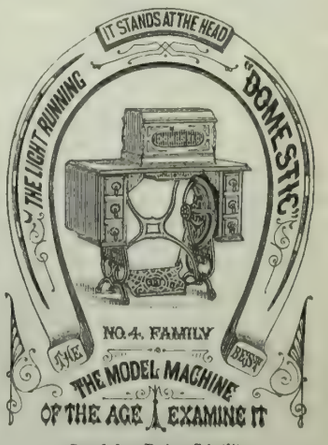
THE BABCOCK CASE.

The charges made by Mr. Shaeffer against the Home Protection party in general thru Col. Babcock, and in the interest of the conspiracy of rumsellers and tobacco poisoners have not been a success, but it has been as well got up as most of the schemes of the branches of the leag elsewhere during the last forty years. When the leag has gone into house-burning, barn-burning, beating and shooting the advocates of sobriety, they have often succeeded better. But in the assault on the character of temperance men they have always failed to establish anything but their own depravity and utter abandonment of all principle and honesty, exhibiting plainly to the world the intense malignity which they bear to the honest and decent portion of humanity. The destroyers of the people, the despoilers of the home, the robbers of the poor, the starvers of the hungry, the grinders and polishers of the bones of the pauper and maniac and suicide are naturally actuated by the instincts of the tiger towards its victims.

The assault on Col. Babcock was in perfect keeping with the tactics of the leag. It was consistent to try first the well accustomed trick of bribery, and that failing, to destroy the character of their resisting victim. It was a consistent sequel to the treachery of the leag to its own dupes in setting Schetzel to make 100 complaints and then reporting to them and the public the atrocious calumny that Schetzel, their wretched tool, one of their finished tools, was a Good Templar and employed by the Home Protection Association. That trick by the officers of the leag was a viler treachery and falsehood than Col. Babcock would have committed, if he had sold out his own services to the leag, which was all he could have sold.

If Col. Babcock had made offers to Shaeffer and the latter went to Col Babcock to make or receive overtures, the act of Shaeffer was as vile as that of Babcock. We know that Shaeffer committed that act; as to the other we only have the declaration of an equal partner in the asserted guilt on one side, against Col. Babcocks and Johnson's testimony on the other. And the fact that Col. Babcock mentioned to three separate parties that certain hints and overtures were being made to him towards buying him over, long before Mr. Shaeffers changes were made, should close up all dout where any exists, for no man is fool enough to notify his friends in advance of an intent to sell them out or play an infamous part.

The press deserves credit for its readiness to expose villainy and treachery among temperance people; the latter will always be most sincerely thankful to the press for showing up any wolf that may creep into our folds in woolly garments; we never desire to have one such shielded if guilty. Same time one is apt to speculate a little as to whether the *Examiner* and *Chronicle* and other dailies would have lent themselves or ten lines of their space to Col. Babcock or to Dr. McDonald, had either of them asked the publication of defamatory charges against Shaeffer or any of his fellow criminals of the grogshop and tobacco shambles.



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A TEMPERANCE PARTY.

Shall we have one. Let us see. Parties are not spontaneous productions but are the outgrowth of principles, and while no party can come into existence without being founded upon a principle, the anomaly sometimes exists of a party continuing after the principle has ceased. Under our form of government force can be given to public opinion only thru organized parties. Political parties are composed of those only whose views and interests of public matters harmonize and whether great or small their power and influence is felt only in proportion to the harmony and energy with which the principles they advocate are placed before the public. Let us examine briefly the two prominent parties and see what there is in them to inspire the hopes and enlist enthusiasm of those who labor to prohibit the liquor traffic. The vital germ that originated the Democratic party was the opposition of Gen. Jackson to the charter of the U. S. Bank and opposition to banks is to-day the crystalizing principles of the democracy. It however fell into the meshes of the slave power and became a hissing and a scorn to the American people and it lives in name and like the orbit of a comet, it wanders in all directions seeking some gust of public favor to waft it into power from which it has been excluded for a quarter of a century. There is nothing in its history to show that its leaders desire or would allow a measure to prevail so fraught with good to all the people as the suppression of the liquor traffic, thru its agency. Time and again they have denounced such laws as sumptuary and opposed their enactment and any one who imagines prohibition can be accomplished thru the Democratic party has more credulity than good sense.

The Whig party first antagonized the Democratic party in favor of the U. S. bank but the leaders could not all be whipped into the party traces and it went to pieces on the slavery question and was supplanted by the Republican party, which sprang from its ashes, and gathered into its folds all that were opposed to the "Twin relics of barbarism, Polygamy and Slavery." Slavery it abolished by the criminal folly of the slave holders; Polygamy still defies its mandates tho it has had the unlimited resources of fifty millions of people at command for more than twenty years. A party so great, that in twenty years has accomplished so little can hardly be relied upon to crush a foe whose revenues are counted by the billion and whose emissaries are scattering poison in all the avenues of life.

From the very nature of things the diverse interests of the Republican and Democratic parties would not permit them to accomplish this great work. Eliminate the Irishman and his whisky from the one, and the German and his beer from the other and you ring their death knell and nothing could remain except the performance of the funeral obsequies. Parties are made up of the united opinion of the multitude. as a consequence individualism is completely lost and as that opinion of the prominent parties ignores or opposes the introduction of the temperance question, individuals are helpless to make a change however much they may desire it. No Mr. Editor as the solution of the Gordian knot was only thru the sword of Alexander, so the solution of the temperance question can only come thru the ballot box and that at the hands of a temperance party. There is no other solution and the sooner the work is begun the better. Time will vindicate the prediction. Let us then gird up our loins for the contest and go forth to the mighty conflict. In the harmony of opinion that we fight the greatest curse of mankind, there will ever come renewed strength and zeal and if we are only true to our own convictions of duty and true to humanity, time will give us the grandest victory of right over wrong ever won since the morning stars sang together.

M. C. WINCHESTER.

HOME PROTECTION ASSOCIATION.

The Home Protection Association of California was incorporated February 2, 1882, under the following Declaration of Principles:

The objects of this association are to obtain and organize means for the rigid enforcement of all laws restricting the sale of intoxicating liquors, particularly the Sunday laws; to secure the enactment of such other laws relating to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as may tend to render existing laws more effective; to obtain such additional legislation as may seem to be most expedient and effectual to protect our homes from the insidious and destructive influences growing out of this traffic, and to diminish the burdens of taxation by further restricting this, the chief cause of idleness, crime, pauperism and insanity; to create by the distribution of temperance literature and public addresses, an intelligent, just and merciful public sentiment, which shall give practical force to temperance principles, and all other things suitable and proper to fully carry out and accomplish the objects and purposes hereinbefore set forth.

One object of the Association is to charter Auxiliary Associations in every town in California. The plan is simple and as follows:

MODE OF PROCEDURE.

Any 10 or more persons over 16 years of age may sign a request or application addressed to the Home Protection Association of California, for a *charter* to form an Auxiliary Association in (name of place), agreeing to sign the Register *when received*, which Register has a printed heading stating the object of the Association as above set forth. All are to pay $1.00 each yearly so long as a member. Five dollars are to be forwarded with the application for a Charter, for which a Charter and a complete set of books with Register sufficient for 600 names will be immediately sent, together with copies of the constitution and all necessary papers. Upon receipt of the charter and books, a meeting should be called, when all the applicants should sign the Register and any others who may so desire, when officers are to be elected and proceed in accordance with the constitution. Of the $1.00 paid by each member, 50 cents of the same is to be paid to the State Association for the payment of Lecturers and Organizers, and the distribution of temperance literature, and all other things which may forward the objects of the Association. The remaining 50 cents is to be used by the Auxiliary Association for expenses etc. The plan is simple and easy. If you feel the necessity for action the thing is quickly done. In half a day 10 or more names can be secured, the $1.00 paid in and the $5.00 sent to the State Secretary for the Charter and books.

Officers of the State Association: Otis Gibson, Pres. 916 Washington St. S. F.; Dr. R. H. McDonald, Treas., Pacific Bank, S. F.; Geo. Babcock, State Supt.

Directors: Stephen G. Nye, J. L. Lyon, E. Wadsworth, Joseph A. Fairbanks, R. Thompson, George Babcock, Geo. T. Hanly, Otis Gibson, Will D. Gould, Geo. B. Katzenstein.

FREEDOM TO DRINK BEER.

No. 34.

"Isn't this a free country?"

"Yes; we mean it shall be so, and we believe it is so in many ways."

"Well, then, can't a man do as he pleases?"

"That depends on what he pleases to do. If he pleases to throw a stone thru your window, or to break your head, or to stick a knife into you, I say, no, he has not a right to do as he pleases."

"Of course he must not interfere with me; true, and I must not interfere with him, I see; but then, things that do not concern others; for example, to drink beer, that is for myself, I may do as I please. I may drink all the beer I like if this is a free country."

"Yes, and your neighbor may drink all the beer he likes. But if the beer-drinking puts him beside himself so that he does not know what he is about, and then he does these bad things to you, what is to be done about it? It is plain that he must be shut up so that he can not harm you. Then he loses his freedom. The same might happen to others; in fact, it often happens, so often that we see it is much wiser to step in with the law before the man has made a fool of himself and hurt others also. Still it is a free country, tho nobody has the freedom to hurt others. If a man wants that sort of freedom he must go to the wild woods where there are no other people. There he may drink what he pleases and tear around, and the law will not touch him."

"But I do not care to go to the wild woods. I thot this was a free country here."

"So it is if you give the right meaning of words. FREEDOM is *the liberty to do right.* Liberty to do wrong is *license;* and so men get a license to sell the liquor that does so much mischief. But that does not make it right. It only says we will let you do wrong if you will pay for the privilege. But none of our laws say to a man, you shall not drink. At most they only say that you shall not tempt nor help your neighbor to do that which wastes his money and makes him a fool.

"But it is only when men drink too much that they do these violent things. Let them not drink too much."

"But would not that interfere with their freedom? I see no difference, only it would be worse to set a watch over every man to see how much he drinks and stop him at the right moment. Here is a man, and a German at that, who can not drink more than three glasses of lager without "getting fool," as he says, and he does fearful things and gets locked up. Loses his freedom, you see. There are plenty more who lose their freedom in another way, for lager-beer is a stupefier. Hear what one observer says: 'The votaries of lager become sluggish, hard to stir up, distrustful of their own strength, and thereby very apt to be led and influenced by others thru lack of mental energy, subject to others and *slaves of beer*, standing up for beer, fighting for beer.' That is the worst kind of slavery, and it is entailed also upon the children of beer drinkers.

Now, true American liberty means freedom from all that sort of thing. It means the quickness and clearness of thot and readiness of action suited to leadership. And much of this we have gained thru abstinence from German lager and English ale and Irish whisky. Will you share *this* freedom with us and help to make a glorious future for this rfee country?

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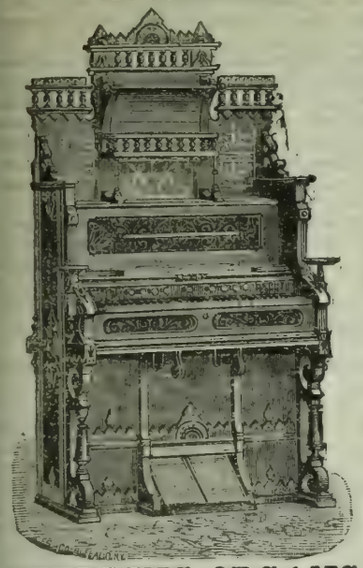
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IN OTHER STATES.

THE *Anvil* says only about 10 per cent of the 400 members of both Houses of Congress are total abstainers. The drunkenness of the United States has then a most unjustly large representation at the Capital. It is time the morality of the country should make an endeavor to be fairly represented in the political and legislative departments and cease voting for the nominees of the grogshop.

Iowa—Active work has commenced for and against the amendment election of June 27th. All the regular Christian churches in Iowa have pronounced warmly in its favor. The Catholic church announces it will take no part in the temperance movement and the Episcopal church is not heard from at all. Neutral as usual on religious and moral questions.

Maryland—Mrs. McLeod of Baltimore, says in the *Signal* that 7 counties there have local option and many localities have prohibition. Violations of local option law are fined $50 to $300 or 30 days jail or both, first offence; $200 to $500 for second, seller and purchaser alike. Doctors are subject to precisely the same fines for giving bogus prescriptions for liquor; all of which is very good, a prescription for liquor at all as a beverage or medicine ot to be considered bogus and fined severely.

Arkansas—In many places the prohibitory law is enforced. No whisky sold in Johnson Co. In Nov. and Dec. last year there were 27 criminal cases in Clarksville; the new law took effect Jan. 1. Only one misdemeanor since. The city Marshall has resigned as he has nothing to do and dont want a sinecure.

St. John, N. B., had a tie vote reported at the recent local option election; under strong supicion of fraud a scrutiny was demanded. Just as the ballots were about to be opened in the proper court a few days ago, an injunction granted by Judge J. W. Weldon of the Supreme Court was sprung by the drunkard makers and the scrutiny has to be deferred till August, after a hearing before the Supreme Court. Judge Weldon has acquired one kind of fame as a tool for the drunkard makers the last 30 years, to assist them in violating and defeating law and robbing their victims without hindrance. He recently reversed the sentence of conviction in a lower court for selling rum contrary to law, on the ground that it was a conviction for a fourth offence and the law had not specified a punishment for more than first, second and third. It is a calamity there that such judges hold office for life—and are *appointed* to office thru the same political influences that *nominate* and elect our judges. It is perhaps the first time a scrutiny was ever prevented thus. It has been called a mean trick, but that is a mistake. It did its authors the drunkard makers and Judge Weldon as much honor and credit as any other act they ever did in their history.

St Johns Episcopal church of Detroit has banished fermented wine from its communion table. Alcohol is being counted out of all respectable society at a rapid rate now-a-days. Soon it will only be allowed in the lowest dens of infamy, and we hope to see the day when it will be banished from these places as it is now being banished frem the churches. —*Lever.*

Indiana.—Both Republicans and Democrats are notifying their parties that if either oppose the prohibitory amendment they will vote no longer with them.

President Arthurs reign will be called the "Renaissance of drunkenness at the White House." That of Mr. and Mrs. Hayes will perhaps be styled the "Virtuous Interlude."

Kansas:—Gath says, in the *Enquirer* that he was informed by Mr. Patterson a great railroad contractor who has just returned from there, that the roads leading to Kansas are crowded with immigrants of the better class, Eastern and Middle State people with some Canadians and English, all seeming to be possessed of means to make a start with. And this has been so all winter. Wonder if that kind of immigration is as good as infidel debauching European beer drunkards. As a pure financial question, apart from all moral considerations, it would be a silly bargain for Kansas to sell out her prohibitory law for the next 20 years, if she could do so now for three billions of gold dollars. It is worth all the money in the world if it keeps out the groggery and the Satanic brewer.

Nebraska:—An even 200 ministers have signed a call for a convention of the ministers of the State at Lincoln May 12th, to unite the religious interests and systematize the temperance work with a view to securing favorable legislation next winter. Those men intend to be christians, patriots and useful citizens.

IT IS reported that some of the newspapers in Iowa have been miraculously converted to prohibition since the amendment has passed the legislature; such men deserve their reward; who rat over after the battle is won or certain to be won. What a sudden decrease of pagan newspapers we should observe in California if a prohibitory law was an assured success.

PROHIBITION prevails in three-fourths of Arkansas, under the new law which permits a town to rid itself of the dramshop leprosy when a majority of the men and WOMEN so petition. And it prohibits there, too.

NEAL DOW, whose head has always been remarkably clear on the temperance question, advises the W.C.T. U. of Illinois, "Keep to womans suffrage, as the short cut to prohibition." But perhaps he is wrong; may be the Lord would rather not have prohibition for 30 or 40 years yet, and dont want women to vote. It is dangerous not to go slow, very slow, and be sure to go slow enuf.

THE WHISKY *Leader* complains that fanaticism is excluding liquor dealers from the Grand Army of the Republic. The Grand Army of the penitentiary, however, is always open to them for consolation.

THE MAYOR of Philadelphia refuses to license any place of amusement which has a bar attached or sells liquor.

THE NATIONAL W. C. T. U. have committees on 34 departments of work.

TEXAS has a glorious law which taxes a farmer who makes and sells his own wine $600 a year. That will save the state from becoming a nest of nasty, crazy pauperism and debauchery. Such a law in California would be a blessing if the state had to pay a hundred million dollars to get it.

HEALTHY ABSTAINERS.

At Exeter Hall, March 24th, an assembly of prominently excellent citizens, ministers, Christians and men of secular callings met to honor and congratulate Mr. Samuel Bowly, President of the National Temperance Leag of England, on the occasion of his reaching the age of 80. Letters were received from other juveniles who had been his comrades of long ago in the temperance warfare regretting their inability to be present; Joseph Livesey 88 years of age; Canon Babington 90, Sir Edward Baines 80; Rev. J. C. Clutterbuck 81, and others whose years are not given. A few days before at Gloucester 5,000 working men had presented Mr. Bowly and his aged wife with two beautiful armchairs in token of their respect and affection. The longevity of the old war horses of temperance has been remarkable and the probability is strong that the triumph of the temperance reform with all its other glories will extend the years of man's average life to nearly double their present length.

THE DUTY OF GOOD CITIZENS.

I cannot refrain from thanking you for your bold and outspoken defense of the Sunday Law, and condemnation of the League of Conspirators who could tear down and trample under foot the most sacred and time-honored law and custom of all civilized nations; and from a conviction of duty; not for the purpose of establishing a principle of justice; not from any motive to advance the cause of humanity or the onward march of civilization—but the very reverse of all these; to tear down and destroy every hallowed institution, every bulwark of defense for society and home; to cast to the winds the last vestige of all the good that has been accomplished in the past by the untiring labors and unselfish devotion to principle, to justice and humanity, of the wise, the good and the philanthropic. And for what? Simply and only for the sordid purpose of putting into their coffers a few more blood-stained dollars, snatched as it were from the trembling fingers of the poorly fed and half-clad wife and children of the laboring man whom they have lured into their gilded hells to while away his day of rest in stupifying draughts of poisonous liquors, and vile fumes of filthy tobacco.

The newspaper press wields a powerful influence in moulding public opinion and in moving men to action, and should always throw its influence on the side of right and humanity; but it is a well-known and lamentable fact that on the question of temperance the secular press is, as a rule, either silent or non-commital. Hence, when we do find one taking the noble stand of boldly defending the right, as the *Record* has ever done, it deserves our commendation.

This League of Outlaws threatens to force an issue upon the people this fall that no patriotic citizen can ignore. However much we may differ on the question of temperance or of perserving the sanctity of the Sabbath, if we have a spark of patriotism left within our bosoms, we cannot be silent when we see an organized band of conspirators—and they mostly foreigners, and engaged in a crime breeding business, openly defying a law of the land, even after the highest court has decided that law is constitutional. This bold affront of these foreign outlaws must be avenged at the polls this fall; and all good citizens should for once throw party aside and unite their forces this fall to send only staunch temperance men to the Legislature.

I see by the last RESCUE (April 9th) that a State "Home Protection Association" has been organized and chartered, and that it has adopted the policy of the "League of Fiendom," of raising a fund to carry on the warfare. This looks like business. And now, let the bugle blast be sounded all along the line. Let all the loyal citizens in every voting precinct open a recruiting office, and organize their forces. Recruiting officers have long since been appointed thruout this county, and have been patiently waiting for instructions from headquarters. I expect now they will open their rolls. They can get full instructions by writing to A. K. Stevens, 1907, Bush street, San Francisco.—*James Morse in Lompoc Record.*

[Write to Geo. Babcock 40 Merchants Exchange for the present. ED.]

In the *Encinal* a correspondent criticizing the wretched farce of a Sunday law malefactor being whitewashed by a judge and jury concludes thus:

"A time-serving and incompetent magistrate is a dangerous misfit in the machinery of justice. A weak and ignorant juror is a menace to every right of every citizen. A drunken juror is a madman bearing a torch into a magazine. A venal or perjured juror is all villains in one, the synthesis of crimes, the embodiment of degradations. Compared with such a wretch, the sheep-thief is a gentleman, the incendiary a saint, and the highway robber a paragon of honor. 'Infamous' is a feeble word to apply to such a caricature of manhood. And next to him in this competitive harlotry of shame is the wretch who seeks an acquittal thru the debauched conscience and perjured soul of the false juror. And next to him is the timid or politically ambitious magistrate whose maundering intellect or craven heart emboldens the villainy of the jury-box. And fourth in the list is the thing with a coat on who, after the trial, threatens a juror with a withdrawal of patronage because he did not vote to acquit an arraigned party whom said creature and all men know have been guilty of the whole substance and intent of the offense charged. If none of these 'Ifs' fit, then none have I offended. If any man has been guilty of any of the counts hypothetically charged in the bill, and for that reason thinks me personal, you are at liberty to give him my address. I will argue the question with him. LEX STAT."

The RESCUE regrets that such strong language should be used; the way to begin that was mildly thus! Entertaining the highest respect for all Magistrates and with a profound conviction of their unerring perfection both in public and private life, the remark is ventured that Aristotle might have hinted that in his day, a Magistrate that did not possess thevery highest qualifications and requisits of a most austerely virtuous life, together with the most profound capacity, should be retired from active public service after he reaches the age of 72, in the supreme interest of the public safety and welfare etc., etc.

IN MEMORIAM.

DIED.—At Piety Hill, Shasta Co. April 19th, Lillie May, daughter of N. A. and R. Beeves, aged 12 years, 11 months and 7 days.

She was a bright and earnest youthful member of much promise, beloved of all and a blessing to the lodge and all who knew her. The lodge gave expression to its poignent regret and passed the usual mourning ceremonies.

Linden Lodge April 14th passed resolutions of regret and condolence on the death of sister Lucy A. Ferguson, an active member of the lodge.

DEGREES.

A report comes that two lodges in Oakland have received copies of the RESCUE of April 20th with a paster on the title page, purporting to come from the Grand Lodge or some lodge of Pennsylvania, and asking them to elect delegates to Grand Lodge who are in favor of abolishing the degrees. It seems scarcely necessary to say that such pasters did not come from Pennsylvania; they can only be the work of some mischief-making rascal or idiot who ot to be drummed out of the Order to the tune of the "Rogue's March."

ANALYSIS.—Col. Goulding in Butte Co. had a flask of whisky given to him for analysis to prove that he was mistaken in saying there was no pure

whisky for sale in the county. He sent it to a chemist in San Francisco whose name and address can be had at the RESCUE office, and this is his report: "The liquid possessed a dark color (unnaturally so) and an unmistakable pungent and fiery taste, leaving a peculiar hot and burning aftertaste on the lips and tongue. It was found to possess a markedly acid reaction. It contained 41 per cent by volume of alcohol, (48 to 53 being considered standard amounts.) The following adulterants and poisons were sought for and found: Potato oil, Fusel oil, Aromatic flavors, Astringents, Red Pepper, Sulphuric Acid, Glycerine, Artificial oil of Bourbon, Caramel Coloring, Sugar.

Creosote, Cocculus Indicus, Strychnine, Muriatic Acid *were not found*. Conclusions—The article in question proves to be a factitious whisky and a poor imitation of the genuine article."

HAMMOND ON TOBACCO.

One of the most conspicuous humbugs of the nineteenth century is Wm. A. Hammond, late Surgeon-General. He is continually making important discoveries and setting them forth to the world with a degree of assurance that puts to blush the impositions of the quacks who infest the ordinary newspaper with their brilliant promises and audacious lying. Hammond proved, a few years ago, to his own satisfaction, but to the contempt of all reasoning men, that alcohol is food, that it takes the place of food; or, if not food, it takes the place of food; that it prevents the waste of tissues. Of course nobody seriously believes Hammond's assertions, and we are very confident that he does not believe them himself. As the tide of his popularity in this respect has been for some time on the wane, it is to be expected that other important discoveries shall resuscitate his dying fame. He has just made the important discovery that tobacco is a great aid to digestion. He has proved, to his own satisfaction, that it causes an increased secretion of the gastric juice, so that an after-dinner smoke is a great aid to digestion. Hammond's fact may be all right, but his reasoning is dreadfully awry. Whisky does preserve tissues, but it is not therefore food. No doubt, also, tobacco may cause an increased flow of the gastric juice, just as it causes an increase of saliva, but who will tell us that such flow is permanent, or how long before it will cease, and a greatly reduced flow follow. Is Hammond aware of the fact that a tonic will make a man *apparently* stronger by permanently weakening him? that whisky tends to make one brilliant by correspondingly destroying the intellect? that scores of other drugs, as well as tobacco, will cause increased activity of the stomach with corresponding increase in the flow of the gastric fluid, while, nevertheless, the powers of the stomach are being correspondingly destroyed?

Pistols and bowie-knives introduced into a crowd will frequently cause marked activity therein, but it does not follow that anybody is greatly strengthened or benefited thereby. Burglars frequently make householders decidedly active, but we have yet to learn that they make them either richer or stronger. So the poison, tobacco, will produce excitement and violent expenditure of the vital resources, but this is no evidence that it is recuperative. We advise Hammond and all his tribe to throw away science such as he is in the habit of studying, and indulge for the nonce in a little common-sense.—*Health*.

ITEMS FROM THE "C. C. ADVOCATE."

In the atrocious bill for President Garfield's funeral expenses, after paying Dr. Bliss more than he will be worth for all eternity, they also pay a whisky bill of $1,800 which the congressional mourners contracted.

Ohio has a law now which requires all saloons to close up on Sunday. The saloon keepers threaten to unite with the Democratic party in a body. They ought to unite with that party that ran into the sea and were choked.

It is not certain that the temperance cause will win its great battle in California in a year or two, but its ultimate success can scarcely be douted by reasonable men. It will unite the honest, virtuous, intelligent, law-abiding citizens in one strong party. The rum traffic and other dishohorable interests, all criminals and vagabonds will naturally coalesce. There will be two political parties divided by the line of honesty, sobriety and order.

We have seen the *Journal of Freedom and Rights* to sell whisky, fill jails, penitentiaries, alms-houses, and keep the police courts employed, and make honest men pay all their bills. If the League of Freedom were in the penitentiary and their victims out, it would be an improvement. The whisky organ of the League of Freedom quotes with approval its ally the *Monitor*.

Mrs. S. J. Gray, a colored woman of Cincinnati, who sued the Cincinnati Southern Railroad for refusing her admittance to the ladies' car on a first-class ticket last August, has been awarded $1,000 by a United States court.

Robert Collyer on Atheism.—In a recent discourse on Atheism, Robert Collyer commented on Robert Ingersoll "roystering around the country at $25,000 a year," and among other things said: I can agree in nothing with the faith of a man who tells me that his mission is to destroy men's faith in their God. I have no stones to throw at Atheism, any more than at a blind man. It can never be an institution; it can never be more than a destitution. As it was well said recently, Atheism is a plant which wont grow in our hardy Anglo-Saxon soil. One thing is certain, however, those who believe in God and not in some mere surmise about God, have got to stand firmly together, as the heroes of twenty years ago did for the solidity of the Union. I'll wade chin deep into the fight by the side of the shouting Methodist or watery Baptist, tho he baptize me twice a year, under the old flag of the Almighty. All minor issues must be cast aside till this question is settled for all time.

MORE KANSAS.

The papers of the Netherlands contain an appeal issued by the "Afschaffing Genootschappen" of that kingdom, directing the attention of Hollanders to the fact that emigrants from that country to America will find in the State of Kansas all that honest, sober, law-loving men can desire. The appeal closes as follows:

"Hollanders who wish to exchange the tri-color for a flag which floats over a sober republic are earnestly advised to disregard any and all inducements, and settle in the State of Kansas in the United States, where their children will not be surrounded by the drunkenness and its associated crimes and miseries of their neighbors. If you have to leave the Fatherland, carry the sobriety, industry and perseverance left to you by your forefathers to a country where they are the rule and not the exception of the inhabitants."

The *New Rotterdam Courant* a prominent Holland newspaper, in its issue of Tuesday, February 21; 1882, stated that this appeal would be read on Sunday the 26th of February from every Protestant pulpit in the provinces of North and South Holland, Utrecht, North Braband, Gelderland. Overyssel. —*N. Western News*.

That is what is happening to Kansas; it is going to be rapidly filled up with clean, honest, sober, virtuous people from Holland and the same class of people from Germany and other places. And Kansas will go ahead of California in wealth and prosperity like an express train passing an ox team; whereas if we had the Kansas Amendment and Kansas had our rum mills and breweries and gamblers and schools of vice, we would have ten sober, industrious immigrants for one that goes to Kansas. Were both states entirely prohibitory, our climate and resources and natural advantages would bring us two or three settlers for one that would go to Kansas.

DRINK AND THE RELIGIOUS CENSUS QUESTION.

It is a singular fact that one of the most palpable and powerful causes of the irreligiousness of the people has been overlooked by nearly all who have tried to account for the widespread neglect of public worship. We refer to the pernicious drinking habits which are so common. How the case really stands is clearly shown by a remarkable census which was taken on a recent Saturday evening in Bristol, to which we have before called attention. On January 7th, account was taken of all persons who entered the public-houses of that town between the hours of seven and eleven o'clock at night. The total population is 206,000. Of these 105,000, or more than half of the entire number, entered the drink-shops within those four hours. Men were slightly in the majority, their number being 54,074, whilst 36,802 women and 13,415 children went into the liquor-dens on that one evening. Temperance men have long contended that the drinking habits of the people form the chief barrier to the forces which are employed to Christianize them. That their view is correct seems now to be demonstrated by facts.

In order to realize the true state of the case, we must compare the figures just given with those of the religious census of Bristol. At both services on Sunday 109,452 persons attended. Two things must be borne in mind in comparing these figures; first, that the attendants at two religious services were counted, whereas the frequenters of public-houses were counted on a part of one evening only; secondly that the majority of church-goers must have been counted twice over, which could hardly have been the case to any material extent with the other class. So that whilst rather more than half the people of Bristol are found in the public-houses on Saturday evening, considerably less than half are found in churches and chapels on the Sunday. No doubt some people will be ready to exclaim that Bristol is an exceptional town. But of this there is no evidence. On the contrary, some of our towns are notoriously much worse than Bristol for drinking and drunkenness. Probably, therefore, we shall be pretty safe in taking this as a fair average case. There is only too much reason to fear that the state of things thus revealed in Bristol exists in all the large towns—and in not a few small towns of the country.

Is it not perfectly obvious that these two sets of facts have a very close connection with each other? May we not find a true explanation of the moral callousness of the people in the fact that they are so largely addicted to drinking? People who spend the Saturday evening in the public-house are not likely to to spend Sunday in church. To serve God and Bacchus is impossible. And to do the worshippers of the drink-god justice, very few of them make any pretence to worship or serve the Lord Jehovah. He "is not in all their thots."

What is the moral of all this? Why, that Christian men and women must add to their ordinary preaching and evangelizing agencies some means of rescuing the masses from the thraldom of the drink curse. In this matter the churches might well take a leaf out of the book of their new rival—the Salvation Army. Mr. Booth owes much of his success to the fact that he compels his converts to sign the Temperance pledge. If the churches cannot go so far as this, they ot at least to strive to prevent another generation of drinkers growing up, and to educate the conscience of the nation on the iniquity of the drink traffic. The case may be briefly summed up thus: the deplorable moral condition of the country is mainly owing to drink, and drink has been allowed to acquire the enormous and destructive power which it wields thru sinful and scandalous indifference of the Christian church. — *Christian Commonwealth*.

A YEAR IN NEW YORK.

During 1881, 38,624 deaths occurred in New York city, and 35,000 births were reported.

For the education of children some $4,000,000 was expended, while the drinking places, of which there are 9,215, absorbed, it is estimated, the enormous sum of $60,000,000.

Of the army of wine bibbers who cast their substance into this pool 32,391 were committed to the Tombs.

The amount expended in amusements of all sorts amounted to $7,000,000.

In the police station 120,084 asked for and were furnished with lodgings, and 24,000 outdoor poor were relieved.

In the police courts 67,235 persons were arraigned.

Crimes of violence were committed by 5,819 persons.

Charity sent to the alms-house, hospitals, nurseries, schools and asylums 131,765 persons.

Of our immense population of nearly a million and a half, 172,777 are females between the ages of 15 and 30 years; 30,000 of whom are domestic help. —*New York Sun*.

SAILORS AND CLERGYMEN.

A Sailors' Home was lately established in Portsmouth, a great naval station of England. Some of the prominent directors, among them naval officers and clergymen, were determined to have a liquor bar in the Home for the convenience of the sailors. They were not going to deprive Jack of comforts. The temperance fanatics proposed that the sailors of the ships in port should be consulted. A committee attended from each ship on invitation, and on their representations the design was promptly abandoned. That scores a good mark for the sailors.

—FOR—	—AGAINST—
THE SUNDAY LAW.	THE SUNDAY LAW.
Chief Justice Morrison,	Justice McKinstry,
Justice Myrick.	Justice Sharpstein,
Justice McKee,	Justice Ross.
Justice Thornton.	

THE LARGEST BREWERY in the north of England has had bad luck: sold out all but its buildings and they are for sale.

GOOD OF ORDER.

There are more things included under this head than occur to us at the first glance. Many members claim that we do not need much for good of order—but that is just what we do need. Every living, growing lodge, which shows that it is a power at home and has influence abroad, makes the 16th order of business an important part of every meeting. These remarks do not apply to lodges of this kind but to those that appoint a committee, then sit back, metaphorically speaking, and fold their hands as much as to say, "we've done our duty and that is all one can expect of us." But have they? No. What can a committee do if every member does not stand ready to add his or her mite to the general good? If this one stands back because of age? that one, because of youth? another, for want of education? a fourth, because "it always was an impossibility to speak in public?" and the thousand and one other excuses we hear every night we come together? People are not usually afraid to speak and to do in their own families, and what is this but one large family where we should dwell together in peace and unity, each one striving to help some other. We dont want quarrels over trifles, nor worse yet, utter indifference; but good debates, not on a set question, but on the questions which occur at every meeting and which should receive the attention of every member. Many claim that they are too busy—well, we are all busy and should be; when we come into this Order as members, each and every part of it becomes our business and should receive its due amount of attention, as well as the house, the store, the farm, or the newspaper. There are three things at least which every member can do and should do. Make no nominations for fun but for the good of the lodge. Refuse no office unless positively unable to attend, because everyone who can read and write can fill each and everyone, and there are always plenty who will lend a helping hand if necessary, and the least that anyone can do is to vote on every question that concerns the welfare of the lodge. We are sorry to say that we've visited lodges, which held a membership of one hundred and fifty, where not a single ballot during the whole evening was cast by a woman and half the men sat around the room like so many statues. A few words will suffice for what people usually call the "Good of the Order"—recesses, music, etc. The first are excellent as they give an opportunity to become better acquainted with the new and visiting members, and to speak a word of encouragement to those who falter by the way. But dont make them too long, "all work and no play, makes Jack a dull boy" but the reverse makes him an idle one. We are not children and have work to do. Let us do it—after 5 or 10 minutes of restful, pleasant conversation. Of the music, recitations, readings, etc., every lodge has more or less. We dont want long programs, for it is as easy to go to one extreme as another, but we do want every one to respond promptly when called upon. It is our duty to protect the young, aid the weak, and reclaim the fallen. After they join us we must entertain them so that they will feel at home, wish to remain with us, and soon enter into the spirit and work with us. Let us have *Faith* in the good work, *Hope* for the weak, and *Charity* for all mankind.

RETTA WOOD.

Riverside, April 24, 1882.

A HINT FROM OREGON.

The following call was widely issued in our sister State:

"A call for a Temperance Alliance for Polk county is hereby made, to meet at Dallas on Wednesday, March 8th, at 10 A. M., and continue in session till Thursday noon. All temperance organizations, churches and Sunday-schools are requested to send delegates to this Alliance at the rate of one delegate for every 20 members or fraction of 20 greater than 10. Important business for temperance people is on hand and there should be a full attendance.

D. T. STANLEY,

Vice Pres. Oregon State Temperance Alliance."

I have just had the pleasure of reading an account of this eleventh Alliance meeting, as reported in the Temperance Department of Bro. Stanley's *Christian Herald*. The address of the President, Dr. J. W. Watts, one of the State Lecturers and State Supt. of Petitions, is exceedingly good and shows a great amount of good work done with encouraging results and still wider work wisely planned. But that the RESCUE is always so crowded for space I would give some extracts. It does us all good to hear the ringing war cry and reports of progress from other States. Then there are so many former residents of Oregon in Cal. But I know there is not room and so restrain my scissors and pen. Nor must I venture to name the societies, churches and Sunday-schools of all denominations, Good Templar Lodges, Good Samaritans and Bands of Hope, represented by delegates. As briefly as possible I summarise the Resolutions:

1. By rising vote, approving Executive's action in circulating petitions for Prohibitory Constitutional Amendment and pledge hearty co-operation.

2. Appointing Supt. of Petitions in each county; State Supt. to present to Legislature, Alliance Executive Committee to assist.

3. The Resolution pledging voters to "use utmost endeavors to prevent nomination and election of any and all persons as members of approaching Legislature who favor the use or sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage" evoked much discussion but was ultimately laid on table.

4. Adopting a petition from Alliance to Legislature. President to present it and use every legitimate means to constrain legislature to attend to said request to submit Prohibitory Amendment to vote of people.

5. Recommending wide-spread circulation of literature such as D. C. Cook's and Nat. Temp. Society's publications and *Christian Herald*, Monmouth, Or., the organ of the Alliance.

6. That each church and temperance organization in this state be requested to hold meetings to agitate in favor of constitutional amendment; resolving to do all in their power to discountenance and suppress the twin-sister of alcohol, tobacco; denouncing the Logan Bill and all senators and representatives who support it.

7. Concerning raising necessary and liberal funds for carrying on the war. Public meetings—with speeches, reports from the field, and band and other music—were held. Adjourned to meet at Albany.

And should not California temperance workers of all lodges, churches, societies, etc., have once a year such a general open meeting for conference and co-operation? Why not during Grand Lodge week in October, at San Francisco, or at the 4th of July camp meeting at Guerneville, delegates be sent and the cream of our temperance talent, experience, wisdom and enthusiasm be gathered for a rich feast. Much encouragement and a fresh impetus would be given, and a more general organized effort made. It would not be antagonistic but helpful to Good Templars, Sons of Temperance, W. C. T. Union or any other effort. Brethren, what say you? Speak out.

J. W. WEBB.

HALSEY, OREGON.

The temperance cause is moving along with a slow but sure success in old Linn Co.

Last February there was a call sent out for a temperance convention which was responded to with the utmost zeal by the different temperance organizations and they effected a permanent society to be known as the Linn Co., Temperance Alliance. Its object is political, to select strictly temperance men for the different offices in this Co. It created quite a buzz among the wire workers to see the temperance men get to work and pass resolutions declaring they would support none but known temperance men in the coming June election. The Republicans held their County Convention on the 12th inst., and what has never been known in Linn Co. before, nominated a county ticket of the best temperance men in the county. Such a ticket would have been completely ignored six years ago. We await with anxiety to see what measure the Democrats will propose on the temperance question; if they have any idea of success in this county they must give us strictly temperance men or we will vote for the others; for we will not vote nor support but will cast in our mite against any and all whisky men that are brot to the front. We (the temperance people) hold the balance of power in this county and are going to use it on the first Monday in June next. The Democrats held their State convention on the 5th inst.; and there is not a word on temperance in their platform nor was temperance mentioned by any of the different eloquent speakers at their convention. Now if the Republicans want to elect their men without a dout, all they have got to do is give us good temperance men to vote for and a strong temperance platform, and we will throw our Democracy, Greenbackism, Anti-monopoly and all overboard and vote for temperance men first, last and all the time. W. W.

SACRAMENTO BUSINESS HOUSES.

Whittier Fuller & Co., Paints, Oils, etc., 1020 Second St.

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F. H. L. Weber, Temperance Grocer, 1217 and 1219 L. St.

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C. H. Stevens & Co., Dry Goods, Shoes, etc., Cor. 8th and J. Sts.

L. L. Lewis & Co., Stoves and Hardware, 132 and 134 J. St.

W. R. Strong & Co., Fruit Packers and Shippers, J. St. near Front.

All of these are good places to visit when you go or send to Sacramento.

WHAT IT DID FOR HIM.

"Come in here! come in!—— ——" (The dashes indicate a horrible string of oaths.)

Thus shouted a young man scarcely twenty-one years old, from a railway train to some one on the outside while he knocked so hard upon the window that I expected to see it smashed to pieces. One of his companions whispered to him that the car was full of ladies, when he, still in an elevated voice shouted.

"I know what I'm about. I paid my fare." So he went on to the disgust of every one in the car. He was so drunk that he could scarcely sit on his seat. His companions tho somewhat under the influence of liquor were ashamed of him, and proposed to go into the smoking car. All arose and started. It was humiliating to see this young man, well dressed and evidently capable of doing well in the world, go staggering up the aisle, every few steps he would lurch up against the end of a car seat making the ladies cringe in very fear of having him tumble over them. Why all this? Whisky, whisky. It had taken all the decency out of him, all the self-respect, and so it will for any body who uses it. S.

THE CIRCULARS.

I think the idea of issuing circulars to get signatures to elect men for office who will stand firm and true to Temperance and especially the Sunday law, a good one, and I am pleased to see you have commenced to bring this matter before the people, at so early a date. W. H. Barron.

Soulsbyville.

PENNINGTON, Sutter Co., April 17, 1882.

ED. RESCUE:—I got home the next day after seeing you at S. F.; found all well; was glad to get back where I could find the RESCUE and so many other temperance friends. Friday night attended Marysville Lodge; found many new faces there that had come in since I was last there; found I had missed much by not being here to attend District Lodge at Wheatland; just my luck. They all speak in the highest terms of the Wheatland brothers and sisters and how generously they entertained the whole lodge. They had one of the best District Lodges ever held in this District. On Sunday, our lodge day, I was called to the chair and we initiated 3 brothers and 2 sisters; felt much encouraged having 5 proposed for our next meeting. The good work goes on and we hope it ever may.

H. S. GRAVES.

IN MEMORIAM.—Notices have been given at various times that In Memoriam resolutions will not be published in the RESCUE, but still they continue to be sent regularly, without date or place of death, with no intimation whether the age was 13 or 81, and constructed in language and pattern that have been worn out a thousand times and are obsolete. The organ of the order should register the date and place of death, the name, age, sex, standing, record and qualities of every member that is called home from our circle. And the memorial notice should be in decorous terms and shape, and should be respectful to the memory of the deceased, satisfactory to the bereaved and creditable to the Order. It is a very simple affair to write an appropriate memorial notice, but it is impossible to frame one in this office from the material presented in the resolutions that generally come to hand. Therefore, be it understood, memorial notices will be readily inserted, but resolutions that contain no particulars from which a respectful notice can be framed, will in the future receive no attention. Twice during the past year the name of the deceased was omitted in the resolutions sent for publication beside many other irregularities and it is time this matter should receive decorous attention.

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The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at San Francisco on Tuesday, Oct. 3d, 1882, commencing at 10 a. m.

Directory of Lodges of Good Templars in the City of San Francisco.

NO.	NAME.	MEETS.	LOCATION OF HALL.
114	Evening Star,	Th.,	Grand Central Hall, 997 Market st., cor. of 6th.
120	Headlight,	W.,	Cambrian Hall, No. 1133 Mission street, bet. 7th and 8th Sts.
160	Mission Star,	Tu.,	No. 2943 Sixteenth St., bet Valencia and Mission streets.
180	Constitution,	F.,	Shiel's Hall, 32 O'Farrell st.
185	Life Boat,	M.,	No. 118 Jackson st., near Front.
186	Golden Gate,	Tu.,	Bush st. M. E. church, Bush street. nr. Devisadero street.
291	International,	M.,	Grand Central Hall, Market st., cor. of 6th.
293	Valley,	Th.,	Fell Street Presbyterian Church, bet. Laguna and Octavia sts.
307	Pleasant Valley,	M.,	Comerford's Hall Church st., bet. 27th and 28th.
314	Spring Valley,	Tu.,	Union Hall, cor. Fillmore and Greenwich sts.
417	Crystal,	M.,	Myrtle Hall, Railroad and 7th avenue.
7	California,	Th.,	Ono Hall, Mission and Fifteenth streets.

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G. Chap., Mrs. L. L. Whittaker, Independence.
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G. Sent., W. B. Robertson, Turner.
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Representatives to R. W. Grand Lodge.

J. E. Houston, Junction City; Levi Leland, Oregon City.

Alternates.

E. W. Ryan, Portland; Elias Jessup, Newberg.

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at The Dalles, commencing on the third Tuesday in June, 1882.

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ADOPTION.—Children may be adopted from the Home by reliable and proper persons upon application to Board of Lady Managers.

ADMISSION OF CHILDREN.—All letters concerning the admission of children, or their adoption from the Home should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board of Lady Managers, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, 150 9th street. San Francisco, who will furnish the necessary blank forms.

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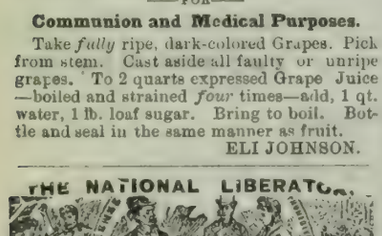
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Loans on personal security	1,106,004 27
Due from Banks and Bankers	392,457 61
Money on hand	398,669 34
	$3,523,844 23

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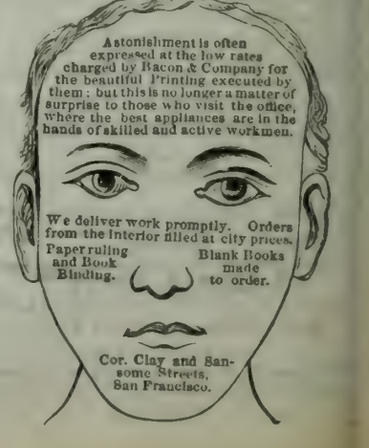
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VOL. XIX. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1882. No. 28

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Evans, J. W ... Sewing Machines
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When you call on any of these places please say you saw their Ad or card in the Rescue.

THE CASH GROCERY 519 Post St. will have next week a new program to offer—was too late this week.

REPORT of the Lady Managers of the O. H., of the Sacramento Y. M. C. A., and various communications etc. crowded out this week.

THE alarming intelligence comes that Ayers pills contain no croton oil nor calomel. Can any one believe the compounder made such a wretched oversight as that?

IN LIVERMORE on Monday the Temperance ticket elected 2 of the 5 Trustees and the Marshal and Assessor. A heavy vote was polled and there was much excitement. Good for Livermore.

HOME PROTECTION will protect the bar-tenders more than any other class of people. The death rate among them is double the rate of matchmakers and whitelead grinders, two of the most fatal occupations.

THE *Wasp* advertises a gold watch to be sent for $19.65 from Philadelphia; it is sold at about half the cost in Geneva and is as good as a $150 gold watch. If the *Wasp* don't know that advertiser to be a fraud, any of its readers who sends money for it will find it out.

COL. C. N. GOULDING left on yesterday's steamer for Cresent City and will make an extended tour of Del Norte, Humbolt and Mendocino counties before returning to the city.

THE Home Protection Association has districted the City and has appointed canvassers who will call upon all our citizens and give them an opportunity to identify themselves with the Association in its efforts to maintain law and order.

OREGON.—Bro. Z. T. Wright sending down a club for RESCUE from Portland reports flourishing times there. Prohibition Lodge No. 373 recently dedicated a new hall and cleared $70 and 8 new members on the occasion. No. 373 is aspiring to be the Banner Lodge and as it goes in for Temperance literature it stands a chance.

SUBSCRIBERS and renewals this week, Stockton (Wm. Jones) 1, (H. R. Hughes) 1; Blacks Station (Mrs. Stevens) 1; Lemore (Fairfield Lodge) 20; Alameda (Mrs Richardson) 1; Sacramento (G. B. K.) 1; W. C. King (Colusa 12; Little Stony 5; Elk Creek 3) 20; J. W. Webb (Santa Barbara 5; Lompoc 1; Carpenteria 1;) 7, in all 52.

THE most important and valuable piece of property owned by the State of Iowa from now till 27th June is its Temperance paper the *Northwestern News*. If the amendment should happen to carry by one vote or a few votes, that vote or those few votes will be worth to the State 100 million a year for every year that Prohibition has been hastened.

THE BROADEST, longest, widest, deepest, highest, most expansive, most elastic and most comprehensive joke of the year 1882, if not of the 19th century, is the nomination in an exchange of Jim Farley of Cal., for next President of the U. S. in 1884. He would get the vote of the San Francisco Leag of Fiendom, but whether that would quite overcome the decent vote of this and 37 other States is as yet slightly uncertain.

THE EXECUTIVE Committee met at Vallejo Monday evening May 1st. Bro. Gould was present and every body was glad to meet him. Bro. Graves was absent and every body was sorry not to meet him. The other members as usual were at the post of duty and had an interesting session, particulars of which will appear next week.

"KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS that we the undersigned do hereby pledge ourselves to each other that we will not patronize any persons, firms or business establishments that keep open their place or places of business on Sunday, contrary to law." That is copy of a subscription list which is being circulated in San Francisco and ot to be every where. The Leag of Fiendom have been practicing that line of tactics for 8 years against those who voted for local option in 1874.

DR. COGSWELL is busily prosecuting his scheme of fountains; has one in progress for placing at the Market Street ferry depot, and about ten in preparation for various cities in the East. Each one of them is to stand and preach a practical lesson of temperance and cleanliness and virtue and benevolence to thousands of people every day for many many generations and ages. The Dr. is a kind friend to humanity.

THE Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors have issued circulars advising the relinquishment of all attempts to enforce the Sunday Law, on the ground that the prosecutions are going to run the county into ruinous debt. It is a sweet condition of things for a ring of rumselling outlaws to own the County Supervisors, but it is not only so in Los Angeles. That is a nice story to go East to decent people there who have some idea of coming to California. That is a far more damaging report than that of 90,000 more Chinese coming.

DOMESTIC INFELICITY may be avoided or much mitigated by calling on J. W. Evans, 29 Post Street, San Francisco, and getting a light running Domestic Sewing Machine to lighten the domestic worries and labors of the household, to mend up the domestic tears and splits and make the Domestic machine run smoothly and lightly in every way. Look at the Horseshoe on page 441. Don't buy any more quartz mills and piledrivers to sew with. Our Good Templars and readers of the RESCUE want at least 200 of the very best sewing machines this summer. Let us go for the Horseshoe every time and save $10 apiece.

ILLINOIS has 24 counties without a licensed tramp mill or thief factory in them. In the first week of January there were but 13 persons in the county jails of these 24 counties. The other 78 counties had 4012 prisoners in jail or 51 to each county. Is that an item of any account for people to think about? But the secular press, the watchful guardians of the interests of the dear people, dare not publish any such facts as this, lest the grog-shop across the way should stop its 12 cents a week subscription.

MRS. PINKHAM'S picture is doutless good for worms and corns; the various pictures of the Doctor Browns and Smiths so prevalent in the illustrated newspapers are perhaps good applications for various cutaneous diseases; But the best patent medicine to give an Oscar Wildic tone to the advertising pages of a modern journal would be a salve or pill that would restore the bloom of youth and health to a second hand pair of boots or an old coat. That would draw with an editorial puff like this. "Dear Mrs. Pinkham—I had been meditating for over two weeks on the uncertainty of leather and expecting in a few days to be called on to confer a pair of venerable antique boots upon my butler who is a man of the most rigid morality and a regular attendant at the United Brethren Church, when I saw your advertizement and sent to New York for a dozen bottles of your Miraculous Madagascar Boot and Shoe Rejuvenator. By the time I had taken one of your small bottles at 75 cts. (3 shillings sterling) one of the boots had entirely healed up at the toe and assumed a beautiful polish and half a bottle more made a truly miraculous change in the other. Yours affectionately, W. E. Gladstone. Sworn to before me etc., Albert Edward. P. S. my chief steward asks if you have any pills that will mend umbrellas.

ANOTHER MINISTER SCANDAL.—About 3 months ago, a remarkable Sunday cockfight was celebrated in San Francisco. One of the swindling fraternity here had heard of a very cute sharper in Detroit, a famous artist in the cockpit, wrote to him and the two put up a game on their stealing brethren here. At the Sunday worship referred to, the Detroit artist first appeared. He was a perfect stranger, wore an air of meekness, suavity, and seriousness as well as a garb that could belong of right to none but a clergyman. The betters and sharpers were overcome with delight at the prospect of easily plucking a man who could be so little of an expert as the innocent and unpractical parson, but they were undeceived to the extent of $1.500 which created a general facial elongation and a remarkably fertile crop of suppressed profanity. Since then the man of solem air has been engaged in Alameda County, training roosters and other bipeds for the Sunday cockpit. One of the peculiarities of the saintly man was that of being always "just broke," and founding a small loan from a friend thereon. And two weeks ago he suddenly decamped without leaving address or clue or photograph. Now as this member of the Detroit Leag of Freedom looked very much like a preacher, the Sunday gamblers think the San Francisco ministers ot to make their losses good, if they desire to retain the reverence and respect of the Sunday sporting fraternity of San Francisco. Of course they will, and there will oe an assessment on the Ministerial Union next week to preserve the good name of the profession; probably.

[*For Decoration Day.*]

THE NATION'S DEAD.

BY J. A. MC MILLAN.

Honor the nation's dead!
Honor each lowly bed
  Unrecognized by friend!
Nobly they fought and well—
Heroes who bravely fell—
  The Union to defend.
Fierce was the foe and strong,
Bitter the war and long,
Righteous our cause and true,
  To liberate the slave.
Brave were the coats of blue,
  Yes! decorate each grave.

Comrades, reverse your arms!
No foe with dread alarms
  We go to meet to-day;
We go to greet the brave
Who sleep within the grave,
  Our comrades in the fray.
With garlands freshly wove,
And bathed in tears of love,
We march with mournful pace,
  A nation's tears are shed
These unknown graves to grace,
  Honor the nation's dead!

But other dead have we;
What shall their honors be?
  Not martyrs, victims these,
Died for their country's sake,
Its revenue to make,
  Sold for ambition's ease;
O, for an unknown name,
To hide their guilty shame!
Shame not all their own,
  'Tis by the nation bred.
Since licensed death is sown
  We reap the nation's dead.

Dead! Yes, and more than dead,
Dishonor crowns each head,
  And doom to endless hell,
Slain by no alien foe
"We, the people," dealt the blow
  By which these victims fell.
The nation's dead indeed,
Fruits of the nation's greed!
Not in freedom's holy cause
  This human blood was shed;
Victims of unrighteous laws
  Are these, our nation's dead.

Our dead by legal powers,
The crime, the guilt is ours;
  Slain by the people's will,
Full sixty thousand souls,
The yearly list enrolls,
  That "we, the people," kill.
The work of our own hands,
To meet the law's demands,
And O, the helpless cry!
  What bitter tears are shed,
By hosts that fain would die
  To swell the nation's dead!

What praise can we devise
For men whom we despise,
  Debauching manhood's pride?
What tho in lawful trade
This wreck and shame were made,
  Their name we still deride.
Yet as these pass away,
The victims of to-day,
Still other thousands wait—
  In bondage worse than slaves—
The same dishonored fate,
  To fill the drunkards graves.

How shall we clear our skirts
While licensed death begirts
  Our land from east to west?
For God will surely call
For vengence for the fall
  Of every soul distressed.
Is it a matter small,
That by our will they fall?
O man, let conscience reign!
  Let head be ruled by heart!
Let not this curse remain,
  Arise! bid it depart!

Honor the nation's dead,
Who for their country bled,
  Who died for freedom's sake!
But think of living death
That's haunting every path
  These hapless victims take.
In palaces or dives
The lawful traffic thrives
And shall we still sustain,
  This worse than rebel foe,
Whose countless thousands slain
  Are sunk to endless woe?

O, wretched people, we!
Who! who shall set us free
  From this accursed blight?
Let every patriot rise,
And burst the "party" ties
  That bind him in the fight.
Our nation's honor save,
And cheat the drunkard's grave,
'Twas ballots made the law
  That dares the curse of Heaven;
'Tis ballots must withdraw
  The legal sanction given.

HISTORIC LANDMARKS.

BY B. W. RICHARDSON, M. D., F. R. S.

XVII.—ALCOHOL AND PAUPERISM.

We have declared that alcohol prepared and taken on a large scale is a source of starvation—that to take large quantities of this is to starve. We have known that all thru our history. Our painters have shown that. Our Hogarths and Cruikshanks have sketched it. All who have depicted drunkenness have connected it wilh want and penury. We get beyond that. We see that nations that are going to suffer severely are nations that destroy the produce which is given to them for the supply of their natural wants, by appropriating it to unnatural productions. For instance, in Ireland—one of my friends has brought me a book on the culture of land in Ireland, and has shown that 75 per cent. of the cereal produce of the country goes for the production of one grain—barley, which goes in its turn for the production of one destructive drink—whisky. Let us take that to our minds; and that is only one illustration of which many more could be given; but we have here this broad fact before us, that directly we begin to take food for a false purpose, we take from ourselves that which nature wished us to have, and starvation, misery, and penury are the natural results. Perhaps some one will say, "We can get corn and food elsewhere." But we can only do it by the extension of our principles elsewhere, because if the opposite were to prevail then those countries sinking into the same abyss would perform the same act, and the whole world might in course of time be brought into one gigantic famine.

(To be continued.)

GENTLEMEN.—RESPECTABLE.

The *News Letter* complains "before the Supreme Court of the Public" of the Fountain saloon and Concert Hall, Sutter and Kearney. Two "*gentlemen*" were there recently enjoying the "performance and their beer," when one of the lady performers came and took a seat with them, was treated etc. She suggested that as it did not look well for her to be there they had better come into a side room; here was some more company; introductions, good time and three bottles of Harazsthy Champagne, which was on the bills $2 a bottle, but the gentlemen had to pay $15 for the three. They applied for redress at the police office and finding that that institution was not a court to judge between idiots who treat seductive sirens to ten cent champagn at $5.00 they appealed to the *News Letter* who puts the case between the "*gentlemen*" and the "*respectable*" "Concert Hall." Respectable all round.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

The liquor traffic is making war upon the nation. It is infecting the national life with incurable disease. The whole body politic, from the legally qualified elector to the Representative in Congress, is sickening with the fatal plague. This is a matter of great moment. We are face to face with an immense peril. A national sin is a national peril, and one of the deadliest and least reparable. Read all history and it is only a commentary on the axiom of the wise king, that "righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people." There is not a single instance in all history of any nation, conscious of its vice, clinging to its vice, refusing to give up its vice, that has not at last perished of its vice. Gibbon says, "Rome fell because she was honeycombed with corruption." Egypt worshipped beasts and became the basest of kingdoms. The Reign of Terror in France was the legitmate outbreak of social corruption. "The burden of Tyre," "the burden of Babylon," the burden of Nineveh," may be written against all the fallen nations, only changing the names. Many a nation has fallen unwept, but none without a crime. Our nation clung to the sin of slavery in spite of the warnings of Providence, and the baptism of blood in the Great Rebellion followed. Now if there is any one thing more clear than another it is that the sin, the besetting sin, the curse, the deadliest curse, of our nation to-day is drunkenness and drink. * * *

The family is the corner-stone of the State. The story will never cease to be told of how the warriors of Greece fot on the plains of Troy for ten weary years to vindicate and preserve the sanctity of the family. The ruin of the "Eternal City," whos proud boast it once was to be mistress of the world, but who now sits "childless and crownless here in voiceless woe," was caused by her failure to protect the family. In America the liquor traffic is smiting the family with a pestilential blast. It is encircling the home like the serpents of Laocoon, and crushing in its folds the spirit of patriotism and virtue. No wonder the prophet said: "Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, that putteth the bottle to his lips!" It is a crime to manufacture or sell intoxicating drinks. Our brewers, distillers, and saloon keepers are criminals. Lord Chesterfield that cool headed statesman, called them "artists in human slauter." Christ said to his disciples just before raising Lazarus, "Roll away the stone." So He says to the State, "Roll away the stone of temptation from before the drunkard." In the name of general benevolence, in the name of social self-interest, in the name of enlightened patriotism, and in the name of Christian civilization, we demand the suppression of the liquor traffic.—*J. M. Foster, in Christian Statesman.*

CAN THE LAW MAKE IT RIGHT?

No. 35.

MEN who sell beer justify themselves because the law permits them to sell; but does that make it right or prevent the criminal results that follow beer-drinking? Let us see. The beer traffic was made legal in Massachusetts in 1870. In Boston, the first year after the passage of the bill, 2,433 more persons were committed to the city prison than during the previous year. In New Bedford, a city of 22,000 persons, in eight months under free beer, crime increased 68 per cent. Letters were addressed to Chiefs of Police, District Attorneys, and Judges of Supreme Courts throughout the State with regard to beer. The testimony in the responses was almost invariably, "beer excites men to acts of violence, desperation, and crime."

England in 1830 legalized the beer trade. In four years, 50,000 new beer-shops were opened and not *one* whisky-shop was closed. Before the passage of this act the increase of crime was 12 per cent. For ten years after it was 31 per cent. Thirty-nine years after this, *all* the chief constables and superintendents of police throughout Great Britain were asked how to prevent crime? Almost without exception, the reply was, "Shut up the beer-houses."

Many cases of crime directly resulting from beer-drinking have come to our knowledge. The dreadful murder in New York where a man killed his friend (both drunk over the beer they had used that night together), cut his body in pieces, putting the head in a lumber pile, where it was found by school-children; the two recent cases in Ohio, when two men shot each other over a keg of beer, and another killed his companion and has gone to prison for life, both drunk on beer.

There is literally no end to the cases that might be given to show that the law can not make beer-drinking harmless nor beer-selling innocent. But the very men who are most ready to claim the protection of the law for their beer-selling, are the most unwilling to obey the law when it does not permit them to sell. The enforcement of such laws is often resisted with violence, and men who engage in the prosecutions often have their property destroyed and their lives threatened. In a notable recent case in Nebraska, Col., Watson B. Smith. of Omaha, who had done good service in that line, received many threatening letters from brewers and saloon-keepers, and at last was brutally murdered, probably by some of those who had threatened him. These are the legitimate results of beer-drinking and beer-selling, and no amount of law can make them right or harmless.

[W. C. T. U. Leaflet. Send to Julia Colman, 76 Bible House, N. Y. $1,30 per 1,000, postage included.]

ENGLISH STATISTICS.

(Gleaned from a letter of Wm. Hoyle in the *Alliance News.*)

Gross Rental of Land in the United Kingdom	$300,000,000
Gross Rental of all the houses in the United Kingdom	375,000,000
Total rental	$675,000,000
Drink Bill, every year	$682,000,000
Convictions for crime in 1880	520,628
" " " 1861	259,041
Lunatics " 1880	71,191
" " 1859	36,762
Vagrants convicted " 1880	53,983
" " " 1860	25,278
Number of crime mills licensed	180,000

But the secular press dare not publish that item.

A few National Temperance Almanacs can be supplied at the RESCUE office; a 10 cent stamp will get one, and that is the cheapest way of remittance. The volume for 1882 is, as usual, full of good matter.

CAL. W. C. T. UNION.

"THE WOMEN OF AMERICA *vs.* THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC"

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AN APOSTLE.

It is a pity that Mr. Hallenbeck dont approve of temperance societies. A sad draw back to his usefulness. One might if so disposed raise an objection *on equal grounds* against religious societies. One of the best disinfectants for any such disease of the imagination is found in the work of one of God's noblest modern prophets and apostles,

MISS WESTON,

the apostle to the British seamen. In Exeter Hall on the 30th March this heroine gave her annual report of the progress and prospects of temperance in the navy, before a large audience; the Rt. Hon. Lord Claud Hamilton presiding (which indicates that his Lordship honored himself and his rank on that occasion.)

She said the seed had been sown for years by the National Temperance Leag and now is bearing good fruit. Twelve years ago there were some total abstainers here and there in the Navy; the *Reindeer* was sent to the Pacific on a 4 years cruise. She had some good officers and seamen and a temperance society was started on the ship. Many men were reformed on board and when the crew were at last paid off, the sober ones had a grand tea celebration and when about to part, one of the boys said "if this has been good for the Reindeer it ot to be good for other ships, let us all pledge ourselves to start the same thing wherever we go in other ships." They did so and the work has been carried on ever since with the assistance of the National Leag who with admirable good judgment if not under a Divine inspiration detailed Miss Weston to undertake the lead in the work.

There are generally 220 to 230 British ships of war in commission with about 57,000 officers, seamen and boys. They are commissioned for about 4 years. Some are always returning and are laid up till wanted again; their crews paid off, and drafted again into other ships which are commissioned. Miss Weston is enabled to get a pretty accurate record of the work accomplished, but there is a constant breaking up of the ships society and a constant remodeling the nucleus of another. It is a serious difficulty to contend against but they keep manfully or womanfully at it. Miss Weston says "I am satisfied that where temperance work is carried on upon the right lines in simple faith and trust in God it will bring an abundant and glorious harvest. * * * I must say after working among seamen for 15 years that you have not on shore such a band of temperance workers as I could show you in the Navy; * * * just as they have been determined and out and out for drink and evil, so when they become changed men of God they are out and out on the right side and their energy goes into right channels."

In the Navy and at foreign ports which these ships visit she has over 1000 helpers, nearly all of them sailors, officers and marines; and they have secured one-sixth of the service (about 10000) already for temperance; the best and cleanest and healthiest and handsomest of all the force. These men are always selected by their officers when a responsible or dangerous service is demanded (and so it is everywhere.) The officers in such cases call on the men who have clear heads and who are strong and well and courageous.

When a ship goes into commission Miss Weston endeavors to get a branch of the Temperance Leag on board, and it seems she generally if not always succeeds. She has Sailors' Homes at all the great government ports thru which she can get at every ship that prepares for sea. The captain's consent has to be first obtained; this was at first a difficulty, for the officers feared temperance would affect a sailor harmfully, and to have a woman come round talking temperance was an awful thing too, (altho it was always in order for women to go among sailors to peddle tobacco and oranges and a little gin and cheese and eggs, etc., for food, and kittens and pups and canary birds for pets. That was a good woman's normal sphere, but talking temperance and godliness to sailors was unsexing herself in a manner shocking to tender sensibilities). But these objections to her work are wearing out, and she is generally warmly welcomed both by officers and seamen.

She describes a recent instance of how she succeeds. On her first visit on board at the dinner hour, one of the men asked if she had her pocket-pistol (pledge book), and desired her to "spin a yarn" to 200 or 300 of the crew who were ready to listen. A number took the pledge after the talk, and an under officer became their leader. When the ship left, there was a machine for a coffee canteen on board, a temperance library, Sankey's Song Books and a Bible class, and they were to hold a temperance meeting as often as possible.

The ship called at Madeira; a Christian friend of Miss Weston was there ready to meet them. Several tea meetings and parties were arranged on shore; first night 80, and second, 90 of the crew had liberty and attended; and a prayer meeting was added to the exercises. Next they went to St. Vincent (West Indies) and coaled there. More meetings on shore with good results; while some of the rummy sailors got into a row on shore and were hurt and put to simmer down in jail. Last news they were at the Cape of Good Hope having a good time there. They are fitted out with all the requisites of a temperance society, and when they return at the end of a four years' cruise, they expect, as in former instances, a grand result of reformed, respectable, worthy seamen and many of them members of the Christian fold.

There are 2000 boys on the training ships at Devonport and many more elsewhere. Miss W. addresses them all once or twice a year, and has fully half of them on her plede book. Many boys when they get entitled to their grog ration at twenty years of age (that thousand times infamous custom) are tempted to break their pledge, but a great many resist, and those who do are presented at the end of the year with a silver medal; 1000 boys took the pledge on the training ships last year.

Miss Weston has succeeded in enlisting friendly agents in nearly all the ports visited by British Naval vessels all round the world, who board the ships on arrival, look up the temperance seamen, invite them to good, pleasant quarters, and to happy gatherings, and temperance reunions on shore.

It is a sad reflection that the Chaplains seem to have been very shy of this temperance movement, not the first to help it; but it is cheering to hear that last year a good many had joined it. Miss Weston says it is a grand thing when the Chaplain takes an interest in the cause. "The other day the Chaplain of the Indus came to the meeting and heard the men speak, sing, recite, etc., and he was so struck by what he saw that he said, I have taken my last glass of wine in moderation all my life, but from to-night will do so no more. I won't be led by my men, but by God's help I will lead them," and to their great delight he is now their president.

Another chaplain (in the Bodicea) left England undecided, but she heard from Madeira that the ship sailed from there with 80 temperance men headed by the chaplain, after some successful meetings. The Diamond sailed from Australia with 60. The Druid on the North American station has one quarter of her crew tetotallers under the lead of her first lieutenant, son of Sir Wm. King Hall. He "testifies to the tremendous advantages that temperance gives to every sailor and the mark these men make on board their ship." The Superb in the Mediterranean has 60 abstainers under the chaplain. The Magpie, a little vessel has 20 under the lead of an officer.

In 1881 Miss W. issued 230 "cards of honor" for periods of 1 to 5 years of total abstinence, 21 silver medals for 5 years and 2 silver medals for 10 years adherence to the pledge, and sent 20,000 little blue books into the Navy which are "little gospel letters" and once a quarter pledge papers are distributed, many of which are signed and returned to her. They have an organ, the *Naval Brigade News* which is self-sustaining and 50,000 copies were issued last year; circulation increasing fast too. And this work costs $5,000 a year, of which the leag pays part and Miss W. has to find the rest.

These items have been gleaned from the *Temperance Record* and will be continued in next number.

WANTED, A NEW PARTY.

If there were no other reason for the existence of a prohibition party than that temperance men might have some way of expressing their opinions on election days, it were sufficient reason for the organization of such party. As the case now stands, such voters must either accept the candidates of the present anti-temperance political parties, or vote blanks. Sufficient time has certainly been given the two great political organizations of our country to show us what they will do for temperance. And we have all had abundant opportunity to learn their purposes in regard to this question. The fact is known by every body, that both of them believe temperance legislation to be hurtful to them as parties. Hence, there is nothing to be expected from them in favor of temperance, and, therefore, no reason why conscientious Christian men should vote for either of them. But many such men do vote for the candidates of these parties. They protest against this unscrupulous spoils seeking. They know that neither is in favor of the legislation they want, and yet comparing one with another perhaps, and influenced by that miserable old adage, "Of two evils choose the less," they will still vote for the party they supported years ago, and congratulate themselves they have done perfectly right and the best thing possible.

Of course that is all either party wants. It cares little if its adherents, while supporting it, must make the humiliating acknowledgement that it is a less evil than its rival. It cares not whether the argument be wrong and mischievous,—as the adage referred to certainly is,—just so the voter be retained. Power, not character and welfare of constituents, is its object.

We ask, therefore, for the organization of a party that will seek the total suppression and prohibition of the liquor traffic. We do not want a party, speaking smooth words of "sympathy," with our cause, and yet refusing us even the little right to petition, as the Republican party does, to say nothing about granting us any of the proposed laws for the suppression of intemperance. Such "sympathy," though possibly a less evil than Democratic indifference, is too pharisaical to hold the affection of conscientious people any longer. We must have something more than meaningless and deceptive professions, if we are to continue to choose it at the polls.

Besides, it is not a question with us which *evil* we will choose. As Christians we may *submit* to the evil, but choose it never. If, therefore, the Republican and the Democratic parties will not champion the cause of temperance,—and it is evident they will not,—as temperance voters we have no further use for them. We choose principle rather than party,—the cause of humanity rather than that of office seekers.

And in withdrawing allegiance from this party, so chivalrous in years gone by, but so abject and servile to whisky and spoils in these years, we must then work for the organization of a party committed to prohibition and all its accessories, promising to vote for it, work for it, and pray for it, as consistent temperance men who have the interests of their fellows and of their government at heart.

Shall we have such a party?—*Signal.*

FOREIGN MISSIONS PAY.

They pay financially, as the old wheel-wright found, who gave one dollar to missions in the Sandwich Islands, feeling as if he had dropped it into the sea, but was amazed to receive, not long after, an order for twenty carts, at ninety dollars each. They pay scientifically, as the sixty languages reduced by missionaries to grammatical form, attest. They pay restoratively, as the Papuan and the Maori of the day bear witness; and Africaner; and Vara, a Sandwich Islander, who, born a heathen, on his death-bed said to friends about him, that his canoe was ready, its sail was spread, and his pilot on board; and a certain Brahmin, who, when converted, besides being invicible in argument possessed such eloquence as to bring tears to Brahmin eyes —a feat as difficult as to wring moisture from the pebbles of the brook. That they have restored society and whole nations, let the disappearance of Suttee, of Juggernaut, and of drowning in the Ganges declare, and Madagascar and Polynesia, and Fiji, with her eight hundred churches, swell the testimony. If, after reflecting on facts like these, a preacher should have no zeal for missions, what a "narrow-chested, spindle-legged" character he must be!—*Dr. Scudder.*

But it is of no use to tell people these things; just as they do about prohibitory laws they will keep on saying that the missionary never civilized anybody, only went to live easy and make money selling beads to the savages; and they will prove conclusively that it was the rumseller with his barrels of whisky who built the 800 churches in Fiji, taut the natives to read and converted the Islands of the Sea.

IN ST. GEORGE'S hospital, London, the drink bill for employees was in 1880, $2,656, and for patients as medicine, $3.884. Must be a heavy mortality there; what a boon to those poor people it would be to have intelligent physicians.

G. W. Secretary's D'p'tm't.

GEORGE B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.

☞The office of the Grand Lodge is located in the Capital Savings Bank Building, entrance, No. 328 J street, up-stairs, over the southwest corner J and Fourth streets, Sacramento, where the Grand Worthy Secretary will be pleased to receive calls from the members of the Order during business hours.

☞This department is edited by the Grand Worthy Secretary, to whom all communications relating in any way to the business of the Grand Lodge, this department, or anything appearing hereunder, should be addressed.

☞The Grand Worthy Secretary's post office address is Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento, Cal.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES
ON SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE G. W. S.

Sold for the Benefit of the Grand Lodge

Constitutions, per hundred copies	$12 00
Constitutions per dozen	1 75
Glee Books, "Temperance Chimes" per dozen	4 00
Glee Books, per half dozen	2 50
Glee Books, single copies	50
Receipts of Evening and Constitution Roll Book, per set	2 50
Chase's Digest, per copy	1 50
Officer's Roll Call etc., Book of	1 00
Pledge Cards, per hundred	1 00
Officers Cards, per set of four	1 00
Degree Ode Cards, per dozen	1 00
Subordinate Ode Cards, per dozen	50
Subordinate Ode Cards with music, per dozen	1 50
Chase's Good of the Order, per copy	75

BLANK FORMS.

Clearance Cards, per dozen	3 00
Grand Lodge Returns, per dozen	1 00
W. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. F. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Bonds, per dozen	1 00
Forms for Charges, Trials, etc., per set of four	25
Forms for incorporation of Lodges	Free

LODGE BOOKS

Propositions for Membership, Book of fifty	50
Notices of Election to Membership, book of fifty	50
Proposition Committee notices, book of fifty	50
D. G. W. C. T.'s Dispensations, book of fifty	50
Password Certificates, book of fifty	50
Delinquent (Dues) Notice, book of fifty	50
Warrants on W. T., book of fifty	50
W. F. S. Receipts, bock of fifty	55
W. T. Receipts, book of fifty	50

LODGE FURNITURE.

In addition to the above, I will attend to orders for Impression Seals, Blank Books, Special Printing, Regalia or Lodge Furniture. This will be done as an accommodation to Lodges and not as a source of profit either to the Grand Lodge or myself; hence all orders filled will be sent per express by the dealers, with instructions to "collect on delivery," unless the money accompanies the order. Address—

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.,
Sacramento, California.

CASH RECEIVED.—The Grand Worthy Secretary acknowledges receipt of the following amounts of cash since last report. Proper personal receipts were also forwarded in each case:

GENERAL FUND.

Maxwell Lodge, No 132	$ 4 00	Hornitos, 187	12 50
San Juan, 134	15 50	Tulare, 195	22 50
Groveland, 135	2 50	Willitsville, 259	19 00
Young America, 310	5 00	Madison, 290	11 25
Perserverance, 387	3 00	Spring Valley, 314	23 25
Marshall, 410	8 00	Bald Mountain, 324	28 00
Willow Spring, 461	2 50	Seaside, 354	15 50
San Berd'no, 220	56 75	Success, 366	19 50
Life Boat, 185	26 75	Rohnerville, 367	90
San Rafael, 244	15 50	Santa Rosa, 370	12 25
Silver Star, 272	40 25	Santa Clara, 399	25 50
Porterville, 302	8 50	Georgetown, 455	20 25
Ivy, 311	7 25	Table Bluff, 460	27 25
Big Tree, 345	8 25	Ventura, 489	4 50
Murphys, 361	25 00	Tucson, 4	6 50
San Juan, 369	1 00	Welcome, 104	15 75
Golden, 389	7 50	Evening Star, 114	23 50
Mound, 418	12 50	Headlight, 120	21 00
West Butte, 452	11 50	Sebastopol, 167	13 75
Cornelian, 476	10 00	Northern Star, 207	13 75
Ceres, 109	31 25	Orion, 224	22 50
Aqua Pura, 111	10 40	International, 291	57 00
Lockford, 115	15 00	Hanford, 296	6 25
Amador, 152	28 50	Twilight, 331	8 00
Yolo, 163	21 50	Lathrop, 373	6 75
Stockton, 182	23 75	Garden Valley, 1	25 25
Cosumnes, 183	6 00		

ORPHANS' HOME FUND.

Aqua Pura, 111	18 00	Mrs M E Mills	50 00

CHARTER FEE FUND.

Rough and Ready, 507	15 00	Gem, 505	15 00
Gridley, 240	15 00	Arbuckle, 506	15 00
Shamrock, 501	15 00	Ventura, D T	5 00
Paradise, 504	15 00		

LECTURE FUND.

J. W. Webb's Apr. Collections.

Santa Barbara	22 00	Upper Ojai	2 90
Mound, D L	13 00	Montecito	2 50
Ventura	10 80	Artesia S H	1 50
Goleta	6 00	Hope	1 15
Lompoc	5 30	Mapee	1 00

C. N. Goulding's Apr. Collections.

Live Oak	16 80	Bangor	5 40
Brentwood	11 50	Paradise	5 35
Wyandotte	10 00	Chico	5 00
Biggs	8 50		

H. R. Hughes' Apr. Collections.

Plainsburg	3 75	Collegeville	2 60
Cunningham	5 25	Wildwood	2 50
Central Point	4 50	Atlanta	2 10
Merced D L	8 25	Reinharts	2 10
Turlock	5 25	Ripon	1 75
Ceres	4 15	Waterford	1 35
French Camp	3 30		

W. C. King's Apr. Collections.

College City	6 15	Sulphur Creek	3 70
Sycamore	4 65	Arbuckle	3 15

Wm. Crowhurst's Apr. Collections.

Livermore	14 40	San Leandro	2 80
Washington	7 35	Newark	2 25
Haywards	3 45	Pleasanton	1 85

Mrs. E. P. Stevens' Apr. Collections.

Woodland	39 10	Dunnigans	9 00
Madison	15 00	Cacheville	6 80
Blacks Station	11 00	Winters	6 50
Yolo D L	9 30		

HOME FOR ORPHANS RECEIPTS.—Dr. I. S. Halsey G. W. T. and Treasurer of the Boards of Trustees and Lady Managers of the Good Templars Home for Orphans, acknowledges receipt of the following amounts for Home account during the month of April:

SUPPORT;		T Deneer	9 00
K Pfend	5 00	C E Thomas	6 25
Hattie Day	12 00	W H Tresbery	18 75
Isabel Eden	10 00	G Dunham	10 00
C W Miller	15 00		
Total			86 00
Miscellaneous.	Vallejo Board of Education.		70 00
Total receipts			156 00

PACKAGES MAILED.—The following packages have been mailed during the past week from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office:

2—Mrs F J Bradshaw, Pine Grove	4—Ellis Griffiths, Nortonville
2—E K Abbott, Salinas	1—W A Achison, Bakersfield
1—W Parker, Castroville	2—Emma Bisbie, Compton
1—C H Dexter, Vallejo	1—Rebecca M Kimball, S F
1—F Ennor, Rough and Ready	3—G W Jeffress, Red Bluff
1—C Cargill, San Juan	1—E Briggs, Grass Valley
2—J P James, Groveland	1—W T Tyndall, Goleta
3—L B Landen, Turlock	1—T H Burton, Woodland
1—T D Dollings, Paskenta	1—J W Dunlap, Knights Ferry
1—Fanny Colby, S F	2—J J Steele, Santa Barbara
2—W H Hosmer Chinese C'mp	1—J Audett, Jr, Madison
2—A H Hewitt, Live Oak	1—B F Tucker, Santa Barbara
1—Ella Evans, N San Juan	1—C C Sherling, S F
1—Lizzie A Meore, Tulare	1—W S Read, Oroville
1—A C Keesling, San Jose	1—E Morgan, Jamestown
	1—Lucy Jenkins, Compton

PER EXPRESS.

1—G R Livingstone, S Buenaventura	1—T M Burns, Hydesville
1—W Crowhurst, S F	1—H A F Miller, Hills Ferry
1—Rev H Neat, Sonora	1—J F Townsend, Lincoln
1—F M Trayler, French Camp	1—I LeRoy Mansfield, Orov'le
1—Mrs S L Prindle, Mokel'me Hill	1—H P Bickford, Forest City
	1—J M Walling, Nevada City

Returns Received.—During the past week the following Lodges have filed Grand Lodge returns with the G. W. S. and their receipt is acknowledged:

No. 104, 109, 111, 114, 115, 120, 123, 132, 134, 152, 163, 166, 167, 182, 183, 185, 187, 189, 195, 200, 220, 207, 244, 259, 272, 290, 291, 296, 302, 311, 314, 324, 331, 347, 354, 361, 366, 370, 373, 389, 399, 410, 418, 455, 460, 476, 486, 489, 504, 505, 4, 1.

D. G. W. C. T.s COMMISSIONED.—The following commissions have been issued and forwarded from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office during the past week:

DEGREE TEMPLARS

Jno W Livermore, for No 243, Kingsburg.

LODGE DEPUTIES.

Nancy Clapp, for No 310, Pleasant Valley.
J H Williamson for No 320, Fairfield.
Oscar W Everson, for No 380, Mendocino.
J A Fairbanks, for No 412, San Francisco.
John S Murphy for No 382, Coulterville.
E W Turner, for No 290, Madera.
E G Graves, for No 258, El Monte.
Thos J Hodgson, for No 175, Mariposa.
Rev T B Palmer, for No 202, Haywards.
J W Giles, for No 472. Dexter Box Lockford.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

GRAND LODGE I. O. G. T. OF CALIFORNIA.

BERNARD HOUSE, VALLEJO, May 1, 1882.

Pursuant to call of the G. W. C. T. the Executive Committee convened and was called to order at eight o'clock P. M.

Upon calling the roll there were found to be present G. W. C. T. Robert Thompson of San Francisco, G. W. V. T., Mrs. E. P. Stevens of San Francisco, P. G. W. C. T., Will D. Gould of Los Angeles, G. W. T. Dr. I. S. Halsey of Vallejo, and G. W. S., Geo. B. Katzenstein of Sacramento. Absent H. S. Graves of Yuba City.

The minutes of the previous meeting held February 6 were read and duly approved.

The G. W. S. presented the usual quarterly report as follows.

QUARTERLY RETURNS AND MEMBERSHIP.

I am gratified at being able to report a continued advance all along the line, the files of quarterly returns increasing at each report. For the quarter ending January 31st last 352 lodges filed returns showing a membership of 18,277. This is exclusive of delinquent lodges which do not enter into the calculation. 652 members have been added also by the charter membership of new lodges, so that the bona fide reported membership is 18,929.

The delinquent lodges, those failing so far to file quarterly returns for the term ending January 31st last, are 20 in number as follows. Nos. 7, 101, 106, 226, 229, 250, 276, 277, 282, 287, 306, 372, 374, 426, 439, 447. 453, 457, A. T. 1. S. I. 1.

The lodges becoming extinct by surrender of charter etc. since last report are Nos. 147, 149, 240, 251, 289 and 347—in all 6. Three of these were merged into other lodges.

Crystal Fount Lodge No. 240 of Gridley Butte County was reorganized as a new lodge under the name of Gridley Lodge No. 240, by Col. C. N. Goulding by my advice and consent, securing many of the best citizens of that community as charter members. The old lodge having forfeited its charter by reason of failure to hold regular meetings during three quarters. The new lodge was organized with 81 charter members and renews the work under most favorable auspices. I recommend that the property and effects of Crystal Fount Lodge be transferred and donated to the new Gridley Lodge.

NEW LODGES.

Since the last meeting of this Committee 23 new lodges have been organized, and it is gratifying to note that at least six of these were organized by District Deputies as the result of local effect. Our Grand Lecturers organized 14 of the new lodges as follows, King 6; Goulding 5; Hughes 2; Webb 1. The remaining lodges were organized, 2 by Bro. Charles J. Covillaud and one each by Bro. G. M. McWaine; H. C. Brooke; G. W. Frazier, J. H. Liening, J. D. McLeod, M. D. Gage and Sister Myra Walbridge.

The following exhibit shows the location, date of organization, number of charter members, and the organization of each lodge reported:

Integrity	Feb 4	32	C N Goulding
Triumphant	Feb 4	20	C J Covillaud
Ventura	Feb 6	17	Myra Walbridge
Binghamton	Feb 9	27	G W Frazer
Duarte	Feb 21	30	J W Webb
Lugonia	Feb 24	29	H C Brooke
Elk Horn	Mar 1	26	C N Goulding
Browns Valley	Mar 2	27	C J Covillaud
Maxwell	Mar 3	17	J H Liening
Glenville	Mar 9	16	W C King
Alturas	Mar 13	16	J D McLeod
Bakersfield	Mar 18	20	W C King
White Rock	Mar 22	27	H R Hughes
Weldon	Mar 27	21	W C King
Santa Cruz	Mar 28	22	G M McWain
Old River	Mar 30	17	W C King
Shamrock	Apr 2	20	W C King
Cunningham	Apr 3	25	H R Hughes
Burneyville	Apr 8	38	M D Gage
Paradise	Apr 10	54	C N Goulding
Gridley	Apr 12	81	C N Goulding
Wyandotte	Apr 13	49	C N Goulding
Arbuckle	Apr 15	27	W C King

AMENDMENTS APPROVED.

The following amendments have been approved to Bylaws of Lodges as follows.

Feb. 14, Prohibition Lodge No. 412, repealing previous enactment requiring a deposit of one half the amount of initiation fee with propositions for membership.

March 6, Virginia Lodge No. 124 changing night of meeting to Saturday.

March 9, Mission Star Lodge No. 160, changing night of meeting to Saturday. Fixing dues for all male members under 15 years of age at 50 cts. per quarter. Fixing regular initiation fee for males at $3, females $1. Fixing degree fees for males at $1, for each degree, females 50 cts. each. Disapproved the reduction of initiation and degree fees for minor males to 75cts. and 50 cts respectively, because in conflict with Act V. Section 1 and 2 of Subordinate constitution which fixes a minimum regardless of age.

March 31st, Antelope Lodge No. 145, change of night of meeting to Sunday.

April 1st Mission Star Lodge No. 160, fixing initiation fee of males under 16 years of age at $2.

April 1st Aqua Pura Lodge No. 111, changing night of meeting to Monday.

April 1st Red Bluff Lodge No. 192, permitting all members irrespective of age to vote upon all questions before the Lodge.

April 3, Columbia Lodge No. 128, changing night of meeting to Saturday.

April 7th Kern Island Lodge No. 495, fixing night of meeting as Monday; the hour 7-30 P. M from Oct. to April and 8 P. M. the balance of the year. Permitting all members to vote upon all questions that may occur, without restrictions as to age. Making dues of members uniform without reference to adult or minor.

April 8th San Louis Obispo No. 444, providing for the initiation of candidates only on the second and fourth meetings of each month.

April 14th Volcano Lodge No. 281, changing night of meeting to Friday.

April 15th Success Lodge No. 366, fixing dues of male members from 12 to 16 years at 75 cents, 16 to 20 years at $1,00 and over 20 years $1,50 per quarter. Dues of females 25 cents per quarter.

April 19th Welcome Lodge No. 104, fixing dues of female members at 25 cts. per quarter.

April 17th Greenwood Lodge No. 450, permitting members under 16 years of age to vote upon all questions.

April 19th Ventura Lodge No. 489, changing night of meeting to Wednesday.

April 22d San Luis Obispo Lodge 444, Providing for the initiation and conferring degrees upon candidates only upon the second and fourth meeting nights of each month. The remaining meetings to be devoted to business and open meetings.

April 26, Chapel Lodge No. 191, permitting minor members who are full degree members to vote upon all questions before the Lodge.

April 26, Declined approval to amendment from Vesper Lodge No. 268 which permitted the Trustees of the hall to rent the hall upon any night at any time. Holding that the meeting night of the Lodge should be reserved for lodge purposes and no other, which the amendment did not contemplate.

The report of the G. W. S. was considered seriatim and its several parts approved and adopted.

The G. S., J. W. presented her quarterly report as follows:

Since last report Feb. 1st, there have been 41 Bands organized, and several others partially organized, have been furnished supplies and will doubtless soon report.

In Feb. mailed 158 packages, 66 letters and 63 postal cards. In Mar. mailed 103 packages, 119 letters, and 46 postal cards. In Apr., up to the 26th, mailed 67 packages, 63 letters, 17 postals. Total, 248 letters, 126 postals and 328 packages.

In March sent out 155 circulars with sample copy *Youth's Temperance Banner*, and blank for report to all Bands.

In Apr. sent out 500 circulars to Lodges and Bands. Rituals sent out this quarter 4,758. And 3,842 Badges.

Have answered all letters promptly and as before have endeavored to discharge my whole duty.

In Feb. traveled 108 miles in a trip of ten days organizing 3 Bands of Hope and visiting and strengthening several others.

In April traveled 52 miles visiting Tuolume District lodge and several Bands of Hope.

Respectfully submitted.

M. E. Richardson, G. S. J. W.

Appended to the G. S. J. W. report was the quarterly financial statement showing an expenditure for postage, expressage and traveling expenses and salary aggregating $158.48. The receipts were; advances from Grand Lodge $150; sale of supplies $42.10. Receipts $192.10. Expenditures $158.48. Balance on hand $38.25. These amounts being exclusive of badges for which $417 was paid from the Grand Lodge Treasury during the quarter.

The report and statement were audited and approved.

A communication and report was received from Capt. A. D. Wood, Editor and publisher of the Rescue, showing the average weekly issue of the paper (exclusive of the manmoth edition of Feb. 16) to have been 3,840. Average cost per issue $114.55. Extra cost of edition of Feb. 16th, $197,82. Total cost of publication $1,686.70. Total receipts $766.90. Deficiency on publication account $919.80. There was also reported due the paper for advertising and subscriptions $310.15. The subscribers for the quarter were reported to be 584 of whom W. C. King secured 78; J. W. Webb 78; Mrs. Stevens 45; H. R. Hughes and C. Duffy 20; C. N. Goulding 4; Wm. Crowhurst 2; from W. V. T's., L. D.'s and individuals 357. Total for 3 months 584.

Bills were presented and audited on account of of the publication of the Rescue as follows. Deficiency on account of publication $919.80. Three months salary of editor $450. Assistent $75. Total $1,444.80 for which amount a warrant was ordered drawn in favor of Capt. A. D. Wood account of Rescue publication for the past three months.

Capt. A. D. Wood being announced was invited to a seat with the committee.

A petition was received from California Lodge No. 7 praying that a new charter plate might be issued to them in lieu of the original which had been destroyed or stolen. Upon motion the matter of compliance with the request was referred to the G. W. C. T. and G. W. S. with power to act.

Upon motion Mrs. M. E. Richardson, G. S. J. W. was appointed a delegate to represent the Grand Lodge of California in the State Sunday School Convention which is to assemble at Stockton.

The Supt of the Lecture force, Bro. R. Thompson presented a detailed showing of the work performed by the Grand Lecturers during the first six months of the current fiscal year. A recapitulation is presented as follows, the first column of figures denoting the number of lectures delivered; second, the number of miles traveled; third, collections and charter fees received; fourth, children addressed; fifth, adults addressed; sixth expenses incurred:

Crowhurst	142	2183	$ 427.05	3632	9030	$ 311.85
Hughes	134	2322	453.00	1848	5310	388.47
Webb	133	2428	387.47	5081	12078	263.57
Goulding	131	2568	906.05	2369	20724	695.70
Stevens	91	1324	648.80	3731	10542	152.25
*King	90	2824	325.30	1205	5940	380.15
Totals	721	13649	$3147.67	17866	63624	$2191.99
Average	120	2274	$ 524.61	2977	10604	$ 365.33

* Brother King was not constantly employed.

The Superintendent concluded as follows: "All our Lecturers have cheerfully labored to the extent of their ability. Our entire force is working harmoniously and well." The report was received and approved.

Upon motion the matter of the emplopment of a special canvasser for the Rescue was referred to the G. W. C. T. and Editor of the Rescue, with power to act.

Upon motion it was directed that an official circular be issued by the Executive Committee, calling the particular attention of the Order to our official organ, and urging a more liberal distribution of the Rescue.

The G. W. C. T. presented bills and vouchers for various expenditures under his supervision as follows:

Lecture field work	$ 55.17
Distribution of Temperance Literature	65.75
Juvenile work	70.00
G. W. C. T. contingent expenses	211.30
Total	$402.22

Upon motion the accounts were audited and allowed.

In the matter of the disposition of the property and effects of Alturas Lodge, No. 149, the matter was referred to the G. W. C. T. with power to act.

A petition for the opening of a new Lodge at El Monte, Los Angeles county, was received, considered, and denied.

Upon motion it was ordered that all wine tracts and other literature on hand be distributed to all District Deputies of the State pro rata.

Upon motion the one hundred copies of the Rescue heretofore supplied to each of the Grand Lecturers weekly, for free distribution, was ordered discontinued.

Upon motion it was ordered that if it becomes necessary to curtail the Grand Lodge Lecture force, the Lecturers shall be dismissed commencing with the last employed, and that the whole matter be left in the hands of the Superintendent of the Lecture force, with full power to act.

Upon motion it was ordered that petitions to the Legislature, etc., be drawn in accordance with the recommendations of the Grand Lodge, including a petition for the non repeal of the "Sunday law."

Upon motion P. G. W. C. T., Bro. Will D. Gould was appointed a special committee to prepare, distribute, and receive the petitions in behalf of the Grand Lodge.

Upon motion the G. W. S. was granted a leave of absence from the State for the purpose of attending the R. W. G. L. session.

At 1.30 A. M. the Executive Committee adjourned.

Geo. B. Katzenstein, G. W. Sec'y.

Good Templars Home for Orphans}
Vallejo, Cal., May 2, 1882. }

The Board of Trustees of the Good Templars Home for Orphans met at the Home building and was called to order at 10:30 A. M., President Wm. Sims presiding.

Upon calling the roll of Trustees the following were noted present: Wm. Sims President, Geo. B. Katzenstein, Secretary; I. S. Halsey, Treasurer; Samuel Kitto, R. H. McDonald, W. H. Mills, and R. Thompson.

The absentees were Trustees Niles Searls, and A. G. Clark.

Upon motion duly made and carried Bros. H. S. Graves G. W. C., Rev. A. J. Nelson, of Vallejo, and Col. J. T. Long of Kentucky, were invited to sit with the Board as visitors.

The minutes of the previous meeting held Feb. 6, were read and duly approved.

The Executive Committee presented the minutes of their several meetings as their quarterly report, which was received and referred to a special finance committee consisting of Trustees McDonald, and Mills, Thompson and Katzenstein.

The Treasurer, Dr. I. S. Halsey, submitted his quarterly report and vouchers which was referred to the same finance committee who examined all the documents and vouchers and reported the same as correct, whereupon the various reports, etc., were approved and adopted.

A synopsis of the Treasurer's report is as follows:

RECEIVED FROM		PAID FOR	
Grand Lodge	$ 850 00	Provisions	$1299 22
Support	755 85	Employees	1233 07
Donations	365 32	Clothing & D Goods	328 19
V B of Education	210 00	Interest	270 00
Farm account	1 20	Improvements	221 20
Cash on hand at last report	680 17	Medical Expenses	154 82
Overpaid	1119 30	Furniture	135 25
		Traveling Expenses	121 00
		Repairs	106 99
		Freight, Postage, etc.	48 10
		Fuel	40 00
		Farm Account	14 00
		O. H. lot purchased	10 00
	$3981 84		$3981 84

Upon motion it was ordered that hereafter the "Executive" Committee of this Board shall be known as the "Administrative" Committee, so as to avoid confusion as between the Administrative Committee of this Board and the Executive Committee of the Grand Lodge.

At 12 o'clock noon, the Board took a recess to view the grounds and improvements.

At 2 o'clock P. M. the Board resumed business and met in joint session with the Board of Lady Managers.

The Board of Lady Managers reported having received properly executed papers in the matter of the adoption of Ada McCain, by Dr. J. M. Whitney and Mrs. M. S. Whitney, of Honolulu. The papers were accepted and ordered delivered to the care of Dr. I. S. Halsey, Treasurer of the Boards.

The Board of Lady Managers presented the case of three Tittle children who were offered to the preferred guardianship of the Home. Upon motion duly made and carried the Home accepted the office and decided to take the necessary legal steps for their acceptance.

Upon motion duly made and carried, Bro. H. S. Graves was appointed a committee to attend to the interest of the Tittle children receiving and acting upon the correspondence upon the subject, now in the hands of the Secretary of the Board of Lady Managers.

The matter of the Griswold children wes presented and the Lady Managers were advised to take whatever legal steps are necessary to secure the guardianship of the children.

Upon motion duly made and carried, the Board of Lady Managers were recommended not to admit boys hereafter, as inmates of the Home, who have passed their twelfth year.

Upon motion duly made and carried, the enlargement of the dining-room was referred to the Administrative committee, with power to act.

The Lady Managers here retired.

Upon motion duly made and carried, the Administrative committee were authorized to enclose the new water tank with rustic and to paint the whole structure.

Upon motion duly made and carried, the Administrative committee were directed to procure title to certain lands adjoining the Home property, and for that purpose were authorized to make a loan at as favorable a rate of interest as possible.

At 3.30 P. M. no further business appearing the Board adjourned.

Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sec'y.

Abolished.—The Socialistic Labor Party, whoever she is, advises to abolish the Presidency and the Senate on account of the recent veto. That is the kind we want; if we would go to work and systematically abolish everything that don't suit, we should have everything abolished by and by except the grog-shop and the socialists. And then "that would be joyful."

Juvenile Department.

BAND OF HOPE WORK.



The Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., of California, offers to furnish, free of charge, to Sunday-schools, or other juvenile organizations desiring to adopt them for use, the newly revised Band of Hope rituals together with the ritual badges. The ritual comprises a pamphlet of 48 pages. The badges are of German silver, with a safety pin upon the back. Sample copies of the rituals and badge, or quantities for actual use, will be furnished on application to the Superintendent of Juvenile Work, Mrs. M. E. Richardson, Murphys, Calaveras Co., Cal.

TALKS WITH THE YOUNG FOLKS.

COMMUNION WINE.

In the olden time the preservation of the grape for food purposes was a very important matter. While wine was allowed to ferment to get drunk on and to use in feasts and banquets in honor of idols and devils, there is no evidence that the ancients believed the wine of intoxication and lying and filthiness was good for either food or medicine. But they had what they called "tirosh," which was both food for people in health and strengthening for invalids. This was never condemd in the Scripture, altho once it was referred to with the bad wine as "taking away the heart," whatever that may mean. One time it is spoken of without being commended. There was another word, "yayin," used many times and never commended, generally condemd and often denounced; emphatically forbidden to the priests during their terms of service in the temple; forbidden at sacrifices and often denounced with terrible threatenings of woe and misery.

But these two words and some others were innocently translated wine by the Christian scholars of near three centuries ago, because they knew nothing of wine. All the wine they had seen or tasted was fermented and intoxicating and they supposed it was the natural product of the grape, knowing of no other. And so did all men till scholars and scientists of an age of temperance found it was not so. Men believed too that the fiery brandy was the juice of the grape, and the satanic whisky, that burns like coal oil, was the juice of the barley, and corn and rye. Till temperance men found that these things were all merely alcohol and water, and the alcohol was not in the juice of anything, but a poison evolved from the dead corpse of the sugar that is found in all fruit and grain and which has been decomposed by the rotting of fermentation. Fermentation is an active rotting, decomposing, decaying process, and if allowed to go right on, ends with the complete destruction of the thing fermented. In the case of a liquid, nothing is left but pure water, a dirty sediment and the poison gases have escaped into the atmosphere.

There are lots of temperance people and members of the church who, having never read the RESCUE or any tenperance literature, still believe that whisky is the juice of corn, and beer is the essence of barley, and wine is the juice of the grape or something the grape contains, all of which is folly.

When we think of the ignorance that prevailed as to what wine and strong drink really were and what were their effects, it is not strange that the translators and the readers of the Bible all believed that the wine condemd was wine in excess and that which was commended as a blessing was the same wine in moderation.

When the Protestant reformation occurred it was the custom in the Catholic church and had been for more than a century, for the people at communion to take the bread, and for the priest alone to take the wine and that was fermented wine. Then the Protestants restored the cup to the people but the fermented wine was in use and its propriety was never questioned, till thotful people among abstaining Christians began to wonder how it could be that the Savior of the world had used and so honored above all other things in the world, an unnatural poison which all thru the Bible history had been a symbol of lewdness and vice and sin and vomiting and all thru the Bible precepts had been most abundantly and emphatically denounced and accursed.

As soon as they examined the sacred and profane historical records, the matter was instantly made plain as day, as noon-day. The fruit of the vine of the communion was found to be the wholesome delicious grape juice, a blessing entirely distinct from and in every respect unlike the cup of devils. But because people had been accustomed to see the wine of drunkenness and crime and misery placed upon the table of the Lord and had innocently learned to venerate it there, they opposed and still oppose the change to-day, altho their number is always decreasing and the young folks who are less saddled with ancient prejudices and superstitions readily accept the rational interpretation of the Bible on the subject.

Those who cling to the old idea, have to make the Savior and his disciples and the Christian of to-day very inconsistent and they have a great many difficulties to patch up, while we have none at all. We discuss the subject, they dont like to; and when they have to, they repeat old fallacies that have been exploded a thousand times. But we dont insinuate that they are insincere. At first, men would not believe or assent to one single assertion or doctrine of the temperance reform; except the single one that *too much* drunkenness was wrong. That was the only thing they did not fight with intense determination and persistence; lots of people who wont read or never read anything about temperance, deny every thing we say now, because they know no better.

It was the custom not many years ago in India when a man died, to burn his live widow with the dead body. When English law forbade the practice there, it was considered a great hardship; lots of conservatives opposed and condemd the innovation and many a suttee or widow burning took place on the sly. The Chinese cripple the feet of female children and used to drown female infants by the dozen every morning; and men and women, old fogy-like stood up manfully for the old customs; but the young people get over them. If it had been the law and custom for 200 years past that all American and European women on arriving at the age of 50 should be poisoned mercifully and put out of the way, there would be lots of people now, who would resist an attempted change of the good old custom; would declare it unscriptural, unchristian and radical to make any change, and some of them would denounce it as an injustice to our dear, good mothers, to deprive them of the comfort of a nice funeral when they were by long usage entitled to it.

Up to about the year 300 it was the custom for the whole family, children included, to partake of the bread and wine and if any were sick at home or unable to attend, some was carried home to them. Not likely that that was intoxicating poison. In a very few years it will be conceded, as Gov. St John says, that alcohol in any place is just the same as alcohol at the whisky bar.

SOME CRUSADES.

There was an old story or two connected with the captivity of Richard the first in Germany. His people knew not where he was, as there was no telegraph, railway or other regular international communication in those days. A traveling musician who used to play the flute or banjo or something with Richard in his young days, was cruising round in Germany, and happened to play "Shoo-fly" or the "Wearing of the Green" or some other popular melody, near the dungeon in which the hospitable German monarch was entertaining his brother king.

Richard heard and recognized the player and responded by playing or singing or whistling the same air, and the player knew it was Richard, and went back to England and they took up a collection there and bot him off. The story does not say whether Richard would have expended 25 cents to get the musician out of jail had he found or heard of him being there. It cost a million dollars to buy off Richard. Kings can be had cheaper now.

THE FOURTH CRUSADE.

Pope Innocent III. in 1202 persuaded another set of French and Italian cranks to attempt to propagate Christianity with fire and sword and plunder. That was not at all in obedience to any precept taut or sanctioned in any Christian faith, but the undeveloped people of those days believed they were serving God and humanity by these deeds of violence, and if we should feel disposed to judge them harshly we should do them the justice to believe that mistaken as they were, cruel as they were, barbarous as they were, they were less cruel and barbarous than the very large majority of the rest of their fellow-men of that day.

These religious pirates commanded by a Count Baldwin of Flanders, assembled at Venice with a view of getting shipped to Palestine, but there went into a little side fight for the Venetians, captured a city in Dalmatia called Zara, and then went and beseiged Constantinople to restore the Emperor whose brother had driven him from his throne. They restored Isaac Angelus to his throne, but when the French pirates demanded the reward promised, a mob rose and killed the Emperor and his son. Then the Frenchmen stormed the city, plundered churches and houses, stole everything they could find, and committed the customary atrocities of such occasions. They then put a Roman Empire in place of the Greek, and made their head pirate Count Baldwin Emperor. That was in 1204: he lived two years and under three other Emperors the Latin dynasty lasted till 1261, when the Greeks came into power again. So the Fourth Crusade was only a piratical foray under that name. Afterward there were several bands of Crusaders went to Palestine and made a fight when they saw a chance of plunder.

One wretched fanatic raised bands of children to go to the Holy Sepulcher; report says 20,000 of them went, but none came back; they perished of hunger and disease, or were picked up and sold as slaves.

THE FIFTH CRUSADE

Was started in 1228 by Frederic II. of Germany, an Emperor excommunicated by Pope Gregory IX. His expedition reached Palestine when a civil war was in progress there. Fred made a pretty successful cruise altho he was under the curse of the church. He had for some years about the best success of any of them; made a treaty with the enemy by which Jerusalem and the greater part of Palestine was surrendered to the Christians and he was crowned King at Jerusalem. But the Pope in place of following up this success and securing the conquest and fortifying the city and rendering it safe for all time, acted the fool, forbade any Christian knight to join the crusade until Fred should buy off the curse he had put on him; he excommunicated the Holy City and all its holy things altho Fred had done just what the Pope wanted the people to do; and the Emperor, abandoned by his timorous friends and much discouraged returned to Germany.

We see men just like that Pope to-day; if a good work is being done by some person or persons whom they do not like, or in some mode they did not invent, or without bowing to them as popes and kings, they will do their best to destroy the work. Better they say, let the Turks and Pagans and rummies run this community to ruin and death than to have a temperance society or lodge succeed in doing good, unless it accepts our ideas and our leadership, or if Mr. Jones or Mrs. Smith is going to belong to it.

THE SIXTH CRUSADE.

In 1243 about 15 years after the beginning of the fifth crusade so pitifully ended, a marauding tribe of Tartars invaded Palestine. They were called Korasmins and were barbarously cruel like most other people of their day. They took Jerusalem, butchered its inhabitants, destroyed the Holy Sepulcher and did all manner of outrages and mischiefs. They slautered the Christians in a desperate battle at Gaza, but afterward the Turks and Christians or more properly the cross wearing men united and defeated and drove out the Tartars.

These occurrences aroused the King of France Louis IX., commonly called Saint Louis, for even a King might make a successful skirmish for saintship in those days. In 1250 he went by sea to Egypt with a powerful fleet. He captured one city and then the piratical saint had bad luck; his fleet was destroyed and he was captured and jailed and it cost ever so much money to get him out. They liked so much to have a fellow in jail there, that they sold him his liberty very dearly. And thus ended the sixth farce of the series. That was in the time of Pope Innocent IV.

SEVENTH CRUSADE.

In 1270 Saint Louis headed another expedition of cross wearing men who set out on an infidel killing holiday. He had the usual luck of that type of saints; a storm shook up his fleet and he concluded to glorify his faith by attacking the Moors of Africa. He landed and besieged the city of Tunis, but there was another enemy not anticipated by his saintship. A plague took off St Louis and the larger half of his followers. The rest made peace with the Moors and returned home.

The prince who became king Edward I. of England was engaged in this last crusade; reached Palestine, had some terrible combats with the Saracens; was wounded by a fellow who tried to assassinate him. The dagger was thot to be poisoned and his wife risked her life by sucking the poison from the wound. But his wars in the Holy Land amounted to nothing like the rest. In 1291 the Turks attacked and captured Acre with an immense army and the people who had come to christianize the country, gave it up and left the Holy Land, after making it for nearly 200 years a scene of frequent and ruthless slauter.

These fanatical crusades certainly gave an impetus to travel and to commerce and stimulated somewhat the cause of education. The crusaders in the east came in contact with people of higher education and refinement than themselves and those who escaped with their lives, returned somewhat improved with what they had seen and learned. Some cities, Venice, Genoa, Livorno and others grew into importance. And to some extent the idea of liberty was engendered among the serfs who were the rank and file of the crusaders.

But the spirit of using the sword in the church was enkindled and the popes and the kings and the counts and the knights soon began to crusade among the Christians of Europe who did not subscribe to the creed which the popes and the monks wrote out in Latin for them to believe; many thousands of innocent, truthful, honest, Godfearing Christians with their wives and children were cruelly butchered as a pastime by tyrants and crazy bigots who believed they did God a special favor and honor, when they martyred an innocent woman or child or burned an aged servant of God and lover of his fellow man.

A good woman in California who loves the children of the State and works to have them grow up clean, honest, sober, brave, manly, joyous, happy men and women, complained to a friend recently of the persecuting and fault finding spirit which ridiculed and belittled her labors; and that persecution coming from people who professed to be servants and followers of the most high God.

In reply she was reminded that for doing just these things Saint Paul was whipped and imprisoned and cursed and stoned by the same class of people and he called those things *light afflictions*. And for telling the truth and believing the truth, hundreds of thousands of people have been tortured, hanged, buried alive, drowned, burned, by people who called on the name of God and held aloft the cross as their authority to murder. There has been a wonderful improvement in martyrdom in later times. If it was a ligh affliction once to be whipped and stoned, we can stand it now to be ridiculed by fools and to be lied about by the malicious. To be hated and despised by good people, by God's people, would be a serious affliction and calamity; but that the advocates of temperance do not have to suffer. We shall have other crusades next week.

FOR THE SMART BOYS.

It is a good thing to give the boys examples of success and failure and point out to them the virtues which it is their interest to copy and also the errors and vices they should determinedly avoid.

Gen. Wm. H. Wright of Penn. was a few years ago a brilliant engineer, a brave soldier and a man of pleasant social qualities. In 1848 he was employed as engineer of the Pa. Railroad Company and was one of the pioneers of mountain railroading on the Alleghenies. In 1854 he was engaged for several years work surveying on the Isthmus for a railroad route.

In the war of the rebellion he was chief of the engineering corps of the army of the Potomac, and held the rank of Brigadier General. Was a friend of Gen. Sherman. He was with Sherman in his march to the sea, had an important command and acquired fame as a gallant dashing officer. After the war he was engaged in planning and constructing bridges and various public works.

He went with the De Lesseps party to Panama and when they returned to New York, Gen. Wright was announced to make the principal address at a banquet given in honor of the Panama Canal Scheme.

So far Gen. Wright showed what a man of industry and energy and perseverance could do in rising to a position of eminence and usefulness in this country of great privileges and great opportunities. He thus far was a grand sample of an active, intelligent American boy developed into a mature man of eminence and of great future promise.

So far he was a model of success for the American boy of to-day to emulate; but no farther; there was one habit he had, which has not yet been alluded to, which no boy or man can afford to follow. At the banquet when Gen. Wright was expected to make his speech; he was not present; a messenger sent for him reported that he was helplessly drunk. Since then the unfortunate habit he had nourished, has dragged him rapidly down till he became that most loathsome and pitiable object, a common drunkard.

Quite recently he was arrested for lying drunk on the pavement; sentenced to 24 hours in the jail of Moyamensing, Pa. and before that time was up he was found dead in his cell. Such a man as he was, must have been a fine, openhearted, generous, joyous and loveable boy; crossgrained, illnatured, dishonest, lazy boys never rise as he did. It is the bright looking, cheerful, goodnatured, energetic, pleasant mannered, generous, hearty boys that have good opportunities, for whom the rum traps and cigaret traps are set, and who get caut in them.

Dont you think, boys, there have been enough young men like Gen. Wright ensnared in this country and sent to rnin? The beer shop and the whisky bar and the tobacco stand have no purpose in the world except to make money; and the only way that money can be made in their business is to convert the best looking and smartest and finest boys in the world into tramps, paupers, criminals, jailbirds, suicides etc; and to ruin the homes and blight the lives of our purest and best and loveliest girls, to blast and curse and destroy everything that is good and pleasant and happy in this world. They may say they dont want to do this; but they do and they cant help it; the business can't be run any other way. If such a thing were possible as to have the saloons and beer dives run by the ministers of the Gospel and the best women of the W. C. T. U. and the most virtuous of the Good Templars, the liquor and tobacco sold by them would produce just the same effects; all bad; all filthy; all blight; shame; sin, misery, woe, death; the hopeless death of the drinker. To perpetuate the system which murders people like Col. Wright and to tempt some or all of the boys in your class to go to the same wretched ruin and suffer the same miserable end, the great conspiracy is organized which lyingly calls itself the Leag of Freedom; the only freedom they believe in is freedom to debauch and destroy and kill as many of the boys and girls as they can snare and we are trying to destroy their snares and break up their boy-traps.

NOTES FROM THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

A Word to the Boys of the Band of Hope.—What kind of men do you want to be? There are two paths before you. One may be fair enough to look upon now, but the end is misery, wretchedness, and eternal death. The other one begins with self denial, and self control, but ends with the rewards of honor, influence, happiness and peace. It is spring time with you now, and in the autumn of your manhood, you will gather the harvest, good or bad, according to the seed sown to-day. When you hear people laugh about "sowing wild oats," remember, that *reaping wild oats* is no laughing matter; "and *whatsoever* a man soweth, that shall he also reap."

Character is early formed. If you control your appetites and passions, if you are faithful to your pledge, and obey the teachings of our Band of Hope, you will grow up to be men of integrity and honor. You *may* have riches, but you surely *will* have a clear conscience, and your own respect.

If, on the other hand, you choose to sow wild oats, to walk in the road that leads to drunkenness, you can look forward to the future, feeling sure that no honors await you, that no lands or home will be yours, and that in all probability, you will drag out a disgraceful, wretched manhood, and at last fill a drunkards grave, "unwept, unhonored and unsung." Now is the time to choose. My dear boys, will you not this day choose the right and firmly resolve, *never* to leave the pledge which you have taken? And beside this, will you not begin anew to work for this cause? There are youths on every hand who may be saved from a ruined manhood, and remember, "you have a work that no other can do."

The Reason Why Boys Smoke.—A gentleman returning from Alameda one day, entered the smoking car, cigar in hand, to enjoy the luxury (?) of a smoke. On second thot I will answer the implied question myself, smoking at the expense of one's money, health and *example*, is certainly a luxury, and a questionable one too. On looking round the smoking car, our friend discovered quite a company of boys from ten to fourteen years of age, all smoking. Five or six of them were evidently deathly sick, but were puffing away, with a persistency worthy of a better object. The scene was repulsive, the evident nausea, the pale listless countenance and the frequent ejection of saliva so disgusted our friend, that he turned away asking himself as he went "Why will boys be such fools, as to smoke?" The faithful monitor within, answered at once, "Because I set them the example." I am happy to add, as the proper conclusion to this incident, that this gentleman has donned the badge of the Band of Hope "which it takes a *man* to wear."

Honor to Whom Honor is Due.—In obtaining the 50 subscribers from Yolo Co. last week very valuable assistance was rendered by Sister Davidson and Bro. Loomis of Woodland, Bro. Sims of Winters, and Bro. Hoag of Davisville. Yolo Templars can congratulate themselves on possessing many earnest and talented workers. The few days spent among them were pleasant and will long be remembered.

Subscriptions for the Rescue were obtained from many leading citizens, and from every Co. officer. What Co. can show an equal record?

M. E. Richardson.

HOW TO CONDUCT A TEMPERANCE SCHOOL.

I have been requested by one of your own California workers to state in one article in the Rescue how a Temperance school can be conducted in all its parts. The writer says "I long to do something efficient for the children" and so much in the same line that I am led to infer that if the plan is clearly and successfully stated, he and perhaps others will be willing to put it in practice in their own localities. A good Superintendent is as essential to the success of a Temperance school as of a Sunday school, and I think it well worthy of the ambition of any man or woman to develop a grand model Temperance school with all its parts working as effectively as any Sunday school.

In taking the Sunday school for our general model we gain two important points, we have a well tried model and it is one that needs little explanation; parents, teachers and children falling in with it readily because they are familiar with it. It is capable of a great variety of modifications from that of the small settlement where there are but few adults or children to take part, to the city field where it may develop all the branches from primary class through the intermediate grades to young people and adult classes and even the reformed men's Bible class. Our Superintendent controls and directs the whole, conducting all the general exercises, and if he has time also explaining the lesson from the desk or he may delegate the latter to some one else as is also sometimes done in Sunday school.

The Superintendent is aided by a Secretary keeping quiet account of attendance, a chorister to play and perhaps also to lead the singing, a librarian to take charge of all books, cards, charts, etc., and to distribute thru the teachers those which are destined for the children, a janitor to take charge of the room and teachers to take charge of the classes, the primary and advanced classes having separate rooms when practicable. The teachers have small classes, (from 4 to 8) they look after their attendance, keep order, and hear their lessons in the catechisms and *keep them reviewed*, so that when they are thru the catechism they can recite the whole of it. A good plan is to offer graduation and promotion (and perhaps a book besides) for this perfect recitation of the entire book. The teacher is not expected to explain the lesson, this is done from the desk, and all questions of this kind may be referred to the Superintendent. This makes the time devoted to the classes short—10 to 15 minutes—and makes it easier to get teachers, quite young persons being available.

The text books used are the "Catechism on Alcohol" for the main school and the "Juvenile Temperance Manual" to aid the Superintendent in explaining and making it interesting (with other books, charts, etc., "Alcohol and Hygiene" for the next higher class, Richardson's "Lesson Book," for adults, "Temperance Lesson Leaves," for the "Bible classes" while the primary class can be taught from the ladder tickets, children's illustrated tracts etc. This plan is given with full details in a five cent pamphlet called "The Temperance school." It was first practically worked out by the author of the "Juvenile Temperance Manual" some years since and large numbers have since been successful in the same line. Several cases are given in the appendix to "The Temperance School."

This little manual ot to be in the hands of every one interested in temperance teaching of children; they will be almost sure to find some helpful hints in it even if they do not carry out the plan in full. I will send it to any one asking for it by postal or I will send a complete teacher's outfit including the Temperance school, Manual, Catechism and other requisites for 50 cents. I make this offer in order to forward more speedily the benevolent plans of any whose hearts are set on helping the children.

Julia Colman.

76 Bible House, New York City.

The suicide of poor Maltby at Woodland and many thousand more of suicides, murders and untimely deaths, not all that have happened the past 7 years in this State, but a great proportion of them, are directly chargeable to Judges McKinstry, Wallace and Niles who nullified the local option law in 1874, the best and most just and righteous and the most promotive of the public welfare that was ever enacted in this State. Perhaps their conduct in that act is a comfort to them.

The Rescue.

DEVOTED TO

Temperance, Current Literature, General News, and whatever may concern the public welfare.

Official Organ of the Grand Lodge I. O G. T. of California.

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P. O. Box 1721,
San Francisco

OUR PRINCIPLES.—We aim for nothing short of a sweeping National Prohibitory law endorsed by every State and Territory of the Union, in the year 1885, and as much sooner as the Christian and Temperance men and good citizens of the country may be able to accomplish it.

TOO RADICAL AGAIN.

Mr. Gladstone, Prime Minister of England, is a great scholar, writer, orator, thinker; the intelligent reading world are pretty much agreed that he is a great statesman and a great man in the advocacy of human rights. It is, perhaps, impossible for a great man to be great in every particular of his acts in life. With no lack of admiration for his great talents, industry and genius, and recognizing fully the good impression which his good deeds and words have made upon the world, it is suggested that he has made at least three or four mistakes in his life. 1st, He helped or instituted the grocer's spirit licence system, a fruitful source of drunkenness among women and families. 2nd, He said publicly, beer was the best drink in the world. 3d, He desired only last year to licence every railway passenger car in England for $25 a year to keep a bar or sell drinks to passengers. 4th, He has delayed nearly two years to give the people a local option law, after the Parliament has declared the people entitled to it.

The object of mentioning these matters is not at all to find fault with, or pick flaws in Mr. Gladstone, but solely to establish the fact that he is not an immoderately rabid or fanatical advocate of temperance, not a holder of extreme views in its favor, and yet he has made the public declaration that "the national evils resulting from the liquor traffic in England equal in magnitude the combined results of WAR, PESTILENCE AND FAMINE.

It is therefore submitted to our anti-radical tender footed friends that the Rescue has never succeeded yet in hammering out a more radical assertion than that; perhaps it never went quite so far, tho it has said more than once, that the grogshop in the United States commits more slaughter, causes more wounds, more sorrow, more misery, more suffering, makes more widows and orphans and cripples, and costs the people more loss and damage in money and property every year than the war of the rebellion did in any year of its existence. And that has been clearly proved and is never disputed.

Now if there was either a famine or an Indian war, or a pestilence, confined to Oregon and Washington Territory which had continued there two years, and was creating the same loss of life, health, and property, and causing the same amount of sorrow and misery that is being caused there right along by the drunkard and pauper factories—We should have public meetings all over California and the Eastern States, subscription lists, collections, fairs, shows, etc., for the sufferers; the churches would be asked to help, the minister or church which would refuse to notice, and preach and pray to help to succor the distressed or to arrest the evil, would be loudly accused of brutality or worse.

A religious or secular paper that should say "let them alone, let them die, it don't hurt us," would be deservedly ostracised and cursed by good men and good women. But when a curse is right here in our homes, at our own doors, all around us, that is committing as much murder, crime, robbery, and causing as much pauperism, starvation, and utter misery as a war, and the cholera, and a famine all combined; is doing it all over California and Oregon, and in every State except Kansas and Maine, and its only object in doing all this evil to destroy and pauperize and enslave and kill off our people, is merely to enrich a few men who would rather poison and rob and kill their fellow men than work like the rest of us—and when the Rescue tells the truth about this murder and robbery, and calls it by its own name, and asks people to help to stop the Shaeffer Leag of Fiendom from poisoning the promising boys and betraying the innocent girls that are now the pride and hope and treasure of this country,—Oh, the Rescue is too radical to be true or to be depended on.

Let those who would continue this "worse than war, pestilence and famine"—who are hurt that the truth should be spoken—and who want the slanter of souls and bodies to go on, prove up their case and tell us why they would like to have the truth suppressed. Show us how and why Mr. Gladstone, not an abstainer, not a temperance man, not a friend to restricting the traffic which yields a revenue and costs a five-fold loss to the country—why he is so much more radical than the Rescue has ever been.

THE FUTURE OF SAN FRANCISCO.

The *Chronicle* notices a lecture of last Sunday evening, by Rev. Mr. Hemphill, on the future of the city, and concluding with the opinion that the present generation will not build better than the one that is passing away. The young men were pronounced (so the *C.* says) "an ungodly lot; of the 42 graduates of the Theological Seminary, not one was a San Francisco boy; they dont study, but spend their time in dance cellars, saloons and theaters." But they are recommended to be honest, intelligent, energetic and above all, religious, etc., altho the outlook is not hopeful for them.

If one looks in upon the public schools, and more especially upon the night schools, he will form a very high opinion of the boys and girls of San Francisco; of their capacity, energy and good promise. But if one looks at the doors of the beer dives, the Sunday theaters, the gambling hells, the dance cellars, the billiard and pool dens, and sees the class of boys that congregate there, he will have a very hopeless opinion of the San Francisco boy and the future of this city.

When these subjects are discussed, it would seem proper to consider a little the cause and effect which involves this condition, for no one believes such things are due to climate or accident or bad ventilation or deficient sewerage.

Those who remember San Francisco in 1857 and a few years after when the churches were well filled with attentive, interested audiences, and the Sunday had a comparatively decent observance, must be aware that there has been a tremendous degeneration and demoralization ever since and the downward progress was never more active than to-day.

The reason is perfectly simple and obtrusively apparent. We have in this city more than 4,000 schools of vice, dens of crime and shame, open night and day and Sunday. The boys and girls would be the best in the world if they had the best chances. There is nothing in them or about themselves to make them worse than those of other places; and it is immensely to their credit that they are not all irrevocably and utterly bad without exception; for the fathers and supervisors and voters of this city have not neglected or omitted or forgotten to employ the most complete and perfect machinery that could be invented to demoralize and debanch and ruin the rising generation by wholesale.

If every boy is not a smoker and a gambler and a drunkard, it is simply because the city government and the voters of every class in and out of the churches failed in the most strenuous efforts to make him so. A boy cannot anywhere in this city get out of sight of a snare set for him and he is seldom out of sight of six or ten of them—every one of them reaching out an invitation, an inducement, a temptation to every boy to become a bad citizen, to take his first and following steps in vice and nastiness and crime.

And the churches and pulpits and citizens and temperance people are doing almost absolutely nothing to save the rising generation from being infinitely worse than the passing one. If we had ten thousand churches and ten thousand revivalists and ten thousand Sunday-schools all in full blast for ten thousand years, they would not at all noticeably arrest the growing and rapidly accelerating demoralization which has been unresisted for a quarter of a century—unless they exterminate the grogshop and the tobacco gehenna; at least the former.

There is not one solitary use for the grogshop and beer-dive and dance cellar and winery—except to turn good boys into idlers, thieves, criminals, and paupers, and to betray good, virtuous girls into the same vices and worse. A million tons a day of gospel and revival and prayer will never be worth a puff of smoke as long as it sits down contentedly alongside of the undisturbed grogshop. And if the pulpit is never going to make war against this kingdom of Satan, it may just as well adjourn in favor of the Sunday cock-fight now as ten years hence. It would seem to be worth an effort to save this city from the perdition predicted for it by Mr. H.

THE CHINESE BILL.

The President has signed the Bill and if the only material difference between it and the former one is found in the ten year clause, the veto has been of little account. There need never be any fear of a repeal of this act of exclusion.

The point of greatest importance gained in this law is the establishment of the principle that we have a right to exclude dangerous immigration, and restrict the influx of strangers who have no ownership or interest in the country. And there is no danger whatever of this principle being abandoned, when thotful people have taken time to consider it. It is just as much the interest of every foreigner who came here last year to set metes and bounds to the filling up of this country with bad material as it is of the people whose possession dates from the landing at Plymouth. Of course the rumselling and brewing interests are exceptions to this. It is their wish to keep out good settlers and invite the worst that can be raked up in the gutters of the world.

There have been so many Chinese rushed into the State in anticipation of this bill, that it is not at all likely any visible results will appear for years. It seems quite probable that there will be many more Chinese here on the 6th August than would have come in a year or two years had no such bill been proposed.

We need not expect a single worthy settler more to come here in consequence of this Chinese exclusion. The obstacle to worthy immigration has not been at all disturbed. As long as the rumseller and brewer can follow up the white laborer wherever he gets a days work, and strip him of his wages in the mill or harvest field or lumber woods or on the wharf or ship or steamboat or in the mines and on the railroad, so long the Chinamen will get the work that calls for sober steady hands.

Not one employer in 20 hires a Chinaman because of his cheapness, it is because, the brewer and saloon keeper and corner beer den wont let his white laborer work— they poison him and make him only half able, only half willing and not half civil to do the work required. A good man came here lately from a distant county to get 100 Chinamen—why can't you take white men? he was asked in the Rescue office—he replied, I could do nothing with them there, I cant manage the few I have where we are surrounded by mantraps, and if I had 100 more men there would be 10 more grogshops to utterly destroy my enterprise and make my life insecure.

There never has been any reason for fifteen years past why we should have over 2000 or 3000 Chinese on this coast, but the beer shop and wine interest; a crew of 2 to 100 sober, reliable white men could never be displaced by Chinamen at half the wages; but the grogshop won't let white men be sober and steady—and where sober, steady Chinese can be had, the white man that is not steady and often the one that is, must be idle or leave the State. Five sober men have often to suffer for one drunkard. The repeal of the Sunday law if effected, would do more to retard the immigration of wholesome settlers into Caliiornia than a weekly line of steam coolie ships arriving in San Francisco—and while the brewery and gin mill and dance cellar are allowed to rule our cities and enslave our labor, to take possession of every new mining camp, and strangle to death every enterprise that men embark in anywhere on the Pacific coast, it is a fraud and a swindle to invite white immigration or white labor or any settler but those who have money enough to buy a homestead in a southern temperance colony

The poor farmer or the white laborer should be warned to keep away until the grogshop nuisance is abolished, the only drawback this best of States ever had to a prosperity better than any ever possible in any other country.

The only enemy that white labor has in this State that white labor could not wipe out in a few years, is the beer and whisky enemy. If wages were $6 a day and work plenty, the thieves who rob the workers would take good care that the workers profited nothing by it. The great majority of the workers who have always had the highest wages in this State are the very poorest—stevedores and printers especially; and the exceptions who did not go to the grogshop became independent in a few years, as all could have done but for that great enemy of all men.

CITY LICENSES.

It is reported that a committee of the Board of Supervisors propose to make it a misdemeanor to use opium except for medicinal purposes, and at the same time to license its sale for a $1 fee. It is also proposed to license dance houses and cellars for $25 a quarter, in place of $50 as heretofore charged. And the reason given is to increase the city revenue; by reducing the license one-half, they hope a larger number of the cellars will pay the fee. This of course no one believes, unless the Supervisors mean that the number of thief dens now existing will be more than doubled.

Any proposition to increase the number of these dens of corruption and pollution and downright robbery, these most fruitful schools of vice and crime—these open feeders of the prisons and open doors to perdition—has no parallel in wickedness. The existence for a day of one such horrible affront to common decency is a shame, branded deep and broad upon the name of the city.

Strangers have visited this city and their report has made them hosts of enemies here, who charged them with wilful falsehood and slander, but not one of them ever published of San Francisco any such disgraceful charge as that of a dirty, villainous den of vice and drunkenness and robbery being licensed by the Supervisors, at $25 or $50 or $1,000 a quarter, and with the consent of the citizens and Christians and ministers of the city, not one of them ever protesting against the chartering about 4,000 similar institutions.

It is vile enough, shameful, disgraceful enough to license these pest houses at all, but a proposition seriously made to increase the number of such criminal resorts with the hope of increasing the city revenues ot to cover its authors with infamy. To authorize such man traps is to be equally guilty and equally vile with the perpetrators of all the murders and robberies and other unnatural crimes that are committed under the egis of that satanic license.

INDIANS.

It is consoling to humane people to hear of the extermination of the Apaches. It would have been more pleasant to know the Government had taken the children of the tribes and educated them at a trifling cost and made them intelligent citizens; but as that is not to be done, how much more merciful it is to put a bullet thru the boys and girls and women of the Indians than it is to employ the whole army of the U. S. in protecting a gang of Post Traders all over the Indian Territories to sell whisky to the Indians, to debauch them and their women, to rob them of their government supplies, to get up massacres of soldiers, massacres of white settlers and massacres of Indians, all the fruit of the Post Traders selling whisky to Indians and whisky to soldiers.

There has never been a case of Indian trouble for 30 years probably for 100 years, that did not grow out of whisky and white outrages directly or indirectly. The Canadians never have had any trouble with Indians; the Mormons never had any. And now the grogshop causes more murders in a month in Arizona by means of direct whisky poisoning or by the knife or pistol of the white desperados of the Leag of Fiendom than the Indians perpetrate in a year. It is a wonder no one proposes to exterminate the rumsellers who butcher all the way from 50,000 to 100,000 American men, women and infants every year, and have no pity for young or old, male or female.

SUNDAY MORNING

Of this week was signalized in San Francisco with three stabbing affrays. Two brothers named Troy, living in the kindest relations, after getting their weeks pay on Saturday evening, as printers in the employ of Bancroft & Co., called at a number of Leag of fiendom thief dens, where they had a great many drinks and a good time. On the way home, about 2 A. M., they fought with small pocket knives; one was killed, the other badly cut. The murdered man left a wife and family; the slayer is the sole support of an aged mother and young sister; could not remember what they quarreled about; but both kept a dramshop recently, and failed in business after 6 weeks; thinks that might have been the matter in dispute. A blacksmith was also dangerously if not fatally stabbed by a custom house employe, and a printer badly cut in the neck by a restaurant waiter, about a woman who peddles beer and dances in a city licensed thief factory.

It is somewhat noticeable that three of the parties concerned in these outrages were printers, one killed, one wounded and one a fratricide. And no man who is a habitue of the grogshop at 2 A. M., or any other hour should be an employe of the Custom House. There are plenty of good, sober men who would be glad to honestly and worthily fill such occupations.

LODI GRANGE.

The Grange of Lodi with an appropriate preamble resolved at their last meeting:

"*Resolved*, That we look with positive disfavor, and absolute abhorrence, upon every effort, whether by league or otherwise, to defeat the execution of the will of the people, as expressed in the laws upon the statute books of the State, and affirmed by the highest judicial authority.

Resolved, That we will discourage such attempts that defy and show resistance to the law of the land, by refusing to do business with any man or combination of men, who enter into a conspiracy to retard, or otherwise prevent the operation of laws, made for the purpose of suppressing intemperance and protecting the laborer from the exactions of labor on the day called the Sabbath."

Next thing in order would be a resolution on the part of the Masons, disowning a grand lecturer of that honorable Order who is leader of a band of conspirators against the government of the State and the peace and welfare of the people.

GOOD MEN TO DEFEAT.

Judges Ross and Sharpstein are according to the *Chronicle* candidates for re-election as judges of the Supreme Court. The *Hebrew Observer* of a recent date strongly urges their re-election on the ground of their enmity to American institutions as evidenced in their strong grounds against the Sunday law. That is pretty good reason why every honest respectable citizen who does not desire to see this country stripped of every shred of the American institutions to which it owes all it has that is worth having—should use the most strenuous efforts to defeat them. With such men in that sacred office we can hope for no blessing of good fortune to come to the State. And all good people will agree that the advice of the *Hebrew Observer* to make a hatred of the American Sabbath, a first and only qualification of a Supreme Judge is the very best counsel not to take.

SHERMAN AND CLAY.

A Lamentable Failure. A run was made last week on the house of Sherman and Clay, corner of Kearney and Sutter streets. It seems a conspiracy had been formed by some inconsiderate readers of the Rescue to burst the house out by buying up all their stock of organs and pianos. They created something of a panic, but the stock was too extensive and varied to get away with it all, and they are selling away this week just as good naturedly as if they had not been subjected to a fright. There are about fifty lodges who want organs this summer, and they can all get supplied there with first class instruments.

OPEN LODGES AND PUBLIC MEETINGS.

For distribution at public meetings or once a month the Rescue will be sent to one address at $2.00 per 100, and in packages of 20 to 50 will be sent once a month for a year for 24 cents per copy or $4.80 for 20 copies a year. At this rate there is no paper published anywhere that is cheaper. It is suggested that lodges try this method of introducing temperance literature but the best plan is to get a weekly paper into the family by the year.

Fairfild Lodge at Lemoore, Tulare Co., feels a a little discouraged, and to help keep up its spirits, it sends a subscription for 20 copies of the Rescue, which is the most level-headed proposition that ever came from a sickly Lodge. It looks like a very strong symptom of early recovery.

BAD EDUCATORS.

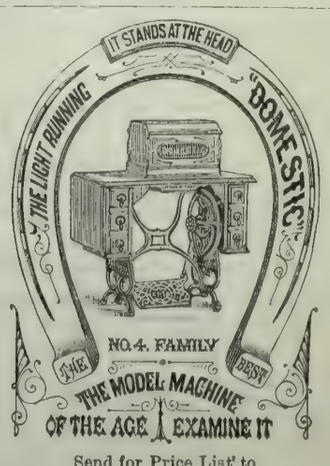
In a speech not many months ago in Scotland, Sir Wilfred Lawson said:—

"Do not run away with the idea that I am a disbeliever in education. Nobody believes in it more firmly than I do. I believe in it fanatically, and that is the reason why I am here to-night. It is because I believe that the 150,000 licensed sellers of drink educate the people to drunkenness that I am here to-night to attack the system. Mr. Bright and his schools are all very well but dont you know that people learn what is bad twice as quick as they learn what is good. And these 150,000 licensed drink sellers are paid by results—they are paid a premium on every glass of drink that they can persuade their fellow-men to consume, and that is why they are so earnest and diligent in business, that is the reason why the trade hitherto has been so active—they are paid by results; while we poor people are going rampaging about the country preaching on intemperance and get no pay at all, and our reform only goes on by fits and starts. I think I can tell you why the country is so badly off in this matter, because there are three times as many people licensed as there were half a century ago, and yet education is going on three times as quick as this, and drunkenness has not a bit diminished—I am afraid, rather increased. As I have told you men learn evil quicker than they learn good, and my opinion is that these 150,000 licensed publicans are beating the schoolmasters and ministers out of the field. Mr. Bright talks in his speech about 'prisons and jails darkening the land.' So they do; but why are they there? The prisons and jails are nothing more than monuments of the energy of the publicans, and they are monuments of your disgrace, because you have hitherto maintained or allowed the laws by which they are licensed to do this great evil. You may say that I am undervaluing the work of the ministry. That is not the case at all. I believe in the power of truth—I must use the proper means for bringing the truth before the minds of the people. There is the parable of the sower. He sowed good seed but when that seed fell where there were thorns, the thorns sprung up and choked it, and there was no crop; and you may depend upon it the most pious and most eloquent minister may preach for a long time in a district infested with whisky shops and public houses before he has anything like the crop which he ought to have by sowing the truth."

That speech is admirably suited to the latitude and climate of California.

If any one supposes that In Memoriam resolutions are declined to save tronble or to disoblige, it is a signal mistake. The motive is to do things more decently and in better order, to preserve the dignity and decorum of the I. O. G. T., and to pay a proper and kindly respect to the memory of our departed members. The old mode has been criticised and ridiculed a hundred times, and the only reason it was so long retained was a fear of giving offence to the first parties that sent a set of resolutions. We don't want to hear of a death among us for a long time, but if one occurs let a committee prepare a sensible and proper memorial notice that is really a testimonial of respect for the departed, and let it be adopted or approved by the Lodge, inserted in the minutes and published in the Rescue.

Milnes Bros., say "Our ad in Rescue gives us constant employment, and our daily mail would decrease considerably if we ceased advertizing." They also enclose samples of their cards which are executed in most elegant style and bid defiance to the most fastidious critic to discover anything to find fault with.



Send for Price List to

J. W. EVANS,

29 Post Street, - - - - - San Francisco

REQUISITES FOR A TEMPERANCE SCHOOL.

The Temperance Schoool $0.05

However dark the way seems, if you love the children and wish to save them, and at the same time to train up workers for temperance send for the above and learn what can be done. Then if you wish to learn how to do it, send for the following list:

1 Catechism on Alcohol. 05.
1 Juvenile Temperance Manual, 25.
1 Ripples of Song, 15.
1 Manual Set (Illustrated Tracts), 08,
All sent for 50 cents.

When you have studied these, prepared the way and fixed upon the time for opening the school and decided how many scholars you will probably have, send for catechisms enough to supply one to each scholar. to whom they may be either given or sold. price per hundred, more or less, $5.00

Ripples of Song. per dozen, 1.60

For any number less than one dezen, each 15 cts.

The above are essential while the following are extremely desirable.

Children's Illustrated Tracts, one each for each scholar. per 100. 20 cts. Postage per 200. more or less, 05

Ladder tickets, per hundred, more or less, 1.00

1 manual for each teacher, each 25c.

Chromo Test-Cards, for rewards, per hundred, more or less. 1.00

Youth's Temperance Banner,four or more copies per year each .12.

The superintendent will find it desiradle to have the following.

1 Juvenile Temperance Manual, cloth, .60
1 Alcohol and Hygiene. .60
1 Temperance Lesson-Book. paper, 25 cents, cloth, .50.
1 Temperance Physiology, paper, .50.
1 Pathology of Drunkenness, .05
1 Bacchus Dethroned, paper 50 cents, cloth 1,00
1 Medical Temperance Journal (one year) 1.00
1 Brown's Physiology. 1.25.

While all the above are very useful, the more desirable have the higher place on the list.

If money is available, it will be wise to aim at having a Loan Library.

TEMPERANCE LOAN LIBRARY.

The following valuable temperance publications are cordially recommended for all Woman's Christian Temperance Unions, to own and keep at their headquarters, for the purpose of loaning to ministers, physicians, lawyers, women and all others in the community who will read them, with the view of producing individual conviction, and educating a sound public opinion upon every phase of this question.

Alcohol and the State. Pitman, A discussion of the problem of law as applied to the liquor traffic. $1.50

Talks on Temperance, by Canon Farrar, D. D. Paper 25 cts., cloth 60 cts.

Ten Lectures on Alcohol. By B. W. Richardson, M. D. Paper 50 cts., cloth $1.

Temperance Lesson Book, By. B. W. Richardson, A. M., M. D., LL. D., F. R. S. Paper 25 cts., cloth 50 cts.

Our Wasted Resources. By Dr. Wm. Hargreaves. Giving the most valuable statistics ever published. Price paper 50 cts., cloth $1.25.

The Medical Use of Alcohol. By James Edmnnds, M. D. of London. Including "Stimulants for Women." Paper 25 cents, cloth 60c.

Alcohol. Its Nature and Effect. Storey, 90c.

Alcohol and Hygiene. Julia Colman. 60c. Paper 25c.

Juvenile Temperance Manual. Jnlia Colman. Paper 25c., cloth, 60c.

Alcohol as a Food and Medicine. By Ezra M. Hunt. M.D. Paper 25c., cloth 60c.

Bible Wines or Laws of Fermentation. By Rev. Wm. Patton D. D. Paper 30c. cloth 60c.

The Divine Law as to Wine. By Prof. Geo. W. Sampson. $1.00.

The Pledge and the Cross. Paper. 50c. cloth $1.00

Our Coffee Room. By Elizabeth Cotton. $1.

PAMPHLETS.

Alcohol and Church. By Hon. R. C. Pittman. 24 pp., 10.

The Church and Temperance. By Hon. W. E. Dodge. 10c.

Buy Your Own Cherries By John W. Kirton. 24pp.. 10c.

Beer as a Beverage. By Rev. G. W. Hughey. 24 pp.. 10c.

Constitutional Amendment. By H. W. Blair. 48 pp. 10c.

Intemperance and Crime. By Judge N Davis. 24 pp.. 10c.

Alcohol and the Human Brain. Rev. Joseph Cook. 10c.

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HOME PROTECTION ASSOCIATION.

The Home Protection Association of California was incorporated February 2, 1882, under the following Declaration of Principles:

The objects of this association are to obtain and organize means for the rigid enforcement of all laws restricting the sale of intoxicating liquors, particularly the Sunday laws; to secure the enactment of such other laws relating to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as may tend to render existing laws more effective; to obtain such additional legislation as may seem to be most expedient and effectual to protect our homes from the insidious and destructive influences growing out of this traffic, and to diminish the burdens of taxation by further restricting this, the chief cause of idleness, crime, pauperism and insanity; to create by the distribution of temperance literature and public addresses, an intelligent, just and merciful public sentiment, which shall give practical force to temperance principles, and all other things suitable and proper to fully carry out and accomplish the objects and purposes hereinbefore set forth.

One object of the Association is to charter Auxiliary Associations in every town in California. The plan is simple and as follows:

MODE OF PROCEDURE.

Any 10 or more persons over 16 years of age may sign a request or application addressed to the Home Protection Association of California, for a *charter* to form an Auxiliary Association in (name of place), agreeing to sign the Register *when received*, which Register has a printed heading stating the object of the Association as above set forth. All are to pay $1.00 each yearly so long as a member. Five dollars are to be forwarded with the application for a Charter, for which a Charter and a complete set of books with Register sufficient for 600 names will be immediately sent, together with copies of the constitution and all necessary papers. Upon receipt of the charter and books, a meeting should be called, when all the applicants should sign the Register and any others who may so desire, when officers are to be elected and proceed in accordance with the constitution. Of the $1.00 paid by each member, 50 cents of the same is to be paid to the State Association for the payment of Lecturers and Organizers, and the distribution of temperance literature, and all other things which may forward the objects of the Association. The remaining 50 cents is to be used by the Auxiliary Association for expenses etc. The plan is simple and easy. If you feel the necessity for action the thing is quickly done. In half a day 10 or more names can be secured, the $1.00 paid in and the $5.00 sent to the State Secretary for the Charter and books.

Officers of the State Association: Otis Gibson, Pres. 916 Washington St. S. F.;-Dr. R. H. McDonald, Treas., Pacific Bank, S. F.; Geo. Babcock, State Supt.

Directors: Stephen G. Nye, J. L. Lyon, E. Wadsworth, Joseph A. Fairbanks, R. Thompson, George Babcock, Geo. T. Hanly, Otis Gibson, Will D. Gould, Geo. B. Katzenstein.

In Memoriam.—Notices have been given at various times that In Memoriam resolutions will not be published in the Rescue, but still they continue to be sent regularly, without date or place of death, with no intimation whether the age was 13 or 81, and constructed in language and pattern that have been worn out a thousand times and are obsolete. The organ of the order should register the date and place of death, the name, age, sex, standing, record and qualities of every member that is called home from our circle. And the memorial notice should be in decorous terms and shape, and should be respectful to the memory of the deceased, satisfactory to the bereaved and creditable to the Order. It is a very simple affair to write an appropriate memorial notice, but it is impossible to frame one in this office from the material presented in the resolutions that generally come to hand. Therefore, be it understood, memorial notices will be readily inserted, but resolutions that contain no particulars from which a respectful notice can be framed, will in the future receive no attention. Twice during the past year the name of the deceased was omitted in the resolutions sent for publication beside many other irregularities and it is time this matter should receive decorous attention.

—FOR—	—AGAINST—
THE SUNDAY LAW.	THE SUNDAY LAW.
Chief Justice Morrison,	Justice McKinstry,
Justice Myrick,	Justice Sharpstein,
Justice McKee,	Justice Ross.
Justice Thornton.	

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OREGON.

Office of Grand Secretary, I. O. G. T., Eugene City, Or., April 24, 1882.

TO SUBORDINATE LODGES.

The G. L. of Oregon will meet at The Dalles on Tuesday, June 20th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

O. & C. R.R.Co.will sell round trip tickets to Delegates on presenting their credentials at their home stations, at a reduction of 40 per cent.. good from June 17th to 24 inclusive.

Oregon Railway and Navigation Co. will return delegates who paid full fare going at a reduction of 80 per cent on presenting my certificate at "The Dalles" ticket office.

Remember to purchase tickets for round trip at home for Portland, at all O. & C. R. R. Stations. Ask for return tickets for Grand Lodge, and start Saturday, the 17th to be on time.

Representatives to G.L. must be chosen at the first regular meeting in May, and the basis of representation is one for the Charter, and one for every 40 members or fraction thereof when it exceeds twenty, based on the returns for quarter just ending, and it is hoped that each lodge in the jurisdiction will be represented, as we are assured the citizens of The Dalles will give us a warm welcome and aid us to make this session one of the most pleasant in our annals.

The R. W. G. T. has designated the first week in May as "Banner Week," and requests that every Lodge on the continent of America make a special effort during this week, in Sunday-schools, day-schools, lodge rooms and personal canvassing, to increase the circulation of the "Youth's Temperance Banner," published by National Temperance Society, at 58 Reade St., New York City.

Returns.—Do not fail to send in the returns early in the term, in fact, as soon as your officers are installed, that I may have time to make out my yearly report in due time for Grand Lodge session.

Anticipating a hearty compliance in the matter of returns, and congratulating you all on the continued prosperity of the Order in our own State, I am faithfully and fraternally yours, J. E. Houston, G. Sec'y.

MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

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For further particulars apply to G. W. S., Sacramento.

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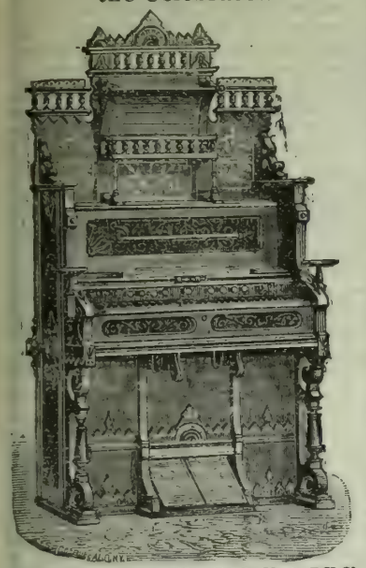
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Lecturers' Reports.

The Grand Lecturers employed by the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T., of Cal., are as follows:

Mrs. E. P. Stevens, Prof. Wm. Crowhurst, Col. C. N. Goulding, Elder J. W. Webb, Hugh R. Hughes, and Rev. W. C. King.

MRS. E. P. STEVENS.

The serial meetings in Sacramento of one week resulted in one hundred members for Good Templary. Col. Long did valiant service; his speech on "Prohibition" was one of the ablest I have heard. Each and every night the M. E. church was filled. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction was present; it is to be hoped that he will become a Good Templar. Many prominent citizens gave their names for the Order. The last meeting on Sunday afternoon was largely attended. Rev. I. E. Dwinelle joined the Order, and made supplications for our prosperity. The clergy co-operated in the meetings, and a general spirit of good will prevailed. With a little labor 100 subscribers could be obtained for the RESCUE. The cordial reception received from Bro. and Sister Katzenstein in their beautiful home was really refreshing to one who has much indifference and opposition with which to contend. A real temperance home is that of our R. W. G. T. The three bright, promising boys speak well for that Home Protection which has so safely sheltered them—the pure, loving, young mother who has that rare gift of making home attractive and her guests happy, is a strong argument in favor of our Order as a temperance educator, Bro. K. and his wife being both children of the Order. No league of fiendom can present a parallel to this. God grant that the day is not over distant when just such American homes of peace and soberness may fill our fair State. Heaven save us from the vice of Continental Europe with its lager beer gardens to supplant the American home. If it be true that in Continental Europe men and women are content to live, work, eat, sleep in one room, and spend the rest of their time in beer gardens, wine rooms and ale houses, in the name of all that is pure and lovely in home, let us as Americans demand Home Protection.

There is still a wide-spread disposition to hide this question in a corner; there are trimmers in politics and press, many Christians who possess a degree of interest in the Sunday closing, believe that this subject is too secular for treatment on Sunday, so that the pulpits undervalue the cause. The Christian who would exclude this subject from Sunday school or church, is totally disqualified for a teacher or a leader of men; "these are blind leaders of the blind." The cry of the conservative when legislative action is proposed, "Oh, you are in advance of public opinion; no use having a law that public opinion will not support." Let temperance Christian people every where make public opinion on this question as it has been made on other subjects. Public sentiment ought to sustain law and order, integrity and Christian institutions. The religion that approves of respectable saloons and provides the moderate drinker with wine is not the true religion of the Savior of men.

This law-defying Sabbath-breaking traffic has banded itself into a powerful and dangerous element in politics; it has become the curse of our State. And the church which sees her relation to bribery and fraud in the light of the eighth commandment must see her duty in the light of charity which covers all the commandments in the second table of the law. Let all the people be alive to this matter and we shall see the Sunday law thoroly enforced. Party affections must be cast aside. Let the influence of the church be against excusing criminals. Awaken the people, impress them with the majesty and authority of law. The way to despotism is thru anarchy. Law is our only safety, we are drifting towards the breakers. The best thing the people can have as an assurance for the future, is a solid conviction of the authority of law. The individual must have no alternative but to obey the law or suffer the penalty. Implant this sentiment for the Sunday law in the hearts of the people and then the gates of hell shall not prevail against it.

Galt, April 26, 1882.

H. R. HUGHES.

I spent two days at Collegeville, eight miles from Stockton; secured 22 names for a lodge, but the School Trustees, in accordance with some old rule, could not let a lodge hold meetings there. So we appointed a committee to canvass the community for signers to a petition to do away with the old rule and open the building for moral and reformatory purposes. If this is done, it will give us a good working lodge.

I spent two days at French Camp, got 30 names, and organized Valley Rose Lodge; night of meeting, Saturday.

Nothing for us at New Hope at present. From there to Amador county, at Mountain Springs—I found that the officers of Amador D. L. had been making arrangements to organize a lodge, and had appointed a meeting for next Sunday.

Friday attended the Amador D. L. a very large and enthusiastic meeting, which will doubtless be reported by the Sec'y. The mass meeting in the evening was grand, stirring speeches, good songs, and a liberal collection for the Orphans' Home, which will be forwarded by Brother Johns. The people of Amador are alive, and are ready to carry the battle to the polls.

C. N. GOULDING.

Wednesday the 3d, visited Head Light Lodge, installed the officers and enjoyed the refreshments provided by the ladies. Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings lectured in Livermore in Palace Hall; large audiences and an awakened interest in the cause of temperance. With a population of about 1,200 Livermore can boast of 22 saloons. considerable interest is manifested regarding the election for trustees, which occurs on the 8th; it will be a straight out fight between whisky and cold water, with the chances in favor of cold water.

Sunday the 7th, came here (Lathrop) addressed a large audience at 3 P. M. and waited for brother Morse from Atlanta, as I had written him that I would lecture there in the evening. He did not put in an appearance and I remained here. Found the Lodge here (which was organized in December last by Sister Stevens) doing well; succeeded in obtaining six additional names for membership. The skies are brightening and our Cause advancing.

Lathrop, Cal., May 8, 1882.

LECTURERS APPOINTMENTS.

REV. W. C. KING

COLUSA CO.			
Orland	12, 13	Colusa	23
St Johns	14, 15	Princeton	24, 25
Germantown	16, 17	Butte City	26, 27
Willows	18, 19, 20	Jacinto	28, 29
Maxwell	21, 22	From May 29th to June 5th to finish work in Colusa Co.	

ELDER J. W. WEBB.

SANTA BARBARA CO.		Goleta, D. L.	17, 18
Santa Rita	13, 14	Los Alamos	21, 22
Childs	14	Spare days for new points and unfinished work	23 to 28
Cathedral Oaks	16		

DISTRICT LODGES TO MEET.

The next meeting of Tulare D.L. will be in Tulare City on May 20, 1882.

Santa Barbara Co. D. L. will be held May 17th and 18th at Goleta. All members cordially invited to attend. Grand Lecturer J. W. Webb will be present.

Fresno D. L. meets at Selma, on Sat. May 13th, at 10 A. M. Delegates and visitors urgently invited to come.

THE next regular quarterly session of San Francisco D. L. will meet in Grand Central Hall, Sixth and Market Streets, Friday evening May 19th.

Colusa Co. D. L. will meet at Butte City on June 2 and 3d.

LOS ANGELES Co. D. L. will meet at Downey, Saturday, May 27th, at 10 o'clock A. M. All members in good standing cordially invited.

IN OTHER STATES.

INDIANA.—Bro. Shiel of the *Monitor Journal* writes "the big fight has commenced in this State and we are going to win." That is so and Iowa will also surely win this year. In 1884 there will be 4 more States and there is no reason why by 1890 we should not have the last altar of the great Antichrist driven from the entire Anglosaxon face of this continent.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Prohibitory law was lost in the legislature by an even vote, the Speaker refusing to give the casting vote, thus virtually voting against it. The *Congregationalist* thinks it dont matter much as the majority was so small. If that paper has exercised any influence at all upon public opinion in its own State, and it surely must have done so, we must believe that in a division of the House it has after all these years influenced one vote for good or evil. If so, that journal must have prevented the passage of the prohibitory law, for it lacked but a feather weight of passing; the persistent fight of the Congt. against total abstinence and to prove that Christ was a wine-bibber and that alcohol is a food, etc., must have supplied at least a feather's weight if not a good deal more influence in favor of continuing the licensed reign of Anti-Christ.

OHIO has passed a rigorous Sunday Law.

NEW HAMPSHIRE has a good G. W.S., Miss Emma P. Whittier, a most earnest and faithful worker, and no doubt many others earnest and faithful but it dont seem to prosper in Good Templary. Six months ago it had 54 lodges and 2,993 members. Since then it has organized 4 lodges and lost 5; gained 712 and lost 703 members. The G. W. C. T. has visited nearly all the lodges meantime and given a large number of lectures. The vote on the change of regalia for a penny clothespin was against the improvement, which indicates good down east common sense. The Grand Lodge degree was conferred on 26 members of the Order and the session only occupied an afternoon and the time for closing service after a public meeting in the evening. They ask next session of R. W. G. L. to be held in their State. A loss of over 5 per cent a year in lodges or membership, either in Cal. or elsewhere, is due to bad management somewhere. It is to be feared the cheap john capita tax is what ails New Hampshire. No temperance society of any shape, size or form can ever carry on for any length of time a dignified reformatory program on the finances derived from a 5 or 10 or 15 cent quarterly capita tax; never did, never will, never ot to; one can starve out, go in debt, go backwards, burst like a bomb and do everything but go ahead. Another fact or two should be grouped with this; open water never runs up hill; water does run down hill; a bird not fitted with wings has never once been a success in flying. A reform without a treasury is only a superstition.

THE *Anvil* lately stated that not more than ten per cent of the members of Congress were temperance men and some of the ninety per cent are affronted. The *Anvil* says they can soon have the report amended by joining the temperance ranks in sufficient force to exceed the ten per cent. It is a healthy sign that whisky drinkers are affronted at the truth being stated as to their habits.

THE SALVATION ARMY in England are being mobbed by the British leag of freedom and their poor demented slaves and the municipal authorities in place of protecting them join with the persecutors in some localities and arrest them for disturbing the peace.

VALLEY FORD, Cal., May 1, 1882.

ED. RESCUE:—Politicians always cover up the liquor question and charge the poor condition of the working class to any thing but the right cause. They howl about the Chinese and capitalists, etc. These are evils, but there is another which demands more immediate action. The working man looks over his bad habits and expensive vices and blames most everything, but the right thing, as the cause of his poverty. One rum-besotted individual even went so far with his obstinacy and blindness as to charge the churches with this bad state of things.

It is refreshing to see better signs. In some of the Western and Eastern States an organization exists called the "Knights of Labor." Their objects are to prevent strikes, to educate the laborer, to secure legislation to protect the working man etc. It is an Order well spoken of.

The Toledo *Blade* can't be called a temperance paper, but note what it says of the Order in its issue of last week: "A very excellent thing connected with the organization is the fight it makes against whisky drinking. It considers that this is the great bane of the workingman, and no one is any way interested in the manufacture or sale of the poison can be admitted into the Order."

ELMER E. CAREY.

IN MEMORIAM.

Died April 13, at Dutch Flat, Cal., Bro. John Peters, aged 67 years. An active faithful member of Nil Desperandum Lodge, No. 216 I. O. G. T. The usual resolutions and ceremonials in respectful, kindly memory of the deceased brother were punctually attended to by the Lodge.

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Mr. H. B. Williamson is agent for the RESCUE in Lompoc Renewals and subscriptions can be arranged with him.

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336 Quartz Mountain, Su., Jamestown. Sarah E. Grant.
337 Table Mountain, Su., Jamestown, Mrs. Jane Beynon.
340 Soulsbyville, Sa., Soulsbyville, W. H. Barron.
342 Mountain View, Th., Columbia, George McNeil.

VENTURA COUNTY.

209 Constancy, F., Ventura, Miss Myra Walbridge.
221 Scenega, Sa., Scenega, L. P. Guiberson.
235 Santa Paula, Sa., Santa Paula, Sam'l T. Todd.
236 Hueneme, Sa., Hueneme, Mary E. Clark.
411 Saticoy, Th., Saticoy, S. V. Tietsort.
416 Springville, Sa., Springville, Samuel Guthrie.
418 Mound, Sa., Ventura, Tyler Bither.
422 Ojai Valley, F. Nordhoff, Thomas Barrows.
489 Ventura, Tu., Ventura, R. R. Tanner.

YOLO COUNTY.

145 Antelope, Sa., Dunnigans, W. B. Young.
163 Yolo, Tu., Yolo, Asa Petit.
165 Winters, F., Winters, V. Morris.
210 Chrysopolis, W., Woodland, J. J. Bowman.
224 Orion, Th., Davisville, Miss Nettie Marden.
366 Success, W., Grafton, M. C. Winchester
419 Capay, Sa., Capay, J. T. Brown.
429 Pleasant Prairie, Su., Woodland, E. L. Cox.
431 Faithful, Su., Black's Station, J. H. Murphy.
463 Madison, Su., Madison, F. O. Swinney.

YUBA COUNTY.

25 Marysville, F., Marysville, Frank W. Potter.
108 Knoxdale, F., Brownsville, Mrs. S. W. Knox.
124 Virginia, Sa., Marysville, Mrs. D. A. Hollister.
141 Cordua, Sa., Marysville, J. E. McMillan.
148 Rising Sun, F., Camptonville, Wm. Moore,
197 Wheatland, Tu., Wheatland, Miss Hattie Sheets.
226 Alpine, Sa., Strawberry Valley, C. T. Prindle.
278 Mountain Guard, F., Smartsville, J. A. Flint.
423 Prairie, Sa. Marysville, W. E. Gleason.
448 Elizabeth, Sa., Wheatland, P. L. Hutchinson.
476 Cornelian, Tu,, Marysville, Jno. C. Jenkins.
492 Browns Valley, Sa. Browns Valley, Jas. Robinson.

ARIZONA.

1 Garden Valley, M., Phœnix, Geo. H. Rothrock.
4 Tucson, F., Tucson, Miss Julia Ingham.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

7 Hilo. Sa., Hilo, J. H. Maby.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, Sa., Yokohama, Geo. W. Elmer.

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

NO.	COUNTY.	NAME.	POSTOFFICE.
384	Alameda,	Charles H. Haile,	Alameda.
125	Amador,	J, W. Perry.	Plymouth.
104	Butte,	J. B. Mullen,	Cherokee
361	Calaveras,	A. J. Cooke,	Murphys.
319	Colusa,	J. H. Liening	Colusa.
288	Contra Costa,	F. Clifford,	Nortonville.
462	El Dorado,	JH. Gilmore.	Diamond Springs
—	Fresno,	S. N. Burch,	Easton.
269	Humboldt,	W. F. Brown,	Eureka.
299	Los Angeles,	W. D. Gould,	Los Angeles.
175	Mariposa,	Chas. Converse,	Mariposa.
459	Merced	Geo. E. Isaacs,	Merced.
131	Monterey,	A. K Crawford,	Salinas.
201	Nevada,	Samuel Clutter,	Nevada.
127	Placer,	J. C. Hawver,	Forest Hill.
228	Plumas,	Moses Bull	Greenville.
248	Sacramento,	A. K. Crawford,	Elk Grove.
220	San Bernardino,	H. C. Brooke,	S. Bern'd'o
351	San Diego,	S. Whitmore,	San Diego.
114	San Francisco,	C. H. Peterson,	313 Page street, San Francisco.
182	San Joaquin,	Wm. Jones,	Stockton.
56	San Mateo,	J. Compton,	Half Moon Bay.
178	Santa Barbara,	Rev. S. S. Fisk.	Lompoc.
102	Shasta,	J. N. Chapell,	Reading.
415	Solano,	G. W. Frazer,	Elmira.
167	Sonoma,	L. O. Coon,	Sebastopol.
266	Stanislaus,	Rev. M. D. Gage,	Modesto.
452	Sutter and Yuba,	H. S. Graves,	Yuba City
192	Tehama,	G. W. Jeffris	Red Bluff.
300	Trinity,	Geo. B. Jumper,	Weaverville.
195	Tulare,	Rev. F. H. Wales,	Tulare.
324	Tuolumne,	I. T. Holland,	Sonora.
286	Ventura,	L. C. Clark,	Hueneme.
366	Yolo,	Thos. J. Goin,	Grafton.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, Wm. Walker, Yokohama.

STATE DEPUTIES.

384 Alameda, James S. Naismith, Oakland.
386 Alameda, Mrs. V. A. Rix, Washington.
267 Amador, W. O. Clark, Drytown.
470 Alameda, Rev. Geo. Morris, West End.
404 Butte, Rev. Peter Powers, Chico.
243 Fresno, A. A. Smith, Kingsburg.
161 Calaveras, H. R. Hughes. Angels Camp.
116 Contra Costa, Rev. W. H. Tubb. Martinez.
290 Fresno, E. W. Turner, Madera.
207 Kern, A. T. Colton, Bakersfield.
299 Los Angeles, Will D. Gould, Los Angeles
299 Los Angeles, Jesse Yarnell. Los Angeles
246 Merced, George E. Isaacs, Merced.
126 Monterey, J. C. Aston, Watsonville
201 Nevada. Niles Searls. Nevada City
203 Sacramento, G. B. Katzenstein, Sac'to.
130 San Fran'co, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter. No. 150 Ninth St., S. F.
185 San F'co, Mrs. E. P. Stevens. 1907 Bush
114 San Francisco, C. H, Peterson. S. F.
291 San Francisco, Wm. Crowhurst 1041 24th St., S. F.
185 San Francisco, Capt. A. D. Wood, S. F
182 San Joaquin, B. F. Bagley, Stockton.
189 San Joaquin, W. R. Ellis, Lodi.
200 San Joaquin, Rev. C. S. Haswell, Lodi.
178 Santa Barbara, J. W. Webb, Lompoc.
32 Santa Clara, hev. W.T. Mayne, San Jose
295 Santa Clara Rev. D. E. Bushnell, San Jose.
392 Santa Cruz, G. M. McWain, Boulder Cr'k
425 Shasta, Dr. J. F. Winsell, Ball's Ferry
273 Siskiyou, Fred. H. Loring, Callahans Ranch.
64 Solano, Dr. I. S. Halsey, Vallejo.
370 Sonoma, D. S. Sacry, Santa Rosa.
32 Sonoma, C. B. Proctor, Healdsburg.
32 Sonoma, J. G. Dow, Healdsburg.
156 Sonoma, Mrs. C. E. Fowler, Valley Ford
167 Sonoma, Rev. F. J. Culver, Sebastopol.
192 Tehama, Mrs. M. J. Mayhew, Red Bluff
165 Yolo, William Sims, Winters.
224 Yolo, B. H. Hoag, Davisville.
419 Yolo, J. H. Norton, Capay.
25 Yuba, Chas. J. Covillaud, Marysville.
148 Yuba, Joseph Erwin, Camptonville.

ARIZONA.

304 Pima, Joe T. Marr, Tucson.

JAPAN.

1 Japan, Daniel Jamison, Yokohama.

BANDS OF HOPE.

NO.	LOCATION.	NAME.	SUP'T.
1	Alturas,	Rising Sun,	J. D. McLeod.
2	Artesia,	Artesia,	S. H. Olmstead.
3	Black's Station,	Sunbeam,	J. S. Rollins
4	Brownsville.	Crystal,	T. J. Rumery.
5	Cambria,	Cambria,	Mrs. M. R. Franklin
6	Chico,	Luella.	Rev. Peter Powers.
7	Scenega.	Scenega.	Miss Kitty Conaway.
8	Cajon,	Cajon,	Miss Della Hill.
9	Comanche,	Evergreen,	Mrs. M. S. Holbrook.
10	Columbia,	Mountain View,	G. L. McNeil
11	El Dorado,	El Dorado,	Jas. H. Gilmore
12	Tustin,	Tustin,	Mrs. H. K. Snow.
13	Forest City,	Forest City,	S. A. Lawry.
14	Greenville,	Greenville,	——,
15	Healdsburg,	Healdsburg,	Mrs. S. J. Hall
16	Hornitos,	Christal,	Mrs. Mary Hinds.
17	Hueneme,	Hueneme,	Mrs. Mary R. Bard
18	Jenny Lind,	Chapparal,	Mrs. Amanda Sharp.
19	Juds'nv'le,	Crescent,	Mrs. T. S. Griffiths
20	Lompoc,	Lompoc,	E. A. Gregg.
21	Los Angeles,	L's Ang's,	Dr. S. McCurdy
22	Lodi,	Lodi,	Rev. C. S. Haswell.
23	Lemoore,	Lemoore,	Myron H. Savage.
24	Livermore,	Myrtle,	J. T. McDonald.
25	Modesto,	Morning Star,	Miss Clara Vezey
26	Mariposa,	Marip'a,	Miss Eva Farnsworth
27	Marysville,	Marysville,	Chas. S. Brooks
28	Marysville.	Pleasant Templar.	Jas. Jory
29	Murphys,	Murphys,	Mrs. A. J. Palmer
30	Mokelume Hill,	Mountain Hope,	Mrs. Jane Guy.
31	Mendocino,	Mendocino,	Mrs. M. J. Paddleford.
32	North Temescal,	N. Tem'l.	F. Esmond
33	National City.	Na'l C'y,	Mrs. F. Copeland
34	Plymouth,	Rising Star,	M. L. Gregg.
35	Pine Grove,	Ev'ng Star.	Mrs. S. Serine
36	Poway,	Poway,	Adams Chapin.
37	Pentz,	Messilla,	R. H. Hawkins.
38	Plano.	Busy Bee.	Mrs. J. A. McMillan
39	Pescadero	Pescadero.	Carrie M. Mills.
40	Red Bluff,	R'd Bl'ff,	Mrs. Kate Grider.
41	Rio Vista,	Pride of the River,	E. M. Chase
42	Riverside,	Riverside,	May Heap.
43	San Buena'ura,	Ventura.	Mrs. C. W. Bard
44	San Juan,	San Juan,	Miss Carrie Flint
45	Stockton,	Central,	J. M. Long.
46	Stockton,	Bethlehem,	Agnes McKinnon
47	Stockton,	——,	—— Keniston.
48	Santa Rosa,	S'ta Rosa,	J. H. Richardson
49	Sheridan,	Sheridan.	Mrs. Addie Rogers
50	San Luis Obispo,	——,	D. M. Meridith
51	San Luis Obispo,	——,	S. D. Triplett
52	Spenceville,	Spenceville,	J. L. Walliss
53	San Diego,	Excelsior,	A. B. Hotchkiss
54	Spanish Dry Diggins.	(P.O., Greenwood),	S. D. Diggins, Mrs. S. A. Withington.
55	Soulsbyville,	Soulsbyville,	Mrs. J. L. Coles.
56	Sacramento,	Sac'to,	Mrs. Alice A. Catlin
57	Sacramento,	Progressive.	Miss E. Bullard
58	Santa Ana,	Santa Ana,	J. N. Hewes.
59	Santa Paula.	Ivy,	Miss Lulu Scott.
60	Springville,	Sp'gv'le,	Miss Lulu Thacker
61	Sonora,	Sonora,	Mrs. A. J. Sturtevant
62	San Luis Rey.	S. Luis Rey.	Miss S. Frazee
63	San Andreas,	Sparkling Water,	Miss Agnes Mercer.
64	San Jose,	——,	Anna McKenzie.
65	San Francisco,	Hayes Valley,	Mrs. Nellie Warren.
66	Short,	Lakeside,	J. M Moore.
67	Tulare City,	White Lily,	Clara Garrison
68	Ventura,	Mound,	Miss. P. P. Faddis.
69	Volcano,	——,	Mrs. Ezra Haskill.
70	Vallejo	Vallejo,	Mrs. T. Graves.
71	Vallejo	Home.	N. Smith.
72	Woodland,	Little Giant Killers,	B. F. Loomis.
73	Walnut Creek,	Walnut Creek;	Miss A. M. Stone.
74	Weaverville,	——,	Mrs. D. R. Atherton
75	Westminster,	Westminster,	Miss. M. A. McCoy.
76	Yuba City,	Franklin,	Maria Godfrey.
77	Angels,	Golden Circle,	Miss J. Hughes
78	Guerneville,	G'neville,	Mrs. E. A. Bagley,
79	Nortonv lle,	Hope,	Frank Clifford.
80	Grainland,	——,	Mrs. Sadie Hensley
81	Santa Maria,	——,	Mrs. S. B. Jones.
82	Colfax,	Colfax,	Mrs. E. D. Story.
83	Guadalupe,	Guadalupe,	Angie Ayres.
84	Fresno C'y,	Fr'o C'y,	Judge C. D. Sayles
85	Half Moon Bay,	Half Moon Bay,	Mrs. Annie Louteer.
86	Marysville,	Victory,	John C. Jenkins.
87	Auburn,	——,	Mrs. Ford.
88	Anderson,	Earnest,	Mrs. E. P. Veeder
89	Ceres.	Ceres.	Mrs. A. E. Knowles.
90	Janesville,	Lakeview,	Mrs. M. A. Hicks
91	Forbestown,	Pleasant Gem,	Mrs. J. F. Derreil
92	Oroville.	Oroville,	Miss Kate Leggett.
93	Rocklin,	Rocklin,	Mrs. R. A. Mills.
94	San Bernardino,	S'n B'd'o,	G. T. Switzer
95	Wheatland,	Elizabeth,	——.
96	West Berkeley,	——,	Miss L. H. Lowe
97	Yuba City,	Yuba City,	——.
98	Brentwood,	B'twood,	Mrs E. J. Winning
99	Brentwood.	Liberty.	Miss Emma Howard
100	Byron,	Point of Timber,	Wm. M. Moore
101	San Francisco,	Young America,	E. Galvin
102	Fulton,	Rising Star,	——.
103	Oakdale,	Live Oak,	Rev. W. D. Crabb.
104	North San Juan,	——,	——.
105	Pleasant Prairie	(P. O., Woodland),	Onward Bound, Mrs M. J. Stephens.
106	San Gabriel,	Alhambra.	Rev. J. H. Stuntz
107	Fresno City,	C. C. Colony,	Mrs. C. E. Spofford.
108	Santa Monica,	S'ta M.,	Mrs. F. A. Rogers
109	El Monte,	Duarte,	W. S. Young.
110	Dutch Flat,	Placer,	Chas. E. Uren.
111	Elk Creek,	——,	Rev. J. Milton Ward
112	Gridley,	——,	Mrs. R. E. Taylor.
113	El Monte,	Morning Light,	J. W. Fryer
114	Santa Clara,	——,	G. R. Smith.
115	Bangor,	——,	W. F. Nelson.
116	Forest Hill,	Forest Hill,	——.
117	Marysville.	Ella Templars,	Phebe McKenny.

118 San Bernardino, Lugonia, Mrs. Seymour
119 San Bernardino, Mill District, Mrs. H. Goodell.
120 Salinas, ———. Mrs. J. P. Raymond.
121 Copperopolis, Golden Rule, Mrs. S. B. Meader.
123 Campo Seco, Rising Star, Miss Carrie V. Lewis.
123 Spring Valley (P. O., Campo Seco), Mountain Gate, Geo. B. Lillie.
124 Gold Run, Armada, Miss M. G. Barrett
125 Porterville, ———, Miss E. Colman.
126 Savannah, ———, R. R. Smith.
127 Arcata, ———, Rev. J. B. Chisholm.
128 Lincoln, Triumph. Gerard K. Peters.
129 Turlock, ———, Mrs. L. A. Lane.
130 Roseville, Roseville, Mrs. J. D. Pratt.
131 West End, ———, ———.
132 Oakland. ———, ———.
133 Forestville. ———, H. Hanson.
134 Caspar, Caspar, R. H. K. Hedden.
135 Truckee, Truckee, Mrs. C. P. Babcock.
136 South Butte, South Butte, Mrs. Mary C. Chappell.
137 Yolo, Excelsior, Arthur Harlv.
138 Napa City, Aqua Pura, I. A Cameron.
139 Eureka, McDonald, ———.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF CALIFORNIA.

G. W. C. T., Robert Thompson, 1,531 Tyler St., San Francisco.
G. W. C., H. S. Graves, West Butte.
G. W. V. T., Mrs. Emily P. Stevens, No. 1907 Bush St., S. F.
G. W. S., Geo. B. Katzenstein, 328 J street, Sacramento.
G. W. T., Dr. Isaac S. Halsey, Vallejo.
G. W. A. S., Julius Lyons, Los Angeles
G. W. M., P. R. McCabe, Turlock
G. W. D. M., Miss Eliza E. Glolsworthy, San Jose
G. W. I. G., Mrs. M. H. Estes. West Oakland
G. W. O. G., H. L. Ricks, Eureka, H. B.
G. W. Chaplain, Rev. G. B. Allen, Petaluma
G. W. Messenger, E. Wood Culver, Newcastle
P, G. W. C. T., Will D. Gould. Los Angeles
Gen'l Supt. Juvenile Work. Mrs. M. E. Richardson, Murphy's, Calaveras Co.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Robert Thompson, G. W. C. T., Chairman; Will D. Gould. P. G. W. C. T., Vice-Chairman; Geo. B. Katzenstein, G. W. S., Sec.; Dr. Isaac S. Halsey, G. W. T., Treasurer; H. S. Graves, G. W. C.; Mrs. Emily P. Stevens, G. W. V. T.

TRUSTEES OF GRAND LODGE.—A. O. Rix, Washington Corners; Niles Searls, Nevada City, and Dr. Isaac S. Halsey Vallejo.

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE R. W. G. L.—Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento; Mrs. Ida M. Katzenstein, Sacramento; H. S. Graves, West Butte; I. T. Holland, Sonora.

ALTERNATES.—Will D. Gould, Los Angeles; C. C. Church, San Diego; W. P. Barnett, San Luis Obispo; Mrs. M. J. Mayhew, Red Bluff.

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at San Francisco on Tuesday, Oct. 3d, 1882, commencing at 10 a. m.

Directory of Lodges of Good Templars in the City of San Francisco.

NO. NAME. MEETS. LOCATION OF HALL.

114 Evening Star, Th., Grand Central Hall, 997 Market st., cor. of 6th.
120 Headlight, W., Cambrian Hall, No. 1133 Mission street, bet. 7th and 8th Sts.
160 Mission Star, Tu., No. 2943 Sixteenth St., bet Valencia and Mission streets.
130 Constitution, F., Shiel's Hall, 32 O'Farrell st.
185 Life Boat, M., No. 118 Jackson st., near Front.
186 Golden Gate, Tu., Bush st. M. E. church, Bush street. nr. Devisadero street.
201 International, M., Grand Central Hall, Market st., cor. of 6th.
293 Valley, Th., Fell Street Presbyterian Church, bet. Laguna and Octavia sts.
307 Pleasant Valley, M., Comerford's Hall Church st., bet. 27th and 28th.
314 Spring Valley, Tu., Union Hall, cor. Fillmore and Greenwich sts.
417 Crystal, M., Myrtle Hall, Railroad and 7th avenue.
7 California, Th., Ono Hall, Mission and Fifteenth streets.

Grand Lodge of Oregon.

SUBORDINATE DIRECTORY.

11 Capital, S., Salem, C. W. Scriber.
17 Hillsboro, S., Hillsboro, W. L. Weathered.
28 La Creole, Tu., Dallas, Jno. S. Ashbaugh
36 Silver, S., Silverton, Frank Simeral.
39 Rosa, S., Salem, P. R. Winslow.
40 Astoria, Tu., Astoria, J. O. Bozorth.
43 Marion, S., Hubbard, Milton B. Kester.
57 Milwaukee, S., Milwaukee, A. Luelling.
74 Val Fontis, S., Zena, Charles Philips.
80 John Day, S., Canyon City, Fred P. Horsley.
86 Nonpareil, W., Portland, W. S. James mot.
115 Brooklyn, F., East Portland, James McGrew.
118 Sheridan, W., Sheridan, H. Z. Foster.
136 Forest Grove, S., Forest Grove, Mitchell Gilliam.
155 Valley, F., Halsey, H. B. Keniston.
166 Union, S., Turner, E. E. McKinney.
179 Pacific, S., Cottage Grove, W. W. Cathcart.
184 Mt. Pleasant, S., Creswell, Chas. Jackson
189 Ashland, F., Ashland, Wm. Harris.
191 Klamath, Tu., Ft. Klamath, Fred. Scheider.
212 Ochoco, Th., Prineville, Jas. Hamilton
213 Revival, S., Prairie City, J. W. Mack.
217 Goshen, S. Goshen, J. W. Cox.
227 Marshfield, Th., Marshfield, Jonathan Osborn.
229 Onward, S., Albany, Matthew Chambers
258 Amity, S., Amity, Anna Putman.
259 Green Mountain, S., Siuslaw, Hiram Wingard.
262 Triumph, M., Independence, Mrs. L. L. Whiteaker.
268 Paradise Springs, S., East Portland. Mrs. R. D. Prettyman.
286 Williams Creek, S., Applegate, E. E. Topping.
289 McMinnville, S., McMinnville, J.E.Magers.
302 Newberg, S., Newberg, J. T. Smith.
306 Linkville, Linkville, Sam Parker.
316 Samaritan, S., Harrisburg, Nettie Isham.
331 Monmouth, S., Monmouth, G. W Richardson.
332 Pass Creek, S., Drain, Wm. Barker.
336 Wasco, S., Dufur, A. J. Dufur, Jr.
342 Lily, Tu , East Portland, Jas. W. Shaver.
344 Albany, S., Albany, R. Fox.
346 Good Samaritan, W., Dalles, O. D. Doane.
350 Mount Hood, M., Dalles, R. B. Hood.
352 Stayton, M., Stayton, L. H. Follansby.
355 Bay, Th., Marshfield, A. M. Crawford.
356 Welcome, S., John Day, Rev. E. Hays.
357 Monroe, S., Monroe, N. Garlinghouse.
358 Columbia, F., East Portland, D M. Long.
360 Evergreen, St. Helens, J. H. Groves.
363 La Grande —., La Grande, Geo. H. Rigdon.
364 Centerville, Centerville, Rev. T. S. Burnett.
365 Concordia, Spanish Hollow, C. W. Barzee.
366 Alpha, Lafayette, Rev. T. L. Jones.
367 Butte, S. Eugene, Rev. E. P. Henderson
368 Victory, S., Mehama, J. M. Eskew.
369 Success, T., Lebanon, J. L. Gilbert.
370 Champoeg, S., Champoeg, John Hoefer.
371 Webfoot, S., Gervais, H. B. Elworthy.
372 Oregon City, F., Oregon City, J. W. Watts.
373 Prohibition, M., Portland, Belle McBride.
374 Beulah. Tu., Portland, Geo. W. Dickson.
375 Santiam, Tu., Scio, J. L. Miller.
376 Mountain, F., Brownsville, Dr. P. Hume
377 Eureka, Tu., Junction City, W. M. Houston.
378 Freedom, F., Shedd, James Carothers.
379 Oak Grove, S., Eola, H. A. Rubell.
380 Dayton, Tu., Dayton Dr. E. Jessup.
381 Unity, Sa., Ekins, Lee M. Grames.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF OREGON.

G. W. C. T., Chas. T. Tozier, Hillsboro.
G. W. Coun., Mrs. M. E. Hoxter, Forest Grove.
G. V. T., Mrs. N. J. A. Simons, The Dalles.
G. Secy., J. E. Houston, Junction City.
G. A. S., W. T. Riches, Silverton.
G. Treas., J. H. Lambert, Milwaukee.
G. Chap., Mrs. L. L. Whittaker, Independence.
G. M., W. W. Cathcart, Cottage Grove.
G. D. M., Emma Fisher, Salem.
G. Guard, Sarah Cavitt. Zena.
G. Sent., W. B. Robertson. Turner.
G. Mess., F. S. Harding, McMinville.
Supt. Juv. Work, Mrs. E. M. Vandevert, Salem.

Representatives to R. W. Grand Lodge.

J. E. Houston, Junction City; Levi Leland, Oregon City.

Alternates.

E. W. Ryan, Portland; Elias Jessup, Newberg.

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at The Dalles, commencing on the third Tuesday in June, 1882.

CLARA S. FOLTZ,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
Room 36 Montgomery Block.
San Francisco. Cal.
Will practice in State and Federal Courts.
Probate and Divorce matters a Specialty.
20oct-1y



HOME FOR ORPHANS.

In 1869 a capacious and elegant structure was erected near Vallejo, in Solano Co., and in 1870 it was dedicated and opened under the auspices of the Grand Lodge, and entitled the "Good Templar's Home for Orphans." Its title is not meant to carry any idea of exclusiveness as to the class admitted to its sheltering offices. On the contrary, it is open to all; the only passport required at its portals is to be a homeless orphan child. Children under fourteen years of age are received and cared for, and over 100 orphaned children are now being cared for within its walls. The buildings are sightly, capacious and pleasantly located. The Home is under the general management and control of a Board of Trustees and a Board of Lady Managers—the former comprising nine gentlemen of the Order, who have charge of the building grounds (20 acres), and financial matters; while the Board of Lady Managers is composed of eight prominent lady members of the Order, selected from various parts of the state, and has charge of the domestic relations of the institution. The educational affairs are under the joint control and management of the Board of Trustees and Lady Managers. Within the Home a graded school under the "Public School System" of the state, is taught by two competent teachers. Upwards of $140,000 have been expended in the erection, care and maintenance of this institution. The Good Templars of this jurisdiction have accepted the self-imposed duty of sustaining this Home gratefully, and the membership is linked together in its support with unfaltering devotion.

ADOPTION.—Children may be adopted from the Home by reliable and proper persons upon application to Board of Lady Managers.

ADMISSION OF CHILDREN.—All letters concerning the admission of children, or their adoption from the Home, should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board of Lady Managers, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, 150 9th street San Francisco, who will furnish the necessary blank forms.

TRUSTEES OF ORPHANS HOME.—Wm. H. Mills, Sacramento; H. S. Graves, Yuba City; Hon. Niles Searles, Nevada City; A.G.Clark. Napa City; Dr. F. H. McDonald, San Francisco; Dr. I. S. Halsey and Samuel Kitto Vallejo; Rob't Thompson, G. W. C. T., San Francisco; Geo. B. Katzenstein, G. W. S., Sacramento, ex-officio.

LADY MANAGERS OF ORPHANS HOME.—President, Mrs. C. B. Thompson, No. 1531 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco; Secretary, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, 150 9th street, San Francisco; Financial Secretary, Mrs. M. E. Partridge, West Oakland; Mrs. M. A. Alsip, Sacramento; Mrs. M. A. Mayhew, Red Bluff; Mrs. V. A. Rix, Washington Corners; Mrs. S. L. Robbins, Vallejo; Mrs. E. P. Stevens, San Francisco, G. W. V. T., ex-officio.

OFFICERS ON THE R. W. GRAND LODGE.

R.W.G.T., Geo. B. Katzenstein, Cal.
R.W.G.C., T. B, Demaree, Kentucky.
R.W.G.V.T., Mrs. Brookbank, Ind.
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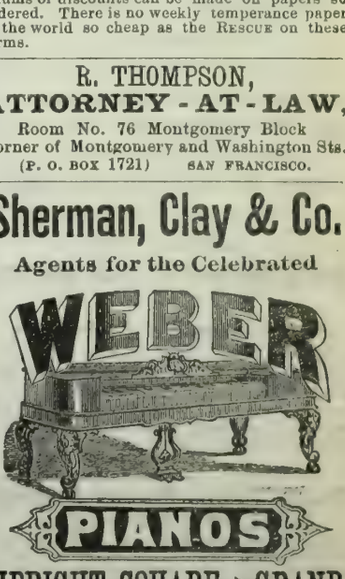
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Due from Banks and Bankers.	392,457 61
Money on hand	398,669 34
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Capital paid up	$1,000,000 00
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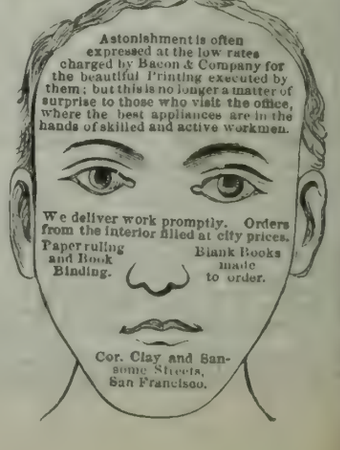
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OL. XIX. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1882. No. 29

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When you call on any of these places please say you saw their Ad or card in the Rescue.

Burneyville Lodge stared with 38 members April 8, has had 14 accessions up to last Saturday when it put in 7 more and received 11 propositions.

THE SCHETZEL AND SHAEFFER Leag in the city of New York send every day on an average 47 women and 78 men to the work house and about 14 a day to the morgue and the grave. That is the European Freedom, the leag wants here.

CIRCULARS from the Ex Com. of Grand Lodge will be sent to the W. V. Ts. of all the Lodges of this jurisdiction this week relative to canvassing for the RESCUE.

LODI B. OF H. numbers 175 and grows in interest and utility. It has received of D. C. Cook literature 100 B. of H. Lessons and Song quarterlies, 25 teacher's lesson and song quarterlies, 30 copies of Red White and Blue, also tickets, reward cards, certificates and lots of papers for distribution. Dr. Haswell has been an active moving power in this Band, but can only be with them four months longer. Wonder if some patriotic citizens there will not take it up and determine that it shall run just as well after he leaves as it had done hitherto.

Subscribers and renewals this week: Springville (Miss Guthrie) 5; Linden 1; W. C. King, (Elk Creek 12, Newville 10, Paskenta 2) 24; Mrs. M. E. Richardson (Napa 1, Byron 1, Brentwood 1, Stewartsville 1, Alameda 6, Kansas 1) 11; Willows 1; Bogus 1; Colfax 1. In all 44.

DUBLIN has 160 Protestant ministers of whom 78 are abstainers from poison drink. Of 120 Episcopals there are 50; of 13 Presbyterians 7; of 24 Methodists 15; of 6 others 4 who set a good example. A slight majority of the whole place a misleading, dangerous, depraving, corrupting, unchristian example before their people. The sheep of such shepherds are to be pitied.

THE LEEDS-*Mercury* one of the most important provincial secular dailies of England refuses to publish theatrical and sporting news, "because the theater and turf are enemies to the best interests of our social and national life;" a most excellent example that will be much followed by respectable newspapers, when the Antichrist of drink is dethroned.

Is it not strange that those who think it quite proper for a great actress or singer to appear before applauding thousands for fame or money, should object to hear from a woman's lips reasons why Christian people should think it a privilege to abstain, or good news for the poor drunkards that Jesus is willing and able to break their chains and enable them to overcome?—*Ex.* No, it dont hurt the world's feelings at all to have woman do anything public or private in the service of the devil, but it is violently precise in its demands that she shall be intensly modest when she undertakes to do any thing for God and humanity's sake.

THE N. W. *Christian Advocate* says: "if the prohibitory amendment is defeated in Iowa, the Republican party will never survive another Presidential campaign." Then it says a new party will lead. There is only one possible way now for the Republican party to elect another President and that is to heave the poison beer barrel overboard and its drunken rats, take on board a temperance crew, and hoist the flag of prohibition; nothing but the madness that precedes the settled doom of destruction can blind any one to the fact that the Republican party as a partner of the interests of drunkenness and crime can only perish and ot to. Better repent before the ship sinks.

THE WOMAN'S VOTE.— The Brewers Convention at Chicago last October voted unanimously. "Resolved that we oppose Woman Suffrage every where and always, for when woman has the ballot she will vote solid for prohibition, and the woman's vote is the last hope of the prohibitionist." That is about the strongest argument ever made for Woman Suffrage and there never could be a more convincing proof that it would be an immense benefit to the country to adopt it, than that the brewers are unanimous against it and afraid of it. There is no policy in any possible direction that would be good for the country and the people that the brewers would not oppose and hate; there is no possible policy that would please the brewers if it were not loaded with pestilence and famine and pollution and death to the people.

A VERY REV. DEAN in England has just heard about the wine discussion apparently for the first time and pompously declares in a sermon that Scripture condems the abuse and not the use. "A Sexagenarian M. D." answers that a child once more wisely said in his hearing "it must be the nature of the drink to make men so wicked," and a simple gardener in 1844 wrote that those who say the Savior referred to alcoholic wine when he said "I will drink no more of the fruit of the vine till I drink it new in the Kingdom of Heaven" must adopt the belief that intoxicating drinks will be used in heaven. And that is a better point than all the combined talent on the Dean's side could rake together in 50 years.

THE MRS. HAYES pictures ordered have all been delivered; so our good sisters of the W. N. C. T. U. report. If any one entitled to one of those pictures thru the RESCUE, has by any possible oversight been omitted and has not received it, please notify this office at once. Would rather make the mistake of sending five too many than omit to send one promised. Lots more pictures to be had of Miss Esther Pugh, 54 Bible House, N. Y.

A COMMITTEE of congress commends the presentation of 83,000,000 acres of public land to certain railroad companies; it admits that the companies have no claim or right to it, but if they don't get it some of the stockholders or bondholders may be disappointed. The passage of such an act should hang every bribed traitor of the committee and every bribed traitor who votes for it. As well rob all the depositors of a bank, lest a stockholder should fail to steal all he wants to. These railroad steals if not arrested promptly and decisively, will assuredly one day set up the guillotine or the gallows of communism and the stolen property will return in a whirlwind of blood.

THE SUPERVISORS of this city have before them a proposition by a committee (Mr. Fisher objecting) to reduce the license of the dance houses from $75 to $25 with a view of increasing their number to such an extent as to produce a larger revenue. These places are filthy dens of drunkenness, debauchery, crime and robbery, a disgrace to the city, and such a proposition is infamous and execrable, and every good citizen ot to make a personal protest against such an outrage. That a supervisor should be elected to office that would make or listen for a moment to such a proposition, is disgraceful to the city's reputation. It is hoped the Supervisors as a body will put the scandal out of the window and if not, that the Mayor will veto it. We could not get Supervisors in the penitentiary that would do any thing worse than pass such an act; it is to be hoped but a few of them would favor it any way—Here is ground for the friends of decency to make a protest against the triple increase in the numbers of the most infamous dens of crime the world has ever known.

DR. R. H. MCDONALD, a former resident of Sacramento, and at present President of the Pacific Bank in San Francisco, is proving himself a genuine philanthropist. Last year the doctor caused to be made several hundred elegant medals to stimulate competition in the art of writing essays among the pupils in the public schools in San Francisco. He has also taken a conspicuous part in many other local charities, his latest venture being the purchase of the property at the northwest corner of Sansome and Pacific streets, in that city, known as the Railroad Hotel, which, with the contemplated improvements, will involve an expense of some $50,000. This building Dr. McDonald intends to be devoted to a sewing school, where young girls may be taut the use of the needle in all branches of sewing. The lower portion of the building is intended to accommodate some 500 children, who will be under the charge of thirty competent teachers. Here girls will not only have an opportunity to learn a useful industry, but will be free from evil influences and under the constant superintendence of carefully-selected teachers. A well-supplied library will be attached to the sewing school, where chaste and instructive books can be had by the girls. Dr. McDonald is reputed to have made a handsome fortune in his former business as a wholesale druggist, much of which he is using for the benefit of the rising generation. He is deserving of the thanks of all classes of citizens for his disinterested efforts in behalf of the poor—*Bee.*

THE GOOD TEMPLARS' PSALM OF MAY.

[Read before San Bernardino Lodge No. 220, May 1, 1882.]

BY H. C. BROOKE.

Another year has passed away,
With many a grief and care
To leave the impress of their sway
The weary heart to bear.

Another winter's snows have gone
From off the mountain side
To join the flood that sweeps along,
To swell the ocean tide.

Yon grand old hills, so brown and sear,
When drest in winter's gray,
At bidding of the gay young Year
Have donn'd the green—for May.

And Nature, from her sleep awoke;
The vale and woodland ring
With music from the tuneful note
Of song-birds to the spring.

The merry rill goes dancing on,
And tripping o'er the lea,
To join the cadence of her song
With anthems of the sea.

The budding blossoms, balmy air,
The song-birds' lay of love,
Are heav'nly teachers sent to bear
A message from above.

Behind the winter's cloud and gloom,
Lies hid a Father's face;
In the bright world, beyond the tomb.
We'll know that Father's grace

The azure sky, the fragrant flower,
The sunbeams in the stream,
The woodland grove, and shady bower
Will fade—as childhood's dream.

Spring blossoms come, in love, to give
The message everywhere:—
"It is not all of life, to live,
And breathe the balmy air:—

Life hath a purpose to fulfil,
A high and holy aim:—
In faith to do the Master's will,
To save, redeem, reclaim."

Then, let us work in sunlight clear,—
Work in the light of day:—
Work, for the shadow draweth near,
It is not always May.

In Faith and Hope we'll strive to win
Our brother gone astray,
Back from the bitter cup of sin,
To find the better way.

Then, when the shades of night have come,
The eve of life draws near,
We'll have the blessed words, "Well done,"
Fall grateful on the ear.

O, let us heed the message sent,
These shining hours are given,
These fair bright days but moments lent,
To light the way to heaven.

HISTORIC LANDMARKS.

BY B. W. RICHARDSON, M. D., F. R. S.

XVIII.—ALCOHOL AND PRISON LIFE.

We have gained a piece of information we had not twenty-one years ago. Twenty-one years ago it was common to say, "What the Total Abstainers say is right enough, but we are accustomed to the use of strong drinks, and are unable to leave them off; it is dangerous to leave them off. You must not break lightly a habit. You must be moderate." On that point we have a grand experiment going on in our model prisons. We know that those unfortunates who are locked up are locked up directly from this agent. When my mind became turned toward the action of alcohol upon the body I said, "Here is a crucial test about the leaving off." I inquired of all the prisons—"Do you let these people down drop by drop, and gradually reduce it?" "No," I found was the response. As the prison door closes the tap closes, so far as they are concerned. Then I asked, "Do they suffer in any way?" The answer was "Never." But wherever I made inquiry into prison discipline of life I have never once found an instance where it could be shown that the sudden leaving off of their drink by these people was a cause of any disease or any kind of defect whatsoever. In America and Canada we have had some experience. Dr. Buck has recently published some experiments he has conducted. In 600 cases he has removed suddenly strong drink, and he says his asylum was never in better condition, and that he has never had the least occasion to suppose that the slightest injury was inflicted. For the cause of the moral side of this question this is a fact of supreme moment for you to bear in mind.

(To be continued.)

HOW BEER PRODUCES SLEEP.

No. 36.

It is one of the good things credited to beer among its many wonderful and varied virtues that it is a help to the sleepless. Some people who consider themselves leaders and guides in public opinion have said publicly that they take beer to help them sleep. It is true that others with equal authority and longer experience take beer to make them strong to work; and others still when they wish to have a good time, but this does not trouble the man who takes it to make him sleep. He is not bound to account for the fact that beer is used for such contrary purposes. None of them seem to suspect that the beer is deceiving them, playing them tricks. Let us consult a real authority.

An English doctor writing about sleep and sleeplessness observes that the state narcotics produce is not sleep, but a condition of narcotism that counterfeits sleep; adding: "When a man says: 'I want a quiet night, I will take a sleeping draught,' he speaks in parables. To express the fact plainly he should say, 'I want a quiet night; I cannot obtain it by going to sleep, or I am afraid to trust to the chances of natural rest, so I will poison myself a little, just enough to make me unconscious, or slightly paralyze my nerve centers, not enough to kill.' If this fact could be kept clearly before the mind, the reckless use of drugs which produce a state that mocks sleep would be limited." The state of inaction which is brot about by natural sleep is very different from that which is produced by paralysis of any degree.

The real reason for this is that the action in the brain is different. In sleep the brain rests, it is quiet and reduced in size. But the action of alcohol is to send blood to the brain and make it engorged, to paralyze its action and so make the man forgetful, and he may imagin he has been asleep; but it is not a natural, healthful sleep, and he does not feel rested and refreshed after it as he does after natural, healthful sleep (Dr. Richardson's "Dialogues on Drink," p. 86, etc.) Beside this, getting drunk on beer does not always produce unconsciousness even, while it does often make people stupid and lazy; which effect is partly due to the hops and partly to drunkenness and the alcohol. Yet we often find the other common effects of the alcohol it contains. A recent writer says;

"We know a man who for twelve years has never used any liquor save beer. He comes home from his elegant store, behind his handsome pair of horses, and makes his home a terror. He runs after his wife with an axe, and makes a beast of himself in a thousand ways. Is that *somnolence*? We know another man who uses only beer, who has beaten his wife so as to make her helpless for days, was dead drunk on beer when the neighbors helped bury his infant son, and has repeatedly knocked down and beaten his girl of eight and boy of five. Is that *somnolence*?" If it were produced by whisky it would be called drunkenness.

Dr. Richardson says of himself that during the time when he drank daily, as some other people do, a period of nearly thirty years, he never had what may be called truly natural sleep, never with the same freedom from oppression and dreams and nightmares as he had in early life and as he now has since he has become a total abstainer.

[W. C. T. U. Leaflet. Send to Julia Colman, 76 Bible House, N. Y. $1,30 per 1,000, postage included.]

POLITICAL ROTTENNESS.

The amount of political rottenness at Washington is fearful to contemplate. And this rottenness is not all democratic rottenness by any manner of means. As we see things, Republican rottenness is fully equal, both in quality and quantity, to Democratic rottenness. The fact is there is no longer any real issue between the two great political parties of the country, and the fight between them has degenerated into a sinple squabble for place and power, and the worst of it all is those who are engaged in this dishonorable business are so lost to all thot of decency that they unblushingly publish their real motives to the world. A special dispatch to the *Post* and *Tribune* immediately after the presidential veto of the Anti-Chinese Bill had been made public is sufficient evidence of the truthfulness of this statement. The dispatch says:

"The Democrats are very happy over the matter. A prominent Democrat said to-night that the only reason why the Democrats supported the bill so generally was that they expected all along that Mr. Arthur would veto the bill, and they desired very much to give him a chance, thinking that by so doing he would cut his own throat politically. The California members and senators are in a very despondent condition. Mr. Page, who championed t bill in the house, said to your correspondent, 'this bill had become a law, my place in congr would be assured for the balance of my life. No I am all at sea, and cannot expect again to be turned from my state as a congressional represent tive.' Mr. Page predicted that his party would n be able to carry any of the Pacific coast states f many years." * * This explains why there is much despondency among the California represe tatives and senators. These men do not take t merits of the case into consideration at all.

The facts in this case are as follows, as near we can state them: The Democrats supported t Anti-Chinese Bill in order to secure the vote of t Pacific slope in the next presidential campaign. T Republicans supported the Anti-Chinese Bill order to secure the vote in the next presidential cam paign. The motive of the two parties in favori the bill was precisely the same. The Democra after having voted for the bill are now jubilant b cause a Republican president has vetoed it and th weakened the claims of the Republican party up the Kearny vote, and the Republicans are despo dent because their scheme to get the Kearny vo has not worked, and some poor fellows will not l able to remain in congress for life. It is about tim it seems to us, that the people of this grand count should wake up to this matter and replace t horde of political demagogues at Washington wi honest men.—*Lever.*

SACRAMENTO Y. M. C. A.

REPORT FOR APRIL, 1882.

ABSTRACT OF WORK.

Meetings.	Attendanc
25 noon day meetings	2
3 Sunday P. M. "	1
2 Wed's. ev'ng. "	
1 Association "	
3 S. S. teacher's "	
1 Meeting at County Jail	
30 Days reading room	5
Total	12

During the month there was one full meeting the Board of Directors, and one each of the lectu and devotional committees. On two Sunday afte noons there were rousing Temperance meetings one of our churches addressed by Col. J. T. Lor and Mrs. Emily P. Stevens, in favor of which o services were given up.

On account of the confinement in the county j of Simon Raten, the slayer of Mr. Jas. Lansin the prison officials have not deemed it safe to allo religious services there since the first Sunday April. We hope to resume our work there soo About 1000 invitations to our noon-day and oth meetings have been distributed, and some 300 ass ciation cards given out during the month. In t county jail and elsewhere, about 5000 pages of te perance and religious literature have been giv away.

Our free reading room, so generously supplied editors and publishers of leading secular and re gious newspapers with fresh reading matter, and others, with valuable books and periodicals, is dai proving a great boon to strangers and to poor m in our city. Expressions of gratification at th feature of our work are becoming both frequent a emphatic.

Owing to bad weather and other embarrassment the singing class, and teachers class for S. S. less study were poorly attended during the month, a had to be abandoned. These we hope to resume the near future under more favorable auspices.

Our religious meetings have been generally se sons of much interest, and we feel that considerab good is being done by the several departments our association. ANDREW J. HANSON, Pres.

THE NAME.

ED. RESCUE:—In your last issue (May 4), there quite a lengthy article from Mr. Jas. Morse, adv cating a new party, but didn't give (definitely) a name for this new party. As I am a third par man, teeth and toe-nails, I would like to suggest name for Mr. M. to write under. "The Prohib tion Party" with the "Apron Strings" tied to How would that do for a new party name? The are tens of thousands that would vote that name f the fact that everybody knows just what it mean Peace and good will to all mankind. K.

Kingsburg, May 7, 1882.

THERE is a "Miss Lou Webb" who plays a frau ulent agency dodge, address Morrelton and Lewi burg; as the dear creature has three other nam "Jas. All, J. L. Haines and D. C. Anderson," it supposed Miss Lou is a male fraud.

CAL. W. C. T. UNION.

"THE WOMEN OF AMERICA *vs.* THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC"

President, Mrs. D. P. Browne, Blake House, Oakland.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Mrs. G. S. Abbott, Oakland.
Mrs. John McNear, Petaluma.
Mrs. M. A. Nash, Santa Rosa.
Mrs. W. R. Spencer, Grass Valley
Miss W. Bell, San Jose.
Miss Sarah P. Morrison, San Jose.
Mrs. J. B. Hill, Alameda.
Secretary, Mrs. Mary E. Congdon, 314 Sutter St. S. F.
Assistant Secretary, Miss M. J. Havens, Blake House, Oakland.
Treasurer, Mrs. J. G. Wickersham, Petaluma.

AN APOSTLE.

(Continued.)

Miss Weston is working of course to persuade the aged blockheads of the admiralty and of the government of England to abolish the horrible crime of peddling out rum and vice and disease to the sailors of the Navy every day. Blockheads in an intense degree on that question and on all matters relating to alcoholic drinks; but honest, respectable, honorable men in all other respects; only blind in that one direction, like every king, prophet, priest, noble, gentleman, judge or slave that ever did or does drink alcohol; and the Bible says so.

She testifies truly to the generosity of sailors in subscribing for and helping the temperance work and in that matter shows that she knows exactly what she is saying, for there is no class of men anywhere that are so helpful and generous and sympathetic as the sailor unscathed and uncorrupted by the mantraps of the shore. She continues:

I am finding how this temperance work goes hand in hand with true religion. It is an exploded idea that temperance is one thing and true godliness another, and that they run upon two sets of rails. We have found out that they run on the one set, and that temperance is as truly a Christlike work as any other work. Christian people are seeing that, and are therefore joining in this great cause. I find that among the sailors every day. The men have told me that there is nothing that has hindered them from spiritual things like the drink. When the drink is moved out of the way then those men begin to turn to all that is good, and at our temperance entertainments and social evenings and temperance meetings what do we do? At the close of each of our meetings I always ask if there are any who would like to remain. "We are going to sing a few hyms, and to have a little prayer together that God would bless those who have joined the temperance society and help each one of us." You might think that would scatter them like wildfire. Nothing of the kind! The few are those who go out, and the majority are those who remain, and many a man who has not given a thot to better things remains to those meetings, and they have been the means of leading him up to knowing and loving the Lord Jesus Christ. I was at Sheerness about a month ago, and we had our Christmas and New Year's party and a very happy party we had. The house was full of sailors, and they decorated it. We kept them busy with scissors and needle and thread, colored papers and holly. They said they would make the Sailor's Rest beat the public-house to fits; and what with the flags and mottoes, and evergreens, I hardly knew the place. On the New Year's Eve we had our tea-party for them. When I saw the immense crowd of wild young fellows who came—the steady ones had leave—and when they confided to me that they were going to see the old year out and the new year in, and that was only about six o'clock, my heart failed me. They said, "We are going to have a happy time. May we have some Christmas games?" I said, "As many as you like," but the first thing was to go in to tea. After tea they set to work at their Christmas games, and they did enjoy them, I can assure you. They played like kittens, and I was a little afraid that the foundations of the house might give way. Then there was a magic-lantern exhibition on the immortal story of "Buy your own Cherries," and that told its tale, altho they demanded and I gave a description of it. It was then only ten o'clock, and they said, "We have two hours yet." I said, "Look here, you have had your games and lantern, now I am going to make a proposition. What do you think? Suppose we gather together in this large room at 11:30, and we will have our hymn books and some singing and a prayer as the old year goes out and the new year comes in. They said, "The very best way to spend the time, and we will all be here." They went to their games and were true to their word. At 11:30 every man was in that room. One chose one hymn and another chose another, and I had a nice talk with them, and as it got near twelve o'clock we had some prayer and many of those men were moved to tears, and told me afterwards, "We have often drunk the old year out and the new year in, but we have never prayed it out and in before." After that many of them signed the temperance pledge, and as a good many of them had to go back to barracks, they said, "We'll march down the streets singing." They formed up outside, and as they marched thru the streets of Sheerness they were singing a hymn well known to many here—

"The bright for evermore."

It was extremely pleasant to hear this, and to feel that they had been brought together and spent a happy time, and had been as it were worked upon in the highest and best way.

* * * If you could see as I do every day of my life those men rescued from drink, and many of them brought to be decided for Christ, I am sure it would convince you all what a grand cause temperance is. I do want our friends to think of the National Temperance League and its work amongst sailors, to pray for it, and also to help it in any way you may be able.

Miss Weston was heartily cheered at the close and others testified to the good she had done and was doing. These articles are headed "an apostle" and it would seem just and proper to regard Miss Weston as one of the greatest apostles England has ever had. Father Matthew accomplished a more conspicuous and showy reform, but he founded no system and his work died with him or languished in a very brief survival. John Wesley's work would have died out as early, had there been no organization of the results of his labors. There have been wondrously bright stars in religious revival work, but their permanent results bear but a scant proportion to the apparent immediate promises and pretensions. The Temperance Natl. Leag organizes their results and gives them permanence.

Miss Westons's work is that of preaching the whole gospel with no fealty or tribute to anti-Christ in it. The British Navy has had for 300 years a chaplain on board of every ship, whose duty it was to hold religious services every Sunday and to be God's messenger of love to the sailor every day of the week, to be his counselor and instructor in his moral and religious duties. That chaplain had 20,000 priests, deacons, canons, bishops, archbishops and the King or Queen and the whole church and government at his back; before the sailor he stood as an authoritative messenger and guardian, accredited from God, from his sovereign, from his whole nation; all the power and wealth of this world could not have clothed him with higher authority, made his mission more respectable or given him a greater leverage to exert a potent influence for good upon the seamen of the Navy.

And what have been the results; rum was up to Miss Weston's appearance the crowned God of the British Navy. All these chaplains and all their backers never stopped one glass of the rum which was daily dosed into boys and men and officers by the government to make them bummers and bad men, indifferent seamen, faithless and unreliable. Fortunately there was manhood in many of the sailors that rum could not always destroy, but if it had been the solem intent of the government to make every man and boy of its sailors a miserable, good for nothing drunkard and worthless scoundrel, they could not have easily invented any more effective machinery to that end than they used.

And what did the army of chaplains do? no doubt there must have been some earnest Christian men among them, but in all these generations of chaplains and sailors, the chaplains drank antichrist, worshiped antichrist like the rest, until very recently, and all but a few do so yet—and their work for good so far as heard of in three centuries can be counted up in one 0. Three centuries of wine drinking and grog partnership gospel, an utter cipher among the influences for good. With all the opportunities that an established national church of limitless wealth and power has had all this time to reform and bless the British Navy committed to its care, the seamen were terribly drunken and addicted to all the vices that drunkenness fastens upon humanity; and not a chaplain's or churchman's voice was ever raised to be heard against the infamy of poisoning the health and morals of the boys and men. If sober men were in the Navy before Miss Westons time, it was because they had heard the temperance gospel at home or among the good Samaritans on shore.

But at last an angel of peace came down to trouble the waters, not in canonical robes and jeweled mitre, not with sound of trumpet and salvo of canon and applause of kneeling admiring multitudes, with no ponderous parchments of human endorsement and authority, attended by no train of obedient satellites and followers; there was nothing of her but a simple unpretencious woman; we dont hear that she was gifted with eloquence or wit or wealth, but we do know that she came armed with the mightiest power on earth, the pure flame of an earnest, ardent, all-embracing Christ-love in her heart and with the bible and the whole gospel and its pledge of temperance in her hand; her eyes wide opened to see the murderous slauter of the innocents wrot by the antichrist of wine and the enormity of the crime of the dalliance and friendly intercourse of the church with Satan's mightiest captain.

The apparent capacity and means possessed by Miss Weston compared with those of the chaplains and the church have been as 1, to 10,000,000. The result of her labors have been as many thousands perhaps millions to one. What she has done could have been done in any one of the past 50 years by a faithful church in the spirit of the master; any one of the chaplains could have as easily done the work; but God chose the weak to confound the mighty and called up a woman in that country where women are esteemed as very weak vessels, to show the power of the truth and of an unmixed, unadulterated, undefiled, unmystified, unbedraggled gospel of peace and love to all mankind.

There doutless goes up to heaven many a daily prayer for Miss Weston from the ten thousand seamen to whom her ministrations have been a veritable message of peace and love from heaven to men and who are now scattered in every clime and over every sea, endeavoring, many of them, to reflect her loving influences to be a blessing to others. The other 50,000 in that English navy will one day thank God for raising up that great and good apostle, and it is hoped every reader of the RESCUE will place her name high up in his or her celandar of the glorified spirits whose presence with us has been such a signal and abundant blessing to mankind.

TWELVE YEARS EXPERIENCE.

Extract from the message of Gov. Hoyt, of Wyoming Territory:

"Care for the public morals by the adoptions of every proper measure for the supression of vice and encouragement of virtue, is a most sacred obligation of every legislator; for upon it must depend in a large degree, not only the personal security and happiness of individuals, but also the stability, prosperity and glory of the State.

"There is an important sense in which this is especially true of Wyoming legislators. You, gentlemen of the legislative assembly, represent not only a larger constituency of citizens in proportion to population than is to be found elsewhere on the globe, but a constituency nearly half composed of a class everywhere regarded as the more watchful guardians of the public as well as private virtue, and should be considered as holding in solemn trust the guardianship they would have exercised. As in Roman mythology it was a goddess who stood for the precious rights and immunities of the home, as such receiving exceptional honors, and as it was virgins of high appointment who, by ceaseless vigils, kept the sacred fire ever burning on her altars, so in this later age it is woman who at once represents and religiously cherishes all that is sweetest and holiest in human life. Again you remember that, when the highest dignitaries of the Roman Government passed one of those vestals in the public places he bowed with reverence, and attending lictors lowered their faces while she passed. Shall not this fitting reverence of the public authorities in the far-off age find full parallel in that profound respect that shall be paid by us, as legislators, to those high principles and moral sentiments, which, without clamorous appeal or formal demand, we know to be forever enshrined in the hearts of the women of this commonwealth?

"I may properly mention one other consideration having appropriate place under this head. Woman suffrage, altho resting on equity, supported by reason and confirmed by experience, has hitherto gained but partial acceptance as a principle of political philosophy.

"It commands more and more of the public attention in many portions of our own land and in some other countries whose political institutions looked toward the freedom of the people. But to-day the new Territory of Wyoming is the only spot on the earth where the political privileges of women are equal and identical with those of men. It was a bold and gallant stroke on the side of reason and of justice long delayed—that act of our first legislative assembly. And what wonder that the eyes of the world have been turned on Wyoming ever since.

"Elsewhere objectors persist in calling this honorable statute of ours 'an experiment.' We know it is not—that under it we have better laws, better officers, better institutions, better morals, and a higher social condition in general than could otherwise exist; that not one of the predicted evils, such as loss of native delicacy and disturbance of home relations, has followed in its train—that the great body of our women, and the best of them, have accepted the elective franchise as a precious boon and exercise it as a patriotic duty,—in a word, that, after twelve years of happy experience, woman suffrage is so thoroly rooted and established in the minds and hearts of this people that among them all, no voice is ever published in protest against or in question of it. For these reasons, also, there rests on us the sacred obligation to so guard and elevate the social order as to make of Wyoming an ever-brightening star for the guidance of this new grand movement in the interest of human freedom."

WHEN you order goods from San Francisco cash grocery 519 Post St. say whether to be sent by freight or express. Make checks or P. O. orders payable to H. A. Smith. Full particulars about ordering and general price list sent on application.

G. W. Secretary's D'p'tm't.

GEORGE B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.

☞The office of the Grand Lodge is located in the Capital Savings Bank Building, entrance, No. 328 J street, up-stairs, over the southwest corner J and Fourth streets, Sacramento, where the Grand Worthy Secretary will be pleased to receive calls from the members of the Order during business hours.

☞This department is edited by the Grand Worthy Secretary, to whom all communications relating in any way to the business of the Grand Lodge, this department, or anything appearing hereunder, should be addressed.

☞The Grand Worthy Secretary's post office address is Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento, Cal.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES
ON SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE G. W. S.

Sold for the Benefit of the Grand Lodge

Constitutions, per hundred copies	$12 00
Constitutions per dozen	1 75
Glee Books, "Temperance Chimes" per dozen	4 00
Glee Books, per half dozen	2 50
Glee Books, single copies	50
Receipts of Evening and Constitution Roll Book, per set	2 50
Chase's Digest, per copy	1 50
Officer's Roll Call etc., Book of	1 00
Pledge Cards, per hundred	1 00
Officers Cards, per set of four	1 00
Degree Ode Cards, per dozen	1 00
Subordinate Ode Cards, per dozen	50
Subordinate Ode Cards with music, per dozen	1 50
Chase's Good of the Order, per copy	75

BLANK FORMS.

Clearance Cards, per dozen	3 00
Grand Lodge Returns, per dozen	1 00
W. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. F. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Bonds, per dozen	1 00
Forms for Charges, Trials, etc., per set of four	25
Forms for incorporation of Lodges	Free

LODGE BOOKS

Propositions for Membership, Book of fifty	50
Notices of Election to Membership, book of fifty	50
Proposition Committee notices, book of fifty	50
D. G. W. C. T.'s Dispensations, book of fifty	50
Password Certificates, book of fifty	50
Delinquent (Dues) Notice, book of fifty	50
Warrants on W. T., book of fifty	50
W. F. S. Receipts, book of fifty	55
W. T. Receipts, book of fifty	50

LODGE FURNITURE.

In addition to the above, I will attend to orders for Impression Seals, Blank Books, Special Printing, Regalia or Lodge Furniture. This will be done as an accommodation to Lodges and not as a source of profit either to the Grand Lodge or myself; hence all orders filled will be sent per express by the dealers, with instructions to "collect on delivery," unless the money accompanies the order. Address—

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.,
Sacramento, California.

CASH RECEIVED.—The Grand Worthy Secretary acknowledges receipt of the following amounts of cash since last report. Proper personal receipts were also forwarded in each case:

GENERAL FUND.

Garden City, No. 17	$26 50	Webster, 316	3 50
Visalia, 48	19 00	Protection, 319	21 50
Knoxdale, 108	12 75	Quartz Mountain, 336	14 50
Geyserville, 166	3 75	N San Juan, 369	14 75
Lodi, 189	40 00	La Porte, 381	10 75
Red Bluff, 192	48 75	Crystal, 417	15 25
Nevada, 201	43 00	Hercules, 433	5 00
Nil Desperandum, 216	23 00	El Dorado, 462	14 25
Scenega, 221	8 00	Saratoga, 474	10 00
Downey, 233	17 75	Evergreen, 477	23 50
Orange, 246	50	Buena Vista, 481	5 00
Fairview, 247	24 50	Duarte, 490	10 00
El Monte, 258	15 00	Rising Star, B O H	2 00
Victoria, 328	24 50	Oriental Blue Rib'n C'b	50
Newcastle, 339	12 25	Sylvania, 12	29 50
Soulsbyville, 340	32 25	Capital, 51	14 50
Mt Nebo, 344	7 25	New Hope 138	10 00
Ophir, 406	13 75	Samaritan, 177	18 75
Castroville, 446	19 25	Lake View, 211	4 50
Greenwood, 450	11 50	Forest City, 265	39 00
Union, 484	7 50	Vesper, 268	16 00
Perpetual Life, 502	5 75	Jackson, 280	10 50
Star of the Hill, 127	10 75	Resene, 380	14 50
Columbia, 128	17 50	Bay View, 393	17 00
Rising Sun, 148	13 75	Placerville, 456	13 25
Winters, 165	27 50	Star of Greenville, 494	5 00
Carpinteria, 208	50	Centennial, 107	10 75
Isabella, 218	9 25	Jonesa, 181	11 75
Cedarville, 230	10 00	Red Bluff, 192	4 50
Pine Grove, 283	16 00	Constancy, 209	16 00
Mt Aukum, 305	1 75	Mt Vernon, 254	12 00
June, 321	11 00	Bear Mountain, 343	1 00
Mountain View, 342	12 25	North Star, 363	7 00
Trinidad, 400	18 75	Rohnerville, 367	13 75
San Luis Obispo, 444	48 75	Montecito, 428	13 75
Fountain, 193	24 75	Yuba City, 440	6 25
Charity, 212	8 25	Savannah, 473	18 50
Santa Paula, 235	20 00	Clipper Gap 154	7 25
Central Point, 298	19 75	Columbia 342	1 00
Henleyville, 308	15 00	Pleasant Prairie 439	11 75

ORPHANS' HOME FUND.

Alamo, 415	5 00	Jackson, D L	15 35

CHARTER FEE FUND.

Spring Valley	15 00

PACKAGES MAILED.—The following packages have been mailed during the past week from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office:

1–Eola M Bennett, Calistoga	1–H B Dunn, Turlock
2–E Braun, Forest City	1–G E Franklin, Carpinteria
1–Rev G Morris, West End	1–M D L Stumpff, Plymouth
1–W Swabel, S F	1–J A Ellis, Geyserville
1–D K Zumwalt, Visalia	1–E A Hazen, N San Juan
3–F J Waterman, Los Gatos	2–F Bowley, Iowa Hill
1–A H Longley, Castroville	1–Miss F M Hayden, Bodie
1–Mrs S W Knox, Brownsville	1–W B Peller, Eureka Mills
1–W F Harris, Orange	1–W Clinton, S F
1–E Griffiths, Nortonville	1–B F Taylor, Placerville
1–W H Barron, Soulsbyville	3–G W Smith, Snelling
1–C E Justis, Wheatland	1–A Buker, Hueneme
1–J A Fairbanks, S F	1–Jennie Bearden, Guernev'le
1–W J Robinson, Judsonville	1–D Wheelock, Carpinteria
1–T H Burton, Woodland	1–M F Drumm, Lompoc
1–J A Actison, Rio Vista	1–B Seeber, Oakdale
1–W J Hardy, Yuba City	1–J Finger, Angels Camp
2–O Henderson, Stockton	2–A Parker, Callahans
1–W M Crane, Brownsville	1–O W Jackson, Lancha Pl'a
1–E L Ballou, Igo	1–G H Rothrock, Phenix A T
2–C E Richardson, Fair Play	2–J A Gamble, Columbia

Returns Received.—During the past week the following Lodges have filed Grand Lodge returns with the G. W. S. and their receipt is acknowledged:

Nos. 12, 17, 27, 48, 51, 107, 108, 127, 128, 130, 133, 138, 139, 144, 148, 154, 155, 156, 160, 164, 165, 177, 180, 181, 188, 190, 192, 193, 198, 201, 209, 210, 211, 212, 214, 216, 218, 221, 222, 223, 224, 230, 233, 235, 243, 247, 253, 254, 258, 260, 265, 268, 278, 279, 280, 283, 297, 298, 308, 316, 319, 321, 323, 326, 328, 329, 336, 339, 340, 342, 344, 346, 356, 359, 360, 363, 367, 369, 380, 381, 382, 387, 393, 400, 405, 406, 417, 419, 428, 429, 430, 431, 433, 440, 444, 446, 450, 452, 456, 459, 462, 463, 467, 473, 474, 475, 477, 479, 480, 481, 483, 484, 490, 493, 494, 497, 498, 502.

D. G. W. C. T.s COMMISSIONED.—The following commissions have been issued and forwarded from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office during the past week:

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

Jas Brooks, Merced County, Merced Falls

LODGE DEPUTIES.

F M Traylers for No — French Camp
Rev Henry Neat for No — Sonora
W B Depew for No 509 Newark
A Gladding for No 113 Lincoln
F L Morrow for No — Sutter Creek
Henry Yarwick for No 145 Dunnigans
G W Smith for No 384 Oakland 805 Jeff
Mrs L A Walker for No 450 Greenwood
John Finger for No 343 Angels Camp

DEGREE TEMPLARS

L W Conkling for No 179 Comanche

NEW LODGE.—Mountain Spring Lodge organized May 7th by J R Johns with 17 charter members. Night of meeting, Saturday. F S Morrow, L D. P O address, Jackson, Amador Co., Cal.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF LADY MANAGERS OF GOOD TEMPLARS HOME FOR ORPHANS.

The Board convened at the Home, Tuesday May 2d. Present, Mesdames Thompson, Alsip, Carpenter, Mayhew, Partridge, Robbins and Stevens, G. W. V. T. Absent, Mrs. Rix of Washington Corners.

Minutes of the last meeting approved, officers reports read and accepted, likewise standing and special Committees.

Matron reports the number of children in the Home April 30th, 126.

Number of children admitted during the quarter, 20; discharged, 20; deceased, 1. General good health has prevailed with few exceptions; there have been seven cases of scarlet fever in mild form. The child deceased died of consumption.

Applications for the admission of 30 children have been received during the quarter and in each case they were admitted. Among this number are 3 whose mother is dead and the father served in the Navy during the war between the North and South, since which time he was crippled for life in the Lighthouse service. These children were received free. One other whose father died in the Napa insane asylum from the effect of a wound received on the head while in the army. We make special mention of these two cases because we are pleased that our noble Order has in its power to make some return to those that have been disabled and lost their life in the service of their country.

During the quarter ten applications for the adoption of children have been received.

From the Financial Secretary's report we find the following amount for warants drawn on the Treasurer for the quarter:

February	$1,511 86
March	1,474 24
April	1,010 95
Total	$3,997 05

DONATIONS.

Mr. Cooper, of Nevada City	$1 00
Mr. Kimball, Vallejo	50
Mr. Herbert Folger, San Francisco	5 00

Benicia donation, one volume "Achievements of Henry M. Stanley and other African explorers," solicited by Mrs. Mc. Lellan. Vote of thanks was tendered the donors.

From Bro. Geo. B. Katzenstein, a beautifully framed picture of Mrs. Lucy B. Hayes, the noble woman who possessed the moral courage to banish intoxicating beverages from the side-board during her reign as hostess of the White House. A special vote of thanks was tendered to Bro. Katzenstein for this well chosen gift.

After the transaction of a large amount of miscellaneous business, the Boards Lady Managers and Trustees, met in joint session. Rev. Mr. Nelson of Vallejo was formally introduced and invited to a seat as a visitor during the session. Remaining a short time he withdrew expressing himself pleased with the manner in which the business of the Home was conducted.

After the disposition of several items of business pertaining to the interests of the Home, the Lady Managers sought the advice of the Trustees, as to what action should be taken with children that have been inmates of the Home five and six years without having received anything from their parents for their support during that time. Some of these children have arrived at the age which requires their dismissal from the Home. The parents have been notified thru the Secretary by vote of the Board that they must remove their children and the notice has been treated with silence.

It is a well known fact, in two instances the fathers have remarried, have homes and could easily provide for their children, yet in each case they never recognize any appeal from the ladies for assistance.

The Trustees believing such treatment an abuse of the charity of the Home, and a deprivation to the deserving, recommended to the Lady Managers the propriety of taking legal steps to obtain the guardianship of the children in question, and when obtained find them homes.

Recommendation unanimously adopted.

On motion the joint Board advised the Lady Managers to refuse all applications for admission of boys to the Home over twelve years of age.

The motion prevailed, the same to go into effect from date.

Nothing further appearing the Boards adjourned.

Fraternally submitted.

Mrs. M. M. CARPENTER, Sec. B. L. M.

Lecturers' Reports.

The Grand Lecturers employed by the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T., of Cal., are as follows:

Mrs. E. P. Stevens, Prof. Wm. Crowhurst, Col. C. N. Goulding, Elder J. W. Webb, Hugh R. Hughes, and Rev. W. C. King.

W. C. KING.

Alas for the mutability of all things human. On reaching the church the evening after my last was mailed, I found about 60 persons present and was elated over the prospects for a lodge. Several of the members of Colusa Lodge were present, and we proceeded to sift matters and get into organizing shape, when lo, one and another "begged to be excused," until only fifteen true ones were found. It has never been my fortune to be as thoroly and intensely disappointed as I was at Williams.

I did not organize the 15 into a lodge, but advised them not to ask it. The circumstances convinced me that the best interests of the cause would be subserved by not organizing at least at present. Nothing in this whole matter saddened me more than the attitude of many professed Christians. When! oh, when! shall we find help instead of hindrance from all professions of religion. On Monday eve I attended a public installation of the officers of Colusa Lodge and closed session afterward. This is now the banner lodge of the connty in subscribing for the RESCUE. Wednesday morning I started with Bro. Liening for Sheet Iron and arrived duly but much prostrated by a severe cold that had been gaining on me for several days. Bro. L. attended and addressed the meeting that evening thus allowing me to "lay off for repairs." I can not speak too warmly of the kindness of all the friends inside the Order and out, at Sheet Iron. This lodge

is rightly named, for it is built of as substantial material as I ever saw gathered into a lodge. In results accomplished, thoroness of work, and real appreciation of what Good Templarism means—Sheet Iron Lodge is a gem. For the picnic gotten up to make my stay more pleasant and all kindness proffered they have my thanks. Sunday the 7th I went on to Elk Creek and met with the lodge. They had a large attendance and are persevering and in earnest and subscribed generously for the RESCUE. The public meetings on Monday and Tuesday evenings were well attended. Wednesday A. M. Bro. Anderson took me to Newville and in the evening a surprisingly large audience assembled at the school house after which the lodge met in its hall and the officers were installed. The Thursday evening meeting was also large and I hope profitable. It was a pleasant surprise to meet here Bro. Ballard who aided me so much in my work in Tulare Co. and who came 10 miles to attend the meeting, thus proving that he is as thoroly in earnest in the cause as of old. What Tulare loses in his removal Tehama Co. gains. The meeting here last evening was fairly successful but the prospects for the success of a lodge if organized are not flattering. It must be remembered by all readers that the crops in Colusa Co. are a failure—very nearly totally so. This can only be an obstacle in our work and in many places I find it a serious one.

Orland, May 13, 1882.

H. R. HUGHES.

May 6, attended Calaveras District Lodge, only about half of the lodges in this county represented perhaps because it was held in Mok Hill in the extreme northern end of the county.

The session tho small was harmonious, several Bands of Hope organized since last session but no new lodges.

The Com. on State of the Order had no date to base a statistical report as usual, because the lodges had failed to send in credentials and reports. But members present reported that Garfield and West Point lodges had ceased to meet, and that probably Faith lodge was in the same line.

Com. on Resolutions introduced a number of Resolutions—all but one were adopted without debate, the one referred to, was finally passed in the following form Resolved that we consider the practice of treating voters to intoxicating liquors by candidates for office, as reprehensible and bordering on bribery and that we will oppose its continuance by our influence and votes.

In the evening an entertainment was given for the benefit of Mokelumne Lodge, which was a success financially and otherwise:

Next meeting will be held in San Andreas in September. From the Hill came home to rest and get my buggy in trim for the summer campaign.

Was gone 9 weeks and a day united all the lodges in Mariposa and Merced but one, organized a District Lodge for each county, and one new lodge for each, and according to instructions, hunted up out of the way places where there was a possibility of organizing; in both Stanislaus and San Joaquin I found the possibilities sure in the first, got one lodge in the latter and names enough to get another if they had a place to meet; this kind of work has to be done but often times it is disagreable and very thankless work, and one is looked upon as an intruder trying to force something on them for which they have no use. But if we are ever to win the fight we must thoroly work up the country districts and get all our school districts organized and plant our lodges so thick that they will never get lonesome nor discouraged.

After a little rest I took up part of Amador, and all of Eldorado, for a thoro canvas, and sincerely hope the friends when advised of time of meeting will thereby advertize and aid to get out the people, for empty benches do not create much enthusiasm.

Angels, May 13, 1882.

C. N. GOULDING.

The fast sailing steamer *Crescent City* failed to leave as advertised, and I have had another week of work on the skirmish line, and visited Headlight Lodge on Wednesday evening the 10th. Thursday evening visited Valley Lodge, and found a large audience, a well arranged programme (leaving out the part assigned to me), and same evening gave a few minutes talk at the open meeting of Evening Star Lodge. The hall was crowded. Open lodge meetings can not fail to production of great good to our Order; it brings us nearer to the masses and establishes a friendly link in the chain of a common brotherhood.

Friday, 12th, went to Woodland, remained over night, and Saturday morning went to Dunnigans to attend a temperance picnic, under the auspices of Antelope, Yolo, Grafton and Faithful Lodges, assisted by friendly delegates from Orion and Chrysopolis Lodges. A large audience assembled in the grove near Dunnigans, and general good feeling prevailed. I trust some good was accomplished, being in my own county and among friends; I addressed myself to want and needs of the county as regards temperance work. Sister Stevens was expected, the audience came to hear her, and I am but a poor substitute in such a case; however, did the best I could. The old veterans, Brothers Winchester and Black, of Knights Landing, were as usual on hand. The meeting was presided over by Bro. T. J. Goin, who opened the meeting with appropriate remarks; words well chosen and suited to the occasion. Left there at 3 P. M., arrived in the city late in the evening and am now on board the *Crescent City*, bound for the city bearing that name. Shall, as I always do when on the ocean, be *very busy* during the trip. I want to find the man who wrote, "A Life on the Ocean Wave"; I would like to interview him. Will write as opportunities offer.

San Francisco, May 13, 1882.

LECTURERS APPOINTMENTS.

HUGH R. HUGHES.

CALAVERAS CO.		French Creek	5
Comanche	May 21	Eldorado	6
AMADOR CO.		Diamond Springs	7
Lancha Plana	22	Placerville	8
Mackville	23. 24	Upper Placerville	9
Buena Vista	25	Union S H	10
Ione City	26	Blair S H	11
Carbondale	27	Coloma	12
Forest Home	28	Pilot Hill	13
SACRAMENTO CO.		Greenwood	14
Hill Top	29	Spanish Dry Diggings	15
Stone S H	30, 31	Georgetown	16
ELDORADO CO		Bear Creek	17
Latrobe	June 1, 2	Spanish Flat, 2 P M	18
Clarksville	3	Garden Valley, 8 P M	18
Shingle Springs	4	Kelsey	19, 20

REV. W. C. KING

COLUSA CO.		Princeton	24. 25
		Butte City	26, 27
Willows	18, 19, 20	Jacinto	28, 29
Maxwell	21, 22	From May 29th to June 5th to finish work in Colusa Co.	
Colusa	23		

ELDER J. W. WEBB.

SANTA BARBARA CO.		Spare days for new points and unfinished work	23 to 28
Los Alamos	21, 22		

DISTRICT LODGES TO MEET.

The next meeting of Tulare D.L. will be in Tulare City on May 20, 1882.

THE next regular quarterly session of San Francisco D. L. will meet in Grand Central Hall, Sixth and Market Streets, Friday evening May 19th.

Colusa Co. D. L. will meet at Butte City on June 2 and 3d.

LOS ANGELES Co. D. L. will meet at Downey, Saturday, May 27th, at 10 o'clock A. M. All members in good standing cordially invited.

Colusa Co. D L will meet at Butte City, June 2 and 3, 1882.

Stanislaus Co. D L will meet at Modesto, at 10 o'clock, A M, Saturday, June 3, 1882.

DISTRICT LODGES.

Sonoma District Lodge held its semi-annual meeting at Fulton May 5th, nine lodges represented. An interesting session and considerable business transacted of importance to the cause, and in order to engage in active work, all the lodges were requested to pay district tax promptly so as to have funds for so doing.

Lodges were recommended to aid in organizing and sustaining "Home Protection Clubs" in their several communities.

The holding of the usual temperance campmeeting at Guerneville was heartily endorsed. Ringing resolutions passed condemning Pres. Arthur for favoring intemperance by using wine at the White House receptions—and so on—will not take space even to enumerate.

A grand public meeting in the evening; stirring speeches by W. G. Swan of Healdsburg and others.

H. A., SECY.

Petaluma, May 10, 1882.

LOS ANGELES, May 1, 1882.

ED. RESCUE:—It has been said that the Sunday Law was passed in haste and in an unguarded moment. I wish to correct this false statement thru the RESCUE and to give our people some reliable information about this law. As we are now or actively on the battle field we should keep our powder dry and ready for use. We have been fighting for Prohibition and a Sunday law ever since Cal. was admitted into the Union. In 1855 there were 2,121 petitions sent to the legislature for the prohibition of the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquor and 484 for the better observance of the Sabbath. This bill passed unanimously, be it to the honor and glory of this session, for not one vote was cast in favor of desecrating the Sabbath by free rum and barbarous amusement. Again on Jan. 24th 1858, Sen. Baker gave notice that he would introduce a bill shortly for the better observance of the Sabbath; on Jan. 27th the bill was introduced and referred to the Com. on Pub. Morals. Feb. 24th this Com. returned the bill and recommended its passage. On the same day it passed the Senate by a vote 20 to 11. On March 22d, it passed the Assembly by a vote of 45 to 17 or nearly 3 to 1. Again on March 18th 1861, an act for the observance of the Sabbath was introduced. On May 18th (2 months after) it passed the Assembly by a vote of 37 to 23 on the same day it passed the Senate by a vote of 16 to 10. And two days after, May 20th, the bill was approved and signed by Gov. John G. Downey, who is now a resident of this city. So the bill of 1858 occupied the attention of the law makers for two months, the vote of both Houses being 65 for and 28 against. The bill of 1861 was before the legislature for 63 days and passed by a vote of 53 for, and 33 against. I hope this will sufficiently meet the charge that the bill was rushed through.

At the next legislature the Capitol was surrounded with the whisky ring. The till of many a dram shop was emptied as a corruption fund and beneath the shadow of the American flag which waved over the Capitol the agent from the drunkard maker, the gambler and the harlot openly insulted the legislators by offering to buy their vote; the black bottle was freely passed around and more than one fell beneath its blighting curse. But the note of alarm was sounded, the destroyer of our homes had been seen in the Capitol, the farmer left the field, the mechanic his bench, groups of men and women could be seen in every town discussing the all absorbing question. They said then as they should say now: God helps those who help themselves. So they sent up their petitions to the legislature and their prayers to heaven for the law not to be repealed and it was not repealed. The people were alarmed for the safety of our institutions when they saw that the liquor traffic was actually carried on within the walls of the Capitol, so at their command the legislature enacted a law, making it a misdemeanor to sell or give intoxicating liquor at that place in the future. Next week I will continue this article and show why we had to drop the soft notes of moral suasion and take up the thundering voice of thou shalt not, of the ten commandments and print them in our statute books.

SAM'L. MCCURDY.

JUDSONVILLE, May 11, 1882.

ED. RESCUE:—Contra Costa District Lodge convened May 6th at 11 A. M., Bro. F. Clifford D. D. in the chair. The following Lodges were represented, viz: Brentwood No. 116, Star of Empire No. 255, Carbondale No. 288, Lily No. 330, Twilight No. 331, Excelsior No. 349. Reform Lodge not represented. Lodges all reported in a prosperous condition. Sister M. E. Richardson being present, favored the Lodge with a short speech and afterwards with a song, and was greeted with applause. She sang "Never Marry a Man if He Drinks," and then made a canvass for the RESCUE. Bro. Rev. Mr. Wallace, of Livermore, gave a very interesting speech, as also did several of the members.

WM. BENNETT, D. S.

"WINES: SCRIPTURAL AND ECCLESIASTICAL."

The National Temperance Society has just published a new volume, with the above title, by Dr. Norman Kerr, of London. It presents a very complete and convincing array of authorities, ancient and modern, demonstrating beyond question the existence of two kinds of wine—the fermented and unfermented, the former intoxicating and harmful, the latter non-alcoholic and wholesome. It is a most conclusive answer to the unwarranted assumption that Jesus made and commended alcoholic, and, therefore, intoxicating and poisonous wine. It is one of the most valuable and scholarly contributions yet made to the literature of the Bible-wine question, and should be widely read, especially by every clergyman and by all friends of temperance in the land. 12mo, 130 pages. Price, 50 cents in cloth; 25 cents in paper covers. Address, J. N. STEARNS, Publishing Agent, 58 Reade Street, New York.

CORRECTION.—There was an error in the publication of my April collections; it should have been thus: Black's Station $21.25; Elk Grove, $11; Galt $9. There was no collection taken at Madison or Yolo D. L. E. P. STEVENS.

Juvenile Department.

BAND OF HOPE WORK.



The Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., of California, offers to furnish, free of charge, to Sunday-schools, or other juvenile organizations desiring to adopt them for use, in this jurisdiction, the newly revised Band of Hope rituals together with the ritual badges. The ritual comprises a pamphlet of 48 pages. The badges are of German silver, with a safety pin upon the back. Sample copies of the rituals and badge, or quantities for actual use, will be furnished on application to the Superintendent of Juvenile Work, Mrs. M. E. Richardson, Murphys, Calaveras Co., Cal.

TALKS WITH THE YOUNG FOLKS.

SOME CRUSADES.

(Continued.)

Altho the crusading business had proved so disastrous and so fruitful of evil results, Europe became the theater of a great many marauding wars in which they generally contrived to make the cross an important cause or motive of the disturbance. In those benighted ages the people of any part of Europe, might, on the death of the king become the subjects of the King of Spain or the Emperor of Germany or of any one else who happened to be grandson of some old despot who had been a King or Emperor or related to one.

Charles V. of Germany was grandson of quite a lot of royal people, so that in 1516, when still young, he was King of Spain, Sicily, Naples and Sardinia, and all the Spanish colonies in America at that time; soon after, on somebody's death, he became Emperor of Austria, and in 1519 he was found to have such a lucky string of grandfathers that he was elected Emperor of Germany.

When a man became King or Emperor in regular family succession or in any other way, fair or foul, it was always to *save the country*; same thing is done now when anybody wants to be postmaster, or county clerk, or member of the legislature or congressman, he don't care a rap about the money in it; he is desirous of making a serious sacrifice of his time and talent "to save the country"—that is the way he puts it.

Charles was always very zealous and anxious to have all men exactly square on their religious belief; he wanted them all to believe just as he did and be unanimous, same as he was—but they were so obstinate that they would not, and he was so surprised, and grieved so much about it, that he killed all he could of that kind of people.

He had a very jealous rival too in King Francis I. of France, and the two contrived to involve their subjects and friends and allies in four serious and disastrous wars. These were mostly got up to gratify their own personal interests or spites, but the Pope and the Turks and all the neighboring countries took a hand in the fights as a good opportunity seemed to invite them. Men and dogs are inclined naturally to interpose and assist when they see their brethren engaged in a combat.

The Pope was first in favor of Charles, and Pope Leo X is reported as having died of joy in 1521 when he heard Charles had captured Milan and defeated the French at the battle of Bicoccia. The first war between Charles and Francis continued till 1525 when the latter was routed and himself a prisoner and 12,000 French soldiers killed and drowned in the closing fight.

A peace was made in 1526, Francis was liberated, leaving his two sons as hostages; but as soon as he was safe home he violated the treaty he had made, which was a very common practice among Kings; and the Pope absolved him from any obligation to keep his word, which was a very common practice with the Popes of that day. And the Pope (Clement VII) being jealous of the power of Charles, he entered into an alliance called the "holy leag" with Henry VIII of England, the King of France and the princes of Italy to clean Emperor Charles out of the Duchy of Milan.

But somehow the Popes had bad luck in war. Under the Generals of Charles, the Germans besieged and took Rome by storm in 1527, (May 6), slautered 8,000 of the people to make it an interesting occasion, and captured the Pope himself, which was a very wicked thing to do in those days. Charles pretended to feel deeply hurt and shocked at this disrespect to the head of the church, but in place of letting the Pope out of captivity he ordered prayers to be offered for his liberation in all the churches of his Empire.

But other dignitaries were affronted too, and they got up another war against Charles, but the King of France quarreled with his allies and one sold out the other; just as modern politicians do now-a-days, and the Emperor's luck prevailed and Francis had to pay an enormous ransom for his captive sons who were still detained as hostages.

In 1535 Charles made a crusade into Africa against the infidels as usual, captured Tunis and liberated 22,000 nominal Christians whom the Moors and pirates had enslaved. That was a meritorious act and about the only one the old bigot ever did save the one of giving up his Emperor's throne for the purpose of devoting himself to saying over prayers in a convent, and playing with toys the rest of his life.

France, Turkey, Scotland, Denmark, Sweden and the protestant princes of Germany in 1542, warred with then Catholic England and the Catholic German Emperor. They fot and committed outrages in all directions for two years when the Germans and English got the best of it and the fighting Kings made peace, agreeing to give up all the territory they had robbed from each other, and unite in future against the Turks and the reformed religion—protestantism.

Charles V. was a very pious man; he was very anxious to keep people in the right faith by such arguments as cutting their heads off, burning and drowning them and burying them alive. His opponents were always convinced when he had got done with them; they never made any more mistakes after his argument closed. He would have completely extinguished protestantism probably but for the Turks. They used to go for him frequently, and he had to abandon his religious wars and persecutions before he could get any assistance from various allies on whose help he relied. But for that providential use of the Turks, he would have added a terrible army of victims to the roll of martyrs of his time.

LEAG OF FIENDOM SPECIMENS.

Seven girls and two boys were arrested in a shed at the corner of Japan and Second streets yesterday afternoon in a half-drunken condition. All were noisy and quarrelsome, and their rioting had attracted a crowd of several hundred persons when the officers arrived. The oldest of the girls was about 17 years, the remainder and the boys being a year or two younger. All were locked up on charges of disturbing the peace.—*Chronicle.*

That, my young friends, is the work of the brewers and beer sellers and other people who compose the "leag of outlaws." It must be a sweet business that produces such fruit as that. Now if Mr. Shaeffer and Mr. Bulert and the leag of family killers and Sunday smashers and law breakers could have their way, every girl of 15 to 17 and every boy in this city and State would be in the habit of getting drunk and quarreling and being put in jail.

It would not be good for the carpenters or bakers or tinsmiths, or farmers, or milkmen or tailors or shoemakers or storekeepers to have one boy or girl ever get drunk. It would be a damage to all of these people, to every honest man and women to have any body get drunk. But the beer seller and wine and whisky seller get their living only by making boys and girls and men drunkards, and as soon as they are that, they are ready to be anything else you can name, that is mean and wicked and shameful.

If they were not always making a new crop of drunkards out of the boys and girls they would have to shut up their traps and go to work; for their finished customers soon die off. But their dependence is on making young folks depraved and drunken, and here you see specimens of their work; seven girls and two boys sent to jail drunk; and if these nine were arrested and their case made public, it is quite probable there were many hundreds all over the city in a similar condition that were not arrested or heard of.

That beer is the most satanic of all the drinks that were ever invented to destroy boys and girls. They use it first because they think it is not very harmful; but it is the most filthy, poisonous and depraving and debauching of all drinks known. Do not misunderstand that; you are not told that a man or woman who drinks a small quantity of beer every day is depraved and debauched; to do so and never use but a half-pint a day might not hurt a person much, tho it can never do any good. But every body who begins to drink beer intends to only keep on taking a little; and a large proportion of those who begin become in spite of themselves the most stupid, helpless, brutish, swinish and vicious of all drinkers. The brewers put certain things in all their beer to make those who drink it thristy and in that way the boys and girls are very easily caut in their traps.

Nice men that poison girls and boys; but you may know some men in that business who you say are good fellows; yes, but that dont make their business any better. When a man is going to be hung it dont make the hanging any pleasanter to have the hangman a good looking fellow. Good fellows, that is men who had good qualities and whom lots of people liked, have killed or robbed somebody and have been pirates—but their being good fellows did not lessen their crime at all.

There must be a stop put to this system of making money by making our fine, healthy, handsome boys and girls of the public schools and of our homes hoodlums and jailbirds. And first thing is to put down the leag of men who want to break up our Sunday and Band of Hope and churches and schools and have all the working men ragged, smoking, pauperized drunken slaves of the filthy beer dens.

NOTES FROM THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

Contra Costa D. L. held at Brentwood, May 6th was an enjoyable affair. The Lodges in that Co. are terribly in earnest; they are anchored. One brother said "We would as soon think of giving up our ranches as our lodge," and judging from the applause with which the remark was received, many others entertained the same sentiments. Some of these lodges are fourteen years old, and many of their members have literally grown up in the Order, and are sound in the faith.

This is a good argument for Bands of Hope. It is natural to expect, that boys and girls trained in our Bands of Hope, and graduating thence, into our lodges, will be thoroly in earnest, will be steadfast to the principles formed so early in life. It is easy to train the children into habits of virtue and temperance. They are willing to join our Bands, and if encouraged, will work as little missionaries, with all-conquering zeal.

A great difficulty in the way, is indifference on the part of parents. Many parents do not give the cause the support that it deserves. Let every father and mother interest themselves in the Band of Hope. Come and join with us. It is so much easier and better to say "come" than" go." And the children are very apt to follow the example of their parents.

It takes hard work to carry on a Band of Hope successfully. It takes "line upon line" and calls for earnest self-sacrificing efforts; but these labors will yield a rich harvest. We have a membership at the present time of nearly 9000, let us keep this membership for ten or fifteen years, and the state will be ours.

Bands.—At Alameda May 4th a Band of Hope was organized, with 74 members. Mrs. Plummer Supt. At Brentwood May 7th visited Band of Hope. Twelve names were secured for membership. This Band is in a flourishing condition. We had the pleasure of listening to the "Cascade," a paper ably edited and read, by the Sec. Master Winning.

At Liberty same day visited the Band of Hope—eighteen names were secured; several of them gave up their tobacco to join. At Eden Plains a Band was organized with sixteen members. Wm. Shafer Supt.

At Point of Timber, a Temperance Mass Meeting was held May 8th. Much interest is manifested in the juvenile work in every place visited in Contra Costa Co. M. E. R.

A LETTER TO THE CHILDREN.

My Dear Little Friends:—I must now tell you something about the tramps. Tramps are men that are walking on the roads packing big heavy loads of old dirty blankets and old cloths; yes and there are some women tramps too. I am living at the side of a big road, upon which is a great deal of travel. Most every day there are tramps passing here, sometimes there are from 5 to 9 will pass in one day, all of them wear old, dirty, ragged clothing, patched up with white thread and any kind of thread they can pick up. They wear old heavy shoes with holes in them, old dirty socks and sometimes old rags for socks, their feet are blistered and their backs and shoulders are all sore from packing the heavy loads of rubbish. They are always hungry—every one of them—none of them have any money at all in their pockets. Oh, my ! They are the worst looking people that I ever saw. There is a big river close to my house with some large oak trees on the bank, these tramps always stop here to rest and get water after tramping across the dry, sandy, hot plains. While they are seated under these beautiful trees I com-

hence to talk to them, and before they know what I m up to they tell me they all drink intoxicants, hisky, beer and wine, then I ask them, Did you ver belong to the Good Templars. No. Did you ver belong to a Band of Hope when you were a oy, answer no. Did you go to Sunday school. es sometimes my mother took me to Sunday chool. My dear little friends among the many undred tramps that I have communed with I have ever found one of them to be a Good Templar or a Band of Hope boy or girl. Sometimes there are women tramps here going just like the men do. They are always hungry too. So you see every boy nd girl ot to belong to a Band of Hope, then when hey grow to be men and women there would be no ramps traveling the roads and begging a piece of old bread at peoples back doors.

All the Band of Hope boys and girls, and all the Good Templars have good homes to live at and all have nice clothing to wear and nice blacked boots nd fine gaiter shoes to wear every Sunday; and when several of them meet in the parlor of one of heir neighbors on a pleasant evening, what a fine ime they have; one will take a seat at the organ, he others gather round, open song books and the nusic commences. Oh dear, oh dear, the loud, clear oices, just listen how these children do sing.

Children, is this not much better than begging our bread at some ones back door and walking ver the country hunting work and praying that you wont find it. Oh, my, I now see some more tramps oming 2, 3, yes 4, there they go to the big oak, now hey stop, putting down their heavy loads, there goes one to the river with an oyster can to get water, ow I will go and have a talk with them and find ut all I can and let you know next week. Good ye little friends until then. Your Friend,

MILTON KENNEDY.

TOM.

It was at a public meeting that I addressed re- ently, that I saw him for the first time. I learned rom inquiries afterward that he was fourteen but e was small of his age. He sat in one of the front eats; he had a pug nose copiously sprinkled with reckles, a round face framed in a shock of hair of hat peculiar hue designated by a poet of obscure ame as

"A sort of delicate tincture,
Ginger, auburn, carrotty," etc.

But the blue eyes which met mine attracted me ir- esistibly—they shone with such a clear, steady, fear- ess light. Thruout my talk, which occupied an hour, those eyes telegraphed to me their apprecia- ion in unmistakable language. Did I make a point, Tom was among the first to perceive it, and lead the pplause, which he did heartily. When I told a unny story you should have heard him laugh. It was positively infectious and set the whole house going; but at the portrayal of the desolation of a heart-broken wife over the body of her husband and he father of her little ones—slain by the accursed rum-fiend—his face was very grave, and I'm sure hat so far as Tom was concerned there was not a dry eye in the house. At the close of the meeting while canvassing the audience for names, Tom sud- lenly confronted me, "Miss G——," said he, "I wanted to let you know that I am on your side; I'm a Good Templar and belong to the Band of Hope." "Good, I'm glad to know that," answered I. "Yes, I'm all right," he resumed, drawing himself up proudly, and looking every inch a man; "but do you see that man to the left—the gray-haired one," here he dropped his voice and spoke very earnestly, "*go after him, he needs it.*" They told me the next morning that Tom's parents tho not opposing him in joining the Lodge and Band of Hope, are foreign- ers, and wedded to the drinking customs of the old country—could not be induced to attend a temper- ance meeting. It is to be hoped that Tom will yet convert them from the errors of a false education. However that may be, I feel quite sure that *he* will never be found among the wine-bibbers or beer- swillers. Indeed, I predict that he will make a whole regiment in the cause some day. Just wait till Tom and all the other dear boys (God bless them) who are on my side come to the front ten or fifteen years hence. Wont there be a stir all along the enemy's line—wont there be wailing and nash- ing of teeth in that quarter? For when they come —our boys—they will come with clear heads and clean hearts, with intellects unclouded by the fumes of tobacco and their manhood untainted by the withering, blighting, damning influences of the rumshops. They will come as a grand resistless army, the thunder of whose tread will send a thrill and a quiver over the land which will demolish the idol-houses of Bacchus. Then the drunken para- sites who now infest our Government halls and Legislative institutions must fall back, and sober men (our boys) will take their places and men who will secure for us just and sober legislation, who will make honest laws and see that they are enforced. No more "rings" no more leags of liberty, except the great common leag which holds a brother's woes our own and the true liberty which only exists in that higher form of civilization, whose principles were embodied by One in a famous sermon delivered eighteen hundred years ago on the Mount of Olives. May God help us to this end, in winning all the boys over to our side, to your side and Tom's side, and mine.

M. A. GUTHRIE.

TEMPERANCE LESSON-LEAVES.

BY REV. W. F. CRAFTS. NO. 17.

"SAVE THE BOYS FROM THE DEMONS OF DRINK."

Golden Text:—This kind can come out by nothing, save by prayer.—Mark ix: 29.

HOME READINGS.

Mon.—The demoniac of Gadara as a picture of the drunkard demoniacs of to-day.—Matt. viii: 28-34.

Tues.—The demoniac at Capernaum.—Mark i: 23-27. How are the acts of demoniacs like the actions of drunkards?

Wed.—Some whose watchword is "Destroy the boys."—Gen. xxvii: 23-36. Who sell boys into slavery to-day for gain?

Thurs.—Another destroyer of the young.—Matt. ii. What destroys more children than Herod?

Fri.—Selling a birthright for gratification of appetite.—Gen. xxv: 27-34. What appetite ruins many a boy's prospects to-day?

Sat.—The Book that saves the boys.—Psalm cxix: 1-16. What does the Bible say against rum?

Sun.—The lesson.

RESPONSIVE READING. PSALM I.

Leader.—Blessed is the man that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly. Nor standeth in the way of sinners.

Response.—Nor sitteth in the seat of the scornful.

L.—But his delight is in the law of the Lord;

R.—And in his law doth he meditate day and night.

L.—And he shall be like a tree planted by the rivers of water.

R.—That bringeth forth his fruit in his season;

L.—His leaf also shall not wither,

R.—And whatsoever he doeth shall prosper.

L.—The ungodly are not so:

R.—But are like the chaff which the wind driveth away.

L.—Therefore the ungodly shall not stand in the judgment,

R.—Nor sinners in the congregation of the righteous.

L.—For the Lord knoweth the way of the righteous.

R.—But the way of the ungodly shall perish.

LESSON.—MARK ix: 14-32.

14 And when they came to the disciples, they saw a great multitude about them, and scribes questioning with them.

15 And straitway all the multitude, when they saw him, were greatly amazed, and, running to him, saluted him.

16 And he asked them, What question ye with them?

17 And one of the multitude answered him, Master, I brot unto thee my son, which hath a dumb spirit;— (And to verse 32.)

Doctrines and Duties.—What doctrines and duties does this lesson teach us?

As to places.—In what *places* does the devil take possession of boys to-day? (1. News-rooms of sensational story papers, which have led hundreds of boys to crime. 2. Policy shops for boy lotteries and games of chance. 3. Cheap and low theatres, where degrading plays are seen by thousands of boys. 4. Saloons where boys play games of chance, and ruin their bodies by tobacco and strong drink.) A Quaker was asked as to the character of a neighbor who was dishonest and vicious. He answered quietly: "I think he would make *a tip-top stranger*." All the places just mentioned would make tip top strangers for any boy who expects to be either rich, or wise, or good. There is a place called "Hell Gate Brewery." All these places are gates to disgrace, to prison, and to hell.

As to persons.—What boys are most like the demoniac boy in letting the devil injure their bodies and minds? (Those who read bad papers; those who smoke away their brains and stunt their growth; those who cut short their lives and spoil their strength by beer and other alcoholic drinks.) Almost every day boys in their teens are arrested for drunkenness. Most of the criminals in our prisons are less than twenty-five years of age. In Chicago, before the enforcement of the law against the sale of liquor to minors, thirty thousand boys and girls were regular patrons of the saloons, and more than three thousand of these were arrested every year for the quarrels and crimes into which they were led by the demons of rum. Almost every day the papers tell of baby drunkards and child criminals, staggering and stealing almost as soon as they can walk. * * *

The only safe way is that of a young man who, when asked by other young men to go into a saloon just to see the fun, even if he didn't drink, or play, replied, "I have positive orders not to go." "Nonsense," said the others; "let us see your orders." He took out of his pocket a card, which he read:

"Enter not into the path of the wicked;
Avoid it, pass not by it, turn from it and pass away."

"Those," said he, "are my Captain's orders, and I intend to obey them."

TRIP TO NEHALEM.

Mr. Slater tells us more about the old pirate ship, and assnres us that the two brass canons of which we have heard before, and which are supposed to have belonged to the pirates are lying in the sand and drift wood on the beach where we came yesterday. Breakfast over, we take the winding trail over Tillamook Head; under the dense evergreen foliage. Again and again we wade the dashing brook up which our trail leads. Over the summit and down another creek, and down again by the ocean shore and bring up at Mr. Grimes' seaside hotel. A hearty dinner dispatched, and away we hie over Clatsop Plains in order to reach Mr. Stevenson's at Ft. Clatsop. How sweetly the meadow larks sing to us! What nice residences these farmers have! Ah darkness is stealing upon us. Never fear, rush along, and when we tumble down get up again, and keep up the merriment and good cheer. There—a light! We rap at the door. and recognize Sister Lilie's sweet voice bidding us to "come in." Mr. and Mrs. S. are away from home, but Lilies dextrous little hands soon provide us a good supper, and make us feel so comfortable with her pleasant talk and winning ways. It was Lilie who worked up the Ft. Clatsop Club for the Banner.

The boys keep a good fire, and little Alice is made happy by our kind talk and caresses. No wonder that the doleful howling of the wind makes these young folks sad, for their mother has just started on a long journey to her old home in Illinois and the loud roar of the surf tells them of a rough ocean for her ship. Morning is here and the nice breakfast over. Then a kind good-bye to our young friends. and down the broad river we glide before a lively gale which sweeps us on even against the rising tide. No need of sail either. Here we are at the mouth of the river, and now for the pull across the bay. That house and barn is the point we are to make. That is Frank Barrows' milk ranch. It looks only a little way, but is, perhaps 5 miles. Our boat is quite a frail one, but the wind has quieted down, and the water does not seem rough. Out we shoot, and away we fly. One sailor seasick! But on we drive, toss, toss. Now, this is rough. Yes, and getting rougher fast. Is this safe! Safe or not how can we help ourselves now? We look back to shore. Ah! we are in peril. See the wild storm-clouds, black with rage, and seemingly in mad pursuit of our frail craft. To return to that shore is impossible. Our only hope is the distant shore at the milk ranch. And now the storm, in all its fury is upon us. Wilder howls the blast, and higher leap the mad waves, lifting us high upon the breaking crest, and dropping our strained and leaking boat heavily into the deep trof, and then in mingled play and anger tossing us high in air for another fall. The leakage and breaking waves would soon fill our boat but for our bailing. The chances are largely against us, except by the help of One of whom it was asked "What manner of man is this that even the winds and the sea obey him?" We trust in Him, but do not forget to use well the means he has given us—strong muscle and judgment. Yes, the wind is in our favor, so far as direction is concerned, and furiously so, for it sweeps us on at a rapid rate, but we fear the roughest sea is still ahead of us. Calm and steady is our plan, and each threatening breaker eluded gives us still more confidence and hope. We think the waves do not break so furiously, and the shore is rapidly nearing. Now, we are under the protection of the Point, and feel ourselves almost safe. But where is our sea sick-man? He says he forgot all about it. A new remedy for that most horrifying ailment; but we would prefer a little of the disease rather than another such dose of the remedy. Landed all safe and deeply thankful to the kind preserver of our lives. If we had been a rum crew, with our muscles weakened and our brains muddled with alcohol and tobacco poisons the case would probably have been different. It is well known here that almost every fisherman that is drowned--about 100 every year—is lost because of drink. They take bottles of whisky with them in the boat, and when they are cold and wet they think the whisky will keep them warm. The truth is that it makes them still colder, and puts them in such a condition that they cannot endure a struggle with the waves as we have battled thru. Now over the hill into the city we go, and our good friends are astonished to hear that we were out on the bay in such a storm. The terrible storm is the chief topic in town, and knowing ones assure us that 99 chances out of 100 were against us, Some call it a miracle, but we think that healthy, unpoisoned muscles, clear brains and Templar pluck had something to do in the matter. Yes, and the same pluck and clear brains will do another thing to be wondered at when we become voters.

T, J. ALLEY.

Plum butter, quince butter, apple butter or pear butter at 50c per 5 lb. tin, or $5,50 per dozen at 519 Post St.

The Rescue.

DEVOTED TO

Temperance, Current Literature, General News, and whatever may concern the public welfare.

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OUR PRINCIPLES.—We aim for nothing short of a sweeping National Prohibitory law endorsed by every State and Territory of the Union, in the year 1885, and as much sooner as the Christian and Temperance men and good citizens of the country may desire to accomplish it.

TOO RADICAL.

Simply because the Rescue like all other temperance papers has been for years "too radical," or in other words because we have not lied to God and the people, but have all of us told all the truth that we could discover—the most terribly scathing curse that has ever plagued and tormented this earth is now in a fair way to be speedily removed. The most fruitful cause of all sin and vice and misery has been thoroly exposed by the temperance press, and the most dangerous and formidable and successful foe of Christianity and virtue and peace and the most persistent obstacle to the progress and happiness of the people is getting shaken to its foundation. And we are not very far from the commencement of an era when the first function of a government shall not be to give its largest sanction to the worship of the devil, to give its most urgent aid and countenance to the ensnaring and debauching and pillaging and slautering of its own citizens; when a government shall protect in place of enslaving the weak; when it shall restrain and no longer abet the robber; when it shall make it easy and no longer hard to do right; when it shall no longer charter ten schools of vice and shame and crime to one of virtue and morality.

Had the temperance press lied all these years on the most vital interest affecting the national and individual welfare, or been silent like the other sources of the peoples' information, the country would have been now past hope of redemption. But for the radical temperance work of the past fifty years, the only temperance work that has not clogged the wheels of progress and retarded the day of victory, tens of thousands of men, now active friends of morality, workers in the church and helpers in every good interest, would have been slaves of the accursed traffic and leading others in the downward road to death. Tens of thousands, who have been preserved from ever dallying with the serpent, who have been safely guided from their youth up, would have been ensnared in the ever present pitfalls of the fiends of rum.

And now when we have for years pronounced the truth as it came to light and have been ridiculed for fanaticism and accused of folly and lack of judgment and charged with exaggeration and falsehood at every step, we find the very men who have thus assailed us and who still resist the reforms we seek, unbosoming themselves to the public with more radical assertions than we ever made. No temperance advocate ever gave utterance to as comprehensively radical assertions, no temperance journal ever came quite up to the sweeping condemnations of the liquor traffic, that have been thundered by the *London Times* the *N. Y. Herald* the *Chicago Tribune*, Buxton the brewer, Mr. Gladstone the statesman, Governor Andrews the champion of license. No temperance lecturer ever dared use such scathing and profane language as we have all heard liquor sellers apply to their own business, while they said if they gave it up others would continue it. The Rescue never used such extreme language against liquor sellers as John Wesley, one of God's chiefest and holiest apostles did, nor as the polished, refined, scholarly gentlemen Lord Chesterfield did more than 100 years ago. And no one ever called these gentlemen radicals or falsifiers. Not one of us have got up to the radicalism of the Bible yet.

There is one great comfort in the kind of radicalism that is in question; the company of the honest men and the saintly women who are the radicals in temperance, in Christianity, in integrity, in conscience, is ten thousand times pleasanter and happier than the seat of the scornful and the counsel of the ungodly or the enticement of those who say "let us lay wait for blood, let us lurk privily for the innocent without cause."

This talk of radicalism has always been one of the most cunning weapons of Satan. With it he has tied the hands and perverted the judgment and darkened the counsel of many of God's servants and beguiled them into his active service. Men afraid of radicalism have been trying for centuries to destroy the works of the devil, without at all disturbing the devil in his seat. Have been professing Christ and keeping the serenest peace with anti-christ.

The radicals that are to be feared are those who deny and conceal and sell the truth. May their God have mercy on them at settling day. The radicals of temperance propose to unseat the anti-christ whose reign of blood has so deluged this long reserved heritage of God's people and to prepare the way for the better kingdom that is to come but which can never occupy with Satan a co-partner.

It is a little significant that we dont hear a word of disapproval about this radicalism from any of the reformers who have labored in the field; it is only from the newcomers who have been cautioned against it by the "friendly" observers on the outside.

The great and good Dr. Holland said no tongue or pen could exaggerate the evils and cruelties and miseries wrot by the wretched traffic we war against. Whoever finds fault with the radicalism that seeks to strike the grogshop out of existence needs a new eyesight if not a new heart.

MISSIONARIES.

It looks very smart, so some people think, to ridicule missions and foreign missionaries. It is a very foolish and absurd thing to send missionaries to the Fiji Islands and China while there are so many places in Siskiyou and Modoc and Mono counties that have no church; but it is strange that no one, who spends time and eloquence on this sad oversight, ever goes or helps any one else to go up to these forsaken counties as a missionary, unless it be to tend bar or run a faro game.

It is style to point out the self-evident fact that "missionaries have been mostly raised down East, farmer boys that always lived on very rough fare and to whom a quarter dollar was a little fortune. They go to China where they can look big, sport a Rev. to their names, live on the fat of the land, have nothing to do and get big pay out of the penny collections rung from the poor people and childrens pennies of the Sunday school. Missionaries have a nice time there and they never do a particle of good, their reports of converts etc., are all stuff."

There are people who repeat that twaddle perhaps because they have heard some wretched maligner of his fellow men say so, and they never stopped to consider whether they did right to murder the characters of innocent men and women.

The boys who were raised on a farm down East any time during the last 50 years, never left home to get better food than they had there, and if anywhere around this globe they happened once a year to find a sample meal of unusual excellence, the highest praise they ever gave it was to say, it was almost up to what "mother used to set out."

The living too in China is remarkably tempting to a plain country down East boy, who never saw anything but plain food. In China you get boiled rice three times a day sure, and some curried duck or pork or chicken with it sometimes; never heard of any thing like that down East; then there is fish fried and baked reminding you of shavings fed to a goat; no fish down East. Then our foreiguers can get puddings and pies made from American third rate preserved fruit and bread from American flour. And there are plenty of oranges, bananas, persimmons etc., and none of our Eastern fruit. We see how Chinamen browse here in Cal., but there is no rush for any of their luxuries here by white folks.

As to money it is quite likely that some missionaries get into the field, that are not the brightest of mankind, but among those this witness has met with, in a considerable experience, there was not one who had not talent enough to be a good bootblack and to earn more money in that way at home and much easier and more pleasantly than he ever could as a foreign missionary.

They dont go right off to China either of their own accord and write to the Society to send them $1000 whenever they want it. They must be well known and their character and qualifications well vouched for and strict examinations passed before they can be sent on missions.

Hundreds of men who get sent out to foreign countries as consuls and ministers and Secretaries and clerks and merchants etc., could not pass an examination as to moral character that would entitle them to be assistant dishwashers to a missionary party, but nobody finds any fault with them or pities Siskiyou county for not having their sanctifying services. These people leave their country in quest of coin and easy work and good food, and it is natural that they should attribute to the missionaries the only sordid motives of which they themselves are capable. It is from them these evil reports come; they hate the missionaries because they reprove their wretched vices.

A moments thot will convince any one that it is a very great sacrifice indeed for a missionary single or accompanied by a wife, to sever all the ties of home, kindred, friends and native land, to go among strangers that are heathens and who regard them with hatred and distrust—and to live in an unhealthy climate and miss the home comforts of comfortable food and their own language and every privilege of civilized people. Many a couple have buried their one, two or four children in savage lands and returned shattered and broken to regain a little health, to enable them once more to reach their field of weary labor and die at their post at last among the strangers and heathens.

What a noble cabbagehead that man is who goes round reviling missionaries and retailing miserable defamatory lies about them. Were the objects of their missions the very cheapest of delusions, the christian missionary in Pagan lands should command the highest admiration for the heroic self-sacrificing philanthropy which sustains him in his labor of love.

The miserable stingy wretched mites which have been cast into the missionary collection box, and which will at the final judgment bring shame on many of their miserly contributors, have helped the more liberal ones to be the most profitable investment ever made; tho they were miserably contemptable in their littleness and stinginess, they have produced mighty results with God's blessing added to the prayers and earnest works of the Christian missionary.

The natives of the Hawaiian, Society and various other groups of Pacific islands, as heathens were entire lawless as to honesty and chastity, the examples and influences of the consuls and politicians and traders and seamen and Naval officers that have gone there from Christian countries have with few exceptions been hostile to any improvement in the native morals. But the work of the missionary has prevailed mightily against both native and civilized Paganism and life and property is safer among these missioned Kanakas than in any other country under a Christian civilization.

There are hundreds of islands in the Pacific which forty years ago white men could only approach with musket and bayonet presented for fear of being killed and eaten, but the missionary's whitewashed hut and chapel now indicate perfect safety to life and property. All these works of civilization opening all these places and people to commerce, including the miraculous evangelization of the Fiji Islands have been done by those down East boys and girls and their helpers from other States and against the combined opposition of the rumsellers, the Devil and the profligates and renegades of Christian civilization who outnumbered the humble missionaries 10 or 100 to 1, both in number and in dollars. It is only fools who prate derisively of missionaries.

HOME PROTECTION MEETING.

Altho well advertized to be at the Hall on Pacific near Mason, the usual audience seem to have gone last Saturday evening to the Y. M. C. A. Hall, and the attendance was very slim indeed. But the address by Mr. Oliver, of San Jose, which reviewed the uses and origin and history of our Sunday law, was about the most interesting and well put argument that has been heard upon the question. Another

opportunity should be afforded the public to hear Mr. Oliver on this subject in a central and populous quarter, where the entire business of the vicinity is not transacted in beer dives and corner groggeries.

Mr. Oliver showed up in a masterly way the inconsistency of a conspiracy of men who have been driven from European countries by the pauperizing influences of free beer and free Sunday,—who have come to a land of plenty and comfort, made so by American industry and sobriety and liberty and virtue and obedience to law and order and to the universal law of a day of rest,—who, with head reverently uncovered and hand upraised to heaven, have sworn most solemly to support and sustain the Constitution and laws of this country which has welcomed them to equal rights and privileges they never knew before—and who with unblushing effrontery dare to stand up in open perjured rebellion and defy the law and the highest authority, not in defence of a righteous principle or of anything honest, but in assertion of a determination to implant and root deeply in our soil the vices and rottenness which have spread a leprosy of pauperism, ignorance and debauchery over their former homes.

He said they dont want the day secularized by any means for the banker and merchant and storekeeper and the workingman; they would resist with all their might an effort to pass a law which would obliterate Sunday and keep the mechanic and laborer harnessed to his daily toil. No, they want the Sunday law to stop the axe and hammer and saw and spade and shut up every business except that of making men drunken and crazy and murderous and robbing the working men of their home day and repose and recreation and of the weeks earnings which belong to their wives and families. Sunday must be a holiday for every body but the rumsellers and the few classes connected immediately with them who bring men to their trots to drink. Sunday must be secularized solely for the rumsellers and crime-breeders to prey on the public and cause the employment of a vast police and judicial and correctional army to watch and capture and jail and try and punish the Sunday manufactured criminals of the satanic beer shop.

The *Chronicle's* report that Mr. Oliver's speech was a portrayal of the evils of intemperance is exceedingly incorrect and misleading. There was no reference to the evils of intemperance except incidentally and the Troy fractricide was described as an incident in the Sunday traffic of the monstrous conspiracy who are banded together to uproot American civilization and plant European anarchy, European beggary and European paganism and its debaucheries on the soil of this beautiful State.

The Home Protection Society would be absolutely sure of the enactment by the next legislature of a stringent and suddenly effective Sunday law, easy of enforcement, that would subdue the miscreant enemies of the public safety, if they would have Mr. Oliver's address delivered in every community of the State.

A somewhat abridged publication of it would be an excellent campaign document.

OUR MUTUAL AID.

A worthy brother asks why it costs $4 to insure in the $1,000 Division A. and only $5 in the $2,000 Division B. And other brethren are afraid our charges are too small to be safe. An explanation of these things will be made to which attention is requested.

The $4 or $5 is not the cost of your insurance at all; only $1 of it goes to pay your first assessment. The remaining $3 or $4 is supposed to be necessary to pay the running expenses of the concern, such as printing, postage and clerical or secretary work, when it becomes more expensive. The cost of your insurance is only to be the assessments you will be called on to pay; and the statistics of all mutual aid and temperance benefit societies promise us that our assessments will be the cheapest in the world.

Now as to the entrance fee, another dollar goes for the Medical Superintendent, leaving only $2 or $3 in either class for other expenses, and that looks too cheap to be safe. If we had a president at $25,000 a year and a secretary and board of directors at as much more, we would have to charge $100 as an entrance fee and keep up a high annual assessment as the old companies do. But we dont have that. We dont have to advertize in the papers. The RESCUE does that free.

The Pennsylvania Mutual Aid has a $10 entrance fee and a $2.10 annual assessment for expenses—which their members have to pay and which our members entirely avoid, bec. use we have no presidents and secretaries to pay nor any expenses to provide for not absolutely unavoidable.

It is, therefore, about an even thing to all concerned whether our entrance fee should be $2 or $10; for any surplus in hand over expenses must when it accumulates to a certain amount, be turned over to the Benefit Fund. So if all hands had paid $1 or $2 or $5 more each this year than expenses amounted to the overplus would pay one, two or five benefits and there would be no assessment for that many benefits. And if the entrance fees are insufficient to pay all expenses, the by-laws permit an assessment not exceeding $1 a year on the membership.

Some other associations make their entrance fees larger so as to allow a $4 or $5 commission to the canvassers who have a good thing drumming up recruits. No provision was made for this in ours as it was supposed our lodge deputies and Good Templars would be glad to come in themselves and bring others into the cheapest and safest and squarest Mutual Aid Society in the world, without any hope of a commission or reward therefor.

Our Mutual Aid has not a single drawback as a system to prevent it from occupying a first-class position as the most advantageous insurance that a total abstainer can belong to.

VIENNA.

"What sort of a place is Vienna? The vital statistics of the Austrian capital show that in 1880 there were in that city 15,880 births of legitimate children and 12,700 births of illegitimate children. In 1881 the legitimate births fell off to 15,621, a reduction of 250, and the illegitimate rose to 13,076, an increase of 376. Queer Christian city that, where 45 per cent of the children born are illegitimate."—*Santa Ana Standard.*

That question is easily answered. It is a place where no Sunday law nor Sunday observance has ever been practiced. The Roman Catholic religion has always beon dominant there and it could long ago have stamped out the beer shop, but it never once tried to. The brewer and the wine merchant have been the kings of civilization and of trade; beer and wine have had their fullest opportunity to pauperize, debauch and deprave a splendid race of men that under a truly christian, sober civilization might have developed by this time into a race of giants in intellectual ability and learning and moral worth and kings in material wealth and prosperity.

What sort of a place is Vienna? little better or little worse than any other large European city where a nominal Chrtstian faith and a beer and wine shop civilization have combined to pauperize and deprave the people and where the day of rest and christianity have been trampled under foot—where a beer and no Sunday civilization has had a fair full unresisted opportunity to assert itself. Just such a city as San Francisco, New York, Chicago, Boston, etc., are at present growing to be; just such a place as Vineland, Lompoc, Santa Ana, Riverside and the best and purest populations we have, would one day become, were the temperance warfare abandoned and beer and the Leag of Fiendom permitted to shape the destinies of the country, destroy America and engraft on its stock the leprosy which has made Vienna and hundreds of similar cities fester sores of utter moral destitution and drunken depravity.

THE PROHIBITION PARTY.

Are proposing measures for a State Convention in the interests of that party. The reports received by the Secretary are of quite an encouraging character and indicate a growing sentiment in favor of chopping down the rotten old Upas tree in place of calling in the doctors.

The question is asked by Good Templars who are and have been for years settled one-hundred-cents-to-the-dollar prohibitionists, what the Home protectionists of California intend to do in the cases where neither Republican or other party nominates candidates satisfactory to temperance voters. If they are going to make any provision for those contingencies. They say that questions asked on these points have not been satisfactorily answered and therefore they stand aloof for the present.

There is no class of temperance people so sincerely desirous of pulling together, working together and avoiding schism, and division of our forces, as the radical prohibitionists; that can be said of them whether they are right or rong in the methods they have pursued and may pursue. But if Prohibition is due North, before they hitch on to pull, they very properly inquire which way the machine is going to run, because if it is going to head southwest or southeast they want to be excused from pulling in that direction.

No dout the Home Protection officers can give a perfectly satisfactory and an open and conclusive answer, that will point out definitely the course they have marked, and that will call into one fold all classes who really desire prohibition of the only real grievance that ever stood in the way of this grand State being the choicest paradise of earth.

The opinion has been largely prevalent that the Home Protection Association are determined upon aggressive genuine work, and it is hoped it may give such an utterance as will quiet all doubts and unite all our workers in one active and effective force.

CRIME.

"Crime of the most frightful character is becoming so common in San Francisco that one opens his daily paper every morning expecting to be stared in the face with the bold head lines announcing another murder. Courts are so lenient, justice so blinded, exhibitions of public sentimentality over criminals of the worst stripe so sickeningly frequent that life is held at naught, and the lowest elements of the city indulge their blood thirsty propensities seemingly without fear of punishment. Murder after murder is committed and yet the gallows moulders for want of use. Nothing but prompt arrests, trials, convictions and executions will ever check this tide of crime and until then we may expect violence to flourish in all its hideousness."—*Haywards Journal.*

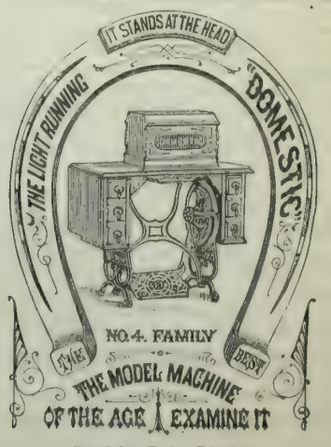
There is only one reason why crime is rampant; the grogshops and beer dens and corner grocery doggeries are becoming more plenty all over the city, driving out and drying up all honest sources of employment and opportunities of lawful trade, making their present crop of drunkards and criminals more drunken and vicious every day and seducing young men and women every day from the ranks of decency and virtue, and adding them to the list of drunken loafers, thieves and murderers.

There was never any other reason for more than about one crime in 100 in this state but the thief and murderer's school which people miscall the "saloon," and every body knows it, too. The gallows is a terror to criminals and decent men when they are sober, but neither gallows nor any other terror ever affected good or bad men when drunk or at all under the influence of the saloon keeper. It is strange that the whole secular press would rather see the gallows in daily operation upon the unfortunate crazed victims of the dramshop, than lose the 12 cents a week or month patronage of half a dozen rum selling and thief manufacturing murderers who make the gallows a frequent necessity.

THE HOME PROTECTIONISTS.

"The meeting of the Home Protection Society at Young Men's Hall, on Pacific street, last evening was attended by about thirty persons. Dr. R. H. McDonald presided. Robert Oliver of San Jose addressed the meeting upon the evils of intemperance, dwelling particularly upon the late Troy tragedy. At the conclusion of Mr. Oliver's remarks the meeting adjourned without a word in regard to the Shaeffer-Babcock controversy."—*Chronicle.*

The Home Protectionists have not heard of any Shaeffer-Babcock controversy. They know that Mr. Shaeffer by his own admission and by the testimony of both Mr. Johnson and Col. Babcock, went to the office of the Col. to enter into Benedict Arnold negotiations and could not succeed. No controversy about that; both sides and the public are entirely unanimous about the whole thing. And further, if Guiteau should publicly assert that Senator Blaine promised to pay him $500 to assassinate Garfield, or that President Arthur offered to pardon him out for $500 that would not constitute a Guiteau-Blaine or a Guiteau-Arthur controversy by any means.



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J. W. EVANS,

29 POST STREET, - - - - - SAN FRANCISCO

HOME PROTECTION ASSOCIATION.

The Home Protection Association of California was incorporated February 2, 1882, under the following Declaration of Principles:

The objects of this association are to obtain and organize means for the rigid enforcement of all laws restricting the sale of intoxicating liquors, particularly the Sunday laws; to secure the enactment of such other laws relating to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as may tend to render existing laws more effective; to obtain such additional legislation as may seem to be most expedient and effectual to protect our homes from the insidious and destructive influences growing out of this traffic, and to diminish the burdens of taxation by further restricting this, the chief cause of idleness, crime, pauperism and insanity; to create by the distribution of temperance literature and public addresses, an intelligent, just and merciful public sentiment, which shall give practical force to temperance principles, and all other things suitable and proper to fully carry out and accomplish the objects and purposes hereinbefore set forth.

One object of the Association is to charter Auxiliary Associations in every town in California. The plan is simple and as follows:

MODE OF PROCEDURE.

Any 10 or more persons over 16 years of age may sign a request or application addressed to the Home Protection Association of California, for a *charter* to form an Auxiliary Association in (name of place), agreeing to sign the Register *when received*, which Register has a printed heading stating the object of the Association as above set forth. All are to pay $1.00 each yearly so long as a member. Five dollars are to be forwarded with the application for a Charter, for which a Charter and a complete set of books with Register sufficient for 600 names will be immediately sent, together with copies of the constitution and all necessary papers. Upon receipt of the charter and books, a meeting should be called, when all the applicants should sign the Register and any others who may so desire, when officers are to be elected and proceed in accordance with the constitution. Of the $1.00 paid by each member, 50 cents of the same is to be paid to the State Association for the payment of Lecturers and Organizers, and the distribution of temperance literature, and all other things which may forward the objects of the Association. The remaining 50 cents is to be used by the Auxiliary Association for expenses etc. The plan is simple and easy. If you feel the necessity for action the thing is quickly done. In half a day 10 or more names can be secured, the $1.00 paid in and the $5.00 sent to the State Secretary for the Charter and books.

Officers of the State Association: Otis Gibson, Pres. 916 Washington St. S. F.; Dr. R. H. McDonald, Treas., Pacific Bank, S. F.; Geo. Babcock, State Supt. R. S. Wade, State Secretary, 76 Montgomery Block, San Francisco.

Directors: Stephen G. Nye, J. L. Lyon, E. Wadsworth, Joseph A. Fairbanks, R. Thompson, George Babcock, Geo. T. Hanly, Otis Gibson, Will D. Gould, Geo. B. Katzenstein.

IN MEMORIAM.—Notices have been given at various times that In Memoriam resolutions will not be published in the RESCUE, but still they continue to be sent regularly, without date or place of death, with no intimation whether the age was 13 or 81, and constructed in language and pattern that have been worn out a thousand times and are obsolete. The organ of the order should register the date and place of death, the name, age, sex, standing, record and qualities of every member that is called home from our circle. And the memorial notice should be in decorous terms and shape, and should be respectful to the memory of the deceased, satisfactory to the bereaved and creditable to the Order. It is a very simple affair to write an appropriate memorial notice, but it is impossible to frame one in this office from the material presented in the resolutions that generally come to hand. Therefore, be it understood, memorial notices will be readily inserted, but resolutions that contain no particulars from which a respectful notice can be framed, will in the future receive no attention. Twice during the past year the name of the deceased was omitted in the resolutions sent for publication beside many other irregularities and it is time this matter should receive decorous attention.

WHERE THE INIQUITY LIES.

* * Finally, I want to go one step farther and show that the responsibility for the evils of the liquor traffic lies where we have not been accustomed to look for it. I propose to trace it to the door of a class of citizens who ot to be shocked to find it there. We have among our people a large Christian element. This class of our citizens can have consistently at least—no toleration for the liquor traffic. They must deplore its evils and desire its extinction. Christians should consider themselves prohibitionists *ex officio*. In addition to this element, there is a large class of sober, upright, substantial citizens; whose sense of righteousness, whose intelligent views of public policy, and whose interest in the well-being of the State, make them desire the abolition of the liquor traffic. Now if these elements will combine and make war upon the liquor traffic, they can I verily believe, by the votes they can poll and the votes they can control, abolish this traffic. If they can do so and do not do so, then they are partners in the iniquity of the traffic. We, therefore, see the Christian and sober voters of the State, who are at heart opposed to the liquor traffic, who realize its inherent iniquity and inexpediency, standing in the lamentable attitude of parties to its perpetuation.

MUST VOTE OURSELVES CLEAR OF THE INIQUITY.

Now I come to the point I have been all the while preparing to make. There is but one way for a West Virginia voter to free himself entirely from partnership in the wicked work of perpetuating the liquor traffic. Praying for the extinction of the traffic will not do it. Lamenting the evils of the traffic will not do it. Earnest wishes for the success of prohibition will not do it. *He must vote himself clear*. He must meet his responsibilities and claim his privileges as a freeman. He must resolutely determine to support no man, no party, in favor of giving the protection of law to the liquor traffic. He must see to it that the question of prohibition is carried before the only tribunal authorized to pass sentence upon it, must see that it is fairly dealt by there, must stand by it there. He can, in this way and in this way alone, purge himself of complicity in the great crime of legalizing a terrible curse.—*P. B. Reynolds in W. Va. Freeman.*

LAW AND LIQUOR.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

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Send your orders to me at 25 Russ street, San Francisco, J. C. SIMMONS, or to RESCUE OFFICE.

CONCERT EXERCISES.

The National Temperance Society has just published a concert exercise with the title "Nots," in three parts. It is a very original and emphatic exercise, combining Scriptural responses, recitations, etc., showing the reasons why we should touch NOT, taste NOT, handle NOT the intoxicating cup.

The Society has also just published another concert exercise, entitled "The Little Volunteers," which is a very attractive exercise for any juvenile organization. Both the above exercises are by Thos. R. Thompson, and are adapted for Sunday-schools, Bands of Hope, or children's organizations. Sample copies sent on application. 12mo, 8 pages each. Price, 3 cents each; 36 cents per dozen. Address, J. N. Stearns, Publishing Agent, 58 Reade street, New York.

SOUR MASH.

When men are made more moral or virtuous by compulsion of law, then we shall grow cucumbers in December and gather roses in January.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

When editorial noggins are filled with "sour mash" instead of brains, we always have just such bar-room nonsense as the above.

The *Commercial* knows that the good people of Ohio neither seek nor desire to make men moral or virtuous by compulsion of law, and it knows it deliberately and wickedly tries either to deceive the good or please the bad in the foregoing remark.—*W. Va. Freeman.*

OPEN LODGES AND PUBLIC MEETINGS.

For distribution at public meetings or once a month the RESCUE will be sent to one address at $2.00 per 100, and in packages of 20 to 50 will be sent once a month for a year for 24 cents per copy or $4.80 for 20 copies a year. At this rate there is no paper published anywhere that is cheaper. It is suggested that lodges try this method of introducing temperance literature but the best plan is to get a weekly paper into the family by the year.

OREGON.

OFFICE OF GRAND SECRETARY, I. O. G. T.,
EUGENE CITY, Or., April 24, 1882.

TO SUBORDINATE LODGES.

The G. L. of Oregon will meet at The Dalles on Tuesday, June 20th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

O. & C. R.R.Co. will sell round trip tickets to Delegates on presenting their credentials at their home stations, at a reduction of 40 per cent., good from June 17th to 24 inclusive.

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Remember to purchase tickets for round trip at home for Portland, at all O. & C. R. R. Stations. Ask for return tickets for Grand Lodge, and start Saturday, the 17th to be on time.

Representatives to G.L. must be chosen at the first regular meeting in May, and the basis of representation is one for the Charter, and one for every 40 members or fraction thereof when it exceeds twenty, based on the returns for quarter just ending, and it is hoped that each lodge in the jurisdiction will be represented, as we are assured the citizens of The Dalles will give us a warm welcome and aid us to make this session one of the most pleasant in our annals.

The R. W. G. T. has designated the first week in May as "Banner Week," and requests that every Lodge on the continent of America make a special effort during this week, in Sunday-schools, day-schools, lodge rooms and personal canvassing, to increase the circulation of the "Youth's Temperance Banner," published by National Temperance Society, at 58 Reade St., New York City.

Returns.—Do not fail to send in the returns early in the term, in fact, as soon as your officers are installed, that I may have time to make out my yearly report in due time for Grand Lodge session.

Anticipating a hearty compliance in the matter of returns, and congratulating you all on the continued prosperity of the Order in our own State, I am faithfully and fraternally yours,

J. E. HOUSTON, G. Sec'y.

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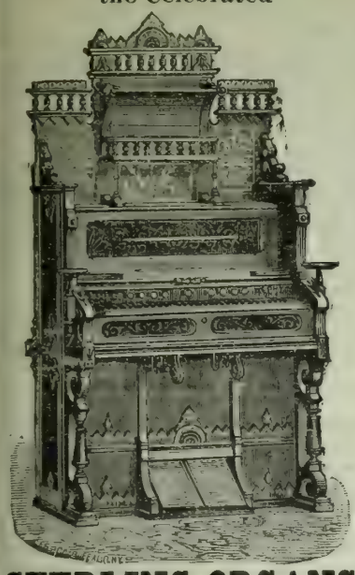
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A few National Temperance Almanacs can be supplied at the RESCUE office; a 10 cent stamp will get one, and that is the cheapest way of remittance. The volume for 1882 is, as usual, full of good matter.

Mr. H. B. Williamson is agent for the RESCUE in Lompoc. Renewals and subscriptions can be arranged with him.

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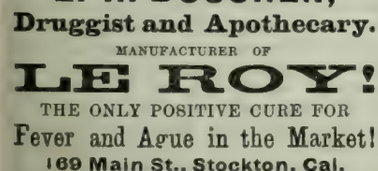
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TO THE FAMILY OF DR. JOHN HALL.

BELOVED BROTHERS AND SISTER.—Last evening the lodge room of the Good Templars was tastefully draped in mourning for the loss of their sister—the beloved one of your family—so unexpectedly taken into the inner life; when it was resolved that a letter conveying the sympathy of the Lodge in your deep affliction be presented to you, the undersigned being appointed a committee to draft and present the same, sending a copy to the *Press* and to the RESCUE for publication.

DEAR FRIENDS.—What can words do in such an affliction as yours? Yet we will hope the conveyance to you of our deep sympathy in your sad bereavement, and the assurance of our suffering, in degree, with you, may prove of some solace to your wounded spirits. How true are the words of the Good Book: "In the midst of life we are in death." That one so young, so pure, so ardent in her purposes for good, as some of us knew her to be, should be so suddenly taken from us, would be a deeper source of sorrow did we not possess faith in "Him who watches the sparrows fall," and hence who has a purpose of not only good to her, but to us also, in taking her so early out of the body. We know you have a faith in the inner life, and know that it is so closely connected with the outward that the dear one, though lost to outward sight, is not in reality taken from us, and may still reach those she loved so well with her sweet and pure influence. We cannot mourn for her, for we know that our loss is her gain. May this thot ever be with the brother she so tenderly loved, and raise him, indeed each of you, to a clearer and higher view of the spiritual as above the mere outward life. May this faith support and comfort you, and enable you to say with the one of old, "The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord."

MRS. LYDIA OVERTON,
GEORGE LEACH.

Riverside, May 11, 1882.

The intelligence of this most afflicting bereavement will be received with the deepest regret by the many friends of the stricken family and their kindest sympathies will go forth to them in this most unusual calamity, the loss of the brightest and best of the family circle. Nothing can be said; nothing can be done, nothing but the soothing healing hand of time can temper or mitigate so solem and pungent a grief as theirs.

OBJECTIONS TO THE "RESCUE."

ED. RESCUE:—Some newspapers and some few people assail the RESCUE as being too fanatic, too one-sided and so on; as it seems to be in order for objections I would like to give some of mine; will only ask space for the principal ones, viz:

I dont get the RESCUE but once a week; then the first thing is to read every thing in it, advertisements and all. Then I have got to wait six days before I get another, tho I put in the time by glancing over the *Liberator*, *Anvil*, *Lever* and other like matter.

The RESCUE is entirely too small; it ought to be four times as large as it is (for a weekly.)

The RESCUE dont advocate Woman Suffrage strong enough to suit me. Give me the woman's vote and I will drive the whisky party out of all the civilized world. Has not every barrel of strong drink been bathed with woman's tears of sorrow in every nation on earth? Is it not the poor helpless woman that suffers all the punishment of man's wrong doing? Is it not woman's honest and unceasing toil that raises man to every higher step of civilization? Was it not the woman that tilled the soil while our forefathers fot the savages in our country's early days? Is not the mark of the woman's toil upon every improvement that there is to-day in the land? Is it not in part the woman's hard earning that pays the enormous salaries of all our law-makers? Yes, in every public expense on the face of the globe, woman's hard earning must help to foot the bill. You tell me woman has no right to vote, especially in this FREE country. Tell me the woman is not as much entitled to every thing in these United States as man is. Tell me you can hurl the Andes Mountains into mid-ocean and I will believe you as readily as when you say that woman will much longer be deprived of her right to vote.

Considering the little space in the RESCUE I must close, tho I would like to write about 400 columns on this subject of so great importance. For the present I leave this for the consideration of candid thinkers and lovers of justice and American liberty. Yours for Prohibition and Woman's Suffrage, first, last and all the time. M. K.

Kingsbury, Fresno Co., Cal., May 10, 1882.

SENSIBLE TALK.

The supreme moment for a mighty moral revolution has come to Iowa. The people can vote for a constitutional amendment forbidding the manufacture and sale of spiritous and malt liquors. Such a privilege should cause every Christian to do his utmost. The religious press circulating in Iowa can help. The local press includes many excellent friends of prohibition. The hour has come, and that splendid State may add many millions to her wealth, and drive out a horde of rum-sellers who are a thousand times more destructive than cyclones, chinch bugs, grasshoppers and army-worms. The good people of that State can now rid themselves of a mighty curse, and they will do it. Let the expelled rum sellers move west. We shall be able, after awhile, to expel them from California and then they can go to China or Halifax, or into the sea with other sharks. Kansas has given herself a wonderful moral, social and political elevation by prohibiting the crime of crimes. Immigrants of the very best character are pouring into her borders. Crime is decreasing. Her prisons are becoming lonely. She is putting rum-sellers where they do the least harm, and all is well. We must not stop until we too, on this coast, put the ban of public reprobation on this atrocious and cruel business. It is foredoomed by God's righteous judgment, and civilization will hereafter be measured by the stringency of the statutes against a business that has no redeeming trait. It is a majestic spectacle to see a great people like those of Kansas and Iowa stamping out the greatest crime of the age. Iowa will unquestionably prohibit this unspeakable atrocity.—*Cal. Christian Advocate.*

The Lompoc *Record* heads that "Sensible Talk," but the RESCUE protests against that radical language. "Atrocious and cruel business;" "greatest crime of the age;" "unspeakable atrocity." It is too bad to talk of a respectable licensed business in that way. Almost as radical as the prime minister of England, Mr. Gladstone, who said the evils of drink equal the combined calamities of war, pestilence and famine. Call it pet names, people like it better; go and ask these people in a kindly way to quit and go into the ranch business and they will all quit of course.

TEMPERANCE WORK IN PASADENA.

The Good Templar's Lodge and the Presbyterian and Methodist churches of Pasadena recently elected a committee to arrange for active temperance work.

This committee, composed of four from each of the above bodies, accordingly met and arranged for a permanent organization to be known as the Pasadena Union Temperance League. Mr. James Cambell was elected president and C. H. Case secretary. They decided to hold a grand public meeting every quarter for which music, recitations, discussions etc., should be provided, for the purpose of interesting the people and awakening public sentiment. It was also arranged to secure as large a membership as possible to the organization. On joining this, one must not only agree to strive for the advancement of the temperance cause in general, but especially pledge himself not to raise or sell grapes for wine, nor in any way directly or indirectly, to engage in its manufacture, and to endeavor by every honorable means to prevent others from growing or selling grapes for the manufacture of wine.

The first public meeting is arranged for May 28th, at the School-house Hall.—*Standard.*

OLD INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The old insurance companies were a very excellent institution for the insured who died in a few months or one or two years after taking out their policies. Of these there were ten to twenty of a thousand and from these (say 15) the companies received $600 and paid out 15,000 losing 14,400 on that part of their customers. But sametime the 985 other customers of the 1000 paid in $39,400 of which the company after paying its losses put away $25,000 as a comfortable nest egg to provide nice Delmonico dinners in the brilliant future. If the company had 10,000 customers they had a nest egg of $250,000 a year supposing all these were insured only for $1000—whereas probably the average amount insured was $3,000 which would treble their profits. After a little while of this prosperity the interest of the money derived from their generous patrons, if it had not been gambled away paid all the losses and thence the company could keep all their receipts from new policy holders as clear profit.

The way our Mutual Aid would stand at the end of a year with 1000 members would be $6000 to $7000 paid in and 6 or 7 death benefits paid amounting to all that money except a few dollars for expenses, and at the end of the year the *Company* would perhaps lay up $5 or $10 to help pay next years expenses or have to borrow that much to meet those of this year. A great difference to the payers between that and the $40,000 old style, all turkey for the company and all crow for the assured.

PHILOMATH, May 1, 1882.

ED. RESCUE:—The RESCUE is the best temperance paper I can find, it is so full of Prohibition. I am sowing D. C. Cooks' publications in Benton Co. and scattering some posters thruout 2d judicial district. The nominations are now made and the temperance element should be selecting their candidates. I think the temperance men of both Democrats and Republicans have not been idle, for we have good men on either ticket in a shape that we can select a genuine temperance ticket. I have been voting temperance since 1872. I joined the Good Templars in 1866; soon after I joined I went with a friend to a grocery store at St. John, below Portland, Oregon; my friend called for a drink and asked me what I would take. I answered nothing stronger than pure cold water. He looked at me in surprise and asked, "What, Bijah, have you joined the Good Templars?" "Yes, I have." "Well, come take a drink with me, anyway, it wont hurt you, other Good Templars drink and so may you."

I informed him that Hillsboro Lodge made a strong impression upon my mind that the pledge was life long in duration and I should endeavor to keep it. The proprietor then pointing his finger at me said, "That's right, young man, stick to your pledge and it will make a man of you." At that time I did not know the full meaning of the entire pledge, but still I have all along kept the strong drink part of it. But the Good Templars' obligation reaches farther than simply abstaining from strong drink, for we pledge ourselves to discountenance the use and sale of all intoxicating drinks in all honorable ways; and let me say that the ballot box is the most honorable way we can discountenance the use and sale of intoxicants by voting for sound temperance men and a man who has taken the I. O. G. T. pledge, violates it when he votes for a whisky man or even moderate drinker. And now, Good Templars of Oregon, shall we pick out the best men in either party and elect them next June or will some of you vote for W. S. McFadden (a whisky ring leader) of Benton Co. for judge of 2d judicial district. For my part I shall vote for R. S. Bean, of Lane Co., for he is a temperance man. I will not vote for a whisky man if I know it, for I firmly believe I would be violating my pledge. And I believe the saloon man's advice was good, "stick to your pledge, young man, and it will make a man of you."

Then brothers in the temperance cause of Oregon let us fulfil our obligation on the 5th of June 1882 by giving a rous ng vote for the temperance candidates of either party.

How will the following men suit the temperance voters of the 2d Judicial District consisting of Benton, Polk, Lane, Douglass, and Coose counties.

DEMOCRATIC.

For Governor, Jos. S Smith. (A 1.)
For Supreme Judge, E. D. Shattuck. (A 1.)
For Secretary of State, J. K. Weatherford. (G. T., A 1.)

REPUBLICAN.

For State Treasurer, Edward Hirsch. (*)
For State Printer, W. H. Byars. (*)
For Circuit Judge, R. S. Bean. (G. T., A 1.)
For Congress, Hon. M. C. George. (G. T., A 1.)

If there are any whisky drinkers among the above list I would be thankful to be informed by Good Templars thru the RESCUE. Brothers of Oregon let us hear from you on this subject.

Yours Fraternally, E. A. JACKSON.

G. T., means Good Templar; A 1. a sound temperance man, and *, I am not sure.

SALINAS, Cal., May 5, 1882.

ED. RESCUE:—Inclosed I send a report of our District Lodge as published in the Salinas *Index*. The editor attended the evening meetiug and wrote his own report which indicates our appreciation in the community.

Our saloons are all quiet on the Sabbath, but their keepers say, "It will be lightning on us, if this state of things continues through harvest." The boldest saloonkeeper in the place, the last man who paid his fine on two complaints, is now, we think, on his dying bed, having been stabbed by a bar-tender a few nights ago.

We expect sharp work here for the next three months to save the harvest hands in the valley.

A. K. CRAWFORD.

GREATEST SINGLE BLESSING.

"The drinking of intoxicating liquors has probably conferred more comfort and happiness upon mankind during the long ages it has been in vogue than any other single blessing the good God has bestowed upon his children."—*Beaufort's Wine and Spirit Circular.*

Than any other single blessing *in the same line* it should have said. Leprosy, smallpox, plague, cholera, famine, war, earthquakes etc., have conferred a good deal of that kind of happiness that the rumseller has done; but the latter gives us the effects of all combined and all the time in place of at intervals. Truly the happiness of the red nosed, bleareyed lepers of the brewery must be great, to see the infinitely expansive and well crowded hell which they have established here on earth.

"Our very estimable San Francisco contemporary, the RESCUE, has adopted a new mode of spelling by which the sound of the word is all that is taken in account, thus: thru, tho, bot, etc. Following out this rule to the letter, as our contemporary does other rules, should it not spell its own name 'Res-q?'"

That way or "Resku" it ot to be speld certainly, and it would be so, and a good many ill-favored excrescences would be lopped off from certain words in this journal but for one reason. There are a great many of the best and kindest of friends who would be distressed if any further improvements were made, because they have not been accustomed to see any but the old fashioned mode of spelling. If Brother Halliday and other advocates of reform would only help the RESCUE and the few journals, (200 or so), who use the only possible means of introducing a change, by beginning it at home, we should soon pave the way for a uniform method of fonetik spelling. There can be no possible apology offered for the use of a letter that does not represent an absolute sound or for using a hieroglific like through to stand for thru, or coughffph for cof, or beauty for buty. If we had not been accustomed to these outrages from childhood—had not been born as it were, in slavery to a wicked manner of misspelling our butiful language—we would every one of us enlist in a fifteen years war to resist it, if a government or faction of a government should attempt to impose it upon us. The change is coming, friends: it always cost much effort and opposition to divert the world from idol worship.

CANADA.

The Census of Canada in 1881 shows:

Catholics	1,791,982
Methodists	742,981
Presbyterians	676,165
Episcopals	574,818
Baptists	296,525
Lutherans	46,350
Adventists	7,211
Jews	2,393
Other denominations	92,504
Not given	86,769
No religion	2,634
Pagans	4,478
	4,324,810

The Methodists have increased in 10 years 26½ per cent; the Roman Catholics 15⅓ per cent, and the Presbyterians, Baptists and Episcopalians together 12 per cent. The stronghold of the Catholics is in the province of Quebec, where they number 1,170,718; their increase is mostly due to the rapid natural increase of the French Canadians. The Methodists are beyond all others the advocates of temperance and that seems to be full and sufficient reason why they should more than doubly outstrip all the other protestant denominations in their progress.

PLEASE READ WITH CARE

On page 450 our good Brother Brook's Psalm of May which is as redolent of sweet fragrance as the May flowers we used to gather in the way down East if the snow was gone so early. Then on 451 be sure to pay your homage to Miss Weston, and earnestly invoke a copious blessing upon our noble sister and her work. The G. S. J. W. and Miss Guthrie and others have provided for the Juveniles; and above all, read Bro. McMillan's address to the Ministers, which it is hoped they especially and all the RESCUE family will carefully read. And don't forget Bro. McMillan's Decoration Day poem, on page 434 in the RESCUE of May 11th, which is a very admirable and appropriate production.

IN OTHER STATES.

ENGLAND.—A young lady in Birmingham, a total abstainer was at the head of 17 who passed a first-class educational examination out of 1141 contestants. At Batter Sea Training College there were 42 members of a total abstinence society and 11 of a moderation society; the whole 42 passed first-class and only 2 out of the 11 did so. That looks radical, don't it?

THE Retailer, of New York, in a recent editorial says: "The Sunday liquor law must go. It is a folly, an injustice, a sham. Away with it. Such a menace to the trade cannot be borne."

This is the sentiment of the liquor traffic the world over. No other known traffic takes such a position on the Sunday question. Now how is it that while the liquor traffic is a mortal enemy to the Christian Sabbath and to everything that centers in the Christian Sabbath, not more than one in ten of the members of the Christian churches are really doing anything to destroy this traffic?—*Lever.*

MICHIGAN has a Good Templars Insurance concern which is progressing finely.

IN OHIO the leag of fiendom desired to incorporate a rebel conspiracy to defeat the Sunday law, but the Attorney General informed them it could not be done in Ohio.

THE WAY to say "total abstinence society" in the Danish language is "Totalafholdswirksomheden," which would be handier for transportation purposes if it was sawn up into about four lengths.

IN CAMPBELTOWN the great whisky making center of Scotland, a part of the estate of the Duke of Argyle, a recent census found the attendance at the grogshops from 8 to 11 Saturday evening to be 1869 men, 760 women and 377 children in all 3,006 in a population of 9749. A previous census of church attendance March 19th showed 2953. Almost every body went to church in Scotland 40 years ago but the church signed a truce with the national Anti-Christ and if the temperance reform had not stood up in these latter days, it would some day have been all Anti-Christ and no church.

IRELAND:—The report that Ireland has consumed more money in whisky every year than all her land rents amount to has been rabidly denied by people who know nothing about it. By the Sacramento *Bee* especially. A government return recently issued shows the fact however unwelcome it may be, as follows:

For the year ending March 31, 1880:

The taxes paid on spirits, malt, beer, wine, etc., were	$17,454,590
The taxes on tobacco were	5,957,260
	$23,411,850

It is conceded that to produce one doliar of revenue four must be expended by the drink consumers, therefore Ireland whose land rents are about 55 million dollars a year spends in the time about 68 million on a useless pauperizing drink and about ten million on poisonous loafer breeding tobacco. The other taxes in Ireland amount to $6,769,415. The compulsory tax there is a trifle compared with the voluntary as elsewhere. The tax on drink and tobacco in England is 140 million; in Scotland 24 million; the other taxes in England 125 million; in Scotland 12 million.

THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—NEW YORK, MAY 9:—The National Temperance Society to-day re-electod William E. Dodge President. The receipts of the year were $60,000; expenditures, $60,000. Resolutions were adopted heartily congratulating the friends of temperance thruout the land upon their marked progress. *Chronicle*, 10 May. One of the signs of that progress is the telegraphing of that item by the associated Press. But a very few years ago a temperance item would have been indignantly rejected unless it had been a report by some John Smith to the effect that drnnkenness was terribly on the increase in prohibitory Maine.

THE VERY LATEST remedy for the evils of intemperance has been discovered by the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions of Manchester, England. He suggests to his countrymen in that quarter that they ot to give up altogether the custom of wearing clogs (heavy wooden shoes) because the practice of kicking their wives to death with those clogs has become so prevalent. The venerable Magistrate and philanthropist thinks the life of a woman might often be saved if after returning from his leag of Fiendom club, a drunken husband had light leather shoes on, in place of clogs, with which to impart to the mother of his children the private work of the Leag of Fiendom, It is suggested to Mr. Shaeffer that the introduction of clogs into California by the Leag might be a useful adjunct to the business of his Order. The tax upon the workingmen imposed by the custom of wearing leather shoes when they and their families buy any is a hardship to the drunkard makers. If the workingmen and wives had good wooden shoes the mens beer money would be largely increased and Mr. Shaeffers friends largely enriched.

E. W. PIPER.—Some men are a Good Templar's Lodge in themselves. Bro. E. W. Piper left San Francisco some months ago and soon after his lodge died. But we find him soon L. D. of Wasatch Lodge No. 6, at Ogden, Utah, with a membership of 40, three-fourth of whom attend regularly; and they have adopted for their seal the emblem of departed Kentucky Lodge of S. F. Wherever Bro. Piper goes there will pretty certainly be a lodge.

IT APPEARS that the Jews who are persecuted in Russia are the principal rum-sellers in that country. In various communities, Jews have been refused any more license to sell spirits. It don't pay even Hebrews to be liquor sellers; the chickens come home to roost badly diseased.

BRO. A. PETERSON, of New York (4 Fourth Avenue), has published a "Sallskapet Good Templars" which is a Swedish tract of 38 pages explaining the principles, aims and systems of the I. O. G. T. He has chosen a most useful and necessary field to occupy, and it is a pity that a thousand tons of temperance literature in the German, Swedish, Italian and French languages could not be circulated every year in this country. It is hoped Bro. Peterson has spelt spritdvyckshandteringen right. The RESCUE is a little uneasy about the proper orthography of that word. Price 35 cents.

ESSAY ON TEMPERANCE,

Read before the Ministerial Association of Visalia District Southern California Conference, M. E. Church, May 3, 1882, by Rev. John A. McMillan.]

The "Temperance Movement" has reached that stage of development in which it appeals to the citizen, as such for support. The days of "Moral Suasion," as a method for the suppression of intemperance, have passed away. It has proved too congenial to the "liquor interests," for under its sway and despite its utmost efforts, the consumption of intoxicating liquors has steadily increased. While many individual drunkards have been reclaimed a greater number have fallen victims to the dread scourge; so that to-day, drunkenness is increasing with all its attendant evils. Deaths by this cause are more, instead of fewer, each succeeding year. By sad experiences, and oft repeated lessons, the friends of humanity, in the Temperance ranks, have learned that the suppression of intemperance and the reclaiming of the victims of "alcoholism" are quite diverse things.

It has been, at last, discovered that Niagara cannot be stopped by catching the water in buckets, as it falls over the precipice. The rushing, roaring, seathing torrent above laughs at such puny efforts. While every effort for the reclamation of individual victims of drunkenness ought, and shall be, sustained, because of the value of a single life, there must be some other method by which the torrent of intemperance shall be stopped. We must go farther up the stream and shut off the supply. In casting about for the most effective means by which to accomplish this, the following discoveries were made: 1st. The Liquor Traffic is established by law; 2d to disestablish it will require the repeal of existing laws, and the enactment and enforcement of other and better laws; 3d law, in our country is supposed to be the expression of the will of the people; 4th the will of the people is made known at the ballot-box. Hence the final appeal must be made to the people, or, rather to that portion of them who are permitted to exercise the highest prerogative of citizenship, viz., the franchise of the ballot. For the last twelve years this has been done. For the next century if need be, it shall be done, and until victory shall be complete. But we are confident that a much shorter period than that will accomplish the desired end, or shake the continent with convulsions of revolution; "for the Lord hath a controversy with the inhabitants of the land;" for, "by swearing and lying, and killing, and stealing, and committing adultery, they break out, and blood toucheth blood." These all being the well-known and direct fruits of the authorized traffic in alcohol. With the greater confidence, then, is appeal made to the servants of God, and, through them, to the Christian citizens of the land for aid in this warfare. Indeed it is rightly expected that the Christian Ministry, closely followed by the Christian people, shall be at the very fore-front of the battle. And shall this expectation be doomed to disappointment? I am sure it will not. In this favored land there can, by the will of Christian people, be more of the cardinal principles of righteousness, with less of dogmatism and sectarianism, wrought into our laws than has ever been possible in any other nation. In the face of this, how great the responsibility of Christian citizenship! To have harmony betwen our laws and the laws of God should be our highest aim, as citizens. But what fellowship hath the throne of iniquity which frameth mischief by a law," with Him who is "of purer eyes than to behold evil, and can not look on iniquity."

But we, as a people, are they who "frameth mischief by a law." And what mischief! Just look at the appaling catalogues! 70,000 lives sacrificed annually and that, too, with the fearful denunciation of Scripture, "no drunkard shall enter the Kingdom of Heaven." 30,000 widows, and 100,000 orphans, are made each 12 months, to tax the liberality and ingenuity of good men to provide for them. There are 500 maniacs, and 500 driven to suicide every year; with 250 murderers. And beside this 500,000 other criminals consigned to our prisons and these with untold numbers un detected, are the direct fruits of this infamous business. Did ever anythiug approach it in its immensity of horrible iniquity? Is this sufficient to exclude the fellowship of God from our government? If not, how much "iniquity" and "mischief" must be "framed by a law" to incur God's wrath? This traffic is not only authorized, but protected by law, which law is supposed to be the will of the people, which will has been repeatedly expressed, by actual test, at the ballot-box. Therefore, we, as voters, are individually responsible for this awful condition of things to the extent of our individual will as expressed by our votes at every election where there is an issue. And for this responsibility will not God hold us to a strict account? If the first great object of human government is the preservation of human life, where is to be found a question of equal importance to this?

But viewing the question in its moral aspect; and in its relation to, and influence upon the spread of the Gospel, we, as Ministers of the Gospel, can but realize that in the liquor interests is found our greatest obstacle, and our mightiest enemy. To overthrow this should command our utmost effort, and, as it can be effectually overthrown only by the ballot, we should regard it a religious duty to see to it that our voice and vote should ever be used to this end. And that the traffic can be overthrown *only by the ballot* has become painfully apparent by the repeated denial of, and refusal to listen to the hundreds of thousands of petitions presented at every meeting of our State and National Legislatures. And is it any wonder that the best interests of the people are so persistently despised when we reflect upon the class of men who are usually sent to frame our laws? Even at the funeral of our late lamented President what disgrace and shame was imposed upon us by our National Representatives.

The Washington Correspondent of the New York *Herald* tells us that the expenses of the members of the House of Representatives alone were about $7000,00 "including $1700.-00 paid for champagne, brandy, whisky, cigars, and lunch," adding that $300,00 were charged for cocktails." And a Republican member of the House is reported by the *N. Y. Tribune* as saying, "There was an unlimited quantity of wine and a very expensive lunch. Some Congressmen took too much wine, and, the truth is, I became very much disgusted. It appeared as though a great many Congressmen thought the journey was a grand junketing trip instead of a funeral procession." Now can we be so blinded by prejudice, or anything else, as to expect wise and wholesome legislation from such men? But why are such men elected to such high responsibility? Because they are the recognized candidates of a great political party, *and for no other reason. Their moral fitness is never called in question.* But why do the great political parties nominate such men? Because of the influences they can wield at the polls by means of the very vices we complain of. But will these great political parties not give us better men if we ask them? Not in the line of temperance men. They have been asked again and again, and as often have either positively refused or have promised only to deceive. Take the Republican party for example: What has been for years its policy and still is, well expressed by the *Chicago Tribune* in the following language: "Prohibition must be prohibited in the Republican party." And the N.Y. *Times* has said; "The temperance societies could not possibly get an out-and-out temperance man nominated. They know this as well as we do." And *Harper's Weekly*, a strong exponent of Republican party opinion, said as follows: "The Republican party is certainly not a Prohibition party. As the best sentiment of the country agrees that the subject shall be legislatively treated by authorizing a license system, the Republicans would make this as just and efficient as practicable. Further than this, as a national party, they will not go, and the attempt to buy the Prohibition support by adopting a Prohibition platform could end only in the destruction of the party." Thus it declares itself not only opposed to prohibitory legislation, but as pledged to that which temperance people most of all deprecate, the license system. Now, is it not time that we should look this matter squarely in the face?

As a national political party, there is certainly no shadow of hope for aid from the Republican party; and it is equally so with all the other purely political parties, the Greenback party excepted. And in our own state, apart from national politics, there is as little hope for aid from that source, while a leader of the party and U. S. Senator is a wholesale liquor dealer; and many others prominent in political circles are interested in the traffic. And yet the great evil must be overcome, if overcome at all, at the ballot-box. What are we to do? The history of the Republican party itself gives us a valuable precedent, viz: *Organize on this issue.* And as that party swept all before it on the slavery issue, so shall this, eventually, on the prohibition issue. And the same class of men who so nobly led that to success will lead this also; foremost among whom, I am confident, will be found the preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Indeed, they are to be found among the originators of the movement in flattering numbers; and at least one whole Conference has taken formal action, declaring itself in favor of the Prohibition party; while all the others have repeatedly pronounced for the legal prohibition of the liquor traffic.

Now, it will not satisfy an awakened conscience to say that public sentiment is not yet prepared for prohibitory legislation. Public sentiment never was and probably never will be prepared for any moral reformation until the depraved nature of the race is regenerated. It is folly to expect such a state, and criminal to wait for it. Public sentiment was not prepared for the reception of the law at Mount Sinai. Public sentiment was not prepared for the advent of the Savior with His "perfect law of love." And public sentiment will not be prepared for prohibition until it is enacted and creates sentiment for itself as it has done in Maine, Vermont and Kansas.

But that the public is prepared to test such a law has been proved in almost every state in the Union, if it could be had thru existing political machinery; but to leave the dear old party (even tho it has positively declared against the best wishes of the people), for the mere overthrow of the liquor traffic, with its little list of evils seems too much to ask. In short, political prejudice is the one great hindrance to this cause so fraught with welfare to the state, the home and the Church. Never has any other question, with such a maximum of good and such a minimum of evil been presented to the American people for consideration.

Now this great question is before us, demanding our voice from the pulpit, our prayers and our votes. As Christian citizens we are called upon to weigh well the whole matter, with as little prejudice as possible, with the fear of God and the welfare of humanity ever before us. By the experiences of the past, in the light of the present, and for the hope of the future let us look at this matter. God is surely working in this cause; let us see to it that He will not be obliged to cast us aside to make room for better instruments. "For God and Home and Native Land" is the watchword; send it out with a shout! for in the strength of the Lord we will conquer.

FROM THE "CHRISTIAN WORKER."

"What will the people say" as a maxim for life, causes more fret and anguish than hay fever, boils, and tight shoes combined. The dread of the people's tongues makes homeless the mind and hypocritical the life. Fear God rather than man.

It is about time that the scribes were discussing the gallows as a converting power and means of grace. It seldom fails. There are but few exceptions. Then, too, the value of Gallows' Religion would perhaps be a profitable theme. Will it save?

The *Worker* has espoused for life the temperance cause and will devote all its powers and energies especially to such Minister's Movements as in Kentucky, and to Church Prohibition. We have a foretaste of the opposition provoked by such a conflict. We have nailed our flag to the mast and if we go down we will sink flying our colors. Let the Ministers of every State rally without regard to creed or color, hold a State Convention, and form county alliances thruout the State to help beat back and suppress the liquor traffic, the crime of crimes, and most prolific source of vice and sin. Bro. ministers, one and all, do you favor a State convention of ministers in your State to take counsel together as to the best means to carry on the temperance war? Report it, and the *Worker* will take active steps to bring it about. We will make a specialty of this work, and our large and general circulation will make us no mean ally. Note Kentucky, Texas and Missouri, and be cheered to make a beginning. Report now."

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Our readers need not wait till they have $1,000 to spare, or even $100, to send for goods to H. A. Smith's Cash Grocery, advertised in another colum of this paper, but send for what you need or can spare the money for, if only $10 or less, and it will surely pay you, and that you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you have knocked at least one pin from under the whisky fabric which is struggling and striving for supremacy over every thing that is good or that opposes its rule in this beautiful land.

NEW TEMPERANCE LESSON-LEAF.

The National Temperance Society has just published a new temperance lesson-leaf, by Rev. W. F. Crafts, entitled, "Save the Boys from the Demon of Drink." No. 17; 4 octavo pages. It contains the full text of the lesson, home readings, golden text, responsive reading, hints and questions, illustrations, blackboard exercises, music, hymns, etc. It is one of the best of the series, and can be used on the last Sabbath in the quarter or at such time as is set apart for a temperance service. 50 cents per hundred. Address, J. N. Stearns, Publishing Agent, 58 Reade street, New York City. [Sample extracts in this issue of the RESCUE.]

A gentleman now traveling in Kansas has written the following concerning the enforcement of the prohibitory liquor law in that State:

"I have visited twenty towns, cities and county seats in this State. I have gone into these places at all hours of the day and night, and have had excellent opportunity to know what is going on in hotels, billiard rooms, restaurants and all such resorts. I have made it my business, in fact, very largely to go into these places, for the purpose of seeing for myself and to find out just how far the prohibitory law amounts to anything. I have talked with all sorts of people—ministers and merchants, saloon men and hotel keepers, and after the best investigation of the whole matter which I can make, I am convinced that the law is working well, and is every day growing more popular. In Fort Scott, where I am writing, every liquor dealer has been driven out of the business. Eighteen cases have been before the court, and seventeen convictions secured. Eleven of these trials have put over $1,000 into the school fund. In six, the saloonists paid the costs, and have given their unequivocal allegiance to the law. What is true here is also true of sixteen other county seats that I have visited. St. John will surely be renominated, and will be elected by a larger majority than ever before." This is the testimony of a disinterested business man.—*Ex.*

AMONG our contemporaries who are doing good service in the field, we prize none more highly than our good friend the RESCUE. While faithfully representing all branches of the Temperance work, and being the official organ of the Good Templars, it gives a full page to the California W. C. T. U., and has always a good word for us and our work. We are always glad to see the clear type of the RESCUE on our library table, and to read—as an editor reads—the breezy articles and well-selected news.—*Our Union.*

WE value the RESCUE very highly and thank the Grand Lodge for sending it, says Rev. A. J. Compton, and many similar kindly notes are frequently received. The receipt of a dozen or two such almost reconcile one to be resigned under the potent calamity of a notice from a high toned gentleman in Tipton "that he would not have such a thing in the house," and another that he "don't want none such paper."

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The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at San Francisco on Tuesday, Oct 3d, 1882, commencing at 10 a. m.

Directory of Lodges of Good Templars in the City of San Francisco.

NO. NAME. MEETS. LOCATION OF HALL.

114 Evening Star, Th., Grand Central Hall, 997 Market st., cor. of 6th.
120 Headlight, W., Cambrian Hall, No. 1133 Mission street, bet. 7th and 8th Sts.
160 Mission Star, Tu., No. 2943 Sixteenth St., bet Valencia and Mission streets.
130 Constitution, F., Shiel's Hall, 32 O'Farrell st.
185 Life Boat, M., No. 118 Jackson st., near Front.
186 Golden Gate, Tu., Bush st. M. E. church, Bush street. nr. Devisadero street.
291 International, M., Grand Central Hall, Market st., cor. of 6th.
293 Valley, Th., Fell Street Presbyterian Church, bet. Laguna and Octavia sts.
307 Pleasant Valley, M., Comerford's Hall Church st., bet. 27th and 28th.
314 Spring Valley, Tu., Union Hall, cor. Fillmore and Greenwich sts.
417 Crystal, M., Myrtle Hall, Railroad and 7th avenue.
7 California, Th., One Hall, Mission and Fifteenth streets.

Grand Lodge of Oregon.

SUBORDINATE DIRECTORY.

11 Capital, S., Salem, C. W. Scriber.
17 Hillsboro, S., Hillsboro, W. L. Weathered.
23 La Creole, Tu., Dallas, Jno. S. Ashbaugh
36 Silver, S., Silverton, Frank Simeral.
39 Rosa, S., Salem, P. R. Winslow.
40 Astoria, Tu., Astoria, J. O. Bozorth.
43 Marion, S., Hubbard, Milton B. Kester.
57 Milwaukee, S., Milwaukee, A. Luelling.
74 Val Fontis, S., Zena, Charles Philips.
80 John Day, S., Canyon City, Fred P. Horsley.
86 Nonpareil, W., Portland, W. S. James mot.
115 Brooklyn, F., East Portland, James McGrew.
118 Sheridan, W., Sheridan, H. Z. Foster.
136 Forest Grove, S., Forest Grove, Mitchell Gilliam.
155 Valley, F., Halsey, H. B. Keniston.
166 Union, S., Turner, E. E. McKinney.
179 Pacific, S., Cottage Grove, W. W. Cathcart.
184 Mt. Pleasant, S., Creswell, Chas. Jackson
189 Ashland, F., Ashland, Wm. Harris.
191 Klamath, Tu., Ft. Klamath, Fred. Scheider.
212 Ochoco, Th., Prineville, Jas. Hamilton
213 Revival, S., Prairie City, J. W. Mack.
217 Goshen, S. Goshen, J. W. Cox.
227 Marshfield, Th., Marshfield, Jonathan Osborn.
229 Onward, S., Albany, Matthew Chambers
258 Amity, S., Amity, Anna Putman.
259 Green Mountain, S., Siuslaw, Hiram Wingard.
262 Triumph, M., Independence, Mrs. L. L. Whiteaker.
268 Paradise Springs, S., East Portland. Mrs. R. D. Prettyman.
286 Williams Creek, S., Applegate, E. E. Topping.
289 McMinnville, S., McMinnville, J.E.Magers.
302 Newberg, S., Newberg, J. T. Smith.
306 Linkville, Linkville, Sam Parker.
316 Samaritan, S., Harrisburg, Nettie Isham.
331 Monmouth, S., Monmouth, G. W. Richardson.
332 Pass Creek, S., Drain, Wm. Barker.
336 Wasco, S., Dufur, A. J. Dufur, Jr.
342 Lily, Tu, East Portland, Jas. W. Shaver.
344 Albany, S., Albany, R. Fox.
346 Good Samaritan, W., Dalles, O. D. Doane.
350 Mount Hood, M., Dalles, R. B. Hood.
352 Stayton, M., Stayton, L. H. Follansby.
355 Bay, Th., Marshfield, A. M. Crawford.
356 Welcome, S., John Day, Rev. E. Hays.
357 Monroe, S., Monroe, N. Garlinghouse.
358 Columbia, F., East Portland, D M. Long.
360 Evergreen, St. Helens, J. H. Groves.
363 La Grande —., La Grande, Geo. H. Rigdon.
364 Centerville, Centerville, Rev. T. S. Burnett.
365 Concordia, Spanish Hollow, C. W. Barzee.
366 Alpha, Lafayette, Rev. T. L. Jones.
367 Butte, S. Eugene, Rev. E. P. Henderson
368 Victory, S., Mehama, J. M. Eskew.
369 Success, T., Lebanon, J. L. Gilbert.
370 Champoeg, S., Champoeg, John Hoefer.
371 Webfoot, S., Gervais, H. B. Elworthy.
372 Oregon City, F., Oregon City, J. W. Watts.
373 Prohibition, M., Portland, Belle McBride.
374 Beulah, Tu., Portland, Geo. W. Dickson.
375 Santiam, Tu., Scio, J. L. Miller.
376 Mountain, F., Brownsville, Dr. P. Hume
377 Eureka, Tu., Junction City, W. M. Houston.
378 Freedom, F., Shedd, James Carothers.
379 Oak Grove, S., Eola, H. A. Rubell.
380 Dayton, Tu., Dayton Dr. E. Jessup.
381 Unity, Sa., Ekins, Lee M. Grames.

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ADOPTION.—Children may be adopted from the Home by reliable and proper persons upon application to Board of Lady Managers.

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No. 6. "The Sunday-School Superintendent," setting forth the duties of the Sunday-school in relation to temperance, and what the superintendent may do
No. 7. "The Sunday-School Worker," intended to induce all Sunday-school teachers to teach temperance in their classes, and otherwise help the cause.
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United States Bonds	626,977 35
Loans on Real Estate	134,868 00
Loans on bonds, gas & water stock	132,198 35
Loans on other securities wheat, barley, etc.	577,113 96
Loans on personal security	1,106,004 27
Due from Banks and Bankers	392,457 61
Money on hand	398,669 34
	$3,523,844 23

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid up	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	460,759 13
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Due Banks and Bankers	174,370 53
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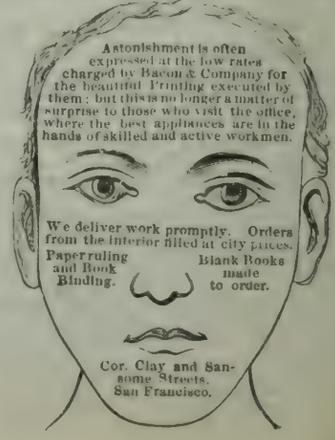
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The Rescue.

"WINE IS A MOCKER, STRONG DRINK IS RAGING."

Entered at the Post Office at San Francisco, Cal., as second-class matter.

VOL. XIX. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1882. No. 30

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Bonestel, Allen & Co ..... Paper Warehouse
Boscher, E. H ..... Druggist, Stockton
Cook, David C ..... Cheap Books
Evans, J. W ..... Sewing Machines
Gould, W. D ..... Attorney, Los Angeles
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H. G. Parsons ..... Book and Job Printer
Halsey, I. S ..... Dentist
Henderson & Hook ..... Tem. Grocers
Mutual Aid ..... I. O. G. T of Cal.
National Temperance Society ..... Temp. Literature
Julia Colman ..... " "
H. A. Smith ..... Temperance Grocery
Phosphate Soap ..... 637 Market Street
Pacific Bank ..... Pine Street
Sherman, Clay & Co ..... Pianos and Organs
Thrailkill, Dr., Oakland ..... Dentist
Thompson, R ..... Attorney-at-Law
W. C. T. U ..... Coffee Houses
Mrs. Clara S. Foltz ..... Attorney
Milnes Bros ..... Cards
R. W. Nelson ..... Nat. Liberator
Paul Rieger ..... Lemon Sugar
The Signal ..... Chicago Organ, W. C. T. U.
Exchange & Mart ..... Santa Cruz, Cal.
Rouse & Laws ..... Commission Merchants
The Lever ..... Detroit, Mich.
W. J. Paugh, M. D ..... Oculist and Aurist
Henderson & Hook ..... Tem. Grocers

When you call on any of these places please say you saw their Ad or card in the Rescue.

At the last moment comes a delayed letter from the R. W. G. T. at Cincinnati, all well and in good spirits.

Shipherd.—It is a pity that any notice should be taken of that pirate. Every one who reads his testimony must know that every word of it is false and every act of the man a fraud. It is a pity too that such a despicable lawless sharper should be able to get the ear of our congressman and public men.

Messrs. Rouse and Laws, 306 Davis St., is the place to send all your produce to and get all your business properly and honestly attended to. Get square, sober men to attend to your commission business. Temperance people should pull together.

It appears the Supreme Court have affirmed the constitutionality of the law which prohibits the sale of liquor within a distance of two miles (or one mile?) of the University, but they also decide that the law don't apply to malt liquors. After removing the stock, the lock, and the barrel, the gun now consisting of the ramrod, is to all intents and purposes a good serviceable and genuine weapon. The University will now be a very unsafe place for students. But there are other institutions where as good an education can be had with much less risk of the young men being tempted by those who seek their ruin.

A penny saved is two gained. How to get a copy of the Rescue free. Go to Nolan Bros., 812 Market St., San Francisco, and save $1.25 on a pair of shoes, or get two pairs and subscribe for a copy for yourself and one for your friend, and have the satisfaction of getting the best shoes that can be found fn the State.

Subscriptions and renewals this week: Salinas, 1; Frankford, W. Va., 1; Gilroy, 1; Galt, (Mrs. Stevens) 2; Ventura 1; Spokan Falls, W. T., 1; Ukiah 1; Mrs. Richardson, (Stockton 1; Davisville 1; S. F. 1) 3; (Mrs. Stevens and Mrs. Richardson, San Francisco 33; Mrs. E. Peckenpah (Guerneville 5; Aledo. Ill. 1) 6. In all 50.

After you get your eyes so damaged by quack treatment, that you can't read a six feet theatre poster when you run against it, the wisest thing to do is to go and see if Dr. Paugh, 640 Clay street, can help you. That is where you ot to have gone first, but people like to waste $50 or $100 before they go some place to get cured. It is human nature to do that.

The Mrs. Hayes pictures ordered have all been delivered; so our good sisters of the W. N. C. T. U. report. If any one entitled to one of those pictures thru the Rescue, has by any possible oversight been omitted and has not received it, please notify this office at once. Would rather make the mistake of sending five too many than omit to send one promised. Lots more pictures to be had of Miss Esther Pugh, 54 Bible House, N. Y.

Schetzel, Shaeffer & Co.—On Sunday week the Leag of Fiendom had a public exhibition of the workings of their business. A well-dressed young man of 17 years, son of a liquor seller in this city was very drunk on the cars in Alameda. The passengers were laughing at his condition when a lady present was so shocked that she removed to another car; a few minutes after the boy victim of the Schetzel and Shaffer leag was crushed to pieces under the car wheels. But the leag had not so large a crop of murders as usual that week after the Troy fratricide.

Brandy of 1820.—At a banquet recently given by Republican Senators at Washington, the bill of fare contained among other vile potato whisky mixtures, champagne of 1874 and brandy of 1820. Perhaps the miserable idiots who drank those frauds, paid $10 a bottle for them, and never suspected the truth that neither of them was a year old nor cost more than 20 cents a gallon exclusive of the revenue tax. People who believe there is brandy for sale anywhere in the U. S., that is 10 years old, are credulous to the extent of silliness.

Unfermented Wine.—There must be a mistake in that recipe for making unfermented wine. There can be no possible utility in bottling up that quart of water in a country where it rains. Without that the recipe is probably correct; the water is perhaps to be added when used. If the grape juice is boiled to half its volume and canned or bottled perfectly like fruit, it cannot spoil; or if well boiled for a little while and properly sealed and kept in a very cool place it will keep for years. To make a few gallons is expensive, but unfermented table wine of excellent wholesome, nourishing quality, if made by the 1,000 or 10,000 gallons should cost something like 50 cents a gallon or less.

The Pacific Bank keeps on the even tenor of its way; its volume of business continually rolling up every year like the big snowballs we used to roll over in the Eastern winter, till they became so solid and ponderous they could be no more moved. But they melted away in the spring and the Pacific Bank dont do anything like that. With every roll over of its monthly transactions, new evidences accumulate of its safe and careful management and of the ever increasing confidence of all classes of the public in its perfect integrity and ability. And while its guarantees of absolute security are undoubted by the most hesitating of skeptics, the well known generous helpfulness of its president to all the good and beneficent interests of the city and State, creates a wholesome and helpful good will and kindly feeling on the part of the good and true citizenship of California, which will be an important link in the chain of influences that will place the Pacific, the first and favorite bank of the State far out of reach of all competitors.

Correspondents of the Rescue seem all to think the whole paper is put in type and printed on Tuesday afternoon, for every body chooses that time to have their articles reach for publication "this week." One side of the paper, the 2d and 3rd and alternate pairs of pages, has to go to press Saturday to get its turn among a lot of other journals. On the other side there is not much space and there is always enough in type on Monday evening to fill it. Then on Tuesday come perhaps a dozen communications, some of which get in by crowding out something else and some get left out—when they would have been preferable to some other matter printed on the first side that cant be crowded out. Anything but very short items might just as well be a day or too sooner as not.

The New Organ.—"Oh! my husband," said the newly-married wife up at Red Bluff, "what possessed you to buy that organ; you know we can't afford that now; oh! you have gone in debt and that is going to be a skeleton in the closet, keeping us in trouble all the year; that organ must have cost you ever so much." "Don't be alarmed," was the reply, "I made a discovery this time. I found a place in San Francisco where I saved about 50 per cent on the carpet and got a beauty too; saved about 30 per cent on the bedding and chamber sets, and chairs, etc., and got such reductions on all my other furniture by getting it at Terry's, 747 Market St., that I had $125 left to go to Sherman & Clay's and get this instrument for you, and in place of being a skeleton in the closet it shall be a live ornament in the parlor. And now go out and tell your neighbors where to go and buy their house fixings and get an organ thrown in gratis.

The grogshop furnishes nearly all the business done in all our police and criminal courts; the rumseller is always before the State Legislature and Congress to get laws passed or laws repealed, and whenever a law does not suit the rumseller he sets it at open defiance. When a case in any court is decided against him in spite of his bribery and perjury, he appeals to a higher court and keeps on appealing and violating without the least respect to either law or court that he cannot force or bribe to give him perfect freedom to rob and murder the people just as he pleases. Same way everywhere. In New Brunswick a local option law was declared by a whisky-loving Supreme Court unconstitutional, because only the Dominion could regulate trade. Then when the Dominion Parliament passed a similar local option law, the same drink-depraved Judges ate their own words and declared it had nothing to do with trade, and as only the provinces could deal with licenses and police matters it was null and void. But the Supreme Court of Canada declared otherwise and then the rum-seller violated the decision to which he had appealed; was fined in a Justice Court, appealed from one to another, and even at last to the privy council of England, where the case was being argued May 3d. And when it goes against the rum thug he will go right along thieving and killing on the sly. The only law he regards is law bribed and blinded and sold out to crime.

ONLY SIXTEEN.

Only sixteen, so the papers say,
Yet, there on the cold stony ground he lay,
'Tis the same sad story we hear every day,
He came to his death in the public highway,
Full of promise, talent and pride;
Yet the rum fiend conquered him so he died.
Did not the angels weep over the scene,
For he died a drunkard, and only sixteen,
Only sixteen!

Oh, it were sad he must die all alone,
That of all his friends, not even one,
Was there to list to his last faint and moan,
Or point the suffering soul to the throne
Of grace, that if perchance God's only Son
Would say "whosoever will may come."
But we hasten to draw a veil over the scene,
With his God we leave him and only sixteen,
Only sixteen!

Rumseller come view the work you have wrought,
Witness the suffering and pain you have brought
To the poor boy's friends, they loved him so well,
And yet you dared the vile beverage to sell,
That beclouded his brain, his reason dethroned,
And left him to die out there all alone.
What if 'twere your son instead of another's
What if your wife was that poor boy's mother,
And he only sixteen!

Ye freeholders who sign the petition to grant
License to sell, do you think you will want
That record to meet in the last great day,
When heaven and earth shall have passed away;
When the elements melting with fervent heat,
Shall proclaim the triumph of right complete.
Will you wish to have his blood on your hands
When before the great throne we shall each stand,
And he only sixteen!

Christian men rouse ye to stand for the right,
To action and duty into the light,
Come with your banner inscribed, death to rum!
Let your conscience speak, listen, then come,
Strike killing blows, hew to the line;
Make it a felony even to sign
A petition to license, you would do it I ween,
If that were your son, and he only sixteen,
Only sixteen!

—*Living Issue.*

HISTORIC LANDMARKS.

BY B. W. RICHARDSON, M. D., F. R. S.

XIX.—ALCOHOL AND HISTORY.

We get to see that thru history there is a great deal to be learned in regard to what have been the failures of nations. Historians now are beginning to look up, and say there were great wars at various times—how did they spring up? Who were the men that led them? They look at those great wars that led to the American Revolution. Who were the statesmen? Why they were the statesmen who were always in wine. Look at the great riots and troubles that have arisen. What was their origin? Wine and strong drink. Even Alexander the Great is spoken of as "Alexander the Drunkard," and it is known that he died intoxicated. Historians will soon be able to pick from the history of the past that which was sober and that which was drunken in the history of mankind and of nations.

XX.—ALCOHOL AND LEGISLATION.

We have scored a point in legislation. Twenty-one years ago no statesmen would have dared to have thought of legislation as touching the English Juggernaut. On the contrary, he would let our people roll under its wheels, and be killed wholesale, and think nothing about it; but now it is the ambition of statesmen to lead the van, and by and by Sir Wilfrid Lawson would have more compeers, perchance, than he liked, were it not that his heart is as sound as his head.

XXI.—ALCOHOL AND OURSELVES.

Lastly, we have given up the notion pretty generally—those who are men of science and of thot—of alcohol as a necessity. That general expression of alcohol as a necessity has passed from our minds by the accumulated evidence derived from so many sources. We speak now of this as a plague, and we say it produces fever, and it kills: we speak of this as a pestilence, for we say that it infects, and spreads, and devastates. Twenty-one years ago we used to hear in our churches the ministers say: "From plague, pestilence, and famine, from battle and murder, and from sudden death"—and we used to hear the congregation give the response—"Good Lord deliver us." Now, by the knowledge we have, we say yes, and plague, and pestilence, and famine, battle, murder, and sudden death are all more or less linked up with this one agent; and we declare that if we could say, and not only say, but insure ourselves that we were delivered from this one agent, then the rest of our deliverance were indeed at hand.

THE END.

RIVERSIDE.

BY ELDER M. V. WRIGHT; NUMBER THREE.

CLIMATE.

After a residence of nearly nine years here, aided by a careful investigation thru reading of books and papers and by frequent opportunities of converse with persons who have visited various parts of the world, including the world-renowned Italy, and the far-famed Florida, I most candidly believe there is not a finer or more desirable climate on the globe, than that of Southern Cal. There are reasons why it is preferable to the above named localities. Their climate, I am told, is much damper and more oppressive and closer, both summer and winter, owing to the fact of a much greater and more frequent rainfall. They have more or less rain thruout the entire year, while the rainfall here is almost wholy confined to three or four months of the year. We have, strictly speaking, but two seasons instead of four, namely, wet and dry. Our wet season is between November and April; we do not perhaps have a week of cloudy weather altogether during the remainder of the year and seldom more than one good shower of a few hours duration. Scarcely does a year ever pass which does not contain more than a hundred consecutive days without a drop of rain or even the appearance of a cloud as large as a man's hand. This causes our atmosphere to be exceedingly dry and free from malaria, so that fevers are comparatively little known in this portion of the State. This long dry season of ours may not appear to the distant reader who has to depend so much upon rain, to be a very inviting feature of our climate, but we who live here are perfectly satisfied with the arrangement and would not have it otherwise if we could, with the exception we dont want the above named shower during the summer, as it sometimes spoils the dry feed on our plains. If enough snow and rain would fall in the mountains to supply abundant water for irrigation, fruit growers would prefer that never a drop of rain would fall in the valleys, if it were not for the stock and the grain raisers. Again our Eastern readers are apt to get a wrong impression in regard to our rainy season and think that when it commences to rain that there is no let up to it for the whole season. On the contrary it seldom rains over a day and night at a time and then may clear off and not rain another drop for a week or two. So that our roads are seldom muddy and umbrellas are almost unknown. But, asks some one, does not this long continued rainless season make the heat of your summers almost unendurable? I answer, No. We have a truly heterogeneous population made up of people from not only almost every State and territory in the Union, but also from the British Isles, Australia, Spain, Germany, France, Norway and Sweden, Mexico and South America, with a small delegation from China; also quite a large number of honest, enterprising and prosperous Canadians and yet all of these testify that the heat in summer in their respective countries is more oppressive than it is here. The thermometer seldom gets to 100° in the shade and very seldom as high as 110° and I am satisfied that we do not feel the heat as much at a hundred degrees here as the people do back in any of the States or Canada at 90° or perhaps even 80°. This is owing to the following reasons, namely: Almost every day during the dry months a strong, cooling health-laden breeze comes from the ocean tempering our atmosphere. This breeze begins about 10 o'clock generally and continues unabated until sundown and then commences a light counter inland breeze from the mountains across the valley and continues until morning, thereby making it very pleasant all thru the night. I doubt if any other country in the world affords so much rest and comfort at night to the tired and weary laborer. I do not think that there are a dozen nights in the year that the sleeper will not require from two to a half dozen covers over him. I do not remember of ever having slept a night in the State without needing a blanket or two over me nearly all night and yet the air is so pure and free from dampness that one can sleep out doors on the ground for months during the dry season without danger of taking cold. While you, my reader, are tossing and rolling from side to side of your couch and fuming and fretting about the heat, we are enjoying the sleep of the innocent.

If you are very industrious and love work for the fun of it, this is the place for you; just come right along. You can work out doors comfortably with your coat off during at least three hundred days of the year and yet some people are not satisfied with that, but work more or less on the Sabbath.

If the weather becomes too warm for us, there is a remedy at hand. We can harness up our teams and hie us away to the mountains and spend our time in exploring their canyons, drinking their pure sparkling waters and resting in the shadow of their tall pines, or if we prefer we may pay a visit to the grand old Pacific, bathe in his waters and listen, entranced and awed by the wild, unceasing song of his rolling, restless waves.

Our winter in some respects is the most charming and pleasant portion of the year. It answers to your spring. It is then that the landscape which has for so many months been naked, barren, and brown, robes herself in her beautiful garments of green and bedecks her form with a million lovely flowers. The air is filled with joyous songs of beautiful birds, laden with the rich perfume of roses and redolent with the indescribable and unimaginable fragrance of orange blossoms. To him who is blessed with health at such a time and in such a place, mere existence is a supreme pleasure.

CULTIVATING LAGER.

No. 37.

"Is that the was they cultivate lager-beer?" said a man to his companion, both of whom had taken the stage at a liquor-saloon in a small country village. We were just passing a fine field of barley when the remark was laughingly made. The other answered with equal jollity, "It won't be many days before that barley will be in bottles," and then they began to speculate how much lager-beer the field would make to the acre. I began to speculate also. The remark was almost certain to be true that before many days or months, at most, the crop of barley would be in bottles or kegs, and thence retailed, with all the consequences common to beer-drinking. "Is that the way they cultivate lager-beer?" was, too a very suggestive question. I was reminded of an instance of my boyhood. Intemperance was then to my eyes a rarity. There was one of our neighbors, however, whose person and home advertised his ruinous habit, and he was pointed out to the boys as an example to be shunned. At town meeting a strong temperance man by profession, not very charitably began to rebuke him before a group of bystanders, but was suddenly interrupted by the fierce retort, "You needn't say anything to me about this business. I drink beer made in yonder brewery, it is true, but you, and other temperance folks like you, raise the barley and sell it to the brewery where the beer is made. They make your barley into beer, and sell it for the sake of the money. And you raise and sell them the materials for the same reason." On that occasion, at least, the drinking man had the best of the argument, and much discomfited his accuser. The whole occurrence stirred up blessed memories of a sainted father's example and practice. There were many years in my youth upon the farm, when barley was the best-paying crop a farmer could raise, but never was a bushel raised for market in all those years. He would have nothing to do with raising a commodity which in all probability would go, knowingly, to such uses. No customer of the saloon could ever accuse my father of cultivating lager-beer, and I honor his consistency as a temperance man. I would rather have these memories of the dear, good man by far than all the money he might even thus have made.

There is much chance for good temperance work in this line. We may not always be able to prevent what we produce from going to help the traffic, but we certainly can avoid serving them directly if we set about it intelligently. We can refrain from barley and hop raising and hop picking, from selling grain to the distillers and their agents, raising and selling fruit for cider and wine, from making whisky and beer barrels and hop-poles, and from work of all kinds in the hop-yards, as well as work in and for saloons, letting buildings for their use; in fact, from doing anything which will bring to us the money derived from the sale of liquors. We may "do good to the bodies and souls," of the dealers, but we should most carefully see to it that we do not favor them even in that line for the sake of bringing a little more of their money into our purses than we would get by serving people who make their money more honestly.

[W. C. T. U. Leaflet. Send to Julia Colman, 76 Bible House, N. Y. $1,30 per 1,000, postage included.]

TEN REFUSED TO BOW THE KNEE.—The Democratic Party of Ohio should rejoice and be exceeding glad that it had ten men in the House, who refused to bow the knee to the Baal of the Liquor Traffic, and voted for the Sabbath of Elijah's God. When the party finds what this Baal proposes to do with it, it will cry aloud to the God of the people to save it from the burdens and torments to be imposed and inflicted by this Bacchanalian Tyrant.—*W. Va. Freeman.*

CAL. W. C. T. UNION.

"THE WOMEN OF AMERICA *vs.* THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC"

President, Mrs. D. P. Browne, Blake House, Oakland.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Mrs. G. S. Abbott, Oakland.
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Mrs. M. A. Nash, Santa Rosa.
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Miss Sarah P. Morrison, San Jose.
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Assistant Secretary, Miss M. J. Havens, Blake House, Oakland.
Treasurer, Mrs. J. G. Wickersham, Petaluma.

RESTRICTION OF SUFFRAGE.

The RESCUE of April 13th contained a suggestion that in demanding equal suffrage its advocates should ask the restriction of the privilege to reputable women that are good citizens, on the ground that no other is entitled to vote, and as an entering wedge to a similar restriction of the ballot to men that are not outlaws and criminals. It was hoped Miss Willard to whom a marked copy was sent, would act upon the suggestion, and advocate this measure; but the *Signal* of same date April 13 had a letter from Miss Willard proposing the exclusion of all women who cannot read and write, who drink, who are engaged in any illicit or disreputable calling or who have been convicted of crime. She believes such a movement will secure the applause of the temperance forces and command the respect and influence of the press, pulpit and the pews. It is pleasant to be on the same side and advocating the same principles as Miss Willard, for there is no statesman or politician or public officer in the United States this day to whom history will accord so lofty and honorable place in the temple of patriotism and nobility of character and of eminently useful citizenship.

An advocate of Woman Suffrage objects to this restrictive idea in the *Signal* of April 27th asserting that a vile woman has an equal right to vote with a vile man. No one can dispute the equal claim, but the vile woman would be apt to vote with her vile male associate every time; and it is to be hoped the restrictive woman's vote will help to rid us of the curse of the vote of the rumseller and the outlaw whose especial business is to pile up misery and agony for innocent womanhood and to burden the community with crime and pauperism incalculable.

COMMENTS ON THE "RESCUE."

"Wad some power the giftie gie us to see oursels as others see us" sang Bobbie Burns, "who was the victim of Scotlands drinking customs."

"Our RESCUE" reflects like the Mirror of Truth, strange people. Your solicitor, with the RESCUE "in hand" approached two young men who were Good Templars, one was pale as the cigarette he was smoking, the other brown and mottled as the cigar he was puffing, both with small frontal brain running up to a steep point resembling the picture in Harpers Weekly of Feb. 25; they were kindly invited to subscribe for the RESCUE, "well" said cigarette without removing the paper engine from his mouth, "no I dont care for that kind of reading matter! no *fun* in the RESCUE; the *Wasp* is my kind of of paper; good take offs in that." The cigar smoker replied, "Oh I know everything in the RESCUE when I read the heading, some old story about "Infernal Saloons." Have you read Dr. Richardsons "articles on Alcohol!" urged the solicitor. "Who's Dr. Richardson? is he the husband of that Mrs. Richardson who writes against tobacco in the RESCUE?" Oh no, Dr. Richardson is one of London's leading physicians, Mrs. Richardson is Sup. of Juvenile Work in our own State. "Well its all the same to me," was the reply! "I like the *Police Gazette*, that is my paper." Indeed, replied solicitor, lately in one of our towns the sheriff of the county subscribed for two copies of the RESCUE for the benefit of the prisoners in the county jail; he afterward stated he was sorry to say, the prisoners preferred to read the *Police Gazette*. The young men glanced at each other, cigarette dimly saw the application, rubbed his receding forehead and both walked off puffing indignantly.

The next man approached, whose face was bloated with beer, when asked to subscribe seemed to gasp as if he were about to have a spasm; his red eyes glared behind his eye glasses, his bloated beer-soaked body shook like a mould of calves foot jelly. "The RESCUE," he wheezed, "that's the temperance paper, mein gott, I give money for that RESCUE! I want a lager-beer Sunday, I want lager-beer gartens, I want liberty, I am a Leag of Freedom man; Oh take him away I *hate* American Institutions, you are too strict; you invite us to come to America; what you want, temperance laws, mine gott; we show you water-drinking American fools what we vill do; we vill elect German men, we vill beat you; take him out of my sight!"

The next man invited to subscribe, was a tall six foot *American* State of Maine young man. He informed the solicitor, and certainly he stood as erect as one of Maine's own pines, clear eyed, clear cut face, without a trace of dissipation, a frontal brain like that of martyred Pres. Garfield. "I am" he answered, "already a subscriber, I will take another copy to send East to my friends. How my heart thrilled when I read that able comment on Mr. Hemphills sermon as reported by the *Chronicle*. The future of San Francisco, that article alone, was worth the subscription price. Only one dollar and twenty-five cents, its nothing for a sixteen page weekly paper."

The next invited to subscribe was a prominent lawyer, native born, and already well known as a San Francisco advocate, "thanks" he said with a smile, "you already count me as a subscriber and advocate of your principles." Then noting the weary face of the solicitor, "Stay," said he, "I will subscribe for a friend of mine, who needs just such an able paper to arrest his thotless career. "You see," he nodded, "I can afford it, since I spend no money on alcohol or tobacco. My surplus cash goes for literature. I have already collected quite a temperance library. Here are Dr. Richardson's books on Alcohol, and Judge Pitman's 'Alcohol and the State,' 'Influence of Tobacco on the mind,' etc. Altho I can say as did Thos. Carlyle, 'I require no further argument as evidence on the disgraceful traffic in strong drink, still, I read on the subject; it is essential to my practice' and I sincerely wish the people might read more upon the subject. It is the gross ignorance on the part of the public, which is to be feared. Further comment is unnecessary." The character of the people who want the RESCUE, and those who lack the intellectual force to grasp its contents and pronounce it unworthy of notice, involves one of the gravest studies of the human mind. It carries us into problems, which have exercised for ages the highest understandings. Thoughtful people know, there is no subject now agitating the world which can compare in philosophical dignity with the question so ably discussed each and every week in the RESCUE, and yet to multitudes of drinkers and smokers the question falls into contempt, and those so called fashionably, and falsely refined, whose intellectual forces have been destroyed by narcotic poisons so as to render them incapable of mental grasp, since they cannot understand its contents, pronounce it unworthy of notice. Meanwhile what better can be done than to fight the battle courageously, persistently? The ultimate issue of the struggle is certain. If any one doubts the general preponderance of good over evil, he has only to read the history of our own America. The ultimate issue of this struggle is certain, wealth may be against us, the flippant, the thoughtless may deride us, but the enthusiastic energy and self-devotion with which a great moral cause inspires its soldiers have hitherto prevailed and will yet again prevail over any amount of self-interest, or material power arrayed on the other side. Let us circulate our own ably conducted RESCUE, get it into the hands of the thoughtful people and before the aroused conscience of that people wielding the indomitable will of the State, the traffic that sustains vice, tempts innocence, and destroys manhood, shall go down *forever*.

YOUR SOLICITOR.

CAMPING.

The Howards have invited us to go camping with them. Grandma declares she wont go because Mr. H. is always smoking; she says when she goes into the country she goes for pure air, not poison.

Jennie says she just as lief have the fumes of sulphur puffed into her face as tobacco.

James suggests that the early bigots ought to have thrown a little tobacco into the brimstone of their future torments and thus a wholesome fear would have arisen against its use here.

We are all real sorry, because the Howards are otherwise pleasant people; but the use of tobacco is too great a drawback on comfort, so father writes our regrets and we accept the company of the Fields because they are clean, polite people. And so we start for the country with our chosen associates, the Howards never dreaming why they were discarded.

BETH.

Can you or any of my fellow-workers tell me whether Cinchona Rubra has ever been tested for the tobacco habit and with what success; or can some one tell me of anything that will remove the desire for the weed? I have some hard cases on hand, anxious to reform but shrinking like a girl (?) from the struggle.

D.

The opinion is prevalent that Cinchona Rubra is not much to be relied on. Lots of medicines and remedies have been used and a cure ascribed to them that nature and good care and food and a brave heart would have accomplished alone. One man tries to quit alcohol and tobacco and takes a pledge and tries to quit and succeeds. He praises the pledge. One tries Cinchona and a strong will; is cured and credits the C. R.; another fails with the same two remedies and curses the C. R. and excuses his own weakness. One tries to quit and prays for help from Heaven and attributes his success to the grace of God solely. Another succeeds without prayer and praises his own strong will and perhaps the counsel and sympathy of friends. And all these who have triumphed may at a future time fall by exposure to temptation. The only sure remedy for an alcohol or tobacco diseased body is to quit manfully all sight, smell, contact or approach to the evil. Other aids may help, but that is where the cure is found. It is like avoiding fire; keep away from it; it burns all alike who touch it.

One of the genuine nobility of England a Mr. W. Stanyon of Leicester sends $10 to the *Alliance News* with his best wishes and adds that he has a temperance advertizement in the daily paper of his town changed once a week, of which the three following are specimens quoted from the *Alliance News*

READINGS FROM THE "DAILY POST."

March 15th, 1882, "for the 111th time, John Ogden Smyth has been convicted at Chester of drunkenness. He was sent to prison for a month. The Chief-constable estimates that Ogden and his family have cost the ratepayers over $5.000.

Query. Ought the gin-shop and public-house landlords to pay this?

Query. Should they not pay compensation to the poor wife and children?

March 13th, 1882, the Catholic Archbishop of Dublin in a pastoral said drunkenness is a wicked abomination which is the source of all crimes and misfortunes.

Our workhouses, he says, are thronged by its victims; its baleful tyranny is cramming our jails with criminals."

Query. Where are the drunkards made? Everybody knows. In gin-shops and public houses.

March 13th, 1882, "She said her husband had been drinking all the week. He took up a saucer, and said if he struck her he would kill her."

Where was he drinking all the week?

Where else could he have got it but in gin-shops and public houses?

March 15th, 1882, He picked up a chair and rushed at her, striking her on the breast; he struck her across the face with a stick. He struck and knocked her down and gave her a kick.

Query. Why all this brutality? He had been to gin-shops and public-houses.

Vote for Sunday Closing and Local Option.

DOG BITE, DEATH. WHISKY POISONED, DEATH.

Sir,—In the *Daily Post*, March 30th, you report that William Campbell, 14 years of age, was bitten by a dog six weeks ago; he suffered, and died on Wednesday from hydrophobia.

In the same paper you report a child poisoned by whisky. The mother of the child said she left about a glass of whisky in the bottle, which the child drank. An inquest was held, and the verdict of the jury was "Death from an overdose of alcohol.

Is alcohol poison?
Is it as dangerous as
Dog bite?

You also report in the same paper that William Kingerley was summoned by P. S. Keeling for allowing a ferocious dog to be at large on 18th March, and he was fined $2.50 and costs, or 14 days' imprisonment.

Mr. Editor,—All the ferocious dogs that have ever existed in Leicester have not been so cruel in their ferocity, and so deadly in their bite, as the liquor traffic.

Which are the most dangerous, ferocious dogs at large or gin-shops at large?

Ought they not all to be muzzled?

ANOTHER TEETOTAL FANATIC.

Who is he, I wonder? No other than ex-Lord Chancellor, Earl Cairns. What has he said or done? Last Monday, at a Church of England Temperance meeting, Bournemouth, Earl Cairns said "They were met to declare they believed the evil of intemperance to be the source and parent of all other evils, an evil that filled our jails, peopled our lunatic asylums, crowded our hospitals, and our work-houses, and brought in its train misery, and suffering, and want, an evil that wrecked and ruined every house into which it entered. . . . . One of our judges told him, Earl Cairns, that when on an assize in a northern town he had to try 36 prisoners for crimes of violence—six of them charged with the crime of murder, and every one of those 36 cases were directly traceable and were traced to drunkenness." . . . "They wanted to reduce those temptations to drunkenness by a greater legislative control over the hours and even over the number of those places—gin shops and public-houses—which were just so many allurements, and ambushes, so many traps and pitfalls in the path of the working man."

Murder will out, so will the truth. Is Earl Cairns right?

Vote for Sunday Closing and Local Option.

W. S,

Mr. H. B. Williamson is agent for the RESCUE in Lompoc. Renewals and subscriptions can be arranged with him.

G. W. Secretary's D'p'tm't.

GEORGE B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.

☞The office of the Grand Lodge is located in the Capital Savings Bank Building, entrance, No. 328 J street, up-stairs, over the southwest corner J and Fourth streets, Sacramento, where the Grand Worthy Secretary will be pleased to receive calls from the members of the Order during business hours.

☞This department is edited by the Grand Worthy Secretary, to whom all communications relating in any way to the business of the Grand Lodge, this department, or anything appearing hereunder, should be addressed.

☞The Grand Worthy Secretary's post office address is Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento, Cal.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES
ON SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE G. W. S.

Sold for the Benefit of the Grand Lodge

Constitutions, per hundred copies	$12 00
Constitutions per dozen	1 75
Glee Books, "Temperance Chimes" per dozen	4 00
Glee Books, per half doz	2 50
Glee Books, single copies	50
Receipts of Evening and Constitution Roll Book, per set	2 50
Chase's Digest, per copy	1 50
Officer's Roll Call etc., Book of	1 00
Pledge Cards, per hundred	1 00
Officers Cards, per set of four	1 00
Degree Ode Cards, per doz	1 00
Subordinate Ode Cards, per doz	50
Subordinate Ode Cards with music, per doz	1 50
Chase's Good of the Order, per copy	75

BLANK FORMS.

Clearance Cards, per dozen	3 00
Grand Lodge Returns, per dozen	1 00
W. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. F. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Bonds, per dozen	1 00
Forms for Charges, Trials, etc., per set of four	25
Forms for incorporation of Lodges	Free

LODGE BOOKS

Propositions for Membership, Book of fifty	50
Notices of Election to Membership, book of fifty	50
Proposition Committee notices, book of fifty	50
D. G. W. C. T.'s Dispensations, book of fifty	50
Password Certificates, book of fifty	50
Delinquent (Dues) Notice, book of fifty	50
Warrants on W. T., book of fifty	50
W. F. S. Receipts, book of fifty	55
W. T. Receipts, book of fifty	50

LODGE FURNITURE.

In addition to the above, I will attend to orders for Impression Seals, Blank Books, Special Printing, Regalia or Lodge Furniture. This will be done as an accommodation to Lodges and not as a source of profit either to the Grand Lodge or myself; hence all orders filled will be sent per express by the dealers, with instructions to "collect on delivery," unless the money accompanies the order. Address—

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.,
Sacramento, California.

CASH RECEIVED.—The Grand Worthy Secretary acknowledges receipt of the following amounts of cash since last report. Proper personal receipts were also forwarded in each case:

GENERAL FUND.

Ocean Lodge, No. 56	$ 8 50	W Berkeley, 206	11 75
Lincoln, 113	11 50	Hueneme, 236	37 00
Confidence, 122	11 25	Pleasant Valley, 307	12 25
Virginia, 124	10 00	Pride of River, 318	6 75
S Barbara, 140	12 50	Lakeside, 325	14 25
Petaluma, 161	7 50	Bridgeport, 379	21 00
Carpinteria, 208	10 50	Marysville, 25	20 00
Orange, 246	13 00	Star of Hope, 32	20 55
Humboldt, 269	39 00	Logan, 179	8 75
Merrill, 299	63 00	Wheatland, 197	23 75
Hydesville, 322	10 25	Mt Auburn, 305	5 05
Pride of Tulare, 329	7 25	Paskenta, 309	15 00
Garberville, 464	13 75	Wide Awake, 338	14 50
Alameda, 470	17 25	Azusa, 485	15 25
Redding, 102	21 75	Fairfield, 320	16 50
Summit, 125	18 50	Frazier Valley, 352	5 25
Auburn, 150	13 75	Fresno, 409	17 50
Elk Creek, 171	20 75	Caspar, 117	11 50
Westminster, 238	20 65	Santa Ana, 151	12 75
Crescent City, 398	14 75	Fairfield, 159	10 00
Navarro, 437	4 75	Valley, 293	30 25
Mountain Rose, 478	5 00	Plano, 301	8 25
Old River, 500	6 50	Farmersville, 394	7 25
Salinas, 131	46 50	Ruby, 424	22 50
Catheys Valley, 157	15 00	Triumphant, 427	6 75
Goleta, 204	17 50	Upper Mattole, 458	5 50

CHARTER FEE FUND.

Rosy Crown	15 00	Algoeroba, Honolulu	10 00

PACKAGES MAILED.—The following packages have been mailed during the past week from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office:

1–E M Hills, San Jose	2–F F McNamara, W Berkeley
2–S C Boom, Hydesville	2–J O March, Grainland
4–L W Kidd, S F	3–W H Peller, Eureka Mills
2–J R Pendegrass, Hanford	1–W M Crane, Brownsville
1–T J Kennedy, Stockton	1–C R Hughes, Lewis
2–D Smith, S Barbara	2–W D Parker, Nelson
2–F Littlefield, Jackson	1–J M Hinman, Walnut Creek
1–Rufus Smith, Brentwood	1–J A Fairbank, S F
2–J West, Elk Creek	1–J Blomgren, Mariposa
2–Mrs Shepherd, Georgetown	1–G W Dow, Healdsburg
2–Bertha E Baldwin, Cordelia	1–S Cambell, Pasadena
1–W Clinton, S F	1–J D James, Downey
2–W M Bush, Orange	1–W H Sawyer, Goleta
1–W H Barron, Soulsbyville	1–E D Stevens, Tucson, A T
2–R R Snedigar, Oakdale	1–Maggie Lawson, Fresno C'y
2–W Livermore, Kingsburg	1–J A McMillan, Plano

PER EXPRESS.

1–C W Hart, Honolulu	1–C E Richardson, Placerville

Returns Received.—During the past week the following Lodges have filed Grand Lodge returns with the G. W. S. and their receipt is acknowledged:

Nos. 7, 25, 32, 56, 102, 113, 116, 117, 122, 124, 125, 131, 140, 145, 146, 150, 151, 157, 161, 171, 179, 197, 204, 208, 231, 236, 238, 246, 256, 269, 274, 285, 288, 293, 294, 299, 301, 307, 309, 310, 313, 318, 320, 322, 325, 330, 335, 338, 343, 245, 349, 352, 368, 379, 390, 392, 394, 398, 402, 409, 424, 434, 437, 458, 461, 464, 470, 478, 485, 487, 488, 491, 499, 500, 503.

D. G. W. C. T.s COMMISSIONED.—The following commissions have been issued and forwarded from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office during the past week:

LODGE DEPUTIES.

P W Barnett for No 475 Lancha Plana
L S Taylor for No 51 Sacramento
C M Hort for No — Honolulu
Duncan Gilchrist for No — Amador City

NEW LODGES.

Rosy Crown, organized May 14th by J R Johns, with 20 charter members. Night of meeting, Saturday. Duncan Gilchrist, L D. P O address, Amador City, Amador Co. Cal.

Lecturers' Reports.

The Grand Lecturers employed by the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T., of Cal., are as follows:
Mrs. E. P. Stevens, Prof. Wm. Crowhurst, Col. C. N. Goulding, Elder J. W. Webb, Hugh R. Hughes, and Rev. W. C. King.

J. W. WEBB.

SANTA BARBARA is a beautiful place, known all over the Union as a health resort. Its climate, situation, production of fruits and flowers and its intelligent and moral people make it very attractive. But so many have come from the East and elsewhere for their health and do not go out of nights that it is difficult to get large audiences to lecture or many heads of families in the lodges. Then wine drinking is too fashionable in many leading circles and dram drinking with public men. So it is a good community, yet a hard place for temperance work. But persistent efforts in the cause are telling. We have two lodges with a fair membership in each, a good many hard drinkers reclaimed and many of the young started on the path of total abstinence and becoming interested workers for temperance. Among the officials we number Bro. A. B. Williams, Co. Clerk; Mr. Kellogg, his deputy; Bro. Garretson, Assessor; Bro. Judge R. D. Smith and Henry Clifton, Deputy Sheriffs; Bro. J. M. Short, Supervisor and Bro. J. H. Kinkade, Dist. Attorney. The preachers of the various churches have at the suggestion of Bro. Fisk in the Ministerial meetings resolved to hold Union Gospel Temperance meetings at stated times on Sunday nights. This enabled me to reach a class of influential and church people that I have seldom met before. Seaside Lodge well advertised lecture, hired Crane's Hall and obtained a good audience and two preachers to assist. At open lodge they had a crowded house an excellent literary and musical program and a speech from Bro. Frank Beckwith. Canvased for names for lodge and obtained several. A good impression was made. Bros. J. J. Eddlenan, P. L. Moore, J. J. Steele, Clio Lloyd and others are earnest workers, while Sisters Higgins, Lloyd, Cook and many young sisters are energetic and faithful. I arranged to have another open Lodge on 16th, Sister May Guthrie to speak to them while I lectured at Cathedral Oaks. The Hall will not begin to hold the people, I expect, for already the leaders are well advertising. On Friday met with Santa Barbara Lodge. This is not making as much public showing as the others, has not as large an attendance or as many young people. But it has a good large membership, money in the treasury and does a good work in reclaiming many slaves of appetite. They are making an effort to get a more regular attendance of members. Judge Smith, Bro. and Sister Thompson, Sister Steele, Sister Buckingham. Bro. Walter Steele and others are the standby's. We have arranged for an open lodge on the 19th with literary exercises, singing by Mrs. Prescott Taylor and others and speaking by Sister Guthrie and Grand Lecturer. We anticipate a crowded house, a revival of interest among the members and a good number of additions to the lodge On Sunday morning the Congregational Church was filled with the best audience I think I ever addressed in Santa Barbara. The Pastor son of Rev. Dr. Beckwith of San Francisco kindly introduced and the attention was all one could ask. Two evidences of good done were volunteered at the close. Mr. Pitcher came forward and volunteered $5.00 for the temperance work, and Judge Huse's accomplished daughter said she gave up the regular Sunday school lesson for the day and gave her first Temperance lecture to her class, and meant hereafter to be found working for the good cause. After dinner Sister Bryant drove me to Hope school house where we had a very attentive audience of young and old. Took a vote as to how many would hereafter work, by precept and example for temperance, and nearly all raised the hand. A Band of Hope and Lodge are among the possibilities here. At night back to Congregational Church for Union meeting of that, Presbyterian and Baptist churches, Dr. Hills leading in prayer and reading. This was a good start in the right direction. There ot to be a good Woman's Christian Temperance Union here. Mrs. Higgins, Huse, Miss Alice Huse, Mrs. Beckwith, Mrs. J. P. Stearns, Mrs. Horace J. Smith and others would take a deep interest in the work. Many who do not care to go into a lodge or to regular night meetings would accomplish much. The Band of Hope I am sorry to say is dead but a W. C. T. U. would make a success of it. At the Public High School, Prof. Snow, Principal, a lifelong abstainer from tobacco and intoxicants, invited me to address the pupils on the "twin evils" as they are going to compete for the Dr. McDonald prize.

Went to Open lodge at Goleta, found a live interest good singing and a large audience. We anticipate a large attendance and stirring times at Dist. Lodge here on 17th and 18 inst. On Monday reached home after a 64 mile stage ride; lectured in M. E. Church and afternoon organised a Home Protection Club.

Next night went to Parisinia school and had a good hearing; same at maple school, lecture at night and sermon Sunday morning. Open lodge at Artesia school; first-class literary program and most patient listening to a long lecture. Bro. H. B. Williamson agent for RESCUE, D. C. Cook's books and papers and National *Liberator*, made an appeal for subscribers and I hope he will get plenty of patronage. A desire is expressed for a lodge at Maple and another at Childs on the Jonata Ranch. Am not yet sure that it would be for the "good of the Ordor," but if I find it to be so shall gladly institute. Everywhere as I give these final lectures in the southern part of the State, I leave the people anxiously looking for the visits of Sister Guthrie and Col. Goulding.

C. N. GOULDING.

Crescent City is 280 miles from San Francisco in Del Norte county, the most northernly county in the State, is located on a cresent shaped bay from which the city takes its name, and depends on the lumber and farming interests for support; population about 1,000; two churches one school house and twelve saloons. To reach here it is necessary to come by steamer, and enjoy to its fullest extent that mild and pleasant sensation called "sea sickness." I shall not attempt to describe it, it never has been done successfully, probably never will be; it is "quite too utterly utter," and affords all an opportunity of *casting* up accounts in a manner that would put to shame any professor in mathamatics; it is the most dont-care sensation imaginable, and calls into active use all the five senses and generally all at once, and we realize that we are indeed fearfully and wonderfully made; it is the perfection of human misery.

Have arranged to lecture at Smith's River and have in all eight lectures. The lodge here is in good condition, has held the Fort for 12 years and has been favored with only one Grand Lecturer Bro. Leland, who was here more than three years since. I go from here to Humboldt county, then to Mendocino; will report progress. Think I shall write a book regarding my travels in California; have seen and learned considerable during the last year.

Cresent City, May 8, 1882.

DISTRICT LODGES TO MEET.

LOS ANGELES Co. D. L. will meet at Downey, Saturday, May 27th, at 10 o'clock A. M. All members in good standing cordially invited.

Colusa Co. D L will meet at Butte City, June 2 and 3, 1882.

Stanislaus Co. D L will meet at Modesto, at 10 o'clock, A M, Saturday, June 3, 1882.

MARIPOSA D L will meet in Catheys Valley, June 3, 1882.

BUTTE CO D L meets at Forbestown, June 14th.
HARMONY Degree Temple meets at Valley Ford, Saturday evening, June 3d.

LECTURERS APPOINTMENTS.

HUGH R. HUGHES.

AMADOR CO.		Diamond Springs	7
Buena Vista	25	Placerville	8
Ione City	26	Upper Placerville	9
Carbondale	27	Union S H	10
Forest Home	28	Blair S H	11
SACRAMENTO CO.		Coloma	12
Hill Top	29	Pilot Hill	13
Stone S H	30, 31	Greenwood	14
ELDORADO CO		Spanish Dry Diggings	15
Latrobe	June 1, 2	Georgetown	16
Clarksville	3	Bear Creek	17
Shingle Springs	4	Spanish Flat, 2 P M	18
French Creek	5	Garden Valley, 8 P M	18
Eldorado	6	Kelsey	19, 20

REV. W. C. KING

Butte City	26, 27	From May 29th to June 5th to finish work in Colusa Co.	
Jacinto	28, 29		

ELDER J. W. WEBB.

SAN LUIS OBISPO CO.		San Suis Obispo and neighboring S Houses	2,3,4,5,6,7
Arroye Grande		Morro and neighborh'd	8, 9
	May 30, 31, June 1	Cayucos	10, 11, 12

SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT LODGE.

EXTRACTS FROM THE QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE DISTRICT SECRETARY TO THE SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT LODGE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

Once again we have met to-gether in quarterly convocation to compare the records of our various lodges, to learn from each other the best methods which produce success and to plan for better results in the future. The past three months have been the most prosperous that our Order has witnessed in San Francisco for many years and the figures I am about to exhibit will show an increase which is gratifying even to the most indifferent. Nearly all of the lodges have been active and while all present good reports some few have done excellently. I invite your careful attention to the following statistics:

Number of members last report	898
Intiated during the term	209
Adimitted by card	17
First Total	1124
Clearance cards taken	15
Resigned	14
Suspended	62
Expelled	14
Deceased	1
Second Total	106
Present membership	1018
Memberhip last report	898
Net gain during the quarter	120

In the above table I have placed the membership of California, Golden Gate and San Rafael Lodges the same as in last quarter report as no returns had been received from them up to the time my repert was made out. The amount of cash in the Treasuries of subordinate lodges is $498,79. The tbree largest lodges in membership are International with 206, Valley 117, and Life Boat 107. With the single exception of Life Boat Lodge all have made net gains during the quarter. International has the largest number of female members, 113. Life Boat has the largest number of male members 99, and also the largest amount of cash in the treasury, $238,20. Valley has the largest number of third degree members, 61. Headlight shows the largest number of accessions during the quarter, 50; and the best net gain, 34. This is an excellent record for a lodge that began the quarter with but 26 members and closed it with 60, and while many have gained in several ways Headlight Lodge leads this jurisdiction in its increase.

The membership of the lodges whose reports were received is as follows:

Evening Star Lodge, No. 114	96
Headlight, 120	60
Constitution, 130	70
Mission Star, 160	78
Life Boat, 185	107
International, 291	206
Valley, 293	117
Pleasant Valley, 307	44
Spring Valley, 314	63
Crystal, 417	62

The only death recorded during the past quarter is that of Marcus D. Merrick, who at the time of his decease was W. C. T., of International Lodge, No. 291. "Dr." Merrick, as he was called, was well known all over the State as one of the old war horses of temperance. It is owing to his personal exertions more than those of any other individual that International Lodge stands numerically at the head in this jurisdiction. While he had his faults as well as the rest of mankind, we all will admit that by his death our cause has lost an eloquent advocate and our Order a faithful friend.

I hope and trust that the labors of the present session may be harmonious and profitable. Let us leave all petty strifes and personal animosities without the portals of this lodge room and remember that here we are brothers and sisters gathered around a common altar, inspired by a common impulse and working for a common cause. Let no notes of discord mar the peace of our proceedings. Let nothing but the spirit of harmony pervade this halcyon scene and if we have had differences in the past let them now be forgotten and blotted from remembrance forever and let our hands be clasped in fraternal love over the chasm of all our conflicts. Strive with heart and soul to carry out the noble purpose that brings us together here and work with unceasing vigilance for "the greatest good of the greatest number." Above the dust and din of personal ambition rises the majesty and splendor of our Order—the strong right arm of religion, the beacon light of humanity. Around us sheltered by its protecting banners are the men, the women and the children it has restored to the joy and happiness of existence. Before us in the veiled future are opportunities enshrouded and responsibilities unmeasured. It is for us to press forward in this beneficent work and the day may yet come of which poets sing and philosophers dream, when humanity can stand forth "redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled by the irresistible genius of universal emancipation."

"Bemember the Brotherhood strong and true,
Builders and artists and bards sublime
Who lived in the past and worked like you
Worked and waited a wearisome time
Dark and cheerless and long their night;
Yet they patiently toiled at the task begun
Till lo, through the clouds broke the morning light
That shines in the soul when succes is won."

FRANK STORER, Sec.

San Francisco, May 19, 1882.

TEMPERANCE AT THE S. S. S. CONVENTION.

The fifteenth annual session of the California State Sabbath School Convention was held last week at Stockton. Several matters relating to the temperance cause were brought forth. One was the passage of the following resolutions on the Sunday law:

WHEREAS, There is an organized effort to prevent the enforcement of the Sunday Law; and extra exertions are being made to secure its repeal, therefore be it

Resolved, That organized resistance to the law of the land is criminal conspiracy and should be discountenanced and punished.

Resolved, That we recommend to the pastors of the churches and superintendents of Sunday schools that they call special attention to the necessity of observing the Fourth Commandment, and also to advantages resulting from the Sunday Law—the law being in accordance with the laws of God and a benefit to all classes, especially to laboring men.

A resolution was also passed thanking the California W. C. T. U. for a large supply of leaflets for distribution. But the most important feature in reference to the advancement of our work was in connection with the address delivered by Mrs. M. E. Richardson, our State Superintendent of Bands of Hope. Mrs. Richardson was delegated by the Executive Committee to represent the Grand Lodge at the S. S. Convention. She did so and beside rendering efficient service by her well known excellent singing, she gave an address which was not only most admirable and indeed eloquent in itself but was received with marked interest and applause by the large audience. She made a deep impression in favor of our Order as well as for the Orphan's Home, Bands of Hope and temperance generally, as our reader will see when they know that the Convention unanimously and heartily passed a resolution thanking Mrs. R., endorsing her address and ordering it printed with the Minutes. They also passed a resolution recommending and urging all Sabbath schools thruout the State to organize and maintain Bands of Hope in connection with their Sabbath school work.

GEYSERVILLE, May 22nd, 1882.

A grand temperance rally under the direction of Geyserville Lodge No. 163, was held May 20. A choice selection of literary and musical exercises was presented, wide awake prohibition glees were sung by a musical band from over the river under the efficient leadership of Messrs. Doane & Morrell. The lecturer of the evening was the well known and eloquent advocate of reform, Rev. Frederick Fenn. He painted in glowing language the beauties of temperance and vividly portrayed to his interested hearers the drunkards road to ruin. He was frequently interrupted with hearty applause. Mr. Fenn is spending his summer vacation with our people and making himself generally useful. Mr. Swan of Healdsburg, presented the beautiful picture of Mrs. Hayes. All voted our meeting a success.

F. G.

LODGES, ETC.

TWO ROCK LODGE reports 70 members and prospering.

BODIE. The Lodge had an enthusiastic open meeting May 10, with a good program including an active part and an address by Bro. Theodore H. Woodworth, W. C. T. It affords peculiar pleasure to hear that Bro. Woodworth has been dug up again; his name use to be a household word in the RESCUE, but it has been for years covered up somewhere. A letter of his will appear next week.

BRO. W. S. GRAVES, G. W. C., writes from Deming, New Mexico, May 16th, on his way to R. W. G. L. and round the world for anything known to the contrary. Was to leave by Atcheson and Santa Fe road; last 500 miles traveled a dry and sandy desert. Met at Deming a MRS. Johnson of Red Bluff, friend of Mrs. Mayhew, living there. Deming is a lively R. R. centre; 2 R. R. companies have repair shops and it is the terminus of the A. T. and S. F. R. R. The town has 1 store, 1 drugshop, 1 stable, 2 bakeries 2 restaurants, 3 saloons and 10 dwelling houses. What do they want of so many dwellings and bakeries when there are only 3 saloons? Expect to hear from Bro. G. at R. W. G. L. next, and then up the Nile, and in Persia and India etc. Don't be alarmed about him, he carries enough kind wishes with him to float him ashore if he was wrecked in mid-ocean.

ED. RESCUE:—Last Saturday I had the pleasure of installing the officers of Ojai Valley Lodge No. 422, and afterwards conferring the degrees on five members.

The Lodge is progressing finely, and has a goodly number of the young folks who are always ready and willing to help.

Also attended the Band of Hope Sunday afternoon which was well attended by the children and parents. They are just beginning and seem well pleased and interested.

Only one man in that beautiful valley thinks little enough of himself and neighbors to sell whisky, and he thinks he is doing something extra by only selling it by the bottle, but whisky is whisky and the curse is there, qnantity don't change that. MYRA WALBRIDGE.

Ventura, May 18, 1882.

COLLEGE CITY, Cal. May 20, 1882.

ED. RESCUE:—It is probably known that the crops of Colusa Co. are almost a total failure, owing to the dryness of the season, and at this writing a dry north wind shrieks wierdly over our arid plains, serving but to parch the remaining vegetation, and render our once beautiful land still more desolate. A shadow of despondency steals over the face of the sturdy farmer as he gazes on his barren fields, where but a month ago was the flattering prospect of an abundant harvest. But hope bids him cast off the shackles of despair, and look forward to a brighter and a happier day. Don't give up the struggle brother farmer, you may not survive to see another 1882. In spite of failing crops we are a temperance people, and will stand up for God, and the right, no drunkard reels along the streets of our beautiful village, we have none of those inventions of satan "the saloons" to assist in filling the jails. and lunatic asylums, and we should thank God that we have not. We have a flourishing lodge of some 75 active and energetic members, who will do all in their power to advance our noble cause, and tear down the works of satan. Judging from the size of the roll that reaches us thru the Friday mails, I am inclined to believe the RESCUE well patronized in this vicinity, and I think this is an indication of activity on the part of our citizens. We shall struggle on tho we seem to gain but little ground we shall wear the victors crown at last, for God shall win and right shall rule. C. W.

In the *North American Review* for June, Senator W. B. Allison has a paper on the "Currency of the Future," in which he indicates the measures that will have to be taken by Congress for insuring a stable currency after the national debt has been extinguished. "A Memorandum at a Venture," by Walt Whitman, is an explanation of his purpose and point of view in trenching upon topics not usually regarded as amenable to literary treatment. "Andover and Creed Subscription," by Rev. Dr. Leonard Woolsey Bacon, is a philosophical review of the present state of dogmatic belief in the churches. Hon. George F. Seward, late minister to China, in an article entitled "Mongolian Immigration," makes an argument against the proposed anti-Chinese legislation. Dr. John W. Dowling, Dean of the New York Homeopathic Medical College, comes to the defence of the Hahnemanic School of medicine, against a recent attack upon its principles and methods. O. B. Frothingham has a sympathetic article on Swedenborg. Not the least important paper is one entitled "Has Land a Value?" by Isaac L. Rice, it being a criticism of one of the fundamental postulates of Henry George's political ecomony. Finally, Charles F. Lydecker essays to prove that a "National Militia" is a constitutional impossibility.

Juvenile Department.

BAND OF HOPE WORK.



The Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., of California, offers to furnish, free of charge, to Sunday-schools, or other juvenile organizations desiring to adopt them for use, in this jurisdiction, the newly revised Band of Hope rituals together with the ritual badges. The ritual comprises a pamphlet of 48 pages. The badges are of German silver, with a safety pin upon the back. Sample copies of the rituals and badge, or quantities for actual use, will be furnished on application to the Superintendent of Juvenile Work, Mrs. M. E. Richardson, Murphys, Calaveras Co., Cal.

TALKS WITH THE YOUNG FOLKS.

COMMUNION WINE.

One of the most learned doctors in the world is Doctor Norman Kerr, of London. Learned in his own medical profession, learned in chemistry, in the ancient languages, and in all the truths that scientific study has revealed from the most ancient days till now. He is a very cautious and impartial man, never gives an opinion on what he has not thoroly studied and never makes an assertion that he cannot abundantly prove. Beside he is an earnest Christian.

He has lately published a book on the wines of ancient times. He proves by history that unfermented wines have always been used at communion somewhere, and have been in common use as a food at the table from the earliest history. In an appeal to the clergy of his country urging them to use the natural juice of the grape at communion, he says:

"It ot not to be forgotten that there are large numbers of Band of Hope children who have been truthfully taut that alcohol is a poison. When on joining the church they are offered intoxicating drink at their first communion, will not their moral sense be shocked? Will they not naturally reason, surely what I have been taut about alcohol being a poison and intoxicating drink poisonous must have been utterly untrue. If intoxicating wine is an emblem of Christ's blood, it cannot be poisonous, it cannot be injurious to the body, and it cannot have a tendency to narcotize or paralyze the mind."

Dr. Kerr and Dr. Lees are perhaps the best authorities and the ablest writers and scholars that have ever examined this question; Dr. Lees having been engaged in his researches for over 40 years. The word wine was never used in the testament in connection with communion, but because fermented wine was in general use for that purpose 50 and 100 years ago, when people knew no better, many people are now opposed to making any change, when we do know all about it.

There always are people and very good people too, who oppose any and every change and want to keep on the old way. When new improvements were introduced in the rigging of ships, lots of old captains and old sailors were ready to fight for the old plans; yes, they said "the old way was good enuf for me for 40 years and I guess I know as much as these young upstarts and fools, that are always up to some tomfoolery," and they always showed that some day the ship that tried on the new thing would sink or blow up or be wrecked some way. But the improvements superceded all the old things in time.

And when you get old and see something new and a great improvement upon what we use now, some of you will fight it, because it is the nature of some people to do so; you will say I went to school and belonged to the Band of Hope and the Lodge and read the RESCUE, and people knew as much when I was a boy as they do now, and they always got along without these ridiculous innovations.

But the testament never says positively and distinctly that the wine was not intoxicating. There is in Asia a palm tree which the natives tap and leaving a dish under the cut, they get a very pleasant sap or juice called toddy which is a wholesome sweet drink when fresh, but if kept it is fermented and intoxicating next day and soon turns to vinegar. They used to bring it aboard ships for sale in India and an old Scotch mate who had been there many times and knew the ropes, used to recommend it to us youngsters as very wholesome; but we observed he let his stand till it had vim enough to keep him fuddled every afternoon, and it got him into a row with the captain and he was discharged and his poor wife and children at his home had to suffer for it.

Now that has often been called palm wine. If that had been used at the Passover, and had it been called every time the "fruit of the palm" in describing the supper, would it be natural to suppose that the Savior used the drunken, fighting, lying kind of fermented palm wine when the fresh and wholesome, and innocent and natural gift of God was at hand and was entirely appropriate in every respect?

TWO CITIES. RUM AND NO RUM.

Guelph in Ontario, Canada, is 54 years old; population, 10,000; 12 churches; 5 public, 1 high and some private schools; 28 teachers. Always licensed the sale of rum. Has a police magistrate, salary $1.200, and a clerk $200. A chief of police costs $750 and a sergeant of police $500, and 2 policemen at a salary of $450 each, and another policeman is asked for.

Its poor rate was in 1881, $1914; crime, drunk 138; disorderly 42; vagrancy 28; larceny 25; keeping disorderly houses 6; street walkers 6; assaulting police 3; malicious injury 2; burglary 3; and 6 other serious offences. A very orderly city compared with those of California.

A Mr. Joseph Ryan, of Guelph, wrote to the Mayor of Vineland, N. J., a town that never had license. The Mayor, Joseph Mason, answers: Vineland is 21 years old; population, 7,000; 15 churches; 4 public, 1 high school and 28 teachers. Mayor acts as police magistrate, no salary. Cost of 1 policeman in 1881, $20. Appropriated last year $800 for poor; there are 9 poor to look after. Crime in 1881, drunk 10; assault 5; larcenies 4.

Vineland votes every year on license and from 1 to 28 votes have been cast in its favor. People there are agreed to have no grogshop. Homemade wine can be sold not less than one gallon, and there are lots of people who keep some liquor or wine in their houses purchased elsewhere. But there being no grogshop or beer dive, drunkenness and immorality are at a minimum; and what little there is, of course is mainly due to the drink purchased elsewhere.

To these we might add a comment on another city. Vallejo. No government or corporation ever expended a dollar in the furtherance of the prospects Guelph or Vineland. But the U. S. government has expended in Vallejo something like 20 million dollars in payment of wages on the navy yard. It had ten years ago, nearly 7,000 people; has now a good deal less. Property utterly unsaleable, and lots close to the city are only worth the price of farming land per acre. It has 6 churches, all except the Catholic withthe smallest congregations, and it has over 80 grogshops and dens of crime well attended; and a list of crime and drunkenness and suffering women and children that if published in detail, the Guelph man would not believe a word of it.

And there never was one drawback to an ever increasing prosperity in Vallejo but the grogshop. But for that it could have had now a population of 40,000 or 50,000. It could have been the first manufacturing town of the State after and probably before San Francisco. It could have been the industrial center of the State. And it could be so yet if it drove out the crime and loafer schools which have always devoured its people and their substance. But no business can thrive there but that of rum and the ruinous vices that are its partners. Its last factory left it lately because its men were rendered useless by the dramshop. The brewer and rumseller have been a damage to Vallejo of twenty times the present value of all the property in it and have murdered many many hundreds of its people in various ways, and have been a deadly moral pestilence beside all along.

TULARE CITY BAND OF HOPE.

The Daily *Telegraph* gives a glowing report of the B. of H. festival recently held there. After a greeting song by the Band, and prayer by Rev. F. H. Wales, Johnny Lewis gave a declamation very creditably, and Miss Gussie Hall was applauded for an admirable rendering of "Objections to Good Templars." The Band again gave another chorus, and Miss Allie Perkins, in costume, sang in good taste, "Father's a Drunkard and Mother is Dead," and Miss Clara Garrison gave a reading "The Lips that touch Liquor shall never touch mine," and did it so effectively, and seemed to mean it so determinedly that it set some of the young people round to thinking, Miss Gracie Lovejoy and Miss Gussie Hall added each a cheerful song to the program, and then there was a first prize to be awarded to one of the young ladies who had contributed the best cake to the festival. Miss Gracie Lovejoy was the lucky one to get the $50 prize, and the six others were presented with 50 cts. each by those present. Then there was a rousing good time, and strawberries and nice things all round. The receipts of the evening were $28 beside all the other good things. The Band numbers 72, and has 21.40 in its treasury. The above is not in the words of the *Telegraph* quite, and perhaps that $50 prize is inaccurate, but there was no sum named and the editor of the RESCUE put it at $50 because that was just about the amount he would like to know was handed to Miss Gracie on that occasion. Good for White Lily Band and its spirited captain Miss Clara Garrison.

PICNIC AT MODESTO.

The Modesto Band of Hope held their third annual May picnic on Saturday, the 6th inst. Some 600 people assembled at the grounds where seats were provided for their accommodation during the public exercises which consisted of music by the children and addresses by several speakers. Free entertainment was provided for all members of the Band of Hope, ice cream, etc., being distributed among them. The day passed pleasantly in various amusements. A collection for the Orphan's Home at Vallejo was taken up at the close of the public exercises amounting to nearly ten dollars.

MODESTO BAND OF HOPE.

That Band is a power in the State. It has 153 juvenile and 25 adult members and its name is very properly the "Morning Star." It is a star of great promise, the brightest star that Modesto ever had. A society that watches over and instructs and pledges and unites those 153 young folks to avoid wrong and falsehood and dishonor, fortifies them against every temptation to evil, teaches them and stimulates them in the love of what is good and beautiful and cleanly and noble—is an immense and far reaching power.

It makes every piece of property and every man's business in Modesto worth more and makes Modesto now, and in the future, a far better and safer and happier place to live in. And the training of those children and the adults in sobriety and honesty and their influence for good now and in all the future is going to add millions of wealth to this State and make it a vastly better State every way. There are millions of every good thing in the present and future of that Band and of all other bands; millions of money and prosperity and of every good influence.

Morning Star under its Major General J. J. Porter in company with Bel Passi Band under its Brigadier General, Miss Oda Henderson united on the 6th of May in a grand comprehensive picnic at Garlinghouse's grove, where 600 people were gathered to listen to the exercises. The Rev. E. G. Mathena was President of the day and the Revs. W. S. Urmy and M. D. Gage and Dr. S. M. McLean were the speakers. There were beside the speeches, singing by the children, a delightful time all round for everybody, dinner, ice cream, fruit and refreshments and good cheer and a thoro interchange of good feeling and kindly words and acts, out in the beautiful forest of shady oaks.

What a contrast the scene of that picnic and its worthy promoters, laboring to secure the welfare and happiness of the young and old of the community– presents to the human serpents plotting in their rumholes in Modesto and all over the State to poison the morals, ruin the health, and deprave the habits of the young, and for the sake of a few dimes, plotting to ensnare the happy children of that picnic and of the state and transform them into tramps and doom them to lives of misery and wretchedness.

NOTES FROM THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

TOBACCO AGAIN AND WHY —This persistent hammering away at tobacco, may seem strange to some of the readers of the RESCUE; but it is not only necessary and *essentialy the province* of the *Supt. of Juvenile work*, but everywhere, and all the time, Tobacco is the enemy of the Band of Hope, and the greatest obstacle in the way of its advancement. If we are to win the victory we must be ever at our post, we must give the enemy no quarter, we must "fight it out on this line."

It has been proven beyond the shadow of a doubt that the use of Tobacco produces an unnatural thirst and that this thirst is gratified by alcoholic beverages. Years ago only men smoked as a rule, but in our day little boys, almost babes are poisoning themselves with cigarettes. This fact has become alarming, and many prominent journals are attacking the habit.

EXAMPLE STRONGER THAN PRECEPT.—Rarely do

we find a man who advises others to smoke. Nearly all smokers deprecate the prevalence of this vice among youth, and many of them do not hesitate to array themselves on the side of the Band of Hope *in principle*, closing their remarks with, "now don't do as I do, but do as Isay." My friends, you ought to know that your words are idle if your example does not correspond. And, let me tell you another thing; the better a man is, the more respect he commands, so much the worse is his example (if he uses Tobacco), and the more certain it is that the boys will follow it. The poor degraded, besotted being, equally enslaved by whisky and tobacco, does not lead the boys to ruin. He is a *warning*.—They do not want to follow in his steps. But here comes a gentleman, a christian, a temperance man, with a cigar in his mouth, or a huge quid of tobacco, and the boys look at him with admiration. He may say "now, boys, don't form the habit of using tobacco, I'm sorry that I ever began, but it is a luxury to me now, and I can't give it up; but boys, don't begin." The boys listen to what he says and store away this thought. What a fine gentleman, but all that talk about not using tobacco is bosh. If he thinks it a bad habit why don't he quit? I'd like to be just such a man as he is, and as a starter, will learn to smoke. He says smoking is a luxury, and if so I'll enjoy it too.

My friends, those of you who are using tobacco, do you not think it right to give up a thing which is having a baneful effect upon the children! And if it is right, will you not do it?

No doubt it is a sacrifice, but you can afford to do it in order that your example may be pure and good in all things. M. E. R.

ITEMS BY J. W. WEBB.

At Ventura a Sister subscribing for the RESCUE said "I shall make this do double duty; after read it I shall send it to my nephew." Said another "I'll pay for it but send it to my boy, if it comes in his name he will be more likely to read it."

The State Supt. of Juvenile Work has a very neat way of putting things. I wrote her about a Band of Hope that had died and whose Supt. had gone back to tobacco using. This is how she replies to it. "It is indeed too bad that a Supt. should back-slide, but the Good Book speaks of the dog that returned to his vomit again and the sow that was washed to her wallowing in the mire, etc. Not a very elegant text but one just applicable to the case." No names.

Lompoc Lodge has received the splendid steel engraving of Mrs. Lucy Webb Hayes—note the middle name—for which we subscribed some time ago. It is to be framed and hung in the Hall. Other lodges should send for copies. It does one good and makes one feel brave to look on the picture of so noble a christian temperance woman. And all the profits go toward circulating temperance literature.

RUM'S TRANSFORMATION.

I sketch two houses in this street. The first is bright as home can be. The father comes at nightfall, and the children run out to meet him. Luxuriant evening meal. Congratulation and sympathy and laughter. Music in the parlor. Fine pictures on the wall. Costly books on the stand. Well-clad household. Plenty of everything to make home happy.

House the second: Piano sold yesterday by the sheriff. Wife's furs at the pawnbroker's shop. Clock gone. Daughter's jewelry sold to get flour. Carpets gone off the floor. Daughters in faded and patched dresses. Wife sewing for the stores. Little child with an ugly wound on her face, struck in an angry blow. Deep shadow of wretchedness falling in every room. Door-bell rings. Little children hide. Daughters turn pale. Wife holds her breath. Blundering step in the hall. Door opens. Fiend, brandishing his fist, cries, "Out! out! What are you doing here?"

Did I call this house the second? No, it is the same house. Rum transformed it. Rum embruted the man. Rum sold the shawl. Rum tore up the carpets. Rum shook his fist. Rum desolated the hearth. Rum changed that paradise into a hell.

I sketch two men you know very well. The first graduated from one of our literary institutions. His father, mother, brothers and sisters were present to see him graduate. They heard the applauding thunders that greeted his speech. They saw the bouquets tossed to his feet. They saw the degree conferred and the diploma given. He never looked so well. Every body said, "What a noble brow! What a fine eye! What graceful manners! What brilliant prospects!" All the world opens before him, and cries, "Hurrah! hurrah!"

Man the second: Lies in the station house tonight. The doctor has just been sent for to bind up the gashes received in a fight. His hair is matted, and makes him look like a wild beast. His lip is bloody and cut.

Who is this battered and bruised wretch that was picked up by the police, and carried in, drunk and foul and bleeding?

Did I call him man the second? He is man the first! Rum transformed him. Rum destroyed his prospects. Rum disappointed parental expectation. Rum withered those garlands of commencement day. Rum cut his lip. Rum dashed out his manhood. Rum, accursed rum.—*Talmage.*

DEAL GENTLY WITH MOTHER.

Deal gently with Mother, O Time as you pass
With your scythe so remorseless, and fast changing glass,
Smooth softly the hair that was raven in hue,
For the white threads therein were all penciled by you.

Deal gently with her, since in earnest or play,
You've stolen the years of her youth-hood away;
May her days be serene as a sweet summer eve,
And nothing be present to vex or to grieve.

You've chiseled deep lines on that motherly face,
From her step so elastic you've taken the grace,
Her form you have broken with labor and years,
And bathed very often her eyelids with tears.

Deal kindly with Mother, O Time while you may,
And take her not soon from our circle away;
Break not this strong link in our family chain,
But may she with us many years yet remain.

Crown her brow with sweet peace as you've wreathed it with years,
Fill the eyelids with joy you have moistened with tears;
Lift the burdens of care that have weighed down her breast,
And give to her henceforth a Sabbath of rest.

Down life's western slope lead our dear Mother's feet;
May the sunset be calm, all resplendent, and sweet;
May angels swing open the portals of day,
That shall give us in heaven a Mother alway.
—*Rev. J. Milton Akers, in Minn. Review.*

THE psalm of life is ended, and the poet laureate of America has passed from among the singers of earth to the sweeter harmonies beyond. Naturally we question, "What did Lougfellow do for temperance?" Listen!

"Touch the goblet no more!
It will make thy heart sore
To its very core!
Its perfume is the breath
Of the angel of Death!
And the light that within it lies
Is the flash of its evil eyes!
Beware! O, beware!
For sickness, sorrow and care
All are there!"

"Drink, drink!
And thy soul shall sink
Down into the dark abyss,
Into the infinite abyss,
From whence no plummet nor rope
Ever draw up the silver strand of hope."

Set this over against Tennyson's latest lyric, whose chorus rings out.

"Hands all round! God the traitor's hope confound?
To the great cause of Freedom drink, my friends,
And the great name of England round and round."

Was not our poet true to his kind?—*Signal.*

TAKING A GLASS.

"Come in, Joe, and let's take a glass." "No, Thomas, can't afford it." "But, Joe, I'll pay for it." "Oh, I'm not speaking of loss of money, Thomas, but of loss of health and energy, moral principle, character, peace of mind, and self-respect."

Statistics have conclusively shown that the average of life in English jails is very much higher than outside of them. This may seem unaccountable, but we think it is explained by the fact that liquor is to a great extent kept from the prisoners. But for liquor the average of human life would be much greater than it is.—*Anchor.*

MORE TOBACCO.

The following case, it is hoped, will convince some tobacco devotees of the impurity of their habit. A certain blacksmith used tobacco for about sixty years; he became convinced of the filthiness of his practice in the following manner: When working on hot iron there would arise an odor very offensive, yea, almost unbearable. Its character was like tobacco spittle falling upon a hot stove. The English language fails to express the feelings that a clean, sensitive, pure body has when it comes in contact with such fluid. This man could not bear this awful condition of things, and wondered from whence it came. It occurred to him that the cause was in himself. It was hot weather, and he was working hard and drops of sweat would fall quite often on the hot iron. To make the thing certain he put a hoe into the forge, and when it was red hot he took it out, and with his hand he wiped the sweat from off his face upon the hot hoe. And, O! whew, what an odor! Can it be that I am so filthy! He was more than convinced, and resolved to abandon the filth forever. He has been free from it for about ten years. I think that all excessive tobacco consumers are in the same boat, and might be convinced in the same way. Neither is filthiness of the flesh condemned only by the Christian religion, for Mohamed, in harmony with Bible sentiments, anathematizes impurity and in his Fifth Commandment says, KEEP THY BODY CLEAN.—*Dr. A. Clark, in the Anvil.*

A BOY'S ESSAY ON BEES.

The following comes from the Artesia school, with a request to publish:

"There are four kinds of bees in a hive. There is the queen, hybrid, fighters and drones. The queen is the boss, the hybrid is the working bee, and—I suppose you know what the fighters are, the boys especially—and the drone is the lazy one of the hive. The queen lays the eggs in the cells, and then the workers put in some pollen for feed of the brood. The brood when in the cells look like worms. Bees go a long way for honey. Sometimes they stay out over night, and sometimes they are so heavily loaded they drop down sbout 5 or 6 feet from the hive. The hive is made with a platform for them to light on. Bees, when swarming, all come out of the hive and fly all around in the air; old swarm and all come out. Then the new swarm settles on a limb or a bush; they cluster in a bunch. Sometimes other bees come to rob them of their honey; then the fighters have to work, I tell you. When bees are starved out they will leave the hive and die on the wing. When swarming, if you place a hat in a bush, the queen will go and settle on it.—*Howard Lawrence, in Lompoc Record.*

RUM AND THE MORGUE.

By far the strongest temperance lecture of the season is the statement of the keeper of the New York morgue, that four-fifths of the five thousand bodies that reach the city dead house every year, are sent there by drunkenness. The jolly fellows who make fun of the anti-liquor agitation as they stand at bars and drink good whisky for of course no other kind is sold—know only the beginnings of what rum can do; but the rough pine boxes, filled with what once was clear-headed, bright-eyed humanity, are just as directly the work of drink as bar-room fun is. There may be cities in the world where men can drink spirits without injury to body and brain, but New York is not one of them. In a city where everybody, from the millionaire to the day laborer, is being continually impelled to begin more work than he can finish, whatever increases physical or mental excitement is a positive curse. The morgue's occupants do not all come from the lower classes, who drink bad rum; scions of honorable stock have been found there too often, for alcohol is as merciless a leveler as death itself.—*N. Y. Herald.*

WHEN a railroad or a city is in any way instrumental in a man's injury or death, it has to pay heavy damages, but a liquor dealer can injure thousands, and kill hundreds, and there is no penalty or relief under the laws. Is this right, is it justice? I shudder when I reflect that God is just, snd that his justice can not forever sleep.—*Railroad.*

ANOTHER of the Delmonicos died recently. Like his brother Lorenzo, who died in September, he was an inveterate smoker, and the lung diseases from which he finally died were attributable directly to his excessive use of tobacco. "I have known him," said Dr. Wood, who attended him for a long time, "to smoke as many as a hundred cigars in one day. He was completely saturated with nicotine, and the question of his death was only one of time."—*Christian Intelligencer.*

DO YOU vote for rum? If a man should come into your town, bringing a lot of handcuffs, and propose to put them on the wrists of everybody, bringing also "chain and ball" for the feet of every one, wouldn't there be a stormy time over such an effort to turn freemen into slaves? That is what the rumsellers propose to do. Vote him down. Vote him into the county jail where people may have the privilege of "handcuffs" to their hearts' content, if they will persist in breaking the laws again and again.—*Freeman's Paper.*

The Rescue.

DEVOTED TO

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OUR PRINCIPLES.—We aim for nothing short of a sweeping National Prohibitory law endorsed by every State and Territory of the Union, in the year 1885, and as much sooner as the Christian and Temperance men and good citizens of the country may desire to accomplish it.

ITALY AND WINE.

In the face of such revelations as have been recently made public and patent, the secular press refuses to correct the ruinous reports which have been so largely circulated as promising rich returns from the manufacture of wine in this State.

We know absolutely that wine as good in every respect as any kind that can be made from the rotted natural grape juice, can be made from glucose or sugar cane or potatoes. We know that glucose wine can be produced as cheaply as from grapes at $8 or $10 a ton, and we are told that by the use of glucose a California vineyard can be made to turn out three gallons in place of one and that is not difficult to believe; for all there is of wine is the water and the alcohol derived from rotten sugar or glucose, and a little flavor or "smell" of the grape. After wine has been made from the grapes, the skins and refuse of the grape can be worked over again twice, with two crops of glucose, the alcohol from which extracts a little more coloring and a little more grape flavor or odor from the refuse, and the same wine is made as at first; same in every respect and as good every way.

Therefore, it is the veriest folly to suppose that grape raisers can ever expect to get more than $8 to $10 a ton for wine grapes, (Mr. Harazthy puts it at $8) for glucose wine can be made even cheaper than that. The enormous falsehoods which have been often innocently published by the press should be withdrawn or corrected and the truth given in the interests of the vineyard men, to enable them in time to give their attention to a proper legitimate cultivation of the grape, which gives fair and honest promise of yielding a greater agricultural return to the farmers of our State than has ever been realized here or elsewhere; a business which has no drawback and under any circumstances must be infinitely more profitable than the wildest guesses ever hazarded on wine.

We still hear of the great enriching wine staple to come; but the history of the world fails to present a record of a people whom wine has ever benefited financially or otherwise.

Egypt is about the oldest wine country we know of and after having enjoyed and wasted the grandest of opportunities and most exalted privileges for thousands of years, it has gone down from a first power and first people to a level with about the lowest class of the digger Indians.

Italy of all the rest of the world has had the fairest chance to grow rich and great by wine. It has had about the best climate, the best markets of the world, every advantage that could have at all profited it. And it had to start with, the foremost race of men and women of the world and a universal dominion and all the scholarship and poetry and art and culture of the world. There never was a misfortune that befel its vineyards, its harvests, its wineries or its markets to any extent worth recording. If wine is enriching, Italy has had 3,000 years to lay up wealth and be a banker for all nations. True there have been wars and conquests and internal convulsions, but not one of them ever created an impoverishment that 20 or perhaps 10 years of sober industry should not have altogether repaired.

And what is the result; there is still a powerful nation, with some rich individuals but an impoverished and much degenerated people, vastly inferior to their remote ancestors in physique and in every way. The Government is wofully in debt and exhausting the energies of the nation and centering its wealth in a useless, worthless toy of war, a powerful navy of armored ships and monster guns and a huge standing army of wasted men and depraved industry, to maintain a kingly tyranny against the menacing treason of an ignorant and idolatrous fanaticism led by priestcraft.

What has wine done for Italy? All that we can see is that the ancient seat of learning, the world's once central emporium of art and poetry, now furnishes its quota to the world's concert of industry and commerce and progress—in beggars, in organ grinders, whom its slave catchers own and train and enslave, in a crowd of fishermen and cooks and sailors and rag-pickers and scavengers and dump-scratchers—some gardeners and farm laborers—nearly all daily hard drinkers of the most fiery liquors and when they have the means a very drunken set; and also there come to us some respectable musicians, artists, artisans and worthy people that are sober.

But giving full credit to all the good qualities of the worthy Italians, what a terribly disastrous outcome of their wine making civilization has come to the once grandest nation of heroes and poets and scholars. And whatever the wine of devils has done for the Italians in a thousand years in degradation and pauperization, it would do for California in half a century if unmolested.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

When he vetoed the Chinese Bill, the abuse of the President and burning his effigy was in very bad taste, for it is possible that he acted from an idea that he was doing a proper and virtuous act. And some men said boldly that he was bribed to do so; of this there was no legitimate ground of suspicion, much less of proof, and to accuse any one of taking a bribe who is innocent of that crime is a monstrous iniquity, one of the most cruel of wrongs, no matter who or what the character of the accused may be.

But the President seems anxious to make himself popular with certain people and certain classes whose favor is only secured by the forfeiture of the good opinion of the most reputable, Christian and virtuous classes of the American nation.

His rude rupture of the chaste and virtuous character of the social relations which he found existing in the Executive Mansion, his lofty influence ostentatiously hurled against temperance and decency, his recal of barbarous and drunken usages and practices to the White House after two administrations of pure and respectable and American social policy which had elicited the applause and respectful admiration of the civilized world, was a reckless slap in the face to every virtuous and sober and Christian American citizen in the Union, and was a crime against the nation that will never be forgiven, because forgiveness will never be asked or deserved.

Again a Brewers Convention was held in Washington a few days ago. Without dout some of these brewers were good looking men on the outside, some of them jolly friendly fellows; some of them have good worthy wives, worthy sons, virtuous worthy daughters; some of them would pay a debt or repay a loan or return a personal favor as honestly as the best of men. But there is an absolute certainty that the business of every one of these men is the most vile and infamous the world has ever known; the most far and deep reaching in its influences to seduce, entrap, betray, deprave, debauch the boys and girls and men and women of this country; to introduce into every home in the land the most subtle poison of lust and depravity and harlotry and dishonesty and crime that ever undermined a home and conspired to ruin its inmates.

The transaction of their business is a daily and hourly and unceasing crime of the utmost turpitude and most atrocious cruelty. To the cool atrocity of the murderous whisky villainy, it adds the meanness of the most cunning hypocrisy. If beer was what it pretends to be, it would be a conspiracy against the honesty of every man and the virtue of every woman, entering every ones home in the guise of harmlessness and innocence and then beguiling its victim to pauperism and misery and eternal death.

But the present race of brewers not content with the murderous work of their treacherous potion, have agreed to seek quicker gains by rendering their accursed poison more seductive and murderous and fatal still, by piling adulteration upon adulteration on their original fraud. And now they are doing a thousand fold more extensive and cruel butchery than ever the Thugs of India dreamed of. Every brewer is scattering abroad a viler and more loathsome leprosy than ever came from China and they are besieging every home and trying to pauperize, disease and utterly curse and poison the nation and its life.

And this gang of doubledyed pirates, traitors and debauchers of the public morals and destroyers of the peoples lives and properties, this leag of outlaws, purjurers and professional robbers have the effrontery to meet in the Nation's Capitol and the President of the United States degrades the Nation and himself and offers this ring of miscreants the honor and virtue of the Nation and his own to trample underfoot.

No President of the U. S. ever committed such a grievous prostitution of his office as to fraternize and fellowship with such an iniquitous crew or to address with words of eulogy and approbation, the patrons and manufacturers and dealers and dispensers of the nations harlotry and crime.

And to further drag the the name of President of the United States in the mire of disgrace and immorality he becomes a patron of the horse race and horse cheat and blackleg, an act of heathenism which has not been associated with the office for over 20 years.

It seems as if a most wise and necessary thing for all patriotic men and women to do now, is to register an oath with the solemnity that attended the vow of Hannibal, that never under any circumstances will they permit their vote or influence to aid in the election of any one as President, Vice President, Senator, Congressman or Legislator, who is not from principle a total abstainer and a person of decent habits. The surest way to invoke the curse of God upon our country is to vote for the class of Godless unprincipled men that iniquitous Godless party has hoisted into office thru the votes of honest but unwise men.

GOOD OF THE ORDER.

It cannot be too often repeated that our Lodges should be educational institutions; the Lodge that takes in a new member and especially a young member and does nothing to instruct and elevate that member, forgets its obligation to the Order and to its membership.

It is of very great importance that a Lodge should choose a high level for all its exercises. Not to put on sentimental and sunflower airs and frills, but rigorously to exclude everything which would not be tolerated in what is properly called "good society." And especially should all boisterous and rude and rowdy behavior even in the fun of recess be discountenanced.

No healthy honest Good Templar asks a lodge to sit solemly with arms folded and hands crossed and listen to a funeral dirge, wailed by some antiquated doleful member; but those who have the kindest personal interest in the comfort and welfare of the members, and who have the keenest desire that their meeting together in the Lodge should be always an occasion of the purest and best enjoyment—do earnestly wish that the Lodge exercises should be of such a grade and tone, that no one can truly object to them as frivolous and stupid, or as having a lowering tendency upon the morals of the membership.

There is always something which ot to be amended when a temperance family, who love the cause and order, are uneasy and talk of withdrawing or do withdraw their children from the Lodge because they fear the exercises and perhaps the dancing associations may have a demoralizing tendency upon them. Two excellent girls are now meditating withdrawal from the Order because of the dancing relations that are encroaching upon their lodge, and it has not two members more worthy or estimable in every respect.

If dancing was a good thing to promote temperance, if we could point to a few lodges that grew up into large membership and earnestness and usefulness in the cause because they started a dancing department, and if the dancing drove out the grog-shop and was a helper for education and prohibition, those who now oppose it would advocate strenuously a four hours breakdown every night.

If dancing had never helped to break up a lodge,

if it had never harmed a lodge, no matter whether we think it is a proper and moral amusement or not, there would be little opposition to it in the Order. Most of us would say, "People will dance and do dance somewhere and the best place for them to dance is away from the grogshop."

But we never have to discuss the morality or propriety of the act of dancing. There is an immense number of people church members and not church members, who object to the moral aspect of the dance—and because they do, we can count up a long roll of dead lodges that would have been prosperous institutions, but dancing and nothing else killed them dead. And we can point to a roll of still living lodges which have adopted the dance movement and every one of them is dead, or dying out fast, as to any interest or successful work in the cause of temperance.

A dancing lodge attracts an incoming membership who dont care a rap for the temperance feature of the Order and it repels a better class, who would be earnest workers, from ever joining with a lodge, dancing or no dancing—and it drives out an outgowing better part of its own membership who get disheartened and go out of the lodge and Order. And when the lodge has only its dancers left, there is either no lodge any more, or it is no longer a temperance organization.

There is not a single instance of a lodge that was ever helped any way by a dance. Hundreds of lodges have tasted the dance system and found it fatal. If the whisky interest could get one successful apostle of dancing into every lodge, they could afford to give themselves no further uneasiness as to any harm, ever to come to them from our Order.

GROUNDLESS SLANDER.

Henry Ward Beecher. At intervals by no means infrequent, we see in some of the secular papers a fling or allusion to Mr. Beecher, which pretends to take it for granted that he has been guilty of some startling immorality or crime. To make these railing accusations is as mean and despicable a crime as any his enemies ever tried to fix on him. There is no baser or viler act than to steal or murder the character even of an enemy that is innocent.

There was a celebrated and most searching lawsuit about nine years ago, in which the most determined effort was made thru perjury and hired witnesses and hate and envy and malice to affix a charge of wanton immorality not so much upon Mr. Beecher personally, as upon one of the most prominent preachers of Christianity, and there was not a breath of suspicion begotten in any candid, honest mind as to the perfect innocence of Mr. Beecher during the whole trial. Not one suspicious circumstance was established.

The first notice of the assault on his character was made years before the trial by a notoriously infamous fallen woman who declared that "the spirits" had demanded of Mr. Beecher that he should publicly advocate the doctrine of free love, and as he had refused they were going to blast and ruin him. She was an open paramour of Tilton's and a willing conspirator of his against Mr. Beecher. The mere fact of all the conspirators being such notorious villains and criminals ot to have established the perfect innocenee of the accused without any rebuttal of their testimony; for if he had been a guilty, depraved, dishonest wretch like them, they would have loved him.

The Rescue has no admiration for Mr. B. No other living man could have done so much for temperance as he might if he chose. His father was a gallant advocate of it. The son with a thousand times greater opportunity has never helped it for 20 years at least. His acts and words and pen have at various times grievously discouraged and wounded it and have no doubt turned many a young person aside from being a worker in the most important quarter of the Master's vineyard, where there is the greatest scarcity and greatest need and loudest call for laborers.

But whoever accuses him of guilt in the matter of the Tilton scandal is as guilty of crime as if he had of his own unaided malice contrived the whole villainous scheme. No man has a right to make a charge of infamy against anyone without due cause, much less when it has been thoroly disproved. Before the trial the Rescue predicted that should his innocence be ever so clearly established, the enemies of decency who had condemned him unheard, would continue to condemn him right along, same as if he had been proved guilty, and so it has turned out.

There is one class of men who should be charitably considered in this matter; they reason thus: "Had I been in the place of the accused, and opportunity occurred to betray my friend and my friend's wife and act the villian and hypocrite, would I not have done so?" "Certainly I would." "And is H W. B. any better man than I; any more virtuous or honest than I am? No, certainly not." Then the case is clear, "I would have done so, therefore he did so;" and that kind of man who argues thus condems every one that is accused of any sin or wrong whatever; and never believes any one innocent. Such a man needs pity; next time we see such charges repeated, let us pity the utterer in due form and send him kindly and earnest recommendation to cast the devil of depravity out of his own heart, for he sadly needs relief.

SPELLING.

The *Emancipator* tho a friend to spelling reform thinks the Rescue in error in writing bot, thot, ot etc., as it should be baut, aut etc. The Rescue never pretended to put forward its present method as a system to be adopted by the country at large. A few abominable and glaring excrescences and absurdities are abandoned to show people that it is neither sacrilegious, profaue or sinful to depart from an ancient barbarous custom which can plead no excuse save that it is an *ancient* abuse.

Thousands of people have never given the matter a thot; they learned to spell once partially, and having learned as children, they have always supposed that to really does spell *tu* and that cow spells *kow* whereas all the doctors and scientists in the world must admit that it spells *sow*; we have accustomed ourselves not only to an absurdity but to a falshood and a great many of them and we are teaching them to the rising generation.

As to *bot*, there is no need of it being sounded baut or differently from dot. The old English word *bought* is pronounced in one part of England bout, in another bote and baut and boot; in Scotland boht and boaht. In Britain dog is called doag, doog, doug, dug, daug, according to the locality. There is no necessity for having a dozen dipthong variations of the sound of o in bot, thot, sot. Our language wants urgently some law and authority and common sense in its orthografy. A great many radical changes. It seems a duty to begin moderately and modestly to assail the superstitious taboo which surrounds our Pagan spelling, and to try to induce writers and scholars and printers to declare in some measure their independence of an absurd and to some extent a sinful fashion when we consider the waste of precious time imposed upon the pupils of our schools, has become a duty.

All our writers and printers might as well write hav, giv, gon, definit, prolog, hym, spel, wil, rumatism, tru, blu, tu and leave out those retched ws, ughs, hs and double and silent letters which are of no possible utility, but wofully mar and disfigure the otherwise grandest language of the world. Many people are deterred from doing this by the fear of being thot ignorant, if they dont spell the old way. But a great many would hide in that way their incapacity to remember the old hieroglifics, which is by no means a sign of ignorance any more than incapacity to play the violin is. Of course to write pigg or catt, discloses a lack of schooling, but when people forget how that obstinate bigot Dr. Johnson ruled that we should spell irrelevant, persistence, assistance, adolescence, aqueduct, degradation and a few hundred other words, as people do with very few exceptions, it is no more an indication of ignorance than the inability to repeat the nursery rimes which were sung over their cradle in the long long ago.

TEMPERANCE GROCERIES.

There are two advertised in the Rescue doing business in San Francisco ready to supply customers either in the city or in the country, any where this side of Omaha, and China. No occasion for any jealousy or opposition between the two, for there is business enough for ten more for country trade and fifty more for city custom.

When Good Templars in the country or inland towns have a neighbor who keeps a square temperance grocery and sells at fair prices, the most proper thing for them to do is to patronize and help the business of their own neighbor; but where temperance men in the city or country patronize those who sell liquor or keep a beer den, they are arming the leag of free rum to destroy the Sunday, the liberties, the lives of our people and to reduce our country to the pauperism and degradation of all beer and gin countries.

There are rumselling groceries that would have to give up their ruinous business if all the temperance people withhdrew their trade; and there are dramshops that would have to shut up but for the temperance people who buy cigars there. Some of these characters would have to quit if they lost the $200 or $300 a year derived from the temperance people, and when that is the case, it is the latter who keep up the sources of crime and pauperism.

And there must always be a great saving in dealing with the square honest traders who are advertised in the Rescue; enough to enable you to indulge in the course of the year in a good many little extra comforts or pleasures which otherwise would seem out of place.

Dealing with a temperance grocery is taking an important step in cleaning out the worst sources of the crime and pauperism and misery which keeps us all constantly on the watch to avoid being robbed or imposed upon by frauds. And when we know the villainous attempts that are made to injure and ruin temperance men in business, we should stand shoulder to shoulder and help one another.

519 Post St. or 1901 Bush Street will supply you on the best of terms.

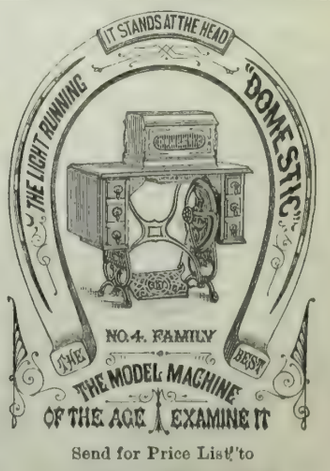
COL. J. T. LONG.

This talented and popular orator labored for some months in Oregon, and all reports coming thence thus far have borne uniform testimony to the excellence and efficiency of his work and to the hearty appreciation he met with there. Large numbers of new recruits from the ranks of the valuable citizenship of our sister State were added thru his efforts to the existing lodges where he lectured, and quite a number of vigorous and populous new lodges were added to the former list. The season was the most unfavorable too for successful work.

In California where he had a favorable opportunity of addressing an audience he was received with an enthusiastic appreciation and made a deep and lasting impression upon those who heard him. In Woodland, Davisville, Sacramento, Oakland and San Francisco, Col. Long will be remembered as an earnest, faithful, eloquent pleader for the emancipation of the drink enslaved millions, for equal human rights, for the claims of humanity and justice; thoroly impressed with the grandeur and importance of the cause he advocated with such hearty eloquence, in thoro sympathy with every honest effort to rid the world of bondage, he wins a ready welcome among the good and true and may always count upon a numerous company of hearty genuine friends among the workers in the golden west, who hope to have the pleasure at some future time of giving him a right royal welcome when his home duties will permit him to make a more extended stay with us. To hear of grand successes in the field of his future labor will be most welcome news to his many friends on the Pacific Coast.

Beatty's Organs.—The two Organs for Butte Co. reported some weeks ago as missing, have reached Marysville, with a freight bill to pay of $45, a rate the consignee says, of about $225 per ton. That is moderate enough seeing it is only about 25 times what it would have cost to send them from New York to China, more than half way round the world. The nation could build a thru road from here to New York and save its whole cost in the savings of extortionate freights in a few years. And that is the only possible way to solve the problem.

The Chinese.—There is one and only one rational method of dealing with the Chinese problem. Shut the grogshops and loose the murderous grasp of the rumseller and brewer from the throat of the white working men, and we want no legislation to sweep away the Chinaman. He is only here at the beck of the rumseller who can't afford to let the white man attend to his work half the time, so John must do the rest and most of it.



Send for Price List to

J. W. EVANS,

29 Post Street, - - - - - San Francisco,

HOME PROTECTION ASSOCIATION.

The Home Protection Association of California was incorporated February 2, 1882, under the following Declaration of Principles:

The objects of this association are to obtain and organize means for the rigid enforcement of all laws restricting the sale of intoxicating liquors, particularly the Sunday laws; to secure the enactment of such other laws relating to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as may tend to render existing laws more effective; to obtain such additional legislation as may seem to be most expedient and effectual to protect our homes from the insidious and destructive influences growing out of this traffic, and to diminish the burdens of taxation by further restricting this, the chief cause of idleness, crime, pauperism and insanity; to create by the distribution of temperance literature and public addresses, an intelligent, just and merciful public sentiment, which shall give practical force to temperance principles, and all other things suitable and proper to fully carry out and accomplish the objects and purposes hereinbefore set forth.

One object of the Association is to charter Auxiliary Associations in every town in California. The plan is simple and as follows:

MODE OF PROCEDURE.

Any 10 or more persons over 16 years of age may sign a request or application addressed to the Home Protection Association of California, for a *charter* to form an Auxiliary Association in (name of place), agreeing to sign the Register *when received*, which Register has a printed heading stating the object of the Association as above set forth. All are to pay $1.00 each yearly so long as a member. Five dollars are to be forwarded with the application for a Charter, for which a Charter and a complete set of books with Register sufficient for 600 names will be immediately sent, together with copies of the constitution and all necessary papers. Upon receipt of the charter and books, a meeting should be called, when all the applicants should sign the Register and any others who may so desire, when officers are to be elected and proceed in accordance with the constitution. Of the $1.00 paid by each member, 50 cents of the same is to be paid to the State Association for the payment of Lecturers and Organizers, and the distribution of temperance literature, and all other things which may forward the objects of the Association. The remaining 50 cents is to be used by the Auxiliary Association for expenses etc. The plan is simple and easy. If you feel the necessity for action the thing is quickly done. In half a day 10 or more names can be secured, the $1.00 paid in and the $5.00 sent to the State Secretary for the Charter and books.

Officers of the State Association: Otis Gibson, Pres. 916 Washington St. S. F.; Dr. R. H. McDonald, Treas., Pacific Bank, S. F.; Geo. Babcock, State Supt. R. S. Wade, State Secretary, 76 Montgomery Block, San Francisco.

Directors: Stephen G. Nye, J. L. Lyon, E. Wadsworth, Joseph A. Fairbanks, R. Thompson, George Babcock, Geo. T. Hanly, Otis Gibson, Will D. Gould, Geo. B. Katzenstein.

IN MEMORIAM.—Notices have been given at various times that In Memoriam resolutions will not be published in the RESCUE, but still they continue to be sent regularly, without date or place of death, with no intimation whether the age was 13 or 81, and constructed in language and pattern that have been worn out a thousand times and are obsolete. The organ of the order should register the date and place of death, the name, age, sex, standing, record and qualities of every member that is called home from our circle. And the memorial notice should be in decorous terms and shape, and should be respectful to the memory of the deceased, satisfactory to the bereaved and creditable to the Order. It is a very simple affair to write an appropriate memorial notice, but it is impossible to frame one in this office from the material presented in the resolutions that generally come to hand. Therefore, be it understood, memorial notices will be readily inserted, but resolutions that contain no particulars from which a respectful notice can be framed, will in the future receive no attention. Twice during the past year the name of the deceased was omitted in the resolutions sent for publication beside many other irregularities and it is time this matter should receive decorous attention.

OREGON.

OFFICE OF GRAND SECRETARY, I. O. G. T., EUGENE CITY, Or., April 24, 1882.

TO SUBORDINATE LODGES.

The G. L. of Oregon will meet at The Dalles on Tuesday, June 20th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

O. & C. R.R.Co. will sell round trip tickets to Delegates on presenting their credentials at their home stations, at a reduction of 40 per cent., good from June 17th to 24 inclusive.

Oregon Railway and Navigation Co. will return delegates who paid full fare going at a reduction of 80 per cent on presenting my certificate at "The Dalles" ticket office

Remember to purchase tickets for round trip at home for Portland, at all O. & C. R. R. Stations. Ask for return tickets for Grand Lodge, and start Saturday, the 17th to be on time.

Representatives to G.L. must be chosen at the first regular meeting in May, and the basis of representation is one for the Charter, and one for every 40 members or fraction thereof when it exceeds twenty, based on the returns for quarter just ending, and it is hoped that each lodge in the jurisdiction will be represented, as we are assured the citizens of The Dalles will give us a warm welcome and aid us to make this session one of the most pleasant in our annals.

The R. W. G. T. has designated the first week in May as "Banner Week," and requests that every Lodge on the continent of America make a special effort during this week, in Sunday-schools, day-schools, lodge rooms and personal canvassing, to increase the circulation of the "Youth's Temperance Banner," published by National Temperance Society, at 58 Reade St., New York City.

Returns.—Do not fail to send in the returns early in the term, in fact, as soon as your officers are installed, that I may have time to make out my yearly report in due time for Grand Lodge session.

Anticipating a hearty compliance in the matter of returns, and congratulating you all on the continued prosperity of the Order in our own State, I am faithfully and fraternally yours, J. E. HOUSTON, G. Sec'y.

MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

I. O. G. T. OF CAL.

Every Good Templar between ages of 20 and 60 eligible if medical examination passed.

Two DIVISIONS, A and B. Benefits in A, $1,000; in B, $2,000. Entrance fee in A, $4; in B, $5. A member of one joining the other pays half fee; under 49 eligible to both.

Classes: 1st, 20 to 29 yrs; 2d, 30 to 39; 3d, 40 to 48; 4th, 49 to 55; 5th, 56 and upwards.

Assessments. On the death of a member each member of his division shall be assessed, 1st class, 75c; 2d, 90c; 3d, $1.15; 4th, $1.40; 5th, $1.70.

Notice of assessment payable in 30 days.

Benefits payable within 60 days, 1st class, 60c; 2d, 75c; 3d, $1; 4th, $1.25; 5th, $1.60.

For further particulars apply to G. W. S., Sacramento.

No Lodge dues, rents, officers' salaries or banquets to pay for; nothing to pay but bare cost of insuring healthy, sober lives. Consequently, such institutions are the cheapest and safest in the world; ours has the least costly machinery of any. One old insurance company East has received in premiums 218 millions, and paid out for losses 57 millions, which is less than the company's receipts for interest on their customers money.

GOOD TEMPERANCE PAPERS TO .TAKE

WEEKLIES.	PER YEAR.
"Casket," Napanee, Canada	$1 00
"Freeman," Parkersburg, W. Va	2 00
"Irrepressible Conflict," Marshall, Mo	50
"Kansas Methodist," Topeka	1 25
"Lever," Detroit, Mich	1 50
"Living Issue," Cooperstown, N. Y	1 50
"Mirror," Los Angeles	1 50
"National Liberator" (Ill'd), Chicago	50
"Pacific Censor," Vancouver, W. T	1 50
"Prohibitionist," Lewiston, Me	50
"Signal" (W. C. T. U.), Chicago, Ill	1 50
"Signal," Delaware, Ohio	2 00
"Saturday Anvil," Washington, D. C	1 00
"Temperance Banner," Little Rock, Ark	1 00
"Temperance Review," Minneapolis, Minn	1 75
"Tribune"	1 00
"Transcript," Santa Cruz	——
"Truth," Baltimore, Md	1 00
"Tidal Wave," Columbus Grove, Ohio	1 00
"Watchman," Halifax, N. S	1 00

MONTHLY.	PER YEAR.
"Our Union" (W. C. T. U.), 53 Bible House, N. Y	$0 60
"National Temperance Advocate," 58 Reade St., N.Y.	1 00
"Youths' Temperance Banner" (copies over 4)	12
"National Freeman" (64 pages), Chicago	1 75
"Amendment," Avon, N. Y	50
"Gem," 12 Cannon St., N. Y	50
"Crusader," London, Can	50

SEMI-MONTHLY.	PER YEAR.
"Chief," Fort Atkinson, Wis	$1 00

OPEN LODGES AND PUBLIC MEETINGS.

For distribution at public meetings or once a month the RESCUE will be sent to one address at $2.00 per 100, and in packages of 20 to 50 will be sent once a month for a year for 24 cents per copy or $4.80 for 20 copies a year. At this rate there is no paper published anywhere that is cheaper. It is suggested that lodges try this method of introducing temperance literature but the best plan is to get a weekly paper into the family by the year.

"WINES: SCRIPTURAL AND ECCLESIASTICAL."

The National Temperance Society has just published a new volume, with the above title, by Dr. Norman Kerr, of London. It presents a very complete and convincing array of authorities, ancient and modern, demonstrating beyond question the existence of two kinds of wine—the fermented and unfermented, the former intoxicating and harmful, the latter non-alcoholic and wholesome. It is a most conclusive answer to the unwarranted assumption that Jesus made and commended alcoholic, and, therefore, intoxicating and poisonous wine. It is one of the most valuable and scholarly contributions yet made to the literature of the Bible-wine question, and should be widely read, especially by every clergyman and by all friends of temperance in the land. 12mo, 130 pages. Price, 50 cents in cloth; 25 cents in paper covers. Address, J. N. STEARNS, Publishing Agent, 58 Reade Street, New York.

LAW AND LIQUOR.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Now that the battle has begun in earnest, this little pamphlet ought to be in the hands of every man in the State. It is clear-cut and forcible in an eminent degree, is well calculated to arouse the conscience and carry conviction home to the heart.

Every Good Templars' Lodge in the State should send for at least 100 copies for gratuitous distribution, as one has said:

"It will be hard to find 12 pages in any modern publication that will do better work in the cause of temperance, and temperance societies and temperance people will do well to circulate the pamphlet by thousands and tens of thousands."

In view of the great interests now at stake, and with an earnest desire to do good, we have reduced the price to $3 per hundred, postage included.

Send your orders to me at 25 Russ street, San Francisco, J. C. SIMMONS, or to RESCUE OFFICE.

DONT WAIT.

Our readers need not wait till they have $1,000 to spare, or even $100, to send for goods to H. A. Smith's Cash Grocery, advertised in another colum of this paper, but send for what you need or can spare the money for, if only $10 or less, and it will surely pay you, and that you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you have knocked at least one pin from under the whisky fabric which is struggling and striving for supremacy over every thing that is good or that opposes its rule in this beautiful land.

A VALUABLE ADVICE.

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LETTER FROM NEW SOUTH WALES.

The ninth annual session of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales was begun on Friday April 7th, and continued on the Saturday and Monday following. The G. W. C. T., L. E. Harcus presided, and the other executive officers were all in their places. The Grand Lodge Degree was conferred in an impressive manner upon more than 50 new members, the total number of representatives present being about 60; in addition to whom were many past representatives and others who were in possession of the Grand Lodge Degree by virtue of office in subordinate lodge. The returns for the past year showed that there were 57 lodges in existence, 8 instituted during the year while 6 had ceased working, one charter had been revoked and one surrendered leaving the number of lodges the same as at the beginning of the year's work. The total number of members in good standing was 2,861 a decrease of 321 altho no less than 2,112 had been initiated since the previous session. The suspensions for non payment of dues were 1,621 so that it will be seen that in every part of the world this curse of our Order exists. The finances of the Grand Lodge show a balance in the hands of the G. W. T. of $136 but this apparently favorable result is accounted for by the fact that positively no money has been expended except in salaries and the purchase of supplies. The following extracts from the report G. W. C. T., Harcus will show that he at least realizes the position that the Order should occupy:—

"The G. W. S. in his report will deal fully with our statistical and financial position, and hence it is unnecessary that I should in the slightest degree interfere with his duty in that respect; but we have yet to consider the question of our influence upon the outside world. I am obliged to confess that I cannot regard it with pleasure. So far as I am able to see, it is no greater now than it was two years ago, and to me the reason is plain. Our Order is too cheap. We shall never succeed in reforming the world by simply expending a shilling or eighteen pence a quarter on our lodges. Unless the lodges are placed in funds they cannot work, and unless the Grand Lodge is in the same position we may as well rest from our labor and leave the work to others. I have no hesitation in saying that the financial basis of our Order is a disgrace to the Good Templars of Australasia, for the fault is not confined to our colony. There is not a member in the length and breath of the land who could not if he would, spare 12 cents a week for the purpose of rescuing the fallen, of which one-third might be devoted to extending the Order thruout the jurisdiction. This would give the Grand Lodge an income $6,500 a year, and, with this amount at our disposal some good might be done. The time has now come, as it appears to me, when this question must come under our consideration, and hence I have felt it my duty to introduce it. The Order cannot be worked upon the present basis any longer, of that I am convinced. Some change must be made, and that immediately if our Order is to do the work for which it was established.

"In making suggestions for the future government of the Order I must place first and foremost this question of a revision of our financial system. An income from capitation tax of some $800 a year is absurdly small, and the lodges cannot expect with the extent of territory that we have to cover, that anything can possibly be done in the way of extending and consolidating the Order. With our population we ought to have at least 10,000 members in our midst, but the amount at the disposal of the Grand Lodge Executive is utterly insufficient to enable them to do anything towards the propagation of our principles. Individual members of the Order, at their own cost, have done wonders in the past, but it is not creditable to us that we should expect this to be done in the future. I would recommend that in order to make a commencement in this direction, the Grand Lodge should at once increase the capitation tax to not less than one shilling (24 cts.) per quarter, for I am firmly convinced that no aggressive work can be undertaken for less than that. In my last report I recommended the members of the Grand Lodge 'to make some provision to improve our financial position, so as to enable us to act with the greater degree of boldness against the great foe of the human race;' but, altho this recommendation was adopted as it stood, no action in the premises was taken, and I have accordingly felt it to be my duty to make this definite and specific recommendation now.

"I would also recommend that the G. W. C. T. be required to devote his whole time to the work of the Order, and that in order to enable him to do this the sum of $1,500 be voted him for his support in the interim. At first sight, and in view of the financial position of the Grand Lodge, this proposal may appear to be a somewhat startling one; but it seems to me that it is the only course that can be adopted, failing the adoption of my previous recommendation. If an energetic and zealous brother can be found who will take the work of the Grand Lodge in hand, and, when not otherwise engaged, do his utmost towards the extension of the Order and its principles, I firmly believe that much good will result, and the amount of money thus expended will, before the year is over, be more than recouped to our Grand Lodge Treasury."

It is of course almost needless to state that these recommendations of the G. W. C. T. were not adopted by the Grand Lodge, the "cheap John" policy being just as prevalent at the antipodes as in other parts of the world, but it is satisfactory to know that they received in Bro. Harcus' own words "a very much greater measure of support than I anticipated." The election of officers resulted as follows:—Simeon Brown, G. W. C. T.; G. H. Wigley, G. W. C.; J. P. F. Walker, G. W. V. T.; R. R. Jack, G. W. S.; W. F. McDowell. G. W. T.; Rev. J. Hicks, G. W. Ch.; J. Cush, G. W. M.; W. Pidcock, G. S. J. W.; L. E. Harcus, P. G. W. C. T. These brethren with the appointed officers were duly installed. Bro. L. E. Harcus, P. G. W. C. T. and W. B. James, P. G. W. S. were elected representatives to the Worthy Grand Lodge of Australasia, meeting in Dunedin, New Zealand in November next. The business transacted was of the usual character and the session closed to meet again on Good Friday 1882.

A TEMPERANCE PARTY.

The necessity for political action in regard to the liquor traffic is no longer a question of dispute or doubt. But the best *mode* of securing the desired action is what divides the temperance hosts. Brother Winchester in an able article in the RESCUE of May 5, shows up the status of the old parties—and his utter distrust that any good results can come by perpetuating either of them in power.

And nothing can be more pertinent nor potent, than his statement—that the Democrats deprived of the Sons of the Emerald Isle, and their whisky, and the Republicans deprived of the Teuton, and his beer, would be like Samson shorn of his locks—and powerless for good or evil.

The purpose of this brief article is to call the attention of the voters in the Lodges and Christian churches of California to this well-known fact, that neither of the old parties *dare* to do anything that will offend either of the tippling elements above named. It is true there are some good men who are leaders in both of the parties—who wish it were otherwise—but who consider it political suicide to affront so large a vote.

Now how can any sane man expect any action from a party (that is dependent on the drinking element) that will advance temperance or hasten Prohibition.

All true temperance men are working for Prohibition as the goal—the success of Kansas and Maine—and hundreds of towns and counties have proved that Prohibition does prohibit. No man that is posted—no matter what his belief, denies this. Then if the only solution of this question is the passage of a Prohititory law for California—is it wise for any temperance man to talk and work and pray, in the lodge, in the church—everywhere, and then *vote* to put men in office who *bribe* voters with strong drink, who manipulate primary and convention by the same means—and then expect us to vote and work for them because we *belong* to their party?

Who is fooled at every election, is it the liquor men or the temperance people? How many more elections which are scenes of drunkenness and debauchery must we witness before we are satisfied that nothing can be gained for our cause by letting the creatures of the liquor traffic dupe and deceive us, by lashing the people into a white heat every election over some silly party twaddle.

Since Arthur has signed the Chinese bill, what issue is there to divide Republicans and Democrats in California? Is not this a good and favorable time to have a People's party for Sabbath and Home Protection? Is it not high time to have a little common sense exercised by voters, and give the dear people a little show to *run* the government, while the professional politician be relegated to back seats, to improve their morals and manners?

The Grangers of California—the bone and sinew of the State—the lovers of law and order—in fact, all the better classes of society, who are disgusted with the defiant arrogance of the "League of Freedom," would hail with joy an opportunity to vote for *men*, who are not slaves to the dominion and power of strong drink.

It is time that some of the "powers that be," made a loud call, to meet in some central part of the State, to form a Party, that will carry out its promises, and be faithful and obedient to the behests of the people.

Our G. W. C. T. in a recent article said that in 20 years, we would win this fight. And I asked myself is it possible that our temperance people have given up, that for 20 more long years, we are to sacrifice the bright boys of California on the altar of Bacchus, before the Fatherhood of our State will assert itself and throw off this yoke of the "League of Hell," that means the ruin and debauchery of their daughters and sons. Some faithless souls will say, we will get beat. Suppose we do—for one I want a chance to vote for principle, and as soon as 5,000 votes are cast for Temperance in California, then we become a recognized factor in the politics of our State—and never will until we vote as we pray.

PROHIBITIONIST.

FROM A MINISTER.

ED. RESCUE:—For some 6 months the RESCUE has come regularly to me. The spirited manner of the paper—not the result of vile spirits—has aroused my attention to seriously think. Is there real use in what ordinarily might be styled such a tirade against the use of ardent spirits, which the whole world in all ages has used? At first I thot not, tho it was plain that an immense good would accrue to the wicked world if alcohol could be banished from it, and as I thot it useless to hope thus, better try on, with all the moral suasion christianity and religion could bring, to reach as many as God in mercy might call out. But to cut matters short, by carefully reading the RESCUE 6 months, in the meantime looking around at the horrid devastation of human beings, laboring with some to try to have them desist, and having my sympathies exceedingly enlisted for the poor, helpless wives and children, suffice it to say, that I am completely, entirely and forever convinced the RESCUE is right and I am willing and anxious to join in "nothing short of a sweeping National Prohibitory law" on the subject. I have joined the Good Templars Lodge in this place, and on last evening presented the names of 6 candidates, and mean to throw my whole influence into the scale of prohibition. The Temperance movement may depend on me henceforth every time, while conducted as honestly, fairly and religiously as it seems to be now, and I shall feel it partly my responsibility to see that efforts are directed in this channel.

I have selected pieces from the RESCUE to read for "the good of the Order" from time to time, and am going to get just as many to take the paper as possible here in this stronghold of Satan.

Many of our Order here, however, are in straitened circumstances. Many alcohol has robbed and ground down in various ways. Some widows and orphans made so and poor, by drink on the part of their natural protectors, now gone, that I simply ask; suppose we get up a club, so a roll of RESCUES can come to one address, can you furnish copies cheaper than $1.25? I feel very thankful to some one, whomever it may be, for sending it so long. I may be able to return the compliment to some one else, and if his heart is anything like mine, he will be convinced.

I wish to add too, that I am almost as much pleased with the course of the paper in standing so strong against tobacco. I have long thot the use of it, as it drains the system of its natural moisture, created a thirst for something else, which naturally led to strong drink. I see that nearly every drunkard is slobbering tobacco spittle. Drunkenness and tobacco using are twin evils.

I have long thot, too, it about time an improvement or reform was made in our way of spelling. So much valuable time taken now to make good spellers, when so much other useful knowledge must be omitted. We have so much now, in this age to live for, that there seems need of a thousand reforms. Yours very truly, ———

May 12, 1882.

NOTICE OF ABSENCE.

The friends and patrons of the undersinged are respectfully notified that he will take his summer vacation during the month of June. His dental rooms, however, will be open as usual; at Oakland, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and at Vallejo, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of each week, for July appointments. About the first week in June I will start with my family for Yosemite and take one months' rest.

DUE notice will be circulated of Home Protection meeting on Saturday evening, and on Saturday, June 3d. C. N. FOX, Esq., is expected to give the address.

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272 Silver Star,M.,Butte City, B.G. Heartley
319 Protection, M., Colusa, J. B. Danner.
379 Bridgeport, Su., Sycamore, P. A. Earp.

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY.

112 Reform, Th., Pacheco, Thomas Simpson
116 Brentwood, Tu., Brentwood Mrs. Sarah E. Smith.
255 Star of Empire, Sa., Judsonville, William J. Robinson.
288 Carbondale, W., Nortonville, Mrs. Rebecca Evans.
330 Lily, Sa., Brentwood, Alison Byer.
331 Twilight, M., Walnut Creek. J. M. Hinman.
349 Excelsior, Th., Byron, Vernon Taylor.

DEL NORTE COUNTY.

398 Crescent City, Sa., Crescent City, R. S. McLellan.

EL DORADO COUNTY.

305 Mt. Aukum, Su., Fair Play, Miss Susie J. Choate.
310 Young America, Sa., Pleasant Valley, Miss Nancy Clapp.
410 Marshall, Tu., Coloma, Jos. T. Blundell
450 Greenwood, W., Greenwood, B. B. Dobbas.
455 Georgetown, M., Georgetown, Mrs. Fannie Shephard.
456 Placerville, Tu., Placerville, Rev. B. F. Taylor.
457 Mt. Pleasant, Sa., Grizzly Flat, Stephen Jeffrey.
462 El Dorado, F., Diamond Springs, C. D. Brooke.
484 Union, Sa., Clarksville, Jno. H. Tong

FRESNO COUNTY.

232 Red Banks, Sa., Big Dry Creek, William H. Paddock.
243 Eden, W., Kingsburg, A. A. Smith.
290 Madera, Sa., Madera, E. W. Turner.
365 Blooming, Sa.,Kings River,Miss Maggie Burnett.
388 "C. C. Colony.," M., Fresno City, Mrs. C. E. Spofford.
390 Wild Flower, Sa., Wild Flower, B. F Prather.
397 Valley View, Th., Selma, J. E. Whitson.
409 Fresno, F., Fresno, George Studer.
421 Star, Sa., Borden, Rev. S. S. Patterson
471 Fresno Flats, Sa., Fresno Flats, C. S. Davis.

HUMBOLDT COUNTY.

269 Humboldt, Tu., Eureka, L.B.King-bury
270 Mountain, Su., Bridgeville, T. M. Burns.
322 Hydesville, M., Hydesville, S. C. Boom
362 Petrolia, Sa., Petrolia, E. D Daugherty
363 North Star, Sa., Arcata, G. W. Hopkins
367 Rohnerville, Sa., Rohnerville, Mrs. Mary A. Keyser.
400 Trinidad, Su., Trinidad, F. Cabarris.
439 Port Kenyon, M., Port Kenyon, J. D. Ferrill.
458 Upper Mattole, F., Upper Mattole, W. H. Roscoe.
460 Table Bluff, Sa., Table Bluff, J. C. Foss
464 Garberville, Sa., Garberville, John McMillan.

KERN COUNTY.

237 Kernville, Tu., Kernville, Alvin Fay.
494 Star of Glenville, Sa., G'ville, L.Gurnett
495 Kern Island, Tu., Bakersfield, J.S.Kline
498 Weldon, Sa., Weldon, H. B. True.
500 Old River, F., Bakersfield, J. H. Patten
501 Shamrock, Sa., Bakersfield, T. C. Morrison.

LAKE COUNTY.

350 Middletown, W., Middletown, J. L. Read.

LASSEN COUNTY.

211 Lake View, Sa., Janesville, Samuel H. Painter.
355 Mount Hope, Sa., Hayden Hill, Mrs. A. T. Stanley.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

103 Santa Monica, Tu., Santa Monica, W. W. Elliott.
151 Santa Ana, W., Santa Ana, H. E. Ford
173 Pasadena, F., Pasadena, G. W. Dyer.
174 Pomona, Th., Pomona, J. B. Parker.
233 Downey, F., Downey, Mrs. Abbie W. Livermore.
238 Westminster, F., Westminster, R. T. Harris.
246 Orange, F., Orange, M. A. Yarnall
258 El Monte, F., El Monte, E. G. Graves
276 Spadra, F., Spadra, J. B. Parker.
299 Merrill, Sa., Los Angeles, Mrs. Mary L. Gould.
473 Savannah, Tu., Savannah, E. A. Beardsley.
477 Evergreen, Tu., Compton, Rev. J. B, Green.
485 Azusa, Sa.,'Azusa, Geo. Wright.
490 Duarte, Th., Duarte, A. T. Taylor.

MARIN COUNTY.

244 San Rafael, F., San Rafael, Rev. W. M. Woodward.
252 Tomales, Sa., Tomales, W. F. Bassett

MARIPOSA COUNTY.

143 Buckingham, Su., Mariposa, Joseph R. Green.
157 Cathay's Valley, Sa., Indian Gulch, S. M. Pate.
175 Mariposa, Sa., Mariposa, T. J. Hodgson
187 Hornitos, Sa., Hornitos, A. W. Robinson
382 Coulterville, F., Coulterville, John S. Murphy.
497 White Rock, Th., Lewis, Jacob Lewis.

MENDOCINO COUNTY.

101 Manchester,Sa., Manchester, H. B. Scott
117 Caspar, Sa., Caspar,Clarence E. DeCamp
153 Boone, Sa., Booneville, T. E. Rawles.
259 Willitsville, Tu., Willits, J.C. Thompson
334 Little River, Sa., L. River, J. P Marsen
338 Wideawake, Sa., Westport, Miss E. N. Fowler.
341 Hopland, Sa., Hopland, Eliza Dooley.
344 Mt. Nebo, Sa., Point Arenas, J. S. Woodin.
380 Rescue, Tu.,Mendocino, Oscar W. Everson.
396 Ukiah, Tu., Ukiah, Geo. McCowen.
430 Gualala, Sa., Gualala, James N Ward.
437 Navarro, Tu., Navarro, Eugene Peeples.

MERCED COUNTY.

223 Plainsburg, Sa., Plainsburg, William Lauder.
279 Snelling, Su., Snelling, G. W. Smith,
298 Central Point, Sa., Central Point, S. A. Smith.
376 Merced Falls, Su., Merced Falls, Mrs. H. Nelson.
459 Merced, M., Merced, James Corley.
502 Cunningham, Sa., Plainsburg, Lee Fox

MODOC COUNTY.

129 Lake City, Tu., Lake City, John S Linscott.
230 Cedarville, Th., Cedarville, W. R. Brown
275 Mt. Bidwell F., Fort Bidwell, F. Anderson.
496 Modoc, M., Alturas, J. L. Kerr.

MONO COUNTY.

191 Chapel, Sa., Coleville, C. M. Taylor.
346 Pro Bono Publico, M., Bodie, Miss F. M. Hayden.

MONTEREY COUNTY.

131 Salinas, M., Salinas City, E. K. Abbott.
357 Del Monte, W., Monterey, John R. Patrick.
446 Castroville, Th., Castroville, A. H. Longley.

NAPA COUNTY.

111 Aqua Pura, M., Napa, C. C. Dunn.
368 Monroe, Sa., Calistoga, H. E. Cyrus.
385 Yountville, F., Yountville, J. W. Blair

NEVADA COUNTY.

12 Sylvania, Tu., Grass Valley, Elam Biggs
201 Nevada, F., Nevada City, J. M. Walling.
304 Donner Lake, F., Truckee, Wm. Douglass.
369 North San Juan, Sa., North San Juan, Rev. E. A. Hazen.
387 Perseverance, F., Rough and Ready, Wm. Grant.

PLACER COUNTY.

107 Centennial, Tu., Colfax, Mrs. E. D. Story
113 Lincoln, Sa., Lincoln, Jos. Tomasech.
127 Star of the Hill, Su., Forest Hill. J. N. Burke.
133 Crystal Water, Sa., Michigan Bluff, F. B. Ellsworth.
136 Rosy Crown, Sa., Iowa Hill, J. S. Lakin.
150 Auburn, W., Auburn, Mrs. Ellen Foster
154 Clipper Gap, Sa., Clipper Gap, Mrs. H. M. Ferris.
216 Nil Desperandum, Sa., Dutch Flat, Charles E. Uren.
218 Isabella, Su., Gold Run, J. L. Stoakes
260 Sheridan, Sa., Sheridan, Y. Dougherty.
261 Roseville, Sa., Roseville, Mrs. J. D. Pratt.
313 Rocklin, Tu,, Rocklin, Carlton L. Clow.
339 Newcastle, Su., Newcastle, G. D. Kellogg.
406 Ophir, Sa., Ophir, Warren Reed.
451 Granite, Sa., Penryn, S. A. Wood.

PLUMAS COUNTY.

215 Taylorville-Rescue, F., Taylorville. Miss S. A. Hardgrave.
217 Crescent, W., Crescent Mills, Warren Kelly.
227 Bloomfield, Tu., Quincy, N. H. Hapgood.
228 Miners Sa., Greenville, T. R. Chapin.
360 Hope of Eureka Hill, Sa., Eureka Mills, W. H. Peller.
381 La Porte, Sa., La Porte, G. L. Reed.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY.

2 Siloam Sa., Sacramento, Mrs. M. A. Alsip.
51 Tu,Capital, Sacramento.Ed. Katzenstein.
144 Aerial, Sa., Michigan Bar, A. M. Addington.
183 Cosumnes, Sa., Cosumnes, F. J. Rhoades.
184 Star of the Plains, F., Florin, J. T. Amos.
188 Georgiana, Su., Isleton, Ida Gardiner.
230 Cresco, Tu., Galt, Jas. Ferguson.
287 Unity, M., Folsom, Mrs. J. F. Howe.

SAN BENITO COUNTY.

134 San Juan, F., San Juan, Mrs.M.A. Flint
424 Ruby, Sa., Hollister, L. Thornton.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

220 San Bernardino, M., San Bernardino,R. H. Curtis.
284 Riverside, W., Riverside, Jno.Hall,M.D.
443 Rincon, Sa., Chino, Chas. Hidden.
493 Lugonia, F., San Bernardino, J. B. Glover.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

242 Home, Sa., San Luis Rey. D. R. Foss.
263 Golden Rule, Tu., San Diego, J.W.Wescott.
264 Poway. Sa., Poway, G. W. Butterfield.
351 Monument, Tu., San Diego, O. N. Sanford.
435 Silver Gate, F., National City, W. S. Bullis.

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY.

7 California, Th., San Francisco, A. V. Thompson, 24th St., nr. Sanchez.
114 Evening Star, Th., San Francisco, R. B. Allen, No. 2607 Clay street.
120 Headlight, W., San Francisco, William Swabel, No. 235 O'Farrel.
130 Constitution, F., San Francisco, Frank A. Davis, No. 143 Fremont street.
160 Mission Star, Sa., San Francisco, Wm. Gorham, No. 577 Market St.
185 Life Boat, M., San Francisco, J. Moran, No. 1020 Montgomery Street.
186 Golden Gate, Tu., S. F., W. P. Joseph, Metropolitan Temple, 5th & Jessie Sts.
291 International, M., San Francisco, David Kerr, Nos. 47 & 49 Beale street.
293 Valley. Th., San Francisco, W. K. Forsyth, No. 719½ Gough street.
307 Pleasant Valley, M., San Francisco, T. H. Downing, No. 10 Market street.
314 Spring Valley, Tu., San Francisco, John E. Cline, No. 3014 Fillmore St.
417 Crystal, M., South San Francisco, Mrs. A. P. Ellis, cor. 18th and R. R Avenue.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.

115 Lockeford, W., Lockeford, Dr. D. J. Locke.
139 Woodbridge, M., Woodbridge, C. L. Newton.
182 Stockton, Tu., Stockton, M. J. Nightingale.
189 Lodi, F., Lodi, Geo. W. Hill.
253 Linden, F., Linden, John Chestnutwood
254 Mt. Vernon, F., Stockton, Geo. Norton.
315 Ripon, F., Ripon, J. T. Bloomer.
323 Farmington, Sa., Farmington, Mrs. O. D. Dyke.
373 Lathrop, Th., Lathrop, W. S. Reynor.
469 Wildwood, Sa., Atlanta, E. L. Moore.
472 Dexter, Sa., Dexter, J. W. Giles.
508 Valley Rose, Sa., French Camp, F. M. Trayler.

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY.

442 Arroyo Grande, Th., Arroyo Grande, J. E. Mosher.
444 San Luis Obispo, F., San Luis Obispo, W. P. Barnett.
445 Cambria, Sa., Cambria, Thaddeus Sherman.
447 Cayucos, Th., Cayucos, J. L. Raines.

SAN MATEO COUNTY.

56 Ocean, Sa., Halfmoon Bay, J. Compton.
190 Ocean Queen, Sa., Pescadero, Mrs. A. W. Goulson.
408 San Gregorio, F. San Gregorio, Adolph Shields.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

140 Santa Barbara, F., Santa Barbara, Chas. D. Crowell.
178 Rose of Lompoc, Sa., Lompoc, A. E. Gregg.
196 Stuart, S., Lompoc, M. F. Drumm.
204 Goleta, Sa., Goleta, F. E. Kellogg, Jr.
208 Carpinteria, Sa., Carpinteria, Geo. E. Robinson.
268 Vesper, Sa., Guadalupe, J. E. Murphy.
354 Seaside, Tu., Santa Barbara, P.L.Moore
428 Montecito, Th., Santa Barbara, Geo. Ferrier.
434 Lompoc Valley, Su., Lompoc, A. C. Lawrence.
436 Los Alamos, Sa., Los Alamos, Peter S. Coyner.
441 Positive, Sa., Santa Maria, Mrs. M. M. Thornburgh.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

71 Garden City, F. San Jose, E. M. Hills.
128 Columbia, Sa., Gilroy, J. W. Thomasson.
295 Granger, Sa., San Jose, W. H. Gilmore.
327 Golden Wreath, F., Mountain View, W. T. Triplett.
328 Victoria, W., Los Gatos, W. D. Hudson
393 Bay View, Sa., Santa Clara, L. B. Alexander.
399 Santa Clara, M.,Santa Clara, J.B.Farley
474 Saratoga, Sa.,Saratoga,Rev.C.M.Palmer.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

126 Watsonville, Tu., Watsonville, C. E. Taylor.
392 Pacific, Su., Boulder Creek, J. W. Peery
426 Ben Lomond, Su., Felton, D. H. Trout
499 Santa Cruz, Tu., Santa Cruz, Rev. W. L. Stevens.

SHASTA COUNTY.

102 Reading, Sa., Reading, J. H. Cooper.
155 Igo, Su. Igo, E. L. Ballou.
425 Battle Creek, Su., Ball's Ferry, Mrs. R. E. Winsell.
449 Mountain Pride, Su., Shingletown, F. P. McClain.
453 McDonald, F., Milville, J. J. Kem.
454 Eureka, Th.. Anderson. J. W. Spann.
486 Shasta, Sa., Pinckney, Geo. Moon.

SISKIYOU COUNTY.

142 Mt. Shasta, Sa., Mt. Shasta, Mrs. Belle Martin.
273 Mt. Bolivar, Sa., Callahans, Caroline M. Hayden.
333 Fort Jones, W., Fort Jones, W. L. Rogers.
466 Siskiyou, Sa., Oro Fino, L. W. Miller.

SIERRA COUNTY.

265 Forest City, F., Forest City, H. P. Bickford.
359 Sierra City, Sa., Sierra City, David Mitchell.
372 Alaska, Sa., Pike City, J. H. Beresford.

SOLANO COUNTY.

27 Mount Delight, Sa., Suisun, F. A. Chadburn.
64 Vallejo, Tu., Vallejo, Charles Daly.
137 Phœnix, Th., Benicia, H. A. Booth.
239 Denverton, Sa., Denverton, C. E. Garfield.
318 Pride of the River, W., Rio Vista, Albt. Baker.
320 Fairfield, M., Fairfield, J. H. Williamson
364 Dixon, Th., Dixon, Stewart McBride.
415 Alamo, F., Elmira, G. W. Frazer.
461 Willow Spring, F., Birds Landing, J. B. Clothier.
488 Binghamton, Sa., Binghamton, H. W. Engles.

SONOMA COUNTY.

32 Star of Hope, M., Healdsburg, George W. Dow.
146 Horicon, Sa., Fisherman's Bay, J. E. Hickman.
156 Valley Ford, Sa., Valley Ford, Benj. Fowler.
161 Petaluma, M., Petaluma, A. G. Twist.
166 Geyser, Sa., Geyserville, Mrs. E. Winder.
167 Sebastopol, Th., Sebastopol, J. U. Graeff
176 Forestville, Sa., Forestville, J. E. McIntosh.
256 Bloomfield, Th., Bloomfield, P. C. Smith.
274 Fulton, F., Fulton, Frank Briggs.
356 Enterprise, Sa., Guerneville, N. E. Manning.
370 Santa Rosa, Tu., Santa Rosa, J. H. Richardson.
375 Dauntless, W., Stony Point, H. O. Brink
378 Two Rock, Sa., Petaluma. M. L. Freeman.
405 Azalea, Th., Occidental, D. N. Craig

STANISLAUS COUNTY.

109 Ceres, Tu., Ceres, P. W. Cook.
247 Fairview, Sa., Turlock, John B. Osborn
249 Star of Cottonwood, Sa., Hill's Ferry Matthew R. Lyle.
266 Morning Star, F., Modesto, J. J. Porter
326 Oakdale, Tu., Oakdale, Byron Seeber.
335 Knight's Ferry, W., Knight's Ferry, J. W. Dunlap.
465 Friendship, Sa., Hill's Ferry, Henry A. F. Miller.
503 Burneyville, Sa., Langworth, R. R. Snedigar.

SUTTER COUNTY.

97 Meridian, Sa., Meridian, E. G. Thornbrough.
158 Good Shepherd, F, Live Oak, A H. Hewitt.
172 Harmony, Sa., Nicolaus, J. M. Berry.
219 Defiance, Sa., Pleasant Grove, F. B. Pierce.
321 June, Sa., Yuba City, Mrs. M. E. Moore
440 Yuba City W., Yuba City, Ed. Ellington.
452 North Butte, Su., West Butte, H. S. Graves.
487 Triumphant, Sa., South Butte, W. M. Wadsworth.

TEHAMA COUNTY.

192 Red Bluff, F., Red Bluff, M. J. Frank.
198 Tehama, Tu., Tehama, A. V. Wheeler.
306 Ricerville, Sa., Riceville, J. W. Tibbetts
308 Henleyville, Sa. Henleyville, J. W. Gill
309 Paskenta, Sa., Paskenta, T. D. Dollings.
311 Ivy, W., Red Bluff, C. H. Delvechio.
427 Paradise, Sa., Olimpo, C. S. Jobe.
438 Hercules, Sa., Red Bluff, Henry Smith
491 Elk Horn, W., Olimpo, John Monroe.

TRINITY COUNTY.

300 Beacon, Sa., Weaverville. G. B. Bassham
303 Western Star, Su., Hay Fork, John H. Vanderhoff.

TULARE COUNTY.

48 Visalia, F., Visalia, D. K. Zumwalt.
169 Grangeville, Sa., Grangeville, John Warswick.
181 Jonesa, Th., Hanford, G. T, Thornton.
195 Tulare, Tu., Tulare, Willis Faust.
257 Tipton, Th., Tipton, Jas. A. Wills.
296 Hanford, Tu., Hanford, Mrs. L. E. Cheadle.
301 Plano, Th., Plano, J. W. Loyd.
302 Porterville, Sa., Porterville, R. C. Redd
325 Lakeside, Sa., Short, H. H. Beckwith.
329 Pride of Tulare, F., Herrick's Cross, Mary E. Collins.
332 Elder Springs, F., Townsend, J. A. Hicks
352 Frazier Valley, Sa., Frazier, Jas. A. Kincaid.
374 Rockford, M., Porterville, R. N. Clack
391 Lone Oak, W., Hanford, S. A. Allen.
394 Farmersville, Sa., Farmersville, Jacob B. Spears.
479 Stokes Valley, Sa., Visalia, J. A. Boyd.
480 Lakeshore, Sa., Tipton, Dan'l K. Berry.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

122 Confidence, Su., Sonora, J. D. Williams.
135 Groveland, M., Groveland, Benj. Hunter.
262 Tuolumne, Su., Chinese Camp, W. H. Hosmer.
294 Jamestown, Sa., Jamestown. Miss Rebecca App
324 Bald Mountain, Tu., Sonora, Mrs. Sidney Smith.
336 Quartz Mountain, Su., Jamestown. Sarah E. Grant.
337 Table Mountain, Su., Jamestown, Mrs. Jane Beynon.
340 Soulsbyville, Sa., Soulsbyville, W. H. Barron.
342 Mountain View, Th., Columbia, W. H. Helton.
507 Rough and Ready, W., Sonora, Rev. Henry Neat.

VENTURA COUNTY.

209 Constancy, F., Ventura, Miss Myra Walbridge.
221 Scenega, Sa., Scenega, L. P. Guiberson.
235 Santa Paula, Sa., Santa Paula, Sam'l T. Todd.
236 Hueneme, Sa., Hueneme, Mary E. Clark.
411 Saticoy, Th., Saticoy, S. V. Tietsort.
416 Springville, Sa., Springville, Samuel Guthrie.
418 Mound, Sa., Ventura, Tyler Bither.
422 Ojai Valley, F, Nordhoff, Thomas Barrows.
489 Ventura, W., Ventura, R. R. Tanner.

YOLO COUNTY.

145 Antelope, Su., Dunnigans, W. B. Young.
163 Yolo, Tu., Yolo, Asa Petit.
165 Winters, F., Winters, V. Morris.
210 Chrysopolis, W., Woodland, J. J. Bowman.
224 Orion, Th., Davisville, Miss Nettie Marden.
366 Success. W., Grafton, M. C. Winchester
419 Capay, Sa., Capay, J. T. Brown.
429 Pleasant Prairie, Su., Woodland, E. L. Cox.
431 Faithful, Su., Black's Station, J. H. Murphy.
463 Semper Fidelis, Su., Madison, J. H. Connor.

YUBA COUNTY.

25 Marysville, F., Marysville, Frank W. Potter.
108 Knoxdale, F., Brownsville, Mrs. S. W. Knox.
124 Virginia, Sa., Marysville, Mrs. D. A. Hollister.
141 Cordua, Sa., Marysville, J. E. McMillan.
148 Rising Sun, F., Camptonville, Wm. Moore,
197 Wheatland, Tu., Wheatland, Miss Hattie Sheets.
226 Alpine, Sa., Strawberry Valley, C. T. Prindle.
278 Mountain Guard, F., Smartsville, J. A. Flint.
423 Prairie, Sa. Marysville, W. E. Gleason.
448 Elizabeth, Sa., Wheatland, P. L. Hutchinson.
476 Cornelian, Tu,, Marysville, Jno. C. Jenkins.
492 Browns Valley, Sa. Browns Valley, Jas. Robinson.

ARIZONA.

1 Garden Valley, M., Phœnix, Geo. H. Rothrock.
4 Tucson, F., Tucson, Mrs. M. H. Weffenden.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

7 Hilo, Sa., Hilo, J. H. Maby.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, Sa., Yokohama, W. T. Austin.

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

NO.	COUNTY.	NAME.	POSTOFFICE.
384	Alameda,	Charles H. Haile,	Alameda.
125	Amador,	J. W. Perry.	Plymouth.
104	Butte,	J. B. Mullen,	Cherokee
361	Calaveras,	A. J. Cooke,	Murphys.
319	Colusa,	J. H. Liening	Colusa.
288	Contra Costa,	F. Clifford,	Nortonville.
462	El Dorado,	J H. Gilmore.	Diamond Springs
—	Fresno,	S. N. Burch,	Easton.
269	Humboldt,	W. F. Brown,	Eureka.
299	Los Angeles,	W. D. Gonld,	Los Angeles.
175	Mariposa,	Chas. Converse,	Mariposa.
459	Merced	Geo. E. Isaacs,	Merced.
131	Monterey,	A. K Crawford,	Salinas.
201	Nevada,	Samuel Clutter,	Nevada.
339	Placer,	Geo. D. Kellogg.	Newcastle.
228	Plumas,	Moses Bull	Greenville.
248	Sacramento,	A. K. Crawford.	Elk Grove.
298	San Bernardino,	H.C.Brooke,	S.Bern'd'o
351	San Diego,	S. Whitmore,	San Diego.
114	San Francisco,	C. H. Peterson,	313 Page street, San Francisco.
182	San Joaquin,	Wm. Jones,	Stockton.
56	San Mateo,	J. Compton,	Half Moon Bay.
178	Santa Barbara,	Rev. S. S. Fisk.	Lompoc.
128	Santa Clara,	C. W. Pedlar,	Gilroy.
102	Shasta,	J. N. Chapell,	Reading.
415	Solano,	G. W. Frazer,	Elmira.
167	Sonoma,	L. O Coon,	Sebastopol.
266	Stanislaus,	Rev. M. D. Gage,	Modesto.
452	Sutter and Yuba,	H. S. Graves,	Yuba City
192	Tehama,	G. W. Jeffris	Red Bluff.
300	Trinity,	Geo. B. Jumper,	Weaverville.
195	Tulare,	Rev. F. H. Wales,	Tulare.
324	Tuolumne,	I. T. Holland,	Sonora.
236	Ventura,	L. C. Clark,	Hueneme.
366	Yolo,	Thos. J. Goin,	Grafton.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, Wm. Walker, Yokohama.

STATE DEPUTIES.

384 Alameda, James S. Naismith, Oakland.
386 Alameda, Mrs. V. A. Rix, Washington.
267 Amador, W. O. Clark, Drytown.
152 Amador, J. R. Johns, Amador.
470 Alameda, Rev. Geo. Morris, West End.
404 Butte, Rev. Peter Powers, Chico.
243 Fresno, A. A. Smith, Kingsburg.
161 Calaveras, H. R. Hughes, Angels Camp.
116 Contra Costa, Rev. W. H. Tubb Martinez.
290 Fresno, E. W. Turner, Madera.
495 Kern, Rev. J. S. Kline, Bakersfield.
299 Los Angeles, Will D. Gould, Los Angeles
299 Los Angeles, Jesse Yarnell, Los Angeles
246 Merced, George E. Isaacs. Merced.
126 Monterey, J. C. Aston, Watsonville
201 Nevada, Niles Searls. Nevada City
203 Sacramento, G. B. Katzenstein, Sac'to.
130 San Fran'co, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, No. 150 Ninth St., S. F.
185 San F'co, Mrs. E. P. Stevens, 1907 Bush
114 San Francisco, C. H, Peterson, S. F.
291 San Francisco. Wm. Crowhurst 1041 24th St., S. F.
185 San Francisco, Capt. A. D. Wood, S. F
182 San Joaquin, B. F. Bagley, Stockton.
189 San Joaquin, W. R. Ellis, Lodi.
200 San Joaquin, Rev. C. S. Haswell, Lodi.
178 Santa Barbara, J. W. Webb, Lompoc.
32 Santa Clara Rev. W.T. Mayne, San Jose
295 Santa Clara Rev. D. E. Bushnell, San Jose.
392 Santa Cruz, G. M. McWain, Boulder Cr'k
425 Shasta, Dr. J. F. Winsell, Ball's Ferry
273 Siskiyou, Fred. H. Loring, Callahans Ranch.
64 Solano, Dr. I. S. Halsey, Vallejo.
370 Sonoma, D. S. Sacry, Santa Rosa.
32 Sonoma, C. B. Proctor, Healdsburg.
32 Sonoma, J. G. Dow, Healdsburg.
156 Sonoma, Mrs. C. E. Fowler, Valley Ford
167 Sonoma, Rev. F. J. Culver, Sebastopol.
192 Tehama, Mrs. M. J. Mayhew, Red Bluff
165 Yolo, William Sims, Winters.
224 Yolo, B. H. Hoag, Davisville.
419 Yolo, J. H. Norton, Capay.
25 Yuba, Chas. J. Covillaud, Marysville.
148 Yuba, Joseph Erwin, Camptonville.

ARIZONA.

304 Pima, Joe T. Marr, Tucson.

JAPAN.

1 Japan, Daniel Jamison, Yokohama.

BANDS OF HOPE.

NO.	LOCATION.	NAME.	SUP'T.
1	Alturas,	Rising Sun,	J. D. McLeod.
2	Artesia,	Artesia,	S. H. Olmstead.
3	Black's Station,	Sunbeam,	J. S. Rollins
4	Brownsville,	Crystal,	T. J. Rumery.
5	Cambria,	Cambria,	Mrs. M. R. Franklin
6	Chico,	Luella,	Rev. Peter Powers.
7	Scenega.	Scenega.	Miss Kitty Conaway.
8	Cajon,	Cajon,	Miss Della Hill.
9	Comanche,	Evergreen,	Mrs. M. S. Holbrook.
10	Columbia,	Mountain View,	G. L. McNeil
11	El Dorado,	El Dorado,	Jas. H. Gilmore
12	Tustin,	Tustin,	Mrs. H. K. Snow.
13	Forest City,	Forest City,	S. A. Lawry.
14	Greenville,	Greenville,	——,
15	Healdsburg,	Healdsburg,	Mrs. S. J. Hall
16	Hornitos,	Christal,	Mrs. Mary Hinds.
17	Hueneme,	Hueneme,	Mrs. Mary R. Bard
18	Jenny Lind,	Chapparal,	Mrs. Amanda Sharp.
19	Juds'nv'le,	Crescent,	Mrs. T. S. Griffiths
20	Lompoc,	Lompoc,	E. A. Gregg.
21	Los Angeles,	L's Ang's,	Dr. S. McCurdy
22	Lodi,	Lodi,	Rev. C. S. Haswell.
23	Lemoore,	Lemoore,	Myron H. Savage.
24	Livermore,	Myrtle,	J. T. McDonald.
25	Modesto,	Morning Star,	Miss Clara Vezey
26	Mariposa,	Marip'a,	Miss Eva Farnsworth
27	Marysville,	Marysville,	Chas. S. Brooks
28	Marysville,	Pleasant Templar,	Jas. Jory
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31	Mendocino,	Mendocino,	Mrs. M. J. Paddleford.
32	North Temescal,	N. Tem'l,	F. Esmond
33	National City,	Na'l C'y,	Mrs. F. Copeland
34	Plymouth,	Rising Star,	M. L. Gregg.
35	Pine Grove,	Ev'ng Star,	Mrs. S. Serine
36	Poway,	Poway,	Adams Chapin.
37	Pentz,	Messilla,	R. H. Hawkins.
38	Plano.	Busy Bee,	Mrs J. A. McMillan
39	Pescadero	Pescadero	Carrie M. Mills.
40	Red Bluff,	R'd Bl'ff,	Mrs. Kate Grider.
41	Rio Vista,	Pride of the River,	E. M. Chase
42	Riverside,	Riverside,	May Heap.
43	San Buena'ura,	Ventura.	Mrs. C. W. Bard
44	San Juan,	San Juan.	Miss Carrie Flint
45	Stockton,	Central,	J. M. Long.
46	Stockton,	Bethlehem,	Agnes McKinnon
47	Stockton,	——,	—— Keniston.
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49	Sheridan,	Sheridan.	Mrs. Addie Rogers
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51	San Luis Obispo,	——,	S. D. Triplett
52	Spenceville,	Spenceville,	J. L. Walliss
53	San Diego,	Excelsior,	A. B. Hotchkiss
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97	Yuba City,	Yuba City,	——.
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99	Brentwood,	Liberty,	Miss Emma Howard
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110	Dutch Flat,	Placer,	Chas. E. Uren.
111	Elk Creek,	——,	Rev. J. Milton Ward
112	Gridley,	——,	Mrs. R. E. Taylor.

113 El Monte, Morning Light, J. W. Fryer
114 Santa Clara, ———, G. R. Smith.
115 Bangor, ———, W. F. Nelson.
116 Forest Hill, Forest Hill, ———.
117 Marysville. Ella Templars, Phebe McKenny.
118 San Bernardino, Lugonia, Mrs. Seymour
119 San Bernardino, Mill District, Mrs. H. Goodell.
120 Salinas, ———, Mrs. J. P. Raymond.
121 Copperopolis, Golden Rule, Mrs. S. B. Meader.
123 Campo Seco, Rising Star, Miss Carrie V. Lewis.
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124 Gold Run, Armada, Miss M. G. Barrett
125 Porterville, ———, Miss E. Colman.
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127 Arcata, ———, Rev. J. B. Chisholm.
128 Lincoln, Triumph, Gerard K. Peters.
129 Turlock, ———, Mrs. L. A. Lane.
130 Roseville, Roseville, Mrs. J. D. Pratt.
131 West End, ———, ———.
132 Oakland, ———, ———.
133 Forestville, ———, H. Hanson.
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135 Truckee, Truckee, Mrs. C. P. Babcock.
136 South Butte, South Butte, Mrs. Mary C. Chappell.
137 Yolo, Excelsior, Arthur Harlv.
138 Napa City. Aqua Pura, I. A Cameron.
139 Eureka, McDonald, ———.

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The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at San Francisco on Tuesday, Oct. 3d, 1882, commencing at 10 a. m.

Directory of Lodges of Good Templars in the City of San Francisco.

NO.	NAME.	MEETS.	LOCATION OF HALL.
114	Evening Star,	Th.,	Grand Central Hall, 997 Market st., cor. of 6th.
120	Headlight,	W.,	Cambrian Hall, No. 1133 Mission street, bet. 7th and 8th Sts.
160	Mission Star,	Tu.,	No. 2943 Sixteenth St., bet Valencia and Mission streets.
180	Constitution,	F.,	Shiel's Hall, 32 O'Farrell st.
185	Life Boat,	M.,	No. 118 Jackson st., near Front.
186	Golden Gate,	Tu.,	Bush st. M. E. church, Bush street. nr. Devisadero street.
291	International,	M.,	Grand Central Hall, Market st., cor. of 6th.
293	Valley,	Th.,	Fell Street Presbyterian Church, bet. Laguna and Octavia sts.
307	Pleasant Valley,	M.,	Comerford's Hall Church st., bet. 27th and 28th.
314	Spring Valley,	Tu.,	Union Hall, cor. Fillmore and Greenwich sts.
417	Crystal,	M.,	Myrtle Hall, Railroad and 7th avenue.
7	California,	Th.,	Ono Hall, Mission and Fifteenth streets.

Grand Lodge of Oregon.

SUBORDINATE DIRECTORY.

11 Capital. S., Salem, C. W. Scriber.
17 Hillsboro, S., Hillsboro, W. L. Weathered.
28 La Creole, Tu., Dallas, Jno. S. Ashbaugh
36 Silver, S., Silverton, Frank Simeral.
39 Rosa, S., Salem, P. R. Winslow.
40 Astoria, Tu., Astoria, J. O. Bozorth.
43 Marion, S., Hubbard, Milton B. Kester.
57 Milwaukee, S., Milwaukee, A. Luelling.
74 Val Fontis, S., Zena, Charles Philips.
80 John Day, S., Canyon City, Fred P. Horsley.
86 Nonpareil, W., Portland, W. S. James mot.
115 Brooklyn, F., East Portland, James McGrew.
118 Sheridan, W., Sheridan, H. Z. Foster.
136 Forest Grove, S., Forest Grove, Mitchell Gilliam.
155 Valley, F., Halsey. H. B. Keniston.
166 Union, S., Turner, E. E. McKinney.
179 Pacific, S., Cottage Grove, W. W. Cathcart.
184 Mt. Pleasant, S. Creswell, Chas. Jackson
189 Ashland, F., Ashland, Wm. Harris.
191 Klamath, Tu., Ft. Klamath, Fred. Scheider.
212 Ochoco, Th., Prineville. Jas. Hamilton
213 Revival, S., Prairie City, J. W. Mack.
217 Goshen, S. Goshen, J. W. Cox.
227 Marshfield, Th., Marshfield, Jonathan Osborn.
229 Onward, S., Albany, Matthew Chambers
258 Amity, S., Amity, Anna Putman.
259 Green Mountain, S., Siuslaw, Hiram Wingard.
262 Triumph, M., Independence, Mrs. L. L. Whiteaker.
268 Paradise Springs, S., East Portland. Mrs. R. D. Prettyman.
286 Williams Creek, S., Applegate, E. E. Topping.
289 McMinnville, S., McMinnville, J.E.Magers.
302 Newberg, S., Newberg. J. T. Smith.
306 Linkville, Linkville, Sam Parker.
316 Samaritan, S., Harrisburg, Nettie Isham.
331 Monmouth, S., Monmouth, G. W. Richardson.
332 Pass Creek, S., Drain, Wm. Barker.
336 Wasco, S., Dufur, A. J. Dufur, Jr.
342 Lily, Tu , East Portland, Jas. W. Shaver.
344 Albany, S., Albany, R. Fox.
346 Good Samaritan, W., Dalles, O. D. Doane.
350 Mount Hood, M., Dalles, R. B. Hood.
352 Stayton, M., Stayton, L. H. Fellansby.
355 Bay, Th., Marshfield, A. M. Crawford.
356 Welcome, S., John Day, Rev. E. Hays.
357 Monroe, S., Monroe, N. Garlinghouse.
358 Columbia, F., East Portland, D M. Long.
360 Evergreen, St. Helens, J. H. Groves.
363 La Grande —., La Grande, Geo. H. Rigdon.
364 Centerville, Centerville, Rev. T. S. Burnett.
365 Concordia, Spanish Hollow, C. W. Barzee.
366 Alpha, Lafayette, Rev. T. L. Jones.
367 Butte, S. Eugene, Rev. E. P. Henderson
368 Victory, S., Mehama, J. M. Eskew.
369 Success, T., Lebanon, J. L. Gilbert.
370 Champoeg, S., Champoeg, John Hoefer.
371 Webfoot, S., Gervais, H. B. Elworthy.
372 Oregon City, F., Oregon City, J. W. Watts.
373 Prohibition, M., Portland, Belle McBride.
374 Beulah, Tu., Portland, Geo. W. Dickson.
375 Santiam, Tu., Scio, J. L. Miller.
376 Mountain, F., Brownsville, Dr. P. Hume
377 Eureka, Tu., Junction City, W. M. Houston.
378 Freedom, F., Shedd, James Carothers.
379 Oak Grove, S., Eola, H. A. Rubell.
380 Dayton, Tu., Dayton Dr. E. Jessup.
381 Unity, Sa., Ekins, Lee M. Grames.

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Alternates.

E. W. Ryan, Portland; Elias Jessup, Newberg.

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at The Dalles, commencing on the third Tuesday in June, 1882.



HOME FOR ORPHANS.

In 1869 a capacious and elegant structure was erected near Vallejo, in Solano Co., and in 1870 it was dedicated and opened under the auspices of the Grand Lodge, and entitled the "Good Templar's Home for Orphans." Its title is not meant to carry any idea of exclusiveness as to the class admitted to its sheltering offices. On the contrary, it is open to all; the only passport required at its portals is to be a homeless orphan child. Children under fourteen years of age are received and cared for, and over 100 orphaned children are now being cared for within its walls. The buildings are sightly, capacious and pleasantly located. The Home is under the general management and control of a Board of Trustees and a Board of Lady Managers—the former comprising nine gentlemen of the Order, who have charge of the building. grounds (20 acres), and financial matters; while the Board of Lady Managers is composed of eight prominent lady members of the Order, selected from various parts of the state, and has charge of the domestic relations of the institution. The educational affairs are under the joint control and management of the Board of Trustees and Lady Managers. Within the Home a graded school under the "Public School System" of the state, is taught by two competent teachers. Upwards of $140,000 have been expended in the erection, care and maintenance of this institution. The Good Templars of this jurisdiction have accepted the self-imposed duty of sustaining this Home gratefully. and the membership is linked together in its support with unfaltering devotion.

ADOPTION.—Children may be adopted from the Home by reliable and proper persons upon application to Board of Lady Managers.

ADMISSION OF CHILDREN.—All letters concerning the admission of children, or their adoption from the Home, should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board of Lady Managers, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, 150 9th street. San Francisco, who will furnish the necessary blank forms.

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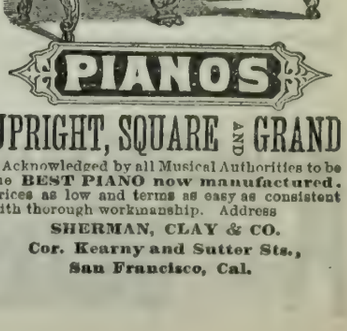
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Surplus 460,759.

San Francisco, Cal., January 1st, 1882.

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RESOURCES.

Bank Premises	$150,000 00
Other Real Estate	5,225 35
United States Bonds	626,977 35
Loans on Real Estate	134,868 00
Loans on bonds, gas & water stock	132,198 35
Loans on other securities wheat, barley, etc.	577,443 96
Loans on personal security	1,106,004 27
Due from Banks and Bankers	392,457 61
Money on hand	398,669 34
	$3,523,844 23

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid up	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	460,759 13
Due Depositors	1,888,655 07
Due Banks and Bankers	174,370 53
Dividends unpaid	59 50
	$3,523,844 23

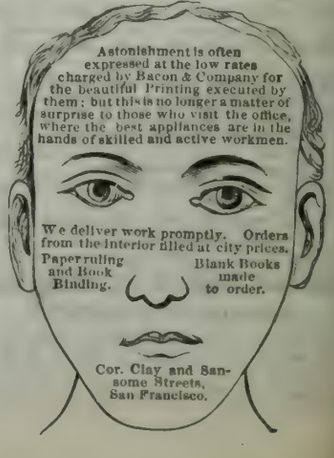
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President.

PERSONAL!
We Predict the Time will come when all our Friends, Enemies or Subscribers will Purchase their
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
OF
TERRY & CO.,
747 Market St., opp. Dupont, San Francisco.
They Sell Elegant NEW, as well as Superior SECOND-HAND Furniture, and we say that it is the Very Best Place in the City to Trade.

THE EIGHTH WONDER!
THOMAS'
Cool-Water Bleaching Soap.
The Best Soap in the World for
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Unrivalled for Curing Skin Diseases, and for Preserving a Healthy Skin. Both Manufactured by the Standard Soap Co., 204 Sacramento St.,
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The Rescue.

"WINE IS A MOCKER, STRONG DRINK IS RAGING."

Entered at the Post Office at San Francisco, Cal., as second-class matter.

VOL. XIX. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1882. No. 31

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Bonestel, Allen & Co ..... Paper Warehouse
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Cook, David C ..... Cheap Books
Evans, J. W ..... Sewing Machines
Gould, W. D ..... Attorney, Los Angeles
Hand Book ..... of Medicine
H. G. Parsons ..... Book and Job Printer
Halsey, I. S ..... Dentist
Henderson & Hook ..... Tem. Grocers
Mutual Aid ..... I. O. G. T. of Cal.
National Temperance Society ..... Temp. Literature
Julia Colman ..... " "
H. A. Smith ..... Temperance Grocery
Phosphate Soap ..... 637 Market Street
Pacific Bank ..... Pine Street
Sherman, Clay & Co ..... Pianos and Organs
Thrailkill, Dr., Oakland ..... Dentist
Thompson, R ..... Attorney-at-Law
W. C. T. U ..... Coffee Houses
Mrs. Clara S. Foltz ..... Attorney
Milnes Bros ..... Cards
R. W. Nelson ..... Nat. Liberator
Paul Rieger ..... Lemon Sugar
The Signal ..... Chicago Organ, W. C. T. U.
Exchange & Mart ..... Santa Cruz, Cal.
Rouse & Laws ..... Commission Merchants
The Lever ..... Detroit, Mich.
W. J. Paugh, M. D ..... Oculist and Aurist
Henderson & Hook ..... Tem. Grocers

When you call on any of these places please say you saw their Ad or card in the Rescue.

CURE the Inebriate. See Ad. in this number.

SUBSCRIBE for the RESCUE and *Our Union* together $1,60 a year.

MRS. RICHARDSON reports a fine interesting meeting of Fountain Lodge on Monday evening.

WANTED 25 lodges this week to subscribe for 10 copies each of the RESCUE. Let us reach 10,000 copies by Grand Lodge Session and get prohibition in the state.

Selling whiskey to Indians has recently caused considerable trouble at different points east of the mountains, and we may look for a small Indian war at any time.—*Register.*

"WE were asked this week to sign a petition praying for the organization of a third party—a prohibition party. No, we can't sign any such petition. Just at this time we are not in the least inclined to throw our vote away:— *Ex.* If the voter has voted for either of the old parties for the last 8 years it would puzzle him to show that he did not throw his vote away so far as any useful service to the country came or could come from it.

TWO VICTIMS of the Eastern Leag of Fiendom were hung last week in Iowa, one for murdering his wife, the other for murdering a woman with whom he lived.

MR. ROBERT H. WETMORE, of San Francisco, has received a picture and an affectionate address from the S. of T. of Halifax N. S. where he labored in the Order 37 years and was G. W. P. in 1874. It is to be hoped the good Brother is in active service here.

MESSRS. ROUSE AND LAWS, 306 Davis St., is the place to send all your produce to and get all your business properly and honestly attended to. Get square, sober men to attend to your commission business. Temperance people should pull together.

ERRORS.—The poem on second page of this issue should have been credited to some exchange, but by somebody's fault it was omitted and the copy is lost. One-half the pages in this number are wrong too, and it was done by a sober printer.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and renewals this week; Burwood 2; Twilight Lodge Walnut Creek 5; North Westport Mass. 1; Yuba City (J. Hardy) 7; S. F. 1; Mrs. Stevens and Mrs. Richardson 103; (San Francisco 75; Oakland 25; Benicia 1; Olema 1; Tacoma W. T. 1;) in all 122.

A HOME PROTECTION MEETING at Y. M. C. A. Hall was addressed on Sat. evening last by the Hon. Warren Oliver of San Jose who gave a most excellent and impressive exposition of the Sunday law question. Mrs. M. E. Richardson sang several songs with much acceptance and the meeting tho slimly attended was a very enjoyable one.

AN EXCHANGE which publishes a string of memorial resolutions all of nearly the same words, has one which says "*Resolved*, That while we submit to the will of the Divine ruler we feel that our loss is his gain, etc.;" which dont look very well. How very much more appropriate it would be to tell the truth and publish a rational statement of the death and standing and record of the deceased.

JAMES VICK the Florist of Rochester N. Y. is dead. The U. S. owe him a kind and grateful memory. His was a mission eminently for good. He was a very prophet in the art of educating the public taste, beautifying the American home and encouraging the employment of the young folks in adorning and blessing their surroundings in their odd spare moments of leisure. He was an Old Master in the art in which the rum and tobacco odored Oscar Wilde is a daub and a fraud.

AFTER you get your eyes so damaged by quack treatment, that you can't read a six feet theatre poster when you run against it, the wisest thing to do is to go and see if Dr. Paugh, 640 Clay street, can help you. That is where you ot to have gone first, but people like to waste $50 or $100 before they go some place to get cured. It is human nature to do that.

TRUE PATRIOTISM.—The machine party men have always boasted of their loyalty and patriotism. With the Republican machinists the watchword of patriotism was, keep out the Democrats if you want to save the country. But when the patriotic members of the Republican party see fit to cast off the tyranny of the despot Boss Conkling or the despot Boss Cameron or the despot Boss of other States, and set out to make their party serve the country and the people instead of being the hireling body guard of a stuffed autocrat—then the watchword of the bossites changes suddenly to, "There must be no compromise but the regular Republicans must exert all their strength against the Independents," That means it is far better to have the Democrats carry the day than that honest Republicans should be elected who dont prefer the private interests of our spoils ring to the welfare of our country. And the Tammany Democrats and Boss-ring Democrats pursue the same tactics when their Bosses have become obnoxious to their honest brethren.

The Central Pacific road is certainly well managed in general, as travelers know, but its "Depot Saloons" at every station constitute an aggregate evil that is immeasureable. Monopolizing this disgraceful business along its line does not comport with the dignity of a great business firm. It is a shocking immorality carried on solely for money. A conscientious company would use its influence to discourage a criminal catering to depraved appetites. We noticed these saloons along the line with surprise and disgust. Men in high standing in society and having boundless resources should not throw their influence against public morality. It is wicked; it is also beneath the dignity of such a company.—*C. C. Advocate.*

The Carlisle whisky bill, which has passed the Lower House in Congress, is now pending in the Senate. It is a piece of thoro scoundrelism, intended to put liquor dealers in a position to swindle the government out of the tax due on bonded whisky. Senator Windom vigorously denounced this monstrous fraud, and the friends of honest government hope it will be defeated in the Senate. It was unquestionably "lobbied" through the House. Every man who voted for it ought to be specially marked as unfit to be trusted any more. There was not an honest vote given it. It is a lamentable comment on political honesty. Mr. Windom fears we are to have a renewal of whisky rings surpassing in power for evil anything before known.—*C. C. Advocate.*

A Philadelphia smoker removed the cigar from his mouth on entering the horse car, but insisted on retaining it in his hand. The conductor warned him to throw it away, as the smoke from it was offensive to the women passengers, and finally ejected him by force. He sued the company for damages, but the verdict is against him, the court charging the jury that he was a nuisance which the conductor had a right to abate. The conductors of our city and suburban passenger railways should also be instructed to eject any man who brings into a car a cigar that had been partially smoked, because a cold cigar emits and fills the car with an odor not only disagreeable, and offensive, but decidedly sickening, and we have more than once seen ladies leave a car, which we believe was because they had been made sick by the sickening odor arising from a cigar held in a man's hand. Another very disgusting thing is the breath of a man who has been smoking. Frequently we have to sit opposite to a man and endure this. If a man must smoke. when he gets in front of another let him breathe through his nose and keep his mouth shut.—*The Truth.*

THE WHISKY DISTILLERS have 75 million gallons of whisky in bond which the U. S government is taking care of for them till they pay the duty on it which is about 67 millions. They are allowed to leave it 3 years duty unpaid and they were desirous of having the time extended indefinitely by this congress but they have failed. This is a new thing for the whisky trade to fail in any legislation they desire. The design was evident that they intended swindling the government out of the tax altogether. There is every probability that an immense amount of fraud is practiced now with the whisky in bond. Where 1000 barrels are in bond for three years it is quite likely they may be changed five times for others with no more tax paid than a fee to the officers in charge. Later it appears that Senator Bayard the Apostle of the drunkard makers and crime pits in the U. S. Senate is now fixing up another bill to extend the bonding of whisky for five years; the only intent of such bills on the part of the Senator of the whisky ring is to extend the already abundant facilities which are accorded to that great ring of thieves to swindle the government.

OVER THE RIVER.

Over the river they beckon to me,
Loved ones who've crossed to the farther side;
The gleam of their snowy robes I see,
But their voices are drowned in the rushing tide.
There's one with ringlets of sunny gold,
And eyes the reflection of heaven's own blue;
He crossed in the twilight gray and cold,
And the pale mist hid him from mortal view,
We saw not the angel who met him there;
The gates of the city we could not see;
Over the river, over the river,
My brother stands waiting to welcome me!

Over the river, the boatman pale
Carried another—the household pet;
Her brown curls waved in the gentle gale,
Darling Minnie! I see her yet!
She crossed on her bosom her dimp'led hands,
And fearlessly entered the phantom bark;
We watched it glide from the silver sands,
And all our sunshine grew strangely dark.
We all know she is safe on the other side,
Where all the ransomed and angels be;
Over the river, over the river,
My childhood's idol is waiting for me.

For none return from those quiet shores,
Who cross with the boatman cold and pale,
We hear the dip of the golden oars,
And catch a gleam of the snowy sail,
And lo! they have passed from our yearning heart.
They cross the stream and are gone for aye;
We may not sunder the veil apart
That hides from our vision the gates of day;
We only know that their bark no more
May sail with us o'er life's stormy sea,
Yet somewhere, I know, on the unseen shore,
They watch, and beckon, and wait for me.

And I sit and think, when the sunset's gold
Is flushing river and hill and shore,
I shall one day stand by the water cold,
And list for the sound of the boatman's oar;
I shall watch for a gleam of the flapping sail,
I shall hear the boat as it gains the strand,
I shall pass from sight with the boatman pale,
To the better shore of the spirit land.
I shall know the loved who have gone before,
And joyfully sweet will the meeting be,
When over the river, the mystic river,
The Angel of Death shall carry me.

THE NECESSITY FOR A PROHIBITION PARTY.

The great question before the temperance people of this State is: Shall we, as individuals, favor this liquor license system, or the legal prohibition of it? To which shall we give our moral support? Which is the enemy to which we will not give "aid and comfort."

The Prohibition Party of this State was organized to benefit those who favor the theory and practice of prohibition, that they might have the desired opportunity of putting in practice the favorite theory of I. O. G. T. It has been well said that "prohibition was the politics of that Order." There are undoubtedly from 8 to 10 thousand theoretical prohibitionists in the "19,000 strong" of the Good Templars of this State. Would it be possible for 10,000 men who were devoted to the cause of temperance—which is the cause that Good Templars are pledged to support and advocate—is it possible that these could "throw away" their vote by voting with this Prohibition Party? On the other hand, would they not throw away all their temperance by refusing or neglecting so to vote, and bring their Order and their temperance obligations into contempt by trying to beat prohibition at the polls.

This warfare between license and prohibition is a struggle—a contest between heaven and hell. Voters are said to "make their record" when they cast their ballot; it is well understood upon which side they are to be counted. Let Christian men look well to their record; let Good Templars be true to their vow "not to furnish or caused to be furnished;" they are pledged *not to drink, not to make or sell or furnish or cause to be furnished* any intoxicating liquors. They have been accustomed to discipline rigidly, perhaps kindly the first two classes, but do they ever deal with those who persistently, year after year give their silent consent and sovereign sanction to this gigantic crime of crimes? Whatever guilt there may be in drinking liquor, or in making and vending, there is a deeper and more damning guilt in licensing it; it is virtually the signing of every distiller's, brewer's and dramshop license by the voters of the State; it is actually done by those whom we employ to do it and whom we pay for doing it; we also receive and make use of the money paid for the licenses. What we do by another we do by ourselves. Let us "not be partakers in other men's sins."

The Prohibition Party seeks to gather to itself all such as have a sense of that guilt; who can no longer endure a participation in this "stupendous immorality." It cannot be denied that the great political parties are silent on any temperance reform; and that they are committed to the defence and advocacy of a licensed traffic. 'Tis a matter of little consequence which or what party has the most drunkards; they are but the product at this day of a traffic which has the sanction and protection of the people. It undoubtedly is very distasteful and undisirable to a large portion of the best citizens of the State, and it is therefore hoped that they will accept the opportunity offered this uncleus of a prohibition party. The people should gather together, adopt a party-pledge or test, and unitedly work for the repeal of license and the enactment of prohibitory laws.

For this main purpose was this party organized; and shall it be said that it is not needed? that there is no demand; or shall any say that it is *too soon*? it is never too soon to do right; and the people are well enough educated when they know they dont want license, and do want prohibition. It cannot be that any Good Templar is ignorant of the relation in which these stand to each other, or the sad effects which license has had, or the benefits to be derived from prohibition. Prohibition is not a new thing; a whole generation has seen—been witnesses of prohibition accomplished. There is, in fact, in this State too much prohibition sentiment, intelligent and true, to be thus lying idle, inert, and dormant; it is not necessary or even practicable that more should be manufactured, to be stupified or paralyzed by masterly inactivity, but that already prepared should be utilised and crystalised into action; it then becomes a *temperance force*, and the *best educative power* in the land. In truth no sensible man can persistently work and act counter to, or in opposition to his most solemn convictions without serious damage to his moral character.

It is of much less consequence to an individual that he should lose the effect or count of his vote than that he should lose character as a true temperance philanthropist—to lose respect of politicians than to lose self-respect. A vote cast on the devils side is a terrible loss to a good man. If the Proh. party is working in the cause of temperance—if it is to be counted as working in a righteous cause, (which can be no other than the cause of God) let him beware that works against it.

Can such a party having such a work to do, and striving earnestly to do it and having that trust in God that our revolutionary fathers had, ever fail?

Oh? Brother Templars, as you love the cause of temperance—as you earnestly seek the welfare of mankind—as you desire to discharge your whole duty, "Come out from among them and be ye separate;" say not, "it is not possible to stem the overwhelming tide by my puny efforts." No; but one thing is possible; you can make a right record; you can fearlessly discharge your individual duty, you can refrain from "giving aid and comfort to the enemy;" you have nothing which he prises more than your ballot; give him that and he cares not what else you do; you have no power which he fears more than your ballot. I entreat you then, see to it, that this licensed liquor traffic—this curse of humanity receive no moral support, either by your silence or by your consent.

Good Templar Sisters, I beg of you, as you prise your record for purity of life and purpose, and an unyielding, undying opposition to the dramshop—as you have ever been most faithful and effective in the reform of the victims of this "stupendous immorality" (the legalized liquor traffic.) I beg that you will hasten to the reform of the voters of the state; see that this reform is accomplished tho the heavens fall and the victims will disappear.

JOHN WOODS.

Cambria, May, 1882.

WHAT THE WOMEN CAN DO.

No. 38.

"If the women would only take hold of this matter, they could drive intemperance out of the country." That is what the men say about it. They go further and say that the girls, by refusing to go with any young man who tipples, could put a stop to drinking.

Very likely they could, but it does not appear how we could induce the young girls to do this any better than we can induce the men themselves to stop drinking of their own accord. Nor do we see why a young girl should sacrifice her prospects for life by refusing desirable society for such a trifle as that, for so all her immediate relatives may regard it, and she must consult them more or less about it. And why sould she be expected to be independent and self sacrificing any more than mature men who are better able to reason upon the subject? True, it is for her real interest to do so, and I glory in the grit of every girl that does it, and I know she will reap a rich reward for it. But is it not also the true interest of other people to do right? How will it be when hop-picking comes and these very men will want these girls to go into the hop-yards, and help pick the hops that make the beer for the young men to drink. If the girls refuse to do that, there is a great ado about it. We have often seen the effort that is made to get all the women into the yards. Great pressure is brought to bear especially upon the more respectable portion of women, the wives and sisters and daughters of the hop-growers themselves, and often of ministers. Scarcely any one escapes, and if any lady is known to have conscientious reasons for refusal, she is made a special target for sharp sayings. Young girls, above all, are expected to do *so* much toward making the beer, but after it is made, they must not smile upon the young men that drink it!

Suppose we try the shoe upon the other foot, and say that if all business men would refuse to have anything to do with liquor-making they could drive it out of the country, how many of them, do you suppose, would fall in with the idea and do something like what they ask the girls to do?

If we girls are to do anything about it, we propose to try in our own way. I wonder if we could not put a stop to this hop-raising and picking, at least in our own homes! Suppose we try! There is little danger but that we could get enough else to do, though it might go hard for a while, and we might be obliged to wear our old cloaks and dresses a little longer for it, but in the end we would be far better off, if it would put a stop to the beer-drinking of fathers and brothers, husbands and sons. Even if they do not drink now they may do so soon, at the rate beer-drinking is on the increase. Suppose we join hands and say, "Not another pound of hops will we pick to go into beer to make men drink." If we worked for it, public opinion would soon be on our side. We would sweep the whole hop-growing region before us, then we would be very glad that we stood up for the right. Shall we try it?

[W. C. T. U. Leaflet. Send to Julia Colman, 76 Bible House, N. Y. $1,30 per 1,000, postage included.]

EMINENT OPINIONS ON THE DRINK CURSE.

(COMPILED BY PROFESSOR GEO. E. FOSTER.)

If we add together all the miseries generated in our times by war, famine, and pestilence, the three great scourges of mankind; they do not exceed those that spring from this calamity.—*Chas. Buxton, M. P., the English Brewer.*

Every day's experience tends more and more to confirm me in my opinion that the temperance cause lies at the foundation of all social and political reform.—*Richard Cobden.*

Love of strong drink is the greatest obstacle to the diffusion of education among the masses of the people.—*John Bright.*

Intemperance is not only a great evil, but the greatest of all evils, with which social reformers had to contend.—*Mr. Bruce, Home Secretary of Great Britain.*

There is one disgraceful evil overspreading the whole land which makes havoc of our working men—the evil of intemperance; unless you make distinct and hostile efforts against it, you will be neglecting an evil which is eating out the very heart of society, destroying domestic life among our working classes, and perhaps doing greater injury than any other curse that could be named in this age.—*Archbishop of Canterbury.*

Of all the preventible evils in the world intemperance is perhaps the greatest.—*Dr. Temple, Bishop of Exeter.*

The use of strong drink produces more idleness, crime, want and misery than all other causes put together.—*London Times.*

Intemperance is the undoubted cause of four-fifths of all the crime, pauperism and domestic misery of the State.—*Gov. Dix, of New York.*

Intemperance has been the most prolific cause of poverty, wretchedness and crime, it has filled the State and country with its destructive influences; and its progress everywhere heralds only misfortune, misery and degradation.—*Gov. Gaston, Message to the Legislature of Mass.*, 1875.

"The drunkenness of England is producing in this country at the present time the accumulated evils of war, pestilence and famine."—*Gladstone, in Parliament in* 1880. —*Crusader.*

THE BOSTON *Transcript* says: "What has all this talk about the measure of brains and lungs and gastric juice got to do with a woman's right to say who shall rule over her and her children? On the same grounds she is refused her vote, she might logically be denied the right to hold property, to be paid for work, or to enter a Christian church."

CAL. W. C. T. UNION.

"THE WOMEN OF AMERICA *vs.* THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC"

President, Mrs. D. P. Browne, Blake House, Oakland.

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Treasurer, Mrs. J. G. Wickersham, Petaluma.

ADDRESS BY MRS. M. E. RICHARDSON,

AT THE S. S. CONVENTION.

* * * We feel sure that in our great mission of reclaiming the fallen, and saving the young from the snares of intemperance, we are second only to the Christian church. And while we claim, in the grand march of those who labor for God and humanity, the second place, we are in full harmony with Christianity, and for that reason I am here to-day, bearing the fraternal greetings and kind wishes of 19,000 Good Templars. I do not purpose to speak here of our labor of reformation, but there are two branches of our work that I desire to bring before this body. The first is the Good Templar's Home for Orphans, situated near Vallejo, Solano Co. This beautiful building was dedicated 12 years ago. In this work, our Order has expended $150,000, and over 1,400 orphan children have there been cared for, educated and subsequently placed in good homes. There are at present in the home nearly 130 children.

From the name "Good Templars' Home for Orphans," some have supposed that it was designed for the children of Good Templars. This is not so. The only passport required at its portals is to be a homeless orphan child. A small percentage of those receiving its kind offices have been the children of Good Templars, while a large number have been the offspring of those who have fallen victims to intemperance. In this work we know that we have the sympathy of all Christians, and we would gladly welcome you to our Order to labor with us.

But the most important thing which I wish to bring to the notice of this body, is the Templars' Band of Hope. This organization is composed of boys and girls, and men and women too, banded together under a triple pledge, against intoxicating beverages, tobacco and profanity. The saloon influence is wide-spread and far-reaching, and there is no safety for our dearest and best loved while the doors of temptation in all their glittering allurements stand open on every hand.

A lady told me that last Sabbath, in Alameda, while returning home from church, there was in the car a well dressed and respectable looking boy of about 17 years of age. He was so drunk that he swayed about from side to side, with the motion of the car. All the people in the car were laughing at him, for, unfortunately, too many think a drunken boy only a joke. The lady got up and went into the next car to avoid the sad spectacle, and had hardly seated herself, when this boy stepped off the train and the car passed over him, leaving his mangled body from which the spirit had forever flown. He was somebody's boy. It might have been your boy or mine. We cannot throw too many safeguards round our children. It is so much easier and safer to train them in the ways of temperance, than to attempt the almost hopeless task of reformation after bad habits have been formed. The second clause of our pledge is, "We will abstain from the use of tobacco in every form." It is generally conceded that the use of tobacco so common among our boys is alarming in the extreme. I have yet to find a user of the weed who advises his boys to follow his example. Now I do not know that any Sunday-school teacher here uses tobacco, but if there be such a one, I cordially invite you to join the Band of Hope, and set an example to your class that you will not be ashamed to see them follow.

About the third clause in our pledge, "We will earnestly endeavor to avoid all profanity," no words are needed before this audience.

The Band of Hope is in full harmony with the Sunday-school, and ranks side by side with it. I would like to see one connected with every Sunday-school in our State. Will all those delegates present who have Bands of Hope please raise the hand. That is a good showing, but not enough. Will you not all take steps for organizing on your return home, if you have not already done so? The Grand Lodge furnishes supplies free of charge. A manual containing opening and closing ceremonies, and a catechism on the effects of alcohol and tobacco upon the system; and also a beautiful little badge like the one I wear, is given to each member. I shall be happy to aid you in any way, and on application to me supplies will be cheerfully furnished.

ANOTHER PARTY FOR PROHIBITION AND WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

ED. RESCUE:—Some one has forwarded me a sample copy of the *Pacific Greenbacker*. In it I see very outspoken utterances that will suit the "Home Protection Party," as the New Prohibition Party is appropriately called. The associate editors, in their salutatory say: "It will war relentlessly against the manufacture and sale of alcoholic drinks, believing this to be the greatest, most debasing and destroying curse that afflicts the human race." When we remember that the State Convention resolved to demand of Legislative and Congressional candidates a solemn pledge to work for a constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicants we see that this is a sincere, fearless and truly Reform Party. I am not a Greenbacker but draw the attention of our State Prohibition Committee to the fact that if this Party and we could unite on able, conscientious men for the Legislature and Congress, we might show the people that prohibition is not so unpopular a question as whisky dealers and political partisans say it is. The Greenback State Convention of Indiana adopted resolutions favoring the submission to a vote of the people of both a prohibitory Constitutional Amendment and Woman Suffrage. The Greenbackers of Iowa have taken the same position. "It is reasonable to expect that they will adopt the same course in nearly all the Northern States as the leaders of the movement are nearly all prohibition and woman suffrage advocates." Thus the world goes on and the sentiment grows apace. PROHIBITIONIST.

FROM THE NATIONAL SUPERINTENDENT OF LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

All hail, for God and home and native land. I am hard at work in the campaign for constitutional prohibition. The country is looking beautiful, fields here and there green, and many freshly plowed, with clearly defined lines where the earth has been turned to meet the sun and rain and dew. My heart fairly bounds in the glory of the early spring, and I sing "Iowa the grandest State in all the Union, shall never see another spring under the curse of a licensed rum traffic. The increase of her richness shall be for meat"—not for poison. I am much interested and greatly solicitous for your decision in Illinois as to the course you will pursue in the coming council at Springfield. I say "you," by which I mean the W. C. T. U. of Ills. Allow me as Supt. ef the department of legislation of the N. W. C. T. U.. to offer the following suggestions for your consideration. I recognise the State-Rights doctrine as set forth by our several annual meetings—that by virtue of it any state may choose her own lines of work; but council and advice has always been regarded as of mutual profit.

From what I know, and am able to infer of the situation in Illinois, I urged that the W. C. T. U. will not give its efforts for any form of local option concerning the liquor traffic—a local option law is a matter of *State Statute*. Thus in working for local prohibition under the provisions of a local option law you are not giving your support to the *idea* of local option, but of prohibition.

2. That you will support prohibitory legislation in whatever form it may be deemed advisable to so legislate.

3. That you will actively engage in the circulation of petitions and memorials for Constitutional Prohibition, as the most simple and effective form of expressing the *vox populi* against the liquor crime.

4. That having so gloriously fought for the abolition of this dreadful crime, by petitions to *men*, and having also prayed that upon this one question, women as well as men might be armed with the ballot, and having failed to reach either end, tho you have sought them diligently with tears, I urge you to now more vigorously than before, ask for and work to get the whole ballot for woman, that thus you may help to make and enforce both constitutional and statutory prohibition. And further, that if in any issue you should be obliged to give prominence in labor for either constitutional prohibition, or the ballot for woman, I believe the desired end—the overthrow of the liquor traffic— would be sooner accomplished in Illinois, by your State union putting in its *first* and *strongest efforts for the elective franchise*. I do not think this would be the ease in all the States, or as a method to be adopted by the National W. C. T. U., but it is my judgement that it is best in Illinois.

5. I am clearly of opinion that our unions *as organizations*, ought not to be allied to any political party. We have no political existence, and *to assume to have*, seems to me to be unwise and injurious to our work. I have written freely and fully and *without solicitation*, but if our organization means *anything*, it ought to include conference and general agreement as far as possible.—*J. Ellen Foster, in the Signal.*

HOW THE STATES REGARD SCHOOL SUFFRAGE FOR WOMEN.

In California, women over twenty-one are eligible to all educational offices except those from which they are excluded by the Constitution. In Colorado, women may vote at school district elections, and may serve as school district officers. In Connecticut, they hold the position of school visitors. In Illinois, they are eligible to any office under general or special school laws. In Indiana, those women not married or minors, who pay taxes and are listed as parents, guardians or heads of families, may vote at school meetings. In Iowa, no person is ineligible by reason of sex to hold school offices. In Kansas, women are allowed to vote at school meetings, and are eligible to election as school officers. In Kentucky, widows having children of school age, or owning taxable property, may vote at school meetings. In Louisiana, women over twenty-one are eligible to school offices. Maine limits the eligibility of women to certain school offices. Massachusetts allows voting at school meetings for members of school committees and the holding of school offices. Michigan allows women to hold school offices, and when they are taxpayers to vote at school meetings. Minnesota entitles women to vote at school-district meetings and to hold school offices. Nebraska allows them to vote at school meetings on the same grounds as men. In New Hampshire, they may vote at school district meetings, and be elected on school committees. In New Jersey, when over twenty-one years of age and residents of the school district, they may become school trustees therein.

New York authorizes the voting at school meetings by women resident and holding taxable property in the district. Oregon limits the voting at district meetings to widows with taxable property and children to educate. Pennsylvania gives women over twenty-one years of age the privilege of holding school offices. Rhode Island places women in the school committee. Vermont allows women to vote on school matters, and to hold the offices of town clerk and town superintendent. Wisconsin considers them eligible to any school office except state superintendent. Dakota women may vote at school meetings. In Idaho, widows, or unmarried women of twenty-one years of age, residents of a district and holding taxable property therein, may vote as to especial district taxes. In Washington Ty., women over twenty-one, residents of the district for three months preceeding district meetings, and liable to taxation, may vote at school meetings. In Wyoming Ty., women have full right to the elective franchise and to hold office.—*Signal.*

WINE.—"An exchange says there are a number of large factories near Paris in which wines are made from rotten apples, damaged dried fruit of any kind, beets and spoiled molasses. But there is not enough of these materials to make as much wine as is required by foreign trade. Turnip juice has been worked over into wine, and American cider is the basis of millions of bottles of champagne, but good apples and turnips are too costly to be wasted on cheap wines, such as Americans buy."

The making of wine out of rotten garbage in place of turning good wholesome grapes into rotten garbage for that purpose, is the less of the two evils. Wine made from turnip juice and a swill barrel and rotten potatoes and doctored with a few flavoring extracts is just the same, just as wholesome as the best and fanciest brand of the most expensive grape wines. It is as good as a substitute too for the "fruit of the vine" as the latter.

A *Chronicle* correspondent who seems to know all about President Arthur, reports him as having some very objectionable habits, among others that of being "round with the boys" till 3 o'clock of the morning and sitting on the door step talking politics at that hour. If it is true it is a pity. But while nothing is strange in the conduct of drinking men, we can place very little dependence on reports of this kind. The most shamefully and intentionally wicked slanders without a particle of foundation were systematically published regarding President Hayes and his noble wife, in the Philadelphia *Times* and other papers. Perhaps some carrion bird has a spite at Mr. Arthur.

G. W. Secretary's D'p'tm't.

GEORGE B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.

☞The office of the Grand Lodge is located in the Capital Savings Bank Building, entrance, No. 328 J street, up-stairs, over the southwest corner J and Fourth streets, Sacramento, where the Grand Worthy Secretary will be pleased to receive calls from the members of the Order during business hours.

☞This department is edited by the Grand Worthy Secretary, to whom all communications relating in any way to the business of the Grand Lodge, this department, or anything appearing hereunder, should be addressed.

☞The Grand Worthy Secretary's post office address is Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento, Cal.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES
ON SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE G. W. S.

Sold for the Benefit of the Grand Lodge

Constitutions, per hundred copies	$12 00
Constitutions per dozen	1 75
Glee Books, "Temperance Chimes" per dozen	4 00
Glee Books, per half doz	2 50
Glee Books, single copies	50
Receipts of Evening and Constitution Roll Book, per set	2 50
Chase's Digest, per copy	1 50
Officer's Roll Call etc., Book of	1 00
Pledge Cards, per hundred	1 00
Officers Cards, per set of four	1 00
Degree Ode Cards, per doz	1 00
Subordinate Ode Cards, per doz	50
Subordinate Ode Cards with music, per doz	1 50
Chase's Good of the Order, per copy	75

BLANK FORMS.

Clearance Cards, per dozen	3 00
Grand Lodge Returns, per dozen	1 00
W. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. F. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Bonds, per dozen	1 00
Forms for Charges, Trials, etc., per set of four	25
Forms for incorporation of Lodges	Free

LODGE BOOKS

Propositions for Membership, Book of fifty	50
Notices of Election to Membership, book of fifty	50
Proposition Committee notices, book of fifty	50
D. G. W. C. T.'s Dispensations, book of fifty	50
Password Certificates, book of fifty	50
Delinquent (Dues) Notice, book of fifty	50
Warrants on W. T., book of fifty	50
W. F. S. Receipts, book of fifty	85
W. T. Receipts, book of fifty	50

LODGE FURNITURE.

In addition to the above, I will attend to orders for Impression Seals, Blank Books, Special Printing, Regalia or Lodge Furniture. This will be done as an accommodation to Lodges and not as a source of profit either to the Grand Lodge or myself; hence all orders filled will be sent per express by the dealers, with instructions to "collect on delivery," unless the money accompanies the order. Address—

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.,
Sacramento, California.

CASH RECEIVED.—The Grand Worthy Secretary acknowledges receipt of the following amounts of cash since last report. Proper personal receipts were also forwarded in each case:

GENERAL FUND.

Mariposa Lodge, 175	$12 25	Pomona, 174	11 00
Pro Bono Publico, 346	11 50	Ione Valley, 241	14 50
Rincon, 443	12 50	Granger, 295	24 50
Auburn, 150	7 00	Merced Falls, 376	9 75
Two Rock, 378	18 75	Rising Star, 404	6 00
Defiance, 219	6 25	Lompoc Valley, 434	9 25
Denverton, 239	13 75	Arroyo Grande, 442	10 50
Athens, 286	12 00	Georgetown, 455	2 75
Beacon, 300	14 75	Rev P Powers	1 00
Rosy Crown, 136	22 00	Phenix, 137	16 25
W Berkeley, 206	1 00	Riverside, 284	33 00
Home, 242	10 00	Monument, 351	10 25
Orange, 246	2 50	Roseville, 261	4 50
Western Star, 303	6 00	Poway, 264	16 25
Prohibition, 412	23 00	Jackson, 280	4 00
Wildwood, 469	23 50	Hanford, 296	2 50
Lucy Jenkins	1 00	Rev H H Becker	50

CHARTER FEE FUND.

Mackville Lodge	$15 00

PACKAGES MAILED.—The following packages have been mailed during the past week from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office:

1–R Smith, Brentwood	2–E Biggs, Grass Valley
1–W S Blythe, Linden	1–J C Black, S F
1–M R Lyle, Hills Ferry	1–Mrs F Shepherd, Geo'town
1–W S Read, Oroville	1–Miss E C Schneider, Rocklin
1–G B Bassham, Weaverville	2–F S Butterfield, Jamestown
1–J R Birks, Meridian	1–Mollie Black, Blacks
1–J R Tregloan, Amador C'y	1–Y Dougherty, Sheridan
1–J Ferguson, Galt	1–J Hall, Riverside
1–E Morgan, Jamestown	4–S W Midsap, Yolo
1–Ida Caldwell, Plymouth	1–M H Krauth, Alameda
1–W Livermore, Kingsburg	1–M L Freeman, Petaluma
1–T Clark, Grangeville	1–L P Alexander, San a Clara
1–Mary E Howege, Camptonville	2–J N Burke, Forest Hill
1–Lucy Jenkins, Compton	2–F Littlefield, Jackson
1–W Bush, Orange	2–C F Post, Comanche
2–T W Robinson, Central P't	1–Mrs E A Davis, Murphys
	1–J C Daly, San Diego

PER EXPRESS.

1–J McDonald, Lockford	1–O V Wallace, Smiths River

Returns Received.—During the past week the following Lodges have filed Grand Lodge returns with the G. W. S. and their receipt is acknowledged:

Nos. 105, 136, 137, 174, 175, 203, 206, 219, 239, 241, 242, 261, 264, 286, 295, 300, 303, 351, 362, 376, 378, 397, 404, 412, 415, 442, 443, 469, 482.

D. G. W. C. T.s COMMISSIONED.—The following commissions have been issued and forwarded from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office during the past week:

LODGE DEPUTIES.

Jas McMullen, for No 486, Gas Point

DEGREE TEMPLARS

A W Burbanks, for Harmony Deg Temple, No 2, Tomales

NEW LODGES.

Del Monte Lodge was organized May 19th, by Col C N Goulding. L D, O V Wallace. P O address, Smiths River, Del Norte Co

Mackville Lodge, organized May 24th with 24 charter members by H R Hughes. L D, J F McDonald, Lockford

ON THE WING.

DEAR RESCUE.—Well here I am, in what an English friend used to denominate the state of "Ho-hi-ho," and the transition is so sudden, that it requires a considerable effort to realize that redolent, sooty, busy, Porkopolis spreads itself out before my enquiring gaze.

The beautiful capital city and home—Sacramento, was placed behind and my face turned eastward, on Monday evening the 8. The usual journey thru a dozen states and territories was made in safety and without unusual events.

THE ROUTE

Via the well equipped C. P. R. R. of California, U. P. R. R. etc., has been so frequently and minutely described as to have become monotonous perhaps to the many readers, hence the offence of a repetition of a description of these will not here be committed. But to the enthusiastic and fortunate traveler who is permitted to read natures own and original versions with the glimpses of the snow mantled Sierras glinting in silvery sheen under the first caresses of the rising sun, the limitless plains stretching away off to the horizon, the lowing herds, anon the majestic and awful grandeur of Weber Canyon, the representation of the coliseums of old—in Echo Canyon, the green fields and enterprise everywhere apparent of the sturdy yeoman who tills the virgin soil of the new states and territories; these and the myriad of changing scenes as the great triumph of mans skill, the engine of progress, whirls him by the panoramic display, can never become monotonous nor old. California was crossed, next in succession Utah and Wyoming Territories, Colorado and Nebraska. In the latter state the town of

KEARNEY,

The residence of R. W. G. S. Bro. F. G. Keens was reached at the fourth day at 6-15 A. M.. Here a strong prohibition fight was recently made and won; the knowledge of this, coupled with the fact that the R. W. G. S., was also to take the train here, created a special desire to view the place. Upon arrival at Kearney, a brass band struck up a serenade and a concourse was found to have assembled at the depot. All other passengers save the writer were in the embrace of Morpheus. Curiosity prompted a step to terra firma, to see "what all the row was about" at so early an hour in the morning. About two minutes before the train started, the familiar voice of Bro. Keens was heard to reverberate, like the rolling of distant thunder, "Why! Bro. Katzenstein, *where* have you been, I have been searching all through the train for you? This is *all* intended for *you*, old boy! Our Mayor is here, and the W. C. T. of the lodge has an address to make, and"— before any explanation or reply could be made, the stentorian voice of the conductor horrified the speaker with "All aboard." The speech of welcome, etc., to the R. W. G. T. was not made, but a few very hasty introductions followed, with some amusement at the expense of the R. W. G. S. and W. C. T., who did not get the opportunity to "get his speech off." But the R. W. G. T. fully appreciates the compliment intended, just as much as though the conductor had received the message to run in ahead of time, "so as to hold the train a few minutes," but which he did not; as though the W. C. T. had said all the pleasant things, etc., etc. But a part of the W. C. T.'s speech should be made here, and it is that the new law of Nebraska requires a license of *one thousand dollars* from liquor saloons in cities of the first class, and five hundred dollars in cities and towns of the second class. The saloonkeepers of Kearney had accepted the situation and deposited their five dundred dollars each for the license. But very recently a town election was held, the question being, "Whisky, or No Whisky." The result was a majority of 36 against whisky, whereupon the new board of councilmen *repealed* the local license ordinance and refused in toto *to issue any licenses*, refunded the fees and outlawed the traffic, whereupon every saloon was made to and did close its doors, for which noble example the R. W. G. T. joins all good citizens in an expression of satisfaction and gratitude.

Omaha was reached at 3:25 P. M. In this city more than half the saloons were compelled to close their doors. The Missouri river was crossed and the soil of Iowa was pressed.

IN IOWA,

The battle has already begun, and it will be the next prohibitory battle-field. The resolution of submission has passed two successive legislatures, and on the 27th of June next, the question of the proposed amendment is to be passed upon by the people at the ballot-box. Bro. Geo. W. Bain, whose name is dear to every Californian, has renounced the pleasure of attendance at R. W. G. L. so as to remain in the breach, where he already is, that he may valiantly fight for prohibition until the close of the ballot; on the 27 of next month. May success crown his efforts, and may Iowa redeem herself, and, wheeling into line, stand close up to grand old Maine and noble Kansas!

In due course the fifth day found the train rolling through the State of Missouri, via. the "Cannonball" route, and the sensation of traveling at the rate of speed reached upon this popular route, justifies the appellation. The train was almost literally shot into

ST. LOUIS.

The "ticket agent" of the company called a halt here of twelve hours. Bro. R. R. Scott P. R. W. G. Treas., did the honors of the occasion in handsome style. One of his best carriages was called into requisition, with a "liveried" coachman, and himself as guide, the company was shown throughout the city and environs of St. Louis. Much might be said, did space afford, (and it may find place upon some future occasion) of what was observed. Tower grove park, Shaws botanical gardens, Forest lawn and other points are pictures which have found permanent hangings upon memories walls. Suffice it to say that "Bro. Bob" excelled in his efforts to please and entertain, as did likewise Sister Scott, who also favored the occasion with her attentions and presence. At night-fall the company re-embarked and upon awakening in the morning were landed where this letter is dated,

CINCINNATI,

And 'twas Sunday morning. If this city is famous for any one thing more than its pork interests, it is for "beer" and it was expected to be seen flowing here like unto a mighty stream. But strange as it may seem, the only beverage that was found to be flowing at all was limpid waters from the farfamed Probascus fountain which is one of the finest structures of the kind upon the continent, and which though costing a quarter of a million dollars, was donated to the city. Upon inquiry the reason of this was found to be the strict enforcement by the authorities of the

SUNDAY LAW.

Here was Cincinnati, whose Sundays had previously been a perfect Saturnalia, as described by her old citizens, a city of nearly 300,000 population, with a very large foreign element with all their queer notions of brass bands, beer gardens, and a general hub-ub, as peaceful and quiet as one would wish to see it. It was really "a sight to behold." The city was scanned from end to end, but all drink shops of every description were found hermetically sealed as to the vending of liquors, and particularly the Teutons national beverage, which was wont erstwhile to flow like unto the water from the aforementioned fountain upon the day "commonly called Sunday." Coleridge's "Mariner" was readily invoked and paraphrased into

"Lager! Lager! everywhere,
But not a drop to drink."

The "Smith law" as it is called, is a sweeping one. It provides for a thirty days incarceration of every offender, in any event, the fine being optional. Upon the previous Sunday two persons in all that great city kept their liquor business open in defiance of law. They were promptly arrested, tried, convicted, but sentence was suspended upon their promise to comply with the law, the sentence being held to be still pending. The result was a full and exact compliance with the law. Compare this with the administration of the law in the Golden State, and weep oh! ye Californians!

Some grand views of Cincinnati and its surroundings were had, but the length of this communication gives warning that they must be omitted at this time. Dr. M. B. Wolfe, an old time citizen of Cincinnati, extended the courtesies and hospitalities of the occasion assisted by his amiable and highly accomplished daughter, Miss Mary Wolfe. As a former Californian, we have all good reason to be proud of this young lady who was the favorite one recently in a class of 65, to receive the gold medal from the "Pulte Medical College" for the best written examination, the subjects being "Physiology" and "Histology." Their private carriage was placed at our disposal and the party was further honored with the personal attendance of Dr. Wolfe, to whom a grateful sense of appreciation is expressed.

G. B. K.

Cincinnati, Ohio, May 14, 1882.

G. W. C. T. Department.

R. THOMPSON, G. W. C. T.

LECTURE WORK FOR APRIL 1882.

	Number of Lectures Delivered.	New Members Added.	Miles Traveled.	Adults Addressed.	Minors Addressed.	Expenses.	Contributions and Charter Fees.	Lodges Organized.
William Crowhurst	18	†	347	690	527	$ 30 60	$ 32 10	
C N Goulding	18	203	730	3681	271	122 15	107 05	3
Hugh R Hughes	22	25	505	1036	295	35 75	61 95	1
W C King	16	47	671	1427	310	76 95	47 65	2
Emily P Stevens	25	286	340	7185	1132	39 95	96 70	
J W Webb	26	35	284	2130	640	34 05	71 15	
Totals	125	596	2877	16149	3175	$ 358 65	$ 416 60	6

† Not reported.

Hereafter I shall endeavor to publish in the RESCUE, monthly, the work done by the lecturers employed by the Grand Lodge.

R. THOMPSON, Sup't Lecture Force.

Lecturers' Reports.

The Grand Lecturers employed by the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T., of Cal., are as follows:

Mrs. E. P. Stevens, Prof. Wm. Crowhurst, Col. C. N. Goulding, Elder J. W. Webb, Hugh R. Hughes, and Rev. W. C. King.

H. R. HUGHES.

On leaving here passed thru S. S. valley. The little lodge and Band of Hope stationed here are bravely holding the ground. At Chapparal and Evergreen School-houses, religious meetings were in progress and prevented my rendering the aid I desired in passing through to my appointments in Amador and Eldorado. While not *working* up Old Calaveras, it is my purpose to help all I can, for I wish to see my home county redeemed. The Bands of Hope in these two latter places are popular and doing a noble work. At Comanahe had a fair meeting, all males excepting some of the good sisters who came over from Evergreen. Not a lady or girl of Comanche came out even to hear. I suppose they were afraid of the demoralizing influence of a temperance meeting. Four of the saloon-keepers turned out; they were willing at least to give a respectable hearing to our side. Comanche bears the name of being the hardest town in Calaveras; perhaps the stolid indifference of the women is partly the cause. It is now surrounded by four good lodges, and its capture is only a question of time.

At Lancha Plana met with the lodge and lectured next evening. Mazeppa Lodge is doing well; the young people are deeply attached to it and they are doing a good work.

At Mackville, San Joaquin Co., lectured two evenings, and organized Mackville Lodge with 24 charter members. Night of meeting, Saturday. L. D., John Smith. P. O., Lockeford. It is a new village on the borders of Amador Co., has a good prospect of building up quite a place and are starting out right. The heavy rain and dark night diminished my meeting the last night and prevented my getting a good many more members.

At Buena Vista, had a fair meeting, the weather being still cloudy and threatening. This new lodge is having a hard fight; some of those most anxious to start it have turned their backs on it and on their friends. But it has a faithful and plucky membership. It can never be a large lodge, but it can be a good one.

Last night at this place, met in the hall; a small meeting; the atmosphere of these towns is not healthy for a temperance meeting. It takes about a week generally to get people posted that there is any thing going on—except it be a company of educated horses, but then they are diligent in advertising, and perhaps we temperance folks should learn something from them.

Ione Lodge is bravely holding their own; have a terrible rent to pay. Bro. Carrington is struggling to keep up the Band of Hope and the lodge should assist him.

Ione City, May 26, 1882.

C. N. GOULDING.

I left Crescent City on the 18th inst. for Smith's River, lectured there on the 18th and 19th and at the close of my lecture on the 19th instituted Del Norte Lodge with 46 charter members. H. C. Ranson, W. C. T.; Oliver V. Wallace, Lodge Deputy. I feel confident that this lodge will prove a blessing in that community. On the 20th returned to Crescent City; visited the lodge in the evening and arranged for my lectures there; found each one willing and anxious to do all that could be done to make the meetings a success and the result was three of the largest meetings ever held in the place; 28 names were obtained for the Order; at a called meeting of the Lodge on the 24th, 13 were initiated; 15 will be initiated Saturday 27th, making a gain in membership of 74 in Del Norte county. My visit to this county was opportune and fully appreciated by the members of Crescent City Lodge who have for so many years fought the enemy. Being the most northernly county in the State (on the coast) and depending on two steamers for the means of transportation, it necessitates a "special trip" to reach them, but the results were more than could have been expected and more than compensate the inconveniences of a "sea voyage" with (to me at least) its horrors. Shall labor in Humboldt and Mendocino counties next, visiting each town in those counties; will forward the route for publication when arranged by Deputy W. F. Bromly and will write as usual.

Crescent City, May 25, 1882.

LECTURERS APPOINTMENTS.

HUGH R. HUGHES.

ELDORADO CO		Blair S H	11
Latrobe	June 1, 2	Coloma	12
Clarksville	3	Pilot Hill	13
Shingle Springs	4	Greenwood	14
French Creek	5	Spanish Dry Diggings	15
Eldorado	6	Georgetown	16
Diamond Springs	7	Bear Creek	17
Placerville	8	Spanish Flat, 2 P M	18
Upper Placerville	9	Garden Valley, 8 P M	18
Union S H	10	Kelsey	19, 20

ELDER J. W. WEBB.

San Suis Obispo and neighboring S Houses	2,3,4,5,6,7	Morro and neighborh'd	8, 9
		Cayucos	10, 11, 12

DISTRICT LODGES TO MEET.

Colusa Co. D L will meet at Butte City, June 2 and 3, 1882.

Stanislaus Co. D L will meet at Modesto, at 10 o'clock, A M, Saturday, June 3, 1882.

Mariposa D L will meet in Catheys Valley, June 3, 1882.

Butte Co D L meets at Forbestown, June 11th.

Harmony Degree Temple meets at Valley Ford, Saturday evening, June 3d.

DISTRICT LODGE.

The D. L. of Monterey, San Benito and Santa Cruz met some weeks ago at Salinas, Bro. Rev. A. K. Crawford, D. D. presiding. Salinas, Castroville, Del Monte, Ben Lomond, Pacific, Santa Cruz, Ruby and San Juan, 8 lodges were represented. Much important business was transacted for the advancement of the Order and the cause of temperance. Absolute unanimity of opinion prevailed in regard to the enforcement of the Sunday law, and it was firmly resolved to counteract as far as possible the law-breaking efforts of the Leag of Freedom. Perfect harmony characterized all the deliberations. The next session of the District Lodge will be held in Watsonville on the 28th of June.

A splendid dinner at Cosmopolitan Hotel was next in order, and a public meeting in Central Hall Mr. H. V. Morehouse in the Chair. The hall was well filled. The President opened with a pleasant address and said it was expected no Good Templar would vote for any one not in favor of preserving and enforcing the Sunday law. Mr. W. L. Stevens of Santa Cruz delivered a rousing address and pointed to our triumph in the near future. Rev A. K. Crawford was on hand as usual with an original poem. Miss Alice Underwood gave a reading with unusual grace and much applause; Mr. Ercanbrack, Rev. S. C. Keetch and Rev. Mr. Wayne, Bible Agent, helped to make the occasion a grand success, and Miss Carrie Beeman at the piano and various other musical artists rendered valuable and much appreciated service.

An apology for the non appearance of the above some weeks ago is regretfully tendered. In a pile of papers, letters, scraps, communications, etc., "to be attended to to-morrow," it got mislaid and overlooked. Not so next time.

LODGES, ETC.

Pleasanton with 10 saloons and hotels all selling whisky Sunday and a store that sells it week days is a pretty hard place for a lodge, so says Bro. French W. C. T. That community would find it a great deal cheaper and better to keep up 12 Good Templar Lodges and one store and one temperance hotel, but if they had as many as five or six lodges they would be called crazy. The voters dont consider that among such a hive of man traps it is only a miracle if a boy or girl can be raised to be a good citizen.

Bro. Pedlar, of Gilroy, has been sick, but is happily recovering; he hopes the RESCUE will never grow less radical, and kindly adds, may the Editors shadow never grow less. Bro. P. is one of those whose good words are valuable and highly prized.

Goldendale, W. T., has voted out rum; the *Register* says the greatest obstacle to success was the greed and selfishness of those who fear to antagonize the whisky element. Those who are too cowardly to oppose what they know to be wrong are the greatest enemies to temperance.

Bro. Whitlock of Paskenta, went recently to hear Bro. King; the hall was crowded and he reports a sound and telling lecture which was enthusiastically received.

Lompoc.—Dr. Z. W. Saunders of Uniontown, Mo., a successful physician of 20 years residence there, comes to Lompoc and 15 persons with him. Good citizens from afar are attracted to a temperance colony and every one of them is worth more to a community than a dozen of the class who attend on either side of the saloon bar.

The Lodge at Bakersfield is doing splendidly; new members coming in every night. That is one of the lodges that began with a RESCUE in every family at Bro. King's suggestion.

THE PRESBYTERY OF SACRAMENTO ON THE SUNDAY LAW.

The enclosed expression concerning the Sunday law etc., wss unanimously passed by the presbytery of Sacramento at its last meeting in Colusa and copy forwarded by the Rev. A. J. Compton.

"Whereas, The Supreme Court having decided the Constitutionality of the Sunday law, and a desperate effort is now being made by the saloonists and others to nulify the decision and to destroy the Christian Sabbath therefore be it resolved.

1, That in view of the approaching election for members of our State Legislature we enjoin upon the members of our churches and congregations to use every endeavor to observe this law, and to have it kept, and the authority of our courts upheld.

2, That we also request so many of them as may be voters to sustain only such nominees as will see that the law is not abrogated but continued and enforced.

3, That in view of the enormities attending the traffic in intoxicating liquors and feeling that intemperance is the *sin of the age* and the great obstacle in the way of our work as churches and of the salvation of men, we do most earnestly implore the members of our churches to free themselves entirely from the manufacture, sale and use of wine and all other intoxicants as a beverage and to do all they can to discountenance their manufacture, sale and use by others.

4, That the Stated Clerk be requested to send a copy of these Resolutions to each Pastor and stated supply to be read from the pulpit, and that he publish the same at an early day."

OPEN LODGES AND PUBLIC MEETINGS.

For distribution at public meetings or once a month the RESCUE will be sent to one address at $2.00 per 100, and in packages of 20 to 50 will be sent once a month for a year for 24 cents per copy or $4.80 for 20 copies a year. At this rate there is no paper published anywhere that is cheaper. It is suggested that lodges try this method of introducing temperance literature but the best plan is to get a weekly paper into the family by the year. Orders for lots of 50 or 100 should come a week in advance.

A VALUABLE ADVICE.

My dear friends, and fellow sufferers. If you want to save a hundred dollar doctor bill, hours of agony and months of valuable time, buy a bottle of "BOSCHER'S LE ROY," the only positive cure for chills, fever, ague, and all fevers originating in biliary derangement. Prepared and sold only by

E. H. BOSCHER, Druggist,
169 Main Street,
jan1-82-1yr Stockton, Cal.

Juvenile Department.

BAND OF HOPE WORK.



The Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., of California, offers to furnish, free of charge, to Sunday-schools, or other juvenile organizations desiring to adopt them for use, in this jurisdiction, the newly revised Band of Hope rituals together with the ritual badges. The ritual comprises a pamphlet of 48 pages. The badges are of German silver, with a safety pin upon the back. Sample copies of the rituals and badge, or quantities for actual use, will be furnished on application to the Superintendent of Juvenile Work, Mrs. M. E. Richardson, Murphys, Calaveras Co., Cal.

TALKS WITH THE YOUNG FOLKS.

A GOOD TIME COMING.

For many ages there has been a frequent expression of an idea of a future time when peace and good will and prosperity should prevail upon the earth.

We are told that when wickedness had destroyed all men from this world but one righteous family, and when a good and prosperous time seemed to be in store for them, Noah drank wine and was drunken and his one recorded drunken act entailed a curse upon the earth. The father got drunk and the children were cursed thereby, which is exactly so to-day. The guilty sin and the guilty and the innocent are both made to suffer.

As you were told recently in the RESCUE the first inhabitants of Pitcairns Islands nearly 100 years ago observed that rum caused a crime there and they solemly vowed to banish and foreswear and keep out rum from their island forever. And they have been ever since a most happy, moral, virtuous, sober and religious people, having no crime or trouble whatever in all these years.

The family of Noah were not so wise, altho they had as sufficient warning. Had they made the same vow and kept it, perhaps this world might have always been comparatively a paradise of peace and plenty. But they did not. When the temperance reform commenced in earnest about 50 years ago, its originators did not dream of total abstinence from that drink which was more than any other thing on earth worshiped as a good gift of God. They never thot of prohibition but expected to keep men sober and healthy on wine and beer and cider.

As they learned more of this evil they adopted new pledges and doctrines and new modes of warfare. Ten and 20 and 30 and 40 years ago the temperance reformers always thot they knew all about this curse, but they have been always learning and always teaching more truths as they discovered them. And during the last 5 or 6 years and even last year we are learning more and stranger things than ever about this evil.

Read in "Historic Land Marks" on page 466 what Dr. Richardson says of wars etc., caused by wine. We have all been told how nation after nation has perished and dwindled into paupers and savages because of vice and luxury. But we have good reason to believe it was wine or strong drink or some kindred evil that caused the vice that followed luxury and destroyed or ruined every one of these wretched nations.

In our own time in countries that are in the light of christian civilization we find, where wine or beer or rum is used, a worse condition of vice and crime and misery than is found among heathens anywhere; and in Christian enlightened colonies and towns and rural sections and in tens of thousands of temperance homes—when no wine or beer or rum ever enters—there is an almost entire absence of crime and poverty and unhappiness of any sort.

There is pretty good reason to believe that when you come to vote and the Band of Hope boys and girls have grown up into sober, healthy, honest, worthy, Godly men and women and when your votes shall have driven the worship of the Satan of wine from the earth, an era of peace and happiness and prosperity shall dawn upon our country and the world that has never been known before.

The tramp and the cheat and the criminal will disappear, the penitentiary, the city and county jail and police court and hospital and poorhouse and asylums can be converted into useful factories as soon as the wrecks of beer and wine have died off or can get no more drink. All the evils that are caused by vile drinks and vile tobacco will soon disappear when they are destroyed. And then the school and church and happy home and good books and wholesome laws and decorous habits and thoro temperance will bring about an era of universal peace and plenty and perfect contentment. Every man and woman may then serve God and love their neighbor under their own roof. It seems as if the children of to-day are to see the brightest and happiest manhood that has ever dawned upon any generation of the human race. Let us all work gallantly to bring about the funeral of the old serpent alcohol and let the gates of Heaven swing wide open toward this earth.

IN JAIL.

There are a great many more men who have been and are in jail than would be pleased to be told of it. And there are a good many boys getting into jail all the time, who dont know it.

For instance my neighbor is a pleasant, cheerful, honest fellow. He rises every morning early and it would seem natural that first thing he would like to inhale the balmy morning air, and thank the giver of all good for giving us such a pure, clean, delicious atmosphere to breathe. But no, he cant do that; something ails him; he dont want any fresh air; he has lost his taste for that.

He feels round for an old pipe that looks as if it had come out of the bottom of an ash barrel and smelled as if all the evil odors of the world had held a recent three weeks holiday in and round it. He blows into it, beats out the horrible ashes of last nights debauch and draws the nauseating odors thru it; sweeter to his diseased and perverted senses than the air of God's bounty. He fills it with poisonous rubbish that cost him 3 or 4 cents and expends ten to twenty cents labor pulling and puffing at that filthy pipe, defiling his room and the house and his clothes and himself and his soul. He is a close prisoner of that pipe and the pipe is a very nasty jailer.

Then he is let out on parole till he gets his breakfast, when the pipe locks him in its horrible odors again and again before dinner, after dinner, after supper. It follows him round; he is sick all the time and his nerves are in a state of craziness; the only thing for him is to apply to his jailer again and again to paralyze those nerves and stupefy his system and stultify his brain and make his lungs a soot box; so on till he goes to bed, to sleep a restless unsatisfying unrefreshing sleep and to wake in the morn ing with a system depraved and in clamorous haste for more of the stupefier.

He would not do that much work at such a dirty job for a human employer for less than two or three dollars a day but he does it for his jailer free and pays for the privilege from five or ten cents up to one or two dollars a day if he uses that most emphatic fool's badge, a cigar or cigaret.

Now altho the smoker or tobacco eater is not actually shut up; he is as close a prisoner to his pipe or cigar or tobacco pouch as if he was in jail. And think, boys, what a slavery it must be. There are lots of tobacco eaters whom you could hire to work hard all day with a shovel or axe for a month for thirty or fifty dollars, but you could not hire them to stop their tobacco drudgery for a month for 2 or 3 times that much money.

The use of tobacco was only practiced until lately by the dirtiest and lowest races of men and no one who has any respect for himself or friends should ever degrade himself by its use. The Band of Hope boys will have no jailer to hand-cuff on to them.

A MILLION STRONG.

One of the most fortunate things that has ever befallen England is the temperance warfare that has been waged so patiently by its army of patriotic men and patriotic women, its temperance army. At first they were few and looked upon as Christ was when he first preached a new gospel, looked upon with utmost contempt and treated by all classes alike, the high and the low, the rich and the poor, the religious and the blasphemers, with scorn, derision and persecution. But gradually gaining ground, foot by foot, they begin to see the dawn of final and decisive victory.

The strongest promise they have at this time and their highest glory too, is in their gallant juvenile army nearly a million strong. A million boys and girls educated from childhood, to know what all manner of drink is and what it does. They will not be at all likely to be bought and sold or to vote corruptly, or to countenance a wretched and wicked custom, which they have been trained to hate.

And what a grandly noble and honest and truthful and just cause the little army of temperance people have always had, and how it has been blessed of Heaven to have had this grand measure of success; to have made head against the combined opposition of every other interest in the land and against the individual appetite and universal fashion of the nation.

And what a glorious record is in store for that juvenile army of a million in England, and the one or two millions we shall soon have in America. It will be theirs to lead the world to a condition of peace and kindness and fraternity and prosperity, that will prepare and fit it to make peace with Heaven, and to accept God's rule over us and cast down and out the image and yoke of Satan under which so many millions have suffered and mourned and died.

A LETTER TO THE CHILDREN.

THE FOUR TRAMPS UNDER THE OAK.

Two of these were lying on the green grass; the third one was making a fire around an oyster can of water in which he put some coffee. These three were large, stout men, very dirty and badly clad; beard and hair long and not combed once a month. Two of them, good mechanics, had been discharged repeatedly for drunkenness. One was sitting and leaning against the trunk of the large oak and listened very attentively to what was being said. This was a lad about 18 years old, had a good countenance and marks of refined manners and considerable intelligence. On learning that he had left Kentucky very recently and was then wandering in the far away West under peculiar circumstances, I became very much interested and was anxious to learn some of the particulars of the cause of his present condition. So I invited this young man to my house and gave him his supper for which he was very thankful. He then related the outline history of his father's family. He said his father and mother were both Christians and members of a church, and his father and mother both drank intoxicants, whisky and brandy and always kept a bottle full in their house, drank it every day and gave it to the children to drink every day and when any of the children were sick the mother would give them lots of brandy, and his father said it was good medicine. He said, I have found it the worst medicine that ever was made. I will tell you what it has done for me.

My father died about two years ago; my mother was left a widow with 5 children, 2 little boys and 2 little girls and myself. We were poor and had to work hard for our living, and in order to send the little ones to school, she was compelled to sell a house and lot that she owned in another town about 40 miles from where we lived. A lawyer sold it for $1,700, so mother sent me to him to get the money for her. He give me all the money, $1,700 in greenbacks; I put it in my inside vest pocket. I then had to wait 3 hours for the train to go home, and while waiting at the depot, I met an acquaintance, a young man, he asked me to go into a saloon and take a drink. I did so, he gave me an introduction to the barkeeper; he asked me to take a drink and I did; after a few minutes I treated, then we sat and talked; pretty soon I dropped to sleep. When I awoke at 9 o'clock next day, I was in a bedroom in an old dirty hotel. My money was all gone. Oh! my feelings just then. No pen nor brush could ever picture; I knew it was gone, and gone for good; and to go to my poor mother with a drunken story, I could not. So I went to the barkeeper and told him to give me ten ($10), he did so without a word. I then got on board of the first west bound train that left there. With the $10, I made my way to El Paso, Mexico. I have walked from there here. I got a few days work near Los Angeles. I don't know where to go, nor where to stop. I wish I was dead."

My dear little friends, this is the result of parents giving their children strong drink. How must this poor woman have felt when she learned her boy was gone and she knew not where, nor does she know yet. She learned that he had been robbed of all the $1,700. Oh the tears she has shed, and the pangs suffered when she thinks of her bright-eyed boy. But now he's gone, he's gone, and her daily prayer is, God save my boy. Surely it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder.

MILTON KENNEDY.

Kingsburg.

"OLD TOM."

On my way down town some time ago I saw some men letting a barrel down into a cellar with the figure of a cat on the head of it, his tail erect, his hair turned the wrong way, his eyes glaring, and his claws unsheathed as if ready to tear everything to pieces, and the words "Old Tom" encircling his head.

I thought it the most appropriate "sign" I had seen for many a day, for this barrel contained some

kind of liquor. I have heard and read of men swallowing snakes, lizards and such like things, but what would you think of swallowing a *mad tom cat*!! Whew!! It makes ones flesh "crcep" to think of it. O, how he would jump, and claw, and bite to get out; and yet thousands of men run after that kind of "Old Tom" caged in that barrel, who are served worse than they would be if they were to swallow a live cat, were the thing possible. I have seen men raging and raving with the wild cat (liquor) tearing at their very vitals. I have seen them screaming and fighting with imaginary fiends from drinking two much. They have swallowed "Old Tom" and he was running them crazy.

Many things might be said of this old prowler that goeth about like a "roaring lion seeking whom he may devour."

Whatever you do boys, never swallow "Old Tom" nor any of his kits or kin, for he will give you "redness of eyes" and "woe" and "wounds without cause" and the worst of all he will keep you out of heaven, for it is said "no drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of God. J. C. S.

WHAT MATTER?

A story is told of a barefooted, hatless boy who, one hot day in August, 1836, was plodding his way along the tow-path of the Delaware and Hudson Canal. He had forty miles of his journey yet before him when a canal boat overtook him, and he was offered a ride by the driver. On the boat was another ragged lad, the son of a Scotch emigrant, who had just landed and was on his way to the coal mines in Pennsylvania. The two boys became chums on the long, tedious journey, and then parted at Honesdale, the first to find work on the canal, and the other to drive a mule in the coal mines.

Last summer the President of this canal company fell into confidential chat with its general manager, and the gray-headed men recognized in each other the boys of forty-six years ago. In the meantime they had achieved education, power and the sincere respect of their fellow-men.

Such instances as these—and there is no lack of them in American life—are often held up to our boys to show them what may be done by energy and industry in this country, and to stimulate them to exercise these traits of character. Yet they should take care not to confuse success with merit.

A man may put forth all his energies, and labor faithfully, yet conquer neither wealth, fame nor power. Circumstances may inexorably keep him in poverty and obscurity, yet his work may be as well done and as enduring as that of his successful brother.

A great Scotch divine, whose influence was powerful in guiding the thought of his times to higher levels, when congratulated in his old age on the work of his life, replied:

"If I have been of any use in this world, the credit is due, under God, to blind Sammy Lindsay, that taught me when I was a boy. He made a man of me, and put me to work as completely as if I had been a tool of his making. I never shall shake off the influence of that man. When in the opinion of my hearers I have been most eloquent. I have said to myself, 'There's auld Sammy threepin' again!'"

Sammy Lindsay died poor and unknown, but his work lived.

"What matter whether crowned or crownless, so that God's work be done?"—*Youth's Companion.*

NIGHT LIFE OF YOUNG MEN.

One night often destroys a whole life. The leakage of the night keeps the day empty. Night is sins' harvesting time. More sin and crime are committed in one night than in all the days of the week. This is more emphatically true of the city than the country. The street lamps, like a file of soldiers, with torch in hand, stretch away in long lines on either sidewalk; the gay-colored transparencies are ablaze with attractions; the saloon and billiard halls are brilliantly illuminated; music sends forth its enchantment; the gay company begins to gather to the haunts and houses of pleasure; the gambling places are ablaze with palatial splendor; the theaters are wide open; the mills of destruction are grinding health, honor, happiness, hope, out of thousands of lives.

The city under the gaslight is not the same as under God's sunlight. The allurements and perils and pitfalls of night are a hundredfold deeper and darker and more destructive. Night life in our cities is a dark problem, whose depths and abysses make us start back with horror. All night tears are falling, blood is streaming.

Young men, tell me how and where you spend your evenings, and I will write out the chart of your character and final destiny, with blanks to insert your names. It seems to me an appropriate text would be, "Watchman, what of the night?" Policeman, pacing the beat, what of the night? What are the young men of the city doing at night? Where do they spend their evenings? Who are their associates? What are their habits? Where do they go in, and what time do they come out? Policeman, would the night life of young men commend them to the confidence of their employers? Would it be to their credit?

Make a record of the nights of one week. Put in the morning papers the names of all the young men, their habits and their haunts, that are on the streets for sinful pleasure. Would there not be shame and confusion? Some would not dare to go to their places of business, some would not return home at night, some would leave the city, some would commit suicide. Remember, young men, that in the retina of the All-seeing eye there is nothing hid but shall be revealed on the last day.—*Signal.*

THE FIG MERCHANT.

"In the name of the Prophet, figs!"
Thru the drowse of the noon afar
Came droning the Arab vender's cry,
As he threaded the long bazar.
With the courage that comes of faith,
He neither had thought nor care,
Tho the lip of the scornful Greek might curl,
Or the insolent Frank might stare.

"In the name of the Prophet, figs!"
A traveler, loitering near,
Half screened in a niche's deep recess,
Turned languidly round to hear.
But scarce had the Arab passed,
Ere a ripple, that seemed a sigh,
Blurred faintly the calm of his lip, and broke
In a haze on his dreaming eye.

"In the name of the Prophet, figs!"
He listened with downcast face.
"This Moslem," he said, "is brave to own
His creed in the market-place;
While I, with supremest trust,
And a hope that can know no shame,
Not once in the midst of this multitude
Have thought of my Prophet's name.

"In the name of the Prophet, figs!"
No vagueness about the way
He honors the slow muezzin call,
When his hour has come to pray.
It matters not where he be,
His worship his faith reveals;
Would I have the manhood, amid these crowds,
To kneel as the Arab kneels?

"In the name of the Prophet, figs!"
It sinks to an echo sweet,
Yet floats to me back with a pungent sting
Of reproach, in this foreign street.
It bids that, with faith as bold
As the Moslem's, I bravely do
All things whatsoever, or great, or small,
In the name of my Prophet, too! —*Independent.*

GREAT MEN NOT DRUNKARDS.

History tells of no truly great man who was a drunkard; that is, one who became great after he became a drunkard.

Alexander the Great whose tutor was the renowned Grecian law giver, the immortal Solon, died at the age of thirty-two; yes died at the very zenith of his glory, and that too in a drunken debauch. Altho admonished by the great law giver that sobriety would insure him a long and successful life, he became a drunkard, committed a horrible murder and in a fit of intoxication, quarreled with his generals, and brot disgrace and shame upon his army.

All his great and brilliant achievements were done before he became a confirmed drunkard.

The *great conqueror* was *conquered* by King Alcohol. L. P. G.

Our Lodge is doing first-rate, over thirty members in good standing; talking some of building a hall soon.

Band of Hope in full blast. Meets every Sunday after Sabbath school. The Band of Hope have just purchased a library of one hundred volumes.

L. P. G., L. D.

Scenega, Cal.

AFTER DARK.

Almost invariably boys who have been allowed to roam free at night have come to moral shipwreck and social destruction. The exceptions have been where there was a strong intellect, a wholesome temperament, and peculiar social influences. Men and boys, women and girls, whatever may have been their culture, feel that there is something different in the streets at night from that which is in the day, something which excites apprehension, or creates alarm, or gives licenses. Boys that are demure by day will say things at night that they would blush to utter in the daylight.

The result of our observation is the clear conviction that it is absolutely necessary that parents know exactly where their children are from sundown to sunrise. No boy ought to be allowed to go alone off the pavement of his father's house after sundown. It ought not to be a hard restriction; to a boy thus trained from infancy it will not be. It is unnatural that a child should want to go off to play in the dark with other children. The desire never comes until the child has begun to be corrupt. Sometimes, for quiet, parents will allow their children to go "round the corner" to play with some other children. Sometimes this is allowed thru mere carelessness. We never knew it to fail to end disastrously. We have in our mind one or two striking cases of where weak mothers have pleaded for this liberty for their children and are now reaping the bitter fruits.—*Signal.*

WHAT A TIMELY WORD MAY DO.

On a Sunday evening, some twenty years ago, a dissipated young man was lounging under the elm trees in the public square of Worcester. He had become a wretched waif on the current of time. His days were spent in the waking remorse of the drunkard. His nights were passed in the buffooneries of the ale-house.

As he sauntered along, out of humor with himself and with all mankind, a hand was laid on his shoulder, and a voice said in cordial tones, "Mr. Gough, come, go down with me to our meeting at the town-hall to-night."

A brief conversation followed, so winning in its character that the young man consented to go. He went. He heard the appeals there made, and with tremulous hands he signed the pledge of total abstinence.

By God's help he kept it, and keeps it yet. The poor boot-crimper who tapped him on the shoulder, good Joel Stratton, has gone to heaven. But the youth he saved is to-day the foremost of reformers on the face of the globe.

Methinks, when I listen to the thunders of applause that greet John B. Gough on the platform of the Academy of Music, I am hearing the echoes of that tap on the shoulder, and of that kind invitation under the ancient elms of Worcester.—*T. L. Cuyler.*

Point out to the child the clear connection between the glass of social cheer and the drunkard's degradation, and he, like the heathen prince, will scorn the drink "that makes men like dogs." It has been said, "There is needed a thoro drill to be able to tear off the mask and pierce every disguise, and expose the death's head of alcohol, grinning beneath the flowers that festoon the cup." This has been successfully gained in the Band of Hope, so that children have been more quick to detect the evil tendency of the first step than their elders.—*Sel.*

No man, I care not how he may have fallen, wants his son to become a worthless sot. The children of to-day are reaching out to us and asking for a better future than their fathers had. While we give them better means for culture shall we not do something to save them from lives of shame and finally drunkards' graves. It is well to warn the boys to keep away from the saloons, but what is to be said of the men, most of them fathers, who every year vote for the continuation of the liquor traffic in the nation, with its 200,000 saloons?—*D. C. Cook's Worker.*

A friend writes: "One of my noble boys of Band of Hope, of about nine years, said, 'I have converted my mother and about converted my father.' A sixteen-year-old son of a former saloon keeper says, 'If my father ever keeps a saloon again I will not clerk for him.' A young girl, daughter of a saloon keeper, a fine musician, is so ashamed of her father's business she can never be induced to take part in any entertainment. A German mother who used to allow beer at home, says, 'Beer and I are sworn enemies from this time.'' A German beer-drinker wishes 'every saloon banished.' Thank God! and take courage!"—*Signal.*

There is a word we may cast before thinking minds. An army of children is being trained in the school of temperance, morality and religion—well trained—and the feet are marching on, keeping time to the big thots in their minds of "when I am a man or a woman." You hear the patter; year by year it is steadying down to a tramp. A larger army is being drilled in tenement houses, in alleys and slums, with beer, whisky, poverty, starvation and infidelity for teachers. It is no contest of numbers in the future, but of moral forces, and the "survival of the best." But there are nearer powers working now. We read how the great rock was seen lifted one morning, and it was only the power of the delicate, white-shouldered mushrooms that did it.—*Sel.*

The Rescue.

DEVOTED TO

Temperance, Current Literature, General News, and whatever may concern the public welfare.

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OUR PRINCIPLES.—We aim for nothing short of a sweeping National Prohibitory law endorsed by every State and Territory of the Union, in the year 1885, and as much sooner as the Christian and Temperance men and good citizens of the country may desire to accomplish it.

SUNDAY, AMERICAN OR EUROPEAN.

The American people North and South, East and West, and a large majority of English, Irish, Scotch and Canadian residents of the United States are almost unanimously in favor of a Sabbath rest and very strongly in favor of it. About how people shall rest on that day from labor and from business, whether they shall go to church, stay at home, visit their friends, walk, eat or sleep, there is a large difference of opinion and practice, and each follows his own preference with no desire to interfere with the other's mode of spending the Sunday so long as there is no interference with the peace and welfare of the community and no damage done to the citizen.

The European residents of the United States, some of them, are as earnest Sabbath keepers and Christians and temperate, well behaved citizens as can be found. That class of people make no trouble anywhere, they don't get into court or prison and we don't have to employ a policeman or a jail to keep a million of them in order. They are equal to the best of citizens. Every class foreign and native can choose their own mode of resting and enjoying the Sunday with the most entire liberty, with the exception that our country's laws have always declared that no one shall carry on the business of selling poisonous, crime-making drinks on Sunday, making men silly and crazy and blasphemous and quarrelsome and riotous and causing wretchedness, poverty and misery in the land, particularly on that day.

To this law our own people have always cheerfully agreed and submitted and to our observance of the Sabbath rest, and to the moral and religious teachings of that day, and to the sober habits of our people and the good influences of our sober, quiet homes, we all attribute the prosperity which has attended this country and which has made it a good and pleasant home for the people of Europe to come to. And we all believe that the Sunday of hard work and unusual dissipation and the beer garden and the beer keg and the beer mug and wine bottle are the only reasons why European countries are such favorite places to go away from.

And Europeans who would not go back to their old homes on any account, complain of our being "strict" and "tyrannical" and "bigoted" and "puritanical," because we don't want people to get drunk and fight and kill each other, either on Sunday or any other day. And altho there are many good people of them who have been misled on this subject, and are good, well behaved citizens, it must be admitted that our police and criminal courts and prisons and houses of alms and correction are kept full of business, almost altogether thru the liquor sellers and drinkers who want free rum and free beer and free fight and free drunkenness on Sunday.

Now let us reason this matter: Germany, Italy, France, Austria are as fine countries as the sun ever shone upon, favored with the best of climate, soil and resources and peopled with the most vigorous races of the world. A thousand years of sober economy and Sabbath rest and no beer or wine and a six days moderate wholesome industry, should have made every family there not only comfortable in this world's goods, but owners of a happy home and a competence. They have had a thousand years to accumulate the savings and profits of industry and they have wasted them utterly. The wars and commotions they have had, have never damaged them to an extent that a few years of good crops and prosperous trade would not recuperate. But the war of wine and beer has cost the people of these countries every year more than any year of war ever cost them, and it is fair to say of them, as Mr. Gladstone did of England, that the evils of drink were as great as the evils of war, pestilence and famine all combined.

While the people of this country of Sunday and temperate habits have been reducing the prairie and forest lands to cultivation, bridging the rivers, spending billions in roads and fences and building homes, churches, school-houses, cities, towns, state capitals, museums and public improvements of all kinds, it has been growing richer and better all the time and holding out more and better inducements every year to the people of all climes to come and reap the benefits of American industry, sobriety and Sunday.

During the same time the countries of Europe which have expended little money or labor in opening new lands to cultivation, which had their rivers bridged long ago, their roads and fences or hedges centuries old, their houses and cities and towns and churches and schools and colleges and public buildings built by their forefathers long, long ago, have been under a beer and wine and Sunday-work and Sunday beer-garden civilization, growing poorer and poorer every year; and every year not only poverty but crime and insanity have increased and the government statistics show a serious physical degeneration in the people.

These things considered, it is natural that we should prefer the improving systems which have built up this country, to the destructive systems which have desolated the finest countries of the world. And the American people should be the best judges of what is best for this country. Whatever will make the American prosper will be the very best thing for the German, Frenchman, Jew and every other citizen. There can be no law or custom which is going to be good for Americans and bad for Dutchmen or Italians.

If an American desires a Sabbath observance and a Sabbath rest and a sober community, it is not to help some religion, to please some fancy, to compel some ones opinion or control any ones liberty; it is because he loves his country dearly and in his inmost heart desires that every citizen, American, European, Catholic, Jew, Protestant, white or black, that has a home under the Stars and Stripes, shall have a most perfectly happy home; he wants to see crime and want and woe and jail and penitentiary and poor house done away with and he believes we can accomplish a system of perfect peace and prosperity, when the infernal iniquity of the wine cup and beer keg is abolished.

And when Americans or other citizens desire to see free rum, free crime, free Sunday or a Sunday of hard work and extra dissipation, it is either because of being uninformed and ignorant as to the consequences or because they do not care if this beautiful country should forfeit all its magnificent possibilities and go headlong to ruin and pauperism and utter national degradation and extinction.

There are thousanes of well-disposed, well-meaning foreign-born citizens in San Francisco now opposed to the Sunday law, who would assent to every word of the foregoing, if they would give these subjects an hours serious, impartial, intelligent consideration and they then would become as strenuous adherents of a Sunday rest as their best informed countrymen already are.

THE SUNDAY LAW AND BUSINESS.

The liquor sellers and tobacco traders want to have the Sunday Law repealed or disregarded, because the major part of them can make more money on that day than any other day of the week, thru the drunkenness and dissipation and extravagant wastefulness of the working men and the poor.

But every dollar spent by these classes is a dollar lost to the manufacturer and merchant and storekeeper and factory-hand that sells or makes or deals in food or clothing and useful articles of trade and commerce. Thousands of men get drinking on Sunday with a week's wages in their pocket and gamble or waste every cent of it. Most of these if the dramshop was shut up on Sunday would spend $10 in a furniture store or dry goods store on Monday or would buy shoes and hats and clothes and pay the $5 or $10 they owe to some honest man which they never do pay. The men who either make or sell hats, shoes, bread, meat, fish, clothes, furniture, pictures, photographs, books, farms, houses or any lawful merchandise, can sell exactly as much every year in the six days of the week as they could in seven. They would sell just the same, if all of them would shut their stores two whole days of the week. The people only buy of them what they want or are able to pay for. It is not so with the liquor and tobacco men; they want to have the hat and boot and clothing stores shut on Sunday and all work stopped except their own and then when the working men are idle, they can sell twice as much liquor and tobacco to them as they can on any other day in the week, and in many of the dramshops the largest profits are made picking the pockets of drunken men or robbing them at the card table on Sunday and Sunday evening.

Now, every clear-headed business man engaged in a respectable trade, knows that the community would buy twice or thrice as much of the household necessaries and comforts and luxuries which he has for sale, if they had the money or means to pay for them. And yet some of these business men are hostile to the Sunday law which proposes to shut up the grogshops and beer dives on Sunday and thus stop about four million dollars a year which is spent in them on Sundays, and turn all that money into the tills of the dry goods store the hatter, clothier, shoemaker, market man and every other honest business thru the week.

Every German, Frenchman, Hebrew, Italian, American whose head is not lopsided, and who is engaged in a respectable business, should be able to see for himself that every dollar corralled by the beer shops and whisky mills is a dollar that should go into some honest business man's till and pass from one to another of his fellow traders and help the neighborhood all round—but when the whisky man gets it, the honest traders lose it and it goes right up into the vaults of the rich whisky dealer or maker or is wasted among gamblers and malefactors.

A Sunday law that would shut up every beer and wine and whisky bar and store every day of the year, would do no man a particle of harm or injustice; it would harm no honest business; it would hurt no bad man's business without giving him a far better chance in some honest line of trade. And it would save to the legitimate business of the United States 700 to 1,000 million dollars a year of cash which it now loses; to the State of California 40 or 50 millions and to the city of San Francisco about 20 millions a year which it now loses. And in damages and taxes and fires and accidents and crime that come from drink there is another loss as great to the honest business classes.

The worst injury the Sunday law therefore intends to do the honest business men of San Francisco is to add first about 4 million dollars a year to their receipts and as soon as possible to extend the Sunday law over every day of the year and let the honest business of the city handle 20 millions a year more and give the city a chance to grow and double in a short time in its industries and trade and wealth and prosperity in every direction.

The Sunday Law strictly enforced will add at least $60,000 a week to the cash receipts of the honest business men and women of San Francisco—saved on Sunday from the till of the grogshop.

PER CAPITA TAX.

The *Temperance News* (Melbourne) quotes an article from the *Gem* defending Grand Lodges from charges of inefficiency and concluding thus:

"If in the face of all these obstacles, our G. L. officers and lecturers succeed in filling up the vacant places and increase the sum total of our membership to any perceptible degree, we claim they have done all that could be expected from an income of ten cents per member each quarter. Let us keep it at least at that figure."

It is presumed, that was from the *N. Y. Gem* which a ten cent capita tax and a ten cent financial management starved out in the great state of New York and it was a good paper, a monthly journal at only 50 cents a year. It is bad advice to keep a per capita tax at 10 cents; either raise it to the smallest limit of usefulness and progress, 25 cents a quarter, or lower it to 5 or 1½ cents so as to let the Order die and get out of the way, and let an efficient I. O.

G. T. be established or something useful take its place.

It is not too much to say that every 5 and 10 and 15 cent Good Templar institution in America has been so far a failure. Every jurisdiction of Good Templars that has had no more lodges and members every year than the year before, has been a lamentable failure; every one of them that has ended two years in succession with a declining membership has been a singularly lamentable failure and has exhibited a culpable negligence or a culpable inefficiency. If that is not so, the Order is of itself a failure and a mistake and ot to be abandoned at once and something better adopted.

But we know that it has proved not to bea failure where efficiently managed. And we have the best of reasons to believe that the whole scheme of Good Templarism, before it was tampered with and tinkered by people who had a capacity for pulling down but none for building up, was completely equipped for the extinction of the liquor traffic. The engine lacked nothing but the fuel to get up steam and every jurisdiction that has run on a cheap John capita tax, has been trying to run the engine without any steam or to keep steam up without any fuel.

Good Templars all over the East have come by custom unchallenged and uninterrogated, to believe that a State Jurisdiction that had in three successive years a membership of 11,000, 9,000, and 6,500 is doing admirably or as well as could be expected; there was an election one year and a famine in China the second, and a war in Russia the third; that accounted for the losses; "let us keep on brethern, we are doing as well as can be expected; we will have prohibition by and by in 10 million years at this rate."

It is just possible that owing to some outward circumstances a standstill or a partial loss might occur for a month or two in a well managed institution, but a continuous decline extending over years never had any other cause but a cheap John capita tax and a lack of generalship or judgment to bring it up to a consistent figure. And with a 5, 10 or 15 cent capita tax anywhere, any one who can figure and will do so, can easily demonstrate that a continuous decline and a constant failure to achieve any noticeable results is the only possible outcome. We cannot but be a promise all and do nothing organization, makiug lofty pretensions and accomplishing little, while a Good Templars interest in the work of reform is measured by 5 to 15 cents a quarter.

The mischief has been done by well meaning, honest, worthy friends of temperance. They hoped to make the Order so easy on the pocket that every body could join it; but the mistake was that they made it so cheap nobody cared to belong to it, except the heroic and the enthusiastic who think they ean build a $1000 house with $27,65 and in the attempt waste the $27,65 and get no house.

Brethren, everywhere, east, north, and south, before we try to reform anything else, let us reform our financial systems all round. An Eastern State jurisdiction that shall put its capita tax at 50 cents a quarter and elect good managers to take care of it, will add 50 or 100 per cent to its membership EVERY YEAR and will never have a sick or a dull or a backward spell or a slow spell, till total prohibition is accomplished. "And the Lord said unto Moses, wherefore criest thou unto me? speak unto the children of Israel that THEY GO FORWARD."

SAVE YOUR LIVES.

Every week a good many new readers of the RESCUE are added to the list, and for that reason some things are presented that have been more or less referred to before; and same time older readers may profit by new light upon the subject. The U. K. Temp. Provident Institution was established many years ago in England because older companies (think of their folly) refused to insure tetotalers without charging them an extra higher rate than that of drinkers !!!

When it had become a sound, safe and well established institution, insuring only total abstainers, another Section was added and kept entirely separate. It admitted temperate, moderate drinkers, selected with a caution begotten of experience. There are standard tables of mortality calculated from records of all the actual deaths which have taken place for more than half a century in the nation.

In the 12 years from 1866 to 1877 this company expected from this table to have in the moderate class..... 2846 deaths
and they had.....2807 deaths
showing that their careful moderates were a little safer than the general public and had 1¼ per cent less deaths.

Of the tetotalers they expected by the same table to have.....1619 deaths
and they had only.....1156 deaths

a saving of 463 or 27 per cent. In other words their statistics for 12 years show that where a proportion of 100 of the general public died, 98¾ of the moderate temperate drinkers, died also, but only 73 of the total abstainers. And it shows that of the 2807 of the moderate who died in those 12 years 775 might have been living yet had they all been tetotalers. These figures are worth thinking over very thoroly. In one year too 8 members of the moderate section committed suicide; of the abstainers not one. Whether any of the abstainers assured ever did commit suicide in other years is not mentioned. Again in 1878 an unhealthy year, there was a difference of 23 per cent in the deaths in the two sections.

There are several other insurance societies now operating on the same principle. The Scepter in 16 years had out 9,345 policies to strictly moderate temperate drinkers and 3,396 to abstainers; of the first 5½ per cent have died to 2¾ per cent of the latter; a double mortality among the moderates. In 5 years ending Dec. 31, 1880 100 of the moderates died to only 70 of the abstainers.

In the Wihttington the deaths per 1000 in the two sections were 50 and 23; an advantage of 54 per cent in favor of temperance.

In two of the accident insurance companies of England, policy holders renewing their policies have a deduction of 8⅓ to 10 per cent on their premiums if they affirm to having been total abstainers the past 12 months, because a large proportion of accidents are due to drinking.

SICKNESS.

Dr. Noble, of Manchester, says three-fourths of the disease in the country is caused by moderate and immoderate drinking. Of 8 benefit societies in Preston, the government returns showed the sick drinkers to be 23.3 per 1,000 against 14 abstainers per 1,000. The Odd Fellows, Foresters and Sons of Temperance have to pay for cases of illness per 1,000 each year, 26.2, 27.6 and 7.5 respectively.

And to this vast saving of life and health occasioned by entire abstinence from the most moderate use of beer or wine or any kind of death drops, just add the immense advantage of comfort and peace and good reputation attained by entire sobriety and the vastly improved moral and religious enjoyment possible to the virtuous and undefiled and wholesome liver. And when you have read this over well and considered it well, send in your name to the Good Templars and help to drive this pest and curse and murderous nuisance of wine and beer from the land we live in and which we should love with all our hearts.

THEY DONT THINK SQUARELY.

The larger part of the Germans and others who oppose the Sunday Law, do so because somebody has told them lies about it. If the liquor dealers and tobacco men should always tell the truth, their business would soon die. The people they have deceived, believe that if the Sunday law is enforced they will have to go to church and do lots of things they dont wish or like to do, and be prevented from doing what they like to.

The only things the Sunday law proposes to do and is certainly going to do all over this Union, are to stop making men drunk and robbiug them on Sunday; to stop public fighting and gambling and killing and stealing on Sunday; to protect the working men and the poor from being enslaved at labor seven days of the week by their employers, and from being robbed of what they have earned in six days by the rumseller and beer robbers on the seventh.

The Sunday law don't propose to send any body to church or to any place else, nor to keep them from going where they please. It dont intend to interfere with the liberty of any one; only his liberty to kill and steal.

And the leag of Fiendom don't propose to send any body to church either, but it does most particularly desire to send its friends and customers to the police court with broken noses and black eyes; to the city jail on a stretcher with a knife wound or two; to the hospital and inebriate asylum and lunatic asylum in a strait jacket; to the poor house in rags and dirt generally; to the morgue of the suicide occasionally; and they want to send the whole people and country to the devil universally.

There is no answer that can be made to that; it can't be disputed. The church and lodge and Sunday school and the Sunday and the Band of Hope and the library and bath room and public school, are American institutions; every one of them has been a factor in building up this country and making it the best in the world. Not one of them in this country ever sent a man to jail or poor house or hospital or morgue; never made a man or a woman poor or sick or dirty; never made any one hunger or thirst or fight or steal or suffer or shed a tear of sorrow.

The brewers and wine makers and distillers have blasted and cursed and robbed and pauperized and ruined every country they ever lived in; trained armies of paupers, tramps, thieves, murderers in their own countries everywhere; filled their jails and madhouses and graveyards with the victims of their infernal avarice and cruelty; have filled the world with lost ruined women too, swarming in the streets and jails and in the horrible beer-traps and beer dens and pest houses everywhere.

And now after destroying the people in their own former homes, they follow their better decent respectable countrymen and women who have escaped to this land, and they propose to plunder and degrade and destroy and kill off in this new country, first their own countrymen and then the rest of us. To sell their abominable and poisonous filth at 5 cents a glass and make 4 cents profit, they are willing to turn this country into a pest house and a sink of iniquitous barbarism.

The first and worst and most cruel and only enemies of the German citizens here are the German brewer and liquor dealer. They expect to ruin and kill five of their own countrymen and women for one that they can catch of the Americans. That is what they want to destroy the Sunday Law for; to have a good chance to destroy their own people. There are no people among us who so much as the Germans need the wholesome protection of a Sunday law and a prohibitory liquor law, to make them most happy and prosperous citizens, and to protect them against the brewers pestilence.

THE CHARTER SUIT IN ENGLAND.

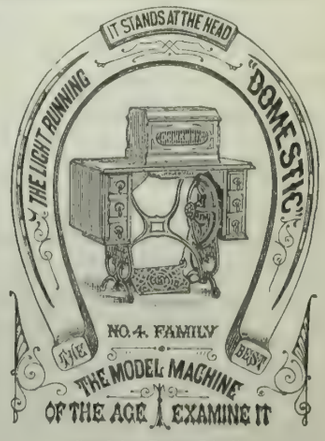
Dr. Lees says that "the legal end of the suit is to *preserve our name* in England, and our connexion with the Order. If the charter belongs to the seceders, then they register as I. O. G. T., and we, *by force of law*, are deprived of our name as well as property; it will then be illegal to call ourselves Good Templars, or to assume a connexion with the I. O. G. T."

The RESCUE has several times deplored the inconsistency of two temperance organizations going to law with each other, and believed that this instance was a parallel to some of those internal disagreements which sometimes act so disastrously in destroying the usefulness of temperance and religious societies.

If there was a design to prevent the legitimate I. O. G. T. from having a legal existance in England, and to force the members loyal to the genuine Order to disband or to call themselves by a different name from the parent Order, the charter suit on the part of Dr. Lees and the Order was and is entirely justified.

Had it been merely a persecution to harrass the seceders, as it appeared to us at this distance, it would have been matter for the severest criticism. As it is, let the lawsuit decide which is I. O. G. T. in England, but it is to be hoped no vexatious controversies will weaken the hands of either party to carry on the war against the common enemy.

A PENNY saved is two gained. How to get a copy of the RESCUE free. Go to Nolan Bros., 812 Market St., San Francisco, and save $1.25 on a pair of shoes, or get two pairs and subscribe for a copy for yourself and one for your friend, and have the satisfaction of getting the best shoes that can be found fn the State.



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SANCTIFICATION OF SELF.

Extremes meet. Only, such may differ in substance all the more for their nearness in outward claim. It is possible for mortal to arrive at a plane of perfection where temptation reaches not. It is far more likely that he, with the best possible intent, enters a sphere of spiritual, mental and moral hottentotism which successfully shrouds his deformity or even leprosy of sin, to his vision, if he trust to that (inward) serpent voice, "Ye shall not surely die," as an assurance of divine grace and sanctification. It is *self* sitting in judgment. Such is virtually the confession of faith of Guiteau. It is and was that of every fool, hypocrite and impostor from the beginning. All crimes, horrors and atrocities committed in the name of religion are directly traceable to this creed. All and every evil impulse clamor for justification upon this platform. All and every intellectual babe persists in charging the Christian faith and doctrine with being responsible for the works of those that betray it, or seek to make it subservient to their carnal lust and aspirations.

The major reason why hell cannot be redeemed is embraced in repentance being shut off from spheres infernal. Such cannot enter where darkness prevents sight or thot of "brighter spheres of life and love." Thus the startling fact of one engaged in the liquor traffic claiming sanctification in Christ, simply demonstrates his inability to conceive a loftier and purer ideal of righteousness than common in regions accursed.

We have seen the poorest possible apologies for humanity in sooth, beings in every characteristic but shape, far below brute creation, ready and willing to hazard their lives in defence of their *honor*; races invite extermination for conceptions of glory a half civilized savage may well be ashamed of; nations choose the most agonizing suicide in defence of creeds and conceits none did care to practice or demonstrate. Why sift like wheat a church member for having reached the normal level of all that believe in the saving virtue of self-exaltation and self-sanctification? Is it not sufficient that we know them by their fruits? Even if this sanctimonious rum dispenser in question has spasms of exaltation in which he thanks God that he is not as other men are, charity (which envieth not) should cover to the public gaze such hights of perfection, lest many be disheartened by regard of such unattainable altitudes of celestial magnificence. J. C. K.

GUADALUPE, May 13, 1882.

ED. RESCUE.—The question has been asked thru the RESCUE, "Why dont members insure in the Good Templars Mutual Aid Association?" I will give my reason for one, and it is the only reason I have not taken out a policy and for the same reason I could not, when a L. D. urge others to do so. I object to the provision that the insured shall keep up his membership in the Order. I think covenant No. 1 of the Agreement is ample, and more than necessary to cover the objection against other Associations of this kind. All that is claimed for this Association over others is, that its members being total-abstainers the risk is not so great and hence the assessments are proportionally less. Then why not admit all total abstainers and only require that they continue as such, with the additional requirement that they shall not engage in the traffic as saloon keepers for the reason that their occupation is the most hazardous of all occupations. It is to the interest of every member of the Association to keep watch of others to see that they do not violate this provision. It is also the duty of the Agent to do so. In case of death it would be a difficult matter to ascertain if the deceased member had violated this covenant to an extent to make a perceptible difference in the risk. And if it should be ascertained that he had escaped the vigilance of the Agent and other members and had broken this covenant, he has paid his assessments but his heirs will receive no benefit. I think the Association would make more than it would lose from violations of this covenant. There are ever recurring causes for losing membership in the Order except by getting an effective card and paying $6 a year for it, which about doubles the cost of insurance and makes it dearer than other societies. And again, the fact of his holding an effective card does not secure the Association against a violation of his pledge. He will violate that as soon as he would the covenant in the policy.

I have remained silent all this time as I did not wish to throw a wet blanket on the enterprise, or prevent others from taking out policies though I could not see my way clear to do so myself. I desired to see the Association prosper but now after a year and a half it seems to be very near a failure. I think it is about time we should speak out and see if we cannot find out what is the matter and seek a remedy. JAMES MORSH.

The easiest and best remedy for any such weak point or objectionable feature in the Mutual Aid was to join it and show up the failure. The clauses and conditions of this Association are not set up as infallible, and the Grand Lodge in session or the members of the Mutual Aid there present, can depend every time that every wrong or error or failure in any part of our machinery is sure as sunrise to be set right, if the Grand Lodge in session understands the question. It would have been a most singular thing if that affair had been put up absolutely perfect and to suit every body at first. But if there had been ten gross mistakes in the plan, the moment they were discovered and proved to be mistakes, the business of every delegate to G. L. would be to get them righted and all would wish to do so.

Some of those who had the preparation of the system in hand, desired strenuously to have it include every consistent assured total abstainer and member of any temperance society, provided the other conditions of the covenant were satisfactory. Others were very positively in favor of making continued membership in the I. O. G. T. an absolute condition, on the ground that people might join the Order purely from the motive of assurance and then, when assured, abandon all living connection with the cause of temperance.

The disputed point was dropped with the understanding that as we should see in practice any clause or condition or imperfection that needed improvement that improvement would assuredly be made by the good sense and sentiment of justice which always decides matters in our Grand Lodge, if the delegates understand the question.

Bro. Morse is mistaken about $6 a year for an effective card, it is only $4 and that may seem too much. And if it were $6 it would not be dearer than in other societies. The exclusives have on their side of the argument that it is worth a good deal more than $4 a year to a male citizen or $1 to a female to be kept for life in active membership with this Order, and that they owe to the cause which has done so much for them and all the world and which will do so much more, that little pittance of assistance in its work.

Our brethren have many of them overlooked the greatest and most important object of our Mutual Aid. For many years men and boys have joined our Order to make them sober and economical, and have been obliged to join another and have chosen to join a third and a fourth to secure a provision for their friends in case of death. If they die they are going to leave a benefit of $1,000 or $2,000 from the other society or societies and a memorial notice from the Good Templars. Therefore they value the other society a thousand times more; the I. O. G. T. has reformed them or raised them sober and now they are safe they think. The monthly dues and weekly meetings come often and the first they drop is the Good Templars. They cant afford to drop a $1,000 benefit. In the other societies many of them loose their bonds of abstinence and are lost to us. And many a good wife and mother, who knows that a dark day may come any time, puts a $1,000 or $2,000 value on her husband's or son's membership in an Order where he is subject to the strongest temptation and puts only a $5 valuation on his membership with us.

It was a sad lack of generalship and financial capacity in the general leadership of our Order everywhere that this Mutual Aid feature was not engrafted on it many years ago. It is of utmost importance that we should give our membership right at home a beneficiary provision which we can give so much better and cheaper and safer than he can get elsewhere.

Whatever is best to be done with the Mutual Aid will be done; the only way to prevent its being perfected and made a speedy success is to keep out of it because of some trifling defect, which is of no consequence and perhaps if not remedied would not touch one member in fifty.

Our members often find fault with ministers and others who refuse to join or help a temperance society because there is some little screw that they think ot either to be loosed or titened up. Bro. Morse would say to one of them every time, "Well, my brother, if you dont approve of that, you should come on the inside and help us to make it right. The Mutual Aid may be made to go slow, but it is in no danger of being a failure.

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., May 7, 1882.

ED. RESCUE.—The Cause of Temperance is on a balance. The election is approaching. Politicians are silent. The Leags of Destruction *falsely called Freedom* are at work and organized for war. They boldly declare their independent principles; will support but one party the alcohol party. The whisky and anti-Sunday party have declared their principles. Now what will the Democrats and Republican parties do. One or both must meet the whisky and anti-Sabbath party. From appearances, the Democrats will be silent, should the Republicans take the course that the Democrats indicate, to be silent what will all moral Christian, and temperance people do? Shall the whisky ring destroy the one day of rest given by law to the laborer, and the long honored Christian, and poor mans Sabbath, and day of rest? This issue must be met and it is best for all persons favoring the Sunday law, and temperance to organize, and make the first fight in the convention of both political parties.

Except we do this, each party will dodge the issue and next winter the Leag of Destruction will have their lobby at Sacramento, healed with their ill-gotten palf. And by means of money and alcohol, bring disgrace on the land of Washington. We are having a big powow over the Chinamen. Alcohol is a greater enemy to all our people than the Chinamen. Alcohol enters every family, he does not only impoverish as the Chinaman does but kills his 60 thousand annually in our country. The man who kills his fellows is by law taken and hung, but the man that kills his thousands is a great general. The Chinaman oppresses the poor, and we propose to *fire him* out, but alcohol is ruining our whole nation, defying our laws, and he is made General of an army of murderers. If both political parties fail to give assurance on the issue made by alcohol, the friends of law, order and the Sabbath should organize at once and vote their convictions. The issue is forced by the whisky men and if not met by its opponents it is easy to see the result, debauchery and crime will increase. The poor man's day of rest will soon cease. All those wishing to observe the Sabbath will be met at every corner saloon and be insulted by the remarks and gestures of those degraded by the accursed alcohol. Let all good citizens band themselves together. The friends of alcohol know that in union there is strength. They are wiser in this than the children of light. Bro. McDonald and others have taken the right course and if an organization of protection is formed in every county and settlement, we can elect men that cannot be bought with money or alcohol. Yours truly, in Faith Hope and Charity. A. D. BOREN.

NOTICE OF ABSENCE.

The friends and patrons of the undersinged are respectfully notified that he will take his summer vacation during the month of June. His dental rooms, however, will be open as usual; at Oakland, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and at Vallejo, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of each week, for July appointments. About the first week in June I will start with my family for Yosemite and take one months' rest. I. S. HALSEY.

OREGON.

OFFICE OF GRAND SECRETARY, I. O. G. T.,
EUGENE CITY, Or., April 24, 1882.

TO SUBORDINATE LODGES.

The G. L. of Oregon will meet at The Dalles on Tuesday, June 20th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

O. & C. R.R.Co. will sell round trip tickets to Delegates on presenting their credentials at their home stations, at a reduction of 40 per cent., good from June 17th to 24 inclusive.

Oregon Railway and Navigation Co. will return delegates who paid full fare going at a reduction of 80 per cent on presenting my certificate at "The Dalles" ticket office.

Remember to purchase tickets for round trip at home for Portland, at all O. & C. R. R. Stations. Ask for return tickets for Grand Lodge, and start Saturday, the 17th to be on time.

Returns.—Do not fail to send in the returns early in the term, in fact, as soon as your officers are installed, that I may have time to make out my yearly report in due time for Grand Lodge session.

Anticipating a hearty compliance in the matter of returns, and congratulating you all on the continued prosperity of the Order in our own State, I am faithfully and fraternally yours, J. E. HOUSTON, G. Sec'y.

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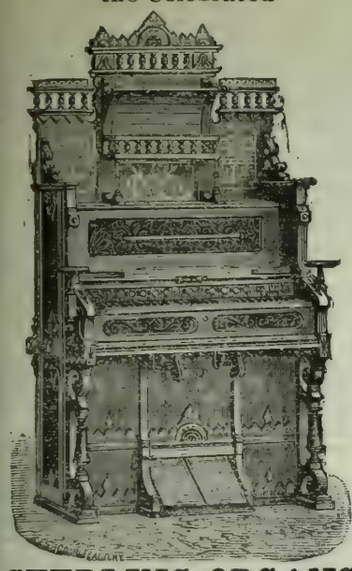
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Eagle Chocolate, per doz.			2 50
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Family Flour, good, per bbl			5 00
" best		5 25 to	5 50
Scouring Brick, per doz.			70
Dried Peaches, fair	per lb		05
" good	"		10
" Pears, unpeeled	"		06
" peeled	"		7½ to 12½
" Apples, choice	"		08
Cal. Figs	"	06 to	08
No. 1, Island Sugar, kegs			09¼
Granulated Sugar			12½
Japan Tea, 1 lb and ½ lb paper			30
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" ½ chests, per lb			15
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Now is the time! Hear it! wives, mothers and daughters, who are trying to reclaim a loved one. Hear it! young man, in whom an appetite for alcoholic stimulants is beginning its ravaging power. Hear it! moderate drinker, rushing headlong to moral and social degradation. Hear it! wretched fallen man, enslaved, lost in your love for strong drink. Hear it! you who would save your fellow-man from filling a drunkard's grave. Let it be known through the length and breadth of our land that a *safe, sure,* and *radical cure for drunkenness* and the *love* or *desire* for *intoxicating liquors has been discovered*, perfectly effective in its action, and of so harmless a nature that a very frail person or a child can take it with impunity. Alcohol is a powerful poison! Its action on the mucus membrane, or coating of the stomach, is similar to that of the most virulent poisons known to the Medical Science; such as Strychnine, Arsenic, Prussic Acid, etc. The same unhealthy change results from the use of Alcoholic stimulants, as when those posions are introduced into the system. An unnatural gnawing, or hankering, an insatiable desire, an unsatisfied thirst is produced, which this remedy counteracts and removes, changing the stomach from a diseased to a healthy, natural condition, and at the same time rendering alcoholic *drinks unpalatable* and *positively loathsome* to the *most inveterate drinker.*

This remedy was discovered over twenty-five years ago, by a well-known Physician of New York, and has been prescribed by him in his private practice in thousands of cases with unparalleled success. Parker's Salvation Powders are *inodorous, tasteless,* and *colorless,* consequently *can be given without the knowledge of the patient,* in coffee, tea, beer, or any other beverage, while they invariably produce in him a *distaste* and *loathing* for Alcoholic *stimulants,* and thus work a *complete destruction of all desire for intoxicating liquors.* It is sometimes advisable to give two of *Dr. Parker's Indian Liver Pills.* at bed time, to clean out the system. Perseverance in giving these Powders will surely emancipate the enslaved *victim of diseased appetite.* Many have testified to their astonishing efficacy in rescuing themselves or their friends from the horrible bondage which has dragged them down to the very verge of despair. To give general publicity to their names, would be an obvious breach of that honorable confidence which the physician owes to his patient.

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CHURCHES AND TEMPERANCE.

The German Methodist Episcopal Conference recently held at Columbus, Ohio, passed resolutions endorsing the recent temperance legislation in that State and pledged themselves to assist in its enforcement.

THE Southern Methodist Conference have lately been discussing wine and tobacco at Nashville, Tenn. The wine was condemned but the tobacco was laid over for future consideration.

The committee on temperance of the General Conference of the M. E. Church South, on Friday submitted the following report with reference to the use of alcoholic wines: "Your committee, to whom was referred a paper asking that the general conference take such action as will prevent the use of fermented wines in the sacrament of the Lord's supper, have carefully considered the same and would report non-concurrence, but would at the same time recommend to our people everywhere that they be careful to procure the purest wines for this holy sacrament."—*Kansas Methodist.*

And when they get the very "purest" fermented wine, it will be and can be nothing put a product of rotten putrid decay, a poison accursed of God and of all his prophets and apostles, an abomination emphatically forbidden to priests during their term of religious service, and most strictly and repeatedly prohibited from being used in any sacrifice or religious ceremony. And it will be as different from the "fruit of the vine" which was used at the first supper as the most fiery whisky is from milk. The only argument for its use is that at some time of the dark ages some of the Catholic churches substituted fermented wine for the true wine of communion, for the use of the priest alone, and the early Protestants ignorantly and in entire innocence adopted that wretched substitute and fraud and gave it to the laity.

The early reformers of Luther's time, never knew what wine was at all, and had no douts or questions about it; to them a thot never occurred as to whether the wine of rottenness was the cup of devils or not; they all drank fermented wine and believed it was food and a mercy and blessing to man, in moderation. They never consulted a bible text upon the subject. Therefore the question now is, were they more likely to be right on a matter of ancient usage and of the translation of the Hebrew and of the interpretation of scriptural commands, than the unanimous christian, sober, scholarship who have specially studied this question for years, have learned all there is to be learned, and have not only much more copious authorities to refer to, but a much higher scholarship than any of the early reformers could have acquired.

The M. E. Church South is unfortunately behind the age on the question of wine and tobacco. But it has advanced very much since the same conference 12 years ago declared temperance "a side issue with which the church has nothing to do." That has been left away behind and in 12 years from uow, that church will look back from its vantage ground gained, with wonder at this singular report of a committee.

SANTA CRUZ.

The *Exchange and Mart*, published in Santa Cruz, is a most useful paper for people in or out of California who think of purchasing homes in or near that pleasant city by the sea. It advertizes in a conspicuous manner about every thing that is to be bot or sold in or near Santa Cruz, from a 6 x 10 candy stand to a farm or ranch of the size of a European principality. An intending settler coming to California from Michigan or Masachusetts or Alabama might save $1,000 or make a much better bargain in buying a home if he should happen to fall in with a copy of the *Exchange and Mart* on or before his arrival in the state. Only 25 cents a year, published monthly, and it contains much useful and interesting reading and information. It advertizes wineries and wine lands too, unfortunately; the wine making and wine drinking prospects of this state are a very great obstacle to the coming of the solid, good citizenship that wants sober surroundings. But some of these days the *E. and M.* will see it all and come out with a rousing ring for temperance.

BENEVOLENCE.

The people of Canada have always been engaged in a keen pursuit of happiness, but in spite of all the efforts of churches and legislatures and writers and colleges and teachers and temperance reformers and railroad syndicates, there was something always turned up missing to complete the sum of perfect happiness to the whole people. There was always somebody poor yet, or in jail, or sick or could not go to the circus or had a smoky chimney or was out of luck somewhere.

But now the missing talisman of fortune has been found and the problem of universal human happiness in Canada has been satisfactorily solved. The something longed for has come. The "Ontario Trades' Benevolent Association" has appeared in these latter days to bless the world. The members of this Society pay a fee as follows: distillers pay $50; brewers large $25, small $10; wholesale rumsellers $10; retailers and cigarmen $3 to $2; any other trader $1.

The Benevolent feature is divided into 2 parts; after paying expenses, 2½ per cent may be used to assist any needy member of the association and 97½ per cent is to be used to fight the Canada Temperance Act (the local option law). If the Benevolents raise $10.000 they may waste $250 on those rumsellers who have fallen into their own trap and $9,750 in defeating the laws of the land which interpose between the benevolent rumseller and his lawful human victim.

Prof. Foster thinks it ot to be a pretty influential Society as its members produced the larger portion of 13,196 crimes for which arrests were made in Ontario, last year.

ADVERTIZING.

The most successful business men in mercantile life have attributed their success to judicious advertizing, not the wildcat random kind. They have made a study of how to word an advertisement, how to display it to the best advantage to have it generally read, and also how to select the best messengers to proclaim their business to the people.

They never told us that the best paying advertizement was a $10 or $20 ad in a directory which lies on a shelf and is never opened except when one wants to find John Smith's number on sixty-second street. They never boasted of the feat of investing a $20 card in a county map to hang up on about 40 tavern walls to be looked at once a month by some poor fellow who forgets whether Benicia is north of Siskiyou or east of Sacramento.

The advertizements that are read in saloons and in corner groceries do the smallest amount of service and if the papers containing them did not go into families snd business houses and reading rooms as well as saloons, the papers would be next to useless for advertizers. Because the saloon readers don't buyanything but beer and whisky and tobacco.

The paper that goes out weekly to the sober, respectable thrifty homes of the Good Templars and Christian people and that advertizes no frauds nor anything which is not genuiue and useful should be and is one of the best advertizing mediums. The RESCUE goes now to nearly 4000 addresses and nearly every one who receives it is able to buy and pay for what is advertized for sale in it, and probably 10,000 people read the paper every week.

ABOVE THE LAW.

THE CROOKED whisky dealers, whose whisky was recently seized by Mr. Hartson, the revenue collector, for having defrauded the revenue by the use of stamps which indicated that the contents of the barrels were syrup or something not subject to revenue duty, are saucy. Of course the Commissioner of Internal revenue, Mr. Green B. Raum, who is a mere creature and tool of the whisky and beer ring, immediately ordered the release of the smuggled whisky, as is the custom of the administration, knowing of course, it had paid no duty. But the smugglers are not content to have their steal covered up and permission given to continue their frauds. They are blackguarding Mr. Hartson thru the press for having dared to seize smuggled whisky or to meddle with free whisky in any way, and are almost threatening his removal from office.

Lucien Curtis was ignominiously dismissed from his office about 13 years ago for having in obedience to his oath and official duty, seized a large quantity of smuggled whisky in this port. Its value was about $750,000, and of course there was wide room for bribery to procure its release. Senator Cole and Rep. Sargent were very active in securing the release of that smuggled whisky.

HIS PROFESSION.

Allow me, Mr. Jones, to introduce to you Judge P., Captain Q., Col. R., Mr. S., our city surveyor, Mr. T., our leading lawyer, Mr. W., one of our merchants, Mr. V., the conductor on the A. B. railroad, Mrs. W., our milliner, Mr. X., the assessor and Mr. Z., the collector of customs, and 50 more Mr. and Mrs. and Misses all with their professions or occupations named, and not one of them would feel in the least affronted; most of them, if not all would be glad to

have their business introduced with them and be a little proud of it.

You can say in perfect good taste, this is Mr. C., the locksmith who makes the safest and best keys and locks, etc.; Mr. D., who furnishes us with ice in summer. Rev. Mr. E., who preaches for us every Sunday, Mr. F., who teaches our public school, away down to Mr. O., the undertaker, who does the last services for us, and not one will feel hurt, but suppose you introduce Mr. Hoggershwiner, the brewer, "who is our principal drunkard maker," and Mr. Handifin "who teaches our boys to gamble," and Mr. Flaherty "who trains our wifebeaters," Mr. Peershlobberhimer "who has had 2 pupils graduate on the gallows and 4 in the penitentiary," and Mr. Shaver "who teaches our little boys to smoke," how mad they would all flare up, simply because we had done precisely by them as we did by every man engaged in any decent occupation.

SUNDAY.

The pastoral letter of the Catholic Bishops of Cal. recently issued, strongly condems the desecration of the Sabbath, as follows:

"And on this particular point we cannot suppress a bitter complaint against some (and we hope they are few) who, forgetful of the rights of God and of the interests of their souls, turn the day of the Lord into a day of irreligion, and spend the time appropriated by the Eternal Law Giver for divine worship and acts of religion in dissipation and worldly pleasure, in intemperance and vice. We know no language strong enough to denounce the evil of such profanation of the Lord's day, and we greatly fear for the evil consequences to individuals, to families and to society at large from the spread of such pagan irreligion.

We have no hesitation in avowing the belief that the observance of religious worship on Sundays would be greatly promoted by training the young daily, from their tender years, to a due appreciation of the sovereign majesty of God and of his divine commandments."

That is a timely protest against the terrible evil of Sunday depravity which so disgraces and degrades this State. The Rev. gentlemen were decidedly charitable in the "hope" that the Sabbath-breakers "are few." All the respectable church organizations are against the profanation of the Sabbath on religious as well as sanitary and economical grounds. All respectable thinking men outside of the churches are agreed that the Sabbath rest is necessary to the peoples health and welfare and to the public safety.

. On the other side the leag of malefactors who live by the robbery and slauter of their fellowmen, want to stop the working men from their toil on Sunday, and to have the rum and beer thugs turned loose on them to rob and skin them and starve their families all the week.

It is the interest of every merchant and trader in honest merchandise to protect the working men on Sunday from their enslavers the drunkard makers, and to permit their families to use their wages in the purchase of the food and raiment and home comforts which they need; to let the working men patronize the clothier and dry goods man and the honest trades and industries in place of the grog shop.

BENEVOLENCE—EXAMPLE.

Ed. Rescue:—The time when it could be contended with the faintest hope of success that temperance principles are not better every way than those of an opposite character has long passed away. It is a matter therefore of surprise that a great society existing for charitable purposes should run counter to them.

I was at the picnic of the British Benevolent Society at Fairfax on the 24th inst. which was well attended and where all had a jolly time. It gave me pleasure to think how largely the funds of the society would be augmented and for what a noble purpose they will be expended. But meantime I could not repel a sadness which came over me from the society's having given by its mottoes and conduct a public encouragement to intemperance. Among the words of cheer and welcome hung around the dance hall were these, "And drink each other's health in British Beer" and for the winning side in the "Tug of war" there was a keg of beer. There is no desire on my part to hurt anyone's feelings. And if it can be made apparent that this conduct of the society is not reprehensible I will make an open confession of my fault. It is because I am an Englishman and love all that is good in my countrymen and would help and encourage the B. B. S. that I make this, tho feeble, candid complaint against conduct which all true reformers disapprove. And lest anyone should suppose I fire from ambush I append my name, desiring no favor, fearing no rebuke, but holding up to public view the beauty and chastity of temperance founded in truth and philanthropy and contrasting it regretfully with practices which can only tend to degrade and brutalize.

Respt. Geo. Aspden.

PENNSYLVANIA.

"A resolution calling upon the Legislature to submit to a popular vote a proposed amendment to the State Constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors within the commonwealth was adopted by a large majority."

The Republicans of the liberal type have nominated a State ticket, denounced very heartily the boss and spoils system in politics and passed the resolution above.

If the Republican party would make the national issue of prohibition, they would lose a few whisky votes that do seven times more harm than good to the party, and they would gain a vastly larger number of good, honest, sober voters from the Democratic party, who would leave a party that has a whisky platform, if there was a better one.

CHINESE IMITATIVENESS.

"The police arrests of Chinese on Tuesday night included twenty-one cubic air violators and eight sleepers in hallways. All were sentenced in the Police Court yesterday to ten days' imprisonment, with the alternative of a $10 fine. The Chinese yesterday showed that they profited by the example of the Leag of Freedom by blocking the Courts with jury trials, forty-one cubic air law violators demanding the same privilege yesterday."

A SCHETZEL FIASCO.

"After two days' work in Police Court No. 2 yesterday but eight jurors were secured to try the case of Frank Mitchell, charged by Marx P. Schetzel with violating the Sunday law, and proceedings were brot to a standstill by the exhaustion of the venire. After considerable bickering the defense agreed to proceed to trial with the eight secured. The incomplete panel was accordingly sworn and Schetzel called to the stand, he being the only witness for the prosecution. The witness failed to respond, and after waiting for some minutes, the disgusted Prosecuting Attorney consented to a dismissal of the charge."

But the Chinese were fined $700 and it was soon discovered that Chinamen could not block the courts. There is a remarkable difference between the justice meted out to a Chinese law-breaker and the free license to crime accorded to the rum-selling law-breaker who is tenfold more lawless and a hundredfold more of a public curse and scourge and nuisance than the Chinamen.

IN OTHER STATES.

Work of the Leag of F.—A bill has been presented in the English Parliament to protect women and children from those who beat and wound women and children. It proposes to punish any male over 15 years of age with 4 hours in the pillory for a first and a whipping for a second offence of that nature. It is a little amusing that the bill does not apply to Ireland and Scotland. At Camborn the inspiring fluid of the Leag raised a mob which sacked a Catholic church and made the Irish run for their lives. Nobody punished. At another place the Leag ducked the leader of a religious meeting in the river and the magistrates helped the leag by putting the religious people in jail. At Shepton Mallet the Leag breaks up temperance meetings by brutal violence and the *Christian Commonwealth* says the devil seems to be marshaling his hosts and nobody seems to be disposed to take him by the horns. The leag is up and armed all over the world but it is like the candle which sends up a brilliant flame just at the moment preceding it final extinction.

The National Temperance Leag of England had a big May Day meeting in Exeter Hall and it was a joyous, enthusiastic audience that filled the hall. The Rev. Canon Fleming presided. Reports were made of the work of the Leag in schools, in medical and other societies, in the army and navy, and with the people. They count 25,000 abstainers in the army and 12,000 in the navy and they count nearly a million children being trained up in the Bands of Hope. The Temperance Hospital has cost $130,000, has 50 beds and is growing fast in public confidence. The Publication House of the Leag has 200 branch depots, has made sales amounting to $61,000 in the last 15 months and has an income of $16,800. A Samuel Bowly celebration fund was proposed to extend over five years; its proposer headed the subscription list with $500 and $3,500 were subscribed and $6,500 more promised on the spot. The importance of a general spread of temperance literature was strongly urged and ministers were specially invited to give their aid and example to the various temperance agencies. That million children in the Band of Hope will prove the most valuable army England ever had.

Russia.—It is reported that the Czar has decreed that liquor shall be sold only in one place in each village by an appointed native who shall receive nothing but a salary and is liable to be imprisoned if any one gets drunk on the premises. When any community becomes notorious for drunkenness the sale is to be stopped altogether. So says the *Christian Globe* an English paper. It is something gained when the retailer of liquor has no cash interest in making men drunk.

Ireland.—The English Leag of F. report that closing the grogshops in Ireland has increased drinking in Ireland; that is a result that no sane man ever believed possible altho some sane people have believed that witches could stuff an enemy full of pins and needles a mile off.

A Woman in Portsmouth, England, making a legal complaint against a brutal husband, declared that in 21 years married life he had given her a black eye 200 times and had been in the habit of drinking $4.50 worth of beer weekly. Nice diet is beer; usefnl citizens the beer thugs.

"The *Globe Democrat* sent a corps of fifty reporters last Sabbath to discover who kept the Lord's day and who did not. It was found that 119,498 people attended the two religious services and 23,102 attended Sunday School; and a total of only 20,242 attended the theaters and loafed around the parks and beer gardens." Few people would have supposed such a showing would be found in St. Louis. Had it been San Erancisco it is feared the figures would have been transposed in the first and third census."

The Sunday closing act went into operation in Ireland in the fall of 1878; in the following year the number of offences for punishable drunkenness were reduced 11,000 and in 1880, nearly 22,000 from those of 1877 which were 110,000.

Drunken France has for years been using horseflesh as a regular article of food, and now drunken Belgium is petitioning the authorities to permit dog meat to be sold in the markets. The dog in Belgium does most of the light carting and hauling of the country people. Four dogs and two women make a pretty good team to tow a canal boat, and two dogs and a woman can tote a good load in a dog wagon. Our leag of Schetzel Shaeffer & Co., are aiming to introduce these improvements here,

Kansas with its prohibitory law seems to be a healthy country for churches. There are 357 Methodist Ministers and 135 Presbyterian. The former received into full membership last year 2,242 persons or 6⅓ for each minister, and the Presbyterians admitted 644 or 4⅘ per minister, and in the same year the Methodists received 4,153 and the others 1,238 by certificate; these were doutless mostly new arrivals flocking to a temperance State. While the Methodists only gave 28 cents per member to foreign missions against 49 for the Presbyterians, the former paid $12.06 and the latter $8.09 per member for church and Sunday school support at home.

In West Virginia where they have elected some *good, honest* Republicans to office, in place of those wicked whisky Democrats, so as to restrict whisky license, they are somewhat surprsied to find the whisky business a good deal stronger under the new departure.

Indiana is moving against the 4,000 criminal outlaws who demand that they shall absolutely rule and play King Stork with the other 1,960,000 citizens of that State, and its *Monitor Journal* has worked up from a 4 page bimonthly to a 6 page weekly, and hurts some of the saloonkeepers and moderate drinker's corns by saying radical things.

New South Wales has enforced Sunday closing all over the colony. Penalty $25 to $50, and seller and buyer equally punished; that is the law we want. Sydney Police Court has one drunk on Monday morning against 30 to 40 on Mondays under the open dramshop.

The Bishop of Santander, Spain, has got his back up against the "liberal journalists" of that province, and has clapped the "Major Ex-communication" on them all. That is a form of curse in the rituals of the Roman Church adapted to heretics and offenders and has been often pronounced against special individuals and all the heretics in the world in one batch. It so minutely curses every portion of the human anatomy separately and conjointly, and so curses its victim in every act, word, thot, condition, relation, etc., that it is entirely unfit for publication; and still it has never been called "too radical." It has always fattened up and regenerated and improved the health of the Christian apostle who has delivered and applied the apostolic flyblister, but if it ever "drew," or in the least affected or afflicted, in this world or the other, the patient to whom it was applied, no record appears of the fact.

The Rev. L. A. Banks, of Vancouver, lectured recently at The Dalles, Oregon. When he goes for the leag of Fiendom, he makes it a very unsavory association. It is hoped he may be heard all over Oregon.

Mr. Halse, a solicitor and Chairman of the Wartara Water Board, in New Zealand, is reported as having misappropriated $100.000 of trust funds; but there was nothing mean or low about him, he committed suicide like a man when it was found out. A pleasant business stealing seems to have always been. Try it again.

Rro L. E. Harcus lately G. W. C. T. of New South Wales whose letter appears this week, made a strong appeal to his people to adopt our California secret of success—a capita tax of 24 cents and thro overboard the cheap john fanaticism which has for years slautered the Lodges and Grand Lodges and members of our Order all round the world by the thousand, and has paralyzed and tied up and rendered utterly powerless our workers and organizations everywhere. Those that love the Order for the cause will soon want to see it reform and live or else die out in the places where it has slept for 10 or 15 years, and make way for a living society.

DONT WAIT.

Our readers need not wait till they have $1,000 to spare, or even $100, to send for goods to H. A. Smith's Cash Grocery, advertised in another colum of this paper, but send for what you need or can spare the money for, if only $10 or less, and it will surely pay you, and that you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you have knocked at least one pin from under the whisky fabric which is struggling and striving for supremacy over every thing that is good or that opposes its rule in this beautiful land.

KING ALCOHOL.

The begotten son of mammon together with his sire, are riding rough shod, and side by side over the people of this once Christian land; and those who profess to believe that we should love one another, do not hesitate to worship at the shrine of these demons, upon whose altars hecatombs of human victims are annually slaughtered.

In obedience to the mandates of these moloks, two young men, brothers, and who loved each other when they were sober, met together when under the maddening influence of liquor, and strove to butcher one another. Silently and with hellish fury they drew their knives and stabbed, each at the other brother, and so have drunken husbands stabbed at the wives they loved, and so have drunken wives stabbed at their husoands, and drunken sons have murdered their fathers.

This fraternal murder happened only lately in our city, and yet more than the simple bloody tale the papers do not tell, perhaps because it would set forth too glowingly THE CAUSE, from which they too reap profit. It was Saturday night, not very late, yet they had spent the time since they came from work, drinking up the wages of the week, where men are licensed to deal out death.

One brother stabbed by the other falls weltering in his gore, and but for this accursed enemy of the human race, that haunts millions from the cradle to the grave, this strife had never been; and the victims might have lived, honored, happy and respected to a good old age. The murderer gazed upon his hellish work, aghast with grief and terror. Reason resumed her throne. His love returned, and taking the dying brother in his arms, his own warm blood still streaming from his gaping wounds, he kissed the death damp from his pallid brow and lips —fast growing cold, and in agonizing tones, oh so piteously, begged him not to die. Who can tell the agony of that brother's soul as he vainly strove to staunch the ebbing life blood. T'was alcohol that did the deed and yet we must submit; there's profit in it, and profit rules the world.

But yet how wondrous are the works of God. Let the unbeliever construe them as he may. The wife of the living brother, had seen the picture of this murder in a dream the night before, but without knowing who they were—"A night mare"—says a morning paper. The encounter might perhaps have been prevented only we are taught in these days dreams go for naut? and even those who teach us so, admit that God warned Joseph in a dream; and that Daniel, Jeremiah, Isaiah, Ezekiel and St. John's night mares were visions inspired by God.

How long are we to be accursed by the presence of these hell born monsters, whose annual victims scattered far and wide, are numbered by millions? How long will the vending of these noxious wares, that scatter death and misery be permitted? Are they not worse than poisons? and because these bring death in a few hours, is their sale to the suicide to be prohibited, while this accursed beverage whose ravages are a worse scourge than all the diseases that now ravage this God-forsaken world, is permitted. —*C. B. Smith, in the Greenbacker.*

HOME PROTECTION ASSOCIATION.

The Home Protection Association of California was incorporated February 2, 1882, under the following Declaration of Principles:

The objects of this association are to obtain and organize means for the rigid enforcement of all laws restricting the sale of intoxicating liquors, particularly the Sunday laws; to secure the enactment of such other laws relating to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as may tend to render existing laws more effective; to obtain such additional legislation as may seem to be most expedient and effectual to protect our homes from the insidious and destructive influences growing out of this traffic, and to diminish the burdens of taxation by further restricting this, the chief cause of idleness, crime, pauperism and insanity; to create by the distribution of temperance literature and public addresses, an intelligent, just and merciful public sentiment, which shall give practical force to temperance principles, and all other things suitable and proper to fully carry out and accomplish the objects and purposes hereinbefore set forth.

One object of the Association is to charter Auxiliary Associations in every town in California. The plan is simple and as follows:

MODE OF PROCEDURE.

Any 10 or more persons over 16 years of age may sign a request or application addressed to the Home Protection Association of California, for a *charter* to form an Auxiliary Association in (name of place), agreeing to sign the Register *when received*, which Register has a printed heading stating the object of the Association as above set forth. All are to pay $1.00 each yearly so long as a member. Five dollars are to be forwarded with the application for a Charter, for which a Charter and a complete set of books with Register sufficient for 600 names will be immediately sent, together with copies of the constitution and all necessary papers. Upon receipt of the charter and books, a meeting should be called, when all the applicants should sign the Register and any others who may so desire, when officers are to be elected and proceed in accordance with the constitution. Of the $1.00 paid by each member, 50 cents of the same is to be paid to the State Association for the payment of Lecturers and Organizers, and the distribution of temperance literature, and all other things which may forward the objects of the Association. The remaining 50 cents is to be used by the Auxiliary Association for expenses etc. The plan is simple and easy. If you feel the necessity for action the thing is quickly done. In half a day 10 or more names can be secured, the $1.00 paid in and the $5.00 sent to the State Secretary for the Charter and books.

Officers of the State Association: Otis Gibson, Pres. 916 Washington St. S. F.; Dr. R. H. McDonald, Treas., Pacific Bank, S. F.; Geo. Babcock, State Supt. R. S. Wade, State Secretary, 76 Montgomery Block, San Francisco.

Directors: Stephen G. Nye, J. L. Lyon, E. Wadsworth, Joseph A. Fairbanks, R. Thompson, George Babcock, Geo. T. Hanly, Otis Gibson, Will D. Gould, Geo. B. Katzenstein.

HARD TO BEAR.

In dealing with men who, if they are too pious to lie, are yet too ignorant to tell the truth, too self-conceited to be taught, and too infallible to be corrected; who take to the wrong side of a question as naturally as a duck takes to the water; and who never have any faults to regret, errors to rectify, or sins to confess; it becomes a most serious question to know what is duty in such a case. When men persistently repeat exploded falsehoods, and impose upon the unwary with statements that they have every means of knowing to be untrue; when they offer accusations without evidence, and always insist upon a verdict when only their own side of the case has had a hearing; when they spend their days in producing slanders and misstatements, and meet the expense of publishing them by misappropriating funds which are consecrated to other purposes;—when men seem thus lost to every principle of propriety, and justice, and righteousness, it is exceedingly difficult to know what to do or how to act. It is not difficult to reason with reasonable men; but when men are beyond the reach of reason, and conscience is perverted, and the eyes of the understanding seem blinded, what can be done to open their eyes, and set their feet in the right path? Such persons cause us to repeat the apostle's request, "Brethren, pray for us, that the word of the Lord may have free course, and be glorified, even as it is with you; and that we may be delivered from *unreasonable* and wicked men; for all men have not faith." 2 Thes. iii. 1, 2.—*Boston Christian.*

CONCORD.

ED. RESCUE:—Accompanied by my wife May 5th, I drove 26 miles to Oroville, met Lodge in the evening. Installed officers and conferred degrees on 8 members; the Lodge is very prosperous. Saturday 6th, went to Wyandotte and met with Gem Lodge; about 60 members present and better looking material for a successful and flourishing Lodge I never met together. Expect to hear good reports from this place. The Sec., Bro Reed and a number of Oroville templars accompanied me to assist in the work. After initiation, installed officers and instructed in the degrees. Then returned to Oroville where we arrived at 2 o'clock A. M. and next morning by sunrise were on our way to Paradise. Met with the Lodge at 1 P. M. This Lodge was also organized by Bro. Goulding and has about 65 members; very earnest in the work and determined to build up a reputation as one of the leading Lodges of this county; had initiation and installation; After a bountiful lunch, we conferred both degrees on the members, assisted by a delegation from Messilla Valley Lodge, led by Bro. Hawkins L. D.; after Lodge, returned to Messella Valley, and home next day, making a four days trip, and a very pleasant one. Thanking the templars for their courtesies, and hoping to meet them again.

J. B. MULLEN, D. D.

May 13, 1882.

SUNDAY LAW VIOLATORS CONVICTED.

In the case of the people against Bullwinkle for the crime of keeping open his saloon on Sunday Apr. 23, the first trial took place on Monday May 7, resulting in a disagreed jury; 9 for conviction and 1 for acquittal, the case was again tried Saturday 13th inst., resulting in a solid full jury finding the Leag man guilty; 21 of the two juries finding him guilty and one only perjuring himself by acquitting. Davisville is not so bad a place as some have thot it to be. Now is it because people are afraid of these leagues or what is the reason Saloons are open in so many places in our State? There seems to be too much lethargy in the matter. The sentiment here is to enforce the law. Will good citizens defer longer?

B. H. HOAG.

Davisville, May 15, 1882.

NEW TEMPERANCE TALES.

ONLY TEN CENTS EACH.

"FIFE AND DRUM" SERIES.

"Fife and Drum," by Mary Dwinell Chellis. "A Tragedy of the Sea," by Mrs. J. McNear Wright. "The Quaker's Rule," by Earnest Gilmore. "Drinking Jack," and other stories, by Mary Dwinell Chellis. Send along the dimes. Address,

J. N. STEARNS, Publishing Agent,
58 Reade street, New York.

WANTED.

FOR THE YEAR 1882.

An assortment of 2,820 Coffins, mostly of cheap quality, to store away the worn-out and used-up customers and patrons of the wholesale and retail whisky, wine and beer dealers of this state.

The Coffins will be called for as required. Also,

WANTED.

2820 YOUNG FOLKS

Of both sexes, recruits to take their first steps and lessons in drinking, gambling, smoking and other bar-room accomplishments, to fill up the vacancies made by the 2,820 funerals above provided for.

BOGUS FINANCE.

NATIONAL BRIGANDAGE.

Ex-Secretary John Sherman boasts of the successful issue of Republican party financiering. "The tax on alcoholic drinks pays the interest on the National debt." But he omits to say that to pay that tax costs the people every year, at the lowest calculation,

700,000,000 dollars in cash.
1,000,000,000 dollars in damages.
100,000 American citizens destroyed and killed.
100,000 American citizens led into vice and crime.

Many thousands of people assassinated and butchered in the shambles of the grog shop—PRESIDENT GARFIELD one of the latest victims.

And the first and most privileged civilization of the world converted by the foreign grogshops into the chosen field of the most cruel and bloody crime, and the worst system of criminal violence, debauchery and lawless ruffianism that the world has ever produced.

MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

I. O. G. T. OF CAL.

Every Good Templar between ages of 20 and 60 eligible if medical examination passed.

Two DIVISIONS, A and B. Benefits in A, $1,000; in B, $2,000. Entrance fee in A, $4; in B, $5. A member of one joining the other pays half fee; under 49 eligible to both.

Classes: 1st, 20 to 29 yrs; 2d, 30 to 39; 3d, 40 to 48; 4th, 49 to 55; 5th, 56 and upwards.

Assessments. On the death of a member each member of his division shall be assessed, 1st class, 75c; 2d, 90c; 3d, $1.15; 4th, $1.40; 5th, $1.70.

Notice of assessment payable in 30 days.

Benefits payable within 60 days, 1st class, 60c; 2d, 75c; 3d, $1; 4th, $1.25; 5th, $1.60.

For further particulars apply to G. W. S., Sacramento.

No Lodge dues, rents, officers' salaries or banquets to pay for; nothing to pay but bare cost of insuring healthy, sober lives. Consequently, such institutions are the cheapest and safest in the world; ours has the least costly machinery of any. One old insurance company East has received in premiums 218 millions, and paid out for losses 57 millions, which is less than the company's receipts for interest on their customers money.

YOUR NAME On 50 Extra Fine Cards. Remembrance, Sentiment, Cupids, Bouquets, etc., 10 cents; 13 packages, $1. 1 dozen Oblong, Bevel Edge Cards (latest style), name on, 15 cents. 35 Transparent, name on, 10 cents. Send 30 cents for Album of Samples of ALL our cards, type list, list of premiums and terms to agents. Samples, 10 cents. MILNES BROS., Bloomfield, Sonoma Co., Cal.

WHEN you order goods from San Francisco cash grocery 519 Post St. say whether to be sent by freight or express. Make checks or P. O. orders payable to H. A. Smith. Full particulars about ordering and general price list sent on application.

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ALTERNATES.—Will D. Gould, Los Angeles; O. C. Church, San Diego; W. P. Barnett, San Luis Obispo; Mrs. M. J. Mayhew, Red Bluff.

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at San Francisco on Tuesday, Oct. 3d, 1882, commencing at 10 a. m.

Directory of Lodges of Good Templars in the City of San Francisco.

NO.	NAME.	MEETS.	LOCATION OF HALL.
114	Evening Star, Th.,	Grand Central Hall,	997 Market st., cor. of 6th.
120	Headlight, W.,	Cambrian Hall,	No. 1133 Mission street, bet. 7th and 8th Sts.
160	Mission Star, Tu.,	No. 2943 Sixteenth St., bet Valencia and Mission streets.	
130	Constitution, F.,	Shiel's Hall,	32 O'Farrell st.
185	Life Boat, M.,	No. 118 Jackson st.,	near Front.
186	Golden Gate, Tu.,	Bush st. M. E. church,	Bush street. nr. Devisadero street.
291	International, M.,	Grand Central Hall,	Market st., cor. of 6th.
293	Valley, Th.,	Fell Street Presbyterian Church,	bet. Laguna and Octavia sts.
307	Pleasant Valley, M.,	Comerford's Hall	Church st., bet. 27th and 28th.
314	Spring Valley, Tu.,	Union Hall,	cor. Fillmore and Greenwich sts.
417	Crystal, M.,	Myrtle Hall,	Railroad and 7th avenue.
7	California, Th.,	Onc Hall,	Mission and Fifteenth streets.

Grand Lodge of Oregon.

SUBORDINATE DIRECTORY.

11 Capital, S., Salem, C. W. Scriber.
17 Hillsboro, S., Hillsboro, W. L. Weathered.
23 La Creole, Tu., Dallas, Jno. S. Ashbaugh
36 Silver, S., Silverton, Frank Simeral.
39 Rosa, S., Salem, P. R. Winslow.
40 Astoria, Tu., Astoria, J. O. Bozorth.
43 Marion, S., Hubbard, Milton B. Kester.
57 Milwaukee, S., Milwaukee, A. Luelling.
74 Val Fontis, S., Zena, Charles Philips.
80 John Day, S., Canyon City, Fred P. Horsley.
86 Nonpareil, W., Portland, W. S. James mot.
115 Brooklyn, F., East Portland, James McGrew.
118 Sheridan, W., Sheridan, H. Z. Foster.
136 Forest Grove, S., Forest Grove, Mitchell Gilliam.
155 Valley, F., Halsey, H. B. Keniston.
166 Union, S., Turner, E. E. McKinney.
179 Pacific, S., Cottage Grove, W. W. Cathcart.
184 Mt. Pleasant, S., Creswell, Chas. Jackson
189 Ashland, F., Ashland, Wm. Harris.
191 Klamath, Tu., Ft. Klamath, Fred. Scheider.
212 Ochoco, Th., Prineville, Jas. Hamilton
213 Revival, S., Prairie City, J. W. Mack.
217 Goshen, S. Goshen, J. W. Cox.
227 Marshfield, Th., Marshfield, Jonathan Osborn.
229 Onward, S., Albany, Matthew Chambers
258 Amity, S., Amity, Anna Putman.
259 Green Mountain, S., Siuslaw, Hiram Wingard.
262 Triumph, M., Independence, Mrs. L. L. Whiteaker.
268 Paradise Springs, S., East Portland, Mrs. R. D. Prettyman.
286 Williams Creek, S., Applegate, E. E. Topping.
289 McMinnville, S., McMinnville, J.E.Magers.
302 Newberg, S., Newberg, J. T. Smith.
306 Linkville, Linkville, Sam Parker.
316 Samaritan, S., Harrisburg, Nettie Isham.
331 Monmouth, S., Monmouth, G. W. Richardson.
332 Pass Creek, S., Drain, Wm. Barker.
336 Wasco, S., Dufur, A. J. Dufur, Jr.
342 Lily, Tu, East Portland, Jas. W. Shaver.
344 Albany, S., Albany, R. Fox.
346 Good Samaritan, W., Dalles, O. D. Doane.
350 Mount Hood, M., Dalles, R. B. Hood.
352 Stayton, M., Stayton, L. H. Follansby.
355 Bay, Th., Marshfield, A. M. Crawford.
356 Welcome, S., John Day, Rev. E. Hays.
357 Monroe, S., Monroe, N. Garlinghouse.
358 Columbia, F., East Portland, D M. Long.
360 Evergreen, St. Helens, J. H. Groves.
363 La Grande —., La Grande, Geo. H. Rigdon.
364 Centerville, Centerville, Rev. T. S. Burnett.
365 Concordia, Spanish Hollow, C. W. Barzee.
366 Alpha, Lafayette, Rev. T. L. Jones.
367 Butte, S. Eugene, Rev. E. P. Henderson
368 Victory, S., Mehama, J. M. Eskew.
369 Success, T., Lebanon, J. L. Gilbert.
370 Champoeg, S., Champoeg, John Hoefer.
371 Webfoot, S., Gervais, H. B. Elworthy.
372 Oregon City, F., Oregon City, J. W. Watts.
373 Prohibition, M., Portland, Belle McBride.
374 Beulah, Tu., Portland, Geo. W. Dickson.
375 Santiam, Tu., Scio, J. L. Miller.
376 Mountain, F., Brownsville, Dr. P. Hume
377 Eureka, Tu., Junction City, W. M. Houston.
378 Freedom, F., Shedd, James Carothers.
379 Oak Grove, S., Eola, H. A. Rubell.
380 Dayton, Tu., Dayton Dr. E. Jessup.
381 Unity, Sa., Ekins, Lee M. Grames.

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G. Treas., J. H. Lambert, Milwaukee.
G. Chap., Mrs. L. L. Whittaker, Independence.
G. M., W. W. Cathcart, Cottage Grove.
G. D. M., Emma Fisher, Salem.
G. Guard, Sarah Cavitt. Zena.
G. Sent., W. B. Robertson, Turner.
G. Mess., F. S. Harding, McMinville.
Supt. Juv. Work, Mrs. E. M. Vandevert, Salem.

Representatives to R. W. Grand Lodge.

J. E. Houston, Junction City; Levi Leland, Oregon City.

Alternates.

E. W. Ryan, Portland; Elias Jessup, Newberg.

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at The Dalles, commencing on the third Tuesday in June, 1882.

R. THOMPSON,
ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,
Room No. 76 Montgomery Block
Corner of Montgomery and Washington Sts.
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ADOPTION.—Children may be adopted from the Home by reliable and proper persons upon application to Board of Lady Managers.

ADMISSION OF CHILDREN.—All letters concerning the admission of children, or their adoption from the Home should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board of Lady Managers, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, 150 9th street, San Francisco, who will furnish the necessary blank forms.

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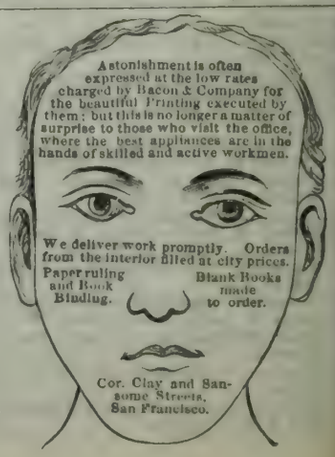
RESOURCES.	
Bank Premises	$150,000 00
Other Real Estate	5,225 35
United States Bonds	626,977 35
Loans on Real Estate	134,868 00
Loans on bonds, gas & water stock	132,198 35
Loans on other securities w heat, barley, etc	577,413 96
Loans on personal security	1,106,004 27
Due from Banks and Bankers	392,457 61
Money on hand	398,669 34
	$3,523,844 23
LIABILITIES.	
Capital paid up	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	460,759 13
Due Depositors	1,888,655 07
Due Banks and Bankers	174,370 53
Dividends unpaid	59 50
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The Rescue.

"WINE IS A MOCKER, STRONG DRINK IS RAGING."

Entered at the Post Office at San Francisco, Cal., as second-class matter.

VOL. XIX. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1882. No. 32

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Cook, David C . . . . . Cheap Books
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ORPHANS' HOME

AT VALLEJO.

Every possible care will be taken to make the occasion a pleasant and profitable one to all who attend.

We cordially invite the assistance and co-operation of all friends of the temperance cause.

THE readers of the RESCUE will be glad to hear the R. W. G. T. was unanimously re-elected.

SUBSCRIBERS and renewals this week: W. C. King 18 (Butte City 17, Princetown 1); Oregon (Levi Leland) 6; Colfax (Mrs. S. P. Irving, W. V. T.) 2; Crescent City Lodge 5; Mrs. Stevens and Mrs. Richardson 74, (Oakland 7, Alameda 1, Maine 1, San Francisco 65); Columbia 1. In all 106.

MR. SHAW offers to cure the appetite for drink, and believes thoroly that he can; if there were not good reason to believe that his remedy has been successful in San Francisco it could not find a place in the RESCUE. He will make the "no cure no pay" contract with those who desire a trial of his curative method.

Mrs. S. P. Irving of Colfax is the first W. V. T. to respond to the new circular but there are lots more coming. It is of immense importance that we should get the RESCUE up to 10,000 a week and then it would never cost the Grand Lodge another cent and would do 5 times the work it did when it had the most limited circulation and was most costly.

THE CAMP-MEETING at Guerneville will be a grand affair this year. Rev. R. McKenzie of S. F. will deliver the oration on the 4th. Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Richardson, Bro. Webb, Col. Babcock and Col. Goulding will be speakers and no dout many others will be there to take a part. It is to be hoped there will be a large assembly. It would be a nice trip from Lake and Mendocino Counties.

MONOPOLY.—It is distressingly mean to talk about the water rates in San Francisco, when one takes into consideration the fact that so much of the water that comes into the city thru the water pipes goes out in casks and bottles at the rate of $3 to $10 a gallon by merely adding from 15 to 55 cents worth of chain lightning and a little flavoring and coloring to it. The water would not be dear to some of our citizens of enterprise at $1 a gallon.

THE hoodlum element that comes over to Alameda for its Sunday sprees is contributing largely, but of course involuntarily, to our school fund. Last Sunday week they left $95 forfeit, and last Sunday some $30 more. Though this money can be profitably used in our School Department, our people are perfectly willing to forgo such acquisitions if the effect will be to keep the vicious element from our borders.—*Encinal.* One of the Santa Cruz papers was very much alarmed lest the Sunday Law should deprive Santa Cruz of that kind of religious Sabbath observance, as they would be able to sell no rum to the Sunday piknikers.

WANTED, to find some person, not dead 1000 years ago, but alive and well to-day, and reputable and trustworthy, who can tell the vineyard men of California of any European winemaking people of a village, county, province, State or country that are prosperous, comfortable, well-behaved and of respectable standing as a class. Or any such people where wine making has been in progress for a century where the people are not within a step of starvation, wretchedly poor, ignorant, superstitious, immoral and worthless to the world. Or to show that the wine and brandy business ever did any thing to France but deprave, degrade, disease and impoverish her people.

THERE are a few Good Templars or some who profess to be, who because they never took a temperance paper, do all in their power to prevent anyone else from taking the RESCUE. They say they dont like the way it is conducted and most people will agree that the best way to conduct a paper is to suit those who subscribe and read it, and not those who would not subscribe for any kind of a paper which at all advocates temperance. If a soldier or officer in the late war had disliked something which a general or brother officer or soldier said or did, and had done therefore all he could to cause the defeat of his own army he would have been called and treated as a traitor. And when a member of the Order endeavors to prevent the spread of the principles of temperance, to make the efforts of the Grand Lodge futile, to make the RESCUE cost the Order double what it ot to, he could do nothing more signally untrue to the Order and to his duty and obligation.

MR WILLIAM HOYLE shows by unassailable statistics that the drink bill of Great Britain is every year seven and a half million dollars more than the rental of all the houses and lands of the United Kingdom. The money cost and losses thru drink amount to $1.200,000,000 a year. The people could therefore pay double rents thruout and still be better off in cash if they gave up drink, and beside that save all the loss, tax and damages of drink which is $600,000,000 a year.

BRO. LELAND is in the field again in Polk Co., Oregon, and remembers to work to circulate the RESCUE there. He says they have now 22,000 signers to the petition for Constitutional Amendment and are going right along increasing the number. It would be interesting if Oregon should get prohibition before us. But it has no wine craze; its *wise men* don't keep writing every day that the wine manufacture—which has thoroly beggared and pauperized and depraved Italy and Greece and Spain and Portugal and Hungary and Sicily, and has effaced older countries from the map and is fast crazing and pauperizing economical and industrious France—is going to make California or Oregon rich. We have that kind of reasoners here.

The Atlantic *Telegraph* prints the resolutions of the Brewers' State Convention, and says: "Looking over the list of members present, we find scarcely an American name. We thus see that a body of foreigners who came to this country to escape the oppressive despotism and military tyranny of their own land, have the sublime cheek to openly proclaim in the name of 'personal liberty,' that they will politically knife any one who even votes contrary to their views. Talk about bulldozing! What would you call this? Talk about free speech and free vote! It now seems that it is proposed to ostracise every one who does not bow clear to the ground in silent adoration of King Gambrinus. Notice is served 'officially' to the American citizen that he must hereafter vote a certain way or lose all his chances of official preferment. If the spirit embodied in the resolutions does not awaken the people of Iowa and make them show these gentlemen that they propose to be neither bullied nor frightened, then we mistake them. They must now make up their minds to show themselves men, or forever wear a collar of servitude."—*N. W. News.*

MR. J. W. ROSEBOROUGH, in speaking of the whisky temperance laws of Ohio, says: "Of all nuisances the lager beer nuisance is one of the most vile. Why this indulgence of, and partiality for beer beverages and beer dens? In a recent official report, 'beer houses,' in England, are declared to be the curse of that country. 'Social pests that tend to the destruction of all morals, unmitigated nuisances etc.' That is their true character every where. But in Ohio, for more than a quarter of a century, they have exerted over our legislature a satanical power of fascination, and though their offences and putridity have been so great as to 'smell to Heaven,' yet these pestilential sink holes have enjoyed special and extraordinary legislative protection, and an entire exemption from the ordinary and just treatment meted out to other and less hurtful nuisances. Under cover of these legalized beer nuisances, the less favored, but no more offensive one, that the law professes a desire to abate, is so effectually shielded, that the whole nuisance provision is, practically, a nuisance protector rather than an abater! No matter though at these places wine, beer, ale, and cider are illegally, constantly and in the most outrageous manner sold to minors, inebriates and persons intoxicated, yet are they secure under the above named section from all nuisance proceedings. So say the supreme court, 23 O. S. 556.—*Neb. Liberator.*

[For the RESCUE.]

"MENE, MEME, TEKEL UPHARSIN."

BY REV. J. A. MC MILLAN.

King alcohol sat on his lofty throne
And boasted a power that was his alone,
A power to sway the masses of men
And force them to do his bidding again;
"See," said he, "what a king am I,
Seated on golden throne so high;
I speak, and whole nations bow the knee,
And tremblingly fall and worship me.
My will is law and must be obeyed
Nor may my behests be ever delayed;
For when I denounce, in earnest or mirth,
A tremor of fear encircles the earth,
I stretch forth my hand, a wail of despair
In agony rises, mingled with prayer;
But what care I for the God they plead,
For who is greater than I, indeed!
A puff of my breath would hecatombs fill,
I laugh at the thought while thousands I kill.
I fatten on blood and widow's tears,
I luxuriantly revel in mortal's fears;
I give sorrow for bread to famishing hosts,
I people the world with hideous ghosts;
The blessings men get from their God on high,
I turn into curses, and make them a lie.
So drink to my health, ye servants of mine,
We'll laugh at that being they call Divine."
So he sat on his throne, haughty and proud,
And boasted his mightiness long and loud;
While his nobles and lords, an admiring crew,
Applauded his boastings, false or true;
And they said, "Our King is a mighty power,
We pledge our allegiance to him this hour;
We band ourselves to increase his fame,
And the LEAGUE OF FREEDOM shall be our name."
Then they drank again to the health of the King,
And they drank to every lord in the ring;
They drank success to their noble cause,
And they drank defiance to statute laws.
Again the King spoke, "Harken, my lords,
Give closest attention to all of my words:
There are yet achievements I have not told,
And purposes too, that are brilliant and bold,
You know how this nation is ruled, I suppose,
By 'parties' denouncing each other as foes.
Whenever these 'parties' in caucuses meet
I make it a point to be there on my feet.
I'm always sure to make my will known,
Then silently mount the dictatorial throne;
I never beg, nor petition nor pray;
I demand, and the 'parties' haste to obey;
For I simply exhibit my thousands of votes,
And the heart of the candidate flutters and gloats
Over visions of office and a treasury full,
And then I can trust him to give me a pull.
And now, noble lords, come all of you near,
For I want to whisper a word in your ear:
I want you to know it is my full intention
(But this is a secret you never should mention)
To kill this republic and give in its stead
What men call *Anarchy*, for I cannot but dread,
(And its the only thing I ever did fear)
The advance of knowledge and liberty here—
Liberty such as in Scripture they read,
'Whom the Son maketh free is free indeed;
For where the spirit of God doth abound
Those, and there only, is liberty found.'—
This I do dread; and their puritan laws,
Keeping Sunday, for instance," here roars of applause
Drowned his Majesty's voice, while shouts of defiance
To Nation, and State and Christian Alliance,
Mingled with curses, and blasphemies fit
For lessons instructive to fiends from the pit,
Were suddenly hushed by a vision sublime;
A hand was seen writing on the wall of time.
His Majesty's countenance changed as in death,
His knees smote together, abated his breath,
His nobles and lords all trembled and shook,
And gazed on the vision with ghastly look,
At length, when the King could speak again,
He cried excitedly, "Call the wise men;
I'll give millions to him who interprets for me
The meaning of yonder writing I see."
But of all the King's subjects none could be found
Who could ever reveal such a mystery profound.
It was told him at last that one wise in such lore,
Who had been a slave in his service before,
Could read the dread vision, its meaning divine,
And tell him the writing line upon line.
So Kansas was summoned to quickly appear
Before the great King, still trembling with fear;
And as the young prophet, with stately tread,
Came up to the King he pleadingly said:
"I'll give millions to him who interprets for me
The meaning of yonder writing I see."
"Thy millions give to another, O King,
Yet I will tell thee the truth of the thing;
This is the message that God is imparting,
'*Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin.*'
The interpretation I plainly will show;
God hath finished thy Kingdom below,
He hath numbered thy days and fixed thee a bound,
Thou art weighed in the balance and wanting art found;
Thy power is divided and scattered abroad,
And thou art dethroned by the power of God."
King Alcohol stepped from his lofty throne,
And boasted no more of a power his own;
His nobles and lords now tremblingly wait
The swift-coming hour of their terrible fate;
For God has pronounced their eternal woe,
And men are now rising to give the death blow.

THE SPENT BULLET.

Never again let this generation, at least, hear one whimper from science against religion. In the long warfare, religion has often chosen her ground with stupidity, selected her weapons with ignorance, and wielded her forces with passionate feebleness; but she never made so pitiful a display and so futile a use of her resources as science made over the death-bed of President Garfield. When the question is of nebulæ, of atoms, of the rock's growth and the earth's age, of the spirit's substance, of life's origin, of the infinite in space, the inconceivable in time, the unknowable in eternity,—science has it all her own way. We cannot bridge the chasm between mind and matter. No man hath seen God at any time, to prove him the Creator. From the grave no being has arisen to our eyes, and from the stars no voice comes to our ears to dispute whatever the wise men may say.

But here was solid ground for science to stand on and demonstrate her power. She had nothing to do with the remote, with the past, with abstractions. Before her eyes, under her hand, lay a human soul in sore strait—a human life hunted into the valley of the shadow of death, longing to come out again into the sunshine of the fair and open day. The whole nation, the whole world shared in the longing. Whatever love and wealth could proffer was ready to the hand of scienoe. Everything that gratitude could inspire, everything that ambition could desire, lay in wait to reward the man who should conduct the august sufferer back thru the gates of life.

And science accepted the trust manfully. The most celebrated and the most accomplished brot to that darkened chamber their highest knowledge with ever renewed and unwearying effort. The railroad and the telegraph were put under their control. No cost hindered any experiment or curtailed any care. The nation stood behind, not only permitting, but urging every expenditure of brains and money; to the same end, urged their own self-interest, patriotism and humanity. Day and night they ceased not to work and watch, and the result was—failure, absolute, thoro, undisputed failure—failure so minute and complete, that only its terrible gravity kept it from being ridiculous, and not even its terrible gravity could keep it from being grotesque.

Science can spin the world back between her thumb and finger a billion years, and we go spinning with it because we cannot help ourselves. Science can locate the soul in the grayish matter of the brain, and we submit because we cannot dig deeper than that grayish matter to search for a deeper soul. But when science comes into a practical realm where we can prove or disprove her accuracy, her keenest scent for truth, her finest touch of skill is to grope till the man is dead, and then find the bullet in a wash-bowl. Nescience could do that. What availed science to Garfield? She never treated or touched the wound which the bullet made, and which she was summoned to heal. She never even found it. She made two ghastly wounds herself, and for eighty days she clawed at them. The bullet which the surgeons could not find, nature carefully encysted. The bullet-wound which they never touched, nature safely and silently healed.

Surgical science is reduced to the pitiful claim that she alone kept Garfield alive for eighty days. This is a suicidal self-relegation to the unprovable. Routed on the tangible field of fact, she flees to the cloud-land of speculation, and again throws up intrenchments. So claimed the pious and thrifty Winchester for bluff King Hal—

"The church's prayers made him so prosperous."

And as grim Gloster thundered back:

"The church! Where is it?
Had not churchmen prayed,
His thread of life had not so soon decayed;"

so in response to this claim, which can never be demonstrated, is it equally irrefutable and perfectly fair to say:

"Had not the doctors preyed,
His thread of life had not so soon decayed."

Nescience has precisely the same right and the same reason to speculate: take a man in perfect health, and give him into the control of surgeons, unwounded, and let them make two such wounds as Garfield suffered at his surgeons' hands, and let them bore into these wounds every day as Garfield's wounds were bored into,—sometimes with seven different catheters of different sizes at a single dressing,—and let them feed the man as Garfield was fed, and furnish him with the malarious air that Garfield breathed and sequestered him as Garfield was sequestered,—and not one man in ten thousand would survive the horror of it for eighty days!

Nor is it surgical science alone that suffers. Electricity came forward,—stimulated by the commo grief, and love, and longing,—with an ingenion scheme to discover the ball by some mystical meta lic affinity. The world was proudly bidden to ben its ear and hearken to the hum and buzz of th obedient bullet responding to the summons of th marvelous machine. How it did hum and buz: We heard it from Maine to California, and did obe sance to science.

But when the weary soul had fled, and this fir and far-reaching science could fall to work like butcher in the shambles—the bullet was not ther It never had been there. Science was so wholl blind to the bullet's location that she took an ho and a half to find it, even in the shambles. Th bullet lay remote, concealed, where kindly natu wove around it the curtain of harmlessness, while malignant and mischievous puspocket was person ting it to the credulous surgeons and laughing sc ence to scorn for eighty days. Life guarded h secret well. Death did but toss up a flattened lea en ball to a useless and senseless scalpel.

I touch upon these dire facts, which all men shu der to remember, not from hostility to the surgeon but in utter repudiation of the vain-glorious boastin of science. I fully believe that the surgeons di with patriotic as well as professional honor, the very highest best. And because it was their high est best, religion has a right to demand of science an infant of days, and now self-proven to be a mew ling and puking infant—to cease her random inte ference with religion, and to give herself exclusiv ly to sharpening her own eyes and strengthenin her own muscle.—*Gail Hamilton in N. A. Review.*

THE LOYAL LEAGUE.

ORGANIZATION OF ANOTHER SABBATARIAN SOCIET

The Loyal League of California, an organizatio the principles of which are similar to those the Home Protection Association, held its first pu lic meeting last evening at Mayberry Hall. Th President, W. L. Oge, made the address of the ev ning, attacking the League of Freedom in stro language, and reciting the evils which, he claime its rank and file were working upon the laborin population of this State. He then said: "We con before the people without interest in any religio body, neither as a political organization, witho pledge to any political party, nor asking favors politicians. Our aim is to organize and take in our ranks chiefly voters, and we look to the wom to aid us by using their moral influence in furthe ing that aim. Our pledge reads that the membe of this League shall not, directly or indirectl patronize any dealer or tradesman who shall viola the Sunday law by transacting business on Sunda Before the next election," continued the speake "this League of Loyalty to the laws of this Sta expects to have upon its rolls no less than 40,0 voters thruout the State. With this number we c dictate to either political party in regard to this la for votes are what they want. I hope that you w realize that the time for action has come, and th this city will be so organized that every ward w have a Loyal Leag Club, and so thruout the State —*Chronicle.*

ECONOMY.

It is claimed by the whiskyites and their politic friends that in a monetary view Iowa cannot affo to lose the breweries and distilleries, that they a grand and beneficent institutions because they bu so much grain, pay out so much money. In 18 they used 787,564 bushels of grain. The drinke in Iowa in the same time, spent for liquor the su of $20,000,000. Do you see the nub? Any scho child can take these two sets of figures and sho you that every bushel of grain used in the man facture of liquors cost the citizens of Iowa over $ for each bushel.—Now you see it, farmers; raise t grain and sell some to these fellows for an avera of 25 cents a bushel and you buy it back at a cost $25 a bushel.—*Ex.*

THE GROG BATTLE OF 1882.

Party lines are now drawn and clearly defined f the political campaign of this year. They sta thus:

Republicans for *Decent Grog.*

Democrats for *Free Grog.*

Prohibitionists, Home Protectionists, Woma Christian Temperance Unions, with all who pray they vote and vote as they pray for the suppressi of the liquor crime, on God's side, for *No Grog.*

It is a conflict in which God and the right w triumph, tho for a time Divine Wisdom may perm one of the grog parties to win a transient succe over the other.—*Ex.*

CAL. W. C. T. UNION.

THE WOMEN OF AMERICA *vs.* THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC"

President, Mrs. D. P. Browne, Blake House, Oakland.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Mrs. G. S. Abbott, Oakland.
Mrs. John McNear, Petaluma.
Mrs. M. A. Nash, Santa Rosa.
Mrs. W. R. Spencer, Grass Valley
Miss W. Bell, San Jose.
Miss Sarah P. Morrison, San Jose.
Mrs. J. B. Hill, Alameda.
Secretary, Mrs. Mary E. Congdon, 314 Sutter St. S. F.
Assistant Secretary, Miss M. J. Havens, Blake House, Oakland.
Treasurer, Mrs. J. G. Wickersham, Petaluma.

ENTERPRISE.

The women of the National Union have gone to work to convert the railroad employees of the U. S. It is a pretty heavy contract but they set out with far better chances of success and under much more favorable circumstances than the apostles did, when they undertook to evangelize the world, or than the pioneers of temperance when they commenced their difficult mission.

They are holding meetings in caboose cars, etc., on various railroads; at Baltimore they report 30 conversions; at Martinsburg they had a revival with 10 converts, 7 of whom are railroad men. They hold noon and evening meetings at hotels, depots and churches; and their converts are converted to temperance as well as Christianity and stay.

The Erie and Grand Trunk Companies have decided to discharge every man in their employ who is not a total abstainer. If they do so, they will have no more strikes and the very smallest risk of accidents.

It would be an incalculable blessing to this State if a few of those women could be induced to come to California and go to work at our railroad men beginning at the top. Beside all the moral and religious advantages, it would be a financial benefit of many millions yearly to this State, if the C. P. R. R. Co. could be converted just enough or be made afraid or ashamed enough to give up the chain of infernal mantraps and thief dens which they have planted all over the State in their depots and on their ferryboats violating the law and the Sabbath and selling death to little boys as well as men.

There is no viler iniquity in Chinatown than this infamy of a company of millionaires who for a few more to them insignificant dollars a year, give their powerful aid to drench and drown the people of the State in drunkenness and crime.

They know it causes them a greater money loss to pauperize the community than the gain they derive from the bloodmoney of their rents, but they know their own grogshops give them the ownership of a vast voting power, which, whether it votes Democrat or Republican, votes for every thing the Railway Co. wants done.

And because people by keeping quiet hope to see a free pass some day, the watchmen on the walls of Zion and in the editorial chair, saving always the *C. C. Advocate* and the RESCUE are most profoundly and hermetically mute on a monstrous appalling iniquity that half a dozen of the consecrated Godly women of Miss Willards staff would sweep from the face of the earth in a month or two.

ELEVATION OF HUMANITY.

The N. Y. *Tribune* gives some timely improving suggestions to the churches: "In every church the tendency of discussion and action grows with each year more determinately toward the practical elevation of ordinary life. Here is a suggestive hint for all ministers and their congregations. Intelligent Christian people appear to have pretty clearly made up their minds as to the doctrines which they believe, and do not propose to spend as much time as formerly in wrangling concerning points of doctrine; they see that the real problem before them to solve is not the exact position of the persons of the Trinity or the question of the universal salvation, or even the mode in which baptism should be administered; but how to bring the chance for a noble, useful life which Jesus came to give to the world, home to the child, to the Magdalen, to the drunkard, and to their own daily routine in house, office and shop. If the meetings themselves have become less aristocratic in form and conduct, little is lost even by the clergy who find themselves placed on the same platform with zealous, intelligent laymen. The priest must preserve his superior place by superior zeal and intelligence, not by the prestige of office as formerly; hence, if he is less an authority, he is more a power."

That is very well and it is the duty of the *Tribune* and the secular press quite as much as of the churches, to work not only earnestly but consistently for the practical elevation of society. As society is at present constituted a very large majority of the educational forces of the day are employed in manufacturing our youth into Magdalens and drunkards as soon as they are able to learn and do evil. And the minority of the teachers and exemplars who are working professedly and sincerely too for the elevation of mankind are trying to operate their improving agencies without doing any violence to the powerful, fashion and custom-worshipped, and money-backed temples of satan which are doing a hundred times more work educating in sin than the good agencies can in counteracting live, active, working, proselytizing, government-licensed and ballot-protected sin, opposed and antagonized by but a fraction of those who recognize the nature and the magnitude of the evil.

The W. N. C. T. U. under Miss Willard and her brilliant staff of officers, the first and ablest and best and choicest of God's servants and man's benefactors of this day have been for some years doing just what the *Tribune* recommends — not concerning themselves about trivial doctrines of impossible agreement, but attacking boldly the seat of the beast, the throne of Satan, the plain, visible, omnipresent anti-christ, the image of Satan that stands 60 cubits high and sixty cubits broad everywhere around us.

They know that God will never smile on any work done in His name that practices or counsels peace or tolerance of this anti-christ, and that all such work comes to nothing and accomplishes nothing. And they are working with might and main and prayer, laying seige to every root and spring and feeder of this gigantic curse of the world's peace that hitherto has made next to helpless all the agencies of good and has cursed and blasted and destroyed the great mass of humanity and is doing so still.

The women have found the key to the outer and inner door of all reform and are intelligently at work with every educational and political and religious and moral agency which can at all help to destroy this great overshadowing enemy of God and man.

And when we know full well that woman's vote would immediately and forever destroy the dramshop and the feeders and the source of all our crimes and miseries, we must surely concede that the securing of the ballot to women not for them but for men and for our country, will be the most important step in the elevation of humanity.

THE ENFRANCHISEMENT OF WOMAN.

SAN DIEGO.

At the last meeting of Golden Rule Lodge No. 263, I. O. G. T., in this city, the following resolution was offered by Mr. Hotchkiss, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved. That it is the best judgment of the members of this Lodge,—

That, in view of the recent experience of the law abiding people of the State of California, in their efforts to enforce the closing of liquor saloons and bars on Sunday, it is evident that the only certain means of securing the abolition of the rum traffic lies in the enfranchisement of woman.

That we most heartily and earnestly urge all temperance organizations to at once join with us and take such action as may tend to the accomplishment of that reform, by securing the proper constitutional amendment and legislation.

May 29, 1882.

ED. RESCUE.—Please print this above from S. D. Union; other lodges here are moving same way; womans vote is the key to the whisky funeral.

I hope to see the Grand Lodge on record in favor of this. A. B. HOTCHKISS.

Bro. H.; womans equality and equal right and equal intelligence make a pretty subject to talk about and "resolute" upon; but is it not too radical to act upon? What would be the consequence of having women vote and throw all the dramshops and dives and jails out of business at once. Go slow brother, dont cut them off too suddenly. We have not enough church and school room to accommodate all the people that would want to go there if the grogshop and beer garden Sunday dance were abolished. Go slow, and above all things be sure not to go faster than providence wants you to.

[From the Hebron (Neb.) Journal.]

NEW SUFFRAGE LEAFLET.

The following extracts are from the new suffrage leaflets donated to Nebraska by the teachers and pupils of Decatur, (Mich.) Union School:

I go for all sharing the privileges of the government who assist in bearing its burdens, by no means excluding women.—Abraham Lincoln.

I do not think our politics will be what they ought to be till women are legislalors and voters.—James F. Clark.

If prayer and womanly influence are doing so much as forces for God by indirect methods, how shall it be when that electric force is brought to bear through the battery of the ballot box.—Frances E. Willard.

All I have done for negro suffrage I will do for woman suffrage.—Ex-Vice President Wilson.

I believe that the great vices in our large cities will never be conquered until the ballot is put in the hands of women.—Bishop Simpson.

Woman needs the ballot for self respect and self protection.—T. W. Higginson.

I have never heard or read of any satisfactory reason for excluding them from the ballot box.—George William Curtis.

Gov. Cornell says that women voting at the school elections in New York has increased the proficiency of the schools.

A man could not argue against woman suffrage five minutes without repudiating the principles upon which this government is founded.—U. S. Senator Hoar.

I hope that woman will yet be accorded her rights. —U. S. Senator Lapham.

Gov. John D. Long, of Massachusetts, says that to discriminate against woman is a denial of right.

I propose to do all I can for the enlargement of woman's rights, while I am governor of Indiana.—Governor Porter.

Every one who wishes and works for a purer civilization is on your side. Every one who longs for the permanency of republican institutions is on your side. Every lover of fair play and equality is with you. The narrow, the timid, those faithless to the principles which underlie our civilization, the ignorant and the evil minded are your opponents. But God rules, and right must prevail.—Wendell Phillips.

It is the great question of the day, as emancipation was 25 years ago.—President Elliott, of Washington University.

John Bascom, president of the university of Wisconsin, says: A full fellowship in civil duties and privileges once conceded to woman, in fewer months than the struggle has already consumed of years, it will be an astonishment to all that society was ever otherwise ordered.

It is a question of time not of fact.—S. P Chase, in 1852.

Justice is on the side of woman suffrage.—William H. Seward.

America's salvation lies under God in America's women. It is precisely because I desire to conserve our glorious past that I plant myself on the platform of woman suffrage.—G. N. Boardman.

If we could have our choice to-morrow between a national prohibition amendment and a woman suffrage amendment, we should unhesitatingly vote for the suffrage amendment.—R. W. Nelson. (The Liberator.)

Ladies of Nebraska: If you will ask your husbands, fathers, sons, brothers and friends to vote for this measure next November, your request will be granted, and the consciousness of having contributed to a victory so fraught with good to mankind will be sufficient recompense to the undersigned for sending ten thousand of these leaflets to you.—*Teachers and Pupils Decatur Union School*, Decatur, Mich., March 13, 1882.

NOTICE OF ABSENCE.

The friends and patrons of the undersinged are respectfully notified that he will take his summer vacation during the month of June. His dental rooms, however, will be open as usual; at Oakland, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and at Vallejo, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of each week, for July appointments. About the first week in June I will start with my family for Yosemite and take one months' rest. I. S. HALSEY.

CHEAP BOOKS.

Just think of a dollar book to be had every week for a year for $2.50 and all choice reading. See David C. Cook's advertisement in this paper. No more use for dime novels and miserable literature, when you can get the best that was ever published at five cents a volume. And newspapers too at five cents a year. Send for samples and you will have a pleasant surprise

Mr. H. B. Williamson is agent for the RESCUE in Lompoc. Renewals and subscriptions can be arranged with him.

G. W. Secretary's D'p'tm't.

GEORGE B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.

☞The office of the Grand Lodge is located in the Capital Savings Bank Building, entrance, No. 328 J street, up-stairs, over the southwest corner J and Fourth streets, Sacramento, where the Grand Worthy Secretary will be pleased to receive calls from the members of the Order during business hours.

☞This department is edited by the Grand Worthy Secretary, to whom all communications relating in any way to the business of the Grand Lodge, this department, or anything appearing hereunder, should be addressed.

☞The Grand Worthy Secretary's post office address is Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento, Cal.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES
ON SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE G. W. S.

Sold for the Benefit of the Grand Lodge

Constitutions, per hundred copies	$12 00
Constitutions per dozen	1 75
Glee Books, "Temperance Chimes" per dozen	4 00
Glee Books, per half doz	2 50
Glee Books, single copies	50
Receipts of Evening and Constitution Roll Book, per set	2 50
Chase's Digest, per copy	1 50
Officer's Roll Call etc., Book of	1 00
Pledge Cards, per hundred	1 00
Officers Cards, per set of four	1 00
Degree Ode Cards, per doz	1 00
Subordinate Ode Cards, per doz	50
Subordinate Ode Cards with music, per doz	1 50
Chase's Good of the Order, per copy	75

BLANK FORMS.

Clearance Cards, per dozen	3 00
Grand Lodge Returns, per dozen	1 00
W. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. F. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Bonds, per dozen	1 00
Forms for Charges, Trials, etc., per set of four	25
Forms for incorporation of Lodges	Free

LODGE BOOKS

Propositions for Membership, Book of fifty	50
Notices of Election to Membership, book of fifty	50
Proposition Committee notices, book of fifty	50
D. G. W. C. T.'s Dispensations, book of fifty	50
Password Certificates, book of fifty	50
Delinquent (Dues) Notice, book of fifty	50
Warrants on W. T., book of fifty	50
W. F. S. Receipts, book of fifty	55
W. T. Receipts, book of fifty	50

LODGE FURNITURE.

In addition to the above, I will attend to orders for Impression Seals, Blank Books, Special Printing, Regalia or Lodge Furniture. This will be done as an accommodation to Lodges and not as a source of profit either to the Grand Lodge or myself; hence all orders filled will be sent per express by the dealers, with instructions to "collect on delivery," unless the money accompanies the order. Address—

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.,
Sacramento, California.

CASH RECEIVED.—The Grand Worthy Secretary acknowledges receipt of the following amounts of cash since last report. Proper personal receipts were also forwarded in each case:

GENERAL FUND.

Livermore, No. 200	$28 45	Lugonia, 493	6 00
Miners, 228	19 00	Browns Valley, 492	9 00
Tipton, 257	7 50	California, 7	8 00
Prairie, 423	5 75	Independent, 119	16 75
Reform, 112	5 00	Taylorville, 215	10 75
Morning Star, 266	29 65	Little River, 334	20 00
Volcano, 281	8 50	Stuart, 196	6 25
Elder Springs, 332	11 25	Star of Empire, 255	14 25
Fort Jones, 333	11 25	Elizabeth, 448	22 00
Ukiah, 396	9 80	El Dorado, 462	2 50

ORPHANS' HOME FUND.

Tulare D L	9 35

PACKAGES MAILED.—The following packages have been mailed during the past week from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office:

1–T R Chapin, Greenville	1–L C Carlin, Modesto
1–F A Anthony, Livermore	1–A D Rowell, S Bernardino
1–F F Van Vlear, Lodi	1–Minnie F Brown, Forest Hill
1–W Mann, Butte City	1–W Mann, Butte City
1–F B Crouch, Calistoga	1–Mrs M P Morris, West End
1–C H Delvichio, Red Bluff	3–J P Massan, Little River
1–F B Pierce, Pleasant Grove	2–L E Kent, Santa Ana
1–L Thornton, Hollister	1–Linda Cripps, Elmira
1–W F Tindall, Goleta	3–H B True, Weldon
1–J S Stauffer, Chico	1–W Livermore, Kingsburg
1–Alice Thompson, Woodb'ge	4–T H Burton, Woodland
1–J R Chadburn, Suisun City	

Returns Received.—During the past week the following Lodges have filed Grand Lodge returns with the G. W. S. and their receipt is acknowledged:

Nos. 112, 119, 143, 194, 196, 215, 228, 249, 255, 257, 266, 267, 281, 305, 327, 332, 334, 357, 396, 423, 427, 448, 451, 492, 496, 506.

NEW LODGES.

Eureka Lodge was organized May 27th, by J M Walling, with 18 charter members. L D, —— ——. P O address, Graniteville, Nevada Co, Cal.

G. W. C. T. Department.

R. THOMPSON, G. W. C. T.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

Should the ballots, on punishment, be had upon a plea of guilty? Yes, the same as conviction.

Is there any restriction in our Order as to nationality? There is not.

Has our Order done away with re-obligation? No.

Is it proper for a lodge in our town to admit to membership persons residing in another, wherein there is no lodge organized? Yes.

Is it necessary to appoint a trial committee on charges, when the accused has plead in open lodge? No.

Can a member who has not taken the degrees be appointed to fill the P. W. C. T.'s chair? Yes; if there are no third degree members present to fill it.

Has a subordinate lodge the power to elect a pro tem W. C. T. in the absence of the W. C. and W. V. T. and all P. W. C. and P. W. V. T.'s? To act as W. C. T. one must have been installed as W. C. or W. V. T.

Can a member who has not taken the degrees be elected a trustee to a subordinate lodge? Yes.

Should those on whom the degrees have been conferred by one not a D. G. W. C. T. be re-obligated? Yes.

Has a member who voted in favor of admitting an applicant for membership the right to divulge his vote? No. If so, all who voted for admission could so state and it would show who voted against it. Our ballot is secret in all cases.

Is it proper to announce the number of unfavorable ballots on application for membership? It is not.

Has a lodge the power to assess its members to aid a sick member or repair a hall? No.

Should the committee on charges proceed to take the testimony and report to the lodge when the accused does not appear? Yes; the right to be present is waved by non-appearance.

Should a lodge proceed to ballot on an unfavorable report of a committee on a proposition? Yes.

Should a lodge allow a member to sever his connection with the Order by requesting that his name be erased from the roll on the first meeting night of a quarter without paying the incoming quarterly dues? Yes.

Is a member eligible for the office of W. C. T. by reason of his having held the office of trustee for one full term? No. He is not an elective officer. (See Section 1, Art. VII., Constitution of Subordinates.)

Is it right for a Lodge Deputy to introduce and discuss questions in the lodge? It is.

R. THOMPSON, G. W. C. T.

Lecturers' Reports.

The Grand Lecturers employed by the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T., of Cal., are as follows:

Mrs. E. P. Stevens, Prof. Wm. Crowhurst, Col. C. N. Goulding, Elder J. W. Webb, Hugh R. Hughes, and Rev. W. C. King.

H. R. HUGHES.

May 26, at Carbondale, Amador Co., had a small audience. Starlight Lodge has been troubled to get a suitable place for meeting, but have shown good pluck, and are determined to build up a lodge. No saloon in the neighborhood and none wanted and if hard work will prevent one being built there Carbondale is safe.

The 27, in the afternoon at Forest Home, a pleasant meeting, but many of the brothers conspicuous by their absence. This lodge has also done well, and are firmly attached to their little lodge. In the evening went to Mt Echo, had a crowded house, and the most attentive audience of the trip. This lodge was burnt out but with commendable pluck they never faltered but moved right on though compelled to meet in a private house.

At Hill Top Sacramento Co. had an excellent meeting, this lodge has had a struggle for an existence, but against all obstacles they Hold the Fort.

At Stone School House meeting was not well attended, farmers were very busy, and some not disposed to attend any lecture. Those who would interest themselves were absent, so the attempt was a failure.

At Latrobe in Eldorado Co. I was kindly helped by members of Summit Lodge, Plymouth and Forest Home Lodge, first evening a small attendance—next evening was better—a good meeting and names obtained, sufficient could have been obtained to organize if the matter were pressed, and arra[n]ments made to return. But as so many leave du[r]ing summer, it was deemed best to defer organizatio[n] fall. Great interest was taken last evening [i]n Latrobe can be safely counted on to add one n[ew] lodge to the sisterhood that are destined to red[eem] and save the young men of Eldorado Co.

At Clarksville they have kept up well but du[r]ing the summer months it is all that these foothill lo[dges] can do to get a quorum, as the resident member[ship] is so small, but the courage and tenacity that is m[a]ifested is deserving of great praise.

ITEMS BY J. W. WEBB.

Said a Good Templar sister, a few days si[nce], "twenty odd years ago, I heard that a young [man] had come to teach in my neighborhood and the [next] night after his arrival had joined the Temper[ance] Lodge and was elected presiding officer. I felt as tho I wanted to get acquainted with that kind [of] a teacher, did so, and inside of a year I was his w[ife]. MORAL—pass around your blank applications [for] membership in your lodge, after reading this [the] item.

I lately started a Band of Hope at Pleasant [Val]ley school house, near Santa Maria. Glad to see [by] local paper, that a number of adult members of [the] latter Band have recently paid the younger [Band] a helpful visit. Bro. D. N. Kelsey teacher, is [the] Supt.

San Luis Obispo Lodge has wisely taken the [in]itiative and will soon have a District Lodge for [the] county including Guadalupe and Santa Ma[ria] Lodges in Santa Barbara county. This Lodge [has] contributed $5.00 toward the expenses of carrying [on] the Prohibition fight this fall, and the managem[ent] of the State Prohibition Committee.

Lodges should not forget the RESCUE. Santa Barbara Dist. Lodge voted to pay for 20 monthly copies for the libraries and hotel reading rooms of the county, and $5.00 worth of Cook's papers to be mailed direct to 100 families who read but are not likely to subscribe for temperance literature.

Iowa votes on Prohibitory Constitutional Amendment, on the 27th inst. What a momentous issue! While noble, patriotic men and women there [are] working hard for its success, let all praying people pray that it may carry. The Greenbackers in Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo counties and [elsewhere] declare they will put only temperance men up for the legislature; the Prohibition Party is at work to get out candidates, and the Home Protection Association is making every effort to work for those men only who will try for retaining the Sunday Law, for local option or Constitutional Prohibitory Amendment. Now can't all these, somehow, join in a judicious and combined attack on the tyrant King Alcohol? How can it be done? Let each one suggest.

HALF MOON BAY, Cal., June 5, 188[8]

ED. RESCUE:—A delightful celebration of the 5th anniversary of Ocean Lodge, No 56, was held last Saturday. The grove is one of the finest, deepest wooded and perfect as nature alone can produce. The Band of Hope children under the training of Sister Souther are a success; they marched to music, sang better than any children I have heard for many a day. Sister Souther is musical, thoroughly trained in voice and fingers and has made a grand success of her labor of love for the children. Sister Richardson sang "King Bibbler's Army" and was encored; then followed a Band of Hope address by Sister Richardson and a talk by myself. In the evening we held another meeting. On Sunday afternoon Band of Hope meeting and Sunday evening, a large audience; result a liberal collection and 22 names for lodge, also a few subscribers for the RESCUE. To-night an open meeting after which initiation. The lodge has succeeded well, one of the oldest on the Pacific Coast; (only one charter member here, Bro. Compton,) and thru much opposition and tribulation has held its own. The men engaged in the traffic were present at meeting on Sunday night; one made a promise to get out of the business. The meeting was enthusiastic and good results will follow. On Wednesday we go to Gregorio and Thursday to Pescadero and probably shall return here on Saturday and remain over Sunday and start for home on Monday morning. The only Temperance hotel in this county is at Half Moon Bay and it is kept by a temperance family named S——. [name illegible.] E. P. STEVENS.

DISTRICT LODGES TO MEET.

BUTTE CO D L meets at Forbestown, June 14th.

SUTTER and YUBA D L meets at North Butte, Friday, June 23d, at 10 A. M.

MONTEREY D L meets at Watsonville, June 28th.

LECTURERS APPOINTMENTS.

HUGH R. HUGHES.

ELDORADO CO.
acerville.....8
pper Placerville.....9
nion S H.....10
air S H.....11
ploma.....12
lot Hill.....13
Greenwood.....14
Spanish Dry Diggings....15
Georgetown.....16
Bear Creek.....17
Spanish Flat, 2 P M.....18
Garden Valley, 8 P M.....18
Kelsey.....19, 20

ELDER J. W. WEBB.

orro and neighborh'd ..8, 9
Cambria....10, 11, 12, thence to adjacent places.

COL. C. N. GOULDING.

HUMBOLDT CO.
rcats...10, and 10½ A. M. 11
reshwater.....7 P. M., 11
able Bluff.....12
ort Kenyon, 13 and 3 P M 18
etrolia.....14, 16
pper Mattole.....15
Ferndale.....17, 18
Springville.....19
Rohnerville.....20, 21
Hydesville.....22
Bridgeville.....24
Garberville.....25

WM. CROWHURST.

lvania Lodge.....13
alison Ranch.....14, 15
rass Valley.....16, 17, 18
ittle York.....19
ou Bet.....20, 21
Quaker Hill.....22
Nevada City.....23, 24, 25
Indian Spa.....27, 28
Rough and Ready.....29, 30
Smartsville.....July 1, 2

DISTRICT LODGE.

GUADALUPE, Santa Barbara Co., May 30, 1882.

ED. RESCUE:—District Lodge I. O. G. T. met at Goleta," this county, on the 17th and 18th inst. A ry good attendance but not as large as should ave been. Lodges represented, "Seaside," "Santa arbara," "Montecito," "Goleta," "Rose of Lompoc," "Lompoc Valley," "Los Alamos" and Vesper;" all reported average membership, which ggregates, about the same as last D. L. Owing to he absence of Bro. Fisk, Bro. Webb presided duriig the entire session. The M. E. Church Ministrial Association, being in session at the same time nd place, joint meetings were held and stirring peeches were made by Bros. Mitchell and Webb for mperance, and excellent essays read by Bros. nighton and Peters, upon Ministerial duties.

Sister May Guthrie, fraternal delegate from Venura reported the cause advancing in that county. t the Open Lodge meeting on the 18th inst., this dy delivered and elegant and affecting temperance ldress, her language is beautiful and her manner ery impressive, in fact, I never had the pleasure of stening to a young lady who could equal her. er endowment is this, that her soul is in her work nd her life should be devoted to the cause; she ossesses rare ability.

The Open Lodge meetings were well attended, nd the exercises instructive. Sister Ayres read a lection on "Habit," and an essay on "Our Influnce." Sister Yoland gave a recitation and a readig. Sisters Loyd and Pierce led the singing assistd by Bros. Eddleman and Ayres. Bro. F. E. Kelgg is the fraternal delegate to Ventura Dist. odge.

A County Home Protection Association was oranized and money appropriated to print the platorm; money was also set apart for the purpose of istributing the RESCUE and Cook's temperance litrature.

On the evening of the 19th inst., the delegates ttended an Open Lodge meeting given by Santa Barara Lodge. The program was good and went off to e pleasure of all and the drooping spirits of the odge revived. We were the guests of Bro. Kelgg at Goleta and Bro. Eddleman of Santa Barbara nd were royally entertained. W. W. AYRES.

GRAND LODGE OF W. T. AND B. C.

The G. L. of W. T. and B. C. will meet at Golendale on Friday June 30th, 1882, at 10 o'clock . M. On account of a fire having destroyed all the opies of the last proceedings, representatives and embers are requested to bring copies with them. alf fare rates of travel have been applied for to the ifferent transportation Cos. Hoping that there ill be a large number in attendance, I am fraternal-

JOS. CHILBERG, G. W. S., W. T. and B. C.
Olympia, W. T., May 29, 1882.

LODGES, ETC.

HANFORD.—The Seventh Day Adventists had a campeeting there lasting two weeks; 17 persons were baptized. rs. E. G. White addressed at 2 P. M. 700 people on "Christn Temperance," and in the evening about 1,000 came out hear her on the same subject. The twin evils were oquently shown up and 60 persons signed the pledge. one of their members can be in good standing and use alholic liquors, opium or tobacco, which does that society uch credit here and no doubt is regarded with much vor in a quarter of more importance than here.

MRS. M. E. CONGDON recently gave an excellent talk at e Christian Alliance in Visalia on "Woman's Work in the emperance Cause." The *Gazette* reports a prospect of the removal of Mrs. C. and family to Mariposa, which if realized, the people of that town will receive a most valuable addition to their good citizenship. Later a postal states that they have located permanently at Mariposa. The lodge there, Mrs. C. says, has 55 members and only six months in existence; many good solid citizens in it and very appreciative of Bro. Hughes good work in setting the enterprise afloat.

SANTA BARBARA.—The best of people do very hasty things in a thotless manner. Subscribers to the RESCUE even, and they are always the best people, are at times inconsiderate. For instance, a letter comes this week, "Please send my paper to Santa Barbara. *John Smith.*" But our good friend forgot to say whether he had been getting it in San Diego or Washington Territory. To hunt over more than 3,000 names would have been a weary job, but it so happened that the first time the book was opened for another purpose John's name was the first that appeared.

SAN GABRIEL.—Mrs. Laura E. Stuntz, Assistant Supt. reports "a strong opposition but a more determiued will to aid in every possible way the progress of the cause. Almost surrounded by wineries and distilleries, and so many people depending upon work given by the wine dealers, that it is uphill work. The Sunday law and how to enforce it is the chief topic." One would suppose that surrounded by wineries people would be particularly active in getting the young folks into the Band of Hope and shielding them from the coming mischief.

BRO. SNEDEGAR, L. D. reports Burneyville Lodge as running well. It dates only from April 8, starting then with 38 members and taking in from 1 to 14 every night it has 64 now and 9 more on the string, and more to follow. That is an example that might be adopted with good result anywhere.

A LADY subscriber says of the "Hard Times and Why" tracts:—"I have caused them to be read by several men who steadily turn their back on temperance and in every case they have sent me the acknowledgment that it was the best, strongest, plainest argument against the rum traffic that had ever reached them, surely tis something to make men think aright if only for one hour, who had never done so before."

BRO. W. A. BARTLEY reports good prospects in Orange of a prosperous year and people much encouraged. A good time coming for oranges and raisins and temperance.

ED. RESCUE.—Montecito Lodge No. (428) I. O, G. T., held its first anniversary picnic to-day, and a glorious reunion of the Good Templars of this part of Santa Barbara County and their friends it has been. I will not give program as that is of no importance to your readers, let it suffice that we had the usual good time enjoyed at a Good Templars picnic. The grand feature of the day was the introduction of Sister May A. Guthrie, of Springville Ventura County, who for more than an hour held the audience in wrapt attention, even the children ceased their noisy play and drew around the stand, spell bound by the magnetism of the speaker, I would like to give a brief resume of her lecture, but as short stories are in order at the RESCUE office, I will only add, that we consider it a glorious finish up of a year of earnest successful Temperance labor. H.

SANTA CRUZ.—Bro. J. B. Mc Mahon reports open meeting and a splendid time. Lodge now has 35 members. Bros. Albrecht and Waters of International Lodge are a good help; and asks is the lodge entitled to the RESCUE? The RESCUE has gone all along to their post-office.

BUTTE Co has a live D. Secretary who in a vigorous circular calls upon the lodges to be well represented at Forbestown on the 14 instant, and it is a most important thing that the District Lodge should be well attended, every lodge should be sure to have its delegates present.

COLUSA:—Bro. J. D. McNary reports that Bro. Kings lectures in Colusa were very warmly appreciated but owing to sickness and a meeting at the Christian Church the attendance was not large.

IN OTHER STATES.

THE GREAT Dr. Richardson of England has informed the Home Secretary that formerly the death rate among the grecers was very low, but since they have been allowed liquor licenses their rate of mortality has become very high, and he could only attribute the increase to the facilities for drinking afforded by their being licensed to sell drink.

CANON WILBERFORCE is an honored minister of the Episcopal Church of England and like his grandfather of Emancipation fame. is a hearty philanthropist and an active temperance worker. One of his own Reverend brethren, who is an active opponent of temperance, on being recently met with some argument presented by Canon W. replied, "yes he may have said so, but you know Canon W. never makes a public speech without violating the truth." No comment is needed save "Wine is a Mocker."

DR. CROSBY thinks the prohibitionists had better now unite with the temperance people as prohibition has proved a failure. It is news that they have ever separated, or that the Dr. has ever been out of a close and hearty alliance with the whisky and beer rings. The best thing the temperance men can do is to heed no counsel from the attorneys or prophets of the Brewers Leag.

ENGLANDS Shetzel, Shafer leag has been a grand success. It has made there a million paupers; 750,000 habitual drunkards, and many more occasional; 200,000 habitual criminals; 300,000 tramps and vagrants plundering the country and 90,000 lunatics. No dout a few of the lunatics are not chargeable to drink but all the rest are the trophics of the rumseller and soulkiller. The figures above are given by Mr. William Hoyle, the great man of English statistics. Our San Francisco wife-beater's leag can beat that far enough, considering the time they have been at work, and in proportion to population.

GEORGIA:—A great many of the less populous counties of Georgia are under effective prohibitory laws; in one county the local option law framed by an eccentric legislator required the word "joy" on the no license tickets, and "grief" on the nell tickets, and joy won the day. Mrs. M. McClellan, Brown and Mrs. Mosher are making a tour in the South in the interests of the Nat. Pro. Alliance.

GENL. BOOTH of the Salvation Army has had a proposal to hold a service in St. Pauls Cathedral in London. It would be making the very best use of that great building.

THE W. N. C. T. U. has been giving the Dime Collection an experimental trial. Since Nov. 1881 it has collected in the Eastern states $249,45 (including $82 from New York City.) This added to $172,73 from the G. L. of California makes the sum $422,18 which is better than nothing and can be increased tenfold next year with proper effort. The Nat. Temperance Society received from Cal. $194,73 and from other states $358, including New York State $2,01 making altogether $552,82.

CARDINAL MANNING.—It is a very common practice of the doctors who still persist in the darkness of using and perscribing alcoholic liquors, to insist especially on their tetotal patients taking wine or brandy when at all indisposed. One of them is reported as having prescribed wine recently for Cardinal Manning who resented the insult. The poisoning of President Garfield when the pistol wound had entirely healed, the sacrifice of a grand life like his thru an arrogant and ignorant adherence to a long ago exploded medical delusion, should open the eyes of the people to resent the insult of the prescription of an alcoholic beverage.

OUR faithful brother Jerome W. Henderson of Texas writes that prohibition was beaten 46 votes in his county in March. But they were to meet in a state convention in April and organize for the fall campaign and keep up a prohibition contest that can only end in driving whisky out of Texas.

UTAH.—The new constitution for Utah lately adopted by the people by a large majority admits women to equal right to property and to vote and to hold all offices except executive and judiciary; singularly the right to sit on juries is excepted. Three women were elected delegates to the convention that framed the constitution and were actively employed in its committee and other work and acted their part with credit.

GARIBALDI died at Caprera June 2nd. His was a very eventful life. He was an enthusiastic hater of tyranny and imposture in any and every shape.

TOMBSTONE offers $10 a piece for Indian scalps; if they would give $100 for the scalps of their saloon-keepers it would put a stop to all the trouble there. The saloon-keepers commit ten murders for one by the Indians.

A FAMILY consisting of father, mother, two sons and one daughter in England were all sent to jail recently; all had been very drunk and creating a public disturbance. They of course had no money and were sent to jail for 14 days to recuperate for another drunk.

IN TORONTO; the lager beer breweries have raised upon their customers, the retail poisoners. The meanest thing they did was to stop the practice of giving their drivers $2 or $3 a day to spend with the retailers, which resulted in the drivers coming home drunk and raising the particular Cain that beer habitually inspires. The den-keepers threaten to give the people some other drink and boycot the brewers. And they have commenced to blackguard each other and tell the truth that far.

IOWA.—U. S. Senator elect JAMES F. WILSON of Iowa delivered May 7th a telling, ringing speech in favor of the prohibition amendment. We have good reason to be thankful that such a man is going to the Senate of the U. S. He says "if our form of government should ever fail, the historian will have no difficulty in tracing the cause to the municipal government of our cities. And when he reaches that point he will find that the saloon system was the fountain from which disaster flowed." Particularly does that apply to California for the thrice accursed dramshop has attacked and vanquished and beggared every interest and enterprise that has ever been attempted in this State and has converted the gold diggings that paid $100 a day to the hand, the richest silver mines of the world, the factories of industry, the farms and orchards and vineyards of the State, all equally into instrumentalities of turning upon the world a constant swarm of drink crazed and saloon pauperized criminals and madmen.

IGNORANCE.—It has been several times most clearly proved that the entire disuse of alcoholic liquors in the English poorhouses and hospitals resulted most beneficially to the health of the inmates. Yet the London *Lancet* the great old fogy medical Organ of England said lately "unquestionably the aged inmates in workhouses require beer. It is an act of fatuous cruelty to try to enforce total abstinence on the poor in their declining years and in the days of their humiliation. Dr. Dunlop said beer was a necessary adjunct to the dietary of old paupers and he was sorry to know it had been discontinued. This is our opinion, the result of a judgment matured and frequently expressed. Medical officers are not justified in experimenting in tetotalism on the aged poor." If modern science and the most elaborately tested experiments of the most eminent and scholarly physicians and chemists of the present day are at all to be relied on, the utterances of the *Lancet* above are the most imbecile chatterings of a champion of beer who is utterly disqualified to give any opinion at all on the matter. It is not a matter that requires a large degree of medical lore to pronounce upon. One has the same right to call it nonsense, as if the *Lancet* had declared that 3 times 4 are 97. The fallacy of the one is as clearly established as the falsehood of the other. The patients of such doctors are to be pitied.

Juvenile Department.

BAND OF HOPE WORK.



The Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., of California, offers to furnish, free of charge, to Sunday-schools, or other juvenile organizations desiring to adopt them for use, in this jurisdiction, the newly revised Band of Hope rituals together with the ritual badges. The ritual comprises a pamphlet of 48 pages. The badges are of German silver, with a safety pin upon the back. Sample copies of the rituals and badge, or quantities for actual use, will be furnished on application to the Superintendent of Juvenile Work, Mrs. M. E. Richardson, Murphys, Calaveras Co., Cal.

TALKS WITH THE YOUNG FOLKS.

A DRUNKARD MAKERS PAPER.

There are some men so utterly depraved as to edit and publish newspapers whose sole object is to continue the practice of manufacturing drunkards, educating little boys and little girls too to drink beer and wine and to smoke and swear and lie and steal. They pretend that it is good for the country to have boy traps set at every corner and all along the streets between the corners, to catch boys and young men and make them gamblers and idlers and loafers and fit them for the penitentiary and the gallows and the lunatic asylum and the morgue. And to have girl traps to deprave and ruin girls and teach them to be drunkards and rowdies and to fight and be tried in the police court and go to jail as drunk and disorderly.

It must be a sad life that such men lead, to look on at the little children at the Sunday school and the Band of Hope and the public school and the Kindergarten schools in Dr. McDonalds Hotel—and to say I wonder how many of these innocent, happy, laughing, rosy little boys and girls can we ensnare and ruin and deprave and turn into wretches and thieves and desperadoes.

What an awful thing it must be to be so wofully depraved as to have such wishes with regard to children! How different from the pleasurable anticipations honest people entertain of training up those dear innocent little folks to lead useful and happy lives.

But we were going to discuss the drunkard makers journals. It must be very hard to get up one of them; it is an easy matter to tell the truth, but the truth would wreck a whisky paper as a torpedo would a mud scow. If you and I were going to run a dram shop weekly paper how would we do it? let us see.

"There was a lovely time at Herman Phierynozzles dive last night. There were six barrels of beer sold and Herman made a clear profit of $100 and only $1,50 of it was bogus coin made by our customers who are learning the trade. There were four good fights and one ear and a part of a nose lost in a scuffle which will help out the doctors and improve trade. Judge S. P. V. W.'s two boys were there and spent their money like princes. The widow Nob's nephew and a clergyman's son were present for a couple of hours and engaged a quiet game of faro and champagne with Jenny Pert and Ida Smart and by some means one of them lost his watch and on the way home was arrested by a drunken policeman. Mr Phierynozzles cellar is a very good thing for the city and helps trade and elevates the morals of the rising generation." That is about what we would have to say.

Then again. "It is a beautiful sight to see six or eight small boys smoking cigarets and drinking beer at a deadfall and learning to swear and play pool. These little fellows when they go to San Quentin and Napa and Folsom and Stockton by and by, will be real men; there wont be anything mean about them; they will be proud of their striped clothes and will have a jolly good time while it lasts; and if any of them ever makes a speech on the gallows it will be a real manly speech and he will prove himself a jolly good fellow when the rope is put round his neck. Horace Greeley and Abraham Lincoln and James Garfield and Longfellow and Dr. Holland and William E. Dodge and President Hayes began life the same way; it was smoking cigarets and getting drunk that made them respected." That would not be true but that is what we would have to say.

And then. "The Good Templars drink water and tea and milk and such like nasty things and are always sick and puny and always die very young for want of whisky. They cant enjoy a Sunday cock-fight and their mothers wont let them go to dog-fights and horse-races and walking-matches on Sunday and poor things they have a dreadful hard time of it and they are always sick and never enjoy a good square drink and a night in jail among the fleas and tramps."

That is about as far as we shall go running a drunkard makers paper. It has to be altogether false and wicked or the drunkard makers would not touch it.

The leag of mantrappers have such a paper now but it wont last more than a few weeks.

GOING TO WIN.

An elderly gentleman who reads the RESCUE but who has never been a total abstainer said a few days ago. "Why it does look as if this abolition of the drinking customs is going to succeed after all. I really believe it is going to win. It did not seem that the whole current of the world's daily custom could be stopped or turned, but it seems to look that way now."

"You temperance men are publishing newspapers right and left, sending out lecturers, forming societies and lodges and training the children into a powerful army and navy and holding meetings and gaining ground all the time; and the liquor sellers can't dispute a word you say, they cannot send out a lecturer, can't publish a paper with a word of truth in it without hurting themselves; and the only thing they can do is to sit down behind their bar or in their offices and curse you and call you names; and they do that with a vengeance," he added.

That gentleman is right. The only thing they can do is to curse us and deny the truth. Because every word of truth is a damage to them. And the only way their cruel and murderous traffic could possibly survive beyond a few years would be to kill us and kill the truth or bury it some place where it could not be found. But the only thing they can do is to curse us and curse the truth and violate the laws and try to continue their traffic as slyly as possible.

But it is not strange that we should make progress; it is stranger that people should prate of patriotism and love of country and not care at all that 100,000 of our people are every year meeting a worse death than going over Niagara Falls. It is strange the people should make a fuss about half a dozen Chinese opium dens in San Francisco and be silent about 4000 far worse and nastier and more iniquitous beer dens; strange that people should fear leprosy and smallpox from the Chinese and have no dread of the far wider spread leprosy daily poured forth from the breweries.

But there is no error or wrong that the truth and the right cannot conquer in the end, and we are going to win pretty soon. And when the juveniles of to-day shall be the managers of the future, the way to peace and happiness for all, will not be so difficult as it is now. The great enemy of all mankind, the grogshop, the source of all our crime and misery, will then be banished from earth for ever; and then tears will be dried up and there shall be peace.

NOTES FROM THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

WOMEN AND THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.—In visiting a Band of Hope not long since, the Superintendent said to me: "You will find in this Band, as in all other temperance organizations the majority are females." Since then my attention has been called to the matter and I find it generally true. Sister Stevens says "the pluckiest man is generally a woman." This also is true. Now, why is this? It is because wives, mothers and sisters are every day bearing heavy burdens, they are crushed to the earth beneath the fearful evil of intemperance. If we have money or jewels, lands or houses, the law protects us in possession of them; but our homes, our husbands and especially our boys, jewels surpassing all that money can buy, *for these* we have no protection. My boy the staff on which I hope to lean in declining years, may be ruined soul and body, by the rum traffic, and I have no redress. If he be a minor the law says no liquor shall be furnished him, but that law is evaded, and is practically a dead letter. In the Alameda tragedy mentioned in these colums a short time since, the victim was not yet 17 years of age. The law was violated in two points by the saloon keeper who furnished that poor boy with—the glass that was his doom—He sold on Sunday to a minor, liquor enough to overthrow his reason, and the result was his lifeless body over which the cars had passed, leaving him so mangled that the mother who nursed him could n recognize her darling son. Mothers are daily a nightly crying out, in the bitterness of their sou "Where, O, where is my wandering boy?" and o echo answers "where."

All over our fair State, women with hearts fil with anguish, are saying "how long, O Lord, h long." And, those of us who are so happy as ne to have suffered from the traffic, have looked w sympathetic eyes upon our burdened sisters and are working, as well as praying. We are terribly earnest. With our fathers of old, "we have pledg our lives, and fortunes, and our sacred honor" this cause and we go forth, knowing that the God whom we trust, will yet give us the victory.

ON SUNDAY, May 29th, Plymouth Band of Ho was organized in Plymouth Sabbath school w about 25 members.

NEW BANDS are being organized all over the St and the prospect of reaching a membership of 10,0 before next Grand Lodge is good.

Let us all work, not only to get the children i our Bands, but to keep them. If we get them join, that is good, as far as it goes, but we must tain them, if we would have them as men women.

SONG.—Those who would like to get the new so "Where is your Boy," which was sung by Mr. F vin at the Convention, can send to Mr. Z. M. Par at San Jose, who has it for sale. M. E. R

THE WHISKY SCHOOL.

Our liquor dealers circulate talks of educating public in the interest of liquor to prevent prohi tory laws.

The idea of whisky being an educator is inter ing. Whisky turned school master! That is go Whisky is indeed an old professor, and has b engaged some centuries in the business of teachi He has many colleges and universities all over land. All the states have at times granted h charters, and in many instances gave him magn endowments. Yes, whisky is a noted educa Did you ever see his pupils? They all wear bad —red noses and bloated faces, for one class, pale faces and sunken cheeks for another. Whi qualifies his graduator for business. He turns thieves, murderers, wife beaters, and makes wid and orphans by thousands. Its a fine school—t pupils generally learn well and succeed in busin The tuition is pretty high. It costs everything owns to graduate in the whisky school. We h known men to pay down all their money, land, far home—home comforts, wife and children down e to the hungry babe—yes, gave all in payment of tuition in the whisky school. And then comes degree, for whisky always confers on its graduate doctorate—U. D. untimely death. This docum is highly ornamented. It is written in the bloo wives and children by a pen of sorrow. A rattl skeleton, standing in fire and holding hissing serpe in each hand, which entwine the skeleton's n and bite his heart, is the coat of arms inscribed the terrible parchment. We prefer that our c dren should be trained in the school of Prohibiti —*Banner*, of Little Rock, Arkansas.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS OR WHISKY SHOPS

Which will you have? Both, says the respe ble dram-drinker. But is not that the hight folly? They are entirely incompatible! "Dot a fountain send forth at the same place sweet wa and bitter?" No, it is inconsistent to encour both. Never was there so sharp a contrast as tween these two institutions. The former teac the boys to be honest, industrious and obedie and helps them to become noble men; the la teaches them to be dishonest, shiftless and unfa ful in all the relations of life. The first gives th the word of God that points heavenward; the presents the sparkling wine-cup that gratifies appetite for a moment, but at last "biteth lik serpent" and leads to destruction. The for purifies society, improves the morals and mann teaches economy and thus strengthens the nati the latter disorganizes and debases continually, culcates prodigality and impoverishes the coun The first teaches peace and good will among m to love our enemies, practice self-denial for oth good; the last provokes to quarrels and blood sh nurses malice, and destroys domestic peace and h piness. In the former the Bible is read and sweet songs of Zion are sung, and happy child return to happy homes; in the latter, infidels ga to deride the God of heaven and the Book of boo and instead of the songs of children, we hear maudlin, vulgar songs of the revelers, who ret to miserable homes. The former teaching "temp ance in all things lawful," and "abstinence f

evil," develops manhood, mental, moral and physical; the latter giving free rein to lust and appetite, weakens the brain, poisons the blood, and destroys the soul forever. The Sunday-school teacher in the light of God's holy day, seeks to build a wall of protection around the little ones against evil influences of all kinds; while the saloon keeper in the dead hours of the midnight, pulls down that which has been built.—*Texas S. S. Worker.*

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

Do you think the saloon is a blessing to any community?

Does the liquor seller furnish an article of any value?

Do you wish your boys and girls to patronize him?

Does the business promote education, good morals or religion?

Do you think it makes people happier, better, or more prosperous?

Do men who spend time and money in the saloon buy many books, good clothes or any of the elegancies or luxuries of life?

Do you think the liquor business helps any other branch of trade?

Would not the men who now squander their earnings and waste their time in drunkenness be better citizens if sober and industrious?

If the drink-shops were closed, would not your town be more orderly, the people more prosperous and happy?

Do you think there are a sufficient number of drunkards and saloon-keepers in your town to keep up the license system, if all the sober Christian people voted against it?

Who do you think is responsible for the sin and misery of the liquor traffic?

Do you *not* think that it is time for every *true* man to vote as he thinks?

Will you not think, and take your thoughts to the *caucus* and to the polls?—*Sel.*

MENDOCINO, May 30, 1882.

ED. RESCUE:—Page 467 last RESCUE query "Can a cure be found for the tobacco habit?" I was a slave of the weed for 33 years; tried many times to quit, failed every time, till I joined the Band of Hope and asked the help of the young. Now the smell of tobacco is nauseating.

CONSTANT READER.

STRONG WORDS.

UTTERED BY JOSEPH COOK IN LONDON.

Take the wisdom of politics, the wisdom of science, the wisdom of the Scriptures, and join them in one beam of light, and let it smite through and through you while you look into the face of your crucified Lord.

Where are we that we can behold His wounds, and not be willing to give up our little personal indulgences, in order to increase our usefulness with the degraded?

Every church has opportunities of reaching many families which have been afflicted by intemperance; every church ought to draw into it the intemperate. What if the intemperate man comes into God's house, and finds the pew setting the example of moderate drinking? Is that safe? Is that consistency? I proclaim that when a reformed drunkard sits down in a pew and finds his neighboring church-member a moderate drinker, and his pastor holding up the Bible in one hand and the glass of moderate drinking in the other, the struggling converted inebriate has not come into a place of safety; the church is not a fold that is securing him from the wolves; it is not a place where he can repose. But I believe my Lord's bosom is such a place.

Although you may blaspheme him by talking of the wine that he made at Cana, and wine that he drank, I will go to him and I will say I do not believe he ever put the bottle to his neighbor's lips in a way that could intoxicate him. I do not believe he looked on the wine when it was red. I will find safety in his bosom, and will proclaim the necessity of the reformation of the church until safety can be found within it for all His followers.—*The Pastor.*

DANGEROUS LITERATURE.

It has been the duty of the *Journal* several times to call the attention of its readers to the necessity of allowing only that class of newspapers, to enter their families, as are soundly moral. A Democrat can safely allow a Republican paper to fall into the hands of his child, for if it should be led away from the politics of its father, it might nevertheless be a very good citizen. A Republican can afford for his child to come in contact with Democratic ideas, because a Democrat may be an honorable and useful citizen; but no man can afford for his child to come in contact with immoral literature, if he can help it. No man should allow a newspaper or book to come into his family that has a tendency to destroy the faith or virtue, or business integrity of the young. There are several reasons why this is true. If we patronize such papers, we afford them the means of subsistence, and men that will stoop to mock at religion, revile God, and ridicule honor, will under favorable circumstances, stoop to do the worst thing in the power of man. They are a dangerous magazine, that once under our roof, may explode and ruin us soul and body.—*Hanford Journal.*

EASTER CHIMES.

I dream of a beautiful city
Surrounded by olives and vines,
And mountains of wonderful beauty
Resplendant with snow-wreaths and rime.
I hear the sweet murmur of Jordan,
That winds from the Lake to the Sea;
And the coo of the ring-dove is heard from
The depths of the fig-laden tree.
The sunlight is smilingly glinting
Just over the snow-covered height,
And pencils of rainbows are tinting
The whole of the landscape with light.

I dream of the mother's lone sorrow,
Of hope, and of gladness bereft,
Who thought on this dawning to-morrow
To weep where the crucified slept.
And then of the sepulchre open,
And the stone that was backward rolled,
And the seals that the angel had broken,
And the words, "He is risen" are told,
Of the joy of the desolate Mary
That heard from the angel the news;
Like the cloud-wings commissioned to carry
From Hermon his life-giving dews.

He's risen! An anthem of glory
Flows down through the gates of gold—
He's risen! Each face tells the story
Before the glad lips can unfold.
The dawning has now a new meaning,
That gilds every mountain and lea;
A joy is enwreathed in the sheening
That ripples across Gallilee.
No valley than Jordan's was greener,
No birds ever sang so sweet lays,
No atmosphere ever serener
Than Judah's on that Easter day.

But sometime an angel shall roll
The stone from my casket of clay,
And out from its cleft-tomb the soul
Shall fly on its pinions away;
No longer in dream-land's sweet visions
The spirit turns backward o'er time;
But dwells in immortal elysian
Where death never darkens a shrine.
Thrice hallowed thy mem'ries O, Easter
Enwoven with melody's chimes!
But somewhere, a holier, sweeter,
Shall dawn on this spirit of mine.
If we shall remember the brightness
That flect·d every life-billow's crest,
When we shall awake in his likeness
Enfolded in garments of rest;
Then backward my spirit recalling
Some sweetness mid discord of time,
Will point to the peace that was falling
To-day with its Easter chime.

Woodland, April 9th, 1882. —*Yolo Mail.*

RUM vs. RELIGION IN THE UNITED STATES.

Religion.—Clergy in the United States, 83,637; church members 11,459,934; Sunday-schools, 78,045; Sunday-school scholars, 6,504,054. Total contributed for the support of religion, $47,636,495.

Rum.—Retail liquor sellers in the United States, 166,000; men, women and children in the United States who drink liquors, 18,000,000; number per annum killed by rum, 65,000; rum retailed in the United States in 1878, $715,575,000. Total contributed for the support of religion, $47,635,495. Rum over religion, $667,939,505.

ITEMS FROM EXCHANGES.

SUCH a wonderful flower-bed! It is a perfect glory—a changing glory; to-day, in the morning, it is a straw-color; by noon it is white; in the afternoon it is pink; and to-morrow it may be clear pink. The cotton flower goes from glory to glory! Did you, who have watched the cotton flower year after year, ever think that the great Master in heaven expected you to go on from glory to glory, in just the same way? He expects your soul to take on a new beauty each day. But how can you grow from beauty to beauty like the cotton flower, if you will allow sin to creep into your souls? How can you expect your soul to put forth flowers, if you let whisky rob you of your life? There can not be the least chance for flowers of love and truth and purity to put forth when the fire of rum scorches the soil of your minds, and leaves dreadful shapes there? Each man, each woman, each child can go from glory to glory, like the cotton flower, if they will.

CHILDREN should be taught that drinking produces moral obliquity of vision as well as physical! It makes persons careless of their words as well as actions. It makes men forget to pay their debts at maturity. It makes husbands forget their marriage vows. It obscures their views of all things, and renders their consciences dull or dead.

WE looked at him in the horse-car—at his red nose, at a "black and blue" love-mark over the right eye, and then we heard his silly, rambling speech. Apparently he was going home. Going home! God save the family whose father is returning to them in such a plight! God save the father, who is a curse to his home!

A ROMAN CATHOLIC clergyman, of Newport, R. I., is circulating a pamphlet among the Catholics, in which he advises them that "to crush and stamp out the vice of drunkenness should be the fixed and determined aim of every individual in society who is not a drunkard himself."

WORK OF THE LEAG OF FIENDOM.—A man named Weber in Tucson employed as night watchman in a store, spent a good deal of the time in a saloon. After drinking some of the leag of freedom's poison he drew his revolver and fired several shots among the people in the street one of whom was killed. The murderer has a wife and 3 children in Nev. Co. Cal., and is a carpenter; but the leag of freedom caut him in their trap and made him a drunkard and a murderer. The murdered man leaves a wife and child in Oakland. Fine business the leag does.

DAVID C. COOK'S library books at 5 cents are all intensely interesting and useful. No. 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the Popular Temperance Library should be in the hands of every one; the Liquor traffic and Sober Citizen, Home Protection and "Diary of the old Lawyer" are worth five times the money asked; only 60 cents a year for 12 numbers.

BAND OF HOPE organized Tuesday, May 23d, at Central M. E. church, S. F., with 37 members. Mrs. Nowlin, Sup't.

CAUTION.

RENEWALS FOR BAND OF HOPE SUPPLIES.

We desire to call your attention to the fact, that, while in ordering Sunday-school literature, one always orders for the then current quarter for "Band Supplies" it is difierent. No matter what time in the year a Band is organized, it is always expected to commence its lesson with the "first quarter," and for the following reasons:

The lessons for that quarter are upon the subject of starting Bands, and commence to teach temperance from the very first principles. Gradually, as the first, second and third quarters are reached, the scope of the lessons widens as the ability of the pupil to understand the subject develops. So on through each succeeding year. Therefore it is essential in ordering or renewing, to state definitely which quarter the supplies are for, otherwise there is liable to be great confusion. It is understood that these suggestions refer to the Band of Hope Teachers' and Scholars' Quarterlies, the "Red, White and Blue," and "Crystal Fountain"; the two last named being companions to the first named. We trust that we shall receive your renewal at the time of expiration each quarter, and that you will kindly assist us by keeping the above hints in mind.

DAVID C. COOK,
Manager Revolution Temp. Pub. House.

Knee Deep Offer.—We publish 18 monthly papers, same size as the PASTOR, each for a special class of readers or special kind of temperance work. We send any one for a year to any address for five cents. Thus a society can for a few dollars reach every family, or every individual in a town every month in a year with temperance matter. Nothing ever heard of to compare with it; hundreds of towns already trying it. Samples and full particulars, 10 cents.

5c. Popular Temperance Library.—For general distribution among the adult masses; $1 argumentative temperance books put up in neat form, paper covers, at 5c each, in lots of five or more.

No. 1 Drinks from Drugs.
No. 2 The Liquor Traffic and the Sober Citizen.
No. 3 The Liquor Traffic and Crime.
No. 4 Home Protection; a Lawyer's View of It.
Sample copy of each for 20 cents.

5c. Fireside Temperance Library.—52 choicest $1 to $1.50 temperance story books, suitable for libraries or general distribution. Selections of 5 or more at 5c. each.

Band of Hope Outfits.—The choicest lesson books, song books, weekly papers, library, badges, pledge rolls, pledge certificates, class records, and all so cheap that penny collections pay expenses. Sample of everything for 25c.

Many other goods; catalogue, etc., free.

THE TEMPERANCE REVOLUTION PUBLISHING HOUSE, 148 Madison St., Chicago.

The Rescue.

DEVOTED TO

Temperance, Current Literature, General News, and whatever may concern the public welfare.

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P. O. Box 1721,
San Francisco

OUR PRINCIPLES.—We aim for nothing short of a sweeping National Prohibitory law endorsed by every State and Territory of the Union, in the year 1885, and as much sooner as the Christian and Temperance men and good citizens of the country may desire to accomplish it.

R. W. G. LODGE.

The reports of the R. W. G. T. and R. W. G. S. have come to hand. That of the latter is encouraging somewhat, as it does not show as general a decline as might have been expected under the wretched financial system which is so prevalent and which is menacing the existence of our Order in many States.

Five (5) Grand Lodges have made important gains in the year past, California, Illinois, Norway, South Africa, Sweden; California having gained 4,264 and Sweden raised from 853 to 6,000.

Two (2) have made a large percentage on a small membership, Arkansas and India having now 985 and 608 members respectively.

Sixteen (16) have had small or very small additions to their numbers, Col., Dak., Ga., Ireland, La., Mass., Montana, Nev., N. B., N. H., N. Y., N. W. England, Or., Pa., Tenn., Yorkshire.

Twenty-two (22) have had more or less sweeping losses. Ala. Dist. Columbia, Ind. Iowa, Kas. Md. and Md. Dual, Minn., Mo., N. J., N. C., Nova Scotia, Ohio, Ontario, R. I., Scotland, S. C., Tenn., Tex., Va. and Va. Dual., Wis.

Seven (7) have had trifling losses. Conn., Ky., Me., Miss., Neb., P. E. Island and Vt.

Twenty-seven (27) have reported a standstill or have not reported at all; mostly small distant jurisdictions.

In sub lodges there appears a loss of 375 and of members 15,849 all told.

In California were we to figure up a year's work and report a loss of membership or no gain or a gain of 2 or 3 per cent we should call it a calamitous years work. But possibly we live too far West to be competent to judge as to what constitutes a success or a loss.

In some of the Eastern States, notably Ohio, New Jersey, Indiana, the Order has appeared to be dying out for years and there is no consistent effort made to prevent its extinction. In those States too where an active political movement for prohibition is in progress we have had a heavy loss the past year under the most favorable circumstances for the largest increase.

The reason is evidently that in this time of eminent need of action, the Order had no funds to publish a paper, distribute campaign documents, send out a circular or put a lecturer in the field, and when the people saw that an organization of so much prohibition pretension was unable to act any part in bringing it about, they naturally turned away and sot some other association or gave up the fight.

There has been no real necessity for a single one of these jurisdictions to decline, except the half-penny finances. A jurisdiction of 2,000 members and upward that cannot keep a weekly temperance paper going and some field work as well, may work very hard and have good earnest workers, but they are making bricks with only straw and no clay. It is only child's play working without a treasury and a finance system.

The vote on substituting for the Regalia a tin ornament or some similar badge, was lost 17,846 to 40,841. It was by no means strange that many of the jurisdictions that had the heaviest losses and the smallest capita tax, gave large majorities for the tin badge improvement. The R. W. G. S. recommends biennial sessions and so does the R. W. G. T. and it is hoped they have done so successfully.

New Jersey has made the most successful year's work in the matter of appeals to the R. W. G. T. having contributed 4 of the 5. That and a loss of about 20 per cent in the lodges and membership is not creditable to New Jersey which once had a grand Good Templar army and made a glorious record for years; but it is creditable to N. J. that it voted manfully against the tin badge.

It is a matter of congratulation that the Order is gaining rapidly in Sweden and Norway and has been introduced into Denmark where there are two lodges. The Scandinavians are very good material and make very worthy members everywhere.

The R. W. G. T. strongly urges improvement in circulating temperance literature, juvenile work, labor among the Germans, the dime collection and harmony with other organizations.

R. W. G. L. PROCEEDINGS.

[The Charleston *News and Courier.*]

John B. Finch, chairman of the committee on temperance literature, reported, recommending 1st, that this be made a standing committee; 2d, that a standing committee on woman's work be appointed; 3d, that a regular annual collection be taken for the dissemination of temperance literature; 4th, that the money in the hands of the National Temperance Publishing House be placed in the hands of the regular committee of temperance literature.

The question of weak Grand Lodges committed. Committees appointed on Beneficiary System and Prohibition political action and work among the colored people. Plan of work in sub. lodges discussed and a manual of Good Templars work proposed. Salaries of Officers fixed: R. W. G. T., $500; R. W. G. S., $1,000; C. S. Juv. Temp., $300. A badge adopted for funerals. Motion to make the minimum age in sub. lodge 8 years in place of 12, lost. Adopted to make representatives of 5 sub. lodges a quorum in G. L. The $250 of the R. W. G. L. in the hands of the Nat. Temp. Society, was donated in temp. lit. to Iowa to help in the pending struggle there and the Society gives an equal amount.

The jurisdictions of the Grand Lodges are urged by the R. W. G. L. to press the struggle for constitutional prohibition and warned not to be diverted from the real issue by other necessary social and political reforms which can be advanced after this greatest issue is settled. Report of R. W. G. T. endorsed referring to political action. The saloon declared the enemy of all that is dear to the hearts of Good Templars. Members of the Order commended to support heartily the effort for state and National Constitution prohibition—*as far as circumstances will allow* (!!!). Greeting and good wishes and hopes sent to Iowa for success on the 27th of June. Gov. St John complimented and the people of Kansas congratulated and commended. Clearance card made valid until revoked by the lodge issuing it, except in case of decease of such lodge. The R. W. G. T. was re-elected by the ballot of the Secretary, no other nomination offered. The Secretary, Treasurer and the C. S. J. W. were similarly re-elected and so was the R. W. V. T., several other nominees having declined. J. N. Stubbs, of Gloucester Court House, Va., was elected R. W. G. C. Chicago is the place of next session, May 22, 1883.

Good work reported in Africa. Vote of thanks tendered to Dr. Lees of England for his noble defence of the Order in England. An assessment of one cent on the entire membership of the Order to pay off the R. W. G. L. debt. Declaration made that the charter issued to England belongs of right the loyal G. L. of England. Vote of thanks to Dr. Joseph Yates for kindness and attention to Bro. W. S. Williams of Canada who was very ill during the session. And to the Mayor and Alderman and Good Templars and *News & Courier* of Charleston for courtesies.

Grand Lodges having less than 1,000 members in Sub. Lodges are to have 1 Representative; 1,000 to 5,000 two; 5,000 to 10,000, three; 10,000 to 20,000 four: thence to 50000 five, and one more for every 25,000 addl.

An annual percapita tax of *half a cent* on the entire membership is to be levied by the R. W. G. L. for the extension of the Order only. No W. G. Lodges to be in U. S.; a tax of one cent per member per quarter on Juvenile Temple membership, payable to Chief Supt. Memorial adopted of Julius A. Spencer P. R. W. G. S. John B. Finch strongly endorsed as one of the most able advocates of temperance. Reubin Ayliff Rep. of far South Africa thanked the R. W. G. L. for cordial reception and made an affectionate farewell address. The representatives were treated to a pleasant excursion to Fort Sumter and around the harbor, the Mayor of the city and other influential citizens accompaning. And the exercises and amusements and incidents of a most pleasant trip ended with the song "He's a jolly good fellow" by an enthusiastic Britisher assisted by the entire company.

COSTLY GROGSHOPS.

A grogshop fire burned up Tombstone a few days ago to the extent of half a million dollars. That is a pretty big days work for the whisky business, but no dout when there are no fires it damages Tombstone about that amount every two months. Tombstone ot to grow three millions a year but it can't grow a cent with its rum thieves and beer thieves and gamblers and other cut-purses and cut-throats who are the tenders of the saloon; and it could never prosper or amount to anything if gold was a foot deep on the surface as long as it is cursed with the rum hole.

Had Virginia City never tolerated a grogshop, it could have afforded to lose three millions a year by fire for the last 15 years and after all could have been a city with 100 millions of taxable real estate and buildings.

Vallejo was set fire to in six places on Friday morning last by some boys raised in the leag of fiendom Sunday schools and night schools there. Had there been a fresh breeze the town would probably have been in ashes. But if Vallejo had never tolerated any of these thief and pauper dens, the city might have been utterly demolished five times by fire in the last 25 years and could now have had 3 times the population and 10 times the property valuation.

Vallejo has had for 25 years a resource of wealth in the Navy Yard which would have improved its property valuation a million a year on an average but for the gang of nearly 100 pirates chartered and licensed by the city to drug and rob the workmen employed on the yard and the marines every time they come to town, and the sailors from the ships every time they come on shore; to pauperize the poor families of the workmen; to teach the little boys and young men to gamble and get drunk and to smoke and steal and go to the penitentiary, and set fire to the town when crazed with rum and starvation and beggary. Here is a sample:

Vallejo, June 3.—Pat Connolly, crazed by liquor and armed with a large club, visited the soda works of Frank O'Grady and William Tormey, McGettighan's brewery and Coleman's saloon at an early hour this morning and demolished over $200 worth of windows and sashes. He was finally arrested and locked up by Constable McManus, the officer having a narrow escape from serious injury. Connolly was taken before Justice Aspenall this afternoon and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. The fellow claims that he with others set fire to six different parts of the town early Friday morning, over which our people were so excited yesterday. He has been in the insane asylum, and those who know the man are inclined to believe his statement. Later, the charge of arson was lodged against Connolly.—*Chronicle.*

A teacher employed in the public school of Vallejo ten years ago reports that 3 promising boys of one class have gone to the penitentiary thru the grogshop. And it is not strange; good boys and good girls have been raised in Vallejo and there are plenty more there owing to the influence of good homes, good teachers and good natural tendencies; but they escaped the snares of the grogshop, while lots of others who might have made the best of citizens have been snared and wrecked.

And the consequence is of permttting these dens of iniquity and robbery, beside all the misery and crime and slauter they cause, town lots in the suburbs that were held and valued at $400 to $600 a piece 12 years ago are just worth the price per acre of farming land 5 miles from town, or a very trifle say $10 or $20 an acre more, and are unsaleable at any price. And not even a foundry or machine shop could stay there; the last one of all its industries has had to move away from the groggeries or face bankruptcy.

It seems poor Connolly had sense enough to smash the windows of the places which he knew had ruined him, but in setting fires he was impartial and wanted to serve all concerned in this state of things alike.

Chicago had a 300 million dollar fire, which originated in a place of infamous whisky dens called "Hell's half acre." It burned four blocks and was subdued on Saturday night; on Sunday the firemen were rewarded for their gallant conduct by being made almost universally drunk and helpless; the fire broke out again Sunday night in another rum shanty in the same quarter and before the firemen were competent to do anything to arrest it, it had mastered the city; that great fire was solely and entirely the work of the grogshop, and the crazed victims of the leag of Fiendom were found setting new fires everywhere during the worst of the conflagration. The grogshop is a costly luxury to keep.

BARBAROUS PUNISHMENTS.

A casehardened, degraded, brutalized tramp or rowdy, so tough and hard that a pistol bullet rarely kills him, robs, outrages, beats or kills helpless women and children. Nothing but keen physical pain has either a punitive or deterrent effect upon him. But bad, cruel, devilish, dangerous as he is, he can not be punished at all; for whipping is "cruel and barbarous" and he is comfortably housed, fed and entertained at public expense for a time and sent forth to do it again. It would be cruel to whip a tramp but it is not cruel to let that tramp go out and beat or kill another woman again and again.

An equally degraded ruffian, and equally insensible to anything but physical suffering, makes a practice of beating, bruising, kicking, flogging and maiming his helpless unoffending wife. But it would be cruel and barbarous to whip him; so they house and feed and entertain him in the county hotel and punish his wife and children with the loss of the wages he might have earned during his retirement. And you must not whip the drunkard maker who crazed the wifebeater and sent him home armed to do his satanic work. Give him every chance to do it again and again.

No; the tramp and the wifebeater and the drunkard makers have votes and a woman has none. And a woman's head and eyes and ribs and arms are used to that kind of punishment which is too cruel and barbarous for the dead-beat voters to bear. Wifebeating is an ancient custom too, honored and sanctified by long ages of sturdy approval. And when a thotless, careless, playful, rollicking wilful little boy, with not a particle of malice or evil in his heart, no wish to harm or wrong as much as a fly, or to do the least unkindness to any one, takes a sudden fancy to run with other boys and play truant—or if he overstays his leave when sent on an errand, or happens accidentally to break a window or a jug or a chair—it is by no means cruel or barbarous to inflict upon his tender and sensitive skin and flesh, the agonizing punishment from which the hardened back of the tramp and wifebeater is mercifully exempted on account of its horrible severity.

No; it is not cruel; the boy has no vote and wont have for 10 or 12 years, and his fists and arms are not grown to defend himself. No matter if you make the boy a pirate, it is enjoyable pastime to beat boys and women; a pastime enjoyed by the coward who is always ready to play the part of either slave or tyrant.

If a child undertakes to boss its parents, or a sailor his officers or a soldier his colonel, it may perhaps be necessary *one time* to apply physical force; but one lesson will in nine cases out of ten suffice; and those who cannot command soldier or sailor or boy without the whip or club or other brutal discipline, should be displaced for incompetence and particularly for the cowardice which is the root of the trouble.

THE GRIDLEY "HERALD."

It affords much pleasure to commend to Good Templars and good citizens generally, and to those of Butte Co. and vicinity particularly, the Gridley *Herald*, whose editor and proprietor, Mr. C. N. Reed, is under the ban of the leag of rowdyism, on the simple ground that he honestly does the imperative duty of a gentleman, a patriot and a good citizen in upholding and commending the maintenance of the Sunday Law. The words "gentleman and patriot" are used deliberately here, because it is impossible to understand how any journalist can be allowed the faintest claim to either of these titles who is either neutral or co-worker with a crew of outlaws and ruffians who are in active conspiracy and revolt against the law of the country and who make no secret of their intention to subvert the American Sunday and every American institution that does not offer the largest license to crime and ruffianism and drunken brutality. The following is from the *Herald* of June 2d:

WORDS OF ENCOURAGEMENT.

"The efforts of the *Herald* in behalf of law and order have attracted considerable attention among the respectable papers of the State, and called forth many favorable comments. We cannot spare the space required to republish all of the articles referred to, but give our readers the following so that they may better be enabled to see how public sentiment is drifting:

"*Vanity Fair*: "The editor of the Gridley *Herald* has advocated boldly and well the enforcement of the Sunday law. The citizens held an indignation meeting and censured him. After the meeting adjourned they proceeded to a saloon to drink, and spent many a hard earned dollar which was needed at home. The *Herald* is deserving of the greatest praise for the stand it has taken upon this question. No doubt it will lose considerable patronage, but it will gain in the end. There is no doubt there will be a move made to repeal the law. We do not believe there is a man who can be elected on the Republican ticket who boldly announces that he is in favor of having the saloons kept open Sunday."

Under the heading of "Hurrah for Reed," the Tehama *Tocsin* says:

"Chas. Reed, editor of the Gridley *Herald*, had the bold effrontery to denounce in unmeasured terms, men and things that were a blight upon the fair fame of the town of Gridley. These men called a meeting and passed resolutions condemning the paper and ordering Reed to leave town. The Gridley *Herald* comes out this week, and hurls defiance at the traitors to law and justice, and announces his determination to stay and fight an element that is a disgrace to every small town in this State."

Chico *Chronicle*: "The indignation meeting held at Gridley last Friday evening to "bull doze" C. N. Reed for his support of law and order proved a fizzle. By actual count the audience numbered 65, more than half being toughs under age. The result has been that the friends of good order and decency rallied to the support of the plucky editor and today his circulation is larger than ever. Brother Reed has cleared his deck for action and he promises to carry the war into Africa with a vengence."

The Orland *Times*, the Red Bluff *Sentinel* and the Chico *Enterprise* are quoted, similarly commending and sustaining the *Herald* in its war against the drunkard makers, and the *Herald* adds:

"Law and order people, take courage! The morning star is already appearing! Work earnestly; put in a good word at every opportunity. The storm is brewing! The faction that dares to avow war upon the American Sabbath will vanish before it like snow in the depths of Hades."

There is an idea among a certain class of people that the Sunday Law is going to be repealed by unanimous consent. The brewer and the saloonkeeper and the dive thief and the beer-bloated caricature that sells 5 cent coffin swill and the ragged beggars who are their slaves to do or say any thing for a drink of rat poison, and the tobacco poisoners and Sunday gamblers and Sunday dogfighters and horse-racers, are unanimous in cursing the Sunday Law, and as they never hear any decent men express their opinion, they think the *people* are unanimous. But when that crowd go to make laws for the *people* they will find themselves vastly mistaken. The people of California are not utterly depraved as the Fire Noses and ragamuffins think.

MODERATE DRINKING.

Sir Wm. V. Harcourt, the Home Secretary of England was visited recently by a deputation protesting against some extension of licenses. He informed them that for health reasons he had personally become a total abstainer, and that now he strongly favors any measure calculated to promote the interests of temperance. What a wondrous change frequently comes over a man who BECOMES A TOTAL ABSTAINER, even when he had not been what is called an "intemperate man." His eyes become wonderfully opened and he sees many moral questions in a very different light.

The effects of wine and beer and gin are being daily more and more brot to light. The fact that an appetite once formed in the victims of these drinks, obliterates all regard for the truth, or renders the truth impossible for them, is declared by the members of the Medical Temperance Society of England with singular unanimity. It will not be strange if it is before long conceded that the moderate use of these poisons disqualifies men from exercising a rational judgment or forming a logical opinion upon any question.

We find very frequently that a trusted bank president or clerk or cashier or a trustee of public or private funds has become a defaulter, a forger, a thief, tho for years previously he had been an honest and estimable man; almost invariably the reason, whether published or not, is that the moderate drinker had become a little more than a moderate drinker. Probably when the fact is lacking that he had become an occasional or confirmed sot, the fact of his being a user of these moral and physical poisoners of men even very moderately, may account for the depravity engendered.

It is quite certain that it is unsafe to put such trusts in the hands of drinkers of any stripe for we never hear of these crimes being committed by Good Templars, or any crimes at all by them, unless in some rare case where one of them has been a reformed drunkard and has fallen again before his old crime-inspiring enemy. There certainly is no necessity for trusting drinking men with opportunities to make wholesale financial depredations, for there are plenty of clean, sane, honest, sober men that can be safely entrusted with the grave responsibilities.

If we knew there were 10 or 20 drunkards or hard drinkers in 100 in any legislative body or a similar proportion in any other body of men from 10 up, and if a charge of bribery was made, most men would suspect the drinkers first, and those who bribe men would certainly go for them first every time.

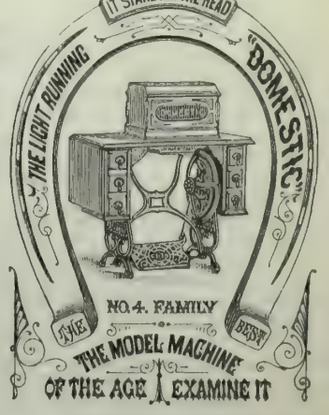
There seems then a good reason why we should begin to study this proposition. If a certain stated quantity of alcohol taken into the system daily or periodically will utterly destroy a man's truthfulness, conscience, honor, honesty, decency, and strip him of every attribute of manhood, how much may a man take of it daily and how long, before any of these effects are produced, which accumulated make him a physical and moral wreck; which destroy all that God made of him and raise a fiend on the ruins. And how far may a man be trusted that travels at all on the moderate drinking road that leads to utter perdition here and hereafter.

The evil effect upon men's morals by daily moderate drinking is particularly to be observed in the fact that in the early days of attempted prohibition every drinking judge decided it unconstitutional and it was only when some of the judges became abstainers that it was decided otherwise. Again in New Brunswick, Canada, a Supreme Court of drinking judges decided unanimously about 8 years ago that a local option law was unconstitutional if passed by the Province, as the Dominion only could pass such a law. And when the Dominion afterward did pass the law, the same men declared it null, because only the *Province* could pass such a law. Those men doubtless thot they were doing right, for it was the daily wine and the daily appetite which fooled them, as the Bible says it always does.

NO BRIBERY; OF COURSE.

There was an investigation of the liquor ring agents as to their having used bribery to try to pass the whisky swindling bill thru Congress. The negative was very promptly and decidedly sworn to; oh no; they had not thot of bribing anybody. Of course no one places the slightest faith in the oath of any agent or servant or member of any whisky or liquor leag; only this far, that unless in some rare instance, where perjury would not pay or suit the best, one is perfectly sure their evidence on oath is false every time; because the truth as to any of their acts, if told would be likely to send them to join the striped dress brigade. And the truth is as far from them as the poles of the North and the South.

DR. OTIS, who compiled the medical records of the Union army said on the subject of using liquor medicinally. "A few years ago, I shouldn't have agreed with you on that point, but now I do. Since I have compared in this office the health rolls of regiments where the surgeon refused to give whisky, with those of regiments where whisky was given freely, I am so impressed with the proof of gain from total abstinence that I wonder how so many of our soldiers lived through our whisky treatment of them."



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LETTER FROM THEO. H. WOODWORTH.

Ed. Rescue:—What has become of the correspondence dept. that in years gone by was such an interesting feature of the Rescue?" I used to think that was the most attractive column of the paper. I was always anxious to learn what our sister lodges, in other localities, were doing to aid and push the good work along, and also to ascertain the causes of weakness in waning Lodges. Therefore, I read the Lodge letters with much interest, believing that by such reading I was better fitted to work for the good of my own Lodge. I think we will all be benefited by reading these brief chapters of Lodge history.

I regret to have to report that Pro Bono Publico Lodge is not prosperous. Plenty of material here to work upon, but the most of it is very hard, knotty, cross-gained timber, and we have very few members who take any interest, and those have become so disheartened that it would seem that the Lodge has about ended its usefulness, and is ready to give up the fight.

This Lodge was organized July 31st, 1880, and up to the present time there have been 112 initiated and 4 admitted by card. In our next returns to the Grand Lodge, we will report about 18 or 20 members, not more than a dozen of whom can be depended upon even under the most propitious circumstances. Beside the Lodge is considerably in debt.

For the terms commencing August 1st and November 1, 1881, a young lady, who filled the office very creditably, was elected and installed W. C. T. That, I am informed, offended several of the members who declared they did not believe in petticoat goverment, and would not attend the lodge while it was presided over by a woman. But none of them have returned to their allegiance during the current term, while one of the sterner sex is in the Chair. Then, last Fall, C. N. Goulding delivered a few lectures here, but his labors did not result in any accession to the Order. The lodge paid his hotel bill, the hall rent and other expenses. That displeased some who had not been frightened out of the temperance fold by the flatter of female apparel and they "quit." It is harder to keep up any organization, and especially a temperance lodge, in such a place as Bodie than in a more settled community. It has been very dull here during the past eight or nine months, and business of all kinds —except the liquor traffic—is languishing. Some 25 or 30 of the mining works are idle, and the 10 or 12 that are running employ comparatively few men. A great many people, including a number who were members of the lodge, have gone to other localities, the population of the camp having decreased fully 60 per cent from the best times and is still on the decrease. (Our daily paper estimated the population three months ago less than 3,000.) Property has greatly depreciated in value, real estate is an unsaleable article. Houses can be bought for much less than the lumber would cost at present prices, and a great many buildings are vacant and going to destruction. It is reported that two or three of the working mines have struck rich bodies of ore which they will open up this season, and that several of the idle mines will start up this spring. If true, times will brighten up again, and people will be enabled to shake off the gloom that pervades them and assume a more cheerful countenance.

Bodie, Cal., April 24, 1882.

(To be continued.)

PUBLIC HEALTH ASPECTS.

By a Medical Officer.

In a paper, lately read before the Harveian Society, Dr. Kerr of London, in estimating the actual mortality from inebriety, said:—

"1. The government returns of the sickness and mortality of the European troops, forming the Madras Army in 1849, show that the per centage of mortality was, amongst total abstainers, 11.1 per 1000; amongst the careful drinkers, 23.1; and amongst the intemperate, 44.5 per 1000.

"2. If all drinking, limited and unlimited, be taken into account, and if all our 16,000 medical practitioners (in England) had a similar experience to myself, the records of my own practice point to a minimum annual mortality from alcohol of 200,000.

"3. If the opinion expressed by Dr. Richardson, that our national vitality would be increased one-third were we a temperate nation, be well-founded, we lost in 1876, through alcohol, 227,000 lives.

"4. The deathtrate, in the general section of the United Kingdom Assurance Company, from which drunkards are excluded altogether, being fully 17 per cent. higher than in the abstaining section; this ratio applied to our whole number of deaths in Great Britain and Ireland, supposing we had no drunkards amongst us, gives a probable annual mortality from what Sir Henry Thompson calls 'drinking far short of drunkenness,' of more than 117,000 per annum.

When I first saw Dr. Kerr's estimate of the annual death-rate from the use of alcohol, I thought that his enthusiasm had got the better of his judgment; and I did not hesitate to tell him so; but on going over carefully the statistics which he has adduced, I am inclined to think that he is within the mark. When we have, however, to do with such a large figure as 200,000, we need not be particular about a few thousands, and may, therefore, strike off 83,000, accepting the lower and unquestionable figure of 117,000 deaths per annum, in Great Britain and Ireland, as the result of our drinking customs. A death-rate necessarily implies a sick-rate, and I am certain that no one, not even the president of the licensed vituallers association, will accuse me of exaggeration when I say that a death-rate of 117,000 implies a sick-rate of 5,850,000, the estimate being based on a death-rate of one in fifty of those sick.

What do these figures mean? I hope that some of the readers of "The Good Templar" may endeavour to work out the problem for themselves, at least in some of its aspects, as I can do no more than indicate the lines of the research. The question may be considered from a financial point of view, as follows: —Lord Cairns, speaking at Bournemouth, last month, on intemperance, said, "it was an astounding and almost incredible fact that there was spent in this country every year in the purchase of intoxicating liquors 150 million sterling—nearly twice the national revenue." A sick-rate and a death-rate are both items involving large expenditure, which must be forth-coming from the private or the public purse. Taking into account money lost from loss of time, money spent in medical and other expenses, for even a pauper's funeral costs something, we may add at least from 18 to 20 million pounds per annum for direct expenses. Most of the deaths occur at the prime of life, and as a man has a real market value, as much so indeed as a horse or a cow, a premature death represents a clear money loss to the State. Dr. Farr has calculated the value of men at the different periods of life; and, tho I forget his estimate of the value of a labourer in the prime of life, I am certain that I am far below the mark in estimating the value of the 117,000 lives at 23 million pounds. Those who have an aptitude for figures may go into the calculation; but it seems to me that our drinking customs entail on the country an annual expenditure of about 200 millions per annum. The figure seems large; but it would be enlarged to a much greater extent were we to take into account the cost of pauperism, crime, and insanity, indirectly due to the account of our social customs. Our annual drink bill being 150 million pounds. Our annual bill for getting rid of its effects must come to at least 150 millions more.

* * * I can only say, in conclusion, that although the loss of health, the loss of life, the loss of money, involved in our social drinking customs is enormous, and far beyond what people have any conception of, these combined losses are but trifles when compared with loss of character, loss of happiness, the total wreck of human lives. All the combined deaths from all other causes of mortality, do not give rise to such an amount of human misery as this single death-cause—inebriety.—*Glasgow Good Templar.*

HOME PROTECTION ASSOCIATION.

The Home Protection Association of California was incorporated February 2, 1882, under the following Declaration of Principles:

The objects of this association are to obtain and organize means for the rigid enforcement of all laws restricting the sale of intoxicating liquors, particularly the Sunday laws; to secure the enactment of such other laws relating to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as may tend to render existing laws more effective; to obtain such additional legislation as may seem to be most expedient and effectual to protect our homes from the insidious and destructive influences growing out of this traffic, and to diminish the burdens of taxation by further restricting this, the chief cause of idleness, crime, pauperism and insanity; to create by the distribution of temperance literature and public addresses, an intelligent, just and merciful public sentiment, which shall give practical force to temperance principles, and all other things suitable and proper to fully carry out and accomplish the objects and purposes hereinbefore set forth.

One object of the Association is to charter Auxiliary Associations in every town in California. The plan is simple and as follows:

MODE OF PROCEDURE.

Any 10 or more persons over 16 years of age may sign a request or application addressed to the Home Protection Association of California, for a *charter* to form an Auxiliary Association in (name of place), agreeing to sign the Register *when received*, which Register has a printed heading stating the object of the Association as above set forth. All are to pay $1.00 each yearly so long as a member. Five dollars are to be forwarded with the application for a Charter, for which a Charter and a complete set of books with Register sufficient for 600 names will be immediately sent, together with copies of the constitution and all necessary papers. Upon receipt of the charter and books, a meeting should be called, when all the applicants should sign the Register and any others who may so desire, when officers are to be elected and proceed in accordance with the constitution. Of the $1.00 paid by each member, 50 cents of the same is to be paid to the State Association for the payment of Lecturers and Organizers, and the distribution of temperance literature, and all other things which may forward the objects of the Association. The remaining 50 cents is to be used by the Auxiliary Association for expenses etc. The plan is simple and easy. If you feel the necessity for action the thing is quickly done. In half a day 10 or more names can be secured, the $1.00 paid in and the $5.00 sent to the State Secretary for the Charter and books.

Officers of the State Association: Otis Gibson, Pres. 916 Washington St. S. F.; Dr. R. H. McDonald, Treas., Pacific Bank, S. F.; Geo. Babcock, State Supt. R. S. Wade, State Secretary, 76 Montgomery Block, San Francisco.

Directors: Stephen G. Nye, J. L. Lyon, E. Wadsworth, Joseph A. Fairbanks, R. Thompson, George Babcock, Geo. T. Hanly, Otis Gibson, Will D. Gould, Geo. B. Katzenstein.

OREGON.

Office of Grand Secretary, I. O. G. T., Eugene City, Or., April 24, 1882.

TO SUBORDINATE LODGES.

The G. L. of Oregon will meet at The Dalles on Tuesday, June 20th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

O. & C. R.R.Co. will sell round trip tickets to Delegates on presenting their credentials at their home stations, at a reduction of 40 per cent., good from June 17th to 24 inclusive.

Oregon Railway and Navigation Co. will return delegates who paid full fare going at a reduction of 80 per cent on presenting my certificate at "The Dalles" ticket office.

Remember to purchase tickets for round trip at home for Portland, at all O. & C. R. R. Stations. Ask for return tickets for Grand Lodge, and start Saturday, the 17th to be on time.

Returns.—Do not fail to send in the returns early in the term, in fact, as soon as your officers are installed, that I may have time to make out my yearly report in due time for Grand Lodge session.

Anticipating a hearty compliance in the matter of returns, and congratulating you all on the continued prosperity of the Order in our own State, I am faithfully and fraternally yours, J. E. Houston, G. Sec'y.

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Assessments. On the death of a member each member of his division shall be assessed, 1st class, 75c; 2d, 90c; 3d, $1.15; 4th, $1.40; 5th, $1.70.

Notice of assessment payable in 30 days.

Benefits payable within 60 days, 1st class, 60c; 2d, 75c; 3d, $1; 4th, $1.25; 5th, $1.60.

For further particulars apply to G. W. S., Sacramento.

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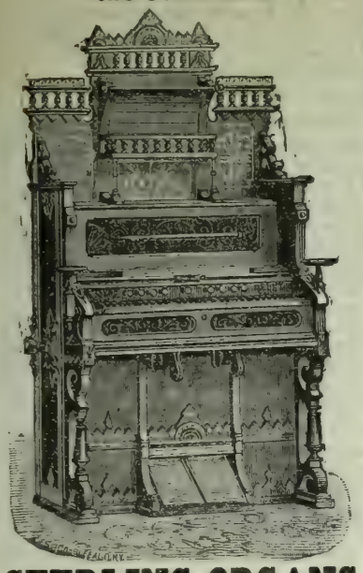
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A few National Temperance Almanacs can be supplied at the Rescue office; a 10 cent stamp will get one, and that is the cheapest way of remittance. The volume for 1882 is, as usual, full of good matter.

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Table Fruit "		2 85
Cranberries, canned		2 85
Royal Oysters (warranted)		2 10
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Eagle Chocolate, per doz.		2 50
Star " "		2 15
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" ½ gal. jars, doz.		3 50
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Vermicelli, " No. 1, "		1 25
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" best		5 25 to 5 50
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Dried Peaches, fair	per lb	05
" good	"	10
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" peeled	"	7½ to 12½
" Apples, choice	"	08
Cal. Figs	"	06 to 08
No. 1, Island Sugar, kegs		09¼
Granulated Sugar		12½
Japan Tea, 1 lb and ½ lb paper		30
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" ½ chests, per lb		15
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LEAG OF FREEDOM.

NOTES FROM THE FIELD.

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A colored boy of 18 years attempts an outrage, arrested and lynched in prison.....A man named Kitzelman shot his daughter in Ohio.....Editor shot, at Quincy, Ill.....A woman gashes her husbands cheek with a razor in Truckee..... A barkeeper in Portland shot himself because a bagnio girl refused to marry him.....Peter Styce, one of the leags dive keepers at Ross Island, went bathing with three women all drunk; one of the women, "Maude S.," and Pete were drowned.....Akers shot dead by Gilmore, and the latter wounded .....James Mooney, formerly one of Gov. Stanford's horserace employees, stabs Harry Smily, and is badly cut by a bottle in a melee, in Oregon..... William Parry throws his dog from a three story window on Mission St.

SECOND DAY.—A man strangles his two newborn children and deserts his wife.....Jailer at Franklin, Texas, shot dead by a prisoner.....A leag den keeper at Virginia beaten by Robert Carl in a leag fight, and Carl's nose entirely bitten off in the conflict.

THIRD DAY.—Strikes in Pa., Ind., O., and Mo., 35,000 men thrown out of employment. A strike is never known where the leag of grogshops were not there to rob and pauperize and craze the workers .....A San Francisco man "half drunk" in Chicago, robbed of $2,100; drugged by a leag agent.....A drunken farmer in N. C. beat his 6 year old dauter to death for getting drunk on her father's whisky.....Chas. Siebard in New York shoots his wife.....Two teamsters found murdered near Tombstone .....A Chinaman arrested drunk .....Police Court fines last month, $7,038 in San Francisco.....A stabbing affray in cemetery avenue saloon.

FOURTH DAY.—Judge Pillsbury shot, probably fatally, by riotous strikers, near Joliet, Ill.....A Justice of the Peace killed by falling from a window drunk on the leag's whisky.....A U. S. Senator at his post under artificial excitement of the same kind that killed the justice.....Three instantaneous deaths, two of them from whisky, sure.

FIFTH DAY.—The iron workers receiving from $1.75 to $5 a day demand an increase of 10 to 15 per cent and strike because the beer shops pauperize and craze them.....Man hung at Atlanta, Ga., for murder; two were to be hung but one took poison .....Six incendiary fires at Vallejo by the pupils of the leag's Sunday-school for boys.....Five divorces to-day in San Francisco.

SIXTH DAY.—Two women fight in S. C.; one killed the other with a bowie knife. A nameless crime committed by a party returning at daylight from a whisky ball.

SEVENTH DAY.—A San Francisco Leager shoots and kills a customer of the Leag in a saloon fight, occasioned by the Leag rat poison.....A victim of the Leag aged 25 years, crazy with the Leags poison, set fire to and burned seven buildings in Lockford .....Two of the victims of the Leag who committed murder when under the influence of Leag poison were sentenced to be hanged in Sacramento..... Leavy, one of the Leags gamblers, shot dead in a Leag fight in a Leag saloon in Tucson.....Body of a sailor found drowned; when last seen was leaving a Leag saloon drunk.....Four train robbers attack a train in Mo.; one killed.....Three colored men lynched for outrage on a girl.....More strikes and violence reported East.

A WORD ABOUT HOPS.

No. 39.

Hops are used in medicine, in yeast, and in beer. In medicine their use is very limited; and this fact rather discredits the common idea that they add so much medicinal value to beer. For yeast, a very small quantity would suffice the whole country; and if these were all the demands made for hops, about ninety-nine-hundredths of the yards now in cultivation could be put to other uses. This is an important fact, for the hop requires the best of land, and we raise in the United States more than thirty millions of pounds. For more than two centuries hops have been used in beer-making to give a bitter taste to the beer, to fine it and to make it keep longer. Beer would never have been so successful as it is but for the hops. So all the hop-growers may consider themselves helpers in the drink traffic.

The hop is called in "Chambers' Cyclopedia," "anodyne, sedative and narcotic"—in one word, *stupefying*. If, as some people pretend, the beer is chiefly valuable for the hops it contains, they might use hop tea; but we seldom or never hear of their doing so, even in localities where the hops are raised. Their practice is to send the hops away and get them made up into beer, and when brot back in that shape they take the dose and the alcohol with it. The beer-makers are willing to pay liberally; and as there are in most communities men who are willing to raise anything which will bring them in money, so men can be found who are willing to raise hops for the money.

How does this differ from other branches of the beer-making? We wish to discuss the question fairly, but really we cannot see where the difference comes in. It implies working with and for the beer-makers and sellers, taking their money, defending their beer, and sympathizing with them in many ways. In fact, it enlists the whole community for beer. Beer gives them employment, makes money plenty, and enables them to do and have a great many things they could not otherwise do and have. Beer must be a good thing, and they think and speak well of it. Why should they not? And they quote, with as much gusto as if it were Scripture, the old adage. "Speak well of the bridge that carries you safe over." But suppose that bridge is based on the ruined hopes of thousands, and built up in blood and tears and sighs, should you delight in the thought that you have secured for yourself a safe passage over that bridge to a new house, a fine pair of horses, a snug farm, or even to larger wealth, at such a cost as this to others? The hops you raise make the beer more popular, and more easily kept, and, of course, more widely distributed. Would you be pleased with the thought that for every hundred dollars you have gained by hop-raising, some promising young man, some innocent-hearted girl should have learned to drink? I do not know what your exact share of ruined souls is in this matter, but God knows, and He will be sure to bring it home to you. If we take His Holy Word and find not mere adages, but solemn truths, we find "the wages of sin is death"! If on every dollar of hop-money we should find written by the Divine hand, "Death!" "Death!" "Death!" how many of those dollars would we be willing to take? But it is there, whether we see it or not. Suppose we ask God honestly what we shall do about this matter; and we should do it, very sincerely too, with a great desire to be led right, or we may find in the end that this bridge of ours has led us to a barren and desolate land, or if not to a world of retribution.

[W. C. T. U. Leaflet. Send to Julia Colman, 76 Bible House, N. Y. $1,30 per 1,000, postage included.]

MARRIED.—At Paradise, May 30th 1882, by Rev. E. Hoskins, Mr. Wm. U. Adams to Miss Caroline Erwin, both of Paradise, and both being tetotalers there is a bright future for them.

IN MEMORIAM.

JENNIE HALL.

Go thou as goes the morning dew,
Fly with the rose's mounting breath;
Thy home is built in heaven's blue,—
The soul's ascension is not death.

The morning's whiteness is thy dress,
The morning star is in thy hair;
Immortal light and blessedness
Break swift upon thy dream and prayer.

The dewy sweetness of thy voice,
Fed fast from fountains pure and strong,
Shall make those starry ones rejoice
Who fill the corridors of song.

Riverside, May 13, 1882. DAY NOBLE.

RECORD UNION EDITORIAL.

The following editorial appeared in the *Record Union* last week. It is hereby respectfully referred to the manager, with a request for its republication as an editorial, with the slight and entirely unimportant variations indicated in the foot notes.

"ANOTHER FAILURE."

(1) *Captain Sparks, of the ship Gatherer*, (2) *has* been tried the (3) *second* time, and again the jury have (4) *failed to agree*. There is something astonishing about this, even if it be attributed to the phenomenal stupidity of the jurors. There really is not any room for doubt as to the responsibility of the (5) *captain* for the brutal deeds of his subordinate officers. He was cognizant of and consenting to all their atrocities, and a jury that cannot understand this must be fit for little else than the lunatic asylum. In this case, however, (6) *two* juries have written themselves down asses by their (7) *failure to agree upon a verdict* in so clear a case, and when such evidences of congregate imbecility occur in groups it is not surprising that pessimists should foretell the abolition of the jury system, as a necessity of the near future.

[1, The violators of the Sunday Law in Sacramento; 2, have; 3, fourth; 4, acquitted the guilty; 5, saloon-keeper; 6, four; 7, verdicts.]

These charges do not affect the truth of the article which is quite excellent, and they give another application, which is quite as much needed. Would the *Record Union* dare to make this application?

QUERY.

Sacramento, June 5.

NO USEFUL END.

The Brewers' Convention declared that "prohibition in Maine has failed of any useful end," and some of the temperance people say they knew that was false. It is not right to charge them with falsehood in this instance; they were telling the truth as they see it. They knew that in 31 years of actual trial, prohibition has not caused a single murder or suicide or accidental death, nor a divorce nor a wife beating, or a fight or a burglary to make trade good, nor a fire to improve property. It has not built a single brothel or brewery, nor a gin mill or gambling house nor even set fire to a church. In Maine in these 31 years of sobriety there have been raised scores of thousands of sober, moral, righteous, clean, noble men and women who never tasted liquor but who would have furnished a bountiful crop of drunkards and criminals and tramps and paupers, if the brewers had only been turned loose upon them. Therefore, what useful purpose has prohibition served from a brewers' stand point? Useful indeed! and hardly anyone in jail in the whole State. And what few are there were sent by rum.

FANATICISM.—The *Sutter Farmer* and the people in its section of the State have become exceedingly fanatical the last year or two on the debris question. They hold meetings and write and lecture and make it a political issue and are almost ready to take up arms about a little simple question of flooding out 15 or 20 thousand people from their homes and covering up their orchards and vineyards and farms with five or six feet of sand and stones. All this fuss and nobody's life threatened. What a terrible purposeless fanaticism this must be, when we consider that the temperance reformers have been solemly declared fanatics for 50 years past for trying to put a stop to a debris system that covers up 100,000 of our citizens every year, six feet deep, face up, dead, drives millions from their homes, puts millions in jail every year and keeps the whole nation building jails, penitentiaries, hospitals and mad houses to warehouse the flooded out victims of this national debris curse.

DONT WAIT.

Our readers need not wait till they have $1,000 to spare, or even $100, to send for goods to H. A. Smith's Cash Grocery, advertised in another colum of this paper, but send for what you need or can spare the money for, if only $10 or less, and it will surely pay you, and that you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you have knocked at least one pin from under the whisky fabric which is struggling and striving for supremacy over every thing that is good or that opposes its rule in this beautiful land.

OPEN LODGES AND PUBLIC MEETINGS.

For distribution at public meetings or once a month the RESCUE will be sent to one address at $2.00 per 100, and in packages of 20 to 50 will be sent once a month for a year for 24 cents per copy or $4.80 for 20 copies a year. At this rate there is no paper published anywhere that is cheaper. It is suggested that lodges try this method of introducing temperance literature but the best plan is to get a weekly paper into the family by the year. Orders for lots of 50 or 100 should come a week in advance.

A VALUABLE ADVICE.

My dear friends, and fellow sufferers. If you want to save a hundred dollar doctor bill, hours of agony and months of valuable time, buy a bottle of "BOSCHER'S LE ROY," the only positive cure for chills, fever, ague, and all fevers originating in biliary derangement. Prepared and sold only by

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Requests for alterations or corrections in this department should be addressed to Geo. B. Katzenstein, G. W. S., Sacramento.

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385 Yountville, F., Yountville, J. W. Blair

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424 Ruby, Sa., Hollister, L. Thornton.

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130 Constitution, F., San Francisco, Frank A. Davis, No. 143 Fremont street.
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254 Mt. Vernon, F., Stockton, Geo. Norton.
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508 Valley Rose, Sa., French Camp, F. M. Trayler.

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445 Cambria, Sa., Cambria, Thaddeus Sherman.
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268 Vesper, Sa., Guadalupe, J. E. Murphy.
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428 Montecito, Th., Santa Barbara, Geo. Ferrier.
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327 Golden Wreath, F., Mountain View, W. T. Triplett.
328 Victoria, W., Los Gatos, W. D. Hudson
393 Bay View, Sa., Santa Clara, L. B. Alexander.
399 Santa Clara, M., Santa Clara, J.B.Farley
474 Saratoga, Sa., Saratoga, Rev.C.M.Palmer.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

126 Watsonville, Tu., Watsonville, C. E. Taylor.
392 Pacific, Su., Boulder Creek, J. W. Peery
426 Ben Lomond, Su., Felton, D. H. Trout
499 Santa Cruz, Tu., Santa Cruz, Rev. W. L. Stevens.

SHASTA COUNTY.

102 Reading, Sa., Reading, J. H. Cooper.
155 Igo, Su. Igo, E. L. Ballou.
425 Battle Creek, Su., Ball's Ferry, Mrs. R. E. Winsell.
449 Mountain Pride, Su., Shingletown, F. P. McClain.
453 McDonald, F., Milville, J. J. Kem.
454 Eureka, Th.. Anderson. J. W. Spann.
486 Shasta, Sa., Pinckney, Geo. Moon.

SISKIYOU COUNTY.

142 Mt. Shasta, Sa., Mt. Shasta, Mrs. Belle Martin.
273 Mt. Bolivar, Sa., Callahans, Caroline M. Hayden.
333 Fort Jones, W., Fort Jones, W. L. Rogers.
466 Siskiyou, Sa., Oro Fino, L. W. Miller.

SIERRA COUNTY.

265 Forest City, F., Forest City, H. P. Bickford.
359 Sierra City, Sa., Sierra City, David Mitchell.
372 Alaska, Sa., Pike City, J. H. Beresford.

SOLANO COUNTY.

27 Mount Delight, Sa., Suisun, F. A. Chadburn.
64 Vallejo, Tu., Vallejo, Charles Daly.
137 Phœnix, Th., Benicia, H. A. Booth.
239 Denverton, Sa., Denverton, C. E. Garfield.
318 Pride of the River, W., Rio Vista, Albt. Baker.
320 Fairfield, M., Fairfield, J. H. Williamson
364 Dixon, Th., Dixon, Stewart McBride.
415 Alamo, F., Elmira, G. W. Frazer.
461 Willow Spring, F., Birds Landing, J. B. Clothier.
488 Binghamton, Sa., Binghamton, H. W. Engles.

SONOMA COUNTY.

32 Star of Hope, M., Healdsburg, George W. Dow.
146 Horicon, Sa., Fisherman's Bay, J. E. Hickman.
156 Valley Ford, Sa., Valley Ford, Benj. Fowler.
161 Petaluma, M., Petaluma, A. G. Twist.
166 Geyser, Sa., Geyserville, Mrs. E. Winder.
167 Sebastopol, Th., Sebastopol, J. U. Graeff
176 Forestville, Sa., Forestville, J. E. McIntosh.
256 Bloomfield, Th., Bloomfield, P. C. Smith.
274 Fulton, F., Fulton, Frank Briggs.
356 Enterprise, Sa., Guerneville, N. E. Manning.
370 Santa Rosa, Tu., Santa Rosa, J. H. Richardson.
375 Dauntless, W., Stony Point, H. O. Brink
378 Two Rock, Sa., Petaluma. M. L. Freeman
405 Azalea, Th., Occidental, D. N. Craig

STANISLAUS COUNTY.

109 Ceres, Tu., Ceres, P. W. Cook.
247 Fairview, Sa., Turlock, John B. Osborn
249 Star of Cottonwood, Sa., Hill's Ferry Matthew R. Lyle.
266 Morning Star, F., Modesto, J. J. Porter
326 Oakdale, Tu., Oakdale, Byron Seeber.
335 Knight's Ferry, W., Knight's Ferry, J. W. Dunlap.
465 Friendship, Sa., Hill's Ferry, Henry A. F. Miller.
503 Burneyville, Sa., Langworth, R. R. Snedigar.

SUTTER COUNTY.

97 Meridian, Sa., Meridian, E. G. Thornbrough.
158 Good Shepherd, F, Live Oak, A H. Hewitt.
172 Harmony, Sa., Nicolaus, J. M. Berry.
219 Defiance, Sa., Pleasant Grove, F. B. Pierce.
321 June, Sa., Yuba City, Mrs. M. E. Moore
440 Yuba City W., Yuba City, Ed. Ellington.
452 North Butte, Su., West Butte, H. S. Graves.
487 Triumphant, Sa., South Butte, W. M. Wadsworth.

TEHAMA COUNTY.

192 Red Bluff. F., Red Bluff, M. J. Frank.
198 Tehama, Tu., Tehama, A. V. Wheeler.
306 Ricerville, Sa., Riceville, J. W. Tibbetts
308 Henleyville, Sa. Henleyville, J. W. Gill
309 Paskenta, Sa., Paskenta. T. D. Dollings.
311 Ivy, W., Red Bluff, C. H. Delvechio.
427 Paradise, Sa., Olimpo, C. S. Jobe.
488 Hercules, Sa., Red Bluff, Henry Smith
491 Elk Horn, W., Olimpo, John Monroe.

TRINITY COUNTY.

300 Beacon, Sa., Weaverville, G. B. Bassham
303 Western Star, Su., Hay Fork, John H. Vanderhoff.

TULARE COUNTY.

48 Visalia, F., Visalia, D. K. Zumwalt.
169 Grangeville, Sa., Grangeville, John Warswick.
181 Jonesa, Th., Hanford, G. T, Thornton.
195 Tulare, Tu., Tulare, Willis Faust.
257 Tipton, Th., Tipton, Jas. A. Wills.
296 Hanford, Tu., Hanford, Mrs. L. E. Cheadle.
301 Plano, Th., Plano, J. W. Loyd.
302 Porterville, Sa., Porterville, R. C. Redd
325 Lakeside, Sa., Short, H. H. Beckwith.
329 Pride of Tulare, F., Herrick's Cross, Mary E. Collins.
332 Elder Springs, F., Townsend, J. A. Hicks
352 Frazier Valley, Sa., Frazier, Jas. A. Kincaid.
374 Rockford, M., Porterville, R. N. Clack
391 Lone Oak, W., Hanford, S. A. Allen.
394 Farmersville, Sa., Farmersville, Jacob B. Spears.
479 Stokes Valley, Sa., Visalia, J. A. Boyd.
480 Lakeshore, Sa., Tipton, Dan'l K. Berry.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

122 Confidence, Su., Sonora, J. D. Williams.
135 Groveland, M., Groveland, Benj. Hunter.
262 Tuolumne, Su., Chinese Camp, W. H. Hosmer.
294 Jamestown, Sa., Jamestown. Miss Rebecca App
324 Bald Mountain, Tu., Sonora, Mrs. Sidney Smith.
336 Quartz Mountain, Su., Jamestown. Sarah E. Grant.
337 Table Mountain, Su., Jamestown, Mrs. Jane Beynon.
340 Soulsbyville, Sa., Soulsbyville, W. H. Barron.
342 Mountain View, Th., Columbia, W. H. Helton.
507 Rough and Ready, W., Sonora, Rev. Henry Neat.

VENTURA COUNTY.

209 Constancy, F., Ventura, Miss Myra Walbridge.
221 Scenega, Sa., Scenega, L. P. Guiberson.
235 Santa Paula, Sa., Santa Paula, Sam'l T. Todd.
236 Hueneme, Sa., Hueneme, Mary E. Clark.
411 Saticoy, Th., Saticoy, S. V. Tietsort.
416 Springville, Sa., Springville, Samuel Guthrie.
418 Mound, Sa., Ventura, Tyler Bither.
422 Ojai Valley, F. Nordhoff, Thomas Barrows.
489 Ventura, W., Ventura, R. R. Tanner.

YOLO COUNTY.

145 Antelope, Su., Dunnigans, W. B. Young.
168 Yolo, Tu., Yolo, Asa Petit.
165 Winters, F., Winters, V. Morris.
210 Chrysopolis, W., Woodland, J. J. Bowman.
224 Orion, Th., Davisville, Miss Nettie Marden.
366 Success, W., Grafton, M. C. Winchester
419 Capay, Sa., Capay, J. T. Brown.
429 Pleasant Prairie, Su., Woodland, E. L. Cox.
431 Faithful, Su., Black's Station, J. H. Murphy.
463 Semper Fidelis, Su., Madison, J. H. Connor.

YUBA COUNTY.

25 Marysville, F., Marysville, Frank W. Potter.
108 Knoxdale, F., Brownsville, Mrs. S. W. Knox.
124 Virginia, Sa., Marysville, Mrs. D. A. Hollister.
141 Cordua, Sa., Marysville, J. E. McMillan.
148 Rising Sun, F., Camptonville, Wm. Moore.
197 Wheatland, Tu., Wheatland, Miss Hattie Sheets.
226 Alpine, Sa., Strawberry Valley, C. T. Prindle.
278 Mountain Guard, F., Smartsville, J. A. Flint.
423 Prairie, Sa. Marysville, W. E. Gleason.
448 Elizabeth, Sa., Wheatland, P. L. Hutchinson.
476 Cornelian, Tu,, Marysville, Jno. C. Jenkins.
492 Browns Valley, Sa. Browns Valley, Jas. Robinson.

ARIZONA.

1 Garden Valley, M., Phœnix, Geo. H. Rothrock.
4 Tucson, F., Tucson, Mrs. M. H. Weffenden.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

7 Hilo, Sa., Hilo, J. H. Maby.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, Sa., Yokohama, W. T. Austin.

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

NO.	COUNTY.	NAME.	POSTOFFICE.
384	Alameda,	Charles H. Haile,	Alameda.
125	Amador,	J. W. Perry.	Plymouth.
104	Butte.	J. B. Mullen,	Cherokee
361	Calaveras,	A. J. Cooke,	Murphys.
319	Colusa,	J. H. Liening	Colusa.
288	Contra Costa,	F. Clifford,	Nortonville.
462	El Dorado,	J H. Gilmore.	Diamond Springs
—	Fresno.	S. N. Burch,	Easton.
269	Humboldt,	W. F. Brown,	Eureka.
299	Los Angeles,	W. D. Gould,	Los Angeles.
175	Mariposa,	Chas. Converse,	Mariposa.
459	Merced	Geo. E. Isaacs,	Merced.
131	Monterey,	A. K Crawford,	Salinas.
201	Nevada.	Samuel Clutter,	Nevada.
339	Placer,	Geo. D. Kellogg.	Newcastle.
228	Plumas,	Moses Bull	Greenville.
248	Sacramento,	A. K. Crawford,	Elk Grove.
220	San Bernardino,	H.C. Brooke,	S. Bern'd'o
351	San Diego,	S. Whitmore,	San Diego.
114	San Francisco,	C. H. Peterson,	313 Page street, San Francisco.
182	San Joaquin,	Wm. Jones,	Stockton.
56	San Mateo,	J. Compton,	Half Moon Bay.
178	Santa Barbara,	Rev. S. S. Fisk.	Lompoc.
128	Santa Clara,	C. W. Pedlar,	Gilroy.
102	Shasta,	J. N. Chapell,	Reading.
415	Solano,	G. W. Frazer,	Elmira.
167	Sonoma,	L. O. Coon,	Sebastopol.
266	Stanislaus,	Rev. M. D. Gage,	Modesto.
452	Sutter and Yuba,	H. S. Graves,	Yuba City
192	Tehama,	G. W. Jeffris	Red Bluff.
300	Trinity,	Geo. B. Jumper,	Weaverville.
195	Tulare,	Rev. F. H. Wales,	Tulare.
324	Tuolumne,	I. T. Holland,	Sonora.
236	Ventura,	L. C. Clark,	Hueneme.
366	Yolo,	Thos. J. Goin,	Grafton.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, Wm. Walker, Yokohama.

STATE DEPUTIES.

384 Alameda, James S. Naismith, Oakland.
386 Alameda, Mrs. V. A. Rix, Washington.
267 Amador, W. O. Clark, Drytown.
152 Amador, J. R. Johns, Amador.
470 Alameda, Rev. Geo. Morris, West End.
404 Butte, Rev. Peter Powers, Chico.
243 Fresno, A. A. Smith. Kingsburg.
161 Calaveras, H. R. Hughes. Angels Camp.
116 Contra Costa, Rev. W. H. Tubb, Martinez.
290 Fresno, E. W. Turner, Madera.
495 Kern, Rev. J. S. Kline, Bakersfield.
299 Los Angeles. Will D. Gould, Los Angeles
299 Los Angeles, Jesse Yarnell, Los Angeles
246 Merced, George E. Isaacs, Merced.
126 Monterey, J. C. Aston, Watsonville
201 Nevada: Niles Searls. Nevada City
203 Sacramento, G. B. Katzenstein. Sac'to.
130 San Fran'co, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, No. 150 Ninth St., S. F.
185 San F'co, Mrs. E. P. Stevens, 1907 Bush
114 San Francisco, C. H. Peterson. S. F.
291 San Francisco, Wm. Crowhurst 1041 24th St., S. F.
185 San Francisco, Capt. A. D. Wood, S. F
182 San Joaquin, B. F. Bagley, Stockton.
189 San Joaquin, W. R. Ellis, Lodi.
200 San Joaquin, Rev. C. S. Haswell, Lodi.
178 Santa Barbara, J. W. Webb, Lompoc.
32 Santa Clara, Rev. W.T. Mayne, San Jose
295 Santa Clara Rev. D. E. Bushnell, San Jose.
392 Santa Cruz, G. M. McWain, Boulder Cr'k
425 Shasta, Dr. J. F. Winsell, Ball's Ferry
273 Siskiyou, Fred. H. Loring, Callahans Ranch.
64 Solano. Dr. I. S. Halsey, Vallejo.
370 Sonoma, D. S. Sacry, Santa Rosa.
32 Sonoma, C. B. Proctor, Healdsburg.
32 Sonoma, J. G. Dow, Healdsburg.
156 Sonoma, Mrs. C. E. Fowler, Valley Ford
167 Sonoma, Rev. F. J. Culver, Sebastopol.
192 Tehama, Mrs. M. J. Mayhew, Red Bluff
165 Yolo, William Sims, Winters.
224 Yolo, B. H. Hoag, Davisville.
419 Yolo, J. H. Norton, Capay.
25 Yuba, Chas. J. Covillaud, Marysville.
148 Yuba, Joseph Erwin, Camptonville.

ARIZONA.

304 Pima, Joe T. Marr, Tucson.

JAPAN.

1 Japan, Daniel Jamison, Yokohama.

BANDS OF HOPE.

NO.	LOCATION.	NAME.	SUP'T.
1	Alturas,	Rising Sun,	J. D. McLeod.
2	Artesia,	Artesia,	S. H. Olmstead.
3	Black's Station,	Sunbeam,	J. S. Rollins
4	Brownsville.	Crystal.	T. J. Rumery.
5	Cambria,	Cambria.	Mrs. M. R. Franklin
6	Chico,	Luella.	Rev. Peter Powers.
7	Scenega.	Scenega,	Miss Kitty Conaway.
8	Cajon,	Cajon,	Miss Della Hill.
9	Comanche,	Evergreen,	Mrs. M. S. Holbrook.
10	Columbia,	Mountain View,	G. L. McNeil
11	El Dorado,	El Dorado,	Jas. H. Gilmore
12	Tustin,	Tustin,	Mrs. H. K. Snow.
13	Forest City,	Forest City,	S. A. Lawry.
14	Greenville,	Greenville,	——,
15	Healdsburg,	Healdsburg,	Mrs. S. J. Hall
16	Hornitos,	Christal,	Mrs. Mary Hinds.
17	Hueneme,	Hueneme,	Mrs. Mary R. Bard
18	Jenny Lind,	Chapparal,	Mrs. Amanda Sharp.
19	Judsonville,	Crescent,	Mrs. T. S. Griffiths
20	Lompoc,	Lompoc,	E. A. Gregg.
21	Los Angeles,	L's Ang's,	Dr. S. McCurdy
22	Lodi,	Lodi,	Rev. C. S. Haswell.
23	Lemoore,	Lemoore,	Myron H. Savage.
24	Livermore,	Myrtle,	J. T. McDonald.
25	Modesto,	Morning Star,	Miss Clara Vezey
26	Mariposa,	Marip'a,	Miss Eva Farnsworth
27	Marysville,	Marysville,	Chas. S. Brooks
28	Marysville,	Pleasant Templar,	Jas. Jory
29	Murphys,	Murphys,	Mrs. A. J. Palmer
30	Mokelume Hill,	Mountain Hope,	Mrs. Jane Guy.
31	Mendocino,	Mendocino,	Mrs. M. J. Paddleford.
32	North Temescal,	N. Tem'l,	F. Esmond
33	National City,	Na'l C'y,	Mrs. F. Copeland
34	Plymouth,	Rising Star,	M. L. Gregg.
35	Pine Grove,	Ev'ng Star,	Mrs. S. Serine
36	Poway,	Poway,	Adams Chapin.
37	Pentz,	Messilla,	R. H. Hawkins.
38	Plano.	Busy Bee,	Mrs. J. A. McMillan
39	Pescadero	Pescadero	Carrie M. Mills.
40	Red Bluff,	R'd Bl'ff.	Mrs. Kate Grider.
41	Rio Vista,	Pride of the River.	E. M. Chase
42	Riverside,	Riverside,	May Heap.
43	San Buena'ura,	Ventura.	Mrs. C. W. Bard
44	San Juan,	San Juan,	Miss Carrie Flint
45	Stockton,	Central.	J. M. Long.
46	Stockton,	Bethlehem,	Agnes McKinnon
47	Stockton,	——,	—— Keniston.
48	Santa Rosa,	S'ta Rosa,	J. H. Richardson
49	Sheridan,	Sheridan.	Mrs. Addie Rogers
50	San Luis Obispo,	——,	D. M. Meridith
51	San Luis Obispo,	——,	S. D. Triplett
52	Spenceville,	Spenceville,	J. L. Walliss
53	San Diego,	Excelsior,	A. B. Hotchkiss
54	Spanish Dry Diggins.	(P.O., Greenwood),	S. D. Diggins, Mrs. S. A. Withington.
55	Soulsbyville,	Soulsbyville,	Mrs. J. L. Coles.
56	Sacramento,	Sac'to,	Mrs. Alice A. Catlin
57	Sacramento,	Progressive,	Miss E. Bullard
58	Santa Ana,	Santa Ana,	J. N. Hewes.
59	Santa Paula,	Ivy,	Miss Lulu Scott.
60	Springville,	Sp'gv'le,	Miss Lulu Thacker
61	Sonora,	Sonora,	Mrs. A. J. Sturtevant
62	San Luis Rey,	S. Luis Rey.	Miss S. Frazee
63	San Andreas,	Sparkling Water,	Miss Agnes Mercer.
64	San Jose,	——,	Anna McKenzie.
65	San Francisco,	Hayes Valley,	Mrs. Nellie Warren.
66	Short,	Lakeside,	J. M Moore.
67	Tulare City,	White Lily,	Clara Garrison
68	Ventura,	Mound,	Miss. P. P. Faddis.
69	Volcano,	——,	Mrs. Ezra Haskill.
70	Vallejo,	Vallejo,	Mrs. T. Graves.
71	Vallejo,	Home,	N. Smith.
72	Woodland,	Little Giant Killers,	B. F. Loomis.
73	Walnut Creek,	Walnut Creek;	Miss A. M. Stone.
74	Weaverville,	——,	Mrs. D. R. Atherton
75	Westminster,	Westminster,	Miss. M. A. McCoy.
76	Yuba City,	Franklin,	Maria Godfrey.
77	Angels,	Golden Circle,	Miss J. Hughes
78	Guerneville,	G'neville,	Mrs. E. A. Bagley,
79	Nortonville,	Hope,	Frank Clifford.
80	Grainland,	——,	Mrs. Sadie Hensley
81	Santa Maria,	——,	Mrs. S. B. Jones.
82	Colfax,	Colfax,	Mrs. E. D. Story.
83	Guadalupe,	Guadalupe,	Angie Ayres.
84	Fresno C'y,	Fr'o C'y,	Judge C.D. Sayles
85	Half Moon Bay,	Half Moon Bay,	Mrs. Annie Louteer.
86	Marysville,	Victory,	John C. Jenkins.
87	Auburn,	——,	Mrs. Ford.
88	Anderson,	Earnest,	Mrs. E. P. Veeder
89	Ceres,	Ceres,	Mrs. A. E. Knowles.
90	Janesville,	Lakeview,	Mrs. M. A. Hicks
91	Forbestown,	Pleasant Gem,	Mrs. J. F. Derrell
92	Oroville,	Oroville,	Miss Kate Leggett.
93	Rocklin,	Rocklin,	Mrs. R. A. Mills.
94	San Bernardino,	S'n B'd'o,	G. T. Switzer
95	Wheatland.	Elizabeth,	——.
96	West Berkeley,	——,	Miss L. H. Lowe
97	Yuba City,	Yuba City,	——.
98	Brentwood,	B'twood,	Mrs E. J. Winning
99	Brentwood,	Liberty,	Miss Emma Howard
100	Byron,	Point of Timber,	Wm. M. Moore
101	San Francisco,	Young America,	E. Galvin
102	Fulton.	Rising Star,	——.
103	Oakdale,	Live Oak,	Rev. W. D. Crabb.
104	North San Juan,	——,	——.
105	Pleasant Prairie	(P. O., Woodland),	Onward Bound, Mrs M. J. Stephens.
106	San Gabriel,	Alhambra,	Rev. J. H. Stuntz
107	Fresno City,	C. C. Colony,	Mrs. C. E. Spofford.
108	Santa Monica,	S'ta M.,	Mrs. F. A. Rogers
109	El Monte,	Duarte,	W. S. Young.
110	Dutch Flat,	Placer,	Chas. E. Uren.
111	Elk Creek,	——,	Rev. J. Milton Ward
112	Gridley,	——,	Mrs. R. E. Taylor.

113 El Monte, Morning Light, J. W. Fryer
114 Santa Clara, ———, G. R. Smith.
115 Bangor, ———, W. F. Nelson.
116 Forest Hill, Forest Hill, ———.
117 Marysville, Ella Templars, Phebe McKenny.
118 San Bernardino, Lugonia, Mrs. Seymour
119 San Bernardino, Mill District, Mrs. H. Goodell.
120 Salinas, ———, Mrs. J. P. Raymond.
121 Copperopolis, Golden Rule, Mrs. S. B. Meader.
123 Campo Seco, Rising Star, Miss Carrie V. Lewis.
123 Spring Valley (P. O., Campo Seco), Mountain Gate, Geo. B. Lillie.
124 Gold Run, Armada, Miss M. G. Barrett
125 Porterville, ———, Miss E. Colman.
126 Savannah, ———, R. R. Smith.
127 Arcata, ———, Rev. J. B. Chisholm.
128 Lincoln, Triumph, Gerard K. Peters.
129 Turlock, ———, Mrs. L. A. Lane.
130 Roseville, Roseville, Mrs. J. D. Pratt.
131 West End, ———, ———.
132 Oakland. ———, ———.
133 Forestville, ———, H. Hanson.
134 Caspar, Caspar, R. H. K. Hedden.
135 Truckee, Truckee, Mrs. C. P. Babcock.
136 South Butte, South Butte, Mrs. Mary C. Chappell.
137 Yolo, Excelsior, Arthur Harlv.
138 Napa City, Aqua Pura, I. A Cameron.
139 Eureka, McDonald, ———.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE
OF CALIFORNIA.

G. W. C. T., Robert Thompson, 1,531 Tyler St., San Francisco.
G. W. C., H. S. Graves, West Butte.
G. W. V. T., Mrs. Emily P. Stevens, No. 1907 Bush St., S. F.
G. W. S., Geo. B. Katzenstein, 328 J street, Sacramento.
G. W. T., Dr. Isaac S. Halsey, Vallejo.
G. W. A. S., Julius Lyons, Los Angeles
G. W. M., P. R. McCabe, Turlock
G. W. D. M., Miss Eliza E. Glodsworthy, San Jose
G. W. I. G., Mrs. M. H. Estes West Oakland
G. W. O. G., H. L. Ricks, Eureka, H. B.
G. W. Chaplain, Rev. G. B. Allen, Petaluma
G. W. Messenger, E. Wood Culver, Newcastle
P. G. W. C. T., Will D. Gould. Los Angeles
Gen'l Supt. Juvenile Work. Mrs. M. E. Richardson, Murphy's, Calaveras Co.

Executive Committee–Robert Thompson, G. W. C. T., Chairman; Will D. Gould, P. G. W. C. T., Vice-Chairman; Geo. B. Katzenstein, G. W. S., Sec.; Dr. Isaac S. Halsey, G. W. T., Treasurer; H. S. Graves, G. W. C.; Mrs. Emily P. Stevens, G. W. V. T.

Trustees of Grand Lodge.—A. O. Rix, Washington Corners; Niles Searls, Nevada City, and Dr. Isaac S. Halsey Vallejo.

Representatives to the R. W. G. L.—Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento; Mrs. Ida M. Katzenstein, Sacramento; H. S. Graves, West Butte; I. T. Holland, Sonora.

Alternates.—Will D. Gould, Los Angeles; C. C. Church, San Diego; W. P. Barnett, San Luis Obispo; Mrs. M. J. Mayhew, Red Bluff.

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at San Francisco on Tuesday, Oct. 3d, 1882, commencing at 10 a. m.

Directory of Lodges of Good Templars in the City of San Francisco.

NO. NAME. MEETS. LOCATION OF HALL.

114 Evening Star, Th., Grand Central Hall, 997 Market st., cor. of 6th.
120 Headlight, W., Cambrian Hall, No. 1133 Mission street, bet. 7th and 8th Sts.
160 Mission Star, Tu., No. 2943 Sixteenth St., bet Valencia and Mission streets.
130 Constitution, F., Shiel's Hall, 32 O'Farrell st.
185 Life Boat, M., No. 118 Jackson st., near Front.
186 Golden Gate, Tu., Bush st. M. E. church, Bush street. nr. Devisadero street.
291 International, M., Grand Central Hall, Market st., cor. of 6th.
293 Valley, Th., Fell Street Presbyterian Church, bet. Laguna and Octavia sts.
307 Pleasant Valley, M., Comerford's Hall Church st., bet. 27th and 28th.
314 Spring Valley, Tu., Union Hall, cor. Fillmore and Greenwich sts.
417 Crystal, M., Myrtle Hall, Railroad and 7th avenue.
7 California, Th., Ono Hall, Mission and Fifteenth streets.

Grand Lodge of Oregon.
SUBORDINATE DIRECTORY.

11 Capital, S., Salem, C. W. Scriber.
17 Hillsboro, S., Hillsboro, W. L. Weathered.
23 La Creole, Tu., Dallas, Jno. S. Ashbaugh
36 Silver, S., Silverton, Frank Simeral.
39 Rosa, S., Salem, P. R. Winslow.
40 Astoria, Tu., Astoria, J. O. Bozorth.
43 Marion, S., Hubbard, Milton B. Kester.
57 Milwaukee, S., Milwaukee, A. Luelling.
74 Val Fontis, S., Zena, Charles Philips.
80 John Day, S., Canyon City, Fred P. Horsley.
86 Nonpareil, W., Portland, W. S. James mot.
115 Brooklyn, F., East Portland, James McGrew.
118 Sheridan, W., Sheridan, H. Z. Foster.
136 Forest Grove, S., Forest Grove, Mitchell Gilliam.
155 Valley, F., Halsey, H. B. Keniston.
166 Union, S., Turner, E. E. McKinney.
179 Pacific, S., Cottage Grove, W. W. Cathcart.
184 Mt. Pleasant, S. Creswell, Chas. Jackson
189 Ashland, F., Ashland, Wm. Harris.
191 Klamath, Tu., Ft. Klamath, Fred. Scheider.
212 Ochoco, Th., Prineville, Jas. Hamilton
213 Revival, S., Prairie City, J. W. Mack.
217 Goshen, S., Goshen, J. W. Cox.
227 Marshfield, Th., Marshfield, Jonathan Osborn.
229 Onward, S., Albany, Matthew Chambers
258 Amity, S., Amity, Anna Putman.
259 Green Mountain, S., Siuslaw, Hiram Wingard.
262 Triumph, M., Independence, Mrs. L. L. Whiteaker.
268 Paradise Springs, S., East Portland. Mrs. R. D. Prettyman.
286 Williams Creek, S., Applegate, E. E. Topping.
289 McMinnville, S., McMinnville, J.E.Magers.
302 Newberg, S., Newberg, J. T. Smith.
306 Linkville, Linkville, Sam Parker.
316 Samaritan, S., Harrisburg, Nettie Isham.
331 Monmouth, S., Monmouth,. G. W. Richardson.
332 Pass Creek, S., Drain, Wm. Barker.
336 Wasco, S., Dufur, A. J. Dufur, Jr.
342 Lily, Tu , East Portland, Jas. W. Shaver.
344 Albany, S., Albany, R. Fox.
346 Good Samaritan, W., Dalles, O. D. Doane.
350 Mount Hood, M., Dalles, R. B. Hood.
352 Stayton, M., Stayton, L. H. Follansby.
355 Bay, Th., Marshfield, A. M. Crawford.
356 Welcome, S., John Day, Rev. E. Hays.
357 Monroe, S., Monroe, N. Garlinghouse.
358 Columbia, F., East Portland, D M. Long.
360 Evergreen, St. Helens, J. H. Groves.
363 La Grande —., La Grande, Geo. H. Rigdon.
364 Centerville, Centerville, Rev. T. S. Burnett.
365 Concordia, Spanish Hollow, C. W. Barzee.
366 Alpha, Lafayette, Rev. T. L. Jones.
367 Butte, S. Eugene, Rev. E. P. Henderson
368 Victory, S., Mehama, J. M. Eskew.
369 Success, T., Lebanon, J. L. Gilbert.
370 Champoeg, S., Champoeg, John Hoefer.
371 Webfoot, S., Gervais, H. B. Elworthy.
372 Oregon City, F., Oregon City, J. W. Watts.
373 Prohibition, M., Portland, Belle McBride.
374 Beulah, Tu., Portland, Geo. W. Dickson.
375 Santiam, Tu., Scio, J. L. Miller.
376 Mountain, F., Brownsville, Dr. P. Hume
377 Eureka, Tu., Junction City, W. M. Houston.
378 Freedom, F., Shedd, James Carothers.
379 Oak Grove, S., Eola, H. A. Rubell.
380 Dayton, Tu., Dayton Dr. E. Jessup.
381 Unity, Sa., Ekins, Lee M. Grames.

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Alternates.

E. W. Ryan, Portland; Elias Jessup, Newberg.

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at The Dalles, commencing on the third Tuesday in June, 1882.



HOME FOR ORPHANS.

In 1869 a capacious and elegant structure was erected near Vallejo, in Solano Co., and in 1870 it was dedicated and opened under the auspices of the Grand Lodge, and entitled the "Good Templar's Home for Orphans." Its title is not meant to carry any idea of exclusiveness as to the class admitted to its sheltering offices. On the contrary, it is open to all; the only passport required at its portals is to be a homeless orphan child. Children under fourteen years of age are received and cared for, and over 100 orphaned children are now being cared for within its walls. The buildings are sightly, capacious and pleasantly located. The Home is under the general management and control of a Board of Trustees and a Board of Lady Managers—the former comprising nine gentlemen of the Order, who have charge of the building, grounds (20 acres), and financial matters; while the Board of Lady Managers is composed of eight prominent lady members of the Order, selected from various parts of the state, and has charge of the domestic relations of the institution. The educational affairs are under the joint control and management of the Board of Trustees and Lady Managers. Within the Home a graded school under the "Public School System" of the state, is taught by two competent teachers. Upwards of $140,000 have been expended in the erection, care and maintenance of this institution. The Good Templars of this jurisdiction have accepted the self-imposed duty of sustaining this Home gratefully, and the membership is linked together in its support with unfaltering devotion.

Adoption.—Children may be adopted from the Home by reliable and proper persons upon application to Board of Lady Managers.

Admission of Children.—All letters concerning the admission of children, or their adoption from the Home, should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board of Lady Managers, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, 150 9th street, San Francisco, who will furnish the necessary blank forms.

Trustees of Orphans Home.—Wm. H. Mills, Sacramento; H. S. Graves, Yuba City; Hon. Niles Searles, Nevada City; A.G.Clark, Napa City; Dr. R. H. McDonald, San Francisco; Dr. I. S. Halsey and Samuel Kitto, Vallejo; Rob't Thompson, G. W. C. T., San Francisco; Geo. B. Katzenstein, G. W. S., Sacramento, ex-officio.

Lady Managers of Orphans Home.—President, Mrs. C. B. Thompson, No. 1531 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco; Secretary, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, 150 9th street, San Francisco; Financial Secretary, Mrs. M. E. Partridge, West Oakland; Mrs. M. A. Alsip, Sacramento; Mrs. M. A. Mayhew, Red Bluff; Mrs. V. A. Rix, Washington Corners; Mrs. S. L. Robbins, Vallejo; Mrs. E. P. Stevens, San Francisco, G. W. V. T., ex-officio.

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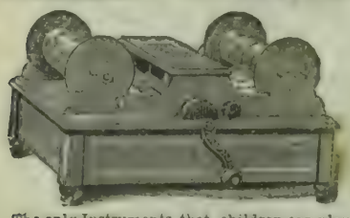
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RESOURCES.

Bank Premises	$150,000 00
Other Real Estate	5,225 35
United States Bonds	626,977 35
Loans on Real Estate	134,868 00
Loans on bonds, gas & water stock	132,198 35
Loans on other securities wheat, barley, etc	577,443 96
Loans on personal security	1,106,004 27
Due from Banks and Bankers	392,457 61
Money on hand	398,669 34
	$3,523,844 23

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid up	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	460,759 13
Due Depositors	1,888,655 07
Due Banks and Bankers	174,370 53
Dividends unpaid	59 50
	$3,523,844 23

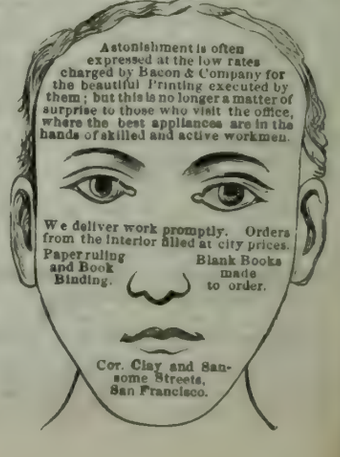
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"WINE IS A MOCKER, STRONG DRINK IS RAGING."

Entered at the Post Office at San Francisco, Cal., as second-class matter.

VOL. XIX. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1882. No. 33

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Gould, W. D. ..... Attorney, Los Angeles
Hand Book ..... of Medicine
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When you call on any of these places please say you saw their Ad or card in the Rescue.

GRAND TEMPERANCE RALLY!

A TEMPERANCE

Camp-Meeting

WILL BE HELD IN THE FAMOUS

REDWOOD GROVE,

Near Guerneville, Sonoma Co., Cal.,

JUNE 29th to JULY 5th.

It will be under the immediate control and management of

ENTERPRISE LODGE, No. 356, I. O. G. T.,

And one-third of the net proceeds will be given to the

ORPHANS' HOME

AT VALLEJO.

Every possible care will be taken to make the occasion a pleasant and profitable one to all who attend.

We cordially invite the assistance and co-operation of all friends of the temperance cause.

Dont forget the Temperance groceries. Dont waste money on drunkard makers.

A Reverend reader in Southern Cal. writes; "tho we take ten papers and periodicals in my family the Rescue is my favorite and is the first and most thoroly read." But he is a fast and firm advocate of temperance.

Subscribers this week: Mrs. Richardson (Half Moon Bay 16, San Gregorio 4,) 20; Sheridan and Willamina Or. (L. Leland) 4; Hayden Hill 1; Soulsbyville 1; Forestville 20, monthly.

Samples of the Chromo Cards referred to by Miss Julia Colman can be seen at the Rescue office. They are very beautifully and artistically ornamented and are prizes indeed for the young folks.

Be sure to go and see the stereopticon views of Golden Gate Lodge exhibition on Monday, June 19th. It will richly repay the time and the ticket. The Good Templars should make a full house on the occasion; see the ad. on page 521.

Mr. Litchman, editor of the Essex *Statesman*, was expected to be in California this week. He is reported as a Greenbacker and an earnest advocate of temperance. It is hoped he will receive a fitting welcome here.

F. J. Culver, makes a canvas of Sonoma Co. before the 4th of July. He is employed by the Guerneville Comm. to work up the camp meeting and excursion. Will lecture under the auspices of the Good Templars as grand lecturer at Valley Ford 15, Bodega 16th, Occidental 18th, Forestville the 19th, Petaluma 21, 22, 23, and Santa Rosa 24, and 25, Healdsburg 27, and 28th.

District Lodge at Catheys Valley was well attended and a large enthusiastic crowd assembled. Temperance is on a boom, and the people are wakened up. One young man walked 40 miles to attend District Lodge session; there is no danger whatever of that man getting his back curved at some trifle and resigning from the Order and transferring his allegiance to the dramshop.

Common Sense.—On the 12th a meeting was called in Eureka, Cal., to nominate a city ticket of best citizens and tax-payers pledged to all needful financial reforms in city government: to raise the city license for retailing liquor to the sum of $150 per quarter, or to such other sum as the best judgment of the Convention may dictate, and to the strict enforcement within our city limits of what is known as the "Sunday Law," so long as the same remains on the Statute Book.

"School Trustees will find a large number of excellent teachers to select from by addressing the Pacific Bureau of Education, 19 New Montgomery St. San Francisco, Cal. No charge whatever is made the District or School Officers, and the Bureau exercises the greatest care in commending only the most efficient men and women, whose moral character, social worth and scholarly qualifications will subserve the best interests of our Public School system.

It is reported on reliable authority that a man named Wood (no way related to the Rescue) organized a division of the Sons of Temperance at Bodega recently and is lecturing in Sonoma County. Also that he considers it a part of his duty to set afloat a ribald volley of abusive lies regarding the Good Templars, the Home for Orphans and the Rescue. It is of course unnecessary to make any reply to his charges or to hold him accountable for them as he is supposed to be insane. It is suggested to the S. of T. that such a man is not likely to do credit to their cause.

The Temperance camp-meeting at Guerneville is expected to be this year the best one we have had. Extensive preparations have been made for the entertainment and comfort of the visitors and it is hoped many will be there to participate in this most eminently consistent and patriotic mode of celebrating the Fourth. Rev. Mr. Mc Kenzie will deliver the oration on that day and the friends of temperance it is hoped will make a grand rallly and induce as many of their neighbors to attend as possible. Many improvements will be made in the arrangements this year, but they wont improve on the genial faces and kindly services of the Hicks family who will superintend the commissariat department and will keep every body good-natured around the tables.

Dr. Richardson says of himself that during the time when he drank daily, as some other people do, a period of nearly thirty years, he never had what might be called truly natural sleep, never with the same freedom from oppression and dreams and nightmares as he had in early life, and as he now has since he has become a total abstainer.

A good thing has been done by the Texas Legislature to protect the public morals. A bill has been passed, taxing all persons selling the Police Gazette, Police News and similar illustrated journals $500 per annum in each county where such papers are sold. This is equal to a prohibition, and the suppression of that class of literature is a public blessing.—Santa Ana *Herald*. That is an example that should be followed in every State.

Five and ten cent White Labor Cigars.—When you see that printed on a sign, you may rely upon its entire truthfulness. It means that white labor is wanted to smoke them and pay for them, but it was Chinese labor that made them. The white labor smokers are the best friends that the Chinese workers have in this city. Without crediting smokers with any large amount of brains, it is hoped all of them know their cigars 5 or 10 or 20 cent are made by Chinese fingers, nine times out of ten.

Wanted, to find some person, not dead 1000 years ago, but alive and well to-day, and reputable and trustworthy, who can tell the vineyard men of California of any European winemaking people of a village, county, province, State or country that are prosperous, comfortable, well-behaved and of respectable standing as a class. Or any such people where wine making has been in progress for a century where the people are not within a step of starvation, wretchedly poor, ignorant, superstitious, immoral and worthless to the world. Or to show that the wine and brandy business ever did any thing to France but deprave, degrade, disease and impoverish her people.

The Rev. W. C. King is now making a tour of some of the northern counties in the interest of the Rescue department of our Order. To circulate the Rescue in every community of the State would not only relieve the Grand Lodge of all expense connected with it, but it would do without cost a most important part of our Order's work and a part without which if it is left undone we can never hope to succeed. The main business of a lodge is to educate its members and community on the whole temperance question and in no way can that be done so easily, cheaply, and completely as thru the temperance press. Bro. King will also visit Lodges, Bands of Hope, etc., where possible.

According to the *Chronicle* the Democratic nomination of Mr. Hurst for Governor has been filibustered by a San Francisco saloon-keeper by the use of coin. If he is the R. R. candidate and is to be nominated in the manner claimed and is on a platform of repeal of the Sunday law and free rum, it is to be earnestly hoped he may be left 1,000 miles behind along with Mr. Boruck or any one who goes on a similar ticket in the Republican ranks. There is good ground for believing that by no possible chance could any party be successful in the next State election which proposes to repeal the Sunday law, provided another proposes to sustain and enforce it. And it is hoped that any party that will either do as the Democratic has done or be silent or double-sided on that question may be forever and ever defeated and its camp-fires forever extinguished.

THE DEVIL'S EXPRESS.*

A NEW SONG FOR BACCHANALS.

Hurrah! hurrah! for the devil's train,
As it calls at the cities of pleasure and pain,
For traffic by night and by day.
Hurrah for the devil, the charming guide,
Bowing and scraping to all who ride;
Picking up business on every side,
Every inch of his way.
Hooray!

Hurrah! hurrah! for the devil's train,
With its classes three of the great insane.
Booked to their master's address;
"Scotchman" and "Dutchman" running a race
For some distant goal on some earthly place,
Creep, as it seems, at a growler's pace
Compared with the devil's express.

Hurrah! hurrah! for the devil's train;
Cheer, boys, cheer! there's a smash again,
Smashes each day by the score.
Scores a day wounded, scores a day dead,
Dead with the sins of life on their head.
And fast as they fall their places fed
With more and yet more and more.

Hurrah! hurrah! for the devil's train;
With its mad, its sad, its bad, its slain
Always in traveling state.
Pitch out the wounded, pitch out the dead,
He who is driving would fain have instead
The living and healthy to follow his lead,
With a yell, through hell's black gate.

Hurrah! hurrah! for the devil's train,
As it calls at the cities of pleasure and pain,
Steered by his matchless hand.
Hurrah for his stock of barrels and vats;
His rolling stock of drunken flats;
His model stock of starving brats;
His human inhuman band.

Hurrah! hurrah! for the devil's train,
And the jolly set who make their gain
Out of his ruthless skill.
His white-aproned levies who die like sheep
That have swallowed a fluke; his brewers who steep
His malt and his hops; his merchants who keep
His cunning men at the still.

Hurrah! hurrah! for the devil's train,
The revenue reaper that brings the grain
Into the national purse;
The train that must daily and hourly run
With reckless, rattling, wanton fun,
Whatever the devil of mischief is done,
Whatever the ultimate curse.

Hurrah! hurrah! for the devil's train,
With its wounded lists and heaps of slain,
With its fields of death and sin.
Madmen and liars, paupers and knaves;
Sick men reeling into their graves;
Homicides, suicides, traitors, braves,
All that the devil can win.

—*Physicus, in the Alliance News.*

[* Distilled from the two week's drunken crime of England at last New Year.]

RIVERSIDE.

BY ELDER M. V. WRIGHT. NUMBER FOUR.

COST OF LAND.

What is the price of real estate? This is one the first questions asked by people in reference to the place to which they contemplate emigrating. The question is not only natural but also very reasonable, on the same principle that the first prerequisite in the recipe of preparing a fish for dinner is to catch it.

Well, when I come to talk to your readers in reference to the cost of land suitable for the orange and raisin grapes, I have no doubt that the hopes awakened in the hearts of some who have become interested in my former letters, will be ruthlessly dashed to the earth.

I will now give you a few facts and incidents in relation to the past and the present price of land here, and I think that you will agree with me, that for the age of the colony (11 years) it is unprecedented any where in the United States.

A little less than nine years ago when I came here I could buy all the land I wished of the Company at $25 per acre, with five years time to pay it. To-day I cannot purchase an acre of the same character of land for less than $125 per acre. At that time I was offered 160 acres of Government land about one mile from our present home, for $500. The same tract to-day, unimproved, is worth over $25,000. Again, I was offered 20 acres for $400, which I refused. The gentlemen who shortly afterward purchased it, set the most of it out to orange trees and within several years from date of purchase sold 10 acres of it for $8,000. Several years past two gentlemen living near us purchased 20 acres for $900. To-day they are holding it at $22,000. Altho I did not fall in with either of the above offers, for once in my life, I was not altogether out of luck. For the 20 which is our home cost me up to title, about $10 per acre. I came to Southern Cal. with a broken down constitution, at the mandate of my physicians, in search of health, not land. The then far famed Santa Barbara was my intended future home. After remaining there a few weeks I came down to Riverside, solely at the earnest and oft repeated request of friends in the East whose relatives here were urging them to come to S. Cal. The said friends desired me to visit Riverside and report my impressions of the place. I left Santa Barbara fully expecting to return there within a month. While there and at San Jose and Santa Cruz I had frequently heard Riverside spoken of, but always in a very disparaging manner. I met several who had been there to spy out the land, and like the spies of old they brought back an evil report. They could literally say with the Isrealitish spies, "The land floweth with milk and honey, and this is the fruit of it," for here, like in the land which they visited, is found the grape, the fig, and the pomegranate. But they all with one accord spoke evil of the country, and said "there be giants in that land," "There dwelleth the God of the winds," Riversiders "Old Norther."

If on the above occasion there went down with them a Caleb and Joshua, the writer never had the good fortune to meet them, or even so much as to hear of them. But what is more probable they were perhaps so charmed and captivated with what they saw and heard especially the latter (for "be it known to all whom it may concern," that Riversiders are blessed with the gift of tongues and pretty long ones too on that everlasting subject, "oranges," however much you may admire their modesty and reticence in a prayer meeting or love feast,) that they forgot what they went after and like your correspondent failed to return. Be that as it may the nearer I got to R. the worse were the stories I heard of it. Its inhabitants were not unfrequently referred to as "that set of fool Yankees down there who think that they can make water run up hill." Well, I had several times before heard of Yankees and some of the wonderful things they have done and was not much frightened at that report. But then there were, they said, those terrible northers, that would blow the very hair off a mans head. Well it is true we have our full share of bald-headed men, but my pen will not permit Southern Cal. to lay under such a slanderous insinuation. It should be remembered that these victims of baldness lived back in the land of tornadoes and cyclones and never came here until they had lost every hair off their head.

One good brother from Ills., who at that time lived in San Buena Ventura County, while a fearful sand storm was raging and roaring around his house, and making so much noise that he had to speak very loud to me, told me in all sincerity that that was a gentle zephyr compared to the wind of Riverside. Well that did frighten me a little, for I was compelled to stay there 48 hours before I dare resume my journey. He further said that he and a friend had been down to R. and that frequently in traveling along they would see holes that had been blown out by the northers large enough and deep enough to bury a four horse team.

Well, this was'nt very encouraging; but still I pressed onward. At last on the last day of my journey, about sundown, I rode to the top of the foot hills about 4 miles west of the town of Riverside and such was the spell and magical influence of the beautiful panorama spread out before me as I looked upon that lovely valley for the first time that not all the stories of the past could fright me from its shore.

I have since seen many of those holes referred to by the above brother; they were not made by the wind, but by the winter rains running into the holes of various underground animals. For the present dear reader "good bye."

SOBER FRANCE.

Professor Walker calls public attention to the book lately issued from the press of Dunker and Humboldt, of Leipsic, in which some startling revelations are made concerning "the reign of alcohol in France." The author, a Hungarian, is a physician, who, during several years practice in the French Capital, especially in the hospitals, has had an opportunity to become intimately acquainted with the various classes of society. He is kindly disposed towards the people, as he speaks of the nation at large, and of Paris in particular, in the most flattering terms. His testimony, however, is that "intemperance is the great national disease of France." He admits that fewer drunkards are seen in Paris than in London: a fact by which foreiners and casual observers are greatly misled. He accounts for it thus:—In England the intemperate especially on Saturday evenings indulge in bacchanalian orgies, and drink until they are arrested by the police, or picked up out of the gutter. Whereas in France they do not so often drink to such an extent as to lose all self control; "but they drink continuously, incessantly, and thus slowly poison their constitution and destroy their health." Of the Parisian workman he says, "though we rarely see them madly or stupidly drunk, they are constantly under the stimulating influence of alcohol. The consequences are to be seen, not on the street nor in the mire, but in the sick room and the hospital." The writer goes on to say, in substance, furnishing the evidence as he goes along, "everybody drinks here, regardless of age, sex, or occupation. Even infants, when troublesome, are quieted with the wine bottle. You meet a boy going to school, and you find him with a satchel and a little basket, the latter containing a piece of bread and a bottle of claret." These statements in regard to children are fully borne out by a late writer in the "Gentleman's Magazine." He says:—"Repeatedly at the hotels in French watering places. I have watched children of five years old and upwards, supplied by their mothers with wine sufficiently to visibly flush and excite them. One little fellow whose age could not be more than six, drank, at each of two consecutive meals enough wine to produce intoxication. After giving various manifestations of his tipsy condition, he sprawled out over the table, and ended by putting his head in his mothers lap and falling asleep."

The author mentioned above goes on to remark, "what has been said about the reign of alcohol among the laboring men, will apply almost equally well to the higher classes. Large quantities of wine are consumed at every meal; "cognac" is taken by many with every cup of coffee; and "absinthe," as a refreshment between meals, especially between the hours of five and six p. m., a period which has received the characteristic title of absinthe hour." He closes a lengthy chapter of this subject with the sweeping assertion that, "it is alcohol principally which fills the hospitals and insane asylums of France, and causes the number of suicides to increase from year to year." He declares that unless proper means be soon employed to check the evil, it will bring about the moral and physical ruin of the French people." And yet this is one of the countries which McDougall, Dodds & Co. put before us as patterns for our imitation in regard to sobriety!—*Casket.*

Any one who has had an opportunity of observing the habits of the French in their own country and elsewhere will admit that the evidence of the Hungarian doctor is exactly to the point. People may travel in a first class car thru France time and again, or may spend months in a respectable quarter of Paris and never see a reeling or rowdy tippler. The reason is very simple; a drunk would be arrested and taken care of by the police before he goes half a block, and they are carefully prevented by their masters from going out from the wine dens till sober. But the traveler will meet with very few Frenchmen that have not been drinking wine and brandy many times a day and with that disease and the immoderate use of tobacco the French nation is well known to be deteriorating rapidly in stature, in length of life, in physical health and strength and in sobriety and morality.

The facts that all are drinkers and smokers, that one half the young men of France at the age of 21 are unfit for military service and that there were in 1877 only 120 centenarians against 10,332 in 1830 are unanswerable proofs of rapid degeneracy.

And again, in 1881 the conscription in Germany according to Dr. Depierris found only 123,091 young men physically fit for service while 435,582 were too feeble in constitution and were held over to coming years for examination ! ! !

NO SUNDAY

And wine and beer and brandy and tobacco are the the fruitful causes of this most astounding condition of national decay.

And we are asked in America to cast off the sober habits and the Sabbath rest and the virtue and morality and Christianity which have made in this country the highest and best civilization in the world and adopt the rum and beer and tobacco civilization that has spread a pall of pauperism and disease and moral ruin and death over Europe and which emphatically threatens the most vigorous and intelligent races of men with national extinction.

THE OLD PATH GUIDE.—Some time ago the RESCUE particularly recommended the *Christian Worker* as an excellent family paper. It is now merged into the *Old Path Guide* a 48 colum weekly at $2 a year. Louisville, Ky. A good, sound religious temperance paper is one of the best, cheapest and most comfort yielding pieces of furniture you can have in your house. One of the best papers our Kentucky friends can order from their old home.

CAL. W. C. T. UNION.

"THE WOMEN OF AMERICA *vs.* THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC"

President, Mrs. D. P. Browne, Blake House, Oakland.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Mrs. G. S. Abbott, Oakland.
Mrs. John McNear, Petaluma.
Mrs. M. A. Nash, Santa Rosa.
Mrs. W. R. Spencer, Grass Valley
Miss W. Bell, San Jose.
Miss Sarah P. Morrison, San Jose.
Mrs. J. B. Hill, Alameda.
Secretary, Mrs. Mary E. Congdon, 314 Sutter St. S. F.
Assistant Secretary, Miss M. J. Havens, Blake House, Oakland.
Treasurer, Mrs. J. G. Wickersham, Petaluma.

THE PRIZES.

Mrs. Congdon writes: "One effect of the prize essay work is that in one of the High Schools the boys have all quit tobacco and the Principal writes we shall raise an annual fund for the purpose of prizes in this school on the temperance subject. Mrs. C. has received a letter from Pa. The National Union is raising a fund to offer prizes in all the normal schools of the U. S. of which there are 100. We should make a vigorous effort to introduce Dr. Richardson's Temperance Lesson Book into the schools."

Mrs. C. also alludes to a prize of another kind. Somebody there sent a $60 order to a S. F. temperance grocery advertized in the RESCUE and after paying freight figured up a saving of $35. A good many people when asked to subscribe $1.25 for the RESCUE to visit them 52 times a year say they cannot afford it; but it seems when it shows them how to save $35 on a bill of groceries they should be able to stand the $1.25 for themselves and get two or three of their neighbors to make a similar investment. If they dont the G. L. will begin to think some of these days of putting up the price of the paper to $5 or $10 a year; cant afford to have the readers make $35 on one week's advertizement and give them fifty copies for $1.25. There will be a danger of more gigantic corporations springing up.

TEMPERANCE CHROMO CARDS.

One by one we are supplying the wants of the work, tho many things are still lacking. We had long needed something to catch the eye of those not yet ready to read a tract nor even a leaflet, not so expensive as to be burdensome to the giver and yet too pretty to be thrown away by the recipient. It could contain a word in season for a variety of purposes, since,—

"A verse may find him who a sermon flies."

At last we have provided all these in the delicate and attractive chromo cards. Selecting the most suitable we place upon them the saving text, the pungent truth, the witty saying, the pleasing verse, and everybody finds something that he or she can use to good purpose. Here is lofty sentiment for the young, choice sayings for the children, comfort and encouragement for temperance workers, birthday mementoes and tokens of friendship. The cheaper kinds ranging from half a cent to five cents each are used in large quantities in Sunday schools and day schools. Those with animals (2 cents) are especially pleasing to the boys. There are ten varieties with fine mottoes. One picture of handsome horses drinking has this motto:—

"The mill, the engine, boat, and man
And beast (except the sot,)
Derive their strength and motive power
From water, cold or hot."

The floral cards (10 kinds at 2 cents each) are greater favorites with the girls. A cluster of primroses has this motto:—

"We are few, but we are right,
And we wage the holy fight,
Night and day, day and night."

At three cents each a lovely series of roses and forget-me-nots has some mottoes for boys and some for girls. The following is a specimen:

"Whenever you may be asked to drink,
Pause a moment my boy and think,—
Think of the wrecks on life's ocean tossed
Who answered 'yes,' without counting the cost."

A fine embossed series with a piquant verse on tobacco has proved very popular and so have (6) baskets of fruits and flowers (all at 3 cents) with appropriate mottoes.

At four cents is a dainty rhomboid card with a little fellow blowing soap bubbles and anti-tobacco motto. Others of the same shape and size have "birds and butterflies" who drink only water as do the boys and girls who are watching them. Another exquisite series of four cent floral cards bears the inscription,

"Dare to be a Daniel,
Dare to stand alone,
Dare to have a purpose firm,
Dare to make it known."

Some of these have gone from fair hands to strengthen the weak backs of legislators. There are other choice cards at this price as also at 5 cents and at 6 cents each. The prices are less by the dozen throughout. Those at 3 cents each are 30 cents a dozen, at 4 cents, 40 cents a dozen, at 5 cents, 50 cents a dozen, etc. Those wishing an assortment of a dozen at any one price can have them at the dozen price.

Beside these there are fifty varieties at 50 cents, 75 cents or $1.00 per 100. A set of specimens of these at 15 cents. The birthday cards come at 7, 8, 10, 12 or 15 cents each. There are embossed dogs heads, cabinet size, at 20 cents, and a beautiful floral "art card" still larger at 25 cents.

Send a small sum for specimens stating the purpose for which they are desired and ample response will be made.

Address, MISS JULIA COLMAN, 76 Bible House, New York.

BECAME CLEAN.

Tom Collins was an Irishman who came to America in 1863, went to the war and came back a drunkard like so many others. The story continues as told by Mrs. Helen E. Browne in the *N. T. Advocate:*

Their home was a sight to be seen. No carpets, chairs, tables, bedsteads could stay in it; he broke them to bits in his drunken fury, or pawned them for liquor. And the one room to which they were finally reduced was as bare of comfort as a barn or a dog-kennel; and, as a necessary consequence of his excesses, he lost his situation and became a wretched, drunken tramp.

But an angel of mercy passed that way in the person of a Christian woman. Looking for Sunday scholars, she fell in with this shattered home and wrecked man. Her sympathies were enlisted. She labored and prayed with the poor inebriate, while she helped the suffering wife and children, and was richly repaid when one day, as they knelt in prayer, Thomas declared: "It is enough; I will come to Jesus and be made whole." And the angels in heaven rejoiced over the repentant sinner.

From that morning the course of the household was upward. By degrees they crept back to comfort and plenty. Tears were exchanged for gladness, and the voice of prayer was heard where before vile and angry oaths had pierced the air. Mary, too, accepted the Savior, and husband and wife sang together the song of redeeming grace and undying love.

It was at the end of five years that we, who had just come to know the family, were invited up the four flights of stairs to the upper floor of a tenement-house to see what a "nice Christian home" they had. A small, comfortable suite of rooms they rented—a parlor, kitchen and two bed-rooms. The parlor, with its neat carpet and comfort-giving stove, furnished with a pretty set of furniture, an organ, curtains and pictures; the well-attired bed-rooms; and the kitchen, with its tea-table spread with the nicest of bread, fruit and cake, indicated taste and refinement, as well as abundant means.

"Do you see how comfortable we are!" asked the proud, happy, grateful man. "I want to show you how much further my ten dollars a week go than the forty I used to get; for every cent tells now in solid good. I am not as strong and able to work as I once was," he continued; "those years of drunkenness almost killed me. I can only earn as much in a month as I used to earn every week, and my little daughter here earns a little. But we have plenty for food and clothing and to keep up our housefurnishing. Mary and I reckoned the other evening how much the things round here were all worth, and we counted up more than five hundred dollars, and everything paid for. That's five hundred that once would have gone to the rum-seller. Now it is ours; and we like it," he said, with a shake of his head. "I haven't saved much for a rainy day yet, but I've begun. Let me tell you about it. You used to talk to us about giving up tobacco, and I resisted it. By the help of the Lord I had given up my whisky, but I thot there was no harm in tobacco. And I wouldn't go to the mission sometimes because they said so much about it. But one night, not long ago, I heard Tim Regan give his testimony. He said he'd give up his pipe, because he wanted to be all clean before the Lord; and I asked myself: 'Tom Collins,' says I, 'dont you want to be all clean before the Lord? Sure the Lord has done enough for you, and it's time now you were thinking about pleasing Him!' So when I came out I just pitched my tobacco over the fence, and the pipe I smashed when I got home. That week I put a dollar in the savings, the first I ever put in, in all my life, but it wasn't the last. A dollar, and more too, has gone in every week since, and I'm clean now. My bread and butter and coffee and meat taste ten times sweeter and better than they used to; and when I ask a blessing on our food as we sit down to the table, I thank the Lord that He's taken away the taste for bad things and more than made it up in the taste for the good things He gives. I tell you 'tis a grand exchange. I'm very happy. I'm not rich, and never expect to be, but the little I have goes a wonderful way. I wish poor folks like us knew how far a little, when God blesses it, will stretch, and the peace and comfort he sends along with it."

We echo the honest wish of this Christian man, who, with his ten dollars a week, is reaping joys which the riches of many wicked can never give.

OUR OBJECT LESSON.

Again the Hayes commission comes before you with this subject. The pictures, for which subscriptions have been received, have been sent out, and surely there was never so large an expression of delight from every one; there has scarcely been known one shadow of a disappointment. "Well worth waiting for," "much finer than we anticipated," "lovely," "beautiful," etc., etc., have been the words written. To-day comes a voice from Spain, "We are much pleased with it, and hope that its influence may be for good among the girls of our school, so that it may spread thru the land." John B. Gough, Mrs. Garfield, Dr. Merrick, Mrs. Senator Blair, and hundreds of others, have expressed their gratification with the picture, and the hope it may fill a glorious mission. This it will do when placed in every school-room in the land. If, in each city and town, one energetic, earnest woman will tell the children of this beautiful memorial, and tell them how easily they can raise money for it for their school-room, it will be done, and this lovely object lesson in total abstinence will ever give its monitions. In many places one child has taken it in hand and speedily and easily raised the money. Collection cards for securing the money in small sums, will be furnished on application to the Treasurer, Miss Esther Pugh, 54 Bible House, New York City. All subscriptions should be addressed to her, and she is prepared now to send the picture by return mail. We hope thousands will be called for, and that no school-room nor Sabbath-school, no W. C. T. U. room, nor Good Templar lodge will be considered furnished till this charming testimonial looks from its walls.—*Our Union.*

"MISS KIMBAL writes that she found the W. C. T. U. of Nebraska doing excellent work, and that the success of her meetings is, she feels, largely due to the efforts of the efficient and faithful State Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Jennie G. Ford, of Kearney—who arranged all her plans." It is to be hoped a similar report may go from California some of these days.

THE spirit of prohibition is abroad in the land and marching onward with gigantic strides. It is necessary that we should "rally 'round the flag" and fight our foes—dispute every inch of ground. On the soil of "bleeding Kansas" they have gained a victory which encourages them to strike again. East of us, west of us, the spirit of prohibition is at large—it is even in our midst, and what are they doing! whose trade will feel most the aggression of the fanatical monster?—*Anti-Prohibitionist.* If we are any judge of "whose trade will feel the fanatical monster," we would say that it would be the saloonatics who are sending our bright eyed boys to a drunkards hell. Sign the pledge and don the blue.—*Our Opinion.*

MORE INTOLERANT BIGOTRY.—The A. O. U. W. had a picnic recently at Modesto. A gentleman of the leag of Free-Dam was found selling lager beer near the stand. This being contrary to the rules of the Order he was obliged to leave, but he was disgusted with "an Order that deprives a man of his personal liberty." It is too bad; a new National constitutional Amendment should be made at once that would permit no abridgement of the personal liberty of any one who wants to peddle lager beer at a prayer meeting, campmeeting, Sunday-school, wedding, Methodist conference, Good Templar Lodge or Band of hope meeting. We are drifting fast into a despotism, when a lager beer cart cant be driven up alongside of a pulpit anywhere and any day.

"THE people have a mind to work." The people are ready to do more for reforms in government and in society than at any time in the past. Ministers of the gospel are finding a little time to think and talk on the great issue of the hour. Ministers who read the news of the day, as events transpire are keeping alive to the great demand for leaders in the new field. Churches, however since time began or since they began, are the slowest of all organizations to change any habit or custom. Some of the older churches have kept up customs that, to this scientific world, greatly need pruning and revision far more than the bible did.—*Neb. Liberator.*

G. W. Secretary's D'p'tm't.

GEORGE B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.

☞The office of the Grand Lodge is located in the Capital Savings Bank Building, entrance, No. 328 J street, up-stairs, over the southwest corner J and Fourth streets, Sacramento, where the Grand Worthy Secretary will be pleased to receive calls from the members of the Order during business hours.

☞This department is edited by the Grand Worthy Secretary, to whom all communications relating in any way to the business of the Grand Lodge, this department, or anything appearing hereunder, should be addressed.

☞The Grand Worthy Secretary's post office address is Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento, Cal.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES
ON SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE G. W. S.

Sold for the Benefit of the Grand Lodge

Constitutions, per hundred copies	$12 00
Constitutions per dozen	1 75
Glee Books, "Temperance Chimes" per dozen	4 00
Glee Books, per half doz	2 50
Glee Books, single copies	50
Receipts of Evening and Constitution Roll Book, per set	2 50
Chase's Digest, per copy	1 50
Officer's Roll Call etc., Book of	1 00
Pledge Cards, per hundred	1 00
Officers Cards, per set of four	1 00
Degree Ode Cards, per doz	1 00
Subordinate Ode Cards, per doz	50
Subordinate Ode Cards with music, per doz	1 50
Chase's Good of the Order, per copy	75

BLANK FORMS.

Clearance Cards. per dezen	3 00
Grand Lodge Returns, per dozen	1 00
W. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. F. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Bonds, per dozen	1 00
Forms for Charges, Trials, etc., per set of four	25
Forms for Incorporation of Lodges	Free

LODGE BOOKS

Propositions for Membership, Book of fifty	50
Notices of Election to Membership, book of fifty	50
Proposition Committee notices, book of fifty	50
D. G. W. C. T.'s Dispensations, book of fifty	50
Password Certificates, book of fifty	50
Delinquent (Dues) Notice. book of fifty	50
Warrants on W. T., book of fifty	50
W. F. S. Receipts, book of fifty	55
W. T. Receipts, book of fifty	50

LODGE FURNITURE.

In addition to the above, I will attend to orders for Impression Seals, Blank Books, Special Printing, Regalia or Lodge Furniture. This will be done as an accommodation to Lodges and not as a source of profit either to the Grand Lodge or myself; hence all orders filled will be sent per express by the dealers, with instructions to "collect on delivery," unless the money accompanies the order. Address—

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.,
Sacramento, California.

CASH RECEIVED.—The Grand Worthy Secretary acknowledges receipt of the following amounts of cash since last report. Proper personal receipts were also forwarded in each case:

GENERAL FUND.

Sheet Iron Lodge, 199	$13 00	Oakdale, 326	25 25
Mt Bolivar, 273	6 00	Golden Wreath, 327	4 25
Groveland, 135	1 00	Lilly, 330	8 00
Newville, 164	9 75	Knights Ferry, 335	12 25
Cambria, 445	16 75	Bear Mountain, 343	7 00
Stokes Valley, 479	6 50	Excelsior, 349	13 75
Mt Delight, 27	11 25	Enterprise, 356	23 00
Campo Seco, 105	7 50	Del Monte, 357	13 25
Woodbridge, 139	14 50	Sierra City, 359	12 00
Aerial, 144	5 25	Hope of Eureka, 360	11 75
Antelope, 145	9 50	Monroe, 368	16 25
Horicon, 146	5 00	Coulterville, 382	14 00
Booneville, 153	10 50	Perseverance, 387	13 75
Igo, 155	22 75	Wildflower, 390	6 50
Valley Ford, 156	7 25	Pacific, 392	22 50
San Leandro, 180	11 75	Valley View, 397	4 00
Georgiana, 188	8 50	Nelson, 402	10 25
Ocean Queen, 190	3 25	Azalea, 405	14 50
Fidelity, 194	10 25	Alamo, 415	9 50
Tehama, 198	8 00	Capay, 419	11 25
Cresco, 203	15 25	Paradise, 427	8 50
Oleta, 214	12 75	Gualala, 430	11 25
Taylor, 222	12 50	Faithful, 431	27 75
Plainsburg, 223	14 25	Granite, 451	13 75
Sutter Creek, 225	13 25	Merced, 459	35 25
Kernville, 237	22 00	Willow Spring, 461	14 50
Eden, 243	13 00	Madison, 463	18 50
Star of Cottonwood, 249	13 50	Dexter, 472	12 50
Bloomfield, 256	4 50	Lakeshore, 480	6 00
Sheridan, 260	8 75	Starlight, 482	6 50
Iron Clad, 267	10 00	Forest Home, 483	6 50
Fulton, 274	9 25	Elk Horn, 491	7 00
Mt'n Guard, 278	11 75	Burneyville, 503	14 25
Snelling, 279	10 50	Hornitos, 187	5 00
Dayton, 285	16 50	Table Mountain, 337	5 75
Carbondale, 288	21 25	Mokelumne, 348	10 25
Jamestown, 294	8 25	Los Alamos, 436	11 00
Live Oak, 297	6 75	Lone Oak, 394	8 50
Donner Lake, 304	21 75	Kern Island, 465	5 75
Chrysopolis, 310	36 00	Mazeppa, 475	10 25
Rocklin, 313	11 25	Old River, 500	1 75
Farmington, 323	9 75		

ORPHANS' HOME FUND.

Cresco, 203	5 10	Valley, 293	40 50

CHARTER FEE FUND.

Hiawatha Degree Temple, 16	5 00

HOME FOR ORPHANS RECEIPTS.—Dr. I. S. Halsey G. W. T. and Treasurer of the Boards of Trustees and Lady Managers of the Good Templars Home for Orphans, acknowledges receipt of the following amounts for Home account during the month of May:

Support..Mrs Elliott	10 00	T Deneen	13 50
Isabell Eden	10 00	Hattie Day	12 00
J H Neely	24 00	A Dillman	50 00
Merced Co	54 00	C W Miller	15 00
Mrs S Eyett	20 00		
Mrs Ray	14 00	Total	$388 50
E B McKinney	27 00		
F M Dickinson	8 00	Donation...J Topley	10 00
Brooklyn Lodge I O O F	15 00	Miscellaneous. Farm ac't	73 39
Pablo Moran	50 00	Vallejo B of E	70 00
E B McKinney	36 00		
Merced L. I O O F	30 00	Total	$153 39
Total receipts on all accounts			$541 89

PACKAGES MAILED.—The following packages have been mailed during the past week from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office:

1–J R Enslor, Benicia	3–J Compton, Half Moon Bay
3–W D Pinney, Carpinteria	2–M A Leavitt, Mokelume Hill
1–J P James, Groveland	1–Mrs H Nelson, Merced Falls
2–E L Moore, Stockton	2–N E Hughss, Dunnigans
1–W H Gilmore, San Jose	1–J B Farley, Santa Clara
1–F Rednall, Redding	1–W Cathey, Mariposa
2–J R Birks, Meridian	1–C M Drake, Santa Paula
2–G O Allen, Sebastopol	1–Minnie Blower, Plymouth
2–J G Crowden, Trinidad	2–J E Yancy, Bakersfield
1–F B Crouch, Calistoga	1–Rev H Neat, Sonora
1–G Norton, Stockton	1–F L Morrow, Sutter Creek
1–J P Massen, Little River	1–J L Mansfield, Wyandotte
1–Allie Thompson, Woodb'ge	1–F M Trayler, French Camp
1–F F VanVlear, Lodi	1–D Gilchrist, Amador City
2–F H Bowley, Iowa Hill	1–W B Depeu, Newark
1–Linda Cripp, Elmira	1–O V Wallace, Smiths River
4–Mrs O D Dyke, Farmington	1–W P Rich, Arbuckle
1–W Douglass, Truckee	1–C Howard, Paradise
1–O N Parsons, Olympo	1–G E Isaacs, Merced
1–W M Crane, Brownsville	1–Sadie Price, Plainsburg
1–O A Daman, Compton	1–C L Clou, Rocklin
1–T Clarke, Grangeville	1–J H Gilmore, El Dorado
1–H D Woodward, Townsend	1–J A McMillan, Plano

PER EXPRESS.

1–W B Scott, Red Bluff	1–W H Finchley, Graniteville
1–J H Murphy, Blacks Stat'n	

Returns Received.—During the past week the following Lodges have filed Grand Lodge returns with the G. W. S. and their receipt is acknowledged: Nos. 173, 199, 225, 273, 304, 337, 348, 391, 397, 436, 472, 495.

D. G. W. C. T. s COMMISSIONED.—The following commissions have been issued and forwarded from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office during the past week:

LODGE DEPUTIES.

K C Hatch for No 193, Oakland
A L Taylor for No 238, Westminster
T H Townsend for No 332. Townsend

HOME AGAIN.—After an extended absence in attendance upon the R. W. G. L. which recently met in the city of Charleston, S. C., the G. W. S. returned to his post and resumed his labors at the desk on the morning of the 6th. Thanks to the efficiency of Bro. J. E Tade, who was left in charge of the G. W. S. office, no interest of the Order was permitted to suffer during the absence of the principal, every order for supplies being promptly filled and every want properly attended to as far as possible. During the four weeks, returns were received from three hundred lodges, and remittances contained in 117 postal orders, 73 express packages and 34 drafts aggregated over $3,000.

RECEPTION TO THE R. W. G. T.—The lodge room of Siloam Lodge, No. 2, of Sacramento, reflected a lustrous scene on last Saturday evening, brilliantly lighted as it was, handsomely decorated with flowers and vines such as only the Capital city can produce, and the seating capacity of the hall severely tested by the large company arrayed in the regalia of the Order. The occasion being in honor of the return to home and friends of the R. W. G. T. The address of welcome was made by Bro. the Rev. H. H. Rice, P. W. C. T., and was responded to by the R. W. G. T., who gave a sketch of the personnel ard proceedings of the recent R. W. G. L. session. The G. W. C. T., Judge Rob't Thompson, of San Francisco, graced the occasion with his presence and extended the greetings and congratulations of the Grand Lodge of California. At the conclusion of the exercises, refreshments were served in abundance. Taken as whole the affair was characterized by a heartiness and unanimity seldom equaled and never excelled.

PERSONALS.—During the past week the Grand L. office was visited by the following members of the Order: Rev. Will C. King, Grand Lecturer, who was on his way to Tehama Co. Bro. King is making a special effort as agent and canvasser for the RESCUE. It is hoped he will be cordially met in his new capacity and that he may be successful in building up a large circulation for our official organ .....Mrs. M. J. Mayhew, P. G. W. V. T., of Red Bluff Lodge, No. 192, who was returning home after having been in attendance at the monthly meeting of the Board of Lady Managers of the Good Templars Home for Orphans.....Judge Rob't Thompson, G. W. C. T., of San Francisco, who came up to be in attendance at Siloam Lodge on Saturday evening.....Henry Brink, W. C. T. of Victory Lodge, No. 123, Biggs, who visited Sacramento on a brief furlough to his old home and friends.....Brother Pendleton, W. C. T. of Greenwood Lodge, No. 450, El Dorado Co.

R. W. G. L., I. O. G. T.

The twenty-eighth annual session of the R. W. G. L. I. O. G. T., which recently closed its proceedings at Charleston S. C. where it convened May 22, was in every respect a successful and profitable meeting of that Supreme body. The attendance was unusually large and eminently representative. Great Britain which was to have been represented, sent word at the last moment, of the impossibility of their Reprentatives reaching Charleston in time. The Canadas, Ontario and Quebec, were fully represented as was also South Africa which sent the same genial Bro. Reuben Ayliff, who represented that jurisdiction in 1876. For the first time in the history of the R. W. G. L. the entire Pacific coast Grand Lodges were represented viz California, Oregon, Washington Territory and British Columbia and Nevada, and for the first time also, California noted a full delegation of four representatives present. Forty Grand Lodges were represented by one hundred and one representatives, past representatives and visitors, making an unusual array of the talent and strength of the Order in its Congressional chamber.

The sessions were held, as all are aware, in that quaint old city by the sea—Charleston, an attempted description of which would involve a chapter in its self. The people of Charleston represented by their Honorable Mayor and Common Council, extended a most courteous, cordial and hospitable welcome to the R. W. G. L., especially his honor Mayor Courtnay, who will be held in grateful remembrance for his many personal attentions, by all who were present at the 28th annual convocation of the R.W.G.L.

On the evening of Monday May 22d the eve of the R. W. G. L. sessions, a public reception was tendered to the R. W. G. L. by his Hon. the Mayor and Common Council of Charleston. The reception was held in the Academy of Music, which was furnished at the expense of the municipality as was also the band, which furnished excellent orchestral music thruout the evening. The large building was filled with the best citizens of Charleston who were present at the invitation of the Mayor to aid him in extending the hospitalities of the city.

Mayor Courtney presided and delivered the address of welcome which was appropriately responded to in behalf of the R. W. G. L. by the R. W. G. T. Following these, short addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. Eddy of Mass., Hon. S. D. Hastings of Wis. Rev. Geo. Hart of Penn. Bro, Reuben Ayliff of South Africa, W. H. Lambly of Quebec, John B. Finch of Nebraska and Col. J. J. Hickman of Mo. with an orchestral rendition between each address. The addresses were all unusually happy and well timed and if the pleased expressions of countenances and hearty and frequent applause of the vast audience may be taken as an index, the meeting was in every sense a successful one and justified the comment of the Rev. C. S. Vedder D. D. pastor of the Huguenot Church of Charleston, who gave the cabalistic letters of the Order the new rendition of the "Inimitable Order of Good Talkers."

Promptly at the hour of ten on Tuesday morning May 23d the R. W. G. L. was called to order in Masonic Hall, with representations present from the following Grand Lodges viz: Alabama, California, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Maryland dual, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hamphsire, New York, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Ontario (Canada), Pennsylvania, Quebec (Canada), Rhode Island, South Africa, Vermont. Tennessee, South Carolina, Virginia, Washington Territory and British Columbia, West Virginia and Wisconsin. It was resolved to have three daily sessions, morning, afternoon and night, speeches were limited as to time and frequency and the R. W. G. L. proceeded with its work in a manner at once refreshing and vigorous.

The reports of the officers were full and suggestive and received careful attention at the hands of the body. For a while it seemed as though the body would really rend its shell of conservatism, adopt some of the advanced ideas suggested by its officers and bring the work of the Order up to a higher standard. The enthusiasm was good but the necessary courage, after all, lacking; hence in one particular at least, becoming alarmed at having placed itself in a position to do something besides "resolute and talk," it ungracefully receded. Like the proverbial bovine which gave the handsome measure of the lacteal fluid and then kicked over the aforesaid measure, after having laved its hoof therein, thereby discounting its laudable effort in either case, so the R. W. G. L. after meeting the issue fairly and levying an assessment of *one cent* per member, to free itself from the incubus of debt, which has been bowing it down and preventing consistent and aggressive work on its part, repealed the enactment upon a constitutional question being raised, but failed to re-enact the same in a constitutional manner when subsequently the way was opened therefor.

This means another year of crippled finance and inactivity on the part of the R. W. G. L. and but one year more for the way is clear and the defeated measure will surely be enacted next year.

A decidedly advance measure was the levying of a special tax of one-half cent per capita, the fund so raised to be used exclusively in missionary or propagation work. This fund will scarcely be available, because not accumulated, until next year. But when it does come, with a lifting of the debt, the printing and circulating of temperance literature, the employment of able lecturers, honest and hearty work in the juvenile work, then look out for a regular boom in the grand old Order of the I. O. G. T. The dawning of this day, now seemingly so close at hand, has been so anxiously looked for, that all will await its coming with anxiety, meanwhile working with the means at command to the fullest capacity, so as to be in good practice to observe the command which it now appears will surely come next year, for a general advance all along the line.

It was decided to print in pamphlet form, and to sell to Grand Lodges at cost, two addresses recently delivered in Illinois by that talented brother who ranks all others in this country in point of ability and the manner of handling the subject of a temperance address—John B. Finch, of Nebraska. It is hoped this may be taken as the commencement of the publication of literature of this kind under the auspices of the R. W. G. L. California will order from ten to twenty thousand of these addresses doubtless, as an endorsement of the course pursued by the parent body.

The Literature Committee of the R. W. G. L. was made a permanent committee, Bro. John B. Finch being continued as Chairman thereof, and the provision for the annual dime collection continued, in the hope that all jurisdictions will hereafter join heartily in the movement and furnish the committee with the wherewith to effectively prosecute its labors.

The prohibition contest now being waged in Iowa received solicitous attention and aid was promised, but a resolution to appropriate $500 in aid of the work in that State was defeated for the very good reason that the money was not and would not, under the present financial system, be in the Treasury to appropriate to this or any other forward movement. The literature now standing to the credit of the R. W. G. L. Literature Committee, amounting in value to some $275 was ordered sent to Iowa for use in the campaign in that State, the Secretary of the N. T. S. & P. H. generously offering to *double* the amount when sending.

The matter of the indefinite extension of a clearance card, so as to make it without limitation was a matter of serious consideration. Years ago the executive Committee of California petitioned that the limitation to one year, of a clearance card be abolished, likewise the initiation of persons who were former members of the Order, likewise the universal adaptation of the effective card system etc. Year after year these matters have been persistently pressed and one by one they have been adopted ending in the final adoption of the last and important matter of doing away with the limitation of a clearance card so that from date a clearance card is valid and in force for all time or until deposited or revoked by the lodge issuing it. "Except in case of the surrender or revocation of the charter of such lodge. In such case the member holding such clearance card shall be subject to discipline by the authorities of the Grand Lodge of the State or country in which such subordinate Lodge is located."

A new and important committee was raised on "Woman's Work" to consider the whole range of woman's influence and work within the Order, with such helps and suggestions as experience may dictate. The task of considering the subject and presenting conclusions was committed to the hands of Sisters Hooper of Ills; Buell of Conn; Westover of N. H.; Finch of Neb., and Simonds of Or. A full and comprehensive report may confidently be expected.

(To be continued.)

G. W. C. T. Department.

R. THOMPSON, G. W. C. T.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

When has the W. C. T. the right to cast the vote in case of a tie? Only in the ordinary business of the lodge, when he had no right to otherwise vote on the question. When the vote is by ballot he has the same right as others to vote; hence cannot cast a second ballot in case of tie.

What action is to be taken where a member clear on the books, and against whom no charges can be preferred, announcing his intentions in open lodge to dissolve all connection with the Order and requesting that his name be erased from the roll? Simply an order given by the W. C. T. to the W. F. S. to erase the name from the roll.

Can a member who has violated Art. II. be re-obligated in a lodge to which he does not belong? Yes, on the request of his own lodge.

Can a member suspended for over four months for non-payment of dues, be re-instated without a vote of the lodge? No. (See Sec. 17 of Art. XII Con. Sub.)

Should the W. M. examine the W. V. T. and guards at the opening of the Lodge? No. The guards have been examined already and reported as correct and the W. V. T. is presumed to be entitled to remain.

Can a man whose wife in her own right, owns and rents a building for a liquor saloon, join the Order? Yes.

Does the Good Templars' obligation prohibit the use of fermented wine at the communion table? No.

Should the by laws be sent to the Executive for approval, when the amendment consists in changing the night of meeting only? Yes.

What are the objects of cards? The traveling card is used for visiting lodges outside of this jurisdiction and the withdrawal card to change membership from one lodge to another and thereby retain all honors possessed.

Has a lodge the power to require the payment of the initiation fee in advance? Yes.

Has a lodge by unanimous vote, without dispensation, the power to propose, elect and initiate a candidate at the same meeting? No.

Have the members the right to pass out of and into the lodge room at pleasure during recess? They have.

Is there any such a thing as electing a P. W. C. T.? There is not.

Can a member of one lodge join another before he severs his connection with the lodge to which he belongs? No. No one can be a member of two lodges at the same time.

Is there any extra fee for initiation of females by dispensation? No; unless the lodge has specially provided for one by their By Laws.

Is any power taken from the subordinate lodge as to degrees by the formation of a Degree Temple? None whatever—the Degree Temple is formed merely as a matter of convenience in conferring degrees.

Is there any provision for the change of trial from the accused member's lodge to some other lodge of our Order? No.

R. THOMPSON, G. W. C. T.

Lecturers' Reports.

The Grand Lecturers employed by the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T., of Cal., are as follows:

Mrs. E. P. Stevens, Prof. Wm. Crowhurst, Col. C. N. Goulding, Elder J. W. Webb, Hugh R. Hughes, and Rev. W. C. King.

C. N. GOULDING.

I arrived in Eureka Thursday June 1st and had the pleasure of visiting Humboldt Lodge (at a called meeting) that evening and thus forming the acquaintance of the members, and make my arrangements for work in the county. Bro. W. F. Brown D. Dpty. having left for Oregon with the assistance of Bro. W. T. Bonstell I arranged the route as published.

On the 2nd went to Arcata (12) miles and lectured to a large audience in the M. E. Church, on the 3d returned here and same evening returned to Arcata in company with 43 members of Humboldt Lodge who were paying a visit to North Star Lodge at Arcata. Left Arcata 11 P. M. rode two miles to the end of the wharf (in cars) where we had left the "Tug Boat" and was there informed by the captain that the boat would not leave until daylight, (owing to a dense fog that prevailed) how that night was passed on that wharf waiting and watching, will not soon be forgotten by those who participated, daylight came at last, and at 5 A. M. we landed on the wharf at Eureka, satisfied "that the best laid schemes of men and mice often gang awa."

It had been arranged by the clergyman to hold a union meeting on Sunday evening (the 4th) and Russ Hall one of the largest in the city was engaged for that purpose, and will only say that the hall was literally packed on the 4, 5. and 6th, and I done the best I could for the cause.

Eureka is cursed with 23 saloons and political influence enough to controll *all municipal matters* the result need not be told, as one of the beneficial results of the meetings a petition is now in circulation, and has received the signatures of many of the business men, asking for an enforcement of the law in all particulars, as regards these saloons. On the 7th, went to Trinidad (28 miles up the coast) lectured in the Good Templars hall to an audience of 150, obtained additional names for membership. The lodge here propose to hold on, they own their own building and furniture and while not advancing are holding their own."

On the 8th returned here giving up my appointment for the 8th, as I needed the rest. thus far in Humboldt county the work has been successful, I trust it may continue so.

Eureka, H. B., June 9, 1882.

LECTURERS APPOINTMENTS.

HUGH R. HUGHES.

ELDORADO CO.		AMADOR CO.	
Georgetown	16	Mt Aukum	24
Bear Creek	17	Shenandoah Valley	25
Spanish Flat, 2 P M.	18	Oleta	26
Garden Valley, 8 P M.	18	Plymouth	27
Kelsey	19, 20	Drytown	28
Placerville	21	Quartz Mountain	29
Pleasant Valley	22	Pine Grove	30
Grizzly Flat	23	Volcano	July 1

COL. C. N. GOULDING.

HUMBOLDT CO.		Bridgeville	24
Petrolia	16	Garberville	25
Ferndale	17, 18	MENDOCINO CO.	
Springville	19	Willitts	27
Rohnerville	20, 21	Ukiah	28, 29
Hydesville	22		

WM. CROWHURST.

Grass Valley	16, 17, 18	Nevada City	23, 24, 25
Little York	19	Indian Spa	27, 28
You Bet	20, 21	Rough and Ready	29, 30
Quaker Hill	22	Smartsville	July 1, 2

REV. W. C. KING

Red Bluff	15, 16	Elkhorn	23
Henleyville	17, 18	Riceville or Olimpo	24, 25
Nevada Bottoms	21	Tehama	26
Paradise	22		

DISTRICT LODGES TO MEET.

SUTTER and YUBA D L meets at North Butte, Friday, June 23d, at 10 A. M.

MONTEREY D L meets at Watsonville, Juue 28th.

SANTA CLARA D L meets at Champion Hall, San Jose, June 23d at 2 P. M., and Saturday the 24th.

GRAND LODGE OF W. T. AND B. C.

The G. L. of W. T. and B. C. will meet at Goldendale on Friday June 30th, 1882, at 10 o'clock A. M. On account of a fire having destroyed all the copies of the last proceedings, representatives and members are requested to bring copies with them. Half fare rates of travel have been applied for to the different transportation Cos. Hoping that there will be a large number in attendance, I am fraternally, JOS. CHILBERG, G. W. S., W. T. and B. C.

Olympia, W. T., May 29, 1882.

OPEN LODGES AND PUBLIC MEETINGS.

For distribution at public meetings or once a month the RESCUE will be sent to one address at $2.00 per 100, and in packages of 20 to 50 will be sent once a month for a year for 24 cents per copy or $4.80 for 20 copies a year. At this rate there is no paper published anywhere that is cheaper. It is suggested that lodges try this method of introducing temperance literature but the best plan is to get a weekly paper into the family by the year. Orders for lots of 50 or 100 should come a week in advance.

Juvenile Department.

BAND OF HOPE WORK.



The Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., of California, offers to furnish, free of charge, to Sunday-schools, or other juvenile organizations desiring to adopt them for use, in this jurisdiction, the newly revised Band of Hope rituals together with the ritual badges. The ritual comprises a pamphlet of 48 pages. The badges are of German silver, with a safety pin upon the back. Sample copies of the rituals and badge, or quantities for actual use, will be furnished on application to the Superintendent of Juvenile Work, Mrs. M. E. Richardson, Murphys, Calaveras Co., Cal.

TALKS WITH THE YOUNG FOLKS.

THE MODESTO "HERALD."

The *Herald* deserves credit and that kind of appreciation which finds expression in its subscription list—for being in every respect a worthy and exemplary journal, and particularly for its Band of Hope Temperance Column which is so admirably filled by Bro. J. J. Porter, who has been the Moses and Aaron of the Band all along, but who says nothing about that.

Friend Wagstaff too, the proprietor, is of old a friend of temperance and made the Yolo *Mail* a power in Local Option times. As a sample of Bro. Porter's temperance department, that of last week is given almost entire:

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE.

As the Stanislaus District Lodge, I. O. G. T., will meet on Saturday next, a few suggestions in relation to the needs of the hour may not be out of place at this time.

Many members of the Order complain that the District Lodge is only a burden of expense upon the Subordinate Lodges, without the return of any good results. And this is undoubtedly true in some instances, as where the District embraces a large scope of territory, including several counties, rendering efficient work impracticable with the limited means at its disposal; and also in cases where District Lodges and their subordinates insist upon using the notorious Cheap John tactics.

The former example does not apply to this District, as it embraces only the County of Stanislaus, and it remains for the members of that body to determine whether they deserve the reputation of being "penny-wise and pound-foolish" temperance peddlers, or generous, open-hearted advocates, who never recognize defeat, but who earnestly and faithfully labor with their hands as well as with their tongues, for the salvation of their fellow beings from the great evil of intemperance.

It will be utterly impossible for the District Lodge to carry out the objects for which it was instituted unless a liberal financial support is rendered by the Subordinate Lodges. A ten cent capita tax per quarter is little enough to carry on the work in a proper manner thruout the District. This amount would enable the District Deputy to spend a portion of his time in visiting and strengthening weak Lodges, which under the Cheap John policy would soon cease to exist, as it would be almost impossible for them to receive any assistance outside of their own scanty resources. A system of visitation among the lodges should be planned out in detail and adopted—one which will not only be adopted but carried out by every lodge in the District at least once in each quarter. This will give the members encouragement to prosecute the work and an opportunity to exchange views and take united action upon any important subject that might arise between the meetings of the District Lodge. The subject of open lodge meetings should be seriously considered, and their importance strongly urged upon the delegates. And in this connection we suggest that a liberal distribution of temperance literature be made at such public meetings. We might just as sensibly undertake to carry on our public schools without text books as to endeavor to carry on the temperance work and educate the masses and mould public sentiment without the free use of sound temperance literature. The RESCUE, which is the organ of the Grand Lodge of California, is as staunch an advocate of our cause as is published in this country or elsewhere, and it will be furnished in packages of twenty or more for a mere fraction of the cost of publication. Also, the Vice Templars should be reminded that they fail to fulfil the duties of their office when they neglect to make a thorough canvass for subscribers to that valuable educator of public opinion once during their term of office.

But the most important work to be attended to is the organization and maintenance of Bands of Hope thruout the county. Every school district should have its Band of Hope, and the District Lodge should supply them, for the first quarter with a full supply of Cook's publications for the temperance education of the children. This is one of the best methods for the distribution of temperance literature and temperance doctrines among the people. And in order to carry out this branch of the work systematically, a District Superintendent of Juvenile Work should be elected by the Lodge, and his powers and duties clearly defined, so that he may go forth unhampered to prosecute the work in the most thoro manner thruout his jurisdiction. He should be a person who has the time to devote to it, and judgment enough to make good use of it. The Bands of Hope are never-failing sources of augmentation to the Lodges, as may be seen by the relative positions of the Lodge and Band here in Modesto, where 150 to 200 members of both organizations are weekly mingled together in their meetings discussing and forwarding the great cause of temperance.

"Save the pennies and the dollars will take care of themselves," is a good old adage, which with a little change might be appropriately applied to the temperance work: Save the children and the adults will take care of themselves: or, save the Bands of Hope and the Lodges will take care of themselves. They will not resemble a stagnant pool of water without any source of life or vitality, struggling to sink away out of sight of its own uselessness, as too many of our Lodges do to-day.

Lodges can never be built up and sustained by the inebriates who enter their doors, for their strong appetites will prevent it, if unaided by more solid material; and there is not interest enough shown by the sober people of some localities to carry on the work to any advantage; to them the work is too tiresome after a few weeks of desperate effort; it is too expensive; it takes too much of their valuable time. Therefore those who are really in earnest and mean business should devote their time, energies and means to the raising up of men and women who will not weary and faint under the immense burden of their own shadows when they undertake to do any work for God or their fellow men.

OUR ANNIVERSARY.

To-day, June 1st, is the third anniversary of the organization of Morning Star Band of Hope, and it is exceedingly gratifying to those who have been interested in it from the beginning to know that notwithstanding the many discouragements thrown in its way, even by professing temperance men and women, it never was in a more prosperous condition than at the present time. Its future never presented a brighter picture than it does to-day.

Some of the boys and girls who have grown up in it are now taking the management of it into their own hands, and from the interest and energy manifested by them in the work, we have strong hopes that they will succeed in making it a self-sustaining, permanent and useful nursery for the cultivation of temperance and morality in the hearts and minds of the children of this community. The first year of its existence was one continued struggle to sustain life, and with three or four exceptions it was wholly ignored or neglected by the community at large. But by the persistent efforts of those few individuals, and the faithfulness of the children themselves, it gradually made its presence felt, and continued to increase in numbers and influence until it is to-day recognized by our most prominent citizens as the leading temperance society of the San Joaquin Valley. It is the only society of any kind, that was ever organized in Modesto in which the interest and enthusiasm was kept constantly on the increase for so long a period of time. During the first year its average attendance was about forty; the second year about ninety; and the third year one hundred and forty-three.

The Band enters upon its fourth year better equipped than ever before to prosecute the work for which it was instituted. It is well supplied with temperance literature and all the requisites to educate the children, together with an efficient corps of teachers, consisting of the young men and women members of the "Band of Hope Club," and who represent the life, the light and the strength of the temperance element in this locality, and many of whom have grown up in the Band of Hope, and whose interest in its prosperity has become part and parcel of their being.

Once during the period of its existence has the grim Reaper entered its fold and carried away one of its most beloved members. Mrs. J. L. Armstrong, its first Superintendent, departed to receive her reward in the New Jerusalem, on the 30th of March, 1882, honored and beloved and mourned by all who knew her.

The children of this Band are the handsomest, the cleanest, the healthiest, the smartest, neatest, and best in every respect that Modesto, or any other place, can produce; and it remains for their parents to determine by their actions whether they shall remain so, or be transformed into loathsome gutter-snipes by the rum-fiend into whose hands they have surrendered the government of the county.

U. K. BAND OF HOPE UNION.

There is frequently a page or two of the English temperance papers devoted to reports of the Band of Hope meetings and doings; and they are glorious reports. On May 10 there was a grand anniversary of the union named above, at Exeter Hall and it must have been very enjoyable for the most earnest "*devotees*" were there from 8 A. M. to 11 P. M.

The proceedings began with a magnificent breakfast in the lower room of Ex. Hall and that would seem to be an excellent plan of opening a Band of Hope day's services. A trained choir of 500 senior members of the Band of Hope were in attendance and rendered the choicest music.

A member of Parliament was to preside but being called away Mr. W. J. Armitage was called to the chair. He said among other good things, he had been in this work 25 years, he thot no man could be better employed than in the Band of Hope work. Drink was entirely banished for years past from his house, because all the household, even servants and children were tetotalers, which he believed was the proper way to bring up a family." The next speech is a very interesting one and is given entire.

"The Rev. Sampson Weaver (Wesleyan Methodist Temperance Committee) said, if he remembered rightly, it was in Leeds, in the year 1847, that the first Band of Hope was formed. As to Methodism he felt justified in saying that all the branches of the Methodist Temperance Church were resolutely resolved to rescue their own children, and as far as they could the children of others from the curse of drink. Almost every school had become a temperance hall; almost every Sunday-school had become a Band of Hope committee, and well-nigh every minister a temperance advocate; and the people had heard this trumpet-call of duty, and scores of thousands had echoed, 'We are ready—lead us on.' Every member of the Salvation Army was a total abstainer, and all the 'little soldiers' were the same. Speaking of the Primitive Methodist Church, they had enrolled 50,000 juvenile members in their Temperance Union. The Methodist Free Church did not give general statistics, and yet they had formed a Connexional Temperance Union, and for many years past had been laboring with all their might in this department. The Bible Christians had at least 12,000 children enrolled, and the Methodist New Connexion, the first church in this country, he believed, to organize Bands of Hope, had about 18,000 children, and others were operating in the same direction that didn't give a report. The Wesleyan Methodists first organized in the year 1877, and gathered in a plentiful crop—thanks to the seed sown by early workers. In their report on Bands of Hope, 202,000 children were given as members, and there were in connection with their 144 senior members' societies, over 9,000 members. Altogether, the Wesleyan Methodist Body had 211,000 children gathered into their Bands of Hope. Taking the various branches of the Methodist Church together, he was quite certain that there could not be less than half a million children now being trained in temperance. Many children had grown up and taken their places as temperance workers in various organizations in the country. Many who forgot their pledge later in life were yet leavened with temperance truth, and were thus ready to respond to such a movement as that of the Blue Ribbon Army. This movement in the Methodist Church had raised such men as J. H. Raper, T. H. Barker, Alderman Barlow, Alderman Charleton, and Wm. Hoyle, and his hearers would see from these specimens of the grapes of Eschol—(laughter)—that it was a goodly land. His own branch of the Church added 25,000 members in the past year, and he had no doubt a similar increase would be reported this year."

Mr. Robert Rae, (President of the Nat. Tem. Leag) in his speech called attention to the matter of teaching temperance in the public schools, saying that many intelligent people were observing that altho a large number of children were brot up in the habit of total abstinence, they had not been instructed in the reasons why they should abstain and many of them believing beer and wine to be harmless got into drinking habits. If we wish the chil-

dren to be permanent abstainers we must teach them in the day schools why they should let these drinks alone. * * *

Mr. F. Sherlock (Ch. of Eng. delegate) made a plea for temperance literature. He referred to the report of a society, "that had expended $52.55 on teas and 60 cents for temperance literature. There ot to be a temperance book-stall at every meeting and children should be told off to distribute tracts and every Band should have a circulating library (David C. Cook has made that easy in America.) He venerated the old pioneers of temperance who were eminently tract distributors.

Then Major Lawrence, a veteran of the British Army, was there too and said "Drink was one of the greatest obstacles to Christian missions. Had been in India 20 years and an abstainer 9 years. In one battery he had lost one Sergeant and two were disgraced all thru drink; but things are now improving; Mr. Gelson Gregson is doing a mighty work in the Army and 18,000 to 20,000 men are abstainers. He denied that India had an unhealthy climate. It was Bass' ale to which the diseases of India were mostly due. England's rum kills more than India's sun. Many educated and intelligent natives are learning to drink rather freely."

Capt. Scriven of the training ship *Shaftesbury* was there too. The temperance lesson book is used on board and doing good service. He (the Capt.) was the first man to sign the temperance roll four years ago and four other officers are abstainers. About 600 boys had passed thru the ship since the Band was formed; 300 have gone to sea and he is constantly receiving letters from them; at least 6 of 10 tell him they are true to their pledge. He has a temperance evening every week on board, and a temperance sermon once a quarter.

The Rev. Dawson Burns made a pleasing and cheering address; said it was the sufferings of children that largely led to the formation of the temperance Alliance in England and the first total abstinence societies in England and Scotland were of young people.

Mr. Robertson of the Highland temp leag, said he is the first Gaelic lecturer on temperance. He had pledged 5,000 Highlanders last year and had received much sympathy from the ministers. The children were his best helpers; in one parish in the Isle of Skye, the children got up a meeting in which the minister, ruling elder and every one present signed the pledge.

Now that is certainly good news for the readers of the RESCUE. That seemed to be the end, but it turns out to be only the end of the forenoon session. There was an afternoon and an evening session too. Lots of grand men made grand speeches there. But there is no more room now till next week. Can't we get up something in California to beat that? certainly, some of these days we will.

LET US TAKE SOMETHING.

That is one of the commonest and silliest expressions in the world, and it is generally followed by the most sublimely silly acts by the parties concerned. Your friend used to find this a frequent annoyance among strangers or new acquaintances in various seaports of this world. His answer was frequently a proposal to give a dollar apiece to some charitable institution or to some case of destitution that was always in sight or close at hand; but that was never accepted, not even when it was modified down to giving a quarter apiece to the little boys in the street or to have our boots blacked six times right along, each at the expense of the other. No, but they would have taken six drinks right along in that way.

That used to be a favorite proposition of mine put this way when asked to go and take something: "Now let us call the first boot-black we see and he shall black our boots at your expense and then he shall do it again at mine. And then I'll say, 'Come, Johnny, we haven't met for a long time now, lets have another black,' and by the time we get thru, our friend Harry Johnson will come along, here he is now, and we will say, 'How are you old fellow, what ship, where are you from?' and so on. 'Well, Harry, we are right glad to see you; come have a black with us; "lets take something." Here, sonny, give us another black all round.' And then Harry will feel good, and before we part he will insist on having a first-class shine all round at his expense, and about then Steve Martin, my old shipmate, will perhaps drop along and we will have another shine with—'Stop, stop, that would be nonsense,' the man who wanted to take something would say, 'people would think us *crazy*.' Why, we should only spend our money for a thing that dont hurt us a particle and our money is going to help a poor boy perhaps to support his mother and sisters; it wont hurt us at all to get our boots shined six times apiece; but if we get drink for our money three or four times, it will do us no good and it will help a bad business to prosper and then people could call us *crazy* with good reason. Come, lets go and get shined and try how much better it is."

But no, they would not go, not one of them, never. They would laugh boistereusly over it and say it was true, and it was the funniest thing they ever ran against, and they would tell their friends about it, and they would laugh heartily over it too, and then they would not go out and take something from the honest bootblack, but they would take it at the bar of the man that sold blasphemy and blear eyes and broken noses. That was acting crazy.

ONLY A WOMAN DRUNK!

Only a woman drunk!
What of that? 'Tis a common sight;
Fifteen thousand a year of these.
Forty-one locked up each night,
Our civilised Christian London sees.
One taken, while nine in like plight
Sot on, or reel home at their ease.

Only a woman drunk!
But look at the children there,
Trooping behind with callous glee,
Mocking her curses which shrill through the air—
An object-lesson in paganry.
Free school of morals, a prospect fair
When wives and mothers these children be.

Only a woman drunk!
Why not? for a mother's "nourishing" stout,
And the sip of gin for a childish treat,
And the social glass of the "Sunday out,"
And the "drop together" when neighbors meet
In the course of nature will bring it about
That the innocent child grows the drab of the street.

Only a woman drunk!
Did the parents give precept alone?
Was the teacher cruelly dumb,
And gave for the bread of example a stone?
Was the right hand of sisterhood numb?
Did respectable friends merely utter a groan,
And always say "Go," never "Come?"

Only a woman drunk!
But somebody's sister, I think,—
And I had the sweetest of all
Till she married a rascal who taught her to drink—
Then strife—a divorce—deeper fall.—
But why am I drawn to this crowd? and yet shrink?—
Oh God! it is she—that thing whom they call
"Only a woman drunk!"

—*J. W. H., in the Echo.*

FALSEHOODS.

There is a certain class of newspapers that are always inventing or copying some funny story that tells an ingenious plot by which some miserable fraud or rascal cheated a victim; how boys cheated their father or school-master or how some fellow got goods from a store under false pretenses. But when these funny things cover up a cheat or a lie, their tendency is bad. Frauds and lies and dishonesties should never be spoken or written of without a serious protest against their wickedness, meanness and shamefulness. To speak of them as jokes or smart things is almost commending young folks to go and do likewise. And people are thus taught evil things which they would never have discovered themselves.

It is fashionable too to make up fancy lies of the wildest absurdity and attribute them to a Leadville man or a Bodie man or a Deadwood City man; where two or three men try who can lie the most and worst. There is no honest fun in a lie of any kind, and if one is so unfortunate as to hear what he thinks is a funny lie, the best thing he can do is to tell it to no one but strive to forget it. We should all be so much better and happier if we had never heard of a lie or a fraud or or a wrong of any kind, that the best thing we can do is to keep away from and discountenance and freeze out every thing of the kind.

NOTES FROM THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

Dear friends of the RESCUE. Here we are in a little nook among the hills, with the breath of old ocean wafted to us in health-giving gusts, and mountain and vale wearing the brightest, greenest dress, which we Californians appreciate so much, for we know that soon sombre russet will usurp the brilliant hues that now delight our eyes. Nature has indeed dealt kindly with this section of our coast. Inland new beauties rise in every varying aspect, with every mile traveled, and on the other hand the glorious Pacific in all its majesty and grandeur is spread out before our gaze.

On Sat. June 3rd, we reached Half Moon Bay and found the lodge assembled in a beautiful grove to celebrate its twentieth birthday. The Band of Hope marched to the platform singing a spirited song led by the voice of their efficient Supt., Mrs. Souther, and filled seats directly in front of the speakers' stand. The General Supt. was then introduced and addressed the Band of Hope and closed remarks with a song. After singing by Band, Sister Stevens delivered one of her ablest efforts which was interrupted with frequent applause and produced a profound impression on the audience. Another song by the band which showed that Sister Souther had spent much time in training them, was the closing exercise in the program. A meeting was held for the Band of Hope Sun. P. M. which resulted in 14 new members for the Band and the promise of others. Sat., Sun., and Mon. evenings Sister Stevens lectured to a large and enthusiastic audience. As the result of these efforts 19 members were initiated in Ocean Lodge, $16.50 contributed for Home and 16 subscribers for RESCUE.

Tues., the 6th, a meeting was held at San Gregorio resulting in 6 members for the lodge, 6 subscribers for RESCUE and a collection of $12. An excellent meeting, a very good audience for this place. There are some things in this world of ours that cannot be measured by their quantity, but by their quality. And so it is with these people. They are as good as gold. As unswerving in their devotion to the temperance cause as their hills, and as aggressive as old Ocean. More anon.

M. E. RICHARDSON.

San Gregorio, June 7, 1882.

"Only a glass of beer!" That is only one more dose of poison. The man who dies a drunkard is just as much a suicide as he who dies of opium or strychnine. One hundred thousand persons die thus from drink annually in these United States. If these died of strychnine or opium, think you that the traffic in these drug stores would not be prohibited? One thousand millions of the productive industry of this country is annually devoted to the sustenance of the "Liquor Traffic." This infamous traffic makes no return to industry for this sacrifice but an immense crop of vice, crime, want, misery, pauperism and death. Why then shall it not be prohibited? We ask the voice of the people to respond.—*Anvil.*

CAUTION.

RENEWALS FOR BAND OF HOPE SUPPLIES.

We desire to call your attention to the fact, that, while in ordering Sunday-school literature, one always orders for the then current quarter for "Band Supplies" it is difierent. No matter what time in the year a Band is organized, it is always expected to commence its lesson with the "first quarter," and for the following reasons:

The lessons for that quarter are upon the subject of starting Bands, and commence to teach temperance from the very first principles. Gradually, as the first, second and third quarters are reached, the scope of the lessons widens as the ability of the pupil to understand the subject develops. So on through each succeeding year. Therefore it is essential in ordering or renewing, to state definitely which quarter the supplies are for, otherwise there is liable to be great confusion. It is understood that these suggestions refer to the Band of Hope Teachers' and Scholars' Quarterlies, the "Red, White and Blue," and "Crystal Fountain"; the two last named being companions to the first named. We trust that we shall receive your renewal at the time of expiration each quarter, and that you will kindly assist us by keeping the above hints in mind.

DAVID C. COOK,
Manager Revolution Temp. Pub. House.

Knee Deep Offer.—We publish 18 monthly papers, same size as the PASTOR, each for a special class of readers or special kind of temperance work. We send any one for a year to any address for five cents. Thus a society can for a few dollars reach every family, or every individual in a town every month in a year with temperance matter. Nothing ever heard of to compare with it; hundreds of towns already trying it. Samples and full particulars, 10 cents.

5c. Popular Temperance Library.—For general distribution among the adult masses; $1 argumentative temperance books put up in neat form, paper covers, at 5c each, in lots of five or more.

No. 1 Drinks from Drugs.
No. 2 The Liquor Traffic and the Sober Citizen.
No. 3 The Liquor Traffic and Crime.
No. 4 Home Protection; a Lawyer's View of It.
Sample copy of each for 20 cents.

5c. Fireside Temperance Library.—52 choicest $1 to $1.50 temperance story books, suitable for libraries or general distribution. Selections of 5 or more at 5c. each.

Band of Hope Outfits.—The choicest lesson books, song books, weekly papers, library, badges, pledge rolls, pledge certificates, class records, and all so cheap that penny collections pay expenses. Sample of everything for 25c.

Many other goods; catalogue, etc., free.

THE TEMPERANCE REVOLUTION PUBLISHING HOUSE, 148 Madison St., Chicago.

The Rescue.

DEVOTED TO

Temperance, Current Literature, General News, and whatever may concern the public welfare.

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P. O. Box 1721,
San Francisco

OUR PRINCIPLES.—WE AIM FOR NOTHING SHORT OF A SWEEPING NATIONAL PROHIBITORY LAW ENDORSED BY EVERY STATE AND TERRITORY OF THE UNION, IN THE YEAR 1885, AND AS MUCH SOONER AS THE CHRISTIAN AND TEMPERANCE MEN AND GOOD CITIZENS OF THE COUNTRY MAY DESIRE TO ACCOMPLISH IT.

THE SHAFER-BABCOCK CONTROVERSY.

From one daily paper in six days.

THE SCHAFER SIDE.

Wednesday.—A woman abused, beaten, robbed and abandoned by a leag-anointed husband attempts suicide; a mother of 5 children too. (Good fun that for the leag).....A Frenchman shoots himself at a county infirmary.....Two San Francisco employees of the Leag of Free Dam arrested for robbing a miner of $70 in the leag Sunday school at 534 Jackson.....Five boys, graduates of the Leag, raided a butcher shop in this city.....A Michigan woman shoots her husband.....A man badly battered in a Leag resort where he had been enticed by two females.....A Mr. Dickey robbed of $100 by a female leager.

Thursday.—Six robbers plunder a bank in Mo. of $5,000.....A farmer in Illinois killed and burned and house robbed by Leag tramps..... Denis N., an escape from the leag chain-gang of Sacramento, recaptured in Oakland.....A man robbed of $150 in a Los Angeles leag resort and the graduate operator arrested.....Sullivan in Portland sentenced 5 years for manslauter.....Barn burned in Ukiah by a leag incendiary and one in Merced.....A young man shot a woman in a Leag decoy den in Sacramento; no motive assigned..... Two horse-stealers of the leag arrested in Merced .....Murderer sentenced for life in Yreka.

Friday.—Two pupils of the leag came from Shasta County to spend a few years at San Quentin..... At Rawlins, McCabe shot Callahan.....Post office robbed at Columbus, Ohio. $2,000 cash and 150 watches stolen.....Four counterfeiters arrested in Chicago.....Three divorces in San Francisco.....Two drinking miners in San Bernardino quarrel and one killed; the other shot but may recover.....Fire in Tucson supposed incendiary. Loss $15,000.....A suicide in Oakland.

Saturday.—Five divorces in San Francisco, and one more referred to another court. Seven of a jury of 12 are in favor of acquitting Troy the fratricide .....A 17 year old murderer hung by lynchers in Perham, Minn.....Mrs. Bridget Sullivan, a hard drinker in Oakland, beats her husband and children, sets fire to her house, thinks she is the Virgin Mary and is sent to the Napa rendezvous of the Leag's patrons .....Three Americans and a number of Mexicans killed in a fight in Texas .....man hanged at Brownsville, Texas.....nearly all the Leag gamblers arrested in Chicago discharged.....Dr. Shenck shot at and seriously wounded in Brooklyn N. Y..... Three girls on trial for robbery in S. F. .....A woman murdered at Los Gatos by a villain who had once been her husband.....Two young men poisoned by the Leag whisky quarrel in Stockton; one stabbed thru the heart.....In Napa there are 1117 and in Stockton 1097 insane patients, 2214 altogether; three fourths of them at least the workmanship of the Leag of Fiendom and supported there by the sober tax payers.....Jose Soto sentenced for life in San Jose for murder..... In a row a woman victim of the Leag stabbed by a male victim in the city prison.

Sunday paper.—In a row of 4 Italians in Nev. one was killed with an ax.....A drunkard arrested in London for violence who has been in in jail 25 years for drunken crimes..... A crazy candidate for Lt. Governor after a heavy carouse gets shut up ..... Landlord killing agents commencing business in Germany.....Jones the Middletown murderer condemned.....Robber at Nevada City gets 7 years at Folsom.....Murder trial at Merced.....A bakers wife in Chicago poisoned her 4 children and then herself.....Prize fight in New York.....Hotel clerk at Omaha shot by a drunken emigrant.....18 months in San Quentin for enticing a girl from her home with evil intention is what a poor Leag victim got in Solano county.

Monday.—A German whisky speculator in Albany committed suicide because a remittance was delayed .....A dog getting drunk in Indianapolis was run over and killed by a fire engine. Beer is corrupting even the dogs.....A little girl in Statesville, N. C., while her father was drunk took a dose of his whisky and that killed her.....A sailor of the *Jeannette*, applies to Stockton jail for shelter; skinned by the leag.....Unnatural crime in Eureka, Nev..... Man arrested for robbing a saloon of $500 in Nevada City.....A young Hebrew in S. F. shoots and wounds his comrade and an officer.....Another prize fight on Sunday in New York, lasting 1½ hours.....Mate of a bark kicked to death in San Francisco by a drunken watchman.

That was what got into the papers. The beer and whisky of the Leag doutless committed 10,000 other outrages, cruelties and crimes that did not get into court or into print.

BABCOCK SIDE.

A MAN called to subscribe for another copy of the RESCUE. He joined the Good Templars about 13 years ago; his financial standing at that time was: assets, $4.25; liabilities, $12.75. He has been on the Babcock side of the controversy ever since and now his assets are $30,000 in the Napa Valley and as much more elsewhere.

AN EXPRESSMAN was employed by a poor widow to move her and her only property, a sewing machine, 6 children and a few little household traps to another dwelling. But the Leag men interviewed the expressman, made him tipsy and he broke the sewing machine, but did not pay a cent of damages and the widow could earn no bread till she found a Sunday law man to pay the $2.50 repairs; that was one of the taxes the leag imposes upon the sober citizens. And they had taxed the woman for 12 years with a drunken husband, too.

During the week a vast amount of charitable work has been done by the Sunday-law, sober, Christian people on the Babcock side feeding and helping the poor women and children whose husbands, fathers, brothers and sons have been depraved and poisoned and robbed by the Leag of Sunday-breakers and traitors to the public welfare. Temperance and the representatives of the American Home have been abroad in all parts of the state.

It is confessed that the work of the Schaffer crowd has been more voluminous than the Babcock side this week; but some time will elapse before the votes are counted next fall.

ANOTHER GHOST REVIVED.

"Prohibition in Maine is a failure." Thirty years ago that cry was started and most thoroly proved to be false. But next day it came up as fresh and bold as ever. Every time some miserable anonymous traitor to humanity has affirmed the lie, the virtue and morality and Christianity of that State has most carefully and elaborately proved its utter wicked falsehood. Neal Dow has written volumes disproving it. For 20 years almost, every governor, congressman, senator and respectable prominent citizen of Maine has kept on industriously disproving it. It may be doubted whether there is any thing in existence more thoroly established by the most complete and indisputable evidence, than the positively beneficent results of the Maine Law in Maine. No body knows the *name* or *residence* of any person who says a word to deny it, yet every week or two somebody repeats the old ten thousand times exploded donkeyism; but the *author* hides behind a hedge.

Similarly people act about Scripture wine and communion wine. If there is not evidence abundant to prove that the ancients, Jews and other nations, drank the natural juice of the grape and ate fruit without making it into whisky, if the evidence is not very strongly in favor of the assertion that fermented wine was always accursed and the natural wholesome wine solely used on passover and communion occasions, we have not evidence sufficient to establish the truth or probability of a single declaration of either sacred or profane history.

A few barroom contortions of Scripture were patented 40 or 50 years ago that were quite liable to impose upon innocent, honest people, who supposed the Bible was written in English and is word for word and letter for letter just as God dictated it. If these imaginary contradictions and absurdities were really found in the Bible, if Christ drank the poison of asps and patronized drunken frolics, and elevated the cup of devils, the wine of God's wrath, the chief agent of sin and debauchery and all uncleanness on earth—to the highest place among holy things, there was a terrible dout to be encountered as to the reliability or validity of the Scriptures.

But the moment Christian scholarship addressed itself to the question, every dout vanished; every dark sentence was made clear as day. We know that fermented wine was only used for the purpose of drunken debauchery and devil worship; forbidden at passover and in any and every religious service. Its users were contemptuously classed with gluttons and harlots. It was a crime to use it at the passover, and if Christ knew what it really was, and he must have known exactly, if he was what he professed to be, it was then as much a crime to make that debauching poison, to use it, to commend it, to give it to others, to countenance its use, as it is to-day.

Still we are not positively told that he did not use the cup of devils, but we may well suppose, when innocent, pure, healthful wine, the choicest of the luxuries of Gods provision for man, was present in abundance, that he used that in preference to a poisonous, filthy, criminal artificial product of rotten grape sugar. It is not expressly denied that he gambled or did many other wicked things, but because it is not mentioned, we are not to suppose he did one inconsistent thing more than another.

But after all these things have been explained by hundreds of writers for 40 years, every week or so some prophet comes up who has never heard that the Bible was not written in English and he tells us the same old twaddle that was cogitated out in the bar-room at the birth of the temperance reform.

The latest is F. A. G. who prophesies in the *Good Templar Record*, (Maine), and corrects the editor of that paper, who has been guilty of telling the truth about communion wine. He says the verdict of the world's highest scholarship "is pure assumption." "That the scholarship of the Christian world is overwhelmingly against the theory that two kinds of wine were in ancient use." Now if he knew anything at all of the matter, he would know that it is only the donkey-ship of the Christian world that is against it. There is not a single respectable, competent scholar who has examined the subject, that is against it, and no man dares to assail it upon any other ground than random, childish, foolish assertions like those of F. A. G.

He says "unfermented wine is not *clean* nor even *savory* unless made frequently and it would not be practicable to keep it from harvest to harvest; only fermentation can make it cease to be unclean and unsavory." And the fermented rot "was used in those ancient days for food and medicine." All of which is entirely the reverse of the truth and the writer of it has not one single authority for any of it, but the volunteer assumption of his own uneducated imagination.

He wrings in, too, that old delusion "one is hungry and another is *drunken*." He has never heard that the word there translated drunken means really *satiated* and that a man cannot get drunk on bread.

F. A. G. may be a very intelligent man on other subjects. But he is like thousands of other intelligent men, sadly at sea on this one subject; just as far as the editor of the RESCUE would be, if he set about the task of correcting the geographical statements in Stanleys travels in Africa. As far at sea as if he had said the whole Christian world is agreed that a tree never grew in the State of Maine, and saw-mills and ships and the prohibitory law are all "pure assumption." But if he desires to know the truth, he can find it in "Wines" by Dr. Norman Kerr; 25 cents, "Bible Wines" by Dr. Sampson and other works to be had at 58 Reade St, New York. It is a pity for any gentleman in glorious old Maine to be so misled and mistaken and blindfolded.

WINE AUTHORITIES.

A Santa Cruz paper gives a few quotations from writers asserting some good properties for fermented wine. But they are all dead men. What we want

is a live man who is at all an authoriey and asserts that wine serves any other purpose than to create disease and crime and pauperism. We want a man who will tell us of any wine or beer country where the wine or beer ever did anything but deprave, debauch, disease and utterly pauperize and kill the people.

Baron Liebig is one of the quoted, but if he did say it was good as a medicine in some cases, he never said it was useful as a food or beverage, for he knew better. And if he had said so his authority would be good for nothing against 100 modern scientists and medical celebrities of the first class and scholarship and experience and millions more of the most intelligent people.

Dr. G. Guyot, whoever he was, is reported as saying that "an artisan will do more work and more intelligently on 2lbs of bread and 2lbs of wine, than on 4lbs of bread with water. If there ever *was* any *Guyot* who said that and believed it, he was a very plenteous specimen of the fool. An artisan who uses 2lbs of wine to 2lbs of bread would be an incapable idiot and drunkard, while one with only water to his 4lbs of bread would have a diet upon which he could display the largest amount of activity, endurance and intelligence.

Dr. H. W. Bellows is quoted also; a man who had no greater experience on the subject than that of being a wine bibber and an enthusiastic wine worshipper, and his testimony on any subject connected with wine was utterly worthless and incompetent, as is that of every other wine drinking Reverend or layman. His statements as to France and Germany were utterly the reverse of true, altho a traveler might travel there in first-class cars and first-class hotels and make a similar report from his own mere eye sight, confined to those opportunities.

"After bread comes wine, second aliment given by the Creator for the support of life" is credited to *Oliver De Serres*. Not being acquainted with that anointed prophet he is accepted readily as a truthful man, because Oliver Cromwell and Mr. Warren Oliver of San Jose have both been strictly honest and truthful men; and of course Oliver De Serres must be so too. But he must have been slightly misinformed; for wine is not next to bread as an aliment; nor is it an aliment at all; nor did the Creator ever give or make a drop of it; nor can it ever support life, except that the water part of it does a little; the alcohol which makes the water wine only destroys life. The rest of Oliver's testimony is all right.

Adam Smith is called on the stand and is made to say that the Spaniards and Italians are the most sober people in Europe. They may possibly be so, and still be very drunken; if they are not the most drunken people possible, it is because their wine production and wine drinking has so tremendously and comprehensively and universally and stupendously pauperized them as a people in body, soul, brains, morals, intellect, character, home, furniture, wardrobe, wages, religion, patriotism—that the little fortune of five cents which is necessary to purchase enough aguardiente to make one drunk—is a most difficult and rare thing for them to raise. And all the sobriety they manifest is the result of a lack of means to get drunk. There can never be much continuous drunkenness in a country where the wages of a laborer are 20 cents a day, half payable in wine; but there will be and is an egregious amount of pauperism and beggary and debauchery and crime.

Then comes Plutarch. Of course we could not dispute anything said about medicine 1,900 years ago. That is taking an unfair advantage of us to dig up Plutarch. If Plut. had only been dead about 300 or 400 years, it might have been allowable to differ from him, or to dout the accuracy of his conclusions on wine. But if anyone supposes the Rescue so lost to all sense of modesty and propriety and decency and so deficient in respect to age and experience as to be guilty of the impertinence of douting the absolute infallibility of anybody who has been dead so long as 1,900 years, it does this journal a monstrous and cruel injustice. If Mr. P. 1,900 years ago really did say something about grapes or grape juice or wine, that ends it and whisky is the only beverage. Noah drank wine too and its effect upon him was delightful. And then there was Lot, he was an expert on wine too.

BREWERS TACTICS.

The drunkard makers pursue their master's favorite tactics of falsehood with a remarkable unity of method all over the Union. During the early period of the rebellion at a time when the Eastern press knew that Genl. Neal Dow was a prisoner of war at Ship Island, a paragraph like this went the round of many Eastern papers without comment; "On Thursday of last week Neal Dow was arrested for (or convicted of?) stealing a number of watches and silver spoons." It did not say General Neal Dow but the whisky collared journals intended to please their masters by leading ignorant people to believe that he was really a thief. It is not known whether the paragraph was a pure invention or whether some arrested thief did assume that name. If any journal was honest enough to rebut the scandal this witness did not hear of it.

Aagin in the absence of any possible argument against the law which seeks to put a stop to the robbery and murder which the beer and rum trades carry on on Sunday, the leag of outlaws found it necessary to embellish their case by blasting the character of one of the most active members of the Home Protection Association, and they fixed upon Col. Babcock. They did prove that Mr. Shaeffer, Grand Lecturer of the F. and A. Masons, and President of the drunkard maker's leag, went to Col. Babcock's office to enter into some Benedict Arnold negotiations with him and was unable to corrupt him. And Col. Babcock had reported weeks previously to three of the leading members of the Association, that the Leag were making or seeking to make overtures to buy him or trade with him.

In Iowa a Mr. C. C. Burnett, recently a minister and claiming himself to be one still, was hired for $1,000 to deliver 50 lectures in Iowa against prohibition. He was to argue the case publicly too with John B. Finch, G. W. C. T. of Nebraska. On the platform he declared he was not hired or paid for this work, but was doing it as a temperance man from consciencious motives and at the invitation of friends. Mr. Finch here drew a letter of Mr. Burnetts out of his pocket, which he had written stating his agreement of $1,000 with the rummies and offering one Sobieski to enter into a similar agreement for Illinois.

This clear proof of his falsehood rather disconcerted Mr. Burnett, but he was equal to the occasion. He now publishes and so do the drunkard makers, a letter of his own to a minister in which he begins, "You and I are both ministers of the Lord Jesus Christ, and personally very good friends," and then advises him not to have any thing to do with Finch who he says was tried for a base and scandalous crime in his own town, Lincoln, Neb. Of course the charge is utterly false and baseless, but the brewers and distillers will use a good deal of the corruption and bribery fund they subscribed for Iowa, in publishing this document over a Reverend signature, with a hope of its helping to defeat the amendment.

By the way it is interesting to note the reverence which the drunkard makers and Sunday outlaws have for ministers. They place such implicit reliance on their reputation for truthfulness and integrity and good judgment, that they greedily pick up a cast off, used up, renegade, expelled, foresworn, characterless, shipwrecked preacher, hire him at a good salary, publish him and his jargon of falsehoods all over the country, as the very highest and most respectable authority and advocate they can produce on their side. "Who can distrust us" they say "when we have hired a minister of the blessed gospel to be our Balaam."

If they have such a respect for an apostate, what a profound veneration they must have in their hearts for the uncorrupted reverend.

SANTA ANA.

The *Herald* reports a large assemblage of the citi zens at Temple Hall to discuss the Sunday law question. Rev. E. Dunbar, Chairman. Many present freely expressed their opinions, uniting in the belief that "the law is not in the interest of any religion or sect, neither was it intended as an attack on any legitimate business, but that it was simply enacted in the interest of society and of the State, for the welfare of her citizens merely as a civil Sabbath, to secure one day of rest in seven for all."

One party attempted a disturbance "by uttering the most infamous blasphemy against the Christian religion and its author, and by making personal and slanderous charges against the churches, their ministers and members present, yet the party who gave vent to his impious wrangle soon found that he was left destitute of followers or sympathy, and although the saloons of the town were fully represented, to their credit be it said that they manifested indignation at the offender and refused to listen to the slanderous harangue. The following resolution was submitted, and carried without a single opposing vote: Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the interest of society and of the State demand a civil Sabbath law to secure a day of rest independent of any religious or temperance consideration. The meeting adjourned with the utmost harmony and good feeling, and judging from the unanimity of the meeting and from the sentiments expressed, it is safe to predict that any person opposed to a Sabbath law, who, in the coming political campaign will seek the suffrages of the citizens of Santa Ana valley, for any judicial or legislative office will count without mine host."

That utterance does credit to the citizens of Santa Ana. To people seeking a home, a home among a people of that stamp is worth twice the money that a similar one is in a Sunday horseracing, Sunday drunkery community. To bring good, worthy, honest thrifty settlers to Santa Ana that little item well spread abroad should be considered of more value than a blazing two colum advertizement for a year.

It affords a pleasure to count the *Herald* among the good citizen papers that don't desire this country to be sold out to the Sunday debauchers for a pauper garden.

NEW PAPER.

The prospectus of *The National Prohibitionist* is received. It is to be a 32 page weekly on a good quality of tinted paper; the pages about 2 inches shorter and 1 inch narrower than those of the Rescue. 50,000 sample copies will be sent out of first number; address 92 Chambers St. N. York City. $2.50 a year. It is to have a division for every division of the temperance army; Radical prohibition will be advocated and the paper will be open to the discussion of all practical reforms, to have a home and childrens dep. science, art and book reviews, a business dep. and a market report. It promises to be a a very thorogoing temperance journal and with the enlarged interest awakened of late in the question of the most important of all reforms, there would seem to be a field for it. Wm. McK. Gatchell and Rev. C. W. Cushing D. D. are editors, and Frank W. Farran business manager. 24 pages of the 32 are to be reading matter.

Brother A. Peterson who is the translator of our work into Swedish, and publishes a Swedish temperance monthly in New York, regrets that some means are not provided for the circulation of Swedish and German temperance literature. He says they would appreciate and accept it, but now having no reliable means of information they side with those who condem us as "too radical." And the temperance advocates among them are so few that they themselves lack the means to instruct the rest, and therefore the foreign rum-sellers are so many, believing it to be an honest occupation, and being endorsed by their friends and countrymen in that opinion.

People in Ventura County would do well to patrotize a thoro temperance man when purchasing furniture, pictures, household ornaments etc., as well as farming machinery of every kind. Dont fail to call on Bro. H. D. Ley, Main St. near Post Office Ventura. He is a subscriber to the Rescue and if any one wishes to see the paper he will show them a copy and gladly take their name and subscription price (only $1,25 for a year, 52 numbers.) W.

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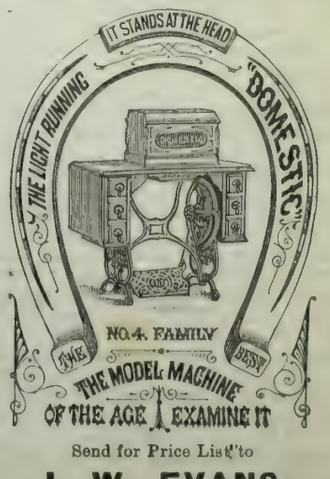
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THE HOP-PICKER'S SABBATH.

No. 40.

Sabbath desecration is one of the great evils connected with the production of supplies for the manufacture of beer. To say nothing of hop-growing and hop-picking as being in complicity with beer-making, the relation it sustains to Sabbath-breaking demands the attention of Christians and all supporters of morality. The season of picking is especially involved in this evil. As the work must be done on time, a large force of pickers are imported into the community where hop-growing is the prevailing business. Among these are some well-bred, Sabbath keeping people, but the most represent the lower strata of society found in our towns and cities. These people, in numbers from twenty to one hundred, are provided for in the homes of their employers—a fact which will suggest Sabbaths full of business for the employers and of lawlessness with the consumers. The employers no doubt aim to control those on their premises; but the peace of neighborhoods and the rights of individuals suffer.

Hop-picking is not only profitable, but *popular;* so that nearly all families of the community are more or less engaged in it. The old and the young are in the yards early and late. This leads to a press of household duties, so that in some homes domestic affairs are crowded into the Sabbath—washing, ironing and baking in order that all the members of the family may be ready to start early Monday morning for the hop-yards. Beside this, the hops picked on Saturday must be dried; and this requires the attention of one person. Taking all these things into account, many employers justify themselves and their families for absenting themselves entirely from the church and Sunday-school during the picking season; and ministers have been known to omit the Sabbath service for lack of attendants.

Facts are telling. Only those of an eye-witness will be given, and without exaggeration. Clothes have been repeatedly put upon the line to dry at one home, where all the members of the household attend entirely to hop-picking; and the same signs have been seen near many other houses, while music and dancing may be heard on the Sabbath evening. The conscience becomes obtuse by continuance in practices not in harmony with one's own convictions of right and wrong.

There is a class of hop-growers and of women, connected with Christian Temperance Unions, who engage in picking, while doubting in their own hearts the legitimacy of their business. Their convictions are against the promotion of the beer-traffic and a business that leads to direct Sabbath desecration. If their courage was equal to their convictions, they would soon find their way out of what is admitted by themselves to lead to many evils with their blighting influences.

"He that regardeth not iniquity in his heart," and with "clean hands" seeketh the way, shall be enlightened by the Blessed Spirit, which always worketh in harmony with the conscience and highest convictions of right. May the claims of *right* and *consistent* temperance principles gain the victory in all hearts.

[W. C. T. U. Leaflet. Send to Julia Colman, 76 Bible House, N. Y. $1,30 per 1,000, postage included.]

WE ARE SICK.

Sick of what? Sick of seeing so much nastiness in our exchanges. Sick of beholding the degradation into which journalism has fallen or rather out of which it has never risen. How few newspapers are there in the land fit to be put into the hands of youthful innocence and purity! Instead of being a sweet and refreshing fountain of pure delights and noble sentiments, the Press to-day is rather the universal gutter through which circulate all the filth, poison and moral leprosy bred in the lowest cesspools of human abandonment and vice. Young minds, whose ideas are chaste, can not drink in this flow of pestilential poison without becoming moraly diseased, without losing their reverence for things sacred, without acquiring a debasing familiarity with the ways of gross sensuality and depravity. If the journals of the age were disposed to put the world before us fairly in all its phases, high as well as low, good as well as bad, the evil would not be so great. But no! A noble hearted philanthropist endows an orphan's asylum with a hundred thousand. The fact goes a partial round of the Press in a few short and obscure lines, as if it were of little consequence. But let a miserable brute in human form accomplish the disgrace and ruin of some frail girl and immediately the scandal is heralded in minute detail and in flaming headlines. Upon such an affair will the journalistic scavenger pounce with the rapacity of a vulture upon the putrifying carcass of a dead sheep. The nastier, the more revolting and cruel the circumstances, the keener his delight. How flippantly he spins out with vulgar directness the details of the sad and unholy affair, picturing it in a way to pander to lustful thoughts without evoking a tear of compassion or a sentiment of righteous indignation. "But," says the journalistic vulture, "the people demand such reading and they call upon me to supply them with it." If this be true, an immoral Press has aggravated and stimulated this vile popular passion for scandal by continually nursing and feeding it. The editor who shamelessly acknowledges that he only follows in the wake of the common rabble and never aspires to direct or to mould public sentiment for the better, disgraces the noblest and grandest of professions. The world is filled with dishonorable callings that flourish upon the weakness and vices of humanity, and it makes us sick at heart to think that our beloved profession should adopt the parisitic and debased characteristics of such vocations. As for us, when we find that it does not pay to run a clean newspaper we will abandon the business to those who chase the almighty dollar with greater avidity, and who take less pride in the record of an honorable life.—*Lodi Sentinel.*

PROHIBITION IN KANSAS.

The following is a copy of a letter just received from Gov. St. John by Rev. J. R. Bowen, of Sears, Mich.

State of Kansas, Executive Department,
Topeka, May 16, 1882.

Rev. J. R. Bowen, Sears, Mich.—Dear Sir:—In view of the fact that I receve, on an average, at least a half dozen letters each day making inquiry in relation to prohibition in Kansas, it is impossible for me to reply to each in detail. Suffice it to say that the last year of license sent to our penitentiary 109 more convicts than were received there the first year of prohibition.

Prohibition has closed 25 or 30 breweries, a large number of wholesale liquor houses, and has driven the last distillery from our State. Such a good result was never accomplished under license laws. The increase in the valuation of taxable property in the State has been very great.

Our people have been enabled to pay up their taxes more closely under prohibition than under the old license system.

The A. T. & S. F. R. R. Co., one of the largest corporations in the West, increased its earnings about 43 per cent the first year of prohibition. We sold on an average 45 acres more school land each day of 1881 under prohibition than we did for 1880 under license. Out of the 81 organized counties of Kansas, it is safe to say that in at least 65 of them the prohibitory law is as faithfully enforced as any other law on our statute books.

We are having splendid immigration. Kansas was never more prosperous. The friends of temperance in this State are exceedingly well pleased at the result of prohibition. It is a success, and the whisky ring of this country knows it; otherwise it would not be expending hundreds of thousands of dollars of its ill-gotten gains to defeat the measure here and in other States. You need have no fear of the result here.

Kansas never takes any steps backward.

Our cause is just and the victory will be for the people.—*John P. St. John, in the Lever.*

The Western Brewer makes the following prediction in regard to the result in Iowa, next June, of the vote on prohibition: "But the Christian pirates had determined to confiscate the trade in Iowa, and coolly proceeded to their game by adopting the bill to the people in November. Here they have rested on their arms. As regards the outcome at the polls, it takes no prophetic eye to forecast the result. The Christian pirates have determined to confiscate the property of the brewers, the lawful accumulation of years of industry. Will the liberal citizens of Iowa, of the United States, stand by and allow this spoliation? Probably. For over it floats the banner of religion, and the all-powerful Church and preacher is in the background. It is, nevertheless, as despicable and unlawful a piece of robbery as was ever committed on earth." The above is a choice specimen of the manner in which the apologists of the saloon interests treat the friends of temperance. Let the brewers turn their great buildings into manufactories for something useful.—*Mo. News.*

The Rowdyism and mob law instigated by the Leag of Fiendom is active in England as in this country. The leag there hires mobs to assault and stone the Salvation Army (because they preach temperance) and the rum appointed magistrates take the part of the mob. The latest in this line is the arrest of an officer of the S. Army for selling the *War Cry* (the Rescue of the Army) in the street, claiming that he obstructed the thorofare; the magistrate remanded the case which was an actual sentence of imprisonment, but of course the case coming up before a more respectable judge was dismissed. It has made much comment in London that the magistrates should take part with the whisky mob and suffer the arrest of a party for selling a religious paper in the street. This is only one of many instances of magisterial persecution and Sir Wilfrid Lawson and others protest against these outrages. It is the temperance feature not the religious that is persecuted.

Sir W. Lawson and his Tenant.—The Cumberland papers print a story respecting Sir W. Lawson and one of his tenants. The honourable baronet's steward reported that one of the farms had been recently re-let on a ten years' lease, at an increased rental of $400 per annum. Sir Wilfrid inquired who was responsible for the improvement, and was told that it had been effected by the tenant, upon which he wrote out and sent to him a cheque for $4.000. The act reflects honor upon the worthy baronet, and we heartily wish that every landlord in the kingdom had the will and the means to act likewise.—*Live Stock Journal.*

The Rev. H. Landsell in a book on Siberia says that in some parts of Russia a confirmed hopeless drunkard is reported to the Government by his fellow citizens to be sent to Siberia, and unless he can show good reason to the contrary, he has to go. That is a good paternal Government like ours; charters drunkard mills all over the country and then punishes the poor wretches that are caut in its own traps.

OREGON.

Office of Grand Secretary, I. O. G. T.,
Eugene City, Or., April 24, 1882.

TO SUBORDINATE LODGES.

The G. L. of Oregon will meet at The Dalles on Tuesday, June 20th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

O. & C. R.R.Co. will sell round trip tickets to Delegates on presenting their credentials at their home stations, at a reduction of 40 per cent., good from June 17th to 24 inclusive.

Oregon Railway and Navigation Co. will return delegates who paid full fare going at a reduction of 80 per cent on presenting my certificate at "The Dalles" ticket office.

Remember to purchase tickets for round trip at home for Portland, at all O. & C. R. R. Stations. Ask for return tickets for Grand Lodge, and start Saturday, the 17th to be on time.

Returns.—Do not fail to send in the returns early in the term, in fact, as soon as your officers are installed, that I may have time to make out my yearly report in due time for Grand Lodge session.

Anticipating a hearty compliance in the matter of returns, and congratulating you all on the continued prosperity of the Order in our own State, I am faithfully and fraternally yours, J. E. Houston, G. Sec'y.

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For further particulars apply to G. W. S., Sacramento.

No Lodge dues, rents, officers' salaries or banquets to pay for; nothing to pay but bare cost of insuring healthy, sober lives. Consequently, such institutions are the cheapest and safest in the world; ours has the least costly machinery of any. One old insurance company East has received in premiums 218 millions, and paid out for losses 57 millions, which is less than the company's receipts for interest on their customers money.

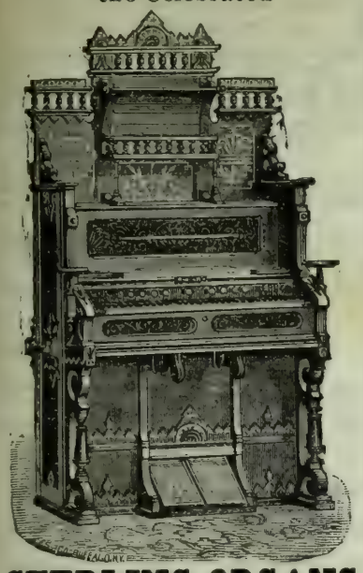
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A few National Temperance Almanacs can be supplied at the Rescue office; a 10 cent stamp will get one, and that is the cheapest way of remittance. The volume for 1882 is, as usual, full of good matter.

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175	Mariposa,	Chas. Converse,	Mariposa.
459	Merced	Geo. E. Isaacs,	Merced.
131	Monterey,	A. K Crawford,	Salinas.
201	Nevada,	Samuel Clutter,	Nevada.
339	Placer,	Geo. D. Kellogg,	Newcastle.
228	Plumas,	Moses Bull	Greenville.
248	Sacramento,	A. K. Crawford,	Elk Grove.
220	San Bernardino,	H. C. Brooke,	S. Bern'd'o
351	San Diego,	S. Whitmore,	San Diego.
114	San Francisco,	C. H. Peterson,	313 Page street, San Francisco.
182	San Joaquin,	Wm. Jones,	Stockton.
56	San Mateo,	J. Compton,	Half Moon Bay.
178	Santa Barbara,	Rev. S. S. Fisk.	Lompoc.
128	Santa Clara,	C. W. Pedlar,	Gilroy.
102	Shasta,	J. N. Chapell,	Reading.
415	Solano,	G. W. Frazer,	Elmira.
167	Sonoma,	L. O Coon,	Sebastopol.
266	Stanislaus,	Rev. M. D. Gage,	Modesto.
452	Sutter and Yuba,	H. S. Graves,	Yuba City
192	Tehama,	G. W. Jeffris	Red Bluff.
300	Trinity,	Geo. B. Jumper,	Weaverville.
195	Tulare,	Rev. F. H. Wales,	Tulare.
324	Tuolumne,	I. T. Holland,	Sonora.
236	Ventura,	L. C. Clark,	Hueneme.
366	Yolo,	Thos. J. Goin,	Grafton.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, Wm. Walker, Yokohama.

STATE DEPUTIES.

384 Alameda, James S. Naismith, Oakland.
386 Alameda, Mrs. V. A. Rix, Washington.
267 Amador, W. O. Clark, Drytown.
152 Amador, J. R. Johns, Amador.
470 Alameda, Rev. Geo. Morris, West End.
404 Butte, Rev. Peter Powers, Chico.
243 Fresno, A. A. Smith, Kingsburg.
161 Calaveras, H. R. Hughes, Angels Camp.
116 Contra Costa, Rev. W. H. Tubb, Martinez.
290 Fresno, E. W. Turner, Madera.
495 Kern, Rev. J. S. Kline, Bakersfield.
299 Los Angeles, Will D. Gould, Los Angeles
299 Los Angeles, Jesse Yarnell, Los Angeles
246 Merced, George E. Isaacs, Merced.
126 Monterey, J. C. Aston, Watsonville
201 Nevada, Niles Searls, Nevada City
203 Sacramento, G. B. Katzenstein, Sac'to.
130 San Fran'co, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, No. 150 Ninth St., S. F.
185 San F'co, Mrs. E. P. Stevens, 1907 Bush
114 San Francisco, C. H, Peterson, S. F.
291 San Francisco, Wm. Crowhurst 1041 24th St., S. F.
185 San Francisco, Capt. A. D. Wood, S. F
182 San Joaquin, B. F. Bagley, Stockton.
189 San Joaquin, W. R. Ellis, Lodi.
200 San Joaquin, Rev. C. S. Haswell, Lodi.
178 Santa Barbara, J. W. Webb, Lompoc.
32 Santa Clara, Rev. W.T. Mayne, San Jose
295 Santa Clara Rev. D. E. Bushnell, San Jose.
392 Santa Cruz, G. M. McWain, Boulder Cr'k
425 Shasta, Dr. J. F. Winsell, Ball's Ferry
273 Siskiyou, Fred. H. Loring, Callahans Ranch.
64 Solano, Dr. I. S. Halsey, Vallejo.
370 Sonoma, D. S. Sacry, Santa Rosa.
32 Sonoma, C. B. Proctor, Healdsburg.
32 Sonoma, J. G. Dow, Healdsburg.
156 Sonoma, Mrs. C. E. Fowler, Valley Ford
167 Sonoma, Rev. F. J. Culver, Sebastopol.
192 Tehama, Mrs. M. J. Mayhew, Red Bluff
165 Yolo, William Sims, Winters.
224 Yolo, B. H. Hoag, Davisville.
419 Yolo, J. H. Norton, Capay.
25 Yuba, Chas. J. Covillaud, Marysville.
148 Yuba, Joseph Erwin, Camptonville.

ARIZONA.

304 Pima, Joe T. Marr, Tucson.

JAPAN.

1 Japan, Daniel Jamison, Yokohama.

BANDS OF HOPE.

NO.	LOCATION.	NAME.	SUP'T.
1	Alturas,	Rising Sun,	J. D. McLeod.
2	Artesia,	Artesia,	S. H. Olmstead.
3	Black's Station,	Sunbeam,	J. S. Rollins
4	Brownsville,	Crystal,	T. J. Rumery.
5	Cambria,	Cambria,	Mrs. M. R. Franklin
6	Chico,	Luella,	Rev. Peter Powers.
7	Scenega.	Scenega,	Miss Kitty Conaway.
8	Cajon,	Cajon,	Miss Della Hill.
9	Comanche,	Evergreen,	Mrs. M. S. Holbrook.
10	Columbia,	Mountain View,	G. L. McNeil
11	El Dorado,	El Dorado,	Jas. H. Gilmore
12	Tustin,	Tustin,	Mrs. H. K. Snow.
13	Forest City,	Forest City,	S. A. Lawry.
14	Greenville,	Greenville,	——,
15	Healdsburg,	Healdsburg,	Mrs. S. J. Hall
16	Hornitos,	Christal,	Mrs. Mary Hinds.
17	Hueneme,	Hueneme,	Mrs. Mary R. Bard
18	Jenny Lind,	Chapparal,	Mrs. Amanda Sharp.
19	Juds'nv'le,	Crescent,	Mrs. T. S. Griffiths
20	Lompoc,	Lompoc,	E. A. Gregg.
21	Los Angeles,	L's Ang's,	Dr. S. McCurdy
22	Lodi,	Lodi,	Rev. C. S. Haswell.
23	Lemoore,	Lemoore,	Myron H. Savage.
24	Livermore,	Myrtle,	J. T. McDonald.
25	Modesto,	Morning Star,	Miss Clara Vezey
26	Mariposa,	Marip'a,	Miss Eva Farnsworth
27	Marysville,	Marysville,	Chas. S. Brooks
28	Marysville,	Pleasant Templar,	Jas. Jory
29	Murphys,	Murphys,	Mrs. A. J. Palmer
30	Mokelume Hill,	Mountain Hope,	Mrs. Jane Guy.
31	Mendocino,	Mendocino,	Mrs. M. J. Paddleford.
32	North Temescal,	N. Tem'l,	F. Esmond
33	National City,	Na'l C'y,	Mrs. F. Copeland
34	Plymouth,	Rising Star,	M. L. Gregg.
35	Pine Grove,	Ev'ng Star,	Mrs. S. Serine
36	Poway,	Poway,	Adams Chapin.
37	Pentz,	Messilla,	R. H. Hawkins.
38	Plano.	Busy Bee,	Mrs. J. A. McMillan
39	Pescadero	Pescadero	Carrie M. Mills.
40	Red Bluff,	R'd Bl'ff,	Mrs. Kate Grider.
41	Rio Vista,	Pride of the River,	E. M. Chase
42	Riverside.	Riverside,	May Heap.
43	San Buena'ura,	Ventura.	Mrs. C. W. Bard
44	San Juan,	San Juan,	Miss Carrie Flint
45	Stockton,	Central,	J. M. Long.
46	Stockton,	Bethlehem,	Agnes McKinnon
47	Stockton,	—— , ——	Keniston.
48	Santa Rosa,	S'ta Rosa,	J. H. Richardson
49	Sheridan,	Sheridan,	Mrs. Addie Rogers
50	San Luis Obispo,	——,	D. M. Meridith
51	San Luis Obispo,	——,	S. D. Triplett
52	Spenceville,	Spenceville,	J. L. Walliss
53	San Diego,	Excelsior,	A. B. Hotchkiss
54	Spanish Dry Diggins,	(P.O., Greenwood),	S. D. Diggins, Mrs. S. A. Withington.
55	Soulsbyville,	Soulsbyville,	Mrs. J. L. Coles.
56	Sacramento,	Sac'to,	Mrs. Alice A. Catlin
57	Sacramento,	Progressive,	Miss E. Bullard
58	Santa Ana,	Santa Ana,	J. N. Hewes.
59	Santa Paula,	Ivy,	Miss Lulu Scott.
60	Springville,	Sp'gv'le,	Miss Lulu Thacker
61	Sonora,	Sonora,	Mrs. A. J. Sturtevant
62	San Luis Rey,	S. Luis Rey.	Miss S. Frazee
63	San Andreas,	Sparkling Water,	Miss Agnes Mercer.
64	San Jose,	——,	Anna McKenzie.
65	San Francisco,	Hayes Valley,	Mrs. Nellie Warren.
66	Short,	Lakeside,	J. M Moore.
67	Tulare City,	White Lily,	Clara Garrison
68	Ventura,	Mound,	Miss. P. P. Faddis.
69	Volcano,	——,	Mrs. Ezra Haskill.
70	Vallejo,	Vallejo,	Mrs. T. Graves.
71	Vallejo,	Home,	N. Smith.
72	Woodland,	Little Giant Killers,	B. F. Loomis.
73	Walnut Creek,	Walnut Creek;	Miss A. M. Stone.
74	Weaverville,	——,	Mrs. D. R. Atherton
75	Westminster,	Westminster,	Miss. M. A. McCoy.
76	Yuba City,	Franklin,	Maria Godfrey.
77	Angels,	Golden Circle,	Miss J. Hughes
78	Guerneville,	G'neville,	Mrs. E. A. Bagley,
79	Nortonv lle,	Hope,	Frank Clifford.
80	Grainland,	——,	Mrs. Sadie Hensley
81	Santa Maria,	——,	Mrs. S. B. Jones.
82	Colfax,	Colfax,	Mrs. E. D. Story.
83	Guadalupe,	Guadalupe,	Angie Ayres.
84	Fresno C'y,	Fr'o C'y,	Judge C. D. Sayles
85	Half Moon Bay,	Half Moon Bay,	Mrs. Annie Louteer.
86	Marysville,	Victory,	John C. Jenkins.
87	Auburn,	——,	Mrs. Ford.
88	Anderson,	Earnest,	Mrs. E. P. Veeder
89	Ceres,	Ceres,	Mrs. A. E. Knowles.
90	Janesville,	Lakeview,	Mrs. M. A. Hicks
91	Forbestown,	Pleasant Gem,	Mrs. J. F. Derrell
92	Oroville.	Oroville.	Miss Kate Leggett.
93	Rocklin,	Rocklin,	Mrs. R. A. Mills.
94	San Bernardino,	S'n B'd'o,	G. T. Switzer
95	Wheatland,	Elizabeth,	——.
96	West Berkeley,	——,	Miss L. H. Lowe
97	Yuba City,	Yuba City,	——.
98	Brentwood,	B'twood.	Mrs E. J. Winning
99	Brentwood,	Liberty,	Miss Emma Howard
100	Byron,	Point of Timber,	Wm. M. Moore
101	San Francisco,	Young America,	E. Galvin
102	Fulton,	Rising Star,	——.
103	Oakdale,	Live Oak,	Rev. W. D. Crabb.
104	North San Juan,	——,	——.
105	Pleasant Prairie	(P. O., Woodland),	Onward Bound, Mrs M. J. Stephens.
106	San Gabriel,	Alhambra,	Rev. J. H. Stuntz
107	Fresno City,	C. C. Colony,	Mrs. C. E. Spofford.
108	Santa Monica,	S'ta M.,	Mrs. F. A. Rogers
109	El Monte,	Duarte,	W. S. Young.
110	Dutch Flat,	Placer,	Chas. E. Uren.
111	Elk Creek,	——,	Rev. J. Milton Ward
112	Gridley,	——,	Mrs. R. E. Taylor,

SNUFFED OUT.

A clipping received which appears to be from a recent California paper, name unknown, says the temperance question threatened at one time to be an issue in politics, but the charges made by the Leag of F. against one of the leading Home Protectionists "have snuffed it out."

In all the disgusting and blood-stained catalog of the demoralizing and brutalizing effects of the liquor traffic upon our people, there are none more alarming than the miserable whisky-generated slavishness with which so many journalists will repeat and endorse and publish any defamatory lie which they think will tend to injure the cause of temperance. The most openly self-evident impossibilities and falsehoods are published to falsify the results of prohibition in Maine and Kansas and all truth on the subject rigidly suppressed; and the lowest wretches of the gutter can bring without the least shadow of foundation or probability a charge of infamy against an advocate of temperance, who was never in his life tainted with a breath of suspicion; and the scavengers of the press who wear the dog-collar of the beer-barrel will herald it as undoubted truth without a moments hesitation.

And there has been no baser act in the history of unprincipled and dishonest journalism than the affirmation of guilt passed upon Col. Babcock by a portion of the press on a mere charge of an individual who had the strongest interest in concocting a villainous plot, who had not a particle of evidence or probability to support him, and who would, in any country but this, be in the penitentiary in a striped dress, had he there been guilty of the crimes in which he glories here to-day.

And when a malicious slander has been thoroly exploded, the slanderers keep repeating it just the same. Had the charges against Col. Babcock been true, it could have in no wise affected the Home Protection Association or its purposes in the judgment of any honest or decent person. But the wife-beaters and drunkard-makers leag concocted the infamy, thinking it would injure the cause, and when they take snuff, their buzzards of the press obediently sneeze.

PROFESSOR GARDNER ON HARD TIMES.

"Dis mawnin,' ez I war walkin' out among the sun flowers in de back yard,"began Bro. Gardner, as the janitor of the Lime Kiln Club finally got thru sneezing, "Mister Darius Green, the white man, come 'long, and dare was a powerful sad look on his face ez he leaned ober de fence and said:

'Mister Gardner, this sufferin' hez got to come to a cease!'

'Hez ye got de shakes an' chills? I axed.

'Wus dan dat, Mister Gardner, Ize workin' all de long week for ten shillin' a day 'an whar de money goes I can't tell. De ole woman wants new clothes, de chillin wants dis an dat, de rent runs behin,' an' Ize gettin' despirit.'

'Shoo! now let's make some figgers on de fence,' I tole him. Now den you chew terbaccer?'

'Yes, I chew 'bout ten cents worf a day.'

'Dat's seventy cents a week. An' you drink lager?'

'Wel, of course I drink a glass now and den—maybe fifteen glasses a week.'

'Dat's seventy-five cents moah, sah. What d'ye do on Sundays?'

'Oh, go up to the beer garden.'

'An' you spen' a dollar at least?'

'I guess so—maybe two of 'em.'

'Say twelve shillins' an' dat makes two dollars an' ninety-five cents per week. I reckon you frow away at least free dollars ebery week, sah.'

'Frow it away.'

'Yes sah, dat money would pay your rent an' buy your flour.'

'But a feller must have some comfort.'

'De same, sah. De greatest comfort in de world am to see de rent paid up, de table loaded down, an' de ole woman able to go to church. You frow away free dollars ebery week, sah, an' den you go roun' cussin' de times, de wedder an' de man who hez saved his money.

Gem'len, dat white man called me an ole black fool an' a dog stealer, but dat didn't alter de case a bit. He is frowin' away one-third of his weekly wages, an' den blowin round dat he's gettin' desperit an' am ready to head a riot. Doan' let me heah eny member of dis club spinnin' dat yarn, case if he does dars gwine to be a committee of investigashun, an' dat committee won't whitewash wuf a cent!'

NO PUBLIC-HOUSES.

Mr. E. O. Greening, in the *Co-operative News*, gives a description of Saltaire from his own observation. He writes: "Sir Titus Salt turned the waste steam of his factory and the spare steam power to account to wash the clothes of his little colony of 800 houses, and so relieve the wives and daughters of Saltaire from the slavish drudgery of the washtub, and their husbands and fathers from the nuisance of 'washing days.' I cannot really find space to describe the churches and chapels, with their school-rooms and institutes; the Horticultural Society, with its flower shows; the Angling Association, for which a well-filled trout stream is provided; the fire-brigade and rifle corps, which have their appropriate buildings; the cricket club, for which there is a proper field of five acres; the various musical associations, the sick clubs, or even the fine public park of fourteen acres, inclusive of the cricket ground. Suffice it to say that in this park there are pavilions, bowling greens, croquet lawns, tasteful flower beds, masses of shrubs, pretty walks, and in fact provision for every kind of outdoor summer recreation.

But I must ask you, before we leave, to walk with me down some of the streets or avenues of the town, and peep into some of the dwellings. No single-room or two-room abodes of crowded discomfort here. The houses are of various sizes, but all are pretty and all contain at least one kitchen and scullery for work, one parlor for leisure, and three good bedrooms. You hear the people inside practising their musical part-singing, or laughing and talking in equally tuneful tones. No dirt, no discomfort, no squalid women, no unshaved men in shirt sleeves, no uncombed, barefooted children, and —no public-houses! No, not one in all Saltaire! A Permissive Bill in actual force in an English town of 4,500 inhabitants. I recommend the solemn-sides of Parliament, who repeat, parrot-like, every session—as tho they were talking the essence of unutterable wisdom—that "you cant make men sober by Act of Parliament," to spend a portion of the present recess at Saltaire. After they have studied the results of surrounding men and women and children with conditions favorable to sobriety and virtue, they will be hardened indeed in the 'practical' wisdom, if they do not pause before the solemn mausoleum of the great good 'theorist' who lies buried in the midst of his people and of his glorious works, and recant before that hallowed tomb somewhat of their confident no-faith."—*Temp. News.*

"The suit brought by Marx P. Schetzel, the Sunday Law man, against Justice Ryan and the Kreling Bros., to recover $10,000 damages for alleged malicious prosecution, will come np this morning before Judge Lawler for trial."—*Wifebeaters Organ.* That is a sample of the methods of the convicts at large who tried to bribe Col. Babcock and now accuse him of dishonesty. To call Schetzel "the Sunday Law man" when he is the own hired tool of the ring of outlaws and conspirators who want to break up our Sunday for the sole purpose of drugging the working men on that day, stealing their weeks wages and sending them home to beat their starving wife and children. The wife beaters organ makes an outcry against the Chinese too, as if everybody did not know that the beer dives and rumholes are an infinitely nastier and meaner plague and nuisance and leprosy than ever came from China. These ruffians who try to blacken Col. Babcock ot to know that if he was really guilty of the infamous charges they make, he would still be a mile above their grade of moral ragamuffinism.

The beer bill of Germany begins to excite comment at home. A member of the German parliament observed that the "armed peace" from 1872 to 1880 had cost five milliards of marks ($1,250,000,000), whereupon the *North German Gazette* said that in the same time six and one-half milliards worth of beer and nearly a milliard worth of brandy had been consumed—a drink bill of $1,800,000,000.—*Leavenworth Times.* And yet we are told that in Germany, where beer-drinking is universal, stronger drinks are not used. One of the notable features of the prohibition agitation in Iowa is the fact that it is advocated by large numbers of Germans. They are late converts but will be stickers. The Germans are the most rational race on earth, and the day is not far distant when they will be as universally teetotalers as they were freesoilers in the old days.—*Kas. Nationalist.*

Chicago leads off in the anti-polygamy movement. This is well. Chicago doesn't care how many wives a man may have, so long as he divorces one before he marries the next one. The spread of polygamous doctrines would destroy a very important Chicago legal industry.—*Burlington Hawkeye.* But the idea that Chicago should utter a protest against anything in Utah is refreshing. Of course there are many most excellent people in Chicago but that a movement should be made there to reform a people so immensely superior in morality to Chicago, or that any one would think of going out of Chicago to reform anything is surprising. It would be quite consistent for the Utah people to send a band of missionaries to try to reform Chicago.

Evacuation Day, New York, May 3.—"The Historical Society will ask the city to co-operate on November 25, 1883, in celebrating the one-hundredth anniversary of the evacuation of the city by the British." How much better it would be to celebrate at that time the evacuation of New York by the enemy that occupies the beer-dens and pauper factories and thief and criminal schools, and murder mills, that destroy and kill more men, women and children every year in New York than the whole British army did in the seven years revolutionary war. A glorious thing to celebrate the disarming of a popgun 100 years ago and be silent under the present fiery hail of ten thousand rifled cannon charged with ammunition that kills both soul and body.

HOME PROTECTION ASSOCIATION.

This association was incorporated Feby. 2, 1882, for the purpose of securing the enforcement of all laws restricting the sale of liquors, particularly the Sunday law and to procure the enactment of such other laws as are or may be necessary for the protection of our homes from the insidious and destructive influences growing out of the liquor traffic.

It is desired to charter auxiliary associations in every town of California. Any 10 or more persons over 16 years of age may apply for a charter. The membership fee is $1.00 a year, and charter, with full set of books and register for 600 names costs $5. Of membership fee one half goes to the State association for the general work. Apply for information and all particulars to the State Secy.

Officers of the State Association: Otis Gibson, Pres. 916 Washington St. S. F.; Dr. R. H. McDonald, Treas., Pacific Bank, S. F.; Geo. Babcock, State Supt. R. S. Wade, State Secretary, 76 Montgomery Block, San Francisco.

Directors: Stephen G. Nye, J. L. Lyon, E. Wadsworth, Joseph A. Fairbanks, B Thompson, George Babcock, Geo. T. Hanly, Otis Gibson, Will D. Gould, Geo. B. Katzenstein.

DONT WAIT.

Our readers need not wait till they have $1,000 to spare, or even $100, to send for goods to H. A. Smith's Cash Grocery, advertised in another colum of this paper, but send for what you need or can spare the money for, if only $10 or less, and it will surely pay you, and that you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you have knocked at least one pin from under the whisky fabric which is struggling and striving for supremacy over every thing that is good or that opposes its rule in this beautiful land.

A VALUABLE ADVICE.

My dear friends, and fellow sufferers. If you want to save a hundred dollar doctor bill, hours of agony and months of valuable time, buy a bottle of "BOSCHER'S LE ROY," the only positive cure for chills, fever, ague, and all fevers originating in biliary derangement. Prepared and sold only by

E. H. BOSCHER, Druggist,
169 Main Street,
jan1-82-1yr Stockton, Cal.

NOTICE OF ABSENCE.

The friends and patrons of the undersinged are respectfully notified that he will take his summer vacation during the month of June. His dental rooms, however, will be open as usual; at Oakland, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and at Vallejo, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of each week, for July appointments. About the first week in June I will start with my family for Yosemite and take one months' rest. I. S. Halsey.

CHEAP BOOKS.

Just think of a dollar book to be had every week for a year for $2.50 and all choice reading. See David C. Cook's advertisement in this paper. No more use for dime novels and miserable literature, when you can get the best that was ever published at five cents a volume. And newspapers too at five cents a year. Send for samples and you will have a pleasant surprise

Mr. Shaw offers to cure the appetite for drink, and believes thoroly that he can; if there were not good reason to believe that his remedy has been successful in San Francisco it could not find a place in the Rescue. He will make the "no cure no pay" contract with those who desire a trial of his curative method.

Mr. H. B. Williamson is agent for the Rescue in Lompoc. Renewals and subscriptions can be arranged with him.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE
OF CALIFORNIA.

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ALTERNATES.—Will D. Gould, Los Angeles; C. C. Church, San Diego; W. P. Barnett, San Luis Obispo; Mrs. M. J. Mayhew, Red Bluff.

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at San Francisco on Tuesday, Oct. 3d, 1882, commencing at 10 a. m.

Directory of Lodges of Good Templars in the City of San Francisco.

NO.	NAME.	MEETS.	LOCATION OF HALL.
114	Evening Star,	Th.,	Grand Central Hall, 997 Market st., cor. of 6th.
120	Headlight,	W.,	Cambrian Hall, No. 1133 Mission street, bet. 7th and 8th Sts.
160	Mission Star,	Tu.,	No. 2943 Sixteenth St., bet Valencia and Mission streets.
130	Constitution,	F.,	Shiel's Hall, 32 O'Farrell st.
185	Life Boat,	M.,	No. 118 Jackson st., near Front.
186	Golden Gate,	Tu.,	Bush st. M. E. church, Bush street. nr. Devisadero street.
291	International,	M.,	Grand Central Hall, Market st., cor. of 6th.
293	Valley,	Th.,	Fell Street Presbyterian Church, bet. Laguna and Octavia sts.
307	Pleasant Valley,	M.,	Comerford's Hall Church st., bet. 27th and 28th.
314	Spring Valley,	Tu.,	Union Hall, cor. Fillmore and Greenwich sts.
417	Crystal,	M.,	Myrtle Hall, Railroad and 7th avenue.
7	California,	Th.,	Ono Hall, Mission and Fifteenth streets.

Grand Lodge of Oregon.
SUBORDINATE DIRECTORY.

11 Capital, S., Salem, C. W. Scriber.
17 Hillsboro, S., Hillsboro, W. L. Weathered.
23 La Creole, Tu., Dallas, Jno. S. Ashbaugh
36 Silver, S., Silverton, Frank Simeral.
39 Rosa, S., Salem, P. R. Winslow.
40 Astoria, Tu., Astoria, J. O. Bozorth.
43 Marion, S., Hubbard, Milton B. Kester.
57 Milwaukee, S., Milwaukee, A. Luelling.
74 Val Fontis, S., Zena, Charles Philips.
80 John Day, S., Canyon City, Fred P. Horsley.
86 Nonpareil, W., Portland, W. S. James mot.
115 Brooklyn, F., East Portland, James McGrew.
118 Sheridan, W., Sheridan, H. Z. Foster.
136 Forest Grove, S., Forest Grove, Mitchell Gilliam.
155 Valley, F., Halsey, H. B. Keniston.
166 Union, S., Turner, E. E. McKinney.
179 Pacific, S., Cottage Grove, W. W. Cathcart.
184 Mt. Pleasant, S., Creswell, Chas. Jackson
189 Ashland, F., Ashland, Wm. Harris.
191 Klamath, Tu., Ft. Klamath, Fred. Scheider.
212 Ochoco, Th., Prineville, Jas. Hamilton
213 Revival, S., Prairie City, J. W. Mack.
217 Goshen, S. Goshen, J. W. Cox.
227 Marshfield, Th., Marshfield, Jonathan Osborn.
229 Onward, S., Albany, Matthew Chambers
258 Amity, S., Amity, Anna Putman.
259 Green Mountain, S., Siuslaw, Hiram Wingard.
262 Triumph, M., Independence, Mrs. L. L. Whiteaker.
268 Paradise Springs, S., East Portland. Mrs. R. D. Prettyman.
286 Williams Creek, S., Applegate, E. E. Topping.
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356 Welcome, S., John Day, Rev. E. Hays.
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358 Columbia, F., East Portland, D M. Long.
360 Evergreen, St. Helens, J. H. Groves.
363 La Grande —., La Grande, Geo. H. Rigdon.
364 Centerville, Centerville, Rev. T. S. Burnett.
365 Concordia, Spanish Hollow, C. W. Barzee.
366 Alpha, Lafayette, Rev. T. L. Jones.
367 Butte, S. Eugene, Rev. E. P. Henderson
368 Victory, S., Mehama, J. M. Eskew.
369 Success, T., Lebanon, J. L. Gilbert.
370 Champoeg, S., Champoeg, John Hoefer.
871 Webfoot, S., Gervais, H. B. Elworthy.
372 Oregon City, F., Oregon City, J. W. Watts.
373 Prohibition, M., Portland, Belle McBride.
374 Beulah, Tu., Portland, Geo. W. Dickson.
375 Santiam, Tu., Scio, J. L. Miller.
376 Mountain, F., Brownsville, Dr. P. Hume
377 Eureka, Tu., Junction City, W. M. Houston.
378 Freedom, F., Shedd, James Carothers.
379 Oak Grove, S., Eola, H. A. Rubell.
380 Dayton, Tu., Dayton Dr. E. Jessup.
381 Unity, Sa., Ekins, Lee M. Grames.

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Alternates.

E. W. Ryan, Portland; Elias Jessup, Newberg.

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at The Dalles, commencing on the third Tuesday in June, 1882.

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ADOPTION.—Children may be adopted from the Home by reliable and proper persons upon application to Board of Lady Managers.
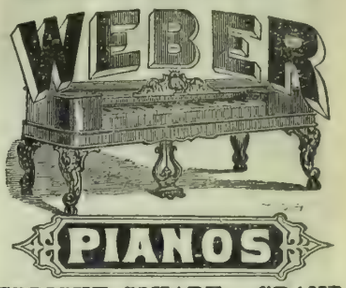
ADMISSION OF CHILDREN.—All letters concerning the admission of children, or their adoption from the Home, should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board of Lady Managers, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, 150 9th street, San Francisco, who will furnish the necessary blank forms.

TRUSTEES OF ORPHANS HOME.—Wm. H. Mills, Sacramento; H. S. Graves, Yuba City; Hon. Niles Searles, Nevada City; A.G.Clark, Napa City; Dr. R. H. McDonald, San Francisco; Dr. I. S. Halsey and Samuel Kitto, Vallejo; Rob't Thompson, G. W. C. T., San Francisco; Geo. B. Katzenstein, G. W. S., Sacramento, ex-officio.

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Loans on Real Estate	134,868 00
Loans on bonds, gas & water stock	132,198 35
Loans on other securities wheat, barley, etc.	577,443 96
Loans on personal security	1,106,004 27
Due from Banks and Bankers	392,457 61
Money on hand	398,669 34
	$3,523,844 23

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid up	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	460,759 13
Due Depositors	1,888,655 07
Due Banks and Bankers	174,370 53
Dividends unpaid	59 50
	$3,523,844 23

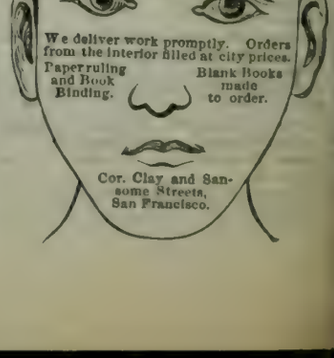
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The Rescue.

"WINE IS A MOCKER, STRONG DRINK IS RAGING."

Entered at the Post Office at San Francisco, Cal., as second-class matter.

VOL. XIX. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1882. No. 34

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Gould, W. D ..... Attorney, Los Angeles
Hand Book ..... of Medicine
H. G. Parsons ..... Book and Job Printer
Halsey, I. S ..... Dentist
Henderson & Hook ..... Tem. Grocers
Mutual Aid ..... I. O. G. T. of Cal.
National Temperance Society ..... Temp. Literature
Julia Colman ..... " "
H. A. Smith ..... Temperance Grocery
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Pacific Bank ..... Pine Street
Sherman, Clay & Co ..... Pianos and Organs
Thrailkill, Dr., Oakland ..... Dentist
Thompson, R ..... Attorney-at-Law
W. C. T. U ..... Coffee Houses
Mrs. Clara S. Foltz ..... Attorney
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ORPHANS' HOME

AT VALLEJO.

Every possible care will be taken to make the occasion a pleasant and profitable one to all who attend.

We cordially invite the assistance and co-operation of all friends of the temperance cause.

El Dorado Lodge has 33 members and 6 more in prospect.

Mr. Aikin, late publisher of the *Christian Herald* of New York, called at the Rescue office last week on his way to Japan and India.

Those who should receive the Rescue may rest assured that every copy is in the P. O. before noon every Thursday. And they should all get it on time and every time.

The Sunday *Chronicle* says opium kills 160,000 people yearly in China. It might as well have added too that beer and whisky kill 100,000 people a year in the United States.

Ex-Governor Stanford and his partners sell rum and beer all day Sunday on their ferry boats and at their depots; when they count up Sunday night it amounts to a good deal.

The Rescue is the only paper in the State that has given correct information about the comet. It said nothing at all about it and that is just what has come to pass. Better take the Rescue everybody and keep posted.

The Lodge in Pleasant Valley say they dont get the Rescue. It is very certain that it has gone to their post office every week properly directed. At least it has never failed to go from here regularly; it is for them to make euquiry at their P. O.

The Rescue has crawled up to over 4000 circulation now; this week and last 4080 have been printed and next week a larger number is expected to be required. It wont take much work to run up to 5000 now and then that must be doubled.

The new beer dens are driving every other business slowly and surely out of Montgomery St. Whenever an honest business is starved out by the drunkard factories it is succeeded at once by a beer dive as if the poisoning of our people and landing them in the morgue was the most solemly important business of the city.

Temperance Groceries.—A perfectly reliable authority reports from Mariposa county a saving of $35 on a $60 bill of groceries after paying freight from San Francisco. That $35 was made by ordering from a San Francisco grocery advertised in the Rescue. That should be a pretty good card for both the paper and the grocery.

Subscriptions and renewals this week: San Gregorio, 1: Ocean Queen Lodge, 10; Pescadero, 5; Hornitos, 1; San Francisco, 43; Alameda, 2; East Berkeley, 1; Old Town, Me., 1; all by Mrs. Richardson and Mrs Stevens 64; Santa Barbara, 1; Rev. W. C. King (Red Bluff; 14; Tehama, 13); 27; W. P. Burnett, San Louis Obispo, 3; Middletown, 1; Plymouth (Miss M. M. Blower,) 10; Stockton, 1; Elder Webb (Santa Barbara, 20 monthly; San Luis Obispo, 21; Arroyo Grande, 3: Cambria, 1; Cayucos, 2;) 47. In all 154.

Petitions.—Bro. W. D. Gould has sent out far and near petitions regarding the Sunday law and liquor law. There is room for only a few names, but sheets of paper can be pasted on to enable them to carry 100 or 200 names if necessary, but the names should be only on one side of the paper. These petitions are now out in good time and the time should be industriously improved, so that no one who is willing to sign them may be missed or forgotten. Here is a field of active usefulness for all our Good Templars.

A conviction has been made of a stationer for violation of the Sunday law. It is a remarkable and unaccountable fact that a temperance man who as a favor went into his store and sold Schetzel (Mr. Shafers' agent) a bottle of blacking to enable him to go to church with his boots in good shape, was found guilty with the greatest case. Then a thousand liquor dealers openly violated the law but not one of them could be convicted; the law is a perfect failure. Then a stationer is convicted easily and the law is valid as ever. But if the stationer had sold poison all day Sunday and had he employed half a dozen painted, rotten female tigers to entice and drug and rob the victims of the Leag of Freedom all day for 17 Sundays he would have been honorable acquitted in our courts. The courts and police seem to be merely protective attachments of the drunkard making business.

Uses of Wealth.—A correspondent of the *Chronicle* gives a moral elevating description of a house of ill fame of huge dimensions and most expensive and artistic furniture and embelishments in New York. He states that it cost $150,000 to furnish it and the whole affair was a present by a wealthy young Hebrew merchant to a favorite courtezan. These peculiar institutions of all classes are getting into every street and block in New York which is an inevitable result of tolerating the beer and whisky shops and beer gardens.

Champagne.—Gath in writing up his war reminiscences says of McClellan and his generals, "I used to admire the head quarters and tents, so neat and trim, with such good food, with buckets of champagne and chunks of ice in it and the fastidious way in which the young Napoleon was kept quiet" etc. No wonder that the history continues "that night the army got to the James River all cut to pieces yet with a grim desperation to stand and fight at last." The army was all right but under champagne and whisky generals it fared ill when assailed by the sober Jackson.

Grinnel, Iowa, a temperance town has been visited with a terrific tornado which appeared to extend 25 miles in length by half a mile in width. About 150 buildings including Cornell College were leveled; 41 persons killed, 150 wounded, many fatally, and property destroyed to the extent of $700.-000. The village of Malcom, 9 miles east of Grinnel, was destroyed and 17 persons killed. These visitations are yearly becoming more frequent and more dangerous. It will probably be determined, some of these days that these are gaseous meteors which flying thru space around the sun come in contact with this globe and expending their force upon its surface are dissipated in the atmosphere.

Dry Season.—There are in many parts of this State complaints of hard times in prospect owing to dry winter and short crops; quite frequently people make that an excuse for not taking a temperance paper but we never heard of any single one saying, "this is such a hard year that I have had to give up using tobacco." The harder the year and shorter the crops, the more reason for taking a temperance paper to pursuade people to avoid drink and tobacco and all unwholesome habits and to lay down before them the declarations of science from all parts of the world as to what things are good and wholesome and what are not so. Many a man has saved hundreds of dollars a year by having taken or read a temperance paper.

More whisky bills.—Right atop of the disgraceful bills for liquors running into thousands of dollars, in connection with the National funeral, comes another, less disgraceful, perhaps, on account of surroundings, but more shameful because of the amount. It is a bill presented for $23,000 expenses of a Congressional drunk going down to the Yorktown celebration. A Washington despatch after describing the debauchery of the excursionists on board the steamer, speaking of the bill says: It is reported that about half of this amount is for whisky, wine, cigars and other luxuries in the Commission boat, The French and German visitors, and the Cabinet and President were on the other boats. The sensation of the season is promised when the bills are called for in the House.—*W. Va. Freeman.* The voters who elect drunken rowdies and gamblers to congress should pay all the whisky and gambling debts they incur. They are very many of them elected by the most outrageous corruption and let the people take the consequences.

[illegible]

[illegible] upon seeing a statue of Hazel Miller by Charlie Ahern.]

She carved from the pure white marble
A beautiful girlish form;
The face so gravely expressive,
Breathing from marble's rough storm.

She saw never her finest work,
The last with the touches fine,
When the vision had gone forever
A memory was the past.

Sculptors will plod upon it,
With cruder or poorer vision,
But never will be known to humanity
What might have been perfection.

A feeling of sadness takes me
As I ponder and thought[illegible] pass
What had I ever accomplished
Who else this memory has?

Then I thought of the little creatures
Whose hearts I carry or train,
The voice is to command,
That they may live wings gain.

And a wish it grew unbidden
From my heart's deepest core that they
The God to me had given
The love for which I pray.

Like marble is the religion,
So many worship at the
Of graven art created Father
That I may carve for them.

May each of these living statues
Receive from my hand touch
These virtues that will make them better
And prepare them for the future.

Then my work will last the ages
To look at glory in
For all to see their love Christ
The masterpiece we have done.

—E. J. Ballard, in the Union.

GOOD TEMPLARS MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION

Ed Rescue.—The suggestion has been made by one of your correspondents that membership in the Mutual Aid Association should be open to all total abstainers. Most correspondent is a Good Templar, says he has not pleased and could not urge others to join because continued membership in the Order is required.

Now whatever can be shown to be really for the interest of the Mutual Aid Association I would most heartily approve, for I belong to it and hope in time that every member of my family will also. I say this to show that I am personally interested in its success.

It has always appeared to me that continued membership in our Order was a very wise arrangement both for the Order and for those insured in the Mutual Aid, and I still think so. At present I think both would suffer were any change made. The Association, as the name indicates, is for Good Templars. As far as I know, the other beneficiary Orders insure those only who are members in good standing with them. Any one who does not maintain his membership with them would lose his insurance. If this be so, why should the Good Templars exercise a generosity or liberality which those societies do not? It seems to me that at least during the experimental years, the limitation to members of our Order should continue. If in the hereafter good and sufficient reason can be shown for extending the benefits of this branch of our Order, well and good.

But permit me to say a few words on extending the usefulness and securing the prosperity of this department of our work. I think that with an Order so numerous as ours in this jurisdiction, there should be from 5,000 to 10,000 members assured. To obtain this it should be shown as I think it most truthfully can be, that the rates of insurance are the most economical of any insurance agency in the world and that the risks are fewest. With these showings, the Mutual Aid should rapidly advance to unparalleled prosperity, and it will if our members instead of holding back will come forward and join it as they should and as it is to their own interest to do.

Hoping for the increased prosperity of our Order and of this department of its work, I remain,

Yours Fraternally, George Morris.

JUSTICE.

The C[illegible] Times is indignant because "Chinamen pr[illegible] the public prosecutors by calling a jury [illegible] man accused of violating the [illegible] a like protest from [illegible] side of the bay" when the whisky men in Oakland, and all over the State determined to test the Sabbath law by calling a jury in every case? Which is the greater evil, Chinamen breathing bad air, or thousands of men selling poison every day of the week in defiance of law? Why don't you speak out plain about that "stinking" of the courts? Let us be consistent. Down upon the Chinaman and peddle the whisky man. One of the most shameful spectacles on record in this country is the open violation of law by the wounded lung of freedom. Courts are choked, juries locked contrary to all law and testimony. Suppose the Chinaman is tried by a jury, he does not stand a ghost of a chance of acquittal. It is only a little more delay and trouble, but whisky will make a jury vomit a most witness oath with no stinting. We are most decidedly in favor of the strict enforcement of sanitary laws and police regulations towards all classes in our State without discrimination of race or color. Let there be no evading on dodgy pleas of economics. But all this nauseous effort from by a Chinaman, while, when committed by others, is passed without a word.—Punch.

[illegible] Y. M. C. A.

[illegible] REPORT FOR MAY, 1882.

ABSTRACT OF WORK.

	Attendance.
[illegible]	
[illegible]	
[illegible]	

CAL. W. C. T. UNION.

"THE WOMEN OF AMERICA *vs.* THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC"

President, Mrs. D. P. Browne, Blake Hote, Oakland.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Mrs. G. S. Abbott, Oakland.
Mrs. John McNear, Petaluma.
Mrs. M. A. Nash, Santa Rosa.
Mrs. W. R. Spencer, Grass Valley
Miss W. Bell, San Jose.
Miss Sarah P. Morrison, San Jose.
Mrs. J. B. Hill, Alameda.
Secretary, Mrs. Mary E. Congdon, 314 Suer St. S. F.
Assistant Secretary, Miss M. J. Havens, lake House, Oakland.
Treasurer, Mrs. J. G. Wickersham, Petaluma.

FINANCE.

Mrs. S. A. McLees in *Our Union* propes a toning up of the financial machinery of the W. C. T. U. and the raising of the membership dues 10 cents a month or $1 a year if paid at once in advnce. One half the amount to be used for local and te remainder to be divided equally between coun and state Unions, the latter, contributing 5 cts. pemember to the National Union.

Under the old plan of 50 cents a year, te expenses had to be made up some other way or me of the branches of effort were curtailed. It was not strange that the W. C. T. U. should havearly fallen into the error of following to some exte the defective financial system which has led every mperance society that has been organized either toutter inaction or to the verge of ruin.

A treasury has always been the first cosideration in every other society that has had an edcational, a political, a social, a financial, a commerci, a religious or a reformatory purpose. If a reliefrom taxation, the ill treatment of a donkey or the nendment of any abuse or the institution of any eform was ever in question, it has always been ctomary to *figure the cost* and provide for it. But in te temperance warfare, to remove the greatest mas of iniquity and injustice and cruelty that has ever afflicted the world and to acquire a blessing of ore transcendant importance than can be lookedfor in any other direction, the question of financias either been unprovided for altogether, or the prvision has been so inadequate as to render the effo made almost a nullity in results.

Whatever has been done in the Sons f Temperance or in the Good Templars by the funs provided for the advancement of the cause of temprance it is pretty safe to say that ten times as muc has been done either by eflort altogether unpaid nd unsupported, or the needed means have been sucribed by individuals who have contributed 100 or 500 times their fair proportion. And the same no out is true of the W. C. T. U.

If all the gratuitous work that has ben done by temperance workers, and the gifts and hes and the horse and team hire and the visits and ltures and writings and unpaid Secretary and canvsing work and lecture work etc., that have been contibuted by the few most unselfish workers, could be ounted up and fairly valued it would amount to anncredible sum. And in most instances the free wkers and free writers and speakers have been ose who profited least by the fruit of their labo. While the merchants and property owners and stekeepers whose customers we sobered up and madgood pay, whose hopeless debtors we reclaimed and ade honest and capable, and whose business we oubled in value by making the community sober a thrifty, have held back and in most instances give us not so much as their sympathy, much less havethey paid their proportion of the cost of the tempeince work which has so benefited them.

And there is no need of this sacrifice, vth a competent financial system; putting our ownmembership's shoulder to the wheel and showig that we are proceeding rationally and mean buness, not play, we can go to the men whose monied interests we are going to benefit so much more tha our own and say "here we have $250 which we a going to disburse in improving your business an property and you business men must make it $100

There is not a temperance society outsid of the I. O. G. T, of California whose financial stem is in the least adequate to promise any progresve work. There are State jurisdictions which have o utterly mismanaged the temperance movement s to have in the main been losing ground for 8 or 10 ears and only standing in the way of something eful, and because they dont prosper without a centf money in the treasury, they have come to belie that an organization that gains a little one yeand then loses ground for ten years running, is doing a perfectly healthy business.

WHICH?

One of the objections frequently urged against the Woman's Suffrage movement is, that the enfranchisement of our sex would invest with the ballot a class of women whose exercise of that right would to an extent neutralize the vote of the Christian Temperance women. In an unprejudiced view of this objection would it not be well to waive contingencies and briefly contemplate realities as they exist? It is an indisputable fact, tho perhaps not widely known, that there are women who will and *do* exert a power for evil in the political caucuses of our country. They are notably of two representative classes. One of these is the claim agent—the office brokeress who buys claims and speculates upon them as so much stock. She takes claims on commission, regardless of the principle involved, deluding her clients with the assurance that her influence with Senator A. or Senator B. will secure their successful passage. And she rarely fails. She waylays first one Senator, then another, in the reception rooms during sessions of Congress, in the departments, in the Capitol, and fairly bull-doses them into compliance with her demands. She is a skilful diplomatist, is devoid of womanly conscience or susceptibility—has voluntarily revoked every claim to the respect of good people—has but one purpose in view and that a purely mercenary one. That she is a potent and dangerous factor in politics cannot be denied. As such, however, she shrinks into insignificance when compared with the woman who establishes herself in our halls of Legislature as a queen, and who with gleam of jewels and shimmer of silks, and siren voice, and seductive smile, bewilders men thru the outworks of their senses, and transforms them into mere creatures whom she sways at will by the Circe-like charm of her beauty. She is a subtle power in the lobbies. She, too, has a measure to carry—she has come avowedly to secure a coveted position for some man. For this she will receive a princely sum. She throws the glamour of her smile around some political Achilles, she besieges him with her alluring eyes, she dazzles him, she captures him, he yields to the fatal spell of her beauty, he promises her his influence—she carries her measure, and pockets the golden price. These are not the groundless assumptions of a temperance fanatic by any means. They are serious statements for which she is indebted to a woman whose opportunities of observation and unimpeachable character render her unquestionable authority—Mrs. Mary Clemmer Ames of Washington. Doubtless a judicious application of thumb screws might elicit from more than one magnate hitherto above suspicion, a similar deposition of facts. Be that as it may, the question that should engage our attention is no longer, "Shall women participate in politics?" or rather, "Shall a few wily women at the instigation of unscrupulous men, covertly manipulate the highest prizes in the Government, or shall the clean Christian wives and mothers and daughters of their country become a controling element for justice, for purity and morality in its political affairs?"

MARY A. GUTHRIE.

Miss Lucy E. F. Kimball, Supt. of Sunday school work of the W. N. C. T. U., is in Utah last accounts and may come to this State where she should receive a most cordial welcome and the most efficient co-operation in her mission of peace and blessing.

The following is clipped from a letter of hers in *Our Union*. * * *

"Thus far, in Gentile and Mormon Schools, we have been most cordially received.

At Ogden, where the Mormons have one of their best schools, and the finest building, Prof. Munch received us most cordially, and said: "If you come to Ogden again, come into our school. Any time I shall be glad to have you speak to the scholars." He is also Superintendent of their Sunday-school, and took my plan of work, saying he should be glad to cooperate with us, and would appoint some one to report the work done. Yesterday, by invitation, I spoke in the Mormon University of Salt Lake to the entire school, about 180 young men and women, who gave the most polite attention. At the close, Dr. Park, the President in behalf of the students, thanked us for our visit. I give those facts, because our friends in the East, and some here feared these schools would not be open to us. They are only evidences of the good hand of our Lord upon this work, and proof of the opportunity offered. This afternoon I have spoken to the Episcopal school, St. Mark's. At the close of the session, the entire school, 300 in number, of whom five-sixths were of Mormon descent, came into the chapel, and here, again, I found a most interesting audience. In all these schools I have asked the adoption of the Temperance text-book, and in every place visited I have secured a Committee for State Work and a Superintendent for State or Territory, and the assurance that this can be done.

I came in the interests of my own department of work, but find myself equally interested in other lines, especially the educational. I trust Mrs. Barnes and Hunt, Miss Greenwood and others will take note, and repay the same when they come to this "New Nest, as I hope they will before long.

Our work will be in the various Sunday and day-schools; public meetings in the evening conferences with workers, etc. We hope to organize a Territorial W. C. T. U., and reorganize the Union here, which is auxillary and not a W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Mary Barnes Green, my traveling companion, is a most efficient helper in Utah, as she has spent two years in Salt Lake with her brother, Rev. Walter Barnes, who was formerly the pastor of the Congregational Church here, and both were greatly beloved.

We hope to do somewhat to help establish the relation so much needed with our National Society. How I wish Miss Willard and our other noble officers could journey this way. The consecrated touch of womanhood must be laid upon this great evil, and with God's blessing it shall crumble beneath that gentle but mighty influence."

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, May, 1882.

AMITY, Oregon, March 15, 1882.

SISTER WINSLOW:—I feel impelled to write you in reply to the communication of I. Simmons, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The good brother is evidently honest, but it seems to me he is in the condition of the man who "saw men as trees, walking," and that when the cloud of mist has been scattered he will see clearly that it was impossible for women to continue on their knees and sing songs for days and weeks and months, in the vain hope of exorcising the demon. He would see also, as many loving mothers and sisters have seen, that "faithful, loving work with the young" is all in vain while so many allurements are held out on every hand, and while so many good and respectable men set the example of moderate drinking.

He thinks "healthy laws" can be "secured by male votes while women pray!" I don't know what the good brother means. Males having had the exclusive right of the ballot all these years, have yet utterly and entirely failed to accomplish the overthrow, or even to obstruct the progress of this evil. Indeed its progress is so rapid that our homes, our institutions, our country, our *all*, are just upon the verge of an awful gulf. But the morning dawns, and those women who stood weeping at the grave of departed hopes have been met by an angel, and have been assured the "Lord is risen, indeed, and goeth before them," and the commission was given them: "Go and tell my disciples, and Peter; and they went, Jesus *met them* and renewed the commission." These women of to-day find an obstacle in the way of accomplishing much good; they have no voice in making or administering laws; they see men either cannot or will not legislate against liquor, and they ask to be permitted to give their aid in the work of redeeming our country from the rum curse.
—*Mrs. S. A. McKune, in Our Union.*

DAY OF PRAYER.

Tuesday, June 27th, has been appointed by the Legislature of Iowa as the day when the question of the Amendment to the Constitution, forever prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors shall be submitted to the people of that state.

The liquor interest is prepared to make a vigorous fight, and money and speakers are already pouring into the state from all quarters. The enemy is vigilant and determined, lest Iowa should be added to the list of states which have said to the liquor traffic, "thus far and no farther"; but that the amendment may be adopted is of the utmost importance, not only to the W. C. T. U., but to the work in every other state, and it behooves us to do all in our power to assist in this great struggle.

Our trust is in God and the righteousness of our cause. In the past he has led us to many a victory, and we still have the promise of an abundant future.

We should, therefore, ask that every local Union in each state observe the 27th day of June as a day of prayer, and, assembling in the usual place of meeting, pray mightily for the triumph of our cause in the State of Iowa. FRANCES E. WILLARD,
President W. N. C. T. U.

CAROLINE B. BUELL, Cor. Sec.

IN A fashionable hotel in Minneapolis 450 young men were counted going to the bar in one hour of a recent Sunday. But it was a respectable place and it would not harm any one perhaps to get drunk there on Sunday.

G. W. Secretary's D'p'tm't.

GEORGE B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.

☞The office of the Grand Lodge is located in the Capital Savings Bank Building, entrance, No. 328 J street, up-stairs, over the southwest corner J and Fourth streets, Sacramento, where the Grand Worthy Secretary will be pleased to receive calls from the members of the Order during business hours.

☞This department is edited by the Grand Worthy Secretary, to whom all communications relating in any way to the business of the Grand Lodge, this department, or anything appearing hereunder, should be addressed.

☞The Grand Worthy Secretary's post office address is Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento, Cal.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES
ON SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE G. W. S.

Sold for the Benefit of the Grand Lodge

Constitutions, per hundred copies	$12 00
Constitutions per dozen	1 75
Glee Books, "Temperance Chimes" per dozen	4 00
Glee Books, per half doz	2 50
Glee Books, single copies	50
Receipts of Evening and Constitution Roll Book, per set	2 50
Chase's Digest, per copy	1 50
Officer's Roll Call etc., Book of	1 00
Pledge Cards, per hundred	1 00
Officers Cards, per set of four	1 00
Degree Ode Cards, per doz	1 00
Subordinate Ode Cards, per doz	50
Subordinate Ode Cards with music, per doz	1 50
Chase's Good of the Order, per copy	75

BLANK FORMS.

Clearance Cards, per dezen	3 00
Grand Lodge Returns, per dozen	1 00
W. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. F. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Bonds, per dozen	1 00
Forms for Charges, Trials, etc., per set of four	25
Forms for incorporation of Lodges	Free

LODGE BOOKS

Propositions for Membership, Book of fifty	50
Notices of Election to Membership, book of fifty	50
Proposition Committee notices, book of fifty	50
D. G. W. C. T.'s Dispensations, book of fifty	50
Password Certificates, book of fifty	50
Delinquent (Dues) Notice, book of fifty	50
Warrants on W. T., book of fifty	50
W. F. S. Receipts, book of fifty	55
W. T. Receipts, book of fifty	50

LODGE FURNITURE.

In addition to the above, I will attend to orders for Impression Seals, Blank Books, Special Printing, Regalia or Lodge Furniture. This will be done as an accommodation to Lodges and not as a source of profit either to the Grand Lodge or myself; hence all orders filled will be sent per express by the dealers, with instructions to "collect on delivery," unless the money accompanies the order. Address—

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.,
Sacramento, California.

CASH RECEIVED.—The Grand Worthy Secretary acknowledges receipt of the following amounts of cash since last report. Proper personal receipts were also forwarded in each case:

GENERAL FUND.

Rose of Lompoc, 178	$23 75	Brentwood, 116	13 00
Meridian, 97	10 00	Ocean Queen, 190	5 00
Cordua, 141	2 75	Laurel, 202	15 00
Igo, 155	3 00	Del Monte, 357	3 25
Linden, 253	50	Vallejo, 64	25 50
Middletown, 350	12 00	Mesilla Valley, 413	18 25
San Gregorio, 408	8 75	Weldon, 498	5 00

CHARTER FEE FUND.

Valley Rose, 508	15 00	Mackville, 513	15 00
Wild Rose, 509	15 00	Graniteville, 514	15 00
Del Norte, 512	15 00		

LECTURE FUND.

C. N. Goulding's May Collections.

Crescent City	40 00	Livermore	12 10
Smiths River	18 10		

W. C. King's May Collections.

Newville	20 00	Orland	3 85
Butte City	12 80	Willows	3 75
Little Stony	12 00	Maxwell	3 30
Elk Creek	6 95		

J. W. Webb's May Collections.

Santa Maria	12 10	Oso Flaco	4 05
Arroyo Grande	9 25	Pleasant Valley	3 55
Guadalupe	8 00	Point Sal	3 50

H. R. Hughes' May Collections.

Ione City	5 00	Mt Echo	1 00
Hill Top	3 10	Carbondale	80
Buena Vista	2 20	Comanche	70
Lancha Plana	2 00		

Wm. Crowhurst's May Collections.

Los Gatos	5 35	Temescal	1 05
Alameda	4 80		

PACKAGES MAILED.—The following packages have been mailed during the past week from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office:

1–W C Sloan, Lathrop
2–O W Everson, Mendocino Cy
1–F F VanVlear, Lodi
1–C C Dunn, Napa
4–Clara Garrison, Tulare C'y
1–Mrs O D Dyke, Farmington
1–W D Pinney, Carpinteria
1–J Smith, Lockford (Poland Bx)
2–Rev W M Woodward, San Rafael
3–C E De Camp, Caspar
3–E L Ballou, Igo
1–Mattie Brittan, S Butte
5–H H Beckwith, Hanford
1–J A Fairbanks, S F
1–A W Bobinson, Hornitos
1–F F VanVlear, Lodi
1–T H Burton, Woodland
3–Ettie M Carter, Sonora
1–Mrs Mollie Cox, Woodland
1–C S Jobe, Olimpo
1–J R Joseph, Modesto
3–S A Allen, Hanford
1–H B True, Weldon
1–M A Leavitt, Mokelumne H'l
3–J M Stephens, Sheep Ranch

PER EXPRESS.

1–W J Gorham, Columbia
1–E H Beardsley, El Monte
1–J R Townsend, S Ber'dino
1–E L Moore, Stockton
1–S L Skillen, Oroville
1–Mrs M Treear, Bakersfield
1–W T Bonstell, Eureka, H B

Returns Received.—During the past week the following Lodges have filed Grand Lodge returns with the G. W. S. and their receipt is acknowledged:

Nos. 64, 97, 141, 178, 237, 350, 408, 413.

D. G. W. C. T.s COMMISSIONED.—The following commissions have been issued and forwarded from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office during the past week:

LODGE DEPUTIES.

Wm Simmons for No. 216, Dutch Flat

DEGREE TEMPLARS.

H A Frost for No. 216, Dutch Flat

DELINQUENT LODGES.—Quite a number of lodges appear upon the delinquent list because of the non receipt of their Quarterly Returns for the term ending April 30th last. The Lodge Deputies of all these have been notified of this delinquency during the past week by circular from the G. W. S. office. Next week, the list of those remaining delinquent at the close of business on Saturday, will be announced. So that lodges or their Deputies desiring to avoid this uncomplimentary announcement would do well to forward their delinquent Returns immediately, or assign some good reason for not doing so.

ANOTHER RECEPTION TO THE R. W. G. T.—Not to be outdone by its sister lodge, Capital Lodge, No. 51, planned and carried out a successful reception to the R. W. G. T, during its regular meeting on Tuesday evening of last week. Siloam Lodge had been invited and attended in numbers, thus filling the hall to overflowing. The lodge-room was beautifully decorated with flowers and evergreens tastefully wrought into mottoes and the emblems of the Order. Over the W. C. T.'s station in evergreen letters was the inscription, "WELCOME R. W. C. T." During the course of the evening five candidates were introduced and initiated. The R. W. G. T. was introduced officially and received the honors of the Order. Bro. the Rev. I. E. Dwinell delivered the addresss of welcome and congratulation, to which the R. W. G. T. made extended reply. At the conclusion of all, refreshments were served by the sisters of Capital Lodge. The occasion was pleasant and sociable to a degree and reflected great credit upon the managing committee and the membership of Capital Lodge.

ANNIVERSARY DAY.—The 17th day of July has been set aside as the anniversary day of the Order. It is hoped that every lodge will arrange to appropriately observe the day, and to this end preparations should be made at once. Lodges intending to celebrate the day should announce the fact and invite the public. It affords a good occasion for a special and interesting "open lodge meeting."

"BEZIRKS."—The capital city was visited last week by an army of the disciples of Bacchus and Gambrinus known as the Pacific Turn Bezirk, delegations being present from Marysville, San Jose, Oakland, San Francisco and other points. Their arrival was made an occasion in Sacramento on Saturday evening for the blare of brass instruments, the burning of fireworks and the consuming of much vile beer. The worthy Mayor of the city who could not be induced upon a recent occasion to countenance a "Law and Order" or "Sunday law meeting" either by his attendance or presidency was willing enough to make himself a conspicuous portion of Saturday evening's procession, and to welcome these people and their proclivities in a speech made to them at Turn Verein Hall. The programme of exercises for the week, distributed about the city, contained the advertisements of sixteen wholesale liquor establishments, beer breweries and saloons. The programme for Sunday, June 18th, was a street parade at 8: 30, A. M. Commencement of prize competition in gymnastics at 10. Calisthenics and Tacto exercises at 2. Concert music and dancing throughout the day and a social party in the evening at Turn Verein Hall. All sandwiched and soaked with beer! beer!! beer!!! All of which, according to the Mayor, was a good thing for the city over which he presided. And if good for Sunday the 18th of June, why not good for every other Sunday. Politics, political ambition and policy make "respectable citizens" do queer things sometimes, and of course Mayor Brown is not an exception to the rule.

PERSONAL.—Bro. George Bramall, of Haywards called at the Grand Lodge office during the week. Bro. Bramall is a veteran worker in the cause and is just now devoting himself to the task of aiding the Order of Sons of Temperance as the Grand Lecturer of that institution.....Bro. E. W. Culver of Newcastle Lodge No. 339 and Bro. Gregg of Summit Lodge No. 125 of Plymouth also called and reported their Lodges as doing a good work....Bro. C. Stahl, of Constitution Lodge San Francisco also honored the office with a call.

R. W. G. L., I. O. G. T.

(Concluded.)

The committee on political action reported as follows:

We cordially endorse that portion of the report of the R. W. G. Templar which relates to prohibition and political action, and congratulate the Order upon the progress of its fundamental principles relating to the prohibition of the liquor traffic. We believe that the saloon is the enemy of all that is dear to the hearts of Good Templars, and we rejoice at the success of any and all efforts to destroy its influence and its existence. We submit the following resolutions,

1. *Resolved*, That we recognize State and National Constitutions prohibiting the liquor traffic as the next line of battle upon which the hosts of temperance are rallying, and we recommend the members of our Order to give a hearty support to this line of action, so far as circumstances will allow.

2. *Resolved*, That we send cordial greeting to our friends in Iowa, with the hope that their efforts for a constitutional amendment will be crowned with abundant success at the ballot box the 27th of June, and we earnestly urge every member of our Order in that State to devote that day to this cause, that by prayer, good works and ballots the State may be freed from the legalized liquor traffic.

3. *Resolved*, That the gallant fight made by Governor St. John and the friends of prohibition in Kansas commands our warmest commendation, and we extend our congratulation and sympathy to them in their desperate struggle with the entire liquor interest of the nation.

4. *Resolved*, That we hail with great satisfaction the passage of the bill for a commission of inquiry into the results of the liquor traffic by the Senate of the United States, and we heartily authorize the R. W. G. Lodge officers to petition the house of Representatives to adopt the same, that the commission may be speedily appointed.

An amendment to the Constitution of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge was adopted making the basis of representation of Grand Lodges as follows: Grand Lodges having under their jurisdictions less than one representative, one thousand to five thousand two representatives, five thousand to ten thousand three representatives, ten thousand to twenty thousand four representatives, twenty thousand to fifty thousand, five representatives, and one additional representative for every additional twenty-five thousand. So that if, as is confidently expected the Grand Lodge of California shall have a membership exceeding twenty thousand at the time of the next session of the Grand Lodge, it will gain an additional representative.

The committee on memorials presented an excellent and appreciative report on the life, services and death of Julius A. Spencer, P. R. Worthy Grand Counselor and P. R. W. G. Secretary, which was adopted by a rising vote.

A funeral badge to be worn upon all funeral occasions in which the Order appears or takes part was adopted. The new badge consists of a white rosette with a black crape star and pendants forming the center.

Seven thousand copies of the journal of proceedings was ordered published so that one copy may be furnished to every subordinate lodge, which will be done as speedily as possible. Until these are printed and distributed the foregoing synopsis of the more salient points of the proceedings will doubtless be deemed sufficient.

The officers elected and appointed are as follows, for the ensuing year, and were impressively installed by Hon. S. D. Hastings, of Wisconsin, P. R. W. G. Templar:

R. W. G. Templar, Geo. B. Katzenstein, of Sacramento, Cal.

R. W. G. Counselor, J. N. Stubbs, of Gloucester Courthouse, Virginia.

R. W. G. Vice-Templar, Mrs. A. A. Brookbank, of Jeffersonville, Ind.

R. W. G. Secretary, F. G. Keens, of Kearney, Neb.

R. W. G. Treasurer, Uriah Copp, Jr., of Loda, Ill.

P. R. W. G. Templar, J. J. Hickman, of Columbia, Missouri.

C. S. of Juvenile Temples, Mrs. C. Evelyn Gilbert, of Gaffney City, South Carolina.

R. W. G. Chaplain, Rev. James P. Pinkham, of West Branch, Iowa.

R. W. G. Marshal, W. H. Lambley, of Inverness, Quebec.

R. W. G. D. Marshal, Mrs. C. B. Buell, of East Hampton, Connecticut.

R. W. G. Messenger, Col. York A. Woodward, of New Orleans, Louisiana.

R. W. G. I. Guard, Mrs. M. A. Butler, Providence, Rhode Island.

R. W. G. O. Guard, Samuel T. Fisher, of Baltimore, Maryland.

The R. W. G. L. adjourned to meet again on the fourth Tuesday in May, 1883, in Chicago Ill.

At the conclusion of business on Friday afternoon, His Honor, the Mayor and the Common Council of the City of Charleston, invited the R. W. G. L. to an excursion, which was accepted and participated in by the members of the R. W. G. L., the Common Council and a score of specially invited guests. The steamer Planter and a brass band had been chartered for the occasion by the Common Council and at four o'clock P. M. the Planter steamed down the harbor, landing first at historic Fort Sumter, where an interesting visit was made. Soon after leaving Sumter refreshments, consisting of ice cream, cakes and lemonade, were served and enjoyed. On the way down the bay in passing a British vessel the band played "God Save the Queen," and the vessel dipped her flag in token of recognition, while the Representatives from Ontario, Quebec and South Africa instinctively raised their hats.

The company, at the request of the R. W. G. T., assembled in the cabin, when Past R. W. G. T., Theo. D. Kanouse, moved the following resolutions which were seconded by Representative Reuben Ayliff, of South Africa, and adopted by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, That the sincere thanks of this Right Worthy Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., are due and are hereby most heartily tendered to his Honor, Mayor Courtenay, and the honorable the Council of the City of Charleston, for the courtesy of this excursion, which has afforded us so great pleasure.

Resolved, That we shall carry with us to our homes, scattered thruout this wide world, the kindest remembrances of Charleston and her honored Mayor and Council, and will indulge in landing the "Sunny Southland" as seen and enjoyed through "Palmetto eye-glasses."

His Honor, the Mayor, on behalf of himself and the Council, expressed his appreciation of the resolutions in befitting words, and in manner so peculiarly pleasant and ready with the truly Southern gentleman.

An admiring and enthusiastic Britisher struck up the refrain of "He's a jolly good fellow" in which all heartily joined,

After steaming up and down the harbor and the two rivers which flow upon either side of the city, the company was safely landed amid the sweet strains of "Home sweet Home" rendered by the band all uniting in their praise of the delightful occasion.

NOTES.

P. R. W. G. S., Bro. W. S. Williams of Napanee, Ontario, came to Charleston to be in attendance at the R. W. G. L. Upon his arrival he was prostrated by a relapse of disease from which he had recently suffered, and was not only unable to leave his room during the session of the R. W. G. L., but was still confined when the Representatives separated. He received every care and attention requisite, personal and medical, and was in a fair way of recovery sufficient to warrant his removal to his home within a few days after the departure of the greater portion of the representatives.

During the excursion of the Steamer Planter down the harbor, His Honor Major Courtnay personally handed the refreshments being served, to Bro. Fisher R. W. G. O. G., the colored representative from the Grand Lodge of Maryland. This little act of especial courtesy, though unostentatiously performed was witnessed by a number and flatteringly commented upon.

In all the South but one grasshopper was seen. and that in the streets of Augusta Ga., and it soon found refuge by hopping upon the shoulder of G. W. C. T. Brown of Kansas. Some one has written something about a fellow feeling making us wondrous kind etc. The question as to how that little hoppergrass knew that Bro. Brown came from his native heath, or where he most doth flourish, is "what no fellow can find out." K.

Mr. H. B. Williamson is agent for the RESCUE in Lompoc. Renewals and subscriptions can be arranged with him.

G. W. C. T. Department.

R. THOMPSON, G. W. C. T.

LECTURE WORK FOR MAY 1882.

	Number of Lectures Delivered.	New Members Added.	Miles Traveled.	Adults Addressed.	Minors Addressed.	Expenses.	Contributions and Charter Fees.
William Crowhurst.....	13	16	767	1153	392	$ 36 25	$ 26 20
C N Goulding.	30	80	1308	5010	405	132 55	85 20
Hugh R Hughes.....	20	34	334	927	315	53 45	44 80
W C King.....	25	†	325	1781	384	57 75	62 65
J W Webb.....	23	32	398	1615	739	24 65	40 45
Emily P Stevens *							
Totals.....	101	162	3132	9486	2235	$ 304 65	$ 259 30

† Not reported. * Mrs Emily P Stevens has not been engaged in the lecture field this month.

R. THOMPSON, Sup't Lecture Force.

Lecturers' Reports.

The Grand Lecturers employed by the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T., of Cal., are as follows:

Mrs. E. P. Stevens, Prof. Wm. Crowhurst, Col. C. N. Goulding, Elder J. W. Webb, Hugh R. Hughes, and Rev. W. C. King.

J. W. WEBB.

After the campaign at Santa Barbara, went to Cat Canyon and Pine Grove. Local societies are doing well and preclude possibility of lodges just yet. Started a Band of Hope. No liquor sold in a large section of country. Visited all schools in these parts.

GUADALUPE has a hard fight for it is a miserable whisky town, but substantial good has been done there by our Lodge and the little Band determine to hold on. Result of well attended lectures, several names and two good collections. Bro. Morse; a most unselfish and untiring worker, arranged a meeting at Oso Flaco and took me out. His son-in-law Bro. W. W. Ayers, the druggist, well known in Santa Cruz, Stockton and San Francisco, and the first Grand Scribe of the Champions of the Red Cross, went with me and did some excellent singing, I was the Moody, he the Sanky.

AT SANTA MARIA had good meetings, the writing school adjourned and Bro. W. A. Higgins, the teacher came over and helped us, playing on the organ and singing. The first rate Brass Band turned out in uniform and gave your lecturer a most complimentary serenade. I tell you I felt as big as Sister Stevens "or any other man." Obtained a number of names for lodge, a handsome collection and revived the interest. Spent one night at Pleasant Valley where the W. C. T., Bro. D. N. Kelsey, teaches. Started a good Band of Hope, he Sup't. The Band at Santa Maria still lives, and has some never-say-die friends.

LOMPOC.—Stopped at home lodge and held some public meetings in town and with the Valley Lodge and had good, grand meetings. No talk of saloons coming in or liquor selling by the stores. Good Samaritans have started two lodges, I started a third Band of Hope, so now we have four adult and three juvenile temperance societies and ought to hold the fort, now and for all time.

SANTA RITA has lost some members from lodge through dissatisfaction over a case of discipline; but they and a number of outsiders went into a Samaritan lodge and we have more workers for temperance than ever, and I trust all will work in harmony in the righteous war on the old tyrant, King Alcohol, till we have him killed and buried. Started a promising Band of Hope with 42 members and had the pleasure of initiating four members into the lodge and conferring degrees on a number. No liquor sold here.

CHILDS is on the Jonata Ranch of R. T. Buell, the proprietor of the *Pacific Greenbacker*. I have paid this two visits and given two speeches and hope soon to institute a lodge. No liquor sold here even for medical purposes; a clause in the lease of the store prohibits such sale. Mr. Buell, as a Greenbacker, is in full accord with that party as to prohibition and shows his faith by that clause in the lease.

SANTA BARBARA.— Here we clinched the nails driven by the previous effort by having an open meeting at each lodge, at both of which Sister Guthrie made very effective speeches. She wins golden opinions the more she is heard. She also spoke at the D. L. at Goleta, of which a report will be sent to the RESCUE. Revs. Mitchell, Uren and Woodcock helped us. We were all handsomely treated by the Goleta brethren and citizens and the meeting was a success. Since that, Sister Guthrie has spoken most acceptably at the Anniversary of Montecito Lodge, which is doing very well. Hope she will visit other lodges following my appointments in a few weeks.

LOS ALAMOS next claimed attention and the members rallied and we had good meetings and certainly made good impressions. Lodge recently initiated several, Lawyer C. E. Pond among the number. It will grow as the town grows without doubt. Bros. Revs. Whitmore and Mitchell, Judge Curtiss and wife, Joel Hilton and wife, Bro. Peter Coiner, owner of the New Hall, and others can be relied upon.

POINT SAL is the shipping point for a large section and gave me a good meeting, a good collection and a Band of Hope. Capt. Averill and family, old Maine Good Templars, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Clark, strong temperance people, and Mrs. Whittock, the teacher, seconded all our efforts. We had visitors at lecture from Berkeley and Santa Barbara. On my way to San Luis Obispo Co., where I am now laboring, called at home, visited lodge, spoke at Artesia school and held a rousing meeting in the M. E. church at which sisters Fannie Fields and Dille gave us good music, and Miss Rudolph and Lizzie Webb appropriate readings. I reserve report of San Luis Obispo Co. till next week but pause to say that at the county seat the saloons are closed on Sundays, and a violator has lately been fined $50. To-day, a school election was held and Dr. Hathaway, a prominent Good Templar, beat the whisky men's candidate, tho they ran hacks all day and made a big effort. San Luis Obispo is on the up grade materially and morally. We'll carry it yet for prohibition. John Woods lives in this county.

H. R. HUGHES.

Since my last report, I gave Shingle Springs another trial, but they are so wedded to their saloons and winery, that no interest is taken in temperance reform. Some of the parents apologize for it by saying that there is no place for the boys to go excepting to the saloons.

At Eldorado the Lodge is prospering finely, have bought a fire proof building and converted it into a comfortable Lodge room. At Open Lodge a large delegation were present from Placerville, in spite of Sherman's circus and its attendant excitement.

At Diamond Springs had a fair meeting, this place is so near Eldorado that it is not deemed advisable to organize.

At Upper Placerville had a good meeting and organized a Band of Hope with 35 members. A. L. Anthony (an old Petaluma friend) Supt., and Mrs. E. Isbell, Secty. of the W. C. T. U. assisted.

At 6 mile house a small meeting, a few very anxious to get a lodge, but not enough as yet to insure success.

At Coloma, had a good meeting, found Marshal Lodge doing better than any one had expected. A great change has come over the place.

In Greenwood, found the Lodge had been doing good work, they turned out in regalia and we had a very pleasant meeting. In this place containing, about one hundred inhabitants, the Lodge has 42 members and yet there are 5 bars and a brewery! Of course most of their patrons come from the miners on the outside.

At Spanish Dry Diggings, so many left the place, the lodge had to surrender, but they keep up their Band of Hope, and an open temperance meeting once in two weeks, they are good temperance people and good workers, circulate David Cooks' literature.

Georgetown, June 16, 1882.

W. C. KING.

Several weeks have passed since my last was mailed at Orland, Colusa Co. A Lodge could have been organized there but for the drouth. If a lecturer can visit that and other places in Colusa Co. next fall, several Lodges can be added to our Order. At St. Johns I succeeded in discounting Bro. Gouldings smallest audience of his life by one, for I lectured to 11 persons including children.

It impresses a lecturer as folly to try to gather people to a public meeting, where the physical conditions render a respectable hearing impossible. St. Johns is on a grant and the few citizens are scattered over many miles of territory. At Germantown I found a village without a single male citizen who is an abstainer. The business places were nearly all saloons and the people "joined to their idol" lager beer. The owner of the only place

(Concluded on Page 538.)

Juvenile Department.

BAND OF HOPE WORK.



The Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., of California, offers to furnish, free of charge, to Sunday-schools, or other juvenile organizations desiring to adopt them for use, in this jurisdiction, the newly revised Band of Hope rituals together with the ritual badges. The ritual comprises a pamphlet of 48 pages. The badges are of German silver, with a safety pin upon the back. Sample copies of the rituals and badge, or quantities for actual use, will be furnished on application to the Superintendent of Juvenile Work, Mrs. M. E. Richardson, Murphys, Calaveras Co., Cal.

TALKS WITH THE YOUNG FOLKS.

U. K. BAND OF HOPE UNION.

(Continued.)

It is hoped our Juveniles and their teachers gave due attention to the article on this subject in last week's number. It should be intensely interesting to know what is being done by a successful Band of Hope organization in a far off country.

At the afternoon session, Admiral Sir William King Hall, K. C. B., a grand old sailor man, who has been knighted for his good record, presided. He said as the father of ten children he could not sufficiently dwell upon the importance of bringing up the young as total abstainers. "He had been 52 years in the navy. One of his sons is First-Lieutenant of the *Druid;* has been a total abstainer all his life. The *Druid* has 220 officers and men, of whom 63 are total abstainers, and abstaining men usually become Christians." The Admiral has two sons in Australia, one of whom lately wrote his brother in the *Druid* that they never could be too thankful to their father for bringing them up as total abstainers, as the curse of drink in Melbourne is something awful. He gave interesting accounts of having induced many young and other persons to avoid drink for life. (What a pity all admirals and naval officers are not just like him.)

Then that great apostle of medicine, Dr. A. Carpenter (please remember him) contended gallantly for training the young to be abstainers. He said people taking daily a small quantity of alcoholic liquor could not possibly be in a perfect state of health. And he had no hesitation in making that assertion. For in the general benefit clubs experience shows that the older men get, the more days sickness they have in the year, but with the Sons of Temperance it is exactly the reverse. Till about 30 years of age the average of the days of sickness in the year are about the same, but afterward they decrease in the Sons, in place of increasing as they do among the drinkers. (And that is something for temperance people to note and remember with especial care.) He said total abstinence would much help the funds of benefit societies. The Dr. then answered some questions asked, and was complimented by the Admiral, chairman, upon the ability with which he had done it.

Among other discussions was one on the evil example set before children by smokers.

In the evening the Band of Hope Choir, 500 strong, elicited much applause by their excellent performance. Mr. Samuel Morley, M. P., President of the Union was in the chair, and made a splendid opening address; no effort for the well-being of society is so full of promise as the work of the Band of Hope, in which over a million children under Christian guidance are being trained as total abstainers. (This is worth remembering, too.)

The Rev. Forbes E. Winslow, M. A., spoke on "How Christian Workers May Promote Temperance Work," said he was "getting ashamed of the sentimental Christianity that sees itself face to face with misery on every side and will not stir hand or foot to help the poor out of their fallen conditlon; receiving blessings from God, they are at no pains to communicate them to others." It pleased him to hear reformed men testify, but he could not help thinking how much better it would have been to have prevented their falling. He had secured to the total abstinence branch of the Church of England Temperance Society, 500 members last year; he did not run the other branch. He was a Rechabite, too, and had then joined the Good Templars and after that had put on the blue ribbon (and they cheered him deservedly for that). There is no weak point in the temperance question socially, morally, financially, *commonsensically* or biblically.

He was glad the public conscience of England was aroused. The national honor is at stake and "we are determined, with God's help, to win. It was in consequence of the local Band of Hope Union that Mr. Booth went to Brighton and it was owing to the children that 22,000 people put on the blue ribbon and 12,000 signed the pledge there. Parents should be abstainers if not for their own sake, for their children's."

Then a Rev. H. Sinclair Paterson, another M. D., commended the work of the Blue Ribbon Army and the Salvation Army for temperance. He thot if the churches would take some of the earnestness of the Salvation Army and of its zeal for saving souls, they could change off a great many other things which they have and not be losers. "There are advances everywhere in religious, social, political life and a gain for temperance. Now the first of men in every department of Christian life and science are broadly proclaiming themselves on our side; formerly few men of position would do so. Hardly a church now but has a temperance organization of some kind connected with it; formerly they were jealous of us; associated temperance with atheism and as taking the place of the gospel whereas it is because we have faith in the gospel that we teach men to be temperate in things helpful and to abstain totally from things injurious.

"He was sad to think so many got into jail who had passed thru the Sunday school; it is because the Sunday teachers deal with them one or two hours on Sunday and the dramshops deal with them all the rest of the week. The teachers are now alive to this fact and are trying to remove this evil and guard them against drink.

"As a medical man he had always maintained that alcohol had only one use, viz, to make people drunk; science declares it is always injurious in health and only useful in disease to dull and deaden the senses if that is necessary; but for curative purposes, to bring the body back to health, it is absolutely worthless." He said our great hope now is in the Band of Hope, and to keep always going forward, never to rest satisfied with the present success."

He stated that the teachers in the schools are now far more commonly tetotalers than four years ago. And in the schools when those who belong to the B. of H. are asked to hold up hands, seldom less than one-third did so; generally one-half and sometimes two-thirds did.

Other men of high standing also spoke and altogether it was a meeting of the most excellent influences. It should help us much in California and Oregon to know what great things are possible with the Band of Hope and what a magnificent prospect there is in consecrating the children of the land to God in the early days of their innocence and at the age when they are most susceptible to good influences.

AN ELDER BROTHER OF THE B. OF H.

If we ever owe anybody a debt for his good wishes and best endeavors to aid us and do us good, the children and the old folks of California will always be in debt to Dr. C. S. Haswell for his pioneer efforts in and for the Band of Hope. He was more of a prophet than most people 15 years and more ago; he saw then the best work of temperance and the most work should be with the children. Most other people who loved the cause of temperance and worked for it, did not think so. The children had no votes and before they would have any, they were going to have all the old folks reformed and have whisky voted out, and what was the use of fooling with the sober children when there were so many grown people in real danger.

But Dr. Haswell was always bombarding the Grand Lodge sessions to have something done about the children and the Band of Hope and whenever he said "Band of Hope" he brot it out so full and strong and with so much determination to fire it into us that he swelled out till his vest buttons were in peril. Some of the good workers thot it was a pity to lose time to hear the Doctor's report about *his hobby*, the Band of Hope, at Grand Lodge when there was so much else to do; and some of them regretted that his entreaties to push that arm of the service, did not meet with a heartier appreciation. But he kept on year after year and now we find he was altogether right at first and those who called it a hobby were altogether wrong. There is no discredit, however, in coming out of a wrong course and doing better, in giving up an error and embracing the right; the discredit is in clinging to what is wrong and defending it.

The children of those days have grown up and some, many of them have embarked on the voyage of ruin, that might have been saved had our Band of Hope been 10,000 strong then. Now we must look forward for success, and backward only for the instruction derived from experience. And one of the most instructive lessons I can recall from the early history of our juvenile work was the persistent, patient, unrequited and unappreciated labor of Dr. Haswell, canvasing and bombarding the delegates singly and in groups and imploring them to organize and watch over a Band of Hope when they returned to their homes.

No dout if his other duties had permitted he would have been all along at the head of our juvenile organization. We have now a much increased and more powerful institution and it is under the best possible management. And now while we look to others to build a lofty and mighty structure on the foundations all ready to their hand and as we call upon new workers every week and every month to help us build higher and broader and stronger, every member of the California Band of Hope should remember that Dr. Haswell, the good friend of the children of this State, more than any other individual in the state, watched over this institution in its earliest cradle, gave his time and labor and talent and influence and eloquence and prayers, all that it was possible for man to give; to nurse it into shape and growth; to seek out the best mode of instruction for it; to devise the best and happiest form of management and in every way possible to throw around the children of this State then and now and in the future, the most tender and beautiful and loving silken cords of affectionate guardian angel care, to pilot them away from the pitfalls and quicksands which beset the path of youth and to point and urge them in the days of their purity and innocence to choose the sweet and fragrant pathway of temperance and truth and Godliness, which is made ever joyous with the company of Angels here and leads its faithful wayfarers right up to the presence and dwelling place of God in the hereafter. Let us never forget to ask that the best and choicest blessings may surround the Doctor who has been so great a blessing to our Band of Hope.

ONE OF THE TRICKS.

In England it is a very general custom for employers of working men to pay them their wages on Saturday afternoon in a gin tavern. The ginshops pay the employers a small commission for this or furnish them their own drinks free as the case may be.

The workers who receive their pay in this manner feel themselves under an obligation to purchase drinks and treat their mates, because it would look mean to pick up their money and go home without repaying the landlord for his *great kindness* in letting them come in to get their money. While waiting their turn to get paid, the landlord generously lets them treat on credit till they are paid and they have to stand another treat for that; and thousands after thousands of the poor fellows who intend to go home sober, get drunk every Saturday and spend every cent of their wages before they stop.

And the wives of these men used to come to these places to get a portion of their husband's wages away from them, to get Sunday's food before their husbands got drunk. So they got in the habit of drinking too, till now thousands of them go to the grogshops to get drunk with their husbands and help them spree out their wages and then starve thru the week, themselves and children.

That is one of the tricks contrived by the sellers of beer in England, to defraud the families of the working men of their food and clothing, and the custom has been very much adopted in some trades in San Francisco and the result has been to make the men reckless and dissipated and their families and children destitute.

A law is now before the British Parliament to put a stop to this iniquitous practice and to give the men a chance to carry their money home to their families. Of course they could have done so before, but custom and fashion and the fear of the ridicule of dissolute companions and the temptation to drink, are more binding often than law.

Under all circumstances the grogshop is a most dangerous institution to go near at all. There are a great number of the best people in the world who would no more enter one of these soultraps than they would a pest house. And the worst and vilest of men are there all the time if possible; so it seems best never to approach one for any purpose.

It is dangerous. A party who had never for three years put his foot inside a grogshop, was on shore, accompanied by a friend in an Australian port. The friend who was to return with him in the evening requested to be called for at a rumshop where he had a matter of business to settle. He called there, and at the moment of entering found some roughs picking a quarrel with his friend; sudden result, an

indiscriminate bar-room and street fight, dispersed by the police. A bystander informed the caller next day that he might consider himself very fortunate that he had not got mobbed and beaten and mashed up and then fined $100 next morning on the evidence of the roughs who would have sworn he started the row. He figured up then, if a call for a friend at a grogshop once in three years by a man who don't drink, is liable to produce such consequence,s what risks must those run who go there every day. How often they get shot and stabbed and killed.

THE ENEMY IN CHICAGO.

Our young friends should well understand that the temperance people are laboring to save them from intemperance, that they may grow up wholesomely and lead happy lives. Not one of us ever expects to earn or make or get a dollar or a dime from the children by making and keeping them sober and clean and respectable; but it will make us feel very happy to know and see that the young are going to be happy and to make this world better.

But they should also know that the people who deal in creating vice and sin and crime and every style of human misery and woe, are intensely anxious to teach the boys and girls to adopt vile and wicked habits that will now and in all their future make them degraded, vicious and wretched, always growing worse and of course growing more miserable and poor and suffering more as they grow worse.

The object of these people is to sell the young folks liquor and tobacco, to make a little money by the ruin of each one of them and by ruining hundreds to make a good deal of money.

In Illinois as well as most other states there is a law that prohibits and punishes the crime of selling liquor to boys and children; but wherever they sell that horrible thing to men they sell it to boys all they can just the same. For they know if the boys did not learn to drink, the men would not be likely to learn.

The temperance people of Illinois, particularly the active women of the W. C. T. U. are trying very faithfully to diminish and destroy the dramshop business there, and are anxious to prevent the sale of liquor to boys and girls. And all at once the saloon keepers of Chicago pretend to want to help them. They ask for an ordinance to punish with heavy fines any minors who shall drink in saloons or play cards, dominos, dice or any games there.

This looks at first sight as if they wanted to have the boys kept away from the drink. But it is an awfully wicked fraud. Now when boys are found there, they are made to give evidence in court against the men who sold them drink. But the drink sellers believe that if the boys will be fined and punished for drinking and gambling in those places, they will commit perjury when put on the witness stand, and will deny on oath that they drank or gambled.

This is a heartlessly wicked plot; but it is not worse than selling liquor to children and teaching them to drink—and that is not much worse than selling liquor to men and teaching them to commit crime and murder. The boys and girls should understand what a horrible enemy the saloon is to them and how it is every ones duty to try to have the last one of them forever obliterated from the land.

NOTES FROM THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

The work in which we are engaged is one that inspires every worker to his best efforts. In entering a Band of Hope and looking at the bright, eager faces, upturned for instruction, and thinking of the plastic minds so ready to yield to good influence, one must feel that this is the work that will leave its impress upon the coming age; this is the field that will yield a hundred fold for every effort at cultivation. True there are discouragements, not every path of duty is strewn with flowers, and the thotless indifference which is sometimes shown by those who ot to be most interested, the parents, is always disheartening; but let us rise above these surroundings, and remember that we work for God and humanity. Do not forget that children must be not only interested, but instructed. Too much pastry makes children sick but a judicious mingling of solids with the sweets is not only palatable but strenghening. So with our Bands of Hope. At every meeting they should be taut something, and it should be impressed upon their minds in such a way that they will not forget it. But we should also give them something to amuse them. Let us labor "with the spirit and the understanding also."

Object Teaching.—The most successful Bands are those which have illustrated lessons, either by blackboard or by experiments. Julia Colman's Teachers Manual is full of object lessons, and anything is impressed so much more vividly upon the mind by the aid of the eye. We must do all in our power to teach the dear boys and girls under our care, of the evils against which we would protect them, and in this way they will be fully fortified against them.

Tobacco.—Not one man in a hundred, of tobacco devotees would ever have commenced the habit, had he known what our Band of Hope boys know of its effects upon the human system. It is hard to give up this vice, but thank God many men are giving it up and trampling appetite under foot for the sake of example.

"Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of these little ones, ye have done it unto me." M. E. R.

ENDEAVOR.

A moaning cry, as the world rolls by,
Through gloom of cloud and glory of sky,
  Rings in my ears forever,
And I know not what it profits a man
To plow and sow, to study and plan,
  And reap the harvest never,
    "Abide in truth, abide,"
    Spake a low voice at my side,
  "Abide thou, and endeavor."

And even though, after care and toil,
I should see my hopes from a kindly soil,
  Though late, yet blooming ever;
Perchance the prize were not worth the pain,
Perchance this fretting and wasting of brain
  Wins its true guerdon never,
    "Abide in love, abide,"
    The tender voice replied,
  "Abide thou, and endeavor."

Strive, endeavor: It profits more
To fight and fail, than on Time's dull shore
  To sit an idler ever;
For to him who bares his arm to the strife,
Firm at his post in the battle of life,
  The victory faileth never.
    "Therefore in faith abide,"
    The earnest voice still cried,
  "Abide thou and endeavor."

—*The Morning.*

YOUNG ABSTAINERS UNION.

That is the name of a society founded in 1879 in England. At the close of 1880 it had 30 branches and 1,700 members. In 1881 these were doubled and April 30 1882 there were 72 branches with 4,520 members with an average increase of 286 per month.

It had a meeting at Exeter Hall too May 11th. Distinguished speakers were there; Cannon Elison, Rev. Dawson Burns, Cannon Wilberforce, Mr. J. H. Raper and Sir William Collins an abstainer of 51 years made excellent speeches.

This is something like what the Morning Star Band at Modesto have started in. They seem in England to be attacking the monster evil in every assailable point. Let us try to follow their example and get ahead of it if we can.

BAND OF HOPE PERSONALS.

Our Band of Hope is becoming well represented abroad. We have members in Kansas, New York, New Mexico, Nevada, and in nearly every section of our own State; some of them, like Noah's doves, to return to us no more. Still we hope their lots may be cast in pleasant places and their feet wander in green pastures under the Tender Shepherd's care. During the past week two more of our faithful little ones have left us, but we hope not for ever. Miss Rosie Sherman left this morning with her parents for Tehama county, and Miss Allie Cutler, on Tuesday with her mother and sister for Santa Cruz Co.

We hope these little ones, so kind and faithful while here, will never forget the principles taught them at the meetings of Morning Star Band of Hope, and as they scatter seeds of kindness, temperance and love in the pathways of their fellow-beings, so may the great giver of every perfect gift supply them with every needed blessing both for time and eternity.—*Modesto Herald.*

ITEMS FROM EXCHANGES.

The Out-Go Tax.—"We'll abolish the income tax," said a political agitator the other day. His forlorn appearance suggested the idea, "Why not abolish the out-go tax?" What's that? Listen! On one occasion a deputation waited on Lord John Russell, respecting the taxation levied on the working-classes, when the noble lord wisely remarked, "You may rely upon it, but the government of this country durst not tax the working-classes to anything like the extent to which they tax themselves in their expenditure upon intoxicating drinks.

The people who drink and sell alcoholics are in such terrible earnest that they invest *billions of dollars* every year. Christ's followers are so lukewarm that the majority of them do not contribute a dollar a year to promote the temperance reform.

Do you pray? "Yes, every day," says the tempted man. Why does he not succeed, then, in fighting down the devil? Because in the hour of battle he puts forth no will himself. Grip the old tempter and wrestle him down. Then, prayer will back you up wonderfully.

If the devil were to choose a trade, it would not be that of schoolmaster, for he hates light and knowledge; nor of a blacksmith,for he eschews hard work. But to keep a beer saloon would give him plenty of both idle time and opportunities for mischief.

Praying for the suppression of intemperance, and voting for individuals who not only advocate free whisky, but get drunk themselves, would be considered by some as inconsistent and hypocritical.

The Queen of Madagascar has prohibited the liquor traffic in her own dominion. The reason she gives for this course is that drink makes the wise man a fool and the foolish more foolish.

It is our firm conviction that the temperance pledge is more for church members, children and good citizens,than, as is generally supposed, for the victims of appetite.

It is the mission of the government to prevent as well as punish crime. Let the state begin at the front door where the man goes in innocent, and not at the back door where he comes out guilty.

Intemperance more than any other vice is now luring our youth from the path of rectitude. To fit them to withstand temptation they need special instruction.

It is no more necessary that a boy should do wrong, in order to be a genuine boy, than that a man should do wrong in order to be a genuine man.

Drink means poverty, sorrow and death. Sobriety means wealth, happiness and eternal life.

Dont ask God to deliver you from evil, and then go and vote for the worst evil in existence.

Beer is legislator for the country. The masses drink it, and under its influence choose our rulers.

CAUTION.

RENEWALS FOR BAND OF HOPE SUPPLIES.

We desire to call your attention to the fact, that, while in ordering Sunday-school literature, one always orders for the then current quarter for "Band Supplies" it is difierent. No matter what time in the year a Band is organized, it is always axpected to commence its lesson with the "first quarter," and for the following reasons:

The lessons for that quarter are upon the subject of starting Bands, and commence to teach temperance from the very first principles. Gradually, as the first, second and third quarters are reached, the scope of the lessons widens as the ability of the pupil to understand the subject develops. So on through each succeeding year. Therefore it is essential in ordering or renewing, to state definitely which quarter the supplies are for, otherwise there is liable to be great confusion. It is understood that these suggestions refer to the Band of Hope Teachers' and Scholars' Quarterlies,the "Red,White and Blue," and "Crystal Fountain"; the two last named being companions to the first named. We trust that we shall receive your renewal at the time of expiration each quarter, and that you will kindly assist us by keeping the above hints in mind.

David C. Cook,
Manager Revolution Temp. Pub. House.

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The Rescue.

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Temperance, Current Literature, General News, and whatever may concern the public welfare.

Official Organ of the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T. of California.

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P. O. Box 1721,
San Francisco

OUR PRINCIPLES.—We aim for nothing short of a sweeping National Prohibitory law endorsed by every State and Territory of the Union, in the year 1885, and as much sooner as the Christian and Temperance men and good citizens of the country may desire to accomplish it.

RAILROADS.

Mr. Beerstecher, successful Sand-lot canditate for railroad commissioner, is not asking for a renomination. His entire time will be occupied in attending to his vineyard property in Sonoma. There is a large cloud of other mosquitoes now buzzing around the Democratic party, who want vineyards. Governor Stanford has gone into the vineyard business himself; perhaps he thinks it will be cheaper to furnish his railroad commissioners with ready made vineyards.—*Argonaut.*

A joke of large dimensions used to be retailed long ago touching the astuteness of Massachusetts legislators. An act was once passed that no colored man should be allowed in the street after nine o'clock P. M. "without a lantern." Result, every one of them carried a dark lantern in his hand. Next legislature amended the act to read "a lantern with a candle in it? So the law was obeyed; every one arrested had a lantern and an unlighted candle. Thus it required the efforts of three legislatures and a period of three years to enact one simple effective law to carry a light.

Just as futile will be all the acts of State or national legislation that provide for railroad commissioners elected or appointed by political or official influence. It is nothing but making the railroads pay a fine or make a purchase that is to them the merest flea bite; and meantime the spoliation of the people continues, the corporation is taking deeper root and becoming more irresistible every year. There is one perfectly easy, simple, just method of settling this vexed and much vexing railroad question; that is to build and equip a national road from ocean to ocean and that will put an end to railroad commissioners being pensioned off with vineyards and estates, to compensate which the railroads will only have to pile on a little extra tariff on their 50 per cent annual dividend extortions.

More roads will be needed in any case and no valid or competent argument can be urged against the good policy of a Government railroad, that will not equally apply to a government postal system. The one argument against this policy that used to have force will soon cease to have any; it was objected that drunken political thieves would run the roads and commit wholesale robberies and abuses. But it seems quite likely that the era of drunken statesmen and drunken officials will not long survive the present administration.

By the time a railroad could be completed we shall have a large majority of sober honest officials; the Star route sneak thieves, the post trader Indian butchers, the Indian ring and the whisky ring will be overthrown. A national railroad will do no one a particle of injustice; will stimulate trade and industry; will settle up the wilderness; will reward and elevate and not enslave honest labor, and will be a blessing to the whole people beyond any other national enterprise the government could undertake.

Those who cannot see that the present monopolists will always be able to buy and own and control every competing road or steam line that can be undertaken; must be blind indeed. And it is an equal folly to suppose that commissioners will not always be their obedient vassals and attorneys. There is not a vestige of hope that any reduction of the present iniquitous tarifs will ever be made after the Cape Horn fleet are driven from the sea and that last remnant of opposition to the Sovereign power destroyed. No hope except in a national highway belonging to the people; and if the people cant have that, they deserve to be relegated to slavery under the tyranny they have ressurrected and nursed into power thru their own indolence and inefficiency and the treachery of the whisky politicians they have delighted to honor.

IMMIGRATION.

We hear of an immigration society's work at times, and promises are made of something to be done soon to induce people to come in and settle up the State. But it is time some little work was done to make this State a fit place for settlers to come to. They used to come here in immense numbers, but when they found that the country was owned by the beer and whisky dives and that white labor was slave labor under the whip of the saloon-keeper in this State, they either went to Oregon or Washington or returned East.

A good many efforts at bringing recruits to this State have been tried, but no sensible one if ever proposed was adopted. Lies as stupendous as Mt. Shasta have been industriously circulated in the East, leading people to believe that if they could get here with a few dollars left, they could step right in to a fortune. The evil reports that have been carried and sent back by those who found themselves bitterly defrauded and wronged after having come here, have made people elsewhere very suspicious of any California information.

There is something else that will succeed far better than 100 immigration societies in bringing good settlers to this State. If the people already here will combine to make this State a fit country to live in and to raise a family in, the facts will publish themselves without societies to scatter them.

The main industry of this State ever since the first $1,000 of gold was found in it, has been to make it the hardest of countries for both the present settlers and the incomers. As soon as a mine was discovered, a farming industry established, an industrial enterprise of any kind whatever set in motion, there has been a horde of human vultures camped upon it instantly; a circus of whisky-sellers, brewers, beer dens, gamblers, thieves, hurdy-gurdy hags and harlots have settled down upon it like a plague of locusts and have devoured everything in sight. A clear sweep of the earnings of each day has been raked into the plunder box of the unclean vermin and no matter how magnificent were the opportunities of wealth and happiness it was a beggared community if not every night, at least every Sunday night.

There are hundreds, no one can tell how many, desolated ruins of hamlets, camps, villages in this State that developed wealth enough from their resources to have laid a comfortable and sure foundation for centuries of prosperous, busy, populous and ever accelerating and improving progress; but when the mine got slack or gave out, every body on the spot gathered up his wreck of bad debts and blasted hopes and drifted off flat broke to the next camp that the saloon and its buzzard attachments had not yet quite consumed.

Hundreds of places which nature intended to be very beautiful are reduced to two or three shanties and a grogshop; and they might have had but for the vulture brood, a population of thousands of happy, busy people in the cosiest vine-embowered homes. And hundreds more communities of 50 and 100 up to 1000 are struggling along in poverty and perennial hard times because the whole industry of the place is devoted to the maintenance of a den of thieves to every 10 to 30 people; the main object appearing to be to educate the young in drunkenness and every thing that is evil and disreputable.

The mines of this and other new States and territories are not for the industrious miner or laborer or enterprising immigrant; none of these have any lot or part in them. These things are the sole property under our present system, of the brewer of beer and harlotry and violence and the thieves and outlaws that hang to his skirts. The American citizen has no interest or rights there; he is a builder up; there is no encouragement for him; the class we encourage is the destroyer, the defiler, and we have to-day 10,000 to 12,000 establishments in this State whose sole aim and effort and result, is to pauperize and deprave and kill off our present population; to make the State the worst place in the Union for a sober, honest, worthy settler or working man; to drive out our good citizenship and to make it an inviting resort for the evil doer of every class.

The only immigration society we need is a prohibitory law. We never needed any thing else. But for the grogshop there is good reason to believe we should now have had a population of 3 or 4 millions and twenty times the present amount of wealth. The grogshop and its belongings and nothing else have prevented the accumulation of the savings of labor to the probable extent of $20 for every $1 that has been saved by the laborers. Perhaps it would be within the truth to say $100 in place of $20. The printers, the longshoremen and miners, have previously to 1879 evidently wasted more than $100 for every $1 they used to save beyond their board and clothes.

MORE COOLIEISM.

The *Chronicle* reports Senator Miller as highly pleased with the prospects held out by Mr. Stanford of a line of steamers to be run from European ports to New Orleans to connect there with the Southern Pacific and bring over swarms of Italians, Southern French and Germans to take the place of the Chinese and make wine here to ship to Europe. The fare is expected to be only $25 from New Orleans to San Francisco for these people.

If the presence of the Chinese is an evil and the R. R. Co. have done their best to create and continue and perpetuate that evil, with a view to the promotion of their own selfish interests and to the detriment of the common weal, it must be a weak statesman that will unhesitatingly accept and applaud their next move when their Chinese importation game is blocked.

Whatever was the object of their former movements, it may be taken for granted, that their present intentions are as nearly identical as possible with their former ones. If they were desirous of having coolie labor, the labor they are now after will be as near coolie as possible. The ruling grand motive of this philanthropic movement of the great company is to get the steamboat fare and the $25 a head for as many white coolies as can be induced or hired to come and to flood the country with an illiterate, intemperate foreign element, antagonistic to free institutions, that will be the blind tools of designing dishonest leaders, and thus become a far more dangerous and unmanageable elephant than the Chinese.

There are some advantages in it that appear so conspicuous to the railway magnate as to blind them to any other view—thousands of $25 to $40 emigrant tickets swelling their dividends and a large addition to the population who will work for starvation wages, patronize the railroad gin-mills, never accumulate a dollar, work the company's vineyards, vote the company's ticket, and be to all intents the company's serfs.

Genl. Miller says the population of the State may be increased from 800,000 to 8 or 10 millions. And what would California be with even 2 millions of Italians, Portuguese, Greek and Southern French and Germans of that class; all Anglo Saxon and American settlement stopped and all the Americans and Anglo Saxon people compelled to leave it for an American State somewhere—voted out, hooted out, drowned out with beer and gin and pauperized out with the general drunkenness and misery and beggary that would be entailed upon us by Mr. Stanford's and Genl. Miller's millions of servile incompetents who would be gladly sent out by their governments or who would be imported as contract slaves.

The last thing *but one* this country wants is to be flooded by hordes of Chinese and Malays, and that one is to be similarly flooded by hordes of ignorant, barbarous, incompetent, incapable, intractable, dangerous hordes from the Mediterranean. If we want millions of brute labor, the Chinamen and the mule and donkey are the best brutes we can have. A starving horde of ignorant paupers from any country under the sun to this State could not but be a calamity, even if it came from the eastern States of the Union.

But a civilized sober German or Frenchman or an educated Italian who has not been a loafer and a failure in his own country and who chooses to come and can come, will meet with no discouragement. Such will not flood the country but will assimilate with and become a part of the American people.

There was a general craze once for Chinese immigration; grand thing for the country; industrious

people; cheap labor; develop the resources; build railroads, etc. Now the belief is all but unanimous that people were then unanimously wrong. And it will be discovered some day in the future and it can be discovered by any studious thinker to-day that it is a great mistake to suppose it is necessary to fill up this country in a great hurry with an indiscriminate rabble of immigration, with no regard to selection of the material that is to be a part of our national structure.

The privilege of American citizenship is so valuable, and its responsibilities so grave that it should be as carefully and jealously guarded from deterioration and degradation as the family circle of the private home.

THE SEWING SCHOOL.

On Saturday last the Pacific Street Sewing school met for the first time in its new quarters—in the Silver Star Hotel, corner Pacific and Sansome—The children mustered about 300 strong and led by their teachers marched from the old school room to the new in high glee and with their Bunker Hill flags flying.

The room is 69 feet long by 39 and has already about 400 seats and when classes are arranged will readily seat 500 little folks if necessary and have roomy passage ways left. The exercises were very interesting and at their conclusion each of the little folks was presented with a much prized picture lesson paper, and filed out to carry the news of their new conquest to their homes.

The hotel contains 65 rooms beside this, which are being furnished and fitted for lodgers. The premises were purchased by Dr. McDonald for the sake of securing this large school room, and the returns from the rooms when let will be used in promoting the interests of the school. In the Pacific street front, there are quarters for a restaurant, and a shop or two. In the olden time one of these was of course used as a dram shop but never will again.

Mrs. May who was for some time Matron of the Home for Orphans is in charge of the rooms and premises as house keeper, and when the rooms are fitted up in a few days more, those who want a quiet lodging place can be accommodated.

It is suggested that the next session of the Grand Lodge can be very comfortably accommodated there, quite a number of the delegates can get rooms and it is within one block of two lines of horse cars. The friends of humanity will wish the Doctor a grand return for his investment. It wont come in dollars of course, but it will in something infinitely better. Good impulses, lessons of love and kindness, heavenward aspirations, holy ambitions and examples and precepts of honesty and truthfulness and cleanliness and virtue and good citizenship are being planted and cultivated and tended with loving care, in the hearts and lives of 500 children—most of them otherwise friendless and helpless and liable to become the easy prey of the 4000 soultraps and boy-deadfalls and girl-snares, which the fathers and voters of San Francisco have chartered and license to entrap souls and lie in wait for the lives of the occupants, young and old, of the homes of this city.

There is a band of generous, noble, unselfish teachers too who care for these children-waifs on Saturdays and Sundays, whose helpful work is of vast importance. If one could estimate the money value of the good, christianizing, elevating influences which shall be carried from this school into the lowly homes of this city and repeated and reflected and multiplied in all the future; the value of many precious lives saved from their surrounding defilements and guided into channels of happy usefulness; the sins and curses and tears and woes that have menaced hundreds, averted and replaced with the thankful hymns and blessings and purified enjoyments of happy homes; the missionaries of good tidings who are to receive their first baptism of holy aspirations in this school and go forth to wage war with sin and misery—if all this can be expressed in figures and compared with the fortunes of Vanderbilt and Gould in U. S. government bonds, as both shall be rated in the market reports of the future kingdom in the far beyond, the latter will doutless cut a sorry and miserable figure. The servant who buried his Master's one talent and returned it unimproved found himself in a most lamentable plight. How much sadder the lot of those must be who have been blessed with a million tal ents and forget or neglect to save for the Master even that one buried one.

AS A MEDICINE.

A brave woman in this city with no capital but a broken sewing-machine and six young children from 1 year old up to 13, has been for some months entirely deserted by a drunken husband, gone she knows no where. She says the family got along well till her husband had the misfortune years ago to break his legs in Sonoma County; with her needle and a fair share of tailor's skill she supported the family nicely during his long illness, and with a light heart, in view of his expected recovery and of better days to come. But the doctor ordered the patient, who had never been a drinker, to drink bottled ale and porter every day TO STRENGTHEN him!!! The wounded limbs of course took a long time to heal and never healed perfectly, having been broken again very easily in a logging enterprise. The porter he did not like at first but when he could work again he was unable to give up the drink and soon became a drunkard and has been ever since. That porter given to cure, retarded the cure, ruined the patient's life and has given a good woman ten years of torture and misery.

About the year 1853 the writer had a leg broken with a log of timber. It was in a Newfoundland port; the doctor who set it was an elderly man and was so much intoxicated that he was almost unfit for duty; people did not mind that so much then; a doctor was very drunk before they douted his judgment or capacity. He ordered a pint of rum to wet the bandages but said he, "don't drink a drop of any kind of liquor, mind that." Not much danger, doctor, I have not tasted a drop of any thing of the kind for years. Ha, said he, then that is three weeks sooner out of bed for you, and so it seemed, for when the vessel was ready for sea, the cripple got on board with crutches. The Dr. Bliss Koumiss treatment had not come into vogue then. Certainly the Newfoundland Dr. had never heard of it.

LONDON TEMPERANCE HOSPITAL.

This institution has lately cost $130.000 for a new building. The hospital has been in operation 9 years and no alcoholic drinks or medicines or tinctures are used. Last year its rate of mortality was under 4½ per cent and that is just 4½ per cent lower than any other hospital which takes the same run of cases. During the year past the temperance hospital has had about 350 indoor and 1700 outdoor patients. They have had 21 cases of typhoid fever without losing one. A London physician proclaimed in the *Medical Journal* that they were endangering the lives of these patients. But Dr. Edmunds invited him to publish his mortality tables and compare, which he of course dared not do.

Cardinal Manning was there at the annual meeting and was delighted with the success of this hospital, adding its testimony to convince the world of the absurdity of using a fruitful cause of disease to cure a disordered system. He said that within a few days the following case had come to his notice: A lady educated, wellborn, young, temperate in the highest possible degree until an illness occurred, when medical advice constrained her against her will, to take alcoholic drinks; the taste was so hateful to her that she resisted and refused until it was sugared and forced upon her; and having taken it, a habit was formed so irresistibly strong as to bring her to sorrow and misery and even to open shame.

The great Dr. Edmunds who has charge of the hospital says, every day mothers bring their children of the Band of Hope to him to enquire if they must break their pledge to preserve their health in obedience to their medical adviser, but he had never met with a case that presented any justification for such advice. There was a time when such prescriptions were excusable on the ground of ignorance, but ignorance now upon this subject on the part of a medical man is not excusable.

Dr. Ridge submitted as a palliation for the course of doctors prescribing alcoholic beverages that their failure to do so would often prevent their being employed the next time, which is no dout a frequent serious obstacle in the way of proper treatment.

MORE DIME SWINDLERS.

A very smart looking paper comes to hand called "The American Poultry Adviser" published at Zanesville, Ohio, monthly 8 page $1,25 a year, 15,000 circulation. It is of a size that is usually put at 25 to 40 cents a year for a monthly. Its name appeals at once to humane people, for we all know how much our wayward and improvident and frequently unscrupulous American poultry need an adviser to keep them from poaching on garden plots and flower beds. It has a colum editorial titled CHICKEN CHOLEBA NO LONGER TO BE FEARED; that arouses our humane impulses again and as two large printers hands in red ink point to it imploringly, one is sure to read it. It tells of a Siberian corn that once planted anywhere, chases to the Arctic regions or somewhere every vestige of chicken colera. (It dont help it to put an h in that word). Editors are asked to publish the joyful news this week as a public benefit and readers are invited to send name and address and a silver dime to pay postage to and from Zanesville, and the adviser will send a package of seed to plant, and you are to promise to return the same amount of seed to the adviser out of your crop, to be returned "to the owners" who only lend the seed to you as a favor. That is ingenious to play upon very green people, but Rowells newspaper directory just published has not heard of the Poultry Adviser, and it always reports any existing journal long before it gets a 15,000 circulation at 5 times the ordinary price of a paper. The copy received is folded and wrapped and addressed by a party or parties who show by their work that they never before did such work.

THE SHAFER-BABCOCK CONTROVERSY.

SHAFER SIDE.

A rather smaller number than usual of murders, suicides, poisonings, batteries, stabbings and divorces have rewarded the business enterprise of the leag duriug the past week; but the immense number of drunks daily seen in the street, especially last Sunday, testified that the concern is in full activity. A babe under a year old was discovered covered with rotting sores from head to foot thru the neglect of a father and mother who are both constantly under the inspiration of the leag, which means drunk all the time, and obedient, devoted members of the new Shaffer American church. Altho general business in the leag line was dull in spicy murders, woman beating shone up with more than usual brilliancy. Next week the beer will perhaps be more lively.

BABCOCK SIDE.

Active business in Sonoma, San Joaquin, San Mateo, Butte, Sutter, Yuba, and the southern and many other counties of the State in forming and strengthening the temperance voting sentiment and preparing for the drowning out of the thug conspiracy. The imported doctrine of wife beating, the beer-garden women-slavery and Chinese women-slavery, the starvation of children and the packing of the penitentiaries and lunatic asylums with the manufactured goods of the leag of beerdom is becoming unpopular. Good Templar stock advancing everywhere.

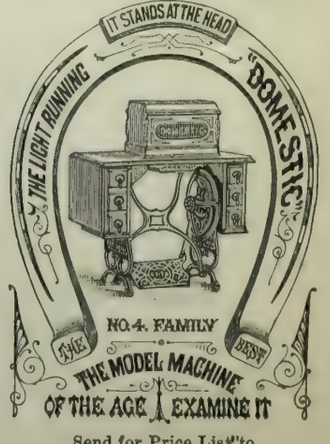
STATE PROHIBITION CONVENTION.

A State Convention in the interests of Prohibition and Reform will be held in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, 232 Sutter St., San Francisco, on Tuesday, July 11th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The attendance of delegates from every part of the state is desired. To this end, every lodge of Good Templars, every branch organization of the Home Protection Association, every division of the Sons of Temperance, every Loyal League, every W. C. T. U., every Band of Hope, and, in fact, every temperance organization favoring prohibition will be entitled to one delegate each.

It is earnestly hoped that every temperance or political organization in favor of the prohibition of the liquor traffic will send its duly elected representative to the Convention, as very important matters for the interest of the cause will be discussed. Ministers of the Gospel, Protestant and Catholic, in good and regular standing are also invited.

By order of the Executive Committee of the
PROHIBITION REFORM PARTY.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR has gained the approval of all the drunkard-makers, outlaws, blackguards, gamblers and thieves of both sexes by his re-opening the White House as a dram shop; but we may be pretty sure that he has not gained by that act the affection or approval of one really respectable citizen.



Send for Price List to

J. W. EVANS,

29 POST STREET, - - - - - SAN FRANCISCO

THE GOOD TEMPLARS HALL ASSOCIATION OF STOCKTON.

That the members of the I. O. G. T. are not asleep, poverty stricken, nor backward in using every means in their power to advance the cause in the City of Stockton, will be evident to all who visit their new, and handsome Halls, in Austin's building, on Main St., just finished, furnished, and occupied by them, Outside of San Francisco, more roomy, conveniently arranged, or handsomely furnished Halls, would be hard to find. The Order in this city has always been at the mercy of other Societies in the matter of obtaining a place of meeting, and has had to remove from place to place, at the will and pleasure of others, without having a home of its own. In Feb. last they again had notice to remove, and were unable to procure other rooms suitable for their purposes. Two or three members consulted, and finally determined to take a bold step, and either build, or lease, and furnish a Hall of their own. At the same time they determined that no indebtedness should be incurred until they were assured that they had the means to make it a success, pecuniarily. A meeting was called of some dozen of the working members of the Order, and it was decided to organize a Joint Stock Association, and ask the help of all citizens who favor the cause of temperance. A prospectus was issued of needs, aims, and objects, and a committee appointed to solicit subscriptions to the Capital Stock. The citizens of Stockton so promptly and nobly responded to their call, that in a few days a meeting of the subscribers was called, and enough stock was taken to justify going ahead with the good work. A Board of Directors, and officers were elected, and the Association incorporated under the laws of the State, for the term of fifty years; Capital Stock of $30.000, divided into 6,000 shares, of $5.00 each, non-assessable for any purpose whatever, but paid up in full on receiving the certificate of stock, to buy, and hold real estate, lease, rent, or build, and furnish a Hall, or Halls, in the City of Stockton, for the purpose of sub-letting it or them, for society or public meetings, and with a provision that it or they, shall never be let, for any purpose antagonistic to the cause of temperance. It was decided to sell only 500 shares, reserving 5,500 shares to be disposed of in the future. Mr. W. B. Austin on being informed of the purposes of the Association, granted them the most liberal terms, giving the Association $1.000 in cash, (to be expended in fittings,) and leasing the west 50 feet front by 75 feet on one half, and 100 feet on the L of the second story of his building, for the term of ten years from May 1st 1882, at a monthly rental of $30. Plans, etc., were drawn, contracts let, and the work proceeded with all consistent speed. On Saturday, the 27th day of May, the stockholders held their first meeting in their new Hall. On Tuesday, May 30th, Stockton Lodge No. 182 moved in. On Thursday, June 1st. Mount Vernon Lodge No. 254 followed suit, and on Saturday. June 3rd, Stockton division of Sons of Temperance No. 302 took possession of their new quarters. All were more than delighted with the change, and with the arrangements made for their comfort and convenience, and above all, thankful to have a home of their own, from which they could not be ousted, The Lodges, as Lodges, have no authority in the government of the affairs of the Association, but as the members of the different Lodges are nearly all stockholders, and as those who are not members of any temperance society, are all well known to favor the cause of temperance, all may rest assured that the management of the business of the Association will always be conducted in such a manner as to promote the interests of all temperance effort in whatever direction. The building has nine divisions. First, a Society Hall, or Lodge room, that is 60 x 29 feet, with 18 ft. ceiling in the body of the Hall, and 16 feet over the platforms and rostrums. At the lower end of the Hall are four folding doors 12 feet high and 12 feet in width, of double thickness to intercept all sound. These doors can when necessary, be opened so as to throw the reception room and Hall into one. The reception room is 15 x 25 feet. thus making the lodge room 75 feet long when the doors are thrown open. The reception room is fitted up for the ladies use, and also as a room for candidates before being admitted to the Lodge room, which they enter through a different door from that used by the members. It is also fitted with janitors, property, lumber, and toilet closets. There is a platform around three sides of the lodge room four feet in width, with spacious rostrums at both ends, and sides. The rostrum at the lower end being movable. It can be used as a lodge room, a lecture room, or as an Amateur Theatre, as there is a sectional stage fitting into the reception room, when the folding doors are opened, that has also a handsome drop curtain, and scenery. The wainscotting, and other wood work throughout the building, is handsomely grained in oak, while the doors, stands, altar, desks, etc., are finished in walnut. The floors of both the Hall and reception room, are laid with a rich looking, heavy, and excellent brussels carpet, it taking about 325 yards for the two. The chairs for members are oak arm chairs, with maroon colored, patent fibre seats, and are very comfortable. The desks for Secretary and Treasurer are large, and handsome walnut ones, with drawers for each Society, and furnished with Yale locks. The official chairs are beautiful specimens of the cabinet makers work, and also miracles of comfort. They as well as the canopies over the four official rostrums, are upholstered in the best all wool rep, trimmed with brocaded silk plush, with cord, braid and tasseling to match, and with the mouldings, are all in the latest style of art. The chairs and canopies at the upper and lower ends of the Hall, are in maroon, those at the sides in blue. Picture moulding runs around the ceilings of all the rooms, and there are patent lifts to all the transoms. Also gas cutoffs, by which each Hall can be darkened at pleasure. One of the principal features in the adornment of the Lodge room, and a novelty in this city, is a fountain at the upper end of the Hall, with a basin about 3 feet square and a handsome vase centre piece, throwing 6 jets of water into the air. When this fountain is decorated with evergreens and flowers, and throwing its sprays of clear sparkling water into the air, it is a perfect picture, and is admired by all. The basin has also a ledge for glasses and faucets to draw water from for drinking purposes. The fountain can be removed at will, if not desired by any Society occupying the Hall. The gas fixtures are also very handsome, and there are enough burners to make the building one blaze of light if desired. The social Hall is 50 by 20 feet in size, with 20 foot ceiling, with woodwork finished off in oak and walnut The diuing room is finished off in the same way, and will seat 70 persons comfortably, and 90 can be accommodated at once if necessary. The doors opening into the dining room and hallway are of black walnut, and double, made to swing both ways. The kitchen is partitioned off from the dining toom and furnished with a Magee range and all appliances.

The inner ante-room has property and regalia closets, and with the center ante-room hall-way, dining room and kitchen, are all laid with the best English linoleum.

The windows facing the street are all fitted up with Fitzgeralds patent sliding inside blinds, a great improvement over the old style slat blinds, while the windows in the back of the building are frosted. There is also a letter box and drop, on the lower door, locked, and in charge of the janitor who distributes all mail matter intended for any Society, on the desks of their respective Secretaries on their nights of meeting. Each Society has a desk-drawer and closet of their own, under lock and key.

The partition walls between the Halls from front to rear of the building are all deadened. The ceiling of the Lodge room is arched, and the acoustic properties are excellent, either for speaking or singing. The entire workmanship of these Halls is excellent, and reflects credit upon those who executed it, and the charges have been most reasonable. Mr. Jerry Robinson furnished plans, etc. Joseph H. Bell had the contract for carpentering, Theo. T. Parks for plastering, Robt. Rowe for gas fitting and plumbing, L. M. Mayer carpet sewing and laying, S. H. Fickett & Co. desks, stands, and dining room furniture, Sylvester & Moye, mouldings and officers chairs, and Mr. Deacon, (also with Sylvester & Moye), the upholstery. To Mr. W. B. Austin we are further indebted for a receipted bill of the rent for the month of May, which according to the terms of the lease, we should have paid. To Wm. P. Miller and M. J. Nightingale for favors received, and accommodations granted to help us through, and to the citizens of Stockton who came forward and lent us a helping hand, to enable us to accomplish our purposes, we owe a debt of gratitude which we hope to repay morally, by striving with renewed strength and energy, to promote the interests of the temperance cause in this city. That we shall be able to pay dividends there is but little doubt, as the Lodge and reception rooms are now rented for 3 nights per week, for $5.00 more per month than our rent, and we still have 3 nights more to rent them, while we have 6 nights per week to rent the social Hall, dining room and kitchen, to say nothing of Sunday for both Halls for religious exercises. W.

P. S. The total cost has been $3.300.

The Mrs. Hayes pictures ordered have all been delivered; so our good sisters of the W. N. C. T. U. report. If any one entitled to one of those pictures thru the Rescue, has by any possible oversight been omitted and has not received it, please notify this office at once. Would rather make the mistake of sending five too many than omit to send one promised. Lots more pictures to be had of Miss Esther Pugh, 54 Bible House, N. Y.

"WATCH."

This is a temperance concert exercise prepared by Hope Hazel for Sunday-schools, Reform Clubs, temperance organizations, etc., and published by the National Temperance Society. 16mo, 16 pages. It consists of selections from Scripture, responses, recitations, and hymns bearing upon the subject of "Watch and be Sober," and will be found exceedingly interesting and instructive. Price 5 cents; 60 cents per dozen. Address J. N. Stearns, 58 Reade Street, New York.

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The friends and patrons of the undersinged are respectfully notified that he will take his summer vacation during the month of June. His dental rooms, however, will be open as usual; at Oakland, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and at Vallejo, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of each week, for July appointments. About the first week in June I will start with my family for Yosemite and take one months' rest. I. S. Halsey.

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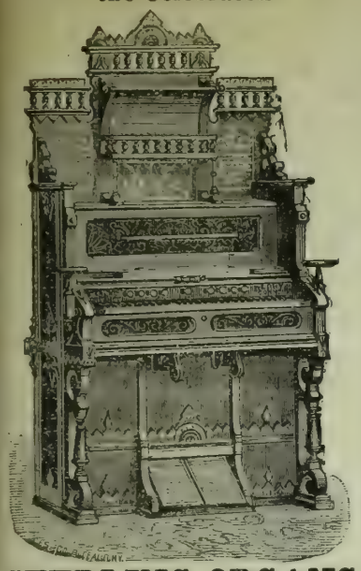
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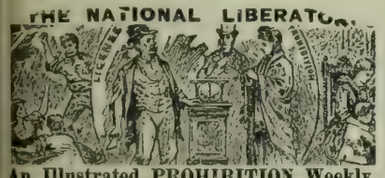
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Cranberries, canned		2 85
Royal Oysters (warranted)		2 10
Jams and Jellies, asst'd		2 70
Eagle Chocolate, per doz.		2 50
Star " "		2 15
Pickles, 5 gal. kegs, best		1 75
" ½ gal. jars, doz.		3 50
Condensed Milk, Swiss		2 00
Maccaroni, Extra, No. 1, box		1 25
Vermicelli, " No. 1, "		1 25
" " No. 2, "		90
Family Flour, good, per bbl		5 00
" best		5 25 to 5 50
Scouring Brick, per doz.		70
Dried Peaches, fair	per lb	05
" good	"	10
" Pears, unpeeled	"	06
" peeled	"	7½ to 12½
" Apples, choice	"	08
Cal. Figs	"	06 to 08
No. 1, Island Sugar, kegs		09¼
Granulated Sugar		12½
Japan Tea, 1 lb and ½ lb paper		30
Japan Tea, bulk, 5 lbs for		1 00
" ½ chests, per lb		15
" best known		40 to 50
Green Coffee		11, 12½, 14, 15
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Our entire new list has been revised and wherever possible the price is reduced. This is done to command larger business and we hope it will merit your attention. Some of our very best patrons in and out of the state have come to us through the RESCUE and we intend to do everything possible to suit them, and induce others to follow their example. If you have not had our full price list, please send us your address and it will be forwarded at once. Address,

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(Continued from Page 531.)

for public meeting is a saloon keeper but he treated me with courtesy—lighted his hall and aided in securing a hearing which was generous and listened attentively.

The Lodge at Willows is meeting with many discouragements. Bro. Jones is a devoted worker and firm friend to the RESCUE. May he have abundant success.

On Sunday P. M., May 21, I met as fine a company of children at Maxwell as I ever addressed, and at the close organized a Band of Hope with Miss Lou Odum as Supt. Bro. Mapes, the efficient L. D., is working earnestly to make this new lodge a success. He ought to have more assistance.

From Maxwell to Colusa where two public meetings were but slimly attended. The hot weather, etc., etc., etc., being easily pressed into service as excuses. Butte City lodge has an enviable local reputation, and deserves it. The meetings there were not wholly void of good it is hoped and surely gave me new zeal and faith. During the last days of May paid my new lodge at Arbuckle a visit, and conferred degrees, also attended a very successful festival from which they realize over $100 so report says. June 2 and 3 were the days fixed for Dist. Lodge at Butte City, and with Bro. Liening I returned thither in time for the evening session of first day. It was an enthusiastic meeting. On Saturday A. M., the lodge opened with a large delegation present—nearly every lodge in the Co. being represented. Close attention was given the business of the hour, and when the members of B. City lodge invited us to repair to a basket dinner—the attention was still maintained to the close of the dinner hour. This was in no way remarkable, however, for the repast spread was attractive, and every way worthy a hungry company's notice. During the P. M. very important business looking to political action was considered, and a Co. Central Com. was appointed consisting of one member from each lodge, which is to meet in Colusa on the 17th inst, and decide upon a plan of work. They are authorized to employ a speaker to thoroughly stump the Co. during the campaign and given the authority usually vested in Central Committees of the political parties.

A lecture at Princeton on Sunday evening finished my work in that Co. I left it much saddened that so little had been accomplished when so much was hoped for at the outset and bearing with me many pleasant memories and choicely treasured friendships.

By instructions from the "powers that be," I am now a "rover"—detailed to special RESCUE work and have just completed a plan of work for the canvass of Tehama Co. Bro. Jeffries has rendered me valued assistance and is much interested in our paper and my special mission. May his shadow never grow less.

Red Bluff, June 9, 1882.

WM. CROWHURST.

Placer county was well worked during our trip there. Dr. J. C. Hawver deserved great credit for his earnest endeavors to make the trip successful. Nearly every lodge in the county owns its own hall, organ, etc. We have just heard from Dutch Flat that the boom started there—59 names in one night—has not ceased, but is going steadily forward, and the Band of Hope we organized with 35 members and into which six weeks afterward we initiated the 108th member, is still going forward and giving thorough temperance instruction.

At Colfax, the Order is steadily advancing and doing good work among good people. At Iowa Hill, the 39 we obtained in twe nights are still faithful and are having constant additions. In Auburn, the lodge is preparing to build its hall. Throughout the county the work is moving onward. It has delighted us and cheered us in our sorrow to learn from all over the county that we have hundreds of very warm friends, and to receive letters and compliments from all directions, together with many words of sympathy in the great grief at the loss of our dear little daughter. Thanks to our many, many sympathizing friends and brethren and sisters.

At Truckee we are informed of constant accessions in addition to the 41 obtained during our three days' work. Cheering accounts all along the line are what we like to hear. Permanent prosperity continual increase, deep-seated work, we feel to be of more real value in every way than the few paltry dollars gathered here and there. For though they help in doing our work, etc., yet permanent prosperity, strong lodges, good temperance sentiment, working members, enthused hearts, etc., eventually bring in a larger revenue with which to push forward the battle until we shall rid the State, by constitutional prohibition, of the accursed monster, the hydra headed liquor traffic.

While working around the bay several pieces of peculiar work were given us by the Grand Worthy Chief Templar. Among them was to comply with the request of the Loyal League which sent a committee to procure the services of one who had been "in the field" and had seen something of the Sunday law fight. In response to the selection of ourself, we gave them the address of the evening, which was received with constant rounds of applause and bursts of enthusiasm. We could not speak on such a subject without implicating the liquor traffic. Four reporters were present, all took extensive notes, but next morning not a word was said of the Good Templar Lecturer's address. The *Mission Journal*, a weekly paper, published on the side of right, was the only one that gave a fair report of that meeting. The *Chronicle* very carefully repressed one of the most important parts of the whole meeting; hence its report is not to be relied on. A Loyal League was formed. This second will soon be followed by others in the city until hundreds of voters will be enrolled who will give neither votes nor business to direct or indirect knowing violators of the law.

Bro. Butler presided admirably, and Bro. Oge clearly, eloquently and fearlessly put forth the objects of the League. The meeting was a good one and aided in deepening the growing sentiment of the Mission of San Francisco.

LECTURERS APPOINTMENTS.

HUGH R. HUGHES.

Grizzly Flat	23	Plymouth	27
AMADOR CO.		Drytown	28
Mt Aukum	24	Quartz Mountain	29
Shenandoah Valley	25	Pine Grove	30
Oleta	26	Volcano	July 1

COL. C. N. GOULDING.

HUMBOLDT CO.		MENDOCINO CO.	
Hydesville	22	Willitts	27
Bridgeville	24	Ukiah	28, 29
Garberville	25		

WM. CROWHURST.

Nevada City	23, 24, 25	N San Juan	8, 9
Indian Spa	27, 28	Patterson	10
Rough and Ready	29, 30	N Columbia	11, 12
Grass Valley	July 1, 2, 3	N Bloomfield	13, 14
French Corral	5, 6	Moores Flat	15, 16
Sweetland	7	Graniteville	18, 10

DISTRICT LODGES TO MEET.

SUTTER and YUBA D L meets at North Butte, Friday, June 23d, at 10 A. M.

MONTEREY D L meets at Watsonville. Juue 28th.

SANTA CLARA D L meets at Champion Hall, San Jose, June 23d at 2 P. M., and Saturday the 24th.

MONTEREY D L meets at Watsonville, June 28th. Public meeting in the evening. Sunday law must be preserved.

STOCKTON.

The opening social at the new hall of the I. O. G. T. at Stockton June 6, was a pleasant and sprightly affair.

"It is estimated that between five and six hundred persons were in attendance, as every chair and settee was occupied, and those who could not get seats had difficulty in finding standing room in the aisles, on the platform and on the rostrum, while many who could get no farther than the door were turned away. The floral decorations were tastefully arranged, flowers and plants being placed in various parts of the hall.

A TEMPERANCE ADDRESS.

The exercises opened with remarks by the Rev. W. T. Fleenor, who congratulated the earnest workers of the temperance cause for their success in fitting up so handsome a hall. He said he hated whisky in all of its places and forms, and he denounced it as the most deadly foe that curses and abuses the human race. Had he the power he would wipe it from the face of the earth. The reverend gentleman stated that he had always had a high regard for the officials of our city, but in reading the proceedings of the Council he saw the announcement that three more saloons had been granted licenses to sell liquor, and that there was

NOT A SINGLE PROTEST

From any member present. It was strange that not a man protested. "Had I been there," he said, "I would have had my name recorded as protesting against the issuance of such a license." He spoke of the poverty which is caused from drunkenness, and said: "What is poverty if a man is upright and honorable, and has the respect of his fellow being? When a man makes a brute of himself and brings on poverty, then poverty is miserable." He was not sorry that the people were taxed for intemperance and drunkenness, and he wished that the tax would be increased until the people would rise up and declare that they would do away entirely with the liquor traffic.

THE KANSAS STRUGGLE.

He said the liquor dealers of Kansas predicted a defeat for the Prohibitionists in that State, but he told them that if such defeat came he would preach the funeral sermon for Kansas, taking for his text: "Blessed are the Dead that Die in the Lord." Defeat did not come. As it is now, they have liberty, protection and prohibition in every city in the State but three. Two great events are to occur during this month. One is the election in the State of Iowa, June 27th, when the speaker predicted a victory for the Prohibitionists, and the other is the hanging of Guiteau on June 30th. He was in favor of giving those who are cursed by the liquor traffic the right of legislation, and he wanted to see the women vote, saying that when the time came and not till then, would the American people be free from the curse. Do anything that is honorable and right to rid us of the evil."

The musical and literary exercises which followed were highly appreciated. It is evident that nothing is wanting to the success of ihe Order in Stockton, henceforth provided the talent and influence in the Lodges is utilized and the good of the cause made motto in chief. The clipping above would have been credited to some Stockton journal had it been known which one to credit.

IN MEMORIAM.

DIED.—June 15, 1882 at Azusa, Los Angeles County, Cal. Celia K. Bobannan, an active, faithful member of Azusa Lodge No. 485, I. O. G. T. The customary ceremonials were observed and appropriate resolutions passed by the Lodge in respectful kindly memory of the deceased sister.

REV. J. J. POWELL, a worthy and constant member of our Order and a minister of the Gospel died recently at Salt Lake. He was for many years the pastor of the Congregational Church at Rio Vista and a pillar of the Order and a wholesouled advocate of temperance, who saw the necessity of the removal of the kingdom of Satan from the country as a condition of a successful gospel. He was a native of Wales, a country whose sons will compare most favorably with those of any other in morality, christianity, uprightness and in all the traits of character that go to make up good citizenship—if their Good Templars, their Christians, their Shipmasters, their Sailors and their Miners whom we find abroad in all parts of the world, are fair samples of their people.

DIED—May 22, at San Jose, Nathan G. Gilmore, aged 17 years. Attempting to board the cars while in motion he fell under the wheels, was crushed and died same day. He was an abstainer and was attending school at San Jose. His sister and aunt are members of the Lodge at El Dorado and he was cousin to Jas. H. Gilmore L. D. of that Lodge. El Dorado No. 462 passed resolutions of tenderest sympathy with the bereaved family in their most distressing affliction.

GRAND LODGE OF W. T. AND B. C.

The G. L. of W. T. and B. C. will meet at Goldendale on Friday June 30th, 1882, at 10 o'clock A. M. On account of a fire having destroyed all the copies of the last proceedings, representatives and members are requested to bring copies with them. Half fare rates of travel have been applied for to the different transportation Cos. Hoping that there will be a large number in attendance, I am fraternally, JOS. CHILBERG, G. W. S., W. T. and B. C.

Olympia, W. T., May 29, 1882.

OPEN LODGES AND PUBLIC MEETINGS.

For distribution at public meetings or once a month the RESCUE will be sent to one address at $2.00 per 100, and in packages of 20 to 50 will be sent once a month for a year for 24 cents per copy or $4.80 for 20 copies a year. At this rate there is no paper published anywhere that is cheaper. It is suggested that lodges try this method of introducing temperance literature but the best plan is to get a weekly paper into the family by the year. Orders for lots of 50 or 100 should come a week in advance.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

David C. Cook has removed his great establishment to ELGIN, Illinois, which is about 40 miles from Chicago. Send in your orders to Elgin and they will be attended to promptly. It is presumed some advantages of manufacturing facilities led to the removal.

VARIOUS matters crowded out, some of them 2 or 3 weeks old.

DIRECTORY OF LODGES

Under the direction of

GRAND LODGE, I. O. G. T.

OF CALIFORNIA.

Requests for alterations or corrections in this department should be addressed to Geo. B. Katzenstein, G. W. S., Sacramento.

ALAMEDA COUNTY.

NO. LODGE. MEETS. POSTOFFICE. DEPUTY.

180 San Leandro, M., San Leandro, G.Smith
193 Fountain, M., Oakland, J. A, Gilman, 918 Brown street.
200 Livermore, F.,Livermore,F.A.Anthony.
202 Laurel, F., Haywards, Rev. T.B.Palmer
206 West Berkeley,Sa.,W.B.,Miss.L.H.Lowe
286 Athens. Sa, Oakland, Chas. Scott.
358 Durant, Tu., East Berkeley, William A. Livingston.
384 Brooklyn, Th., E. Oakland, J. S. Naismith, No. 465 13th Street.
386 Washington, Sa., Washington Corners, A. O. Rix.
412 Prohibition, Sa. West Oakland, J. A. Fairbank, Box 2008 San Francisco.
420 Temescal, Tu., North Temescal, Fred. Esmond.
467 Pleasanton, W., Pleasanton, Mrs. Emma Bennett.
470 Alameda, F., West End, Rev. G. Morris

AMADOR COUNTY.

125 Summit, Sa., Plymouth, Miss Mary M. Blower.
152 Amador, Th., Amador, Jas. F. Parks.
214 Oleta, Th., Oleta, Adelia Votaw.
225 Sutter Creek, Tu., Sutter Creek, J. H. Giles, M. D.
241 Ione Valley, F., Ione Val., Miss Rosa Coates.
245 Mt. Echo, Sa., Ione City, J. W. Sibole.
267 Iron Clad, Fr., Drytown, D. R. Miller.
280 Jackson, Tu., Jackson, Mrs. Addie Turner.
281 Volcano, Sa., Volcano, Ezra Haskell.
283 Pine Grove, W., Pine Grove, Mrs Fanny J. Bradshaw.
297 Live Oak, Sa., Plymouth, M. D. L. Stumpff.
475 Mazeppa, Su., Lancha Plana, O. W. Jackson.
481 Buena Vista, Su., Ione City, E. P. Fitzsimmons.
482 Starlight, Su., May, Miss Julia S. Sherfey.
483 Forest Home, Sa., Forest Home, Mrs. J. Finch.

BUTTE COUNTY.

104 Welcome, W., Cherokee Flat, Andrew Rapp.
123 Victory, Tu., Biggs, Mrs. D. L. Butler
177 Samaritan, Sa., Chico, T. B. Hart.
194 Fidelity, F., Chico, J. S. Stauffer.
207 Northern Star, F., Oroville, W. S. Read
222 Taylor, Su., Forbestown, W. M. Crane.
240 Gridley, W., Gridley, B. H. McNeil.
282 Floral, Su., Biggs, James McNulty.
285 Dayton, Su., Grainland, Jas. O. March.
316 Webster, Sa., Chico, W. M. Thorp.
402 Nelson, Sa. Nelson, W. D. Parker.
404 Rising Star, F., Chico, Rev. P. Powers.
413 Messilla Valley, Th., Pentz, R. H. Hawkins.
504 ———, Sa., Paradise, Chas. Howard.
505 Gem Sa., Wyandotte, I. L. Mansfield.

CALAVERAS COUNTY.

105 Campo Seco, Sa., Campo Seco, Mrs. M E. Cutter.
106 Mountain Ranch, Sa., Mountain Ranch, John Lewis.
121 Chaparral, Sa., Jenny Lind, Wm. C. Sinclair.
179 Logan, Sa., Camanche, William H. Pitt.
212 Charity, Tu., Copperopolis, Louis Honey
229 Sparkling Water, Sa., San Andreas, W. M. Nuner.
231 Hope, Sa., Milton, Jas. Clothier, Jr.
250 Garfield, Th., Glencoe, Henry Monroe.
277 West Point, Sa., West Point, Harry Greve
312 Mountain Gate, F., Campo Seco, George H. Lillie
343 Bear Mountain,Tu., Angels Camp, Miss Jennie Hughes
345 Big Tree, Tu., Sheep Ranch, Mrs. W. T. Hull.
348 Mokelumne, W., Mokelumne Hill, Mrs. M. H. Leavett.
361 Murphys, Sa., Murphys, Mrs. E. A. Davis.
389 Golden, Sa., Vallecito,Richard C.Devots
407 Calaveras, Sa., San Andreas, W.W.Wood
478 Mountain Rose, Sa., Angels Camp, Ira Lyon.

COLUSA COUNTY.

119 Independent, Sa., College City, W. H. Reardon.
124 Arbuckle, Sa., Arbuckle, W. P. Rich.
132 Maxwell, F., Maxwell, J. K. Mapes.
138 New Hope, Sa., Willows, O. K. Jones.
164 Newville, Sa., Newville, Geo. Scribner.
171 Elk Creek, Sa., Elk Creek, J. S. West.
199 Sheet Iron, Sa., S. Iron, J. M. Morris
272 Silver Star,M.,Butte City, B.G. Heartley
319 Protection, M., Colusa, J. B. Danner.
379 Bridgeport, Su., Sycamore, P. A. Earp.

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY.

112 Reform, Th., Pacheco, Thomas Simpson
116 Brentwood, Tu., Brentwood Mrs. Sarah E. Smith.
255 Star of Empire, Sa., Judsonville, William J. Robinson.
288 Carbondale, W., Nortonville, Mrs. Rebecca Evans.
330 Lily, Sa., Brentwood, Alison Byer.
331 Twilight, M., Walnut Creek. J. M. Hinman.
349 Excelsior, Th., Byron, Vernon Taylor.

DEL NORTE COUNTY.

398 Crescent City, Sa., Crescent City, R. S. McLellan.

EL DORADO COUNTY.

305 Mt. Aukum, Su., Fair Play, Miss Susie J. Choate.
310 Young America, Sa., Pleasant Valley, Miss Nancy Clapp.
410 Marshall, Tu., Coloma, Jos. T. Blundell
450 Greenwood, W., Greenwood, B. B. Dobbas.
455 Georgetown, M., Georgetown, Mrs. Fannie Shephard.
456 Placerville, Tu., Placerville, Rev. B. F. Taylor.
457 Mt. Pleasant, Sa., Grizzly Flat, Stephen Jeffrey.
462 El Dorado, F., Diamond Springs, C. D. Brooke.
484 Union, Sa., Clarksville, Jno. H. Tong

FRESNO COUNTY.

232 Red Banks, Sa., Big Dry Creek, William H. Paddock.
243 Eden, W., Kingsburg, A. A. Smith.
290 Madera, Sa., Madera, E. W. Turner.
365 Blooming, Sa.,Kings River,Miss Maggie Burnett.
388 "C. C. Colony.," M., Fresno City, Mrs. C. E. Spofford.
390 Wild Flower, Sa., Wild Flower, B. F Prather.
397 Valley View, Th., Selma, J. E. Whitson.
409 Fresno, F., Fresno, George Studer.
421 Star, Sa., Borden, Rev. S. S. Patterson
471 Fresno Flats, Sa., Fresno Flats, C. S. Davis.

HUMBOLDT COUNTY.

269 Humboldt, Tu., Eureka, L.B.Kingsbury
270 Mountain, Su., Bridgeville, T. M. Burns.
322 Hydesville, M., Hydesville, S. C. Boom
362 Petrolia, Sa., Petrolia, E. D Daugherty
363 North Star, Sa., Arcata, G. W. Hopkins
367 Rohnerville, Sa.. Rohnerville, Mrs. Mary A. Keyser.
400 Trinidad, Su., Trinidad, F. Cabarris.
439 Port Kenyon, M., Port Kenyon, J. D. Ferrill.
458 Upper Mattole, F., Upper Mattole, W. H. Roscoe.
460 Table Bluff, Sa., Table Bluff, J. C. Foss
464 Garberville, Sa., Garberville, John McMillan.

KERN COUNTY.

237 Kernville, Tu., Kernville, Alvin Fay.
494 Star of Glenville, Sa., G'ville, L.Gurnett
495 Kern Island, Tu., Bakersfield, J.S.Kline
498 Weldon, Sa., Weldon, H. B. True.
500 Old River, F., Bakersfield, J. H. Patten
501 Shamrock, Sa., Bakersfield, T. C. Morrison.

LAKE COUNTY.

350 Middletown, W., Middletown, J. L. Read.

LASSEN COUNTY.

211 Lake View, Sa., Janesville, Samuel H. Painter.
355 Mount Hope. Sa., Hayden Hill, Mrs. A. T. Stanley.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

103 Santa Monica, Tu., Santa Monica, W. W. Elliott.
151 Santa Ana, W., Santa Ana, H. E. Ford
173 Pasadena, F., Pasadena, G. W. Dyer.
174 Pomona, Th., Pomona, J. B. Parker.
233 Downey, F., Downey, Mrs. Abbie W. Livermore.
238 Westminster, F., Westminster, R. T. Harris.
246 Orange, F., Orange, M. A. Yarnall
258 El Monte, F., El Monte, E. G. Graves
276 Spadra, F., Spadra, J. B. Parker.
299 Merrill, Sa., Los Angeles, Mrs. Mary L. Gould.
473 Savannah, Tu., Savannah, E. A. Beardsley.
477 Evergreen, Tu., Compton, Rev. J. B. Green.
485 Azusa, Sa., Azusa, Geo. Wright.
490 Duarte, Th., Duarte, A. T. Taylor.

MARIN COUNTY.

244 San Rafael, F., San Rafael, Rev. W. M. Woodward.
252 Tomales, Sa., Tomales, W. F. Bassett

MARIPOSA COUNTY.

143 Buckingham, Su., Mariposa, Joseph R. Green.
157 Cathay's Valley, Sa., Indian Gulch, S. M. Pate.
175 Mariposa, Sa., Mariposa, T. J. Hodgson
187 Hornitos, Sa., Hornitos, A. W. Robinson
382 Coulterville, F., Coulterville, John S. Murphy.
497 White Rock, Th., Lewis, Jacob Lewis.

MENDOCINO COUNTY.

101 Manchester,Sa., Manchester, H. B. Scott
117 Caspar, Sa., Caspar,Clarence E. DeCamp
153 Boone, Sa., Booneville, T. E. Rawles.
259 Willitsville, Tu., Willits, J.C. Thompson
334 Little River, Sa., L. River, J. P Marsen
338 Wideawake, Sa., Westport, Miss E. N. Fowler.
341 Hopland, Sa., Hopland, Eliza Dooley.
344 Mt. Nebo, Sa., Point Arenas, J. S. Woodin.
380 Rescue, Tu.,Mendocino, Oscar W. Everson.
396 Ukiah, Tu., Ukiah, Geo. McCowen.
430 Gualala, Sa., Gualala, James N Ward.
437 Navarro, Tu., Navarro, Eugene Peeples.

MERCED COUNTY.

223 Plainsburg, Sa., Plainsburg, William Lauder.
279 Snelling, Su., Snelling, G. W. Smith,
298 Central Point, Sa., Central Point, S. A. Smith.
376 Merced Falls, Su., Merced Falls, Mrs. H. Nelson.
459 Merced, M., Merced, James Corley.
502 Cunningham, Sa., Plainsburg, Lee Fox

MODOC COUNTY.

129 Lake City, Tu., Lake City, John S Linscott.
230 Cedarville, Th., Cedarville, W. R. Brown
275 Mt. Bidwell F., Fort Bidwell, F. Anderson.
496 Modoc, M., Alturas, J. L. Kerr.

MONO COUNTY.

191 Chapel, Sa., Coleville, C. M. Taylor.
346 Pro Bono Publico, M., Bodie, Miss F. M. Hayden.

MONTEREY COUNTY.

131 Salinas, M., Salinas City, E. K. Abbott.
357 Del Monte, W., Monterey, John R. Patrick.
446 Castroville, Th., Castroville, A. H. Longley.

NAPA COUNTY.

111 Aqua Pura, M., Napa, C. C. Dunn.
368 Monroe, Sa., Calistoga, H. E. Cyrus.
385 Yountville, F., Yountville, J. W. Blair

NEVADA COUNTY.

12 Sylvania, Tu., Grass Valley, Elam Biggs
201 Nevada, F., Nevada City, J. M. Walling.
304 Donner Lake, F., Truckee, Wm. Douglass.
369 North San Juan, Sa., North San Juan, Rev. E. A. Hazen.
387 Perseverance, F., Rough and Ready, Wm. Grant.

PLACER COUNTY.

107 Centennial, Tu., Colfax, Mrs. E. D. Story
113 Lincoln, Sa., Lincoln, Jos. Tomasech.
127 Star of the Hill, Su., Forest Hill. J. N. Burke.
133 Crystal Water, Sa., Michigan Bluff, F. B. Ellsworth.
136 Rosy Crown, Sa., Iowa Hill, J. S. Lakin.
150 Auburn, W., Auburn, Mrs. Ellen Foster
154 Clipper Gap, Sa., Clipper Gap, Mrs. H. M. Ferris.
216 Nil Desperandum, Sa., Dutch Flat, Charles E. Uren.
218 Isabella, Su., Gold Run, J. L. Stoakes
260 Sheridan, Sa., Sheridan, Y. Dougherty.
261 Roseville, Sa., Roseville, Mrs. J. D. Pratt.
313 Rocklin, Tu., Rocklin, Carlton L. Clow.
339 Newcastle, Su., Newcastle, G. D. Kellogg.
406 Ophir, Sa., Ophir, Warren Reed.
451 Granite, Sa., Penryn, S. A. Wood.

PLUMAS COUNTY.

215 Taylorville-Rescue, F., Taylorville. Miss S. A. Hardgrave.
217 Crescent, W., Crescent Mills, Warren Kelly.
227 Bloomfield, Tu., Quincy, N. H. Hapgood.
228 Miners Sa., Greenville, T. R. Chapin.
360 Hope of Eureka Hill, Sa., Eureka Mills, W. H. Peller.
381 La Porte, Sa., La Porte, G. L. Reed.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY.

2 Siloam Sa., Sacramento, Mrs. M. A. Alsip.
51 Tu,Capital, Sacramento,Ed. Katzenstein.
144 Aerial, Sa., Michigan Bar, A. M. Addington.
183 Cosumnes, Sa., Cosumnes, F. J. Rhoades.
184 Star of the Plains, F., Florin, J. T. Amos.
188 Georgiana, Su.. Isleton, Ida Gardiner.
230 Cresco, Tu., Galt, Jas. Ferguson.
287 Unity, M., Folsom, Mrs. J. F. Howe.

SAN BENITO COUNTY.

134 San Juan, F., San Juan, Mrs.M.A. Flint
424 Ruby, Sa., Hollister, L. Thornton.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

220 San Bernardino, M.. San Bernardino,R. H. Curtis.
284 Riverside, W., Riverside, Jno.Hall,M.D.
443 Rincon, Sa., Chino, Chas. Hidden.
493 Lugonia, F., San Bernardino, J. B. Glover.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

242 Home, Sa., San Luis Rey. D. R. Foss.
263 Golden Rule, Tu., San Diego, J.W.Wescott.
264 Poway. Sa., Poway. G. W. Butterfield.
351 Monument, Tu., San Diego, O. N. Sanford.
435 Silver Gate, F., National City, W. S. Bullis.

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY.

7 California, Th., San Francisco, A. V. Thompson, 24th St., nr. Sanchez.
114 Evening Star, Th., San Francisco, R. B. Allen, No. 2607 Clay street.
120 Headlight, W., San Francisco, William Swabel, No. 235 O'Farrel.
130 Constitution, F., San Francisco, Frank A. Davis, No. 143 Fremont street.
160 Mission Star, Sa., San Francisco, Wm. Gorham, No. 577 Market St.
185 Life Boat, M., San Francisco, J. Moran, No. 1020 Montgomery Street.
186 Golden Gate, Tu., S. F., W. P. Joseph, Metropolitan Temple, 5th & Jessie Sts.
291 International, M., San Francisco, David Kerr, Nos. 47 & 49 Beale street.
293 Valley, Th., San Francisco, W. K. Forsyth, No. 719½ Gough street.
307 Pleasant Valley, M., San Francisco, T. H. Downing, No. 10 Market street.
314 Spring Valley, Tu., San Francisco, John E. Cline, No. 3014 Fillmore St.
417 Crystal, M., South San Francisco, Mrs. A. P. Ellis, cor. 18th and R. R Avenue.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.

115 Lockeford, W., Lockeford, Dr. D. J. Locke.
139 Woodbridge, M., Woodbridge, C. L. Newton.
182 Stockton, Tu., Stockton, M. J. Nightingale.
189 Lodi, F., Lodi, Geo. W. Hill.
253 Linden, F., Linden, John Chestnutwood
254 Mt. Vernon, F., Stockton, Geo. Norton.
315 Ripon, F., Ripon, J. T. Bloomer.
323 Farmington, Sa., Farmington, Mrs. O. D. Dyke.
373 Lathrop, Th., Lathrop, W. S. Reynor.
469 Wildwood, Sa., Atlanta, E. L. Moore.
472 Dexter, Sa., Dexter, J. W. Giles.
508 Valley Rose, Sa., French Camp, F. M. Trayler.

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY.

442 Arroyo Grande, Th., Arroyo Grande, J. E. Mosher.
444 San Luis Obispo, F., San Luis Obispo, W. P. Barnett.
445 Cambria, Sa., Cambria, Thaddeus Sherman.
447 Cayucos, Th., Cayucos, J. L. Raines.

SAN MATEO COUNTY.

56 Ocean, Sa., Halfmoon Bay, J. Compton.
190 Ocean Queen, Sa., Pescadero, Mrs. A. W. Goulson.
408 San Gregorio, F. San Gregorio, Adolph Shields.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

140 Santa Barbara, F., Santa Barbara, Chas. D. Crowell.
178 Rose of Lompoc, Sa., Lompoc A E. Gregg.
196 Stuart, S., Lompoc, M. F. Drumm.
204 Goleta, Sa., Goleta, F. E. Kellogg, Jr.
208 Carpinteria, Sa., Carpinteria, Geo. E. Robinson.
268 Vesper, Sa., Guadalupe, J. E. Murphy.
354 Seaside, Tu., Santa Barbara, P.L.Moore
428 Montecito, Th., Santa Barbara, Geo. Ferrier.
434 Lompoc Valley, Su., Lompoc, A. C. Lawrence.
436 Los Alamos, Sa., Los Alamos, Peter S. Coyner.
441 Positive, Sa., Santa Maria, Mrs. M. M. Thornburgh.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

71 Garden City, F. San Jose, E. M. Hills.
128 Columbia, Sa., Gilroy, J. W. Thomasson.
295 Granger, Sa., San Jose, W. H. Gilmore.
327 Golden Wreath, F., Mountain View, W. T. Triplett.
328 Victoria, W., Los Gatos, W. D. Hudson
393 Bay View, Sa., Santa Clara, L. B. Alexander.
399 Santa Clara, M.,Santa Clara. J.B.Farley
474 Saratoga, Sa.,Saratoga,Rev.C.M.Palmer

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

126 Watsonville, Tu., Watsonville, C. E. Taylor.
392 Pacific, Su., Boulder Creek, J. W. Peery
426 Ben Lomond, Su., Felton, D. H. Trout
499 Santa Cruz, Tu., Santa Cruz, Rev. W. L. Stevens.

SHASTA COUNTY.

102 Reading, Sa., Reading, J. H. Cooper.
155 Igo, Su. Igo, E. L. Ballou.
425 Battle Creek, Su., Ball's Ferry, Mrs. R. E. Winsell.
449 Mountain Pride, Su., Shingletown, F. P. McClain.
453 McDonald, F., Milville, J. J. Kem.
454 Eureka, Th., Anderson, J. W. Spann.
486 Shasta, Sa., Pinckney, Geo. Moon.

SISKIYOU COUNTY.

142 Mt. Shasta, Sa., Mt. Shasta, Mrs. Belle Martin.
273 Mt. Bolivar, Sa., Callahans, Caroline M. Hayden.
333 Fort Jones, W., Fort Jones, W. L. Rogers.
466 Siskiyou, Sa., Oro Fino, L. W. Miller.

SIERRA COUNTY.

265 Forest City, F., Forest City, H. P. Bickford.
359 Sierra City, Sa., Sierra City, David Mitchell.
372 Alaska, Sa., Pike City, J. H. Beresford.

SOLANO COUNTY.

27 Mount Delight, Sa., Suisun, F. A. Chadburn.
64 Vallejo, Tu., Vallejo, Charles Daly.
137 Phœnix, Th., Benicia, H. A. Booth.
239 Denverton, Sa., Denverton, C. E. Garfield.
318 Pride of the River, W., Rio Vista, Albt. Baker.
320 Fairfield, M., Fairfield, J. H. Williamson
364 Dixon, Th., Dixon, Stewart McBride.
415 Alamo, F., Elmira, G. W. Frazer.
461 Willow Spring, F., Birds Landing, J. B. Clothier.
488 Binghamton, Sa., Binghamton, H. W. Engles.

SONOMA COUNTY.

32 Star of Hope, M., Healdsburg, George W. Dow.
146 Horicon, Sa., Fisherman's Bay, J. E. Hickman.
156 Valley Ford, Sa., Valley Ford, Benj. Fowler.
161 Petaluma, M., Petaluma, A. G. Twist.
166 Geyser, Sa., Geyserville, Mrs. E. Winder.
167 Sebastopol, Th., Sebastopol, J. U. Graeff
176 Forestville, Sa., Forestville, J. E. McIntosh.
256 Bloomfield, Th., Bloomfield, P. C. Smith.
274 Fulton, F., Fulton, Frank Briggs.
356 Enterprise, Sa., Guerneville, N. E. Manning.
370 Santa Rosa, Tu., Santa Rosa, J. H. Richardson.
375 Dauntless, W., Stony Point, H. O. Brink
378 Two Rock, Sa., Petaluma, M. L. Freeman
405 Azalea, Th., Occidental, D. N. Craig

STANISLAUS COUNTY.

109 Ceres, Tu., Ceres, P. W. Cook.
247 Fairview, Sa., Turlock, John B. Osborn
249 Star of Cottonwood, Sa., Hill's Ferry Matthew R. Lyle.
266 Morning Star, F., Modesto, J. J. Porter
326 Oakdale, Tu., Oakdale, Byron Seeber.
335 Knight's Ferry, W., Knight's Ferry, J. W. Dunlap.
465 Friendship, Sa., Hill's Ferry, Henry A. F. Miller.
503 Burneyville, Sa., Langworth, R. R. Snedigar.

SUTTER COUNTY.

97 Meridian, Sa., Meridian, E. G. Thornbrough.
158 Good Shepherd, F, Live Oak, A H. Hewitt.
172 Harmony, Sa., Nicolaus, J. M. Berry.
219 Defiance, Sa., Pleasant Grove, F. B. Pierce.
321 June, Sa., Yuba City, Mrs. M. E. Moore
440 Yuba City W., Yuba City, Ed. Ellington.
452 North Butte, Su., West Butte, H. S. Graves.
487 Triumphant, Sa., South Butte, W. M. Wadsworth.

TEHAMA COUNTY.

192 Red Bluff, F., Red Bluff, M. J. Frank.
198 Tehama, Tu., Tehama, A. V. Wheeler.
306 Ricerville, Sa., Riceville, J. W. Tibbetts
308 Henleyville, Sa. Henleyville, J. W. Gill
309 Paskenta, Sa., Paskenta. T. D. Dollings.
311 Ivy, W., Red Bluff, C. H. Delvechio.
427 Paradise, Sa., Olimpo, C. S. Jobe.
433 Hercules, Sa., Red Bluff, Henry Smith
491 Elk Horn, W., Olimpo, John Monroe.

TRINITY COUNTY.

300 Beacon, Sa., Weaverville. G. B. Bassham
303 Western Star, Su., Hay Fork, John H. Vanderhoff.

TULARE COUNTY.

48 Visalia, F., Visalia, D. K. Zumwalt.
169 Grangeville, Sa., Grangeville, John Warswick.
181 Jonesa, Th., Hanford, G. T, Thornton.
195 Tulare, Tu., Tulare, Willis Faust.
257 Tipton, Th., Tipton, Jas. A. Wills.
296 Hanford, Tu., Hanford, Mrs. L. E. Cheadle.
301 Plano, Th., Plano, J. W. Loyd.
302 Porterville, Sa., Porterville, R. C. Redd
325 Lakeside, Sa., Short, H. H. Beckwith.
329 Pride of Tulare, F., Herrick's Cross, Mary E. Collins.
332 Elder Springs, F., Townsend, J. A. Hicks
352 Frazier Valley, Sa., Frazier, Jas. A. Kincaid.
374 Rockford, M., Porterville, R. N. Clack
391 Lone Oak, W., Hanford, S. A. Allen.
394 Farmersville, Sa., Farmersville, Jacob B. Spears.
479 Stokes Valley, Sa., Visalia, J. A. Boyd.
480 Lakeshore, Sa., Tipton, Dan'l K. Berry.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

122 Confidence, Su., Sonora, J. D. Williams.
135 Groveland, M., Groveland, Benj. Hunter.
262 Tuolumne, Su., Chinese Camp, W. H. Hosmer.
294 Jamestown, Sa., Jamestown. Miss Rebecca App
324 Bald Mountain, Tu., Sonora, Mrs. Sidney Smith.
336 Quartz Mountain, Su., Jamestown, Sarah E. Grant.
337 Table Mountain, Su., Jamestown, Mrs. Jane Beynon.
340 Soulsbyville, Sa., Soulsbyville, W. H. Barron.
342 Mountain View, Th., Columbia, W. H. Helton.
507 Rough and Ready, W., Sonora, Rev. Henry Neat.

VENTURA COUNTY.

209 Constancy, F., Ventura, Miss Myra Walbridge.
221 Scenega, Sa., Scenega, L. P. Guiberson.
235 Santa Paula, Sa., Santa Paula, Sam'l T. Todd.
236 Hueneme, Sa., Hueneme, Mary E. Clark.
411 Saticoy, Th., Saticoy, S. V. Tietsort.
416 Springville, Sa., Springville, Samuel Guthrie.
418 Mound, Sa., Ventura, Tyler Bither.
422 Ojai Valley, F. Nordhoff, Thomas Barrows.
489 Ventura, W., Ventura, R. R. Tanner.

YOLO COUNTY.

145 Antelope, Su., Dunnigans, W. B. Young.
163 Yolo, Tu., Yolo, Asa Petit.
165 Winters, F., Winters, V. Morris.
210 Chrysopolis, W., Woodland, J. J. Bowman.
224 Orion, Th., Davisville, Miss Nettie Marden.
366 Success, W., Grafton, M. C. Winchester
419 Capay, Sa., Capay, J. T. Brown.
429 Pleasant Prairie, Su., Woodland, E. L. Cox.
431 Faithful, Su., Black's Station, J. H. Murphy.
463 Semper Fidelis, Su., Madison, J. H. Connor.

YUBA COUNTY.

25 Marysville, F., Marysville, Frank W. Potter.
108 Knoxdale, F., Brownsville, Mrs. S. W. Knox.
124 Virginia, Sa., Marysville, Mrs. D. A. Hollister.
141 Cordua, Sa., Marysville, J. E. McMillan.
148 Rising Sun, F., Camptonville, Wm. Moore,
197 Wheatland, Tu., Wheatland, Miss Hattie Sheets.
226 Alpine, Sa., Strawberry Valley, C. T. Prindle.
278 Mountain Guard, F., Smartsville, J. A. Flint.
423 Prairie, Sa. Marysville, W. E. Gleason.
448 Elizabeth, Sa., Wheatland, P. L. Hutchinson.
476 Cornelian, Tu,, Marysville, Jno. C. Jenkins.
492 Browns Valley, Sa. Browns Valley, Jas. Robinson.

ARIZONA.

1 Garden Valley, M., Phœnix, Geo. H. Rothrock.
4 Tucson, F., Tucson, Mrs. M. H. Weffenden.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

7 Hilo, Sa., Hilo, J. H. Maby.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, Sa., Yokohama, W. T. Austin.

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

NO.	COUNTY.	NAME.	POSTOFFICE.
384	Alameda,	Charles H. Haile,	Alameda.
125	Amador,	J, W. Perry.	Plymouth.
104	Butte,	J. B. Mullen,	Cherokee
361	Calaveras,	A. J. Cooke,	Murphys.
319	Colusa,	J. H. Liening	Colusa.
288	Contra Costa,	F. Clifford,	Nortonville.
462	El Dorado,	J.H.Gilmore.	Diamond Springs
—	Fresno,	S. N. Burch,	Easton.
269	Humboldt,	W. F. Brown,	Eureka.
299	Los Angeles,	W. D. Gould,	Los Angeles.
175	Mariposa,	Chas. Converse,	Mariposa.
459	Merced	Geo. E. Isaacs,	Merced.
131	Monterey,	A. K Crawford,	Salinas.
201	Nevada,	Samuel Clutier,	Nevada.
339	Placer,	Geo. D. Kellogg,	Newcastle.
228	Plumas,	Moses Bull	Greenville.
248	Sacramento,	A. K. Crawford,	Elk Grove.
220	San Bernardino,	H.C.Brooke,	S.Bern'd'o
351	San Diego,	S. Whitmore,	San Diego.
114	San Francisco,	C. H. Peterson,	313 Page street, San Francisco.
182	San Joaquin,	Wm. Jones,	Stockton.
56	San Mateo,	J. Compton,	Half Moon Bay.
178	Santa Barbara,	Rev. S. S. Fisk.	Lompoc.
128	Santa Clara,	C. W. Pedlar,	Gilroy.
102	Shasta,	J. N. Chapell,	Reading.
415	Solano,	G. W. Frazer,	Elmira.
167	Sonoma,	L. O. Coon,	Sebastopol.
266	Stanislaus,	Rev. M. D. Gage,	Modesto.
452	Sutter and Yuba,	H. S. Graves,	Yuba City
192	Tehama,	G. W. Jeffris	Red Bluff.
300	Trinity,	Geo. B. Jumper,	Weaverville.
195	Tulare,	Rev. F. H. Wales,	Tulare.
324	Tuolumne,	I. T. Holland,	Sonora.
236	Ventura,	L. C. Clark,	Hueneme.
366	Yolo,	Thos. J. Goin,	Grafton.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, Wm. Walker, Yokohama.

STATE DEPUTIES.

384 Alameda, James S. Naismith, Oakland.
386 Alameda, Mrs. V. A. Rix, Washington.
267 Amador, W. O. Clark, Drytown.
152 Amador, J. R. Johns, Amador.
470 Alameda, Rev. Geo. Morris, West End.
404 Butte, Rev. Peter Powers, Chico.
243 Fresno, A. A. Smith, Kingsburg.
161 Calaveras, H. R. Hughes, Angels Camp.
116 Contra Costa, Rev. W. H. Tubb, Martinez.
290 Fresno, E. W. Turner, Madera.
495 Kern, Rev. J. S. Kline, Bakersfield.
299 Los Angeles, Will D. Gould, Los Angeles
299 Los Angeles, Jesse Yarnell, Los Angeles
246 Merced, George E. Isaacs, Merced.
126 Monterey, J. C. Aston, Watsonville
201 Nevada, Niles Searls, Nevada City
203 Sacramento, G. B. Katzenstein, Sac'to.
130 San Fran'co, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, No. 150 Ninth St., S. F.
185 San F'co, Mrs. E. P. Stevens, 1907 Bush
114 San Francisco, C. H, Peterson, S. F.
291 San Francisco, Wm. Crowhurst 1041 24th St., S. F.
185 San Francisco, Capt. A. D. Wood, S. F
182 San Joaquin, B. F. Bagley, Stockton.
189 San Joaquin, W. R. Ellis, Lodi.
200 San Joaquin, Rev. C. S. Haswell, Lodi.
178 Santa Barbara, J. W. Webb, Lompoc.
32 Santa Clara, Rev. W.T. Mayne, San Jose
295 Santa Clara Rev. D. E. Bushnell, San Jose.
392 Santa Cruz, G. M. McWain, Boulder Cr'k
425 Shasta, Dr. J. F. Winsell, Ball's Ferry
273 Siskiyou, Fred. H. Loring, Callahans Ranch.
64 Solano, Dr. I. S. Halsey, Vallejo.
370 Sonoma, D. S. Sacry, Santa Rosa.
32 Sonoma, C. B. Proctor, Healdsburg.
32 Sonoma, J. G. Dow, Healdsburg.
156 Sonoma, Mrs. C. E. Fowler, Valley Ford
167 Sonoma, Rev. F. J. Culver, Sebastopol.
192 Tehama, Mrs. M. J. Mayhew, Red Bluff
165 Yolo, William Sims, Winters.
224 Yolo, B. H. Hoag, Davisville.
419 Yolo, J. H. Norton, Capay.
25 Yuba, Chas. J. Covillaud, Marysville.
148 Yuba, Joseph Erwin, Camptonville.

ARIZONA.

304 Pima, Joe T. Marr, Tucson.

JAPAN.

1 Japan, Daniel Jamison, Yokohama.

BANDS OF HOPE.

NO.	LOCATION.	NAME.	SUP'T.
1	Alturas,	Rising Sun,	J. D. McLeod.
2	Artesia,	Artesia,	S. H. Olmstead.
3	Black's Station,	Sunbeam,	J. S. Rollins
4	Brownsville,	Crystal,	T. J. Rumery.
5	Cambria,	Cambria,	Mrs. M. R. Franklin
6	Chico,	Luella,	Rev. Peter Powers.
7	Scenega,	Scenega,	Miss Kitty Conaway.
8	Cajon,	Cajon,	Miss Della Hill.
9	Comanche,	Evergreen,	Mrs. M. S. Holbrook.
10	Columbia,	Mountain View,	G. L. McNeil
11	El Dorado,	El Dorado,	Jas. H. Gilmore
12	Tustin,	Tustin,	Mrs. H. K. Snow.
13	Forest City,	Forest City,	S. A. Lawry.
14	Greenville,	Greenville,	——,
15	Healdsburg,	Healdsburg,	Mrs. S. J. Hall
16	Hornitos,	Christal,	Mrs. Mary Hinds.
17	Hueneme,	Hueneme,	Mrs. Mary R. Bard
18	Jenny Lind,	Chapparal,	Mrs. Amanda Sharp.
19	Juds'nv'le,	Crescent,	Mrs. T. S. Griffiths
20	Lompoc,	Lompoc,	E. A. Gregg.
21	Los Angeles,	L's Ang's,	Dr. S. McCurdy
22	Lodi,	Lodi,	Rev. C. S. Haswell.
23	Lemoore,	Lemoore,	Myron H. Savage.
24	Livermore,	Myrtle,	J. T. McDonald.
25	Modesto,	Morning Star,	Miss Clara Vesey
26	Mariposa,	Marip'a,	Miss Eva Farnsworth
27	Marysville,	Marysville,	Chas. S. Brooks
28	Marysville,	Pleasant Templar,	Jas. Jory
29	Murphys,	Murphys,	Mrs. A. J. Palmer
30	Mokelume Hill,	Mountain Hope,	Mrs. Jane Guy.
31	Mendocino,	Mendocino,	Mrs. M. J. Paddleford.
32	North Temescal,	N. Tem'l,	F. Esmond
33	National City,	Na'l C'y,	Mrs. F. Copeland
34	Plymouth,	Rising Star,	M. L. Gregg.
35	Pine Grove,	Ev'ng Star,	Mrs. S. Serine
36	Poway,	Poway,	Adams Chapin.
37	Pentz,	Mesilla,	R. H. Hawkins.
38	Plano.	Busy Bee,	Mrs. J. A. McMillan
39	Pescadero	Pescadero.	Carrie M. Mills.
40	Red Bluff,	R'd Bl'ff,	Mrs. Kate Grider.
41	Rio Vista,	Pride of the River,	E. M. Chase
42	Riverside,	Riverside,	May Heap.
43	San Buena'ura,	Ventura,	Mrs. C. W. Bard
44	San Juan,	San Juan,	Miss Carrie Flint
45	Stockton,	Central,	J. M. Long.
46	Stockton,	Bethlehem,	Agnes McKinnon
47	Stockton,	—— , ——	Keniston.
48	Santa Rosa,	S'ta Rosa,	J. H. Richardson
49	Sheridan,	Sheridan.	Mrs. Addie Rogers
50	San Luis Obispo,	——,	D. M. Meridith
51	San Luis Obispo,	——,	S. D. Triplett
52	Spenceville,	Spenceville,	J. L. Wallis
53	San Diego,	Excelsior,	A. B. Hotchkiss
54	Spanish Dry Diggins,	(P.O., Greenwood),	S. D. Diggins, Mrs. S. A. Withington.
55	Soulsbyville,	Soulsbyville,	Mrs. J. L. Coles.
56	Sacramento,	Sac'to,	Mrs. Alice A. Catlin
57	Sacramento,	Progressive,	Miss E. Bullard
58	Santa Ana,	Santa Ana,	J. N. Hewes.
59	Santa Paula.	Ivy,	Miss Lulu Scott.
60	Springville,	Sp'gv'le,	Miss Lulu Thacker
61	Sonora,	Sonora,	Mrs. A. J. Sturtevant
62	San Luis Rey,	S. Luis Rey.	Miss S. Frazee
63	San Andreas,	Sparkling Water,	Miss Agnes Mercer.
64	San Jose,	——,	Anna McKenzie.
65	San Francisco,	Hayes Valley,	Mrs. Nellie Warren.
66	Short,	Lakeside.	J. M Moore.
67	Tulare City,	White Lily,	Clara Garrison
68	Ventura,	Mound,	Miss. P. P. Faddis.
69	Volcano,	——,	Mrs. Ezra Haskill.
70	Vallejo,	Vallejo,	Mrs. T. Graves.
71	Vallejo,	Home,	N. Smith.
72	Woodland,	Little Giant Killers,	B. F. Loomis.
73	Walnut Creek,	Walnut Creek;	Miss A. M. Stone.
74	Weaverville,	——,	Mrs. D. R. Atherton
75	Westminster,	Westminster,	Miss. M. A. McCoy.
76	Yuba City,	Franklin,	Maria Godfrey.
77	Angels,	Golden Circle,	Miss J. Hughes
78	Guerneville,	G'neville,	Mrs. E. A. Bagley,
79	Nortonv lle,	Hope,	Frank Clifford.
80	Grainland,	——,	Mrs. Sadie Hensley
81	Santa Maria,	——,	Mrs. S. B. Jones.
82	Colfax,	Colfax,	Mrs. E. D. Story.
83	Guadalupe,	Guadalupe,	Angie Ayres.
84	Fresno C'y,	Fr'o C'y,	Judge C.D. Sayles
85	Half Moon Bay,	Half Moon Bay,	Mrs. Annie Louteer.
86	Marysville,	Victory,	John C. Jenkins.
87	Auburn,	——,	Mrs. Ford.
88	Anderson,	Earnest,	Mrs. E. P. Veeder
89	Ceres,	Ceres,	Mrs. A. E. Knowles.
90	Janesville,	Lakeview,	Mrs. M. A. Hicks
91	Forbestown,	Pleasant Gem,	Mrs. J. F. Derrell
92	Oroville.	Oroville.	Miss Kate Leggett.
93	Rocklin,	Rocklin,	Mrs. R. A. Mills.
94	San Bernardino,	S'n B'd'o,	G. T. Switzer
95	Wheatland,	Elizabeth,	——.
96	West Berkeley,	——,	Miss L. H. Lowe
97	Yuba City,	Yuba City,	——.
98	Brentwood,	B'twood.	Mrs E. J. Winning
99	Brentwood,	Liberty,	Miss Emma Howard
100	Byron,	Point of Timber,	Wm. M. Moore
101	San Francisco,	Young America,	E. Galvin
102	Fulton.	Rising Star,	——.
103	Oakdale,	Live Oak,	Rev. W. D. Crabb.
104	North San Juan,	——,	——,
105	Pleasant Prairie	(P. O., Woodland),	Onward Bound, Mrs M. J. Stephens.
106	San Gabriel,	Alhambra,	Rev. J. H. Stuntz
107	Fresno City,	C. C. Colony,	Mrs. C. E. Spofford.
108	Santa Monica,	S'ta M.,	Mrs. F. A. Rogers
109	El Monte,	Duarte,	W. S. Young.
110	Dutch Flat,	Placer,	Chas. E. Uren.
111	Elk Creek,	——,	Rev. J. Milton Ward
112	Gridley,	——,	Mrs. R. E. Taylor.

113 El Monte, Morning Light, J. W. Fryer
114 Santa Clara, ———, G. R. Smith.
115 Bangor. ———, W. F. Nelson.
116 Forest Hill, Forest Hill, ———.
117 Marysville, Ella Templars, Phebe McKenny.
118 San Bernardino, Lugonia, Mrs. Seymour
119 San Bernardino, Mill District, Mrs. H. Goodell.
120 Salinas, ———, Mrs. J. P. Raymond.
121 Copperopolis, Golden Rule, Mrs. S. B. Meader.
123 Campo Seco, Rising Star, Miss Carrie V. Lewis.
128 Spring Valley (P. O., Campo Seco), Mountain Gate, Geo. B. Lillie.
124 Gold Run, Armada, Miss M. G. Barrett
125 Porterville, ———, Miss E. Colman.
126 Savannah, ———, R. R. Smith.
127 Arcata, ———, Rev. J. B. Chisholm.
128 Lincoln, Triumph, Gerard K. Peters.
129 Turlock, ———, Mrs. L. A. Lane.
130 Roseville, Roseville, Mrs. J. D. Pratt.
131 West End, ———, ———.
132 Oakland, ———, ———.
133 Forestville, ———, H. Hanson.
134 Caspar, Caspar, R. H. K. Hedden.
135 Truckee, Truckee, Mrs. C. P. Babcock.
136 South Butte, South Butte, Mrs. Mary C. Chappell.
137 Yolo, Excelsior, Arthur Harlv.
138 Napa City, Aqua Pura, I. A Cameron.
139 Eureka, McDonald, ———.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE
OF CALIFORNIA.

G. W. C. T., Robert Thompson, 1,531 Tyler St., San Francisco.
G. W. C., H. S. Graves, West Butte.
G. W. V. T., Mrs. Emily P. Stevens, No. 1907 Bush St., S. F.
G. W. S., Geo. B. Katzenstein, 328 J street, Sacramento.
G. W. T., Dr. Isaac S. Halsey, Vallejo.
G. W. A. S., Julius Lyons, Los Angeles
G. W. M., P. R. McCabe, Turlock
G. W. D. M., Miss Eliza E. Glodsworthy, San Jose
G. W. I. G., Mrs. M. H. Estes.West Oakland
G. W. O. G., H. L. Ricks, Eureka, H. B.
G. W. Chaplain, Rev. G. B. Allen, Petaluma
G. W. Messenger, E. Wood Culver, Newcastle
P. G. W. C. T., Will D. Gould, Los Angeles
Gen'l Supt. Juvenile Work. Mrs. M. E. Richardson, Murphy's, Calaveras Co.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Robert Thompson, G. W. C. T., Chairman; Will D. Gould, P. G. W. C. T., Vice-Chairman; Geo. B. Katzenstein, G. W. S., Sec.; Dr. Isaac S. Halsey, G. W. T., Treasurer; H. S. Graves, G. W. C.; Mrs. Emily P. Stevens, G. W. V. T.

TRUSTEES OF GRAND LODGE.—A. O. Rix, Washington Corners; Niles Searls, Nevada City, and Dr. Isaac S. Halsey Vallejo.

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE R. W. G. L.—Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento; Mrs. Ida M. Katzenstein, Sacramento; H. S. Graves, West Butte; I. T. Holland, Sonora.

ALTERNATES.—Will D. Gould, Los Angeles; O. C. Church, San Diego; W. P. Barnett, San Luis Obispo; Mrs. M. J. Mayhew, Red Bluff.

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at San Francisco on Tuesday, Oct 3d, 1882, commencing at 10 a. m.

Directory of Lodges of Good Templars in the City of San Francisco.

NO. NAME. MEETS. LOCATION OF HALL.

114 Evening Star, Th., Grand Central Hall, 997 Market st., cor. of 6th.
120 Headlight, W., Cambrian Hall, No. 1133 Mission street, bet. 7th and 8th Sts.
160 Mission Star, Tu., No. 2943 Sixteenth St., bet Valencia and Mission streets.
130 Constitution, F., Shiel's Hall, 32 O'Farrell st.
185 Life Boat, M., No. 118 Jackson st., near Front.
186 Golden Gate, Tu., Bush st. M. E. church, Bush street, nr. Devisadero street.
291 International, M., Grand Central Hall, Market st., cor. of 6th.
293 Valley, Th., Fell Street Presbyterian Church, bet. Laguna and Octavia sts.
307 Pleasant Valley, M., Comerford's Hall Church st., bet. 27th and 28th.
314 Spring Valley, Tu., Union Hall, cor. Fillmore and Greenwich sts.
417 Crystal, M., Myrtle Hall, Railroad and 7th avenue.
7 California, Th., Ono Hall, Mission and Fifteenth streets.

Grand Lodge of Oregon.
SUBORDINATE DIRECTORY.

11 Capital, S., Salem, C. W. Scriber.
17 Hillsboro, S., Hillsboro, W. L. Weathered.
23 La Creole, Tu., Dallas, Jno. S. Ashbaugh
36 Silver, S., Silverton, Frank Simeral.
39 Rosa, S., Salem, P. R. Winslow.
40 Astoria, Tu., Astoria, J. O. Bozorth.
43 Marion, S., Hubbard, Milton B. Kester.
57 Milwaukee, S., Milwaukee, A. Luelling.
74 Val Fontis, S., Zena, Charles Philips.
80 John Day, S., Canyon City, Fred P. Horsley.
86 Nonpareil, W., Portland, W. S. James mot.
115 Brooklyn, F., East Portland, James McGrew.
118 Sheridan, W., Sheridan, H. Z. Foster.
136 Forest Grove, S., Forest Grove, Mitchell Gilliam.
155 Valley, F., Halsey, H. B. Keniston.
166 Union, S., Turner, E. E. McKinney.
179 Pacific, S., Cottage Grove, W. W. Cathcart.
184 Mt. Pleasant, S., Creswell, Chas. Jackson
189 Ashland, F., Ashland, Wm. Harris.
191 Klamath, Tu., Ft. Klamath, Fred. Scheider.
212 Ochoco, Th., Prineville, Jas. Hamilton
213 Revival, S., Prairie City, J. W. Mack.
217 Goshen, S., Goshen, J. W. Cox.
227 Marshfield, Th., Marshfield, Jonathan Osborn.
229 Onward, S., Albany, Matthew Chambers
258 Amity, S., Amity, Anna Putman.
259 Green Mountain, S., Siuslaw, Hiram Wingard.
262 Triumph, M., Independence, Mrs. L. L. Whiteaker.
268 Paradise Springs, S., East Portland. Mrs. R. D. Prettyman.
286 Williams Creek, S., Applegate, E. E. Topping.
289 McMinnville, S., McMinnville, J.E.Magers.
302 Newberg, S., Newberg, J. T. Smith.
306 Linkville, Linkville, Sam Parker.
316 Samaritan, S., Harrisburg, Nettie Isham.
331 Monmouth, S., Monmouth, G. W. Richardson.
332 Pass Creek, S., Drain, Wm. Barker.
336 Wasco, S., Dufur, A. J. Dufur, Jr.
342 Lily, Tu , East Portland, Jas. W. Shaver.
344 Albany, S., Albany, R. Fox.
346 Good Samaritan, W., Dalles, O. D. Doane.
350 Mount Hood, M., Dalles, R. B. Hood.
352 Stayton, M., Stayton, L. H. Follansby.
355 Bay, Th., Marshfield, A. M. Crawford.
356 Welcome, S., John Day, Rev. E. Hays.
357 Monroe, S., Monroe, N. Garlinghouse.
358 Columbia, F., East Portland, D M. Long.
360 Evergreen, St. Helens, J. H. Groves.
363 La Grande —., La Grande, Geo. H. Rigdon.
364 Centerville, Centerville, Rev. T. S. Burnett.
365 Concordia, Spanish Hollow, C. W. Barzee.
366 Alpha, Lafayette, Rev. T. L. Jones.
367 Butte, S. Eugene, Rev. E. P. Henderson
368 Victory, S., Mehama, J. M. Eskew.
369 Success, T., Lebanon, J. L. Gilbert.
370 Champoeg, S., Champoeg, John Hoefer.
371 Webfoot, S., Gervais, H. B. Elworthy.
372 Oregon City, F., Oregon City, J. W. Watts.
373 Prohibition, M., Portland, Belle McBride.
374 Beulah, Tu., Portland, Geo. W. Dickson.
375 Santiam, Tu., Scio, J. L. Miller.
376 Mountain, F., Brownsville, Dr. P. Hume
377 Eureka, Tu., Junction City, W. M. Houston.
378 Freedom, F., Shedd, James Carothers.
379 Oak Grove, S., Eola, H. A. Rubell.
380 Dayton, Tu., Dayton. Dr. E. Jessup.
381 Unity, Sa., Ekins, Lee M. Grames.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE
OF OREGON.

G. W. C. T., Chas. T. Tozier, Hillsboro.
G. W. Coun., Mrs. M. E. Hoxter, Forest Grove.
G. V. T., Mrs. N. J. A. Simons, The Dalles.
G. Secy., J. E. Houston, Junction City.
G. A. S., W. T. Riches, Silverton.
G. Treas., J. H. Lambert, Milwaukee.
G. Chap., Mrs. L. L. Whittaker, Independence.
G. M., W. W. Cathcart, Cottage Grove.
G. D. M., Emma Fisher, Salem.
G. Guard, Sarah Cavitt. Zena.
G. Sent., W. B. Robertson, Turner.
G. Mess., F. S. Harding, McMinnville.
Supt. Juv. Work, Mrs. E. M. Vandevert, Salem.

Representatives to R. W. Grand Lodge.

J. E. Houston, Junction City; Levi Leland, Oregon City.

Alternates.

E. W. Ryan, Portland; Elias Jessup, Newberg.

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at The Dalles, commencing on the third Tuesday in June, 1882.



HOME FOR ORPHANS.

In 1869 a capacious and elegant structure was erected near Vallejo, in Solano Co., and in 1870 it was dedicated and opened under the auspices of the Grand Lodge, and entitled the "Good Templar's Home for Orphans." Its title is not meant to carry any idea of exclusiveness as to the class admitted to its sheltering offices. On the contrary, it is open to all; the only passport required at its portals is to be a homeless orphan child. Children under fourteen years of age are received and cared for, and over 100 orphaned children are now being cared for within its walls. The buildings are sightly, capacious and pleasantly located. The Home is under the general management and control of a Board of Trustees and a Board of Lady Managers—the former comprising nine gentlemen of the Order, who have charge of the building, grounds (20 acres), and financial matters; while the Board of Lady Managers is composed of eight prominent lady members of the Order, selected from various parts of the state, and has charge of the domestic relations of the institution. The educational affairs are under the joint control and management of the Board of Trustees and Lady Managers. Within the Home a graded school under the "Public School System" of the state, is taught by two competent teachers. Upwards of $140,000 have been expended in the erection, care and maintenance of this institution. The Good Templars of this jurisdiction have accepted the self-imposed duty of sustaining this Home gratefully, and the membership is linked together in its support with unfaltering devotion.

ADOPTION.—Children may be adopted from the Home by reliable and proper persons upon application to Board of Lady Managers.

ADMISSION OF CHILDREN.—All letters concerning the admission of children, or their adoption from the Home, should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board of Lady Managers, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, 150 9th street, San Francisco, who will furnish the necessary blank forms.

TRUSTEES OF ORPHANS HOME.—Wm. H. Mills, Sacramento; H. S. Graves, Yuba City; Hon. Niles Searles, Nevada City; A.G.Clark, Napa City; Dr. R. H. McDonald, San Francisco; Dr. I. S. Halsey and Samuel Kitto, Vallejo; Rob't Thompson, G. W. C. T., San Francisco; Geo. B. Katzenstein, G. W. S., Sacramento, ex-officio.

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RESOURCES.

Bank Premises	$150,000 00
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United States Bonds	626,977 35
Loans on Real Estate	134,868 00
Loans on bonds, gas & water stock	132,198 35
Loans on other securities wheat, barley, etc.	577,443 96
Loans on personal security	1,106,004 27
Due from Banks and Bankers	392,457 61
Money on hand	398,669 34
	$3,523,844 23

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid up	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	460,759 13
Due Depositors	1,888,655 07
Due Banks and Bankers	174,370 53
Dividends unpaid	59 50
	$3,523,844 23

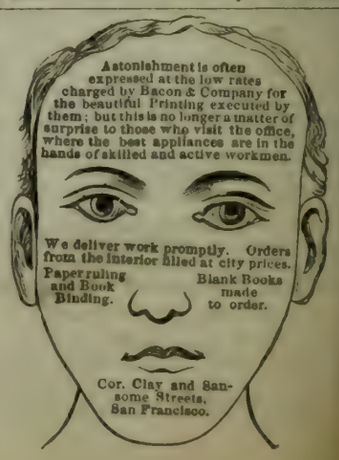
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VOL. XIX. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1882. No. 35

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ORPHANS' HOME

AT VALLEJO.

Every possible care will be taken to make the occasion a pleasant and profitable one to all who attend.

We cordially invite the assistance and co-operation of all friends of the temperance cause.

Bro. Webb expects after 4th July to visit Santa Cruz, Monterey and San Benito counties and hopes they will be prepared for his lectures, etc.

The petitions sent out by Bro. Gould for signatures are not a private affair. They were ordered by the Grand Lodge and prepared and issued by the Ex-Committee thru Bro. Gould. The petition will appear in the Rescue next week.

Mrs. K. S. Hart has opened a lodging house at 706 California St., for temperance people. See ad. Enquiries are frequently made by visitors to the city for lodgings away from the bars which so infest the hotels. Cars to and from the ferry.

The Mariposa *Gazette* says the Methodist Conference in session at Memphis prohibited the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors by any member of that Church. If that is so it will pinch some of our good friends in California, perhaps.

Temperance Groceries.—A perfectly reliable authority reports from Mariposa county a saving of $35 on a $60 bill of groceries after paying freight from San Francisco. That $35 was made by ordering from a San Francisco grocery advertised in the Rescue. That should be a pretty good card for both the paper and the grocery.

The comet which was to be a very brilliant object in May and then in June has not been punctual. But there was one thing which the astronomers did calculate right and with an absolute precision. This feat of hairbreadth accuracy of computation in marking out the path of a comet visible only with a powerful telescope, will rank among the very highest astronomical achievements. They prophesied that it would not strike this earth and it has not.

Crowded.—No dout people get affronted at the non appearance of reports and communications; last week there were three full pages left out, much of which had to be condemed as stale; nearly as much is crowded out this week. Some people are treated unfairly because it cant be helped. But in future articles of any description that are unnecessarily long will have invariably to be the first crowded out or published in part. Yuba and Sutter D. L. report is to hand but too late.

Subscriptions and renewals this week: Oroville (W. S. Read) 2; W. C. King (Henlyville 16, Riceville 2, Elder Creek 2, Paskenta 11, Olimpo 1) 32; Springville (Miss Guthrie) 4; Farmersville (Rosa M Johnson W. V. T,) 3; Guerneville 1; J. W. Webb (Adelaida 2, Paso Robles 3, Cambria 1, Cayucos 1, San Miguel 1, Visalia 1,) 9; Mrs. G. Gilbert W. V. T. (Plymouth 4, Forest Home 2) 6; Little York (W. Crowhurst 1; Stockton 1; San Rernardino (Miss K. Shaw W. V. T,) 2; Troutma N. C. 1; Amity Oregon 1; L. Leland Oregon 6; in all 69.

The Controversy.—Some of our new subscribers may not understand the pictorial controversy in this number. They are informed that some time ago Mr. Shafer, president of a Cal. leag of outlaws, endeavored to fix a charge of treachery upon Col. Babcock of the Home Protection Association, in which he signally failed. The *Chronicle* called it the "Shafer-Babcock *controversy*": and as such it is being continued in the Rescue. It is barely possible after all, that the whole affair was an ordinary case of jimjams, and that the sufferer in his mania got it into his disordered head that he was a *Babcock-extinguisher*, and was innocently carrying out the delusion so far as he could.

Anti-Sunday law.—The friends of temperance will be surprised to find the Rev. Mr. Barrows heralded thru the State as a supporter of the principles of the Leag of Beerdom—Anti-Sunday law and Anti-Prohibition. Many who hoped for better things of that gentleman will be disappointed and regretful. It will give courage to the leags of drunkeness and vice to have him proclaim that prohibition dont prohibit, and is an obstacle to the progress of the temperance reform in Massachusetts; but those who want to know the truth, will please observe that in making that assertion Mr. Barrows gives the square black lie to all the respectable ministers and Christians and temperance advocates who have testified on the subject. In short he asks us to believe that the Christian temperance men of New England are the most persistent and universal falsifiers.

Our *National Union Magnet* of Toledo, Ohio, is another claimant for national temperance patronage. It is a 4 page monthly 50 cts a year. The more the better perhaps; but it would seem that about the first duty of Ohio temperance people should be to make a double success of their very excellent weekly the Delaware *Signal*. Ohio could have had successful prohibition long ago if the temperance people there had not starved out their temperance papers; and they don't repent much yet.

A Champion.—The rummy faction of Chicago have a Mayor of their own choosing; some of the beer organs have called him the best Mayor Chicago has ever had and he is the best for their purposes. He welcomed the conference of the liquor thugs recently; said that he recognized the drunkard makers and man slayers as one of the grandest interests of our country. Their opponents the sober people are fanatics. There is a cup of beer in the apple. Beer is in the barley and you only hasten the operation in extracting it. That is only a little of his imbecile twaddle. And such men as that are put up by politicians as Mayors of cities and men vote for them in this age of the world.

One of the most sensible things that could be done by the Women's Protective Leag would be the establishment in this city of some good, sober, capable women in laundries to do a good deal or all of that work which is now done by Chinamen. There are lots of good, industrious women whom Mr. Shaeffer's Leag have robbed of their husbands and left them with helpless children to support, who would do laundry work better than the Chinese, who would like to get the work at the same rates and whom the people would gladly employ if they knew where to find them. But it would be no use to set out beer-drinking women in that business. A worthy, industrious woman with six children is now trying to start an enterprise of that kind and if she succeeds, hundreds more will follow.

In the *North American Review* for July, the leading article is a profound and sympathetic study of "Emerson as a Poet," by Edwin P. Whipple. The author has scarcely a word to say about forms and modes of expression, and cheerfully concedes that Emerson had command only of two or three metres; but he brings all the resources of his extraordinary critical acumen to prove that as a seer, as one who has intuition of the deeper truths of nature and the moral universe, in short, as a poet in the highest sense of the word, Emerson must take rank with the greatest geniuses of all time. In "Hydraulic Pressure in Wall Street," a writer who withholds his name but who manifestly is no novice, exposes many of the tricks and devices by means of which ficticious values are created, and the unwary lured daily to ruin. Desire Charnay contributes the eleventh article in the series on "The ruins of Central America," and records the crowning triumph of his exploring expedition, namely, the discovery of a great ruined city in the hitherto unexplored country of the Lacandones, Guatemala. There are two papers on the civil service question; one "The Things Which Remain," by Gail Hamilton, who labors to relieve the civil service from the aspersions cast upon it on account of Guiteau's crime: the other, "The Business of Office-Seeking," by Richard Grant White, who forcibly portrays the moral ills that come from the perennial strugle for place. Finally, Francis Marion Crawford son of the eminent American sculptor, writes of "False Taste in Art," and indicates certain directions in which art culture might be developed under the conditions of life existing in the United States. The Review is for sale by all booksellers and newsdealers generally.

THE COMING THIRD PARTY.

We want another party, sir,
And it is coming surely,
To put the liquor traffic down,
And keep it down securely;
The whisky bondage long enough,
Has cursed the home and nation,
And made the people insecure
From high to lowest station.

To put this second slav'ry down,
Sustained by present party,
All thoughtful people are aroused,
And giving aid full hearty,
While whisky politicians croak
Of losing the election,
Which last, amounts to nought upon
A moment's calm reflection.

What boots it to third party men,
Which whisky party govern,
Since only by the liquor vote,
Can either one be sovereign?
If *one* engage in selling rum,
The *other* sells the license;—
Which is as near the truth, as it
Can be expressed in my sense.

We cannot see like you, sir,
When you pronounce it handy
To swell the nation's *revenue*,
By selling beer and brandy;
For just as one the greater grows,
The fuller grows the prison,
The lock up and the almshouse,
While tax to load is risen.

There's nothing made, but millions lost
Each year from licensed liquor;
And, as the stills increase their gains,
The crime and death grow thicker;
To every honest, life pursuit,
The sale of drink is rival;
And where it reigns, we need not hope
For business true revival.

How can it be, when drinking dens,
Their coffers full are filling,
By taking from the working man,
Perchance, his only shilling—
The daily wages that should buy
His children food and clothing,
And then when ruined, turn him out,
With taunt and curse and loathing?

Ah! Fatal habit! Curse of Rum!
Must you go on destroying,
While Christian men *vote* heedless on,
No helping hand employing?
Vote whisky down; no compromise
With whisky parties blending;
Stand firm, third party men, and soon
This curse will have an ending.
—*H. B. Durant, in the Claysville, Pa., Sentinel.*

A HERO DOUBLY HONORED.

Plain John G. Richardson, a *Quaker*, and that is a most honorable name, who owns the town and linen factory of Bessbrook, and who has most satisfactorily solved the labor question there, and has built 4,500 Irish people into a paradise of temperance and virtue and peace, is one of the greatest saints and prophets and philanthropists, not only of this but of any age. The Queen of England, at Mr. Gladstone's suggestion, or Mr. G. at the Queen's suggestion offered to make him a Baronet in recognition of his noble record, but he honored himself by declining, and made use of his opportunity to urge Mr. Gladstone to give the people the long-promised local option law.

The following is the correspondence on the subject, taken from the *Alliance News:*

MR. GLADSTONE TO MR. J. G. RICHARDSON.

10 Downey-street, Whitehall, April 21, 1882.

Dear Sir:—I have received the permission of Her Majesty to offer you a baronetcy. It gives me much pleasure to propose to you an honor which I trust will not be disagreeable to you, and your acceptance of which will, I am confident, gratify all those who have had an opportunity of appreciating your personal position and your public services. I remain, dear sir, faithfully yours, W. E. GLADSTONE.

To J. G. Richardson, Esq.

MR. RICHARDSON'S REPLY.

The Woodhouse, Bessbrook, 4mo., 24th, 1882.

Dear Mr. Gladstone:—I have duly received your kind letter offering me, by permission of our beloved Queen, the title and position of a baronet, for which I feel as grateful as if I could accept the honor. You are aware that I belong to the Society of Friends, some of whose members in early days resigned their titles for conscience sake. I cannot say I feel as strongly as they did in this matter, but I feel as if the acceptance of your offer, on the ground of my having tried to do a little for the benefit of my fellow-men, would detract from the satisfaction I have found in so doing. There is one distinction I should covet above all others—that of being able to influence the great and noble mind of W. E. Gladstone to add to his invaluable services the adoption of such a decided measure in favor of the temperance cause as would free our country in some degree from the curse of strong drink. For many months past, in my most thoughtful moments, I have been strongly convinced that your appeal to the conscience of Parliament and of the nation would ensure the Divine blessing and command the support of the best men of both parties. As I feel confident that the offer you have made me is intended to gratify the party to which I belong, you will perhaps allow me to let them see the correspondence.

Believe me to be yours faithfully,
JOHN G. RICHARDSON.

WHAT IS LAGER-BEER?

No. 42.

Lager-beer is lying beer, in other words stock beer—beer that has been kept some time in stock. It takes its name from the German verb *lager*, to lie, because it is supposed to have lain some months since it was made. We find in a liquor-dealers paper, an article, quoted approvingly from the New York *Star*, giving a romantic account of the origin of lager-beer. It says: "The *legend* is that lager-beer was discovered by accident in Austria during the French war. Before that time the Germans drank new beer. One day, a family, alarmed at the approach of French soldiers, buried their beer and decamped. When they returned, two years after, and dug up the beer, in order to use the barrels again, they found that it had ripened into delicious lager. Since then all German beer is kept in stock, and at Munich the beer cellars are only opened, under the superintendence of State officials, when the lager is supposed to have acquired sufficient age. In this country we are always in a hurry, and our beer is made into lager for us at the breweries by chemical processes, although connoisseurs assert that it never attains the perfection of the genuine "stock" of Germany. However this may be, American lager is good enough to win medals away from German brewers on their own ground, and it has found its way into countries which would never tolerate the original German drink." So whatever benefit is supposed to come from the *lying* process, the American brewer unblushingly asserts he can and does imitate so successfully, by his chemicals, as to deceive the very elect of the beer-drinking fraternity, and take the palm from the genuine article. Not that we think the genuine German drink wholesome, or that any amount of lying could make it good so long as any alcohol remains in it. The blindness and fascination of the people are just wonderful. They believe the lies about the wholesomeness of lager, despite its villainous taste, its abominable make-up, and its general bad effects. A young matron, with a charming babe in her arms, in the cars toward the close of a long summer day's journey, complaining of thirst, asked her husband to bring her a cup of milk or of tea, and he brought her instead a swimming glass of lager, with the excuse that it was the only thing he could find at the station. She tasted it, and looked up at him pleadingly. She did not *like* it, but getting no response she pathetically added she supposed it was *good* for her, and making up a brave face she swallowed the larger part of it. And during the miserable sick night that followed, for herself and her babe, she never seemed to suspect that the beer had wrought the ill effects.

A literary man, of unusual acumen and acquaintance with the natural sciences, speaks always approvingly of lager-beer, though he says he cannot drink it, it does not agree with him, and his eldest daughter, once a noble young woman, is becoming a fool with it. A party of both sexes at a summer boarding-house recently, finding it the fashion to drink lager, had it placed upon the dinner-table. They tried hard to drink it, but its emetic and cathartic effects so interfered with their comfort that they were obliged to desist, though they kept the lying poison on the table to look at, and as a sort of exponent of what they would do if they could. Why did they not expel it, and cry out against it as they would against any other poison? Yes, lager-beer is lying beer in more ways than one, and we Americans are very foolish to allow ourselves to be deceived by the villainous stuff.

[W. C. T. U. Leaflet. Send to Julia Colman, 76 Bible House, N. Y. $1,30 per 1,000, postage included.]

A DRUNKEN INCENDIARY.

BURNS 10,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY IN LOCKEFORD—DETAILS OF A GREAT CATASTROPHE.

"Whisky has added another diabolical crime to the list of its constantly recurring outrages against the peace, dignity and rights of the people. We will undertake to prove, to any one that may dare to deny the proposition, that the damnable stuff, whisky, within the last ten years and within the narrow boundary of San Joaquin county, has robbed the people of more money, destroyed more property, committed more murders, and ravished and debauched more innocence and virtue than ever did Jesse James with his entire gang in all his depredations thruout his whole carreer of blood and plunder."

That is the Lodi *Sentinel's* introduction to its report of the act of a drunken pupil of the Leag of F., who on being refused more drink in a saloon in Lockford went into a stable in the rear and set fire to it. The stable, a saloon and the blacksmith and carriage shop of Mr. Stacy were destroyed; Mr. S. losing $10,000 of property (including 17 vehicles) only $3000 of which was insured. The citizens generously subscribed $1500 to help Mr. Stacy rebuild, for which they deserve every commendation. Now it would be a still more commendable thing for them to put up $500 or $1,500 or $15,000, whichever of these sums is necessary to drive out the grogshops which may produce just such another and even a far worse catastrophe than this any day of the future that they are permitted to pursue their vile satanic business.

LETTER FROM THEO. H. WOODWORTH.

(Concluded.)

There are a great many enemies to our Order in this section, and a very strong opposition to the general temperance movement, that keeps the cause in the back-ground. I do not know that any Protestant church members, or church goers, are using their influence against us, or are opposed to the Order. If not, very few of them manifest their friendship. A large class of people here, men and women, seem to have no regard for temperance principles. Many men seem to have lost all regard for morality, not a few express themselves as prefering to donate five dollars to start a saloon or hurdy dance house, to giving one dollar for the benefit of a temperance society or to help erect a church. They seem to look upon this mountain fastness as a place where they can throw off all restraint of religion, temperance or morality.

The visit of Oscar Wilde to this coast did not disturb the equilibrium of the Bodie people in the least. The weather was too, too, utterly, awfully cold for the cultivation of the lily and sunflower, or the display of the requisite knee breeches, and the Bodie girls require something more substantial to appease the cravings of hunger than to gaze at a lily. Yet a number of our citizens are engaged in cultivating highly colored blossoms of huge proportions upon their nasal organs. They find plenty of liquid here for irrigation, for with our reduced population there are 48 places where liquor is sold by the glass, besides three breweries. To offset this supply of the *unneedful* beverage we have two bakeries and three butcher shops. I wonder what the people want of so much bread and meat when whiskey is so scarce.

The saloons are all in full blast every Sunday, no attempt made to enforce the Sunday Law. There is no church building in Bodie, but the Catholic priest and the Methodist minister hold services every Sunday, in Miners Union Hall, the former in the morning and the latter in the evening. This hall is used for dancing school, balls, shows, public meetings, church, Sunday-school, etc., etc. On the drop curtain behind the minister, such mottoes as "Teakettle Whisky," "Mono Brewery," "Parole Saloon," "Cognac Brandy," as advertisements, greet the eye of the church goer.

THEO. H. WOODWORTH.

Bodie, Cal.

F. N. F. asks in the *Scientific American* how in smoking to prevent the tobacco oil from oozing thru the pores of two meersham pipes that "are nicely colored." The best way to do so is to lay them on a flat stone, to reduce the nasty *pizen* things to powder with a hammer and when ground up fine, use them to fertilize a cabbage plant instead of using them to sterilize a cabbage head.

NEW YORK.—In Trinity Church, N. York, there is an inscription "To the glory of God and the memory of Wm. B. Astor," and conspicuous in the Church of the Strangers in New York, is another, "To the glory of God and in memory of Cornelius Vanderbilt." There ot to be an explanatory note to tell the reader if an 1 was left out or what God it was, whose glory was so intimately associated with the memory of these two eminent worshippers of mammon.

CAL. W. C. T. UNION.

"THE WOMEN OF AMERICA *vs.* THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC"

President, Mrs. D. P. Browne, Blake House, Oakland.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Mrs. G. S. Abbott, Oakland; Mrs. John McNear, Petaluma; Mrs. M. A. Nash, Santa Rosa; Mrs. W. R. Spencer, Grass Valley; Miss W. Bell, San Jose; Miss Sarah P. Morrison, San Jose; Mrs. J. B. Hill, Alameda.

Secretary, Mrs. Mary E. Congdon, 314 Sutter St. S, F.

Assistant Secretary, Miss M. J. Havens, Blake House, Oakland.

Treasurer, Mrs. J. G. Wickersham, Petaluma.

ORIGIN AND OBJECTS.

The Woman's National Christian Temperance Union, with its twenty-four auxiliary State Unions, is the largest Society ever composed exclusively of women, and conducted entirely by them. So far as reported (the returns are very incomplete), there were at the close of last year, 1,654 local auxiliaries, with a membership of 34,317, and 494 juvenile organizations. It is the lineal descendant of the great Temperance crusade in 1873–74, and is a union of Christian women of all churches for the purpose of educating the young; forming a better public sentimeut; reforming the drinking classes; transforming, by the power of Divine grace, those who are enslaved by alcohol; and removing the dram-shop from our streets by law.

TOPICAL METHODS.

It was not a large Union, but there was much to do for the Master. The twelve churches all used alcoholic wine, and they afforded no safe home for the reformed men, so that this line of work was prosecuted first, and counsel was taken to secure the help of tracts. The workers procured a supply of Union Leaflets No. 17, "The Lord's Table: a Plea for its Purity." The leader of the regular Goepel Temperance meeting, one evening, opened the subject by relating cases where great harm has been done by alcoholic wine at the communion table. Others readily followed in the same line, awakening a deep interest. Some extracts from the leaflets were read, with the announcement that it would be distributed at the door. Then the general plan of action was proposed. A church was to be selected and made a subject of prayer, in this respect, for one month, and this leaflet was to be given to the minister, and sixty copies to the members. At the end of that time, a written request from the officers of the Union would be sent asking that intoxicating wine be put away from the Lord's table, and the leader added. "We will begin with my own church." Prayer was offered at once.

The plan was carried out thoroly, but kindly, and their request was granted. The next month they took up another church, in the same manner, distributing the leaflets, thru one of its members, and at the end of the month that church yielded. The third month saw them pursue a like method with a third church, and with a like result. The fourth church, thus selected, yielded at once, and the remaining churches then wheeled into line without waiting for solicitation. Such is the majesty of active, persistent confidence in the power of truth—eminently becoming to the children of such a king. "By this we conquer." (Sec. Is. xl., 28–31).

This is a fair illustration of the method and the legitimate effects of "Topical Distribution." It shows how immediate, tangible results were actually obtained—names can be given— from a judicious use of tracts in connection with other efforts, and to accomplish definite purposes. It is true, that all this implies labor, but there is no hope that such a mighty work as the Temperance Reform can be accomplished without labor. This method of working with tracts is much more effective than merely asking the minister to make a change in the use of the wine, because it secures the co-operation of the members, who will be likely to continue the reform, even after a change of ministers, and so with other lines of work. There has never yet been devised any effective machine which shall, like a heathen windmill, turn out either our prayers or tracts without personal, intelligent effort. By giving out but one kind at a time, and talking about it in such a way that every one wishes to read it, and not repeating the distribution, we shall command the confidence of the public for our tracts, and they will be read and become effective. But, if we make a miscellaneous scatteration, we shall be likely also to scatter and lose the good results.

Whatever your line of work, send a small amount for specimen set to the Department of Temperance Literature, 76 Bible House New York City.—*By Julia Colman, in Our Union.*

TWO MORE RECRUITS.—Last Saturday evening the only son of G. A. and E. A. Babb, and the oldest daughter of A. O. and V. A. Rix were initiated into Washington Lodge, 386. Eleven years ago they crept and played together upon the Lodge room floor during the sessions, and attended regularly as long as the law allowed them to go. Many a Saturday night they went to bed very much grieved because they could not go to Lodge again, "and they never would be twelve;" the time to them seemed so far off. They really understand all the requirements of our Order and are prepared to elevate themselves as rapidly as they are capable of promotion. They have been steeped in temperance all their lives, and if they do in some unguarded moment forget their obligation, their parents can not blame themselves for any neglect in that direction.—WASHINGTON CORNERS, June 8th, 1882.

About 11 or 12 years ago, Washington Corners was considered a wild place. But a lodge of 11 members turned zionward. They set out in earnest; it was do or die and they determined to do. Bot a saloon and fitted it up as a hall; cost when complete either $500 or $750 the latter it is believed; and they prospered. At the end of a year they invited the G. W. C. T. of that time to their anniversary festival. They had contributed and paid $50 to the Home for Orphans then in its infantile struggles and the Lodge with over 50 staunch members was out of debt and in the very highest tide of prosperity. For some years Washington Lodge was away up among the first of the most energetic, aggressive, industrious and effective Lodges of the State. Vallejo, Beacon, Washington, Enterprise, Mt. Guard, Rising Sun, Valley Ford, Miners, Athens, Alpine, Excelsior, Woodland, Carbondale. Newcastle, Lakeport, June, Taylor, You Bet, Nil Desperandum and others made always a splendid showing. Some of them have slowed up a good deal. two have gone out and some are still holding out grandly. Let us have a boom in all of them now again. In looking over an old file of the RESCUE of 1874, Weaverville is credited with a club of 32, and Washington 34 subscribers to the RESCUE. Neither of them takes over 30 copies now, but they both are going to some day. A generous welcome to the two young apprentice children of the Order who have just graduated into full membership. We may all rest assured that theirs will be a life membership under all circumstances. If all parents would appreciate the importance of training their children in this manner, the shipwrecks daily occurring everywhere around us would be vastly diminished if not wholly prevented.

THE RUMMIES OPPOSE WOMAN SUFFRAGE, THEREFORE TEMPERANCE PEOPLE WANT IT!

At a recent Woman's Christian Temperance Union, held in Chicago and presided over by the noble Miss Francis E. Willard, a resolution was unanimously adopted after Mrs. Hagans had read the brewers' resolution, adopted last October, which was as follows:

"*Resolved*, That we oppose Woman Suffrage everywhere and always, for when woman has the ballot she will vote solid for prohibition, and the womans vote is the last hope of the prohibitionists." Therefore "We the W. C. T. Unions are constrained in conscience hereby to

Resolve, That we favor Woman Suffrage every where and always, since, when woman has the ballot she will vote solid for prohibition and because the woman's vote is the last and blessedly assured hope of the Prohibitionists."

The following voter's pledge was adopted for circulation thruout the State. "We voters of Illinois, hereby pledge ourselves to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union that we will, in primary meetings and conventions work for the nominations of and at the polls for such candidates only as will promise to vote for the submission to the people of Illinois of a constitutional amendment granting equal franchise to woman as a weapon of defense against the liquor traffic, and for the protection of her home." J. W. W.

WHAT GEO. W. BAIN SAYS.

GROWING IN GRACE.

I am growing in grace on this woman question. I am tired of the sentiment that "the hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rules the world." If she did, two hundred thousand rum-fiend vultures would not be soaring over the cradle-homes of this country. If woman could keep the world in the cradle, she might rule it. In the cradle the boy is mamma's baby, *coos* when mamma *coos*, smiles when mamma smiles, and goes to sleep under her lullaby, but out of the cradle he is papa's boy, smokes if papa smokes, swears if papa swears, and drinks if papa drinks. If papa does neither, then the world, *ruled* by the hand that *never rocked* a cradle, comes in with licensed schools of vice to teach boys how to smoke and swear and drink. In the name of millions of disappointed, broken-hearted cradle rockers who sleep under the green sod, and many living, I hurl back as a cold and heartless computation of the wrongs the hollow sentiment, "the hand that rocks," etc. Until I can commend the men of the eighteenth century for pledging their lives, their sacred honor, and their all against the tyranny of taxation without representation, I will not complain of, but support, the women of the nineteenth century who cry out against the same tyranny. Ay! more than that tyranny, for besides property taxation, the assessment of a husband, father, or brother is made by this cruel tyrant– the rum traffic. The tax is collected, and woman is left with no other representation than a prayer to a legislator who gets his office by ballots, not prayers, and on whose conscience woman's prayers too often fall with about as much effect as morning dew on the back of an alligator.

THE CURSE OF DRINK.

The appetite for strong drink in man has spoiled the life of more women—ruined more homes for them, scattered more fortunes for them, brot them to more sorrow, shame and hardships—than any other evil that lives. The country numbers tens, nay, hundreds of thousands of women who are widows to-day, and sit in their hopeless weeds, because their husbands have been slain by strong drink. There are hundreds of thousands of homes scattered over the land, in which they live lives of torture, going thru all the changes of suffering that lie between the extremes of fear and despair. because those whom they love, love wine better than the women they have sworn to love. There are women by the thousands who dread to hear at the door the step that once thrilled them with pleasure, because that step has learned to reel under the influence of the seductive poison. There are women groaning with pain while we write these words, from bruises and brutalities inflicted by husbands made mad by drink. There can be no exaggeration in any statement in regard to this matter, because no human imagination can create anything worse than the truth, and no pen is capable of portraying the truth. *Dr. Holland.*

OUR OBJECT LESSON.

Again the Hayes commission comes before you with this subject. The pictures, for which subscriptions have been received, have been sent out, and surely there was never so large an expression of delight from every one; there has scarcely been known one shadow of a disappointment. "Well worth waiting for," "much finer than we anticipated," "lovely," "beautiful," etc., etc., have been the words written. To-day comes a voice from Spain, "We are much pleased with it, and hope that its influence may be for good among the girls of our school, so that it may spread thru the land." John B. Gough, Mrs. Garfield, Dr. Merrick, Mrs. Senator Blair, and hundreds of others, have expressed their gratification with the picture, and the hope it may fill a glorious mission. This it will do when placed in every school-room in the land. If, in each city and town, one energetic, earnest woman will tell the children of this beautiful memorial, and tell them how easily they can raise money for it for their school-room, it will be done, and this lovely object lesson in total abstinence will ever give its monitions. In many places one child has taken it in hand and speedily and easily raised the money. Collection cards for securing the money in small sums, will be furnished on application to the Treasurer, Miss Esther Pugh, 54 Bible House, New York City. All subscriptions should be addressed to her, and she is prepared now to send the picture by return mail We hope thousands will be called for, and that no school-room nor Sabbath-school, no W. C. T. U. room, nor Good Templar lodge will be considered furnished till this charming testimonial looks from its walls.—*Our Union.*

CHRISTIAN MAN.

Think of it. All the gamblers—all the pimps; all the whisky-sellers; all the lewd and deeply depraved; all the drunkard makers, on one side clamoring for the right to make a drunkard of your son; clamoring for the privelege of making drunken sots of the husbands of your daughters; and you offer apologies for them; nay, you are voting for them. Yes, joining with them. No, oh, no, we misnamed you, you are not a Christian man.—*Neb. Liberator.*

A $20 CIGAR.—That is too expensive a cigar to smoke. A young lady recently went to arrange for music lessons. Everything appeard satisfactory, competent instructors etc., terms $20 a quarter if paid in advance. Next day she went to pay the $20 and take first lesson. The gentleman in charge received and escorted her to the practice room smoking a cigar; she concluded at once that it was not a fit place for lady pupils and left to find a clean and respectable teacher of the anti-tobacco sex. It would afford peculiar pleasure to record 50 similar acts reproving in so practical and effective a manner the growing iniquitous brutality of spitting tobacco smoke into the faces of cleanly people.

IF any one desires to get up a dime collection to pay for a Mrs Hayes picture, send to this office for a collection card. A package has been sent here of cards with 50 stars which one by one are crossed off for each dime received and are very useful for juvenile collectors. Cards free.

TRACTS.—Mrs. Mary G. Leevitt has just issued a four-page tract of great value, entitled "Heredity and Alcoholism." It is published by the National Temperance Society, 58 Reade street, at $3,00 per thousand.

G. W. Secretary's D'p'tm't.

GEORGE B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.

☞The office of the Grand Lodge is located in the Capital Savings Bank Building, entrance, No. 328 J street, up-stairs, over the southwest corner J and Fourth streets, Sacramento, where the Grand Worthy Secretary will be pleased to receive calls from the members of the Order during business hours.

☞This department is edited by the Grand Worthy Secretary, to whom all communications relating in any way to the business of the Grand Lodge, this department, or anything appearing hereunder, should be addressed.

☞The Grand Worthy Secretary's post office address is Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento, Cal.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

ON SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE G. W. S.

Sold for the Benefit of the Grand Lodge

Constitutions, per hundred copies	$12 00
Constitutions per dozen	1 75
Glee Books, "Temperance Chimes" per dozen	4 00
Glee Books, per half doz	2 50
Glee Books, single copies	50
Receipts of Evening and Constitution Roll Book, per set	2 50
Chase's Digest, per copy	1 50
Officer's Roll Call etc., Book of	1 00
Pledge Cards, per hundred	1 00
Officers Cards, per set of four	1 00
Degree Ode Cards, per doz	1 00
Subordinate Ode Cards, per doz	50
Subordinate Ode Cards with music, per doz	1 50
Chase's Good of the Order, per copy	75

BLANK FORMS.

Clearance Cards, per dozen	3 00
Grand Lodge Returns, per dozen	1 00
W. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. F. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Bonds, per dozen	1 00
Forms for Charges, Trials, etc., per set of four	35
Forms for incorporation of Lodges	Free

LODGE BOOKS

Propositions for Membership, Book of fifty	50
Notices of Election to Membership, book of fifty	50
Proposition Committee notices, book of fifty	50
D. G. W. C. T.'s Dispensations, book of fifty	50
Password Certificates, book of fifty	50
Delinquent (Dues) Notice, book of fifty	50
Warrants on W. T., book of fifty	50
W. F. S. Receipts, book of fifty	55
W. T. Receipts, book of fifty	50

LODGE FURNITURE.

In addition to the above, I will attend to orders for Impression Seals, Blank Books, Special Printing, Regalia or Lodge Furniture. This will be done as an accommodation to Lodges and not as a source of profit either to the Grand Lodge or myself; hence all orders filled will be sent per express by the dealers, with instructions to "collect on delivery," unless the money accompanies the order. Address—

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.,
Sacramento, California.

CASH RECEIVED.—The Grand Worthy Secretary acknowledges receipt of the following amounts of cash since last report. Proper personal receipts were also forwarded in each case:

GENERAL FUND.

Siloam Lodge, No. 2	$39 00	Forest Home, 483	3 90
Good Shepherd, 158	42 50	Shamrock, 501	5 50
Harmony, 172	5 00	Golden Rule, 263	87 00
Kernville, 237	5 00	Goleta, 204	1 50
Golden Rule, 263	1 00	Hopland, 341	2 25
Dixon, 364	22 00	C S Converse	15
Lathrop, 373	2 50	Brooklyn, 384	8 75
Rosy Crown, 136	2 75	Garden Valley, 1	4 00
Montecito, 428	6 50		

CHARTER FEE FUND.

Sunny South, 515	15 00

ORPHANS' HOME FUND.

Paskenta, 309	8 75	Valley, 293	5 00

PACKAGES MAILED.—The following packages have been mailed during the past week from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office:

1–Minnie Brown, Forest Hill	2–S A Smith, Townsend
1–Lizzie Grant, Rough & R'dy	3–E L Ballou, Igo
1–D Douglass, Marysville	2–W Reed, Ophir
3–M R Lyle, Hills Ferry	5–Etta Eubanks, Cambria
1–Miss Ella Bridewell, Fr. C'p	1–Mrs Fena Blue, You Bet
4–A Buker, Hueneme	1–J Phillips, Gwin Mine
1–C S Converse, Rawlins, Wy	1–C R Hughes, Lewis
1–F B Ellsworth, Mich'gn B'ff	1–F K Krauth, Alameda
1–F Bowley, Iowa Hill	2–A D Rowell, S Ber'dino
1–H M Power, Sunny South	1–G H Rothrock, Phenix
1–J H Clancy Goleta	4–Mrs H M Wait, Los Alamos

PER EXPRESS.

1–R A Simpson, Petrolia	1–H M Power, Sunny South
1–C Birch, Greenwood	1–S W Coffee, Red Bluff
1–A J Gladding, Lincoln	1–Mrs Fena Blue, You Bet
1–A Buker Hueneme	1–Clara Garrison, Tulare C'y
1–L P McCarty, S F	1–R Thompson, Livermore
1–O W Parsons, Orland	1–Mrs M E Richardson, M'ys

D. G. W. C. T.s COMMISSIONED.—The following commissions have been issued and forwarded from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office during the past week:

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

J R Whitlock for Tehama Co

LODGE DEPUTIES.

Lulu L Whitelatch for No 241 Ione
Henry M Power for No 515 Sunny South
E E Cary for No 339 Santa Clara
C G Cargill for No 134 San Juan
Mrs Fena Blue for No 516 You Bet

Returns Received.—During the past week the following Lodges have filed Grand Lodge returns with the G. W. S. and their receipt is acknowledged: Nos. 135, 153, 158, 169, 172, 182, 245, 263, 275, 284, 341, 315, 375, 384, 501.

NEW LODGES.—Since last report, institution returns of the following new lodges have been received at the office of the G. W. S., completing a record of 76 new lodges recorded during the present fiscal year:

Hidden Treasure Lodge, organized June 18th, at Sunny South, Placer county by Fred. B. Ellsworth, special Deputy, 22 charter members; night of meeting, Sunday; L. D., Henry M. Power; P. O., Sunny South.

Earnest Lodge, organized June 21st at You Bet, Nevada Co., by Wm. Crowhurst, Grand Lecturer; 18 charter members; night of meeting, Tuesday; L. D. Mrs. Fena Blue; P. O., You Bet.

Magnolia Lodge, organized June 21st at Eureka, Humboldt Co., by Col. C. N. Goulding, Grand Lecturer, with 22 charter members; night of meeting, Thursday; L. D., A. C. Dauphiny; P. O., Eureka, H. B.

HOME FOR ORPHANS SCHOOL-DESKS.—Contributions of $7.50 each have just been received from Rose of Lompoc Lodge, No. 178, of Lompoc, Santa Barbara Co., and Valley Lodge, No. 293, of San Francisco, in payment of a school-desk and bench each in the new Home for Orphans school-house. The receipt of these contributions makes it opportune to mention that there remain but six of the desks to be secured. A number of lodges and individuals who pledged themselves for a desk during the last session of the Grand Lodge, have not responded in coin as yet. The desks meanwhile have all been purchased, placed in position and use, and are now awaiting the amount of contribution pledged, when they will be marked with donors name upon a silver plate. So few desks now remain to be marked that the rule of "first come, first served" must be invoked. Hence, those who desire to be inscribed upon this grandest "roll of honor" should forward their $7.50 at once to the G. W. S. office.

DR. HALSEY IN YOSEMITE.—The many friends of G. W. T., Dr. I. S. Halsey, will rejoice to learn of the pleasure and benefit he is deriving from his visit to California's great wonder, the Yosemite Valley. A lecture on Yosemite, during the next session of the Grand Lodge, by the Grand Worthy Treasurer, might be a compensating feature for the feelings of envy he has created and imaginations he has excited. A letter written under date of June 20th by Bro. Halsey, from "Yosemite Valley under the North Dome" concludes as follows: "'Twere vain to attempt a description of what we have seen and are now beholding. This great wonder of the world must be seen to be appreciated. Large parties from all portions of the state are constantly arriving. Services will be held in the chapel to-day. Bro. the Rev. E. R. Dodge, of Sutter Creek, officiating. The Orpheus Club of Vallejo, will sing." The Dr. and his family were blessed with good health and intended starting upon their return trip the 27th.

PERSONALS.—During the past week the Grand Lodge office has been favored with calls from the following members of the Order: Bro. Thos. Oxnam, formerly of Mono and Tuolumne counties but more lately of Eureka, Nev. Bro. O. is an earnest temperance worker wherever he is located, hence the members of Iron Clad Lodge are to be congratulated upon this occasion since the brother intends settling down at or near Drytown. Bro. O. was accompanied with his bride, and it is pleasant to know that she is as ardent a worker in the temperance cause as is her husband.....Sister Mrs. M. Anderson and son, of Forest Home Lodge, Amador Co., who reported her lodge as prosperous and doing a good work.... Bro. D. K. Zumwalt, chairman of the Grand Lodge Finance Committee, of Visalia, who came to attend the nuptials of his neice, Miss Addie I. Eskridge, formerly of Constitution Lodge, and Mr. E. H. Tryon. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's mother, by Bro. the Rev. I. E. Dwinell on the 22d inst. The wedding tokens and presents were numerous and choice. The best wishes of all who know them attend the newly wedded couple with the hope that they may be spared to enjoy a long and useful life.

G. W. C. T. Department.

R. THOMPSON, G. W. C. T.

NOTICE.

I shall be at the Temperance Camp-meeting at Guerneville from the 29th, of June until the 6th of July. So I shall not be able, during that time, to answer any letters.

This will notify all of any delay which may be caused by my absence.

R. THOMPSON, G. W. C. T.

Lecturers' Reports.

The Grand Lecturers employed by the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T., of Cal., are as follows:

Mrs. E. P. Stevens, Prof. Wm. Crowhurst, Col. C. N. Goulding, Elder J. W. Webb, Hugh B. Hughes, and Rev. W. C. King.

J. W. WEBB.

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY.

After leaving the hospitable roof of Bro. J. E. Mosher, the efficient Lodge Deputy of Arroyo Grande, and putting myself under renewed obligations to Bro. John S. Rice, I started for the County Seat. I shall return on 20th. inst, to Open Lodge meeting at Arroyo, with a good delegation of helpers, I hope from its "big brother" the lodge at San Luis. Then I hope to get a number of subscribers for the RESCUE. The lodge has sent for some hundreds of tracts, books and papers from D. C. Cook and our State paper must not be neglected. I obtained 3 names and those few who do take it highly appreciate it.

SAN LUIS OBISPO.—On the road stopped at three schools and found a Good Templar teaching each, so was welcomed to speak on temperance, anti-tobacco and profanity etc. Bros. Whittemore and Meredith, the gentlemen teachers referred to, take the RESCUE and are active Templars. The former teacher is Lodge Deputy—W. P. Barnett's Dist. With two such men, no wonder that several of the pupils and adults came in 4 miles to lodge and lectures. Visited public school in San Luis where P. W. C. T. Woods is Principal. He has wisely been urging the forming of Dist. Dodge. And, tho it will take two lodges from my home county (Santa Barbara) Dist. Lodge, viz. Gaudalupe and Santa Maria, I cannot but recommend it if I keep in view "the greatest good of the greatest number." Hope to be present on Sat. 23d itst. to insist in instituting it. As this Lodge numbers 200. they elected 20 delegates. Good attendance at Lodge; earnest, business-like and very sociable. Very many young people, especially ladies, with a good sprinkling of heads of families such as Judge Steele, Past master of State Grange, Dr. Hathaway, S. D. Triplett. the preachers, Deputy Co. Supt. W. Beckett, who makes an A No. 1 W. C. T. and others. But they need yet more of the leading citizens. It is to be regretted that Sheriff Oakes has "gone back" on the Order; maybe after election he may return—but I did not meet any one who thot he would be "Sheriff" Oakes then. Had the pleasure of initiating several; Bro. Fitzwater (I spell as pronounced) will make a very influential member. I recollect him particularly because of his enthusiasm and encouraging words at every meeting. The influence of this lodge is being felt in quite a pronounced manner. The temperance men nominated and elected Police Judge C. L. Woods, a subscriber of the RESCUE, a strong temperance man, ever ready to speak in public for the cause tho not a member of the lodge. Hope he may soon be. He can be depended on to enfore that wholesome, moral and sanitary measure, the Sunday law. Indeed a most marked *moral* as well as material improvement is noticeable in this town and in the county generally. Here the Sunday law is not a dead letter. Saloons are compelled to close on that day. Lately a saloonist violated it, was arrested, tried by a jury that convicted in 10 minutes after getting the evidence and Judge Woods fined him $50. Next Sunday he started to violate the law and defy the officers again but the Sheriff or Marshall remarked to him that on the sale of the first glass of liquor he would be arrested and locked up till Monday. And he thought prudence was the better part of bravado. So I was informed on what seems good authority. Now those who knew San Luis Obispo 8 or 10 years ago, proverbially "the worst whisky town out of San Francisco," will note the change with surprise and pleasure. At the election of School Trustee, Dr. Hathaway, an outspoken Good Templar, was nominated; then the whisky men put up a candidate in opposition, ran hacks and made a big effort but

were beaten three to one. For the Assembly, last election, the Democrats put up Pat Murphy, who is supposed to be invincibe because of his bar'l of money and bar'ls of whisky. Yet Bro. Judge Steele came within 17 votes of beating him. With such a happy change in public sentiment aud political action one can afford to encourage the tide of good immigration that is now setting into this beautiful, prosperous and promising county. Sorry that one of the leading physicians is everywhere complained of for almost universally recommending intoxicants as a (medicinal) beverage. The other, Dr. Nichols, sent his name into the lodge some time ago and I hope will soon be initiated. He is a genial whole-souled man of much influence and we need him. He subscribes for the RESCUE, Open Lodge was held at the theater which was well filled to hear a man from "Lompoc Temperance Colony"!—An utter impossibility such a greeting would have been a yew years ago, here. The lodge furnished fine music and much disappointment was expressed that Sister Standifer, wife of the editor of the *Tribune*, also a member of the Lodge, was unable, from poor health to give a reading. I have never had the pleasure of becoming acquainted with the lady but every one speaks very highly of her work and interest in the lodge. Bro. D. M. Meredith presided, and Bro. Rev. R. M. Kirkland was chaplain. How good to see our teachers and preachers standing at the front? On Sunday, addressed both Sunday schools and preached in both churches to very full houses and never had better attention. Pastors in each case led the services,and Presbyterian Church adjourned and came over. Many young people and children were present and the good deportment could not have been better. The *Tribune* never reported one word about those meetings. Strange for a *news*-paper. The *Mirror* did. On Monday night Bro. L. D. Triplett held a public Band of Hope meeting and was in his glory for the Band showed to great advantage his careful training since I instituted it and left it in his charge, a long while ago. As a S. school Supt., also, he is a success. Whatsoever his hand and heart find to do he does with his might. "Take the RESCUE." Of course he did as soon as I asked him. Sister Vincent, who so ably aided Sister Stevens in canvassing for the RESCUE, obligingly went with me and soon we had a score. She promises me further help on my return and the editor will make a red mark opposite my name—but a good deal more than half the credit is due the good Sister. Bro. Hathaway started with me very successfully but soon whispered, "Get Sister Vincent. She can excel us all in this work." Oh for just such a sister as vice templar in each lodge. The paper would soon be self-supporting. This lodge voted $5.00 towards clerical and advertising expenses of the Prohibition State Central Committee, and there is strong talk of a Home Protection move. Then the Greenbackers declare they will nominate only temperance men for office. It is hoped that Bro. Judge Steele will be named by the Republicans for State Senate, and Bro. J. D. Fowler, formerly of Hollister, is spoken of for sheriff. In their hands the Sunday Law would be safe. Am arranging for Sister May Guthrie to lecture here soon.

WM. CROWHURST.

At Santa Clara and at Los Gatos, we delivered anniversary addresses. The Lodge at the former place held a procession through the streets, and was accompanied by many members of sister Lodges. The meeting was large and very enthusiastic. At the latter place, the stage and speakers stand was one mass of handsome floral decorations, from floor to ceiling—a perfect display of exquisite taste. The meeting was large and enthusiasm prevailed. A storm continuing all day prevented the attendance of neighboring Lodges, except the one from Saratoga. At Rockville, Solano Co., another enthusiastic meeting was held and the membership manifested earnest determination in the cause of right. Rev. Bro. Renfro, and others hold on, insisting upon advancing temperance till the whole community shall be redeemed and then enlisted in capturing the State from the grip of the liquor forces.

In Noe Valley, San Francisco, under the auspices of Pleasant Valley Lodge, a rousing meeting was held in Edwards' Hall. An excellent program was rendered, and was not devoid of temperance teaching in songs as well as speeches. We afterward visited the Lodge and found it working well, and bidding fair to do excellent service in its community. Bros. Downing, L. D. and Davis, W. C. T., aided by other earnest workers, propose to let Pleasant Valley Lodge be second to none in usefulness.

At a public meeting of International Lodge the speaker being compelled to disapoint, we were called into service and addressed a very large audience. The results were—good and reveral names were obtained. This Lodge now has over 220 members in good standing.

In Alameda County, our work around the Bay was not what we should have liked, owing to church revival meetings in progress. At these meetings, however, much good was being done.

Successful meetings were held under the auspices of Athens, Fountain, Brooklyn and Prohibition Lodges. These meetings were held in the town of Alameda, but from very peculiar causes, little was accomplished. Two afternoon meetings were held and a Band of Hope organized as the result, by Sister Richardson, G. S. J. W.

Sister R's singing aided very much and gave more interest to the meetings which she attended. Her work was not thrown away.

From accidental causes, our program for the interior had to be considerably changed. In one place the Governor was to speak on the same night, in another, a S. S. Concert was to be held, in another a Philharmonic concert,in Washington Corners, Sister Rix was sick, and Bro. Rix suffering from Pneumonia, and not expected to live; and so on in other places.

Wild Rose Lodge was instituted in the town of Newark as the result of work done there. After the fruiting season, a lodge will probably be organized in San Lorenzo.

In Livermore "the announcement that Prof. Wm. Crowhurst would deliver a lecture on temperance at the Presbyterian church, last Sunday evening, attracted an audience greater than the seating capacity of the building could accommodate. Prof. Crowhurst is an eloquent speaker, and an earnest and effective worker. He denounced the so-called League of Freedom as an inurrection, ahd called upon all law-abiding citizens to aid in its suppression, as well as to encourage the enforcement of the Sunday law. A pleasing feature of the evening was the singing, several selections being rendered by the choir, and Mrs Scott singing a solo "Where is My Wandering Boy To-night" with telling effect. At the close of the lecture a committee was appointed to procure the names of those in the audience desiring to joln the Good Templars and sixteen names were reported."

Nevada City, Cal.

C. N. GOULDING.

I wrote you last from Eureka, upon my return from Trinidad on the 8th inst. Friday the 9th, lectured in Freshwater school house (located half way between Eureka and Arcata) to an audience that completely filled the building. Considerable interest was manifested, and an invitation extended to come again on the 11th, drove back to Eureka that night, and Saturday evening the 10th, went to Arcata and found the M. E. Church crowded, and delivered my lecture "*Saloons what they are for.*" It had been previously arranged that I should lecture in Arcata Sunday evening the 11th, but it was deemed advisable for me to lecture in Eureka instead and I made the change, much to the regret of good Bro. Chrisholm, and the members of our order, but it was for the interest of the order that I done so. Bro. and Sister Stearns very kindly entertained me at their "Yankee Home."

Sunday 11th returned to Eureka, and at 3 P. M. lectured at Freshwater and at the close of my lecture organized a Lodge with 34 Charter Members, G. W. McCoy, W. C. T., James Parks, Lodge Deputy, returned to Eureka, and lectured in the M. E. Church, at 8 P. M. (making my fifth lecture in Eureka.) Monday the 12th left for Table Bluff, lectured to a large audience in Grange Hall, and Tuesday morning Bro. Woodward, Pastor M. E. Church at Ferndah came up for me and we were soon in Ferndale (located in the beautiful Eel River Valley) lectured in the Congregational Church that evening 13th to audience of one hundred and fifty, (gave up the appointment at Port Kenyon, as it was useless to go there, the Lodge there died for the best of all reasons, "want of people."

Up early on the 14th and off to Petrolia 35 miles, after twelve hours hard riding, found the town, lectured to an audience that filled the church, and on the 15th, went to Upper Mattole 13 miles, was kindly entertained by Bro. and Sister Parkhurst lectured to an audience of 25 (which was about all in that neighborhood) and on the 16th, returned to Petrolia where I delivered my second lecture. A terrific wind, prevented a few from attending, still we had a good meeting. Any particulars regarding the force and power of the wind can be furnished by Bro. Simpson as the new hall he was building was blown down, and then it was that the California trait of character "benevolence" was manifested for in an hours time 250,00 was subscribed to rebuild the hall. 17th, came to Ferndale lectured in the M. E. Church to a crowded house, again on the 18th, in a large hall, (Union Services) and an immense audience, (3 P.M. 18th, lectured in Grizzly Bluff); at the close of my lecture Sunday evening 18th, tried in vain to organize a lodge. The *Champions of Friendship and Temperance*, have an organization in Ferndale that is doing good work, but the success of the cause in Eel River Valley is largely due to Bro. Woodward, who is constantly Sowing Seed by the Way Side; with Bro. Woodward in the southern, Bro. Chisholm in the northern, and Bro. Rhoades in the central part of Humboldt county the cause is safe, 19th, came to Rohnerville lectured there 19 and 20th, crowded houses, on the 21st. went to Eureka and organized a lodge with 22 charter members, Bro. C. A. Dauphney Lodge Deputy, this lodge became a necessity,and will prosper;for the first time on the 19th, at the City Election the Temperance people "gave battle" and while not successful, yet the whisky ticket was not entirely so, as the drunken Police Judge candidate was defeated,a Temperance Judge being elected. Also a Councilman and Library Trustees; slowly but surely we are "pushing them to the wall." On the 22, lectured in Hydesville, and to-day 23d, came here, Bridgeville, and working my way down shall visit Blocksburg, Garberville, Willets and Ukiah, and hope to meet the "assembled hosts" at Guerneville on the 1st July and make my report of the lodges and their conditions in my next.

Bridgeville, June 24, 1882.

H. R. HUGHES.

At Georgetown, the Lodge has about 60 members, a number have withdrawn recently for various reasons, but I feel confident that the *faithful few*, are there to keep it up.

I had a fair audience at the church, but the enthusiasm manifest last winter was conspicuous by its absence.

At Bear Creek, the young people still keep up their Blue Ribbon club. There are not, enough of them to sustain a Lodge.

In Spanish Flat, Sunday afternoon—had a small meeting—and the same in the evening at Garden Valley. In working up a county, I aim to take in every little place that will give me even a small audience, so that all may be reached. These old mining camps are very hard fields to till.

But these immortal souls, so long neglected are precious in the sight of Him, with whom we have to do.

At Kelsey I had a good meeting. I think we can organize here in the fall. The 20th at Placerville "Open Lodge," they had a full house, Eldorado Lodge sending a large delegation. Placerville Lodge has over 60 members and are slowly but surely gaining ground.

At Pleasant Valley the little lodge (mostly young folks) have held out bravely against great discouragements and seem determined to persevere in the good work. At Grizzly Flat, the lodge was compelled to suspend meetings during winter on accouut of the snow and cold.

Their last W. C. T. has left the place, their L. D. has become discouraged, and until some one qualified to lead can be found, it seems useless to try and do anything in so hard a field.

At Mt. Aukum, the lodge is doing well, had a very pleasant meeting. It is a pleasure to work in a community like this, where all work together harmoniously. This ends my tour of Eldorado Co. Considering that the first lodge was planted only last August, I feel we have reason to rejoice that the order has taken such firm hold, and we feel confident that they will soon rival the brethren of Amador Co. in zeal and good works.

LECTURERS APPOINTMENTS.

HUGH R. HUGHES.

Quartz Mountain	29	Volcano	July 1
Pine Grove	30		

WM. CROWHURST.

Grass Valley	July 1, 2, 3	Graniteville	15, 16, 17
French Corral	5, 6	Camptonville	18, 19
Sweetland	7	Forest City Lodge	21
N San Juan	8, 9	Pike City	22, 23
Patterson	10	Forest City	24. 25
N Columbia	11, 12	Downieville	26, 27, 28
N Bloomfield	13, 14	Sierra City	29, 30

DISTRICT LODGE.

Tehama County District Lodge convened at Red Bluff, June 16, 1882. There being only four lodges represented, but little work was done except election and installation of officers: J. R. Whitlock, D. D., W. B. Ballard, Dist. Secy.

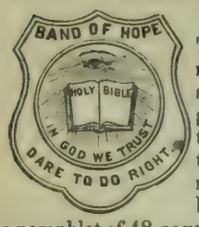
An adjourned meeting was called for July 17, 1882.

W. B. BALLARD, D. S.

Paskenta, June 18, 1882.

Juvenile Department.

BAND OF HOPE WORK.



The Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., of California, offers to furnish, free of charge, to Sunday-schools, or other juvenile organizations desiring to adopt them for use, in this jurisdiction, the newly revised Band of Hope rituals together with the ritual badges. The ritual comprises a pamphlet of 48 pages. The badges are of German silver, with a safety pin upon the back. Sample copies of the rituals and badge, or quantities for actual use, will be furnished on application to the Superintendent of Juvenile Work, Mrs. M. E. Richardson, Murphys, Calaveras Co., Cal.

TALKS WITH THE YOUNG FOLKS.

A LESSON FOR THE BOYS.

Some time ago, just before the prizes were offered in the public schools for essays on the twin evils of alcohol and tobacco, a school pupil of San Francisco stated in conversation at her home, that when the boys talked of what they were going to do or to be, a good many would say, "I shall go into the wholesale liquor business, or into the whisky business; that is the way to make lots of money and get rich."

That is what a good many grown people think and have always thot, but everybody that has done so has been blinded and led to ruin. Your friend has had a large opportunity of seeing and knowing how people fared in the past, who went into the liquor business to make money. He was acquainted long ago with most of the hotels and taverns and stores that sold liquor along a coast of about 200 miles. Acquainted so far as to know where they were, who kept them and to know the proprietors by sight and knew many of their families. They were all making money apparently and having a nice time.

Returning to that country 10, 15, 25 years after school days, ruined hovels most commonly marked the site of the old taverns and hotels and wayside inns that were once making money. And the ruined hovels in almost every case truly represented the ruin that had come over the families that once occupied them. The old folks had met with general disaster; husband died of delirium tremens, wife in a lunatic asylum, sons, one in the penitentiary, one ran away, some died worthless, dauters married to drunkards, and some of them keeping a hereditary ginmill or other disreputable haunt.

Here and there an exceptional reform had taken place. One son had started out on a different track and become an honest, useful citizen, while his brothers and nephews perhaps with a college education went to ruin or death from whisky at an early age. How perfectly the word of Scripture is realized in the fate of the liquor sellers, "But thou, O God, shalt bring them down into the pit of destruction; bloody and deceitful men shall not live out half their days."

In some places of this world that I have known, a rumselling hotel in a country village or county town has ruined and destroyed three or four different families, perhaps more, that have tried the money making business one after the other. "The wicked is snared in the work of his own hands" says the Bible.

Many a time a young man or an older has commenced business in a store, a grocery or a hotel and acknowledging that drink was an evil and rum selling a sin, they said they were obliged to sell liquor; could not help it because their customers wanted it, etc. And about every time the wicked who sot to snare his neighbor for money, was snared in the work of his own hands. To say they had to do it was a lie of the evil one.

There was about the year 1850 a new street built in Liverpool along the line of a new set of docks that were opened. American ships went mostly to those new docks. Lots of people started business there to get the custom of the Americans. About every time an American captain or mate or steward bot a pair of socks or a tin kettle or a chart or a sack of potatoes or a dozen of table spoons there, he was asked to go and take a drink or 2 or 3 at the dram shops packed close among the stores and dwellings. Every dealer wanted to treat his customer and to go out and drink with him. When the customer got half drunk he would buy twice as much and the dealer would make money. But the wicked fell in to his own snare. In 15 years time almost every business there had changed hands two or three or more times; when the dealer got fond of drink, the sheriff always closed him up and another fool would set the same snare in the same way and come out stripped. Except the grogshops; how they fared better or worse is unknown to me; we never got acquainted enough to speak.

To-day a firm of two who keep a very fashionable deadfall in San Francisco, frequented by very high-toned gentlemen, is in trouble. It has ruined souls without number in a course of more than 20 years. No doubt it has made money. How long the present proprietors have had it is not known, or how many proprietors it has killed; but one of the two disappeared two weeks ago on a drunk and has not been heard of since. The other has been nearly a week on a spree. Both will shortly die the death of dogs. Will fall into their own trap.

Would these men be at all better off if they had 10 million dollars apiece? Not at all, they would live just as wretchedly and die as miserably. But you say, "if I was one of them and had 10 million, I would stop drinking and live respectably and happily." No, you would not, not when whisky gets hold; you could not. Did you ever see an ox hauled up by a chain and windlass to the ringbolt where death is waiting for him? Did you ever see him thro off the chain and go home and live happily? No, and the chain of the drunkard is as hard to break; it drags its victims right up to the slauter ring and they can no more stop than the helpless ox.

The safe and easy and happy way is never to begin.

SPAIN.

Spain is one of the most delightful countries in the world so far as its soil, climate and natural features and productions can make a country healthful, pleasant and beautiful. The Creator made it and fitted it in every way to be the dwelling of a perfectly happy healthy race of people. There are no rigorous winters like those of New England that involve costly stoves and fires and extra clothing and double walls and windows. It has in most of its territory a soil that is exceedingly productive and it yields almost every necessary of life in abundance. It would be very easy for a sober, virtuous, industrious people to acquire a competence from the resources of the country and accumulate a surplus in every generation to improve their dwellings, develop manufactures and create a commerce with the rest of the world. Spain is almost surrounded by the sea and is well watered in the interior with streams and rivers.

It is very often asserted by unwise people in California that wine making is a profitable business, but the people who say that, either know better or are entirely ignorant in that respect having been deceived by the false reports of others. Spain has had the very best opportunity of all the world to be a great rich prosperous country, if a wine country could ever prosper.

The world has been deceived with the idea that Spanish wines were delicious, wholesome and necessary luxuries, and a bottle or case or barrel of real Spanish sherry or other wine was a most precious thing to get or have. Nobody knew till recently that the same liquid as the most highly prized and costly wine that was ever made in Spain, can be and is made in a San Francisco cellar for 15 or 20 cents a gallon merely by mixing together some alcohol and water and flavoring drugs. But all over Europe and other countries people have been for centuries paying a big price for Spanish wines: five times their cost value and more often, and yet Spain is one of the most pauperized and ignorant and demoralized of nations.

Spain, outside of its wine, has had everything to make it a highly prosperous nation. If wine and brandy was a good thing to raise, the people have received enough money for those things to have made them enormously rich. But the drunken habits and the idleness and vice and gambling generated by wine have made the people enormously poor. Of a population of 17 millions, there are nearly one million of "Hidalgos," or gentlemen of noble ancestry, who are most of them very poor, and there are almost or quite as many beggars and paupers, half a million of them being maintained in more than 1,000 charitable institutions.

Three centuries ago, Spain was about the most powerful nation in the world. Their armies and fleets were considered invincible; their soldiers and sailors were brave, vigorous, active, enduring warriors; the Spaniards were the foremost of the world in enterprise and in conquest. Now they are so poor and insignificant that when the nations of Europe consult together about international questions, they dont think it worth while to notice the existence of Spain as a power at all.

Some inconsiderate people will tell you the reason of this decline from power and health and affluence to weakness and indolence and pauperism and ignorance was their superstition and religious bigotry—But under precisely the same religious influences and practices they grew up into their former prosperity, so that reason will not serve. If any one claims that idleness, vice, ignorance, dancing, gambling, bullfighting etc., have pauperized Spain it must be admitted that these things are all the especial fruits of wine. And one thing more, the Spaniards have during the time of their decline been most inveterate smokers as well as drinkers.

As smoking and wine or beer drinking are never failing causes and the most potent causes of pauperism, physical and intellectual weakness and degradation, it is idle to pretend that the degeneration of the Spaniards, Italians, Portuguese, Greeks, etc., is due to any other cause. Or that wine and tobacco if they obtained the same mastery in California would not in a few generations make our people entirely rotten and worthless.

NOTES FROM THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

Reports.—On the 15th, of March blanks for reports, were mailed to every Band of Hope in this jurisdiction, accompanied by circulars requesting an immediate return of report. A few Bands have failed to comply with this request, and it has become necessary to declare them delinquent, and no further supplies can be sent them, until their reports are forwarded. It is absolutely essential that reports shall be received from every Band during every term. Since blanks have been printed, it makes it a very easy matter for the Supt., to fill out and return to this office and it should be done promptly.

Election of officers.—The last meeting in June is the proper time for election of officers for the six months ending Dec 31st. The terms in the Band of Hope are six months each and the officers should be installed the first meeting in July. In election care should be taken to conduct everything in a business like way, and instruct the children in the proper method of nominating and voting.

The San Diego Band always uses written ballots and it is without dout a good plan to make the children familiar with the process.

What One Little Band of Hope Boy Thinks of God.—While stopping with a friend not long since, her little curly-headed boy of four years was seen to be limping around. She looked at the little foot and found quite a sore made by his boot. He looked at her while she washed and attended to it, and when the process was finished, with a gentle sigh of satisfaction he said: "I dess Dod must be awful busy to-day." "Why?" said his mother. "'Cause, I asked him to make my foot well this morning, and He didn't hear at all; but I dess He's busy reading." "Why, Johnnie," said his mother, "what makes you think God reads?" The blue eyes opened their widest, and, with a look of astonishment, he said: "'Course Dod reads His own book, the Bible; of course he does." M. E. R.

ITEMS BY J. W. WEBB.

P. T. Barnum, the great showman introduced me to the celebrated General Tom Thumb when I was a little boy in England. He lifted me on to the platform and let me sit in the chair given the dwarf by Queen Victoria. He told him to kiss me but the little man said he kissed only ladies, saluting my sister in that way, but said he would take wine with me, and a bottle of champagne was accordingly opened and we drank to each others health. So whenever I see Barnum's name as a temperance man and occasional speaker I think how little either of us thot of ultimately being temperance lecturers in America. Now I see we are probably both Band of Hope boys. I infer it from the following anti-tobacco incident:

A Clown Elephant.—Among the many curious things done by the trained elephants in the London show is a scene where one elephant, dressed as a clown, walks into the ring and sits down on a chair. Reaching out his trunk he picks up a dinner bell on the table in front of him and rings it for dinner. A servant enters with a loaded tray and places a "square meal" upon the table. The clown elephant then helps himself gracefully to the various dishes, picks up a champagne bottle filled with water and empties it into his mouth. He then takes a napkin and wipes each side of his mouth. The servant removes the tray of dishes, and the elephant picking up a palm-leaf fan with his trunk, leans back in his chair and leisurely fans himself. Pro-

fessor Arstingstall, his trainer, proposed teaching him to smoke a pipe of tobacco, but Mr. Barnum remarked that his performers and army of employes were men of exemplary character, and his clown elephant should not be permitted to demoralize them by setting them bad examples. *Bridgeport Standard.*

A young lady of fifteen summers writes me from Gilroy thus: "The Sunday law is being enforced here; not a saloon open last Sunday. A minister overheard some whisky men the other day declare that if the law was enforced, churches would be very thinly attended, for *then we* wont go! Isn't it funny! They seemed to think the churches could not live without the help of those who are doing all they can to hinder churches.""

FROM THE SIN OF TOBACCO.

* * * * *

"The victim was exactly of my own years, and a companion from early boyhood. For thirty years at least he had been a daily smoker of the choicest cigars, but in all his other habits temperate and regular, and of excellent constitution—one who of all men would have laughed at the suggestion that tobacco was killing him. A week ago last Sunday night he was stricken with the progressive characteristic of nicotine, and on Sunday night he died. His death was most pitiful. First sight was lost, then speech, then motion of the neck, then motion of the arms, and so on throughout the body, and he lay for a week unable to move or make a sign, save a pitiful, tongueless, inarticulate sound, which sometimes rose to almost frantic effort, all in vain to make known what he wished to say to the family and friends, for his consciousness and mental faculties were left unimpaired until two hours of the last, to aggravate to the utmost the horror of his situation—a living soul in a dead body. The sense of hearing was left unimpaired, so that he was conscious of all around him, while as incapable of communication with them as if dead, save by a slight sign of assent or dissent to a question. The doctors were fully agreed that tobacco was the sole cause of the stroke.

Amaurosis is also frequently induced by the use of tobacco, It is commonly confined to one eye. It is generally curable, but not always, by giving up the habit. J. W., a coach builder, upwards of fifty years of age, had smoked for thirty years, generally two ounces of tobacco a week, when he became so blind as to be unable to work, or even walk through a crowded street. He applied to an eye dispensary, where the medical man who is considered a good oculist, told him that he labored under amaurosis, and prescribed accordingly. After following his treatment for some time, and finding himself no better, he visited a neighboring city, and consulted another oculist, who instantly detected tobacco to be the cause of his blindness, as if the obnoxious stench of the weed had led him at once to this conclusion. J. W. instantly threw away tobacco forever, visited a relative in the Highlands, where in a short time his vision gradually returned, became clear, and enabled him to return to his business quite cured. A skilful English Physician states that out of thirty-seven patients suffering from loss of sight by paralysis of the optic nerve, twenty-three were inveterate smokers.—*Rev. Albert Sims, in the Sat. Anvil.*

YOUTHFUL VICTIMS.

The writer having occasion to call at a neighbors not long since, was struck with the dejected and sickly appearance of the lady of the house, who was entirely alone. The secret of her affliction, however, was soon revealed; for an allusion being made to her only son, she pressed her hands heavily on her throbbing heart, as if to prevent it jumping from her bosom, and exclaimed, "Oh, Brother Eddy, my trouble is killing me! The rum-sellers, in spite of all that I can do, are murdering my dear boy!"

As soon as she had somewhat recovered her self-posession, she related her personal interview with the dram-sellers—how she, with tears, remonstrated, begged and prayed that they would desist from selling or giving liquor to her son; but all to no purpose.

Another case has just come under our observation. A man living in Indiana said: "Well, temperance is all right enough, but there are matters of more importance before the people now." Two nights after he made the above remark, a spring-wagon stopped in front of his house, about one o'clock in the morning. He was called to the door. His wife looked out of the window and saw six men carrying something on a door or wide board. She guessed what it was in an instant, and giving a wild, frantic scream, cried, "My boy, Oh, my boy! What shall I do? He is dead! I have been fearing this would happen by that cursed whisky!"

Sure enough, it was her son brot home nearly dead. He had been drunk and engaged in a street brawl. He had been beaten into almost a shapeless, unrecognizable mass, and stabbed in the right side. But why should we refer to one or two instances of the crushed hopes of broken-hearted and almost crazed mothers? While we are writing, doubtless, there are thousands of mothers and others enduring similar agony, which they try as best they can to conceal; and could we hear their involuntary outbursts of grief, their exclamations would be substantially the same.—*Pittsbnrg Christian Advocate.*

A DEVIL'S ELIXIR.

There grows no wine
By the haunted Rhine,
By the Danube of Guadalquiver,
Nor on island or cape
That bears such a grape
As grows by the Beautiful River.

Drugged is their juice,
For foreign use,
When shipped o'er the reeling Atlantic,
To rack our brains
With the fever pains,
That have driven the Old World frantic.

To the sewers and sinks
With all such drinks,
And after them tumble the mixer,
For a poison malign,
Is such Borgia wine,
Or at best, but a Devil's Elixir,

—*Longfellow.*

HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL.

"How can I be beautiful?" Every boy and girl, man and woman, wants to know that. Here is Mr. Emerson's beauty receipt: "There is no beautifier of complexion, or form, or behavior, like the wish to scatter joy and not pain around us." Do you suppose that receipt will work? Think of the most beautiful people you know. Ah, I know some one would say "mother." Do you not think these people are those who try very hard to make others happy? I know very many beautiful people who would have remained very plain had they sought only to please themselves.

We want to try Emerson's rule for becoming beautiful, so it will not do to forget that "There is no beautifier of complexion, form, or behavior, like the wish to scatter joy and not pain around us."

But we would like to have him tell us what things last the longest.

He is all ready to tell whoever wants to know: "Beauty is the quality which makes to endure. In a house that I know, I have noticed a block of spermaceti lying about closets and mantle-pieces for twenty years together, simply because the tallow man gave it the form of a rabbit; and I suppose it may continue to be lugged about unchanged for a century. Let an artist draw a few lines of figures on the back of a letter, and that scrap of paper is rescued from danger, is put in a portfolio, or framed and glazed, and, in proportion to the beauty of the lines drawn, will be kept for centuries." And there are beauties of heart, mind, and character; that do not meet the eye, but are none the less powerful in "making to endure."—*Julia E. Sargent, in St. Nicholas.*

THE CAPTAIN WAS DRUNK.

THE OLD, OLD STORY.

John McNulty, the steward of the ship "Screamer," that sailed from Philadelphia for New Orleans recently with a cargo of one thousand tons of coal, and which foundered on the fourth day out, arrived at his home, 611 South Front street, a few days ago, where he related the story of his shipwreck and rescue.

"If the captain had been sober," said Mr. McNulty, "not a man would have perished nor a life been in danger. The captain was notified of the shifting of the cargo and the leaking of the vessel, but took no step towards securing the safety of the crew. One man attempted to hoist the signal of distress, but the captain would not allow it to go up. Two ships passed us while we were fast sinking and it was only when the third hove in sight that the halyards were cut from the captain's hand and the signal hoisted. It was three hours from the time the brig was signaled that our ship went to the bottom, and had she not been signaled all on board would have been lost. Myself and the cabin boy, whom I took with me from Philadelphia, were the first to jump from the sinking ship and we were the first picked up by the crew from the brig. After the ship sunk I was struck and bruised by the timbers that came to the surface and was carried on board insensible. Eight of us were picked up, the other three went down with the ship. The fourth man whom we lost had drifted away with one of the boats and, I am afraid, was never picked up.—*Bloomsburg Journal.*

A HEARTLESS FATHER MADE SO BY DRINK.

"Don't take my Kismass money, papa," tearfully pleaded a little three-year-old of Montreal the other day. Her father was once counted among the respectable residents of the city, says the *Gazette*, but while his daughter piteously cried, he heartlessly abstracted from the little tin bank her first Christmas savings of twenty-six cents. The bank was a present from a relative. In gleeful anticipation of all the nice things they would purchase by-and-by, the little miss regularly dropped therein the small coins as she got them, until it seemed to her the bank contained untold wealth. Her father was generally kind and loving. But now he listened to his child's heart-breaking appeal with indifference, and an hour later his wife found him at the neighboring saloon in a state of boisterous intoxication—drunk on liquor bought with his baby girl's first Christmas money.—*Chicago Daily News.*

Let us teach the children all to hate and fight the accursed drink, the children's worst foe.

The entire productive industry in this country in the census year amounted to $7,000,000,000. There went into the liquor traffic $1,493,000,000. The laboring classes received that year $1,100,000,000. It cost to clothe the American people $398,000,000. The public schools cost $100,000,000. The churches cost $48,000,000. For each of our 80,000 churches there are four grog-shops, and for every one of the 90,000 ministers there are six bartenders!

There are 80,000 churches
There are 320,000 grog-shops
There are 175,000 public schools
There are 275,000 public school teachers
There are 90,000 ministers
There are 540,000 bartenders.

Will you do anything for temperance? Will you teach the pupils the ruin this is bringing to the human race?—*N. Y. School Journal.*

CAUTION.

RENEWALS FOR BAND OF HOPE SUPPLIES.

We desire to call your attention to the fact, that, while in ordering Sunday-school literature, one always orders for the then current quarter for "Band Supplies" it is difierent. No matter what time in the year a Band is organized, it is always expected to commence its lesson with the "first quarter," and for the following reasons:

The lessons for that quarter are upon the subject of starting Bands, and commence to teach temperance from the very first principles. Gradually, as the first, second and third quarters are reached, the scope of the lessons widens as the ability of the pupil to understand the subject develops. So on through each succeeding year. Therefore it is essential in ordering or renewing, to state definitely which quarter the supplies are for, otherwise there is liable to be great confusion. It is understood that these suggestions refer to the Band of Hope Teachers' and Scholars' Quarterlies, the "Red, White and Blue," and "Crystal Fountain"; the two last named being companions to the first named. We trust that we shall receive your renewal at the time of expiration each quarter, and that you will kindly assist us by keeping the above hints in mind.

DAVID C. COOK,
Manager Revolution Temp. Pub. House.

Knee Deep Offer.—We publish 18 monthly papers, same size as the PASTOR, each for a special class of readers or special kind of temperance work. We send any one for a year to any address for five cents. Thus a society can for a few dollars reach every family, or every individual in a town every month in a year with temperance matter. Nothing ever heard of to compare with it; hundreds of towns already trying it. Samples and full particulars, 10 cents.

5c. Popular Temperance Library.—For general distribution among the adult masses; $1 argumentative temperance books put up in neat form, paper covers, at 5c each, in lots of five or more.

No. 1 Drinks from Drugs.
No. 2 The Liquor Traffic and the Sober Citizen.
No. 3 The Liquor Traffic and Crime.
No. 4 Home Protection; a Lawyer's View of It.
Sample copy of each for 20 cents.

5c. Fireside Temperance Library.—52 choicest $1 to $1.50 temperance story books, suitable for libraries or general distribution. Selections of 5 or more at 5c. each.

Band of Hope Outfits.—The choicest lesson books, song books, weekly papers, library, badges, pledge rolls, pledge certificates, class records, and all so cheap that penny collections pay expenses. Sample of everything for 25c.

Many other goods; catalogue, etc., free.

THE TEMPERANCE REVOLUTION PUBLISHING HOUSE, 148 Madison St., Chicago.

The Rescue.

DEVOTED TO

Temperance, Current Literature, General News, and whatever may concern the public welfare.

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P. O. Box 1721,
San Francisco

OUR PRINCIPLES.—We aim for nothing short of a sweeping National Prohibitory law endorsed by every State and Territory of the Union, in the year 1885, and as much sooner as the Christian and Temperance men and good citizens of the country may desire to accomplish it.

CAUTIONARY SIGNALS.

Under this heading the *N. Y. Tribune* refers to the recent decision of the Textile Fabric Association, to curtail the production of the lower grades of their manufactures to one half its volume. The reason assigned is that the Jeans and lower grades of cotton are in small demand, while the high priced goods are in such demand that large imports are made from England.

The *Tribune* then goes to show that our American "women" have taken advantage of recent good times succeeding a long depression, to deck themselves in fancy clothes, to be extravagant in household decorations, expensive cookery, equipages, jewelry and every outlet into which money could flow, and the lavish recklessness of their husbands and fathers has incited and led them on. None but the highest class of goods is demanded by the fastidious public in every line of trade."

Then it declares that the reason is that American workmen have barred out their own sons from learning trades and left the door open to foreigners, and it goes on to with a sequel of similar twaddle.

Neither the *Tribune* nor any of the great papers to which people look for an explanation of any business troubles, has ever once given a deliverance on the subject that would do credit to a 16 year schoolboy. They will sometimes in a fleeting interval of temporary intelligence declare the liquor traffic a monstrous tax upon industry, a worse calamity than war, pestilence and famine combined, an unmitigated evil, corrupting our political and social life, leading to poverty; and pile it up as a monstrous evil, but they never once attribute bad trade or hard times or high taxes to it.

They cheerfully tell us whisky and beer cost the consumers in the U. S. $700.000.000 a year and create three-fourths or nine-tenths of the crime, pauperism and insanity in the country, but they never can reach up to the extraordinary arithmetical possibility, that a little waste of 700 millions a year and a greater consequential loss occasioned by the use of that drink, could possibly at all affect the trade of the nation or the financial condition of its industries and its people.

But they are so immensely sharp as to see plainly that high taxes involve every body in ruin; that one million a year in excessive national taxation is enough to produce bad trade and hard times; two or three million a year in female extravagance is ruinous and five or ten millions or fifty millions a year added to or taken off the tariff is a consideration upon which our national existence may be alarmingly imperiled.

Suppose one of our representatives in Congress should introduce a bill requiring every citizen of the nation of every age, sex and color to buy $1 worth of bricks every year from the brickmakers association of his vicinity or one dollars worth of David C. Cook's temperance literature or to subscribe one dollar to buy bells for the churches; there would be a terrible newspaper outcry against it, particularly on the ground that this extravagant tax would ruin the finances and terribly damage the trade and industry of the whole nation. That would involve a sum of 50 millions paid by one class of honest citizens to another honest class, and no more harm done.

The financial and commercial journals of mighty brain power could discern terrible results to come from that one dollar a head; but they cannot see a particle of harm to come from a tax of $14 to $20 a head that involves a harm and damage and loss of another $14 to $20 a head.

It is time the people rebelled against being fed any longer with this haytea rubbish. A journal whose daily financial and commercial articles are nothing but a hash of the most transparent and miserable falsehoods is of no use to the country.

The reason why there is so little demand for the cheaper grade of manufactures of every kind is as plainly to be seen as the sun at noon day. The proportion of the 10 or 12 millions of working men who consume the largest portion of ten hundred millions of beer, liquor and tobacco, use very little indeed of the cheaper or any other cloths and household goods. They who buy beer, buy very little more of any other goods in flush times and high wages than they do in the hardest times. When wages go up, the more beer and the more expensive tobacco and cigars are used, and the home market which should be the most valuable to our manufacturers, is speedily overstocked with any increase of production.

At the same time the few working people who do not spend their money wastefully are customers of honest industries nearly to the same extent in good and bad seasons. And the same drinking and pauperizing processes are going on in all other countries with which we have commercial relations. Whisky and beer pauperize or incapacitate or make poor customers of enough people in this country and in countries that buy from us, to destroy something like one half the trade we could otherwise have in textile fabrics and in all the varied industries that are employed in providing the necessary comforts, adornments and proper luxuries which should belong to a virtuous, sober, prosperous home in this or any other country, and which might but for the curse of rum.

Surely every adult reader of the Rescue will readily see the immense absurdity of the *Tribunes* "Cautionary Signals" when it presents as a reason for a coming crash the terrible fact that 22 million dollars worth of these fancy goods come from England, that might have been made here; and it winds up thus.

"Immediately before the last crash, it will be recollected that the cotton mills of the lower grade stopped, and for precisely the same reason as now. There was demand only for the costlier line of goods. It was the straw which then showed that the current of universal extravagance and folly was about to result, as it does every ten or fifteen years in this country, in shipwreck and misery. The sign which has proved correct once may serve again. Is there yet time to take down sail and make ready for the storm ?"

Just think of that; a storm of ruin coming because 22 millions of goods are made in England for wealthy people that our people ot to be able to make here.

But the 600 or 700 millions a year wasted in beer and rum that ot to be invested in every kind of goods both cheap and costlier, does not threaten the least disturbance. Such asinine reasoning makes us feel that the principle of evolution has been very partial as well as gradual in its operation.

It is but just to say the *Tribune* is not behind the majority of the high secular press in financial intelligence, notwithstanding its sublime ignorance genuine or feigned.

THE CASE OF GUITEAU.

Ed. Rescue:—It has occurred to me to ask of you to "help me out" on the evidence of Guiteau's alcoholism. I haven't any doubt in my own mind that his "crankishness" is the result of the use of alcohol by himself or his ancestry. I think his behavior—his actions—the turn of mind is characteristic of alcoholism. It is also affirmed and emphatically asserted that 90 per cent of crime in general is the product of alcoholism. But on the other hand it is said that not one word of positive proof was brot out during the trial either by defense or prosecution; and that had there been a shadow of a suspicion it would have been especially appropriate in his case to have produced it, inasmuch as he set himself up as a moral and religious as well as political teacher. Now what is the direct evidence that he was a moderate or occasional drinker? The supposition is, that in prison he must be denied its use, and if so, does the ruling passion, the appetite assert itself? Perhaps some answer in the Rescue would do something to satisfy a certain class of temperance (?) people who are pert in assuring their circles that "the Rescue is too, too fanatical to be true"—too violent to be depended upon. I have held that no one can be instigated to such deeds only by the prince of devils, alcohol; if I am wrong I wish to be set right; I wish to "give the devil his due." J.

The Rescue has never claimed that Cain was drunk when he slew Abel, or that crime and sin would not exist to some extent were alcohol swept from the earth. It has invented no theories on the subject. The radicalism of the Rescue is not its own: it is merely the relation of facts declared by thousands of judges, jailers, ministers, lawyers, statesmen, doctors, patriots, as having come under their actual observation. These evidences are nearly unanimous that nine tenths of all crime and pauperism is due to drink: some more moderate put it at three fourths. And it cannot be denied that the grogshop has made murder so common, the awful crime so familiar, that sober men at times are suddenly tempted to shed their neighbors blood. It is folly to accuse temperance people of exaggeration, for as the good Dr. Holland said, no pen was ever able to adequately portray the horrors and ravages committed by the drink traffic. But if Guiteau was not a drunk or never tasted liquor, the traffic is only responsible for one less murder of its millions.

When Guiteau was captured, the reports said the jailer recognized him as having come there two or three days before drunk to look at the quarters for prisoners. That was not disputed. Frequently thereafter he was reported as a beer guzzler, a swindler, a drunken loafer, a deadbeat around the beer dives. The murder was claimed to be the work of a drunken ruffian. No one ever thot of disputing these reports till after the trial was concluded. Gath tells of a man supposed to be Guiteau, taking an enormous drink at a bar a few moments before the shot was fired and saying he had a big job to do.

After the trial, somebody asserts he has never used drink or tobacco. The temperance issue has nothing to gain or lose either way. Many hundreds of murders just as cruel and wicked have been committed since then by drunken slaves of the bar-room. It was not temperance men that got up the reports of Guiteau being a beer-dive bummer. If it was false, it was not our falsehood; but it is submitted that the evidence that takes up the defence of rum in any shape is not worth a vestige of credence or respect.

The rum press has been for years and is yet loaded with the most monstrous lies regarding Maine and every place where a prohibitory law exists. It has in the most infamous manner declared that Pres. Hayes drank always all the whisky he could get for nothing, and that Mrs. Hayes while in the White House received plenteous gift boxes of gin and whisky; its denial of Guiteau's drink record is most probably false, and if true does not at all affect the veracity of any position ever assumed by temperance advocates. There never was a time when a lie or an exaggeration could have helped the advocacy of temperance or could have failed to hurt it; if a temperance reformer had been addicted to falsehood, he never could have invented a lie that could have helped the cause or that could have exaggerated the horrors of the drink business.

And there never has been a time when anything *but a lie* could help the drunkard-maker's side of the argument; never a time when the truth would not sink them like a stone; and only two or three times in the last 40 years has ever a defender of rum dared to take the public platform, and that was when an extra fool like C. C. Burnett tried it on a few times. The author of the traffic is the father of lies, and the great lights of medical science in England declare that the drink habit and appetite once formed, its victim loses all will or power to tell the truth.

Some paper has stated that the mother of Guiteau was a bedridden invalid thru all the years that covered the birth of several of her children including the assassin; and a child of such circumstances might well be a monster without any aid of rum. Neither party on the trial had any interest in alluding to Guiteaus drinking habits. To do so would have weakened the insanity plea of the defense and would not have at all assisted the prosecution. Probably most of the lawyers and spectators of the trial adjourned from the courtroom to the other bar

as they do here, and it is well known that the truth in such matters is almost invariably suppressed by general custom, when it would at all favor temperance or disturb the rumsellers.

We know it was a pupil of the grogshop that butchered Lincoln and if it was not another who murdered Garfield, we had every reason to believe it was, from the universal report of the circumstances of the murder, made by those who were by no means friends of temperance.

The friends of temperance who are led by the secret enemies of the cause to believe that the RESCUE is too fanatical or violent to be true, are young in the faith; if they would ask the mischief makers to point out a single untruth or perversion of truth that has appeared in the RESCUE, they would be immediately disarmed and their treachery discovered. Such people come into a lodge sometimes and as soon as they have inoculated the young folks with the virus of disaffection and distrust take a final leave.

THE SCHAFER - BABCOCK CONTROVERSY.

SCHAFER SIDE.



BABCOCK SIDE.



LESS POLITICS, MORE PATRIOTISM.

Of course it is akin to sacrilege for a temperance paper to criticise the conduct of an intellectual giant like Mr. Gladstone; but greater men than he have had one or more vulnerable points. The great Premier has declared that the evils of drink, in his country equal those of war, famine and pestilence combined. And he has never done any thing to curtail that monstrous evil. Nearly or quite two years ago his government and parliament voted that the people of any district should by right be empowered to restrict or prohibit the drink traffic within their boundaries; and a year later the same vote in parliament was repeated by a larger majority.

But Mr. Gladstone never introduces the promised and desired measure, pleading more important business in the Irish troubles. If, however, there was a little war on England's hands that would employ two ships and 1,000 soldiers altogether, Mr. Gladstone would find time to introduce a measure respecting it before two days elapsed. If a pestilence threatened the possible destruction of 1,000 lives in England and if the government could do anything about it, Mr. Gladstone would see to it without a moment's delay. If there was a famine in the Island of Jersey or the Isle of Man which might starve to death 100 people, and Mr. Gladstone did not see to it inside of a week, he would be held up by his people as a monster of cruelty.

And here this worse than war, pestilence and famine is starving more thousands to death every year than a serious famine; carying off more victims by disease than a terrible pestilence would; and keeping more men armed to commit crime and to watch and punish crime, causing more wounds and violence, keeping more prisoners in jail and filling more graves than a first-class war could; and because the question might embarras the political chequerboard or endanger the supremacy of his party, it is deferred from year to year and no intention is manifested of taking it up. Let the 117,000 British people, men, women and children who are the yearly victims, guilty and innocent, of the drunkard makers, starve and rot and perish and die, without mercy, without a finger being raised to prevent this most horrible of all the human sacrifices of all history: dont touch it or speak of it, lest it should disturb a political leader or a political party whose patriotism can have no higher definition than a love of spoils and power.

And no one would attempt to portray Mr. Gladstone otherwise than as a highly estimable man in his public and private character. But in this thing he must be blind like other millions to the enormity of an evil which he has daily seen before his face from childhood up. And he lately said "beer was the best drink in the world" while science and all human experience declare it to be the worst and most insidious and most vile of all rotten drinks.

Our lamented President Garfield in his public documents alluded to many evils, but dared not incur the displeasure of his party by any allusion to the incubus which is a thousand times greater curse to our country than all the evils combined to which we are subjected. The same applies to President Hayes and many of our most prominent, estimable men. Sir Wilfred Lawson, Gov. St. John, Gov. Colquit, are men of an infinitely greater patriotism or of a vastly better understanding of true statesmenship.

Surely no one will deny that our foremost nations are sick and growing worse with too much party, too much wire politics, and no room for patriotism, no place for conscience.

THE SEWING SCHOOL.

Invitations were sent out on Saturday to friends to be present at the Childrens Hall, the Home of the Sewing School in the Silver Star house, corner of Pacific and Sansome in this city, and the Hall was pretty well filled with the children and friends. Dr. R. H. McDonald after the usual opening services of song and prayer, gave a short history of this enterprise. Three years ago it began near its present quarters with 7 pupils gathered in under the care of that eminently worthy apostle of charity and benevolence, Mrs. Aigletinger who has tenderly cared for it ever since. It soon grew to 25 and moved and as it outgrew its premises it moved again and again till it remained for some time in the dining room of the Commercial Hotel on Montgomery Avenue, and now it numbers 532 pupils and has 30 teachers. At a recent picnic the pupils mustered 452.

Many of these little children who did not know how to thread a needle, now make the garments they wear. The material is furnished by good people and the garments are given to the little artists when they have made them. Many of the children prove quite smart and tasty. They are to be taut various things beside sewing; singing, reading and the elements of the Christian religion. (It might not be far astray to whisper a prophesy here on the sly, that this enterprise which has evoluted so far up from the seven little "protoplasms" will yet develop into a first class female college or a Christianized copy of the Cooper Institute, before the Doctor and his family get thru with it.)

The hall is to have a fountain and to be well supplied with pictures etc., to cultivate a taste among the children for the beautiful and the good. There is a parlor for the teachers and a kitchen and fittings for festival purposes.

The house is expected to be a headquarters for temperance people, the hall will be used for public meetings for good and moral purposes; will be a highly moral, Christian and benevolent institution, but by no means sectarian; no interference with the religious faith of the children, and with these statements as a prelude, the Dr. turned over the house to the service of the Lord Jesus Christ to forward the cause of education, temperance and all good purposes.

Mr. Frank McDonald, son of the Dr. then spoke of the interest in the school; is sure "it will yield 100 fold returns for all time, money and labor invested. We cannot live to ourselves alone; all depend on each other. Neglect of one class by another, leads to revolution as France and Russia and all history have shown. This work of the teachers of this school is a very noble one, and all the revenues of the building and all helps rendered will be expended on the school. More teachers are wanted, intelligent, kindly, willing and capable; lots of people who are starving for something to do can here find a field." A stirring applause greeted the speaker and then the opening of 775 jugs which had been placed over the city for contributions commenced; the sum of $755 was reported and many jugs yet to come in. School every Saturday afternoon and Sunday-school at 9½ A. M.

AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

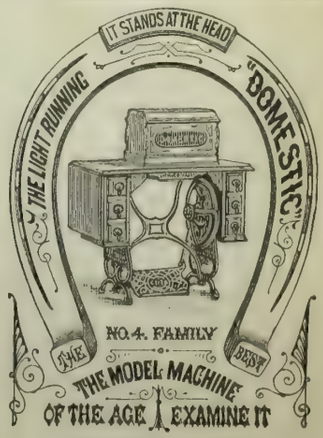
The RESCUE sometime ago wisely recommended young (and old?) ladies to secure signatures to a temperance pledge in their autograph albums. I have recommended the plan in nearly all my lectures and it meets with much approval. Now I find David C. Cook, (may the good man live to be as old as Methusaleh and able to work all the time as he is now doing for God and humanity, in the cause of temperance, Sunday-schools, and Christianity generally,) is publishing very neat autograph albums for that very purpose. I have started one on my own account and will have samples and take orders for them at Guerneville campmeeting; 25 cts each.

J. W. WEBB.

THE CAMPMEETING.

There will surely be a splendid gathering this year in the Redwoods at the temperance campmeeting. Round trip ticket only $4 from San Francisco. It is to be hoped every body who can, will be present at this fourth annual reunion of the friends of temperance, and help to make it a little happier and better occasion than any former one has been. The Rev. Mr. McKenzie delivers the oration on the 4th, and it will be worth going a long way to hear. The Dr. is one of the most talented and acceptable orators on the coast. Let us all be there and have a good time as of old our temperance gatherings have been.

THE "Leag of Death to Freedom," or "Leag of Freedom," as they call it for short, is engaged in a desperate effort to usurp unlimited freedom for crime and to utterly stamp out liberty or shelter or refuge for virtue. What the leag wants is free papers, a general warrant to slaute the working man on Sunday and skin his family of their weeks wages and their bread and clothes.



Send for Price List to

J. W. EVANS,

29 POST STREET, - - - - - SAN FRANCISCO

THE RUM FIENDS HOWL

When ministers preach against intemperance.
When people don't patronize them.
When they are prosecuted for violating the law.
When any person dare denounce drunkenness.
When respectable people discountenance them.
When a poor victim of alcohol tries to reform.
When politicians say, "I am not courting the support of the lowest elements of mankind."
When there is an effort made to let people decide by the ballot whether they want drink shops in their midst or not.
When broken-hearted wives and worse than orphan children say: "You shall not have my last bed and article of furniture."

THE RUM FIENDS SMILE

When they can violate law with impunity.
When a poor unfortunate breaks his pledge.
When fathers and mothers favor their business.
When the people submit to their destructive business.
When a political leader or party is not afraid of their degrading influence.
When gambling, clicking of glasses and carousing are indulged in.
When a "pious saint" will claim "my church" as a sufficient field to work.
When the professor of religion will take an occasional glass to gain friendship.
When they can sell whisky every day in the year, and twenty-four hours every day.
When temperance people are too penurious to subscribe for a good temperance paper, and too lazy to work for a good cause.
When they can be recognized as Christians while they are making drunkards, convicts, murderers, breaking hearts and ruining homes.
When ministers virtually say, "I am too busy to take in a work of sobriety; besides I do not want the enmity of the rum fiends—they help to support me, and contribute to my church."
When politicians say: ',You are my friend and master; we need your assistance, please dont injure our party, go on in your work of destruction,we fear you more than we respect the wishes of respectable people."—*Watchman.*

IN A HURRY.

A woman and a terrier reached the Union depot yesterday half an hour before the time for the Grand Trunk train for Buffalo, and while the woman sat down in the waiting room as the least thing she could do, the dog made a tour of the room several times, and then curled up on the seat not far away, to get a wink of sleep before being turned over to the tender care of the baggage car. All things were so when a young man with a good deal of cane, and watch chain, and necktie sauntered in and took a cool survey of the various females. The one nearest the dog not only had a young and pleasant face, but she was all alone. After satisfying himself of this, the young man advanced and made a graceful bow and enquired:

'Beg pardon, but do you go east?' She nodded.

'Ah! I thought so. If you have any baggage I shall be most happy—ah—shall be most happy to—'

He had all the time been preparing to sit down beside her and the dog, and the sentence was not finished when he sank gracefully back. Some dogs have been sat down on so often that they don't mind it, but this terrier had always been a pampered pet. And had been given proper time to shake off sleep and get his legs under him. When suddenly buried under 140 pound masher, his ideas must have been terribly confused, but not for long. A clock could not have ticked over six times when the young man began to rise and whoop, and he was scarcely up when he made a course for the door which upset every bandbox and satchel for a width of ten feet. As he went out of the door a black object let go of him and trotted back, and it was only when the dog began rubbing against the baseboard to restore himself to his former shape that anyone was able to discover why the frenzied young man had left in such a hurry.—*Canada Casket.*

Bro. H. S. Graves our G. W. C. writes from Toolsboro, Iowa, that after a stay of 10 days at New Albany, Ind., he and Mrs. G. are visiting his old home which he left 33 years ago. He is surprised at the enthusiastic welcome among relatives and friends which is extended to them everywhere. An aged friend whom he visited, Mr. Jonathan Parsons, who has seen his 85 years recognized him, called him Henry, and told him "it was just 33 years on the 15th day of April last since you left Toolsboro," and the happy greeting made them both 33 years younger on the spot during the visit. Bro. Graves was treated so generously everywhere in Iowa that he thinks word got round among the chickens there that he was a minister. On Sunday they rung the bell at 4 P. M., and when our friends arrived, Bro. G. was conscripted to give an address on temperance and then Sister Graves was called on, and Mrs. Meek, one of the grand women workers of Iowa, closed the meeting. Fine groves of timber have grown up in the 33 years, young orchards have become old and many changes have occurred; but the hospitality and kindness of the people remain unchanged. Great hopes are held as to the success of the Amendment, and if Bro. Graves survives the generous feed and generous treatment, he will be back soon. It is a comfort and pleasure to us here to know that the attentions of the good people of Iowa are in this instance bestowed upon those who are most thoroly deserving of honorable distinction.

Phrenologist—(*examining a man's head.*) I find the reasoning and perceptive faculties very small; language and self-esteem inordinately large; veneration quite wanting. This character, vain, mean, selfish, cowardly, would be very successful as a lecturer against Christianity.—*D. C. Cook's Church and Home.*

Mr. Spurgeon said recently at the formation of a Temperance Society at the Metropolitan Tabernacle: "I hope this Society will do something when it is started. I don't want you to wear a lot of cocks' feathers and pretty medals, nor to be always trying to convert moderate drinkers, but to go in for winning the real drunkards and bringing the poor enslaved creatures to the feet of Jesus who can give him liberty." It is surprising that a man of Mr. Spurgeons intelligence should hold such an opinion of the objects of a temperance society. It reveals the fact that he has given the subject little or no attention, when he supposes that a society would be of any use that should confine its labors to "real drunkards."

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STATE PROHIBITION CONVENTION.

A State Convention in the interests of Prohibition and Reform will be held in the Y. M. C. A. Hall. 232 Sutter St., San Francisco, on Tuesday, July 11th, at 10 o'clock, A. M The attendance of delegates from every part of the state is desired. To this end, every lodge of Good Templars, every branch organization of the Home Protection Association, every division of the Sons of Temperance, every Loyal League, every W. C. T. U., every Band of Hope, and, in fact, every temperance organization favoring prohibition will be entitled to one delegate each.

It is earnestly hoped that every temperance or political organization in favor of the prohibition of the liquor traffic will send its duly elected representative to the Convention, as very important matters for the interest of the cause will be discussed. Ministers of the Gospel, Protestant and Catholic, in good and regular standing are also invited.

By order of the Executive Committee of the
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Our readers need not wait till they have $1,000 to spare, or even $100, to send for goods to H. A. Smith's Cash Grocery, advertised in another colum of this paper, but send for what you need or can spare the money for, if only $10 or less, and it will surely pay you, and that you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you have knocked at least one pin from under the whisky fabric which is struggling and striving for supremacy over every thing that is good or that opposes its rule in this beautiful land.

HOME PROTECTION ASSOCIATION.

This association was incorporated Feby. 2, 1882, for the purpose of securing the enforcement of all laws restricting the sale of liquors, particularly the Sunday law and to procure the enactment of such other laws as are or may be necessary for the protection of our homes from the insidious and destructive influences growing out of the liquor traffic.

It is desired to charter auxiliary associations in every town of California. Any 10 or more persons over 16 years of age may apply for a charter. The membership fee is $1.00 a year, and charter, with full set of books and register for 600 names costs $5. Of membership fee one half goes to the State association for the general work. Apply for information and all particulars to the State Secy.

Officers of the State Association: Otis Gibson, Pres. 916 Washington St. S. F.; Dr. R. H. McDonald, Treas., Pacific Bank, S. F.; Geo. Babcock, State Supt. R. S Wade, State Secretary, 76 Montgomery Block, San Francisco.

Directors: Stephen G. Nye, J. L. Lyon, E. Wadsworth, Joseph A. Fairbanks, R Thompson, George Babcock, Geo. T. Hanly, Otis Gibson, Will D. Gould, Geo. B. Katzenstein.

OPEN LODGES AND PUBLIC MEETINGS.

For distribution at public meetings or once a month the Rescue will be sent to one address at $2.00 per 100, and in packages of 20 to 50 will be sent once a month for a year for 24 cents per copy or $4.80 for 20 copies a year. At this rate there is no paper published anywhere that is cheaper. It is suggested that lodges try this method of introducing temperance literature but the best plan is to get a weekly paper into the family by the year. Orders for lots of 50 or 100 should come a week in advance.

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NOTICE OF ABSENCE.

The friends and patrons of the undersinged are respectfully notified that he will take his summer vacation during the month of June. His dental rooms, however, will be open as usual; at Oakland, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and at Vallejo, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of each week, for July appointments. About the first week in June I will start with my family for Yosemite and take one months' rest. I. S. Halsey.

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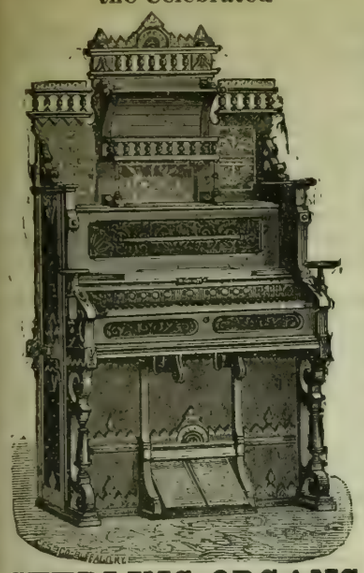
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A few National Temperance Almanacs can be supplied at the Rescue office; a 10 cent stamp will get one, and that is the cheapest way of remittance. The volume for 1882 is, as usual, full of good matter.

Mr. H. B. Williamson is agent for the Rescue in Lompoc. Renewals and subscriptions can be arranged with him.

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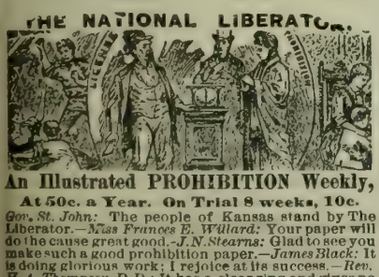
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" " No. 2, "			90
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" best		5 25 to	5 50
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Dried Peaches, fair	per lb		05
" good	"		10
" Pears, unpeeled	"		06
" peeled	"	7½ to	12½
" Apples, choice	"		08
Cal. Figs	"	06 to	08
No. 1, Island Sugar, kegs			09¼
Granulated Sugar			12½
Japan Tea, 1 lb and ½ lb paper			30
Japan Tea, bulk, 5 lbs for			1 00
" ½ chests, per lb			15
" best known		40 to	50
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DISTRICT LODGE.

Colusa Co. District Lodge met at Butte City, Friday evening, June 2d. An open meeting was held at which stiring speeches were made by Bro. W. C. King and D. Dep. J. H. Leining. Lodge opened at 9 next morning, Bro. King presiding. Fifty-seven delegates entitled to seats in the lodge. Eight lodges reported in good working order with a membership of 600. Two lodges not represented. A committee of 7 was appointed on resolutions and submitted the following:—

WHEREAS—In our judgment the time for action on the part of temperance people in the selection of the various county officers, has come, and, believing that the temperance voters of this county can by united action wield the balance of power in the coming election, therefore be it

Resolved. That a Committee be appointed by the District Deputy, consisting of one member from each lodge in the District, and one at large; said Com. to have a general supervision of the work in Colusa Co.

Resolved. That said Com. be empowered to levy an assessment on each lodge in the District, not to exceed fifty cents for each member, and the Com. to be given all the powers usually accorded to the county Committees of the great political parties.

Resolved. That it is the sense of this body that it would be well to employ speakers to make a thoro canvas of the county previous to election, and the Com. provided for are hereby instructed to employ such speaker or speakers as to them may seen necessary.

Resolved. That members of the Order be urged to use all legitimate means to further our noble cause by increasing the membership of subordinate lodges and by building up temperance sentiment outside the lodge-room.

The above resolutions were unanimously adopted and the D. Dep. appointed the following county Committee: Maxwell, J. K. Mapes; Willows, O. K. Jones; Newville, Reuben Burress; Elk Creek, Wm. Anderson; Sheet Iron, A. T. Welton; Butte City, W. P. Craig; Colusa, A. M. Pearsall; Sycamore, C. J. Walker; Arbuckle, T. R. Arbuckle; College City, J. B. Hewitt. At large, John M. Pugh, of Sheet Iron. The Committee was called to meet at Colusa, June 17th.

At noon the members of Silver Star Lodge spread a bountiful lunch, which was enjoyed by all present. At the afternoon session a fine literary entertainment was given by members of various lodges. It was the opinion of all present that this was the best session of the District Lodge ever held, and all went home with the determination of making more strenuous efforts in the future. The next session of this District Lodge is to be held at Arbuckle, Sept. 1st and 2d. J. B. HEWITT, D. Sec'y.

OROVILLE, June 16, 1882.

EDITOR RESCUE:—Butte Co. D. L. met at Forbestown on the 14th, with Taylor Lodge 222, the oldest Lodge in the county. A large delegation from Knoxdale Lodge at Brownsville in Yuba Co., were present as invited guests and added much to the success and spirit of the meeting. At the noon recess the Lodge marched in a body, clothed in regalia, to a pleasant grove near by, and were entertained in a most hospitable way with a picnic lunch by the ladies of Taylor Lodge and citizens of Forbestown. At the P. M. session Resolutions were adopted; to raise the Dist. Lodge tax to 10 cts. per capita per annum on the membership of the sub. Lodges in this Dist. To pay the traveling expenses of the Dist. Dep. in his official visits to sub. Lodges. To appoint a Com. consisting of the D. Dep., D. F. S. and Dist. Sec., to confer with Dist. Lodge of Yuba and Sutter Co., and sub. lodges in this Co. in reference to holding a camp convention for two weeks in some pleasant mountain resort in Sept. next, and make that the time of meeting of the two Dist. Lodges, and in case of failure to secure a camp convention, this Lodge to meet with Messilla Valley Lodge at Pentz, in Sept.

A resolution endorsing C. N. Reed and the Gridley *Herald*, in his support of the temperance movement and the Sunday law in this county, and recommending members of the Order to support the paper by their patronage. A ringing and effective speech was made by Prof. Hill, of Knoxdale Lodge and Yuba Sutter Dist. Lodge, in favor of organized work by our Dist. Lodges in starting Home Protection Clubs, electing Dist. lecturers and superintendents of juvenile work. Distribution of temperance literature, and calling on our membership to give not only their efforts but their money to push the cause along. And believes that if an organized political body went to work now, that it would materially effect the coming campaign and in 10 years secure Prohibition in California.

In the evening an open meeting was held. The first part consisting of exercises by the Band of Hope, under the direction of Sister Derrel the Supt., and the latter part of songs, readings and speeches by members of the Order. Forbestown being at the extreme end of our county, the number of delegates was not so great as usual, but the meeting was a grand success. And for genuine hospitality, commend us to the members of Taylor Lodge 222. About 4:30 next morning the Dist. Dep. and the delegates from Wyandotte, Pentz, Chico and Oroville, got under way for the home trip, to meet at Boston Ranch for breakfast. Seven o'clock found us at Boston Ranch, to the number of 17. Here we found Mr. Smith Hurles and family, who has kept public house for 25 years without a bar, but in place of the bar we found two pleasant sitting rooms with a fine cabinet organ, a piano, a large hand organ, a drum, two violins and a saxaphone. Mr. Hurles family are musicians, and so are Sisters McBride and McCarger of the Chico delegation, and so were all the rest of the delegates to some extent, and two hours and a half we sang, and concluded with "Marching through Georgia," and marching through a fine breakfast with toasts to our Dist. Dep., J. B. Mullen, Dist. Lodge of Butte Co., and Smith Hurles (with three cheers)—"The man who keeps a good hotel, but no bar and no whisky.

W. S. READ, D. S.

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Mr. D. M. Mitchell, L. D. of Sierra City Lodge, No. 359, I. O. G. T., keeps a good, quiet hotel, spreads an excellent table, furnishes comfortable rooms and has no bar anywhere. There is a large reading-room which he supplies with a great variety of papers, among them the RESCUE. The stages stop at Scott's Hotel on Main street; passengers will do well to ask to stop at Mitchell's; especially should temperance people patronize a temperance hotel. There are three whisky hotels, and sixteen saloons. Only one temperance hotel and one lodge.

Our lodge is doing well; the hall is under repairs; when finished it will be very pleasant and comfortable, and in our small but necessary field of labor we shall do all we can to promote the interests of the temperance cause and honor God.

A. J. MCMURTRY, W. S.

June 10, 1882.

UNION RANCH, WASHINGTON DISTRICT,
Sonoma Co., Cal.

Have been enjoying my sojourn in this beautiful portion of our glorious State in a very interesting and I trust profitable manner for the past two months. All seem to be of the go ahead good-natured class, welcoming the "stranger within their gates" in a genuine social style. The Swiss Italian colonists have elbowed out of the way several excellent American families, so that neighbors of the desirable stamp are a scarce article. Our new comers are destined to prove a curse to this otherwise fair land, their chief industry will be the manufacture and sale of wine.

Geyserville Lodge has had a set back, but is struggling bravely onward in the good Samaritan work, of "rescuing the perishing;" have visited them several times and endeavored to cheer them up.

In response to the desires of the residents of this district, have conducted religious services on Sunday afternoons at Washington Dist. School house. On Sunday May 28, we held special services in memory of our Nation's honored dead. The farmer friends came in from far and near, bearing beautiful floral tributes with which they tastefully decorated the school-room. At close of ceremonies the flowers were ordered on to Lincoln Post, G. A. R., to be used on Decoration Day. I miss the City Lodge meetings and will gladly hail the "meeting bye and bye," which will probably be some time in September.

Yours truly,

FREDERICK FENN.

SAN LUIS REY, June 11, 1882.

ED. RESCUE:—Our lodge here is in good running order. I have been preaching for the Christian church in this place and lecturing on temperance since September. When Bro. Webb was with us there were three saloons in our village; we now have only one and from reports that is doing but little. If you should hear of any destitute church that would pay a small amount for the half of my time (say two or three hundred dollars) that I might travel and preach and lecture at destitute places I would give Bro. Webb, or the Elder of the church at this place as reference.

I began to hold monthly meetings at Monseratt last fall. It was a drunken place. They now, for the first time have a church in good running order. It is not strange that Felix should have trembled when Paul preached on temperance.

W. D. FRAZEE.

"A short distance from Buena Vista, California, is a cave inhabited by spiders of enormous size. The cave was discovered last December by a party of sight-seekers. The spiders are about the size of small birds, and make a strange sound while weaving their web. The webs are so tough and the fibres are so large that it is almost impossible to break them."—*W. Va. Exch.* That party of sight-seers evidently looked into a Rio Vista fish shed where the Italian fishermen were mending their salmon nets. After they have had 'em four or five times more, they will see larger spiders than that a good deal.

IN MEMORIAM.

DIED.—HUTCHINGS.—In Los Angeles, Cal., on June 17, 1882, by accidental drowning, Chauncey S. Hutchings, age 17, member of Merrill Lodge No. 299.

DIED.—AVERILL.—In Los Angeles, on June 17, 1882, by accidental drowning. John M. Averill, age 19 years, 4 mos. member of Merrill Lodge No. 299.

Merril Lodgel ordered the customary mourning ceremonies and adopted resolutions of respect and regret for the loss of their brethren and gave expression to their kindest sympathy with the bereaved relatives.

IN OTHER STATES.

Mrs. Woodbridge calls upon people to join the W. C. T. U. and pay $5 a year to help the work and withdraw at will; or in other words to contribute $5 a year and no work unless they please. It is a good idea. We never hear of the Good Templars doing anything in all the late temperance struggles in Ohio. The cheap john philosophy appears to have entirely spiked their guns.

THE Christian Temp. Alliance of Harmony, Ind., have sent a protest to Pres. Arthur against the continuance "of a custom so corrupting to the morals and so destructive to all interests social, civil and religious to the citizens of the country." Such a message must be flattering for a President to receive.

BISHOP Ireland at St. Paul, Minn., in a recent speech said: "If Ireland can purchase her liberty only by cowardly assassination, she does not want it. Great would be her glory if she had her Parliament meeting on Steven's Green to-day, but that glory would still not be so great as would be the spectacle of every Irishman in America joining together and resolving once for all to crush out the evil of intemperance and henceforth live and act with clear reason for all time." It was some minutes after the lecturer had ceased to speak before the applause, in which every one present joined, subsided. That speech deserved applause indeed.

A DOCTOR has been fined $100 in Kansas for unlawfully prescribing alcoholic drinks, which is good news. If Dr. Bliss had been liable to a fine of $100 for each prescription of rotten poison drink for nourishment to the sick, President Garfield would probably have been in robust health in 80 days after he was shot.

IN AUSTRALIA the Sons of Temperance are toning up their capita tax fees and dues and their "funeral levy." They say they must do so or have an empty treasury. The cheap john system is getting into discredit all round: and it is time after blocking the wheels of nearly every temperance organization in the world for fifty years.

IOWA.—The Des Moines *Daily Register* is the foremost of journals in defence of the prohibitory amendment and is about the foremost of the political journals of the State. It strikes most telling blows against the saloons. And there are Miss Willard, Mrs. Skelton, Mrs. Aldrich and Mrs. Foster, all lecturing to interested multitudes every day in various parts of the State. Mrs. Aldrich is not known to us in California but if she ranks with the other three as is probable, there are not 4 other people in the world whose labors are of such intense interest to its welfare. There are no abler citizens in this Republic than Miss Willard and Mrs. Foster. Mrs. Skelton is the Deborah that shall lead the Germans to liberty. Many thousands of clean honest Germans in Iowa are for temperance and will vote for the amendment.

SCOTLAND.—The Synod of the United Presb. Church at Edinburg recently passed by a vote of 84 to 74 a mild resolution offered by Dr. Cairns, "that the church should not only discountenance all public drinking usages but should seriously commend its membership to consider how far it might be their duty to discontinue the personal use of intoxicating beverages." This very moderate step of progress was smartly opposed however and a dissent entered by a large number of the minority, on the ground that the resolution "virtually declared it the duty of every member to be a total abstainer, and it was taking away their individual liberty." How precisely similar is the effect of alohol upon a minister and upon a saloon keeper. It makes them see things in the same light, and each has the same sacred reverence for liberty to do wrong to their own and others injury. If Moses had been in the daily habit of taking a few whisky punches, he would probably have entered a few vigorous protests against the assaults upon individual liberty contained in each of the ten commandments.

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OF CALIFORNIA.

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484 Union, Sa., Clarksville, Jno. H. Tong

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388 "C. C. Colony.," M., Fresno City, Mrs. C. E. Spofford.
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501 Shamrock, Sa., Bakersfield, T. C. Morrison.

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174 Pomona, Th., Pomona, J. B. Parker.
233 Downey, F., Downey, Mrs. Abbie W. Livermore.
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502 Cunningham, Sa., Plainsburg, Lee Fox

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496 Modoc, M., Alturas, J. L. Kerr.

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385 Yountville, F., Yountville, J. W. Blair

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201 Nevada, F., Nevada City, J. M. Walling.
304 Donner Lake, F., Truckee, Wm. Douglass.
369 North San Juan, Sa., North San Juan, Rev. E. A. Hazen.
387 Perseverance, F., Rough and Ready, Wm. Grant.

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113 Lincoln, Sa., Lincoln, Jos. Tomasech.
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133 Crystal Water, Sa., Michigan Bluff, F. B. Ellsworth.
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144 Aerial, Sa., Michigan Bar, A. M. Addington.
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184 Star of the Plains, F., Florin, J. T. Amos.
188 Georgiana, Su.. Isleton, Ida Gardiner.
230 Cresco, Tu., Galt, Jas. Ferguson.
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424 Ruby, Sa., Hollister, L. Thornton.

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443 Rincon, Sa., Chino, Chas. Hidden.
493 Lugonia, F., San Bernardino, J. B. Glover.

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264 Poway. Sa., Poway. G. W. Butterfield.
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435 Silver Gate, F., National City, W. S. Bullis.

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120 Headlight, W., San Francisco, William Swabel, No. 235 O'Farrel.
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253 Linden, F., Linden, John Chestnutwood
254 Mt. Vernon, F., Stockton, Geo. Norton.
315 Ripon, F., Ripon, J. T. Bloomer.
323 Farmington, Sa., Farmington, Mrs. O. D. Dyke.
373 Lathrop, Th., Lathrop, W. S. Reynor.
469 Wildwood, Sa., Atlanta, E. L. Moore.
472 Dexter, Sa., Dexter, J. W. Giles.
508 Valley Rose, Sa., French Camp, F. M. Trayler.

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442 Arroyo Grande, Th., Arroyo Grande, J. E. Mosher.
444 San Luis Obispo, F., San Luis Obispo, W. P. Barnett.
445 Cambria, Sa., Cambria, Thaddeus Sherman.
447 Cayucos, Th., Cayucos, J. L. Raines.

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196 Stuart, S., Lompoc, M. F. Drumm.
204 Goleta, Sa., Goleta, F. E. Kellogg, Jr.
208 Carpinteria, Sa., Carpinteria, Geo. E. Robinson.
268 Vesper, Sa., Guadalupe, J. E. Murphy.
354 Seaside, Tu., Santa Barbara, P.L.Moore
428 Montecito, Th., Santa Barbara, Geo. Ferrier.
434 Lompoc Valley, Su., Lompoc, A. C. Lawrence.
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441 Positive, Sa., Santa Maria, Mrs. M. M. Thornburgh.

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295 Granger, Sa., San Jose, W. H. Gilmore.
327 Golden Wreath, F., Mountain View, W. T. Triplett.
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466 Siskiyou, Sa., Oro Fino, L. W. Miller.

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372 Alaska, Sa., Pike City, J. H. Beresford.

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320 Fairfield, M., Fairfield, J. H. Williamson
364 Dixon, Th., Dixon, Stewart McBride.
415 Alamo, F., Elmira, G. W. Frazer.
461 Willow Spring, F., Birds Landing, J. B. Clothier.
488 Binghamton, Sa., Binghamton, H. W. Engles.

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146 Horicon, Sa., Fisherman's Bay, J. E. Hickman.
156 Valley Ford, Sa., Valley Ford, Benj. Fowler.
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166 Geyser, Sa., Geyserville, Mrs. E. Winder.
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172 Harmony, Sa., Nicolaus, J. M. Berry.
219 Defiance, Sa., Pleasant Grove, F. B. Pierce.
321 June, Sa., Yuba City, Mrs. M. E. Moore
440 Yuba City W., Yuba City, Ed. Ellington.
452 North Butte, Su., West Butte, H. S. Graves.
487 Triumphant, Sa., South Butte, W. M. Wadsworth.

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306 Ricerville, Sa., Riceville, J. W. Tibbetts
308 Henleyville, Sa. Henleyville, J. W. Gill
309 Paskenta, Sa., Paskenta. T. D. Dollings.
311 Ivy, W., Red Bluff, C. H. Delvechio.
427 Paradise, Sa., Olimpo, C. S. Jobe.
433 Hercules, Sa., Red Bluff, Henry Smith
491 Elk Horn, W., Olimpo, John Monroe.

TRINITY COUNTY.

300 Beacon, Sa., Weaverville, G. B. Bassham
303 Western Star, Su., Hay Fork, John H. Vanderhoff.

TULARE COUNTY.

48 Visalia, F., Visalia, D. K. Zumwalt.
169 Grangeville, Sa., Grangeville, John Warswick.
181 Jonesa, Th., Hanford, G. T, Thornton.
195 Tulare, Tu., Tulare, Willis Faust.
257 Tipton, Th., Tipton, Jas. A. Wills.
296 Hanford, Tu., Hanford, Mrs. L. E. Cheadle.
301 Plano, Th., Plano, J. W. Loyd.
302 Porterville, Sa., Porterville, R. C. Redd
325 Lakeside, Sa., Short, H. H. Beckwith.
329 Pride of Tulare, F., Herrick's Cross, Mary E. Collins.
332 Elder Springs, F., Townsend, J. A. Hicks
352 Frazier Valley, Sa., Frazier, Jas. A. Kincaid.
374 Rockford, M., Porterville, R. N. Clack
391 Lone Oak, W., Hanford, S. A. Allen.
394 Farmersville, Sa., Farmersville, Jacob B. Spears.
479 Stokes Valley, Sa., Visalia, J. A. Boyd.
480 Lakeshore, Sa., Tipton, Dan'l K. Berry.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

122 Confidence, Su., Sonora, J. D. Williams.
135 Groveland, M., Groveland, Benj. Hunter.
262 Tuolumne, Su., Chinese Camp, W. H. Hosmer.
294 Jamestown, Sa., Jamestown. Miss Rebecca App
324 Bald Mountain, Tu., Sonora, Mrs. Sidney Smith.
336 Quartz Mountain, Su., Jamestown, Sarah E. Grant.
337 Table Mountain, Su., Jamestown, Mrs. Jane Beynon.
340 Soulsbyville, Sa., Soulsbyville, W. H. Barron.
342 Mountain View, Th., Columbia, W. H. Helton.
507 Rough and Ready, W., Sonora, Rev. Henry Neat.

VENTURA COUNTY.

209 Constancy, F., Ventura, Miss Myra Walbridge.
221 Scenega, Sa., Scenega, L. P. Guiberson.
235 Santa Paula, Sa., Santa Paula, Sam'l T. Todd.
236 Hueneme, Sa., Hueneme, Mary E. Clark.
411 Saticoy, Th., Saticoy, S. V. Tietsort.
416 Springville, Sa., Springville, Samuel Guthrie.
418 Mound, Sa., Ventura, Tyler Bither.
422 Ojai Valley, F. Nordhoff, Thomas Barrows.
489 Ventura. W., Ventura, R. R. Tanner.

YOLO COUNTY.

145 Antelope, Su., Dunnigans, W. B. Young.
163 Yolo, Tu., Yolo, Asa Petit.
165 Winters, F., Winters, V. Morris.
210 Chrysopolis, W., Woodland, J. J. Bowman.
224 Orion, Th., Davisville, Miss Nettie Marden.
366 Success, W., Grafton, M. C. Winchester
419 Capay, Sa., Capay, J. T. Brown.
429 Pleasant Prairie, Su., Woodland, E. L. Cox.
431 Faithful, Su., Black's Station, J. H. Murphy.
463 Semper Fidelis, Su., Madison, J. H. Connor.

YUBA COUNTY.

25 Marysville, F., Marysville, Frank W. Potter.
108 Knoxdale, F., Brownsville, Mrs. S. W. Knox.
124 Virginia, Sa., Marysville, Mrs. D. A. Hollister.
141 Cordua, Sa., Marysville, J. E. McMillan.
148 Rising Sun, F., Camptonville, Wm. Moore,
197 Wheatland, Tu., Wheatland, Miss Hattie Sheets.
226 Alpine, Sa., Strawberry Valley, C. T. Prindle.
278 Mountain Guard, F., Smartsville, J. A. Flint.
423 Prairie, Sa. Marysville, W. E. Gleason.
448 Elizabeth, Sa., Wheatland, P. L. Hutchinson.
476 Cornelian, Tu,, Marysville, Jno. C. Jenkins.
492 Browns Valley, Sa. Browns Valley, Jas. Robinson.

ARIZONA.

1 Garden Valley, M., Phœnix, Geo. H. Rothrock.
4 Tucson, F., Tucson, Mrs. M. H. Woffenden.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

7 Hilo, Sa., Hilo, J. H. Maby.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, Sa., Yokohama, W. T. Austin.

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

NO.	COUNTY.	NAME.	POSTOFFICE.
384	Alameda,	Charles H. Haile,	Alameda.
125	Amador,	J, W. Perry.	Plymouth.
104	Butte,	J. B. Mullen,	Cherokee
361	Calaveras,	A. J. Cooke,	Murphys.
319	Colusa,	J. H. Liening	Colusa.
288	Contra Costa,	F. Clifford,	Nortonville.
462	El Dorado,	JH. Gilmore.	Diamond Springs
—	Fresno,	S. N. Burch,	Easton.
269	Humboldt,	W. F. Brown,	Eureka.
299	Los Angeles,	W. D. Gonld,	Los Angeles.
175	Mariposa,	Chas. Converse,	Mariposa.
459	Merced	Geo. E. Isaacs.	Merced.
131	Monterey,	A. K Crawford,	Salinas.
201	Nevada.	Samuel Clutter,	Nevada.
339	Placer,	Geo. D. Kellogg,	Newcastle.
228	Plumas,	Moses Bull	Greenville.
248	Sacramento,	A. K. Crawford,	Elk Grove.
220	San Bernardino,	H. C. Brooke,	S. Bern'd'o
351	San Diego,	S. Whitmore,	San Diego.
114	San Francisco,	C. H. Peterson,	313 Page street, San Francisco.
182	San Joaquin,	Wm. Jones,	Stockton.
56	San Mateo,	J. Compton,	Half Moon Bay.
178	Santa Barbara,	Rev. S. S. Fisk.	Lompoc.
128	Santa Clara,	C. W. Pedlar,	Gilroy.
102	Shasta,	J. N. Chapell,	Reading.
415	Solano,	G. W. Frazer,	Elmira.
167	Sonoma,	L. O. Coon,	Sebastopol.
266	Stanislaus,	Rev. M. D. Gage,	Modesto.
452	Sutter and Yuba,	H. S. Graves,	Yuba City
192	Tehama,	G. W. Jeffris	Red Bluff.
300	Trinity,	Geo. B. Jumper,	Weaverville.
195	Tulare,	Rev. F. H. Wales,	Tulare.
324	Tuolumne,	I. T. Holland,	Sonora.
236	Ventura,	L. C. Clark,	Hueneme.
366	Yolo,	Thos. J. Goin,	Grafton.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, Wm. Walker, Yokohama.

STATE DEPUTIES.

384 Alameda, James S. Naismith, Oakland.
386 Alameda, Mrs. V. A. Rix, Washington.
267 Amador, W. O. Clark, Drytown.
152 Amador, J. R. Johns, Amador.
470 Alameda, Rev. Geo. Morris, West End.
404 Butte, Rev. Peter Powers, Chico.
243 Fresno, A. A. Smith, Kingsburg.
161 Calaveras, H. R. Hughes, Angels Camp.
116 Contra Costa, Rev. W. H. Tubb, Martinez.
290 Fresno, E. W. Turner, Madera.
495 Kern, Rev. J. S. Kline, Bakersfield.
299 Los Angeles, Will D. Gould, Los Angeles
299 Los Angeles, Jesse Yarnell, Los Angeles
246 Merced, George E. Isaacs, Merced.
126 Monterey, J. C. Aston, Watsonville
201 Nevada. Niles Searls. Nevada City
203 Sacramento, G. B. Katzenstein, Sac'to.
130 San Fran'co, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, No. 150 Ninth St., S. F.
185 San F'co, Mrs. E. P. Stevens, 1907 Bush
114 San Francisco, C. H, Peterson, S. F.
291 San Francisco, Wm. Crowhurst 1041 24th St., S. F.
185 San Francisco, Capt. A. D. Wood, S. F
182 San Joaquin, B. F. Bagley, Stockton.
189 San Joaquin, W. R. Ellis, Lodi.
200 San Joaquin, Rev. C. S. Haswell, Lodi.
178 Santa Barbara, J. W. Webb, Lompoc.
32 Santa Clara, Rev. W.T. Mayne, San Jose
295 Santa Clara, Rev. D. E. Bushnell, San Jose.
392 Santa Cruz, G.M. McWain, Boulder Cr'k
425 Shasta, Dr. J. F. Winsell, Ball's Ferry
273 Siskiyou, Fred. H. Loring, Callahans Ranch.
64 Solano, Dr. I. S. Halsey, Vallejo.
370 Sonoma, D. S. Sacry, Santa Rosa.
32 Sonoma, C. B. Proctor, Healdsburg.
32 Sonoma, J. G. Dow, Healdsburg.
156 Sonoma, Mrs. C. E. Fowler, Valley Ford
167 Sonoma, Rev. F. J. Culver, Sebastopol.
192 Tehama, Mrs. M. J. Mayhew, Red Bluff
165 Yolo, William Sims, Winters.
224 Yolo, B. H. Hoag, Davisville.
419 Yolo, J. H. Norton, Capay.
25 Yuba, Chas. J. Covillaud, Marysville.
148 Yuba, Joseph Erwin, Camptonville.

ARIZONA.

304 Pima, Joe T. Marr, Tucson.

JAPAN.

1 Japan, Daniel Jamison, Yokohama.

BANDS OF HOPE.

NO.	LOCATION.	NAME.	SUP'T.
1	Alturas,	Rising Sun,	J. D. McLeod.
2	Artesia,	Artesia,	S. H. Olmstead.
3	Black's Station,	Sunbeam,	J. S. Rollins
4	Brownsville,	Crystal,	T. J. Rumery.
5	Cambria,	Cambria,	Mrs. M. R. Franklin
6	Chico,	Luella,	Rev. Peter Powers.
7	Scenega,	Scenega,	Miss Kitty Conaway.
8	Cajon,	Cajon,	Miss Della Hill.
9	Comanche,	Evergreen,	Mrs. M. S. Holbrook.
10	Columbia,	Mountain View,	G. L. McNeil
11	El Dorado,	El Dorado,	Jas. H. Gilmore
12	Tustin,	Tustin,	Mrs. H. K. Snow.
13	Forest City,	Forest City,	S. A. Lawry.
14	Greenville,	Greenville,	——.
15	Healdsburg,	Healdsburg,	Mrs. S. J. Hall
16	Hornitos,	Christal,	Mrs. Mary Hinds.
17	Hueneme,	Hueneme,	Mrs. Mary R. Bard
18	Jenny Lind,	Chapparal,	Mrs. Amanda Sharp.
19	Juds'nv'le,	Crescent,	Mrs. T. S. Griffiths
20	Lompoc,	Lompoc,	E. A. Gregg.
21	Los Angeles,	L's Ang's,	Dr. S. McCurdy
22	Lodi,	Lodi,	Rev. C. S. Haswell.
23	Lemoore,	Lemoore,	Myron H. Savage.
24	Livermore,	Myrtle,	J. T. McDonald.
25	Modesto,	Morning Star,	Miss Clara Vezey
26	Mariposa,	Marip'a,	Miss Eva Farnsworth
27	Marysville,	Marysville,	Chas. S. Brooks
28	Marysville,	Pleasant Templar,	Jas. Jory
29	Murphys,	Murphys,	Mrs. A. J. Palmer
30	Mokelume Hill,	Mountain Hope,	Mrs. Jane Guy.
31	Mendocino,	Mendocino,	Mrs. M. J. Paddleford.
32	North Temescal,	N. Tem'l,	F. Esmond
33	National City,	Na'l C'y,	Mrs. F. Copeland
34	Plymouth,	Rising Star,	M. L. Gregg.
35	Pine Grove,	Ev'ng Star,	Mrs. S. Serine
36	Poway,	Poway,	Adams Chapin.
37	Pentz,	Messilla,	R. H. Hawkins.
38	Plano,	Busy Bee.	Mrs. J. A. McMillan
39	Pescadero	Pescadero.	Carrie M. Mills.
40	Red Bluff,	R'd Bl'ff.	Mrs. Kate Grider.
41	Rio Vista,	Pride of the River.	E. M. Chase
42	Riverside,	Riverside,	May Heap.
43	San Buena'ura,	Ventura.	Mrs. C. W. Bard
44	San Juan,	San Juan,	Miss Carrie Flint
45	Stockton,	Central,	J. M. Long.
46	Stockton,	Bethlehem,	Agnes McKinnon
47	Stockton,	—— ,	—— Keniston.
48	Santa Rosa,	S'ta Rosa,	J. H. Richardson
49	Sheridan,	Sheridan,	Mrs. Addie Rogers
50	San Luis Obispo,	——,	D. M. Meridith
51	San Luis Obispo,	——,	S. D. Triplett
52	Spenceville,	Spenceville,	J. L. Walliss
53	San Diego,	Excelsior,	A. B. Hotchkiss
54	Spanish Dry Diggins,	(P.O., Greenwood),	S. D. Diggins, Mrs. S. A. Withington.
55	Soulsbyville,	Soulsbyville,	Mrs. J. L. Coles.
56	Sacramento,	Sac'to,	Mrs. Alice A. Catlin
57	Sacramento,	Progressive,	Miss E. Bullard
58	Santa Ana,	Santa Ana,	J. N. Hewes.
59	Santa Paula.	Ivy,	Miss Lulu Scott.
60	Springville,	Sp'gv'le,	Miss Lulu Thacker
61	Sonora,	Sonora,	Mrs. A. J. Sturtevant
62	San Luis Rey,	S. Luis Rey.	Miss S. Frazee
63	San Andreas,	Sparkling Water,	Miss Agnes Mercer.
64	San Jose,	——,	Anna McKenzie.
65	San Francisco,	Hayes Valley,	Mrs. Nellie Warren.
66	Short,	Lakeside,	J. M Moore.
67	Tulare City,	White Lily,	Clara Garrison
68	Ventura,	Mound,	Miss. P. P. Faddis.
69	Volcano,	——,	Mrs. Ezra Haskill.
70	Vallejo,	Vallejo,	Mrs. T. Graves.
71	Vallejo,	Home,	N. Smith.
72	Woodland,	Little Giant Killers,	B. F. Loomis.
73	Walnut Creek,	Walnut Creek;	Miss A. M. Stone.
74	Weaverville,	——,	Mrs. D. R. Atherton
75	Westminster,	Westminster,	Miss. M. A. McCoy.
76	Yuba City,	Franklin,	Maria Godfrey.
77	Angels,	Golden Circle,	Miss J. Hughes
78	Guerneville,	G'neville,	Mrs. E. A. Bagley,
79	Nortonv lle,	Hope,	Frank Clifford.
80	Grainland,	——,	Mrs. Sadie Hensley
81	Santa Maria,	——,	Mrs. S. B. Jones.
82	Colfax,	Colfax,	Mrs. E. D. Story.
83	Guadalupe,	Guadalupe,	Angie Ayres.
84	Fresno C'y,	Fr'o C'y,	Judge C. D. Sayles
85	Half Moon Bay,	Half Moon Bay,	Mrs. Annie Louteer.
86	Marysville,	Victory,	John C. Jenkins.
87	Auburn,	——,	Mrs. Ford.
88	Anderson,	Earnest,	Mrs. E. P. Veeder
89	Ceres,	Ceres,	Mrs. A. E. Knowles.
90	Janesville,	Lakeview,	Mrs. M. A. Hicks
91	Forbestown,	Pleasant Gem,	Mrs. J. F. Derrell
92	Oroville.	Oroville,	Miss Kate Leggett.
93	Rocklin,	Rocklin,	Mrs. R. A. Mills.
94	San Bernardino,	S'n B'd'o,	G. T. Switzer
95	Wheatland,	Elizabeth,	——.
96	West Berkeley,	——,	Miss L. H. Lowe
97	Yuba City,	Yuba City,	——.
98	Brentwood,	B'twood.	Mrs E. J. Winning
99	Brentwood,	Liberty.	Miss Emma Howard
100	Byron,	Point of Timber,	Wm. M. Moore
101	San Francisco,	Young America,	E. Galvin
102	Fulton.	Rising Star,	——.
103	Oakdale,	Live Oak,	Rev. W. D. Crabb.
104	North San Juan,	——,	——.
105	Pleasant Prairie	(P. O., Woodland),	Onward Bound, Mrs M. J. Stephens.
106	San Gabriel,	Alhambra,	Rev. J. H. Stuntz
107	Fresno City,	C. C. Colony,	Mrs. C. E. Spofford.
108	Santa Monica,	S'ta M.,	Mrs. F. A. Rogers
109	El Monte,	Duarte,	W. S. Young.
110	Dutch Flat,	Placer,	Chas. E. Uren.
111	Elk Creek,	——,	Rev. J. Milton Ward
112	Gridley,	——,	Mrs. R. E. Taylor.

113 El Monte, Morning Light, J. W. Fryer
114 Santa Clara, ———, G. R. Smith.
115 Bangor, ———, W. F. Nelson.
116 Forest Hill, Forest Hill, ———.
117 Marysville, Ella Templars, Phebe McKenny.
118 San Bernardino, Lugonia, Mrs. Seymour
119 San Bernardino, Mill District, Mrs. H. Goodell.
120 Salinas, ———, Mrs. J. P. Raymond.
121 Copperopolis, Golden Rule, Mrs. S. B. Meader.
123 Campo Seco, Rising Star, Miss Carrie V. Lewis.
123 Spring Valley (P. O., Campo Seco), Mountain Gate, Geo. B. Lillie.
124 Gold Run, Armada, Miss M. G. Barrett
125 Porterville, ———, Miss E. Colman.
126 Savannah, ———, R. R. Smith.
127 Arcata, ———, Rev. J. B. Chisholm.
128 Lincoln, Triumph, Gerard K. Peters.
129 Turlock, ———, Mrs. L. A. Lane.
130 Roseville, Roseville, Mrs. J. D. Pratt.
131 West End, ———, ———.
132 Oakland, ———, ———.
133 Forestville, ———, H. Hanson.
134 Caspar, Caspar, R. H. K. Hedden.
135 Truckee, Truckee, Mrs. C. P. Babcock.
136 South Butte, South Butte, Mrs. Mary C. Chappell.
137 Yolo, Excelsior, Arthur Harlv.
138 Napa City, Aqua Pura, I. A Cameron.
139 Eureka, McDonald, ———.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE
OF CALIFORNIA.

G. W. C. T., Robert Thompson, 1,531 Tyler St., San Francisco.
G. W. C., H. S. Graves, West Butte.
G. W. V. T., Mrs. Emily P. Stevens, No. 1907 Bush St., S. F.
G. W. S., Geo. B. Katzenstein, 328 J street, Sacramento.
G. W. T., Dr. Isaac S. Halsey, Vallejo.
G. W. A. S., Julius Lyons, Los Angeles
G. W. M., P. R. McCabe, Turlock
G. W. D. M., Miss Eliza E. Glodsworthy, San Jose
G. W. I. G., Mrs. M. H. Estes West Oakland
G. W. O. G., H. L. Ricks, Eureka, H. B.
G. W. Chaplain, Rev. G. B. Allen, Petaluma
G. W. Messenger, E. Wood Culver, Newcastle
P, G. W. C. T., Will D. Gould, Los Angeles
Gen'l Supt. Juvenile Work. Mrs. M. E. Richardson, Murphy's, Calaveras Co.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Robert Thompson, G. W. C. T., Chairman; Will D. Gould, P. G. W. C. T., Vice-Chairman; Geo. B. Katzenstein, G. W. S., Sec.; Dr. Isaac S. Halsey, G. W. T., Treasurer; H. S. Graves, G. W. C.; Mrs. Emily P. Stevens, G. W. V. T.

TRUSTEES OF GRAND LODGE.—A. O. Rix, Washington Corners; Niles Searls, Nevada City, and Dr. Isaac S. Halsey Vallejo.

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE R. W. G. L.—Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento; Mrs. Ida M. Katzenstein, Sacramento; H. S. Graves, West Butte; I. T. Holland, Sonora.

ALTERNATES.—Will D. Gould, Los Angeles; C. C. Church, San Diego; W. P. Barnett, San Luis Obispo; Mrs. M. J. Mayhew, Red Bluff.

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at San Francisco on Tuesday, Oct. 3d, 1882, commencing at 10 a. m.

Directory of Lodges of Good Templars in the City of San Francisco.

NO.	NAME.	MEETS.	LOCATION OF HALL.
114	Evening Star, Th.,		Grand Central Hall, 997 Market st., cor. of 6th.
120	Headlight, W.,		Cambrian Hall, No. 1133 Mission street, bet. 7th and 8th Sts.
160	Mission Star, Tu.,		No. 2943 Sixteenth St., bet Valencia and Mission streets.
130	Constitution, F.,		Shiel's Hall, 32 O'Farrell st.
185	Life Boat, M.,		No. 118 Jackson st., near Front.
186	Golden Gate, Tu.,		Bush st. M. E. church, Bush street. nr. Devisadero street.
291	International, M.,		Grand Central Hall, Market st., cor. of 6th.
293	Valley, Th.,		Fell Street Presbyterian Church, bet. Laguna and Octavia sts.
307	Pleasant Valley, M.,		Comerford's Hall Church st., bet. 27th and 28th.
314	Spring Valley, Tu.,		Union Hall, cor. Fillmore and Greenwich sts.
417	Crystal, M.,		Myrtle Hall, Railroad and 7th avenue.
7	California, Th.,		Ono Hall, Mission and Fifteenth streets.

Grand Lodge of Oregon.
SUBORDINATE DIRECTORY.

11 Capital, S., Salem, C. W. Scriber.
17 Hillsboro, S., Hillsboro, W. L. Weathered.
23 La Creole, Tu., Dallas, Jno. S. Ashbaugh
36 Silver, S., Silverton, Frank Simeral.
39 Rosa, S., Salem, P. R. Winslow.
40 Astoria, Tu., Astoria, J. O. Bozorth.
43 Marion, S., Hubbard, Milton B. Kester.
57 Milwaukee, S., Milwaukee, A. Luelling.
74 Val Fontis, S., Zena, Charles Philips.
80 John Day, S., Canyon City, Fred P. Horsley.
86 Nonpareil, W., Portland, W. S. James mot.
115 Brooklyn, F., East Portland, James McGrew.
118 Sheridan, W., Sheridan, H. Z. Foster.
136 Forest Grove, S., Forest Grove, Mitchell Gilliam.
155 Valley, F., Halsey, H. B. Keniston.
166 Union, S., Turner, E. E. McKinney.
179 Pacific, S., Cottage Grove, W. W. Cathcart.
184 Mt. Pleasant, S., Creswell, Chas. Jackson
189 Ashland, F., Ashland, Wm. Harris.
191 Klamath, Tu., Ft. Klamath, Fred. Scheider.
212 Ochoco, Th., Prineville, Jas. Hamilton
213 Revival, S., Prairie City, J. W. Mack.
217 Goshen, S., Goshen, J. W. Cox.
227 Marshfield, Th., Marshfield, Jonathan Osborn.
229 Onward, S., Albany, Matthew Chambers
258 Amity, S., Amity, Anna Putman.
259 Green Mountain, S., Siuslaw, Hiram Wingard.
262 Triumph, M., Independence, Mrs. L. L. Whiteaker.
268 Paradise Springs, S., East Portland. Mrs. R. D. Prettyman.
286 Williams Creek, S., Applegate, E. E. Topping.
289 McMinnville, S., McMinnville, J.E.Magers.
302 Newberg, S., Newberg, J. T. Smith.
306 Linkville, Linkville, Sam Parker.
316 Samaritan, S., Harrisburg, Nettie Isham.
331 Monmouth, S., Monmouth, G. W. Richardson.
332 Pass Creek, S., Drain, Wm. Barker.
336 Wasco, S., Dufur, A. J. Dufur, Jr.
342 Lily, Tu , East Portland, Jas. W. Shaver.
344 Albany, S., Albany, R. Fox.
346 Good Samaritan, W., Dalles, O. D. Doane.
350 Mount Hood, M., Dalles, R. B. Hood.
352 Stayton, M., Stayton, L. H. Follansby.
355 Bay, Th., Marshfield, A. M. Crawford.
356 Welcome, S., John Day, Rev. E. Hays.
357 Monroe, S., Monroe, N. Garlinghouse.
358 Columbia, F., East Portland, D M. Long.
360 Evergreen, St. Helens, J. H. Groves.
363 La Grande —., La Grande, Geo. H. Rigdon.
364 Centerville, Centerville, Rev. T. S. Burnett.
365 Concordia, Spanish Hollow, C. W. Barzee.
366 Alpha, Lafayette, Rev. T. L. Jones.
367 Butte, S. Eugene, Rev. E. P. Henderson
368 Victory, S., Mehama, J. M. Eskew.
369 Success, T., Lebanon, J. L. Gilbert.
370 Champoeg, S., Champoeg, John Hoefer.
371 Webfoot, S., Gervais, H. B. Elworthy.
372 Oregon City, F., Oregon City, J. W. Watts.
373 Prohibition, M., Portland, Belle McBride.
374 Beulah, Tu., Portland, Geo. W. Dickson.
375 Santiam, Tu., Scio, J. L. Miller.
376 Mountain, F., Brownsville, Dr. P. Hume
377 Eureka, Tu., Junction City, W. M. Houston.
378 Freedom, F., Shedd, James Carothers.
379 Oak Grove, S., Eola, H. A. Rubell.
380 Dayton, Tu., Dayton Dr. E. Jessup.
381 Unity, Sa., Ekins, Lee M. Grames.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE
OF OREGON.

G. W. C. T., Chas. T. Tozier, Hillsboro.
G. W. Coun., Mrs. M. E. Hoxter, Forest Grove.
G. V. T., Mrs. N. J. A. Simons, The Dalles.
G. Secy., J. E. Houston, Junction City.
G. A. S., W. T. Riches, Silverton.
G. Treas., J. H. Lambert, Milwaukee.
G. Chap., Mrs. L. L. Whittaker, Independence.
G. M., W. W. Cathcart, Cottage Grove.
G. D. M., Emma Fisher, Salem.
G. Guard, Sarah Cavitt. Zena.
G. Sent., W. B. Robertson, Turner.
G. Mess., F. S. Harding, McMinville.
Supt. Juv. Work, Mrs. E. M. Vandevert, Salem.

Representatives to R. W. Grand Lodge.

J. E. Houston, Junction City; Levi Leland, Oregon City.

Alternates.

E. W. Ryan, Portland; Elias Jessup, Newberg.

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at The Dalles, commencing on the third Tuesday in June, 1882.



HOME FOR ORPHANS.

In 1869 a capacious and elegant structure was erected near Vallejo, in Solano Co., and in 1870 it was dedicated and opened under the auspices of the Grand Lodge, and entitled the "Good Templar's Home for Orphans." Its title is not meant to carry any idea of exclusiveness as to the class admitted to its sheltering offices. On the contrary, it is open to all; the only passport required at its portals is to be a homeless orphan child. Children under fourteen years of age are received and cared for, and over 100 orphaned children are now being cared for within its walls. The buildings are sightly, capacious and pleasantly located. The Home is under the general management and control of a Board of Trustees and a Board of Lady Managers—the former comprising nine gentlemen of the Order, who have charge of the building, grounds (20 acres), and financial matters; while the Board of Lady Managers is composed of eight prominent lady members of the Order, selected from various parts of the state, and has charge of the domestic relations of the institution. The educational affairs are under the joint control and management of the Board of Trustees and Lady Managers. Within the Home a graded school under the "Public School System" of the state, is taught by two competent teachers. Upwards of $140,000 have been expended in the erection, care and maintenance of this institution. The Good Templars of this jurisdiction have accepted the self-imposed duty of sustaining this Home gratefully, and the membership is linked together in its support with unfaltering devotion.

ADOPTION.—Children may be adopted from the Home by reliable and proper persons upon application to Board of Lady Managers.

ADMISSION OF CHILDREN.—All letters concerning the admission of children, or their adoption from the Home, should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board of Lady Managers, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, 150 9th street, San Francisco, who will furnish the necessary blank forms.

TRUSTEES OF ORPHANS HOME.—Wm. H. Mills, Sacramento; H. S. Graves, Yuba City; Hon. Niles Searles, Nevada City; A.G.Clark, Napa City; Dr. R. H. McDonald, San Francisco; Dr. I. S. Halsey and Samuel Kitto. Vallejo; Rob't Thompson, G. W. C. T., San Francisco; Geo. B. Katzenstein, G. W. S., Sacramento, ex-officio.
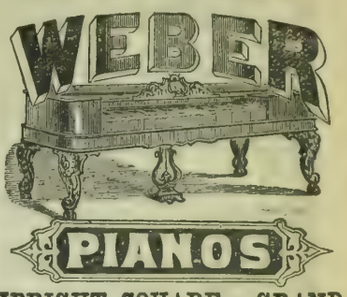
LADY MANAGERS OF ORPHANS HOME.—President, Mrs. C. B. Thompson, No. 1531 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco; Secretary, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, 150 9th street, San Francisco; Financial Secretary, Mrs. M. E. Partridge, West Oakland; Mrs. M. A. Alsip, Sacramento; Mrs. M. A. Mayhew, Red Bluff; Mrs. V. A. Rix, Washington Corners; Mrs. S. L. Robbins, Vallejo; Mrs. E. P. Stevens, San Francisco, G. W. V. T., ex-officio.

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Bank Premises	$150,000 00
Other Real Estate	5,225 35
United States Bonds	626,977 35
Loans on Real Estate	134,868 00
Loans on bonds, gas & water stock	132,198 35
Loans on other securities wheat, barley, etc.	577,443 96
Loans on personal security	1,106,004 27
Due from Banks and Bankers	392,457 61
Money on hand	398,669 34
	$3,523,844 23

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid up	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	460,759 13
Due Depositors	1,888,655 07
Due Banks and Bankers	174,370 53
Dividends unpaid	59 50
	$3,523,844 23

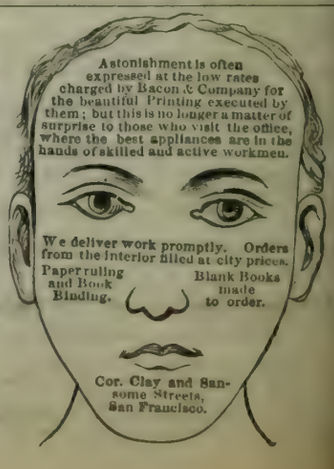
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The Rescue.

"WINE IS A MOCKER, STRONG DRINK IS RAGING."

Entered at the Post Office at San Francisco, Cal., as second-class matter.

VOL. XIX. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1882. No. 36

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Gould, W. D ..... Attorney, Los Angeles
Hand Book ..... of Medicine
H. G. Parsons ..... Book and Job Printer
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Henderson & Hook ..... Tem. Grocers
Mutual Aid ..... I. O. G. T. of Cal.
National Temperance Society ..... Temp. Literature
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Phosphate Soap ..... 637 Market Street
Pacific Bank ..... Pine Street
Sherman, Clay & Co ..... Pianos and Organs
Thrailkill, Dr., Oakland ..... Dentist
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When you call on any of these places please say you saw their Ad or card in the Rescue.

This paper has been broken up by camp-meeting and 4th of July holidays. Next week and after it hopes to improve materially. No more long articles.

Messrs. Stanford and Crocker were not arrested this week for selling rum all day last Sunday to boys and drunkards on the ferry boats and at their 500 or 600 stations in this state.

Samples of the Chromo Cards referred to by Miss Julia Colman can be seen at the Rescue office. They are very beautifully and artistically ornamented and are prizes indeed for the young folks.

Subscriptions and Renewals this Week:—Gilroy, 1; San Francisco, 2; Red Bluff (W. C. King), 16; Miss Guthrie (Hueneme 2, Scenega 1), 3; J. W. Webb, 1; Winters, 1; Wm. Crowhurst, 1; in all, 25.

"Life Crystals" is a very useful health journal by Mrs. Carrie F. Young, $1.50 a year, Oakland; full of interesting matter and good advice. Mrs. Young has been an active laborer in the cause of temperance in this State and her voice and pen are still vigorous for temperance and every wholesome rule of life.

A celebration of the Iowa victory is proposed to be held in San Francisco and the State. And the Leag of F. is asked to have a Sunday dog fight to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the surrender of the American General Stoneman to the Hessian contingent General Schayghfear at San Jose, Virginia, in 1782.

Only 130 failures in the U. S. last week; that was 26 over the preceding week and 42 more than the same week of last year. But it was by no means a large number considering the vast number of moderate drinkers doing business, who are becoming every week drunkards and gamblers and getting into drunken scrapes.

Temperance Groceries.—A perfectly reliable authority reports from Mariposa county a saving of $35 on a $60 bill of groceries after paying freight from San Francisco. That $35 was made by ordering from a San Francisco grocery advertised in the Rescue. That should be a pretty good card for both the paper and the grocery.

Decoration Day.—There should be a separate cemetery for the brewers, distillers, saloon and dive keepers and the Leag of Fiendom generally, or at least their graves should be conspicuously marked, so that on Decoration day when a grateful people decorate the tombs of the heroes who died that their country might live, an opportunity would be afforded to hold fitting memorials over the graves of the patriots who lived that their country might perish.

The Republican Convention in Toledo, Ohio, in their buncombe resolutions "condem the terrible persecutions and outrages inflicted upon the Jews of Russia," but they had not a word of compassion for the tenfold more cruel outrages perpetrated upon the women and children of this country by the drunkard makers. There are nothing like 100,000 Jews murdered in a year in Europe as there are of Americans here.

District Attorneys.—Candidates for this office are politely informed by the Leag of Fiendom that if they want a nomination they must promise first to commit perjury whenever a rum-seller comes within reach of their official duties—and some of them are quite willing. One man who indignantly refused was nominated, however; as the rum-sellers themselves allowed they could not go a cent on the promise of a man who would make the pledge they required.

The Ministers.—The object of the Grand Lodge in sending the Rescue to the ministers of this state is not to assume to instruct them in their clerical or other duties, but to place weekly before them whatever information is elicited thruout the world, regarding the nature and evils of strong drink, the progress of the warfare that is being made against the gigantic crime of crimes, and the methods that are pursued for its extinction. Also to furnish for their consideration the speeches and writings and opinions of eminent Christians and temperance advocates on this vital question; and, lastly, with a hope that if any of them have not given the cause of temperance all the help they could, they might be induced to do so in the future. And it is believed the Rescue is generally received in a kindly and appreciative spirit; the following is a sample of a good many similar letters which come to this office: "June 16, 1882.—The Rescue is such a friendly visitor in the ministers' family, provoking us unto good works in the temperance cause, that I hope you will still be enabled to continue your kindness in furnishing it. My address is changed from ——, Cal., to ——, Cal., where I hope to see its bright face if you will please change the address, and oblige Yours in the cause, * * * Tehama Co. Cal."

The S. F. *Bulletin* which is a professedly moral church going paper, advertizes on its editorial page for choice Sunday reading, the "standard quality and general excellence" of the whisky sold by an immense concern in Philadelphia with branches in various cities, including San Francisco; their business of poisoning and killing men, and training thieves and murderers and maniacs and betraying female virtue is said to employ three million dollars capital and 500 men. They are always ready to deliver 50,000 barrels of wife-beater's stimulant and perjury inspiration; the concern has been in business 55 years. If there is a separate place for the souls of drunkards, what an amazing populous colony must owe its existence to this company of manslayers and the *Bulletin* the ready helper of its operations. It is a noble position for an instructor of the people to be for coin hired to toot the praises of a gang of thugs who subsist on the souls and lives and tears of our fellow-men and their helpless women and children. It is a high order of patriotism that accepts for coin the position of armour-bearers for assassins. There is no denying the fact that the journal which advertizes and commends whisky and grogshops and resorts of crime is a paid accomplice of the murderers of our people and the debauchers of our youth and a conspirator against the peace and virtue of the home; it should be treated as the most dangerous class of literature.

A Correspondent of the Petaluma *Argus* criticizes C. P. Berry, the Statesman's gospel on the Sunday law. "I want the citizen to eat what he pleases, drink what he pleases, do what he pleases whenever he pleases, so that he does not interfere with the rights of others." He calls Berry a Demagog, and asks if the citizen aforesaid is to be the judge of when he interferes with the rights of others. Mr. Berry did not know that he was preaching exactly the doctrine of the most earnest advocates of the Sunday law for that is just what they desire. But he meant that the citizen should be at liberty to sell liquor on Sunday, get drunk, rob, steal, beat his wife and club the people that go to church or keep sober on Sundays. Of course Mr. Berry's attitude and reasoning would be very silly and undignified and immoral for a man of any sense or conscience, and would ornament a 16 year old school boy with a fool's cap; but it places him on the level of the average congressman. It is quite as intelligent and creditable an utterance as ever came from Bayard, Beck, Hendricks, Thurman, Booth, Andrew Johnson, Sargent, Page and that class of patriots whenever they touched a question of morality, sobriety or decency. Berry is a good average politician in this matter. No brains, no principle need ever enter into the composition.

Loss of Lammermoor. The *Chronicle's* report of the evidence offered on the first day of the investigation at the British consulate is rather peculiar. The ship's course was "N. E. N.," and was altered to E. by "N. E.;" the captain "backed up ship," and the ship's chronometer was 75 miles out when she left Sydney which the captain knew then. There are no such courses as those named and altho a mule gets its back up, a ship at sea dont unless it is a very recent improvement. Every chronometer has an error and gains or loses a certain rate daily, which is ascertained on shore and a statement and record of it kept in the chronometer box. The error is sometimes as much as an hour and the rate from one-tenth to 2 or 3 and more seconds a day; but when known it is really no error at all. Every time an observation is made the error at last port (or last point of land when a good observation was made) and the rate for the number of days since, is applied to the time shown by the chronometer and then the captain has the true London mean time. An hour is 15 degrees of longitude or 710 miles in this latitude and the known error of a chronometer is frequently that much fast or slow because they do not set them back or forward except when being cleaned or repaired. Again a chronometer that would deceive a captain 75 or 25 miles in a short trip from Sydney here would be an entirely worthless instrument. No such are at all likely to be found on a steamer. But the mate was not sure whether the captain was sufficiently intoxicated to impair his judgment at the time the ship was wrecked, but he had been drinking and had been in the same condition before. That, if the mate tells the truth, winds up the whole affair. The owners or insurers have only paid a whisky assessment as usual.

THE RUMSELLER'S REFRAIN.

Go back to your homes! you are out of your place
In a public saloon; 'tis a shame and disgrace
For a woman to put herself thus in the way.
Go back to your closets to weep and to pray!
We are peaceable men, to the world be it known,
If the quarrelsome women will let us alone.

Go back to your parlors; work lamp-mats and lace,
Study etiquette, elegance, fashion and grace;
Don't bother your heads about justice and right!
Be passive, and patient, and keep out of sight.
If rumsellers ruin your husband and home,
If your hearts break with sorrow or turn into stone,
Our funds are invested; pray, let us alone.

Go back to your kitchens; strive early and late,
Economise, plan, spread the table and plate.
And if one cometh not, sit down quiet and wait.
Sit down in the shadow and bid the time's flight;
We will send him to you at the middle of night,
As good fellows term it, "delightfully tight."
He will curse you for waiting, and mock at your tears,
And sleep while you watch till the slow dawn appears.
If your children should starve or your poor brain go crazed,
The world need not pity, nor look on amazed—
There's a refuge for you and the almshouse for them;
But don't molest us—we're such peace-loving men!

We have called you by all the hard names we can think;
We have led your sons down the back stairway to drink;
We have mixtures unheard of on low-hidden shelves,
We will see that men drink them; you can't help yourselves!
You may bring in petitions well worded and strong,
With a list of bold signers both honored and long;
They bear no more weight than an idle street song.
You can't oppose strength by a woman's weak moan;
Business men are our friends; you must let us alone!

Go back to your homes, nurse your little ones there,
Set them holy example, and when they bid fair,
The fondest of hopes to your bosom will burn;
But when from your fold to the great world they turn,
We will spread our fine meshes and snare their young feet,
We will gather them in from the store and the street,
We will bloat the young face and bring low the proud head,
And lay them before you dishonored and dead.
But don't make a fuss, don't create any riot!
St. Paul bade the women of Corinth "keep quiet"
Your words are as seed cast on flintiest stone
We have paid for our licenses; let us alone!

REPLY OF THE WOMEN OF MICHIGAN.

When the last door is shut and the last bar is closed,
When the last petty fraud and deceit are exposed,
When the hideous head of the snake of the still
Is crushed to its death 'neath our heel—then we will.
When the good Lord shall whisper, "Your labors are done;"
When our spirits beyond the still have flown,
When the dust hides our faces, we'll "let you alone!"

—*The Woman's Journal.*

REV. PHILLIPS BROOKS.

This gentleman has unwittingly made himself a a hero. He might have preached for a half century the most excellent sermons, might have done a gigantic labor for the poor as many years, might have secured comfortable provision for every orphan and cripple and blind person in Boston, he might have proved himself a hero in every good work and he would never have been considered worth complimentary mention by the beer-god organs of the secular press. But he happened to say recently that unless "the temperance people provide resorts as attractive as the saloons," the temperance reform will never progress, and that we have made a great mistake in "confounding the moderate drinker, who is perfectly able to withstand temptation and restrain himself, with those who give themselves up to the influence of strong drink," etc.

Now Mr. Brooks has never done any thing for temperance and cannot in the least be a judge of the best method of prosecuting the work, much less an authority against tens of thousands who have labored and studied and read and thot and learned in this interest for ten to fifty years. It is not of the least importance to anybody what he says or thinks about it. He is evidently ignorant of the well known fact that the discoveries he has made, have been made perhaps 20 times during the last 30 years by new beginners, but the doctrines never got so far as to find a second adherent or to attract any attention. It is admitted that it is a natural idea to come to a person who has given no thot to the matter, just as the absurd theories of high license, civil damage, respectable bars, only respectable men to sell liquor, only pure liquors, the beer craze and the pure wine craze, were all advanced as panaceas for intemperance, while everything but total abstinence and prohibition have been the most illogical and ridiculous absurdities, except as a protection and a promotion of the drunkery and all its evils.

All the temperance people have to say about Mr. Brooks is that he is a talented and popular preacher in a most fashionable Episcopal church in Boston. He is a much esteemed citizen and clergyman, and in giving an opinion probably for the first time on this question he builded as well as he knew, and was doutless entirely consciencious and came as near the mark as a trained talented lawyer, editor or mathematician would do, if he undertook to deliver an off-hand opinion as to what was the reason the clergymen of the past 300 years have not succeeded in converting the entire Anglo Saxon race from intemperance and vice.

Had Mr. Brooks made an orthodox, logical, reasonable deliverance such as the eminent Rev. Dr. Cuyler, Wm. M. Thayer, Doctor Lees, Dr. Richardson, and a thousand Christian leaders and ministers in America and England have done, who are qualified to give an opinion on the matter—the beergod organs would have called him a bigoted fanatic, a blatant fool and a bushel of their own pet names—but simply because he has naturally said something silly when he touched upon a topic entirely new to him—he is lauded as an "erudite clergyman," a "distinguished divine," a "frank and honest pastor" etc.

But coupled with his praise the organs of corruption tell us that "prohibition has utterly and totally failed everywhere it has been tried, that the liquor question must come out of politics, that the prohibitionists have no aim but that of selling their votes and the sooner the "narrow minded bigoted fanatics" fall in line with the "sensible people" and "noble bands of Christians" who believe in moral suasion, the better."

It is to be hoped Mr. Brooks would rather be reviled than applauded by the wretched beer-swipers of the prostituted press.

Similarly, Bishop Huntington of New York State, made himself famous a few weeks ago in the discovery that all temperance work had been a failure tho it had had no opposition !!!—simply because the reformers had not confined themselves to running inebriate asylums!!! But he did not tell us why his church had been so many thousand times less successful in effecting any reformation with the enormous helps it has had of money and influence.

A GOOD SOUND BEER.

No. 43.

This is one of the expressions much in use by brewers when they wish to impress upon people the importance or the dignity of their business, and especially when they find it necessary to defend beer against charges of adulteration, unwholesomeness, etc. If you ask them what they mean by it, they will say they mean a well-brewed beer, made honestly from malt, with no sugar, no drugs of any kind, and made carefully with clean water, and in clean machinery. They will tell you that brewing is a very difficult art, that it requires a deal of skill to know just when each process has gone far enough, and to stop it at the right moment. To have the sprouting go no further than it ought; to have the water in the mash-tub at just the right heat; to have the yeast pure (?); and to stop the fermentation at the right moment. Nothing can be left to chance nor to nature. All this, and much more, is necessary to develop the alcohol and secure it. And yet people will talk about these alcoholic beverages being good creatures of God! as if man did not *make* them as much as he ever makes anything!

"MALT LIQUORS.—In the manufacture of beer, often (we suppose generally) a powder of alum and copperas is used to give the beautiful head of the froth. Aloes, quassia, cocculus indicus, wormwood, tobacco, are used to supply the place of hops. Saltpetre, jalap, sulphate of lime, nut-galls, prevent acidity. A little oil of vitriol added gives the imitation of age.

"Some years ago it was proved in a court of justice in Albany, N. Y., that one of their principal brewers had been accustomed to take water for his beer from a pool in which lay dead cats and dogs, and all manner of offal. Such water was said to give a 'fine body' to the liquor."

The prevalence of mould in breweries is due to the fact that in the manufacture of beer, the fermentation, is a process of decay. It can not be clean and the product cannot be clean or sound. You might as well talk about clean sound apples which are a mass of rottenness.

But beer-drinkers find other difficulties in getting "good sound beer," for much that goes by the name of beer is not made from malt at all, or sugar is added to the beer. In Great Britain, where they have the most to say about good sound beer, they used in the year ending with September, 1877, no less than ninety millions of pounds of sugar in beer-making in the breweries. The London *Examiner* says that the law is so lax now that beers have been produced innocent of malt and hops alike, but that usually the adulteration begins with the retailers, most of whom possess some recipe by which they can make three barrels out of two. Sugar, salt, and cocculus indicus are the more common adulterations. They are so commonly used that the best judges of beer are in despair of finding any "good sound beer" in common use, themselves being judges. The Hartford *Times*, in an elaborate article, says: "Nearly all the beer manufactured nowadays is doctored; that is, drugs are used to color and tone it up. The business of supplying drugs to the beer-men has become quite large. The brewers admit the use of drugs, but maintain that the beer is improved by them rather than injured." And yet the sale and use goes on, and we do not believe there is any way of securing an honestly-made article, saying nothing of the utter worthlessness of the "best." Our remedy would be to stop drinking beer entirely, to the great advantage of all concerned, and to do that by giving the people honest information of what beer is, and what it does to those who drink it.

[W. C. T. U. Leaflet. Send to Julia Colman, 76 Bible House, N. Y. $1.30 per 1,000, postage included.]

THE TIPPING SCALE.

ED. RESCUE:—Is it not encouraging to notice how the secular press is trimming ship for the coming state of things? Certainly no reader of the newspapers can fail to see how the advocacy of the rum reign is growing more and more doutful and slack; and clear, unmistakable editorials tell how preponderating intelligence is tipping the beam towards the side of truth and justice. As an illustration of this gratifying fact I enclose a clipping from the Oregonian. The statements are not strictly true, and yet show clearly how the grasp upon the sword of rum rule is gradually loosening, as the sunlight of truth shines in upon the dark system. The Oregonian has been strongly on the liquor side of the great question of the American people, but, judging from the tone of this expression, is on the highway to wisdom, and not to be classed with those papers and individuals that think a change of views and actions a weakness. It says:

"The liquor question is to be the chief issue in Indiana politics this season. Among the republicans of the state, outside of two or three large cities where the liquor interest is strong, there is developing a bitter feeling of opposition to the dictation and arrogance of the liquor seller's league, at whose instance the democratic party took ground in opposition to the submission of the 'temperance' amendment. The action of the liquor sellers in Ohio on the Pond bill and the Smith Sunday closing bill has intensified the feeling in the state, and there is a general disposition to test the question whether politics shall be managed exclusively by any special class of people, and particularly by a class which makes a virtue of defying the law, no matter what sort of law it may be, if it appears to interfere in any way with their personal feelings or business selfishness. That is the shape the issue is taking in Indiana—not so much a question of prohibition or non-prohibition, of temperance or not, as whether the people will abdicate their political functions to the liquor sellers of the country."

T. J. ALLEY.

HOW MANY of the 280 no-God Democrats and of the no-God candidates who cordially endorse the no-God platform at San Jose will hesitate to sell out the people who vote for them? And of what earthly use can the candidates of any old decayed corpse of any party of spoil-seekers be to the country? The Democrats ask for office and spoils because Jefferson and Jackson were good Democrats, and the Republicans because their record was good 20 years ago. What the people want is a party that will make their record good next winter. Neither Jefferson nor Jackson ever sold rum to boys on Sunday, nor kept Sunday beer-dives, nor charged six cents for carrying one cents worth of grapes to market on a railroad built entirely of the peoples money.

NOT RADICAL.—In Ionia, Mich., a temperance man found a stranger who had to cling to the roadside fence to keep him from falling. He talked to him and advocated total abstinence and prohibition as necessary for the welfare of the country. The other securing a fresh grip on the fence, replied, "Oh stranger, I am a temperance man too all over, but then I'm not radical."

THE MISSOURI G. L. of A. O. U. W. passed by a large majority the resolution that no saloon keeper or bar tender shall be admitted to membership. If all saloon keepers and bar tenders were put immediately into the penitentiary we could safely liberate all the present occupants who at least 9 of every 10 have been sent there by them.

CAL. W. C. T. UNION.

"THE WOMEN OF AMERICA *vs.* THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC"

President, Mrs. D. P. Browne, Blake House, Oakland.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Mrs. G. S. Abbott, Oakland; Mrs. John McNear, Petaluma; Mrs. M. A. Nash, Santa Rosa; Mrs. W. R. Spencer, Grass Valley; Miss W. Bell, San Jose; Miss Sarah P. Morrison, San Jose; Mrs. J. B. Hill, Alameda.

Secretary, Mrs. Mary E. Congdon, 314 Sutter St. S. F.

Assistant Secretary, Miss M. J. Havens, Blake House, Oakland.

Treasurer, Mrs. J. G. Wickersham, Petaluma.

ORIGIN AND OBJECTS.

The Woman's National Christian Temperance Union, with its twenty-four auxiliary State Unions, is the largest Society ever composed exclusively of women, and conducted entirely by them. So far as reported (the returns are very incomplete), there were at the close of last year, 1,654 local auxiliaries, with a membership of 34,317, and 494 juvenile organizations. It is the lineal descendant of the great Temperance crusade in 1873–74, and is a union of Christian women of all churches for the purpose of educating the young; forming a better public sentiment; reforming the drinking classes; transforming, by the power of Divine grace, those who are enslaved by alcohol; and removing the dram-shop from our streets by law.

SANCTIFICATION.

I have a word to say about "sanctification" referred to some time ago:

"Sanctified" means "set apart" to some special purpose; in general we mean wholly "devoted" to God: having given ourselves wholly to the Christian life and we think and teach that having done this we are *cleansed* from *all* filthiness of the *flesh* and *spirit*; but this does not result in withdrawing ourselves within ourselves (like a snail within his shell) except in "holiness" meetings, when we are expected to testify. Not by any means. I am a full believer in sanctification in that "Holiness" without which none shall see the Lord. But my sanctification urges, presses, compels me to work; work everywhere, not by constantly preaching "what God has done for me" (though that is proper on occasions) but by working for the elevation of humanity, in church, in Sunday-school, in Bands of Hope, in Good Templars Lodge, Blue Ribbon Club, Temperance Alliance, anywhere where there is degraded humanity; in any society—whether distinctively religious or not (so that it is not opposed to Christianity), that has for its object the uplifting of humanity. And in all this we must *be* true, pure, keep ourselves unspotted from the world. We must go nowhere, engage in no business in which we can not take Jesus. But Jesus went about doing good—mingling with the people in their work, their business and their innocent engagements and pleasures, instructing, healing, blessing and saving them from their sins. Let us follow his example. MRS. S. A. McKUNE.

That differs very much from the kind alluded to which required withdrawal from all temperance work for fear of personal demoralization. It is presumed no one would be inclined to ask questions about Sister McKune's consecration, as was done in another case.

WOMEN AND TEMPERANCE.

The local option law of Arkansas is to-day the one great public thot. It was wrot out as the result of petitions from the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the watchful care of a committee of temperance men. This committee consisted of the Rev. Dr. Winfield, a leading minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and delegate to the recent Ecumenical Council; the Rev. Mr. Mayfield, Baptist; Col. Porter Grace, a leading lawyer; the Rev. Mr. Withers, editor of the *Temperance Banner;* and Hon. J. L. Palmer, assistant state auditor.

These men watched and worked and prayed the whole of last winter. Finally they secured a "Home Protection Law," based on petitions sent in from fourteen counties, and, chiefly by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, by which women as well as men had direct authority to determine the legal status of the dram-shop. The method was by signature, and the majority was to rule. Of the 112 papers in the state, 100 were favorable to the movement. The ministers were a unit: the Supreme Court was solid—"having behaved like one big Murphy meetin'," as a disgruntled saloon-keeper declared. The district judiciary is declared to be the best in the United States, for they have to a man set about the righteous enforcement of the law. These have been "high days in Israel," when tidings from three-fourths of the counties in the state have declared the besom of destruction to have swept across the cruel and criminal trade in the "drinks by which demons are made of the hearts of men."

The machinery of the law is superb. No "remonstrance" or counter petition is permitted. The simple question, "Do we want dram-shops?" is answered by the signatures of men and women, and that settles the matter—not for a year only, but "once for all." In not a single case where the vote has been taken, has it favored the abomination of desolation. The outrages upon the home have been borne so long that "wrath has been treasured up against the day of wrath." Too often the "drug-store nuisance" succeeds that of the saloon, and prescriptions at so much apiece fly thick as autumn leaves from the hands of the recreant members of the medical fraternity. Not so here. Each doctor makes public affidavit, under pains and penalties, that only in cases of extreme necessity will he so prescribe. The only people, aside from saloon-keepers, who have so far as I can learn, antagonized the law, are the "hard shell Baptists." They have joined in the hue and cry that "alcohol is a good creature of God," and angrily declared that women had better stay inside their own proper sphere, and let politics alone—*Francis E. Willard, in Christian Advocate.*

A VOTE ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The Senate Select Committee on Woman Suffrage, by a vote of 3 to 2, agreed to recommend to the Senate for adoption Senator Lapham's joint resolution proposing the following amendment to the Constitution:

Article XVI, Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Section 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article.

The vote was: Ayes—Lapham, Blair and Jackson—3. Noes—George and Fair. Absent—Anthony and Ferry.

STATISTICS OF CALIFORNIA.

A census bulletin issued to-day, gives the following statistics of the population of California in 1880: Native, 571,820; foreign born, 293,874. The latter total comprises 73,548 Chinese, 62,962 Irish, 42,532 German, 24,657 English, 13,071 Canadians, 9550 French, 8648 Mexicans, 7537 Italians, 6465 Scotch, 5308 Swiss, and 13,590 of all other foreign nationalities. The total white population born in California is given as 306,550, and colored 19,447.

The total number of farms of California is given at 35,934, of which 20,214 are from one hundred to five hundred acres each; 3967 from fifty to one hundred acres; 3475 from twenty to fifty; 3108 from five hundred to one thousand, and 2531 of one thousand acres each or over.—*Ex.*

"THE CHURCHES OR THE SALOONS MUST DRY UP."

I was reading a few days ago, a communication from the Rev. Dr. Marshall of Vicksburg, one of the leading ministers of the South, which puts the matter thus:

"We have a terrible battle to fight, and I often think that priest and preacher, elder and bishop, had better abandon the ordinary round of parochial toils, and go into a regular temperance crusade until the foe of God and man is crushed out, than to try to conduct the regular duties of the sanctuary as they do, in the vain hope of converting the world, with dram shops at all the street corners and the population given so much to excess.

"One who knew human nature well has said, 'Let me make the songs and I care not who makes the sermons.' Let me sell the liquors to the people unrestrained, and I don't care who preaches." (He might have added or teaches.)

"It is coming rapidly to this that the churches or the saloons must dry up.

"Just think of the millions of American and Christian mothers, who are raising sweet boys for this Moloch to devour.—*Sel.*

MISS WILLARD.—A movement is proposed by some of the friends of temperance to invite Miss F. E. Willard, the gifted and heroic general of the W. C. T. Union army, and her excellent and devoted companion and helper, Miss Anna Gordon, to visit this state next Spring, and make a trip along the coast from San Diego to British Columbia. Those who have been consulted on the matter have enthusiastically endorsed the proposition and express the opinion that we can do nothing which will so much help the cause of temperance as to give them a unanimous invitation from the temperance and religious associations, to give them a right *loyal* reception and a loyal support and assistance in making their tour a triumphant success. Bro. A. B. Hotchkiss, of San Diego, and Bro. J. Chilberg, of Olympia, are at the two extremes. Let us hear from them and all along the line.

AMITY, Or., June 21, 1882.

* * * * * We have a Band of Hope in Amity of 50 members—mostly women and girls, only a few boys. The latter of our town are too small to belong to the Band. They follow the example of their fathers, and swear, smoke, and drink. One man has joined with his two little boys. We have those here who are mean enough to entice little boys to sell their badges. We sent for Cook's Temperance Library and papers. We shall do our best, but discouragements are many.

Our Lodge almost a failure, tho we have a few who are trying to "hold the fort." I wish we could have Mrs. Stevens in Oregon a few months. The cause is advancing. We have 25,000 names on the petition for Constitutional Amendment; expect 10,000 more by the time Legislature meets. We are circulating a petition for a law forbidding the sale or giving of tobacco to minors. Amity Lodge has a committee to circulate a petition for raising the license in town, but with little hope of success.

Dr. Watt, President of State Temperance Alliance, has been lecturing with great success. We need more lecturers. Two or three more of the right stamp just now would give an impetus to the movement which would insure success. This is not written for publication, tho if you wish to use any portion of it you are at liberty to do so.

MRS. S. A. McKUNE.

OUR OBJECT LESSON.

Again the Hayes commission comes before you with this subject. The pictures, for which subscriptions have been received, have been sent out, and surely there was never so large an expression of delight from every one; there has scarcely been known one shadow of a disappointment. "Well worth waiting for," "much finer than we anticipated," "lovely," "beautiful," etc., etc., have been the words written. To-day comes a voice from Spain, "We are much pleased with it, and hope that its influence may be for good among the girls of our school, so that it may spread thru the land." John B. Gough, Mrs. Garfield, Dr. Merrick, Mrs. Senator Blair, and hundreds of others, have expressed their gratification with the picture, and the hope it may fill a glorious mission. This it will do when placed in every school-room in the land. If, in each city and town, one energetic, earnest woman will tell the children of this beautiful memorial, and tell them how easily they can raise money for it for their school-room, it will be done, and this lovely object lesson in total abstinence will ever give its monitions. In many places one child has taken it in hand and speedily and easily raised the money. Collection cards for securing the money in small sums, will be furnished on application to the Treasurer, Miss Esther Pugh, 54 Bible House, New York City. All subscriptions should be addressed to her, and she is prepared now to send the picture by return mail. We hope thousands will be called for, and that no school-room nor Sabbath-school, no W. C. T. U. room, nor Good Templar lodge will be considered furnished till this charming testimonial looks from its walls.—*Our Union.*

EXPEDIENCY.—"It is good neither to eat flesh nor to drink wine nor anything whereby thy brother stumbleth or is offended or made weak." That was Paul's doctrine. There are many who love to preach and praise that doctrine, as their temperance epitome, and there are some who preach and *practice* it as theirs. A mathematical expert who undertook to figure up the proportion existing between these two classes of professors, has concluded his arduous labors with the following result: the former are to the latter as 841,917 to 0.019.

WHEN woman gets the ballot, away with intemperance and monopolies. Woman is called the weaker vessel, but when questions which affect the human family come up, she becomes the stronger, and will every time vote to break up the powers that are trampling upon their rights. You can trust a woman to protect her own interest and that of her children, but poor, weak man has to be led around by the apron strings of old mother party. Poor man, he is too weak to break the chains that are binding him. Our word for it, women will do it when she gets the right to vote.—*Ex*

WE trust woman's capacity on very intricate matters, and yet we can not trust her feeble cranium to decide when she has temptable children under her wings, whether she would or would not like to have a whisky shop opened on the opposite side of the street. Is it a very complicated question? Must we wait until the ladies' seminaries have done their work for twenty or fifty years more? Must we adhere to the wisdom of making haste slowly? How long will it be before women will be developed far enough to know whether she wants drunken sons or not.—*Joseph Cook.*

THE woman suffragists have scored a great victory in Iowa. Both branches of the Legislature have passed a bill submitting to a vote of the people a constitutional amendment, striking out the word "male." In the Senate the proposition received a two-thirds vote, and in the House a three-fourths vote. It has to be adopted by the next Legislature before it can go to the people.—*Ex.*

THE MRS. HAYES pictures ordered have all been delivered; so our good sisters of the W. N. C. T. U. report. If any one entitled to one of those pictures thru the RESCUE, has by any possible oversight been omitted and has not received it, please notify this office at once. Would rather make the mistake of sending five too many than omit to send one promised. Lots more pictures to be had of Miss Esther Pugh, 54 Bible House, N. Y.

G. W. Secretary's D'p'tm't.

GEORGE B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.

☞The office of the Grand Lodge is located in the Capital Savings Bank Building, entrance, No. 328 J street, up-stairs, over the southwest corner J and Fourth streets, Sacramento, where the Grand Worthy Secretary will be pleased to receive calls from the members of the Order during business hours.

☞This department is edited by the Grand Worthy Secretary, to whom all communications relating in any way to the business of the Grand Lodge, this department, or anything appearing hereunder, should be addressed.

☞The Grand Worthy Secretary's post office address is Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento, Cal.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

ON SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE G. W. S.

Sold for the Benefit of the Grand Lodge

Constitutions, per hundred copies	$12 00
Constitutions per dozen	1 75
Glee Books, "Temperance Chimes" per dozen	4 00
Glee Books, per half doz	2 50
Glee Books, single copies	50
Receipts of Evening and Constitution Roll Book, per set	2 50
Chase's Digest, per copy	1 50
Officer's Roll Call etc., Book of	1 00
Pledge Cards, per hundred	1 00
Officers Cards, per set of four	1 00
Degree Ode Cards, per doz	1 00
Subordinate Ode Cards, per doz	50
Subordinate Ode Cards with music, per doz	1 50
Chase's Good of the Order, per copy	75

BLANK FORMS.

Clearance Cards, per dozen	3 00
Grand Lodge Returns, per dozen	1 00
W. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. F. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Bonds, per dozen	1 00
Forms for Charges, Trials, etc., per set of four	25
Forms for Incorporation of Lodges	Free

LODGE BOOKS

Propositions for Membership, Book of fifty	50
Notices of Election to Membership, book of fifty	50
Proposition Committee notices, book of fifty	50
D. G. W. C. T.'s Dispensations, book of fifty	50
Password Certificates, book of fifty	50
Delinquent (Dues) Notice, book of fifty	50
Warrants on W. T., book of fifty	50
W. F. S. Receipts, book of fifty	55
W. T. Receipts, book of fifty	50

LODGE FURNITURE.

In addition to the above, I will attend to orders for Impression Seals, Blank Books, Special Printing, Regalia or Lodge Furniture. This will be done as an accommodation to Lodges and not as a source of profit either to the Grand Lodge or myself; hence all orders filled will be sent per express by the dealers, with instructions to "collect on delivery," unless the money accompanies the order. Address—

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.,
Sacramento, California.

CASH RECEIVED.—The Grand Worthy Secretary acknowledges receipt of the following amounts of cash since last report. Proper personal receipts were also forwarded in each case:

GENERAL FUND.

Groveland Lodge, No. 135	$ 8 50	Yountville, 385	10 00
Dauntless, 375	7 00	Mountain, 270	7 00
Saticoy, 411	7 25	Blooming, 365	6 75
Star, 421	7 50	J. R. Green	1 50
Star of the Plains, 184	2 25	Snelling, 279	8 50
		Farmersville, 394	1 75

CHARTER FEE FUND.

Savannah Lodge, No. 473	$15 00	Cornelian, 476	15 00
		Modoc, 496	15 00

ORPHANS' HOME FUND.

Tehama D. Lodge	$2 60

PACKAGES MAILED.—The following packages have been mailed during the past week from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office:

2-H O Brink, Petaluma	2-H O Leighton, Pescadero
1-W A Atchinson, Bakersfield	2-F J Waterman, Los Gatos
1-A C Dauphiny, Eureka, H B	5-G W Smith, Snelling
2-S L Skillin, Paradise	2-E D Stevens, Tucson
1-W H Finchley, Graniteville	1-J R Green, Mariposa
1-B H McNeil, Gridley	1-E D Storey, Colfax
2-Thos. Clark, Grangeville	1-W H Pitt, Camanche
1-Lizzie Grant, Rough & Ready	2-A J Buckman, Farmersville

PER EXPRESS.

1-W H Finchley, Graniteville	1-C R Hughes, Mariposa
1-P S Coyner, Los Alamos	1-B H McNeil, Gridley
1-T C Morrison, Bakersfield	1-A C Dauphiny, Eureka, H B
1-W Livermore, Kingsburg	1-Mrs L Freear, Bakersfield
1-W D Parker, Nelson	

D. G. W. C. T.s COMMISSIONED.—The following commissions have been issued and forwarded from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office during the past week:

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

Thos Wills, for No. 187, Hornitos.

LODGE DEPUTIES.

Thos J. Thorn, for No. 187, Hornitos.

RETURNS RECEIVED.—During the past week the following Lodges have filed Grand Lodge returns with the G. W. S. and their receipt is acknowledged:

No. 184, 240, 270, 333, 365, 385, 386, 411, 421.

BRAVE WORDS FITLY SPOKEN.—All beneficial and mutual insurance organizations are awakening to the fact that temperance, in the sense of total abstinence, is the only safe rule of procedure for those who desire the blessings of good health and long life. The A. O. U. W. leads all others in the advance steps being taken to place the tempted and tempter of the liquor traffic where they properly belong—outside of the organization. At the recent session of the Supreme Lodge of the A. O. U. W., which convened in Cincinnati, Ohio, the Supreme Medical Examiner, Dr. Wm. C. Richardson, of St. Louis, Mo., in presenting his annual report gave no more interesting nor important facts than the following:

"As Supreme Medical Examiner during the past year, I have made in Lodges, under the immediate jurisdiction of the Supreme Lodge, 53 rejections out of 503 applications that have come before me for consideration. The following is a list showing the causes for disapproval: High rate of pulse 1, daily drinkers 15, pulse and heart unsteady 2, hereditary consumption in family 12, saloon-keepers 7, bronchitis, fistula and rheumatism 1, asthma 3, bronchitis 3, cough, asthma and swelled hands 1, hemorrhage from lungs 1, renal colic 1, general debility 1, over age 2, chronic diarrhœa 2, not vaccinated 1. In most cases of daily drinkers and saloon-keepers there were evidences of physical disability, aside from the extra hazardous habit and occupation, such as high rate pulse, cough, syphilis, rupture, etc. The most remarkable thing in connection with these rejections was the very persistent determination in most cases of the local examiners, deputies and Lodges to get the candidates through, even after they had been forced to see the unsafe risk they were about to assume. 'He is a leading and influential citizen.' 'a good fellow,' his 'rejection will ruin the Lodge.' 'other societies will take him,' etc., were the reasons adduced for their conduct. I have only to add the remark that this is all talk, and as soon as people realize that we are in earnest in our determination to accept only the very best first-class kind of material they will seek admission to our ranks as they do to no other benevolent organization or life company. We have raised our standard and must keep it where it is, or elevate it more, if we expect to reap the full benefits of the system. From the report of the various Grand Lodges it appears that there have been, all together in the whole Order, 1,143 rejections during the past year. The reasons for rejection are given in about one-half the cases—or in actual figures, 612 cases—and they were as follows: Acquired or constitutional diseases, 273; hereditary diseases in family, 234; habits of intemperance, 56; over age, 30, occupation, saloon-keepers, 17; under age, 2.

This record is one the Ancient Order of United Workmen may be proud of, and shows that we have finally taken a stand that means permanency and perpetuity to the institution The lessons it inculcates are that medical men, at least, are a unit in the belief that we have the most to fear and shun from hereditary influence, occupation and intemperance. Out of the occupations it seems that in proportion to those belonging to the Order in each, the most dangerous are saloon-keeping, practicing medicine and railroading. The occupations of the saloon-keeper is undoubtedly the most hazardous of any business generally engaged in It is not only the large amount of liquor usually drank by persons engaged in this business, but the late and irregular hours, vitiated atmosphere of the bar-room, frequent occasions for angry disturbances and violent altercations, which go to make this a vocation whose followers should only be admitted, if at all, with the greatest care and circumspection. As regards the point of intemperance and close confinement to the details of their business, the physician's life is rendered extremely uncertain, and his occupation is generally recognized as extra hazardous, largely from the irregular hours of sleeping, of taking his meals, mental worry, and anxiety and frequent exposure to inclement weather and contagious diseases."

SCIENTIFIC:—Scientists say "the death rate of a State is regulated by the beverage of its people." It looks like it, and also that it might be profitable for the people of some States to "regulate their beverage."

Lecturers' Reports.

The Grand Lecturers employed by the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T., of Cal., are as follows:

Mrs. E. P. Stevens, Prof. Wm. Crowhurst, Col. C. N. Goulding, Elder J. W. Webb, Hugh R. Hughes, and Rev. W. C. King.

MRS. E. P. STEVENS.

The campaign thru Sonoma Co. is completed with fair results. I met the RESCUE worker, Mrs. Doan, at Healdsburg, who unfurled the Prohibition Home Protection Flag when the news of the victory for Prohibition in Iowa was received. All honor to that brave State. The people of the M. E. Church South feel keenly the stand taken by the Democratic Convention. Virtually that party has lost the votes of that body of church workers. Perhaps the stand taken by that party will advance our cause materially in this State, with the M. E. Church South.

Santa Rosa is largely Democratic. Our Sunday night meeting was held in the M. E. Church South, and many were obliged to go away for want of seats. There is a growing sentiment in Santa Rosa on the Home Protection question. The Band of Hope is largely attended. Bro. Sacry is Supt., and proves to be the right man in the right place and loves the work. The Band of Hope in Healdsburg is also in good hands and many of the old tobacco slaves are wearing the badge of freedom, and emancipation from that deadly and destructive weed. These children of larger growth need to be educated on this question.

Bro. Culver's former fearlessness and radical stand for law and order and Sunday closing has so intensified public sentiment in this Co. that it needed only the recent capture of a great party by the Leag of Freedom Conspiracy to predict the result of the fall election in this county. Nothing could have been more inane on the part of those delegates. At San Jose the result of the recent victory in Iowa means emancipation from the slavery and degradation of saloons thruout our land. Continental Europe with her vices cannot thrive in healthy American soil and while Uncle Sam is rich enough to give all the disgusted slaves of despotism a farm, he is not rich enough to pauperize his people with alcoholic poison. America has broken chains of despots before, and as a nation, always does what she undertakes.

Fulton, June 29, 1882.

IN OTHER STATES.

ILLINOIS.—The U. Presbyterian Gen. Assembly of Illinois have united with the W. C. T. U. in a request to the Evangelical Alliance to assign one day of the week of prayer to the subject of temperance. As the committees who have hitherto framed the program of the week of prayer have been hostile to temperance and probably are so still the assembly direct their clerk in the event of their noncompliance to designate a day for that purpose and give notice thereof. The *Chicago Signal* suggests that other churches might enforce this proceeding. At Payson Ill. the town trustees have given the exclusive right to license sale of liquors to the W. C. T. U. and empowered them to prosecute offenders. In Monmouth they are giving school prizes for essays on the Twin Evils.

THERE is a class of fools who continue to offer the argument, (1) Prohibition is a failure, and (2) If you pass the amendment you will ruin the State, as you will drive so many from our borders who will not stay where they cannot get their favorite beverage. Thus, first they get just as much as they ever did, and second they can't get any.

Over and over again we have asked them why the saloon men and the brewers oppose the amendment if it will not prohibit? And they have no answer; they simply go on with the same idiotic statement that "Prohibition don't prohibit!"—*Ex.*

LUTHER BENSON writes from the south, "Georgia has voted on local option in fifty counties and carried in forty-seven.

THE SECEDING GOOD TEMPLARS.—The true position of the seceding (British) Good Templars was quite freely defined by the R. W. G. L., at its last session, which adopted the following report of the committee on memorials unanimously; the committee was composed of Hastings, of Wis.; Brackett, of Me.; Douglass, of N. Y.; Way, of Ks.; and Sorrell, of Col. The report is as follows:

The Committee of Memorials to whom was referred the application of the Worthy Grand Lodge of the British Isles for pecuniary aid in their Charter suit would respectfully report that a full history of this suit, and of the present status of the matter, is presented in the annual report of the R. W. G. Templar.

This is a matter in which this body has a deep interest. The Grand Lodge of England was working under a Charter granted by this body. At the time of the secession in 1876, a portion of the Grand Lodge of England seceded from this body and took with them that Charter. This Charter rightfully belonged to the loyal members of the Lodge, who in a legal and constitutional manner elected Dr. F. R. Lees as the G. W. C. T. As G. W. C. T., Dr. Lees was the proper custodian of the Charter of the Grand Lodge. On making a demand for the Charter, those who illegally had it in their possession refused to surrender it, and there was nothing left for Dr. Lees, other than to appeal to the courts for the protection, not of his personal rights, but the rights of the loyal Grand Lodge of England, and of the entire Order.

The original act of secession at Louisville, in 1876, was one of the most preposterous and absurd ever perpetrated by intelligent men Simply because they failed, under pretext of giving the Order to the colored people of this country, to repeal the action of the previous session of this body, held at Bloomington, which action actually opened the way for the introduction of the Order among the colored people *while at the same time it opened the way for the division of the Grand Lodge of England*, in the event the majority of the members of that Grand Lodge desired to have it divided.—because they failed in this—and even in their attempt they were acting unconstitutionally-about a dozen of the members of this body withdraw from the session and proclaim to the world that they were the original body, and that the nearly one hundred members who continued quietly transacting the business of the session were outsiders, no longer members of the original and true I. O. of G. T.!

If they were, as they claimed, the rightful and legitimate R. W. G. Lodge of the I. O. of G. T., why did they not claim the records and the property belonging to the Lodge?

If the farce had ended at Louisville it would not have been

so bad. But it did not. These men returned to their homes, and by the greatest misrepresentations—by statements utterly without foundation in fact—by concealing facts of the utmost importance to be known for a right understanding of the matter, they induced the Grand Lodges with which they were connected to follow them in the high handed and unwarranted course they had taken.

Dr. Lees and his associates, in endeavoring to maintain their position as the true and loyal Grand Lodge of England, have been acting in accordance with the advice of the officers of this body.

They have been contending for the rights of the Order, and were it in the power of this body to do so, it would be perfectly proper and legitimate for us to meet the great bulk of the expense that has accrued.

The present pecuniary embarrassment of this body is solely the result of our efforts to counteract the consequences of the action of the seceders, and to save our Order from destruction in the localities under their influence.

The injury that has resulted to the cause of Temperance all over the world in consequence of the action of the seceders can never be fully understood.

It has divided our Order in many of our jurisdictions, and instead of unitedly laboring for the furtherance of the cause of temperance, they have been contending with each other, while the evils they were banded together to overthrow were increasing all around them, and this body, representing as it does the entire Order, has been so financially crippled in consequence of the secession movement, and the great expense involved in our effort to maintain the integrity of the Order, that we have been unable to do a tithe of what we ought to have done in the special line of work that belongs to us to do.

Probably the disastrous results of the secession movement have nowhere been more seriously felt than in the Southern States of this country. To perserve their consistency it seemed necessary that the leaders of the movement should attempt to do something for the colored people of the United States, and from the time of secession until the present they have had their paid emissaries in this country trying to sow dissension in our ranks, and to destroy the confidence of the colored people in the members of our Order; trying to convince them that men and women who had shown themselves to be their life-long friends had suddenly become their enemies; and this R. W. G. Lodge, now in session in the heart of the Southern States, wish to give emphatic expression to our conviction that the efforts of the secessionists of Great Britain to plant their bogus order among the colored people of this country, while it has done no good, has greatly retarded the good work among these people; has tendered to create ill feeling between them and those who were disposed to be their friends, and to aid them in their efforts to deliver themselves from the curses of intemperance, and generally to retard the progress of the cause in this entire section of the country.

The committee would recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this R. W. G. Lodge of the I. O. of G. T., representing seventy-six Grand Lodges, over six thousand Subordinate Lodges, and nearly three hundred thousand members, hereby emphatically declares that the Charter issued by this body to the Grand Lodge of England is the rightful property of the Loyal Grand Lodge of England, of which body Dr. F. R. Lees is G. W. C. T., and that Dr. Lees as G, W. C. T. of the body, is the rightful and legal custodian of the Charter.

Resolved, That this R. W. G. Lodge hereby pledge to Dr. F. R. Lees the sum of one hundred dollars to aid him in defraying the expense of the Charter suit, and that the Executive Committee be instructed to remit the amount to Dr. Lees as soon as the condition of our finances will admit of their doing so.

TWO QUESTIONS.—A SUGGESTION.

Ed. Rescue:—I wish, thru the Rescue to ask two questions:—1. Why is it that the Home Protection Association, the Temperance Societies, and other temperance workers of San Francisco are not *trying* to enforce the Sunday law. 2. Why do they work for the non-repeal of that law while they make no effort to enforce it? We need not waste our strength fighting for a law that we will not use, and that will do us no good. Lodges and individuals in the interior have no heart to work for the enforcement of this law or for its non-repeal, while the temperance people of San Francisco make no effort to enforce it. If our friends there would only make an *effort* to enforce the law, it would encourage us. If the law can not be enforced in the ordinary way, it is certainly time to call on the Governor and ask him to have it enforced. This call could be made by the friends of law and order in S. F., and signed by that class of people thruout the State.

Yours truly, H. C. Culton.

Winters, June 21, 1882.

The attempt was made to enforce the Sunday law in San Francisco but under the present condition of the law, it was found the saloon keepers could pack the jury or block the courts and could not be punished for violations, altho a temperance man could be convicted for selling a box of blacking on Sunday or a hymn book with the greatest facility. Home Protection meetings were held at large expense to one or two individuals and it may as well be confessed that tho the Sunday law movement met with much apparent favor at first, the people who would attend a meeting, pay a dollar toward the enforcement or give any active help or encouragement to it were few in San Francisco.

What is earnestly hoped for by the friends of temperance is that the effort to repeal the Sunday law may be thwarted and amendments made to it that will secure conviction and make the present law effective. Possibly it may not be enforced then in this city for some years but it can be elsewhere. There are a great many in San Francisco who would like to see Sunday observed but would not help any temperance movement that looked further. And while the actors in the movement cling with all tenacity to the Sunday law as one step towards prohibition, they would not give a fig to have as a finality a Sunday law strictly observed and enforced and free rum the rest of the week. Lastly if the pulpits and churches of San Francisco would take up this matter vigorously and unanimously as the N. Y. pulpits fot the Passion Play, the Sunday law and a great many other improvements could be made within a year. When the pulpit puts on its armor in earnest and fights an evil, it can develop a tremendous power; but when it is lukewarm its power for any purpose is of course insignificant.

THE OTHER SIDE.

On the Tuesday which proclaimed the statement of the Rev. Mr. Barrows on the question of license *vs.* prohibition in Lowrell, a letter was sent to this office by the G. W. S., which he had just received from the well-known Rev. W. S. Bryant. It comes in opportunely.

Lowell, Mass., June 9, 1882.

Dear Sir and Brother:—I left Reno one month ago and have visited my wife's people in Maine, N. H., and Mass., and we are to start out west to see my people next week on our homeward trip. I want to tell you the difference between these adjoining New England States, where there is nothing to make the difference but the prohibitory liquor law of Maine. We arrived in Boston by the evening train from Albany at 9 p. m., and in a walk of one block to the U. S. Hotel were accosted by two drunken young men, with a half Americanized Irish brogue on their tongues, one of whom was so impudent that I put him into the care of a policeman, and the other took a paddy's hint and left. In the morning we visited many interesting public places, among them Bunker Hill Monument, where another of this class was so annoying in denunciation of American institutions and religion and law, that the Americans present were pleased to hear me tell him that a prohibitory liquor law (national) and an anti-European immigration law and a strict Sabbath law were our most necessary safeguards now. Having enjoyed a ride on the Pacific, I tried one on the Atlantic to Bangor. Here I met the liquor dealers drummers and bummers (they were indeed vile as Satan) who go from Mass. to Maine and engage to send by express or freight to parties wishing to drink all they may choose thus to order, and yet so effectually does prohibition prohibit, that it is like going from a bar room to a parlor to go from Mass. to Maine. Returning we came by car thru N. H., and as soon as we crossed the State line drunkenness and rowdyism began on the cars. From Manchester thru Concord to Franklin (37 miles,) drunk men were passing the bottle all the time, and one man was so beastly drunk and shocked the ladies to such an extent that threats of violence toward him only made him desist, while a dozen were nearly as drunk and enjoyed his beastly conduct. And liquor from broken bottles ran in a stream half the length of the first-class passenger car. These were Yankee men, young and seemingly educated as well as the young men in Maine. Beside in the latter State parents have no fears when their sons step out that they will fall into the demoralization of the saloon. May God bless Iowa, Maine and Kansas and thru their bright example our beloved land. The cities that are now sowing to the wind may have to reap the whirlwind of drunkenness but surely our whole country will yet be free from this worst of slavery, folly and wickedness.

W. S. Bryant.

FROM COLUSA.

Rev. J. D. McNary sends the following farewell address made by Sister Mrs. S. L. Drake to Protection Lodge at Colusa on the eve of her departure to spend the summer in the mountains. He states that she had no suspicion that it would ever see print, but he very justly thinks it should be read far and wide by Good Templars.

"Brethren and sisters: Since this is my last time of meeting with you this term, perhaps forever, (who knows?) I wish to speak of a subject that has lain near my heart for a long time. It is this: that we do not love our Order as we ought.

Who ever heard of a Mason or an Odd Fellow making light of the order to which he belongs? Can we say the same of the members of our order? It was said to me once "Why, as a secret society the Good Templars amount to nothing. You may hear all the business of the order discussed on the street next day after a meeting, and the password even is no secret." I am glad to say that it was *not our* Lodge of which this was said. Yet I have heard things said of *us* that made my heart ache; almost made me feel that our efforts were fruitless.

When I feel almost to give up the ship, I am reminded of *some* who have been reclaimed and who are an honor to themselves and us. Only yesterday I was told by one not a member or believer in our order that he had seen so much tipling among Good Templars that he had little faith in them. Others again say that those who come here, at least *most* of them, come *only* for the good times to be enjoyed and not because they really care anything for the cause of temperance. Again it has come to my ears that some of our younger members are in the habit of giving the test signs and words to each other in public places, not seeming to understand that these are only to be used in making themselves known to strangers; they thus make our order a laughing stock for its enemies. How any who have come to years of discretion can come here and take the solemn life-long obligation, which we take and then at will resign their membership and return to their old ways without a twinge of conscience, I can't understand. I wish it were with *us* such a solemn thing to be a Good Templar, that being one once we could never *dare* to think of being anything else, and that in our daily walk and conversation we should give forth no uncertain sound, but let our light so shine that men seeing our *good* works and better lives, would be inspired to follow our example."

THE GERMANS.

It is false to say that the Iowa Germans are solid against prohibition. The following declaration of sentiments emanates from, and is signed by about seventy-five German voters of Charles city. We give it in the original, that he who knows how may read:—*Signal.*

Ein erklaerung fur das amendment. Da es offenbar ist dasz der Gebrauch berauschender Getraenke schon Tausende und aber Tausende Menschen ja ganze Familien in leiblichen und Geistlichen Ruin gebracht hat; aber jutzt die Zeit gekomme ist da Staatsliche Verfassung und Kirchliche. Verkehrung sich die Haende reichen um gemeinschaftlich gegen das Uebel der Trunkenseit anzukaempfan so erklaeren wir als Christen und Veutschredente Burger, das wir durch wort und Thart dahin wirken wollen dasz genanten Uebel Einfalt gethan werde.

The readers of the Rescue will do a good work to let their German neighbors see and read that little item.

Jefferson and Jackson. Who vas dem, poppa, dat der beeples vas dalking bout all der dimes mid der demmogratz? Oh I done no, Haunz, who dey vaz. Min I spoze dey vaz keepin lager beer sloonz sum blaces ven Vazhenstein cum mit dis country; I knoze noting fun dem, min I knoze de demmogratz voudent liked dem, fun da diden sold beer und vishky und dem dings. De demmogratz vaz gud beeples und likes vishky better azh peer, min de Bublirekens izh better beeples, becoz he likes peer de besht, more az he likes vishky.

G. W. S.

Personals.—During the past week the Grand Lodge office was favored with calls from Bro. Wm. Sims, P. G. W. Counselor, of Winters. Yolo Co. .....Sister Mrs. M. J. Mayhew of Red Bluff, Tehama Co. and her daughter Miss Mary E. Mayhew, who were en route to the Temperance Camp meeting at Guerneville.....Bro. Gregg of Summit Lodge No. 125 Plymouth Amador Co.

IN MEMORIAM.

Died—Walker—At Lathrop, San Joaquin Co., Cal., June 25, 1882, Mary H. Walker, a native of St. Lawrence Co., New York, aged 32 years.

Sister Walker was an active, faithful member of Lathrop Lodge, No. 373, I. O. G. T. The customary ceremonials were observed, and appropriate resolutions passed by the lodge in respectful, kindly memory of the deceased sister. Her death is mourned by a sympathizing community, husband and four small children.

LECTURERS APPOINTMENTS.

WM. CROWHURST.

French Corral	July 5, 6	Camptonville	18, 19
Sweetland	7	Forest City Lodge	21
N San Juan	8, 9	Pike City	22, 23
Patterson	10	Forest City	24, 25
N Columbia	11, 12	Downieville	26, 27, 28
N Bloomfield	13, 14	Sierra City	29, 30
Graniteville	15, 16, 17		

Juvenile Department.

BAND OF HOPE WORK.



The Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., of California, offers to furnish, free of charge, to Sunday-schools, or other juvenile organizations desiring to adopt them for use, in this jurisdiction, the newly revised Band of Hope rituals together with the ritual badges. The ritual comprises a pamphlet of 48 pages. The badges are of German silver, with a safety pin upon the back. Sample copies of the rituals and badge, or quantities for actual use, will be furnished on application to the Superintendent of Juvenile Work, Mrs. M. E. Richardson, Murphys, Calaveras Co., Cal.

TALKS WITH THE YOUNG FOLKS.

TRUTH.

There is no more despicable character than that of the untruthful. Jeremiah said: "A sword is upon the liars and they shall dote" or become silly and stupid; and St. John said: "All liars shall have their part in the lake that burneth," etc. When men speak of those they hate and despise and sum them up as thieves, robbers, murderers, etc., they are sure to count the *liars* in with them.

And there are thousands of men whose word is not to be depended upon at all, if they are trying to sell or buy anything, who would never forgive one who should call them "liar." Even when one has told a gross and very wicked lie he is insulted grievously if that most despicable word is applied to him.

And still men and boys, and possibly girls, too, at times, depart from the truth which they should hold as sacred as their lives; but it is the silliest trade a person can make to barter the truth for anything. There are some who seem to think they can lie and not be known or suspected as guilty of that most miserable of failings, the perversion of the truth.

But all such people fail: if there is a grocer or storekeeper who tells lies about how much his sugar or his pocket knives or his boxes of steel pens cost, all the neighbors know it in a short time, and not one of them ever places any real solid confidence in what he says. Think of it what a character to have. People saying, "Smith told me yesterday that Tom Jones has come back, but you know one can't believe anything Smith says." What is the moral value of a citizen whose word cannot be believed on such a simple question as Tom Jones coming home or about a cat catching a mouse in a barrel?

People who have been found violating the truth on one point need never expect to be believed in anything they say. And there are many people who betray their disregard for truth so readily and constantly that strangers in a few minutes conversation discover the utter worthlessness of their character.

On the other hand there are some men and women who love the truth and everybody knows they do. People have known them for 5, 10 or 30 years and no one ever knew them to violate the truth once. And when they tell of something that has happened which they have seen, people know it is absolutely true as gold. Such poople may not be rich in money but they can never be poor. They are always worth vastly more than if they had millions of gold and no honesty.

And again lack of truth is lack of honesty. There is a very close partnership between lying and stealing; they are such intimate companions as to be difficult to tell apart, and they both grow from small beginnings. Those who never begin at the small end will never be contaminated with either. The difference between the character and reputation of the truthful and the untruthful is so immense that the young folks should make their choice early and be tremendously radical in the truth.

It is well to point our young folks to the falsehoods of the liquor-sellers and their sympathizers. If there were in your town or village two societies that wanted you to join with them, and you found that the members of one were truthful and honest and all the members of the other were in the constant habit of the most monstrous falsehoods you would have the utmost contempt for the latter.

And that is just the case with most of you: there is a lodge or Band of Hope or temperance society that stands upon the truth that sobriety and honesty and morality and good behavior are most wholesome and conducive to happiness. In these societies there is not nor ever was any use in a falsehood. No lie could have ever been invented that could have helped us.

But the whisky and beer and wine and brandy business, cannot afford to deal with the truth at all. The only argument they can find to help them is falsehood: the Bible says "Wine is a mocker and deceives all who use it" and it said that at a time when men were very ignorant of the evil effects of wine.

For a long time the advocates of drink and vice declared these drinks were necessary for health: and they continued to declare it long after everybody knew better. Then they were good as a medicine. Many people know that is not so and many do not. But lots of people assert it who knows better.

Then they tried to assert that altho strong liquors were abominable and deadly poisons, beer and wine were good and wholesome; but it has been proved that the latter are even worse and more degrading and brutalizing and murderous than the strong; because thousands learn to be drunkards on them that would never have learned to use strong liquors first; and because so many people believe they are not dangerous and so women and children by thousands become drunkards and castaways on beer and wine.

Then when prohibitory laws were enacted the old liars who had prophesied lies from the first were busier than ever, and tried to make people at a distance believe that where the sale of liquor was prohibited there was more sold and more people were drunken. Newspapers and even renegade preachers have been hired to peddle these lies to the world. And they keep still asserting that prohibition dont prohibit in Maine when every one who makes that assertion if he knows anything about it, knows it is utterly false; every minister of the gospel, temperance advocate, every Christian man and woman, every congressman and governor and respectable citizen of Maine that we hear of, has declared for many years that altho in two or three large towns some poison rumsellers have a few sly dens and sell a sly drink to a loafer at times, prohibition has been a great success and an incalculable blessing to Maine.

The same has been true of Kansas. One year of prohibition has prospered and enriched, and bettered and blessed Kansas amazingly and the servants of sin tell the same lies. And when it was to be tried in Iowa the lying liquor sellers declared all along that in Maine and Kansas there was more liquor sold than ever and then subscribed we dont know how many hundreds of thousands of dollars to buy votes in Iowa and hire thieves to go there and vote illegally to prevent the passage of the prohibitory law.

Now all our juvenile readers know that if prohibition made more liquor sold in Maine and Kansas, the liquor makers and sellers would have paid some money to get the same law passed in Iowa. But now when Iowa has declared by a vote of her people that no soul poison shall ever more be made or sold there, the lying prophets of Satan are tearing their hair and blaspheming God from Boston to Arizona.

When any one declares that prohibition dont prohibit, he assaults the wisdom of God and the common sense of mankind. The ten commandments of God are chiefly prohibitory laws. And nearly all the laws that righteous men have made are prohibitory laws. If any one is so silly as to say prohibition dont prohibit the sale of liquor and believes what he says, his case is almost as pitiable as if he knew it to be absolutely false. The fool is often as unwise a guide as the positively and cunningly wicked.

IOWA.

Our Juvenile organizations everywhere should at an early date have a day of thanksgiving and rejoicing over the victory of prohibition in Iowa. It makes prohibition sure in Nebraska, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio on the next trial, and in a number of other states and in California the first time an earnest effort shall be made by Christianity and good citizenship to root out this vilest and meanest and wickedest curse that ever scourged the world.

INDIANS.

Judge McGarvey, Superior Judge of Mendocino Co., has decided that the law which prohibits selling liquor to Indians is null and void, altho it is a law of the United States and confirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States. The circumstances were, a white rumseller was sentenced in a Justices Court to 40 days jail for selling liquor to an Indian and an appeal to Judge McGarvey, the only way the latter could acquit himself of the necessary duty of letting the rumseller go free, was to capsize a law of congress and of the Supreme Court of the U. S. But that was only a trifle for a Judge to do; we have had judges often and recently declare the laws of God an entire humbug, to acquit a rumseller under all circumstances. It must not be supposed this is an unkindly criticism of Judge McGarvey. The Republican Administration of Grant and Hayes pardoned out 7700 of the worst criminal, outlaws, perjured rumsellers, nearly all of them without trial and declared it the national policy that the rumseller is above all law and the people have no rights, no laws, no privileges, no liberties, which the rumseller may not spit on and trample under foot with utmost impunity; because the Republican and Democratic national policy is to fight for the gutter vote which the rumseller controls; and if the nation perishes to get that vote, why let her rip.

HOW TO INTEREST.

To interest children in the work of the Temple give each something to do. Children instinctively desire to be useful.

After having taken the triple pledge, incite them with an earnest desire to secure their companions to do the same. This will send them out as messengers of the truth thru the week, and bring them back with enthusiasm to the next meeting.

During the session also the children must be thoroly interested. Do not let the brightest and smartest furnish all the entertainment for the good of the order, but provide something easy for the dullest one to do, and encourage by gentleness and love each to attempt something for the good of others.

In all the work of the Temple combine with our noble principles something pleasing and entertaining; no session of the Temple should be allowed to become wearisome. Truth loses none of its force by having agreeable surroundings, while it may be enforced with such harshness that it becomes actually distasteful.

MUSIC.

By all means encourage the children to sing. If you are superintendent of a temple, and have the ability to sing, happy indeed will be your influence over the little ones, and wonderful your power for good.

There is nothing more touching than the blending of childish voices in sacred song, and these young soldiers of temperance thru this priceless gift may reach and touch the hearts that are insensible to all other forces, and bring back to virtue many lost and sinful ones. But this is not all; the subduing and refining influences of song upon the child's heart is far reaching and incalculable.

To sum up, make the Temple (1st) a place sacred to the principles taut.

2d. See that, while every duty is scrupulously performed, just as much pleasure and true enjoyment as possible be combined with the duty.

3d. Give every member something to do, and encourage to best endeavor. Excite in all a desire to excel in earnest work, in enthusiasm, in devotion to the cause.

4th. Make the pledge and its keeping, and the truths which enforce, the prominent features of all effort.

5th. Taking the motto, Truth, Love and Purity, seek to exemplify in each life the beauty of truthfulness, the law of love, and build characters which will illumine all within their circle by their purity.—*Mrs. M. B. O'Donnell, in the Youths' Temp. Banner.*

STEPHEN ALLEN'S POCKET-PIECE.

[In the pocket-book of the Hon. Stephen Allen, who was drowned from on board the *Henry Clay*, was found a printed slip, apparently cut from a newspaper, a copy of which we give below. It is worthy to be placed in every newspaper, and engraven on the heart of every young man.]

"Keep good company, or none. Never be idle. If your hands can't be usefully employed, attend to the cultivation of your mind. Always speak the truth. Make few promises. Live up to your engagements. Keep your own secrets if you have any. When you speak to a person look him in the face. Good company and good conversation are the very sinews of virtue. Good character is above all things else: your character cannot be essentially injured except by your own acts. If any one speaks evil of you let your life be so that none will believe him. Drink no kind of intoxicating liquors. Ever live (misfortune excepted) within your income. When you retire to bed think over what you have been doing during the day. Make no haste to be rich if you would prosper. Small and steady gains give competency with a tranquil mind. Never

play at any game of chance. Avoid temptation, through fear you may not withstand it. Earn money before you spend it. Never run into debt unless you see a way to get out again. Never borrow if you can possibly avoid it. Do not marry until you are able to support a wife. Never speak evil of any one. Be just before you are generous. Keep yourself innocent if you would be happy. Save when you are young, to spend when you are old. Read over the above maxims at least once a week."—*Banner.*

A SKEPTIC'S ADVICE.

Benjamin Franklin was a deist, but had sense enough to see the banefulness of infidelity. When Thomas Paine sent him a portion of his "Age of Reason" for examination, he wrote, "I have read your manuscript. You strike at the foundation of all religion. You will not succeed, so as to change the general sentiment of mankind on that subject. The consequence of printing this piece will be mischief to you and no benefit to others. He that spits against the wind spits in his own face. You may find it easy to live a virtuous life. You have a clear perception of the advantages of virtue. But think how great a portion of mankind consist of weak and ignorant men and women and of inconsiderate youth of both sexes, who need the motives of religion to restrain them from vice. Perhaps you are indebted to your religious education for the habits of virtue upon which you now justly value yourself. I would advise you, therefore, not to attempt unchaining the tiger, but to burn this piece before it is seen by any other person. If men are so wicked *with religion*, what would they be *without it?*"—*Ex.*

THE DRINK-DEN accomplishes wonderful transformations in society. It takes a boy of beauty and promise, teaches him to carouse with gay associates, and makes him a bloated, loathsome, worthless man. It takes a young girl, loved and loveable and manufactures her into a miserable, bloated woman, at whom passers by point with finger of scorn. It wrecks lives that might but for it be grand; hearts, that might otherwise be happy; homes that in its absence might blossom into Edens. Why does Christian society license and protect this social pestilence?—*Advance.*

Moses Williamson of Pleasant Co. W. Va. is said to be sick at 98 years of age; the *Freeman* says he used to be the biggest man in the county and weighed over 400 lbs. The remark that he has always been highly honored and respected by three generations of men, explains his longevity. He has been an observer of the ten commandments.

In 8 years Germany has consumed $1,625,000,000 worth of beer and about 250 million dollars of brandy. That is the greater part of that huge amount has been wasted by the poor who work for miserable wages and have a very hard time indeed to live and drink beer and not starve.

Knee Deep Offer.—We publish 18 monthly papers, same size as the PASTOR, each for a special class of readers or special kind of temperance work. We send any one for a year to any address for five cents. Thus a society can for a few dollars reach every family, or every individual in a town every month in a year with temperance matter. Nothing ever heard of to compare with it; hundreds of towns already trying it. Samples and full particulars, 10 cents.

5c. Popular Temperance Library.—For general distribution among the adult masses; $1 argumentative temperance books put up in neat form, paper covers, at 5c each, in lots of five or more.

No. 1 Drinks from Drugs.
No. 2 The Liquor Traffic and the Sober Citizen.
No. 3 The Liquor Traffic and Crime.
No. 4 Home Protection; a Lawyer's View of It.
Sample copy of each for 20 cents.

5c. Fireside Temperance Library.—52 choicest $1 to $1.50 temperance story books, suitable for libraries or general distribution. Selections of 5 or more at 5c. each.

Band of Hope Outfits.—The choicest lesson books, song books, weekly papers, library, badges, pledge rolls, pledge certificates, class records, and all so cheap that penny collections pay expenses. Sample of everything for 25c.

Many other goods; catalogue, etc., free.

THE TEMPERANCE REVOLUTION PUBLISHING HOUSE, 148 Madison St., Chicago.

CAUTION.

RENEWALS FOR BAND OF HOPE SUPPLIES.

We desire to call your attention to the fact, that, while in ordering Sunday-school literature, one always orders for the then current quarter for "Band Supplies" it is difierent. No matter what time in the year a Band is organized, it is always expected to commence its lesson with the "first quarter," and for the following reasons:

The lessons for that quarter are upon the subject of starting Bands, and commence to teach temperance from the very first principles. Gradually, as the first, second and third quarters are reached, the scope of the lessons widens as the ability of the pupil to understand the subject develops. So on through each succeeding year. Therefore it is essential in ordering or renewing, to state definitely which quarter the supplies are for, otherwise there is liable to be great confusion. It is understood that these suggestions refer to the Band of Hope Teachers' and Scholars' Quarterlies, the "Red, White and Blue," and "Crystal Fountain"; the two last named being companions to the first named. We trust that we shall receive your renewal at the time of expiration each quarter, and that you will kindly assist us by keeping the above hints in mind.

DAVID C. COOK,
Manager Revolution Temp. Pub. House.

THE CAPTAIN'S REMEDY.

Oh! sailing away, and sailing away,
Far over the shimmering sea,
Went little Jack Hill as a sailor boy
In the stout ship *Nancy Lee.*

The captain was kind, and kind was the crew;
No reason could any one find
Why bright little Jack, the pet of the ship,
Should not have a contented mind.

But he longed to be grown, to become a man,
To command instead of obey;
For, like many bright lads in this world of ours,
He liked to have his own way.

He felt very sure, this sailor-boy Jack,
That could he but smoke and chew
He would be a much larger and wiser lad—
At least in the sailors' view.

One day behind lading and boxes he hid
With tobacco to chew and smoke;
But chewing and smoking were new to poor Jack,
And the way he soon felt was no joke.

The captain spied him with swollen cheek,
As behind the boxes he lay,
And asked for a look at the troublesome tooth
In a kind but commanding way.

When Jack slowly opened his mouth he cried:
"Much worse than the toothache sure;
But I think I know of a remedy
That will soon effect a cure."

And he called for the tongs, and a pan of sand,
And a piece of canvas stout,
Then showed to the boatswain the dirty mouth
And told him to clean it out.

Then freely the boatswain used tongs and sand
And canvas and soap without fear,
Till the bleeding mouth of sailor-boy Jack
From tobacco was wondrous clear.

And the soap, or sand, or canvas stout,
Or the pain he has endured,
Has worked like a charm, for of love of the "weed"
Little Jack is entirely cured.

—*Jennie L. Eno, in the Banner.*

ENGLISH INTEMPERANCE.—The Rev. J. W. Horsley, Chaplain of Clerkenwell Prison, who knows all about it, reports that 178,429 persons were tried last year for being drunk, or drunk and disorderly. There are 892 saloons and beer dives that are known dens of thieves and ruffians. The police and prisoners alone cost very nearly 20 million dollars a year.

GRACE BABB, a Maine girl, recently stood first and passed the best examination in a class of 195 at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. This is supposed to have prompted Harvard College in refusing to admit girl students to the medical course.—*W. Va. G. Templar.* Not at all, friend; it was because the girls would not play billiards and call for champagne and cigars at the Parker House. It would be a complete waste of a student to let a girl into Harvard.

LODGES, ETC.

MISS MARY A. GUTHRIE is mentioned by several correspondents of this office in the most kindly terms and her addresses are said to be most effective. A bright future of usefulness is in anticipation for her.

FOUNTAIN LODGE gave a dime entertainment on the 12th; a large attendance and an interesting and enjoyable program of vocal and instrumental music, reading, recitations and speeches and an address by Bro. R. S. Wade of San Francisco.

MRS. STEVENS AND MRS. RICHARDSON have had a successful mission in San Mateo Co., and have visited and revived with new hopes the faithful old guard who have kept the camp-fires burning brightly all these years; and the old camps have been vigorously recruited, too, with genuine live material in Half Moon Bay and Pescadero.

THE Santa Cruz *Transcript* has suspended and merged into the Watsonville *Transcript*, which claims to be the biggest and brightest paper in the county and to have the largest circulation. It is to be hoped it will lead off in banishing the rumselling mantraps from a place in the advertizing colnms of family papers, where it is a crime to put them.

OUR BRETHREN in Stockton have done a most creditable work in providing themselves with a pleasant and convenient and attractive place of meeting. They deserve the plaudits and best wishes of the Order for the active public spirit they have manifested. Will be glad to give place to a duplicate of the Stockton work. San Luis Obispo is suggested as the next one to follow suit.

SOULSBYVILLE on June 10, had enthusiastic open meeting; Bros. Penrose, Coles, Bluett, Grey, Oliver and Barron and various others advocated prohibition and earnest efforts at next election. Temperance literature was distributed and good results secured. Bro. Barron the L. D. is working away at the Mutual Aid and getting reinforcements to it and trying to get people to avail themselves of the temperance press. With a little vigorous effort of all our Lodge deputies in the same direction we could have our classes in the Mutual Aid full and show the world the best and most successful Mutual Insurance in the world and the RESCUE would soon become a source of revenue in place of an expense and it would have its influence vastly widened.

FROM Half Moon Bay a lady writes to the G. W. C. T., June 12th: "We can never sufficiently thank you for the help you have been the means of giving us in acceding to my request for Sisters Stevens and Richardson, they have taken immensely and done a wonderful power of good, 20 members initiated so far, and about 12 more for to-night. At the meeting last night at the church which was crowded, they received a rising vote of thanks and a cordial invitation to return soon. The Grand Lodge sends out a powerful double team in these two ladies. Sist. Richardson's sweet voice acts as the rain on the dried up earth and softens the ground of their hearers hearts to receive the good seed so plentifully sown by Sister Stevens, it sinks in and is covered again by another sweet or stirring song; they are immense favorites here, and deservedly so."

THE *Democratic Standard* of Eureka, H. B., is up to the full standard of a clean, wholesome, honest, respectable journal; those who don't agree with its choice of candidates presented for President and Governor, cannot deny that the *Standard* comes full and square up to the measure of patriotism and good citizenship, and deserves honor and respect and $2.50 a year of your patronage, ten times more than any paper of your own politics whose colums are prostituted for pay to the service of the worst enemies that ever cursed and depraved a community. Better a thousand times patronize an honest man who you think wants the wrong man for Governor, than the one who is under pay to help make your boy a drunkard and your dauter a drunkards wife. The *Standard* don't want this country and its Sunday and its liberties turned bottom up and made a ragged pauper pasture under the despotism of beer barrels, bagnios and bayonets.

HERRICKS CROSS, June 6, 1882.

ED. RESCUE, I am now in the field devoting all my time as a lecturer on prohibition, it is our only hope. As long as we legalize the manufacture and sale of the king of all evils so long will it be drank. As long as drank so long will there be drunkards. As long as there are drunkards there will be crime, degradation and misery (the legitimate offspring of alcohol) in our land and nation. All the efforts put forth for temperance have accomplished, have done little more than occasionally reform a drunkard and perhaps save some from becoming drunkards. Then our government has levied a heavy tax on alcohol increasing the evil tenfold. For when there was little or no tax on the sale the article sold was not adulterated. But was altho a poison free from the terrible and more poisonous ingredients that are in the drinks now sold. In the last few days a man has been thru this county selling receipts for making whisky. I have learned from a reliable source that he proposed to one of our merchants to sell him a receipt for $20,00 for making whisky or to make five barrels for $20,00. Only think of it 40 gallons of whisky for $4,00. And that too from poisonous drugs. No wonder that advocates of and apologists for dram drinking declare with a show of triumph that there is more whisky sold and drank now than before we tried to suppress its use by tax.

When we refer to the evil that has come from taxing alcohol, some say it is a good thing as it helps to pay our nations debts. The blood of thousands of Americas bravest and best men was shed in contracting that debt.

And now shall we oppress, degrade and corrupt the whole nation in order to pay that debt. God forbid. What shall we do? Prohibit its manufacture. Make laws that will view it in the true light, a high crime to even give it away or possess it. But say some, you cant stop it entirely. Perhaps not. We cannot entirely stop horse stealing even by well executed laws, yet there is not so much horse stealing as there would be if we should abolish the law against it and license one to one hundred men in every town in the nation to steal according to law. Then let the surrender be an unconditional one. Down with the king of all evil. We will vote only for such men as we know to be prohibitionists; men that pledge themselves to do all in their power to banish from our land all intoxicants.

ELDER J. M. GILSTRAP.

The Rescue.

DEVOTED TO

Temperance, Current Literature, General News, and whatever may concern the public welfare.

Official Organ of the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T. of California.

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OUR PRINCIPLES.—We aim for nothing short of a sweeping National Prohibitory law endorsed by every State and Territory of the Union, in the year 1885, and as much sooner as the Christian and Temperance men and good citizens of the country may desire to accomplish it.

NEW HAMPSHIRE AND OTHERS.

Some months ago the Rescue noted a decline in the membership of the Good Templars of New Hampshire as reported at their G. L. session, and lamented the cheap john finance that has been destroying our Order in many of the States, making it a laughing stock to our enemies, crippling every effort at progress, and as surely bringing the Order to the grave as ever cause produced effect.

There never was an interest of humanity or an association that had a juster cause than we, a clearer case of truth and right; that ever had so many blessings and rewards to offer as inducements for men to join us; that ever could point to such awful dangers and penalties as threaten those who stay in the valley of destruction, or who backslide from the path of temperance after once embarking in it.

There never was an enterprise which could present so many and so powerful reasons for appealing to men's generous support as ours, and there never was a cause which has been so pitifully starved and beggared in all directions. The remarks made have drawn a defence from a junior P. W. C. T. who seems to think the Rescue mistaken in attributing their loss or lack of progress to lack of funds, and suggests that New Hampshire is 12th in the list of States that have the largest proportion of Good Templars to the population, and as another offset for decline, says they invited the R. W. G. L. there and will do so again and entertain it handsomely.

Friend junior, that is a lame answer; to be No. 12 on that list is not creditable to a State with such privileges and advantages of every kind and so few obstacles; it would be a thousand times more creditable to expend the money cost of the entertainment of the R. W. G. L. in adding 50 per cent or 20 per cent to your membership every year, as any jurisdiction in the U. S. can do with a proper financial system adopted and properly managed.

The Rescue intends to fire a shot at cheap john wherever his head pops up and it pops up all the time somewhere, except on the Pacific coast; the greatest and most destructive of our enemies. But in going for cheap john it dont assail or belittle any Good Templar or association or any class of temperance people.

The simple assertion is very broadly made that any Good Templar state association that attempts to get along as a progressive concern, on a 5 or 10 or 15 cent quarterly capita tax is of necessity a failure. It cannot succeed. Nor can the sub. lodges be a success that are organized on a corresponding financial basis. If something is not done to reform this folly, we are going to die out before some active progressive society that will pursue a rational policy and mean business.

This is a matter of figures. A lodge that has a treasury that can only pay for lights and room rent, and cant circulate temperance literature and do lots of other things to help the cause, is a failure, and makes its Grand Lodge a larger failure.

A jurisdiction that has nothing, does nothing and gets in debt, all because it has not vim enough to raise a working fund, is little more than a stumbling block in the way of something better. There are lots of them whose large majority of members would be total abstainers without any society, but are good citizens and belong to the lodge to try to help it and do good, but are actually shut off in the lodge from doing the good they desire.

Friend Junior says his people could not stand a heavy tax; they are never asked to. But they have been taut to believe 5 or 10 cents a tax. We are used to buy a box of matches for two cents; we should make a fuss if the price raised to ten cents; but we could all stand it perfectly well if we had to pay 20 cents for every box of matches we use. Not one of us would lose a meal or have to abandon one accustomed luxury for that.

And there is not a lodge from here to Maine whose members could not with utmost ease adopt the California system of finance all thru, and they all would adopt it cheerfully, if it was properly presented to them as a duty. They have been taut to believe temperance means 25 cents where we have been taut to believe it means a dollar. They can do as much with $1,000 as we can; have just as much talent and earnestness and sincerity and love for the cause as we have, but they think 20 cents a year will do it all, and no one has waked them up about it.

"Can't sustain a heavy tax"! no, they can't stand a $50 capita tax, but they can all stand the highest Good Templar dues and fees. Some of our members in every State use tobacco; we have never heard of one who could not afford to use tobacco; never knew one who thot he could not stand a tobacco tax of $20 a year. They can stand it when it goes up to $30 and $40. And those who used to drink could spend $100 or more a year for drink which they save now. Therefore whoever spends $6 a year for tobacco can stand it perfectly well to spend $6 or $10 or more for temperance and whoever does not use any tobacco can much better afford to spend $6 or $10 more to rid the country of a cause which is costing us all hundreds a year in losses and damages besides all the expenses of the temperance warfare.

Nothing in the world ails our N. H. friends but the lack of a working fund; with the best leaders and officers and membership in the world, you can make no progress unless you have an army of rich men and women who will labor and write and travel and organize gratuitously and purchase and circulate temperance literature and pay the expenses of meetings, and pay the audience so much a head for listening, as Genl Riley used to. The best thing for you to do first is to take a few hundred copies of the Rescue and get them circulated. The Lord never intended a church or a temperance society to be a poorhouse, but the devil has always slipped that plank into both wherever he could, and had a good laugh over it too. New Hampshire and every other eastern State by adopting the California finance can add thousands to its membership every year and never meet a decline once. New York could add from 10,000 to 20,000 to her membership every year, and all it would cost would be the price of a few cigars for each member, a sum that no one would miss in the least. Brethren, everywhere we have to choose between active progress and extinction. For ten years past you have been heading for the latter. The Rescue has no pick at any temperance advocate or organization—not a word or thot unkindly to any of them; but it has a pick at cheap john, the best friend and protector the rum traffic ever had.

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE PACIFIC

Is evidently one of the best and most useful institutions of the Pacific coast. It would be idle to endeavor to confirm its well earned and well established reputation for affording first class facilities and pleasant healthful accommodations for those desiring an education for their children. But it is of the very highest importance that parents and guardians should select an institution where their children will be free from dangerous example and companionship and where they are removed from all temptations of drink and from drinking examples. The University of the Pacific is on the old platform of Christianity, morality and temperance, that has given to the world so many grand and noble specimens of American citizenship.

FOR GOVERNOR.

No man can be truly a patriot or a Christian and be indifferent or neutral in the political occurrences which seriously affect the welfare of his country. Recent events demand the serious consideration of all good citizens. Genl Stoneman has been nominated on a platform of the most dire hostility to the public welfare. No dout political opponents will try to rake up something disparaging to him personally; but an attempt to blacken such a worthy citizen as Genl Stoneman is despicable; it is presumed that his personal record as an honest, reputable citizen is unimpeachable. But if it were possible for him to have stood higher still in the people's estimation and had he been in favor of Chinese labor for making railroads, ditches, dams, levees and cleaning sewers, as some honest, righteous men are, he would have been furiously assailed and denounced as unfit for Governor of this State.

If he had been a Republican and if it were possible for him to have had 75 per cent more moral worth than he has, every delegate at that Convention that nominated him, would have yelled him out of the building, and now that he is a Democrat, about all the Republicans will do their utmost to defeat him.

The principal reason why the leaders and engineers of the Democratic party will desire the success of Genl Stoneman, will not be that he may act St. Patrick on the Chinamen and railroad monopolists or because he is a man of clean record. They dont care a rap for those things only to make a bait of them to catch voters. They hope to see him elected so that they and their friends may thru him or under him be elected or appointed to roast turkey and cranberry sauce, and see their own names on the State's payroll. If they did not have these motives not one of them would give an old toothpick to see him elected.

The reason the Republican managers and scene-shifters dont want to see Genl Stoneman elected, does not touch Chinese or monopoly or tariff; it is pure patriotism with them; they dont want the Democrats to get any of the spoils; but if Genl S. would throw the spoils their way they would every one work for him and vote for him.

But it is fair to say that no man who endorses an infidel, wicked, pagan, merciless and infamous platform is fit to be a Governor of any class of people except of the rumsellers and tyrants and traitors to God and country and home who foisted that platform, odorous of blasphemy and crime and blood, upon the Convention.

No man who forswears the Christian institutions of America and adopts the rallying cry of, No Sunday, No God, no liberty for any but the rum thief, no safety from the bloodhounds of the beerdives for American women and children, is fit to be the Governor of any State, tho in other respects he were a Washington or a Lincoln.

No man who surrenders all the liberties and privileges of free American citizenship and all that has been bot and earned in a century of American progress and patriotism and virtue, to be trodden underfoot by a horde of vandal robbers and traders in debauchery, for the sake of catching the ruffian vote and the thief-trainers vote and the pauper-makers vote, deserves to get the vote of a decent virtuous patriot.

No man who, in a contest between the women of America and the crime rotten, barbarous and brutal portion of our foreign immigration—in a contest between virtue and vice, between the home and the brothel, embracingly hugs to his bosom the dirty and the nasty side every time, deserves any position in this commonwealth, except it be among the criminals whose reign he seeks to make absolute in this State.

There were many respectable virtuous democrats at the Convention who voted against the infamous part of the platform; and it is said Mr. Shafer of Shafer Schetzel notoriety, president of the wife beaters co-operative association, got his leag of fiendom plank into the platform under a promise that he would get it stuffed into the Republican platform also. And but for the San Francisco delegates who had been sent there by the Shetzel-Shafer anti-home conspiracy, the infamous plank would have been indignantly kicked out.

PROHIBITION CONVENTION.

There is a fear expressed that this Convention is going to usurp the government of the U. S. elect and instal a President and cabinet and stop the liquor traffic entirely on the 11th inst., or to blow up the country if they fail to carry out their program. But as they have invited every political, religious and temperance society to be represented it is supposed they desire to have a conference of temperance men to consult upon the best methods to be adopted for the general good.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.



"We believe Sunday and church and Christianity and virtue and honesty and sobriety are relics of a barbaric age and should be abolished by a few people. We believe sovereign MAN should have the fullest freedom on Sunday and every day to poison and murder American citizens, to beat women with shovels and three-legged stools, to teach the boys to drink and smoke. Above all things we declare the American Home an insolent menace and an onerous tax upon the Sunday beer garden; that the latter supplies all the needs of rational civilization and the former should be abolished as one of the many modern *twin* relics of barbarism. And we believe that Marx P. Schetzel and Mr. Shafer are the fittest men to direct the politics, formulate the creeds, nominate candidates for office, appoint the police and supply the beer and tobacco which are the only provisions necessary for the working men of the State."

THE IOWA VICTORY

Has taken people by surprise. This is an event that has a national importance perhaps beyond that of any other event since the close of the rebellion. It shows that the doom of the rum tyrant and monster is sealed the moment the people themselves can get a fair lick at it. Because it is an event that bodes untold good to the nation, the secular dailies are silent about it for fear of offending the wife beaters and outlaws whose cause they champion against the people. Had it been a signal victory of foreign scoundrelism and barbarism over American Christianity and virtue, the big rum worshippers would have flamed all over with jubilation.

A WORD TO THE WISE.

Whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad. The Democratic party of California in their recent action at San Jose have proved themselves subjects of this kind of preparation and have committed the last degree of folly that was possible—unless the Republicans go a step beyond and do a greater folly in blinding themselves to the advantage that is now within their easy reach—that of coming out openly in favor of a wholesome Sunday law and of letting the people decide the question of licencing murderers and thieves to prey upon the people like wolves upon defenceless lambs. The Democrats have secured all the dirty vote, if the Republicans secure the decent vote they will win, but if they angle in the fish pond which the other party has taken possession of, they will be beaten as shamefully as they will deserve to be. And they may as well understand in time that no hedging or dodging will avail them or blind the people. They must have a square sound platform and put up men who are neither tools of the railroad or Shaferites or any other class of the peoples enemies. The temperance tide is flowing steadily and it will never ebb again.

THE SHAFER-BABCOCK CONTROVERSY.

SHAFER SIDE.

Ship and cargo lost off Bodega Bay; captain had been in the same condition before, and nothing had happened when there were no rocks or land in sight.

The number of suicides, divorces, murders, stabbings and fights have been so numerous and inspiriting that the wifebeaters and drunkard makers co-operative association talk of soon having a grand comprehensive universal Sunday drunk, with dog-fight and cock-fight diversions and a female boxing match to ratify the San Jose nominations.

Three suicides, four sudden deaths with entrees and dessert of numerous shootings and robberies all on last Friday have made the Shafer side jubilant. Those are unerring indications that the Leag of F. is doing a good business.

BABCOCK SIDE.

PROHIBITION amendment majority in Iowa, 40,000 to 50,000. Fiendom wails and howls.

Campmeeting at Guerneville.

Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Nebraska, Michigan, Connecticutt, Wisconsin, Oregon, Massachusetts and California will soon follow the example of Iowa.

STOCK MARKET RATES JULY 5.

Shafer stock (wifebeaters consolidated shares)	$0.01¼
Babcock stock (Home Protection and Sunday Rest)	$100.00
San Jose Platform (Shafer Pres. U. S. in 1884)	$0.01
Anti-monopoly and C. P. R. R. consolidated	no bids.

Bottom dog in the controversy July 6, Shafer.

SWEET CIDER.

The following is clipped from an article by Miss Ruby Gilbert in the Chicago *Signal*.

"We condemn light wines and beer because of the alcohol they contain, but there is the same objection to cider. It contains the same alcohol, its use creates the same appetite, it makes people drunk, and it makes drunkards. All this has been done with simple cider. Miss Colman gives a number of cases proving this statement. Among them are these:

"A carpenter drunk on cider, was known to chase a fellow-workman around the new building on which they were at work, trying to kill him."

"A man in northern New York, drunk on cider, shot an innocent neighbor who was looking out of the window."

It has been known to produce delirium tremens, as it did with a boy only six years old, in Masonville, New York, who was allowed to drink all the cider he wished.

A family of four persons in Massachusetts drank between forty and fifty barrels of cider in less than a year. By summer, when the alcohol was well formed, two of them had died and the others had delirium.

Says Dr. S. I. Prime, speaking of New Hampshire; "Cider is made and drank largely, and it is a bad liquor to get drunk on. Beer stupefies, and cider sours a man. The cider drunkard is the ugliest man to meet.

Six sons in one family in Connecticut, who began with cider, became drunkards.

Persons usually begin with drinking what they style, "*sweet cider*" and keep on drinking it day by day, the alcohol coming so slowly, so little at a time—their appetites becoming, meanwhile, more and more vitiated—that they do not recognize its presence. A reformed man said "I would not *dare* drink sweet cider." And another said. "If you have any regard for us, do not set the example of drinking even sweet cider."

A striking and force-full incident, given in *Our Union* of March, 1879, so clearly illustrates the use the devil makes of this harmless "apple juice" that I give it in full: "One of our best workers is our authority for the following, and we beg the earnest consideration of those who are opposed to "cider" in our pledge upon its point. Said she: I had a long talk on various phases of temperance work with a converted saloon-keeper. At last I asked him. What do the signs in the saloon windows mean, 'Sweet Cider Free?' Well, said he, hesitating, I really don't like to tell you; yet I urged it, and he said. The living is so satanic, it is too bad to tell! But at last I prevailed upon him. 'It is nothing but a lure—a regular trap. You see, there are so many boys from the country going up and down our streets; they are from pure good homes, have probably promised their mothers they never would drink; but they get awful lonesome and home-sick in a great city, with no place to go to but a comfortless boarding-house; and they see these signs and they think how good the sweet cider used to taste at home; one boy remembers how father made it, and how mother never thought of there being any harm in drinking it, and he longs for it. One draught of cider would be almost home, it would be as good as the odor of a clover-field; so he goes in and the barkeeper pours out a glass—so sweet, so good, and *nothing to pay*. Well you see he has been in the trap once—taken one nibble at the bait—and the man behind the bar is perfectly satisfied, he is *in for it* now, so he goes for the second time, for there isn't the least harm in sweet cider, it wouldn't hurt a baby, but he is ashamed to go in without paying something; so he buys a glass of beer; next thing there is a game of billiards; then he is fast. The business is done, and that case is secure as a regular customer!"

"The youngest of my thirty-six feet of boys, now a man with silver hair on his brow, spent last summer with his wife in Wyoming territory, I asked him how the people there looked upon woman suffrage. His answer in brief, was: "As a fixed fact, beneficial to all the best interests of the community—morally, spiritually, financially, and socially, I have heard no clamor against it.—*A Mother*.

Of all the proofs that "Home Protection" is the way out, Arkansas, is the most shining and unanswerable. Last winter they gave women the right to vote by signature against dram-shops. To-day the State of pistols and bowie knives (as Arkansas is called) has three-fourths of its towns under prohibitory law. "Haste to the rescue," dear women, and tarry not in all the plain.—*Frances E. Willard*.

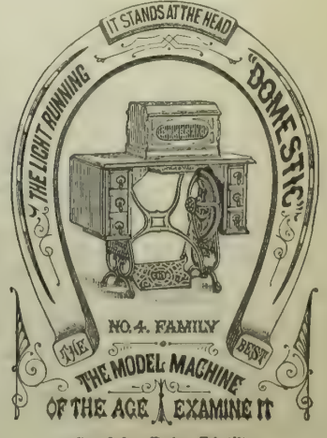
NOT A NEW TEMPERANCE METHOD.

The Ed. of the *Patron* has just found out that the Methodist Church has placed itself "squarely on the reform platform." Had the editor been conversant with the history of the M. E. Church he would have known that she has been there for a century. The deliverance of the M. E. Church upon the making, use, and sale of spirituous and vinous liquors, has been by no means problematical.

As was Wesley opposed to the use, sale or manufacture of the death dealing beverages, so has the church been to the present in perfect harmony with the temperance sentiment of the country. The issue now being brought before the people may have caused the M. Conference at Nashville to be more pronounced. Every good methodist will work for, and in the cause, until the issue is brought to a conclusion in harmony with the good of humanity, the demands of the church, and the advancing civilization of the times. The editor of the *Patron* in approving the action of the conference shows indications of improvement. There is hope that he may yet place himself on the reform platform.

A METHODIST.

THE BEST MEDICAL TREATMENT.—The London Temperance Hospital has been in operation nine years. Its object to heal the sick in the surest and speediest manner. No alcohol is used as beverage or medicine nor in making tinctures. Result, its proportion of deaths is a fraction less than half of those in other hospitals where alcohol is prescribed. In the U. K. Temperance Provident Association the strictly moderate drinkers die from 127 to 138 for 100 of the same number of total abstainers. Even moderate drinking of beer or wine shortens life. It must for it is taking poison. It is useless as medicine or in any way.



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THE BONDED-SPIRITS INVESTIGATION.

Dr. Rush of Chicago, Secretary of the National Distillers and Liquor Dealers' Association testified before the Windom committee that his association had not raised or expended a dollar to influence the passage of the Bonded Spirits bill. Dr. Brown of Louisville, formerly attorney for the Association, said he knew nothing whatever of the subject of the inquiry. —*Chronicle.*

But we know that no Secretaty or agent of the whisky ring gives evidence in such a case that carries the first particle of value in it. Perjury and fraud are their principal working machinery. It is well known that this whole scheme of passing a new bonding bill was built upon an immense bonanza of bribery in the house of representatives and the only hope of passing it in the Senate was thru bribery which failed: was partially discovered, investigated a little and whitewashed, as the above clipping shows.

There was on March of this year, 84 million gallons of whisky in bond the duty on which is about 75 million dollars, and is about due now under the present law. The proposed act was to extend the time of bonding indefinitely by which they hoped, as is well known, to swindle the government out of most of the tax. The scheme was two months in the House incubating and passed almost unanimously. Senator Windom exposed the rascality of the bill in the Senate and it was killed.

Every congressman who voted for that corrupt and scandalous act ought to be labeled and branded as a traitor. The experts claim that there were $400.000 used in bribing the bill thru the House. In the Senate there were 20 interested in the attempt to assist the whisky steal and 34 who voted honestly

The high tariff apostles are now interested in reducing the tax on liquors and tobacco so as to have an excuse for heavily taxing imports of manufactured lawful merchandise.

It looks as if it would be a calamity to cheapen whisky and beer and tobacco, but that result is hardly to be feared, for the remitted duties of 110 millions a year would chiefly go into the pockets of the wholesale operators. And it is possible that were the revenue taxes altogether removed from the makers and sellers of these villainous nuisances, we should find fewer obstacles to stamping out the murderous business. It will probably be much easier to kill the liquor ghoul when the government national and local has been divorced from an apparently profitable partnership in it. Free rum committing murder and rapine on its own sole account will be easier handled than rum protected by the U. S.

"No more discrimination in rates, Mr. Stanford. No more dodging of taxes on railroad property, Mr. Crocker. Mo more monoply of the public domain, Mr. Huntington. The San Jose Convention has spoken on these points, and its decision will be upheld by the people. No sumptuary laws must be enacted in California, say the Democracy, and it is but a re-enunciation of good old Democratic doctrine. It will suit the majority of the people. The world is governed too much. Personal freedom must prevail to as great an extent as possible."—*Examiner.* That is very good sauce for geese, but the three deities who unseen presided over that Convention dont want any more discrimination in rates than they have; they dont care a rap about taxes if they are protected otherwise, and they could not get any more of the public domain anyway. The San Jose Convention spoke exactly as inspired by the angels of the deities aforesaid. The *Examiner* is possibly mistaken in the idea that the majority of the people are on the infamous level of free rum, free debauchery, no God, no Sunday, no virtue, that is proposed by the 280 members of the Convention and some of the speakers will discover perhaps that there are members of the Methodist Church South who will scratch an infidel, devil worshipping ticket. And that the respectable Democrats do not believe it a patriotic move to surrender this country to be ruled by the drunkenness and debauchery of a mob of drunkard making malefactors who have rotted their own country out and have come here to make this a nest of crime and pauperism. It is to be hoped no man who endorses a platform that cuts loose from Christianity and decency will ever get elected to any office. And it is possible the Republican party will do the same thing or dodge the issue entirely, which will be a little meaner and worse than the San Jose Convention has done. And they may as well understand that in time.

BACKSLIDER.—Some good Samaritan ordered and paid for a copy of this paper to be sent to "*John Doe*" and after getting it a month or two, *John Doe* sent a scornful message, refusing to have "no such paper in his house." On enquiry, *John Doe* is said to be a sore-headed backslider of the ——— Church, and has substituted whisky for church. That recals a memory that *John Doe* might profit by. In the village of B., a smart, intelligent mechanic was an active member of the Methodist Church; the first temperance society that was formed there he joined with alacrity, but he back-*slid*, and as the president, one of the most prominent church members, did the same, soon after the society died. It was revived and the backslider set out again with good promise, but slid the same way again. Then the Sons of Temperance were established and to them he was a fanatical enemy and mostly on scriptural grounds. Sometime after he had 40 or 50 days holiday in bed with a broken leg, and fearing that it was a judgment on his slides, he told this witness he was going to read the Bible all thru, and if he found more texts in favor of temperance than against it he would haul down his flag and join the Sons. He marked all the passages and tallied the chapter and verse on a big sheet of paper: the result was 67 arguments against and only two for temperance in the Bible. He got up and fot temperance and drank gin and had all the bad luck of gin-drinkers, and last thing heard of him he was what he had always been, a drunken, soreheaded backslider, full of whisky, and without a friend in all the earth. Somebody said there was nothing so mean and nasty as a backslider. "Why," said he. "A backslider would not stay on the whales stomach and he had to vomit up Jonah."

THE NEW YORK *Tribune* winds up an editorial about the Republican party defeat in Ohio thus: It is true that the issues which now present themselves are met with difficulty in the old parties, but the party that ignores them surely stands upon the verge of departing glory, if, indeed, it has any glory to lose. The prohibition of the liquor traffic is *the* demand of the people. Politicians and statesmen who fail to heed it are only treasuring up for themselves wrath against the day of wrath, political policies, enthusiastic campaigns, wealth and party power, to the contrary notwithstanding. The day has come when men cannot, will not give their suffrage to the party that licenses and protects the liquor crime.

THE NATIONAL conference of drunkard makers and crime-breeders and home-destroyers in recent session in Chicago declared they had no intention of forming an independent party!!! but they are going to work against the election of any one favorable to prohibition. How patriotic and magnanimous not to form a new party; they would not do it; they are too loyal to their friends; too patriotic; too honest and there is one more reason which they dont mention; they could not with a new party of theirs, elect one single candidate in the United States—not so much as a fourth assistant deputy to a deputy inspector of eggs that have failed to hatch.

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STATE PROHIBITION CONVENTION.

A State Convention in the interests of Prohibition and Reform will be held in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, 232 Sutter St., San Francisco, on Tuesday, July 11th, at 10 o'clock, A. M The attendance of delegates from every part of the state is desired. To this end, every lodge of Good Templars, every branch organization of the Home Protection Association, every division of the Sons of Temperance, every Loyal League, every W. C. T. U., every Band of Hope, and, in fact, every temperance organization favoring prohibition will be entitled to one delegate each.

It is earnestly hoped that every temperance or political organization in favor of the prohibition of the liquor traffic will send its duly elected representative to the Convention, as very important matters for the interest of the cause will be discussed. Ministers of the Gospel, Protestant and Catholic, in good and regular standing are also invited.

By order of the Executive Committee of the
PROHIBITION REFORM PARTY.

HOME PROTECTION ASSOCIATION.

This association was incorporated Feby. 2, 1882, for the purpose of securing the enforcement of all laws restricting the sale of liquors, particularly the Sunday law and to procure the enactment of such other laws as are or may be necessary for the protection of our homes from the insidious and destructive influences growing out of the liquor traffic.

It is desired to charter auxiliary associations in every town of California. Any 10 or more persons over 16 years of age may apply for a charter. The membership fee is $1.00 a year, and charter, with full set of books and register for 600 names costs $5. Of membership fee one half goes to the State association for the general work. Apply for information and all particulars to the State Secy.

Officers of the State Association: Otis Gibson, Pres. 916 Washington St. S. F.; Dr. R. H. McDonald, Treas., Pacific Bank, S. F.; Geo. Babcock, State Supt. R. S. Wade, State Secretary, 76 Montgomery Block, San Francisco.

Directors: Stephen G. Nye, J. L. Lyon, E. Wadsworth, Joseph A. Fairbanks, R. Thompson, George Babcock, Geo. T. Hanly, Otis Gibson, Will D. Gould, Geo. B. Katzenstein.

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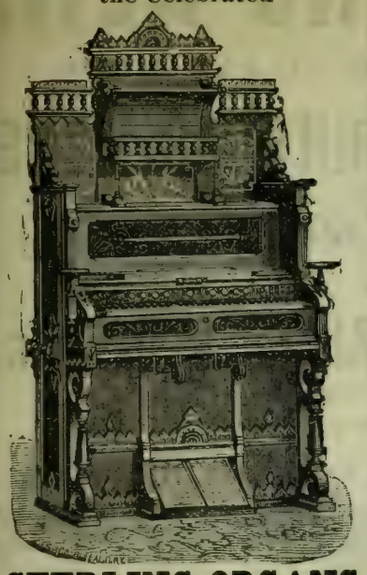
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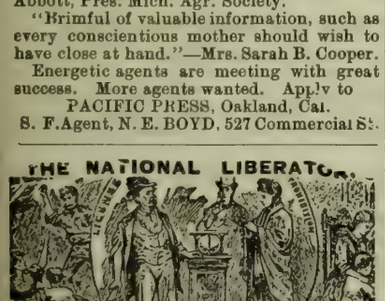
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SUTTER AND YUBA DISTRICT LODGE

Convened in its 25th session,at North Butte, June 23d. Present, 33 delegates, and other full degree members making a total of about 75. Harvest time thinned the attendance. 10 of the 20 lodges of the district represented and 4 of the 11 Bands of Hope; the former have 941, and the latter 513 members. It was decided to collect the 10ct cap tax semi-annually. The matter of a temperance camp-meeting in the mountains this fall, in connection with Butte Co. D. L., referred to the Ex. Com. with power to act.

The following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The cause which the I. O. G. T. represents is one of paramount importance, seeking as it does to secure the best efforts of the best people against the evils of intemperance, and calling upon all good citizens to rise in solid phalanx to oppose the curse of whisky and the "Whisky Ring;"and

WHEREAS, The Leag of Freedom and all opposers of the Sunday Law are joining hands to dethrone the right and maintain this giant wrong; therefore be it resolved by this Dist. L. here assembled, that as Good Templars we will ever continue to labor for the suppression of the liquor traffic and the evils growing out of it; that we stand unalterably opposed to all men, all parties and all associations, so far as their acts in any manner, or in any degree support the evils brot about by the use of intoxicating or malt liquors.

Resolved, That as an Order we stand ready to use our utmost endeavor to maintain the Sunday Law of this state and every other law of the land.

Resolved, That we will wherever possible organize Home Protection Associations as branches of the H. P. Association of Cal., and join efforts with all good citizens and societies to overthrow the Leag of Freedom.

Resolved, That we greatly deprecate the action of one of our great political parties now in State Convention assembled at San Jose, in placing itself in opposition to the advancing spirit of the age and for cringing and cowering before this hydra-headed monster, the liquor traffic, and begging for its votes and influence. that we glorify the delegates of the counties of Yuba and Sutter who manfully voted in a splendid minority against this outrage, and that we assure them that we and every good citizen of these two counties will hold their action in grateful remembrance.

Resolved, Taat we shall always accept it as a challenge for any political party to openly oppose the principles for which we are organized, and shall treat such action from our standpoint by voting against such parties and such measures.

A resolution of thanks in North Butte Lodge No. 452, for its hopitalities, was passed.

The next meeting of the District Lodge will be held in Marysville.

The meeting was an exceedingly pleasant one. The poople of North Butte did all they could to entertain their guests. Bros. Van Anda and Featherstun each addressed the audience upon the subject of Temperance and the objects of our Order. Attention was called to the fact that two saloons have recently been opened in the place. For a number of years past, the people of North Butte have in every way discouraged attempts to start a saloon in their midst. Neither house nor land could be had at any price for such a purpose. But at last by deception these two saloons have gained a foothold. The people are naturally indignant but will have to grin and bear the evil, the more certainly, if the lately promulgated Democratic doctrine prevails this Fall. The result in the short time these saloons have been at work is plainly to be seen. Property has decreased in value and the morals of the young men of North Butte are being corrupted. Just the day before the meeting one patron of these saloons stabbed and killed another in a drunken brawl.

"By their fruits ye shall know them."

The pleasant face and genial voice of Brother Graves was all that was lacking at the meetings The Brother (who was a delegate to the R. W. G. L. at Charleston) is at present visiting relatives in the East and sent his regrets to us.

An appropriate resolution was passed expressing the feelings of the members and their appreciation of Brother Graves past services and zeal in the cause of Temperance.

A gain of 4 lodges 211 members and 5 Bands of Hope have been made in the past 11 months. CHAS. J. COVILLAUD, D. S.

CHAS. S. BROOKS, D. A. S.

WITHOUT any prejudice to any other District Lodge officers, the thoro business like manner in which the Sutter and Yuba affairs are conducted commands admiration and favorable comment. The program well planned and neatly and handsomely printed and the proceedings got up for distribution and circulated among the lodges. Bro. C. J. Covillaud seems to have served an apprenticeship to some business in which precision and efficiency and good taste were inculcated and after the manner of Achilles he was dipped in infancy in the river of temperance, heels included. Bro. C. should send samples of his circulars etc., to every D. S. in the State and we should soon have the system uniform.

PETITION

For Non-repeal of Temperance Laws, for Local Option, and for Prohibition Constitutional Amendment.

TO THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR AND LEGISLATURE OF CALIFORNIA:

We, the undersigned, citizens of the State of California, respectfully petition:

1st. For the non-repeal of the Sunday Law and the law forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquors to minors and common drunkards.

2d. For the enactment of a law whereby the qualified voters of every voting precinct, town, city and county, by a majority vote, may determine whether the sale of intoxicating liquors shall be prohibited within their respective limits.

3d. For the submission to the people of an amendment to the Constitution forever prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in California.

[Here follow heading and spaces for signatures and addresses, and on the other side are:]

Note 1.—SOME REASONS WHY THE PRAYER OF THIS PETITION SHOULD BE GRANTED:—Temperance laws are a protection to life, liberty and the best interests of mankind. The Sunday REST is a decree of Nature and of Nature's God,and upon its observance the public health, the public morals, the public safety and the general welfare of the community largely depend. The repeal of the Sunday Law is sought for permission to sell intoxicating liquors to people who are free from labor on that day, and to convert the day of rest into a day of drunken revelry. The liquor traffic should be prohibited and destroyed,because it is a greater evil than war. pestilence and famine. It is the gigantic crime of crimes. It increases taxation, destroys capital and ruins labor; it fills hospitals, asylums and prisons, and produces a perennial harvest of tramps, criminals, suicides and murderers; it debases youth, wrecks manhood, enslaves women and degrades families; it corrupts ballots, injures the public service, and threatens the overthrow of our free institutions and the destruction of the Nation.

Note 2—LOS ANGELES. Cal., June 1. 1882.—In behalf of the Grand Lodge, I, O. G. T., of California, I have been directed to cause this petition to be circulated in all parts of the State, to request that as many signatures be obtained thereto as possible, and return to me immediately. Additional blank petitions will be furnished on application. The full and hearty co-operation of all friends of temperance is most earnestly desired and requested. Let some responsible person in every community fill out and sign the Certificate hereunto attached, to show that the signatures are genuine, and to insure good faith in the matter.—WILL D. GOULD, P. G. W. C. T.

Note 3.—CERTIFICATE.—I hereby certify that the.....names signed to this petition are genuine, and of the number.....are males over the age of 21 years.

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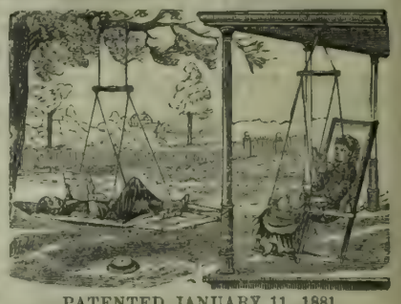
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Calendar.

Fall Term begins	Aug. 16, 1882	Winter Term closes	Mar. 2, 1883
Fall Term closes	Nov. 17, 1882	Spring Term begins	Mar. 6, 1883
Winter Term begins	Nov. 27, 1882	Commencement	June 7, 1883
Christmas Vacation	Dec 21 to Jan 10, 1883		

For further information, address

C. C. STRATTON, President,

San Jose, Cal.

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510 Mountain Spring, Sa., Sutter Creek, F. L. Morrow.
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207 Northern Star, F., Oroville, W. S. Read.
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402 Nelson, Su. Nelson, W.D. Parker.
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361 Murphys, Sa., Murphys, Mrs. E. A. Davis.
389 Golden, Sa., Vallecito, Richard C. Devots
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272 Silver Star, Su., Butte City, B.G. Heartley
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495 Kern Island, M., Bakersfield, J. S.Kline
498 Weldon, Sa., Weldon, H. B. True.
500 Old River, Sa., Bakersfield, J. H. Patten
501 Shamrock, Sa., Bakersfield, T. C. Morrison.

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201 Nevada, F., Nevada City, J. M. Walling.
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51 Tu, Capital, Sacramento, L. S. Taylor.
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424 Ruby, M., Hollister, L. Thornton.

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264 Poway. Sa., Poway, G. W. Butterfield.
351 Monument, Tu., San Diego, O. N. Sanford.
435 Silver Gate, F., National City, W. S. Bullis.

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130 Constitution, F., San Francisco, Frank A. Davis, No. 143 Fremont street.
160 Mission Star, Sa., San Francisco, Wm. Gorham, No. 577 Market St.
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186 Golden Gate, Tu., S. F., W. P. Joseph, Metropolitan Temple, 5th & Jessie Sts.
291 International, M., San Francisco, David Kerr, Nos. 47 & 49 Beale street.
293 Valley, Th., San Francisco, W. K. Forsyth, No. 719½ Gough street.
307 Pleasant Valley, M., San Francisco, T. H. Downing, No. 10 Market street.
314 Spring Valley, Tu., San Francisco, John E. Cline, No. 3014 Fillmore St.
417 Crystal, M., South San Francisco, Mrs. A. P. Ellis, cor. 18th and R. R Avenue.

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139 Woodbridge, M., Woodbridge, C. L. Newton.
182 Stockton, Tu., Stockton, M. J. Nightingale.
189 Lodi, F., Lodi, Geo. W. Hill.
253 Linden, Sa., Linden, John Chestnutwood
254 Mt. Vernon, Sa., Stockton, Geo. Norton.
315 Ripon, Th., Ripon, J. T. Bloomer.
323 Farmington, Sa., Farmington, Mrs. O. D. Dyke.
373 Lathrop, Th., Lathrop, W. S. Reynor.
469 Wildwood, Su., Atlanta, E. L. Moore.
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508 Valley Rose, Sa., French Camp, F. M. Trayler.
513 Mackville, Sa, Poland Box, Lockford, John Smith.

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442 Arroyo Grande, Th., Arroyo Grande, J. E. Mosher.
444 San Luis Obispo, F., San Luis Obispo, W. P. Barnett.
445 Cambria, Sa., Cambria, Thaddeus Sherman.
447 Cayucos, Th., Cayucos, J. L. Raines.

SAN MATEO COUNTY.

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190 Ocean Queen, Sa., Pescadero, Mrs. A. W. Goulson.
408 San Gregorio, Sa. San Gregorio, Adolph Shields.

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178 Rose of Lompoc, Sa., Lompoc A E. Gregg.
196 Stuart, S., Lompoc, M. F. Drumm.
204 Goleta, Sa., Goleta, F. E. Kellogg, Jr.
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392 Pacific. Su., Boulder Creek. J. W. Peery
426 Ben Lomond, Su., Felton, D. H. Trout
499 Santa Cruz, Tu., Santa Cruz, Rev. W. L. Stevens.

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425 Battle Creek, Su., Ball's Ferry, Mrs. R. E. Winsell.
449 Mountain Pride, Su., Shingletown, F. P. McClain.
453 McDonald, F., Milville, J. J. Kem.
454 Eureka, Th., Anderson, J. W. Spann.
486 Shasta, Sa., Pinokney, Geo. Moon.

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142 Mt. Shasta, Sa., Mt. Shasta, Mrs. Belle Martin.
273 Mt. Bolivar, Sa., Callahans, Caroline M. Hayden.
333 Fort Jones, W., Fort Jones, W. L. Rogers.
466 Siskiyou, Sa., Oro Fino, L. W. Miller.

SIERRA COUNTY.

265 Forest City, F., Forest City, H. P. Bickford.
359 Sierra City, Sa., Sierra City, David Mitchell.
372 Alaska, Sa., Pike City, J. H. Beresford.

SOLANO COUNTY.

27 Mount Delight, Sa., Suisun, F. A. Chadburn.
64 Vallejo, Tu., Vallejo, Charles Daly.
137 Phœnix, Th., Benicia, H. A. Booth.
239 Denverton, Sa., Denverton, C. E. Garfield.
318 Pride of the River, W., Rio Vista, Albt. Baker.
320 Fairfield, M., Fairfield, J. H. Williamson
364 Dixon, Th., Dixon, Stewart McBride.
415 Alamo, F., Elmira, G. W. Frazer.
461 Willow Spring, F., Birds Landing, J. B. Clothier.
488 Binghamton, Sa., Binghamton, H. W. Engles.

SONOMA COUNTY.

32 Star of Hope, M., Healdsburg, George W. Dow.
146 Horicon, Sa., Fisherman's Bay, J. E. Hickman.
156 Valley Ford, Sa., Valley Ford, Benj. Fowler.
161 Petaluma, M., Petaluma, A. G. Twist.
166 Geyser, Sa., Geyserville, Mrs. E. Winder.
167 Sebastopol, Th., Sebastopol, J. U. Graeff
176 Forestville, Sa., Forestville, J. E. McIntosh.
256 Bloomfield, Th., Bloomfield, P. C. Smith.
274 Fulton, F., Fulton, Frank Briggs.
356 Enterprise, Sa., Guerneville, N. E. Manning.
370 Santa Rosa, Tu., Santa Rosa, J. H. Richardson.
375 Dauntless, W., Stony Point, H. O. Brink
378 Two Rock, Sa., Petaluma. M. L. Freeman
405 Azalea, Th., Occidental, D. N. Craig

STANISLAUS COUNTY.

109 Ceres, Tu., Ceres, P. W. Cook.
247 Fairview, Sa., Turlock, John B. Osborn
249 Star of Cottonwood, Sa., Hill's Ferry Matthew R. Lyle.
266 Morning Star, F., Modesto, J. J. Porter
326 Oakdale, Tu., Oakdale, Byron Seeber.
335 Knight's Ferry, W., Knight's Ferry, J. W. Dunlap.
465 Friendship, Sa., Hill's Ferry, Henry A. F. Miller.
503 Burneyville, Sa., Langworth, R. R. Snedigar.

SUTTER COUNTY.

97 Meridian, Sa., Meridian, E. G. Thornbrough.
158 Good Shepherd, F, Live Oak, A H. Hewitt.
172 Harmony, Sa., Nicolaus, J. M. Berry.
219 Defiance, Sa., Pleasant Grove, F. B. Pierce.
321 June, Sa., Yuba City, Mrs. M. E. Moore
440 Yuba City W., Yuba City, Ed. Ellington.
452 North Butte, Su., West Butte, H. S. Graves.
487 Triumphant, Sa., South Butte, W. M. Wadsworth.

TEHAMA COUNTY.

192 Red Bluff. F., Red Bluff, M. J. Frank.
198 Tehama, Tu., Tehama, A. V. Wheeler.
306 Ricerville, Sa., Riceville, J. W. Tibbetts
308 Henleyville, Sa. Henleyville, J. W. Gill
309 Paskenta, Sa., Paskenta, T. D. Dollings.
311 Ivy, W., Red Bluff, C. H. Delvechio.
427 Paradise, Sa., Olimpo, C. S. Jobe.
433 Hercules, Sa., Red Bluff, Henry Smith
491 Elk Horn, W., Olimpo, John Monroe.

TRINITY COUNTY.

300 Beacon, Sa., Weaverville, G. B. Bassham
303 Western Star, Su., Hay Fork, John H. Vanderhoff.

TULARE COUNTY.

48 Visalia, F., Visalia, D. K. Zumwalt.
169 Grangeville, Sa., Grangeville, John Warswick.
181 Jonesa, Th., Hanford, G. T, Thornton.
195 Tulare, Tu., Tulare, Willis Faust.
257 Tipton, Th., Tipton, Jas. A. Wills.
296 Hanford, Tu., Hanford, Mrs. L. E. Cheadle.
301 Plano, Th., Plano, J. W. Loyd.
302 Porterville, Sa., Porterville, R. C. Redd
325 Lakeside, Sa., Short, H. H. Beckwith.
329 Pride of Tulare, F., Herrick's Cross, Mary E. Collins.
332 Elder Springs, F., Townsend, J. A. Hicks
352 Frazier Valley, Sa., Frazier, Jas. A. Kincaid.
374 Rockford, M., Porterville, R. N. Clack
391 Lone Oak, W., Hanford, S. A. Allen.
394 Farmersville, Sa., Farmersville, Jacob B. Spears.
479 Stokes Valley, Sa., Visalia, J. A. Boyd.
480 Lakeshore, Sa., Tipton, Dan'l K. Berry.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

122 Confidence, Su., Sonora, J. D. Williams.
135 Groveland, M., Groveland, Benj. Hunter.
262 Tuolumne, Su., Chinese Camp, W. H. Hosmer.
294 Jamestown, Sa., Jamestown. Miss Rebecca App
324 Bald Mountain, Tu., Sonora, Mrs. Sidney Smith.
336 Quartz Mountain, Su., Jamestown, Sarah E. Grant.
337 Table Mountain, Su., Jamestown, Mrs. Jane Beynon.
340 Soulsbyville, Sa., Soulsbyville, W. H. Barron.
342 Mountain View, Th., Columbia, W. H. Helton.
507 Rough and Ready, W., Sonora, Rev. Henry Neat.

VENTURA COUNTY.

209 Constancy, F., Ventura, Miss Myra Walbridge.
221 Scenega, Sa., Scenega, L. P. Guiberson.
235 Santa Paula, Sa., Santa Paula, Sam'l T. Todd.
236 Hueneme, Sa., Hueneme, Mary E. Clark.
411 Saticoy, Th., Saticoy, S. V. Tietsort.
416 Springville, Sa., Springville, Samuel Guthrie.
418 Mound, Sa., Ventura, Tyler Bither.
422 Ojai Valley, F. Nordhoff, Thomas Barrows.
489 Ventura, W., Ventura, R. R. Tanner.

YOLO COUNTY.

145 Antelope, Su., Dunnigans, W. B. Young.
163 Yolo, Tu., Yolo, Asa Petit.
165 Winters, F., Winters, V. Morris.
210 Chrysopolis, W., Woodland, J. J. Bowman.
224 Orion, Th., Davisville, Miss Nettie Marden.
366 Success, W., Grafton, M. C. Winchester
419 Capay, Sa., Capay, J. T. Brown.
429 Pleasant Prairie, Su., Woodland, E. L. Cox.
431 Faithful, Su., Black's Station, J. H. Murphy.
463 Semper Fidelis, Su., Madison, J. H. Connor.

YUBA COUNTY.

25 Marysville, F., Marysville, Frank W. Potter.
108 Knoxdale, F., Brownsville, Mrs. S. W. Knox.
124 Virginia, Sa., Marysville, Mrs. D. A. Hollister.
141 Cordua, Sa., Marysville, J. E. McMillan.
148 Rising Sun, F., Camptonville, Wm. Moore,
197 Wheatland, Tu., Wheatland, Miss Hattie Sheets.
226 Alpine, Sa., Strawberry Valley, C. T. Prindle.
278 Mountain Guard, F., Smartsville, J. A. Flint.
423 Prairie, Sa. Marysville, W. E. Gleason.
448 Elizabeth, Sa., Wheatland, P. L. Hutchinson.
476 Cornelian, Tu,, Marysville, Jno. C. Jenkins.
492 Browns Valley, Sa. Browns Valley, Jas. Robinson.

ARIZONA.

1 Garden Valley, M., Phœnix, Geo. H. Rothrock.
4 Tucson, F., Tucson, Mrs. M. H. Weffenden.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

7 Hilo, Sa., Hilo, J. H. Maby.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, Sa., Yokohama, W. T. Austin.

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

NO.	COUNTY.	NAME.	POSTOFFICE.
384	Alameda,	Charles H. Haile,	Alameda.
125	Amador,	J, W. Perry.	Plymouth.
104	Butte,	J. B. Mullen,	Cherokee
361	Calaveras,	A. J. Cooke,	Murphys.
319	Colusa,	J. H. Liening	Colusa.
288	Contra Costa,	F. Clifford,	Nortonville.
462	El Dorado,	J H. Gilmore.	Diamond Springs
—	Fresno,	S. N. Burch,	Easton.
269	Humboldt,	W. F. Brown,	Eureka.
299	Los Angeles,	W. D. Gonld,	Los Angeles.
175	Mariposa,	Chas. Converse,	Mariposa.
459	Merced	Geo. E. Isaacs,	Merced.
131	Monterey,	A. K Crawford,	Salinas.
201	Nevada,	Samuel Clutter,	Nevada.
339	Placer,	Geo. D. Kellogg,	Newcastle.
228	Plumas,	Moses Bull	Greenville.
248	Sacramento,	A. K. Crawford,	Elk Grove.
220	San Bernardino,	H. C. Brooke,	S. Bern'd'o
351	San Diego,	S. Whitmore,	San Diego.
114	San Francisco,	C. H. Peterson,	313 Page street, San Francisco.
182	San Joaquin,	Wm. Jones,	Stockton.
56	San Mateo,	J. Compton,	Half Moon Bay.
178	Santa Barbara,	Rev. S. S. Fisk.	Lompoc.
128	Santa Clara.	C. W. Pedlar,	Gilroy.
102	Shasta,	J. N. Chapell,	Reading.
415	Solano,	G. W. Frazer,	Elmira.
167	Sonoma,	L. O. Coon,	Sebastopol.
266	Stanislaus,	Rev. M. D. Gage,	Modesto.
452	Sutter and Yuba,	H. S. Graves,	Yuba City
192	Tehama,	G. W. Jeffris	Red Bluff.
300	Trinity,	Geo. B. Jumper,	Weaverville.
195	Tulare,	Rev. F. H. Wales,	Tulare.
324	Tuolumne,	I. T. Holland,	Sonora.
236	Ventura,	L. C. Clark,	Hueneme.
366	Yolo,	Thos. J. Goin,	Grafton.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, Wm. Walker, Yokohama.

STATE DEPUTIES.

384 Alameda, James S. Naismith, Oakland.
386 Alameda, Mrs. V. A. Rix, Washington.
267 Amador, W. O. Clark, Drytown.
152 Amador, J. R. Johns, Amador.
470 Alameda, Rev. Geo. Morris, West End.
404 Butte, Rev. Peter Powers, Chico.
243 Fresno, A. A. Smith, Kingsburg.
161 Calaveras, H. R. Hughes, Angels Camp.
116 Contra Costa, Rev. W. H. Tubb, Martinez.
290 Fresno, E. W. Turner, Madera.
495 Kern, Rev. J. S. Kline, Bakersfield.
299 Los Angeles, Will D. Gould, Los Angeles
299 Los Angeles, Jesse Yarnell, Los Angeles
246 Merced, George E. Isaacs, Merced.
126 Monterey, J. C. Aston, Watsonville
201 Nevada, Niles Searls. Nevada City
203 Sacramento, G. B. Katzenstein, Sac'to.
130 San Fran'co, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, No. 150 Ninth St., S. F.
185 San F'co, Mrs. E. P. Stevens, 1907 Bush
114 San Francisco, C. H, Peterson, S. F.
291 San Francisco, Wm. Crowhurst 1041 24th St., S. F.
185 San Francisco, Capt. A. D. Wood, S. F
182 San Joaquin, B. F. Bagley, Stockton.
189 San Joaquin, W. R. Ellis, Lodi.
200 San Joaquin, Rev. C. S. Haswell, Lodi.
178 Santa Barbara, J. W. Webb, Lompoc.
32 Santa Clara, Rev. W.T. Mayne, San Jose
295 Santa Clara, Rev. D. E. Bushnell, San Jose.
392 Santa Cruz, G. M. McWain, Boulder Cr'k
425 Shasta, Dr. J. F. Winsell, Ball's Ferry
273 Siskiyou, Fred. H. Loring, Callahans Ranch.
64 Solano, Dr. I. S. Halsey, Vallejo.
370 Sonoma, D. S. Sacry, Santa Rosa.
32 Sonoma, C. B. Proctor, Healdsburg.
32 Sonoma, J. G. Dow, Healdsburg.
156 Sonoma, Mrs. C. E. Fowler, Valley Ford
167 Sonoma, Rev. F. J. Culver, Sebastopol.
192 Tehama, Mrs. M. J. Mayhew, Red Bluff
165 Yolo, William Sims, Winters.
224 Yolo, B. H. Hoag, Davisville.
419 Yolo, J. H. Norton, Capay.
25 Yuba, Chas. J. Covillaud, Marysville.
148 Yuba, Joseph Erwin, Camptonville.

ARIZONA.

304 Pima, Joe T. Marr, Tucson.

JAPAN.

1 Japan, Daniel Jamison, Yokohama.

BANDS OF HOPE.

NO.	LOCATION.	NAME.	SUP'T.
1	Alturas,	Rising Sun,	J. D. McLeod.
2	Artesia,	Artesia,	S. H. Olmstead.
3	Black's Station,	Sunbeam,	J. S. Rollins
4	Brownsville,	Crystal,	T. J. Rumery.
5	Cambria,	Cambria,	Mrs. M. R. Franklin
6	Chico,	Luella,	Rev. Peter Powers.
7	Scenega,	Scenega,	Miss Kitty Conaway.
8	Cajon,	Cajon,	Miss Della Hill.
9	Comanche,	Evergreen,	Mrs. M. S. Holbrook.
10	Columbia,	Mountain View,	G. L. McNeil
11	El Dorado,	El Dorado,	Jas. H. Gilmore
12	Tustin,	Tustin,	Mrs. H. K. Snow.
13	Forest City,	Forest City,	S. A. Lawry.
14	Greenville,	Greenville,	——,
15	Healdsburg,	Healdsburg,	Mrs. S. J. Hall
16	Hornitos,	Christal,	Mrs. Mary Hinds.
17	Hueneme,	Hueneme,	Mrs. Mary R. Bard
18	Jenny Lind,	Chapparal,	Mrs. Amanda Sharp.
19	Juds'nv'le,	Crescent,	Mrs. T. S. Griffiths
20	Lompoc,	Lompoc,	E. A. Gregg.
21	Los Angeles,	L's Ang's,	Dr. S. McCurdy
22	Lodi,	Lodi,	Rev. C. S. Haswell.
23	Lemoore,	Lemoore,	Myron H. Savage.
24	Livermore,	Myrtle,	J. T. McDonald.
25	Modesto,	Morning Star,	Miss Clara Vezey
26	Mariposa,	Marip'a,	Miss Eva Farnsworth
27	Marysville,	Marysville,	Chas. S. Brooks
28	Marysville,	Pleasant Templar,	Jas. Jory
29	Murphys,	Murphys,	Mrs. A. J. Palmer
30	Mokelume Hill,	Mountain Hope,	Mrs. Jane Guy.
31	Mendocino,	Mendocino,	Mrs. M. J. Paddleford.
32	North Temescal,	N. Tem'l,	F. Esmond
33	National City,	Na'l C'y,	Mrs. F. Copeland
34	Plymouth,	Rising Star,	M. L. Gregg.
35	Pine Grove,	Ev'ng Star,	Mrs. S. Serine
36	Poway,	Poway,	Adams Chapin.
37	Pentz,	Messilla,	R. H. Hawkins.
38	Plano.	Busy Bee,	Mrs. J. A. McMillan
39	Pescadero	Pescadero.	Carrie M. Mills.
40	Red Bluff,	R'd Bl'ff,	Mrs. Kate Grider.
41	Rio Vista,	Pride of the River,	E. M. Chase
42	Riverside,	Riverside,	May Heap.
43	San Buena'ura,	Ventura,	Mrs. C. W. Bard
44	San Juan,	San Juan,	Miss Carrie Flint
45	Stockton,	Central,	J. M. Long.
46	Stockton,	Bethlehem,	Agnes McKinnon
47	Stockton,	—— ,	—— Keniston.
48	Santa Rosa,	S'ta Rosa,	J. H. Richardson
49	Sheridan,	Sheridan,	Mrs. Addie Rogers
50	San Luis Obispo,	——,	D. M. Meridith
51	San Luis Obispo,	——,	S. D. Triplett
52	Spenceville,	Spenceville,	J. L. Walliss
53	San Diego,	Excelsior,	A. B. Hotchkiss
54	Spanish Dry Diggins,	(P. O., Greenwood),	S. D. Diggins, Mrs. S. A. Withington.
55	Soulsbyville,	Soulsbyville,	Mrs. J. L. Coles.
56	Sacramento,	Sac'to,	Mrs. Alice A. Catlin
57	Sacramento,	Progressive,	Miss E. Bullard
58	Santa Ana,	Santa Ana,	J. N. Hewes.
59	Santa Paula.	Ivy,	Miss Lulu Scott.
60	Springville,	Sp'gv'le,	Miss Lulu Thacker
61	Sonora,	Sonora,	Mrs. A. J. Sturtevant
62	San Luis Rey,	S. Luis Rey.	Miss S. Frazee
63	San Andreas,	Sparkling Water,	Miss Agnes Mercer.
64	San Jose,	——,	Anna McKenzie.
65	San Francisco,	Hayes Valley,	Mrs. Nellie Warren.
66	Short,	Lakeside,	J. M Moore.
67	Tulare City,	White Lily,	Clara Garrison
68	Ventura,	Mound,	Miss. P. P. Faddis.
69	Volcano,	——,	Mrs. Ezra Haskill.
70	Vallejo,	Vallejo,	Mrs. T. Graves.
71	Vallejo,	Home,	N. Smith.
72	Woodland,	Little Giant Killers,	B. F. Loomis.
73	Walnut Creek,	Walnut Creek;	Miss A. M. Stone.
74	Weaverville,	——,	Mrs. D. R. Atherton
75	Westminster,	Westminster,	Miss. M. A. McCoy.
76	Yuba City,	Franklin,	Maria Godfrey.
77	Angels,	Golden Circle,	Miss J. Hughes
78	Guerneville,	G'neville,	Mrs. E. A. Bagley,
79	Nortonv lle,	Hope,	Frank Clifford.
80	Grainland,	——,	Mrs. Sadie Hensley
81	Santa Maria,	——,	Mrs. S. B. Jones.
82	Colfax,	Colfax,	Mrs. E. D. Story.
83	Guadalupe,	Guadalupe,	Angie Ayres.
84	Fresno C'y,	Fr'o C'y,	Judge C. D. Sayles
85	Half Moon Bay,	Half Moon Bay,	Mrs. Annie Louteer.
86	Marysville,	Victory,	John C. Jenkins.
87	Auburn,	——,	Mrs. Ford.
88	Anderson,	Earnest,	Mrs. E. P. Veeder
89	Ceres,	Ceres,	Mrs. A. E. Knowles.
90	Janesville,	Lakeview,	Mrs. M. A. Hicks
91	Forbestown,	Pleasant Gem,	Mrs. J. F. Derrell
92	Oroville.	Oroville,	Miss Kate Leggett.
93	Rocklin,	Rocklin,	Mrs. R. A. Mills.
94	San Bernardino,	S'n B'd'o,	G. T. Switzer
95	Wheatland,	Elizabeth,	——.
96	West Berkeley,	——,	Miss L. H. Lowe
97	Yuba City,	Yuba City,	——.
98	Brentwood,	B'twood.	Mrs E. J. Winning
99	Brentwood,	Liberty,	Miss Emma Howard
100	Byron,	Point of Timber,	Wm. M. Moore
101	San Francisco,	Young America.	E. Galvin
102	Fulton,	Rising Star,	——.
103	Oakdale,	Live Oak,	Rev. W. D. Crabb.
104	North San Juan,	——,	——.
105	Pleasant Prairie	(P. O., Woodland),	Onward Bound, Mrs M. J. Stephens.
106	San Gabriel,	Alhambra,	Rev. J. H. Stuntz
107	Fresno City,	C. C. Colony,	Mrs. C. E. Spofford.
108	Santa Monica,	S'ta M.,	Mrs. F. A. Rogers
109	El Monte,	Duarte,	W. S. Young.
110	Dutch Flat,	Placer,	Chas. F. Uren.
111	Elk Creek,	——,	Rev. J. Milton Ward
112	Gridley,	——,	Mrs. B. E. Taylor.

113 El Monte, Morning Light, J. W. Fryer
114 Santa Clara, ———, G. R. Smith.
115 Bangor, ———, W. F. Nelson.
116 Forest Hill, Forest Hill, ———.
117 Marysville, Ella Templars, Phebe McKenny.
118 San Bernardino, Lugopia, Mrs. Seymour
119 San Bernardino, Mill District, Mrs. H. Goodell.
120 Salinas, ———, Mrs. J. P. Raymond.
121 Copperopolis, Golden Rule, Mrs. S. B. Meader.
123 Campo Seco, Rising Star, Miss Carrie V. Lewis.
123 Spring Valley (P. O., Campo Seco), Mountain Gate, Geo. B. Lillie.
124 Gold Run, Armada, Miss M. G. Barrett
125 Porterville, ———, Miss E. Colman.
126 Savannah, ———, R. R. Smith.
127 Arcata, ———, Rev. J. B. Chisholm.
128 Lincoln, Triumph, Gerard K. Peters.
129 Turlock, ———, Mrs. L. A. Lane.
130 Roseville, Roseville, Mrs. J. D. Pratt.
131 West End, ———, ———.
132 Oakland, ———, ———.
133 Forestville, ———, H. Hanson.
134 Caspar, Caspar, R. H. K. Hedden.
135 Truckee, Truckee, Mrs. C. P. Babcock.
136 South Butte, South Butte, Mrs. Mary C. Chappell.
137 Yolo, Excelsior, Arthur Harlv.
138 Napa City, Aqua Pura, I. A Cameron.
139 Eureka, McDonald, ———.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE
OF CALIFORNIA.

G. W. C. T., Robert Thompson, 1,531 Tyler St., San Francisco.
G. W. C., H. S. Graves, West Butte.
G. W. V. T., Mrs. Emily P. Stevens, No. 1907 Bush St., S. F.
G. W. S., Geo. B. Katzenstein, 328 J street, Sacramento.
G. W. T., Dr. Isaac S. Halsey, Vallejo.
G. W. A. S., Julius Lyons, Los Angeles
G. W. M., P. R. McCabe, Turlock
G. W. D. M., Miss Eliza E. Glodsworthy, San Jose
G. W. I. G., Mrs. M. H. Estes West Oakland
G. W. O. G., H. L. Ricks, Eureka, H. B.
G. W. Chaplain, Rev. G. B. Allen, Petaluma
G. W. Messenger, E. Wood Culver, Newcastle
P, G. W. C. T., Will D. Gould. Los Angeles
Gen'l Supt. Juvenile Work. Mrs. M. E. Richardson, Murphy's, Calaveras Co.

Executive Committee–Robert Thompson, G. W. C. T., Chairman; Will D. Gould, P. G. W. C. T., Vice-Chairman; Geo. B. Katzenstein, G. W. S., Sec.; Dr. Isaac S. Halsey, G. W. T., Treasurer; H. S. Graves, G. W. C.; Mrs. Emily P. Stevens, G. W. V. T.

Trustees of Grand Lodge.—A. O. Rix, Washington Corners; Niles Searls, Nevada City, and Dr. Isaac S. Halsey Vallejo.

Representatives to the R. W. G. L.—Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento; Mrs. Ida M. Katzenstein, Sacramento; H. S. Graves, West Butte; I. T. Holland, Sonora.

Alternates.—Will D. Gould, Los Angeles; C. C. Church, San Diego; W. P. Barnett, San Luis Obispo; Mrs. M. J. Mayhew, Red Bluff.

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at San Francisco on Tuesday, Oct. 3d, 1882, commencing at 10 a. m.

Directory of Lodges of Good Templars in the City of San Francisco.

NO.	NAME.	MEETS.	LOCATION OF HALL.
114	Evening Star,	Th.,	Grand Central Hall, 997 Market st., cor. of 6th.
120	Headlight,	W.,	Cambrian Hall, No. 1133 Mission street, bet. 7th and 8th Sts.
160	Mission Star,	Tu.,	No. 2943 Sixteenth St., bet Valencia and Mission streets.
180	Constitution,	F.,	Shiel's Hall, 32 O'Farrell st.
185	Life Boat,	M.,	No. 118 Jackson st., near Front.
186	Golden Gate,	Tu.,	Bush st. M. E. church, Bush street. nr. Devisadero street.
291	International,	M.,	Grand Central Hall, Market st., cor. of 6th.
298	Valley,	Th.,	Fell Street Presbyterian Church, bet. Laguna and Octavia sts.
307	Pleasant Valley,	M.,	Comerford's Hall Church st., bet. 27th and 28th.
314	Spring Valley,	Tu.,	Union Hall, cor. Fillmore and Greenwich sts.
417	Crystal,	M.,	Myrtle Hall, Railroad and 7th avenue.
7	California,	Th.,	Ono Hall, Mission and Fifteenth streets.

Grand Lodge of Oregon.
SUBORDINATE DIRECTORY.

11 Capital, S., Salem, C. W. Scriber.
17 Hillsboro, S., Hillsboro, W. L. Weathered.
23 La Creole, Tu., Dallas, Jno. S. Ashbaugh
36 Silver, S., Silverton, Frank Simeral.
39 Rosa, S., Salem, P. R. Winslow.
40 Astoria, Tu., Astoria, J. O. Bozorth.
43 Marion, S., Hubbard, Milton B. Kester.
57 Milwaukee, S., Milwaukee, A. Luelling.
74 Val Fontis, S., Zena, Charles Philips.
80 John Day, S., Canyon City, Fred P. Horsley.
86 Nonpareil, W., Portland, W. S. James mot.
115 Brooklyn, F., East Portland, James McGrew.
118 Sheridan, W., Sheridan, H. Z. Foster.
136 Forest Grove, S., Forest Grove, Mitchell Gilliam.
155 Valley, F., Halsey, H. B. Keniston.
166 Union, S., Turner, E. E. McKinney.
179 Pacific, S., Cottage Grove, W. W. Cathcart.
184 Mt. Pleasant, S., Creswell, Chas. Jackson
189 Ashland, F., Ashland, Wm. Harris.
191 Klamath, Tu., Ft. Klamath, Fred. Scheider.
212 Ochoco, Th., Prineville, Jas. Hamilton
213 Revival, S., Prairie City, J. W. Mack.
217 Goshen, S., Goshen, J. W. Cox.
227 Marshfield, Th., Marshfield, Jonathan Osborn.
229 Onward, S., Albany, Matthew Chambers
258 Amity, S., Amity, Anna Putman.
259 Green Mountain, S., Siuslaw, Hiram Wingard.
262 Triumph, M., Independence, Mrs. L. L. Whiteaker.
268 Paradise Springs, S., East Portland. Mrs. R. D. Prettyman.
286 Williams Creek, S., Applegate, E. E. Topping.
289 McMinnville, S., McMinnville, J.E.Magers.
302 Newberg, S., Newberg, J. T. Smith.
306 Linkville, Linkville, Sam Parker.
316 Samaritan, S., Harrisburg, Nettie Isham.
331 Monmouth, S., Monmouth, G. W. Richardson.
332 Pass Creek, S., Drain, Wm. Barker.
336 Wasco, S., Dufur, A. J. Dufur, Jr.
342 Lily, Tu , East Portland, Jas. W. Shaver.
344 Albany, S., Albany, R. Fox.
346 Good Samaritan, W., Dalles, O. D. Doane.
350 Mount Hood, M., Dalles, R. B. Hood.
352 Stayton, M., Stayton, L. H. Follansby.
355 Bay, Th., Marshfield, A. M. Crawford.
356 Welcome, S., John Day, Rev. E. Hays.
357 Monroe, S., Monroe, N. Garlinghouse.
358 Columbia, F., East Portland, D M. Long.
360 Evergreen, St. Helens, J. H. Groves.
363 La Grande —., La Grande, Geo. H. Rigdon.
364 Centerville, Centerville, Rev. T. S. Burnett.
365 Concordia, Spanish Hollow, C. W. Barzee.
366 Alpha, Lafayette, Rev. T. L. Jones.
367 Butte, S. Eugene, Rev. E. P. Henderson
368 Victory, S., Mehama, J. M. Eskew.
369 Success, T., Lebanon, J. L. Gilbert.
370 Champoeg, S., Champoeg, John Hoefer.
871 Webfoot, S., Gervais, H. B. Elworthy.
372 Oregon City, F., Oregon City, J. W. Watts.
373 Prohibition, M., Portland, Belle McBride.
374 Beulah, Tu., Portland, Geo. W. Dickson.
375 Santiam, Tu., Scio, J. L. Miller.
376 Mountain, F., Brownsville, Dr. P. Hume
377 Eureka, Tu., Junction City, W. M. Houston.
378 Freedom, F., Shedd, James Carothers.
379 Oak Grove, S., Eola, H. A. Rubell.
380 Dayton, Tu., Dayton. Dr. E. Jessup.
381 Unity, Sa., Ekins, Lee M. Grames.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE
OF OREGON.

G. W. C. T., Chas. T. Tozier, Hillsboro.
G. W. Coun., Mrs. M. E. Hoxter, Forest Grove.
G. V. T., Mrs. N. J. A. Simons, The Dalles.
G. Secy., J. E. Houston, Junction City.
G. A. S., W. T. Riches, Silverton.
G. Treas., J. H. Lambert, Milwaukee.
G. Chap., Mrs. L. L. Whittaker, Independence.
G. M., W. W. Cathcart, Cottage Grove.
G. D. M., Emma Fisher, Salem.
G. Guard, Sarah Cavitt. Zena.
G. Sent., W. B. Robertson, Turner.
G. Mess., F. S. Harding, McMinville.
Supt. Juv. Work, Mrs. E. M. Vandevert, Salem.

Representatives to R. W. Grand Lodge.

J. E. Houston, Junction City; Levi Leland, Oregon City.

Alternates.

E. W. Ryan, Portland; Elias Jessup, Newberg.

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at The Dalles, commencing on the third Tuesday in June, 1882.



HOME FOR ORPHANS.

In 1869 a capacious and elegant structure was erected near Vallejo, in Solano Co., and in 1870 it was dedicated and opened under the auspices of the Grand Lodge, and entitled the "Good Templar's Home for Orphans." Its title is not meant to carry any idea of exclusiveness as to the class admitted to its sheltering offices. On the contrary, it is open to all; the only passport required at its portals is to be a homeless orphan child. Children under fourteen years of age are received and cared for, and over 100 orphaned children are now being cared for within its walls. The buildings are sightly, capacious and pleasantly located. The Home is under the general management and control of a Board of Trustees and a Board of Lady Managers—the former comprising nine gentlemen of the Order, who have charge of the building, grounds (20 acres), and financial matters; while the Board of Lady Managers is composed of eight prominent lady members of the Order, selected from various parts of the state, and has charge of the domestic relations of the institution. The educational affairs are under the joint control and management of the Board of Trustees and Lady Managers. Within the Home a graded school under the "Public School System" of the state, is taught by two competent teachers. Upwards of $140,000 have been expended in the erection, care and maintenance of this institution. The Good Templars of this jurisdiction have accepted the self-imposed duty of sustaining this Home gratefully, and the membership is linked together in its support with unfaltering devotion.

Adoption.—Children may be adopted from the Home by reliable and proper persons upon application to Board of Lady Managers.

Admission of Children.—All letters concerning the admission of children, or their adoption from the Home, should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board of Lady Managers, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, 150 9th street. San Francisco, who will furnish the necessary blank forms.

Trustees of Orphans Home.—Wm. H. Mills, Sacramento; H. S. Graves, Yuba City; Hon. Niles Searles, Nevada City; A.G.Clark. Napa City; Dr. R. H. McDonald, San Francisco; Dr. I. S. Halsey and Samuel Kitto, Vallejo; Rob't Thompson, G. W. C. T., San Francisco; Geo. B. Katzenstein, G. W. S., Sacramento, ex-officio.

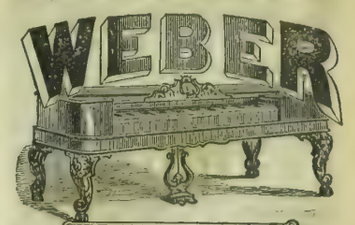
Lady Managers of Orphans Home.—President, Mrs. C. B. Thompson, No. 1531 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco; Secretary, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, 150 9th street, San Francisco; Financial Secretary, Mrs. M. E. Partridge, West Oakland; Mrs. M. A. Alsip, Sacramento; Mrs. M. A. Mayhew, Red Bluff; Mrs. V. A. Rix, Washington Corners; Mrs. S. L. Robbins, Vallejo; Mrs. E. P. Stevens, San Francisco, G. W. V. T., ex-officio.

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DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The German Savings and Loan Society.
For the Half Year ending this date, the Board of Directors of THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY has declared a Dividend on Term Deposits at the rate of four and thirty-two one-hundredths (4 32-100) per cent per annum, and on Ordinary Deposits at the rate of three and six-tenths (3 6-10) per cent per annum, free from Federal Taxes, and payable on and after the 10th day of July, 1882. By Order,
GEO. LETTE, Secretary.
San Francisco, June 30, 1882. t-jl-27

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Capital $1,000,000.
Surplus 460,759.

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RESOURCES.

Bank Premises	$150,000 00
Other Real Estate	5,225 35
United States Bonds	626,977 35
Loans on Real Estate	134,868 00
Loans on bonds, gas & water stock	132,198 35
Loans on other securities w heat, barley, etc	577,443 96
Loans on personal security	1,106,004 27
Due from Banks and Bankers	392,457 61
Money on hand	398,669 34
	$3,523,844 23

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid up	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	460,759 13
Due Depositors	1,888,655 07
Due Banks and Bankers	174,370 53
Dividends unpaid	59 50
	$3,523,844 23

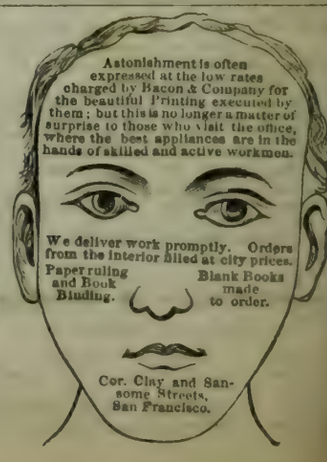
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The Rescue.

"WINE IS A MOCKER, STRONG DRINK IS RAGING."

Entered at the Post Office at San Francisco, Cal., as second-class matter.

VOL. XIX. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1882. No. 37

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Evans, J. W....Sewing Machines
Gould, W. D....Attorney, Los Angeles
Hand Book....of Medicine
H. G. Parsons....Book and Job Printer
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Julia Colman...." "
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Phosphate Soap....637 Market Street
Pacific Bank....Pine Street
Sherman, Clay & Co....Pianos and Organs
Thrailkill, Dr., Oakland....Dentist
Thompson, R....Attorney-at-Law
W. C. T. U....Coffee Houses
Mrs. Clara S. Foltz....Attorney
Milnes Bros....Cards
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When you call on any of these places please say you saw their Ad or card in the Rescue.

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.....*COMMENCING*.....

September 5th,

AND CONTINUING ONE WEEK.

GOOD SPEAKERS! GOOD MUSIC! GOOD COOL Water, Good Milk, Plenty of Horse Feed and everything else necessary to make the affair a GRAND SUCCESS.

ALL ARE INVITED.

W. S. READ, D. S. C. J. COVILLAUD, D. S.

A large amount of matter crowded out as usual.

Remember Mrs. Hart's Lodging House 706 California St. for temperance travelers.

Col. Babcock will lecture at Silver Star House Sunday evening 16th, Hon. Warren Oliver on the 23rd, and Mrs. Stevens on the 30th, and the meetings will be kept up regularly.

The report which has being going the rounds of the press lately that the Rescue has engaged the ex-cook of the late Baron Rothschild at a salary of $7000 a year is an unmitigated prevarication. It was Vanderbilt in New York that did it.

When you order goods from San Francisco cash grocery 519 Post St. say whether to be sent by freight or express. Make checks or P. O. orders payable to H. A. Smith. Full particulars about ordering and general price list sent on application.

Rev. C. D. Barrows preached Sunday last on "The Resurrection—Does the Body Rise? What is the Spiritual Body?" Ii is presumed he is much better authority on these simple, easy questions, than he is on the mysterious unknown of "Does Prohibition Prohibit."

The San Francisco *Hebrew* speaks of a class of people as being *full of* apathy and indifference. If so, they should not be allowed to go to sea without taking in ballast. The *Escambia* had about 450 tons of that kind of cargo in her bottom, and capsized.

The northwest passage is a failure. You can't get to the Pole, but you can do a good deal better thing than that: Take a passage to 19 New Montgomery street, and ivest $5 in that magnificent hammock-chair advertised on page 588, and you will not want to make any polar voyages for comfort.

Subscriptions and renewels this week:—Mrs. Stevens and Mrs Richardson, (San Francisco 33; Oakland 2; Russian River 1; Guerneville 10; Tomales 1; Sebastopol 3; Petaluma 1;) 51. Mrs. Doane (Geyserville 6; Healdsburg 13;) 19; New York 1; Ottawa Canada 6; Lake City Modoc Co. 1; Drytown 1; Campmeeting Mrs. Thompson 5. In all 84.

Cleanly.—How consoling and refreshing it is when you are settling at the counter for a lunch at a restaurant, to see the bakers man all tobacco bedraggled, smoking a chinese labor cigar over a tray of tarts and pies and cakes which he is delivering to the restaurant man, and perfuming with smoke and ashes to give them a delightful flavor.

When Gen. Stoneman learns from the Republican papers what a miserable forlorn critter he has been thru life, it is to be hoped he will repent and have a change of heart, and be thankful for the opportunity of learning so much about himself, which he never would have discovered if he had not been a candidate for Governor. A wine and brandy maker, with an anti-Sunday and an anti-temperance creed, and his acceptance of the wife-beater platform, is objection enough. No use in trying to make that any worse.

Mrs. Pinkham, etc.—Dont go your whole pile, or rather dont invest your whole bank acconnt on Mrs. Pinkhams picture yet; there is another curative portrait out which is altogether better looking medicine than the other. It is a Mrs. Van Buren somewhere, it dont matter where; all you have to do for corns, jimjams, dyspepsia, gout, frostbite, fleabite, ringworm, sunstroke, infidelity, bad dreams and inability to spell hieroglifically, is to look at her picture and send her a dollar and you are cured.

The *Alliance Messenger*, Hanford, Tulare county, is a neat four-page paper, to be issued weekly at $1 a year, under the auspices of the Tulare County Christian Alliance, Rev. R. R. Jones, Editor. This Alliance hopes to unite all denominations in an effort to lay plans for a more general advancement of the cause of Christ, to interest young men and women and children in religious work, etc., and to give hearty support to the cause of temperance thrnout the county. There are 350 members of the Alliance in the county, including 32 ministers of various churches. No. 1 of the *Messenger* has come to hand, and is a neat and most creditable specimen, and full of useful and readable matter. It should be in the hands of every family in the county. It is not going to be a tax on the people, but, if properly supported, will be one of the best and most effective agencies to lighten every ones taxes.

A Donkeys nest found.—A writer in an Austrian agricultural paper wants to find some way of increasing the alcoholic strength of wine "to make it better" without adding alcohol to it as they do in Europe. He has discovered that the alcohol in wine and beer is not analogous with alcohol in other drinks!!! altho he says he cannot prove it by experiment. And it is surprising that the *Scientific American* should give such unscientific trash currency in its colums and upon a matter of such entire uselessness as making the nasty swill called beer better or worse.

Mistakes.—Camp-meeting, holidays last week and the absence of the foreman printer at the same time rather mixed up the Rescue last number. The department of the G.W.S. was cut up into sandwiches and distributed around promiscuously. In nearly one-third of the edition the cut in the Democratic Platform was misplaced and put in the Shafer Babcock controversy; in that article too, "abolished by a *free* people" said "a *few* people" and "supplies all the *needs*" was made all the *news*." Perhaps the readers have discovered some more ornamental flights. No news of Camp-meeting last week, Monday and Tuesday being holidays in the printing offices.

Whisky papers say prohibition is a failure in Maine and Kansas. That is, it fails to promote the liquor traffic and to enrich the brewers, distillers and saloon-keepers. It is such a tremendous failure that the brewers' congress feels itself justified in pledging a million dollars to secure the repeal of the prohibition amendment to the Kansas Constitution. It is such an utter failure that the whole liquor interest of the United States is aroused to fight its battle on the Kansas soil in fear that this failure will become epidemic in the country. Just bear these facts in mind, reader, when some one tells you he opposes prohibition because it is a "failure."—*Vancouver Register.*

The Future.—Many friends whose good opinion is most highly valued, were pleased at the Camp-meeting to express themselves both publicly and privately, as warmly interested in the success of the Rescue, and declared their approval of its course and methods. They certainly did not overrate the desire on the part of the editor to make the paper first truthful, next useful and thirdly acceptable to its readers who desire the success of the cause of temperance and the highest good of humanity. Without doubt the kindness and truly Christian charity of friends have shielded its faults from the observation of those who love its mission and desire its success; but the effect of the commendations bestowed will be to stimulate an earnest endeavor to make the Rescue far more deserving, more useful and better in every way in the future.

The rebellion of the whisky men of this State is doing much to open the eyes of the people of this State. A man in high official standing said the other day that if the temperance speakers would call the attention of the people to the fact that the saloon men had evaded and violated the Slocumb Laws and that officials had helped the saloons to evade and avoid the law, that it would do more to open the eyes of the people of this State on the question of temperance than all the lecturing we can do. He says go into the country and tell the people that they have to help pay these enormous expenses, piled up as expenses for prosecuting the whisky thieves, and drunken rows. Give the people to understand that the people are nursing, feeding and clothing a set of vagabonds that should go to the penitentiary or go to work and the people will sweep the State as with a whirlwind.—*Neb. Liberator.*

"VOTE ALWAYS AS YOU PRAY."

BY REV. J. A. MCMILLAN.

One Sabbath day a preacher stood
The gospel to proclaim;
He spoke of man's great brotherhood,
Of love in Jesus' name;
How each his brother's keeper is,
That none may live for self;
He told how great their miseries,
Who live for sordid pelf.

He said, "the life to be desired
Is righteousness and truth;"
The character to be admired
In hoary age or youth.
He warned against the tempter's snare,
In dread of endless pain;
The young be cautioned, to beware
The wine-cup's fearful reign.

He spoke with no uncertain sound
Against prevailing sin,
Denouncing it wherever found,
Outside the church or in;
But specially did he decry,
In full unmeasured terms,
The wickedness in places high
That common vice confirms.

He spoke of our unrighteous laws
That license sin and shame;
Pronouncing them the fruitful cause
Of crime of every name.
"And they who make such laws," he said,
"The wrath of God must dare;
The blood of souls is on their head,
And they their guilt shall bear."

The sermon ended, low he knelt
Before the throne of grace;
And every humble spirit felt
That house a hallowed place;
For who that feels the weight of earth,
With all its sin and care,
But gladly hails the precious worth
Of faithful, fervent prayer?

He prayed that sin might be subdued,
And banished from our land;
And all that's right, and pure, and good,
On firm foundation stand:
He prayed the tempter's power to break,
And set the captive free;
That for the dear Redeemer's sake
Each soul might ransomed be.

He prayed that wickedness might cease,
And righteousness prevail;
And then, that plenteousness and peace
Might never, never fail:
He prayed for laws of equity
To rule the people well;
That men in high authority
In godliness should dwell.

How noble is the Christians life
Whose words and acts agree!
In every sphere of earthly strife
The right his choice shall be.
For Christians still, as other men,
Must such relations share
As neighbor, friend and citizen
And all their duties bear.

So when election day came round
The preacher voted too;
But on his ballot was not found
One rightsous man, nor true.
The men whose names his ballot bore
In vice and sin delight;
Men who only self adore,
Defying God and Right.

He measured not each candidate,
In search for righteous men;
He thought to "vote his party straight"
Was all his duty then.
His prayer and sermon are forgot,
Nor heeded his own word:
The godless, profligate, and sot,
For rulers are preferred.

But which shall bring an answer first,
The ballot or the prayer?
That with glaring vices curst!
This fraught with righteous care!
Which shall quickest bear its fruit,
The sermon or the vote?
That striking at sin's deepest root!
While this its powers promote!

Since "actions louder speak than words,"
What use to *preach* and *pray*
To banish vice and crime's discords,
And then to *vote* their stay?
As "God is God and right is right,"
There's but one guiltless way
For honest men to press the fight,
"VOTE ALWAYS AS YOU PRAY."

VENTURA.—D. L. was to meet 12th and 13th in Ventura and Sister Mary A. Guthrie and Bro. J. E. Kellogg were to lecture at their open meetings. But the notice only reached San Francisco after the last paper of last week had been mailed.

RIVERSIDE.

BY ELDER M. V. WRIGHT. NUMBER FIVE.

PRODUCTS ETC.

I fear that if any of your readers are thinking of coming to Southern California and are waiting to hear first all the writer has to say in respect to Riverside and other points of importance and interest that they will have a golden opportunity of putting into practice the scripture injunction "Let patience have her perfect work."

Circumstances beyond my control have caused a delay in my communications which I much regret. And now to-night after having ridden about forty miles in an open wagon in the hot sun during an unusually warm day (the thermometer being about 105) I seat myself at 10 o'clock to pen another letter for our friends in the East.

If my letter should be somewhat dull and prosy, dear readers please pardon me, for I find that my thoughts to-night like angels visits are few and far between. They are "wandering in by and forbidden paths" and like bad bills are hard "to collect." But "I am in for it" and "so here goes again." Well let me tell you something about our wonderful products. We have in the line of fruits the following named: Oranges, lemons, limes, English walnuts, almonds, raisin-grapes, figs, apricots, nectarines, pomgranates, besides all the fruits of the more temperate eastern, and colder northern states, do well here; except the cherry. That does not do well in the valleys of S. Cal.

Of all of our fruits

THE ORANGE

Takes the precedence. It is the great success attending the raising the orange that has done more to advertise Riverside than all else of her many achievements. This is accounted for from the fact that the orange belt of the U. S. is very limited. The entire area would not perhaps exceed one half the State of Rhode Island. I am told that comparatively a small portion of Florida is adapted to its culture and there are only localities here and there in S. California where it can be brought to perfection and made profitable.

The general reader at a distance is very apt to fall into the error of making what may be written about certain localities in Cal., equally applicable to the entire state. This is a very grave mistake and has been the means of doing Cal., great injustice.

No country in the world perhaps has a greater variety of climate, soil, products and people than has this State. To such an extent does this go that frequently what is written by way of describing one locality or even neighborhood has no more application to another place ten miles distant than a description of England would compare with that of Patagonia. To illustrate. In R. we raise oranges, lemons etc., but down in the bottom lands of the Santa Ana River from which we receive our water to raise said oranges not an orange, lemon or lime will grow. The only difference materially, in this, case being that the orange land is about 50 feet higher than the river. The water there is too near the surface, making what is here known as "damp land" and the frost is too severe for semi-tropic fruits which require a warm, dry soil, and general freedom from frost.

The following varieties of soil are found in this colony viz, sandy, loam, gravelly, clay, red clay, black adobe, alkali. The first three are adapted to the orange, the adobe somewhat to grains and grass, and the alkali—well, Darwin died before he discovered the connecting link between it and the other members of the family of soils. It bears about the same relation to the physical world that that moral monstrosity the rumseller does to the kingdom of Heaven. Like him it is "good-for-nothing" but to be cast out and trodden under foot.

AN ORANGE ORCHARD

Now doubtless all of my readers have often had an opportunity to test the rich flavor of this queen of all fruits and not one among them seriously objects to repeating the operation, but there are many among them who have never had the pleasure of beholding an orange grove. Well come with me and we will take a stroll through some of them. Just imagine yourselves here and I don't care how many of you join me on the present occasion, so come along fathers and mothers, young men and maidens, lads and lasses and all the bright-eyed, rosy-faced, prattling little household pets, come one come all for I can afford to be lavish in my invitations as you are all at a safe distance from my fruits which is a matter of no small importance to the average Riversider as long as his oranges are bringing him three or four hundred dollars per acre. You see at a glance that he can't afford to let you eat many at that rate for you would soon bankrupt him. Wait until they are so plentiful that they are rotting on the ground and you'll see how hospitable we are, for we will then most cordially invite you to help yourselves to all you wish (of those on the ground.)

No more beautiful picture ever met the eye of the lover of nature than an orange orchard when each tree is laden with its thousand golden spheres, bedecking every part of its bright dark green foliage and making it as beautiful as sweet-sixteen, as attractive as a new bonnet, as tempting as our mother's cookies in the cellar, and boys, it will make your mouths water more than those splendid water-melons in that patch just across your neighbors fence with a big bull-dog chained in the middle of it.

You will notice as we pass along through these miles of orchards a peculiarity of our climate, mainly that on the same tree may be seen fruit at times, in all of its various stages of growth from the blossom to the full ripe fruit. Ripe oranges may be seen here and there frequently clustered among a wreath of charming white blossoms, the rich perfume of which is indescribable and unexcelled. The trees are set from 18 to 25 feet apart each way, as a rule cultivated both ways and kept as clean from weeds and as nicely cultivated as a garden. The orange is one of the most beautiful and symmetrical trees in the world. The seedlings grow larger than the budded and at full bearing are from 12 to 15 feet in height; the foliage is very compact and has at that age a diameter perhaps equal to its height. It is a very thorny tree. Nature has been kind to it in furnishing it with this weapon of protection against that investigating genius, "the small boy" and he who attempts to pluck this fruit at the midnight hour "when good men sleep" finds that he has a "thorn in the flesh" and woe to the uninitiated little chap who has just arrived in Riverside and spying a nice large orange on the top of an orange tree and not dreaming of the hidden bayonets in the foliage makes up his mind almost with the rapidity of woman's intuition to go for that orange as he would for the forbidden cherries back home. Being afraid that mother or the owner may come out and attack him he illustrates the scripture declaration "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, that do with all thy might" and makes one only one bound into that tree like a cat after a sparrow. Now for the sequel. He from some cause changes his mind, there is a reaction and that is followed very suddenly by a tremendous rebound and he decends from that tree a disgusted, humiliated and much afflicted boy, and feels for a few days that this world is a sham, and oranges are an unmitigated humbug. Reader with your permission—I with this boy will rest until my next, we both need rest for he is sore and I am exhausted.

THE ANTIOCH "LEDGER."

Is an exception to the general rule of California in newspapers. It is run in the interest of the community and not in that of the drunkard makers and thief dens which have always spread a leprosy of vice and pauperism over that town of great opportunities and almost limitless possibilities.

A crowd of drunken ruffians recently made a boisterous procession thru town to a late hour of the evening, shouting, swearing, drinking at every saloon and calling people out of bed with false alarms and making the air heavy with blasphemy. The *Ledger* commented on the proceeding and seven rum den keepers, two of the town trustees and two other sweet rowdies treat the *Ledger* to an open letter in the Martinez *News* which some sober man compiled for them. Of course they accused the *Ledger* of entire falsehood as usual and of injuring the prospects of the town.

The *Ledger* publishes and refutes the letter of the rowdies and then shows thus, how the town is injured.

"Let us look back a few years: Some of our readers may remember that a letter appeared in the *Ledger* from a stranger, who had viewed the town with an idea of settling in it; but who stated that the saloon influence was so great that he could not think of settling here and raising a family. Some time after that date a gentleman of wealth, from Oakland, we believe, having heard of the advantages Antioch offered for a manufacturing industry, came here for the purpose of obtaining a location for some kind of a mill. Next day he went away and, it is reported, in conversation with a gentleman on the train, said that there was but one drawback to the place—there were too many saloons, and their influence was so great that he could not bring his family to such a place. Another instance: Last winter an Eastern gentleman of wealth spent several weeks in Antioch, visiting relatives. Before returning home he expressed the opinion that the town was beautifully situated, the land and water communications unsurpassed, the climate all that could be desired, the cheap fuel a great attraction for manufactures,

'and yet.' said he, 'nothing could induce me to bring my family up in such a place. The drinking and gambling influence is too great.' Now then, gentlemen, did the *Ledger* cause these men to express such opinions? No. They obtained them from personal inspection, and unless there is a positive change for the better, every man who visits Antioch with a like purpose will go away with a similar unfavorable opinion of the place.

Now, as to political matters, we must emphasize our former assertion: 'The time has come when the citizens of Antioch should awake from their apparent indifference to the power of the saloon in our home government. So long as this element is to control our elections and other affairs, so long is Antioch doomed to drag along in the mud and mire of comparative imbecility."

It is a wonder that it is necessary for any one to repeat that the saloons of Antioch have pauperized and ruined and cursed Antioch, driven away decent settlers and prevented good people from coming there and been a greater nuisance and fester sore of crime and vice than a brigade of Chinese lepers could have been had they been located there the past 15 years.

The Antioch *Ledger* is a patriotic honest paper $3 a year: and every good citizen of A. should rather patronize it at $10 a year than take a whisky slave journal at $1 a century.

CAL. W. C. T. UNION.

"THE WOMEN OF AMERICA *vs.* THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC"

President, Mrs. D. P. Browne, Blake House, Oakland.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Mrs. G. S. Abbott, Oakland; Mrs. John McNear, Petaluma; Mrs. M. A. Nash, Santa Rosa; Mrs. W. B. Spencer, Grass Valley; Miss W. Bell, San Jose; Miss Sarah P. Morrison, San Jose; Mrs. J. B. Hill, Alameda.

Secretary, Mrs. Mary E. Congdon, 314 Sutter St. S, F.

Assistant Secretary, Miss M. J. Havens, Blake House, Oakland.

Treasurer, Mrs. J. G. Wickersham, Petaluma.

ORIGIN AND OBJECTS.

The Woman's National Christian Temperance Union, with its twenty-four auxiliary State Unions, is the largest Society ever composed exclusively of women, and conducted entirely by them. So far as reported (the returns are very incomplete), there were at the close of last year, 1,654 local auxiliaries, with a membership of 34,317, and 494 juvenile organizations. It is the lineal descendant of the great Temperance crusade in 1873–74, and is a union of Christian women of all churches for the purpose of educating the young; forming a better public sentimeut; reforming the drinking classes; transforming, by the power of Divine grace, those who are enslaved by alcohol; and removing the dram-shop from our streets by law.

A NEW THING.

Miss Willard, and a group of ladies associated with her, are arranging an institution which does not look like losing sight of Evangelistic and Educational work, viz: a training school for those women who desire to do effective temperance work. It will be held at Lake Bluff, Aug. 10th to 22d. The most experienced and capable women will be Lecturers and Instructors. The topics are the fundamental practical questions related to woman's work.

Hon. John B. Finch is Chairman of the Committee on the Press at Lake Bluff Convocation next August. George W. Bain and Mary B. Willard of the *Signal* are his associates on the Committee. To look after the ample and graphic reports of the sayings and doings of this important occasion made by the Chicago and Milwaukee Press is good use of time and talent in vacation.

Mr. Gideon T. Stewart, Rev. D. C. Babcock, Mrs. M. McClellan Brown and Rev. A. A. Knappen will be among the new acquaintances at Lake Bluff Convocation next August. A hearty welcome awaits them.

CHURCH CENSUS.

General Booth of the Salvation Army gives the following opinion in the *Christian Commonwealth:*

"1. I maintain that the great reason why so few persons attend public worship, is that so few persons care about God.

2. And why do so few people care about God? Because so very few of those who profess to be His, manifest throughout the week real practical care about His kingdom. On Sunday they serve God to some extent. On week days they serve mammon precisely as non-worshippers do.

3. The great remedy for non-attendance on worship does not lie in any outward contrivances, but in the hearts of professors of religion. As soon as they begin to care more about God, the world will begin to take more notice of Him.

4. Wherever ministers and people are found who really care about God, it matters not what their names or forms may be, they soon influence the world so as to increase the number of worshippers. And just in proportion to their devotion is their success, with rare exceptions.

The shallow critics who then assemble and ascribe the gathered crowds, the emotion, the enthusiasm, etc., to some human influence, some external cause, are incapable of discerning the signs of the times. Those who profess the religion of Christ, ought at least to know that Jesus Christ lifted up always draws all men, and that when all men are not drawn it is simply because Jesus Christ is not sufficiently lifted up by those who have the solemn charge of lifting Him up or leaving Him low."

Some hundreds of people have given their opinions recently on the non attendance at church services. But just as the politicians, medical societies, boards of health, journalists, etc., do on similar occasions, they are nearly unanimous in entirely leaving out the principal and most prominent and most conspicuous obstacle in the way of church attendance. The national, State and municipal governments have chartered an opposition church in which all the influence that the government and the political and medical and fashionable associations of men can wield, is exerted to induce the rising generation to worship the devil and blaspheme God. Every election day the large majority of the voters (except in a few States and some parts of States) go to the polls and give their votes to support the public worship of the devil.

One single grogshop or a v. c. beer den, or *one* beer garden, open either on Sunday or Monday, is as much a public declaration that there is no God but Satan, that the church is a folly and a fraud, that virtue and honesty and decency and Christianity are outgrown superstitions—as an image of Satan 60 cubits high and 6 cubits broad would be if erected in a public square of the city at the public expense and inscribed "In this God alone we trust."

So when in every village and town and city and crossroads and in every corner and street and sometimes in 10 to 30 places huddled together on one street between two crossings, we find these temples of Satan backed by the strongest authority of law, national, State and local, endorsed and enforced by the political parties and the large majority of the voters and specially dedicated to the purpose of creating idleness, vice, blasphemy, falsehood, perjury, vice, theft, gambling, pauperism, insanity and murder—in short equipped with the most thoro machinery to carry on a successful war against all the ten commandments and the church and the gospel—a tremendous impression must be created in the minds of young people in favor of the immoralities so carefully and plenteously taut in the public schools of vice.

The thing to excite wonder and to set people to seeking an explanation, is that any following at all remains to the churches which our government and society have done nothing whatever to commend or countenance or assist, but have done everything possible except in open warfare to overturn and exterminate.

Perhaps some one will find this "too radical" again, if it is an exaggeration by a hairsbreadth it is too radical, if it is true it cannot be "too" anything. And if any one can show it at all untrue, he will confer a favor upon those who wonder much why so many people, who have eyes and ears, refuse with almost unanimous concurrence to confess or accept the unimpeachable evidence of their own senses.

When it is universally acknowledged that the open dramshop, the crime and theft and murder will causes nine-tenths of all the vice and sin and crime and poverty and misery and disease and deformity and untimely death in all our Christian civilizations, it is a truly wonderful instance of Satan's power to blind, that so many people who appear to be most interested in the church, fail to discover that this all-powerful agency of evil, this universal public worship of the devil can draw away any human soul from attendance at church.

> "The honest seer who spoke the truth of God
> Plainly, was left with empty walls; and round
> The frothy orator, who busked his tales
> In quackish pompt of noisy words, the ear
> Tickling, but leaving still the heart unprobed,
> The judgment uninformed, numbers immense
> Flocked, gaping wide, with passions high inflamed;
> And on the way returning, heated, home
> Of eloquence, and not of truth, conversed:
> MEAN ELOQUENCE, that wanted sacred truth."

MRS. PINKHAM has sat for a new picture and a grapevine border to it. Her neck frills have been newly laundried too, and her medicine now takes a better grip than it did under the old face.

GOD OR THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY; WHICH?

The creed of all the Evangelical churches is summed up in that of the Episcopal church—thus—"I believe in God the Father Almighty, Maker of Heaven and Earth, etc. Every member of our Evangelical Churches believes in the substance of that creed, and every member has taken the most solemn vows in entering into the communion of the church. We are supposed to vote for the prosperity of God's cause; for the eradication of all evil; for the purifying of the moral and social atmosphere; for the edification and instruction in religious matters of those outside the church;for the bringing of the world to a knowledge of the love of God, the power of salvation in Jesus Christ. The Holy Catholic Church is the true spiritual church found in all the different denominations; on all important points of belief it is united as in certain observances. The most vital observance of all is that of the Sabbath as a day d dicated to the service of God. We do not say every one *must* attend church; that every one *shall* worship God; neither do we expect the Legislature of Cal. to force Christianity upon the people of this State by the enactment of any law that "shall restrain a free and full exercise by any citizen of his own religious and political opinions. No such law exists; we could not desire such a one; it would be contrary to the principles of the Government, contrary to the Constitution. History proves conclusively that mankind needs one day in seven as a day of rest. Is it not the duty of every Christian to see that the day selected should be the one that we believe God commands us to observe? Is it not the duty of every voter whether christian or infidel to see that the merchant, lawyer, mechanic, artisan, clerk and other toilers for their daily bread have one day for rest of body and mind? We claim therefore that the Sunday law, so called, is a police regulation that is binding upon every citizen; doubly so upon the Christian who knows, does not guess at it, but *knows* that God commands us to keep the Sabbath day Holy.

The points I desire to make are these 1st. On our Statute Books we have the socalled Sunday law. 2nd. Every member of each and all evangelical churches is bound, *if that member believes what he professes to believe*, to pray, work and *vote*, to the end that the law shall be duly enforced and continued on the Statute Books as a law.

3rd. The Democratic Convention has proclaimed that it will oppose the enactment of all "sumptuary" laws and all laws intended to restrain or direct a free and full exercise by any citizen of his own religious and political opinions, and demand the repeal of those existing. "It is probably presumption for a woman, not a voter, consequently not supposed to be any more enlightened upon such momentous subjects as Democratic Platforms, "sumptuary laws," tariff, and all questions pertaining to the Government than her idiotic or insane friend; for a woman whose intelligence is rated below that of the herds of foreigners who come to our shores and the colored slaves liberated and given the ballot at once by our Government.—to suggest that the Democratic Convention made a mistake in its rather ambiguous (if taken literally) Sunday plank. As no laws now exist that "restrain or direct a free and full exercise by any citizen of his own religious or political opinions," it would be a fair question to ask what law there is to be repealed? In the discussion that followed in the Convention it was clearly stated the socalled Sunday law was meant, and it gratified thousands of staunch Christian Democrats to read the report of the noble speech made by D. J. Outram of Alameda in opposition to such an outrage being inflicted upon the Christian Democracy of Cal. as the adoption of the "plank" under discussion. Others who did not propose to favor the law on the ground of christianity did so from policy. They begin to read the hand writing on the wall, and they knew if the Democratic party adopted such a "plank" that as they expressed it the party were throwing a "fire brand" into the campaign; one that may possibly ignite the party to such an extent that it will burn to ashes next November. The question is asked. Which is best, "Monopoly whisky Republican rule, or Anti-Monopoly whisky Democratic?" The answer will ere long thunder forth from the people of Cal. *Neither*. The whisky men may laugh and snap their fingers in our faces and pack our conventions;put in "planks" that are understood to effect the repeal of a law that is a much needed police regulation, and affects no one except the whisky seller who desires unlimited freedom to ruin financially the hard working man who will spend his weeks earnings at his bar. He may defy God and laws; but the intelligent voters of Cal.will rise with its third party; a party that will have inscribed on its banners "Prohibition" and teach the "Monopoly, whisky Republican" and "Anti-Monopoly, whisky Democratic parties" that they do not own *all* the voters of this State. When one party gets whipped because of the five or ten thousand votes that it might have had, had it favored laws of sobriety and decency, it will begin to respect the law abiding and christian element of this State. Until Christians can make up their minds to help organize, support and vote for a third party, they must not complain if Sunday laws or Monday laws are not enforced. They must submit to the desecration of the Sabbath, the desecration of their homes, the ruin of their boys and girls, the increase of pauperism and crime and the train of evil following in the wake of license and liberty (?) granted to the people of California by the "planks" of the Leag of Freedom (?) inserted in the platforms of the two political parties, now existing. Can any Christian constitutionally vote with a party whose leaders support "in detail and as a whole, a platform that is avowedly in favor of the rumseller who only works moral and physical devastation in the State? I appeal to the Christian ministers, the Christian men who read the RESCUE to gird on the whole armor of God and vote as they will wish they had when they stand before the great Judge. I appeal to the Christian women in the name of their God, their home and all they hold sacred to use their prayers, their power, their influence against the Leag of Freedom (?) that is now entrenched in both of the political parties of their State. The same God is over all that led the children of Israel from their bondage. He will yet lead us out from this greater bondage, and His cause shall become triumphant.

M. E. CONGDON.

G. W. Secretary's D'p'tm't.

GEORGE B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.

☞The office of the Grand Lodge is located in the Capital Savings Bank Building, entrance, No. 328 J street, up-stairs, over the southwest corner J and Fourth streets, Sacramento, where the Grand Worthy Secretary will be pleased to receive calls from the members of the Order during business hours.

☞This department is edited by the Grand Worthy Secretary, to whom all communications relating in any way to the business of the Grand Lodge, this department, or anything appearing hereunder, should be addressed.

☞The Grand Worthy Secretary's post office address is Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento, Cal.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES
ON SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE G. W. S.

Sold for the Benefit of the Grand Lodge

Constitutions, per hundred copies	$12 00
Constitutions per dozen	1 75
Glee Books, "Temperance Chimes" per dozen	4 00
Glee Books, per half doz	2 50
Glee Books, single copies	50
Receipts of Evening and Constitution Roll Book, per set	2 50
Chase s Digest, per copy	1 50
Officer's Roll Call etc., Book of	1 00
Pledge Cards, per hundred	1 00
Officers Cards, per set of four	1 00
Degree Ode Cards, per doz	1 00
Subordinate Ode Cards, per doz	50
Subordinate Ode Cards with music, per doz	1 50
Chase's Good of the Order, per copy	75

BLANK FORMS.

Clearance Cards, per dozen	3 00
Grand Lodge Returns, per dozen	1 00
W. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. F. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Bonds, per dozen	1 00
Forms for Charges, Trials, etc., per set of four	25
Forms for incorporation of Lodges	Free

LODGE BOOKS

Propositions for Membership, Book of fifty	50
Notices of Election to Membership, book of fifty	50
Proposition Committee notices, book of fifty	50
D. G. W. C. T.'s Dispensations, book of fifty	50
Password Certificates, book of fifty	50
Delinquent (Dues) Notice, book of fifty	50
Warrants on W. T., book of fifty	50
W. F. S. Receipts, book of fifty	55
W. T. Receipts, book of fifty	50

LODGE FURNITURE.

In addition to the above, I will attend to orders for Impression Seals, Blank Books, Special Printing, Regalia or Lodge Furniture. This will be done as an accommodation to Lodges and not as a source of profit either to the Grand Lodge or myself; hence all orders filled will be sent per express by the dealers, with instructions to "collect on delivery," unless the money accompanies the order. Address—

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.,
Sacramento, California.

CASH RECEIVED.—The Grand Worthy Secretary acknowledges receipt of the following amounts of cash since last report. Proper personal receipts were also forwarded in each case:

GENERAL FUND.

Confidence, 122	$ 3 40	Ojai Valley, 422	13 00
Rescue, 380	3 50	Grangeville, 169	30 25
Piano, 301	2 50	Snelling, 279	8 50
Mt Aukum, 305	3 75	Washington, 385	5 25

ORPHANS' HOME FUND.

Enterprise, 356	61 50	Amador, 152	50

PACKAGES MAILED.—The following packages have been mailed during the past week from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office:

1–P A Murdy, Wheatland	1–A F Byer, Brentwood
1–O W Everson, Mendocino	2–C E Richardson, Fairplay
3–P L Hutchinson, Wheatl'd	2–T R Chapin, Greenville
1–J S Stauffer, Chico	1–F S Crouch, Calistoga
2–W W Adair, Hornitos	1–F Van Llewven, S Berd'ino
1–Sarah Kerr, Stockton	2–W H Finchly, Graniteville
1–J O March, Grainland	1–W H Lloyd, Los Angeles
1–B H Hoag, Davisville	1–J R James, Modesto
1–J A Fairbanks, S F	2–H L Wharton, Phenix
1–W H Lloyd, Los Angeles	1–R K Jordan, Livermore
1–G B Allen, Petaluma	1–Stephen Ross, Eureka

PER EXPRESS.

2–F B Crowell, San Diego	1–O Finch, Plymouth
1–S Parks, Eureka, H B	1–Mary E Horwege, Campton-ville
1–Mrs M E Richardson, M'hys	

HOME FOR ORPHANS RECEIPTS.—Dr. I. S. Halsey G. W. T. and Treasurer of the Boards of Trustees and Lady Managers of the Good Templars Home for Orphans, acknowledges receipt of the following amounts for Home account during the month of June:

Support: Mrs Isabelle		D A Kendricks	80 00
Eden	5 00	Mrs Hattie Day	18 00
R C Seehorn	69 00	Donation: Morning Star B of H	14 00
Mrs McKune	6 00		
I Tonnerson	7 50	Miscellaneous:	
K Pfend	15 00	Vallejo B of E	70 00
Total receipt on all accounts			284 50

D. G. W. C. T. s COMMISSIONED.—The following commissions have been issued and forwarded from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office during the past week:

LODGE DEPUTIES.

Stephen Ross for No 519 Freshwater
A C Roussin for No 367 Rohnerville
Geo A Tyler for No 514 Graniteville
R K Jordan for No 518 Livermore

DELINQUENT LODGES.—The following lodges having neglected and failed to file quarterly returns for the quarter ending April 30th have been placed among the delinquent list and cannot receive the pass-word of the incoming term until their delinquent returns are properly filed with the G. W. S.: Nos. 101, 103, 106, 121, 126, 129, 142, 176, 191, 202, 217, 226, 227, 229, 232, 250, 252, 262, 276, 277, 282, 287, 306, 312, 358, 364, 372, 374, 388, 407, 416, 420, 425, 426, 435, 439, 441, 445, 447, 449, 453, 454, 457, 465, 466, 471.

ANOTHER CAMP-MEETING.—Bro. Moses Bull, D. D. G. W. C. T. for Plumas County announces that Plumas D. L. will hold its next meeting at Big Meadows on the 23d of August, at which time and place it is desired to hold a "Temperance Encampment." Everybody is invited to attend, and especially the valley people who would do well to take this opportunity for a vacation from the heated term and go up to Big Meadows to breathe the pure mountain air, drink of the crystal springs that there abound, and on the green grass and under the lofty trees that have been reaching heavenward through generations of men, take a new hold of life and return to their homes invigorated in mind, body and principle, for the conflict which is now truly classed as irrepressible. Tehama, Yuba, Sutter, Butte and Lassen counties should all send delegations and doubtless will. Ho for the Temperance Encampment at Big Meadows!

THE TEMPERANCE CAMP-MEETING.—California has many things peculiar to itself, which it does not share with any other state, territory or country. Her plants, her quadrupeds, her birds and her fishes vary and differ greatly from those of other countries, and it has much of the mammoth order. But the most wonderful and perhaps the least remarked of all its wonders is its botany containing many of the largest and most beautiful coniferous trees in the world, growing to an altitude of 350 feet and with a thickness of twelve, fourteen feet and still larger in the trunk. The leading varieties of these glories of the vegetable kingdom are the mammoth tree *(Sequoia gigantea)* and the redwood tree *(Sequoia sempervivens)*. The latter, though occupying the second position in size, ranks first in market value. It grows in a belt extending all the way from Monterey to Crescent City, all along the coast and within thirty miles of the ocean. The tree grows in dense forests, is beautiful in its symetrical proportion, every tree being perfectly straight, beautifully tapering, branching about thirty feet above the ground, the foliage being of a dark green shade, the bark corrugated and the wood of a dark red hue. Some of these trees would furnish twenty saw logs—and perhaps more—each ten feet long. And after the tree is cut down the roots and stump with remarkable vitality throw out a number of shoots, one or two of which choking out the weaker ones soon run up into other trees, so that a redwood forest may be said to be almost inexterminable. In such a forest, one of the finest on the coast, indeed one which seems to have been expressly prepared therefor, was held the Temperance Camp-Meeting, under the auspices of Enterprise Lodge, No. 356, I. O. G. T., from June 29th to July 6th. The grove is situated within one mile of Guerneville, Sonoma Co., accessible, within five hours ride, by steamer and rail to San Francisco, and it seems almost a pity that it could not be secured and preserved to the people of the state as a park, camp-meeting ground or for other public purposes. As it is, ever and anon is heard the thud of a descending monarch, which has grown hoary with age, its birth and infancy dating away back to the commencement of the Christian era, now falling the victim of the saw and axe of the woodsman, to satiate the greed of puny man. To the lover of the beautiful in nature such sights and sounds produce anything but pleasant reflections. The location named combines also a great variety of scenery roundabout easily accessible and including mountain, water and forest effects. In the midst of the forest is found a natural auditorium, the density of the trees encircling it and the arch of foliage overhead conspiring to make its acoustic properties almost perfect, so much so that the human voice could easily be heard in an address delivered in an ordinary tone a hundred feet away and without at all tiring or taxing the voice of the speaker as is ordinarily the case with speaking in the open air. Here a platform had been erected and tastefully draped, and seats provided for about 700 auditors. Upon the platform was placed an organ at which Sister Mrs. N. E. Manning presided with great efficiency and acceptability. Many of the prominent workers in the temperance cause were present throughout the meeting, sessions of which were held daily at 10 A. M., 2 P. M. and 8 P. M., when stirring temperance and prohibition addresses and lectures were delivered, interspersed with soul-inspiring music and songs. Among the more prominent workers who were present and frequently addressed the meetings were G. W. C. T., Robert Thompson; G. W. V. T., Mrs. E. P. Stevens; G. S. J. W., Mrs. M. E. Richardson; Grand Lecturers Col. C. N. Goulding, Jas. W. Webb and F. J. Culver, also Dr. R. H. McDonald, Col. Geo. Babcock, Capt. A. D. Wood, Frank Storer, Sec'y of the S. F. D.L.; R. S. Wade, Sec'y of the Home Protection Association, and others whose names are not so readily recalled. Many other prominent members of the I. O. G. T., were also noted present; among others three P. G. W. V. T's., viz: Mesdames C. B. Thompson, M. A. Alsip, M. J. Mayhew and C. E. Fowler. Ample accommodations were provided for all, tents and cabins being furnished at a reasonable rate to all who chose to remain throughout the week of which privilege many availed themselves. Meals were served by Mr. Hicks and family of Green Valley. Refreshment, fruit and literary booths were managed by Bro. John Robinson. In fact everything was provided for the rational enjoyment of all who attended. Those who were so fortunate as to be present and participate in the weeks festivities are to be congratulated while the less fortunate who were unable or did not attend are to be heartily commiserated. The fourth of July was celebrated in true orthodox style, by a reading of the declaration of independence. The recitation, a poem and an oration delivered by Col. C. N. Goulding all interspersed with patriotic music led by Sister M. S. Richardson, and concluding with a short but effective appeal by Sister E. P. Stevens in behalf of the Good Templars Home for Orphans, which netted $61.50 in behalf of the fund. The evening was enlivened by the discharge of rockets, bombs, and a general display of fire works. The week of service, song and good work rolled around very pleasantly, so much so that many were loth to part when the time for breaking up of camp arrived. The want of space forbids any extended criticism or elaborate descriptions. Suffice it to say that the occasion above outlined was one productive of much good and which it would be eminently proper to secure an annual renewal of, if not under local auspices then under the patronage of the Grand Lodge. Look out for the next and each succeeding camp-meeting and hold yourself in readiness to attend.

G. W. C. T. Department.

R. THOMPSON, G. W. C. T.

ENCOURAGEMENTS.

We have never had more to encourage us to due dilligence than at the present time. Each year finds our work in advance of the last; each turn of the earth takes us nearer to a final success. The liquor interests realize this fact. Not long since a liquor dealer said to me, "You will conquer in the end. Everything indicates a gain on your part. The moral forces of the Nation are becoming unified against our business, and, in the end, it must fall. It may not affect me, for I am in declining years, but the time will come when our traffic will be crippled through the influence of your temperance workers." He could see the signs of the times and honestly spoke the mind of a large number in the trade who know but do not like to acknowledge their convictions. As an order, we are furnishing the material for political influence, and as our numbers increase, our influence will grow and affect our laws as well as our social customs.

Even now we hold the balance of power in California. I mean by "we," those who believe that the sale of intoxicants as a beverage is only an injury to our State, unbalanced by any good. Both the political parties have dodged the question about as long as they can. In our weakness they ignored us with impunity, but now they must listen to live. One party has put itself squarely against us, and declared for free whisky and no Sunday. This is well for our cause. They would not have done this if they had not felt our power; yet, we find this party, with a majority of its convention, outside of its largest commercial city, against the policy adopted. The liquor shops of that city held the balance of power in the party at home and in the convention, and controlled. We shall soon see who owns the party. If they, too, are

in possession of Liquordom, we have no use for either, for we, as the friends of temperance and religion, do not train under that captain. Let us be led by *principle*, not party without principles. One party has declared itself Teutonic-American, and if the other does the same, we must build up an Anglo-American party, that American ideas may rule America.

Three-fourths of our liquor interest is owned by the foreign born, and it is fast settling down to the questions, "Who shall rule our country? What policy shall we adopt for the future? Shall riot run unrestrained, and religion and sobriety be trampled underfoot?" These are questions our political leaders are to encounter, and they may as well meet them now as bye and bye. No party that has the combined moral and religious forces of the State against it, can hope to long survive. The plank on which the one party has attempted to float, is not large enough for both parties. If both clamber thereon, let us hope that both will perish.

Iowa tells us of the future. In no State or nation is our cause losing ground. It is, in all quarters, gaining. We are in the right, and our enemies know it as well as we do. Those in the right can afford to labor and wait. In God's own good time victory will perch upon our banners, and our whole country be free from the greatest curse known to our age. With 20,000 members and 10,000 in our Bands of Hope, we go to meet the future with full confidence that our efforts will be blessed.

R. THOMPSON, G. W. C. T.

Lecturers' Reports.

The Grand Lecturers employed by the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T., of Cal., are as follows:

Mrs. E. P. Stevens, Prof. Wm. Crowhurst, Col. C. N. Goulding, Elder J. W. Webb and Hugh R. Hughes.

C. N. GOULDING.

My last letter was mailed from Bridgeville, Humboldt County, on the 23rd. At the close of my lecture, the audience were invited to partake of a supper that had been prepared by the ladies, and a pleasant hour was passed in forming the acquaintance of the members of our order. At a late hour the crowd wended their way home impressed with the idea that Temperance pays a large percentage on the investment.

Up early on the 24th and drove to Blocksburg 23 miles, arrived there at 2 P. M. It had been arranged that I should lecture there that evening, but as my next appointment was Garberville on the 25th, 3 and 8 P. M., and the team I had was remarkably slow, the grades and mountains unusually high, I deemed it best to go on and at 7 P. M. reached Alder Point, remained over night and left at 4 A M for Garberville, reached there at 2 P. M. and lectured in the afternoon and evening to large audiences. The Lodge was organized about a year since by Bro. Culver; numbers 52, is in good condition financially, and has brought about a remarkable change during its short existence. Brothers Garber, McMillen, Osborn and others hold the fort, and grow more enthusiastic as the days pass by. Am under many obligations to Brother Garber for a valued present. "May his shadow never grow less." This concluded my lectures in Humboldt County and I wish here to acknowledge and thank all who so earnestly labored to and for the success of our cause. The meetings were in every instance largely attended, where all done so well it would appear invidious to mention any particular one, but justice demands that I should mention the kindness of Reverend Bro. Woodward of Ferndale. The cause is gaining ground every day in Humboldt County; the Clergymen are a unit on this great question and vie with each other in their endeavors to advance the cause. Had it not been for orders received from head quarters I should have remained one or two weeks longer in the County. It would have been policy to have done so.

Left Garberville at 4 A. M. Monday 26th, intending to reach Spruce Grove (15 miles) in time to take the stage for Little Lake, but missed the stage and journeyed on. Reached Belts Springs at 7 P. M. and enjoyed sitting before a blazing fire in an old fashioned fire place, (think of that when looking for your linen duster.) Had I time would say a word regarding the view from the Summit of "Chemise Mountain." I have in my time climbed the Alps in Switzerland, and concluded that they were unsurpassed, but I think the view from the Summit of "Chemise Mountain" excels the view from the Alps. To the right the sun flashes on the waters of the Pacific. In the distance "Trinity Mountain" rears its tall head as far as the eye can reach. Mountains, canyons, rivers, appear, and standing there 4,100 feet above the sea, the cool, bracing atmosphere, the pure air, all combine to impress this scene indelibly on the mind. So much for romance, it was seven miles up the mountain, slow, tedious, and exasperating, but the ride down the mountain on the morning of the 27th had quite enough excitement to make it interesting. I watched the "*brake*" closely and had it *broke* I should have "lit out" for the upper side of the road. In riding down these mountains one is reminded of the old lady who said that she put her trust in Providence *until the breeching broke*, and then she gave up all. Providence happened to be the name of the horse she was driving, but all is well that ends well. 5 P. M. arrived in Cahto, (here I left the team and A. A. Birds of Mendocino who had for five days piloted me over the grades and hit every rock in the road,) 6 P. M. was on the front seat of the stage bound for Little Lake 22 miles around, then at midnight found that a large audience had assembled to hear me lecture, but I was five hours behind. It could not be avoided and I trust the brothers and friends of Little Lake will not censure me too severely. Continuing on my way arrived in Ukiah at daylight on the 28th, lectured or talked to an audience of 25 and made arrangements to return if agreeable to the "powers that be." On the 29th came to Healdsburg, lectured there 29th and 30th to large audiences and came here, Guerneville, to-day; what for I have not been informed. We shall probably be notified.

My labors in June can be stated in few words. Traveled 584 miles, on foot, horseback, by steamboat, stage, etc. (only 18 miles by rail,) delivered 31 lectures, addressed about 7,000 people, organized two new lodges, collected nearly $250.00, (in the mountain counties of Humboldt and Mendocino,) Others might have done better, I am quite willing they should try. I believe this months work (hard work) will be beneficial to the order. If so, all will have been accomplished that could be desired. Am now for the "Picnic."

Guerneville, July 18, 1882.

WM. CROWHURST.

Our work in Alameda Co. was seconded on every possible occasion by Bro. Naismith of Oakland, who was compelled to take the duties of D. D. as the Deputy for the Co., gave me no assistance, attended not one of my meetings, and did not even acknowledge my list of appointments. A live District Deputy can be a host, and perform grand work for the cause.

Livermore consulted us concerning the nomination of temperance ticket; we recommended it, and endorsed the idea. Result: elected two trustees, marshal and assessor, besides showing the people "*It can be done.*"

The pastor of the church there, Rev. Bro. Phelps, puts his whole soul into the matter and is not afraid that a temperance meeting in his church on Sunday night is at all a detriment to the cause of Christ, but is rather a gathering and spurring of the hosts of right onward in their grand warfare against the devil and all his forts and forces. When this feeling is unanimous on the part of our noble ministry, Cal. can no longer suffer from the curse of intemperance or remain a stronghold of liquordom. Nor can it be interfered with in enforcing law and order by any such band of outlaws as the "League of Freedom."

District Lodge public meeting at Haywards was ably presided over and conducted by Bro. Joel Russell, and resulted in good to that community. Winding up our work in that Co. we prepared for Nevada, from which we had been delayed entering by reason of the universally deep snows of the winter and spring.

At Grass Valley, met by Bro. Elam Biggs, conducted to the Lodge room, seated by the side of the W. C. T., having been introduced to everyone present, and made to "*feel at home*" we commenced the Nevada campaign by an address under Good of the Order on the design of our work in the Co., and the exemplification of the unwritten work of the Order. Bro. the Rev. Geo. Newton of Oakland was there with the tent of the Cal. Central Holiness Association doing a grand work. In the afternoon, members of various churches and creeds were seeking and finding holiness, then in children's meeting the littles ones were dedicating themselves to God's work; at 7 P. M. preaching on the streets was arresting the attention of men who could not be reached otherwise, and at night the masses gathered, interested in the work going on, and "leaving the world" for God. In consideration of all this, and wishing not to have even a *seeming* conflict, our meetings here were postponed until July 1st and 2nd. Before leaving, however, we had a very pleasant parlor meeting in the home of Bro. Ridge Attorney at law, to thoroughly master the unwritten work. Several learned it and were very much pleased with its beauty and completeness when properly understood.

In Mountain Guard Lodge the work was also exemplified and afterwards committed thoroughly to memory by the W. C. T., Bro. J. T. McConnell. In Smartsville, the home of this Lodge, we had two very good meetings in the Union Church, Bro. Rev. C. H. Darling giving up his Sunday night sermon—I did not say service, because the service goes on just the same; whenever a lecture is given on Sunday night, reference is had and deference is shown to the place and the time. The lecture merely takes the time of the sermon, but is not of a character calculated to lower the dignity of the occasion by any means. Much good resulted.

Up at 2:10 A. M. Monday morning, and off by wagon, cars and stage to Little York, arriving at 11:20 A. M., and afterward cheerfully greeted by Bro. and Sis. Frost of Dutch Flat. The place has almost ceased to exist, hence our meeting was exceedingly small though earnest.

Next day at You Bet, found that our friend to whom letter, appointments and posters had been sent had removed; hence on spur of moment had to make all arrangements. On short notice had a small but good and earnest audience, was received very kindly, treated with great courtesy, and warmly welcomed for the work of next evening.

GRASS VALLEY, Nevada Co., July 1, 1882.

LECTURERS APPOINTMENTS.

WM. CROWHURST.

N Bloomfield....13, 14	Pike City....22, 23
Graniteville....15, 16, 17	Forest City....24. 25
Camptonville....18, 19	Downieville....26, 27, 28
Forest City Lodge....21	Sierra City....29, 30

ELDER J. W. WEBB.

SANTA CRUZ CO.	SAN BENITO CO.
Watsonville....14, 15, 16	San Felipe....18
Coralitos, afternoon....16	Hollister....19, 20, night..23
Boulder Creek Celebration..17	San Juan..21,22, morning..23
Felton, night....17	MONTEREY CO.
	Salinas....24, 25, 26

COL. C. N. GOULDING.

MENDOCINO CO.	
Cloverdale....13, 14	Caspar....29
Hopland....15, and 11 A M 16	Little River.11 A M & 8 P M.30
Ukiah....16, 17	Albion....31 & Aug 1
Willits....18	Navarro....2
Covelo....19, 20	Booneville....3, 4
Mendocino....23, 24	Manchester....5, & 3 P M 6
Westport....25, 26	Point Arena....6, 7
Kibesillah....27, 28	Gualala....8, 9

HUGH R. HUGHES.

San Andreas....15	Burneyville....24
Spring Valley, 2 P M....16	Rheinharts....26
Campo Seco, 8 P M....16	S H 4 miles south of Waterford,....27
Dexter....17	Horrs Ranch....28
Mackville....18	Oakdale....29
Lockford....19	Knights Ferry, 2 P M....30
French Camp....20	Copperopolis....31
Linden....21, 22	
Farmington....23	

DISTRICT LODGES TO MEET.

NORTHERN D L meets in I O G T Hall, Arcata, Humboldt Co., July 29.

OPEN LODGES.

Open Lodges are becoming quite a feature in the Temperance Reform in Amador Co., and it is a pleasure to witness the good results from, and the interest taken in these meetings. Some of the Lodges hold regular open meetings every month, others once a quarter; until every lodge in the county have adopted this method of meeting the people and pressing the claims of our grand cause and noble Order. May I ask is it not high time that something be done to awaken the masses and set the people to think, reflect and act as an intelligent, civilized and progressive age should. Is it not astonishing to see the awful indifference of the very ones that ought to be engaged heart and soul, mind and strength, in this Temperance Reform. Look at the condition of the otherwise beautiful town of Plymouth to-day, 14 saloons running in full blast every day in the week (Sundays not excepted) supported maintained and upheld by that respectable gentleman called *moderate drinker*, backed up by the law of the land and sustained by the custom and habits of the people. Is it not time I repeat that our Lodges throw open their doors, that the world may know the object and purpose of our organization and the claims of our cause may be presented in its proper light, and such an influence brot to bear on the public mind that will persuade them to see the error of past custom and habit, and take their stand on the side of God and humanity and work for the redemption of our country and state from the power of strong drink.

C. L.

A GOOD WAY TO CELEBRATE THE FOURTH.

We learn that Rev. J. C. Simmons of this city delivered his temperance address "Law and Liquor" in Ukiah the Fourth of July to a large audience and so impressed were they with its overwhelming facts that a spontaneous contribution was made to purchase between three and four hundred copies for gratuitous distribution.

Juvenile Department.

BAND OF HOPE WORK.



The Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., of California, offers to furnish, free of charge, to Sunday-schools, or other juvenile organizations desiring to adopt them for use, in this jurisdiction, the newly revised Band of Hope rituals together with the ritual badges. The ritual comprises a pamphlet of 48 pages. The badges are of German silver, with a safety pin upon the back. Sample copies of the rituals and badge, or quantities for actual use, will be furnished on application to the Superintendent of Juvenile Work, Mrs. M. E. Richardson, Murphys, Calaveras Co., Cal.

TALKS WITH THE YOUNG FOLKS.

WHAT TIME IS IT?

What time is it?
Time to do well—
Time to live better—
Give up that grudge—
Answer that letter—
Speak that kind word to sweeten a sorrow;
Do that good deed you would leave till to-morrow.
Time to try hard
In that new situation;
Time to build up on
A solid foundation.
Giving up needlessly, changing and drifting;
Leaving the quicksands that ever are shifting.

What time is it?
Time to be thrifty;
Farmers take warning—
Plow in the Springtime—
Sow in the morning—
Spring rain is coming, zephyrs are blowing;
Heaven will attend to the quickening and growing.
Time to count cost—
Lessen expenses—
Time to look well
To the gates and the fences;
Making and mending as good workers should;
Shutting out evil and keeping the good.

What time is it?
Time to be earnest,
Laying up treasure;
Time to be thoughtful,
Choosing true pleasure;
Loving stern justice—of truth being fond:
Making your word as good as your bond.
Time to be happy,
Doing your best—
Time to be trustful,
Leaving the rest.
Knowing in whatever country or clime,
Ne'er can we call back one minute of time.

—*Liverpool Mail.*

THE DUTCH.

A singular law in Holland, passed November 1, 1881, went into effect on May 1st of the present year. It forbids the retail sale of spiritous liquors of any kind to any person holding any public appointment, or to any other person not holding a license under the provision of the statute. During the first four months of the present year, before the law went into operation, the revenue from spirituous liquors showed a decrease of one per cent., though during the preceding ten years, it had showed an average increase of three per cent. per annum. This anticipatory effect of the law is considered surprising.

The Hollanders (the only people properly called Dutch), have always been noted for commendable qualities; they have been a remarkably cleanly people, very industrious, capable, enterprising. They seem to have produced a smaller proportion of thieves and swindlers than any other nation. They have been lovers of true liberty and liberality, and their mercantile honor has stood among the very highest.

But, unfortunately, they have drank much gin and wine for over two centuries, and gin transforms a good Dutchman into about as mean a specimen of humanity as can be made of a good German, Irishman or American. This terrible scourge has terribly demoralized vast numbers of the naturally honest, manly, active Dutch, and has spread its leprosy of ruin over its towns and cities.

But the example of prohibitory States in America is extending to Europe, and when it emancipates Holland from the national slavery of gin and restores the ruined temples of Christianity, the Nation which has wrested its territory from the sea, will assume one of the highest places among the nations of the world.

TOO RADICAL.

When the temperance reform was started, and a very few people began to say that drunkenness was wicked, and that it was a sin for Christians and citizens to drink whisky and brandy and gin at all, whisky coaxed some very good people to sing,

"Oh, that is too radical."

When they settled the point that drunkenness was a sin, they began to find out that drinking wine and beer made people just as drunk as whisky did; and when they besot people to abstain from all intoxicating drinks, the old refrain was revived—"Oh, that is too radical."

When it was suggested that it was a sin to sell liquor by retail and make people drunk, so that they murdered their wives and became outcasts, whisky hired a good strong band of music to play, "Oh, that is too radical."

When somebody discovered that the fine, fat, rich, broadcloth brewer and distiller and wholesale liquor dealer were somewhat implicated in this monstrous sin, many pious people shouted, "Oh, that is too radical."

When societies were formed to prohibit, by law, this liquor business that was breaking and defying the ten commandments, and every other law, good people joined in a tumultuous chorus, "Oh, that is too shockingly radical," to try and break up such an old custom.

When juvenile societies were formed to pledge young people and prevent them, if possible, from becoming tramps and castaways, the old chant went up—"Oh, that is too ridiculously radical."

And so, thru every step of our advance, the old song of "too radical" has greeted us morning, noon and night. A friend of mine was for years troubled with a family of little animals that have, in our language, an ugly name and a pungent odor. They located under his barn, and every attempt to raise chickens was a failure; for the eggs or chickens, and the old hen, too, used to disappear all in one night. My friend shot one, or two, or three, whenever he got a chance, and, at last, demolished a nest of nine—mostly young ones—which he dug out under his barn.

The neighbors talked about that feat and it got in the newspapers, but not one of them said, "Oh, that is too radical;" but every time that friend tried to stop traitors and ruffians from selling rum to his neighbors and destroying, not their chickens, but their sons and dauters and themselves and his family, the devil tempted the people to send up a tremendous chorus, "Oh, that Mr. Trueman is too radical."

And when the RESCUE tells the solemn truth about this most horrible crime of setting traps for the lives and souls of the children, when it counsels no harm or wrong to any one, but asks that men may be constrained to quit their murderous trade and go into an honest and happier one, it is a pity that any respectable people should belittle themselves by joining in the devil's pet chorus, "The truth is too radical."

TOBACCO AGAIN.

Why does the RESCUE have so much to say about tobacco? Because people have not left off using it and selling it to boys and teaching them to use it. If every body will next week throw away for ever their wretched and nasty tobacco, the Genl. Superintendent wont be able to say tobacco once again in this paper. But if they will not they must expect to get bombarded right along.

It is a sad thing to know that so many men of good impulses, generous, kindly, social, obliging and estimable in all other respects are constantly befouled with this odious habit; their whole system drenched with a vile poisonous juice and their intellects constantly under a cloud of intoxication as genuine as that of alcohol tho of a different type.

Many men suffer intensely from the use of tobacco and are constantly miserable from its effects, the only remedy being to narcotize and paralyze their systems with more poison or make a powerful effort and break off the habit. Some of these have experienced so much pain in the night and morning from the poison used the preceding day that they would have cheerfully given $1000 if they could have purchased an entire riddance of the appetite for tobacco: but they could not stop and continued the helpless slaves of a filthy poisonous disgusting weed; the nastiest and most hateful of all things to a clean and innocent taste.

Our boys should know that this horrible and disgusting deformity injures and kills strong men who never used tobacco till they were men; and its effects are vastly more ruinous when they commence to use it as boys and children. Boys who use cigarets and get into the habit are not a whit better off in many respects than if they were drunkards. They are going to suffer as much in health, going to be as dirty, as idle, as stupid. as lazy, as unsuccessful and as disreputable, altho tobacco will not make them beat and kick their mothers and sisters as beer does.

And the tobacco idiot is very apt to become a slave of beer, as one bad habit so leads to another and tobacco and beer slavery are only two forms of drunkenness.

The boy that gets the highest place in his class at school, that gets to be foreman in the shop or factory or chief in the mercantile office, or president or cashier in the bank, and better than that who is going to have the respect and esteem and good will of all good people is going to be the one who is above the meanness and folly of using tobacco.

PORTUGAL.

You have been told before in this paper that every thing claimed for wine has been proved to be false, except what the Bible says of it, that "it is a macker and deceives all who use it; that it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder." Newspapers and very siliy people tell other silly people that wine-making is going to make California rich. That is just equal to saying that drunkenness makes a drunkard rich and his family rich, which you all know cannot be; no one has ever heard of such a thing.

It was thot for a long time that Port wine was an excellent thing for sick people, for weak people, for old people and for people that had been sick or were going to be sick or were getting well or desired to continue well. It was said by all the doctors once to be nourishing and strengthening and almost every body who went to get a doctor to visit the sick, got a bottle of port wine the same time for the sick person.

But it is now found that in every case port wine and all other wine had been telling lies as usual; it was bad for sick people, old people, young people, well people. It weakens and does not nourish but it creates disease and is a nasty and foul poisonous product of rottenness. It makes both sick and well people who drink it, partially or wholly drunk and they always feel better when partially drunk, because their nerves are paralyzed partially and they dont feel pain so much. The wine lies to them.

Because nobody, until lately, knew what wine really was, the doctors were deceived about wine like all other people, wise and unwise. And because wine was so good, many people always wanted it, and it brot a high price, and was always in great demand all over the Christian world. Everybody who had wine could sell it at a good price.

Portugal has always been a great producer of wine, and port wine is so called, because the only place where it is made from grapes is in one district of Portugal, called Porto. But a great many years ago this favorite wholesome wine for sick people was made by swindlers just as well from sugar cane, from rum and water, potato whisky, gin and a few drugs and coloring matters. It became a monstrous lie everywhere. They made, perhaps, fifty times as much in England as grew in Porto, or Oporto, which means "the harbor." And they made it in America as plentifully.

Everybody thot this port wine, because it was very red (with logwood), must be the purest kind of wine, and it was generally used at cammunion. But it has always been the meanest and vilest of all cheats. Our late good Brother Walker, P. G. W. C. T., of California, could make it in a few minutes, and it was pronounced by judges better than what was for sale in the stores.

But all the wine Portugal could make has found a good market and a ready sale, and so Portugal must have become rich, you would suppose. It is a splendid country, and has a fine climate; has a population of four millions and a debt of four hundred million dollars always growing larger. It exports twenty-two million dollars' worth of wine, fruit, oil and cork, mostly to Great Britain. Of this, about fifteen millions is in wine. Its people are more debilitated than the Spaniards, and more ignorant and poor, and quite as much demoralized, altho 300 years ago they were a hardy, enterprising race, and held a very high position among the powers and commercial nations of Europe.

But they have been degenerating just as their wine trade increased; have been harrassed with wars and internal dissensions and debilitated with vices, till they are too poor to get very drunken in their own country, and they now get along very peaceably. Twenty cents a day, half payable in wine, is fair laborer's wages there, and you can readily see they have to keep pretty sober to live on that. And when they come to this country, as most people are aware, they are excessive drinkers of the most fiery whisky which they can find.

It is a singular but well-known fact, that there

can be no pure wine made of any kind from grapes, which a San Francisco liquor dealer cannot exactly imitate in his own "down cellar," with some potato whisky or rum or alcohol and some water and a few drugs—and they can make it for about 15 cents a gallon, too—and just the same as the pure or grape wine, which is only alcohol (made from rotten sugar) mixed with water and flavored and colored with the same substances as are found in the skins and rotten offal of the grape.

And the poor, silly people who drink the wretched, lying stuff, learn to like the false better than the grape wine, because it bites and stings harder, and tells bigger lies.

FROM KANSAS.

The following villainous letter was picked up in Strong City, Kansas, recently. It is from a brewer in Lawrence, Kansas, who was commissioned by the National Association of Brewers to expend their corruption fund of $5,000 to defeat prohibition in Kansas by bribing witnesses and jurors to perjure themselves. Our Juveniles should be made acquainted with the tactics used by these leags of scoundrelism to entrap men and boys and make them drunkards and paupers and slaves of the beer poisoners. Here is the infamous letter:

Office of the Lawrence Chemical Works,
JOHN WALRUFF, PROPRIETOR,
Man'f. of the Celebrated Stomach Invigorator.
LAWRENCE, Kas., May 22, 1882.

Mr. L. W. Clay, Strong City, Kan.

DEAR SIR:– On my return from the east I found your letter and postal card of yesterday morning instructing me to stop sending you beer until further orders. You ask me my advice. If you do not want to sell during the session of the court, you better go somewheres; you need not go far, but don't tell anybody where you go. After court adjourns you come back, and if you can make any arrangements with your city council you better do so. If you are arrested, the main point is to get the sheriff or constable on your side, so that you get at least one juror, whom you can depend on, who will hang the jury until dooms-day. This is the only advice I can give you in regard to this matter. Now, one thing more, I do not know your politics, but one thing we must unite on and that is, we must work with all our might to send delegates to the state convention who are anti-St. John first, last and all the time. Even if you should be a Democrat, you can work at the primaries quietly. If we beat St. John, then the backbone of prohibition is broken. Please keep me posted as to the doings of the court.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN WALRUFF.

STRONG DRINK AND DISEASE.

Dr. Charles A. Story, of Chicago, says: "The building of asylums, the furnishing of medicines, and comforts for four thousand insane people, who die after three years of insanity, and at an average cost of $1,000 a year, amounts to $2,000,000 a year. And at the same rate, eight thousand lunatics, who do not die, but are cured after three years' treatment in the asylum, cost $24,000,000, making a total of $36,000,000, as the triennial cost of insanity, caused by drunkenness."

Alcohol predisposes to almost all other diseases. A very slight injury to an intemperate man is likely to result fatally. Surgeons in city hospitals find that they cannot expect the same degree of success in the cases of intemperate persons; a very slight operation, which would have occasioned no inconvenience to a total abstainer, often ending fatally.

Dr. Cartwright, an eminent physician of New Orleans, in an article on the yellow fever in that city, published many years ago, says: "The yellow fever came down like a storm upon this devoted city, with 1,127 saloons in one of the four parts into which it has been divided. About five thousand of the supporters of these haunts of intemperance, died before the epidemic touched a single citizen who was a sober man, so far as I can get at the facts.—*Zion's Watchman.*

ON THURSDAY last a boy was arrested for habitual cruelty and violence to his mother; his last exploit was to knock her down, beat and rob her of $7.50 which was all the money she had. And that is exactly the kind of boy our beer dives and grogshops and Shafer dens are raising all the time. That boy is a true type of the Shafer leag of free-rum-Sunday-school pupil.

THERE was a splendid turn out of the children at the Redwoods Camp-meeting on Monday of last week. The little folks made a fine display of recitations, music, etc., and Mrs. Richardson and Mrs. Stevens gave stirring and interesting addresses to the young and old folks.

ADVANCE STEPS IN THE EVIL OF INTEMPERANCE.

Alcohol first extracted from fermented liquors, by the Arabs, in the year 1000.

1230—Introduced into Europe.

1581—British used it for cordial for their soldiers.

1700—Boston began distilling from West India molasses, converting it into New England rum.

1794—Whisky was made from rye, in Western Pennsylvania.

1811—The Presbyterian Church formed a society for the suppression of the evil existing from the use of ardent spirits.

1815—There were 40,000 distilleries consuming 10,000,000 bushels of breadstuffs, making 30,000,000 gallons of spirits, 10,000,000 gallons of rum was used at that time. Were we not drifting into a nation of drunkards?

1815—Massachusetts formed a society for the suppression of intemperance. Rev. W. Humphrey published a pamphlet advocating moderate use.

1822—Total abstinence societies were formed. Origin of societies purely American. Alas! that there should be such a crying necessity for it.

Oliver Cromwell's drunkard's cloak—An inverted tub with a hole large enough to go over the head in the bottom, and smaller ones for the arms—North of England.

Whisky—The key to poorhouse and prison; champagne, cause of real pain.

AN OLD veteran was found dirty and wretched last week living in an old flat boat sleeping on old mats. He claims to be 73 years old, to have been in the Seminole war where he was wounded, to have seen the first American flag in California hoisted, etc. But he is a miserable slave of rum. The Leag of Fiendom have got him body and soul and he is a finished piece of the Shafer Schetzel workmanship.

YOUNTVILLE has a society called the G. O. A. H., grand order of Anointed Hoodlums; object, the cultivation of red and blue volcanic noses, ulcerated stomachs, debauched morals and general blasphemy. It declares people should be allowed to raise grapes and eat and drink what they like and that children should be educated between the ages of 8 and 14. It is presumed the boys of Yountville are being pretty well educated in the grogshops and wineries there.

BAD BOYS.—The *Chronicle* tells last week of two boys who have been reading villainous books and who wanted to be robber heroes. They stole their fathers money and spent it in guns, pistols, ect., and nasty books. They then took to the woods to watch for travelers to rob but were soon captured and severely punished. Young people should never look at such a book as the life of Jesse James; such things are rank poison—as bad as tobacco.

YOUNG GIRLS are committing suicide with frequency. Beer is poisoning and crazing thousands every day depraving its victims and dragging them to crime and murder and suicide. The Leag of Beer-dom would if not arrested soon make this beautiful country a general morgue and a bedlam of lunatics and criminals. What a horrible nature men must have who for the sake of robbing their neighbors of a few dimes every day plunge the whole country into a sea of daily misery and make human blood flow like water all the time.

GLORY—GLORY—GLORY.

PROHIBITION IN IOWA, 40,000 MAJORITY.

Let the people rejoice that Temperance is triumphant. The people of the State of Iowa have voted upon and adopted the following amendment to their State constitution.

"That no person shall manufacture for sale, sell or keep for sale as a beverage any intoxicating liquors whatever, including ale, wine, and beer. That the general assembly shall by law provide regulations for enforcement of the provision herein contained and shall thereby prescribe suitable penalties for violations of the pernicious traffic."

The election was held on the 27th, so that the vote had not been counted but is estimated by the Register and deemed to be very nearly correct. This gives us four prohibition states, Maine, Vermont, Kansas and Iowa.

The people of California should now ask for a similar amendment and set the ball in motion at the next session of the legislature. The people are disgusted everywhere to think that five or six hundred rum-sellers and murder shops set at defiance the laws of the land, while a great party panders to the insult, pledges itself to repeal the Sunday law, and thus expose the laboring people and their sons to robbery by at least six thousand poison shops in this State.

I like the style of the RESCUE, its language is plain and easily understood—Brother Wood you swing a keen edged sabre and deal telling blows in nearly all your articles. The Good Templars headed by Judge Thompson and his Grand Lecturers hold a proud position in this State; they are telling upon the public mind every day, they have raised a throne of reflection and every body stops to stare at it until the mind is leaning toward Temperance and its results.

The Bands of Hope are a great army; being drilled for reinforcement they will bear aloft the flag of Temperance, they will sound the bugle of alarm and bear arms to successful battle; it was a grand invention to train the children in that glorious cause. God was at the beginning of that work and will put it into successful issue.

Yours truly A. M. WINN.
Sonoma, June 29, 1882.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT CAMP-MEETING.

Whereas we fully believe that the ultimate success of the temperance cause chiefly depends upon an enlightened public sentiment, and that the RESCUE, the official organ of the Good Templars of the State of California, under its present management is one of the most powerful means of educating the people and arousing them to the gravity of the issues now forced upon them, therefore,

Resolved, That we most earnestly recommend each lodge of Good Templars in this State to immediately use its utmost exertion to extend the circulation of the RESCUE, not only among its membership but throughout the entire community within its jurisdiction, as the best means of promoting the cause of temperance and the interests of the order.

Resolved, That each lodge be recommended to appoint forthwith a committee of its most active members to canvass the entire community within its jurisdiction for subscribers to the RESCUE.

Resolved. That the editor of the RESCUE be requested to publish the foregoing preamble and resolutions in the RESCUE, as in the interest of the order.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered Dr. R. H. McDonald for the most bounteous supply of valuable temperance literature and songs.

Resolved, That our thanks are due, and are hereby most cordially tendered to our distinguished brothers, R.W.G.T., Geo. B. Katzenstein, and R. Thompson, G.W.C.T. of California, for their invaluable services in making this gathering so pleasant and profitable to all.

Resolved, That we congratulate each other upon the perfect harmony, good will and pleasure that have characterized this meeting.

Resolved, That as we return to our several homes, we pledge ourselves to do all we can to promote the cause of temperance by electing men to represent us in the legislature who will honestly, faithfully and courageously represent our principles and our cause.

PLYMOUTH, June 19, 1882.

ED. RESCUE:—The temperance question has not died out by any means; we are all still at work trying to lift up and to save. But tho our enemy is crafty and powerful, we are confident that right must conquer and we do not get discouraged tho the road seems rough and thorny. Our Band of Hope is getting along very nicely, we have over eighty members and last year we spent over fifty dollars in temperance literature and we believe we are doing a good work. Saturday the 17th, I with thirteen more persons visited Washington Grange at Dexter and found that many of the grangers were Good Templars. Mr. Dill, the Master of the Grange being the W. C. T. of the lodge, hoped to have the pleasure of visiting Dexter Lodge No. 472. But they do not meet on Saturday as stated in the RESCUE but on Sunday at twelve o'clock. Mr. Giles the L. D. is also a granger. Dexter lodge has not so much to contend with as we have, for it is four miles to a place where liquor is sold. Bro. Waters, our host, says they have no hoodlums there and our experience led us to believe he is right. Among the earnest temperance workers are Bros. Stamper, Dill, Giles and Waters, and Sisters Stamper, Waters and McIntosh, Pres. of the Band of Hope. Bro. Stamper Jr., seem to be heart and soul in the cause and so are many others. Dexter Lodge is a success; there are no saloons any where near Washington school-house or Dexter. The lodge pays no rent for its hall, it being a public building. Mr. Stamper was saying that some of the members of the of the lodge wanted the dues reduced. I would ask him to read Sec. 5 of Article 5 of the Constitution of Sub. lodge. If I ever visit San Joaquin valley again, I hope to have the pleasure of visiting Dexter Lodge. GOOD TEMPLAR.

The Rescue.

DEVOTED TO

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OUR PRINCIPLES.—We aim for nothing short of a sweeping National Prohibitory law endorsed by every State and Territory of the Union, in the year 1885, and as much sooner as the Christian and Temperance men and good citizens of the country may desire to accomplish it.

TRUTH.

That is the name of a labor-advocating journal in San Francisco. It says "the Chinese must be expelled from the Republic at any hazard and at any cost." It attempts to defend and protect labor against capital and monopoly. It ventilates the land question and condems and assails all the evils that disturb our country—except the principal one, which is the foundation cause and source and shield and bulwark and sum and substance of all the rest.

With 10,000 or more grog-shops in this State to deprave and degrade and enslave our white labor, and to turn the boys into idlers and beer hoodlums at the ages of 12 to 16, the sudden expulsion of Chinese labor would be ruinous to the State. If their places could be supplied at once by sober white men and women, abstainers, no evil could result; but they could not. As long as these pest-houses are committing their daily slauter upon the white workers, there will be a very few sober, reliable whites coming to this State to take the places of the Chinese now employed in various departments.

It is idle to expect immigration bureaus and lying bulletins to bring worthy people here to take the places of Chinese as long as the State is placarded and pitted all over with the drunken tramps and paupers and criminals who act as advertisements of the pauper mills, which lie in wait for the white worker at every possible corner where one may be entrapped.

It seems strange that any one who at all attempts to advocate reform and take up the role of patriotism should leave unmentioned and untouched the greatest abuse and the most monstrous oppression and treason that ever cursed a people. To agitate against railroad monopoly and Chinese invasion and hold a truce with a tyrant conspiracy against, not only the properties, but the peace and the homes and the lives of the people, is as great an inconsistency as it would be to chase with hue and cry a boy who has stolen a box of matches from your store, and to allow the professional shop-lifter who has robbed your till of a roll of $20 pieces and shouldered a tray of jewelry, to walk away unmolested.

The Chinaman is here in force because the grog-shop makes so many men and women unreliable and useless, that many employers are afraid to employ white labor at all. Were the grog-shop and brewery removed, there would be no need of any law to keep out Chinamen; because no one employs them for any other reason than that they are compelled to.

The railroad interest affords remunerative employment to thousands of our people, and it gives us all invaluable conveniences of transportation, altho' its charges for doing so are altogether enormous nd exorbitant. Its greatest wrong to the people of the State is in planting its 700 grog-shops, more or less, all over the State to rob the people of what change it has left in their pockets: but of this greatest crime of the railroad neither reformer, patriot, statesman, editor or pulpit dares to whisper a syllable.

The grog-shop robs labor and the homes of California of at least fifty million dollars a year in cash, afor which it returns nothing but drunkenness, poisoned health and poisoned morals, crime pauperism, suicide, insanity; makes life and property insecure; retards settlement and destroys industry and property to the extent of fifty or a hundred millions a year more, and is the most impudent, vile, wicked and atrocious crime that has ever cursed the world, and does not do one person in the State a benefit for all its millions of harm.

The religion, the patriotism, the reform spirit, the anti-monopoly, the statesmanship, that proposes to reform or improve anything in this State without making the first step the utter destruction of the infernal nest of all our evils, the cess-pools of crime and infamy and drunken depravity, has not a particle of consistency or of reasonable ground of hope for success in any direction.

STOCKS.—THIEVERY.

Some one sends a copy of the *Daily Stockholder* of New York, of June 7th. It has nineteen editorials, all but two of which are upon the rascality of a millionaire stock-broker, who has been expelled from the New York Stock Exchange, for swindling a little out of the ordinary methods practiced by the membership, and violating the sacred principle of "honor *between* thieves."

Mr. Wm. J. Hutchinson, so the paper says, has swindled a Mr. Duff, for whom he acted as broker, out of over one and a half millions; when discovered he paid up half that amount and was expelled from the fraternity of gentlemen stock thieves.

The *Stockholder* aforesaid goes for the detached scalp of Mr. Hutchinson in the seventeen editorials, in a tone of outraged virtue that jealously guards the purity and honor of the stock thieving business. About the worst Hutchinson-crime was as follows: Mr. Duff is a rich stock operator; he thinks a large robbery may be made on Hannibal stock, which was worth about 80. He consults with Hutchinson, sets his traps all round, and orders him to purchase 20,000 shares for him. Buying up a large quantity of this stock would, of course, raise its price. So Mr. H. buys 5,000 shares at an average of 83, but reports only 2,500. Then he gets 5,000 more at 87, and keeps back half of that, and repeats the operation at 92. Then he pretends when the price is 96 to buy 7,500 shares more, but he did not buy any—merely putting in at that price the three lots of 2,500 each which he had purchased at the lower prices and kept on the sly.

That was one of many similar schemes by which he managed to defraud his principal out of one and a half millions, and for which he was turned out of the immaculate Exchange. But it seems that he did nothing inconsistent with the principles of stock-broking and stock operations. If Hannibal stock was worth just 80, and Mr. Duff tried to defraud the public into the belief that it was really worth 100 or 110, and intended to buy up 20,000 at 80 or 90 and sell out at 100, when it was worth no more in reality than before, he engaged in a theft in which those who were mean enough to assist him, might be expected to steal from him as cheerfully as he was stealing from others.

It is not attempted to insinuate that it is in the least dishonest to invest any amount in proper, legitimate stocks. It would be a very happy thing for the country if every working man and woman in the Union had shares of stock in railways and steamboats and ships and factories and co-operative stores and colonies, honestly managed for business purposes and not for gambling pools. It would then be a duty for one who believed steamboat stock would pay better dividends than his shares in a shoe factory, to sell the latter and invest in the former. And stock dealing would thus be as honest as any other mercantile business.

But if the practice of running up stocks to a temporary fictitious value by means of lying trickery and false reports and cunning traps that, having bought them cheap, they may be sold dear, or that a plunder may be made by selling short or selling long—if that is any more honorable or honest than the work of the Brothertons who raised a merchant's check from $35 to $3,500—and if said conduct does not equally deserve the distinction of striped clothes and iron bars, please put this deponent down as the champion stupid.

It is about time that the tan games, which our laws consider so criminal when practiced by Chinese heathens, should be followed with proportionate penalties among the millionaire bunko sharps.

BLUNDERING.

The Pope of Rome and his cardinals and high officers have the complicated affairs of a great number of churches that report to Rome to attend to. They may manage the business in which they have served a life apprenticeship better or worse, but it would be the hight of presumption and conceited folly for a San Francisco cigar-maker or a street-car conductor to write an essay, ridiculing the domestic government of the Vatican, or the business methods of the Head of the Romish Church with his subordinates, and assailing people he knows nothing about as blunderers.

The Pacific Bank and the California Bank have systems of book-keeping and counting their cash, etc., in which the clerks are thoroly posted from long practice. We dont know whether some improvements might or might not be introduced there, but we do know that it would be swimming in very deep water for a newsboy or a 5-year-old bootblack to prescribe how those banks should be managed, and to call the present managers and assistants "idiots and fanatics and blundering fools."

An Italian fisherman or a French butcher boy, whose highest mental achievement has been hitherto the splitting of sturgeon or peeling the pelt off the sheep carcases in the Washington Market, would write a very lame criticism on the artistic arrangements of the Diamond Palace on Montgomery street.

But any of the aforesaid would cut a far more creditable and dignified figure in the cases imagined, than do many of our newspapers—such as the Chicago *Tribune* and others—when they display their "entire blockheadism" under such headings as Temperance Blunderings. Think of poor, besotted donkeys and beer bummers recounting the mistakes of temperance people! They have not sense enough to know that the silliest scrape a temperance man was ever found in, was not equal to the miserable daily folly of a saloon-keeper's serf.

The temperance workers have expended much time and labor and money, and have carried on a successful war against appetite, custom, fashion, folly, ignorance, avarice, hypocrisy, wealth and bigotry. In the fray they have suffered much hatred, ridicule, persecution and slander, but nothing has been quite so hard to put up with as to be kicked at by the illiterate and brainless journalists and quack critics who, under the inspiration of a mug of fool's broth, yelp about "temperance blunderings."

GRAND TEMPERANCE CAMP-MEETING AT GUERNEVILLE REDWOODS.

The Fourth Annual Camp-meeting in this most beautiful grove of mammoth trees, near the railroad and on the backs of Russian River, was held under the management of Enterprise (well named) Lodge of Guerneville, lasting from June 29th to July 6th, inclusive. Everything was done by the committee of such men as Bros. John Robinson, Manning, Twombly and others, aided by Bros. Judge Thompson and F. G. Culver to make it a success, and the writer does not remember to have heard a single word of compfaint. It will be a matter of great regret if, as is feared, the committee does not come out financially ahead. The attendance was large, some 500 being present on Sunday and 600 or 700 on the Fourth. Amid the majestic giants of the forest, a quadrangle of camp cottages is built for campers; all were full and a large number of people put up tents outside. In a monster tree are two rooms, each large enough for a small family to camp in, and are used for that purpose. Within is a good platform, at the back of which is a large picture of the Home for Orphans, surmounted by "Welcome to the Right Worthy Grand Templar of the World." A large national flag floated over the audience. Ample seating accommodation in this grand auditorium was provided, and the various camp houses were adorned with evergreens and floral inscriptions, indicating what grand officer or lodge had there headquarters. An excellent restaurant was conducted by Mrs. Hicks and family. There were also fruit, refreshment and book stands.

G. W. C. T., Judge Thompson and family, Sister Stevens, Sister Richardson, Bro. Culver and local workers were on hand from first to last. On Saturday arrived R. W. G. T., Katzenstein, wife and Willie, Col. C. N. Goulding, Col. Babcock, Elder Webb and many others; at night Dr. R. H. McDonald, Capt. Wood and a number of staunch temperance workers. Among the many others who took part publicly or aided by their presence may be

named Sisters Mayhew, Alsip, Fowler, Revs. Father Waugh, Walker, Jesse Smith, Dr. Finlay, President Santa Rosa College, Rankin, Dinsmore and Clark, Messrs. Frank Storer, R. S. Wade and others, too numerous to mention or remember. Sister Manning ably presided at the organ. Three public meetings were held daily, the best attention being given to the various speakers. Dr. Finlay put himself squarely on record as a Good Templar and a Sunday Law man. Col. Babcock made a masterly and convincing plea for Home Protection, the Sunday Law, and the maintenance of all American moral institutions, Dr. McDonald presiding and speaking, also Sister Richardson captivated all by her sweet, clear, intelligible and well emphasised singing; an able choir assisting in choruses, etc. Sister Stevens made some of her earnest, sympathetic appeals being specially successful on the Fourth when a committee of ladies collected over $60 for the Home.

On Sunday morning religious services were held, Elder Webb preaching a practical and apparently appreciated temperance sermon. Col. Goulding was, without warning, called on to supply the place of Rev. Dr. McKenzie, who failed to appear and orate on the Glorious Fourth. So successful was he, in his characteristic style, in drawing everyone within sound of his voice to the meeting and holdthem spell-bound, that the Doctor was quite freely forgiven for not coming. The Colonel, on another occasion, "went for" the whisky-drinking "bhoys" in his own peculiar, good-natured style, full of wit, anecdote and pathos, and concluded by demonstrating how cheap whisky can be made from water and chemicals. But a detailed account would be too long for these columns, yet we must not forget a grand Band of Hope meeting on Sunday afternoon and a meeting for the advocacy of the claims of the RESCUE for patronage. At the former a number of children recited most creditably, and Srs. Stevens and Richardson spoke effectively; at the latter, J. W. Webb, Dr. McDonald, Col. Babcock, Col. Goulding and others, endorsed the paper as one of the most able in the United States. Many subscriptions were obtained on the ground.

On the last night, R. W. G. T. presided at a kind of Temperance Love Feast, giving a most interesting and encouraging account of his trip east and the signs of progress noted. G. W. C. T. cheered the meeting with words of counsel and hope. Bros. Robinson and Fowler of Valley Ford and others made good impromptu talks, and all adjourned to a rousing camp-fire where solos, duetts, choruses, recitations and toasts were long indulged in. Master Willie Katzenstein handed round many plates of pliable sweetness and a jovial candy pulling followed. The grand display of fireworks on the night of the Fourth, the sending of a telegram to the Grand Indiana Temperance Camp-meeting in session at Seymour, and the passing of some resolutions, unanimously must not be omitted. Take it for all in all it is a most enjoyable place and time; no Good Templar or friend to the cause should miss going next year should a similar meeting be held. Judge Thompson intimated that he thot it would grow into a popular, patriotic, temperance meeting each year, under the auspices of the Good Templars. A place may possibly be purchased in the Redwoods for permanent use, or it may be held at different places, in Pacific Grove, Monterey, for instance, sometimes. (And in the southern part of the State occasionally?) J. W. W.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

1, That during the Temperance camp-meeting we sadly miss the genial presence and faithful work of our late lamented Bro. H. H. Peckinpah; "not lost but gone before."

2, That in the sudden death of M. D. Merrick, we deplore the loss of a strong and able worker in the cause of Temperance, and we trust many laborers may be raised up and brought out to carry on the great Reform.

3, That after listening with deep interest to the eloquent, emphatic and logical address delivered by Col. Geo. Babcock in this place, on the 3rd of July, 1882, we believe it well calculated to do very effective work as a campaign document, and we hereby request a copy of said speech for publication and distribution.

4, That we deem it of great importance and advantage to have the friends of Prohibition hold a grand Ratification meeting in San Francisco to celebrate the glorious Prohibition victory in Iowa.

5, That the thanks of all the visitors to this camp-meeting are due and hereby tendered to Guerneville Lodge, its active committee, to Bro. F. J. Culver and all who have contributed to our pleasure and comfort, and the success of the meeting.

6, That as Bro. Rev. F. J. Culver is soon to leave for Nevada to labor as Grand Lecturer of that State, we heartily bid him "God-speed" and wish him and the Temperance workers great success.

7, That it is the conviction of this meeting that Col. Geo. Babcock has proven himself a most able, sincere and successful advocate of Temperance, and that since the harvest is truly plenteous and the laborers yet comparatively few, we would hail with great satisfaction and expectation his fully devoting his time and talents to the great work at this important crisis, should he find it possible to do so.

PROHIBITION CONVENTION.

The Prohibition Reform Convention met at 10 A. M. in Y.M.C.A.Hall, S. F., 11th of July. A goodly number of delegates present from far and near. Bro. M. C. Winchester was elected Chairman. Mr. John Woods of Cambria Vice President and Rev. Geo. Morris Secy. Committee on resolutions reported as follows:

1. *Resolved*, That no exigencies of a political campaign, can release a citizen from the obligations of truth, honor, loyalty and public decency.

2. *Resolved*, That we hold the supremacy of law and the preservation of the laborers rest day as paramount to party fealty and the hope of political victory or the fear of defeat; and no partizan consideration whatever shall induce us to cast our ballots for a party or a platform which ignores our religious rights, fawns on conspirators or proposes to rob laboring men of a law which protects them, one day in seven, against the oppression of power and the exaction of greed, nor will we support any nominee of any party who is disqualified by a debasing appetite for alcoholic drinks.

3. *Resolved*. That we will vigilantly await the platforms and nominations of existing parties in the hope that we may find ourselves able to vote like honest and loyal men without the necessity of separating ourselves from the parties which now divide the State.

4. *Resolved*, That we hail with gratitude the triumph of local option in Arkansas and of constitutional prohibition in Kansas,and more recently and gloriously in Iowa, as a presage and prophecy of victory over the impoverishing and demoralizing liquor business destined ere long to be achieved in every State in the Union, the actual results of these beneficent measures having refuted the calumnies of their adversaries and reassured the faith of their friends, all of which encourages us to believe that public sentiment is now ready for prohibitory legislation in this State, and we shall consider that no party or candidate on any ticket that is opposed to permitting the people to vote upon the question of the discontinuance of this traffic is entitled to our support.

The convention adjourned after passing the above. More particulars cannot now be given for want of space.

SILVER STAR HOUSE.

On Sunday evening last, the Childrens' Hall, corner of Pacific and Sansome streets, in the Silver Star House, had a fair audience assembled to listen to a discussion of the temperance question. Col. Goulding gave the principal address; Judge Thompson and Mrs. Stevens also made short speeches. Mrs. Richardson sang, and the evening passed quite pleasantly. Dr. Finlay, of Santa Rosa College, was present, and a number of the active men and women of the cause occupied seats on the platform. Meetings every Sunday evening in future will be held in this Hall. Col. Babcock will lecture next Sunday evening on "Sunday a Civil Institution."

SHAFER BABCOCK CONTROVERSY.

SHAFER SIDE.

Mr. Shafer's leag of Fiendom had in 1881, June 30, 173 of their converts warehoused in the House of Correction at the expense of the sober business men and workers who pay taxes in this city. Since that time the leag has secured a position there for 669 more of its converts; 514 males and 155 females, making a total of 842. During the year 510 male and 131 female converts have been discharged, leaving 210 remaining which shows a gratifying increase over last year and puts Mr. Shafer a little ahead this week.

Of the converts discharged, 1 died, 3 escaped, 3 were sent to the Leags warehouse for its insane at Napa, and 1 was transferred to the Leags headquarters at San Quentin.

The Leag is in extacies over the delightful fact that 109 WOMEN and 126 men converts were sent to the Leags branch boarding house for drunken misdemeanor, and 221 for petty larceny; two accomplishments in which the leag takes especial pride in educating its pupils.

The tax payers have paid $40.710 for daily expenses of maintaining the leags boarders, but that is a trifle when we consider the Leag scooped in 20 millions from their converts during the year who did not get sent to their House of Correction.

The morgue business and pistol and knife practice and the woman-whaling business has been cheerfully active during the week; large number of new deadfals have been opened and the leag is jubilant.

BABCOCK SIDE.

Temperance meetings opened at Silver Star House, Cor. Pacific and Sansome, to be continued every Sunday evening, to make captures from the shackles of the leag and invite people to go into their right mind, wear clothes and have something to eat.

Active work all over the State on the Babcock side. The Shafer plank in the Democratic platform smells bad everywhere. But notwithstanding the Iowa news has given Babcock stock a vigorous boom, the report of the Leags work got in at the House of Correction, especially the 109 female drunks, puts Mr. Shafer about a neck ahead this week. The Babcock side can't begin to show anything to match that House of Correction and its female drinkers to boom up their side of the argument.

IN OTHER STATES.

THE Burlington *Hawkeye* came out squarely against the prohibitory amendment and as its only motive could be a share in the sack of the manslayers leag, it is to be hopad that its circulation may go down to the number of saloons in Burlington and half of that deadhead.

THE *Scioto* disaster by which 50 lives were lost a few days ago in Ohio is said to be another whisky assessment. It is claimed that some of the officers end many of the passengers were drunk just before the collision. But as whisky kills 11 persons an hour or 280 every day on an average in this country, it is not to be complained of when it scoops from 10 to 100 in a drunken accident.

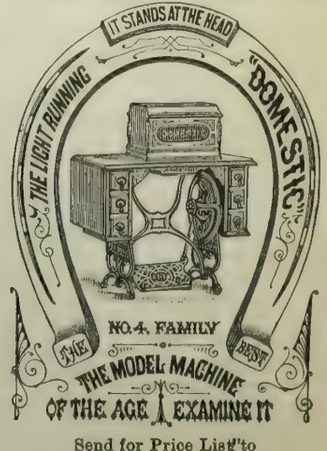
COMMUNION WINE unfermented must be in good demand in England. It is being and has been for many years monstrously fabricated and the swindles have been exposed as the vilest frauds. One Frank Wright of London imports and makes and sells large quantities of the pure unfermented fruit of the vine, gennine and excellent. But a new firm has come up with a great advertizing flourish, offering a "pure Communion Wine for abstainers" containing no alcohol and only the juice of the grape. The Grand Lodge had it analyzed and find it contains 24 per cent of proof spirit.

ONE MORE tally for prohibition. In 1814 the site of Grangemouth, Scotland, was leased with a condition that no intoxicating liquors should be sold in any buildings thereon. But the condition was of course violated. About two years ago the Earl of Zetland tried to close up the 14 dramshops in this town of 5000 people on the ground of said condition and that they were destroying the value of his property. The lower courts decided against him declaring his position was one of defending public morals, but an appeal to the House of Lords has reversed the decision and scored one for prohibition in Scotland.

ANOTHER FOR PRHIBITION.—The Scott Act or Local Option Law of all Canada has been sustained by the Privy Council of England to whom it was appealed and is now out of danger. Its history is a little singular. A precisely similar act was passed in the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. In the latter temperance Supreme judges sustained it and it nearly drove rum-selling out of the province. In N. Bk. a Supreme court, whose judges were all notable enemies of temperance, declared the local option law invalid because it was a regulation of trade and only the Federal parliament could pass such an Act. Then the Federal government passed the Scott Act,and the same judges in N. Bk. declared it invalid because it was not a regulation of trade at all but a matter of licence and police upon which only the province could legislate. They decided that all law was turkey for the whisky men every time and all crow for the temperance men every time. But the Supreme court of Canada reversed the crow decision of these tippleosoppers and the law-abiding rumsellers with the aid of the latter appealed to the Privy Council of England and the judges whose judgment was perverted by wine stand rebuked and their evil designs thwarted. That is good news to go with the Iowa boom.

COL. BABCOCK

Will lecture on Sunday evening, July 16th, on "Sunday as a Civil Institution," at Childrens' Hall (Silver Star House), corner of Pacific and Sansome streets. Everybody invited; a pleasant hall, and 600 or more can be comfortably seated.



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HOME PROTECTION LEAGUE OF SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

We the undersigned, citizens and voters of precinct in Santa Barbara County, hereby pledge to each other our sacred honor to act conjointly and in unity, in all honorable ways to preserve the statute prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday; to procure more effective legislation for the suppression of Conspiracy; the perpetuity of our Republican institutions, and the promotion of the moral, intellectual, social and material interests of the Commonwealth.

We agree to abide by, and work under the following plan, rules and regulations, which were adopted by a Convention held at Goleta, on the 18th day of May, 1882.

1. We will use our influence in our respective political parties to secure the nomination of men who are thoroughly committed to the principles of temperance and sobriety, and to the maintenance and enforcement of the Sunday Prohibitory Liquor Law; requiring from candidates for the Legislature a written pledge to use all their influence in favor of Temperance or Prohibitory Legislation.

2. After the political Conventions have been held, if their nominations are not satisfactory, and a Convention is held by the Home Protection League, we agree to support those candidates who may be nominated or endorsed by that Convention.

3. The County Executive Committee is as follows:

Jas. Morse, Chairman, Guadalupe.

L. F. Potter, Secretary and Treasurer, Lompoc.

A. W. Hickok, Montecito; J. J. Steele, Santa Barbara; J. A. Mitchell, Los Alamos; —— Hawthorne, Goleta; W. W. Ayers, Guadalupe.

It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to appoint an organizing officer in each precinct, and to exercise a general supervision of the League in the county. Also to call a Convention and apportion the number of delegates to the same, when requested so to do by a majority of the clubs; and may do so without a request, when deemed advisable by all its members. It shall have power to fill vacancies that may occur in the Committee.

4. No fees for membership or dues shall be required, but all expenses met by voluntary contributions.

5. Each club should hold a public meeting at least once a month for the instruction of the people by Speeches, Reading, etc., in the principles and objects of the Home Protection League.

6. Each club shall have a President, Secretary and Treasurer, and may adopt any By-Laws that do not conflict with the foregoing rules and regulations:

WHEREAS, A League of Conspirators has been organized throughout this State for the avowed purpose of defying the legal authorities and clogging the wheels of Justice, to prevent the enforcement of the Sunday liquor law; and to elect legislators this Fall who will repeal that law; it now becomes the duty of all loyal citizens, irrespective of party affiliations, to unite their influence in an effort to defeat this monstrous scheme to subvert the sacred institutions of our Fathers, and of enlightened Statesmanship; and to this end. we the undersigned citizens and voters hereby form ourselves into a Home Protection League.

ED. RESCUE:—Will you please publish the above plan of organization, as it may be preferred by some to the plan adopted by the State organization, on account of its simplicity, cheapness. and the very important feature of not being encumbered with non-voters and minors? I have no particular objection to the State plan for a permanent educational organization, but to be effective for the coming election I think it would be a failure. Boys and girls of 16 take very little interest in politics and will impede rather than advance political action.

These clubs may, and no doubt many will, finally be merged into the chartered organization.

This county was organized under the above plan three months before its adoption at Goleta, and before the State plan was published, but we waited to see the State plan, and finally concluded to work under this.

Fraternally yours,
JAMES MORSE, Ch. Ex. Com.

SPEECH BY SIR WILFRID LAWSON.

(Sir Wilfrid is by far the greatest Statesman of Europe; one of the truest patriots; one of the noblest advocates of the truth, one of the most thoroly earnest and genuine philanthropists and benefactors of his country and race that this or any other age has produced. The following speech of his at the London Temperance Hospital annual meeting May 23, is found in the *Alliance News*.)

* * * I feel that to-night I have a very sympathetic audience. I think I should call this an anti-alcoholic audience, because I presume we are all more or less enemies of alcohol. And why are we enemies to alcohol? Because we believe that alcohol is what Sir William Gull called it two or three years ago, "the most destructive agent with which we are acquainted." Well, you may say, if alcohol is such a destructive agent, everybody will be against him; he will be the common foe, and he will not have many friends. But that would be quite a mistaken view of the question; because, altho he is so destructive, he is the most popular fellow going. He has been popular for ages past, and he is popular now; and that is a very extraordinary thing, because not only does Sir William Gull, the great medical man, say he is the most destructive agent known, but our own Prime Minister has told us that the doings of alcohol bring upon this nation of which he has charge at present the accumulated evils of war, pestilence, and famine. But in spite of all this his friends have supported him for generations past thru thick and thin. And now let us look at who his friends are. They are found amongst the very clever men. That is natural enough, because alcohol is an agent which affects the brain and diminishes its power, and it is only very clever fellows who can afford to have their brain power diminished. I never found that I had too much brain for anything I had to do. I often, every day in truth, feel the reverse, and so I do not like the enemy to come and associate with me. And the foolish men like him. I will tell you a story about that. There was a man once in the wilds of America who sat down by a stream, and he amused himself by feeding a fish with crumbs of bread, By-and-by he steeped the crumbs in his whisky flask, and he observed that when the fish ate the crumbs of bread so steeped in whisky they turned on their backs and died—all except one species of fish, which seemed to be no worse for the alcoholic crumbs. By-and-bye an Indian came up, and he asked the Indian what sort of a fish that was—pointing to one that was quite lively after the alcoholic dose. He said, "Oh! that is called the 'mullet head.' It is a kind of fish that has no brains at all." That is the other class who are very fond of alcohol. Then, Mr. Chairman, for ages alcohol has had a great many friends among the poets. The most beautiful songs we have are drinking songs. I think the reason of that is because they find that "soul" rhymes with "bowl" so beautifully, and they can't help bringing it in. And then there is another class, perhaps one of the most powerful set of friends alcohol has, and that is the statesmen. They are very dangerous characters are the statesmen. You know statesmen have to raise the taxation of the country. A statesman in this country who is in power has to raise 85 million pounds a year for educating the people for killing other people, and for carrying on all the resources of civilization. It is very difficult to get their money; it is very hard to impose taxation; so, how do they do it? They call in alcohol to their aid, and they get alcohol to knock the people down wholesale, and when they are down they pick their pockets and put it into the Treasury, and by that means they get somewhere about a third part or more of the revenue of the country. They get about 30 million pounds from what Dr. Richardson calls "the graves of the people." Now you see how valuable alcohol is to the statesmen. Then there are the slaves of drink, who are his friends so long as they are his slaves. and these poor slaves work along with the statesmen. The statesmen get the money out of the pockets of the poor slaves who drink in the way I have described; and our object is to emancipate the slaves. That is what my friend the chairman (Mr. Samuel Bowly) has spent his life in doing—in getting the slaves of drink to emancipate themselves from drink; and when the slaves have done that, they will look after the statesmen, you may be pretty sure. They are getting emancipated by degrees. The Cardinal knows that. He and I had an experience of it last week. Two years ago he and I went down to Cambridge to talk about this alcohol in its relation to the State, and to give our fellow-countrymen advice as to what should be done. We had no selfish object. We went simply to tell them what we thought was right, and ask them to do it; but the slaves of drink assembled in numbers. They yelled, they screamed, they howled, they fought, they threw missiles at us; and the Cardinal and I, two prudent men, retired from the platform and left the howling mob to fight it out for an hour or two in our absence. As the Cardinal reminds me, the forces of drink were so violent on that occasion that they broke down the doors and damaged the place to a very great extent. That was two years ago. But the Cardinal and I did not think there was any argument in breaking the doors down or in howling and fighting; and believing that what we had to tell them two years ago was just as true now as it was then. we went there again. There was no howling, no door breaking, no throwing of missils. They heard us gladly—one of the largest and most influential assemblies ever held in Cambridge—and carried our anti-alcoholic resolutions with unanimity and enthusiasm. That shows that alcohol is gradually losing his friends, and that we are getting more friends.

(To be Continued.)

A TEXAS clergyman makes the remarkable statement after seven years of evangelistic work in that State, that the railroads and telegraphs have done more to prevent crime, than all the Legislatures which have assembled since the rebellion, because they have made the escape of criminals difficult. That claim might be allowed without canonizing the philanthropic railroads, seeing that the prevention of crime don't appear to have been even dreamed of in any Legislature since the war. And in Texas, the railroad proprietors don't sell rum all day Sunday to the boys in 600 thief dens, as the poor railroad proprietors of California are obliged to do, to make both ends meet and overlap satisfactorily.

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HOME PROTECTION ASSOCIATION.

This association was incorporated Feby. 2, 1882, for the purpose of securing the enforcement of all laws restricting the sale of liquors, particularly the Sunday law and to procure the enactment of such other laws as are or may be necessary for the protection of our homes from the insidious and destructive influences growing out of the liquor traffic.

It is desired to charter auxiliary associations in every town of California. Any 10 or more persons over 16 years of age may apply for a charter. The membership fee is $1.00 a year, and charter, with full set of books and register for 600 names costs $5. Of membership fee one half goes to the State association for the general work. Apply for information and all particulars to the State Secy.

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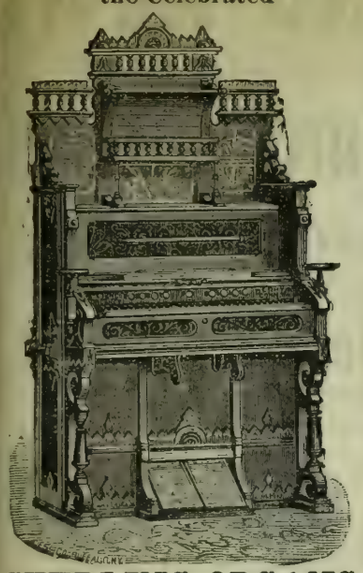
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" good	"	10
" Pears, unpeeled	"	06
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" Apples, choice	"	08
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ENFORCE THE LAW.

EDITOR RESCUE:—In your issue of this week you answer two questions asked by me in regard to the Sunday law. The answer to the second question is satisfactory, but not so the first. You say an attempt has been made to enforce the law in S. F. But by whom? In other numbers of your paper you admit that it was by Shaeffer, Shetzel & Co., the enemies of the law. True, the municipal authorities made an attempt, but that attempt was evidently designed to block the courts and make the law odious. Is it common for policemen to slip around and watch men violate a law one day and on the following day go and make complaints and arrest them? Why were these men not taken in the act of violating the law? Simply because another plan had been chosen by which to obstruct the operation of the law.

These efforts, by the enemies of temperance and the Sunday law, are now at an end, and I repeat my question. Why do not the friends of the law take it up and make an effort to enforce it?

Let the citizens take a few cases at a time, make complaints themselves, have their own witnesses, their own lawyers, and then let the friends of temperance *swarm* around the court rooms when the cases come up. Make your demonstrations here: spend your money here, where it will do some good. A cause, with no friend in court is surely lost.

H. C. CULTON.

Winters, June 8, 1882.

GUERNEVILLE, July 6, 1882.

COL. GEO. BABCOCK, S. F.:—DEAR SIR AND BRO.—I have the pleasure of forwarding you a copy of resolutions passed by the grand Temperance Camp-meeting at Guerneville, Sonoma Co., Cal., the 5th of July, 1882. Geo. B. Katzenstein R. W. G. T. of the world, presiding. The vote was unanimous.

Very truly, JAMES W. WEBB, Sec.

Resolved, That after listening with deep interest to the eloquent, emphatic and logical address of Col. Geo. Babcock, delivered before the Guerneville Temperance Camp-meeting, July 3, 1882, we believe it well calculated to do very effective work as a campaign document and hereby request a copy for publication and distribution.

Resolved, That it is the conviction of the assembly at the Guerneville Temperance Camp-meeting that Col. Geo. Babcock has proven himself a most able, sincere and successful advocate of Temperance and of the maintenance of law; and that since "the harvest truly is plenteous and the laborers as yet only comparatively few," we should hail with great satisfaction, and await with confident expectation his fully devoting his time and talents to the Great Work at this important crisis should he find it possible so to do. Signed,

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, Pres.
JAMES W. WEBB, Sec'y.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

The Lodge at Boulder Creek, Santa Cruz Co., will celebrate in the Grove on Monday, 17th. Grand Lecturer Webb is to be present to deliver an address besides which there are other speakers expected, music, basket picnic and amusements. All neighboring Lodges, Good Templars, Sons of Temperance, Band of Hope and friends of Temperance most cordially invited to come and enjoy themselves and help to "advance our common cause."

G. M. MCWAIN, for Committee.

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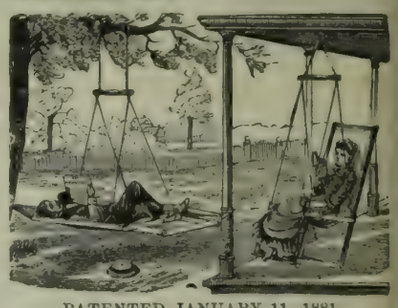
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295 Granger, Sa., San Jose, W. H. Gilmore.
327 Golden Wreath, F., Mountain View, W. T. Triplett.
328 Victoria, W., Los Gatos, W. D. Hudson
393 Bay View, Sa., Santa Clara, L. B. Alexander.
399 Santa Clara, M., Santa Clara, E. C. Carey
474 Saratoga, Sa., Saratoga, Rev. C. M. Palmer.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

126 Watsonville, Tu., Watsonville, C. E. Taylor.
392 Pacific, Su., Boulder Creek, J. W. Peery
426 Ben Lomond, Su., Felton, D. H. Trout
499 Santa Cruz, Th., Santa Cruz, Rev. W. L. Stevens.

SHASTA COUNTY.

102 Reading, Sa., Reading, J. H. Cooper.
155 Igo, Su. Igo, E. L. Ballou.
425 Battle Creek, Su., Ball's Ferry, Mrs. R. E. Winsell.
449 Mountain Pride, Su., Shingletown, F. P. McClain.
453 McDonald, F., Milville, J. J. Kem.
454 Eureka. Th., Anderson, J. W. Spann.
486 Integrity, Sa., Pinckney, Jas. McMullen

SISKIYOU COUNTY.

142 Mt. Shasta, Sa., Mt. Shasta, Mrs. Belle Martin.
273 Mt. Bolivar, Sa., Callahans, Caroline M. Hayden.
333 Fort Jones, W. Fort Jones, John E. Hart
466 Siskiyou, Sa., Oro Fino, L. W. Miller.

SIERRA COUNTY.

265 Forest City, F., Forest City, H. P. Bickford.
359 Sierra City, Sa., Sierra City, David N. Mitchell.
372 Alaska, Sa., Pike City, J. H. Beresford.

SOLANO COUNTY.

27 Mount Delight, Sa., Suisun, F. A. Chadburn.
64 Vallejo, Tu., Vallejo, Charles Daly.
137 Phœnix, Th., Benicia, H. A. Booth.
239 Denverton, Sa., Denverton, C. E. Garfield.
318 Pride of the River, W., Rio Vista, Albt. Baker.
320 Fairfield, M., Fairfield, J. H. Williamson
364 Dixon, Th., Dixon, Stewart McBride.
415 Alamo, F., Elmira, G. W. Frazer.
461 Willow Spring, F., Birds Landing, J. B. Clothier.
488 Binghamton, Sa., Binghamton, H. W. Engles.

SONOMA COUNTY.

32 Star of Hope, M., Healdsburg, George W. Dow.
146 Horicon, Sa., Fisherman's Bay, J. E. Hickman.
156 Valley Ford, Sa., Valley Ford, Benj. Fowler.
161 Petaluma, M., Petaluma, A. G. Twist.
166 Geyser, Sa., Geyserville, Mrs. E. Winder.
167 Sebastopol, Th., Sebastopol, J. U. Graeff
176 Forestville, Sa., Forestville, J. E. McIntosh.
256 Bloomfield, Th., Bloomfield, P. C. Smith.
274 Fulton, Sa., Fulton, Frank Briggs.
356 Enterprise, Sa., Guerneville, N. E. Manning.
370 Santa Rosa, Tu., Santa Rosa, J. H. Richardson.
375 Dauntless, W., Petaluma, H. O. Brink
378 Two Rock, Sa., Petaluma. M. L. Freeman
405 Azalea, Th., Occidental, D. N. Craig

STANISLAUS COUNTY.

109 Ceres, Tu., Ceres, P. W. Cook.
247 Fairview, Sa., Turlock, John B. Osborn
249 Star of Cottonwood, Sa., Hill's Ferry Matthew R. Lyle.
266 Morning Star, F., Modesto, J. J. Porter
326 Oakdale, Tu., Oakdale, Byron Seeber.
335 Knight's Ferry, Su., Knight's Ferry, J. W. Dunlap.
465 Friendship, Sa., Hill's Ferry, Henry A. F. Miller.
503 Burneyville, Sa., Langworth, R. R. Snedigar.

SUTTER COUNTY.

97 Meridian, Sa., Meridian, E. G. Thornbrough.
158 Good Shepherd, Sa., Live Oak, A H. Hewitt.
172 Harmony, Sa., Nicolaus, J. M. Berry.
219 Defiance, Sa., Pleasant Grove, F. B. Pierce.
321 June, Sa., Yuba City, Mrs. M. E. Moore
440 Yuba City W., Yuba City, Ed. Ellington.
452 North Butte, Su., West Butte, H. S. Graves.
487 Triumphant, Sa., South Butte, W. M. Wadsworth.

TEHAMA COUNTY.

192 Red Bluff, F., Red Bluff, M. J. Frank.
198 Tehama, Tu., Tehama, A. V. Wheeler.
306 Ricerville, Sa., Riceville, J. W. Tibbetts
308 Henleyville, Sa. Henleyville, J. W. Gill
309 Paskenta, Sa., Paskenta. T. D. Dollings.
311 Ivy, M., Red Bluff, C. H. Delvechio.
427 Paradise, Th., Olimpo, C. S. Jobe.
433 Hercules, Sa., Red Bluff, Henry Smith
491 Elk Horn, Su., Olimpo, John Monroe.

TRINITY COUNTY.

300 Beacon, Sa., Weaverville, G. B. Bassham
303 Western Star, Su., Hay Fork, John H. Vanderhoff.

TULARE COUNTY.

48 Visalia, F., Visalia, D. K. Zumwalt.
169 Grangeville, Sa., Grangeville, John Warswick.
181 Jonesa, Sa., Hanford, G. T, Thornton.
195 Tulare, Tu., Tulare, Willis Faust.
257 Tipton, Th., Tipton, Jas. A. Wills.
296 Hanford, Tu., Hanford, Mrs. L. E. Cheadle.
301 Plano, Th., Plano, J. A. McMillan.
302 Porterville, F., Porterville, R. C. Redd
325 Lakeside, Sa., Hanford, H. H. Beckwith.
329 Pride of Tulare, Sa., Herrick's Cross, Mary E. Collins.
332 Elder Springs, Sa., Townsend, T. H. Townsend.
352 Frazier Valley, Su., Frazier, Jas. A. Kincaid.
374 Rockford, M., Porterville, R. N. Clack
391 Lone Oak, Sa., Hanford, S. A. Allen.
394 Farmersville, Sa., Farmersville, Jacob B. Spears.
479 Stokes Valley, Sa., Visalia, J. A. Boyd.
480 Lakeshore, Sa., Tipton, Dan'l K. Berry.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

122 Confidence, Su., Sonora, J. D. Williams.
135 Groveland, Su., Groveland, Benj. Hunter.
262 Tuolumne, Su., Chinese Camp, W. H. Hosmer.
294 Jamestown, Sa., Jamestown. Miss Rebecca App
324 Bald Mountain, Tu., Sonora, Mrs. Sidney Smith.
336 Quartz Mountain, Su., Jamestown, Sarah E. Grant.
337 Table Mountain, Sa., Jamestown, Mrs. Jane Beynon.
340 Soulsbyville, Sa., Soulsbyville, W. H. Barron.
342 Mountain View, F., Columbia, W. H. Helton.
507 Rough and Ready, W., Sonora, Rev. Henry Neat.

VENTURA COUNTY.

209 Constancy, F., Ventura, Miss Myra Walbridge.
221 Scenega, Sa., Scenega, L. P. Guiberson.
235 Santa Paula, Sa., Santa Paula, Sam'l T. Todd.
236 Hueneme, Sa., Hueneme, Mary E. Clark.
411 Saticoy, Th., Saticoy, S. V. Tietsort.
416 Springville, Sa., Springville, Samuel Guthrie.
418 Mound, Sa., Ventura, Tyler Bither.
422 Ojai Valley, F. Nordhoff, Thomas Barrows.
489 Ventura, W., Ventura, R. R. Tanner.

YOLO COUNTY.

145 Antelope, Sa., Dunnigans, A. Yarrick.
163 Yolo, Tu., Yolo, Asa Petit.
165 Winters, F., Winters, V. Morris.
210 Chrysopolis, W., Woodland, J. J. Bowman.
224 Orion, Th., Davisville, Miss Nettie Marden.
366 Success, W., Grafton, M. C. Winchester
419 Capay, Sa., Capay, J. T. Brown.
429 Pleasant Prairie, Sa., Woodland, E. L. Cox.
431 Faithful, Su., Black's Station, J. H. Murphy.
463 Semper Fidelis, Th., Madison, J. H. Connor.

YUBA COUNTY.

25 Marysville, F., Marysville, Frank W. Potter.
108 Knoxdale, F., Brownsville, Mrs. S. W. Knox.
124 Virginia, Sa., Marysville, Mrs. D. A. Hollister.
141 Cordua, Sa., Marysville, J. E. McMillan.
148 Rising Sun, F., Camptonville, Wm. Moore,
197 Wheatland, Tu., Wheatland, Miss Hattie Sheets.
226 Alpine, Sa., Strawberry Valley, C. T. Prindle.
278 Mountain Guard, F., Smartsville, J. A. Flint.
423 Prairie, Sa. Marysville, W. E. Gleason.
448 Elizabeth, Sa., Wheatland, P. L. Hutchinson.
476 Cornelian, Tu,, Marysville, Jno. C. Jenkins.
492 Browns Valley, Sa. Browns Valley, Jas. Robinson.

ARIZONA.

1 Garden Valley, M., Phœnix, Geo. H. Rothrock.
4 Tucson, M., Tucson, Mrs. M. H. Weffenden.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

7 Hilo, Sa., Hilo, J. H. Maby.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, Sa., Yokohama, W. T. Austin.

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

NO.	COUNTY.	NAME.	POSTOFFICE.
384	Alameda,	Charles H. Haile,	Alameda.
125	Amador,	J. W. Perry.	Plymouth.
104	Butte,	J. B. Mullen,	Cherokee
361	Calaveras,	A. J. Cooke,	Murphys.
319	Colusa,	J. H. Liening	Colusa.
288	Contra Costa,	F. Clifford,	Nortonville.
462	El Dorado,	J. H. Gilmore.	El Dorado.
—	Fresno,	S. N. Burch,	Easton.
269	Humboldt,	W. F. Brown,	Eureka.
299	Los Angeles,	W. D. Gonld,	Los Angeles.
175	Mariposa,	Chas. Converse,	Mariposa.
459	Merced	Geo. E. Isaacs,	Merced.
131	Monterey,	A. K Crawford,	Salinas.
201	Nevada,	Samuel Clutter,	Nevada.
339	Placer,	Geo. D. Kellogg,	Newcastle.
228	Plumas,	Moses Bull	Greenville.
248	Sacramento,	A. K. Crawford,	Elk Grove.
220	San Bernardino,	H. C. Brooke,	S. Bern'd'o
351	San Diego,	S. Whitmore,	San Diego.
114	San Francisco,	C. H. Peterson,	313 Page street, San Francisco.
182	San Joaquin,	Wm. Jones,	Stockton.
56	San Mateo,	J. Compton,	Half Moon Bay.
178	Santa Barbara,	Rev. S. S. Fisk.	Lompoc.
128	Santa Clara,	C. W. Pedlar,	Gilroy.
102	Shasta,	J. N. Chapell,	Reading.
415	Solano,	G. W. Frazer,	Elmira.
167	Sonoma,	L. O. Coon,	Sebastopol.
266	Stanislaus,	Rev. M. D. Gage,	Modesto.
452	Sutter and Yuba,	H. S. Graves,	Yuba City
309	Tehama,	J. R. Whitlock,	Paskenta.
300	Trinity,	Geo. B. Jumper,	Weaverville.
195	Tulare,	Rev. F. H. Wales,	Tulare.
324	Tuolumne,	I. T. Holland,	Sonora.
236	Ventura,	L. C. Clark,	Hueneme.
366	Yolo,	Thos. J. Goin,	Grafton.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, Wm. Walker, Yokohama.

STATE DEPUTIES.

384 Alameda, James S. Naismith, Oakland.
386 Alameda, Mrs. V. A. Rix, Washington.
267 Amador, W. O. Clark, Drytown.
152 Amador, J. R. Johns, Amador.
470 Alameda, Rev. Geo. Morris, West End.
404 Butte, Rev. Peter Powers, Chico.
243 Fresno, A. A. Smith, Kingsburg.
161 Calaveras, H. R. Hughes, Angels Camp.
116 Contra Costa, Rev. W. H. Tubb, Martinez.
290 Fresno, E. W. Turner, Madera.
495 Kern, Rev. J. S. Kline, Bakersfield.
299 Los Angeles, Will D. Gould, Los Angeles
299 Los Angeles, Jesse Yarnell, Los Angeles
246 Merced, George E. Isaacs, Merced.
126 Monterey, J. C. Aston, Watsonville
201 Nevada, Niles Searls. Nevada City
203 Sacramento, G. B. Katzenstein, Sac'to.
180 San Fran'co, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, No. 150 Ninth St., S. F.
185 San F'co, Mrs. E. P. Stevens, 1907 Bush
114 San Francisco, C. H, Peterson, S. F.
291 San Francisco, Wm. Crowhurst 1041 24th St., S. F.
185 San Francisco, Capt. A. D. Wood, S. F
182 San Joaquin, B. F. Bagley, Stockton.
189 San Joaquin, W. R. Ellis, Lodi.
200 San Joaquin, Rev. C. S. Haswell, Lodi.
178 Santa Barbara, J. W. Webb, Lompoc.
32 Santa Clara, Rev. W.T. Mayne, San Jose
295 Santa Clara, Rev. D. E. Bushnell, San Jose.
392 Santa Cruz, G. M. McWain, Boulder Cr'k
425 Shasta, Dr. J. F. Winsell, Ball's Ferry
273 Siskiyou, Fred. H. Loring, Callahans Ranch.
64 Solano, Dr. I. S. Halsey, Vallejo.
370 Sonoma, D. S. Sacry, Santa Rosa.
32 Sonoma, C. B. Proctor, Healdsburg.
32 Sonoma, J. G. Dow, Healdsburg.
156 Sonoma, Mrs. C. E. Fowler, Valley Ford
167 Sonoma, Rev. F. J. Culver, Sebastopol.
192 Tehama, Mrs. M. J. Mayhew, Red Bluff
165 Yolo, William Sims, Winters.
224 Yolo, B. H. Hoag, Davisville.
419 Yolo, J. H. Norton, Capay.
25 Yuba, Chas. J. Covillaud, Marysville.
148 Yuba, Joseph Erwin, Camptonville.

ARIZONA.

304 Pima, Joe T. Marr, Tucson.

JAPAN.

1 Japan, Daniel Jamison, Yokohama.

BANDS OF HOPE.

NO.	LOCATION.	NAME.	SUP'T.
1	Alturas,	Rising Sun,	J. D. McLeod.
2	Artesia,	Artesia,	S. H. Olmstead.
3	Black's Station,	Sunbeam,	J. S. Rollins
4	Brownsville,	Crystal,	T. J. Rumery.
5	Cambria,	Cambria,	Mrs. M. R. Franklin
6	Chico,	Luella,	Rev. Peter Powers.
7	Scenega.	Scenega,	Miss Kitty Conaway.
8	Cajon,	Cajon,	Miss Della Hill.
9	Comanche,	Evergreen,	Mrs. M. S. Holbrook.
10	Columbia,	Mountain View,	G. L. McNeil
11	El Dorado,	El Dorado,	Jas. H. Gilmore
12	Tustin,	Tustin,	Mrs. H. K. Snow.
13	Forest City,	Forest City,	S. A. Lawry.
14	Greenville,	Greenville,	——,
15	Healdsburg,	Healdsburg.	Mrs. S. J. Hall
16	Hornitos,	Cristal,	Mrs. Mary Hinds.
17	Hueneme,	Hueneme,	Mrs. Mary R. Bard
18	Jenny Lind,	Chapparal,	Mrs. Amanda Sharp.
19	Juds'nv'le,	Crescent,	Mrs. T. S. Griffiths
20	Lompoc,	Lompoc,	E. A. Gregg.
21	Los Angeles,	L's Ang's,	Dr. S. McCurdy
22	Lodi,	Lodi.	Rev. C. S. Haswell.
23	Lemoore,	Lemoore,	Myron H. Savage.
24	Livermore,	Myrtle,	J. T. McDonald.
25	Modesto,	Morning Star,	Miss Clara Vezey
26	Mariposa,	Marip'a,	Jarvis Streeter, Jr.
27	Marysville,	Marysville,	Chas. S. Brooks
28	Marysville,	Pleasant Templar,	Jas. Jory
29	Murphys,	Murphys.	Mrs. A. J. Palmer
30	Mokelumne Hill,	Mountain Hope,	Mrs. Jane Guy.
31	Mendocino,	Mendocino,	Mrs. M. J. Paddleford.
32	North Temescal,	N. Tem'l,	F. Esmond
33	National City,	Na'l C'y,	Mrs. F. Copeland
34	Plymouth,	Rising Star,	M. L. Gregg.
35	Pine Grove,	Ev'ng Star,	Mrs. S. Serine
36	Poway,	Poway,	Adams Chapin.
37	Pentz,	Messilla,	R. H. Hawkins.
38	Plano.	Busy Bee,	Mrs. J. A. McMillan
39	Pescadero.	Pescadero.	Carrie M. Mills.
40	Red Bluff,	R'd Bl'ff,	Mrs. Kate Grider.
41	Rio Vista,	Pride of the River,	E. M. Chase
42	Riverside,	Riverside,	May Heap.
43	San Buena'ura,	Ventura.	Mrs. C. W. Bard
44	San Juan,	San Juan,	Miss Carrie Flint
45	Stockton,	Central,	J. M. Long.
46	Stockton,	Bethlehem,	O. Bingham.
47	Stockton,	——,	—— Keniston.
48	Santa Rosa,	S'ta Rosa,	J. H. Richardson
49	Sheridan,	Sheridan,	Mrs. Addie Rogers
50	San Luis Obispo,	——,	D. M. Meridith
51	San Luis Obispo,	——,	S. D. Triplett
52	Spenceville,	Spenceville,	J. L. Walliss
53	San Diego.	Excelsior,	A. B. Hotchkiss
54	Spanish Dry Diggins,	(P. O., Greenwood),	S. D. Diggins, Mrs. S. A. Withington.
55	Soulsbyville,	Soulsbyville,	Mrs. J. L. Coles.
56	Sacramento,	Sac'to,	Mrs. Alice A. Catlin
57	Sacramento,	Progressive,	Miss E. Bullard
58	Santa Ana,	Santa Ana,	J. N. Hewes.
59	Santa Paula.	Ivy,	Miss Lulu Scott.
60	Springville,	Sp'gv'le,	Miss Lulu Thacker
61	Sonora,	Sonora,	Mrs. A. J. Sturtevant
62	San Luis Rey,	S. Luis Rey.	Miss Sarah Fox.
63	San Andreas,	Sparkling Water,	Miss Agnes Mercer.
64	San Jose,	——,	Anna McKenzie.
65	San Francisco,	Hayes Valley,	Mrs. Nellie Warren.
66	Short,	Lakeside,	J. M Moore.
67	Tulare City,	White Lily,	Clara Garrison
68	Ventura,	Mound,	Miss Belle Cannon
69	Volcano,	——,	Mrs. Ezra Haskill.
70	Vallejo,	Vallejo,	Mrs. T. Graves.
71	Vallejo,	Home,	N. Smith.
72	Woodland,	Little Giant Killers,	B. F. Loomis.
73	Walnut Creek,	Walnut Creek,	H. S. Raven
74	Weaverville,	——,	Mrs. D. R. Atherton
75	Westminster,	Westminster,	Miss. M. A. McCoy.
76	Yuba City,	Franklin,	Maria Godfrey.
77	Angels,	Golden Circle,	Miss J. Hughes
78	Guerneville,	G'neville,	Mrs. E. A. Bagley,
79	Nortonville,	Hope,	Frank Clifford.
80	Grainland,	——,	Mrs. Sadie Hensley
81	Santa Maria,	——,	Mrs. J. Cook.
82	Colfax,	Colfax,	Mrs. E. D. Story.
83	Guadalupe,	Guadalupe,	Angie Ayres.
84	Fresno C'y,	Fr'o C'y,	Judge C. D. Sayles
85	Half Moon Bay,	Half Moon Bay,	Mrs. J. W. Souther.
86	Marysville,	Victory,	John C. Jenkins.
87	Auburn,	——,	Mrs. Ford.
88	Anderson,	Earnest,	Mrs. E. P. Veeder
89	Ceres,	Ceres,	Mrs. A. E. Knowles.
90	Janesville,	Lakeview,	Mrs. M. A. Hicks
91	Forbestown,	Pleasant Gem,	Mrs. J. F. Derrell
92	Oroville.	Oroville,	Miss Jennie Gilston.
93	Rocklin,	Rocklin,	Mrs. R. A. Mills.
94	San Bernardino,	S'n B'd'o,	G. T. Switzer
95	Wheatland,	Elizabeth,	——.
96	West Berkeley,	——,	Miss L. H. Lowe
97	Yuba City,	Yuba City,	——.
98	Brentwood,	B'twood,	Mrs E. J. Winning
99	Brentwood,	Liberty,	Miss Emma Howard
100	Byron,	Point of Timber,	Wm. M. Moore

101 San Francisco, Young America, Edward Galvin.
102 Fulton, Rising Star, ———.
103 Oakdale, Live Oak, Rev. W. D. Crabb.
104 North San Juan, Dare to do Right, Felix Manhire.
105 Pleasant Prairie (P. O., Woodland), Onward Bound, Mrs M. J. Stephens.
106 San Gabriel, Alhambra, Rev. J. H. Stuntz
107 Fresno City, C. C. Colony, Mrs. C. E. Spofford.
108 Santa Monica, S'ta M., Mrs. F. A. Rogers
109 El Monte, Duarte, W. S. Young.
110 Dutch Flat, Placer, Chas. E. Uren.
111 Elk Creek, ———, Rev. J. Milton Ward
112 Gridley, ———, Mrs. R. E. Taylor.
113 El Monte, Morning Light, J. W. Fryer
114 Santa Clara, ———, G. R. Smith.
115 Bangor, ———, W. F. Nelson.
116 Forest Hill, Golden, Mrs. M. Myres.
117 Marysville, Ella Templars, Phebe McKenny.
118 San Bernardino, Lugonia, Mrs. Seymour
119 San Bernardino, Mill District, Mrs. H. Goodell.
120 Salinas, ———, Mrs. J. P. Raymond.
121 Copperopolis, Golden Rule, Mrs. S. B. Meader.
123 Campo Seco, Rising Star, Miss Carrie V. Lewis.
123 Spring Valley (P. O., Campo Seco), Mountain Gate, Geo. B. Lillie.
124 Gold Run, Armada, Miss Lizzie Danforth
125 Porterville, ———, Miss E. Colman.
126 Savannah, ———, R. R. Smith.
127 Arcata, ———, Rev. J. B. Chisholm.
128 Lincoln, Triumph, Gerard K. Peters.
129 Turlock, ———, Mrs. L. A. Lane.
130 Roseville, Roseville, Mrs. J. D. Pratt.
131 West End, ———, ———.
132 Oakland, ———, ———.
133 Forestville, ———, H. Hanson.
134 Caspar, Caspar, R. H. K. Hedden.
135 Truckee, Truckee, Mrs. C. P. Babcock.
136 South Butte, South Butte, Mrs. Mary C. Chappell.
137 Yolo, Excelsior, Arthur Harlv.
138 Napa City, Aqua Pura, I. A Cameron.
139 Eureka, McDonald, ———.
140 Dexter, ———, Miss A. E. McIntire.
141 Lompoc Valley, Maple, Logan F. Potter.
142 Hanford, Endurance, S. A. Allen
143 Paradise, ———, Miss Carrie Melvin
144 Ukiah, Ukiah. Mrs. M. E. P. McCowen.
145 Nordhoff, ———, Miss Barrows.
146 Saticoy, ———, ———.
147 Big Dry Creek, Red Banks, Wm. H. Paddock.
148 Merced, Lone Tree, Mary L. Marts.
149 Modesto, Silver Circle, Ida Henderson.
150 Live Oak, Triumph, Mrs. M. E. Douglass
151 Eden Plains, Eden Plains, Wm. Shafer.
152 Summersville, ———, Mrs. C. H. Carter.
153 Plainsburg, Crystal Water, Mrs. A. L. Kahl.
154 Salt Spring Valley, ———, Mrs. M. E. Tower.
156 San Francisco, Crystal, Mrs. A. P. Elliss.
157 Compton, Excelsior, Mrs. L. Gries.
158 Montecito, ———, Mrs. E. Doulton.
159 Arcata, Bayside, Mrs. S. A. Kneeland.
160 Farmington, The Merry Workers, Mrs. O. D. Dyke.
161 Hornitos, Yosemite, Thos. Wills.
162 Central Point, ———, R. Cheatham.
163 Merced Falls, Queen of Hope, Mrs. Henry Nelson.
164 Covelo, Minne-ha-ha, L. W. Simmons.
165 Little River, Sentinel, John P. Marson.
166 Chino, ———, Mrs. Serena Hidden.
167 Santa Rosa, Santa Rosa, John B. Fitch.
168 San Faancisco, Central, Mrs. Nowlan.
169 San Francisco, Plymouth, N. H. Jacks, 11½ Bourbon street.
170 San Francisco, Union Square, ———.
171 Alameda, ———, Mrs. Plummer.
172 Upper Placerville, ———, A. L. Anthony
173 Igo, Charity, Mrs. M. L. Batcheller.
174 Taylorsville, Union Star, Miss May Ford.
175 San Francisco, Spring Valley, Mrs. P. L. Weaver, 2120 Union street.
176 Berkeley, ———, H. W. Chapman.
177 Los Alamos, ———, ———.
178 Santa Maria, Cat Canyon, J. M. Goode.
179 Santa Maria, Pleasant Valley, D. N. Kelsey.
180 Point Morrito, Point Sal, Mrs. H. Whitlock.
181 Lompoc, Santa Rita, Mrs. Manch.
182 Maxwell, ———, Miss Lou Odum.
183 Paso Robles, Los Tablos, Wm. H. Jones.
184 Paso Robles, Oakdale, Miss Wilson
185 Pomona, ———, H. Em.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE

OF CALIFORNIA.

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G. W. V. T., Mrs. Emily P. Stevens, No. 1907 Bush St., S. F.
G. W. S., Geo. B. Katzenstein, 328 J street, Sacramento.
G. W. T., Dr. Isaac S. Halsey, Vallejo.
G. W. A. S., Julius Lyons, Los Angeles
G. W. M., P. R. McCabe, Turlock
G. W. D. M., Miss Eliza E. Glodsworthy, San Jose
G. W. I. G., Mrs. M. H. Estes West Oakland
G. W. O. G., H. L. Ricks, Eureka, H. B.
G. W. Chaplain, Rev. G. B. Allen, Petaluma
G. W. Messenger, E. Wood Culver, Newcastle
P, G. W. C. T., Will D. Gould Los Angeles
Gen'l Supt. Juvenile Work. Mrs. M. E. Richardson, Murphy's, Calaveras Co.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Robert Thompson, G. W. C. T., Chairman; Will D. Gould, P. G. W. C. T., Vice-Chairman; Geo. B. Katzenstein, G. W. S., Sec.; Dr. Isaac S. Halsey, G. W. T., Treasurer; H. S. Graves, G. W. C.; Mrs. Emily P. Stevens, G. W. V. T.

TRUSTEES OF GRAND LODGE.—A. O. Rix, Washington Corners; Niles Searls, Nevada City, and Dr. Isaac S. Halsey Vallejo.

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE R. W. G. L.—Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento; Mrs. Ida M. Katzenstein, Sacramento; H. S. Graves, West Butte; I. T. Holland, Sonora.

ALTERNATES.—Will D. Gould, Los Angeles; C. C. Church, San Diego; W. P. Barnett, San Luis Obispo; Mrs. M. J. Mayhew, Red Bluff.

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at San Francisco on Tuesday, Oct. 3d, 1882, commencing at 10 a. m.

Directory of Lodges of Good Templars in the City of San Francisco.

NO.	NAME.	MEETS.	LOCATION OF HALL.
114	Evening Star,	Th.,	Grand Central Hall, 997 Market st., cor. of 6th.
120	Headlight,	W.,	Cambrian Hall, No. 1133 Mission street, bet. 7th and 8th Sts.
160	Mission Star,	Tu.,	No. 2943 Sixteenth St., bet Valencia and Mission streets.
130	Constitution,	F.,	Shiel's Hall, 32 O'Farrell st.
185	Life Boat,	M.,	No. 118 Jackson st., near Front.
186	Golden Gate,	Tu.,	Bush st. M. E. church, Bush street. nr. Devisadero street.
291	International,	M.,	Grand Central Hall, Market st., cor. of 6th.
293	Valley,	Th.,	Fell Street Presbyterian Church, bet. Laguna and Octavia sts.
307	Pleasant Valley,	M.,	Comerford's Hall Church st., bet. 27th and 28th.
314	Spring Valley,	Tu.,	Union Hall, cor. Fillmore and Greenwich sts.
417	Crystal,	M.,	Myrtle Hall, Railroad and 7th avenue.
7	California,	Th.,	Ono Hall, Mission and Fifteenth streets.

Grand Lodge of Oregon.

SUBORDINATE DIRECTORY.

11 Capital, S., Salem, C. W. Scriber.
17 Hillsboro, S., Hillsboro, W. L. Weathered.
23 La Creole, Tu., Dallas. Jno. S. Ashbaugh
36 Silver, S., Silverton, Frank Simeral.
39 Rosa, S., Salem, P. R. Winslow.
40 Astoria, Tu., Astoria, J. O. Bozorth.
43 Marion, S., Hubbard, Milton B. Kester.
57 Milwaukee, S., Milwaukee, A. Luelling.
74 Val Fontis, S., Zena, Charles Philips.
80 John Day, S., Canyon City, Fred P. Horsley.
86 Nonpareil, W., Portland, W. S. James mot.
115 Brooklyn, F., East Portland, James McGrew.
118 Sheridan, W., Sheridan, H. Z. Foster.
136 Forest Grove, S., Forest Grove, Mitchell Gilliam.
155 Valley, F., Halsey, H. B. Keniston.
166 Union, S., Turner, E. E. McKinney.
179 Pacific, S., Cottage Grove, W. W. Cathcart.
184 Mt. Pleasant, S., Creswell, Chas. Jackson
189 Ashland, F., Ashland, Wm. Harris.
191 Klamath, Tu., Ft. Klamath, Fred. Scheider.
212 Ochoco, Th., Prineville, Jas. Hamilton
213 Revival, S., Prairie City, J. W. Mack.
217 Goshen, S., Goshen, J. W. Cox.
227 Marshfield, Th., Marshfield, Jonathan Osborn.
229 Onward, S., Albany, Matthew Chambers
258 Amity, S., Amity, Anna Putman.
259 Green Mountain, S., Siuslaw, Hiram Wingard.
262 Triumph, M., Independence, Mrs. L. L. Whitcaker.
268 Paradise Springs, S., East Portland. Mrs. R. D. Prettyman.
286 Williams Creek, S., Applegate, E. E. Topping.
289 McMinnville, S., McMinnville, J.E.Magers.
302 Newberg, S., Newberg, J. T. Smith.
306 Linkville, Linkville, Sam Parker.
316 Samaritan, S., Harrisburg, Nettie Isham.
331 Monmouth, S., Monmouth, G. W. Richardson.
332 Pass Creek, S., Drain, Wm. Barker.
336 Wasco, S., Dufur, A. J. Dufur, Jr.
342 Lily, Tu, East Portland, Jas. W. Shaver.
344 Albany, S., Albany, R. Fox.
346 Good Samaritan, W., Dalles, O. D. Doane.
350 Mount Hood, M., Dalles, R. B. Hood.
352 Stayton, M., Stayton, L. H. Follansby.
355 Bay, Th., Marshfield, A. M. Crawford.
356 Welcome, S., John Day, Rev. E. Hays.
357 Monroe, S., Monroe. N. Garlinghouse.
358 Columbia, F., East Portland, D M. Long.
360 Evergreen, St. Helens, J. H. Groves.
363 La Grande —, La Grande, Geo. H. Rigdon.
364 Centerville, Centerville, Rev. T. S. Burnett.
365 Concordia, Spanish Hollow, C. W. Barzee.
366 Alpha, Lafayette, Rev. T. L. Jones.
367 Butte, S. Eugene, Rev. E. P. Henderson
368 Victory, S., Mehama, J. M. Eskew.
369 Success, T., Lebanon, J. L. Gilbert.
370 Champoeg, S., Champoeg, John Hoefer.
871 Webfoot, S., Gervais, H. B. Elworthy.
372 Oregon City, F., Oregon City, J. W. Watts.
373 Prohibition, M., Portland, Belle McBride.
374 Beulah, Tu., Portland, Geo. W. Dickson.
375 Santiam, Tu., Scio, J. L. Miller.
376 Mountain, F., Brownsville, Dr. P. Hume
377 Eureka, Tu., Junction City, W. M. Houston.
378 Freedom, F., Shedd, James Carothers.
379 Oak Grove, S., Eola, H. A. Rubell.
380 Dayton, Tu., Dayton Dr. E. Jessup.
381 Unity, Sa., Ekins, Lee M. Grames.

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Alternates.

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The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at The Dalles, commencing on the third Tuesday in June, 1882.

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HOME FOR ORPHANS.

In 1869 a capacious and elegant structure was erected near Vallejo, in Solano Co., and in 1870 it was dedicated and opened under the auspices of the [Grand Lodge, and entitled the "Good Templar's Home for Orphans." Its title is not meant to carry any idea of exclusiveness as to the class admitted to its sheltering offices. On the contrary, it is open to all; the only passport required at its portals is to be a homeless orphan child. Children under fourteen years of age are received and cared for, and over 100 orphaned children are now being cared for within its walls. The buildings are sightly, capacious and pleasantly located. The Home is under the general management and control of a Board of Trustees and a Board of Lady Managers—the former comprising nine gentlemen of the Order, who have charge of the building, grounds (20 acres), and financial matters; while the Board of Lady Managers is composed of eight prominent lady members of the Order, selected from various parts of the state, and has charge of the domestic relations of the institution. The educational affairs are under the joint control and management of the Board of Trustees and Lady Managers. Within the Home a graded school under the "Public School System" of the state, is taught by two competent teachers. Upwards of $140,000 have been expended in the erection, care and maintenance of this institution. The Good Templars of this jurisdiction have accepted the self-imposed duty of sustaining this Home gratefully, and the membership is linked together in its support with unfaltering devotion.

ADOPTION.—Children may be adopted from the Home by reliable and proper persons upon application to Board of Lady Managers.

ADMISSION OF CHILDREN.—All letters concerning the admission of children, or their adoption from the Home, should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board of Lady Managers, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, 150 9th street, San Francisco, who will furnish the necessary blank forms.

TRUSTEES OF ORPHANS HOME.—Wm. H. Mills, Sacramento; H. S. Graves, Yuba City; Hon. Niles Searles, Nevada City; A.G.Clark, Napa City; Dr. R. H. McDonald, San Francisco; Dr. I. S. Halsey and Samuel Kitto, Vallejo; Rob't Thompson, G. W. C. T., San Francisco; Geo. B. Katzenstein, G. W. S., Sacramento, ex-officio.

LADY MANAGERS OF ORPHANS HOME.—President, Mrs. C. B. Thompson, No. 1531 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco; Secretary, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, 150 9th street, San Francisco; Financial Secretary, Mrs. M. E. Partridge, West Oakland; Mrs. M. A. Alsip, Sacramento; Mrs. M. A. Mayhew, Red Bluff; Mrs. V. A. Rix, Washington Corners; Mrs. S. L. Robbins, Vallejo; Mrs. E. P. Stevens, San Francisco, G. W. V. T., ex-officio.

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DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The German Savings and Loan Society.

For the Half Year ending this date, the Board of Directors of THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY has declared a Dividend on Term Deposits at the rate of four and thirty-two one-hundredths (4 32-100) per cent per annum, and on Ordinary Deposits at the rate of three and six-tenths (3 6-10) per cent per annum, free from Federal Taxes, and payable on and after the 10th day of July, 1882. By Order,

GEO. LETTE, Secretary.

San Francisco, June 30, 1882. t-jl-27

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Surplus 460,759.

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With the opening of the New Year, and the evident prospective revival of business in all its branches, we desire to call attention to the annexed statement of the affairs of this Bank; and to offer our services to any that may at any time desire to open an account with us, or make any change in their present banking arrangements.

RESOURCES.

Bank Premises	$150,000 00
Other Real Estate	5,225 35
United States Bonds	626,977 35
Loans on Real Estate	134,868 00
Loans on bonds, gas & water stock	132,198 35
Loans on other securities wheat barley, etc.	577,443 96
Loans on personal security	1,106,004 27
Due from Banks and Bankers	392,457 61
Money on hand	398,669 34
	$3,523,844 23

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid up	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	460,759 13
Due Depositors	1,888,655 07
Due Banks and Bankers	174,370 53
Dividends unpaid	59 50
	$3,523,844 23

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Correspondence solicited.

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Collections made and prompt returns rendered at market rates of exchange.

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R. H. McDonald
President.

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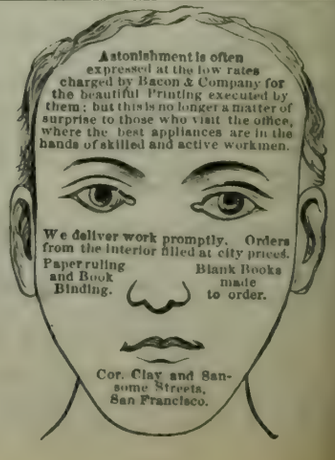
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"WINE IS A MOCKER, STRONG DRINK IS RAGING."

Entered at the Post Office at San Francisco, Cal., as second-class matter.

VOL. XIX. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1882. No. 38

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Cook, D. C ..... Cheap Books
Evans, J. W ..... Sewing Machines
Exchange & Mart ..... Santa Cruz, Cal
Foltz, Mrs. Clara S ..... Attorney
Fuller, Geo. H ..... Office Furniture
Gould, W. D ..... Attorney, Los Angeles
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Milnes Bros ..... Cards
Mutual Aid ..... I. O. G. T. of Cal
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Rieger, Paul ..... Lemon Sugar
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September 5th,

AND CONTINUING ONE WEEK.

GOOD SPEAKERS! GOOD MUSIC! GOOD COOL Water, Good Milk, Plenty of Horse Feed and everything else necessary to make the affair a GRAND SUCCESS.

ALL ARE INVITED.

W. S. READ, D. S. C. J. COVILLAUD, D. S.

BE sure to read Sir Wilfrid Lawson's speech in the RESCUE of 13th, 20th and 27th.

MR. GRADY has made himself famous by saying "the Southern Methodists never scratch their ticket;" the Hanford *Journal* says every Southern Methodist in his (Fresno) county will scratch him if they get a chance.

SOMEBODY thinks that Sitting Bull might have said "what a pity my forefathers did not pass an anti-European immigration bill in the year 1500."

PORTRAITS.—If the squaw portrait which adorns the ad. of Dr. Clark Johnsons Indian Blood Syrup is a correct likeness of the inventor, it must be a good medicine.

SUNDAY.—The two nasty doggeries which are running day and night a turmoil of drunken blasphemy and filthiness at the lower end of Montgomery Avenue, have added the attraction of a fine band of music on the sidewalk during church hours on Sunday.

DONT FORGET Home Protection meeting at Childrens Hall, Silver Star House, Cor. Sansome and Pacific on every Sunday evening. Mr. Oliver of San Jose will speak on the 23, Mrs. Richardson will sing. Mr. Oliver will give an excellent address; he always does.

SENATOR THOS. J. FOSTER of Ind. editor and proprietor of the *Evening Herald* one of the leaders of the Democratic party of Ind. shot himself while under the influence of a drunken spree June 23, age 35 years. That is what whisky does for the Democrats who make its planks in the platforms and sing no sumptuary laws.

THE *Advance*, devoted to education and temperance, is published by W. H. Savage, 518 Clay street, a neat 8 page paper same size as the RESCUE, monthly, $1.00 a year. It proposes to be a Mentor and Monitor to the teachers of the State and their pupils and will doubtless be found a usefnl and acceptable journal. It proposes to have a colum of improved spelling for people to practice on. Any attempt to expose the hideousness of our barbarous spelling should be welcomed and encouraged.

THE REV. L. C. RENFRO who always has both eyes open on the temperance question, calls attention in the Pacific *Methodist* to the recent legislation of the M. E. Church South, in general conference, on the liquor business. The "general rule" is reiterated which forbids drunkenness or drinking spirituous liquors unless in case of necessity. Members guilty of drunkenness, drinking except in *cases of necessity*, or engaging in the manufacture or sale of liquors, are to be proceeded against as in cases of imprudent or improper conduct.

SENATOR WILSON of Iowa declares that the evidence of men who pass for good citizens and drink at saloons, is of no value whatever when they are testifying in court as to the sale of liquor to them. He adds they go from bad to worse till their moral foundations become so badly shattered that they finally lose all appreciatiou of what constitutes the crime of perjury. We all know that is so, and how is this saloon education going to affect our judges and lawyers and legislators who practice at the bar of the Father of lies and shame?

SUBSCRIBERS and renewals this week: Elk Creek, 1; Mrs. O. M. Armstrong, W. V. T. (Table Bluff, 3; Eureka, 1) 4; San Jose, 2; J. W. Webb (Santa Cruz, 6; Felton, 4; Soquel, 1; Boulder Creek, 8) 19; Wm. Crowhurst (Rough and Ready, 1; North San Juan, 1) 2; L. Leland, Oregon, 1; Farmington, Utah, 1; Mrs. Stevens and Mrs. Richardson (Oakland, 2; Guerneville, 1; New Brunswick, 1; Tulare City, 1; Brentwood, 1; Healdsburg, 3; Brooklyn, 1; Berkeley, 1; San Bruno, 1; Alameda, 1; Cloverdale, 1; San Francisco, 117) 131; W. C. King (Grass Valley, 30; Nevada City, 23; Forest City, 1) 54. In all, 215.

IOWA, according to the *State Register* voted for the amendment, aggregate majorities of 50,726 and majorities against it of 21,817 leaving a majority of 28,909 in its favor. The press despatches stated first that the vote was very light, which was false. And because the Iowa election was a triumph for the right, they have been entirely silent upon the most vitally important event that has occurred in this country since the close of the war of secession; while they have daily nauseated the public with colums of useless swill about Irish land leag meetings and leag of deliverance doings and Democratic machine operations.

SEASIDE.—The Pacific *Churchman* makes a good kindly suggestion that while people of means are going to the seaside and springs and other summer resorts for relief from the turmoil of the city and the monotony of their daily employments, they might much enhance the pleasure of their holiday by remembering those whose means do not permit such an indulgence and helping some of them to enjoy a similar relief. There is many a widow who toils late and early to provide for her children, that would be much benefited by a little out in the country or to the seaside and the little folks would prize it immensely. And the richest enjoyment of all would come and stay with the generous heart that devoted a little of his means to buy a day or two of sweet sunshine and happiness for the weary poor.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—The public instalation at Santa Cruz took place at the Hall of No. 4, Eureka Division, on Tuesday, July 11th, by G. W. Patriarch Rev. L. N. Barber; Judge Curtis acting as Grand Conductor. Were entertained with an address by Elder J. W. Webb and an interesting program of music, recitations etc., and an address by Chaplain Rev. W. Bennett in favor of determined and united action in enforcing the Sunday law. This proposition was loudly cheered. An ample supper was then spread and vigorously discussed. The meeting was in every way a success. Miss Lottie Sagar presided at the organ. D. M. Lindsay is W. P. and H. Glenn R. S. of No. 4. J. W. W.

"DON'T forget that the State Convention of the Prohibition party is to meet in this city to-day. We trust that the hotels will not raise their prices on account of the crowd."—*Examiner*. The *Examiner's* enthusiasm in favor of the beer den and whisky Sunday school exploded in the above item which the compositor and proofreader both forgot to label as a joke. No, the attendance was not an overpowering one; there was an entire lack of the attractions which gathered the clans at San Jose. There was no Hearst with his coin sacks, no barrels of Democratic inspiration on free tap at the surrounding grogshops and nobody to set out free lunches for the patriots anxious to sell their votes—and there was an entire absence of such patriots and the C. P. R. R. Co's., agents were not the manipulators of the convention. The *Examiner* is invited to reproduce that same little "*joke*" on the 8th November next.

PROHIBITION.—Bro. John Robinson's letter is given its place in the RESCUE; it can do no harm to hear all sides of the question. It is a matter of serious dout whether anything at all can be expected favorable for temperance from the Republican party. But there is no reason to dout that it could now fortify itself beyond all danger of successful assault, if it would give us honest, temperance candidates on an out and out prohibitory platform and a stringent rest day plank. There are so many Republican managers and counselors who drink that they are blinded like all drinkers and cannot take in a commonsense landscape. Every Republican who don't drink, believes prohibition energetically and sincerely proclaimed by one of the old parties would lead it to triumph against all opposition. If either old party would take the side of the people and the home against the human butchers of the liquor traffic, it would be better for us than to have to form a new party. It is possible the blindness may be removed; there is no reason but pure wickedness and corrupt politics why it should not. If there is no prohibition in the other parties Bro. Robinson's letter will be in order and it will not be too late to choose our separate course of action.

UNDER THE "FLAG OF THE FREE."

A WHITE HOUSE SKETCH.

"[President Arthur has gained the approval of all the drunkard-makers, outlaws, blackguards, gamblers and thieves of both sexes by his re-opening the White House as a dram shop; but we may be pretty sure that he has not gained by that act the affection or approval of one really respectable citizen.—RESCUE.]

Rum is restored to the White House—
Turned to a liquor saloon;
Revel from morn to the midnight,
Drunk from the midnight to noon!
Up at the head of the nation,
Plain that the people may see,
License and Revenue flourish,
Under the "flag of the free."

Rum in the East and the Green rooms,
Wine from the parlor to hall,
Brandy and gin in the cellars,
Liquors of all kinds on call!
"Come to the national bar-room—
Drinks all around let it be;
Here's to the glories of license,
Under the "flag of the free."

Here's to success of party—
Revenue, license and drink:
Down with all temperance "*fanatics*,"
Urging our voters to think—
Mixing their voting with praying—
Making them both to agree—
Down with religion and Sabbath
Under the "flag of the free!"

There from the wall of the East room,
Gazes a womanly face,
Queenly yet tenderly, sadly
Viewing each guest in his place;
Smiting with mem'ry his conscience,
Chilling his bacchanal glee,
Telling of hearts he has broken,
Under the "flag of the free!"

"Out" cries the chief of the banquet,
"Out," cries each shivering guest—
"Out with that face of reproving
Giving us constant unrest!"
"Out," cries the liquor leag madly,
"Four years of traffic did she
Take from our stills at the Mansion
Under the "flag of the free!"

So, to please liquor and party,
So, to please guests and their host,
No more in East room that picture
Troubles that bacchanal toast.
Time it was e'en for a shadow,
Honored by Garfield, to flee
From his insulting successor,
Under the "flag of the free!"

Shame to the whisky curse holding
Revel, where sorrow late reigned;
Where with the life-blood of Garfield,
Floor of the White House was stained,
Shame, that the picture accorded
Room by his friendly decree,
Rum should remove, where he placed it,
Under the "flag of the free."

Vengeance is coming full swiftly,
Out of the nation to sweep
Drink and its horrible traffic—
Licensed, though thousands should weep!
Down with its slav'ry that fetters
Victims of every degree!
Then may we boast of true freedom
Under the "flag of the free!"

—*Horace B. Durant, in the Claysville Sentinel, Pa.*

SPEECH BY SIR WILFRID LAWSON.

(Continued.)

But now I come to another set of friends, who have already been touched upon, and those are the doctors. They have been strong friends, as the Cardinal said, of this enemy of the human race. It is a very odd thing—I cannot explain it—I am only going to advert to it—that medical science has not made more advance than it has done, and that we are no further forward than we are in the matter at this stage of the world's history, because you would think that the science of health must have been a matter interesting to the whole of the human race ever since the first man appeared on the face of this world. Everybody has a stomach, and most people have brains to a greater or less extent, and it must have been an object with everybody to keep his bodily health and his mental powers in the highest state of preservation. It must have been an object with everybody to know what was likely to injure him and what was likely to benefit him, and we know that doctors have studied for all these ages, and I am not sure that the ablest doctor would not have been the first to confess that his profession is still very much at sea in most matters even still. One of the greatest of them said not long since that the science of medicine was "based on conjecture and improved by murder." No layman would have dared to say so; but still, facts, I think, bear him out. What extraordinary doctrines they propounded for ages, and were quite angry if anybody disputed them. There are plenty of people not very old who can remember how doctors used to say at one time that bleeding was a sovereign cure for almost all evils. Why, if a doctor were to bleed a patient now, I am not sure that he would not find himself before long in prison. Then there is vaccination. I dare say vaccination may be all right. The doctors stick up for it just as boldly as they did for bleeding, and there is a possibility that it may be just as wrong. Do not let anybody say that I said so. Mr. Burns says that they opposed it in the first instance just as violently as they crack it up now, so that they were right once—that is certain. When doctors were thus at sea in so many matters people began to doubt whether they were the infallible creatures that they set themselves up to be. I remember a newspaper (I suppose it was an Irish one) saying "We expected this week to have had the record of a wedding and a death, but a storm came on which prevented the wedding taking place, and the doctor fell ill so the patient recovered." These doctors, who were very often wrong, said for a long time that the great thing was for everybody to take drink. I am sorry to say that the clergy helped them for a good while. There are plenty of clergy here to defend themselves, so I may speak boldly. There is a passage in Timothy where something is said about Timothy having a little wine—only a little—for his stomach's sake, and when my friend the old Dean of Carlisle came first into the county where I live, he said he was astonished to find what a vast number of the clergy in Cumberland suffered from the Timothy complaint. Timothy was a great character with the clergy for a long time; and he was employed to resist the temperance reformation. I heard of an Irishman who signed the pledge, but his clergyman did not much approve of this abstinence system, and so he quoted the case of Timothy who was told to take a little wine for his stomach's sake. "Sure, your reverence," said the man, "that was all right enough, but my name was not Timothy, and I have nothing the matter with my stomach." Well, Mr. Chairman, as time advanced and as intelligence was spread abroad on the face of the earth, and as people like you and like my friend Mr. Cadbury, whom I see here, devoted themselves to preaching the truths of abstinence. this absurd notion about alcohol strengthening people and doing them good and being a necessary of life began to be exploded. It was not all very plain sailing with the teetotalers who adjured people to give up drink. They had a rough time of it at first. They were misrepresented. They were called miserable, half-starved fellows, and it was related in the newspapers how, when a tetotaler died, they had an inquest and a *post mortem* and found lumps of ice in his stomach. But the truth made its way in spite of all this nonsense. The facts came out. It was found that men could do more work without drink than with it. It was found that they were better without it in every way. There is a very curious proof of that. You know we keep a great number of people in this country in what are called the "Queen's Hotels." You know what I mean. Places where they are taken up by the police and looked after by jailers. I mean the public jails; and in these "Queen's Hotels" they never give them any alcoholic drink at all, and I believe there has never been a single case of a man being sent to jail, whether an Irish member or what he was, who was not better for having the drink cut off and being kept on a system of total abstinence. That was a striking illustration that men could do without drink.

(To be Continued.)

WHY IS BEER REFRESHING?

No. 44.

Because there is water in it. Ordinary beer has from 90 to 95 parts water in 100; and water is refreshing because it is the natural source of supply for the fluids of the body. The blood is largely water, so is the eye and its tears, the saliva of the mouth, the gastric juice of the stomach, as well as much of the brain and lungs, and other soft parts. Much of this water is constantly passing off in sensible or insensible perspiration, and if it is not replenished we become faint and thirsty. Water revives and freshens us, because it brings all these fluids and semi-fluids to their proper consistency, that is their best working order, and then everything goes on smoothly again. No other fluid but water will do this work properly; or if the drinks are known by other names, such as milk, fruit-juice, etc., the water they contain does the work.

We wonder what the wine and beer drinkers would say to that if they knew it, especially those who so often assume to laugh at the water-drinker. As Dr. Richardson says in his "Lesson Book," they hold up some colored liquor in a glass and boast, "This is my drink! None of your slip-slop water for me!" Poor people, they are drinking slip-slop water and they have merely added another slip-slop which has no business there and spoils the natural intention.

But then, beer has another effect, which some people call refreshing. They take it when they are tired because it "goes to the right spot," and they feel more rested than they do when they drink merely water. This is mostly due to the alcohol, which has the power of paralyzing the feelings. It does not really rest the drinker, it merely prevents his knowing how tired he is; in short, it deceives him. This is what it did to the poor tired dressmaker. She felt relieved, rested, refreshed, and so she took up her work again, and thought she could do a great deal more. But somehow she bungled what she tried to do, and finally she took another glass of beer—the first "had done her so much good"—and after that she concluded to work no more that night. She forgot to question how much the beer had helped her do.

Did it really refresh her? Perhaps the water did so; but it would have done far more good had there been no alcohol with it or any stupefying hops. A better thing would be to take a little fruit or fruit-juice and water, a sherbet, a lemonade, or some other light refreshment, and a little rest, lying down for a few minutes. It is easy to say "no time;" but Dr. Richardson says that five minutes' actual rest is worth more than a glass of wine or beer in its immediate effects, and still more in its effects; and you will be likely to spend more than five minutes in drinking the beer.

So far from being satisfying and refreshing, it seems only to create a thirst for more. They do say that the beer-maker or the beer-seller puts in salt and resin and other things to create thirst. This was its effect upon an intelligent English harvester. He says when engaged in the harvest-field, and accustomed to drink beer, his mouth became parched with thirst, and the oftener he drank beer the more frequently he became thirsty. He was afflicted also with a loss of relish of food followed by weakness and trembling, which were entirely cured by abstinence. How can such a drink be called refreshing? We should call it a deception and a fraud! The money is gone, the drink is poured down, the system is stuffed up or pickled down with salt and alcohol and resin, the water is run through, and the drinker worse off in several respects, and just as thirsty as he was before. Please excuse us from such "refreshments."

[W. C. T. U. Leaflet. Send to Julia Colman, 76 Bible House, N. Y. $1.30 per 1,000, postage included.]

SACRAMENTO Y. M. C. A.

JUNE REPORT. ABSTRACT OF WORK.

Meetings, etc.	Attendance.
24 Noon day meetings	175
3 Wednesday evening	25
4 Sunday P. M.	145
1 Association meeting	45
2 Street meetings	350
Other meetings	30
1 Concert (Old Folks)	300
30 Days Reading Room	543
Total	1613

The influence of a summer month has been seen in a somewhat lessened attendance at our meetings, but no ground has been lost.

At the Co. jail the association has not yet been allowed to resume religious services, but something has been done by personal visits and conversation with the prisoners, and the distribution of Testaments, tracts, and suitable newspapers. We hope to resume regular work there in September or October.

June 18th, Street Preaching was taken up as a department of association work. The meetings held have been well attended with good interest shown. Free use has been made of our Invitation cards and of the McDonald Temperance circulars at these meetings.

Under the auspices of the Ladies Central Committee an excellent Old Folks concert was given on the 6th of June, for the benefit of the Y. M. C. A. furnishing fund. The ladies have on hand about $140 for this purpose.

The regular monthly meeting of the association was enlivened by an admirable address from Judge Henry on "Temperance." All present were greatly pleased and profited thereby.

Our General Secretary, D. S. Fuller, having accepted our "call" will arrive early in August, and probably assume charge about the 15th. ANDREW J. HANSON, Pres.

SUNDAY IN POLITICS.

As we predicted months ago, the Sunday-law question has gotten conspicuously into the politics of California, and will no doubt become one of the main points at issue before the next election passes off. We do not believe this matter has presented itself in the proper shape. It seems to us that the Democrats of this State took a very unwise course in allowing the matter of a Sunday law to intrude itself into their platform. If it is a purely sanitary law, then it is not a proper matter to make one of the principles or planks of a great political party? It is considered as a religious question; then has it no place in our politics? Of course the plank in the Democratic platform as it stands, declaring against "sumptuary" laws, is well enough, but when it it is made to mean a declaration against the Sunday law, we say it is not a proper thing to have a place on any party platform. If the present Sunday is improper, and if the matter of its repeal is to be submitted to the people, it should be submitted in a simple proposition. As it now is, a man is, in fact, pledged against the Sunday law so soon as he accepts a nomination on the Democratic ticket, and a man advocates its repeal by voting that ticket. —*Hanford Journal.*

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* says that "if German laws were extended to Cincinnati every brewer in the city would be in jail; and every bit of his property would be confiscated." Germans are obliged to obey laws while in Germany, but in America they trample them under their feet."

CAL. W. C. T. UNION.

"THE WOMEN OF AMERICA *vs.* THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC"

President, Mrs. D. P. Browne, Blake House, Oakland.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Mrs. G. S. Abbott, Oakland; Mrs. John McNear, Petaluma; Mrs. M. A. Nash, Santa Rosa; Mrs. W. R. Spencer, Grass Valley; Miss W. Bell, San Jose; Miss Sarah P. Morrison, San Jose; Mrs. J. B. Hill, Alameda.

Secretary, Mrs. Mary E. Congdon, 314 Sutter St. S. F.

Assistant Secretary, Miss M. J. Havens, Blake House, Oakland.

Treasurer, Mrs. J. G. Wickersham, Petaluma.

ORIGIN AND OBJECTS.

The Woman's National Christian Temperance Union, with its twenty-four auxiliary State Unions, is the largest Society ever composed exclusively of women, and conducted entirely by them. So far as reported (the returns are very incomplete), there were at the close of last year, 1,654 local auxiliaries, with a membership of 34,317, and 494 juvenile organizations. It is the lineal descendant of the great Temperance crusade in 1873–74, and is a union of Christian women of all churches for the purpose of educating the young; forming a better public sentimeut; reforming the drinking classes; transforming, by the power of Divine grace, those who are enslaved by alcohol; and removing the dram-shop from our streets by law.

FROM THE GOVERNOR OF WYOMING.

Our honorable colleague, Eld. D. H. Heckathorn, was always opposed to Woman Suffrage until recently. Mr. Heckathorn determined to make inquiries into it and see, whether or not Suffrage was a "success or a failure," thereupon he wrote to Gov. Hoyt, of Wyoming Territory, and received the following reply:

TERRITORY OF WYOMING, EX. DEP.,
CHEYENNE, JUNE 24, 1882,

D. H. HECHATHORN, JAMESTOWN, IND.—DEAR SIR:—There are no papers in Wyoming opposed to Woman Suffrage; all are in favor of it. A paper opposing it would find no support among a people fully committed to the doctrine of equality.

Herewith I send you a copy of an address on this subject, recently delivered by me in Philadelphia.

Very Respectfully, JOHN W. HOYT."

Wyoming has had an opportunity to test the question of making women citizens and the general conviction is for ever settled that women make as good voters, as good citizens, as good officials, as good jurors and as good every way as a naturalized Russian, Portuguese or Greek bandit or street organ-grinder.

Having had a practical experience of the fitness of women to be citizens, for the past 12 years, it would seem that if any evil had resulted they would have discovered it. But the fact is, the most inveterate opponents of womens equal rights have become entirely converted to the new and better interpretation of justice and equality.

It will be conceded by all observent people that had we been accustomed like the Chinese for a few centuries to cripple the feet of women or to flatten their heads or blacken their teeth as some Savages do, the endeavor to create a revolution against the practice and abolish it, would have met with a similar opposition from the *peculiar sect* of our excellent friends who on principle declare war against every innovation upon old customs and are only converted by hard work and persistent argument to submit grumblingly to one slow step of progress at a time.

An incontestible proof of this peculiarity in so many good well meaning people who fight any change for good or ill, is found in the fact that there has been a long established habit of beating women with shovels and axe handles and stove lifters and altho not a man openly declares that such a thing should be permitted to continue, or that it is right, just or merciful to beat and kill women—it is about the most difficult task ever attempted to persuade a large proportion of our exemplary citizens, to take a single step or do a single act in the direction of abolishing the dearly cherished, time honored, tradition enshrined privileges of wife beating and mother cuffing.

It is more than ordinarily inconsistent in Good Templars to resist even justice to women, for our Order has advocated and enforced the most perfect equality of the sexes in voting and holding office. And not the least inconvenience has come from it; on the contrary it is not likely that any Good Templar will attempt to deny that this wise provision in the founding of the Order has been a constant blessing to it and to the world. Doutless it has exerted a most healthful influence in bringing the subject of woman's capacities before the world.

If it has been good and is good to-day that woman should have equal rights and equal duties in the Order of Good Templars and in other temperance Societies and if women should properly be permitted to be teachers and school officials as they are in many places, there is evidently a greater necessity to have the benefit of womans sacred purifying and conserving infiuence as a helpmeet and counselor by the side of man in all the cares and trials and enterprises and employments that are engaged in for the common welfare and the common safety.

Iowa has got prohibition and next proceeds to scoop the word male out of its constitution and extinguish injustice to women as it has done the liquor traffic by 50,000 majority. The question of female equality has been passed upon by one legislature of Iowa, has to pass the next and then go to the vote of the people.

IN HIS OWN COIN.

"Is this seat engaged?" he asked of the prettiest girl in the car, and, finding it wasn't he put his sample-box in the rack and braced himself for solid enjoyment.

"Pleasant day," said the girl, coming for him before he could get his tongue unlinked. "Most bewildering day, isn't it?"

"Ye-yes, miss," stammered the drummer.

"Nice weather for traveling," continued the girl, "much nicer than when it is cold. Are you perfectly comfortable?"

"Oh, yes; thanks!" murmured the drummer.

"Glad of it," resumed the girl, cheerfully. "You don't look so. Let me put my shawl under your head, won t you? Hadn't you rather sit next to the window and have me describe the landscape to you?"

"No, please," he muttered. "I—I'm doing well enough."

"Can't I buy you some pea-nuts, or a book? Let me do something to make the trip happy. Suppose I slip my arm around your waist! Just lean forward a trifle so I can."

"You'll—you'll have to excuse me!" gasped the wretched drummer. "I—I don't think you really mean it!"

"You look so tired," she pleaded. "Wouldn't you like to rest your head on my shoulder? No one will notice. Just lay your head right down, and I'll tell you stories."

"No—no, thanks! I won't to-day! I'm very comfortable, thank you!" and the poor drummer looked around helplessly.

"Your scarf-pin is coming out. Let me fix it. There!" and she arranged it deftly. "At the next station I'll get you a cup of tea, and when we arrive at our destination you'll let me call on you?" and she smiled an anxious prayer right up into his pallid countenance.

"I think I'll go away and smoke," said the drummer, and hauling down his grip-sack he made a dive for the door, knee-deep in the grins showered around him by his fellow passengers.

"Strange !" murmured the girl to the lady in front of her. "I only did with him just what he's ready to do with me, and big and strong as he is he couldn't stand it. I realy think women have stronger stomachs than men and beside that there isn't any smoking car for them to fly to for refuge. I don't understand this thing."

But she settled back contentedly all the same; and at a convention of drummers held in the smoker that morning it was unanimously resolved that her seat was engaged, so far as they were concerned, for the balance of the season.—*Neb. Liberator.*

HARD TO BEAT.

In passing along Sansome street one day last week, our attention was attracted to a number of suspicious looking barrels labeled "Hard to Beat." That is true; well, it is about the only true thing we ever saw stated about liquor by a dealer in it. It is hard to beat. We have known tens of thousands in our time who have tried to beat it, but never one was successful. It has beaten them all; and has driven them from the contest in disgrace—some to suicide, some to the gallows, more to prisons and still more to starvation, the alms-house and pottersfield—all to dishonorable and ignominious fates. Truly, it is hard to beat. But its triumph over its victims does not end with their individual humiliation. It invariably involves their families and immediate friends in calamities equally great, and fills them and all who love them with woes unspeakable. It drives pure wives and innocent loving daughters to lives of shame; drags the minister from his pulpit, palsies the tongue of eloquence; drowns the strain of poesy; plucks the roses from the cheek of beauty, subdues the spirit of heroism; thwarts the plans of the warrior; brings the statesaman into disgrace; neutralizes education; debauches and barbarizes men and women, and turns human society into a saturnalia of vice and shame and crime, deplorable to contemplate, and shameful as it is deplorable. But its accursed influence does not stop here. It keeps our divorce courts employed; fills our orphan asylums and madhouses; makes brothers murderers of each other, and children murderers of their parents. Maddened by its fire from hell, fathers beat their little children to death; husbands and wives destroy each other; fathers are slain by sons and sons by fathers. It is indeed, and in truth hard to beat; so hard that sensible and humane men and women should give up the contest and beat it from civilization by refusing to touch it. It performs no friendly mission in the world; but is an implacable foe to every good thing, a perpetual breeder of strife and discord, and everywhere the instrument and abettor of disease, crime and death. Surely the time will come when society enraged by the evils this shame inflicts upon it will rise up and destroy it—beat it by exterminating the last vestige of it—uprooting its foundations.—*Emancipator.*

JOHN WESLEY AND THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

For the benefit of our Methodist temperance brethren, who have *not* been careful on the 20th to vote in the interests of prohibition, we give these extracts from the writings of John Wesley. In a sermon, published in 1760, he says.

" Drams or spirituous liquors are liquid fire, and all who manufacture or sell them, except as medicine, are poisoners generally. They murder his Majesty's subjects by wholesale—they drive them to hell like sheep. The curse of God is in their gardens, their walks, their groves. Blood—blood, is there: the foundation, the floor, the walls, the roof of their dwellings are stained with blood!"

And a letter published December 1st, 1772, in Lloyd's *Evening Post*, contains the following, signed by him:

* * * "Have we not reason to believe that half of the wheat produced in the kingdom is every year consumed, not by so harmless a way as throwing it into the sea, but by converting it into a deadly poison—poison that destroys not only the strength and life but also the morals of our countrymen? Well, but this brings in a large revenue to the King! Is this an equivalent for the lives of his subjects? Would his Majesty sell a hundred thousand of his subjects yearly to Algiers for four hundred thousand pounds? Surely no; will he, then, sell them for that sum to be butchered by their own countrymen? 'But otherwise the swine for the navy cannot be fed.' Not unless they are fatted with human flesh! Not unless they are fatted with human blood! Oh! tell it not in Constantinople, that the English raise the royal revenue by selling the blood and flesh of their own countrymen!" —*Crusader.*

It seems strange that John Wesley, 120 years ago was up with this present day of 1882; and lots of men now living that have had the benefit of his judgment and experience and in addition all the light and knowledge that have since been diffused, are now 250 years behind John Wesley. It is a marvel how he could get so far ahead into the light, but a much greater wonder how they can have bored away so far back into the darkness.

OUR OBJECT LESSON.

Again the Hayes commission comes before you with this subject. The pictures, for which subscriptions have been received, have been sent out, and surely there was never so large an expression of delight from every one; there has scarcely been known one shadow of a disappointment. "Well worth waiting for," "much finer than we anticipated," "lovely," "beautiful," etc., etc., have been the words written. To-day comes a voice from Spain, "We are much pleased with it, and hope that its influence may be for good among the girls of our school, so that it may spread thru the land." John B. Gough, Mrs. Garfield, Dr. Merrick, Mrs. Senator Blair, and hundreds of others, have expressed their gratification with the picture, and the hope it may fill a glorious mission. This it will do when placed in every school-room in the land. If, in each city and town, one energetic, earnest woman will tell the children of this beautiful memorial, and tell them how easily they can raise money for it for their school-room, it will be done, and this lovely object lesson in total abstinence will ever give its monitions. In many places one child has taken it in hand and speedily and easily raised the money. Collection cards for securing the money in small sums, will be furnished on application to the Treasurer, Miss Esther Pugh, 54 Bible House, New York City. All subscriptions should be addressed to her, and she is prepared now to send the picture by return mail. We hope thousands will be called for, and that no school-room nor Sabbath-school, no W. C. T. U. room, nor Good Templar lodge will be considered furnished till this charming testimonial looks from its walls.—*Our Union.*

Mr. H. B. Williamson is agent for the RESCUE in Lompoc. Renewals and subscriptions can be arranged with him.

G. W. Secretary's D'p'tm't.

GEORGE B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.

☞The office of the Grand Lodge is located in the Capital Savings Bank Building, entrance, No. 328 J street, up-stairs, over the southwest corner J and Fourth streets, Sacramento, where the Grand Worthy Secretary will be pleased to receive calls from the members of the Order during business hours.

☞This department is edited by the Grand Worthy Secretary, to whom all communications relating in any way to the business of the Grand Lodge, this department, or anything appearing hereunder, should be addressed.

☞The Grand Worthy Secretary's post office address is Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento, Cal.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES
ON SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE G. W. S.

Sold for the Benefit of the Grand Lodge

Constitutions, per hundred copies	$12 00
Constitutions per dozen	1 75
Glee Books, "Temperance Chimes" per dozen	4 00
Glee Books, per half doz	2 50
Glee Books, single copies	50
Receipts of Evening and Constitution Roll Book, per set	2 50
Chase's Digest, per copy	1 50
Officer's Roll Call etc., Book of	1 00
Pledge Cards, per hundred	1 00
Officers Cards, per set of four	1 00
Degree Ode Cards, per doz	1 00
Subordinate Ode Cards, per doz	50
Subordinate Ode Cards with music, per doz	1 50
Chase's Good of the Order, per copy	75

BLANK FORMS.

Clearance Cards, per dozen	3 00
Grand Lodge Returns, per dozen	1 00
W. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. F. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Bonds, per dozen	1 00
Forms for Charges, Trials, etc., per set of four	25
Forms for incorporation of Lodges	Free

LODGE BOOKS

Propositions for Membership, Book of fifty	50
Notices of Election to Membership, book of fifty	50
Proposition Committee notices, book of fifty	50
D. G. W. C. T.'s Dispensations, book of fifty	50
Password Certificates, book of fifty	50
Delinquent (Dues) Notice, book of fifty	50
Warrants on W. T., book of fifty	50
W. F. S. Receipts, book of fifty	55
W. T. Receipts, book of fifty	50

LODGE FURNITURE.

In addition to the above, I will attend to orders for Impression Seals, Blank Books, Special Printing, Regalia or Lodge Furniture. This will be done as an accommodation to Lodges and not as a source of profit either to the Grand Lodge or myself; hence all orders filled will be sent per express by the dealers, with instructions to "collect on delivery," unless the money accompanies the order. Address—

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.,
Sacramento, California.

CASH RECEIVED.—The Grand Worthy Secretary acknowledges receipt of the following amounts of cash since last report. Proper personal receipts were also forwarded in each case:

GENERAL FUND.

Mt Echo Lodge, No. 245	$ 3 75	Orion, 224	50
White Rock, 497	5 50	Chapel, 191	26 00
Forestville, 176	12 00	Los Alamos, 456	5 25
Oriental Blue Rib. Club	50	Positive, 441	35 00

ORPHANS' HOME FUND.

Soulsbyville, 340	10 00

CHARTER FEE FUND.

Earnest Lodge	15 00	Freshwater Lodge	15 00
Magnolia Lodge	15 00		

LECTURE FUND.

C. N. Goulding's June Collections.

Eureka	71 00	Garberville	11 95
Ferndale	33 20	Healdsburg	10 70
Petrolia	20 90	Hydesville	10 15
Arcata	15 35	Trinidad	8 45
Freshwater	13 20	Table Bluff	8 35
Rohnerville	12 45	Arcata	4 40

Mrs. E. P. Stevens' June Collections.

Santa Rosa	33 00	Healdsburg	12 00
Pescadero	25 00	San Gregorio	12 00
Petaluma	20 00	San Rafael	11 00
Half Moon Bay	16 00	Sebastopol	8 00

J. W. Webb's June Collections.

Watsonville	13 00	Green Valley	2 75
San Luis Obispo	11 60	Old Creek	2 70
Cambria	7 25	Los Tablos	2 60
Cayucos	5 05	Morro	1 85
Josephine	4 25	Estrella	75
San Miguel	3 60		

H. R. Hughes' June Collections.

Oleta	5 00	Pine Grove	2 60
Coloma	4 55	Garden Valley	2 25
Grizzly Flat	4 45	Shenandoah	1 75
Mt Aukum	4 35	El Dorado	1 60
Pleasant Valley	4 35	Georgetown	1 55
Plymouth	3 25	Upper Placerville	1 50
Quartz Mountain	3 00	Bear Creek	1 50
Latrobe	3 00	Spanish Diggings	1 35
Kelsey	2 60	Diamond Springs	1 00
Greenwood	2 85		

Wm. Crowhurst's June Collections.

Nevada City	9 80	You Bet	6 10
Rough and Ready	9 15	Little York	4 70
Rockville	7 70	Spencerville	3 45
Smartsville	7 50		

F. J. Culver's June Collections.

Guerneville	32 00	Healdsburg	3 00
Valley Ford	3 80	Stony Point	2 65
Two Rock	3 60	Bloomfield	2 25

W. C. King's June Collections.

Butte City	15 80	Nevada Bottoms	55
Paskenta	8 50		

PACKAGES MAILED.—The following packages have been mailed during the past week from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office:

4–Jennie Beardin, Guerneville	2–F H Graves, W Butte
1–F F Van Vlear, Lodi	1–J H Corley, Merced
1–C M Palmer, Saratoga	1–W Forbes, Azusa
1–Rev J B Green, Compton	1–T C Morrison, Bakersfield
1–J A Ellis, Geyserville	2–Minnie A Treble, Middlet'n
2–J G Mysell, S F, 1643 Miss	1–E L Ballou, Igo
1–O K Jones, Willows	3–M M Thornburgh, S Maria

D. G. W. C. T.s COMMISSIONED.—The following commissions have been issued and forwarded from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office during the past week:

STATE DEPUTIES.

Rev C A Bateman, Greenville, Cal.

LODGE DEPUTIES.

Wm Jones for No 218 Gold Run
Eva F Smith for No 290 Madera
J H Blanchard for No 299 Los Angeles
Joseph H Buckingham for No 346 Bodie
Ernest R Thompson for No 25 Marysville

Returns Received.—During the past week the following Lodges have filed Grand Lodge returns with the G. W. S. and their receipt is acknowledged: Nos. 176, 202, 232, 262, 312, 407, 441.

STOCKTON.—Mt. Vernon Lodge, No. 254 of Stockton celebrated the anniversary of the Order in becoming manner last week in the new Good Templars Hall, which was filled to its fullest capacity, many of the auditors finding standing room only throughout the exercises. The hall was described at length in the RESCUE, June 22d, page 536, and proved to be one of the completest halls for Lodge room and social purposes in the state. It reflects great credit upon the energy and enterprise of the good citizens of Stockton, many of whom subscribed liberally toward the enterprise, although not members of the Order. Bro. W. W. Cowell acted as Master of ceremonies, and after the singing of an opening ode, in which the audience united, introduced the R. W. G. T. who delivered an address upon the objects, principles and aims of the I. O. G. T., and who was complimented by the closest attention of the very large audience, notwithstanding the almost suffocating condition of the atmosphere. Following the address were vocal solos by Mrs. A. M. Noble and Mr. Chas. Pinkham and the dancing of the "highland fling" by two "wee Scotch lassies" in highland costume. The evening's entertainment concluded with a temperance dramatic representation entitled the "Last Loaf:" Refreshments were then served in the commodious and well appointed dining hall. As an admission fee was charged, it is hoped Mt. Vernon Lodge will reap a substantial financial benefit from the occasion. The newspapers of Stockton all gave the kindliest notices of the affair, the *Evening Herald* giving nearly a column synopsis of the address. With the kind disposition of the press, the co-operation of leading citizens, and comfortable, not to say luxurious hall accomodations, it would seem that a proper degree of energy displayed by the Good Templars of Stockton should win it over completely to the side of morality and temperance. Many old friendships were renewed and new acquaintances fomed of the pleasantest character. Quite a number of visitors were present from "abroad" among others J. T. Bloomer L. D. of Ripon Lodge, No. 315; Bro. W. H. Gilmore L. D. of Granger Lodge, No. 295, San Jose; Miss M. M. Blower L. D. of Summit Lodge, No. 125, Plymouth. Sister E. E. Goldsworthy (that was), the present R. W. G. D. M. and formerly of San Jose, was found present rejoicing in a "new name" upon which circumstance all the representatives and visitors at the last session of the Grand Lodge will unite in congratulating her fortunate husband, Bro. Parmelee of Stockton Lodge, No. 182. Bro. E. L. Moore L. D. of Wildwood Lodge, Atlanta, was also present and a number of other visitors whose names are not easily recalled. To Bro. W. W. Cowell and his estimable wife who extended the hospitalities of their home, as to one and all of the Good Templars and citizens of the "city of windmills" who united in many courtesies, grateful acknowledgment is rendered.

RETURNED.—The Grand Lodge office was honored with a call on Wednesday of last week from the G. W. Counselor Bro. H. S. Graves and wife who were en route for "Home Sweet Home" after an absence of two months in the Eastern and Southern states visiting friends and relatives and attending the recent session of the R. W. G. L. Bro. G. expressed his pleasure at returning to the land of his adoption and will no doubt renew his temperance work with more vigor to compensate for the time lost to his district during his absence. All who know brother and sister Graves will unite in a hearty "Welcome Home."

A GENEROUS DEED.—Though not a "beneficial society," in the general acceptation of that term, yet the Order of Good Templars is a dispenser of material aid and assistance in a degree equal to that of more pretentious institutions. At a recent meeting of Siloam Lodge No. 2 a member who had been absent was reported in a distressed financial condition by reason of long continued illness. Without drawing upon the Lodge funds or any extraordinary exertions, messengers sped to the distressed household and deposited a goodly load of provisions and a purse of gold, as a reminder that though absent from the Lodge councils, the member was not forgotten. The spontaniety of the movement and the prompt response of the membership, constitute acts of that greatest of all virtues—Charity in the highest degree.

PERSONALS.—The following persons members of the Order, favored the G. W. S. with passing calls during the past week. Bro. W. C. King, special canvasser for the RESCUE, who departed hence on a canvasing tour through Nevada county.....Bro. J. Hardy of June Lodge No. 321, Sutter county..... Sister Bertha Fowler of Valley Ford Lodge No. 156, who is spending a short vacation in Sacramento .....Bro. P. H. Mulcahy G. W. S. of the Grand Lodge of Nevada passed through Sacramento accompanied by Bro. F. J. Culver who visits the sage brush State as a special Grand Lecturer.

Lecturers' Reports.

The Grand Lecturers employed by the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T., of Cal., are as follows:
Mrs. E. P. Stevens, Prof. Wm. Crowhurst, Col. C. N. Goulding, Elder J. W. Webb and Hugh R. Hughes.

J. W. WEBB.

MORRO is a small place that once had Good Samaritan Lodge. Fair audiences; no show for Lodge or Band of Hope just yet, tho I obligated a number of children and gave them pledges. Mr. J. S. Stocking and wife were very hospitable; strong temperance people; Bro. Rev. Wenk lives here and can be depended on for the cause.

CAYUCOS is a pretty little seaside town; unfortunately the Swiss, who are opposed to temperance, are getting numerically stronger than others and the earnest efforts of a few to sustain a Lodge and Band of Hope have failed for the present. Sisters Gemmill and McMillan earnestly desired a B. of H. but failing in that are doing what they can in the S. School for temperance. All have my thanks but especially Bro. and Sister Gemmill whose guest I was.

OLD CREEK gave a fair audience gathered on short notice, Mrs. Goldsworth, the school teacher gave good assistance. Mr. Chas. Clark, formerly Lodge and State deputy, under Capt. Woods administration, at Linden, San Joaquin Co., lives here, is a subscriber to the RESCUE and as staunch a temperance man as ever.

CAMBRIA has a good Lodge and Band of Hope. Several lectures resulted in obtaining 15 names among them Rev. Mr. Rice, Mr. Jas. Campbell, of the livery stable and others. Met with Lodge to encourage and instruct. Bro. Thaddeus Sherman, Lodge Deputy, and wife entertained me handsomely and seconded all my efforts. Judge Rigdon, John Woods and many others might be named as faithful workers. The choir gave us good inspiring singing. The Lodge and public are now hoping that Sister May Guthrie will visit this place before very long, and I am trying so to manage. If circumstances will permit, she has promised me to make the attempt between this and Grand Lodge since a number of lodges have urgently invited her to lecture for them.

GREEN VALLEY has a good, moral, church-going community and I think a Lodge is possible here if the District Lodge or San Luis Obispo and Cambria Lodges will work up the interest started by the lecturer's visit.

JOSEPHINE is an old quicksilver mining place, mine not worked now because it does not pay. Very good meeting: Mr. Lindner and J. T. Walker live a few miles off and came over. They are strong prohibitionists and would go into a lodge were not the people so scattered as to make its permanence very doutful. For a long time they did sustain open temperance meetings. Both traveled several miles to vote for Neal Dow at the last Presidential election.

(To be continued.)

H. R. HUGHES.

AMADOR Co.—Our cause and Order are very flourishing in this county. They have 17 lodges in working order. I visited those in the lower end of the county when going up to El Dorado county, and visited most of the others on my trip down.

At Shenandoah, meeting small; farmers very busy harvesting.

At Oleta, had a splendid meeting; lodge prosperous, and the cause gaining ground.

At Plymouth, Summit Lodge and the Band of Hope turned out in regalia, accompanied by the brass band, escorted me through Main street to the church, where we had a very fair meeting. A traveling troupe and some other counter attractions prevented our having a crowded meeting.

At Drytown and Quartz Mountain, meetings small; Iron Clad and Golden Crown are the mother and baby lodges of the county.

At Pine Grove, they turned out very well; have a good lodge.

At Volcano, we had a good meeting, but not the enthusiasm that used to pervade temperance meetings there. The town is not as prosperous as formerly, and the lodge has suffered from that and some other causes. Rev. Ezra Haskell, the present L. D., and his good lady, are working hard, with others of the faithful few, to get a "turn in the tide."

At West Point, in Calaveras county, found that the lodge met but once after its organization, and, out of 19 present, but 3 or 4 were willing to go on, as they objected to taking a life-long obligation. They had a big school-party the night previous, and were too sleepy to attend a temperance meeting. Talked with a number of the families, and promised to return at some future time.

At Glencoe, some of the mines have shut down, parties have moved away, and the new lodge fell through. Dr. Laurence had the school-house engaged for a week for scientific lectures, and so I had to defer any present effort to revive either of those lodges.

Thus terminates my seven weeks' work—mostly in El Dorado and Amador counties—taking in remote points in the west and northern part of this county, and organizing one new lodge at Mackville, San Joaquin county.

ANGELS, July 8, 1882.

WM. CROWHURST.

At You Bet, our second lecture was well attended, much enthusiasm was manifested and as a result we organized Earnest Lodge with 18 earnest members, Mrs. Fena Blue, sister of Sister Frost of Dutch Flat, as L. D, and Bro. Herrick, W. C. T.

Quaker Hill being a deserted Camp, a visit there was useless, hence, we proceeded one day earlier to Nevada City, and commenced arranging for July programme. On Friday night, met with the Lodge and enjoyed a very pleasant evening, exemplified and "orated."

Arrangements were made for the lectures which were given on Saturday and Sunday nights in the Congregatioual Church, Prof. Cowdery presiding at the request of the Lodge of which he is a member, P. W. C. T., and not too proud to act as W. O. G. The first meeting was well attended under the circumstances and bid fair to usher in a larger and more enthusiastic meeting for Sunday night.

At second meeting, Rev. J. Sims, Pastor, very impressively read Prov. xxiii, and offered a fervent prayer to "Our Father in Heaven," after which the lecture was delivered to an audience occupying the entire seating capacity of the large church. At the close of the meeting a unanimous vote of thanks was moved by the Pastor and adopted by the audience. On Monday night a Parlor Exemplification meeting was held and about 14 members learned the entire private work of all three degrees.

At this place we found Bro. W. F. Englebright, a former member and P. W. C. T. of Vallejo Lodge, and brother of the young lady, Sister Loraine Englebright, who so ably and gracefully presided over Vallejo Lodge during last Grand Lodge Session.

Here also we found Sister Anna R. Congdon, sister-in-law of Sister Congdon of the W. C. T. U., 1st assistant teacher in the Prescott Grammar School, Oakland, formerly a member and P. W. V. T. of old Vallejo Lodge, and the originator of the prize idea in the S. F. public schools which was so effectively carried out through the munificent generosity of Dr. R. H. McDonald.

(To be Continued.)

LECTURERS APPOINTMENTS.

WM. CROWHURST.

Forest City Lodge	21	Downieville	26, 27, 28
Pike City	22, 23	Sierra City	29, 30
Forest City	24, 25		

ELDER J. W. WEBB.

SAN BENITO CO.		MONTEREY CO.	
		Salinas	24, 25, 26
Hollister	19, 20, night	Castroville	27, 28
San Juan	21,22, morning. 23	Monterey	29, 30, 31

COL. C. N. GOULDING.

MENDOCINO CO.			
		Albion	31 & Aug 1
Covelo	20	Navarro	2
Mendocino	23, 24	Booneville	3, 4
Westport	25, 26	Manchester	5, & 8 P M 6
Kibesillah	27, 28	Point Arena	6, 7
Caspar	29	Gualala	8, 9
Little River.	11 A M & 8 P M. 30		

HUGH R. HUGHES.

French Camp	20	S H 4 miles south of Waterford,	27
Linden	21, 22		
Farmington	23	Horrs Ranch	28
Burneyville	24	Oakdale	29
Rheinharts	26	Knights Ferry, 2 P M	30
		Copperopolis	31

DISTRICT LODGES TO MEET.

NORTHERN D L meets in I O G T Hall, Arcata, Humboldt Co., July 29.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

At the regular stated meeting of Stockton Lodge I.O.G.T. held on Tuesday evening, July 11, 1882, the following resolutions were proposed and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Hon. Otis Perrin, Grand Marshal of the day, at the banquet given by him to the Aids, General Ketchum and Staff, and other citizens on the 4th of July last, offered to his guests no refreshments in the shape of wines and liquors, stating at the same time that in thus departing form established custom he was actuated by conscientious motives alone. Therefore be it

Resolved, That the earnest thanks of this Lodge and of all friends of the Temperance Cause are due to that gentleman for the noble example thus given, as inaugurating a precedent which it is hoped will become universal throughout our State and country.

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to present a copy of these resolutions to Mr. Perrin and also to forward a copy to the RESCUE for publication.

ORRIN S. HENDERSEN, Sec'y.

Stockton, July 12, 1882.

VENTURA CO. DIST. LODGE, I. O. G. T.

The Ventura Co. Dist. Lodge convened at Ventura on the 12th and 13th. A full delegation was in attendance; eight lodges represented, all doing well, and though not gaining in numbers very fast, all are working in harmony and are in a healthy condition.

Bro. F. E. Kellogg, fraternal delegate from Santa Barbara Co. Dist. Lodge was present, and gave a good report of the work in that county.

Discussions on the various subjects as stated in the printed programme had a good effect.

Sister May Guthrie of Springville, was recommended for D. D. for the ensuing year, and the officers were elected and installed, Rro. Kellog officiating. Sister May Guthrie was elected fraternal delegate to the Santa Barbara Co. Dist. Lodge to meet in August.

Bro. L. C. Clark of Hueneme, was recommended for a State deputy. The lectures delivered by Sister Guthrie and Bro. Kellog were as good as have ever been listened to in the place. They were supplemented by first-class music, all of which was well appreciated.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That each and every member of the I. O. G. T. of Ventura Co., do all in their power to have their respective parties nominate temperance and competent men for the various public offices, and as a leading step in that direction that all the voting members attend the primaries of their respective parties and at the general election work and support the above principles.

Resolved, That in the event of the great political parties failing to nominate such men it is our duty to call a Convention to nominate suitable men for above offices.

The next session of the D. L. will convene in Santa Paula early in October. MYRA WALBRIDGE.

DISTRICT LODGE.

ED. RESCUE.—Our District Lodge which met recently levied a per capita tax of 5 cents for the coming quarter, the lodge also voted to send one of Cooks publications to every voter in the county. We will send 4000 papers out monthly for one year. After revising the Great Register of the county we sent it to Cook for his mail list. About $100 has been subscribed.

We would suggest that each District Lodge would do well to inaugurate a movement of the same kind. We must not expect a temperance vote till the people are educated.

Bro. Pedlar, our D. D., is an efficient and active officer, and the work in this county will progress under his guidance.

A thriving Home Protection Association exists in San Jose, and one is to be organized in Santa Clara this week.

Santa Clara Lodge concluded a piano would be a desirable acquisition to the Lodge room, so a piano will be purchased next week.

ELMER E. CAREY.

OREGON.

At the open meeting of July 4, of Astoria Lodge I. O. G. T., Astoria, Oregon, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, By the grace of God, the temperance people were enabled to achieve a great victory in the State of Iowa on the 27th of June last, by carrying the Prohibition Amendment to the State Constitution by the great and decisive majority of twenty-nine thousand therefore be it

Resolved, That we heartily congratulate our noble brothers and sisters of Iowa, and the brothers everywhere upon this great victory over our common enemy, King Alcohol.

Resolved, That we sincerely thank all who were instrumental in bringing about this great victory, and especially do we feel that thanks are due from us, and from all who sympathize with our cause, to Gov. John P. St. John, John B. Finch, the Womans Christian Temperance Union and to all persons and organizations who by their persevering and untiring efforts in the field contributed so much towards the great result.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished each to the RESCUE, and the *Temperance Herald* for publication, and that a copy be suitably engrossed and forwarded to the Governor elect of Iowa.

GEYSERVILLE.—There is a temperance organization (a Blue Ribbon Club) in Oriental school district, Sonoma county, Cal., just across Russian river, opposite the little town of Geyserville, which for liveliness, advanced temperance ideas, and fearlessness in promulgating temperance principles, stands without a rival in this state, I verily believe. Mrs. Josephine Doan, a great friend of the RESCUE, and a woman who has done wonders in advancing the temperance cause in this section, (a portion of Cal., where every one nearly hopes to get rich through the successful manufacture of wine) requested the people of Oriental school district to meet and form some society that would benefit all, but especially the children. The heads of but one family came; a temporary organization was effected. The next Sunday, a Blue Ribbon Club was permanently organized. About thirty persons (young and old) being present. The third Sunday we had a full house, and thirty one (adults and children) joined the club.

At the time of camp-meeting, this club had flourished up to 96 enthusiastic members and Mrs. Doan assisted by a few faithful friends expects to capture the whole community in good time. M.

SAN DIEGO, July 8, 1882.

ED. RESCUE—The temperance folks of San Diego County will be glad to have an opportunity to welcome Miss Willard and her helper Miss Gordon. Extend the invitation at once. Let us have a grand temperance triumphal march thru the State. Invite Mrs. Emily Pitts Stevens to join the party.

A. B. HOTCHKISS.

AN appropriate monument to American civilization should be erected by the lovers of drink. High on a beer barrel should stand the drunken god clutching a bottle and a brand, pointing the nation down to hell, about him should be grouped war, murder, famine, seduction, beggary and insanity. There should be Miles Standish mixing his bowl of punch, and Piper beating the brains out of a little girl in a Boston church steeple. There should be an American sovereign hugging a lamp-post, and the serpent of the still coiled about the form of a crazy Columbia. There should be the scroll of the buried army of the intemperate and a maimed union soldier playing their funeral dirge on a hand-organ. In high relief should be sculptured on the pedestal the home of the drunkard's family and the palace of the distiller. The school house should be shown with broken windows in the shadows of a police station, and the church drawing its revenue from a brewery, whilst in its shadow heathenism worshiped the juggernaut of gin, and on the gate post of the grave-yard Belzebub pointed his finger at the parson.—*Anvil.*

Juvenile Department.

BAND OF HOPE WORK.



The Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., of California, offers to furnish, free of charge, to Sunday-schools, or other juvenile organizations desiring to adopt them for use, in this jurisdiction, the newly revised Band of Hope rituals together with the ritual badges. The ritual comprises a pamphlet of 48 pages. The badges are of German silver, with a safety pin upon the back. Sample copies of the rituals and badge, or quantities for actual use, will be furnished on application to the Superintendent of Juvenile Work, Mrs. M. E. Richardson, Murphys, Calaveras Co., Cal.

TALKS WITH THE YOUNG FOLKS.

LEAG OF FIENDOM CHURCHES.

"According to the saloon census California contains 8,658 retail liquor-dealers, and 270 wholesale ones. The number looks small on paper, but the amount of crime and suffering they cause each year, what tongue can utter it!"

That is 8,928 schools or mills in which to take the innocent youth of this state and educate and manufacture them into swearers, smokers, gamblers and criminals. Nearly 9,000 of these dens licensed by the government to rob, deprave and kill our own brothers and sisters. And there are doutless from 2,000 to 3,000 other dens unlicensed, as the police and city and county officials seldom care or dare to interfere with any ruffian who chooses to defy the law and run his murder mill without a license.

When the children who read this shall have lived to be classed among the old folks, they will find it hard to make the young people of that day believe that the government of this great country once derived its revenues largely from the license to kill off 100,000 of its citizens every year by the most cruel tortures and agonies, and for money permitted millions of its innocent women and children to live and die in misery and poverty and starvation to satisfy the merciless greed of the brewer and distiller who got rich with the price of the blood and tears and lives and souls of the innocent.

But their reign of blood and slauter, continued so long in the past, has but a few years more to run.

RADICAL; TO SAVE THE BOYS.

It is very unpleasant for one who writes every week to many thousands of people, to have to say harsh things of any class of our fellow men. But it is much more unpleasant to look on at the long procession of those who in Mrs. Richardson's song (King Bibblers Army) are "going down, down, down;" a procession of your brothers and sisters and mine, going down nearly 300 of them every day to the awful doom of the drunkards end.

It would be so much more pleasant to talk only of happy and joyous things, but because so many people have been having a nice time, visiting and singing and dancing and paying no attention to the evils around them, we know that in this beautiful country that God has made so rich and bounteous, laden with plenty of good things for every person old and young, there are millions of people suffering from privation, starvation, neglect and ill treatment. Most of them are children and women.

Because no body has talked about the sin and crime of keeping grogshops and beer dens to tempt people to be wicked and nasty, the country is overrun with these nests of pollution and their sole business is to begin to ruin boys and young men who have good homes and loving mothers and sisters; and to make them drunken and wicked. These dens are full of young and old people and because they visit these awfully wicked and loathesome resorts, the police courts and jails are crowded with them, the two penitentiaries, the industrial school, the house of correction, the poor house and the lunatic asylums are crammed with the victims of the beer dens.

Thousands of men, women and children, and mostly children, are starving and homeless, and in this country where everybody should be happy and hearty, nearly three hundred people are daily murdered by the rumsellers and brewers, who do this to make money without working as honest people have to do.

Now if these criminals who make all the sorrow and misery of this country could have their own way, every grown up man and every boy of 16 would be an idle, gambling, swearing, brutal drunkard and loafer, and every home in the land would be a den of strife and starvation and misery.

You can see they have done this thing already to every home whose men and boys they could train to drink; and they try to teach every man and boy to drink and loaf and be a rowdy, and therefore if they could entrap everybody, every one of us would be drunkards, every home would be ruined, and every one of us, men, women and children, would become like howling wild beasts, and worse.

That is the life the saloon-keepers and brewers have laid out for every one of you; and the RESCUE dont want them to capture you. It would be much more pleasant to say these saloon-keepers and brewers are noble, handsome, generous, good fellows and praise them and ask everybody to love them, as we talk about the members of the Band of Hope. But it would be false and wicked to do so. To save you from getting into the dismal procession of 300 that go every day thru the brewers slauter pen to death, to save you from being robbed and depraved and made miserable for life, we point them out truly to you and tell you they are setting traps and snares for your lives all the time. And you should avoid them exactly as you would tigers and wolves, and caution all others to do so. But for them everybody could be happy and joyous in this beautiful land that God has given us.

WORK OF THE MANKILLERS.

It is pretty safe to estimate the yearly deaths from drunkenness as follows, knowing the two first named to be within the mark.

Great Britain	117,000
United States, Canada and Mexico	100,000
France	60,000
Germany	60,000
Russia	100,000
Other European Countries	80,000
	517,000

If this is not an over estimate the brewers and liquor sellers send to the grave 1416 persons every day; 59 every hour, or every minute of the hour save one a ruined human soul slain by the merciless poison of the liquor leag, goes out into the dark unknown.

What an awful picture this presents of the murderous ravages of this satanic business which people are so slow to try to remove. There is every reason to believe 1416 a day is an under statement and the amount of woe and sorrow and misery and crime which it causes beside this is appalling. But if it is too large an estimate, let us thro off the 1000, and 416 a day would be an awful slauter; and then if we had to thro off the 400 also and leave it at 16 daily murders committed by a business that never did, never can, never will, do one particle of good; then we should have an appalling evil, and to fail to make daily protest against a daily slauter of 16 souls would seem to be a heartless cruelty and a mortal sin.

NOTES FROM THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

CAMP-MEETING.—As so much has been already said in these columns about our Guerneville Temperance Camp-meeting it will only be needful to mention that we had a children's meeting on Sunday afternoon, and were highly entertained with recitations and readings from members of the different Bands of Hope that sent delegates. My testimony must however be added to that of all others, that the camp-meeting was a decided success and a very profitable and interesting meeting. It will be long remembered with pleasure, particularly our homeward trip and the river we crossed.

CERTIFICATES OF MEMBERSHIP.—David C. Cook of Chicago is publishing among other good things for the Band of Hope a book containing 50 certificates of membership. This certificate is quite a handsome little affair, to be cut from the book, leaving a stub on which is written the name of the member receiving the certificate. Some superintendents have procured them and have given them to the children of their Band at a public meeting, making quite an interesting feature. These certificates are published at a nominal price, only fifteen cents for fifty. They are well worth the money and I heartily reccomend them.

CATECHISM.—Some of our good friends complain the Catechism is too dry, that the children do not understand it. It would be an excellent plan, as a worthy brother suggested recently, to take a single lesson in the catechism, study it up in all its points, and give a thoro explanation of it to the children, making it an object lesson when possible. If there are any words which the children cannot understand, explain them. Do not be contented with simply reading the lesson over. Catechisms are to be learned and fixed in the mind, and there is nothing so valuable as an aid to memory as an object lesson. There are lessons in our ritual, that are very valuable, and every Band of Hope member should learn them.

But do not forget, that to succeed in interesting the little people, they must have some amusement, as well as instruction. Julia Colman's Teachers Manual is an invaluable aid to Supts. She has such a happy way of imparting instruction that it must inspire any willing teacher with new and successful ideas.

WORK.—We must not fall into the error of thinking that the Band of Hope will be a success without work! There is no royal road to victory in the juvenile ranks. We must labor and sow the good seed, in season, but the harvest will be abundant, and if faithful to the task, we may hope at last to hear "Inasmuch as ye did it unto these little ones, ye did it unto me."

KEEPING FOURTH OF JULY.

Rub-a-dub-dub! rub-a-dub-dub! rub-a-dub-dub! rub-a-dub-dub! rub-a-dub-dub!

"Children, children!" cried Mrs. Clark, "do stop that dreadful noise. You will wake up the baby, drive me crazy, and shake down the house. What *are* you up to?"

"We are having a Fourth of July parade," said Fred. "I am the drum-corps, Nellie is the procession, and Jack is the general. You know you *must* make a noise on the Fourth of July; that's what it's made for."

"Then go into the yard and march around the stable. Old Hero may like it; he carried your father through many a battle, and I am sure that he will think he is in another when he hears the dreadful noise you make."

"Right wheel," cried Jack, and the procession wheeled into the yard, and as they passed the stable old Hero put his head out of the door and began to whinny, which he meant (I have no doubt from the look of his eye) for a hurrah.

"Now," said Nellie, "let's have a temperance procession. They don't have temperance processions on the Fourth of July, do they, Jack?"

"No, I guess that's the day people get drunk, for for I saw lots of drunken men down the street," said Jack.

"Then they ought to have temperance processions, so they wouldn't get drunk. What is the Fourth of July for, anyway?" asked Nellie.

"Why," said Jack, "it's for setting off firecrackers, hanging out flags: hollering, and—and what *is* it for, Fred?"

"Why," said Fred, "it's the day to read the Declaration of Independence. I thought everybody knew that, and— and— Oh! I forget the rest."

"Right about face! Forward! March!" cried Jack. "We will go and ask the president."

"What! the President of the United States?" asked Nellie.

"No," answered Jack, "I mean mamma. She is president of the Temperance Club, and she knows everything."

So, in marched the army and mamma was surprised, surrounded, and taken prisoner.

"Now, mamma," said the drum-corps, "we want you to tell us what the Fourth of July is for."

"Why," said mamma, "it is the day the Declaration of Independence was signed. This country once belonged to Great Britain, and we did not think we were well governed, and we did think old King George was a tyrant, so we wanted to govern ourselves. Great Britain said we shouldn't, and then we said we *would*. So then we fought and gained our independence and were free, and that's why we keep the Fourth of July."

"And was Pa and Hero in that war?" asked the general.

"Oh! no," said mamma. "When I said 'we' I meant our forefathers. It was a long time before your father was born. It was the Great Rebellion in which your father fought, and that was a more dreadful war than the first, for it was among our own people."

"What was it about?" asked Fred.

"Well," said mamma, "when we gained our own freedom we forgot to set our own slaves free. So slavery and freedom grew side by side, both became powerful and great, and each struggled for the mastery, and that brought about a fearful war. But freedom was once more victorious."

"Oh! don't I wish I had been there," cried Fred.

"Me too!" said Jack.

"Oh? no," cried mamma. You should be thankful that you were not born and were spared the

misery of those dreadful times. And yet I want each one of you to be a soldier and fight in a more glorious cause and against a more terrible foe than was either King George or slavery."

"I know," said Nellie—"rum!"

"Yes," said mamma; "old Alcohol has killed more people, ruined more homes, taken more prisoners, starved more children, wasted more treasures, broken more hearts, and ruined more souls than ever did old King George or slavery either."

"Form line! Eyes front! Stand at ease! This is now a temperance army," cried the general.

"You can play in the house," said mamma, "for I can stand any amount of noise from a teetotal army." And mamma looked as if she felt as proud of the army as the general did himself.—*E. Carswell in Y. T. Banner.*

CHILDREN, REMEMBER:

That the saloon takes a boy of beauty and promise, teaches him to carouse with gay associates, and makes him a bloated, loathsome, worthless man.

That it takes a young girl, loved and lovable, and manufactures her into a miserable, bloated woman, at whom passersby point with finger of scorn.

That it wrecks lives that might but for it be grand; hearts, that might otherwise be happy; homes, that in its absence might blossom into Edens.

That it fills our prisons with criminals, who without it might be useful members of society.

That it fills our poorhouses with paupers, that in its absence might dwell in homes of luxury.

That it fills our asylums with lunatics and idiots—complete specimens of its handiwork.

That it is the source from whence springs 80 per cent of all the crime committed in our land.

That it increases the taxes of our state 50 per cent.

That it fills our streets with hungry, ragged children, that without it would be well clothed and fed.

That it drives men from their homes and families, and sends them tramping over the country in search of bread, when they should be adding to the wealth of our state by their industry.

That it fills the pure air of heaven with profanity and filth.

That it drives man down from the high position in which his Maker placed him, and makes him a fit associate of only the lowest brutes.

That it robs the mother of all the joys and comforts of life, and makes them suffer for the wickedness of others.

That it deprives the children of nearly all the enjoyments and beauties of childhood,and drives them out from the home to labor with their little hands to feed a drunken father's appetite.

That it fills the earth with the bones of murdered men.

That it defrauds heaven by crowding hell with the souls of men.

That no boy who desires to become a happy, prosperous, useful and respected member of society, should be seen standing in the vicinity of a saloon. —*Modesto Herald.*

DRIVEN AWAY.

A gentleman recently told me of a neighbor who left Anaheim and bought same kind of land at Riverside at either double or treble the price because his little boy could not go to Sunday School in the former town without dread of drunken men whom he met on his way, as they came from saloons in full blast on that day. Thus drink drives or keeps away good families and their capital from many otherwise desirable places. J. W. W.

BROTHER GARDNER ON INTEMPERANCE.

A young man finds hisself in good health, has a cl'ar eye and an honest face, and his prospects fur de fucher are full o' promise. He is de hope of his fader—comfort of his mudder—de pride of his friends. Everybody wishes him well, every hand is stretched out to give him a start in life. I have seen dat young man when he started on his race of life, and I felt proud over him. I have seen him when dat race was finished—cut short by thirty years. De eye had become bleared and dim; de face had de look of a beast; de strong limbs trembled; all de sunshine of the past had been drowned out by bitter tears—all de hopes of a thousand friends blasted by disappointment. Drink was de cause—wine, beer, whisky and de gutter. De young man who puts a glass of liquor to his lips is unloosin' a snake which is sartin to bite him—unchainin' a tiger which will devour him. Drink is a fiend which laughs and smiles and sings until its teeth are fastened into its victim. It is a dry rot dat eats to the heart. It is a debil which wont be content wip one victim, but it drags families and friends down to destrucshun.

Show me a man who is always putting liquor to his lips and I'll show you a man who will sooner or later become a wreck. Show me a youth who drinks and I'll write the word, "Destroyed!" after his name. I am only a poor old black man, ignorant and uneducated, but poor and lowly as I am, I would not trade places with the rich white man who has a fondness for drink. I simply want to be put on record as one that seventy years of life have taut that of all the cold and clammy snakes which man kin take to his arms to paralyze his mind, benumb his brain, break the hearts of friends and at last make him the victim of a grave never visited except wid wails of sorrow, dat sarpint called Drink is the wust.—*Detroit Free Press.*

AN AMERICAN IDEAL.

A common-place young girl;
A decidedly rare young girl;
  Stay at home night,
  Do what is right,
Help-her-old-mother young girl.

A hard-to-find young girl;
A reader-of-fact young girl;
  An extra-poetical,
  Anti-æsthetical,
Care-nothing-for-novels young girl.

A minus-her-bangs young girl;
A show-all-her-brains young girl;
  With an unpowdered face;
  One that don't lace,
A dress-for-her-health young girl.

An up-in-the-morning young girl;
A help-in-the-wash young girl;
  One that can rub,
  Not afraid of the tub,
A roll-up-her-sleeves young girl.

A quiet-and-modest young girl;
A sweet-and-pure young girl;
  An upright, ambitious,
  Lovely, delicious,
A pride-of-the-home young girl.

A remarkably-scarce young girl;
A very-much-wanted young girl;
  A truly-American,
  Too-utter paragon.
The-kind-that-I-like young girl.
—*Will M. Clemens in N. Y. Independent.*

BOYS AND GIRLS' TEMPERANCE TEXT-BOOK.

This is the title of a new book, edited by Rev. H. L. Reade, and just published by the National Temperance Society, prepared expressly for public schools and will be found admirably adapted for the purpose. It consists of short chapters on alcohol, and the human body; its relation to the pocket, and its effects on the family, in busines and in personal estate, character and destiny. It takes the form of question and answer, and presents the important facts about the use and effects of alcohol in simple terms adapted to the child's mind.

It will be found suitable for private schools, juvenile temperance organizations, and families, 12mo, 64 pages. Price in boards, 20 cents single copies. Introduction price for a dozen copies or more, 15 cents each.

Address J. N. Stearns, Publishing Agent, 58 Reade Street, N. Y.

THESE thots, from the *Sunday-School Times*, may impress some Sunday-school teacher with the importance and power of a good example: "A good teacher's best work is by example quite as much as by precept; and a work begun by an impressive example goes on when the teacher has ceased to speak, and when the scholars are no longer face to face with their teacher. Indeed it may be questioned whether a teacher's best work does not grow better, in its impressive influence, long years after the teacher's voice has been hushed in death. Death does not end all to a good teacher's example; it rather revives and re-impresses its best lessons of the long ago."

A HALF-FINISHED WEDDING.—The young people of Cincinnati are excited over a promised wedding that didn't take place. The young man and young woman had known each other from childhood, and were prominent in society circles. The wedding guests were assembled, and the loving couple were on the floor. The minister propounded the usual question to the bride as to whether she would take the man for her husband, etc., when, much to the surprise of all present, she answered, "No." Thinking he misunderstood her, the minister asked the question again, and again she answered "No." This stopped the ceremony, and the story came out. The young man addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors, had promised reform if the lady would consent to marry him, and had signed the pledge. He had been on trial for months, but, as the bride turned to him as they stood side by side before the minister, she caught the odor of whisky on his breath and detected signs of incipient intoxication. She closed the extraordinary scene by stating that she could not trust her future to a man who had broken a promise so solemnly made. Expostulations and entreaties were all in vain. The wedding did not take place.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

"BROOKLYN, Feb. 9, 1878.—We have in the City of New York, beer factories, where, in fifteen minutes, they will turn any one out as much ale or beer as you please to call for, and there is not a particle of malt or hops in it. Nothing but a concoction of poisonous drugs and chemicals, which, when it gets the air and is poured upon the flags or pavement, turns as black as ink in a few minutes, and can not be rubbed off, except by hot water and soap or sand, well scrubbed. This I am willing to swear to. I know whereof I speak: a seven years' experience in the trade, and three years' experience of visitations in these dens of iniquity and in enforcing the law in our state, has given me the knowledge and ability of becoming an expert. Your Brother in Christ, OLIVER COTTER."

FLAMING FIGURES.—The entire productive industry of this country in the census year amounted to $7,000,000,000, of which more than one-fifth 1,483,000,000, went into the liquor traffic. The laboring classes received that year $1,100,000,000. It cost $398,000,000 to clothe the American people, about one quarter as much as the drink bill; an average of $65 to a family for clothes, more than $200 for liquor: The public schools cost $100,000,000. Thirty times as much was expended in the liquor business as by the churches. For each of our 80,000 churches there are four grog-shops, and for every one of the 90,000 ministers there are six bartenders!—*Ex.*

LOOL OUT, YOUNG MAN.—When it is said of a youth that "He drinks," and it can be proven, what store wants him for a clerk? What church wants him for a member? Who will trust him? What dying man will appoint him as his executor? Letters of recommendation, the backing of business firms, a brilliant ancestry cannot save him. The world shies him off. Why? It is whispered all through the crmmunity, "He drinks! he drinks?" That blasts him. When a young man loses his reputation for sobriety he might as well be at the bottom of the sea.

ACCORDING to a German economist, the income of the world is $13,520,000,000; debt, $10,926,000,000; taxes, $2,002,000,000; capital, $85,612,000,000. Sweden has the smallest debt, or $50,000,000; France the largest, or $4,140,000,000. The United States has the largest income, and England the most capital. Italy is the heaviest taxed, paying 35 per cent of its income for taxes to the average 15 per cent of other nations.

ONE GOOD WOMAN can do a great deal in a community when she makes up her mind to try. Right in a wine making community Mrs. Josephine Doan determined to open war on the kingdom of whisky. She enlisted 3 or 4 helpers and in a short time had a company of 76 pledged and actively interested blue ribboners. And it will not be long till that community will be entirely proselytized and educated in the right.

A TEMPERANCE paper has a note from a Michigan man which says Hop Bitters did for him what four doctors failed to do. No dout it did, a bottle of it would make any man drunker than 18 doctors could.

Knee Deep Offer.—We publish 18 monthly papers, same size as the PASTOR, each for a special class of readers or special kind of temperance work. We send any one for a year to any address for five cents. Thus a society can for a few dollars reach every family, or every individual in a town every month in a year with temperance matter. Nothing ever heard of to compare with it; hundreds of towns already trying it. Samples and full particulars, 10 cents.

5c. Popular Temperance Library.—For general distribution among the adult masses; $1 argumentative temperance books put up in neat form, paper covers, at 5c each, in lots of five or more.

No. 1 Drinks from Drugs.
No. 2 The Liquor Traffic and the Sober Citizen.
No. 3 The Liquor Traffic and Crime.
No. 4 Home Protection; a Lawyer's View of It.
Sample copy of each for 20 cents.

5c. Fireside Temperance Library.—52 choicest $1 to $1.50 temperance story books, suitable for libraries or general distribution. Selections of 5 or more at 5c. each.

Band of Hope Outfits.—The choicest lesson books, song books, weekly papers, library, badges, pledge rolls, pledge certificates, class records,and all so cheap that penny collections pay expenses. Sample of everything for 25c.

Many other goods; catalogue, etc., free.

THE TEMPERANCE REVOLUTION PUBLISHING HOUSE, 148 Madison St., Chicago.

The Rescue.

DEVOTED TO

Temperance, Current Literature, General News, and whatever may concern the public welfare.

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San Francisco

OUR PRINCIPLES.—We aim for nothing short of a sweeping National Prohibitory law endorsed by every State and Territory of the Union, in the year 1885, and as much sooner as the Christian and Temperance men and good citizens of the country may desire to accomplish it.

THE PROHIBITION CONVENTION.

Last week there was no time to make any remarks as to the convention called by the Ex. Com. of the Prohibition Reform Party. There were quite as many delegates as were expected and many from a great distance. It was notable that the most radical prohibition sentiment was popular in the convention while at the same time the policy of going very slow and getting as little at a time as possible and not too often, had some few representatives.

It was a matter of surprise to some few individuals on the floor that the call had been made for anything but a Sunday law congress, and some of the delegates counseled dropping everything but the Sunday law consideration, lest by any chance that feature should be overlooked.

It may be that some were there who were more anxious for the success of the Republican party than for prohibition and it may be that the suspicion only existed on the part of some who had been generally opposed to that party in the past, that in leaving their old associations they might be led into an ambush no better than that from which they had escaped.

There were some very racy speeches made, notably by W. G. Swan of Healdsburg and D. J. Outram of Alameda. The former was in favor of a Sunday law, while not believing Sunday was properly the rest day; but because one day of rest was necessary and Sunday had been made the legal rest day and further was preferred by the majority of the American people from *religious motives*. He did not believe that the religious sentiments of the people of this nation should be trampled under foot at the bidding of an anti-religious sect of strangers who are not good citizens or engaged in lawful pursuits. He said when whisky got out of him Democracy went with it.

Mr. Outram declared he had been an earnest Democrat till the recent convention when the endorsment of the platform called for the renunciation of patriotism and good citizenship. He had tried to prevent the adoption of the obnoxious plank but being unable, he is now going to divert as many votes as possible from the ticket. Others were there who uttered similar sentiments and similar resolves.

The main object of the call was effected, viz, to notify existing parties that none of these Democrats who have been compelled to leave their party for conscience sake, and none of the prohibitionists have been suddenly converted to the Republican party. It would be a sad mistake for the leaders of that party to think that anybody has determined to vote that ticket blind, or has been converted to an affection for the party because of any temperance or other record it has had to show so far.

It will be a great mistake for any party opposed to the Democrats to expect to get the beer dive vote and the temperance vote too. The Democrats have bot the former and will get it. The party that bids now for the temperance vote will never get it, if it bids for the outlaw and drunkard maker's vote on the same platform; and the great bulk of the temperance voters of the State are so much in earnest for pure and undefiled prohibition, that if the beer dive and whisky den are going to elect, they will rather see the Democrats win, openly showing their colors, than see the Republicans gain the same end, by adding duplicity and treachery to the sale of their patriotism.

One speaker hoped nothing would be attempted but the Sunday law, any temperance legislation asked for might imperil that. The leag of Free Crime could have supplied no counsel more favorable to their interests than this. Those who care all for Sunday and little for temperance, or who believe that a Sunday law or any other law will ever be worth a straw as long as devil-schools are open six days in the week, may as well give up the fight here and go home.

When the grogshops are shut up in a State or county, a Sunday law can be enforced and criminals convicted; where the grogshop is open week days it will be open on Sunday, and you can't convict or punish anybody, because the grogshop will provide the jury and the counsel and in many cases the judge, and in all cases it can put one man on the jury to prevent its agreement and make the trial a farce. But when the grogshop is shut up it can't pack a jury; when the rum-seller has no rum to supply he has friends no more to commit perjury in his behalf. It may as well be understood that no tomfoolery will be endorsed or accepted by the prohibitionists of the State from any political party or from any agency that shall seek to control or direct their votes; and the prohibitionists mean at least nine tenths of the Good Templar vote and as large a proportion of the temperance voters who are not Good Templars. That patient class have gone thru a full apprenticeship of waiting for prohibition to rain down upon us from the clouds, and have had enough of it.

DRUNKARD-MAKERS *vs.* OUR HOMES.

DRUNKARD-MAKERS SIDE.

There has been a most gratifying list of assaults and fights and drunks at the saloons during the past week. A large number of decent businesses have been driven out of their old stands in the city and thief-dens established in their places, with a box of evergreens set out in front and a "Ye Beer, artistically painted on it. A great many stores and rooms on Montgomery and Washington and various other streets that were formerly wasted on such miserable occupations as shoe shops, book stands, restaurants, clothing stores, millineries etc., have had their former occupants starved out, and are now restored to the legitimate commerce of the city, being occupied as beer dives and Chinese resorts. Lively hopes are now being entertained by the leag of F. that all that part of the city bounded by Montgomery and Market streets and the water front will soon be entirely occupied by beer dives, Chinamen, sailor-drunkeries and other groggeries, and trade will then be much improved in the police office, the city prison, the criminal courts, house of correction, the asylums and penitentiaries. This will furnish a numerous deserving class of our community with employment as additions to the force of policemen, jailors, lawyers, barkeepers, witnesses, doctors, jurors, etc., besides giving a boon to the brewers, undertakers, grave diggers etc. There are already 17 drunkeries and deadfalls on Washington street between Montgomery and Sansome (1 block apart) and a little colony of them at all the corners of the two streets named making 25 all huddled in that little space.

HOME SIDE.

Home protection associations have been formed by Col. Babcock during the week at Salinas, Santa Cruz and Watsonville of the very best class of citizens; and three others of which no particulars have been advised. At Salinas and Watsonville there were two public meetings in each place and both Democrats and Republicans were largely represented. The opinion prevails extensively that the M. E. Church, South, in this State cannot be buldosed into a declaration of war against Sunday and temperance and law, but on the contrary desires to be properly counted among the virtuous and patriotic classes as of old.

A home protection meeting was held in the Childrens Hall, Silver Star House, on Sunday evening; Col. Babcock was the principal speaker, his subject "Sunday as a civil institution." It was well received and, as in all California audiences from Siskiyou to San Diego, the most radically truthful and most truly radical utterances were the most generally and energetically applauded. Mrs. Richardson and Mr. Elliott each sang a solo. These meetings are becoming popular, the audience increasing weekly. The Hon. W. Oliver of San Jose will speak there next Sunday evening, 23rd, and Mrs. Stevens on the 30th. Everybody should turn out and hear them.

The *Examiner* laments that Col. Babcock had nothing to say about the charges which the leag of drunkard makers and the *Examiner* tried to fix upon him. But the journal knows the charges were infamous and false, and utterly without foundation and were fully answered long ago.

HELPLESS CHURCHES.

At a ratification of the Democratic nominations at Stockton, a wholesale liquor-dealer and owner of two or three saloons in commending the "Free rum and no Sunday" plank, said, among other spicy things: "My contempt for the drunkard is only equalled by my pity for him. But I fail to see how the Legislature can raise the drunkard to the level of decency. As well might we pass an act of the Legislature to send people to heaven or to hell. I am sorry for the weakness of Churches which cannot produce reforms without the assistance of the strong arm of the law."

Every humane reader must sympathize with this benign and philanthropic drunkard-maker and penitentiary-broker. He pities the drunkard whom he sends to jail and suicide and the gallows and his pity is exactly balanced by his contempt for his ruined victims. But he has no such consolation in his grief over the churches, which are so weak that they want a law to help them reform people. In that particular, his sorrow must be a constant menace to his peace and health. It is indeed a sad thing to think of the inferiority of the churches to the saloons in the matter of strength. Any one of this gentle mourner's saloons in Stockton can take charge of a healthy, sound, honest, capable, educated young man of 20 years, with talent and nobility of character sufficient to make him one day President of the United States, and in the short space of two or three years, without invoking the aid of any law, can "produce such a reform" on *him* that he will be in striped clothes at San Quentin working out a life sentence, a convicted murderer and desperado; another of equal promise will be induced by the whisky of this benevolent corruptor of youth to put a bullet thru his own head and a third will be found in the bay and carried to the Morgue.

No, the good anti-Sunday law patriot wants no help from the law as the effete churches do. He can, with no assistance but his beer kegs and demijohns, make an entry into a happy home, where domestic peace and health and love and happiness have reigned for joyous years, undisturbed by storm or strife or shadow of evil present or to come—and in a few short years that home can, without any help of law, be blasted from garret to cellar. The dear, good patriot's whisky has "reformed" the kind, considerate husband and father into an idle worthless tramp; the home and its properties have been traded off to the patriot home destroyer's grogshop. The wife and mother is worse than widowed and the children of much former promise are waifs upon the street to grow up under the shadow of the thief and crime schools, to recruit their grand army of criminals and paupers.

Truly the churches are weak as compared with the temples of the whisky Baal—whom all men are now commanded to worship on Sunday.

CANDIDATES.

It is quite unnecessary to bring any accusation against the character or standing of any of the candidates of the Democratic Convention at San José. Let us take it for granted that their record in the past has been immaculate, that they are sincere in their professions and intentions and are not bot up by the railroad company, etc. And then there is not one of them who has not declared himself an enemy to the best interests of the country and a sympathizer and accomplice of law-breakers and traitors and of the worst and vilest criminals that ever cursed the world.

Do we expect one of them to be a friend to the working men, when they are all pledged to rob the workers of their Sabbath, and let loose the bloodhounds of rum to plunder and starve them and their families?

Do we expect them to restrain monopolies and tyrants, when they have sold themselves body and soul to do the bidding of the most grinding, pauper-

izing, murderous monopoly of rum and crime that ever existed?

Do we expect one of them to preserve or value American liberties or American institutions when they have pledged themselves to destroy all the safeguards which now protect them, and to turn over the country bound hand and foot to the tender mercies of the rabble of the dregs of our foreign immigration?

Do we want a Governor of this state to be personally a drunkard-maker, and largely interested in promoting drunkenness, vice and crime; the produce of his large estates being every year perverted into an instrumentality which has no other end than to deprave, corrupt, pauperize and demoralize manhood, to conspire against female virtue, to curse our homes and drive their occupants to crime, madness, sucide and shameful death?

Do we want a Governor who has cast his lot with the enemies of temperance and virtue; whose favor and patronage and example must be given to them and entirely withheld from sober probity?

Do we want a Governor who surrenders all the cherished traditions of this great Republic to be trampled and spit upon by a handful of outlaws from foreign lands, whose respectable and honest countrymen are ashamed of them?

The prohibitionists had no war against Democrats until they declared war against us. Whatever other party, if any, follows their example will be equally our enemy. And to be neutral is to be in leag with our enemies.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD'S DOCTORS.

Mr. Blackburn of Ky. in the House debate on paying the expenses of President Garfield's sickness, claimed that the design of the amendment was to pay exorbitant fees to doctors who had shown no extraordinary skill in the treatment. "With such treatment, the wound need not have been mortal to have produced death. Medical science had never furnished so bad an illustration of blind blundering as in this case." He denounced the claims of those doctors as frauds, etc.

Mr. Springer of Illinois said, it appeared, " a pus cavity was treated for 79 days which was itself the result of malpractice—and the chief physician was a volunteer who crowded out other physicians and now asks $25,000 for that malpractice."

It seems a most monstrous impertinence to claim such an unusual fee for preventing the recovery of the President and using such atrocious quackery as would have pretty surely slain a man in perfect health without any wound. If Dr. Bliss had performed some masterly and critical operation which had restored Mr. Garfield to the nation, a magnificent reward of $10,000 by the nation would have been in order, but to make a claim of $25,000 for killing the patient by persistent starving and poisoning with rotten and filthy drinks is too absurd. To pay such a bill would be a criminal precedent; worse than paying the whisky bill of the congressional drunken frolic at the Garfield funeral.

HOME PROTECTION ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA.

(FROM THE HOME PROTECTION ASSOCIATION SEC'Y.)

The work of organizing Home Protection Auxiliary Associations is progressing rapidly. Last week five were instituted of which three were the result of the labors of Col. Geo. Babcock, State Superintendent, at Salinas, Watsonville and Santa Cruz. Some twenty-five branches have already been established throughout the State in the following places: San Francisco, Woodland, Marysville, San Jose, Sacramento, Brentwood, Black's Station, San Bernardino, Elmira, Benicia, Davisville, Kingsburg, Riverside, Orange, Ferndale, Gilroy, Selma, Cacheville, Newville, Salinas, Watsonville, Santa Paula, Oakland, Santa Cruz, Santa Clara. Good Templars and temperance people generally and all persons in favor of the maintenance of law are earnestly requested to give the organization their influence and support. It is in no respect a rival of, or antagonistic to the Good Templars. On the contrary the two organizations can be made to assist each other and both can be made to work harmoniously together for the elevation and alleviation of mankind from the curse of drink.

THE "ARGONAUT"

Has come out squarely last week against the Leag of Fiendom (it is generally called the Leag of Freedom but it is a leag of slavers and slavery). After properly stating that it is an organization of liquor dealers, corner grocers, brewers and lager beer venders, Mr. Pixley says that no good citizen can dout that the "leag is wrong and the temperance people are right on the Sunday law question; the party that dares not avow itself as the advocate of law, that dares not denounce as un-American all organisations of law-breakers, had better be in the minority than the majority." He thinks it "a mistake to suppose the respectable German vote will go to the Democracy on this question; those who have property to tax and wealth to protect, who desire one day's rest in seven and have not subrogated all the traditions of Christian civilization to the beer mug, will vote as usual with the Republican party." After quoting high legal authorities in favor of the Sunday law he arraigned the Democratic party as having made a fatal mistake and invokes upon the truth of the assertion the verdict of all honest men who toil.

There is an excellent opportunity now for Mr. Pixley to earn the gratitude of the better class of his fellow citizens by the employment of his powers and talents in an earnest effort to cast out this devil of ginmill domination and damnation, whose farreaching evil influences no one can better describe than he has often done.

JOHN B. FINCH.

The renegade C. C. Burnett who left his Church and accepted a thousand pieces of silver to lecture for the devil against prohibition in Iowa and in favor of the continuance of the dramshop and bagnio and gambling den there, made some infamous charges against the character of John B. Finch and caused their publication as a help to the devil's side which he was hired with the blood-money of the rumsellers to advocate.

Several of the temperance papers have published copious refutations of the wretched scandal showing it to be utterly baseless and malicious. The RESCUE has not defended Mr. Finch in this matter because a charge made against a noble character like his by an abject traitor hireling like C. C. Burnett is like mud thrown at the moon, not worth notice or mention. It is an old trick to try and injure the cause of temperance by inventing malicious lies against its advocates.

CALIFORNIA PROHIBITION REFORM PARTY.

ED. RESCUE:—In the RESCUE of yesterday, I see you have not put in the last part of the 3rd Resolution passed by amendment at the Prohibition Convention on the 11th. The part omitted is as follows and is very important: "But should no party take the proper steps to protect an efficient Sunday Law, and favor the plan of referring the question of License to sell intoxicants, to the people, then we will meet and take such steps as shall give the voters of our State an opportunity to express their views on these two important questions."

REV. GEORGE MORRIS, COR. SEC'.Y

West End, Cal., July 14, 1882.

LEAG OF FREE-RUM.

This benevolent society will hold abont 10,000 open meetings all day next Sunday July 23, thruout the State. The most accomplished swearers, the dirtiest storytellers, the hardest smelling old soakers, the raggedest audiences, the reddest noses, the blearest beeriest eyes, the bloatedest faces and the most comprehensively dirty crowd generally will be on hand in all the saloons, dives, deadfals, cellars, beer gardens and beer halls everywhere. Big time next Sunday; program 140 fights; 6 stabs; 3 murders; 4 suicides; 500 arrests; 15,000 strait out drunks; 35,000 moderate drunks; 1000 wife beating drunks.

TULARE CO.

Mr. M. McWhorter of the Hanford *Journal* will address the people of Selma on Monday July 24 upon the whisky and Sunday law question by invitation of the Home Protection Association of that place and will probably canvas the county. Every body of all parties should go and hear him. The question is of the very highest importance.

IOWA.

Altho almost entirely ignored by the political papers of this coast, yet on the 27th of June was fought in Iowa, the young giant of the west, one of the grandest moral battles the country has ever seen since the Emancipation proclamation fell from Lincoln's pen; the passage, by the people, of an amendment to their state constitution prohibiting the manufacture, and sale of everything that can intoxicate.

The amendment as submitted was disconnected from every other issue, so as not to make it a party question.

The day chosen for casting the final vote was one of the most favorable for that agricultural state, just between corn working and grain and hay harvest.

The campane was thoroly organized by the temperance and religious societies of the state. The churches, with very few exceptions, put forth their combined influence. This was especially true of the M. E. Church, which has some 600 ministers, and 80,000 members; nearly every one of whom is temperance to the core. Nearly two thirds of the secular press favored the amendment, while some papers published outside the state, especially the *Northwestern Ch. Advocate*, published in Chicago poured in hot shot at long range. The state was flooded with temperance literature. The best lecturers flocked to the scene of action. Not only the pulpits, but nearly every school house rang with PROHIBITION; one writer says that on the week before the election, more than three thousand temperance lectures were delivered.

The morning of the 27th of June dawned upon Iowa. Providence favored the people with a propitious day. At early dawn in many places the church bells rang to call the people to prayers for success. In some places the bells rang every hour during the day, and people, especially wives, and mothers were there praying.

Preachers, and temperance workers were at the polls early, and remained till dark, in many cases not going home to dinner. Wives and mothers were there to throw their whole influence in favor of the sacredness of home, and the right to keep the demon rum, from corrupting husband or son. In some places children were at the polls in long processions with flags, banners and appropriate mottos, many of whom were pleading with the voters to save their fathers from a drunkards grave, by removing the temptation.

The result is 30,000 majority for the amendment, and as the news came in from the different precincts giving their majorities, such a shout of praise went up from Christian people as Iowa had never heard before.

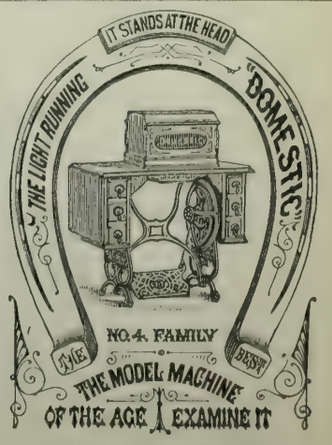
All hail! noble temperance workers of the prairie State, the sound of your victory has reached west of our snow clad Sierras, and is reaching thru our fertile valleys, cheering our hearts to nobler deeds.

But one thing, I think, is clearly demonstrated by this victory, and by the more recent action of the Republican convention in Illinois, that is, unless the Republican party changes front it cannot be relied upon to carry on this great reform.

While thousands of Democrats in Iowa voted for the amendment, yet the majority in its favor fell below the usual Republican majority in that state. No dout but the majority of temperance men are found in the ranks of the Republican party, but if in Iowa by some political movement all Democrats had been forced to vote with their party against the amendment, the majority would have been much less.

We have seen by the action of the late San Jose Convention the attitude of the Democratic party on this coast to the temperance question. Now unless the Republican party on this coast places itself square upon this question it will drive the temperance vote from its ranks into a *new party*. This question will not down, and there are thousands who will not vote with a party that ties itself to the tail of the liquor interest. Take warning in time. B. F. TAYLOR.

Placerville. Cal.



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LODGES, ETC.

El Dorado Lodge, No. 462, I. O. G. T. was organized August 10, 1881, with a membership of ten, by Bro. Hugh R. Hughes, at a very unfavorable time of the year. The Lodge had no hall and was for a time compelled to meet in the church. For weeks five or six of the members met there without a quorum to do business, often they sat on the steps and talked, there not being enough present to pay to light the house. The Lodge did not spring up like a mushroom without foundation and liable to disappear as suddenly, but like the sturdy oak it was rooted firmly in the bed rock, and the storms that beat against it will only strengthen it. El Dorado Lodge has come to stay. Finally a hall or as a member expressed it a "bat coop" was procured and the Lodge met and with the aid of a visitor had barely a quorum There was a candidate initiated. The hall was a large room about 20x40 feet with a small anteroom, the walls had been papered at one time. Over head were the naked rafters, to which clung the domicils of the mud daubers. Under foot was a tin floor instead of a carpet. A few long benches and an old book case completed the furniture. Time rolled on, and occasionally the lodge received a proposition. The members dived into their pockets and came forward and procured furniture and fixtures. At last they conceived the idea of repairing the hall. So after their days work was ended those faithful members, would go to their Lodge room and work till 9 or 10 o'clock at night and willing hands soon converted the "bat coop" into a respectable hall, nicely papered, lined and white-washed. The hall cost the Lodge $2,00 per month rent, so the trustees concluded to purchase the entire building and save the rent and did so. A large brick building 40x50 feet, one story, with a frame story above which served as a Lodge room. ElDorado Lodge was incorporated April, 1, 1882, and is one of the strongest lodges in the county, not in members but in pluck and back bone. Its membership 36 in number comprises some of the very best people in the community, one-third of them are voters, and their votes will count for the right. The aim of the Lodge has been to get such membership as would stand and reflect credit; as well as strength on the Lodge rather than to pick up every old drunk that came around. We have expelled no members. To-day the Lodge is in a flourishing condition and ready to sign a petition to the Legislature, requesting the submission to the people of a constitutional amendment forever prohibiting the manufacture of intoxicating liquors in California. Lodge meets Friday evening. John E. Asken, W. C. T. James H. Gilmore, W. S.

El Dorado Lodge, No. 462. I. O. G. T. On Friday evening June 9, El Dorado Lodge No. 462. I. O. G. T. of ElDorado Cal., was visited by a large delegation from Placerville Lodge, No. 456, and from Bear Nountain Lodge, No. 343, and one from Valley Rose Lodge, No.—— The Lodge was opened and adjourned to the church where there was a meeting for the purpose of organizing a Home Protection Association. After addresses by Messrs. C. D. Brooks and M. S. Robinson, Mr. Brooks canvassed the audience for names for an Association. We obtained thirteen. The Lodge together with those present repared to "Lower Hall" where the members had prepared a royal feast to which all present were invited free. They did justice to the occasion and all seemed to enjoy it. After supper we went to the Lodge room, where the rest of the evening was spent in charades etc. It was a late hour, and the farewells were said, and all went home feeling it was good to be there. G.

Drunken passengers have become a terrible nuisance on the trains in this State. A lady in Sonoma county writes that next time she goes to campmeeting it will be in her own conveyance and adds "the railroad company has no right to put innocent travelers and ladies into a car full of howling, swearing, quarreling drunkards. At the time of the Temperance campmeeting there were various excursions and saloon instituted picnics. Some of the railroad employees remarked that our parties gave them no trouble in the least, but the other picnic trains required extra police care and extra train hands to guard against accident and damage and then they expected damage and uproar and much annoyance. To which a temperance man replied, it is strange then that you carry the Sunday drunks every week a dollar cheaper than you do the temperance parties to campmeeting— over the same route—and when we cost you less and give you no trouble.

Jollification.—The news that the Prohibitionists had carried their constitutional amendment in Iowa by a claimed majority of sixty thousand, was received by the temperance people of this city with manifest delight. A number of them had a jollification over the intelligence last evening at Good Templars Hall. Bombs were fired, and cheers long and loud were given for the signal triumph achieved in the Hawkeye State. During the bomb racket, one of the missiles burst upon the porch of a saloon on the opposite side of the street, but no damage was done. This record is made that the readers of the *Herald* in Iowa may learn that the right hand of fellowship is extended to them in imagination—or words to that effect—by many firm adherents of the temperance cause in Stockton.—*Herald.*

Stockton.—A renewed interest in the attendance upon the meetings of the temperance societies of this city has followed fast upon the great step they gained when they succeeded in carrying out their plans to obtain a hall and home of their own. This was fully shown in the regular meeting of Stockton Lodge No. 182 Tuesday evening, when that lodge not only initiated seven new members, but elected eleven and had six more proposed for election at their next meeting. There was a full attendance of the members of the lodge numbering over one hundred, likewise visiting members from San Francisco, Sacramento, Santa Barbara, Kernville, Lodi, Murphy's and other places as well as from Mount Vernon No. 254 of this city.—*Herald.*

Chico.—Bro. Thorp writes, to ask why news has been delayed of the Iowa election in the Rescue and all other papers. The reason is it was a great victory for the people and the man-entrappers and the woman-entrappers and all the legions of darkness are beaten and ashamed. Had drunkenness and rottenness prevailed we should have had full accounts, but no news can reach us beyond the three line telegraph dispatch of the 29 until the temperance papers come thru the mail.

Watchword.—Rev. B. F. Taylor says the watchword of the California Democracy is "The Chinese must go" and of the Kansas and Iowa Republicans is "The drunkard makers must go." If the people of California will adopt the latter and give our white labor a chance to be sober every Chinaman will go except the few whose labor can be utilized with advantage till a better substitute can be found to take their places.

Lodges.—There are about 60 of our Lodges in California that want a complete new outfit of seats and furniture at Geo H. Fullers 19 New Montgomery St. Better send soon, make your Lodge room so attractive that people will weep to get in, and make a race to be the banner Lodge. Look at the Ad., in this number and call and see.

The Lodi *Sentinel* reports a successful trial of a Babcock Extinguisher recently made there. But the experiment made in San Francisco by the wifebeaters cooperative association to extinguish Babcock was an entire fizzle.

Sunday law at Salinas.—A grand mass meeting in favor of this wholesome law that is so hated by the liquor sellers and "Grand Lecturer-of-the Masonic Fraternity" Schafer was held in Salinas.

IN OTHER STATES.

North Iowa Germans.—Two hundred and thirty Germans in the north tier of townships in Clayton county signified their intention of voting for the Amendment. The conference of German ministers, just closed at Girard, unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, The continually increasing traffic in intoxicating liquors; as it manifests itself in the saloon scheme of our day, is a social evil which is haunting humanity as an appalling curse, is causing more poverty, disease, misery and crime, and is ruining more men physically and mentally, than any other curse; and

Whereas, We see in the Constitutional Amendment now before the people of Iowa for adoption; a perfectly legitimate and only safe remedy; therefore be it

Resolved, By the preachers of the Northwest German Conference, that we welcome with joy the said Constitutional Amendment, and recognize in the fact of its being placed before the people by ballot that God is hearing the prayers the tears, the groans and lamentations of the innumerable victims of this hellish monster, the liquor traffic.

Resolved, That we use all our power and influence in favor of the adoption of the Amendment, and at the same time we pray to the just God that he may grant us a victory in this most just cause; and

Resolved, That these resolutions be published, and that they be read in all our pulpits next Sunday.—*Iowa Register.*

The above is commended to our good citizen Germans of California. Americans, English and most other people are opposed to total abstinence until they have studied the question. When the Germans have heard and read and studied as much about it as the average American of Iowa and Kansas and Maine they will vote in as large majorities for prohibition every time.

Tennessee.—The *Good Templar* tells us that on March 20, 1879 the 4 mile liquor law came into force, which prohibits the sale of any intoxicating liquor within 4 miles of any chartered educational institution. At the time the law passed there were 5 chartered schools in the State. In about 20 months there were 104 and in January 1881 they had increased to 367. It is reckoned that one-fourth of the area of the State is now quietly under effective prohibition and from the growing popularity of the law it is hoped that the whole state may be covered inside of 4 years. It is claimed that this is the best local option law ever tried as there are no elections necessary; all that is required is an incorporated school house every 4 miles.

Dakota.—The Citizens Constitutional Convention Association, in mass convention assembled June 21, resolved upon a State constitution prohibiting the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors.

Anti—Rev. C. C. Burnett, Rev. J. C. Adams, Rev. J. A. Belknap and 4 men with the burlesq of Hon. before their name stumped Iowa against temperance. Faithful servants of Satan to the last.

HE HAD A GOOD TIME.

"Well, Bill, where have you been?"

"I've been down to Jake's saloon, and I tell you I had a splendid time. Had the best time I ever had in my life." "What did you do?" "Well there was a lot of fellows there and we got to drinking and cutting up, and after awhile we started a game and sir, we just kept it up for three days." "Did you lose anything?" ',O yes, I lost $250, but I tell you we had a splendid time. It was the most interesting game I ever saw."

This is no fancy sketch, but occurred in one of the coast counties. The young man who lost $250, in that interesting game, worked in the woods cutting logs and cordwood for $40 per month. And he went back to work and save more money to spend in the saloon the first opportunity. S.

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This association was incorporated Feby. 2, 1882, for the purpose of securing the enforcement of all laws restricting the sale of liquors, particularly the Sunday law and to procure the enactment of such other laws as are or may be necessary for the protection of our homes from the insidious and destructive influences growing out of the liquor traffic.

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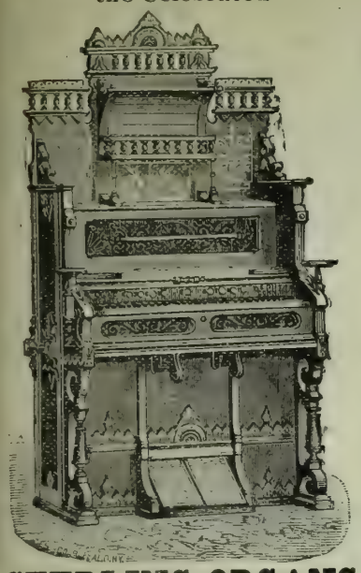
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SUICIDE

OF THE PROHIBITION REFORM PARTY IN CALIFORNIA.

ED. RESCUE:—The so-called Prohibition Convention is over. Let us note some of the results while the action of those famous prohibitionists is fresh in the minds of the people. The Convention was called by the State Central Committee of the Prohibition Reform party, and one of the mistakes they made was in not admitting delegates from all Republican clubs in the State. In fact if the Republican State Central Committee had been notified by the Prohibitionists they might have issued a call for primary elections to elect delegates to the Prohibition Convention with instructions to do just as the prohibitionists desired. But no. They would be more likely to decide (as the result proved) that they would have delegates enough at the Prohibition Convention without any trouble on their part. It must have been amusing to see men turn out at the call of the Prohibition Reform Party that have been doing everything possible in opposition to Independent political action. What did they go to the Convention for? Was it to build up the party whose call they attended? No. It was to pass such resolutions as these:

"*Resolved*, That we will vigilantly await the platform and nominations of existing parties, in the hope that we may find ourselves able to vote like honest and loyal men, without the necessity of separating ourselves from the parties that now divide the State." Thus ignoring the party whose call they attended. But this was not sufficient without being suplimented by a resolution permitting members of the Convention "or party" to vote for the candidates that were favorable to the temperance cause irrespective of party. Has this been the doctrine of the Prohibition party? By no means. It has been the position taken by those who have opposed the organization of the Prohibition Reform Party from the first. What do Bros. Winchester, Morris and John Woods think of their Prohibition Reform Party Convention? How long will temperance men continue to play into the hands of the old political parties? Intelligent, well-informed prohibitionists know full well that it is impossible for either of the old parties as they are constituted, to take up and carry out the demands of the prohibitionists because they are divided among themselves on those questions. The leading Republican papers in the East boldly assert that prohibition in the Republican party must be prohibited. Republicans have repealed perhaps four times as many temperance laws since they came into power as they have enacted. Yet temperance men will allow themselves to be used as tools of the Republican party. Temperance Republicans must be extremely silly if they think they can hand over the Prohibition party, and all the temperance men in the State to the Republican party, simply because the Democrats have had the courage to boldly announce their principles in their platform. Dare the Republicans so announce their principles? No, they dare not and will not. When they meet in Convention their object will be to either ignore the temperance question entirely, or they will treat the public to some resolutions that mean nothing, or have a double meaning so that their speakers and wire-pullers can say to the whiskeyites during the canvass, Don't be alarmed, those resolutions as you should know from our record are only molasses to catch flies. Your liberties and interests will be protected by the great party of *universal freedom*. And to their temperance associates, those milk and water temperance men, who at one moment are ready to be offered up as a sacrifice on the altar of temperance and Prohibition, and the next are ready to lie down before the old Republican party and let them walk into office over their bodies and principles. They will say, go now and tell your co-workers in the temperance cause that they are about to gain all they could possibly wish for in the line of temperance legislation. And they will come together and sing, "John Brown's body lies a mouldering in the grave," "Marching on to victory," "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," etc., etc., until they wake up in a year or so to find that they have been duped once more by the grand old Republican party, assisted by professed temperance men.

Shame! Shame! Shame! on the prohibitionists who assisted or consented to make a farce of the Prohibition party in this State.

JOHN ROBINSON.

Guerneville, July 14, 1882.

SIR WILFRID LAWSON was to introduce another resolution into Parliament on the 18th July, declaring that the local option question should without further delay be placed in the hands of a Committee to prepare a mode of putting it in practice. It has been affirmed for two years by the parliament that the people of any district should by right be enabled to stop the drink dens when a majority so desires, but the Government or Mr. Gladstone don't want to do anything about it. People who drink are very poor hands to entrust with making or enforcing laws that restrict crime.

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486 Integrity, Sa., Pinckney, Jas. McMullen

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142 Mt. Shasta, Sa., Mt. Shasta, Mrs. Belle Martin.
273 Mt. Bolivar, Sa., Callahans, Caroline M. Hayden.
333 Fort Jones, W., Fort Jones, John E. Hart
466 Siskiyou, Sa., Oro Fino, L. W. Miller.

SIERRA COUNTY.

265 Forest City, F., Forest City, H. P. Bickford.
359 Sierra City, Sa., Sierra City, David N. Mitchell.
372 Alaska, Sa., Pike City, J. H. Beresford.

SOLANO COUNTY.

27 Mount Delight, Sa., Suisun, F. A. Chadburn.
64 Vallejo, Tu., Vallejo, Charles Daly.
137 Phœnix, Th., Benicia, H. A. Booth.
239 Denverton, Sa., Denverton, C. E. Garfield.
318 Pride of the River, W., Rio Vista, Albt. Baker.
320 Fairfield, M., Fairfield, J. H. Williamson
364 Dixon, Th., Dixon, Stewart McBride.
415 Alamo, F., Elmira, G. W. Frazer.
461 Willow Spring, F., Birds Landing, J. B. Clothier.
488 Binghamton, Sa., Binghamton, H. W. Engles.

SONOMA COUNTY.

32 Star of Hope, M., Healdsburg, George W. Dow.
146 Horicon, Sa., Fisherman's Bay, J. E. Hickman.
156 Valley Ford, Sa., Valley Ford, Benj. Fowler.
161 Petaluma, M., Petaluma, A. G. Twist.
166 Geyser, Sa., Geyserville, Mrs. E. Winder.
167 Sebastopol, Th., Sebastopol, J. U. Graeff
176 Forestville, Sa., Forestville, J. E. McIntosh.
256 Bloomfield, Th., Bloomfield, P. C. Smith.
274 Fulton, Sa., Fulton, Frank Briggs.
356 Enterprise, Sa., Guerneville, N. E. Manning.
370 Santa Rosa, Tu., Santa Rosa, J. H. Richardson.
375 Dauntless, W., Petaluma, H. O. Brink
378 Two Rock, Sa., Petaluma. M. L. Freeman
405 Azalea, Th., Occidental, D. N. Craig

STANISLAUS COUNTY.

109 Ceres, Tu., Ceres, P. W. Cook.
247 Fairview, Sa., Turlock, John B. Osborn
249 Star of Cottonwood, Sa., Hill's Ferry Matthew R. Lyle.
266 Morning Star, F., Modesto, J. J. Porter
326 Oakdale, Tu., Oakdale, Byron Seeber.
335 Knight's Ferry, Su., Knight's Ferry, J. W. Dunlap.
465 Friendship, Sa., Hill's Ferry, Henry A. F. Miller.
503 Burneyville, Sa., Langworth, R. R. Snedigar.

SUTTER COUNTY.

97 Meridian, Sa., Meridian, E. G. Thornbrough.
158 Good Shepherd, Sa., Live Oak, A H. Hewitt.
172 Harmony, Sa., Nicolaus, J. M. Berry.
219 Defiance, Sa., Pleasant Grove, F. B. Pierce.
321 June, Sa., Yuba City, Mrs. M. E. Moore
440 Yuba City W., Yuba City, Ed. Ellington.
452 North Butte, Su., West Butte, H. S. Graves.
487 Triumphant, Sa., South Butte, W. M. Wadsworth.

TEHAMA COUNTY.

192 Red Bluff, F., Red Bluff, M. J. Frank.
198 Tehama, Tu., Tehama, A. V. Wheeler.
306 Ricerville, Sa., Riceville, J. W. Tibbetts
308 Henleyville, Sa. Henleyville, J. W. Gill
309 Paskenta, Sa., Paskenta, T. D. Dollings.
311 Ivy, M., Red Bluff, C. H. Delvechio.
427 Paradise, Th., Olimpo, C. S. Jobe.
433 Hercules, Sa., Red Bluff, Henry Smith
491 Elk Horn, Su., Olimpo, John Monroe.

TRINITY COUNTY.

300 Beacon, Sa., Weaverville, G. B. Bassham
303 Western Star, Su., Hay Fork, John H. Vanderhoff.

TULARE COUNTY.

48 Visalia, F., Visalia, D. K. Zumwalt.
169 Grangeville, Sa., Grangeville, John Warswick.
181 Jonesa, Sa., Hanford, G. T. Thornton.
195 Tulare, Tu., Tulare, Willis Faust.
257 Tipton, Th., Tipton, Jas. A. Wills.
296 Hanford, Tu., Hanford, Mrs. L. E. Cheadle.
301 Plano, Th., Plano, J. A. McMillan.
302 Porterville, F., Porterville, R. C. Redd
325 Lakeside, Sa., Hanford. H. H. Beckwith.
329 Pride of Tulare, Sa., Herrick's Cross, Mary E. Collins.
332 Elder Springs, Sa., Townsend, T. H. Townsend.
352 Frazier Valley, Su., Frazier, Jas. A. Kincaid.
374 Rockford, M., Porterville, R. N. Clack
391 Lone Oak, Sa., Hanford, S. A. Allen.
394 Farmersville, Sa., Farmersville, Jacob B. Spears.
479 Stokes Valley, Sa., Visalia, J. A. Boyd.
480 Lakeshore, Sa., Tipton, Dan'l K. Berry.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

122 Confidence, Su., Sonora, J. D. Williams.
135 Groveland, Su., Groveland, Benj. Hunter.
262 Tuolumne, Su., Chinese Camp, W. H. Hosmer.
294 Jamestown, Sa., Jamestown. Miss Rebecca App
324 Bald Mountain, Tu., Sonora, Mrs. Sidney Smith.
336 Quartz Mountain, Su., Jamestown, Sarah E. Grant.
337 Table Mountain, Sa., Jamestown, Mrs. Jane Beynon.
340 Soulsbyville, Sa., Soulsbyville, W. H. Barron.
342 Mountain View, F., Columbia, W. H. Helton.
507 Rough and Ready, W., Sonora, Rev. Henry Neat.

VENTURA COUNTY.

209 Constancy, F., Ventura, Miss Myra Walbridge.
221 Scenega, Sa., Scenega, L. P. Guiberson.
235 Santa Paula, Sa., Santa Paula, Sam'l T. Todd.
236 Hueneme, Sa., Hueneme, Mary E. Clark.
411 Saticoy, Th., Saticoy, S. V. Tietsort.
416 Springville, Sa., Springville, Samuel Guthrie.
418 Mound, Sa., Ventura, Tyler Bither.
422 Ojai Valley, F. Nordhoff, Thomas Barrows.
489 Ventura, W., Ventura, R. R. Tanner.

YOLO COUNTY.

145 Antelope, Sa., Dunnigans, A. Yarrick.
163 Yolo, Tu., Yolo, Asa Petit.
165 Winters, F., Winters, V. Morris.
210 Chrysopolis, W., Woodland, J. J. Bowman.
224 Orion, Th., Davisville, Miss Nettie Marden.
366 Success, W., Grafton, M. C. Winchester
419 Capay, Sa., Capay, J. T. Brown.
429 Pleasant Prairie, Sa., Woodland, E. L. Cox.
431 Faithful, Su., Black's Station, J. H. Murphy.
463 Semper Fidelis, Th., Madison, J. H. Connor.

YUBA COUNTY.

25 Marysville, F., Marysville, Frank W. Potter.
108 Knoxdale, F., Brownsville, Mrs. S. W. Knox.
124 Virginia, Sa., Marysville, Mrs. D. A. Hollister.
141 Cordua, Sa., Marysville, J. E. McMillan.
148 Rising Sun, F., Camptonville, Wm. Moore,
197 Wheatland, Tu., Wheatland, Miss Hattie Sheets.
226 Alpine, Sa., Strawberry Valley, C. T. Prindle.
278 Mountain Guard, F., Smartsville, J. A. Flint.
423 Prairie, Sa. Marysville, W. E. Gleason.
448 Elizabeth, Sa., Wheatland, P. L. Hutchinson.
476 Cornelian, Tu,, Marysville, Jno. C. Jenkins.
492 Browns Valley, Sa. Browns Valley, Jas. Robinson.

ARIZONA.

1 Garden Valley, M., Phœnix, Geo. H. Rothrock.
4 Tucson, M., Tucson, Mrs. M. H. Weffenden.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

7 Hilo, Sa., Hilo, J. H. Maby.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, Sa., Yokohama, W. T. Austin.

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

NO.	COUNTY.	NAME.	POSTOFFICE.
384	Alameda,	Charles H. Haile,	Alameda.
125	Amador,	J. W. Perry.	Plymouth.
104	Butte,	J. B. Mullen,	Cherokee
361	Calaveras,	A. J. Cooke,	Murphys.
319	Colusa,	J. H. Liening	Colusa.
288	Contra Costa,	F. Clifford,	Nortonville.
462	El Dorado,	J. H. Gilmore.	El Dorado.
—	Fresno,	S. N. Burch,	Easton.
269	Humboldt,	W. F. Brown,	Eureka.
299	Los Angeles,	W. D. Gonld,	Los Angeles.
175	Mariposa,	Chas. Converse,	Mariposa.
459	Merced	Geo. E. Isaacs,	Merced.
131	Monterey,	A. K Crawford,	Salinas.
201	Nevada,	Samuel Clutter,	Nevada.
339	Placer,	Geo. D. Kellogg,	Newcastle.
228	Plumas,	Moses Bull	Greenville.
248	Sacramento,	A. K. Crawford,	Elk Grove.
220	San Bernardino,	H. C. Brooke,	S. Bern'd'o
351	San Diego,	S. Whitmore,	San Diego.
114	San Francisco,	C. H. Peterson, 313 Page street,	San Francisco.
182	San Joaquin,	Wm. Jones,	Stockton.
56	San Mateo,	J. Compton,	Half Moon Bay.
178	Santa Barbara,	Rev. S. S. Fisk.	Lompoc.
128	Santa Clara,	C. W. Pedlar,	Gilroy.
102	Shasta,	J. N. Chapell,	Reading.
415	Solano,	G. W. Frazer,	Elmira.
167	Sonoma,	L. O. Coon,	Sebastopol.
266	Stanislaus,	Rev. M. D. Gage,	Modesto.
452	Sutter and Yuba,	H. S. Graves,	Yuba City
309	Tehama,	J. R. Whitlock,	Paskenta.
300	Trinity,	Geo. B. Jumper,	Weaverville.
195	Tulare,	Rev. F. H. Wales,	Tulare.
324	Tuolumne,	I. T. Holland,	Sonora.
236	Ventura,	L. C. Clark,	Hueneme.
366	Yolo,	Thos. J. Goin,	Grafton.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, Wm. Walker, Yokohama.

STATE DEPUTIES.

384 Alameda, James S. Naismith, Oakland.
386 Alameda, Mrs. V. A. Rix, Washington.
267 Amador, W. O. Clark, Drytown.
152 Amador, J. R. Johns, Amador.
470 Alameda, Rev. Geo. Morris, West End.
404 Butte, Rev. Peter Powers, Chico.
243 Fresno, A. A. Smith, Kingsburg.
161 Calaveras, H. R. Hughes, Angels Camp.
116 Contra Costa, Rev. W. H. Tubb, Martinez.
290 Fresno, E. W. Turner, Madera.
495 Kern, Rev. J. S. Kline, Bakersfield.
299 Los Angeles, Will D. Gould, Los Angeles
299 Los Angeles, Jesse Yarnell, Los Angeles
246 Merced, George E. Isaacs, Merced.
126 Monterey, J. C. Aston, Watsonville
201 Nevada, Niles Searls, Nevada City
203 Sacramento, G. B. Katzenstein, Sac'to.
130 San Fran'co, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, No. 150 Ninth St., S. F.
185 San F'co, Mrs. E. P. Stevens, 1907 Bush
114 San Francisco, C. H. Peterson, S. F.
291 San Francisco, Wm. Crowhurst 1041 24th St., S. F.
185 San Francisco, Capt. A. D. Wood, S. F
182 San Joaquin, B. F. Bagley, Stockton.
189 San Joaquin, W. R. Ellis, Lodi.
200 San Joaquin, Rev. C. S. Haswell, Lodi.
178 Santa Barbara, J. W. Webb, Lompoc.
32 Santa Clara, Rev. W. T. Mayne, San Jose
295 Santa Clara Rev. D. E. Bushnell, San Jose.
392 Santa Cruz, G. M. McWain, Boulder Cr'k
425 Shasta, Dr. J. F. Winsell, Ball's Ferry
273 Siskiyou, Fred. H. Loring, Callahans Ranch.
64 Solano, Dr. I. S. Halsey, Vallejo.
370 Sonoma, D. S. Sacry, Santa Rosa.
32 Sonoma, C. B. Proctor, Healdsburg.
32 Sonoma, J. G. Dow, Healdsburg.
156 Sonoma, Mrs. C. E. Fowler, Valley Ford
167 Sonoma, Rev. F. J. Culver, Sebastopol.
192 Tehama, Mrs. M. J. Mayhew, Red Bluff
165 Yolo, William Sims, Winters.
224 Yolo, B. H. Hoag, Davisville.
419 Yolo, J. H. Norton, Capay.
25 Yuba, Chas. J. Covillaud, Marysville.
148 Yuba, Joseph Erwin, Camptonville.

ARIZONA.

304 Pima, Joe T. Marr, Tucson.

JAPAN.

1 Japan, Daniel Jamison, Yokohama.

BANDS OF HOPE.

NO.	LOCATION. NAME.	SUP'T.
1	Alturas, Rising Sun,	J. D. McLeod.
2	Artesia, Artesia,	S. H. Olmstead.
3	Black's Station, Sunbeam,	J. S. Rollins
4	Brownsville, Crystal,	T. J. Rumery.
5	Cambria, Cambria,	Mrs. M. R. Franklin
6	Chico, Luella,	Rev. Peter Powers.
7	Scenega, Scenega,	Miss Kitty Conaway.
8	Cajon, Cajon,	Miss Della Hill.
9	Comanche, Evergreen,	Mrs. M. S. Holbrook.
10	Columbia, Mountain View,	G. L. McNeil
11	El Dorado, El Dorado,	Jas. H. Gilmore
12	Tustin, Tustin,	Mrs. H. K. Snow.
13	Forest City, Forest City,	S. A. Lawry.
14	Greenville, Greenville, ——,	
15	Healdsburg, Healdsburg,	Mrs. S. J. Hall
16	Hornitos, Cristal,	Mrs. Mary Hinds.
17	Hueneme, Hueneme,	Mrs. Mary R. Bard
18	Jenny Lind, Chapparal,	Mrs. Amanda Sharp.
19	Juds'nv'le, Crescent,	Mrs. T. S. Griffiths
20	Lompoc, Lompoc,	E. A. Gregg.
21	Los Angeles, L's Ang's,	Dr. S. McCurdy
22	Lodi, Lodi, Rev. C. S. Haswell.	
23	Lemoore, Lemoore,	Myron H. Savage.
24	Livermore, Myrtle,	J. T. McDonald.
25	Modesto, Morning Star,	Miss Clara Vezey
26	Mariposa, Marip'a,	Jarvis Streeter, Jr.
27	Marysville, Marysville,	Chas. S. Brooks
28	Marysville, Pleasant Templar,	Jas. Jory
29	Murphys, Murphys.	Mrs. A. J. Palmer
30	Mokelumne Hill, Mountain Hope,	Mrs. Jane Guy.
31	Mendocino, Mendocino,	Mrs. M. J. Paddleford.
32	North Temescal, N. Tem'l,	F. Esmond
83	National City, Na'l C'y,	Mrs. F. Copeland
34	Plymouth, Rising Star,	M. L. Gregg.
35	Pine Grove, Ev'ng Star,	Mrs. S. Serine
36	Poway, Poway,	Adams Chapin.
37	Pentz, Messilla,	R. H. Hawkins.
38	Plano. Busy Bee,	Mrs. J. A. McMillan
39	Pescadero Pescadero.	Carrie M. Mills.
40	Red Bluff, R'd Bl'ff,	Mrs. Kate Grider.
41	Rio Vista, Pride of the River,	E. M. Chase
42	Riverside, Riverside,	May Heap.
43	San Buena'ura, Ventura.	Mrs. C. W. Bard
44	San Juan, San Juan,	Miss Carrie Flint
45	Stockton, Central,	J. M. Long.
46	Stockton, Bethlehem,	O. Bingham.
47	Stockton, —— , ——	Keniston.
48	Santa Rosa, S'ta Rosa,	J. H. Richardson
49	Sheridan, Sheridan,	Mrs. Addie Rogers
50	San Luis Obispo, ——,	D. M. Meridith
51	San Luis Obispo, ——,	S. D. Triplett
52	Spenceville, Spenceville,	J. L. Walliss
53	San Diego, Excelsior,	A. B. Hotchkiss
54	Spanish Dry Diggins, (P.O., Greenwood),	S. D. Diggins, Mrs. S. A. Withington.
55	Soulsbyville, Soulsbyville,	Mrs. J. L. Coles.
56	Sacramento, Sac'to,	Mrs. Alice A. Catlin
57	Sacramento, Progressive,	Miss E. Bullard
58	Santa Ana, Santa Ana,	J. N. Hewes.
59	Santa Paula. Ivy,	Miss Lulu Scott.
60	Springville, Sp'gv'le,	Miss Lulu Thacker
61	Sonora, Sonora,	Mrs. A. J. Sturtevant
62	San Luis Rey, S. Luis Rey.	Miss Sarah Fox.
63	San Andreas, Sparkling Water,	Miss Agnes Mercer.
64	San Jose, ——,	Anna McKenzie.
65	San Francisco, Hayes Valley,	Mrs. Nellie Warren.
66	Short, Lakeside,	J. M Moore.
67	Tulare City, White Lily,	Cara Garrison
68	Ventura, Mound,	Miss Belle Cannon
69	Volcano, ——,	Mrs. Ezra Haskill.
70	Vallejo, Vallejo,	Mrs. T. Graves.
71	Vallejo, Home,	N. Smith.
72	Woodland, Little Giant Killers,	B. F. Loomis.
73	Walnut Creek, Walnut Creek,	H. S. Raven
74	Weaverville, ——,	Mrs. D. R. Atherton
75	Westminster, Westminster,	Miss. M. A. McCoy.
76	Yuba City, Franklin,	Maria Godfrey.
77	Angels, Golden Circle,	Miss J. Hughes
78	Guerneville, G'neville,	Mrs. E. A. Bagley,
79	Nortonv lle, Hope,	Frank Clifford.
80	Grainland, ——,	Mrs. Sadie Hensley
81	Santa Maria, ——,	Mrs. J. Cook.
82	Colfax, Colfax,	Mrs. E. D. Story.
83	Guadalupe, Guadalupe,	Angie Ayres.
84	Fresno C'y, Fr'o C'y,	Judge C. D. Sayles
85	Half Moon Bay, Half Moon Bay,	Mrs. J. W. Souther.
86	Marysville, Victory,	John C. Jenkins.
87	Auburn, ——,	Mrs. Ford.
88	Anderson, Earnest,	Mrs. E. P. Veeder
89	Ceres, Ceres,	Mrs. A. E. Knowles.
90	Janesville. Lakeview,	Mrs. M. A. Hicks
91	Forbestown, Pleasant Gem,	Mrs. J. F. Derrell
92	Oroville. Oroville,	Miss Jennie Gilston.
93	Rocklin, Rocklin,	Mrs. R. A. Mills.
94	San Bernardino, S'n B'd'o,	G. T. Switzer
95	Wheatland, Elizabeth, ——,	
96	West Berkeley, ——,	Miss L. H. Lowe
97	Yuba City, Yuba City, ——,	
98	Brentwood, B'twood.	Mrs E. J. Winning
99	Brentwood, Liberty,	Miss Emma Howard
100	Byron, Point of Timber,	Wm. M. Moore

101 San Francisco, Young America, Edward Galvin.
102 Fulton, Rising Star, ———.
103 Oakdale, Live Oak, Rev. W. D. Crabb.
104 North San Juan, Dare to do Right, Felix Manhire.
105 Pleasant Prairie (P. O., Woodland), Onward Bound, Mrs M. J. Stephens.
106 San Gabriel, Alhambra, Rev. J. H. Stuntz
107 Fresno City, C. C. Colony, Mrs. C. E. Spofford.
108 Santa Monica, S'ta M., Mrs. F. A. Rogers
109 El Monte, Duarte, W. S. Young.
110 Dutch Flat, Placer, Chas. E. Uren.
111 Elk Creek, ———, Rev. J. Milton Ward
112 Gridley, ———, Mrs. R. E. Taylor.
113 El Monte, Morning Light, J. W. Fryer
114 Santa Clara, ———, G. R. Smith.
115 Bangor, ———, W. F. Nelson.
116 Forest Hill, Golden, Mrs. M. Myres.
117 Marysville, Ella Templars, Phebe McKenny.
118 San Bernardino, Lugonia, Mrs. Seymour
119 San Bernardino, Mill District, Mrs. H. Goodell.
120 Salinas, ———, Mrs. J. P. Raymond.
121 Copperopolis, Golden Rule, Mrs. S. B. Meader.
123 Campo Seco, Rising Star, Miss Carrie V. Lewis.
123 Spring Valley (P. O., Campo Seco), Mountain Gate, Geo. B. Lillie.
124 Gold Run, Armada, Miss Lizzie Danforth
125 Porterville, ———, Miss E. Colman.
126 Savannah, ———, R. R. Smith.
127 Arcata, ———, Rev. J. B. Chisholm.
128 Lincoln, Triumph, Gerard K. Peters.
129 Turlock, ———, Mrs. L. A. Lane.
130 Roseville, Roseville, Mrs. J. D. Pratt.
131 West End, ———, ———.
132 Oakland, ———, ———.
133 Forestville, ———, H. Hanson.
134 Caspar, Caspar, R. H. K. Hedden.
135 Truckee, Truckee, Mrs. C. P. Babcock.
136 South Butte, South Butte, Mrs. Mary C. Chappell.
137 Yolo, Excelsior, Arthur Harlv.
138 Napa City, Aqua Pura, I. A Cameron.
139 Eureka, McDonald, ———.
140 Dexter, ———, Miss A. E. McIntire.
141 Lompoc Valley, Maple, Logan F. Potter.
142 Hanford, Endurance, S. A. Allen
143 Paradise, ———, Miss Carrie Melvin
144 Ukiah, Ukiah. Mrs. M. E. P. McCowen.
145 Nordhoff, ———, Miss Barrows.
146 Saticoy, ———, ———.
147 Big Dry Creek, Red Banks, Wm. H. Paddock.
148 Merced, Lone Tree, Mary L. Marts.
149 Modesto, Silver Circle, Ida Henderson.
150 Live Oak, Triumph, Mrs. M. E. Douglass
151 Eden Plains, Eden Plains, Wm. Shafer.
152 Summersville, ———, Mrs. C. H. Carter.
153 Plainsburg, Crystal Water, Mrs. A. L. Kahl.
154 Salt Spring Valley, ———, Mrs. M. E. Tower.
156 San Francisco, Crystal, Mrs. A. P. Elliss.
157 Compton, Excelsior, Mrs. L. Gries.
158 Montecito, ———, Mrs. E. Doulton.
159 Arcata, Bayside, Mrs. S. A. Kneeland.
160 Farmington, The Merry Workers, Mrs. O. D. Dyke.
161 Hornitos, Yosemite, Thos. Wills.
162 Central Point, ———, R. Cheatham.
163 Merced Falls, Queen of Hope, Mrs. Henry Nelson.
164 Covelo, Minne-ha-ha, L. W. Simmons.
165 Little River, Sentinel, John P. Marson.
166 Chino, ———, Mrs. Serena Hidden.
167 Santa Rosa, Santa Rosa, John B. Fitch.
168 San Faancisco, Central, Mrs. Nowlan.
169 San Francisco, Plymouth, N. H. Jacks, 11½ Bourbon street.
170 San Francisco, Union Square, ———.
171 Alameda, ———, Mrs. Plummer.
172 Upper Placerville, ———, A. L. Anthony
173 Igo, Charity, Mrs. M. L. Batcheller.
174 Taylorsville, Union Star, Miss May Ford.
175 San Francisco, Spring Valley, Mrs. P. L. Weaver, 2120 Union street.
176 Berkeley, ———, H. W. Chapman.
177 Los Alamos, ———, ———.
178 Santa Maria, Cat Canyon, J. M. Goode.
179 Santa Maria, Pleasant Valley, D. N. Kelsey.
180 Point Morrito, Point Sal, Mrs. H. Whitlock.
181 Lompoc, Santa Rita, Mrs. Manch.
182 Maxwell, ———, Miss Lou Odum.
183 Paso Robles, Los Tablos, Wm. H. Jones.
184 Paso Robles, Oakdale, Miss Wilson
185 Pomona, ———, H. Em.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF CALIFORNIA.

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G. W. C., H. S. Graves, West Butte.
G. W. V. T., Mrs. Emily P. Stevens, No. 1907 Bush St., S. F.
G. W. S., Geo. B. Katzenstein, 328 J street, Sacramento.
G. W. T., Dr. Isaac S. Halsey, Vallejo.
G. W. A. S., Julius Lyons, Los Angeles
G. W. M., P. R. McCabe, Turlock
G. W. D. M., Miss Eliza E. Glolsworthy, San Jose
G. W. I. G., Mrs. M. H. Estes West Oakland
G. W. O. G., H. L. Ricks, Eureka, H. B.
G. W. Chaplain, Rev. G. B. Allen, Petaluma
G. W. Messenger, E. Wood Culver, Newcastle
P, G. W. C. T., Will D. Gould, Los Angeles
Gen'l Supt. Juvenile Work. Mrs. M. E. Richardson, Murphy's, Calaveras Co.

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ALTERNATES.—Will D. Gould, Los Angeles; C. C. Church, San Diego; W. P. Barnett, San Luis Obispo; Mrs. M. J. Mayhew, Red Bluff.

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at San Francisco on Tuesday, Oct. 3d, 1882, commencing at 10 a. m.

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R. W. G. T., Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento, Cal.
R. W. G. C., J. N. Stubbs, Gloucester, Va.
R. W. G. V. T., Mrs. Brookbank, Jeffersonville, Ind.
R. W. G. S., F. G. Keens, Kearney, Neb.
R. W. G. Treas., Uriah Copp, Loda, Ill.
C. S. J. T., Mrs. C. E. Gilbert, Gaffney, S.C.
R. W. G. Chap., Rev. J. P. Pinkham, W. Branch, Iowa.
R. W. G. M., W. H. Lambly, Inverness, Canada.
R. W. G. D. M., Mrs. C. B. Buell, E. Hampton, Conn.
R. W. G. M., Y. A. Woodward, New Orleans, Louisiana.
R. W. G. I. G., Mrs. M. A. Butler, Providence, R. I.
R. W. G. O. G., S. T. Fisher, Baltimore, Md.
P. R. W. G. T., J. J. Hickman, Columbia. Mo.

Directory of Lodges of Good Templars in the City of San Francisco.

NO. NAME. MEETS. LOCATION OF HALL.

114 Evening Star, Th., Grand Central Hall, 997 Market st., cor. of 6th.
120 Headlight, W., Cambrian Hall, No. 1133 Mission street, bet. 7th and 8th Sts.
160 Mission Star, Tu., No. 2943 Sixteenth St., bet Valencia and Mission streets.
130 Constitution, F., Shiel's Hall, 32 O'Farrell st.
185 Life Boat, M., No. 118 Jackson st., near Front.
186 Golden Gate, Tu., Bush st. M. E. church, Bush street. nr. Devisadero street.
291 International, M., Grand Central Hall, Market st., cor. of 6th.
293 Valley, Th., Fell Street Presbyterian Church, bet. Laguna and Octavia sts.
307 Pleasant Valley, M., Comerford's Hall Church st., bet. 27th and 28th.
314 Spring Valley, Tu., Union Hall, cor. Fillmore and Greenwich sts.
417 Crystal, M., Myrtle Hall, Railroad and 7th avenue.
7 California, Th., Ono Hall, Mission and Fifteenth streets.

Grand Lodge of Oregon.

SUBORDINATE DIRECTORY.

11 Capital, S., Salem, C. W. Scriber.
17 Hillsboro, S., Hillsboro, W. L. Weathered.
23 La Creole, Tu., Dallas, Jno. S. Ashbaugh
36 Silver, S., Silverton, Frank Simeral.
39 Rosa, S., Salem, P. R. Winslow.
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43 Marion, S., Hubbard, Milton B. Kester.
57 Milwaukee, S., Milwaukee, A. Luelling.
74 Val Fontis, S., Zena, Charles Philips.
80 John Day, S., Canyon City, Fred P. Horsley.
86 Nonpareil, W., Portland, W. S. James mot.
115 Brooklyn, F., East Portland, James McGrew.
118 Sheridan, W., Sheridan, H. Z. Foster.
136 Forest Grove, S., Forest Grove, Mitchell Gilliam.
155 Valley, F., Halsey, H. B. Keniston.
166 Union, S., Turner, E. E. McKinney.
179 Pacific, S., Cottage Grove, W. W. Cathcart.
184 Mt. Pleasant, S., Creswell, Chas. Jackson
189 Ashland, F., Ashland, Wm. Harris.
191 Klamath, Tu., Ft. Klamath, Fred. Scheider.
212 Ochoco, Th., Prineville, Jas. Hamilton
213 Revival, S., Prairie City, J. W. Mack.
217 Goshen, S., Goshen, J. W. Cox.
227 Marshfield, Th., Marshfield, Jonathan Osborn.
229 Onward, S., Albany, Matthew Chambers
258 Amity, S., Amity, Anna Putman.
259 Green Mountain, S., Siuslaw, Hiram Wingard.
262 Triumph, M., Independence, Mrs. L. L. Whiteaker.
268 Paradise Springs, S., East Portland. Mrs. R. D. Prettyman.
286 Williams Creek, S., Applegate, E. E. Topping.
289 McMinnville, S., McMinnville, J.E.Magers.
302 Newberg, S., Newberg, J. T. Smith.
306 Linkville, Linkville, Sam Parker.
316 Samaritan, S., Harrisburg, Nettie Isham.
331 Monmouth, S., Monmouth, G. W. Richardson.
332 Pass Creek, S., Drain, Wm. Barker.
336 Wasco, S., Dufur, A. J. Dufur, Jr.
342 Lily, Tu, East Portland, Jas. W. Shaver.
344 Albany, S., Albany, R. Fox.
346 Good Samaritan, W., Dalles, O. D. Doane.
350 Mount Hood, M., Dalles, R. B. Hood.
352 Stayton, M., Stayton, L. H. Follansby.
355 Bay, Th., Marshfield, A. M. Crawford.
356 Welcome, S., John Day, Rev. E. Hays.
357 Monroe, S., Monroe, N. Garlinghouse.
358 Columbia, F., East Portland, D M. Long.
360 Evergreen, St. Helens, J. H. Groves.
363 La Grande —., La Grande, Geo. H. Rigdon.
364 Centerville, Centerville, Rev. T. S. Burnett.
365 Concordia, Spanish Hollow, C. W. Barzee.
366 Alpha, Lafayette, Rev. T. L. Jones.
367 Butte, S. Eugene, Rev. E. P. Henderson
368 Victory, S., Mehama, J. M. Eskew.
369 Success, T., Lebanon, J. L. Gilbert.
370 Champoeg, S., Champoeg, John Hoefer.
371 Webfoot, S., Gervais, H. B. Elworthy.
372 Oregon City, F., Oregon City, J. W. Watts.
373 Prohibition, M., Portland, Belle McBride.
374 Beulah, Tu., Portland, Geo. W. Dickson.
375 Santiam, Tu., Scio, J. L. Miller.
376 Mountain, F., Brownsville, Dr. P. Hume
377 Eureka, Tu., Junction City, W. M. Houston.
378 Freedom, F., Shedd, James Carothers.
379 Oak Grove, S., Eola, H. A. Rubell.
380 Dayton, Tu., Dayton Dr. E. Jessup.
381 Unity, Sa., Ekins, Lee M. Grames.



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In 1869 a capacious and elegant structure was erected near Vallejo, in Solano Co., and in 1870 it was dedicated and opened under the auspices of the Grand Lodge, and entitled the "Good Templar's Home for Orphans." Its title is not meant to carry any idea of exclusiveness as to the class admitted to its sheltering offices. On the contrary, it is open to all; the only passport required at its portals is to be a homeless orphan child. Children under fourteen years of age are received and cared for, and over 100 orphaned children are now being cared for within its walls. The buildings are sightly, capacious and pleasantly located. The Home is under the general management and control of a Board of Trustees and a Board of Lady Managers—the former comprising nine gentlemen of the Order, who have charge of the building, grounds (20 acres), and financial matters; while the Board of Lady Managers is composed of eight prominent lady members of the Order, selected from various parts of the state, and has charge of the domestic relations of the institution. The educational affairs are under the joint control and management of the Board of Trustees and Lady Managers. Within the Home a graded school under the "Public School System" of the state, is taught by two competent teachers. Upwards of $140,000 have been expended in the erection, care and maintenance of this institution. The Good Templars of this jurisdiction have accepted the self-imposed duty of sustaining this Home gratefully, and the membership is linked together in its support with unfaltering devotion.

ADOPTION.—Children may be adopted from the Home by reliable and proper persons upon application to Board of Lady Managers.

ADMISSION OF CHILDREN.—All letters concerning the admission of children, or their adoption from the Home, should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board of Lady Managers, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, 150 9th street, San Francisco, who will furnish the necessary blank forms.

TRUSTEES OF ORPHANS HOME.—Wm. H. Mills, Sacramento; H. S. Graves, Yuba City; Hon. Niles Searles, Nevada City; A.G. Clark, Napa City; Dr. R. H. McDonald, San Francisco; Dr. I. S. Halsey and Samuel Kitto, Vallejo; Rob't Thompson, G. W. C. T., San Francisco; Geo. B. Katzenstein, G. W. S., Sacramento, ex-officio.

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DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The German Savings and Loan Society.

For the Half Year ending this date, the Board of Directors of THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY has declared a Dividend on Term Deposits at the rate of four and thirty-two one-hundredths (4 32-100) per cent per annum, and on Ordinary Deposits at the rate of three and six-tenths (3 6-10) per cent per annum, free from Federal Taxes, and payable on and after the 10th day of July, 1882. By Order,

GEO. LETTE, Secretary.

San Francisco, June 30, 1882. t-jl-27

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Surplus 460,759.

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RESOURCES.

Bank Premises	$150,000 00
Other Real Estate	5,225 35
United States Bonds	626,977 35
Loans on Real Estate	134,868 00
Loans on bonds, gas & water stock	132,198 35
Loans on other securities wheat, barley, etc.	577,443 96
Loans on personal security	1,106,004 27
Due from Banks and Bankers	392,457 61
Money on hand	398,669 34
	$3,523,844 23

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid up	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	460,759 13
Due Depositors	1,888,655 07
Due Banks and Bankers	174,370 53
Dividends unpaid	59 50
	$3,523,844 23

We call attention to our increased facilities for conducting legitimate banking, and solicit accounts of **banks, bankers, merchants, manufacturers, farmers** and all doing business in our line.

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Exchange on the Principal Cities in the **United States, England, France** and **Germany** bought and sold.

Collections made and prompt returns rendered at market rates of exchange.

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R. H. McDonald
President.

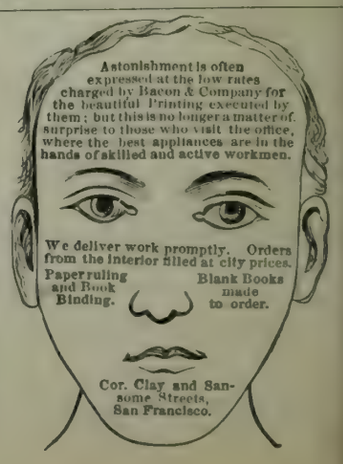
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VOL. XIX. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1882. No. 39

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Exchange & Mart ..... Santa Cruz, Cal
Foltz, Mrs. Clara S ..... Attorney
Fuller, Geo. H ..... Office Furniture
Gould, W. D ..... Attorney, Los Angeles
Halsey, I. S ..... Dentist
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Milnes Bros ..... Cards
Mutual Aid ..... I. O. G. T. of Cal
National Temp. Society ..... Temp. Literature
Pacific Bank ..... Pine Street
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Sherman, Clay & Co ..... Pianos and Organs
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ALL ARE INVITED.

W. S. READ, D. S. C. J. COVILLAUD, D. S.

THE CONTROVERSY will be continued next week.

THE Sunday *Chronicle* surpasses all its contemporaries in enterprise and liberality. It gives gratuitously 52 chromos of Mrs. Pinkham to every yearly subscriber.

THIS WEEK 4,440 ccpies (9¼ reams) of the RESCUE are printed to meet the increased demand.

Bro. WEBB has received a fine Sciopticon of which his notice will appear next week.

EVE'S DAUGHTERS, is a most appropriate book for the times. It is an admirable work written expressly for the enlightenment of the wives, mothers, daughters of America. Every woman should read it. Dewing & Co, 420 Bush St. San Francisco. See Ad. Agents wanted.

EX-JUDGE W. J Groo of New York sends out a circular which is a copy of his letter to Senator Logan on his infamous whisky Tax Bill. It is an able protest against marrying the grogshop to the school house.

MISS WILLARD'S VISIT.—Letters received from the G. W. C. T. of Oregon and the G. W. S. of W. T. and B. Columbia warmly second the invitation to Miss F. E. Willard and Miss Anna Gordon to the Pacific coast and doubtless there is no voice of dissent anywhere—audible or inaudible.

AN AFRICAN M. E. Church conference passed a vote of thanks to John F. Slater of Norwich, Conn., for donating a million dollars for the education of the Freedmen. So says the *Christian Recorder*. Now there is a chance for some of our California millionaires to put a million a piece to some good purpose. Don't all speak at once.

DISTRICT LODGES at their meetings should not forget to provide for securing Bands of Hope in connection with all their Lodges. Every one of the children should be saved from the grog-shop and tobacco poisoners of youth. And wherever there is a lodge outside of the large cities a properly concerted and persevering course of active work should succeed in securing all the children for the temperance army.

SILVER STAR HOUSE.—The meetings in Childrens Hall are becoming more and more interesting and better attended. Mr. Oliver last Sunday evening gave a very able and pertinent address. MRS. E. P. STEVENS will give an address there next Sunday evening 30th on "Our homes are in danger." Everybody is expected. Mrs. M. E. Richardson will sing. Corner Pacific and Sansome Streets.

"The total vote cast in Iowa in the recent amendment election is as follows: Total vote cast, 280,284; for amendment, 154,861; against amendment, 125,423; majority for amendment, 29,438." That is from the *Disseminator* (Oregon) July 15th, and is the first statement seen in this office which seems to be official and conclusive.

THE doctrine that the rum traffic is a necessary evil is an insult to the intelligence of the American people. The doctrine that the best way to curtail this traffic is to license its existence, savors of the trickery and deceit of the devil. The fact that there are men and women in the world who openly advocate this doctrine proves conclusively to us that Satan still reigns supreme in the hearts of some at least —*Sel.*

Subscribers and renewals this week; W. C. King (N. San Juan 7; Seattle, 1; Colfax, 11; Hotaling, 1; Clipper Gap, 11; Dutch Flat, 3; Gold Run, 3; Penryn, 17) 54; Tulare City (Mrs. B. F. Moore), 3; Hanford (Miss Nettie Treadwell), 1; Graniteville (W. Crowhurst), 3; Mendocino, 1; J. W. Webb (Holister, 2; Watsonville, 2), 4; Stockton (W. Jones), 1; Marysville, 1; S. F., 1; Mrs. Stevens and Mrs. Richardson (Oakland, 14; Moores Station, 1; Redding, 1; Saratoga, N. Y., 1; San Francisco, 84) 101; New Castle (W. C. King), 7. In all, 177.

THE BEST place for politicians to get information and advice as to their course of action, is at the public drunkeries, PERHAPS. These institutions dispense whisky and beer and beggary and death to their customers, and go down to perdition in the same boat themselves. Therefore they must be good and reliable counselors and advisers. Their advice and assistance sends 280 people to slanter every day in this best country of the world, and the Republicans, many of them, want their help to prescribe a dose for their party that will send it to the morg along with the other customers of rum.

THE N. Y. *Tribune* alluding to the prohibition victory in Iowa says: "This significant result ought to encourage the Republicans of Ohio in their efforts to defeat the Democratic struggle for "Free Whiskey, and no Sunday." In every State the masses of the people, outside the cities, are in favor of a peaceful Sunday and against the unlimited flow of intoxicating liquor, and on a direct issue they can be depended upon to roll up a sure majority. We believe that this will be the result in Ohio." People must be very blind who cannot see that the struggle for Free Whisky and No Sunday will slauter any party Democratic or Republican that helps it.

THE HANFORD *Journal* complains that tho land is cheap and water plenty in Mussel Slough, people will not go to live there and Hanford don't progress as it should. "Is there no way," it asks, "to get the hundreds of men who are destitute of homes elsewhere, to settle on our plains and help to make Hanford a city indeed?" Yes, there is a way, and a very simple, easy, best of ways; clean out the villainous thief dens and tollgates to hell that lie in wait in strong force in Hanford, to ruin the boys and curse the homes of everybody who lives there or who might come to live there. The best of settlers go to Riverside and similar colonies in Cal., and pay double and treble price for homes where there is not a general conspiracy to rob and pauperize and corrupt and destroy every boy and girl of these homes, as there is in Hanford and in almost every other town in this State. There is no other inducement needed to fill up any settlement in this State with the most excellent citizens, but the removal of the grogshop leprosy, which is filling the land with perjury and harlotry and violence. All the desirable emigrants or movers from the East will now go to Kansas and Iowa, where, thank Heaven, it is not now the chief end of the commonwealth to sow disease and moral leprosy and death among the people as it is in California.

In the *North American Review* for August, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher writes of "Progress in Religious Thought," pointing out the many influences, social, educational and scientific, which are by degrees transforming the whole structure of dogmatic belief and teaching. T. V. Powderly, the official head of the Knights of Labor, the strongest union of workingmen in the United States, contributes a temperate article on "The Organization of Labor." The well-known British military correspondent, Archibald Forbes, writes of "The United States Army," dwelling more particularly on those features of our army management which appear to him to be most worthy of imitation by the military governments of Europe. "Woman's Work and Woman's Wages," by Charles W. Elliot, is a forcible statement of one of the most urgent problems of our time. The author sees no advantage to be derived from the employment of woman in man's work whether of brain or of hand: such employment, he insists, only reduces man's wages, and does not really add to the total resources of the whole class of workers. In a highly interesting essay on "The Ethics of Gambling," O. B. Frothingham analyzes the passion for play with rare ingenuity. "The Remuneration of Public Servants," by Frank D. Y. Carpenter, gives matter for serious consideration, both to the civil service reformers and their opponents. Finally, there is a paper on "Artesian Wells upon the Great Plains," by Dr. C. A. White, of the Smithsonian Institution. The Review is sold by booksellers generally.

A COMING DAY.

"But now the cry of men oppressed went up
Before the Lord, and to remembrance came
The tears of all his saints; their tears and groans.
Wise men had read the number of the name:
The prophet years had rolled; the time, and times,
And half a time, were now fulfilled complete;
The seven fierce vials of the wrath of god,
Poured by seven angels strong, were shed abroad
Upon the earth, and emptied to the dregs;
The prophecy for confirmation stood;
And all was ready for the sword of God.

"The righteous saw, and fled without delay
Into the chambers of Omnipotence;
The wicked mocked, and sought for erring cause
To satisfy the dismal state of things;
The public credit gone; the fear in time
Of peace; the starving want in time of wealth;
The insurrection muttering in the streets;
And palid consternation spreading wide;
And leagues, though holy termed, first ratified
In hell, on purpose made to under-prop
Iniquity, and crush the sacred truth.

"Meantime, a mighty angel stood in heaven,
And cried aloud, 'Associate now yourselves,
Ye princes, potentates, and men of war,
And mitred heads! associate now yourselves,
And be dispersed! embattle, and be broken!
Gird on your armor, and be dashed to dust!
Take counsel, and it shall be brought to naught!
Speak, and it shall not stand!'—And suddenly
The armies of the saints, imbannered, stood
On Zion hill and with them angels stood,
In squadron bright, and chariots of fire;
And with them stood the Lord, clad like a man
Of war, and, to the sound of thunder, led
The battle on. Earth shook; the kingdoms shook;
The Beast, the lying Seer, dominions, fell;
Thrones, tyrants fell, confounded in the dust,
Scattered and driven before the breath of God,
As chaff of summer threshing-floor before
The wind. Three days the battle wasting slew.
The sword was full, the arrow drunk with blood;
And to the supper of Almighty God,
Spread in Hamonah's vale, the fowls of heaven,
And every beast, invited came; and fed
On captains' flesh, and drank the blood of kings."

—*Pollok.*

SPEECH BY SIR WILFRID LAWSON.

(Concluded.)

And then I think it was the chairman who adverted to having been at an insurance office. That is a very strange fact—one of the best facts which we have, I think. You find in these insurance offices that the lives of the total abstainers are far better lives than the lives of those who are what are called moderate drinkers, and that is a fact which goes with me as much as a whole bushel of theories. I judge in this way in the same way as I do about a Government. When I hear the Goverument of a country run down and said to be very wicked, and destroying the welfare of the country and also her influence, etc., I say, "What are the funds?" and if the funds keep up, I say, "the Government is not doing much harm." And so when I find the lives of those men insured in these offices better lives than the others, I say all the nonsense about teetotalism injuring people's health is done away with in a moment by that one fact. Oh yes, the truth was spread, and we found that people were altogether superior without this drink. It was natural they should be. The strongest man that ever lived was a teetotaler. Adam was the first teetotaler, but Samson was stronger than Adam. We find that strength and skill go with total abstinence now. Who was the man who won the Queen's Prize in the rifle shooting twice over? Why he was a total abstainer. You have heard of Dr. Carver, a man who shoots pigeons and all sorts of things with the greatest accuracy; he takes no alcoholic stimulants of any kind. And you have heard of that man who has astonished us all by coming from the colonies and beating everybody in rowing on the Tyne and the Thames—Hanlan—he also is a total abstainer. But the friends of alcohol were not easily beaten. They said that men who worked a great deal out of doors, they may probably manage without alcohol; bnt a man who leads a sedentary life and has a great deal of brain work finds a little stimulant absolutely necessary to keep up "the tone" of his stomach. That is all proved to be nonsense now. You have heard of many illustrious abstainers. Look there (pointing to Mr. Bowly in the chair), there's a man for you (80 years of age). He does not work out in the field; he works in a sedentary manner, and works in crowded rooms like these without ventilation, and there he is as strong and hearty as any of us. Mr. Bright is a brain-worker, and does not take drink. Sir Charles Dilke, one of the most rising men in the House of Commons, and I see a picture opposite me of our good friend, Mr. Samuel Morley—they all can do without drink, and they are a very good lot from the common herd of humanity. The fact is some people won't try long enough. They say I gave it up because, after a fortnight, I felt such a sinking. They want a little perseverance. They are like a friend of mine who heard about Dr. Tanner fasting for forty days. Filled with emulation, he thought he would try. He set to work, but he broke down in three hours. It is all want of determination and perseverance. Now they are driven to the last ditch, and thus we come really to the valuable part of our meeting to-night. They said, "Oh, well, perhaps people may do without it, but it is a most valuable medicine." It is an extraordinary thing how many people want this medicine. Those who are fighting the great temperance reformation saw clearly that this was a great evil which had to be met, because when people begin to take it as a medicine they very soon get into the habit of taking it as a pleasure. It is like the old lines which say—

Vice is a monster of such hideous mien,
As, to be hated, needs but to be seen;
But, seen too oft, familiar with its face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace.

So it was with drink. The doctors used to order it for people as a medicine, and the people took it when they were quite well as a pleasure, leading them on to much drunkenness and evil. I am not here to dogmatise. I am not a medical man. I have told you how highly I think of them in the former part of my speech, but I am not here to say with any amount of dogmatism that alcohol is or is not a useful medicine. My case is complete and ample, even though it should be a medicine. You know I spend my time in going against the common sale, because I believe with Mr. Bright that it is the source of crime, disorder, and madness, and, as a politician, I do not think I can do anything during the short time I have to live better than fighting against this crime, disorder, and madness. But while I say that, it is not necessary to my case that alcohol should be proved to be a medicine, I will say that I think I shall have a stronger case if it is proved not to be a medicine; and our friends who started this hospital have set themselves to prove that point—not what was already proved, that it is undesirable in health—but that it is not a medicine. When they started that, they were ridiculed and opposed; but that is the case with everybody who tries to do any good. I consider that ridicule and opposition are the tests of truth, and year by year our friends are getting over that opposition. They are bringing the facts before the public, and year by year alcohol is losing its hold upon the public even as a medicine. That being the case, and our friends having done so much, we are entitled to rank them as no mean contingent in the great temperance army; and I believe that hereafter their labors will be looked back to with gratitude as those who have contributed greatly by their energy and their exertions to bring about what we shall yet see some day I feel convinced—a free and sober and a happy country.

STOUT BEER-DRINKERS.

45.

We do not refer to those who drink stout, nor to those who drink stoutly, nor to "strong men" who drink beer, but to men who have drank beer till they are what the English call "stout" and what the Yankees call "fat." The German thinks this a good thing and that it shows health. We think it shows *beer*. The healthy American is rather lean. If you wish to know what the Englishman thinks of it look at his pictures of "John Bull." Decidedly stout! It is true that many an Englishman is built after that pattern. He may think it looks well and feels comfortable. Tastes differ. We notice that many English total abstainers of long standing have less obesity to carry around, and *we* like their looks better.

But what about health? If you were to ask a doctor he might talk learnedly about adipose and apoplexy, but his idea would be that John Bull's red face and fat body showed that he was not a healthy subject, that he might die at any moment. But what does this fat really mean? A healthy young person should be plump. The tissues are soft because there is a plentiful supply of blood bringing the food to nourish all the parts and make them grow. But when the body is mature and the muscles settle down to constant work without the growth, the plumpness gradually disappears. It is natural for the healthful adult to be more lean than the growing child. But if thru a mistaken idea beer is drank to make the adult fat or stout, what happens? The drains and sewers of the wonderful house in which we live get out of order, so that they do not carry away the refuse matter, the litter which all the organs make inside in doing their work. This remains in the body in the shape of fat in the corners between the muscles and in the caul, which (often in addition to a diseased liver) goes to make up the immense rotundity of the beer-drinker. Isn't this a pretty load for a person to be carrying about in broad daylight and in decent society? Refuse matter that ot to have been got rid of months and months ago and left the body clean, lithe and active! For a man to boast of this fat as healthy is just as reasonable as if a man turned all the drains into his soft-water cistern and then boasted of the abundant water supply. The quantity might be large, but the quality would be quite another thing.

We should specially notice that this fat does not add to strength, it does not increase ability to work. It is like suet. There is no muscle about it. Dr. N. S. Davis, of Chicago, says: "This is abundantly illustrated by the thousands of beer and wine drinkers who, from twenty to twenty-five years of age, were muscular, active, capable of any reasonable endurance, with a weight of one hundred and fifty pounds, but who, after moderately retarding atomic changes and retaining old atoms by the daily use of wine or beer, have acquired a weight of two hundred pounds or more, and have lost their muscular activity and endurance to such an extent that an active exercise of twenty minutes would make them puff like a 'heavey horse.'"

If we would have the best health and know how to get the most work out of ourselves with the greatest degree of comfort, we must understand more about these bodies of ours and what is going on inside of them, or else we can not know the right things to put into them. And as it is our business to feed ourselves, I take it we should know how to do it properly. We should learn the simple truths of phisiology at school, or have our children learn them, while we that are older can read about them in various ways and really get a great deal of help from them, especially on this great drink question.

[W. C. T. U. Leaflet. Send to Julia Colman, 76 Bible House, N. Y. $1.30 per 1,000, postage included.]

PROHIBITION.

INTERVIEW WITH JOSHUA L. BAILY.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE STATE COMMITTEE GIVES HIS VIEWS ON THE GREAT TEMPERANCE VICTORY IN IOWA.

"What do I think of the result in Iowa?" said Mr. Joshua L. Baily, chairman of the State Temperance Committee of Pennsylvania, when interviewed by an INQUIRER yesterday respecting the Prohibitionist's great victory in that State "I have this to say: It was expected that the prohibitory amendment would be adopted, but the majority exceeds the most sanguine estimates. It has been a most active canvass, but in my opinion the victory has been on the side of truth, intelligence and the public welfare. The liquor interest insisted upon it that prohibition was a failure in Kansas, but at the same time they expended tens of thousands of dollars to defeat its adoption in Iowa. In this their action contradicted their pretensions.

"The fact is prohibition has been no failure in Kansas. None know it better than the liquor dealers. It has annihilated their traffic in nearly three-fourths of the State, and in driving out the saloon-keepers the State has got rid of a class of people who added nothing to the general wealth or prosperity, but were everywhere a pauperizing element. Since the adoption of the amendment in Kansas there has been a stream of emigration into that State—the industrious, thrifty and sober—without parallel. The amendment, as you will remember, was adopted in Kansas, by only about eight thousand majority, but Governor St. John wrote to me the other day that, in his opinion, any proposition to return to the old system of dram-shops would be defeated by a majority of fifty thousand.

"The people of the neighboring State of Iowa have seen and known all this, and the significance of the verdict they have just rendered is that, in all the particulars that go to build up a great and prosperous State, they don't mean to be excelled by Kansas."

To the question what effect the action of Iowa would have on other States, Mr. Baily said:

"I think the effect will be to stimulate the movement for prohibition all over the country. There can hardly be any doubt of its speedy adoption by several of the States immediately adjacent to Iowa and Kansas. They are ripe for it now; but even were they not ripe for it, they would be driven to prohibition in self-defense against the rum-traffickers, who, driven from Kansas and Iowa, would overrun the border States with far greater demoralizing and pauperizing effect than the much dreaded grasshoppers. In my judgment Indiana and Ohio will not be far in the rear. Maryland and Georgia are far on the road to it."

"What about Pennsylvania?" asked the reporter.

"The prospects here," said Mr. Baily, "are very encouraging. We have now three candidates for Governor, each of whom is a pronounced temperance man, as are a majority of the nominees for the other State offices. The Independent Republican Convention, which met here May 24, passed a resolution approving of the submission to the people of the proposed constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for drinking purposes. This last is more than was ever done before by either of the great parties in this State, and is an encouraging indication of our advanced sentiment.

"The temperance voters of Pennsylvania are now organizing in counties and legislative districts for the purpose of securing representatives in the Legislature favorable to a submission of the amendment to a vote of the people. The nominees of all parties will be interrogated, and only those will be supported who are in favor of the submission of the amendment. When no candidate is found reliable in this respect independent nominations will be made.

"There will be an active and vigorous campaign this fall throughout the State from a temperance standpoint, with every expectation of carrying the legislation for constitutional prohibition."—*Pa. Inquirer.*

THERE were 141 arrests for drunkenness in St. Paul, Minn., during February. Of these 55 were Irish. The *Chronicle* says "one cause of this is that many young Irishmen take lodging in boarding houses to which saloons are attached. An effort is to be made soon to remove this blot from the record of Irishmen in this city. It is proposed to brand with infamy the men who bring discredit on the Irish name. At the total abstinence league meetings hereafter a list of Irish arrests will be read, together with the offence, and, if possible, the names of those who are accessory to the crime by selling the liquor to the culprit."—*I. O. U. B. Journal.*

A MICHIGAN paper hoists the name of Chester A. Arthur for President in 1884, subject to the decision of the National Republican convention.—*Ex.* It is to be hoped it will be *hoisted* very high long before that convention meets.

CAL. W. C. T. UNION.

"THE WOMEN OF AMERICA *vs.* THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC"

President, Mrs. D. P. Browne, Blake House, Oakland.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Mrs. G. S. Abbott, Oakland; Mrs. John McNear, Petaluma; Mrs. M. A. Nash, Santa Rosa; Mrs. W. R. Spencer, Grass Valley; Miss W. Bell, San Jose; Miss Sarah P. Morrison, San Jose; Mrs. J. B. Hill, Alameda.

Secretary, Mrs. Mary E. Congdon, 314 Sutter St. S. F.

Assistant Secretary, Miss M. J. Havens, Blake House, Oakland.

Treasurer, Mrs. J. G. Wickersham, Petaluma.

ORIGIN AND OBJECTS.

The Woman's National Christian Temperance Union, with its twenty-four auxiliary State Unions, is the largest Society ever composed exclusively of women, and conducted entirely by them. So far as reported (the returns are very incomplete), there were at the close of last year, 1,654 local auxiliaries, with a membership of 34,317, and 494 juvenile organizations. It is the lineal descendant of the great Temperance crusade in 1873–74, and is a union of Christian women of all churches for the purpose of educating the young; forming a better public sentimeut; reforming the drinking classes; transforming, by the power of Divine grace, those who are enslaved by alcohol; and removing the dram-shop from our streets by law.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Women's Christian Prohibitory Leag of Mass. at its regular monthly meeting in May unanimously adopted the following:

WHEREAS, We, the Massachusetts Women's Christian Prohibitory Leag, without exception, recognize the fundamental principle of the Republican party in its inception, namely, the conviction of a great wrong perpetrated upon a portion of the citizens, by holding them as chattels and worse, and legalized by the consent of the majority; together with the sublime purpose to overthrow this iniquity that men of renown had sought to weave and interweave into the very fabric of our national life; and

WHEREAS. We remember with gratitude the God-like courage and self-sacrifice involved, which was rewarded with the wiping out of the abhorrent sin; therefore

Resolved, That we do more deeply deplore the entire refusal of this party, born in the hour of our nation's peril, to array its gigantic strength against a hydra-headed wrong that has fastened its poisoned fangs upon almost every home in our beloved land, and cast its bewildering influence over our churches, thus undermining the very foundation of our government. So, to-day, we look in vain for men in high places, whose hearts are fully set God-ward! "Loyal to party" is the watchword.

Resolved, That we will continue to expose the wickedness of the dominant party, and daily beseach the Most High to speedily bring to naught this host, who have gone out after the "spoils of the ungodly."

Resolved, That we, Christian Temperance women, most deeply deplore the failure of Speaker Noyes to stand for Prohibition in the hour of its direst need. We were pained that self-interest should have swayed the Speaker, and betrayed the cause into the hands of the enemy for another year. Truly temperance has been betrayed in the house of its professed friends, from whom we looked for better things.

Resolved, That henceforth we will not trust the Prohibitory professions of any men who can be elected by the Republican party.

Resolved, That we will go forward, though darkness be round about us, because the Lord of hosts is our leader, and by and by the legalizing of the liquor traffic will be regarded with equal abhorrence, as would be the legalizing of wholesale murder. Substantially it is one and the same thing.

It is a pity that the temperance organizations of the great rich State of Mass, can only afford to publish one 4 page monthly paper. Cheap John the great Ahithopel of Satan has done valiant service for the rum interest by seducing our best men and with foolish counsel beggaring their treasuries and laying them out powerless for any effective war.

WOMAN'S BALLOT.

The Chicago *Signal* objects to a "Slur" implied by a temperance journal upon Miss Willard for influencing the Michigan W. C. T. U. to vote in favor of woman suffrage. The committee declare that Miss W. had no lot or part in it, but those who voted for it had no need of any influence in that direction. It is presumed Miss Willard is conscienciously and deeply impressed with the idea that women are truly and justly entitled, to the same extent that men are, to the ballot and that it would be a blessing to the cause of temperance and to every good interest of humanity if that equal right was accorded to them.

If she so believes it is not at all discreditable to her if she had endeavored to induce by fair argument a hundred conventions of women to believe as she does. Such a course should no more be the subject of a "slur" than the act of trying to persuade a drunken man to become an abstainer and do justice to his starving family. It is a thing to be deplored and lamented in sackcloth and a bath of some kind, that one advocate of temperance can ever find room in his heart for an emotion that could prompt an expression in the least unkindly or depreciating toward any other helpers in the field—and especially so when an invidious arrow is pointed at one of the most grandly useful and noble apostles that have ever labored in this field.

INTOXICATION.

My pity was enlisted not long since for a lady who seemed to be losing her reason; the vacant stare and abstracted mind was enough to touch the sympathy of all who had known her in the past years of intellectual effort and success. Had she over-worked? I tried to seek the cause and offer assistance. What was my surprise when a mutual friend informed me that she was using opium! How could an intelligent person deliberately throw away her reason—her bright individual self?

Here was a mystery as strange as intoxication by liquors; and I am told it is quite common. How can such indulgence supersede the higher pleasures of life?

I knew a beautiul woman who grew untimely old through the use of opium. She was placed under the charge of a physician who prescribed whisky, then wine, and so on, until now she relies only on beer! The gradation of sin.

I hear that camphor and cologne are frequently drank by ladies; also the smelling of perfumes, to intoxicate just as liquor and tobacco is used by men And those who do not like the fumes are constantly annoyed by this selfish indulgence by others. Evil is disagreably diffusive and they who would be pure can hardly escape. BETH.

OUR OBJECT LESSON.

Again the Hayes commission comes before you with this subject. The pictures, for which subscriptions have been received, have been sent out, and surely there was never so large an expression of delight from every one; there has scarcely been known one shadow of a disappointment. "Well worth waiting for," "much finer than we anticipated," "lovely," "beautiful," etc., etc., have been the words written. To-day comes a voice from Spain, "We are much pleased with it, and hope that its influence may be for good among the girls of our school, so that it may spread thru the land." John B. Gough, Mrs. Garfield, Dr. Merrick, Mrs. Senator Blair, and hundreds of others, have expressed their gratification with the picture, and the hope it may fill a glorious mission. This it will do when placed in every school-room in the land. If, in each city and town, one energetic, earnest woman will tell the children of this beautiful memorial, and tell them how easily they can raise money for it for their school-room, it will be done, and this lovely object lesson in total abstinence will ever give its monitions. In many places one child has taken it in hand and speedily and easily raised the money. Collection cards for securing the money in small sums, will be furnished on application to the Treasurer, Miss Esther Pugh, 54 Bible House, New York City. All subscriptions should be addressed to her, and she is prepared now to send the picture by return mail. We hope thousands will be called for, and that no school-room nor Sabbath-school, no W. C. T. U. room, nor Good Templar lodge will be considered furnished till this charming testimonial looks from its walls.—*Our Union.*

A WOMAN found lying drunk at the threshold of a poor home in Chicago made a gentleman who saw it become a prohibitionist.

IN the annual message of Governor Hoyt, he says one of the results of woman suffrage in that Territory is they "have better laws, better officers, better morals, and a higher social condition of things than could otherwise exist."

TO OUR LOCAL UNIONS.—DEAR SISTERS.—Please do not neglect the systematic reading in our local Unions of Miss Colman's *Beer series* and circulation of the same to local beer-drinkers throught the post office. This work is practically easy and will yield a blessed harvest.—FRANCES E. WILLARD.

W. C. T. U. JOURNALS.—The *Signal*, of Chicago, and *Our Union* should be in the household of all the good women in this State. The *Signal* is weekly, same size as RESCUE and is $1.75 a year. *Our Union* is monthly and is only 75 cts. a year. *Signal* and RESCUE, $2.50, and *Our Union* and RESCUE $1.60 a year.

GLORY AGAIN.—Two breweries, two wholesale liquor houses, and a big distillery have already closed in one Iowa county and are transferring their pauper and jail-bird factories to Illinois. Now there will be a boom of immigration of good, valuable citizens into Iowa. Kansas and Iowa will now get tens of thousands of worthy people who would gladly come to California were it not for the universally pauperizing and destroying drunkeries that infest this state and are worse obstacles to its progress than one million of the meanest Chinese could be.

ILLINOIS.—Following close on the Iowa victory the Republican convention of Illinois kicked out a resolution which favored the submission of a prohibitory constitutional amendment to the people—lost by a vote of 623 to 133; and now the temperance people and the W. C. T. U. will sing "To your tents, Oh, Israel."

A LADY on the Atlantic shore who lost two fine sons thru drink, after having suffered years of agony over their evil courses, always ridiculed the fanaticism of her remaining son who had been narrowly reclaimed and saved from a similar fate by the S. of T. and lamented his weakness in refusing to take a simple glass of wine when she and other people did. That was in a family well known to the writer.

THE little nine year old daughtor of one of our temperance workers wanted some indulgence, some time ago, which her mother did not think it best to grant. "No," said the latter; "Dr. Jones says that is injurious. and is what makes you sick." *Dr. Jones!*" exclaimed the child indignantly. "What does he know? *He told you to take whisky when you were sick.*" No moral necessary.—*Signal.*

WOMEN TO THE FRONT.—In many towns of Illinois the W. C. T. U. held Fourth of July celebrations this year, At Lacon they had entire charge of the county celebration. A young lady read the declaration and it was a grand success. In Boston the W. C. T. U. celebrated on the Common and probably next year there will be a good deal more of that kind of Fourth to take the place of the pagan orgies so frequent.

DON'T ANTAGONIZE.—At the recent convention of the Illinois W. C. T. U. a lady moved that the war be carried on against one thing at a time and that tobacco be let alone, lest men who use it should be antagonized. Several others were captured by the don't antagonize idea, but on discussion it was decided by large majority to warn the people against tobacco, as the failure to do so would be a failure of duty.

A Christian Temperance man, speaking of the Law and Order party says: "Your principles and candidates are all right, but I shall vote the Republican ticket." This he said before the Republicans had nominated their ticket. If this is not fanaticism and heathen worship of party, we are no judges. Such infatuation was suitable for the dark ages. Do you wonder that crime rules our land when such stupidity and blind ignorance pervades the minds of our people?

THE W. C. T U. of Ohio passed the following unanimously and with enthusiasm, at their recent annual convention. *Resolved*, That the W. C. T. U. of the crusade State desire the ballot on the temperance question, as one of the most effective instrumentalities in their work, and that, in compliance with the National W. C. T. U., we will hereby provide for a department of franchise, the duty of which shall be to carry this, our desire, into execution to such extent and in such manner as they deem wise.

Gov. ST. JOHN was present when Ex. Gov. Robinson, the rum-champion of Kansas was making a speech and asserting that he had been a temperance man long ago in Massachusetts. Getting excited here the whisky orator said, "where was your Gov. St. John then?" The answer was immediate, "I was a boy then, but thank God a sober boy, but suppose I had been a whisky man then, I would rather have been a monkey 30 years ago and be a consistent temperance man to-day than to have been a man 30 years ago and stand here a monkey to-day." Robinson did not ask him any more questions that day.

MAINE.—The Republican Convention in Maine ot to know something about prohibition; this is what they proclaimed a few days ago: "We refer with confidence and pride to the general record of the Republican party in support of the policy of the prohibition of traffic in intoxicating liquors, the wisdom and efficiency of which legislation in promoting the moral and material interest of Maine has been demonstrated through the annihilation of that traffic in a large portion of the state; and we favor such legislation and such enforcement of the law as will secure to every portion of our territory freedom from that traffic. We further recommend the submission to the people of a constitutional prohibitory amendment."

G. W. Secretary's D'p'tm't.

GEORGE B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.

☞The office of the Grand Lodge is located in the Capital Savings Bank Building, entrance, No. 328 J street, up-stairs, over the southwest corner J and Fourth streets, Sacramento, where the Grand Worthy Secretary will be pleased to receive calls from the members of the Order during business hours.

☞This department is edited by the Grand Worthy Secretary, to whom all communications relating in any way to the business of the Grand Lodge, this department, or anything appearing hereunder, should be addressed.

☞The Grand Worthy Secretary's post office address is Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento, Cal.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES
ON SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE G. W. S.

Sold for the Benefit of the Grand Lodge

Constitutions, per hundred copies	$12 00
Constitutions per dozen	1 75
Glee Books, "Temperance Chimes" per dozen	4 00
Glee Books, per half doz	2 50
Glee Books, single copies	50
Receipts of Evening and Constitution Roll Book, per set	2 50
Chase s Digest, per copy	1 50
Officer's Roll Call etc., Book of	1 00
Pledge Cards, per hundred	1 00
Officers Cards, per set of four	1 00
Degree Ode Cards, per doz	1 00
Subordinate Ode Cards, per doz	50
Subordinate Ode Cards with music, per doz	1 50
Chase's Good of the Order, per copy	75

BLANK FORMS.

Clearance Cards, per dozen	3 00
Grand Lodge Returns, per dozen	1 00
W. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. F. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Bonds, per dozen	1 00
Forms for Charges, Trials, etc., per set of four	25
Forms for incorporation of Lodges	Free

LODGE BOOKS

Propositions for Membership, Book of fifty	50
Notices of Election to Membership, book of fifty	50
Proposition Committee notices, book of fifty	50
D. G. W. C. T.'s Dispensations, book of fifty	50
Password Certificates, book of fifty	50
Delinquent (Dues) Notice, book of fifty	50
Warrants on W. T., book of fifty	50
W. F. S. Receipts, book of fifty	55
W. T. Receipts, book of fifty	50

LODGE FURNITURE.

In addition to the above, I will attend to orders for Impression Seals, Blank Books, Special Printing, Regalia or Lodge Furniture. This will be done as an accommodation to Lodges and not as a source of profit either to the Grand Lodge or myself; hence all orders filled will be sent per express by the dealers, with instructions to "collect on delivery," unless the money accompanies the order. Address—

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.,
Sacramento, California.

CASH RECEIVED.—The Grand Worthy Secretary acknowledges receipt of the following amounts of cash since last report. Proper personal receipts were also forwarded in each case:

GENERAL FUND.

Fidelity Lodge, 194	$ 1 00	Miss M E Baker	15
Linden, 253	18 00	Red Bank, 232	5 75
Calaveras, 407	7 25	Silver Star, 272	5 25
Athens, 286	4 25		

PACKAGES MAILED.—The following packages have been mailed during the past week from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office:

1–O B Robinson, San Diego	1–T H Woodworth, Bodie
1–C E Hammond, Compton	3–Emma C Peck, Oakland
1–A D Rowell, S Ber'dino	1–W H Barron, Soulsbyville
1–J A Stauffer, Chico	1–Josie L Baldwin, Petaluma
1–D K Zumwalt, Visalia	4 T D Dollings, Paskenta
1–B H Hoag, Davisville	1–G A Tyler, Graniteville
1Miss M E Baker, Soquel	1–D E Morgan; Nevada City
1–J Murphy, Wheatland	1–E M Hills, San Jose

D. G. W. C. T. s COMMISSIONED.—The following commissions have been issued and forwarded from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office during the past week:

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

C H Woods, for San Luis Obispo Co., S. Luis Obispo

LODGE DEPUTIES.

E C Griswold, for No. 485, Azusa
Thos. B Russell, for No. 202, Haywards
Phoebe M Canny, for No. 17, San Jose
H S Curtis, for No. 413, Mesilla Valley
Geo F Miller, for No. 504, Paradise
A C Dauphiny, for No. 517, Eureka, H B

DEGREE TEMPLARS.

Jno Thompson, for No. 140 Santa Barbara

CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP.—For many years a demand has existed for an appropriate and neatly-executed Certificate of Membership. The G. W. S, has endeavored to supply the demand by securing the various designs used in Great Britain and elsewhere, but these did not come up to the California standard of excellence and neatness. Finally a design was prepared, submitted to the R. W. G. S., approved, adopted, and the certificates published by the R. W. G. L. The first one hundred copies of the new certificates have just been received and are now on sale at the G. W. S. office. The new certificate is an elegant piece of workmanship, being 15 x 24 inches in size, printed in six colors: scarlet, blue, gold, black, green and orange, and executed in the best style of the chromo lithographic art by the Forbes Company, of Boston, who stand unrivalled in their line. The design is in monumental form, the face of the monument bearing the certificate of membership, which is flanked on either side by a Templar guard of the olden time. At the base of the monument is a very correct representation of what the title announces to be the GOOD TEMPLARS HOME FOR ORPHANS, VALLEJO, CALIFORNIA. The upper part of the monument bears the virgin clinging to the cross, surmounted by a star and halo, typical of Faith, supported on either hand by representations of Hope and Charity. Within the triangle of the three graces is a circle bearing the cross, heart and anchor, surrounded by the words, "Independent Order of Good Templars 1852", these being surrounded by an endless chain, typical of the strength and unity of our Order. The whole being neatly festooned with flowers in bright colors. The sketch is surmounted by an "all-seeing eye" looking out of the sky, across which is written the legend, "A Templars vow is registered in heaven." As a whole, the plate is one of the neatest and best executed society certificates extant and must be seen to be appreciated. A copy should adorn the sitting room or parlor of every Good Templar home. The certificate is sold at one dollar only per copy. Cash must accompany the order which must be addressed to the G. W. S. office.

THE LAST.—Bro. I. T. Holland, of Sonora, the fourth representative to the R. W. G. L. from Cal., and the last to return, dropped in to the G. W. Secretary's office on Wednesday of last week en route to his home. Bro. Holland was in Iowa on the 27th of June when the prohibition vote was being taken which resulted in the emancipation of that great state. He visited the State of Missouri, and in the two counties visited by him, where resides his relatives, prohibition now prevails, no liquors being allowed sold in either county. He believes the popular sentiment is such in Missouri now that if an immediate vote could be taken, it would rival Iowa in its majority for law, order, decency and "no license to pave the dark pathway to hell." Like all the other representatives, though seeing much to admire, please and instruct, yet he was glad to once more breathe the pure atmosphere of "this glorious climate of California."

FORT BIDWELL.—Bro. Frank Criss, one of the "boys in blue," and overseer of the post school at Fort Bidwell, Modoc Co., sends an interesting account of the celebration of the anniversary of the Order at that place, by Mt. Bidwell Lodge. The occasion was in the nature of an open-air picnic, in which the Sabbath school united and in the evening an open lodge was held when an interesting programme of literary exercises was held, including songs, recitations, an address on "Temperance," an essay on the "Good of the Order," etc. The lodge is reported as steadily advancing, and doing a good work. Bro. Criss proposes to commence the circulation of temperance literature soon throughout the valley, and it is hoped he will meet with encouragement and success in this laudable undertaking.

ELECTIONS.—Next week will be election week and new officers will be chosen in every lodge. Each lodge should have a pride in having the work of the Order well rendered, and the duties of the several officers ably discharged. Therefore they should be careful to select the best material at their command, as their "representative members," for such are the officers of a lodge. The whole Order rests upon the Subordinate lodges for a foundation. Elevate and intensify the work of the Subordinate lodge and the good effect is felt all through the Order, and as a natural sequence the reverse of this will have an opposite effect. The reports to the Grand Lodge are based upon the returns submitted for the term ending July 31st. Lodge Deputies should see to it at once that the recording officers of their lodges have their books written up and posted ready for a prompt closing at the end of the term in order to enable them to make immediate Quarterly Returns to the Grand Lodge at once upon the close of the quarter.

PASS-WORD CIRCULARS.—During last week the official quarterly circular was forwarded to every Lodge Deputy within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of California. To such as were entitled to receive it, was appended the quarterly pass-word for the incoming quarter commencing August 1st, also the annual traveling pass-word for the year commencing upon the same date. Lodge Deputies of lodges whose returns for the term ending April 30th have not been filed, not being entitled to receive the password by reason of said delinquency, will find the pass-word coupon removed from the circular, only to be restored upon a compliance with the law requiring the proper filing of quarterly returns. Upon the back of the official circular is endorsed a statement of the account of each lodge indebted to the Grand Lodge. It is hoped the statement will be carefully scrutinized, and if found correct that the amount of balance will be promptly forwarded with the amount of Grand Lodge tax.

ANNUAL REPORTS.—Blank forms for annual reports from Lodge Deputies to the G. W. S. were mailed to all Lodge Deputies last week, as were also blank forms of Credentials of Representatives to be elected to the Grand Lodge; and a blank form of recommendation of Lodge Deputy for each lodge for the next fiscal year. The election of Representatives to the Grand Lodge should take place during the second week in August, and the recommendation of Lodge Deputy should be made at the same time. The result should be promptly certified to the G. W. S. upon the blanks furnished for that purpose. The annual report to the G. W. S. should be returned at the earliest moment possible after the close of the term, July 31st. It was intended to have forwarded the blank form for the annual report to the G. W. C. T. in the same envelope with the blanks forwarded by the G. W. S. and it was so announced in the general circular of the G. W. S., but an unforseen delay occuring in the receipt of the G. W. C. T.'s "copy" it was omitted, but will be forwarded directly to all his deputies by the G. W. C. T.

TO LODGE DEPUTIES.—There was mailed from the G. W. S. office during the past week to the address of each Lodge Deputy, seven circulars and printed forms as follows: 1, The Quarterly Pass-Word Circular; 2, A circular to be read in open lodge; 3, Blank forms for Quarterly Returns for the term ending July 31st; 4, Blank form for the reccomendation of a Lodge Deputy for the ensuing year; 5, Blank form for the annual report of the Lodge Deputy to the G. W. S.; 6 and 7, Duplicate copy of blank forms for Credentials of Representatives elect to the Grand Lodge, together with an addressed envelope for the return of the same. These were all mailed in two envelopes and should now be in the posession of each Lodge Deputy. If for any reason they have not reached their destination, upon being notified of the fact duplicate sets will at once be forwarded from the G. W. S. office.

Lecturers' Reports.

The Grand Lecturers employed by the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T., of Cal., are as follows:
Mrs. E. P. Stevens, Prof. Wm. Crowhurst, Col. C. N. Goulding, Elder J. W. Webb and Hugh R. Hughes.

WM. CROWHURST.

(Concluded.)

In Nevada City we found a legal bar of very intelligent attorneys, who from the Superior Judge down were nearly all Good Templars, and their number is not small, either. Bro. J. M. Walling, the Lodge Deputy, is a rapidly rising lawyer who is making a mark socially and politically, yet does not fear, even in the court, to utter his cherished sentiments on the temperance question. Bro. Niles Searls was attending Democratic State Convention in San Jose hence we saw him only after our work was ended, but he was the same interesting, jolly Judge Searls as we see in Grand Lodge. This reminds me that in Nevada City on the Fourth, a glorious time is on hand, but I see that Bro. Searls is president of the day, and nearly all the vice presidents and other officers are Good Templars, who will be proud of their connection on that day with the great orator, Chas. H. Litchman, of Marblehead, Mass., Great Incohone of the I. O. R. M., and organizer of the Knights of Labor.

From Nevada City, we proceeded by buggy to Indian Springs at an expense of $8 but returned to Nevada without a meeting.

At the special request of M. W. Church, father-in-law of Bro. Myron H. Savage, formerly Supt. of the Home for Orphans, we lectured at Spenceville for the Council of the Champions of Honor, who with only 3 hours notice had a very good audience for so small a town.

Thence to Rough and Ready, where seeing no posters, we began to "feel blue," but soon discover-

ed that the Lodge had notified the people several miles around, and had not trusted to the mere tacking up of a poster or two. A good meeting was held, and preparation made for a grander meeting next evening.

J. W. WEBB.

(Concluded.)

Los Tablos gave us full houses on two nights and the best of attention. They have a Band of Hope with D. C. Cook's Quarterly Lesson Books, etc. They accepted our badges and rituals and will henceforth work in connection with our Order. The Good Samaritans do not maintain their organization and I hope to see a Good Templar Lodge there before long. Revs. S. P. Sitton and Dodson, Good Templars and Prohibitionists, (by the way,according to our Platform, should not these terms be synonymous?) are active workers here. No saloons but strong temperance sentiment. Called on my way at school of Miss A. M. Parsons and found most attentive and intelligent scholars; she is a faithful temperance worker and had been anxious to start a Band of Hope but did not know how to proceed till a member of the San Luis Obispo Band, a gallant young gentleman, volunteered to write Sister Richardson for requisite badges and rituals. They had just come. Gave a long talk on the triple evils, showed our good Sister the Rescue and she remarked that it was an old friend and at once subscribed for it. Took dinner with Bro. and Sister J. T. Walker and had a glorious rest in that wonderfully comfortable and easy hammock chair that he sells. Every Good Templar should get one for his wife out of his savings thru not drinking. "But if he has not a wife?" Well, get the chair and the chances of getting the good wife will be immediately enhanced.

Estrella is an extensive plain with a good many people. Very good meetings. Started them seriously to think about a lodge; afterward rode all night to go there and speak again and confer with those interested, but owing to some mistake no one met me at Paso Robles to take me over. Am much indebted to Mr. A. N. Rude and family for kind entertainment and to Revs. J. M. Leihy and H. E. Adams for help and sympathy. At Paso Robles Springs the Hotel parlor was specially lighted and seated for the lecture and the room well filled, largely by fashionable people. Mrs. James, wife of one of the proprietors told me her husband had touched nothing intoxicating for 2 years, her children had promised to be abstainers and she was firmly resolved not to keep liquor or wine on her table or in the house.

San Miguel is notably one of the wildest, roughest and most drunken of places in Cal., nevertheless, as I was doing missionary work, I decided not to pass it and had the little school house full. But afterward young men, middle-aged and gray-heads were at the saloon (Sunday afternoon) indulging in the most insane and rowdy drinking and the coarsest and most obscene language. For all San Miguel country I would not be compelled to bring up my family under such influences with no church, Sunday-school or Lodge. This finishes my work in San Luis Obispo County, tho I omitted to say I went back to Arroyo Grande and had another good meeting, minus the San Luis Obispo delegation.

C. N. GOULDING.

I lectured Sunday and Monday evenings 16th and 17th in Ukiah Tuesday and Wednesday evenings 18th and 19th in Little Lake and again in Ukiah on the 20th, had large audiences in both places, but am sorry to report that there is no very decided feeling for temperance. An apathy exists that is hard to account for, it is to be hoped that they may experience a change of heart soon.

I was obliged to give up the Covelo appointment, since July first the stage has been "hauled off" and the expense of a trip there by private conveyance was rather more than I dare incur.

Came here by stage Friday ready for business as announced in the Rescue, will report as opportunity occurs. Hopeland and Cloverdale will be visited some time in August.

Mendocino, July 22, 1882.

LECTURERS APPOINTMENTS.

ELDER J. W. WEBB.

MONTEREY CO.	SANTA CLARA CO.
Castroville 27, 28	Santa Clara ..... Aug. 1, 2
Monterey 29, 30, 31	Los Gatos 3
	San Jose 4, 5, 6
	Gilroy 7, 8

HUGH R. HUGHES.

S H 4 miles south of Waterford, ... 27	Oakdale 29
	Knights Ferry, 2 P M 30
Horrs Ranch 28	Copperopolis 31

COL. C. N. GOULDING.

MENDOCINO CO.	
Kibesillah 27, 28	Navarro 2
Caspar 29	Booneville 3, 4
Little River, 11 A M & 8 P M. 30	Manchester ..... 5, & 3 P M 6
Albion ..... 31 & Aug 1	Point Arena 6, 7
	Gualala 8, 9

WM. CROWHURST.

Downieville 27, 28	Sierra City 29, 30

DISTRICT LODGES TO MEET.

Northern D L meets in I O G T Hall, Arcata, Humboldt Co., July 29.

El Dorado D L will meet at Georgetown, Aug. 2d, at 10 A M. All lodges requested to send delegates. The D D can not be present.

IN OTHER STATES.

Railroad men talk of an emigrant rate of $50 from Liverpool to San Francisco. The cheapest route then from New York or Boston to come here will be to go to England first.

D. K. Rine who was in California about two years ago recently died in a Michigan insane asylum. He had been a preacher, lawyer, printer, drunkard, reformed, blue ribbon reformer, gospel temperance lecturer, fallen again, insane, dead.

Bro. J. A. McMillan's appreciated poem "The Greatest Crime of the Ages" which appeared in the Rescue of April 6, has been on its travels ever since and has returned to its starting point, reproduced in the *Glasgow Good Templar* and in the *Templars Standard* of South Africa.

President Arthur in his social and moral example and influence is making a record exactly the opposite of that which made the name of President and Mrs. Hayes admired and applauded and beloved of all good people thruout the world. To make the demijohn and the bottle respectable seems to be his loftiest ambition.

Tennessee.—The Democratic party (State Credit Wing) of Tennessee have nominated Joseph H. Fussel for Governor a good man, an active member of the church, a strong advocate of temperance and in favor of maintaining the State credit. The platform demands that the Four Mile law (prohibitory) shall not be repealed, and that plank was greeted with uproarious applause in the convention.

Everywhere the rumsellers ignore party to ruin and kill their neighbors. Temperance men and good citizens should prefer the safety of their homes and of the lives and morals of their children to the success of any morally bankrupt iniquitous party which barters the lives of the people for the grogshop vote.

Canada.—The Scott Act (general local option law for the whole of Canada) has been declared valid by the Privy Council of England to whom it was appealed. The man-killers of Canada are just like ours here. They have an immense respect for law when it is in their favor. When it restricts their right to rob and kill people, they violate it; they appealed to the Supreme court of New Brunswick when fined; whisky judges decided in their favor; the people appealed to the Supreme court of Canada which decided for the people; rummies appealed fo England and when the final decision against them was unanimous they combined to violate the law and fight every case with a leag fund for the purpose. An active war is being waged in various parts of Canada to enforce the Scott Act and stop the business of the crime and murder factories altogether.

LODGES, ETC.

President Arthur is not expected to visit California this season, so whisky will remain at the old price.

Bro. G. M. McWain writes that Boulder Creek Lodge had a fine turn out on the 17th. Bro. J. W. Webb made one of his best efforts seconded by Rev. W. Dennett and local talent; 22 additions to Lodge and a new Band of Hope were the spoils of the occasion.

O. N. Cadwell, a Good Templar, is candidate for Supervisor in first district of Santa Barbara Co. His card, "No campaign time or cash to spend and no one need apply for liquors or cigars." Now,if the other candidate offers cash or liquors or cigars for votes, he confesses his utter unfitness to be entrusted with any public duty.

A Worthy Candidate.—Under this heading the Lompoc *Record* very strongly commends the nomination of Elder J. W. Webb as the Republican candidate for Assemblyman. It says if nominated he will be triumphantly elected and will be an honest, useful, capable, industrious and faithful advocate and champion of the best interests of the people. And that is true. If the Republicans want to put good men on their ticket whom the people will trust and honor and elect voluntarily, without political whip or spur or bribe, Bro. Webb is an available candidate. But if they want a trickster who will sell out all his constituents before his nomination, he is not their man.

Atlanta, July 22, 1882.—The battle against rum has fairly commenced. The temperance forces are closing in upon the whisky leag from every quarter. There is a unifying of the temperance element as never before. Presbyterian Democrats in this county (San Joaquin) are disgusted with their party and will not vote that ticket. A leading Democrat in Stockton said: "I drink lots of whisky and dont keep the Sabbath, but I have children growing up,so I can't stand that plank and will vote with the Republicans if they will give us the right kind of a platform." There can be no compromise with rum and law-breakers and public demoralizers. The time has come when the choice must be made between the whisky ring and the gathering hosts of temperance and reform. A third party is alr ady looming up in the near future. The very best elements of all existing political parties are being rapidly segregated and only await the action of the Republican State Convention to determine whether to fuse with them or crystalize in a *new third party of power* that will sweep the state for prohibition and good government. We say to the party in power in the name of every Christian and true patriot, "Choose ye this day whom ye will serve, if the Lord be God serve Him, if the devil, then serve him." J. W. Bluett.

Ed. Rescue:—Allow me to call the attention of your readers to the following extracts from the report of Coroner Weeks of San Francisco. He says, "there were 72 suicides during the year ending the 30th of June 1882, and the causes of self destruction were; pecuniary 19; love 5; physical suffering 2; Supposed disease 5; fear of punishment after crime 2; alcohol 24; unsound mind 7; temporary insanity 2; insanity 3; remorse of punishment 1; scolding from parent 1; unknown 1." Here are *one-third* of all the suicides induced by the use of alcohol, and yet the coroner only has this suggestion; "that the Pharmacy Act be Amended making it impossible for would be suicides to obtain poison without a prescription from a legal practitioner of medicine." Now no one probably in this community knows better than Dr. Weeks that science has conclusively proved that alcohol is simply and only a poison—that all of the best informed physicians in this country and in England unite in saying that alcohol being a poison, the sale of it ought to be confided to Druggists, and even then sold only on prescription as other poisons are, and yet Coroner Weeks only calls attention to the necessity of amending the Pharmacy Act—leaving the 3,000 "artists in human slauter," the saloon-men, to retail their poison unrestricted. The humanity and bravery of the suggestion that the Pharmacy Act should be amended is worthy of all admiration. B.

Temperance Excursion to San Diego.—Ed. Rescue:—On the 1st of August, Golden Rule Lodge, No. 263, will occupy the new and magnificent Hall of the Odd Fellows in this city, lately built and furnished at a cost of over $30,000. Shall have open lodge and public installation. Everyone invited. We propose to make the Good Templar work in this city the "toniest" thing out. All the good-looking girls belong and all the boys of sense and manliness. As for *genius*, why we are the very fountain and reservoir of that article in this part of the state. We believe that California is bound to soon fall in line with Kansas and Iowa—the agitation of the Sunday law in the state, tho it has led to temporary defeat in the enforcement of the law, has done these things. It has roused the law-abiding, opened the eyes of the laborer to the necessity of action by them to save their day of rest, forced the Churches to become militant, and under the combined influence of bad whisky and over confidence of certain Bourbons, precipitated the Democratic party upon the shoals of destruction. Let the Republicans now have courage to espouse the poor man's day of rest or they will go up the flume with the balance of the wreck of fossilized politicians. The only living issues to-day are Temperance and Woman Suffrage—*synonymous terms*—"Anti-Monopoly" talk is played out; there is nothing in it; not a sucker can be caught with that bait. I have been writing to the lodges at San Bernardino and Riverside, and to Bro. Gould at Los Angeles, to try and arrange a grand temperance excursion and demonstration at San Diego early in August, over the new Cal. S. R. R.; everyone in the state who loves temperance is invited. We want to start a wave here that will roll through the state with irresistible force and wash all the "jim-jam" statesmanship far out from our shores, never to return. Will keep you posted as to details. H.

IN MEMORIAM.

Died—July 13th, at San Bernardino, Brother Dr. James A. Rousseau, aged 70 years, a P. W. C. T. of San Bernardino Lodge No. 220, an earnest Christian, a most useful citizen and an active member of our Order, it having been planted in San Bernardino County thru his exertions and influence. His death was very sudden from paralysis from which he had suffered several times previously. He had just seated himself in his office to commence his daily duties when his head dropped and he was almost instantly lifeless. The local papers give the following particulars:

"Dr. James A. Rousseau was born in Wayne county, Kentucky, August 30, 1812, and was therefore 70 years old. He came to San Bernardino in 1864 from Marion county, Iowa, having held offices of public trust in the latter named place. He was elected County Surveyor for San Bernardino twice, and has occupied the highest positions in the Good Templar and Masonic Lodges. He was a Royal Arch Mason, the 7th degree in that fraternity. He was a cousin of General Rousseau of Civil War fame. In the whole history of San Bernardino there has been no other man who has held the same influence in educational matters, or devoted more time and study to the advancement of education. A very large procession headed by the Masonic and Good Templar Lodges, accompanied the remains of Dr. J. A. Rousseau to the grave. The services were conducted by Rev. H. Walter Featherstun, of the M. E. Church South, of which society deceased was a life member. The procession was led by the San Bernardino Cornet Band, playing funeral marches, and the string of carriages was perhaps the largest ever seen in San Bernardino. Dr. Rousseau was highly respected by all for his strict integrity and manly honor, and this respect was shown to-day in so many joining in the last sad rites. The Court House was closed and public business suspended."

The Lodge passed the usual ceremonials in respectful and appreciative memory of their lamented brother.

Juvenile Department.

BAND OF HOPE WORK.



The Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., of California, offers to furnish, free of charge, to Sunday-schools, or other juvenile organizations desiring to adopt them for use, in this jurisdiction, the newly revised Band of Hope rituals together with the ritual badges. The ritual comprises a pamphlet of 48 pages. The badges are of German silver, with a safety pin upon the back. Sample copies of the rituals and badge, or quantities for actual use, will be furnished on application to the Superintendent of Juvenile Work, Mrs. M. E. Richardson, Murphys, Calaveras Co., Cal.

TALKS WITH THE YOUNG FOLKS.

SOUTH AMERICA.

A PLEASURE TRIP.

In the Republic of Colombia there is about the meanest system of roads that can be found anywhere. The frequent heavy rains are a serious obstacle to keeping roads in good order, and the soil is in many places very easily washed away.

From Tumaco on the sea coast, to Barbacoas inland, the distance is for a bird to fly only about 40 miles but it is nearly 100 by steamer and probably 80 by canoe and an isthmus of 3 miles which has to be crossed on foot. Barbacoas is the end of navigation on the Telembi river and it is a distributing and receiving center for the commerce between the sea coast and the far interior.

A steamer runs to Barbacoas and so does a numerous fleet of large canoes which carry as much as five tons some of them. But from Barbacoas to Tuquerres (that is pronounced just like our "took a race," the accent on the took) the commerce each way is carried on the backs of men and now and then of women.

And the road they have to travel is so rough and wild and difficult that it cannot be described in a manner to convey any idea of half its ugly features. It was used in the same way before the Spaniards came to America. Time was of course when the trail was on the surface but now the greater part of it, a distance of 90 miles, is worn down about 8 feet on an average. The wear of human feet for many centuries, aided by the daily drenching showers have cut down from 5 or 6 feet to more than 20 feet in some places. And it is like a long, deep ditch, seldom 2 feet wide on the bottom, often not more than 6 inches in spots. The loaded peons meeting each other, sometimes have abundant room to pass, but often have to squirm and tug and wish each other the worst of luck and call ugly names when they happen to collide in a narrow place.

Now and then the trail is on the surface because the old ditch has got obstructed and become impassable and a new path had to be opened. Where it is so deep the fallen trees and shrubs and growing vines and creepers of that tropical clime have closed over the top and made it very dark and dismal indeed.

There is no danger of losing one's way on this route; you cannot get lost—one has to climb to get out of the ditch, and then the creepers and "guascas" (waskas) are so intertwined that it is necessary to cut a trail with a machete to get away from the road.

Sometimes the road runs thru a dense forest, but generally along the mountain side; sometimes a zig zag up a high and rugged mountain and down the other side. Sometimes along a whales back on the summit of a precipitous spur binding two mountain chains together.

A few cattle come down from the interior by this road, a few pigs and sheep, but no mules or horses could venture. The cattle and sheep have frequently to be killed on the road to save them from dying themselves; some of them arrive almost skeletons and very lame and some die a day or two after arrival from the hardships of the travel, the steeps and slides and falls they meet with.

The spirited inhabitants of that country have had for more than 20 years an ambition to secure a road from Barbacoas to Tuquerres. They were moderate in their desires; they thot a railroad might be had sometime in the future, but they did not want it now, it would take two or three years of their whisky to meet the expenses of building a railroad. A wagon road they deemed was far ahead of the needs of the age, but they were unanimous on what they called an "ironshod road" which means one on which mules, horses or cattle could travel ironshod with loads on their backs. That was consistent progress as it seemed to them. Like the political temperance people they did not want to bring on ruin by improving too fast.

Active steps were taken for the prosecution of this road enterprise. Congress took it up; the revenues of several toll bridges and a portion of the receipts of one custom house were set apart for the purpose.

In a few years there was enough money to begin; a preliminary survey was made which cost about $15,000; and what could have been honestly performed for $500 was the only result and the money was all gone. After a few years more it was thot enough money had been collected to commence the road and they went to work and expended from $10,000 to $12,000, but no one has ever been able to find any road made, except for about half a mile out from Barbacoas which they worked at and made next to impassable ever since.

In 1878 a good deal of money had been collected and the old ambition had revived to get this road on the part of the people and an anxiety on the part of the politicians to get hold of that money. There did not seem to be anybody in the country that had any capacity to make a road or build a bridge and as the whole dependence was upon foreigners the writer was very strongly urged to go in for the project and make a road for the people. But it is now too late to begin the pleasure trip till next week.

THE BOYS AND GIRLS AID SOCIETY.

This is a most meritorious institution and one that has done a vast amount of good in affording protection and instruction for the friendless and helpless youth of the city, and finding them homes and employments which give them a propitious start in the race of life.

From the recent report June 30 1882 it appears the project was started in 1874. Mr. Alvinza Hayward donating $5,000 as a start. During the second year a Savings Bank, a sewing school and a temperance society were formed. The new building has cost $6,000 and is out of debt, but as it has a great work to do it is in need daily of the assistance of all good people.

The President says, "if your enterprise is to degrade (a rum-shop or den of crime) people come to you, but we must go out into the highways and compel them to come in. For want of a little timely help the children are in prisons, alms-houses and in the Industrial schools. They are along the wharves, at the depots, in the streets and alleys, and in the dens of vice and temptation everywhere to be seen in the heart of the city."

The children cared for at this institution would cost $592 a year each if placed in the industrial school, and without at all considering the noble moral results of this enterprise, but looking at it as one of the financial problems of our city management, there should be a competent provision by the city to enable this Aid society to give the widest scope to its reformatory and preventive benevolent agencies.

If the city charters 4,000 schools of vice and crime, whose only effect and aim is to deprave men and women, to desolate homes and fill the streets with orphaned, neglected and corrupted Arabs—it certainly is in duty bound to provide for the care of the waifs, whose homes it destroys, and it is infinitely cheaper to make use of the Aid society than of the industrial school and penitentiary, if the question of duty is denied.

This is a good opportunity for people desirous of investing in a richly paying enterprise. Read the following card of the society and call and see the institution for yourselves:

"The aim of the Society is to aid boys and girls in every way possible; to rescue homeless, neglected or abused children. It provides in its own quarters temporarily for such; furnishes homes and employment; maintains Reading Rooms, a Library, Baths, a Gymnasium, Classes for Instruction, Lectures and Entertainments, and encourages Industry. Frugality and the saving of earnings among its boys and girls. The work is free from sectarianism, and depends for support on voluntary subscriptions. Donations of money, books and clothing are solicited."

OCEAN STEAMERS.

The Guion Steamer *Alaska* an English iron propeller boat of great size and speed has crossed the Atlantic between Queenstown, Ireland, and Sandy Hook westward in 7 days, 1 hour and 50 minutes, and eastward in 6 days, 19½ hours. The distance is 2,830 nautical miles, or 3,225 railway miles. So she averages 19.17 railway miles an hour one way and 19.93 miles the other. One day she made 430 nautical miles, or 495 railway miles, an average of 20.6 an hour. Screw Steamers did not promise very well at first; when they became so improved as to make 7 knots an hour and that is but a few years ago, slow people thot that was about as fast as could be expected; yet now they have reached nearly 3 times that. Nautical miles are 60 to a degree of latitude or a degree of longitude on the equator and 60 nautical miles are equal to 69.08 railway or statute miles.

We thot it wonderfully quick when a Steamer first crossed the Atlantic in 14 days; now it is done in 7; wonder how it will be when our little folks of this week will be 50 or 60 years older.

IMPORTANT TO PALE YANKEE GIRLS.

An American girl comes to me with a cough, a dyspepsia, a weak spine, general debility, or any other affection. One of the first questions I ask, is this:

"What time do you retire?"

The answer generally is, "About eleven o'clock."

Invariably I say, "Now to begin with, I wish to know whether you can go to bed at nine o'clock? If not, I shall decline to prescribe for you, for no matter what the malady may be, I am satisfied you will not recover. The trouble may be shifted into some other form, but you will not regain your lost health and strength without a long nightly sleep at the right time, in a sweet, refreshing atmosphere."

The changes in the health of the girls at Lexington, was a surprise to me, even altho I had expected much, and I am sure that retiring at eight and a half o'clock had more to do with it than any other one influence.

A pale, thin Yankee girl will gain ten pounds in a year with this change alone, and she will, besides, look much younger, and enjoy a buoyancy and a spirit, the absence of which in young persons is painful.

"Will it not do to sleep in the morning to make up the needed number of hours?"

No, it will not; and I could give you reasons why the sleep of the morning cannot be substituted for that of the first of the night; but really is it necessary to argue that which the experience of the age has settled?—*Ex.*

NOTES FROM THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

Tobacco.—A few days since my attention was called to an advertisement of the Duke of Durham tobacco, and the idea was so suggestive that it deserves mention here. It was a picture of a handsome room with elegant surroundings, a glowing fire in the grate, and seated in a luxurious chair, smoking a huge pipe, and blowing out the smoke with an air of satisfaction is a huge, black monkey! This was a happy thought on the part of the advertiser and so appropriate. Now there is no objection to *apes* smoking for they are not endowed with reason, but it does seem a foolish and wicked thing for rational and intelligent *men* to abuse their God-given powers by the habitual use of a poison; slowly, but surely sapping the foundations of health, and all because they enjoy it!

And the question which is to-day of utmost importance to the rising generation is this: Dear boys will you be men or monkeys? It is manly and manlike to stand up alone, if need be, and avoid the wrong and pursue the right, not because everybody else does it, but because it is right! Monkeys are always imitating others—with no power to consider what will be the result, but boys have the ability to reason and think, and when they smoke or drink, because they see others do so, they are developing the monkey at the expense of the man!—Don't do it, boys!

The first Temperance lecture ever delivered in California.—The gentleman who had the honor of delivering the above lecture recently related the circumstances to me, and every Band of Hope boy and girl should know the story.

In the year 1849 this gentleman, who by the way, is one of San Francisco's most esteemed citizens, was the consignee of the cargo of a vessel which lay at anchor at Washington, opposite the city of Sacramento. In the cargo was about twenty five gallons of good brandy, which had been shipped for medical purposes, but had not been used, and with the rest of the cargo, was offered for sale.

Before a purchaser appeared, it happened that a young man, of great promise, who was one of the crew, went to Sacramento for a frolic. He came back to the ship, drunk, and in trying to climb the rigging, missed his hold, fell into the river and was drowned, thus adding another to the long line of those whom alcohol has slain. Our friend, the consignee, was greatly distressed; he was attached to

the young man and the cruel fact that his death was caused by the social glass, was a great blow to him. Soon after this sad occurrence, a man appeared and offered him $5.00 per gallon for the brandy; he was told to wait till next day for his answer, and the matter was studied over by our friend;—the result of his reflections was, that the next morning he ordered the cask of brandy brought on deck, stove in the head, and turned the brandy into the river, and then paid the $125.00 from his own pocket. Was not that a noble temperance lecture? It is deeds as well as words we want in this cause. A friend of temperance says: "Anybody can talk, but not everybody can do!" And our good friend Sister Stevens says, truly "Acts are prayers." This man worked in the temperance cause both by precept and example when it cost something. Now, let us take hold and not only talk, but *work* for temperance, even at the expense of our ease, and quiet. Let us have the true missionary spirit, which seeks to bring others into our Band. Each member of the Band of Hope can bring another and so our number will be increased, our Bands strengthened, and our cause march on to victory.

"Do not then stand idly waiting
For some greater work to do,
Fortune is a lazy goddess,
She may never come to you.
Go and toil in any vineyard,
Do not fear to do or dare,
If you want a field of labor,
You can find it anywhere."

M. E. R.

A $100 LIBRARY FOR $4,50.

Many schools do not know that D. C. Cook has prepared a library of 156 choice Sunday-school books, in cheap but very durable form, at five cents each, or less. The same books bound in cloth, and on thicker paper, have hitherto been sold by other publishers at from $1 to $1.50 each. An assorted library of 100 books, which ordinarily would cost $100, well be sent post paid to any school for $4.50, or 50 books for $2.50. Each book is numbered, and contains a catalogue of all. A simple system of keeping a library, etc., is also furnished which costs but 1½ cents each, additional. A sample book and system mailed for 8 cents. Catalogue sent free upon application to David C. Cook, 46 Adams St. Chicago.

HE SWALLOWS A FARM.

The man who swallows a farm is always dry because he drinks too much. He is a loose fellow who frequently gets tight. He is no sooner up of a morning than he opens wide his mouth and begins to let his money run down his throat. A glass of beer costs more than five square yards of good farming land, and every time he takes beer he swallows five yards of land. Then, in consequence of drinking the beer; he wastes his time and makes bad trades, so that only a few years are necessary to consume a good farm, and still he goes on swallowing.

If you ask him how he is, he says he would be quite right if he could moisten his mouth. He is a walking barrel, a living drain-pipe, a moving swill-tub.

They say, "loath to begin and loath to leave off," but he never needs persuading to begin; and as to ending—that is out of the question while he can borrow a nickle. He will never be hanged for leaving his drink behind him. He drinks in season and out of season. In summer because he is hot, and in winter because he is cold. A drop of beer never comes too soon, and he would get up in the middle of the night for more, only he goes to bed tipsy. Water is this gentleman's abhorrence, whether used inside or out, but most of all he dreads it taken inwardly, except with spirits, and then the less the better. He says that the pump would kill him, but he never gives it a chance, and he will never die through the badness of the water from the well. It is a pity that he does not run the risk. Drinking cold water neither makes a man sick nor in debt, nor his wife a widow; but this fine ale of his will do all this for him—make him worse than a beast while he lives, and wash him away to his grave before his time. They say that drunkenness makes some men fools, some beasts, and some devils; but according to my mind it makes all men fools, whatever else it does. Certain neighbors of mine laugh at me for being a teetotaler, and I might well laugh at them for being drunk, only I feel more inclined to cry that they should be such fools. Oh that we could get them sober, and then perhaps we might make men out of them! We smile at a tipsy man because he is a ridiculous creature; but when we see how he is ruined, body and soul, it is no joking matter. How solemn is the truth, that "No drunkard shall inherit eternal life."

Solomon says the glutton and the drunkard shall come to poverty, and that the drinker does in time. He gets more and more down at the heel, and as his nose gets redder, and his body is more swollen, he gets to be more of a shack and more of a shark.

His trade is gone and his credit is run out; but he still manages to get his beer.

Now, if we try to do anything to shut up a boozing house for guzzling, we are called all sorts of bad names, and the wind up of it all is, "What! rob a poor man of his beer?" The fact is that they rob a poor man by his beer. The ale-jug robs the board and the table, starves the wife, and strips the children. It is a great thief, housebreaker, and the best possible thing is to break it to pieces, or keep it on the shelf bottom upwards.—*John Ploughman.*

LAST LINES OF LORD MACAULEY.

The other day we came across the following riddle in an exchange. We have puzzled over it, given it to all our friends, and hunted for the answer in vain. Now we will give it to our fireside group, hoping that some of them will be bright enough to guess the answer, or lucky enough to find it:—*Signal.*

Come, let us look at it closely,
'Tis a very ugly word,
And one that makes us shudder
Whenever it is heard.

It mayn't be always wicked,
It must be always sad;
And speaks of sin and suffering
Enough to make one mad.

They say it is a compound word,
And that is very true:
And then they decompose it,
Which of course they are free to do:

If of the dozen letters,
We take off the first three,
We have the nine remaining,
As sad as they can be.

For though it seems to make it less,
In fact, it makes it more;
For it takes the brute creation in
Which was left out before.

Let's try if we can't mend it,
'Tis possible we may,
If only we divide it
In some new-fashioned way.

Instead of three and nine.
Let's make it four and eight;
You say it makes no difference,
At least not very great.

But only see the consequence,
That's all that need be done,
To change this mass of sadness
To unmitigated fun.

It clears off swords and pistols,
Revolvers, bowie-knives.
And all the horrid weapons
By which men lose their lives.

It awakens holier voices;
And now, joyfully is heard
The native sound of gladness
Compressed into one word.

Yes, four and eight, my friends,
Let that be yours and mine,
Though the whole host of demons
Delight in three and nine.

[Try this, it is quite easy, and a very good one indeed. For first correct answer before the 15th of August, one copy of the RESCUE will be sent to any address one year.]

HANS.

Hans was at work again. This time his father had broken his leg.

Hans was not above shoe-making. In fact he meant some day to have a shoe business of his own. The other week he had been thru a shoe factory and had seen all the various parts of the work, from the stamping out of the soles, to the packing in boxes for the shoe dealer. He had also been shown thru the manufacturer's new house, and had admired his conservatory, rich carpets, and beautiful pictures. And that man had once been as poor as his own father!

"How did you do it?" Hans had asked.

"Put my mind right to that one thing. I did my work *well*. If I saw a chance to make a piece of work prettier than common, I did so. My employer noticed it. I rose from one position to another till, at last, I was taken into partnership, and now I own the whole."

Hans liked shoe-making. He liked to hammer away at a piece of sole leather; and he longed for the chance to turn out dainty boots and shoes. He had also an idea of an improvement which he meant to work out and patent some day. Then he would become rich and his mother should have a beautiful home. All day long he worked right heartily, and his thots kept time to his awl, and his wax-end, and his hammer.

Meantime Hans Fleichman, the father, moved restlessly on his bed. His cheek flushed as he thot of his fifteen-year-old boy doing his work and supporting the family while he was lying idle here by his own fault. He could not blame the curbstone over which he had stumbled. He made an estimate on what he had spent on beer in his life. He was astonished at the amount. They might have owned their own little home by this time, and have been so comfortable. He would warn Hans against the vice.

Poor Hans Fleichman! he sighed wearily. It was too late to make his life over now. But he would warn his son. So when young Hans came up to see him that night, he said to him in his broken English:

"My son, I tell you vat I dinks dis day, as I lie here on mine bed. I dinks I might have been von rich man iff I had not mine money spent on der beer. Und, Hans, I vants you to gif me von promise, vat you vill nefer drink der lager more."

"Ho, ho! father!" laughed Hans, who had learned English better than his father, being but a child when he landed in the new world. "Ha! Ha! You remind me of Rip Van Winkle! Why don't you swear off yourself?"

"Too late! I lofes der beer," said the old man sadly. "But I would lofe to see mine noble boy safe vrom der temptation."

"But, father," returned Hans, "I am in no danger! I don't take more than a glass a day, and that with my dinner."

"And haf you no desire for more dan de von glass? Tell me, Hans?"

A sudden crimson leaped to the boy's brow and he hastily left the room.

But next day Hans questioned himself as he worked. Was a temptation creeping upon him unaware? And was it going to stand between him and all future uplifting?

He made an estimate of what lager and cigars would cost him in a life time. The boy was a good arithmetician, but he was surprised at the result of his computation. When he put his work away for the night, his mind was fully made up. He would touch neither lager nor cigars again. He would help his father to reform too.

It was harder work than he had thought, even for himself, but much more for his father, whose will was weakened, and whose nervous system cried out for the accustomed stimulus.

It needed long months of patience, and constant watchfulness against the temper, and a gradual building up of the system before Hans dared leave his father alone. But then came help from the Great Helper for both, and gradually the son felt that he could relax his watchfulness.

One day in the summer following, Hans heard a voice call after him in the street. It was the shoe manufacturer.

"You are the young man that took such an interest in my factory?" he inquired as Hans turned; and when he answered: "yes," the man added:

"I want a cutter. But I must have a man who does not drink. Do you? I can't afford to have my leather cut badly or carelessly."

"I don't drink," said he.

"Then you may have the place."

That was the first rung of the ladder up to fortune for Hans.—*Joy Vetrepont, in the Royal Road.*

THE population of Japan is stated to be 36,358,994 people and there are 488,000 more males than females.

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OUR PRINCIPLES.—We aim for nothing short of a sweeping National Prohibitory law endorsed by every State and Territory of the Union, in the year 1885, and as much sooner as the Christian and Temperance men and good citizens of the country may desire to accomplish it.

THE BUSINESS OF THE CITY.

The business men of San Francisco are invited to help circulate the Rescue in this city. It is the only journal which makes war with the great enemy of every honest business, the grog-shops and beer-dives which are pauperizing the general public; robbing honest trade of its patronage; making the working-men, who are the mainstay of the merchant's custom, unable to buy anything but beer and tobacco; filling the jails and courts and asylums and the industrial school with paupers and criminals to be supported by the honest tax-payers—whereas, but for the grog-shop and beer-dens, every one of these criminals, tramps, paupers, idlers, drunkards and hoodlums might have been not only supporting themselves but good citizens, adding thousands of dollars a month to the trade and custom of our honest business and thousands to the wealth and property of the city and state.

The Rescue is the only journal which tells the whole truth about these

PAUPER-MILLS

Which make their living solely by robbing and poisoning the people; ruining our labor; making white labor drunken and unreliable; opening the door wide for Chinamen to do the work of the men and boys whom they render unfit for work.

The Rescue proposes to tell the truth about these dens and schools of crime and pauperism and to drive their proprietors into an honest, wholesome business, for which we shall not need every year more policemen, more jails, more mad-houses, more graveyards.

QUESTIONS FOR BUSINESS MEN.

How many families of the men who are regular customers of the grogshop buy a bill of dry goods and pay for it like the family of a sober working man?

How many saloon customers pay their rent regularly and cheerfully?

How many of them can pay half the rental that a sober man can afford for his family?

How much does your individual trade profit yearly by the custom of 10,000 of the men whom the saloon or beer-den has debauched?

How many million grog-shop slaves would it take to provide one meal a day for a dry goods house like Murphy, Grant & Co.'s?

How many thousand of the saloon graduates does it take to buy one yard of carpeting in ten years?

How many of their customers do the beer-dens and snake-dives of Kearny and Montgomery and other streets in San Francisco send in a year to Taber's and Bradley & Rulofson to get their photographs? wont Mr. Taber please figure up and report when he gets enough to count one?

How many regular customers of a corner or other whisky grocery in a year, buy an album or a picture or half a dozen cups and saucers or a whole calico dress or a suit of clothes, or contribute a cent a year of their custom to any other but the rum-seller and pauper-grinder.

How many people do the men who sell books or bread or soap or photographs or coats or dresses or hats or boots or carpets send to the penitentiary and asylum and suicide every year? Did you ever know know them to send one?

How many do the grog-shops and poison-schools send there a year?

Does it help the business and property of San Francisco to have 4000 or 5000 pauper-mills and thief-schools (the leag of Freedom) plundering 25 million a year from the people that should be used to patronize honest trade and industry?

Would it not be better for business to have 25 millions of property burned up every year, than have the saloons spoil that much trade and triple our taxes and kill our people by thousands and make it their sole business to debauch and plunder the people and do no good whatever?

The Rescue asks the business men to help dry up the beggar factories and thief-mills and Sunday murder-schools so that $60,000 a day wasted upon them may be employed to help honest trade and industry and to teach and help our people to be good citizens. Make the pauper-mill go and the Chinese will go without driving.

GOOD BUSINESS TACTICS.

The citizens of San Francisco are invited to examine the enriching processes which are in vogue in the city; a fair sample of our industries and business enterprise are here exhibited in the occupations on both sides of a street in one business block.

One Side.	The Other Side.
Drunkery	Drunkery
Lamp Store	Barber Shop
Picture Frames	Shoe Store
Shoe Store	Shoe Store
Drunkery	Fishing Tackle
Chinese Tailors	Restaurant Drunkery
Drunkery	Drunkery
Drunkery	Furniture
Grocers Drunkery	Candy Store
Restaurant Drunkery	Hardware
Provisions	Wholesale Drunkery
Drunkery	Tobacco
Provisions	Cigars
Deadfall	Deadfall
Restaurant drunkery	Druggist
Fruit	Fruit
Drunkery	
Fruit	

It is evident that *Chinese cheap labor* is ruining that entire block, is it not? only fifteen drunkeries can get a living there and 8 or 10 more close by at the ends of the block.

There are some streets in the city where there is a somewhat larger proportion of shoe shops and stores and a smaller proportion of drunkery and deadfall. But there are many more where there is a good deal more deadfall and paupermill and less decent stores or occupations.

If there is any politician, statesman, journalist, doctor, preacher, lawyer, saint or sinner, judge or jailer, philosopher or prophet who can figure out anything but wholesale damnation, moral, physical, financial, religious, social, individual and general for a city, of whose industries and occupations that street shows a fair sample, he will display a wondrous talent and originality. The word applied above to indicate the condition is coarse, but it is the only appropriate one and is not used in a profane sense.

It inspires a lofty veneration for the leading patriots of the daily press of San Francisco that not one of them ever dares to utter a word indicating an editorial opinion that the dirtiest and vilest of these thief-den keepers are not thoroly respectable citizens and the honest peers of our highest types of manhood and patriotism. But they are brave when the Chinese are in question who don't subscribe for a daily.

DECADENCE.

Cheap John.—Under this heading the Rescue by far the strongest temperance paper we receive from America, has had a series of articles dealing with the decadence of Good Templary. The editor has given much attention to the subject, and as he is a thorough Good Templar he writes with earnestness. He points out how in State after State the attempt to have the Order "run cheaply" was followed without exception by lessened interest, lessened effort, and gradually dwindling members. Here is the conclusion of the whole matter, and it suggests a lesson that all will do well to lay to heart. The moment the Good Templars began to be a power anywhere, cheap johns have made an instant raid on the treasury, and wherever they succeeded, the Order has since been little better than a stumbling block and an obstacle which would do nothing for temperance itself, nor allow any one else. A little gang of them have made our great Order a sieve through which many millions have passed, and not half a million remain." —*Glasgow Good Templar.*

There is no denying the fact that there has been a lamentable downward progress and a more lamentable lethargy and inactivity and decadence in a large majority of our I. O. G. T. jurisdictions on this continent for a number of years past. And there comes no better report from abroad. The Order is good enough, its principles are good enough, its advocates and writers and speakers and membership are good enough for anything, and able to do anything but the one impossibility of running a costly reform without the employment of any capital.

That fatal mistake has rendered comparatively powerless and entirely defeated the main purposes of a society which had given into its keeping the grandest of all missions, to rid the Christian world of its bondage to rum and Satan. The men and women who enrolled themselves under its banners have always been (a large proportion of its first and foremost people at least) the most patriotic, conscientious, unselfish, benevolent and generous of their race. There was but one way to defeat or retard the progress of such an army of earnest spirits engaged in a cause of so much importance to humanity, whose purposes were all good and which aimed to harm no interest or individual in all the world; only one way to blockade their march, and Satan at once saw it. What can an army do without supplies? said he, and he sent an Ahithopel counselor into every camp and had the supplies cut off.

But he did not succeed in California; cheap john was here; but he was always forced to retreat; he never had much more than his own vote and at his last appearance he was ashamed to record that. Few states or countries, if any, have labored under greater disabilities and obstacles and with less favoring circumstances than California and yet this jurisdiction has always kept gaining right along, constantly adding new fields, new enterprises, new departments of labor, assuming every year greater financial burdens and every year meeting them with greater ease and less friction.

FAILURES.

New York, Pennsylvania, Maine, Ohio, Michigan, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois have all had much better facilities and opportunities and capabilities for pushing the Order than California, but they neglected the one great provision, which more than all else was absolutely necessary to success, a financial system and a treasury adapted to their work. Had they adopted our system of finance from the first and adhered to it, there can be no reasonable dout that they would have had a constantly increasing accession to their ranks, would now have had 1½ or 2 million members and would have carried prohibition in all their borders.

But their finances were just adapted in subordinate lodge to pay rent and fire and light in good times with the aid of donations from liberal members, and in the Grand Lodges the treasury was carefully limited to pay a starvation salary to a G. W. S. and a printing bill for an annual report of the decadence of the Order.

If an adventureous G. W. C. T. happened at times to be elected and he tried to put an organizer or lecturer in the field, to help run a temperance paper or circulate a few tracts, a ruinous Grand Lodge debt was incurred: cheap john turned things topsy turvy next session; kicked out that wicked G. W. C. T. and the progressive G. W. S. who were guilty of trying to do something to advance the cause; elected *retrenchers* in their place and hung that millstone of a debt around the neck of the Order, and all future misfortunes that cheap john inflicted were affectionately inscribed on the epitaph of that reckless G. W. C. T. that was so mad as to want to "go forward." The

MAINE

Proceedings of the G. L. of Maine April 1882 have just come to hand; 24th annual session. 4 Lodges lost and 3 members gained in a year; present number 287 Lodges 16,130 members against 24,000 a few years ago. Total receipts for the year, capita tax $2,960, supplies $201. Salary of G. W. S.

$600. D. and S. Deputies expenses $200. G. W. C. T. and lecture service $250. Instituting new lodges $298.

Now the people, the men and the women of Maine are as capable, as good managers, as good financiers, as good temperance people and as good people in every department of excellence as the sun ever shines on in this world. No State probably but Maine in all the world could run a Grand Lodge for more than a year on a 5 cent capita tax. California could not do it half a year. Maine has had a Grand Lodge 24 years and has been running down of late on a 5 cent capita tax and is making a failure, simply because even Maine cannot build a 1000 ton ship out of one cartload of deckplank. But with five times their present tax they could lead the world and there is no reason at all why they should not. They had better make it 50 cts., or $1.00 a quarter than let whisky still maintain its fight in the State. The G. W. C. T. says in his report that he and his deputies and the Supt. of J. T. have been obliged to almost suspend work for six months for want of funds. And after all the G. W. S. wonders why they have so many dead lodges every year. Verily it is a marvel that the Maine Order survives; it would present a much pleasanter marvel of glorious progress if it would adopt the secret of California's success and set up a rational system of finance. Next week reference will be made to Australia.

LOOKING BACKWARD AND FORWARD.

Some years ago a Legislature was elected in this State on an anti-railroad basis; the fact that the Governor was a pronounced anti-railroad man did not in the least enable the people to make an inch of headway against that company so powerfully fortified in *substantial resources*.

If Gen. Stoneman should now be elected, his being ever so firm an adherent of the people as against the monopoly will avail so little that the company can very well afford to let the people have him and all he can do for them as Governor with a pro-railroad administration and legislature which will be elected if he is.

But there is another thing the people who vote for or against Gen. Stoneman may be assured of. He will certainly, if elected, veto any Sunday law, any act that seeks to restrict or abolish free trade in crime or that shall oppose the substitution of European paganism and barbarism for American civilization, for he is a high up member of a monopoly or confederation rather of monopolists who are a thousand times more rapacious and destructive than the railroad tyranny, and therefore his election under any circumstances, were he in all other respects of an angelic excellence, would be a formidable calamity to every reputable interest of the State. That is enough to say against his election. The attempts made by Republican journals to injure his canvass by ridiculing his war record or any other record of his, except his being a wholesale drunkard-maker and an enemy of the Sunday and of the people's right to vote upon their own domestic institutions and his being a champion of the Leag of Fiendom are puerile and disreputable.

JUDGES.

But it should be remembered that when that legislature was elected, a Judge of the Supreme Court was also elected, and his being placed in that office was perhaps the greatest calamity to the morals and finances of this State that has ever befallen it. It so happened that in his hands was placed a power for good or evil ten thousand times beyond that of the Governor.

The latter, altho a wholesale liquor seller, was not pledged to vote for free rum and free crime and no Sunday and he honestly and honorably signed and approved the local option law, which would have saved the State in a few years enough to have purchased every mile of railroad we have. But the Judge, who held one of the most sacred of all trusts and had the power to confirm that most excellent safeguard of the people's rights and properties—in the face of all precedent to the contrary, in the face of justice and humanity and to the infinite disgust of all good people, defeated the law upon the ground of one of the meanest and most frivolous and most contemptible of technicalities.

The *Post* of that day said very aptly that the majority of the court had affirmed in their decision that the legislature could properly pass a law, empowering San Francisco or any other town or district "to tax dogs next winter provided *it rained*," but they could not "to tax dogs" provided the people "*so decided by a majority vote.*"

A COSTLY ERROR.

It was affirmed by many people that under that decision which declared that the rum-sellers were altogether above any law which the people could make, every act under which a tax was voted by by the people for schools, roads, etc., was virtually upset. And but for that most cruel and ruinous and unparalleled decision, the local option law would have before this covered the whole state of California or a completely prohibitory law would have succeeded it, and we should have had the State many hundreds of millions richer; its population would probably have been doubled and tens of thousands saved of those slain and pauperized and driven to crime and madness and death by that one majority of a Supreme Court.

That fatal error of electing along with an anti-railroad Governor, a Judge who could override the will of the people and of the legislature and make the Supreme Court, the servant of the groggeries of the State, and upset the most beneficent and just law that was ever put on a statute book—has cost the State hundreds of millions of dollars, kept out hundreds of thousands of good settlers, retarded the progress of the State and country, caused thousands of murders, suicides and untimely deaths, ruined homes without number, deluged the land with crime and pauperism and general ruin; did more harm than the railroad company could do in 40 years if they were allowed to double up all their exactions and extortions and crimes.

The people did not know what they were doing then, but they know now that they will soon have an opportunity of voting for or against candidates for the Supreme Court, who have already declared themselves enemies of American institutions and friends of free crime, no Sunday, no rest or liberty for the working man, and who have already officially announced that the people can have no rights which any rumseller should be asked to respect.

WHAT IS WANTED.

Questions are asked as to what would satisfy the temperance people of the State in a political platform for the coming campaign. The RESCUE has not been authorized to give an answer, but it can give a pretty accurate estimate of what the people of this State most interested in its welfare and in the uprooting of the crime dens—desire and what will be the least that can prevent their nominating a separate ticket.

The first thing necessary is to give the people an opportunity to avail themselves of their right to remove by a local option law the incubus of the grogshop where they can do so. As a local option law is at best a temporizing and partially effective measure, they desire that a constitutional amendment prohibiting the liquor traffic entirely in the State, shall be submitted to the people. And they insist emphatically not only on the maintenance of the Sunday law but on its being amended so as to make it easy and simple of enforcement.

It is a little singular that about every Republican temperance man believes that to put square, bold, manly planks to the above effect in the coming platform would secure the triumph of the party. And every drinking barroom Republican believes it would kill the party. As singularly every Democratic temperance man (and a good many not Democrats too) believe such a platform if adopted, would have carried the Democrats to undouted victory. But the barroom Democrats every one thot the leag of Shetzel & Co's. platform would get most votes, and they hoisted the devils flag accordingly.

In Maine, Kansas, Vermont, Iowa—where the Republicans have gone square for prohibition they have triumphed. Where they have sot the beer-dive vote and the decent vote both, they have been worsted or barely held their ground because the Democrats did a little worse.

In N. Carolina the Republicans are under the flag ot Antichrist and they will be discomfited because the Democrats are there the clean and decent party. In California if the counsels of their better men prevail in the Republican ranks, and honest men are nominated on an honest antigrogshop platform, that party will have the easiest triumph ever secured in the State, because the Democratic platform has been made the very best and easiest to court defeat.

If the counsels of the barkeepers and saloon henchmen are heedod, the Republican party will be very likely this fall to go into hyberntion quarters, which only the trump of Gabrial will arouse.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

The Chicago *Tribune* says this organization has the following provisions in its constitution as learned from one of its leading representatives:

"We look upon arbitration and co-operation as furnishing the best remedies for the evils which afflict the laboring class.

"Our objects are to educate and organize labor. Every man who works for his living, whether with his hands or his brain, is eligible to membership. We debar doctors, lawyers, speculators, members of co-operations, and dealers in whisky from membership. The prohibition against physicians dates back to the time when the organization was oath-bound and secret, and will, I have no dout, be removed at the next meeting of the General Assembly.

"WE CONSIDER THE RUMSELLER AS THE GREAT BANE OF THE WORKINGMAN AND NO PERSON IN ANY WAY INTERESTED IN THE MANUFACTURE OR SALE OF WHISKY CAN BECOME A MEMBER."

That sounds like about the first society of working men, that have ever organized on a consistent basis for their own benefit. In most places such Societies and Unions have been mere traps to enable either the politician or the loafer along with the rumseller every time to make an easy prey of the workmens wages and their votes.

In England most frequently the weekly meetings of the various Unions or Societies are held in a grogshop, that has a commodious room for the purpose, and the good generous philanthropist who runs the gin into the membership, generally acts as Secretary for them gratis. He is not at all selfish with them; he does their writing and keeps the accounts and as all the money they earn, save the smallest pittance for an occasional loaf of bread—is spent in his beer and rum, he dont charge anything for being Secretary. He is like the man who did not want his friend to will any property to him, all he wanted was to be executor of the estate.

And it has been little better in this country. As in other places the meetings of the Unions have been too often simply drunken frolics and men have been made drunkards by them a hundred times where one has derived any real benefit from them.

A political party or a society of working men of any description, that dont lay down the principle in large letters that THE RUMSELLER IS THE GREAT BANE AND CURSE AND ROBRER OF THE WORKING MAN, might better sell themselves to the railroad corporation or any other corporation or Claus Spreckles or the six companies and be their peons. Better a thousand times than permit the saloon-thief and beer-thief to own and brand them and starve them and send them to poor house and prison and death like droves of helpless sheep.

It is a pleasure to commend a rational and sensible organization of workers that some fellow will not be able to sacrafice himself on its alter of patriotism and offer inside of six weeks to the highest bidder per scalp among the purchasers of the Republican and Democratic vote brokers.

REV. C. T. WHITMORE states in the London *Christian*, that of 20 infidel lecturers and writers that have been prominent in the last 30 years, 16 have abandoned their infidelity and openly professed their faith in Christianity.

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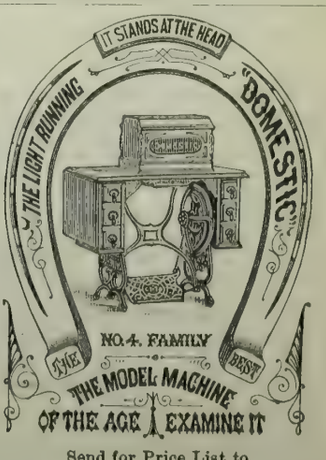
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SHAFERISM IN ENGLAND.

The Bishop of Lincoln (England) sometime ago made a silly utterance on the relation of temperance to scriptural injunction, just as any other scholar or philosopher is very apt to do when he gives an impromptu opinion on a subject to which he has never given a moment's study, and of which he knows absolutely nothing. After the manner of the learned college graduate who was made President of an agricultural society, and desiring to experiment on turnips in his own garden, sliced them up as they do potatoes and planted them.

But the Bishop was at once canonized by the whisky-thieves and wife-beaters' co-operative association of England, and some friend of the Bishop surprised him by sending the following placard, which the English Shafers have stuck up in the grog-shops:

"[Enclosure.] Teetotalism—What is it?

The Bishop of Lincoln says:—The temperance pledge is not Scriptural; it undermines the Godhead of Christ, and he who takes the pledge and breaks it, weakens the bonds of society. Tender consciences fear to break it; thus often sacrifice their health and entail a burden of grief on others. Timothy, a water-drinker, was advised by St. Paul to use a little wine for his stomach's sake; and if he had signed the temperance pledge, he would have declined to break it, and thus have injured his health, and inflicted a damage on the cause of truth. The pledge is unscriptural and heretical, and it is a deadly sin for Christians to sign it, inasmuch as it leads to lying and disregard of truth, and tends to raise up a generation of hypocrites. Intemperance prevailed at the time of Christ, and if the temperance pledge had been the best remedy and the only one, the apostles would have commended it. Teetotalism should be supported by the Liberals, as it is a despotic policy, binding them down from, and robbing them of their freedom of action. The same men who lend their aid to temperance would destroy our National Church, back up despotic Russia in dividing Turkey in the same way as Poland was divided, and finish by establishing a Liberal despotism!"

To which the Bishop replies as follows:

"Peterhouse Lodge, Cambridge, May 22, 1882.

Sir—You are quite at liberty to state that no such words as are ascribed to me in the placard sent by you were ever used by me. I send you a pastoral, which I have just issued, on behalf of temperance and purity. (Signed) Lincoln."

Verily, the reverence manifested by the cutpurses for the orthodox faith, and for St. Paul and Timothy, and "our National Church" and the "Godhead of Christ," is to be admired. They will be asking for martyrdom some of these days, and their request should be promptly granted.

LIFE INSURANCE.

Ed. Rescue:—While at a small neighboring town a few nights since, a lodge of A. O. U. W. was organized with 30 charter members. I made some enquiries of the examining physician who is also a member, and I find that it costs $10 to join and some $15 a year assessments. On this coast there are 14,000 members and increasing rapidly. In the town I speak of, is a flourishing Good Templars Lodge, but no member insured in the Mutual Aid.

The question is forced upon us, what is the matter with our Mutual Aid?

It costs only about half as much to insure in this as in the A. O. U. W., and yet but very few have taken out policies.

I can see but one reason, and that is the objectionable clause, that insurance ceases when membership in the order ceases. The published report of the G. W. S. shows that about two thirds of the members of the Order lose their membership on an average, year after year.

There is not that feeling of permanency of membership in Temperance societies that there is in the Masonic or Odd Fellows orders. Membership costs but little, and people join on the impulse of the moment and drop out about as easily.

When a person takes out a policy on his life, he wants to feel that there is a large degree of stability and permanency about it, and that it is not based on contingencies so uncertain, and over which he has so little control.

It is true he can get an effective card if his lodge goes down, or if he removes to a locality where there is no lodge, but that is virtually paying six dollars a year more for his policy, which about doubles the expense.

I can see no objection or difficulty in changing that clause and only require the insured to continue a total abstainer. James Morse.

Guadalupe, July 11, 1882..

[The action of the R. W. G. L. at last session makes a clearance card good for all time and perhaps that will close up the gap which has such a menacing aspect for Bro. Morse.—Ed.]

THE GERMANS OF IOWA.

The vicious system of the still, the brewery and the saloon are practically enslaving a large portion of the best citizens of America. These woful effects must and will soon destroy this country, State and Nation. Gladstone, of England, has been obliged to warn his people against the evils of the liquor traffic, and now, for a home reference, read what has been done and what the Emperor of Germany, in his late address to the Parliament, says upon the subject, as copied from the *Christian Advocate*.

"And now comes a cry of distress from Germany, the land of wine and lager, a cry of alarm at the increase in drunkenness. The advocates of light wine and beer as substitutes for rum and whisky have for years pointed to Germany as an illustration. The advocates of the free sale of beer and ale have pointed to the same example. But now the *Nation* publishes a Berlin letter upon the alarming increase of intemperance, and the use of alcoholic drinks in place of or in addition to beer. Belgium has, since 1840, more than doubled the use of alcohol, and, in the industrial counties, has a dram shop to every seven persons. In Germany the dram snops increased in two years 12,261—about ten per cent. The Emperor of Germany, in his late address to his Parliament, called attention to the serious increase of crimes and misdemeanors committed by men in a state of drunkenness, and Parliament has sought to limit the number of licensed dram shops. One great difficulty in the way is the fact that the Prussian aristocracy have a monopoly in distilling whisky. All the same it is apparent that wine and beer are not preventatives of drunkenness. Rather, they awaken and stimulate the appetite for stronger drinks. We commend these facts, coming as they do from a source not under suspicion of special favor for total abstinence, to those good men who defend moderate drinking, and especially the drinking of wines and beer. It may be suggestive, also, to the cider-drinkers."—*Northwestern News.*

A NOBLE EXAMPLE.

An earnest temperance worker, a resident of Philadelphia but now sojourning in Santa Barbara, my friend Horace J. Smith who is doing more for the cause of temperance than I am now at liberty to state, recently read me an extract from a letter of his brother's, R. P. Smith, a wealthy manufacturer of Philadelphia. It was to the effect that he had just heard a lecture by a Methodist preacher on the Constitutionality of Prohibition, and so impressed was he (Mr. S.) with the *permanent*, good work that can be done in temperance that he resolves to give $5000 per year in that direction. With a few of his ability and disposition and thousands of others willing to do financially what they reasonably can, what a revolution could soon be affected! J. W. Webb.

A use for potatoes has been at last discovered. By a new process they are being made into meersham pipes. Big industry for Cal. If Sonoma Co., can raise ten million dollars worth of potato pipes a year and the people of San Francisco smoke them, it will make an enormous addition to the wealth of the State; equal to the wine interest. Some of the doctors will find too that there is a great deal of wholesome nourishment derived from smoking a potato meersham. Potatoes are very nourishing.

OPEN LODGES AND PUBLIC MEETINGS.

For distribution at public meetings or once a month the Rescue will be sent to one address at $2.00 per 100, and in packages of 20 to 50 will be sent once a month for a year for 24 cents per copy or $4.80 for 20 copies a year. At this rate there is no paper published anywhere that is cheaper. It is suggested that lodges try this method of introducing temperance literature but the best plan is to get a weekly paper into the family by the year. Orders for lots of 50 or 100 should come a week in advance.

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HOME PROTECTION ASSOCIATION.

This association was incorporated Feby. 2, 1882, for the purpose of securing the enforcement of all laws restricting the sale of liquors, particularly the Sunday law and to procure the enactment of such other laws as are or may be necessary for the protection of our homes from the insidious and destructive influences growing out of the liquor traffic.

It is desired to charter auxiliary associations in every town of California. Any 10 or more persons over 16 years of age may apply for a charter. The membership fee is $1.00 a year, and charter, with full set of books and register for 600 names costs $5. Of membership fee one half goes to the State association for the general work. Apply for information and all particulars to the State Secy.

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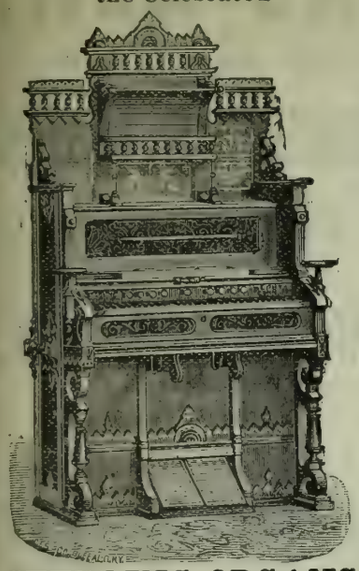
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A few National Temperance Almanacs can be supplied at the Rescue office; a 10 cent stamp will get one, and that is the cheapest way of remittance. The volume for 1882 is, as usual, full of good matter.

Mr. H. B. Williamson is agent for the Rescue in Lompoc Renewals and subscriptions can be arranged with him.

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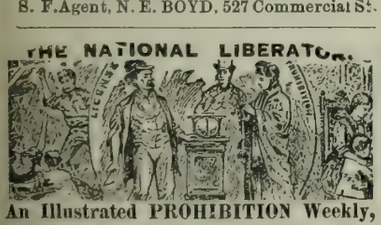
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" best		5 25 to	5 50
Scouring Brick, per doz.			70
Dried Peaches, fair	per lb		05
" good	"		10
" Pears, unpeeled	"		06
" peeled	"		....7½ to 12½
" Apples, choice	"		08
Cal. Figs	"	06 to	08
No. 1, Island Sugar, kegs			09¼
Granulated Sugar			12½
Japan Tea, 1 lb and ½ lb paper			30
Japan Tea, bulk, 5 lbs for			1 00
" ½ chests, per lb			15
" best known			....40 to 50
Green Coffee			11, 12½, 14, 15
Corn Starch, good, 20 lbs			1 60

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HOW MUCH WE ARE LOSEING.

Hon. J. B. Grinnell is the man to whom Horace Greely wrote "go west, young man, go west" and he did go west; purchased a large tract of land and laid out the city of Grinnell in Iowa; he determined that no intoxicating liquor should be sold. Now hear what he says. "I may say that not one drop of ardent spirits has ever been sold on that tract of land; I began three miles away from any house and three years ago we had our quarter centenial celebration (25 years); then no fire had desolated a human habitation; no man had found his way to the poor house; not one had gone to jail and not one to the state prison. I happened to be Mayor of the city for the last two years: I will say there was only one person brought before me and fined for drunkenness. During the campaign which has just closed we were made a special point of attack by the *enemies* of temperance. Money was sent there by transient persons who had no visible means of support but they could not demoralize our people."

PEOPLE OF SAN FRANCISCO

Just think of it—reflect upon it; turn it over and over in your mind; and try to realize the fact that a city twenty-five years old, had no fires; no use for a poor house or jail; no house of correction; no fighting and a strict observance of the Sabbath day; they are healthy and prosperous. Why? because whisky-saloons beer-parlors, and dives are not permitted to locate there. Compare your city with this; you have 5,000 drinking places; fifteen courts: a penitentiary with 1,500 convicting; a house of correction and two or three jails always full, costing the city millions of dollars. All on account of whisky. And yet fifteen hundred men set themselves up in defiance of every principle of morality and against the law; saying we will not obey the mandates of your courts; we will poison your children; take the poor man's money he has made during the week; let his wife and children suffer for food and clothes, make them beggars to gratify the unholy passions of a drunken father. O how long must we sleep over this slumbering volcano, before it will burst forth its lava of destruction and punish the enemies of the people. Vengeance is mine saith the Lord; but it is so slow coming; the crop will all dry up for want of rain.

We must trust in God and keep our powder dry. When the Lord raised the dead the people had to roll away the stone first; we must do all we can and trust the Lord for seeming impossibilities.

Brother Wood if you have the report from Vineland in New Jersey, built by Mr. Landis we should like to see it. There is a happy people for you, no liquor, no poor house; no jail no police; no morning court exhibitions of drunkards; no fighting; no gambling; no children left by drunken parents to become inmates of orphan homes or find a place in houses of correction.

Yours truly, A. M. Winn.

CALIFORNIA PROHIBITION REFORM PARTY.

Ed. Rescue.—In your issue of yesterday I see a communication from our worthy Brother Robinson of Guerneville in reference to the late Prohibition Convention. I know of some who have stood side by side with Bro. Rrobinson for many years in this fight, who think as he did of much the convention did and said. They still stand beside him and all earnest Prohibitionists. I offer no apology for what the convention did but I do not want the position of the convention or of the party placed in blacker colors than circumstances and facts justify. The result reached by the convention was this that we wait to see if the Republican convention will give a good Sunday Law Plank and submit the question of license to the people, but if not then we meet again and take measures to give the people an opportunity to express their minds on these points. To my mind the power to license involves the power to prohibit, hence what the committee appointed to communicate with the Republican convention should do will be to require not merely what goes by the name of Local Option but also the submission to the people of a Prohibition Amendment to the constitution. Whilst I have personaly the greatest doubts about the Republican convention doing this, yet in asking these things, the committee asks for nothing but what is in accordance with the genius of Republicanism, and the Republican party ought to see that they can submit these questions to the people whichever way they individually view them.

Whilst many of us fully agree with Bro. Robinson in his estimate of the old parties as now constituted, yet I would refer him as well as the Republican party of this State to the recent action of the Maine Republican Convention, which says "We favor such legislation and such enforcement of the law as will secure to every portion of our Territory freedom from that traffic. We further recommend a submission to the people of a constitutional prohibitory amendment.

Now IF the Republican Party in this State will honestly do that, can we not better fight with them than against them? If they will not, let us wage our own warfare. What I want is the success of Prohibition.

Yours fraternally,
Geo. Morris, Cor. Sec'y.
West End, Cal., July 21, 1882.

Every iron front, iron shutter, costly safe, latch key, patent lock for houses, chests, cellars, barns etc., every burglar alarm, revolver bayonet, bowie knife, slung shot bot for protection from robbers is an expense assessed upon its purchaser by the grogshops who manufacture all the thieves, burglars, tramps, loafers and madmen. But for these rum-holes and beer-dives which train all these classes we should not need bolt or bar or jail or policeman in this beautiful land of plenty. The rum-hole and Vc. Sunday-school must go.

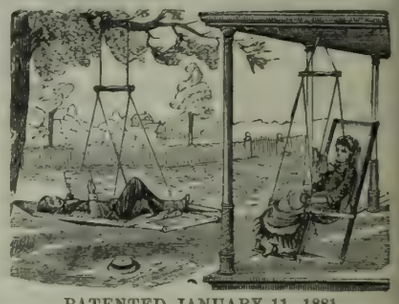
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Fall Term closes	Nov. 17, 1882	Spring Term begins	Mar. 6, 1883
Winter Term begins	Nov. 27, 1882	Commencement	June 7, 1883
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444 San Luis Obispo, F., San Luis Obispo, W. P. Barnett.
445 Cambria, Sa., Cambria, Thaddeus Sherman.
447 Cayucos, Th., Cayucos, J. L. Raines.

SAN MATEO COUNTY.

56 Ocean, Sa., Halfmoon Bay, J. Compton.
190 Ocean Queen, Sa., Pescadero, Mrs. A. W. Goulson.
408 San Gregorio, Sa. San Gregorio, Adolph Shields.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

140 Santa Barbara, F., Santa Barbara, Chas. D. Crowell.
178 Rose of Lompoc, Sa., Lompoc A E. Gregg.
196 Stuart, S., Lompoc, M. F. Drumm.
204 Goleta, Sa., Goleta, F. E. Kellogg, Jr.
208 Carpinteria, Sa., Carpinteria, Geo. E. Robinson.
268 Vesper, Sa., Guadalupe, J. E. Murphy.
354 Seaside, Tu., Santa Barbara, P.L.Moore
428 Montecito, Th., Santa Barbara, Geo. Ferrier.
434 Lompoc Valley, Su., Lompoc, A. C. Lawrence.
436 Los Alamos, Sa., Los Alamos, Peter S. Coyner.
441 Positive, Sa., Santa Maria, Mrs. M. M. Thornburgh.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

17 Garden City, F. San Jose, E. M. Hills.
128 Columbia, Sa., Gilroy, J. W. Thomasson.
295 Granger, Sa., San Jose, W. H. Gilmore.
327 Golden Wreath, F., Mountain View, W. T. Triplett.
328 Victoria, W., Los Gatos, W. D. Hudson
393 Bay View, Sa., Santa Clara, L. B. Alexander.
399 Santa Clara, M., Santa Clara, E. C. Carey
474 Saratoga, Sa., Saratoga, Rev. C. M. Palmer.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

126 Watsonville, Tu., Watsonville, C. E. Taylor.
392 Pacific, Su., Boulder Creek, J. W. Peery
426 Ben Lomond, Su., Felton, D. H. Trout
499 Santa Cruz, Th., Santa Cruz, Rev. W. L. Stevens.

SHASTA COUNTY.

102 Reading, Sa., Reading, J. H. Cooper.
155 Igo, Su. Igo, E. L. Ballou.
425 Battle Creek, Su., Ball's Ferry, Mrs. R. E. Winsell.
449 Mountain Pride, Su., Shingletown, F. P. McClain.
453 McDonald, F., Milville, J. J. Kem.
454 Eureka, Th., Anderson, J. W. Spann.
486 Integrity, Sa., Pinckney, Jas. McMullen

SISKIYOU COUNTY.

142 Mt. Shasta, Sa., Mt. Shasta, Mrs. Belle Martin.
273 Mt. Bolivar, Sa., Callahans, Caroline M. Hayden.
333 Fort Jones, W., Fort Jones, John E. Hart
466 Siskiyou, Sa., Oro Fino, L. W. Miller.

SIERRA COUNTY.

265 Forest City, F., Forest City, H. P. Bickford.
359 Sierra City, Sa., Sierra City, David N. Mitchell.
372 Alaska, Sa., Pike City, J. H. Beresford.

SOLANO COUNTY.

27 Mount Delight, Sa., Suisun, F. A. Chadburn.
64 Vallejo, Tu., Vallejo, Charles Daly.
137 Phœnix, Th., Benicia, H. A. Booth.
239 Denverton, Sa., Denverton, C. E. Garfield.
318 Pride of the River, W., Rio Vista, Albt. Baker.
320 Fairfield, M., Fairfield, J. H. Williamson
364 Dixon, Th., Dixon, Stewart McBride.
415 Alamo, F., Elmira, G. W. Frazer.
461 Willow Spring, F., Birds Landing, J. B. Clothier.
488 Binghamton, Sa., Binghamton, H. W. Engles.

SONOMA COUNTY.

32 Star of Hope, M., Healdsburg, George W. Dow.
146 Horicon, Sa., Fisherman's Bay, J. E. Hickman.
156 Valley Ford, Sa., Valley Ford, Benj. Fowler.
161 Petaluma, M., Petaluma, A. G. Twist.
166 Geyser, Sa., Geyserville, Mrs. E. Winder.
167 Sebastopol, Th., Sebastopol, J. U. Graeff
176 Forestville, Sa., Forestville, J. E. McIntosh.
256 Bloomfield, Th., Bloomfield, P. C. Smith.
274 Fulton, Sa., Fulton, Frank Briggs.
356 Enterprise, Sa., Guerneville, N. E. Manning.
370 Santa Rosa, Tu., Santa Rosa, J. H. Richardson.
375 Dauntless, W., Petaluma, H. O. Brink
378 Two Rock, Sa., Petaluma, M. L. Freeman
405 Azalea, Th., Occidental, D. N. Craig

STANISLAUS COUNTY.

109 Ceres, Tu., Ceres, P. W. Cook.
247 Fairview, Sa., Turlock, John B. Osborn
249 Star of Cottonwood, Sa., Hill's Ferry Matthew R. Lyle.
266 Morning Star, F., Modesto, J. J. Porter
326 Oakdale, Tu., Oakdale, Byron Seeber.
335 Knight's Ferry, Su., Knight's Ferry, J. W. Dunlap.
465 Friendship, Sa., Hill's Ferry, Henry A. F. Miller.
503 Burneyville, Sa., Langworth, R. R. Snedigar.

SUTTER COUNTY.

97 Meridian, Sa., Meridian, E. G. Thornbrough.
158 Good Shepherd, Sa., Live Oak, A H. Hewitt.
172 Harmony, Sa., Nicolaus, J. M. Berry.
219 Defiance, Sa., Pleasant Grove, F. B. Pierce.
321 June, Sa., Yuba City, Mrs. M. E. Moore
440 Yuba City W., Yuba City, Ed. Ellington.
452 North Butte, Su., West Butte, H. S. Graves.
487 Triumphant, Sa., South Butte, W. M. Wadsworth.

TEHAMA COUNTY.

192 Red Bluff, F., Red Bluff, M. J. Frank.
198 Tehama, Tu., Tehama, A. V. Wheeler.
306 Ricerville, Sa., Riceville, J. W. Tibbetts
308 Henleyville, Sa. Henleyville, J. W. Gill
309 Paskenta, Sa.. Paskenta. T. D. Dollings.
311 Ivy, M., Red Bluff, C. H. Delvechio.
427 Paradise, Th., Olimpo, C. S. Jobe.
433 Hercules, Sa., Red Bluff, Henry Smith
491 Elk Horn, Su., Olimpo, John Monroe.

TRINITY COUNTY.

300 Beacon, Sa., Weaverville, G. B. Bassham
303 Western Star, Su., Hay Fork, John H. Vanderhoff.

TULARE COUNTY.

48 Visalia, F., Visalia, D. K. Zumwalt.
169 Grangeville, Sa., Grangeville, John Warswick.
181 Jonesa, Sa., Hanford, G. T, Thornton.
195 Tulare, Tu., Tulare, Willis Faust.
257 Tipton, Th., Tipton, Jas. A. Wills.
296 Hanford, Tu., Hanford, Mrs. L. E. Cheadle.
301 Plano, Th., Plano, J. A. McMillan.
302 Porterville, F., Porterville, R. C. Redd
325 Lakeside, Sa., Hanford, H. H. Beckwith.
329 Pride of Tulare, Sa., Herrick's Cross, Mary E. Collins.
332 Elder Springs, Sa., Townsend, T. H. Townsend.
352 Frazier Valley, Su., Frazier, Jas. A. Kincaid.
374 Rockford, M., Porterville, R. N. Clack
391 Lone Oak, Sa., Hanford, S. A. Allen.
394 Farmersville, Sa., Farmersville, Jacob B. Spears.
479 Stokes Valley, Sa., Visalia, J. A. Boyd.
480 Lakeshore, Sa., Tipton, Dan'l K. Berry.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

122 Confidence, Su., Sonora, J. D. Williams.
135 Groveland, Su., Groveland, Benj. Hunter.
262 Tuolumne, Su., Chinese Camp, W. H. Hosmer.
294 Jamestown, Sa., Jamestown. Miss Rebecca App
324 Bald Mountain, Tu., Sonora, Mrs. Sidney Smith.
336 Quartz Mountain, Su., Jamestown, Sarah E. Grant.
337 Table Mountain, Sa., Jamestown, Mrs. Jane Beynon.
340 Soulsbyville, Sa., Soulsbyville, W. H. Barron.
342 Mountain View, F., Columbia, W. H. Helton.
507 Rough and Ready, W., Sonora, Rev. Henry Neat.

VENTURA COUNTY.

209 Constancy, F., Ventura, Miss Myra Walbridge.
221 Scenega, Sa., Scenega, L. P. Guiberson.
235 Santa Paula, Sa., Santa Paula, Sam'l T. Todd.
236 Hueneme, Sa., Hueneme, Mary E. Clark.
411 Saticoy, Th., Saticoy, S. V. Tietsort.
416 Springville, Sa., Springville, Samuel Guthrie.
418 Mound, Sa., Ventura, Tyler Bither.
422 Ojai Valley, F. Nordhoff, Thomas Barrows.
489 Ventura, W., Ventura, R. R. Tanner.

YOLO COUNTY.

145 Antelope, Sa., Dunnigans, A. Yarrick.
163 Yolo, Tu., Yolo, Asa Petit.
165 Winters, F., Winters, V. Morris.
210 Chrysopolis, W., Woodland, J. J. Bowman.
224 Orion, Th., Davisville, Miss Nettie Marden.
366 Success, W., Grafton, M. C. Winchester
419 Capay, Sa., Capay, J. T. Brown.
429 Pleasant Prairie, Sa., Woodland, E. L. Cox.
431 Faithful, Su., Black's Station, J. H. Murphy.
463 Semper Fidelis, Th., Madison, J. H. Connor.

YUBA COUNTY.

25 Marysville, F., Marysville, Frank W. Potter.
108 Knoxdale, F., Brownsville, Mrs. S. W. Knox.
124 Virginia, Sa., Marysville, Mrs. D. A. Hollister.
141 Cordua, Sa., Marysville, J. E. McMillan.
148 Rising Sun, F., Camptonville, Wm. Moore,
197 Wheatland, Tu., Wheatland, Miss Hattie Sheets.
226 Alpine, Sa., Strawberry Valley, C. T. Prindle.
278 Mountain Guard, F., Smartsville, J. A. Flint.
423 Prairie, Sa. Marysville, W. E. Gleason.
448 Elizabeth, Sa., Wheatland, P. L. Hutchinson.
476 Cornelian, Tu,, Marysville, Jno. C. Jenkins.
492 Browns Valley, Sa. Browns Valley, Jas. Robinson.

ARIZONA.

1 Garden Valley, M., Phœnix, Geo. H. Rothrock.
4 Tucson, M., Tucson, Mrs. M. H. Weffenden.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

7 Hilo, Sa., Hilo, J. H. Maby.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, Sa., Yokohama, W. T. Austin.

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

NO.	COUNTY.	NAME.	POSTOFFICE.
384	Alameda,	Charles H. Haile,	Alameda.
125	Amador,	J. W. Perry.	Plymouth.
104	Butte,	J. B. Mullen,	Cherokee
361	Calaveras,	A. J. Cooke,	Murphys.
319	Colusa,	J. H. Liening	Colusa.
288	Contra Costa,	F. Clifford,	Nortonville.
462	El Dorado,	J. H. Gilmore,	El Dorado.
—	Fresno,	S. N. Burch,	Easton.
269	Humboldt,	W. F. Brown,	Eureka.
299	Los Angeles,	W. D. Gonld,	Los Angeles.
175	Mariposa,	Chas. Converse,	Mariposa.
459	Merced	Geo. E. Isaacs,	Merced.
131	Monterey,	A. K Crawford,	Salinas.
201	Nevada,	Samuel Clutter,	Nevada.
339	Placer,	Geo. D. Kellogg,	Newcastle.
228	Plumas,	Moses Bull	Greenville.
248	Sacramento,	A. K. Crawford,	Elk Grove.
220	San Bernardino,	H. C. Brooke,	S. Bern'd'o
351	San Diego,	S. Whitmore,	San Diego.
114	San Francisco,	C. H. Peterson,	313 Page street, San Francisco.
182	San Joaquin,	Wm. Jones,	Stockton.
56	San Mateo,	J. Compton,	Half Moon Bay.
178	Santa Barbara,	Rev. S. S. Fisk.	Lompoc.
128	Santa Clara,	C. W. Pedlar,	Gilroy.
102	Shasta,	J. N. Chapell,	Reading.
415	Solano,	G. W. Frazer,	Elmira.
167	Sonoma,	L. O. Coon,	Sebastopol.
266	Stanislaus,	Rev. M. D. Gage,	Modesto.
452	Sutter and Yuba,	H. S. Graves,	Yuba City
309	Tehama,	J. R. Whitlock,	Paskenta.
300	Trinity,	Geo. B. Jumper,	Weaverville.
195	Tulare,	Rev. F. H. Wales,	Tulare.
324	Tuolumne,	I. T. Holland,	Sonora.
236	Ventura,	L. C. Clark,	Hueneme.
366	Yolo,	Thos. J. Goin,	Grafton.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, Wm. Walker, Yokohama.

STATE DEPUTIES.

384 Alameda, James S. Naismith, Oakland.
386 Alameda, Mrs. V. A. Rix, Washington.
267 Amador, W. O. Clark, Drytown.
152 Amador, J. R. Johns, Amador.
470 Alameda, Rev. Geo. Morris, West End.
404 Butte, Rev. Peter Powers, Chico.
243 Fresno, A. A. Smith, Kingsburg.
161 Calaveras, H. R. Hughes. Angels Camp.
116 Contra Costa, Rev. W. H. Tubb, Martinez.
290 Fresno, E. W. Turner, Madera.
495 Kern, Rev. J. S. Kline, Bakersfield.
299 Los Angeles, Will D. Gould, Los Angeles
299 Los Angeles, Jesse Yarnell, Los Angeles
246 Merced, George E. Isaacs, Merced.
126 Monterey, J. C. Aston, Watsonville
201 Nevada, Niles Searls. Nevada City
203 Sacramento, G. B. Katzenstein, Sac'to.
130 San Fran'co, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, No. 150 Ninth St., S. F.
185 San F'co, Mrs. E. P. Stevens, 1907 Bush
114 San Francisco, C. H, Peterson, S. F.
291 San Francisco, Wm. Crowhurst 1041 24th St., S. F.
185 San Francisco, Capt. A. D. Wood, S. F
182 San Joaquin, B. F. Bagley, Stockton.
189 San Joaquin, W. R. Ellis, Lodi.
200 San Joaquin, Rev. C. S. Haswell, Lodi.
178 Santa Barbara, J. W. Webb, Lompoc.
32 Santa Clara, Rev. W.T. Mayne, San Jose
295 Santa Clara Rev. D. E. Bushnell, San Jose.
392 Santa Cruz, G. M. McWain, Boulder Cr'k
425 Shasta, Dr. J. F. Winsell, Ball's Ferry
273 Siskiyou, Fred. H. Loring, Callahans Ranch.
64 Solano, Dr. I. S. Halsey, Vallejo.
370 Sonoma, D. S. Sacry, Santa Rosa.
32 Sonoma, C. B. Proctor, Healdsburg.
32 Sonoma, J. G. Dow, Healdsburg.
156 Sonoma, Mrs. C. E. Fowler, Valley Ford
167 Sonoma, Rev. F. J. Culver, Sebastopol.
192 Tehama, Mrs. M. J. Mayhew, Red Bluff
165 Yolo, William Sims, Winters.
224 Yolo, B. H. Hoag, Davisville.
419 Yolo, J. H. Norton, Capay.
25 Yuba, Chas. J. Covillaud, Marysville.
148 Yuba, Joseph Erwin, Camptonville.

ARIZONA.

304 Pima, Joe T. Marr, Tucson.

JAPAN.

1 Japan, Daniel Jamison, Yokohama.

BANDS OF HOPE.

NO.	LOCATION.	NAME.	SUP'T.
1	Alturas,	Rising Sun,	J. D. McLeod.
2	Artesia,	Artesia,	S. H. Olmstead.
3	Black's Station,	Sunbeam,	J. S. Rollins
4	Brownsville,	Crystal,	T. J. Rumery.
5	Cambria,	Cambria,	Mrs. M. R. Franklin
6	Chico,	Luella,	Rev. Peter Powers.
7	Scenega,	Scenega,	Miss Kitty Conaway.
8	Cajon,	Cajon,	Miss Della Hill.
9	Comanche,	Evergreen,	Mrs. M. S. Holbrook.
10	Columbia,	Mountain View,	G. L. McNeil
11	El Dorado,	El Dorado,	Jas. H. Gilmore
12	Tustin,	Tustin,	Mrs. H. K. Snow.
13	Forest City,	Forest City,	S. A. Lawry.
14	Greenville,	Greenville,	——,
15	Healdsburg,	Healdsburg,	Mrs. S. J. Hall
16	Hornitos,	Cristal,	Mrs. Mary Hinds.
17	Hueneme,	Hueneme,	Mrs. Mary R. Bard
18	Jenny Lind,	Chapparal,	Mrs. Amanda Sharp.
19	Juds'nv'le,	Crescent,	Mrs. T. S. Griffiths
20	Lompoc,	Lompoc,	E. A. Gregg.
21	Los Angeles,	L's Ang's,	Dr. S. McCurdy
22	Lodi,	Lodi,	Rev. C. S. Haswell.
23	Lemoore,	Lemoore,	Myron H. Savage.
24	Livermore,	Myrtle,	J. T. McDonald.
25	Modesto,	Morning Star,	Miss Clara Vezey
26	Mariposa,	Marip'a,	Jarvis Streeter, Jr.
27	Marysville,	Marysville,	Chas. S. Brooks
28	Marysville,	Pleasant Templar,	Jas. Jory
29	Murphys,	Murphys,	Mrs. A. J. Palmer
30	Mokelumne Hill,	Mountain Hope,	Mrs. Jane Guy.
31	Mendocino,	Mendocino,	Mrs. M. J. Paddleford.
32	North Temescal,	N. Tem'l,	F. Esmond
33	National City,	Na'l C'y,	Mrs. F. Copeland
34	Plymouth,	Rising Star,	M. L. Gregg.
35	Pine Grove,	Ev'ng Star,	Mrs. S. Serine
36	Poway,	Poway,	Adams Chapin.
37	Pentz,	Messilla,	R. H. Hawkins.
38	Plano.	Busy Bee,	Mrs. J. A. McMillan
39	Pescadero	Pescadero.	Carrie M. Mills.
40	Red Bluff,	R'd Bl'ff,	Mrs. Kate Grider.
41	Rio Vista,	Pride of the River.	E. M. Chase
42	Riverside,	Riverside,	May Heap.
43	San Buena'ura,	Ventura.	Mrs. C. W. Bard
44	San Juan,	San Juan,	Miss Carrie Flint
45	Stockton,	Central.	J. M. Long.
46	Stockton,	Bethlehem,	O. Bingham.
47	Stockton,	—— ,	—— Keniston.
48	Santa Rosa,	S'ta Rosa,	J. H. Richardson
49	Sheridan,	Sheridan.	Mrs. Addie Rogers
50	San Luis Obispo,	——,	D. M. Meridith
51	San Luis Obispo,	——,	S. D. Triplett
52	Spenceville,	Spenceville,	J. L. Walliss
53	San Diego,	Excelsior,	A. B. Hotchkiss
54	Spanish Dry Diggins, (P.O., Greenwood),		S. D. Diggins, Mrs. S. A. Withington.
55	Soulsbyville,	Soulsbyville,	Mrs. J. L. Coles.
56	Sacramento,	Sac'to,	Mrs. Alice A. Catlin
57	Sacramento,	Progressive,	Miss E. Bullard
58	Santa Ana,	Santa Ana,	J. N. Hewes.
59	Santa Paula.	Ivy,	Miss Lulu Scott.
60	Springville,	Sp'gv'le,	Miss Lulu Thacker
61	Sonora,	Sonora,	Mrs. A. J. Sturtevant
62	San Luis Rey,	S. Luis Rey.	Miss Sarah Fox.
63	San Andreas,	Sparkling Water,	Miss Agnes Mercer.
64	San Jose,	——,	Anna McKenzie.
65	San Francisco,	Hayes Valley,	Mrs. Nellie Warren.
66	Short,	Lakeside,	J. M Moore.
67	Tulare City,	White Lily,	Clara Garrison
68	Ventura,	Mound,	Miss Belle Cannon
69	Volcano,	——,	Mrs. Ezra Haskill.
70	Vallejo,	Vallejo,	Mrs. T. Graves.
71	Vallejo,	Home.	N. Smith.
72	Woodland,	Little Giant Killers,	B. F. Loomis.
73	Walnut Creek,	Walnut Creek,	H. S. Raven
74	Weaverville,	——,	Mrs. D. R. Atherton
75	Westminster,	Westminster,	Miss. M. A. McCoy.
76	Yuba City,	Franklin,	Maria Godfrey.
77	Angels,	Golden Circle,	Miss J. Hughes
78	Guerneville,	G'neville,	Mrs. E. A. Bagley,
79	Nortonv lle,	Hope,	Frank Clifford.
80	Grainland,	——,	Mrs. Sadie Hensley
81	Santa Maria,	——,	Mrs. J. Cook.
82	Colfax,	Colfax,	Mrs. E. D. Story.
83	Guadalupe,	Guadalupe,	Angie Ayres.
84	Fresno C'y,	Fr'o C'y,	Judge C. D. Sayles
85	Half Moon Bay,	Half Moon Bay,	Mrs. J. W. Souther.
86	Marysville,	Victory,	John C. Jenkins.
87	Auburn,	——,	Mrs. Ford.
88	Anderson,	Earnest,	Mrs. E. P. Veeder
89	Ceres,	Ceres,	Mrs. A. E. Knowles.
90	Janesville,	Lakeview,	Mrs. M. A. Hicks
91	Forbestown,	Pleasant Gem,	Mrs. J. F. Derrell
92	Oroville.	Oroville,	Miss Jennie Gilston.
93	Rocklin,	Rocklin,	Mrs. R. A. Mills.
94	San Bernardino,	S'n B'd'o,	G. T. Switzer
95	Wheatland,	Elizabeth,	——.
96	West Berkeley,	——,	Miss L. H. Lowe
97	Yuba City,	Yuba City,	——.
98	Brentwood,	B'twood.	Mrs E. J. Winning
99	Brentwood,	Liberty,	Miss Emma Howard
100	Byron,	Point of Timber,	Wm. M. Moore

101 San Francisco, Young America, Edward Galvin.
102 Fulton, Rising Star, ———.
103 Oakdale, Live Oak, Rev. W. D. Crabb.
104 North San Juan, Dare to do Right, Felix Manhire.
105 Pleasant Prairie (P. O., Woodland), Onward Bound, Mrs M. J. Stephens.
106 San Gabriel, Alhambra, Rev. J. H. Stuntz
107 Fresno City, C. C. Colony, Mrs. C. E. Spofford.
108 Santa Monica, S'ta M., Mrs. F. A. Rogers
109 El Monte, Duarte, W. S. Young.
110 Dutch Flat, Placer, Chas. E. Uren.
111 Elk Creek, ———, Rev. J. Milton Ward
112 Gridley, ———, Mrs. R. E. Taylor.
113 El Monte, Morning Light, J. W. Fryer
114 Santa Clara, ———, G. R. Smith.
115 Bangor, ———, W. F. Nelson.
116 Forest Hill, Golden, Mrs. M. Myres.
117 Marysville, Ella Templars, Phebe McKenny.
118 San Bernardino, Lugonia, Mrs. Seymour
119 San Bernardino, Mill District, Mrs. H. Goodell.
120 Salinas, ———, Mrs. J. P. Raymond.
121 Copperopolis, Golden Rule, Mrs. S. B. Meader.
123 Campo Seco, Rising Star, Miss Carrie V. Lewis.
123 Spring Valley (P. O., Campo Seco), Mountain Gate, Geo. B. Lillie.
124 Gold Run, Armada, Miss Lizzie Danforth
125 Porterville, ———, Miss E. Colman.
126 Savannah, ———, R. R. Smith.
127 Arcata, ———, Rev. J. B. Chisholm.
128 Lincoln, Triumph, Gerard K. Peters.
129 Turlock, ———, Mrs. L. A. Lane.
130 Roseville, Roseville, Mrs. J. D. Pratt.
131 West End, ———, ———.
132 Oakland, ———, ———.
133 Forestville, ———, H. Hanson.
134 Caspar, Caspar, R. H. K. Hedden.
135 Truckee, Truckee, Mrs. C. P. Babcock.
136 South Butte, South Butte, Mrs. Mary C. Chappell.
137 Yolo, Excelsior, Arthur Harlv.
138 Napa City, Aqua Pura, I. A Cameron.
139 Eureka, McDonald, ———.
140 Dexter, ———, Miss A. E. McIntire.
141 Lompoc Valley, Maple, Logan F. Potter.
142 Hanford, Endurance, S. A. Allen
143 Paradise, ———, Miss Carrie Melvin
144 Ukiah, Ukiah, Mrs. M. E. P. McCowen.
145 Nordhoff, ———, Miss Barrows.
146 Saticoy, ———, ———.
147 Big Dry Creek, Red Banks, Wm. H. Paddock.
148 Merced, Lone Tree, Mary L. Marts.
149 Modesto, Silver Circle, Ida Henderson.
150 Live Oak, Triumph, Mrs. M. E. Douglass
151 Eden Plains, Eden Plains, Wm. Shafer.
152 Summersville, ———, Mrs. C. H. Carter.
153 Plainsburg, Crystal Water, Mrs. A. L. Kahl.
154 Salt Spring Valley, ———, Mrs. M. E. Tower.
156 San Francisco, Crystal, Mrs. A. P. Elliss.
157 Compton, Excelsior, Mrs. L. Gries.
158 Montecito, ———, Mrs. E. Doulton.
159 Arcata, Bayside, Mrs. S. A. Kneeland.
160 Farmington, The Merry Workers, Mrs. O. D. Dyke.
161 Hornitos, Yosemite, Thos. Wills.
162 Central Point, ———, R. Cheatham.
163 Merced Falls, Queen of Hope, Mrs. Henry Nelson.
164 Covelo, Minne-ha-ha, L. W. Simmons.
165 Little River, Sentinel, John P. Marson.
166 Chino, ———, Mrs. Serena Hidden.
167 Santa Rosa, Santa Rosa, John B. Fitch.
168 San Faancisco, Central, Mrs. Nowlan.
169 San Francisco, Plymouth, N. H. Jacks, 11½ Bourbon street.
170 San Francisco, Union Square, ———.
171 Alameda, ———, Mrs. Plummer.
172 Upper Placerville, ———, A. L. Anthony
173 Igo, Charity, Mrs. M. L. Batcheller.
174 Taylorsville, Union Star, Miss May Ford.
175 San Francisco, Spring Valley, Mrs. P. L. Weaver, 2120 Union street.
176 Berkeley, ———, H. W. Chapman.
177 Los Alamos, ———, ———.
178 Santa Maria, Cat Canyon, J. M. Goode.
179 Santa Maria, Pleasant Valley, D. N. Kelsey.
180 Point Morrito, Point Sal, Mrs. H. Whitlock.
181 Lompoc, Santa Rita, Mrs. Manch.
182 Maxwell, ———, Miss Lou Odum.
183 Paso Robles, Los Tablos, Wm. H. Jones.
184 Paso Robles, Oakdale, Miss Wilson
185 Pomona, ———, H. Em.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF CALIFORNIA.

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G. W. S., Geo. B. Katzenstein, 328 J street, Sacramento.
G. W. T., Dr. Isaac S. Halsey, Vallejo.
G. W. A. S., Julius Lyons, Los Angeles
G. W. M., P. R. McCabe, Turlock
G. W. D. M., Miss Eliza E. Gloslsworthy, San Jose
G. W. I. G., Mrs. M. H. Estes West Oakland
G. W. O. G., H. L. Ricks, Eureka, H. B.
G. W. Chaplain, Rev. G. B. Allen, Petaluma
G. W. Messenger, E. Wood Culver, Newcastle
P. G. W. C. T., Will D. Gould Los Angeles
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ALTERNATES.—Will D. Gould, Los Angeles; C. C. Church, San Diego; W. P. Barnett, San Luis Obispo; Mrs. M. J. Mayhew, Red Bluff.

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at San Francisco on Tuesday, Oct. 3d, 1882, commencing at 10 a. m.

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Directory of Lodges of Good Templars in the City of San Francisco.

NO.	NAME.	MEETS.	LOCATION OF HALL.
114	Evening Star,	Th.,	Grand Central Hall, 997 Market st., cor. of 6th.
120	Headlight,	W.,	Cambrian Hall, No. 1133 Mission street, bet. 7th and 8th Sts.
160	Mission Star,	Tu.,	No. 2943 Sixteenth St., bet Valencia and Mission streets.
130	Constitution,	F.,	Shiel's Hall, 32 O'Farrell st.
185	Life Boat,	M.,	No. 118 Jackson st., near Front.
186	Golden Gate,	Tu.,	Bush st. M. E. church, Bush street. nr. Devisadero street.
291	International,	M.,	Grand Central Hall, Market st., cor. of 6th.
293	Valley,	Th.,	Fell Street Presbyterian Church, bet. Laguna and Octavia sts.
307	Pleasant Valley,	M.,	Comerford's Hall Church st., bet. 27th and 28th.
314	Spring Valley,	Tu.,	Union Hall, cor. Fillmore and Greenwich sts.
417	Crystal,	M.,	Myrtle Hall, Railroad and 7th avenue.
7	California,	Th.,	Ono Hall, Mission and Fifteenth streets.

Grand Lodge of Oregon.

SUBORDINATE DIRECTORY.

11 Capital, S., Salem, C. W. Scriber.
17 Hillsboro, S., Hillsboro, W. L. Weathered.
23 La Creole, Tu., Dallas, Jno. S. Ashbaugh
36 Silver, S., Silverton, Frank Simeral.
39 Rosa, S., Salem, P. R. Winslow.
40 Astoria, Tu., Astoria, J. O. Bozorth.
43 Marion, S., Hubbard, Milton B. Kester.
57 Milwaukee, S., Milwaukee, A. Luelling.
74 Val Fontis, S., Zena, Charles Philips.
80 John Day, S., Canyon City, Fred P. Horsley.
86 Nonpareil, W., Portland, W. S. James mot.
115 Brooklyn, F., East Portland, James McGrew.
118 Sheridan, W., Sheridan, H. Z. Foster.
136 Forest Grove, S., Forest Grove, Mitchell Gilliam.
155 Valley, F., Halsey, H. B. Keniston.
166 Union, S., Turner, E. E. McKinney.
179 Pacific, S., Cottage Grove, W. W. Cathcart.
184 Mt. Pleasant, S., Creswell, Chas. Jackson
189 Ashland, F., Ashland, Wm. Harris.
191 Klamath, Tu., Ft. Klamath, Fred. Scheider.
212 Ochoco, Th., Prineville, Jas. Hamilton
213 Revival, S., Prairie Gity, J. W. Mack.
217 Goshen, S., Goshen, J. W. Cox.
227 Marshfield, Th., Marshfield, Jonathan Osborn.
229 Onward, S., Albany, Matthew Chambers
258 Amity, S., Amity, Anna Putman.
259 Green Mountain, S., Siuslaw, Hiram Wingard.
262 Triumph, M., Independence, Mrs. L. L. Whiteaker.
268 Paradise Springs, S., East Portland. Mrs. R. D. Prettyman.
286 Williams Creek, S., Applegate, E. E. Topping.
289 McMinnville, S., McMinnville, J.E.Magers.
302 Newberg, S., Newberg, J. T. Smith.
306 Linkville, Linkville, Sam Parker.
316 Samaritan, S., Harrisburg, Nettie Isham.
331 Monmouth, S., Monmouth, G. W. Richardson.
332 Pass Creek, S., Drain, Wm. Barker.
336 Wasco, S., Dufur, A. J. Dufur, Jr.
342 Lily, Tu, East Portland, Jas. W. Shaver.
344 Albany, S., Albany, R. Fox.
346 Good Samaritan, W., Dalles, O. D. Doane.
350 Mount Hood, M., Dalles, R. B. Hood.
352 Stayton, M., Stayton, L. H. Follansby.
355 Bay, Th., Marshfield, A. M. Crawford.
356 Welcome, S., John Day, Rev. E. Hays.
357 Monroe, S., Monroe, N. Garlinghouse.
358 Columbia, F., East Portland, D M. Long.
360 Evergreen, St. Helens, J. H. Groves.
363 La Grande —, La Grande, Geo. H. Rigdon.
364 Centerville, Centerville, Rev. T. S. Burnett.
365 Concordia, Spanish Hollow, C. W. Barzee.
366 Alpha, Lafayette, Rev. T. L. Jones.
367 Butte, S. Eugene, Rev. E. P. Henderson
368 Victory, S., Mehama, J. M. Eskew.
369 Success, T., Lebanon, J. L. Gilbert.
370 Champoeg, S., Champoeg, John Hoefer.
871 Webfoot, S., Gervais, H. B. Elworthy.
372 Oregon City, F., Oregon City, J. W. Watts.
373 Prohibition, M., Portland, Belle McBride.
374 Beulah, Tu., Portland, Geo. W. Dickson.
375 Santiam, Tu., Scio, J. L. Miller.
376 Mountain, F., Brownsville, Dr. P. Hume
377 Eureka, Tu., Junction City, W. M. Houston.
378 Freedom, F., Shedd, James Carothers.
379 Oak Grove, S., Eola, H. A. Rubell.
380 Dayton, Tu., Dayton Dr. E. Jessup.
381 Unity, Sa., Ekins, Lee M. Grames.



HOME FOR ORPHANS.

In 1869 a capacious and elegant structure was erected near Vallejo, in Solano Co., and in 1870 it was dedicated and opened under the auspices of the Grand Lodge, and entitled the "Good Templar's Home for Orphans." Its title is not meant to carry any idea of exclusiveness as to the class admitted to its sheltering offices. On the contrary, it is open to all; the only passport required at its portals is to be a homeless orphan child. Children under twelve years of age are received and cared for, and over 100 orphaned children are now being cared for within its walls. The buildings are sightly, capacious and pleasantly located. The Home is under the general management and control of a Board of Trustees and a Board of Lady Managers—the former comprising nine gentlemen of the Order, who have charge of the building grounds (20 acres), and financial matters; while the Board of Lady Managers is composed of eight prominent lady members of the Order, selected from various parts of the state, and has charge of the domestic relations of the institution. The educational affairs are under the joint control and management of the Board of Trustees and Lady Managers. Within the Home a graded school under the "Public School System" of the state, is taught by two competent teachers. Upwards of $140,000 have been expended in the erection, care and maintenance of this institution. The Good Templars of this jurisdiction have accepted the self-imposed duty of sustaining this Home gratefully, and the membership is linked together in its support with unfaltering devotion.

ADOPTION.—Children may be adopted from the Home by reliable and proper persons upon application to Board of Lady Managers.

ADMISSION OF CHILDREN.—All letters concerning the admission of children, or their adoption from the Home, should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board of Lady Managers, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, 150 9th street, San Francisco, who will furnish the necessary blank forms.

TRUSTEES OF ORPHANS HOME.—Wm. H. Mills, Sacramento; H. S. Graves, Yuba City; Hon. Niles Searles, Nevada City; A.G.Clark, Napa City; Dr. R. H. McDonald, San Francisco; Dr. I. S. Halsey and Samuel Kitto, Vallejo; Rob't Thompson, G. W. C. T., San Francisco; Geo. B. Katzenstein, G. W. S., Sacramento, ex-officio.

LADY MANAGERS OF ORPHANS HOME.—President, Mrs. C. B. Thompson, No. 1531 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco; Secretary, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, 150 9th street, San Francisco; Financial Secretary, Mrs. M. A. Mayhew, Red Bluff; Mrs. M. E. Partridge, West Oakland; Mrs. M. A. Alsip, Sacramento; Mrs. V. A. Rix, Washington Corners; Mrs. S. L. Robbins, Vallejo; Mrs. E. P. Stevens, San Francisco, G. W. V. T., ex-officio.

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Modern Languages,	" "	10
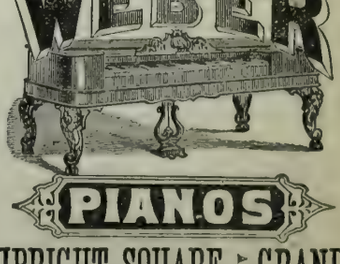
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DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The German Savings and Loan Society.

For the Half Year ending this date, the Board of Directors of THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY has declared a Dividend on Term Deposits at the rate of four and thirty-two one-hundredths (4 32-100) per cent per annum, and on Ordinary Deposits at the rate of three and six-tenths (3 6-10) per cent per annum, free from Federal Taxes, and payable on and after the 10th day of July, 1882. By Order,
GEO. LETTE, Secretary.
San Francisco, June 30, 1882. t-jl-27

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1863
Capital $1,000,000.
Surplus 460,759.

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With the opening of the New Year, and the evident prospective revival of business in all its branches, we desire to call attention to the annexed statement of the affairs of this Bank; and to offer our services to any that may at any time desire to open an account with us, or make any change in their present banking arrangements.

RESOURCES.

Bank Premises	$150,000 00
Other Real Estate	5,225 35
United States Bonds	626,977 35
Loans on Real Estate	134,868 00
Loans on bonds, gas & water stock	132,198 35
Loans on other securities wheat, barley, etc	577,443 96
Loans on personal security	1,106,004 27
Due from Banks and Bankers	392,457 61
Money on hand	398,669 34
	$3,523,844 23

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid up	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	460,759 13
Due Depositors	1,888,655 07
Due Banks and Bankers	174,370 53
Dividends unpaid	59 50
	$3,523,844 23

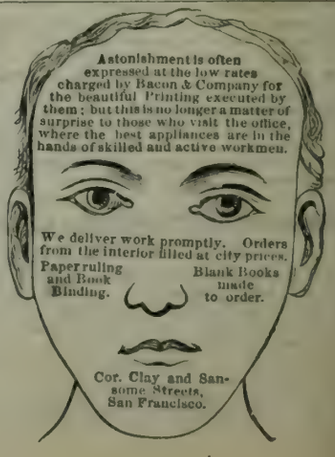
We call attention to our increased facilities for conducting legitimate banking, and solicit accounts of banks, bankers, merchants, manufacturers, farmers and all doing business in our line.
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Collections made and prompt returns rendered at market rates of exchange.
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R. H. McDonald
President.

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The Rescue.

"WINE IS A MOCKER, STRONG DRINK IS RAGING."

Entered at the Post Office at San Francisco, Cal., as second-class matter.

VOL. XIX. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1882. No. 40

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Bacon & Co ..... Book and Job Printers
Bonestel, Allen & Co ..... Paper Warehouse
Bosher, E. H ..... Druggist, Stockton
Cook, D. C ..... Cheap Books
Evans, J. W ..... Sewing Machines
Exchange & Mart ..... Santa Cruz, Cal
Foltz, Mrs. Clara S ..... Attorney
Fuller, Geo. H ..... Office Furniture
Gould, W. D ..... Attorney, Los Angeles
Halsey, I. S ..... Dentist
Hart, Mrs. K. S ..... Rooms
Henderson & Hook ..... Temp. Grocers
Milnes Bros ..... Cards
Mutual Aid ..... I. O. G. T. of Cal
National Temp. Society ..... Temp. Literature
Pacific Bank ..... Pine Street
Parsons, H. G ..... Book and Job Printer
Paugh, W. J., M. D ..... Oculist and Aurist
Phosphate Soap ..... 637 Market Street
Quincy Hall Seminary ..... Santa Cruz, Cal
Rieger, Paul ..... Lemon Sugar
Rouse & Laws ..... Commission Merchants
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Smith, H. A ..... Temp. Grocer
Terry & Co. ..... Household Furniture
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.....*COMMENCING*.....

AUGUST 29th,

AND CONTINUING ONE WEEK.

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ALL ARE INVITED.

W. S. READ, D. S. **C. J. COVILLAUD, D. S.**

THE BREWERS of California are not making money fast enough, but are getting their poison mills seized for swindling the government in the matter of stamps. 8 cents profit on a 10 cent drink is too small a margin to make that kind of men honest.

DISTRICT LODGES TO MEET.—Tulare Valley D. L. will meet at Grangeville Thursday evening, September 7th.

EVENING STAR LODGE meets Tuesday evening at Fraternity Hall, Pythian Castle, between 5 and 6th Market St.

BE SURE to hear Hon. C. A. Fox at Silver Star House, corner Sansome and Pacific streets on Sunday evening next. Come early to get seats.

THE *Northwestern News*, of Davenport, Iowa, looks jubilant all over since the amendment passed or else it makes one feel jubilant to see anything from Iowa.

MR DENNIS KEARNY recommends his audience to vote for Gen. Stoneman and no one would surely think of douting his entire wisdom and selfsacrificing patriotism.

MARRIED—FISH–KERR—At Redding, Cal., July 10, 1882, by Rev. I. W. Watterman, pastor of Presbyterian church, Darwin S. Fish, of Ashland, Oregon, to Miss Sarah J. Kerr, of Stockton, Cal.

THE MINISTERS of Illinois of all denominations are invited by a committee of themselves to meet in mass convention in August to inaugurate more active and earnest future work in temperance.

PROFESSOR FOSTER has been elected to the Dominion Parliament from New Brunswick. He is one of the most eloquent and able temperance orators and will do his country good service in his new position.

IT IS SAID that warden Crocker has been offered $1,000 for the rope with which Guiteau was hung. Send $500 to the RESCUE office and quite as good a one will be furnished promptly, all ready for use and expressage paid.

NEXT SUNDAY. All the Bands of Hope of San Francisco are invited to be present at Childrens Hall, Silver Star House, Cor. Sansome and Pacific on Sunday Aug. 6, at 3 P. M. at A MASS MEETING of the children for the purpose of organizing a Band of Hope. Mrs. E. P. Stevens and M. H. Savage will give addresses. M. E. RICHARDSON, G. S., J. W.

Subscribers and renewals this week.- San Francisco, (Mrs. A. P. Ellis), 8: (Mrs. Richardson and Mrs. Stevens), 43: Ventura county, (Miss M. A. Guthrie), 2: Sheridan, (Mrs. L. Carpenter), 2: Cherokee, 1: S. F., 1: Oakland, (Mrs. Richardson and Mrs. Stevens), 22: Dutch Flat, (W. C. King), 12: Carbondale Lodge, (F. Clifford), 5: Oregon, (L. Leland), 1. In all, 97.

NEAL DOW, the veteran prohibitionist of America, sends word to W. C. T. U. of Illinois: "Keep to woman suffrage, as the short cut to prohibition." This is in the direct line of our plan of work, which says explicitly, "To these advanced positions we have been slowly and surely brought by the logic of events and the argument of defeat in our seven years' march since the crusade."—*Ex*,

"THE drink den is a vicious educator. The State has chartered and licensed it. Voters for license make it what it is. Its pupils are known by their bloated cheeks, bleared eyes, and zig-zaging gait. Its graduates are gutter drunkards, brutal husbands and fathers, social corruptionists, and murderers. No revenue can pay the State for licensing such a crime-producer, and spreading such disorders in society."

THE Leag of Fiendom has had a successful week. One of them perforated his head with a bullet and left a $2,000 bill for the A. O. U. W. to pay. It was not skepticism either, it was whisky that put up the job. The leag succeeded in placing an unusually large number of drunks on the market last Sunday. The Sunday beer was of the pugilistic inspiration brand and it was fiting in various quarters of the city up to daylight Monday morning. Wife-beating has been lively thru the week, and the boys spent a large amount of pocket money in the dens and dives of the leag.

TALLY ONE for Bob Ingersoll. The bible tells us that Balaam was slain by the Israelites when they destroyed the Midianites and here he is now running for office up in Tulare county. So the Hanford *Journal* says.

THE Mariposa *Gazette* has a good word for temperance always and runs now a temperance colum edited by M. E. C. whom many friends will recognize.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—In Lapland, etiquet and time honored customs demand that the head man of the house shall cook all the victuals of the family. It is painful to think of the terrible commotion that will one day afflict church and state there, when some native Lucy Stone shall arise in young Lapland and proclaim the monstrous heresy that a woman has the brains to boil a mess of herrings as well as a man can, and has as good right to do it too.

WE HEAR an expiring old stereotyped groan still repeated every few days, to the effect that the wine business is going to be a big interest in California soon. It is big now in the penitentiary, lunatic asylum, the poor house and the morg; it has totally pauperized, brutalized and debauched every country that has tried it except France and is doing so there. The only reason France is not like the rest in rags and filth is that the wine and brandy business has in France to strangle the strongest combination of industry, economy and patriotic devotion to home interests outside of the wine business, that exists in the world.

SILVER STAR.—At Childrens Hall on Sunday evening last Mrs. Stevens addressed a full house on "Our homes in dauger." As a prelude ten minutes talk was given to the children who were allowed to retire at 8¾, Mrs. Richardson sang "Save the boy" and "King Bibbler's Army" with great acceptance. Mrs. Stevens as usual captured her audience and her calls to patriotic action in defence of our homes and institutions were warmly responded to. Mrs, J. W. H. Campbell opened and Rev. O. Gibson closed the meeting with prayer. Hon. C. N. Fox will be the speaker next Sunday, 6th, W. H. Barnes on the 13th and F. M. Pixley of the *Arganaut* on the 20th.

THE *Chronicle* alludes to the extraordinary number of burglars and their enterprise and activity in this State. It commends extra heavy charges of powder and buckshot as a remedy. It is unfair to use buckshot on burglars when we employ about 5,000 factories in San Francisco for producing burglars, running night and day and all day Sunday. If our voters would charge their ballots with prohibition and clean the thief colleges and Leag of Fiendom Sunday Schools out of the city and state we should have no burglars. Query: How many burglaries, murders, divorces, suicides and penitentiary crimes a week must we submit to have, rather than do away with the luxury of having 5,000 schools of theft and vice and debauchery to destroy property, beggar trade and murder our citizens by wholesale?

THE Sacramento *Record Union* lately asserted that the C.P.R.R. had literally created $80,000,000 of values in the San Joaquin Valley alone in a few years. To which the *Chronicle* replies that it did not pass thru seven counties of that valley till 1878. And in June, 1877 these counties were assessed 56 millions of value while in 1880 they were only assessed at 52 millions. The *Chronicle* adds that while the producers of this state have according to the *Union* realized 20 millions of savings in 3½ years the R. R. Co. had divided up 22¾ millions of clear profits. The Railroad ot to have added 80 millions of value to that valley, but wherever it goes it plants its grogshop-pauper-mills and hundreds more crowd round the railroad grogshop centre—and it is quite easy to see the grogshop business in those 7 counties (San Joaquin to San Bernardino) must in a few years do 80 millions of damage in pauperizing present settlers and preventing settlement and improvement.

IF WE KNEW.

If we knew, when walking thoughtless
Through the noisy, crowded way,
That some pearl of wondrous whiteness
Close beside our pathway lay,
We would pause, where now we hasten,
We would often look around,
Lest our careless feet should trample
Some rare jewel to the ground.

If we knew what forms were fainting
For the shade that we should fling,
If we knew what lips were parching
For the water we could bring;
We would haste with eager footsteps,
We would work with willing hands,
Bearing cups of cooling water,
Planting rows of shady palms.

If we knew when friends around us,
Closely pressed to say good bye,
Which among the lips that kissed us,
First would 'neath the daisies lie,
We would clasp our arms around them,
Looking on them through our tears,
Tender words of love eternal
We would whisper in their ears.

If we knew what lives are darkened
By some thoughtless word of ours,
Which has ever lain among them,
Like the frost among the flowers;
Oh, with what sincere repentings,
With what anguish of regret,
While our eyes were overflowing,
We would cry, Forgive! Forget!

If we knew? Alas! and do we
Ever care or seek to know
Whether bitter herbs or roses
In our neighbors' gardens grow?
God forgive us! lest hereafter
Our hearts break to hear him say,
"Careless child, I never knew you
From my presence flee away."

—*Yankton Advocate.*

SPELLING LESSON. SHOE SPELLS SHU.

(N. B. *The following is Poetry.*)

A woman, they say, once lived in a *shoe*,
Her children, all told, were twenty and *toe*;
She scolded so much, they called her a *shroe*,
And when she got mad, her visage turned *bloe*.

To feed such a *broed*, it was all she *coed doe*,
To stir up the mush, and season the *stoe*;
She never *coed* rest, for when she got *throe*,
The first she had fed, were hungry *anoe*.

As the children increased, the crosser she *groe*,
And she scolded and wallop'd the clamorous *croe*;
Till one very hot day, you may think it's not *troe*,
In a passion she *floe*, and the whole of them *sloe*.

(N. B. *The above is Poetry.*)

BUILDING DAMS.

A gentleman in the State of Maine determined to build a mill on the stream which ran by his property and the first requisite was to build a dam which would stand all the pressure of the spring freshets and running drifts of ice. He built his dam as he supposed strong enough, 20 feet wide at the base and constructed accordingly to rule and custom; but it was a frolicsome stream and the next spring freshets made a clean way thru it.

His friends came round and took counsel with him and were generous as usual in the matter of valuable advice. They all agreed the dam was not wide enough at the base, and he should build it a foot wider; it was surely an easy thing to make a dam that would stand. So another one was built a foot wider at the base and it was swept away next year and the folks then agreed it ot to have been 2 feet wider. Next year another foot was added with similar result and for ten years a foot was annually added to the width and strength with no avail. Then other people, for miles higher up and lower down the same stream, undertook to build dams. Some of them followed the example of the pioneer builder and made their dams just as he did every year with the same result.

One man of rare judgment whose name was Mr. Chusetts now asserted that the mistake was in making the dam wide at bottom and narrow at top. He said it ot to be reversed so as to have the weight on top to keep the dam down, but even that lucid idea was a failure and the worst one of all. So the most of people kept on the old way of trying to build dams a foot wider every year and seeing them washed away regularly. Various other experiments were made, such as making a dam with large holes in the bottom, to let all the water thru; others to build them only half way across the stream and some of them stood for years but they did not stop the stream any.

It took the original dam-builder, Mr. Main E. Law, 26 years to get his dam, a foot at a time, wide enough to stand and to find out that it should be 46 feet wide at the base and then it wanted careful watching and patching.

Later, a youthful relative of of old Mr. M. E. Law named John Can Sass, set out to build him a dam, away out west, and he determined to make it 92 feet wide at the base so as to be sure it would stand. His friends pleaded with him not to be so radical and obstinate, but the young giant curtly told them, if they did not like it "to git" and mind their own business. And his dam stays.

Then one of his neighbors, Mr. I. O. Way, determined to follow the example of Mr. Can Sass and he made his dam 120 feet wide. His friends and relatives mourned over such a waste, and besot him to follow the example of good old father M. E. Law and take 30 years to build it firm and strong. They said he was going too fast and would rue it; but he was obstinate and declared his work should not have to be done over again. And it stays.

Then a Mr. K. L. Forny whose whole wheat crop and gold and silver crop and most of all his other crops for thirty years had been washed away by the pestilential, malarious, poisonous river of rum determined to stop it. Most of the neighbors stoutly declared that there was only one way to do it properly and that was the way Mr. M. E. Law had done. When it has been 26 years building, said they, the dam will be seasoned and sure to stay, and we shall be dead then and it won't hurt us or our political party. Many wanted an open and shut gate, that would close on Sunday which they thot was enough of the week to stop the river of Rum, as it did not smell bad to them on other days. And some obstinately declared nothing was worth wasting time and money on but the amendment dam of Mr. Way and Mr. Can Sass. They believed there was no virtue in copying 30 or 20 or 10 or 5 years of any body's blunders. And the other people called them fools.

DISESTABLISHING THE CHURCH.

The *Watchword* (London) proposes to take no side in the vexed question of separating the Church and State of England, but suggests that it would be a most commendable thing for the national liquor traffic to be disestablished. "Whatever scruples dissenters may have against conformity with a national church, they should have, in an intensified degree, against the national liquor customs."

The text of its discourse was "a recent fulsome wine-toast drinking at a Nonconformist Congregational dinner, in which eminent leaders of the body took part." A heathenish custom, it says, from which all non-conformists should religiously dissent. The dinner was at a licensed public dramshop, and the subject of discussion was "Some proposed improvements on public worship among nonconformists."

The *Watchword* says "this upholding of the Devil's Church is quite out of their line. It is a conforming to the world of a most dangerous kind—dangerous personally and as an example to others. The mixing of the spirituous with the Spiritual is a curse and a snare to the Christian Church. The drink, more than all besides, has kept men out of the church, and has dragged down to perdition those who have joined the church. It is not fitting that the pillars of the church should uphold her greatest foe."

And possibly some of these clerical improvers of the modes of public worship on the day following this public worship of the devil in a grog-shop, contributed to the religious press an edifying and improving essay on the "falling off in attendance at church services," and assigned the 125th absurd and baseless reason for it.

BEER AND INDIGESTION.

46.

We find the following remarks upon the effect of beer upon digestion, etc.; in the *Church of England Temperance Chronicle*, by that high medical authority, Dr. Norman Kerr, F. R. S. They ought to engage the attention of all who are in the habit of taking ale, lager, or porter with their meals, under the delusion that they help digestion, and that they are healthy and wholesome drinks:

"Malt liquors are one of the main sources of the indigestion so common in our midst. The continued irritation of the delicate lining membrane of the stomach by the alcohol in even the mildest beers, persisted in for a lengthened period, is extremely apt to give rise to a train of dyspeptic symptoms, which tends to make many an otherwise happy life miserable. A lifetime of total abstinence would, I am persuaded, have warded off two-thirds of the dyspepsia I have been called upon to confront.

"The liver suffers severely in many cases in which beer has never been taken to excess. I have frequently observed considerable enlargement of the liver in persons noted for their very moderate but constant drinking, who seemed the picture of health while alive, but whose sudden and unexpected death necessitated a post-mortem inquiry.

"In nursing, stouts and beers are especially pernicious. Their use has wrought untold mischief to many mothers, and undermined the tender constitutions of a vast multitude of helpless and innocent infants.

"I have said nothing whatever of the damage resulting from beer-drinking to excess, or of the appalling extent of mental and moral evil inseparable from the general social use of beer. My warnings are on purely scientific and dietetic grounds, against steady, limited indulgence in such liquors as are weakening to the system, and invite gout, rheumatism, dyspepsia, and other unhealthy bodily conditions.

"There is no call for us to drink beer, however moderately. We can enjoy better health without intoxicating drinks than with them. Our Creator neither implanted a longing for them, nor provided a supply of them for our use. They are not, in the true sense of the word, a food. But though they can do us little, if any good, they may do so much harm. Many are killed by them, both for time and for eternity, and even their continued moderate use tends in the direction of loss of health, lessening of strength, and shortening of life.

"Let us all, who desire to avoid gout, rheumatism, and dyspepsia, shun ale, beer, porter, stout, and all other kinds of fermented and distilled liquors."

[W. C. T. U. Leaflet. Send to Julia Colman, 76 Bible House, N. Y. $1.30 per 1,000, postage included.]

PETITIONS.

The petitions for non repeal of Sunday law, local option and constitutional amendment have struck a popular chord and have received a hearty response from all parts of the State except San Francisco. The number who have determined to vote as they pray are found to be very much larger than the most sanguine had supposed. California is even now ripe for prohibition, and would follow Iowa if that issue was submitted to the people.

The petitions are good reminders of how the people ought to vote. Let them be presented to every man, woman and child in this State as quickly as possible, and thereby hasten the impending crisis. They ought to be read in temperance meetings, Sabbath schools, church meetings and other places, and all urged to sign, that the full strength of the movement may be immediately brought out and in due time presented to the Legislature. For blank petitions send to W. D. Gould, Los Angeles, and when they are full paste on another sheet and another and fill them all—on one side only.

AN ORGAN'S IMPUDENCE.

Under this caption the *Daily Examiner* of the 21st, speaking of Hubbell's collection for political purposes says. "The smaller evening organ justifies Hubbel's extortions of voluntary contributions by alleging that Democrats years ago collected assessments from office-holders. If this were true it would not be relevant to the point at issue, for at that time there was no law against the practice." We would like to ask the *Examiner* how long since it became the champion of the Leag of Freedom, the most defiant criminal conspiracy against law that this or any other state has permitted to flaunt its defiance in the face of a free people. It is pertinent to enquire how much money did the Leag of Freedom promise for the privilege of inserting their "plank" in the Democratic platform. Will the *Examiner* answer both of these questions? In case of silence let it cease talking of law about which it seems to know little and care less. B.

TO THE LODGES IN SOUTHERN CAL.

During the past year it has been my duty and pleasure to visit the locality where our Southern Lodges are located—some of them more than once. I have just received from the East a fine, large Magic Lantern or Sciopticon, with Temperance and other scenes, not forgetting some comic ones for the children. I may be round to lecture among you this Fall and Winter, illustrating with the pictures referred to. But I specially write to say that the time is approaching—1st meeting in August—when representatives to Grand Lodge are to be elected. I heartily trust *every* Lodge will send at least one earnest, experienced brother or sister, even if the expenses in whole or part have to be borne by the lodges. It is to be in San Francisco, and we want it to be *the grandest Grand* Lodge yet held. Sister Guthrie will be there. J. W. Webb.

W. C. T. U. Department.

"THE WOMEN OF AMERICA *vs.* THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC"

PRESIDENT, Miss F. E. Willard, Evanston, Ill.
CORRESPONDING SEC'Y, Mrs. C. B. Buell, 53 Bible House, N. Y.
TREASURER, Miss Esther Pugh, 54 Bible House, New York.

ORIGIN AND OBJECTS.

The Woman's National Christian Temperance Union, with its twenty-four auxiliary State Unions, is the largest Society ever composed exclusively of women, and conducted entirely by them. So far as reported (the returns are very incomplete), there were at the close of last year, 1,654 local auxiliaries, with a membership of 34,317, and 494 juvenile organizations. It is the lineal descendant of the great Temperance crusade in 1873–74, and is a union of Christian women of all churches for the purpose of educating the young; forming a better public sentiment; reforming the drinking classes; transforming, by the power of Divine grace, those who are enslaved by alcohol; and removing the dram-shop from our streets by law.

CAL. W. C. T. UNION.

President, Mrs. P. D. Browne, Blake House, Oakland.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Mrs. G. S. Abbott, and Mrs. P. R. Coxhead, Oakland; Mrs. T. K. Noble, S. F.; Mrs. G. W. Lamoraux, Petaluma, Mrs. J. L. Williams, Alameda; Mrs. N. J. Andrews, Merced; Mrs. J. S. Root, Watsonville; Mrs. N. Eyster, San Jose; Mrs. Arvidson, Placerville; Mrs. Hepler, Nevada City; Mrs. C. Maxwell, Modesto; Mrs. Jas. Cameron, W. Oakland; Mrs. R. Newton, Grass Valley; Mrs. G. Beanson, Salinas; Mrs. C. G. Aiken, Berkeley.

SECRETARY, Mrs. M. E. Congdon, Mariposa.
TREASURER, Mrs. C. Chamberlin, 1571 7th Ave. E. Oakland.

W. C. T. U. OF SAN FRANCISCO.

The report of this society should have been noticed some time ago, but it got covered up with a mass of other material for "to-morrow's" attention, and has hitherto shared "to-morrow's" fortunes.

The Coffee House at 629 Sacramento St. has become one of the perminent institutions of the city. Between 500 and 600 persons are daily served with meals; they are of all classes, but principally clerks, printers and the boys of various occupations. Receipts were increasing, and the prudent official and financial management of Mrs. K. S. Hart, the Sup't, is warmly commended. 1,425 meal tickets were sold during the year for benevolent distribution. Destitute families have been assisted and employment found for a few seekers.

The Free Reading-Room has been well supplied with books and papers and the daily number of visitors has been from 60 to 80.

A new branch of work has been attempted, to open a cheap lodging house for women and girls. And no more commendable enterprise could be set on foot. A great many worthy and industrious girls and widows and women are employed in a variety of the fields of labor in this city, and no class of people are more properly the objects of the solicitude of good people, not in affording them charitable assistance, but in protecting them from imposition and temptation and in giving them every facility to pursue their habits of industry most advantageously. It is hoped the ladies of the Union may find cheerful givers to aid them in fitting out this excellent institution.

Thirty-five new members have been added to the Society during the year, but that is 3,500 too little for a city like San Francisco, and with its grave necessities for the temperance work of good and true women. There are many more than 3,500 women here who have husbands, brothers or sons in imminent danger of ruin thru the horrible mantraps of San Francisco.

There have been religious services conducted at the Reading Room by Mr. John McKee with good results.

The regular meetings of the W. C. T. U. are on the last Wednesday of each month at 3 P. M., in the parlor of the Y. M. C. A. Building. It is to be hoped they will have large accessions during this year to their numbers.

MISS WILLARD'S VISIT.

Bro. W. D. Gould, P. G. W. C. T. writes from Los Angeles: "I am very much in favor of inviting Miss Willard to California, and I am confident that the necessary funds could be collected without great effort. She would be welcomed by all friends of Temperance. I suggest that the W. C. T. U., Ministerial Union, our Order, and perhaps other Associations, join in the invitation, and join in making her welcome so hearty that she will accomplish great good. I regard her as one of the foremost of great leaders."

Mr. Joseph Chilberg, of Olympia, G. W. S. of W. Territory writes: "In reply to your proposal to secure the services of Miss Willard and Miss Gordon to visit this section, for our people I can say most certainly we do want them to come."

Senator Dr. Elias Jessup, G. W. C. T., of Oregon, says Miss Willard and her companion will no doubt be most welcome in Oregon whenever they may be able to visit us. He also has strong hopes of securing a submission to the people of a Constitutional prohibitory amendment.

A WRECK.

He was stranded in the corner of a stubble field high and dry. (How dry, only those who have passed thru similar vicissitudes can accurately determine.) There the receding wave of yesterday's debauchery had left him *sans* hat, *sans* last weeks wages, *sans* everything:

> "A wretch so empty that if e'er there be
> In nature proved the least vacuity
> 'Twill be in him."

The morning was hot. The sun glared like a ball of fire, (so did his poor nose) as we drove slowly by, one of his hands went up with a feeble gesture as of appeal. Our hearts were touched. "Had'nt you better speak to him John? he may want something. Perhaps he is ill," we suggested to a passer by. "No, I aint sick," was the response elicited by repeated questioning and a sound shake, "I've been taking too much of A's bad whisky, that's all. "At a friendly hint from John, he gathered himself up painfully, steadied himself for a moment, and the place that had known him, knew him no more. We watched his swaying figure out of sight with a thrill of pity, and sadly conjectured as to how many subsequent overdoses? of A's or some other man's bad whisky would be required to complete the wreck, and send it hopelessly drifting out upon the unpathed waters of nevermore. MAY A. GUTHRIE.

GOSPEL TEMPERANCE.

The *Watchword* (London) gives its readers a wholesome lesson on Gospel Temperance, which is suitable for almost any climate. The following is a part of it:

Gospel Temperance is not the "cant" of Christianity, nor the Pharisaism of self-glorification. Let us try to avoid this, for there is just a little—perhaps more than a little—danger with the best of us. The newer and younger we are at the work, the more danger there may be of our thinking ourselves so much wiser and better than those who have gone before. Do not let us be drawn into disparaging those who have laid the broad and deep foundations upon which we build. Let us avoid the "rant" of saying, "Now that teetotalism is based upon right principles—" as tho all who had gone before had based it upon wrong principles. Men who are new and fresh to the work should be cautioned against playing the buffoon by setting themselves up as the first to teach Gospel Temperance. They should religiously avoid railing against "the anti-Scriptural manner in which it has sometimes been advocated."

It is to be regretted that "high falutin" nonsense of this kind should be printed and circulated by tens of thousands of copies in so-called Blue Ribbon meetings, in which the hardest workers are the men and women who have been doing true Gospel Temperance work for years, some of them for a generation. Such a sentence as this, for example, is apt to make old workers suspicious of new company: "Against the extreme views formerly held, teetotalism found among the wisest and best of men its most uncompromising adversaries." The fact is that the "extreme views formerly held" by the few, having been persistently, ably and scripturally advocated, in season and out of season, for fifty years past, have gained ground; and, thru the agency of religious orders and societies, have of late years so permeated the people that the time for a great manifestation had come, and we thank God for the agency that has brot it about. But we must counsel moderation, and just a decent show of modesty, with new-born zeal in a good cause. We had heard of such talk as we have quoted, but were disinclined to believe it. We regarded it as we have regarded the charges so often hurled against the "intemperate" advocates of Temperance, or against the injudicious opponents of human slavery, and thot that such talk was confined to a few flunkeys such as always join in the hurrah of a winning cause; but now that we find it in print, and circulated broadcast with a kind of official sanction by some of the leaders of the movement, we think it is time just to give a gentle word of warning; for such uncharitable reflections are not based on truth, and they are not consistent with the advocacy of Gospel Temperance. Let us stand by the reality, and not poison the stream from which so many have taken of the pure water of life, and been saved.

THE attempt to prove that the temperance cause has become more respectable or its doctrines at all improved because any individual or classes of individuals have been induced to come over to it, is always ridiculous.

It is exactly the same gospel temperance to-day, that it was 50 years ago, only that every year the derided radicalisms of last year or two or three years ago, have received general assent as gospel truths. To say that "the wisest and best of men have been its most uncompromising enemies," is quite as absurd a falsehood as ever the rummies invented.

It would be rather irritating to the M. E. or Presbyterian Church, if a Chinese mandarin or professor or a Brahmin or other pagan should be converted this week to christianity, and go out next week to preach the new doctrine announcing himself thus. "Li Hung Chang having purged the ——— Church of its ancient ridiculous superstitions or its antiquated fossilisms, etc., will preach at ——— on the 'Reconstructed Gospel.'" But it would be no more impertinent and in no worse taste than the conduct of those whose work in the temperance cause is to degrade its only friends and genuine advocates.

STIMULANTS FOR THE SICK.

It is a well-established principle that all stimulants are debilitants in the end, that they simply arouse the system to a point of unnatural activity, which must waste vital force, on the same principle that undue haste in any labor produces wasting fatigue and exhaustion. Whenever this abnormal action is secured by alcoholic stimulants, the natural result is a diminished power to resist the encroachments of disease.

We have a right to infer that the use of such stimulants is absurd even in cases of sinking and debility. In the experiment tried in the Bellevue Hospital, New York, of treating the convalescents without stimulants, a larger per cent. recovered than of those of the same ward who continued the use of spirits.

In most cases of illness there is abnormal heat, with a quickened pulse, of course implying an increased labor of the heart. Since it is the legitimate effect of alcohol to excite, to increase the pulsations and to raise the heat of the body, is it not absurd to administer an element of this kind when these symptoms already exist to an undesirable extent? If not safe when the powers are low, and also when there is feverishness or inflammation—implying too much action—when are stimulants safe? Would not their disuse in sickness tend to discourage their use in health?—*Dr. Hanaford, Watchman.*

OUR OBJECT LESSON.

Again the Hayes commission comes before you with this subject. The pictures, for which subscriptions have been received, have been sent out, and surely there was never so large an expression of delight from every one; there has scarcely been known one shadow of a disappointment. "Well worth waiting for," "much finer than we anticipated," "lovely," "beautiful," etc., etc., have been the words written. To-day comes a voice from Spain, "We are much pleased with it, and hope that its influence may be for good among the girls of our school, so that it may spread thru the land." John B. Gough, Mrs. Garfield, Dr. Merrick, Mrs. Senator Blair, and hundreds of others, have expressed their gratification with the picture, and the hope it may fill a glorious mission. This it will do when placed in every school-room in the land. If, in each city and town, one energetic, earnest woman will tell the children of this beautiful memorial, and tell them how easily they can raise money for it for their school-room, it will be done, and this lovely object lesson in total abstinence will ever give its monitions. In many places one child has taken it in hand and speedily and easily raised the money. Collection cards for securing the money in small sums, will be furnished on application to the Treasurer, Miss Esther Pugh, 54 Bible House, New York City. All subscriptions should be addressed to her, and she is prepared now to send the picture by return mail. We hope thousands will be called for, and that no school-room nor Sabbath-school, no W. C. T. U. room, nor Good Templar lodge will be considered furnished till this charming testimonial looks from its walls.—*Our Union.*

JUDGE KINGMAN, of Wyoming, in a lecture on equal suffrage delivered at Greeley, Colorado, related the following significant facts: "A certain man in Cheyenne was up for office, whose wife it was well know was often at home crying and ill-cared for, while her husband was carousing around. He worked for the position and was sure he would get it, but when election day came, he fell short 400 votes. Last Fall, in Wyoming, the Republicans put up Colonel Downey for delegate to Congress, a good man; the Democrats put up a man from Evanston, who formerly kept a dance house; he spent $10,000 to secure his election, but lost by over 3,000 votes. The women voted all over the Territory against him.

IM MACOMB, Ill. 710 women, 400 minors and 307 legal voters petitioned the city council for prohibition, but 384 men voted for license. The council was evenly divided 4 for, 4 against and the Mayor decided for licence. Do the majority rule in that case? Woman Suffrage in that community would have in that instance enhanced the value of property and the business interests of Macomb 25 per cent in a very short time. But a good many people would rather have rum continue to debauch and murder the old and corrupt and destroy the young than see good women invested with power to drive out the rum-thieves from their man-traps into an honest and productive calling.

G. W. Secretary's D'p'tm't.

GEORGE B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.

☞The office of the Grand Lodge is located in the Capital Savings Bank Building, entrance, No. 328 J street, up-stairs, over the southwest corner J and Fourth streets, Sacramento, where the Grand Worthy Secretary will be pleased to receive calls from the members of the Order during business hours.

☞This department is edited by the Grand Worthy Secretary, to whom all communications relating in any way to the business of the Grand Lodge, this department, or anything appearing hereunder, should be addressed.

☞The Grand Worthy Secretary's post office address is Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento, Cal.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES
ON SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE G. W. S.

Sold for the Benefit of the Grand Lodge

Constitutions, per hundred copies	$12 00
Constitutions per dozen	1 75
Glee Books, "Temperance Chimes" per dozen	4 00
Glee Books, per half doz	2 50
Glee Books, single copies	50
Receipts of Evening and Constitution Roll Book, per set	2 50
Chase's Digest, per copy	1 50
Officer's Roll Call etc., Book of	1 00
Pledge Cards, per hundred	1 00
Officers Cards, per set of four	1 00
Degree Ode Cards, per doz	1 00
Subordinate Ode Cards, per doz	75
Subordinate Ode Cards with music, per doz	1 50
Chase's Good of the Order, per copy	50

BLANK FORMS.

Clearance Cards, per dozen	3 00
Grand Lodge Returns, per dozen	1 00
W. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. F. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Bonds, per dozen	1 00
Forms for Charges, Trials, etc., per set of four	25
Forms for incorporation of Lodges	Free

LODGE BOOKS

Propositions for Membership, Book of fifty	50
Notices of Election to Membership, book of fifty	50
Proposition Committee notices, book of fifty	50
D. G. W. C. T.'s Dispensations, book of fifty	50
Password Certificates, book of fifty	50
Delinquent (Dues) Notice, book of fifty	50
Warrants on W. T., book of fifty	50
W. F. S. Receipts, book of fifty	55
W. T. Receipts, book of fifty	50

LODGE FURNITURE.

In addition to the above, I will attend to orders for Impression Seals, Blank Books, Special Printing, Regalia or Lodge Furniture. This will be done as an accommodation to Lodges and not as a source of profit either to the Grand Lodge or myself; hence all orders filled will be sent per express by the dealers, with instructions to "collect on delivery," unless the money accompanies the order. Address—

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.,
Sacramento, California.

CASH RECEIVED.—The Grand Worthy Secretary acknowledges receipt of the following amounts of cash since last report. Proper personal receipts were also forwarded in each case:

GENERAL FUND.

Hornitos Lodge, 187	$ 4 00	Buckingham, 143	75
Pleasanton, 467	5 25	Tuolumne, 262	5 40
Alpine, 226	13 50	Big Tree, 345	9 75
Arbuckle, 506	9 75		

ORPHANS' HOME FUND.

Santa Paula, No. 235 ..... $30 00

PACKAGES MAILED.—The following packages have been mailed during the past week from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office:

1-C J DeSeda, Alta
1-James Murphy, Wheatland
1-H L Slater, Chico
4-Geo F Mothersole, North Temescal
1-E D Batten, San Francisco
1-T H Burton, Woodland
2-U Z King, Westminster
1-Chas Tucker, Lompoc
1-P W Cook, Ceres
1-Fred B Ellsworth, Michigan Bluff
2-E W Kelly, Boulder Creek
1-Emma C Peck, Oakland
1-Chas T Prindle, Strawberry Valley
1-D A Hollister, Marysville
1-A L Taylor, Westminster
1-G A Franklin, Carpinteria
1-S W Millsap, Yolo
1-A V Wheeler, Tehama
1-V P Richards, Gridley
2-Jno Warswick, Grangeville
1-W H Homer, Chinese Camp
1-L Glynn, Coulterville
1-Wm Cathey, Mariposa
1-W T Gassaway, Greenwood
1-Geo H Shepherd, Forest Cy
1-B H Hoag, Davisville
1-Mrs O D Dyke, Farmington
1-Lizzie Thunen, Cherokee Flat
3-T H Woodworth, Bodie

PER EXPRESS.

1-R R Snedigar, Oakdale.

D. G. W. C. T.s COMMISSIONED.—The following commissions have been issued and forwarded from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office during the past week:

LODGE DEPUTIES.

W. W. Cowell, for No. 254, Stockton.

Returns Received.—During the past week the following Lodges have filed Grand Lodge returns with the G. W. S. and their receipt is acknowledged:

Nos. 191, 226 and 445.

DELINQUENTS.—The following Lodges having so far neglected to file quarterly returns for the term ending April 30th last, the password has been withheld from them, and they are not entitled to its use until they comply with the law, and make good their delinquency: Nos. 121, 126, 129, 142, 217, 227, 229, 364, 372, 388, 416, 420, 425, 426, 435, 447, 449, 457, 466 and 471.

THE R. W. G. L. LITERATURE COMMITTEE.—The committee appointed at the last session of the R. W. G. L. to collect and distribute funds for literary work in the name of the I. O. G. T., have issued the following circular which it is hoped will be read in open Lodge in every Lodge:

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA, U. S. A. July 15, 1882.

To the Order of Good Templars:

DEAR BROTHERS AND SISTERS:—At the Late session of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge, held at South Carolina, U. S. A., the following by-law was added to the by-laws of the R. W. G. Lodge:

"The Right Worthy Grand Templar shall at each session of this body, after the election, appoint a committee, to consist of five members, whose duty it shall be to have charge of the circulation of temperance literature for this body; the examination of temperance literature issued by the different publishing houses; the advising of the membership by circular of the nature, character and quality of such literature; the raising of money for the purpose of circulating literature in weak jurisdictions, and to build up the order everywhere, and to suggest plans and methods of work to be followed by the subordinate lodges. The committee shall remain in office during the year, and submit a printed report of their work at the annual session of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge. Said report shall contain an itemized account of all expenses, with vouchers for the same, said expenses to be paid out of the money raised by the committee."

The Right Worthy Grand Templar appointed, as such committee, John B. Finch, Nebraska; W. H. Lambly, Quebec; Mrs. A. A. Brookbank, Indiana; N. B. Broughton, North Carolina; Rev. George C. Hart, Pennsylvania. This committee issued this circular:

The literary committee of last year expended none of the funds which they collected but turned them over to this committee, and we in accordance with the instructions of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge expended them under direction of Hon. Isaac Brandt, P. G. W. C. T., of Iowa, in circulating literature in Iowa during its late successful struggle for prohibition in that state.

THANKS TO THE GENEROSITY OF THE ORDER.

Your committee was the only committee representing any national temperance organization, which was able to render any practical aid in the hour of Iowa's need. The order has a right to be proud of its record in the Iowa campaign. In a future circular we will lay before you the letters of thanks from the sisters and brothers in Iowa for your timely assistance. Every lodge and individual who contributed to the "Dime collection" last year may take some credit for the victory in Iowa.

The work for the coming year is plainly mapped out by the R. W. G. Lodge. In its by-laws it provides:

"The first week in October each year shall be known thruout the order as missionary week, and the entire order, at the subordinate lodge meetings held during the week, shall be requested to raise at least one dime from each member of the order, to be sent to the missionary fund of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge, to be used by the literary committee of that body in the circulation of temperance literature. The funds raised shall be sent by the Worthy Secretary of the subordinate lodge to the Grand Worthy Secretary of the Grand Lodge and by him to the Right Worthy Grand Secretary. The Right Worthy Grand Secretary shall acknowledge receipt of same, and forward the same to the Right Worthy Grand Treasurer who shall keep it in a separate fund, subject to the order of the literature committee through their chairman. The Right Worthy Grand Treasurer shall show in his annual report the amount of this fund, and by which Grand or subordinate lodges contributed."

The committee hopes to raise twenty thousand dollars by this collection.

1st. We want to use at least five thousand dollars in missionary work among the colored people.

2nd. We want to have prepared and print a manual of work for subordinate lodges.

3d. We want to print and circulate literature among the immigrant population in America in their own language and also to place it in the hands of European, African and Australian Grand Lodges for circulation in tneir various jurisdictions.

4th. We want to be in a condition to help various jurisdictions in their struggles to out-law the business of drunkard making.

The Right Worthy Grand Lodge determined to make it purely a Good Templar collection and so by by-law confine it to the lodges and the membership. We believe that this is the best way. Usually what is everybody's business is nobody's business. It is now laid upon the Order and if it is a failure it will be a Good Templar failure. Last year was the first attempt but this year with a plan of work fully developed the whole order will certainly respond. If the Grand Lodge officers do their part, we do not believe there is a subordinate lodge in the order but will do even more than is asked of it.

Hon. Theo. D. Kanouse, P. R. W. G. T., says: "Wisconsin will stand by the committee this year. We will do our part to press the missionary work."

Geo. B. Katzenstein, R. W. G. T. says: "All jurisdictions will hereafter join heartily in the movement and furnish the committee with the wherewith to effectively prosecute its labors."

Every cent donated by the order will be put into the work, as the committee do their work without pay and in the report of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge, the membership can see where every cent has been expended. To you, then sisters and brothers, we come and ask you to make full arrangements for the collection. Take it on the week named. Do not delay because you think you can get a larger collection the next week. Send it to your Grand Worthy Secretary as soon as collected. We want to be ready for work by December 1st., and all money should be reported by that time.

Hoping every Good Templar will help this work and thereby benefit the Order and cause we remain,

Yours in the work,
JOHN B. FINCH, Nebraska,
W. H. LAMBLY, Quebec,
MRS. A. A. BROOKBANK, Indiana,
N. B. BROUGHTON, North Carolina,
REV. GEO. C. HART, Pennsylvania.

MERCED.—Merced Lodge, No. 459, celebrated its anniversary in a very becoming manner on the evening of the 24th ult. During the afternoon delegations arrived from the surrounding lodges at Merced Falls, Cunningham, Plainsburg, Snelling and Central Point, which together with the membership of Merced Lodge produced a union and representation of every lodge in the county of Merced. This act speaks in eloquent praise of the harmony and true fraternal spirit existing within the District mentioned. Delegations were also present from White Rock and Catheys Valley Lodges, in Mariposa Co. In the early evening the members of the Order assembled in the Lodge room of Merced Lodge, and escorted by the Merced Brass Band paraded the streets of the town to the Cumberlrnd Presbyterian Church, Rev. Knowles pastor, where the exercises of the evening were to be held. The church was filled to overflowing, many remaining standing throughout the evening. County Auditor and Recorder Bro. J. F. McSwain, called the assemblage to order with a brief and pertinent address and presided over the meeting. Bro. J. M. Jackman read an essay on the history of the Order, and Bro. Geo. E. Isaacs delivered a historical and statistical address relative to Merced Lodge. The R. W. G. T. by invitation of the Lodge delivered the general address of the evening. The addresses were interspersed with recitations, readings, and vocal music. Though the exercises continued until a very late hour the interest manifested was so great that none left the room until the audience was finally dismissed. Merced Lodge has made a good record in the past and is destined to continue its good work through an unbroken series of years. It numbers over one hundred members and has the respect and good will of the community.

Lecturers' Reports.

The Grand Lecturers employed by the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T., of Cal., are as follows:

Mrs. E. P. Stevens, Prof. Wm. Crowhurst, Col. O. N. Goulding, Elder J. W. Webb and Hugh R. Hughes.

J. W. WEBB.

Increased demand for the valuable space in the RESCUE, the Editor says, calls for briefer reports, so I must condense. From San Luis Obispo county, hurried to Watsonville for Dist. Lodge and two public lectures. Good attendance and interest. Rev. A. K. Crawford, Dist. Deputy, presided; considerable practical work done; stirring resolutions passed especially one by that, until recently, ardent Democrat Rev. W. L. Stephens of Santa Cruz, denouncing in round terms the anti-Sunday

plank and pledging the members to vote and work against it. A full report appeared in some of the country papers, but nothing so far, in the RESCUE. Lodge had not met for some time but a faithful few held the charter, paid hall rent, etc. Bros. C. E. Taylor, Ercanbrack and others with some noble sisters gave every encouragement and we held a special meeting, starting lodge into new life and initiating some of those who gave their names after the lectures. Have been there since, Col. Babcock happening along, a true workfellow, who instituted a Home Protection Association. Sunday night, a very full house, Bros. F. H. Wales and Fowler of Tulare coming in and assisting. Obtained more names, among them the energetic Bro. D. Johnson and wife. For some time saloons shut on Sunday. At Soledad, saw Bro. Mitchell of Wells, Fargo who is arranging for meetings at Gonzales and Soledad. He is an active, zealous member.

SANTA CRUZ has always been a hard place in which to maintain a lodge, but the present lodge is determined. Spoke four nights, once to Mrs. Sagar's Band of Hope, kept up so long and faithfully by her; once at public installation of Sons of Temperance. All meetings small but the last the best. Was guest of Bro. and Sister Stephens, most earnest workers, and very hospitable. Bro. Rev. J. W. Riedemann, Pastor of German church, Rev. W. Dennett and Mr. Wm. Willitts assisted.

FELTON I visited twice, giving three lectures. Lodge run down and Sons of Temperance very weak. Bros. Trout, S. T. Jones, Sister Cormack and other devoted workers have lost all hope of reviving the lodge at present and my earnest efforts failed of that tho a good number heard and appreciated the truth told. It will yet revive.

LORENZO is a live temperance place but tho a small settlement in the Redwoods it maintains a lodge over 100 strong, some coming many miles to attend. Bro. Capt. Sutphen of Santa Cruz kindly drove me there and back and ably assisted in the speaking. Preached a temperance discourse for Bro. Stephens who has an appointment here, and spoke at open lodge on Sunday afternoon, he helping at both. Returned on the 17th to anniversary celebration, grand meeting in grand wood. In addition to brief report you published, the recitations volunteered by Miss Benfire, a most accomplished elocutionist should not be forgotten. She kindly gave her services gratuitously and being a christian temperance lady the pieces were as good in sentiment as in delivery. "The Rumseller's dream" was specially good and appropriate. After first lecture, lodge initiated 7 and tho they had seven more propositions we gleaned over 20 more at the celebration. Considering what large membership they already had, what small village and widely scattered community can do better? Bro. Peery closed his lumber mill for the day that his employees might attend. Started a good Band of Hope. Obtained a number of subscribers to RESCUE. This lodge will live and do good work.

H. R. HUGHES.

At San Andreas, found the faithful few holding the fort, waiting for fall for brisker times. They have over forty members and lumber and cash enough to enlarge theif hall to suit their needs.

The old mother lodge can be depended on. At Spring Valley, all are farmers and too far scattered in busy times to turn out but the lodge has done well and is solid.

At Campo Seco, the same may be said.

At Lodge Dexter, posters and letters had failed to connect and I had not even any assistance in my studies of astronomy while *waiting* for those who never came. But the lodge is all right.

At Mackville where I organized a few weeks ago, had a small meeting, conferred the degrees on 14 and gave them full instructions so they can run the ship. The prospects for a strong lodge is good.

At Lockeford, had a pleasant meeting, the lodge is prospering and Lockeford has the added dignity of a railroad town.

At French Camp, found the new Lodge all right. Brother Jones, D. D., had been very attentive and kind, and the Stockton friends have shown the true, fraternal spirit.

At Linden the *boom* has ceased to make its influence felt. The backsliders are many, but there remaineth a few faithful ones that never leave a ship while a plank remains. Better things are in store for Linden, after the busy season is over.

At Farmington, had a good meeting. This lodge has done good work and are determined to win yet greater conquests.

From here, I pass "over the river" into Stanislaus county.

Altho in the midst of heading and my meetings were of necessity small, the workers did all they could and I have only pleasant recollections of the friends in San Joaquin county.

LECTURERS APPOINTMENTS.

ELDER J. W. WEBB.

SANTA CLARA CO.		San Jose	4, 5, 6
Los Gatos	Aug. 3	Gilroy	7, 8

COL. C. N. GOULDING.

MENDOCINO CO.		Point Arena	6, 7
Booneville	Aug. 3, 4	Gualala	8, 9
Manchester	5, & 3 P M 6		

WM. CROWHURST.

Eureka Mills	Aug. 4, 5, 6	Crescent Mills	15, 16
Quincy	7, 8	Taylorville	17, 18, 20
La Porte	9, 10	Greenville	21, 22
Table Rocke	11, 12	Plumas Co. D. L.	23
Gibsonville	13, 14		

DISTRICT LODGES TO MEET.

The next regular quarterly session of the San Francisco D. L. will meet on Friday evening, August 11th, in Cambrian Hall, No. 1133 Mission street, between 7th and 8th streets, and on Saturday evening, August 12th, in Fraternal Hall, No. 2933 16th street, between Valencia and Mission streets. All members of the Order in good standing cordially invited to attend. FRANK STOBER, D. S.

LOS ANGELES Co. D. L. meets at Compton, Aug. 26,

LECTURE WORK FOR JUNE, 1882.

	Number of Lectures Delivered.	New Members Added.	Miles Traveled.	Adults Addressed.	Minors Addressed.	Expenses.	Contributions and Charter Fees.	Lodges organized.
William Crowhurst	16	63	455	1956	395	$ 70 00	$ 63 40	1
C N Goulding	31	73	584	7265	683	136 15	220 10	
Hugh R Hughes	29	†	304	942	362	76 80	52 50	
W C King	8	†	601	300	65	64 81	24 85	
Emily P Stevens	24	145	426	3113	417	37 65	137 00	
J W Webb	23	41	659	1927	555	54 65	55 40	
F J Culver	14	†	241	1879	362	25 15	48 00	
Totals	145	322	3270	17382	2839	$ 465 20	$ 601 25	1

† Not reported. W C King, engaged only 13 days. Mrs. E P Stevens, only 24 days.

R. THOMPSON, G. W. C. T.

CHANGE OF TIME.

Temperance Camp-meeting, at Concow Valley, Butte County, August 29th to September 5th.

On account of the District Fair at Chico, the above Convention is called one week earlier than heretofore announced. It will commence August 29th and continue one week, The change will bring the meeting at full moon.

Parties are recommended to come prepared to camp. Arrangements however, have been made for board at $5.00 per week, or $1.00 per day, or 50 cents for single meals.

Horses will be pastured at 50 cents per week, or fed with hay at 25 cents per day.

Campers will have an opportunity to bathe in the Spring Valley Company's Reservoir, which is one mile long and half a mile wide. Bring bathing suits.

All Good Templars and friends of the Order are cordially invited.

Good speakers will be present and no effort will be spared to make this the grandest temperance rally ever held in Northern California, for the purpose of discussing the live questions of the day in relation to the temperance Reform, as well as for recreation and amusement.

Programs will shortly be sent out.

PERTINENT QUESTIONS.—Is your Lodge doing straight temperance work? Are you "adding daily to your number of such as may be saved?" Are you making your influence tell on the community? Is there less rum drinking there than formerly? Are there less shops which sell? Are the people more familiar with the temperance truth? And do they appreciate more fully the fearful facts of intemperance? Our lodges are organized for a purpose, and that purpose is temperance work. They would not have been organized but for this. They cannot be kept up without it. Are you doing this kind of business? If so, and judiciously too, there is no doubt about your future. If not, there is great doubt. A lodge may prosper for a time on pleasing entertainments alone, but it is very much like living on vanity-cake and troth kisses; there will be a terrible sense of goneness by and by. Entertainment comes in all right in its place. I like it, and will laugh as heartily as any. But in this battle it is hard knocks that tell, and it will not do for you and me to be constantly whistling "Yankee Doodle" in the rear. —*Canada Casket.*

THE Oakdale *Wheat Grower* states that "Crowhurst the temperance lecturer got beastly drunk at North San Juan." It is fair to assume that the publisher of that paper knew perfectly well it was an entirely baseless and malicious lie.

SACRAMENTO DISTRICT LODGE.

The annual session of the Sacramento County District Lodge of Good Templars convened in Sacramento on Saturday last, James Ferguson, of Galt, District Deputy, presiding.

The Committee on Credentials reported twenty-eight delegates.

The Committee on Resolutions, Rev. H. H. Rice, Chairman, reported the following, which, after discussion, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we hail with great joy the advent of the temperance question into the political life of California, and look forward to the ensuing campaign as a season for Good Templars to put forth more earnest efforts than ever before in the cause to which they are pledged.

Resolved, That we adopt and heartily indorse the following sentiments of a distinguished Democrat, Judge O. D. Shattuck, of Sonoma, in regard to the present Sunday law: "That the law is not sumptuary, is not unconstitutional, nor unjust nor oppressive, nor fanatical, nor unwise, but, on the contrary, that it is the reverse of all this—a wise, conservative and just law, which if properly enforced will be found among our laws most efficient in promoting the peace, prosperity and happiness of the whole people, and that it should not be repealed. There will be no difficulty in enforcing a constitutional conservative law when the people more fully understand its objects and its advantages. That no class of people are materially injured by the observance of the Sunday law except the saloon-keepers, and they have no right to complain of the law to close up and give peace on election days and Sundays."

Resolved, That we advise all Good Templars in this district to demand of the Republican party a clear, outspoken plank in favor of maintaining and executing the present Sunday law in its essential features.

Resolved, That if the approaching Republican Convention betrays the interests of the people and panders to the liquor trade after the manner of the Democratic Convention at San Jose, or if they refuse to take strong ground in favor of the present Sunday law in its essential features, we advise Good Templars, and all temperance people, and all good citizens to leave their former political affiliations and vote with the independent party which, in that case, will certainly be organized.

Resolved, That the Subordinate Lodges in this District are advised to devote at least half an hour of each stated meeting to earnest Conference upon the Temperance work believing that our members will thus become more practically interested in the objects of our Order. Busy men and women will feel more willing to give their time to attend the meetings, and the great Reformation in which we are engaged will thereby receive material advancement.

Rev. H. H. Rice was elected District Deputy.

It was voted to hold the next session in Sacramento on Saturday, October 28th, at 10 o'clock A. M. Also, that a public meeting, under the auspices of the District Lodge, be held on Friday evening, October 27th.

The Secretary was instructed to apply to the G. W. C. T. on behalf of the District Lodge, for a lecturer, for a series of meetings at Florin.

During the noon recess, the delegates from outside the city, as guests of she two city Lodges, together with a large number from those Lodges, partook of a fine banquet at Fisher's restaurant.

ED. RESCUE.—In 1880 the Massachusetts Board of Statistics of Labor at the beginning of the year took up the county of Suffolk which is identical in its boundaries with the city of Boston. The results in this case as in every other similar investigation completely astonished every one not familiar with the statistics of crime. The total number of sentences for the year was 16,897. Of these 12,289 were due directly to whisky causes. Of the remaining 4608 offenses, 2097 or 45 per cent were committed by men under the influence of liquor, and 1918 by men who were in liquor at the time of the formation of the intent, thus leaving out of the whole 16,897 only 593 who could be said to be free from intoxicating liquors. The fact is that if any honest man will take the trouble to investigate the statistics of crime of any city, (where saloons are licensed) he will find that at least 80 per cent of the arrests made are due to the use of intoxicating liquors, and that as saloons increase in just that proportion do crimes increase. Let every tax payer, whether a philanthropist a Christian or a heathen consult his own interest and say what right the saloon business has to burden his property with taxes thus made necessary to take care of the criminals. It requires no great legal ability to arrive at the just conclusion that no business ought to be permitted which necessarily imposes such enormous burdens of taxation upon those not engaged in it. B.

IN MEMORIAM.

CHICO.—Died of consumption, July 19th, at Chico, Sister Carrie Williams, aged 20 years, a member and faithful worker of Rising Star Lodge, No. 404. And on the same day died of typhoid fever, Sister Nancy Sinclair, aged 10 years, a member of Luella Band of Hope, No. 6.

Sister Williams was a sweet singer and the organist of her Lodge; only dauter of her family and both were favorite members of the temperance army and their loss to the community and the cause is deeply felt.

The double funeral was attended from Good Templars Hall by Fidelity and Rising Star Lodges in full regalia, by Luella Band of Hope and a concourse of sympathizing mourners. Rising Star Lodge celebrated the usual mourning ceremonials, and the sympathy of the Order will be extended to our friends of the two recently organized institutions in their affliction.

Juvenile Department.

BAND OF HOPE WORK.



The Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., of California, offers to furnish, free of charge, to Sunday-schools, or other juvenile organizations desiring to adopt them for use, in this jurisdiction, the newly revised Band of Hope rituals together with the ritual badges. The ritual comprises a pamphlet of 48 pages. The badges are of German silver, with a safety pin upon the back. Sample copies of the rituals and badge, or quantities for actual use, will be furnished on application to the Superintendent of Juvenile Work, Mrs. M. E. Richardson, Murphys, Calaveras Co., Cal.

TALKS WITH THE YOUNG FOLKS.

SOUTH AMERICA.

A PLEASURE TRIP.

(Continued.)

On former occasions when it was attempted to begin the road from Barbacoas to Tuquerres, the parties who were entrusted with the work had earned the thoro distrust of the people, and everybody seemed determined to prevent them from having any chance to repeat the old do-nothing game. So now, with the entire consent of the merchants and people of Barbacoas, two foreigners and two native merchants united in an offer to the government to put the road thru for about half the money that had been supposed it would cost.

A proposal was forwarded to the Governor of the State, who answered very courteously that he would do his utmost to secure the contract for us, and would appoint a commission empowered to close the terms as soon as he came to Barbacoas in March. In April we heard he was coming in May, and we waited till June when we heard for a little while that he would come in July and then that he could not come this year at all. We saw too afterwards a proclamation he had made, calling on the people to do this work themselves and not let foreigners touch it.

But about September he appointed the commission and chose them all in Tuquerres, because Tuquerres could give him about three times as many votes at next election as Barbacoas. And a Governor or President always works there for most votes, no matter whether the country goes to ruin or not. Strange, is it not? Now the people of these two towns and of Pasto, another town 40 miles beyond Tuquerres, are peculiar. At Tuquerres they tell a stranger, You will find pretty good people here, but those poor Pastenos and Barbacoenos are wretchedly mean people; at Pasto they tell you the same of the Barbacoenos and Tuquerrenos, and at Barbacoas they have a lofty contempt for the other two, and they are all as near alike as can be.

Had the commission been composed of Barbacoans we should have got the contract without the least delay or difficulty; the two natives of the company being silent partners who were to contribute their names and influence merely and make the company partly native and share in the profits. But the Tuquerres people did not want to oblige their neighbors and some one had to go there and make up matters with them. One or both of the native partners was to go with the writer, and they were going to be ready next week sure, for about two months more, when they concluded they could not go at all, and the stranger had to go alone.

There were only two ways to go; to walk or sit in an armchair slung to an Indian's back, and so that a traveler cannot change his position without great danger of capsiziug the whole outfit, perhaps in a mud puddle. Anybody but a lazy man would rather walk; and walk was decided upon. A peon had to be engaged to carry bedding, cooking apparatus, dishes and provisions, which every traveler is expected to carry. As these peons almost without a single exception drink all they earn, they have to be always paid half their trip in advance, and unless a native employer of these fellows is responsible for the advance, the peon will scud for home as soon as he gets it.

There was a native engineer with six or eight peons to wait on him and carry his instruments and outfit, returning to Tuquerres and we went in company. On the first day we made about 12 miles, but the miles began to get very long towards the last, for one just recovering from an eight month's malarial fever and many relapses. We all wore alpargatas, a species of sandal made of hemp soles with a toe and heel band and strings to fasten them on. Much of the time we tramped thru muddy water from a few inches to over two feet deep; then over fallen trees and boulders; up long ascents with here bare slippery rocks, there a field of boulders, but always mud puddles and plenteous stretches of miry, miserable clay mixed up every day by hundreds of tramping human feet. Up one series of 20 or 30 steeps, every one of which you are sure is the last and highest one to climb, and down again on the other side to get a chance for another climb.

In many places the loaded Indians meet with a perpendicular wall of rock as much as 3 feet in height, which they have to struggle up by putting their toes into a slight indentation on the face. In all these years nobody had thot of cutting steps tho from 50 to 100 passed over these places each way every day. Any number of places where for ten to fifty feet the ascent or descent was so smooth and slippery as to be dangerous for a traveler without any load, and nothing had ever been done to it.

And yet for centuries all these people carried loads over these horrible trails knowing that half a day's work of each one once a year, expended on these break-neck spots, would save a day's journey on the trip every time. Many of these Indians have carried loads of 75 to 150 pounds for many generations over this trail. Their legs are wonderfully large and stout, while their arms and hands are unusually small and delicate because of the very slight labor to which they have been subjected.

At each one-fifth of a leag there is what they call a rest; and when you ask them how far it is to a specified place, they will count up and say it is two or five or twelve rests. And, as in other countries, after being told it is five and traveling three of them, the next man tells you it is still five more; the first man wanted to be obliging, you see.

In any of the huts we passed all along the road we were welcome to a "room on the floor," to spread our bed; the only ceremony necessary was to ask permission of the lady housekeeper. We were also welcome to the use of their fire and they generally offered to assist the cook in preparing meals. They never refused any payment offered, but I believe if our party had had no money the poor people would have fed us cheerfully. A poor German had passed that way about a month previously—he had no baggage and not a cent of money, but he got along nicely. They said all the way, "A countryman of mine had passed that way," etc. "Yes, what countryman was he?" Italian, one said, another French or German, English, Yankee—whichever he was, he was a countryman of mine every time.

We used to set out pretty smart and fresh soon after 6 in the morning but always waited till some one had passed over the road to kill any snakes that might have fallen down into it during the night. The hot sun one time, a heavy shower now and then, the cold chills at the bottom of the mud pools, the constant tramping on hard and rough and sharp-cornered stones, the leaping from one boulder to another and the weary climbs, made one of the party at about 2 or 3 in the afternoon of every day a lame and decrepit centenarian, not wearied, but so doubled up and sore and lame from head to foot as to resemble nothing but a ? supporting itself with a staff. But it was a splendid trip.

(To be continued.)

FANATICISM.

Fanatics were so-called who did extreme and crazy-like acts and talked wildly under religious or other excitement. Men who threw themselves into the Ganges or hung themselves up all day on iron hooks, or maimed or burned themselves to earn a title to Heaven were called fanatics. So were those who shouted and yelled in an unseemly manner at religious meetings or who went up on the housetop and set out from there to fly to Heaven.

That used to be so. Now the word fanatic is generally used very differently. When a person can't be bribed or coaxed or compelled to lie or steal or to drink poison or smoke or get drunk, he stands a good chance of being called a fanatic. If he is of the opinion that Dan Flanagan should not be allowed to make Jerry Moloney drunk and crazy, and take all his money away from him for nothing, and send him home to beat his wife with an ax handle and chuck his children out of the garret window—they call him a fanatic, because they say sensible, righteous people want to see that thing all the time and vote for it every year.

If he objects to Hans Shwiper keeping a den where he collects all the little boys on Sunday and teaches them to gamble and smoke and drink and swear and lie—if he says Hans should be made to quit that and work at his carpenter's or blacksmith's trade like other people—he is a fanatic; for the people who call him so, like to see that kind of work going on, and always vote for it at every election.

When a truthful, honest, cleanly gentleman who knows that drinking poison sends 59 people to death every hour, he is a fanatic if he wont drink and be one of them.

But our young folks will think differently. When they see the red noses and blear eyes and bloated faces of the people who attend the gin-mills; when they see the miserable dirty rags and battered hat and tattered shoes which people wear that go to these vile places; when they get a sniff of how the saloon-keeper makes his friends smell and how filthily they talk—they will think that the real fanatic and fool is the well dressed and good looking young man who goes up to the bar to take his first lesson as to how to follow the road to beggary and ragdom and jail and trampdom.

Perhaps it would be a good plan to call people fanatic who could any year stop the business that kills 100,000 American people every year, but will always keep voting to have it continue its work of death.

NOTES FROM THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

Supt's. please read this paragraph with particular attention and order accordingly. In asking for Badges, only ask for the number actually needed, and if there is prospect of additions to your Band, please order so that you will not have over 5 on hand. This will perhaps cause you to write again soon, but if you will only stop to think you will see that it is a needful regulation. There are now in the State nearly 200 Supt's., and if each one of them has 5 Badges on hand there will be nearly 1,000 idle, you will see at once that it will not do to have a larger stock than that lying unused.

Please accept this suggestion and govern your orders accordingly.

The following circular has been mailed from this office with the necessary blank for report to every Band. It is expected that each Supt. will attend to the matter at once:

To the Superintendent, Officers and Members of the Bands of Hope:—Greeting:—Again it is my privilege to announce to you the general prosperity and continued advancement of the Juvenile Army. We now have 185 Bands in the State, with a membership of 10,000, and all along the line new recruits are coming into our ranks. Let us continue our labors and make this a year which shall long be remembered for its success among the children.

Accompanying, please find blank for report. These reports are to be filled out and returned immediately. It is necessary that the report be made during the first half of the term, and if you will be so kind as to fill out the blank and return at once, a great favor will be conferred, and I shall be enabled to make my report to the Grand Lodge.

Please attend to this without delay. Reports must be in this office not later than Aug. 15th. Hereafter, all Bands which fail to return their reports will be considered delinquent, and further supplies will be denied them. Yours in F. H. and C.

M. E. Richardson.

FLY-TRAPS AND MAN-TRAPS.

The silly, stupid fly wades bravely into the molasses of the fly-trap which is watching to close over him; and it closes and opens and more flies as cheerfully repeat the process. Just like those silly flies and a good deal more so, the silly white man cheerily sings, "The Chinese must go," as he walks bravely into the lager-beer man-trap and the free-lunch man-trap and the whisky-grocery man-trap that are watching and waiting to close on every cent of his money and it closes on it, too. The man-trap dont kill the man just yet, but it puts a white labor stamp on his nose and all over his face and slings a white labor suit of rags and patches all round him. And when the employer of labor reads the white labor man-trap stamp, he solemnly sings, "The sober Chinese must go and do my work."

FROM SONOMA VALLEY.

Phyloxera Too Slow.—A few days ago a beautiful and quite intelligent young lady was on a visit to a neighbor in Sonoma county, when the conversation turned upon grapes and wine.

"Well, Miss Carrie, how do your fathers grapes look?"

"They look well I am sorry to say." (Shakes her head.)

"But you will make a good lot of wine this year."

"Yes, unfortunately. I wish the vines would all die; I don't like wine-making." (Very emphatic.)

"Well, Carrie, the phyloxera are doing the work you desire there."

"Yes, that is a help, but it is *entirely too slow*; it is like drunkenness; comes too slow to frighten, and just fast enough to encourage."

"Well why don't you raise something else?"

"Father thinks nothing else can be made profitable."

"Then I suppose wine making must be profitable."

"No, it seldom pays more than expenses."

"Then why does he continue an unprofitable crop?"

"Its exilaration keeps up hope."

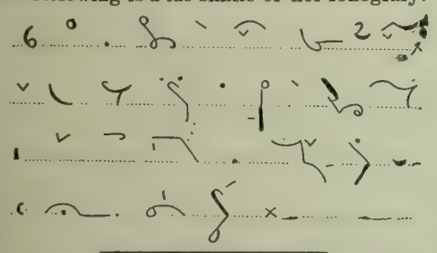
This is brief but pointed truth; two-thirds of the vineyards in Sonoma county are so much in debt to the Valley banker that he will eventually get them for half their cost. The phyloxera is too slow for the good of the Valley. OBSERVER.

A CHILD PHONOGRAPHER.



The above (inserted by request) is the portrait of Harriet Graham, dauter of Wm. H. H. Graham, of Los Angeles, who will be 9 years of age in October; a native of Kansas. She is a prodigy of fonetic writing; is a total abstainer from tea, coffee, medicine, etc., and is remarkably healthy. Her father expects shortly to make a lecturing tour and to have her accompany him.

The following is a fac-simile of her fonografy:



WELL DONE FOR THE DOCTOR.

I have received of R. H. McDonald quite a number of his temperance documents;to-day Mr. Charles J. King took them up to his Sunday-school at Glenn Ellen where he and his children distributed them among the children and teachers who will take them home to their parents. They were delighted with them; that is the way to rouse public seetiment in the country.

I was telling a doctor up here what Dr. McDonald was doing for the cause of temperance and how he was saving the people by getting them to read his documents. "Yes I see" said he "and he is ruining our business, it is so healthy now that we can scarcely live in this part of the country; its a safe bet that he has quit the practice and no longer cares for the medical faculty who have to get a living by their trade; I like temperance as well as anybody but if everybody would quit drink, our occupation would be gone."

Said I "Doctor that is a candid confession."

"It is no more candid than true,for I tell you that nine-tenths of the people who support doctors bring on their disease by moderate drinking. When a man becomes a drunkard he is as a general rule, no further use to doctors for he cant pay them. No sir; I tell you the rich moderate drinkers are the best and most constant support of the doctors."

I cited to him the condition of Vineland without whisky and without vice.

"Yes I know, but a doctor would starve there if he had house rent free, the right place for doctors is New Orleans or Cuba where everybody drinks and brings on yellow fever." A. M. WINN.

Sonoma, July 24, 1882.

DRUNKEN BOYS.

On the evening of July 3rd, several Lodi boys, about 16 years of age, went on a carousal and became shamefully intoxicated. On last Sunday evening about the same crowd again had a drunken spree. This is news that must be startling to the fathers and mothers of Lodi, and we give it, regreting the necessity of its publication. The boys say that they got their whisky at the brick saloon below the Sargent House. The accomplished compounder of the juice of damnation, who conducts that toll-gate to hell, must have known that he violated the law of the State of California when he sold these minors alcoholic drink. If he escapes prosecution for past offences, let him be warned that he cannot hope to so fortunate in the future, for the *Sentinel*, upon its own responsibility, promises that his methods of doing business will undergo an airing in the Justice's Court, upon the first recurrence of his committing the crime of selling liquor to a minor.—*Sentinel.*

"TEMPERANCE LAND."

[Air,—"Beulah Land."]

We'er marching to the Temperance Land
A happy, joyous temperance band
There shines undimmed one happy day
For whisky now has passed away.

Chorus.—

Oh, Temperance Land, bright Temperance Land,
On Prohibition's mount I stand
I look away across the sea
Where blessings are in wait for me
And view the shining, happy shore
Of Temperance Land forever more.

My brothers come and walk with me
And sweet communion here have we
Here may we walk now hand in hand
For this is blessed Temperance Land.

Chorus.—

A hope comes wafted on the breeze
That wo shall surely be at ease
When alcohol no more shall sow
Within our land the seeds of woe.

Chorus.—

We'll keep our banner waving high
And float it proudly in the sky
Our labor is for God and right
So let us keep our armor bright.

Chorus.—

The zephyrs seem to float to me
The hope of sweet security
When all shall join in happy song
A mighty, joyous, temperance throng.

Chorus.—

—*E. O. Sharpe, in the Monitor-Journal.*

SOME WAG or philosopher—or both combined—has added an "l" to the O in "Local Option," and so made it "Local Loption." There is humor and prophecy in the change, and it prompts an appeal to the head of Her Majesty's Government, who is known to be great at woodcraft:

Woodman, spare not that tree, for most it thrives
Upon the loss of countless wealth and lives;
If you decline yourself to cut it down,
Give power without delay to every parish, town,
Or village even where that tree extends,
And over which some deadly bough now bends.
Good Woodman, pass the axe to those who would
Use it for self-protection if they could.
Give them the axe they call for—"Local Option"—
And they will soon surname it "Local Loption"!
Then will the baneful fruit of strong drink's tree
Fall with the boughs, and leave wide districts free;
Until the tree itself, uprooted lies.
And all the curse it carries with it, dies.

—*Alliance News.*

FIRST answer to Riddle come to hand at 8 o'clock July 28th, from Julia C. Milligan, 407½ Hayes St., S. F. "Manslaughter."

"A saloon is a place where young men learn to be dram drinkers. A place where ruffians congregate. A place where thieves consort. A place where drunkards are made. A place where men forget their homes. A place where a husband forgets his wife. A place where a son forgets his mother."

"Two thousand human beings and over 50,000 head of cattle are annually killed by snake bites in India. So says an unknown but esteemed contemporary. It would be interesting to know how many San Franciscans are killed by 'snakes' in this city every year."

"GOOD FOR THE GIRLS.—At an examination of girl graduates of grammar schools for admission to the Normal College in New York out of 923 applicants 666 proved successful. Out of 804 boys examined for admission to the City College, having like advantages of previous instructions as the girls and answering the same questions, only 360 passed a successful examination." In other words, of the girls sixty-one per cent, passed examination, while of the boys but forty-five per cent, pulled through. It would be interesting to know how many of the boys that failed used tobacco and beer.—*Home Protector.*

IOWA.—A large majority of the voters of Winnebago County Iowa are of foreign birth but they voted more than 6 to 1 in favor of the prohibitory amendment. When the Germans and Irish see the benefit of temperance and learn its advantage they will be as fanatical and violent advocates for the extermination of the brewers as they are now on the other side.

POPULATION of N. York City in 1880, 1,206,029. Natives white, 708,408; foreign, 477,165; colored, 20,456;. Over 90 years of age, 82 males and 264 females; in all 346. Of the age of 100 and over there were 6 males and 14 white and 9 colored women. That is probably because the men drink and smoke so much. Population of Canada 1881 was 4,324,810.

LEAG OF FREEDOM.—A 4 year old girl was discovered on the 27 July in a miserable den on Freelon Street in this city. She was gnawing a bone there being no eatables in the house. A brother of hers of 11 years old is in the Industrial school; another of 13 blacks boots and the little girl was employed by her father and mother to take the money her brother earns to buy drinks for them. The father was arrested and the mother was found in the drunk cell of the city prison; there are something like 5000 corner groceries, whisky groceries, wholesale liquor stores, breweries and beer dens in San Francisco, whose sole business is to turn good homes into such dens as this without windows, doors, bed, clothing or food and to make good parents drunkards and brutes and to starve innocent children and teach them to steal and send them to jail. The Leag of Freedom as they call it, is a society of the men who do this work all the week and especially on Sunday. Mr. J. W. Shaeffer as President and Mr. Buhlert is Secretary. It is a respectable business, is it not? There are to-day without dout many thousands of poor children in this city and state no better off than the children named, but we dont find out more than one in 100 of them. Another pupil of the Leag in Los Angeles was sent to jail for sixty days for beating his aged mother most cruelly and dragging her round the room by her hair. Beer makes nice boys and the Leag makes nice beer.

CAUTION.

RENEWALS FOR BAND OF HOPE SUPPLIES.

We desire to call your attention to the fact, that, while in ordering Sunday-school literature, one always orders for the then current quarter for "Band Supplies" it is difierent. No matter what time in the year a Band is organized, it is always expected to commence its lesson with the "first quarter," and for the following reasons:

The lessons for that quarter are upon the subject of starting Bands, and commence to teach temperance from the very first principles. Gradually, as the first, second and third quarters are reached, the scope of the lessons widens as the ability of the pupil to understand the subject develops. So on through each succeeding year. Therefore it is essential in ordering or renewing, to state definitely which quarter the supplies are for, otherwise there is liable to be great confusion. It is understood that these suggestions refer to the Band of Hope Teachers' and Scholars' Quarterlies,the "Red,White and Blue," and "Crystal Fountain"; the two last named being companions to the first named. We trust that we shall receive your renewal at the time of expiration each quarter, and that you will kindly assist us by keeping the above hints in mind.

DAVID C. COOK,
Manager Revolution Temp. Pub. House.

Knee Deep Offer.—We publish 18 monthly papers, same size as the PASTOR, each for a special class of readers or special kind of temperance work. We send any one for a year to any address for five cents. Thus a society can for a few dollars reach every family, or every individual in a town every month in a year with temperance matter. Nothing ever heard of to compare with it; hundreds of towns already trying it. Samples and full particulars, 10 cents.

5c. Popular Temperance Library.—For general distribution among the adult masses; $1 argumentative temperance books put up in neat form, paper covers, at 5c each, in lots of five or more.

No. 1 Drinks from Drugs.
No. 2 The Liquor Traffic and the Sober Citizen.
No. 3 The Liquor Traffic and Crime.
No. 4 Home Protection; a Lawyer's View of It.
Sample copy of each for 20 cents.

5c. Fireside Temperance Library.—52 choicest $1 to $1.50 temperance story books, suitable for libraries or general distribution. Selections of 5 or more at 5c. each.

Band of Hope Outfits.—The choicest lesson books, song books, weekly papers, library, badges, pledge rolls, pledge certificates, class records,and all so cheap that penny collections pay expenses. Sample of everything for 25c.

Many other goods; catalogue, etc., free.

THE TEMPERANCE REVOLUTION PUBLISHING HOUSE, 148 Madison St., Chicago.

The Rescue.

DEVOTED TO

Temperance, Current Literature, General News, and whatever may concern the public welfare.

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All communications and subscriptions to be addressed to A. D. Wood, Editor and Publisher.
P. O. Box 1721,
San Francisco

OUR PRINCIPLES.—We aim for nothing short of a sweeping National Prohibitory law endorsed by every State and Territory of the Union, in the year 1885, and as much sooner as the Christian and Temperance men and good citizens of the country may desire to accomplish it.

THE GERMAN VOTE AND VOTERS.

There is nothing at all in the soil, or in the climate of Germany that should make its people of a different humanity from that of the people of this country. Tho differing in language, traditions and customs from us, we find the virtuous German and the virtuous American will under like circumstances, think and act alike and the ignorant, dissipated or depraved of the two countries will equally sympathize and fraternize. It is fair to assume that a similar education will produce, as nearly as possible, an equal result upon the two peoples.

We are often surprised that there should be so much difference of opinion and action between the German and American on the question of beer and Sunday and temperance. The difference is not one of race or nature but of education and usage. But for the presence of foreign born citizens we should have doutless had 20 years ago an entirely successful national prohibitory law in in the United States. And if the native born alone of the Union, men and women, could vote on *eternal* prohibition one year from to-day it would be carried five to one.

But if the native born had voted on it 50 years ago it would have been perhaps defeated five to one, because they were then on this question, just where the anti-temperance Germans are to-day; entirely uneducated on the subject like many modern Americans who have studiously contrived to remain densely ignorant in presence of the clearest light.

It is at first sight irritating, that new arrivals in this country should set themselves to overturn the most precious and excellent of the institutions which have made this a splendid country to make a home in, and to substitute for them the pauperizing systems which have made other countries, which have equal advantages, the best of places to emigrate from. But we are apt to forget that we have been sublimely indifferent both as a government and as individuals, as to doing anything whatever to educate the stranger who is to help to make our laws, in the new duties and responsibilities which he has to assume in becoming a citizen.

A century ago, American statesmanship might have been properly defined as the art of guiding the Republic into the smooth waters of industrial and commercial prosperity and political security, with the end of founding a mighty commonwealth on the principles of righteousness and justice. To-day it has degenerated into the disgraceful traffic of office-seeking and the successful trickery of supporting one of two hypocritical parties in power at the utter sacrifice of patriotism, honor and justice.

The principal aim of the Federal and County and municipal governments has been for a long time, to license mantraps for the slaunter of the sons and for the betrayal of the virtue of the dauters of the country. And no effort has been made to encourage or countenance any counter influence or agency in favor of virtue and decency. We should therefore not forget this when we see men of foreign birth ready to avail themselves of the privilege accorded to them here, of enriching themselves by the plunder of our people, under government letters of marque.

Therefore as our Government neglects to exert any influence for good upon the strangers who come among us, it is of great importance that temperance people, Christians and philanthropists should take some measures for instructing our new citizens as to the nature and effects of this infamous traffic, which is nurtured in our midst. We can do so with the certainty that Germans, Swedes, Danes, Irish, etc., when they learn as much of these things as our educated citizens have, will exert themselves as actively to remove this giant evil as they do now to preserve it, and will be as good citizens as the 5,000 Germans who in June voted for temperance in Iowa, and as those already among us who have studied the temperance question and embraced the cause of morality and justice and mercy.

It is safe to predict that if we give them our temperance literature to read in their own language, the Germans in a very few years will be as rabidly opposed to the whole debauching outfit of rum and beer as they are now to prohibition.

CANDIDATES.

Some of the Democratic journals while disapproving of their heathen platform think it would be very stupid and foolish to leave their party for that, and vote for the Republican, which they have been fighting for life. So it would be silly to leave one party and join another no better. And if there is any one treason which the manipulators of a political party can commit which should forever consign them to obloquy and infamy, the San Jose Convention or its majority committed it when its candidates gave their obligation to deprive the workingman of his rest day, the American people of their Sunday and of their right to vote on the questions which most vitally affect their own welfare and to protect themselves from the outrages that are daily and hourly wreaked upon them by the most villainous and murderous gang of outlaws and ruffians that ever made robbery a science and murder a pastime.

It is idle to try to disguise the fact now that to get the gin mill vote the Convention solemly bargained to oust God and morality and sobriety and virtue from American soil and enthrone the images of lust and debauchery as the people's Gods. They vowed that the American father, mother, wife, sister, son, dauter should have no rights which the ruffian of the grogshop might not trample under foot, in consideration of his vote cast in the interest of hell and human woe.

Republican journals are endeavoring to rake up discreditable lies against Genl. Stoneman, but they are two cowardly to mention the strongest, if not the sole grounds of his unfitness for the office of Governor of an American State. They make a little fuss of course about his wronging the poor man of his rest, but they say nothing of his insult to American Christianity, and American institutions; of his proposed sell out of them for imported pauperizing barbarism; of his being largely interested in the manufacture and promotion of drunkenness and pauperism and crime; and of his denial of the right of the citizen to vote for the protection of his home, his family, his community, his country.

If they could discover that Geml. Stoneman bot a pair of Chinese made slippers or got a couple of shirts washed by a chinaman, when he was at San Jose, they would have a tremendous leverage on him. That would unfit hin to be Governor forever; and what a hero the discoverer of such an important piece of history would become. And if he had 6 months ago publicly used one kindly word respecting the Chinese or railroads or corporations, he would have been tabooed as a candidate by both parties.

If a rumseller and anti-Sunday and anti-Temperance and anti-American and anti-Republican government man, is a fit man to be Governor, Genl. Stoneman is probably the most honest and upright one that could be had. But if every man who fears God and has any care for the welfare of humanity, would register to-day a solem oath that never under any circumstances would he in future vote for any candidate for any office, who makes, buys, sells or *uses* any kind of intoxicating drinks, it would be a most safe act of patriotism and benevolence, and one that could never be regretted.

There is nothing now at issue between the Republican and Democratic parties except the distribution of the spoils, and the difference that may be on the Sunday question and that of the right of the people to determine to have no thief-school and drunkeries if a majority so decide. And the Republican managers may rest under the perfect assurance that unless they come out and up honestly and distinctly in platform and candidates, for the American Sunday and for the right of the people to decide by vote as to whether a minority of thieves or a majority of good citizens shall take charge of the public interests, there will be a remarkably healthy and numerous third party opposed to them who will take especial interest in these matters, and none at all in the relative merits of Democratic whisky rule and Republican beer devotion.

CORNER GROCERY SERMON.

"You see, Shakob, mine poy, der vine und der peer und der prandy is vot makes der mooney, und it is der mooney as makes der beeples rich und fat und pig und vot nose evry dings und ken pild pridges und delephoones und shails und goold vauches und hundred toller koffins und ralerodes ofer der mountains und tunnels und such dings ofer der water.

In Italy und Portagul und Crease und Shpane und Burvaria und Switzerland, dey makes vine und prandy und they trinks it blenty too, und dey is all very rich und fat und eats limburger casen, und polona sasach vot is made not mit kats too; und dey has blenty money and pilds raleroads und pig steampotes, vot der Chinamen to Kaliforny prings mid Kaptin Roper."

"Und is you rich too, poppa?" said Jacob: "You sells beer and makes vine mid vater und dem tings vot you bize fun de drugstore, und you trinks blenty too, is you rich?"

"I dont sold it long enuf yet, Shakob, but I kets rich pi und pi; look at dem vurkin beeples vot my peer trinks, und all hiz mooney mid me shpends: Dare iz 10 laudrymen und 6 milkmen und 10 vimmen in von lodgin house vot more as von dollar a day shpens mit my peer every one. Und soon I gits rich."

"Doze der milkmen und der vimmen git rich too, poppa?" "No, dey dont want tu git rich; dey dont keep s'loons mit lager beer; dey trinks de beer vot makes rich der s'loons; dey is de poor people vot makes us rich. But Shakob, I vonts you to see dat all the rich beeples, und de shmart beeples, vot cooms here mid blenty money, iz from der vine countries vere der peeple blenty drinks. Dr. Mc Tonald vot has der Bercifik Bank iz Italian, dat iz vere he his money got; vere dey makes der vine. Sharon vot de Balace Hotel bilt, iz a Portugoose vere dey makes der vine. Sutro vot de big tunnel bilt, coom from Shpane vere dey makes der goot prandy und der sherry vine, same as vot I in mine cellar makes. Und General Shtonemin, vot dey makes der Sunday beer guvner, he come from Burvaria, mine country, vere I comes too. Und Bankroff, vot makes der pooks und der maps, und Pixley und der men vot makes der noosbabers he is all Switzerlanders, vere dey makes de gin und der peer und gits rich all der dimes. Und der telegraf und der railroad men und Crokker und Shtanford und Denis Kearny vot is rich, is all from Italy, vere dey nose every dings und der gude vine und brauty makes mid dare grapes.

Und Shakob, dere is England, vere dey sings songs mid a grindshtone organ, und a monkey mid red kloze to pick up der cents, dey is all very poor beeples in England und noze nodings at all becoz he has no vineyards. Und dere iz der Skotch, vot iz poorer too; dey goze to church Sunday und all makes his livin mid a grindshtone musik und der bag pipes; dey has no vineyards in Scotland too, only Kabbige und he makes his vishky mid oats und has Sunday breachers mit gowns und is yust so poor as mice. Und he noze nodings at all.

Und dere is de Yankees too, vot don't got no vineyards, dey don't got noding more az de beer vot de Yarmans brings mid himself, und he lifs mit hash und kodfish und don't noze no dings. Ven der Italians und Bortagoose und Greeks here coom first, der Yankees voz very poor und could not read his own name, und he vurked mid de Englishmen und der Shvedes und der Danes und der Irish mid dere organs und monkeys und tomboreens und Sundayshkools; he vaz make his livin dat vay, und had no perlona sasage und no limburger, und no beer. But now der peer und der vine was coom mid lager beer s'loon und der vineyard und der distillery—und now dey haz raleroads, und shampane und gude kloze und meersham pipes und der votes prings $5 a piece, und der Sunday izh broke, und ve gets rich, us vot der peer und der vishkey makes. Dis iz gude blaces, Shakob; der vurkin men vot belongs to der beer shop, gits more az four times der vages vot he gets in Eurup, und he eats yust der same; so he shpends 4 times

more mit der beer vot he can in der ole country; und so ve cooms rich; fill oop my shkooner agane, Shaikey, und gimmee der odar meersham vot is filled oop."

DRUNKENNESS AND CRIME.

In opening the Leeds Assizes, December 14, 1876, Mr. Justice Hawkins remarked:—"He was sorry to say three-fourths—he might almost say nine-tenths—of the crime in the calendar seemed to have been committed under the influence of intoxication, and he found that that was the case not only as regarded the calendar before him, but from the calendars of other counties he had visited."

At the Winter Assizes of the same year Mr. Justice Mellor said at Chester—"He thought he might express his long-held opinion with some authority after fifteen years' experience as a judge, that most of the crimes of violence proceeded either directly or indirectly from drunkenness."

In opening the Commission at Dublin, February 15, 1877, Mr. Justice Fitzgerald said:—"It has been the habit of judges on the bench, and of speakers on public platforms, to address very wise observations to the public as to the crying and besetting crime of intemperance—a crime leading to nearly all other crimes—a crime which they might very well say led to nineteen-twentieths of the crimes in this country."

At the Spring Assizes for the County of Durham, on February 23, 1877, Lord Coleridge said:—"He thought it was within the course of his duty to say that within his short experience as a judge, and having lived some considerable time in the world amongst other judges, and judges of much larger experience than himself, it was certainly the case that if we could make England sober we might shut up nine-tenths of the jails."

The Cincinnati *Gavette* says that 81 per cent of all the crime of that city last year, came from the liquor saloons.

Massachusetts statistics prove that 85 per cent and Rhode Island statistics show 90 per cent of the crime of those states is due to intemperance.

The whole 16 pages of this paper could be filled with statistics and records showing that three-fourths to nineteen-twentieths of all crime and pauperism is due to drink. But it is unnecessary, for everybody knows it.

NO RUM NO CRIME.

In Vineland N. J. a colony of people have lived for 20 years and had no grogshop, for 13 years at least they have numbered over 10,000 people of various states and nationalities; and in all that time this was the criminal record; a stranger once came there drunk and was caut breaking into a shoe store, and Mr. Landis the leader of the colony fired a pistol and badly wounded a man who had nearly set his wife crazy with malicious persecution. Mr. Landis was never an abstainer.

Bessbrook in Ireland has had 4500 Irish people half catholic, half protestant and been without a grog-shop or a policeman for many years and has no crime and scarcely any poverty.

Sixty square miles of Tyrone county in Ireland has no grogshop and needs no police.

Over 1300 parishes and hamlets and villages in England have no beer-shop or grogery, and "the condition of the people, social, moral and religious is all that can be desired;" so a church committee of examination reported in a large published volume of evidence.

Pitcairns Island was colonized about 80 years ago by mutineer sailors and Kanaka women. They foreswore rum and have never had a crime since, tho nearly 600 people have been raised there.

No lie could be told in painting the blackness of of the crime of the liquor curse. No man knows how to exaggerate the enormity of a traffic that butchers nearly 2000 people of this country every week and causes immeasurable crime and misery and woe beside—and has no purpose nor object but to enrich a few heartless unpitying murderers who live on the blood and lives and souls of the people of the United States, butchered with a thousand times more cruelty than is practiced upon the hogs and cattle at the slauter pens.

If that is not true, dispute it with facts. If it is true, let no man claim to have a spark of humanity or Christianity or mercy in his heart who looks upon this awful condition of our country with indifference or poohpoohs or denies or ridicules these most solemn facts, or who is not heartily in favor of expelling the great tyrant, murderer, monster enemy from our land.

ONE of the best authorities at San Quentin says that he finds ninety of every hundred persons came there thru the dram shop. The dram shop is and always has been the anteroom of the penitentiary.

PICKING UP A BONE.

At a time when good men and women of all parties are uniting to push to victory the battle against rum, the Rev. R. L. Harford, D.D., finds his favorite position in the conflict that of fomenting jealousies and antipathies between the Churches and the temperance societies. It looks as if some nauty Good Templar has lately forgotten to do him obeisance; and like one of old, he has erected a gallows in his back yard and is going to destroy his enemy's whole nation when he hangs Mordecai.

Without the least provocation or shadow of offense from the RESCUE, he has done it the honor of selecting it as the first thing to be demolished. There has been nothing deserving of any notice in his mosquito assaults, except that a continuous charge of falsehood has been made against the Editor of the RESCUE which perhaps Mr. H. is not aware is intensely offensive to people who regard and honor the truth, altho those who do not are not sensitive in that respect.

While accusing the RESCUE of fabricating and falsifying history, Mr. H. enticingly lays out in the *C. C. Advocate* as a bone for it to pick up, the lame assertion that the M. E. Church has always been an aggressive TOTAL abstinence society and the Christian Church in its various branches, thru its internal processes, *and without any influence from without*, has done about all the temperance work, and in Kansas and Iowa, he implies that the temperance people have only shaken down the ripened fruit. In this he figures too largely on the credulity or ignorance of his audience.

It is not news to temperance people, who have preached it for 50 years, that John Wesley fulminated against the strong *distilled* liquors, making, selling, using them and that his church was severe on *drunkenness;* but any attempt to prove that the enactment of a church rule against distilled liquors, which itself speedily fell into disuse and abuse, was at all intended to be a prohibition of wine, beer, cider, etc., is surely not made in ignorance of the fact that in Mr. Wesley's time and up to 1820 or 1830, those drinks were believed by all Christians and other people, with the very rarest exceptions, to be wholesome, nourishing, strengthening provisions of God's mercy for our use.

It may be new to Mr. Harford that Methodism began in England, where the Methodists have never yet heard of that *total abstinence* feature in their own church disipline, altho they are of late forming total abstinence societies and Bands of Hope with utmost diligence and cheering success; and they have been induced to do so by the influence of the temperance societies.

It is an entire wilful manufacture of history to assert that any church, except the Mahomedan, has ever been or is now an aggressive *total abstinence* society or has been the source of the temperance movement; no more than of free trade or emancipation or prison reform or the Sunday-school or the Protestant reformation or of Methodism. All these reforms were of the people, in and out of the churches. The churches have assented to and accepted them just as they were accepted by the press and public opinion, and as good men in the churches saw it to be their duty and as fast as they could overcome the rabid opposition of their obstructive and resisting fellow members.

The RESCUE cant be got into war with the M. E. Church South either, not even to please Mr. Harford. No disposition to quarrel on either side. That church dont seem to have any champion to pick quarrels for it or who wants to whitewash or falsify its history. And it dont want to employ Mr H. in that capacity. It is vastly more to its credit if it was in the rear of its duty 10 or 20 years ago, to be now reaching manfully out for the highest right, than to have been right a few years ago like Mr. H. and now exerting a bitter hostility to temperance and helping the Leag of Fiendom to breed discord among its advocates. Mr. H. may now proceed with the exercise of his inventive faculties unmolested; a last word is that some good dyspepsia remedy might be of great benefit to him, if taken in quart doses.

LODGES, ETC.

J. H. GILMORE WRITES: "I am spending the summer in the grand, old Sierras, at the foot of Mt. Talac, and at the Gilmore Glen Alpine Mineral Spring. This is quite a resort for tourists who come to Lake Tahoe to help to while away the hot summer months. We are in the regions of snow where God has stored away a never failing supply of his own beverage, pure water, nevertheless it is a lamentable fact that parties from the city who come here and ascend the grand, old Mt. Talac with its lofty head reared heavenward, 10,200 feet above the level of the sea, discard the pure, health and life giving water so bountifully supplied, and take a draft of the death-dealing, drunkard making liquid which they carry 14 miles in an old, black bottle. When they reach the summit of the mountain on the topmost peak they drink the beverage that makes men fools. Yes, and I regret to say that ladies (?) too indulge in the *poison*."

BRO. WEBB says: "I not unfrequently obtain an intelligent and appreciative subscriber for the RESCUE by correspondence." Bro. W. H. Craft of that beautiful health retreat at Crafton, San Bernardino county, says, "your work with us is still bearing fruit, my heart is in it tho, as you are aware, I cannot give all the *time* I would. Am busy selling the lands with irrigating water and the *right kind of people* are buying, and if I can prevent it there will never be the stain of whisky nor the trail of the serpent in our settlement. Our minister has come." With very much the same climate, productive soil, water and good, enterprising people, this will soon be second only to Riverside and if they keep the liquor out, that much ahead.

SUTTER CREEK LODGE meets every Tuesday evening in a Hall fitted up by themselves and everything is arranged pleasant and comfortable and judging from the tone of the speeches under Good of the Order last meeting, any one would conclude that a large field of usefulness in the future is yet to be added to the noble record of work done in the days that are gone in connection with this Lodge. A committee has been appointed to take charge and arrange for the next meeting of the District Lodge which meets here on the 25th of August for a two days session and no efforts will be spared to make the coming meeting one of the grandest affairs ever held in this county, further announcement will be made as the plans mature and are completed. But we wish to add that no Good Templar in the county should miss the coming session. It is hoped that all the Lodges will send their earnest workers and best material as delegates that we may be able to devise intelligent plans for future operation in the redemption of our country from strong drink. C. L.

ED. RESCUE.—As an infidel who believes in the suppression of the liquor traffic, I protest against you calling the Democratic platform an infidel platform.

From reading your paper one would imagine all infidels to be opposed to the Sunday Law, and temperance legislation in general. The fact is there are more prohibitionists among infidels in proportion to their number, than among Chistians. The oldest and most influential infidel paper in the United States (The Boston *Investigator*) is a thoro temperance paper, and advocates prohibition of the traffic.

D. W. Bennette of the *Truth-seeker*, also favors the entire snppression of the degrading traffic. Judge Thomas Hurtell, a very prominent infidel fifty years ago, was one of the very first to favor the total abstinence movement. I can mention the names of several prominent gentlemen of this city who are infidels, some of whom have been voting the Democratic ticket but won't do it this time because of their leaders pandering to the lowest of all elements, the whisky element.

It is true there are some infidels who are opposed to the Sunday Law, and who are not temperance men, but this is equally true of a great many Christians many of whom are clergymen.

The Democratic platform is no more an infidel platform than it is a Christian platform. The truth is, it is a whisky platform, and ot to be voted against by every good citizen be he infidel or Christian.

By publishing the above you will oblige an infidel who not only talks temperance, but votes temperance and spends his money for the suppression of this withering and blightening curse of rum. G. TELFAIR BRUCE.

[The term infidel was applied to an anti-Sunday, anti-temperance platform by the RESCUE under the impression that every one who assents to that platform which demands that rum shall be sold either 6 or 7 days of the week must have lost all faith in a God or a future life, as all who engage in the sale or manufacture of drunkenness do. But it has by no means stated that every infidel favors whisky. Of course a great many do not. Perhaps "pagan" would be a better appellation for a member of the Leag of Fiendom. It is admitted that a respectable infidel has a right to protest against so dishonoring the name.—ED.]

THE SUNDAY LAW!

HON. C. N. FOX

Will deliver an address on this theme on

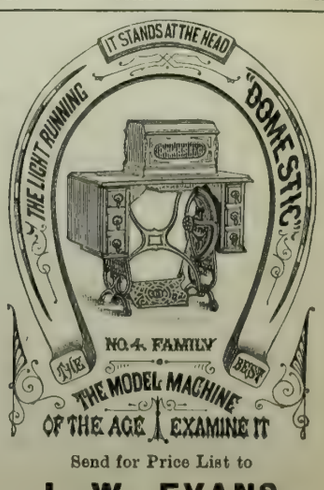
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IN OTHER STATES.

A GAMBLER in Indianapolis has presented a pair of sleeve-buttons to a preacher for saying in his sermon that common gamblers were no worse than speculators in stocks.

NEW BRUNSWICK.— The liquor leaguers are getting put to rights since the Scott Act is declared valid. The law is to be rigorously enforced.

THE GERMANS cast 5,000 votes for prohibition in Iowa, 500 of them in Des Moines. When they have had the same education on the temperance question that the Americans have, they will vote in as large proportion for prohibition in California. The *Champion* feels bad about it.

CHEAP JOHN has been among the brewers according to the Drunkard-maker's *Champion*. It charges Satan's defeat in Iowa to the indifference and parsimony of seven-eighths of the Iowa brewers—and to the blind fanaticism of her farmers. It is surprising that fanaticism that don't want their sons and dauters enlisted in the brewer's army of jail birds and suicides and tramps.

VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA.—Report of G. L. Session shows 99 Lodges with a membership of 3746 and a loss of 11 Lodges and 560 members during the year. The executive say the incubus of a G. L. debt for some years has prevented the necessary efforts to establish new or help the old Lodges. And still there was some uncertainty as to the cause of the decline. Cheap john has been a very active worker in the I. O. G. T. Lodges all round the world. Our brethren will all find out that running a temperance organization that has no funds and is in debt is a failure and that 25 cents a quarter capita tax is the least that can bring any real success.

THE GRAND LODGE of Canada has raised its capita tax from 5 to 7cents a quarter to try to get out of debt. When it raises it 18 cents more per quarter, it will begin to do something consistent with a Grand Lodge of I. O. G. T. They did another handsome thing, too. Bro. T. W. Casey the G. W. S. and editor of the *Casket*, who gives his whole time to the work of the Order and does $3,000 worth of labor a year was scaled down from $1,000 to $800 a year salary. And now when they have cut him down to two meals a day the cheap johns of the Order think he will be able to do 33⅓ per cent more work and the Order can grow now. But how much better it would have been to have cut him down to $200—that would have saved the Order $800 a year to spread the cause and make it boom.

ENGLAND.—The Church of England Temperance Society held their first annual holiday at the Crystal Palace in the first week in July; 26,732 persons present, among whom were a large number of ministers and curates most of them wearing the Blue Ribbon and badge of the C. of E. temperance society. Canons Flemming, Wilberforce, and Ellison made grand speeches and Mr. R. T. Booth of the Blue Ribbon Army said there were 900,000 wearing the blue in the places he had visited. In Newcastle when he left it, there were 15,000 and now they have, thru the work of the churches and chapels and all of who love God and humanity risen to 36,000 , and 36 mantraps there have been closed for want of business. In Swansea where 26,000 signed the pledge only one per cent. have violated it. Weston, the teetotal pedestrian walked 50 miles on the ground there in less than nine hours and made a fine speech in the evening as fresh as a lark. The Church of England which at one time seemed hopeless as to temperance, is now about the most active and aggressive of all, altho they have a moderate drinking section of which they will soon probably be rid.

THE GROG-SHOP MUST GO.

People should not forget that all the works of the National Temperance Society are to be had at 1041 Market street, Rev. J. B. Hill, agent. The best and most valuable works of the ablest writers in America and Europe are to be had there always. Our business men who take the RESCUE should get there "Our Wasted Resources," "Bacchus Dethroned," "Dr. Richardson's Lectures," and various standard works they have never seen. People should read up on this subject of getting the grog-shop out of San Francisco. It will be worth far more than fifty millions a year of a clean find to get the grog-shop, beer-den, pauper-mill and thief-factory out of the city.

BEER HANDBILLS.

There is one of Julia Colman's Beer Tracts published every week in the RESCUE to show our lodges and readers everywhere what they are and where to send for them. These leaflets as they appear in the RESCUE should be read in the lodges every week. They fill a needed place in our temperance literature that is found nowhere else. It is probably correct to say that no literature ever published could be made more useful to our cause than these excellent beer tracts. Beer is the most dangerous, fatal, ruinous, besotting, debauching and utterly debasing agency that ever cursed any portion of this world, and it is so principally because of its being an enemy in disguise, of which if no one drank more than half a pint a day, it would not seem to do any harm, tho it could do no good and would really poison its user to that extent daily.

But the horrible compound of poison and villainy is so contrived as to produce an ungovernable thirst and more rapidly and more completely than any other drink enslaves and besots and brutalizes its victim.

Tracts are often wasted, always when shoveled out pelmel. You would not give a Swedish tract to a Portugese or a Spanish one to an Irishman; just as careful should we be in using tracts to give each one with a definit purpose that it shall produce a certain effect upon the party to whom it is given. In that way used, a dime expended in tracts may produce, and often has produced a result worth thousands of dollars; and a $100 worth of tracts may be so perverted as to produce only a dime result.

We should make this series of beer leaflets worth millions of dollars to this State, and to combat the beer plague there is no such other agency to be found anywhere.

If our R. W. G. L. would republish that series translated into German, it ot to produce a better harvest of votes and temperance sentiment than all the work of that body has done for years.

ADDRESS TO THE GREENBACK VOTERS OF THIS COUNTY.

We declare against Bank, Railroad, Telegraph, Land and Monied Monopolies.

We charge the Republican and Democratic parties with bad legislation in the extension of bank charters.

We declare against National banks, high railroad fares, telegraph tolls; in favor of land for actual settlers; for the payment of the National debt, and against refunding it;

For equal rights for all and special privileges for none;

For impartial suffrage:

For prohibition, and against the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage;

For the absolute prohibition of Chinese importation and immigration to this Country;

That there shall be no more funding or re-funding of the National debt, but that it shall be paid as speedily as possible out of funds now on hand, or whenever may be;

That Government shall make all money, whether gold, silver or paper, a full legal tender for all debts and dues, whether public or private. We endorse that plank in the National platform which favors the payment of the National debt according to contract, and do not favor or approve of any paper claiming to be a Greenback paper that advocates repudiation.

We call upon all industrial organizations and reformers everywhere to join us in carrying out the foregoing principles.—*Lompoc Record.*

The above was recently adopted by the Greenbackers of Santa Barbara Co. in council. The RESCUE is not run in the interest of the Greenback party; but it is in the interest so far of anybody that works for the abolition of the most cruel and barbarous crime that ever afflicted and scourged mankind.

The foregoing is a good square declaration of principles; contains nothing dishonest or revolutionary or harmful to any lawful and loyal human interest; it contains no single article of incompetent statesmanship or doutful policy. And it is an augury of good that the great majority of Greenbackers are for honest square prohibition.

But there is one wretchedly disreputable feature in the Greenback business as well as in the Prohibition party. They can't promise a fellow a post-office yet or a job in the mint, or custom house for voting their ticket. If they could do that and make it sure, their principles would command a frantic adoration *purely* on their intrinsic merits. Nothing in the world can kindle the fire of true patriotism like a post office or a salaried clerkship to make it interesting.

OPEN LODGES AND PUBLIC MEETINGS.

For distribution at public meetings or once a month the RESCUE will be sent to one address at $2.00 per 100, and in packages of 20 to 50 will be sent once a month for a year for 24 cents per copy or $4.80 for 20 copies a year. At this rate there is no paper published anywhere that is cheaper. It is suggested that lodges try this method of introducing temperance literature but the best plan is to get a weekly paper into the family by the year. Orders for lots of 50 or 100 should come a week in advance.

MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

I. O. G. T. OF CAL.

Every Good Templar between ages of 20 and 60 eligible if medical examination passed.

TWO DIVISIONS, A and B. Benefits in A, $1.000; in B, $2.000. Entrance fee in A, $4; in B, $5. A member of one joining the other pays half fee; under 49 eligible to both.

Classes: 1st, 20 to 29 yrs; 2d, 30 to 39; 3d, 40 to 48; 4th, 49 to 55; 5th, 56 and upwards.

Assessments. On the death of a member each member of his division shall be assessed, 1st class, 75c; 2d, 90c; 3d, $1.15; 4th, $1.40; 5th, $1.70.

Notice of assessment payable in 30 days.

Benefits payable within 60 days, 1st class, 60c; 2d, 75c; 3d, $1; 4th, $1.25; 5th, $1.60.

For further particulars apply to G. W. S., Sacramento.

No Lodge dues, rents, officers' salaries or banquets to pay for; nothing to pay but bare cost of insuring healthy, sober lives. Consequently, such institutions are the cheapest and safest in the world; ours has the least costly machinery of any. One old insurance company East has received in premiums 218 millions, and paid out for losses 57 millions, which is less than the company's receipts for interest on their customers money.

HOME PROTECTION ASSOCIATION.

This association was incorporated Feby. 2, 1882, for the purpose of securing the enforcement of all laws restricting the sale of liquors, particularly the Sunday law and to procure the enactment of such other laws as are or may be necessary for the protection of our homes from the insidious and destructive influences growing out of the liquor traffic.

It is desired to charter auxiliary associations in every town of California. Any 10 or more persons over 16 years of age may apply for a charter. The membership fee is $1.00 a year, and charter, with full set of books and register for 600 names costs $5. Of membership fee one half goes to the State association for the general work. Apply for information and all particulars to the State Secy.

Officers of the State Association: Otis Gibson, Pres. 916 Washington St. S. F.; Dr. R. H. McDonald, Treas., Pacific Bank, S. F.; Geo. Babcock, State Supt. R. S. Wade, State Secretary, 76 Montgomery Block, San Francisco.

Directors: Stephen G. Nye, J. L. Lyon, E. Wadsworth, Joseph A. Fairbanks, R Thompson, George Babcock, Geo. T. Hanly, Otis Gibson, Will D. Gould, Geo. B. Katzenstein.

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My dear friends, and fellow sufferers. If you want to save a hundred dollar doctor bill, hours of agony and months of valuable time, buy a bottle of "BOSCHER'S LE ROY," the only positive cure for chills, fever, ague, and all fevers originating in biliary derangement. Prepared and sold only by

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Our readers need not wait till they have $1,000 to spare, or even $100, to send for goods to H. A. Smith's Cash Grocery, advertised in another colum of this paper, but send for what you need or can spare the money for, if only $10 or less, and it will surely pay you, and that you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you have knocked at least one pin from under the whisky fabric which is struggling and striving for supremacy over every thing that is good or that opposes its rule in this beautiful land.

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Just think of a dollar book to be had every week for a year for $2.50 and all choice reading. See David C. Cook's advertisement in this paper. No more use for dime novels and miserable literature, when you can get the best that was ever published at five cents a volume. And newspapers too at five cents a year. Send for samples and you will have a pleasant surprise

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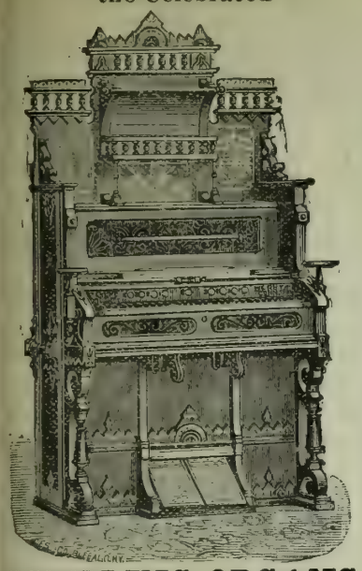
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A few National Temperance Almanacs can be supplied at the RESCUE office; a 10 cent stamp will get one, and that is the cheapest way of remittance. The volume for 1882 is, as usual, full of good matter.

Mr. H. B. Williamson is agent for the RESCUE in Lompoc Renewals and subscriptions can be arranged with him.

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Painting—Pastel or Oil "	25 00	Board and Tuition, for Young Ladies, by the year	250 00
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Calendar.

Fall Term begins	Aug. 16, 1882	Winter Term closes	Mar. 2, 1883
Fall Term closes	Nov. 17, 1882	Spring Term begins	Mar. 6, 1883
Winter Term begins	Nov. 27, 1882	Commencement	June 7, 1883
Christmas Vacation	Dec 21 to Jan 10, 1883		

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Eastern "	"	1 25
Eastern Peas	"	1 00
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California " 2½ lbs	"	1 05
Pie Fruit, all kinds		1 85
Table Fruit "		2 85
Cranberries, canned		2 85
Royal Oysters (warranted)		2 10
Jams and Jellies, asst'd		2 70
Eagle Chocolate, per doz.		2 50
Star " "		2 15
Pickles, 5 gal. kegs, best		1 75
" ½ gal. jars, doz.		3 50
Condensed Milk, Swiss		2 00
Maccaroni, Extra, No. 1, box		1 25
Vermicelli, " No. 1, "		1 25
" " No. 2, "		90
Family Flour, good, per bbl		5 00
" best		5 25 to 5 50
Scouring Brick, per doz.		70
Dried Peaches, fair	per lb	05
" good	"	10
" Pears, unpeeled	"	06
" peeled	"	7½ to 12½
" Apples, choice	"	08
Cal. Figs	"	06 to 08
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" ½ chests, per lb		15
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PROHIBITION *vs.* LICENSE.

This is the actual issue; it is civilization *vs.* barbarism; Heaven *vs.* hell; God *vs.* mammon. Shrink from it—avoid it or shirk it as we may, this is the real temperance question; and it is one we can no longer neglect; we must meet it; to neglect it or *to be silent* is to make a record *for* license.

(a) To drink liquor is sinful enough; (b) to make and traffic in it is *more* sinful; (c) to license—to give legal sanction, either *actively* or *silently*, is the *most sinful* and heinous crime of all. The gutter inebriate is the *most* innocent party of the three; he is more sinned against than sinning; if the drunkard cannot enter the kingdom of Heaven, how about the drunkard-maker, or the maker of drunkard makers? this *maker* of the drunkard-makers is the *party of the first part* and the tempter of the tempted. This most assuredly fixes the guilt of the wife-beater and man-slayer and innumerable crimes upon the sovereign voter who has so used his prerogative as to identify and connect himself in nearly all the criminality and pauperism of the times.

Does any one doubt this position? does any one deny that a licensed liquor-traffic—not an illicit or free traffic, is the Gigantic Crime of crimes—the stupendous immorality of the state and nation?

It is an urgent demand that there should be an investigation and ascertain if possible who is responsible—who is the guilty man, and to see that none escape. Thousands of voters in our State, who are counted as good citizens, above reproach, as the world goes, or may be ministers of the gospel, or editors of religious jonrnals, or church-members in good standing, or Good Templars against whom no charges are brought, are as ready as ever was Hazael, the Syrian, to exclaim "is thy servant a dog that he should do this great thing?" This indictment holds good against these parties, not officially or professionally, but in their sovereign capacity; in these two spheres there is an incongruity; the integrity of the one has given place or been obscured by the crookedness and corruption of the other. Holiness, good-will-to-man, pure conscience has been left out of the political arena; success-at-whatever-cost has been the ruling passion; parties and not principles have ruled.

The church membership ought to deplore the relation which they sustain to and the protection which they give to the distiler, brewer and saloonist. As sovereigns, their signatures are upon every liquor license in the state, for what they do by another they do by themselves; they employ and pay officials to sign licenses, and then with a palsied indifference accuse "the government" of injustice and corruption.

There is any amount of charlatanism among temperance people and he who hunts for the desired remedy in the moral power or self respect of the drunkard or the patriotism or humanity of the dealer will find himself a failure every time. 'Tis not the bad habits of the drunkard that require the remedy so much as the bad habits of the voter; and just here is where the temperance reform should begin; reform the voter and intemperance will disappear. The reform of the voter is just as much a personal individual affair as the reform of the inebriate, to purge his own ballot; it should be just as disreputable to countenance license at the polls as to be drunk on licensed liquor; moral character is as much at stake in the ballot as in a church certificate, and indeed it requires an affidavit of unusual power to establish a moral character for any one who persists in sustaining license at the polls, either actively or silently.

Voters have committed this error by inadvertence more than by intention, but it is none the less committed and that too by the will of the people.

This licensed traffic has been entailed or instituted by party policy. The nation adopted it as a measure to pay the nation's debts; and this was the egregeous blunder of the Republican party, it was emphatically the policy of that party when it was at the hight of its power and invincible, and this action of that party has had friends in those who ought to have been its enemies. Republicans, honest and true have been deceived again and again and even enjoy the deception of this vile, monster evil. This party was invincible and could carry any plan or policy it desired; from that time on to the present that party has not ceased to be the advocate and champion of a licensed liquor traffic. If, as shown above, to license liquor is superlatively worse than to drink it, then is the licensing Rep. party superlatively worse than a whisky drinking Dem. party. Let that be as it may, there can be no doubt that the adherence of the Rep. party to the ruinous liquor license system in the nation and a large number of the states has disrobed it of its glory and prestige. This party is so committed to this system and has so used its good name to fortify and popularise a base traffic that its moral susceptibities are paralyzed, and there is more to hope for in the possible reform of whisky drinking democrats than in the dazed and purblind Rep. party that has inaugurated, fostered and petted this licensed liquor traffic, and from an infant has reared a giant in less than 20 years. Can there be any so cranky or fanatic as to expect that that party will give up its hold on license and adopt prohibition? this party is the real opponent of the Prohibition Reform party as hell is opposed to heaven. For one in the ranks of a Prohibition Reform party I accept the situation and am ready to meet this issue and take part in its conflict; this is the fight we must make, viz. Repeal License and plant Prohibition in its stead. It is best that all should understand and accept this issue and abandon the mountebankism and chicanery of moral suasion, local option, license or any halfway, half-hearted, compromising scheme.

The attack of John Robinson upon the doings of the convention, if that convention was to be considered strictly a convention of the Prohibition Refrom party of the State was eminently just, but I am not willing to admit that the party was thus sold or stolen or that any mortgage was then or there foreclosed. I considered it a very courteous and proper thing that the State Central committee should make a call for a council or conference of the different temperance organizations, and to make an effort to bring "order out of chaos"—to unify or crystalise the advanced temperance sentiment into action. And it was satisfactorily shown in the brief discussions that the maintainance of the Sunday law or the verifying of the Rep. party were not the paramount issues, but that the establishment of prohibition on the grave of license was in the near future. J. Woods.

July, 1882.

Ed. Rescue:—I have been a reader of the *Daily Chronicle* about a year and I think every paper has given an account of one or more murders besides other great crimes, and the chief cause seems to be alcohol. Negro slavery degraded our people and nation and alcohol is doing the same thing and the result will be the same unless we banish it. In the time of the rebellion we undertook to save our nation and slavery with it, but we could not then save our nation in its sins, neither can we now save it and continue the manufacture and sale of alcohol. We cannot lay any claim to patriotism unless we exert ourselves to put away this great evil. History, experience, and common sense teach it; a woe is pronounced upon it; it is wickedness, and God has said: "the wicked shall be turned into hell, and all the nations that forget God." We read: "the devil as a roaring lion walketh about seeking whom he may devour." and it does seem as though he had corrupted the pulpit, the press and the people.

Is it not strange that our Legislature should make an appropriation for the encouragement of wine and brandy making in these days of temperance agitation? Is it not strange that President Arthur should encourage dissipation at the White House after the good influence of the previous administration? Probably one reason was, he loves the "critter;" another, he is fond of the company of those that love it; another, he wants to be president again and fishes for the votes of the whisky party. When President and Mrs. Hayes banished the wine cup, good people rejoiced. When President Garfield took possession of the White House the people had no fear that the wine cup would be replaced, but when President Arthur restored the wine cup, good people felt sad. When the wicked rule, the people mourn. If this state of things continues, our legislative halls will become like a cage of unclean birds. But we hope for better things. The devil is a coward for we read, "Resist the devil and he will flee from you." Ten righteous men would have saved Sodom and Gomorah, and we hope there are thousands of righteous men in our nation that are praying for the right and working for the right and we hope the day is not far distant when prohibition will triumph in all of these United States. Man was created upright but he has invented a great variety of foods and drinks to gratify an unnatural appetite, that have caused him to become diseased and instead of returning back to a natural diet which would have worked a cure, he has invented a great variety of poisonous medicines to cure those diseases which have made the matter worse. The beasts, fowls and fishes use such food and drink as the Creator designed for them and are satisfied. If man would do the same, that would end intemperance and all its evils. Is it sensible for the government to license a business that causes all sorts of crimes and then punish the criminals? This whole alcoholic business is wrong from begining to end and should be immediately abolished thruout the world.

I understand there are to be three monuments erected to perpetuate the memory of President Garfield, one at Washington, one at Cleveland and one at San Francisco, and would not this be an appropriate inscription, "Assassinated by Guiteau and murdered by his doctors?"

Gilroy. Robert W. Chapman.

A Universalist convention demands that the general convention shall refuse all beneficiary aid to theological students who use tobacco. Everything seems to indicate that the boys who are going to use tobacco are to be in the future the dull boys, the late boys, the weak boys, the poor boys, the puny boys, the ragged boys and the dirty boys.

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The following just received is so much more interesting than the directory of lodges that it is substituted for the first page of it for lack of other space.

JUNE TWENTY-SEVENTH IN IOWA.

BY FRANCES E. WILLARD.

The long period of petition, argument and plea was over. Iowa had passed through four years of *pros* and *cons* in the great legislative struggle for constitutional prohibition, and to-morrow "we, the people," were to decide. The campaign of the prohibitionists had been marked thruout by moderation and good temper, the constant appeal of the temperance press and platform being: "Come, let us reason to-gether." On the Sabbath previous two thousand sermons and addresses had been made for the amendment. The church-going people were deeply impressed with the sacredness of the cause, and determined it should not suffer because of indiscretions on their part.

The day dawned calm and pleasant, with clouds drawn like an awning over the people who spent its hours in the streets, except those who were at prayer-meeting, in lunch rooms, or inside the voting places. The pleasant weather was an immense advantage to the temperance side, as the farming population had to go from one to eight miles to reach the polls, while the liquor vote was confined chiefly to cities and towns where the ballot-box was easy of access. At 9 A. M. the bells of Iowa began to ring, calling the children of "The Bands of Hope" to their appointed rendezvous. It told the progress of our cause that the dignified bass tones of the court-house bells often rang out this summons. At the same hour church bells chimed the call to prayer, and women gathered to besiege the throne of Heavenly grace. Meanwhile the voters began to assemble around the polls, where busy temperance men were ready to offer the following ballot:

FOR THE ADOPTION OF THE AMENDMENT.

Amendment to the Constitution of Iowa.

Add as Section 26 to Article 1 of said Constitution the following:

"SECTION 26. No person shall manufacture for sale, or sell or keep for sale, as a beverage, any intoxicating liquors whatever, including ale, wine and beer. The general Assembly shall by law prescribe regulations for the enforcement of the prohibition herein contained, and shall thereby provide suitable penalties for the violation of the provisions hereof."

A surprise awaited the sovereign citizens. For the first time in history the court-houses, city halls, engine rooms, and other places where the ballot-box was set, had assumed holiday attire. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union was early on the alert, and wreaths of evergreen displayed their motto, FOR GOD AND HOME AND NATIVE LAND, circling above the star spangled banner. Wreathes of flowers were around the box itself, or else helped to spell out the tender plea: BROTHERS, VOTE TO PROTECT OUR HOMES. Washington and Lincoln, transferred from many a quiet sitting-room, looked down benignantly upon the scene, little boys and girls circulated thru the room with prettily printed cards, of which this is a specimen: *We, 500 wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of Marion, Iowa, earnestly request you to cast your vote for the Prohibitory Amendment.* For in most cases, the towns had been districted and canvassed by the ladies, and the home vote registered on a petition like the foregoing.

At Ames, the polling place was fragrant as a flower garden. Mottoes and pictures covered the walls, the ladies brought their canaries, and the girls had the organ transferred from the Congregational church and sang patriotic airs, while next door coffee and lunch were served to all. There was no rudeness, no tobacco smoke; the voters seemed pleased, the saloon men couldn't be angry with those who actually asked them to a "treat" (even if coffee, not beer, was the proffered beverage), and an eye witness said, "You would have thought for all the world that it was a rousing old-fashioned church sociable."

At Marion the young ladies succeeded in confiscatin nearly all the choice flowers, in that bower-like village, "fo the cause." These they made up into bright button-hole bouquets, which they heaped up in pretty little baskets and gave to the children of the Band of Hope who moved freely about among the voters, saying to every one, "Please sir, will you vote for the Amendment?" They gave out the ladies petition, also, offering to all who favored "our side" one of their little bouquets.

It was no less touching than significant to see, as we did that day, men in checked shirts and "overalls" wearing a spray of geranium and heliotrope—doubtless for the first time in their lives; to see a colored man with a bunch of rose-buds fastened in his 'shocking bad hat," while he grinned from ear to ear with pride at the grateful recognition of his loyalty; to see a fair-faced foreigner bending to receive his "decoration" of "forget-me-nots" from childhood's innocent hand, while he murmured, in broken English his courteous thanks. One rough laborer was asked by a member of our white ribbon brigade (the W. C. T. U.), "Where is your bouquet, my friend?' He took carefully, from his big pocket a dewy bunch of verbenas, saying: "I wrapped 'em up to take home to my wife;" and the tears sprang to his eyes as the lady replied, "I am glad you have a home, and I thank you for helping by your vote to protect mine."

In the town of Dunlap one of our speakers had told a story about a generous-hearted Kentuckian who had been a hard drinker, but was now reformed, whose wife had asked him, instead of voting for license as his custom was, to represent her and their little ones, and how, as he dropped in his ballot, he had called out to the rough crowd: "If I never do another good thing in my life, by the grace of God here goes a vote for Sallie and the children." The temperance ladies of Dunlap sent word to their representative, who had told this anecdote in her campaign address, that many a man quoted the Southron's words as he voted that day "for the amendment."

What wonder, with the home forces thus at work, that the aggregate majority for prohibition was nearly thirty thousand strong! Never let it be forgotten, that thruout the canvass there was no arraying of national prejudice, and no anathema upon any set of men. It was *a certain line of business* which was assailed, and for the reason that it was the foe of woman's peace and manhood's purity. Because of this conciliatory spirit, the movement had friends where they are not usually found. Let it be remembered that the town of Emmettsburg was carried for the amendment by Irish Catholics, and that many a priest exhorted his flock to vote for it, after himself stumping his town or county, side by side with Protestants. Let it be remembered that 80 per cent. of the Scandinavian vote was in its favor, two Swedish ministers carrying a county by their individual efforts. Let it be remembered that a German lady, Mrs. Henrietta Skelton, gave seventy-eight lectures in her own tongue to the Fatherland voters, scattering "*Der Bahnbrecher*" (her German temperance paper) all through the State, and reporting two hundred votes of her countrymen in the whisky city of Burlington, five hundred in the noble capital, Des Moines, and five thousand in the State, for prohibition. All honor to that Scandinavian pastor who stood all day at the polls; church directory in hand, to check off his voting membership "that there might be no mistake"; and to that good German Lutheran who, for the same reason, distributed the temperance ballots at the close of his Sunday morning sermon; and last, not least, to that earnest colored pastor who came to the ladies, saying he wanted it understood that his people always stood up for the right.

"It was a famous victory," and with grateful hearts do those noble women, Mrs. J. E. Foster, Mrs. L. H. Carhart, Mrs. M. J. Aldrich, Mrs. Florence Miller, and their coadjutors read such words as the following from the Iowa *Register*, July 2, the leading paper of the State, and one which has been the strongest single influence for the right among the great variety enlisted:

"We say the credit, most of it, nearly all of it, goes to the women. With wonderful skill they at once made it a campaign of good heart and good humor, and excited no enmities, but summoned the power of love and of home as the whole spirit and strength of their campaign. The saloon rocked before the conquering power of this new form of opposition, and the forces which had before opposed the temperance work found themselves neutralized and disarmed.

With the three great weapons in the armory of women *faith, earnestness and love*, they never allowed this campaign of six years for the amendment to slacken, and never let a day pass without adding strength to its columns. They made nearly every household in the State, in whole or in part their ally. They allied the church and school house in every neighborhood. They asked the press for its help, and got it. They even weakened and half disarmed the saloon itself by appealing to the owner rather than threatening him. They were the evangels of love, and their mission was for the home, and their strongest arguments and appeals were their prayers."

Chicago, July, 1882.—*Congregationalist.*

IS IT REPUBLICAN NOW.

A prohibitionist sends two colums cut from a recent issue of the *Record Union* containing two editorials, one on the "Democrats and the Sunday Law," the other on the "Progress of Prohibition," and asks if that is a sample of what temperance people expect from the Republican party of this State.

If that paper could select its own candidates and govern or influence the acts of a Republican legislature next winter, there is no dout that temperance law and Sunday law advocates, and advocates of decency would have a worse show than they would under the success of the Democratic candidates nominated in San Jose.

But it is always possible that the honest, respectable men who are known to be in the Republican party may be more fortunate than the same class were in the Democratic convention. It is possible their counsels may prevail and the rum agencies may be induced to take a back seat. We may rest assured that if the managers of either party believed or felt sure they could get most votes by adopting and swearing allegiance to the most intensely blue laws, if such were desired, they would not hesitate to don the most saintly garb and mien and secure the votes. And if they believed they could make most votes by adopting the watchword, "no god but rum, no law but the rum-seller's will, no homes but the beer-dive, no Sunday;" they would not hesitate to do so. That is, the professional politicians, who run the machine and use the party whip and bridle, would do so.

But unless the Republican party nominate men favorable to allowing the people to vote for the extermination of the rum curse as well as pledged to sustain and perfect the Sunday law, they will not get the votes alienated by the Democratic heathen platform, nor the votes of the intelligent, temperance people. And then they cannot win. If they have sense enough to see that, as their best men will see it, they may give us what we desire and not what the *Record Union* would have.

As to the editorials alluded to, the first on the Sunday law is a very creditable one, abusing the Democrats for adopting a policy commended a few days ago when the *Record Union* spoke its real sentiments and scouted the idea of Sunday or Sunday law or anything that had the most distant flavor of christianity. The reason that consistent and godly and patriotic journal cursed and defamed and beslimed the Sunday law and the Sunday on one Saturday, and came out the next Saturday with a pious lament over the sinfulness of those wicked Democrats who would interfere with the blessed Sabbath—was not due as some supposed to an editorial change of heart, a sudden, miraculous conversion—not at all, it was merely a change of wind. On the first occasion the wind was N. E. in Sacramento, next time it blew a stiff breeze from S. W. That was all.

As to the second editorial on Prohibition, it is astounding in its intentional open falsehood as to facts, and its abominably false and misleading theories advanced to curry favor with the drunkard-makers and the bankrupts in morality and conscience who no dout are the much stronger force on its subscription list.

It is such a production as a played-out, whisky-crazed ex-editor and scholar might be hired for the bribe of a bottle of searching benzine to prostitute the remnant of his manhood to indite in defence of the gin-mill which had stolen his brains and all there had been of the image of God in him. There was a place for the *Record-Union*, and a first place in the state as the champion of virtue and morality and patriotism. It has preferred to be the leader and champion of all the forces that are at deadly war with these things.

Possibly the wind may change round the next week to a quarter that will bring out the easy virtue weather-vane with its head towards prohibition and its tail to the Sunday law again. Who knows? It may be Democratic next week if the breeze propitious blows.

POLITICAL.

The *Argonaut* of last week describes the political situation as follows:

If there is a question of right, one involving some vital interest for the welfare of all, it is ignored, because there is danger to the party if it shall dare to do what is right—danger that it will lose the votes of men who are confessedly in the wrong.

This condition of things will be present in the coming Republican Convention. There is danger that the nominees will come from intrigue and combination. The great question, the great moral question, the one that involves the highest consideration of political economy, of social order, of obedience to law, of reduced taxation, of labor interests, and the highest interest of religion and civilization, is the Sunday law. Every person who pays taxes, every wife and mother, every American who respects the law, and every working man who would rest one day in seven, recognizes the propriety of a law that gives a day of rest and cessation from toil. All Christian men and women who belive in the Bible as the inspiration of God, and who pay anything more than lip homage to their Creator; every Roman Catholic who goes to morning mass or evening prayer on Sunday; every Protestant who professes the Christian faith; every Good Templar and good temperance man, and every moderate drinker who recognizes the curse of sin, and is not blind to the fact that nearly all of the crime, poverty, taxation, sin, misery, and shame of modern society is directly traceable to alcoholic drink, will favor a Sunday law—perhaps not this Sunday law in all its provisions, but a Sunday law that sets apart one day in seven for rest, recreation, worship, and relief from toil. And yet there is danger that the Republican party will not have the courage to embody that provision in its platform. Nine-tenths of its members will admit that it is right, and one-tenth, with noisy declamation, with frothy and lying eloquence, will declare that such a resolution is a restriction of personal liberty; that it limits freedom of conscience, and denies freedom of worship, and that it will lose votes to the Republican party, and the chances are even that the convention will refuse to face the music. When all this lying declamation is stripped of its hypocritical cunning, and when these orators of rum are smoked out of their hiding-places; when the whole thing is panned out, it will be found that it is defeated through a pusillanimous and cowardly fear of the distillery, brewery, corner-grocery, lager-beer saloon, and whisky-drinking interest. It will be through fear of losing the vote of that League of Freedom conspiracy that has unlawfully combined to defeat an existing law. It will be through a fear of losing that part of the German vote which loves beer better than it does the law; which regards the license of Sunday beer-drinking as of higher importance than any other privilege of American citizenship, and which would sacrifice patriotism to its belly and good government to its stomach. This is not a libel against the Germans, for it is not true of a majority of Germans, and we believe but a limited minority will leave the Republican party upon this issue. As to the Irish saloon and grocery-keeper, the Republican party never had his vote, never wanted it and if it has any of that kind, desires to part company with it. Of the Germans, the Republican party has now, and will retain, the better part; of the Irish, it has now, and will retain, the respectable few; and if the party in convention dare not come up to the level of openly declaring its position upon this Sunday law, it will be, and ought to be, defeated. It had better be in the minority of right than in the majority of wrong. In such minority it could do more good to the State, and to such a minority it would be honorable to belong. The Republican party in State Convention must meet this issue, and must not dodge it. If it will meet it courageously, and on all questions of right act boldly, and be bravely American, it will achieve a victory. If it deserves victory, and fails, it will even then have preserved its self-respect, and that is what the Democracy has not done in its nominations, and will not do in any triumph which it may achieve for its sham candidates upon a cowardly platform.

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17 Garden City, F. San Jose, E. M. Hills.
128 Columbia, Sa., Gilroy, J. W. Thomasson.
295 Granger, Sa., San Jose, W. H. Gilmore.
327 Golden Wreath, F., Mountain View, W. T. Triplett.
328 Victoria, W., Los Gatos, W. D. Hudson
393 Bay View, Sa., Santa Clara, L. B. Alexander.
399 Santa Clara, M., Santa Clara, E.C.Carey
474 Saratoga, Sa., Saratoga, Rev.C.M.Palmer.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

126 Watsonville, Tu., Watsonville, C. E. Taylor.
392 Pacific, Su., Boulder Creek, J. W. Peery
426 Ben Lomond, Su., Felton, D. H. Trout
499 Santa Cruz, Th., Santa Cruz, Rev. W. L. Stevens.

SHASTA COUNTY.

102 Reading, Sa., Reading, J. H. Cooper.
155 Igo, Su. Igo, E. L. Ballou.
425 Battle Creek, Su., Ball's Ferry, Mrs. R. E. Winsell.
449 Mountain Pride, Su., Shingletown, F. P. McClain.
453 McDonald, F., Milville, J. J. Kem.
454 Eureka, Th., Anderson, J. W. Spann.
486 Integrity, Sa., Pinckney, Jas. McMullen

SISKIYOU COUNTY.

142 Mt. Shasta, Sa., Mt. Shasta, Mrs. Belle Martin.
273 Mt. Bolivar, Sa., Callahans, Caroline M. Hayden.
333 Fort Jones, W. Fort Jones, John E. Hart
466 Siskiyou, Sa., Oro Fino, L. W. Miller.

SIERRA COUNTY.

265 Forest City, F., Forest City, H. P. Bickford.
359 Sierra City, Sa., Sierra City, David N. Mitchell.
372 Alaska, Sa., Pike City, J. H. Beresford.

SOLANO COUNTY.

27 Mount Delight, Sa., Suisun, F. A. Chadburn.
64 Vallejo, Tu., Vallejo, Charles Daly.
137 Phœnix, Th., Benicia, H. A. Booth.
239 Denverton, Sa., Denverton, C. E. Garfield.
318 Pride of the River, W., Rio Vista, Albt. Baker.
320 Fairfield, M., Fairfield, J. H. Williamson
364 Dixon, Th., Dixon, Stewart McBride.
415 Alamo, F., Elmira, G. W. Frazer.
461 Willow Spring, F., Birds Landing, J. B. Clothier.
488 Binghamton, Sa., Binghamton, H. W. Engles.

SONOMA COUNTY.

32 Star of Hope, M., Healdsburg, George W. Dow.
146 Horicon, Sa., Fisherman's Bay, J. E. Hickman.
156 Valley Ford, Sa., Valley Ford, Benj. Fowler.
161 Petaluma, M., Petaluma, A. G. Twist.
166 Geyser, Sa., Geyserville, Mrs. E. Winder.
167 Sebastopol, Th., Sebastopol, J. U. Graeff
176 Forestville, Sa., Forestville, J. E. McIntosh.
256 Bloomfield, Th., Bloomfield, P.C. Smith.
274 Fulton, Sa., Fulton, Frank Briggs.
356 Enterprise, Sa., Guerneville, N. E. Manning.
370 Santa Rosa, Tu., Santa Rosa, J. H. Richardson.
375 Dauntless, W., Petaluma, H. O. Brink
378 Two Rock, Sa., Petaluma. M.L. Freeman
405 Azalea, Th., Occidental, D. N. Craig

STANISLAUS COUNTY.

109 Ceres, Tu., Ceres, P. W. Cook.
247 Fairview, Sa., Turlock, John B. Osborn
249 Star of Cottonwood, Sa., Hill's Ferry Matthew R. Lyle.
266 Morning Star, F., Modesto, J. J. Porter
326 Oakdale, Tu., Oakdale, Byron Seeber.
335 Knight's Ferry, Su., Knight's Ferry, J. W. Dunlap.
465 Friendship, Sa., Hill's Ferry, Henry A. F. Miller.
503 Burneyville, Sa., Langworth, R. R. Snedigar.

SUTTER COUNTY.

97 Meridian, Sa., Meridian, E. G. Thornbrough.
158 Good Shepherd, Sa., Live Oak, A H. Hewitt.
172 Harmony, Sa., Nicolaus, J. M. Berry.
219 Defiance, Sa., Pleasant Grove, F. B. Pierce.
321 June, Sa., Yuba City, Mrs. M. E. Moore
440 Yuba City W., Yuba City, Ed. Ellington.
452 North Butte, Su., West Butte, H. S. Graves.
487 Triumphant, Sa., South Butte, W. M. Wadsworth.

TEHAMA COUNTY.

192 Red Bluff, F., Red Bluff, M. J. Frank.
198 Tehama, Tu., Tehama, A. V. Wheeler.
306 Ricerville, Sa., Riceville, J. W. Tibbetts
308 Henleyville, Sa. Henleyville, J. W. Gill
309 Paskenta, Sa., Paskenta, T. D. Dollings.
311 Ivy, M., Red Bluff, C. H. Delvechio.
427 Paradise, Th., Olimpo, C. S. Jobe.
433 Hercules, Sa., Red Bluff, Henry Smith
491 Elk Horn, Su., Olimpo, John Monroe.

TRINITY COUNTY.

300 Beacon, Sa., Weaverville, G. B. Bassham
303 Western Star, Su., Hay Fork, John H. Vanderhoff.

TULARE COUNTY.

48 Visalia, F., Visalia, D. K. Zumwalt.
169 Grangeville, Sa., Grangeville, John Warswick.
181 Jonesa, Sa., Hanford, G. T, Thornton.
195 Tulare, Tu., Tulare, Willis Faust.
257 Tipton, Th., Tipton, Jas. A. Wills.
296 Hanford, Tu., Hanford, Mrs. L. E. Cheadle.
301 Plano, Th., Plano, J. A. McMillan.
302 Porterville, F., Porterville, R. C. Redd
325 Lakeside, Sa., Hanford, H.H.Beckwith.
329 Pride of Tulare, Sa., Herrick's Cross, Mary E. Collins.
332 Elder Springs, Sa., Townsend, T. H. Townsend.
352 Frazier Valley, Su., Frazier, Jas. A. Kincaid.
374 Rockford, M., Porterville, R. N. Clack
391 Lone Oak, Sa., Hanford, S. A. Allen.
394 Farmersville, Sa., Farmersville, Jacob B. Spears.
479 Stokes Valley, Sa., Visalia, J. A. Boyd.
480 Lakeshore, Sa., Tipton, Dan'l K. Berry.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

122 Confidence, Su., Sonora, J. D. Williams.
135 Groveland, Su., Groveland, Benj. Hunter.
262 Tuolumne, Su., Chinese Camp, W. H. Hosmer.
294 Jamestown, Sa., Jamestown. Miss Rebecca App
324 Bald Mountain, Tu., Sonora, Mrs. Sidney Smith.
336 Quartz Mountain, Su., Jamestown, Sarah E. Grant.
337 Table Mountain, Sa., Jamestown, Mrs. Jane Beynon.
340 Soulsbyville, Sa., Soulsbyville, W. H. Barron.
342 Mountain View, F., Columbia, W. H. Helton.
507 Rough and Ready, W., Sonora, Rev. Henry Neat.

VENTURA COUNTY.

209 Constancy, F., Ventura, Miss Myra Walbridge.
221 Scenega, Sa., Scenega, L. P. Guiberson.
235 Santa Paula, Sa., Santa Paula, Sam'l T. Todd.
236 Hueneme, Sa., Hueneme, Mary E. Clark.
411 Saticoy, Th., Saticoy, S. V. Tietsort.
416 Springville, Sa., Springville, Samuel Guthrie.
418 Mound, Sa., Ventura, Tyler Bither.
422 Ojai Valley, F. Nordhoff, Thomas Barrows.
489 Ventura, W., Ventura, R. R. Tanner.

YOLO COUNTY.

145 Antelope, Sa., Dunnigans, A. Yarrick.
163 Yolo, Tu., Yolo, Asa Petit.
165 Winters, F., Winters, V. Morris.
210 Chrysopolis, W., Woodland, J. J. Bowman.
224 Orion, Th., Davisville, Miss Nettie Marden.
366 Success, W., Grafton, M. C. Winchester
419 Capay, Sa., Capay, J. T. Brown.
429 Pleasant Prairie, Sa., Woodland, E. L. Cox.
431 Faithful, Su., Black's Station, J. H. Murphy.
463 Semper Fidelis, Th., Madison, J. H. Connor.

YUBA COUNTY.

25 Marysville, F., Marysville, Frank W. Potter.
108 Knoxdale, F., Brownsville, Mrs. S. W. Knox.
124 Virginia, Sa., Marysville, Mrs. D. A. Hollister.
141 Cordua, Sa., Marysville, J. E. McMillan.
148 Rising Sun, F., Camptonville, Wm. Moore,
197 Wheatland, Tu., Wheatland, Miss Hattie Sheets.
226 Alpine, Sa., Strawberry Valley, C. T. Prindle.
278 Mountain Guard, F., Smartsville, J. A. Flint.
423 Prairie, Sa. Marysville, W. E. Gleason.
448 Elizabeth, Sa., Wheatland, P. L. Hutchinson.
476 Cornelian, Tu,, Marysville, Jno. C. Jenkins.
492 Browns Valley, Sa. Browns Valley, Jas. Robinson.

ARIZONA.

1 Garden Valley, M., Phœnix, Geo. H. Rothrock.
4 Tucson, M., Tucson, Mrs. M. H. Weffenden.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

7 Hilo, Sa., Hilo, J. H. Maby.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, Sa., Yokohama, W. T. Austin.

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

NO.	COUNTY.	NAME.	POSTOFFICE.
384	Alameda,	Charles H. Haile,	Alameda.
125	Amador,	J, W. Perry.	Plymouth.
104	Butte,	J. B. Mullen,	Cherokee
361	Calaveras,	A. J. Cooke,	Murphys.
319	Colusa,	J. H. Liening	Colusa.
288	Contra Costa,	F. Clifford,	Nortonville.
462	El Dorado,	J. H. Gilmore.	El Dorado.
—	Fresno,	S. N. Burch,	Easton.
269	Humboldt,	W. F. Brown,	Eureka.
299	Los Angeles,	W. D. Gonld,	Los Angeles.
175	Mariposa,	Chas. Converse,	Mariposa.
459	Merced	Geo. E. Isaacs,	Merced.
131	Monterey,	A. K Crawford,	Salinas.
201	Nevada,	Samuel Clutier,	Nevada.
339	Placer,	Geo. D. Kellogg.	Newcastle.
228	Plumas,	Moses Bull	Greenville.
248	Sacramento,	A. K. Crawford,	Elk Grove.
220	San Bernardino,	H.C.Brooke,	S. Bern'd'o
351	San Diego,	S. Whitmore,	San Diego.
114	San Francisco,	C. H. Peterson, 313 Page street,	San Francisco.
182	San Joaquin,	Wm. Jones,	Stockton.
56	San Mateo,	J. Compton,	Half Moon Bay.
178	Santa Barbara,	Rev. S. S. Fisk.	Lompoc.
128	Santa Clara,	C. W. Pedlar,	Gilroy.
102	Shasta,	J. N. Chapell,	Reading.
415	Solano,	G. W. Frazer,	Elmira.
167	Sonoma,	L. O. Coon,	Sebastopol.
266	Stanislaus,	Rev. M. D. Gage,	Modesto.
452	Sutter and Yuba,	H. S. Graves,	Yuba City
309	Tehama,	J. R. Whitlock,	Paskenta.
300	Trinity,	Geo. B. Jumper,	Weaverville.
195	Tulare,	Rev. F. H. Wales,	Tulare.
324	Tuolumne,	I. T. Holland,	Sonora.
236	Ventura,	L. C. Clark,	Hueneme.
366	Yolo,	Thos. J. Goin,	Grafton.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, Wm. Walker, Yokohama.

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384 Alameda, James S. Naismith, Oakland.
386 Alameda, Mrs. V. A. Rix, Washington.
267 Amador, W. O. Clark, Drytown.
152 Amador, J. R. Johns, Amador.
470 Alameda, Rev. Geo. Morris, West End.
404 Butte, Rev. Peter Powers, Chico.
243 Fresno, A. A. Smith, Kingsburg.
161 Calaveras, H. R. Hughes, Angels Camp.
116 Contra Costa, Rev. W. H. Tubb, Martinez.
290 Fresno, E. W. Turner, Madera.
495 Kern, Rev. J. S. Kline, Bakersfield.
299 Los Angeles, Will D. Gould, Los Angeles
299 Los Angeles, Jesse Yarnell, Los Angeles
246 Merced, George E. Isaacs, Merced.
126 Monterey, J. C. Aston, Watsonville
201 Nevada. Niles Searls. Nevada City
203 Sacramento, G. B. Katzenstein, Sac'to.
130 San Fran'co, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, No. 150 Ninth St., S. F.
185 San F'co, Mrs. E. P. Stevens, 1907 Bush
114 San Francisco, C. H, Peterson, S. F.
291 San Francisco, Wm. Crowhurst 1041 24th St., S. F.
185 San Francisco, Capt. A. D. Wood, S. F
182 San Joaquin, B. F. Bagley, Stockton.
189 San Joaquin, W. R. Ellis, Lodi.
200 San Joaquin, Rev. C. S. Haswell, Lodi.
178 Santa Barbara, J. W. Webb, Lompoc.
32 Santa Clara, Rev. W.T. Mayne, San Jose
295 Santa Clara Rev. D. E. Bushnell, San Jose.
392 Santa Cruz, G.M. McWain, Boulder Cr'k
425 Shasta, Dr. J. F. Winsell, Ball's Ferry
273 Siskiyou, Fred. H. Loring, Callahans Ranch.
64 Solano. Dr. I. S. Halsey, Vallejo.
370 Sonoma, D. S. Sacry, Santa Rosa.
32 Sonoma, C. B. Proctor, Healdsburg.
32 Sonoma, J. G. Dow, Healdsburg.
156 Sonoma, Mrs. C. E. Fowler, Valley Ford
167 Sonoma, Rev. F. J. Culver, Sebastopol.
192 Tehama, Mrs. M. J. Mayhew, Red Bluff
165 Yolo, William Sims, Winters.
224 Yolo, B. H. Hoag, Davisville.
419 Yolo, J. H. Norton, Capay.
25 Yuba, Chas. J. Covillaud, Marysville.
148 Yuba, Joseph Erwin, Camptonville.

ARIZONA.

304 Pima, Joe T. Marr, Tucson.

JAPAN.

1 Japan, Daniel Jamison, Yokohama.

BANDS OF HOPE.

NO.	LOCATION.	NAME.	SUP'T.
1	Alturas,	Rising Sun,	J. D. McLeod.
2	Artesia,	Artesia,	S. H. Olmstead.
3	Black's Station,	Sunbeam,	J. S. Rollins
4	Brownsville,	Crystal,	T. J. Rumery.
5	Cambria,	Cambria,	Mrs. M. R. Franklin
6	Chico,	Lucila.	Rev. Peter Powers.
7	Scenega.	Scenega.	Miss Kitty Conaway.
8	Cajon,	Cajon,	Miss Della Hill.
9	Comanche,	Evergreen,	Mrs. M. S. Holbrook.
10	Columbia,	Mountain View,	G. L. McNeil
11	El Dorado,	El Dorado,	Jas. H. Gilmore
12	Tustin,	Tustin,	Mrs. H. K. Snow.
13	Forest City,	Forest City,	S. A. Lawry.
14	Greenville,	Greenville,	——,
15	Healdsburg,	Healdsburg,	Mrs. S. J. Hall
16	Hornitos,	Cristal,	Mrs. Mary Hinds.
17	Hueneme,	Hueneme,	Mrs. Mary R. Bard
18	Jenny Lind,	Chapparal,	Mrs. Amanda Sharp.
19	Juds'nv'le,	Crescent,	Mrs. T. S. Griffiths
20	Lompoc,	Lompoc,	E. A. Gregg.
21	Los Angeles,	L's Ang's,	Dr. S. McCurdy
22	Lodi,	Lodi,	Rev. C. S. Haswell.
23	Lemoore,	Lemoore,	Myron H. Savage.
24	Livermore,	Myrtle,	J. T. McDonald.
25	Modesto,	Morning Star,	Miss Clara Vezey
26	Mariposa,	Marip'a,	Jarvis Streeter, Jr.
27	Marysville,	Marysville,	Chas. S. Brooks
28	Marysville,	Pleasant Templar,	Jas. Jory
29	Murphys,	Murphys,	Mrs. A. J. Palmer
30	Mokelumne Hill,	Mountain Hope,	Mrs. Jane Guy.
31	Mendocino,	Mendocino,	Mrs. M. J. Paddleford.
32	North Temescal,	N. Tem'l,	F. Esmond
33	National City,	Na'l C'y,	Mrs. F. Copeland
34	Plymouth,	Rising Star,	M. L. Gregg.
35	Pine Grove,	Ev'ng Star,	Mrs. S. Serine
36	Poway,	Poway,	Adams Chapin.
37	Pentz,	Messilla,	R. H. Hawkins.
38	Plano,	Busy Bee,	Mrs. J. A. McMillan
39	Pescadero	Pescadero,	Carrie M. Mills.
40	Red Bluff,	R'd Bl'ff,	Mrs. Kate Grider.
41	Rio Vista,	Pride of the River,	E. M. Chase
42	Riverside,	Riverside,	May Heap.
43	San Buena'ura,	Ventura.	Mrs. C. W. Bard
44	San Juan,	San Juan,	Miss Carrie Flint
45	Stockton,	Central.	J. M. Long.
46	Stockton,	Bethlehem,	O. Bingham.
47	Stockton,	——,	—— Keniston.
48	Santa Rosa,	S'ta Rosa,	J. H. Richardson
49	Sheridan,	Sheridan.	Mrs. Addie Rogers
50	San Luis Obispo,	——,	D. M. Meridith
51	San Luis Obispo,	——,	S. D. Triplett
52	Spenceville,	Spenceville,	J. L. Wallis
53	San Diego.	Excelsior,	A. B. Hotchkiss
54	Spanish Dry Diggins,	(P.O., Greenwood),	S. D. Diggins, Mrs. S. A. Withington.
55	Soulsbyville,	Soulsbyville,	Mrs. J. L. Coles.
56	Sacramento,	Sac'to,	Mrs. Alice A. Catlin
57	Sacramento,	Progressive,	Miss E. Bullard
58	Santa Ana,	Santa Ana,	J. N. Hewes.
59	Santa Paula.	Ivy,	Miss Lulu Scott.
60	Springville,	Sp'gv'le,	Miss Lulu Thacker
61	Sonora,	Sonora,	Mrs. A. J. Sturtevant
62	San Luis Rey,	S. Luis Rey.	Miss Sarah Fox.
63	San Andreas,	Sparkling Water,	Miss Agnes Mercer.
64	San Jose,	——,	Anna McKenzie.
65	San Francisco,	Hayes Valley,	Mrs. Nellie Warren.
66	Short,	Lakeside,	J. M Moore.
67	Tulare City,	White Lily,	Clara Garrison
68	Ventura,	Mound,	Miss Belle Cannon
69	Volcano,	——,	Mrs. Ezra Haskill.
70	Vallejo,	Vallejo,	Mrs. T. Graves.
71	Vallejo,	Home,	N. Smith.
72	Woodland,	Little Giant Killers,	B. F. Loomis.
73	Walnut Creek,	Walnut Creek,	H.S.Raven
74	Weaverville,	——,	Mrs. D. R. Atherton
75	Westminster,	Westminster,	Miss. M. A. McCoy.
76	Yuba City,	Franklin,	Maria Godfrey.
77	Angels,	Golden Circle,	Miss J. Hughes
78	Guerneville,	G'ueville,	Mrs. E. A. Bagley,
79	Nortonv lle,	Hope,	Frank Clifford.
80	Grainland,	——,	Mrs. Sadie Hensley
81	Santa Maria,	——,	Mrs. J. Cook.
82	Colfax,	Colfax,	Mrs. E. D. Story.
83	Guadalupe,	Guadalupe,	Angie Ayres.
84	Fresno C'y,	Fr'o C'y,	Judge C. D. Sayles
85	Half Moon Bay,	Half Moon Bay,	Mrs. J. W. Souther.
86	Marysville,	Victory,	John C. Jenkins.
87	Auburn,	——,	Mrs. Ford.
88	Anderson,	Earnest,	Mrs. E. P. Veeder
89	Ceres,	Ceres,	Mrs. A. E. Knowles.
90	Janesville.	Lakeview.	Mrs. M. A. Hicks
91	Forbestown,	Pleasant Gem,	Mrs. J. F. Derrell
92	Oroville.	Oroville.	Miss Jennie Gilston.
93	Rocklin,	Rocklin,	Mrs. R. A. Mills.
94	San Bernardino,	S'n B'd'o,	G. T. Switzer
95	Wheatland,	Elizabeth,	——.
96	West Berkeley,	——,	Miss L. H. Lowe
97	Yuba City,	Yuba City,	——.
98	Brentwood,	B'twood,	Mrs E. J. Winning
99	Brentwood,	Liberty.	Miss Emma Howard
100	Byron,	Point of Timber,	Wm. M. Moore

101 San Francisco, Young America, Edward Galvin.
102 Fulton, Rising Star, ———.
103 Oakdale, Live Oak, Rev. W. D. Crabb.
104 North San Juan, Dare to do Right, Felix Manhire.
105 Pleasant Prairie (P. O., Woodland), Onward Bound, Mrs M. J. Stephens.
106 San Gabriel, Alhambra, Rev. J. H. Stuntz
107 Fresno City, C. C. Colony, Mrs. C. E. Spofford.
108 Santa Monica, S'ta M., Mrs. F. A. Rogers
109 El Monte, Duarte, W. S. Young.
110 Dutch Flat, Placer, Chas. E. Uren.
111 Elk Creek, ———, Rev. J. Milton Ward
112 Gridley, ———, Mrs. R. E. Taylor.
113 El Monte, Morning Light, J. W. Fryer
114 Santa Clara, ———, G. R. Smith.
115 Bangor, ———, W. F. Nelson.
116 Forest Hill, Golden, Mrs. M. Myres.
117 Marysville, Ella Templars, Phebe McKenny.
118 San Bernardino, Lugonia, Mrs. Seymour
119 San Bernardino, Mill District, Mrs. H. Goodell.
120 Salinas, ———, Mrs. J. P. Raymond.
121 Copperopolis, Golden Rule, Mrs. S. B. Meader.
123 Campo Seco, Rising Star, Miss Carrie V. Lewis.
123 Spring Valley (P. O., Campo Seco), Mountain Gate, Geo. B. Lillie.
124 Gold Run, Armada, Miss Lizzie Danforth
125 Porterville, ———, Miss E. Colman.
126 Savannah, ———, R. R. Smith.
127 Arcata, ———, Rev. J. B. Chisholm.
128 Lincoln, Triumph, Gerard K. Peters.
129 Turlock, ———, Mrs. L. A. Lane.
130 Roseville, Roseville, Mrs. J. D. Pratt.
131 West End, ———, ———.
132 Oakland, ———, ———.
133 Forestville, ———, H. Hanson.
134 Caspar, Caspar, R. H. K. Hedden.
135 Truckee, Truckee, Mrs. C. P. Babcock.
136 South Butte, South Butte, Mrs. Mary C. Chappell.
137 Yolo, Excelsior, Arthur Harlv.
138 Napa City, Aqua Pura, I. A Cameron.
139 Eureka, McDonald, ———.
140 Dexter, ———, Miss A. E. McIntire.
141 Lompoc Valley, Maple, Logan F. Potter.
142 Hanford, Endurance, S. A. Allen
143 Paradise, ———, Miss Carrie Melvin
144 Ukiah, Ukiah. Mrs. M. E. P. McCowen.
145 Nordhoff, ———, Miss Barrows.
146 Saticoy, ———, ———.
147 Big Dry Creek, Red Banks, Wm. H. Paddock.
148 Merced, Lone Tree, Mary L. Marts.
149 Modesto, Silver Circle, Ida Henderson.
150 Live Oak, Triumph, Mrs. M. E. Douglass
151 Eden Plains, Eden Plains, Wm. Shafer.
152 Summersville, ———, Mrs. C. H. Carter.
153 Plainsburg, Crystal Water, Mrs. A. L. Kahl.
154 Salt Spring Valley, ———, Mrs. M. E. Tower.
156 San Francisco, Crystal, Mrs. A. P. Elliss.
157 Compton, Excelsior, Mrs. L. Gries.
158 Montecito, ———, Mrs. E. Doulton.
159 Arcata, Bayside, Mrs. S. A. Kneeland.
160 Farmington, The Merry Workers, Mrs. O. D. Dyke.
161 Hornitos, Yosemite, Thos. Wills.
162 Central Point, ———, R. Cheatham.
163 Merced Falls, Queen of Hope, Mrs. Henry Nelson.
164 Covelo, Minne-ha-ha, L. W. Simmons.
165 Little River, Sentinel, John P. Marson.
166 Chino, ———, Mrs. Serena Hidden.
167 Santa Rosa, Santa Rosa, John B. Fitch.
168 San Faancisco, Central, Mrs. Nowlan.
169 San Francisco, Plymouth, N. H. Jacks, 11½ Bourbon street.
170 San Francisco, Union Square, ———.
171 Alameda, ———, Mrs. Plummer.
172 Upper Placerville, ———, A. L. Anthony
173 Igo. Charity, Mrs. M. L. Batcheller.
174 Taylorsville, Union Star, Miss May Ford.
175 San Francisco, Spring Valley, Mrs. P. L. Weaver, 2120 Union street.
176 Berkeley, ———, H. W. Chapman.
177 Los Alamos, ———, ———.
178 Santa Maria, Cat Canyon, J. M. Goode.
179 Santa Maria, Pleasant Valley, D. N. Kelsey.
180 Point Morrito, Point Sal, Mrs. H. Whitlock.
181 Lompoc, Santa Rita, Mrs. Manch.
182 Maxwell, ———, Miss Lou Odum.
183 Paso Robles, Los Tablos, Wm. H. Jones.
184 Paso Robles, Oakdale, Miss Wilson
185 Pomona, ———, H. Em.

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The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at San Francisco on Tuesday, Oct. 3d, 1882, commencing at 10 a. m.

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R. W. G. S., F. G. Keens, Kearney, Neb.
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R. W. G. M., W. H. Lambly, Inverness, Canada.
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R. W. G. I. G., Mrs. M. A. Butler, Providence, R. I.
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P. R. W. G. T., J. J. Hickman, Columbia, Mo.

Directory of Lodges of Good Templars in the City of San Francisco.

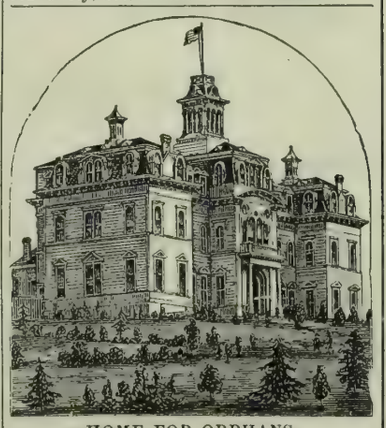
NO. NAME. MEETS. LOCATION OF HALL.

114 Evening Star, Th., Grand Central Hall, 997 Market st., cor. of 6th.
120 Headlight, W., Cambrian Hall, No. 1133 Mission street, bet. 7th and 8th Sts.
160 Mission Star, Tu., No. 2943 Sixteenth St., bet Valencia and Mission streets.
130 Constitution, F., Shiel's Hall, 32 O'Farrell st.
185 Life Boat, M., No. 118 Jackson st., near Front.
186 Golden Gate, Tu., Bush st. M. E. church, Bush street. nr. Devisadero street.
291 International, M., Grand Central Hall, Market st., cor. of 6th.
293 Valley, Th., Fell Street Presbyterian Church, bet. Laguna and Octavia sts.
307 Pleasant Valley, M., Comerford's Hall Church st., bet. 27th and 28th.
314 Spring Valley, Tu., Union Hall, cor. Fillmore and Greenwich sts.
417 Crystal, M., Myrtle Hall, Railroad and 7th avenue.
7 California, Th., Ono Hall, Mission and Fifteenth streets.

Grand Lodge of Oregon.

SUBORDINATE DIRECTORY.

11 Capital, S., Salem, C. W. Scriber.
17 Hillsboro, S., Hillsboro, W. L. Weathered.
23 La Creole, Tu., Dallas, Jno. S. Ashbaugh
36 Silver, S., Silverton, Frank Simeral.
39 Rosa, S., Salem, P. R. Winslow.
40 Astoria, Tu., Astoria, J. O. Bozorth.
43 Marion, S., Hubbard, Milton B. Kester.
57 Milwaukee, S., Milwaukee, A. Luelling.
74 Val Fontis, S., Zena, Charles Philips.
80 John Day, S., Canyon City, Fred P. Horsley.
86 Nonpareil, W., Portland, W. S. James mot.
115 Brooklyn, F., East Portland, James McGrew.
118 Sheridan, W., Sheridan, H. Z. Foster.
136 Forest Grove, S., Forest Grove, Mitchell Gilliam.
155 Valley, F., Halsey, H. B. Keniston.
166 Union, S., Turner, E. E. McKinney.
179 Pacific, S., Cottage Grove, W. W. Cathcart.
184 Mt. Pleasant, S., Creswell, Chas. Jackson
189 Ashland, F., Ashland, Wm. Harris.
191 Klamath, Tu., Ft. Klamath, Fred. Scheider.
212 Ochoco, Th., Prineville, Jas. Hamilton
213 Revival, S., Prairie City, J. W. Mack.
217 Goshen, S., Goshen, J. W. Cox.
227 Marshfield, Th., Marshfield, Jonathan Osborn.
229 Onward, S., Albany, Matthew Chambers
258 Amity, S., Amity, Anna Putman.
259 Green Mountain, S., Siuslaw, Hiram Wingard.
262 Triumph, M., Independence, Mrs. L. L. Whiteaker.
268 Paradise Springs, S., East Portland. Mrs. R. D. Prettyman.
286 Williams Creek, S., Applegate, E. E. Topping.
289 McMinnville, S., McMinnville, J.E.Magers.
302 Newberg, S., Newberg, J. T. Smith.
306 Linkville, Linkville, Sam Parker.
316 Samaritan, S., Harrisburg, Nettie Isham.
331 Monmouth, S., Monmouth, G. W. Richardson.
332 Pass Creek, S., Drain, Wm. Barker.
336 Wasco, S., Dufur, A. J. Dufur, Jr.
342 Lily, Tu, East Portland, Jas. W. Shaver.
344 Albany, S., Albany, R. Fox.
346 Good Samaritan, W., Dalles, O. D. Doane.
350 Mount Hood, M., Dalles, R. B. Hood.
352 Stayton, M., Stayton, L. H. Follansby.
355 Bay, Th., Marshfield, A. M. Crawford.
356 Welcome, S., John Day, Rev. E. Hays.
357 Monroe, S., Monroe, N. Garlinghouse.
358 Columbia, F., East Portland, D M. Long.
360 Evergreen, St. Helens, J. H. Groves.
363 La Grande —., La Grande, Geo. H. Rigdon.
364 Centerville, Centerville, Rev. T. S. Burnett.
365 Concordia, Spanish Hollow, C. W. Barzee.
366 Alpha, Lafayette, Rev. T. L. Jones.
367 Butte, S. Eugene, Rev. E. P. Henderson
368 Victory, S., Mehama, J. M. Eskew.
369 Success, T., Lebanon, J. L. Gilbert.
370 Champoeg, S., Champoeg, John Hoefer.
871 Webfoot, S., Gervais, H. B. Elworthy.
372 Oregon City, F., Oregon City, J. W. Watts.
373 Prohibition, M., Portland, Belle McBride.
374 Beulah, Tu., Portland, Geo. W. Dickson.
375 Santiam, Tu., Scio, J. L. Miller.
376 Mountain, F., Brownsville, Dr. P. Hume
377 Eureka, Tu., Junction City, W. M. Houston.
378 Freedom, F., Shedd, James Carothers.
379 Oak Grove, S., Eola, H. A. Rubell.
380 Dayton, Tu., Dayton Dr. E. Jessup.
381 Unity, Sa., Ekins, Lee M. Grames.



HOME FOR ORPHANS.

In 1869 a capacious and elegant structure was erected near Vallejo, in Solano Co., and in 1870 it was dedicated and opened under the auspices of the Grand Lodge, and entitled the "Good Templar's Home for Orphans." Its title is not meant to carry any idea of exclusiveness as to the class admitted to its sheltering offices. On the contrary, it is open to all; the only passport required at its portals is to be a homeless orphan child. Children under twelve years of age are received and cared for, and over 100 orphaned children are now being cared for within its walls. The buildings are sightly, capacious and pleasantly located. The Home is under the general management and control of a Board of Trustees and a Board of Lady Managers—the former comprising nine gentlemen of the Order, who have charge of the building grounds (20 acres), and financial matters; while the Board of Lady Managers is composed of eight prominent lady members of the Order, selected from various parts of the state, and has charge of the domestic relations of the institution. The educational affairs are under the joint control and management of the Board of Trustees and Lady Managers. Within the Home a graded school under the "Public School System" of the state, is taught by two competent teachers. Upwards of $140,000 have been expended in the erection, care and maintenance of this institution. The Good Templars of this jurisdiction have accepted the self-imposed duty of sustaining this Home gratefully, and the membership is linked together in its support with unfaltering devotion.

ADOPTION.—Children may be adopted from the Home by reliable and proper persons upon application to Board of Lady Managers.

ADMISSION OF CHILDREN.—All letters concerning the admission of children, or their adoption from the Home, should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board of Lady Managers, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, 150 9th street, San Francisco, who will furnish the necessary blank forms.

TRUSTEES OF ORPHANS HOME.—Wm. H. Mills, Sacramento; H. S. Graves, Yuba City; Hon. Niles Searles, Nevada City; A. G. Clark, Napa City; Dr. R. H. McDonald, San Francisco; Dr. I. S. Halsey and Samuel Kitto, Vallejo; Rob't Thompson, G. W. C. T., San Francisco; Geo. B. Katzenstein, G. W. S., Sacramento, ex-officio.

LADY MANAGERS OF ORPHANS HOME.—President, Mrs. C. B. Thompson, No. 1531 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco; Secretary, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, 150 9th street, San Francisco; Financial Secretary, Mrs. M. A. Mayhew, Red Bluff; Mrs. M. E. Partridge, West Oakland; Mrs. M. A. Alsip, Sacramento; Mrs. V. A. Rix, Washington Corners; Mrs. S. L. Robbins, Vallejo; Mrs. E. P. Stevens, San Francisco, G. W. V. T., ex-officio.

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mar16-1y

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Board, Washing, Fuel, etc., per session,		$150
Instrumental Music, per session,		$25 to $30
Pencil Drawing and Crayon, per session,		15
Water Colors and India Ink,	" "	20
Oil Painting,	"	25
Modern Languages,	" "	10

The number of boarding pupils is limited to fifteen. No pains will be spared in cultivating both the minds and manners of the pupils, and great efforts will be made to have the school pleasant as well as profitable to those intrusted to its care.

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LEMON SUGAR
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FOR SALE
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The only Instruments that children can play as well as grown persons. Only five minutes time required to learn how to manage them. Any kind of tunes can be played. Finest accompaniment for the voice in singing. They are sold so low that any family can easily procure one. Having one no family could get along without. Prices of different styles $8, $10, $12 and $14, including twenty-five feet of music. Send for catalogues and price list. Address SHERMAN, CLAY & CO.
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And California and Oregon Produce of all kinds.
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Consignments Solicited.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The German Savings and Loan Society.

For the Half Year ending this date, the Board of Directors of THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY has declared a Dividend on Term Deposits at the rate of four and thirty-two one-hundredths (4 32-100) per cent per annum, and on Ordinary Deposits at the rate of three and six-tenths (3 6-10) per cent per annum, free from Federal Taxes, and payable on and after the 10th day of July, 1882. By Order.
GEO. LETTÉ, Secretary.
San Francisco, June 30, 1882. t-jl-27

E. H. BOSCHER,
Druggist and Apothecary.
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LE ROY!
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE FOR
Fever and Ague in the Market!
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CHEAP CASH
TEMPERANCE
GROCERS
AND
Provision Dealers,
ETC., ETC.
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R. H. Mc. Donald,
PRESIDENT.
Pacific Bank.
ESTABLISHED
1863
Capital $1000,000.
Surplus 460,759.

San Francisco, Cal., January 1st, 1882.

With the opening of the New Year, and the evident prospective revival of business in all its branches, we desire to call attention to the annexed statement of the affairs of this Bank; and to offer our services to any that may at any time desire to open an account with us, or make any change in their present banking arrangements.

RESOURCES.

Bank Premises	$150,000 00
Other Real Estate	5,225 35
United States Bonds	626,977 35
Loans on Real Estate	134,868 00
Loans on bonds, gas & water stock	132,198 35
Loans on other securities wheat, barley, etc.	577,443 96
Loans on personal security	1,106,004 27
Due from Banks and Bankers	392,457 61
Money on hand	398,669 34
	$3,523,844 23

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid up	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	460,759 13
Due Depositors	1,888,655 07
Due Banks and Bankers	174,370 53
Dividends unpaid	59 50
	$3,523,844 23

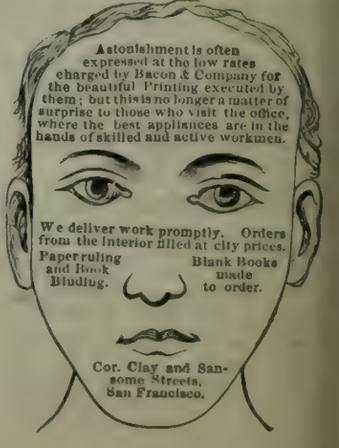
We call attention to our increased facilities for conducting legitimate banking, and solicit accounts of **banks, bankers, merchants, manufacturers, farmers** and all doing business in our line.
☞ **Correspondence solicited.**
Shipments of Gold and Silver Bullion will have special care and prompt returns.
Exchange on the Principal Cities in the **United States, England, France** and **Germany** bought and sold.
Collections made and prompt returns rendered at market rates of exchange.
Telegraph Transfers made with **New York, Boston, Chicago,** and the principal cities of U. S., also cable transfers to Europe.
Letters of Credit and Commercial Credits issued on the principal cities of the **United States** and **Europe.**
National, State, City and County Bonds and Warrants, and other securities, bought and sold.
Loans made on good collaterals or approved Names. Good Business Notes and drafts discounted at lowest market rates.
Deposits received, subject to check without notice.

R. H. McDonald
President.

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We Predict the Time will come when all our Friends, Enemies or Subscribers will Purchase their
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
OF
TERRY & CO.,
747 Market St., opp. Dupont, San Francisco.
They Sell Elegant NEW, as well as Superior SECOND-HAND Furniture, and we say that it is the Very Best Place in the City to Trade.

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Christian Temperance Union
COFFEE
5c. LUNCH ROOM,
629 Sac. St., S. F.
☞ Free Reading Room Attached.

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San Francisco.
v25-12m



The Rescue.

"WINE IS A MOCKER, STRONG DRINK IS RAGING."

Entered at the Post Office at San Francisco, Cal., as second-class matter.

VOL. XIX. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1882. No. 41

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Autisell ..... Pianos
Bacon & Co ..... Book and Job Printers
Bonestel, Allen & Co ..... Paper Warehouse
Bosher, E. H ..... Druggist, Stockton
Cook, D. C ..... Cheap Books
Evans, J. W ..... Sewing Machines
Exchange & Mart ..... Santa Cruz, Cal
Foltz, Mrs. Clara S ..... Attorney
Fuller, Geo. H ..... Office Furniture
Gould, W. D ..... Attorney, Los Angeles
Halsey, I. S ..... Dentist
Hart, Mrs. K. S ..... Rooms
Henderson & Hook ..... Temp. Grocers
Milnes Bros ..... Cards
Mutual Aid ..... I. O. G. T. of Cal
National Temp. Society ..... Temp. Literature
Pacific Bank ..... Pine Street
Parsons, H. G ..... Book and Job Printer
Pangh, W. J., M. D ..... Oculist and Aurist
Phosphate Soap ..... 637 Market Street
Quincy Hall Seminary ..... Santa Cruz, Cal
Rieger, Paul ..... Lemon Sugar
Rouse & Laws ..... Commission Merchants
Shaw, A. C ..... Parker's Salvation Powders
Sherman, Clay & Co ..... Pianos and Organs
Smith, H. A ..... Temp. Grocer
Terry & Co ..... Household Furniture
Thompson, R ..... Attorney
University of the Pacific ..... San Jose, Cal
W. C. T. U ..... Coffee Houses

WHEN you call on any of these places please say you saw their Ad. or Card in the RESCUE.

Temperance Camp-Meeting

.....AT.....

CONCOW VALLEY,

BUTTE CO.,

25 MILES FROM OROVILLE,

Under the Supervision of the

Butte, Sutter & Yuba Co. Dist. Lodges, I.O.G.T.

.....COMMENCING .....

AUGUST 29th,

AND CONTINUING ONE WEEK.

GOOD SPEAKERS! GOOD MUSIC! GOOD COOL Water, Good Milk, Plenty of Horse Feed and everything else necessary to make the affair a GRAND SUCCESS.

ALL ARE INVITED.

W. S. READ, D. S. C. J. COVILLAUD, D. S.

ALAMEDA Lodge, I. O. G. T., is to have a grand literary and musical entertainment at the Park Opera House on Friday evening, Aug. 11, which is going to be a success. Mr. W. H. Barnes is to be present and various other stars will add to the enjoyment of the evening. Tickets 50 cents; this will be an entirely *respectable* as well as pleasant entertainment, there being no dancing or other questionable adjuncts to the program.

UNIVERSITY OF THE PACIFIC.

With pleasure the attention of the reader is called to this old and reliable institution of learning advertised in another colum. Among its advantages are, its varied and wide course of study; the experience and strength of its Faculty, its high moral and religious character, all of its instructors being Christian men and women; its economy—all expense for board, tuition, washing and incidentals being but $250.00 per year.

It is situated in the farfamed Alameda, midway between San Jose and Santa Clara, with delightful scenery on every side, and has the advantage of a well nigh faultless climate.

The college building and boarding department are to be heated thruout by steam.

Thruout the northern part of this county there are unnumbered old and staunch Democrats who repudiate the anti-Sunday Law plank in the Democratic platform, and openly declare that they will *vote* the Republican ticket "straight" if the Sacramento Convention has the moral courage to sustain the Sunday law. As one said to us this week: "Our Convention has treated the order loving, law abiding and religious elements of the party as if they were so many sheep to be herded by Dave Terry—as if we were "Democratic asses" without sense enough to rebel at a plank nominated by the whisky mills of San Francisco. We propose to stand by our manhood rights and to teach political leaders of all parties that the party which deserts its best friends and sells out to the worst enemies of society, holds a very precarious tenure on its existence.—*Lodi Sentinel.*

THE *News Letter* talks the usual gibberish of people who worship rum about the Sunday law. To say that this law prescribes what one shall eat and drink or how he shall spend the Sabbath is utterly misrepresenting the facts. And to asert that "legislation can't make men good" is the crystalized folly of generations of asses who have repeated it. Law that only punishes crime is useless law, and is the very slimmest protection to life or property. Proper and useful laws can only be those which suppress temptation to crime and make it easy to do right. The law which the *News Letter* always advocates, discourages virtue, shares and promotes crime and debauchery, and anybody with an ounce of natural unalcoholized brain can see that those crime inspiring laws have debauched and pauperized, if they have not entirely obliterated from the map, every nation that has been guilty of such folly and brutality.

ANRWER TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Speller: No, there is only one *x* in Phyloxera, tho they use dubl *l* in that word. It is much regretted by orthodox spellers that the *x* in our language is seldom dubled, and almost never, at the end of a word. It seems a sad waste of opportunity to have to stop short at box, when you could just as well make it boxx or boughckss. The language is getting common when it takes only three or four letters to spell a word that could stow away nine or ten. Pretty soon, at this rate, foreigners will be able to learn English.

"PITTSBORD, Mass., Sept. 28th, 1878.

SIRS—I have taken Hop Bitters and recommend them to others, as I found them very beneficial.

MRS. J. W. TULLER,
Sec. Women's Christian Temperance Union."

That appears in an exchange. If a Sec. of the W. C. T. U. did try Hop Bitters, nobody will dout that she found them beneficial; they are almost equal to gin, and everybody that takes gin finds it very beneficial till the jim jams come on. But we may be pretty sure the ad is a forgery like most of the ads and notices of Bitters whisky. Sorry that any journalist would consent to advertize any such rat poison for men, as whisky bitters or whisky plain.

(G. W. S. Report—Continued.)

GLEANINGS. Arbuckle Lodge Colusa county is reported as in a prosperous condition, by the L. D. Bro. W. P. Rich, who adds that the good influence of the lodge is felt in many quarters, and that the whilom office seeker is now careful as to exhibiting and passing the bottle as he was wont to do..... Bro. Fred. B. Ellsworth L. D. of the Crystal Water Lodge at Michigan Bluff, expresses great pleasure at being able to announce an advance and increase in interest and membership in his lodge.....Aqua Pura Lodge of Napa City, according to the L. D. Bro, C. C. Dunn is meeting in a new hall under its own control. A recent entertainment there resulted in a financial success as well as securing seven members for the lodge. The agitation of the Sunday law question and recent dismemberment of the Leag of Freedom branch in that locality has gained for the lodge a good name. May it so continue....."Our Lodge was never in a better condition than now," is what the L. D. Bro. John P. Marsen of Little River, Mendocino county writes.....

SAN FRANCISCO AND OAKLAND. Valley Lodge No. 293 of San Francisco installed its officers on Thursday evening of last week amid auspicious and pleasant surroundings. Delegations were present from nearly all the other lodges of the city, the hall was tastefully decorated in evergreens and flowers and filled with a very large assemblage of Good Templars. Several Grand Lodge officers were present and briefly addressed the assembled company. The literary and musical exercises were profitable and entertaining to a degree. At the conclusion of the exercises refreshments were served by the Sisters of Valley Lodge to all present. The harmony and good feeling was noticeable, fully indicating "how good and how pleasant it is when brethren dwell together in unity." Valley Lodge commences the new quarter with a membership of 120, most of them alive and active in the good work, and giving promise of a bright and prosperous future for the lodge.....On Friday evening Prohibition Lodge of West Oakland also held a union meeting, delegations being present from the neighboring lodges of West Berkeley, and Fountain and Athens Lodge of Oakland, as well as several of the San Francisco Lodges, The Subordinate degree was exemplified by an initiation after which the Lodge opened under the head of Good of the Order and listened to short addresses by visiting members. Union meeting of neighboring lodges are always productive of much good and should be frequently held. An interchange of ideas as to the progress and manner of work for the Order is always beneficial, hence the system of union meetings is heartily commended.

Recently a wealthy young man shot his wife and intended to kill her and there is no dout that the whole cause of the shooting and of all the trouble which led to his beating her in a brutal and horrible manner on several occasions previously was the whisky and beer which the Leag of Fiendom want liberty to sell on Sunday and all the rest of the week.

About two weeks previously in Cincinnati, a gentleman, or a man who had been a gentleman till the leag's poison made him insanely drunk, shot his wife and his grown-up dauter and himself all dead. That is only a very little of all the work the leag of outlaws and desperados are doing all over the country; women are being beaten and stabbed and shot by hundreds all the time, and people pretend they can't put a stop to it and politicians dont want it stopped because each of the old parties thinks it can get more votes if they are drunk than if sober.

SUBSCRIBERS and Renewals this Week.—El Dorado Co., 2; Forestville, 1; Hollister (J. W. Webb), 8; Caspar (C. N. Goulding), 1; Fall River Mills, 1; San Francisco (Mrs. Stevens and Mrs. Richardson), 53. In all, 66.

POST OFFICE IMPROVEMENT.

The *Chronicle* says Postmaster Backus is making judicious alterations in the management of the Post Office here. Smoking and chewing tobacco are forbidden to the employees during office hours;that is a rule that should be strictly enforced in every office or other place where work of any kind is being done and business transacted.

It is a pity too that the Postmaster could not do away with a most aggravating and barbarous nuisance that is daily perpetrated, not all by the employees of the P. O. who seem to be uniformly obliging and attentive and polite in the performance of their duties, but by barbarians who get in the line at the delivery window on Sunday, and every other day at the stamp window, the registry and money order counters, and puff their polecat pipes and rotten cigar smoke into the faces of innocent people who have to stand behind or beside or before them, awaiting their turn to have their business attended to.

Some people who do this are very kindly, worthy, good people in every other respect but so soaked in that one filthy habit that they forget all decency and propriety as regards the disgusting penance which they inflict upon their cleanly neighbors, and do not seem to know that it is nauseating to them.

To have to inhale any person's tobacco smoke second hand is annoying and distressing under the most favorable circumstances, but to have to endure and inhale the intensified evil odors of a horrible meersham or an exceedingly nasty stale cigar, is to submit to an outrage that deserves castigation as promptly as the offense of being spit upon. It ot to be considered equally an insult, for the offense against cleanliness and health is vastly greater.

It is possible that some men who do these things are gentlemen in other matters, but no man can defile and annoy his neighbor without cause and be a gentleman in that act. A polite and considerate gentleman is never guilty of such savagery, and it is to be feared that the use of tobacco very frequently and seriously impairs the capacity and the will to be truly a gentleman. What a noble occupation it is for a gentleman, a man, to employ a large portion of his waking hours sucking and puffing at a filthy and poisonous weed, that a hog holds in abhorrence and a dog could not be persuaded to touch with his lips on account of its nastiness.

A SCHOOL OF PERJURY.

The saloon of this country is primarily a school of perjury. From the very day it is opened it makes liars of men. You may say this is a strong charge. Indict a saloon man in this town for the violation of law. Your detectives tell you that he has persistently violated it. Bring him into court and put him on trial; subpœna from their houses in this city, twenty-five men, young and old, who have patronized him. They come into court, you reach out the bible, they will swear on God's Holy word to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. Let them take the stand and try to prove by them facts which you know to be facts. Nineteen out of twenty-five will swear to a lie to defend the man who sold them liquor.

The man is on the stand.

"Were you in that saloon?"

"I was."

"Did you buy something there?"

"I did."

"What was it?"

"Don't know."

"What did you call for?"

"I didn't call."

"Well, what did you get?"

"I don't know."

"You drank something; what was it?"

"Well, it might have been tea, it might have been coffee, it might have been lemonade; I don't know."

Lie? of course he lies.

Suppose he had gone in the saloon and asked for beer and the bar-keeper set up lemonade, would he not have known the difference?

Suppose he had asked for whisky, and the bartender set up tea wouldn't he know the difference?

And yet that man comes into court, and after taking his oath on God's truth, deliberately and wilfully perjures his soul, degrades his manhood, dishonors his citizenship to defend the man who, when he has got his last dollar and made him a drunkard, will kick him into the street and call him a drunken dead-beat. Have you tried to enforce the law against saloons? If so you know this to be true.

They, everywhere, try to corrupt judges, to suborn witnesses, to defeat the ends of justice and prevent an honest, fair and full enforcement of the law.—[*Finch, Neb. Liberator.*

DOES BEER CAUSE GOUT?

BY NORMAN KERR, M. D., F. L. S.

No. 47.

Many persons who would on no consideration taste ardent spirits, remembering the words of the great surgeon, Sir Astley Cooper, "Spirits and poison are synonymous," make no scruple of habitually drinking beer and porter freely, and yet the alcohol in the strongest spirituous drinks is practically the same alcohol as that which is met with in malt liquors.

In plain words, all intoxicating liquors are, as their name implies, poisonous to both body and brain.

Ale, beer, porter, and stout are no exception to the rule. The average amount of this poison, alcohol, in a pint of each of this class of intoxicating liquors is, according to the Government analysis of liquors at Bethnel Green Museum, as follows: In London porter, ¾ oz.; in mild ale, 1¼ oz.; in London stout, 1¼ oz.; in strong ale, 2 oz.; and in pale ale, 2½ oz. As, according to the same unimpeachable authority, one pint of brandy contains 10½ oz. of alcohol, it is apparent that half a pint of pale ale is as strong in spirit, and therefore, as intoxicating as brandy. Alcohol vitiates the blood, beside impairing its building-up properties, by shortening the life of the red globules.

By virtue of the alcohol beers and stouts contain, these liquors sap the foundations of natural vigor and induce an unhealthy diseased condition of the blood, and through the blood, of various internal organs and regions of the body. It is common in brewers' draymen, and in persons of both sexes, in all ranks of life, who regularly drink what is conveniently looked upon as a very moderate allowance. I have repeatedly been enabled to effect a complete cure of rheumatism by insisting on the immediate and total discontinuance of the daily three half-pints of the temperate beer-drinker. In all cases of rheumatism, from whatever cause, total abstinence is, in my opinion, the most important element in the curative process.

Gout. Of all the physical ills which alcohol has inflicted on humanity, there is none which more openly bears the mark of its parentage than gout. I had occasion to testify, in the *Lancet* some time ago, that in 1,540 cases of gout that had come under my care, only one was in the person of a life abstainer who had inherited the disease, along with the rest of the family property, from a long line of port-wine and beer-loving ancestors. Intoxicating malt drinks are, undoubtedly, the fertile parents of this most painful and harassing ailment. I know of no disease which is more easily prevented, and which could be more effectually eradicated than gout. I have found total abstinence completely cure a large number of very bad cases; and, even to those sufferers who from inherited taint, could never hope by any degree of abstemiousness to be entirely freed from their ancestral burden, the unconditional disuse of intoxicants has shorn their "thorn in the flesh" of half its terrors, and greatly mitigated their tortures.

It is a significant fact, noted by Dr. Farr, the eminent statistician, in his annual letter to the Registrar-General, in 1877, that gout was then twice as fatal as it had been fifteen years before.

Another English phisician, eminent in hospital practice, says that gout from beer-drinking is one of the most common diseases he has to treat among poor people who are beer-drinkers.

[W. C. T. U. Leaflet. Send to Julia Colman, 76 Bible House, N. Y. $1.30 per 1,000, postage included.]

A ROUTE PLANNED.

We have an old citizen in this place writes a correspondent at Industry, Ill., who is very hard of hearing. He has been talking some time of visiting Germany in the fall. I sat beside him at meeting the other night. After the sermon was over the minister took a turn round the church, shaking hands and talking. Presently he came to the old citizen, and taking his hand he commenced: "My dear old friend,are you thinking of going to heaven?"

"Yah," said the German, "ven I gits my greenpack changed mit gold."

"You don't understand me," replied the other. "I mean do you want to go to heaven?"

"Vell, I tink not; I was at New Haven once and it was a bad place. I believe I goes to Germany in the fall?"—*Ex.*

—FOR— THE SUNDAY LAW.	—AGAINST— THE SUNDAY LAW.
Chief Justice Morrison,	Justice McKinstry,
Justice Myrick,	Justice Sharpstein,
Justice McKee,	Justice Ross.
Justice Thornton.	

THE SALVATION ARMY is being criticised and investigated by some of the religious people and religious journals of England. They are afraid the army leaders are unscriptural, because St Paul never went round with a brass band and drums beating, converting people without forming them into churches etc. But they allow that the army is making a notable temperance reform, is doubling up its teachers and preachers and stations and multiplying its converts with astonishing rapidity;they are mobbed by the rumsellers,stoned by the leag of Fiendom, fined by the magistrates; they preach the gospel to the poor, they call in the halt and lame and blind and the drunkard and cast devils out of them all—and now when the priests and scribes and pharisees pitch into them and twit them with not obeying the law and the traditions of the elders, the case looks very strong that the spirit of God is moving them. Another strong point in their favor; they are going not for 150 or 200 scalps and then quit; not at all; they are going to work "till every soul in England, Scotland and Ireland is brot under the sancitifying influence of the gospel of Christ." They have 304 stations,650 officers, 15,000 speakers, have 5,000 weekly meetings, and their newspapers have a weekly circulation of 330,000. May God speed them and their work;whether it is exactly on St Paul's pattern or not, it seems to be a thousand times better than all the other combined religious interests and influences of England. It is the first enterprise that ever preached the whole gospel of converting every body to temperance and Christianity—and the only one that ever went rationally about such a work there.

DANCE OF DEATH.

This is a title of a work by the late Wm. Herman of San Francisco, on the subject of modern dancing, or "waltzing." It treats the subject from a moral stand-point, claiming that it is demoralizing in its tendency and ruinous in its ultimate results. The writer uses "plain words," and finds it necessary to offend the "good taste" of many lovers of the "amusement," simply because he can not do otherwise and be true to the duty he owes to good society. Pastors have found this little book the means of saving many of the female portion of their flocks from the disgrace of being turned out of the Church, simply because they "could not see any reason why the Church forbad dancing" according to the modern customs. The book has a tendency to make one wiser and at the same time better. It exposes the wiles of wicked, designing men, who systematically plan the destruction of innocent and unsuspecting girls. We dare say that after "Dance of Death" has been read by a young lady she will either lose her relish for round dancing to a great degree, or be fully on her guard when assailed by the base. We would recommend it to mothers as a good work to put into the hands of grown up girls. You will find a limited number of copies for sale at the store of E. J. Plummer and at the Journal office, Hanford.

There is one very remarkable fact about that remarkable book, the "Dance of Death;" the clergy generally endorse it and recommend its circulation, while the so-called "worldly" and pleasure-loving people denounce it as utterly immoral and bad. This fact cannot be without significance.—*Hanford Journal.*

THE DOCTORS.

At the annual meeting of the American Medical Association held in St Paul in June 1882, Dr. N. S. Davis, of Chicago, presented the following resolutions from the

WOMEN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

WHEREAS, We approve teaching the children and youth in the schools and educational institutions in this country, as facts of hygiene, the physiological dangers and evils resulting from the use of alcoholic beverages; and

WHEREAS, It is the acknowledged duty of the State to provide for such education of the people as is essential to good citizenship,

Resolved, That we recommend the State Legislature to enact laws requiring the physiological dangers and evils resulting from the use of alcoholic beverages to be taught in schools supported by public money, or under State control.

Referred to the Section on State Medicine.

NEW TEMPERANCE TALES.

ONLY TEN CENTS EACH.

"FIFE AND DRUM" SERIES.

"Fife and Drum," by Mary Dwinell Chellis. "A Tragedy of the Sea," by Mrs. J. McNear Wright. "The Quaker's Rule," by Earnest Gilmore. "Drinking Jack," and other stories, by Mary Dwinell Chellis. Send along the dimes. Address,

J. N. STEARNS, Publishing Agent,
58 Reade street, New York.

W. C. T. U.

"THE WOMEN OF AMERICA *vs.* THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC"

PRESIDENT, Miss F. E. Willard, Evanston, Ill.
CORRESPONDING SEC'Y, Mrs. C. B. Buell, 53 Bible House, N. Y.
TREASURER, Miss Esther Pugh, 54 Bible House, New York.

ORIGIN AND OBJECTS.

The Woman's National Christian Temperance Union, with its twenty-four auxiliary State Unions, is the largest Society ever composed exclusively of women, and conducted entirely by them. So far as reported (the returns are very incomplete), there were at the close of last year, 1,654 local auxiliaries, with a membership of 34,317, and 494 juvenile organizations. It is the lineal descendant of the great Temperance crusade in 1873–74, and is a union of Christian women of all churches for the purpose of educating the young; forming a better public sentimeut; reforming the drinking classes; transforming, by the power of Divine grace, those who are enslaved by alcohol; and removing the dram-shop from our streets by law.

CAL. W. C. T. UNION.

President, Mrs. P. D. Browne, Blake House, Oakland.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Mrs. G. S. Abbott, and Mrs. P. R. Coxhead, Oakland; Mrs. T. K. Noble, S. F.; Mrs. G. W. Lamoraux, Petaluma, Mrs. J. L. Williams, Alameda; Mrs. N. J. Andrews, Merced; Mrs. J. S. Root, Watsonville; Mrs. N. Eyster, San Jose; Mrs. Arvidson, Placerville; Mrs. Hepler, Nevada City; Mrs. C. Maxwell, Modesto; Mrs. Jas. Cameron, W. Oakland; Mrs. R. Newton, Grass Valley; Mrs. G. Beanson, Salinas; Mrs. C. G. Aiken, Berkeley.

SECRETARY, Mrs. M. E. Congdon, Mariposa.
TREASURER, Mrs. C. Chamberlin, 1571 7th Ave. E. Oakland.

[Letter from Miss. F. E. WILLARD.]

A PERSONAL OPINION.

REST COTTAGE, Evanston July 13, 1882.

DEAR SISTERS OF THE W. C. T. U. In these wondrous days of answered prayer, it becomes us to show our gratitude to God by being obedient to every heavenly vision. Each one of us is responsible to live up to her light and to beckon others kindly to the outlook whence she has her "view." Let me then ask you to ponder the following statement of what seems to me a basis for harmonious action at the Chicago National Convention of Aug. 23, called by four different sets of authorities and in my judgment likely to be the most decisive gathering of temperance men and women ever yet convened. The heroic old "Prohibition Reform Party" will send its leaders; the "Home Protection Party,"—newly in the field but full of faith and works—will do the same. The National Prohibition Alliance will be out in force with its clear heads and earnest hearts and also the delegates under "the peoples call" of the *National Liberator*. "Many men of many kinds,"—and women too! The objective point with all will be identical, viz, *Constitutional* and *Statutory Prohibition* of the liquor traffic *thoroly enforced*. But here comes William Daniels who is educating Maryland by means of Local Option and here comes our friends from Arkansas with their Home Protection statute which works like a charm. Here is poor old Illinois with her local option law, but a feeble constituency back of it; Indiana with two Constitutional Amendments pending; Pennsylvania and Michigan toiling for what Iowa has reached; Mass. a seething caldron on both issues; Ohio the same; Conn. N. J. and N. Y. on the war path; Nebraska where prohibition was voted down and woman's ballot up; Oregon with a Suffrage Amendment pending and two or three other states where the legislative majority is greater for woman's ballot than for prohibition, and Kansas the "next move" upon whose chess board is woman's ballot as a method of enforcement. Then we have besides, the great South, stirred to the heart on the prohibition question but apathetic so far as the suffrage movement is concerned. What then shall this National Convention, representing not only our beloved W. C. T. U. but all temperance forces, what shall it do to leave us more unified in plans and purposes than it found us? And if this is not accomplished, it were vastly better that we should not meet at all. May we be so truly in the spirit of prayer, and of good will to our reform, that no failure shall be made.

Permit me now to suggest what seems given me to say:

1. PROHIBITION is the common goal. *Iowa's* God-given victory nerves every heart and clarifies every brain.

2. Some of our most earnest workers, perceiving that the enfranchisement of woman means not only *prohibition* but *enforcement* would prefer to put that first. As temperance workers, we can not seek the ballot for woman, because it is a right, any more than we can as temperance workers oppose Mormonism because it is a wrong. Our only question logically—and loyally to our calling must be "will this ballot help our cause?" The Prohibition party answers yes, and so we do all of us.

3. But we have noble workers among us who do not see this point so clearly as they will some day. If they will not concede to us, can we concede somewhat to them and yet keep true to our convictions?

4. Suppose we first insist on the three principles that we hold sacred: (a) Prohibition, (all agreed.) (b) Independent party action for the nation, and recommend to each State to decide for itself according to its needs. (c) Woman's ballot to be not only "resolved" but worked for in the national party and each State left to act according to its sentiments and circumstances.

5. As a general program suggested to States, (we recognise the independence of each within its own borders) the following:

Circulation of petitions, literature, etc., all forces uniting, as in the Iowa campaign, for constitutional prohibition. If carried in the legislature, keep solidly to this one thing until it is gained and then follow at once with an amendment for woman's ballot. If unsuccessful at any given session of the legislature or in either branch thereof let all unite at once to introduce then and there an amendment to the constitution giving woman the ballot. Repeat these efforts in this order until success is conquered save in those States where there is clearly more sentiment for woman's ballot than for prohibition or in those southern States where such an effort would be premature.

6. By this plan we all agree to make woman's ballot a method of work instead of merely resolving that it is a right which, besides being irrelevant, accomplishes no result, we also secure its recognition at once as a practical, legislative method, but we concede the first place to prohibition.

7. Finally, we recommend most earnestly tho we do not insist, upon the name "Home Protection Party." "Home *vs.* Saloon," was the rallying cry in Iowa and the argument that won, not only in the sense of victory but good of will. Dear Sisters, these great questions we must meet. Let us "take it to the Lord in prayer.

Ever yours for victory, FRANCES E. WILLARD.

(*From advanced proof of Our Union.*

A WOMAN'S WAR RECORD.

During the late unhappy war, a woman, in silence and unknown, wrought great deeds. When the armies under Grant stood waiting, and it was declared that sixty days would see the disruption of the Union and the virtual failure of the campaign, there came to the authorities at Washington a plan for opening the way to victory—a plan for the campaign of the Tennessee. A woman's brain conceived the thought, a woman's skill mapped out the work, and success was attained by the plans of Anna Ella Carroll.

When Miss Carroll presented her plan to President Lincoln, Secretary Stanton, Hon. Ben. Wade of Ohio, and Reverdy Johnson, they immediately recognized the utility and greatness of her suggestions, but they said:

"Madam, you have surpassed every man we possess, but we should not dare allow it to be known that a woman was the author of this plan, as we should not then be able to get our military men to follow it out, and we are not willing to confess to the world that a woman has excelled our wise men and warriors."

So Miss Carroll waited in silence, and the plan was variously attributed to Lincoln, Stanton and other great minds, and was wrought out to full success. Miss Carroll gave other help to the same cause. A Marylander by birth, she had long since freed the slaves she held, and her money flowed freely to serve the cause she loved. Her pen, too, was not idle, and two pamphlets she wrote are said to have contributed, more than any others that were sent out, to help the war to a victorious close.

Now comes the sequel. The war is over, Lincoln is dead, Stanton is dead, as are Wade, Johnson and others who knew her work, but each left record of her deeds. Anna Carroll is poor, in need. She petitions Congress for a pension for her services. But Congress is slow; it has other work to do. Anna Ella Carroll must wait, although the records of the military commission prove the facts alleged in her plea. Age creeps on, and she who did so much for her country is a feeble sufferer, denied her just claim by an ungrateful country. Stricken with palsy, she yet waits, poor and needy, for the paltry pittance she asks to relieve her necessities. Had she been a man, her claim would long since have been recognized, and honors would have been heaped upon her head. A woman, she suffers almost unnoticed.

And now another lesson we may draw from this wonderful story. In the new war—the war against King Alcohol—the temperance forces stand at bay, as did the army before the Tennessee campaign, and woman is needed to furnish the plan by which the war may be brought to a successful close. Ready, and O how willing! she stands and says, "Here is the plan!" Friend and foe say of it, "This will end the war." Men, can you refuse to take the plan? Here are the Anna Ella Carrolls of the alcohol war. Refuse their plan, and you will fail; take it, and all is yours. Victory will surely follow, and blessed peace shall reign on earth.—*Ada H. Kepley in Signal.*

WOMAN'S WRONGS.

Professor Adler is drawing at Chickering Hall, New York, terrible pictures of the condition of women in this 19th century of civilization and luxury. In one of his recent lectures he said:

"I claim that there are facts at the present day which fully bear out the assertion that the actual slavery of women on earth is not yet at an end. By such facts I mean the revelations that have recently been made concerning the so-called Black Country in England. There are two reasons why female labor is especially employed—the one is that the hours they are made to work are in excess of a great deal of male labor; the other is that their pay is so much smaller. The condition of women in certain of the agricultural districts of England is shown by the reports of recent Parliamentary commissions to reveal a state of things which is truly shocking.

But all this is mere child's play when compared to the condition of women in the collieries. About Halifax, girls from five years upward work regularly in the mines. In North Lancashire the same is true. Little children of four years are taken out of their beds and carried to their work. Little girls of six years have been seen carrying loads of half a hundred weight, backward and forward a long distance, fourteen hours a day. In the east of Scotland the employment of women is general, and there the condition of things is worse. The most horrible part of the whole revelation relates to the mode in which these women are compelled to work. There are long, low passages cut through the coal, sometimes not more than twenty-eight inches in height, often half full of water, through which the women have to crawl. Their business is to drag the coal through these passages, sometimes 16,000 yards a day. They are perfectly nude down to the waist. They wear a pair of loose trowsers of coarse cloth. A belt is fastened around their waist, from which is suspended an iron chain, that hangs upon the ground, and this iron chain is attached to the load which they have to draw, crawling on all fours, half in water through these narrow channels, barely two feet high."—*Our Union.*

WHAT SOME WOMEN ARE DOING.

Mrs. Mary E. Haggart was the orator at the Fourth of July celebration at Miami, Ind.

A meeting of women ministers will be held in Boston on some day of the coming anniversary week.

Mrs. C. M. Raymond (ANNIE LOUISE CARY) has given two hundred and fifty dollars to establish a free bed in the Maine General Hospital.

Miss Helen Gladstone, dauter of the Premier, has accepted the vice principalship of Newnham College, in place of Mrs. Henry Sedgwick, who will resign in October.

Twenty-five women physicians who took part in the military operations of Russia in 1877, have been decorated by the emperor with the order of St. Stanislas of the third class.

A larger number of young women graduated from the Boston University this year than ever before. From the School of Floral Arts there were seven, from the Theological School one, and from the School of Medicine thirteen. Three were admitted to the degree of M. A.—Miss Alice Leon Mumford, Miss Marion Talbot and Miss Agnes Fitz Henry Williams—and one to the degree of Ph. D.—Miss Marie A. Molineaux. This lady is the second one only who has taken this degree, Miss Helen Magil being the other.

In 1880, eighteen young women were graduated from a school of technology in Boston. Of these, eight found at once steady employment as designers in print factories; one in pottery works; two in an oil-cloth manufactory and one in a carpet mill.—*Womans Exponent.*

That last is a small matter friend *Exponent*. We had a class of 18 young men graduated from our Leag of Fiendom Schools in one small city of California and 5 of them have found constant employment as designers in the brick factories of our penitentiary, and the other 13 will soon be similarly provided for.

G. W. Secretary's D'p'tm't.

GEORGE B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.

☞The office of the Grand Lodge is located in the Capital Savings Bank Building, entrance, No. 328 J street, up-stairs, over the southwest corner J and Fourth streets, Sacramento, where the Grand Worthy Secretary will be pleased to receive calls from the members of the Order during business hours.

☞This department is edited by the Grand Worthy Secretary, to whom all communications relating in any way to the business of the Grand Lodge, this department, or anything appearing hereunder, should be addressed.

☞The Grand Worthy Secretary's post office address is Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento, Cal.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES
ON SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE G. W. S.

Sold for the Benefit of the Grand Lodge

Constitutions, per hundred copies	$12 00
Constitutions per dozen	1 75
Glee Books, "Temperance Chimes" per dozen	4 00
Glee Books, per half doz	2 50
Glee Books, single copies	50
Receipts of Evening and Constitution Roll Book, per set	2 50
Chase's Digest, per copy	1 50
Officer's Roll Call etc., Book of	1 00
Pledge Cards, per hundred	1 00
Officers Cards, per set of four	1 00
Degree Ode Cards, per doz	1 00
Subordinate Ode Cards, per doz	75
Subordinate Ode Cards with music, per doz	1 50
Chase's Good of the Order, per copy	50

BLANK FORMS.

Clearance Cards, per dozen	3 00
Grand Lodge Returns, per dozen	1 00
W. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. F. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Bonds, per dozen	1 00
Forms for Charges, Trials, etc., per set of four	25
Forms for incorporation of Lodges	Free

LODGE BOOKS

Propositions for Membership, Book of fifty	50
Notices of Election to Membership, book of fifty	50
Proposition Committee notices, book of fifty	50
D. G. W. C. T.'s Dispensations, book of fifty	50
Password Certificates, book of fifty	50
Delinquent (Dues) Notice, book of fifty	50
Warrants on W. T., book of fifty	50
W. F. S. Receipts, book of fifty	55
W. T. Receipts, book of fifty	50

LODGE FURNITURE.

In addition to the above, I will attend to orders for Impression Seals, Blank Books, Special Printing, Regalia or Lodge Furniture. This will be done as an accommodation to Lodges and not as a source of profit either to the Grand Lodge or myself; hence all orders filled will be sent per express by the dealers, with instructions to "collect on delivery," unless the money accompanies the order. Address—

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.,
Sacramento, California.

CASH RECEIVED.—The Grand Worthy Secretary acknowledges receipt of the following amounts of cash since last report. Proper personal receipts were also forwarded in each case:

GENERAL FUND.

Harmony Lodge, 172	$5 00	Rising Star, 148	14 25
Plano 301	11 50	Stockton, 182	32 00
Springville, 416	8 75	Santa Rosa, 370	8 25
Temescal, 420	5 00	Sylvania, 12	29 20
Union, 84	3 75	Chrysopolis, 210	45 00
Freshwater, 519	5 25	Mt. Vernon, 254	16 25
Tucson, 4	4 00	Yuba City, 440	3 75
Crescent, 217	7 75	Amador, 152	21 75
Mount Bidwell, 275	10 00	Golden Rule, 263	19 50
Farmersville, 324	1 00	Valley, 293	32 50
Pleasant Prairie, 429	50	Spring Valley, 314	14 75
Garden Valley, 1	1 00	Pride of River, 318	6 75
Capital, 51	3 50	Success, 366	18 75
Crystal Water, 133	24 00	Gualala, 430	9 25
Petaluma, 161	6 50	Ventura, 489	25

ORPHANS' HOME FUND.

Benton	$10 00	State of California	$4,859 77

PACKAGES MAILED.—The following packages have been mailed during the past week from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office:

1–O V Wallace, Smith's River	1–V P Richards, Gridley
1–Josil L Baldwin, Petaluma	1–F S Crouch, Calistoga
1–Ed B Silva, New Castle	1–J H Liening, Colusa
1–F L Smith, San Luis, Obispo	1–E W Kelly, Boulder Creek
1–J Q Adams, San Francisco	1–Mrs E H Davis, Murphy's
1–A C Evers, Oakland	1–F A Anthony, Livermore
1–Alice E Perkins, Clipper Gap	1–Wm Jones, Stockton
	1–P W Cook, Ceres
1–Jos Lester, Chino	7–Geo Smith, San Leandro
1–Mary E Horwege, Camptonville	1–Jno C Daly, San Diego
	2–Miss Etta Eubanks, Cambria
1–W H Finchley, Graniteville	1–K C Hatch, Oakland
1–Warren Kelly, Crescent Mills	2–Frank Littlefield, Jackson
1–J S Haile, Fairfield	3–Warren Kelly, Crescent Mills
1–A J Buckman, Farmersville	1–Albt Baker, Rio Vista
1–E Boor, Santa Paula	1–Jas W Phillips, Spring Vy

PER EXPRESS.

1–Steph H Ross, Eureka, H B | 1–W H Paddock, Fresno City

D. G. W. C. T.s COMMISSIONED.—The following commissions have been issued and forwarded from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office during the past week:

LODGE DEPUTIES.

Miss A M Hulbert, for No. 111, Napa City
Brainard W. Brown, for No. 493, San Bernardino
H V Morehouse, for No. 131, Salinas City.

DEGREE TEMPLARS.

C. C. Dunn, for No. 111, Napa City.

Returns Received.—During the past week the following Lodges have filed Grand Lodge returns with the G. W. S. and their receipt is acknowledged: Nos. 2, 12, 148, 152, 161, 172, 182 210, 217, 254, 293, 301, 314, 318, 343, 366, 370, 399, 430, 440, 484, 489, 506.

LODGE DEPUTIES ANNUAL REPORSS.—During the present week annual reports from the Lodge Deputies of the following Lodges have been received and properly filed in the G. W. S, office and their receipt is hereby acknowledged.

No. 148, 152, 161, 182, 210, 254, 301, 319, 343, 366, 399, 484, and 506.

SACRAMENTO. Siloam Lodge No. 2 held a public installation of officers and open meeting on Saturday evening last. Addresses were delivered by Bro. the Rev. H. H. Rice and Bro. R. S. Wade, together with a reading by Sister Dora Davis, and vocal music by Bro. C. E. Parker and Mrs. G. W. Godley. Refreshments were served at the close of the meeting. The occasion proved a pleasant one, as are all such, under the auspices of the "mother Lodge."

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LODGE DEPUTY.—Proper recommendations for Lodge Deputies for the next year ensuing have been forwarded and filed in the G. W. S. office during the past week, and their receipt is hereby acknowledged. Nos. 131, 301, 318, 336, 430 and 484.

QUARTERLY RETURNS.—Please see to it that the quarterly returns of your Lodge are promptly forwarded to the G. W. S. office. They should now be on file. Ask your Lodge Deputy if they have been forwarded, and if not, why not?

PERSONALS.—During the past week the Grand Lodge office was honored with calls from several members of the Order, among them, Bro. H. S. Graves, G. W. C., of North Butte Lodge No. 452; Bro. William Sims, P. G. W. C., of Winter's Lodge No. 165; Will. C. King, Grand Lecturer and Canvasser for the RESCUE; Bro. R. S. Wade, of Valley Lodge No. 293, San Francisco, who is also Secretary of the Home Protection Association of California; Bro. B. F. Loomis, of Chrysopolis Lodge No. 210, Woodland, and Bros. J. M. and Will Berry, of Harmony Lodge No. 172 of Nicolans, Sutter county, she latter two being en route to complete their ttudies at the Santa Rosa M. E. College.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

GRAND LODGE I. O. G. T. OF CALIFORNIA.

BERNARD HOUSE, VALLEJO, July 31, 1882.

Pursuant to call of the G. W. C. T. the Executive committee convened in quarterly session and was called to order at eight o'clock P. M.

The following were noted present at roll call. G W C T, Robert Thompson and G W V T, Mrs. E. P. Stevens of San Francisco, G W C, Henry S. Graves of Pennington, G W T, Dr. I. S. Halsey of Vallejo and G W S, Geo. B. Katzenstein of Sacramento.

Absent, P G W C T, Wm. D. Gould of Los Angeles.

The minutes of the previous meeting held May 18th were read and duly approved.

The G. W. S. presented the usual quarterly report of which the following is a synopsis:

QUARTERLY RETURNS OF MEMBERSHIP.

For the term ending April 30 last, 356 lodges have filed quarterly returns showing a membership of 19,115 to which is to be added 13 new lodges and a membership of 303 since added giving a total of 369 lodges and a membership of 19,434 all bona fide and exclusive of all delinquent lodges, showing a gain of 505 members during the last quarter.

During the past term I have marked off the following lodges as defunct by reason of various delinquencies and for not filing proper quarterly returns for previous terms viz., Nos. 101, 103, 106, 250, 252, 276, 277, 282, 287, 306, 358, 439, 453, and 465.

The lodges upon the delinquent list, by reason of failure to file quarterly returns for the term ending April 30 last are Nos. 121, 126, 129, 142, 217, 227, 229, 364, 372, 374, 387, 416, 425, 426, 435, 447, 449, 454, 457, 466, 471, S. I. No. 7 and Japan No. 1.

NEW LODGES.

Since the last meeting of the Executive Committee, 13 new lodges have been instituted as the following exhibit, giving the location, date of organization, number of charter members and the organizer will show:

Lodges.	Date.	No. Mem.	Organizer.
Tuolumne Co.	April 3	19	I. T. Holland.
French Camp	May 1	30	H. R. Hughes.
Newark	May 5	16	W. Crowhurst.
Amador Co.	May 7	17	John R. Johns.
Amador Co.	May 14	20	John R. Johns.
Smith River	May 19	46	C. N. Goulding.
Mackville	May 24	24	H. R. Hughes.
Graniteville	May 27	18	J. M. Walling.
Freshwater	June 11	34	C. N. Goulding.
Sunny South	June 18	22	F. B. Ellsworth.
You Bet	June 21	18	W. Crowhurst.
Eureka H B	June 21	22	C. N. Goulding.
Arroyo Valley	June 25	17	Robt. Thompson.

AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS.

The following amendments to by-laws have been submitted and approved:

June 8. Buckingham Lodge, No. 143. Fixing dues of males under sixteen years of age at twenty-five cents per quarter, and seventy-five cents for males between the ages of 16 and 21. Females under 18 years, twenty-five cents per quarter and fifty cents per quarter for females oxer 18 years of age.

June 8. Evergreen Lodge, No. 477. Requiring the amount of initiation fee to accompany each proposition for membership, the fee to be returned in case of rejection of the applicant, but in the event of election, the fee to be retained by the lodge whether applicant presents himself for initiation or not. Restricting initiations to the first and third meetings in each month. Making it the duty of the W. C. T. at each meeting before closing the lodge to call on the W. Secretary to read from the minutes of the evening the titles of all committees appointed during the evening, designating the chairman and other members of the committee. The chairman of each committee so appointed to make announcement of the time and place of meeting of such committee. Also adopting the uniform code of by-laws with the foregoing additions.

June 9. Orange Lodge, No. 246. Permitting members under 16 years of age to vote upon all questions coming before the lodge.

June 22. Evergreen Lodge, No. 477. Restricting iniations to each alternate meeting night commencing June 13.

July 10. Del Norte Lodge, No. 512. Adopting the uniform code with following changes: Add to Sec. 3, Art. VI the words, unless satisfactory reasons shall be rendered for such neglect or absence. Sec. 4. Any nember who shall frequent or patronize any saloon shall upon conviction thereof be reprimanded, fined or expelled as the lodge may direct; and any member who shall enter any saloon, shall be required to give satisfactory reason for so doing at the next meeting of the lodge. Sec. 1 of Art. 14: Strike out the words "religious" and "political party."

July 15. Igo Lodge, No. 155. Requiring the initiation fee to accompany the proposition for membership, the fee to be returned in the event of rejection of the candidate.

July 19. White Rock Lodge, No. 497. Fixing night of meeting on Thursday. Making dues of minor males 50 cents per quarter and for females 30 cents per quarter. Providing for semi-monthly meetings. Permitting all members of the lodge to vote without restriction as to age.

July 21. Delaplain Lodge, No. 504. Adopting the uniform code except dues for females shall be 25 cents per quarter, and permitting all members to vote regardless of age.

The report was received and concurred in.

A petition from Vesper Lodge, No. 268 setting forth that it was situated a hundred miles from the county seat of Santa Barbara county and 112 miles from the most distant lodge of that county whereas it was but sixty miles from the most remote lodge in San Luis Obispo county and but 27 miles from the county seat of San Luis Obispo, wherefore it prayed to be attached to the San Luis Obispo District Lodge and relieved from allegiance to the Santa Barbara District Lodge. The application and petition were granted.

A petition from 47 persons praying for a charter to open a new lodge in El Monte, Los Angeles county, supported by Savannah and Duarte Lodges, etc.; was presented and after consideration was granted.

A communication was received from Bro. D. K. Zumwalt, chairman of the Finance Committee recommending that the books of the various officers and Boards of the Grand Lodge be closed on and including the business of the 20th of Sept,, and that the editor and manager of the RESCUE conform to

the same requirement. Upon motion the recommendation was adopted and the various officers were directed to conform with the requirement of the Finance Committee.

Upon motion duly made and carried, the G. W. C. T., G. W. T. and G. W. S. were appointed a special committee to audit and allow, if found correct, the account of the RESCUE to Sept. 20 subject to the further approval of the Executive Committee.

Capt. A. D. Wood submitted his quarterly report as publisher of the RESCUE showing an increasing circulation commencing with an issue of 3,840 at the commencement of the quarter, May 4, and ending with an edition of 4,440 at the close of the quarter, July 27, the average for the thirteen weeks being 3995 copies. The average receipts were $84.-96 per week. The average expenditure $104.49. Total receipts $1,104.50. Cost of publication $1,-358.45. Deficiency $253.95. Salary of editor for the quarter $450, for assistant $75 to be added. Total deficiency for the quarter $778.95. The report was approved, the claim audited and allowed and a warrant was ordered, drawn in favor of Capt. A. D. Wood in payment.

A communication from Capt. A. D. Wood suggesting the publication of a large edition of the wine tracts Nos. 1, 2 and 3 from the stereotyped plates now prepared, was considered, but in view of the scarcity of funds at command by reason of the close of the year etc., it was decided to defer action until the next meeting of the Executive Committee.

The matter of arranging to secure a financial or advertising agent to labor in the interest of the finances of the RESCUE was discussed and finally referred to a special committee consisting of the G. W. C. T., the editor of the RESCUE and the G. W. S. with power to act. The same committee were also empowered to secure the services of subscription canvassers.

The G. W. C. T. as superintendent of the Lecture force, submitted his report showing the labor performed by the lecturers under his direction during the months of April, May and June. Also reporting the employment of Bro. F. J. Culver as a special lecturer during one month, June, and Col. Geo. Babcock during four days to be in attendance at the Yolo county District Lodge. A resume of the three months lecture work was as follows: Number of lectures delivered 371. Miles traveled 9,279. Adults addressed 43,016, minors addressed 8,349. Total number of persons composing audiences addressed 51,365. Expenses incurred $1,128.50. Collections, etc. received $1,277.15. New Lodges instituted 11. The report was received and approved.

A communication from Gem Lodge at Wyandotte, Butte county relative to obtaining possession of the Good Templars Hall situated in that locality, was referred to the G. W. C. T. with power to advise and act.

Mrs. M. E. Richardson, G. S. J. W., submitted her quarterly report showing a large amount of successful labor performed in her department of the work and submitting a quarterly financial exhibit showing the incidental expenses of her department for the past quarter to have been $118.75 with salary added aggregating $193.75 leaving a balance due her, less the cash on hand at last report $33.62, advanced by the G. W. S. $50 and supplies sold $6.30, of $103.83 which amount was allowed and a warrant was ordered drawn in payment.

The G. W. C. T. and superintendent of the lecture force submitted his quarterly account showing amount due him for amounts paid account of lecture field $253.80. Salary and incidental expenses $238.55. On account of juvenile work $70, and for distribution of temperance literature $9.75. Total $572.10 on which he had received an advance of $200 leaving due him $372.10 which sum was allowed and a warrant was ordered drawn in payment.

A bill from P. G. W. C. T. Wm. D. Gould amounting to $78.50 for expenses in distribution of petitions, etc., was read and referred to the G. W. S. with instructions to draw a warrant if after examination as to a supposed error it was found to be correct to allow the correct amount when ascertained.

The G. W. S. presented a bill for petty office expenses incurred during the past ten months, for exchange, expressage, gas and clerical assistance amounting to $215.50. The bill was allowed and a warrant was ordered drawn in payment.

The G. W. S. was directed to procure bids for printing the journal of proceedings, reports, etc., for the next Grand Lodge session in San Francisco.

The G. W. C. T. reported progress as to the transfer of property from the old to the new lodge at Alturas and was granted further time.

Upon motion all arrangements for the approaching session of the Grand Lodge was referred to the G. W. S. with power to act.

At 12:30 A. M. the committee adjourned.

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S., Secretary.

GOOD TEMPLARS HOME FOR ORPHANS.

VALLEJO Cala., Aug. 1, 1882.

The Board of Trustees of the Good Templars Home for Orphans met at the Home building and were called to order at 10-30 o'clock A. M. President Wm. Sims presiding.

Upon calling the roll of Trustees the following were noted present: President Wm. Sims; Secretary, Geo. B. Katzenstein; Treasurer, I. S. Halsey; Samuel Kitto, R. H. McDonald, and R. Thompson.

The absentees were W. H. Mills, Niles Searls, and A. G. Clark.

G. W. C., Bro. H. S. Graves was invited to a seat with the Board as a visitor.

The minutes of the previous meeting held May 2, were read and duly approved.

The Administrative Committee of the Board of Trustees presented the records of their meetings as their report, which was accepted and their acts approved.

The Treasurer submitted his quarterly report which was referred to a special finance committee consisting of Trustees McDonald, Katzenstein, Thompson and Kitto, who compared, audited and recommended the approval of the report and vouchers, which upon motion was done and the report and vouchers approved.

A synopsis of the Treasurers report is as follows:

RECEIVED FROM.		PAID FOR.	
Support	$813 60	Overpaid previously	$1.119 30
V. B. of Education	140 00	Employees	1,259 92
Farm Account	73 39	Improvements	1,023 27
Donations	59 00	Provisions	637 12
Miscellaneous	24 00	Clothing&DryGoods	371 01
Overpaid	4204 75	Repairs	192 35
		School Department	154 69
Total	$5,314 74	Traveling expenses	127 90
		Farm account	117 65
		Medical expenses	96 87
		Water	60 00
		Fuel	48 75
		Interest	33 85
		Furniture	20 20
		Incidentals	51 86
		Total	$5,314 74

Dr. I. S. Halsey previously appointed to secure a certain piece of land reported that the area of the land mentioned was 63.84 acres of which 12 acres had been sold for town lots, leaving but 51.84 available to purchase and that the land mentioned could be purchased at an expense of $3.000. Upon motion Dr. Halsey was directed to close the purchase at the figure named.

At 12-30 the Board took a recess for the purpose of viewing the buildings, grounds and improvements.

Upon reassembling the administrative Committee reported having purchased and placed fifty feet of fire hose in each end of the upper story of the building. Action approved.

The Boards of Trustees and Lady Managers assembled in joint session President Sims of the Board of Trustees presiding.

Certain domestic affairs were then considered, resulting in the advice to the Board of Lady Managers to return the Griswold children and the Briggs children to their respective parents.

The Lady Managers were also advised to ascertain the whereabouts of the surviving relatives of the Tittle children and open correspondence with them in the interest of the children.

Bro. R. Thompson presented the Home with a handsomely framed engraving of Mrs. President Hayes, in behalf of and as the gift of Bro. T. J. Alley of Astoria, Oregon.

The joint meeting was then dissolved and after considering minor matters, at 3 P. M. the Board adjourned.

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, Secretary.

Lecturers' Reports.

The Grand Lecturers employed by the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T., of Cal., are as follows:

Mrs. E. P. Stevens, Prof. Wm. Crowhurst, Col. C. N. Goulding, Elder J. W. Webb and Hugh R. Hughes.

C. N. GOULDING

I wrote last from Mendocino where I lectured on the 23d and 24th to large audiences, and I trust some good was accomplished. The lodge here is not as flourishing as it has been but is in good condition financially and will continue to fight the "good fight." Saloons abound and whisky is sold in every store in the place with three exceptions, and there appears to be a "Rip Van Winkle sleep" on and over the place; they may wake up, it is to be hoped they will. Am under many obligations to Bro .O. W. Everson and family, who kindly entertained me when in Mendocino. Tuesday, 25th, went to Westport, 30 miles, and found one of the most active and "Wide awake Lodges" I have met with in the state. Sister Fowler, our very efficient Lodge Deputy, had advertised the meetings and they were regular booms for Temperance. A good active "Wide awake" Lodge Deputy is invaluable and none should be elected to that office except those who *will work*. this Lodge ("Wide awake,") is said to be the most flourishing Lodge in the county, it will live and prove a blessing to that community.

Had arranged with Prof. H. E. Whipple of Kibesillah for lectures there, but sickness in his own and other families prevented and I very reluctantly gave up the lectures and came here (one day in advance.) Found the members strong in the faith, and while they are not creating any particular excitement in the neighborhood they are exerting an influence for good; they own their hall, fixtures and furniture and are doing well and will I trust add to their numbers. Lectured there, 28th and 29th. Am slowly working my way "down the coast," and through the county.

Mendocino, July, 30, 1882.

My last letter was written from Casper, on the 29th of July. Sunday morning, the 28th, Bro. O. W. Everson came up from Big River, (with a *runaway team*) and drove me safely to Little River, where I lectured at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., to audiences that filled the schoolhouse. Lodge here is doing well, and is one of the best in the county. Was entertained here by Mr. and Mrs. Coombs in their beautiful home, and renewed the acquaintance of one year ago. Was invited to walk, and to ride on the bay, declined, afraid of the Ocean, Poison Oak and *Tar Weed*. 3rd, came to Albion, lectured to a small audience, gave up Salmon Creek appointment came to Navurro on the 1st. Visited the Lodge, installed the officers, lectured on the 2nd. On the 3rd went to Boonville, (35 miles from Navarro) lectured there, found the Lodge in very good condition, returned on the 4th to Navarro, lectured again to a large audience (for the size of the place) and hold forth at Navarro on the 5th and 6th. Navarro Lodge is a success. Bros. Lindsfelt Peiples and all working in harmony for the cause; they have one of the finest halls in the county, (the lumber for the same was donated by the Mill Co., other companies would do woll to make a like investment.) Whilst in Big River was entertained by Bro. Everson and family. "May they live long and prosper."

LECTURERS APPOINTMENTS.

ELDER J. W. WEBB.

SAN JOSE, CAL.	Cholame 12, 13
Soledad ..... Aug. 10	

WM. CROWHURST.

La Porte ..... Aug. 9, 10	Taylorville 17, 18, 20
Table Rocke 11, 12	Greenville 21, 22
Gibsonville 13, 14	Plumas Co. D. L. 23
Crescent Mills 15, 16	

COL. C. N. GOULDING.

SONOMA CO.	Valley Ford 21
Fisherman Bay ... Aug. 10, 11	Bloomfield 22, 23
Duncan's Mill 13, 14	Two Rock 24
Occidental 15, 16	Stony Point 25, 26
Freestone 17, 18	Petaluma 27, 28
Bodega 19, 20	Bethel Schoolhouse 29, 30

Concord Valley Camp-meeting, Aug. 29th to Sept. 5th.

DISTRICT LODGES TO MEET.

The next regular quarterly session of the San Francisco D. L. will meet on Friday evening, August 11th, in Cambrian Hall, No. 1133 Mission street, between 7th and 8th streets, and on Saturday evening, August 12th, in Fraternal Hall, No. 2933 16th street, between Valencia and Mission streets. All members of the Order in good standing cordially invited to attend. FRANK STORER, D. S.

LOS ANGELES Co. D. L. meets at Compton, Aug. 26,

MERCED D. L. meets in Merced Aug. 26, at 10 A. M. Full delegations invited. Business of importance. Open meeting in the evening. A State lecturer expected.

SANTA BARBARA D. L. meets at Hall of Santa Barbara Lodge, 10 A. M. Wednesday, August 16 and 17. Public meetinge each night. Sister Mary A. Guthrie, Bros. F. E. Kellogg, J. W. Webb, the local clergy and other speakers expected. C. LLOYD, W. S.

THE LEADING BANK OF THE COAST.—The annals of banking on this coast will be searched in vain for a parallel to the success of the Pacific Bank. This success is the more noteworthy, because it is the reward of rigid adherence to sound business principles. Its management has adhered in its conduct to a strictly commercial business, resolutely refusing to have anything to do with mining stocks and speculations. The result has been that while it has made less noise than some of its more pretentious rivals, it has progressed steadily, paid regular dividends, added from year to year to its assets, extended its business facilities, and seen its business grow, till it is to-day, among well-informed business men, ranked as the leading bank of the Pacific Coast.

Juvenile Department.

BAND OF HOPE WORK.



The Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., of California, offers to furnish, free of charge, to Sunday-schools, or other juvenile organizations desiring to adopt them for use, in this jurisdiction, the newly revised Band of Hope rituals together with the ritual badges. The ritual comprises a pamphlet of 48 pages. The badges are of German silver, with a safety pin upon the back. Sample copies of the rituals and badge, or quantities for actual use, will be furnished on application to the Superintendent of Juvenile Work, Mrs. M. E. Richardson, Murphys, Calaveras Co., Cal.

TALKS WITH THE YOUNG FOLKS.

"What is life, father?"
"A battle, my child,
Where the strongest lance may fail,
Where the weariest eyes may be beguiled,
And the stoutest heart may quail.
Where the foes are gathered on every hand,
And rest not day or night,
And the feeble little ones must stand
In the thickest of the fight."

"What is death, father?"
"The rest, my child,
When the strife and toil are o'er:
The angel of God,—who calm and mild,
Says we need fight no more;
Who, driving away the demon band,
Bids the din of the battle cease,—
Takes the banner and spear from our trembling hand,
And proclaims an eternal peace."

"Let me die, father! I tremble, and fear
To yield in that terrible strife!"
"The crown must be won for heaven, dear,
In the battle-field of life;
My child, tho thy foes are strong and tried,
He loveth the weak and small;
The angels of heaven are on thy side,
And God is over all."

Sel.

CHILDHOOD'S PART IN IOWA'S VICTORY.

BY FRANCES E. WILLARD.

President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

"To the children of the state, whose hearts and songs were the sunshine that never left the banner of the amendment, let no one forget the fullest measure of gratitude." This sentence is from the Iowa State Register, which, in circulation and influence, stands at the head of journalism in that commonwealth, and is edited by Mr. Clarkson, a noble man and brilliant writer, whose utmost strength has been exerted for the success of prohibition, and whose paper has, by unanimous consent, done more to ensure the recent victory for temperance, than any other force. Mr. Clarkson was himself a member of the Cadets of Temperance twenty years ago, and is a conspicuous illustration of results to be expected from honest hard work among the children. Perhaps there is no paralel, in the history of a great reform, to the efforts made for temperance education among the children of Iowa for eight years past, and to the power exerted by them in securing the result by which the liquor traffic in that state was recently outlawed by a majority of 29,000.

As the Genius of temperance does not belong to that class in society who "reap where they have not sown, and gather where they have not strewn," it will be instructive to study the methods by which the children have become one grand "cold-water army." In the first place, the translation of Christian women out of the passive and into the active voice on this question, has had an immense influence on their little ones at home. I know of more than one mother in Iowa whose little boy would go two blocks out of his way rather than pass a saloon. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is perhaps stronger in that state than in any other; and the table talk, the juvenile literature that comes into the homes, indeed, the whole atmosphere, is tinged with an influence that leads toward purity in the conduct of life, and away from "fleshly lusts that war against the soul." Then, in many localities, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has succeeded in getting the Temperance Lesson Book of Dr. B. W. Richardson, and the Alcohol and Hygiene of Miss Julia Colman, into the public schools, where the effect of strong drink on the tissues of the body and the temper of the spirit, have been regularly taught. We have not yet succeeded in securing a legislative enactment by which the teaching of this branch is as obligatory as that of grammar and arithmetic, but expect to do so at the next session, petitions having been largely circulated to this end. Minnesota has the honor of being the first state to adopt such a law, and Iowa will doubtless be the second.

But the "good general," as she is called, of the juvenile temperance forces, is Mrs. M. F. Goode, a widow with children of her own, whose home is in Villesca, Iowa, but whose praise is on the lips of her great Band of Hope Army thruout the state. As superintendent of the juvenile temperance work, this lady has done more than any other in our ranks along this special line of duty. She is of just the nature most agreeable to childhood—strong, healthful, cheery, and loving hearted, with such motherly ways that every boy and girl turns as instinctively to her as chickens to the mother hen.

Mrs. Goode has organized the Band of Hope thruout the state, in which the reasonableness of total abstinence is taught by lessons, experiments, and blackboard illustrations. The children's reading is largely supervised in the interest of temperance as opposed to the Jesse James pictorials, and the triple pledge (against intoxicating liquors, tobacco and swearing) intelligently made.

Added to these instrumentalities, are two others of paramount importance. The ministers of Iowa preach against the making and the use of intoxicating liquors as a drink, with almost concurrent testimony and power, while the Sunday-school is earnest, clear, and systematic in its teaching. The Quarterly Temperance Lesson and exercises have been generally introduced, and meet the hearty approbation of the people. The recent Sunday-School convention at Waterloo was a real temperance jubilee. All our leading speakers were invited, and among those present to whom time was given, were Mrs. J. Ellen Foster the leading exponent of temperance reform in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Iowa; Colonel G. W. Bain, the Southern orator; Mrs. M. J. Aldrich, a Presbyterian lady of Cedar Rapids, who gives constant and most efficient service to the cause; and Mrs. A. M. Palmer, our state evangelist.

Let me conclude with a few incidents of the memorable day (June 27) when the people of Iowa voted so to amend their constitution as forever to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, including wine, beer and ale, as a drink.

Mrs. Goode had issued "Military Order No.—" to her Band of Hope; namely, that, "at 9 A. M. they should meet at an appointed rendezvous, wearing their badges, and carrying flags and banners, and should march through the streets with a band of music at the head of their battalion, singing near the polls, their cold water songs, giving three cheers for the amendment, and returning in good order to the starting place." These young folks were not raw recruits,—many a time had they marched before. They were not ignorant of the import of this day. "The Constitutional Amendment Catechism" had been so carefully studied at their regular meetings, that little people, eight years old, knew the difference between constitutional and statutory law—and the reasons of superiority in the first. They knew the facts and figures—having them illustrated by diagrams and pictures. "How much grain is used in our breweries?" "What is Iowa's annual drink bill?" "What proportion of our taxes, crime, pauperism, lunacy, comes of strong drink in our state?"

These and a score of such subjects had been thoroly set forth in the Socratic method, and few voters were better informed than these boys and girls. They had also been urged to repeat all this at home, and to plead with fathers and brothers to vote aright. With a woman's tact, Mrs. Goode had told them that at present the theory of our government is, that the father represents "the people" in his home, and that is why we say "we, the people of Iowa" will vote on these great public questions and decide them. So she urged the children to get papa to take the census in his own home, and go to the polls *to represent not himself only, but his constituency.*

It is well known in Iowa that the children did a vast amount of delightful and most effective electioneering at their own homes; and on the final day barefooted urchins went timidly up to well-dressed business men, and said, "Please, sir, won't you vote for my mother and me?—my father is a drunkard." Little boys marched up and down through the crowd of voters with banners wreathed in evergreen, whereon, in fleecy white letters, cut from cotton batting, were the words, "Please vote for the home" or "Tremble, King Alcohol, we shall grow up," or "Our guns are ballots, our bullets are ideas." Little girls went out two by two, with baskets heaped with button-hole boquets, and while at a little distance, fond motherly eyes watched their proceedings, they said to voters; "Won't you put in a ballot sir, for the amendment?" And if they said they had, or would, the little fingers handed up a dewy bunch of flowers. I gained new hope for poor humanity as I saw rough men carefully pinning childhood's sweet gift of "posies" on their checked shirts; Germans and Swedes fastening a sprig of mignonette in their old hat-bands; and colored men, with gleaming ivories, tying a full-blown rose to the only button left upon a threadbare coat, and saying, "Yes, honey, dis chile is fur de 'men'ment every time."

In one of the river towns, the mayor brought in a bloated German beer-drinker to vote the "whisky ticket," when the German's children, fresh from the Band of Hope procession, hurried forward, the little girl throwing her arms around her father's neck, and saying, with tears, "Papa, please vote for us at home," and the boy, who was a cripple, taking him by the hand, with the same plea. "Ach, mein Gott, dis vas too much!" exclaimed the German, breaking away from the man who had counted on him, and going up to the ballot box with the vote his little dauter gave him, while she held one hand, and the lame boy hobbled on the other side as guardian. Not an eye that looked upon the group could see it clearly because of tears. "A touch of nature makes the whole world kin."

Truly "a little child shall lead them." Truly that little child is "the fortress of the future," standing away out on the frontier of time. Let us furnish the fortress with provisions, weapons, ammunition, and eager hearts shall "hold the fort" when we grow weary. God bless

"The little soldiers newly mustered in."

—*S. S. Times.*

A VICIOUS OX.

READER, I live in one of the richest counties in Missouri. A little over fifty years ago, the U. S. Government put these lands on the market. Our fathers (hardy, honest pioneers), bought, paid for, and improved them. Since then, they and we (their children) have paid annual tribute, not only on them, but also on our improvements and farm products. We prospered—we were happy.

Twenty-five or thirty years ago, certain persons seeing our "goodly tents," coveted them. They could have procured homes like ours by the same means, but unfortunately, they had an aversion to labor—they would prefer to use their wits. Seeing that ours was a rich pasture they applied to the government for permission to graze on our lands—to turn an ox into our fertile fields.

The government inquired:

"What is the nature of your brute?"

The answer was given:

"He is vicious, he is wont to push with his horns; he has gored many aforetime."

The government hesitated—said it douted the right of treating peaceable, loyal, prosperous people in that manner.

The witty, lazy applicants replied:

"But we will pay you big money."

That "made the mare go." The ox was turned loose upon us.

But oh! merciful heavens, what a change he hath wrought! The house of the Lord, built by our fathers, stands moss-grown and dilapidated, while the ox-owners hold liens on our once thrifty farms.

Our children are homeless, shiftless, and uneducated. Quite a number of the brighest of them having been gored by the ox, have been carried by broken hearts to infamous graves—"unwept, unhonored and unsung."

Yea, the terrible beast gored to death a goodly brother and brother-in-law of mine, while a nephew, of extraordinary ability is mortally wounded, and only lives as a warning to others.

When, oh, when, will the people's government cease to devour the people? And when, alas, will the people in might demand the death of the ox?

To arms! to arms! that ox or our children must die! Which? Let the people say.—*Sel.*

THE *Official Organ* of New York for June says: "The report of the C. S. of J. T. shows marked activity in this branch of our work. In this department California leads the list in point of membership, having 8,050 members, Wisconsin comes next with 5,007, Maine third with 4,960, while New York stands fourth on the list with a membership of 3,934. The financial exhibit, however, would indicate that New York is as lively a jurisdiction as any other, having paid into the treasury of the juvenile department for supplies nearly as much money as any other jurisdiction, and nearly as much as the three other jurisdictions named combined." But the California jurisdiction supplies its own needs for the juveniles, and perhaps expends ten times the amount that New York does; without counting at all the expenses of one juvenile organization in Vallejo whose "supplies" and improvements cost last year over $20,000.

A CALIFORNIA RECORD.

About 14 years ago there lived in a town of California an old man who was a slave of the dramshop. Miserably dressed as such people always are; ill-tempered and abusive, he would lean up against a post and curse people as they passed in the street, if he had any grudge or spite against them. He would cut a little firewood or do little odd jobs and spend the dime or half dollar earned, in drink. He was considered by the priest and levite a hopeless case and nobody cared for him.

Among those whom he insulted was a citizen of strong temperance proclivities, who had to administer a rather practical rebuke to break him of the habit so far as he was concerned.

Several months after this latter occurrence, this poor outcast was observed by the party who had *rebuked* him, on the outskirts of a temperance meeting, listening attentively to a speaker who was declaring that the slaves of drink could be restored to happiness and comfort if they would take the first step of signing and keeping the pledge.

He spoke to him kindly, asking if he had not experienced enough of that life of misery and if he would not like to be a free man once more and enjoy the respect and companionship of good people which it was urgently suggested he could recover. At the close he signed the pledge and from that evening became a changed man. In place of being rough and savage and impudent in his intercourse with people, he was now mild, respectful and pleasant. Soon he appeared in good clothes on Sunday and his church, for long years neglected and long forgetful of his existence, welcomed him back. He was ever after on terms of kindness with all good people and a good friend of the young folks and a good citizen every way.

Pretty soon the miraculous act ensued of his putting $100 into the hands of his new friend to take care of; later, $80 and again $100 were similarly put away and invested.

He was constantly at work now and the once careless spendthrift lived with remarkable economy. Was a constant attendant at all the meetings of his Lodge of Good Templars and at the end of five years of reform he had accumulated $1,600.

During the first part of the year, 1880. he got a friend to write a letter of enquiry to the old home he had left in Ireland 40 years before; finding that some parties were living whom he remembered and who had rendered kindly services to his parents in their latter years, he sent them some money to tide over the famine till next harvest. Thus, because there was a temperance meeting in a town in California in 1868 and because a poor lost victim of drink had been then induced to turn from his evil ways on that occasion, at last four families in Ireland in 1880 enjoyed a bonanza of good, wholesome and plentiful victuals for months of direst need and until the new harvest gave relief from the pinching famine of that time.

If ever four families or one family in Ireland or any other place have had such a stroke of good fortune and an empty cupboard miraculously and unexpectedly filled with a six months store of good, wholesome food, because somebody got drunk or did some mean act in California twelve years ago or at any time, it should be reported. No one can tell of such an occurrence; but if in a future state we shall be able with quickened faculties and new powers, to look back and read the unwritten history of the temperance reform; to see and follow out all the incidents of blessing that have constantly crowded along the path of its labors and conquests; we shall wonder with grateful, thankful appreciation at the rivers of tears and woes and agonies that have been replaced with peace and joy and happiness, because the blessed gospel of temperance has been preached by the humble agencies which God has privileged to do his will and to alleviate the misery and torment which the track of the serpent has entailed upon the just and upon the unjust, upon the innocent and the guilty, wherever his poison trail has cursed the earth.

Recently the old man passed away leaving in property and money $2,500. That has nothing to do with this story except to indicate the folly of saying that an industrious, prudent, working man cannot save and make a comfortable home in this country. Had he adopted temperate habits 20 years sooner, what a farm and house and happy home he might have acquired and enjoyed and what a life of usefulness he might have led in all these terribly blank, black, lost years of waste and sin.

There is a lesson for the boys in this; it would be the most unwise experiment to attempt to follow his example in sinning and reforming. For this one rare case of reform, there have occurred a terrible array of ghastly thousands of failures; a King Bibbler's army of many many thousands have in these 14 years gone down, down, down, and out into the realms of hopeless darkness.

Your plan is to start right and never have to reform; what a monstrous folly it is to spend the morning and noon of life in gathering tons and acres and cargoes of thistles and nettles and thorns, to be your uneasy bed the rest of your life even if the one in a thousand chances of repentance should happen to come to you.

SOUTH AMERICA.

A PLEASURE TRIP.

(Continued.)

As we plodded wearily on our way making 10 to 12 miles a day only, over the horrible trail, so completely out of repair, so entirely gone to ruin, that nothing in the world but an earthquake could have happened to make it any worse, we met with numbers of people who knew the object of the journey. They wanted a road that was passable for foot travelers or mules, and were very glad to see the *doctor* who they believed was going to bring that blessing to their land.

They call their medical men and their engineers equally doctors, preserving the old signification of the word "learned persons." And here we may rest awhile and tell a little story.

Some months before this trip commenced, the iron steamer which made about two voyages a month between Barbacoas and the coast, had discharged most of her cargo at the city and at night her crew had retired or gone ashore without properly securing the vessel; always very careless.

It rained in torrents at night and the river raised 14 feet and fell again 6 feet before day; the freshets in the Telembi rising very rapidly with the rain and falling as suddenly. Just at the highest pitch of the freshet, the steamer had parted her upsteam moorings and swung round so that her heel rested on a hard flinty rock on the river bank and her head was in deep water, and there she hung at daylight the after end of her keel 6 feet out of water and the vessel lying across the stream.

This was a public calamity; everybody was summoned to get that steamer afloat, and everybody there knew just as much about how to correct the errors of the old translation of the bible as they did about getting that vessel afloat. At noon the writer came up to town for the *daily* mail which came once a month there, and found at least 50 men, black, white, and various compound colors, nearly all from ½ to ¾ drunk, yelling, giving orders, and swearing as well as they could in Spanish; but they never could have moved the vessel any more than they could Telegraph Hill.

It was a very easy matter for me to contrive short ways and let her drop on them by picking away half an inch of the rock at the point where her keel rested on it and having offered the service to the owners, all the howlers were dismissed but 2 or 3 and the ship very soon scooted into the water like a duck. Not one of the spectators could have repeated the operation or given any description of how that simple thing was done. To them it was some mysterious power only known to foreigners that moved the vessel and it was a marvel which was beyond their comprehension.

About a week after, being in town again, a group of people before a door across the street beckoned to me very urgently to come over. It looked somewhat suspicious but I went; then they beckoned me to come into the house, and not altogether sure but they meant mischief, their invitation was accepted. "Are you the stranger that put the steamer off the other day?" said the man who seemed to be the boss occupant. "Yes." "Well, we have a very sick man here; he has been a hard drinker, had a bad spree lately and now has had for 11 days a terrible fever and is all but dead. Won't you come and cure him for us? You strangers are always generous people, and the poor fellow will die if you don't.

To have refused to try would have been credited to a contempt for the life of the patient. He was in a sad condition and needed immediate active treatment. A visit to the drug store which cost me a dollar produced the necessary remedies, and the man took them with the most unwavering confidence and the attendants listened to further instructions with the same reverence they would have accorded to a prescription from St Peter himself. Same time there were pills and powders on the table which the regular bred native physician (educated in Paris) had ordered and the sick man would not touch one of them. That doctor's patients often died and the sick man was afraid his medicine would kill him. Many people suffer from worms in that country and as my treatment was fortunately successful, the sick man was out in 3 or 4 days ready for another drink of guarapo.

It was certain a man who could push a steam boat into the water, build dams and make roads could cure sick people, and wherever any body was sick, where we called, I was requested to feel the pulse (that was the main thing) look at the tongue and tell them just how to get well. Then the well people of the house would come with their wrists held out and try to find out from me if they were in a safe condition, and if I did not think some medicine would be good for them. And if any neighbors or travelers were on hand they chipped in with their pulse too and all the children huddled up and had their pulse attended to, with the most perfect trust and confidence.

It would have been cruel not to humor these poor people, for they would not believe that the stranger doctor who had come from such a far country was unable to cure simple people like them, altho he assured them he was not a medico. There was a California miner there who was a much better doctor than any of the native regulars. The latter being far behind the age.

Most of the houses along this rout sold guarapo or cane beer; cane juice boiled down a little and then allowed to ferment. Of course before fermentation it is a sweet, pleasant, wholesome drink, but when it has fermented and becomes strong enough to suit the Indians it is very fiery. The Indian natives are almost universally drunken on this cane beer as are the beer drinkers everywhere. In some of the huts they sold rum which is there called Anisado, a doctored rum similar to Absynthe. The retailing of this guarapo at 2½ cents a quart seemed to afford a living to most of the settlers along the way, for the Indians drank it as often as they could pay for it or get it on credit.

Board was inexpensive there for Indians. There was a feed they get up for them at 2½ cents a meal which they mostly patronized. It seemed to me starving my poor peon to give him a 2½ cent meal; ten cents seemed about as little as a weary traveler could dine on, and orders were given accordingly; but he never could hold more than 7½ cents worth at one time, and often gave in at the end of the second course.

A COMBAT.

The Indians are not pugilists, but they quarrel under the influence of guarapo at times. On one occasion an insult had passed between two of them, with enough guarapo courage in them to make them very brave and very sensitive on their personal honor. Nothing but a fight could be thot of and they prepared. They began to revolve around each other at a distance of 6 or 8 feet, one arm extended at full length and the hand open, the other hand behind them. Look out, said one, my father killed a man once with one blow, and on the next turn the hand of one touched the hanging rags from the sleeve of the other and at that critical moment each happened to have his attention attracted by something going on among the other peons and the blood shed was over. That was about an average of their fights.

(To be Continued.)

NOTES FROM THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

The installation of the Knights of the Golden Links took place in Cambrian Hall, on Monday, July 31st. Through the kindness of one interested, an invitation was extended to me. This Order, though yet in infancy, is most praiseworthy in its aim. It is a society founded for the purpose of uniting the young men of the city and State, in a pledge against alcoholic beverages, tobacco and profanity, and also pledges them to work for Prohibition, and the enforcement of the Sunday Law. They are also taught reverence for religion. This Order must have a good influence wherever it is established. The installation ceremonies were solemn and imposing, and the program which followed was of a high order, and well received by the audience. The dignity of the yonthful members showed that they realized the importance of the vows they had assumed.

It it indeed refreshing in these days to find a band of young men, with the moral courage to come out boldly, and thus avow their principles and practice. An organization of this kind would not be amiss in every community. Long may they continue the work undertaken, and may the number of the Links increase, till they shall form a Golden chain surrounding our fair State, binding its youth to Religion, Temperance and Virtue.

Spring Valley Lodge in San Francisco has elected Sister S. E. Cline, W. C. T., and Sister Hannah Johnson, W. V. T. So it seems they want to have the business of the lodge properly conducted.

The Rescue.

DEVOTED TO

Temperance, Current Literature, General News, and whatever may concern the public welfare.

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OUR PRINCIPLES.—We aim for nothing short of a sweeping National Prohibitory law endorsed by every State and Territory of the Union, in the year 1885, and as much sooner as the Christian and Temperance men and good citizens of the country may desire to accomplish it.

WOMEN AT THE POLLS.

A shudder of the iciest chills used to take possession of a certain class of prophets of 20 years ago, when they anticipated the possibility of women going to the polls some day; becoming wofully depraved there and taking noisy part in the drunken rows and quarrels and highly seasoned language which from time immemorial have graced the occasion, when men have exercised their most solem responsibilities at the ballot-box. Oh dear! said they what an awful thing it will be to have women lose all their modesty and purity and delicacy and sell their votes at the polls just like a—a—man, yes, just like a man.

Somebody replied that it was singular that their going to the post office where men go, and to the theater where men go, and the circus where men go, and to the ball where men go, and doing these things once a week, should not much more endanger their purity and modesty than going to the polls for a minute once a year, but the radical who said that, was only compassionated for the depth and comprehensiveness of his ignorance and impracticability; and the wail for woman's approaching dissolution continued.

But in Wyoming women have gone to the polls for more than 8 years and election day has been purified from its demoralization and has become one of the most respectable members of the calendar. In Kansas and Iowa where women have not yet voted, but where they have had business at the voting places they have changed the character of the procedings from a scene of brutal immorality and disgraceful riot to an occasion of chaste and cheerful and beneficent and improving influences. And so we need right there the purifying, reforming, blessing office of good women; for the circumstances and surroundings of the ballot-box should properly be as solem and decorous as those of a supreme court or a ministerial conference.

DON'T PROHIBIT.

So Fools say. But the Republican State Convention of Maine, the largest ever held there, and the General Conference representing 244 Congregational churches in Maine which met a few days ago in Bangor, have declared prohibition an eminent success. The convention declared "the wisdom and efficiency of this legislation in promoting the moral and material interests of Maine have been demonstrated thru the practical annihilation of the traffic in a large portion of the State; and we favor such legislation and such enforcement of law as will secure to every portion of our territory freedom from the traffic." They also commended a constitutional prohibitory amendment.

The Conference "desires to place on record the renewed assurance of its unqualified faith in the soundness of prohibition, its thankful acknowledgement of the great and salutary change it has wrot in our State and the belief, which we express with the full force of our convictions, that it is destined to complete success."

The politicians of that convention and the ministers of that conference, both bodies from all over the State ot to know all about the effect of prohibition that has continued 26 years there, the last 5 of which only have the laws been sufficiently strict and the penalties severe enough to make it entirely effective. And yet because in a few towns there are a few ruffians who slyly violate the law, we have idiots tell us the law is a failure and idiots too who never had a chance to know anything about it.

OREGON.

Our next door neighbor, and the eldest of the grown up family of the Grand Lodge of California—the G. L. of Oregon, held its session in June (20 to 22nd) at the Dalles, and the report of proceedings has been received from the prompt and efficient G. W. S. Bro. J. E. Houston.

It is fair to believe that Oregon, in its sparse population, great distances and slow and costly means of travel and other obstacles, presents difficulties in the way of planting and sustaining our Order, that would be ample excuse if we found it away behind the average of States which have dense populations, with a network of railroads and every advantage in their temperance work.

But Oregon has a capita tax of 20 cents a quarter (not quite enough) and its Good Templary is not a failure by any means. It reports now 68 lodges, 3318 actual live members and 600 members of the Band of Hope. There has been an increase of 10 lodges and 1200 members during the year and they wind up with $669 in the treasury.

And it proposes to continue its progress. They are looking round for a lecturer and the past Supt. of Juv. work, Mrs. E. M. Vandevert, most wisely recommends in her report, "that he shall be a man with a clean mouth and of pure speech so that the children may safely take him for a pattern and that he may command their respect".

She also commends a vigorous prosecution of the juvenile work, as upon the interest we take in it largely depends the permanence of our Order; she laments also that the indifference of Good Templars to the work of enlisting the young and their persistence in setting the bad example of using tobacco are serious obstacles in the way of success.

The Grand Lodge, last year adopted the Rescue as its organ, and the committee to which the matter was referred this year unanimously recommended its continuance, but the influence of the P. G. W. C. T. succeeded in substituting in an amendment a paper called the *Temperance Herald* which is published in Oregon.

Dr. Elias Jessup of Newberg (State Senator) was elected G. W. C. T.; C. A. Sehlbrede G. W. C.; Mrs. Elizabeth Lord G. W. V. T.; J. E. Houston re-elected G. W. S. and Levi Leland was made Supt. Juv. work. The Dalles has the banner lodge, 152 members. The G. L. endorsed the petition of the State Alliance asking for the submission of a constitutional amendment to the people. An excellent decision was rendered that it is a violation of our obligation to advertise for the liquor traffic or to lend our influence to sustain or extend the same.

The Rescue has endeavored to avail itself of every opportunity to help the cause in Oregon. When there was no temperance paper published there, a considerable circulation was obtained for it and it is to be hoped it will not decrease. The Lodges and membership are invited to continue their patronage of the Rescue, not as a help to it, but as a help to sustain the cause in their communities. Our interest is one all along this coast, and it is very important that the Order and cause should make use of a competent and effective temperance literature.

Bro. Leland has to look out for his laurels to keep up the work that has been turned over to him by Mrs. Vandevert.

A NEW ROAD.

A generous amount of legislative blank cartridge, political oratory and voter-trap-logic is annually expended in the most fruitless and objectless discussions of "how not to do it," in restricting the exactions and extortions of railroad and other corporations. Those who fish for political preferment, pretend they are going to *legislate* against the present oppressions and possible future encroachments of the railroad corporation and force it to deal fairly with its helpless customers.

This war of paper bullets or paper pellets has been in progress for ten years now, with the sum total of results as follows: since its commencement there has been periodically so many times a year another turn of the screw which puts the railroad up and the people down. At the end of every year we find that powerful concern has bot off or driven off some competing agency and added a series of new imposts to its already monstrous exactions. It has swallowed up the Pacific Mail company and made it an instrument of aiding its warfare upon the commerce of the State. It has built a southern line and bot off other lines looking to a Pacific terminus, and boldly threatens now to drive the wheat fleet from entering the Golden Gate. It intends to grasp exclusive control of every means of travel or transport in, to and from this State, with the purpose of placing the whole trade of the Pacific coast in a position of utter helplessness to resist any extortionate tribute or tyrannical outrage with which the gigantic despotism may choose to burden it.

If during all this time any reduction of fredght or fare has been made, in some exceptional cases, it has probably been done as a necessity, because old rates were extinguishing that peculiar source of profit to the company. And in reminding the reader of these matters of history, there is no intention of exhibitiug the managers of this institution, as at all worse or more grasping or tyrannical than the average money making man.

It might have been worse for us if Gen. Stoneman and Gov. Booth and the proprietors of the *Examiner* and *Chronicle* or any individuals of the State who make or sell drunkenness or make anti-monopoly speeches on the sandlot, had been the owners of the C. P. R. R. Perhaps we should be thankful it is no worse, for any person should know that to trust any men with such immense irresponsible power can only have one result—abuse of that power. We don't find more than once in a lifetime a man or a corporation that will modestly and conscienciously be content with a profit of one million when 2 or 3 or 5 can be had just as easily and without violence to law or mercantile usage.

The patriot at San Jose who was going to reduce freights and fares 25 per cent., might just as well have said 100 per cent. If the company don't like a reduction of two or 1 per cent., they can say it shall not be done and it will not. In the past history of this State a few thousand dollars properly applied has generally sufficed to secure or defeat a great deal of legislation, and there are a great many stages of a legislative enactment, where money can bring powerful agencies and influences to bear without open bribery.

Where a few thousand dollars have been or can be used with effect in a State, the R. R. company can put up if necessary a number of millions. It would pay them to put up six millions to defeat a 25 per cent. reduction, if there was any danger of such an outcome, and they could defeat it with much less than half a million. And the Railroad interest of the U. S. could use 50 millions in Congress if necessary, whereas a million or two would be sufficient to keep the politicians from harming business in any direction.

All efforts of clubs and political cliques to regulate the railroad power will be no more effective than the attack of a few mosquitoes on the hide of a rhinoceros. No one can tell whether the candidates now promising huge anti-monopoly performances are not the nominees and paid agents of the C. P. R. R. from first to last.

But there is one way to settle the question fairly and easily and by the most reasonable and natural as well as completely effective method. The government can easily build a railroad from ocean to ocean or from the Pacific to Omaha and to St. Louis. Were it commenced next year it would be needed to its fullest capacity when finished. The fruit trade during the whole season would probably be increased ten times by a reduction of freight to one fourth of the present rate, and thousands of tons of grapes now wasted at $15 or $20 a ton for wine (or $10 in the near future) could be dispersed over the continent from Nevada eastward to the sea at three times the profit to the vineyard men and both producer and consumer would be preserved from the ruin and damnation of the wine.

The C. P. R. R. has no more right to monopolize the transportation of the country than one merchant or company has to own the whole tea or sugar or cotton or timber trade, and when a merchant or trader is extortionate in his charges all we have to do is to put up another in opposition; we dont in such cases growl and howl about commissioners and laws to strengthen the chains around our own

necks, nor should we be silly enough to persevere in a policy in this great matter which experience and common sense agree in declaring utterly barren of useful results.

IT PROHIBITS.

An experiment in prohibition is being tried in Liverpool on a pretty extensive scale. Lord Sefton and Mr. John Roberts, M. P., for Flint Boroughs, have agreed to prohibit the sale of liquor in any shape on land laid out for building purposes by them in the South of Liverpool. For some years past new streets have been springing up over this area, and it is estimated that when the whole ground is covered there will be some 50,000 persons living in a district where not a drop of liquor can be sold or bought. What are the results so far? Mr. Roberts declares that he has never had a word of complaint from owners or occupiers of houses in the district on account of the absence of liquor shops. Mr. S. G. Rathbone, the respected chairman of the School Board, has publicly called attention to the fact that the working-classes are rapidly migrating from the districts where public-houses are thick on the ground to this prohibitory district. The head constable reports that his officers have very little to do on this ground where there are no public-houses. The medical officer reports that the death-rate is exceptionally low in the district. The feeling of the inhabitants in this district toward prohibition may be gathered from the fact that when, the other day, application was made to the licensing magistrates for an outdoor license for a house on the borders of the ground prohibited, the court was crowded with residents around who opposed the application, and it was refused by the bench accordingly. These facts speak for themselves; and need no comment.—*Templars Standard.*

As an offset to the above some of our readers, who used to go to sea, will remember how the north end of Liverpool was built up. About 30 years ago the Liverpool docks were largely extended seaward; more than half a mile of new large docks were excavated north of the older ones and of course the town extended its business houses and dwellings along the line of the new docks. As usual there was much speculation and pleasant prophecy of immense prosperity in the virgin territory and a rush was made by the enterprising to secure favorite locations. This witness from one voyage to another noted the manner in which the extension was built up. Block one commenced with a big gin mill at each front corner; sametime a big gin mill was built at each front corner of No 2. and another at the first corner of block No. 3. By the time the front of block 1 was filled up with hardware, shipchandleries, tin-shops, groceries and smaller whisky mills,a big ginmill was pioneered out on the far corner of block 3 and another on block 4, and they commenced filling up block 2. As the whole line of new docks was built up, the plan of having always 3 or 4 big corner ginmills stretched away out in advance of all other enterprise was adhered to; and they were all occupied as soon as finished, to entrap the laboring men as they went to and from their work on the ships and the docks, and to catch the sailors as they came into town. Besides these advanced posts of the drunkard-maker's industry, the natural adjuncts grew up everywhere in the vicinity and the principal commerce was that of drunkenness and vice.

In 12 years from the completion of the North End extension, altho some of the old pioneers in trade had kept afloat, about three generations of traders on the average had been swamped there. How many of the gin-mill occupants died of their own bait or committed suicide otherwise is not known, but it is presumed the gin-mills themselves belonging largely to the Liverpool city officials and magnates have always paid high rents, altho they entirely pauperized every other business in their vicinity. And all the time there were bloated old Johny Bulls, sitting over mugs of beer and puffing at long pipes at the tables of these gin palaces, wondering how *everything* had gone down at the North End, and trade was good for *nothink*, just as some leatherbrained people in San Francisco wonder why business is depressed in a town which has 24 drunkeries and pauper-mills to every ten places of honest trade and industry.

A FLAT FAILURE.

The brewers and beer-drinkers of St, Louis are happy. They have now got "a Levite for a priest," and are on the safe road to heaven. The Rev. Dr. ——preached a sermon recently, in which he declared that the temperance movement, as it has been conducted, is "a flat failure," and he recommends the drinking of wine and beer as a panacea for the evils of intemperance. This theory is not original with the doctor. It is quite old, and has been effectually tried and found wanting. The Duke of Wellington, when Prime Minister of England, conceived the same idea, and had an act passed establishing beer houses everywhere in the realm. Sydney Smith, in writing in the *Edinburgh Review*, said the result was to 'make the sovereign people beastly drunk.' Lord Brougham, who helped to pass the law in parliament, lived to deplore its evil effects, and in 1870 the law was changed.

Again, Mr. Gladstone conceived the idea that a free use of wine would diminish drunkenness, and had a law passed to license every confectionery for the sale of wine. The *Saturday Review* and the *Pall Mall Gazette* both said the result had been to make drunkards of the ladies of the country. We have had a few prominent clergy of our country, and many obscure ones, to advocate this same exploded theory before Dr. —— broached it. Among them I may mention Drs. Crosby and Thos. K. Beecher. But both lived to be heartily ashamed of their position. Brewers and wine-bibbers applauded them lustily, as they will Dr. ——, while the true friends of temperance everywhere execrated their teaching. It is a singular coincidence that the brewers are heartily with such men as Dr. —— in this "reform." Mr. Clauson, president of the National Brewer's Association, in closing his official report a few years back, said:

"Political parties of all shades will, ere long, we hope, hurl fanatical dreamers and would-be moral reformers from their midst, and may we not hope that then a new era will be inaugurated in our entire social system? That men cannot be angels while in the flesh is a self-evident fact. This being the case, let us, the brewers of a good, wholesome beverage for their use, not abuse them, but use all our energies, of mind and body to bring about a result which may in the end accomplish that which others have labored for *in the wrong direction*—namely, the reformation of the masses to a taste for a pure and harmless stimulant, instead of poisonous decoctions which have brought about so much misery in our country, and have given occasion for much of the useless and foolish legislation for an object which moral suasion and the proper limits of law can alone accomplish."

It is thus seen that Dr. —— and the brewers are in entire harmony in their laudable desire to bring about a reformation in society. I hope he enjoys his company. To all such sophistry it is only necessary to point to the facts of history and individual observation. In answer to this senseless twaddle, Henry Ward Beecher truly says:

"In America men drink light wines as the first step toward drinking heavy wines; and they drink heavy wines as the next step toward drinking whisky; and they drink for the same reason that they put coal into the furnace and wood in the stove—because they want fire. Therefore to attempt to bribe men who want super-stimulation to drop rum and brandy and whisky, and go back to ale and beer and cider and light wines, is in vain. They will not do it, unless you permit them to swell the amount and make up in quantity what they lack in quality. We are a practical people, and we drink on purpose, for an object; and I do not think you will cure the conflagration by persuading men to take embers instead of great fires."—*A. J. Yeater in the Churchman.*

A MAN who runs a saloon in San Francisco recently met an old acquaintance whom he had not seen for about a year. He had changed very much in appearance and looked to weigh about 170 pounds in place of 250 as formerly. He accounted for the change by saying he had entirely quit drinking beer and all other drinks and really *believed* he felt better and it was good for him. He also said his average performance had been three gallons of beer a day. What a noble use for a man to put himself to, a sieve to filter rotten, filthy lager beer and a wheelbarrow to carry round 80 or 100 lbs of dead, foul, used up, offal of his system.

LODGES, ETC.

(Bro. A. M. Pearsall to Protection Lodge, Colusa.)

BROTHERS AND SISTERS:—In a little essay read here the other night it was said that we, as Good Templars do not love our Order as we ought. Is it not true? Do we all feel that anxiety for the welfare of our Order, and the ultimate success of the noble cause for which we are banded together, that we should feel? Do we not sometimes lose sight of the work which we have in hand, and look only to the momentary pleasure which we expect in meeting here week after week? It was said that Good Templars, as a rule, do not have the same love for their Order as do Masons and Odd Fellows for theirs. That may be true but is it right? Both the latter noble Orders are founded upon the principle of rendering mutual aid and assistance, both in prosperity and in adversity, to any member of the fraternity or his family. To elevate each other, mentally and morally. These are indeed noble objects, but how much broader is the principle upon which *our* Order rests. It embraces the objects of the other Orders, and goes farther. It does not confine its labors, its beneficiaries, its great solicitude to its own members simply or to their families. The whole world —the whole of the human race—is the object of its solicitude. Its principle is not merely to help up a fellow-being who may be down, or by fraternal advice and counsel to keep one from falling—to be sure we must do this, but more; we seek to remove the cause of the downfall,—to remove the temptation from the man, not merely the man from the temptation. With what zeal we should labor, then, and in what high esteem should we hold our Order! Now, then, how are we to work so as to do the greatest amount of good in the shortest time? A portion of the time of each Lodge meeting is set apart for the "Good of the Order." What is that time intended for? Is it simpy expected that each member shall under this head contribute something for the entertainment of the rest? I think not. It seems to me that that time is intended for discussion of ways and means, perfecting plans, and reporting results of plans put into execution. Of course we must not drop the social feature of our Lodge entirely. Our meetings must be made pleasant and attractive. But are we not prone to look more to the entertainment furnished at each meeting than to the real work? I am afraid we are. But let us make a change. Let us mingle the *work* and the *play*. Let us have our songs, recitations, etc., but let us have more solid temperance talk and work. Much of our work must be done outside of the Lodge room. Here we can discuss plans, and go out and put them into execution. It is not enough that we simply attend Lodge meetings, and abstain from the use of intoxicants. We must live, act and talk temperance. We are obligated, each one of us to do this. Let us go from here tonight feeling that each one has an individual work to do. Let each brother and sister say "I will bring at least one applicant for membership in this Lodge before a month rolls by." Get anyone who has sufficient honor to keep inviolate our sacred obligation, whether they can come to our meetings regularly or not. We will at least have their influence. Just think what an army of temperance people we would soon have if every Good Templar in California would bring in at least *one* more. And nearly every one could do so if they would try. Let *us* try. I did not intend to say as much as I have said; but I hope it may do some good—may kindle anew expiring hope in the heart of some brother or sister, and stimulate to fresh exertion each one here tonight.

SALINAS.—After having been closed for about six months, the saloon-keepers of Salinas, under the lash of the Leag of Fiendom threw open their doors to receive the wages of weary toilers from the harvest fields. The Leag then made sham complaints and employed legal counsel, but the temperance people went to work earnestly. One saloon-keeper was convicted and sentenced, another has been brought to court but not willing to trust his case to a Salinas jury he sought a change of venue to Castroville. The court has dismissed the bogus complaints of the Leag of Fiendom and the way is clear for genuine prosecutions with the highest penalty.

Till every saloon is closed the work of death will continue and worst of all on Sunday. Last Sunday the Leag of Fiendom made a poor fellow drunk, threw him on the Railroad track where the train ran over him, cutting off his foot.

July 28. 1882. C.

BRO. T. B. Carter reports that Bro. Calver lectured three times in the Presbyterian Church at Virginia City, and delivered wholesome truths on prohibition. After he has been to the Eastern part of the State, and returns, they hope to organize a Lodge. He thinks there is not very much enthusiasm on the subject in Nevada.

CALIFORNIA LODGE, No. 7, I. O. G. T., meets every Monday evening, at Champion Hall, corner of Valencia and Sixteenth Streets.

EVENING STAR LODGE meets Tuesday evening, at Fraternity Hall, Pythian Castle, between Fifth and Sixth, Market Street.

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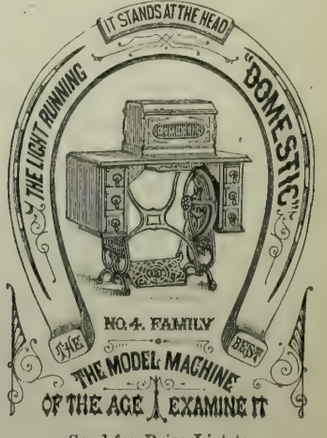
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THE *Catholic Temperance Advocate*, Pawtucket, R. I. monthly, 75 cts. a year, is a bright and spirited 8 page journal, gives the news of the Catholic societies in the Union and assails the liquor abomination roundly. An editorial "Groceries and Rum" is quoted: "GROCERIES AND RUM.—Under the sign—'Groceries and Liquors,' we have an enemy more powerful and destructive in itself than any other in the field. It sends its poisonous net into corners which that of the up and down rum shop would fail to reach. It is a warning for all to beware of the danger which is connected with a Grocery and Liquor store. The intention of the person who raises this sign—'Groceries and Liquor,'—is to do the liquor business first and last, and to attend to the grocery business just so far as it will benefit his principal trade as a rum seller. He uses the word groceries, to try to place himself with respectable merchants and with the express purpose of selling more rum. The field in which he has an opportunity to sell his poison and misery bearer is not that of the regular trader of the vile stuff. He introduces bad habits into the home, and in most cases, brings ruin to the home he is permitted to enter. Perhaps the result most to be dreaded in the sale of rum in groceries is the moral effect upon the minds of our youth, who will naturally come to the conclusion that, being handled with the necessaries of life, it is an acceptable and honorable business; prevailing customs help to form conclusions. We would advise all to beware of a rum-grocery, and rather than expose our families to the dangers they present, to trade with grocers who consider it inhuman to deal out poison to theirbrothers."

The *Educational Visitor* gives us cheering information concerning the State of Maine. Many farms mortgaged through rum, have been freed from such encumbrance—"Scarcely a farm under mortgage." "The farmers of the State know what they are about; they don't have any mean stuff around their farms," said an enterprising huckster in Maine. One town, which had seventy to eighty hard drinkers before the law passed, has now but two. Senator Blaine recently addressed a large meeting of citizens in the city hall of Portland, and he said: "There is no State in the Union which has been so prosperous and flourishing as Maine during the last twenty years. I do not forget," he said, turning to a Senator from Iowa, who was on the platform, "I do not forget that my friend is from one of those great Western States of marvellous growth; but not excepting his State or any other, Maine has been more prosperous than any of them. The reason is this, the enormous saving of our people in money, industrious habits and health, life and happiness, resulting from the policy of prohibition to the liquor traffic. That policy in Maine has no organized or respectable opposition from any quarter. Sneers and jeers come to us alone from without the State." Then why should politicians be so tried with us for attempting to inaugurate in this and other States a similar "marvellous growth," and "enormous saving of our people in money, industrious habits, health, life and happiness, resulting from the policy of prohibition to the liquor traffic?"

DAKOTA.—It is pleasant to receive the *Temperance Advocate*, published by the Y. M. C. A. of Yankton, Dakato. That territory is trying to come into the Union as a temperance state, and never to have its State records written in the blood of its children sold to slauter by the government for a few wretched pieces of silver. It affords peculiar pleasure to compliment and wish God speed to the Y. M. C. A. of Yankton for the faith and patriotism which has prompted them in the infancy of their new country to make a judicious effort to prevent the building up of the altars and temples of Satan to curse their future. No farming work can so well secure a plenteous goodly harvest as the prevention of the sowing of the tares and thistles, which if suffered to root, rob the wheat of its sustenance from below and its sunshine from heaven and make of it a lean and sickly crop.

WHEN a minister of the gospel declares that prohibition does not or cannot prohibit where tried, he declares that preaching the gospel is a useless and idle waste of time. All the time that prohibition has been on trial in a few places, moral suasion has been on trial every where and for centuries before a prohibitory law was enacted. And moral suasion has been an utter failure with the masses everywhere. And if moral suasion is so inefficient in the matter of promoting abstinence from the horrible sin of drinking destructive poison, that prohibition added won't make it effective, of what use can the moral suasion of the gospel be? If moral suasion for the good citizen and prohibition for the bad are together of no avail, what is the use of continuing a labor that must be, according to our "don't prohibit" advocates, a failure!?

STRONG DRINK has often brought on distress and disaster; but it never yet has been stated to have caused war. Still such seems to have been the case with our last Civil War. On the 4th inst., there was held a meeting in the Gospel tent, Flatbush and Fifth Avenues, Brooklyn, at which Gen. Conway, who presided, said the late rebellion was largely due to whisky. It was the General's duty to administer the oath to the Confederates in New Orleans after the war, as a member of Gen. Canby's staff. Admiral Semmes walked in, one morning, and asked to be sworn. They talked of the war.—"There would not have been any war," said Admiral Semmes, "had it not been for whisky." The war came about this way. Jefferson Davis and a dozen other leading Southern men met at a hotel in Charleston and discussed what they were going to do about the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln. Jefferson Davis was the only one who wanted to fight about it. The others were satisfied to let Mr. Lincoln be President. At 11 o'clock at night the discussion grew animated, and whisky was introduced. In an hour every one of the thirteen was for war, and whisky was the cause of the change.—*Ogden Herald.*

THE conscientious Democrats who at present decline to record their votes at the coming election as opposed to law and Sunday and American liberty, and who do not consent to be labeled obedient henchmen of the imported gin-mills and pauper-factories—have not fallen suddenly in love with the Republican party or been captivated by its merits. And unless that party puts up a manly, honest platform, for Sunday and for liberty, to vote out the cause of all the pauperism and crime of the State, and unless they present worthy candidates who can be had in abundance, not one of them nor of the prohibitionists of the state will vote for their candidates. It is a good time this year to scrape off barnacles.

TWO GOOD THINGS.—If our readers in San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara counties want the easiest and most comfortable hammock chair, inexpensive, durable and attractive, look out for Bro. J.T. Walker of Paso Robles, (P. O.) who is taking round samples and selling said chair. He has kindly consented to act as agent for the RESCUE, the very paper to read while resting in the chair. Order both at once and you will never regret it. Bro. Walker is an ardent temperance man, and a thoro Christian gentleman. Tell your neighbors about the chair and the paper, and get them ready to subscribe when he comes your way. J. W. WEBB.

CORONER WEEKS will have to mend his mortuary reports as unscientific. Of 72 suicides in San Francisco last year, he allows 24 were from alcohol; and we might suppose that pecuniary causes 19; love 5; unsound mind and insanity 12, that is 36 more or in all five-sixths of the whole were due to the same first cause. But one of the pulpits of San Francisco tells us suicide is chiefly caused by skepticism and if it is, there is a smart chance in California at least for a speedy exhaustion of that destructive influence at the present rate of thinning it out.

RIDDLE.—Beside the first lucky solution of the riddle, as reported, there came correct answers from the following: Rev. J. A. McMillan, of Plano; Sackett Cornell and Peter Brown, of San Francisco; C. T. Prindle, of Strawberry Valley; Mrs. J. M. Pedlar, Gilroy; John Woods, San Luis Gbispo; W. H. Magoon, Stoney Point; Jennie Shrode, San Gabriel; M. D. Buck, Santa Clara. It so happened that there were copies paid for and ordered to be sent where desired and the 10 competitors were all equally provided for.

OPEN LODGES AND PUBLIC MEETINGS.

For distribution at public meetings or once a month the RESCUE will be sent to one address at $2.00 per 100, and in packages of 20 to 50 will be sent once a month for a year for 24 cents per copy or $4.80 for 20 copies a year. At this rate there is no paper published anywhere that is cheaper. It is suggested that lodges try this method of introducing temperance literature but the best plan is to get a weekly paper into the family by the year. Orders for lots of 50 or 100 should come a week in advance.

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This association was incorporated Feby. 2, 1882, for the purpose of securing the enforcement of all laws restricting the sale of liquors, particularly the Sunday law and to procure the enactment of such other laws as are or may be necessary for the protection of our homes from the insidious and destructive influences growing out of the liquor traffic.

It is desired to charter auxiliary associations in every town of California. Any 10 or more persons over 16 years of age may apply for a charter. The membership fee is $1.00 a year, and charter, with full set of books and register for 600 names costs $5. Of membership fee one half goes to the State association for the general work. Apply for information and all particulars to the State Secy.

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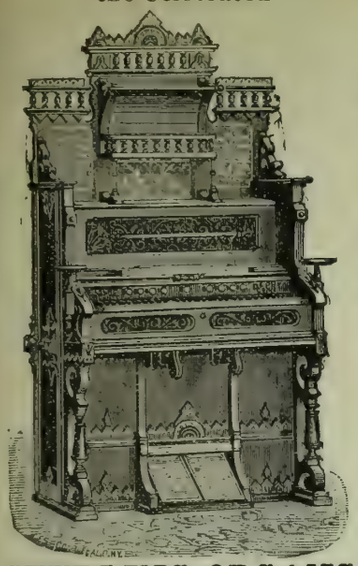
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A few National Temperance Almanacs can be supplied at the RESCUE office; a 10 cent stamp will get one, and that is the cheapest way of remittance. The volume for 1882 is, as usual, full of good matter.

Mr. H. B. Williamson is agent for the RESCUE in Lompoc Renewals and subscriptions can be arranged with him.

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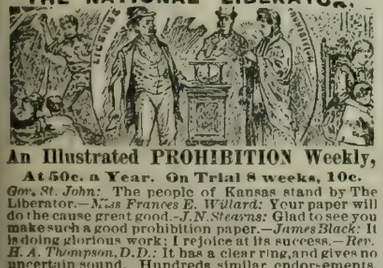
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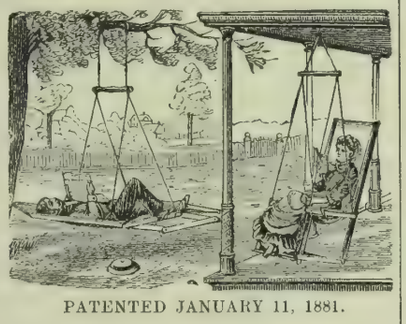
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Calendar.

Fall Term begins	Aug. 16, 1882	Winter Term closes	Mar. 2, 1883
Fall Term closes	Nov. 17, 1882	Spring Term begins	Mar. 6, 1883
Winter Term begins	Nov. 27, 1882	Commencement	June 7, 1883
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Eagle Chocolate, per doz.		2 50
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" ½ gal. jars, doz.		3 50
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" best		5 25 to 5 50
Scouring Brick, per doz.		70
Dried Peaches, fair	per lb	05
" good	"	10
" Pears, unpeeled	"	06
" peeled	"	7½ to 12½
" Apples, choice	"	08
Cal. Figs	"	06 to 08
No. 1, Island Sugar, kegs		09¼
Granulated Sugar		12½
Japan Tea, 1 lb and ½ lb paper		30
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HOME PROTECTION.

SANAT CRUZ, Aug. 7, 1882.

EDITOR RESCUE:—I have just completed my work in Santa Clara and Santa Cruz Counties for the present. At Santa Clara a large public meeting was held in Widney Hall, which I addressed upon the political issue raised by the League of Freedom and the Sunday law. In this place I heard much complaint from the intelligent and respectable portion of the community that the saloons prevented people with families from locating there during the summer months. A majority of the saloons here, as I was informed by an intelligent German, are kept by the most brutal and ignorant of this nationality; and as a result, the League of Freedom can justly claim a large number in proportion to the population of hoodlums from 12 to 18 years of age. The respectable portion of the property-owners, it is hoped, will learn by-and-by that their best interests lie in the direction of a Sunday law, vigorously enforced, and such other restrictions as may make their homes and families safe from the allurements and aggressions of these places. I have met J. W. Webb, of the I. O. G. T., vigoronsly at work in the interests of that order. He addressed a large audience in the M. E. church, on the evening of my arrival. I desire to bear most emphatic testimony to the industry and ability of this warm-hearted advocate of temperance. The address to which I had the pleasure of listening was one of the best I ever heard, and went far to make my effort on the following evening successful. The Home Protection Association of Santa Clara is composed of the best men in the community, and will do their part of the work in putting Santa Clara right on the record.

I spoke in Santa Cruz on Thursday evening, at an open meeting of the Lodge. The audience completely filled the hall. Much interest was shown, and seven applications for membership were received. The entertainment of recitations, music, etc., were all first-class, especially the lunch that was spread for the visitors after the adjournment.

The meetings of the Home Protection Association were held on Friday, Saturday and Sunday evenings, in the Christian Church. Those on Friday and Sunday evenings were largely attended. A strong aggressive organization, of over fifty members has been effected, and will soon number over a hundred members—all voters. Santa Cruz country is sure to send delegates to represent the better elements of society in the Republican State Convention. As I go about in the State, on the work of the Home Protection Association, I am more and more convinced that if the Republican party shall adopt a plain, emphatic resolution in favor of a judicious Sunday law, and another in favor of local option, it can carry the State by at least 5,000 majority. B.

INJUSTICE OF THE MEANEST.—A poor Chinaman was sentenced to go to jail for having 12 unstamped cigars in his possession, and for not having $50 to pay his fine. A few days ago a hackman was reported as having come on shore with 30 cigars, bot on an English ship, for a new copper cent, which he passed for $2.50 on an English mate. The white man who was smuggling these 30 cigars was relieved of 15 by the officers, and allowed to keep the rest; but a Chinaman goes to jail for a less offence. And a short time ago over 1,000 rum-sellers were permitted to go scot free for open violations of the law, and were permitted to continue in open defiance of it every Sunday. Such discrimination is scandalous and criminal.

HANFORD, CAL., July 17, 1882.

To all Subordinate Lodges, I. O. G. T., of California.

DEAR BROTHERS AND SISTERS:—Most of you know how difficult it is for many of our Lodges to obtain suitable places in which to hold meetings, and what a great hindrance it is to the advancement of the Order and the temperance cause generally. We have been paying rent and moving from place to place, which has a tendency to weaken our influence and to keep our treasury drained until we have despaired of getting a hall by our individual efforts alone; therefore we have concluded to try a new plan. A copy of this circular letter will be sent to each lodge in the State, asking it to donate one dollar toward our building fund. This small sum would not be missed from your treasuries, and if every lodge would respoud to the appeal, we should soon have a hall and be ready to assist some other lodge in the same way. We believe that if these calls for donations were not made oftener than once a quarter, every lodge could easily respond, and the result would be that many who are now laboring under great disadvantages, would soon have halls of their own. Those lodges who already own halls, and are in a flourishing condition, might donate according to their circumstances, being assured that the money will be faithfully appropriated to the use named. We expect to raise something by donations in our community, but not so much as we might were it not for the stand we took in the enforcement of the Sunday law, which prejudiced many against us.

If you decide to favor us with a donatiod, please forward the same to Mrs. L. E. Cheadle, Hanford, Tulare Co., Cal., either by express, money order or otherwise, who will at once acknowledge the receipt by post.

A. C. FURMAN, W. C. T.
RUSH PENDERGRASS, W. S.

AGENTS can find something to their advantage in Messrs. Garretson & Co's. advertisement in this number. Write for terms and conditions.

STOCKTON.—Col. Babcock, Superintendent of the Home Protection Association, intends visiting Stockton this week, with a view of organizing a branch there. The Colonel will find a responsive audience in Stockton.

SOMEBODY in Indiana says the Republican party is not afraid to trust the people. Very true; it never was afraid to do that. But the people are becoming a little scrupulous about confiding in the Republican party.

W. G. SWAN, of Healdsburg, would be a most useful speaker and organizer in the Home Protection interest. It is to be hoped his valuable services may be utilized in the present contest between rum and the homes of California.

INDIANAPOLIS has Sunday-schools and saloons: in ten years 6,000 people have joined the churches, and 50,000 arrests have been made and brot before the Mayor's court for drunkenness. 400 young people have graduated from the public schools, and 750 have graduated from the grog-shops to the penitentiary. The offi ial organ, N. Y., says so.

THE *Chronicle* and *Examiner* both quote the Sunday law sermon of Dr. Barrows, on the 6th, but they leave to conjecture which side of it he favored. The Rev. T. K. Noble, on the 30th, gave an excellent discourse, in which he outlined the political duties of Chsistians in the present contest of crime against temperance and Sunday.

CONSCIENCE.—The drunkard-makers and pauper-grinders are shocked at the idea of the the Sunday law doing violence to their *consciences*. The conscience of such men might be affected or stirred into activity by an exylosion of about two tons of dynamite, but no one would think of awakening it with anything else.

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J. W. WEBB.

SOQUEL gave a fair audience, no room for a lodge as a strong Division of S. of T. is here. Rev. L. N. Barber, pastor of the Cong. Church is G. W. Patriarch. At his home found a hearty welcome. He is an ardent Good Templar and as he will soon take a vacation southward at least as far as Cambria and Los Tablos, if Brethren will get him audiences they can have some good lectures. Hope he will send word of the dates at each place.

APTOS is not much of a temperance place, my posters had not been put up; interviewed the post master and teacher about a meeting but met with no encouragement; hotel keeper did'nt seem to care whether I took a room and meals or not, one of his drunken loafer customers insulted me without rebuke from any one and so I returned to Santa Cruz on next train, went to prayer meeting, gave a short address and spent an hour with Col. Babcock, who was there doing good work for Home Protection, in plotting against the common enemy of mankind. The Brethren failed to get word to Ben Lomond, a widely scattered community, or I think we could have instituted a lodge there. I had left it to the Lodge Deputy, the Dist. Deputy not being acquainted here, for I knew nothing about the place and not a soul there.

SALINAS saloons having opened again on Sundays—only since the Democratic anti-Sunday law proclamation—the lodge called mass meetings on Sunday nights, as I was elsewhere for two weeks, arranged for Bro. Stephens of Santa Cruz to be there one Sunday and Col. Babcock next Sunday and Monday. Both did well and latter started a Home Protection Association. Afterwards I paid the place two visits getting good meetings, the brethren are in earnest. On the last Sunday night a poor fellow lay maimed, having been made helplessly drunk in open saloons on previous Sunday, then ejected from train, fell asleep on track and had his foot cut off. And those fanatics, Col Babcock, Dr. E. K. Abbot, Revs. Crawford and other preachers are trying to rob saloon men and the Leag generally, of "Freedom" to do this sort of thing and the county (not the rumsellers !) of "Freedom" to foot the bills if the poor unfortunate has no money, as reported !

MONTEREY Lodge holds its own against big discouragements. Had a small but attentive audience, Sister Plummer of Alameda being among the number. Bro. Crawford had arranged for the hall at Pacific Grove, and we did all we could out there to get an audience but could only muster 12 persons to listen.

CASTROVILLE has a good lodge, presided over last quarter by a Sister and a lady is elected for this term. Fair meetings tho people are very busy and nights short. Some good workers here. Saloons sympathising with the Democratic platform, have opened again on Sundays, they are conscientionsly opposed to "sumptuary laws" and "not allowing people to worship God ("whose God is their bellies," Paul) according to the dictates of their consciences!"

Santa Clara, Aug., 2, 1882.

SILVER STAR.

On Sunday, at 3 P. M., at Children's Hall in San Francisco, a Band of Hope was informally organized mostly of the children of the sewing school and vicinity. There were 85 little boys and girls, enrolled and obligated, including Dr. McDonald, Judge Thompson and J. W. H. Campbell who were also admitted to membership. Mr. M. H. Savage and Mrs. S. E. Cline were elected to the presiding offices. Mrs. Richardson being unable to attend, the installation etc., was deferred till next Sunday at 2:30 P. M. One little incident deserves mention: when the pledge was to be administered a sweet little girl implored her father, who was seated beside her, to take the pledge with her, and he did so, much to her delight; a little child shall lead many more there. Mrs. Stevens gave the young folks a very interesting account of the origin and uses of the Band of Hope and its progress here, and in Britain, and the children were charmed into the closest attention.

EVENING EXERCISE.

At 8 P. M., singing and opening prayer by Rev. Mr. Cummings. Mrs. Stevens gave the juveniles a pleasant and very instructive ten minutes talk on the nature of alcohol and its effects on the human system. They listened with deep interest and made quick and apt responses when questioned as to what they had been told. Then the children were dismissed and the

HON. C. N. FOX

was introduced to speak on the "Origin and necessity of a Sunday Law." He said such a law was called now by some people an innovation and a restriction of liberty. Nobody can tell the time of the origin of the Sunday law. Human records do not go back so far. It dated ages back and used to prescribe a religious observance. Egypt adopted Sunday as a day of rest for all, and devoted it to the worship of the Sun. Ancient India had its Sunday rest. Wherever of old there was a Union of Church and State, Sunday had been made a day of rest and worship. Why the 7th day was set apart is not known, but remote history tells us that Jews, Egyptians, Assyrians, Indians, Persians, Arabians, had one day in seven for rest.

Recent investigations reveal that before the law was given to Moses, this 7th day of rest had been long in vogue. In the Decalog the command was literally I have made and sanctified it a day of rest; observe it strictly (keep it holy). As early as A. D. 321, Constantine prohibited on Sunday all labor except agricultural and all legal acts save freeing slaves. Theodosius II. in 425, and Justinian in 469 enacted stringent Sunday laws. The Code Napoleon recognized the same principles:

In England, Sunday laws forbidding labor, except in the harvest fields, had been on the statute-books as early 693. From the English who had observed these laws for 1,000 years the people of America first came, and there never had been a time since America was settled when Sunday had not been set apart as a day of rest and as a day on which believers should worship their God. The hallowing of one day in seven as a day of rest for all and the liberty to worship God as they chose became a part of the faith of the people who framed the institutions of this great nation. Could it be said then that our Sunday law was an innovation and should be repealed, when virtually it was so much older than California? In the Colonial days Sunday laws were in vogue. In Virginia and other places some of the Sunday laws were rigid in their prescription of the worship of the Sunday. Since the adoption of the Federal Constitution no Sunday worship had been prescribed by law, but Sunday had been looked upon as a day of rest, and the day was a non-judicial one. In no State in America was any public officer required to perform his duties on a Sunday. The nature of man demanded a day of rest to prolong his life. Sunday was adopted as a rest-day out of respect for the beliefs and teachings of the majority of the people. The States of the Union adopted laws for the protection and government of the people, and all, with the exception of Louisiana, have laws upon the statute-books allowing laborers in all industries a holiday or day of rest on Sunday. Besides the Sunday law so often quoted our constitution prohibits noisy and barbarous amusements on Sunday and guarantees the right of men to worship as seems fit to them.

WHO ARE AGAINST IT?

A certain class wanted the Sunday law repealed, but that class could not be given a place among the industrial or producing portion of the State's population. It was in one way, however, a producing class; it was a most prolific producer of crime, hate, taxation, poverty and everything that is at war with prosperity and good government; and this class asks that the law be repealed in its interest, and in asking that the law be repealed had succeeded in securing the support of a few who did so against their conscience and against what they know to be their own interest. The majority did not want the law repealed. This class wanted the law repealed, and to repeal it, would be discriminating in its favor. The men who demand a repeal of the law are not representatives of the law-abiding citizens of England, Germany or France, but are men who are engaged in no industrial pursuits. The men who asked the repeal of the law, whether native or foreign-born citizens, were men like the immigrant, who when asked what his politics were, said, I'm against the Government, if you have one; and in looking at it in this light, the people should support the excellent law which protects alike the rich and poor, that all may rest, and those who wish may worship. Mr. Fox was heartily and deservedly applauded during and at the close of his timely and excellent address. If he could be heard all over the State, the anti-Sunday army would be reduced to the professional drunkard makers and their bung starters.

AN EX-PRESIDENT INTERVIEWED.

From the *S. F. Daily Bugle.*

May I take the liberty of asking, Mr. Shafer, what were your reasons for resigning your position as president of that highly odorous society which has recently made itself so famous in the defense of the wife beating industry? asked our reporter of the gentleman.

"Are you a Good Templar?" asked the Ex. P. in return. I wonder at the question, Mr. S. from a man of your experience. If I were one of them, said our reporter, I should not carry this certificate of character,—lighting a match by touching it to the point of his own highly cultivated nose and applying it to his cigar.

Excuse the question, said Mr. S. I ot to have known better. Now I see you are a friend, and I freely confess to you that my reason for resigning was the intensely pungent muskrat odor of the concern. It was too strong for me. I had miscalculated my powers of endurance. I went into the affair rather thotlessly but when I came to see the poor, drunken, ragged, crime-stained women, arraigned at the police court, and found they were the Leag of Fiendom's pet manufacture and were covered all over with the leag's trade marks, I began to feel that this thing smelt bad. When I came to remark that in the streets and dens and cellars and houses of correction and asylums of charity and in thousands of houses in this city and state, are many thousands of children innocent and helpless, from whom my friends of the leag had stolen everything except the privilege of suffering a perennial hell of kicks and curses and diseases and starvation in a land of utmost plenty; and when I saw the brand of the leag's handiwork all over them, I wanted to get round town thru the back streets and alleys, and wondered if such a fate could ever come to my children.

When I thot of the large number of saloonkeepers and bar-keepers that have shot and kicked and beaten each other and have beaten and killed the other men's wives with whom they live like savages, and how many of them have murdered their customers and taken their own lives, the odor of the business became more intense.

When I walked out Sunday or rode in the cars and saw so many poor, battered, ragged, scarecrow wrecks of manhood and boyhood all plastered over with the leag's trade marks and stamps and certificates of ownership, and when I saluted myself as president of this museum of the leag's works of art, I longed to change places with the captive Cetywayo or the fugitive Arabi Bey, and I thot of the leag's 2,000 crazy victims in the asylums and of the 2,000 criminals which the leag keeps warehoused in the two penitentiaries and I felt ashamed of that.

But I bore up with all this and with what the respectable portion of the press said about my leag and myself. Perhaps a reluctance to confess myself mistaken and a natural obstinacy might have induced me to persevere and harden myself to endure the horrible phantoms and goblins which daily haunted me; but my agony of shame and selfabasement reached a doubly accented crisis when I saw the personel of my Leag of Fiendom (excuse my using that invidious but truly appropriate word) assembled at the San Jose Convention.

You may wonder, but I assure you that every night since that convention, I had the most horrible nitemares of alligators and dragons and anacondas and rattlesnakes and lizards and stallfed prize toads and snakes holding an animated camp-meeting over my bed and every time there was a big, overgrown winged critter seated on the bureau waiting with a big empty market basket and my name in letters of fire on the cover. I could not stand that any longer, my boy, and I resigned and now I want to be a man again and take some comfort. Oh, when I think of that last scene at San Jose, and the nitemares and alligators it inflicted upon me, don't say any more leag to me.

It is just barely possible that it was not exactly Mr. S. himself whom our reporter saw, but *if it was*, those were his exact words.

CHICAGO reports fifteen deaths from wounds inflicted by the murderous toy pistol since July 4th, Burlington six, and Peoria three. This makes about fifty in all that have come to public knowledge within ten days. Comment is unnecessary. Let this villainous toy be wiped out. *Cleveland Leader.*

Since the *Leader* is expert in statistics, will it not also favor its readers with a comparative report of deaths since July 4th, or any other period it chooses, by the "murderous" whisky and beer? If it needs information, reference to the Liquorgram colum of the *Signal* will aid it. The deaths by whisky and beer will be to those toy pistols as a hundred to one. Let the "villainous" whisky and beer "be wiped out."—*Del. Signal.*

A LAWYERS Prayer Union in London is the latest evidence of the approaching fulness of time. It will be joyful news for all good people to hear that there are enough lawyers of that kind in London to run a prayer meeting. Wonder if something of the kind could not be started in San Francisco. Of course it is a kind of forlorn hope but who knows—?

RIVERSIDE.

BY ELDER M. V. WRIGHT. NUMBER SIX.

PRODUCTS CONTINUED.

I did not have space in my last letter to say all that I wished in respect to that rare fruit, the pride and glory of Riverside,

"THE ORANGE"

Something more in reference to it, will, I think, be of interest to my eastern readers.

I was conversing a few days past with Mr. A. J. Twogood a neighbor of mine, whose oranges have become so celebrated in the markets of San Francisco with reference to the profit of his orange crop the past season. He was one of the first settlers in the colony. I have lived near him for over nine years, and know him to be a very reliable christian gentleman. I asked him how much his income was from the oldest portion of his orange orchard? Which numbers 400 trees, that occupy about six acres, and are about 13 years old. He replied, about $2000, which you see is $5.00 per tree. Now after all the various expenses of cultivation, water, boxes, gathering of fruit, packing of same, and charges for shipment were deducted, it left him a net profit of at least $250 per acre. And yet the above trees which are seedlings, will not be in full bearing until they are fifteen or sixteen years old, when they should bear about 1000 oranges per tree. The above is the profit while oranges are selling at from $20 to $30 per thousand. The question is often asked, Will not the time come, when all of your trees come into full bearing, that oranges will become a drug in the market and be worth comparatively nothing. I think the answer to this question depends much more on the quality than on the quantity of the oranges that we raise. And no finer, brighter, cleaner and better flavored oranges are perhaps produced in any part of the world than those of Riverside and Old San Bernardino. To illustratethat the difference in quality regulates the price, take the following instance. The past season while Riverside oranges were selling at the above figures, those of an adjoining county, raised near the coast, and covered with a black mold which is the effect of so much fog and dampness, were selling at from $10 to $15 per 1000. Being near the coast does not only injure the appearance of the oranges and all other kinds of fruit, but what is still worse, their flavor.

But suppose that the time comes when oranges will not bring more than $8,00 or $10,00 per 1000, even that, on the basis of 75 or 100 trees to the acre, bearing an average of 600 or 800 to the tree, ot in its results to satisfy any reasonable man, who while living in the east, was happy if he could realize $10 per acre from his crops of grain and grass. I do not think the time will ever come when we will not be able to net $100 per acre for every acre of land in this colony, that is devoted to the culture of either the orange. the raisin grape, or the apricot.

When I speak of trees in full bearing at 15 years of age I refer to seedlings. But the majority of our orchardists are planting the budded varieties, which bear much quicker than the seedlings, say from 4 to 5 years after planting, while the seedling does not begin to bear under 7 or 8 years after planting. Of two, the seedling is regarded as much more hardy and long-lived. I think that it also bears a larger and perhaps with one or two exceptions a more saleable fruit than the budded varieties. The main exception to which I refer is the "Washington Naval" which I have no doubt is the finest and most beautiful orange in the world. But its keeping qualities are not perhaps equal to those of the seedling.

Having anticipated a portion of my views on the orange in my former letters I perhaps have said enough on that point and will now call the readers attention to another of our leading and profitable products,

THE RAISIN GRAPE.

The culture of the orange was not wholy a matter of experiment with the originators of this colony for they had been successfully raised in several portions of the county, especially Old San Bernardino, a few miles east of Riverside, with similar soil and climate, for 15 or 20 years before Riverside was dreamed of. But the culture of the raisin grape was unknown, I think, in Southern Cal., prior to the existence of this colony. It has proved a grand success, second only to the orange. In fact it is a question of time which of the three, the orange, the raisin or the apricot will prove the most profitable. In one respect, the raisin and the apricot have the advantage of the orange. Namely; their quicker return of compensation for money and labor bestowed. Plant good rooted vines a year old or even good cuttings, put them in well, carefully and thoroly irrigate and cultivate them, and the fourth year from planting, you will have a vineyard that should yield you a net profit of at least $100 per acre.

But there is a great deal of labor, hard labor, connected with the manufacture of the raisin,and there is no shirking of it. And the man who is so little afraid of hard work that he can lay down beside it and dream of the "sweet by and by," is not the man to engage in this kind of business. If he comes here, he'll never sit under his own vine and fig tree, for whosoever will enjoy that privilege in Southern Cal. must in the forcible, yet not quite correct scripture quotation of the old colored preacher "earn his bread in the sweat of his eyebrows."

It is generally supposed by those unacquainted with the manufacture of the raisin and the fig, that sugar is used in packing them. This is an error,for we use no sugar with either. The sugar often seen in them is the result of chemical action.

THE APRICOT.

This as I have already remarked is another profitable fruit. Until the past five years it was unknown in Southern Cal. as a fruit of commerce. A few old trees were found in the orchards of the Spanish population. But they were all seedlings and unlike the seedling orange they were very small and worthless for marketing.

The apricot is not confined in its culture to Southern Cal. It is raised extensively in some of the upper and middle counties of the state. The same is true also of the raisin grape.

The apricot is especially adapted to canning and as such is one of the finest and most saleable of fruits and finds a very extensive market not only in this country but in Europe, South America and Australia. It will keep in every climate and almost for any length of time. It is not so sure a bearer as the orange or raisin grape, but as the green fruit sells right here in R. to our cannery at from 1 to 2¾ cents per pound it is found to be quite as profitable as oranges or raisins.

The reader may have some idea of the magnitude of this single industry when I state that a few days ago one of the members of the canning company told me they had during that day received twenty-five tons of apricots and had put up about 7000 cans, which must require about 14 tons of green fruit. It is thought that the yield this season will nearly reach 400 tons and yet this industry is only in its third year of bearing.

There are several parties here who will this season realize from $150 to $300 per acre. But again the readers asks, will not this industry be overdone? I answer, comparatively it doubtless will be. But let us reduce our profits to $50 per acre, and that is better to take than was our mother's castor-oil, even backed up with the promise of a big piece of bread and butter with maple sugar on it. And if any of our readers think that they would not be satisfied with that, with our grand climate thrown in then I advise them to stay where they are. At least until I finish my articles on Riverside and Southern Cal.

I must stop for the present, for doubtless the editor of the RESCUE begins to think that he struck a kind of artesian well when he waked the writer up on this subject.

YOLO CO. DISTRICT LODGE, I. O. G. T.

The fourth quarterly session of the eighth year of the I. O. G. T., Yolo Co., D. L., was held at Madison, July 21st and 22nd. Friday evening, public meeting in the Methodist Church; house well filled tho it was in the midst of harvest in a farming community.

Col. Babcock of San Francisco was the speaker of the evening, and his address was thoroly appreciated. On Saturday, at 9:15 A. M., D. D. T. J. Goin called to order and opened Lodge; nine of the ten Lodges in the county were represented, and the officers with three exceptions present. Reports from the Lodges all favorable, showing a steady increase of membership. Whole number of members in good standing, 774; males over 21 years of age, 272; initiated last quarter, 130; losses from all sources, 68; net gain for last quarter, 47. Woodland was chosen for holding next District Lodge (it being the annual session) Sept. 15th and 16th. The report of a previous committee recommending the nomination of a temperance ticket was laid on the table till after recess. At 12 M. Semper Fidelis and Capay Valley Lodges set out a tempting lunch and the large number present (nearly 200) were abundantly provided for. At 1:30 P. M., the report of committee on political action and an amendment offered to let it go over till next District Lodge coming to a vote, amendment prevailed and the subject went over till Sept. 16th.

A resolution was passed that if none of the other parties pledge themselves to temperance, law and order, the temperance people will nominate a full ticket.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Dr. R. H. McDonald for free distribution of temperance literature, also to Col. Babcock for attendance, and Semper Fidelis and Capay Valley Lodges for their excellent entertainment, and to Sis. M. Kean for making badges. At 4 o'clock P. M. the Lodge adjourned, having been productive of good results.

M. C. WINCHESTER, D S.

IN OTHER STATES.

AT the Church of England Fete at the Crystal Palace on the 4th July, Cannon Wilberforce said, "a tremendous responsibility rested on that church as it is a larger owner of publichouse property than any other corporation in England, receiving from one house $50,000 a year." It seems a most revolting enormity for a church to run a grogshop, but if any one feels inclined to thro stones let him state whether he votes for license or not.

TENNESSEE.—The Prohibitionists have endorsed the nominations of the State credit wing of the Democratic party which supports the prohibitory law (the 4 mile law) of that

PENNSYLVANIA has 68 Catholic total abstinence societies with 4,015 members and every one has paid its per capita tax for 1882.

THURLOW WEED after 85 years of experience in the world is out to advise the general use of wine and beer to make people sober. In spite of the fact that wine has destroyed more lives than war, pestilence and famine, before brandy and whisky were used—and in spite of the fact that beer and wine drinkers over the world are the most swinish and numerous drunkards and gluttons, a few people can remain so idiotic as to commend these most seductive of all the nasty list of devilish poisons as preventives of drunkenness. It is singular too that men who are any thing but fools on general topics, can be comprehensively blind and imbecile on this subject; but "wine is a mocker;" "whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise;" that explains it.

TENNESSEE claims to have instituted 65 lodges since October last and Michigan 50. The former publishes a good weekly temperance paper; the latter a weekly and a monthly. The people should sustain them manfully and make diligent use of them if they expect to win the coming fight.

LEXINGTON, KY., July 20, 1882.

To Delegates and Temperance people interested in the National Convention in Chicago, Aug. 23, 29.

BROTHERS:—The officers of Lake Bluff Convocation hereby send greeting and a cordial invitation to so arrange your plans as to attend both the Convention and Convocation in the same journey. As Convocation occurs Aug. 8—22 and Convention opens Aug. 23d, this can readily be done.

Lake Bluff is 30 miles or about an hour from Wells St., (Northwestern) Depot. As thousands of Chicago's citizens reside on the Lake Shore for 35 miles north, who go into the city in the morning and return at night the facilities for travel are first class. It will be entirely practicable to live at Lake Bluff during the Convention and attend all its sessions.

Lake Bluff Convocation is purely a temperance meeting. It is *primarily* an Annual consultation among the temperance leaders, especially that active and capable group who figure prominently in the stirring and triumphant Northwest. To promote acquaintance and cultivate unity, to educate workers and derive better plans are prime objects of the Convocation. In order to these ends and to give opportunity for the freest expression of opinions, conferences are held each day

The best and most popular lecturers in the country will be present, several of them as members of committes on the Press, Reception, etc. Miss Willard and a large number of prominent women will conduct the Training School for Temperance workers during the afternoons of the Convocation.

A. J. JUTKINS, Chairman Ex. Com.

MISTAKING LIMBURGER CHEESE FOR A SMALL-POX ODOR.

When Hoffenstein entered the store there was a look in his eyes which plainly told that something had happened him, and his clerk noticing it, said:

"Vat's de matter, Misder Hoffenstein? You don't look vell dis morning."

"Noding, Herman," he replied, "but a brivate citizen dot can haf any rights mitout some oder people objections, you know. I vas arrested by the bolice yesterday!

"Arrested, Mr. Hoffenstein?"

"Yes, und it vas all about dis small pox pizness vat is going around. Ven I goes home yesterday efening I buys a cake of Limburg cheese, puts it in my market basket, und den I gets in a street car vat vas crowded mit beople vas all dalking uf de smallpox. Afder a while de cheese begin to smell, and efery von looks around at von anoder. Limburg vill do dot vay,und you can't help it,Herman. Soon I see dat efery von in de car hat der eyes on me, und mit de red bimples vat is on my face, togedder mit de smell uf de cheese, de beople all dink I haf de smallpox, und dey begin to visper. 'Shentlemen,' says von man mit big feet, 'vas you all vaccinated?' 'No, sir,' dey says. 'Vell den, dere vas a case uf smallpox in dis car. I know it by de smell,' he says, und mit dat he dives right out uf de door. De next minute de whole crowd runs for de door, und more as ten uf dem shumps de windows out. Von old man mit a big stomach und a green umprella gets stuck in von uf de vindows and yells 'bolice!' vile he shakes de umprella, scares de mules und de cars runs avay. Ven de car stopped de bolice came und I vas arrested for having de small-pox und disturbing de beace. Shust dink uf it, Herman, a brivate citizen don't can haf any privileges in de town, you know."—*N. Western News.*

$60.000 in counterfeit currency, offered for a man to act as new president of the Leag of Fiendom, has no takers.

101 San Francisco, Young America, Edward Galvin.
102 Fulton, Rising Star, ———.
103 Oakdale, Live Oak, Rev. W. D. Crabb.
104 North San Juan, Dare to do Right, Felix Manhire.
105 Pleasant Prairie (P. O., Woodland), Onward Bound, Mrs M. J. Stephens.
106 San Gabriel, Alhambra, Rev. J. H. Stuntz
107 Fresno City, C. C. Colony, Mrs. C. E. Spofford.
108 Santa Monica, S'ta M., Mrs. F. A. Rogers
109 El Monte, Duarte, W. S. Young.
110 Dutch Flat, Placer, Chas. E. Uren.
111 Elk Creek, ———, Rev. J. Milton Ward
112 Gridley, ———, Mrs. R. E. Taylor.
113 El Monte, Morning Light, J. W. Fryer
114 Santa Clara, ———, G. R. Smith.
115 Bangor, ———, W. F. Nelson.
116 Forest Hill, Golden, Mrs. M. Myres.
117 Marysville. Ella Templars, Phebe McKenny.
118 San Bernardino, Lugonia, Mrs. Seymour
119 San Bernardino, Mill District, Mrs. H. Goodell.
120 Salinas, ———, Mrs. J. P. Raymond.
121 Copperopolis, Golden Rule, Mrs. S. B. Meader.
123 Campo Seco, Rising Star, Miss Carrie V. Lewis.
123 Spring Valley (P. O., Campo Seco), Mountain Gate, Geo. B. Lillie.
124 Gold Run, Armada, Miss Lizzie Danforth
125 Porterville, ———, Miss E. Colman.
126 Savannah, ———, R. R. Smith.
127 Arcata, ———, Rev. J. B. Chisholm.
128 Lincoln, Triumph, Gerard K. Peters.
129 Turlock, ———, Mrs. L. A. Lane.
130 Roseville, Roseville, Mrs. J. D. Pratt.
131 West End, ———, ———.
132 Oakland, ———, ———.
133 Forestville, ———, H. Hanson.
134 Caspar, Caspar, R. H. K. Hedden.
135 Truckee, Truckee, Mrs. C. P. Babcock.
136 South Butte, South Butte, Mrs. Mary C. Chappell.
137 Yolo, Excelsior, Arthur Harlv.
138 Napa City, Aqua Pura, I. A Cameron.
139 Eureka, McDonald, ———.
140 Dexter, ———, Miss A. E. McIntire.
141 Lompoc Valley, Maple, Logan F. Potter.
142 Hanford, Endurance, S. A. Allen
143 Paradise, ———, Miss Carrie Melvin
144 Ukiah, Ukiah. Mrs. M. E. P. McCowen.
145 Nordhoff, ———, Miss Barrows.
146 Saticoy, ———, ———.
147 Big Dry Creek, Red Banks, Wm. H. Paddock.
148 Merced, Lone Tree, Mary L. Marts.
149 Modesto, Silver Circle, Ida Henderson.
150 Live Oak, Triumph. Mrs. M. E. Douglass
151 Eden Plains. Eden Plains, Wm. Shafer.
152 Summersville, ———, Mrs. C. H. Carter.
153 Plainsburg, Crystal Water, Mrs. A. L. Kahl.
154 Salt Spring Valley, ———, Mrs. M. E. Tower.
156 San Francisco, Crystal, Mrs. A. P. Elliss.
157 Compton, Excelsior. Mrs. L. Gries.
158 Montecito, ———, Mrs. E. Doulton.
159 Arcata, Bayside, Mrs. S. A. Kneeland.
160 Farmington, The Merry Workers, Mrs. O. D. Dyke.
161 Hornitos, Yosemite, Thos. Wills.
162 Central Point, ———, R. Cheatham.
163 Merced Falls, Queen of Hope, Mrs. Henry Nelson.
164 Covelo, Minne-ha-ha, L. W. Simmons.
165 Little River, Sentinel, John P. Marson.
166 Chino, ———, Mrs Serena Hidden.
167 Santa Rosa, Santa Rosa, John B. Fitch.
168 San Faancisco, Central, Mrs. Nowlan.
169 San Francisco, Plymouth, N. H. Jacks, 11½ Bourbon street.
170 San Francisco, Union Square, ———.
171 Alameda, ———, Mrs. Plummer.
172 Upper Placerville, ———, A. L. Anthony
173 Igo, Charity, Mrs. M. L. Batcheller.
174 Taylorsville, Union Star, Miss May Ford.
175 San Francisco, Spring Valley, Mrs. P. L. Weaver, 2120 Union street.
176 Berkeley, ———, H. W. Chapman.
177 Los Alamos, ———, ———.
178 Santa Maria, Cat Canyon, J. M. Goode.
179 Santa Maria, Pleasant Valley, D. N. Kelsey.
180 Point Morrito, Point Sal, Mrs. H. Whitlock.
181 Lompoc, Santa Rita, Mrs. Manch.
182 Maxwell, ———, Miss Lou Odum.
183 Paso Robles, Los Tablos, Wm. H. Jones.
184 Paso Robles, Oakdale, Miss Wilson
185 Pomona, ———, H. Em.

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The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at San Francisco on Tuesday, Oct. 3d, 1882, commencing at 10 a. m.

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Directory of Lodges of Good Templars in the City of San Francisco.

NO. NAME. MEETS. LOCATION OF HALL.

114 Evening Star, Th., Grand Central Hall, 997 Market st., cor. of 6th.
120 Headlight, W., Cambrian Hall, No. 1133 Mission street, bet. 7th and 8th Sts.
160 Mission Star, Tu., No. 2943 Sixteenth St., bet Valencia and Mission streets.
130 Constitution, F., Shiel's Hall, 32 O'Farrell st.
185 Life Boat, M., No. 118 Jackson st., near Front.
186 Golden Gate, Tu., Bush st. M. E. church, Bush street. nr. Devisadero street.
291 International, M., Grand Central Hall, Market st., cor. of 6th.
293 Valley, Th., Fell Street Presbyterian Church, bet. Laguna and Octavia sts.
307 Pleasant Valley, M., Comerford's Hall Church st., bet. 27th and 28th.
314 Spring Valley, Tu., Union Hall, cor. Fillmore and Greenwich sts.
417 Crystal, M., Myrtle Hall, Railroad and 7th avenue.
7 California, Th., Ono Hall, Mission and Fifteenth streets.

Grand Lodge of Oregon.

SUBORDINATE DIRECTORY.

11 Capital, S., Salem, C. W. Scriber.
17 Hillsboro, S., Hillsboro, W. L. Weathered.
28 La Creole, Tu., Dallas, Jno. S. Ashbaugh
36 Silver, S., Silverton, Frank Simeral.
39 Rosa, S., Salem, P. R. Winslow.
40 Astoria, Tu., Astoria, J. O. Bozorth.
43 Marion, S., Hubbard, Milton B. Kester.
57 Milwaukee, S., Milwaukee, A. Luelling.
74 Val Fontis, S., Zena, Charles Philips.
80 John Day, S., Canyon City, Fred P. Horsley.
86 Nonpareil, W., Portland, W. S. James mot.
115 Brooklyn, F., East Portland, James McGrew.
118 Sheridan, W., Sheridan, H. Z. Foster.
136 Forest Grove, S., Forest Grove, Mitchell Gilliam.
155 Valley, F., Halsey, H. B. Keniston.
166 Union, S., Turner, E. E. McKinney.
179 Pacific, S., Cottage Grove, W. W. Cathcart.
184 Mt. Pleasant, S., Creswell, Chas. Jackson
189 Ashland, F., Ashland, Wm. Harris.
191 Klamath, Tu., Ft. Klamath, Fred. Scheider.
212 Ochoco, Th., Prineville, Jas. Hamilton
213 Revival, S., Prairie Gity, J. W. Mack.
217 Goshen, S., Goshen, J. W. Cox.
227 Marshfield, Th., Marshfield, Jonathan Osborn.
229 Onward, S., Albany, Matthew Chambers
258 Amity, S., Amity, Anna Putman.
259 Green Mountain, S., Siuslaw, Hiram Wingard.
262 Triumph, M., Independence, Mrs. L. L. Whiteaker.
268 Paradise Springs, S., East Portland. Mrs. R. D. Prettyman.
286 Williams Creek, S., Applegate, E. E. Topping.
289 McMinnville, S., McMinnville, J.E.Magers.
302 Newberg, S., Newberg, J. T. Smith.
306 Linkville, Linkville, Sam Parker.
316 Samaritan, S., Harrisburg, Nettie Isham.
331 Monmouth, S., Monmouth, G. W. Richardson.
332 Pass Creek, S., Drain, Wm. Barker.
336 Wasco, S., Dufur, A. J. Dufur, Jr.
342 Lily, Tu , East Portland, Jas. W. Shaver.
344 Albany, S., Albany, R. Fox.
346 Good Samaritan, W., Dalles, O. D. Doane.
350 Mount Hood, M., Dalles, R. B. Hood.
352 Stayton, M., Stayton, L. H. Follansby.
355 Bay, Th., Marshfield, A. M. Crawford.
356 Welcome, S., John Day, Rev. E. Hays.
357 Monroe, S., Monroe, N. Garlinghouse.
358 Columbia, F., East Portland, D M. Long.
360 Evergreen, St. Helens, J. H. Groves.
363 La Grande —., La Grande, Geo. H. Rigdon.
364 Centerville, Centerville, Rev. T. S. Burnett.
365 Concordia, Spanish Hollow, C. W. Barzee.
366 Alpha, Lafayette, Rev. T. L. Jones.
367 Butte, S. Eugene, Rev. E. P. Henderson
368 Victory, S., Mehama, J. M. Eskew.
369 Success, T., Lebanon, J. L. Gilbert.
370 Champoeg, S., Champoeg, John Hoefer.
371 Webfoot, S., Gervais, H. B. Elworthy.
372 Oregon City, F., Oregon City, J. W. Watts.
373 Prohibition, M., Portland, Belle McBride.
374 Beulah, Tu., Portland, Geo. W. Dickson.
375 Santiam, Tu., Scio, J. L. Miller.
376 Mountain, F., Brownsville, Dr. P. Hume
377 Eureka, Tu., Junction City, W. M. Houston.
378 Freedom, F., Shedd, James Carothers.
379 Oak Grove, S., Eola, H. A. Bubell.
380 Dayton, Tu., Dayton Dr. E. Jessup.
381 Unity, Sa., Ekins, Lee M. Grames.



HOME FOR ORPHANS.

In 1869 a capacious and elegant structure was erected near Vallejo, in Solano Co., and in 1870 it was dedicated and opened under the auspices of the Grand Lodge, and entitled the "Good Templar's Home for Orphans." Its title is not meant to carry any idea of exclusiveness as to the class admitted to its sheltering offices. On the contrary, it is open to all; the only passport required at its portals is to be a homeless orphan child. Children under twelve years of age are received and cared for, and over 100 orphaned children are now being cared for within its walls. The buildings are sightly, capacious and pleasantly located. The Home is under the general management and control of a Board of Trustees and a Board of Lady Managers—the former comprising nine gentlemen of the Order, who have charge of the building grounds (20 acres), and financial matters; while the Board of Lady Managers is composed of eight prominent lady members of the Order, selected from various parts of the state, and has charge of the domestic relations of the institution. The educational affairs are under the joint control and management of the Board of Trustees and Lady Managers. Within the Home a graded school under the "Public School System" of the state, is taught by two competent teachers. Upwards of $140,000 have been expended in the erection, care and maintenance of this institution. The Good Templars of this jurisdiction have accepted the self-imposed duty of sustaining this Home gratefully, and the membership is linked together in its support with unfaltering devotion.

ADOPTION.—Children may be adopted from the Home by reliable and proper persons upon application to Board of Lady Managers.

ADMISSION OF CHILDREN.—All letters concerning the admission of children, or their adoption from the Home, should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board of Lady Managers, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, 150 9th street, San Francisco, who will furnish the necessary blank forms.

TRUSTEES OF ORPHANS HOME.—Wm. H. Mills, Sacramento; H. S. Graves, Yuba City; Hon. Niles Searles, Nevada City; A. G. Clark, Napa City; Dr. R. H. McDonald, San Francisco; Dr. I. S. Halsey and Samuel Kitto, Vallejo; Rob't Thompson, G. W. C. T., San Francisco; Geo. B. Katzenstein, G. W. S., Sacramento, ex-officio.

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Oil Painting,	"	25
Modern Languages,	" "	10

The number of boarding pupils is limited to fifteen. No pains will be spared in cultivating both the minds and manners of the pupils, and great efforts will be made to have the school pleasant as well as profitable to those intrusted to its care.
For further particulars address,
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DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The German Savings and Loan Society.

For the Half Year ending this date, the Board of Directors of THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY has declared a Dividend on Term Deposits at the rate of four and thirty-two one-hundredths (4 32-100) per cent per annum and on Ordinary Deposits at the rate of three and six-tenths (3 6-10) per cent per annum free from Federal Taxes, and payable on and after the 10th day of July, 1882. By Order,
GEO. LETTE, Secretary.
San Francisco, June 30, 1882. t-jl-27

E. H. BOSCHER,
Druggist and Apothecary.
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1863
Capital $1,000,000.
Surplus 460,759.

San Francisco, Cal., January 1st, 1882.

With the opening of the New Year, and the evident prospective revival of business in all its branches, we desire to call attention to the annexed statement of the affairs of this Bank; and to offer our services to any that may at any time desire to open an account with us, or make any change in their present banking arrangements.

RESOURCES.

Bank Premises	$150,000 00
Other Real Estate	5,225 35
United States Bonds	626,977 35
Loans on Real Estate	134,868 00
Loans on bonds, gas & water stock	132,198 35
Loans on other securities wheat, barley, etc.	577,443 96
Loans on personal security	1,106,004 27
Due from Banks and Bankers	392,457 61
Money on hand	308,669 34
	$3,523,844 23

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid up	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	460,759 13
Due Depositors	1,888,655 07
Due Banks and Bankers	174,370 53
Dividends unpaid	59 50
	$3,523,844 23

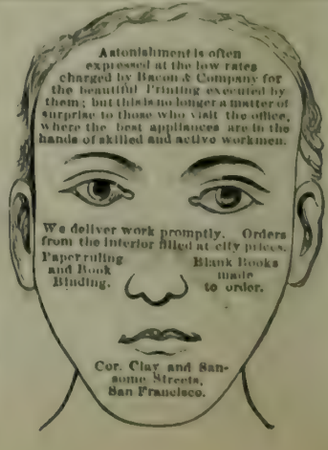
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Collections made and prompt returns rendered at market rates of exchange.
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"WINE IS A MOCKER, STRONG DRINK IS RAGING."

Entered at the Post Office at San Francisco, Cal., as second-class matter.

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AUGUST 29th,

AND CONTINUING ONE WEEK.

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ALL ARE INVITED.

W. S. READ, D. S. C. J. COVILLAUD, D. S.

GRACIOUS WORDS.—That is a monthly of excellent reading published by David C. Cook, Only 11 cents a year if ten copies are taken. It contains the articles on the currents of the Sea and Air which appeared in the RESCUE last year. Ordering it to begin with the Feb'y number of this year you will get them all, about 18 or 20 numbers.

HEART DISEASE.—If the doctors would tell the whole truth, we should learn that many of the deaths reported as occurring from heart disease are really due to melancholy, occasioned by the execrable photographs people get in some places. Readers of the RESCUE get their portraits at the ELITE PHOTOGRAPH STUDIO 838 Market St., where they are sure to get the best of everything in that line. Instantaneous photos of children a specialty.

THE BAND of Hope at Mariposa has been having a brave time at the public installation and expects to have a good time sometime this fall.

JUDGE S. C. Denson, of Sacramento, is said to be willing to accept a nomination for Judge of the Supreme Court. If elected he will not be a Leag of Freedom Judge, nor will he be an enemy to American institutions.

IN England a petition signed by 159,000 women for a strict Sunday law has been presented to Parliament. It was a load for two men, and some of these days it will be a load that will stagger and tumble the whole liquor traffic.

PETITIONS.—It is hoped our lodges are active everywhere in filling up the petitions sent out by Bro. Gould. It is of the most extreme importance that we should get them signed by a majority of the voters of the State, and in good time too.

CROWDED.—Every week there comes more matter for publication than can find room. Many a time a card or note would be sent to friends and contributors explaining the absence of their papers, but what is done in this office consumes every moment of waking hours.

Subscribers and renewals this week, Winnemucca, (F. J. Culver,) 3: Trinidad, 1: Sacramento, (W. C. King,) 3: Marysville, 1: Rio Vista, (S. P. Sorensen,) 4: Guerneville, (J. Robinson,) 2: Gilroy, 1: Kansas, 1: Mrs. Stevens and Mrs. Richardson 82: in all 98.

THE history of the Gibson wife murder would be an excellent document for the Leag of Fiendom to circulate to get votes at the coming election. Poor Gibsons wife had been a member of the leag for years, and her life and death afford an excellent and impartial illustration of the manner in which the Leag exercises its freedom when it enters a home.

THE last reported "sagacity of a dog" was that of a big old mastiff whose particular friend, a juvenile terrier had fallen into a well 20 feet deep. Mastiff went for a clothesline which he lowered and hauled up terrier. A crippled old gentleman saw it all. The next and most sagacious thing for a dog to do will be to write a treatise on human lying.

CONSCIENCE.—That, my little boy, is an invisible commodity, like air and heat and electricity. Candidates for the State Legislature and for the National Congress are always highly charged with it, till the day after election, when the last symptom of it evaporates. It is remarkably volatile like ether and elastic like India rubber. But there is another kind, solid as gold.

THE *Temperance Herald* of Oregon has died. The failure of a temperance paper any where for want of support is a calamity, but as that State had adopted the RESCUE as its temperance organ before the *Herald* was started, it need not be a misfortune to have a paper once a week in place of twice a month and free of cost to the Grand Lodge and at half its cost to the subscribers.

THE Rev. F. H. Wales who was a delegate to the recent Temperance Convention and has since made a tour thru southern California, says the people there are ready for prohibition at once; even a dozen saloon-keepers there assuring him they would go for complete prohibition if it is ever attempted in earnest; and many of them would be glad to see it, for their own wretched business is driving them to perdition in a body like a drove of sheep going to the shambles.

BRO. W. C. KING being unable to make arrangements with the Executive Committee for his continuance as agent and canvasser for the RESCUE has retired and accepted other employment. He has done a useful work, made many friends and will be held of them in most kindly remembrance.

FROM THE R. W. G. S.—THE R. W. G. SEC'Y BRO. F. G. Keens says the journal of proceedings of the Charleston session was to be issued on the 13th inst. Also that J. J. Hickman Degree Temple No. 1 was instituted at Copenhagen, Denmark, last month; and the G. L. of Denmark will be instituted early in September.

AN item has been published in several papers, supposed to have originated with the San Juan *Times*, stating that William Crowhurst, the popular temperance lecturer had been drunk. The Stanislaus *Wheat-Grower* published it without credit, and has laid itself liable to criminal prosecution for defamation of character, as letters have been received from certain parties which prove that the report is utterly false. Suits will be brought against those publishers who have given this false report to the public with the evident intention of injuring Mr. Crowhurst, and his friends who know him to be an honorable and zealous worker in the cause of temperance.—*Modesto Herald.*

UTAH.—A leaflet comes to hand from Salt Lake with a timely article from the organ of the Mormon Church entitled the "Law of the Lord," urging a closer and better observance of the Sabbath; not to make it a day of sadness or bondage but a day of rest, of worship, of praise. "The leaflet has also a few extracts from the Salt Lake *Tribune*, the champion of anti-Mormonism; one says: "The *News* had a good deal to say last night about the "law of the Lord." The law of Congress is good enough for us." Again about the news from Washington, "this lets the polygs out. Praise God from whom all blessings flow. Kick the polygs and let 'em go." And again, "God and the governor will run Zion for awhile. They can beat the old mormon revelators out of their boots."

AN APPROPRIATE SIGN. A drunken woman on First St., who has four children from 10 months to 10 years old, was found on Saturday in a room, bare of all furniture but a stove, and she had sold the legs of that to get drink. A few filthy rags were in the corner a bed for the children, and under them were pieces of putrid meat and bones which they had gnawed. The baby was so starved and weak it could not hold its head up. A year ago she suffocated another child in a drunken sleep. Her husband is a painter, but can only come into the house occasionally when she is a little sober. A portrait of this woman, in her den with her starved children would be a most appropriate transparency for the Leag of Fiendom to carry when the ante-election torch light parades come on. It would be a proud trophy for M. Buhlert to carry.

A GREAT many improvements are suggested for the RESCUE. A few stories, more reports of lodges, full reports of the district lodges, lots of news from other States, we all like that; more articles on third party, more about prohibition, more Sunday law, not so much Sunday law, not variety enough; why dont you stick to one thing; too much small print; all the articles should be on the editorial page, and in big print; dont say anything about tobacco; why dont you have a full report of all the public meetings and temperance sermons in the State? You ought to have one of Sir Wilfrid Lawsons speeches and one of John B. Finch's and Governor St. John's every week. What is the reason my communication was not in this week? All that our inquiring and suggesting friends have to do to get 4 or 8 pages more reading matter in the paper is to sail in and run the mail list up to 10,000. It should be considered worth at least double the price of the R. to have Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham and a dozen liver and kidney sermons and essays left out every week.

AFRICA.

BY R. SMITH.

[From a Poem on Livingston.]

Hoary enigma,
Christendom's stigma;
Africa! dark, light, degraded yet fair;
Gentle—rebelling;
Wooing—repelling;
Entreating, "Come, Christians, but come if you dare."

Deserts tremendous,
Mountains stupendous,
Highlands—cloud-reaching—amazing in size;
Ravines gigantic,
Gorgeous, romantic,
Terraces mounting like steps to the skies.

Peaks with snow piled,
Bright, undefiled;
Valleys appalling, thru weirdness and gloom;
Plains and morasses,
"Joy of wild asses,"
Home of the lizard, the asp, and mushroom:

Store of great waters,
Borne to all quarters;
Rivers, whose whither none know at their source,
Rolling thru regions,
Peopled by legions.
Bearing no ship thru their zone-spanning course.

Cataracts thundering,
Flood from flood sundering,
Precipice frowning, terrific in height;
Cascades entrancing—
Rainbowed and glancing—
Veiled for milleniums from civilized sight.

Lakes on streams threaded—
Lake to lake wedded—
Drinking, outpouring, the wealth of the clouds;
Finny tribes teeming;
Birds past all dreaming;
Game in variety, beauty and crowds.

Creatures ferocious,
Gentle, precocious,
Numberless, startling in bulk and in form;
Creatures amphibious,
Marvelous, hideous.
Born amid swamps, where they live, where they swarm.

Forests, vast, gloomy;
Trees, giant, plumy;
Parasites barring the traveler's way.
Shrubs efflorescing,
Grasses distressing,
Thwarting, so dense, the sun's tropical ray.

Insects titanic;
Piles talismanic;
Reared by elf-architects, emmets so-named;
Insects productive,
Baneful, destructive;—
Bee, chegre, scorpion, locust far-famed.

Awful sterility!
Boundless fertility!
Spots where the sun at its hottest doth burn;
Wastes sempiternal;
Glades ever vernal;
Nature surpassingly lovely and stern.

—*Ch. Commonwealth.*

AN IMPOSSIBLE STORY.

About 8 years ago it was reported that 70 years previously, an orphan girl had been neglected and allowed to grow up without any care in a village in a *certain* county of New York, not named; that she had led a vicious life and from her had descended over 600 people 200 of whom had been committed to prison for crime, some of them had been hanged and most of them had been paupers, burglars, beggars, thieves, etc. And the moral was drawn that an enormous cost had come upon the county and state, as a consequence of allowing one girl to grow up neglected and vicious. The RESCUE then treated it as an impossible story.

But now the *Pacific Medical Journal* repeats it on the authority of Dr. Elisha Harris of New York. It says a county on the Hudson; the girl was born about a hundred years ago, has had 623 descendants —200 of them convicted prisoners—some hanged, most of them bad, idiots, paupers, lunatics, prostitutes, etc., and have cost the county at least $100,000.

But the story is an utterly impossible one. The challenge may be given safely to relate an authentic instance of a hale, honest, virtuous, healthy, long-lived couple who were born seventy years ago or 100 years ago even, and have had 623 or 600 descendants in that time.

If that girl had 15 children which is a most unlikely supposition, and each one of them was the parent of 15 children, at 70 years from the birth of the "mother of criminals" as she is called, there would have been 15 of the first, 225 of the second and a few of the third generation of her descendants but not enough to make 600 in all by any means.

A race of paupers (not criminals) comfortably housed and well fed at public expense might increase very rapidly, but no such instance is at all credible as a family of 600 descendants of one mother in 70 or 100 years; but that a family of criminals, idiots, lunatics, prostitutes, etc., should have so multiplied is utterly beyond any possibility. Such are the most unlikely people to increase largely even in a second generation and the story is evidently an entire romance invented by some wag to test the credulity of the public. It was supposed when it first appeared that it had been coined to distract attention from the crime that is caused by the dram-shop. That is the true "mother of criminals."

ALL ALONG THE LINE.

BY A PICKET GUARD.

The present leader of the part of the Democracy which will vote the ticket is a man who took off his judicial robes to shed human blood.

Jefferson and Jackson are mentioned with undue familiarity in the man-killer's platform. One of these men said that "the delegated will of the State should be implicitly obeyed," and the other said that "resistance to law should and must be overcome, if necessary, by force.

George Washington would not have passed muster as a patriot with the majority of the San Jose Convention. In his purblind bigotry and religious imbecility, he believed that "all obstruction to the execution of the laws, all combinations and associations (under whatever plausible character) with the real design to direct, control, counteract or awe the regular deliberations of constituted authorities, are destructive of the fundamental principle of liberty."

The Democrats of Fresno county, the county of O'Grady, have repudiated the anti-Sunday plank of the San Jose Convention; and he is to be their leader. He will stand on both sides of the question now, and slobber at the South Methodists and drivel at the anti-home organization, if perchance he can win the necessary votes to elect him.

Just wait till the great, warm heart of the people of this State shall be moved, as by a live coal from off the home altar, and the infamous attempt to publish the bans of marriage between the people of California and the demon of the vat, the dragon of the still,—the foul spirits of rapine, poverty, sorrow, sacrilege, crime, ruin and desolation,—shall be awfully rebuked.

Senator Vest, of Missouri, in a recent speech in the United States Senate, charged the Republican party with being "the party of good morality, progress and reform." This is a dreadful accusation. Had not the Democratic bosses better import Vest to this State to prove this crime on the Republican party—to drive it *home*? Let him make his first speech in Barbary Coast, under the auspices of the anti-home organization.

No! I retract that. Even there, among the human wrecks strewn along the sands of that coast; even among the seething, reeking, bloated mass of resemblances of human beings, even there shall be found some who have not utterly died to the influence of a home of earlier years, who shall rise up and protest;—protest in faint memory, in dim recollection, of a father's bowed head and broken spirit, of a mother's entreaties of love and agony of despair;—sitting in deformity, but still touched by the mellow rays of remembrance cast by the embers of a hearthstone of other years, protest—even from the twilight preceding the blackness of darkness of crime and sin shall come such pictures of sanctity, and purity, and sweetness, and glory, and everlasting love of home as to cause protest in the last gasp of decency, in the last throe of virtue.—*Petaluma Argus.*

WINE AS A REMEDY FOR INTEMPERANCE.

BY HON. NEAL DOW.

In the New York *Tribune* of July 9th, is an article by Thurlow Weed, with the above heading. Mr. Weed was one of the sharpest and shrewdest of all the old Whig politicians of the time of Webster, Clay, Calhoun, and all the rest of them of that old ante-bellum time. He was owner and editor of the leading Whig paper of the State of New York, and was as much responsible as any other man for holding back the Whig party from responding to the demands of the times, so that the party went down because it did not answer to the needs of the hour, nor to the conscience of its best members. So far as he can do so, he is striving to play the same part in the Republican party now, and if he should succeed, it would go down as the Whig party did. The Republican party cannot live simply upon its past record. It must face the important questions of the day as they arise, take its stand upon them and succeed or fail, as it determines wisely or otherwise. Prohibition of the liquor traffic is the one great question of the present time.

Mr. Weed furnishes another instance of an able man undertaking to give advice about the temperance cause, knowing nothing of it, and pronouncing an opinion about prohibition, in absolute ignorance of its principles, its purposes and results. He says: "After more than forty years of earnest and persistent efforts, prohibitory liquor laws have signally failed to promote the cause of temperance." Mr. Weed has always been esteemed as a man of honor who would by no means intentionally make a false statement, yet the whole of that sentence is absolutely false, except the statement about the "persistent efforts." The labors of temperance men have been crowned with great success, with nothing whatever in the history of the movement that can by any fair construction be considered a failure. The movement began in Maine thirty-one years ago, and prohibition is now established there, in New Hampshire, Vermont, Kansas, and Iowa, in more than half of Massachusetts, in many localities in Rhode Island, Connecticut and New York, in nearly half of Maryland, in several parts of Tennessee, Missouri, Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama, and other States.

It has also been established on a firm foundation by local option in all British North American colonies, under which a larger part of their territory has absolute prohibition. The whole of Prince Edward's Island, with one hundred thousand people, adopted prohibition by a vote that was practically unanimous. New Brunswick has prohibition in a larger part of its territory, including its chief city and capital, Fredericton. Nova Scotia has prohibition in all its territory, practically; and in a large part of Canada West, there is also prohibition, and in the whole of Manitoba. In England, there are more than fourteen hundred parishes under absolute prohibition, and several large districts of London and Birmingham are in the same condition. The large manufacturing town, Saltaire, in Yorkshire has had prohibition for many years, as Bessbrook, in Ireland, has and a large territory of sixty-two square miles in County Tyrone.

Scotland, Wales and Ireland have absolute prohibition for one day in the week, and England will have the same in the near future; and in the United Kingdom, and in all its dependencies, the question of prohibition occupies the public mind to the exclusion of almost all others.

In this country, now, the policy of prohibition excites more public attention than any other, and the elections in many States will turn upon it in the near future, and they will do so in the nation within eight years. It is under these circumstances that Mr. Weed declares the policy of prohibition to be a "signal failure." Nothing can be further from the fact than that, and yet Mr. Weed did not intend to falsify. Why, then, did he say it? Because he is absolutely ignorant of the whole matter. I challenge Mr. Weed to mention even one locality where prohibition has failed, We can refer to hundreds where its results have been wonderful for good.

Mr. Weed says: "The great champion of prohibition, Neal Dow, worn out by long years of indomitable effort, has announced his intention to retire. Legislation having proved abortive in Maine, Kansas and Iowa resort to an amendment of their constitution prohibiting not only the sale, but the distillation of intoxicating liquors." Let us look at this sentence. It is a very bad thing for anybody, especially for a prominent man like Mr. Weed, to say the thing that is not true when discussing important public questions. There is not a word of that true. Exactly the contrary is true. The Maine Law is and has been a wonderful success, and, for myself, I have never been more active in temperance work than now, and am full of heart, hope, and confident expectation of a glorious triumph of the cause in the near future thruout the country.

Mr. Weed desires to bring the Republican party into a direct opposition to the prohibitive movement. If it should take that attitude, the party will certainly go down, as the great Democratic party of Maine did, on this question—never a fragment of it coming to the surface since, except a bit of wreck in the shape of Governor Garcelon. The Democratic party was really great and strong in Maine, controlling every county in it but one for many years; but its leaders put the party against prohibition and the temperance men abandoned it, so that it is in a minority so pitiful that it does not venture to make a nomination in its own name, but meekly accepts those offered to it by our fiat-money financiers.

Mr. Weed proposes unlimited grape culture and unlimited wine-bibbing as a sovereign remedy for intemperance. All he says about that is very old—mere rubbish, put away into the lumber loft long ago, with the dry rot and worm-eaten. What a pity that such a man should talk upon a snbject of which he is profoundly ignorant,—*Morning and Day of Reform.*

THE N. Y. *Examiuer*, a Baptist organ, is making a most disgraceful record for itself in opposing prohibition. A newly imported Chinaman would cut quite as respectable a figure in denouncing our leading physicians and preachers and college professors as a body of idiots and fanatics and fools, as the editor of the *Examiner* or of any other journal religions or otherwise, who has never given any attention or study to the question of temperance nor had any sympathy with or for it—when he offers an opinion for or against prohibition, and denounces as fanatics and fools the prohibitionists, who are the educated students and scholars and priests of the temperance system. Mr. *Examiner* says they are as great enemies to temperance as the rummies who plead the inalienable right to get drunk etc. He wants high license and local option, probably because his own gin would thus be assured. Such men in such positions and the journals under their charge, are in every way most dangerous enemies of all good interests. The man who calls the advocacy of prohibition fanaticism is either an ignoramus or a knave or more probably both. The prohibitionists intend to have a rest on this topic and a long rest. The gin advocating religious teachers may prepare to take their turn at wearing that distinctive appellation.

W. C. T. U.

"THE WOMEN OF AMERICA *vs.* THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC"

PRESIDENT, Miss F. E. Willard, Evanston, Ill.
CORRESPONDING SEC'Y, Mrs. C. B. Buell, 53 Bible House, N. Y.
TREASURER, Miss Esther Pugh, 54 Bible House, New York.

ORIGIN AND OBJECTS.

The Woman's National Christian Temperance Union, with its twenty-four auxiliary State Unions, is the largest Society ever composed exclusively of women, and conducted entirely by them. So far as reported (the returns are very incomplete), there were at the close of last year, 1,654 local auxiliaries, with a membership of 34,317, and 494 juvenile organizations. It is the lineal descendant of the great Temperance crusade in 1873–74, and is a union of Christian women of all churches for the purpose of educating the young; forming a better public sentiment; reforming the drinking classes; transforming, by the power of Divine grace, those who are enslaved by alcohol; and removing the dram-shop from our streets by law.

OUR OBJECT LESSON.

Again the Hayes commission comes before you with this subject. The pictures, for which subscriptions have been received, have been sent out, and surely there was never so large an expression of delight from every one; there has scarcely been known one shadow of a disappointment. "Well worth waiting for," "much finer than we anticipated," "lovely," "beautiful," etc., etc., have been the words written. To-day comes a voice from Spain, "We are much pleased with it, and hope that its influence may be for good among the girls of our school, so that it may spread thru the land." John B. Gough, Mrs. Garfield, Dr. Merrick, Mrs. Senator Blair, and hundreds of others, have expressed their gratification with the picture, and the hope it may fill a glorious mission. This it will do when placed in every school-room in the land. If, in each city and town, one energetic, earnest woman will tell the children of this beautiful memorial, and tell them how easily they can raise money for it for their school-room, it will be done, and this lovely object lesson in total abstinence will ever give its monitions. In many places one child has taken it in hand and speedily and easily raised the money. Collection cards for securing the money in small sums, will be furnished on application to the Treasurer, Miss Esther Pugh, 54 Bible House, New York City. All subscriptions should be addressed to her, and she is prepared now to send the picture by return mail. We hope thousands will be called for, and that no school-room nor Sabbath-school, no W. C. T. U. room, nor Good Templar lodge will be considered furnished till this charmign testimonial looks from its walls.—*Our Union.*

A SERMON ON DANCING.

FOR THE YOUNG LADIES.

Now, girls, don't make any faces! I know this is a tabooed subject with many of you; but as Aunt Samanthy Allen puts it, "I'm up on my cast-iron principle, and nothing on this earth can get me down off'n it." Let me ask you a candid question—Why do you dance? "Why," says one, "because we're fond of it. It's the fashion, and where's the harm in it?" Did you ever reflect, my dear girls, that "I do so and so because I'm fond of it" is neither safe nor sound reasoning? Our likes and dislikes are very unreliable guide-posts to set up along life's way. They indicate a line of travel which has led too many, alas! to find themselves in wandering mazes lost.

If any of you had ever been made wiser, or stronger, or better, or more womanly, by dancing, I should have remained forever silent on this question. But have you? Let me ask you again, do you consider the ball-room, with its glitter and its glare, its sensuous odors, its voluptuous music, and superficial conversation, just the place to develop the highest type of womanhood? Then further, what is the character of many of the young gentlemen (?) with whom you are so closely associated there? Is it always of a sort to inspire your respect? I think I hear you retort, "Well, for the most part, they are *nice*."

Pardon me, I have ever entertained a supreme skepticism for that word nice. I think of it sometimes in connection with anything that goes against the wall on a bracket, or into my *lingerie* box; but I never could apply it to a man—a genuine, whole-souled man—without feeling that an apology was due him from me. Indeed, of all the men who have compelled my trust and admiration, I cannot now recall one that I ever met in a ball-room. There, the truth's out. I own it with regret. I was once a *habitue* of the ball-room. On one or two occasions, I believe, I enjoyed the questionable honor of being the best dancer present. But one morning I awakened with the tranquilizing conviction, that having reached this *ne plus ultra* of the fool's paradise, on general principles, the *rouged* and tarletaned *danseuse* of the beer-cellar might step in and justly usurp my claim to such a distinction. I thot it all over, and having proven some things to my sorrow, resolved that in the future I would hold fast to that which is good. It is a fact that to dance well requires neither a high order of brains nor morals. Fancy Dio Lewis and Miss Alcott leading off with the *racquet!* As to the harm in it, that involves a subtler analysis of whys and wherefores than I am inclined to enter into; suffice it that I refer you to the testimony of the Chief of Police of New York City, who asserts that three-fourths of the abandoned girls of that city owe their pitiable condition to the demoralizing effects of the dance. What a sad commentary on a social custom so widely sanctioned—that many professedly Christian parents teach their daughters to regard as essential to a finished education. One reason why I am opposed to dancing is this—It brings our purest girls into companionship with men whose very presence is contaminating. That such men are frequently brot into our sphere of acquaintance by force of circumstances cannot be denied. But under ordinary circumstances our intercourse with them may be limited to a bow; not so with the dance. There it is "All hands round and swing." Argue as we may, the ball-room is a cosmopolitan institution, patronized by all alike solely out of a desire to whirl or be whirled, and to draw comparisons there would be invidious of course. Then what would you think, girls, to hear your respective merits as waltzers, or polkers, or racqueters, discussed (as is often the case) in divers saloons, over steaming glasses of vile toddies, much as tho you were a human species of trotting stock? Were I a man, it seems to me that I should try to live so that when I asked a woman to share my name and fortune, I could do so feeling it was the highest honor I could confer on her; and in making the momentous choice I might select a girl with freckles, a girl with big feet, or possibly one who was cross-eyed. But the girl who had undergone an indiscriminate course of hugging from her fifteenth year would hardly be the lady whose colors I should choose to wear between my heart and my armor. Forgive me, girls, I mean to insinuate nothing harshly, only to remind you in love that your lives are solemn problems, to be worked out with fear and trembling, and prayerful steadfastness in which there is no variableness or shadow of turning from that rectitude of purpose which should be the true arbiter of all our actions. It has been beautifully said you are the delicate vessels in which is borne onward thru the ages the treasure of human affections. Guard well against the baneful innovations of fashion, lest by rude contact with the unfaithful and the untrue, these sacred vessels become tarnished and shattered, and their treasure of human affections be lost to the ages or perverted into springs of bitterness. Your glory and your shield is the pure young womanhood with which the tender All-Father has crowned you. Accept it from him as a legacy too priceless to be frittered away in empty pleasures—in frivolous enjoyments that endure but for a season. Wear it as a talisman against the temptations that lurk beneath many a rose-covered ambush—wear it as the amulet of a hallowed purpose,

"With a loyal gravity."

Finally, beloved, "Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report, if there be any virtue and if there be any praise, think on these things." MARY A. GUTHRIE.

GOOD ADVICE.

Aunt Emma's eldest son has just left for a three years course at college, and I asked her what advice she gave the boy.

"Oh!" she said, "I only had four charges, very easy to keep when one has once learned that it is a pleasure to be good; indeed, I don't see how any one can suffer the discomfort of being bad."

I looked up, we were sewing in the East room, Aunt's work had fallen in her lap; it was old gold floss work on a black satin ground. I know that the correspondence of that color with Aunt was love, and I thought how beautiful it could make the darkest colors of earth look. And how easy it must be for one of Aunt Emma's children to be good; inheriting no evil propensities, and early taught the habit of right; and guarded by the spiritual influence of her love.

Recalling my thoughts I again asked what the four charges were?

Aunt resumed: "First, never to use any intoxicating liquor; second, never to use tobacco in any form; third, never to gamble; fourth, never to swear away his own conscience to the standard assumed by any person, or class of people." BETH.

LITERATURE DEPARTMENT.—Miss Julia Colman, No. 76 Bible House, New York City, writes Aug. 2nd, 1882: "The Temperance School" is helping thousands to a knowledge of the first principles of temperance, and would help thousands more if they knew about it. I send it for you to notice, if you please, and will you kindly say that I will send a copy freely to any one sending me a postal for it? I shall be greatly obliged to you for this helping on the good work.

AN EXPERIMENT WITH BEER.

48.

Dr. Andrew Clark, physician in the London Hospital, a man of the highest medical authority, talks thus about the relations of alcohol to work: "I have some experience to speak from, for I am a workingman myself. I take it I work as hard as most, for I have eighteen hours a day at my work, working in a hurry, with very anxious subjects to work upon, and work that goes over Sunday as well. I have also the experience of the ten thousand people that pass before me every year. I will risk all on the statement, that however pleasant alcohol is for the moment, it is not a helper of work, but it is a certain hindrance of work.

"The late Dr. Parkes, of Netley, was the most loyal, careful, faithful and truthful of observers whom it was ever my good fortune to meet. He was an earnest lover of truth, and he performed the following experiment: He got a number of soldiers of the same age and of the same type of constitution, living under the same circumstances, eating the same food, breathing the same atmosphere, and he did this that the experiment might be fair, and he divided the soldiers into two gangs—an alcoholic gang, and a non-alcoholic gang—and he engaged these two gangs in certain work for which they were to be paid extra. He watched these gangs, and took the result of their work, and it turned out that the alcoholic gang were far ahead at first. They had buckets of beer by their side, and as they got a little tired they took beer, and the non-alcoholic gang, were in an hour or two left nowhere; but he waited and watched as I told you, and as the experiment went on, the energies of the beer-drinkers speedily began to flag, and, do what they would, before the end of the day the non-alcoholic gang had left them far behind. When this had gone on for some days, the alcoholic gang begged that they might get into the non-alcoholic gang, that they might earn a little more money; but Dr. Parkes, in order to make the experiment clinching and conclusive, transposed the gangs. He made the alcoholic gang the non-alcoholic gang, and *vice versa*, the men being very willing to lend themselves to the experiment, and the results were exactly the same.

"The alcoholic gang beat the non-alcoholic gang at the starting, and failed utterly toward the end of the day. This is the most conclusive, and, I think, by far the most crucial experiment that I know of upon the question of the relation of alcohol to work. With this I will set aside the question by saying, from personal experience, and from experiments, most carefully conducted over large bodies of men, it is capable of proof beyond all possibility of question, that alcohol, in ordinary circumstances, not only does not help work, but is a serious hinderer of work.

[W. C. T. U. Leaflet. Send to Julia Colman, 76 Bible House, N. Y. $1.30 per 1,000, postage included.]

THE Temperance cause needs strong arms and courageous hearts to uphold it. Moral cowardice is its bane; men are afraid to vote and speak their sentiments in regard to it because, perhaps, their neighbor is in the business. If your neighbor's business is murdering those around you, why hesitate to destroy it? Which would you fear more, the anger of a just God, who requires your brother's safety at your hands, or the feeble enmity of man? An extensive petition having been signed in Milwaukee by business houses, requesting the managers of the theaters to cease giving Sunday performances, the brewers, fearing an attack on the beer interests, have unanimously resolved to cease business dealings with every firm whose name is attached to the paper. As a very large number of men, employers and employees, are engaged in the breweries, the result is expected to be only a hastening of the time for the passage of a prohibitory amendment.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

That is the personal liberty the brewers are always prating about. It means perfect liberty for the brewers to kill and destroy, and if any one expresses an opinion in favor of liberty to any body else but the producers of crime, he shall be ruined in business and driven to poverty or expatriated. Time decent people were beginning to provide for a little personal liberty for themselves.

G. W. Secretary's D'p'tm't.

GEORGE B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.

☞The office of the Grand Lodge is located in the Capital Savings Bank Building, entrance, No. 328 J street, up-stairs, over the southwest corner J and Fourth streets, Sacramento, where the Grand Worthy Secretary will be pleased to receive calls from the members of the Order during business hours.

☞This department is edited by the Grand Worthy Secretary, to whom all communications relating in any way to the business of the Grand Lodge, this department, or anything appearing hereunder, should be addressed.

☞The Grand Worthy Secretary's post office address is Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento, Cal.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES
ON SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE G. W. S.

Sold for the Benefit of the Grand Lodge

Constitutions, per hundred copies	$12 00
Constitutions per dozen	1 75
Glee Books, "Temperance Chimes" per dozen	4 00
Glee Books, per half doz	2 50
Glee Books, single copies	50
Receipts of Evening and Constitution Roll Book, per set	2 50
Chase's Digest, per copy	1 50
Officer's Roll Call etc., Book of	1 00
Pledge Cards, per hundred	1 00
Officers Cards, per set of four	1 00
Degree Ode Cards, per doz	1 00
Subordinate Ode Cards, per doz	75
Subordinate Ode Cards with music, per doz	1 50
Chase's Good of the Order, per copy	50

BLANK FORMS.

Clearance Cards, per dozen	3 00
Grand Lodge Returns, per dozen	1 00
W. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. F. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Bonds, per dozen	1 00
Forms for Charges, Trials, etc., per set of four	25
Forms for incorporation of Lodges	Free

LODGE BOOKS

Propositions for Membership, Book of fifty	50
Notices of Election to Membership, book of fifty	50
Proposition Committee notices, book of fifty	50
D. G. W. C. T.'s Dispensations, book of fifty	50
Password Certificates, book of fifty	50
Delinquent (Dues) Notice, book of fifty	50
Warrants on W. T., book of fifty	50
W. F. S. Receipts, book of fifty	55
W. T. Receipts, book of fifty	50

LODGE FURNITURE.

In addition to the above, I will attend to orders for Impression Seals, Blank Books, Special Printing, Regalia or Lodge Furniture. This will be done as an accommodation to Lodges and not as a source of profit either to the Grand Lodge or myself; hence all orders filled will be sent per express by the dealers, with instructions to "collect on delivery," unless the money accompanies the order. Address—

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.,
Sacramento, California.

CASH RECEIVED.—The Grand Worthy Secretary acknowledges receipt of the following amounts of cash since last report. Proper personal receipts were also forwarded in each case:

GENERAL FUND.

Marysville Lodge, 25	$14 75	Jamestown, 294	12 25
Lake City, 129	13 75	Protection, 319	23 25
San Juan, 134	9 25	La Porte, 381	9 00
Auburn, 150	14 50	Perseverance, 387	14 00
Winters, 165	24 75	Elk Horn 491	8 25
Nevada, 201	41 25	Shamrock, 501	8 75
Lakeview, 211	4 75	Burneyville, 503	23 50
Carbondale, 288	24 75	Hidden Treasure, 515	5 75
New Castle, 339	10 25	Earnest, 516	3 50
Soulsbyville, 340	25 50	Confidence, 122	9 75
Bear Mountain 343	4 25	Victory, 123	11 50
Marshall, 410	6 75	Star of the Hill, 127	17 00
Yuba City, 440	1 00	Woodbridge, 189	17 25
Castroville, 446	11 25	Santa Barbara, 140	13 00
Savannah, 473	15 75	Booneville, 153	10 75
Aerial 144	6 25	Clipper Gap, 154	8 00
Ocean Queen, 190	13 50	Hornitos, 187	12 75
Orion, 224	21 75	Tehama, 198	12 00
B H Hoag	1 50	Gridley, 240	34 25
Cedarville, 230	9 75	Bald Mountain, 324	21 75
Downey, 233	18 50	Petrolia, 362	13 75
Santa Paula, 235	22 50	Gem, 505	14 50
Webster, 316	4 50	Fuesen, 4	7 25
Golden Wreath, 327	6 00	Welcome, 104	10 00
Lilly, 330	9 75	Red Bluff, 192	48 00
Elder Springs, 332	12 75	Nil Desperandum, 216	22 75
Enterprise, 356	29 75	Guadalupe, 268	14 25
Murphy's, 361	20 50	Smelling, 279	9 00
Ophir, 406	13 00	Pine Grove, 283	11 25
Saratoga, 474	9 75	Twilight, 331	10 00
Evergreen, 477	35 00	Big Tree, 345	11 55
Knoxdale, 108	10 75	North Star, 363	7 75
Ceres, 109	30 25	Lathrop, 373	7 25
Aqua Pura, 111	10 00	Trinidad, 400	9 75
Valley Ford, 156	7 00	Pleasant Prairie, 429	14 25
Fountain, 193	21 00	San Luis Obispo, 444	67 00
Northern Star, 207	13 00	Placerville, 456	7 75
Constancy, 209	11 25	Arbuckle, 506	5 65
Isabella, 218	7 00	Garden Valley, 1	12 25
Fairview, 247	19 25	Lockeford, 115	13 75
Mountain Guard, 278	11 25	Yolo, 163	22 50
Madera, 290	7 50	San Leandro, 180	20 25
West Berkeley, 206	11 50	Pro Bono Publico, 346	11 50
Oleta, 214	12 50	Seaside, 354	17 00
Taylorville Rescue, 215	11 00	Sierra City, 359	10 50
Ione, 241	13 75	Ruby, 424	28 75
Willetsville, 259	18 00	Greenwood, 450	8 50
Hanford, 296	7 00	Table Bluff, 460	40 00
Hydesville, 322	14 75	Santa Cruz, 499	8 00

ORPHANS' HOME FUND.

Santa Cruz B. of Hope	$1 15	Welcome, 104	10 00
Niles Searles	100 00	Merced, 459	13 50
Confidence, 122	10 00		

LECTURE FUND.

C. N. Goulding's July Collections.

Ukiah	$28 50	Westport	16 90
Mendocino	23 55	Caspar	8 00
Little River	19 85	Little Lake	7 25

Wm. Crowhurst's July Collections.

Forest City	$19 30	Downieville	5 25
Graniteville	16 00	North San Juan	5 10
Sierra City	15 25	Camptonville	4 00
North Bloomfield	10 00	North Columbia	3 50
Grass Valley	6 30	Pike City	1 85

J. W. Webb's July Collections.

Lorenzo	$7 10	Felton	3 00
Hollister	6 70	San Felipe	2 85
Pacific Lodge	5 00	Soquel	1 70
San Juan	3 60		

H. R. Hughes' July Collections.

Farmington	$6 65	Volcano	2 80
Linden	5 50	Lockeford	2 55
Knight's Ferry	3 75	Burneyville	1 70
Oakdale	3 00		

PACKAGES MAILED.—The following packages have been mailed during the past week from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office:

1–C L Clow, Rocklin
2–S V Porter, Turlock
1–Ella Bridwell, French Camp
1–A M Addington, Mich. Bar
1–W A Atchinson, Bakersfield
1–Oscar Smith, Brentwood
3–W H Peller, Eureka Mills
1–E Southworth, Smartsville
1–Wm Sims, Winters
1–Henry D Grayson, Knight's Ferry
1–C C Dunn, Napa
2–W J Hardy, Yuba City
2–Jos H Kennedy, You Bet
1–Miss R M Hulbert, Napa
1–Francis W Thompson, La Porte
1–J L Coles, Sonora
2–Henry E Reed, Coulterville
1–J H Greenwood, AmadorCy
1–Ezra Haskell, Volcano
1–T C Morrison, Bakersfield
1–Mrs C M Parkhurst, Placerville
1–W Rittinger, Auburn
1–Mrs D L Butler, Biggs
1–J H Richardson, Santa Rosa
1–Mrs A Hastings, Pentz
2–Chas Green, Placerville
1–Joseph Fyfe, Stockton
1–P G Loucks, Contra Costa
1–Col C Ellis, San Francisco
2–L Thornton, Hollister
1–R S Potter, Los Gatos
1–Jennie Monro, Nevada City
1–J C Foss, Table Bluff
1–S C Boom, Hydesville
1–J J Steele, Santa Barbara

PER EXPRESS.

1–Mrs M E Richardson, Murphy's
1–H R Hughes, Angel's Camp
1–S V Porter, Turlock
1–F J Rumery, Brownsville
1–Annie Sheehan, Arbuckle
1–William Mann, Butte City
1–J H Murphy, Black'sStation

D. G. W. C. T.s COMMISSIONED.—The following commissions have been issued and forwarded from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office during the past week:

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

A. M. Gill, for Humboldt Co., Eureka.

LODGE DEPUTIES.

S. V. Carter, for No. 510, Jackson.
M. F. Quinn, for No. 258, El Monte.

Returns Received.—During the past week the following Lodges have filed Grand Lodge returns with the G. W. S. and their receipt is acknowledged:

Nos. 25, 108, 111, 112, 115, 122 123, 127, 134, 139, 140, 144, 150, 153, 154, 156, 165, 180, 190, 192, 193, 198, 200, 201, 207, 209, 211, 214, 215, 216, 218, 223, 224, 230, 233, 235, 240, 241, 247, 259, 268, 278, 279, 283, 288, 290, 294, 296, 316, 319, 322, 324, 327, 330, 331, 332, 339, 340, 345, 346, 354, 356, 359, 360, 361, 363, 373, 381, 382, 387, 400, 406, 410, 424, 429, 444, 446, 452, 456, 460, 470, 473, 474, 476, 491, 499, 501, 503, 505, 515 and A. T. 1.

LODGE DEPUTIES ANNUAL REPORTS.—During the present week annual reports from the Lodge Deputies of the following Lodges have been received and properly filed in the G. W. S. office and their receipt is hereby acknowledged:

Nos. 25, 115, 123, 139, 144, 250, 154, 156, 165, 192, 193, 198, 201, 206, 209, 215, 216, 218, 223, 224, 230, 233, 240, 241, 247, 259, 268, 279, 283, 288, 294, 296, 316, 318, 322, 324, 327, 330, 331, 332, 339, 340, 346, 354, 359, 360, 361, 363, 370, 381, 382, 387, 400, 406, 410, 424, 429, 430, 444, 446, 450, 452, 456, 460, 473, 474, 476, 501, 505, 515 and A. T. 1.

HOME FOR ORPHANS RECEIPTS.—Dr. I. S. Halsey G. W. T. and Treasurer of the Boards of Trustees and Lady Managers of the Good Templars Home for Orphans, acknowledges receipt of the following amounts during the past month on account of Home support:

M B Crawford	$20 00	Mrs Meda Elliott	20 00
Fisher Hall	12 35	T Deneen	15 00
C E Thomas	6 25	Jno P. Leonard	25 00
Mrs Louisa Hart	20 00	Mrs Hershey	5 00
Mrs. Pennell	5 00	Mrs Anna McCune	6 00
C W Miller	30 00	Brooklyn Lodge, IOOF	15 00
Merced Lodge, I O O F	30 00	L O Holmes	15 00
Total			$224 60
Donation—J. P. Leonard			5 00
Miscellaneous—Hill Bros. rebate			9 00
" Mrs. McCain			15 00
Total receipts for the month			$253 60

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LODGE DEPUTIES.—Proper recommendations for Lodge Deps. for the next year ensuing have been forwarded and filed in the G. W. S. office during the past week, and their receipt is hereby acknowledged.

Nos, 12, 112, 115, 123, 152, 166, 198, 210, 214, 240, 254, 258, 259, 278, 279, 283, 294, 296, 314, 324, 352, 354, 360, 361. 366, 382, 400, 456, 476.

CREDENTIALS RECEIVED.—Copies of credentials certifying the representatives elect to the next session of the Grand Lodge to be held in San Francisco, have been received at the G. W. S, office during the past week, and their receipt is hereby acknowledged from the following Lodges:

Nos. 12, 112, 115, 123, 152, 240, 241, 254, 283, 296, 314, 324, 328, 352, 354, 366, 370, 456, 476, and 484.

ABOUT CREDENTIALS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.—The attention of Secretaries is particularly called to the note printed at the head of the blank forms of credentials which asks that the first name of representatives and alternates elect be given in full, if this cannot be done that the initials be used and in *all cases* where the names of Sisters are used that the prefix "Miss" or "Mrs" as the case may be, be added. Several credential forms already received have been returned because of the non compliance with this requirement. It is of little use to report that — Smith has been elected, or even J. Smith, as it places the G. W. S. in an uncomfortable position to address J. Smith Esq., and learn subsequently that the party addressed or who should have been addressed was Mrs. Jane Smith. So in filling up recommendations for Lodge Deputies, or in fact in sending any name for any purpose to the G. W. S. the observance of the beforementioned rule will make it much easier and certainly pleasanter to all concerned. "A word to the wise."

PERSONALS.—During the past week the Grand Lodge office has been honored with passing calls from the following members of the Order. Bro. D. K. Zumwalt, Chairman of the Grand Lodge Finance Committee of Visalia, whose many friends will regret to learn has recently been quite ill.....Bro. D. Heron, P. W. C. T. of Pleasant Prairie Lodge, Yolo County.....Bro. D. Kellogg, L. D. of Newcastle Lodge, Placer County.....Bro. W. S. Read, L. D. of Northern Star Lodge, Oroville, Butte Co. .....Bro. W.R. Culver, L. D. of Centennial Lodge, Colfax, Placer County; Sister C. D. Perkins of the same lodge is also visitng Sacramento and was in attendance on Siloam Lodge on Saturday evening .....Bro. D. D. Brewster of Roseville Lodge, Roseville.....P. G. W. C. Bro. the Hon. Niles Searls of Nevada Lodge, Nevada City.....Bro. Dr. J. F. Dillon of Faithful Lodge Blacks Station.

"THAT LAWYERS FEE."—As usual, Bro. the Hon. Niles Searls of Nevada City deposited with the G. W. S. his annual donation to the Good Templars Home for Orphans, in the shape of five double eagles.

THE NEW CERTIFICATES OF MEMBERSHIPS.—Quite a number of orders have already been followed with the new certificates of memberships. All who have been supplied with them so far unite in praising its design and execution. Bro. J. Q. Adams of San Francisco writes "The Certificate more than realized my anticipations and in its production you have made a handsome and valuable contribution to the Order. Please send me another copy for which I enclose the one dollar—a price quite reasonable."

GOOD AND PRACTICAL RESULTS.—Says Bro. I. Leroy Mansfield L. D. of Gem Lodge, Wyandotte, Butte county in transmitting returns: "Our hall is in very good condition now for meetings and all we require is for the members to take an interest in them. This they are doing and we hope may continue to do. That our lodge has already done much good is manifest by the difference in observing the Sabbath, now all peace and quiet where before whisky and cards were the order of the day. The only bar in the place does not average four drinks a day sold now since our organization. Our male members are composed of those that were drinking men and they are the ones that are taking an interest in and working for the cause. If good intentions, hon-

Orders Filled the Same Day as Received. WEINSTOCK & LUBIN, Pacific Mechanics' Store, 402 to 408 K St., Sacramento.

est work, in and for, with funds if necessary will keep up a lodge of Good Templars and keep it on the increase then consider that Gem Lodge is going to live and prosper.

GLEANINGS.—"Our Lodge is prospering finely" is what Bro. A. H. Longley L. D. of Castroville Lodge remarks.....Enterprise Lodge of Guerneville, Sonoma County initiated seven on the night of installation and the Lodge Deputy, Bro. N. E. Manning says the lodge is "getting along finely" which all will be prepared to believe.....According to L. D. Bro. Oscar Smith, Lily Lodge No. 330 of Contra Costa County is having interesting meetings, is in good working order and is making its influence felt upon the whisky power.....The W. S. of Fairview Lodge, Turlock, Stanislaus county, Bro. S. V. Porter conclude that his Lodge has done more sound substantial work during the past year than during all its previous history, and the prospect is it will so continue in the future.....Boulder Creek Lodge of Felton, Santa Cruz County gained 29 members during last quarter and initiated 20 in the first two meetings of the current term, making the present membership of the Lodge 120 which is more than the entire population of the village, wherefore the L. D. Bro. J. W. Perry enthusiastically enquires "can this record be excelled in the State".....Rev. W. L. Stephens L. D. of Santa Cruz writes, "We initiated three and entertained 13 propositions at our last meeting. I think I can see a boom for the temperance cause in the near future in this place. I have voted the Democratic ticket all my life but I am now pledging all Democrats I can to repudiate the damnable doctrine incorporated into and set forth by the Democratic party in their platform at San Jose....."As a Lodge" writes Bro. F. A. Anthony L. D. of Livermore Lodge, Alameda County, "we are doing well and have much faith in the final triumph of our worthy cause".....Seaside Lodge No. 354 of Santa Barbara County enters upon its third year with 61 members and bright prospects for the future" so writes the W. S. Bro: Jno. J. Steele.

TO LODGE DEPUTIES.

From unavoidable mishaps, there has been a delay in sending out the circulars to Lodge Deputies, by me for their annual reports. They are being sent this week. I ask my Deputies to return them properly filled out before the first of September. I use them in making out my report to the Grand Lodge. You will oblige me by being prompt.

Fraternaly yours,

R. THOMPSON, G. W. C. T.

Lecturers' Reports.

The Grand Lecturers employed by the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T., of Cal., are as follows:

Mrs. E. P. Stevens, Prof. Wm. Crowhurst, Col. C. N. Goulding, Elder J. W. Webb and Hugh R. Hughes.

J. W. WEBB.

SANTA CLARA has a good lodge with which I met, Rev. Bro. Buck, W. C. T. elect. Good moral element and literary and musical talent. Have a fine, new piano. Bro. E. E. Carey is about to move north to Etna to teach; he will be greatly missed but Santa Clara's loss will be Etna's gain. At public lecture, fair audience. Col. Babcock called on his way to Santa Cruz and helped. Good Home Protection Association here to help which he gave one of his able and convincing lectures next night. He soon goes south and Los Angeles, Santa Anna, San Diego, San Bernardino, Riverside, Ventura, Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo may look for grand help from him on the Sunday question. As I am so interested in that section and he is too modest to publish his appointment in the RESCUE I diverge a little to do so. And at the same time I may publicly answer many private enquiries about Bro. Goulding's long promised visit south. I understand he is to start for San Diego directly after Grand Lodge and work his way up thru the various southern counties. Get a "good ready" for him, give him a royal welcome and hearty, well-planned co-operation. At Santa Clara I addressed some hundreds of children in the five public schools. The Principal, Prof. Manzer who resides in San Jose is a strong temperance and christian man and several of the teachers are members of the lodge.

LOS GATOS has a good lodge with good workers, and is a pretty, healthy and stirring place. Publicly installed officers, over 20 brethren and sisters coming from San Jose, a number would have come from Santa Clara but they rightly judged that most good could be done by staying to support Col. Babcock. Next night a good audience in M. E. Church. Here and all thru the county the times are too busy and nights too short to be fully propitious and a further visit of some lecturer thru September and to attend Dist. Lodge is anxiously desired. I left Rituals and Sr. Richardson's address and hope to hear that a Band of Hope has been started. Addressed the two public schools on the Triple Evils.

SAN JOSE has two lodges, Garden City and Granger. Each held an open meeting. Both have considerable musical and literary talent—*it is said*;—hope next time to have proof of the fact. Bro. Rev. D. Bushnel gave a cordial welcome and tendered his church for Sunday night but the friends afterwards thot more hearers could be obtained in the California Theater and they waited on Dr. Ravelin who kindly accorded me 20 minutes of his time to an audience of 1000 people of all classes. As best I could in so short a time, I referred to the numbers and power of our lodges and membership, of our organ the RESCUE, of the grand crisis now at hand, of the necessity of every one doing what was possible to take advantage of the tide of temperance in our State which, if taken at the present flood would lead to fortune and urged systematic organized effort such as the Good Templar lodges afforded. Am assured that a further visit and other lectures would be appreciated and do good. Some additions to our membership resulted as it was. The W. C. T. U. have a good coffee house and reading room; some noble women, among them Sister McLellan of International Lodge, S. F. At 5 and 10 cents per dish can be had a great variety of viands and the RESCUE, *Liberator*, *Signal*, *Day of Reform* and a tablefull of other papers can be seen. There ought to be a more systematic effort made by all temperance people to sustain and extend the usefulness of this good institution. In afternoon attended a full meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association; temperance was not forgotten as one of the subjects.

BAY VIEW is a model community for morals, temperance, Sunday school, Church and general intelligence. The lodge Dr. Merrick started is doing well. Bro. Rev. Gillespie drove me out from San Jose, had me address Sunday school, and afterwards preach for him a gospel temperance sermon. Bro. Ralfe drove me back in time for the other two services enabling me to get in 4 for the day, at the risk of being accused of "working" on Sunday.

C. N. GOULDING

I left Navarro on Saturday 5th lectured that evening in Manchester also 11 A. M. Sunday to an audience of seventy-five persons, the lodge here is "sleeping" and the prospects for an "awakening" not promising, local bickerings and jealousy have produced the usual results. Bro. Fairbanks very kindly entertained me and conveyed me to Point Arena where I lectured in the Presbyterian Church in the evening, and in the M. E. Church Monday evening, large audience but no enthusiasm for the cause. Bros. Bacon, Fenton, and Woodin, will do all that can be done. Up at 2 A. M. the 8th and off for Gualala, found the members active and the lodge in good condition. Bro. Ward, all the Ward family determined to hold on, addressed a large audience that evening and trust my effort was not in vain. Wednesday 9th started for Fishermans Bay, found that "Horicon Lodge" was located in the hills about 9 miles from the coast. Bro. J. E. Hickman had a team in waiting, lectured to an audience of 25, no fault to find the whole neighborhood was there, Lodge numbers about 20, and they have the courage "to do and dare;" am under many obligations to Bro. Hickman and family for their kindness. On the 10th came 40 miles to Duncans Mills, on the 11th went to the City intending to join my Brothers of the G. A. R. on their excursion to Santa Cruz, but was not able to do so, attended District Lodge Saturday evening (12th) and came here Sunday morning.

Duncans Mills, Aug., 13, 1882.

LECTURERS APPOINTMENTS.

WM. CROWHURST.

Taylorville	Aug. 17, 18, 20,	Plumas Co. D. L.	23
Greenville	21, 22		

COL. C. N. GOULDING.

SONOMA CO.		Bloomfield	22, 23
Freestone	Aug. 17, 18	Two Rock	24
Bodega	19, 20	Stony Point	25, 26
Valley Ford	21	Petaluma	27, 28

Concow Valley Camp-meeting, Aug. 29th to Sept. 5th.

DISTRICT LODGES TO MEET.

LOS ANGELES Co. D. L. meets at Compton, Aug. 26,

MERCED D. L. meets in Merced Aug. 26, at 10 A. M. Full delegations invited. Business of importance. Open meeting in the evening. A State lecturer expected.

COLUSA Co. D. L. meets at Arbuckle, Sept. 1 and 2. All members invited. J. B. HEWITT, D. S.

AMADOR Co. D. L. meets (Annual Session) at Sutter Creek, Friday, Aug. 25, at 10 A. M. J. W. PERRY, D. D.

CALAVERAS Co. D. L. meets at San Andreas, 10 A. M. Sept. 2. A. J. COOKE, D. D.

LECTURE WORK FOR JULY, 1882.

	Number of Lectures Delivered.	New Members Added.	Miles Traveled.	Adults Addressed.	Minors Addressed.	Expenses.	Contributions and Charter Fees.	Lodges organized.
William Crowhurst...	21	97	187	1232	358	$ 86 55	$ 96 30	2
C N Goulding.....	30	†	377	5173	747	138 55	104 05	
Hugh R Hughes.....	15	†	346	501	125	37 35	25 95	
J W Webb.....	32	45	597	3365	500	55 35	31 10	
Totals.....	98	142	1507	10271	1730	$ 317 80	$ 257 40	2

† Not reported. Neither Mrs. Stevens nor W. C. King have been at work in the Lecture field for this month.

R. THOMPSON, G. W. C. T.

NORTHERN DISTRICT LODGE, I. O. G. T.

The Northern District Lodge, I. O. G. T., convened at Arcata on Saturday last, July 29th. There was a very full attendance, the meeting being the most satisfactory District Lodge that ever assembled in the county. These resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Intemperance and immorality and the audacity of the promulgators thereof have become alarming, and

Whereas, Powerful organizations have been formed for the purpose of defying the law, defending crime, and opposing all moral institutions, and

Whereas, We believe the ballot box to be the proper avenue thru which to defend the rights and liberties of the citizens, and that as Good Templars it is our right and bounden duty to take a fearless and unequivocal stand, therefore be it

Resolved, That in the coming election our entire influence and support shall be given to those candidates in whom we have confidence and who will pledge themselves to support the interests of TEMPERANCE and morality and the rigid enforcement of the Sunday Law, and who will wage an unceasing warfare against any organization the principles of which are antagonistic to the best interests of a moral and law-abiding people.

2. That we are in favor of the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and urge upon our legislators to submit a a Constitutional amendment to the people at its next session.

3. That every Temperance man in the State, regardless of party predilections, should be untiring in his efforts to elect members to next Legislature and State Senate pledged to the submission of the Prohibition amendment, and if the object cannot be secured in no other way, PARTY must be IGNORED in order that PROHIBITION may PREVAIL.

4. That we pledge ourselves in District Lodge assembled, that we will never cease to use all legal means in our power, till the banner of Prohibition shall proudly wave over our fair State.

5. That we view with pride the bold and fearless action of Judges Morrison, Thornton, Myrick and McKee, Justices of the Supreme Court for upholding a law that elevates the morals of society and tends to advance the best interests of the community.

6. That the bold and fearless stand taken by Wm. Ayres, editor of the *Democratic Standard* on the side of morality and the rigid enforcement of the Sunday Law, merits our hearty approval, and we commend the support of the paper to all law and order loving people in the county.

7. That we, as Good Templars, believe the law for the observance of the Christian Sabbath is one of the glories of American citizenship, and we pledge ourselves not to vote for any man at the coming election who supports or sanctions by word or deed the violation of the same, or is in favor of a repeal thereof.

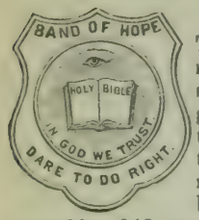
8. That a Committee of one from each Lodge, with the District Deputy as Chairman, be appointed to call a meeting of the temperance voters of Humboldt county, at such time and place as they may deem best, to determine for whom they will cast their votes at the coming election.—*Standard*.

The 9th reaffirms the 3rd resolution of the Prohibitory Reform Convention, promising to take steps to form a new party if forced to it.

SILVER STAR. Address on Habit by Mr. W. H. Barnes was a very excellent one, as always. Notice crowded out.

Juvenile Department.

BAND OF HOPE WORK.



The Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., of California, offers to furnish, free of charge, to Sunday-schools, or other juvenile organizations desiring to adopt them for use, in this jurisdiction, the newly revised Band of Hope rituals together with the ritual badges. The ritual comprises a pamphlet of 48 pages. The badges are of German silver, with a safety pin upon the back. Sample copies of the rituals and badge, or quantities for actual use, will be furnished on application to the Superintendent of Juvenile Work, Mrs. M. E. Richardson, Murphys, Calaveras Co., Cal.

TALKS WITH THE YOUNG FOLKS.

"MIRANDA AGAIN."

"The clerk reported that this was the forty-second time Miranda had been up for drunkenness and disorderly conduct."

"And a tidier, respectabler woman you'd never wish to see when she's sober;" this was what a neighbor said of her.

Can you fancy that the two characters are one and the same woman?

A woman in her home, speaking kindly to her children, busy about her daily work, her face still comely and pleasant.

A woman standing at the bar of a public house, under the flaring gas lights. Her loud, coarse voice rising in vulgar jesting, yelling laughter—aye, in oaths and curses. Her fingers clutching at the counter's edge to steady her swaying form and reeling brain, her other hand stretched eagerly for more and still more of the liquid devil that already has possession of her.

A policeman's strong hand upon her shoulder, a savage scuffle, and through the quiet streets ring out yelling shouts from a woman's lips as she is dragged away to the police cell.

Forty-two times has this scene been repeated in the life of this woman, still young and comely. But, oh! the hundreds of women, whose womanhood is daily, in this Christian land, dragged through the mire of the streets. Think of it with shame and horror.—*S. S. Worker.*

Perhaps Miranda, before she learned to drink, was as pure and noble and kindly as any of our good sisters and mothers. But for that she might perhaps have been one of the best women of her community. It happened that she was one of those whom the appetite for liquor once formed took complete possession of, as it may of any one who tampers with it.

Now the corner grocery or any grocery that sells liquor or beer, the winery and brewery and every place that makes or sells liquor of any kind is a factory for turning men and women and children into helpless drunkards and criminals and idiots like Miranda; for converting good men and women into howling, dangerous, murderous outlaws. Every good worthy person that we know is so because the saloon keeper and brewers traps could not catch them. The traps have been set all the time but they could not be coaxed or driven into them. And if they had, any one of them might have turned out just like Miranda.

It is a nice business, is it not, setting a trap to catch the bright, sharp, jolly, ruddy boys of the Band of Hope and to train them up to be Guiteaus; and the brewer sends his wagon to drop his beer keg into your pleasant home that the sweet, innocent little girls of that loving family circle may be poisoned and trained to be Mirandas in the police court and city prison—42 times, yea if 4,000 times, the drunkard-makers *conscience* would not be disturbed.

[From the Sunday School Worker.]

TEMPERANCE WORK IN THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

BY H. W. ADAMS.

A Temperance Band in connection with a sunday-school can be conducted in much the same way as the school itself, only the songs, lessons, books, papers, etc., all appertain to temperance. If you will remember this, the way will readily open up as you go along.

Some hold their meetings on the Sabbath. In places where the Sunday-schools are held in the morning it often works well to unite and hold a Union Band in the afternoon; or if thot best, each can work separately. Friday afternoon, at close of day school, is a capital time, and others may like Saturday afternoons still better.

The pastor, superintendent, or any wide-awake, judicious teacher would make a fit leader. We never know what we can do till we go to God for power and wisdom, and then go ahead. Moody began his wonderful career with stammering and hesitation, trying to teach a handful of street arabs of the glorious possibilities which lay before them. Now, Moody and his waifs sway thousands of men in two continents.

When you are ready to start, give out your notice in Sunday-school, explaining that there will be a library, a weekly paper, lively temperance songs, speaking, reciting, pledge-singing, etc., and that badges will be given to every one enrolled. It is quite important at this time to have samples (to show to the school) of the books, papers, badges, pledge-roll, etc., which you intend to use. These you can procure from the publisher of this paper.

A still better plan in connectien with showing the samples, is to give out a printed card of invitation. Every scholar should receive one, and extra cards should be given to all who can scatter them among their friends, at day-school and elsewhere. The following is a good form.

A MEETING TO START A BAND OF HOPE,

Will be held in this Sunday-school Room,

Next **Friday Afternoon,** at the close of Day-school.

You are invited to come and bring others with you.
Bring this card with you.

A BAND OF HOPE is something like a Sunday-school, only held on a week day. It will have a library, a weekly paper, songs, lessons, concerts, etc. Every one joining the band takes a pledge against liquor, tobacco and profanity. All are invited to join, whether members of our school or not.

N. B.—Teachers are wanted for the classes.

These blanks on heavy paper will be furnished, along with band outfits, by the "Revolution Temperance Publishing House," 46 Adams St., Chicago, at five cents per hundred. Much fuller details in regard to Sunday-school Temperance work can be found in No. 1 of the *Temperance Worker* which can be had at the same address; single copy, three cents; twenty-five copies or more, one cent each.

THE most thoro enthusiastic and efficient temperance workers are those who study every phase of the temperance question, and read all the important temperance literature of the day.

THE SALOON A SCHOOL.

BY PROF. GEO. E. FOSTER.

The legalized saloon is a school. It must and does teach. The keeper is the master, and the liquors his apparatus. This school is open sixteen hours of the day, and often seven days of the week. Its pupils are the citizens, and its object lessons all but indellible. What does it teach?

That the sale of drink is necessary and useful, for the law protects this as it does every other sale.

That the drinking of liquors is necessary and useful; for, of course, the State would not allow the sale of what was unnecessary and harmful.

That it is right to turn sober people into tipplers, and tipplers into drunkards, if only in the operation revenue is made for the State and gain for the proprietors.

That it is right to run establishments which breed idleness, foster vicious habits, prepare criminals, nurse pauperism, and destroy manhood, provided only this waste of the human is coined into golden showers.

That neither God's moral law, nor society's pure interests, are to be counted in the scale against the appetites of the destroyed and the avarice of the destroyers.

That it is only necessary to carry on debauchery by wholesale in order to gain the sanction of law, and receive the proud name of business enterprise. For, is it not true, O honest citizen, that the saloon system of this country produces more want, causes more idleness—weaves more chains of evil habits—schools more criminals—ruins more homes and slays more precious lives, than all other systems of vice put together?

And is it not true that God's law and man's good require that this work of debauchery cease? And is it not also true that it could not exist for a year against the indignant remonstrances of outraged humanity but for the golden streams it pours into the coffers of the nation, and the pockets of the liquor monopoly?

THE TENURE OF LIFE.

An industrious German, Baron G. F. Kolb, has lately compiled a book of universal statistics which furnishes much good food for thought. His figures show that every advance made by a people in morality, in profitable and healthy employment and useful knowledge, brings nearer to the ideal—the greatest natural tenure of life. Domestic virtue also tells favorably on the health and wealth of a population. Thus in Bavaria, out of 1,000 children born alive, there died, of legitimate children, 248 boys and 212 girls; of illegitimate, 361 boys and 342 girls. Out of 100 children nursed by their mothers, only 18.2 died the first year; of those nursed by wet nurses, 29.33 died; of those artificially fed, 60 died; of those brought up in institutions, 80 died out of the 100. The influence of prosperity or poverty on mortality is shown by Baron Kolb. Taking 1,000 well-to-do persons and another 1,000 poor persons—after five years there remained alive of the prosperous, 943; of the poor, only 655. After fifty years there remained of the prosperous, 557; of the poor, 283; at seventy years of age there remained 235 of the prosperous; of the poor, 65. The average length of life of the well-to-do was 50 years, and among the poor 32 years. One of the most potent shorteners of life is the anxiety of providing for bare subsistence. The lack of sanitary conditions also shortens life. Idleness, as compared to intense industry, outweighs,—prejudicially outweighs—all the advantages of ease and abundance.

AFRAID OF HIS INFLUENCE.

Everybody knows General Winn and understands his principles and actions as a temperance man. A good joke occurred with him when he was lecturing to the sailors on the levee in this city. He met a friend just in front of a drunkery saloon on Kearney near Clay street and they commenced talking on the sidewalk; the owner came out saying "every body knows you and will not come in while you are standing here; you will accommodate me by stepping to one side, my customers are afraid of you." The trap was set and well baited but the animals would not approach as long as they could see a human being clothed in his right mind standing in front of the dead-fall.

REV. A. J. GORDON, D. D., of Boston, thus writes in the *Watchword*: "And it came to pass as a certain man journeyed from the cradle to the grave, he fell among saloon-keepers, who robbed him of his money, ruined his good name, destroyed his reason, and then kicked him out worse than dead. A moderate drinker came that way, and when he saw him he said: 'He is but a dog; they served him right. Let him die; he is a curse to his family.' And also a license-voter came that way, and when he saw him he said: 'The brute! Put a ball and a chain on his leg and work him on the street.' And a tetotaler came that way, and when he saw him he had compassion on him, and raised him up, and assisted him to his home, and ministered to his wants and to the wants of his family; got him to sign the pledge, and started him on his journey in comfort and happiness. Who, think you, was the greater friend to humanity—the saloon-keeper, the moderate drinker, the license-voter, or the tetotaler?"

OPIUM.

The people of Fresno wont tolerate opium smoking, much to their credit. Last Saturday five young men, convicted of the abominable offense, were sentenced, by the Judge of the Superior Court, to pay a fine of $500 and be imprisoned in the county jail for six months. These were all young men, the oldest not over twenty-two or three.—*Encinal.*

That opium smoking is somewhat worse, a good deal worse and more dangerous than smoking tobacco. But it cannot be said to be more dangerous than drinking beer nor any more sinful. There are plenty of people who smoke a little opium now and then and it don't seem to hurt them much and there are plenty more who become completely slaves of it and die an awful death thru it. Just the same with beer, some people never get drunk on it, never appear to hurt themselves with it while others go strait to ruin and death with it. And the people who are slaves of beer are more swinish and brutal and savagely criminal than the slaves of opium. It would be an excellent thing to fine $500 and imprison for 5 years every body that makes or sells or buys a pint of beer. There would be no cruelty in that for after one was sentenced it would be stopped and it would save 100,000 lives a year and the destruction of alcohol would be the greatest blessing that has come to earth for 1800 years.

SOUTH AMERICA.

A PLEASURE TRIP.

(Continued.)

The first place of any note on our way was Buena Vista, which means a "fine view." It was well named for it was the only place so far save one, where one could see more than a few yards. We had passed one partially cleared farm where a few cattle grazed, but the rest was forest and an underground ditch for a road. At Buena Vista we could see, when it was not rainy or foggy, a long distance over the Yacula Valley away below us and a varied assortment of mountain tops beyond pushing their blue summits ambitiously one beyond the other. In very clear days a snowcapped giant could be faintly discovered in the dim distance, and it had a refreshing effect to be reminded that it was cool some where.

Buena Vista was about 2,000 feet above the sea and being a projecting shelf into and over the valley, it was quite a healthful resort for the fever patients below if they could get there. It was quite a flourishing village of 7 huts and a center of trade. Every hut sold guarapo, most of them rum; two or three were heavy speculators in coffee, pork, fowls, eggs, etc. It was not often they had more than 100 lbs of any one thing, but sometimes they bot up all the pork or beef or chickens that came along from the interior for a week, till prices rose in Barbacoas with the scarcity and then they rushed in their stock and made a little pile of perhaps 5 or 6 dollars on the corner; and this put the lucky speculator in funds to gratify his ever present longing to bet courageously on the next cock-fight.

This was a favorite resort of the cargueros as the Indian carriers are called; to remain there over night they would stop at noon or soon after, or travel two or three extra hours till near dark; because there would be pretty sure 50 or more of them drinking guarapo, and singing till ever so late every night; and it was funny to notice that the guarapo in sufficient quantity at 2½ cents a quart produced precisely the same effect upon those untaut and nearly naked Indians as the same amount of alcohol in the choicest imported French champagne at $5 a quart does upon the bosom friends of President Arthur or President Grant when they sit down to a business jamboree.

They would shout "keep that bowl full," "fill the foaming bowl," "make that bowl run over," "oh the joys of that magnificent guarapo;" and when they tried to say Barbacoas they said Baab——uth just as a U. S. Senator with all his compartments full and the pumps choked, would say, "Ish Rip—plik" for this Republic.

They had a few pigs and cattle here, and as it rained at least 7 days of every 9 and rained hard for a few hours, and sometimes rained all day, the clay soil of the entire neighborhood was a constant mud hole well stirred up and meaner than the most adobe country anywhere but about Vallejo.

Leaving Buena Vista we found the country less settled and more rugged and earthquake plowed. The roadside huts became scarce and the traveling stages longer. It seemed to be difficult to find a dwelling place anywhere that had a level spot large enough for a hut. A third of an acre was a large clearance and it was almost always as slanting as an old fashioned pitch roof. But there was no level land anywhere for many miles.

We came to one place where there were no living inhabitants for about a days journey and here the government had provided a spacious *house*, most of it roof, for the shelter of the cargueros and travelers. Here the first come secured the driest spots under the leaky roof to spread their mats and about all the space is usually occupied by the sleepers. We found it so on arrival but the native surveyor of our party told them his people were government employees on service and the best quarters were vacated in our favor.

Among the occupants that evening were two white ladies from Pasto going to the coast;one of them had three little girls from 5 to 10 years of age. The ladies had each a chair and a third carried the three children. The new readers are informed that the only mode of travel on this road was on foot or to be carried in an armchair with a small platform for the feet and the whole slung on the back of an Indian and supported from slipping down by a strap around the forehead. The three children must have been an uneasy load for the carrier, as a slight movement without due notice loses the balance and leads to shipwreck.

Beyond this we came to a country of much plantain and corn and here of course we found more inhabitants settled. Whenever you get enough settlers to start a cockfight you come to the indications of that great resource of Colombian wealth and enjoyment. There we would meet 3 or 4 young men setting out east with each a blanket, a couple of fighting chickens, half a dozen boiled eggs and a bunch of bananas; the two latter items and the blanket supplied all the purposes of the Palace hotel to them and the roosters were the South America bonanza Comstock Lode of that country.

These fellows were going perhaps 20 or 30 miles to a chicken argument, which was to be the grand event of a holy Saint's anniversary. Next day we would meet 3 or 4 young men returning from another religious festival, with the shattered remains of one badly used up rooster in a basket; the bird looking as if he had just been discharged from an inebriate asylum after a tedious and violent struggle with an acute type of jimjams.

Few people except the advocates of wine and horseracing of this State understand what a grandly enriching thing for that country the cockfighting business is. In every little village the highest of all ambitions is to raise successful fighting fowls. Some of these will win their owner $20 up to $50 in a successful campaign and see what mines of wealth to the country are developed by so many chickens. Colombia should be an enormously rich country but in spite of its cockfighting, its beer and rum industries and its gambling, it is most exasperatingly poor.

We have similar industrial enterprises in California. A large number of farmers are engaged in raising fast horses for gambling purposes, and we have annual State horse gambling exhibitions; the theory being that if 100 men gain $200,000 on a series of horse bets, the State is $200,000 richer, and the poor fellows that lost it will go to work to retrieve their losses some way.

And the wine, brandy and beer again. If Sonoma County can raise a million dollars' worth of brandy and wine, and sell it to a few San Francisco liquor-dealers, and they sell it to the people of the State for six millions, the State will get immensely rich in time, and a vast amount of employment is made in building jails and asylums and poor-houses for the people who drink the wine; and it employs a large number of policemen, lawyers, judges, etc., trying the people who commit crime when they drink.

There was one constant source of thankfulness in that country. The flea has been drowned out in the low, rainy districts. The flea is not amphibious, and when he is caut out in one of those showers the first big drop that strikes him sweeps him helplessly away into the brooks and rivulets that are set running with a ten minute shower, and he drowns easily. In a residence of two years I failed to meet with a single instance of that insect, so indispensable and so prominent and active a factor in every other Spanish civilization.

When we arrived at an elevation of 10,000 feet above the sea, after a last climb of 1,500 feet or so, to a plateau of 20 miles or more, extending to Tuquerres, and as we looked upon the level fields ahead, and the confused mass of broken, tumbled, earthquake-riven peaks and hills and ravines thru which we had passed, the first sensation we experienced was a sudden impression that now, after all our weary climbs and mud baths and conflicts, we had arrived in a flea country; something unmistakable told us so.

At a hut, the first we came to, our party joyfully accepted hospitalities for the night. Now we were in a new country. The houses, hitherto, had all been built on stilts, 5 or 6 feet from the ground, with a thatched roof projecting 4 or 5 feet all round and open on one or two sides, the walls being lathed up only about 2 feet from the floor. But now we came to houses built on the ground, all closed up, the fire-place in the middle of the floor and no window except when the door is open. In these huts they largely cultivated dogs and guinea pigs, not for any apparent use or ornament, but as affording the most economical and successful mode known of cultivating the flea. There were something like four full regiments of fleas awaiting us at this outpost, and I was so much interested in their movements, all night long, that not a moment's time was left me to sleep till daylight; at 5:50 A. M. they took a recess for rest and quiet digestion.

Just after Gov. John P. St. John, of Kansas, had finished his speech at the great temperance campmeeting held this month near Seymour, Ind., a German, accompanied by his wife and a half dozen little "germanies," approached him, and after introducing them, remarked: "Vell, guvnor, I have all de time obbosed dese temperance peebles, but ven I hear your speech to-day, I say to my Josanna, "Dot is de nicest man vot lifs in dis country and Germany too, and he has told me so many dings dot he makes me out one entire prohibition dutchman!"—*Del. Signal.*

NOTES FROM THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

SIGNS.

In walking up and down the streets of San Francisco, many signs attract the attention, signs on the faces of the throng that is ever crowding the thoroughfare; signs in the general appearance of the business houses; signs here, there, and everywhere, which plainly tell the observer of the character of the person or place observed.

When a young man, with clear eye, and steady tread passes us, we feel sure that he is traveling in the straightforward path which will lead to honored manhood; when we see, next behind, a man whose bloodshot eyes, trembling hands and faltering footsteps, tell of nights passed in carousal and dissipation, we know that he is treading rapidly in the downward path, and that if unchecked, his fearful race will end in that saddest of all places, a drunkard's grave.

The signs of the business houses, in their turn tell of prosperous or adverse affairs.

We are all governed in our estimate of men and affairs by these signs, but the signs to which my attention has been called, in an especial manner, are not these involuntary signs, but those advertisements which are placed above business houses to designate them.

THE BOOMERANG.

First there is the "Boomerang." This is the name of a saloon, and wisely did the builder select his name.

The boomerang is a weapon which is used by the natives of Australia and is thrown through the air with much velocity, but by some peculiar skill it always returns to the person who threw it. Now, what the circumstances of the owner of the Boomerang saloon may be, it is not in my power to tell, but many a saloon-keeper has been made to feel that his traffic was indeed a boomerang, and after seeing many others fall victims to his baleful wares, has at last fallen himself, or if he has escaped, has suffered the agony of seeing the appetite fasten itself upon his children and has followed them to drunkards' graves.

THE WASP.

Another saloon rejoices in this suggestive name. The good book tells us, at the last, drink stingeth like an adder, and no doubt the first stings may be justly likened to the wasp. But my dear boys, if you have been drinking beer and wine, and wake with fevered and throbbing brow, and think it is only the sting of the wasp, remember that the adder's sting will surely follow at the last, and when it is too late for repentance, woes unutterable will enshroud you in their serpent like embrace.

Flee while yet you may.

THE BEARS!

The most suggestive sign is the sign of the two quarrelling bears—fighting over a cask of wine.

It almost seems sometimes as if the evil one inspires people in these ways.

Fancy a man who wants people to drink his liquor thus showing the passions that will be aroused by its use.

For men do quarrel like bears, and gnash their teeth when drink has crazed their brains and roused all bear-like propensities.

He who painted the last has "builded wiser than he knew."

Next week another sign will be noticed and some appropriate ones suggested.

M. E. Richardson.

The Drunkard's Will.—"I leave to society a ruined character,a wretched example, and a memory that will soon rot.

"I leave to my parents, during the rest of their lives as much sorrow as humanity in a feeble declining state can sustain.

"I leave to my brothers and sisters as much mortification and injury as I could bring on them.

"I leave to my wife a broken heart, a life of wretchedness and shame to weep over my premature death.

"I give and bequeath to each of my children poverty, ignorance and a weakened intellect and the remembrance that their father was a monster. —*Ex.*

Hanford Lodge having lost its hall by fire and being in untoward circumstances thru the effort made to enforce the Sunday law asks sister lodges to contribute $1,00 each to help build their new hall.

The Rescue.

DEVOTED TO

Temperance, Current Literature, General News, and whatever may concern the public welfare.

Official Organ of the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T. of California.

PUBLISHED EVERY

THURSDAY MORNING.

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1 inch....	$1 00	$1 50	$2 50	$4 50	$7 50	$12 00
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3 inches..	1 75	2 50	3 50	10 00	15 00	22 50
6 inches..	2 50	3 50	6 00	13 50	22 50	36 50
1 column.	4 00	5 50	10 00	25 00	37 50	65 00

2 line Business Cards, $3 a year.
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Lodge Meetings, $1 a line per year.

All communications and subscriptions to be addressed to A. D. Wood, Editor and Publisher.

P. O. Box 1721,
San Francisco.

OUR PRINCIPLES.—We aim for nothing short of a sweeping National Prohibitory law endorsed by every State and territory of the Union, in the year 1885, and as much sooner as the Christian and Temperance men and good citizens of the country may desire to accomplish it.

WHAT IS WANTED.

Every body can look back now and see that it was cowardice, the lack of courage to do right, that extinguished the Whig party. It was their plain duty as well as their open road to victory to declare against slavery but they blindly refused and were annihilated. And the same treason to duty and justice also extinguished all there was of the Democratic party, save the embers which the misdeeds of Republicans kept alive and ever and anon blow into almost a successful flame.

Whenever the Republican party is now asked to make the issue of rum and anti-rum, it draws back from cowardly fear of losing the criminal vote and is in a constant worry of battle; always struggling with imminent defeat; because its infamous vote is altogether unreliable, its failure to set up a platform of truth and justice and its cowardice offer no attraction whatever to draw over any votes good or bad from the opposite party and its own most respectable and reliable voters are discouraged and become disaffected.

The exceptions to this general rule of that party are seen in Maine, Kansas and Iowa; there every step toward temperance has been a bulwark and tower of strength to the party; the trouble which came to it in the Garcelon fracas being entirely due to its falsehood to the enforcement of the prohibitory law.

It is natural when one sheep in a drove jumps over a pole for all the rest to follow and jump just the same, but when a leading sheep in Illinois jumps over a pole, it is not at all necessary for the sheep in California to jump the same way. If disaster and defeat have followed blunders in Ohio and Indiana etc and good fortune has followed honesty and justice elsewhere it will be silly indeed for California to blunder.

One party in this State has been by its leaders arrayed in open hostility to the christianity, morality and virtue of the State. In the battle of the grog-shop and crime den against the American home and American liberty and American institutions, it declares itself on the side of the former; it has solemly proclaimed that Americans have no rights which the drunkard-makers can be required to respect; that no American law or usage shall dare to stand up and claim a right to life, liberty or the pursuit of happiness except as prescribed and permitted by a certain criminal small minority class who represent neither their own decent countrymen nor have anything in common with ours; whose only mission is to promote vice and destroy what honest citizens build.

The conduct of the leaders of that party has insulted and disgusted thousands of their better voters who stand now ready to unite with good men of all creeds and parties in a contest for the prevalence of right and decency over crime and vice. They desire as other good men of all parties do, to vote for good men on a good platform. But if no party offers them any improvement upon their own *surrender to crime* platform, they would much prefer to see their old party triumph on a vile principle than see their old enemy gain the victory on it.

If any Republican is so blind as to think that the crime and rottenness of the State can outvote its Christianity, temperance, morality and good citizenship, his advice is the safest to disregard. It is still a matter of thankfulness that virtue in a fair contest with crime can still prevail in any State of the Union, but it is doutful that it would long continue so, if the Leag of Fiendom is permitted to sow its deadly poison further.

There is no possible policy then which could so surely attract to the Republican party the largest possible number of good sound votes as the strenuous sustenance of a complete Sabbath rest and an outspoken pledge to submit the two questions of constitutional prohibition and local option to the vote of the people separate from all other issues. And no one can deny with a shadow of reason, that the people are most emphatically entitled to decide these matters by majority vote. The coming convention can choose between the loss of their little skeleton share of the gutter vote and the opposition of the whole temperance sentiment of the State. There is no arithmetic that will count these two elements on one side any more in California.

STEALING AND WHY.

The *Examiner* of Tuesday gives the details of an organized system of pillage and robbery and piracy which has for years been practiced upon the merchandize shipped by the steamers of Messrs. Goodall, Perkins & Co. It reads almost like the sensational pirate romances got up by villainous publishers East to capture boy readers. It seems incredible that a regular piracy should have been so long continued on the wharves and on the steamers as to cause the loss of $250,000 or more and the perpetrators never discovered. But the story seems to be authentic.

Some of us have lived long ago where axes, shovels and various other portable properties were invariably left out of doors, where clothes were left out on the line all night, where no barn had a lock and where a door or window was rarely fastened at night, and nothing was stolen except in the very rarest instances when a stranger had been there from afar.

It was a matter of intense surprise to some of us to go to seaports in Italy, Portugal, Greece, Spain and find that everything portable had to be locked up or sat on night and day to keep it from being stolen, and we wondered at the thieveries of these Dagos and foreigners.

In India and China thieves everywhere and of much adroitness, but more especially so in China. There we pitied the poor heathens who had never been taut lessons of honesty and truth; they were pagans and it was natural to expect it and we boys were thankful we belonged to a different race and language and religion.

Later in Dublin, Glasgow, Cork, Liverpool, London, thieving was so rampant that anything stealable was sure to be stolen whether it was watched or not. And we used to pity these poor, starving thieves of our own race and language but degraded by what we called slavery and poverty and ignorance.

Still later we find ourselves in this country of unequaled plenty and variety of everything necessary to the comfort and happiness of man, where within easy reach of honest industry is the cheapest and cheeriest living to be found in all the world. Ah! here dishonesty and pilfering is unheard of will say the new comer. Far cheaper to work and earn and enjoy than to prowl and pilfer and suffer. But no; here we have not only property but human life less safe than in any other part of this wicked world. More stealing, loafing, cheating, than in any other country and on a larger scale. And what is the reason of all this stealing? The answer is evidently

THE GROG-SHOP; THE BEER DEN.

Wherever in these European countries, people were in the habit of stealing there was a grog-shop or wine-shop to account for the stealing or the necessity of it. Generally in the vicinity of a grog-shop is the pawn shop to convert stolen articles into coin to purchase drink; stolen mostly, for if not stolen from other people they are robbed from the families of the drinkers.

In England, Ireland, Scotland and America too where the church and the school and the bible have taut people to be virtuous and honest, the grog-shop is surrounded with its plenteous harvest of thieves: and in all these countries there are communities and districts small and large where the grog-shop has not come; and no bolts, bars or locks are needed because there are no thieves.

In California there is no need to have a single thief, but for every grog-shop and beer-den and wine-shop, high and low we shall have its group of thieves; the lawful natural fruit of the dishonesty and villainy and pauperism which it is the sole business of the saloons to generate and nurture.

THE PLATFORM.

There seems to be much difference of opinion as to what the political parties *can afford* to do in preparation for the coming election. The safest and best thing for them to do would be to do right. But people are slow to believe that. To children the story of Pharoh's continued defiance of ten loathesome plagues sent to punish him, is the most incredible and impossible of all the legends they have to encounter; but to the experienced student and observer of human history, it is such a natural and consistent relation of human folly and human stubbornness in wrong, that Pharoh becomes a familiar every day character. The whole history of the Democratic party and a great deal of the latter history of the Republican, is a faithful copy of the career of Pharoh the selfblinded.

The Rescue cannot say what the Republican party will do, but it can pretty nearly tell what is the sentiment of the great mass of the temperance people of the State and what will be their action when the policy of that party is determined upon. A few, well disposed toward the cause of temperance, would be perfectly satisfied to get the Sunday law amended and enforced but they are only superficial temperance advocates who have never given much thot to the matter and believe other issues are of more importance than the demolition of the grog-shop.

These few will have no influence in the councils or acts of the rest. We have carefully watched the history of this warfare against rum. We know just what has been good for nothing, what has been worse than nothing and what has been successful in temperance political action. We know that half measures and double sided platforms have never been as good as none at all; that electing whisky candidates to enact and enforce prohibitory laws is nosing into a gopher trap; that the beer vote and the Good Templar vote for the same candidate count all for beer and nothing for temperance.

And with the example of Maine and Kansas and Iowa before us and the attitude of several other States that are following their lead to victory, we will not copy the blunders of those other States who have been fooling for forty years in coquetry with treacherous political parties and have not gained an inch of success in all this time.

The Sunday law is well, the temperance people want it of course. But a Sunday law plank alone will not prevent the placing of a third party ticket in the field, pledged to submit a constitutional prohibitory amendment to the vote of the people. We ask that not as a boon but as a protective right, to which the people are most justly entitled and which it ot to be the first duty of a government to accord on the first demand. And it is a most reasonable demand to ask that we may protect the American home from the pirates and murderers who are at present chartered to destroy it.

One step at a time, says one, don't go too fast. But we want that step to be forward not backward. To pass a Sunday law and charter all the avenues and instruments of crime to run six days, would be a step backward. It would be going back 15 years with the added disadvantage against us of the corruption that has been effected by free crime during all that time.

The first and only forward step we can take is a constitutional prohibitory amendment; because we cannot have that immediately we want to do what we can with a local option law in the mean time But we know very well that any law that does not put immediate stop to the act of its violator, any law which can do nothing to close a saloon on Sunday but lodge a perfectly idle complaint against it, is altogether useless and damaging to us, because it is falsely called a failure of prohibition.

The first thing that will secure the temperance vote from going for a separate party ticket, will be a plank in the coming platform promising submission to the people of a prohibitory amendment; then a re-enactment of the Sunday law and providing for its complete and easy enforcement and a present act of local option. But first and most of

all, the first steps for the submission of the amendment are desired; that is the first and only thing that means real, honest, valid progress.

This is not given as governing or ordering any one's acts or opinions. But it is believed to be the candid, deliberate and determined sentiment of the great majority of the people who have for 15 or 20 years labored and prayed and hoped for the downfall of the rum power. We are willing to have prohibition from any source, Republican or other party that will sincerely make it a square open issue. And there is one point still; they won't vote for a whisky selling or whisky drinking chorister and choir to sing temperance hymns nor trust them to make temperance laws or fulfil party pledges.

To follow the Republicans of Iowa and Kansas is to win; to blunder is to secure certain defeat.

PROPHETS IN DISGUISE.

There is a certain class of newspapers which cherishing a Damon and Pythias affection for the Vc. Beer interest, are ever greedy to publish any thing to bring odium upon the Good Templars.

It might be supposed that the Home for Orphans at Vallejo would be free from invasion by the friends and agents of the Leag of Fiendom, but it is not. That institution has always been managed with the utmost kindness and tender care for its inmates. They have been participants in all the amusements and indulgences that afforded them opportunity, have never been debarred from any proper privileges or subjected to any hardships.

On a recent occasion it was not deemed advisable to close the public school at the Home, and expose the children to the chances of a prevalent fever, to have them attend a circus to which they were offered free admission. There were other reasons but no rule was made on the subject, nor was the matter of the propriety of their attending a circus brot into question. But the management forgot to ask orders from the Vallejo *Chronicle* and that paper and the Sacramento *Bee* at once became very philanthropic on the tyranical treatment of the orphans, altho the great source of orphanage and poverty in this state has their warmest sympathy and friendship. The fact that their Leag of Fiendom friends have thousands of children orphans and worse than orphaned and suffering the keenest misery all over this state, never excited a word of protest from either of these models of virtue and vessels of tender pity for the orphan. For any act of theirs the 1500 orphans which have been lovingly cared for in that home, might have all starved to death; neither of them would have made it a matter of comment.

Other papers deceived by the report of the Vallejo *Chronicle* have shown an undue readiness to give currency to the nasty invidious slander that the children are debarred from enjoyments and amusements. The Grand Lodge will no doubt be thankful for the valuable advice of the *Bee* and *Chronicle* as to the punishment of the "hidebound moralists," the "puritanical lady managers." But the Home belongs to 19.000 sober people, every one of whom is a contributor to its support and a guardian of its welfare, and recognizing the gallantry and courtesy with which the education and associations of the ginmill have so strongly flavored the editorial prize essays of those two champions of philanthropy, they will probably seek inspiration and counsel from a more respectable source—when they need it.

TIVOLI.

The *Argonaut* gives the following mild and charitable description of the Tivoli:

"Through accident, and a desire to please certain young ladies, the writer found himself one evening this week at the "Tivoli." The Tivoli is a nondescript opera-house, a sort of foreign graft upon American manners, a cross between a lager-beer saloon and a concert hall. It is a spacious, cheap, uncomfortable hall, with hard chairs and sloppy tables, where anybody who has two bits can go, drink beer or gin, smoke bad cigars or worse cigarettes, with his hat on, and listen to the music not of the first quality, to an opera not of the best *morale*, sung and played by artists not of the highest professional character. The house was comfortably filled with respectable middle-class people, and served to afford them a very satisfactory amusement. The audience was well-dressed, well-behaved, quiet and orderly, and was composed mostly of people not born in America. The "Vienna Garden," the "Winter Carden," and the "Fountain" are places of similar resort, with the same general features of cheapness, music, beer, ham-sandwiches, and Limburger cheese. They are German "bier-gartens" and the French "jardin chantant," made to accomodate itself to our climate by coming in from outdoors under the protection of a roof. While we do not quarrel with any one whose tastes prompt him to the enjoyment of this kind of thing, or criticise his right to thus spend his evenings, we take the liberty of saying to those American parents who have been brought up to another kind of recreation, that in our opinion the old-fashioned American way is better for their children than this foreign thing which is being grafted upon our institutions. It is not only desirable but indispensable that amusement and recreation should be provided for our young folk; but when it comes to a mixed audience in a beer hall, with the free *colloquium* that beer-tables invite, we are oldfashioned enough to think that our girls can find safer and better places to enjoy themselves than at the Tivoli, Winter Garden, Vienna Garden or the Fountain."

It should always be remembered that the sole object of these institutions is to entice people to acquire an appetite for beer and waste their money to make rich brewers. Altho it is not their purpose to make men and women helpless sots and criminals, because such soon become poor customers, still they cannot ply their beer garden business without being in fact extensive factories that produce just such human goods, and they should be avoided with the same scrupulous care that the pest house and houses of worst repute are by decent and virtuous people.

CANVASSERS FOR "RESCUE."

Following is the number of subscribers obtained by the various friends and agents of the RESCUE during the quarter ending July the 31st.

	May.	June.	July.	In All.
W. C. King	55	77	131	263
J. W. Webb	7	56	24	87
Mrs. Doane	—	—	19	19
Miss M. M. Blower	—	10	—	10
Mrs. A. P. Ellis	—	—	7	7
Mrs. Stevens	3	—	—	3
Mrs. Richardson	65	20	—	85
Mrs. Stevens and Mrs. Richardson	33	241	276	550
W. V. T.'s and others	—	—	—	192
Total during the quarter				1.216

A FAIR QUESTION.

WHY ARE OPPONENTS OF INTEMPERANCE IN LIQUOR INTEMPERATE IN TOBACCO.

We wonder if it can be true that abstinence in drink has a tendency to cause and justify intemperance in tobacco? We think this is a fair question; we cannot help but ask it. The present week has seen a great number of temperance people in Des Moines—mostly strong and radical temperance people. The *Register* office had several visits from several of them which was very complimentary to it. But we noticed, as one peculiar fact, that most radical men on the temperance question were not only immoderate, but extremely intemperate in the use of tobacco. The stronger the advocate of prohibition, as it seemed, the stronger was the cigar, the smoke of which he could cooly puff into anyone's face or, the larger the cud in his mouth, and the nastier the drool of tobacco juice on his lips. Some of the good people nearly choked us to death with their clouds of tobacco smoke, while telling us of the terrible and degrading use of drink, and others, in telling the same story of pathos, could hardly work their tongues for the dirty cuds they had in their mouths and for having to stop so frequently to make a sewer of their lips. It may have been very wicked—we suppose it was—but while we were being suffocated in the smoke of these poor cigars, and being made to wonder how so much disgusting fluid could be issued from the human mouth, we found ourselves sighing for some wicked man to come in who had nothing in him more nasty than good whisky. We wanted a change. But seriously, why is it that a larger percentage of tobacco-burners and eaters among temperance workers than among any other set of men, and why on earth is it that so many of them use such poor tobacco to smoke, and that they never learn to spit without spitting all over a room and without any regard to decency? Can it be that they are filthier in the use of tobacco than other people are? Or is it because such depravity looks worse in reformers than in ordinary mortals?—*Iowa State Register.*

GOOD TEMPLARY *vs.* GOOD TEMPLARISM.

It is a habit with many of those who have occasion to allude to the theories and teachings of our noble Order, to make use of the term Good Templarism. I desire to protest against the use of this expression in connection with our work.

The use of the terminal "ism" is the common and accepted method of describing, in a "contemptuous" manner, a particular doctrine or belief such as "Skepticism," "Darwinism," "Pantheism," and a score of other "isms."

An "ism," according to our best authorities, is a "specious," but "wild and visionary theory." There are but few Good Templars who would be willing to acknowledge that the teachings of their institution are of such a character. Good Templary is in no sense an "ism." Its theoriee are not "specious," but are deduced from established truths; they are not "wild," because conformed to well established rules, nor are they "visionary," because its schemes are practicable and are based upon solid foundations. An "ism," proceeds from a "dogma"—that is, "a principle of belief asserted or taught, without sufficient evidenee to sustain it." Our doctrines are not of that kind.

Based upon the law of Social Renevolence (as Dr. Johnson terms it) the law of Charity embracing the full scope and meaning of that grand word—its teachings can be accepted by the whole human family because its object is the elevation of the members of that family and because its methods have been endorsed by some of the brightest intellects and most enlightened wisdom of the world, and because all civilized people have recognized the catholicity of its operations.

Let us not then degrade our noble work, by *ourselves* alluding to it, as an "ism." Good Templarism, Pah! what a word, Good Templary is the proper expression and means, "that which pertains to Good Templars and their peculiar work."—*Lodge Visitor.*

PRIMARIES. It is to be hoped our good citizens will attend the primaries and see to the election of proper delegates to the Convention. The Leag of F—dom is sending its agents everywhere to put in illegal votes. If our friends entitled to vote honestly dont attend, the war will go against us.

ARTESIAN wells are becoming a necessity in San Francisco. The Spring Valley water has so many bugs and tadpoles and little tiny fish in it, that it dont do well for making champagne and other California wines. The fat of the little things after they rot, makes a kind of scum on the top of the wine and imparts a fishy taste to the fancy high priced brands of wine manufactured in the San Francisco city vineyards.

BRO. WATERBURY of Stockton called on his way to the springs for a holiday and reports a booming progress of temperance since the new hall has been in use. He wants to see every other community go and do likewise. By the way there are Lytton springs in Sonoma county and Bonanza springs in Lake county for temperance people to go to. No vice dens possess these places, and that should be remembered by all good citizens as well as temperance people.

The best bulwark of the Mormon Church has been for many years the bad character of its most active enemies to which they could point, the S. L. *Tribune*, the saloon-keepers, gamblers, and debauchees who have been the missionaries voluntary or otherwise engaged in the business of extirpating mormonism. No wonder the latter has numerous converts, even if its preachers were armed with no better arguments than a file of the *Tribune*. The grog-shop and faro table and licensed vice have never been successful champions of orthodox or pure and undefiled religion. The only way to mend mormonism is to put something better alongside of it. So far the federal government has been trying to drown it out by placing it in contrast with the worst crimes that have ever been tolerated in Christian countries and holding up vice and utter godlessness as the religion of the State.

POLITICS MAKES COWARDS OF US ALL!

F. M. PIXLEY,

(*Of the Argonaut*),

Will deliver an address on this theme on

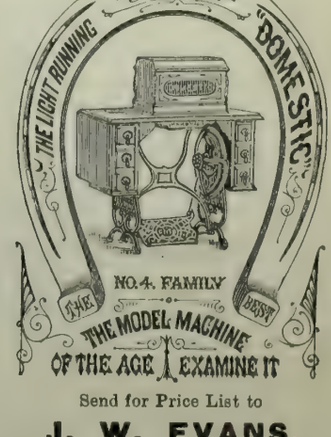
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COME ONE. COME ALL. SEATS FREE.



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IN OTHER STATES.

THE FIELD OF POLITICS.

THE PROHIBITION MOVEMENT IN THE WESTERN STATES.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—John B. Finch, who was one of the most earnest advocates of prohibition in Iowa, and who has lately been lecturing in his own State (Nebraska) on the same subject, says that the people are working for the submission of a constitutional amendment prohibiting the sale or manufacture of liquors for drinking purposes. They are making a thoro canvass, with good chances of success. If the amendment is submitted it will be carried without dout, by a large majority.

Interviews with leading anti-prohibitionists and liquor men in Chicago show that they view with some alarm the inroads of temperance advocates in the adjoining States, and that they are formed in a compact body and intend to fight them in all their interests from the inception with money, votes, and political and personal influence. They generally advocate high license as a means of suppressing low doggeries and disreputable saloons.

The German temperance element has called a German Temperance Convention in this city on August 25th, and have elected two delegates to represent them in the National Temperance Convention to be held here on August 23d.—*Chronicle*, Aug. 9.

At last prohibition has got into politics and into the Press despatches. The young giant of the future has grown amazingly since the 28th of June, when, tho he was the subject of the most important intelligence that has come to hand since the surrender of Lee and the ending of the war, he only occupied four lines of small type in the Iowa victory despatch and in that four lines was the falsehood that the vote was very light.

When the battle is now surely to be lost for the rummies, they are willing to sacrifice the low doggeries and disreputable saloons. Yes, but when they are suppressed there will be none left. The gilded soul-trap that snares the sons of the Vanderbilts, the judges, the lawyers, the merchants and makes them tramps and thieves and suicides is just as low and vile a doggery as the Barbary Coast den that drugs and robs the drunken sailor or crazes Patrick Flanagan to murder his wife.

All hail to the German temperance element in Illinois, Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska. Sooner than they think we shall have a German boom in California for temperance and home and peace and happiness and a Sunday rest.

Again on the 10th the *Call* has nearly half a colum of prohibition special dispatches of which the following is a synopsis.

OMAHA.—Inspired by the successes in Iowa the Neb. temperance people have begun an active canvas for prohibition altho licences are $1.000 a year in cities of 10000 people and $500 in smaller places. A saloon keeper who is a councilman proposes to make liquor license $50.000 a year, as prohibition is sure to come and we might as well have it now. The rummies are awake and call a drunkard-makers convention.

BOSTON.—A State Convention on the 9th had 155 delegates and nominated a prohibitory state ticket, Chas. Almy of New Bedford for Governor. Resolutions of sympathy were expressed with other states fighting for liberty to live and Iowa and Kansas were congratulated.

KANSAS.—Gov. St John will doutless be reelected and the Republican convention will memorialize Congress to attend to the question of prohibition at its next session.

GEORGIA.—Governor Colquit candidate for the U. S. Senate and a Democrat publicly declares for temperance and prohibition.

ILLINOIS.—State Prohibition Convention in session declare that 12.000 liquor dealers shall no longer run the State government by bribery; nothing can be expected of the Republican or Democratic parties therefore they call upon all good citizens to unite in a separate political party.

TENNESSEE.—The Dem., Rep., and Greenback parties have all refused to insert in their platforms a clause favorable to the continuance of their four-mile prohibitory law or for the submission of a constitutional amendment to the people. A State convention has therefore been called to organize for the defense of the homes of the people, their children and property against the ravages of the rum-pirates.

ARKANSAS.—There, the women petition against saloons, same as men. The law-breakers applealed to the courts against the validity of these petitions but were defeated. Of course the next step is to defy the law.

IN ALLEGHANY CITY, Joseph Hess, keeper of a rum-den, killed his wife some months ago. His son recently attempted to kill his own sister and in jail has twice attempted suicide. The saloon of Mr. Hess has been a success as a crime factory.

THE *Living Issue*, Cooperstown, N. Y., which has been for years one of the very ablest and best temperance papers and an uncompromising prohibitionist, is now published by D. S. Jones solely, Mr. Scrambling, his partner having withdrawn. Its temperance space will be somewhat lessened but it promises to maintain its sterling and stirring prohibition activity. It is sad to think that in the great state of New York when such a paper as the *Living Issue* should have been patronized into a prohibition daily, the temperance people stand by supinely and let it shorten sail at a time when its services are more than ever needed.

INDIANA.—Hendricks, English, Voorhees and McDonald are called the "Big Four" of the Democratic side of politics in Ind. They are committing their party to anti-prohibition in spite of most vigorous protests from their own people in many counties where Democratic majorities have always been sure. And the N. Y. *Sun* says the Republicans are in the same muddle, the people demanding a prohibition plank and their leaders objecting for fear of losing the German vote. It is a cheerless sign of the times when the criminal section of the foreign vote is of more political value than the American vote undivided.

MICHIGAN.—The whisky papers are eloquent upon their defeat in Iowa. Fanaticism of the people in not appreciating the blessings of pauper-mills and crime-schools and drunkard-factories on one side and the parsimony of the drunkard-makers in not putting up enough bribe money to defeat the people of Iowa, are the themes of sonorous lament.

NEVADA.—Bro. F. J. Culver is lecturing in the State of Nevada; found Reno and Virginia city not quite the most receptive soil for temperance, but is hopeful of better things.

ENGLAND has one "vicar" who has come out with a wailing protest against the rapidly spreading evil of teetotalism. Poor man, he should be put on the list of heathen candidates for missionary effort.

BAD TIMES FOR THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.—Some of us hardly dared to hope that we should live to see the day when brewers and publicans would cry out because they were losing their trade. We begin to be more sanguine now. From Bradford we hear that a brewery has just been sold for $200.000, which was valued at $675.000 only ten years ago, and that brewers are putting tenants in their houses to sell what they can and say nothing about rent. And we have an impression that Bradford has not been the centre of any temperance revival. If so, all the better, for it indicates steadier, and therefore healthier and more enduring growth. In Newcastle and Swansea, where Blue Ribbon missions have been held, breweries and publichouses have been closed; and in the Isle of Wight the price of beer has had to be reduced, whilst the brewers have to deal with the publicans on much the same footing as they do at Bradford. We have not heard better news than this for a long time.—*Ch. Commonwealth.*

HEALDSBURG, Aug. 3, 1882.

ED. RESCUE:—Judging by the despondent tone of some of the Republican papers, especially that of the *Argonaut* of July 29, it appears that the Republican party will not have the courage to embody a decent plank on the Sunday law in their platform, much less say anything on temperance. I hope that the Prohibitionists will be ready with a good set of candidates and principles to take the field at once, after the adjournment of that party, unless they disappoint us by taking high moral ground. There ought to be found in this State of California, a party who have the courage of their convictions to do right, and for whose ticket and principles good men need not blush to work and vote.

Excuse me for troubling you; I do not wish to let the occasion, the crisis slip by without us doing something. We will have to act with promptness and energy for the time is short, if we intend to produce an impression on the general election.

I am sorry that the Greenbackers are disunited, and very sorry that the *Emancipator* is for McQuiddy. To me he is very objectionable as representing a spirit of lawlessness, which seems to pervade the air.

We must put ourselves in shape to administer the rebuke of defeat to the Republicans, if they refuse our proffered assistance.

Would it not be well for you to impress upon the Republicans through your journal, that we intend to nominate, which will result in their defeat unless they take an unequivocal stand for our measures

Yours truly. W. G. SWAN.

Soulsbyville Lodge celebrated its 2nd anniversary Aug 5th, inviting Bald Mountain, Confidence and Rough and Ready Lodges to pay us a fraternal visit and well did all three lodges respond, for they came in crowds and just filled our spacious hall, which was nicely decorated with greens and flowers; Brother J. T. Holland had to acknowledge that it was as good a looking audience as he had seen at R. W. G. Lodge. Officers Quarterly Reports were in good shape, and elicited commendatory notice. The annual report to G. W. S. was read by L. D. and shows good progress for a lodge only 2 years old. Initiated 2 members and installed officers. then the usual lunch and song and speeches in one of which Brother G. L. Coles urged us as Good Templars to do our duty at the next election. With report to G. W. S. went 2 applications for the Mutual Aid and I hope to get more. I think I can answer why our M. A. does not prosper as the Workmen and some other societies; it is because Good Templars and especially L. Ds. do not take hold of it and recommend it to others, but lay back and pick out all the faults they can with it. Our M. Aid only requires that members shall conform to the laws of the society; in order to receive its benefits, the same as the Odd Fellows, Chosen Friends and other such institutions.

W. H. BARRON, L. D.

OPEN LODGES AND PUBLIC MEETINGS.

For distribution at public meetings or once a month the RESCUE will be sent to one address at $2.00 per 100, and in packages of 20 to 50 will be sent once a month for a year for 24 cents per copy or $4.80 for 20 copies a year. At this rate there is no paper published anywhere that is cheaper. It is suggested that lodges try this method of introducing temperance literature but the best plan is to get a weekly paper into the family by the year. Orders for lots of 50 or 100 should come a week in advance.

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Assessments. On the death of a member each member of his division shall be assessed, 1st class, 75c; 2d, 90c; 3d, $1.15; 4th, $1.40; 5th, $1.70.

Notice of assessment payable in 30 days.

Benefits payable within 60 days, 1st class, 60c; 2d, 75c; 3d, $1; 4th, $1.25; 5th, $1.60.

For further particulars apply to G. W. S., Sacramento.

No Lodge dues, rents, officers' salaries or banquets to pay for; nothing to pay but bare cost of insuring healthy, sober lives. Consequently, such institutions are the cheapest and safest in the world; ours has the least costly machinery of any. One old insurance company East has received in premiums 218 millions, and paid out for losses 57 millions, which is less than the company's receipts for interest on their customers money.

HOME PROTECTION ASSOCIATION.

This association was incorporated Feby. 2, 1882, for the purpose of securing the enforcement of all laws restricting the sale of liquors, particularly the Sunday law and to procure the enactment of such other laws as are or may be necessary for the protection of our homes from the insidious and destructive influences growing out of the liquor traffic.

It is desired to charter auxiliary associations in every town of California. Any 10 or more persons over 16 years of age may apply for a charter. The membership fee is $1.00 a year, and charter, with full set of books and register for 600 names costs $5. Of membership fee one half goes to the State association for the general work. Apply for information and all particulars to the State Secy.

Officers of the State Association: Otis Gibson, Pres. 916 Washington St. S. F.; Dr. R. H. McDonald, Treas., Pacific Bank, S. F.; Geo. Babcock, State Supt. R. S. Wade, State Secretary, 76 Montgomery Block, San Francisco.

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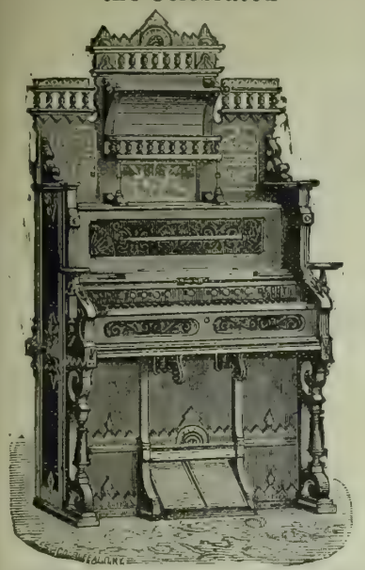
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A few National Temperance Almanacs can be supplied at the RESCUE office; a 10 cent stamp will get one, and that is the cheapest way of remittance. The volume for 1882 is, as usual, full of good matter.

Mr. H. B. Williamson is agent for the RESCUE in Lompoc Renewals and subscriptions can be arranged with him.

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Calendar.

Fall Term begins	Aug. 16, 1882	Winter Term closes	Mar. 2, 1883
Fall Term closes	Nov. 17, 1882	Spring Term begins	Mar. 6, 1883
Winter Term begins	Nov. 27, 1882	Commencement	June 7, 1883
Christmas Vacation	Dec 21 to Jan 10, 1883		

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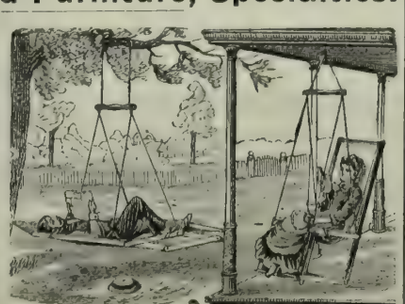
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Jams and Jellies, ass't'd			2 70
Eagle Chocolate, per doz.			2 50
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Pickles, 5 gal. kegs, best			1 75
" ½ gal. jars, doz.			3 50
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Maccaroni, Extra, No. 1, box			1 25
Vermicelli, " No. 1, "			1 25
" " No. 2, "			90
Family Flour, good, per bbl			5 00
" best		5 25 to	5 50
Scouring Brick, per doz.			70
Dried Peaches, fair	per lb		05
" good	"		10
" Pears, unpeeled	"		06
" peeled	"		7½ to 12½
" Apples, choice	"		08
Cal. Figs	"	06 to	08
No. 1, Island Sugar, kegs			09¼
Granulated Sugar			12½
Japan Tea, 1 lb and ½ lb paper			30
Japan Tea, bulk, 5 lbs for			1 00
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SANTA ANA, Cal., Aug. 5. 1882.

EDITOR RESCUE:—Our Lodge is still slowly gaining ground. At the expiration of first quarter in this year, we had 49 members. Now we have 60, and several more candidates to initiate. We now have a comfortable hall in which to meet, and as the Lodge grows stronger and the evenings grow longer, we hope to ad a great increase in interest and enthusiasm.

Our "Band of Hope" is growing weekly, and has a membership of 98. We would hail with joy the coming of Miss Willard and Miss Gordon, or any earnest temperance workers. We greatly need a "temperance revival" in Southern California.

Yours in F. H. and C.,
HARVEY STEWART.

NEARLY 8,000 youths were arrested in Chicago, last year, and nine-tenths of them were arrested in saloons: So the *Monitor Journal* says. Verily the saloon is a murderer of the boys.

HOME PROTECTION.—Another Home Protection Association was organized on Monday 24th in Stockton. A large meeting was held in the First Baptist Church and Col. George Babcock according to the reports in the *Independent* delivered a very able and eloquent address. Col. B. never fails to effect an organization when he undertakes it.

GOLDEN RULE LODGE at San Diego had their open lodge at the first meeting in the I. O. O. F. new hall. S. Whitmore L. D. and Mrs. W. W. Stewart G. M. installed the offiers. After a splendid program the meeting concluded at 10:30 P. M. with "Hold the Fort" rendered in a very spirited manner.

THE Leag of Fiendom is the same everywhere, or rather its modes of action are equally infamous altho the *Examiner* calls it a legal organization. Its principal business after doing its days work of poisoning the bodies and morals of its own slaves is to invent assaults upon the characters of the respectable men who object to the deliberate murder of their fellow-men. In Los Angeles a chief of the outlaws of the city assails Will D. Gould one of the purest and best citizens of California as a lier. He pays a vile paper for publishing his jargon and the willing instrument of the infamy declines to publish an answer to the charge unless paid 15 cents a line for it. But Bro. Gould is honored more by the malice of both parties than he would be by their approval. Their praise would ruin a saint.

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LODGES, ETC.

Ed. Rescue:—I wish to say a few words in vindication of Hanford Lodge, I. O. G. T., and the effort its members are making to raise funds for the purpose of building a Good Templars Hall and reading room in Hanford. A little over a year ago our membership was double what it is today, and altho we were paying ten dollars a month rent, we considered ourselves in a prosperous condition, and looked forward to having a hall of our own in the near future.

About this time the "Sunday Law" question, which had been agitating the community for some time, was brought into the lodge. We soon discovered there was an opposing element in our midst, and when we came to take sides for or against the enforcement of the law, a large minority of our membership withdrew from the lodge. Among the number was our secretary who clandestinely showed the minutes of our lodge to an attorney, and he thinking to intimidate us threatened to make out a case of conspiracy against us.

This had the effect of causing more of our members to withdraw, and by this time we had only a few earnest, working members left. But they stood up boldly in defense of the law, and with friends outside of the Order were laying plans which would have proved judicious and wise if they had been permitted to carry them out. But, our then District Deputy, who happened to be here, took matters into his own hands and without our consent precipitated us into a "Sunday Law" suit. He being a nonresident incensed many against him and a certain class became so outspoken as to even threaten his life.

Unfortunately the first case tried was that of a respectable merchant who had formerly been associated with our Order. Altho this was not chargeable to us, it was used by our enemies to excite popular prejudice against us, and everything was done to hinder and perplex and make it as expensive as possible. Every mistake—every failure was attributed to the lodge. Three of our most respected citizens, active members of our Order, were hung in effigy by the rabble, and it seemed for a time that not only our lodge must go down but that anarchy must rule!

All this time whisky flowed freely and the saloons thrived amazingly, while our lodge was struggling on amid poverty and persecution. But it has not been without its reward tho it has not come in the shape of gold coin. The moral standing of Hanford to-day is far in advance of what it was a year ago and we believe the struggle we maintained has had much to do with it. For the past year we have had the free use of the C. P. and the M. E. Churches of Hanford. Our numbers are being steadily increased and our finances are on a substantial basis, but every lodge knows how necessary a hall is to the advancement and the efficiency of the Order. There is none in our town that we can rent, so we have decided to make an enthusiastic effort to have one of our own, believing it will be the means of accomplishing more good in our community than anything else we can do. Our Sister lodges are responding nobly to our call for donations toward our building fund, we having received $24.50 from nineteen lodges. May the blessing of heaven rest upon the donors. Mrs. L. E. Cheadle.

Our Lodges would all do a worthy and generous act to help our Hanford friends in their effort to retrieve their misfortune. It costs but a very small trifle each and the aggregate trifles make a large amount and do a vast amount of good. First the Hanford lodge, then every good citizen of Hanford is benefited by the full amount of the whole sum; and then every one of us who has contributed his dollar or whose lodge has done so can have the satisfaction of saying to himself "I built that fine, new hall at Hanford and own the whole of it."

Westminster, July 27, 1882.

Ed. Rescue—In great kindness you have been sending the Rescue to my address for the last two years for which I return my cordial thanks. To say that I appreciate the Rescue is tame language. It is a noble journal and advocates a cause of paramount importance. It battles with a master evil—one that strikes at the whole man. What more terrible calamity can possibly befall the human race than the liquor traffic. It has obtained such universality and so been familiarized to the consciences of men that they not only endure it but pity and embrace it. Could all the saloons, rum-shops, gin-shops, beer and wine-shops in America, to say nothing of other parts of the world, be confined to one separate territory with all their patrons knowing the evils which universally attend the liquor traffic, what an appalling scene this would present to every virtuous mind. Men stand aghast at the scenes presented at the close of some terrible pitched battle, but what is such a scene of carnage when brought in contrast with the more terrible carnage of the liquor traffic unrestrained. It would furnish a picture of human woe, triumphant—a bedlam—a pandemonium.

I have lived over 72 years and have tried to keep my eyes open to observation and have seen something of the liquor traffic in more than half a dozen States, and yet I have failed to discover one redeeming trait. It is an unmitigated calamity. It ought to be scouted from every community as an infamous criminal. I have never made my peace with the beverage of hell and never expect to. The Rescue keeps me well posted and awake to the wide-spread evils of the liquor business. I have always been a Republican but now I am Prohibitionist first and last, independent of the old party lines. Yours truly, B. Leffler.

The following comes from Modoc Co. Cal:

Tho late coming I sincerely return thanks to you and the Grand Lodge of the State, for the Rescue. While laboring for 3 years in this far off country as a minister of the gospel, many times while cast down and ready to say "Lord who has believed our report or to whom is the arm of the Lord revealed?" the Rescue has come with words of cheer and comfort which buoyed me up and I would then thank God and take courage. I am very glad that the Lord put it into your heart to beard the lion in his den. We have long been under the whisky rule in Modoc county but there is now a strong determination on the part of many voters of this county, irrespective of party to put down the whisky ring. *

Editor Rescue:—Dear Sir. At a meeting of the Montecito National Home Protection Club, held on the 5th inst., the following pledge to be endorsed by the delegates to the various county nominating conventions, was adopted:

I hereby pledge myself to support the principle of prohibition at the nominating county convention to be held at Santa Barbara, and to use my best efforts to secure the nomination of pronounced Prohibition candidates for the various offices. J. A. Simpson, Sec.

Reforms must begin with the people, if we cannot get what we want from the present parties, let us have a new one. Yours for Prohibition, J. A. S.

Star of the Hill Lodge No. 127, at Forest Hill has had a flourishing installation, with a good time on the occasion, a good set of officers and an increasing membership. No wonder, if everything there is as pretty and pleasant as the little note of Minnie Brown the W. S., which brings the above report.

DR G. S. ALLEN.

The many friends of Dr. Allen will be glad to hear that he has not been destroyed by the Leag of Fiendom, but is still giving the liquor traffic hot shot as in the days of the "Blue Ribbon" movement. He has been honorably acquitted of the trumped up charges against him. We publish the following statements from Dr. Allen and his estimable wife—who are supposed to know something of their domestic affairs—but we do not expect the Leag of Fiendom to believe anything they say:

Ed. Rescue:—Please contradict the charges circulated in the newspapers against me of battery and wife beating The whole charge is false, and the matter has been a cruel, senseless persecution from the begining to the end. My only offense is, that I am now and have been ever since I canvassed this State in the "Blue Ribbon" movement, an earnest, aggressive, temperance worker. I am now happily married and very pleasantly settled in business at Los Angeles. My wife and I are enjoying the most perfect domestic bliss, and we desire and ask the privilege of enjoying our home and love in peace. Please also publish my wife's affidavit which I send herewith. Dr. G. S. Allen.

Los Angeles, August 5, 1882.

In the Justice's Court, of Los Angeles township, county of Los Angeles, state of California.

The People of the State of California, *Plaintiff*, Against G. S. Allen, *Defendant*. } Affidavit of Mrs. N. S. Allen.

State of California, } ss.
County of Los Angeles. }

Mrs. N. S. Allen first duly sworn deposes and says: That she is the wife of the defendant in the above entitled cause, that the complaint in said cause against her husband is maliciously false and wholly untrue; that the complaint was made without her knowledge or consent and is the second of a likewise maliciously false and wholly untrue complaint made by the same person against her husband, that at all times since her marriage with the defendant, they and each of them have sacredly kept their marital vows; that she has earnestly and constantly protested against this prosecution and persecution of her husband, and is unable to understand why it is that the District Attorney persists in the matter, after having dismissed the first complaint, by her request and upon her assurance that the same was unfounded and maliciously false; that she has been subpœnaed as a witness for the prosecution in this case, notwithstanding her assertions that the complaint is false; and that she now appeals to the Court to dismiss the complaint against her husband and protect the privacy of her home from a horde of scandal seekers whose domestic relations, if generally known, would be a stench in the nostrils of public decency. Nettie S. Allen.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this first day of August, 1882. James A. Fisher.
Justice of the Peace.

TO THE PEOPLE OF RIVERSIDE.

Neighbors and Friends:—Pause from your orange and grape culture, and consider a question of great importance, affecting the welfare of every individual in the community, financially and morally, as well as the welfare of our State and of mankind generally. It is this: Shall we continue, as a people, to spend our earnings on, and affect our health and happiness by, the use of spirituous or malt liquors, wine or cider?

We, the undersigned, have come to the conclusion that we will not do so; and there are many others in Riverside, who, though not yet members of our organization have come to the same conclusion.

We believe, on the testimony of scientific men, and of teachers of morals and religion, confirmed by our own experience, that the articles spoken of are injurious to the health, and retarding to the moral and spiritual advancement of mankind; and we deem it a duty, not only to abstain from such drinks ourselves, but to urge on others the desirableness of the same course.

To effect these objects we have been for some time banded together in the only organization for that special purpose yet established in the town, and our success is not discouraging; but we need more help, sympathy and co operation, not only from all those who are abstainers from these injurious liquors, but from those also who are desirous of becoming abstainers, though yet only weak in power to help on the work.

We ask you, therefore, will you join our ranks and help us to work? There is much to be done in Riverside on behalf of temperance. We need a commodious temperance hall, which should include a large library and reading room, in which all, and especially the young men of the town, and even the young ladies, could spend their evenings; and this should be made so attractive, intellectually, æsthetically and otherwise, that it would supersede the liquor saloons, even with those who now find them enticing. The same building should have a large lecture room, in which concerts or courses of lectures of a popular, elevating kind could be given; and it should include accommodation for the Good Templar Lodge and the Band of Hope, and might include a department for harmless refreshments. Riverside has built a pavilion—can she not build a temperance hall?

Our Band of Hope needs development. It needs better meeting accommodations, and more general effectiveness. The grounding of our children in the principles of abstinence from the tempting, mocking and evil drinks which so many yet use is an important work and needs more attention.

The offering of prizes to our common school children for best essays on the twin evils—alcohol and tobacco—is an object worthy of consideration; and what else? Come and help us think it up.

We need your help. Give it promptly and willingly, and our Lodge and its work will be a continued success. Refuse or neglect to help us, and you may see drinking and its evil results growing in our midst, and producing its evil fruits—drunkenness, swearing, fighting, etc., Sundays and week days.

Need we say more. Come one, come all, and help on the needful and elevating work. Give in your names at once to our officers and members, and you will receive a cordial welcome. The Good Templars of Riverside.

THE LIQUOR TRADE.

DESPONDENT VIEWS OF AN OLD DISTILLER,

One Mr. Girsh Martin, an old and experienced distiller, writes in a Peoria paper on the present and possible future of the distillery business in the United States. He says that there are now on hand in this country 150,000,000 gallons of whisky, of which 90,000,000 are in bond in the government warehouses. The foreign demand has fallen from 200,000 barrels in 1880-'81 to almost nothing. The distillers, however, have to keep their machinery in order, and the production goes on, anticipating an increased demand. This Mr. Martin, however, claims that the 50,000,000 American people of the present day drink less whisky than 25,000,000 people did thirty years ago. This reduction of the average and the total consumption of spirits, he insists is the result of the introduction of lager beer as a general beverage of the Americans, and he pronounces lager beer "the worst enemy whisky has to face in the United States to-day." The same writer discusses the questions arising under the prohibition agitation, and the effect which any angry controversy on that subject between those in the trade and the prohibition people will have upon the social as well as the political character of the country. Referring to the eventual fate of slavery, Mr Martin warns the manufacturers of intoxicating beverages as follows:

There are less than 100 great distilleries in the whole United Staies. The retail dealers, "the saloon men" are generally men without means and are not of habits to acquire much wealth. With rare exceptions, like Peoria, the wholesale dealers are not very much better. The social position of the liquor trade holds no sort of comparison to the social status of American slavery. The moral and religious sentiment of American society is against it. The women are against it. The moral sentiment stands like a stone wall to confront it. Of course, this is a free country, and any man, any editor, any class or any interest has an undoubted right to beat its brains out against this stone wall. It is their privilege as well as their right. But personally you may count me out of any such idiotic "nonsense." Let the liquor men go along quietly; let them take out their license and obey strictly the law; let them provoke as little attention as possible to their business; let them ward off opposition by seeking to conciliate rather than antagonize the moral sentiment of the whole country and their business will go on with as little disturbance and annoyance as it is possible to do. But let a financial collapse of the distilling interest occur now or in the near future, and it will scare every capitalist and business man from ever re-engaging in the distilling business. Then, with the temperance element rampant, and no capital to fight it with, prohibition could be enforced and in ten years there would not be left a distillery, a brewery, or a saloon in the whole United States.—*Post.*

The *Home Standard* is a new weekly published by Carlos White 320 Sansome St. The two first numbers promise it shall be an interesting and useful paper. It discusses the questions of the day from the standpoint of the Christian, moral and temperance citizen, gives news of the churches and has a sermon of Mr. Spurgeon every week. There are frequent additions to the press roll of this city and it is pleasant to see a new aspirant for popular favor present itself with a clean face, clean conversation and most satisfactory certificates of good sound moral character and honest godly principles.

The Cala. *Apiarist* (Oakland and Los Angeles) alluding to complaints made by orchardmen of the bees in their vicinity, says that if the bee made a distillery of his hive and in place of manufacturing fruit into a healthful food, sent forth a stream of damnation that would rob men of their brains, impoverish and degrade their family, destroy their souls and desolate the land—then the blessed bee would be precious in the eye of many fruit men, and would be a fit subject of protective legislation.

Some of the California papers, the *Bee* and the *Spirit of the Times*, and perhaps others, in their over anxiety to assail and malign the Good Templars have made the serious mistake of supposing the statements of the Vallejo *Chronicle* to be worthy of credence.

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327 Golden Wreath, F., Mountain View, W. T. Triplett.
328 Victoria, W., Los Gatos, W. D. Hudson
393 Bay View, Sa., Santa Clara, L. B. Alexander.
399 Santa Clara, M., Santa Clara, E. C. Carey
474 Saratoga, Sa., Saratoga, Rev. C. M. Palmer.

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392 Pacific, Su., Boulder Creek, J. W. Peery
426 Ben Lomond, Su., Felton, D. H. Trout
499 Santa Cruz, Th., Santa Cruz, Rev. W. L. Stevens.

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422 Ojai Valley, F. Nordhoff, Thomas Barrows.
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273 Siskiyou, Fred. H. Loring, Callahans Ranch.
64 Solano, Dr. I. S. Halsey, Vallejo.
370 Sonoma, D. S. Sacry, Santa Rosa.
32 Sonoma, C. B. Proctor, Healdsburg.
32 Sonoma, J. G. Dow, Healdsburg.
156 Sonoma, Mrs. C. E. Fowler, Valley Ford
167 Sonoma, Rev. F. J. Culver, Sebastopol.
192 Tehama, Mrs. M. J. Mayhew, Red Bluff
165 Yolo, William Sims, Winters.
224 Yolo, B. H. Hoag, Davisville.
419 Yolo, J. H. Norton, Capay.
25 Yuba, Chas. J. Covillaud, Marysville.
148 Yuba, Joseph Erwin, Camptonville.

ARIZONA.

304 Pima, Joe T. Marr, Tucson.

JAPAN.

1 Japan, Daniel Jamison, Yokohama.

BANDS OF HOPE.

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4	Brownsville, Crystal,	T. J. Rumery.
5	Cambria, Cambria, Mrs. M. R. Franklin	
6	Chico, Luella, Rev. Peter Powers.	
7	Scenega. Scenega, Miss Kitty Conaway.	
8	Cajon, Cajon, Miss Della Hill.	
9	Comanche, Evergreen, Mrs. M. S. Holbrook.	
10	Columbia, Mountain View, G. L. McNeil	
11	El Dorado, El Dorado, Jas. H. Gilmore	
12	Tustin, Tustin, Mrs. H. K. Snow.	
13	Forest City, Forest City, S. A. Lawry.	
14	Greenville, Greenville, ——,	
15	Healdsburg, Healdsburg, Mrs. S. J. Hall	
16	Hornitos, Cristal, Mrs. Mary Hinds.	
17	Hueneme, Hueneme, Mrs. Mary R. Bard	
18	Jenny Lind, Chapparal, Mrs. Amanda Sharp.	
19	Juds'nv'le, Crescent, Mrs. T. S. Griffiths	
20	Lompoc, Lompoc, E. A. Gregg.	
21	Los Angeles, L's Ang's, Dr. S. McCurdy	
22	Lodi, Lodi, Rev. C. S. Haswell.	
23	Lemoore, Lemoore, Myron H. Savage.	
24	Livermore, Myrtle, J. T. McDonald.	
25	Modesto, Morning Star, Miss Clara Vezey	
26	Mariposa, Marip'a, Jarvis Streeter, Jr.	
27	Marysville, Marysville, Chas. S. Brooks	
28	Marysville, Pleasant Templar, Jas. Jory	
29	Murphys, Murphys, Mrs. A. J. Palmer	
30	Mokelumne Hill, Mountain Hope, Mrs. Jane Guy.	
31	Mendocino, Mendocino, Mrs. M. J. Paddleford.	
32	North Temescal, N. Tem'l, F. Esmond	
33	National City, Na'l C'y, Mrs. F. Copeland	
34	Plymouth, Rising Star, M. L. Gregg.	
35	Pine Grove, Ev'ng Star, Mrs. S. Serine	
36	Poway, Poway, Adams Chapin.	
37	Pentz, Messilla, R. H. Hawkins.	
38	Plano, Busy Bee, Mrs. J. A. McMillan	
39	Pescadero Pescadero Carrie M. Mills.	
40	Red Bluff, R'd Bl'ff, Mrs. Kate Grider.	
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46	Stockton, Bethlehem, O. Bingham.	
47	Stockton, ——, —— Keniston.	
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49	Sheridan, Sheridan, Mrs. Addie Rogers	
50	San Luis Obispo, ——, D. M. Meridith	
51	San Luis Obispo, ——, S. D. Triplett	
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The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at San Francisco on Tuesday, Oct. 3d, 1882, commencing at 10 a. m.

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114 Evening Star, Tu., Fraternity Hall, Pythian Castle, bet. 5th and 6th, Market street.
120 Headlight, W., Cambrian Hall, No. 1133 Mission street, bet. 7th and 8th Sts.
160 Mission Star, Sa., No. 2943 Sixteenth St., bet Valencia and Mission streets.
130 Constitution, F., Shiel's Hall, 32 O'Farrell st.
185 Life Boat, M., No. 118 Jackson st., near Front.
186 Golden Gate, Tu., Bush st. M. E. church, Bush street. nr. Devisadero street.
291 International, M., Grand Central Hall, Market st., cor. of 6th.
293 Valley, Th., Fell Street Presbyterian Church, bet. Laguna and Octavia sts.
307 Pleasant Valley, M., Comerford's Hall Church st., bet. 27th and 28th.
314 Spring Valley, Tu., Union Hall, cor. Fillmore and Greenwich sts.
117 Crystal, M., Myrtle Hall, Railroad and 7th avenue.
7 California, M., Champion Hall, cor. Valencia and 16th streets.

Grand Lodge of Oregon.

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11 Capital, S., Salem, C. W. Scriber.
17 Hillsboro, S., Hillsboro, W. L. Weathered.
23 La Creole, Tu., Dallas, Jno. S. Ashbaugh
36 Silver, S., Silverton, Frank Simeral.
39 Rosa, S., Salem, P. R. Winslow.
40 Astoria, Tu., Astoria, J. O. Bozorth.
43 Marion, S., Hubbard, Milton B. Kester.
57 Milwaukee, S., Milwaukee, A. Luelling.
74 Val Fontis, S., Zena, Charles Philips.
80 John Day, S., Canyon City, Fred P. Horsley.
86 Nonpareil, W., Portland, W. S. James mot.
115 Brooklyn, F., East Portland, James McGrew.
118 Sheridan, W., Sheridan, H. Z. Foster.
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166 Union, S., Turner, E. E. McKinney.
179 Pacific, S., Cottage Grove, W. W. Cathcart.
184 Mt. Pleasant, S., Creswell, Chas. Jackson
189 Ashland, F., Ashland, Wm. Harris.
191 Klamath, Tu., Ft. Klamath, Fred. Scheider.
212 Ochoco, Th., Prineville, Jas. Hamilton
213 Revival, S., Prairie City, J. W. Mack.
217 Goshen, S., Goshen, J. W. Cox.
227 Marshfield, Th., Marshfield, Jonathan Osborn.
229 Onward, S., Albany, Matthew Chambers
258 Amity, S., Amity, Anna Putman.
259 Green Mountain, S., Siuslaw, Hiram Wingard.
262 Triumph, M., Independence, Mrs. L. L. Whiteaker.
268 Paradise Springs, S., East Portland. Mrs. R. D. Prettyman.
286 Williams Creek, S., Applegate, E. E. Topping.
289 McMinnville, S., McMinnville, J.E.Magers.
302 Newberg, S., Newberg, J. T. Smith.
306 Linkville, Linkville, Sam Parker.
316 Samaritan, S., Harrisburg, Nettie Isham.
331 Monmouth, S., Monmouth, G. W. Richardson.
332 Pass Creek, S., Drain, Wm. Barker.
336 Wasco, S., Dufur, A. J. Dufur, Jr.
342 Lily, Tu, East Portland, Jas. W. Shaver.
344 Albany, S., Albany, R. Fox.
346 Good Samaritan, W., Dalles, O. D. Doane.
350 Mount Hood, M., Dalles, R. B. Hood.
352 Stayton, M., Stayton, L. H. Follansby.
355 Bay, Th., Marshfield, A. M. Crawford.
356 Welcome, S., John Day, Rev. E. Hays.
357 Monroe, S., Monroe, N. Garlinghouse.
358 Columbia, F., East Portland, D M. Long.
360 Evergreen, St. Helens, J. H. Groves.
363 La Grande —., La Grande, Geo. H. Rigdon.
364 Centerville, Centerville, Rev. T. S. Burnett.
365 Concordia, Spanish Hollow, C. W. Barzee.
366 Alpha, Lafayette, Rev. T. L. Jones.
367 Butte, S. Eugene, Rev. E. P. Henderson
368 Victory, S., Mehama, J. M. Eskew.
369 Success, T., Lebanon, J. L. Gilbert.
370 Champoeg, S., Champoeg, John Hoefer.
871 Webfoot, S., Gervais, H. B. Elworthy.
372 Oregon City, F., Oregon City, J. W. Watts.
373 Prohibition, M., Portland, Belle McBride.
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375 Santiam, Tu., Scio, J. L. Miller.
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Bank Premises	$150,000 00
Other Real Estate	5,225 35
United States Bonds	626,977 35
Loans on Real Estate	134,868 00
Loans on bonds, gas & water stock	132,198 35
Loans on other securities wheat, barley, etc.	577,443 96
Loans on personal security	1,106,004 27
Due from Banks and Bankers	392,457 61
Money on hand	398,669 34
	$3,523,844 23

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid up	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	460,759 13
Due Depositors	1,888,655 07
Due Banks and Bankers	174,370 53
Dividends unpaid	59 50
	$3,523,844 23

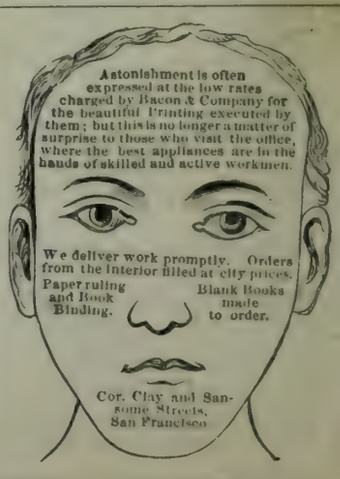
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Shipments of Gold and Silver Bullion will have special care and prompt returns.
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Deposits received, subject to check without notice.

R. H. McDonald
President.

PERSONAL!
We Predict the Time will come when all our Friends, Enemies or Subscribers will Purchase their
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
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TERRY & CO.,
747 Market St., opp. Dupont, San Francisco.
They Sell Elegant NEW, as well as Superior SECOND-HAND Furniture, and we say that it is the Very Best Place in the City to Trade.

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Christian Temperance Union
COFFEE
5c. LUNCH ROOM,
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Free Reading Room Attached.

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PAPER WAREHOUSE,
Importers and Dealers in
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San Francisco.
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The Rescue.

"WINE IS A MOCKER, STRONG DRINK IS RAGING."

Entered at the Post Office at San Francisco, Cal., as second-class matter.

VOL. XIX. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1882. No. 43

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Antisell ..... Pianos
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Bonestel, Allen & Co ..... Paper Warehouse
Bosher, E. H ..... Druggist, Stockton
Cook, D. C ..... Cheap Books
Evans, J. W ..... Sewing Machines
Exchange & Mart ..... Santa Cruz, Cal
Foltz, Mrs. Clara S ..... Attorney
Fuller, Geo. H ..... Office Furniture
Gould, W. D ..... Attorney, Los Angeles
Halsey, I. S ..... Dentist
Hart, Mrs. K. S ..... Rooms
Henderson & Hook ..... Temp. Grocers
Milnes Bros ..... Cards
Mutual Aid ..... I. O. G. T. of Cal
National Temp. Society ..... Temp. Literature
Pacific Bank ..... Pine Street
Parsons, H. G ..... Book and Job Printer
Paugh, W. J., M. D ..... Oculist and Aurist
Phosphate Soap ..... 637 Market Street
Quincy Hall Seminary ..... Santa Cruz, Cal
Rieger, Paul ..... Lemon Sugar
Rouse & Laws ..... Commission Merchants
Shaw, A. C ..... Parker's Salvation Powders
Sherman, Clay & Co ..... Pianos and Organs
Smith, H. A ..... Temp. Grocer
Terry & Co ..... Household Furniture
Thompson, R ..... Attorney
University of the Pacific ..... San Jose, Cal
W. C. T. U ..... Coffee Houses

WHEN you call on any of these places please say you saw their Ad. or Card in the RESCUE.

Temperance Camp-Meeting

.....AT.....

CONCOW VALLEY,

BUTTE CO.,

25 MILES FROM OROVILLE,

Under the Supervision of the

Butte, Sutter & Yuba Co. Dist. Lodges, I.O.G.T.

.....COMMENCING .....

AUGUST 29th,

AND CONTINUING ONE WEEK.

GOOD SPEAKERS! GOOD MUSIC! GOOD COOL Water, Good Milk, Plenty of Horse Feed and everything else necessary to make the affair a GRAND SUCCESS.

ALL ARE INVITED.

W. S. READ, D. S. C. J. COVILLA UD, D. S

BLIND TOM. the famous pianist would give $20,000 to see one of the splendid enlarged photographs in the ELITE PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO 838 Market St., or to look on for half an hour and see them taking instantaneous photos of groups of merry children there, or to see how perfectly and faithfully they could take his own picture.

WANTED 250 subscribers every week from this to Grand Lodge session.

THE MEETING of Golden Gate Lodge elsewhere advertized is commended to your notice.

THE REPORT of the Sec. of the Board of Lady Managers came to hand last week but too late for that number.

THE next speaker in the course at Silver Star House Sunday, Sept. 3rd will be the talented, accomplished and highly esteemed Mrs. Clara S. Foltz.

SUBSCRIBERS and renewals this week, Marshfield, Or., 1; Pennington (H. S. Graves) 12; Ukiah, 1; Goldendale, W. T., 1; Selma, 1; Bodega, 1; Turlock, 1; Mich. Bluff, 1. In all 19.

NEW SONG. Old King Alcohol, by Mr. E. C. Carr is a sprightly temperance song, published by Kohler & Chase, San Francisco; it ought to become a favorite. Send 40 cents to publisher and get it.

REV. MR. DILLE will have a rousing good audience to hear him at Silver Star House on Sunday evening. He is an eloquent speaker and will treat of the stirring questions which are of such moment to the people at this time. Come early to get seats.

THE EDITOR of the Good Templars paper which is published in Sweden sends for the cut of the picture of the R. W.G. T. which appeared in the RESCUE of March 2 and intends to reproduce it with a translation of the biographical sketch in the Swedish language.

PYTHIAN DIVISION No. 2 K. of P. is to have its annual picnic on Wednesday Aug. 30th, at Shell Mound Park, Berkeley. The Band and Division leave on the 9:30 boat from Oakland ferry wharf and a grand time is expected. Thanks for tickets received.

A MILLION dollars in U. S. gold coin weighs 3,685.71 pounds avoirdupois, or 1⅞ tons nearly of 2,000 lbs. In Standard silver coin of 412.5 grains it weighs 58,928.57 pounds, or 29½ tons, and if any of you boys saves all his nickels and can get 100 tons of them, he can sell out for a million dollars and quit business.

PROHIBITION of the sale of infernal damnation is making rapid progress on the other side of the mountains and why not here? Rouse up temperance men and women; buckle on the armor of prohibition and rout the rumsellers, human destroyers who dare to flaunt their colors, death's head and cross bones, in our faces.—*Greenbacker.*

MR. FRANK MCDONALD will give at Children's Hall Silver Star House, on Saturday morning at 10 A. M. Aug. 26, a Sunlight Stereopticon Exhibition. A class of pictures will be displayed of intense interest and great variety. Admission 25 cents for adults and 10 cts. for children. Proceeds to be employed in purchasing a library. Come one come all. The best collection ever seen in this State.

HENRY GEORGE. The attempt to condemn the arrest of this or any other suspected person in Ireland is very silly and stupid and those who preach it, do so solely to curry favor with a faction who in this country seek to carry war into Ireland. No Irishman or American going from America to Ireland is superior to the law there or has privileges beyond those of a British subject. If by any chance an Englishman in America of any rank high or low should be mistaken for or suspected to be a forger or a robber or unlawful conspirator, there is a perfect right to arrest him and inquire into it. And the same right of self-protection exists in Europe and will exist every where while civil government lasts.

THE MECHANICS' FAIR at the Pavilion is immense in its attractions. Be sure to go early and often and see all there is to be seen.

CANONIZED.—The Rev. Dr. Crosby of N. Y., Rev. W. A. Scott of San Francisco and Dio Lewis of Boston have been adopted as the Gods of the *Examiner*. It holds them up as having ably proved the folly of the ancient Sabbatarian and prohibitory laws given on Mt. Sinai. There are some other equally meritorious parties whose names should be added to the new calendar of whisky deities.

CORRECTION.—In the list of workers for the RESCUE given last week the names of many warm friends and helpers were omitted whose opportunities are limited. Mrs. Mayhew, Miss M. A. Guthrie, Miss Walbridge. Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Carpenter of Sheridan, Mrs. E. Davidson of Woodland, Dr. Hawver, Bro. Frost of Dutch Flat, Dr. Hall of Riverside and others deserved the warmest thanks for their good offices.

IT is hoped the respectable newspapers which were misled by the scandals reported by the Vallejo *Chronicle* regarding the Home for Orphans, will apprize their readers of their falsehood. From those like the Sac. Bee who applied opprobrious and offensive epithets to a most respectable Board of kindly and actively benevolent ladies—without cause or provocation—no apology is desired.

THE W. V. Ts. of the Order are reminded that but a very small number of them have responded to the circular sent them by the Executive Committee last quarter. Also that it is of the very utmost importance that we should extend the circulation of the RESCUE; a very slight exertion on the part of all would send in 1000 subscribers next week. It is an easier matter still to aum up our number to 5000 by session of Grand Lodge.

THE MAN who sells shoes, shirts, clothes, who have baths and barbershops, boarding houses, restaurants etc., are learning that when a working man gets his wages on Saturday evening or comes into the city with a months wages, if he goes into a beer-dive or a bar, he dont ever come to spend a quarter with them for any of their commodities or a wash or a bath. The saloon pumps him dry.

No more Leag of Freedom Judges of the Supreme Court should be elected in this State. The election of one of the Supreme Judges a few years ago, was a damage to the state of hundreds of millions of money and thousands of lives, besides an irreproachable setback to the progress of the State, in the defeat of the local option law. The continuance of the liquor traffic these 8 years, unresisted, has been a greater calamity than the failure of three-fourths of the wheat crop every year would have been.

SOME WICKED fellow has started the report which lacks entire confirmation, that Mayor Blake and the City Supervisors have invited the Leag of Freedom to place on exhibition in the Industrial Fair at the Pavilion, at the expense of the city, the Gibson family and the painters family on First street, reported last week, and a week's collection of the small percentage of the city drunks, male and female, that are daily prescribed for in the police and criminal courts of San Francisco—the Secretary of the Leag to be in attendance at $5 a day, with a wand to point out and name the different specimens of the leag's handiwork and explain the various modes in which the industry of the leag had been employed to manufacture from the same innocent material the various types of wife beaters, wife killers, hoodlum stabbers, pickpockets, burglars, street walkers, beergarden danseuses, window tappers, till tappers, lunatics, bummers, etc. It would be a most interesting exhibition, and the most appropriate we could have; for the Leag industry is the most active and by far the most extensive business of the city. The Secretary could explain the whole process nicely too. It is to be hoped the report is true and the public may not be disappointed.

THE PIRATICAL PORTER.

Oh, it was a jolly porter on the sleeping car that sailed,
Blow high, blow low, and so sailed he;
And always in the wake of the traveller he trailed,
As he cruised along the berths so easily.

"Look aloft, look aloft!" oh, the jolly porter cried,
Blow high, blow low, and so sailed we;
And the weary traveler looked, and the upper seven he spied,
As we cruised along the berths so wearily.

"I see nothing of the pillow, I see nothing of the sheet,"
Blow high, blow low, and so wailed he;
"But I see a white oak blanket and a lobster at my feet,"
As he cruised around his berth distractedly.

"Oh! arise, now arise," loud the gallant porter cried,
Blow high, blow low, and so sailed we:
"It is four o'clock A. M., and you've ninety miles to ride,
But I've got to make them berths up just now," says he.

"Ahoy, there! ahoy, there!" the traveler grumbled he,
"Why should I get up at four when I went to bed at three?"
But the porter bounced him out most despoticallee.

"Now, all hands ahoy!" the grim conductor said,
Blow high, blow low, and "show up" screamed he;
But when they sought their tickets they had lost them in the bed,
As they cruised aboard the gorgeous P. P. C.

"Oh, these are not my boots," then the weary traveler wailed,
Blow high, blow low, and so swore he.
"Yours were taken by the pirate down in the lower three that sailed,"
And the gallant porter laughed most unfeelinglee.

Now "for quarter! for quarter!" the porter loudly cried,
Blow high, blow low, and so brushed he;
But the quarter that they gave had a hole punched in its side,
As they cruised aboard the gorgeous P. P. C.

Now, all ye jolly porters, a warning take from me,
Blow high, blow low, and so sailed we;
Or they'll nail "no quarter" to the mast when e'er they go to see
Who is cruising in the tinselled P. P. C.

—*St. John Sun.*

HOME PROTECTION.

AN ABLE AND ELOQUENT SPEECH BY COLONEL GEORGE BABCOCK AT STOCKTON.

Colonel Babcock commenced his address by saying that the differences between those who regard the license system one of absolute wrong, and those who defend the sale of intoxicating liquors on any ground have become so radical and so uncompromising that nothing short of a settlement at the ballot-box will satisfy either. In fact, these differences are already in politics and no middle ground is any longer tenable. These differences or issues are as broad as the curse of intemperance, and as far-reaching as the rights and interests of human nature. My object in addressing you this evening is to show you, as clearly as may be, that to honest, loyal, patriotic men there is really but one side to this controversy, and that all else is sophistry, delusion and fraud.

The Christian, and the temperance people have been admonished over and over again by the political press and by politicians, to keep their religion and temperance out of politics. The Christian people might consent to keep their religion out of politics if the Leag of Freedom had not commenced a crusade against the Church by demanding that the Christian Sabbath, either as a day of rest or worship, should no longer have legal recognition. Every one knows that the "plank," the fifth resolution in the Democratic platform, was put there at the demand of the Leag of Freedom, and that however interpreted now, it was intended then, and means now, the repeal of the Sunday law and the substitution of nothing in its place. When any political party, at the dictation of those engaged in the liquor traffic, or for the purpose of securing votes, proposes to abrogate the Sunday law, they may expect that the church people, having a just appreciation of their duties to God and their country, will not remain silent or inactive at the bare suggestion of those "who grow rich by augmenting the miseries of others," that it is wrong and fanatical to deny the "constitutional right" of the saloon-keepers to sell whisky on Sunday in violation of law. As to the temperance people, I think I may safely say that they are glad this controversy has, at last, become political, and that they will never, *never* consent to ground arms or rest till every saloon thruout the broad domain of this fair State is closed, *to stand closed forever by force and virtue of a constitutional prohibition.*

No sincere, honest man, who really loves his country, can long hesitate to declare himself. The position assumed by the Leag of Freedom and the other liquor dealers' associations thruout the country has left no alternative to the people but abject submission to the domination of a whisky oligarchy, inimical to the best interests of the country, or an open and manly fight for the vindication of law, and for the suppression of the murderous traffic in strong drink. There is no occasion in this discussion to appeal to passion or prejudice. I could not, if I would, make a more damning criticism upon this Leag of Freedom than it has ostentatiously made upon itself. It seems to be a matter of pride to them, as it really is an insult to the patriotism of every loyal American. Look for a moment at the record, after the decision of the highest authority in the State, upon the Sunday law, The temperance people waited week after week, month after month, the slow deliberations of the Supreme Court of the State—waited with a prodigality of patience that put them under the imputation of cowardice and imbecility—hoping, if not believing, that when that decision came *then* those engaged in the whisky traffic would render a ready and loyal obedience. But mark the decision and Language of the Leag of Freedom. As soon as the decision was promulgated, a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Leag was held at their rooms in San Francisco, and the result of it was given to the public by the Secretary as follows: "The Leag expects and desires its members to keep open as usual. If they (the members) wish to respect the Sunday law, they have no business in the Leag and should not have joined it. If any member should close his place of business *in deference to the law, he should be expelled.*"

On the 17th day of last April, "The Licensed Liquor Dealer's Association," (another name for the Leag of Freedom) met in the city of Sacramento. The report of its proceedings appeared in the *Record-Union*, and showed a membership of 3121 in good standing—and $13,931 on hand. The objects of the meeting were set forth as follows:

"First—To maintain and increase our organization.

"Second—To see to it that no man should enter the halls of legislation of California next term who does not go there pledged to repeal the Sunday laws.

"Third—That we will ignore party in electing members of Legislature.

"Fourth—That the Sunday law is wrong, is not American law, is contrary to the rights of American citizenship and is unconstitutional."

But these associations in California and their declarations are of but little relative importance to the overshadowing influences and devilish purposes of the Liquor Dealer's Protective Association of the United States. The Sunday law here is a mere collateral issue to the one tendered by this association to fifty millions of people. The *Retailer*, the leading organ of the liquor traffic of the United States, speaking of and for this association, as well as for the branch organizations, says: "They have entered the political field to protect, maintain and further their own special interests by political action. They have left the defensive position heretofore occupied and become an aggressive force, as the best means of self-protection." This declaration was made long before the associations in this State assumed the "aggressive" and treasonable position they now hold. These leags and associations in the States of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, California and other States, have separately and yet unanimously declared in favor of the "personal liberty" to sell intoxicating liquors and that they will oppose the nomination and election of any man to office not in favor of their "rights" as interpreted by themselves. It is a matter of little consideration to them that the Supreme Courts of all of these States have declared that the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors is constitutional, as long as their constitutional authority, "The Licensed Liquor Dealer's Protective Association of the United States," has declared that such prohibition is "anti-American and unconstitutional." The evidence is clear and positive that all these associations are acting under common instructions with a definite purpose of defying and defeating the execution of all laws which do not accord with their views of "personal liberty."

In reply to the platform of these *political whisky* associations, the Cincinnati *Gazette*, a Republican paper says: "Since the issue is made let it come to the test. Let it be distinctly decided whether the people are for free rum and no Sunday or not. The liquor dealers have decided to appeal to the ballot-box, and they open the campaign by defying the law. Upon this basis let the battle of ballots be fought. This will bring out the friends of law and order if anything will. It will certainly bring out the friends of free rum and no Sunday." And are not such observations pertinent here? Enough has been said, I trust, to convince you that a *third political* party, in the interest of the whisky business, supported by the worst elements of society, and inspired by the devil of disloyalty, mischief and ruin has been organized to defy law, to obstruct the courts, bribe jurors, sheriffs and constables, intimidate business men, control political parties and to obtain the repeal of all laws resisting the traffic in strong drinks.

This "aggressive" political whisky party, with its record, principles and objects fully known to every intelligent man in the State, has boldly entered the field, and already scored its first victory by forcing the grand old "Democratic party," which "inherited the doctrine of Jefferson and Jackson" to bow its lofty head at San Jose to receive and wear the *golden* collar prepared for it by the Leag of Freedom at San Francisco. No matter, now, how private citizens may interpret that "plank" in the platform. It was put there and accepted as satisfactory to the Leag of Freedom. And now, (though the words may mean nothing) upon the time-worn banner of California Democracy are displayed the soul-inspiring words "FREE RUM AND NO SUNDAY." Train under this banner now who will, the time is coming and not far away, when those infamous words, and the banner which bears them will become the political winding sheet of those who have thus betrayed the Democratic party into the hands of the worst enemies of God and man!

And the Republican party, the party claiming to be "the party of ideas and progress," this party with "all its grand record of noble deeds," what will it do? This is the momentous question of the hour. If it too shall accept the *generous* friendship of these "criminal and disloyal conspirators," and inscribe upon its banner "FREE BEER AND NO SUNDAY," and attempt to secure a victory by prostituting its honor and patriotism, then will the loyal, Christian and temperance people of this proud State, irrespective of the past and irrespective of party, assemble in convention and nominate a ticket upon a platform which shall represent the enlightened, moral and Christian spirit of the age and country, and sweep the State with such a majority that treason to it and to the rights and interests of human nature will never again dare to masquerade under the absurd and lying name of "Leag of Freedom."

I have said that the Sunday law is only collateral to the main issue forced upon the people, and the leaders of the Republican party should clearly understand that a "plank" pledging the party to a "judicious" Sunday law, will come far short of the emergencies of the hour, and far short, too, of expressing the full sentiments of the people. Now that the issue has been made, now that the gage of battle has been defiantly cast at our feet, now that this whisky party has boldly entered the field of politics for the purpose stated, the temperance people demand that the whole matter shall be submitted to a vote of the people. No platform that fails to answer this demand can arouse their enthusiasm or engage their hearty support. The Home Protective Association of California, was organized to antagonize the Leag of Freedom, as well as any other political party, which becomes the sycophant or ally of the liquor traffic. No platform of doubtful meaning no rotten "planks" will be accepted: We demand prohibition whenever and wherever we can get it. Let the Republican convention give us a clear, emphatic platform, and the State will vote prohibition now.

The concluding portions of this emphatic and aggressive speech we are unable to give for lack of space. The arguments presented were clinched by a mass of statistical information, presented in such a way as to be entertaining instead of tedious, as is usually the case. Near the close of his address the Colonel submitted the following pertinent propositions:

Sunday is a civil institution and has been such from the foundation of the Government, and no man who is *at heart an American*, will consent to the repeal of the statute which protects it.

Neither of the political parties which submits to the dictation of this conspiracy against the most sacred rights and interests of human nature ought to receive the support of any honest and patriotic citizen.

Candidates who avoid these issues and refuse to declare themselves ought to be defeated.

Independent political action becomes a duty when existing political parties submit to be dominated by a whisky oligarchy, inimical to American law, American institutions and American traditions.

After the conclusion of Colonel Babcock's address, which was listened to with the greatest interest, and frequently interrupted by applause, names were solicited for a Home Protection Association, and a large number of the best and most influential citizens responded. A temporary Chairman and Secretary were elected, and the work of the Home Protectionists will be commenced and continued to the end of the chapter, we suppose.—*Independent.*

A SLANDER.

We are sorry to learn that the managers of the Good Templars Orphans' Home refused a free pass which was tendered to their wards to attend Robinson's circus "on the ground that the children were not allowed to attend any amusement of any kind." This dispels in a day the good opinion of the Home which we have always had. A Board of Managers who will not permit the little ones "to attend amusements of any kind" is too cold and gloomy to properly care for children. The sunshine and joy of life is never more needed, nor less harmful than in childhood, and we have no sympathy with the anti circus action of the Board above alluded to, and are positively and earnestly hostile to the spirit of the reason given for refusal.—*Uncle Sam's Weekly.*

AND when the report turns out to be an utterly unfounded, purposely malicious and infamous lie invented purely to injure the reputation of a benevolent, and always excellently managed institution please tell your readers what you think of it now and of its author. It looks very much as if the League of Free Crime has been using its sack round Vallejo.

TEMPERANCE CAMP-MEETING.

Every body should go to the Concow assembly who can leave home and who wants to inhale good fresh mountain air, hear good honest patriotic temperance speeches and have a week's good time with the best company that can be found in that region. Mrs. Stevens and Col. Goulding will be there; W. S. Read, C. Covillaud and Bro. Graves are sure to have perfect arrangements.

Aims and Objects of the Grand Lodge of California.
Our District Lodges and their work.
Camp Conventions as a means of promoting Temperance Work.
Band of Hope work and how to conduct it.
How to conduct District Lodges.
How to conduct Subordinate Lodges.
How to conduct open Meetings.
Home Protection Clubs.
The use of Temperance Literature in the Lodge and in the community, etc., etc.

Any Good Templar in Butte and Sutter County that dont attend will have to get forgiven by subscribing for four copies of the RESCUE and enclosing $5 to this office.

W. W. CHEADLE of Hanford is a candidate for Assemblyman, on the greenback policy. A greenbacker who is an honest advocate of temperance and who in his card "defiantly scorns the Anti-Sunday and whisky vote," is a thousand times better and safer and more honest candidate to vote for than a Republican or Democrat that is at all behind him on these two points.

W. C. T. U.

"THE WOMEN OF AMERICA *vs.* THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC"

ESIDENT, Miss F. E. Willard, Evanston, Ill.
RRESPONDING SEC'Y, Mrs. C. B. Buell. 53 Bible House, N. Y.
EASURER, Miss Esther Pugh, 54 Bible House, New York.

ORIGIN AND OBJECTS.

The Woman's National Christian Temperance Union, th its twenty-four auxiliary State Unions, is the larg- Society ever composed exclusively of women, and nducted entirely by them. So far as reported (the urns are very incomplete), there were at the close of t year, 1,654 local auxiliaries, with a membership of 317, and 494 juvenile organizations. It is the lineal scendant of the great Temperance crusade in 1873–74, d is a union of Christian women of all churches for purpose of educating the young; forming a better blic sentiment; reforming the drinking classes; trans- ming, by the power of Divine grace, those who are slaved by alcohol; and removing the dram-shop from streets by law.

MRS. HAYES' PICTURE.

There was a question as to where we should hang One thought it should go into the study, another parlor and so on, every room in the house was avassed for its appropriateness. Mother finally ided it should go into the dining room to preside r the side-board.

The boys said there would be no drinking then, ely.

Father thought it a capital idea to have such a ardian.

Little Lucy said she wished she could grow up live in the White House and set such a good ex- ple to every body.

Mary said what lots of women had lived in the ite House and never once thought of what a great g they could do. So many women think there is chance to make a grand record but for her part thought there were chances enough every day for er man or woman or child to accomplish great gs.

nd so the picture looks down upon us at each al and I am sure we shall never need a temper- e rebuke as long as it is there. That pleasant, ng face shall be our monitor hereafter.

Clarence says it would shame any one to indulge ntoxicating liquor after knowing the brave stand took when all the nation was watching her ex- ple. How noble that influence! it has made her ular with thousands; and though she has gone back er quiet home, her name will go down through ages in American history the peer of any Presi- t in her moral example to the nation; and what ord could stand higher than the example and in- nce of any great principle, temperance, morality, esty, kindness? BETH.

QUARTERLY REPORT.

BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS.

The Board met at the Home on Tuesday Aug. 1st ed to order in usual form, at 11 A. M. by the Pres- t Mrs. Thompson.

resent, Mesdames Thompson, Alsip, Carpenter, yhew, Partridge, Robbins and Stevens G. W. V. -Absent Miss Rix of Washington Corners.

n Motion, Sisters Miss Jennie Naismith and s Emma Peck of Fountain Lodge No. 193, were ited to remain with the Board during the transac- n of business.

inutes of the last meeting were read and ap- ved.

eports of officers, Standing and Special Commit- s read and accepted.

umber of children in the Home at the close of quarter ending July 31st, 144.

umber admitted during the quarter thirty-eight, harged sixteen, deceased four, there have been y-one cases of measles, some scarlet fever and ooping cough. Four cases having terminated fa- y. As the above report will show. At present, are improving, mostly well with one exception.

inancial Secretary reports the amount for war- ts drawn during the quarter as follows:

y	$1590.70
e	2026.04
y	1697.49
Grand total	$5314.23

Many applications for admission were received. apparently the most needy were admitted. The ainder, numbering twenty-two, had to be de- l admission, for want of room. The Home is , and it is not judicious to receive any more chil- dren until room is made by the dismissal of some, which cannot be effected until they arrive at the age, which is the limit for remaining in the Home.

Children for adoption; good homes have been provided for four of the children during the quarter.

Communications read; Among them was one from Merced Lodge No. 459, containing a postal order for thirteen ($13.50) dollars and fifty cts., a donation to the Orphans Home. Vote of thanks was tendered to the Lodge.

In addition to the above donation we have received others from the following friends. Bro. Geo. B. Katzenstein, G. W. S. and Bro. T. J. Alley of Astoria Oregon, each presented to the Home a handsomely framed engraving of Mrs. President Hayes. Mr. John P. Leonard of Oroville, and Bro. Herbert Folger, P. W. C. T. of Valley Lodge No. 293, each contributed five ($5,00) dollars, Mr. Haws of Vallejo donated to the Home school a map of California and Nevada. Package of clothing from an unknown friend, also one from Mrs. Harrier of Vallejo, two salmon from unknown friend. Mesdames Hilborn, Jeffries, McCarty and Hill of Vallejo have generously donated at different times during the sickness among the children, books, pictures and flowers. Vote of thanks was tendered to the donors.

After the disposition of miscellaneous business the Board met in joint session with the Trustees, and concluded their work. The result of this meeting has been reported by the Secretary of the Board of Trustees, making it unnecessary to again report.

In conclusion the Lady managers would like to find a place in the RESCUE, to refute certain charges made against the Board in an article appearing in the Vallejo *Chronicle* issued on the 7th headed "Too Utterly Utter" wherein the ladies were accused of making a standing rule, that the children of the Home should not be allowed to visit shows or entertainments of any kind. The author of the various scurrilous items appearing in the same paper, day after day, accuses the ladies of making this arbitrary ruling while the invitation received from Mr. Robinson for the children to attend the circus managerie was pending the acceptance or rejection by the Board, to gratify the whim of some "strait-laced, dyspeptic, cross-grained, member of the Board, and recommends an immediate change in "this" Board. Two motives prompt a recognition of these assaults. First we think the Chronicler of these several items has been misinformed, and we would like to set him right. Again we would like to satisfy parents having children in the Home, that from personal motives of the lady managers, they were not deprived of the amusement so generously offered. When the Board met July 11th the Matron reported fifty-one cases of measles, three of which terminated fatally. Doubts were entertained as to whether we had used precaution enough to protect the children from the ravages of disease. Acting upon the representation of Dr. L. C. Frisbie, attending physician, that measles and scarlet fever were very prevalent in Vallejo, a motion was made and carried that the children be prohibited from visiting town until the sickness abated. We deemed it an act of wisdom ("not hypocrisy") to take precautionary measures to prevent the introduction of any epidemic disease into the Home. After this motion had been carried Mrs. Robbins, resident manager of Vallejo, said she anticipated an invitation would be received for the children to attend the circus when it appeared in Vallejo, "should she decline it?" All thought it more judicious to decline for this time only, and not for all time as represented by our assailant.

Every invitation heretofore received has been gladly and thankfully accepted, with one exception. The children were once invited to join the Military Company of Vallejo in an excursion to San Rafael, which invitation was not accepted for want of proper attendants to look out, and care for the children. Not many years ago this same Board, (now so severely censured) obtained from Mr. Woodward of San Francisco, a free admission to his Gardens for every child in the Home. Arrangements were effected with the Rail Road Co. to pass them down to San Francisco. The ladies solicited funds to spread a fine lunch in the Gardens for the children and entertained them for two days. As "straight-laced" as we are represented, we secured a pass for all at the California Theater, through the kindness of Mr. John McCullough, Manager, The Board on several occasions, have gone to the Home and assisted in preparing the children that they might accept an invitation, received to participate in the exercises celebrating the great national holiday.

Every Thanksgiving the children are provided with a genuine New England dinner. Christmas and New Years are always made a joyful occasion for every one. Our Order generously contributes funds, and if our maligner could see the ladies as they wade through mud and rain to purchase Christmas gifts that the children may be made happy, and feel the loss of their parents less, they would scarcely assail the Board in such ungentlemanly terms. We feel such an assurance in our well-doing we believe this will all come out right in the end. Mrs. Robbins by some oversight failed to notify the Secretary of the Board that the anticipated invitation had been received, or that officer ere this would have acknowledged it by communicating with Mr. Robinson, thanking him for his kindness, and explained to him the reason for declining his invitation. We are sure he would have justified the Board in their action. Mrs. Robbins probably did not know this would end so disastrously or she would have proclaimed the reasons for taking this action upon the housetops instead of waiting to make her monthly report.

Further remarks are deemed unnecessary. We now commit this Board to the mercy of our judges.

Fraternally Submitted,
MRS. M. M. CARPENTER, Secretary B. L. M.

A GOOD GERMAN LADY.

There is a Mrs. Henrietta Skelton in Ohio, who is a grand apostle of temperance. She publishes a German Temperance paper called "Der Bahnbrecher," and lectures to her countrymen on the great theme. She was actively engaged in Iowa among the Germans in the recent campaign, and no dout added many votes to the majority.

Indiana is the next State to vote on Constitutional Amendment and she has gone to work there, lecturing and circulating her German paper. After making speeches in several places she came to Han over Center, where a saloon mob would not allow her to enter the school house, but cursed and hooted and behaved so shamefully that one German saloon keeper determined to sell out and quit such a horrible business.

At St. Johns the saloon keepers had a mob organized to put Mrs. Skelton in a cart with opprobrious pictures and haul her out of town, if she should attempt to speak—but they saw a stranger with her, who they supposed was a U. S. officer and gave up the project. Elsewhere she is meeting with good success.

Mrs. Skelton's name will be added to the list of excellent patriotic women who have done great work for the cause and the country. There is room and work for 100 more good German women like her; for the Germans would be about the most determined of prohibitionists if they had learned all about the matter, as they will before long.

EXPLOITS IN BEER-DRINKING.

No. 49.

From time to time we see remarkable accounts of the enormous quantities of beer that some people manage to drink. Here is a story about the men in a Philadelphia brewery who drank eight hundred barrels of beer in one year, and then it specifies one and another who drink fifty or sixty glasses in a day, and of some who go up to one hundred. Here is another, which takes two Cincinnati papers to tell of, a man who can drink a gallon in about half a minute. One of the reporters thought the matter so important that he went the round of the breweries to see what rivals there might be in such exploits, and he found another man who had drank a keg of eight gallons in two hours on a wager, and another who averages fifty glasses a day, and has done this for so many years, that if he had paid for it at the rate of five cents per glass it would have cost him $25,000.

All this is a wanton violation of nature's laws. Eating and drinking should be in proportion to the demands of nature; they should be moderate and deliberate, and never to the extent of gorging or flooding the organs which have the task of conveying nutriment to the system. The men who do such things perpetrate a gross outrage upon themselves, and with no good to anybody, that I can see, but the brewers. The publication of such stories seems to me to be entirely in the interest of the brewers, to induce people to make strainers of themselves, to make it fashionable to buy large quantities of beer, and so put profits into the pockets of the dealers and the brewers. It is astonishing, too, how many men, who ought to be respectable, lend themselves to these devices of the brewers. Who that has read can ever forget the account of the strange ovation once given to an American beer-drinker who was sent to represent our Government at Berlin. On his way out, a beer-drinking society in New York City detained him for a reception, when they all drank beer and smoked cigars; where the program was drink and smoke, and drink and drink again; where at the call of *ein, swei. drie*, they all raised their swimming glasses and drained them dry; then displaying their empty glasses they sat down again to smoke, and soon to repeat the glass-draining. The room was full of men, and beer, and smoke, yet this seemed to be the most important part of the proceedings. The new minister made a speech, but it was hardly worth reporting. The president of the society made a speech, the gist of which was that their visitor was not "a politician, he was one of them literary fellows," and nobody seems to have been benefited but the beer-sellers. They were paid large profits as several hundred rounds were drank. They would like to see many such exploits.

If the beer were nutritious, men would not need so much as that. If it were harmless, men would not want so much. Water is more harmless than beer, but we never hear of men trying wagers to see who can drink the most. Why? Because water costs nothing. What then, shall we thus continue to drain our purses, drown our brains, and drench our stomachs for the benefit of the brewers?

G. W. Secretary's D'p'tm't.

GEORGE B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.

☞The office of the Grand Lodge is located in the Capital Savings Bank Building, entrance, No. 328 J street, up-stairs, over the southwest corner J and Fourth streets, Sacramento, where the Grand Worthy Secretary will be pleased to receive calls from the members of the Order during business hours.

☞This department is edited by the Grand Worthy Secretary, to whom all communications relating in any way to the business of the Grand Lodge, this department, or anything appearing hereunder, should be addressed.

☞The Grand Worthy Secretary's post office address is Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento, Cal.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

ON SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE G. W. S.

Sold for the Benefit of the Grand Lodge

Constitutions, per hundred copies	$12 00
Constitutions, per dozen	1 75
Give Books, "Temperance Chimes" per dozen	4 00
Give Books, per half dozen	2 50
Give Books, single copies	50
Receipts of Evening and Constitution Roll Book, per set	2 50
Chase's Digest, per copy	1 50
Officer's Roll Call and Book of	1 00
Pledge Cards, per hundred	1 00
Officers Cards, per set of four	1 00
Degree Card, per dozen	1 00
Subordinate Card, per dozen	75
Subordinate Card, with name, per doz	1 50
Chase's Digest of the Order, per copy	50

BLANK FORMS.

Clearance Cards, per dozen	3 00
Grand Lodge Returns, per dozen	1 00
W. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. F. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Bonds, per dozen	1 00
Forms for Charges, Trials, etc., per set of four	25
Forms for Incorporation of Lodges	Free

LODGE BOOKS.

Propositions for Membership, Book of fifty	50
Notices of Election to Membership, book of fifty	50
Proposition Committee Notices, book of fifty	50
D. G. W. C. T.'s Dispensations, book of fifty	50
Password Certificates, book of fifty	50
Delinquent Dues Notice, book of fifty	50
Warrants on W. T., book of fifty	50
W. F. S. Receipts, book of fifty	55
W. T. Receipts, book of fifty	50

LODGE FURNITURE.

In addition to the above, I will attend to orders for Impression Seals, Blank Books, Special Printing, Regalia or Lodge Furniture. This will be done as an accommodation to Lodges and not as a source of profit either to the Grand Lodge or myself; hence all orders filled will be sent per express by the dealers, with instructions to "collect on delivery," unless the money accompanies the order. Address—

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.,
Sacramento, California.

CASH RECEIVED.—The Grand Worthy Secretary acknowledges receipt of the following amounts of cash since last report. Proper personal receipts were also forwarded in each case:

GENERAL FUND.

Siloam, Lodge 2	$32 25	Eden, 243	12 75
Headlight, 120	28 75	Fairview, 247	1 75
Laurel, 202	13 00	Pride of Tulare, 329	7 00
Plainsburg, 223	13 75	Hopland, 341	2 25
El Monte, 258	8 00	Middletown, 350	12 25
Roseville, 261	10 50	Ukiah, 370	9 50
Morning Star, 266	22 00	Battle Creek, 425	10 00
Beacon, 309	15 00	Navarro, 447	10 25
June, 321	9 75	West Butte, 452	13 00
Victoria, 328	20 50	Mtn. Rose, 478	3 00
Coulterville, 382	14 50	White Rock, 497	8 00
Fresno; 409	21 50	Delaplain, 504	20 25
Marshall, 410	2 50	Graniteville, 514	1 75
Crystal, 417	11 25	Arroyo Valley, 518	3 50
Greenwood, 456	1 25	Buckingham, 143	18 00
Garden City, 17	27 25	Antelope, 145	9 00
Summit, 125	19 50	Horicon, 146	4 00
Columbia, 128	17 50	Goleta, 204	19 75
Geyser, 166	5 50	Miners, 228	19 75
Cosumnes, 183	5 50	Orange, 246	10 50
Humboldt, 269	34 75	Fulton, 274	5 50
Mountain, 270	7 00	Fairfield, 320	13 00
Ivy, 311	9 75	Farmington, 323	15 75
Oakdale, 326	20 00	Constitution, 130	17 50
Lily, 330	50	Fountain, 193	50
Hope of Eureka, 360	21 00	Crusco, 203	16 25
San Gregorio, 188	9 25	Kernville, 237	18 50
Prohibition, 412	16 25	Westminster, 238	22 50
Messila Valley, 413	18 50	Tuolumne, 263	6 75
Faithful, 431	28 00	Merrill, 299	66 00
Lompoc Valley, 434	8 50	Lakeside, 325	19 75
Rincon, 443	12 75	Table Mountain, 337	3 00
Willow Spring, 461	14 00	La Porte, 381	3 00
Ocean, 56	17 25	Crescent City, 398	19 50
Ceres, 109	50	Alamo, 415	14 25
Lincoln, 113	19 00	Mound, 418	10 75
New Hope, 138	8 50	Cambria, 445	21 00
Pomona, 174	8 50	Merced, 459	27 00
Mariposa, 175	12 75	Kern Island, 495	5 25
Taylor, 222	13 25	Weldon, 498	7 00
Alpine, 226	7 50	Sebastapol, 167	16 00
Denverton, 239	12 75	Logan, 179	11 50
Bloomfield, 256	4 50	Bay View, 393	18 00
Tipton, 257	6 50	Granite, 451	14 00
Athens, 286	16 50	Georgetown, 455	13 50
Paskenta, 309	16 50	Binghampton, 488	9 75
Pro Bono Publico, 346	6 75	Browns Valley, 492	5 75
Mokelumne, 348	10 75	Lugonia, 493	11 75

ORPHANS HOME FUND.

Columbia Lodge, 128	$10 00	Granite, 451	20 00
Lockeford, 115	10 25		

LECTURE FUND.

J. W. Webb's August Collections.

San Luis Obispo	$6 50	Gilroy	5 20
San Jose	6 10	Soledad	4 00
Bay View	6 10	Los Gatos	3 80

PACKAGES MAILED.—The following packages have been mailed during the past week from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office:

1-T J Rumery, Brownsville
1-Frank Van Vleet, Lodi
1-N T Gassaway, Greenwood
1-E A Beardsley, Savannah
1-Lerue Rice, Arroyo Grande
2-J W Gill, Honcyville
1-E J Beeson, Guerneville
2-H S Curtis, Peatz
1-C C Dunn, Napa
1-W Mahler, Corcma
1-W T Gassaway, Greenwood
2-S V Porter, Turlock
1-Eugene Peeples, Navarro
1-Wm Sims, Winters
1-Mrs Fanny Shepherd, Georgetown
1-G W Hopkins, Arcata
1-Chas Matthews, Caspar
2-E A Beardsley, Savannah
1-Wm W Cooper, Haywards
3-G Curtis, Crescent City
1-Jennie Naismith, Oakland
1-Jos H Kennedy, You Bet
1-J S Naismith, San Francisco
1-W F Harris, Orange
1-Emma C Peck, 957 Grove street, Oakland

PER EXPRESS.

1-Dr I S Halsey, Vallejo
1-I LeRoy Mansfield, Oroville
1-Lerue Rice, Arrayo Grande
1-J S Naismith, San Francisco
1-W H Dover, Red Bluff

D. G. W. C. T.s COMMISSIONED.—The following commissions have been issued and forwarded from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office during the past week:

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

Miss Mary Guthrie, for Ventura Co., Springville.

LODGE DEPUTIES.

Wm. Camitt, for No. 387, Rough and Ready.
Wm. H. Lloyd, for No. 299, Los Angeles.

STATE DEPUTIES.

L. C. Clark, Hueneme.

Returns Received.—During the past week the following Lodges have filed Grand Lodge returns with the G. W. S. and their receipt is acknowledged:

Nos. 17, 104, 109, 113, 120, 125, 128, 138, 143, 145, 155, 160, 163, 166, 171, 174, 175, 183, 187, 189, 202, 203, 204, 221, 222, 226, 228, 237, 239, 243, 246, 256, 257, 258, 261, 262, 266, 269, 270, 274, 284, 286, 299, 300, 308, 309, 311, 321, 323, 325, 326, 328, 329, 337, 338, 341, 348, 350, 376, 393, 396, 398, 408, 409, 412, 413, 415, 417, 418, 425, 431, 434, 437, 443, 445, 451, 459, 461, 478, 492, 493, 495, 497, 498, 504, 508, 510, 514, 516 and 518.

LODGE DEPUTIES ANNUAL REPORTS.—During the present week annual reports from the Lodge Deputies of the following Lodges have been received and properly filed in the G. W. S. office and their receipt is hereby acknowledged:

Nos. 7, 17, 56, 104, 108, 109, 113, 120, 122, 127, 128, 130, 134, 138, 140, 143, 155, 160, 163, 166, 171, 174, 175, 183, 186, 187, 190, 202, 203, 204, 214, 221, 222, 226, 235, 237, 238, 239, 243, 256, 257, 258, 261, 262, 269, 274, 284, 286, 300, 308, 309, 311, 321, 323, 325, 326, 328, 329, 337, 338, 348, 356, 373, 376, 393, 396, 398, 408, 412, 413, 415, 418, 425, 431, 434, 437, 440, 443, 451, 459, 461, 478, 489, 492, 493, 495, 498, 503, 504, 508, 510, 514 and 516.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LODGE DEPUTIES.—Proper recommendations for Lodge Deps. for the next year ensuing have been forwarded and filed in the G. W. S. office during the past week, and their receipt is hereby acknowledged.

Nos. 25, 56, 64, 104, 108, 109, 111, 122, 127, 128, 134, 135, 138, 139, 140, 144, 145, 154, 160, 167, 171, 175, 182, 187, 189, 190, 192, 193, 203, 204, 208, 209, 215, 216, 218, 220, 221, 223, 226, 230, 233, 235, 336, 239, 241, 243, 256, 257, 258, 262, 269, 284, 286, 290, 308, 309, 311, 316, 322, 323, 325, 326, 328, 329, 330, 331, 337, 339, 340, 343, 348, 350, 356, 363, 370, 373, 376, 381, 385, 387, 393, 396, 406, 408, 409, 410, 412, 415, 418, 424, 425, 429, 434, 437, 440, 446, 451, 459, 460, 461, 462, 473, 478, 481, 492, 493, 495, 501, 503, 505, 508, 510, 514, 516 and A. T. 1.

CREDENTIALS RECEIVED.—Copies of credentials certifying the representatives elect to the next session of the Grand Lodge to be held in San Francisco, have been received at the G. W. S, office during the past week, and their receipt is hereby acknowledged from the following Lodges:

Nos. 17, 25, 56, 64, 104, 108, 109, 111, 122, 125, 127, 128, 134, 135, 138, 139, 140, 144, 154, 155, 160, 169, 171, 182, 187, 189, 190, 192, 193, 203, 204, 206, 208, 209, 214, 216, 218, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 230, 233, 235, 236, 238, 239, 243, 256, 257, 258, 268, 269, 284, 286, 288, 299, 301, 308, 309, 316, 323, 325, 326, 329, 330, 331, 339, 340, 343, 348, 361, 363, 373, 376, 381, 390, 393, 396, 406, 408, 412, 415, 418, 425, 424, 429, 431, 440, 446, 451, 460, 473, 478, 489, 492, 493, 495, 503, 505, 508, 514 and A. T. 1.

CREDENTIALS AND RETURNS.—The Quarterly Returns report were due from every lodge, immediately upon the close of the term ending July The representatives to the Grand Lodge were elected in each lodge during the second August, yet quite a number of lodges have their credentials in the office of the G. W. S., out having filed their Quarterly Returns. Since credentials are based upon the returns, the should be filed first, and until they are filed the little use of filing credentials. Let everything done "decently and in order." Every lodge has not now filed its Quarterly Returns is quent, and there is no good reason to offer Returns have not been filed by every lodge.

THE SACRAMENTO BEE.—This journal taking from the abusive articles being published Vallejo Chronicle, and assuming all that it be true, denounced the Board of Lady Managers the Good Templars Home for Orphans for without their consent permitting the children Home to attend a recent circus performance. seeing the card that was published by Mrs. Carter, the Secretary of the Board of Managers Bee did the *amende honorable* in its editorial umns, for which it is to be commended.

A PROFITABLE CENT.—At a meeting of Locke Lodge No. 115, of San Joaquin County, a cent was put up at auction for the benefit Good Templars Home for Orphans; it was sively bid in, and resold as follows: to D. J. for $2.75; G. S. Locke, $2.25; M. Howell, $1; Miller, $1; D. J. Locke, $1.25; and finally to Kuehl for $2; thus realizing $10.25 to the Home Orphans' fund. The cent was forwarded, together with the donation, to Dr. I. S. Halsey, who presented the cent to Sister E. P. Stevens, in whose doubtless it will be "heard from" again.

GLEANINGS.—Some of the officers of the Herville Lodge, Tehama County, who reside six away, ride over the hills that distance, and are ent at their posts upon each meeting night, the L. D. Bro. J. W. Gill, justly calls "fair service," and all of which prepares one for the ance, that: "the lodge is doing a good work exerting a good influence."....The L. D. Charles Hidden, reports Rincon Lodge of Bernardino County as in a healthy condition counts for its slow increase by saying: "We gathered nearly all in, and the few remaining side are being occasionally picked up."... arro Lodge of Mendocino County, though against heavy odds, is gaining slowly but according to the L. D., Bro. E. Peeples... getting along finely, good attendance and every ahead looking prosperous" is what Bro. Graves, G. W. C., writes of North Butte Sutter County. He adds: "We are working camp meeting at Con Cow, with earnestness prospects of good success"....."Two propos at our last meeting and all working in harmony what Bro. Geo. D. Kellogg writes of New Lodge, Placer County.....Graniteville Nevada County, when organized last May, had person among the number who had previously a member of the order, yet it has grown and pered, and the L. D., Bro. Geo. A. Tyler, reports it has brought happiness to several homes which previously been made desolate through drink that it is continually making reprisals upon liquor traffic, to the discomfiture of the "saloons".....From Bro. J. J. West. W. S. of Elk Lodge, Colusa County, comes the information the temperance cause flourishes thereabouts never has before, and that the boom goes so far provoke the inquiry, as to whether candidates office are temperance men before receiving the frage of voters.....

Lecturers' Reports.

The Grand Lecturers employed by the Grand I. O. G. T., of Cal., are as follows:
Mrs. E. P. Stevens, Prof. Wm. Crowhurst, C. N. Goulding, Elder J. W. Webb and Hugh R. Hughes.

C. N. GOULDING.

I lectured in Masonic Hall at Duncans Mi the 13 and 14th to large audiences and done m to organize a lodge but failed to do so, but fee

t that good was accomplished "Some must sow eed, others will gather the harvest." Mr. Dun- ave us the use of the hall. "Russian River Ho- t Duncans is one of those hotels that commends to temperance people. On the 15 and 16th red in Freestone and Brothers Webb and Crow- t will be pleased to learn that *at last* Freestone Division of the Sons of Temperance, and that udience can be secured for a Temperance lecture. G. Northup, gave us the use of his hall, quite mber gave their names and will become mem- of this Division.

the 17 and 18th lectured in Occidental in M. hurch and found Rev. C. Smith and Bro. Craig fficient Lodge Deputy, wide awake and in ear- the result is an active earnest working Lodge a r for good, an efficient Sabbath-school and a of Hope all working for Temperance. We arge and appreciative audiences. Occidental loward Station) is one of the largest shipping s on the line of the N. P. C. R. R. the lodge is well.

the 19th went to Bodega, found "another Di- n of the Sons of temperance" which prevented rming of lodge. Lectured on the 19 and 20th preciative audience, "Sowing the seed what the harvest be," time will tell.

dega, Aug., 21, 1882.

LECTURERS APPOINTMENTS.

COL. C. N. GOULDING.

SONOMA CO.		Forestville	20
ock	Aug. 24	Sebastopol	21. 22
Point	25. 26	Bethel School House	
ma	27. 28	26 and 11 A. M.	24
	Sept. 8, 9	Sonoma	24, 25
Rosa	10, 11	NAPA CO.	
or	12, 13	Calistoga	Sept. 27
rville	14	St. Helena	28, 29
der Valley	15. 16	Yountville	30
rdale	17. 18. 19	Napa	30 & Oct. 1

ow Valley Camp-meeting, Aug. 29th to Sept. 5th.

DISTRICT LODGES TO MEET.

ANGELES Co. D. L. meets at Compton, Aug. 26.

RCED D. L. meets in Merced Aug. 26, at 10 A. M. Full tions invited. Business of importance. Open meet- the evening. A State lecturer expected.

DOR Co. D. L. meets (Annual Session) at Sutter Friday, Aug. 25, at 10 A. M. J. W. PERRY, D. D.

RSA Co. D. L. meets at Arbuckle, Sept. 1 and 2. All ers invited. J. B. HEWITT, D. S.

ARE VALLEY D. L. meets in Grangeville Sept. 7 and 8. mbers of the Order invited. LIZZIE A. MOORE, D. S.

AVERAS Co. D. L. meets at San Andreas, 10 A. M. 2. A. J. COOKE, D. D.

AMA Co. D. L., at Red Bluff, Sept. 8. All the dele- expected, and members of the Order invited. W. B. BALLARD, D. D.

LUMNE Co. D. L., at Sonora, Saturday, Sept. 23, at . M. Election of officers and other important matters. meeting. State lecturer expected. J. L. COLES, L. D.

SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT LODGE.

last regular quarterly session of the San Francisco t Lodge convened on Friday and Saturday evenings, t 11th and 12th, 1882, C. H. Peterson, District Depu- siding.

rly every lodge was represented, several visitors from terior were present. There are now fourteen lodges ree Bands of Hope under the jurisdiction of the Dis- odge.

ong the resolutions adopted were the following:

olved, That a committee of two members from each linate lodge be appointed to make arrangements for otion to be tendered to the Grand Lodge on the eve- f October 2nd, 1882.

olved, That this District Lodge select one or more al delegates to the next session of the Alameda Dis- Lodge, to be held at Oakland on the afternoon and g of Aug. 28th.

olved, That this District Lodge request the G W C T e arrangements for a series of Public Temperance gs in this city to commence Sunday evening, Sep- r 24th and continue up to October 2nd, 1882; and l of the grand lecturers of the Order together with prominent temperance speakers be invited to address etings.

k Storer of No. 293, was recommended for District .

usual tax of 2 cents per capita was levied.

. M. M. Carpenter and Frank Storer were appointed al delegates to the Alameda District Lodge.

FRANK STORER, Dis't Secretary.

LODGES, ETC.

s HATTIE DODGE is stated to have gone from rd to attend school for a year in San Jose. Mahford people say she is an active worker in ood Templar Lodge, and a most estimable girl ry respect. The Good Templars of San Jose tified of the above, and it is hoped she will n San Jose the most valuable friends and such come as her record deserves.

Bro. F. J. Krauth of Alameda Lodge has, with his friends gotten up a most creditable, high toned, first class and successful entertainment which has netted the lodge about 100 dollars, for which the lodge has passed a special and emphatic vote of thanks to the brother. Now could not brothers and sisters in many of our lodges do likewise? Nothing like trying.

The Stanislaus District Lodge will meet in the Oakland Lodge, No. 326 at 10 o'clock, A. M., Saturday Sept. 2nd. The following program has been arranged for the occasion.

I. "The Sunday Law viewed in its relation to Temperance," by Rev. C. D. Crabb of Oakdale Lodge.

II. "Local Option: its expediency as preparatory to Prohibition," by Bro. Leighton of Burneyville Lodge.

III. The duty of young men in the impending conflict," by Bro. P. R. McCabe of Turlock Lodge.

V. "Womans Mission in the cause of Prohibition," by Mrs. May W. Hanscum of Ceres Lodge.

VI. "The comparative resources of the Friends and Foes of Prohibition," by D. Deputy, M. D. Gage.

Bro. H. Hanson writes that Forestville Lodge has 10 new members and is doing well. He also adds: "We have set in to pray our saloon out of this place; we did do it once and we think we can again; what we want is the prayers of all the good people; it will cost them nothing and will be an honor to us all; we have been at it ever since the camp meeting at Guerneville and he is squirming very much. He has been ordered out twice by the man that owns the house."

It has been conclusively proved that saloons can be prayed out. It has been done many times, but there is one weak spot, they dont stay prayed out. After all is quiet a fellow that never prayed in his life can start up the saloon again if let alone. But it ot not to be so; the step that is lacking to permanent success should be sot for and found. It is suggested that a couple of good, plucky citizens, about such men as Bro. Hicks for instance, who have works as well as faith, should go down to that saloon to make a final effort at prayer, each furnished with a supplementary petition of three feet of hickory. The saloon man would be prayed out that night without using the hickory and he would probably stay prayed out. The Lompoc people are praying men and women; they prayed out their saloon to stay out; but their prayer had an emphatic supplement to it.

FATHER WAUGH ON THE WAR PATH.

ED. RESCUE:—At Freestone Camp-meeting from Thursday to Sabbath noon we had a lovely time, good preaching, and refreshing Christian enjoyment; Methodist, Southern Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Episcopal and some Roman Catholic Christian brethren and sisters worshiping the blessed Heavenly Father together in love in the beautiful leafy grove; Oh, how sweet and melodious the songs of Eden were!

But Sabbath noon a sad change came—Oh, a terrible state of things. I am sorry to have to report it. A large man with good clothes but rather disordered in appearance and flushed, was seen heading a group of boys, more than a score, about all smoking, several of them just in their teens and so drunk as not to be able to discern what they were about. At the public table among the men, women and children, they were rude and boisterous—one even swearing most profanely. In the evening they were still worse, talked and mocked and smoked in the congregation and drank from their whisky flasks carried in their pockets. The water pipe supplying water to the Camp ground was severed and at the close of the service such was the yelling and disturbance near the main outlet that ladies with their children were terrified and feared to leave; there did not seem to be an officer of the violated law on hand to protect the people.

But the good people are being aroused in this section.

I have been around among them; there is an intense interest now felt against this Leag of Freedom Liquor Movement. A leading Southern Methodist brother said to me, "This Leag of Freedom Terry platform has let us out." If the Republicans now give us a decent platform and decent men on it, there will be a tremendous scratching; but if they give us a Terry leag platform and nominees, we will have a new party and the decent masses will conquer if it takes four years to do it.

On the 28th inst., I will be 74 years old and you can set me down as one to stump the State in favor of PROHIBITION—complete, thoro and effective and we can win, God helping us, and He will help us. Thoro prohibition is all that now can save us, if we can get this—say in four years, a few Liquor sellers may yet be saved from hell. If we do not get thoro prohibition even for their sakes as well as for the salvation of all our boys, they are going pell mell to eternal perdition and it is God's word, "there is no place in Heaven for them," and many of these unfortunate ones as well as many of their miserable victims are *suiciding* and getting down into the dark regions ahead of the time set for them. God speed the right.

LORENZO WAUGH.

August 21st, 1882.

When the Leag of FREEDOM gains the day, these Camp-meetings without lager beer which are a menace to LIBERTY, will have to stop, especially if the Terry no-God, no-Sunday, Supreme Judges are elected.

The *Chronicle* and *Examiner* of Monday each made a short review of Mr. Pixley's Sunday evening address at Silver Star Hall. If repeating and exaggerating and twisting certain expressions of his into the form most offensive to certain classes, and suppressing altogether all the sound, pertinent, practical truths which he uttered with the approval and assent of all good citizens—can be called a fair truthful report and gentlemanly or honest treatment, Mr. Pixley owes thanks to both those journals and is probably in ample funds to cancel the obligation.

CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

Under this head in the *Examiner*, a nasty ruffian, sneaking under the name of East Park, Sacramento, assails our Home for Orphans at Vallejo with a pack of malicious falsehoods and not a word of truth. It is surprising that so many newspapers in this State should have so gloated over the publication of a selfevidently malicious and baseless lie, invented for the vilest purposes. The avidity with which the slander was repeated and editorial embelishments and scurrilous homilies so liberally added, is accounted for by the fact that the Home for Orphans is a Good Templars' Institution. Had it been an authentic report of a genuine cruelty in a Roman Catholic or a Masonic or an Odd Fellows Orphanage, not one of these douty praters about kindness to children would have DARED to whimper once. When a case of death by starvation of a whole family of children by the Leag of Fiendom comes to light, not one of these whisky Don Quixotes or Coyotes DARES to make a comment on it. When a slave of the leag of rum beats his wife to death or cuts the throats of all his children, not one of these maligners of the innocent dares for his soul to say it was *rum*. When a drunken man or woman perishes in delirium tremons, not one of these champions dare tell the truth about it; but when any lie however absurd is floated to the prejudice of the Good Templars or of the cause of temperanee and decency these sweet slanderers of women are out with their scavengers rake to make speedy capital and earn five cent drinks at the bar of the temple where they worship their liquid idols.

The *North American Review* for September has for its leading article a very forcible presentment, by Dorman B. Eaton, of the evils produced by the practice of levying "Political Assessments." The paper is noteworthy for its striking array of facts, but more so because it will be universally regarded as the ultimatum of a large and influential section of the Republican Party, addressed to the party leaders. "Oaths in Legal Proceedings," by Judge Edward A. Thomas, is a discussion of the question whether the interests of morality and of public justice alike, would not be promoted by the abrogation of all laws requiring testimony to be given under the sanction of an oath. Thompson B. Maury, late of the Signal Office, contributes an article on "Tornadoes and their Causes," which, in addition to its scientific interest, possesses the merit of suggesting many practical measures for averting disaster to life and property from wind-storms. "Architecture in America," by Clarence Cook, is marked by a freedom of utterance that is refreshing. In this respect it deserves to rank with Commander Gorringe's celebrated paper on the United States Navy. Augustus G. Cobb writes of "Earth-Burial and Cremation," and J. F. Manning, in an article entitled "The Geneva Award and the Ship-Owners," sets forth the justice of the claims of consignors of cargoes and owners of vessels to indemnification out of the Geneva Award fund, for losses from the acts of Confederate cruisers. The *Review* is sold by booksellers and newsdealers generally.

ONE OF THE blackest sins in the calendar properly revised, will be found the manufacture and sale of rotten and useless thread. How many disappointments have occurred in life from a treacherous thread in a garment of male or female;—had to turn back from the picnic, could not accept an invitation to dinner, had to sit cross-legged all the afternoon, had to beg to be excused from all sorts of good times and suffer miles of disappointments—simply because some unprincipled, avaricious fiend swindled his fellow men by making villainous thread—at the instigation doubtless of the evil genius who prompts all these wicked things. One of the many fields in which the RESCUE loves to be useful to its readers and enhance their enjoyment here below, is that of introducing them to the business advertizements of worthy dealers in honest merchandize and they are invited to peruse carefully every week what Messrs. Kittle & Co. have to say about the "Coats" thread.

HYPOCRITES.—The patriotic politicians who make loud howls about Chinese invasion now that it is stopped and about monopolies, keeping entirely quiet about the monopoly of the drunkardmakers, the meanest and vilest and most destructive monopoly that has ever existed—and who dare not say a word in favor of abolishing the beer-hells and thiefdens of this city and state—are no more to be trusted in their anti-monopoly, anti-railroad, anti-Chinese, anti-land-grabbing, loud-mouthed professions, than any other class of self-evident hypocrites. Rum-bot Republicans and rum-bot Democrats are just alike in this matter. Whoever sells himself to rum will be a cheap purchase for the railroad and is the worst enemy to his country and people.

Juvenile Department.

BAND OF HOPE WORK.



The Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., of California, offers to furnish, free of charge, to Sunday-schools, or other juvenile organizations desiring to adopt them for use, in this jurisdiction, the newly revised Band of Hope rituals together with the ritual badges. The ritual comprises a pamphlet of 48 pages. The badges are of German silver, with a safety pin upon the back. Sample copies of the rituals and badge, or quantities for actual use, will be furnished on application to the Superintendent of Juvenile Work, Mrs. M. E. Richardson, Murphys, Calaveras Co., Cal.

TALKS WITH THE YOUNG FOLKS.

JUVENILE TEMPERANCE WORK.

By Julia Colman. Tract No. 167.

In the temperance work we would like to have all parties thoroly understand that "we have come to remain." And we do not know that we can give any better evidence of the sincerity of our intentions, than by deliberately setting about the systematic instruction of the young in the first principles of Temperance. While we would embrace every opportunity to reclaim the fallen, we find it far cheaper, far easier, and we believe far more acceptable in the sight of God to prevent men from falling. Certainly intemperance cannot be cleaned out of our land until drunkenness is prevented. While we would gladly take away the temptation from the young as well as from those whose appetites have become uncontrollable, we recognize the fact that the moral strength for resisting temptation, as well as the legal influence necessary to take it away, can best be obtained by careful, religious, temperance education.

The time is past for supposing that the best work to be done for the young is to save them as individuals from becoming drunkards. In every department of temperance work, the cry is for workers! more workers!! better workers!!! At the polls we want men who shall vote for temperance intelligently and effectively. In legislative halls we want men who can frame laws that will *hold water*, and not whisky. As executive officers, we want men who will carry out such laws honestly, and to good purpose. And it is better in every way to educate these men while boys, than it is after they have been elected to place and power by whisky votes. We also want ministers whose temperance utterances shall have no uncertain sound; men who can understand and explain the difference between fermented and unfermented wines, and who will refuse to place the latter upon the Lord's table, men who shall not only welcome Temperance workers, but be Temperance workers, and manage to enlist their congregations on the Lord's side in this matter. We want doctors who, instead of giving a prestige to alcoholic drinks by recommending them as medicines, shall make it their business to help the Temperance work by doing their best to discredit and discard alcoholic drinks in every shape, and especially by exposing their deceitfulness, and warning the people of their disastrous effects. We want women everywhere for matrons of our homes who shall dispense with the social use of wine; girls who shall demand in their suitors the same high moral standard to which they themselves subscribe; boys who care more for a clear head, a calm eye, a steady hand, a pure life, and a clean record, than they do for wild oats, low-bred sneers, and drinking customs. We want men and women everywhere, intelligent, brave, and earnest, to work wisely in all sorts of ways for Temperance. And how can we have them unless we educate them? When we see how weak and faithless and indifferent are many of the men and women to whom we appeal for help, and from whom we expected better things, our very hearts should be stirred within us to go to work and out of the material that God has put into our hands, make men and women capable of better things!

Whom shall we teach?

Everybody, but especially the very best and most earnest minds you can get. Do not be discouraged if you can not hold the multitude, if the bright and the trifling, the stupid and the lazy fall away. Your thoro teaching may be a sifting process. If so, take good care of the wheat that remains. Remember, your great aim is to educate workers, and if you educate but few, see that you do it thoroly. Rest assured that the kind of education which we propose in these pages will make the best sort of workers—earnest, competent, effective, and likely to stick to it as long as soul and body hold together. Even if they should be mostly girls, still educate them thoroly. Girls and women make good workers.

(To be continued.)

BOYS AND TOBACCO.

Boys, why do you use tobacco?

Tobacco is a weed no more fit to eat or chew than any other weed that grows in our fields.

Are boys who use tobacco smarter than those who do not? Don't know that they are. Well, do they get rich faster? No, can't say that they do. Well, can you mention any advantages the smoker has over the non-smoker? Here again you are compelled to answer no.

The boy who smokes spends all his pocket money for a dirty, filthy weed that does him no good but certainly a great deal of harm.

One who smokes cigarettes must needs take a great deal of his time in their manufacture or buy them already made which is too expensive for most boys. No matter what he is doing, if he wants to smoke he must stop and make a cigarette.

And besides, how many accidents happen in our harvest fields and dry prairies by fires which are started by pipes, cigars and cigarettes.

Now, reader if you are a smoker, just sum up one year of your smoking life, and then try it *Band of Hope* style a year and compare the footings and then if you are not satisfied that you ought not to smoke, start again by all means.

If tobacco does any good at all, it must be in enabling one to distinguish readily the fool from the wise man. L. P. G.

Scenega, Cal.

TEACH THE CHILDREN.

UNION LEAFLET, NO. 49.

There is, probably, no hallucination so obstinate as that which attributes to alcoholic drink a certain virtue which it never possessed. After all the influences of the pulpit and the press, after all the warning examples of drunkenness and consequent destruction, after all the testimony of science and experience, there lingers in the average mind an impression that there is something good in alcohol, even for the healthy man. Boys and young men do not shun the wine-cup as a poisoner of blood and thot, and the most dangerous drug that they can possibly handle; but they have an idea that the temperance man is a fogy, or foe to a free, social life, whose practices are ascetic, and whose warnings are to be laughed at and disregarded. Now in alcohol, in its various forms, we have a foe to the human race so subtle and so powerful that it destroys human beings by the million, vitiates all the processes of those who indulge in it, degrades morals, induces pauperism and crime in the superlative degree when compared with other causes, and corrupts the homes of millions.

It is a cruel thing to send a boy out into the world untaut that alcohol in any form is fire, and will certainly burn him if he puts it into his stomach. It is a cruel thing to educate a boy in such a way that he has no adequate idea of the dangers that beset his path. It is a mean thing to send a boy out to take his place in society without understanding the relations of temperance to his own safety and prosperity, and to the safety and prosperity of society.

What we want in our schools is to do away with the force of a pernicious example, and a long-cherished error, by making the children thoroly intelligent on this subject of alcohol. They should be taut the natural effect of alcohol upon the processes of natural life.

(1). They should be taut that it can add nothing whatever to the vital forces or to the vital tissues, that it never enters into the elements of structure, and that, in the healthy organism, it is always a burden or disturbing force. (2). They should be taut that it invariably disturbs the operation of the brain, and that the mind can get nothing from alcohol of help that is to be relied upon. (3). They should be taut that alcohol inflames the baser passions, blunts the sensibilities, and debases the feelings. (4). They should be taut that an appetite for drink is certainly developed by those who use it, which is dangerous to life, destructive of health of body and peace of mind, and in millions of instances ruinous to fortune and to all the high interests of the soul. (5). They should be taut that the crime and pauperism of society flow as naturally from alcohol as any effect whatever naturally flows from its competent cause. (6). They should be taut that drink is the responsible cause of most of the poverty and want of the world. So long as a hundred million of dollars are annually spent drink in this country, every ounce of which made by the destruction of bread, and not ounce of which has ever entered into the sum national wealth, having nothing to show for cost but diseased stomachs, degraded homes, stroyed industry, increased pauperism, and aggvated crime, these boys should understand the fa and be able to act upon them in their first respon ble conduct.

The national wealth goes into the ground. If could only manage to bury it without having it p thitherward in the form of a poisonous fluid th the inflamed bodies of our neighbors and frien happy should we be. But this great, abominal curse dominates the world. The tramp reminds of it as he begs for a night's lodging. The wid and the fatherless tell us of it as they ask for bre It scowls upon us from the hovels and haunts the poor everywhere. Even the clean, hard-wo ing man of prosperity cannot enjoy his earnings cause the world is full of misery from drink. T more thoroly we can instruct the young concerni this dominating evil of our time the better will be for them and for the world.

Dr. J. G. Holland.

NEW YORK'S GREATEST ENEMY.

The greatest enemy of human life in New Yo is long protracted heat. It kills off the children the tenement houses as if the plague was upon If the thermometer keeps up continuously abo eighty degrees, and especially if it rises into nineties, the mortality is at once doubled, or nea that. And about two-thirds of the deaths are amo infants under five years of age.—*N. Y. Sun.*

If a temperance paper or lecturer were to reb such monstrous gibberish as that, it would aron the indignation of the whole reading public. N urally there might be under any circumstances few more deaths in the heated term in New Yor but what causes nearly all the extra deaths in heated term is the accursed grog-shop and brewe These wretched torturers of our race pauperize people by tens of thousands and compel them live in miserable unwholesome tenement hou packed like herrings in a barrel almost. There streets of these old, rotten houses that one has pass thru in haste to avoid the horrible odors wi which half a century of squalid, drunken, dir habits seems to have saturated the very coverin of the houses.

Here, children ragged, illfed and unwashed, children of the slaves and victims of the Leag Fiendom are playing in the streets, a sickly se blance of infantile sports and sometimes venturi upon a dis-jointed, distorted, lopsided caricature a childish laugh—they are unused to breathe an thing but the vile odors of their street and worse horrors of their stifling dens of homes.

Beside the deathdealing influence of these wretc ed dwellings, there are tens of thousands of ch dren born in New York of parents so poisoned wi the beer and tobacco and debauchery provided them by the leag of beer and rum-sellers that th die of any little complaint that would be a m trifle for a healthy child.

The summer heat merely aggravates the odors of the filthy dwellings and the effects of the vile habits of the drunken drink pauperized people of New York. A it is safe to say that three-fourths of the dea of the children of New York are purely the work the beer and whisky dens and that probably a half of the deaths of adult men are either caused hastened from 10 to 40 years by drink, and a v number of the deaths of adult women too.

New York's greatest enemy is beer and its next whisky and other drinks. But for them, there wo be no one to inhabit the vile tenements which an disgrace to American civilization and call for Chr tian and patriotic interference a thousand tim more than Mormonism in Utah or any ism that p vails in any pagan land in this world.

It is a crime and a falsehood to call the sun or heat of the sun New Yorks greatest enemy. It is source of all that is good and pleasant for manki there; and from the excessive heat sober people protect themselves completely.

Caught a young lady smoking a cigarette, other day. It's bad enough for boys to do so. too bad for young ladies. Cigarette smoking is first station on the road to hell. By-words, hours, bad company, disobedience to parents, too much "style," are other stations on the s road. Smile if you please; sneer if you please; you'll admit the truth some day—perhaps when is too late.—*Wheat Grower.*

TRANSCRIPTION.

PSALM XIX.

The heavens reveal the hand of God,
The jeweled arch above,
Proclaims His majesty abroad,
And speaks His boundless love.

Day unto day uttereth speech
Too deep for human ken;
Their mystic voices over-reach
The feeble tongues of men.

The nights flow on in melody,
The chime of silver spheres
Rings in the changes yet to be,
The purpose of the years.

Their line traverses all the earth
And the vast realms of space;
His being gave the worlds their birth,
And fixed them in their place.

Who can be likened unto God
Below, or in heaven above?
His majesty shines forth abroad,
And speaks His boundless love.

MARY A. GUTHRIE.

GOOD WINE.

The Chronicle frequently makes the ridiculous attempt to show that the making of wine is going to be profitable in this State. And it is strange indeed, that the people who talk that way so entirely and so often contradict themselves, and either do not know it, or do not care about the falsehood of their statements.

We are told that France has been made wealthy by wine; but France has been made wealthy by industry, economy and commerce, and is now being made rapidly poor by wine. It used to make 1500 million gallons of wine a year. It exported 50 millions of it and drank up all the rest. It used to sell 45 millions worth and drink 30 times as much, and you know that raising wine in France, and drinking it there, could no more enrich the country, than making the same amount of fire-crackers in Sonoma county and burning them on the 4th of July in San Francisco could enrich us.

In France the Phyloxera has attacked the vines, and the wine from grapes has been reduced to 1,000 million gallons, and it is said to 680 millions in 1879, but France drinks the same amount as usual and exports the same as usual, and the price remains the same. And it imports only 20 million dollars worth from Italy, Spain and Portugal. The rest is made from potatoes, glucose, rotten apples, dried prunes and all sorts of refuse and rotten fruit.

And in Italy, Spain and Portugal, where they have been learning to make wine for 2,000 years, they are sending it to France for 15 to 30 cents a gallon, and the common people of those countries after all these years are about the poorest of all the world except the Chinese.

And the wine from glucose and rotten apples is just as good and wholesome in every way, as the best wine from rotten grapes; the flavor and color derived from the grape skin, does not at all effect the wholesomeness or *goodness* of the wine. All there is of reality in the wine from fermented grapes is the alcohol, into which the sugar was changed, and water.

That is all there is of wine, brandy, gin, rum etc., —alcohol and water defiled with some flavoring and coloring. Beer, too, is simply alcohol and water, with a good deal more dirty things in it to make people crazy and thirsty.

Our young folks can see that all the grapes used for wine are wasted; the wine made has no nourishment, nor any good use, and the money and labor used on it is utterly wasted. But it makes people drunken and criminal, and poor and degraded, and it has always been a mocker and deceiver, and is a fit offspring of the father of lies.

About 10 years ago a friend introduced me to a fine pleasant gentleman "one of our principal wine-growers" in a beautiful grape region. Soon after he told me two brothers had died within six months of delirium tremens from their own wine and brandy, and that people who engaged in that business there were getting to be stupid and lubberly and always full of drink etc., and they lived and died and were buried without thot or belief in God or a future state. A few weeks ago meeting the same party enquiries were made as to how the wine region was progressing. He said the pleasant genial gentleman of the former occasion had become now most of the time drunken and the rest of the wine-makers of that commmnity of that time are nearly all dead; fallen into the old trap.

And that is a true picture everywhere; in all time from Noah down wine has entrapped the noblest of men, and transformed them into violent maniacs and criminals. And if all our young folks were going to drink wine and beer without any warning against it, and if we could find out which of them was going to become the most depraved, and barbarous and wicked of the lot, we should perhaps find them among the smartest, and brightest, and purest of our boys and girls. But they are not going to play around that trap of death. They will keep clear of Satan's sausage-machine.

DEAR RESCUE:—If every where in this State the progress in temperance the past year has equalled that of Mariposa county, then indeed we have a powerful influence from Shasta to San Diego.

Last Saturday evening we had public installation of officers. The Lodge met at Good Templar's Hall, then marched to the Court House accompanied by the Band of Hope of forty or more members —that Band is the apple of my eye—how proudly they marched with their banners, inscribed on one "We are the Band of Hope" with the anchor and floral emblems; on another, a beautiful blue silk flag with gilt letters painted "We are the Hope of our country." The latter and twelve National flags were presented by Bro. Bloomegrin. The exercises at the Court House were excellent. The lodge is strong—visitors from Hornitos over twenty miles and Snow Creek, twelve miles. I love to hear those men talk, who say when they rise to speak, "I never said a word in a public meeting until I joined the Good Templars, but now I can tell to a large audience what the Good Templars have done for me." We had two eloquent speeches from such men. Our Band sang one of their temperance songs. Adjourned at 10½ o'clock to a fine supper given by the Lodge at Gallison's Hotel, the family being members, the use of dining room was kindly donated. I believe in taking out the Bands to the public installations. My boy, nine years old said "I just had a splendid time—didn't they talk good." Another boy thought the regalias of the lodge the most beautiful things he had ever seen and would be glad when he could wear one. Next day we had a full Band meeting and four initiations. Are using Cook's Quarterlies. Band divided into three classes. After regular meeting and closing exercises the classes form.

Bro. Bloomegrin wishes me to say that Bro. Hughes came here and sowed good seed, but that we need some one to come and water the ground—in other words Mariposa county would welcome any of the Grand Lecturers.

Yours in F. H. and C.,
M. E. CONGDON.

THE RIPE FRUIT OF THE SALOON.

BY MARY ALLEN WEST.

Endow a man as richly as you will with every good qualification of good citizenship; give him health, industry, intelligence, genius; add wealth and powerful influence, if you will, and then add yet this one thing more—that he becomes the perfected fruit of the saloon, a drunkard—and what is the value, to himself, to his family, to the State of all his rich endowments? It soon becomes but the value of real estate in Sodom.

Young ladies, if you do not wish such fruitage frown upon the *beginning* of the evil; use your splendid opportunities to influence others.

WHAT is the matter with that plant, a white, sickly, weak growth? It is growth in the shade. What is the matter with the drunkard's home, his wife pale-faced, his children ragged, the table poorly furnished, the bedding scanty, and the entire house one of discomfort? It is growth in the shade of that terrible curse, RUM.—*Our Young Ladies.*

PIOUS DISTILLERS.

CHICAGO, August 17.—The Western Distillers' Association passed a resolution to-day favoring the enforcement of Sunday observance laws and judicious license laws, and opposing the policy of the saloon men in uniting with political parties for the purpose of advancing their interests.

Yes; Arabi Bey will be an advocate for peace too, when he finds himself sure to be beaten. The rum army thought it was strong enough to destroy our Sabbath and the laws and liberties of the American people, and govern all this country with the beer barrel. But they now see their weakness and are quite willing to be good and pretend to favor a Sunday law—if we will allow their wolves in the sheep-folds, six days of the week. If they can rob and kill 6 days they will agree to rest Sunday, and only keep their back doors open.

TEMPERANCE SCHOOL.—Every teacher should have Miss Julia Colman's Temperance School as a helper and instructor in the work of teaching temperance. It only costs five cents which you can send in stamps to her at 76 Bible House, N. Y.

NOTES FROM THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

SIGNS.

In the notes of last week, several signs of saloons in this city were mentioned. It has been reserved for a Polk St. saloon-keeper to be the most blasphemous of any man on record. He has painted a sign which is posted high in his saloon but in plain view through the window. "In God we trust, but all others must pay cash." Thus blaspheming the Holy name and daring to presume that a man who follows daily and nightly, for the sake of gain, the business of making drunkards, can trust in God. Let this man and all others in his calling remember that God will hold every man responsible for the deeds done in the body, and he who sows the wind will reap the whirlwind—yea, God is not mocked! and he who thus blasphemes His just and holy name, will yet be utterly confounded and put to shame by that God in whom he dares to profess to trust.

KING GAMBRINUS.

Before scores of beer-dives in this city is placed the picture of the above named king—he is represented in a flowing garment of crimson, a crown upon his head, and in his hand a foaming cup of beer.

The poor victim of alcohol in going for his usual dram, sees the picture, and when the stimulating beverage is swallowed, and his brain on fire, he fondly imagines himself a king. He feels a kind of kingly proprietorship over the whole world, himself included. Visions of rose-coloured hue dance before his eye, and brilliant prospects are waiting him in the near future. If the wife and babies are cold and hungry, he forgets it all, and revels in his own kingly surroundings.

ALCOHOL has been a deceiver from the very first. A man is exposed to cold, drinks, and alcohol tells him he is warm, but in reality the temperature of his body is lowered. Alcohol tells a man he is stronger, when in fact he is weaker, and his vitality exhausted, but the most barefaced, the most pitiful lie that alcohol ever tells to man is this; when he is, in fact, the most abject slave, when he cannot control even his own appetite, with syren like voice, alcohol whispers to him of his royalty—alcohol tells him he is a prince of good fellows, even a king.

The man who has indulged in strong drink, until he is dependent upon it for his enjoyment, is, alas, no more master, even of himself, but for ever a slave.

My brother, you as yet can work through the week, and only upon Saturday and Sunday give full scope to that appetite, which is getting the mastery, I speak to you, in the name of the mother you loved, and whose memory is yet so sacred; in the name of the wife, who has so faithfully born with you the burden, in the heat of the day; in the name of the daughter, who is crushed to the earth with shame, whenever the loved father is overcome with drink; in the name of that dear little son, in whom you take such pride, and who will surely do as Papa does; and in the name of the Father of infinite love, who gives you one more chance, will you not turn while yet there is time? Oh, break away from your chains! Stand forth a *man*, master of yourself! Make the effort, looking to God for help, and you shall yet gain the victory.

M. E. RICHARDSON.

THE TOBACCO HABIT.—The *Medical Times* and *Gazette* gives an account of 127 cases of cancer of the lip which have been cut out, nearly all of which occurred with smokers. A physician of many years practice states that he never knew one who had ulceration of the tongue, who did not either chew or smoke. Young ladies can "put their foot down," in regard to this bad habit, and accomplish wonders in making it disreputable! The standard of purity for young men should be just as high as for young women, and you can do much to make it so.—*D. C. Cook.*

POSTMASTER BACKUS has prohibited the use of tobacco among the P. O. officials while on duty. The *Pacific* suggests that the letter carriers should be required to be total abstainers from intoxicating drinks, noting that they are necessarily exposed to unusual temptations and sometimes young men of their number fall victims to the habit and lose their positions. The suggestion is good and is worthy of consideration and acceptance in every government employment. The requirement of total abstinence in every person who draws a salary from the state and national governments would be a far grander and more judicious step in civil service reform than has ever been proposed.

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DEVOTED TO

Temperance, Current Literature, General News, and whatever may concern the public welfare.

Official Organ of the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T. of California.

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All communications and subscriptions to be addressed to A. D. WOOD, Editor and Publisher.

P. O. Box 1721,
San Francisco.

OUR PRINCIPLES.—WE AIM FOR NOTHING SHORT OF A SWEEPING NATIONAL PROHIBITORY LAW ENDORSED BY EVERY STATE AND TERRITORY OF THE UNION, IN THE YEAR 1885, AND AS MUCH SOONER AS THE CHRISTIAN AND TEMPERANCE MEN AND GOOD CITIZENS OF THE COUNTRY MAY DESIRE TO ACCOMPLISH IT.

PLANKS FOR THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

GUARANTEED FREE FROM WORM-HOLES, BARNACLES, RAT-HOLES OR KNOT-HOLES.

Resolved, That the Republican Party of California emphatically condemns the unlawful conspiracy which, assuming the title of the "Leag of Freedom," avows its purpose to disobey, resist and openly defy the laws of the State, and has been for months persisting in that open rebellion.

That the American day of rest, hallowed by centuries of beneficent results and recognized by the law of 37 States of the Union as a necessity of our physical and moral welfare, MUST AND SHALL be preserved and sustained, and it is the duty of the State not only to protect the citizen in his right to rest from toil on the seventh day, but also to protect him from the assaults and depredations of the men who surround him with temptations to drunkenness, vice and crime. And to this end the sale of liquor must be entirely prohibited on that day by effective law and competent penalty of its infraction.

That the traffic in intoxicating beverages which is productive of incalculable evil and has no good results, should be placed within the power of the people to control or prohibit, as the vote of the majority may decide. And the Republican Party of California affirms that OF RIGHT the people of the State are entitled to settle this question by a Constitutional Amendment submitted to them in due form as was done in Kansas and Iowa. And that a judicious local option law should be enacted by the incoming legislature to enable the people of any county, township or city to decide this question for themselves, awaiting its final and general settlement by the people of the State.

That is by no means a radical deliverance. It is the meekest and mildest any convention should dream of offering the people on those most important points, with a view of obtaining credit for any patriotism or sincerity of intention. It is about the meekest deliverance too, that will prevent the nomination of a prohibitory ticket and the smiting of the Republicans hip and thigh and sending them to ignominious grass in November.

Intelligent Democrats know that their party sold their chances of victory to the Leag of F. for a sad mess of decayed fish on the Sunday and temperance questions; intelligent Republicans see now that their party can make the most capital for itself by taking a position exactly opposite to that which ruined their opponents. There is one sole chance left for the Democrats; they have the outlaw and mankillers vote sure; the Republicans cannot get one of them—not even if they should hold out polygamy, wifebeating, freelove, canibalism, slavery, idolatry, perjury and eternal perdition among their enticements. That crowd were secured on all these points in San Jose. But if the temperance vote is driven from the Republicans by a chalk and water, how-not-to-do-it, eleven sided platform and by the nomination of whisky sellers for official positions, the Democrats may win, if the third party fails, but the Republicans will be surely defeated.

And the temperance voters who have been so often sold, would just as soon see the Leag of Fiendom rule the State two years thru the Democrats, as thru the Republicans; many of them believe it would be better for our cause to utterly rout the latter if unfaithful now, and then the victory afterward over the other enemy of the people's welfare would be easy.

Another thing for the Republicans to remember is, that where they have been true to the people, as in Maine, Vermont, Kansas, and Iowa, they have been firmly seated in power. Where they have been false to the people and vacillating and treacherous, their position has nearly always been uncertain. The only thing that has kept them in those States from being driven from office and falling as far as the angels that were turned out of heaven, was the misfortune that the Democrats were there a little worse and more whisky corrupted and blinded than they.

And one thing more for temperance men to consider: all the half measures proposed to deal with the liquor traffic have but helped to strengthen and build it up and wear out and discourage our workers and helpers and weaken our cause, and they have seldom ever come to a trial, much less succeeded in any way. But actual, square, uncompromising PROHIBITION has achieved the only success, is the only watchword to inspire confidence, to invite respect, to deserve the victory. All other substitutes are counterfeits and compromises with Satan, and a compromise that proposes to blaspheme God six days of the week publicly, and let up on the seventh or to do it then privately, never did, never could, never intended to do anything but promote the worship of the devil.

INJUSTICE.

There is no profit and there should be no pleasure in bearing false witness, or making unfounded and unjust accusations against any person or interest. We have a war against rum and tobacco, but if any one should make an untrue or unjust accusation against the so-called Leag of Freedom, it would be as readily disclaimed and refuted in this journal as if it were against the Good Templars.

The *Chronicle* has several times unjustly charged that the railroads have not enhanced the value of real estate in California, and the injustice is in attributing the lack of improvement to the exactions of the company. The railroads have certainly made farming lands worth $30 to $50 or more that would not be worth $5 without them. It has built up little towns all along its lines or rather it has made them possible where they were not so before, and must have added many millions to the property values of the State.

There is good reason to believe that in many instances the freights and fares are perhaps double or more than double what is necessary to yield the company a fair return, had they, furnished every dollar of the capital invested—but their exactions are not sufficient to seriously retard the progress of the State or of any community, altho the fruit business with the East might perhaps be made ten times its present volume under fair freights.

The truth is, the railroad could not largely increase the value of property nor add much to the wealth of the State, if it carried all its freight and passengers free. Wherever the railroad has made a station, it and other people have established a complete system of pauper-mills, loafer-factories and thief-dens that would pauperize and deprave Heaven if they were allowed to start and continue their business there.

The Comstock Lode made a few millionaires and rich men, but it could not make a rich community because the grogshop and its gambling and debauchery accompaniments and its stock boards pauperized and ruined perhaps 1,000 previously industrious, well-to-do, virtuous people for every one that succeeded in making a little competence or a fortune out of the Comstock. All the silver in it could not advance property round the mines—with the grogshop there.

The richest gold mines in any of these Western regions have never been able to create property and enhance values to one hundredth part of their natural ability to do so—because the grogshop and its brothels and gamblers and sneak-thieves and all sorts of thieves, as regularly as the night came have skinned bare about the whole community of its earnings for the day.

The Navy Yard at Vallejo and the money disbursed by the government in various ways there since 1856, has afforded ample opportunity to have made a city there of industries and factories and commerce whose assessor's list should to-day foot up to a hundred millions of dollars; but the grogshop has contrived to utterly wipe out and starve out every attempt at industry and improvement, and with a chance of progress which the wildest ambition could not ask to have improved or added to, the grogshop and its gambling and other polluting instruments of thievery and corruption, make the town a little poorer and a little more deteriorated every year. Its last industry, a foundry, fled lately across the bay to get away from the grogshops which utterly depraved its workmen and rendered them useless. And outside town lots which cost $150 to $200, a dozen years ago, in place of being now worth $1,000 or more are unsaleable at over $10. The difference between $10 and $1,000 or $1,500 is the assessment the owners of them pay for the support of the grogshop and the privilege of voting for its continuance.

If gold mines, silver mines and rich mines of employment of labor by the government can do nothing better against the destructive work of the grogshop than show a state landscape of ruined towns and villages here, and declining ones there, and stationary ones elsewhere—and if the city of San Francisco, with a magnificent trade and industrial interests and better chances of progress than any other city in the world, is either stationary or going behind every year, under the all devouring arms of its 5,000 devil fishes of rum—how can we expect a railroad or a dozen lines of railroad to do for us what gold and silver rained from heaven could not do for us, until we destroy and drive out the only serious obstacle to progress that was ever known in California—the grog-shop.

The political howl about railway tyranny is entire froth and hypocrisy, and there is good reason to believe the loudest howlers are in the pay and service of the R. R. to do just that thing and get into office, thereby to serve their masters. And if it were sincere we could not pass an act which that company desired to prevent, any sooner than we could reach heaven with a new tower of Babel. There is but one way to settle these exasperating questions of monopoly tyranny and that is for the people themselves to put thru a government operated line from here to Omaha. And as to exactions, which are oppressive but which the oppressions of the grog-shop render us entirely unable to cope with—they are not of an amount to retard seriously the welfare of the country: they are a hardship we could get smoothly along with, compared with those of the Leag of Fiendom.

For instance—suppose that in Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville, Stockton, Livermore, Galt or any other town in California, we figure up the difference between the lowest possible freight and fare and the highest paid by the people of that town for a year. Sum it up and put it down as a drawback to the city's progress: granted. Then with an equally impartial investigation you will probably discover that an amount equal to that *yearly* loss, has been utterly wasted in the grog-shops of that *town every day* of that year and beside that, has produced a crop of fires and murders and crimes.

Out upon the hypocrisy of howling about railroad, and land penny monopoly, and silence as to the hundred million a year plundering monopoly which desolates this glorious state and is driving it into barbarism.

PIERCE COLLEGE.

The attention of parents and students is urgently directed to the advertisement of Pierce College, College City, Colusa County. There is beside all its other advantages of thoroness, healthfulness and cheapness that most important feature of its distance of 3 miles at least from the great corrupter of youth and depraver of youthful morals whose snares and traps are set everywhere else thruout the State where a human foot may venture. No grog-shop within 3 miles. Had that been the case with every college the past 50 years, a vast number of wrecks now lost and debased or that have gone down to untimely deaths would have been to-day bright and useful busy workers in the great hive of human industry and ornaments to the fields of learning and philanthropy.

READ the line at bottom of this page.

F. M. PIXLEY.

Last Sunday evening the meeting at Silver Star House was addressed by Mr. Pixley on

COWARDICE IN POLITICS.

The hall was completely filled and the audience was a very intelligent and appreciative one. The speech will be published and only a very few extracts can be given for want of space.

In a government like this it is a duty of every intelligent man to interest himself in practical politics. It is the duty of every intelligent and patriotic honest man to perform all the duties incidental to citizenship, to the end that only good laws may be enacted, only learned and honorable men may reach judicial position where they can interpret the law, and only honest, fearless and sensible men may reach executive position to administer the law. There are only two kinds of politics—honest and dishonest; honorable and dishonorable; patriotic and selfish; politics for one's country and politics for one's self. It is just as cowardly and wrong to lie in the pulpit, to betray professional confidence, to steal in business, as it is to lie or cheat in politics or steal in office, and no more. While there are but two kinds of politics, there are three kinds of politicians. There are honorable, proud, intelligent, ambitious, honest men who find it their pleasure to devote their time to politics. It is to this class more than to any other that the country is indebted for its progress. There is another class of selfish, scheming knaves more intent upon self-advancement, having always a selfish object in view, sometimes wealth, sometimes power. So instead of classifying the politicians as honest men, knaves and fools, I say honest and honorable men, knavish and selfish men, and cowards; "and, curiously enough, the most numerous and the most successful are the cowards."

In my criticisms I have no allusions to intelligent, honorable and patriotic men who devote their lives to public affairs, but to that large body of men who make of politics a bread-getting industry; who belong to parties not for the purpose of doing battle for great principles, and who fight under party banners for the advancement of human rights, nor do I affect to hold in light regard those humble men who form the rank and file of party organization, and who have the right to the enjoyment of those lesser offices which are formed in all organized communities. For the plausible, oily, popular man who has no enemies, and who is always available as a candidate for office because he has avowed no resentments, I have an unqualified contempt. The man who has no enemies has deserved no friends. The man who has never made a mistake or done a wrong is the man who never had the courage to attempt to assert the right. The man who has never slopped over is like the empty bucket that has had no contents to spill. The man who can truly say that he has changed no opinion and been ever consistent makes the broad admission that he is an idiot who has had no opinion to change. It is better to be right to-day than consistent yesterday.

* * * I can think of no greater damage that threatens this Government than the growing cowardice of the elective judiciary. It demands a courage that oftentimes requires self-immolation, for a judge to interpret the law in the face of a strong and clamorous popular opinion. Courage and daring are often exhibited but are seldom rewarded.

THE INCENDIARY SANDLOT.

The most marvelous exhibition of party cowardice that ever occurred in any country in the world happened in our midst.

Here the sand lot and various other riots and disturbances were referred to and the cowardice of the press and politicians in truckling to lawlessness was scathingly denounced; the *Call, Chronicle, Post, Bulletin* and *Examiner* being charged with the most dispicable poltroonery and mercenary fear of losing a subscription.

* * * What I mean to say for myself, and what I hope the Republican party will have the courage to say for itself, is that the question of the production, traffic and use of alcohol is one that has a right to challenge the most earnest consideration of men of the highest intelligence, because it involves questions of the highest political and social importance: I would have the Republican party of the United States of America display the same courage and put forth the same heroic effort to rid the country of this curse of alcohol as it did to rid the country of the curse of slavery. The consequences of intemperance are crime, poverty, disease, death, domestic suffering and insupportable municipal burdens. I would have the Republican party brave enough to take up this anti-Sunday-law challenge thrown to it by the Democracy, and upon the wager of battle risk its chances of success. Let us see and know whether in the interest of labor we may not reserve one day in the week—one day out of seven from the interest of gin; one day in seven from the worship of the devil; on which Christians may be permitted in their own way and undisturbed to worship God. This is not alone a temperance question, and it is not a religious question. It is a moral and scientific and sanitary and labor question. Above all, it is an American question, whether an American observance that has grown into and become a part of our national life and national organization shall be uprooted and destroyed. There is no man, self-respecting and honorable who pays taxes, loves his family and his country, who ought not to join in the effort to restrict the use of alcoholic drinks and rescue the Sabbath from the desecration of unnecessary labor. There is no wife that should not endeavor to influence her husband's vote at the polls. There is no mother that loves her son and prays that he may be rescued from temptation, that should not feel that this is a question involving her happiness and imperiling her fireside.

EVERY body should pay a visit to the Mechanics Institute Exhibition at the Pavilion which is a most attractive affair and should be patronized and prized by every patriotic Californian.

SALOON HARVEST,

The Chief of Police of the City of San Francisco has just supplied the tax payers some very interesting readiug matter. His annual report published this week shows the total number of arrests to be 25,969, an increase over last year of 2,685. Examining the causes of arrests, and giving the saloons the benefits of the most liberal deductions, we find that at the very lowest estimate 19,500 of these arrests were for drunkenness or for causes growing out of it.

Last year the arrests for drunkenness or causes growing out of it, were between 16 and 17 thousand, thus showing that the increase in the total number of arrests over that of last year is clearly traceable to the saloon business.—To illustrate, This year the total arrests for disturbing the peace, and for bad language was 1,513, last year, 1,401—showing an increase for these causes over last year of 112, and so with the other offenses attributable to whisky and beer. Last year the murders were 22, this year 29 an increase of 7, and nearly every one of them traceable to whisky or beer.—Again the assaults to murder and assaults with a deadly weapon last year were 252, this year 294. Again, 97 were arrested for robbery last year, and 108 this year, thus proving again this year, that as drunkenness increases so do the crimes of higher grade. We assert, and will prove, if facilities are given us for a careful examination, that the figures given 19,500 as the number arrested for drunkenness or causes growing out of it are below the actual numbers. B.

MONEY SAVED, MONEY MADE.

ED. RESCUE.—I have just purchased a bill of goods from H. A. Smith, Cash Grocery, 519 Post St. San Francisco amounting to $58.86 which with the freight charges $5.15 made a total of $64.01. This when compared with a bill of similar articles of rather inferior grade purchased near home, showed a saving of $28.24 clear.

This statement has not been solicited by any one from me, but is volunteered for the benefit of other readers of the RESCUE. If any one doubts the facts I can furnish the two itemized bills, and some of my neighbors dealing with the same house have made on other articles a larger proportion of saving than I did. We therefore feel like advising others to go and do likewise. W.

Kingsburg, Aug., 16th.

W. is a subscriber to the RESCUE, and as he has cleared $27.00 on his subscription and that one grocery bill together, he ot first thing to subscribe for a second copy for a friend and work up a club of his neighbors beside, to save $100 or so a year to each of them. The RESCUE and the temperance it advocates have made a wondrous number of people richer and better, and have made many very well to do that were very poor and very miserable. If every family in the State would read the RESCUE and accept its counsels with regard to drink and the drink traffic from this day forever there would be peace and plenty for every one in the State henceforth.

MIXED.—In a church on Mission street, much frequented by railroad employees, whom it is evidently thought best to coddle, political sermons are becoming the order of the day. On a recent Sunday evening every man going into or out of the church had a Republican Club election ticket put into his hand by an usher, and, we believe, was told from the pulpit to vote it. This is mixing up the Lord and the devil pretty thoroly.—*Examiner.*

How like a case mentioned in Scripture where the devils about to be cast out bore open testimony to the power and presence of the Lord. But the *Examiner* is mistaken as usual; if the usher and pulpit did what it says, it was to keep the voter from getting mixed up with the devil who has been the head center of the *Examiner's* politics ever since the San Jose Convention. It is a pity that journal will not evolute upward from the idea that all political work is necessarily a service of the devil; altho free rum and no Sunday is the special watchword of his employees, that is only the last resort of the devil in his extremity.

THAT "PLATFORM."

EDITOR RESCUE:—Many thanks for your article in last week's RESCUE on "Platform." It hit the nail squarely on the head. If the Republican party wants the votes of temperance men, it must do something to get them. The Democracy give their followers seven days in the week to raise the devil; now the Republican party must give its followers seven days in the week to do good, or they wont follow worth a cent. We dont ask the Republican party to assume any responsibility at all, the temperance people will do all that. All we ask is first, that they will submit a constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale, as a beverage, of intoxicating liquors; second, while that is pending to vote local option in the townships or counties, and third, the present Sunday law with such amendments and provisions as will make it soundly effective. Let them submit these three things to the people and the temperance people will support the Republican party; not otherwise. The temperance people do not want office, and they will not be humbugged; all they want is laws to throttle the monster of intemperance and if they cannot get them in the present parties, they will have one of their own. There must be no half way work. Those who want our help must hew to the line let the chips fall where they may.

M. C. WINCHESTER.

DR. SHURTLEFF of Stockton and Dr. Wilkins of Napa the very worthy Superintendents of the Insane Asylums there, deserve to be summarily fired out of their positions, if they could not each furnish from among their permanent patients, a dozen or so of more sensible, logical, capable and entertaining newspaper correspondents than some who figure in the S. F. *Chronicle* notably T. P. O'Connor, M. P. for Galway Borough. In that paper last Sunday, Mr. Tad Pole O. C. thus brilliantly fans his ears:

"The leader of the peace party in the House of Commons is Sir Wilfred Lawson. Lawson is an able man, very conscientious, strictly honorable, and though a fanatic, he has the power of making witty speeches, which please and sustain Parliament. These points in his favor are very strong, but they are not the only ones which recommend him to the House. He is a man of large landed property; is the scion of an old and aristocratic family—in short, a kind of Philippe Egalite of Radicalism. But in spite of all these advantages he is not an influential politician. He is a man of crotchets, crazes and "fads"—or, as I think you style it, he is a man of isms. He is the leader of the fanatical tetotal party, who wish to close all the saloons on Sunday and to make licenses dependent on popular vote. He has always, too, been considered a peace-at-any-price politician, and, therefore, wholly unfit for the rough-and-ready work of daily combat in a world of selfish and wicked aggression. The other chief speaker of the peace party is Henry Richard—a venerable old gentleman with a white beard and a benevolent, though rather hard-featured face; but Richard is regarded even less seriously than Lawson, for he was formerly a dissenting clergyman, and is therefore supposed to know much about the Bible and little about the world. From these facts you will gather that, for the moment, the Ministry have it all their own way, and that the opposition to them is of the flimsiest character."

"HABIT—ITS GROWTH AND POWER!"

A Lecture by ROBT. L. HARFORD, D. D.,

Will be repeated at the request, and under the auspices, of Golden Gate Lodge, No. 186, I. O. G. T., on

Sunday Evening, August 27th,

At 7:45 o'clock.

At the BUSH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BUSH STREET, Bet. Scott and Devisadero.

All Good Templars, Temperance People and the Public invited to attend.

N.B.—Regular Meetings of Golden Gate Lodge held Saturday Evenings, at Red Men's Hall, (Second Floor), No. 318 Post Street, bet. Stockton and Powell.

ISSUES OF THE DAY!

REV. E. R. DILLE,

Will deliver an address on this theme on

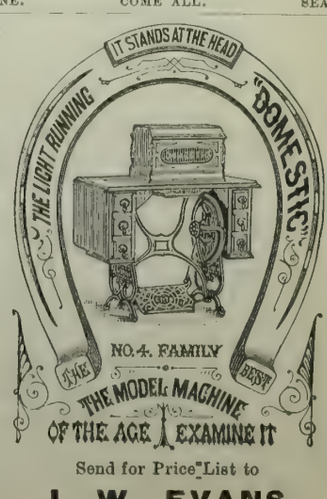
Sunday Evening, Aug. 27th,

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OREGON.

EMPIRE CITY, Aug., 10.

ED. RESCUE:—On the 27th of July I left my family and home at Newberg in Yamhill county Oregon for a trip to Coos Bay and vicinity in the interest of temperance, and the I. O. G. T.

Called at Eugene and spent a night at the hospitable home of J. E. Houston our very efficient Grand Worthy Secretary, who I found still in feeble health, but able to attend minutely to the duties of his office. He was making preparation for a ten days vacation in the mountains with his family and some friends, a much needed season of rest for him. On the 28th went to Drain and was met at the station by Bro. C. D. Drain who informed me that I was to speak the next evening, and that the Lodge had adjourned for three months on account of a lack of interest among the members. We posted some printed hand bills and did what we could to notify the people of the meeting and were rewarded with a very good audience and after the lecture I requested the members of the lodge to remain a few moments after the audience was dismissed; we talked freely together about the interests of the Order; the members all agreed to meet again at the next regular lodge night, elect officers and go to work with renewed energy. I agreed to deliver another lecture on my way out from Coose Bay. From Drain took stage line for Scottsburg at the head of navigation on the Umpqua river and thence to Gardner by steamer, where I remained ovar night, and then went by steamer and beach road to Empire City and from thence by steamer on Coose Bay to Marshfield; where we have had two lodges in rather a poor working condition for some time. I delivered a lecture and the next day we succeeded in getting the two old lodges to surrender their charters and all unite in a new lodge and on the evening of the 3d of Aug. organized a lodge of forty charter members, composed of the best element of the town, and I have no doubt we will hear a good report from them in the future. There is one saloon for every 100 inhabitants in this place and I was told each one of them was doing a large business. It is to be hoped and expected that the lodge just organized will in some measure mitigate the evil growing out of this large traffic in this busy sea port town. The industry of this place is almost exclusively engaged in the lumber and ship building business.

A large three mast schooner powerfully and handsomely built was being rigged while I was there.

On the 4th went to Sumner a small town at the head of Kitchen Slough where I had a large audience mostly composed of men engaged in the logging business who seemed to be, many of them very much interested in the cause of temperance but I could not induce any of them to take hold of a lodge for the want of time as they claimed to attend to it while engaged in the woods at their business. They gave me a nice collection to aid in the work; and I left them early next morning on a small boat down Kitchen Slough, and on a small steamer up Coose river to a settlement of United Brethren who had invited me to lecture. Had a good audience in a school house, obtained a number of names to our amendment petition made an appointment for religious services next day at 11 o'clock.

Attended the Sabbath-school at 10 o'clock and talked to the people at eleven on the text "Bear ye one anothers burdens."

I did not think best to try to organize here on account of the United Brethren church being opposed to secret societies. From here I went to Coquille City spoke to a large audience, obtained a good list of names to petition, took up a good collection for the benefit of the lecture work; and the next day came back to Marshfield appointed a State Deputy (D. L. Rood) and closed up my business there and came here this morning where I am waiting for the stage to take me over the beach to Gardner where I hope to be able to organize a Lodge.

In a future communication I may give you an account of my trip from here home, where I must go soon to make preparations to serve the people in the Senate of Oregon which meets soon.

ELIAS JESSUP, G. W. C. T. Oregon.

Address; Newberg, Yamhill Co. Oregon.

TYPOGRAPHY. Bro. Powers of the *Pacific Greenbacker* proposes an improvement by which all the letters used in printing should occupy the same space, a w and an i for instance. Possibly printers would benefit by the change, but what is most wanted is to fire out of our print altogether the idle good-for-nothing useless letters which burden and disfigure our language and without any reasonable cause make it so difficult that perhaps not over one in 250 people here in California are at all accurate spellers. Our written language is entirely lawless, and little more than half way between the hieroglifics on a teachest and perfection.

ED. RESCUE, permit me a word of explanation, and in reply to the Rev. Geo. Morris, and John Woods. The query in my last; What do Bros. Winchester, Morris, and John Woods, think of their prohibition convention? was not intended as an insinuation against any of them. I have the highest opinion of their honesty and integrity as men and prohibitionists and did not think it possible that they approved the action of the convention, and their late articles in the RESCUE show that they did not. Bro. Morris admits nearly all I claimed but tries to gather a little comfort from the declaration of the late Republican convention in Maine. John Woods article showing that license is the policy of the Republican party is a sufficient reply. If a Prohibition party had been in power in Maine for the last 20 years. does Bro. Morris think there would be any question about prohibition being a failure there? certainly not, because the laws would be honestly enforced in all parts of the state, and those in office would not be found coquetting with the liquor men in order to gain votes. As a late Governor was known to do even in Maine. But to offset this action of the Republicans in Maine to catch votes, I refer to the action of that party in Wisconsin a year ago, to their action in North Carolina, and to the action of the late Republican convention in Illinois, where they would not even allow the question of prohibition to be discussed in the convention but referred everything to a committee without debate. There were temperance men on this committee but they dared not bring in a minority report altho urged to do so. Such action would be likely to hurt their party, and their temperance principles had to take a back seat. So it will always be with temperance men who affiliate with either of the old parties. John Woods' article.—"Prohibition and license"—gives me pleasure and amusement. Pleasure to read such radical temperance sentiments, and amusement at the idea advanced that the late convention was not a convention of the "Prohibition Reform Party." Well I hope he is right but the convention was called by the "Prohibition Reform Party," acted in the name of that party, appointed delegates to make propositions to the Republican convention, passed resolutions that proposed to get along if possible by clinging to the old political parties, "without any prohibition party," and appointed as an executive committee, men who are in favor of that line of action. No wonder that John Woods is inclined to deny that it was a convention of the "Prohibition Reform Party."

Bro. Morris says that he does not expect the Republican party to give what we desire. The editor of the RESCUE speaking of American Statesmanship says To-day it has degenerated into the disgraceful traffic of office seeking and the successful trickery of supporting one of two hypocritical parties in power. Now if the old parties are hypocritical is it not foolish to trust to their professions or to send delegations to interview them in their conventions. John Woods speaking of the Republican party says. This party is the real opponent of the "Prohibition Reform party" as Hell is opposed to Heaven. Then is it not absurd for Prohibition conventions to hold councils with the hope of receiving any assistance from the Republican party. JOHN ROBINSON.

IN OTHER STATES.

GOLDENDALE, W. T., after a recent campaign raised the license of their thief schools to $3,000 a year which closed up the factories of pauperism and crime there. The *Sentinel* of that town takes the side of the "whisky thugs, political jobbers, roughscuffs, ragtag and bobtail machine tricksters and the Rev. R. W. Henderson" who are petitioning to have license to manufacture thieves reduced to $400. It declares with the customary elasticity of the rum organs that since the sale of liquor has been prohibited in Goldendale, its use has increased as 10 to 6 and boy drunkenness has alarmingly increased. It is well known that the use of beer and other liquors utterly washes all regard for the truth out of the drinkers; shall we have to learn that the advocacy of its use produces an invariably similar effect?

KANSAS.—Tho the population is increasing with remarkable rapidity, crime decreases more rapidly, since prohibition has been enacted the commitments to penitentiary which previous to the prohibition era averaged 23 and 24 per month have now been reduced to 13; and six counties rebelling against the law furnish more than half of them, tho formerly their proportion was only one-ninth of the whole number for the State. The penitentiary which had to be enlarged now has lots of room to let.

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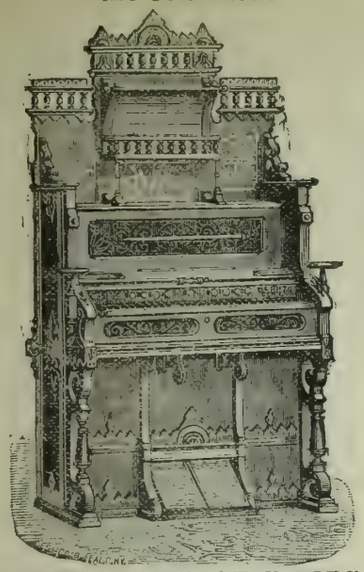
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It is respectfully submitted to the Republican Convention that they have to decide the question of the victory or the defeat of their party. The platform that will secure the former is suggested to you as that which will secure the vote, the respect and cordial sympathy of the moral and better element of the State, the good citizenship of every sect and class. The platform that leads to disaster is that which will secure the adherence of an insignificant and thoroly disreputable faction of European citizens of whom their better countrymen are ashamed—such a procedure will turn away in sorrow that great power in American politics, without whose consent no party can long hold the reins of power—the virtue and intelligence of the American homes.

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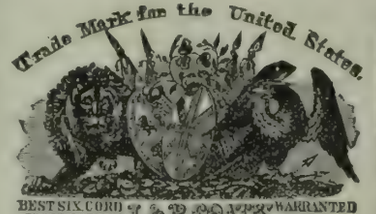
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467 Pleasanton, Sa., Pleasanton, Mrs. Emma Bennett.
470 Alameda, F., West End, Rev. G. Morris
509 Wild Rose, Sa., Newark, W. B. Depew.
518 Arroyo Valley, Su., Livermore, R. K. Jordan.

AMADOR COUNTY.

125 Summit, Sa., Plymouth, Miss Mary M. Blower.
152 Amador, Th., Amador, Jas. F. Parks.
214 Oleta, Th., Oleta, Adelia Votaw.
225 Sutter Creek, Tu., Sutter Creek, J. H. Giles, M. D.
241 Ione Valley, F., Ione Val., Miss Lulu L. Whitlatch.
245 Mt. Echo, Sa., Ione City, J. W. Sibole.
267 Iron Clad, Fr., Drytown, D. R. Miller.
280 Jackson, Tu., Jackson, Mrs. Addie Turner.
281 Volcano, F., Volcano, Ezra Haskell.
283 Pine Grove, W., Pine Grove, Mrs Fanny J. Bradshaw.
297 Live Oak, Sa., Plymouth, M. D. L. Stumpff.
475 Mazeppa, Su., Lancha Plana, R. .W Barnett.
481 Buena Vista, Su., Ione City, E. P. Fitzsimmons.
482 Starlight, Su., May, Miss Julia S. Sherfey.
483 Forest Home, Sa., Forest Home, Mrs. J. Finch.
510 Mountain Spring, Sa., Sutter Creek, F. L. Morrow.
511 Golden Crown, Sa., Amador, Duncan Gilchrist.

BUTTE COUNTY.

104 Welcome, W., Cherokee Flat, Andrew Rapp.
123 Victory, Tu., Biggs, Mrs. D. L. Butler
177 Samaritan, Sa., Chico, T. B. Hart.
194 Fidelity, Th., Chico, J. S. Stauffer.
207 Northern Star, F., Oroville, W. S. Read.
222 Taylor, Su., Forbestown, W. M. Crane.
240 Gridley, W., Gridley, B. H. McNeil.
282 Floral, Su., Biggs, James McNulty.
285 Dayton, Su., Grainland, Jas. O. March.
316 Webster, Sa., Chico, W. M. Thorp.
402 Nelson, Su. Nelson, W.D. Parker.
404 Rising Star, Sa., Chico, Rev. P. Powers.
413 Messilla Valley, Sa., Pentz, R. H. Hawkins.
504 Delaplain, Sa. Paradise, Chas. Howard.
505 Gem Sa., Wyandotte, I. L. Mansfield.

CALAVERAS COUNTY.

105 Campo Seco, Sa., Campo Seco, Mrs. M E. Cutter.
106 Mountain Ranch, Sa., Mountain Ranch, John Lewis.
121 Chaparral, Sa., Jenny Lind, Wm. C. Sinclair.
179 Logan, Sa., Camanche, William H. Pitt.
212 Charity, Sa., Copperopolis, Louis Honey
229 Sparkling Water, Sa., San Andreas, W. M. Nuner.
231 Hope, Sa., Milton, Jas. Clothier, Jr.
250 Garfield, Th., Glencoe, Henry Monroe.
312 Mountain Gate, F., Campo Seco, George H. Lillie
343 Bear Mountain, Tu., Angels Camp, J. P. Finger.
345 Big Tree, Tu., Sheep Ranch, Mrs. W. T. Hull.
348 Mokelumne, W., Mokelumne Hill, Mrs. M. H. Leavett.
361 Murphys, Sa., Murphys, Mrs. E. A. Davis.
389 Golden, Sa., Vallecito, Richard C. Devots
407 Calaveras, Sa., San Andreas, W.W.Wood
478 Mountain Rose, Sa., Angels Camp, Ira Lyon.

COLUSA COUNTY.

119 Independent, Sa., College City, W. H. Reardon.
132 Maxwell, Sa., Maxwell, J. K. Mapes.
138 New Hope, Sa., Willows, O. K. Jones.
164 Newville, Su., Newville, Geo. Scribner.
171 Elk Creek, Su., Elk Creek, J. S. West.
199 Sheet Iron, Sa., S. Iron, J. M. Morris
272 Silver Star, Su., Butte City, B.G. Heartley
319 Protection, M., Colusa, J. B. Danner.
379 Bridgeport, Su., Sycamore, P. A. Earp.
506 Arbuckle, Sa., Arbuckle, W. P. Rich.

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY.

112 Reform, Th., Pacheco, Thomas Simpson
116 Brentwood, Tu., Brentwood Mrs. Sarah E. Smith.
255 Star of Empire, Sa., Judsonville, William J. Robinson.
288 Carbondale, W., Nortonville, Mrs. Rebecca Evans.
330 Lily, Sa., Brentwood, Alison Byer.
331 Twilight, M., Walnut Creek. J. M. Hinman.
349 Excelsior, Th., Byron, Vernon Taylor.

DEL NORTE COUNTY.

398 Crescent City, Sa., Crescent City, R. S. McLellan.

EL DORADO COUNTY.

305 Mt. Aukum, Sa., Fair Play, Miss Susie J. Choate.
310 Young America, Sa., Pleasant Valley, Miss Nancy Clapp.
410 Marshall, Tu., Coloma, Jos. T. Blundell
450 Greenwood, W., Greenwood, Mrs. L. A. Walker.
455 Georgetown, M., Georgetown, Mrs. Fannie Shephard.
456 Placerville, Tu., Placerville, Rev. B. F. Taylor.
457 Mt. Pleasant, Sa., Grizzly Flat, Stephen Jeffrey.
462 El Dorado, F., Diamond Springs, C. D. Brooke.
484 Union, Sa., Clarksville, Jno. H. Tong

FRESNO COUNTY.

232 Red Banks, Sa., Big Dry Creek, William H. Paddock.
243 Eden, Sa., Kingsburg, A. A. Smith.
290 Madera, Sa., Madera, E. W. Turner.
365 Blooming, Sa., Kings River, Miss Maggie Burnett.
388 "C. C. Colony.," M., Fresno City, Mrs. C. E. Spofford.
390 Wild Flower, Sa., Wild Flower, B. F Prather.
397 Valley View, Sa., Selma, J. E. Whitson.
409 Fresno, F., Fresno, George Studer.
421 Star, Sa., Borden, Rev. S. S. Patterson
471 Fresno Flats, Sa., Fresno Flats, C. S. Davis.

HUMBOLDT COUNTY.

269 Humboldt, Tu., Eureka, L.B.Kingsbury
270 Mountain, Su., Bridgeville, T. M. Burns.
322 Hydesville, M., Hydesville, S. C. Boom
362 Petrolia, Sa., Petrolia, E. D Daugherty
363 North Star, Sa., Arcata, G. W. Hopkins
367 Rohnerville, Sa., Rohnerville, Mrs. Mary A. Keyser.
400 Trinidad, Su., Trinidad, F. Cabarris.
439 Port Kenyon, M., Port Kenyon, J. D. Ferrill.
458 Upper Mattole, F., Upper Mattole, W. H. Roscoe.
460 Table Bluff, Sa., Table Bluff, J. C. Foss
464 Garberville, Sa., Garberville, John McMillan.
517 Magnolia, Th., Eureka, A. C. Dauphiny

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237 Kernville, Tu., Kernville, Alvin Fay.
494 Star of Glenville, Sa., G'ville, L.Gurnett
495 Kern Island, M., Bakersfield, J. S.Kline
498 Weldon, Sa., Weldon, H. B. True.
500 Old River, Sa., Bakersfield, J. H. Patten
501 Shamrock, Sa., Bakersfield, T. C. Morrison.

LAKE COUNTY.

350 Middletown, W., Middletown, J. L. Read.

LASSEN COUNTY.

211 Lake View, Sa., Janesville, Samuel H. Painter.
355 Mount Hope, Sa., Hayden Hill, Mrs. A. T. Stanley.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

103 Santa Monica, Tu., Santa Monica, W. W. Elliott.
151 Santa Ana, W., Santa Ana, H. E. Ford
173 Pasadena, F., Pasadena, G. W. Dyer.
174 Pomona, Th., Pomona, J. B. Parker.
233 Downey, F., Downey, Mrs. Abbie W. Livermore.
238 Westminster, F., Westminster, A. L. Taylor.
246 Orange, Tu., Orange, M. A. Yarnall
258 El Monte, F., El Monte, E. G. Graves
276 Spadra, F., Spadra, J. B. Parker.
299 Merrill, Sa., Los Angeles, Mrs. Mary L. Gould.
473 Savannah, Tu., Savannah, E. A. Beardsley.
477 Evergreen, Tu., Compton, Rev. J. B. Green.
485 Azusa, Sa., Azusa, Geo. Wright.
490 Duarte, Th., Duarte, A. T. Taylor.

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244 San Rafael, M., San Rafael, Rev. W. M. Woodward.
252 Tomales, Sa., Tomales, W. F. Bassett

MARIPOSA COUNTY.

143 Buckingham, Su., Mariposa, Joseph R. Green.
157 Cathay's Valley, Sa., Indian Gulch, S. M. Pate.
175 Mariposa, Sa., Mariposa, T. J. Hodgson
187 Hornitos, Su., Hornitos, Thos. J. Thorn
382 Coulterville, Su., Coulterville, John S. Murphy.
497 White Rock, Th., Lewis, Jacob Lewis.

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101 Manchester, Sa., Manchester, H. B. Scott
117 Caspar, Sa., Caspar, Clarence E. DeCamp
153 Boone, Sa., Booneville, T. E. Rawles.
259 Willitsville, Tu., Willits, J.C. Thompson
334 Little River, Sa., L. River, J. P Marsen
338 Wideawake, Sa., Westport, Miss E. N. Fowler.
341 Hopland, Sa., Hopland, Eliza Dooley.
344 Mt. Nebo, Sa., Point Arenas, J. S. Woodin.
380 Rescue, Tu., Mendocino, Oscar W. Everson.
396 Ukiah, Tu., Ukiah, Geo. McCowen.
430 Gualala, Sa., Gualala, James N Ward.
437 Navarro, Tu., Navarro, Eugene Peeples.

MERCED COUNTY.

223 Plainsburg, Sa., Plainsburg, William Lauder.
279 Snelling. Su., Snelling, G. W. Smith,
298 Central Point, Sa., Central Point, S. A. Smith.
376 Merced Falls, Su., Merced Falls, Mrs. H. Nelson.
459 Merced, M., Merced. James Corley.
502 Cunningham, Sa., Plainsburg, Lee Fox

MODOC COUNTY.

129 Lake City, Tu., Lake City, John S Linscott.
230 Cedarville, Th., Cedarville, W. R. Brown
275 Mt. Bidwell F., Fort Bidwell, F. Anderson.
496 Modoc, M., Alturas, J. L. Kerr.

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191 Chapel, Sa., Coleville, C. M. Taylor.
346 Pro Bono Publico, M., Bodie, Miss F. M. Hayden.

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131 Salinas, M., Salinas City, E. K. Abbott.
357 Del Monte, M., Monterey. John R. Patrick.
446 Castroville, Th., Castroville, A. H. Longley.

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111 Aqua Pura, M., Napa, C. C. Dunn.
368 Monroe, Sa., Calistoga, H. E. Cyrus.
385 Yountville, F., Yountville, J. W. Blair

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12 Sylvania, Tu., Grass Valley, Elam Biggs
201 Nevada, F., Nevada City, J. M. Walling.
304 Donner Lake, F., Truckee, Wm. Douglass.
369 North San Juan, Sa., North San Juan, Rev. E. A. Hazen.
387 Perseverance, F., Rough and Ready, Wm. Grant.
514 Graniteville, Sa., Graniteville, J. H. Young, Jr.
516 Earnest, Tu., You Bet, Mrs. Fena Blue.

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107 Centennial, Tu., Colfax, Mrs. E. D. Story
113 Lincoln, Sa., Lincoln, A. Gladding.
127 Star of the Hill, Su., Forest Hill. J. N. Burke.
133 Crystal Water, Sa., Michigan Bluff, F. B. Ellsworth.
136 Rosy Crown, Su., Iowa Hill, J. S. Lakin.
150 Auburn, W., Auburn, Mrs. Ellen Foster
154 Clipper Gap, F., Clipper Gap, Mrs. H. M. Ferris.
216 Nil Desperandum, Sa., Dutch Flat, Wm. Simmons.
218 Isabella, Su., Gold Run, J. L. Stoakes
260 Sheridan, Sa., Sheridan, Y. Dougherty.
261 Roseville, Sa., Roseville, Mrs. J. D. Pratt.
313 Rocklin, Tu,, Rocklin, Carlton L. Clow.
339 Newcastle, Su., Newcastle, G. D. Kellogg.
406 Ophir, Sa., Ophir, Warren Reed.
451 Granite, Sa., Penryn, S. A. Wood.
515 Hidden Treasure, Su., Sunny South, Henry M. Power.

PLUMAS COUNTY.

215 Taylorville-Rescue, F., Taylorville. Miss S. A. Hardgrave.
217 Crescent, W., Crescent Mills, Warren Kelly.
227 Bloomfield, Tu., Quincy, N. H. Hapgood.
228 Miners Sa., Greenville, T. R. Chapin.
360 Hope of Eureka Hill, Sa., Eureka Mills, W. H. Peller.
138 La Porte, Sa., La Porte, G. L. Reed.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY.

2 Siloam Sa., Sacramento, Mrs. M. A. Alsip.
51 Tu, Capital, Sacramento, L. S. Taylor.
144 Aerial, Sa., Michigan Bar, A. M. Addington.
183 Cosumnes, Su., Cosumnes, F. J. Rhoades.
184 Star of the Plains, F., Florin, J. T. Amos.
188 Georgiana, Su.. Isleton, Ida Gardiner.
230 Cresco, Th., Galt, Jas. Ferguson.
287 Unity, M., Folsom, Mrs. J. F. Howe.

SAN BENITO COUNTY.

134 San Juan, F., San Juan, C. G. Cargill.
424 Ruby, M., Hollister, L. Thornton.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

220 San Bernardino, M.. San Bernardino, R. H. Curtis.
284 Riverside, W., Riverside, Jno. Hall, M.D.
443 Rincon, Sa., Chino, Chas. Hidden.
493 Lugonia, Tu., San Bernardino, J. B. Glover.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

242 Home, Sa., San Luis Rey. D. R. Foss.
263 Golden Rule, Tu., San Diego, J.W.Wescott.
264 Poway. Sa., Poway, G. W. Butterfield.
351 Monument, Tu., San Diego, O. N. Sanford.
435 Silver Gate, F., National City, W. S. Bullis.

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7 California, M., San Francisco, A. V. Thompson, 24th St., nr. Sanchez.
114 Evening Star, Th., San Francisco, R. B. Allen, No. 2607 Clay street.
120 Headlight, W., San Francisco, William Swabel, No. 235 O'Farrel.
130 Constitution, F., San Francisco, A. Davis, Parker street, Berkely.
160 Mission Star, Sa., San Francisco, Wm. Gorham, No. 577 Market St.
185 Life Boat, M., San Francisco, J. Moran, No. 1020 Montgomery Street.
186 Golden Gate, Tu., S. F., W. P. Joseph, Metropolitan Temple, 5th & Jessie Sts.
291 International, M., San Francisco, David Kerr, Nos. 47 & 49 Beale street.
293 Valley, Th., San Francisco, W. K. Forsyth, No. 719½ Gough street.
307 Pleasant Valley, M., San Francisco, T. H. Downing, No. 10 Market street.
314 Spring Valley, Tu., San Francisco, John E. Cline, No. 3014 Fillmore St.
417 Crystal, M., South San Francisco, Mrs. A. P. Ellis, cor. 18th and R. R Avenue.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.

115 Lockeford, W., Lockeford, Dr. D. J. Locke.
139 Woodbridge, M., Woodbridge, C. L. Newton.
182 Stockton, Tu., Stockton, M. J. Nightingale.
189 Lodi, F., Lodi, Geo. W. Hill.
253 Linden, Sa., Linden, John Chestnutwood
254 Mt. Vernon, Sa., Stockton, Geo. Norton.
315 Ripon, Th., Ripon, J. T. Bloomer.
323 Farmington, Sa., Farmington, Mrs. O. D. Dyke.
373 Lathrop, Th., Lathrop, W. S. Reynor.
469 Wildwood, Su., Atlanta, E. L. Moore.
472 Dexter, Sa., Dexter box, Lockford, J. W. Giles.
508 Valley Rose, Sa., French Camp, F. M. Trayler.
513 Mackville, Sa, Poland Box, Lockford, John Smith.

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY.

442 Arroyo Grande, Th., Arroyo Grande, J. E. Mosher.
444 San Luis Obispo, F., San Luis Obispo, W. P. Barnett.
445 Cambria, Sa., Cambria, Thaddeus Sherman.
447 Cayucos, Th., Cayucos, J. L. Raines.

SAN MATEO COUNTY.

56 Ocean, Sa., Halfmoon Bay, J. Compton.
190 Ocean Queen, Sa., Pescadero, Mrs. A. W. Goulson.
408 San Gregorio, Sa. San Gregorio, Adolph Shields.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

140 Santa Barbara, F., Santa Barbara, Chas. D. Crowell.
178 Rose of Lompoc, Sa., Lompoc A E. Gregg.
196 Stuart, S., Lompoc, M. F. Drumm.
204 Goleta, Sa., Goleta, F. E. Kellogg, Jr.
208 Carpinteria, Sa., Carpinteria, Geo. E. Robinson.
268 Vesper, Sa., Guadalupe, J. E. Murphy.
354 Seaside, Tu., Santa Barbara, P.L.Moore
428 Montecito, Th., Santa Barbara, Geo. Ferrier.
434 Lompoc Valley, Su., Lompoc, A. C. Lawrence.
436 Los Alamos, Sa., Los Alamos, Peter S. Coyner.
441 Positive, Sa., Santa Maria, Mrs. M. M. Thornburgh.

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17 Garden City, F. San Jose, E. M. Hills.
128 Columbia, Sa., Gilroy, J. W. Thomasson.
295 Granger, Sa., San Jose, W. H. Gilmore.
327 Golden Wreath, F., Mountain View, W. T. Triplett.
328 Victoria, W., Los Gatos, W. D. Hudson
393 Bay View, Sa., Santa Clara, L. B. Alexander.
399 Santa Clara, M.,Santa Clara, E.C.Carey
474 Saratoga, Sa.,Saratoga,Rev.C.M Palmer.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

126 Watsonville, Tu., Watsonville, C. E. Taylor.
392 Pacific, Su., Boulder Creek, J. W. Peery
426 Ben Lomond, Su., Felton, D. H. Trout
499 Santa Cruz, Th., Santa Cruz, Rev. W. L. Stevens.

SHASTA COUNTY.

102 Reading, Sa., Reading, J. H. Cooper.
155 Igo, Su. Igo, E. L. Ballou.
425 Battle Creek, Su., Ball's Ferry, Mrs. R. E. Winsell.
449 Mountain Pride, Su., Shingletown, F. P. McClain.
453 McDonald, F., Milville, J. J. Kem.
454 Eureka, Th., Anderson, J. W. Spann.
486 Integrity, Sa., Pinckney, Jas. McMullen

SISKIYOU COUNTY.

142 Mt. Shasta, Sa., Mt. Shasta, Mrs. Belle Martin.
273 Mt. Bolivar,Sa., Callahans, Caroline M. Hayden.
333 Fort Jones, W..Fort Jones,John E.Hart
466 Siskiyou, Sa., Oro Fino, L. W. Miller.

SIERRA COUNTY.

265 Forest City, F., Forest City, H. P. Bickford.
359 Sierra City, Sa., Sierra City, David N. Mitchell.
372 Alaska, Sa., Pike City, J. H. Beresford.

SOLANO COUNTY.

27 Mount Delight, Sa., Suisun, F. A. Chadburn.
64 Vallejo, Tu., Vallejo, Charles Daly.
137 Phœnix, Th., Benicia, H. A. Booth.
239 Denverton, Sa., Denverton, C. E. Garfield.
318 Pride of the River, W., Rio Vista, Albt. Baker.
320 Fairfield, M.,Fairfield,J. H. Williamson
364 Dixon, Th., Dixon, Stewart McBride.
415 Alamo, F., Elmira, G. W. Frazer.
461 Willow Spring, F., Birds Landing, J. B. Clothier.
488 Binghamton, Sa., Binghamton, H. W. Engles.

SONOMA COUNTY.

32 Star of Hope, M., Healdsburg, George W. Dow.
146 Horicon, Sa., Fisherman's Bay, J. E. Hickman.
156 Valley Ford, Sa., Valley Ford, Benj. Fowler.
161 Petaluma, M., Petaluma, A. G. Twist.
166 Geyser, Sa., Geyserville, Mrs. E. Winder.
167 Sebastopol, Th., Sebastopol, J. U. Graeff
176 Forestville, Sa., Forestville, J. E. McIntosh.
256 Bloomfield, Th., Bloomfield, P.C. Smith.
274 Fulton, Sa., Fulton, Frank Briggs.
356 Enterprise, Sa., Guerneville, N. E. Manning.
370 Santa Rosa, Tu., Santa Rosa, J. H. Richardson.
375 Dauntless, W., Petaluma, H. O. Brink
378 Two Rock,Sa., Petaluma. M.L. Freeman
405 Azalea, Th., Occidental, D. N. Craig

STANISLAUS COUNTY.

109 Ceres, Tu., Ceres, P. W. Cook.
247 Fairview, Sa., Turlock, John B. Osborn
249 Star of Cottonwood, Sa., Hill's Ferry Matthew R. Lyle.
266 Morning Star, F., Modesto, J. J. Porter
326 Oakdale, Tu., Oakdale, Byron Seeber.
335 Knight's Ferry, Su., Knight's Ferry, J. W. Dunlap.
465 Friendship, Sa., Hill's Ferry, Henry A. F. Miller.
503 Burneyville, Sa., Langworth, R. R. Snedigar.

SUTTER COUNTY.

97 Meridian, Sa., Meridian, E. G. Thornbrough.
158 Good Shepherd, Sa., Live Oak, A H. Hewitt.
172 Harmony, Sa., Nicolaus, J. M. Berry.
219 Defiance, Sa., Pleasant Grove, F. B. Pierce.
321 June, Sa.. Yuba City, Mrs. M. E. Moore
440 Yuba City W., Yuba City, Ed. Ellington.
452 North Butte, Su., West Butte, H. S. Graves.
487 Triumphant, Sa., South Butte, W. M. Wadsworth.

TEHAMA COUNTY.

192 Red Bluff. F.. Red Bluff. M. J. Frank.
198 Tehama, Tu., Tehama, A. V. Wheeler.
306 Ricerville, Sa., Riceville, J. W. Tibbetts
308 Henleyville, Sa. Henleyville, J. W. Gill
309 Paskenta, Sa., Paskenta, T. D. Dollings.
311 Ivy, M., Red Bluff, C. H. Delvechio.
427 Paradise, Th., Olimpo, C. S. Jobe.
433 Hercules, Sa., Red Bluff, Henry Smith
491 Elk Horn, Su., Olimpo, John Monroe.

TRINITY COUNTY.

300 Beacon, Sa., Weaverville, G. B. Bassham
303 Western Star,Su., Hay Fork, John H. Vanderhoff.

TULARE COUNTY.

48 Visalia, F., Visalia, D. K. Zumwalt.
169 Grangeville, Sa., Grangeville, John Warswick.
181 Jonesa, Sa., Hanford, G. T. Thornton.
195 Tulare, Tu., Tulare, Willis Faust.
257 Tipton, Th., Tipton, Jas. A. Wills.
296 Hanford, Tu., Hanford, Mrs. L. E. Cheadle.
301 Plano, Th., Plano, J. A. McMillan.
302 Porterville, F., Porterville, R. C. Redd
325 Lakeside, Sa., Hanford, H.H.Beckwith.
329 Pride of Tulare, Sa., Herrick's Cross, Mary E. Collins.
332 Elder Springs, Sa., Townsend, T. H. Townsend.
352 Frazier Valley, Su., Frazier, Jas. A. Kincaid.
374 Rockford, M., Porterville, R. N. Clack
391 Lone Oak, Sa., Hanford, S. A. Allen.
394 Farmersville, Sa., Farmersville, Jacob B. Spears.
479 Stokes Valley, Sa., Visalia, J. A. Boyd.
480 Lakeshore, Sa., Tipton, Dan'l K. Berry.

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122 Confidence, Su., Sonora, J. D. Williams.
135 Groveland, Su., Groveland, Benj. Hunter.
262 Tuolumne, Su., Chinese Camp, W. H. Hosmer.
294 Jamestown, Sa., Jamestown. Miss Rebecca App
324 Bald Mountain, Tu., Sonora.Mrs.Sidney Smith.
336 Quartz Mountain, Su., Jamestown. Sarah E. Grant.
337 Table Mountain, Sa., Jamestown, Mrs. Jane Beynon.
340 Soulsbyville, Sa., Soulsbyville, W. H. Barron.
342 Mountain View, F., Columbia, W. H. Helton.
507 Rough and Ready, W., Sonora, Rev. Henry Neat.

VENTURA COUNTY.

209 Constancy, F., Ventura, Miss Myra Walbridge.
221 Scenega, Sa., Scenega, L. P. Guiberson.
235 Santa Paula, Sa., Santa Paula, Sam'l T. Todd.
236 Hueneme, Sa., Hueneme, Mary E. Clark.
411 Saticoy, Th., Saticoy, S. V. Tietsort.
416 Springville, Sa., Springville, Samuel Guthrie.
418 Mound, Sa., Ventura, Tyler Bither.
422 Ojai Valley, F. Nordhoff, Thomas Barrows.
489 Ventura, W., Ventura, R. R. Tanner.

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145 Antelope, Sa., Dunnigans, A. Yarrick.
163 Yolo, Tu., Yolo, Asa Petit.
165 Winters, F., Winters, V. Morris.
210 Chrysopolis, W., Woodland, J. J. Bowman.
224 Orion, Th., Davisville, Miss Nettie Marden.
366 Success, W., Grafton,M. C. Winchester
419 Capay, Sa., Capay, J. T. Brown.
429 Pleasant Prairie, Sa., Woodland, E. L. Cox.
431 Faithful, Su., Black's Station, J. H. Murphy.
463 Semper Fidelis, Th., Madison, J. H. Connor.

YUBA COUNTY.

25 Marysville, F., Marysville, Frank W. Potter.
108 Knoxdale, F., Brownsville, Mrs. S. W. Knox.
124 Virginia, Sa., Marysville, Mrs. D. A. Hollister.
141 Cordua, Sa., Marysville, J. E. McMillan.
148 Rising Sun, F., Camptonville, Wm. Moore.
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226 Alpine, Sa., Strawberry Valley, C. T. Prindle.
278 Mountain Guard, F., Smartsville, J. A. Flint.
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476 Cornelian, Tu,, Marysville, Jno. C. Jenkins.
492 Browns Valley, Sa. Browns Valley, Jas. Robinson.

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4 Tucson, M., Tucson, Mrs. M. H.Weffenden.

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7 Hilo, Sa., Hilo, J. H. Maby.

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125	Amador,	J, W. Perry.	Plymouth.
104	Butte,	J. B. Mullen,	Cherokee
361	Calaveras,	A. J. Cooke,	Murphys.
319	Colusa,	J. H. Liening	Colusa.
288	Contra Costa,	F. Clifford,	Nortonville.
462	El Dorado,	J. H. Gilmore.	El Dorado.
—	Fresno,	S. N. Burch,	Easton.
269	Humboldt,	W. F. Brown,	Eureka.
299	Los Angeles,	W. D. Gould,	Los Angeles.
175	Mariposa,	Chas. Converse,	Mariposa.
459	Merced	Geo. E. Isaacs,	Merced.
131	Monterey,	A. K Crawford,	Salinas.
201	Nevada,	Samuel Clutter,	Nevada.
339	Placer,	Geo. D. Kellogg,	Newcastle.
228	Plumas,	Moses Bull	Greenville.
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182	San Joaquin,	Wm. Jones,	Stockton.
56	San Mateo,	J. Compton,	Half Moon Bay.
178	Santa Barbara.	Rev. S. S. Fisk.	Lompoc.
128	Santa Clara.	C. W. Pedlar,	Gilroy.
102	Shasta,	J. N. Chapell,	Reading.
415	Solano,	G. W. Frazer,	Elmira.
167	Sonoma,	L. O. Coon,	Sebastopol.
266	Stanislaus,	Rev. M. D. Gage,	Modesto.
452	Sutter and Yuba.	H. S. Graves,	Yuba City
309	Tehama.	J. R. Whitlock,	Paskenta.
300	Trinity,	Geo. B. Jumper,	Weaverville.
195	Tulare,	Rev. F. H. Wales,	Tulare.
324	Tuolumne,	I. T. Holland,	Sonora.
236	Ventura,	L. C. Clark,	Hueneme.
366	Yolo,	Thos. J. Goin,	Grafton.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, Wm. Walker, Yokohama.

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384 Alameda, James S. Naismith, Oakland.
386 Alameda, Mrs. V. A. Rix, Washington.
267 Amador, W. O. Clark, Drytown.
152 Amador, J. R. Johns, Amador.
470 Alameda, Rev. Geo. Morris, West End.
404 Butte, Rev. Peter Powers, Chico.
243 Fresno, A. A. Smith, Kingsburg.
161 Calaveras, H. R. Hughes. Angels Camp.
116 Contra Costa, Rev. W. H. Tubb, Martinez.
290 Fresno, E. W. Turner, Madera.
495 Kern, Rev. J. S. Kline, Bakersfield.
299 Los Angeles, Will D. Gould, Los Angeles
299 Los Angeles, Jesse Yarnell, Los Angeles
246 Merced, George E. Isaacs, Merced.
126 Monterey, J. C. Aston, Watsonville
201 Nevada. Niles Searls. Nevada City
203 Sacramento, G. B. Katzenstein, Sac'to.
130 San Fran'co, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, No. 150 Ninth St., S. F.
185 San F'co, Mrs. E. P. Stevens, 1907 Bush
114 San Francisco, C. H, Peterson, S. F.
291 San Francisco, Wm. Crowhurst 1041 24th St., S. F.
185 San Francisco, Capt. A. D. Wood, S. F
182 San Joaquin, B. F. Bagley, Stockton.
189 San Joaquin, W. R. Ellis, Lodi.
200 San Joaquin, Rev. C. S. Haswell, Lodi.
178 Santa Barbara, J. W. Webb, Lompoc.
32 Santa Clara, Rev. W.T. Mayne, San Jose
295 Santa Clara Rev. D. E. Bushnell, San Jose.
392 Santa Cruz,G.M. McWain, Boulder Cr'k
425 Shasta, Dr. J. F. Winsell, Ball's Ferry
273 Siskiyou, Fred. H. Loring, Callahans Ranch.
64 Solano, Dr. I. S. Halsey, Vallejo.
370 Sonoma, D. S. Sacry, Santa Rosa.
32 Sonoma, C. B. Proctor, Healdsburg.
32 Sonoma, J. G. Dow, Healdsburg.
156 Sonoma, Mrs. C. E. Fowler, Valley Ford
167 Sonoma, Rev. F. J. Culver, Sebastopol.
192 Tehama, Mrs. M. J. Mayhew, Red Bluff
165 Yolo, William Sims, Winters.
224 Yolo, B. H. Hoag, Davisville.
419 Yolo, J. H. Norton, Capay.
25 Yuba, Chas. J. Covillaud, Marysville.
148 Yuba, Joseph Erwin, Camptonville.

ARIZONA.

304 Pima, Joe T. Marr, Tucson.

JAPAN.

1 Japan, Daniel Jamison, Yokohama.

BANDS OF HOPE.

NO.	LOCATION.	NAME.	SUP'T.
1	Alturas,	Rising Sun,	J. D. McLeod.
2	Artesia,	Artesia,	S. H. Olmstead.
3	Black's Station,	Sunbeam,	J. S. Rollins
4	Brownsville,	Crystal,	T. J. Rumery.
5	Cambria,	Cambria,	Mrs. M. R. Franklin
6	Chico,	Luella,	Rev. Peter Powers.
7	Scenega,	Scenega,	Miss Kitty Conaway.
8	Cajon,	Cajon,	Miss Della Hill.
9	Comanche,	Evergreen,	Mrs. M. S. Holbrook.
10	Columbia,	Mountain View,	G. L. McNeil
11	El Dorado,	El Dorado,	Jas. H. Gilmore
12	Tustin,	Tustin,	Mrs. H. K. Snow.
13	Forest City,	Forest City,	S. A. Lawry.
14	Greenville,	Greenville,	——,
15	Healdsburg,	Healdsburg,	Mrs. S. J. Hall
16	Hornitos,	Cristal,	Mrs. Mary Hinds.
17	Hueneme,	Hueneme,	Mrs. Mary R. Bard
18	Jenny Lind,	Chapparal,	Mrs. Amanda Sharp.
19	Juds'nv'le,	Crescent,	Mrs. T. S. Griffiths
20	Lompoc,	Lompoc,	E. A. Gregg.
21	Los Angeles,	L's Ang's,	Dr. S. McCurdy
22	Lodi,	Lodi.	Rev. C. S. Haswell.
23	Lemoore,	Lemoore,	Myron H. Savage.
24	Livermore,	Myrtle,	J. T. McDonald.
25	Modesto,	Morning Star,	Miss Clara Vezey
26	Mariposa,	Marip'a,	Jarvis Streeter, Jr.
27	Marysville,	Marysville,	Chas. S. Brooks
28	Marysville,	Pleasant Templar,	Jas. Jory
29	Murphys,	Murphys,	Mrs. A. J. Palmer
30	Mokelumne Hill,	Mountain Hope,	Mrs. Jane Guy.
31	Mendocino,	Mendocino,	Mrs. M. J. Paddleford.
32	North Temescal,	N. Tem'l,	F. Esmond
33	National City,	Na'l C'y,	Mrs. F. Copeland
34	Plymouth,	Rising Star,	M. L. Gregg.
35	Pine Grove,	Ev'ng Star,	Mrs. S. Serine
36	Poway,	Poway,	Adams Chapin.
37	Pentz,	Messilla,	R. H. Hawkins.
38	Plano,	Busy Bee,	Mrs. J. A. McMillan
39	Pescadero	Pescadero.	Carrie M. Mills.
40	Red Bluff,	R'd Bl'ff,	Mrs. Kate Grider.
41	Rio Vista,	Pride of the River,	E. M. Chase
42	Riverside,	Riverside,	May Heap.
43	San Buena'ura,	Ventura,	Mrs. C. W. Bard
44	San Juan,	San Juan,	Miss Carrie Flint
45	Stockton,	Central,	J. M. Long.
46	Stockton,	Bethlehem,	O. Bingham.
47	Stockton,	—— ,	—— Keniston.
48	Santa Rosa,	S'ta Rosa,	J. H. Richardson
49	Sheridan,	Sheridan,	Mrs. Addie Rogers
50	San Luis Obispo,	——,	D. M. Meridith
51	San Luis Obispo,	——,	S. D. Triplett
52	Spenceville,	Spenceville,	J. L. Walliss
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55	Soulsbyville,	Soulsbyville,	Mrs. J. L. Coles.
56	Sacramento,	Sac'to,	Mrs. Alice A. Catlin
57	Sacramento,	Progressive,	Miss E. Bullard
58	Santa Ana,	Santa Ana,	J. N. Hewes.
59	Santa Paula.	Ivy,	Miss Lulu Scott.
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62	San Luis Rey,	S. Luis Rey.	Miss Sarah Fox.
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71	Vallejo,	Home,	N. Smith.
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73	Walnut Creek,	Walnut Creek,	H.S. Raven
74	Weaverville,	——,	Mrs. D. R. Atherton
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92	Oroville.	Oroville.	Miss Jennie Gilston.
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94	San Bernardino,	S'n B'd'o,	G. T. Switzer
95	Wheatland,	Elizabeth,	——.
96	West Berkeley,	——,	Miss L. H. Lowe
97	Yuba City,	Yuba City,	——.
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99	Brentwood.	Liberty.	Miss Emma Howard
100	Byron.	Point of Timber,	Wm. M. Moore

101 San Francisco, Young America, Edward Galvin.
102 Fulton, Rising Star, ———.
103 Oakdale, Live Oak, Rev. W. D. Crabb.
104 North San Juan, Dare to do Right, Felix Manhire.
105 Pleasant Prairie (P. O., Woodland), Onward Bound, Mrs M. J. Stephens.
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109 El Monte, Duarte, W. S. Young.
110 Dutch Flat, Placer, Chas. E. Uren.
111 Elk Creek, ———, Rev. J. Milton Ward
112 Gridley, ———, Mrs. R. E. Taylor
113 El Monte, Morning Light, J. W. Fryer
114 Santa Clara, ———, G. R. Smith.
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117 Marysville. Ella Templars, Phebe McKenny.
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142 Hanford, Endurance, S. A. Allen
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145 Nordhoff, ———, Miss Barrows.
146 Saticoy, ———, ———.
147 Big Dry Creek, Red Banks, Wm. H. Paddock.
148 Merced, Lone Tree, Mary L. Marts.
149 Modesto, Silver Circle, Ida Henderson.
150 Live Oak, Triumph, Mrs. M. E. Douglass
151 Eden Plains, Eden Plains, Wm. Shafer.
152 Summersville, ———, Mrs. C. H. Carter.
153 Plainsburg, Crystal Water, Mrs. A. L. Kahl.
154 Salt Spring Valley, ———, Mrs. M. E. Tower.
156 San Francisco, Crystal, Mrs. A. P. Elliss.
157 Compton, Excelsior, Mrs. L. Gries.
158 Montecito, ———, Mrs. E. Doulton.
159 Arcata, Bayside, Mrs. S. A. Kneeland.
160 Farmington, The Merry Workers, Mrs. O. D. Dyke.
161 Hornitos, Yosemite, Thos. Wills.
162 Central Point, ———, R. Cheatham.
163 Merced Falls, Queen of Hope, Mrs. Henry Nelson.
164 Covelo, Minne-ha-ha, L. W. Simmons.
165 Little River, Sentinel, John P. Marson.
166 Chino, ———, Mrs. Serena Hidden.
167 Santa Rosa, Santa Rosa, John B. Fitch.
168 San Faancisco, Central, Mrs. Nowlan.
169 San Francisco, Plymouth, N. H. Jacks, 11½ Bourbon street.
170 San Francisco, Union Square, ———.
171 Alameda, ———, Mrs. Plummer.
172 Upper Placerville, ———, A. L. Anthony
173 Igo, Charity, Mrs. M. L. Batcheller.
174 Taylorsville, Union Star, Miss May Ford.
175 San Francisco, Spring Valley, Mrs. P. L. Weaver, 2120 Union street.
176 Berkeley, ———, H. W. Chapman.
177 Los Alamos, ———, ———.
178 Santa Maria, Cat Canyon, J. M. Goode.
179 Santa Maria, Pleasant Valley, D. N. Kelsey.
180 Point Morrito, Point Sal, Mrs. H. Whitlock.
181 Lompoc, Santa Rita, Mrs. Manch.
182 Maxwell, ———, Miss Lou Odum.
183 Paso Robles, Los Tablos, Wm. H. Jones.
184 Paso Robles, Oakdale, Miss Wilson
185 Pomona, ———, H. Em.

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The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at San Francisco on Tuesday, Oct. 3d, 1882, commencing at 10 a. m.

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P. R. W. G. T., J. J. Hickman, Columbia, Mo.

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NO.	NAME.	MEETS.	LOCATION OF HALL.
114	Evening Star,	Tu.,	Fraternity Hall, Pythian Castle, bet. 5th and 6th, Market street.
120	Headlight,	W.,	Cambrian Hall, No. 1133 Mission street, bet. 7th and 8th Sts.
160	Mission Star,	Sa.,	No. 2943 Sixteenth St., bet Valencia and Mission streets.
130	Constitution,	F.,	Shiel's Hall, 32 O'Farrell st.
185	Life Boat,	M.,	No. 118 Jackson st., near Front.
186	Golden Gate,	Tu.,	Bush st. M. E. church, Bush street. nr. Devisadero street.
291	International,	M.,	Grand Central Hall, Market st., cor. of 6th.
293	Valley,	Th.,	Fell Street Presbyterian Church, bet. Laguna and Octavia sts.
307	Pleasant Valley,	M.,	Comerford's Hall
314	Church st., bet. 27th and 28th. Spring Valley,	Tu.,	Union Hall, cor. Fillmore and Greenwich sts.
417	Crystal,	M.,	Myrtle Hall, Railroad and 7th avenue.
7	California,	M.,	Champion Hall, cor. Valencia and 16th streets.

Grand Lodge of Oregon.

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11 Capital, S., Salem, C. W. Scriber.
17 Hillsboro, S., Hillsboro, Wm. Wood.
23 La Creole, Tu., Dallas, Jno. S. Ashbaugh
36 Silver, S., Silverton, Nellie Riches.
39 Rosa, S., Salem, P. R. Winslow.
40 Astoria, Tu., Astoria, J. O. Bozorth.
43 Marion, S., Hubbard, B. F. Smith.
57 Milwaukee, S., Milwaukee, A. Luelling.
74 Val Fontis, S., Zena, J. K P. Cavitt.
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136 Forest Grove, S., Forest Grove, Mitchell Gilliam.
155 Valley, F., Halsey, H. B. Keniston.
166 Union, S., Turner, Fones Wilbur.
179 Pacific, S., Cottage Grove, W. W. Cathcart.
189 Ashland, F., Ashland, Wm. Harris.
191 Klamath, Tu., Ft. Klamath, Robert Holly.
212 Ochoco, Th., Prineville, Jas. Hamilton
213 Revival, S., Prairie City, J. W. Mack.
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258 Amity, S., Amity, S. A. McKune.
259 Green Mountain, S., Siuslaw, Hiram Wingard.
262 Triumph, M., Independence, Mrs. L. L. Whiteaker.
268 Paradise Springs, S., East Portland. Mrs. R. D. Prettyman.
286 Williams Creek, S., Applegate, E. E. Topping.
289 McMinnville, S., McMinnville, E. X. Harding.
302 Newberg, S., Newberg, Samuel Hobson.
306 Linkville, Linkville, Sam Parker.
316 Samaritan, S., Harrisburg, J. N. Hudson
331 Monmouth, S., Monmouth, P. O Powell.
332 Pass Creek, S., Drain, Wm. Barker.
336 Wasco, S., Dufur, A. J. Dufur, Jr.
342 Lily, Tu, East Portland, Jas. W. Shaver.
344 Albany, S., Albany, R. Fox.
346 Good Samaritan, W., Dalles, O. D. Doane.
350 Mount Hood, M., Dalles, Elizabeth Lord.
352 Stayton, M., Stayton, J. B. Grier.
356 Welcome, S., John Day, Rev. E. Hays.
357 Monroe, S., Monroe, N. Garlinghouse.
358 Columbia, F., East Portland, D M. Long.
360 Evergreen, St. Helens, J. H. Groves.
363 La Grande —., La Grande, Geo. H. Rigdon.
365 Concordia, Spanish Hollow, Mrs. J. T. Hall.
366 Alpha, Lafayette, J. N. Olds.
367 Butte, S. Eugene, Rev. E. P. Henderson
368 Victory, S., Mehama, J. M. Eskew.
369 Success, T., Lebanon, A. R. Cyrus.
370 Champoeg, S., Champoeg, N. S. Jones.
371 Webfoot, S., Gervais, D. B. Blue.
372 Oregon City, F., Oregon City, J. W. Watts.
373 Prohibition, M., Portland, Belle McBride.
374 Beulah, Tu., Portland, J. A. Hines.
375 Santiam, Tu., Scio, J. L. Miller.
376 Mountain, F., Brownsville, Dr. P. Hume
377 Eureka, Tu., Junction City, W. M. Houston.
378 Freedom, F., Shedd, James Carothers.
379 Oak Grove, S., Eola, H. A. Ruble.
380 Dayton, Tu., Dayton J. T. Watson.
381 Unity, Sa., Ekins, W. H. Lewis.
382 Perrydale, Sa., Perrydale, John W. McGrew.
383 Glendive, Sa., McCoy, T. J. Graves.
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385 Harvest, Sa., Brooks, Emma R. Fisher.
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The number of boarding pupils is limited to fifteen. No pains will be spared in cultivating both the minds and manners of the pupils, and great efforts will be made to have the school pleasant as well as profitable to those intrusted to its care.

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HOME FOR ORPHANS.

In 1869 a capacious and elegant structure was erected near Vallejo, in Solano Co., and in 1870 it was dedicated and opened under the auspices of the Grand Lodge, and entitled the "Good Templar's Home for Orphans." Its title is not meant to carry any idea of exclusiveness as to the class admitted to its sheltering offices. On the contrary, it is open to all; the only passport required at its portals is to be a homeless orphan child. Children under twelve years of age are received and cared for, and over 100 orphaned children are now being cared for within its walls. The buildings are sightly, capacious and pleasantly located. The Home is under the general management and control of a Board of Trustees and a Board of Lady Managers—the former comprising nine gentlemen of the Order, who have charge of the building, grounds (20 acres), and financial matters; while the Board of Lady Managers is composed of eight prominent lady members of the Order, selected from various parts of the state, and has charge of the domestic relations of the institution. The educational affairs are under the joint control and management of the Board of Trustees and Lady Managers. Within the Home a graded school under the "Public School System" of the state, is taught by two competent teachers. Upwards of $140,000 have been expended in the erection, care and maintenance of this institution. The Good Templars of this jurisdiction have accepted the self-imposed duty of sustaining this Home gratefully, and the membership is linked together in its support with unfaltering devotion.

ADOPTION.—Children may be adopted from the Home by reliable and proper persons upon application to Board of Lady Managers.

ADMISSION OF CHILDREN.—All letters concerning the admission of children, or their adoption from the Home, should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board of Lady Managers, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, 150 9th street, San Francisco, who will furnish the necessary blank forms.

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SEVENTEENTH

Industrial Exhibition

OF THE

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE

Will open to the Public on

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AT THE....

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LARKIN, HAYES, POLK & GROVE STS.,

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Loans on bonds, gas & water stock	132,198 35
Loans on other securities w heat, barley, etc	577,443 96
Loans on personal security	1,106,004 27
Due from Banks and Bankers	392,457 61
Money on hand	398,669 34
	$3,523,844 23

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid up	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	460,759 13
Due Depositors	1,888,655 07
Due Banks and Bankers	174,370 53
Dividends unpaid	59 50
	$3,523,844 23

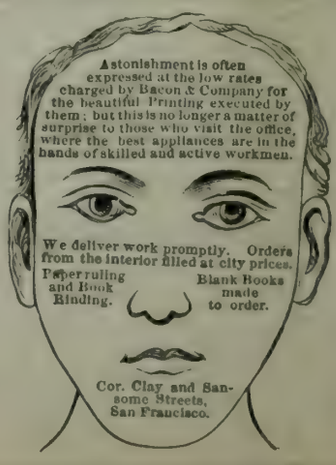
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The Rescue.

"WINE IS A MOCKER, STRONG DRINK IS RAGING."

Entered at the Post Office at San Francisco, Cal., as second-class matter.

VOL. XIX. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1882. No. 44

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Bacon & Co ..... Book and Job Printers
Bonestel, Allen & Co ..... Paper Warehouse
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NEWS AGENTS.

THE RESCUE is to be had always at the following News Agencies:

WM. A. SEARLES, 602 Montgomery St., cor. Clay, Stationery Depot.

S. C. BLAKE, Books, Cutlery and Optical Goods, 617 Montgomery and 503 Kearny Sts.

W. C. T. U.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Cal. will hold its annual meeting in Oakland, at the 1st Congretional Church (Dr. McLean's) the 1st Wednesday and Thursday in Sept.; the 6th and 7th —Opening session at 2 P. M. Wednesday. Delegates entertained.—Please report to Mrs. H. Havens, Blake House, Oakland.

MRS. P. D. BROWNE, Pres.
MRS. M. E. CONGDON, Sec.

BRO. J. W. WEBB commends C. R. Beard's overland House at Soledad; no tobacco or liquor sold; the landlord an English Man-of-wars man.

AN official notice is received from the Postmaster at what appears to be Dixalig, Saexie Co. Cal. but these names cant be found on the map and we must await further light.

LEAG OF FIENDOM THUNDER.

SPEECHES AT NAPA RATIFICATION.

"We make no objection to the sale of liquor on Sunday. Is it any more of a sin to sell liquor on Sunday than on any other day of the week? It is only a puritanical sentiment that demands the closing of the saloons on Sunday. JOHN DAGGETT.

* * * When I get to Congress I will reduce fares and freights in this State just fifty per cent.; and no committee shall be allowed to sit on my bill either." CHARLES A. SUMNER.

* * * You must not forget that Henley is running for Congress in the Third District, and, when elected, I intend to inqnire into the imprisonment of McSweeney in Ireland who once lived in San Francisco." BARCLAY HENLEY.

Before these parties were nominated, it is to be lamented that a search for better timber had not been made among the Portuguese and Italian boys, in the fish market, who are employed in the rudimentary duties of removing the offal from the sturgeon. Three of the smartest of these boys would do more credit to the ticket and the three speakers above named would dispense a far brighter radiance and find a much more congenial and appropriate sphere in exchanging places with these boys.

THOMAS J. MCQUIDDY, of Hanford, President of the Anti-Monopoly League says:

The Democratic platform is a document that may mean much or little; it is not specific enough. To have fares and freights reduced materially means nothing in particular. There is nothing to seize upon—a mere "glittering generality." When Mr. Fowler introduced a resolution that meant something, that would mean something all over the State, they voted it down. If they intended to handle the corporations as they should be handled, they would have sustained that resolution and nominated a man that they were sure would carry it out.

Now that the act of repudiation, the clause to repeal the Sunday law, to tear down the great pillar on which society rests, to take us back hundreds of years, to give us chaos with all its evils, to add to our already numerous divisions, to array the whisky and foreign element against the religious, moral and temperance people, exposes the people to untold dangers that may bring on a conflict of arms. The Democratic party did once resort to arms to defend and maintain slavery, one of their political tenets, and they are now trying to perpetuate the present system of slavery which is worse than African slavery.

THE New York *Herald* says: "In the Eastern cities the 'gin mills' are all but supreme. They in a great measure nominate and elect the Congressmen who go to Washington, and the aldermen who control our municipal interests. The spirit and courage of the Republican party of Iowa in endeavoring to emancipate itself from the baleful control of this class can not be too highly praised."

The Hartford *Times* (Democrat and anti-prohibition) says: "The open and terrible evils of drunkenness seem to be driving men into radical measures for the absolute extermination of the liquor traffic. . . . . The most monstrously fanatical and absurd ideas of the abolitionists in 1846—propositions too extravagantly ultra to excite much more than a passing laugh—became twenty years later a corporate part of the Federal Constitution. And changes are sweeping on quite as swiftly now as they did sixteen or eighteen years ago."

SUBSCRIBERS this week: Gonzales, 1; Los Angeles, 1; Pennsylvania, 1; S. F., 2; Winnemucca, Nev., 3; Wadsworth, 2; Occidental, 1; Oakland, 1.

"AN *irreproachable* set-back to the progress of the State" was an *irreparable* error of the printer in correcting proof until half of last week's edition had gone thru the press. when the mistake was discovered and corrected.

ARABI BEY has not half as many wives as the Khedive and he might just as well have kept out of all this trouble, and saved thousands of dollars by coming to San Francisco and getting pictures of his whole family taken at the ELITE PHOTOGRAPH STUDIO, 838 Market St. How it would surprised him to see all the little folks taken by the instantaneous process.

TAKE NOTICE.—In Kansas every daily paper except the *Topeka Capital* opposed prohibition. It was a very small evening paper, but is now a large first class morning and has one of the largest publishing houses. And it has the respect of all good people old and young.

THE TULARE Alliance has just had a lively session; has appointed a test for all candidates for office and put in the field to canvas the county in the interests of temperance, 11 ministers and one layman; the latter Mr. Sam Fowler being a little over 6 ft 8 inches in height, is expected to get in as much work as any one of the ministers. The Alliance and its originators and helpers are entitled to much credit, but they will have a more satisfactory reward than that, viz: the consciousness of having done a faithful duty that will be followed by good results. It would be well for other counties to do likewise.

YESTERDAY I was at the Pacific Grove Retreat, near Monterey, where no saloons, whisky restaurants or whisky drug stores are permitted. The Knights Templars were holding camp there and not one was observed under the influence of drink, but all was quiet, orderly, gentlemanly. But at Santa Cruz, during the encampment of the military companies, the S. F. *Call* says, that a private under arrest for intoxication escaped, and was recaptured in a saloon after a lively resistance from members of F. and G. Companies, who were having a high old time there. Court martials on charges of drunkenness are called for four culprits who were drunk and incompetent and resisting officers, etc.

Santa Cruz is fast losing its good repute as its saloons gain the mastery over the decent and honest citizenship. W.

GOVERNOR SHERMAN, of Iowa, has issued an official proclamation, announcing the result of the vote on prohibition in that State and calling on all citizens to govern themselves accordingly. The total vote cast was 281,113, of which 125,677 were cast against the amendment and 155,436 in its favor, being a majority of 29,753. The aggregate was seven-eighths that of the exciting Presidential election of 1880, which was much the largest vote ever cast in the State. This fact shows the popular interest in the question, and the decisiveness of the result. What makes it more noteworthy and encouraging is that Iowa has a very large foreign born population, more than thirty per cent of her voting citizens being of this class. The New York *Tribune* warns Republican politicians in Ohio that "the disposition of the people in respect to free whisky and no Sunday may be quite different from their expectations." In Ohio only twenty-three per cent of the voters are of foreign birth.

CHICO. Bro. Peter Powers in a letter which got mislaid for weeks reported a Union Temperance political club of 60 voters pledged to vote only for temperance men—and these voters are not all Good Templars either. To the Republicans there who say this will give the State to the Democrats, they say that if they will not put up temperance men they ot to lose the State.

While the colored Masons were in G. L. session in Marysville, Cornelia Lodge had a fine open meeting. The Hall was crowded, an excellent impression created and several delegates expressed themselves desirous of having lodges of our Order among their own people in Oakland, San Francisco, etc. Bro. Powers is a worker and a power for temperance.

THE Rev. C. E. Rich has been trying to wake up the people of Danville to take an active part in the temperance cause and help Walnut Creek and Pacheco to clear out the grogshop which is among the people of Contra Costa county precisely what a rapacious wolf is to a healthy flock of lambs. The wolf loves to pick the bones of the lambs.

Samples and Catalogue with 800 Illustrations Free on Application. WEINSTOCK & LUBIN, Sacramento, Cal

THY HOLY MEMORY.

[The following stanzas were writen for the *Louisville Courier-Journal*. many years ago, by a modest "unknown," and won from George D. Prentice this recognition of their merit: "We defy any true lover of poetry to read the following stanzas without exclaiming: 'How beautiful.' "]

My soul thy sacred image keeps,
My midnight dreams are all of thee,
For nature then in silence sleeps,
And silence broods o'er land and sea,
O, in that still, mysterious hour,
How oft from waking dreams I start,
To find thee but a fancy flower,
Thou cherished idol of my heart,
Thou hast each thought and dream of mine,
Have I in turn one thought of thine?

Forever thine my dream shall be,
Whate'er may be my fortunes here,
I ask not love—I claim from thee
Only one boon, a gentle tear.
May e'er blest visions from above
Play lightly 'round thy happy heart,
And the glad beams of peace and love
Ne'er from thy glowing soul depart.
Farewell! my dreams are all of thee,
Hast thou one tender thought of me?

My joys like Summer birds may fly,
My hopes like Summer blooms depart!
But there's one flower that cannot die—
Thy holy memory in my heart.
No dews that one flower's cup may fill,
No sunlight to its leaves be given,
But it will live and flourish still
As deathless as a thing of heaven.
My soul greets thine unasked, unsought,
Hast thou for me one gentle thonght?

Farewell! farewell! my far-off friend!
Between us broad blue rivers flow,
And forests wave and plains extend,
And mountains in the sunlight glow.
The wind that breathes upon thy brow,
Is not the wind that breathes on mine;
The star-beams shining on thee now
Are not the beams that on me shine.
But memory's spell is on me yet—
Cans't thou the holy past forget?

The bitter tears that thou and I
May shed, when e'er by anguish bowed,
Exalted to the noontide sky
May meet and mingle in the cloud.
And thus, my dearest friend, tho' we
Far, far apart must live and move,
Our souls when God shall set them free,
Can mingle in the world of love.
This were an ecstasy to me—
Say, would it be a joy to thee?

THE FACTS ABOUT MAINE.

Ex-Governor Dingley, in a letter dated Washington, May 3, 1882, and endorsed by Senator Frye, effectually disposes of the false statements lately published in the New York *Sun* and reiterated by the brewers' attorney, Lewis Schade, in the Washington *Sentinel*. He says:

"In the last number of your paper (a copy of which you have sent to me) I find an 'open letter' addressed by yourself to me, denying the correctness of a statement recently made by myself in a public address, to the effect that Maine has less dramshops, proportionally, than any other State in the Union, and the cities of Lewiston and Auburn (where I reside), with a population of about 28,000, have no open dramshops, and less liquor sold as a beverage, and less drunkenness than any licensed city of similar population.

"You assert, on the authority of an anonymous communication in the New York *Sun*, that these cities, (practically one) have one liquorshop to every eighty-seven inhabitants, making them the champion community of the world' not only in the number of dram-shops, but also in drunkenness; and you further affirm that Maine 'is fast gaining the reputation of being the most besotted State in the Union,' etc.

"I am surprised that you should have so readily accepted an anonymous statement as conclusive against the declaration of a gentleman who assumes public responsibility for the truth of what he says. I assume, however, that you seek facts, whatever conclusions may be deduced from them, and do not intend to mislead your readers. On this assumption, I ask you to publish the following statistics from the colums of the Lewiston Journal, the leading newspapers in the cities of Lewiston and Auburn, as taken from the r evenue and city reports.

"'There is not a single open dram-shop in the cities of Lewiston and Auburn. Whatever places sell liquor as a beverage do so secretly; and whatever evidence is obtained of a violation of the law, a prosecution and fine, and even imprisonment follow. The places that sell liquor as a beverage are nearly all in secret corners, known only to the initiated, and their stock in trade consists of a few secreted bottles or at most gallons of liquor, which is often discovered and destroyed. Twenty of such places do not sell as much liquor as one open licensed dram-shop.

"'It is, of course, difficult to ascertain how many of such places there are in our two cities. The belief of our citizens is that every one of them, including the regular druggists, pays the special tax on the dealers, as that is the easiest way to avoid the large penalties of the United States laws. Fifty-two dealers—one to every 460 inhabitants—paid this tax last year. But about 20 of the 52 were regular druggists, who claim that they do not sell for a beverage, and who are not known to the police to do so, except in two or threef cases where they have been prosecuted. This leaves 32 secret dram-shops—one to every 875 inhabitants.

"'But arrests for drunkenness show that the use of liquors in our cities must be less than in license cities of similar classes of population. The city marshal's reports of Lewiston and Auburn show 80 arrests for drunkenness last year—3 to every thousand of the population. Not a single city in the Union, outside of Maine and Vermont, shows so little drunknnness. The city of Lowell, with a manufacturing population similar to that in Lewiston and Auburn, reported thirty arrests for drunkenness to every thousand population.

"'In the whole State of Maine there was last year one retail dealer in intoxicating liquor to every 860 inhabitants inhabitants who paid the special tax to the United States; and 210 of these were the regular druggists of the State. No other State in the Union showed so small a number proportionately. Vermont came next, with one to 600 inhabitants; Iowa, one to 425; New York, one to 200; and the District of Columbia, one to 175.'

"I will add nothing to these statistics, except to express my opinion that they are substantially true, and with them I leave the matter to be judged by a candid public. Respectfully yours, NELSON DINGLEY, JR.
M. C. 2d District, Maine.

"I am a resident of Lewiston, and familiar with its condition; and I regard the above statement as a correct representation of the facts.

WM. P. FRYE.
U. S. Senator.

THE PROHIBITION CONVENTION AT CHICAGO.

A RATIONAL PLATFORM.

The National Convention on the 24th adopted the following platform.

All questions not of a national character belong to the party within the several States and Territories to define. Its views and policy and action respecting them should not be inconsistent with this national platform. We declare in favor of the following national principles and measures, to be incorporated in the National Constitution and enforced by Congress and the Government:

First—The prohibition as public crimes of the importation, exportation, maufacture, sale, supply and taxation of all alcoholic beverages.

Second—The prohibition of all tax, license, regulation or legal sanction in any form of them, or any other public crimes.

Third—The civil and political equality and enfranchisement of women. This so far as it concerns the States severally is remitted to the party in those States.

Fourth—The abolition of polygamy.

Fifth—The abolition of executive, judicial and legislative patronage and the selection of all officers by the people so far as is practicable, and civil service reform to be followed in other appointments.

Sixth—The abolition of sinecures and unnecessary offices.

Seventh—The universal and enforced education of the youth of the nation, including instruction in regard to the effect of alcohol upon the human system with ample provision for the support of an adequate and efficient system of free public schools in all the States and Territories.

Eighth—The perservation of the public lands for the homes of the people, and their division in limited portions to actual settlers only.

Ninth—The abolition of all monopolies, class legislation and special privileges from the Government, injurious to the equal rights of citizens.

Tenth—The control of railroads and other corporations, to prevent abuse of power and to protect the interests of the laborer and of commerce.

Singing the doxology greeted the reading of the platform.

A resolution was added as a plank declaring against all proscription on account of color and demanding exact civil and political equality. Education of the Freedmen was insisted on and Congress to be called on to appropriate money for that purpose and to teach in their schools the effects of alcohol.

The Iowa delegation withdrew as there was no need of a third party in that State.

That Convention was one of respectable men and women and presented a pleasing contrast to the gang of drunkards, gamblers and spoil seekers who form such a conspicuous portion of some of our national conventions.

GERMAN BEER-DRINKING IN AMERICA.

No. 50.

If all that is claimed in favor of beer-drinking in Germany were true, it would not follow that the American Government could diminish drunkenness by its adoption. Germans in Germany are very different from Americans, native or foreign, in America. Native American—a composite race in a new world, where circumstances are disciplinary beyond all historic precedent—are, as a body, the most active, nervous, enterprising people on the globe. Only second to them in these characteristics are the foreign Americans—those who were too bold, active, and aspiring to remain amid the conditions of the Old World. The very act of emigrating quickens the emigrant. Once in the land of his adoption, countless new influences reach him—the better reward or labor, the greater abundance and variety of food, the multiplication of wants with increased facilities for their supply, the hope of securing a home, and consequent emancipation from the landlord—all else that is new and distinctive in the New World, under the force of which the activity of every faculty is stimulated. It is plain that the effects of malt liquors upon this active, nervous American people, native or foreign, can not be argued from their effects upon the phlegmatic, steady-going Germans, who are content under limitations that were onerous to the millions who have sought a home in America.

The editor of the Chicago *Tribune* reports from Germany: "No drunkenness among the Germans; *public sentiment would not tolerate it*; the habits of the country are all against it." This remarkable statement is quoted in the brewers' essays to show the effect of malt liquors, but it points to a more potent cause of temperance—"*public sentiment.*" What would be the effect of such a public sentiment in America? If society here put an inexorable ban upon intoxication, if positions of public and private trust were forfeited thereby, who does not believe that drunkenness would rapidly disappear?

If it be claimed that the beer-drinking customers of Germany have created that public sentiment, why does it not prevail among the beer-drinking classes of our country? Do they, in any way, frown upon drunkenness in puplic or private circles? When? Where? The marked difference in the police regulations of Germany should also be borne in mind. The force by which a monarchical government preserves order is present in every public place for beer-drinking. The rigor of administration by which order is preserved there, is unknown in America. The fact is, when the characteristics and condition of the two peoples are considered; when those subtle laws that control their customs and activities are studied; when we turn from personal opinions to fundamental facts and principles, it becomes clear to every observing and thoughtful person that Germany is no safe precedent for America.

[W. C. T. U. Leaflet. Send to Julia Colman, 76 Bible House, N. Y. $1.30 per 1,000, postage included.]

RAILROAD DEBT, ETC.

The debt of the Central Pacific R. R. Co. due to the United States in principal and interest is over 43 million dollars and it has a funded debt of 54 millions more upon the line from San Francisco to Ogden. The funded debt is secured by a first mortgage, the amount due the Gov't. has a farce of straw security under a second mortgage. As the first mortgage debt is larger than the cost or value of the whole road, there is no prospect of a cent of the other ever being paid, unless Congress makes some provision for its forced recovery in the near future. The Thurman Act is entirely ineffective since the Southern Pacific has been in operation. The Government has been so immensely lavish in its gifts to the C P R R that it can afford to be honest, to pay its debts and to reduce the fares to those of the New York Central in place of keeping them on the average 165 per cent higher, as they were last year. And a company that is worth about 200 millions should be able to scratch out a living without keeping a nasty drunkery on every ferry boat and at every depot, selling rum to boys all day, every Sunday and keeping 600 or 700 thief and pauper factories all over the State open night and day and all the week.

It is suggested that a collection might be taken up on Sunday evenings in all the churches of the State and presented to the Railroad Company on condition that they will shut up their drunkeries and other infamous resorts. In reality the paupers and criminals they make in their man-traps are a tremendous loss to the Company. Thousands of these victims who will never pay a cent of fare or freight would have good farms or business interests and be large patrons of the railroad if these man-traps were all shut.

There is a good deal of building this year in San Francisco; most of it is probably to accomodate business which is driven out of Montgomery, Sansome, Washington, Clay, Sacramento and other streets by the beer-dives and drunkeries and dens that are rapidly destroying the business there and making it only fit for Chinese nests and drunkeries and thief-factories. Every time an honest business vacates its premises a drunkery-den takes its place at once.

THE estimated value of property in England is $44,750,000,000; United States, $39,500,000,000; France, $37,000,000,000; Germany, $30,500,000,000.

And the United States have 370 million bushels of grain and a million tons of meat to spare while Great Britain is short 280 million bushels of grain and 603,000 tons of meat. So says a book by a Mr. J. G. Mulhall.

We Have Everything Needed to Clothe Men, Women, Children, Cheaply. Merchant Tailoring a Specialty. WEINSTOCK & LUBIN, San

W. C. T. U.

"THE WOMEN OF AMERICA *vs.* THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC"

PRESIDENT, Miss F. E. Willard, Evanston, Ill.
CORRESPONDING SEC'Y, Mrs. C. B. Buell, 53 Bible House, N. Y.
TREASURER, Miss Esther Pugh, 54 Bible House, New York.

ORIGIN AND OBJECTS.

The Woman's National Christian Temperance Union, with its twenty-four auxiliary State Unions, is the largest Society ever composed exclusively of women, and conducted entirely by them. So far as reported (the returns are very incomplete), there were at the close of last year, 1,654 local auxiliaries, with a membership of 34,317, and 494 juvenile organizations. It is the lineal descendant of the great Temperance crusade in 1873–74, and is a union of Christian women of all churches for the purpose of educating the young; forming a better public sentimeut; reforming the drinking classes; transforming, by the power of Divine grace, those who are enslaved by alcohol; and removing the dram-shop from our streets by law.

A STEP FORWARD.

Home Protection Monthly.

In unfurling the flag of liberty to the world, our country has taken up a responsibility that can not be thrown aside at pleasure. It is dangerous for nations to step backward; especially is this the case if they constitute the vanguard of humanity.

As Americans, we naturally think that our own people stand first in the onward course of civilization; but we can not claim this exalted place and refuse its accompanying burdens.

If we wish to be greatest, we must pay the price; so it follows that all questions affecting the good of our fellows, are of vital importance to the nation as well as to the individual. And among these questions not one is freighted with more permanent consequences, either for good or evil, than that of giving the franchise to women.

In our country the yearly destruction of our brothers and sisters through alcoholic drinks, amounts to 100,000, and while women are compelled to endure their full share of this anguish, they are not allowed any controlling voice as to its continuation. They are left by the law-makers utterly defenseless against this appalling danger. It is true that in some of the States money is awarded to them if they can prove who has destroyed their homes, which is about equal in reason to a law authorizing one's house to be burned, and then giving the merest trifle in return—"better than no recompense," may be said; but what a law for the nineteenth century!

And if the husband should escape unharmed, the wife may live to experience the agony of seeing her children, dearer to her than her own life, perish by means of the death-traps that the law appoints to catch unwary feet. Besides, there is danger to herself as well; there are families where the mother has been stricken down by this fearful sin, and others where the daughters have learned to love the fatal fascination of the intoxicating cup.

If woman must be thus exposed, both personally and in her family, does it not seem reasonable that she should be permitted to have a legal voice in regard to the cause of this horrible condition of things? If she must share the risk, the suffering and the destruction, it would be only fair that she should be allowed to share the power that controls them.

Again, it is urged that if woman were free to vote, it would produce discord in the family. If husband and wife love each other, they can bear a great deal in the way of discussing matters about which they differ, even if they come to the conclusion of the Irish gentleman, who was a devoted husband, but failing to convince his wife one time in an argument, exclaimed in his vexation, "Oh, these women! there's no living with them nor without them!" but neither his affection nor his wife's was in any degree lessened, because she was not simply an echo of himself. And if husband and wife do not love each other, they will not wait for the enfranchisement of woman to find a subject to quarrel about. The elevation of woman in the United States has been the greatest cause of our prosperity. And we are no exception. Look at any land on the face of the earth, and you will find that nations rise or fall in the scale of civilization exactly in proportion to the place they give to woman. If our countrymen wish to go up higher, or even to stay where they are, they must make woman as free as themselves.—*Helen Mar Mackenzie.*

If you would have "a generation that will not tolerate the dram-shop and its kindred vices"—PLEDGE THE CHILDREN.

WHAT THE FIENDS ARE DOING.

The late Prohibition campaign that has terminated in such a glorious manner in Iowa, was won against all kinds of odds. In the first place it had the liquor element in party, to fight. In the second place it had a solid liquor manufacturing and selling opposition with unlimited means. to fight. In the third place it had a foreign element of not less than 30,000 to reduce, who were naturalized in order to defeat the proposed Constitutional Amendment. Over all these foes it was overwhelmingly victorious.

This Iowa battle has developed the fact that the Liquor League of the United States is using the loose, infidel, liquor elements of Europe with which to fight the Prohibition movement in the several states of the Union, It is a shameful, cowardly scheme, and well illustrates the utter depths of abandonment of all manly, honorable principle that characterizes the liquor element of this country. Saloonists and beer slingers of all nationalities, are now being furnished money with which to send for friends in Europe, the greater per cent of whom under the naturalization laws, become voters in a short period of time; and with this imported vote the League hopes to strangle Prohibition.

This dastardly attempt to govern the United States from direct European meddling, should open not only the eyes of Prohibitionists, but every true American. The watchword —"Eternal Vigilance is the Price of Liberty" now has a new and tremendous significance. We now begin to see the reason for the late unparalleled immigration that is pushing directly into the great battle field of Prohibition.—*Claysville Sentinel.*

A BALAAMIZED PROPHET.

The *Hon?* Thos. H. Laine a lawyer of Santa Clara thru the week and a preacher until lately on Sunday was for money hired last autumn to enable the mankillers of this State to defy the Sunday law and prove it unconstitutional, so that vice, crime and drunkenness could be successfuly taut and practiced in the dramshop on the Sabbath.

The conclusion of his argument before the Supreme Court on record in the Law Journals was as follows:

"Only a few (persons) belonging to a single class, namely, temperance people, so-called, in some of the small towns and outlying places are making a clamor about it, a little spasmodic and sensational effort in the matter. But this body of people is in itself small and composed of about four classes viz.

1st. Of people, who about half of the time are found in the gutter, or shrieking with delirium tremens, and the other half shouting temperance.

2d. Of a body of women whose abusive and scolding tongues have rendered their homes a hell and driven husbands and sons to the dram shops and ruin, who to put the world on a false scent and turn attention from the ruin they themselves have wrought, cackle temperance loud enough to rend the skies.

3d. A body of moral reformers, like that of Guiteau, who are moved by the Deity, and are ready to overthrow everything to accomplish their wild and foolish projects.

4th. A few well-meaning men and women who think the world is to be reformed, not by controlling and directing in proper channels the appetites and passions of men, but by breaking down and destroying rum-mills, saloons, etc., forgetting that Noah, the great patriarch, got beastly drunk before there was a saloon or a saloon-keeper on the earth after its great baptismal regeneration."

Verily a man of such ruffian instincts must have been a power in the church and a sweet savor in the pulpit.

TEMPERANCE THOUGHTS.

BY OLD PROHIBITION.

"TEMPERANCE WORK.—It's a work of prevention and cure; a work for the rich and the poor; a work that is slow, and yet sure; a work whose effects will endure."

The great object is to destroy the liquor traffic, and no matter how it is done, whether by a musket shot or a hundred and sixty-four pounder, let the temperance workers strike hands and work.

The most thorough, enthusiastic and efficient temperance workers are those who study every phase of the temperance question, and read all the important literature of the day.

Every temperance worker should have a scrap book. Almost every newspaper contains something on our question worth cutting out and perserving for future use. A temperance scrap book will become a mine of wealth to speakers.

You would not stand idly by like an inanimate thing and see your brother cut down by an assassin, yet you do stand idle and with your hands folded while the cowardly assassin, Intemperance, is cutting down 60,000 of your brothers every year.

The reflex influence of active temperance work in the church is well worth our consideration. The liquor traffic is of all, the worst enemy of the church, and yet so many feel they have weightier work to attend to than that of combating the evil. Why is it readers?

* * * Whisky men may sneer at the temperance cause, but the fact cannot be ignored that the people of this country are looking this question in the face with a fearlessnes of thought never before known, and that workers for the cause are more numerous and more successful than ever before. Men may laugh and jeer, and sneer, and shake their heads, but they have to shut their eyes, close their ears and lose their power of perception not to know these things.

* * * The temperance movement is indestructible. It cannot be suppressod. It will live and triumph.

Its war with the drink curse has just commenced in dead earnest. No quarter will be asked or given. It will never eall retreat, but push on to final victory.

Come to this life-and-death struggle. Hasten from the mountain and valley. Gather from the city and from the farm. Let all enlist in the fight against rum and beer. The hour calls for heroic action. Show your colors, and act the man.

Whether we educate or not, the saloon-keepers appreciate the value of line upon line and precept upon precept. The rum shop has its literature, of which I would not speak. It has its music and its object lessons, fitted to go with its literature. Said a gentleman that had reformed. "In the rum-shop, conscience is a superstition, virtue a jest, the religion of Christ a cunningly devised fable, Christ an exploded myth. The name of God is heard alone in curses there, and immorality is but the feverish fancy of a mad man's brain. There is not a commandment of the decalogue; there is not a precept of the Sermon on the Mount, there is not a rule of life that ever fell from the lips of Christ, the violation of which is not hailed with plaudits in the saloon." So much for the educatton of the rum-shop. When may we best offset it, where and how? We may do this best in childhood, in the home, and in the public school, and especially in the Sabbath-school.—*The Truth.*

WILL THERE BE WAR?

The man with the red nose, who speaks broken English, declares, that the Smith bill is making slaves of us.

Men have fought, bled and died, but not for beer. Arnold Winkleried did not throw himself upon the Austrian spears because he was ordered to close his saloon at nine o'clock. William Tell did not hide the arrow under his coat to kill the tyrant because the edict had gone forth that the free-born Switzer should not drink a keg of beer every Sunday. Freedom did not shriek as Kosciusko fell across a whisky barrel. Warren did not die that beer might flow as the brooks ripple and murmur seven days a week. The fights around a barrel of whisky do not pass into history; they pass into police court records. Even the battle of Brandywine was not fought that whisky might be free. No clause in the Declaration of Independence declares that a Sunday concert garden, with five brass horns and sixty-eight kegs of beer, is the inalienable right of a free people, and the corner-stone of all good government. The battles of this world have been fought for grander things than free whisky. The heroes who fall in the struggle for the supremacy of rum are usually shot in the neck, and their martyrdom is generally clouded by the haunting phantoms of the james jams. There will be no temperance war. Whisky makes men fight, it is true, but they usually fight each other. And if they don't, the chances are all in favor of the temperance people. It is a poor sober man who can't get away with his drunken neighbor if he can get him drunk enough.—*Burdette.*

FRANCES E. WILLARD tells a little story that shows in striking contrast, the devilish spirit of the liquor traffic, and the kindly spirit of the Gospel. Rev. Mr. Boone had been largely instrumental in closing up the dramshops in Morillton, Ark. As the good man was leaving the town, when his work was ended, a venomous saloon-keeper came to the depot and spat in his face. Having done this, the miserable fellow took out his pistol and said, "Come on; I'm ready." "Oh, no," replied the good-natured minister, "I should be no match for you in the use of the weapons you have chosen."

THERE are some who tell us that drunkards' wives and ignorant women would not vote properly. Mrs. Livermore tells us that at midnight her Irish washerwoman wished to see her. The poor woman had fled in her night-clothing to escape the blows of a drunken husband. When Mrs. Livermore had comforted her, she said: "Please, ma'am, do you think that we poor women will soon vote?" Mrs. Livermore was puzzled at that question from such a source. "Please God, we women will vote to shut up the whisky shops."

THE Methodist ministers of Massachusetts, in a paper drawn up by Rev. Dr. Sherman, ex-presiding elder of the Boston district, Dr. Cummings, ex-president of Wesleyan University, and Dr. Warren, president of the Boston University, gave a full endorsement of the right of suffrage for women. It expressed "hearty and entire sympathy and cooperation" with our cause, and with the principles we advocate.

GOVERNOR ST. JOHN made the following good point in his Des Moines speech: "If the women of the country had the power of the ballot, there is not a politician who would not walk ten miles through the mud to shake hands with her."

IF you would save the next generation for God—PLEDGE THE CHILDREN.

Samples and Catalogues with 800 Illustrations Free on Application. WEINSTOCK & LUBIN, Sacramento, Cal.

G. W. Secretary's D'p'tm't.

GEORGE B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.

☞The office of the Grand Lodge is located in the Capital Savings Bank Building, entrance, No. 328 J street, up-stairs, over the southwest corner J and Fourth streets, Sacramento, where the Grand Worthy Secretary will be pleased to receive calls from the members of the Order during business hours.

☞This department is edited by the Grand Worthy Secretary, to whom all communications relating in any way to the business of the Grand Lodge, this department, or anything appearing hereunder, should be addressed.

☞The Grand Worthy Secretary's post office address is Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento, Cal.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

ON SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE G. W. S.

Sold for the Benefit of the Grand Lodge

Constitutions, per hundred copies	$12 00
Constitutions per dozen	1 75
Glee Books, "Temperance Chimes" per dozen	4 00
Glee Books, per half doz	2 50
Glee Books, single copies	50
Receipts of Evening and Constitution Roll Book, per set	2 50
Chase's Digest, per copy	1 50
Officer's Roll Call etc., Book of	1 00
Pledge Cards, per hundred	1 00
Officers Cards, per set of four	1 00
Degree Ode Cards, per doz	1 00
Subordinate Ode Cards, per doz	75
Subordinate Ode Cards with music, per doz	1 50
Chase's Good of the Order, per copy	50

BLANK FORMS.

Clearance Cards, per dezen	3 00
Grand Lodge Returns, per dozen	1 00
W. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. F. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Bonds, per dozen	1 00
Forms for Charges, Trials, etc., per set of four	25
Forms for incorporation of Lodges	Free

LODGE BOOKS

Propositions for Membership, Book of fifty	50
Notices of Election to Membership, book of fifty	50
Proposition Committee notices, book of fifty	50
D. G. W. C. T.'s Dispensations, book of fifty	50
Password Certificates, book of fifty	50
Delinquent (Dues) Notice, book of fifty	50
Warrants on W. T., book of fifty	50
W. F. S. Receipts, book of fifty	55
W. T. Receipts, book of fifty	50

LODGE FURNITURE.

In addition to the above, I will attend to orders for Impression Seals, Blank Books, Special Printing, Regalia or Lodge Furniture. This will be done as an accommodation to Lodges and not as a source of profit either to the Grand Lodge or myself; hence all orders filled will be sent per express by the dealers, with instructions to "collect on delivery," unless the money accompanies the order. Address—

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.,
Sacramento, California.

CASH RECEIVED.—The Grand Worthy Secretary acknowledges receipt of the following amounts of cash since last report. Proper personal receipts were also forwarded in each case:

GENERAL FUND.

Mt. Delight Lodge, 27	$12 75	Merced Falls, 376	10 75
Vallejo, 64	24 50	Brooklyn, 384	6 75
Winters, 165	1 50	Farmersville, 394	14 25
Samaratin, 177	16 25	Rising Star, 404	7 60
Lodi, 189	35 50	Saticoy, 411	10 00
Hueneme, 236	35 25	Arroyo Grande, 442	13 00
Sheridan, 260	8 75	Caspar, 117	10 00
Golden Rule, 263	34 50	Salinas, 131	37 75
Forest City, 265	36 00	Elk Creek, 171	16 50
Henleyville, 308	12 75	Nevada, 201	3 00
Petrolia, 362	13 00	San Bernardino, 220	50 50
Dauntless, 375	6 00	Mt. Auburn, 305	14 50
Azalea, 405	19 00	Pleasant Valley, 307	8 00
Fresno, 409	1 75	Mt. Nebo, 344	7 00
El Dorado 462	11 00	Yountville, 385	8 25
Garberbille, 464	21 75	Washington, 386	6 50
Alameda, 470	29 75	Paradise, 427	8 00
Forest Home, 483	6 75	Elizabeth, 448	14 75
Integrity, 486	11 00	Rough and Ready, 507	5 25
Modoc, 496	5 50	Tulare, 195	28 00
Gem, 505	2 75	Sheet Iron, 199	12 00
Silver Star, 272	36 00	Westminister, 238	45
Dayton, 285	17 50	Live Oak, 297	5 75
Beacon, 300	2 25	Frazier Valley, 352	4 50
Rescue, 380	13 75	Ukiah, 396	75
Pacific, 392	36 25	Greenwood, 450	1 75
Valley View, 397	7 00	Cornelian, 476	11 00
Capay, 419	8 75	Azusa, 485	15 75
Greenwood, 450	50	Independent, 119	13 00
Triumphant, 487	9 25	Virginia, 124	2 75
Igo, 155	16 50	Star of the Plains, 184	2 25
Life Boat, 185	21 75	Charity, 212	2 50
Jackson, 280	10 00	Little River, 334	23 00
Monroe, 368	12 25	Knight's Ferry, 335	9 50
Morth San Juan, 369	12 00		

ORPHANS HOME FUND.

Pacific, 392	$11 25	S. L. Obispo, 444	20 00

PACKAGES MAILED.—The following packages have been mailed during the past week from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office:

1-F E Thompson, Garberville	1-A M Irwin, Gas Point
1-Lizzie D Jones, Nortonville	1-C H Livingston, Hueneme
1-Addie F Small, San Francisco	1-Clara Carmien, Cambria
1-W S Read, Oroville	1-Jno H Liening, Colusa
1-B Turner, Selma	4-Orrin J Henderson, Stockton
1-Geo Studer, Fresno	1-W H Barron, Soulsbyville
2-Phebe M Canney, San Jose	1-J B Green, Compton
2 Clarence M Woodruff, Santa Ana	1-W M Wadsworth, Yuba City
2-Geo F McDonald, Dunnigans	1-Eugene Peeples, Navarro Ridge
1-C T Bidwell, Woodland	1-E H Houn, Clipper Gap
2-W M Wadsworth, Yuba City	1-A T Weldon, Sheet Iron
1-S D Smith, Santa Barbara	1-Lizzie A Moore, Tulare City
1-D K Zumwalt, Visalia	1-F H Bartley, Salinas City
1 Geo W Adams, San Francisco	1-J P Marsan, Little River

PER EXPRESS.

W J Hardy, Yuba City.

D. G. W. C. T. s COMMISSIONED.—The following commissions have been issued and forwarded from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office during the past week:

LODGE DEPUTIES.

P. Grinell, for No. 506, Arbuckle.

Returns Received.—During the past week the following Lodges have filed Grand Lodge returns with the G. W. S. and their receipt is acknowledged:

Nos. 27, 51, 56, 64, 105, 107, 114, 116, 117, 119, 124, 129, 130, 131, 146, 167, 169, 177, 184, 185, 194, 195, 199, 212, 220, 236, 260, 263, 265, 272, 280, 285, 297, 298, 305, 307, 315, 320, 334, 335, 336, 344, 362, 368, 369, 375, 380, 384, 385, 386, 392, 394, 397, 404, 405, 411, 419, 427, 442, 448, 450, 462, 464, 477, 483, 485, 486, 487, 488, 496, and 507.

LODGE DEPUTIES ANNUAL REPORTS.—During the present week annual reports from the Lodge Deputies of the following Lodges have been received and properly filed in the G. W. S. office and their receipt is hereby acknowledged:

Nos. 12, 27, 64, 111, 114, 116, 117, 124, 146, 167, 169, 177, 185, 194, 195, 199, 200, 211, 212, 217, 220, 236, 260, 263, 265, 272, 280, 297, 305, 307, 315, 335, 336, 344, 355, 368, 375, 380, 384, 385, 386, 392, 394, 397, 404, 405, 411, 419, 427, 442, 448, 464, 483, 486, 487, 488, 496, 499, and 507.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LODGE DEPUTIES.—Proper recommendations for Lodge Deps. for the next year ensuing have been forwarded and filed in the G. W. S. office during the past week, and their receipt is hereby acknowledged.

Nos. 27 51, 114, 116, 117, 120, 130, 143, 146, 148, 153, 163, 177, 180, 185, 194, 195, 199, 200, 211, 217, 237, 238, 247, 260, 261, 272, 275, 293, 297, 298, 300, 305, 307, 315, 320, 321, 335, 338, 368, 369, 375, 380, 384, 386, 392, 394, 397, 399, 405, 411, 436, 442, 444, 448, 452, 464, 470, 474, 483, 486, 487, 488, 499, 504, 507, 517.

CREDENTIALS RECEIVED.—Copies of credentials certifying the representatives elect to the next session of the Grand Lodge to be held in San Francisco, have been received at the G. W. S. office during the past week, and their receipt is hereby acknowledged from the following Lodges:

Nos. 27, 51, 105, 114, 116, 117, 120, 130, 143, 146, 148, 153, 163, 177, 180, 185, 194, 195, 199, 200, 207, 210, 211, 215, 217, 247, 260, 261, 263, 265, 270, 272, 279, 293, 294, 297, 298, 300, 305, 315, 320, 321, 335, 338, 346, 368, 375, 380, 382, 385, 386, 387, 392, 394, 397, 399, 400, 404, 410, 436, 442, 444, 448, 452, 464, 470, 474, 483, 487, 496, 499, 504, 507, 517.

DELINQUENTS.—A whole month has now passed since the opening of the current quarter, and, despite the fact that all deputies were especially urged to make prompt returns, because of the close proximity of the Grand Lodge session etc., there are nearly one hundred lodges whose returns have not yet been filed. These delinquents will be notified during the current week, and unless immediate responses are received the lodges will be cut off from the active list and so reported to the Grand Lodge. The books, and accounts of the G. W. S. must be closed in a few days and a report prepared for the Grand Lodge. Much work remains to be done in the G. W. S. office, and the delays mentioned amount to a very serious inconvenience.

PERSONALS.—The Grand Lodge office has recently been favored a number of calls from the members of the order among them were P. G. W. C. T., Rev. Dr. C. S. Haswell of Lodi Lodge No. 189, Lodi; Bro. P. Engle of Marysville Lodge No. 25, Marysville; Bro. L. W. Milsap of Yolo Lodge No. 163, Cacheville; Bro. W. O. Clark of Iron Clad Lodge No. 267 Drytown; the Brothers Rhoades of Cosumnes Lodge No. 183, Cosumnes; Sister Mrs. Wm. Sims of Winters Lodge No. 165, Yolo Co. Bro. and Sister S. O. Barker of Pleasant Prairie Lodge No. 429, Yolo Co.

BOULDER CREEK.—Rev. W. L. Stevens L. D. of Santa Cruz Lodge, recently lectured at Boulder Creek under the auspices of Pacific Lodge. He was greeted with a large audience who listened attentively and at the conclusion contributed the handsome sum of $11,25 for the benefit of the Home for Orphans fund, which contribution has been received through the hands of L. D. Bro. J. W. Peery.

WHOSE MONEY?—Two coin packages have been received in the office of the G. W. S. without advices or claimants. One package was forwarded from Stockton and has the name "Lillie" attached as consignor but no correspondent of that name is known in the G. W. S. office from that locality. The other package was sent from Chico without name or reference attached. Persons having made remittances from the offices named per W. F. express, whose remittances remain unacknowledged are requested to communicate with the G. W. S. at once giving particulars as to amount forwarded, for what purpose etc.

GLEANINGS:—Bro. Rufus Smith L. D. of Brentwood Lodge, Contra Costa County writes "The Republicans hereabouts rejoice at the exchange of whiskeyites for temperence men, and well they may. .....Bro. the Rev. Geo. Morris L. D. of Alameda Lodge reports it as "working ahead" and he adds "I must make special note of the entertainment which was recently gotten up under the direction of Bro. F. J. Krauth, for the benefit of the lodge and which will clear, I expect about $100 which will put the lodge out of a financial embarassment and secure it a good financial standing for a long time to come. We are also at work for the Home for Orphans" .....Bro. J. E. Hickman L. D. of Horicon Lodge, which is located on the coast of Sonoma County at Fishermans Bay after writing gratefully of the recent visit of Col. Goulding adds: "Our little lodge is a source of pleasure to such of us as are earnestly engaged in the temperance cause from principle, and hearing of the glorious work being done throughout the State, inspires us to press on, believing that California like Kansas and Iowa, will soon arise in her might and drive the fell destroyer from our land

HALF FARE TO COAST LODGES.—Through the courtesy of Messrs. Goodall, Perkins & Co., agents for the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, half fare rates have been secured for all representatives and visitors who will attend the next session of the Grand Lodge, which convenes in San Francisco October 3rd, next. The arrangement is, that all are to pay full fare coming and at the end of the journey take a check or certificate from the purser of the steamer certifying that they came on the P.C.S.Co. steamer giving the date and name of the steamer. Upon presentation of this check, accompanied with a certificate of attendance on the Grand Lodge, issued and countersigned by the G. W. S., the holder will receive from the agents of the company a FREE PASS to destination over their lines. This arrangement was secured upon the partial promise of a goodly attendante from the Coast Lodges and it is hoped many will avail themselves of the rare opportunity thus afforded to visit the Grand Lodge and the metropolis of the Pacific Coast.

The letter of Messrs. Goodall, Perkins & Co. is as follows:

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

San Francisco, Aug. 23d, 1882.

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.
Sacramento, Cal.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 21st inst. is received. We beg to say that we will accept your suggestion regarding the delegates to your Grand Lodge, to purchase tickets at full fare from any place on the coast, to San Francisco, receiving therefore a check at the end of the voyage; and by presenting such check and certificate from you, that they attended the Grand Lodge, we will return them to the place from whence they came FREE.

Yours truly, GOODALL, PERKINS & CO.
General Agents.

Thus the coast logdes are made the "*favored ones*," and it is hoped they will manifest their appreciation by sending goodly delegations of representatives and visitors. This arrangement affects favorably some 75 lodges situated in the coast counties of Humboldt, Mendocino, Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Louis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara and San Diego.

Lecturers' Reports.

The Grand Lecturers employed by the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T., of Cal., are as follows:
Mrs. E. P. Stevens, Prof. Wm. Crowhurst, Col. C. N. Goulding, Elder J. W. Webb and Hugh R. Hughes.

J. W. WEBB.

From Gilroy I went to Gonzales where Bro. Mitchell had interested himself to get a hearing. Mr. Lamb of the Seventh Day Adventists very kindly profered the use of their large and well furnished preaching tent. I was much surprised at the large and intelligent audience, for the town had always been represented as a "hard" place and I had met with no encouragement about lecturing there. Sorry I had not given at least two nights. With more lectures and working persistently it is not impossible that a lodge might be started. I was assured that the citizens would hire a Hall for another lecture at any time. The collection exceeded in amount that obtained at San Jose, Gilroy or any other place during the month.

Mr. D. K. Edwards, R. R. agent and grain buyer, etc., is an excellent man, Supt. of the Sunday school, and ready for any good word or work. He was much interested, subscribed for the RESCUE, and is anxious for a Band of Hope in which he expects help from the lady teacher who is a member of Salinas Lodge. Bro. Crawford, D. D., and Bro. Bartly drove 18 miles to be present and help.

SOLEDAD is another small R. R. town which every body thinks unfavorable for temperance. Yet we had a full house, much interest, a number of signers to the pledge and a prospect for a lodge. Some one ought to follow up these unexpected openings of promise, soon.

Getting no word from Cholame, a long way off the road, I pushed on to San Luis and held three interesting meetings there—the last to a crowded house, on Sunday night, when I delivered my lecture "Nails in his coffin." They were preparing for District Lodge. I reached home a little after midnight, after nearly 2 months absence, but could tarry only till 9 A. M., when I drove my own team 45 miles so as to reach Santa Barbara District Lodge on the day following. We had a large attendance, a harmonious and profitable two days session, and a good public meeting each night. Here a telegram reached me from G. W. Sec. Houston, of Oregon, pleading for three months work there for the Order and to help in the struggle for Constitutional Amendment. My sympathies say "go," but due regard for my home, family and health, (which I am severely taxing tho so far it stands the strain pretty well,) make me shrink, yet I may respond to the Macedonian Cry. At any rate I am off duty for the Grand Lodge of our own State, for how long circumstances will determine. I hope I need not say that I shall miss no chance to help the Order, tho not in its employ.

NEVADA.

As a Temperance Field.

This State is not destined at present to grow in population; her barren wastes, to be seen in every direction, offer an unpromising outlook for permanent homes, at least until other States which blossom in the "wild," are settled. Then perchance man may sink the shaft, not for silver ore in the crude, but to bring forth the sparkling water, which spread out on this soil will yield the silver from the harvest fields of grain and hay. Then will homes be permanent. To-day the population is migratory; people are looking forward to the time when they can remove to a more congenial clime, enduring the absence of society and social life for the one object of making money. The State population is rapidly decreasing, and it has been estimated that in the last two years it has lost over 10,000, the reason for this is the giving out and thus closing down of so many large mines. The great "Comstock lode is a thing of the past; Virginia City is dead; property has no value. Carson, the capital, lives because she must *board* the Legislature. The R. R. towns, where there are division stations and machine-shops, will always be somewhat permanent, yet the railroad man is as uncertain of his position as a government official, liable to be removed at the pleasure of his superior. Farming interests are a matter of future experiment. Mining interests on the wane, railroad town populations changeable.—With such an outlook what permanency can be looked for in the way of societies?. I learn it is very difficult to keep up other societies such as Masons, Odd Fellows, etc., and as they have no common enemy to battle against, what hope for the church or temperance societies who are fighting an enemy which is so deeply entrenched in the State that there is about *one* saloon —wholesale or retail—to every 50 of the inhabitants or *one* to every 12 families.—In some towns, such as Battle Mountain and Eureka one license to every 15 of the inhabitants. And these towns show the effect; crimes of every description are committed in broad day light. The officers turn their backs, the newspapers laugh it off as a joke, that some poor "fellow was compelled to swallow a blue pill, and kick the bucket" because he had taken too much 'O be joyful,' whereby his tongue was loosed and he said unkind things." This is an item announcing the fact that in a drunken row on the streets a father was killed, a wife widowed and three children left to find a home in an orphan asylum, all for rum. There are of course a large class of excellent people in the State and many who believe in doing all the good they can wherever they are, such are the 70 of Nevada Lodge No. 25, located at Winnemucca, an earnest, zealous working band, working to protect their homes. They have a juvenile temple where they are training 60 boys and girls for future work. Carlin Lodge is an old rock of '75, that has stood the storm, and to-day is rapidly paying for a nice hall, to be known as the "Good Templar's Home" of Carlin. The brothers and sisters here deserve much credit for their faithfulness. Wadsworth has hoisted the Templar's flag with 30 charter members of the best of her citizens, and promises much good for the town.—Austin and Reno are living but not active. The new lodge at Genoa is doing good work. My visit thus far has been characterized by hard work but with fair results. Wadsworth, Winnemucca and Carlin lodges I shall long remember, for the welcome they gave me and the "God speeds" on my departure. I now go south and shall soon be in Cala. and attack Bodie. F. J. Culver.

LECTURERS APPOINTMENTS.

COL. C. N. GOULDING.

SONOMA CO.		Bethel School House	
Fulton	Sept. 8, 9	23 and 11 A. M.	24
Santa Rosa	10, 11	Sonoma	24, 25
Windsor	12, 13	NAPA CO.	
Geyserville	14	Calistoga	Sept. 27
Alexander Valley	15, 16	St. Helena	28, 29
Cloverdale	17, 18, 19	Yountville	30
Forestville	20	Napa	30 & Oct. 1
Sebastopol	21, 22		

Concow Valley Camp-meeting, Aug. 29th to Sept. 5th.

DISTRICT LODGES TO MEET.

COLUSA Co. D. L. meets at Arbuckle, Sept. 1 and 2. All members invited. J. B. HEWITT, D. S.

TULARE VALLEY D. L. meets in Grangeville Sept. 7 and 8. All members of the Order invited. LIZZIE A. MOORE, D. S.

CALAVERAS Co. D. L. meets at San Andreas, 10 A. M. Sept. 2. A. J. COOKE, D. D.

TEHAMA Co. D. L., at Red Bluff, Sept. 8. All the delegates expected, and members of the Order invited.
W. B. BALLARD, D. D.

TUOLUMNE Co. D. L., at Sonora, Saturday, Sept. 23, at 10½ A. M. Election of officers and other important matters. Open meeting. State lecturer expected. J. L. COLES, L. D.

SOLANO CO., DISTRICT LODGE.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Dist. Lodge at Birds Landing, Aug. 19th.

WHEREAS, There is an organized effort to thwart the best endeavors of the friends of law and order, and to deprive innocent people of their rights as citizens; and seeing that in union there is strength;

Resolved, That we urge upon all friends of Temperance to use their influence and to vote for none but pure Temperance men for any office of trust,

That no true and virtuous lover of his country can afford to be neutral in the great issue now upon us, but must use his might and raise his voice for defense against the rum traffic.

That a committee of three be appointed to consider the relation of the Temperance cause in this county to the present political aspect and issues of the day and refer the same to the lodges under our jurisdiction.

That the chairman of said committee be and is hereby instructed to call a meeting as soon as practicable after the Republican convention.

That the Lodges be urged to promptness in sending delegates to any convention, that may be called by the prohibition party, looking to the adjustment of the temperance interests with the political issues before the people.

WHEREAS, Temperance people are prominent in efforts to enforce the Sunday law.

Resolved, That these efforts should be continued by precept and example, and a conscientious observance of that law upon the part of all Templars, thereby giving weight to the efforts against the rum traffic.

SAN LUIS OBISPO, Aug 19, 1882.

Te day we succeeded in completing the organization of S. L. O. Co. District Lodge with very good promise. There are but three Sub. Lodges in the county, but we expect the addition of Positive and Vesper Lodges of Santa Barbara Co.

We hardly know how to take up any line of work in this capacity, or what is expected of a District Lodge to do. It is to be hoped that there will not be much to do in the line of settling questions of dispute or points of order in Sub. Lodges; questions on appeal or requiring decisions from higher tribunals only serve to distract attention from the real and living issue; and the more the devil can stir up "doubtful disputations" the less of true temperance work will be done.

Another feature worthy of note occurred last week; it was a Rep. convention to elect delegates to the State convention. The convention was very unanimous in their instructions to the delegates to support and strengthen the "Sunday law." They also elected two very pronounced prohibitionists. How prohibitionists can be found in a Rep. party dont appear to me practicable, no more so than for a Democrat to be found in a Rep. party; these two were Hon. Geo. Steele, who is a G. T. and an earnest temperance worker and Hon. Frank Adams, who does not hesitate to speak for temperance and the suppression of the liquor traffic.

The past record of the Rep. party in this State and the nation has not been such as to inspire confidence in the temperance ranks, as their hostility to the traffic has been manifested only in the Quaker-gun style, but there are so many good, reliable temperance men, hoping and praying that their favorite party will keep up to its early record, that we cannot forbid them one more chance; and we can but hope that the party will be all they can ask.

I believe the rural districts are ready for prohibition, and it is in a manner phenominal that the first class temperance men in the country should so excel in valuable temperance sentiment and work the same class in the cities.

I very well know the truism that "the vice is in the city and the virtue in the country;" but I cannot understand why the foremost temperance men in the cities need take rank behind those of the country. Are they more dependent in the cities upon the traffic for bread and butter? it is undoubtedly the case sometimes that men find among their supporters those of "easy virtue" whom it will not do to offend. But surely we want to look for exemplars sometimes to those who have the superior advantage and excellencies of the cities; and I do really wish that metropolitan temperance citizens would take the political question of suppression of the liquor solely on its merits and treat it as it deserves. J. WOODS.

IN OTHER STATES.

PARIS last year had 49,000 arrests 40,000 of them male and 9000 females. Of the first 3 in 8 were boys; of the latter, 1 in 5 were under age. The butchers contributed 387 criminals; the bakers 201; cabdrivers 755; householders 66 and wine-sellers 2000. We had better in America hold on to our homes and part with our winesellers.

TEMPERANCE NEWS.—MISSOURI VALLEY (Ia.), August 25.—Despite the Governor's proclamation the saloons openly carry on business. The Prohibitionists know best whether they can prosecute successfully, since the Legislature failed to enact a penalty. A test case yesterday resulted in a complete victory for the saloon interest. The case was tried before Judge Donaldson,

CHICAGO, August 25.—About 100 German-Americans held a temperance convention to-day. Delegates were present from various parts of the country, the object being to form a German-American Temperance Association. Bishop J. G. Escherman of Chicago was elected Chairman, and a Committee on Constitution was appointed, who, after a brief retirement, submitted a report, which provides that any German may become a member by paying fifty cents yearly; its sessions shall be annual; an Executive Committee of nine shall be appointed; it shall publish an organ, have lectures, found branch associations, and otherwise promote the cause of temperance. The report was adopted. At the afternoon session an Executive Committee was appointed. Bishop Escherman of Chicago, president.

THE HON. WM. REDDECK who has been a warhorse of the Democrats for 40 years in Illinois has divorced himself from them and joined the Prohibitionists. His reason was the insolent demands of the saloonatics and German beerites who joined the Democrats and attempted to destroy the institutions of the Republic. Strange that people whom beer has starved out of one country should fight to establish an empire of beer-pauperism here. Another reason of Mr. Reddecks change was reading Miss Willards writings and speeches.

NEBRASKA. The prohibition campain has got under way in that State and is a very vigorous one. No dout of its winning. The captured States will be rapidly towed up into line now by the Prohibition Tug and anchored in Prosperity Bay.

NEW BRUNSWICK is vigorously enforcing the Canada Temperance Act.

THE REPUBLICAN Conventions of Kansas and Indiana, the Greenbackers of Ill., and the Prohibitionists of Ill. and Ohio have recently declared in favor of submitting a woman suffrage amendment to the people. The world is moving faster.

THE N. Y. *Sun* laments that people wont settle in Kansas now. But the Kansas people are tickled over getting five good settlers for one that came before and only one jailbird for ten, and one rumselling thief for a thousand that came before. It is surprising what an amount of paralytic intellect is employed on big journals.

THE SALVATION ARMY. Mrs. Booth, the wife of General Booth, made a strong appeal to the Queen of England for a few pennies out of her accumulated 150 million, to enable the army to buy the Grecian Theatre for public use in the reformation of the City of London. An answer came and was read at one of the meetings. It said "the Queen had heard with much satisfaction of your success in your efforts to win many thousands to the ways of temperance, virtue and religion. I regret however to have to inform you that Her Majesty cannot contribute to the fund, etc." The reading of the letter "elicited enthusiastic cheers," but what the subject for cheers is not stated. Probably the honor of hearing from the Queen at all, or the knowledge that Her Majesty was so liberal with her "satisfaction."

BORN.

In Middletown, Lake County, Cal., Aug. 26, to the wife of J. L. READ, a son.

Juvenile Department.

BAND OF HOPE WORK.



The Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., of California, offers to furnish, free of charge, to Sunday-schools, or other juvenile organizations desiring to adopt them for use, in this jurisdiction, the newly revised Band of Hope rituals together with the ritual badges. The ritual comprises a pamphlet of 48 pages. The badges are of German silver, with a safety pin upon the back. Sample copies of the rituals and badge, or quantities for actual use, will be furnished on application to the Superintendent of Juvenile Work, Mrs. M. E. Richardson, Murphys, Calaveras Co., Cal.

TALKS WITH THE YOUNG FOLKS.

WRITE OFTEN TO THE OLD FOLKS.

"Write often to the old folks,"
I heard a young man say
Unto the lad who with him walked
One bright and spring-like day:
"I know that my dear parents
Can scarce afford to wait
Until they get the letter long
From me or sister Kate.

"I fancy I am there, Will—
So many miles away—
I see them both, the dear old folks,
With heads so bent and gray;
I see them take the letter out,
And scan its pages o'er—
Will, write a letter once a week
If you can do no more."

Ah! yes, my lads and lasses—
From home so many miles—
Away from Father's kind advice
And mother's loving smiles;
Pray, don't forget the old folks,
They think so much of you,
And write a letter once a week,
Whatever else you do.

And let your words be tender—
With fond expression then—
For well they cherish every line
That comes from our dear pen;
Their days may not be many—
Their journey's almost through—
Write often to the old folks, then;
They think so much of you!

—*Moncton Transcript.*

JUVENILE TEMPERANCE WORK.

By Julia Colman. Tract 167.

(*Concluded.*)

There are those who shrink from the hard work which all this implies. They say, Let it be done in the Sunday-schools, we are glad to have the Sunday-school lend it their sanction, but they can not do much real Temperance teaching, unless the teachers, as individuals, are Temperance workers and intelligent on Temperance topics. They can not well teach that which they do not know, and to which they have paid little or no attention. Beside this, they have not sufficient time for it. The same remarks will apply to the day-school teachers. Some of these may teach Temperance science passably well, though they will not be likely to do that unless they are definitely Temperance workers, and then in many cases they will meet with difficulties almost impossible to overcome. In neither case will they have the opportunity nor the freedom to unite the grand requisites of Temperance teaching as they would have in a distinctively Temperance school. Here we can unite intelligence and religion—too long separated. Here we can set up the standard, and show what true temperance teaching means, and what kind of men and women it will turn out; and this is much better than asking others to set the standard for us. The standard we aim at is an intelligent acquaintance with the nature and the effects of alcoholic drinks, so that the pupil may be able to meet effectively the arguments of their apologists; and then such religious temperance training that where the right and wrong are known, he will stand by his convictions every time. Dear sisters and friends, shall we try for this high standard?

The next question is, How can it be undertaken to the best advantage?

Consider it well, so that you may commence it rightly. The children are to be both interested and instructed, and this can not be done in a mere children's "society" managed by themselves. Get a copy of the "Juvenile Temperance Manual,"* and study the Plan given in the introduction, to see how you can adapt it to your wants and circumstances. Many Temperance schools are now in successful operation on this Plan, with the Catechism in the hands of the children and the Manual in the hands of the Superintendent.

Enlist your friends, and especially teachers and Sunday-school teachers. Give them to read leaflets Nos. 7 and 16, "To the Teacher," and to the Sunday-scool Teacher." Distribute in public audiences, one kind at a time, the tract "Temperance and the Children," the leaflet "Educate the Better Classes," and the tract now in your hand. Pray and work and persevere patiently, wisely, prayerfully. The juvenile work is the purest and most hopeful of any branch of Temperance work, and we may rest assured that it has the blessing of Him who said, "It is not the will of your Father which is in heaven, that one of these little ones should perish."

To the parent into whose hands this may fall, we urge the warmest cooperation with any such plan. Encourage your children to come. See that they are ready promptly for every meeting with their lessons well-learned. Take an interest in their progress, and, if possible, attend with them, just as you would in Sunday-school.

To all the friends of Temperance we would say, make yourselves thoroughly acquainted with the nature, the plans, and the prospects of this juvenile work, and enlist teachers so far as practicable. In no other way can you accomplish more throro temperance work for the present and the future. Many gratefully testify that nowhere else have they ever found so many practical suggestions for all kinds of temperance work, as in this Plan, with its helps. Lend a hand, friends, and you will find a blessing, and bestow a blessing upon the work and the world. And if you feel disposed to write to the author for any practical adaptations of the work, she will always be glad to help you if possible. 76 Bible House, N. Y.

* Published by J. N. Stearns, Publishing Agent, 58 Reade Street, New York. Muslin, 60 cents; paper, 25 cents.

CONNECTICUT.

The bible tells us that very early in history men and women told falsehoods when sober. And no dout some sober people have lied and do lie till this day. But it is a monstrous pity that any one should ever do so directly or indirectly, secretly or openly or in any degree.

But the great enemy of truth is the drink. Dr. B. W. Richardson, the greatest of living scientific physicians often tells us that large numbers of physicians in England agree in the assertion that when the appetite for drink is once established, the drinker's power or inclination to speak the truth is lost.

Probably more falsehoods have been spoken in defence of drink and the sale of drink than about all other things else during the last 40 years. Wicked men have declared ten thousand times that where the sale of liquor is prohibited there is more drunkenness, which is impossible.

In Connecticut there are about 3,000 licensed dram-shops and there were 4,332 prisoners sent to the jails last year, beside those sent to state prison and to the Reform schools. All but 200 of these were rum-drinkers. And where there are no grog-shops open or secret there is no need of jails whatever except to take care of the criminals that rum sends from other states. Except in 3 or 4 of the large towns where a little rum is still sold on the sly the jails in Maine are nearly all unused for anything but tramps and strangers.

LOVE THE TRUTH, BOYS.

A few weeks ago a political party resolved to pursue a mean and wicked policy and to betray the people of this State to the Leag of Fiendom, the worst enemies the boys and girls ever had—and they said in doing so, that their party inherited the doctrines of Jefferson and Jackson. They said they were following their doctrines when they agreed with the Leag of outlaws to let them sell rum on Sunday to the boys and destroy the Sabbath, provided the saloons and the drunks, whom they hold as slaves, would vote for them next election. They had agreed to sell the boys and girls of California to the rum faction for a few wicked perjured votes.

Jefferson and Jackson; imagine either of these heroes of American history, entering into a contract with a gang of open rebels and outlaws; selling them the liberties and lives of the American people; allowing them to spit upon the laws and institutions and subvert the time-hallowed usages of this country—all for the votes of a few traitors and ruffians.

Jefferson when his country was in peril manfully risked his all and his life in his country's defence, was the Author of the Declaration of independence and was thru life a vigorous and vigilant enemy of all traitors and treason and of all foes of his country.

Jackson: there was nothing of the Leag of Fiendom or the beer-diver about him. His doctrine was to defend his country from all enemies within and without. As a general he was successful in the field; as a president his course of treatment of traitors was such that there is good reason to believe, he would have strung up every man who would have dared to publish an open defiance of the law, and persist in actual rebellion, as the so-called Leag of Freedom has done and is doing here.

Only one doctrine of these two men has been inherited by modern politicians. That is, "To the victors belong the spoils." That was an unfortunate doctrine of brave, patriotic, passionate, obstinate Jackson; who had failings like other men, but no such failings as traitors have. He believed that those who labored to carry an election should be rewarded by all the offices and their former occupants should be turned out to make room for them.

He of course meant well but erred in judgment, for experience has shown that this doctrine has led to evils incalculable. The new officers cannot properly perform their duties and the scramble to get the salaries of office and to turn out those who hold them, has led to deceit, falsehood, trickery, treachery, and vileness among politicians. The "pure patriotism" which actuated the founders of this republic has degenerated into the despicable principle of "selfish aggrandizement," at any cost to the interests of the commonwealth.

Politics should mean "the art of securing the greatest good and glory of the nation and of all its people." It is a calamity to have it degraded down to mean the "art of self-aggrandizement," regardless or all else. It is a long downward flight from pure patriotism to sordid selfishness and falsehood.

The principal agent of this debasement of politicians and politics has been of course the grogshop, which makes market and sale of Sunday, Christmas, Fourth of July, thanksgiving, election day and elections, to trade them for cion. They have made a universal practice of debauching both the men who have votes and the men who want votes, and they have always worked for the men who would buy them at the largest price. When our boys of to day grow up their votes will not be traded off at a grog-shop for a drunken vomit. They will not sacrifice their mothers and sisters, wives and dauters to the red nosed betrayer of all virtue.

What politicians really should say, when they make a public declaration of principles is, "inheriting the doctrines of Benedict Arnold and Aaron Burr, we do this to get the vote of the lager beer brewers; that, to get the vote of the hoodlums; the other, to get the vote of the city jailbirds which the saloons can buy for a couple of doses of soul poison. Therefore boys, if you should ever be so unfortunate as to do anything mean, dont make yourselves meaner by adding a falsehood to it, and saying it was like Jefferson or Washington or St Paul. Far better own up you did it because it was the devil's doctrine to do wrong.

SOUTH AMERICA.

(*Continued.*)

About 20 miles from Tuquerres we arrived at a town, a great center of trade and industry. From here to Tuquerres there is not exactly a road but an improvement in the trail which permitted loads to be carried on horses, mules, cows, bulls, heifers, any of which could travel there at a slow and careful pace. The idea of wagons or carts had not penetrated the intelligences of these people. But they were very proud of the advance of civilization they had made, from carrying loads on the backs of cattle and horses.

Here the weary traveler could get a breakfast of fresh eggs or chicken and if it was before 10 A. M. could probably get bread before the daily stock was consumed. And after the long walk of 80 miles there was the luxury of riding into town rested. The price of a horse to go the trip was about $1.50 but they determined that a stranger should be honored a good deal more than $1.50 and out of compliment they put up the price of horses to $7.50 for me, while any horse they had for hire was not worth more than $5 to buy him out. And the animal could only be let to go half way. Besides it required a second horse or a man to carry the baggage and an Indian was much cheaper than the horse. So, rather than be fleeced by these cormorants I concluded to foot it to the next station about half way to Tuquerres.

Strangely those people would go a long way and do a great deal of work for a dollar or for twenty-five

cents, but they unanimously turned a deaf ear to an offer from me of $4 for a service not worth one third of it; and seemed quite independent about money matters. Next day a "magnificent" horse was procured to go the remaining days travel of about a dozen miles. The animal was stiff on three of his legs and lame on the other and having been accustomed to be discouraged and stimulated with spurs his performance without them was not a success and to overcome that horse's inclination to stand still and study out some new invention in machinery that he seemed to be planning, was a harder exercise than walking. When we came to a place where he had to climb up or down a perpendicular steep the temptation was strong to abandon the conflict and get off and foot it the rest of the journey.

It was a new thing to see a plateau with cattle grazing here and there for several miles. Their food was a kind of wild grass which grows in bunches almost like hills of corn. It seemed that the cultivation of these plains and the introduction of a vigorous grass would produce a five or ten fold amount of pasturage, but it is not likely a sod has ever been turned in these wild fields since the Spaniards planted their language and religion and habits in the country; the first only being an improvement upon the system it supplanted, and the last being a very sad demoralization.

Sometime we passed a farm of one-third of an acre to 2 or 3 acres planted with potatoes, corn etc. The plowing is executed with a single ox or a cow hawling a wooden concern bearing the faintest resemblance to a plow; it scratched up the ground a little, enough for those people to put in their crops. For 7 or 8 miles near Tuquerres there is almost a carriage road but there are no carriages or carts to travel on it. Poles for the roofs of houses are brot into town from the country by two cattle yoked together and one end of each pole made fast to the yoke, the other dragging on the ground.

The houses are built of baked adobe and roofed with tiles of firebaked clay; generally the only light comes thru the open door, but in the better houses there are sliding boards for windows but not a pane of window glass in Tuquerres. Arrived here we are in a busy mart of trade; valuable cargoes of many backloads of foreign goods arrive here for distribution into the farther interior on horseback and many backloads of Peruvian Bark, India rubber etc. intended for Europe and provisions intended for Barbacoas daily sail out into the dense forests and over the mountains from Tuquerres.

It was not an ordinary occasion for a stranger to come to town with letters of recommendation from Barbacoas and an order from P.F.Castilla & Co. on the principal merchant to give him "all the money he may ask for;" so a vacant upper story of a large building fronting on the plaza was fitted up for my use. The only furniture in it on my arrival was a couple of ratholes in the floor and a ponderous door key which belonged to a monstrous lock that seemed to have come over with the early Spanish discoverers 300 years ago. They said they would come soon with the fittings and toward evening, they brot the disjointed fragments of a beadstead which when put together and well tied up was a passable safe thing to get on board of very carefully. This with a calabash of water and a tin basin to wash in and a box of matches completed the furniture. But next day a candlestick was added.

All of this was very kind of these people and well meant and it was an unusual exercise of hospitality. Of course the town restaurant furnished meals to all who called for them at 40 cents a day. And it was considered a feeding place of unsurpassed excellence and variety. Coffee, chocolate, eggs, soup, meats of various kinds and bread were to be had at this Southern Delmonico's.

There was a great number of shops with little 25 cent lots of lemons, oranges, onions and vegetables of various kinds and possibly a few boxes of matches and half a dozen other trifles. But the stocks were generally very low on Thursday and Friday. Saturday, trade was a little brisk in anticipation of the great day of commerce, Sunday.

All towns in Spanish America have a plaza for a market, and every one has got an old fountain which has got out of repair and out of use; as a general thing the human carrier or the donkey with his saddle kegs is less liable to get out of repair than the water pipes; so the law of survival of the fittest prevails there and the fountain gets left. Tuquerres has a fine fountain but in the memory of man it has been unused except as a refuge from a bull that gets loose and scatters his enemies. While there I saw the mayor of Tuquerres make a hasty retreat to the fountain, arriving about 3 feet ahead of the horns of one of those animals who had become suddenly excited and whose excitement was as suddenly imparted to all the spectators in the vicinity.

The plaza, generally unoccupied on other days, is quite a scene of gay activity on Saturday morning; a great many people have arrived from the country during the night and at sunrise are seated around their little stores of fruit, vegetables, sweetmeats, sugar, coffee, tobacco, shoes, alpargates, hats, pottery and about all the productions natural and industrial of the country. As they sell a few articles and get a few dimes in money, the country people go into the shops which surround the plaza and purchase imported goods.

The principal article of commerce in the shops was unbleached cotton which was sold at fifteen to thirty cents a yard; next, the coarse blue flannel or black, two yards of which is a woman's dress from the waist down; gaily colored cotton handkerchiefs are about next in demand and gaudy cotton prints, 2 or 3 yards of which make the upper story of a female dress. Sometimes an aristocratic, well-to-do family from the country would launch out extravagantly in a whole calico dress of 5 or 6 yards, but that was unusual.

Saturday seemed to me the business day till I saw one Sunday, when at sunrise every foot of the plaza was occupied and the crowd projected into some of the outleading streets. It was a gay looking scene, as gay a crowd as could be got up with a plenteous blending of the brightest scarlet, blue, purple, and green in the garments and adornments of the people. They trafficked and sold and ate and made merry all day Sunday, went to the shops and made purchases; looked in and spent a half-dollar at the cockfights going on in town and occasionally one would drop into the church where the priest for an hour or so did his best, with exceedingly bare results, to attract a few interested hearers. The cockfight and the ubiquitous whisky-mill was altogether too much for the church there, altho they were building a new adobe church 140 feet by 40.

My friend Victor Roderiguez, a devout Catholic, and an exceptional believer in the sacred rest of the Sabbath, had his busy day Sunday; on other days he could have done 4 or 5 times the work of his store alone, but on Sunday his educated and talented wife was actively helping him sell and measure off his cotton and woolen goods and his little dauter was also pressed into service to watch that the Indian customers did not nip anything, a habit they attribute to that race of natives.

A CHURCH MEMBER DRUNK.

BY JOHN B. GOUGH.

I remember one man in the very church I attended, as long ago as 1827. He became converted. I knew his antecedents, and I said to him: "Stowell, I want you to sign the temperance pledge." Said he "I would, Mr. Gough, if I was not a Christian." I said, "Why should that hinder you?" "Because the grace of God is able to keep me now and I don't want any temperance pledge or temperance societies. I want to show my young friends that the grace of God is able to keep me without any other agency whatever." Very good idea, but the province of the grace of God is not to prevent drink from affecting a man's brain and nervous system if he drinks. You can poison a Christian to death just as quick as you can a Hottentot; and if a man brimming over with the grace of God and a man who doesn't believe in the grace of God take prussic acid together they will go down together. It is folly to talk of the grace of God preventing physical effects from physical causes.

That man kept a little general store, and drove into the city to get a load of goods. When he got in—it was a drizzling afternoon—he took a glass of brandy and water to keep out the cold. When he got his goods loaded up, he took another—only two. When he came out to the square in the village he got off from the wagon and backed himself against the thills and there he stood. Some one said, "You are drunk." So he was.

There were young men there that did not like church members; they that sneered at the revival. "It was 'nuts' to them; they gathered around him. That is one of them! That's a new convert—converted in the revival! Made a speech in the prayer meetin' last Thursday night! Set him up! Old fellow, now give us some talk!"

That man disgraced the church, they said. So they disciplined him, and it broke his heart. He came to me after giving up that little store and said: "Give me some work on your farm," and I did, and he worked for me eighteen months. "I have given up all business, all hope; they have disgraced me," Why? Because he could not stand two glasses of brandy and water. If he had stood it they would not have touched him, not one of them. He might have drank twenty glasses, and stood it, and the church would have taken no action whatever in the matter. Now I know men in that church who drink more than two glasses every day of their lives. I would like to see the church undertake to touch them. Oh, wouldn't there be a row! Touch me! Anybody ever see me drunk? Don't touch me! He could not stand it, that is all. There are some men who can stand it, and some men who cannot stand it. You say it is because they are weak-minded. I say the mind has very little to do with it. If a man is weak-minded because he yields to temptation, and acquires this awful appetite, what do you say of a man who breaks it? Ah, it requires some nerve, some vim, some force, some decision of character, something of the iron will to break a bad habit.

I attended a lodge recently when two young boys came in during lodge work; I was pleased with the easy, graceful swing they gave to the salutation. There is nothing stunted, mean or weak in our organization, and it is shameful to see how wonderfully like this some salute on entering the lodge room. Give full free play to the muscles, a large liberty to the forearm, and you can't help but make a graceful movement, and one which will help you to steer clear of littleness all the evening.—D. W. HOOKER.

If the drunkard is such an offender and his business the source of all crime why should not the law recognize the fact and punish the rumseller as the great criminal. If the man intoxicated commits murder and is by our law to be hung, we certainly hang the effect and let the cause go. I think I should be in favor of reversing this, and hanging the cause as more consistent with common sense.—FATHER TAYLOR.

NOTES FROM THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

THOSE BADGES. It has been published in the columns of the RESCUE, and also in a circular sent to every Band of Hope, that only one badge is to be given to each member; that if any member loses, or breaks his badge, he is to pay ten cents for the second one; also that the money for these badges sold, is to be sent to this office in postage stamps. Now while many Superintendents report badges sold, very few of them send the money with their report. My dear Supts., can you not see that the money for these badges, belongs, not to your Band of Hope treasury, but to the Grand Lodge. The bills for supplies for the juvenile work have been very large this year, and it is needful that every precaution should be used by Supt's. to reduce them as much as possible. Now if you sell ten badges, that is only $1.00 to be sure, but if every Band does the same, there will be nearly $200.00 to come into the treasury and help pay the large sum that these supplies have cost during the year. Now will you not keep a careful account of badges distributed, and in no case give the second one to any member without collecting ten cents, and remember that this money belongs to the Grand Lodge, not to the Band of Hope.

Those Supt's. who state in their reports, a number of badges sold, and have neglected to send stamps for the same, will confer a favor upon the Grand Lodge and myself, by remitting the amount due at once.

DELEGATES. Every Band of Hope in good standing, is entitled to one delegate to the Grand Lodge.

This delegate must be a Good Templar and have attained honors of W. C. T. or P. W. C. T., or, if a lady, W. V. T. or P. W. V. T. A certificate of election must be made out and signed by the Supt. and Secretary, and forwarded to Geo. B. Katzenstein, G. W. S., Sacramento.

The delegate should be elected by the Band of Hope, at the first regular meeting after publication of this notice, and certificate of election forwarded immediately to the office of G. W. S.

DELINQUENT BANDS. Those Bands who have failed to send in reports, must bear in mind that unless reports are forthcoming, and soon, they will not be entitled to representation in the Grand Lodge, and that further supplies will be denied them.

It is such a small amount of labor to fill out the blanks and return to this office, no Band ought to become delinquent.

Attend to the report at once, if you have not already done so, and secure your delegate a seat in the Grand Lodge, which convenes Oct. 3rd, in San Francisco.

VACATION. This office will be closed for a short time as the Supt. is about to enjoy a vacation.

Those ordering supplies will not think it strange if their orders are delayed a few days.

M. E. RICHARDSON.

Failure never follows faithful work in a good cause.

The Rescue.

DEVOTED TO

Temperance, Current Literature, General News, and whatever may concern the public welfare.

Official Organ of the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T. of California.

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All communications and subscriptions to be addressed to A. D. Wood, Editor and Publisher.

P. O. Box 1721,
San Francisco.

OUR PRINCIPLES.—We aim for nothing short of a sweeping National Prohibitory law endorsed by every State and Territory of the Union, in the year 1885, and as much sooner as the Christian and Temperance men and good citizens of the country may desire to accomplish it.

THE PRESS AND THE PULPIT.

Seldom is the Secular Press chargeable with a failure to do its whole duty, in setting the pulpit to rights, whenever a unit of that institution at all traverses the strictest line of orthodox demeanor. Never in all history has there been any other class of men(or women either) so thoroly and enthusiastically virtuous as is the newspaper press of to-day—on the one point of guarding the virtue of the pulpit. To this virtue of the press should be awarded the loftiest praise, from the fact that it is about the only one of its qualities, in every day use, that could be conscienciously labeled a "virtue."

The grandly useful services of the press, in preserving the purity of the pulpit, have earned a weighty debt of gratitude; it being understood of course, that the journalistic example and practice have been as potent in elevating, purifying influences as its daily utterances and its guardian-angelship over the pulpit have been.

The pulpit too should confess a grateful appreciation of its obligations to the press. Seeing that "eternal vigilance is the price" of purity and virtue, as well as "of liberty," the value of the supervising vigilance of the press over the purity and virtue of the pulpit has been inestimable. It is doutful if strict justice will ever be accorded in this particular. Many a daring feat of journalistic virtue, that might have glorified a page of heroic history, may have, in the sweet by and by, to stay out in the lonely desert and in silence waste its fragrance, by the side of the flower that was "born to blush unseen."

Let us imagine a condition of society in which a Hearst or Estee or Harrison, a sugar monopoly, a railroad or a leag of free-rum and no Sunday, could send agents all over the city and State and buy up the pulpits; set each one of them to inventing libels and scandals detrimental and disgraceful to its rival's political bantams. Think of all the pulpits being hired or buldosed to silence as to the sorest and gravest and most grievous abuses; being bribed to charge all modern sins and evils to female extravagance, or to Chinamen or to the tarif; or to magnify and praise the wine and brandy manufacture as the greatest blessing of civilization. Or think of political candidates buying up a string of pulpits, to preach for them exclusively.

We have only to imagine such a possibility for a moment, to appreciate the blessing of being relieved from all danger of it. And who can tell how far the pulpit might or would have fallen by this time, but for the conserving, vigilant oversight of the virtuous press, whose very last living member would gladly sacrifice his all, and throw in his own entire stock of personal and partnership virtues too, to secure the absolute immaculacy of the pulpit.

San Francisco has recently witnessed two touching instances of the affectionate, selfsacrificing devotion, which the press ever manifests toward the pulpit. The *Examiner* was compelled to enter a tearful protest against a Mission Street church, which it has detected slipping away from the apostolic traditions. It harbored an usher guilty of distributing anti-leag of Fiendom club tickets, and its pulpit was "sus pected" of stepping over the gospel traces into the field of Sunday-law politics. Who shall measure the length and breadth of the demoralization which might have overtaken that church and pulpit, had not the saintly *Examiner* interposed its purifying, sanctifying offices and summoned the transgressors to instant repentance and amendment?

Then the *Chronicle* has for more than a year personated the Angel of mercy hovering over the Metropolitan Temple. The shadow of a possible impending calamity of fire on some occasion, when that building is crowded, broods over the office of that journal, dwarfs the sprightliness of its editorials and casts a gloom over its entire being, including its foreign correspondence, notably over its Irish M. P. The *Chronicle* mournfully insists that the entire safety of that beloved pulpit and its hearers can only be assured by a contractors bill of $5000 more, incurred in making the doors and stairs wider and more numerous. It is willing to see the congregation make that sacrifice to allay the journalistic disquiet. What a loving, watchful, protective guardianship the press is determined to throw all round the pulpit, in spite of every discouragement. What a safeguard to the republic to have its pulpits under such thoroly capable, vigilant, and consciencious supervision.

PLATFORMS.

It is already an indication of a positive forward movement of the temperance reform in this State, that the discussion and treatment of the Sunday law and prohibition question, have awaked and called up into prominent activity a better class of men in both the old parties. In the Democratic, the better class has come out in positive protest against the committal of the party, by the worst of its leaders and campfollowers, to a surrender of our most precious American institutions and heritages, at the summons of a ring of ruffians, malefactors and outlaws whose proper place, according to the laws and usages of all civilized countries, is the penitentiary;—a class entirely of men whose business is altogether destructive to every good interest and is in our better populations declared infamous by law.

In the Republican party which has had the opportunity of more time to study the question and observe the results of the action of their opponents, a better class of men have come to the front to actual work in the primaries and have sent a more moral, temperate, respectable element to the State Convention than has gone there for years—this is more especially the case from the country districts, where prohibition would carry even now by large majorities, if the people could get to vote on it.

At the time of going to press, nothing is known of what will be done in Convention. But it is hoped the old ring of politicians who are the sworn adherents of the Leag of Fiendom, may be made to give place to better men; and the argument discarded that present advancement is due to any one because of his active assistance years ago, in sending a drunken liquor seller to disgrace this State as its representative in the National Capital. It is to be hoped that such claims will be hooted out, and the Convention will select and nominate candidates that can be approved and trusted by the people.

And now that one party has rendered its own success impossible except under the one condition that the other will follow its mad and miserable example it will be silly indeed to the last degree, to throw away the certain guarantees of success for the sake of placating the vote of a pack of traitors, whose following ot to doom any party to defeat that permits it.

It is believed that the better material of that convention will govern the wording of the platform and the choosing of the candidates. For there are some candidates whom to trust on the law of Moses and the sermon on the mount as a platform would have no better result than swearing a Chinaman on a decapitated rooster.

There is one thing that would above all others secure a ring of joyous ratifying applause from the northern to the southern limit of the State; the adoption of an open constitutional amendment platform and the placing of sober, honest, decent, clean, temperance men on it from Governor down. Nothing else would so absolutely and completely ensure the largest majority the ticket ever had. But some of the principal barnacles of the party, the meanest of its parasites, would go out and help to rot some other party, as they have done their present one.

Some few people would be content with a Sunday law promise. But they either have no objection to the sale and use of whisky or are utterly inexperienced and ignorant as to the effect of restrictive laws. It is a farce too silly to notice, the asking for a Sunday law alone as a temperance or moral or possible measure. It is too cowardly an issue to command any respect, and too helplessly imbecile an effort to tempt any one to make it, whose assistance would be of any avail.

Until we can get sufficient help to drive out this devil worship all the week, the nearer the beer barrel gets to the pulpit the better. Until we can decide to destroy the devil worship or declare war against it to that end, we might as well worship that master 7 days as 6. There is no good interest benefited by any open wicked shameful leag with Satan, as a Sunday law and six days license to crime would be and is.

JUST AS GOOD WINE.

The "Scientific American" says:—The loss of vines through the ravages of the phylloxera is forcing the wine makers of France to strenuous efforts to find a substitute. M. A. Deleuil, a member of the Agricultural Society of France, insists that an acceptable substitute has been found in a variety of red beet root, which he describes as "unrivaled in the whole world for its incomparable qualities, which will in time replace all that we have lost in the vine. Beet root produces alcohol of superior quality; why, then, should not its pulp, treated like the must of the grape, produce an equally luscious beverage? In fact, this has been done; the very sweet red beet root produces by fermentation a wine quite as good as many of the "soi-disant" wines of our southern vineyards. It possesses the additional advantage of accommodating itself to all soils, and flourishes in most climates."

That to people who dont know what wine really is seems inexplicable; but it is simply true. The phylloxera destroyed one-third, and then a half and then more than half of the grapes of France, and the people drink a little more every year of the same kind of wine, export just the same amount of the same kind and only import enough more to supply one thirty-fifth part of the deficit. The wine too remains at the same price and all that is needed is made from beets, turnips, potatoes, dried grapes currants, dates, prunes, apples, from rum and whisky and all the refuse of sugar and rotten fruit and vegetables—and the wine is just as pure, just as good, just as wholesome and the same every way as the best wine made from the ruined, rotted, prostituted corpse of the grape.

And it is a truism, however the wine maker in the country may squirm at it, that a clever liquor doctor can make in Salt Lake City or in Esquimalt just the same wine in every respect that is made in Los Angeles or Sonoma counties, and just as pure and wholeseme; with only beets, turnips, potatoes, apples—or from glucose or sugar or alcohol, water and a few harmless drugs—much less harmful than the alcohol.

After he has made it the California wine maker cannot tell it from his own and this wine made from potatoes and turnips will contain just as much of the grape as the other with an infinitesimal exception.

All there is of any kind of fermented wine is alcohol, water, a trifle of sugar and a fraction of a fraction of flavor or coloring from the skin and offal of the grape. All the food matter of the grape is rotted out; there is none of it in the wine. The sugar of the grape is gone and becomes alcohol. And glucose is absolutely the same, whatever made from, as the sugar in the grape; so it and the water are identically the same in grapes or potatoes; and the color and flavor are the same in the grape offal or in the druggists bottles and jars.

To suppose that people are drinking the juice of the grape or any thing related to the vine, when they drink any alcoholic or fermented wine is a most preposterous folly. If a man should go into the Washington fishmarket and standing in the strongest odor of stale fish, take a drink of fiery potato whisky and then tell you he had made a nice breakfast of codfish balls you would laugh at him; but he would be as near the truth as one who drinks wine and says he has used grape juice or the fruit of the vine.

So the man who drinks a glass of corn whisky is mistaken if he says he has just had a nice plate of batter pancakes and honey such as they have at the Quaker Dairy 114 Sutter St.; altho he has drank a liquid poison made from exactly the same material that could have been made into good

wholesome pancakes and syrup. And the man who drinks potato whisky and calls it fish balls, who thinks a bottle of Antioch distilled benzine is a loaf of graham bread is not a particle more out of his reckoning than the pitiable simpleton who buys a costly bottle of champagne and thinks it has the least relation to the bunch of grapes pictured on the label, or dreams it is anything more than a pint and a half of well water with four cents worth of alcohol and half a cents worth of other trash mixed in with it.

Wine vineyards down cellar in San Francisco, supplied by artesian wells and alcohol from potatoes or glucose will be profitable to half a dozen establishments of wine fabricators for the few years that fools will be permitted to shelve their carcasses in the alms houses and lunatic asylms and live on the honest industry that pays taxes. But the vineyard men out in the country will get just as much share of the profits of this business, as the orgran grinder's monkey gets for his share of the pennies he picks up during the street performance. An organ grinder's monkey is not considered a member of either the learned or esthetic professions. Therefore when grapes honestly used are going to be the grandest source of agricultural wealth the world has ever seen; and when everybody knows that the prostitution of grapes into liquid poison is not only a crime and a producer of crime and that it always has been, is, and never can help being, the most comprehensive and accursed destroyer of property and the most prolific source of pauperism and general ruin —our wine and brandy makers will cease their mad course of self-destruction and their treason to humanity.

SILVER STAR.

The address of Col. Babcock on Sunday evening last on moderation and prohibition was as usual with him interesting, instructive and well received. He eloquently defined the various gradations between moderation and drunkenness, placing the line of the latter very close to the beginning of the other, so as to include a goodly portion of the field.

He also showed the futility of the effort proposed by some to get a Sunday law sure and let the prohibitory movement wait. Tho to a superficial worker it might seem a step forward or a gain to the cause of temperance it would be of no avail whatever to anything, and very many of the liquor sellers would be willing to make that compromise, knowing that a Sunday law prohibition coupled with a six days license is a farce which they could very easily get away with. Such a sequel too to a season of active temperance work would be a cowardly surrender of the question to which only cowards could think of consenting.

As is usual in California audiences the most radical prohibition sentiments expressed by the speaker elicited the most hearty applause. And the Colonels utterances in confident hope of the coming equality of suffrage and privilege for women were warmly applauded. Mrs. Foltz will address the meeting next Sunday.

FOR THE ASSEMBLY.

To the Voters of Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties.—Gentlemen:

Very kind notices of me, as a suitable person for the arduous and responsible position of Assemblyman, have recently been made in some of the papers and by private individuals, but dislike to enter the political arena made me hesitate. Within the last week, however, so many earnest and apparently well-considered requests to allow my name to be used, accompanied by asuurances of hearty support of many voters of the different parties in both counties, compel me to believe I ought not to refuse at this particular crisis, when there seems to be such a need and opportunity to do faithful and conscientious work for Temperance, Morality, Anti-Monopoly, and economical government. Therefore, with a due feeling of responsibility, I announce myself as a CANDIDATE FOR THE ASSEMBLY, SUBJECT TO THE VOTES OF THE PEOPLE OF THE DISTRICT.

This is a more independent method of announcement than usual, but I am persuaded there never was a time when manly, independent action and freedom from entangling alliances with "rings," cliques, and "machine" or professional politicians was more appreciated. And if THE PEOPLE do not want me for the office, I am sure the office I do not want.

If elected, I pledge myself conscientiously and perseveringly to seek the "greatest good of the greatest number" of the two counties, impartially, and of the State at large.

Respectfully, Your Fellow-citizen,
Lompoc Record. JAMES W. WEBB.

It would afford a pleasure to give a list of reasons why all good citizens, Republicans, Democrats and Temperance men should vote and work for Bro. Webb's election. But it takes less time and space to ask some one to give ONE RESPECTABLE REASON why a good citizen or a bad citizen should *not* vote for him and work to see him elected. There is not an honest decent interest in the State which could be injured by Bro. Webb as a legislator.

Not one but would be sure to receive justice at his hands. Not a good citizen would be injured or subjected to injustice with his consent. Not a bad citizen but Bro. Webb has always been trying to make better and happier and will always be so employed.

Not a reason why he should not be elected unanimously. But, says some one, he is not the regular nominee. That means he has not conspired to give, in exchange for his nomination, his support to a wrong in Santa Barbara, a scheme in Lompoc, a swindle in Ventura, to help elect a rummy in A—a bummer in B—a scalawag in C—a defaulter in D—and a Leag bird in E—.The fact is he stands unpledged to any treason, unyoked with any party trickery or falsehood, free to do right, with every thing in favor of his being a faithful, capable, active, servant of the State, and with not one incentive or temptation or inclination to be otherwise.

LODI.

Bro. Wilson B. Ellis one of the proprietors of the Lodi *Sentinel* has received the Republican nomination for Assemblyman from San Joaquin Co. This is an excellent choice and if the Rep. party would make all its nominations as worthily this year, we could do without very much platform. If such a ticket was elected the respectable portion of both the Dem. and Rep. parties would find their interests honestly and wisely cared for. Mr. Ellis will not quite suit the Leag of Freedom, for he thinks a good American home, such as he was raised in himself, is better than any foreign improvements that the European brewers are trying to substitute. He believes a day of rest on Sunday is better than a day of debauchery, drunkenness and riot. He thinks after a hundred years of successful trial our American system is better than the effete barbarisms, which after a thousand years of failure have pauperized and enslaved whole continents. On the question whether the redhanded slayer of the army of beer shall invade at will the homes of our people and continue to destroy the first born of every house, he will take the side of the home against the monster.

And it is to be hoped every temperance man, knowing that all the powers of rum and Satan will be brot against Mr. Ellis, will, irrespective of party and non-essential issues, do their utmost to send him with flying colors to the legislature there to faithfully represent the patriotism and virtue of the whole people.

THE BOYS AND GIRLS AID SOCIETY.

This is an institution that deserves the warmest sympathy and support of the public. It takes charge of helpless children and gives them a chance to do well and find employment and a home. It saves hundreds from being forcibly driven into crime by the 5,000 dens of infamy which in this city are destroying homes, debauching and slaughtering fathers and mothers, day and night and all day Sunday, and doing their utmost to deprave and destroy the boys and girls. This Aid Society is one that pays a hundred fold to the city and to its friends the work that is done and the money and help contributed to it. It always has on hand children for adoption.

Mr. Dooley in a circular of July 15 says (and it is hoped many of the readers of the RESCUE will call and see this most noble charity at 68 Clementina St. after reading it):

"Since May 1st we have rescued more than a score, directly from the courts and prisons, and twice as many beside have we started on more hopeful careers. We have on hand always a number of children for *Adoption*, and many needing employment, or homes without legal adoption. In every district, the society needs ladies and gentlemen who will volunteer to be correspondents of the society —persons to whom we could look for information in regard to applicants for children, and through whom children placed in their vicinity or other children in distress might appeal to us.

We are always in want of *funds* for the prosecution and extension of the work and we are always short of *clothing* for children of both sexes and all ages."

BE SURE to hear MRS. FOLTZ lecture Sunday evening. It is worth $1.50 a head, but admission is entirely free. Come everybody.

ZENA, Oregon, August 17th, 1882.

I am sorry that the Democrats of California have gone hand and foot with the Liquor Leag. I have been a life long Democrat, but if it is going to favor giving up Sunday as well as the other six days of the week to rum, I am no longer one of them, and it is time to form a new party if the two old ones are thus bought and sold by the demons of intemperance. I am glad to say I am not the only one of that opinion here in Oregon. Our Republican friends have a majority in the coming session of the Legislature; we will wait and see how they will stand on this most important of all questions of the day. Have been a Good Templar eight years and our Order is on a stronger footing than ever since I have been in the State. Oregon will e're long stand side by side with Kansas, Iowa and Maine; may California be with us is my prayer. We will not forget the RESCUE. Wishing you success in the coming election. S. S. GIMBLE, S. D., Zena, Oregon.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF PROHIBITION.

The National Temperance Society has just published, from the pen of Rev. Dr. John Bascom, president of the Wisconsin State University, a pamphlet with the above title, of great interest and value. It is a profoundly able statement of the reasons for prohibition as against tne liquor license system. It is an added weapon for the pending campaign for prohibition, in progress throughout the country, which cannot fail to do most effective service. It should be very widely circulated.

Price 10c. Address J. N. STEARNS, Publishing Agent, 58 Reade Street, New York City.

TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR-ROOM.

This beautiful story, by T. S. Arthur, is now published by D. C. Cook. It used to be $1.25 in ordinary binding. Now it can be had at the office of the RESCUE 40 copies for $1.00. All of it, with the illustrations in paper covers. Cheapest book ever out.

THE chances are considered pretty favorable for the formation of a prohibitory party as soon as the Sacramento Convention is over. Many of the delegates are of the opinion that the miserable ghost of a Sunday law painted up fresh will be as much of a liberty as they dare take with the Leag of outlaws. If that is the case the cry will be heard, "To your tents, Oh! Israel."—What portion have we in the Leag of Fiendom?

COAL OIL.—Continental oil per case of 10 gals. $2.45; Starlight oil $2.65; fair burning oil $2 00 to $2.20—good time to lay in winter supply—1 cent a gallon less in 5 case lots. Order from cash grocery, 519 Post St., S. F., Cal.

ORION Lodge, at Davisville, has sent a circular out to the lodges asking them to assist them in building a hall, having subscribed about $1,400 in their own vicinity.

THE same influence that secured the insertion of the anti-Sunday law plank in the Democratic platform nominated Ross and Sharpstein for Justices of the Supreme Court.—*Ex.*

THE SUNDAY LAW, POLITICALLY!

MRS. CLARA S. FOLTZ

Will deliver an address on this theme on

Sunday Evening, Sept. 3d,

—AT—

SILVER STAR HOUSE,

(Childrens' Hall) cor. Pacific and Sansome Sts.,

COME ONE. COME ALL. SEATS FREE.



Send for Price List to

J. W. EVANS,

9 POST STREET, - - - - - SAN FRANCISCO.

JUVENILE WORK.

Frank Storer, District Secretary of the S. F. D. L., in his quarterly report to that body on the 11th. spoke as follows in relation to juvenile work:

There are at present organized in San Francisco and holding regular meetings eight Bands of Hope, three of which are under the immediate jurisdiction of Good Templar Lodges. San Francisco presents one of the best fields to be found in the State for juvenile work and in my judgment this District Lodge can make itself master of a supreme opportunity by taking hold of this branch of the temperance cause. I would recommend to this body the expediency of selecting some competent person who has the time and the willingness to assume the position of Destrict Superintendent of juvenile work, whose duty it should be to assist the Bands already organized, and institute new ones. The Superintendent should have the privilege of appointing such assistants as may be deemed necessary and should visit either personally or by Deputy every Band in the District once a month and should present a report of the condition of the juvenile work at each meeting of the District Lodge, together with such suggestions as may present themselves. I would also recommend that all expenses arising from this work be paid out of the treasury of the District Lodge.

It is indeed an encouraging sign to see the young taking hold of this work and thus laying early and broad and deep foundations upon which may be built lives of usefulness and honor, such as shall be a credit to themselves and a blessing to their fellow-men. Formation is better and safer and surer than reformation and the seeds sown in childhood will in after years bear fruit some fifty, some sixty, and some an hundred fold. Early impressions are lasting and a life early dedicated to the cause of humanity seldom fails to be one of great power for good to the end. The hope of the nation lies in the education and training of the rising generation, into whose hands the destinies of the Republic will 'ere long be committed. It therefore behooves those who love this country and would have it grow better as the years roll by, to see that those who are to follow them are trained and educated in the right way. Pledge every child in our land today to a life of total abstinence and within a generation the curse of drunkenness would disappear from among us, the number of prisons, and poor-houses and insane asylums whose shadows darken the land, would be greatly diminished, and freed from these fetters, the procession of civilization, would move onward and upward, "under the white banners of peace to the tuneful measures of love,"

The District Lodge adopted the recommendations and elected Frank Storer D. S. of J. W.

OPEN LODGES AND PUBLIC MEETINGS.

For distribution at public meetings or once a month the RESCUE will be sent to one address at $2.00 per 100, and in packages of 20 to 50 will be sent once a month for a year for 24 cents per copy or $4.80 for 20 copies a year. At this rate there is no paper published anywhere that is cheaper. It is suggested that lodges try this method of introducing temperance literature but the best plan is to get a weekly paper into the family by the year. Orders for lots of 50 or 100 should come a week in advance.

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Every Good Templar between ages of 20 and 60 eligible if medical examination passed.

Two DIVISIONS, A and B. Benefits in A, $1,000; in B, $2,000. Entrance fee in A, $4; in B, $5. A member of one joining the other pays half fee; under 49 eligible to both.

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Assessments. On the death of a member each member of his division shall be assessed, 1st class, 75c; 2d, 90c; 3d, $1.15; 4th, $1.40; 5th, $1.70.

Notice of assessment payable in 30 days.

Benefits payable within 60 days, 1st class, 60c; 2d, 75c; 3d, $1; 4th, $1.25; 5th, $1.60.

For further particulars apply to G. W. S., Sacramento.

No Lodge dues, rents, officers' salaries or banquets to pay for; nothing to pay but bare cost of insuring healthy, sober lives. Consequently, such institutions are the cheapest and safest in the world; ours has the least costly machinery of any. One old insurance company East has received in premiums 218 millions, and paid out for losses 57 millions, which is less than the company's receipts for interest on their customers money.

SPELLING REFORM.

The sixth annual meting of the American Spelling Reform Association was held in Boston, July 13. The English and American societies have about agreed to adopt and to try to induce others to adopt the following improvements:

1. e.—Drop silent e when foneticaly useless, as in live vineyard, believe, bronze, single, engine, granite, eaten, rained, etc.

2. ea.—Drop a from ea having the sound of short e, as in feather, leather, jealous, etc.

Drop e from ea having the sound of a, as in heart, hearken, etc.

3. eau.—For beauty use the old buty.

4. eo.—Drop o from eo having the sound of short e, as in jeopardy, leopard.

For yeoman write yoman.

5. i.—Drop i out of parliament.

6. o.—For o having the sound of u in but write u; in above (abuv), dozen, some (sum), tongue (tung), and the like.

For women restore wimen.

7. ou.—Drop o from ou having the sound of short u, as in journal, nourish, trouble, rough (ruf), tough (tuf), and the like

8. u.—Drop silent u after g before a, and in nativ English words, as guarantee, guard, guess, guest, guild, guilt.

9. ue.—Drop final ue in apologue, catalogue, league.

Drop e in argue, ague.

10. y.—Spel rhyme, rime.

11.—Dubl consonants may be simplified: Final b, d, g, n, r, t, f, l, z, as ebb, add egg, inn, purr, but, bailiff, dull, buzz (not all, hall.)

Medial before another consonant, as battle, ripple, written (writn).

Initial unaccented prefixes, and other unaccented syllables, as in abbreviate, accuse, affair, etc., curvetting, raveler, etc.

12. b.—Drop silent b in bomb crumb, debt,, doubt, dumb, lamb, limb, numb, plumb, subtle, succumb, thumb.

13. c.—Change c back to s in cinder, expence, fierce, hence, once, pence, scarce, etc.

14. ch.—Drop the h of ch in chamomile, choler, cholera, etc.

Change to k in ache (ake), anchor (anker).

15. d.—Change d and ed final to t when so pronounced, as in crossed (crost), looked (lookt), etc., unless the e affects the preceding sound, as in chafed, chanced.

16. g.—Drop g in feign foreign, sovereign.

17. gh.—Drop h in aghast, burgh, ghost.

Drop gh in haughty. though (tho), through (thru).

Change gh to f where it has that sound, as in cough, enough, laughter, tough, etc.

18. l.—Drop l in could.

19. p.—Drop p in receipt.

20. s.—Drop s in aisle, demesne, island.

Change s to z in distinctive words, as in abuse verb, house verb, rise verb, etc.

21. sc.—Drop c in scent, scythe (sithe.)

22. tch,—Drop t, as in catch, pitch, witch, etc.

23. w,—Drop w in whole.

24. ph,—Write f for ph. as in philosophy, sphere, etc.

A quiet, substantial progress during the past year has been made, said President F. A. March in his opening address. More educated people are coming to uze the reformd speling and this givs a prestige with the peple. The Utica *Herald* in sentral New York, uzes the new speling largely; and finds that it is favorably receved by the peple. Advertizers send in their ads in it. The Chicago *Tribune* and *Home Journal* uze it frely. The *Independent* prints occasional articles in it and the Princetown *Review* still clingz to its "tho" and "altho." Continued interest in the reform is maintaned in England, notwithstanding the trubles of that country in caring for the Irish and the Egyptians, but it has lost a warm frend in the deth of Charles Darwin. In Germany, also, there is a decided spred of speling reform in the adoption of the oficial speling. Mr. Gladstone is now President of the English Speling Reform Association. Tennyson is an ardent speling reformer, becoz by the prezent speling he knows that future generations wil be unable to appreciate the rhythm of his vers, becoz they wil not no how he pronounst his wordz. Many prominent men in the upper classes are warm speling reformers. During the year the subject has been brot to the attention of Parlament for the first time. The only practical step propozed in this country during the past year was the formation of a leag of persons pledged to the use of the reform, but no pledges have yet been made. It is believed that the influence of the leading names which would be sined woud lead many others to sine.

It was voted to make the *Home Journal* the organ of the association, provided it uzed the wordz appruvd by the committee. After the meting members sined the pledge.—*Exch.*

140,000 men wanted the 7th of November to vote for a poor old fellow who has owned the State of California since 49 and is now threatened with the loss of his situation.

Rally friends of the penitentiary.
Rally candidates for the chaingang.
Rally the rag tag brigade.
Rally the red-nosed bummer battalions.
Rally the drunks.
Rally for the jail and the poor house forever,
And vote free beer and no Sunday.

THE railways in New South Wales are owned and operated by the Government. In 1881, after paying working expenses, cost of maintenance and all othe charges, a net profit of 5.31 per cent still remained. This gratifying result was achieved in the face of the fact that the charges for carrying passengers and freight were lower on the New South Wales roads than in the United Kingdom or any of the other colonies. The general opinion seems to be that the Government management has been fully as economical as when the roads were under private control. It is expected that still further reductions in freight and passenger charges will soon be made.—*Chronicle.*

TRY IT.—Send 75 cts. in stamps to 519 Post St., S. F., Cal., and get one pound of Daisy tea, (best uncolored Japan) by mail, and a years subscription to Home Circle, free, a paper giving full quotations for fine groceries and family supplies—good family tea by mail at 50 cts. and 60 cts. per lb.

A few National Temperance Almanacs can be supplied at the RESCUE office; a 10 cent stamp will get one, and that is the cheapest way of remittance. The volume for 1882 is, as usual, full of good matter.

Mr. H. B. Williamson is agent for the RESCUE in Lompoc Renewals and subscriptions can be arranged with him.

MALIGNING THE DEAD.

"The fifth plank in the Democratic platform, says the Ventura *Free Press*, demands in the name of Jefferson and Jackson that the Sunday law be repealed, as it infringes on the saloon-keepers' "exercise of his own religiotts opinion!"

Imagine Jefferson and Jackson as attorneys and advocates of unlimited prostitution, gambling, drunkenness, wifebeating and theft. Either of those gentlemen would have scorned and utterly repudiated all connection with men or party that would adopt a platform of entire beastliness as was that of San Jose. It affirmed that American homes should be burst wide open to the assaults and intrusions of an army of marauders, thieves and murderers of the grogshops, compared with whose wanton, bloody havoc, the sack of a captured city by a ruffian hostile soldiery was merciful. We dont know yet if the Republicans may not quote Washington, Franklin and Lincoln as having favored universal drunkenness and paganism.

The Hon. Mr. Page M. C. was met at the Oakland station by a deputation of citizens headed by a doggery keeper, a rum-seller, a leader of open out laws and conspirators against the laws of the State and the peace and welfare of the people. Oakland has no regular public hangman as yet or that officer would have been the most appropriate citizen to associate with the leader of the committee—if such men are chosen to do honor to a Republican Congressman.

Judge Greene of Alameda county deserves the gratitude of good citizens for his refusal to issue citizens papers to foreigners who have not learned anything at all of American institutions and cannot use the ballot except in the interest of the traitorous demagog who buys and sells the votes of the ignorant and depraved.

HOME PROTECTION ASSOCIATION.

This association was incorporated Feby. 2, 1882, for the purpose of securing the enforcement of all laws restricting the sale of liquors, particularly the Sunday law and to procure the enactment of such other laws as are or may be necessary for the protection of our homes from the insidious and destructive influences growing out of the liquor traffic.

It is desired to charter auxiliary associations in every town of California. Any 10 or more persons over 16 years of age may apply for a charter. The membership fee is $1.00 a year, and charter, with full set of books and register for 600 names costs $5. Of membership fee one half goes to the State association for the general work. Apply for information and all particulars to the State Secy.

Officers of the State Association: Otis Gibson, Pres. 916 Washington St. S. F.; Dr. R. H. McDonald, Treas., Pacific Bank, S. F.; Geo. Babcock, State Supt. R. S. Wade, State Secretary, 76 Montgomery Block, San Francisco.

Directors: Stephen G. Nye, J. L. Lyon, E. Wadsworth, Joseph A. Fairbanks, R Thompson, George Babcock, Geo. T. Hanly, Otis Gibson, Will D. Gould, Geo. B. Katzenstein.

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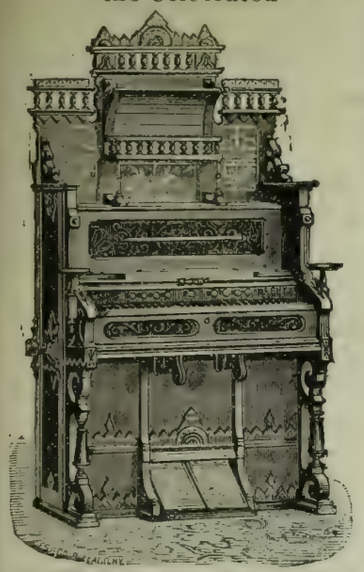
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Calendar.

Fall Term begins	Aug. 16, 1882	Winter Term closes	Mar. 2, 1883
Fall Term closes	Nov. 17, 1882	Spring Term begins	Mar. 6, 1883
Winter Term begins	Nov. 27, 1882	Commencement	June 7, 1883
Christmas Vacation	Dec 21 to Jan 10, 1883		

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" peeled	"	7½ to 12½
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No. 1, Island Sugar, kegs		09¼
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A VERY HEARTLESS FRAUD.

The fraudulent Sunday issue upon which the Republicans base their hopes of hoodwinking the people is being actively worked up in a number of the pulpits. Some of the ministers are doubtless honestly deceived into this fraud. Others are palpably operating under railroad influences. We don't think that the people can be humbugged by false issues and untrue statements, whether emanating from the pulpit or from railroad organs.—*Examiner*.

It was a shocking invention after all, it seems, that report of the anti-Sunday law and anti-temperance law plank in the Democratic platform at San Jose. First the plank which they adopted was not adopted at all, secondly, the plank they adopted was rejected at the convention, thirdly there never was any plank at all and fourthly both the plank they adopted and the one they rejected, had no allusion to Sunday or whisky selling at all; what it meant was "the old laws about burning witches in Salem; sumptuary means that; it is from the two latin words *Sumpo* to burn and *Tuarius* witches." The convention was determined that nobody should be burned for witch craft any more in California, as they used to be in New England in the time of Alfred the great and Brian Boruhm. It would be a pleasure to pepper those preachers and politicians who put up the "fraudulent issue" against that devout, religious and scrupulously moral and pious little company at San Jose, but one might go too far and hurt somebody. There may be another revelation later on. It may be developed that the *Examiner* in place of being as supposed an anti-monopoly organ, is really one of those foremost and deepest railroad organs. The ways of that sapient corpo are past finding out.

Mrs. B. Burt of Amador, Percy Dunham of Belleville, J. Ratcliff, Angels Camp, Lizzie McMillan of Cayucos. J. O. Brown S. F., Bell Monroe of Loyalton, Mrs. Preston, R. Davis, of Santa Rosa sent correct answers to the Manslaughter puzzle. By the way when another generation shall spell consistently that puzzle will not be longer intelligible.

The Notice of the annual session of the W. C. T. U. came to hand too late to appear in the usual place—one side of the paper having been printed. A good attendance should be on hand in these stirring times of active temperance work.

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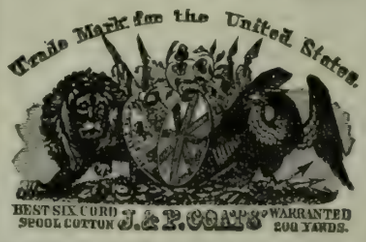

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480 Lakeshore, Sa., Tipton, Dan'l K. Berry.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

122 Confidence, Su., Sonora, J. D. Williams.
135 Groveland, Su., Groveland, Benj. Hunter.
262 Tuolumne, Su., Chinese Camp, W. H. Hosmer.
294 Jamestown, Sa., Jamestown. Miss Rebecca App
324 Bald Mountain, Tu., Sonora, Mrs. Sidney Smith.
336 Quartz Mountain, Su., Jamestown. Sarah E. Grant.
337 Table Mountain, Sa., Jamestown, Mrs. Jane Beynon.
340 Soulsbyville, Sa., Soulsbyville, W. H. Barron.
342 Mountain View, F., Columbia, W. H. Helton.
507 Rough and Ready, W., Sonora, Rev. Henry Neat.

VENTURA COUNTY.

209 Constancy, F., Ventura, Miss Myra Walbridge.
221 Scenega, Sa., Scenega, L. P. Gniberson.
235 Santa Paula, Sa., Santa Paula, Sam'l T. Todd.
236 Hueneme, Sa., Hueneme, Mary E. Clark.
411 Saticoy, Th., Saticoy, S. V. Tietsort.
416 Springville, Sa., Springville, Samuel Guthrie.
418 Mound, Sa., Ventura, Tyler Bither.
422 Ojai Valley, F. Nordhoff, Thomas Barrows.
489 Ventura, W., Ventura, R. R. Tanner.

YOLO COUNTY.

145 Antelope, Sa., Dunnigans, A. Yarrick.
163 Yolo, Tu., Yolo, Asa Petit.
165 Winters, F., Winters, V. Morris.
210 Chrysopolis, W., Woodland, J. J. Bowman.
224 Orion, Th., Davisville, Miss Nettie Marden.
366 Success, W., Grafton, M. C. Winchester
419 Capay, Sa., Capay, J. T. Brown.
429 Pleasant Prairie, Sa.. Woodland, E. L. Cox.
431 Faithful, Su., Black's Station, J. H. Murphy.
463 Semper Fidelis, Th., Madison, J. H. Connor.

YUBA COUNTY.

25 Marysville, F., Marysville, Frank W. Potter.
108 Knoxdale, F., Brownsville, Mrs. S. W. Knox.
124 Virginia, Sa., Marysville, Mrs. D. A. Hollister.
141 Cordua, Sa., Marysville, J. E. McMillan.
148 Rising Sun, F., Camptonville. Wm. Moore,
197 Wheatland, Tu., Wheatland, Miss Hattie Sheets.
226 Alpine, Sa., Strawberry Valley, C. T. Prindle.
278 Mountain Guard, F., Smartsville, J. A. Flint.
423 Prairie, Sa. Marysville, W. E. Gleason.
448 Elizabeth, Sa., Wheatland, P. L. Hutchinson.
476 Cornelian, Tu,, Marysville, Jno. C. Jenkins.
492 Browns Valley, Sa. Browns Valley, Jas. Robinson.

ARIZONA.

1 Garden Valley, M., Phœnix, Geo. H. Rothrock.
4 Tucson, M., Tucson, Mrs. M. H. Weffenden.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

7 Hilo, Sa., Hilo, J. H. Maby.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, Sa., Yokohama, W. T. Austin.

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

NO.	COUNTY.	NAME.	POSTOFFICE.
384	Alameda,	Charles H. Haile,	Alameda.
125	Amador,	J, W. Perry.	Plymouth.
104	Butte,	J. B. Mullen,	Cherokee
361	Calaveras,	A. J. Cooke,	Murphys.
319	Colusa,	J. H. Liening	Colusa.
288	Contra Costa,	F. Clifford,	Nortonville.
462	El Dorado,	J. H. Gilmore.	El Dorado.
--	Fresno,	S. N. Burch,	Easton.
269	Humboldt,	W. F. Brown,	Eureka.
299	Los Angeles,	W. D. Gonld,	Los Angeles.
175	Mariposa,	Chas. Converse,	Mariposa.
459	Merced	Geo. E. Isaacs,	Merced.
131	Monterey,	A. K Crawford,	Salinas.
201	Nevada,	Samuel Clutter,	Nevada.
339	Placer,	Geo. D. Kellogg,	Newcastle.
228	Plumas,	Moses Bull	Greenville.
248	Sacramento,	A. K. Crawford,	Elk Grove.
220	San Bernardino,	H. C. Brooke,	S. Bern'd'o
351	San Diego,	S. Whitmore,	San Diego.
114	San Francisco,	C. H. Peterson,	313 Page street, San Francisco.
182	San Joaquin,	Wm. Jones,	Stockton.
56	San Mateo,	J. Compton,	Half Moon Bay.
178	Santa Barbara,	Rev. S. S. Fisk.	Lompoc.
128	Santa Clara,	C. W. Pedlar,	Gilroy.
102	Shasta,	J. N. Chapell,	Reading.
415	Solano,	G. W. Frazer,	Elmira.
167	Sonoma,	L. O. Coon,	Sebastopol.
266	Stanislaus,	Rev. M. D. Gage,	Modesto.
452	Sutter and Yuba,	H. S. Graves,	Yuba City
309	Tehama,	J. R. Whitlock,	Paskenta.
300	Trinity,	Geo. B. Jumper,	Weaverville.
195	Tulare,	Rev. F. H. Wales,	Tulare.
324	Tuolumne,	I. T. Holland,	Sonora.
236	Ventura,	L. C. Clark,	Hueneme.
366	Yolo,	Thos. J. Goin,	Grafton.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, Wm. Walker, Yokohama.

STATE DEPUTIES.

384	Alameda,	James S. Naismith,	Oakland.
386	Alameda,	Mrs. V. A. Rix,	Washington.
267	Amador,	W. O. Clark,	Drytown.
152	Amador,	J. R. Johns,	Amador.
470	Alameda,	Rev. Geo. Morris,	West End.
404	Butte,	Rev. Peter Powers,	Chico.
243	Fresno,	A. A. Smith,	Kingsburg.
161	Calaveras,	H. R. Hughes.	Angels Camp.
116	Contra Costa,	Rev. W. H. Tubb,	Martinez.
290	Fresno,	E. W. Turner,	Madera.
495	Kern,	Rev. J. S. Kline,	Bakersfield.
299	Los Angeles,	Will D. Gould,	Los Angeles
299	Los Angeles,	Jesse Yarnell,	Los Angeles
246	Merced,	George E. Isaacs,	Merced.
126	Monterey,	J. C. Aston,	Watsonville
201	Nevada,	Niles Searls.	Nevada City
203	Sacramento,	G. B. Katzenstein,	Sac'to.
130	San Fran'co,	Mrs. M. M. Carpenter,	No. 150 Ninth St., S. F.
185	San F'co,	Mrs. E. P. Stevens,	1907 Bush
114	San Francisco,	C. H. Peterson,	S. F.
291	San Francisco,	Wm. Crowhurst	1041 24th St., S. F.
185	San Francisco,	Capt. A. D. Wood,	S. F
182	San Joaquin,	B. F. Bagley,	Stockton.
189	San Joaquin,	W. R. Ellis,	Lodi.
200	San Joaquin,	Rev. C. S. Haswell,	Lodi.
178	Santa Barbara,	J. W. Webb,	Lompoc.
32	Santa Clara,	Rev. W. T. Mayne,	San Jose
295	Santa Clara	Rev. D. E. Bushnell,	San Jose.
392	Santa Cruz,	G. M. McWain,	Boulder Cr'k
425	Shasta,	Dr. J. F. Winsell,	Ball's Ferry
273	Siskiyou,	Fred. H. Loring,	Callahans Ranch.
64	Solano,	Dr. I. S. Halsey,	Vallejo.
370	Sonoma,	D. S. Sacry,	Santa Rosa.
32	Sonoma,	C. B. Proctor,	Healdsburg.
32	Sonoma,	J. G. Dow,	Healdsburg.
156	Sonoma,	Mrs. C. E. Fowler,	Valley Ford
167	Sonoma,	Rev. F. J. Culver,	Sebastopol.
192	Tehama,	Mrs. M. J. Mayhew,	Red Bluff
165	Yolo,	William Sims,	Winters.
224	Yolo,	B. H. Hoag,	Davisville.
419	Yolo,	J. H. Norton,	Capay.
25	Yuba,	Chas. J. Covillaud,	Marysville.
148	Yuba,	Joseph Erwin,	Camptonville.

ARIZONA.

304 Pima, Joe T. Marr, Tucson.

JAPAN.

1 Japan, Daniel Jamison, Yokohama.

BANDS OF HOPE.

NO.	LOCATION.	NAME.	SUP'T.
1	Alturas,	Rising Sun,	J. D. McLeod.
2	Artesia,	Artesia,	S. H. Olmstead.
3	Black's Station,	Sunbeam,	J. S. Rollins
4	Brownsville,	Crystal,	T. J. Rumery.
5	Cambria,	Cambria,	Mrs. M. R. Franklin
6	Chico,	Luella.	Rev. Peter Powers.
7	Scenega	Scenega,	Miss Kitty Conaway.
8	Cajon,	Cajon,	Miss Della Hill.
9	Comanche,	Evergreen,	Mrs. M. S. Holbrook.
10	Columbia.	Mountain View.	G. L. McNeil
11	El Dorado,	El Dorado,	Jas. H. Gilmore
12	Tustin,	Tustin,	Mrs. H. K. Snow.
13	Forest City,	Forest City,	S. A. Lawry.
14	Greenville,	Greenville,	——,
15	Healdsburg,	Healdsburg.	Mrs. S. J. Hall
16	Hornitos,	Cristal,	Mrs. Mary Hinds.
17	Hueneme,	Hueneme,	Mrs. Mary R. Bard
18	Jenny Lind,	Chapparal,	Mrs. Amanda Sharp.
19	Juds'uv'le,	Crescent,	Mrs. T. S. Griffiths
20	Lompoc,	Lompoc,	E. A. Gregg.
21	Los Angeles,	L's Ang's,	Dr. S. McCurdy
22	Lodi,	Lodi,	Rev. C. S. Haswell.
23	Lemoore,	Lemoore,	Myron H. Savage.
24	Livermore,	Myrtle,	J. T. McDonald.
25	Modesto,	Morning Star,	Miss Clara Vezey
26	Mariposa,	Marip'a,	Jarvis Streeter, Jr.
27	Marysville,	Marysville,	Chas. S. Brooks
28	Marysville,	Pleasant Templar,	Jas. Jory
29	Murphys,	Murphys,	Mrs. A. J. Palmer
30	Mokelumne Hill,	Mountain Hope,	Mrs. Jane Guy.
31	Mendocino,	Mendocino,	Mrs. M. J. Paddleford.
32	North Temescal,	N. Tem'l,	F. Esmond
33	National City,	Na'l C'y,	Mrs. F. Copeland
34	Plymouth,	Rising Star,	M. L. Gregg.
35	Pine Grove,	Ev'ng Star,	Mrs. S. Serine
36	Poway,	Poway,	Adams Chapin.
37	Pentz,	Messilla,	R. H. Hawkins.
38	Plano.	Busy Bee,	Mrs. J. A. McMillan
39	Pescadero	Pescadero.	Carrie M. Mills.
40	Red Bluff,	R'd Bl'ff,	Mrs. Kate Grider.
41	Rio Vista,	Pride of the River.	E. M. Chase
42	Riverside,	Riverside,	May Heap.
43	San Buena'ura,	Ventura.	Mrs. C. W. Bard
44	San Juan,	San Juan,	Miss Carrie Flint
45	Stockton,	Central,	J. M. Long.
46	Stockton,	Bethlehem,	O. Bingham.
47	Stockton,	——,	—— Keniston.
48	Santa Rosa,	S'ta Rosa,	J. H. Richardson
49	Sheridan,	Sheridan.	Mrs. Addie Rogers
50	San Luis Obispo,	——,	D. M. Meridith
51	San Luis Obispo,	——,	S. D. Triplett
52	Spenceville,	Spenceville,	J. L. Walliss
53	San Diego.	Excelsior,	A. B. Hotchkiss
54	Spanish Dry Diggins,	(P.O., Greenwood),	S. D. Diggins, Mrs. S. A. Withington.
55	Soulsbyville,	Soulsbyville,	Mrs. J. L. Coles.
56	Sacramento,	Sac'to,	Mrs. Alice A. Catlin
57	Sacramento,	Progressive	Miss E. Bullard
58	Santa Ana,	Santa Ana,	J. N. Hewes.
59	Santa Paula,	Ivy,	Miss Lulu Scott.
60	Springville,	Sp'gv'le,	Miss Lulu Thacker
61	Sonora,	Sonora,	Mrs. A. J. Sturtevant
62	San Luis Rey,	S. Luis Rey.	Miss Sarah Fox.
63	San Andreas,	Sparkling Water,	Miss Agnes Mercer.
64	San Jose,	——,	Anna McKenzie.
65	San Francisco,	Hayes Valley,	Mrs. Nellie Warren.
66	Short,	Lakeside,	J. M Moore.
67	Tulare City,	White Lily,	Clara Garrison
68	Ventura,	Mound,	Miss Belle Cannon
69	Volcano,	——,	Mrs. Ezra Haskill.
70	Vallejo,	Vallejo,	Mrs. T. Graves.
71	Vallejo,	Home,	N. Smith.
72	Woodland,	Little Giant Killers,	B. F. Loomis.
73	Walnut Creek,	Walnut Creek,	H. S. Raven
74	Weaverville,	——,	Mrs. D. R. Atherton
75	Westminster,	Westminster,	Miss. M. A. McCoy.
76	Yuba City,	Franklin,	Maria Godfrey.
77	Angels,	Golden Circle,	Miss J. Hughes
78	Guerneville,	G'neville,	Mrs. E. A. Bagley,
79	Nortonv lle,	Hope,	Frank Clifford.
80	Grainland,	——,	Mrs. Sadie Hensley
81	Santa Maria,	——,	Mrs. J. Cook.
82	Colfax,	Colfax,	Mrs. E. D. Story.
83	Guadalupe,	Guadalupe,	Angie Ayres.
84	Fresno C'y,	Fr'o C'y,	Judge C. D. Sayles
85	Half Moon Bay,	Half Moon Bay,	Mrs. J. W. Souther.
86	Marysville,	Victory,	John C. Jenkins.
87	Auburn,	——,	Mrs. Ford.
88	Anderson,	Earnest,	Mrs. E. P. Veeder
89	Ceres.	Ceres,	Mrs. A. E. Knowles.
90	Janesville,	Lakeview,	Mrs. M. A. Hicks
91	Forbestown,	Pleasant Gem,	Mrs. J. F. Derrell
92	Oroville.	Oroville,	Miss Jennie Gilston.
93	Rocklin,	Rocklin,	Mrs. R. A. Mills.
94	San Bernardino,	S'n B'd'o,	G. T. Switzer
95	Wheatland,	Elizabeth,	——.
96	West Berkeley,	——,	Miss L. H. Lowe
97	Yuba City,	Yuba City,	——.
98	Brentwood.	B'twood.	Mrs E. J. Winning
99	Brentwood.	Liberty.	Miss Emma Howard
100	Byron,	Point of Timber,	Wm. M. Moore

101 San Francisco, Young America, Edward Galvin.
102 Fulton, Rising Star, ———.
103 Oakdale, Live Oak, Rev. W. D. Crabb.
104 North San Juan, Dare to do Right, Felix Manhire.
105 Pleasant Prairie (P. O., Woodland), Onward Bound, Mrs M. J. Stephens.
106 San Gabriel, Alhambra, Rev. J. H. Stuntz
107 Fresno City, C. C. Colony, Mrs. C. E. Spofford.
108 Santa Monica, S'ta M., Mrs. F. A. Rogers
109 El Monte, Duarte, W. S. Young.
110 Dutch Flat, Placer, Chas. E. Uren.
111 Elk Creek, ———, Rev. J. Milton Ward
112 Gridley, ———, Mrs. R. E. Taylor.
113 El Monte, Morning Light, J. W. Fryer
114 Santa Clara, ———, G. R. Smith.
115 Bangor, ———, W. F. Nelson.
116 Forest Hill, Golden, Mrs. M. Myres.
117 Marysville, Ella Templars, Phebe McKenny.
118 San Bernardino, Lugonia, Mrs. Seymour
119 San Bernardino, Mill District, Mrs. H. Goodell.
120 Salinas, ———, Mrs. J. P. Raymond.
121 Copperopolis, Golden Rule, Mrs. S. B. Meader.
123 Campo Seco, Rising Star, Miss Carrie V. Lewis.
123 Spring Valley (P. O., Campo Seco), Mountain Gate, Geo. B. Lillie.
124 Gold Run, Armada, Miss Lizzie Danforth
125 Porterville, ———, Miss E. Colman.
126 Savannah, ———, R. R. Smith.
127 Arcata, ———, Rev. J. B. Chisholm.
128 Lincoln, Triumph, Gerard K. Peters.
129 Turlock, ———, Mrs. L. A. Lane.
130 Roseville, Roseville, Mrs. J. D. Pratt.
131 West End, ———, ———.
132 Oakland, ———, ———.
133 Forestville, ———, H. Hanson.
134 Caspar, Caspar, R. H. K. Hedden.
135 Truckee, Truckee, Mrs. C. P. Babcock.
136 South Butte, South Butte, Mrs. Mary C. Chappell.
137 Yolo, Excelsior, Arthur Harlv.
138 Napa City, Aqua Pura, I. A Cameron.
139 Eureka, McDonald, ———.
140 Dexter, ———, Miss A. E. McIntire.
141 Lompoc Valley, Maple, Logan F. Potter.
142 Hanford, Endurance, S. A. Allen
143 Paradise, ———, Miss Carrie Melvin
144 Ukiah, Ukiah, Mrs. M. E. P. McCowen.
145 Nordhoff, ———, Miss Barrows.
146 Saticoy, ———, ———.
147 Big Dry Creek, Red Banks, Wm. H. Paddock.
148 Merced, Lone Tree, Mary L. Marts.
149 Modesto, Silver Circle, Ida Henderson.
150 Live Oak, Triumph, Mrs. M. E. Douglass
151 Eden Plains, Eden Plains, Wm. Shafer.
152 Summersville, ———, Mrs. C. H. Carter.
153 Plainsburg, Crystal Water, Mrs. A. L. Kahl.
154 Salt Spring Valley, ———, Mrs. M. E. Tower.
156 San Francisco, Crystal, Mrs. A. P. Elliss.
157 Compton, Excelsior, Mrs. L. Gries.
158 Montecito, ———, Mrs. E. Doulton.
159 Arcata, Bayside, Mrs. S. A. Kneeland.
160 Farmington, The Merry Workers, Mrs. O. D. Dyke.
161 Hornitos, Yosemite, Thos. Wills.
162 Central Point, ———, R. Cheatham.
163 Merced Falls, Queen of Hope, Mrs. Henry Nelson.
164 Covelo, Minne-ha-ha, L. W. Simmons.
165 Little River, Sentinel, John P. Marson.
166 Chino, ———, Mrs. Serena Hidden.
167 Santa Rosa, Santa Rosa, John B. Fitch.
168 San Faancisco, Central, Mrs. Nowlan.
169 San Francisco, Plymouth, N. H. Jacks, 11½ Bourbon street.
170 San Francisco, Union Square, ———.
171 Alameda, ———, Mrs. Plummer.
172 Upper Placerville, ———, A. L. Anthony
173 Igo, Charity, Mrs. M. L. Batcheller.
174 Taylorsville, Union Star, Miss May Ford.
175 San Francisco, Spring Valley, Mrs. P. L. Weaver, 2120 Union street.
176 Berkeley, ———, H. W. Chapman.
177 Los Alamos, ———, ———.
178 Santa Maria, Cat Canyon, J. M. Goode.
179 Santa Maria, Pleasant Valley, D. N. Kelsey.
180 Point Morrito, Point Sal, Mrs. H. Whitlock.
181 Lompoc, Santa Rita, Mrs. Manch.
182 Maxwell, ———, Miss Lon Odum.
183 Paso Robles, Los Tablos, Wm. H. Jones.
184 Paso Robles, Oakdale, Miss Wilson
185 Pomona, ———, H. Em.

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G. W. V. T., Mrs. Emily P. Stevens, No. 1907 Bush St., S. F.
G. W. S., Geo. B. Katzenstein, 328 J street, Sacramento.
G. W. T., Dr. Isaac S. Halsey, Vallejo.
G. W. A. S., Julius Lyons, Los Angeles
G. W. M., P. R. McCabe, Turlock
G. W. D. M., Miss Eliza E. Glodsworthy, San Jose
G. W. I. G., Mrs. M. H. Estes West Oakland
G. W. O. G., H. L. Ricks, Eureka, H. B.
G. W. Chaplain, Rev. G. B. Allen, Petaluma
G. W. Messenger, E. Wood Culver, Newcastle
P, G. W. C. T., Will D. Gould Los Angeles
Gen'l Supt. Juvenile Work. Mrs. M. E. Richardson, Murphy's, Calaveras Co.

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ALTERNATES.—Will D. Gould, Los Angeles; C. C. Church, San Diego; W. P. Barnett, San Luis Obispo; Mrs. M. J. Mayhew, Red Bluff.

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at San Francisco on Tuesday, Oct. 3d, 1882, commencing at 10 a. m.

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R. W. G. T., Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento, Cal.
R. W. G. C., J. N. Stubbs, Gloucester, Va.
R. W. G. V. T., Mrs. Brookbank, Jeffersonville, Ind.
R. W. G. S., F. G. Keens, Kearney, Neb.
R. W. G. Treas., Uriah Copp, Loda, Ill.
C. S. J. T., Mrs. C. E. Gilbert, Gaffney, S.C.
R. W. G. Chap., Rev. J. P. Pinkham, W. Branch, Iowa.
R. W. G. M., W. H. Lambly, Inverness, Canada.
R. W. G. D. M., Mrs. C. B. Buell, E. Hampton, Conn.
R. W. G. M., Y. A. Woodward, New Orleans, Louisiana.
R. W. G. I. G., Mrs. M. A. Butler, Providence, R. I.
R. W. G. O. G., S. T. Fisher, Baltimore, Md.
P. R. W. G. T., J. J. Hickman, Columbia. Mo.

Directory of Lodges of Good Templars in the City of San Francisco.

NO.	NAME.	MEETS.	LOCATION OF HALL.
114	Evening Star,	Tu.,	Fraternity Hall, Pythian Castle, bet. 5th and 6th, Market street.
120	Headlight,	W.,	Cambrian Hall, No. 1133 Mission street, bet. 7th and 8th Sts.
160	Mission Star,	Sa.,	No. 2943 Sixteenth St., bet Valencia and Mission streets.
130	Constitution,	F.,	Shiel's Hall, 32 O'Farrell st.
185	Life Boat,	M.,	No. 118 Jackson st., near Front.
186	Golden Gate,	Tu.,	Bush st. M. E. church, Bush street. nr. Devisadero street.
291	International,	M.,	Grand Central Hall, Market st., cor. of 6th.
293	Valley,	Th.,	Fell Street Presbyterian Church, bet. Laguna and Octavia sts.
307	Pleasant Valley,	M.,	Comerford's Hall Church st., bet. 27th and 28th.
314	Spring Valley,	Tu.,	Union Hall, cor. Fillmore and Greenwich sts.
117	Crystal,	M.,	Myrtle Hall, Railroad and 7th avenue.
7	California,	M.,	Champion Hall, cor. Valencia and 16th streets.

Grand Lodge of Oregon.
SUBORDINATE DIRECTORY.

11 Capital, S., Salem, C. W. Scriber.
17 Hillsboro, S., Hillsboro, Wm. Wood.
23 La Creole, Tu., Dallas, Jno. S. Ashbaugh
36 Silver, S., Silverton, Nellie Riches.
39 Rosa, S., Salem, P. R. Winslow.
40 Astoria, Tu., Astoria, J. O. Bozorth.
43 Marion, S., Hubbard, B. F. Smith.
57 Milwaukee, S., Milwaukee, A. Luelling.
74 Val Fontis, S., Zena, J. K P. Cavitt,
80 John Day, S., Canyon City, Fred P. Horsley.
86 Nonpareil, W., Portland, P. M. Brower.
115 Brooklyn, F., East Portland, James McGrew.
118 Sheridan, W., Sheridan, H. Z. Foster.
136 Forest Grove, S., Forest Grove, Mitchell Gilliam.
155 Valley, F., Halsey, H. B. Keniston.
166 Union, S., Turner, Fones Wilbur.
179 Pacific, S., Cottage Grove, W. W. Cathcart.
189 Ashland, F., Ashland, Wm. Harris.
191 Klamath, Tu., Ft. Klamath, Robert Holly.
212 Ochoco, Th., Prineville, Jas. Hamilton
213 Revival, S., Prairie City, J. W. Mack.
217 Goshen, S., Goshen, J. W. Cox.
229 Onward, S., Albany, Matthew Chambers
258 Amity, S., Amity, S. A. McKune.
259 Green Mountain, S., Siuslaw, Hiram Wingard.
262 Triumph, M., Independence, Mrs. L. L. Whiteaker.
268 Paradise Springs, S., East Portland. Mrs. R. D. Prettyman.
286 Williams Creek, S., Applegate, E. E. Topping.
289 McMinnville, S., McMinnville, E. X. Harding.
302 Newberg, S., Newberg, Samuel Hobson.
306 Linkville, Linkville, Sam Parker.
316 Samaritan, S., Harrisburg, J. N. Hudson
331 Monmouth, S., Monmouth, P. O Powell.
332 Pass Creek, S., Drain, Wm. Barker.
336 Wasco, S., Dufur, A. J. Dufur, Jr.
342 Lily, Tu, East Portland, Jas. W. Shaver.
344 Albany, S., Albany, R. Fox.
346 Good Samaritan, W., Dalles, O. D. Doane.
350 Mount Hood, M., Dalles, Elizabeth Lord.
352 Stayton, M., Stayton, J. B. Grier.
356 Welcome, S., John Day, Rev. E. Hays.
357 Monroe, S., Monroe, N. Garlinghouse.
358 Columbia, F., East Portland, D M. Long.
360 Evergreen, St. Helens, J. H. Groves.
363 La Grande —, La Grande, Geo. H. Rigdon.
365 Concordia, Spanish Hollow, Mrs. J. T. Hall.
366 Alpha, Lafayette, J. N. Olds.
367 Butte, S. Eugene, Rev. E. P. Henderson
368 Victory, S., Mehama, J. M. Eskew.
369 Success, T., Lebanon, A. R. Cyrus.
370 Champoeg, S., Champoeg, N. S. Jones.
371 Webfoot, S., Gervais, D. B. Blue.
372 Oregon City, F., Oregon City, J. W. Watts.
373 Prohibition, M., Portland, Belle McBride.
374 Beulah, Tu., Portland, J. A. Hines.
375 Santiam, Tu., Scio, J. L. Miller.
376 Mountain, F., Brownsville, Dr. P. Hume
377 Eureka, Tu., Junction City, W. M. Houston.
378 Freedom, F., Shedd, James Carothers.
379 Oak Grove, S., Eola, H. A. Ruble.
380 Dayton, Tu., Dayton J. T. Watson.
381 Unity, Sa., Ekins, W. H. Lewis.
382 Perrydale, Sa., Perrydale, John W. McGrew.
383 Glendive, Sa., McCoy, T. J. Graves.
384 Willamina, Sa., Willamina, R. M. Gilbert.
385 Harvest, Sa.. Brooks, Emma R. Fisher.
386 ———, Th., Marshfield, Winfield S. Vanderburgh.

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G. W. C., C. A. Schlbrede, Salem
G. W. V. T., Mrs. Elizabeth Lord. The Dalles
G. S., J. E. Houston, Eugene City
G. T., J. H. Lambert, Milwaukee
G. M. Samuel Hobson, Newberg
G. C., Rev. D. B. Gray, The Dalles
G. A. S., W. T. Riches, Silverton
G. D. M., Lizzie Johnson, Scio
G. G., Mrs. Emma Moore, St. Helens
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HOME FOR ORPHANS.

In 1869 a capacious and elegant structure was erected near Vallejo, in Solano Co., and in 1870 it was dedicated and opened under the auspices of the Grand Lodge, and entitled the "Good Templar's Home for Orphans." Its title is not meant to carry any idea of exclusiveness as to the class admitted to its sheltering offices. On the contrary, it is open to all; the only passport required at its portals is to be a homeless orphan child. Children under twelve years of age are received and cared for, and over 100 orphaned children are now being cared for within its walls. The buildings are sightly, capacious and pleasantly located. The Home is under the general management and control of a Board of Trustees and a Board of Lady Managers—the former comprising nine gentlemen of the Order, who have charge of the building, grounds (20 acres), and financial matters; while the Board of Lady Managers is composed of eight prominent lady members of the Order, selected from various parts of the state, and has charge of the domestic relations of the institution. The educational affairs are under the joint control and management of the Board of Trustees and Lady Managers. Within the Home a graded school under the "Public School System" of the state, is taught by two competent teachers. Upwards of $140,000 have been expended in the erection, care and maintenance of this institution. The Good Templars of this jurisdiction have accepted the self-imposed duty of sustaining this Home gratefully, and the membership is linked together in its support with unfaltering devotion.

ADOPTION.—Children may be adopted from the Home by reliable and proper persons upon application to Board of Lady Managers.

ADMISSION OF CHILDREN.—All letters concerning the admission of children, or their adoption from the Home, should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board of Lady Managers, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, 150 9th street, San Francisco, who will furnish the necessary blank forms.

TRUSTEES OF ORPHANS HOME.—Wm. H. Mills, Sacramento; H. S. Graves, Yuba City; Hon. Niles Searles, Nevada City; A. G. Clark, Napa City; Dr. R. H. McDonald, San Francisco; Dr. I. S. Halsey and Samuel Kitto, Vallejo; Rob't Thompson, G. W. C. T., San Francisco; Geo. B. Katzenstein, G. W. S., Sacramento, ex-officio.

LADY MANAGERS OF ORPHANS HOME.—President, Mrs. C. B. Thompson, No. 1531 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco; Secretary, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, 150 9th street, San Francisco; Financial Secretary, Mrs. M. A. Mayhew, Red Bluff; Mrs. M. E. Partridge, West Oakland; Mrs. M. A. Alsip, Sacramento; Mrs. V. A. Rix, Washington Corners; Mrs. S. L. Robbins, Vallejo; Mrs. E. P. Stevens, San Francisco, G. W. V. T., ex-officio.

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Surplus 460,759.

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RESOURCES.

Bank Premises	$150,000 00
Other Real Estate	5,225 35
United States Bonds	626,977 35
Loans on Real Estate	134,868 00
Loans on bonds, gas & water stock	132,198 35
Loans on other securities w heat, barley, etc.	577,443 96
Loans on personal security	1,106,004 27
Due from Banks and Bankers	392,457 61
Money on hand	398,669 34
	$3,523,844 23

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid up	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	460,759 13
Due Depositors	1,888,655 07
Due Banks and Bankers	174,370 53
Dividends unpaid	59 50
	$3,523,844 23

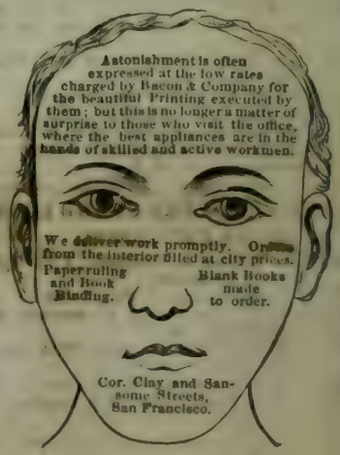
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The Rescue.

"WINE IS A MOCKER, STRONG DRINK IS RAGING."

Entered at the Post Office at San Francisco, Cal., as second-class matter.

VOL. XIX. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1882. No. 45

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Agents Wanted ..... Garretson & Co
Antisell ..... Pianos
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Bonestel, Allen & Co ..... Paper Warehouse
Bosbor, E. H ..... Druggist, Stockton
Coats', J. & P ..... Spool Thread
Cook, D. C ..... Cheap Books
Evans, J. W ..... Sewing Machines
Exchange & Mart ..... Santa Cruz, Cal
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Fuller, Geo. H ..... Office Furniture
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National Temp. Society ..... Temp. Literature
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NEWS AGENTS.

THE RESCUE is to be had always at the following News Agencies:

WM. A. SEARLES, 602 Montgomery St., cor. Clay, Stationery Depot.

S. C. BLAKE, Books, Cutlery and Optical Goods, 617 Montgomery and 503 Kearny Sts.

Reception to Grand Lodge.

THE R. W. G. T. GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN AND THE Grand Lodge of California (Officers and Representatives) I. O. G. T. will be tendered a Reception,

Under the Auspices of San Francisco District Lodge,

.....AT.....

Dashaway Hall,

139 POST STREET, (Near Dupont),

On Monday Evening, Oct. 2d, 1882.

All Members of the Grand Lodge, and Visiting Members of the Order, are cordially invited to be present.

All Lodges within the jurisdiction of San Francisco District Lodge are requested, and those of Alameda Co. invited, to be present in regalia, at 7 P. M., prompt.

JOHN Q. ADAMS,
Secretary Reception Committee, 604 Clay St.

THE CONVENTION at Sacramento would have been more profitably employed a part of their time as some very excellent citizens were on Friday last. While the politicians were jubilating the others were at the ELITE, 838 Market Street, getting the very finest pictures. Some of the groups of children taken there will challenge the world to beat them.

IF GUITEAU, about two weeks before he shot Mr. Garfield, had taken the precaution to write that editorial which appeared in the *Record-Union* of Aug. 28, on "The Prohibition Movement," they never would have once thot of hanging him. He would have been now comfortably enjoying his daily ration of pork and beans in the incurable ward of an idiot asylum.

THE MECHANICS' FAIR has great attractions every day and evening. Be sure to go early and often.

THE SUN will continue to rise before six o'clock for some days yet, in honor of Paul Neumann and the new Sunday law.

READ "About Maine" on page 710, and pay no future heed to the wicked deceivers who say that prohibition is a failure.

Subscribers this week: Lake View, Nev. 1; Volcano, 1; Plymouth, (Mrs. Stevens) 2; Smith River, 1; Valley Ford, 2; Healdsburg, 1; Bodie (Miss A. R. Freeman) 3; Hayden Hill (W. Crowhurst) 4; Calistoga, 1.

MISS ALICE R. FREEMAN rccently W. V. T. of the Lodge at Bodie has removed to Santa Clara where the Lodge and Order will be ever so much strengthened when her card is handed in. Miss F. has been a good friend of the RESCUE in Bodie and it is hoped she will find a hearty welcome in her new home.

IF Gen. Geo. B. McLellan in the Century criticises England's conduct of the war in Egypt there are a good many Englishmen who can gracefully return the compliment by criticising Geo. B's conduct of the "never ready" campaign against Richmond. People who have lived in glass houses 19 years get careless at times.

THE *Northern World* (Ind.) says seven railroads in the U. S. hire no men but total abstainers; and the railroad dining cars running thru Iowa have been ordered to supply no liquors. People will begin to find out soon that if a man who drinks moderately is not fit to clean lamps and dust the seats of a railroad train, a drunkard is not good timber for a congressman, legislator or State officer.

THE N. Y. WEEKLY WITNESS is universally recognized to be an excellent journal, 8 large full pages and only $1.00 a year. Has the current news and the best quotations from the editorial columns of the leading secular dailies. It is a religious temperance, secular, family newspaper and every family on the continent that takes it a year will be many dollars the better for it all the way thru life; the better fitted to understand and undertake all the duties of citizenship. We have too much whisky and corrupt and horse-race journalism. When you send for the RESCUE send another dollar for the *Witness* and drop if necessary, a few dollars worth of the dog-fight, horse-race, beer-garden literature.

MRS. CLARA S. FOLTZ addressed a full house at Children's Hall on Sunday evening on the political aspects of the Sunday law. She was frequently and heartily applauded. Her utterances on the beer dives and crime dens were so truthful that our patriotic daily papers dared not reproduce them altho reports were furnished them. Next week some of the salient points will be given. Mrs. F. is coming rapidly to the front as a rising, industrious, studious, accomplished and successful attorney, and her success is one of the most convincing arguments in favor of the entire fitness of good, capable women to take an active part in the professional and political affairs of the Nation in whose welfare they above all others are the most genuinely and sincerely interested.

CON COW VALLEY, Sept. 1st, 1882.

ED. RESCUE:—We reached here Monday evening and found the camping grounds covered with tents, and in a short time two more were added by our company. Tables and benches were constructed and arbors raised above them. We were heartily welcomed, and as other parties came in, we in turn welcomed them. Sociability prevails to a degree unusual even at a camp meeting. On Tuesday morning the Convention was called to order. A brief address of welcome by Bro. J. B. Mullen of Con Cow, D D. of Butte Co., was responded to by Bro. H. S. Graves, D. D. of Sutter and Yuba. Temperance songs were sung by the audience led by excellent musicians. Rev. C. A. Bateman, Col. Babcock, Col. Goulding and Sister Stevens all present and are making stirring addresses. Discussions in which Good Templars from Sutter, Yuba and Butte counties took part were the order to-day. The attendance is large and new comers are continually announced. The convention is in every respect a success. Yesterday the regular session of the Butte Co. D. L. was held on the camp ground. Usual business transacted and stirring resolutions adopted favoring the course of the Republican Party in regard to the "Sunday Law" and urging Good Templars to vote as they pray, for temperance men to make and administer their laws. Bro. J. B. Mullen was unanimously re-elected for appointment as D. D. It has been decided to hold a camp convention every year and to make Con Cow Valley a permanent camp ground. The present committee have been selected to take charge of the business and also to engage the services of a District Lecturer for Sutter, Yuba and Butte Counties.

Good Templars are being stirred at this camp meeting as they were never before and not only Good Templars but the whole multitude here present. While temperance is the most important consideration with us, enjoyment is by no means neglected; we have moonlight rides on the beautiful lake, hunting, fishing and music to finish the evening. A number of campers now at 11 P. M., are sitting around our blazing camp fire, singing and laughing, and from all directions the sounds of music and mirth are wafted to our ears. M.

The above sent anonymously to the RESCUE is given a place, contrary to custom, because it is presumed to have been written and sent in good faith.

NEVER in the history of our nation has there been such a movement on the subject oi temperance as at present. Not so much for reformation as for prohibition. The traffic is beginning to be looked upon as evil, and that continually; that there is not one feature of good in the whole business; that the poor inebriate is not the only sufferer, but that good men are taxed almost beyond the power of endurance all on account of this unholy traffic. And they are about reaching a point where they will endure it no longer, but rise in their sovereign might and hurl the monster from his seat, and put the rum-sellers at better business. Several of the leading States have had the matter of a constitutional amendment submitted to them, and have decided for prohibition by overwhelming majorities. And others are demanding of their legislatures the same privilege. Even here in California we feel the effects of this ground-swell. When prohibition shall become universal in our land men will wonder that they endured the evil so long.—*Pacific Methodist.*

WE respectfully suggest to the League of Freedom that as its business is to supply the Morgue with victims, the Coroner with subjects, the courts with criminals, the prisons with inmates, and hell with ruined souls, that it might do enough of its work in six days out of seven, and leave us one day of rest from its crimes. Does the League of Freedom think it necessary to go on whipping women to death, making hoodlums, paupers, thieves and drunkards seven days every week? Why not stop its gentle business one day in a week?—*C. C. Advocate.*

DRUNK IN THE STREET.

Drunk in the street!
A woman arrested to-day in the city!
Comely and young, the paper said—
Scarcely twenty, the item read;
A woman and wife—kind angels, pity!
Drunk in the street!

Drunk in the street!
Yes, crazy with liquor! her brain on fire!
Reeling, plunging, and staggering along—
Singing a strain of a childish song—
At last she tumbles and falls in the mire,
Drunk in the street!

Drunk in the street!
What news to send the dear ones at home,
Who're wondering what has detained so long
The wife and mother—yet think no wrong;
The day is waning—night has come—
Drunk in the street!

Drunk in the street!
Drag her away to a station bed!
Helpless, senseless, take her away;
Shut her up from the light of day;
Would, for the sake of her friends, she were dead!
Drunk in the street!

Draw near and look!
On a couch of straw in a station cell
Is lying a form of matchless mold,
With her hair dishevelled—so pale and cold—
Yet tainting the air with the fumes of hell!
Draw near and look!

How sad the sight!
The sunlight streaming across the floor,—
It rouses the sleeper to life again;
But oh! the anguish, the grief, the pain!
As thoughts of the shame come crowding o'er—
How sad the sight!

But hark! a sound!
The bolt flies back, she is told to rise;
Her friends are waiting to take her home.
They know it all, yet in love they come,
But with speechless lips and tearless eyes.
The lost one's found!

Let's reason now!
Suppose 'twas your mother, your sister, your wife,
Who'd stained her soul with liquid fire—
Who'd laid her womanhood in the mire—
Who'd bartered away her bright young life—
Who'd fallen low:

And then, again,
Suppose the fiends you've licensed to sell
Had sought to ruin a much-loved son,
Esteemed and honored by every one,
And were dragging him down to a drunkard's hell
With might and main!

Would you keep still?
Is it nothing to you that such things be?
You who have little ones soon to be men
And women to take your place—what then?
Is it nothing to you if they're bond or free?
Have you no will?

Work, night and day!
Nail up the bars where liquor is sold!
Free your town from its load of death!
Add no more to the ghastly wreath
Of widows and orphans whose knell you've tolled!
Work, fight, and pray.

The end will come!
God help and strengthen us day by day,
And nerve us all for the coming strife!
Our foes are strong—they struggle for life—
But God is stronger than they.
The end will come!

—*Dr. E. Wicks, in the Safeguard.*

THE WESLEYANS AND TEMPERANCE.

The Rev. Charles Garrett a man much beloved by all good people in England for his temperance energy and faithful labors in the great reform, has been made President of the Wesleyan Conference. A writer in the Scarboro *Mercury* says "this is not the first time the President of the Conference has happened to be a tetotaler, but this is the first who has made the temperance movement a very distinct and prominent feature thruout his public life and who has received public recognition of services so rendered." The *Mercury* continues:

What a contrast this to the time when the old school were in power, and when temperance could not be mentioned in Conference without producing disagreable excitement, and when temperance deputations were refused admittance, and temperance memorials were quietly thrown under the table, and resolutions were passed closing chapels to meetings, ignoring Bands of Hope, and insisting upon the ordinance of the Lord's Supper being observed in alcoholic wines! When Dr. Osborn, the retiring President, welcomed Mr. Garrett as his successor in the chair, with the grace, refinement, and good-will which characterised his address, and of which the Doctor, when at his best, is so capable, what a contrast to the days when he was preaching sermons and writing pamphlets against the teaching of the man whom he so cordially took by the hand as he welcomed him to the chair he himself was about to vacate, and which has been filled by the highest intellects and noblest men in the Connexion. The time was when a reference friendly to tetotalism shocked the congregation in a Wesleyan chapel, and when a testimony to its value in a lovefeast brought down upon the offender a rebuke from the presiding minister. Now by vote of Conference Bands of Hope are an essential and recognized institution, and a Connexional Temperance Society a part of the organized and systematic work of the church. This is a wonderful change from the time when a gentleman occupying the chair Mr. Garrett has now the honour to fill, refused to take the pulpit he had been accustomed almost annually to fill, in the interests of the trusts of the building, because the officials of the church a few Sundays before had allowed a temperance advocate who happened to be in the neighborhood on the Sabbath to preach in it. There never was a greater mistake made than most of the churches of this land made in their conduct toward the early temperance workers, and in tabooing, as they did, the organization set on foot for the promotion of the sobriety of the land. Thousands of men have been lost, and lost forever, to the Church by that conduct, and the very frequent reported decreases in the members of the various churches, which have been so painful to all right-minded men during the past fifty years, is only one of the results of that ill-judged proceeding. Had it not been for the marked success that attended the labors of the men in the different churches who were known as active sympathisers with the temperance movement, and earnest workers, bad as in many cases the reports were, they would have been much worse; and few men indeed have helped to balance the account and swell the numbers in church fellowship more than has the Rev. Charles Garrett. He has never faltered and consequently he never failed. A truer friend and a kinder hearted man it would be difficult to find. His preaching is full of tenderness and pathos, while his platform work goes through a meeting like fire among dry stubble. The results are found in a nation's esteem, the churches' love and peoples' admiration. To make Charles Garrett President had become a necessity, and the men who composed the Conference had the sense to see it. They knew what the people wished and the country thot, and tho Mr. Garrett is neither old nor great, they knew he was good and grand, and while his appointment would give pleasure to the people it would be no dishonor to the Church. * * * There can be no two opinions as to the relations of the liquor traffic with the Church. They are as opposite as the poles in their tendencies, and to attempt to harmonize them is as futile as would be the effort to wash the negro white. They have nothing in common, and no amount of sophistry, nor blind custom, nor ignorant practice, can ever ignore the fact that it is not possible to bring a clean thing out of an unclean. Nobody saw that and nobody enforced that teaching more than did John Wesley in his day, and it has been one of the marvels of the past fifty years that the people called by his name should be so slow of heart to believe the truths as taught by the temperance reformers of that period. However, it is never too late to mend, and the people of whom Charles Garrett is to-day the head have done a deed which will bring back to them much of a nation's esteem, and restore to them much of a people's lost love. It is always a gain of lasting value to practically know, as we are taught to believe, that when a man's ways please God, He will make his enemies at peace with him. There can be no quarter given to a system which, though as old as slavery itself, is scarcely less fearful and less terrible in its consequences, and it cannot be wondered at if men who have the iniquity of this mischief burned into their bones, cry out for deliverance with a voice that is irresistible, and denounce with a vehemence loud as thunder that which has marred life's hopes and murdered life's joys.

HANFORD ALLIANCE.

One of the most enthusiastic meetings ever held in this county in the cause of moral reform was held at Hanford beginning Thursday, Aug. 17th, and continuing till Sunday night Aug. 20.

It was the fourth meeting of the Tulare Co. Christian Alliance, and the attendance was good to begin with and augmented in numbers and increased in interest to the end of the session.

The Alliance is an association of Christian ministers and laymen of the various denominations who have joined themselves together for the purpose of fighting their common foes, such as intemperance, tobacco, infidelity etc., and as far as possible to elevate the standard of piety in the Christian ranks.

The motto adopted by this Society is "In essentials *unity*, in non-essentials *liberty*; in all things charity"—and on this basis some 36 clergymen and over 400 laymen have thus far united harmoniously and with profit to themselves and to the various towns wherein they have held their meetings.

Our meetings are held quarterly and the exercises consist of addresses, lectures, sermons, essays, reviews and music, the parts being assigned three months in advance and alternates appointed to make the part certain. Our meetings have all been of deep and increasing interest, but the last was by far the best of all. Of course the subject of temperance is the leading one upon our minds at present and this largely occupied the attention of the speakers.

Elder DeWitte gave us a most masterly review of the Sunday question, in fact the most comprehensive it has ever been our privilege to listen to and the effort is worthy of reproduction both in the pulpit, on the stump and in print.

"Uncle Sam Fowler" whom many of your readers will remember as the tallest man in the late Temperance Convention in San Francisco, gave a most telling address on the subject of prohibition, and many who had before been indifferent were aroused. He is a most thoro and earnest worker, and since the convention we have taken a trip southward along the coast counties as far as San Luis Obispo, and everywhere did all we could to arouse the ministers and the temperance people from their lethargy, and he even went into saloons and held discussions, greatly to the discomfiture of his opponents, and since our return to Tulare it is no uncommon sight to see him towering above a motley crowd of men, like Saul of old, and laying down the doctrine of "total prohibition" with no uncertain sound. When such men take hold of a subject something has to be done, and something was done at Hanford.

In the first place our county was districted and at least twelve speakers were assigned their parts to canvass and hold meetings from now till November, and it is confidently expected we shall keep twenty-four men in the field—all home talent, and besides we want a grand lecturer from the Good Templars.

Next we organized a joint stock company for the purpose of publishing a paper in the interests of our Alliance and the cause of temperance.

At present we cant get a good pithy article into any of our county papers because some of the editors are on the other side of the fence and the balance hardly dare to publish, as it might injure their business so we will have a paper that will appeal neither for the advertising nor subscription of the saloon keeper—the company will consist of 25 (or upward) stockholders who will put $25.00 apiece into it to start with. We have already about 400 subscribers.

Elder Motheral of Hanford one of the most enthusiastic and indefatigable workers in our cause was ubiquitous in the meetings and did much to make them a complete success.

He is a "whole team" in himself and no Christian will dare to remain asleep in the part of the country where he speaks.

The saloon-men were all wide awake to our business and had their "spotters" taking notes, and what they thought of our doings was forcibly if not elegantly expressed by one of their number to his companions in a saloon after the meeting was over.

One of our members happened to be passing and overheard it. He said, "These d—— ministers are going to give us h—— this fall."

If he had correctly informed himself of our desires he would have found that it was to save them from that same place that we were striving so earnestly.

Now cant the Christian people of other counties unite in an alliance similar to ours—if they have not already done so—The sympathy of Christian people is all right but they lack energy and well directed effort.

Organization will effectually arouse many slumbering giants whose help is too valuable to be wasted by inertia or indifference.

Let all Christians and temperance people and every one who sympathises with morality and right, join hands and see if we in California cannot emulate the glorious work in Kansas and Iowa.

FRED H. WALES.

TOBACCO:—Senator Ben Hill, of Georgia has just died of cancer in the tongue. He was a man highly respected thruout the nation. Tho a violent partisan in politics, no one of either party failed to respect his integrity, manliness and truthfulness. He was for long an earnest worthy member of the church too and now it is claimed by what seems to be good authority that the cancer which caused him such intense suffering and cut short his useful life was caused by the practice of smoking; an evil habit which seems harmless to those who have thotlessly become its slaves, which is indulged in by many excellent, worthy people but which is doing an amount of injury to the American people which would appal the most careless, if the truth could be truly known.

A BOOK canvasser called a few days ago on business. Seeing the RESCUE he at once pronounced himself an outspoken temperance man in principle and practice. He enlarged upon the woe and misery and crime occasioned by drink, especially by the filthy and accursed beer. But he did believe that in a case of malarial fever, whisky was the best remedy known. How much of it? Oh just one dose. His audience assented that whisky could not do much harm if only used once when a person is smitten with fever which is not likely to occur more than two or three times in ones life. But in the end it turned out that his fever came on every day after canvasing and he used the very best $5 whisky, poor fellow; and our juveniles all know that the $5 and the $8 and the $12 and the $1,50 whisky are all exactly the same.

W. C. T. U.

'THE WOMEN OF AMERICA *vs.* THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC"

PRESIDENT, Miss F. E. Willard, Evanston, Ill.
CORRESPONDING SEC'Y, Mrs. C. B. Buell, 53 Bible House, N. Y.
TREASURER, Miss Esther Pugh, 54 Bible House, New York.

ORIGIN AND OBJECTS.

The Woman's National Christian Temperance Union, with its twenty-four auxiliary State Unions, is the largest Society ever composed exclusively of women, and conducted entirely by them. So far as reported (the returns are very incomplete), there were at the close of last year, 1,654 local auxiliaries, with a membership of 34,317, and 494 juvenile organizations. It is the lineal descendant of the great Temperance crusade in 1873–74, and is a union of Christian women of all churches for the purpose of educating the young; forming a better public sentimeut; reforming the drinking classes; transforming, by the power of Divine grace, those who are enslaved by alcohol; and removing the dram-shop from our streets by law.

HOW ANSLEY GRAY WAS CONVERTED.

Ansley Gray, the temperance orator says it won't do to brand a man as dishonest, simply because he differs with you. "Why," says he "I was opposed not only to prohibition, but to restrictive legislation, until three years ago. I was educated, so to speak, in that direction. Three years ago a high license bill was introduced into the Dakota Legislature. I was a member of that body, and made up my mind to vote against it. A committee of ladies, headed by good old Mrs. Gov. Howard, God bless her! called on me to try and induce me to change my mind. They did not succeed, though I finally promised not make a speech against the bill. Before it came to its final passage a little Jew named Allen, a wholesale liquor dealer, came to urge me to speak. I told him I had promised the ladies that I would not. He urged and urged, and became much excited; finally he said: 'Well, I tell you what is the matter. If we don't look out, it won't be ten years before we will have so confounded many churches and so confounded many schools in Dakota that we will have prohibition.' This opened my eyes. I began to ponder the matter, and became a prohibitionist."—*Mount Vernon (Iowa) Loyalist.*

LIQUOR REBELLION.

Great political changes, which would otherwise be impracticable, are sometimes brot about by a feeling of resentment. It is in some measure an excuse for the excesses of Granger legislation that they were prompted by the strong indignation that high-handed conduct on the part of railroad officials had aroused. A still stronger illustration may be found in the overthrow of slavery. A large majority of the people of this country had been opposed to abolition. But the insolent and domineering conduct of pro-slavery politicians, and their aggressive acts, led to earnest efforts to restrict the spread of that institution, and when these were resisted by rebellion and war the people were roused to exterminate the system at any cost. It is a question whether the liquor interest has not been preparing for itself a new illustration of this principle. The remarkable groth of the Prohibitory sentiment at the West is certainly due, in no small degree, to the aggressive insolent and law-defying course of liquor manufacturers and liquor dealers. For many years they have been bullying political parties, threatening the slauter of every public man who did not agree with them, domineering over State and local Governments, resisting every reasonable effort to restrain their traffic within such limits as the public warfare demands, and defying and generally nullifying every law for that purpose. In short, their behavior has been exactly like that of the Southern slave-drivers, and like the South they have arrayed themselves in open hostility to law. In effect they are in rebellion against the civil authority, and have thus aroused a feeling which has passed an abolition amendment in Iowa.

In Missouri, notwithstanding its Democratic majority, the same tendency appears. A strong body of voters demands opportunity to settle the question by a direct vote. Ex-Governor Brown, a politician who has more than once anticipated the drift of public sentiment, has addressed a letter to the leader of the Prohibitionists in which he strongly urges the submission of a constitutional amendment to the people. A strong element in the Republican party is demanding a State Convention for the purpose of urging this measure. The senseless intolerance of the liquor interest has been shown nowhere else more frequently or offensively than in that State, and the Republicans may not unnaturally conclude that they have nothing to lose by insisting that the people shall have opportunity to vote on the subject as they please. In Indiana, also, a powerful tendency in the same direction has appeared. Meanwhile the conduct of the liquor interest in Ohio, in the political campaign now pending, is eminently calculated to kindle the same feeling. For that whole interest is not merely in active rebellion against very moderate laws enacted for the regulation of the traffic, bnt threatening, if it can, to defeat the Republican party merely because it is not in favor of untaxed liquor and abolition of the Sabbath.

It would be well for the liquor manufacturers and liquor dealers to consider calmly to what end they are drifting. Already their extraordinary insolence has made hosts of enemies among those who have no theoretical or practical regard for temperance. There is no other kind of business under the sun that has so persistently and indecently dictated to political parties, and no other business has so constantly violated and insolently defied the laws. The people have power whenever they please, to declare that business contrary to public policy, and to make it unlawful. This a majority in most of the States have not seen fit to do. all the time hoping that moderate and reasonable regulations for the protection of the public welfare might be devised and enforced without that restriction of individual liberty which Prohibition would involve. But if the liquor interest resists, and resents any and every regulation for the public good, defies laws, terrorizes over parties, browbeats public officials, bribes voters, and seeks to punish with political death every man who advocates any measure of restraint whatever, how long will it be before the wrath of the people will be aroused to abolish the traffic entirely? Those who hold that this would be unwise and unjust, if they have good sense, will take especial care to see that resistance to moderate regulations is not permitted to prevail.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE RELIGION NEEDED.

"We want a religion that bears heavily on the exceeding sinfulness of sin, and on the exceeding rascality of lying and stealing—that banishes small measures from the counter, small baskets from stalls, pebbles from cotton bags, clay from the paper, sand from sugar, chicory from coffee, alum from bread, and water from the milk cans.

The religion to save the world will not put all the big strawberries at the top and the little ones at the bottom, nor make one half a pair of shoes of good leather and the other half of poor leather; it will not put Jouvin's stamp on Jenkin's kid gloves, nor make Paris bonnets in the back room of a Boston milliner shop; nor let a piece of velvet professing to measure 12 yards come to an untimely end in the 10tn, nor a spool of silk at twenty yards be nipped in the bud at fourteen and one half; nor all wool delaines and all linen handkerchiefs be amalgamated with clandestine cotton; nor coats made of rags pressed together be sold for legal broadcloth.

It does not put bricks at five dollars into chimneys it contracts to build of seven dollar material; nor smuggle white pine into floors that have paid for hard pine, nor leave yawning cracks in closets where boards ought to join; nor daub the ceilings that ought to be smoothly plastered; nor make window blinds of slats that cannot stand the wind, and paint that cannot stand the sun, and fastenings that may be looked at, but are on no account to be touched.

The religion that is going to sanctify the world pays its debts. It does not consider that forty cents returned for one hundred cents given is according to the gospel though it may be according to law. It looks on a man who has failed in trade and who continues to live in luxury, as a thief.—*Sel.*

All these things we want entirely outside of religion as well as inside of its profession. Not one of the frauds above detailed are a particle more tolerable or respectable in the non-professor than in the professor of religion. The despicable and horrible nature of fraud, falsehood and hypocrisy should be painted up in the most glaring, flaming colors in our public schools, our homes, our halls, and why not too in our churches?

The young should be taut boldly that a cheat and liar in business, no matter how delicately his fraud and theft may be watered out or how it may be gilded over with frills and diamonds and wealth—not only can have no stock in religion but should have no toleration or countenance in decent society; should be avoided like a pestilence and held up to public scorn as a warning beacon to the young.

It would be a good law perhaps that should command the publication in the pulpit and the press of every discovered case of adulteration, fraud, short measure, short weight and false brand—with the name and address of the perpetrator.

WHAT A LICENSE MEANS.

Look now at the ordination of a candidate for the ministry of rum. He stands before the city fathers. He is called to sell rum, has the evidence within him. A congenial brother of the same communion recommends him to the extent of a thousand dollars. He is looked over. He will do. He pays his money; for the ministry can be bought. He puts his hand upon that devil's document, a rumseller's license, and he goes out regularly set apart by the ordination, which means this:

"Take thou authority to tempt men."

"Take thou authority to change them into beasts."

"Take thou authority to stain the streets with their blood."

"Take thou authority to desolate homes, to break hearts, to ruin souls."

"Take thou authority to mark your way through the world with all wickedness, and when you stand before the Eternal Judge—just show him this license."—*Cooperstown (N. Y.) New Era.*

A WIFE'S BLAST AGAINST TOBACCO.

He sits in a corner from morning till night—
'Tis smoke, chew, smoke!
He rises at dawn his pipe to light,
Goes puffing and chewing with all his might,
To smoke, chew, smoke!

The quid goes in when the pipe goes out—
'Tis chew, chew, chew!
Now a cloud of smoke goes up from his throat,
Then his mouth sends a constant stream afloat;
'Tis chew, chew, chew!

He sits all day in the smoke or fog—
'Tis puff, puff, puff!
He growls at his wife, the cat and the dog,
He covers with filth the carpet and rug,
And his only answer when I give him a jog,
Is puff, puff, puff!

The house all o'er from end to end,
Is smoke, smoke, smoke!
In whatever room my way I wend,
If I take his clothes to patch and mend,
Ungrateful perfume will ever ascend,
Of smoke, smoke, smoke!

At home or abroad, afar or near,
'Tis smoke, chew, smoke!
His mouth is stuffed from ear to ear,
Or puffing the stump of a pipe so dear;
And his days will end, I verily fear,
In smoke, smoke, smoke!

—*St. John Sun.*

LOOK PLEASED.

Now that wine drinking has been formally restored to the White House, we wonder how those Christians, who refused to vote for Dow and Thompson, because they were afraid to trust the government in the hands of God, without Garfield and Arthur feel.

Wouldn't it have been better to throw your vote away on Dow than to throw away your prayers, by voting to re-enthrone Alcohol as King, in the White House of this republic? Of course you will pass ringing resolutions condeming his act; but you knew all about him and yet you voted for him, wine and all. You clung to party and are suffering from the pestilence. You would have Republicanism and needn't make wry faces because you are given rum in allopathic doses. What if a hundred thousand are killed every year, and what though your own son be among the dead? Did you not tell us you must vote to save the Union? You knew alcohol was the only thing that would preserve such putrescent corpses as old parties, and as you would keep the corpse we urge you to look pleased.—*Exch.*

A FEW POINTS.—Manufacturers, if you continue to license the grog-shops, where will you find sober, skilled labor ten years hence?

Do you not know that the gin-mills destroy the skill of your workmen and thus decrease your profits?

Have you not learned that a Sunday's debauch impairs the Monday's product of a mill?

Do you not know that the continued use of strong drink, even in so-called moderation, does the same thing?

Do you not know that it not only impairs the quality of the product but decreases the quantity?

Do you not know that if you had only total abstainers in your employ and were to pay the same wages now paid, your profits would be increased twenty-five per cent.?

Well it is true.

Then can you afford to sustain the license system or sanction the drinking customs of the day?—*Ex.*

SPELLING.

An eminent temperance worker says that he recognizes the utter folly of our system of speiling and thinks it ot to be reformed, but he don't want any change made during his life-time. That must be rather inconsiderate than selfish. It is very unjust to demand that because an injustice has been done to us, it shall be perpetuated upon the young folks to-day. And it is certainly a great injustice to cheat all the school pupils ont of about one year of their school time, puzzling over a foolish and barbarous system of falsehood telling hieroglifics; a system too by which not over one in a hundred of them can ever be a good speller. All good people should think this matter over and unite in a protest against this most utter nonsense; and they should in their own writing rebel against the wretched custom, which so fsw can find courage to assail.

KANSAS people seem to have faith in prohibition; at the State Republican Convention Gov. St. John was nominated by a majority of 212 over all competitors on the first ballot. What a pity the Kansas people have never seen a copy of the *Record Union.* If they had, Gov. St. John would have been blown up with gas from that great gas emporium.

G. W. Secretary's D'p'tm't.

GEORGE B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.

☞The office of the Grand Lodge is located in the Capital Savings Bank Building, entrance, No. 328 J street, up-stairs, over the southwest corner J and Fourth streets, Sacramento, where the Grand Worthy Secretary will be pleased to receive calls from the members of the Order during business hours.

☞This department is edited by the Grand Worthy Secretary, to whom all communications relating in any way to the business of the Grand Lodge, this department, or anything appearing hereunder, should be addressed.

☞The Grand Worthy Secretary's post office address is Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento, Cal.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES
ON SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE G. W. S.

Sold for the Benefit of the Grand Lodge

Constitutions, per hundred copies	$12 00
Constitutions per dozen	1 75
Glee Books, "Temperance Chimes" per dozen	4 00
Glee Books, per half doz	2 50
Glee Books, single copies	50
Receipts of Evening and Constitution Roll Book, per set	2 50
Chase's Digest, per copy	1 50
Officer's Roll Call etc., Book of	1 00
Pledge Cards, per hundred	1 00
Officers Cards, per set of four	1 00
Degree Ode Cards, per doz	1 00
Subordinate Ode Cards, per doz	75
Subordinate Ode Cards with music, per doz	1 50
Chase's Good of the Order, per copy	50

BLANK FORMS.

Clearance Cards, per dozen	3 00
Grand Lodge Returns, per dozen	1 00
W. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. F. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Bonds, per dozen	1 00
Forms for Charges, Trials, etc., per set of four	25
Forms for incorporation of Lodges	Free

LODGE BOOKS

Propositions for Membership, Book of fifty	50
Notices of Election to Membership, book of fifty	50
Proposition Committee notices, book of fifty	50
D. G. W. C. T.'s Dispensations, book of fifty	50
Password Certificates, book of fifty	50
Delinquent (Dues) Notice, book of fifty	50
Warrants on W. T., book of fifty	50
W. F. S. Receipts, book of fifty	55
W. T. Receipts, book of fifty	50

LODGE FURNITURE.

In addition to the above, I will attend to orders for Impression Seals, Blank Books, Special Printing, Regalia or Lodge Furniture. This will be done as an accommodation to Lodges and not as a source of profit either to the Grand Lodge or myself; hence all orders filled will be sent per express by the dealers, with instructions to "collect on delivery," unless the money accompanies the order. Address—

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.,
Sacramento, California.

CASH RECEIVED.—The Grand Worthy Secretary acknowledges receipt of the following amounts of cash since last report. Proper personal receipts were also forwarded in each case:

GENERAL FUND.

Ocean Lodge, No. 56	$3 50	Sutter Creek, 225	12 00
Rosy Crown, 136	12 25	Vesper, 268	1 50
Grangeville, 169	23 25	Protection, 319	3 00
San Rafael, 244	14 25	Farmington, 323	1 75
Ripon, 315	8 00	Watsonville, 126	6 00
Nelson, 402	8 00	Newville, 164	9 50
Montecito, 428	12 50	Forestville, 176	8 50
Chaparral, 121	5 00	Stockton, 182	11 00
Carpinteria, 208	8 25	Monument, 351	7 50
Mt. Echo, 245	50	Mazeppa, 475	4 75
Mt. Bolivar, 273	8 50	Centennial, 107	10 75
Riverside, 284	27 25	Star, 421	3 75
Monroe, 368	5 00	Capital, 51	17 25
Stokes Valley, 479	6 00	Santa Ana, 151	8 00
Star of Hope, 32	12 25	Home, 242	9 25
Jonesa, 181	12 75	Positive, 441	15 00
Fidelity, 194	11 75	Duarte, 490	9 25
Livermore, 200	20 30		

ORPHANS' HOME FUND.

Forest City Lodge, No. 265 ..... $10 00

PACKAGES MAILED.—The following packages have been mailed during the past week from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office:

2–W T Bonstel, Eureka
1–M H Krauth, Alameda
1–H L Slater, Chico
1–Phebe M Canney, San Jose
1–James Compton, Half Moon Bay
1–Thos Gafney, El Dorado
1–S A Randall, Calistoga
1–Lizzie D. Jones, Nortonville
1–Addie F Small, San Francisco
1–Phebe M Canney, San Jose
1–Geo F McDonald, Dunnigans
1–Clara Carmien, Cambria
1–O S Henderson, Stockton
1–J H Williamson, Suisun
1–Alex Stevens, Santa Cruz
1–H L Slater, Chico
1–G W Dow, Healdsburg
1–Alice E Perkins, Clipper Gap
1–Edw Hussey, You Bet
1–F A Anthony, Livermore
1–R B Waters, Placerville
2–Ernest Brann, Forest City
1–Thos B Hooper, Eureka Mills
1–J S West, Elk Creek
1–Thirza McLean, Sonora
1–W H Atwater, San Diego
1–A J Burgner, Susanville
1–J J Steele Santa Barbara
1–C J De Seda, Alta
1–Wm Norton, Capay
1–W C Topping, Oroville
1–Mrs M Thornburgh, Santa Maria
1–C M Woodruff, Santa Ana

PER EXPRESS.

1–W H Dover, Red Bluff
1–L P McCarty, San Francisco
1–C N Goulding, Oroville
1–W B Jones, Wild Flower
1–H B True, Kernville
1–A J Burgner, Susanville

D. G. W. C. T.'s COMMISSIONED.—The following commissions have been issued and forwarded from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office during the past week:

DEGREE TEMPLARS.

D. McIntosh, for No. 176, Forestville.

Returns Received.—During the past week the following Lodges have filed Grand Lodge returns with the G. W. S. and their receipt is acknowledged:

Nos. 32, 121, 126, 164, 176, 181, 208, 225, 232, 242, 244, 264, 273, 291, 351, 379, 421, 428, 441, 475, 479, 490, 502, 511, A. T. 4.

LODGE DEPUTIES ANNUAL REPORTS.—During the present week annual reports from the Lodge Deputies of the following Lodges have been received and properly filed in the G. W. S. office and their receipt is hereby acknowledged:

Nos. 32, 107, 126, 136, 176, 189, 208, 225, 242, 246, 264, 291, 351, 379, 409, 421, 428, 441, 463, 490, 511, 517, A. T. 4.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LODGE DEPUTIES.—Proper recommendations for Lodge Deps. for the next year ensuing have been forwarded and filed in the G. W. S. office during the past week, and their receipt is hereby acknowledged.

Nos. 17 32, 107, 124, 126, 156, 161, 165, 176, 179. 201, 206, 225, 244, 246, 263, 264, 270, 273, 291, 332, 351, 379, 398, 421, 441, 443, 463, 490, 511.

CREDENTIALS RECEIVED.—Copies of credentials certifying the representatives elect to the next session of the Grand Lodge to be held in San Francisco, have been received at the G. W. S. office during the past week, and their receipt is hereby acknowledged from the following Lodges:

Nos. 32, 107, 124. 126, 150, 161, 165, 176, 179, 201, 225, 242, 244, 246, 273, 332, 351, 369, 379, 398, 405, 413, 421, 428, 443, 463, 497.

DELINQUENTS.—During the past week a notice of their delinquency was mailed to all lodge deputies who had so far failed to file proper quarterly returns from their lodges. An urgent call was made for the reports and it is hoped all will respond without further delay. Next week a list of all remaining delinquent on the 9th inst. will be published and immediately thereafter the delinquents will be suspended from the lodge list and they will be reported, as usual, to the Grand Lodge.

CLAIMED.—One of the unclaimed packages of coin announced last week, as having been received per express, has been claimed by Fidelity Lodge No. 194 of Chico. The package from Stockton, "Lillie" consignor remains unclaimed.

R. W. G. L. JOURNALS OF PROCEEDINGS. The official journal of proceedings of the 28th annual session of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge I. O. G. T., held at Charleston, S. C., May 23 to 26 inclusive, making a book of 242 pages was mailed last week to the address of each Lodge Deputy within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of California. Lodge Deputies will please bear in mind that the journal thus sent them is for the Lodge and not for personal account. The book should therefor be delivered to the Lodge at once, by filing it with the W. S., so that any member may have access to it. The journal is neatly printed and includes a new and valuable feature in the "Index-digest" which was prepared with great care by Bro. P. G. W. C. T., William P. Roberts, of Minnesota. The journal is a valuable book and should be carefully preserved, as it cannot be duplicated.

BOUND CONSTITUTIONS. The G. W. S. has a supply of the latest 1882 edition of constitutions, by-laws, rules, etc., for Grand, Subordinate and District Lodges, on sale for the benefit of Lodges and is prepared to fill orders in any number. For the benefit of representatives and visitors who will attend the next session of the Grand Lodge a number of the new edition of the Constitution, etc., have been handsomely bound in cloth, and will be furnished with name stamped upon the cover in gilt, at 50 cents per copy. Every representative and visitor to the Grand Lodge should be supplied with an individual bound copy of the laws of the Order as above. To receive attention the amount (50 cents) must accompany the order.

PERSONALS.—During the past week the Grand Lodge office received calls from the following members of our order: J. M. Walling, L. D. of Nevada Lodge No. 201, Nevada county; C. J. E. Taylor, of Weldon Lodge No. 498, Kern county; Muir of Crystal Water Lodge No. 133, Michigan Bluff, Placer county; D. R. Foss of Home Lodge No. 242, San Luis Rey, San Diego county; all of whom were delegates to the Republican State Convention; also Bros. Robert Thompson G. W. C. T. and Col. George Babcock of International Lodge No. 291 San Francisco; J. R. Johns of Amador Lodge No. 152, Amador county; W. R. Ellis (Republican nominee for member of Assembly from San Joaquin county) of Lodi Lodge No. 189; and Joel Russell of Laurel Lodge No. 202, Haywards, Alameda county, all of whom were "lookers on" at the same. Also Col. C. N. Goulding grand lecturer who was en route for the Concow Camp Meeting, and W. C. King who was on his was to Yuba county in the interests of the RESCUE; Bro. J. C. Dean of Nevada Lodge No. 201, also called.

HOME FOR ORPHANS RECEIPTS.—Dr. I. S. Halsey, Treasurer of the Boards of Trustees and lady managers of the Good Templars Home for Orphans, acknowledges receipt of the following amounts for Home account during the month of August last:

SUPPORT.

Mrs. Rey	$10 00	Mr. Crepin	$10 00
T. Deneen	14 00	G. McCain	10 00
Hattie Day	12 00	E. Slicer	106 60
J. H. Perry	20 00	W. J. Davis	30 00
Mrs. Presbury	18 75	Merced County	54 00
Jno. Pritchard	25 00	Mrs. Duboise	48 00
Mrs. McCum	24 00	M. B. Crawford	20 00
J. Merden	40 00	C. W. Milles	16 00
Total			$458 35

DONATIONS.

H. S. Graves	$14 00	James Topley	13 90

MISCELLANEOUS.

Vallejo B. of E	$70 00	V. Doan	2 75
Total receipts for the month			$559 00

GRAND LODGE.—Arrangements for the approaching Grand Lodge session which is to be held at San Francisco, commencing October 3rd next, are being rapidly completed. The indications are that the next will be the largest session ever held. It is hoped that every lodge will arrange for a representation of at least one or more of their ablest and most active members. The San Francisco lodges will tender a reception to the Grand Lodge on Monday evening October 2nd. Let it be borne in mind that the reception will occur this time upon the night preceding the session, this being arranged so as not to interfere with the Grand Lodge work. All intending to be present at the Grand Lodge should arrange so as to be present at the reception, as a better opportunity will be afforded there, than at any other time or place, to become acquainted with the visitors and representatives. The reception will probably be held in Dashaway Hall, which is situated at No. 135 Post street between Kearney and Dupont. The Grand Lodge sessions will probably be held in Laurel Hall, Shiels' building, No. 32 O'Farrell street, which is as near the business center of the city as it will be possible to secure a hall. Hotels, lodging-houses and restaurants abound within two or three blocks of the hall. All street cars going up Market street pass the corner of O'Farrell near which the hall is located. Further and definite announcements will be made by circular to all lodges, within a few days. Representatives and visitors are urged to provide themselves with regalia, as they will not be furnished by the Grand Lodge.

THE DIFFERENCE. Said J. W. Schaffer the *ex*-President of the League of Fiendom to the committee on Platform and resolutions, appointed by the Republican State Convention: "Abolish the Sunday law, because it is inoperative and bribes a man to do wrong, because the extreme fine is but $50, and if a man by keeping his saloon open can make $60, why you see he can afford to violate the law and make $10 by the operation. Better abolish it altogether and put the people upon their honor for two years and see what they will do. Or if you must recognize the matter and have a 'Sunday law' why recommend something like what they have in Germany. There the stores are closed at ten o'clock on Sunday, when the people go to church, and after church parson and people go out for recreation and all have a good time together. These temperance people are all wrong in pressing this matter. They are in advance of public sentiment and should not do it." Then he turned to Geo. W. Chesley, President of the Sacramento League of F———, the other Dromio, and said, "is that not so Mr. Chesley?" to which the latter grunted assent.

Said the Hon. Henry Edgerton, nominee for Congressman at large, when called before the Convention to define his position, prior to his nomination:

"We demand, and we will have, an orderly, quiet, peaceful, restful Sunday, which will purify, elevate and brighten human life, which will put the

church, the galleries of art, the museum, the garden, and the public park *out of competition with the saloon one day in the week.* [Applause.] *We do demand, and we will have,* a Sunday law upon our statute book, which, armed by an enlightened, resistless public opinion, shall go down among the acclimatized denizens of the deadfalls, and force them up into the oxygen and sunlight of one day in seven. [Great applause.]"

Mr. Edgerton was nominated by acclamation.

And yet Schaffer and Chesley are not satisfied. Some people are hard to please and would even grumble when being hung.

FOR ONE DOLLAR, Parkers history of the I. O. G. T., authorized by the R. W. G. L., a handsome volume of 311 pages, neatly bound in cloth, handsomely printed and illustrated with full page portraits of all the R. W. G. Templars, and other prominent workers in the Order, will be sold at one dollar per copy during the next thirty days only, after which the regular price of $1.25 will be resumed. This reduction is made to sell out the remaining number on hand, prior to stock taking, before the Grand Lodge. Upon receipt of one dollar in coin or currency, by registered letter or postal order (postage stamps not receivable), the G. W. S. will forward by mail securely wrapped and postage prepaid, a copy of Parkers History, as above described. Order immediately as but few copies remain.

WHO ARE ELIGIBLE. The question has several times been asked, who are eligible to receive the Grand Lodge Degree? The answer is all P. W. C. T's., and all sister P. W. V. T's., together with the acting W. C. T., and acting W. V. T. (if a sister), of any Lodge within the jurisdiction. It matters not whether such persons are Representatives or Alternates or not, or whether they ever have been. The Grand Lodge degree is the past official degree of the Order, hence all above stated are entitled thereto. Those not representatives or alternates desiring to receive the Grand Lodge degree, however ,should procure and present a certificate under seal of their Lodge and countersigned by the W. C. T. and W. S. certifying that they are a P. W. C. T. or P. W. V. T. as the case may be.

CREDENTIALS. Nearly 250 Lodges have filed credentials of their Representatives elect to the Grand Lodge which indicates an unusually large attendance. It is essential that credentials from all Lodges shall be filed with the G. W. S. on or before the 15th inst., as upon that date the roll of representatives will be placed in the hands of the printers. Representatives who desire their names to appear upon the printed roll call, will therefore see to it, that a copy of the Credentials (form heretofore furnished) is immediately filed with the G. W. S., if it has not already been attended to.

Lecturers' Reports.

The Grand Lecturers employed by the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T., of Cal., are as follows:

Mrs. E. P. Stevens, Prof. Wm. Crowhurst, Col. C. N. Goulding, Elder J. W. Webb and Hugh R. Hughes.

C. N. GOULDING.

Monday Aug., 21st lectured in Good Templars hall Valley Ford before an enthusiastic audience and at the request of Sister Alice Gates visited her school Tuesday and addressed the children. Bro. and Sister Fowler entertained me at their pleasant home, 22nd came to Bloomfield, but some one had blundered, and did not lecture there: at Stony Point a dance had been arranged for Friday 25th which only gave me one night and concluded to give up appointments at Bloomfield and Stony Point until the last of September.

Friday evening 25th lectured in Two Rock Bro. and Reverend W. H. Durden came into Petaluma for me, good audience; Lodge here is doing well composed mostly of young people, returned to Petaluma and lectured there, on the 26th again at 4 P. M. Sunday 27th meetings were presided over by Rev. C. Anthony and Hunsacker and to the surprise of our friends the hall was filled at both lectures. Bro. Anthony is a power for good, is Worthy Chaplain of the lodge and never fails to advocate Temperance.

6 P. M. 27th drove out to Two Rock and delivered my second lecture to an audience that filled the large church, drove into Petaluma after the lecture, Bro. J. W. Thurp accompanied me. Monday 28th went to the City, visited International Lodge that evening. 29th left for this place remaining over night at Marysville and at Sister Stevens request lectured that evening in Yuba City. 30th came to Oroville, remained over night and on the 31st came here, ready for the "Camp Meeting."

Shall return to Sonoma County and continue my work there as announced in the RESCUE, Lodge Deputies will please make no changes in date of appointments without consulting D. Deputy Bro.. D. O. Coon it causes confusion. Concerning Camp Meeting will report in my next.

Con Cow September 1st, 1882.

HAYDEN HILL, Lassen Co., Cal.
September 1, 1882.

Plumas Co. has a few Lodges working earnestly. Our efforts were well received and meetings nearly all well attended. At Greenville, we found Bro. Moses Bull, District Deputy, very earnestly at work for the cause. At Crescent Mills we were met by Rev. Bro. Bateman, traveling missionary of the Baptist Church, and found him working occasionally for temperance. At Prattville we found an interesting meeting being held on the grounds of the Knights Templars of Lassen Commandery, and discovered Good Templars there from Chico and Colusa, as well as from parts of Plumas Co.

In Indian Valley we were well received by the community that initiated us into the Good Templar Order. The "boy" that left them over 15 years ago now returned one of the Grand Lecturers to the town of Taylorville. The town did honor to the "boy" and literally packed the house. Most of our former acquaintances were still working in the cause and Order in different parts of the Valley. As we were initiated into the I. O. O. F. in the same town and left there an initiate and returned a P. G., the Odd Fellows of Indian Valley Lodge were very anxious to have a visit. We had requested an order for the P. W. from Mt. Diablo Lodge, but although the Order was signed on Aug. 5th was not mailad till the 18th the day before the meeting, and hence we had to remain out in the cold while our old Lodge was anxiously awaiting our arrival. So much for "promptness."

Into Lassen Co. we came and organized Susanville Lodge, visited Buntingville and Toadtown, worked with Lake View Lodge, and then came to Hayden Hill and reorganized Mount Hope Lodge.

The halls in Greenville Plumas Co. and Buntingville Lassen Co. belong to the lodges of those places. They are excellent and speak well for the enterprise of the members. They are well fitted up, and neatly furnished. The hall at Greenville will compare well with the hall of any Masonic or Odd Fellows' Hall outside of our cities and largest towns. It is handsomely papered and carpeted, and lighted with ornamental lamps peculiarly arranged. The arched ceiling of Lake View Hall makes their hall ornamental and improves its acoustics. We now enter Modoc County and then "speed on our way" to Grand Lodge. WM. CROWHURST.

LECTURERS APPOINTMENTS.

COL. C. N. GOULDING.

SONOMA CO.		Bethel School House	
Fulton	Sept. 8, 9		23 and 11 A. M. 24
Santa Rosa	10, 11	Sonoma	24, 25
Windsor	12, 13	NAPA CO.	
Geyserville	14	Calistoga	Sept. 27
Alexander Valley	15, 16	St. Helena	28, 29
Cloverdale	17, 18, 19	Yountville	30
Forestville	20	Napa	30 & Oct. 1
Sebastopol	21, 22		

Concow Valley Camp-meeting, Aug. 29th to Sept. 5th.

DISTRICT LODGES TO MEET.

TULARE VALLEY D. L. meets in Grangeville Sept. 7 and 8. All members of the Order invited. LIZZIE A. MOORE, D. S.

TEHAMA Co. D. L., at Red Bluff, Sept. 8. All the delegates expected, and members of the Order invited.
W. B. BALLARD, D. D.

TUOLUMNE Co. D. L., at Sonora, Saturday, Sept. 23, at 10½ A. M. Election of officers and other important matters. Open meeting. State lecturer expected. J. L. COLES, L. D.

DISTRICT LODGE.

The Good Templars of Los Angeles county held a a large and enthusiaitic District Lodge meeting at Compton last Saturday with picnic and public speaking in the afternoon at the M. E. camp ground. Strong resolutions were passed and all resolved to vote as they pray. The following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

1. Resolved, That we heartily endorse the RESCUE; that it is the ablest and most valuable arm of our temperance work; and we recommend that more active steps be taken to increase its circulation until it shall reach every home in California.

2. Resolved, That the bold and fearless stand taken by the Weekly *Mirror* of Los Angeles and the Downey *Signal* of Downey, on the side of morality and for the enforcement of the Sunday law merits our hearty approval; and we commend the support of these papers to all law and order loving people in the county.

3. Resolved, That we are in favor of prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage; and upon this question we demand the submission to the people of a Constitutional Amendment.

4. Resolved, That in the coming election our entire influence and support shall be given to those candidates in whom we have confidence and who are in favor of temperance and morality and the enforcement of the Sunday law, and opposed to every organization which is antagonistic to the best interests of the moral and law-abiding people.

The next regular meeting is to be held at Santa Ana, Saturday November 25th.

D. O. DAMON, District Secretary.

ALAMEDA DISTRICT LODGE

Held its annual meeting on Monday last under the auspices of Fountain Lodge No. 193; one of the most interesting for some time. In the absence of Bro. Haile, D. D., Dis. Sect. Storer of San Francisco fraternal delegate to Alameda D. L. was requested to take the chair. Delegates were present from San Leandro, No. 180 Fountain 193, West Berkeley 206, Athens, 286, Brooklyn, 384, Prohibition, 412, Alameda, 470, Perseverance 520, (this lodge is two weeks old). West Oakland or Sinclair B. of H. and Alameda B. of H. The reports from the lodges were very encouraging; the outlook for real temperance in Alameda Co. better than ever before. After the P. M. session the members of Fountain Lodge invited the delegates and visitors to a bountiful collation. L. D. Bro. Naismith presided in the evening. Fountain Lodge invited the officers of the D. L. to initiate four candidates which was done. The officers were then installed by L. D. Bro. Naismith as G. W. C. T. Bro. I. S. Halsey G. Sect. Bro. Scott G. M.

Bro. Fairbanks of 512 was recommended as D. D. for the ensuing year.

Next Session of the D. L. in San Leandro November 25 at 2 P. M. After an interesting Good of the Order the lodge adjourned. JENNIE S. NAISMITH D. Sect.

SANTA BARBARA DISTRICT LODGES.

Met at Santa Barbara Aug. 15, Bro. Jas. Morse presiding. Delegates present from Santa Barbara, Stuart, Carpenteria, Vesper, Seaside, Montecito and Los Alamos Lodges: Rose of Lompoc, Lompoc Valley, Goleta and Positive Lodges not represented. After some business routine it was discovered to be the fiftieth birthday of Bro. Jas. Backus and the 22nd anniversary of Bro. Webb's marriage: hands up accordingly.

Resolutions passed to vote only for temperance men and cautioning the Republican party that a separate ticket will be nominated in the event of their pandering to the whisky vote (as they have now done.—ED.)

Some of the lodges were reported as stationary or declining, and others as flourishing and gaining in influence upon their communities. One lodge reported losses from carelessness of officers in collecting dues and maintaining discipline. Had a successful public meeting in the Presbyterian Church. Next session at Los Alamos, Oct. 25.

"ETHICS AND POLICY OF PROHIBITION."

The National Temperance Society has just published a pamphlet of much interest, entitled "Ethics and Policy of Prohibition." by O. J. Chubbuck, of Pennsylvania. It is a strong argument for the right of prohibition, and a powerful appeal to voters to exercise their rights as electors to secure the suppression of the liquor traffic. It is a valuable document for prohibitionists everywhere, and should be widely circulated. Price 5 cents.

CERTIFICATE ON PETITIONS.

It is important that the certificate on back of our temperance petitions be properly filled out so that the signatures shall be vouched for when presented to the Legislature. In the first blank write whole number of names, in the second number of males over the age of 21 years, and then let some responsible person who has circulated the petition or who knows the signature, sign his or her name with place of residence.

Have all of the Lodge Deputies read the petitions in open lodge and asked the members to sign and actively aid in obtaining signature? The petitions have been sent to them for that purpose; and more will be sent to persons who will aid in this great work. Send postal card to WILL D. GOULD, Los ANGELES, and the return mail will bring blank petitions.

MR. Handel Cossham, at a United Methodist Church Temperance meeting said when prohibition prevails the working class there can put up their wages 25 per cent because their labor will be worth that much more. He talked sense.

HOP BITTERS of the Rochester label have been analyzed in England—and found to be one-fourth whisky, three-fourths water with some fusel oil and a flavor of something like hops. It is nothing evidently but a very wicked and nasty instrument of peddling drunkenness. But no one will attempt to deny that any alcoholic mixture will make either a sick or a hale person feel better, for the time that the partial drunk lasts which it creates.

Juvenile Department.

BAND OF HOPE WORK.



The Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., of California, offers to furnish, free of charge, to Sunday-schools, or other juvenile organizations desiring to adopt them for use, in this jurisdiction, the newly revised Band of Hope rituals together with the ritual badges. The ritual comprises a pamphlet of 48 pages. The badges are of German silver, with a safety pin upon the back. Sample copies of the rituals and badge, or quantities for actual use, will be furnished on application to the Superintendent of Juvenile Work, Mrs. M. E. Richardson, Murphys, Calaveras Co., Cal.

TALKS WITH THE YOUNG FOLKS.

A SERMON IN RHYME.

If you have a friend worth loving,
  Love him. Yes; and let him know
That you love him, e'er life's evening
  Tinge his brow with sunset glow,
Why should good words ne'er be said
Of a friend—till he is dead?

If you hear a song that thrills you,
  Sung by any child of song,
Praise it. Do not let the singer
  Wait deserved praises long.
Why should one who thrills your heart,
Lack the joy you may impart?

If you hear a prayer that moves you
  By its humble, pleading tone,
Join it. Do not let the seeker
  Bow before his God alone.
Why should not your brother share
The strength of "two or three" in prayer?

If you see the hot tears falling
  From a brother's eyes
Share them. And, by sharing,
  Own your kinship with the skies.
Why should any one be glad,
When a brother's heart is sad?

If a silvery laugh is rippling
  Through the sunshine on his face,
Share it. 'Tis the wise man's saying—
  For both grief and joy a place.
There's health and goodness in the mirth
In which an honest laugh has birth.

If your work is made more easy
  By a friendly helping hand,
Say so. Speak out brave and truly,
  Ere the darkness veil the land.
Should a brother workman dear,
Falter for a word of cheer?

Scatter thus your seeds of kindness,
  All enriching as you go;
Leave them. Trust the Harvest-Giver,
  He will make the seed to grow;
So, until its happy end,
Your life shall never lack a friend.

—*Toronto Citizen.*

ABOUT MAINE.

Our young folks, many of them, have heard it asserted, that the Maine law is a failure. But they never heard a temperance man say so. It is only rum and beer that say so, and we all know they never speak a word of truth, for they are both the instruments of the father of lies. We all know that every argument used in favor of wine, beer, whisky, cider or against temperance and prohibition has been utterly false.

If every body in California believed the Maine Law was a success in Maine, all the better people would want it established here, and would vote for it; and the liquor dealers would vote and fight against it. If every body believed it a failure in Maine and believed there is as much drinking as ever there, nobody would want to vote for it among good people; the temperance people would not want to have it, for it would be no use to us; and the rum-sellers would just as soon have it here as not; it would be far better for them in fact, because they would have no license to pay and they would sell quite as much liquor as before.

But how are the facts? the people whose trade it is to make drunkards and send people to jail are constantly declaring that the law is a failure in Maine, that there is more liquor drank there than before and more drunkenness. Now if they believed that, it would be an excellent thing for them to have it so here; they could sell more drink, pay no license and of course make more profit. And we would not give a cent for such a law. But while asserting this wicked falsehood, they are combining all over the country and raising immense sums of money to prevent that law being passed in any other State. And we are using every exertion to have it passed everywhere, because we know that with honest police and courts we can make a prohibitory law of immense benefit to the State, or rather we can make it prevent an immensity of evils which now come from the curse of drink.

About Maine; it is and has been of late immensely prosperous, altho it is one of the poorest States in agriculture, mines and all resources of wealth except the industry and sobriety of its people. Senator Blaine tells us that:

In 1857 Maine had a property valuation of	$100,000,000
In 1882	225,000,000
In 1857 the money on deposit in banks of issue was a little over	2,000,000
In 1882 it is in the National Banks nearly	10,000,000
In 1857 Maine had eleven Savings Banks with deposits	919,572
In 1882 it has fifty five Savings Banks with deposits	30,000,000
In 1857 Maine had savings bank depositors	5,000
In 1882 it has nearly	90,000
In 1857 half the counties had railroads, now every county has them.	

Now that is only what might be expected; every body should know that prohibition must bring wondrous prosperity. During the last 25 years of prohibition, Maine with its cold climate and poor soil might have gone behind hand, as many liquor selling communities have done, but on the contrary the new buildings and better houses and all evidences of wealth and comfort have been increasing amazingly. Any one who has traveled there much, will probably agree that the people in Maine who work for $30 a month have better houses, better food and better surroundings and circumstances, every way, as a class, than people in any rum licensed State in the world do on $60 a month. That the man of $5000 in Maine (on an average) is better housed, fed, schooled and more comfortable and stylish than the man of $10,000 in any rum State or country in the world.

And the young men and young women now growing up in Maine are, as a class, the noblest and best and the best looking and best behaved in the world; because they are under the very best training, see the very best example, are under the best moral influences and are the farthest removed from all those evil associations that produce hoodlums, tramps, rowdies and people of rude behavior.

That is what "The Temperance cause has done for my dear John and me" and all our young folks down in Maine. And let our young folks in California particularly remember all these things; and just one thing more; the people that Maine and its vicinity has sent to settle in California, altho some of them have been demoralized and destroyed here, were when they left their homes the best class of people that ever came here and have been the first and foremost friends of temperance and good citizenship.

AN ANGEL'S TOUCH.

One vening, not long ago, a little girl of nine or ten entered a place in which is a bakery, grocery and saloon in one, and asked for five cents' worth of tea.

"How's your mother?" asked the boy who came forward to wait on her.

"Awful sick, and ain't had anything to eat all day."

The boy was just then called to wait upon some men who entered the saloon, and the girl sat down. In five minutes she was nodding, and in seven she was sound asleep and leaning her head against the barrel, while she held the poor old nickel in a tight grip between her thumb and finger. One of the men saw her as he came from the bar, and after asking who she was, said:

"Say, you drunkards, see here. Here we have been pouring down whisky when this poor child and her mother want bread. Here is a two-dollar bill that says I've got some feeling left."

"And I can add a dollar," observed one.

"And I will give another."

They made up a purse of an even five dollars, and the spokesman carefully put the bill between the sleepers fingers, drew the nickel away, and whispered to his comrades:

"Jist look a-there—the gal's a dreaming!"

So she was. A big tear rolled out from her closed eyelid, but the face was covered with a smile. The men tiptoed out, and the clerk walked over and touched the sleeping child. She awoke with a laugh, and cried out:

"What a beautiful dream? Ma wasn't sick any more, and we had lots to eat, and to wear, and my hand burns yet where an angel touched it!"

When she discovered that her nickel had been replaced by a bill, a dollar of which loaded her down with all she could carry, she innocently said:

"Well now, but ma won't hardly believe me that you sent up to heaven and got an angel to come down and clerk in your grocery!"—*Washington Chronicle.*

PROFESSOR GARDNER ON HARD TIMES.

As I was walking out in the back yard, began Bro. Gardner, "Mister Darius Green, the white man, came along, and there was a powerful sad look on his face az he leaned over the fence and said:

'"Misser Gardner, this sufferin haz got to come to a cease!'

'"Hez ye got de shakes and chills?' I axed.

'"Wuss dan dat, Misser Gardner. Ize working all de long week for ten shillin' a day, an' whar de money goes I can't tell. De ole woman wants new clothes, de chillin wants dis an dat, de rent runs behin,' an' Ize gettin' despirit.'

'"Shoo! now let's make some figgers on de fence,' I tole him. 'Now den you chew 'terbaccer?'

'"Yes, I chew 'bout ten cents worf a day.'

'"Dat's seventy cents a week. An' you drink lager?'

'"Well, of course I drink a glass now and den—maybe fifteen glasses a week.'

'"Dat's seventy-five cents moah, sah—What d'ye do on Sundays!'

'"Oh, go up to de beer garden.'

'"An' you spen' a dollar at least?'

'"I guess so—maybe two of 'em.'

'"Say twelve shillins' an' dat makes two dollars 'an ninety-five cents per week. I reckon you frow away at least free dollars ebery week, sah.'

'"Frow it away?'

'"Yes sah. Dat money would pay your rent an' buy your flour.'

'"But a feller must have some comfort.'

'"De same, sah. De greatest comfort in de world am to see de rent paid up, de table loaded down, an' de ole woman able to go to church. You frow away free dollars ebery week, sah, an' den you go roun' cussin' de times, de wedder, an' de man who hez saved his money.'

'"Gem'len, dat white man called me an ole black fool an' a dog stealer, but dat didn' alter de case a bit. He is frowin' away one-third of his weekly wages, an' den blowin' round dat he's gettin' desperit an' am ready to head a riot. Doan' let me heah eny member o' dis club spinnin' dat yarn, case if he does dars gwine to be a committee ob investigashun an' dat committee won't whitewash wof a cent!'

A $100 Library for $4 75.—Many schools do not know that from now until October 1st, they can purchase a library of 156 choice Sunday-school books, in cheap but very durable form, at less than five cents each. The same books bound in cloth, and on thicker paper, have hitherto been sold by other publishers at from $1 to $1 50 each. An assorted library of 100 books, which ordinarily would cost $100, will be sent, *post paid*, to any school for $4 75, or 50 books for $2 50. Each book is numbered, and contains a catalogue of all. A simple system of keeping library, etc., is also furnished, which costs but 1½ cents each, additional. After October first an advance of 40 per cent., as present price does not pay sufficiently for the large investment. A sample book and library system mailed for 8 cents. Catalogue sent free upon application. Send to D. C. Cook, 46 Adam Street, Chicago.

Drink and Prayer.—Miss Edwards, in her book on boat life on the Nile, says:—

"I asked Rais Abdallah the other day why some of the sailors said their prayers and some did not. He said: 'Sometimes if a sailor is young, perhaps he has not begun to pray; or if he smokes hacheesh, or drinks wine, then he does not pray. If I ever smoked hacheesh, or drank wine, I should leave off praying; it would be of no use my doing both; it would be like taking first a step to the east and then a step to the west.'"

The Arab, I dare say, was no metaphysician, but he had a clear idea that contraries cannot very easily co-exist in the same subject—that the attempt to reconcile them will fail. His remarks are a curiously illustrative commentary on the Apostolic words. "Be sober (sober-minded) and watch (literally, drink not) unto prayer." The idea present to the mind of Peter had—without a knowledge of Peter's injunction—commended itself to the Mussulman Arab. S.

Capt. Myers of the Salvation army declared in June that there were 23,000 reformed drunkards enrolled in the army.

Father Nugent has a society of 3500 total abstinence women in Liverpool mostly the wives of working men. He has for years been a successful apostle of temperance.

SOUTH AMERICA.

(Continued.)

The only use made of butter in Barbacoas was to have a small slice of toast supposed to have been brot into contact with a buttery knife at the restaurant. It never appeared on the table by itself and where it came from or how was a mystery. But Tnquerres was said to be a butter country and there were cows enough and grazing facilities to make it a dairy region. On enquiry at the one restaurant of the town kept by an Italian sailor, I was told there had "not been any lately," and the matter was dropped. But some days after I tried a dish of what seemed a vegetable of some kind; tried it cautiously, it was not mashed potatoes, nor turnips, nor parsnips; it was as stringy and tenaceous as toasted cheese and the taste of it gave no sign as to what it was. But the restaurant man said it was butter.

It was a fancy restaurant that; nothing to equal it had I yet met with. There was an actual furnace which admitted of three articles being cooked at the same time—in three openings above the fire. The furnace would hold about a gallon of charcoal, which, stimulated with a hand bellows made a quick and hot fire. The proprietor could cook a pot of coffee in one, boil eggs in the second and fry meat in the third—in small earthen pots and ovens which are made by the country people. With such an improvement in culinary facilities this man could cook a breakfast for two or three people at once if they confined their orders to the same articles, whereas in Barbacoas no one dreamed of filling a second order till the first was completed.

It had been a feature too in the Barbacoas restaurants that the barefooted proprietor after getting an order for eggs, coffee and bread would have to go out to the market and buy the eggs and bread, and many a time he returned with a report that one or the other had given out and we could have coffee and eggs but no bread till to-morrow. One man had to be supplied as a general thing with five cents to buy sugar and ten to buy eggs before he could enter into a contract to supply an entire breakfast. But here our Italian was independent; he always had enough eggs and bread and meat on hand to last all day, and there was capital enough in the business to get a whole pound of sugar at a time without getting a loan from the customers.

The people of Tuquerres were delighted at the prospect of a road being undertaken at last. There was a very strong prejudice against the former contractors who had failed to do anything on this and on several other roads they had undertaken. They could not get a mile of it at any price. But they were there and a proposition was very coolly and openly made to me to sell out my partners in Barbacoas and take a larger share in with them and some of the Tuquerres Commission. It seemed in that region such a singular thing that anyone should hesitate to heave his friends and partners overboard when they were clear out of sight, that my refusal was a matter of surprise all round.

It was thereafter apparent that a liberal system of bribery had been adopted and very soon the parties who had been loudest in cursing the incapacity and dishonesty of the former contractors, began to discern and proclaim that they were both good fellows; one of them had adopted a woman of the country and married her religion and both could stand enormous doses of aguardiente. To make it short, bribery carried the contract for them and every body knew it. One of my friends assured me he had done all he could for me and regretted exceedingly that the road had been awarded to the other parties, who would never complete it. Next day he seemed to have forgotton this conversation, for he was very much enraged against the fortunate contractors, who, he said, had agreed to give him a one-sixth interest for his help, and now they denied it altogether, after he had done his best for them and they had succeeded.

The disappointment was not serious as success would have involved a two or perhaps three years' residence among strangers, in the forests and mountains; exposed to heavy rains on 25 of every 30 days, venomous snakes always near, wretched feed, miserable lodgings, and never hearing ones own language. Added to this, the government might at any time pass a decree of confiscation or might defer the payment of their promises for many years, against which there would be no redress.

But the feat of walking over 90 miles of such a road and back again, was one that none of the great heroes and warriors of history are ever credited with accomplishing, and it was an experience that is heartily commended to those whose time hangs heavily on their hands and who have means to gratify a taste for adventure. It should have been stated that the contract to construct the road for $140.000, was awarded fairly to me at the first meeting of the committee, after my arrival, provided satisfactory bonds should be given; but when the bribery commenced, there were no bondmen in the Republic that would do, except those who owned real estate in the town of Tuquerres.

Therefore the outcome of the whole transaction, awakened a feeling of gratitude that altho among my people and my race there are unprincipled men, men of wrecked consciences and bankrupt in morals —open violation of faith and promise, and falsehood to principle are not the general rule, nor are they generally winked at as the inevitable. As an example of their dealings; a high official who had a spendthrift brotherinlaw, heavily in debt, sent him $2,000 of the money on hand to build this road, ostensibly "to send to New York to purchase tools for the construction of the road." When enquiry was made, the money had been applied to his own use as intended and that was all that was done about it. Let all those who belong to the Anglo-Saxon race be thankful every day of their lives for the great privilege of their lineage; and with unbounded brotherhood and charity to all mankind, be sure te ape no foreign airs or habits as improvements upon our heritage of honest, steady, manly principles and let them be proud of a sober, honest ancestry who have served and trusted in the God of the Bible for centuries, and from that Bible learned their code of morals and taut it to their children.

It is very singular that the Africans of Colombia from Tuquerres to the sea coast—who were slaves until 1852 are exceptionably honest in many respects. Their code of morals seemed to be loose about anything good to eat. They were accused of helping themselves to plantains; and when they cook for any one, will supply themselves and friends with about three or four times as much as he uses. And if they borrow a dollar or buy something on credit without a pledge, they are remarkably forgetful many of them, and many are as good and sure pay as the Rothchilds. But stranger or neighbor, any man can travel from the coast, where they are all Africans except a few whites, to Tuquerres where they are mostly Indians, and he may publicly display any quantity of money in his pockets or in sacks or boxes, and there is no danger of his being robbed of a dollar by an African. He can go safely with them up lone rivers night or day, stop at any hut on the shore where the people take care of everything he has, and he can sleep there in perfect safety and without precaution.

The mail carriers on foot or in canoe are known to have always money in the mail, but not one of them has ever been molested any where within the knowledge of the people of that region except one who was robbed and killed by two foreigners who claimed to be Americans. And in no country in the world is there easier escape for a criminal by water than there. To these poor people who work for ten to fifty cents a day the sum of $100 is a huge amount, but any one of those Africans, man, boy, woman or girl, or any dozen of them, can be sent ten or twenty miles to take or bring $100 or $200, unsealed in a sack and there is not a particle of danger that one of them will steal a cent of it.

In no other country could this be said of a whole community of people. But the Indians are credited with stealing a little; those who come from the interior. In Barbacoas there was a boy thief, a deformed and distorted street waif, and an Indian from Ecuador, who kept a restaurant; perhaps there was not another known thief in that town, at least none that needed to be guarded against. In my sickness while up in the mountains for a month, this miscreant got the key of my room, broke into my trunk, stole $255 in coin, my watch and chain, every article of clothing worth taking and cast the trunk with a lot of books in it into the river. Next morning at daybreak, it had only got a couple of miles down the stream, having grounded somewhere, and had not filled yet with water, and an African found it and took it right up to town. It was immediately known to be mine from the books etc, and as Mr. Thief had got the key from the druggist who had it in charge he was arrested. That means he was put in jail at night to sleep and let out every morning. On my arrival four days after, they had never made search for the stolen property, and it was three days more before I could get them to do so. Then of course every trace had been carefully removed. There was a process of making out a list of articles lost, and their value and making oath to it before a judges clerk, and without ever calling the prisoner up to confront a witness, altho the judge and every inhabitant knew he was the thief, the evidence being absolutely complete, the judge sent an order to let him go saying the proof was not sufficient. There was no dout that the thief divided the spoil, and tho he was known previously to borrow ten cents every day to buy a meal for a customer before he cooked it, and now he branched out into trade and had $90 worth of goods bot with my money attached for an old debt, not one of the officers of the law but connived with him and helped to cover up his tracks; not one of these people would have stolen themselves anything of mine, but not one of them would do anything else than screen the thief.

Work for prohibition. Thank God for Kansas and Iowa, and take courage. Law, though, must have public sentiment behind it. Your business is to make public sentiment at home, in the shop, on the street, and in the church of God.

There is not a publican but can take your brother, your father, your son, into his dram-shop to-night and make him drunk in spite of your entreaties and prayers, and kick him out at midnight, and you may find his dead body in the gutter. All you have to do is to take the body and bury it and say nothing about it, for you have no redress or protection. Now, protection is what we want. Come and help us. Vote for *prohibition—John B. Gough.*

INSANITY.

Dr. G. A. Tucker of Sydney, Australia, late superintendent of an Insane Asylum there is on a visit of inspection thru America and Europe. He recently visited our asylums in Napa and Stockton, highly approved their management, except in the matter of crowding. Thinks not more than 300 should be in one institution. He thinks judicious treatment should restore 75 per cent of those committed. He concluded an interview with the Stockton *Independent* as follows:

"As to the cause of insanity, which is, of course, the most important inquiry, I find that at least fifty per cent may be traced to the use of intoxicating liquors. I state this ess afact, without any reference to the temperance qu e tion, which now seems to be attracting considerable attention in California and in the other States. It may be stated, however, as a scientific, demonstrated truth, that the leading cause of insanity all over the world at the present time is the use of intoxicating drinks. Science never shows any partiality or prejudice in making up her records. The other causes of insanity are those arising out of business and domestic troubles, exposure, privations, disease, etc., which I need not enumerate."

We are aware that medical men are very cautious and conservative in their statements and when they say 50 per cent of the insanity is due to drink we may feel sure they are far enough within the mark.

INCREASE OF INSANITY.

Wherever the curse and scourge of the grog-shop spreads its horrid leprous influence, there is an outcry about the rapid increase of insanity. At a recent convention at Madison, Wis., it was asserted that there are 100,000 insane persons in the U. S., only half of whom are in the asylums. They have increased from 1870 to 1880, 100 per cent while the population increased 30 per cent, and the proportion of cures is growing less.

And as the cities grow with their grog-shops everywhere, the curse of insanity, its most natural result, marches onward; and it must be remembered that all other evils and crimes which are the fruit of the dram-shop are being more deeply rooted and more widely extended. The States that have most dram-shops have most of everything that is unclean, vile, murderous, cruel, bloody, unnatural and ungodly.

The remedy for insanity. crime and all the glaring evils is absolute determined prohibition of the source of nine-tenths of them all. One-tenth of all our sins and plagues if that remain, will be enough to give ample work for its removal.

Can the boy be saved? What will you say when you hear the facts? A boy nine years old was before a police justice in Chicago, and was discharged on condition that he would go home. On the next night he was arrested at the request of his parents, who complained of his staying out at nights and of his stealing. His brother, two years older, was fined $50. This tells a hard story on the parents themselves, and on the neighborhood and on the Sunday-school agencies in the vicinity. A clergyman said in public lately, in Chicago, that if children in that city can be saved from drunkenness till they are fourteen, they are already certain of future safety. Is it not a fearful thing to have little children engulfed in vice before they reach their teens? Is there not a work for the church to do and every member in it, while her children are being devoured?—*Ex.*

The Rescue.

DEVOTED TO

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OUR PRINCIPLES.—We aim for nothing short of a sweeping National Prohibitory law endorsed by every State and Territory of the Union, in the year 1885, and as much sooner as the Christian and Temperance men and good citizens of the country may desire to accomplish it.

THE PLATFORM.

There are various opinions as to what is meant by the platform recently enunciated in Sacramento. As regards the temperance question it is an entire blank and thereon is acceptable to the Leag of Fiendom and entirely in their interests. As to the Sunday law, the plank is so framed as to bear one interpretation that will be perfectly in accord with the designs of the drunkard and criminal manufacturers, and another that will suit that section of Christian and temperance people who are very much in earnest about temperance and want to do any and everything except to prohibit the sale of rum.

The first and second planks were magnificent in their patriotic declarations as they did not affect any party, person or interest. The others referring to railroads, monopolies, etc. are such as would have been set up by every one of 15 parties in the field had there been as many. Of course they are only to catch innocent votes and wont affect the railroads and corporations any more than a consumptive mosquito could harass a first-class rhinoceros. The railroads under the platforms and candidates of either of the two parties which may carry the election will enjoy the most profound tranquility for two more years and at a very trifling cost compared with a reduction of their tarifs.

The convention had perfect faith in the wisdom of the Arthur administration; that seems to indicate that the convention is not included among those who "fondly cherish the memory of the patriotic Garfield," whose administration must have been abhorrent to those who so much admire one of an entirely opposite principle, habit, practice and character.

The convention manifested an unbounded confidence in Genl. Rosecrans as Congressman, in making a straw nomination against him which renders his election sure so far as the convention could.

It was not a peace offering to the moral sentiment of the State that a lifelong liquor seller should have been called to preside over the convention; nor was it creditable to that body to recognize as American citizens the emissaries of a conspiracy of openly professed outlaws in active rebellion and whose calling and purposes even when in submission to law are entirely and comprehensively infamous. To entertain propositions from them, to trim its sails to suit them was an advertisement of a cowardly surrender of American dignity and patriotism to the assault of the representatives of crime and debauchery.

From the platform temperance men have nothing to expect. There may be hope in temperance men elected upon this platform by temperance people, if any such should be. But the platform indicates that the Republican party respects the Leag of Fiendom and its infernal agencies of corruption, more than it does the virtue and sobriety and honesty of the respectable citizens of the State, intends to obey its orders, and has thrown patriotism and the welfare of the people to the dogs.

We are bidden to see what the Republican party has done in Iowa. It may be new to some readers that they never did anything for temperance but fool it, until after a third party in 1877 had cast 10,600 votes for a prohibition candidate. Then the machine politicians promised "to be good" and the result was a vote next time to submit the constitutional amendment and now it has come to pass, and Iowa owes its present emancipation entirely to the third party of that time.

LAW.

It is time somebody should be employed or something should be done to reform our laws, so as to make them intelligible, and to invent some machinery that can properly try a civil suit or do justice to a criminal.

If we should go to Smith or Henderson the temperance grocers, and pay for a pound of tea, we should pronounce the grocer a humbug, if it took him three weeks or three months to get it sent home, or if he sent a pound of sugar once, and a pound of coffee the second time in place of the tea, and wanted us to pay him $5 for every mistake he made; but that would be good law practice and experience.

If a carpenter was employed to make an oak door 6 feet by 4, and brot you one of redwood 5 by 3 the first time, and one of mahogany 7 by 5 next time, and then none at all and made you pay for the whole three, there would be a fuss made, but the carpenter could plead good legal example and precedent.

A captain of a merchant ship does not spend years in the study of the legal possibilities of his profession. But not one in a hundred of them ever frames or signs a charter party (a contract), and then can not tell by it whether he has engaged to carry pig iron from Wales to New York or coolies from China to Havana. Not one time in 100, does an intelligent one of them sign a bill of lading (another contract), that gets him into a legal dispute as to its clear meaning; because it is a mercantile, not a legally drawn document.

If two seafaring men living ashore, should draw up a contract by which A. is bound to dig a well 40 feet deep by 4 wide for B., and B. is to pay A. $100 for the service when completed, there would be no chance of a disagreement as to which should dig the well and which should pay the $100. But if they employed $25 worth of legal talent to draw up the contract, it might perhaps take 5 years and cost $1.000 to determine those two points.

If a tailor agrees to give us a french beaver suit for $60, we understand it to mean a coat, vest and pants and he never tries to palm us off with a second hand ulster and a pair of socks as verily a dress suit. Because the tailor never studied law.

Any two sober, honest blacksmiths or stone masons, on the same day that Guiteau shot down President Garfield, when they had heard his own confession of intention and performance of the deed, and examined two or three witnesses of the act, could have tried and hanged the miscreant, justly and honestly in two hours and they could have made no mistake. But it took a house full of lawyers, judges, witnesses and perhaps $100,000 of expense to find out whether Guiteau had really done any thing or not, and there was no one sure till the 30th of June that all the trial would not have to be pronounced a failure and be gone over again.

A man coolly choked a woman to death about a year ago under circumstances that not very far back in history would have subjected him to certain death by the cruelest torture; but we have not been yet able to find a court competent to try him. The legal carpenters cant make their five feet door anywhere within three feet of the measure; and the people of the State cannot find out whether it is right or wrong to destroy a sister-in-law and then deliberately murder her at pleasure. Another murderer has had 2 or 3 trials and will pretty surely escape because a California court cannot try him without making mistakes.

It is next to impossible to find out by means of present legal machinery, whether it is an act of deserving heroism or a mere harmless freak or a hideous crime to rob a bank, to cheat and defraud a widow of her last cent, to receive money on deposit and squander it at the gaming table or to commit murder. Again when a law has been demanded by the people, drawn up by the ablest legal talent, scrutinized and amended so as to remove every liability to imperfection, passed thru all the proper channels and placed in due form among the statutes, there is no certainty at all that the will of the people will not be defeated by some legal quibble or by the political bias of one member of the Supreme Court who has a casting vote in deciding upon its validity.

And worse than all when a Federal Judge has dared to render a decision which is simply just and honest—that a laundry is not of itself a nuisance, he is assailed by political enemies, and it is held up to his prejudice that he did not grossly degrade and prostitute his sacred office, violate his official oath and disrobe himself of his manhood and good citizenship.

SWEET PEACE HAS COME AT LAST.

There might have been some disposition to complain that the utterance of the Republican convention on the Sunday law was not as favorable to the American people of this country as to the foreign rum sellers; there might have been a complaint made that the Leag of Free rum was highly honored at the convention and the question of temperance and morality and its advocates kicked out peremptorily; the temperance men and women who had hoped for some action on the sale of liquor on Sunday and on week days too, did feel at first a little craving for something they had lost; but later news calmed the brewing storm and a sweet peace has settled down upon the heart of every genuine temperance advocate from the Oregon to the Arizona line. Every body is enthusiastically satisfied now, and we all sit down to joyously await the coming glory.

PAUL NEUMANN

is nominated for Congress!!! Any temperance man that would demand anything more of a Republican Convention, than the nomination of Paul Neumann to Congress is a firebrand, a conspirator, a nihilist, a dynamiter, a red-handed communist and anything else a friend chooses to throw in.

The Good Templars have been at work for twenty-seven years in this State, but in their highest flights of enthusiasm, they never dreamed that at this early stage of their history they could have succeeded in getting Paul Neumann nominated to Congress.

The Sons of Temperance, the W. C. T. U., the Father Matthews, have been vigorously at work all these years, but not one of them ever expected they could succeed in getting Paul Neumann nominated to Congress to attend to the National Prohibition question and vote there on the Commission of Enquiry.

The Home Protection Party was formed and its agencies sent all over the State, enthusiastic meettings held and ringing speeches made for the protection of our Homes. The object is more than triumphantly accomplished and the eternal security of our Homes assured in the nomination of Paul Neumann to Congress.

The Prohibition Reform Party called a convention and people came from distant counties to attend it. They had anticipations of a reform in Sunday observance, in prohibition, in relief from the tyranny of the rumdoggery, and of other reforms; but the real object of that Prohibition Reform Convention was the nomination of Paul Neuman to Congress; that satisfies the most ardent longings of everyone who assisted on that occasion.

The Prohibition Reform Convention appointed a Committee to present its claims to the Republican Convention, but no such glorious result as the nomination of Paul Neumann to Congress was dreamed of.

The nomination of a Congressman to represent the Leag of Freedom in Washington proves the perfect sincerity and patriotism of the Republican party. The anti-monopolist, the anti-railroad-extortion man, the home protectionist, the greenbacker, the free-thinker, the Mormon and the Oakland "Signs of the Times," who dont go in, heart and soul now, to elect the whole Republican strait ticket on the sole and sufficient ground that Paul Neumann has been nominated to Congress, is a firebrand, a nihilist, a dynamiter etc. The nomination of Paul Neumann to Congress should induce every voter, who has any self-respect at all, to vote the strait Republican ticket for the next fifty years at least.

It is delightful to know that the Lion and the Lamb have at last laid down together in peace and the Lamb has crawled into the inside of the Lion where he will enjoy sweet peace and rest.

Tennyson's drunken carousal song "Hands all Round" was tried in a celebration of the Queens birthday at Sidney, and met with strenuous disapproval.

Society Regalias and Sashes to Order. Satisfaction Guaranteed. WEINSTOCK & LUBIN, Sacramento, Cal.

MR. SHAEFFERS PLANK.

"*Fifth*—History and experience unite to prove the necessity of preserving one day in seven as a day of rest from labor. Without legislation on this subject the laboring classes might be compelled to continue in unceasing toil. Therefore, we are in favor of observing Sunday as a day of rest and recreation; and while we expressly disavow the right or the wish to force any class of our citizens to spend that day in any particular manner, we do favor the maintenance of the present Sunday laws, or similar laws, providing for the suspension of all unnecessary business on that day."

How grandly meaningless; the laboring classes *might be*, etc. But we *expressly disavow* the right or wish, etc., nothing doutful in the disavowal. And the present Sunday laws, or similar laws or some other law or laws about something or some other thing. The suspension of all *unnecessary* business on that day. No allusion to the grogshop, to the protection of the citizen from the knife and pistol of the rumseller; no allusion to the peace of the American Sabbath; nothing that could possibly endanger the right of the beer garden to sow its pestilential damnation and corruption on Sunday.

Score one grand triumph for the Leag of Fiendom and for every Christian and Sunday law man and temperance man who acknowledges Mr. Shaeffer as his representative before the Republican Convention. And Paul Neumann is two triumphs more.

CHEAP JOHN.

There is no more joyous duty in this world than to prophesy smooth things, believing they are true; there is no more unpleasant task than that of coming up with an evil report. It would be very pleasant to have to congratulate our order generally and universally upon a steady progress from the first, leading to a hope of triumph in the near future; but it is by no means a favorite amusement to assume the role of croaker and to discourse of FAILURE in the past, FAILURE in the present, and to prophesy utter hopeless FAILURE in the future, unless the warnings of our history are heeded, and the cause or causes of failure are removed.

The RESCUE is about the only temperance journal that has fairly and openly met and treated the alarming, discouraging statistics of decadence which as a rule have been for many years the most striking and general feature of our annual reports. Some of our Eastern brethern seem to think the bearer of evil tidings is the cause of them, or that to discuss our failures and misfortunes imperils the welfare of the Order. Some seem to fear it will create unpleasant discussion in our lodges; to try to do anything to avert further calamity might hasten dissolution. It has seemed to the RESCUE that to say nothing about it and do nothing about it would with the most absolute certainty, result in the extinction of the best and most useful Order that has ever sot to bless the world. In early youth the unpleasant but unerring truth was mournfully learned, that when a stock of 10, 20 or 30 winter apples in a boy's trunk were diminished by two every day and no additions made, the day surely came when the apples were extinct. And a series of experiments upon a reduction of one a day and then of one in two days, invariably led to the same painful result, however the system was varied. So when a majority of our jurisdictions are growing less by 2,000, 1,000 or 100 every year and nothing is being done to compensate this loss, that youthful apple-experience reasserts itself with an uncomfortable persistence.

The causes of our decadence outside of California and Oregon have been recounted in these columns, but as all truths in the line of temperance have to be vigorously pounded into peoples' understandings time and again, it is deemed necessary to go over the ground once more, many new readers not having seen the previous indictments of cheap John.

The machinery of this Order was so well planned and put together as it came from the hands of Father Bristol long ago, it may safely be asserted that just as it was the I. O. G. T., was an organization fully fitted to unite and absorb all other Prot estant temperance societies, to render the formation of any others unnecessary, perhaps impossible; it was capable, under wise leadership and judicious management, of carrying the war of prohibition to a triumphant successful issue.

It was so popular and so fully met the necessities of the time, that it extended and gained with wondrous rapidity. Its usefulness and fitness was so apparent that it made wonderful headway for a time and the friends of temperance who united with it, loved it as they never did any other society. But men were ambitious to improve the external nonessentials or ceremonials and to photograph themselves in its rituals. Forgetful altogether of the main objects of the Order, a fruitful bone of contention was introduced in an attempt to abolish every thing which made the order cost a member a cent more than it did the men outside.

In place of using a strong hand to resist these destructive elements, the leaders yielded step by step to changes and innovations and the principal business which has occupied the time of the R. W. G. L. nearly ever since, has been to wrangle over contemptible issues unworthy of a 7 by 9 political spoils club and having not the most distant relation to the temperance reform, except to disgust men with it.

As soon as it became apparent that there was no law, no ruling of the R. W. G. L., which could not be changed and sent up like a rocket to-morrow, Cheap John commenced the systematic course of operations, which he has pursued ever since with such success. When the degrees and signs were changed, it was easy to change and abolish everything else. And ever since we have had a cheap John administration in our R. W. G L., and in most of our Grand Lodges. Next week the results and workings of this most important factor in all temperance work will be reviewed.

A TREACHEROUS PLANK.

Dr. McDonald, of the Pacific Bank, and the Home Protection Association, expressed himself quite freely last evening with reference to the Sunday Law plank of the Republican platform. "I am disgusted with it; it has no backbone, and is too treacherous and unsafe for me to trust myself upon it. It means anything or nothing, just as you may please to make it, in fact it was John W. Shaeffer, the ex-President of the League of Freedom, who fixed that up in the interests of ths League, and the temperance men were sold out, body and boots. We wanted a local option plank, and if we had got that we would have tried for a constitutional prohibition plank; bnt through Shaeffer's influence apparently, more than any other man's, the Committee on Platform would not for a moment consider the proposition to insert a local option plank, and of course we knew it was of no use to talk about constitutional prohibition. Instead of being dissatisfied with Shaeffer's seeming concessions, which really amounted to nothing, the League of Freedom may credit him not only with having staved off a definite and pronounced declaration in favor of sustaining and enforcing the Sunday Law, and substituting this milk-and-water affair, but with inducing the committee to turn a deaf ear to the entreaties of the temperance men for a recommendation of local option. If anybody has reason to be pleased, it is the saloon men; but the fact is, in the attempt to ride two horses and save the votes of both the temperance and liquor Republicans, they will meet the usual fate of unprincipled tricksters and compromisers of principle and fall between the two—satisfying nobody but the conscienceless trimmers and wire-pullers who don't care a fig for Sunday or temperance, but only to carry out their party projects. I am a old Republican," he added, "and hoped to be able to continue voting for and sustaining the Republican party, but when I find them truckling in this way to the liquor and anti-Sunday Law interests it is time for me to draw out—and I think there are a good many other Republicans who will decide the same way. A convention will probably be called very soon of those who are dissatisfied with both parties, and disposed to unite in forming a third party which shall be goverred by principle, and will dare to speak out in no ambiguous terms on these most important and vital issues."—*Examiner.*

THE JOURNAL OF FREEDOM.

The true definition of LIBERTY by the hero of a London street ballad long ago, was "Freedom to vollop my donkey;" later, among the lowest class of slavery advocates who never had a slave, it was "freedom to whale my nigger;" the rolling years have now brot us to an era when that grand old watchword in whose defence so many millions of martyrs have laid down their lives, has come to mean, "Freedom to beat wives and mothers, turn children on the street to starve or steal; freedom to set mantraps and boytraps and girltraps everywhere, to rob, debauch, deprave and kill my neighbors," and to send mankind to hell here and hereafter by wholesale.

So the "Freedom to kill" party in San Francisco are publishing a "Journal of Freedom and Rights," in defense of the wifebeating business. It finds fault with the RESCUE for showing up the murders, wifebeatings, suicides, stabbings, and unnatural crimes which make this most beautiful country a veritable field of blood and rapine, simply because it is the trade and business of the Leag of Fiendom to entice, entrap, educate and drive all these people to crime and beggary and suicide.

Nolan Bros., are proud when any journal talks about and describes the shoes they sell, if the truth is told; the dentists, carpenters and tailors, pay newspapers at times to give an accurate description of the goods they handle or make or sell. Studebaker & Co., were highly pleased at a description of their factory and carriages and business which appeared in the RESCUE in February last. They would not have got mad if the RESCUE had devoted four pages for three months to pictorial drawings of their wagons and carriages, provided they were correct.

But because the Leag of Freedom gets a kindly, neighborly notice of its successful work in the RESCUE, such as is given to the sewing machine, and photograph, and temperance grocery men, in place of sending to this office a nice boquet, a box of oranges and an order on Mr. Short for a suit of clothes, it gets its back up and complains of injustice. Moreover it goes after certain ministers in revenge. That is a personal kindness that will be remembered while life lasts, to have the Leag revenge itself on the RESCUE by going knee deep into the ministers; this adaptation of the proxy system is particularly commended to all who have any little grudge against the RESCUE. If everything of that nature could be conveniently turned that way, it would make it very pleasant here indeed.

But the Leag in its modesty is unjust to itself; it tells of a Baptist clergyman who insulted a lady on the cars some time ago; but it modestly omits to say that before he did so, he had taken two or three doses of the Leag's inspiration. And of course when a minister interviews the Leag and enters into business relations with it; he is quite as likely to commit any crime as any of the ordinary pupils of the Leag. Noah, David and Lot fell easy victims to the seductions of the Free Leag of their days and there is not a minister, Good Templar, priest or prophet to-day anywhere whom the Leag could not prepare to graduate in a few months for any one of the wards of San Quentin, if he would submit himself to the treatment of the Leag and let it operate on him at will.

That is what the RESCUE has been preaching all along. The Leag has captured thousands of excellent Christians and ministers and even women from the fold of the church, by baiting its traps scientifically, and has manufactured them into every grade and type of criminal and monster, and has dumped them at last into the potter's field of the lost and depraved every time. There is a singular coincidence in one department of the statistics of ministers and Leag of Freedom initiates. There is about 1 a year of 5,000 ministers who gets into some scrape or scandal such as a breach of promise case or an assault, most generally because he took some of the Leag's medicine—and there is just about the same proportion of rumsellers, 1 in 5,000 who by some miscalculation lead a virtuous life outside of the crime of their business. An industrious watcher can find half a dozen serious charges a year among the 80,000 ministers of the Union; and the body can stand that much scandal and get along as well as the 10,000 saloon keepers of New York city can stand the 1600 or so of their number who have not been in the penitentiary as they should have been.

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SUNDAY LAW CANDIDATES FOR STATE OFFICERS.

It is gratifying to see the many signs that prove the Good Templars are exercising a grand and growing power in this State. When you see the determined efforts of that law-breaking League of Freedom (to harm and wrong) remember they were driven to it by very fear of the once despised Good Templars and the church people, moral people and dormant temperance people whom the Good Templars have aroused to co-operation. When you see that J. W. Shaeffer, President of that conspirator's League and grand lecturer of the F. and A. Masons has resigned the lead of said Leagues of law-breaking foreign rum-sellers, don't forget that it is probably because the Good Templars have made it so hot and disgraceful that he has been glad to slip out to let another foreigner, with an American name, one Harrison, take his place. Nor should it be forgotten that if the Republicans put a pro-Sunday plank in their platform it will be because of the influence of the Good Templars. And now we see candidates for State officers, proud to avow themselves "law and order" and Sunday men! Two I speak of among the Republicans. F. A. Pedlar, brother of our Dist. Deputy of Santa Clara county, is out for Secretary of State. And what an innovation to have for that office a man who don't drink, gamble or use tobacco, who is a church member and would act so as to merit the approval of God, his fellow citizens and his conscience!

The other is Thos. L. Carothers, for some years a consistent total abstainer and strong temperance man and a Sunday law advocate. He is put forward for the office of Attorney General.

OBSERVER.

A WRITER who has been an unreformed drunkard for 20 years is the very worst timber imaginable to write articles on prohibition. Much better try his hand at describing the various sensations which a human being experiences on his passage from partial sobriety to a first class drunk and then to incipient jimjams. There are some men who write such gibbering nonsense about prohibition that it would perhaps be more complimentary to them to believe they love to write any falsehood for which they are paid, than to attribute to them the infinite degradation of intellect which their articles would indicate, if believed by their writers. There is perhaps a degree of imbecility more hopelessly deplorable than even servile dishonesty.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM has had something the matter with his eye; cataract; he submitted to a surgical operation. His fortitude was remarkable and he is now ready again for biz. His new pictures without the cataract will soon be out.

THE Watsonville *Transcript* suggests local option on the Sunday law question. Certainly; and let it be also extended to stealing horses; robbing henroosts, burglary, gambling and wife-beating. All these questions, are included and bound up in that of selling drunkenness on Sunday.

OUTLAW rummies made a riot in Augusta, Me., in resistance to the seizure of smuggled beer from Boston.

THE WHISKY POWER.

On a Chicago street-corner, the other day we saw a jam of wagons, cars, and carriages. The policeman ordered this cart, that way; backed up that wagon, that way; ordered progress here; commanded a halt there, and did thoroly the duty for which he was stationed at the street-intersection. Finally he seized the bit of one span of horses, but was instantly paralyzed by the driver's sharp command. "Let go. Keep your hands off, or *I'll fix you!*" Looking to find what emperor or potentate could thus defy the unity and authority of him who was ordained to keep the streets clear and dissolve the gorge of vehicles—we saw a young boy, driving an elegant wagon which was drawn by two magnificent horses with harness splendid enough for a czar. Meantime, the policeman belabored others, but he paid marked respect to the behests of the boy-driver. Coming closer, in wonder, he discovered that the wagon was heavily loaded with splendid large barrels, and all were marked, "Such and Such a distillery." The wonder grew not, but abated, since we had full proof of the power of whisky over the poor subordinate policeman who would have lost his place had the arrogant boy-driver complained to his master, and had the master denounced the policeman. The little incident illustrates the swing of things very clearly. Whisky can command its right of way in all lines, from Congress to Chicago street-corners. Its chariot wheels roll unquestioned over the hearts, lives, fortunes and peace of millions.—*N. W. Christian Advocate.*

THE Sacramento *Union* after giving the Sunday institution all the ridicule it could pour upon it, has come out and strenuously defended the Sunday law for some weeks. It is uncertain whether this course was shaped by the friends or the enemies of Sunday observance. It seems quite probable that the latter procured the advocacy of that paper, knowing its active endorsement to be the surest ruin to any cause it advocates. People have learned to believe the opposite of every principle it asserts and to take the side of any question opposite to that espoused by it.

The sorest thorn in the side of the *Union* is the success of prohibition. That being a movement in favor of good morals acts like a red handkerchief upon the turkey gobbler. Men of large intelligence on general matters frequently err foolishly when they attempt to issue oracles on a subject upon which they are ignorant. Fools and drunkards laying down temperance law and prophesying in its name render themselves ridiculous: but the *Record Union* for professional seven times refined idiocy and imbecility on the question of prohibition is equaled nowhere except in its own obstinate mendacity as to all the well known results of prohibition in Maine and elsewhere. But one of the greatest misfortunes that could befall the question of prohibition or Sunday law or any righteous issue, would be to have the help and sympathy of the *Record Union*. So we are thankful for all the opposition it can bring on.

THE SUNDAY LAW AND THE DEMOCRATS.

Whenever the Democrats have a fair opportunity to carry an election they invariably become so severely intoxicated with the unusual and elating situation that they lose their wits and fall hopelessly into pits of their own digging. The Anti-Sunday law plank in their platform was inserted to cater to what was thought to be popular sentiment; but how miserably did the Democratic oracles prognostigate its effects upon public opinion, and how painful are the efforts of their organs to reconcile the indignant and respectable portion of the party to a measure that can have the endorsement of the whisky element only. The farmer who suffers from the Sunday drunks of his farm hands; the business man who fain would be free from business care one day in the week, but who is denied this privilege by the irregular business customs of his neighbors; the artisan, the mechanic, the clerk and all classes of laborers who are deprived for a like reason of any respite from labor; the order-loving citizen and he who venerates religion and religious institutions, are all ignored by the adoption of this anti-Sunday law plank.—*Lodi Sentinel.*

TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR-ROOM.

This beautiful story, by T. S. Arthur, is now published by D. C. Cook. It used to be $1.25 in ordinary binding. Now it can be had at the office of the RESCUE 40 copies for $1.00. All of it, with the illustrations in paper covers. Cheapest book ever out.

OPEN LODGES AND PUBLIC MEETINGS.

For distribution at public meetings or once a month the RESCUE will be sent to one address at $2.00 per 100, and in packages of 20 to 50 will be sent once a month for a year for 24 cents per copy or $4.80 for 20 copies a year. At this rate there is no paper published anywhere that is cheaper. It is suggested that lodges try this method of introducing temperance literature but the best plan is to get a weekly paper into the family by the year. Orders for lots of 50 or 100 should come a week in advance.

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No Lodge dues, rents, officers' salaries or banquets to pay for; nothing to pay but bare cost of insuring healthy, sober lives. Consequently, such institutions are the cheapest and safest in the world; ours has the least costly machinery of any. One old insurance company East has received in premiums 218 millions, and paid out for losses 57 millions, which is less than the company's receipts for interest on their customers money.

THERE is a movement to establish a Congregational college at Crafton, the "new Riverside" in San Bernardino county. Bro. Craft a most thoro temperance and Christian worker, proposes to donate 40 acres and water right at Crafton Retreat as a start and then ask leading men of the denomination to give it a lift. The place is beautiful, healthful, easy of access and yet sufficiently retired for the necessary quiet, and in the neighborhood there is no saloon nor do I think the good class of people settling there will permit of one. I was delighted with the place, when there and wish it and its people abundant success.

W.

THE Sacramento grogshop politics and press that elected Troy Dye to murder men and administer upon their estates, are still producing similar fruit.

COAL OIL.—Continental oil per case of 10 gals. $2.45; Starlight oil $2.65; fair burning oil $2.00 to $2.20—good time to lay in winter supply—1 cent a gallon less in 5 case lots. Order from cash grocery, 519 Post St., S. F., Cal.

HOME PROTECTION ASSOCIATION.

This association was incorporated Feby. 2, 1882, for the purpose of securing the enforcement of all laws restricting the sale of liquors, particularly the Sunday law and to procure the enactment of such other laws as are or may be necessary for the protection of our homes from the insidious and destructive influences growing out of the liquor traffic.

It is desired to charter auxiliary associations in every town of California. Any 10 or more persons over 16 years of age may apply for a charter. The membership fee is $1.00 a year, and charter, with full set of books and register for 600 names costs $5. Of membership fee one half goes to the State association for the general work. Apply for information and all particulars to the State Secy.

Officers of the State Association: Otis Gibson, Pres. 916 Washington St. S. F.; Dr. R. H. McDonald, Treas., Pacific Bank. S. F.; Geo. Babcock, State Supt. R. S. Wade, State Secretary, 76 Montgomery Block, San Francisco.

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Rally candidates for the chaingang.
Rally the rag tag brigade.
Rally the red-nosed bummer battalions.
Rally the drunks.
Rally for the jail and the poor house forever,
And vote free beer and no Sunday.

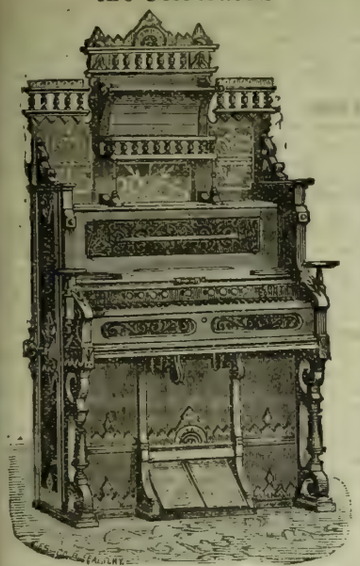
TRY IT.—Send 75 cts. in stamps to 519 Post St., S. F., Cal., and get one pound of Daisy tea, (best uncolored Japan) by mail, and a years subscription to Home Circle, free, a paper giving full quotations for fine groceries and family supplies—good family tea by mail at 50 cts. and 60 cts. per lb.

A few National Temperance Almanacs can be supplied at the RESCUE office; a 10 cent stamp will get one, and that is the cheapest way of remittance. The volume for 1882 is, as usual, full of good matter.

Mr. H. B. Williamson is agent for the RESCUE in Lompoc Renewals and subscriptions can be arranged with him.

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Calendar.

Fall Term begins	Aug. 16, 1882	Winter Term closes	Mar. 2, 1883
Fall Term closes	Nov. 17, 1882	Spring Term begins	Mar. 6, 1883
Winter Term begins	Nov. 27, 1882	Commencement	June 7, 1883
Christmas Vacation	Dec 21 to Jan 10, 1883		

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Cranberries, canned		2 85
Royal Oysters (warranted)		2 10
Jams and Jellies, asst'd		2 70
Eagle Chocolate, per doz.		2 50
Star " "		2 15
Pickles, 5 gal. kegs, best		1 75
" ½ gal. jars, doz.		3 50
Condensed Milk, Swiss		2 00
Maccaroni, Extra, No. 1, box		1 25
Vermicelli, " No. 1, "		1 25
" " No. 2, "		90
Family Flour, good, per bbl		5 00
" best		5 25 to 5 50
Scouring Brick, per doz.		70
Dried Peaches, fair	per lb	05
" good	"	10
" Pears, unpeeled	"	06
" peeled	"	7½ to 12½
" Apples, choice	"	08
Cal. Figs	"	06 to 08
No. 1, Island Sugar, kegs		09¼
Granulated Sugar		12½
Japan Tea, 1 lb and ½ lb paper		30
Japan Tea, bulk, 5 lbs for		1 00
" ½ chests, per lb		15
" best known		40 to 50
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"AND it came pass in those days the people mourned grievously for the loss of President James who was slain by a servant of the Leag of beerdom, but when they heard that the Leag had sent their Paul to Congress, they were comforted for James and put off their mourning."

THE PRINCIPAL qualification to look out for in a member of congress is a capacity to do his share in the whisky drinking orgies at State funerals and anniversary occasions like Yorktown. And to be sure and vote against the Commission of Enquiry into the fruits of the liquor traffic.

THOMAS THORNTON charged with selling a quart of whisky to one Indian, witnesses present, was acquitted in the U. S. Dist Court at San Francisco. A blacksmith who had unfortunately pleaded guilty of selling 3 quarts of wine to two Indians was fined $20 and 30 days in Los Angeles jail. Moral, dont plead guilty in a San Francisco liquor case.

THE nomination of Judge S C. Denson by the Repub. Convention is an eminently good one. He is a man that all good men can consistently vote for, no matter on what ticket he is placed. If all good men will vote for him, his election will be an addition of solid worth and ability and respectability to the Supreme Bench. Henry Egerton is also a worthy candidate and will give his vote and influence for temperance and take rank among its leaders in Congress. We can have no better advocate than he will be.

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256 Bloomfield, Th., Bloomfield, P.C. Smith.
274 Fulton, Sa., Fulton, Frank Briggs.
356 Enterprise, Sa., Guerneville, N. E. Manning.
370 Santa Rosa, Tu., Santa Rosa, J. H. Richardson.
375 Dauntless, W., Petaluma, H. O. Brink
378 Two Rock, Sa., Petaluma, M.L. Freeman
405 Azalea, Th., Occidental, D. N. Craig

STANISLAUS COUNTY.

109 Ceres, Tu., Ceres, P. W. Cook.
247 Fairview, Sa., Turlock, John B. Osborn
249 Star of Cottonwood, Sa., Hill's Ferry Matthew R. Lyle.
266 Morning Star, F., Modesto, J. J. Porter
326 Oakdale, Tu., Oakdale, Byron Seeber.
335 Knight's Ferry, Su., Knight's Ferry, J. W. Dunlap.
465 Friendship, Sa., Hill's Ferry, Henry A. F. Miller.
503 Burneyville, Sa., Langworth, R. R. Snedigar.

SUTTER COUNTY.

97 Meridian, Sa., Meridian, E. G. Thornbrough.
158 Good Shepherd, Sa., Live Oak, A H. Hewitt.
172 Harmony, Sa., Nicolaus, J. M. Berry.
219 Defiance, Sa., Pleasant Grove, F. B. Pierce.
321 June, Sa., Yuba City, Mrs. M. E. Moore
440 Yuba City W., Yuba City, Ed. Ellington.
452 North Butte, Su., West Butte, H. S. Graves.
487 Triumphant, Sa., South Butte, W. M. Wadsworth.

TEHAMA COUNTY.

192 Red Bluff, F., Red Bluff, M. J. Frank.
198 Tehama, Tu., Tehama, A. V. Wheeler.
306 Ricerville, Sa., Riceville, J. W. Tibbetts
308 Henleyville, Sa. Henleyville, J. W. Gill
309 Paskenta, Sa., Paskenta, T. D. Dollings.
311 Ivy, M., Red Bluff, C. H. Dolvechio.
427 Paradise, Th., Olimpo, C. S. Jobe.
433 Hercules, Sa., Red Bluff, Henry Smith
491 Elk Horn, Su., Olimpo, John Monroe.

TRINITY COUNTY.

300 Beacon, Sa., Weaverville, G. B. Bassham
303 Western Star, Su., Hay Fork, John H. Vanderhoff.

TULARE COUNTY.

48 Visalia, F., Visalia, D. K. Zumwalt.
169 Grangeville, Sa., Grangeville, John Warswick.
181 Jonesa, Sa., Hanford, G. T. Thornton.
195 Tulare, Tu., Tulare, Willis Faust.
257 Tipton, Th., Tipton, Jas. A. Wills.
296 Hanford, Tu., Hanford, Mrs. L. E. Cheadle.
301 Plano, Th., Plano, J. A. McMillan.
302 Porterville, F., Porterville, R. C. Redd
325 Lakeside, Sa., Hanford. H.H.Beckwith.
329 Pride of Tulare, Sa., Herrick's Cross, Mary E. Collins.
332 Elder Springs, Sa., Townsend, T. H. Townsend.
352 Frazier Valley, Su., Frazier, Jas. A. Kincaid.
374 Rockford, M., Porterville, R. N. Clack
391 Lone Oak, Sa., Hanford, S. A. Allen.
394 Farmersville, Sa., Farmersville, Jacob B. Spears.
479 Stokes Valley, Sa., Visalia, J. A. Boyd.
480 Lakeshore, Sa., Tipton, Dan'l K. Berry.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

122 Confidence, Su., Sonora, J. D. Williams.
135 Groveland, Su., Groveland, Benj. Hunter.
262 Tuolumne, Su., Chinese Camp, W. H. Hosmer.
294 Jamestown, Sa., Jamestown. Miss Rebecca App
324 Bald Mountain, Tu., Sonora, Mrs. Sidney Smith.
336 Quartz Mountain, Su., Jamestown, Sarah E. Grant.
337 Table Mountain, Sa., Jamestown, Mrs. Jane Beynon.
340 Soulsbyville, Sa., Soulsbyville, W. H. Barron.
342 Mountain View, F., Columbia, W. H. Helton.
507 Rough and Ready, W., Sonora, Rev. Henry Neat.

VENTURA COUNTY.

209 Constancy, F., Ventura, Miss Myra Walbridge.
221 Scenega, Sa., Scenega, L. P. Guiberson.
235 Santa Paula, Sa., Santa Paula, Sam'l T. Todd.
236 Hueneme, Sa., Hueneme, Mary E. Clark.
411 Saticoy, Th., Saticoy, S. V. Tietsort.
416 Springville, Sa., Springville, Samuel Guthrie.
418 Mound, Sa., Ventura, Tyler Bither.
422 Ojai Valley, F. Nordhoff, Thomas Barrows.
489 Ventura, W., Ventura, R, R. Tanner.

YOLO COUNTY.

145 Antelope, Sa., Dunnigans, A. Yarrick.
163 Yolo, Tu., Yolo, Asa Petit.
165 Winters, F., Winters, V. Morris.
210 Chrysopolis, W., Woodland, J. J. Bowman.
224 Orion, Th., Davisville, Miss Nettie Marden.
366 Success, W., Grafton, M. C. Winchester
419 Capay, Sa., Capay, J. T. Brown.
429 Pleasant Prairie, Sa., Woodland, E. L. Cox.
431 Faithful, Su., Black's Station, J. H. Murphy.
463 Semper Fidelis, Th., Madison, J. H. Connor.

YUBA COUNTY.

25 Marysville, F., Marysville, Frank W. Potter.
108 Knoxdale, F., Brownsville, Mrs. S. W. Knox.
124 Virginia, Sa., Marysville, Mrs. D. A. Hollister.
141 Cordua, Sa., Marysville, J. E. McMillan.
148 Rising Sun, F., Camptonville, Wm. Moore.
197 Wheatland, Tu., Wheatland, Miss Hattie Sheets.
226 Alpine, Sa., Strawberry Valley, C. T. Prindle.
278 Mountain Guard, F., Smartsville, J. A. Flint.
423 Prairie, Sa. Marysville, W. E. Gleason.
448 Elizabeth, Sa., Wheatland, P. L. Hutchinson.
476 Cornelian, Tu,, Marysville, Jno. C. Jenkins.
492 Browns Valley, Sa. Browns Valley, Jas. Robinson.

ARIZONA.

1 Garden Valley, M., Phœnix, Geo. H. Rothrock.
4 Tucson, M., Tucson, Mrs. M. H. Weffenden.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

7 Hilo, Sa., Hilo, J. H. Maby.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, Sa., Yokohama, W. T. Austin.

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

NO.	COUNTY.	NAME.	POSTOFFICE.
384	Alameda,	Charles H. Haile,	Alameda.
125	Amador,	J. W. Perry,	Plymouth.
104	Butte,	J. B. Mullen,	Cherokee
361	Calaveras,	A. J. Cooke,	Murphys.
319	Colusa,	J. H. Liening	Colusa.
288	Contra Costa,	F. Clifford,	Nortonville.
162	El Dorado,	J. H. Gilmore.	El Dorado.
—	Fresno,	S. N. Burch,	Easton.
269	Humboldt,	W. F. Brown,	Eureka.
299	Los Angeles,	W. D. Gould,	Los Angeles.
175	Mariposa,	Chas. Converse,	Mariposa.
459	Merced	Geo. E. Isaacs,	Merced.
131	Monterey,	A. K Crawford,	Salinas.
201	Nevada,	Samuel Clutter,	Nevada.
339	Placer,	Geo. D. Kellogg,	Newcastle.
228	Plumas,	Moses Bull	Greenville.
248	Sacramento,	A. K. Crawford,	Elk Grove.
220	San Bernardino,	H.C.Brooke,	S. Bern'd'o
351	San Diego,	S. Whitmore,	San Diego.
114	San Francisco,	C. H. Peterson,	313 Page street, San Francisco.
182	San Joaquin,	Wm. Jones,	Stockton.
56	San Mateo,	J. Compton,	Half Moon Bay.
178	Santa Barbara,	Rev. S. S. Fisk,	Lompoc.
128	Santa Clara,	C. W. Pedlar,	Gilroy.
102	Shasta,	J. N. Chapell,	Reading.
415	Solano,	G. W. Frazer,	Elmira.
167	Sonoma,	L. O. Coon,	Sebastopol.
266	Stanislaus,	Rev. M. D. Gage,	Modesto.
452	Sutter and Yuba,	H. S. Graves,	Yuba City
309	Tehama,	J. R. Whitlock,	Paskenta.
300	Trinity,	Geo. B. Jumper,	Weaverville.
195	Tulare,	Rev. F. H. Wales,	Tulare.
324	Tuolumne,	I. T. Holland,	Sonora.
236	Ventura,	L. C. Clark,	Hueneme.
366	Yolo,	Thos. J. Goin,	Grafton.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, Wm. Walker, Yokohama.

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384 Alameda, James S. Naismith, Oakland.
386 Alameda, Mrs. V. A. Rix, Washington.
267 Amador, W. O. Clark, Drytown.
152 Amador, J. R. Johns, Amador.
470 Alameda, Rev. Geo. Morris, West End.
404 Butte, Rev. Peter Powers, Chico.
243 Fresno, A. A. Smith, Kingsburg.
161 Calaveras, H. R. Hughes, Angels Camp.
116 Contra Costa, Rev. W. H. Tubb, Martinez.
290 Fresno, E. W. Turner, Madera.
495 Kern, Rev. J. S. Kline, Bakersfield.
299 Los Angeles, Will D. Gould, Los Angeles
299 Los Angeles, Jesse Yarnell, Los Angeles
246 Merced, George E. Isaacs, Merced.
126 Monterey, J. C. Aston, Watsonville
201 Nevada, Niles Searls, Nevada City
203 Sacramento, G. B. Katzenstein, Sac'to.
130 San Fran'co, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, No. 150 Ninth St., S. F.
185 San F'co, Mrs. E. P. Stevens, 1907 Bush
114 San Francisco, C. H. Peterson, S. F.
291 San Francisco, Wm. Crowhurst 1041 24th St., S. F.
185 San Francisco, Capt. A. D. Wood, S. F
182 San Joaquin, B. F. Bagley, Stockton.
189 San Joaquin, W. R. Ellis, Lodi.
200 San Joaquin, Rev. C. S. Haswell, Lodi.
178 Santa Barbara, J. W. Webb, Lompoc.
32 Santa Clara, Rev. W.T. Mayne, San Jose
295 Santa Clara, Rev. D. E. Bushnell, San Jose.
392 Santa Cruz, G.M. McWain, Boulder Cr'k
425 Shasta, Dr. J. F. Winsell, Ball's Ferry
273 Siskiyou, Fred. H. Loring, Callahans Ranch.
64 Solano, Dr. I. S. Halsey, Vallejo.
370 Sonoma, D. S. Sacry, Santa Rosa.
32 Sonoma, C. B. Proctor, Healdsburg.
32 Sonoma, J. G. Dow, Healdsburg.
156 Sonoma, Mrs. C. E. Fowler, Valley Ford
167 Sonoma, Rev. F. J. Culver, Sebastopol.
192 Tehama, Mrs. M. J. Mayhew, Red Bluff
165 Yolo, William Sims, Winters.
224 Yolo, B. H. Hoag, Davisville.
419 Yolo, J. H. Norton, Capay.
25 Yuba, Chas. J. Covillaud, Marysville.
148 Yuba, Joseph Erwin, Camptonville.

ARIZONA.

304 Pima, Joe T. Marr, Tucson.

JAPAN.

1 Japan, Daniel Jamison, Yokohama.

BANDS OF HOPE.

NO.	LOCATION.	NAME.	SUP'T.
1	Alturas,	Rising Sun,	J. D. McLeod.
2	Artesia,	Artesia,	S. H. Olmstead.
3	Black's Station,	Sunbeam,	J. S. Rollins
4	Brownsville,	Crystal,	T. J. Rumery.
5	Cambria,	Cambria,	Mrs. M. R. Franklin
6	Chico,	Luella,	Rev. Peter Powers.
7	Scenega,	Scenega,	Miss Kitty Conaway.
8	Cajon,	Cajon,	Miss Della Hill.
9	Comanche,	Evergreen,	Mrs. M. S. Holbrook.
10	Columbia,	Mountain View,	G. L. McNeil
11	El Dorado,	El Dorado,	Jas. H. Gilmore
12	Tustin,	Tustin,	Mrs. H. K. Snow.
13	Forest City,	Forest City,	S. A. Lawry.
14	Greenville,	Greenville,	——,
15	Healdsburg,	Healdsburg,	Mrs. S. J. Hall
16	Hornitos,	Cristal,	Mrs. Mary Hinds.
17	Hueneme,	Hueneme,	Mrs. Mary R. Bard
18	Jenny Lind,	Chapparal,	Mrs. Amanda Sharp.
19	Judsonville,	Crescent,	Mrs. T. S. Griffiths
20	Lompoc,	Lompoc,	E. A. Gregg.
21	Los Angeles,	L's Ang's,	Dr. S. McCurdy
22	Lodi,	Lodi,	Rev. C. S. Haswell.
23	Lemoore,	Lemoore,	Myron H. Savage.
24	Livermore,	Myrtle,	J. T. McDonald.
25	Modesto,	Morning Star,	Miss Clara Veazy
26	Mariposa,	Mariposa,	Jarvis Streeter, Jr.
27	Marysville,	Marysville,	Chas. S. Brooks
28	Marysville,	Pleasant Templar,	Jas. Jory
29	Murphys,	Murphys,	Mrs. A. J. Palmer
30	Mokelumne Hill,	Mountain Hope,	Mrs. Jane Guy.
31	Mendocino,	Mendocino,	Mrs. M. J. Paddleford.
32	North Temescal,	N. Tem'l,	F. Esmond
33	National City,	Na'l C'y,	Mrs. F. Copeland
34	Plymouth,	Rising Star,	M. L. Gregg.
35	Pine Grove,	Ev'ng Star,	Mrs. S. Serine
36	Poway,	Poway,	Adams Chapin.
37	Pentz,	Messilla,	R. H. Hawkins.
38	Plano.	Busy Bee,	Mrs. J. A. McMillan
39	Pescadero	Pescadero.	Carrie M. Mills.
40	Red Bluff,	R'd Bl'ff,	Mrs. Kate Grider.
41	Rio Vista,	Pride of the River,	E. M. Chase
42	Riverside,	Riverside,	May Heap.
43	San Buenaventura,	Ventura.	Mrs. C. W. Bard
44	San Juan,	San Juan,	Miss Carrie Flint
45	Stockton,	Central,	J. M. Long.
46	Stockton,	Bethlehem,	O. Bingham.
47	Stockton,	——	—— Keniston.
48	Santa Rosa,	S'ta Rosa,	J. H. Richardson
49	Sheridan,	Sheridan,	Mrs. Addie Rogers
50	San Luis Obispo,	——,	D. M. Meridith
51	San Luis Obispo,	——,	S. D. Triplett
52	Spenceville,	Spenceville,	J. L. Walliss
53	San Diego,	Excelsior,	A. B. Hotchkiss
54	Spanish Dry Diggins,	(P.O., Greenwood),	S. D. Diggins, Mrs. S. A. Withington.
55	Soulsbyville,	Soulsbyville,	Mrs. J. L. Coles.
56	Sacramento,	Sac'to,	Mrs. Alice A. Catlin
57	Sacramento,	Progressive	Miss E. Bullard
58	Santa Ana,	Santa Ana.	J. N. Hewes.
59	Santa Paula.	Ivy,	Miss Lulu Scott.
60	Springville,	Sp'gv'le,	Miss Lulu Thacker
61	Sonora,	Sonora,	Mrs. A. J. Sturtevant
62	San Luis Rey,	S. Luis Rey.	Miss Sarah Fox.
63	San Andreas,	Sparkling Water,	Miss Agnes Mercer.
64	San Jose,	——,	Anna McKenzie.
65	San Francisco,	Hayes Valley,	Mrs. Nellie Warren.
66	Short,	Lakeside,	J. M Moore.
67	Tulare City,	White Lily,	Clara Garrison
68	Ventura,	Mound,	Miss Belle Cannon
69	Volcano,	——,	Mrs. Ezra Haskill.
70	Vallejo,	Vallejo,	Mrs. T. Graves.
71	Vallejo,	Home,	N. Smith.
72	Woodland,	Little Giant Killers,	B. F. Loomis.
73	Walnut Creek,	Walnut Creek,	H.S.Raven
74	Weaverville,	——,	Mrs. D. R. Atherton
75	Westminster,	Westminster,	Miss. M. A. McCoy.
76	Yuba City,	Franklin,	Maria Godfrey.
77	Angels,	Golden Circle,	Miss J. Hughes
78	Guerneville,	G'neville,	Mrs. E. A. Bagley,
79	Nortonville,	Hope,	Frank Clifford.
80	Grainland,	——,	Mrs. Sadie Hensley
81	Santa Maria,	——,	Mrs. J. Cock.
82	Colfax,	Colfax,	Mrs. E. D. Story.
83	Guadalupe,	Guadalupe,	Angie Ayres.
84	Fresno C'y,	Fr'o C'y,	Judge C.D. Sayles
85	Half Moon Bay,	Half Moon Bay,	Mrs. J. W. Souther.
86	Marysville,	Victory,	John C. Jenkins.
87	Auburn,	——,	Mrs. Ford.
88	Anderson,	Earnest,	Mrs. E. P. Veeder
89	Ceres,	Ceres,	Mrs. A. E. Knowles.
90	Janesville,	Lakeview,	Mrs. M. A. Hicks
91	Forbestown,	Pleasant Gem,	Mrs. J. F. Derrell
92	Oroville.	Oroville,	Miss Jennie Gilston.
93	Rocklin,	Rocklin,	Mrs. R. A. Mills.
94	San Bernardino,	S'n B'd'o,	G. T. Switzer
95	Wheatland,	Elizabeth,	——.
96	West Berkeley,	——,	Miss L. H. Lowe
97	Yuba City,	Yuba City,	——.
98	Brentwood,	B'twood.	Mrs E. J. Winning
99	Brentwood,	Liberty.	Miss Emma Howard
100	Byron,	Point of Timber,	Wm. M. Moore

101 San Francisco, Young America, Edward Galvin.
102 Fulton. Rising Star, ———.
103 Oakdale, Live Oak, Rev. W. D. Crabb.
104 North San Juan, Dare to do Right, Felix Manhire.
105 Pleasant Prairie (P. O., Woodland), Onward Bound, Mrs M. J. Stephens.
106 San Gabriel, Alhambra, Rev. J. H. Stuntz
107 Fresno City, C. C. Colony, Mrs. C. E. Spofford.
108 Santa Monica, S'ta M., Mrs. F. A. Rogers
109 El Monte, Duarte, W. S. Young.
110 Dutch Flat, Placer, Chas. E. Uren.
111 Elk Creek, ———, Rev. J. Milton Ward
112 Gridley, ———, Mrs. R. E. Taylor.
113 El Monte, Morning Light, J. W. Fryer
114 Santa Clara, ———, G. R. Smith.
115 Bangor, ———, W. F. Nelson.
116 Forest Hill, Golden, Mrs. M. Myres.
117 Marysville, Ella Templars, Phebe McKenny.
118 San Bernardino, Lugonia, Mrs. Seymour
119 San Bernardino, Mill District, Mrs. H. Goodell.
120 Salinas, ———, Mrs. J. P. Raymond.
121 Copperopolis, Golden Rule, Mrs. S. B. Meader.
123 Campo Seco, Rising Star, Miss Carrie V. Lewis.
123 Spring Valley (P. O., Campo Seco), Mountain Gate, Geo. B. Lillie.
124 Gold Run, Armada, Miss Lizzie Danforth
125 Porterville, ———, Miss E. Colman.
126 Savannah, ———, R. R. Smith.
127 Arcata, ———, Rev. J. B. Chisholm.
128 Lincoln, Triumph, Gerard K. Peters.
129 Turlock, ———, Mrs. L. A. Lane.
130 Roseville, Roseville, Mrs. J. D. Pratt.
131 West End, ———, ———.
132 Oakland, ———, ———.
133 Forestville, ———, H. Hanson.
134 Caspar, Caspar, R. H. K. Hedden.
135 Truckee, Truckee, Mrs. C. P. Babcock.
136 South Butte, South Butte, Mrs. Mary C. Chappell.
137 Yolo, Excelsior, Arthur Harlv.
138 Napa City, Aqua Pura, I. A Cameron.
139 Eureka, McDonald, ———.
140 Dexter, ———, Miss A. E. McIntire.
141 Lompoc Valley, Maple, Logan F. Potter.
142 Hanford, Endurance, S. A. Allen
143 Paradise, ———, Miss Carrie Melvin
144 Ukiah, Ukiah. Mrs. M. E. P. McCowen.
145 Nordhoff, ———, Miss Barrows.
146 Saticoy, ———, ———.
147 Big Dry Creek, Red Banks, Wm. H. Paddock.
148 Merced, Lone Tree, Mary L. Marts.
149 Modesto, Silver Circle, Ida Henderson.
150 Live Oak, Triumph, Mrs. M. E. Douglass
151 Eden Plains, Eden Plains, Wm. Shafer.
152 Summersville, ———, Mrs. C. H. Carter.
153 Plainsburg, Crystal Water, Mrs. A. L. Kahl.
154 Salt Spring Valley, ———, Mrs. M. E. Tower.
156 San Francisco, Crystal, Mrs. A. P. Elliss.
157 Compton, Excelsior, Mrs. L. Gries.
158 Montecito, ———, Mrs. E. Doulton.
159 Arcata, Bayside, Mrs. S. A. Kneeland.
160 Farmington, The Merry Workers, Mrs. O. D. Dyke.
161 Hornitos, Yosemite, Thos. Wills.
162 Central Point, ———, R. Cheatham.
163 Merced Falls, Queen of Hope, Mrs. Henry Nelson.
164 Covelo, Minne-ha-ha, L. W. Simmons.
165 Little River, Sentinel, John P. Marson.
166 Chino, ———, Mrs. Serena Hidden.
167 Santa Rosa, Santa Rosa, John B. Fitch.
168 San Faancisco, Central, Mrs. Nowlan.
169 San Francisco, Plymouth, N. H. Jacks, 11½ Bourbon street.
170 San Francisco, Union Square, ———.
171 Alameda, ———, Mrs. Plummer.
172 Upper Placerville, ———, A. L. Anthony
173 Igo, Charity, Mrs. M. L. Batcheller.
174 Taylorsville, Union Star, Miss May Ford.
175 San Francisco, Spring Valley, Mrs. P. L. Weaver, 2120 Union street.
176 Berkeley, ———, H. W. Chapman.
177 Los Alamos, ———, ———.
178 Santa Maria, Cat Canyon, J. M. Goode.
179 Santa Maria, Pleasant Valley, D. N. Kelsey.
180 Point Morrito, Point Sal, Mrs. H. Whitlock.
181 Lompoc, Santa Rita, Mrs. Manch.
182 Maxwell, ———, Miss Lou Odum.
183 Paso Robles, Los Tablos, Wm. H. Jones.
184 Paso Robles, Oakdale, Miss Wilson
185 Pomona, ———, H. Em.

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G. W. M., P. R. McCabe, Turlock
G. W. D. M., Miss Eliza E. Glodsworthy, San Jose
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G. W. Messenger, E. Wood Culver, Newcastle
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ALTERNATES.—Will D. Gould, Los Angeles; C. C. Church, San Diego; W. P. Barnett, San Luis Obispo; Mrs. M. J. Mayhew, Red Bluff.

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at San Francisco on Tuesday, Oct. 3d, 1882, commencing at 10 a. m.

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R. W. G. C., J. N. Stubbs, Gloucester, Va.
R. W. G. V. T., Mrs. Brookbank, Jeffersonville, Ind.
R. W. G. S., F. G. Keens, Kearney, Neb.
R. W. G. Treas., Uriah Copp, Lodi, Ill.
C. S. J. T., Mrs. C. E. Gilbert, Gaffney, S.C.
R. W. G. Chap., Rev. J. P. Pinkham, W. Branch, Iowa.
R. W. G. M., W. H. Lambly, Inverness, Canada.
R. W. G. D. M., Mrs. C. B. Buell, E. Hampton, Conn.
R. W. G. M., Y. A. Woodward, New Orleans, Louisiana.
R. W. G. I. G., Mrs. M. A. Butler, Providence, R. I.
R. W. G. O. G., S. T. Fisher, Baltimore, Md.
P. R. W. G. T., J. J. Hickman, Columbia, Mo.

Directory of Lodges of Good Templars in the City of San Francisco.

NO.	NAME.	MEETS.	LOCATION OF HALL.
114	Evening Star,	Tu.,	Fraternity Hall, Pythian Castle, bet. 5th and 6th, Market street.
120	Headlight,	W.,	Cambrian Hall, No. 1133 Mission street, bet. 7th and 8th Sts.
160	Mission Star,	Sa.,	No. 2943 Sixteenth St., bet Valencia and Mission streets.
130	Constitution,	F.,	Shiel's Hall, 32 O'Farrell st.
185	Life Boat,	M.,	No. 118 Jackson st., near Front.
186	Golden Gate,	Tu.,	Bush st. M. E. church, Bush street. nr. Devisadero street.
291	International,	M.,	Grand Central Hall, Market st., cor. of 6th.
293	Valley,	Th.,	Fell Street Presbyterian Church, bet. Laguna and Octavia sts.
307	Pleasant Valley,	M.,	Comerford's Hall Church st., bet. 27th and 28th.
314	Spring Valley,	Tu.,	Union Hall, cor. Fillmore and Greenwich sts.
417	Crystal,	M.,	Myrtle Hall, Railroad and 7th avenue.
7	California,	M.,	Champion Hall, cor. Valencia and 16th streets.

Grand Lodge of Oregon.

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11 Capital, S., Salem, C. W. Scriber.
17 Hillsboro, S., Hillsboro, Wm. Wood.
23 La Creole, Tu., Dallas, Jno. S. Ashbaugh
36 Silver, S., Silverton, Nellie Riches.
39 Rosa, S., Salem, P. B. Winslow.
40 Astoria, Tu., Astoria, J. O. Bozorth.
43 Marion, S., Hubbard, B. F. Smith.
57 Milwaukee, S., Milwaukee, A. Luelling.
74 Val Fontis, S., Zena, J. K P. Cavitt.
80 John Day, S., Canyon City, Fred P. Horsley.
86 Nonpareil, W., Portland, P. M. Brower.
115 Brooklyn, F., East Portland, James McGrew.
118 Sheridan, W., Sheridan, H. Z. Foster.
136 Forest Grove, S., Forest Grove, Mitchell Gilliam.
155 Valley, F., Halsey, H. B. Keniston.
166 Union, S., Turner, Fones Wilbur.
179 Pacific, S., Cottage Grove, W. W. Cathcart.
189 Ashland, F., Ashland, Wm. Harris.
191 Klamath, Tu., Ft. Klamath, Robert Holly.
212 Ochoco, Th., Prineville, Jas. Hamilton
213 Revival, S., Prairie City, J. W. Mack.
217 Goshen, S., Goshen, J. W. Cox.
229 Onward, S., Albany, Matthew Chambers
258 Amity, S., Amity, S. A. McKune.
259 Green Mountain, S., Siuslaw, Hiram Wingard.
262 Triumph, M., Independence, Mrs. L. L. Whiteaker.
268 Paradise Springs, S., East Portland. Mrs. R. D. Prettyman.
286 Williams Creek, S., Applegate, E. E. Topping.
289 McMinnville, S., McMinnville, E. X. Harding.
302 Newberg, S., Newberg, Samuel Hobson.
306 Linkville, Linkville, Sam Parker.
316 Samaritan, S., Harrisburg, J. N. Hudson
331 Monmouth, S., Monmouth, P. O. Powell.
332 Pass Creek, S., Drain, Wm. Barker.
336 Wasco, S., Dufur, A. J. Dufur, Jr.
842 Lily, Tu, East Portland, Jas. W. Shaver.
344 Albany, S., Albany, R. Fox.
346 Good Samaritan, W., Dalles, O. D. Doane.
350 Mount Hood, M., Dalles, Elizabeth Lord.
352 Stayton, M., Stayton, J. B. Grier.
356 Welcome, S., John Day, Rev. E. Hays.
357 Monroe, S., Monroe, N. Garlinghouse.
358 Columbia, F., East Portland, D M. Long.
360 Evergreen, St. Helens, J. H. Groves.
363 La Grande —., La Grande, Geo. H. Rigdon.
365 Concordia, Spanish Hollow, Mrs. J. T. Hall.
366 Alpha, Lafayette, J. N. Olds.
367 Butte, S. Eugene, Rev. E. P. Henderson
368 Victory, S., Mehama, J. M. Eskew.
369 Success, T., Lebanon, A. R. Cyrus.
370 Champoeg, S., Champoeg, N. S. Jones.
371 Webfoot, S., Gervais, D. B. Blue.
372 Oregon City, F., Oregon City, J. W. Watts.
373 Prohibition, M., Portland, Belle McBride.
374 Beulah, Tu., Portland, J. A. Hines.
375 Santiam, Tu., Scio, J. L. Miller.
376 Mountain, F., Brownsville, Dr. P. Hume
377 Eureka, Tu., Junction City, W. M. Houston.
378 Freedom, F., Shedd, James Carothers.
379 Oak Grove, S., Eola, H. A. Ruble.
380 Dayton, Tu., Dayton J. T. Watson.
381 Unity, Sa., Ekins, W. H. Lewis.
382 Perrydale, Sa., Perrydale, John W. McGrew.
383 Glendive, Sa., McCoy, T. J. Graves.
384 Willamina, Sa., Willamina, R. M. Gilbert.
385 Harvest, Sa., Brooks, Emma R. Fisher.
386 ———, Th., Marshfield, Winfield S. Vanderburgh.

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ADOPTION.—Children may be adopted from the Home by reliable and proper persons upon application to Board of Lady Managers.

ADMISSION OF CHILDREN.—All letters concerning the admission of children, or their adoption from the Home, should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board of Lady Managers, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, 150 9th street, San Francisco, who will furnish the necessary blank forms.

TRUSTEES OF ORPHANS HOME.—Wm. H. Mills, Sacramento; H. S. Graves, Yuba City; Hon. Niles Searles, Nevada City; A.G.Clark, Napa City; Dr. R. H. McDonald, San Francisco; Dr. I. S. Halsey and Samuel Kitto, Vallejo; Rob't Thompson, G. W. C. T., San Francisco; Geo. B. Katzenstein, G. W. S., Sacramento, ex-officio.

LADY MANAGERS OF ORPHANS HOME.—President, Mrs. C. B. Thompson, No. 1531 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco; Secretary, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, 150 9th street, San Francisco; Financial Secretary, Mrs. M. A. Mayhew, Red Bluff; Mrs. M. E. Partridge, West Oakland; Mrs. M. A. Alsip, Sacramento; Mrs. V. A. Rix, Washington Corners; Mrs. S. L. Robbins, Vallejo; Mrs. E. P. Stevens, San Francisco, G. W. V. T., ex-officio.

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United States Bonds	626,977 35
Loans on Real Estate	134,868 00
Loans on bonds, gas & water stock	132,198 35
Loans on other securities wheat, barley, etc.	577,443 96
Loans on personal security	1,106,004 27
Due from Banks and Bankers	392,457 61
Money on hand	398,669 34
	$3,523,844 23

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid up	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	460,759 13
Due Depositors	1,888,655 07
Due Banks and Bankers	174,370 53
Dividends unpaid	59 50
	$3,523,844 23

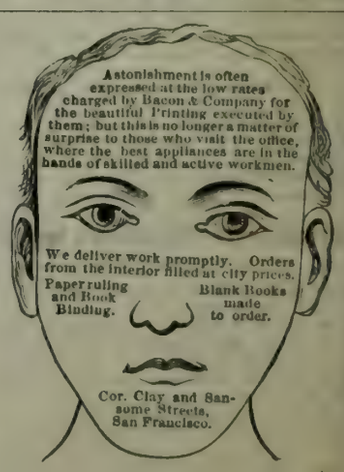
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VOL. XIX. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1882. No. 46

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ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS NUMBER.

Agents Wanted ... Garretson & Co
Antisell ... Pianos
Bacon & Co ... Book and Job Printers
Bonestel, Allen & Co ... Paper Warehouse
Bosher, E. H ... Druggist, Stockton
Coats', J. & P ... Spool Thread
Cook, D. C ... Cheap Books
Evans, J. W ... Sewing Machines
Exchange & Mart ... Santa Cruz, Cal
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Gould, W. D ... Attorney, Los Angeles
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Milnes Bros ... Cards
Mutual Aid ... I. O. G. T. of Cal
National Temp. Society ... Temp. Literature
Nolan Bros ... Shoes
Pacific Bank ... Pine Street
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Quincy Hall Seminary ... Santa Cruz, Cal
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NEWS AGENTS.

THE RESCUE is to be had always at the following News Agencies:

WM. A. SEARLES, 602 Montgomery St., cor. Clay, Stationery Depot.

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Reception to Grand Lodge.

THE R. W. G. T. GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN AND THE Grand Lodge of California (Officers and Representatives) I. O. G. T. will be tendered a Reception,

Under the Auspices of San Francisco District Lodge,

.....AT.....

Dashaway Hall,

139 POST STREET, (Near Dupont),

On Monday Evening, Oct. 2d, 1882.

All Members of the Grand Lodge, and Visiting Members of the Order, are cordially invited to be present.

All Lodges within the jurisdiction of San Francisco District Lodge are requested, and those of Alameda Co. invited, to be present in regalia, at 7 P. M., prompt.

JOHN Q. ADAMS,
Secretary Reception Committee, 604 Clay St.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW. The next number of the *North American Review*, to be published September 15th, will contain a significant article by H. M. Hyndman, the English Radical leader, on "The Coming Revolution in England;" also an interesting account by Dr. Henry Schliemann of his recent very important discoveries at Ancient Troy.

SUBSCRIBERS and renewals this week: Sheridan (Mrs. L. Carpenter) 4; W. C. King (Wheatland 13; Sheridan, 10); Marysville, 26. Yuba City, 6; Live Oak, 1. Stockton, 1; (Bunceton Mo. 1); 58; F. J. Culver, (Dayton Nev., 1; Greenfield, 6) 7; Mrs. Stevens (Paradise, 2: Yankee Hill, 1; Chico, 2; Pentz, 9; Oroville, 3; Concow, 3; Butte City, 2; Dalles, Or. 1; Wheatland, 1; Cherokee, 1; Pinckney, 1; Live Oak, 1) 27; San Francisco, 1; Blue Canyon, 1; Salinas, 1; Pennington, 1. In all, 100.

NOTICE.—The officers and boards of the Grand Lodge are requested to close their books and accounts immediately after and including the business of the 20th day of September, and at once prepare for the examination thereof by the Finance Committee.

D. K. ZUMWALT, Chairman Fin. Com.

THE most insulting feature in the treatment of the temperance and Sunday observing people of the State by the framers of the Republican platform was the wretched transparency of the Leag of Freedom fifth plank. It is provoking to think that the hatchers of that miserable delusion supposed any temperance man or a Christian over a week old could be so magnificently stupid as to suppose a rat hole means a two story brick house and 20 acres of land.

OREGON. Bro. W. C. King went up to Oregon by the Tuesday steamer to labor there for a time. He has done good work here and invariably left a good report wherever he has been in this State and it is hoped he will receive a kindly welcome in Oregon and find opportunity and field for much usefulness there. He will act as agent for the RESCUE and will report progress from time to time in its columns.

THE *Examiner* has had two calls recently upon its reporters by inquisitive individuals who wanted to know "who wrote that article." They were accomodated with a larger stock of information than they desired, and it was memorized into them in an effective manner. That is an excellent mode of conveying instruction to some people. There are heads so constructed that the flexor and extensor muscles of a pair of active, vigorous arms will telephone into them more logic and sound conviction in two minutes than a whole circulating library would convey in a year.

THE JOURNAL OF BEERDOM of this city is away behind some of its brother beer advocates. The *Liquor Mens Advocate* of Pittsburg used to have the most delightful accounts of last Sunday's dog-fights all over the Union; a list of the martyred barkeepers who were affectionately shot by their enthused customers; the horseraces and lotteries and how the money was won; a chapter on the folly of continuing the fanatical superstitions of churches and Sunday-schools to interpose their malignant shadows between the civilization of the "Free Love Beer Garden" and a priest ridden people; the most lively, spirited cockfights and man fights of the week were served up too in the professional idiom of the prize ring. This department every week furnished the reader with a delicious feast of the most exquisite and appropriate Sunday reading. It rendered the Sabbath rest a blessing to the weary, and made his mind a perfect jewel case and store house of sweet rich thots for the whole week. We look in vain in the San Francisco advocate of drunkenness for a cheerful list of the inquests and suicides and the saloons that furnish the coroner with his work should be credited with their workmanship. Especially since the Leag of Freedom and the temperance people have pooled their issues under a Schaeffer and Newmann platform, the RESCUE desires to see its friend the *Journal* up with the times.

DAVID C. COOK continues to supply the masses with all sorts of temperance literature and at the tenth part of old prices. Dollar books for five cents ot to stimulate everybody to do away with all the miserable literary trash that has done so much mischief.

FROM VENEZUELA Mr. T. Robinson sends to the Alliance News a circular in Spanish which entirely prohibits the sale of spirits all along the railway line and in all places controled by the contractors, and Mr. Robinson states he is not quite a tetotaler.

THE British Government have given their soldiers so many facilities for getting cheap beer that 23,000 men have been punished for drunkenness in a year, of an army of 180,000, and there have been 44,000 punishments, nearly an average of two for each drunk. It seems a monstrous crime to entrap men into crime and then punish them.

THE Indianapolis *Journal* is not pleased to have it openly published that $3,000 has been sent into that State by the National Brewers Association and placed in the hands of a Republican brewer to aid in bribing the election of Mr. English, the Democratic candidate for Congressman on an anti-American platform. The rummies will not succeed in bribing this nation to consent to be robbed and slaughtered much longer by a class of malefactors and destroyers.

A GENTLEMAN in Scotland writes: "My brother met a man who told him that a distiller said that on account of Moody and Sankey, Murphy and the Salvation Army advances and success, his business was being ruined." Praise God! for that business ruins the bodies and souls of men and women. We saw more respectably dressed people violently or insensibly drunk on one Saturday in Paisley and Glasgow than we do in a month in London.

A MR. Charrington, who about 9 years ago withdrew from a firm of wealthy brewers in England and became a temperance missionary, while recently distributing tracts in front of a drinking hall was painted with red ochre by one of the proprietors in presence of several police officers and they interfered not. Mr. C. inherited his share in the brewery but threw it up, horrified at the cruel murderous nature of the wretched business and is ever since endeavoring to undo its evils.

ACCORDING to a paper lately communicated to the French Geographical Society by Dr. Le Bon, there exists, high up among the Carpathian Mountains of Galicia, in a district known as Tatras, one of the most primitive and unsophisticated communities in Europe. The population of this remote region numbers several hundred thousand individuals. They *neither use strong drink nor eat animal food.* Riches have no charm for them. Though poor they are content; and though their diet is spare and monotonous, they enjoy perfect health and live long lives.

A CONNECTICUT liquor law began with these words: "Every person who shall sell liquor to a minor." This law was repealed, and a new one enacted beginning with the words: "Every licensed person who shall sell liquor to a minor." The result is that bar-keepers can sell liquor with impunity, because they are not licensed, while the proprietors of saloons escape punishment by denying that they were aware of such sales by their employes to persons under age. It is suggested that the word "licensed" was inserted in the new law to render it inoperative.

HANFORD. It appears that the Lodge omitted to put its seal to the circular which asked assistance to rebuild their Hall; which was an oversight. But Hanford Lodge will not take advantage of that little mistake. It will accept any bodys dollars just the same as if the circular had had the seal of the U. S. on it. So no one need be bashful. A recent report of contributions made showed Lodge No. 182, $5; 223, $2; 136, $1.50; and Nos. 2, 122, 146, 301, 329, 340, 343, 366 and 405 $1 each, and Bro. W. H. Barron $1. In all $18.50.

THE BRILLIANT SALOON.

'Twas the end of the season, when merchant and trader
Their gains or their losses compute for the year,
That a vendor of toddy cast up what he made or
Lost on his ventures in whisky and beer.

To judge from his visage the profits were ample.
For he smiled when he figured the sum of his gains,
And he felt that his case was an instance—a sample,
Of the fortune that virtuous labor obtains.

If his outlay was great he had one consolation,
His room was a model of art as it stood,
In gildings and mirrors and ornamentation,
The dollars were placed where they did the most good.

The counter in brilliancy vied with the glasses;
The silver-topped bottles outshone over all;
While portraits of Venus and languishing lasses,
In puris naturalibus, smiled from the wall.

The youth, as he hastened to business or pleasure,
Was stunned with the splendor and glare of the sight,
And vowed to himself that come Sunday and leisure,
He would bask in the rays of that palace of light.

The Sunday is come, and the preacher debating
On morals, discourses from morning till noon,
Which wins in the contest, the youth captivating?
The sober, grey church or the brilliant saloon?

She waits, and divines not the fate that detains him.
Oh, maiden! thy lover is faithless to thee;
A charmer more potent than thou fast enchains him,
Not thou but the goblet, his idol shall be.

Fond mother, where now are the dreams that you cherished!
The castles fantastic you built in your joy?
Alas! like the maiden's fond hopes they have perished—
The brilliant saloon man has captured your boy.

NORDHOFF, Ventura Co.—*Mirror*.

THE LION AND LAMB.

If report be correct the antagonism of the above named parties, which has existed from time immemorial has ceased. They found their final resting places in the quiet bosom of a Cal. Republican Convention. And strange as it may appear this reconciliation had its consumation in that place and upon that subject of all others the last expected—the California Sunday law. The ex-President of the Leag of Fiendom desired the Republican platform to declare in favor of one day of rest in seven and they were satisfied; he "thought it would strengthen the ticket"—and a representative of the Good Templars "interposed that this was all their side of this question desired.'

Whereupon the Chairman of the Committee on platforms sagely suggested that as the whisky and Sabbath men were agreed they could easily draw a resolution to suit them.

I know that politics brings together strange bedfellows but the coming together in harmony and unison of such incongruous and diverse elements has not happened in my recollection. When "their side" was alluded to, who did it comprise? Not the Good Templars surely for I do not hesitate to say that nineteen-twentieths of them are not satisfied with the declaration of one day of rest in seven. If that is the aim and end of Good Templary then I have greatly mistaken its purport and have little further use for it; the church can do that much better than the Good Templars.

I have read and reread the Republican Platform but am utterly unable to find in the remostest degree anything that relates to temperance. The fifth plank was inserted thru fear of the church which the Democracy thru its imbecility had offended but the temperance element were treated with silent contempt. I was not disappointed at the result for I have long since learned that temperance had nothing to hope for from political parties as they now exist. But many did not think so. In the name of God and humanity I ask how long will temperance people wear the collar of the politicians and do their dirty work? I hope the coming election will determine whether the Good Templars are satisfied with one day of rest in seven. Let the popular voice be heard: For one I am not satisfied.

M. C. WINCHESTER.

THE DRUNKARD makers of England are on the anxious seat. They hold conventions and pass resolutions about their TRADE! killing people a trade!! They resolve that no one has a right to shut up their steam-drunkard-hatcheries because they are property. And they are desirous of keeping the Sabbath by getting the whole population as drunk as possible. One of the licensed poisoners says Sir Wilfrid Lawsons scheme of confiscation if it succeeded would bring as great a calamity upon England as Araby Bey has upon Egypt, and then they gloried that the remarks at this meeting were very temperate as compared with tetotal gatherings. They forget that the latter are arrayed against all the crime of the country and the drunkard makers are at war with all the virtue and have not a jot of accusation which they can truthfully use.

OREGON.

There has been a very active movement made in Oregon for many months in favor of a constitutional prohibitory amendment, which the religious and temperance organizations and leaders have been intelligent to know is the only rational mode of assailing the crime and pauperism problem. The question of submitting the issue to a vote of the people, will be one of the most prominent at the next session of the legislature. Petitions have been industriously circulated and numerously signed and public attention aroused to the importance of this most supreme need of Oregon and of every other State where the murder of its citizens is farmed out by the government at so much a head, blood money.

Fortunately in Oregon the professional drunkard makers cannot yet take the stump as martyrs on the altar of anti-monopoly as they do in California. Fortunately for Oregon no 100 million a year steal by the liquor thieves can hide itself entirely behind a three or five million extortion by a railroad company, and drive its slaves up blindfolded to the polls, and force them to vote for the strengthening of their own shackles and against every step toward freedom, deliverance and prosperity, as is done in California.

The G. W. C. T. Dr. Jessup, of Oregon is a member of the State Senate and will be a valiant, earnest advocate there of this rational and radical method of dealing with the liquor infamy, by constitutional amendment. His sound prohibitory attitude is a tower of strength to the order and a promise of vast moral and financial benefit to his State; it is hoped his constituents and the Good Templars of his State will lend him every assistance and appreciate the excellent service which he renders.

The people of our sister State are to be congratulated upon their good sense in striking at the root of this matter, resisting all the false allurements of half measures and miserable subterfuges, which have neutralized mountains of excellent temperance work for the past fifty years. In many hundreds of places after years of faithful warfare, in which a strong sentiment has been created, some wretched abortion of a counterfeit temperance enactment, has made shipwreck of the whole voyage; and under its delusive influences a new generation of drinkers has grown up, with whom the whole missionary work has to be gone over again from the foundation.

It will be a glorious thing if Oregon can be ready to come into the family of honest free States when Nebraska, Indiana, Wisconsin, Missouri, Ohio and Michigan come into the Leag of Liberty. They will all be there very soon.

And it would furnish the people of Oregon a useful argument for prohibition, to read the article, "About Maine" in the juvenile department, page 710, of this number and hear what the Hon. J. G. Blaine says about the consequences and results of the Maine Law there.

AN HONORED RADICAL.

Dr. F. R. Lees of England, signed the moderation pledge in 1832 at 17 years of age, but his logical intellect speedily led him to total abstinence. That was when the first light was beginning to dawn upon the infancy of the evolution of the temperance gospel from the moral chaos which prevailed everywhere on the subject of unwholesome and demoralizing drinks. June 21, 1836, his logical arguments, (which is only another way of saying *radical* arguments) overcame the opposition of a strong party of distinguished moderates, at a large meeting in Music Hall in Leeds, and the total abstinence pledge was adopted for the first time in that city.

The ability displayed on this occasion brot Dr. Lees into public prominence and he has been now nearly 50 years a most eloquent speaker and writer on the most important issue of the age. Almost single handed for a large portion of his life, he has defended the truths, (the radicalism, the logic) which he has discovered in the various fields of Science, Philosophy, Scripture, Experience and Common Sense. His antagonists have been men distinguished in the medical profession and some of them have been learned teachers of the church. He has given to the world quite a number of valuable works on the various departments of this reform, most of which have been republished in America.

The highest medical and clerical authorities now agree, that Dr. Lees has in his works anticipated and ably put before the world, every physiological argument that has been adduced by any modern reformer or scientific explorer. And the Dr. is not a member of the Medical Profession. Dr. B. W. Richardson and Dr. Norman Kerr, two men that have attained to the loftiest positions in medical science, scholarship and ability, unite in this testimony.

There is no advocate of temperance to-day, more radical than a "total abstainer." That means course, one who proclaims the necessity of the to disuse of all intoxicants. That is the point of ra calism which Dr. Lees so eloquently advocated that meeting 46 years ago. What an honor it is him to have it recorded everywhere to-day, that all he has said and written since then, he has nev had to retract, modify or amend one radical positi or utterance of his, that has been assailed. It creditable to a man to be sober and right now, th was intemperate and wrong one year ago. It creditable to any one to be radical and consiste now, that was 5, 10 or 20 years ago a blind, obstina and obstractive professed temperance man. B how much more admirable the career of him who his earliest manhood has set up a conscientiou logical, radical, truthful standard of right and dut which as he nears the period of three score and te no one has at all amended or improved.

John Bright was a total abstainer in early life: man who has deserved the high place the world a cords him in its reverence. Doutless he has bee entirely consistent in personal abstinence and as silent friend to temperance. But as to dealing wit the drink question, or bringing any active aid the cause of temperance, he has been all around th compass of inconsistency, and his influence wit opportunities beyond those of any other man of hi age, has been in effect simply nothing—and a nothin with no embellishment or addition to the bar round O. When Heaven's rollcall of the heroes this world is read at the great day of settlement, will doutless surprise many to find the name of D Lees so near the first. There will be no mistake made on that occasion.

KINGS OF SAN FRANCISCO.

The *News Letter* of Sept. 2 affirms "that there is a clos copartnery between the Democratic boss, Buckley, and th Republican boss, Higgins; that they pool their issues, wor together, dominate both parties, make money, and no mat ter what side wins, the people lose. The past week's exper ience abundantly proves the correctness of that position There was a primary held on Saturday last. It was a Re publican contest for the control of that party's nominating conventions. If Buckley and his cohorts were loyal to the Democracy, they obviously had, of right, no part or lot o that day's proceedings Yet, they were as active as beavers and polled as many votes as though it were a Democratic rough-and-tumble fight, in which the boys are ordinarily in structed to vote early and often. The self-same roughs who carried a number of the Democratic precinct clubs for Buck ley were the active voters and workers at the Republican primary last Saturday. They were not to be mistaken. Those who have watched both events could not doubt their identity. Their peculiar physiognomies were not in doubt for a single moment. We could swear to every mother's son of them. A preparatory study, undertaken for good motives and justifiable ends, during the past four months, enables the writer to single them out as certainly as if they were branded "B" or "H" on their nether quarters. We could tell to what gambling den each is attached, upon what bagino each thrives and what corners of the streets they adorn as statuary. There is a peculiarity about their beetle brows, smooth and untoiled hands, clean shave and hoodlum make-up and cadaverous appearance generally, that stamps them as indelibly as if they were branded with the mark of Cain. Such, C citizens of San Francisco, are your masters! By them are ye ruled. They say how much you shall be taxed, and what shall be done with your taxes. They first determine who is to nominate your Governors, Railroad Commissioners, Board of Equalization, Supervisors and city officers, and such of them as can read and write become deputies, and all this whether Democrats or Republicans win. Higgins is Buckley, and Buckley is Higgins. It is six of one and half-a-dozen of the other. Under the hollow sham of a party name, they rally the voters, beat the tom-toms, set off the fireworks, light the bonfires, march credulous voters in processions, and enthuse the fools of the period into voting the spoils to the firm of Higgins, Buckley & Co. The game has been played right under your eyes during the past week. The two crowds joined hands and carried the Republican primary for "Higgins and honesty," just as they will unite, a month hence, to carry the Democratic precinct clubs for "Buckley and purity in our city Government." That is the result to which "the free and independent voters" of both parties are contributing. That is the *Ultima Thule* reached by a Gov ernment professedly by the people, of the people and for the people. While the bosses thus run things, there is not a street in the city safe to travel upon, the sewers are a reeking mass of filth and disease, the city's death rate is frightfully high, and there is inefficiency and extravagance all round and all this, too, while we are about the most heavily taxed community on the face of the earth. Yet we vaunt ourselves as the best governed people the sun ever shone upon. Bah! Rather say that we are a race of many fools and a few knaves, such as have never been seen since Noah's flood drowned our like from off the face of the earth."

THE Mankillers Beer Association of Illinois has quarreled with the mankillers whisky association of Illinois. The row occurred because the whisky men proposed to let the wifebeating business rest on Sunday so as to go on with increased vigor the other days; but the beer bloats were strictly conscientious on the matter; they knew that the failure to fall down and worship their master on Sunday was a compromise with principle which they never submit to. The distillers too wanted high license which is also objectionable to the beer thugs.

W. C. T. U.

"THE WOMEN OF AMERICA *vs.* THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC"

PRESIDENT, Miss F. E. Willard, Evanston, Ill.
CORRESPONDING SEC'Y, Mrs. C. B. Buell, 53 Bible House, N. Y.
TREASURER, Miss Esther Pugh, 54 Bible House, New York.

ORIGIN AND OBJECTS.

The Woman's National Christian Temperance Union, with its twenty-four auxiliary State Unions, is the largest Society ever composed exclusively of women, and conducted entirely by them. So far as reported (the returns are very incomplete), there were at the close of last year, 1,654 local auxiliaries, with a membership of 34,317, and 494 juvenile organizations. It is the lineal descendant of the great Temperance crusade in 1873–74, and is a union of Christian women of all churches for the purpose of educating the young; forming a better public sentiment; reforming the drinking classes; transforming, by the power of Divine grace, those who are enslaved by alcohol; and removing the dram-shop from our streets by law.

BOYS AND GIRLS AID SOCIETY.

PRACTICAL RESULTS: HOMES *vs.* INSTITUTIONS. SIXTEEN WEEKS' WORK.

Since May 1st—sixteen weeks ago—the Society has furnished 884 lodgings and 2582 meals to friendless boys and girls; has distributed to these children 693 pieces of clothing; has found employment for 57 boys and girls in the city, and placed in good homes or otherwise started on more hopeful careers 92 children, 41 of whom were taken directly from the courts or prisons.

It is not only cheaper; but in every way wiser to save children than to punish criminals.

The Boys and Girls Aid Society rescues homeless, neglected or abused children; provides for such in its own quarters until suitable homes or employment are found for them, and continues to look after their condition and treatment; maintains reading rooms, libraries, baths, a gymnasium, savings banks, a school of cookery, sewing school, a class in music, and classes for instruction in other branches; also lectures, entertainments, and a temperance organization. Lodgings are furnished at a nominal cost to working boys and girls who have neither homes nor suitable guardianship in the city. The work is free from sectarianism and depends upon voluntary contributions for its support.

The Society needs money for the prosecution and extension of this most important work.

Homes and employment for children. We have always on hand children for adoption, and many needing employment, or homes without legal binding.

Wearing apparel for children of both sexes and all ages.

"Corresponding members"—ladies and gentlemen in every town, and district, to whom we can look for information in regard to applicants for children, and through whom boys and girls placed out in their vicinity, or other children in distress, may appeal to us. We invite correspondence with any lady or gentleman who will help us in this way.

Please send for our Annual Report. On its last pages you will find a few "specimen cases," which are worthy your reading. E. T. DOOLEY, Supt.

68 Clementina St., San Francisco. Aug.. 19, 1882.

AN ENEMY HARD TO CONQUER.

BY REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER.

There are some enemies that it is easier to keep out, than it is to drive out when they become strongly entrenched. One of these deadly enemies is the habit of using intoxicating drinks. No delusion is so dangerous as the idea that it is easy for a habitual drinker to stop drinking. This week I learn that a very kind-hearted man whom we received into our church several years ago has relapsed again into drunkenness. He had been a hard drinker, but gave good evidence, as we thought, of a change of heart. For some time he "ran well," and then stumbled and fell. We labored with him faithfully and he was restored. Several times since that he has fallen, and once we were obliged to place him in an inebriate asylum. I have known that man to offer the most penitential and pathetic prayers in our devotional meetings, and then stop for a drink at a dram-shop on his way home from the meeting! That man when he drank his first glass became a slave. Often has he cried out of the depths for deliverance; but I very much fear that in spite of our efforts and his own resolutions he will yet die a drunkard. His father was addicted to the vice, and the hereditary taint is in his system.

The most remarkable case that I have ever dealt with was a young married man—of excellent family—who was received into my church in New York twenty-five years ago. He had been convivial in his habits, but we had strong hope that the grace of God had radically altered him and made him a "new man in Christ Jesus." After several years of sobriety he relapsed (under strong temptation) into intemperance. For a long time he remained a pitiable sot. Once, while his lovely wife was lying dangerously ill, I persuaded him to enter an inebriate asylum. But he leaped out of an upper window and returned to his home; the sight of the poor creature at her bedside gave his wife such a shock that she died in a few hours! Even this awful tragedy did not reform him, and he continued to drink as before. At length he was induced to sign a pledge, to attend the house of God and claimed to be converted. He secured an excellent situation, and, well attired and happy, used to speak in our prayer-meetings with great fervor, and declare that "by God's grace his feet were now upon the rock." So encouraged was I by his apparent reformation, that I published (under a fictitious name) the narrative of his "conversion," for the encouragement of others whose cases were as desperate as his had been. But alas! he was on no 'rock" that was out of the reach of the waves of temptation; and after two years he was swept off again into the horrible vortex. He attempted suicide during a debauch, and soon afterward died—a drunken outcast. I might multiply these melancholy examples to prove that when any man or woman forms a habit of using alcoholic drinks he or she becomes a slave. From that horrible bondage even apparent conversion does not always rescue them; for, as Dr. Hodge once said to me, "the thirst for liquor is sometimes a physical mania from which even the grace of God no more saves a man than from the poison of typhoid fever in the system." This is a fearful statement to make, and some may assert that that eminent saint and the writer of this paragraph may be "limiting the power of the Divine Spirit." God forbid! But let us not shut our eyes to painful facts, although we may interpret them erroneously. The incontrovertible facts are that hundreds of persons who have regarded themselves as spiritually converted have relapsed into beastly drunkenness. The published biography of Mr. John Vine Hall (the author of the "Sinner's Friend"), will occur to many readers as a striking example of this.

Are drunkards never permanently reformed? Yes; let us rejoice that a few of the vast number are saved, "yet so as by fire." They are an exceedingly small minority. Out of those who are received into church membership a very large proportion have their subsequent falls, and of these many are never restored to sobriety. I have spent a vast deal of labor upon the attempted reformation of inebriates. Quite a large number of those who have sincerely professed to be "renewed by the Divine Spirit" I have received into church membership. Out of all this number I can recall only one who has never had a single relapse into intoxication since he united with the church. Several have fallen often and been restored. Others have precipitated themselves into hopeless drunkenness, and sunk to rise no more! This is a painful statement to publish, but I do it under a very strong conviction of duty. I do it as a solemn warning to every one—within the church and without it—of the absolute peril of tampering with any and every intoxicant. I do it in order to emphasize the fact that the only absolute safeguard against drunkenness is entire abstinence. No living man, no, not even any minister of Christ, is completely safe from the risk of being overcome who is playing with this treacherous serpent.

I have designedly avoided any discussion about hereditary appetite, or "Bible wine," or the 'removal of the appetite," or any other controverted question. My single aim is to state solemn facts, and let them carry their own weighty argument. They prove incontestibly that strong drink is an enemy hard to conquer. He who lets the enemy in has no assurance that he will ever drive him out. The only sure salvation is never to admit him at all—*Temp. Review.*

EMPLOYERS AND DRINKERS.

No. 51.

BEER has long been called the drink of the workingman, and in England the employer often furnishes it, or facilities for getting it. Very often it is the stipulation—so much wages and so much beer—say a pint or half pint each day. This is so continually looked for, that now, when better counsels prevail, more money is given if the beer is withheld.

In this country we have no such difficulty to meet, nor do we have the network of drinking customs in the shop to do away with that they have there. But beer is the workingman's special tipple here. He can drink more of it without being "the worse for it," as he thinks, than he can of rum, gin, or whisky. But if he drinks it for the sake of the alcohol in it, he is always the worse for it, as a great many employers find to their sorrow. This is a matter which is beginning to attract much attention in this country, and a few employers are trying the experiment of securing help among men who do not drink. Among those who have tried it long and successfully, we may mention the celebrated scale manufacturers, Fairbanks & Co., St. Johnsbury, Vt. It is not necessary to speak of the reputation of this house, their works being known and read by all sorts of people throughout the world, at least by all who care for accuracy of weight in purchase or sale. Perhaps nicety and perfection of workmanship may at first have some influence upon the minds of the manufacturers, but it needed no long trial to show that every consideration, both for employer and helper, was in favor of the total abstinence system. Hear what the firm says in reply to inquires in this line:

"It has been the rule of this house, ever since its establishment, to employ no man who is in the habit of using intoxicating liquors. That rule is firmly adhered to at the present time. We do not say that a man shall not drink, but we do say that he can not work for us if he does. This is so thoroughly understood, that occasionally we have had a man leave us of his own accord because he could not endure the restriction. Our rule has been the means of reclaiming not a few who have become staunch temperance men, and who, before coming to us, were on the road to ruin.

"The result of this rule is to bring us a company of men who are intelligent, industrious, and frugal. Those who have been the longest time with us have accumulated property, and have comfortable happy homes. Many of our employes are numbered among our very best influential Christian citizens. When a man falls out through want of conformity to our rules, we have no difficulty in filling his place with a sober man who respects himself—which means being respected by others."

The place, within and without, is a model of neatness, as are some other such firms, among which we believe may be reckoned the Corliss Engine Works, which have taken up this rule of action to their great prosperity and satisfaction in every respect. Any employer can easily satisfy himself that the money and the time spent in drinking beer and other liquors is misspent, and that the men who use no intoxicating liquors are by far the most satisfactory workmen; and, if they are wise, they will work up to this rule as fast as possible.

[W. C. T. U. Leaflet. Send to Julia Colman, 76 Bible House, N. Y. $1.30 per 1,000, postage included.]

OUR SHARE.

At the time of the Ohio Crusade, who dreamed of the results that would follow? We see them now in woman's organized Temperance work. The devoted hearts and intellects of the women of our W. C. T. U's., have been busy in instituting and executing plans of work, for the spread of Temperance sentiment, until about every instrumentality under the head of moral and religious suasion has been incorporated into our Union work. We control by ballot our kinds and methods of work, while we can only by indirect methods touch the liquor traffic or any evil, which the men of our nation could remove by making righteous laws. Clearly, woman is a legitimate correspondent of man in all the relations of human life.

Especially in reforms destined to lead humanity to a higher civilization, her quick, intellectual, perceptive, moral principle and religious sentiment, eminently ordained her an active co-worker with man.

"It is not good for man to be alone" in the political arena, more than elsewhere. In churches and schools women are coming more and more into direct influence, by the use of the ballot; while multitudes of men, miserable, by reason of degraded habits, are left to help better men make the laws, under which they, we, and our children live. Coffee and lunch tables, sweet exhortations, button-hole boquets, etc., did well for Iowa. Must an equal or larger amount of labor at the polls be performed by the women of nearly all the States, where prohibition is being, or will be sought? Would not the ballot in the hands of women, be a powerful labor-saving machine as well as a surer method of enforcing prohobition? A personal opinion, by our excellent president, comes to us full of the light of love and wisdom. Let us rejoice.—*J. F. W., in Our Union.*

TALKING with an intelligent physician on the use of alcohol in the sick room, he advocated the use of small quantities in cases of extreme debility and in old age on the ground that alcohol arrests decay. Yet from the same premises he was forced to admit—he did it with the best grace in the world—that what will arrest decay will also arrest recuperation, and hence, in the systems of those who habitually use alcoholic stimulants, there is a mass of dead, useless matter not carried away, and not replaced by the ordinary action of natural functions, ready to be a prey to disease, and affording no basis for cooperation with remedial measures. In other words, life is combustion, or the conversion of carbon into gas by means of its contact with the oxygen, introduced into the lungs by the organs of respiration, followed by the removal of ashes or effete matter. Whatever prevents this process or renders it sluggish, is simply antagonistic to life. Furthermore, our medical friend stated that there is, no doubt, somewhere in nature an as yet undiscovered principle which may serve as a medium as conveniently as alcohol now does without any of its deleterious qualities. May God speedily send us the Columbus who shall pioneer the way to this *Arabia Feliv* of our hopes.—*Our Union.*

THIRTY-TWO legislatures are expected this winter to make assaults on the devil's rum barrel and eleven of them will face the Constitutional Amendment question.

G. W. Secretary's D'p'tm't.

GEORGE B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.

☞The office of the Grand Lodge is located in the Capital Savings Bank Building, entrance, No. 328 J street, up-stairs, over the southwest corner J and Fourth streets, Sacramento, where the Grand Worthy Secretary will be pleased to receive calls from the members of the Order during business hours.

☞This department is edited by the Grand Worthy Secretary, to whom all communications relating in any way to the business of the Grand Lodge, this department, or anything appearing hereunder, should be addressed.

☞The Grand Worthy Secretary's post office address is Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento, Cal.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES
ON SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE G. W. S.

Sold for the Benefit of the Grand Lodge

Constitutions, per hundred copies	$12 00
Constitutions per dozen	1 75
Glee Books, "Temperance Chimes" per dozen	4 00
Glee Books, per half doz	2 50
Glee Books, single copies	50
Receipts of Evening and Constitution Roll Book, per set	2 50
Chase's Digest, per copy	1 50
Officer's Roll Call etc., Book of	1 00
Pledge Cards, per hundred	1 00
Officers Cards, per set of four	1 00
Degree Ode Cards, per doz,	1 00
Subordinate Ode Cards, per doz	75
Subordinate Ode Cards with music, per doz	1 50
Chase's Good of the Order, per copy	50

BLANK FORMS.

Clearance Cards. per dezen	3 00
Grand Lodge Returns, per dozen	1 00
W. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. F. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Bonds, per dozen	1 00
Forms for Charges, Trials, etc., per set of four	25
Forms for incorporation of Lodges	Free

LODGE BOOKS

Propositions for Membership, Book of fifty	50
Notices of Election to Membership, book of fifty	50
Proposition Committee notices, book of fifty	50
D. G. W. C. T.'s Dispensations, book of fifty	50
Password Certificates, book of fifty	50
Delinquent (Dues) Notice. book of fifty	50
Warrants on W. T., book of fifty	50
W. F. S. Receipts, book of fifty	65
W. T. Receipts, book of fifty	50

LODGE FURNITURE.

In addition to the above, I will attend to orders for Impression Seals, Blank Books, Special Printing, Regalia or Lodge Furniture. This will be done as an accommodation to Lodges and not as a source of profit either to the Grand Lodge or myself; hence all orders filled will be sent per express by the dealers, with instructions to "collect on delivery," unless the money accompanies the order. Address—

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.,
Sacramento, California.

CASH RECEIVED.—The Grand Worthy Secretary acknowledges receipt of the following amounts of cash since last report. Proper personal receipts were also forwarded in each case:

GENERAL FUND.

Visalia Lodge No. 48	$18 00	Phœnix, 137	15 00
Meridian, 97	13 00	Cordua, 141	2 50
Reading, 102	16 00	Northern Star, 207	1 00
Cathey's Valley, 157	15 00	Crescent, 217	9 00
Good Shepherd, 158	36 00	Rocklin, 313	11 00
Rose of Lompoc, 178	23 75	Faithful, 431	4 50
Defiance, 219	4 50	Golden Crown, 511	1 50
Donner Lake, 304	21 00	Victory. 123	14 50
Alaska, 372	27 00	Chapel, 191	18 75
Lone Oak, 391	7 25	Iron Clad, 267	8 00
Prohibition, 412	7 75	Little River, 334	2 50
Winters, 165	50	Quartz Mountain, 336	8 75
Golden Gyte, 186	20 00	Del Monte, 357	8 00
Volcano. 281	9 50	Sac. B. H., 56	5 25
Mountain View, 342	14 00	Horicon, 146	50
Excelsior, 349	12 50	Mt. Hope, 355	2 25
Two Rock, 378	16 25	Springville, 416	6 00
Semper Fidelis, 463	14 00	Brentwood, 116	11 00

ORPHANS' HOME FUND.

El Dorado, D. L.	50

CHARTER FEE FUND.

From 520	$15 00	Susanville, 521	15 00

LECTURE FUND.

Wm. Crowhurst's August Collections.

Eureka Mills	$31 00	Sierraville	7 90
Taylorville	20 00	Greenville	7 35
Quincy	18 60	Buntingville	6 60
Hayden Hill	17 35	Susanville	5 85
La Porte	13 35	Loyalton	4 65
Howland Flat	11 00	Johnstonville	3 00
Gibsonville	8 05	Crescent Mills	2 00

C. N. Goulding's August Collections.

Navarro Ridge	$31 60	Gualala	9 00
Point Arena	14 25	Two Rock	8 80
Petaluma	13 45	Manchester	6 15
Duncan Mills	12 95	Freestone	5 80
Occidental	12 65	Valley Ford	5 35
Bodega	9 85		

PACKAGES MAILED.—The following packages have been mailed during the past week from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office:

1-J S Naismith, San Francisco	1-Adelia Votau, Oleta
1-Mr Hallett, Janesville	2-W H Hosmer, ChineseCamp
1-F H Wales, Tulare City	1-Jas O March, Grainland
1-Jno P Marsen, Little River	1-Sadie Culbert, AmadorCity
1-J A Fairbanks, S F	1-D L Durke, Camanche
1-F F Dorlison, Madison	1-Joseph Fyfe, Stockton
2-Chas H Higgins, WBerkeley	1-Wm Jones, Stockton
1-D F Edwards, Madera	1-John R Ridge, Grass Valley
1-Lena Schroeder, Rough and Ready	1-Stephen H Ross, Eureka
1-Mrs M M Thornburgh, Santa Maria	1-Chas G Reed, Oakland
1-C E Wood, Compton	1-J P Marsen, Little River
1-Jas Rives, Downey	1-Frank Strain, Crescent City
1-Miss Dora Tracy, Forestville	1-F A Anthony, Livermore
1-G B Bassham, Weaverville	1-L L Hotchkiss, Frasier
1-W B Ballard, Paskenta	1-Jeanie Monro, Nevada City
	1-L Thornton, Hollister
	1-S H Ross, Eureka
	1-H H Borden, Kingsburg

PER EXPRESS.

1-Stephen H Ross, Eureka, H B

D. G. W. C. T.'s COMMISSIONED.—The following commissions have been issued and forwarded from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office during the past week:

LODGE DEPUTIES.

W. Mails, for No. 520, Oakland.
Prof. A. J. Burgner, for No. 521, Susanville.
John Q. Adams, for No. 186, San Francisco.

Returns Received.—During the past week the following Lodges have filed Grand Lodge returns with the G. W. S. and their receipt is acknowledged:

Nos. 7, 48, 97, 102, 133, 137, 141, 157, 158, 178, 186, 206, 238, 242, 267, 281, 295, 304, 313, 342, 349, 357, 378, 391, 416, 463, 517, 519.

LODGE DEPUTIES ANNUAL REPORTS.—During the present week annual reports from the Lodge Deputies of the following Lodges have been received and properly filed in the G. W. S. office and their receipt is hereby acknowledged:

Nos. 48,, 97, 102, 133, 137, 141, 172, 191, 245, 281 304, 313, 342, 349, 378, 416, 519.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LODGE DEPUTIES.—Proper recommendations for Lodge Deps. for the next year ensuing have been forwarded and filed in the G. W. S. office during the past week, and their receipt is hereby acknowledged.

Nos. 48, 102, 133, 137, 155, 169, 172, 181, 186, 222, 245, 281, 295, 304, 342, 349, 355, 378, 404, 427, 502, 519.

CREDENTIALS RECEIVED.—Copies of credentials certifying the representatives elect to the next session of the Grand Lodge to be held in San Francisco, have been received at the G. W. S. office during the past week, and their receipt is hereby acknowledged from the following Lodges:

Nos. 7, 102, 133, 137, 169, 172, 281, 295, 304, 342, 349, 350, 355, 357, 378, 416, 427, 483, 511, 519.

THE DIME COLLECTION.—The following circular has been issued and should be read in open lodge at the next meeting. It is here published for the benefit of those who may be absent from the lodge, so that all may unite in a hearty and earnest effort to make the feature a decided success. The lodges should take the matter immediately and vigorously in hand, so that the best results may be accomplished.

At the last session of the R. W. G. L., held in Charleston, S. C.; the by-laws of that body were amended so as to provide for a standing committee on Temperance Literature, and defining their duties, etc.: it was also provided, that:

"The first week in October, each year, shall be known throughout the Order as Missionary Week, and the entire Order, at the Subordinate Lodge meetings held during the week, shall be requested to raise at least one dime from each member of the order, to be sent to the Missionary fund of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge, to be used by the Literary Committee of that body in the circulation of Temperance Literature. The funds raised shall be sent by the Worthy Secretary of the Subordinate Lodge to the Grand Worthy Secretary of the Grand Lodge, and by him to the Right Worthy Grand Secretary. The Right Worthy Grand Secretary shall acknowledge receipt of same, and forward the same to the Right Worthy Grand Treasurer, who shall keep it in a separate fund, subject to the order of the Literature Committee, through their Chairman. The Right Worthy Grand Treasurer shall show in his annual report the amount of this fund, and by which Grand or Subordinate Lodges contributed."

For several years past a dime collection has been taken among our lodges, in aid of various temperance movements and enterprises. It is now proposed that a collection be taken for a missionary temperance work to be conducted under the auspices of our own Order. The funds collected last year, and generously donated to the R. W. G. L. Literature Committee, were employed in circulating temperance literature in Iowa, during the late successful struggle for prohibition in that State, and each contributor to that fund may take some credit for the Iowa victory.

All Grand Lodge jurisdictions propose to enter heartily into the collection, so that a large fund may be realized, for, says the Committee:

"The Committee hopes to raise twenty thousand dollars by this collection.

1st. We want to use at least five thousand dollars in missionary work among the colored people.

2d. We want to have prepared, and print a manual of work for Subordinate Lodges.

3d. We want to print and circulate literature among the immigrant population in America, in their own language, and also to place it in the hands of European, African and Australian Grand Lodges, for circulation in their various jurisdictions.

4th. We want to be in a condition to help various jurisdictions in their struggles to out-law the business of drunkard making."

California has heretofore led all other jurisdictions in its annual dime collection, and I trust that with due notice and preparation, a larger collection than ever may be reported from each of our lodges. The collection should be taken during the first week in October, but the matter need not be delayed until then. Let there be a committee appointed immediately to commence the canvass, visiting those who are not regular attendants at lodge meetings, and giving each member the opportunity of contributing a dollar or a dime, as inclination or ability may dictate. Many persons outside of the Order will be glad to aid the lodge in making a good showing in the amount of their collection; all such should be waited upon and privileged to do so. Let there be a thorough canvass and a generous contribution by all.

A blank letter of remittance is added, to be used by the Lodge Deputy in transmitting to the G. W. S. the amount of the contribution, which, when received, will be credited to your lodge. All remittances should be forwarded before the 15th of October, and should invariably be marked "Dime Collection," and accompanied by the blank letter of advice hereto attached. Hoping for your best effort in this behalf, that our National Literature Committee may receive a competent revenue to be used in the enlightenment of the freedmen, extending aid in prosecuting the prohibitory fight in the various States, and the general dissemination of sound temperance literature, I have the honor to be,

Fraternally yours,
GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.

HEADQUARTERS.—The Baldwin Hotel, the finest Hotel on the Pacific Coast, has been selected as the Good Templar Headquarters during the Grand Lodge session at San Francisco. By special agreement, the Baldwin Hotel will entertain Good Templar guests during the Grand Lodge session at $2 50 per day for room and board. It is hoped all Good Templars who can do so will arrange to stop at the hotel named, as it is situated within two blocks of the place selected for the Grand Lodge meeting and is convenient and accessible to all. Any of the street cars running up Market street pass directly in front of the Baldwin Hotel.

PLACE OF MEETING.—The Grand Lodge will meet in its next annual session, commencing on Tuesday morning October 3d at 10 o'clock A. M., in Laurel Hall, Shiels building, No. 32 O'Farrell street. Representatives and visitors will please remember the location. All street cars going up Market street pass the corner of O'Farrell, near to which the Hall is located.

DELINQUENTS.—The following Lodges have so far failed to file proper quarterly returns for the term ending July 31st. The Lodge Deputy of each Lodge has been notified officially of the delinquency, but no response has been received. Unless the delinquent returns are immediately forwarded the Lodges will be stricken from the roll of Lodges and be reported to the Grand Lodge as suspended and extinct Lodges:

Nos. 132, 135, 136, 142, 151, 173, 179, 188, 191, 196, 197, 219, 227, 229, 331, 249, 253, 255, 275, 302, 303, 310, 312, 333, 352, 355, 364, 365, 367, 374, 388, 389, 390, 402, 407, 420, 422, 423, 426, 433, 435, 436, 447, 449, 454, 455, 457, 458, 466, 467, 469, 471, 472, 480, 481, 482, 494, 500, 509, 512, 513.

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.—District Deputies are requested to examine the list of delinquent Lodges reported elsewhere, and selecting the Lodges located in their District use their best endeavors to secure a quarterly returns report from them, to be

immediately forwarded to the G. W. S. Many of the Lodges are reported delinquent through the carelessness and inefficiency of their officers. As some are known to be meeting regularly this must be the cause. Whatever the cause, having received sufficient notice, they will be surely cut off, unless returns are received at once.

PERSONALS.—During the past week the Grand Lodge office has been honored with calls from several members of the Order, among whom were Bro. W. B. H. Dodson of Red Bluff Lodge, No. 192, Tehama County; Bro. Wm. Sims, P. G. W. C., of Winters Lodge, No. 165; Bro. J. H. Connor, L. D., of Semper Fidelis Lodge, No. 463, Madison and Bro. J. R. Dillon, W. C. T., of Faithful Lodge, No. 431, Blacks, of Yolo county; Bro. Justin Wood of Granite Lodge, No. 451, Penryn, Placer county; Bro. John Wallis and wife of Elizabeth Lodge, Yuba county, and the two Colonels, George Babcock and C. N. Goulding, who were fresh from the field of battle in the valley of Concow! Colonel Goulding sported a Band of Hope badge, having been convinced of the error of his way in the use of the weed yclept tobacco. He will of course "stick" to his pledge and it is hoped the other may "go and do likewise."

SAN FRANCISCO.—The G. W. S., visited San Francisco on Thursday and Friday last on official business, and while there met many prominent Good Templars. Bros. Thompson, G. W. C. T., C. H. Peterson, D. D. G. W. C. T., Frank Storer, D. D. G. W. C. T., elect, C. E. Naylor, W. H. Armstrong and others, also Bros. J. S. Naismith, D. D. G. W. C. T., and Bro. J. A. Fairbanks, D. D. G. W. C. T., elect of Alameda county, all of whom with many others are co-operating to make the approaching session of the Grand Lodge an event long to be remembered. The reception to the Grand Lodge officers, representatives and visitors, will take place at Dashaway Hall on Monday evening, October 2d, and all who intend being present during the session should arrange to come sufficiently early to participate in the reception, as it promises to be a brilliant and pleasant occasion.

Lecturers' Reports.

The Grand Lecturers employed by the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T., of Cal., are as follows:
Mrs. E. P. Stevens, Prof. Wm. Crowhurst, Col. C. N. Goulding, Elder J. W. Webb and Hugh R. Hughes.

C. N. GOULDING.

The Camp Meeting at Con Cow has been fully described and enough said to assure your readers that it was a success. A few items regarding the same will not be out of place:

The meeting commencod on Tuesday, 29th Aug. Sister Stevens, Col. Babcock and myself arrived Friday, the 1st; in the meantime Bro. Bateman "held the fort," and the thanks of the order are due him for his earnest and very able lectures during the meeting. As I was sick and the balance of the lecturers were hearty and strong, it was decided that I should talk on Friday. I done so and on all occasions when called upon. Result at present, mustard plasters, cough syrup, etc. Nothing like being accommodating when you can. The meeting closed (punctually) on Sunday evening and all realized that good had been accomplished for the order.

Of the gay and festive crowd of serenaders from Chico, and the very quiet and sedate brothers and sisters from Oroville and Marysville in charge of Brothers Read and Covilland, and that particular crowd, engineered by Hank Curtis from Pentz, of all these I will say nothing, they are "engrafted in memory," long may they live.

It will rejoice the heart of Sister Richardson to learn that C. N. Goulding is a member of Crystal Band of Hope, Brownsville. Two alternatives were presented the brother, to give up tobacco or *be talked to death*. As he wished to "tarry a while" he surrendered. Any old woman, young woman or middle aged woman that say "*tobacco*" to Bro. Goulding do so at their peril; a word to the wise is sufficient.

We (Sister Stevens, Col. Babcock and myself) arrived in Chico Monday evening. The brother and sister held forth to a large audience in the M.E. church I presided (introduced the distinguished speakers,) Wednesday evening, 6th, Sister Stevens and myself lectured in Yuba city. Obtained 11 additional names for our order. Bro. King was present and obtained 8 or 10 subscribers for the RESCUE (25 or 30 names were obtained on the camp ground.

Thursday reached the city and have been under the doctor's care since; am in hopes to be able to fill my appointments at Cloverdale on the 17, 18 and 19. Am sorry I could not fill those previous to that date but could not. I trust I may be present at the next camp meeting at Concow.

San Francisco, Sept. 11th, 1882.

MRS. STEVENS.

CONCOW VALLEY CAMP MEETING, was composed of the best brains of Butte, Sutter and Yuba County temperance delegates. Concow is one of the beautiful mountain valleys of Northern California, and combines all the natural facilities for camping, mountain lake trout, fishing, etc. The temperance delegates to that Camp Meeting belong to the no compromise with the drink traffic party, and mean business; therefore the resolutions were of the right ring. District Deputy Graves has been untiring in his devotion to temperance work. The other deputies too, helped to make this first camp meeting a success.

Cherokee lodge sent a representation of earnest reformed men, Bro. Rapp, Bro. Derick and others, whose names escape me. To tell you of the ringing speeches made by Col. Babcock, Col. Goulding and Bro. Bateman would occupy too much space. Every branch of this great temperance work was thoroly discussed and each session was increasingly interesting.

The dedication of the grounds to temperance was most impressive. Oak Temple is the name given to the upland grove, and it was determined to continue these Camp Meetings until this State shall carry prohibition.

LECTURERS APPOINTMENTS.

COL. C. N. GOULDING.

SONOMA CO.		NAPA CO.	
Geyserville	Sept. 14	Sonoma	24, 25
Alexander Valley	15, 16	Calistoga	Sept. 27
Cloverdale	17, 18, 19	St. Helena	28, 29
Forestville	20	Yountville	30
Sebastopol	21, 22	Napa	30 & Oct. 1
Bethel School House	23 and 11 A. M. 24		

WM. CROWHURST.

MODOC CO.			
Lake City	Sept. 14, 15	Fort Ridwell	16, 17

DISTRICT LODGES TO MEET.

PLACER CO. D. L. will convene at the M. E. Church, in Auburn, Friday, Sept. 22, at 10 A. M. Open meeting at night, and if practicable a session on the 23d. Our R. W. G. T. expects to be present, and we look for an interesting time. Let every Lodge be fully represented. Let us devote this time in devising something for the practical good of our Order and mankind. Come early and prepared to remain both days. GEO. D. KELLOGG, D. D.

TUOLUMNE CO. D. L., at Sonora, Saturday, Sept. 23, at 10½ A. M. Election of officers and other important matters. Open meeting. State lecturer expected. J. L. COLES, L. D.

CONTRA COSTA D. L. meets at Nortonville, Saturday, Sept. 23, at 11 A. M. Grand Lecturer to be present.
W. H. TUBBS, S. D.

SONOMA CO. D. L. Annual Session meets at Two Rock, Friday, 10 A. M., Sept. 29th. Full attendance requested. Public meeting in the evening. Delegates will be entertained over night. HOWARD ANDREWS, Sec'y.

SANTA CLARA D. L. will meet in its first annual session at Mountain View, Friday and Saturday, Sept. 29 and 30, at 10 o'clock A. M. A full attendance is desired.
CHAS. W. PEDLAR, D. D.

ELDER J. W. WEBB.

This gentleman known to so many of the people of this section and of the State, to be a thoroly honest, honorable, patriotic citizen, eminent for his services in behalf of the welfare of the State, foremost in promoting every good interest of mankind, active, industrious and self-sacrificing in his devotion to every benevolent movement,—has been invited by many of his friends and fellow citizens to be a candidate for the Assembly for Santa Barbara and Ventura. And he has signified in an open, manly way thru the press his willingness to accept the position if elected by the people. And now it seems some of the Republican newspapers condem and abuse Bro. Webb because he did not go thru the usual routine to get the nomination. He was in fault there; conceded; but he did the very best he could. Had he put on the regularly authorized role of the aspiring patriot he would have gone to the Leag of Fiendom for their endorsement; he would have been booted there because he is a white man in morals; then he would have gone to the grogshop, and there he would have been scalded because he was a temperance man; he would have gone to the republican machinists and they would have sent him back to the saloons and the leag for his credentials, and some of his children of the fourth generation might have finally got the regular nomination in the year 1980.

Of course it is a new thing; it is ignoring the grog shops and gamblers who have so much capital at stake in politics; it pays no tribute to the local Higgins, Buckley and Robbers Roost who deal in ready made patriotism and have it always on sale, it is a departure from sacred usage, when the people, the farmers, the working men, the householders, the worthy men and women ask Bro. Webb to represent them in the Assembly and he consents to be put in nomination and to be balloted for by the people without running the gauntlet of the saloons.

Who knows but this mode of electing candidates might secure honest representatives everywhere? it certainly would, if the people would trust themselves, in the case of Elder Webb in place of entrusting their most important interests to political machines run for entirely selfish purposes.

OUR GLORIOUS PARTIES.

The following is from the *News Letter* in a history of "Buckleys Lambs."

"Party names are used to rally the fools with, and only too well they succeed. Though there is not an iota of party in the management of municipal affairs, though wastefulness, extravagance, high taxes, corrupt jobs, and bad city government generally, affect all taxpayers alike, yet such is the stupid folly of the times that they are ready to march to their own destruction, if only the music is set to the shibboleth of a party name. Conventions chosen by the "boys" are convened, public meetings are held, the bonfires are lit, the fireworks are let off, and the opposing forces allow themselves to believe that it is a genuine fight. Poor fools! They are but aiding in their own despoilment. In the back room of a saloon Buckley and Higgins have fixed up the ticket on both sides. No matter which wins, the people lose. The taxpayers do the voting, pay the cost, and the bosses grab the taxes. It is the most transparent game that ever fooled a people. It reverses the old adage and proves, singular to say, that though the trap be set in the sight of the birds, it suffices to catch them. The city knows, to its cost, that it has fallen into the trap, time and time again, but yet it continues to be beguiled by the sirens of the Bush-street and Mint saloons. It has for years past taken candidates from those sources, and every time has sorely suffered for its mistake. It is all the same whether Democrats or Republicans are elected. Buckley and Higgins, Rainey and Gannon, are all original Republicans. In order to put up the game of both parties in the interests of one common firm, Buckley and Rainey were turned over to the Democrats and made bosses of, so that in any event the firm wins, the patronage is divided and the spoils shared. It is a government of the spoils, by the spoils and for the spoils, and not a government, as we have been vainly educated to suppose, of the people, by the people and for the people. It is a monstrous, costly and huge fraud, from beginning to end. Its continuance makes one almost despair of the institutions under which we live. Certain it is that a self-respecting people must change all this, or confess that they are unworthy of the grand legacy of self-government that their fathers fought for, and that has been bequeathed to them as a heritage to be sacredly cherished."

IN MEMORIAM.

At a recent meeting of Excelsior Lodge No. 349 I. O. G. T., resolutions of respect and sympathy were adopted relative to the death of Richard S. Wallace.

Bro. Wallace joined the Lodge as soon as the Order would admit him, and at the age of 14 years and 6 months was killed instantly by the accidental discharge of a shot gun in his own hand, while hunting.

Richie was a young man of great promise, his affectionate disposition and manly qualities won the admiration and love of all who knew him; his example in the Lodge room and elsewhere is well worthy of imitation. Seldom if ever asking to be excused, was found anxious and took pride in aiding the Lodge in every possible way. Good Templars imitate his example. S.

Thompson—Died—in La Porte, Plumas County Cal. August 23d 1882 Fred B. Thompson, aged 24 years and 11 months.

"In the midst of life we are in death." We sadly ask why should one so young be torn from our circle, and a widowed mother mourn the death of her eldest boy? Humanity can give no answer but faith in "Him who marks the sparrows fall" quickly says "He doeth all things well" "Too wise to err, too good to be unkind."

Bro, Thompson was a noble member of La Porte Lodge I. O. G. T. No. 387 even in his dying words expressing such devotion by stating "he considered becoming a Good Templar one of the best steps he ever took." His place is vacant but he has left his influence with us, and we believe others will follow his example by uniting with our ranks. In connection with the funeral services held under the auspices of our Lodge, Bro. Kinzie of Brownsville addressed a large circle of mourning friends, and many were the expressions of sympathy extended to the bereaved family. A patient sufferer for years he has passed away, but we trust he now understands by experience the truth of his favorite hymn, "There is a Gate that stands Ajar." Resolutions of kindest memory of the deceased and of warmest sympathy with the bereaved family were unanimously adopted by the lodge.

Juvenile Department.

BAND OF HOPE WORK.



The Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., of California, offers to furnish, free of charge, to Sunday-schools, or other juvenile organizations desiring to adopt them for use, in this jurisdiction, the newly revised Band of Hope rituals together with the ritual badges. The ritual comprises a pamphlet of 48 pages. The badges are of German silver, with a safety pin upon the back. Sample copies of the rituals and badge, or quantities for actual use, will be furnished on application to the Superintendent of Juvenile Work, Mrs. M. E. Richardson, Murphys, Calaveras Co., Cal.

TALKS WITH THE YOUNG FOLKS.

A TRAGEDY.

A little peach in an orchard grew;
A little peach of emerald hue;
Warmed by the sun and wet by the dew,
It grew.

One day, passing the orchard thru,
That little peach dawned on the view
Of Johny Jones and his sister Sue—
Them two.

Up at the peach a club they threw;
Down from the stem on which it grew
Fell the little peach of emerald hue.
Morbleu!

She took a bite, and John a chew,
And then the trouble began to brew—
Trouble the doctor couldn't subdue.
Too true!

Under the turf where the daisies grew
They planted John and his sister Sue,
And their little souls to the angels flew.
Boo-hoo!

But what of the peach of emerald hue,
Warmed by the sun and wet by the dew!
Ah, well; its mission on earth is thru.
Adieu!

—*Denver Tribune.*

BOYS AND CIGARETTES.

The Philadelphia *Times* makes a vigorous assault on cigarettes, and tell the boys who indulge in them. "The cheap cigarette is a modern invention, and a peculiarly vicious one. To meet the boyish demand, cigarettes are sold now-a-days both cheap, and weak. They are made of mild, often bad, tobacco, and for the most part they are wrapped in ordinary white paper. Rice paper wrappings necessarily increase the cost, and the boy who wishes to prove by the ordeal of smoke that he is not a boy but a man, much prefers the article he can get the most of for his money. Moreover, the boy does not know the difference apparent to the sight between rice paper and ordinary paper; any more than he knows that, while rice paper burns away with scarcely any smoke at all, common paper burns with a foul smoke that cuts like a saw into the chest and throat. So he spends his pocket money on cheap cigarettes, and makes everybody around him uncomfortable, while he smokes himself away into a untimely grave."

"It is strange but nevertheless true that alcohol, regularly applied to a thrifty farmer's stomach, will remove the boards from the fence, let the cattle into his crops, kill his fruit trees, mortgage his farm, and sow wild oats and thistles. It will take the paint off his building, break the glass out of the windows and fill them with rags, take the gloss off his clothes and polish from his manners, subdue his reason, arouse his passion, bring sorrow and disgrace upon his family and topple him into a drunkard's grave. It will do this to the artisan and capitalist, the matron and the maiden."—*Northern World.*

A row among a flock of sparrows was observed in Kentucky; one of the birds seemed to refuse to help to build the nest they were constructing. Next morning a sparrow was found hanging dead; hanging by a cotton thread about its neck. The idea pretended is that the rest had hung him, whereas if there is any truth in it at all, the confusion of the day before was due to the bird having got himself tangled up and they could not release him. It is a little too much to believe that birds use hanging as a punishment.

BAND OF HOPE.

At Concow Valley, the Band of Hope gained a great victory. Ten of the leading Good Templars joined the Band of Hope, Col. Goulding leading off. Their pipes, cigars and tobacco were laid upon the altar of temperance. At the dedication of the Oak Temple to the cause of temperance, a grave was dug under an Oak tree and the pipes and tobacco were buried; a little Band of Hope boy, "Master Douglass, filled in the grave."

"One of the signers was a Dr. from Chico;" great rejoicing prevailed when he came forward, and dared to do right;" Col. Goulding also made a complete surrender and never made a better or more sensible speech. The tobacco money of these men is hereafter to be used in disseminating temperance literature. It is a comfort to see that the Band of Hope principles are rapidly gaining ground among Good Templars. If our general superintendent had been present she would have rejoiced in song at this great victory.

E. P. Stevens.

TO SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS.

For $1.30 you can purchase of D. C. Cook, 46 Adams St., Chicago, a Teacher's Bible, containing all the matter of the best $16.00 Oxford Teacher's Bible; over 1,000 pages; concordance, maps, tables, etc., etc.; plainly bound; gilt edges. More expensive bindings if desired

Your Best Teachers.—Learn to observe as you go along through life. You can learn something almost anywhere. "My best teachers," said Hugh Miller, "were the boys with whom I played." Did you ever think of your playmates as your teachers? The things you like in them you can use as copies, and practice them over and over until you can perform equal to the copy set you; the things you dislike, you can, by having their ugliness mirrored before you, the more easily avoid.—*Ex.*

Iowa Bands of Hope are all to meet in their respective places of meeting in full and hold a praise service in honor of the Iowa victory. Can't our Bands of Hope have simultaneous meetings? Can't we, as well as the "big" Lodges of Good Templars have an Anniversary day? And are we to have a children's Mass Meeting during Grand Lodge?

SOUTH AMERICA.

(Continued.)

There are some very singular customs among these people of the South. When the Spanish colonists came over 300 years ago soldiers, adventurers, priests and civil officers were inspired with a greedy thirst for gold. As usual, immorality, gambling, treachery and violent wrong soon became rampant in the land. If injustice was done and complaint was made to a dissolute monarchy in Spain against a dissolute priest or a dishonest officer, it took from 18 to 24 months to hear from it again, if the friends of the wrong doer at court ever permitted it to be heard from.

Therefore with such power to oppress and with so little fear of punishment for wrong doing, it is not strange that a very great laxity of morals should have become the rule all over these Spanish settled countries. Many years before Pius IX was Pope he was sent as a messenger of Rome, to examine into the wickedness of Spanish America. He found such a condition of clerical and public scandal that his report of it led to some kind of a partial interdict or suspension of full communion or connexion with the church of Rome, which, unless it has been lately removed, continues till now, tho probably a dead letter like our Sunday law.

The tax on marriage, or the price charged by the priests for marrying a couple has always been prohibitory as it is to-day; except perhaps in the very ancient days when gold and silver was very abundant. The charge of $16 at one time of the year and $20 another is in Columbia virtually a prohibition of marriage to nearly all the poor; and that means every one there but a very very few individuals. Therefore but a very few people marry tho some of the very poorest do and have expensive wedding feasts in addition to the big fee to the priest. Often the money to meet this large outlay is raised by pawning the family jewelry, with some native usurer, who lends them so many dollars amounting to even ounces of gold dust at $20 or $22 an ounce to be repaid in gold dust at $17 $15 or even $12 an ounce according to the time fixed for repayment. That is a simple easy way of figuring interest.

When people marry they are very prond of it and the wife takes frequent occasion to remind her friends that her case demands special consideration, "*for you know I am married.*" To meet this exorbitant extortion of the church for marrying the poor, the government to which the church is very hostile, and which frequently retaliates upon the church—has appointed a legal marriage by a civil officer and has made it the only marriage valid in law. This is either free entirely or has only a nominal fee of fifty cents or so—I believe it is free. The names of those thus married are registered and published and remain as evidence in case of future inheritance of property.

Those who marry thus sometimes go to the priest also and get him to duplicate the ceremony. But the church condems this civil marriage with peculiar energy. And of course their ignorant adherents despise it as something horrible. I asked an African woman whose first husband was dead and who had a second one, but never could afford to get married, why she did not go to the civil officer and get legally married there; and make her children legitimate. She scorned the idea indignantly and wondered that I should have such a low estimate of her as to think she would pollute her morals with such an infamous ceremony, invented by infidels and barbarians.

It seems strange to us that a church should thunder so against civil marriage, or marriage before a judge or county officer in place of a priest, and keep entirely silent about no marriage at all, in 9 homes of 10 among the poor. But it is because people there have been born into that kind of a civilization, and never saw any other; they are so accustomed to it, that it is a matter of indifference to them. And in that, they are precisely like us. Our people and churches have seen the grogshop from childhood, which is a thousand times more cruel, wicked, devilish and filthy than any other abomination that ever cursed the world, and they calmly submit to it because "*it used to be.*" They make a fuss about Mormonism in Utah and child murder in China, but the seven times worse Mormonism and childmurder in San Francisco and all our cities, is all right because we are used to it. So again we have been educated in a stupid, barbarous, inconsistent, absurd and thoroly crazy system of spelling or rather misspelling—and because we were always used to it, so many people believe it is almost wicked to try to improve it. It looks very absurd to us now to see the old word schyppe which used to spell ship; but the people of the year 1950 will have a heartier laugh when they discover how we pronounced laugh and thr-o-ugh-out.

The church of that country too has litened the burden of the poor by half marrying them for half the fee. For $8 they perform in the church a ceremony called "giving the hand." In this the priest joins the hands of the parties, throws a lasso or noose around the necks of the half mated pair and after some words addressed to them, they are reminded that they are not yet married but must hasten and bring the other $8 and complete the ceremony. I knew quite a number of these half married people, but never knew one of them that went back for the other eight dollars worth or that expressed an intention of ever doing so.

These people on various occasions confided to me their entire disapproval of a system which they said prevailed in protestant countries and of course in the United States; viz: that of getting married for six months. They did not believe in a religion whose priest made of the most holy sacrament of marriage a six months jest. Another instance of how people see a splinter in a stranger's eye but dont see a stick of timber in their own. Their notions on this particular point of marriage were very strict.

Sometimes when one of these people was running down a neighbor who had incurred his ill will, after decorating him with the epithets of "thief" and all the kindred pet names within easy reach, he would wind up, "protestant, jew, mason." A day or two after, I would say to the speaker, "When you were talking about Don Pedro the other day you said Mason, what does that mean? What is a Mason?" Oh they are a very bad kind of people. Yes? What do they do? Oh I dont know, but they are very bad. Well you must know something they do or you would not know they were bad? Well I dont know anything about them, except that they whip the Virgin Mary every holy Thursday, and they are very bad, that is all I know.

Another time I would ask him or some other one who used the same expression; Jew, Jew—I heard you say that word, what is it? Oh they are very bad people. Yes? what do they do? I dont know, only they are very bad. Well they must do something to make them bad? All I know about them is, they whip Jesus Christ every Good Friday and they are very bad etc.

Another day pronouncing and miscalling the word "protestant" in two or three ways to feign ignorance of it, I would ask what he had meant by that word. Oh, they are very bad people. Yes? what is the matter with them? what do they do? I dont know, only they are very bad etc. Finally he would say

Orders Filled the Same Day as Received WEINSTOCK & LUBIN

all he had ever heard about them was, that they whipped the Virgin Mary on Holy Thursday or Friday and were very bad people. Different authorities varied as to which victim was whipped and the day of the whipping, but all united that the whippers were very bad people.

These people were of African descent, had been slaves 25 years before; not over one in 100 could read. Somewhere about the year 1852 the same question was for a few weeks in the port of Greenock, Scotland. Went on Sunday to a free church with a family of mercantile and shipping people, well educated, worthy Scotch people. As usual there, the singing in church was heavily weighted with discordant agony. Returning with a dauter of the family to their home we passed a church where the congregation were singing their closing hymn and singing sweetly and with spirit. I remarked that they sang well and asked what church it was—my companion answered, "the Morrisonians." Yes? I never heard that name before, what is their distinguishing characteristic or doctrine? "Oh I know naething at all aboot them, only they are awfu' bad people." Human nature; anything is bad that differs from us.

PROHIBITION WANTED:—Our hearts were made sad last week by seeing the president and vice president of a Gospel temperance organization in a village in New Jersey intoxicated. For years the former has been an active worker in the Gospel temperance cause and a prominent member of the Methodist Church; the latter was a "brand plucked from the burning" thru the instrumentality of his companion. Scores of young men, too, have been saved by their active efforts. Yet, to our astonishment, in an evil hour, they had yielded to temptation, and stood before us lacking sufficient wit to feel their shame. A visit to New York had proved how frail was their power to resist an appetite they once thot was conquered. How the rum element of that quiet New Jersey town must have exulted as the president of the temperance organization reeled thru the streets to the home of his God-fearing parents, who for years had been satisfied that their son was a thoroly reformed man! He told us it should never happen again, and remarked. "A man who has once been a drunkard is never safe!" What those poor unfortunate men need is PROHIBITION. Will the readers of this article in the States of New York and New Jersey do their part to secure that great blessing? We do not give any names, and only wish we had never seen the men in the condition described.—*N. Y. Witness.*

THE TRAFFIC HIDES.

There's not a single honest business honestly conducted on this continent, but would be rejoiced if Congress should propose a Commission of Enquiry to collect statistics upon the relation of that business to the public welfare. The carpenters, tailors, tanners, farmers, printers, machinists, bricklayers, hatters and all other honest industries would throw open their books and doors and assist in announcing to the government and the people, every possible condition of their business, which is either beneficial or injurious to the public welfare or to the welfare of any individual. Not one of them would at all fear that his industry or profession would be found injurious to any interest of society.

But the professions which subsist on robbery, debauchery and crime—and they alone—strenuously object to be investigated as to their influence upon the public welfare. The burglars would refuse to answer a question, but would assert that their business gives employment to the artisans who make their tools and does a power of good to the locksmith. The brothels would not answer a word. The pickpockets and assassins would creep into their holes and keep out of sight. And of course the worst and most destructive gang of thieves and assassins which the world has ever seen, make a furious protest against a bill which has passed the Senate of four different Congresses and which only proposes to enquire truthfully and impartially as to the effect of selling liquor by retail upon the welfare of the country.

If the millers or bakers or milkmen should object to such a bill regarding their business, we should have the strongest reasons to believe they were perpetrating some villainously iniqutous fraud upon their customers. But of course we all know the rum-sellers would naturally do all in their power to prevent an investigation into the effects of their infernal traffic because they know perfectly well it is all ruinous, pauperizing and murderous and does no good whatever.

But the fact that they resist with all their might every effort to effect this enquiry, is a confession that THEY KNOW their traffic is branded all over with the mark of Cain, that it is nothing but murder and pillage upon their fellow men and deserves no treatment but that accorded to the meanest and worst of criminals. The Leag of Fiendom journal is eloquent upon the prevention of this commission of enquiry. And its demand is attended to by the Republican convention in the nomination of its candidate fpr Congress.

TEMPERANCE.

☞ We have been asked wether this journal is for or against temperance, and we will clear our position by stating that *heart* and *soul we* are *opposed* to the *demon* of *intemperance.*

We believe that the whole whisky traffic is the *devil's work.*

A short time since we were offered a large "ad" by a liquor and bitters dealer, with a large sum for the insertion of the same.

We *did* and *do* scorn all such *Judas money*, and will now state that all the whisky element on earth, could not raise money *enough* to cause us to *prostitute one line* of this *paper* to their use. This journal is devoted to all *truly progressive movements*, but will wage an *eternal war* on *wickedness.* If you are with us in this, help get subscribers, if not then don't.—*Musical Science Monthly.*

DISGRACEFUL.

Some months ago Senator Logan introduced in the Senate of the United States, a bill which in cool atrocity and savage wickedness, probably never had a parallel in all the attempts at legislative crime, that have disgraced the history of this world. It was a cunningly devised and thotfully concocted document, framed entirely in the interests of the class who live by polluting and depraving our youth of both sexes, and decoying them to lives of shame and crime.

It proposed to reduce the tax on whisky from 90 to 70 cents a gallon and in place of applying the tax to the extinction of the public debt, using it to maintain our public schools. It proposed to donate thus 15 to 20 millions a years to increase the stealings of the wholesale public poisoners; to devote the revenue from the sale of the blood and virtue and lives of the children, to their education and then tax the taxpayers to pay the national debt.

It did not propose to save a dollar to anybody but the distillers, but it was to marry the most disgraceful, murderous of crimes to our public school system; to make the success of our public school which is the dearest of American interests, dependent upon the success of the most atrocious and hateful business of creating idlers, loafers, criminals, prostitutes, farmed out to a syndicate of murderers and plunderers. The bill was warmly endorsed by the *Chronicle* at the time, as is about every evil and nasty proposition which that utter pauper in morals can hear of; but the bill was so hooted by every virtuous citizen of the Republic that it perished under the weight of maledictions heaped upon it.

But now the *Chronicle* rakes out the bill from its ashpit and again attempts to argue its adoption. It is more charitable to hope that its action in this matter is prompted by the payment or promise of a heavy bribe from the distillers of death, than that the *Chronicle* volunteers to undertake such an access of infamous design as the unpaid advocacy of the measure would indicate. It says

"At the last session of Congress Senator LOGAN of Illinois introduced a bill to appropriate the entire revenue from spirits to the cause of education in the several States. This revenue averages $60,000,000 a year. It is a tax on an article which is not only a luxury, but also the breeder of vice. And yet it is a luxury which all nations, all races, in all times, have encouraged. The use of wine, spirituous and malt liquors has been, and is now, as universal in all societies, enlightened or not, as the use of bread. The consumption of spirits, therefore in the United States is assured against all movements of a prohibitory kind; and the tax which is and ough to be continued, will stand for ages to come. We have no tax that is more politic and just than this one. The revenue from it will increase in about the same ratio with the increase of population. If it was $60,000,000 in 1880, it will be $78,000,000 in 1890, and only those who indulge in the luxury will pay this tax. They will pay it without feeling any of the usual burden of taxes."

The theory of being bribed to make these utterances is confirmed by the monstrous intentional falsehoods asserted. "All nations, all races, in all times," have never by any means used whisky; none of them have, but a few centuries; and to a majority of the human race or nearly so, all intoxicating drinks are either entirely prohibited or by them only exceptionally used. And the prophesy that whisky in the U. S. is assured against prohibition is the silly vaporing of fools, if not a wanton malignant defiance of palpable truth.

Discussing this question of the deliberate sale of the rising generation to the tender mercies of the men who offer the price of their blood and life, the *Chronicle* calculates that the State of California would receive of this blood money $852,000, or a dollar for each inhabitant, San Francisco's share being $120,000 or 50 cents per head, and judging from the motives which govern at least one daily newspaper, it thinks that is bribe enough to induce every intelligent citizen to consent to the ruin and damnation of his own and his neighbors children.

Far better every child of the State should grow up ignorant and unable to read, than to grow up educated and drunken and infamous. There are thousands of children now in California unable to read and growing up in vice—and with the smallest fraction of exception, every one of them owes his ignorance and vice to whisky and beer somewhere. And just as these infernal poisons continue to be more generally used, whether the tax goes to the schools or not, just so much ignorance and crime and vice will increase and flourish.

Senator Logan's bill will go down in history as far as his name goes, and whatever of good repute may go with it, that bill will throw over it a pall of deserved infamy; perhaps the *Chronicle's* part in it will not much blacken its own record. Again that bill is comprehensively cruel and vicious. Let us wait and see who next has been paid out of the whisky sack to advocate it.

GOT MAD.

An officer of the Good Templars, in Michigan, recently sent a communication to the *Lever* asking that if not desired for publication, it should be returned. The editor thot best to return it and was probably too busy to write reasons and apologies. The writer flew into a passion and attributing the act to a personal dislike to himself, says: "As you don't want any help to increase your circulation, I bid you good-by and when my time expires stop sending me the *Lever* and I will take some other temperance paper."

If all contributors to newspapers were to take that action, the papers would soon have hosts of enemies. Sometimes an intentionally offensive letter may be tossed into the fire without any regret, but it is safe to say that to reject or decline any communication, prose or poetry, offered in good faith for publication in a respectable journal, is one of the most unpleasant duties an editor has to encounter. Sometimes a good friend sends something which would do neither him or the paper any credit and if it is declined the editor has quite as good a right to get into a passion because it was offered, as the writer has to get mad because it was declined. But he dont.

It is much more likely that an editor will strain a point to publish an article which his judgment does not quite approve, rather than offend a contributor whose friendship is a little doubtful, than that he will reject one from a feeling of prejudice against the writer. No two men would always exactly agree as to what is the best to publish, but every two men will agree that the average editor has sense enough not to run any unneeessary chances of making enemies of his friends.

And it occurs frequently that articles which are quite acceptable get crowded out or overlooked or belated by accident or by the printer's carelessness or mistake, and without any intention. So after all when one feels a disposition to get grouty on this subject it would be more consistent and manly to consider that if there is one chance that there may be cause, there are ten chances against it. And it would be a weak and puny journalist who would make his personal friendships at all influence his judgment as to the quality of matter offered for publication.

DRUNK:—One Clarence Gray, of Santa Barbara, was opposed by his own county paper when nominated for Dist. Attorney, because of his unfitness, largely due to his past drinking habits. It is believed that he would never have killed the editor if it had not been for drink and drinking associations. It has cost Santa Barbara county tax payers between $10.000 and $12.000 actual cash beside loss of time to jurors, witnesses and of reputation to the community. Now he is granted a new trial because the jury at San Mateo drank 20 gals. of beer, 2 gals. and some bottles of wine and considerable whisky. So Santa Barbara county will have to spend several thousands of dollars more to try him again; after this lapse of time the jury will probably disagree, the popular voice be against the expense of a fourth trial and he be turned loose on society again. Yet the county "had to license the man who sold him whisky, *for the sake of revenue.*" W.

THE MOST probable explanation of the objections made by the *Record Union* to the Republican ticket, is that it knows that it is the strongest help to any ticket or candidate to be opposed by that paper. Hence it is fair to presume that either ticket, jack or jill is perfectly satisfactory to it.

The Rescue.

DEVOTED TO

Temperance, Current Literature, General News, and whatever may concern the public welfare.

Official Organ of the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T. of California.

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P. O. Box 1721.
San Francisco.

OUR PRINCIPLES.—WE AIM FOR NOTHING SHORT OF A SWEEPING NATIONAL PROHIBITORY LAW ENDORSED BY EVERY STATE AND TERRITORY OF THE UNION, IN THE YEAR 1885, AND AS MUCH SOONER AS THE CHRISTIAN AND TEMPERANCE MEN AND GOOD CITIZENS OF THE COUNTRY MAY DESIRE TO ACCOMPLISH IT.

TIME FOR A CHANGE.

It is about time now to cease this miserable folly of running a Prohibition Reform Party, a Home Protection Party, 300 Good Templars Lodges, with Bands of Hope, Sons of Temperance and various other temperance organizations and instrumentalities, and consenting at every election time to see the moral influence and the voting influence and all the labors of the past two, four, six, eight, twenty years, bottled up and offered submissively in sacrifice at the feet of the grogshop bosses and machine thieves, and election traitors; at Republican conventions to aid the Republican party to place rumsellers in power in this State and to send drunkards and played out tools of the political machine to Congress to vote there for the legions of rum and satan; to swell the already too numerous section of political prostitutes there, who are frequenters of drunken and gambling resorts and who are purchasable to aid and endorse every infamous project of robbery and corruption introduced by the enemies of the people.

We have held enthusiastic meetings and applauded prohibition sentiments all over the State; we have formed associations pledged to act politically for the enactment of prohibitory liquor laws and Sunday laws; we have passed resolutions and signed pledges and promised not to vote for any but temperance men—and our adhesion as temperance men has been handed in by some volunteer agencies that were not "of us nor for us," to a platform that has no particle of promise for temperance in it and only a hollow impudent mockery of a Sunday law plank framed at the beck and bidding of the worst enemies of the Sunday.

And we are cooly asked to put off our temperance action and add two more years of lying promises and pretensions and betrayed trusts to those of the eight years past during which all the labors of temperance men have been wasted to elect rummies to power.

In Maine, Vermont, Ohio and in various other states, power and rum have corrupted the Republican party as they have here. The following clippings from the St. Johnsbury *Caledonian*, Vermont, show how temperance people have been treated in those temperance communities, because they were like us, in committing their interests into hands that systematically betrayed and befooled them.

"MR. EDITOR: I rejoice that the temperance element of the county has at last been aroused. I trust that the meeting next Monday will fully satisfy the bosses and their tools that preaching temperance and voting rum has been practiced for the last time in Caledonia county. All that has been wanting for the last ten years was for the temperance people to step out. All honor to those who have done so.

It shakes one's confidence in humanity to see prominent temperance men, Good Templars and others, who will not ordinarily admit their neighbors to be good temperance men if they eat sour apples, when it comes to a political contest like the present "bunk in" with the anti-temperance element and "snuggle" up to red-nosed rumsellers like cooing doves. Truly, modern politics makes strange bedfellows, especially if the fellows see an office somewhere in the dim future.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

Whereas, the Republican Convention of Caledonia county, holden at St. Johnsbury, August 16th, has ignored the wishes of the temperance element of said county, therefore, we, the legal voters of said county, who believe in fair deal and honest count, hereby issue a call for a Mass Temperance Convention to be held at St. Johnsbury, Monday, Aug. 28th, at 11 o'clock A. M., to nominate a temperance ticket to be voted for at the next election."

SOME IFS.

Some of our *impulsive* friends are very fearful that the Democratic party will win, if the temperance people do not perjure themselves or what is the same thing, utterly belie their profession by voting the Republican Leag of Freedom ticket. And the consequences will be awful; the Democrats will abolish the Sunday law they say; but there is no danger at all of their doing so after the fiery protest of all the respectable element of that party has so condemd the action of the San Jose Convention. But the Republicans have not only refused to amend the present law and make it operative, but have threatened in the interest of the Leag to make it a day of "recreation" which means a Beer Garden dance, a general drunk, baseball, cockfights, theater, horse-races and anything else the Leag may chance to suggest, and no business will be decided "unnecessary" that supplies liquor to aid that recreation.

The V. plank is entirely in the interest of the Sunday grog-shop, and is meaner by far than the Democratic one; the latter was open and above board, the former is a double meaning fraud, practiced upon the people and upon the better class of the delegates at the Sacramento Convention.

It is natural for all inconsiderate Republicans to endorse the ticket; it is to be expected that some temperance men who have been promised or have already received a generous slice of the Republican Wedding Cake, will strenuously advise us to stick to the party which has wantonly defied us; will strenuously contend that Good Templars and ministers ought to vote for rumsellers and wine makers and a Leag of Freedom delegate to Congress. Because men who are well paid for their opinions and actions have very *strong* convictions.

But the real temperance men, who have no axes to sharpen at the Estee grindstone and decline to have their political ticket determined either at the Mint Saloon or by Buckleys "lambs" and who are deaf to the golden allurements of the Leag of Freedom and the Vinicultural Association, will vote a decent ticket which will be assuredly provided for them, endorsing the bona fide temperance men on other tickets and utterly repudiating the rumsellers and Leag of Freedom nominees.

There is one thing to be remembered by the real friends of temperance as well as by the enemies of prohibition, who pretend to be friends of temperance; it is this; if a separate temperance ticket is headed off, if by any means the politicians can succeed in bulldosing the members of the coming convention into a retraction of their promises and a betrayal of their trusts and obligations—it is not a triumph of rum and satan for two years alone, but for four years at least. And that is certain. If the politicians can spurn us now and make us lick their feet like whipped curs, they will have less respect for the same slavish spirits in their arrangements for the campaign of 1884.

Let whoever wants to guarantee "free rum and no Sunday" for four years longer, preach up the ticket that has the brandy maker head and the Leag of Freedom tail. But they will have to face the music of the songs in which their treason will be sung.

THE JOURNAL OF FREE—, ETC.

A fraternal and friendly feeling for a neighbor prompts a hint or two for the benefit of the organ of the Leag of Freebeer. The experiment of sending that paper to the saloons is of little benefit to the business of the Leag. All the owners and barkeepers know how to doctor one gallon of whisky into five; they all know the dodge of having a demijohn half full of a very ancient and costly French brandy about 75 yrs. old, kept for particular high-toned friends, and replenished at $1.25 a gallon at any wholesale ginmill; they all have their scouts and trappers out to rope in the stray miners and strangers that come to town and get on a "time," with money in their pockets; they know how to turn those pockets inside out. And they dont read much any way, this class of people; all the use they have for lettees or figures is to read the V c. on a grog-shop window; so sending your journal to the rum dives is a folly, exactly on a par with the act of the Chinese, who burn paper suits of clothes here, under the impression that when so burned, their relatives in the other world are immediately supplied with a comfortable brand new wardrobe.

That is wasted energy on your part. What you want is to send your journal to every minister and school teacher in the State and on this coast, free. As a starter at first, put a temperance column in it which you can always cut out from the RESCUE. That will tempt them to read a little of the journal. After a while you can shorten by degrees the temperance column and put a Sunday cockfight, etc., in its place, till in about a year you can imperceptibly change the whole column or page into a department headed

SUNDAY READING.

Cockfights, ratpits, Tivoli and Harbor View Sunday recreations would make attractive literature and when you can get the ministers and teachers and Good Templars to reading it, the effect will be immense. The suggestion is made that if you could in a year or two convert the editor of the *California Christian Advocate* and Revs. John B. Hill, McKenzie and Dille, to throw up their present occupations and run a saloon apiece at the Market St. ferry depot, what a glorious triumph that would be for the Leag. Those temperance books, sold at Mr. Hill's, are doing your trade a great deal of injury and if you could get him to run an emporium of *Police Gazettes*, lottery tickets, dime novels and Leag of F. literature in his saloon, you might stand a chance of staving off a constitutional prohibitory amendment for 10 or 12 years yet. Another suggestion; send all the ministers and teachers of the State a keg of beer as a present every Sunday; it will cost some money at first and some of them will pretend for a while that they dont like it and are affronted, etc., but that will only advertize the beer and the journal all the more. If the beer is good and wholesome and the Journal tells the truth, the beer and the journal *must* prevail in the end. And to capture all the ministers and teachers would be worth to the Leag the sacrifice of a million barrels of beer and 10,000 tons of beer inspired literature, and all fear of any pestiferous Sunday legislation would vanish in soothing tobacco smoke.

DOWN WITH THE GREENBACKERS.

This Greenback party is threatening the State with ruin and should be at once suppressed; nipped in the bud. They have made a platform without endorsing the Leag of Fiendom. They have committed the unheard of treason of nominating candidates without patronizing or even once calling at either of the candidate factories of Buckley or Higgins, thus showing their utter contempt for one of the most important, elevating and useful of our California home industries. Diligent enquiry fails to discover that they have ordered a single barrel of beer; thus they ignore the agricultural interests of the State. They did not leave at the saloons as much as a *sack* of even potatoes or onions to liven up the patriotism of the boys and fit them for the duties of the ballot; thus they have implored defeat. They outraged the vinicultural interests, by not having an officer of the drunkard makers association on their ticket, an offence akin to blasphemy. They ignored the annual State horse gambling and public strap games at Sacramento, the most chaste and enriching home industrial pursuits we have. And they failed to express their horror of the witch-burning, thumbscrew, tar and feathering puritanism which wants to shut up the government grog-shops, the state churches, on Sunday. They have perpetrated the crowning political sacrilege of declaring for Prohibition and as if they desired to invite the last extreme of public indignation, they separated without three cheers, one cheer or even a mention of or for Paul Neumann. The minor outrages of nominating temperance men and honest virtuous candidates for office, might have been forgiven, but these offences against home and native land and sacred precedent, never.

PARTIES who attend the reception to the Grand Lodge on Monday evening Oct. 2, are requested to bring their own regalia. The pasword and ex. will be taken at the door.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Suits and Dresses Made to Order. WEINSTOCK & LUBIN, Sacramento, Cal.

LEAG OF F——DOM TROPHIES.

1. Stockton Lunatic Asylum admitted 21 patients in August. 13 males and 8 females and altho there were 4 deaths, 5 discharged, and 1 escape there is a net increase of 11 for the month. Present number 1109 in all. No dout many of these and of the thousands that have died there were not sent there by the Leag of F. It is presumable that 5 or 6 per cent of all the cases were entirely due to other causes than drink or tobacco.

2. A WOMAN 52 years old left a water front Leag of F. doggery at 10.30 P. M. and was found drowned. A dauter of hers last week jumped from a window 20 feet to escape from a pupil of the leag, her drunken husband who was threatening to kill her.

3. REV. N. B. Klink, J. O. Watkins and J. A. Day, clerks in the construction department in the Navy yard, are unshipped. They dont visit the national grog-shops for whose special benefit the U. S. Navy Yard is maintained. Such men dont suit the leag.

4. IT IS BECOMING fashionable for the pupils of the leag who live on the wages of their female paramours to beat them cruelly. And as they form quite a considerable colony in this city, the current amount of woman beating is making the Leag jubilant in all directions. This party is a candidate for the first prize gold medal of the Leag.

5. A YOUTHFUL Leag pupil broke his father's arm, beat him *freeleagroriously* and threw the old man, aged 72 years, into the street. This is a candidate for the second gold medal of the Leag.

JAMES HENRY POOLER a machinist 27 years of age, and a devoted member of the H. O. S. degree of the Leag College (High Old Soakers) was arrested for beating his mother 63 years of age in an artistic manner, and turning her out in her night clothes to spend the night in the cool fog. The president of the Leag should present him with a gold snuff-box.

JOHN HEARST a fisherman in Missouri under the inspiration of the Leag, whipped his 8 year old son cruelly and when his wife interceded, he dashed him on the floor and killed him. It dont say whether it was old Bourbon or the Noble, or the Davenport or the Old Judge whisky; but the brand should be known and its makers credited with the result.

THESE are only a few clippings of a great many similar ones which come to hand in a week. It is another indication of the growing degeneracy of the times that our secular press always fails to credit the Leag of F. with the results of their business. And the *Journal* of Beer Rights is too modest to take the credit of its successes.—When the RESCUE's party captures a lost victim of the Leag and reforms him and puts good clothes on him and he regains his senses and becomes a good citizen, the RESCUE crows about it.

But when the Leag takes a good man and puts its inspiration into him and takes him up to the Tivoli Garden and the Fink's debauchery corral and educates him to beat his mother, kill his wife and go to the penitentiary for life, the Leag *Journal* is as silent as if it felt no genuine pride in the glories of its clients. Why dont the *Journal* advertize its biz and get out a few pictures of its work?

Five divorces last Monday in San Francisco added fresh and budding laurels to the blushing brows of the leag. They triumphantly ask could all the churches of the State combined produce five divorces in five years; one days work of the Leag.

THE CANDIDATES.

There are some men on the Republican ticket who are in no wise to blame for the capture of the party by the Leag of F. and whose election it would be a misfortune to the State to prevent.

Mr. Pedlar for Secretary of State.
Judge Denson, Judge Hunt } for Judges of Supreme Court.
Mr. Waterman for Supt. of Public Instruction.
Mr. Egerton for Congress.
And whatever other men are equally worthy.

As for the Judges above named, their defeat would pretty certainly elect Judges Sharpstein and Ross, whose success might be calamitous, to the last degree, to the welfare of the State, as a similar election which years ago defeated local option and has chained this State to a career of unbridled drunkenness and crime for the last eight years—from which at least three-fourths of the State could now have been redeemed if he had been defeated. It is to be hoped a similar calamity will be avoided this time. The office of Justice of the Supreme Court is as sacred a one as that of high priest and no man whose moral qualifications do not fit him for the one office should be chosen to hold the other.

THE candidates to be nominated by the coming Convention will be men for whom Christians and temperance men can vote without violating the obligations of good citizenship. Two of the Governors already in nomination are liquor makers and sellers; members of a dishonest and voracious monopoly—which robs the people to a greater extent every day than the railroad and all other monopolies and corporations can do in six months. It makes not a particle of difference to the honest people of the State whether the Mint Exchange or any other grogshop is run by a Democrat or a Republican—Nor does it make a particle of difference to them whether a Leag of Freedom anti-Sunday anti-temperance Governor is Democrat or Republican.

MORE REASON; LESS IMPULSIVENESS.

Under this heading the Yolo *Mail*, in kindly courteous language and with the best and purest motives, regrets that the Editor of this paper and Dr. McDonald seem to be educated "more by impulse than cool judgment," in their attitude toward the treatment bestowed by the Republican Convention manipulators upon the temperance citizenship of this State. It says, if not getting all we desired from that party, we advocate a separate ticket, we will commit a serious blunder and "work for the success of the Democrats whose banner is inscribed with the motto of the Leag of Freedom. Down with all Sunday laws and up with unlimited whisky on Sunday."

It seems to us that the honest members of that convention which cheered the adoption of the Sunday plank" and the thousands of honest, virtuous Republicans in the State who heartily rejoiced at the news of its adoption and the parties who are now satisfied with it, are those who "act from impulse and not from the dictates of cool, deliberate judgment and reason." We admit that they thot we had gained a victory for the Sunday law advocates and the friends of morality, and their rejoicing had some justification, were its source not a myth and a delusion.

We are firmly convinced that the Vc. plank was intended and planned with consummate craft and patient study to CHEAT both parties—first the temperance and church people; to *defraud* them into a *belief* that the Republican party dared or wolud be permitted by its ginmill bosses, or that it desired to do some thing in the line of Sunday legislation that would be displeasing to the Leag of drunkard makers; second—the adherents of the law-defying conspiracy; it intended to *assure* them that the party would secure them against any danger to their present vantage ground of free rum and no Sunday. A Los Angeles delegate Mr. Williams proposed to test the meaning of the plank with this Amendment.

"That the Republican party is opposed to the repeal of the Sunday law and in favor of the enactment of such laws as will secure its enforcement."

But it was VOTED DOWN instantly and vehemently. It was the very smallest expression that could be asked for as a promise that they intended to do anything to save the Sabbath from its entire prostitution to the purposes of debauchery and depravity, a condition of things to which the Republican party of this State has given its unqualified assent all along, as it did at the Convention.

The real, logical, cool, reasoning, observing, studious advocates of temperance here, have acted the part of truest friendship to the Republicans of this State. They pointed out to them the self-evident fact that the Democrats had a fair chance to carry the State, not thru their own good deeds, but because of the misrule of the Republicans, and that they had foolishly thrown away that chance, when they hoisted the piratical plank of the Leag of F. Time and again they reiterated that the Republicans would be sustained, if they took an opposite course and stood up for decency and temperance. And those true and only friends of that party declared as often, that they would NOT support it, if it followed the course of the San Jose Convention.

While this was going on the false friends of that party so sacredly dedicated to virtue—were closeted in this city with strikers and schemers, buyers and sellers of votes, traders in offices, political buzzards and traitors in the ginmills, establishing centers of bribery and corruption right and left, corrupting primaries, employing hirelings in every discoverable market of political rottenness, high and low; plotting with the Leag of F. and doing and planning every possible thing which the temperance and christian people had so often and solemly declared, would drive them into a separate party—and the two individuals named by the *Mail* cannot help themselves, from protesting against this sale of the party to the anti-Sunday and anti-temperance faction; they can find no loop hole of escape from the charge of falsehood and dishonor if they remain silent.

We fail to see the necessity for the continuance of a Republican or any other party, which consents to betray the people to the legions of rum, their worst enemies, delude them with false issues and lying pledges. We indignantly disclaim allegiance or countenance to any party that heads its ticket with a rumseller who boasts of making better wine than Christ did.

We dont consent to be governed by the President of an association whose business, the ruin and slauter of his fellow men, would send him to the penitentiary, if pursued in better civilized states. We have no part in sending drunkards to Congress to vote for whisky ring frauds and the Logan bill and the nominee of the Leag of F. at that.

The Hebrew system and civilization was a necessity once; it had a period of glorious history—but when the time came that its best talent was devoted to stoning the prophets and crucifying Christ, its dominion ceased, and after long struggles a better has succeeded it and the world still moves.

The Republican party had a glorious history to a certain point; when it became the hireling accomplice and tool of a horrible business which fills this beautiful State with crime and slauters 3000 or more human victims in this State every year—the two defendants in this article will ask to be relieved from the plea of guilty when the demand is made "who slew all these?" If the Republican party should perish this fall, it would only be the sinking of the barnacles and parasites and gin-depraved camp-followers and vermin, who have been murdering that party for a dozen years. A better one composed of the honest men now in both Republican and Democratic parties would occupy its place and rid the country of its woes and plagues.

And if the Democrats should carry the state now because of the folly of their opponents, they would not dare to harm or weaken the present Sunday law. They would be as likely to make its enforcement easy as the Republican double-dealers would be or intend to be.

CALL.

STATE PROHIBITION CONVENTION.

A meeting of the committee appointed by the Prohibition Convention in July last, was held on Tuesday evening, and adopted the following:

"The emergency provided for by the State Prohibition Convention of July 11th, held at Y. M. C. A. Hall, in San Francisco, having arisen, the committee appointed for that purpose hereby reconvenes the said convention in Y. M. C. A. Hall, San Francisco, Sept. 28, 1882, at 10 A. M."

Attention is called to the terms of the original call, as follows:

"A State Convention in the interest of Prohibition and Reform will be held in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, 232 Sutter St., San Francisco, on Tuesday, July 11th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The attendance of delegates from every part of the state is desired. To this end, every lodge of Good Templars, every branch organization of the Home Protection Association, every division of the Sons of Temperance, every Loyal League, every W. C. T. U., every Band of Hope, and, in fact every temperance organization favoring prohibition will be entitled to one delegate each.

It is earnestly hoped that every temperance or political organization in favor of the prohibition of the liquor traffic will send its duly elected representative to the Convention, as very important matters for the interest of the cause will be discusssed. Ministers of the Gospel, Protestant and Catholic, in good and regular standing are also invited.

By order of the Executive Committee of the
PROHIBITION REFORM PARTY."

Organizations not represented in said convention, which are entitled under terms of the original call, are also requested to send delegates.

REV. W. R. GOBER,
W. G. SWAN,
R. H. MCDONALD,
R. THOMPSON.

GEO. MORRIS, Sec'y.

CAUTION.

Friends of prohibition are earnestly desired to send reliable delegates to this convention. They are reminded that the enemies of prohibition and political action, who boasted of having sold out the former prohibitory convention, and who will desire to make the coming one either a failure or a recruiting office for old rotten whisky parties, will use their utmost strength against the objects of the convention. And real temperance men must be on hand to render treachery abortive. None but prohibitionists have any right to appear in this convention. It is now a contest between the PEOPLE and two organized bands of spoilseekers, the two old parties, both owned, headed and run by the Leag of Freedom. The call for a clean ticket and platform is almost universal. We shall have it, and the chances are good that it will carry the State.



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THE GREAT AMERICAN OPPRESSION.

It is not strange that the American people to-day are groaning under the heaviest oppression of their history, and yet endure it with scarcely a protest.—George the III. never thot to burden us as does the liquor Oligarchy of the present. We are sold as a nation to this tyranny, by a tribute of eighty millions to the U. S. Treasury. The rights of the liquor traffic are our wrongs. What are the rights of this gigantic trade purchased? The liquor dealers as a privileged class, have the exclusive rights of their business. All other trades are open. This is farmed out to a stipulated number. It is the largest business of the land. It yields the largest profits. For every dollar it pays as tribute, the nation is taxed at least eight dollars in paying for the outrages, the losses, the laziness and the nuisances which it breeds. Every great city must have regiments of policemen, whose principal business is to stand around the doors of the saloons and groggeries night and day, and see that order is preserved and the peace kept.

Fellow citizens, you allow the tribute of the dealers, but you bear the financial burdens which their trade engenders Such a direct tax upon you from any other source, you would resist to the uttermost. You are in fear of this gigantic oppression. Many of you who are business men, fear to antagonize the system, lest it and its friends shall withdraw patronage from you. You feel the oppression, but have not courage to protest and declare against it. We unhesitatingly pronounce the licensed traffic the greatest financial oppression of our times, and we are led to ask, where is the spirit of "seventy-six?"

Fellow citizens, you are under the domination of this oligarchy politically. The two great parties tremble at its nod. It dictates party methods. It is hard to say which party courts it or fears it the most. Let not the Republican party any longer claim to be a temperance party. Its mask is torn off. It will not, it dare not stand against the oppressor. The air is now tremulous with agitation. A new revolution is at hand. War is declared against the Oligarch. We have no other great political question on hand. Mason and Dixon line is no longer the frontier of battle. There is peace along that border. We have a new fight. We need a new Patrick Henry to sound the warcry, and we need a new Jefferson to write the declaration.

Shame, that the American people sit down so tamely, and demurely and pay the bills of the oppressor, allow his altar fires to burn in all our city corners, look every morning into the morgue, and see its midnight terrors fiercer than the Thugs of India, and yet make no protest, and even plead and vote that the oppressor ride on in purple and scarlet.

Is not the time of a new departure come, and shall we not carry consternation into American politics as we shall arise and hold ourselves steadily to our direct work, in a square issue in the political canvass? Let us show ourselves to be men and freemen.

—*Dwight Williams, in Living Issue.*

IN OTHER STATES.

Leag of Free Crime, August 28.—"Professor R. B. Welch writes from Topeka that his life is in danger from the liquor men there, because he is United States District-Attorney. He has been prosecuting the violators of the State law. They have within a day or two cut his buggy to pieces, disfigured his horse and threatened his life. He had to call a meeting of the citizens to prevent being mobbed."

These murderers are the same everywhere.

The Chicago Liquor Dealers had a big picnic recently by which they raised thousands of dollars to fight law and temperance; they had a big drunk of course, and the City Government furnished them with a large police force to keep them from committing murder and violence in their amusements.

Dr. A. Carpenter says: "When intoxicating liquors are taken to assist an imperfect digestion, to relieve neuralgic conditions, or to attain an artificial and delusive warmth, the relief is obtained at the expense of a paralyzing action set up in the watchful sentinels of danger. The organic and sensitive nerves, which are danger signals, are put out of gear, and the train goes on heedless of the mischief which is there, hidden from feeling and personal observation. By these means again, diseases arise in the different organs of the body, and life is shortened in a way which is little thought of."

A Congressman, just before the adjournment, said that a bill affecting the maritime commerce of the country would have been passed had not an intoxicated member objected. "He was drunk this afternoon," said he, "but to-morrow, when he is sober, he will not object to my bill, for I happen to know he is in favor of it." The member referred to as being drunk has a national reputation.—*Signal.*

If ever the Rescue can get authentic intelligence of a Congressman getting drunk at the capital, his name if known will be given in capital letters. We dont suppress Tim Flanagan's name when he gets drunk, and it is much more an imperative duty to expose every Congressman, legislator, judge and officer who is seen and known to be drunk. To conceal their crime is to be a partaker in it.

The Repub. State Convention of Michigan has placed in the platform an open honest plank for the submission of a Constitutional Prohibitory Amendment to the people; its adoption was more applauded than any other of the 13 planks of the platform. But it must be remembered that the Republican party has betrayed the temperance people and all the people of Michigan and sold them out and lied to them for many years, has filled their prisons with the jailbirds of their whisky confederates and built new prisons to accommodate their pupils; they have become pious just the other day, because there is a prohibition ticket of decent, sober, honest men in the field, headed by D. P. Sagendorph, candidate for Governor. The Republicans however seem to have nominated the old stock of political acrobats for State officers.

Bro. Culver reports three good meetings at Reno 22 additions to lodge and a Band of Hope with 51 members; he is probably now in Mono county.

The Leag of Freedom in England recently had posters out quoting the Bishop of Lincoln as denouncing total abstinence as unchristian and impious etc. The Bishop pronounced the thing a falsehood. And then the journals which had commented on it were rebuked, but one of them produced the following extract from one of the Bishops sermons several years ago which was evidently the foundation of the affair.

"But it is a very different thing to *invent for ourselves* and for others *a new vow*, such as the total abstinence pledge, which has no warrant from God, but contravenes His Word; and which, therefore, has no claim to grace at His hands, in order that we may keep it, nor for pardon if we break it . . . The total abstinence pledge is a near approach to the ancient heresy of the Manichæans and Encratites, who said that wine was a creature of the Evil One; and thus they made two Creators and two Gods instead of one, and in that respect they were even worse than Deists. . . Others whose consciences are more tender and scrupulous, having taken the pledge, naturally fear to break it; and it sometimes happens that they thus sacrifice their health. . . and perhaps they become a burden and a grief to their friends."

But it is pleasant to know that the Bishop is an advocate and friend of the Ch. of Eng. Temperance Society now. Better a good deal to have been very wrong five years ago and right to-day than to have been nothing and remain so.

The British *Medical Journal*, commenting upon the report of the committee of Spelthorne Savatorium for the reformation of intemperate women, says: "Formerly, the proportion of the sexes in criminal classes was seven men to one woman; now it is three men to one woman; and this increase is chiefly due to the growth of female intemperance; for the classification of 'drunk' and 'drunk and disorderly,' the proportion is only two to one; and, in Diverpool and London, the women had sometimes exceeded the men. In 1878, 15,357 women were committed for drunkenness. One woman had paid upwards of 200 pounds in fines; and two hundred certainly could not represent the number of times she had been admitted to Clerkenwell."

That is a grand success of the Leag of Fiendom. Happy day when it shall send up 15,357 drunken women a year to jail in San Francisco. What a grand thing it would be for the express wagon trade to cart all those drunks to Limbo. And what an impetus it will give the beer business to get those 15,357 half dollars into their tills when the expressmen have got thru their little job.

Folly:—"Our friends the teetotalers have wonderfully improved their tactics during the past few years. The aggressive denunciations of the old-fashioned temperance lecturer—earnest in aim, though coarse in expression—have in a great measure been abandoned, and the "better way" of adopting substitutes for the attractions of the public-house has been practised, with the result of a reduced drink bill. * * * Here is a field for development on the part of abstainers. Give a thirsty public something cheap and non-alcoholic, and King Alcohol will lose his courtiers. Grumbler."

That is a clipping from a London religious journal. It would be a pleasure to be able to say with truth that the religious press had improved their tactics and abandoned the practice of so frequently admitting to their columns such puling nonsense about temperance as the above. It is illimitably stupid to suppose that any better way has been adopted by teetotalers, or that any enlarged results have come from these substitutes. The "old-fashioned temperance lecturer" and worker, whether he was learned or ignorant, rich or poor, coarse or fine, eloquent or simple, if he was an honest genuine sample has always been God's prophet and priest and the most useful laborer of his day in God's vineyard; his work has produced the mightiest results for the elevation and salvation of humanity that have been accomplished for centuries.

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This association was incorporated Feby. 2, 1882, for the purpose of securing the enforcement of all laws restricting the sale of liquors, particularly the Sunday law and to procure the enactment of such other laws as are or may be necessary for the protection of our homes from the insidious and destructive influences growing out of the liquor traffic.

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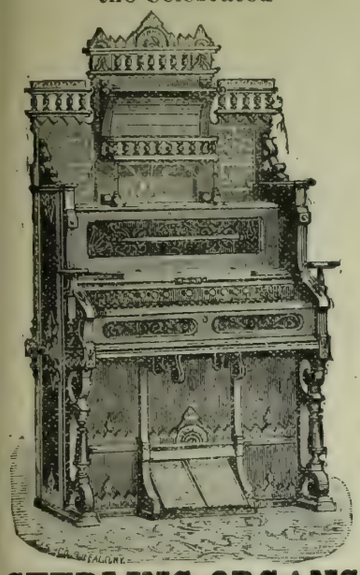
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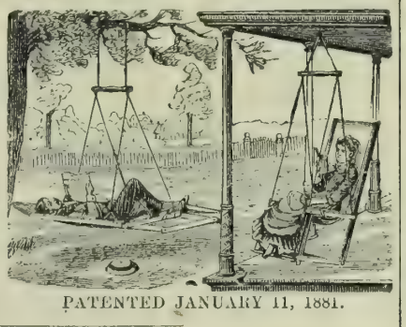
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Fall Term begins	Aug. 16, 1882	Winter Term closes	Mar. 2, 1883
Fall Term closes	Nov. 17, 1882	Spring Term begins	Mar. 6, 1883
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THIS statement may surprise some people. It was made by Mr. Woodford at Lake Bluff, in his lecture on Liquor and Wages. "In Marseilles a manufacturer one Saturday paid $700 in crisp new bills, which had been secretly marked, to his workmen. Monday afternoon $450 of these identical bills had been deposited in the bank by the saloon men. The workmen, startled by this fact, leagued against the saloons and made a no license town of Marseilles." It is but another version of the workingman's loaf of bread. A slice to the municipality; a more generous cut to the county and State government; a greedy three-fourths of the loaf to the brewer; more than half of the thin piece remaining to the saloon, and a few stray crumbs to the family.—*Signal.*

THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE IN ENGLAND.—"The report of the Temperance Committee stated that the temperance organizations of Methodism are constantly increasing, and that there are now in Great Britain 2,345 Wesleyan Methodist Bands of Hope, with 225,160 members, and 177 Wesleyan Methodist Temperance Societies, with 10,912 members. Then the Conference laments that the grogshops are open on Sunday there and that nothing has been done to close them. They recommend that on the second Sunday in December, in the Wesleyan churches and Sunday-schools, special reference shall be made to the appalling extent and dire results of British intemperance. If the scarlet fever was killing one person for a hundred that rum kills they would make it a special subject every Sunday. But the dire results to which we are accustomed every day make little impression upon us.

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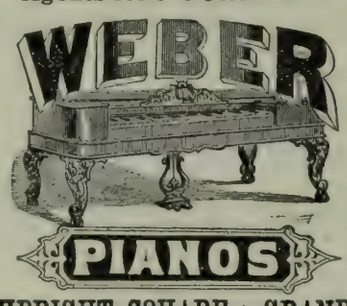
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THAT V. PLANK.

Ed. Rescue:—The evident attempt by the Republican press to put the Temperance people in a false position, because of their refusal to accept their fifth "plank" on the Sunday law and support a ticket one-half of which at least is known to be radically opposed to temperance reform legislation is clear to every candid man. That this "plank," in and of itself, is unsatisfactory to a large number of honest and intelligent temperance people is evident from the controversy that has already been had in regard to the true meaning of the resolution. I insist now that the interpretation and true intent of that "plank" shall be ascertained by the same rules as were applied by the Republican Press, the clergymen and the temperance people to the fifth plank in the Democratic platform. Whether true or false, we have insisted all through this canvas that the issue raised by the Democratic party and the Leag of Freedom is a great *moral*, as well as political issue, and it will not do just now to resort to artifice or sophistry to induce the people to accept a plank of doubtful meaning under the hypocritical pretense that it *may* be interpreted in favor of temperance. In the first place politicians should understand that the temperance people are in favor of the *prohibition* of the liquor traffic on Sundays and that no plank in any platform which merely declares in favor of "rest and recreation," is a plank which by any fair implication can be made to mean any effective restriction upon the liquor traffic on Sunday. The whole issue, has not been as to whether we should have a Sunday law or no, but it has been whether we should have a Sunday law which would be operative and *effective* or no. We have a Sunday law now which has been a dead letter ever since it was enacted and it would remain so forever without further legislation. To declare in favor of "the maintenance of the present Sunday laws or similar laws," means that matters shall remain in *statu quo*, and the declaration is not made one particle better when to it there is added "providing for the suspension of all unnecessary business." The meaning of the words "unnecessary business" is to be determined from the words "rest and recreation," which are declared to be the objects of the Sunday law. Whatever, therefore secures or tends to secure "rest and recreation" or either of them would be construed to be "necessary business." Pool, billiards, ten-pins, seven-up, whisky poker, or a dance down in a beer dive is *recreation* to a very large number of persons—the meaning of the word recreation being "diversion, amusement."

But with the mere verbiage of this "plank" I did not intend to take issue. I insist that we shall deal with this plank in the same manner that we did with the Democratic plank.

On the second day of the Republican Convention between 12 and 1 o'clock the Committee on Platform reported. A motion was immediately made that the platform as a whole be adopted. This was not carried; but a motion was made that 1000 copies of the platform be printed, and that the Convention take a recess till 3 o'clock, so that "the members of the Convention could have ample time to consider it." This motion was carried, and the secretary announced that the platform would be printed by 2 o'clock, and each member supplied with a copy. When the Convention met again, after a full hour of consideration, Mr. Williams, of Los Angeles, moved the adoption of the following resolution.

"*Resolved*:—That the Republican party is opposed to the repeal of the Sunday law and is in favor of the enactment of such laws as will secure its enforcement." Now this was an honest and fair attempt to commit the Republican party to the policy of enforcing the Sunday law. It must be presumed that every man had carefully read that fifth plank, and that when the question was thus fairly pressed every man acted upon full deliberation. That a large number of delegates did not understand the fifth plank *meant* the enforcement of the Sunday law is shown by the cordial manner in which the resolution of Mr. Williams was received by them. If the Convention had desired to act fairly, courageously, in favor of a "judicious" Sunday law with proper provisions for its enforcement, can any one doubt that a majority would have made haste to remove all doubt on the subject? The resolution of Mr. Williams was defeated however, and now the temperance people are criticised for *refusing to accept that very interpretation of the plank which the Convention itself refused to accept or adopt.* Mr. Williams in presenting his resolution stated what was obvious then and what has since become objective. He objected "on the ground that the plank was not sufficiently clear. Such a question should be met plainly, positively, earnestly. The section favored similar laws to the present one, which if carried out, would take the law into the courts and keep it there for ten years. What the people wanted who demanded the Sunday law were such changes as would make the present law operative." *The gist of all this controversy about the Sunday law has been precisely this—no more no less.* The Convention refused to declare in favor of Local Option—refused to declare in favor of submitting the question of Constitutional Prohibition, and I ask any intelligent man disposed to be honest and fair, what substantive, clear, positive declaration in favor of a Sunday law worth the trouble of retaining or enacting he can find in this Republican platform. I am aware of the fact that a "smart" man can explain this plank very satisfactorily, but if the Convention had determined to be frank on this issue a resolution like that offered by Mr. Williams, would have reached the intelligence of the common people, who are honest if not "smart," and saved the "party of progress" from defeat. The great trouble now is with men who lead in politics, that they presume on the ignorance of a class of people, who are their equals in culture, and infinitely superior to them in all those qualities of heart that go to make a man a good citizen.

The *Examiner*, the leading organ of the Democratic party, is squarely out in favor of a day of "rest and recreation" Here is what it says!

"The necessity of one day of rest in the week has been upheld by all thinking men. The Democracy has insisted upon it and always will. Sunday must be maintained as a day on which every citizen can seek recreation according to the dictates of his own conscience. The Democracy will so maintain it."

This is the position of the Leag of Freedom, and so the Republican Convention has declared. On which platform do the temperance people choose to stand? If there is any Judas in the temperance ranks who has taken a contract to deliver the temperance votes—not to say the Christian votes of the people, to any political party in the country, I wish to be present and take an inventory of the chattels.

G. B.

LEAG OF FREEDOM PLANK.

The following is the text in the plank critisized in the foregoing article. The sweet pill was concocted evidently by the Leag of Freedom delegates and assented to and approved by the delegates of the betrayed temperance organizations.

"Fifth—History and experience unite to prove the necessity of preserving one day in seven as a day of rest from labor. Without legislation on this subject the laboring classes might be compelled to continue in unceasing toil. Therefore, we are in favor of observing Sunday as a day of rest and recreation; and while we expressly disavow the right or the wish to force any class of our citizens to spend the day in any particular manner, we do favor the maintenance of the present Sunday laws, or similar laws, providing for the suspension of all unnecessary business on that day.

Gilroy, Sept. 11.

Well, the great Republican party has spoken, and the question now is "What are we going to do about it?"

While the plank we most needed, local option or submission—is conspicuous by its absence from the platform and the Sunday plank is decidedly weak, the question arises, Can we organize and combine a sufficient number of temperance voters to teach the dominant party a good wholesome lesson or will party devotion silence conscience and lead temperance voters like sheep to the slauter? Being a radical by birth I may be pardoned for saying that I am in favor of a third or temperance party and the sooner we organize the better.

Yours for war, C. W.

That is a letter which does honor to its writer; he has a near relative on one of the best places on the Republican ticket; but that does not make him desirous of selling out the temperance and Sunday issue for four years to the Leag of Freedom, for a mess of family pottage.

Woodland Sept., 11, 1882.

Ed. Rescue:—Much anxious inquiry is being made here, just now as to what the temperance people intend to do, since their claims to recognition were substantially ignored by the Republican Convention. Ever since the Temperance Convention of July 11, those who have been most prominent in the controversy have in their speeches, letters etc., unequivocally and emphatically assured the temperance voters of the State, that in case the Republican party failed to declare in favor of a judicious Sunday law *and in favor of Local Option*, then in that event the convention of July 11th, should be reconvened and nominations made. I refer here to Babcock, McDonald, Thompson, Winchester and others. Now it is rumored here that we are to have no nominations—in fact that efforts have been made to prevent the calling of that convention—or if called that these pretended friends of temperance will endeavor to prevent any nominations or other political action. Temperance Democrats who abandoned their own party are hardly prepared to accept the weak and meaningless Sunday law resolution of the Republican party and vote that ticket. It has been understood from the very begining that we were to have an open, fair, emphatic declaration in favor of an adequate Sunday law and *Local Option*. Col. Babcock on several different occasions addressed large audiences here, and was quite clear and emphatic in saying that no party which failed to do both of these things deserved the support of temperance people. Now it is said he is willing to accept the Republican ticket, and abandon the high and honorable position he has held before the people of this State. If these men or any of them go back upon their own declarations, eat their own words, so to speak, they will not soon be forgotten. Let us hear both from them and you.

C.

[They will hear from Col. Babcock and Mr. Winchester in this number of the Rescue. The others can speak for themselves.]

At the weekly meeting of the Congregational ministers of San Francisco on Monday, the Rev. Dr. Cummings opened the discussion on the question of sustaining the Sunday plank of the Republican Platform. He showed that voting the Sabbath a day of recreation was in effect voting it a day of amusement, pleasure-seeking, baseball, cricket, racing, dancing, etc., or any other way which a vitiated taste may impel one to gratify. Can we do this consistently? "Having been a Republican for more than forty years, and labored long and hard to lay the foundation, and then participated in the first organization of the Republican party, and stood by it until the present time, I do not wish to abandon it even temporarily for a slight cause; but when compelled to vote the Holy Sabbath a day of recreation, or refuse to vote a Republican ticket, I cannot long hesitate as to which to choose, or where the path of duty lies. It is not an alternative of our own choosing, it is forced upon us, and the responsibility must rest where it belongs. It is now fast losing its prestige and its power by yielding to the controlling influence of truckling and aspiring demagogues and corrupt men. We cannot commit to it the keeping of our consciences. It needs reforming. It has crowded us from its platform to make room for "recreators" and recreants. It must take the consequences.

As we cannot vote

THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET

Without voting to sweep from our statute books all Sunday laws to protect ourselves, our homes and our churches; at the behest of the Leag of Freedom, alias the liquor dealers, alias the foreign whisky bloats and beer guzzlers; as we cannot vote the Republican ticket without giving unbridled license to Sunday recreators to accomplish a similar acsult, and as we are Amsrican citizens invested with the elective franchise to aid in electing rulers to fill the legislative, judicial and executive departments of our Government; and thereby made to share with others the responsibility of a good or a bad Government; we cannot throw off that responsibility and be guiltless by a voluntary omission of that duty on that day of election; consequently, there remains for us but one course to pursue, and that is to unite with the Temperance organizations, the Home Protectionists, call a State Convention, make our own platform, step upon it, unfurl our banner, and stand by it until the needed reform be accomplished, or the world come to an end. We must vote as we pray. Having prayed daily for more than fifty years. "Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is done in heaven." I, for one, do not propose, at this advanced stage in life, to go up to the ballot-box on election day, and vote all those prayers out of heaven, by voting to change God's Holy Sabbath into a day of recreation."

Dr. Beckwith, Rev. E. Kimball and Dr. Williams concurred with the address, the latter saying that the Republican regine promised a worse Sunday than ever.

The Cable Railroad from Montgomery Avenue seems to be almost for the exclusive purpose of hauling people up to the debauchery dens somewhere near the Presidio. Beside the big general drunkery at the far end there are a number of new deadfalls going up to get a share of that custom which is hinted at on the cards "private rooms for families." A family that goes to such places means very often, two people that dont belong to one family. Speaking about these dens that have been built there a citizen said they reminded him of mushrooms that come up thickly and suddenly out of the ground, and if you examine them in 24 hours after, you find them full of crawling vermin; just so with these dens said he, in 24 hours after they are ready for business. To permit such infamous doggeries is infinitely more beastly and criminal than anything that creates such a howl as occurring in Mormondom under Mormon auspices.

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RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE CONCOW CAMP MEETING SEPT. 4th,

Recognizing the importance of the publication and distribution of accurate scientific and statistict information in regard to the nature and effects of intoxicating drinks, and recognizing the great good already accomplished in this direction by Dr. R. H. McDonald of San Francisco, We, the temperance people of the counties of Sutter, Yuba and Butte, unite in this expression of our warmest appreciation of the discriminating zeal and generosity he has shown in the preparation, publication and distribution of temperance pamphlets, circulars and song leaflets throughout the State. And for the favors to this convocation in this respect we extend to him our special thanks.

WHEREAS, The Temperance Convention held in the city of San Francisco on the 11th day of July, adjourned to wait the action of the Republican Convention to be held in the city of Sacramento on the 30th day of August, in the hope, if not in the expectation that the said convention would:

First, Pledge the Republican party to a judicious Sunday law; with proper penalties to secure its observance.—And,

Second, That said convention would pledge itself to enforce all existing laws restricting the sale of intoxicating liquors—particularly the Sunday-law, and secure the passage of such other laws as would sup press the existing criminal conspiracy known under the name of League of Freedom.

Third, To pledge itself to carry into effect that provision of the constitution known as section 11, Art. 11.

Fourth, To pledge itself to favor the submission of the question of Constitutional Prohibition to a vote of the people, as soon as the same could legally be done; and,

WHEREAS, The said Republican Convention has done neither of these things, and has nominated candidates known to be hostile to the temperanue cause, therefore be it

Resolved, That, in our judgment the highest interests of the temperance cause, as well as our own self-respect demand that we should repudiate both the platform and nominations and that the same authority or persons who called the convention of the 11th of July should at once call another convention and make nominations for State officers.

Resolved, That, in case of such nominations being made, we pledge ourselves to vote for such candidates and work for their election.

Resolved, That hereafter we will not affiliate or vote with any party which ignores the vital principles of temperance.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT A HOME PRO TECTION MEETING AT MARYSVILLE, SEPT. 6, 1882.

Whereas, The Republican party has failed to declare in favor of the enforcement of a judicious Sunday law and utterly ignored all the essential claims and principles of the temperance people of the State and

Whereas, We believe that these claims and principles are more important to the interest, security and happiness of the people than all other issues presented by the Republican and Democratic parties, therefore be it

Resolved. We repudiate both the nominees and platforms of these political parties and declare in favor of independent nominations upon a platform which shall express the moral and religious convictions and interests of the people of California.

Resolved. That should such nominations be made upon such a platform we pledge to them and it our most hearty and undivided support.

ABOUT THE REPUBLICAN OUTRAGE.

PLYMOUTH, Sept., 4, 1882.

ED. RESCUE:—We quote the following from the *Record Union*: "The proposed local option plank failed to receive any recognition at the hands of the committee on platform and was not brought before the convention. The local optionists who so boldly declared for a local option plank or an independent ticket, will now have an opportunity to show whether their ultimatum was an empty threat. It is the prevailing opinion that they will not make nominations." Yes, and that is the reason that they ignored us; they thought and (judging the future by the past) they had a right to think so, but it is hoped that the temperance people will show them that it was not an empty threat and that they will proceed immediately to put a ticket in the field; it was not enough for them to ignore us but they insult by nominating the president of the wine-growers association and a man who is largely interested in the drunkard making business for governor; a man whom no true temperance man can vote for without stultifying himself; and now that temperance Republicans on all hands say that they had as soon vote for Shaffer, president of the Leag of Fiendom, as Estee, the president of the wine-growers association; they hold up both hands in holy horror and say, why you will burst the republican party. But we hope that every temperance man will vote according to the dictates of his own conscience without regard to who it beats or who it elects; without the temperance vote the republicans cannot win and they know it, and they had fair warning that they could not have that vote unless they acceded to certain things, and now that it is too late, they see their mistake; they flattered themselves that the Sunday law plank would be a panacea for all our demands; the Sunday law is a mere bauble and does not near satisfy the wants of the temperance people and prohibition is the only thing that ever will enforce the Sunday law; we were at the convention two days, there was a strong temperance element there but they did not put forth their efforts in the right direction; there were a large number of delegates there that were temperance men but they seemed to be more anxious to get a ticket that would win and out herod the democracy, on anti-monopoly than to get a temperance plank in the platform; the only real temperance work done was put in by outsiders for Blake and had the professed temperance delegates that voted for Estee voted for Blake he would have been nominated. The convention undertook to carry the temperance vote on one shoulder and the lager whisky vote on the other and are apt to lose both, especially the former and when I say this I think that I simply voice the sentiment of every true temperance man in Amador county, so let us have a temperance State ticket as soon as possible. OLD PUB.

OAKDALE, Sept. 5, 1882.

Considering the unsafe condition of the Republican Platform can we not make a State ticket straight for Prohibition? We can perhaps endorse some of the candidates already nominated, but for heaven's sake let us show the people that we are men, and had rather suffer defeat than surrender principle to a rum-enslaved party, as they proved themselves at Sacramento

Mr. Sanford C. Baker has leased the Oakdale Wheat Grower for one year. F. A. SAWYER.

Glad to hear from Bro. Baker, and wish him every success.

TURLOCK, Sept. 5, 1882.

It seems to me there is urgent necessity for the immediate calling of a Prohibition Convention, through the columns of the RESCUE.

The action of the recent Republican Convention at Sacramento, was not an entire surprise to me. Anyone might have known it would not give us the temperance legislation we desired; the idea was absurd that they would respect our wants merely because we appointed a committee to wait on the Convention. I hope those who favored that move so strongly in the Prohibition Convention, will equally favor the immediate calling of another to nominate an independent temperance ticket. I know of at least 8 voters in Turlock who are in favor of such a move.

Altho it is a late day for such action and the canvass will be necessarily a short one, we can still make it interesting.

Wisconsin on a 19 weeks canvass last year, polled some 16,000 votes and if we do one-fifth as well, we will make ourselves felt, and come out with the satisfaction of voting to maintain our principles.

P. R. MCCABE.

CALLAHAN RANCH, Cal., Sept. 5, 1882.

I would express my sentiment in regard to the Republican Convention by saying that I am disappointed. I was in hopes to still be able to follow and support the Republican party as the leader in true reform and advancement of the people. We have asked bread of the Convention and they have given us a stone—many of the best citizens of this section would welcome a chance to go out of the Democratic and Republican ranks and help elevate the only principles that will keep the ship afloat. An early call for a State Convention (in time to make County nominations) to meet immediately after the Grand Lodge, would be one of the best means of uniting for Law and Order, the Temperance, Christian and conservative element of the State, and if it does not win all it will ask for will be in a condition to hold the balance of power and command the respect of either party at our next election, it is now time to try the strength of right principles at the polls. I think the result will be greater than we think for.

I thought best to give you an idea of the standing in this section in regard to a third party movement and think it will work, if good, able men are put up. Will write you on the condition of the cause in a short time. F. H. LORING.

The cry of not being prepared for prohibition is nonsense. Bro. Loring's section calls for it and it is probably one in which less temperance work has been done than in almost any other. (ED.)

OUR DUTY.

DD. RESCUE:—It is the duty of temperance people, as well as of others, to maintain their principles, and be consistent in their course. In Convention assembled, many temperance leaders recently held out the inducement of their support to the Republican party if the latter adopted a sound Sunday plank and affirmed the right of local option. This Convention virtually said also that they would nominate a ticket, if these wise things were not done. Now, the Republican party has pronounced for a certain kind of unmeaning Sunday law, but they have utterly ignored the whisky question by precept, while by example they furthered the interests of intemperance. Our duty is plain, in the premises: We should keep our word, and preserve our self-respect.

Yours truly, W. G. SWAN.

Healdsburg, Sept. 7, 1882.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM OF KANSAS.

Here it is, the whole of it: an honest manly utterance that any honest Christian Democrat can and will conscienciously endorse in preference to any Democratic whisky favoring platform. This with Gov. St. John at its head, nominated by 289 votes of 368 will secure the largest majority ever made in Kansas. And a similar one for constitutional prohibition with fairly acceptable candidates in this State would have received the greatest majority ever known in California: whereas it is hoped the miserable rigmarole of hypocritical dishwater adopted in Sacramento will bring merited disaster to all but the few respectable, *sober*, honest, candidates nominated upon it. There is no reason but political rascality and treachery why this State should be in the darkness of heathenism while Kansas is out in the sunlight of a pure civilization.

"WE, the republicans of the State of Kansas in delegate convention assembled, affirming our faith in and adherence to the principles of the Republican party, hereby express confidence in our present national and State administrations, and we pledge ourselves to their support, and announce the following declaration of principles:

Resolved, That we declare ourselves unqualifiedly in favor of the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and pledge ourselves to such additional legislation as shall secure the rigid enforcement of the constitutional provisions upon this subject in all parts of the State.

Resolved, That we demand the enactment of such laws as will prevent unjust discrimination by railroad companies and will provide for such freight and passenger tariffs as shall fully protect the interests of the people.

Resolved, That we request the next legislature to submit such an amendment to the constitution of the State as will secure to women the right of suffrage.

Resolved, That we request our delegation to Congress to secure such an amendment to the revenue laws as will prevent the issuing of receipts or stamps to sell intoxicating liquors to any persons other than those authorized so to do under the State laws."

IT is pitiable to notice the driveling imbecility and utter stupidity which has possessed the Democrats in Iowa, Kansas, Indiana, California, Nebraska and many other states, who have been clinging all along to the miserable besotted cry of "free whisky, free crime;" wherever the corruption and misconduct of the Republicans have disgusted the people and given a chance of success to the Democrats, the latter have instantly hoisted their old pirate motto "free whisky, free crime," and so plainly indicated that they intended to be worse than the others, that they have forfeited all claim to any trust or respect. It reminds one of an old story; a man who lived on the West side of a high mountain fretted so angrily and long because the mountain prevented his view of the sunrise, that he set about removing it with a wheelbarrow. His friends after a while, unable to divert him from his purpose, had him confined in a lunatic asylum. After a year or two he was found to be entirely sane and was told that he was at liberty and could return home. "Ah," he replied, "I shall get that mountain wheeled away after all." And the politicians will get the mountain of American virtue and principle and common sense and respect for Sunday all wheeled away—in the sweet far away.

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The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at San Francisco on Tuesday, Oct. 3d, 1882, commencing at 10 a. m.

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291	International,	M.,	Grand Central Hall, Market st., cor. of 6th.
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Other Real Estate	5,225 35
United States Bonds	626,977 35
Loans on Real Estate	134,868 00
Loans on bonds, gas & water stock	132,198 35
Loans on other securities wheat, barley, etc.	577,443 96
Loans on personal security	1,106,004 27
Due from Banks and Bankers	392,457 61
Money on hand	398,669 34
	$3,523,844 23

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid up	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	460,759 13
Due Depositors	1,888,655 07
Due Banks and Bankers	174,370 53
Dividends unpaid	59 50
	$3,523,844 23

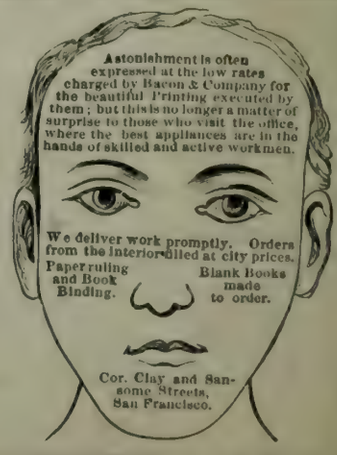
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Exchange on the Principal Cities in the United States, England, France and Germany bought and sold.
Collections made and prompt returns rendered at market rates of exchange.
Telegraph Transfers made with New York, Boston, Chicago, and the principal cities of U. S.; also cable transfers to Europe.
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R. H. McDonald
President.

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We Predict the Time will come when all our Friends, Enemies or Subscribers will Purchase their
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
OF
TERRY & CO.,
747 Market St., opp. Dupont, San Francisco.
They Sell Elegant NEW, as well as Superior SECOND-HAND Furniture, and we say that it is the Very Best Place in the City to Trade.

WOMEN'S
Christian Temperance Union
COFFEE
5c. LUNCH ROOM,
629 Sac. St., S. F.
Free Reading Room Attached.

BONESTELL, ALLEN & CO.,
PAPER WAREHOUSE,
Importers and Dealers in
ALL KINDS OF PAPER
411, 413 and 415 Sansome Street,
San Francisco.
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We have One Price—that the Lowest—and Sell for Cash only. Goods Sent C. O. D. by Freight or Express. WEINSTOCK & LUBIN, Sac.

The Rescue.

"WINE IS A MOCKER, STRONG DRINK IS RAGING."

Entered at the Post Office at San Francisco, Cal., as second-class matter.

VOL. XIX. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1882. No. 47

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Bacon & Co....Book and Job Printers
Bonestel, Allen & Co....Paper Warehouse
Bosher, E. H....Druggist, Stockton
Coats', J. & P....Spool Thread
Cook, D. C....Cheap Books
Evans, J. W....Sewing Machines
Exchange & Mart....Santa Cruz, Cal
Foltz, Mrs. Clara S....Attorney
Fuller, Geo. H....Office Furniture
Gould, W. D....Attorney, Los Angeles
Halsey, I. S....Dentist
Hart, Mrs. K. S....Rooms
Henderson & Hook....Temp. Grocers
Milnes Bros....Cards
Mutual Aid....I. O. G. T. of Cal
National Temp. Society....Temp. Literature
Nolan Bros....Shoes
Pacific Bank....Pine Street
Parsons, H. G....Book and Job Printer
Paugh, W. J., M. D....Oculist and Aurist
Phosphate Soap....637 Market Street
Pierce Christian College....College City
Quincy Hall Seminary....Santa Cruz, Cal
Rieger, Paul....Lemon Sugar
Rouse & Laws....Commission Merchants
Shaw, A. C....Parker's Salvation Powders
Sherman, Clay & Co....Pianos and Organs
Smith, H. A....Temp. Grocer
Terry & Co....Household Furniture
Thompson, R....Attorney
University of the Pacific....San Jose, Cal
W. C. T. U....Coffee Houses
Weinstock & Lubin....Clothiers

When you call on any of these places please say you saw their Ad. or Card in the RESCUE.

NEWS AGENTS.

THE RESCUE is to be had always at the following News Agencies:

WM. A. SEARLES, 602 Montgomery St., cor. Clay, Stationery Depot.

S. C. BLAKE, Books, Cutlery and Optical Goods, 617 Montgomery and 503 Kearny Sts.

Reception to Grand Lodge.

THE R. W. G. T. GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN AND THE Grand Lodge of California (Officers and Representatives) I. O. G. T. will be tendered a Reception,

Under the Auspices of San Francisco District Lodge,

.....AT.....

Dashaway Hall,

139 POST STREET, (Near Dupont),

On Monday Evening, Oct. 2d, 1882.

All Members of the Grand Lodge, and Visiting Members of the Order, are cordially invited to be present.

All Lodges within the jurisdiction of San Francisco District Lodge are requested, and those of Alameda Co. invited. to be present in regalia, at 7 P. M., prompt.

GREEN B. RAUM Commissioner of Internal Revenue and the experimental Moses of the liquor traffic has been stumping the State of Maine for the Republican party.

PLEASE read with particular attention Neal Dow on Maine on page 746—John Russell's speech. Mrs. Stevens' letter, P. R. McCabe's advice and all the rest of the paper except the new advertisement of Taber, Harker & Co.; dont look at that, it might cost you a $500 bill of goods.

THE REV. Joseph Cook, of Boston, is expected to arrive here on the steamer from China, on the 28th September. One of the best men and purest patriots of his age. California should do itself the honor of giving him a hearty welcome. Such a man is worth forty generations of the political popguns, whom it is the custom to meet with brass bands and adulatory addresses.

FROM all quarters come glad messages commending the third party Convention. It is hoped there will be no weakness there. We don't want any more milk and water experiments or half measures: Nothing in the world but prohibition by Constitutional amendment. After we get the amendment, and the liquor traffic drowned out, then we will give our friends all the help they want to try on crazy crochets—they can do no harm then.

PUNCTUAL. Everybody entitled to receive the RESCUE is informed that the city papers shonld be delivered on Thursday morning; those for Southern California are mailed in time for the 9½ A. M. Thursday train; and the last copy is mailed by 11¼ A. M. every Thursday and there are no mistakes made in mailing. Therefore if any one misses getting the paper regularly and punctually every week please notify this office.

FOOTPRINTS OF THE LEAG OF F. "Hog stealing has become very prevalent on Roberts island lately. During the past year one rancher lost from 250 to 500."—*Chronicle.* And the *Journal of Freedom* dont crow a word about it. It looks as if a pupil of the Leag would have to steal at least 2000 hogs before he could get a complimentary notice from the organ of his University. When an Oberlin or Princeton College graduate writes a poem or publishes a new Hebrew Dictionary, there is no end of flourish about it in the College journals. But here is a deserving fellow who patiently and ingeniously gets away with 250 if not 500 stolen grunters, and the *Journal of Free* etc., dont even mention his name or tell us how many pounds a piece the hogs averaged. Thus true merit goes unrewarded.

The Tulare *Times* holds, that because the Democratic candidate is assessed for $8,889 and his opponent the Rev. F. H. Wales is only set up at $1,050 the former has eight times more interest to represent his country well than Mr. Wales. That doctrine carried to its logical conclusion would make Leland Stanford and Ch. Crocker by all odds the best men to be Governor and Lieutenant Governor of this State for all time. But then lots of people won't believe it.

THERE IS a probability that the prohibition convention will be well attended by patriotic people; there is a strong desire on the part of all good citizens thruout the State, to get a chance to vote against rum and its political machinery; the old parties have forfeited the affection of all their adherents except the few who hope to harvest the spoils; they are as loyal as ever. But when the good citizenship of this State gets one chance to vote against two rum-selling governors and against the sovereign despotism of the beer hell, they will astonish many a sleeper who now is sweetly dreaming of a downy official couch that will be his in the sweet never.

VERMONT.—Sick of the duplicity and villainy of the Republican party in Vermont the prohibitionists on the 28th August nominated a full State ticket. And they had no Paul Neumans or brandy makers put on them either by the Republicans.

CREDIT was accidentally omitted in a half column of clippings from D. C. Cooks *Young Men* on page 742.

JUNCTION CITY, Oregon.—An envelop is received with two small scraps of paper only. One is the name of this paper cut from the top of a page. The other has some initials, "Junction City" and refer to Hon. W. R. Dunbar in pencil. It is presumed the sender accidentally left out what he most wanted to enclose. Further light is awaited.

MR. ESTEE addressed the Republicans on Thursday evening last at Platts Hall. He was eloquent on the Sunday Law; he is going to have the tired laborer relieved from his wearing toil on Sunday; the clank of machinery is no more to disturb the Sunday RECREATION. And he was particular not to say anything about arresting the clink of the beer glasses, the blaring of the brass bands and the howling blasphemies of the Sunday beer garden. Nor did he say the saloon keepers were all willing to shut up their own dramshops on Sunday as well as the stores and factories. That suits the latitude of Napa among the winemakers, but it would forfeit thousands of votes to say that in San Francisco.

F. H. Loring owns one of the two stores at Callahan's Ranch in Siskiyou Co., Cal. His home is in the midst of a wild mining region where temperance has few followers. Bro. Loring's store is one of the few in northern California that refuses to do business on Sunday. There is a struggling Lodge of Good Templars at Callahan's and no one has done more for that lodge that Bro. Loring. At present the only available place of meeting, except the hill-side, is Bro. Loring's store. When the time for Lodge arrives, Bro. Loring locks his door, hangs curtains at the windows and arranges the floor for the Lodge.

How many men in California will do as much? We wish there were 100,000 such men in California.

C.

PERU.—Every mail that comes from South America tells of shocking barbarities practiced by the Peruvian soldiery and freebooters upon their own countrymen. The stories seem incredible but they are not unlikely. Those who have had good opportunity of seeing Peruvian soldiers and observing their habits, know that if they are not at any time drunk, that fact is due to an empty pocket. Before the war, if a coasting vessel discharged a cargo in any of the outports, it seemed to be the rule that two-thirds of it was rum of some kind. If a troop of donkeys carried general merchandize into the interior the same proportion of it was English ale or gin or brandy. Peru with its three million people has long been a magnificent country for the production of wine and brandy and before the late war which has desolated it, the wretched drunken people had drank, wasted and gambled away in not many years a thousand million dollars derived from their guano, nitrate and minerals and had run their country in debt nearly 300 millions beside.

MARIPOSA. Brothers Marsh and Healy of Buckingham Lodge, called in last week. They claim to belong, in some very important particulars, to a high up banner Lodge. They have been in existence about a year, have about 75 members, many of them formerly hard drinkers for many years, and not one member has left the Lodge or violated his pledge or visits a saloon or place where liquor is sold. That is a very noble record indeed; and it is to be hoped it will so continue. That Lodge should be placed away up at or very near the head of the roll of honor. Let us have another year of the same report and something will have to be done at Grand Lodge session to honor such a rare instance of fidelity. To signalize it so far, their delegate to Grand Lodge will find a Mrs. Hayes picture at the RESCUE office, to hang up in their Hall as a practical sermon on fidelity to principle.

The report that General Wolseley ordered a hundred guns and a bonfire to celebrate the news of Paul Neumann's nomination turns out to be a baseless fabrication. They were only firing at the Egyptians as usual.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Suits and Dresses Made to Order. WEINSTOCK & LUBIN, Sacramento, Cal.

CALIFORNIA'S CURSE.

There's a demon in the country, known by names a hundred fold,
He is found in many houses, and he's often bought and sold,
But he's fastening a deathly curse upon this land of gold,
While our cause goes marching on.

Shall we let this monster rule until the State is all confused?
Shall the fruit that God has given be thus tortured and abused?
Shall the product of our vineyards be for death and ruin used,
While our cause goes marching on?

Let us gather all our forces of our trusty Templar Band,
And we'll smite the ugly monster with united heart and hand,
And we'll fight him and pursue him till we drive him from the land,
As our cause goes marching on.

He has gained a hold among us, and his strength increases fast,
He has slaves to do his bidding—he has blown the trumpet blast
And they gather for the conflict, but we'll surely win at last,
For our cause is marching on.

MERLE.

Elk Grove, Cal.

REV. JOHN RUSSELL'S SPEECH.

At the Chicago Convention Rev. John Russell, of Marquette, Mich., an old teacher in the school of temperance reform, was next introduced and spoke on "The Necessity of a Prohibition Party." We need, he said, a political party for the accomplishment of our work, for our work is essentially a political one, having for its end prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicants by national legislation. That is essentially a government work, not differing in this respect from other branches of politics. The goal at which the temperance people aim is the complete legal suppression of the traffic in liquor. It was assumed by some that this can be done by a public sentiment brought to bear upon the traffic without political intervention. This idea the speaker thot a most unreasonable one. It was true that

A BETTER PUBLIC SENTIMENT

was needed, but it was necessary also to have some medium through which this sentiment might work. It was necessary to have a new party, for the work was of a radical kind that must be done by a political party, and could not be done by any of the existing parties. The Republican and Democratic parties, it was true, could repress and license the traffic, but that system was a mischievous one, involving many inconsistencies. The voters in the existing parties will not agree to the prohibition measure. They are divided on the question, and if either party will make prohibition an issue, it will involve the departure from that party of many of its members. Objections are raised to this, and Iowa and Kansas are pointed out as examples of where one party had secured prohibition. The speaker admitted that prohibitory statutes have been secured by one or the other of the parties, but in nearly all of these states they have repealed these statutes under the predominance of the Republican party; and, with rare exceptions, it was always the case that states and parties were changeable on this question. Some of the states executed their prohibitory laws to some extent, but found it impossible to enforce them in the large cities. The reason was that the party in power in the municipal offices were timid to vigorously enforce the law, fearing that the liquor people would leave them and join the other party. So the liquor people held the balance of power and could weigh down the scale on any side which may be favorable to them. This is the reason for the cry that

Prohibition does not prohibit. In Kansas, the temperance people asked the republican party to take extreme prohibition ground, thus committing the republican party to prohibition. In doing this they admitted the need of a party of prohibition, conceding the necessity of having prohibition the foundation of a national party, with a prohibition platform and prohibition officers.

The speaker called to mind the tenth resolution of the Philadelphia republican convention, of which Herman Raster was the author, declaring that the party was opposed to all temperance and Sunday laws. This was conclusive proof that the republican party could never be the party of prohibition.

In the second place, the speaker asked if a prohibition party was practicable. He answered in the affirmative; for the reasons that such party would have an issue more worth fighting for than either of the other parties, and because it would proclaim the truth, which both democratic and republican parties shrank from telling,—that the liquor business is subversive of true liberty and in opposition to the principles of political economy. A party which was afraid to give voice to a truth so potent as this deserved to die—and die it would. [Applause.] It was of no use to ask these parties to take up this measure, nobody expecting either of them to embrace it.

The speaker illustrated his faith by narrating the story of abolitionism, which had to make a third party to carry out its ideas, because both the old parties had in them both anti-slavery and slavery men. Abolitionism stood in the same relation to the whig and democratic parties as does prohibition to the republican and democratic parties, and the result must be the same.

It was alleged, said the speaker, by members of the old parties, that the prohibitionists were

A PARTY OF ONE IDEA.

He considered this a compliment, coming from the source whence it did. "They credit us," he said, "with one idea more than they have." But the new party had other ideas—one was woman suffrage, another was the election of national officers, as president, vice president, and senators, by a direct vote of the people. But it had one paramount idea. The republican party had only one idea when it started, and it did splendidly with it. With half the length of life of the republican party, the prohibition party would not leave an unfranchised woman nor a dram-shop in the land. The speaker made a scathing denunciation of the republican party, once "the party of God and morality," with an idea that was divine and moral; but now fallen from its high estate and become the guardian angel of the dram-shops. "I am asked," said he, "if the democratic party would not be a guardian angel of the dram-shops. I answer: Yes, but the democratic party is not in the angel business just now." The idea of a republican party was to have an issue, a mission. The present parties had no living issues. They lived by tearing open the old wounds of twenty years ago, but they were now both dead and should be buried, in order that the national prohibition phenix might rise from their ashes, to obliterate the old lines, wipe out the old prejudices, and unite the country together as brothers, and elevate people to a higher and nobler condition than is possible for them under the existing order of things. Mr. Russell's speech was an eloquent one, full of remarkably pat and apposite illustrations, which kept the audience good humored while it had to swallow what was to many an unpalatable pill. He was interrupted many times by questions, but answered them in so convincing a manner as to fully carry the opinions of his audience with him. —*Chicago Times.*

SACRAMENTO Y. M. C. A.

AUGUST REPORT. ABSTRACT OF WORK.

Meetings, etc.	Attendance.
31 Days Reading Room	512
23 Noon-Day Meetings	171
5 Wednesday Evening Meetings	68
4 Sunday P. M. Gospel Meetings	110
4 Street Meetings	175
Total.	1036

Through the heated "vacation month" of August, it has been no easy matter to maintain the regular operations of our association, nevertheless, the few workers who have remained in the city have done faithful service, and not suffered the "altar fires" to die out. Every feature of the work has been kept up and the results tho not great as yet, are encouraging. Jail work has been continued, the inmates having been visited every Sabbath and supplied with suitable literature. A growing interest and attention have marked our street services. The Sunday P. M. meetings for Christian workers in the hall have been seasons of great profit. About 4000 pages of religious and temperance literature have been given away during the month. We have had one full meeting of the Board of Directors. Association affairs are on the whole in good condition.

We expected our Gen'l Sec.—S. D. Fuller to assume charge Sept. 8th. but regret to say that circumstances have somewhat delayed his coming. His reception is now definitely fixed for Sept. 29th.,

Respectfully Submitted, ANDREW J. HANSON.

THE idiosyncrasies of the English language are no better illustrated than in the following lines which are sailing round the newspapers:

Remember, though box in the plural makes boxes,
The plural of ox should be oxen, not oxes;
And remember, though fleece in the plural is fleeces,
The plural of goose is not gooses nor geeses;
And remember, though house in the plural is houses,
The plural of mouse should be mice, and not mouses.
Mouse, it is true, in the plural is mice;
But the plural of house should be houses, not hice.
And foot, it is true, in the plural is feet,
But the plural of root should be roots, not reet.

TO ACTING VICE TEMPLARS.

The time is approaching for another Grand Lodge Session and I desire a word of appeal to my Sister Vice Templars in behalf of our official Organ the RESCUE. It is well known that each acting Vice Templar is the appointed agent of her lodge for the RESCUE and now at the close of the Grand Lodge will you not, dear Sisters, make a renewed effort to increase its circulation, with earnest effort on the part of each Vice Templar three thousaed new subscribers might easily be obtained. One of the chief misfortunes with which we have to contend is the indifference of honest people to our cause. To arouse our indifferent friends we must ask subscriptions.

Usually men and women are good natured if approached in a proper spirit, and while they will assure you they take *so many* papers they will end by subscribing for the RESCUE not only to oblige *you* but because the paper is deserving and the price a trifle.

In our canvas of the city Sister Richardson made count of those who were brusque and disagreable and the number who were in the least rude, was so absurdly small that it was not worthy of mention; sufficient to say three of that number were under the influence of drink and a few more were directly interested in the traffic; you will remember we obtained seven hundred subscribers and we were most kindly and considerately treated on our mission of love; many good words come back to us, showing the temperance seed sown. Said one discouraged wife of a drunkard, the RESCUE "is my rainbow of hope" oh thanks for your kindness in obaining my husbands subscription I would never have dared to ask him. In his sober moments he reads the paper and I trust to the seed sown for a harvest. A gentleman who subscribed for sixteen copies said "I have boys. I desire to see the traffic suppressed and to circulate the paper, I consider it a good movement for the future, and so the RESCUE was sent to homes where good results might be hoped from its visits.

Dear Sisters, the State we love, is wine cursed. The barbarous and imported art of beer drinking is fast sinking our Cal. homes into immorality, vice and crime.

The twenty thousand boy drunkards in cities and towns speak to the heart of mothers, wives, and daughters to "save the boy."

Every home into which our paper enters is being blessed by enlightenment and education, on this question of growing importance.

Think of the earnest work for six years of the women of Iowa in steadfastly sowing temperance seed, and their glorious harvest of victory.

The measure of our sincerity in this temperance work is the amount of sacrifice and effort we will hazard in its defense.

They who rely on the future of their cause, and who believe they can conquer will succeed. Dont think you can fail, and you will not fail. The effort to solicit subscriptions may be unpleasant, but pain is superficial. After the first brave trial sacred courage will bear you company and faith in a beneficient Power will insure your victory.

Think of the great missionary power of the Press. A speech arouses momentary enthusiasm, our paper comes like a messenger of wisdom into the calm precincts of the home life there, to quietly engraft its truths fifty-two times in the year.

Society to-day is foolishly weak in its fondness for wine, and so the disgusting vice of effete foreign civilization threatens despair and death to our young pure and high republic. Good Templars indeed are a standing army guarding the very threshold of our homes. Ours is a high responsibility. Ours the work of formation as well as reformation.

Dear Sister Vice Templars, I appeal to you in this work of temperance seed sowing. We may not see the harvest, but under the bright sunshine of Cal. skies will the sheaves be garnered, and the work means so much more than we think it means; a complete revolution of the weak vices and silly traditions of a foreign past; it means an incoming of a purer civilization. It means uprooting of the ruinous social drinking customs.

There never was a better time than now, a more golden opportunity. There never was a greater danger than the present. We who have seen the wrecks in our fairest homes, know where the danger lies.

Upon us as Vice Templars devolves a sacred trust. Shall the end for which we work be attained?

By our own undivided effort and the upbuilding of sober, virtuous California homes shall our State as a model of purity, virtue and sobriety become dear to history. E. P. STEVENS, G. W. V. T. of Cal.

13th September 1882.

MRS. PINKHAM by last accounts has got to sympathizing with women for $1 a bottle.

We Keep Everything Needed to Clothe Man, Woman or Childlin Greatest Variety, at Lowest Prices. WEINSTOCK & LUBIN, Sac

W. C. T. U.

"THE WOMEN OF AMERICA *vs.* THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC"

PRESIDENT, Miss F. E. Willard, Evanston, Ill.
CORRESPONDING SEC'Y, Mrs. C. B. Buell, 53 Bible House, N. Y.
TREASURER, Miss Esther Pugh, 54 Bible House, New York.

ORIGIN AND OBJECTS.

The Woman's National Christian Temperance Union, with its twenty-four auxiliary State Unions, is the largest Society ever composed exclusively of women, and conducted entirely by them. So far as reported (the returns are very incomplete), there were at the close of last year, 1,654 local auxiliaries, with a membership of 34,317, and 494 juvenile organizations. It is the lineal descendant of the great Temperance crusade in 1873–74, and is a union of Christian women of all churches for the purpose of educating the young; forming a better public sentimeut; reforming the drinking classes; transforming, by the power of Divine grace, those who are enslaved by alcohol; and removing the dram-shop from our streets by law.

WOMEN'S TEMPERANCE UNION.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union met at the parlors of the First Congregational Church, Oakland, Thursday morning. Mrs. P. D. Browne, the President, presiding. It was resolved to hold the next annual meeting in San Francisco. Reports were read from the branch organizations in Alameda, Oakland, Grass Valley, San Jose and San Francisco. After a recess of one hour, at noon, the meeting reconvened, and the children of the kindergarten marched into the room, headed by their teacher, singing a temperance song. Interesting papers were read by Mrs. Dr. Buckle and Mrs. Varney upon the subject of temperance and the immense taxation caused by the liquor traffic. Mrs. Field of San Jose read a paper upon the influence of the press on temperance, and was followed by Miss Katie Van Arsdale, who sang a temperance song. Mrs. Morris and Mrs. Sanford made remarks upon the work of temperance among children, and was followed by Mrs. Griswold and Mrs. Sadler with papers upon the methods of making home attractive for boys and young men. The following were elected officers for the ensuing term: President, Mrs. Dr. E. H. Gray; First Vice-President, Mrs. P. D. Browne; Secretary, Mrs. M. E. Congdon; Assistant Secretary, Mrs. H. H. Havens; Treasurer, Mrs. Charles Chamberlain; Auditor, Mrs. Thomas Varney. The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.—*Chronicle.*

RICHARD T. BOOTH.

This temperance revivalist has been at work in England two years with surprising results. In the cities and towns he has visited, more than 900,000 people have adopted the blue ribbon; since Sep. last a separate account has been kept of new abstainers of whom 240,000 have been received. In Leicester he pledged 11,000 new recruits in 3 weeks and they have since increased to 52,000—including probably older abstainers. There 3 of the largest breweries have failed; two with liabilities of $250,000 and $200,000. In Bristol Mr. Booth has 30,000 converts, Stockport has 30,000 abstainers in a population of 60,000 and the revival here has been only since February of this year: At a mass meeting at Birmingham 50,000 people not previously abstainers signed the pledge and are at work for temperance. At Newcastle it is estimated 200,000 took part in the rejoicings at a temperance festival.

These reports are from the program of a temperance festival at Leeds August 12.

SET THE DRINK ON FIRE.

No. 52.

The traveler, De Vaillant, had a monkey named "Kees" whom he had taught to drink brandy. The poor abused beast sat at the table with his taller brethren, whom he did his best to imitate; while they took theirs in glasses he had his in a plate, but he had learned to like it as well as they, and he fairly licked his lips for it in advance. His master knew there was fire in the stuff; Kees did not—he drank in confiding innocence. "What other men did, he could do." But one day the fire demon was brought to light literally. Just as Kees was about to seize the drink that had been assigned him, his master dropped a lighted paper into it and the brandy blazed. Kees screamed and chattered, and ran away to his bed. Fear had taken such complete possession of him that he could never be prevailed upon to taste the liquor again.

Now there are a great many men as ignorant of the real nature of alcoholic drinks as poor Kees. They see others drinking, and they are as much bent on imitation as the monkey. Moreover, whey they drink a little it makes them feel good, and then are persuaded that it does them good. They can see the fire in other people's cups, in the cup of the excessive drinker, but that does not frighten them. They merely say that the other has drank too much, and they will never do that. With all our temperance work, our scathing of the man that sells, and our scorching of the man that gets drunk and abuses his family, and wastes his time and his property, we seldom succeed in setting fire to the cup of the moderate drinker, and so he goes on until he slips into the ranks of the drunkard and gets burned and charred till there is hardly a semblance of the original man left, and he is rarely fortunate if he escapes the everlasting burnings.

What can we do about it? Why, simply show the man the alcohol there is in his cup, whatever the alcoholic liquor be that he uses, and set fire to it. If the man drinks beer, show him what beer is, and how it is made, and the alcohol there is in it, and what the alcohol will do to him if he takes it. Better still, take a community, and there are communities that drink beer plentifully, and discredit the drink in their eyes. Instead of begining with the saloon-keepers because they are giving the people a drink which the latter want, get the people to understand the drink, and hate it, and fight it.

[W. C. T. U. Leaflet. Send to Julia Colman, 76 Bible House, N. Y. $1.30 per 1,000, postage included.]

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

The largest, most intelligent, most enthusiastic, most determined national temperance convention ever held in this country was held last week in Farwell hall, Chicago. About 400 delegates, representing nearly every state in the union and nearly every nationality that finds a home on American soil, were present. The proceedings were harmonious. For the first time in the history of the temperance reform, radicalism and conservatism have met and shaken hands good humoredly. There was a commendable disposition on the part of all, a very few extremists alone excepted, to organize on some common platform.

The platform adopted contains 11 planks, with every one of which we are in hearty accord. We believe that the liquor traffic is a monstrous crime and ought to be prohibited, and that every law which in any way recognizes this crime as legitimate, ought to be considered as infamous, and at once repealed. Around these principles the loyal temperance people of this nation will rally with a zeal and enthusiasm which knows no measure.

The suffrage plank elicited a very lively discussion. There was no difference of opinion in regard to the merits of the case. We doubt if there was a man or woman in the convention who would not hold up both hands to give the ballot to woman if occasion offered. While every member of the convention strongly favored the ballot for woman, not one was disposed to ask for the ballot for woman as a temperance measure. The convention did not declare in favor of the ballot for woman on questions relating to the legalizing of the liquor traffic only. There was not a word of this kind of nonsense in the convention, so far as we heard. The convention declared in favor of the civil and political equality and enfranchisement of woman. In the estimation of the Chicago convention the intelligent women of this country ought to be made politically equal to the villains who are running the saloons and debauching the sons and daughters of the women. With this sentiment *The Lever* is in the heartiest accord. The only difference of opinion in regard to the suffrage plank was a difference which related wholly to the methods by which the suffrage principle is to be made a part of the constitution of the state and nation. In states where the suffrage movement will in any way embarrass the temperance question, it is to be left out until after the temperance question has been carried to a successful issue.—*Lever*

HEARTRENDING BUT TRUE.

The following is an extract from one of the lectures of J. J. Talbot, who died lately at Elkhart, Indiana, from the effects of a drunken debauch:

"But now the struggle is over, I can survey the field and measure the losses. I had position, high and holy. The demon tore from around me the robes of my sacred office, and sent me forth churchless and godless, a very hissing and by word among men. Afterward I had business large and lucrative, and my voice in large courts was heard pleading for justice, mercy, and the right. But the dust gathered on my open books, and no footfall crossed the threshold of the drunkard's office. I had moneys ample for all necessities, but they took wing and went to feed the coffers of the devils which possessed me. I had a home adorned with all that wealth and the most exquisite taste could do. The devil crossed its threshold, and the light faded from its chambers; the fire went out on the holiest of altars, and, leading me from its portals, despair walked forth with me, and sorrow and anguish lingered within. I had children, beautiful, to me, at least, as a dream of the morning, and they had so entwined themselves around their father's heart, that no matter where it might wander, ever it came back to them on the bright wings of a father's undying love. The destroyer took their hands in his and led them away. I had a wife whose charms of mind and person were such that to see her was to remember, and to know her was to love. For thirteen years we walked the rugged path of life together, rejoicing in its sunshine and sorrowing in its shade. The infernal monster would not spare me even this. I had a mother who for long years had not left her chair, a victim of suffering and disease, and her choicest delight was in reflecting that the lessons which she had taught at her knee had taken root in the heart of her youngest born, and that he was useful to his fellows and an honor to her who bore him. But the thunder-bolt reached even there, and there it did its most cruel work. Other days may cure all but this. Ah me! never a word of reproval from her lips; only a tender caress, only a shadow of a great unspoken grief gathering over the dear old face; only a trembling hand laid more lovingly on my hand; only a closer clinging to the cross; only a piteous appeal to heaven if her cup at last were not full. And while her boy raged in his wild delirium two thousand miles away, the pitying angels pushed the golden gates ajar and the mother of the drunkard entered into rest. And thus I stand, a clergyman without a church, a barrister without brief or business, a father without a child, a husband without a wife, a son without a parent, a man with scarcely a friend, a soul without hope—all swallowed up in the maelstrom of drink."

GOVERNOR ST. JOHN FOR PRESIDENT.

We are glad to see the favorable reception, in many quarters, of our suggestion of Governor St. John, of Kansas, for next President. He is, we believe, a Christian, a tetotaller, a hard worker, a statesman, and a thoroughly honest man, and what better qualifications can any man have? He has also shown his ability and pluck by rising from obscure poverty to his present high position. It may be said that he is not prominent enough in politics, and has not filled a sufficient number of high offices to be proposed for President; but what prominence had Polk or Pierce or Hayes, or even our grand Presidents Lincoln and Garfield, before they were nominated and elected? The fact is, the men who have been prominent in political life in Washington are just, for the most part, the very men we do not want for President. It may be said that Hayes's claim to the presidency was his election for three terms as Governor of the great State of Ohio, but it may be that St. John will have a similar distinction after next Fall's election. Certainly he has been elected twice for the great State of Kansas, and has nobly filled the office through the trying times both of the negro exodus and the Constitutional Amendment campaign. He is unquestionably a good man for the office, and where in the whole present generation of public men can we find a better?

It is unnecessary to add that the *Witness* has no interests to serve but those of morality and the people. A paper reaching 400,000 intelligent readers weekly, possesses a power that no public office, however exalted, could give. We have no ambition to gratify or interests to serve, except to conduct, with Divine aid, this great engine of influence and power in the best manner for the service of God and the public. —*N. Y. Witness.*

THE *Chronicle* rejoices that a clergyman of this State who was engaged to marry a woman and married another without consent or release from his first love, has been found guilty of conduct unbecoming his profession. That journal rejoices in the result, as "one convicted of duplicity, untruthfulness and lack of good faith, has no right to stand in a pulpit." The RESCUE lost a subscriber last week and has felt rather dull over it, but is now entirely sustained and comforted under the affliction, seeing this new instance of the *Chronicle's* faithful guardianship over the purity of the pulpit. The culprit if suspended from his position in the pulpit, as he should be, if the evidence was genuine, will clearly see that he has mistaken his vocation and should at once hunt up a position on the daily city press, where there is no annoyance from vexatious and narrow moral corsets. Failing there, Congress and the Republican ticket remain as a last resort for the display of the qualities unfitting for the pulpit.

Orders Filled the Same Day as Received. WEINSTOCK & LUBIN, Propt'rs Mechanics' Store, 400 to 408 K St., Sacramento.

G. W. Secretary's D'p'tm't.

GEORGE B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.

☞The office of the Grand Lodge is located in the Capital Savings Bank Building, entrance, No. 328 J street, up-stairs, over the southwest corner J and Fourth streets, Sacramento, where the Grand Worthy Secretary will be pleased to receive calls from the members of the Order during business hours.

☞This department is edited by the Grand Worthy Secretary, to whom all communications relating in any way to the business of the Grand Lodge, this department, or anything appearing hereunder, should be addressed.

☞The Grand Worthy Secretary's post office address is Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento, Cal.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES
ON SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE G. W. S.

Sold for the Benefit of the Grand Lodge

Constitutions, per hundred copies	$12 00
Constitutions per dozen	1 75
Glee Books, "Temperance Chimes" per dozen	4 00
Glee Books, per half doz	2 50
Glee Books, single copies	50
Receipts of Evening and Constitution Roll Book, per set	2 50
Chase's Digest, per copy	1 50
Officer's Roll Call etc., Book of	1 00
Pledge Cards, per hundred	1 00
Officers Cards, per set of four	1 00
Degree Ode Cards, per doz	1 00
Subordinate Ode Cards, per doz	75
Subordinate Ode Cards with music, per doz	1 50
Chase's Good of the Order, per copy	50

BLANK FORMS.

Clearance Cards, per dozen	3 00
Grand Lodge Returns, per dozen	1 00
W. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. F. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Bonds, per dozen	1 00
Forms for Charges, Trials, etc., per set of four	25
Forms for incorporation of Lodges	Free

LODGE BOOKS

Propositions for Membership, Book of fifty	50
Notices of Election to Membership, book of fifty	50
Proposition Committee notices, book of fifty	50
D. G. W. C. T.'s Dispensations, book of fifty	50
Password Certificates, book of fifty	50
Delinquent (Dues) Notice, book of fifty	50
Warrants on W. T., book of fifty	50
W. F. S. Receipts, book of fifty	55
W. T. Receipts, book of fifty	50

LODGE FURNITURE.

In addition to the above, I will attend to orders for Impression Seals, Blank Books, Special Printing, Regalia or Lodge Furniture. This will be done as an accommodation to Lodges and not as a source of profit either to the Grand Lodge or myself; hence all orders filled will be sent per express by the dealers, with instructions to "collect on delivery," unless the money accompanies the order. Address—

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.,
Sacramento, California.

CASH RECEIVED.—The Grand Worthy Secretary acknowledges receipt of the following amounts of cash since last report. Proper personal receipts were also forwarded in each case:

GENERAL FUND.

Petaluma No. 161	$7 50	Wheatland, 197	21 50
Northern Star, 207	1 50	Wild Flower, 390	9 50
Porterville, 302	4 75	Valley Rose, 508	7 75
Mountain Gate, 312	12 00	Stewart, 196	5 25
Elizabeth, 448	50	Soulsbyville, 340	1 00
Del Norte, 512	14 25	Wide Awake, 338	18 75
Reform, 112	4 75	Prairie, 423	5 50
Bridgeport, 379	6 50	Star of Cottonwood, 249	14 00
Los Alamos, 436	10 50	Upper Matolle, 458	8 00
Mountain Spring, 510	2 50		

CHARTER FEE FUND.

Eureka Degree Temple, No. 18 ..... $5 00

PACKAGES MAILED.—The following packages have been mailed during the past week from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office:

1-E M Gallagher, New Pine Creek
2-H L Ricks, Eureka, H B
3-Jos R Euseve, Benicia
1-W H Dover, Red Bluff
1-May Dameron, Grafton
1 D N Craig, Occidental
1-J T Bloomer, Ripon
2-P R McCabe, Turlock
1-J H Vanderhoff, Hay Fork
1-Emma J Beeson, Guernerville
1-A N Martin, Greenwood
1-S V Carter, Jackson
1-H E Cook, Ceres
1-J H Reneborne, Los Angeles
1-F F Butterfield Jamestown
3-P H Latourette, Galt
1-S V Carter, Jackson
1-B F Prather, Wild Flower
1-Thos Gafney, El Dorado
1-Wm Alford, Tulare City
1-Thos Barrows, Nordhoff
1-J W Zugar, Sheep Ranch
4-C W Matthews, Caspar
1-T F Darlison, Madison
1-Thos Wills, Hornitos
1-W H Barron, Soulsbyville
1-Jno H Liening, Dolusa
1-Rev P Powers, Chico
1-Thirza McLean, Sonora

PER EXPRESS.

1-E M Gallagher, Lakeview, Or
1-L Thornton, Hollister
1-H L Slater, Chico
1-A Goodwin, Oleta
1-H B True, Kernville
1-J M Helsley, Wadsworth, Nev
1-Geo D Kellogg, Newcastle
1-C N Goulding, SanFrancisco
1-Mrs O D Dyke, Farmington

D. G. W. C. T. s COMMISSIONED.—The following commissions have been issued and forwarded from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office during the past week:

LODGE DEPUTIES.

J. E. Shuey, for No. 352, Frazier.
E. M. Gallagher, for No. 522, New Pine Creek, Or.
W. F. Wills, for No. 272, Butte City.

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

John Sinclair, for Calaveras, Jenny Lind.

Returns Received.—During the past week the following Lodges have filed Grand Lodge returns with the G. W. S. and their receipt is acknowledged:

Nos. 196, 197, 249, 302, 352, 390, 423, 436, 455, 509, 512.

LODGE DEPUTIES ANNUAL REPORTS.—During the present week annual reports from the Lodge Deputies of the following Lodges have been received and properly filed in the G. W. S. office and their receipt is hereby acknowledged:

Nos. 2, 112, 184, 197, 227, 417, 436.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LODGE DEPUTIES.—Proper recommendations for Lodge Deps. for the next year ensuing have been forwarded and filed in the G. W. S. office during the past week, and their receipt is hereby acknowledged.

Nos. 2, 141, 183, 186, 191, 197, 202, 207, 272, 288, 312, 319, 349, 416, 417.

CREDENTIALS RECEIVED.—Copies of credentials certifying the representatives elect to the next session of the Grand Lodge to be held in San Francisco, have been received at the G. W. S. office during the past week, and their receipt is hereby acknowledged from the following Lodges:

Nos. 2, 97, 141, 156, 183, 186, 197, 202, 237, 291, 312, 319, 344, 390, 417, 430.

PERSONALS.—During the past week the Grand Lodge office was visited by the following members of the Order: Bro. Dan Hogins of Newcastle Lodge No. 339, Newcastle; Bro. C. E. Richardson of Mt. Aukum Lodge No. 305, El Dorado County; Bro. Wm. Douglass. L. D., of Donner Lake Lodge No. 304, Truckee; Bro. B. H. Hoag of Orion Lodge No. 224, Davisville; Bro. C. A. Buteman of Cordua Lodge No. 141, Yuba County; Bro. C. E. Justis of Wheatland Lodge No. 197, Yuba County; Bro. Geo. Babcock W. C. T. of International Lodge 291, San Francisco; Bro. J. B. Atherton W. C. T. of a newly formed Lodge at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands; Sisters Mrs. Hogins and Mrs. Albee and their daughters of Newcastle.

PROCEEDINGS EXECUTIVE CNMMITTEE GRAND LODGE I. O. G. T. CALIFORNIA.

LICK HOUSE, San Francisco, Sept., 8,1882.

Pursuant to the call of the G. W. C. T. a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Grand Lodge was convened at 8 o'clock P: M.

There were present: Robert Thompson, G. W. C. T; Mrs. E. P. Stevens, G. W. V. T., I. S. Halsey, G. W. T., Geo. B. Katzenstein, G. W. S.

Absent Will D. Gould, P. G. W. C. T., Henry S. Graves G. W. C.

The minutes of the previous meeting held July 31st were read and approved.

In the matter of the granting of a charter to certain applicants for the institution of a new Lodge at El Monte, Los Angeles Co. the following formal protest was presented and filed.

At a meeting of the District Lodge I. O. G. T. of Los Angeles oounty, Aug., 16. 1882, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

I. *Resolved*: That this District Lodge tender its congratulations and thanks to El Monte Lodge, No. 258 for being the first to enforce the Sunday law and the first to own the Lodge Hall, and we pledge them our hearty support in their combat with intemperance.

II. *Resolved*: That the best interests of our Order and cause forbid the institution of a second Lodge at El Monte, and we earnestly protest against the action of the Executive Committee granting a charter therefor under any circumstances and especially to an organization that is opposed to enforcement of the Sunday law and the present Lodge existing there.

III. *Resolved*: That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our G. W. S. with the request that he obtain a revocation of the action of the Executive Committee in the matter of granting charter for second Lodge at El Monte.

A. O. DAMAN, Dist. Sect.

WILL D. GOULD, District Deputy.

The G. W. S. reported that immediately after the last meeting of the Executive Committee he had communicated with District Deputy Gould, relative to the organization of the new Lodge at El Monte, and that he had expressed his willingness to institute the Lodge. Whereupon a communication was addressed to the charter applicants, through E. C. Miles their President, under date of August 8th, announcing the readiness of the District Deputy to institute and requesting a remittance of the amount of the charter fee to complete the application. That no reply had been received to the official communication although four weeks had elapsed, until since the filing of the protest of the District Lodge, and that the charter fee had not yet been received.

After further consideration of the matter, it was decided to revoke the previous action of the Executive Committee in granting a charter to certain applicants for a new Lodge in El Monte and their petition was denied.

The G. W. S. reported having opposed the following by laws since last meeting.

AMENDMENT TO BY LAWS APPROVED.

Aug. 11, Mokelumne Lodge 348 allowing all members to vote upon all questions irrespective of age. Requiring one half the amount of the initiation fee to accompany each proposition, to be returned in case of rejection or forfeited to the Lodge if the applicant after election fails to appear for initiation within four weeks.

Aug. 16, Clipper Gap Lodge No. 154 fixing the quarterly dues of females at 25 cents per quarter.

21, Lodi Lodge No. 189 requiring a deposit of the initiation to be made with each proposition for membership etc.

Aug. 31, Soulsbyville Lodge No. 341 fixing dispensation fees for initiation of females at 25 cents.

Aug. 31, Burneyville Lodge No. 503 amending "Order of business" so that Good of the Order follows immediately after initiation.

The G. W. S. reported having secured Laurel Hall No. 32 OFarrell street, Shiels building, for the Sessions of the Grand Lodge, and established head quarters at the Baldwin Hotel, which had agreed to entertain officers, representatives and visitors to the Grand Lodge at $2.50 per day.

Also that he had been unable to obtain satisfactory bids for the printing of the journal of proceedings etc., in San Francisco, wherefore arrangements had been made for the printing of reports etc., as usual, and that a daily printed journal would be issued during the sessions in San Francisco.

Upon motion the action of the G. W. S. was approved in each particular.

Upon motion the G. W. S. was requested to prepare and present to the Grand Lodge, a complete list with the accompanying facts of admission, discharge etc., of all the children who have been inmates of the Good Templars Home for Orphans from its first opening to date.

No further business appearing at 10-30 P. M. the Committee adjourned.

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN. G. W. S. Sec.

G. W. C. T. Department.

R. THOMPSON, G. W. C. T.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

Can a lodge ballot for more than one candidate at the same time? Yes. If enough black balls appear to reject one, then the lodge must proceed to ballot for each separately.

Can one who has been a member of a lodge and has taken the degrees, but has lost standing in the order, take the degrees as well as be initiated by merely taking the obligation? He can.

Who calls the Roll of Officers on opening the lodge? The W. F. S. if present, and if not the W. S.

Has the Executive Committee of the District Lodge the power to levy a per capita tax on the Subordinate Lodges? No. That must be done by the action of the District Lodge itself.

Has a lodge the right to rent their hall on their regular lodge night, so to hold lodge meetings at irregular intervals, when their hall happens not to be rented? No. Such a proceeding would soon destroy the lodge.

What is the true construction of the "two-thirds vote" in the latter part of Section one, Art XI, Subordinate Lodge Constitution, as found in the clause, "and so continue until some order of punishment is agreed to by a *two-thirds vote?*" It means two-thirds of the members present.

Would it be a violation of our rules for a Good Templar to engage in raising grapes for sale to a winery? Yes.

If a delegate to the Grand Lodge resigns, can the lodge fill the vacancy? Yes.

Can a member who has violated Art. II of the

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Constitution, be re-obligated in any other than his own lodge? Yes, on request of his own lodge.

R. Thompson, G. W. C. T.

Lecturers' Reports.

The Grand Lecturers employed by the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T., of Cal., are as follows:

Mrs. E. P. Stevens, Prof. Wm. Crowhurst, Col. C. N. Goulding, Elder J. W. Webb and Hugh R. Hughes.

C. N. GOULDING.

Sickness prevented my filling the appointments in Sonoma county. I had written Sister Winder at Geyserville, and Bro. Clark at Cloverdale that I would certainly be with them on the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th; the doctor, however, quietly "vetoed" the trip and I am still waiting. Trust our friends will accept the will for the deed. From present appearances I shall not be able to do much before the meeting of the Grand Lodge.

San Francisco, Sept. 19, 1882.

DISTRICT LODGES TO MEET.

Placer Co. D. L. will convene at the M. E. Church, in Auburn, Friday, Sept. 22, at 10 A. M. Open meeting at night, and if practicable a session on the 23d. Our R. W. G. T. expects to be present, and we look for an interesting time. Let every Lodge be fully represented. Let us devote this time in devising something for the practical good of our Order and mankind. Come early and prepared to remain both days. Geo. D. Kellogg, D. D.

Tuolumne Co. D. L., at Sonora, Saturday, Sept. 23, at 10½ A. M. Election of officers and other important matters. Open meeting. State lecturer expected. J. L. Coles, L. D.

Contra Costa D. L. meets at Nortonville, Saturday, Sept. 23, at 11 A. M. Grand Lecturer to be present.

W. H. Tubbs, S. D.

Sonoma Co. D. L. Annual Session meets at Two Rock, Friday, 10 A. M., Sept. 29th. Full attendance requested. Public meeting in the evening. Delegates will be entertained over night. H ward Andrews, Sec'y.

Santa Clara D. L. will meet in its first annual session at Mountain View, Friday and Saturday, Sept. 29 and 30, at 10 o'clock A. M. A full attendance is desired.

Chas. W. Pedlar, D. D.

Santa Barbara Co. D L. will hold its Thirteenth Session at Los Alamos, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 25 and 26. All Lodges expected to be represented. All members of the Order cordially invited, especially those of San Luis Obispo Co. Good speakers and good entertainment guaranteed.

Jno. J. Steele, D. Sec.

CALAVERAS D. L.

The annual session of the D. L. was held at San Andreas Sept. 2nd. Delegates and reports were presented from the nine following lodges, No. 105, 179, 231, 343, 345, 348, 361, 407, and 478, aggregating 282 members. Four lodges not reported as follows: Nos. 212, 121, 389, and 312. Membership not known.

Value of property (including cash in treasury) of the nine lodges that reported $1776.55. There are 10 Bands of Hope in the county, with a membership of 365.

The following brothers and sisters were choosen as officers for the ensuing year. John Sinclair, D. D. Creighton Duffy, D. S. Mrs. E. Davies, D. V. T. Miss Ida Frasier, D. M.

The attendance was small—a number of the active workers being out of the county. The next session will be held Nov. at Murphys, with No. 361 when it is expected every lodge in the county will be represented, and that a G. L. will be present to help wake us up.

Yours Fraternally,

Creighton Duffy, D. S.

Angeles county, Sep., 1882.

Tehama Co. Dist. Lodge met at Red Bluff Sept. 8th, 1882, with very liberal attendance five lodges being represented as follows: Red Bluff, 19 delegates, Paskenta 5 Paradise 3 Henleyville 4, Ivy, (colored) 3, representing 357 membera in good standing Elkhorn, Hercules and Tehama lodges not represented and no credentials filed with the D. Sec. These lodges probably number 85 more members making a total membership of 442 members. The Band of Hope of Red Bluff was reported as not having met for several weeks on account of extremely hot weather, but there will be an effort made to revive the work with the children in a short time. A County Central Committee was appointed to arrange a Temperance county ticket for the coming election, said Committee to meet at Red Bluff Saturday Sept. 16th at 1-30 P. M. for general work thruout the county and legislative district. We are anxiously awaiting news from the Bay City before legislative action. As per telegram of 7th inst., nothing short of an efficient Sunday law and a prohibition amendment will satisfy us. I am happy to acknowledge the presence of the delegation from Ivy (colored) Lodge and also of Sister Geiger from Samaritan Lodge of Chico. May their presence continue to be greeted with applause and their remarks never be forgotten. Next Session in Red Bluff Friday December 1st A. D. 1882 at 10 o'clock A. M.

W. B. Ballard, Dist., Secy.

The Anaheim Gazette reports the champion thief of the State who has stolen and carted away a bridge across a public highway. Anaheim is not a temperance colony.

PROHIBITION REFORM PARTY.

APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF CALIFORNIA.

The defiant resistance to law by the liquor dealers of this State, their attempted aggressions for the destruction of our most sacred laws and highest interests, together the subserviency of the Democratic and Republican parties to those law-breaking and law-defying liquorites, have forced upon us an issue of the greatest importance to the State, which should, yea, which must be met with determined courage and intense devotion to the best and highest interests of the people.

This great issue transcends in importance every other before the people. It is really the temperance question in which the Sunday law accidentally and incidentally appears. The people, as a whole, are earnestly and emphatically in favor of the Sabbath Rest-day. The liquor dealers want, for themselves alone, the repeal of the Sunday law, that they may have unlimited opportunity and uncontrolled power to sell liquor and destroy the people. The liquor dealers desire the Sunday law enforced for all but themselves, that all others may have this special day to worship at their shrine and fill their coffers.

Hence the great question forced upon us by the saloonists is not principally the Sunday law, but the Temperance question, and this we are now determined fully and energetically to meet. The Democratic party, at the dictation of an organized league of conspirators, has declared in favor of the repeal of the Sunday law.

The Republican party has a so-called Sunday law plank, couched in the exact words, "rest and recreation," used by John W. Shaeffer, of the so-called League of Freedom. The plank proposes recreation. That means and implies low theatres, picnics, processions, brass bands, beer gardens, etc., with the accompaniments of unlimited larger and whisky.

Before the Republican committee, Judge Tyler introduced and urged a resolution, which amongst other things, prohibited "noisy and barbarous amusements on the Sabbath," but it was rejected.

A resolution was offered to the convention, "that the Republican party is opposed to the repeal of the Sunday law, and in favor of the enactment of such laws as will secure its enforcement." The convention immediately rejected this, thus showing beyond all question, that they did not desire either the enforcement of a Sunday law, or a law which would prohibit "noisy and barbarous amusements."

The so-called Republican Sunday law plank is, and evidently was intended to be a snare and delusion. The Democrats only ask for the repeal of the Sunday laws, the Republican party votes Sunday a day of recreation. They thus propose to desecrate the Sabbath in any manner that whisky-lovers and whisky-sellers desire.

It is absolutely impossible for any Christian or temperance man to consistently vote a ticket which dedicates our Sabbath Rest Day, to recreation and the saloon. To vote such a degradation and prostitution of our Sacred Rest-day, would be a crime against ourselves, our principles, and the general good morals of the community.

We, therefore are compelled to take the course we now do, to give the voters of this State an opportunity to preserve this Rest-day, and express themselves by vote in regard to the discontinuance of the licensed liquor traffic. We propose to give the voters of our State an opportunity to vote for upright, honest, moral, clean men, unpolluted by an appetite for intoxicating drinks, and pledged to work for the best and highest interests of this State and people.

The Prohibition convention assembles in San Francisco, on September 28th, and will doubtless meet all necessary requirements for any other issues that need attention in the interests of the people. M. C. Winchester.

Chairman California Prohibition Reform Party.

A. D. Wood,
T. T. Heald,
Geo. Morris.

Executive Com. of Cal. Prohibition Reform Party.

George Morris, Secretary.

San Francisco, Sept. 14, 1882. P. O. Box 2237.

The *C. C. Advocate* warns us that the nomination of a third party ticket of temperance men will ensure the success of the Democrats. If the advocates of the policy of electing the president of a drunkard-makers association for governor of Cal. are really afraid of the success of the Democrats, they can avert all danger of it by voting the third party decent ticket, in preference to either of the Antichrist and Free-whisky tickets. The temperance party will offer every inducement to every Christian, temperance, virtuous citizen to cast his ballot; there is not a single objection to it. The old parties have vied with each other in snubbing and affronting every Christian, temperance, virtuous citizen and bidding for the votes of the rum fiends and their dupes. If Stoneman & Co. are elected their success will be due to the respectable voters who are willing to sell the lives and souls of 3,000 of our citizens every year, to the drunkard-makers, are willing to throw overboard the American sabbath and their religious and temperance principles—all for the sake of electing a champion of whisky and Antichrist, with a Republidan tag hooked to his coat-tail—a tag as venerable and valuable to honest people as a stuffed last years toadskin.

The *Pacific Christian Advocate* says:

In regard to the matter of prohibitory law, "it is the question of the hour in this State, and will not be permitted to be put aside for any other subject. * * * It is decreed that party and partisanship shall no longer stand in the way of the protection of our homes from this destruction.

The *Pacific Methodist* says on the political issue:

So far as we can see there is little or no difference between the two great parties as to their policy of government. In this state they are both vehemently "anti-monopoly" and "anti-Chinese." If the men on the two tickets are honest men, then there is no choice between them so far as these issues are concerned. But the thing which is arousing fear in the minds of thinking men is the insolence of liquor manufacturers and liquor dealers who resent any and every regulation made in the interests of society which seems at all in the way of their traffic. They defy law, terrorize over parties, bribe voters, jurors and witnesses, and seek to punish with political death any man who advocates any measure of restraint. There is no other kind of business which has so persistently dictated to political parties, and no other lawful business has so constantly violated and insolently defied the laws. They are the men who have forced this Sunday law issue into its present prominence. They forced the Democratic convention to trade the church for the beer hall. And the Republican convention, though well aware of the design of these men in advance, have been entrapped into a milk and water assertion of independence.

We have been taunted with the absence of good men from conventions and primaries. Well, in the present state of affairs good men stand a hard show at such places. If they do go, they must go with their pockets full of brass-knuckles, slung shots and six shooters, or they are not much respected. We candidly confess we are in a dreadful dilemma as to our politics. But one thing is certain—we will try and *vote as we pray*.

THE DIME COLLECTION.

Why the Committee of the R. W. G. L. found it necessary to change the name and purpose of the National Thanksgiving Dime Collection for temperance and make it a Good Templars collection on the first week in October is only known to themselves. It would have perhaps been better to have let it remain as it was planned six years ago but it is perhaps fortunate that the Committee did not entirely render it inoperative, as Committees of that body have commonly done with anything they have handled.

The (Thanksgiving) Dime Collection was launched with a strong assurance that with a hearty co-operation a fund could be raised to carry on a national work for prohibition amounting to $20,000 or $100,000 just as diligence should be used in putting the method into practice. With only a few weeks notice and a few circulars to the Lodges of California $600 was contributed by them, thus giving promise of the correctness of the anticipations formed as to its success.

For three years following nothing was done to follow up the enterprise; but now the experiment is under trial again and it is the duty of all friends of temperance to try to make it a success; whether pleased with the change or not, the dime collection may be made of immense utility to the cause. It costs nobody anything appreciable, but the dimes of everybody make millions, and if this thing were worked up zealously and judiciously we could raise a larger sum than the liquor sellers could bring to bear against us.

The first week in October is a particularly unfortunate time for this State, being our Grand Lodge week, but let us all try to make the collection of California far ahead of that of any other State as usual. Our example will stimulate others and perhaps if we should do little or nothing, other States will continue to do nothing.

CONCERNING TEMPERANCE BOOKS IN SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

At the recent Teachers Institute held at Santa Rosa, James Faulkner, one of the candidates for the office of School Superintendent, introduced a resolution that the teachers of this county reccommend that at least ten dollars of each district library money be expended annually for the purchase of books that are exclusively of a temperance character. The resolution was referred to a stated committee the majority of whom sat down upon the resolution. The Committee on resolutions well knew that the majority of the teachers, and we believe the great majority of the patrons of the schools, were in favor of the resolution, but the committee, it seems, thought that *this year*, the resolution was a *political question* and should not be discussed before the Institute.

Prof. C. S. Smyth, the present Superintendent, when in a strictly temperance district, recommends that even *fifteen dollars* be expended for temperance books, but he is not willing to come out and advocate temperance literature to any extent. The temperance people should and will support James Faulkner for Superintendent. He has been a faithful worker of the Order for years, has recently borne the entire expense of taking a boy to the Good Templars Home at Vallejo and his whole influence is in favor of the right.

(P. S. I vouch for the correctness of the above which I send by request.)

W. G. Swan.

Society Regalias and Saches to Order. Satisfaction Guaranteed. WEINSTOCK & LUBIN, Sacramento, Cal.

Juvenile Department.

BAND OF HOPE WORK.



The Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., of California, offers to furnish, free of charge, to Sunday-schools, or other juvenile organizations desiring to adopt them for use, in this jurisdiction, the newly revised Band of Hope rituals together with the ritual badges. The ritual comprises a pamphlet of 48 pages. The badges are of German silver, with a safety pin upon the back. Sample copies of the rituals and badge, or quantities for actual use, will be furnished on application to the Superintendent of Juvenile Work, Mrs. M. E. Richardson, Murphys, Calaveras Co., Cal.

TALKS WITH THE YOUNG FOLKS.

DR. SNOWDEN'S PLEA FOR THE CHILDREN!

"Go work."
When?
"To-day."
Where?
"In my vineyard.
What vineyard?
"In the heart, the family, the Sunday School, the church, the world, everywhere." "Lift up your eyes and look on the fields for they are white already to harvest. The most valuable thing on earth is the human soul. The noblest work is that of saving it. The time for accomplishing it is brief indeed, and we should improve each golden moment as it passes by. If we would have gold we must work for it; if precious stones and costly diamonds, we must grind and polish them; so if we would properly train the children and have them grow up lovely in manners and symmetrical in character, to become noble men and women, "able to stand against the wiles of the devil," we must see well to it that they "put on the whole armor of God." And "take the helmet of salvation and the sword of the spirit, which is the word of God"—and be unceasing in our labor of love, to thus mould them.

"LIVE TO-DAY,"

Was the advice of Mr. Wesley to Sophia Cook. This pointed address greatly encouraged her to work with increased zeal for the Master. Soon after she met Robert Raikes and said to him: "Let us teach the children to read and take them to church." It struck him favorably, and led to the organization of the Sunday School, and the adoption, in time, of the international lessons which are doing more for the spiritual wants of the children than any other agency known among men.

THE SABBATH DAY.

We are commanded to "Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy." If the sacredness of the Sabbath is destroyed, the life of the nation will be imperiled, and the church, as a visible organization among men, cease to exist. Should we happily live to see the day when the Sabbath is universally observed, and its sacred duties and privileges delighted in, then the horrible plagues of intemperance, lust and crime, which are undermining society, and destroying millions of our race, would be blotted out, and a day of universal joy and peace reign instead. To the laboring classes the Sabbath is an unmixed blessing; it replenishes what the six days' labor has exhausted, and supplies strength for the coming week's toil. On that day the farmer quits his plow, the merchant his store, the blacksmith his anvil, the children the labor and confinement of the factory, the miner emerges from the bowels of the earth into the brightness and glory of the hallowed day, and the toilers in every department of life's busy scenes, rest their weary limbs, drink in the invigorating air, commune with nature and nature's God, catch a glimpse of the Celestial City, and with fresh inspiration and renewed strength press forward.

THE FREQUENCY OF SUICIDES

May well excite alarm and arouse parents and friends of the youth from the apathy which seems to have overtaken them. There must be something radically wrong when the strong vitality and love of life which characterize the young, give way before the bitter despair and deep-rooted melancholy which bring about an end so dreadful and lamentable. A want of sympathy and love, the indifference of friends and cruelty of parents, and a hereditary taint, may have much to do with precipitating the fatal issue, but the main cause is a lack of moral force. Losing their balance of mind, they are easily wrecked. To remedy this suicidal tendency and fortify the young against it, is a work of momentous importance. The head and heart, the mind and body, should alike be cultivated. The great truths of the Bible, faith in God and man, virtue, knowledge, temperance, patience, godliness, brotherly kindness and love should be systematically taught and deeply impressed upon the mind and heart of the child; and thus armed and equipped, he will be fortified against all the ills and temptations of life, and come off more than conqueror in the end.

CHARACTER

Does not develop in a day, it is slow in maturing It is made up of thought, feeling and action. If these are pure and good, the soul will sparkle with beauty and glow with happiness; if they are impure and vicious, it will be deformed and wretched.

As the children of God are co-workers with Him in every good thought, word or action, so the children of the Evil One are workers together with him in all the works and fruits of sin and sorrow.

THE TIME FOR WORK IS SHORT.

No one understands this better than Satan. Hence he is always in the field, and ever on the alert. He reaches out for the young—if he gets them he knows that he will have little trouble in holding them when old. He therefore allures them from the fireside, the Sunday School and Church. He entices them to the field, the canyon and seashore on the Sabbath; leads them to the ball room, the saloon, gambling table, race course, and place of sin—whose "house is the way to hell, going down to the chambers of death." He ensnares them by evil habits, poisons by vile literature and obscene pictures, until they are engulfed in a maelstrom of vice and crime, and ruined forever.

A SMALL BOY

Was arrested for some misdemeanor, and an officer was carrying him off to prison. The little fellow was a picture of despair and wretchedness, his garments were seedy, his eyes sunken, features pinched and general appearance haggard; with tears and entreaties, he cried: "Oh, don't take me there. I never had anybody to tell me how to be good; I never had any bringing up; nobody ever cares for me." The officer's heart was touched, and kindly administering a rebuke, he released him. Alas, no one to tell the little fellow "how to be good;" to help him form "a good name"—which is rather to be chosen than great riches—to lead him to Christ and Heaven! With renewed energy may we all work in God's vineyard—lift those deformed by passion and stained with sin into a life made beautiful with love and holiness, and prepare them for the joys of earth and the raptures of Heaven.

PERSONAL.

Will you help us in this great work? Will you do it now?

If you have no Sunday School, will you take steps at once to organize one? If so, children will rise up on the Day of Judgment and call you blessed.

SAN JOSE, Cal., September 4th, 1882.

The above is willingly published by request of the author. Perhaps the advice to work everywhere might have better included the temperance societies and Bands of Hope; seeing that the grogshop and the family beer and wine are now the only formidable enemies of the Sabbath and the children. Where the Sabbath and Christianity are unknown and there is no strong drink, suicide is almost unheard of. It is simply and solely a consequence of alcohol and tobacco 99 times in 100. The most suicide, murder, Sabbath desecration, cruelty to children, pauperism, theft and crime of all kinds, are found right where there are most churches, Sabbath Schools and religious opportunities and advantages. Not because any of those things at all lead to sin or crime, but because more grogshop, more beer, more wine have opened their batteries of evil, right under the shadow of the church steeples, where the respectability and business and wealth of the community resort than anywhere else.

And perhaps the recompense of sin falls heavier upon the people of Christian communities, because with open eyes the Pulpits and Sabbath schools have been so silent upon this vital matter; have permitted the citadels of Satan to be raised next door without protest. At the present day there is nothing standing in the way of the grandest and fullest success of the gospel and the Sunday school, but the sins and crimes which spring from our tolerance of the grogshop and the indifference of Christian people to the self-evident fact that in times past, the best and fairest of the children of the church and Sunday school, were virtually raised up with tenderest care to become human sacrifices on the altar of rum—because they were not warned against this greatest danger of their lives. Suicides and murders are sometimes not direct results of rum or tobacco; sometimes they are hereditary consequences of them; sometimes they occur because drink and tobacco have made murder and suicide so common and familiar as to remove all repugnance to them. So they are the causes after all. And Sabbath desecration is in the same proportion due to rum and beer and the indifference of the churches to their continued ravages.

The death of Jayman Taylor, a guide and fisherman on Lake George, is accounted for by finding four whisky-bottles in his boat, with only a single drink left.

Step by step, step by step, steadily pressing forward—that is the way we took the ugly battery on the hill. Temperance victories will cost some such effort. Remember that it is a step-by-step process steadily kept up. Take one step now.

There is nothing like a snug farm that is *yours*. Temperance is the friend trying to get it for you. Let the wind roar down the chimney! There is plenty of wood on the ffre. Let the feet multiply under the table! There is food enough for every plate.

Weeds, weeds, weeds! Nothing grows like them. They survive tornadoes and live on neglect. Give them frequent doses of hoe. The alcoholic habit—that is poison weed, a death-weed. How it grows! At it, with all your strength, and in the might of God, root it up forever!

Nobody has a very happy time putting up the bars when the cows are out of the corn-field, having foraged among the sweet cornstalks all they wished. And a sorry time the temperance people have paying for the ravages of alcohol among their young men. Shut out the rum-fiend at the start and bring up the young aright and for their sake drive out the saloon. Who would let a cow's stable stand with open door in a corn-field?—*Our Young Men.*

Have you started right? When you set out a tree near your house, you make sure of good soil. You take up the gravel and you replace it with earth in which the tree will flourish. Did you do a like thing when you began a life of temperance? Good soil for the starting of this life is *prayer*. Be sure that you put in plenty.

It is said that Garibaldi's body showed the scars of ten gun shot and bayonet wounds. What have you to show as pledge of your fight with intemperance around you? Don't talk of your war-record until you can show a scar, and then let it be somewhere else than in your back.

What a comment on the unsatisfactoriness of worldly pleasure was given by the German poet, Goethe who, at the age of eighty-three, after having drunk his fill of all the wells of sensual enjoyment, said that he had not had three weeks of real happiness in his whole lifetime!

Temperance is likely to put broadcloth on the back and roast beef on the table. But what if one should die ragged and hungry? The great thing in this world is to make *character*; and temperance will do that. Be content with that, though you have nothing more.

TOBACCO.—Physicians have said 20,000 die yearly in this land from this poison. As an emetic tobacco is said to excel in promptness and violence of action.

So intimately is the alcoholic vender's interest identified with the prevalent use of tobacco, that alcoholic beverages at the present day almost invariably contain tobacco as the chief element of their adulteration, because tobacco's effect is known to demand the greater use of alcohol, hence the prevalence of delirium tremens. Thus the victim, doubly deluded, is made still more and more hungered, demanding continually more of the accursed compound.

Dr. Alcott, in his treatise on the physical, intellectual and moral effects of tobacco says that its use [illegible]v originates disease but aggravates existing not on[illegible]. Even a small quantity introduced in complaint[illegible] tea to relieve spasms, has been known the form of a [illegible]troy life. Soldiers, he says, have repeatedly to de[illegible]emselves for duty by placing contrived to unfit t[illegible]es in the arm-pit. It causes moistened tobacco leav[illegible]d general prostration. sickness at the stomach s[illegible] all night trying to

Not very pleasant to be on[illegible]rning before, you stop a forest fire when, the m[illegible]. He who quits could have crushed it under one foo[illegible]xperience—a not at the first glass may have a like e[illegible] whole forest fire to put out.

Not pruning, but root-work, is what we n[illegible]ed in [illegible]y. temperance. Quit alcoholic beverages who[illegible] Don't go round with a pen-knife whittling off some excesses, but bring out the axe from the shed, and lay it vigorously close down to the root.

MORAL COURAGE.

In every school the difference is clearly marked between the boy who has moral courage, and the boy who is mere pulp. The one knows how to say "No." The other is so afraid of being thought "verdant" that he soon kills everything pure, and fresh, and manly in his character, and dries up into a premature hardness of heart.

Five lads were once gathered in a room at a boarding-school, and four of them engaged in a game of cards, which was expressly forbidden by the rules. One of the players was called out. The three said to the quiet lad, who was busy at something else—

"Come, take a hand with us. It is too bad to have the game broken up."

"I do not know one card from another."

"That makes no difference," exclaimed the players. "We will show you. Come along."

Now that was a turning-point in that lad's life. He nobly said—

"My father does not wish me to play cards, and I will not disobey him."

That sentence settled the matter and settled his position among his associates. He was the boy who could say "No"; and thenceforward his victories were made easy and sure. I well remember the pressure brought to bear in college upon every young man to join in a wine-drink or to take a hand in some contraband amusement. Some timber got well seasoned. Some of the other sort got well rotted through with sensuality and vice. The Nehemiahs at college have been Nehemiahs ever since. The boy was father of the man.—*Ex.*

P. R. McCABE TO YOUNG MEN.

(The *duties* of young men in the impending conflict.)

Webster defines conflict as a contest or struggle, and considering the work and institution to which we belong, we are to understand that the contest we are to engage in, must be and is the contest of Temperance *vs.* Whisky.

The temperance forces by prohibitory legislation and other kindred measures, are to curtail and if possible exterminate the liquor traffic throughout the United States—if possible through one or the other of the two leading parties, where expedient, but if ignored by them through independent political action.

Now, the question for us young men to ask ourselves is, what part are we going to take in this contest. Are we going to take a backseat with our arms folded and wait for others to push this work ahead? Or are we going to be among the foremost? I am afraid that too many of us are already in the backseats with the determination to stay. Now why should this be so? Some may urge as a reason that they do not understand what is required of them to do and they do not want to take a part for that reason. None should make such a plea in this day and age; when the opportunities are so many and varied for becoming acquainted with the methods of organization.

The trouble with young men of the present age is, that they do not take the interest in the questions of the time that they should. They give themselves up too much to matters and things of a trivial nature, neglecting to educate themselves to higher thoughts and aspirations and being a "common worm of the dust" as it were, all their lives, led by every Tom, Dick and the Devil, by not having a mind of their own.

Show me a young man in the temperance work who takes and reads the temperance papers of the day, and I will show you a young man who cannot be taken by the nose and led wherever his leader wants him to go. Why? Because he is educated in the right and knows the wrong and knowing the right knows how to maintain it.

Look at John B. Finch of Nebraska, and think of the power he is in this conflict. He is not yet 30 years old, but is recognized all over the United States, as the best temperance political agitator in the cause. There is not one of the opposing side so far *dare* engage him in debate, for the reason that they do not want to be made appear ridiculous under his scathing language, and though his thorough knowledge of the prohibition question. We need not go outside of this State to find powerful and influential workers in this cause; for I am personally acquainted with young men who could hold this audience spellbound by their language and knowledge of this question.

Now, how did they become so thoroughly acquainted and educated on this subject? You will all agree with me when I say, it was not by their spending their leisure hours around saloons and like places. I suppose the most of you heard Hon. Chas. A. Sumner when he was here a few nights ago, and how many of you doubted his sincerity on the "railroad" and postal telegraph questions. How many men in this State do you think could debate those questtons with him and expect to convince people that he was wrong in his assertions? Wherein lay his power? Was it not in the evidence he had at his command? Just so with John B. Finch and other temperance advocates. They have the facts and figures at their command and can always present them when necessary, thereby leaving no doubt in any ones mind of the truth of their assertions. Editorially, the *Record Union* made use of the following language after the recent convention of Prohibitionists at Chicago: "This movement appears at least to be inspired by a great deal of resolution." *Inspired by a great deal of resolution,*" Yes, I think the convention was so inspired, and furthermore, I think it intends to accomplish something by them. But the question I intend considering is, what induced the *Record Union* to make use of such sneering language in reference to that convention. Was it not because the conventions of the same character have been mere resolving bodies and not accomplishing or carrying out their resolves or in a great many instances not even making the attempt? And does not this apply with equal force to too many connected with the temperance work in this State to-day? More particularly to us young men.

(To be continued.)

San Rafael, Sept. 13, 1882.

Ed. Rescue:—My father has been in receipt of your paper for more than two years, snd as a matter of course, we have often had occasion to canvass the views expressed, and the arguments advanced by you upon the question of temperance. Permit me to offer for your consideration some views of the question, which have presented themselves to my mind. As a general proposition; the bar room is the place where the habit of using intoxicating drink is formed, and it grows mainly out of what men call being sociable; for, I am fully persuaded that a large share of the liquor which is dispensed across the retailer's counter, would remain untasted but for the custom of clinking glasses "here's luck," etc.

Men drink oftenest in pairs, trios, etc. It is only *he*, who has formed the uncontrollable habit of using strong drink, who visits the barroom alone; hence, if we can by some system of legislation prevent men from drinking *together*, in my judgment half the battle is won. Experienco teaches us that however desirable, it is impracticable in California, at this time, to procure the passage of a prohibitory liquor law. Too many men are thoroly imbued with the idea of personal rights, and personal liberty, and all that sort of thing to assist us in the passage of a prohibitory law, even tho they should be willing to concede that such a law would be for the best interests of the country.

Under our law, now existing, and in view of public opinion as it must exist for years and years to come, intoxicating liquors are articles of merchandise, and men have a legal right to buy and sell the same, and since there is no law which prohibits a man from being a fool, he has a legal right to drink that which he may lawfully buy. If I am correctly informed, it is precisely the principle of the law just stated, and other principles necessarily underlying them, which have been found most troublesome in every attempt which has been made, here to-fore to frame a law preventing, or limiting the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

Now, I am persuaded to believe, that the Legislature of the State is fully empowered to make by enactment, all necessary and needful police regulations and all regulations in the interests of good morals, so long as they do not deny, or infringe upon the rights of individuals. If this is true, as matter of law, I may concede that the individual may lawfully buy and drink, when and where he pleases without injuring another, but wherein exists on his part any right to hold out inducements to another person to drink with him, and, why may not the Legislature in the interests of social morals, prevent him by law from so doing?

Just this principle has been upheld in many cases. As instance, the law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors to minors, to Indians, etc., and this brings me to the suggestion I started out to make, which is, to procure in the next Legislature the passage of an Act, making it a misdemeanor punishable by fine, or imprisonment, or both, for any person, in any bar room, hotel, or public place, to treat or in any manner to procure or solicit any other person to take a drink of any intoxicating liquor. I am inclined to think that the passage of such an Act or law, might be procured by proper exertions; and in the event of success that the law, if properly framed, would be held by the Courts good, and that the enforcement would be the means of closing up at least three-fourths of the bar rooms in the State.

Respectfully,
F. J. Bowers.

It is the most natural thing to suggest some palliative or partial remedies for the evils of the grog-shop. It has been tried for over 40 years. Such propositions have been made all along not by inexperienced or weakminded people, but by men of brains and ample capacity to deal wisely with everything but the dramshop. Laws prohibiting sale of liquor to children, drunkards, Indians, against selling on Sunday or after certain hours or less than a quart or gallon, winding up with the bell punch in Virginia and an anti-treating law in Nebraska have all been heralded as the long desired cure for the dramshop; but they all turned out to be nice, nourishing, wholesome food for drunkenness under which it grew and flourished and extended its roots and branches. Even the Maine law was fruitless as long as it let the dramshop stay; prohibition itself was only efficient there, when it took possession and shut up the criminal who sold the liquor, the criminal liquor itself, the whole criminal outfit and left no dramshop.

The experience of fifty years of active work with this crime in our midst, has disclosed the utter futility of any law which does not abolish the dramshop. If any scheme short of that could shut up three-fourths of these pest houses, the labor of closing the other one-fourth would be as great as closing the whole and till that is done, the evil will be but little abated.

It is always a gain to the temperance cause when people are induced to discuss the question as our correspondent has done. It is the only way to get at the truth, which those who have most labored in the cause believe to be the utter extermination of a crime which can offer no excuse for its existence, save that it has been tolerated in the past. The dramshop never did, never can, never will do good to any one; it does nothing but produce idleness, poverty, vice, crime and misery and therefore has no right to a moment's toleration.

Ed. Rescue:—I wish to say a few words to the Lodges who have been sending in donations to our building fund.

Dear brothers and sisters. Our hearts are overflowing with gratitude for these expressions of your fidelity, proving to us substantially that "A friend in need is a friend indeed."

Up to this time I have received one hundred and twenty-one dollars from sixty-seven lodges, and so many cheering letters of sympathy that I regret not having the time to answer each one separately with words more expressive of our true feelings than a mere receipt for the amount received. But even this takes a great deal of time and we hope the lodges will not think it is a lack of gratitude that we send such brief replies. Several lodges have donated five dollars, and Faithful Lodge sent us six dollars and twenty-five cents, the result of a collection taken up among its members. A brother in our lodge remarked when the report was read, "Faithful Lodge is well named."

Some lodges regret their financial inability to help us more, and others send the one dollar asked for and say "if more is needed call on us." May you each have peace and prosperity, and be encouraged to do heroic work in the great prohibition army that is now being marshaled against the foe.

I will state the progress we are making with our Hall in a future issue if permission is granted.

Mrs. L. E. Cheadle, L. D., of Hanford Lodge I. O. G. T.

Hanford, Tulare Co. Cal., Sept. 11, 1882.

Fully two-thirds of the suits brought in the Superior Court each day are actions for divorce.

Judge Edmonds of the Superior Court has severed the marriage existing between Elizabeth J. Perry and Joseph H. Perry, on application of the former and because of the husband's failure to provide and his intemperate habits. Divorces have also been granted by Judge Edmunds to Mary Ann Delaney from James Henry Delaney and to Hannah Elder from James Cruikshank Elder, in the former case on the ground of failure to provide, and in the latter because of desertion.

Judge Evans has granted Annie H. Mhoon a divorce from James G. Mhoon, on the ground of failure to provide the common necessaries of life.

Judge Waymire has dismissed the divorce suit of McLaugtlin vs. McLaughlin.—*Chronicle.*

The breweries and the new beer gardens on the cable roads are doing a lively business. Selling beer is the largest mercantile business of this city and taking care of its effects is the principal employmont of our courts, police, doctors, jailors, grave diggers and the Tax Collectors.

Military and Campaign Equipments. WEINSTOCK & LUBIN, 400, 402, 404, 406 and 408 K Street, Sacramento, Cal.

The Rescue.

DEVOTED TO

Temperance, Current Literature, General News, and whatever may concern the public welfare.

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1 column	4 00	5 50	10 00	25 00	37 50	65 00

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All communications and subscriptions to be addressed to A. D. Wood, Editor and Publisher.

P. O. Box 1721,
San Francisco.

OUR PRINCIPLES.—We aim for nothing short of a sweeping National Prohibitory law endorsed by every State and Territory of the Union, in the year 1885, and as much sooner as the Christian and Temperance men and good citizens of the country may desire to accomplish it.

THOSE PETITIONS.

The petitions for Constitutional Amendment and Sunday law sent out by Bro. W. D. Gould, acting for the Grand Lodge, should be vigorously pushed from now till the session of the legislature. Members of the Order should all be active in procuring signatures to them. There are few good citizens who would refuse to sign, if given an opportunity. If every W. V. T. and L. D. of our lodges would see to have the petitions circulated, we could get more than half the population to sign them. There will be an immense difference in the moral effect of these petitions signed by 10,000 or 100,000 or 200,000 people. Signed by a few their effect will be insignificant; with 100,000 names they would be irresistible.

There should be a most active movement now at every point of the army of temperance. Prohibitionists, Home Protectionists, Good Templars and all others who respect the temperance flag, should be as one man and work with utmost diligence for immediate submission of the prohibitory amendment to vote of the people. Let us demand immediate action of the coming legislature whatever may be its complexion. That vote of the people cannot be had till it passes two legislatures; so there is little dout now, if we work industriously and faithfully this time, we shall carry our point triumphantly all thru and have a free State in 1885; free for ever.

Our beautiful State and its vicinity, set on fire with the poison of the California distillers and brewers and sellers of the deadliest disease and plague that ever afflicted mankind, is the most cruel slauter pen of all this world. A State that but for these monsters of cruelty and wickedness, would be a paradise of peace, abundance and prosperity, is of all this world civilized or savage, the most horrible den of crime and blood and vice. There are over 4000 human slaunter houses in San Francisco and a proportionate number all over the State, morning, noon, night, Sunday, breeding a constant leprous stream of rottenness and crime, producing a daily harvest of murder, insanity, cuttings, shootings, wifebeatings, divorces, debaucheries and refinements of crime that are unmentionable for the atrocity of their vileness.

We have new beer gardens and beer cellars growing up like mushrooms every day and like them swarming with the new vermin they produce as soon as they are completed. These are the infamous dens intended to supplant our churches and Sunday schools; these are to afford the recreation for the laborer under the new Republican Sunday law; and these are the most pernicious breeders of crime, lust, filthiness, pauperism, blasphemy that the world has ever known. The petitions demand the removal of these cesspools of depravity, ten thousand times worse than any Chinese or other leprosy.

Brethren and sisters, let us have no more dallying and fooling with this matter; let us be heard making a demand in earnest by our petitions and by our ballots cast for none but sincere temperance men. Let

PROHIBITION PURE AND SIMPLE

be our watchword and our aim. Let us listen no more to the nonsense of hollow and useless half measures, suggestions of satan and used by him to capture the weak and incapable and incompetent.

Since the defeat of the local option law in 1874 by a sad mistake in electing a party judge of the Supreme Court, an enemy of temperance—the temperance political power has been entirely wasted, and unless a change is made, we shall never advance at all. Let us abandon the milk and water and do-nothing policy; let us drop all side issues and go in and destroy this infernal, murderous, poisonous nuisance, put an end to the butchery of our people and bring peace to the land. No more homeopathic doses of temperance legislation.

LODGES CANT GO INTO POLITICS.

If Good Templars were allowed to use a political influence as a body, what a temperance party Maine might have and a ticket that would command our votes might be nominated.—*Good Templar Record.*

Yes, if such men as T. R. Simonton, H. A. Shorey and several others that might be named would allow the order to vote its principles, we could not only have a temperance party in Maine, but we could have a total abstinence and prohibition party, and the ticket that was nominated at Augusta, June 1st, and is worthy the earnest support of all Good Templars and all good citizens would command our united votes.

As matters are, we see no way but for each individual to pay no attention to wire pullers, but vote in accordance with the fundamental principles of our order; this will be straight national and State prohibition.—*Prohibitionist.*

It is about time that very diminutive and silly argument was abandoned. It has done the Order an incalculable amount of harm; next to cheap john it has been the chief obstacle to its progress.

When the I. O. G. T. was started there was no idea that prohibition would become a political issue. It was at a time when a Democrat and a Republican could scarcely be safe under one roof. For some time it grew worse! the two parties were enemies; it was for years very difficult indeed to maintain the existence of a lodge which had in it members of those two parties.

That time has gone by, let us hope, forever; where there is no crazing drink, men of the two parties can meet and be friends and joke one another about their respective parties or candidates, without in the least disturbing their kindliest relations. And now there is nothing whatever to embitter the members of the old political parties against each other; save only the office seekers of each, who do the scheming and lying to cheat each other out of the spoils. The others have nothing to quarrel about.

That Good Templar Lodges cannot exert a political influence as a Republican, Greenback, Granger or other party unconnected with the temperance issue, is of course admitted. But that a lodge, a Grand Lodge and the whole Order should not be instructed to use their political influence in favor of a prohibitory party or when there is none, in favor of voting for only those candidates who are total abstainers and true prohibitionists—is a manifest inconsistency.

If our constitution can be interpreted to prohibit our acting as a political prohibition party, it ought to be at once cured of such a fatal defect. In 1859 the principle of prohibition of the traffic was nailed to the mast, but we were not advised that it was to be accomplished by holding sessions of the R. W. G. L. once a year to caution us not to meddle with politics.

By the way some of the leading spirits in the R. W. G. L. and in some of the Grand Lodges have exhibited an extraordinary amount of statesmanship, originality and executive ability in devising, proposing and agitating improvements in the signs, ceremonials, ritual charges etc.; the last outburst of legislative Solomonism was an effort by the vote of the entire Order in sub-Lodge to substitute for the regalia a tin whistle badge or something of that kind, which its skilful inventor perhaps thot would scare the saloonatics out of their business.

But it never occurred to any of these near-sighted statesmen, that there was any necessity for a reform to make our Order an effective agency for the suppression of the dramshop. Therefor when we who talk of prohibition, want to do something to prohibit, we are told to form ourselves into a Home Protection or Deliverance or P. P. P. Party where we can do something practical.

There was a man a long time ago who enjoyed getting drunk. The way he had been taut to get tight was to drink three tumblers of water and then take a tumbler of whisky. He innocently pursued this for some time but at last discovered that the water did not help at all to fetch on the drunk. Thereafter he commenced with the whisky first and discarded the useless adjunct.

Just so, many excellent patriotic men if they find their wings clipped in the Lodge and find that they can only talk there and must join another Order to act, will altogether avoid the inactive branch as has been the case in many instances heretofore, and we shall find our Order left high and dry on the bank of the stream. It was fitted out at first to stand all weathers and with proper adaptations to meet the varying conditions of its surroundings it was capable of fully achieving the purposes of its organization.

No one proposes to meddle in the Lodge with any political work beyond that of enjoining the duty of Good Templars to avoid the traps of political hypocrites, to avoid the crime of voting for rumsellers and drinkers moderate or immoderate, and to vote only a temperance ticket or for the prohibitionists on a ticket when we have no exclusive prohibition ticket.

The only reason why political and sectarian discussions were prohibited was because of the quarrels that might ensue and the discomfort which would arise to those who did not quarrel. No one is at all likely nowadays to get affronted or hurt, because the Lodge advises its members to be Good Templars more and politicians less; to be Good Templars and remember their obligation especially at the ballot box; to cast an honest virtuous vote for home and country and to forget the miserable party divisions which have in the past kept up a constant civil war thruout the land and have been a fester sore of corruption and vice and crime unfathomable.

It is time for the removal of whatever disabilities there may be in the Order, to prevent us from being and doing, collectively and individually, any and all things which good citizenship demands and that are necessary for the destruction of the plague that ravages the land.

THE COMING CONVENTION.

A week from to-day a Convention meets to take measures of more importance to the welfare of this State than have ever occupied the attention of a California Convention of any complexion. The purpose is to begin in earnest a practical warfare for the prohibition of the one infernal traffic, that curses every other business, and makes every industry and enterprise in this noblest and best domain of all the world, a comparative failure, plunges thousands of families into misery and has converted this fair land, with all its glorious privileges and opportunities, into a veritable field of blood and violent crime; the brewery and winery and distillery and their ten thousand dens of infamy and pollution, networked all over the coast to entice, betray, debauch, rob and kill American citizens, to destroy homes, fill jails, manufacture lust, theft, hate, riot, pauperism, suicide, murder as a trade—have gone their full length; their cup of debauchery, blasphemy, crime, blood and human misery is full and now this Convention meets to take the first practical and effective measures to stamp this piratical, monster infamy and cruelty out of existence.

This is not a Convention to discuss whether we had better have a third party etc. That has no place with us now. It is a Convention of Prohibitionists to nake nominations in the interest solely of the temperance reform. Whatever may help or hurt Estee or Stoneman is not a consideration with us. Our businesss is to put up a prohibitory, patriotic platform and elect our candidates if possible without any regard to the success or defeat of other parties, which are matters of no account whatever except to spoil hunters and selfseekers. Doutless any prohibition candidates found on other tickets will be endorsed and the candidates for the Supreme bench opposed to Mess. Sharpstein and Ross will be adopted.

It is hoped the friends of prohibition will be on hand; the enemies of rational temperance procedure have no right to appear there. To have a plan cut and dried to capture the Convention, to fill its offices with anti-prohibitionists and make it an instrument for the election of Mr. Estee, as was attempted at the last Convention, will not get any show at this one. If proxies are sent, it is probable the Conven-

tion will demand to know that they come from prohibitionists and are entrusted to prohibitionists and not to be used against prohibition.

In future prohibition Conventions will probably be what they profess to be; to work for prohibition, not against it.

CALL.

STATE PROHIBITION CONVENTION.

A meeting of the committee appointed by the Prohibition Convention in July last, was held on Tuesday evening, and adopted the following:

"The emergency provided for by the State Prohibition Convention of July 11th, held at Y. M. C. A. Hall, in San Francisco, having arisen, the committee appointed for that purpose hereby reconvenes the said convention in Y. M. C. A. Hall, San Francisco, Sept. 28, 1882, at 10 A. M."

Attention is called to the terms of the original call, as follows:

"A State Convention in the interest of Prohibition and Reform will be held in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, 232 Sutter St., San Francisco, on Tuesday, July 11th, at 10 o'clock A. M. The attendance of delegates from every part of the State is desired. To this end, every lodge of Good Templars, every branch organization of the Home Protection Association, every division of the Sons of Temperance, every Loyal League, every W. C. T. U., every Band of Hope, and, in fact, every temperance organization favoring prohibition will be entitled to one delegate each.

"It is earnestly hoped that every temperance or political organization in favor of the prohibition of the liquor traffic will send its duly elected representative to the Convention, as very important matters for the interest of the cause will be discussed. Ministers of the Gospel, Protestant and Catholic, in good and regular standing are also invited.

"By order of the Executive Committee of the
"PROHIBITION REFORM PARTY."

Organizations not represented in said convention which are entitled under terms of the original call, are also requested to send delegates.

REV. W. R. GOBER,
W. G. SWAN,
R. H. MCDONALD,
R. THOMPSON.

GEO. MORRIS, Sec'y.

CAUTION.

Friends of prohibition are earnestly desired to send reliable delegates to this convention. They are reminded that the enemies of prohibition and political action, who boasted of having sold out the former prohibitory convention, and who will desire to make the coming one either a failure or a recruiting office for old rotten whisky parties, will use their utmost strength against the objects of the convention. And real temperance men must be on hand to render treachery abortive. None but prohibitionists have any right to appear in this convention. It is now a contest between the PEOPLE and two organized bands of spoilseekers, the two old parties, both owned, headed and run by the Leag of Freedom. The call for a clean ticket and platform is almost universal. We shall have it, and the chances are good that it will carry the State.

REPUBLICAN TEMPERANCE.

A good many innocent worthy people think the Republican is a temperance party and has made prohibitory laws; but they are entirely mistaken; the bulk of the temperance men have been in that party and if they could have controlled it, the liquor plague would have been abolished. But it has been controlled in nearly all instances by the whisky and beer rings, and its policy towards temperance has been that of the hyena toward the lamb. It has never passed a prohibitory law, but it has destroyed prohibitory laws by wholesale. It has had an anti-temperance plank in its national platform the last 10 years. It was forced by overwhelming public opinion to let the people *vote themselves* free in Kansas. In Iowa it fooled and cheated the people for 20 years and never did anything else till in 1877 a third party was formed and polling 10,630 votes, the Republicans had to let the people vote again or be beaten. So the Iowa Amendment is due to the work of that third party which forced the Republicans to submit it.

In Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Vermont, Mass. and a great many other States the history of the Republican party action toward temperance has been one of treachery and hostility almost without exception. Where they found prohibitory laws they have made them useless or repealed them. Where they have promised to enact a law, to get the votes of the temperance people, they have conspired with the rummies either to make the law entirely idle or to defeat its enforcement. Perhaps as many as a hundred times they have promised some legislation to temperance voters and as many times have they been faithless.

The reason of this has been that the politicians, by talking taffy to the preachers and moral and temperance Republicans, promising them something good, a little at a time, by and by, next century—and making them quake with the awful conundrum, "are you going to let the Democrats win?" have always been able to gerrymander the temperance vote and cast it for the rum interest. They could not succeed in fooling the rum-sellers that way, but they have fooled the temperance people, or a majority of them, that way for thirty years. And here in California there are many of this class begging to have one more chance to get fooled and kicked by the Republican party, and they would continue to do so a century if they lived so long.

The Maine law was enacted first by a Democratic legislature—after its repeal it was reenacted by a separate prohibition party.—And the Republican party has all but ruined itself there by its treacherous attempts to render that law inoperative and prevent its enforcement in the cities. And even now its treachery has led to the formation of a separate prohibition party there. This is not a Democratic deliverance. For 20 years at least the Democrats have been open enemies of temperance and have thrown away every chance of coming into power.

A LAW making railroad contracts a penal offense in this State is one of the urgent demands of the people. The County Conventions in this State should not fail to pledge their nominees to the Senate and Legislature to vote for the passage of such a law.—*Chronicle.*

A law proposed in a whisky elected legislature will never pass, if the railroad corporation dont want it to pass. There would be reason and justice in limiting freights and fares to something like the tarif of the Eastern lines; it might be done if we could get whisky out of politics. It will not be done till then The proposal "to make railroad contracts a penal offence in this State" is a piece of ignorant fanaticism that would discredit the intelligence of the raggedest loafer that hangs on the outskirts of the crowd at a sand lot oration. If there gets into our next legislature one individual so utterly brainless as to propose or consent to such a transcendantly silly measure, Barnum should be notified at once and Jumbo as a novelty would be soon retired. The author and inventor of that sublime piece of donkeyism should be publicly ornamented with a sheepskin medal presented in Platts Hall and made large enough to cover the whole person, wool side out. The very best measure that could be employed to deal with the railroad would be a measure of "brains."

SILLY TALK.

It is reported that a threat has been made that if the temperance people nominate a third party ticket, the advocates of the "Sunday law only" will put the cause of prohibition back ten years, by refusing their assistance to it. One or two persons have made that threat. People often make very foolish remarks under the influence of sudden anger: it is to be hoped that no one would be guilty of such a deliberate purpose. Such a threat seriously made, would be simply fiendish.

We are accused of not helping the church people with their Sunday law issue: deserting them in their fight after they have helped us so much: hence the threat, which was doubtless an unconsidered ebulition of ill-temper.

There can be no more silly idea than that in working for temperance, any body is helping *us* or placing *us* under obligations. It is equally everybody's work, everybody's interest. The Sunday law and prohibitory issues are equally everybody's business. The temperance people brot both issues to the front, and in place of deserting anybody, they were bposed by a number of parties who went to the Convention to work for a Sunday law and *not* for temance.

Some of these parties took particular pains to assure the delegates that it was not necessary to give us anything but a Sunday law—and any kind of a law at that. The temperance people could be bulidosed into voting the Republican ticket as usual. And by the treachery of these men the opportunity for either Sunday or prohibition was lost. But good will come out of evil after all; we shall have an honest ticket now.

DURING Grand Lodge week in former times the RESCUE used to have a holiday and skip one number. It is proposed to do so this year and the 4,600 friends who receive it will have to brace themselves up to endure the misfortune of going without their favorite paper from the 28th inst. to the 12th October. It is hoped they will all cheerfully consent to this indulgence, the first in two years.

MEXICO.

Hon. George Barstow will lecture before the Chautauqua Literary Society, at the Hall of the Y. M. C. A., 232 Sutter St., on Thursday evening Sept. 21. Subject: Mexico, its history, mines, vast wealth of the M. Roman Catholic Church, domestic life, Juarez and the progressive party, railroads, the Indians, Reciprocity, and the importance of a knowledge of the Spanish language to the youth of both sexes in San Francisco. Seats free.

It is hoped the Lodge Deputies will submit the Convention circulars to their Lodges.

THE REPUBLICAN Vc PLANK.

RECREATION EXPLAINED.



It was hoped that the Republican Fifth plank would have differed from the Democratic, but it did not at all in spirit. Both planks were dictated by the wifebeaters Leag. While the San Jose plank was about the only paragraph of either platform that was not a bumcombe delusion to catch votes, the cut above represents the true end of the whole of both platforms—the fullest liberty to the Leag of Fiendom and its 10,000 slauter traps and thief dens, to sink, burn and destroy our people, to fill our penitentiaries, asylums and graveyards, to curse the State with a continuous pestilence worse than war, famine and plague combined—as a condition of keeping alive either miserable party which the Leag of marauders may be induced to vote into power.

The Prohibition Reform party will root out the nest of political vampyres who neither pity nor spare, who laugh to scorn the idea of protecting the innocent and weak against the vile and powerful. What can honest voters expect from either of two rotten corrupt wifebeater parties?



Send for Price List to

J. W. EVANS,

9 POST STREET, - - - - - SAN FRANCISCO

NEAL DOW ON MAINE.

At Hamilton, Canada, Mr. Dow made a grand speech of which the following is the closing part:

Those people who go up and down in Canada in the interest of Canadian liquor sellers, say the Maine Law is a failure. I say that if it were a failure you would not hear a word from these men. They would say, "Go on with your Maine Law, who cares? But they oppose prohibition here in Canada vehemently, because they say it is a failure in Maine. Do you believe that the liquor sellers are trying to defeat prohibition because, as they claim, under prohibition there is more liquor sold in Maine than under a license law? Is it likely that they would oppose it for that reason? The very statement shows that they are liars, and know they lie. In five months after the passing of the Maine Law the jails of Penobscot, Kennebec, Franklin, and York counties were nearly empty. I live in the populous county of Cumberland. Within four months, under the enactment of the law, there were but five prisoners in the county jails, and three of them were liquor sellers. The workhouses, too, were nearly empty. Plans had been prepared for a large new workhouse for Portland, but within four months under the law, there was room enough and to spare in the workhouses already existing. Yet there are men who tell you the Maine Law is a failure.

THE TRAFFIC SWEPT AWAY.

We had seven great distilleries and two breweries in Portland, and they are all swept out. Large cargoes of rum from the West Indies were unloaded at our docks; now there is not a puncheon of rum imported into the city. What does come is smuggled in barrels of sugar. I have seen it packed in dry-goods boxes, and marked "Glass, right side up, with care," or marked "Eggs," and once they undertook to smuggle some liquor into the country in a coffin, but the officers discovered the trick, and confiscated the liquor. Now what is the result? Intemperance is largely swept away. But the people of Maine used to spend in liquor an amount equal to the total valuation of their property in every twenty-three years. We don't spend now one twentieth part as much as we did then. I will give you an illustration which will show the whole position on this matter. I was riding in a railway carriage in England with a clergyman, an educated man. He said to me that he thot this proposition of the temperance men to suppress the liquor traffic was the most arbitrary and despotic of anything he had ever heard of. In any city or town, or any other locality, if a majority dont want to drink they would not let the minority drink. "That is not it," said I. "We say that if in any place a majority of the people are opposed to grogshops there, they shall have no license." He said it amounted to the same thing, and asked if there were no licensed grogshops where were the minority to get their drink? I said, "That was no affair of ours. They could get the drink and pay their own bills. At present they got it, and sent their bills to us to pay, and we didn't propose to stand it." This whole question is one of balance between good and evil. I cannot see how any honest man can side with the liquor traffic, on the score that it does more good than evil, and if it does more evil than good it must go. In England the amount of money the people spend yearly in drink has been increasing four times faster than the population, and if this keeps up, then the vision of Lord Macaulay in which he saw a New Zealand artist sitting upon a broken arch of London Bridge and sketching the ruins of that magnificent city, will become a veritable fact much sooner than Macaulay thought; for will anyone now be kind enough to tell me what good comes from the liquor traffic? You cannot do it. This is a matter of life and death, and one not to be lightly spoken of. Now we will come back to Maine. In three-fourths of our territory the liquor traffic is entirely unknown, that is to say in the rural districts. It still exists to a small extent in large towns because of some defects in the law which we shall have remedied by the next Legislature. It has been said the Maine Law is a failure, because we have had it amended, but every amendment made has been suggested by experience, and has made the law stronger and more stringent than ever. Before the enactment of the Maine Law there was no part of the United States where the people drank more in proportion to the population than Maine. What a change now! Now the share of the national drink should be about $13,000,000, but we generally call it $1,000,000, tho it is about half a million, part of which is the cost of liquor smuggled into the State in defiance of the law.

PROSPERITY UNDER PROHIBITION.

Our country is prosperous; we have money to lend, and do lend it to the Western States. Everywhere we go through the State we see neat houses and fences where before there was ruin and decay. At the time of the financial depression some years ago a writer in the New York *Sun* stated that as a result of prohibition Maine had lost money from her revenue, and Portland had lost a great deal of business, because the liberal merchants would not deal in the city, as they could not get a glass of liquor to drink in the city if they wanted to be social. I went to the First National Bank and inquired of Mr. Gould as to the truth of the statement in the *Sun*. He said, "The trade of Portland has never been so satisfactory as it is now. In the very height of the financial crisis, when it was dull all over the country, some branches, such as the lumber trade, were depressed, but generally our trade is better than ever before, and our traders will tell you the same. I went to Mr. Walker, of a large wholesale warehouse, and he assured me trade had never been better with him, and he had satisfactory payments from traders. Now, before the Maine Law we had no wholesale trade in Portland except the wholesale liquor trade. Now we have wholesale dry-goods and other houses on a large scale. That is the way the Maine Law has worked in Maine. We never hear of repealing that law. The sentiment of the country is for it, and a resolution in its favor has made a plank in the Republican party State platform yearly. When the Republicans first made prohibition a part of their platform, the Democrats, who were not then in power, said, "We will take up the license;" so they resolved that the Democratic party had always been the true temperance party, and that the true way to promote the interests of temperance was to adopt a stringent licence law. When they came to count the votes at the last election the votes were not there, and they learned a lesson. At the next Democratic Convention the Committee on Resolutions would not report a resolution favoring license, and when in Convention a lawyer arose and offered a resolution in favor of a licence law, and the vote was taken by rising; only fifteen men rose for the affirmative, and when the negative was put the entire Democratic Convention rose against licence. So we have the Republican party in favor of prohibition, and the entire Democratic party emphatically opposed to the policy of licensing the traffic in strong drink, and virtually we have the whole population of Maine committed to a policy of prohibition. Liquor is sold in some of the large cities, but it is hidden away in cellars and boxes, and in holes in the wall, which are constantly discovered, in Portland, for instance, by the four officers we keep continually on the watch for law-breakers. In Iowa a constitutional amendment has been passed embodying the principle of prohibition, thus settling the question in that State for ever. In Maine the Republican party are in favor of submitting to the people a proposition for a constitutional amendment on prohibition in the near future. In Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, and some other States, we shall have constitutional amendments prohibiting the liquor traffic. We are determined to stamp out the traffic entirely in Maine, and show the world one community which is free from the curse, and whose people are prosperous and happy. Men and women of Canada, this is the work in which we ask you to engage This is the object for which we ask you to labor and to carry this work against the liquor traffic until at last this land shall be delivered from its tremendous evils.

ENFORCEMENT.

How to secure the enforcement of Prohibitory and Sunday-laws in cities the authorities of which refuse or neglect to act, is a problem that now engages the attention of the friends of law and order. Cincinnati, Ohio, and Topeka, Kansas, are two towns in which the question is now a living one. In Cincinnati it is also a great puzzle. For Topeka, the *Kansas Methodist* suggests two solutions, one of which seems to be quite simple and feasible. It is for citizens near the saloons to bring suit against the authorities for damages for permitting a nuisance. If the local court proves also to be infected with the whisky influence, persons whose business is injured, could take a change of venue. Another solution, which appears not quite so practicable, because it would have to be reached indirectly, is for citizens to combine and refuse to pay any further taxes into the treasury, on the ground that no equivalent is rendered. It believes that the matter could be so clearly put before any righteous judge and jury that citizens would be sustained under the circumstances; but this would require an equitable construction which the court might not be ready to grant. Other solutions are in order; for the liquor men must not be allowed to defeat the people.—*The Methodist.*

Glorious American liberty saloon keepers say they have liberty to ruin and devastate the country and no one dare to molest or make them afraid. Some of our church members tell us that one man should not interfere with another man's business; it depends upon what that man's business is; if it is robbing my chicken roost, I would interfere. If it is setting snares for me and my children I should interfere, if it is eating up my honest hard earnings and he himself loitering in laziness and crime I think I should interfere but the saloon business is to do all kinds of meanness and turn it off with a joke;if any one makes their robery, crime and murder come out in a true light they howl "you are interfering with our liberty, I thought this was a free country."

HANSON.

Forestville.

If a man wants his vote to count for prohibition he should vote the prohibition ticket.

Certainly neither of the other tickets represent the principles of prohibition or even total abstinence; and why should any good temperance man throw away his vote on these petty issues between the rival parties or candidates? Vote prohibition and have the satisfaction of knowing all through the year that you did your duty at the ballot box.—*Prohibitionist.*

MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

I. O. G. T. OF CAL.

Every Good Templar between ages of 20 and 60 eligible if medical examination passed.

Two Divisions, A and B. Benefits in A, $1.000; in B, $2.000. Entrance fee in A, $4; in B, $5. A member of one joining the other pays half fee; under 49 eligible to both.

Classes: 1st, 20 to 29 yrs; 2d, 30 to 39; 3d, 40 to 48; 4th, 49 to 55; 5th, 56 and upwards.

Assessments. On the death of a member each member of his division shall be assessed, 1st class, 75c; 2d, 90c; 3d, $1.15; 4th, $1.40; 5th, $1.70.

Notice of assessment payable in 30 days.

Benefits payable within 60 days, 1st class, 60c; 2d, 75c; 3d, $1; 4th, $1.25; 5th, $1.60.

For further particulars apply to G. W. S., Sacramento.

No Lodge dues, rents, officers' salaries or banquets to pay for; nothing to pay but bare cost of insuring healthy, sober lives. Consequently, such institutions are the cheapest and safest in the world; ours has the least costly machinery of any. One old insurance company East has received in premiums 218 millions, and paid out for losses 57 millions, which is less than the company's receipts for interest on their customers money.

Coal Oil.—Continental oil per case of 10 gals, $2.25; Starlight oil $2.65; fair burning oil $2.50 to $2.20—good time to lay in winter supply. Order from cash grocery, 519 Post St., S. F., Cal.

TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR-ROOM.

This beautiful story, by T. S. Arthur, is now published by D. C. Cook. It used to be $1.25 in ordinary binding. Now it can be had at the office of the Rescue 40 copies for $1.00. All of it, with the illustrations in paper covers. Cheapest book ever out.

OPEN LODGES AND PUBLIC MEETINGS.

For distribution at public meetings or once a month the Rescue will be sent to one address at $2.00 per 100, and in packages of 20 to 50 will be sent once a month for a year for 24 cents per copy or $4.80 for 20 copies a year. At this rate there is no paper published anywhere that is cheaper. It is suggested that lodges try this method of introducing temperance literature but the best plan is to get a weekly paper into the family by the year. Orders for lots of 50 or 100 should come a week in advance.

HOME PROTECTION ASSOCIATION.

This association was incorporated Feby. 2, 1882, for the purpose of securing the enforcement of all laws restricting the sale of liquors, particularly the Sunday law and to procure the enactment of such other laws as are or may be necessary for the protection of our homes from the insidious and destructive influences growing out of the liquor traffic.

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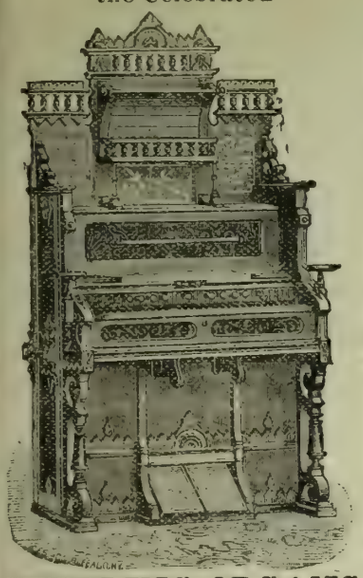
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Fall Term begins	Aug. 16, 1882	Winter Term closes	Mar. 2, 1883
Fall Term closes	Nov. 17, 1882	Spring Term begins	Mar. 6, 1883
Winter Term begins	Nov. 27, 1882	Commencement	June 7, 1883
Christmas Vacation	Dec 21 to Jan 10, 1883		

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" best		5 25 to	5 50
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Dried Peaches, fair	per lb		05
" good	"		10
" Pears, unpeeled	"		06
" peeled	"	7½ to	12½
" Apples, choice	"		08
Cal. Figs	"	06 to	08
No. 1, Island Sugar, kegs			09¼
Granulated Sugar			12½
Japan Tea, 1 lb and ½ lb paper			30
Japan Tea, bulk, 5 lbs for			1 00
" ½ chests, per lb			15
" best known		40 to	50
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THE *Chronicle* a week or two ago had a letter from a correspondent in Germany, describing the orgies at the beer gardens and giving a picture of the brightness and sweetness of a pagan drunken Sunday as compared with the American day of rest. Last Sunday the same writer portrays the semiannual graduating celebration at the Berlin University. About 500 students there and gray professors all the way up to one who had graduated 62 years ago. They must have drank fifty glasses of beer when the visitors left them in full blast at 2 A. M. We better hear nothing at all from Germany if that is the best they have. If aged professors and church members lead the young students into habits of the most swinish and abominable drunkenness, and have not got yet beyond the heathen orgies of ten centuries ago, the less we hear of them the better, except as a field that holds out a plea of the strongest necessities for missionary effort.

THE temperance people of California and thousands of farmers and other citizens who are not members of a temperance organization are rejoicing in the prospect of an opportunity to cast a vote for the downfall of the rumgod. From all quarters comes a cheer for prohibition and a release from the infernal tyranny of the dramshop.

THE Leag of Freedom are alarmed lest they should lose the ownership of the 80,000 working men in this State whose weekly wages they receive. They are afraid that Estee or Stoneman will be defeated and the favorite fun of wife-beating and coroner's inquests come to an end.

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458 Upper Mattole, F., Upper Mattole, W. H. Roscoe.
460 Table Bluff, Sa., Table Bluff, J. C. Foss
464 Garberville, Sa., Garberville, John McMillan.
517 Magnolia, Th., Eureka, A. C. Danphiny
519 Freshwater, Sa., Eureka, Stephen H. Ross.

KERN COUNTY.

237 Kernville, Tu., Kernville, Alvin Fay.
494 Star of Glenville, Sa., G'ville, L.Gurnett
495 Kern Island, M., Bakersfield, J. S.Kline
498 Weldon, Sa., Weldon, H. B. True.
500 Old River, Sa., Bakersfield, J. H. Patten
501 Shamrock, Sa., Bakersfield, T. C. Morrison.

LAKE COUNTY.

350 Middletown, W., Middletown, J. L. Read.

LASSEN COUNTY.

211 Lake View, Sa., Janesville, Samuel H. Painter.
355 Mount Hope, Sa., Hayden Hill, Mrs. A. T. Stanley.
521 Susanville, F., Susanville, Prof. A. J. Burgner.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

103 Santa Monica, Tu., Santa Monica, W. W. Elliott.
151 Santa Ana, W., Santa Ana, H. E. Ford
173 Pasadena, F., Pasadena, G. W. Dyer.
174 Pomona, Th., Pomona, J. B. Parker.
233 Downey, F., Downey, Mrs. Abbie W. Livermore.
238 Westminster, F., Westminster, A. L. Taylor.
246 Orange, Tu., Orange, M. A. Yarnall.
258 El Monte, F., El Monte, M. F. Quin.
299 Merrill, Sa., Los Angeles, W. H. Lloyd.
473 Savannah, Tu., Savannah, E. A. Beardsley.
477 Evergreen, Tu., Compton, Rev. J. B. Green.
485 Azusa, Sa., Azusa, E. C. Griswold.
490 Duarte, Th., Duarte, A. T. Taylor.

MARIN COUNTY.

244 San Rafael, M., San Rafael, Rev. W. M. Woodward.
252 Tomales, Sa., Tomales, W. F. Bassett

MARIPOSA COUNTY.

143 Buckingham, Su., Mariposa, Joseph R. Green.
157 Cathay's Valley, Sa., Indian Gulch, S. M. Pate.
175 Mariposa, Sa., Mariposa, T. J. Hodgson
187 Hornitos, Su., Hornitos, Thos. J. Thorn
382 Coulterville, Su., Coulterville, John S. Murphy.
497 White Rock, Th., Lewis, Jacob Lewis.

MENDOCINO COUNTY.

101 Manchester,Sa., Manchester, H. B. Scott
117 Caspar, Sa., Caspar,Clarence E. DeCamp
153 Boone, Sa., Booneville, T. E. Rawles.
259 Willitsville, Tu., Willits, J.C. Thompson
334 Little River, Sa., L. River, J. P Marsen
338 Wideawake, Sa., Westport, Miss E. N. Fowler.
341 Hopland, Sa., Hopland, Eliza Dooley.
344 Mt. Nebo, Sa., Point Arenas, J. S. Woodin.
380 Rescue, Tu.,Mendocino, Oscar W. Everson.
396 Ukiah, Tu., Ukiah, Geo. McCowen.
430 Gualala, Sa., Gualala, James N Ward.
437 Navarro, Tu., Navarro, Eugene Peeples.

MERCED COUNTY.

223 Plainsburg, Sa., Plainsburg, William Lauder.
279 Snelling. Su., Snelling, G. W. Smith,
298 Central Point, Sa., Central Point, S. A. Smith.
376 Merced Falls, Su., Merced Falls, Mrs. H. Nelson.
459 Merced, M., Merced, James Corley.
502 Perpetual Life, Sa., Plainsburg, Lee Fox

MODOC COUNTY.

129 Lake City, Tu., Lake City, John S Linscott.
230 Cedarville, Th., Cedarville, W. R. Brown
275 Mt. Bidwell F., Fort Bidwell, F. Anderson.
496 Modoc, M., Alturas, J. L. Kerr.
522 Hope of New Pine Creek, Tu., New Pine Creek, Or., E. M. Gallagher.

MONO COUNTY.

191 Chapel, Sa., Coleville, C. M. Taylor.
346 Pro Bono Publico, M., Bodie, Jos. H Buckingham.

MONTEREY COUNTY.

131 Salinas, M., Salinas City, H. V. Morehouse.
357 Del Monte, M., Monterey, John R. Patrick.
446 Castroville, Th., Castroville, A. H. Longley.

NAPA COUNTY.

111 Aqua Pura, M., Napa, Miss R. M. Hulbert.
368 Monroe, Sa., Calistoga, H. E. Cyrus.
385 Yountville, F., Yountville, J. W. Blair

NEVADA COUNTY.

12 Sylvania, Tu., Grass Valley, Elam Biggs
201 Nevada, F., Nevada City, J. M. Walling.
304 Donner Lake, F., Truckee, Wm. Douglass.
369 North San Juan, Sa., North San Juan, Rev. E. A. Hazen.
387 Perseverance, F., Rough and Ready, Wm. Camitt.
514 Graniteville, Sa., Graniteville, Geo. A. Tyler.
516 Earnest, Tu., You Bet, Mrs. Fena Blue.

PLACER COUNTY.

107 Centennial, Tu., Colfax, Mrs. E. D. Story
113 Lincoln, Sa., Lincoln, A. Gladding.
127 Star of the Hill, Su., Forest Hill. J. N. Burke.
133 Crystal Water, Sa., Michigan Bluff, F. B. Ellsworth.
136 Rosy Crown, Su., Iowa Hill, J. S. Lakin.
150 Auburn, W., Auburn, Mrs. Ellen Foster
154 Clipper Gap, F., Clipper Gap, Mrs. H. M. Ferris.
216 Nil Desperandum, Sa., Dutch Flat, Wm. Simmons.
218 Isabella, Su., Gold Run, Wm. Jones.
260 Sheridan, Sa., Sheridan, Y. Dougherty.
261 Roseville, Sa., Roseville, Mrs. J. D. Pratt.
313 Rocklin, Tu,, Rocklin, Carlton L. Clow.
339 Newcastle, Su., Newcastle, G. D. Kellogg.
406 Ophir, Sa., Ophir, Warren Reed.
451 Granite, Sa., Penryn, S. A. Wood.
515 Hidden Treasure, Su., Sunny South, Henry M. Power.

PLUMAS COUNTY.

215 Taylorville-Rescue, F., Taylorville. Miss S. A. Hardgrave.
217 Crescent, W., Crescent Mills, Warren Kelly.
227 Bloomfield, Tu., Quincy, N. H. Hapgood.
228 Miners Sa., Greenville, T. R. Chapin.
360 Hope of Eureka Hill, Sa., Eureka Mills, W. H. Peller.
381 La Porte, Sa., La Porte, G. L. Reed.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY.

2 Siloam Sa., Sacramento, Mrs. M. A. Alsip.
51 Tu,Capital, Sacramento, L. S. Taylor.
144 Aerial, Sa., Michigan Bar, A. M. Addington.
183 Cosumnes, Su., Cosumnes, F. J. Rhoades.
184 Star of the Plains, F., Florin,J. T. Amos.
188 Georgiana, Su.. Isleton, Ida Gardiner.
203 Cresco, Th., Galt, Jas. Ferguson.
287 Unity, M., Folsom, Mrs. J. F. Howe.

SAN BENITO COUNTY.

134 San Juan, F., San Juan, C. G. Cargill.
424 Ruby, M., Hollister, L. Thornton.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

220 San Bernardino, M.. San Bernardino,R. H. Curtis.
284 Riverside, W., Riverside, Jno.Hall,M.D.
443 Rincon, Sa., Chino, Chas. Hidden.
493 Lugonia, Tu., San Bernardino, Brainard W. Brown.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

242 Home, Sa., San Luis Rey. D. R. Foss.
263 Golden Rule, Tu., San Diego, J.W.Wescott.
264 Poway. Sa., Poway, G. W. Butterfield.
351 Monument, Tu., San Diego, O. N. Sanford.
435 Silver Gate, F., National City, W. S. Bullis.

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY.

7 California, M., San Francisco, A. V. Thompson, 24th St., nr. Sanchez.
114 Evening Star, Th., San Francisco, R. B. Allen, No. 2607 Clay street.
120 Headlight, W., San Francisco, William Swabel, No. 1118 Leavenworth St.
130 Constitution, F., San Francisco, A. Davis, Parker street, Berkely.
160 Mission Star, Sa., San Francisco, Wm. Gorham, No. 577 Market St.
185 Life Boat, M., San Francisco, J. Moran, No. 1020 Montgomery Street.
186 Golden Gate, Sa., S. F., J. Q. Adams, No. 604 Clay St.
291 International, M., San Francisco, David Kerr, Nos. 47 & 49 Beale street.
293 Valley, Th., San Francisco, W. K. Forsyth, No. 719½ Gough street.
307 Pleasant Valley, M., San Francisco, T. H. Downing, No. 10 Market street.
314 Spring Valley, Tu., San Francisco, John E. Cline, No. 3014 Fillmore St.
417 Crystal, M., South San Francisco, Mrs. A. P. Ellis, cor. 18th and R. R Avenue.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.

115 Lockeford, W., Lockeford, Dr. D. J. Locke.
139 Woodbridge, M., Woodbridge, C. L. Newton.
182 Stockton, Tu., Stockton, M. J. Nightingale.
189 Lodi, F., Lodi, Geo. W. Hill.
253 Linden, Sa., Linden, John A. Chestnutwood.
254 Mt. Vernon, Sa.,Stockton, W. W. Cowell
315 Ripon, Th., Ripon, J. T. Bloomer.
323 Farmington, Sa., Farmington, Mrs. O. D. Dyke.
373 Lathrop, Th., Lathrop, W. S. Reynor.
469 Wildwood, Su., Atlanta, E. L. Moore.
472 Dexter, Sa., Dexter box, Lockford,J. W. Giles.
508 Valley Rose, Sa., French Camp, F. M. Trayler.
513 Mackville, Sa, Poland Box, Lockford, John Smith.

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY.

442 Arroyo Grande, Th., Arroyo Grande, J. E. Mosher.
444 San Luis Obispo, F., San Luis Obispo, W. P. Barnett.
445 Cambria, Sa., Cambria, Thaddeus Sherman.
447 Cayucos, Th., Cayucos, J. L. Raines.

SAN MATEO COUNTY.

56 Ocean, Sa., Halfmoon Bay, J. Compton.
190 Ocean Queen, Sa., Pescadero, Mrs. A. W. Goulson.
408 San Gregorio, Sa. San Gregorio, Adolph Shields.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

140 Santa Barbara, F., Santa Barbara, Chas. D. Crowell.
178 Rose of Lompoc, Sa., Lompoc A E. Gregg.
196 Stuart, S., Lompoc, M. F. Drumm.
204 Goleta, Sa., Goleta, F. E. Kellogg, Jr.

208 Carpinteria, Sa., Carpinteria, Geo. E. Robinson.
268 Vesper, Sa., Guadalupe, J. E. Murphy.
354 Seaside, Tu., Santa Barbara, P.L.Moore
428 Montecito, Th., Santa Barbara, Geo. Ferrier.
434 Lompoc Valley, Su., Lompoc, A. C. Lawrence.
436 Los Alamos, Sa., Los Alamos, Peter S Coyner.
441 Positive, Sa., Santa Maria, Mrs. M. M. Thornburgh.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

17 Garden City, F. San Jose, Phœbe M. Canney.
128 Columbia, Sa., Gilroy, J. W. Thomasson.
295 Granger, Sa., San Jose, W. H. Gilmore.
327 Golden Wreath, F., Mountain View, W. T. Triplett.
328 Victoria, W., Los Gatos, W. D. Hudson
393 Bay View, Sa., Santa Clara, L. B. Alexander.
399 Santa Clara, M., Santa Clara. E.E.Carey
474 Saratoga, Sa., Saratoga, Rev.C.M Palmer.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

126 Watsonville, Tu., Watsonville, C. E. Taylor.
392 Pacific, Su., Boulder Creek, J. W. Peery
426 Ben Lomond, Su., Felton, D. H. Trout
499 Santa Cruz, Th., Santa Cruz, Rev. W. L. Stevens.

SHASTA COUNTY.

102 Reading, Sa., Reading, J. H. Cooper.
155 Igo, Su. Igo, E. L. Ballou.
425 Battle Creek, Su., Ball's Ferry, Mrs. R. E. Winsell.
449 Mountain Pride, Su., Shingletown, F. P. McClain.
453 McDonald, F., Milville, J. J. Kem.
454 Eureka, Th., Anderson, J. W. Spann.
486 Integrity, Sa., Pinckney, Jas. McMullen

SISKIYOU COUNTY.

142 Mt. Shasta, Sa., Mt. Shasta, Mrs. Belle Martin.
273 Mt. Bolivar, Sa., Callahans, Caroline M. Hayden.
333 Fort Jones, W., Fort Jones, John E. Hart
466 Siskiyou, Sa., Oro Fino, L. W. Miller.

SIERRA COUNTY.

265 Forest City, F., Forest City, H. P. Bickford.
359 Sierra City, Sa., Sierra City, David N. Mitchell.
372 Alaska, Sa., Pike City, Mrs. E. Nelson.

SOLANO COUNTY.

27 Mount Delight, Sa., Suisun, F. A. Chadburn.
64 Vallejo, Tu., Vallejo, Charles Daly.
137 Phœnix, Th., Benicia, H. A. Booth.
239 Denverton, Sa., Denverton, C.E.Garfield
318 Pride of the River, W., Rio Vista, Albt. Baker.
320 Fairfield, M., Fairfield, J. H. Williamson
364 Dixon, Th., Dixon, Stewart McBride.
415 Alamo, F., Elmira, G. W. Frazer.
461 Willow Spring, F., Birds Landing, J. B. Clothier.
488 Binghamton, Sa., Batavia, H. W. Engles

SONOMA COUNTY.

32 Star of Hope, M., Healdsburg, George W. Dow.
146 Horicon, Sa., Fisherman's Bay, J. E. Hickman.
156 Valley Ford, Sa., Valley Ford, Benj. Fowler.
161 Petaluma, M., Petaluma, A. G. Twist.
166 Geyser, Sa., Geyserville, Mrs. E. Winder.
167 Sebastopol, Th., Sebastopol, J. U. Graeff
176 Forestville, Sa., Forestville, J. E. McIntosh.
256 Bloomfield, Th., Bloomfield, P.C. Smith.
274 Fulton, Sa., Fulton, Frank Briggs.
356 Enterprise, Sa., Guerneville, N. E. Manning.
370 Santa Rosa, Tu., Santa Rosa, J. H. Richardson.
375 Dauntless, W., Petaluma, H. O. Brink
378 Two Rock, Sa., Petaluma. M.L. Freeman
405 Azalea, Th., Occidental, D. N. Craig

STANISLAUS COUNTY.

109 Ceres, Tu., Ceres, P. W. Cook.
247 Fairview, Sa., Turlock, John B. Osborn
249 Star of Cottonwood, Sa., Hill's Ferry Matthew R. Lyle.
266 Morning Star, F., Modesto, J. J. Porter
326 Oakdale, Tu., Oakdale, Byron Seeber.
335 Knight's Ferry, Su., Knight's Ferry, J. W. Dunlap.
465 Friendship, Sa., Hill's Ferry, Henry A. F. Miller.
503 Burneyville, Sa., Oakdale, R. R. Snedigar

SUTTER COUNTY.

97 Meridian, Sa., Meridian, E. G. Thornbrough.
158 Good Shepherd, Sa., Live Oak, A H. Hewitt.
172 Harmony, Sa., Nicolaus, J. M. Berry.
219 Defiance, Sa., Pleasant Grove, F. B. Pierce.
321 June, Sa., Yuba City. Mrs. M. E. Moore
440 Yuba City W., Yuba City, Ed. Ellington.
452 North Butte, Su., West Butte, H. S. Graves.
487 Triumphant, Sa., Yuba City, W. M. Wadsworth.

TEHAMA COUNTY.

192 Red Bluff, F., Red Bluff, M. J. Frank.
198 Tehama, Tu., Tehama, A. V. Wheeler.
306 Ricerville, Sa., Riceville, J. W. Tibbetts
308 Henleyville, Sa. Henleyville, J. W. Gill
309 Paskenta, Sa., Paskenta. T. D. Dollings.
311 Ivy. M., Red Bluff, C. H. Delvechio.
427 Paradise, Th., Olimpo, C. S. Jobe.
433 Hercules, Sa., Red Bluff, Henry Smith
491 Elk Horn, Su., Olimpo, John Monroe.

TRINITY COUNTY.

300 Beacon, Sa., Weaverville, G. B. Bassham
303 Western Star, Su., Hay Fork, John H. Vanderhoff.

TULARE COUNTY.

48 Visalia, F., Visalia, D. K. Zumwalt.
169 Grangeville, Sa., Grangeville, John Warswick.
181 Jonesa, Sa., Hanford, G. T. Thornton.
195 Tulare, Tu., Tulare, Willis Faust.
257 Tipton, Th., Tipton, Jas. A. Wills.
296 Hanford, Tu., Hanford, Mrs. L. E. Cheadle.
301 Plano, Th., Plano, Amanda Gibbons.
302 Porterville, F., Porterville. R. C. Redd
325 Lakeside, Sa., Hanford, H.H.Beckwith.
329 Pride of Tulare; Sa., Herrick's Cross, Mary E. Collins.
332 Elder Springs, Sa., Townsend, T. H. Townsend.
352 Frazier Valley, Su., Frazier, J. E. Shuey
374 Rockford, M., Porterville, R. N. Clack
391 Lone Oak, Sa., Hanford, S. A. Allen.
394 Farmersville, Sa., Farmersville, Jacob B. Spears.
479 Stokes Valley, Sa., Visalia, J. A. Boyd.
480 Lakeshore, Sa., Tipton, Dan'l K. Berry.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

122 Confidence, Su., Sonora, J. D. Williams.
135 Groveland, Su., Groveland, Benj. Hunter.
262 Tuolumne, Su., Chinese Camp, W. H. Hosmer.
294 Jamestown, Sa., Jamestown. Miss Rebecca App
324 Bald Mountain, Tu., Sonora, Mrs. Sidney Smith.
336 Quartz Mountain, Su., Jamestown, Sarah E. Grant.
337 Table Mountain, Sa., Jamestown, Mrs. Jane Beynon.
340 Soulsbyville, Sa., Soulsbyville, W. H. Barron.
342 Mountain View, F., Columbia, W. H. Helton.
507 Rough and Ready, W., Sonora, Rev. Henry Neat.

VENTURA COUNTY.

209 Constancy, F., Ventura, Miss Myra Walbridge.
221 Scenega, Sa., Scenega, L. P. Guiberson.
235 Santa Paula, Sa., Santa Paula, Sam'l T. Todd.
236 Hueneme, Sa., Hueneme, Mary E. Clark.
411 Saticoy, Th., Saticoy, S. V. Tietsort.
416 Springville, Sa., Springville, Samuel Guthrie.
418 Mound, Sa., Ventura, Tyler Bither.
422 Ojai Valley, F. Nordhoff, Thomas Barrows.
489 Ventura, W., Ventura, R. R. Tanner.

YOLO COUNTY.

145 Antelope, Sa., Dunnigans, A. Yarrick.
163 Yolo, Tu., Yolo, Asa Petit.
165 Winters, F., Winters, V. Morris.
210 Chrysopolis, W., Woodland, J. J. Bowman.
224 Orion, Th., Davisville, Miss Nettie Marden.
366 Success, W., Grafton, M. C. Winchester
419 Capay, Sa., Capay, J. T. Brown.
429 Pleasant Prairie, Sa., Woodland, E. L. Cox.
431 Faithful, Su., Black's Station, J. H. Murphy.
463 Semper Fidelis, Th., Madison, J. H. Connor.

YUBA COUNTY.

25 Marysville, F., Marysville, Ernest B. Thompson.
108 Knoxdale, F., Brownsville, Mrs. S. W. Knox.
124 Virginia, Sa., Marysville, Mrs. D. A. Hollister.
141 Cordua, Sa., Marysville, J. E. McMillan.
148 Rising Sun, F., Camptonville, Wm. Moore,
197 Wheatland, Tu., Wheatland, Miss Hattie Sheets.
226 Alpine, Sa., Strawberry Valley, C. T. Prindle.
278 Mountain Guard, F., Smartsville, J. A. Flint.
423 Prairie, Sa. Marysville, W. E. Gleason.
448 Elizabeth, Sa., Wheatland, P. L. Hutchinson.
476 Cornelian, Tu,, Marysville, Jno. C. Jenkins.
492 Browns Valley, Sa. Browns Valley, Jas. Robinson.

ARIZONA.

1 Garden Valley, M., Phœnix, Geo. H. Rothrock.
4 Tucson, M., Tucson, Mrs. M. H. Weffenden.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

7 Hilo, Sa., Hilo, J. H. Maby.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, Sa., Yokohama, W. T. Austin.

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

NO.	COUNTY.	NAME.	POSTOFFICE.
384	Alameda,	Charles H. Haile,	Alameda.
125	Amador,	J. W. Perry.	Plymouth.
104	Butte,	J. B. Mullen,	Con Cow.
361	Calaveras,	A. J. Cooke,	Murphys.
319	Colusa,	J. H. Liening	Colusa.
288	Contra Costa,	F. Clifford,	Nortonville.
462	El Dorado,	J. H. Gilmore,	El Dorado.
—	Fresno,	S. N. Burch,	Fresno City.
367	Humboldt,	A. M. Gill,	Rohnerville.
299	Los Angeles,	W. D. Gonld,	Los Angeles.
187	Mariposa,	Chas. Converse,	Mariposa.
459	Merced	Geo. E. Isaacs,	Merced.
131	Monterey,	A. K Crawford,	Salinas.
201	Nevada,	Samuel Clutter,	Nevada.
339	Placer,	Geo. D. Kellogg,	Newcastle.
228	Plumas,	Moses Bull	Greenville.
248	Sacramento,	A. K. Crawford,	Elk Grove.
220	San Bernardino,	H.C.Brooke,	S.Bern'd'o
351	San Diego,	S. Whitmore,	San Diego.
114	San Francisco,	C. H. Peterson,	313 Page street, San Francisco.
182	San Josquin,	Wm. Jones,	Stockton.
444	San Luis Obispo,	C. H. Wood,	SLObispo
56	San Mateo,	J. Compton,	Half Moon Bay.
178	Santa Barbara,	Rev. S. S. Fisk.	Lompoc.
128	Santa Clara,	C. W. Pedlar,	Gilroy.
102	Shasta,	J. N. Chapell,	Reading.
415	Solano,	G. W. Frazer,	Elmira.
167	Sonoma,	L. O Coon,	Sebastopol.
266	Stanislaus,	Rev. M. D. Gage,	Modesto.
452	Sutter and Yuba,	H. S. Graves,	Yuba City
309	Tehama,	J. R. Whitlock,	Paskenta.
300	Trinity,	Geo. B. Jumper,	Weaverville.
195	Tulare,	Rev. F. H. Wales,	Tulare.
324	Tuolumne,	I. T. Holland,	Sonora.
416	Ventura,	Miss M. A. Guthrie,	Springville
366	Yolo,	Thos. J. Goin,	Grafton.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, Wm. Walker, Yokohama.

STATE DEPUTIES.

384 Alameda, James S. Naismith, Oakland.
386 Alameda, Mrs. V. A. Rix, Washington.
267 Amador, W. O. Clark, Drytown.
152 Amador, J. R. Johns, Amador.
470 Alameda, Rev. Geo. Morris, West End.
404 Butte, Rev. Peter Powers, Chico.
243 Fresno, A. A. Smith, Kingsburg.
161 Calaveras, H. R. Hughes. Angels Camp.
116 Contra Costa, Rev. W. H. Tubb, Martinez.
290 Fresno, E. W. Turner, Madera.
495 Kern, Rev. J. S. Kline, Bakersfield.
299 Los Angeles, Will D. Gould, Los Angeles
299 Los Angeles, Jesse Yarnell, Los Angeles
246 Merced, George E. Isaacs, Merced.
126 Monterey, J. C. Aston, Watsonville
201 Nevada. Niles Searls. Nevada City
203 Sacramento, G. B. Katzenstein. Sac'to.
130 San Fran'co, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, No. 150 Ninth St., S. F.
185 San F'co, Mrs. E. P. Stevens, 1907 Bush
114 San Francisco, C. H, Peterson, S. F.
291 San Francisco, Wm. Crowhurst 1041 24th St., S. F.
185 San Francisco, Capt. A. D. Wood, S. F
182 San Joaquin, B. F. Bagley, Stockton.
189 San Joaquin, W. R. Ellis, Lodi.
200 San Joaquin, Rev. C. S. Haswell, Lodi.
178 Santa Barbara, J. W. Webb, Lompoc.
32 Santa Clara, Rev. W.T. Mayne, San Jose
295 Santa Clara Rev. D. E. Bushnell, San Jose.
392 Santa Cruz, G. M. McWain, Boulder Cr'k
425 Shasta, Dr. J. F. Winsell, Ball's Ferry
273 Siskiyou, Fred. H. Loring, Callahans Ranch.
64 Solano, Dr. I. S. Halsey, Vallejo.
370 Sonoma, D. S. Sacry, Santa Rosa.
32 Sonoma, C. B. Proctor, Healdsburg.
32 Sonoma, J. G. Dow, Healdsburg.
156 Sonoma, Mrs. C. E. Fowler, Valley Ford
167 Sonoma, Rev. F. J. Culver, Sebastopol.
192 Tehama, Mrs. M. J. Mayhew, Red Bluff
165 Yolo, William Sims, Winters.
224 Yolo, B. H. Hoag, Davisville.
419 Yolo, J. H. Norton, Capay.
25 Yuba, Chas. J. Covillaud, Marysville.
148 Yuba, Joseph Erwin, Camptonville.

ARIZONA.

304 Pima, Joe T. Marr, Tucson.

JAPAN.

1 Japan, Daniel Jamison, Yokohama.

BANDS OF HOPE.

NO.	LOCATION.	NAME.	SUP'T.
1	Alturas,	Rising Sun,	J. D. McLeod.
2	Artesia,	Artesia,	S. H. Olmstead.
3	Black's Station,	Sunbeam,	J. S. Rollins
4	Brownsville,	Crystal,	T. J. Rumery.
5	Cambria,	Cambria,	Mrs. M. R. Franklin
6	Chico,	Luella,	Rev. Peter Powers.
7	Scenega.	Scenega,	Miss Kitty Conaway.
8	Cajon,	Cajon,	Miss Della Hill.
9	Comanche,	Evergreen,	Mrs. M. S. Holbrook.
10	Columbia.	Mountain View,	G. L. McNeil
11	El Dorado,	El Dorado,	Jas. H. Gilmore
12	Tustin,	Tustin,	Mrs. H. K. Snow.
13	Forest City,	Forest City,	S. A. Lawry.
14	Greenville,	Greenville,	——,
15	Healdsburg,	Healdsburg,	Mrs. S. J. Hall
16	Hornitos,	Cristal,	Mrs. Mary Hinds.
17	Hueneme,	Hueneme,	Mrs. Mary R. Bard
18	Jenny Lind,	Chapparal,	Mrs. Amanda Sharp.
19	Juds'nv'le,	Crescent,	Mrs. T. S. Griffiths
20	Lompoc,	Lompoc,	E. A. Gregg.
21	Los Angeles,	L's Ang's,	Dr. S. McCurdy
22	Lodi,	Lodi,	Rev. C. S. Haswell.
23	Lemoore,	Lemoore,	Myron H. Savage.
24	Livermore,	Myrtle,	J. T. McDonald.
25	Modesto,	Morning Star,	Miss Clara Vezey
26	Mariposa,	Marip'a,	Jarvis Streeter, Jr.
27	Marysville,	Marysville,	Chas. S. Brooks
28	Marysville,	Pleasant Templar,	Jas. Jory
29	Murphys,	Murphys,	Mrs. A. J. Palmer
30	Mokelumne Hill,	Mountain Hope,	Mrs. Jane Guy.
31	Mendocino,	Mendocino,	Mrs. M. J. Paddleford.
32	North Temescal,	N. Tem'l,	F. Esmond
33	National City,	Na'l C'y,	Mrs. F. Copeland
34	Plymouth,	Rising Star,	M. L. Gregg.
35	Pine Grove,	Ev'ng Star,	Mrs. S. Serine
36	Poway,	Poway,	Adams Chapin.
37	Pentz,	Messilla,	R. H. Hawkins.
38	Plano.	Busy Bee,	Mrs. J. A. McMillan
39	Pescadero	Pescadero.	Carrie M. Mills.
40	Red Bluff,	R'd Bl'ff,	Mrs. Kate Grider.
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42	Riverside,	Riverside,	May Heap.
43	San Buena'ura,	Ventura,	Mrs. C. W. Bard
44	San Juan,	San Juan,	Miss Carrie Flint
45	Stockton,	Central,	J. M. Long.
46	Stockton,	Bethlehem,	O. Bingham.
47	Stockton,	—— ,	—— Keniston.
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51	San Luis Obispo,	——,	S. D. Triplett
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99	Brentwood,	Liberty.	Miss Emma Howard
100	Byron,	Point of Timber,	Wm. M. Moore

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102 Fulton, Rising Star, ———.
103 Oakdale, Live Oak, Rev. W. D. Crabb.
104 North San Juan, Dare to do Right, Felix Manhire.
105 Pleasant Prairie (P. O., Woodland), Onward Bound, Mrs M. J. Stephens.
106 San Gabriel, Alhambra, Rev. J. H. Stuntz
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110 Dutch Flat, Placer, Chas. E. Uren.
111 Elk Creek, ———, Rev. J. Milton Ward
112 Gridley, ———, Mrs. R. E. Taylor.
113 El Monte, Morning Light, J. W. Fryer
114 Santa Clara, ———, G. R. Smith.
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114	Evening Star,	Tu.,	Fraternity Hall, Pythian Castle, bet. 5th and 6th, Market street.
120	Headlight,	W.,	Cambrian Hall, No. 1133 Mission street, bet. 7th and 8th Sts.
160	Mission Star,	Sa.,	No. 2943 Sixteenth St., bet Valencia and Mission streets.
130	Constitution,	F.,	Shiel's Hall, 32 O'Farrell st.
185	Life Boat,	M.,	No. 118 Jackson st., near Front.
186	Golden Gate,	Tu.,	Bush st. M. E. church, Bush street. nr. Devisadero street.
291	International,	M.,	Grand Central Hall, Market st., cor. of 6th.
293	Valley,	Th.,	Fell Street Presbyterian Church, bet. Laguna and Octavia sts.
307	Pleasant Valley,	M.,	Comerford's Hall Church st., bet. 27th and 28th.
314	Spring Valley,	Tu.,	Union Hall, cor. Fillmore and Greenwich sts.
417	Crystal,	M.,	Myrtle Hall, Railroad and 7th avenue.
7	California,	M.,	Champion Hall, cor. Valencia and 16th streets.

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306 Linkville, Linkville, Sam Parker.
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331 Monmouth, S., Monmouth, P. O. Powell.
332 Pass Creek, S., Drain, Wm. Barker.
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344 Albany, S., Albany, R. Fox.
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United States Bonds	626,977 35
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Loans on bonds, gas & water stock	132,198 35
Loans on other securities wheat, barley, etc.	577,443 96
Loans on personal security	1,106,004 27
Due from Banks and Bankers	392,457 61
Money on hand	398,669 34
	$3,523,844 23

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid up	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	460,759 13
Due Depositors	1,888,655 07
Due Banks and Bankers	174,370 53
Dividends unpaid	59 50
	$3,523,844 23

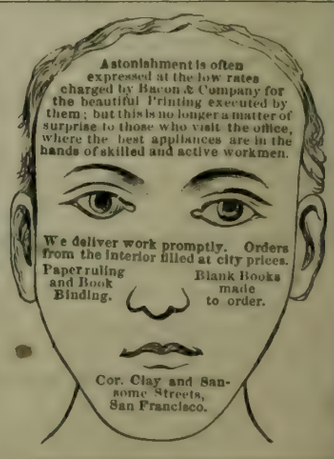
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The Rescue.

"WINE IS A MOCKER, STRONG DRINK IS RAGING."

Entered at the Post Office at San Francisco, Cal., as second-class matter.

VOL. XIX. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1882. No. 48

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Antisell....Pianos
Bacon & Co....Book and Job Printers
Bonestel, Allen & Co....Paper Warehouse
Bosher, E. H....Druggist, Stockton
Coats', J. & P....Spool Thread
Cook, D. C....Cheap Books
Evans, J. W....Sewing Machines
Exchange & Mart....Santa Cruz, Cal
Foltz, Mrs. Clara S....Attorney
Fuller, Geo. H....Office Furniture
Gould, W. D....Attorney, Los Angeles
Halsey, I. S....Dentist
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National Temp. Society....Temp. Literature
Nolan Bros....Shoes
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Parsons, H. G....Book and Job Printer
Paugh, W. J., M. D....Oculist and Aurist
Phosphate Soap....637 Market Street
Pierce Christian College....College City
Quincy Hall Seminary....Santa Cruz, Cal
Rieger, Paul....Lemon Sugar
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Shaw, A. C....Parker's Salvation Powders
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Smith, H. A....Temp. Grocer
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Thompson, R....Attorney
University of the Pacific....San Jose, Cal
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WHEN you call on any of these places please say you saw their Ad. or Card in the RESCUE.

Reception to Grand Lodge.

THE R. W. G. T. GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN AND THE Grand Lodge of California (Officers and Representatives) I. O. G. T. will be tendered a Reception,

Under the Auspices of San Francisco District Lodge,

.....AT.....

Dashaway Hall,

139 POST STREET, (Near Dupont),

On Monday Evening, Oct. 2d, 1882.

All Members of the Grand Lodge, and Visiting Members of the Order, are cordially invited to be present.

All Lodges within the jurisdiction of San Francisco District Lodge are requested, and those of Alameda Co. invited. to be present in regalia, at 7 P. M., prompt.

Only members of the Order in good standing admitted. The P. W. and E. required at the door. The W. C. T., W. F. S. or L. D. may vouch for their members. Members will bring their own regalia if practicable.

JOHN Q. ADAMS,
Sec. Recep. Com., 604 Clay Street.

VACATION.—The RESCUE will not be published Oct. 5th; not till Oct. 12th.

BOYCOTTING.—During the session of Grand Lodge the delegates expect to make an exhaustive raid on the ELITE Photographic Studio, 838 Market street. They will endeavor to keep the whole establishment working full time during the session.

VISITORS to Grand Lodge can save enough money to pay for all their reading matter for two years by looking at the list of advertizers in the RESCUE, and making their purchases there. Anything, from a whole set of furniture to a box of matches, can be found for sale by first class dealers.

R. T. BUELL has settled certain litigation troubles with which he was involved; this will enable him to put 12,000 acres of land in the market for small farms. This will doutless be sold with a no grog-shop proviso and good people will wish Mr. Buell the fullest success.

AN advertisement was offered this paper last week of a half dozen medicines calculated to cure about all human ailments from the teething troubles of children to the baldness of extreme age. But all such things are declined for two reasons; (1), the readers of the RESCUE are not sick people; (2), the RESCUE dont want to make them sick with such advertising rubbish.

The prohibition party was a necessity. It has been organized. It will stand. It will grow. It will gather strength. It will accumulate influence. It has become a power in the land. It is based upon the purest and most righteous of principles. It is thrilled with the loftiest, loveliest sentiment. It seeks not spoils for itself, but salvation for others. Its opposers are many, but it has one Friend who is mightier than them all. It is a great cause because it is the cause of humanity; it is a glorious cause because it is the cause of Christ. Its march has been slow, but in its very foot-falls there is the sound of victory. It can afford to be despised, ridiculed, persecuted; it can afford to wait for its triumphs. They are sure, for behind them is the showing and shining of Omnipotence.—*National Prohibitionist.*

PARTY.—The political party that to-day takes sides with whisky and beer, is inviting its early destruction. The political party that will make and administer law against the rum curse, so as to dry up the tears from the faces of innocent children and broken-hearted wives, is the only party that has an assured future. Ere long the parties confronting each other in these United States, will be the Whisky and No-Whisky parties. To this consummation all things are drifting.—*Atlanta (Ga.) Southern Templar.*

SUBSCRIBERS and renewals since last report. Bridgeport Lodge, Sycamore, 10; Mendocino 1; Azalea 20, monthly: Wheatland (Birdie Bennington) 7; Coleville Mono Co. (F. J. Culver) 6; Poway 1; Fort Bidwell 1; Angels 1; Geyserville (Mrs. Doan) 2; Etna 1; in all 50.

Volume XIX of the RESCUE will be completed with the number of October 26. A few volumes which have been printed on heavy tinted paper will be handsomely bound, for sale at $2 or $2 25 if bound in cloth. Those who desire one will please order before November if possible.

SONOMA Co.—Session of District Lodge postponed to October 20, to enable delegates to attend convention on the 28th Sept.

FAILURE of prohibition in Iowa. The tramps which flourished abundantly in Iowa, are leaving the State in droves, utterly disgusted with the lack of beer and whisky. If they can only reach California they will be all right for 3 or 4 years yet. This State is lagging behind the general march of the world's progress, just for want of more of that useful class of citizens. The tramps can absorb an unlimited quantity of wine that would make the drunkenest Frenchman howl with envy. What we want is a large immigration of porous tramps to consume our pure wines and brandies. An appropriation should be made by the legislature to pay their fare from the other States to California. (*Chas. A. Morewet.*)

The *North American Review* for October opens with an article on "The Coming Revolution in England," by H. M. Hyndman, the English radical leader, giving an instructive account of the agitation now going on among the English working classes for a reconstruction of the whole politico-social fabric of that country. O. B. Frothingham writes of "The Objectionable in Literature," and endeavors to point out the distinction between literature which is *per se* corrupting, and that which is simply coarse. Dr. Henry Schliemann tells the interesting story of one year's "Discoveries at Troy." Senator John I. Mitchel, of Pennsylvania, treats of the rise and progress of the rule of "Political Bosses." Prof. George L. Vose of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, contributes an article of exceptional value on "Safety in Railway Travel;" and Prof. Charles S. Sargent, of the Harvard College Arboretum, contributes an instructive essay on "The Protection of Forests." The Review is sold by booksellers and news dealers generally.

GENERAL Wolseley is a specimen of a tee-total general. His defeat of Arabi Bey and capture of Cairo turned out just as he had planned and predicted it, and just at the time he had weeks before notified his government it would take place. In 1870 he commanded a military expedition to put down an insurrection in Red River. The journey was about 1,500 miles, much of it up and down rapid streams; the boats had to be carried, and all their contents packed around falls and rapids and across land from one stream to another. It was a most arduous campaign, but under tetotal Wolseley it was accomplished without the use of any kind of alcoholic liquor, without the loss of a man, without any accident, without a growl or murmur of the men, with scarcely an hour of any one on the sick list, and with complete success in every respect. Every movement entrusted to him has been entirely successful. We are just as proud of the achievements of the tetotalers Havelock, Napier, Wolseley, Livingston, Foote, &c., as the Leag of Free &c. is of Guiteau, Booth, the train robbers, Chas. Wetmore, and the chap that stole the 500 hogs this summer at Roberts' Island.

HENRY EGERTON was not the author of Philosopher Pickett's anathema of foreigners. He is acquitted of the sin of saying something about the Irish 22 years ago, and would be fit timber for an American Congressman only for another disqualification. When he was at school about 9 years of age, he had a row with a boy who snatched an apple from him, and Henry slapped him in the face; that was an Irish boy. No true American can think of harboring any sympathy for the perpetrator of an atrocious national outrage like that 44 years ago. If a boy would do that at 9 years of age, what would he do now if he had a chance? Campaign papers should attend to this at once. If any doubt of the authenticity of this story should arise, the old cabin can be shown in El Dorado County yet, where the miner lived who had heard the story in Ohio. That is a clincher.

RUGBY, the temperance colony of English people in Tennessee, which was set back very much by fever and therefore gave great joy to the "bottle-nosed" press as a temperance failure, has taken a fresh start. A good many Germans have gone there to settle. Latest news, a $1,700 building is being erected for a library and 10,000 volumes are secured for it.

IN the British Association for the promotion of science, a discussion occurred on maritime accidents and losses of ships. One side held that they were largely due to intemperanae and the other party (of scientists!!!) held that the trouble was bad liquor, and good rum and good whisky only should be used at sea. Nothing done in an idiot asylum has ever beaten that except the attempt of the poor fellow who thot he could swallow himself whole with his boots on.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Suits and Dresses Made to Order. WEINSTOCK & LUBIN, Sacramento, Cal.

THE VILLAGE FIRE.

[Minn. *Record.*]

Hark—hark—tis the cry of the watchman—
Fire, fire, fire, fire!
The fire bell too is ringing,
Fire, fire, fire, fire!
In the silent hour of midnight
These sounds of terror came
To the peaceful sleeping village
With the roar of angry flames.

And quick from quiet slumbers
The startled sleepers sprang
Men speedily donned their garments
While the bell still wildly rang,
Then rushed to the scene of action
Ready to do and die.
For a fire was in the village
They saw by the flame lit sky.

And their shops and stores are in danger
Their treasures of hard earned gold
They must rescue these from the fire fiend
With courage true and bold.
So they work and toil like heroes
Till the fire has been subdued
None thinking of self or danger
Till all had been rescued.

But an enemy worse than "fire fiend"
Is scourging our village fair
And blighting its present and future
Yes, poisoning the very air
For the fire of hell is burning
The lives and souls of men
At many points in this village
Where the serpent has found a den.

And men are hourly bitten
By this monster in his lair
Who robs of health and manhood
None are too old and none too young
Nor gentle youth nor age will spare,
For this demon waylays all
And our darling sons our pride and joy
May be the next to fall.

* * * * * *

Men say they are not the keepers
Of these tempted fallen ones.
And vote at the polls for this Moloch
Who may yet destroy their sons.
For their business that might suffer
Or some publicans vote might lose
If the call of God and humanity
They did not thus refuse.

Oh! brothers where is your manhood
That you thus ignore the cry
Of the helpless and the fallen
Who now look for aid on high,
To a God of power in Heaven
Who will crush this cruel wrong
Yes sweep from the earth this traffic
That has cursed our race so long.

He well plead the cause of the widow
He will answer the orphans cry
And rescues and saves the fallen
Whom this monster has doomed to die.
But you faint hearted brothers
What must your sentence be?—
In as much as ye did it not to these
Ye did it not to me

Prohibition.

Alexandria, May 10, 1882.

MODERATION.

The Rescue, published in this city, the leading temperance paper of the West, and a creditable production is very bitter against the Republican party, and the Sunday law plank. The Rescue aims at nothing short of absolute prohibition. We hope that it will attain its end, but in the meantime we would counsel that moderation which is born of reason. The Republican party has done more for Temperance than the Democrats. To the temperance people we must look for aid and assistance. We read the papers, we are observant. We know that intemperance is the monster curse, the gigantic evil of this coast, and of our country. Whenever called upon we will assist by our work and means to decrease the sale of liquor on this coast. The merchants pay more every year in taxes, and directly, for whisky than for fares on the railroad. It seems as though the fall campaign will be passed without much temperance agitation. The Sunday law will not be much of an issue on account of the weakness of the platform. We are willing to refuse our votes and influence for any member of the State ticket who is a known drunkard. We want temperate men in office. Everybody is tired of the whisky cry. Let us rally around a temperance banner. The temperance people should organize. We know, of a certainty, that if we had been the representative of a temperance people at Sacramento, a firm plank would have been inserted, instead of the present one. The Rescue should not endanger its interest and ours by throwing odium on the Republican party. The Prohibition party will hold a convention on the 28th inst. A ticket will be nominated. Not one-tenth of the temperance men will vote for it. The result will be detrimental to the interests of the cause, better work for influence with the Republican party. The tidal wave of temperance will cross overland to the Pacific Coast, and as the party recognizes temperance legislation there, so will they here, if the cause is properly advocated.—*Vanity Fair.*

The advocates of temperance will be grateful to *Vanity Fair* for its sympathy with our party of justice and mercy. The Rescue aims truly at nothing but absolute prohibition; that once accomplished it will go for extreme moderation in speech, act and feeling. But we cannot be content with any moderate treatment of a plague which is sending 3,000 a year of the people of California to slauter, after leading them and their families a life of torture and misery. The best friends of the Republican party, are those who want to cleanse it from the guilt of all this blood which rests upon it. Our friend is mistaken as to the Republican party ever doing anything for temperance. It is the main bulwark of the whisky business to-day. The surest way to make it more so next year and every year, is to vote for its Leag of Freedom candidates upon its Leag dictated platform.

It would be the best possible thing for this State to utterly destroy its Republican party this fall, if from its ashes a Reform party would arise, purified from the barnacles and parasites which now paralyze whatever is good in it. Their constant assaults upon it brot to life the Democratic party which was dead and almost buried in 1872 and have fed and kept it in full vigor ever since. And it would have come into power but for its own parasites who made it always sing "free rum" and led the people to fear its wrongdoers more than they did the Republicans.

Perhaps there will be a very large vote for the prohibition candidates. Perhaps they will be elected. But whatever may be the success of the ticket this time and whatever time it may take, two years or twelve to get successful prohibition, the action of the prohibitionists this month have shortened the life of the rum-traffic for either two or four years. The movement of a separate party was the only one that could under any circumstances be of the least service to the effort to put a stop to this curse of rum and crime. It is to be hoped *Vanity Fair*, its readers and all good citizens will vote for the clean, honest temperance ticket and let the political ticket and its associated drunkenness and wife-beating issues take their deserts.

OUR DUTY.

BY REV. GEO. MORRIS.

The following resolutions were passed by the Prohibition Convention held in San Francisco July, 11, 1882.

1. *Resolved*, That no exigencies of a political campaign, can release a citizen from the obligations of truth, honor, loyalty and public decency.

2. *Resolved*, That we hold the supremacy of law and the perservation of the laborers' rest day as paramount to party fealty and the hope of political victory or the fear of defeat; and no partizan consideration whatever shall induce us to cast our ballots for a party or a platform which ignores our religious rights, fawns on conspirators or proposes to rob laboring men of a law which protects them, one day in seven, against the oppression of power and the exaction of greed, *nor will we support any nominee of any party who is disqualified by a debasing appetite for alcoholic drinks.*

3. *Resolved*, That we will vigilantly await the platforms and nominations of existing parties in the hope that we may find ourselves able to vote like honest and loyal men without the necessity of separating ourselves from the parties which now divide the State. But should no party take the proper steps to protect an efficient Sunday law and favor the plan of referring the question of license to sell intoxicants to the people, then *we will meet and take such steps as shall give the voters of our State an opportunity to express their views on these two important questions.*

4. *Resolved*, That we hail with gratitude the triumph of local option in Arkansas and of constitutional prohibition in Kansas, and more recently and more gloriously in Iowa, as a presage and prophecy of victory over the impoverishing and demoralizing liquor business destined ere long to be achieved in every State in the Union, the actual results of these beneficient measures having refuted the calumnies of their adversaries and reassured the faith of their friends, all of which encourages us to believe that *public sentiment is now ready for prohibitory legislation in this State, and we shall consider that no party or any candidate on any ticket that is opposed to permitting the people to vote upon the question of the discontinuance of this traffic is entitled to our support.*

A Committee was appointed to place the preceding resolutions before the Political Convention.

They waited upon the Republican Convention and all that the Republicans would give was the following weak, wishy-washy generalities.

"History and experience unite to prove the necessity of preserving one day in seven, as a day of rest from labor. Without legislation on this subject, the laboring classes might be compelled to continue in unceasing toil; therefore we are in favor of observing Sunday as a day of rest and recreation, and while we expressly disavow the right or the wish to force any class of our citizens to spend that day in any particular manner, we do favor the maintenance of the present Sunday laws, or similar laws, providing for the suspension of all unnecessary business on that day."

This in no particular meets the requirements of the resolutions passed by the Prohibition Convention so that the Executive Committee of the Convention has no other course left than to call the Convention to reconvene.

Can a Christian vote the Republican Ticket? No.

Why not? Because the Republicans are in favor of observing Sunday as a day of rest and Recreation. Recreation means picnics, processions, brass bands, beer gardens, theaters, races etc.

God's law says "Remember the Sabbath Day to keep it Holy." How then can a Chriatian vote a ticket which violates this and declares the Sunday a day of rest and Recreation? No Christian can consistently do so. He sins against God's commandment if he does.

Can a Temperance man vote the Republican Ticket? No.

Why not? Because the so-called Sunday plank is simply in favor of providing for the suspension of all unnecessary business on Sunday. Every body knows that on the plea that men must eat and drink every saloon will be kept open as a necessity. No Temperance man can be caught in such a trap.

Remember the Republican Convention voted against the enactment of such laws as will secure the enforcement of the Sunday law.

Christians and Temperance men, dont be deceived but vote our Ticket. "The Tempehance and Sunday Law Ticket.

Occidental, Sept. 16, 1882.

Ed. Rescue:—Having read the Rescue through I find that temperance men cannot agree in everything as to fighting the enemy of temperance. I see you do not like the Sunday plank in the Republican platform. But you construe it in its worst view, with the supposition that those who are to make the laws will belong to the Leag of Freedom. Now I feel that it is the duty of temperance men to vote for temperance men to make and enforce our laws, and if there is a party powerful enough to help us it is our duty to make use of it, and the Republican party is placed in that position to-day. History but repeats itself. As you can recollect when Lincoln run the first time the Republican party, altho opposed to slavery, could no more have been induced to put an abolition plank in its platform than the same party to-day could be induced to put a prohibition plank in its, but still it did abolish slavery. And that I feel is its position to-day with regard to intemperance, as it merely opposes the encroachment of the whisky power so it will have to abolish that slavery also. The old abolition party did not have the power to abolish slavery, neither does the prohibition party possess the power to abolish the whisky traffic. Many voters do not like to throw away their votes but would like to vote for good consistent temperance men, and that is just the way I feel.

At Azalea Lodge at its last regular meeting a motion was carried to accept the offer of the Rescue and will take twenty monthly copies of same for one year.

As to there being whisky men in the Republican party so there are bad men in every party, church or organization, but I am willing to say and act on the proposition that we will not vote for any man connected with the whisky business.

D. N. Craig, L. D.

This is given a place as well as those on the other side; but we about agree after all; we don't want to vote for whisky men and therefore a third party will be run, and that is the only step that can ever help us to win.

The promoters and instigators of the Nation's crimes and miseries had a recent convention in Illinois, and propose to send out lecturers like the Rev. C. C. Burnett to lecture in their interest and make drunkenness and wife-beating respectable.

Samples and Catalogues, with 800 Illustrations, Free on Application. WEINSTOCK & LUBIN, Sacramento, Cal.

W. C. T. U.

"THE WOMEN OF AMERICA *vs.* THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC"

PRESIDENT, Miss F. E. Willard, Evanston, Ill.
CORRESPONDING SEC'Y, Mrs. C. B. Buell, 53 Bible House, N. Y.
TREASURER, Miss Esther Pugh, 54 Bible House, New York.

ORIGIN AND OBJECTS.

The Woman's National Christian Temperance Union, with its twenty-four auxiliary State Unions, is the largest Society ever composed exclusively of women, and conducted entirely by them. So far as reported (the returns are very incomplete), there were at the close of last year, 1,654 local auxiliaries, with a membership of 34,317, and 494 juvenile organizations. It is the lineal descendant of the great Temperance crusade in 1873–74, and is a union of Christian women of all churches for the purpose of educating the young; forming a better public sentimeut; reforming the drinking classes; transforming, by the power of Divine grace, those who are enslaved by alcohol; and removing the dram-shop from our streets by law.

STATE CONVENTION W. C. T. U.

The State Convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union met Wednesday afternoon in the parlors of the Frst Congregational Church, Oakland. The rooms were crowded.

The opening address by the president, Mrs. Browne, was directed to the methods that could be brought to cause the downfall of intemperance. This grand result is to be brought about in two ways, the one growing out of the other. The first way is to influence public opinion, and the second is by direct legislation. The manner by which public opinion is influenced was ably pointed out in the address. Public opinion, said the speaker, is formed by the poet. For example of the opinions of the poet, read the grand poem of Longfellow on drink. Public opinion is also formed by the authors of prose. Chas. Lamb's address to young men shows the sentiment of the writer. Public opinion speaks to us on the Sabbath morning from pulpits of the churches. A recent sermon of Rev. W. J. Smith of San Francisco tells the feeling of the clergy. Public opinion is formed by the Press. A writer in the London *Times* gives the statistics of the crime caused by liquor. The record of a recent week in San Francisco shows a ghastly chapter of red crimes of uncontrolled madness, the result of a business licensed by the Government to prosecute its nefarious calling. There is something stronger than public opinion—that is the strong arm of the law. Every effect has a cause. What is the cause of a great deal of the misery in this fair land whose virgin soil teems with abundance? Ask any patriot and any statesman. The answer would be in one word, intemperance. In this gathering let us be wise to devise, fearless to execute, and with an ardor born of conviction. May we go forth to the conflict inspiring by other means than by words. If there be a Prometheus to snatch from the high heavens the eternal fires to light the pyre of intemperance, let there a Vesta to guard the home circle. A country where the Sabbath is devoted to Bachanalian revels will soon cease to send its beacon light to other lands. Defeat would be a step downward. Let us wrap around us the panoply of faith and prayer, and putting on the armor of God go forth to victory.

The report of the secretary, Mrs. Mary E. Congdon of Mariposa, was read by Mrs. J. B. McChesney. The treasurer, Mrs. Charles Chamberlain, read her annual report. Each report indicated progress and success in the temperance work. Mrs. Sanford delivered an address.

A committe was appointed to request Miss Frances Willard, president of the national society, and her private secretary to visit this coast.

Reports were read of the prizes offered by R. H. McDonald for essays of school children upon the "Twin Evils." It was decided to continue to offer the prizes during the coming year, and a committee was appointed to attend to the matter in the country towns of the State.

A Committee was appointed to confer with the Catholic priests to endeavor to have them work in unity in the movement.

Mrs. Gray of Oakland was elected President and Mrs. M. E. Congdon of Mariposa reelected Secretary.—*Examiner.*

DRUNKENNESS IN CHICAGO.

The Chicago *News* gives a painful account of the alarming prevalence of drunkenness in that city. It says: "Among women in the highest walks of life in Chicago, liquor-drinking and drunkenness are fearfully common." It adds medical testimony as follows: "Dr. Duncan says that he could count twenty such cases, first and last, in his practice. He says that the women living in fashionable hotels and boarding-houses are in a shocking number inebriates. In many cases they have completely broken up their homes and gone headlong to ruin * * * Dr. Lingley says that drunkenness in its very worst forms will be found in some of the first families in the city." This is a very bad state of affairs for Chicago, and there is too much reason to fear that, to a greater or less extent, the counterpart thereof may be found among the fashionable women of all our large cities. The social-drinking customs still in vogue in a certain section of what is conventionally called "good society" cannot but result, in many cases, in the unhappy fruition described by the Chicago physicians. Total abstinence is the only safeguard against such untoward conditions.—*Temperance Advocate.*

HOW THEY ADULTERATE CALIFORNIA WINE.

It has been supposed that in the land of grapes there was no occasion to make wines and brandies out of poisonous drugs. Mr. Eli Johnson tells us how that is, in the following letter:

Dear Friends:—In this glorious Golden State, with its delightful climate, magnificent scenery, immense trees, grand mountains, awe-inspiring geysers, go-ahead men and beautiful women, I find quite as much of the adulteration of liquors as in any other part of the world. In Sacramento, Oakland and San Francisco, I have found large quantities of drugs for compounding drinks, with every variety of books containing recipes for making intoxicating liquors. In each of these cities and in San Jose and Napa City I have addressed immense audiences, especially in San Jose, where the good people treated me like a king, giving me three very large meetings in their best churches.

The beautiful Napa valley is largely given over to the raising of grapes, which are converted into Devil's drink in great quantities. As a natural consequence, the churches are rapidly losing their spiritual power. Rev. A. J. Wells, of the M. E. Church, and his devoted wife are doing all in their power to stem the tide of wine and brandy, with fearful odds against them.

The wine and brandy growers of Napa valley have been expelling some of their members for adulterating their liquors. One of the members who has been very active in expelling others owns a wine cellar and distillery; passing by it and finding the doors open, I entered and went through *without a personal attendant.* I searched the establishment from bottom to top and found abundant evidence that he too had been making "*Drinks from Drugs.*" Just as I was leaving the establishment a little daughter of the proprietor, who was playing on the porch, saw me and ran into the house crying, "Mamma! mamma! man! Mamma, man!" This brought mamma to the door, and I took my departure.

Next month I expect to be in Honolulu while the Legislature is in session which is to vote upon the question of total prohibition of the liquor traffic in the Hawaiian Islands. The temperance workers there are expecting me to aid them in their battle.

Eli Johnson, in Saloon Curse.

Santa Rosa, Cal.

POSTED.

BY REV. C. M. LIVINGSTON.

Always have a reason for your faith. In this temperance war you'll make poor headway if your head doesn't back up your heart. Many a one, zealous but ignorant, has harmed the cause by talking about what he didn't know, or by not talking when he might have talked well, if he had informed himself.

Now there are daily opportunities when words fitly spoken for temperance are like "apples of gold in pictures of silver." A temperance soldier should have his quiver full of nimble and sure arrows, and one on the string.

"They lie who say that rum causes half of the crime. Who in the audience will stand up and try to prove it?" Thus boastingly spoke a rum lecturer.

"I will," said a gentleman.

"What do you know about this matter?"

"I *know* from examination of the police records that eighty-one per cent. of our city crime is traceable to rum."

The rummy was speechless. But what if some one hadn't been posted?

A saloonist once asked me for an hour to prove that beer was a blessing, and so overcome my opposition. I asked him to meet me at 2 P. M. Meanwhile I "posted up" on beer. He came and we "had it." But he never sought another interview. Thanks to that posting.

I had a friend who heartily believed the Bible to be a temperance book. But he had not prepared himself to defend that position. On one occasion he was pressed for proof, but could not command one conclusive verse. But his adversary (like one of old) skillfully quoted several verses that seemed to point the other way, and then rejoiced over my friend, or rather over the temperance cause.

When one is thoroly informed, I pity him who tries to prove to such a one that rum and the like are "good creatures," etc.; that Bible wine is always alcoholic; that the pledge is unscriptural; that prohibition is a failure; that beer is wholesome; and much more of the rum argument.

A fully equipped temperance soldier need never fear all the rum champions in battle array. And this equipment will not come by an occasional reading of a temperance paper or tract, or hearing often temperance lectures. One must study up the whole subject for himself and keep up the study and its discussion till you know.

Mr. D. C. Cook, Chicago, can furnish you the needful documents.—*Church and Home.*

LEGISLATING ON MORALS.

"The evil of divorce is to be met and subdued, as intemperance, and all other moral evils must be, not primarily by legislation, but by the cultivation of a better public sentiment on the subject of marriage."

So says a contemporary. Of course such evils can not be "subdued primarily" by legislation; no sensible person imagins that they can be. There must, first, be a public sentiment which will approve such legislation before the laws can be made effective or even put in force. This has been often demonstrated. But *secondarily*, legislation supported by public sentiment is an immense advantage. Liquor dealers, gamblers, keepers of vile resorts, appreciate this so much that they will spend hundreds of thousands to prevent what they call moral legislation. If prohibition does not prohibit, as some claim, why are the liquor men so desperate in their hostility to prohibitory law? The fact is simply this, that no amount of public sentiment is of any avail to suppress the tyranny of vice while it is unsupported by the laws. Give the "better public sentiment" the advantage of the law and it becomes overwhelming. —*N. Y. Observer.*

A QUIET Sunday is so allied with the saloon question that the temperance army has got to fight on both lines. At any rate, the saloonists are ranging themselves in one solid phalanx as regards prohibition one day in the week, and prohibition for the entire seven days. In Wisconsin the Sunday phase is foremost, and will soon be in politics. At Racine, the second largest city in the State, the combat between saloon-keepers and order-loving people deepens daily. The W. C. T. U. and all the city churches petitioned the common council for an enforcement of the State law regarding Sunday, and their action was probable and imminent whereupon the saloon-keepers became aroused and turned the tables by vowing to close every other place of business if an attempt was made to close them, and immediately began boycotting all interested in the movement, from the bankers to liverymen, merchants, and others. They threatened to close every livery-stable, and cause every book-keeper, manufacturer, or anyone else caught laboring on Sunday, to be arrested if the matter is pressed. The common council is afraid to act in the matter, and the utmost excitement prevails. Reports of a similar state of affairs are received from other cities in the State. Now what the country needs is *men*—not quibblers or politicians —men who will stand by their guns, and look the embattled liquor traffic squarely in the face, and, if need be—*fire!*—*Chicago Signal.*

PRESIDENT Arthur has to travel East to get the malaria of the White House out of his system. Somebody recommends having a new cellar under the Presidential Mansion, to clear away the noisome vapors which have such an unwholesome effect upon the health of some of its occupants. It would be a cheaper and quicker method to clear the whisky and cigars, and poisoned wines, &c, out of the present cellar. Under the *regime* of Mr. Hayes it was all right.

THE REV. C. C. Burnett of Iowa, a discarded clergyman of Iowa, has been appointed chaplain and lecturer for the drunkard-makers who have decided to make their business respectable. The appointment of Mr. Burnett is eminently judicious policy, for although he is a traitor and a castaway and a publicly convicted liar, he is the most respectable article the liquor traffic has among all its properties, or could borrow or hire to take service in their man-killing, wife-beating, jailbird confederacy.

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G. W. Secretary's D'p'tm't.

GEORGE B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.

☞The office of the Grand Lodge is located in the Capital Savings Bank Building, entrance, No. 328 J street, up-stairs, over the southwest corner J and Fourth streets, Sacramento, where the Grand Worthy Secretary will be pleased to receive calls from the members of the Order during business hours.

☞This department is edited by the Grand Worthy Secretary, to whom all communications relating in any way to the business of the Grand Lodge, this department, or anything appearing hereunder, should be addressed.

☞The Grand Worthy Secretary's post office address is Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento, Cal.

CASH RECEIVED.—The Grand Worthy Secretary acknowledges receipt of the following amounts of cash since last report. Proper personal receipts were also forwarded in each case:

GENERAL FUND.

Siloam Lodge, No. 2	$ 75	Knight's Ferry, 335	1 00
Capital, 51	25	Wild Flower, 390	2 50
Wildwood, 469	17 50	Santa Clara, 399	22 75
Freshwater, 519	4 00	Ojai Valley, 422	13 00
Santa Ana 151	14 00	Groveland, 135	8 00
Mountain Guard, 278	2 00	International, 291	58 25
Rohnerville, 367	12 00	Geo. B. Katzenstein,	
N. San Juan, 369	50	eff. cards	28 00
Constitution, 130	15 75	Geo. B. Katzenstein,	
Petaluma, 161	50	ctfs. of membership.	17 00
Nil Desperandum, 216	1 00	Geo. B. Katzenstein,	
Western Star, 303	2 50	histories	56 75

ORPHANS' HOME FUND.

Newcastle, 339	$25 00	Yolo Dist. Lodge	51 00

HOME FOR ORPHANS RECEIPTS.—Dr. I. S. Halsey, G. W. T. and Treasurer of the Boards of Trustees and Lady Managers of the Good Templars Home for Orphans, acknowledges receipt of the following amounts during the past month on account of Home support:

Geo Copeland	$174 00	Hattie Day	12 00
Mrs Hirschey	5 00	Mrs Northon	21 00
Mrs M Elliott	20 00	Geo McCain	10 00
Mrs Ray	11 00	T Deneen	15 00
T Tonnerson	15 00		
Total			$283 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

Trustees Grand Lodge	$3,000 00	Geo McCain	3 00
		Val B Education	70 00
Total			$3,073 00

Total receipts for the month, $3,356 00.

PACKAGES MAILED.—The following packages have been mailed during the past week from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office:

1–J H Buckingham, Bodie	2–Wm Grabes, Sierra City.
2–Ed Ellington, Yuba City	1–Josie L Baldwin, Petaluma
1–John Webster, Seattle, W T	1–Hattie L Sheets, Wheatland
1–R R Tanner, Ventura	1–Francis N Thompson, La Porte
1–P R McCabe, Turlock	
1–Allie Thompson, Woodbridge	3–Fred B Ellsworth, Michigan Bluff

PER EXPRESS.

1–Mrs M E Richardson, Murphy's	1–L Thornton, Hollister

LECTURE FUND.

Mrs. E. P. Stevens' September Collections.

Sutter Creek	$27 75	Yuba City	14 50

Wm. Crowhurst's September Collections.

Alturas	$15 60	New Pine Creek	2 00
Lakeview	8 05	Fort Bidwell	1 70
Lake City	3 50	Willow Ranch	1 50
Davis Creek	3 00		

Returns Received.—During the past week the following Lodges have filed Grand Lodge returns with the G. W. S. and their receipt is acknowledged:

Nos. 135, 136, 151, 173, 191, 219, 275, 312, 355, 367, 422, 458, 469, 513.

LODGE DEPUTIES ANNUAL REPORTS.—During the present week annual reports from the Lodge Deputies of the following Lodges have been received and properly filed in the G. W. S. office and their receipt is hereby acknowledged:

Nos. 51, 125, 135, 180, 207, 228, 275, 293, 295, 299, 312, 367, 422, 470, 513, 518.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LODGE DEPUTIES.—Proper recommendations for Lodge Deps. for the next year ensuing have been forwarded and filed in the G. W. S. office during the past week, and their receipt is hereby acknowledged.

Nos. 125, 136, 179, 224, 228, 242, 265, 422, 431, 469, 477, 498, 506, 513, 515, 518, 521.

CREDENTIALS RECEIVED.—Copies of credentials certifying the representatives elect to the next session of the Grand Lodge to be held in San Francisco, have been received at the G. W. S. office during the past week, and their receipt is hereby acknowledged from the following Lodges:

Nos. 64, 129, 228, 275, 362, 367, 461, 462, 469, 477, 520, 475.

CLOSED.—The fiscal year of the Grand Lodge closed, by order of the Finance Committee, September 20th, since which date the G. W. S. office has been busily engaged in closing and balancing the accounts of the Grand Lodge for the year, to the exclusion of all other business. Hence if a few days delay is experienced by those ordering supplies etc. they will know the "reason why." The years record shows an immense volume of business transacted, all of which it is hoped will be in readiness for a complete exhibit to the Grand Lodge which assembles next Tuesday at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 32 O'Farrell street as previously announced. Quite a number of Lodges are delinquent for last quarters returns, hence they will not appear in the list of live Lodges to be presented to the Grand Lodge, but will be recorded among the delinquent Lodges. The years business foots up nearly $40,000.

Lecturers' Reports.

The Grand Lecturers employed by the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T., of Cal., are as follows:

Mrs. E. P. Stevens, Prof. Wm. Crowhurst, Col. C. N. Goulding, Elder J. W. Webb and Hugh R. Hughes.

J. W. WEBB.

HOLLISTER.—By some strange mischance, no report from me has appeared in the RESCUE, of the above place. I feel sure I wrote one and that it must have miscarried, for I have the most lively appreciation of the kind and generous treatment I received there as lecturer. Ample arrangements and good advertising prepared the way. A committee of reception went to the cars to meet me; the best of hotel accommodations were secured and the Lodge saved Grand Lodge all expense by footing the bill. When I went to San Juan, Bro. J. K. Allen and others came over for me in a most comfortable covered carriage kindly furnished by one of the brethren whose name I now forget. The people turned out well, listened very patiently and gave us over 20 names for membership. On Sunday night the churches held a union meeting and secured a full house. I think the Lodge now numbers over 200, including a number of very influential people and some noble trophies won from the ranks of hard drinkers. Bro. R. M. Shackleford, the able W. C. T. is a most efficient worker. They show great enterprise in renting a Hall for their exclusive use which they are gradually furnishing, buying a fine organ etc. I obtained a number of subscriptions for the RESCUE and sold many of D. C. Cook's books. The Lodge is undoubtedly exercising a great influence for good. Their last noble work was to erect a public fountain and water trough on the Main street. The subscription list was passed round town one morning and soon over $100 was subscribed. I think a reading room will soon follow with such a successful status as they now enjoy and such earnest workers I don't see how the Lodge can fail. They are worthy of all help and I trust the Grand Lodge will not forget to send them a lecturer as often as possible. I hope to meet a full delegation at Grand Lodge.

H. R. HUGHES.

EDITOR RESCUE:—After resting for a season I took a short run through "Old Tuolume,"—found there 10 lodges in good working order, and delegates from eight lodges met in Sonora to "Consider the political interests of the county."

Soulsbyville Lodge, Table Mt. and Quartz Mt. lodges own their own halls and furniture. Confidence Lodge have secured the lot and lumber, and are building their hall, and Bald Mt. Lodge, under the leadership of Bro. Coles, are working for a hall fund (have quite a sum on hand) and intend to go to housekeeping by and by.

Tuolumne Lodge, at Cherase, which I was not able to visit, are having quite a boom, taking in members at every meeting, they have worked hard and are deserving of success. I have not been in the county before for over a year, and with the exception of ten days work by Bro. Goulding, in a rain storm, last Nov., that county has had no outside help—and considering that all but one were new lodges, they have done better than any county that I know of, excepting Mariposa.

Organized a Band of Hope at Confidence (got 18 to join who were members of the lodge) Mrs. E. W. Smith, Supt., and their faithful L. D. John D. Williams, Assistant. This brother has renounced his *besetting* sins, so as to lead a good example for the mountain boys to follow A flourishing B. of H. has also been organized at Somerville.

The Columbia Band of Hope, under the leadership of Mrs. Dealy, and her faithful son turned out in full force to the lecture. I wish all our B. of H. workers would follow the example, and get the children out to the temperance meetings, so that they may be encouraged to go forth as workers, for they are the best little missionaries in the world. My traveling companion C. Duffy succeeded in introducing some excellent temperance books, into several of the public school libraries as well as into the homes of the people.

As I am on the independent line (by the pleasure of the powers that be) I have been calmly surveying the field in which I have toiled for the past two years. And while there is much to discourage and much to be done, yet there is an abundance of visible results, and great reasons for encouragement and gratitude to God for the blessings attending such feeble instrumentalities.

Every day I have strong expressions from leading men, that denote the drifting current of public opinion. And the very prominent part that Sunday and sumptuary laws are playing in our State and county conventions. And the heated discussions in the press and on the platform are leading men to consider and think as Californians have never done before. And when the smoke of the battle is over, I hope that many of our champions will be victorious, and the cause of humanity will come forth untarnished and undefiled, if not entirely triumphant at the present election.

Angels, Sept., 1882.

DISTRICT LODGES TO MEET.

SONOMA CO. D. L. Annual Session meets at Two Rock, Friday, 10 A. M., Oct. 20th. Full attendance requested. Public meeting in the evening. Delegates will be entertained over night. HOWARD ANDREWS, Sec'y.

SANTA CLARA D. L. will meet in its first annual session at Mountain View, Friday and Saturday, Sept. 29 and 30, at 10 o'clock A. M. A full attendance is desired.

CHAS. W. PEDLAR, D. D.

VENTURA D. L. meets at Santa Paula Wednesday, Oct. 18 Two days' session. All the lodges should be well represented. Come early and stay late. Good speakers and entertainment. Topics solely temperance.

B. W. DUDLEY, D. S.

SANTA BARBARA CO. D. L. will hold its Thirteenth Session at Los Alamos, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 25 and 26. All Lodges expected to be represented. All members of the Order cordially invited, especially those of San Luis Obispo Co. Good speakers and good entertainment guaranteed.

JNO. J. STEELE, D. Sec.

NEVADA.

After writing my last, I spent three nights in Reno, where I received 22 names for the Lodge and organized a Band of Hope with 51 members. On leaving here I started south, stopping a few days with Bro. and Sister Ewing P. G. W. C. T. and G. W. V. T., whom we found to be old friends and coworkers, in the State of Nebraska, from here we went to Dayton, where we found a live progressive lodge. The Bros. and Sisters know how to do things in a royal way, good audiences greeted us each evening. At the close of the last lecture, the Good Templars were invited to Bro. J. L. Campbell's, where Sister C. and the others had prepared ice cream etc., thus I had an opportunity to become more personally acquainted with the members; from here went to Mason Valley by rail and stage 60 miles, where we found a staunch lodge of some 90 members old and young, the parents believing that if temperance was good for their children it is good for them, so once a week the year round, the Good Templars light is trimmed and burning and may be seen all over the valley. For the past year the Lodge has had a hard battle with traitors within and foes without, but the traitors have been discovered, and soon the Lodge will have rid itself of them and then be able to make a more aggressive warfare upon the enemies ranks. This little town in the valley has long been known as "Pizen Switch," so called from the amount of whisky sold in it, but the G. T. propose to redeem it from this stigma by removing the dens of sin and let the surrounding country know that Greenfield is the name of the valley. With many a well-wish from the good people here I left after three days visit for a 90 miles' trip, 50 by rail and 40 by stage to Aurora. Here I found one of the dead towns of Nev.; a town that *was* but is not now, once a population of 8000 people, to-day 150. Lectured one evening to a very fair audience for the place, and on the morning of the 7th, visited the school taught by Miss Clara Gregory of Sacra-

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mento who allowed me ten minutes to speak to the school. As I closed having explained the Band of Hope pledge, I asked how many would be willing to take such a pledge, every one of the 32 scholars raised their hand. I then arranged with Miss G. to institute a Band to which she gladly consented having the promise of assistance from several of the ladies in the town. Then satchel in hand set out on foot for Bodie 12 miles away, but fortune favored me and I was overtaken at the end of two miles walk by a Bodie butcher, and thus I took my departure out of the Silver State with many pleasant memories and much experience. F. J. CULVER.

The M. E. Conference passed the following resolutions at its close.

First—That while we, without qualification, consider constitutional total prohibition in the nation and States the ultimate end of all our efforts, we are of the opinion that the people of California are not yet ready for it, and that any attempt on the part of its friends to organize at the present time a political party to enter the field against other parties will prove abortive and delay its final triumph.

Second—That the present profound conviction in favor of more stringent temperance laws, the grand success of the campaign in 1874 resulting in the redemption of thousands of our citizens from the curse of drink and the financial ruin of many who were engaged in the sale of alcoholic liquors, lead us to believe that judicious counsel and united, vigorous action will secure us a local option law, and we hereby pledge ourselves to use all of our influence to obtain it and to work for it.

Third—That the origination of the present agitati on of the Sunday law is largely due to the I. O. G. T.. whose thoughtfulness in publishing the State laws on temperance. and whose courage and fidelity in seeking their enforcement merit, and are hereby tendered our hearty thanks.

It is nobody's business to criticize the acts of that body until they trench upon foreign ground. It is now suggested that it would have been consistent to add one more, viz.

Fourth—"That while we, without qualification, consider that the kingdom of Satan ot to be overthrown in California, and this should be th e ultimate aim of all our efforts, we are of the opinion that the people of this State are not yet ready for it—and any action of this cl u ch which would bear any unfriendly interpretation to Satan and his interests would be unwise as it might be abortiv and delay HIS final triumph."

It is a new thing for an M. E. Conference to pool its issues and unite its efforts with the leag of Freedom and the dramshop, to subscribe to a confession of faith on the Sunday question, engineered by Mr. Schaeffer, and to act as the armor bearers of the drunkard-makers, who have, for the present, obtained the mastery of political parties.

Many people who know something of the M. E. Church and its ministers will believe that this was an expression of that body, wrung from them under a tremendous pressure, brot to bear by a few of its politician members; it is the least creditable, the most inconsistent manifesto we ever remember to have come from a Methodist body in America.

The friends of temperance will be sorry to have the originators of those resolutions opposed to us in the fight for prohibition; but we are thankful to know who are our enemies and who our friends. And we shall be very careful to avoid the advice of those who promise to cast their votes for drunkard-makers and the tools of the dramshop and the anti-Sunday beer leags. And they may as well understand that the day of prolonging the Kingdom of Satan by delusive half measures, is past in this State. Prohibition is the first measure the temperance people will go for.

The circular referred to as published by the Good Templars was compiled and published by Dr. McDonald of the Pacific Bank, to meet the emergency created by the attack of the Leag of Freedom on the Sunday law.

POLITICIANS ON RADICALISM.

Gath reports in the Cin. *Enquirer* a conversation which he had in August with William H. Mickham, who was Mayor of New York under John Kelley, in which among other things Mickham said:

RISE OF RADICALISM.

The abdication of moral ideas by the Republican party accounts for the rise of the Temperance party in the West. In every Anglo-Saxon State is the old Cromwellian spirit, of the government of God upon this earth. It is ever moving forward to clear the earth for the coming of God. Unpopular as its zealotry and social interference is, we owe to it amid great temptations of wealth and luxury, war and license, the preservation of our society. Like a rock it has withstood the inrolling surges of emigration and of Eastern worldiness, rooted in the great valley of the West, with its Puritan and Presbyterian traditions, and perceiving that the Republican Administration at Washington has set up the sideboard and the midnight caucus, and invited all Milesia in to apportion the great honors of the Commonwealth, the old Cromwellian party, no longer directed by a Vane, a Milton or even a Fairfax, is finding out short cuts towards the kingdom of God in the State platforms, and it indulges in the vast dream of a State everlastingly free from drunkenness, where pauperism will be unknown and crime and insanity rare as political candor now. In several of the Southern States a similar movement has been locally successful.

Nothing is clearer than that the only reform force which can cope with political machine organization successfully is the religious forces of the country. They are constantly organized. The merely moral forces are never well organized. I read in Carl Schurz's paper only yesterday his own editorial, doutless, that total abstinence legislation could not be administered. He, a Civil Service agent and Free Trade apostle, believes that you can break a man of committing an imprudence, but not of a crime. The religious forces in this country have no such German cowardice; their ancestors cut off the head of a King who told lies and kicked all the office holders of another King out of their continent, and stopped the stealing of a fellow-man's labor, and still they are ready to move on the impossible and make it possible.

THE RECENT lecture by Mr. Wetmore was addressed to an audience that heartily applauded every slur cast upon American customs and American people. The lecturer enlarged much upon the superiority of the imported drunkards and drunkard-makers over the American stock who build churches and schoolhouses, and who found colleges and libraries and benevolent institutions. He appeared to be somewhat ashamed that he was of New England parentage, but he may rest happy in the confident assurance that the passion is mutual, and New England is heartily ashamed of her recreant son, and with abundant reason. His suggestion was well received too, that we want a large importation of foreign drunkard-makers to crowd out the American sober and Christian classes. They do get crowded out of the wine districts pretty fast, it is said. Few American families can continue long to live in such neighborhoods as those where tho wine manufacture has cast its deadly blight.

WHAT IS WANTED.

We are unable to see wherein the temperance question enters into politics this year under the issues raised by the Republican and Democratic parties. The Republican platform does not raise a direct issue on the Sunday law question. The Republican party only favors the maintenance of the present Sunday law or a similar one. The Democrats want it repealed because it is an unjust law, and in its present form cannot be enforced. As the Sunday law now stands on the statute books, druggists and tavern keepers are permitted to sell intoxicating liquors on Sunday, while saloon keepers are required to close up their places of business. The law in this respect, is so manifestly unjust and discriminating, that juries will not convict a saloon keeper for keeping open on Sunday. The law is plain enough, but juries will commit *perjury* before they will find a verdict of guilty; and this is wherein the juries are all wrong. The question as to whether the law is a just one or an unjust one, is of no concern to the juries; and when the evidence in a case of this kind is plain and direct, and a jury acquit on the gronnd that the law is unjust, they are guilty of rank perjury. Therefore all the money used in the present campaign by the temperance people to elect the Republican ticket, and continue in force the present Sunday law, is money used in the whisky interest, and only tends to corrupt the morals of the people. What we want, is a law absolutely prohibiting the sale or giving away of any spirituous liquors on Sunday. We do not believe in allowing a tavern keeper or druggist to sell liquor on Sunday, while a saloon keeper is made to close up.—*Tulare Times.*

It is news if temperance people are spending money to elect the Republican ticket in this State. Don't think they will do such a crooked thing. The *Times* is right in saying there is no temperance question between the two old parties. They both fly the broad pennant of the Leag of Fiendom and the skull and crossbones ensign of the dramshop. They have both agreed that the slauter of 3,000 citizens of this State by rum and beer every year shall continue and that the beer garden and other brothels and ginmills shall make laws and Sunday for the people. It is hoped our good friend of the *Times* will vote the prohibition ticket and work for it like a man. It goes for just the law desired.

REFORMING ADDLED EGGS.

The *Prohibitionist* says: "A political party once having accomplished the work for which it was organized and become corrupted, cannot be reformed and purified; it is an impossibility and all history so teaches.

Repairs and patches may hide its corruptions and retard its dissolution, but thoro reform is as impossible as "putting a new soul into an old body."

The history of the Democratic party for 21 years past confirms this assertion. All this time it has had a chance to reform and recover its lost power. For the last 14 years especially the Republican party has been so corrupt, that it might have been easily supplanted by a party that evinced a particle of virtue or penitence. But the Democratic party has been all the while manipulated by the most corrupt and unprincipled of its adherents and its better partisans kept in the background. It has kept right along reaffirming the errors that destroyed it, as of old, fighting prohibition, shouting free rum, putting it into the power of the Republican leaders when any would be reformer or bolter objected to their evil deeds, to terrify them with the cry, "What! are you going to let the Democrats into power?" and the fear of that alternative was sufficient to force everybody to put up with a lesser evil rather than incur a greater one. Those who shall attempt to reform the Republican party will have a sickly time. One reform sets up Estee and when he is beaten, Paul Newmann will boss the next reform; then Booth will be the Moses; but it won't cross the Red Sea.

SMITH RIVER, DEL NORTE CO. CAL., Sep., 15, 1882.

ED. RESCUE; In looking over the "Directory of Lodges" I see only one credited to Del Norte County, whereas there are two; be it known that "Del Norte Lodge, No. 512, I. O. G. T." meets regularly every Saturday night, at Smith River, and is steadily growing, having a membership of about 70 and is doing a good work.

The Republican Convention has treated "the Sunday question" very gingerly, and there is just about as much faith (or lack of it) in their "Sunday plank" as in that of the Democratic, it seems to me the opportune moment has arrived for the honest Temperance people of this State to start out "on their own hook," and nominate their own officers in the organization of a third party, known as the Temperance Party; and I fully believe, that with judicious selection of officers to fill the various positions, and a moderate effort to arouse the people to the necessity of the movement, the day might be carried for the cause of Temperance. Suppose we should nominate for Governor W. H. BARNES, of San Francisco; the present head and leader of the A. O. U. W, in this State; than whom there is no stronger advocate of Temperance on the coast; whose character is above suspicion, and whose abilities are unquestioned; a fearless advocate of what he believes to be right.

The Order of A. O. U. W. was so well pleased with his administration that he was unanimously reelected to the position of Grand Master Workman of that Order in this State, and I believe it safe to say, if nominated for Governor on the Temperance ticket he would be supported by at least 15,000 votes of members of that body; and add those of the Order of I. O. G. T. with what outside assistance so well known and highly esteemed a man would be likely to receive, and I feel confident that he would be elected, if the minor officers could not be carried. Then do our utmost to send to legislature *none but Temperance men*, and the battle against intemperance would soon be won. Shall we make the effort? Let us "strike while the iron is hot"! Hurrah! for prohibition!! O. V. WALLACE, Lodge Deputy.

CHICO, Sept. 19, 1882.

ED. RESCUE:—I am glad to see the convention of July 11th, is to meet again on the 28th. I see no reason why the candidates endorsed won't come in away ahead, and no reason why the straight ticket should not stand a good chance of success. At least the next Democratic and Republican conventions will have something to say in their convention platforms on the temperance question; and if only that result is obtained, it will be an improvement on being led by the nose, to vote for old whisky bloats as in the past. I know your time and good nature are tried by receiving so many communications from all sources; but this was not intended for publication, only to let you know that one more temperance man has bolted the Republican party, and "seconded the motion" on the Prohibition party side, and I know 65 men pledged to vote Prohibition here. We have just organized a Home Protection Association, and it is composed of the no-surrender, under any circumstances, material, and in November its shot will tell on the "Free Beer, No Sunday," and "Recreation" parties. W. H.

IN MEMORIAM.

DIED.—Forbestown Butte Co. California, Sep. 11, 1882, Mrs. Henry E. Vail, aged 38 years 6 mos., 5 days.

Mrs. Vail was W. C. T. of Taylor Lodge No. 222, an active and faithful member, an earnest worker in the cause of temperance, a willing zealous helper in the Band of Hope, the Sunday school and in every work which had the welfare of humanity its purpose.

The family, the community, the Lodge deplore their loss and tenderly cherish the memory of the departed. The Lodge passed the usual mourning ceremonials and tendered resolutions of kindliest appreciation of the noble record of the departed and of warmest sympathy with the family bereaved.

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Juvenile Department.

BAND OF HOPE WORK.



The Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., of California, offers to furnish, free of charge, to Sunday-schools, or other juvenile organizations desiring to adopt them for use, in this jurisdiction, the newly revised Band of Hope rituals together with the ritual badges. The ritual comprises a pamphlet of 48 pages. The badges are of German silver, with a safety pin upon the back. Sample copies of the rituals and badge, or quantities for actual use, will be furnished on application to the Superintendent of Juvenile Work, Mrs. M. E. Richardson, Murphys, Calaveras Co., Cal.

TALKS WITH THE YOUNG FOLKS.

HE GETS DRUNK.

"Oh, well, he's the smartest young man in our class."

"Yet, but he gets drunk."

"Oh! but he's so fine looking, so noble and talented withal. His composition yesterday was the very best in our division. He writes spendidly! They say he's writing for a magazine, and not out of school yet!—won't he be a great man, though, some day!"

"No, I don't think he will."

"Why not?"

"He gets drunk."

"Oh! that's nothing; a good many smart men get drunk. Every young man has his wild oats to sow, and because a fellow gets a little boozy once in a while I wouldn't condemn him forever. Quite likely he'll outgrow it when he gets older and sees the folly of it."

"More likely that will outgrow him; and as to his getting a little boozy, I'm afraid he was a good deal so when the boys found him beside the walk, the other night, and had to carry him to his room, dodging around street corners and skulking through byways, so that none of the professors would see him. I tell you a person who drinks at all is not to be depended on. The only young men that I have any confidence in are those who let intoxicating liquors entirely alone."

"Well, I don't care, he's good aud smart, anyhow, and I like him."

"I dont; he gets drunk!"

So the conversation ran on between two schoolmates who were just ahead of me. Ah! how those words, "He gets drunk," kept ringing in my ears! Possessed of a noble manhood and a glorious intellect; blessed with the best and greatest of God's gifts; having the love and approbation of teachers; admired and looked up to by associates; the pride and hope of a fond father, entertwined in the heart and life of a doting mother, united in close and tender bonds with brothers and sisters; holding in his hand the honor and good name of the institution with which he is connected; of the soicety in which he mingles, and yet he "gets drunk!"

GET RID OF THE SALOONS.

The Cedar Rapids *Times*, in discussing the amendment question, says: "The fact is, there is a general desire all over the State to get rid of the saloon. The average saloon keeper has violated every pledge, has broken every law restricting him, and made himself so generally and particularly obnoxious, and has proved himself such an adept at evading the law, such a willing payer of fines, and so equally willing to pay up and go ahead again in the same way that the people generally, outside the saloon interests, directly, are anxious to see him suppressed."

It is no doubt right to have as much charity as possible for the man in the liquor trade. And the most charitable thing that could be done for him, would be to either persuade or compel him to abandon his business. There is no vocation that so degrades a man, none that so blasts and blackens his soul for time and eternity; no business that so degrades his family, and places the wife and children within bad surroundings; and the person who by fair and legitimate means, compels a man to cease selling liquor, does him and his family a kindness, whether they appreciate it or not.

Warren F. Spalding, Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Prison Commissioners, states that of the 50,000 persons arrested for crime in Massachusetts the past year, ninety per cent. were habitual drinkers, and that seventy-five per cent. of the 60,000 persons aided by the authorities of the cities and towns of the State, were brought to their condition of poverty through the instrumentality of strong drink.

Stop that man! You won't stop him? But he is running out of your field, a bag of your potatoes on his back and a chicken in each pocket. Stop that man! He is running out of your house now, your money jingling in his pocket. Stop that man! He has taken the jacket from your boy's back, the shoes from your boy's feet. Has he gone? You will face him the next time you stand at his counter and ask for ale. Stop him, or rather, stop yourself.—*Saloon Curse.*

"A Bill to Make Idiots."—A writer in the New York *Herald* thus designates Mr. Post's bill to reduce the internal revenue tax on cigaretts. Here is his indictment: "Mr. Post must be an enemy of the human race. He could not, if he tried, hit upon a more certain method of killing off a large portion of the rising generation and of making idiots of the one that is to follow it. The cigarette actually kills thousands and thousands of children and young men, and those whom it does not destroy physically, it mentally ruins. The tax on it should be increased, not reduced. It would be well to place it so high as to put these poisonous packages beyond the reach of the small boy."

Can the Boy be Saved?—What will you say when you hear the facts? A boy nine years old was before a police justice in Chicago, and was discharged on condition that he would go home. On the next night he was arrested at the request of his parents, who complained of his staying out at nights and of his stealing. His brother, two years older, was fined $50. This tells a hard story on the parents themselves, and on the neighborhood and on the Sunday-school agencies in the vicinity. A clergyman said in public lately, in Chicago, that if children in that city can be saved from drunkenness till they are fourteen, they are almost certain of future safety. Is it not a fearful thing to have little children engulfed in vice before they reach their teens? Is there not a work for the church to do, and every member of it, while her children are being devoured?—*Prohib. Banner.*

A Man in Illinois, who is chairman of a license board, heard his own ruined son say recently, after a fit of delirium tremens, in which he tried to kill himself:

"Now, father, what sense is there in your argument that we must have the license money to keep up this town? Here I earned $148 as a hod-carrier, because I've wasted myself so that I'm fit for no better business. I then went on a spree and spent every cent, of it in one of those saloons, and am now in debt fifteen dollars more to the proprietor. Is there much money in that for our family firm?"

But his father could not see it, and still believes in "regulating (?) the family traffic!"

His mother sees clearly, but neither she nor the other women in the community can help it. Beautiful scheme!—*Signal.*

General Harrison and Wine.—A Pennsylvania lady tells that when General Harrison was running for the Presidency, he stopped at the old Washington House, in Chester, for dinner. After dinner was served, it was noticed that the General pledged his toast in water, and one of the gentlemen from New York said, "General, will you favor me by drinking a glass of wine?" The General refused in a very gentlemanly manner. Again he was urged to join in a glass of wine. This was too much. He arose from the table, his tall form erect, and in the most dignified manner replied: "Gentlemen, I have refused twice to partake of the wine-cup. That should have been sufficient. Though you press the cup to my lips, not a drop shall pass the portals. I made a resolve when I started in life that I would avoid strong drink, and I have never broken it. I am one of a class of seventeen young men who graduated, and the other sixteen fill drunkards graves—all through the pernicious habit of wine-drinking. I owe all my health, happiness, and prosperity to that resolution. Will you urge me now?"—*Ex.*

There is one perfectly sure remedy for intemperance, and that is total abstinence. There is no sure remedy except that, and what I will not recommend to myself, I will not recommend to others. I have been a total abstainer from birth. I rejoice that I was early taught to abhor even moderate drinking, and that what I suppose to be sound principles as to temperance were inculcated upon me from the very outset of my preference as a child. Let us bring our offspring up by our example rather than by our precept. Let us set in our household such a blazing light before our children that when they come into temptations of great cities that they shall be strong in advance of their period of trial. Let us put the school and the press on the right side. Let us make the church a great pillar of fire, through which God can look in the morning watch, and trouble the host of his enemies, and take off their chariot-wheels.—*Rev. Joseph Cook.*

DONT GO IN.

"Young man, that is the gateway of hell," said an earnest Christian woman to a young man loitering on a tavern step. He started, turned and went out—began to reflect, to pray, to be a Christian. That saloon door is the gate to perdition. For your life, for your soul, dont go in! Oh, don't go in! it is the top of that incline plane which is "smooth as glass, slippery as ice," and ends in the blackness of darkness.

In there are the bad company, the vulgar talk, the idle game, the drink of poison fire, the beginning of the horrible, treacherous, deadly appetite, which will bind your soul with fetters of brass and hooks of steel. Dont go in.

That saloon is a net laid to catch your unwary soul; it leads to the castle of Giant Despair, out of which you will never come again into the sweet sunlight. God is looking down from heaven; your soul is hanging in the balance. For the sake of the dear ones you will ruin, the life you will blast, the heaven you will lose—dont go in.—*India Watchman.*

A mad dog roams the street. Children are going up and down. They are warned. With the bold curiosity of youth they venture near. One says, "He doesn't look cross; I'll handle him." He is bitten and dies in the arms of his father. Some people say, "It's a shame; the dog ought to be put off the street." Others say, "No, the children should have kept away and they would not have been bitten."

Is the street designed for mad dogs or children? Kill the dog and let the children run.

So the rum-shops. Society is for the people, not for those who prey upon the people. Instead of asking that people should avoid the rum-shops, we should demand that the rum-shops avoid the people.

The streets are for the citizen: if any one has to vacate let it be the alien and the enemy.—*Crusader.*

NOTES FROM THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

In summing up the reports for the year, there are many encouraging features.

So many of the letters are full of cheer. I quote from a Southern California letter:

"We are all very proud of our Band, and so far it has done a great deal of good here. I heard a mother say: "The Band of Hope has done more good here than anything we ever had. Why, my boys used to swear at everything that vexed them; now I never hear an oath from them." When we first began only two boys belonged, and people said: "What is the use of the Band of Hope? Only girls belong, and they dont swear or use tobacco anyway"; but boys are bound to respect what the girls do, and when they find that the girls respect neither tobacco or profanity, or those who indulge in them, they join the Band of Hope, and, as a result, we have as many boys, and young men too, in our Band as girls."

The writer of this letter has hit the nail on the head.

Dear girls, you have it in your hands to determine not only what the future of the Band of Hope shall be, but also that of the "coming man." Whatever you respect he will try to be. If you show by your words and actions that you respect only clean, pure men, the boys will aim to be pure and clean; but if you wink at vice in its various forms, if you will accept attentions from a young man who smokes, swears, or drinks, you are exerting a bad influence, not a good one.

Draw a line and put on one side young men who drink, smoke, and swear, and associate only with those who do neither. You can make what you like of the coming man.

Another Supt. writes that in a school of 70 pupils only one is known to use tobacco, and he is a boy who has lately come there.

That is a good showing for the Band of Hope, isn't it? And so the cheering reports come in from all parts of the state, and even from Prescott, Arizona, the word comes that the Band of Hope no longer satisfies, but a Good Templar's Lodge must follow.

From Caspar, Mendocino, a letter comes full of good reports from the Band of Hope, but setting forth the difficulties in the way so strongly that I must quote. "From Gualala to Westport, on the

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coast line, a distance of 80 miles, there is a saloon, on an average every mile and a half." With all these enemies to fight no wonder that the friends of Temperance are in earnest. The army that is surrounded by the foe is ever vigilant, never off guard, but always ready for the conflict.

But however our foes may rage, it is all in vain, for "He that is for us is mightier than he that is against us," and the Lord is on our side, and eventually we must prevail. M. E. RICHARDSON.

P. R. McCABE TO YOUNG MEN.

(Concluded.)

How many are there who have not noticed numbers of young men going into Good Templars Lodges, and taking a solemn pledge;a pledge that is morally just as binding as one taken in a court of justice to abstain from all that will intoxicate, and to do all in their power to banish the cause of intemperance, as long as they live. Yet with the least possible regard for their honor they most wantonly violate their obligations

Members do not violate their obligations as regards drinking, but how many violate their principles by their actions. In speaking of some members of difierent lodges to outside parties, the latter would be surprised to think such persons were members. Why? Because the said members were habitually hanging around the saloons. But this saloon question is nothing in comparison to their actions when asked to vote, as all temperance members should, as they pray. You will see this same pledge violator on election day when approached by a temperance worker, *scorn him* and in all probability walk off with some whisky politician and vote to support the very men who are opposed to every principle he has pledged himself to maintain.

When, O when! will the young men of the present day rise and dare to maintain the principles they advocate, and refuse to be led by such shallow cries as; "Why do you want to vote that ticket, (meaning the temperance ticket)" and "you are only throwing your vote away, there is no chance to elect your man" etc. I know what such cries are for, I have have had the same tactics used to influence my vote during the last Presidencial election, when I dared vote as I prayed and in answer to all their sneering remarks I would say, that I was voting for *principle* not *policy*. Suppose that when the slavery agitation was begun when a half a dozen or more determined men,met in a little out of the way church in the suburbs of Boston and organized the Anti-Slavery party. to maintain and advocate their principles, were while speaking in public treated with ancient eggs and even dragged through the streets by the hair. Suppose they had given up their principles, would the question have been settled as soon as it was? No, most assuredly not. It was their determination to stand by their principles in spite of everything else that won them their cause. And today we have a slavery question to fight by our ballots; but it is not of white or black but of all classes and caused by the liquor traffic. And the question for us young men to decide is, are we going to give our voice and hearty support to the organizations that are in existence for the purpose of banishing this slavery.

If all the young men of this country to-day were to use their influence with the temperance prohibitory organizations I do not think that either of the old parties would have a ghost of a chance for success. And why not use your influence in this direction and not let our opponents be continually jeering us with want of backbone in not maintaining the principles we pledge ourselves to support. Although few of you may be aware of it, I can assure you that there is in this country to-day a greater sentiment in favor of prohibitory legislation than ever before. There is not the least doubt in my mind that before another decade will have passed away a temperance ticket will sweep the United States. How many young are there here to-day who would not be proud of helping to accomplish such a result?

Now is the time to "fall in." Do not wait until it becomes popular, before you maintain your principles and vote as you pray. In conclusion let me urge on all young men present, the necessity of taking decided action on this question. Let us each and every one resolve here to-night that we will not hereafter support any man for office unless he is an avowed temperance man. When we take that stand you will see a lively change in the views of a great many of our present politicians.

Address to Turlock Lodge.

IN OHIO the Sunday beer garden republicanism looks very sick. Christian and temperance people have been mocked and sold out regularly for twenty years, and many of them want more of it.

MOTHER DON'T KNOW.

Walking along one of the streets of Boston, last evening, we met two plainly dressed boys carrying the basket of clothes which their mother washed. One might be thirteen and the other nine. Both were smoking. As we said, "Good evening, boys," they put down the basket and took their cigars from their months. "We have a boy about your age," addressing the elder, "and so we are fond of boys." Their faces brightened. "We should feel badly to have him smoke as you are doing, because we think it would weaken his mind and his body, and you know the mothers depend upon their boys for very much in this world. How much does your cigar cost you?" "Three cents, and I smoke three a day."

"And that would make over thirty dollars a year, which would buy clothes or books. How long have you smoked?" Since I was eight—five years; and Tommy, who is nine, has smoked for a year." "Does your father smoke?"—for if he has the habit, there is little use for precept usually. "He is dead." "And what does your mother say? 'My mother,' said the boy, with a downcast look, 'she dont know I smoke.'

A smoker for five years, carrying home the clothes she had worked hard to wash, deceiving her all the time, his conscience seemed touched. We patted the delicate-looking boy on the shoulder as we said, 'Remember the talk we have had,' and we went on thinking, alas! of so many mothers 'who don't know.

And why don't they know? Partly from the mother love that blinds them, possibly; partly from their absorption in other things beside the immortal souls given to their care; partly because they have failed to keep the symyathy of their child, and partly because they do not watch as well as pray. Mothers 'dont know' what their boys and perhaps their girls are reading. what conversation they are having day by day, whether they are on the streets at night, what promiscuous attentions they are receiving or giving; and it is their business to know. —*Congregationalist.*

BRO. WEBB writes that he has given a number of temperance lectures, aided by his magic lantern, and succeeds in drawing out many to look and listen who will not go to ordinary lectures. Especially does it attract children and parents. It is a grand auxilliary to Band of Hope work.

GOOD FOR NEW YORK.

The State of New York has a revised criminal code which comes into effect on the first of December. Among other things it makes profane swearing an offense punishable by a fine of one dollar. A person swearing in the presence of a magistrate may be summarily committed to jail for ten days. The law against Sabbath-breaking is continued, and all manner of unnecessary servile labor is defined to be Sabbath-breaking. Shooting, fishing, etc., and all noises disturbing the peace of the day are prohibited on Sunday, and all persons aiding in operatic, theatrical, minstrel or other stage-shows on Sunday, are, on conviction, guilty of a misdemeanor; and this includes the owner or lessee of buildings which may be let for such purpose. All processions and parades on Sunday are forbidden, except funeral processions for the actual burial of the dead. Sabbath-breaking, generally, is punishable with a fine of not less than one dollar nor more than ten, or with imprisonment, or both. For the violation of the sections concerning processions the penalties are doubled. In addition to the general penalty of misdemeanor, the violator of the section for Sunday shows is subject to a fine of five hundred dollars. Such a protection of the sacredness of the Sabbath, outside of New England, is something unexpected at this day.—*Interior.*

That is where the anti-Sunday law conflict must end if continued. A man may plead a right to drink one glass of beer or brandy any day if he wants to; but if to maintain his right to that indulgence in folly, we have to sacrifice 100,000 human victims every year,have a million thieves and criminals always in prison and enjoy no security for life or property anywhere, for anybody—we have a right to abolish this drink business root and branch.

Just so, the right to spend the Sabbath as one may choose. without detriment to others, is generally conceded. But if those who desire to go to church or Sunday-school, to a neighbors house, to the field or seashore, are compelled by this law of liberty to be choked with tobacco smoke flavored with beer and tainted sausage, their ears saluted with blasphemy, to be jostled by the maniacs and ruffians crazed by the Leag of Freedom, and to have their liberties and peace destroyed by the agencies of that ruffian conspiracy—the result must be a restriction of the liberty of the lawless and vile which they now enjoy, to make the Sunday rest a day of intolerable penance, unrest and unusual peril to life and person, for the honest, sober, respectable citizenship of the State.

SPEAKER KEIFER ON SUNDAY LAW.

THE *Republic*, Ohio,gives a speech of the Hon. J. Warren Keifer delivered Sep. 4 in which he thus alludes to the Sunday law. (He differs a little from the *Journal of Free etc.*)

"SINCE Sunday was ordained and made holy by God, speaking through Moses from Sinai, to the present, it has been wisely kept, not only for religious observance, but as a day of rest, when wearied humanity could peacefully cease its toils and take quiet pleasure or recreation.

Only one class of persons in our State ask to ply their occupation on Sunday—the dealers in intoxicating drinks. The ordinary law against common labor on Sunday is not sufficient to stop,on that day, their occupation—while it closes the merchant's store and the butcher and the baker shop. Clothing, meat and bread cannot be sold. Is whisky a necessity on the day of rest?

The Smith Sunday law was passed to give more power to the authorities to stop the liquor traffic on Sunday.

I will not now discuss the question. To do so would impeach the good sense, the christian character and wisdom of an orderly and religious people. This Sunday law will never be repealed, unless to give place to a better and more stringent one.

Sunday will be reserved for the Sunday School, etc., and not as the saloonist's day.

The large cities of New York and Baltimore, though Democratic, the city of Washington, and most others, enforce a rigorous Sunday law."

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The Republican party in California has fallen from its high estate. It has degenerated. It has no longer a high and honorable purpose to achieve. Its most influential and active leaders are men who make of politics a profession, who seek offices for the money that is in them, or because of the opportunity for plunder. Within the Republican party there has been organized a ring of professional politicians, who make politics a money-getting industry. This we call the machine. It has its bosses and its gang of workers. It organizes office-seeking. Its head-quarters are in San Francisco. It looks out for contracts. It has its lookouts for the game at Mare Island Navy Yard. It contracts for supplies of hospitals, asylums, and the House of Refuge. It is at the State Prisons and all other public institutions. It is a street-sweeper in San Francisco. It steals offices and divides salaries. It has its friends among the police, and it runs the Fire Department, and demands percentages from appointees. It is the lobby in the Board of Supervisors. In that Board, when opportunity offers, it forms a ring, every act of which it sells. It is the lobby at Sacramento. It blackmails corporations. Its headquarters are in a whisky saloon or bunko-room. Its chiefs are men of brains. Its dupes are men of small ambitions. Its deputies are always in subordinate positions. Its working forces are the thieves and criminal element. It bribes, coaxes, begs, and bullies. It is an organized political conspiracy to steal. One of its tricks is to put up a prominent, popular and respectable man to lead the ticket, that it may make merchandise of the balance. It endeavors to choose for such leading candidate a man whom it can use, who will promise official appointments and patronage to the machine; or else some man of easy morals and further ambition, whom it can surround, and use, and influence. Such a thing is the San Francisco machine. Its instrument is Morris M. Estee. He was nominated by fraud, violence, and pollution of the primary ballot-box.—*Argonaut.*

THE Gridley *Herald* unites in the hym of mourning sung by some other papers and laments that the temperance people should be misled by "hot-headed zealots" to forego the luxury of voting for a rum selling Governor, nominated by the Leag of Fiendom on a platform promising to sell the Sabbath out entirely to the grogshops. It prays us to go up like men and vote for free rum and free Sunday, and is at least consistent with a similar admonition in the next colum, to "drop in and drink at the fountain of perpetual youth at the Fountain saloon, the best and only first class resort where the bar is always stocked with the best wine, liquors and cigars." Temperance people it is hoped will estimate both items of advice as equally valuable.

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OUR PRINCIPLES.—WE AIM FOR NOTHING SHORT OF A SWEEPING NATIONAL PROHIBITORY LAW ENDORSED BY EVERY STATE AND TERRITORY OF THE UNION, IN THE YEAR 1885, AND AS MUCH SOONER AS THE CHRISTIAN AND TEMPERANCE MEN AND GOOD CITIZENS OF THE COUNTRY MAY DESIRE TO ACCOMPLISH IT.

LABOR.

Truth, is the name of a city weekly which champions the cause of labor. It demands 40 separate items of reform in the interests of labor and of the masses of the people. But it makes no mention of the great monster grievance which hangs about the neck of labor like a millstone, pauperises the masses so that they are powerless to help themselves, ravages the home of labor as a wolf does the sheepfold. The grogshop entraps the laborer, robs the laborer, debauches the laborer, starves the laborer, steals his food and clothing and his children's bread, makes the laborer walk in rags, puts the laborer and his children in the police court, the jail, the penitentiary, the madhouse, the poorhouse, the morgue, the potter's field.

Whatever hardship and wrong and cruelty the slave has ever suffered from the slave-owner, the laborer has suffered, from the thief of the dramshop, wrong and cruelty fifty times intensified. Whatever of good the slave has received from his master, the laborer gets nothing from this tyrant to whom his life and soul are mortgaged. The slave owner fed the slave and kept him hale and vigorous and prolonged his life; the rum-seller gives his white slave neither food, clothes or medicine, but rots him to death in the prime of his days.

If railroads, corporations, banks, capitalists, tyrants, usurers, have robbed the laborers of this State, in any given time, of one hundred dollars, or have underpaid them one hundred dollars for their toil, they have all furnished the laborer employment and a chance to become independent. And for every one hundred dollars which we allow the laborers to have been wronged, the leag of brewers, distillers and gin-millers have robbed the laborers of the State in the same space of time, of one hundred thousand dollars at least, and given them nothing in return, furnished them with no employment, except making bricks in the penitentiary and playing cards in the dram-shops.

Wherever labor is employed on a wharf, on a ship, on a farm, in a factory, a printing office, a sawmill, a fruit or fish cannery, an orchard—wherever labor can find a chance to earn a dime or a dollar, the grog-shop thief has planted his trap there to steal that dime or dollar the moment it is earned. For every penny that "grasping, grinding capitalists" have underpaid labor or overcharged labor, the grog-shop thief has picked a thousand dollars from the pocket of the laborers he has made drunk and has stolen another thousand from the laborers he has beguiled to drink and then try their luck at his gambling swindles.

It don't starve or hurt a man much to give him a days work worth $1.50 and pay him only $1.25; there is no excuse or palliation for that 25 cents of wrong; but it is not consistent to make a fuss about it and say nothing about the beer-shop thief who watches him do that work and then steals the $1.25, and sends the laborer home crazy to beat his starving wife and children—and who steals three-fourths of all the earnings of a great many families of the laborers.

If we could have a Congress of the wisest laborers and they should make and the nation should assent to a thousand tons of the wisest laws to protect labor, it would never help the general crowd of laborers a particle, as long as the grog-shop thief is the slave owner of the laborer.

If it were possible to furnish every man in this State who is willing to work, with constant employment six days of every week, and make the lowest wages, $5 a day in money down, the one laborer in 50 or 100, who uses no alcohol or tobacco and saves money now, would accumulate some property; all who visit the grog-shop thieveries would be worse off than ever, if the present grogshop were permitted to continue; more laborers would go hungry, more would be made to steal, more get drunk, more fight, more kill, more commit suicide and ten times more go to the penitentiary, mad-house, poor-house and morgue.

That is not a guess; the gold fields of this state, the silver bonanzas of Nevada, the rich mines of Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, Idaho, Montana—have all devoted about nine-tenths of their treasures to the dramshop manufacture of criminals, paupers and mad-men—whereas but for that infernal pest and poisoner of everybodys peace, the rumseller and his circus of male and female thieves, this whole western half of the Continent might have been a beauteous paradise of peace and plenty, stained with no track of blood, marred with no crime of wrong or violence, disturbed with no plaint of dissatisfied or discontented labor.

To talk of doing anything for labor, until the pirates who live by robbing labor have their infamous labor-traps blown up, is the thinnest and craziest of all vain empty nonsense. To give labor all that belongs to it, all that sober, honest labor will ever demand, is only to obliterate the dramshop; it needs no bill of rights, no further legislation. Till that is done not one inch of progress will be made nor could any be of service.

WHERE SHALL WE GO.

THE REV. F. W. FEATHERSTUN in the *Pacific Methodist* asks where those Democratic voters can go, who threaten to leave their party on account of its hostility to sumptuary and Sunday laws. (Of course no one douts that their meaning was Sunday and anti-liquor laws.) He very properly calls attention to the fact, that there were in the San Jose Convention 168 Democratic delegates who voted against the godless Vc. plank, whereas there was only one, (Mr. Williams of Los Angeles,) who voted that the party should oppose "the repeal of the Sunday law and favor the enactment of such laws as will ensure its enforcement." He therefore holds that our chances for a Sunday law are 168 to 1 better in the Democratic party than in the other.

Whether the worthy Presiding Elder is exactly accurate in the mathematical feature of his proposition or not, he has put the case well and forcibly. There was a lively, earnest protest in the San Jose Convention against the obliteration of the Sabbath and 168 persons endorsed that protest. But in the Sacramento Convention only one voice was raised against making Sunday a day of bacchanalian debauchery, free sale of rum, abandoned drunkenness, vice and crime.

There is something more which Mr. F. might have added. The religious and moral adherents of the Democratic party united, all over the State, in a vehement rebuke and repudiation of the Anti-Sunday action and sentiment of the San Jose Convention, as soon as its infernal purpose was reported. But when the Republican Convention concocted a miserable, treacherous subterfuge, at the dictation of the Leag of Fiendom, purposely and carefully worded to appear to contain a crumb of promise to a simple and ignorant Sunday observer, who cared nothing for temperance, while it was a valid guarantee to the rumfiends that their traffic should be unrestrained on Sunday—when it was unanimously declared that nothing should be done to secure the enforcement of any Sunday law at all—the religious element of the Republican party very largely cried out, "Great is Diana" and endorsed the outrage.

It is not intended to imply that they are in favor of the destruction of the Sabbath, but they were so blinded by party devotion, so afraid of Democratic supremacy, that they cheered lustily when they saw the word Sunday in the Vc. plank, and never examined it to see that it was the most triumphant victory possible for the Leag of drunkenness and crime. Many of them are now seeing thru the wretched trap set for them by the obedient vassals of Mr. Shaeffer and the Leag, and are indignant at the fraud attempted.

Mr. Featherstun's question, where the Democrats are to go, will be answered this week by the prohibition party. Had the Republicans honestly espoused temperance and morality and put up temperance candidates, they would have swept the State by an unprecedented majority; but after what they have done, they deserve the most ignominious defeat. For a Democrat to leave his party on the Sunday law issue and vote the Republican ticket, would be repeating the experience of the farmer, who, fearing his miller took too much toll, carried his grain to another miller who stole the whole of it and swore him out of the sacks beside.

There will be now a platform and ticket presented to the people, which all christian and moral men—all good citizens can vote without a single disturbance of any conscientious scruple. There is no principle or other element worth preserving a moment in two vice-rotten parties which have equally declared there is no God, no Sunday, no patriotism and that the American home, the American citizen, mother, wife, sister, child have no rights which the ruthless murderers of the brewery and distillery and drunkery are required to respect.

Somebody will object that because there is a chance for the decent ticket to be defeated, his vote would be thrown away; if nobody made that objection our ticket would be SURELY ELECTED. Every vote cast for those two parties of spoils and moral depravity is thrown away and worse; it is a vote for the adoption of the devil as our God and the dethronement of the God of our Fathers and our country. Every body who voted against the crucifixion of Christ thru away his vote, and the three or four women who mourned at his death, threw away their sympathy—exactly as the voters and laborers who advocate the temperance ticket will lose their vote and sympathy; if the cowardly counsels of weak men prevail.

The attempt made by some Democratic papers to assert that the "sumptuary laws they alluded to did not mean Sunday and prohibitory laws, is too contemptible a falsehood to notice. The attempt to charge that the Republican V plank means any thing than the sale of the American sabbath to the Leag of Fiendom for a grand gala day of drunkenness and harlotry is too shallow a hypocrisy, too mean a lie to answer.

Mr. Featherstun closes as follows:

There is another fact I wish to call attention to, and it is this: All of the whisky men were out in full force at the Republican Convention, and not one of them opened his mouth against the so-called Sunday plank. Now the question is, will the whisky men vote for a Sunday law? We know they will not, and yet they did vote for all the Sunday law the Republicans had—which is none.

LIES ABOUT WINE.

Mr. Wetmore is a truthful man in one way. He is a champion of drunkenness and of the most heartless crime of drunkard-making. All men who enter into that business do not defend it. Many of them candidly own that it is the lowest, meanest and most wicked business ever known. A German saloon keeper and brewer from Virginia City told the writer on the U. P. R. R. cars going East in 1874 that his "was the vilest business on earth; said he had helped to send probably 200 people to hell,' and he would quit it when he returned. That was just what he said with a swear word here and there to give emphasis to his declarations.

But whoever sets out to defend the business of destroying homes and peopling jails and madhouses has to occupy a peculiar attitude toward the truth. If truth can be represented by the central point of a circle, the defender of rum will well represent the circumference which is at the furthest possible distance from the center at all times.

Mr. Wetmore has achieved a happy notoriety, in his advocacy of the use of wine and brandy; for keeping consistently as far from the truth as the circumference of a circle is from its center. The Bible says that all men are fools who use wine; it says so very emphatically if not in those exact words; but it would be surely more charitable to suppose Mr. Wetmore attempts to deceive people intentionally than to believe he can be so comprehensively and superlatively brainless, as to be sincere in the monstrously ridiculous hash of absurdities, he presents when he speculates on the ignorance of his hearers, and talks about the wine and brandy avenue to the jail and poor house.

Mr. Wetmore at a public meeting called by a society of drunkard-makers gave an address on the re-

Society Regalias and Saches to Order. Satisfaction Guaranteed. WEINSTOCK & LUBIN, Sacramento, Cal.

lation of wine to temperance, in which he almost out-did himself in assertions of monstrous absurdities too puerile most of them to merit notice. There is no meaner and more miserable hypocrisy than to reassert the old thousand times exploded lie, that the use of wine can conduce to anything else than drunkenness. The advocates of drunkenness used in early days to assert here that the use of pure wines would drive out whisky and brandy and make people temperate; strong drinks they asserted were dangerous and devilish; they knew all the time that the use of pure wine, before brandy and whisky were known, had steeped whole nations in such debauchery and filthiness as destroyed them from the earth.

When drunkenness began to abound in the wine valleys of the State on the pure wine made there; when man, wife, son, dauter were found in many instances all drunk in their own house on their pure wines, this doctrine was abandoned; they were ashamed of it. But in course of time it came up again modified. Mr. Wetmore who can always dextrously manufacture any missing history or statistics that are wanting to prove that getting drunk is a virtue, came out a few years ago with the discovery that some kinds of California wines were extremely dangerous, almost as bad as brandy, ot never to be touched etc, while another kind probably the kind he had for sale, was almost indispensible to maintain honesty in men and virtue in women; but the other kinds were wicked and unfit for use; they should be sold to our neighbors with brandy and other blessings to poison them.

Now he comes out with another new doctrine, one entirely of his own invention, which he supports by alleged statistics from the same source. It is that beer and whisky make drunkards and paupers but California and French wine and brandy dont have that effect. Mr. Wetmore says, the most advanced political economists admit that pure cheap wine diminishes the use of poisonous and spirituous liquors; unless those most advanced people are the drunkard makers society of California; that admission by any body but the most advanced idiots is pure imagination. It is altogether the reverse of all experience and common sense and Mr. Wetmore knows it well.

Everybody of common intelligence should know without being told that Spain, Portugal, Italy, Sicily, Greece, Hungary, the oldest wine countries, whose people have not been rotted out entirely by wine, are the most hideously pauperized people of the world, and after many centuries of the enriching and ennobling effects of wine making, most if not all of them are the most degraded, ignorant, immoral, played-out peoples of the civilized world.

The only obstacle to universal continued drunkenness on the part of most of these people is their utter hopeless poverty, which renders it difficult and rare to get the three or five cents necessary to produce a drunk. These nations have made wine enough to buy a good part if not the whole of Europe, but the result was, nations of drunkards and paupers. And these races began their wine career as the first nations of the world.

France with the most industrious, economical, patriotic people in the world, the largest wine producer now of the world, imports nearly as much wine as she exports; is short of 200 million dollars worth of bread every year which has to be purchased with gold, while the wine lands are wasted. France to supply the appetite of her own people, for wine, brandy and the sharpest chain lightning poisons, has utilized her beets, turnips, patatoes, raisins, rotten fruit, and has thousands of people in Germany, Holland, Belgium, England grinding up thousands of tons of the same material to make whisky and brandy for her millions of drunkards and to make pure French brandy for America and England to be sold at $5 to $25 a gallon—worth $1 00.

Because of the excessive use of alcohol and tobacco in France (this is not quoted from any mythical authority like Mr. Wetmore's, but from Dr. Depierris, an eminent French physician and statistician now in this city) there is such an unusual mortality of children that the population hardly increases at all. When at 21 years of age the young men are called by conscription to military service half of them are physically unfit. They therefore have to take all the young men who are fit, and owing to their degeneracy the stature of French soldiers has been sensibly lowered.

After the French Prussian war the Congress o France enacted a law against drunkenness and sell ing liquor to drunkards and minors. In the debate on its enactment, a member said, he "represented one of the light wine districts of France and not a soldier went from his district, who would not drink till he fell down helpless under the table if he could get the drink, and he added, gentlemen, I represent as sober a constituency as any of you do." All this is history, not Wetmore.

The French people one of the finest races ever produced, are on the downhill rapid road to destruction and extinction, simply and only because of intemperance, vice, immorality and physical decay which is the only result that wine ever did, ever could, ever will or ever intended to produce—save one, that of enriching a few unscrupulous dealers in the virtue, lives and blood and souls of the victims they can entice into their snares and send stripped of their property and their manhood to perdition.

SUPREME JUDGES.

It is to be hoped the Prohibition Party will nominate Messrs. Denson and Hunt for Supreme Judges; and it is a pity the Greenbackers did not, as there are very grave reasons why the election of Messrs. Sharpstein and Ress should be defeated; not at all from party motives, but it is the interest of good citizenship to exercise every precaution to secure an unpartizan and efficient Supreme Court, whereas it is a favorite object of the Leag of Fiendom and other criminal elements of society to render that honorable body a court of injustice.

Possibly many of our voters are unaware that the election of Judge McKinstry several years ago, swept the local option law from the statute book, and has probably doubled the burden of drunkenness, murder, suicide, crime, and insanity ever since the year 1874; but for that, the dramshop and all its withering curses might have been driven from more than half the State; and he has been re-elected, the liquor sellers some time ago having sent circulars all over the State to their slaves, to secure his return, because "he stood by them in the local option affair."

It should be also remembered that the two judges now on the Democratic ticket have declared the Sunday law unconstitutional, and in doing so, virtually asserted that in the Supreme Court of this State, the American citizen has no rights which the rumseller, tho an outlaw, need respect. There can be little dout that Mr. Shaeffer and the Leag of outlaws who secured the no-God, free-rum plank in both the old party platforms, procured their nominations because of their willing hostility to American and Christian institutions.

Should these two men be re-elected, we shall have for many years to come, three judges of the seven who will declare unconstitutional any and all legislation that may be enacted favorable to temperance or opposed to the Sunday dramshop. Should one of the others die or resign, we might then have for ten years a Supreme Court which would nullify the will of the people in every law enacted for the protection of the Home, or in the interests of morality and humanity.

In 1884 two more judges will be elected; the terms of two of the gentlemen who gave a decision on the Sunday law in accordance with justice and all good precedent, will have expired. If these two or one of them should be subservient to the Leag of Fiendom, all temperance effort will be choked from successful results for many years.

And it is suggested to Antidebris and Greenback voters who value virtue, temperance, and Christianity, that it would be one of the gravest dangers to every good interest of the State to have a Supreme Court capable of rendering an unrighteous, incompetent, or ungodly decision upon any matter which may be submitted to them. The office of a Supreme Judge is a very sacred one.

CAUSE OF WITHDRAWAL.

Glasgow Good Templar.

SIR.—I regret to find that friends who ought to know better are not stating correctly why I have withdrawn from the I. O. G. T. I withdrew from the I. O. G. T. because I was and am of opinion that the Grand Lodge has for several years prepared, published, and advocated certain measures or schemes for dealing with the licensing of the liquor traffic *to a less extent than its prohibition.* I am of opinion such action is not authorized by the principles or platform of the Order. I have tried all constitutional means known to me to remedy what I thought to be wrong in the policy named, but all my efforts were frustrated—chiefly through the eloquence of a few high in office. Until I see more harmony between the policy of the Grand Lodge and the "platform," I must remain outside the I. O. G. T. JNO. CONCHAR.

The editor adds: We all seek the same end. Mr. Conchar thinks, that his method is the only one by which to reach the end, and would tolerate no other. The Grand Lodge takes a different view, and finds room for different methods. Much as we regret the withdrawal, we should have regretted far more the adoption of different action by the Grand Lodge. The Grand Lodge has set in this matter a good example, which unfortunately all have not followed; "In things essential unity, in things non-essential diversity; in all things charity."—ED. *G. T.*

It would seem that Bro. Conchar, in withdrawing from the order, abandoned his last chance of reforming the abuse of which he complains. But this toying with the infernal liquor serpent on the part of the leaders of the order, hoisting the flag of prohibition and firing upon its advocates, preaching "down with the liquor traffic," and coquetting with high licence, civil damage, local option, Sunday closing and other bansheeisms in this country, where the subordinate lodges and the farmers and lots of drinkers are way ahead of the doctrines and acts of our Grand Lodges, disgusts thousands from our order and repels more thousands from coming in. Writing prohibition on paper and voting for rumsellers and drinkers and Leag of Fiendom platforms and toying and trading with whisky-owned political conspiracies, is a fashion which will very early find its continued votaries left out in the cold

BENEVOLENT.

The *Journal of Free* etc. etc. has such a long name that it should think of changing it like the other whisky advocates who hold sacred the doctrine that wife-beating is a commendable and healthful recreation. In Canada the wife-beaters conspiracy has had several long names; one after the other: (it is always necessary to change the name when its odor becomes so obnoxious that nobody will touch it,) and now they have called themselves a BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION. Now the *Benevolence Journal* or the *Benevolence* would not be too unwieldy to handle, and the leag has so many benevolent objects that the name would be entirely appropriate.

The Leag provides all the tramps and beggars which beg their 3 meals a day and give the whole community a chance for the exercise of their benevolence.

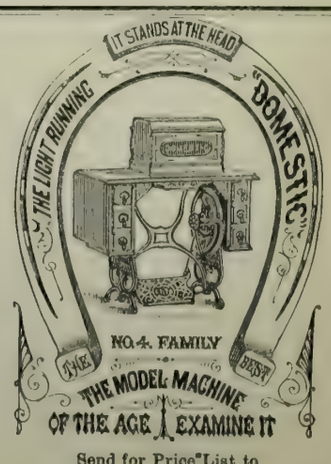
The Leag provides that class of tramps who set fire to barns, churches, stores and to the towns of Susanville, Chico, Lodi, Stockton etc. That gives work to people to build up these places, and the leag gets the wages of the workmen employed in this benevolent work of reparation.

The Leag fills all the jails, asylums, poor houses etc., with their customers and friends and affords a splendid field for the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., gives benevolent ladies and societies an opportunity to dispense any amount of charity. So that Benevolent Society would be a most appropriate name for the Leag.

The Leag furnishes all the nice literature for our morning papers in murders, fights, divorces, abductions, burglaries, wife-beatings, thefts etc. The Leag furnishes all the suicides who jump over the wharves, hang themselves and take poison and furnish the inquests and help the poor undertakers. That is a most benevolent work. By all means let us call it the Journal of Benevolence.

Attention is requested to the public reception at Dashaway Hall next Monday evening. Strangers arriving in the city can be landed very near there on the Market St. cars. It is on Post Street and not far from the Palace Hotel. A very splendid affair is promised.

DONT THROW AWAY YOUR VOTE.—That was what the people said when they voted the strait Barabbas ticket. There was not one of them lost his vote.



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WHAT ARE THE GOOD TEMPLARS DOING?

(Read at Riverside Lodge, under Good of the Order, by Bro. T. B. Stephenson.)

The above question is asked, not only by outsiders, but by our own members. I shall attempt to answer it. Let us see first what we are doing for those who do not belong to the order. We tend to keep alive the growing thought that intemperance is a bad habit, and unbecoming a man; hence unbecoming a community, and only to be tolerated because that sentiment is not strong enough as yet, to induce mankind to abandon it entirely. How do we do it? you ask. By the mere fact that the Riverside Good Templar Lodge exists if no other. Our quarterly dues that are sent to the Grand Lodge are used by it largely to keep lecturers in the field. Through the instrumentality of these lecturers other Lodges are formed and the thought that intemperance is evil and only evil is being spread in another community and by us, who while enjoying health, wealth and happiness, can do a little without much inconvenience, to convince our fellowmen that woe, want and disgrace are caused by drink. Then let us come to Lodge cheerfully and do all in our power to increase its prosperity. Second, let us see what we are doing for ourselves. We are upholding and our arms are around about those who otherwise would be spending their time and money in saloons and who, perhaps unknowingly would be on the road to a drunkard's grave, if any such there are among us. Those solemn words of warning used at every initiation can not but sink deep into the hearts and minds of those who hear them. Ladies, let me ask you to make a little special effort to be present at all of our meetings. Without you our lodge would not long exist and in porportion as your numbers increase in our lodge we shall prosper. For your society the gentlemen forsake the companionship of those who frequent saloons; your influence is anti-saloon or should. It is generally conceded that if every lady would say, I will have nothing to do with any man that drinks; a generation hence no lady would have occasion to make such a remark. Ladies there is a grave responsibility resting upon your sex in this matter. Let us each do what we can on entertainment evenings, and not because we can not do as well as we would like, say no, to the committee who wait upon us to contribute something. We can if we will, make this a school where each of us may gain something in the way of literary attainments and at the same time make all of our entertainment evenings pleasant and profitable.

HANFORD, Sept. 19, 1882.

ED. RESCUE:—I am glad to see a call for the State Prohibition convention in the last RESCUE, and only regret that I cannot be there. But I hope that they will give us a straight temperance ticket for there never was a time when there was so much need of a ticket as at present. All the better class of Democrats are disgusted with their party action and treatment; and we must confess that the Republicans are no better, for they have only added insult to injury as far as the Christian and temperance voters are concerned, by their rotten white-washed Sunday plank. And if the Temperance people will now put up a decent ticket that all Christian and temperance voters can support, it will poll a very large vote if not carry the State. Besides, by so doing we will teach the old parties that we are not to be trifled with any longer; that as American citizens we have quite as much intelligence as our liquor opponents, to whom they show so much respect. Let us come to the front at once; it is forced upon us and if we now back out we are unworthy of the name of Good Templars or Christians, and will be treated in the future, by all political parties, as a set of cowards, and all the petitions and talk we will make will be as sounding brass and tinkling symbol. While on the other hand, if we bring out a State ticket, if we poll but 5,000 votes, they will respect us in the future, and when we send a petition to the Legislature they will respect it.

I believe Tulare county will cast a good vote for a Prohibition ticket this year if they have a chance; for the Temperance people are wide awake and will have a full county ticket in the field with an extra good prospect of electing it, and there are many both Democrats and Republicans, that are disgusted with both parties and will vote for any good man that the Temperance people will bring out.

My brothers and sisters let us not miss this golden opportunity; it will do more to educate the people and bring prohibition, than five years temperance work in other ways, but let us strike for liberty at once. If Tulare county is not represented at the convention it will be on account of press of business on the part of those that should go; but be assured that you can depend on us doing all we can if you will give us a ticket of good men, as we have a county paper devoted to our cause beside a large force in the field canvassing for temperance and our county ticket. The last session of District Lodge was unanimous upon the question of supporting temperance men for office; I presume you have received a full report of our proceedings from the secretary by this time as there were strong resolutions passed and a large amount of important work done in the two days session.

Yours for Prohibition, J. M. MOORE, D. D.

FRESNO. Sep., 18, 1882.

ED. RESCUE, at our last session of the District Lodge held at Kingsburg Fresno Co. (near line of Tulare Co.) the attendance of delegates was fair in numbers and extra in quality. A county committee had been appointed by the lodges 3 months before, it was found that there were 300 voters in the lodges of the county, and in an informal canvass by members of the principal points in the county something over 700 temperance votes could be depended on for a temperance ticket, had they the privilege of doing so. The report so enthused the members of the D. L. that resolutions were passed (with cheers) calling a Prohibition convention into existence to meet Aug. 26. 1882. The notice was short, the convention was held; twenty-eight delegates being present (representative men). Strong resolutions were passed, a ticket nominated some of the Democratic ticket, some of the Republicans and others some of our own not on either of the others. It was our misfortune to be in ignorance of that which has since transpired, none of us were aware at that time that the State Republican Convention would go back on us, as is the fact. A number of us old lifelong Democrats had made up our minds and had so stated publicly that we would vote the Republican ticket if they would give us a Sunday law plank, with a guarantee of their nomination of men to carry said plank into execution. The Legion of Fiendom had their will, we were left out. We may vote for some of the men, not the ticket. We as temperance people are encouraged to remain on the aggressive and wish a ticket of our own from the known hostility of the leaders of the old parties, to our rights as citizens expressed time and again.

It rejoices us to see the call of and for a State Prohibition convention. If we are not with you in numbers from this section, on the 28th it will not be for want of sympathy for the cause. We are satisfied that those who do come will do us justice.

* * * * * * * * *

If we are victorious in November we certainly shall claim the honor of having not only broken the jaw bone but the back bone of the legion of Fiends, the chances are certainly with us. One long, strong, firm pull together in November will give us a victory that will lay the demon low, and enchane him for another 1000 years.

As far as heard from eight delegates will attend the Grand Lodge session, more would attend, but the lodges refuse to bear any part of the expense. So each fellow has to pay his own, and unless there is other business to call one to the City, it is rather expensive and few here are in a position at present to stand it, I am sorry that it is so, there are a number of talented members in our lodge that I would like to see exhibit at large some of the talent shown at our open lodge meetings. Some of our best workers will remain at home. Our lodge is increasing fast in number, 4 initiations last Friday night, about the average number of each night. Something over 100 members now, quite an increase since report to Grand Lodge, over half of the increase in number are voters (formerly drinkers) other lodges heard from doing fully as well. The County Tem. Prohibition Com. have started a small campaign paper, head quarters Selma. It is doing a good work and meets with lively encouragement from outside temperance people. The Temperance Alliance of Tulare Co. have gone to work systematically and are helping us in this county in stirring up the Christian element to temperance work. The Methodist Christians are deserving of a great deal of credit for the stand and attitude they have taken in regard to temperance work, and will most certainly obtain that rest, (as Tillotson writes) Religion gives part of its reward in hand.....The present comfort of having done our duty, and, for the rest, it offers us the best security that Heaven can give. "Religion, is purified Temperance." R.

PASO ROBLES, Sep., 17, 1882.

ED. RESCUE:—Seeing many accounts of the workings of whisky in your paper, I will give you an incident of what happened thru the whisky ring to a saloon keeper here. Sold to a man of known drunkenness who while intoxicated committed an offense against the State; the party who was injured applied to a justice of the peace, a saloon keeper. A warrant for his arrest, being issued laid in his office 7 days, then sent to a constable of drunken habits; thru this operation the man that committed the offense seemingly had due notice and escaped the officers. MRS. M. A. FRICK.

THE V. PLANK. A gentleman of high standing in the Republican party, who defended the Sunday outlaws recently when the attempt was made to enforce the Sunday law, was asked a few days ago if the present Sunday law could be enforced in the State. He said positively, no. Then said his questioner "you had much to do in shaping the Republican platform in its relation to that feature; now was not the V. Plank inserted because it was believed the Sunday law could not be enforced? Yes, was the answer, "you have hit it exactly." But the plank was so openly a free rum, no Sunday plank that it needs no explanation.

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TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR-ROOM.

This beautiful story, by T. S. Arthur, is now published by D. C. Cook. It used to be $1.25 in ordinary binding. Now it can be had at the office of the RESCUE 40 copies for $1.00. All of it, with the illustrations in paper covers. Cheapest book ever out.

OPEN LODGES AND PUBLIC MEETINGS.

For distribution at public meetings or once a month the RESCUE will be sent to one address at $2.00 per 100, and in packages of 20 to 50 will be sent once a month for a year for 24 cents per copy or $4.80 for 20 copies a year. At this rate there is no paper published anywhere that is cheaper. It is suggested that lodges try this method of introducing temperance literature but the best plan is to get a weekly paper into the family by the year. Orders for lots of 50 or 100 should come a week in advance.

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For further particulars apply to G. W. S., Sacramento.

No Lodge dues, rents, officers' salaries or banquets to pay for; nothing to pay but bare cost of insuring healthy, sober lives. Consequently, such institutions are the cheapest and safest in the world; ours has the least costly machinery of any. One old insurance company East has received in premiums 218 millions, and paid out for losses 57 millions, which is less than the company's receipts for interest on their customers money.

A VALUABLE ADVICE.

My dear friends, and fellow sufferers. If you want to save a hundred dollar doctor bill, hours of agony and months of valuable time, buy a bottle of "BOSCHER'S LE ROY," the only positive cure for chills, fever, ague, and all fevers originating in biliary derangement. Prepared and sold only by

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EVE'S DAUGHTERS, By Marion Harland, Author of Common Sense in the Household.

Is now ready for subscribers. No mother or daughter, knowing its contents, will fail to buy it.

WANTED! AGENTS Everywhere to sell this matchless book for the mothers and daughters of America. Hundreds of thousands will be sold, as every woman will want it. Terms, etc., of J. Dewing & Co., 420 Bush St., San Francisco.

140,000 men wanted the 7th of November to vote for a poor old fellow who has owned the State of California since 49 and is now threatened with the loss of his situation.

Rally friends of the penitentiary.
Rally candidates for the chaingang.
Rally the rag tag brigade.
Rally the red-nosed bummer battalions.
Rally the drunks.
Rally for the jail and the poor house forever,
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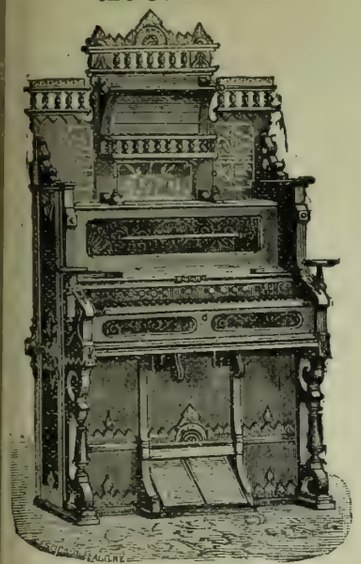
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Fall Term begins	Aug. 16, 1882	Winter Term closes	Mar. 2, 1883
Fall Term closes	Nov. 17, 1882	Spring Term begins	Mar. 6, 1883
Winter Term begins	Nov. 27, 1882	Commencement	June 7, 1883
Christmas Vacation	Dec 21 to Jan 10, 1883		

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WOOD.—Some reports have appeared concerning a lecturer of the Good Templars, who was recently arrested, drunk near Sacramento. There may have been somebody arrested, but there is no such person known as a lecturer of the Good Templars, or in any way connected with the Order.

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153 Boone, Sa., Booneville, T. E. Rawles.
259 Willitsville, Tu., Willits, J.C. Thompson
334 Little River, Sa., L. River, J. P Marsen
338 Wideawake, Sa., Westport, Miss E. N. Fowler.
341 Hopland, Sa., Hopland, Eliza Dooley.
344 Mt. Nebo, Sa., Point Arenas, J. S. Woodin.
380 Rescue, Tu., Mendocino, Oscar W. Everson.
396 Ukiah, Tu., Ukiah, Geo. McCowen.
430 Gualala, Sa., Gualala. James N Ward.
437 Navarro, Tu., Navarro, Eugene Peeples.

MERCED COUNTY.

223 Plainsburg, Sa., Plainsburg, William Lauder.
279 Snelling. Su., Snelling, G. W. Smith,
298 Central Point, Sa., Central Point, S. A. Smith.
376 Merced Falls, Su., Merced Falls, Mrs. H. Nelson.
459 Merced, M., Merced, James Corley.
502 Perpetual Life, Sa., Plainsburg, Lee Fox

MODOC COUNTY.

129 Lake City, Tu., Lake City, John S Linscott.
230 Cedarville, Th., Cedarville, W. R. Brown
275 Mt. Bidwell F., Fort Bidwell, F. Anderson.
496 Modoc, M., Alturas, J. L. Kerr.
522 Hope of New Pine Creek, Tu., New Pine Creek, Or., E. M. Gallagher.

MONO COUNTY.

191 Chapel, Sa., Coleville, C. M. Taylor.
346 Pro Bono Publico, M., Bodie, Jos. H. Buckingham.

MONTEREY COUNTY.

131 Salinas, M., Salinas City, H. V. Morehouse.
357 Del Monte, - M., Monterey, John R. Patrick.
446 Castroville, Th., Castroville, A. H. Longley.

NAPA COUNTY.

111 Aqua Pura, M., Napa, Miss R. M. Hulbert.
368 Monroe, Sa., Calistoga, H. E. Cyrus.
385 Yountville, F., Yountville, J. W. Blair

NEVADA COUNTY.

12 Sylvania, Tu., Grass Valley, Elam Biggs
201 Nevada, F., Nevada City, J. M. Walling.
304 Donner Lake, F., Truckee, Wm. Douglass.
369 North San Juan, Sa., North San Juan, Rev. E. A. Hazen.
387 Perseverance, F., Rough and Ready, Wm. Camitt.
514 Graniteville, Sa., Graniteville, Geo. A. Tyler.
516 Earnest, Tu., You Bet, Mrs. Fena Blue.

PLACER COUNTY.

107 Centennial, Tu., Colfax, Mrs. E. D. Story
113 Lincoln, Sa., Lincoln, A. Gladding.
127 Star of the Hill, Su., Forest Hill. J. N. Burke.
133 Crystal Water, Sa., Michigan Bluff, F. B. Ellsworth.
136 Rosy Crown, Su., Iowa Hill, J. S. Lakin.
150 Auburn, W., Auburn, Mrs. Ellen Foster
154 Clipper Gap, F., Clipper Gap, Mrs. H. M. Ferris.
216 Nil Desperandum, Sa., Dutch Flat, Wm. Simmons.
218 Isabella, Su., Gold Run, Wm. Jones.
260 Sheridan, Sa., Sheridan, Y. Dougherty.
261 Roseville, Sa., Roseville, Mrs. J. D. Pratt.
313 Rocklin, Tu., Rocklin, Carlton L. Clow.
339 Newcastle, Su., Newcastle, G. D. Kellogg.
406 Ophir, Sa., Ophir, Warren Reed.
451 Granite, Sa., Penryn, S. A. Wood.
515 Hidden Treasure, Su., Sunny South, Henry M. Power.

PLUMAS COUNTY.

215 Taylorville-Rescue, F., Taylorville. Miss S. A. Hardgrave.
217 Crescent, W., Crescent Mills, Warren Kelly.
227 Bloomfield, Tu., Quincy, N. H. Hapgood.
228 Miners Sa., Greenville, T. R. Chapin.
360 Hope of Eureka Hill, Sa., Eureka Mills, W. H. Peller.
381 La Porte, Sa., La Porte, G. L. Reed.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY.

2 Siloam Sa., Sacramento, Mrs. M. A. Alsip.
51 Tu, Capital, Sacramento, L. S. Taylor.
144 Aerial, Sa., Michigan Bar, A. M. Addington.
183 Cosumnes, Su., Cosumnes, F. J. Rhoades.
184 Star of the Plains, F., Florin, J. T. Amos.
188 Georgiana, Su.. Isleton, Ida Gardiner.
203 Cresco, Th., Galt, Jas. Ferguson.
287 Unity, M., Folsom, Mrs. J. F. Howe.

SAN BENITO COUNTY.

134 San Juan, F., San Juan, C. G. Cargill.
424 Ruby, M., Hollister, L. Thornton.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

220 San Bernardino, M.. San Bernardino, R. H. Curtis.
284 Riverside, W., Riverside, Jno. Hall, M.D.
443 Rincon, Sa., Chino, Chas. Hidden.
493 Lugonia, Tu., San Bernardino, Brainard W. Brown.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

242 Home, Sa., San Luis Rey. D. R. Foss.
263 Golden Rule, Tu., San Diego, J.W.Wescott.
264 Poway. Sa., Poway, G. W. Butterfield.
351 Monument, Tu., San Diego, O. N. Sanford.
435 Silver Gate, F., National City, W. S. Bullis.

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY.

7 California, M., San Francisco, A. V. Thompson, 24th St., nr. Sanchez.
114 Evening Star, Th., San Francisco, R. B. Allen, No. 2607 Clay street.
120 Headlight, W., San Francisco, William Swabel, No. 1118 Leavenworth St.
130 Constitution, F., San Francisco, A. Davis, Parker street, Berkely.
160 Mission Star, Sa., San Francisco, Wm. Gorham, No. 577 Market St.
185 Life Boat, M., San Francisco, J. Moran, No. 1020 Montgomery Street.
186 Golden Gate, Sa., S. F., J. Q. Adams, Friendship Hall, Red Men's Building 318 Post St.
291 International, M., San Francisco, David Kerr, Nos. 47 & 49 Beale street.
293 Valley. Th., San Francisco, W. K. Forsyth, No. 719½ Gough street.
307 Pleasant Valley, M., San Francisco, T. H. Downing, No. 10 Market street.
314 Spring Valley, Tu., San Francisco, John E. Cline, No. 3014 Fillmore St.
417 Crystal, M., South San Francisco, Mrs. A. P. Ellis, cor. 18th and R. R Avenue.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.

115 Lockeford, W., Lockeford, Dr. D. J. Locke.
139 Woodbridge, M., Woodbridge, C. L. Newton.
182 Stockton, Tu., Stockton, M. J. Nightingale.
189 Lodi, F., Lodi, Geo. W. Hill.
253 Linden, Sa., Linden, John A. Chestnutwood.
254 Mt. Vernon, Sa., Stockton, W. W. Cowell
315 Ripon, Th., Ripon, J. T. Bloomer.
323 Farmington, Sa., Farmington, Mrs. O. D. Dyke.
373 Lathrop, Th., Lathrop, W. S. Reynor.
469 Wildwood, Su., Atlanta, E. L. Moore.
472 Dexter, Sa., Dexter box, Lockford, J. W. Giles.
508 Valley Rose, Sa., French Camp, F. M. Trayler.
513 Mackville, Sa, Poland Box, Lockford, John Smith.

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY.

442 Arroyo Grande, Th., Arroyo Grande, J. E. Mosher.
444 San Luis Obispo, F., San Luis Obispo, W. P. Barnett.
445 Cambria, Sa., Cambria, Thaddeus Sherman.
447 Cayucos, Th., Cayucos, J. L. Raines.

SAN MATEO COUNTY.

56 Ocean, Sa., Halfmoon Bay, J. Compton.
190 Ocean Queen, Sa., Pescadero, Mrs. A. W. Goulson.
408 San Gregorio, Sa. San Gregorio, Adolph Shields.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

140 Santa Barbara, F., Santa Barbara, Chas. D. Crowell.
178 Rose of Lompoc, Sa., Lompoc A E. Gregg.
196 Stuart, S., Lompoc, M. F. Drumm.
204 Goleta, Sa., Goleta, F. E. Kellogg, Jr.

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354 Seaside, Tu., Santa Barbara, P.L.Moore
428 Montecito, Th., Santa Barbara, Geo. Ferrier.
434 Lompoc Valley, Su., Lompoc, A. C. Lawrence.
436 Los Alamos, Sa., Los Alamos, Peter S. Coyner.
441 Positive, Sa., Santa Maria, Mrs. M. M. Thornburgh.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

17 Garden City, F. San Jose, Phœbe M. Canuey.
128 Columbia, Sa., Gilroy, J. W. Thomasson.
295 Granger, Sa., San Jose, W. H. Gilmore.
327 Golden Wreath, F., Mountain View, W. T. Triplett.
328 Victoria, W., Los Gatos, W. D. Hudson
393 Bay View, Sa., Santa Clara, L. B. Alexander.
399 Santa Clara, M., Santa Clara. E.E.Carey
474 Saratoga, Sa., Saratoga, Rev.C.M Palmer.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

126 Watsonville, Tu., Watsonville, C. E. Taylor.
392 Pacific, Su., Boulder Creek, J. W. Peery
426 Ben Lomond, Su., Felton, D. H. Trout
499 Santa Cruz, Th., Santa Cruz, Rev. W. L. Stevens.

SHASTA COUNTY.

102 Reading, Sa., Reading, J. H. Cooper.
155 Igo, Su. Igo, E. L. Ballou.
425 Battle Creek, Su., Ball's Ferry, Mrs. R. E. Winsell.
449 Mountain Pride, Su., Shingletown, F. P. McClain.
453 McDonald, F., Milville, J. J. Kem.
454 Eureka, Th., Anderson, J. W. Spann.
486 Integrity, Sa., Pinckney, Jas. McMullon

SISKIYOU COUNTY.

142 Mt. Shasta, Sa., Mt. Shasta, Mrs. Belle Martin.
273 Mt. Bolivar, Sa., Callahans, Caroline M. Hayden.
333 Fort Jones, W. Fort Jones, John E. Hart
466 Siskiyou, Sa., Oro Fino, L. W. Miller.

SIERRA COUNTY.

265 Forest City, F., Forest City, H. P. Bickford.
359 Sierra City, Sa., Sierra City, David N. Mitchell.
372 Alaska, Sa., Pike City, Mrs. E. Nelson.

SOLANO COUNTY.

27 Mount Delight, Sa., Suisun, F. A. Chadburn.
64 Vallejo, Tu., Vallejo, Charles Daly.
137 Phœnix, Th., Benicia, H. A. Booth.
239 Denverton, Sa., Denverton, C.E.Garfield
318 Pride of the River, W., Rio Vista, Albt. Baker.
320 Fairfield, M., Fairfield, J. H. Williamson
364 Dixon, Th., Dixon, Stewart McBride.
415 Alamo, F., Elmira, G. W. Frazer.
461 Willow Spring, F., Birds Landing, J. B. Clothier.
488 Binghamton, Sa., Batavia, H. W. Engles

SONOMA COUNTY.

32 Star of Hope, M., Healdsburg, George W. Dow.
146 Horicon, Sa., Fisherman's Bay, J. E. Hickman.
156 Valley Ford, Sa., Valley Ford, Benj. Fowler.
161 Petaluma, M., Petaluma, A. G. Twist.
166 Geyser, Sa., Geyserville, Mrs. E. Winder.
167 Sebastopol, Th., Sebastopol, J. U. Graeff
176 Forestville, Sa., Forestville, J. E. McIntosh.
256 Bloomfield, Th., Bloomfield, P.C. Smith.
274 Fulton, Sa., Fulton, Frank Briggs.
356 Enterprise, Sa., Guerneville, N. E. Manning.
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375 Dauntless, W., Petaluma, H. O. Brink
378 Two Rock, Sa., Petaluma. M.L. Freeman
405 Azalea, Th., Occidental, D. N. Craig

STANISLAUS COUNTY.

109 Ceres, Tu., Ceres, P. W. Cook.
247 Fairview, Sa., Turlock, John B. Osborn
249 Star of Cottonwood, Sa., Hill's Ferry Matthew R. Lyle.
266 Morning Star, F., Modesto, J. J. Porter
326 Oakdale, Tu., Oakdale, Byron Seeber.
335 Knight's Ferry, Su., Knight's Ferry, J. W. Dunlap.
465 Friendship, Sa., Hill's Ferry, Henry A. F. Miller.
503 Burneyville, Sa., Oakdale, R. R. Snedigar

SUTTER COUNTY.

97 Meridian, Sa., Meridian, E. G. Thornbrough.
158 Good Shepherd, Sa., Live Oak, A H. Hewitt.
172 Harmony, Sa., Nicolaus, J. M. Berry.
219 Defiance, Sa., Pleasant Grove, F. B. Pierce.
321 June, Sa., Yuba City. Mrs. M. E. Moore
440 Yuba City W., Yuba City, Ed. Ellington.
452 North Butte, Su., West Butte, H. S. Graves.
487 Triumphant, Sa., Yuba City, W. M. Wadsworth.

TEHAMA COUNTY.

192 Red Bluff, F., Red Bluff, M. J. Frank.
198 Tehama, Tu., Tehama, A. V. Wheeler.
306 Ricerville, Sa., Riceville, J. W. Tibbetts
308 Henleyville, Sa. Henleyville, J. W. Gill
309 Paskenta, Sa., Paskenta, T. D. Dollings.
311 Ivy, M., Red Bluff, C. H. Delvechio.
427 Paradise, Th., Olimpo, C. S. Jobe.
433 Hercules, Sa., Red Bluff, Henry Smith
491 Elk Horn, Su., Olimpo, John Monroe.

TRINITY COUNTY.

300 Beacon, Sa., Weaverville, G. B. Bassham
303 Western Star, Su., Hay Fork, John H. Vanderhoff.

TULARE COUNTY.

48 Visalia, F., Visalia, D. K. Zumwalt.
169 Grangeville, Sa., Grangeville, John Warswick.
181 Jonesa, Sa., Hanford, G. T. Thornton.
195 Tulare, Tu., Tulare, Willis Faust.
257 Tipton, Th., Tipton, Jas. A. Wills.
296 Hanford, Tu., Hanford, Mrs. L. E. Cheadle.
301 Plano, Th., Plano, Amanda Gibbons.
302 Porterville, F., Porterville, R. C. Redd
325 Lakeside, Sa., Hanford, H.H.Beckwith.
329 Pride of Tulare, Sa., Herrick's Cross, Mary E. Collins.
332 Elder Springs, Sa., Townsend, T. H. Townsend.
352 Frazier Valley, Su., Frazier, J. E. Shuey
374 Rockford, M., Porterville, R. N. Clack
391 Lone Oak, Sa., Hanford, S. A. Allen.
394 Farmersville, Sa., Farmersville, Jacob B. Spears.
479 Stokes Valley, Sa., Visalia, J. A. Boyd.
480 Lakeshore, Sa., Tipton, Dan'l K. Berry.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

122 Confidence, Su., Sonora, J. D. Williams.
135 Groveland, Su., Groveland, Benj. Hunter.
262 Tuolumne, Su., Chinese Camp, W. H. Hosmer.
294 Jamestown, Sa., Jamestown. Miss Rebecca App
324 Bald Mountain, Tu., Sonora, Mrs. Sidney Smith.
336 Quartz Mountain, Su., Jamestown, Sarah E. Grant.
337 Table Mountain, Sa., Jamestown, Mrs. Jane Beynon.
340 Soulsbyville, Sa., Soulsbyville, W. H. Barron.
342 Mountain View, F., Columbia, W. H. Helton.
507 Rough and Ready, W., Sonora, Rev. Henry Neat.

VENTURA COUNTY.

209 Constancy, F., Ventura, Miss Myra Walbridge.
221 Scenega, Sa., Scenega, L. P. Guiberson.
235 Santa Paula, Sa., Santa Paula, Sam'l T. Todd.
236 Hueneme, Sa., Hueneme, Mary E. Clark.
411 Saticoy, Th., Saticoy, S. V. Tietsort.
416 Springville, Sa., Springville, Samuel Guthrie.
418 Mound, Sa., Ventura, Tyler Bither.
422 Ojai Valley, F. Nordhoff, Thomas Barrows.
489 Ventura, W., Ventura, R. R. Tanner.

YOLO COUNTY.

145 Antelope, Sa., Dunnigans, A. Yarrick.
163 Yolo, Tu., Yolo, Asa Petit.
165 Winters, F., Winters, V. Morris.
210 Chrysopolis, W., Woodland, J. J. Bowman.
224 Orion, Th., Davisville, Miss Nettie Marden.
366 Success, W., Grafton, M. C. Winchester
419 Capay, Sa., Capay, J. T. Brown.
429 Pleasant Prairie, Sa., Woodland, E. L. Cox.
431 Faithful, Su., Black's Station, J. H. Murphy.
463 Semper Fidelis, Th., Madison, J. H. Connor.

YUBA COUNTY.

25 Marysville, F., Marysville, Ernest B. Thompson.
108 Knoxdale, F., Brownsville, Mrs. S. W. Knox.
124 Virginia, Sa., Marysville, Mrs. D. A. Hollister.
141 Cordua, Sa., Marysville, J. E. McMillan.
148 Rising Sun, F., Camptonville, Wm. Moore,
197 Wheatland, Tu., Wheatland, Miss Hattie Sheets.
226 Alpine, Sa., Strawberry Valley, C. T. Prindle.
278 Mountain Guard, F., Smartsville, J. A. Flint.
423 Prairie, Sa. Marysville, W. E. Gleason.
448 Elizabeth, Sa., Wheatland, P. L. Hutchinson.
476 Cornelian, Tu,, Marysville, Jno. C. Jenkins.
492 Browns Valley, Sa. Browns Valley, Jas. Robinson.

ARIZONA.

1 Garden Valley, M., Phœnix, Geo. H. Rothrock.
4 Tucson, M., Tucson, Mrs. M. H. Weffenden.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

7 Hilo, Sa., Hilo, J. H. Maby.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, Sa., Yokohama, W. T. Austin.

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NO.	COUNTY.	NAME.	POSTOFFICE.
384	Alameda,	Charles H. Haile,	Alameda.
125	Amador,	J, W. Perry.	Plymouth.
104	Butte,	J. B. Mullen,	Con Cow.
361	Calaveras,	A. J. Cooke,	Murphys.
319	Colusa,	J. H. Liening	Colusa.
288	Contra Costa,	F. Clifford,	Nortonville.
462	El Dorado,	J. H. Gilmore,	El Dorado.
——	Fresno,	S. N. Burch,	Fresno City.
367	Humboldt,	A. M. Gill,	Rohnerville.
299	Los Angeles,	W. D. Gould,	Los Angeles.
187	Mariposa,	Chas. Converse,	Mariposa.
459	Merced	Geo. E. Isaacs,	Merced.
131	Monterey,	A. K Crawford,	Salinas.
201	Nevada.	Samuel Clutter,	Nevada.
339	Placer,	Geo. D. Kellogg,	Newcastle.
228	Plumas,	Moses Bull	Greenville.
248	Sacramento,	A. K. Crawford,	Elk Grove.
220	San Bernardino,	H.C.Brooke,	S. Bern'd'o
351	San Diego,	S. Whitmore,	San Diego.
114	San Francisco,	C. H. Peterson,	313 Page street, San Francisco.
182	San Joaquin,	Wm. Jones,	Stockton.
444	San Luis Obispo,	C. H. Wood,	SLObispo
56	San Mateo,	J. Compton,	Half Moon Bay.
178	Santa Barbara,	Rev. S. S. Fisk.	Lompoc.
128	Santa Clara,	C. W. Pedlar,	Gilroy.
102	Shasta,	J. N. Chapell,	Reading.
415	Solano,	G. W. Frazer,	Elmira.
167	Sonoma,	L. O. Coon,	Sebastopol.
266	Stanislaus,	Rev. M. D. Gage,	Modesto.
452	Sutter and Yuba,	H. S. Graves,	Yuba City
309	Tehama,	J. R. Whitlock,	Paskenta.
300	Trinity,	Geo. B. Jumper,	Weaverville.
195	Tulare,	Rev. F. H. Wales,	Tulare.
324	Tuolumne,	I. T. Holland,	Sonora.
416	Ventura,	Miss M. A. Guthrie,	Springville
366	Yolo,	Thos. J. Goin,	Grafton.

JAPAN.

1 Alpha, Wm. Walker, Yokohama.

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384 Alameda, James S. Naismith, Oakland.
386 Alameda, Mrs. V. A. Rix, Washington.
267 Amador, W. O. Clark, Drytown.
152 Amador, J. R. Johns, Amador.
470 Alameda, Rev. Geo. Morris, West End.
404 Butte, Rev. Peter Powers, Chico.
243 Fresno, A. A. Smith, Kingsburg.
161 Calaveras, H. R. Hughes, Angels Camp.
116 Contra Costa, Rev. W. H. Tubb, Martinez.
290 Fresno. E. W. Turner, Madera.
495 Kern, Rev. J. S. Kline, Bakersfield.
299 Los Angeles, Will D. Gould, Los Angeles
299 Los Angeles, Jesse Yarnell, Los Angeles
246 Merced, George E. Isaacs, Merced.
126 Monterey, J. C. Aston, Watsonville
201 Nevada. Niles Searls. Nevada City
203 Sacramento, G. B. Katzenstein, Sac'to.
130 San Fran'co, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, No. 150 Ninth St., S. F.
185 San F'co, Mrs. E. P. Stevens, 1907 Bush
114 San Francisco, C. H, Peterson, S. F.
291 San Francisco, Wm. Crowhurst 1041 24th St., S. F.
185 San Francisco, Capt. A. D. Wood, S. F
182 San Joaquin, B. F. Bagley, Stockton.
189 San Joaquin, W. R. Ellis, Lodi.
200 San Joaquin, Rev. C. S. Haswell, Lodi.
178 Santa Barbara, J. W. Webb, Lompoc.
32 Santa Clara, Rev. W.T. Mayne, San Jose
295 Santa Clara, Rev. D. E. Bushnell, San Jose.
392 Santa Cruz, G.M. McWain, Boulder Cr'k
425 Shasta, Dr. J. F. Winsell, Ball's Ferry
273 Siskiyou, Fred. H. Loring, Callahans Ranch.
64 Solano, Dr. I. S. Halsey, Vallejo.
370 Sonoma, D. S. Sacry, Santa Rosa.
32 Sonoma, C. B. Proctor, Healdsburg.
32 Sonoma, J. G. Dow, Healdsburg.
156 Sonoma, Mrs. C. E. Fowler, Valley Ford
167 Sonoma, Rev. F. J. Culver, Sebastopol.
192 Tehama, Mrs. M. J. Mayhew, Red Bluff
165 Yolo, William Sims, Winters.
224 Yolo, B. H. Hoag, Davisville.
419 Yolo, J. H. Norton, Capay.
25 Yuba, Chas. J. Covillaud, Marysville.
148 Yuba, Joseph Erwin, Camptonville.

ARIZONA.

304 Pima, Joe T. Marr, Tucson.

JAPAN.

1 Japan, Daniel Jamison, Yokohama.

BANDS OF HOPE.

NO.	LOCATION.	NAME.	SUP'T.
1	Alturas,	Rising Sun,	J. D. McLeod.
2	Artesia,	Artesia,	S. H. Olmstead.
3	Black's Station,	Sunbeam,	J. S. Rollins
4	Brownsville,	Crystal,	T. J. Rumery.
5	Cambria,	Cambria,	Mrs. M. R. Franklin
6	Chico,	Luella,	Rev. Peter Powers.
7	Scenega.	Scenega,	Miss Kitty Conaway.
8	Cajon,	Cajon,	Miss Della Hill.
9	Comanche,	Evergreen,	Mrs. M. S. Holbrook.
10	Columbia,	Mountain View,	G. L. McNeil
11	El Dorado,	El Dorado,	Jas. H. Gilmore
12	Tustin,	Tustin,	Mrs. H. K. Snow.
13	Forest City,	Forest City,	S. A. Lawry.
14	Greenville,	Greenville,	——,
15	Healdsburg,	Healdsburg,	Mrs. S. J. Hall
16	Hornitos,	Cristal,	Mrs. Mary Hinds.
17	Hueneme,	Hueneme,	Mrs. Mary R. Bard
18	Jenny Lind,	Chapparal,	Mrs. Amanda Sharp.
19	Juds'nv'le,	Crescent,	Mrs. T. S. Griffiths
20	Lompoc,	Lompoc,	E. A. Gregg.
21	Los Angeles.	L's Ang's,	Dr. S. McCurdy
22	Lodi,	Lodi,	Rev. C. S. Haswell.
23	Lemoore,	Lemoore,	Myron H. Savage.
24	Livermore,	Myrtle,	J. T. McDonald.
25	Modesto,	Morning Star.	Miss Clara Veggy
26	Mariposa,	Marip'a,	Jarvis Streeter, Jr.
27	Marysville,	Marysville,	Chas. S. Brooks
28	Marysville,	Pleasant Templar,	Jas. Jory
29	Murphys,	Murphys,	Mrs. A. J. Palmer
30	Mokelumne Hill,	Mountain Hope,	Mrs. Jane Guy.
31	Mendocino,	Mendocino,	Mrs. M. J. Paddleford.
32	North Temescal,	N. Tem'l,	F. Esmond
33	National City,	Na'l C'y,	Mrs. F. Copeland
34	Plymouth,	Rising Star,	M. L. Gregg.
35	Pine Grove,	Ev'ng Star,	Mrs. S. Serine
36	Poway,	Poway,	Adams Chapin.
37	Pentz,	Messilla,	R. H. Hawkins.
38	Plano.	Busy Bee,	Mrs. J. A. McMillan
39	Pescadero.	Pescadero.	Carrie M. Mills.
40	Red Bluff,	R'd Bl'ff.	Mrs. Kate Grider.
41	Rio Vista,	Pride of the River.	E. M. Chase
42	Riverside,	Riverside,	May Heap.
43	San Buena'ura,	Ventura.	Mrs. C. W. Bard
44	San Juan,	San Juan,	Miss Carrie Flint
45	Stockton,	Central,	J. M. Long.
46	Stockton,	Bethlehem,	O. Bingham.
47	Stockton,	——,	—— Keniston.
48	Santa Rosa,	S'ta Rosa,	J. H. Richardson
49	Sheridan,	Sheridan,	Mrs. Addie Rogers
50	San Luis Obispo,	——,	D. M. Meridith
51	San Luis Obispo,	——,	S. D. Triplett
52	Spenceville,	Spenceville,	J. L. Wallias
53	San Diego.	Excelsior,	A. B. Hotchkiss
54	Spanish Dry Diggins,	(P.O., Greenwood),	S. D. Diggins, Mrs. S. A. Withington.
55	Soulsbyville,	Soulsbyville,	Mrs. J. L. Coles.
56	Sacramento,	Sac'to,	Mrs. Alice A. Catlin
57	Sacramento,	Progressive	Miss E. Bullard
58	Santa Ana,	Santa Ana,	J. N. Hewes.
59	Santa Paula.	Ivy,	Miss Lulu Scott.
60	Springville,	Sp'gv'le,	Miss Lulu Thacker
61	Sonora,	Sonora,	Mrs. A. J. Sturtevant
62	San Luis Rey,	S. Luis Rey.	Miss Sarah Fox.
63	San Andreas,	Sparkling Water,	Miss Agnes Mercer.
64	San Jose,	——,	Anna McKenzie.
65	San Francisco,	Hayes Valley,	Mrs. Nellie Warren.
66	Short,	Lakeside,	J. M Moore.
67	Tulare City,	White Lily,	Clara Garrison
68	Ventura,	Mound,	Miss Belle Cannon
69	Volcano,	——,	Mrs. Ezra Haskill.
70	Vallejo,	Vallejo,	Mrs. T. Graves.
71	Vallejo,	Home,	N. Smith.
72	Woodland,	Little Giant Killers,	B. F. Loomis.
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186	Golden Gate,	Tu.,	Bush st. M. E. church, Bush street. nr. Devisadero street.
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Loans on other securities wheat, barley, etc.	577,443 96
Loans on personal security	1,106,004 27
Due from Banks and Bankers	392,457 61
Money on hand	398,669 34
	$3,523,844 23
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Capital paid up	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	460,759 13
Due Depositors	1,888,655 07
Due Banks and Bankers	174,370 53
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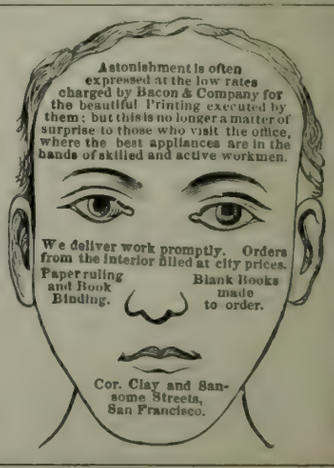
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Quincy Hall Seminary ..... Santa Cruz, Cal
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When you call on any of these places please say you saw their Ad. or Card in the Rescue.

NEWS AGENTS.

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The people who say we cant succeed are themselves the greatest obstacle to our success. If every one who desires the devil worship of the dramshop to cease would vote against license and induce others to do so we would be sure of success first time.

Licensing the greatest crime that the world has ever known, makes every one who votes for parties who have been committing the crime all along, a partaker in all the crimes that flow from that license.

The attempt made to *harmonize* the prohibition convention into a coalition with the Estee—and—Neuman party and the Leag of Free Crime and Beer-garden-Sunday, so that we could all vote as we prey and dwell together in unity—failed of success; so the harmonizers were obliged to bolt and go over in a body to their friends with whom they are wont to prey. It will long be remembered as a remarkable instance of cast-iron obstinacy that the 200 prohibitionists who formed the fag end minority of the convention, in spite of the almost irresistible fascinations offered by the 19 who were the majority of that body, refused to harmonize and vote with the Shaeffer, no Sunday, free beer advocates.

Governor Perkins, in a special message, took strong ground in favor of the valley farmers against the hydraulic miners. He favors Estee, and Estee favors the gravel sluicers against the farmers. The League of Freedom's ex-president, John W. Shaeffer, is in favor of selling whisky in saloons on Sunday. He is one of Mr. Estee's most active and earnest political managers. Mr. Estee is making Sunday-law speeches. The next time Mr. Estee speaks, let some reader of the *Argonaut* ask the question, and demand a categorical answer, "yes" or "no:" "Are you in favor of a law closing all liquor, beer, and wine saloons on Sunday?" He dare not answer it without equivocation or explanation.—*Argonaut.*

Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham is now engaged in compounding a Conscience Soother at $1.50 per bottle. There will be a brisk demand after election. Temperance people who vote the Democratic ticket are warranted a cure in six bottles, and those who vote the Estee-Sunday-recreation ticket will be supplied with a dozen at wholesale, price $12 a dozen.

The Leag of Fiendom has made an unusual number of lucky adventures during the past two weeks. Shootings, stabbings, suicides, and accidents have been frequent enough to make the most sour of liquor sellers sing for joy.

Our good friends, Mr. and Mrs. Doan of Geyserville, will be glad to hear of the prohibitory ticket. They were among those who have loudly called for it ever since the action of the two no God, no Sunday Conventions,

The Marysville Daily Appeal has a temperance department edited by Bro. Covillaud, and it is a very well got up and interesting part of that journal.

The American Woman Suffrage Association met in far-off Omaha recently, where sixty-eight delegates were present from twelve States and Territories, and the audience was large. Gov. Hoyt and Judge Kingman, of Wyoming Territory, in addressing the convention said that the thirteen years of woman suffrage in that territory was an unqualified success, having proved so beneficial that all parties were united in its support. It was voted to make an active campaign in Nebraska for the passage of a woman suffrage amendment to the Constitution, which is to be voted upon in November.—*N. Y. Witness.*

"We hope our temperance people will not be so foolish as to take this uncalled for, unwise step of putting up a ticket and lose the credit they are *sure* to gain through supporting the ticket which recognized their claims for the first time. The Republicans expect the temperance vote, they do not look for the vote of the Leag of Freedom—in fact the Leag has said that they were dissatisfied with the Sunday Law plank in the Republican Platform."

That is kindly advice of the *Mission Journal*; but we dont want any credit from Messrs. Higgins, Buckley, and Shaeffer. We are so stupid as to have no recollection of any instance of recognition from the ticket aforesaid. First public meeting we have, we will send round the plate and take up a collection of sympathy for the Leag who are dissatisfied with the plank which they had made exactly to order.

The Watchman of Halifax, N. S., a very excellent and efficient temperance journal, by an evident oversight, has credited to the Rescue an article of Dr. J. G. Holland's entitled "Teach the Children," which appeared in this paper some time ago, with proper credit as usual.

The Scott Act Election in St. John N. B. which resulted in a tie, has been submitted to a scrutiny and the result, after errors on both sides are attended to, is a tie still. An appeal is to be taken as the Judge refused to hear evidence of fraud.

Pity people would not always write distinctly for the press; this week a printer set up "unfermentative rum" for "representative men," and it was not the printer who was in fault.

The Bible and Brandy.—In this town, Sidmouth, I noticed a grocer's shop, the window of which was emblazoned with the customary devices of Messrs. Gilbey, soliciting the purchase of their wines and ardent spirits. To my astonishment I saw an inscription over the door proclaiming this shop to be the depot of the British and Foreign Bible Society. On entering the shop and asking if I could buy a Bible the reply was, Yes. And, I added, a bottle of brandy? Again the reply was, Yes. Here, then, we have the dissemination of the Gospel and of ardent spirits beautifully combined. Messrs. Gilbey and the British and Foreign Bible Society working hand in hand! Surely somebody should ventilate this outrageous case in the proper quarter, wherever that may be.

Temperance seems at a very low ebb here. No one seems to dream that there can be any evil in drink, that time-honored and carefully-conserved pestilence.—Yours, &c., R. F. Mushet.—*Alliance News.*

Mr. A. M. Sullivan, with some members of his family, is leaving in a few days for a two months' tour in the United States, mainly for his health, but he has promised to speak at a few places *en route*. Our friends in the United States will no doubt be on the alert to hear this splendid orator and noble advocate of the good cause of Temperance and prohibition. Mr. Sullivan is a life-long abstainer, and has rendered great service to the movement in every phase, but especially in that under the special direction of the United Kingdom Alliance. Communications to Mr. Sullivan may be sent to the care of General Neal Dow, Portland, Maine, who will kindly forward the same during the tour.—*Alliance News.*

England.—After 15 years of battle in the Parliament of England, the Married Women's Property Act has become law quite recently. It does away with the old system which enabled the husband to say to his wife "what's yours is mine, and what's mine is my own." Notice has been given of a motion early next session of parliament, to give women the franchise under the same conditions as men. That looks bad for King rum. This movement was originated 15 years ago by two married and two single ladies. What a silly thing for four people only, and women at that, to attempt to revolutionize ancient customs.

New York: The Republican Convention nominated a Mr. Folger, a Conkling man for Governor; approved Arthur, and the rest of the platform was buncomb like our Sunday law plank. A third party prohibitory ticket is placed also in the field.

Mass.—The politicians there are engaged in silent prayer over legal polygamy in Utah and resolve it must be abolished and the Boston standard of go as you please matrimony adopted. The Republican wire pullers at the Convention were virtuous in the extreme about ship building and Indians and civil service reform and lied about every thing but any real and practicable reform, which the rum interest had bribed them well to say nothing about.

Connecticut.—The Republicans of that State have declared for submission of prohibitory Amendment to the people and endorsed Arthur.

Missouri.—The State Republican Convention declares to restrain the use of liquor and reduce the harmful effect to a minimum, by local option, high license, civil damage—all of which now are solely in the interest of the dramshop.

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A PARTY MAN.

O. H. B. TOWNSEND.

That I am a regular temperance man
You surely all must know;
To all the meetings of the lodge,
I'm always sure to go;
And in every spot or place,
Be it parlor, church, or hall,
I always try to do my best
By talking most of all.

That I am a regular party man
You must admit as true;
I never stay at home, but vote
Its ticket thru and thru;
And tho I am a temperance man,
I really can't see why,
To help elect my party men
I should not always try.

That my party is a whisky one,
I know as well as you;
But for me to turn against it now,
It really would not do;
And tho' 'mong its list of candidates
There's not a temperance man,
I think we all should do our best,
And elect them if we can.

That my party is a tricky one
I know as well as you;
To get on every side the fence,
It always tries to do;
And tho' its promised great reforms
And never yet done more,
It is the same old party, and
I love it as of yore.

That my party is a changing one
I know as well as you;
To suit the party to the place
We always try to do;
And tho' its temperance in the east,
And whisky in the west,
To vote its entire ticket "strait,"
I always think is best.

—*Prohibitionist.*

POLITICAL BOSSES.

"Things refuse to be mismanaged long."

* * * * Next to the founding of a government, the making of its laws has been regarded as the highest duty and the greatest responsibility imposed upon man. The past has bequeathed to us who live in the nineteenth century a splendid endowment in this respect; and while much important work in this field remains to be done, and no age will be wholly relieved from it, the great burden of government now lies, and henceforth must lie, in the charge of its administration, and not in the framing of constitutions or laws.

By a process of political evolution, the people in all highly civilized countries have quite largely secured the right to make their own laws. But while they have, by the aid of representative forms of government, so generally dethroned monarchical and aristocratic powers in law-making, they have nowhere instituted and securely established the democratic principle in the execution of laws or in the administration of their own governments; and it is the administration of the law which most directly and seriously affects them. They make laws for their own government, and they are generally required to obey them. Their rulers govern them; the question is: How shall they govern their rulers?

The English speaking people have been seeking the true answer to this question ever since they first had existence as a nation. In strange, devious, tortuous, and mysterious ways; by toil and sweat and blood; by the purse and by the sword; by crusades and conquests and conventicles; by passive obedience and by heroic resistance; by tongue and pen and press; and by other and innumerable conquests in the universe of thought and action, they have produced a wonderful mechanism of administration, which, rightly adjusted and applied, will enthrone and crown public opinion, founded in righteous thought, sovereign over all rulers, and supreme over all forms of government. Many times in their history has this "higher law" of their being had sway. Kings have resisted it; Presidents have disregarded it; ministers and cabinets have rebelled against it, and used factions and parties and patronage and spoils and usurped powers to make void its behests; but in the end they have been compelled to abdicate the exercise of authority, or to submit to its sovereign power. Other and wiser kings, presidents, ministers, and cabinets have recognized and obeyed it, and have ameliorated the condition of mankind, and deserved and received the plaudits of their fellow-men. By such recognition of public opinion, righteous rulers have given it organic life,—that which alone can make it effective in the work of government.

"Public opinion," says Bentham, "may be considered as a system of law emanating from the body of the people. . . . To the pernicious exercise of the power of government, it is the only check; to the beneficial, an indispensable supplement. Able rulers lead it; prudent rulers lead or follow it; foolish rulers disregard it." For ages and ages the world was governed not so much in deference to public opinion and general interests, as in obedience to personal judgment and private ends. Man is a social being, and has social feelings; but he is also a selfish being, and has selfish instincts. As there could be no necessity for government without society, there can be no society without government. But the trouble with both society and government has ever been that man's selfish instincts are stronger than his social feelings. Therefore, when men associate for the accomplishment of a common political object, there is a constant danger that a few who can, will use the power of all, not for the equitable benefit of each, but for the advantage of those who are able to get control. Thus, a faction arises within a party; a contest for control of the faction develops a cabal, and a final struggle for supremacy enthrones the political autocrat over all.

Party government seems to be the best means thus far devised for the enforcement of the general judgment of a nation. If this instrument can be permanently and successfully employed by factions and rings and political bosses to further their special and private interests, in disregard of the general welfare, popular government is a delusion and a snare for the people themselves. Let us hope that the power of public opinion is sufficient to hold in check this aristocratic tendency. Otherwise we should no longer claim with Lincoln, that ours is a "government of the people, by the people and for the people;" but we should frankly confess that it is a government of parties, controled by factions, —factions ruled by cabals,—for the spoils of office bestowed by political bosses. * * *—*John L. Mitchell, in North American Review.*

PROHIBITION.

BY HON. NEAL DOW.

[Morning and Day of Reform.]

Nothing surprises temperance workers more than the ignorance of men of ability and intelligence as to the purpose and the results of the agitation for the prohibition of the liquor traffic. We say there is no movement, political or otherwise, so important to the interests of the nation, state and people, as this. It touches and affects public interests, as well as private interests, more extensively than all other public policies combined. I am confident that no intelligent man will deny this.

Prohibition proposes to relieve society entirely from the tremendous evils coming inevitably from intemperance. What are these? "Greater and more numerous than those coming from war, pestilence and famine combined, the three great scourges of mankind.'" Mr. Gladstone, present prime minister of England, said this on the floor of the House of Commons. The London *Times* had said it several months before, and no one has attempted to deny this to be true, or to show that the evils of intemperance were overstated.

To relieve society from these evils, is the purpose of prohibition, and this remedy has been applied in a great many localities in this country and in foreign lands, and has been in operation for many years, with positive results everywhere that it has been tried. The relation of this experiment to the highest interests of society is so important that it seems to me every intelligent men who cares at all for the general welfare, should keep himself informed as to its results. But it is very far from being so. The mass of the public men of the country, as well as those in private life, are in total ignorance of the results of the policy of prohibition, tho they have been published to the world for more than a quarter of a century.

A notable case of this unpardonable ignorance in public men is that of Mr. Thurlow Weed, one of the ablest, sharpest and most intelligent politicians of the country, whose advanced age and high personal character raise him above all suspicion of being in any way influenced by unworthy motives in his position and opinion upon this subject. In a recent article in the New York *Tribune* he says that "all attempts at prohibition have been abortive, and that prohibition in Maine, especially, the place of its birth, was and is an abortion." I am far from imputing to Mr. Weed any intention to misstate, but there is not one word of that true. Mr. Weed was simply writing upon a matter of which he was profoundly ignorant, as so many other able men have done, and are habitually doing.

Now in every one of the States, localities, and districts where the policy of prohibition has been fairly tried it has proved a great success; in not one of them has it been a failure, much less an "abortion," yet Mr. Weed and many other able men being absolutely ignorant of the subject, venture to pronounce an opinion upon it in total opposition to all the facts.

How is it and why is it, that such men oppose this movement? It is an enigma that I cannot solve. The universal adoption of prohibition would certainly result in this: Every family in the land might have and would have abundant food and raiment and comfortable shelter and enough of all the necessaries and comforts of life. More than five hundred thousand homes where home happiness is now unknown would be prosperous, peaceful and happy. More than half a million intemperate miserable men to whom life is a burden would become sober, good citizens, discharging their full share of public duties, bearing their share of public burdens, useful, honorable members of the community. More than a million wretched, miserable women, the wives, dauters, mothers, of these shocking, shameful wrecks of men, would be the happy wives, mothers, dauters of men reformed from their evil ways and restored to their right minds and to better ways of life. Our alms-houses, prisons, lunatic asylums would be largely depopulated, and their wretched tenants would be self-supporting, respecters of the laws of their country and the rights of their fellow citizens, and restored to reason and to usefulness in the world.

Have I in any way overstated the results that would certainly come from the prohibition and suppression of the liquor traffic? Every intelligent man knows that I have not done so; everybody knows that all this, and more would come to the community from the suppression of a trade the results of which are all bad, and so bad that nothing can be worse, while no good to the value of a dollar comes from it to nation, state, or people. More than a thousand million dollars are annually lost and wasted in this country directly thru the liquor traffic, involving the loss and waste of a large share of the wages of labor and the profits of business. Everybody knows this to be true.

The agitation for prohibition is founded in the belief that there are virtue, intelligence, patriotism, and piety enough in the country to redeem the nation from the frightful evil—far greater than those of war, pestilence and famine combined. How is it possible that good men can object to this movement or be indifferent to it?

JUST SUITED.

We are not disappointed in the action of the Republican Convention. Its platform is the exact opposite of that of the Democratic party on the Sabbath question. The Democratic party proposes to repeal the law protecting the Sabbath, the Republican Convention declares against that policy. Men who pretend to be temperance men, and now threaten to bolt the Republican ticket and to defeat it, are simply tools and agents of the Leag of Freedom. We cannot hope to get everything we want at one time. To form a third party now would be a malicious piece of political insanity which would inevitably result in electing the Democratic ticket and repealing the Sunday law. That would be a most ruinous policy, and we repudiate it in detail and altogether. If any voter knows any candidate of any party to be a dishonest or incompetent man, scratch him off, but let us not decline to vote, nor throw our votes away.—*Cal. Christian Advocate.*

The *Advocate* and the temperance advocates see this matter from different standpoints. We dont believe it will pay to continue the annual murder of 3,000 people in this State indefinitely, for the sake of electing either a Republican or a Democratic drunkard maker as Governor; perhaps we are wrong. We dont believe it our duty to vote a ticket and a platform made to suit only the Leag of Freedom even if it suits the *Advocate*. We dont believe in surrendering the Sunday to a beer garden debauch; perhaps we are out there too. We tried to get the Rep. party to recognize the Christian and temperance sentiment of the State; our present adversaries did not; they did not want any concession made to the temperance people; they wanted it all Sunday law, and the Convention spat upon us all and declared in favor of the worship of the devil.

We promised, if they should so act, to put up a separate ticket, and we keep our word; perhaps that is "malicious insanity." We "must not have all we want at one time." No, some folks poured out upon us two years ago, their choicest gems of abusive epithet, because we wanted to do something then to arrest the tide of human slauter. We got nothing then and are promised a good deal less now; but we should continue right along to do even worse than the man did, who bot a dog and took delivery of the property in instalments of one hair at a time once a year.

We dont believe the Democrats, if elected, will dare to harm the Sunday, because the moral, patriotic and Christian element of that party vehemently denounced their action on that question. And altho the Republicans are bound to make it a day of boisterous riot, the Christian voice of that party is sadly divided—and weak in protest.

Again people who make the removal of the curse of crime and sin and misery from the land, a life study and a life labor, are always said to be wrong; those who dont care a rap about this matter are sure to be right. It is a blessed thing to be always right. A man up in Sonoma county was always right. He made it a rule to go to bed when the hens retired to roost. There was no danger thus of mistaking the time. He could not go wrong. About the last day of Dec. 1879, it grew dark at 2 P. M.; the hens roosted, he undressed and went to bed against the protests of his wife. But in a short time it was discovered to be only an eclipse of the sun and the hens, his infallible guide for 60 years, were out for once.

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W. C. T. U.

'THE WOMEN OF AMERICA *vs.* THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC"

PRESIDENT, Miss F. E. Willard, Evanston, Ill.
CORRESPONDING SEC'Y, Mrs. C. B. Buell, 53 Bible House, N. Y.
TREASURER, Miss Esther Pugh, 54 Bible House, New York.

ORIGIN AND OBJECTS.

The Woman's National Christian Temperance Union, with its twenty-four auxiliary State Unions, is the largest Society ever composed exclusively of women, and conducted entirely by them. So far as reported (the returns are very incomplete), there were at the close of last year, 1,654 local auxiliaries, with a membership of 34,317, and 494 juvenile organizations. It is the lineal descendant of the great Temperance crusade in 1873–74, and is a union of Christian women of all churches for the purpose of educating the young; forming a better public sentimeut; reforming the drinking classes; transforming, by the power of Divine grace, those who are enslaved by alcohol; and removing the dram-shop from our streets by law.

MISS F. E. WILLARD,

PRESIDENT NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

Frances E. Willard is sprung of that strong New England stock that, when transplanted into Western soil, often finds the best conditions of growth. But she, doutless, owes much to the fact that she was educated in an exceptional manner. Her parents, on their way Westward, when she was three years of age, stopped to gather honey at that good old hive—Oberlin College—and five years later went on to Janesville, Wis., where, until she was eighteen, her home was her father's farm. During this time she grew in the free air, with leags of prairie around her, her only companions her brother and sister; her books few, including no novels; her teachers a wise and gifted mother, and a governess to whom she was devotedly attached. Education—not described by text-books and departments—was the daily food and inspiration, and was brot to the children thru a thousand avenues that only a mother, with the divine intuitive gift that Froebel had, could have opened. There were "sermons in stones, books in running brooks." The world's work was reproduced in miniature in the little household, that the children might learn to take part in it. Journalism was carried on, poems were written, a home-republic was formed, and the children trod their little world with the free step and the *abandon* that helped to conquer it in after-life. One took in life too largely for her early strength, and died at nineteen, and another lately fell in the midst of the the work he began as a boy-journalist. The other, with a strength that is almost miraculous, lives to fulfil the destiny she always saw before her—undefined, yet certain, when she was still a child.

At eighteen years of age, school-life, in the conventional sense, began. After a term at Milwaukee, in the college founded by Catherine Beecher, the family plan was changed, the farm sold, and Evanston, Ill., chosen as the home, for the parents still wisely held to the plan of combining home and school; and as a college could not come to the home, the home must go to the college. In this beautiful suburban town the pretty cottage was built, which to mother and daughter is now sacred as the father's last gift. He died in '67. Here the daughters graduated, and one died, to be shrined by her sister in a memorial volume—"Nineteen Beautiful Years"—and from this point Frances Willard began to take up life with a new earnestness. Some years of teaching followed in Evanston, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Lima, N. Y., and in 1868–70, as the guest of her friend, Miss Jackson, she journeyed thru Europe and the East. In these two years and a half, a year was spent in Paris studying. She gathered much material for literary work, and the experience added breadth to her insight of character and countries. Witnessing the condition of women in the East and in the greater part of Europe led her to a question which has had large answer in her later life: "What can be done to make matters better for women?" From that time she has been a lover of women. She saw that women's state has kept back civilization, as the stream does not rise higher than the spring that feeds it; and she coveted for her countrywomen the "best gifts," to hold and to impart.

After her return to America her ability to speak in public was discovered, and the calls which came to her from all parts of the Northwest proved that her gift was an exceptional one, and she was placed even then in the front rank among speakers.

In 1871 she was elected President of the Woman's College at Evanston, and there developed her plan of self-government, which was watched by many with extreme interest, and is now pursued with success by many educators. On the union of the college with the university, when it became impossible to carry out her plan of government, she resigned her position.

This was in 1874, and in October of the same year a voice that had been thrilling her strangely whenever she heard a sound of it, came to her with a personal appeal. It was from the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and the invitation to work in it was gladly accepted. She saw, with the clear intuition that is peculiar to her, that the little "root out of dry ground" was His promise of that which was to cover the land with a banyan-tree growth. Said she, later: "I was reared on a Western prairie and often have helped to kindle the great fires for which the West used to be famous. A match and a wisp of dry grass were all we needed, and behold the magnificent spectacle of a prairie fire, sweeping across the landscape, swift as a thousand untrained steeds, and no more to be captured than a hurricane! Just so it is with the Crusade. * * * When God lets loose an idea upon this planet, we vainly set limits to its progress; and I believe that Gospel temperance shall yet transform that inmost circle—the human heart—and its widening sweep the circle of home, and then society, and then—pushing its argument to the extreme conclusion—it shall permeate the widest circle of them all—that is, Government."

So closely identified had she become with the womanhood of our country, that the question came very distinctly to her as a representative woman: "Who knoweth if thou be come unto the kingdom for such a time as this?" In 1876–7, on invitation from Mr. Moody, she assisted him ln the Gospel work in Boston for several months. Her hope in undertaking this enterprise was that the temperance work might be united with the Gospel work, and brot with it to the front. This, however, was not fulfilled.

As Corresponding Secretary of the National Union for three years, and as author and organizer of the Home Protection movement in this country, she is practically a leader.

The Home Protection "call" came to her like a revelation in the Spring of the Centennial year, on a Sabbath morning, in Columbus, the capital of the "Crusade State." Her views on "woman suffrage" are well known, but in this she makes clear, definite distinction for the ballot for woman on this question only. She has been laying a foundation in Illinois the past two years, toward which the women of many States look with eager interest. It promises nothing—it only petitions; but there is so much promise—more, of prophecy—in the whole movement, that some of us already see the headstone reared "with shoutings, crying, 'Grace, grace unto it.'"

As an organizer Miss Willard has no equal among women. Her office is not only to plan work, but to be the life and inspiration of the body of workers. Her province is not to work in detail, but she is skilled in utilizing talent of every degree, and adapting the worker to the work.—MARY A. LATHBURY.—*Condensed from "Our Union."*

HOME PROTECTION IN ARKANSAS.

Last winter the Arkansas Legislature passed a law by which, within three miles of a church or school house, the sale of intoxicating liquors could be prohibited by the will of a majority of the men and women, expressed in the form of their signatures to a petition.

At the Convention of the State Christian Union which was held in the Hall of Representatives at Little Rock, Rev. H. R. Withers said:

"Look over the map of our beloved State, where we and our wives have so long labored and had patience, trace the line from Fort Smith to Little Rock and all along the Iron Mountain road, look over the counties, and from three-fourths of them you will find the liquor-traffic routed, horse, foot, and dragoons. Women did it! We men put the weapon of law in their hands, and they have wielded it like true daughters of the Church, the State, the Home! We welcome you to the first temperance jubilee that Arkansas has ever known, because never before had the sovereign people an opportunity to assert its conviction and to avenge its heartache."

Colonel Porter Grace, one of their leading lawyers, said:

"In my career as a lawyer I have prosecuted or defended one hundred and thirty men for homicide in my part of the State. Fully nine-tenths of all my cases at court have been directly traceable to the liquor traffic. I have seen women suffer so much that I determined to befriend them, if I could. Two facts stood out in bold relief as the result of my experience: 1. Intoxicating liquors are at the bottom of crime; 2. The women, as a class, not only do not drink, but are set against the habit. Then came the question: What can be done to protect the homes?' Our Legislature had not got up, nor down, nor around (just as you please to call it) to the idea of the full ballot for women. So, as I could not put that in their hands, I resolved to do my level best to give them the vote by signature. We asked for this law and secured it by a large majority. Be it said to the everlasting credit of women that withal that, as a class, without regard to color, they stood for the right when we gave them the power."

And Senator Mitchell, who was the chief champion of the measure in the Senate, said:

"I was always opposed to the ballot for women; but they have so nobly vindicated their right to it in our State, and by their quiet and divine action have done so much more to increase the sum of human welfare here than any single force has ever before done, that I am prepared to use my influence to invest them with full sovereigntry *pro bono publico.*—*Morning and Day of Reform.*

THE TEMPERANCE WOMEN'S BALLOT.

It is a remarkable fact that two-thirds of the church members in this country are women: while on the other hand nineteen-twentieths of the criminals are men. Ought not the voting power (which is the governing power of a community) to be lodged as much in the hands of the Christian part of the community as in the class which contains almost all the criminals?

A lady, recently, in visiting the Canadian prisons, asked one of the turnkeys in reference to this matter of comparative numbers of the sexes in prison. Here is the conversation as reported by the lady—Sarah M. Perkins. The turnkey answered:

"I have been here eighteen years, and I should say about one woman to forty men."

"How do you account for it that you have so few women?"

He scratched his head, and was silent awhile, then he blurted out, as if the words hurt him.

"Women are better than men."

"You, a man, and say this?"

"Well, it's the truth, but I suppose 'tis woman's rights, to say it."

"It's a man's always to tell the truth; but if this is true, and if women have more moral strength then men, should not this be used for the good of society?—to vote down intemperance and licentiousness, and to see that good men are elected to office?"

The turnkey answered:

"Yes, that's a fact. I really believe the world would be better for it but I never said it before."—*Portsmouth Weekly.*

WOMAN SUFFRAGE COMING.

A short time ago the Iowa Legislature passed a constitutional amendment for woman suffrage. After this is passed by a second Legislature, it can be voted upon by the people. Let us take courage! the world is progressing. We may not live to see it, but our daughters, methinks, will go as naturally to the polls, and vote against the wrong, as we go now to the man who is only great because he has the ballot, and plead so often in vain, and he will use his might in favor of temperance and right. Ah! the tables will be turned then. These lovers of evil more than good will come to us, instead of our going to them. Liquor dealers will then plead with us, instead of our beseeching them almost on bended knees. I must say, I rather relish the picture. Imagine one of them coming to us and saying, "Mrs. So-and-So, Madame, did I understand you to request me not to sell strong drink to your son? I shall be very happy to comply, and will see to it that no one on the premises gives him anything in future—not even cider; and—ah! that widow's son over the way? No, no! he shall never have a drop from my establishment! Good morning, madame; if I can serve you in any way, I shall be happy!" etc., etc. Look on that picture and then on this: "*I shall sell to your son just as long as he has any money to pay for the drinks!*" (Fact.) So we will work and pray for the good time coming.—*Our Union.*

OREGON.—At the present session of the Legislature a petition will be presented with 50,000 signatures tor the formal submission to the vote of the people the following amendment:

Section 1. The manufacture, sale, or the giving away, or the offering to sell or give away, or the keeping for sale of any spirituous, vinous, malt, fermented or intoxicating liquor whatever, is forever prohibited in this State, except for medical, scientific, mechanical, or sacramental purposes.

Sec. 2. The legislative assembly of the State shall without delay, pass all necessary laws with sufficient penalties necessary to enforce said article.

Samples and Catalogues, with 800 Illustrations, Free on Application. WEINSTOCK & LUBIN, Sacramento, Cal.

G. W. Secretary's D'p'tm't.

GEORGE B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.

☞The office of the Grand Lodge is located in the Capital Savings Bank Building, entrance, No. 328 J street, up-stairs, over the southwest corner J and Fourth streets, Sacramento, where the Grand Worthy Secretary will be pleased to receive calls from the members of the Order during business hours.

☞This department is edited by the Grand Worthy Secretary, to whom all communications relating in any way to the business of the Grand Lodge, this department, or anything appearing hereunder, should be addressed.

☞The Grand Worthy Secretary's post office address is Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento, Cal.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES
ON SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE G. W. S.

Sold for the Benefit of the Grand Lodge

Constitutions, per hundred copies	$12 00
Constitutions per dozen	1 75
Glee Books, "Temperance Chimes" per dozen	4 00
Glee Books, per half doz	2 50
Glee Books, single copies	50
Receipts of Evening and Constitution Roll Book, per set	2 50
Chase's Digest, per copy	1 50
Officer's Roll Call etc., Book of	1 00
Pledge Cards, per hundred	1 00
Officers Cards, per set of four	1 00
Degree Ode Cards, per doz	1 00
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Subordinate Ode Cards with music, per doz	1 50
Chase's Good of the Order, per copy	50
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Grand Lodge Returns, per dozen	1 00
W. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. F. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
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Warrants on W. T., book of fifty	50
W. F. S. Receipts, book of fifty	55
W. T. Receipts, book of fifty	50

LODGE FURNITURE.

In addition to the above, I will attend to orders for Impression Seals, Blank Books, Special Printing, Regalia or Lodge Furniture. This will be done as an accommodation to Lodges and not as a source of profit either to the Grand Lodge or myself; hence all orders filled will be sent per express by the dealers, with instructions to "collect on delivery," unless the money accompanies the order. Address—

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.,
Sacramento, California.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE GRAND LODGE I. O. G. T. OF CALIFORNIA.

BALDWIN HOTEL, San Francisco Oct., 7, 1882.

Pursuant to the call of the G. W. C. T. the Executive Committee convened and was called to order at 10;30 o'clock A. M. by Robert Thompson, P. G. W. C. T.

Upon calling the roll of members all were noted present as follows: G. W. C. T. M. C. Winchester of Grafton; G. W. C. Will D. Gould of Los Angeles; G. W. V. T. Mrs, Emily Pitt Stevens and P. G. W. C. T. Robt. Thompson of San Francisco; G. W. T. I. S. Halsey of Vallejo; G. W. S. Geo. B. Katzenstein of Sacramento.

GRAND LECTURERS.

Applications for appointment as Grand Lecturers were received from George Babcock of San Francisco; M. V. Wright of Riverside and F. J. Culver of Oakland. The applications were received and placed on file, and in the same connection all the Grand Lecturers who served the Grand Lodge during the last year were considered as applicants and their applications were filed.

An application from Jno. C. Brown of Los Angeles for appointment as a colporteur and an application from George Bramall for employment in some position where he could make himself useful to the cause and Order, was also received and ordered on file.

The following Grand Lecturers were elected, Emily P. Stevens, Col. C. N. Goulding and Prof. William Crowhurst.

Upon motion Mrs. E. P. Stevens was relieved from active service until November 15th next, her employment and compensation not to commence until after that date.

The compensation to the Grand Lecturers elected was agreed upon and the further elections of Grand Lecturers was deferred until the next or future meeting of the Executive Committee.

The following was unanimously adopted:

That no person shall be permitted to take collections in the name of the Order within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of California, except the elective Grand Lodge Officers, the Grand Lecturer duly commissioned, or persons especially authorized so to do.

That all collections taken in the name of the Order shall become the funds of the Grand Lodge, and must be paid into its Treasury.

Upon motion the foregoing declaration was ordered to be published as a standing notice at the head of the Lecturer's page of the RESCUE.

Upon motion Geo. B. Katzenstein was elected Superintendent of the Lecture force, and his compensation was fixed as recommended by the Grand Lodge.

THE RESCUE.

Matters connected with the RESCUE were fully considered, and, upon motion, Capt. A. D. Wood was unanimously chosen as editor and publisher of the RESCUE for the ensuing year.

Upon motion his salary was fixed at $150.00 per month.

Upon motion the editor and publisher was allowed an additional sum of $25 per month for clerk hire.

Upon motion Jno. C. Brown, of Los Angeles; M. V. Wright, of Riverside; and George Bramall of Haywards, were recommended to the editor and publisher of the RESCUE, for appointment as canvassers, upon commission.

Upon motion the editor and publisher was authorized to appoint a financial agent or business manager, and such further canvassers as may be advisable and available to operate under his direction or commission, and subject to the approval and control of Executive Committee.

Upon motion the editor, G. W. C. T., and G. W. S., were appointed a committee to prepare a scale of prices for the advertising space of the RESCUE, and when adopted to print the same in each issue of the RESCUE.

TEMPERANCE LITERATURE.

Upon motion it was decided to continue the mailing of the RESCUE weekly to each Minister of the Gospel in regular work within the State of California, and to each Superior Judge, as recommended by the Grand Lodge.

Upon motion the G. W. S., was directed to procure and distribute immediately, pro rata to each Lodge, five thousand copies of the address of Jno. B. Finch on Good Templary as published by the R. W. G. L.

Upon motion, the G. W. C. T. and G. W. S., were appointed a committee to ascertain the probable expense of the printing and distribution of an edition of the "Wine Tracts," and were given full discretionary powers.

JUVENILE WORK.

Mrs. M. E. Richardson, G. S. J. W., was called before the committee and a full conference was had concerning the work in her department.

Upon motion the matter of procuring a supply of regalias, reward cards and general supplies, to be kept in stock and for sale by her, for the benefit of her department and the Grand Lodge, was referred to the G. S. J. W., and G. W. S. with full power to act.

The matter of printing commissions for District Superintendents and all other printing necessary for the Juvenile Department was referred with full power to act, to the G. S. J. W. and the G. W. S., as a special committee.

Upon motion a page of the RESCUE was assigned to the Juvenile work, to be controlled and edited by the G. S. J. W., in a manner similar to the page now conducted by the G. W. S., and the G. S. J. W., to be held responsible for the management and contents of said department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The G. W. S., was directed to have printed 1,500 copies of the journal of proceedings of the session of the Grand Lodge just closed and to distribute the same as follows: One copy each to every G. W. C. T., G. W. S., and official organs of the Grand Lodges; to every R. W. G. L. officer and the Grand Lodge officers of this jurisdiction; to every Lodge Deputy within this jurisdiction as the official copy for Lodge use, and to every Grand Lodge Representative who was in actual attendance upon the recent session of the Grand Lodge.

The superintendent of the lecture force was given discretionary power to employ special lecturers as necessity may require and the exigencies of the Grand Lodge funds will admit.

At 5:30 P. M. the committee adjourned to meet again on Monday evening November 13th, at 8 o'clock, then to meet in Vallejo.

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, Secretary.

San Francisco, October 6, 1882.

To the Independent Order of Good Templars of California:

My services as your G. W. C. T., have ended. For the past three years, I have been honored with that office and burdened with its cares and responsibilities. While my labors have been great, yet a universal kindness has ever aided me to perform them with greater ease than I otherwise could have done. For this kindship, I return to you my thanks, one and all.

But, I write for another rather than myself.

Our success, in a great measure, depends upon the confidence we impose in our officers, and especially our G. W. C. T., and G. W. S. Of our G. W. S., I do not intend to speak, for you know him to have been tried for these many years, and not found wanting.

We have as Grand Worthy Chief Templar, a new man, not a new Good Templar, or a new worker in the cause of Temperance, only new as G. W. C. T.

Brother M. C. Winchester, ourly elected G. W. C. T. is well known to all the members of tne Grand Lodge, who have attended the sessions for the past few years. He has been an efficient member of the Finance Committes of the G. L., for many years and has had occasion, as such to thoroughly examine all the transaction of our G. L., each year, so he has become familiar with all our plans and modes of work. Thus he has become well fitted for his present position. He is a man of education, integrity and ability, and is in every way eniitled to our entire confidence and respect. I therefore take great pleasure in recommending him to our fraternity, and ask for him a cordial welcome.

R. THOMPSON.
P. G. W. C T.

[To the Rescue.]

Said a mother to her Son, it is vacation next week don't you think you could get a job of work for the week. You know the late severe wind blew off a great many tons of apples, and I should not wonder if Mr. H, would be glad to get some boys to help gather his; suppose you ask him.

What! gather apples for him to make cider with? No! "I cannot cause to be made, furnished in any way, shape or manner, anything that csn intoxicate (repeating the G. T. pledge,)

Said his mother you are right. They are both G. T's, but the mother seemed a little thoughtless, but who can tell what joy filled her heart, to know that the 12 year old boy was so true to the principles which she had tried so earnestly to instill into his mind and heart, praying they may be life enduring. If we can educate our boys in firm temperance principles, our Nation we may save, we seem to heve little to hope for from present parties and rulers. I hope our Prohibition Convention will give us a good clean ticket, men whom all good moral men (and I wish I could say women too,) can vote for, may the Lord speed the day, when we shall trample the monster under our feet, and so crush out all semblance of life that it will be impossible for it ever to revive to menace the lives of our children, or again to cause the intolerable suffering of the wives and mothers of the land.

We have concluded that all the difference between the two nominees (Rep. and Dem.,) for Governor is that the Rep. nominee can go one hundred acres of vineyard more than the Dem. No objection to the vineyard used for proper purposes, but are all the grapes likly to be made into raisins or infermented wine?

Write in letters of fire what you think of G, T., or Home Protectionist voting for a man they know to be a moderate drinker, when they have a choice of a man of firm temperance principles, of good ability and, who all that hafle had dealings with him say to be thoroly honest?

They say we can't elect him, the temperance man, and we must be at the other, or the third man who professed to be a strong temperance man, and who went back on us as our Primary. I think if they do vote for the one who uses liquor, they will be very inconsistent, do say the least even if they do not perjure themselves. PROHIBITIONIST.

IT IS a mistake to suppose that a mania has got adrift among the ministers who have appeared in print recently in defense of a Republican party, which promises that it wont have any Sunday law but one that is worthless, aud will not enforce even that. It is only a case of providential intervention. "God allowed the Democrats to play the fool, so as to defeat their ticket. And altho the Republican delegates would have done the same thing if they thot it would get more votes, yet God did not want the Republican ticket defeated, and he overruled the thing." That is the way they put it up, and it satisfies everybody, of course.

Society Regalias and Saches to Order. Satisfaction Guaranteed. WEINSTOCK & LUBIN, Sacramento, Cal.

Lecturers' Reports.

The Grand Lecturers employed by the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T., of Cal., are as follows:

Mrs. E. P. Stevens, Prof. Wm. Crowhurst, Col. C. N. Goulding, Elder J. W. Webb and Hugh R. Hughes.

LECTURERS APPOINTMENTS.

WM. CROWHURST.

Pleasant Valley Lodge.Oct. 12	Virginia Lodge.....
Granger Lodge.....13	Millville.....
Horner Addition, S. F.....15	Falls City.....
Pleasant Grove.....	Burney Valley.....
Berry's School House.....	Pittville.....
Elizabeth Lodge.....	

Thence into Modoc, Lassen, Plumas and Sierra Counties.

CORVALLIS, October 2.

ED. RESCUE:—As I am now quite at home in this field, I will comply with your request to furnish items of interest as to the work here. When I remember my trip to Portland, and attempt to describe those two days that seemed of endless length, I am reminded of the Penn. farmers exclamation. He was notoriously profane as well as original in his combination of oaths. One day as he went to market with a load of potatoes, loose in the wagon box and had nearly reached the summit of a long hill, the end-gate dropped, allowing the whole load to roll down the hill. A neighbor chanced along, and was surprised to find him watching the bounding rolling potatoes in utter silence, and asked, "why don't you swear?" "I can't think of anything that will do the subject justice," was his answer. For the same reason will I pass in silence my first view of the ocean and experience thereon, I remained a week in Salem, in the meantime visiting Capital Lodge, and attending a session of the Executive Committee of this Grand Lodge. The former is doing a good work, and points with pride to its noble record. I found the Executive Committee alive to needs of the hour, and progressive in spirit. Bro. Jessup is a noble man and will be a power for our cause in the Senate. He has already submitted the bill for a Constitutional amendment, and with it petition containing 52,600 names, asking for its submission. Surely such a unanimous request connot be denied. Can any better evidence of the earnestness of the temperance workers of this new but vigorous state, be found?

On Sat. the 24th inst., I began work at Independence (Polk Co.,) remaining two evenings, where the meetings were well attended. The small lodge is struggling bravely in the face of much opposition and owes much to Sister L. L. Whiteaker's tireless zeal.

The "College City," of Mommouth was found to be a lovely place in point of natural scenery and the people ready to listen, but better yet to work as well.

Hence, at the close of the second meeting, the Lodge began working again with 35 members. The following two days I spent at Buena Vista, and 21 names obtained, but no orginization effected for local reasons. Materially, Socially and in Lodge work this town is decidedly one of the "Used-to-be's." Friday the 29th, I came here, and found a thriving village, the Co. seat with six churches, a College but no temperance organization, except a W. C. T. U, lately established. For a year, grand old Excelsior Lodge, which has still so many living proofs of good accomplished, has been dead. The first meeting was discouraging as to attendance, but there has been improvement until last evening, in spite of rain, (for it really *does* rain in Oregon;) and darkness, there was a crowded house, and I am to return and organize a lodge.

I must not omit to say that at the Executive meeting, the RESCUE was re-instated as the Organ of this Grand Lodge and the Grand Lecturer instructed to be diligent in his efforts to extend its circulation, the Committee expressing its belief that he would thus materially aid the cause and order. More anon. WILL C. KING.

F. J. CULVER.

I arrived at Bodie at 8 P. M. Could not arrange for a meeting before Friday night, and then the attendance was small. Saturday night the hall was occupied, and I would say there is but one hall in the town. Sunday evening the Methodist minister, Rev. F. M. Warrington, gave me his audience, and as I had done a good deal of advertising, the hall was full, It being engaged for four nights out of the coming week, I concluded to push on to Bridgeport and Coleville, and then return to Bodie. Monday morning I took stage for Bridgeport, twenty miles. On arriving there, found that insufficient notice had been given. I made inquiry as to how I could get to Coleville, learned that a German, living in Antelope Valley, six miles from Coleville, was in town. I secured passage, but our friend didn't come to B. every day, so he must make several city calls, and some of them were long enough to be country calls. Finally we started, yet our coachman said he must stop and have a game of seven-up with his Los Angeles friend. I had the privilege of holding the horses whilst the "seven" was being "uped." I employed the time in advertising myself to all passers, by telling them that they could be on the lookout for my return in one week.

Two miles out of the county seat I called at the house of Bro. W. T. Elliott, saw Mrs. Elliott, who said they would advertise my meeting on our return. On returning to the wagon, the driver said, "Gan you trive?" Yes. "Vel, I peen so zleepy, und I vish you vould trive. Don't it dot young 'orse, but you can lick dot old von all you blease." A great privilege, as the whip was at least six inches too short to hit it. I mounted the seat and took the "ribbons." My companions in the bottom of the wagon and the bottle soon was in the land of nod, rolling round like a beer keg, as o'er the rough and stony road we jogged along.

(To be continued.)

POLITICS OVER JORDAN.

If the reverend Methodist divine, Doctor Briggs, does not have a little bit of an explanation to make to Saint Peter, when he comes up to the celestial gate, over his temperance politics, we shall be mistaken. The discipline of the Methodist church does not permit its members to make, sell, or drink beer, wine, or whisky, or to rent property to those who do sell. It is very severe, very consistent, very ultra, this church, upon the temperance question, and when Saint Peter opens the wicket and looks out upon the shining face of Doctor Briggs, he will say to him: "Doctor, how about your temperance politics?" "All right, Saint Peter, I will just step in and sit down upon one of your golden stools, and tell you all about it." "You stand where you are, doctor; the music of the golden harps is very confusing inside just now, and I can hear you better from the outside. How did you come to send your whole conference over to the temperance convention in aid of Estee?" "Well, you see, Saint Peter, I was a Republican; Governor Perkins had appointed me Yosemite Commissioner, and Estee would keep me in if he were elected." "Who is this man Estee? His name has never been upon our books." "Estee? Well now, Saint Peter, I don't defend myself for supporting him, except that I had to go against Stoneman—'the least of two evils,' you know, Saint Peter. 'Do evil that good may come.'" "Doctor Briggs, don't wink at me; there is no choice of evil, and to do it under any circumstances is the teaching of the devil, the door to whose abode is just a little farther on and down under the hill." "But Stoneman was a Democrat——" "All right, doctor; there are several Democrats inside, but no Jesuits who practiced your kind of politics. We do not admit parsons or politicians who do evil that good may come." "I have always been a consistent temperance man." "Then how could you vote for Estee?" "Don't the Bible say, 'A little wine for the stomach's sake'?" "That was Saint Paul who made that mistake. I am Peter, and I keep the gate. Estee was a vine-grower and a brandy-maker; drinks gin, and made his fight in Peter Hopkins's barroom, and you, as a Methodist preacher, knew better than to support him." "I have always been an observer of the Sabbath, and you know, Saint Peter, that the Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath." "There you go again, doctor. The Sabbath was not made for man to get drunk at a corner grocery, and your man Estee had not the courage to so declare." "Saint Peter, you don't understand politics; you had no primaries in Palestine." "We did have primaries, caucuses, and conventions in Judea and in all the land around about Jordan. If you think the Christian doctrines were promulgated and the church was built up without politics, you don't know." "Then, Saint Peter, you should be indulgent to me, for you know how it is yourself." "Your kind of politics, I know nothing about. The early Christians were honest men. They did not meddle in politics nor hold office; with staff and without scrip they went forth to preach the gospel. The Apostles never endeavored to break up a temperance convention, and never apologized for drunkenness or Sabbath desecration. You may be a very excellent and worthy politician, Doctor Briggs, but as a temperance man and Methodist preacher you will have to pass along. Next gentleman," called out the Saint. The door opened and the editor of the *Argonaut* passed smilingly in, helped himself to harp and stool, and made himself quite at home. * * * —*Argonaut.*

CONVENTIONS.

The work of our Convention and of the Session of Grand Lodge, both of which, in a great many instances were attended by the same delegates, has very busily occupied the time and labor of the prohibitionists.

The State Central Committee have been busily employed printing circulars, notices, etc., and sending documents to the various counties, making arrangements for speakers and various other duties. It will be now the duty of friends of prohibition to call early conventions and select candidates for positions that will pledge themselves to work for prohibition, and that will deserve the votes of honest, sober citizens.

In any cases where the other parties have nominated honest temperance men on their tickets, they will, no dout, be endorsed by the prohibitionists, but where it is not so it is hoped they will nominate new candidates, and take active measures for electing them.

The State Central Committee will, in a few days, issue an address upon the subject.

The Marysville *Appeal* says that the Grand Lodge of the State of California repudiated the admirable anti-debris plank adopted by the Prohibition Home Protection Party. This is an error. Among other resolutions, the following was offered:

Resolved, that this Grand Lodge heartily approves the Prohibition Home Protection Party of California, its platform and nominees, and earnestly recommends the State ticket to the suffrages of the temperance, moral and patriotic citizens of this State.

The point was raised that the word "platform" carried the Grand Lodge into politics. After some discussion, W. D. Gould withdrew the resolution, made the necessary correction, and introduced it anew. The following resolution was offered as a substitute; but was, on motion adopted and added as an amendment:

Resolved, That we heartily endorse as much of the platform of the Prohibition Home Protection Party of California as refers to the temperance question.

The grand lodge as a temperance body, has endorsed, among other things, all of the Prohibition Home Protection Party's platform which refers to the temperance question; it has expressed no opinion on the mere political tenets of the party. Therefore, it cannot be justly said to repudiate or approve the anti-debris plank, or any other plank upon which it has simply refrained from expressing an opinion which it had no right to express, upon subjects with which it had no right to deal. The attempt to create prejudice against the grand lodge for not entering into the discussion of Slickens, etc., is not worthy the labor of the *Appeal*.

W. G. SWAN.

ED. RESCUE: I was at the so-called "Farmers' Convention," held at Stockton, Oct. 7. The representation was very meager. Whole counties were conspicuously absent; others withdrew as soon as they saw the nature of the job to be done by the Convention. The Committee on Credentials acted with unusual unfairness, rejecting farmers who were duly elected as delegates, and virtually recommending double representation from some favored sections.

It was fixed that the voting should be done orally, and no sensible diminution in "ayes" and "noes" was perceptible when the roll was called, although delegations withdrew during the proceedings. There were enough Grangers present to prevent the name of the Convention being wholly a misnomer, but the men who ran the machine were short hairs, manipulators, etc., some of whom would weigh 300 pounds. After the "boys" had fixed things to suit their managers, the bland expression which played upon the broad features of Cadwallader, White, Foote, *et als.*, was very assuring. By the way, what real character has Mr. W. W. Foote with which to brace up his anti-monopoly letters? It is understood that he can drink whisky with fair ability, and knows the value of three aces in a game of poker.

Flavius Josephus Clark acted as principal fugleman. He was assisted by a Mr. Larned, who presented the draft of a bill, recommended, as he inadvertently stated, by Grove Johnson. Mr. Larned was stamped down for letting the cat out of the meal tub; but he operated with the boys thereafter, just as if nothing unusual had occurred, and voted with the majority. When these "farmers" generously refused to take the responsibility of naming the Supreme Justices, there were about 30 "delegates" present, and the forbearance of the Convention was a subject of commendation. S.

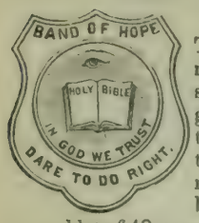
The *Examiner* says, "of course we must have a day of rest," but they dare not say anything about the Sunday law.—*Mission Journal.*

But not one of the Republican party organs dares to say one word about a Sunday law that will not permit a legion of grog-shops to be open all day Sunday. The party of great moral ideas.

General Outfitting Establishment. WEINSTOCK & LUBIN, 400, 402, 404 406 and 408 K St., Sacramento, Cal.

Juvenile Department.

BAND OF HOPE WORK.



The Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., of California, offers to furnish, free of charge, to Sunday-schools, or other juvenile organizations desiring to adopt them for use, in this jurisdiction, the newly revised Band of Hope rituals together with the ritual badges. The ritual comprises a pamphlet of 48 pages. The badges are of German silver, with a safety pin upon the back. Sample copies of the rituals and badge, or quantities for actual use, will be furnished on application to the Superintendent of Juvenile Work, Mrs. M. E. Richardson, Murphys, Calaveras Co., Cal.

TALKS WITH THE YOUNG FOLKS.

A DRINKING POET.

BY JULIA COLMAN.

A very common notion is abroad that wine makes men witty, bright, and successful intellectually. Very likely you have heard of men who primed themselves for writing or speaking with a glass or two of wine, if not with something stronger, and then whatever good or witty things they produced were credited to the wine. Dr. Story in his excellent book on alcohol, which I am sure you would enjoy reading if you only knew about it, tells us that this is only one of the delusions of alcohol, one of the lies it tells us, a fancy that takes its rise, like other crazy notions, in the brain of the drinker. Speaking of a company of drinkers, he says: "One feels musical and undertakes to sing. To him the music is magnificent, and to his tipsy companions delightful. But to a sober, sensible man, the music is flat, discordant, harsh. Others among them say things which are supposed to be witty, and they all laugh heartily at each other's brilliancy. But if they could hear the same stuff read after the poison in their brains had ceased to operate, they would not call it wit or brilliancy. Alcohol dulls the edge and takes away the keenness and clearness of the mind."

So when people tell us that certain great men, poets and wits, were drinkers, we have a right to inquire how much the drink helped them on the road to success. A most noted case was that of Edgar Allan Poe, an American poet of the finest abilities, and one who helped himself to drink immensely, so that the drink had a fair chance to help him if it could. Let us see what it did for him.

He was born in 1811, before the temperance reform had banished the drink from common use, so we have no need to ask how little Edgar learned to drink. Almost everybody drank in those days. He was left an orphan at the age of six, and a Mr. Allan adopted him and gave him gave him good opportunities for schooling, and even sent him to college. He had fine abilities, and he might have done splendidly, but, like many another college boy, he preferred to drink and carouse. The college faculty did not believe in that sort of fuel for the fires of genius, and he was expelled. He started for Greece, in imitation of Byron, but turned up in a police-cell in St. Petersburg, Russia. He then returned to Mr. Allan, who acted a kind, fatherly part by him, and when Edgar expressed a wish to go to West Point, he procured an appointment for him. Here he was soon cashiered for his drunken, disorderly conduct and when he once more returned to Mr. Allan he behaved so badly that even that good man was obliged to cast him off.

He published a little book of poems, which might have been larger and better, if he had drank less and written more; still everybody could see the genius. This sold so well that he concluded to devote himself to literary pursuits. He married a saintly woman, and they loved each other most tenderly. For a while he did well, then he went back again to his cups, and his beautiful wife died in abject misery and destitution, like the wife of any other drunkard. He wrote a touching poem, "Annabel Lee," in which he ascribed her death to the "jealousy of the angels," and sold it for money, which he spent for drink. Sometimes he would stop his drinking long enough to write something fine. His "Eureka" was one of these efforts, and everybody praised it. A most intellectual lady was so won by it that she consented to receive his attentions, and they were engaged to be married. But the very night before the wedding he committed such drunken outrages in her house that the police were summoned.

After this he reformed, as he had done frequently before, joined a temperance society, and did well for some months. But in passing through Baltimore he was waylaid by one of his old drinking companions and induced to drink, and after days of dissipation and madness, he was at last picked up dead drunk out of the gutter and taken to a hospital, where he died at the age of thirty-eight. It is plain enough that the drink killed him, but that very respectable work, "Chambers's Cyclopædia," says that the previous "feeble attempt at teetotalism was indirectly the cause of his death." We must expect to hear and see such mistakes as long as alcohol gets a chance to deceive people by paralyzing nerves and brains, but we must be carefel not to let it deceive us. Poe's genius was such that we have every reason to suppose he might have stood as the equal of Longfellow or Whittier had his moral character been equally good, and especially had his brain been equally free from the fumes of alcohol.

But we would not judge him unkindly. If the truth were known, it is very likely he had inherited his passion for drink from his ancestors, and that he did not know in time, as many of the boys and girls in our temperance schools now know, that the only hope of safety for such an unfortunate is never to waken the slumbering passion by a single taste of the terrible poison.—*Banner.*

DESTROYED THROUGH TOBACCO.

BY REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE.

An agent of an insurance company says: "One-half our losses come from the spark of the pipe and the cigar." One young man threw away his cigar in one of the cities, and with it he threw away three millions of dollars' worth of the property of others that blazed up from that spark. Harpers' splendid printing establishment years ago was destroyed by a plumber, who, having lighted his pipe, threw the match away, and it fell into a pot of camphene. The whole building was in flames. Five blocks went down. Two thousand employees thrown out of work, and more than a million dollars' worth of property destroyed. But I am speaking of higher values to-day. Better destroy a whole city of stores than destroy one man. O my young friends! if you will excuse the idiom, I will say, Stop before you begin. Here is a serfdom which has a shackle that it is almost impossible to break. Gigantic intellects that could overcome every other bad habit have been flung of this and kept down. Some one was seeking to persuade a man from the habit. The reply was: "Ask me to do anything under the canopy of heaven but this. This I cannot give up, and won't give up, though it takes seven years off my life." O my young friends! steer clear of that Dry Tortugas. —*From "The Plagues Alcoholic and Narcotic."*

CHICAGO, a city where, in a very special sense, Satan hath his seat, is under the control of liquor-sellers, gamblers, and brothel-keepers. The authorities of the city are merely the mandatories and humble servants of these classes, and it is not, therefore, remarkable that it should be the headquarters of the anti-temperance effort. The leaders in Chicago of the opponents of temperance legislation, are, however, said to be greatly alarmed at the progress of temperance principles in several Western States, and to be devising the best means for retaining the great State of Illinois as a preserve for King Alcohol. If the women of Illinois are true to the principal of Home Protection from dramshops, all the combinations of distillers, brewers, and liquor-sellers will be futile. Miss Willard and her noble coadjutors will rout them all.—*N. Y. Witness.*

THE MODERN GOOD SAMARITAN.

Rev. A. J. Gordon, D.D., of Boston, thus writes in the *Watchword*: "And it came to pass as a certain man journeyed from the cradle to the grave, he fell among saloon-keepers, who robbed him of his money, ruined his good name, destroyed his reason, and then kicked him out worse than dead. A moderate drinker came that way, and when he saw him he said: 'He is but a dog; they served him right. Let him die; he is a curse to his family.' And also a license-voter came that way, and when he saw him he said: 'The brute! Put a ball and chain on his leg and work him on the street.' And a fanatic teetotaler came that way, and when he saw him he had compassion on him and raised him up, assisted him to his home, and ministered to his wants and to the wants of his family; got him to sign the pledge, and started him on his journey in comfort and happiness. Who, think you, was the greater friend to humanity—the saloon-keeper, the moderate drinker, the license-voter, or the fanatic teetotaler?"

THE PROHIBITION CONVENTION

Assembled at Y. M. C. A. Hall, San Francisco, Sept. 28, M. C. Winchester presiding. Opened with prayer by Rev. C. A. Bateman of Marysville. There were a large number present, many from great distances, to take part in the important measure of starting a practical movement for Prohibition, while a knot of 20 or 30 persons had come to engineer the Convention into the Estee caravan.

Rev. Mr. Appleton of Oroville, stated that the Republican platform was good enough for any temperance man, and he was opposed to anything but endorsing their ticket. This was greeted with a burst of derisive groans and hisses, while a few employees of the Mint and other Republican emissaries applauded.

Every applicant was admitted save one who had no credentials. Proxies were allowed from Temperance societies, but not as representing unknown ministers or other individuals. The proposed appointment of committees by the chair in place of by the anti-prohibitionists, raised a storm by Rev. Mr. Deal and his faithful Achates, Mr. B. N. Bugbee; to pacify matters, it was moved by W. G. Swan that the committees be appointed by the custom-house, so as to satisfy the kickers.

When it appeared that the Prohibitionists were in a very large majority, the ominous words "we're gone," were heard, and parties began to slip away quietly, but their number was small. At 5, adjourned to meet in Silver Star House in the evening.

At 8 P. M., the Committee on Order of Business reported, recommending nominating of a clean ticket for State officers, congressmen, judges, etc. This was debated during the evening. J. L. Lyon of Oakland, desired the Republican ticket endorsed, for the logical reason that then we could elect it. Mr. Otis Gibson tried to make it clear that the Republican plank and convention mean entirely the reverse of what they say. He also stated that the object of a former prohibitory movement in this State was to gratify the vanity of certain parties, who desired to see their names printed on a ticket. Of course he strongly opposed a similar act of folly now. At the former Convention of July 11, he had declared "if the Republican party does not put up clear men with clear principles, we will kill it, and I will help to bury it face down, so that it will never rise again, or words exactly to that effect.

Rev. Mr. Featherstun of the M. E. Church South, Revs. Cummings, Bateman, Motherall, Gregory, Judges Hotchkiss of San Diego, A. D. Boren and J. L. Coles all advocated a strait ticket, and two or three parties attempted a weak defence of the Estee Schaeffer concern, which rather excited the comic tendencies of the audience, especially when they plaintively declared "the cause of temperance is going to be set back 10 to 20 years."

The question resulted in adoption of the report, and on the second day the following platform was adopted:

THE PLATFORM.

The Prohibition Home Protection party of California, now in State Convention assembled, declares itself in alliance with the great national organization, having temperance for its first organic law and governing motive, is in sympathetic co-operation with all reforms calculated to advance the moral and material welfare of all the American people.

First—We declare that our object, aim and purpose is to build up a political organization that may be safely intrusted with the conduct of national affairs, and to which may be confided, in all the States and Territories of the American Union, the political control of questions involving the moral and material interests of the people.

Second—We invite to this work the intelligent, law-respecting and order-loving men and women of this State; those who own its property, pay its taxes, are interested in the protection and education of its youth, in elevating its moral standards, preserving the union of States, and in developing and perpetuating Christian civilization throughout the world.

Third—We declare that the manufacture, sale and use of alcoholic drinks, is the greatest evil of the country and the age. That the traffic enslaves women and degrades children, debases youth and wrecks manhood, corrupts ballots and injures public service; peoples prisons and fills insane asylums, breeds paupers and criminals and thereby imposes enormous burdens of taxation, destroys capital and ruins labor; degrades, improvishes and destroys our homes, and now threatens, through organized and criminal conspiracies, to subvert law and order. So believing, we declare the cardinal principles of our party to be prohibition, by constitutional amendment, of the manufacture of all alcoholic liquors, not demanded for medicinal, mechanical or scientific use, and the regulation by law, under severe penalties, of the sale of alcoholic liquors for such use, and the absolute and total prohibition of the sale for any other purposes.

Fourth—The defiant resistance to law by the liquor dealers of this State, and their associates; their attempted aggressions for the destruction of our most sacred laws and highest interests, together with the subserviency of the Democratic and Republican parties to these law-breakers and law defiers, have forced upon us an issue of the greatest importance to the State, which should and must be met with determined courage and intense devotion to the best

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and highest interests of the people. This we are now determined fully and energetically to do.

In this we most earnestly invite the co-operation and assissance of every one who desires the best interests of the State and people.

Fifth—We declare that Sunday is an institution so interwoven into our laws, our customs, our civilization, and the very structure of our Government; so intricately and beneficially connected with our social business and moral life that we cannot dispense with it without sacrificing the very best interests of the country and the highest welfare of the people. And so believing, we demand the enactment and enforcement of an intelligent and rational Sunday Law, and especially do we demand that all saloons or places of business where intoxicating drinks are now licensed to be sold or permitted to be sold on secular days shall be absolutely closed on Sunday.

Sixth—We emphatically protest against all State subsidies or other countenance to encourage the business of making intoxicating drinks from grapes, and against appropriating public funds for horseracing at our State and District Fairs.

Seventh—We are in favor of the universal and enforced education of the youth of our State, including instruction in regard to the effects of alcohol upon the human system, with ample provision for the support of an adequate and efficient system of free public schools, and that the State shall furnish pupils in our public school text books, free of price, to such as are unable to buy them, and to all others at the cost price of their production; and that we are opposed to sectarian education in our free schools, and to the appropriation of the public school moneys to denominational schools.

Eighth—We believe that railroad corporations and companies are subject to the control of general laws, and to such enactments and regulations as may rightfully be demanded by reason of their peculiar relations to the general public as common carriers of passengers and merchandise. We would subject railroad property to the law, giving it the same protection, and none other, that we would give to all others. We would compel it and its owners to bear its and their just proportion of the burdens of government. We would compel them to pay taxes upon their property at the same relative valuation that is placed upon all other property, and, in all respects, we would treat railroad owners and railroads with the same impartiality and justice we would the owners of other property, and the property itself, all being equal, and entitled to the same equal privileges under the law. We are opposed to all unjust discriminations in fares and freights.

Ninth—The hydraulic miner has no right in the pursuit of his important and legitimate industry to injure the property of his agricultural neighbor, or to deposit his detritus in such places that by operation of natural causes it may then, or at some future time, be carried where it will injure land, fill navigable streams, or interfere with the bays and harbors of our coast. It is the duty of the miner engaged in gravel sluicing to so impound his debris—hold it in arrest, that such injuries may not occur, and to this end we insist that proper legislation should be had and the decisions of our courts enforced.

Tenth—We believe that the State should assume control of the water supply for irrigating purposes, and provide at once by suitable legislation, for equitable distribution of the same.

Eleventh—We recognize the noble services of woman in the Temperance reform, and in every elevating, purifying, beneficient work affecting the interest of our race, and we believe that enlightened patriotism and manly courage demand the assertion at this time that American women are entitled of right to the privilege of the elective franchise; and so believing, in the interest of the temperance cause, in the interest of our common humanity, for the safety of our homes, and the protection of our free institutions now threatened, we shall insist upon such amendments to existing laws as shall fully and forever enfranchise the women of our country.

The name of our party was changed to that of the national organization—"Prohibition Home Protection." Here Mr. Warren Oliver of San Jose, rose and said he had 300 votes at his back and had been requested to vote against a third ticket. He was evidently out of place in a prohibitory convention as he had used his influence in Sacramento to prevent any temperance legislation being added to load the Sunday plank, as he called it. Mr. O. withdrew from the convention with some expressions that indicated an intention of using his influence against prohibition on his return.

The Woman Equality plank of the platform was passed with only six dissenting votes. Nominations were made after some desultory warfare upon various subjects. Rev. Mr. Dinsmore nominated Dr. R. H. McDonald for governor who, being sent for made the following reply:

"I have never before in my life been placed under such embarrassing circumstances. Up to this very day I have said to members of this convention that I could not accept any nomination from this convention. But there come times when a man must surrender himself for the good of the community. And this time seems to have come to me. I am ready to sacrifice myself and my interest to do so. It has been said to me time and again that we would have a convention that would amount to nothing, and that we would set back the cause of temperance five or ten years. This is not the case. We demand rights and are going to have them. I do not accept this nomination with the expectation of being beaten. There are voters enough in this State to carry through our ticket and carry it overwhelmingly. Now, friends, I am going to make an assertion. It may look vain and egotistical. Up to this time I have never in my life been engaged in any enterprise that I cared for but I proved successful, and I am going to be successful now. I crossed the Rocky Mountains and the Sierras on a packmule train in 1849. I have been a citizen and business man of the State ever since. I am an observer and have been in many conventions, but I never saw another convention capable of conferring an honor as high as this. I thank you for the honor. I will strike hands with every temperance man in this State, and we will go on to tr umph.."

The following ticket and resolutions were adopted and the convention adjourned after a session of two and a half days. There was a ratification meeting in the evening and after the defeat of the Republican agencies, the utmost harmony and enthusiasm prevailed thruout, and the result was highly satisfactory to all, altho every one did not coincide with every detail of the proceedings. Now the good active services of the good citizenship of California can elect this ticket and defeat the two old Leag of Fiendom owned conspiracies against the people,—the Republican and Democratic parties.

PROHIBITION HOME PROTECTION TICKET.

Governor.—Dr. R. H. McDonald, of San Francisco.

Lieutenant-Governor.—William Sims, of Yolo County.

Secretary of State.—M. C. Winchester, of Sutter County.

State Controller.— D. K. Zumwalt, of Visalia.

State Treasurer.—J. B. Mullen, of Butte County.

Attorney-General.—Will D. Gould, of Los Angeles.

Surveyor-General.—E. K. Hill, of Marysville.

Supt. of Public Instruction.—R. A. Grant, of Woodland.

Clerk of Supreme Court.—Wm, Crowhurst, of S. F.

Justice of Supreme Court.—Bronson, of Los Angeles, Robert Thompson, of S. F.

Congress (at large)—A. B. Hotchkiss, of San Diego, Jesse Yarnell, of Los Angeles.

1st District—

2d District—J. L. Coles, of Tuolumne.

3d District—H. S. Graves, of Sutter County.

4th District—M. V. Wright, of San Bernardino.

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION:—

1.

2. F. McD. Green, of San Joaquin.

3. Charles D. Green, of Yolo County.

4. Dr. John Hall, of Riverside.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS:—

1. Howard Andrews, of Sonoma.

2.

3. A. D. Boren, of San Bernardino.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

1st District—Col. G. Babcock, C. H. Peterson.

2d District—Rav. Geo. Morris, Rev. W. C. Stewart.

2d District—Rev. J. E. Cohenhour, G. W. Frazer.

4th District—Rev. F. M. Featherstun, Rev. N. W. Motheral.

At large:—Mrs. Emily P. Stevens, of San Francisco.
C. W. Pedlar, of Santa Clara.
Capt. A. D. Wood, of San Francisco.
Hon. Joel Russel, of Haywards.
Rev. M. V. Wright, of Riverside.

President—Capt. A. D. Wood.

Secretary—Rev, Geo. Morris.
P. O. Box 2237, *San Francisco.*

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE PROHIBITION HOME PROTECTION CONVENTION.

1. We hail with pleasure the cultivation of the grape in this State, as offering our people a most pleasant, healthful, and remunerative occupation, and an incalculable and inexhaustible mine of wealth for many centuries to come. An unlimited market will always be found for all the raisins, syrups, canned fruit, and fresh grapes that the State can produce. We are assured from our own experience so far, and from the past history and the present condition of the people who have prostituted the luscious grape to the vile uses of drunkenness, that the wine and brandy manufacture is the most degrading, demoralizing, depraving, and pauperizing business which has ever cursed the world. We point for the truth of this to the utter poverty, ignorance, drunkenness, and moral ruin which have enshrouded Spain, Portugal, Sicily, Greece, Hungary, and the wine districts of Switzerland; to the vice, turbulence, drunkenness, insanity and suicides of France; to the rapid degeneration of its people. We point to the fact that only one-half of the young men of France are physically fit for military duty when they arrive at the legal age. We denounce the promises of wealth from the production of wine as entirely baseless and false.

Resolved, That while by the enactment of a Prohibitory Law we will deprive the State of the revenue derived from the production and sale of Liquors, we guarantee the diminution of expense for punishment of crime arising from the production and sale of Liquor, will more than compensate for the loss of revenue or licenses.

2. *Resolved*, That the Prohibition Home Protection Party of this State, pledges itself and its candidates to an immediate and material reduction in the rate and amounts annually levied for State taxation; that we favor the abolishment of the numerous sinecure offices now drawing large amounts from the State Treasury for salaries, and which have been maintained by both the Democratic and Republican State administrations; that we believe the high valuation of property and the excessive rates so levied have tended and continue to tend to retard the development, growth, and prosperity of the State. We regard it as disgraceful that it should cost annually over three million of dollars, wrung by taxation from 160,000 voters of the State, to maintain the State Government.

3. *Resolvea*, That the State Central Committee urgently recommend the holding of Prohibitory Conventions, wherever practicable, in all the counties of this State, for the purpose of a thorough organization, to carry into effect the objects of this Convention, to also secure the election of members to both houses of the Legislature, and to fill their various county offices.

4. *Resolved*. That the State Central Committee of the Prohibition Home Protection Party, shall have no power to fill any vacancy occurring in the ticket presented and nominated by this Convention, by reason of the declination of the proposed candidate or otherwise, by selecting or substituting the name of any person now a candidate for office on the ticket of either the Republican, Democratic, or any other party.

5. *Whereas*, The Press is the great recognized engine of Reform, speaking hourly to a multitude of readers through the medium of the printed page; and

Whereas, We believe that the RESCUE, the organ of the I. O. G. T., of California, has been largely instrumental in creating and moulding the present healthy sentiment in favor of Prohibition; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Convention heartily endorses the course of said RESCUE, and hereby recommends it to all temperance men, everywhere, and urges them to give it their hearty support, and extend its circulation.

ABOUT SUNDAY.

Col. Stuart Taylor a most sturdy Democrat and gallant soldier of the late war, once Recorder of San Francisco, now a rancher in Wyoming writes to the *Argonaut* upon the subject of a Veterans Home; the following is an extract:

And just here let me say one other thing, comrade. I had hoped to visit dear old California, where I left my heart long months ago, and say with my voice what I now write, but it seems now impossible for me to leave; but I do want to say just this; I know the Grand Army is not a political order. We taboo politics rightly. Soldiers who are Democrats and Republicans stand touching elbows; but I want to express the hope that every old soldier of George H. Thomas Post—ay, and of every other post in the department—will cast his vote in the coming election for the municipal candidates who favor the Sunday law. I don't care whether these candidates be Republican or Democrats. There is precious little dividing us now. I want to see men elected who believe that *one* day out of seven should be observed differently from any other. I believe in the Sunday law. Call it a union of church and state, if you will. I don't care what you call it, so long as Sunday is respected. I want to see this loved land of ours a God fearing, Sabbath-respecting land. I am not a religious man; I am not a church-goer; but I respect religion, and I reverence the churches—the sentinels of civilization. I believe one day in seven should be, in a measure, enthroned above the others; and while innocent amusement and recreation should be tolerated, all grogshops and corner gin-mills, where bad alcohol is king, and all gilded palaces of drink, should be shut tight—even as the door of the counting-house is closed, or the shutters of the mechanic's shop are barred. I believe this will work injustice to no man, or set of men. I believe it will be in the interest of the honest toiler, and conduce to the happiness of the laboring man and his family. I believe it is demanded by all good citizens, by all good mothers, by all good wives, by all good sisters, and by all good sweethearts. Respect for the Sabbath was one of the laws thundered from Sinai. Let the voice of women, true women, be heard in the land on the subject. It will be one grand choral throng in unison. I don't care what element, or what set of voters in our midst, demand that this law be set aside. If I were a candidate for office I would not give one fig for their votes if my conscience told me I was right. Who are the men so violentiy opposed to the Sunday law? They are not the men who help to create towns and cities, erect school-houses, and build up states With few exceptions they will be found among the lawless, and the criminal, and communistic classes. They will be the Denis Kearneys of the Sand-lot. They will belong to that element that once festered too long in our midst, and which many of us longed to suppress. The old soldiers who helped to recreate this Union are not of these classes. Neither are a majority of our Irish or German fellow-citizens. My good friend Pixley, of the *Argonant*, says. "No Democrat *dares* to favor the Sunday law!" I am a Democrat, and I favor it. Ay, and *dare* to favor any measure which my conscience tells me is for the good of my fellow-citizens and the welfare of American homes! It is not the first time I have gone against my party when I believed that party wrong, or differed with any disturbing element in its ranks. My country and my American manhood first, my party afterward. And the man who differs honestly with his party, and dares not express his conscientious opinion upon any subject of absorbing public interest, no matter if it deprive him of the presidency, is a craven coward, and unworthy the honor of being an American citizen. Let the old soldiers, in the coming municipal campaign, vote for measures most conducive to the city's moral health and the happiness of thousands of workingmen's homes. With countless good wishes for the Post's welfare, and that of each and every comrade, I am, my dear comrade, always your friend. STUART TAYLOR.

A CLERGYMAN'S $25 KISS.—The Rev. T. Salmon, vicar of New Chapel, was summoned before the magistrates on a charge of assaulting a girl by kissing her. The reverend gentleman having paid the complainant 5 guineas, the charge against him was withdrawn.—*London Post.*

That item is presented to the *Journal of Free* etc. to add to his ministerial black list. Would it not be a good plan for the *Journal* to train a little circus of girls to coax ministers to kiss them, and then get $25 apiece out of them at the police court?

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The Rescue.

DEVOTED TO

Temperance, Current Literature, General News, and whatever may concern the public welfare.

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P. O. Box 1721,
San Francisco.

OUR PRINCIPLES.—We aim for nothing short of a sweeping National Prohibitory law endorsed by every State and Territory of the Union, in the year 1885, and as much sooner as the Christian and Temperance men and good citizens of the country may desire to accomplish it.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

The time has now come to the lovers of temperance that has been for years desired with earnest patient longing. We have now at last a chance of voting for the prohibition of the liquor curse and we should be turned aside by no wiles of the enemy or of his numerous allies planted with consummate ingenuity in every conceivable position where a foe may be enabled to harass and worry and if possible defeat us. Good Templars and honest temperance men and women should allow no divisions to creep in to distract us; we have enemies enough without, to employ all our resources and we can afford to throw away no power in frivolous bickerings and disputations among ourselves.

At our Grand Lodge Session a resolution was passed commending our Order and its membership to do at the ballot box what we have been, for twenty-three years past, declaring it was our duty to do; to work for the entire prohibition of the liquor traffic in the only way that will ever be at all effective; to cease voting for whisky platforms and whisky men, nominated by whisky men in the whisky interest; to turn over a new leaf and do what we should have done always; vote for honest, clean, sober men nominated by honest, clean, sober men, to serve the interests of the virtue, the morality and the homes of the land.

Strange to say, this resolution, which did not pretend to command, to force or push any one to do anything, aroused violent passionate opposition. Delegates declared they would not be *forced* into voting against their convictions and talked of the danger of breaking up lodges, hurting the cause and other such absurdities. But there was not a word of compulsion or force in the resolution; nothing at all but a most kindly fraternal recommendation to vote for temperance men and temperance measures and try to get prohibition and protection for our homes. If a lodge or half a lodge or a few members or one member shall choose to vote the Republican or Democratic ticket, neither the resolution nor the Grand Lodge proposed or intended to find fault with the party or parties who may do so; never intended to speak of it or reprove the act: recognizing the fullest liberty of every member of our beloved Order to do as his own conscience dictates.

But it would be strange if a Grand Lodge or a Subordinate Lodge or even a single Good Templar could not have full liberty to send forth an opinion as to the duty of our brethren at the ballot box. Surely when it comes in the form of a kindly modest commendation to act consistently with our professions, no member of our Order will feel unkindly about it whether he follows the advice or not.

It was feared by some of the speakers at the session that the introduction of this topic into our lodges might lead to distraction and disruption and no end of evil consequences. But there seems to be no possible ground of quarrel or hard feeling arising from the mere expression of a kindly opinion as to our duty as voters. Let us all be united for the right and suffer nothing to distract or divide us and strengthen the enemy.

WORK OF THE LEAG OF FIENDOM.

In this free country of churches, colleges, schools, and benevolent and educational institutions of greater influence and in greater numbers than in any other country or people past or present, there is a more complete system of violent crime, a more thoroly drilled and organized army of brigands, thieves, and murderers than in any other country of the world, civilized or savage.

No such condition exists anywhere else, as a weekly train wrecking, a weekly train robbery, a a bank burglary, or the murder of a bank cashier, or the butchery of men and women for their money. But we have it in this foremost country of the world. It was a man of beclouded intellect who said that the moon was more useful than the sun, because the latter shines only in the day time when everybody can see. But those who fail to see clearly and distinctly the great central sun of all this blood and crime and human misery when it is presented to them, are chargeable with equal dimness of perception with those who have not happened to observe that our daylight is due to the sun.

For this unnatural state of affairs in a country of education, equal rights, and a plenteous provision for the needs of all, there must be a manifest productive cause. It cannot be found in our churches, colleges, schools, literature, or in the natural habits, tastes, or traditions of our people. There is nothing in any of these varied interests that has a tendency to generate or foster crime or violence.

Our criminals are Irish, Germans, Swedes, English, Italians, Americans, and of those educated in all the religious and irreligious denominations; so crime is not to be for a moment attributed to any tendency of race, climate, or any peculiarity of moral or religious training.

But there are two divisions into which our people can be classed, that show a remarkable contrast in their relations to crime. The drinkers and the total abstainers. The criminals are found altogether in the ranks of the former with the very rarest exceptions, and these exceptions, it will be found, are some way influenced by the drink system, directly or indirectly.

Again there is probably no authority for presuming that any one has ever been led into crime who only drank a daily glass of beer or wine or brandy and water, and never learned thereby to use a larger quantity. So there is another classification, the always temperate and the intemperate, which entirely divides the lawful citizen and the criminal.

The dramshop, beer den, hotel bar, and beer garden are justly denounced as the central source and origin to which may be charged every bank robbery, every train robbery, every stage robbery, every incendiary fire, every murder. suicide, burglary, and almost every divorce, every petty thievery, every fraud, from the bank forger to the beggars who feign blindness and lameness, to wheedle beer money from the charitable and thotless.

These drink dens from the highest to the lowest are nothing but breeders of crime and hatcheries of criminals. There are adout 250.000 of them of all kinds in the Union; so many traps set and baited with Satanic ingenuity to catch men and boys and women, To turn honest, unsuspicious, innocent men and boys into idlers, swearers, loafers, gamblers, smokers, drinkers, drunkards, paupers. Having got any where into the toils of the dramshop the various degrees above mentioned are taken imperceptibly, just as one drifts silently down with the current of a placid river which flows towards a dangerous rapid or a fatal cascade in its later course.

The man who gets tipsy or drunken and is pauperized and an idler is already booked for crime of the kind which his nature and disposition, cowardly or desperate, cunning or stupid most readily suggests to him.

If there are 250,000 man-traps employed in educating idlers, drunkards, gamblers and paupers in this country—nay, if there were only 10,000, it is absolutely certain that they must annually, monthly, weekly, daily produce a horrible, hideous harvest of human depravity and desperation. The thing to be wondered at is not, that we have so much monstrous crime, but that our good institutions, our good teachers, our good men and women, exercise such a conserving influence in favor of morality and virtue, that the license of crime by our government and people fails to make us all criminals as it is well calculated to do.

He must be simple indeed who can imagine 250,000 crime mills in constant active operation and suppose that this grand manufacturing system of crime does not have on hand an unlimited supply of robbers, assassins, forgers, frauds, thieves etc. fitted for every phase of crime, than can be conceived in the human heart depraved.

There is not, nor ever was in this country any other incitement or inducement to crime, no other factor of pauperism, or other source of human misery in this beautiful country but the dramshop. And it is the most idle waste of time and labor to try to remedy any evil till we get the dramshop removed.

Every good citizen, every Christian will have an opportunity to strike an effective blow at the existence of this greatest crime and curse of the ages by voting the Prohibition ticket on the 7th day of November.

GRAND LODGE SESSION.

Never before has so large a representation attended a session of our G. L. as came together last week. On the evening of the 2nd about 800 Good Templars met at Dashaway Hall, the occasion being a reception of the representatives by the lodges of San Franciso.

After appropriate music and prayer by Rev. J. C. Simmons the address of welcome was given by Bro. F. Storer and responded to by Bros. Gould, Cohenour, the G. W. C. T. and Mrs. E. P. Stevens. After a very exaustive program of refreshments a general good of the Order was enjoyed and speakers and hearers got home late, very late in the evening or perhaps very early in the morning.

On the 3d the roll of new applicants for Grand Lodge degree was called in Shiels Hall 32 O'Farrel St. and 199 were present beside as many more of those already members of the G. L. The quarters in this hall were altogether too narrow and in the afternoon the Grand Lodge met at Dashaway Hall. Mr. F. D. Gipson was received as a visitor from Stetson Me. (Lodge No, 231) who made a short address.

The G. W. C. Ts. report stated that the Order is planted in 50 of the 52 counties of the State. He recommended vigorous prosecution of the lecture work, the juvenile work and the earnest support of the Rescue and use of other temperance literature. The Mutual Aid was commended to be vigorously pushed. The report was very full and contained many valuable suggestions for the future conduct and management of the varied interests and enterprises of the Order.

The report of the G. W. S. gives the present number of lodges 359, an increase of 18, and 18,747 members, an increase of 1,506. It will be remembered, that no lodges are here counted which are at all in arrears, even for one quarter; there are 19 lodges one quarter and 12 two quarters in arrears; these may be still working or may be restored. Full degree members 11,465. Total cash received during the year $37,417. Gross expenditure $39,616. Cash on hand $2,257. Lectures delivered 1334. Numbers of people addressed 160,000.

On the second and third days there were perhaps 50 more candidates invested with the G. L. Degree. Various amendments were proposed to the constitution but fortunately most of them were rejected. All such propositions as have been aimed at a reduction of the fees and dues in this jurisdiction, for the past 15 years have met with a similar fate.

The following resolution was adopted unanimously, by a rising vote:

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge hails with unfeigned satisfaction the intelligence that a visit to this Coast is in contemplation by Miss F. E. Willard, the noble and gifted President of the National W. C. T. U., and Miss Anna Gordon, her gallant and talented assistant, who are expected to be here in March next. Believing that the visit of these consecrated apostles of Christianity, Prohibition and Home Protection will result in a most important accession to the temperance army, the temperance sentiment and the temperance power of the Pacific Coast, we unite most cordially with the invitations extended to Miss Willard and Miss Gordon, and promise them our most earnest support and assistance, and extend them our heartiest good will and sympathy and Godspeed.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to contribute $150, to assist in defraying the necessary expenses of these distinguished visitors.

Bro. W. D. Gould introduced the following:

Whereas, The Order of Good Templars aims to reclaim all of the fallen, and to save all others from falling; to unite all moral and social elements of society in an unceasing warfare against the great

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evil of intemperance, and to hasten the hour when the means of intoxication shall be driven from our land;

And Whereas, the Order for more than twenty years has proclaimed as its cardinal principles the following:

GOOD TEMPLARS' PLATFORM.

[adopted by the R. W. G. L., at the session of 1859.]

1. Total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

2. No license, in any form, or under any circumstances, for the sale of liquors to be used as a beverage.

3. The absolute prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors for such purposes; prohibition by the will of the people, exercised in due form of law, with the penalties deserved for a crime of such enormity.

4. The creation of a healthy public opinion upon the subject, by the active dissemination of truth in all the modes known to an enlightened philanthropy.

5. The election of good, honest men to administer the laws.

6. Persistence in efforts to save individuals and communities from so dreadful a scourge, against all forms of opposition and difficulties, until our success is complete and universal.

Therefore, be it Resolved, That this Grand Lodge heartily approves the Prohibition Home Protection Party of California, its platform and nominees, and earnestly recommends the State Ticket to the suffrages of the temperance, moral and patriotic citizens of this State.

And it further recommends that mass Temperance Conventions be held immediately in all the counties, and active measures be taken to arouse the people to vote as they pray.

After a very animated discussion, Bro. Julius Lyons moved the following amendment.

Resolved, That we heartily indorse so much of the platform of the Prohibition Home Protection Party of California as refers to the temperance question.

On motion of Bro. Gould, the former resolution was amended by the addition of this clause and it so passed by a vote of 126 to 58.

There was a lively public meeting in the evening. Rev. A. C. Bateman, Col. Babcock, W. G. Swan, and Miss M. A. Guthrie were the speakers. Mrs. Richardson and Mrs. Souther sang various selections with much applause. The speakers ably advocated active work for the prohibition ticket, and were greeted with a vigorous endorsement. Miss Guthrie's address, so winning in the choiceness of its language and so gracefully and modestly presented, was a matter of pleasant surprise to most of the audience who were unprepared to find a youthful native orator of such rare promise among us.

On Thursday the following officers were elected, the Secretary in each instance casting the ballot. M. C. Winchester of Yolo, G. W. C. T.; Mrs. E. P. Stevens, G. W. V.T.; Mrs. M. E. Richardson, G. S. J. W.; Geo. B. Katzenstein, G. W. S.; and I. S. Halsey, G. W. T. Pro. W. D. Gould and J. R. Johns, being nominated, the former was elected G. W. C.

Reps. to R. W. G. L. were Niles Searls, Mrs. Ida Katzenstein, Mrs. Baldwin, and Mrs. Stevens. Alternates, Mrs. Mayhew, H. S. Graves, M. F. Quin, and Mrs. Ballou. Trustees of G. L. R. Thompson, Niles Searls, and I. S. Halsey. Trustees of O. H., I. S. Halsey, S. Kitto, and R. Thompson. Lady managers, Mrs. M. M. Carpenter, Mrs. M. E. Congdon, and Mrs. C. P. Huntoon. Next session of G. L. to be held in San Francisco.

The G. L. Trustees report the value of Home buildings and furniture at $44,900, and the 97 acres of land attached at $8,560. The Home was reported to be in first-class order in every respect. The Rescue was commended to a more vigorous support on the part of all our membership.

Some Amendments to the Constitution presented late, referring to the Mutual Aid and the Rescue, were postponed for consideration at next session.

At the close of business near midnight on Friday evening, the officers were installed, and after a half hour of short speeches the session closed. Bro. Julius Lyons was G. W. A. S., F. Storer G. M., Miss Mayhew, G. D. M., Mrs. J. L. Coles, G. I. G. and Rev. P. Powers, G. O. G.

The Session may be considered the most important of all so far, as the G. L. has declared itself a prohibitory institution in fact as well as on paper. And now we may proceed to elect our ticket and use our powers to banish intemperance effectively.

Josh Billings remarks in his philosophizing. "A reputation once broken may possibly be repaired, but the world will alwuz keep their eyes on the spot were the krack wuz."

THE TEMPERANCE CANDIDATE.

SHORT SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF DR. R. H. MCDONALD.

The history of the causes which led the temperance people of this State to cast loose from the two old political parties and place in the field a Prohibition ticket, is so interwoven with the history of this campaign that it must of necessity be fresh in the memory of all who take any interest in the political affairs of this State. Like all new movements this Prohibition party has not any great numerical strength, but it includes many persons of undoubted zeal and energy, and whose success in the other walks of life indicates that they will not readily accept failure in politics. Of the purity of their motives and their earnestness in the cause of temperance, there can be no doubt, and while it is not likely that this State is prepared to accept their doctrines, it willingly gives them credit for a conscientious belief in their own protestations. The first man to take a firm stand and demand a Prohibition ticket was Dr. Richard Hayes McDonald, the President of the Pacific Bank. His name is familiar to every one in this city and to thousands throughout the State, not only as a banker, but as a philanthropist. In his desire to aid the children of this great city, who have not the full advantages of a parent's proper care he has organized and maintains a large hall on Sansome street near Pacific, where hundreds of little ones are taken care of, taught to mend their clothes, keep themselves neat and are also given instructions in the duties they owe to each other and to the world at large. These and other good works have endeared Dr. McDonald to the hearts of the poor and needy, as his firm, outspoken stand on the temperance issue has gained him the respect of all, not excluding those who, with an indisputable show of right claim that the individual acts of citizens and their choice of refreshments are too cacred to be tampered with by any class of law-makers. When

THE PROHIBITION CONVENTION

Placed Dr. McDonald at the head of their ticket they gave an emphasis to their proceedings and platform stronger than any words. They gave the people who think with them an undeniable pledge that they meant business and had come to stay. They showed that the rumors that had been set afloat about their convention being organized to assist the political aspirations of a few men on one of the other tickets were false for no one could be found foolish enough to believe them. Dr. R. H. McDonald would act no political stool-pigeon for any man. His whole career shows a firm adhereuce to the principle he believes to be right. He was borne in the State of Kentucky on a farm near Mackville. Washington county, on June 20; 1820. His father, Colonel James McDonald, was a son of Major Richard McDonald, a decendant of Bryan McDonald, who in 1691 settled in Newcastle county, Deleware, having lost his Scottish estate through adherence to the cause of James II. Dr. McDonald's early days were spent on the farm at home. Surrounded by slaves and slave-holders, he early became convinced of the sin of slavery and cast his first ballot in favor of Henry Clay. Shortly afterward he joined the Whig and later the Republican party, with whom he has affiliated until their insincerity on the Sunday law question in this campaign drove him from among them. He studied medicine when quite a young man, practicing first in St. Louis in the malarial districts. In the Spring of 1849 in company with Judge C. H. Swift and Louis Sloss, he came to California, and after a short time commenced the practice of his profession in Sacramento. He was at once chosen

COUNTY PHYSICIAN.

and it was in that office and from contact with paupers and criminals that he became convinced that much crime was caused by intemperance. With him, to be sure he was right, was the chief mainspring of conduct, and he at once became a zealous advocate of temperance principles. Dr, McDonald was one of the charter members of the first lodge of Masons organized on the Pacific Coast, and the only one of that little band whose name is still on the roll. His first prominence in politics in this State was in drafting the State Constitution and assisting in the election of Governor Peter H. Burnett. In 1850 floods and fire deprived him of all his fortune, but he set to work with a good heart, and in 1851 had so much prospered that he was able to take to himself a wife, Mrs. Sarah M, Steinagal, who died in 1867 after bearing him three children, Frank V. Richard H. and Mattie S. all of whom are strict tetotalers, In 1854 he went into the drug business. He and his brother, James M. McDonald were the principal parties that paid for and built the first overland telegraph company. He was always a strong Union man, and did much to further the good work of the celebrated Sanitary Commission. Upon the resignation of P. H. Burnett as President of the Pacific Bank. Dr. McDonald was unanimously chosen to fill that important position, and the present prosperous state of the bank's affairs are a living monument to his skill and foresight. He is a Director of the Home of the Inebriates, a trustee of the S. F. T. P. O. C. T. C., and also a trustee of the Good Templars Orphan Asylum at Vallejo. No matter how much people may disagree with the principle he represents, all accord to him firm honesty of purpose and unflagging zeal to further the ends of the cause.

Estee and Stoneman have no claim to the support of temperance or christian people. Dr. McDonald can claim the support of every good citizen. He is not inferior to either of the parties in any thing that is required to make a good Governor. He is incomparably their superior in the example he will, if elected, set before the people and equally so in all his previous acts and habits. Not an objection can be offered to his candidature. The fitness of the others may be challenged at every step.

Now is the time to forget all about our old ideas, that voting for prohibition is embarking in party politics. Time now to vote and try to get other people to vote our prohibition ticket.

CIRCULAR.

CALIFORNIA PROHIBITION HOME PROTECTION PARTY.

NOMINEES.

Governor, Dr. R. H. McDONALD, of San Francisco.
Lieut.-Governor, WILLIAM SIMS, of Winters.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Capt. A. D. WOOD, President.
Rev. GEORGE MORRIS, Secretary.

Headquarters, Room 9, Safe Deposit Building, cor. California and Montgomery Streets.

P. O. Box 2237, S. F.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

San Francisco, Oct. 9, 1882.

Dear Sir:—A Mass Convention will be held at the County Seat of your County on Wednesday, the 18th day of October, at 10 o'clock A. M., (if one has not been previously called or held) to nominate or select such candidates to fill the several County or Township offices as will favor the principles contained in the Platform of the Prohibition Home Protection Party and support the State Ticket of this Party.

At this Convention elect an Executive Committee of three of your County, and report their names, and the action taken at your Convention, to the State Central Committee forthwith.

Advertise the meeting of this Convention by circulating copies of this circular, and otherwise.

A. D. Wood, Chairman,
George Morris, Secretary,
State Central Committee.

THE ISSUE.

The *Record-Union* says regarding the liquor traffic:

And when thinking men and women reflect upon these facts; when they realize that, as the *Tribune* says, "the entire earnings of the people and all additions to their wealth are not twice as much as the sum expended for liquor, and because of the abuse of liquor;" it is certain that they will feel more and more the need of remedial action. No man can fail to perceive that if by any means this frightful waste can be stopped, and the fund now worse than thrown away be reclaimed for sane and useful purposes, the problem of the extinction of pauperism may be solved. It is clear that the nation produces annually wealth enough to furnish all with a competence. It is clear that even if half the amount now squandered could be saved the most unprecedented strides in civilization would become possible. It is also to be noted that the political features of this question are scarcely less serious than the social features, for that the liquor traffic is not only debauching and impoverishing the people, but at the same time is fastening upon them ths most fatal and intolerable of all abuses; a system, namely, of politics, in which the demoralizing influences of this same traffic are employed to establish everywhere a government of unscrupulous adventurers, whose shameless venality and corruption affront the public intelligence, and whose cunningly-devised methods are excluding more and more effectually from public careers the upright, the capable, the patriotic and the educated among the citizens. Assuredly there are in the temperance question all the requirements of a burning issue, and it is already too late to think of evading or stifling it.

It is re-assuring to observe that the journals of all shades of politics and opinions, when they come to handle this long evaded question, agree in confirming the most advanced utterances that have ever come from the most ultra temperance advocates.



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SIZE OF THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

It does no good for men to sneer at the agitaiion in regard to the liquor traffic. The subject is too important to be laughed down. It may be that prohibition is not the right way to settle it, or that taxation is not; these are fair questions upon which a difference of opinion between sincere and candid men is possible. But the subject has become altogether too important to be ignored, or passed over without any serious attempt to settle it. Aside from the law-defying spirit which it has elicited, aside from all its moral and religious aspects, the question considered purely as one of dollars and cents, in its effect npon the National prosperity and wealth, is one of the most important that can be named.

Directly and indirectly, this country spends in the liquor traffic every year a sum exceeding half the National debt. The cost of that traffic to the country, direct and indirect, is greater than the profits of all its capital not invested in real estate. It costs every year more than our whole Civil Service, our Army, our Navy, our Congress, including the River and Harbor and the Pension bills, our wasteful local governments, and all National, State, county and local debts, besides all the schools in the country. In fact, this Nation pays more for liquor than for every function of every kind of government. How is a question of that size to be put aside with a sneer?

As these statements may seem surprising to those who have not looked into the matter, a few figures may be of service. A glass of beer costs the consumer 5 cents, and there are at least twenty in the gallon, and 640 in the barrel, so that beer retails at about $32 a barrel, while ale costs still more. The consumption of beer and ale last year was about 15,000,000 barrels, cost to consumers about $480,000,000. The cheapest kind of liquor used, ordinary whisky, is rarely sold at 5 cents, and averages at least 7 cents a drink; at half a gill to the "horn," this makes $4,48 per gallon. The consumption last year was about 70,000,000 gallons; cost to consumers about $313,000,000. Adding wines, there is certainly spent for drink more than $800,000,000 and the entire sum raised by taxes of all kinds, National, State, county, city, town and school district, is stated on authority of the Census Bureau to be not more than about $700,000,000.

But the cost of the liquor drunk is not by any means the whole cost of the liquor traffic. An official report, prepared with much labor by the Bureau of Statistics of Masssachusetts, under authority from the Legislature, states that 84 per cent of all the crime and criminal expenses in that State comes directly from the abuse of liquor. There are at least one in twenty of the able-bodied men in this country who are rendered idle by their habits or incapacitated for work, and these persons, at the ordinary wages of workmen, would earn, if industrious and fairly employed, over $200,000,000 yearly. The proportion of persons in hospitals who reach them because of excess in drink is very large, but cannot be definitely ascertained.

A traffic that costs in actual payment and in loss of productive labor more than half the National debt every year is not to be ignored by the economist. It may be assumed that the entire wealth of the country has risen from $30,000,000,000 in 1870 to $50,000,000,000 in 1880, about one-half being in real estate. Probably it does not average profits exceeding 4 per cent yearly, taking bad investments with good, but at that rate the yearly interest on all personal property of all kinds is only $1,000,000,000, and the direct or indirect cost of the liquor traffic must be greater.

These comparisons do not constitute reasons for doing any unjust or unwise thing. What ought to be done about the liquor traffic is not to be decided hastily or without due regard for the rights of all classes of citizens. But the time has gone by in this country when a serious discussion of a question that involves such a vast expense to the Nation can be prevented by bullying, intolerance, insolence or ridicule. This very practical people, having begun to think about the matter in earnest, perceives that it is much too important to be put aside at the dictation of saloon-keepers. It is certain that the entire savings of the people and all additions to their wealth are not twice as much as the sum expended for liquor and because of the abuse of liquor. If any just and reasonable proposition can be made that will add one-half to the savings and the prosperity of the Nation, it will not be put down by a sneer, nor defeated by a law-breaking mob.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

FRAUDS. People who send 10 cents or $10 to unknown Eastern advertizers, had better send 50cts. and get the "Agents Herald" Philadelphia, which contains a list of known frauds and swindlers, who play games upon innocent people.

THE GERMANS WAKING UP.

The Germans of the Northwest held a temperance convocation at Lake Bluff, August 6-8. It was not very largely attended, but the spirit of the meeting was excellent and the speeches of a high order.

One incident, told by Mrs. Skelton on that occasion, shows that the hearts of the German people can be reached if they are approached wisely and kindly.

"A German, at the beginning of a week's work for temperance in Iowa, told her he thought it labor wasted. Before the end of the week he wanted some circulars to distribute. At the first he said he would not vote for the Temperance Amendment, nor should any of the men in his employ. When the time came for voting he came forward with a squad of his employes, saying, 'Here I am with fifteen votes behind me.'"

Another German, Ferdinand Schumacher, had a great brewery at Akron, Ohio. God converted his soul, and when he read in the Bible that "no drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of God," he didn't think it looked very consistent for a Christian to be a drunkard-maker. So he turned his brewery into an immense establishment for the preparation of oatmeal, cracked wheat, and other excellent food to make men healthy and happy, in place of poor, miserable, and brutal. The reputation of his cereals has gone all over the land, his purse waxing heavy, and his conscience free and light. Recently he has been nominated by the Ohio Prohibition Reform party as Secretary of State. So God honors the man who dares to do right and trust him.

August 25th, a German temperance mass meeting was held in Chicago, the call for the meeting being signed by many of the ablest German citizens of the country.

In Iowa it is said that five thousand Germans and thirty thousand Scandinavians voted for the Temperance Amendment to the constitution. So the ball is rolling.

Yesterday we were thinking about Mr. Schumacher, so last night we had a dream, "which was not all a dream." We came to the house of one of those immense Germans, over-fat from hogsheads of lager which he had imbibed in past years, but God had made a new man of him a year before. He gave us a kindly greeting, and then said how sorry he was that the hundred subscribers for "The Morning" that he had obtained twelve months ago would not renew. "Never mind," said the big hearted Dutchman, "make out your bill for a hundred copies for a year, and I will pay it myself." We acted upon his wise suggestion, made out our bill, and called again. Handing us his check for $70, he said, "I have concluded to subscribe for 200 copies, and here is your money." We don't know as we ever printed a dream before, but we believe there is a prophecy in this of the "good time coming," when the men and women from faderland shall march shoulder to shoulder with the good and true men and women of America in this great reform.

The Germans have sound heads and tender hearts, and when they get their eyes fairly open to the curse of the adulterated beer of America, and see their boys in danger of growing up drunkards, and their girls led astray (and there are tens of thousands of such victims all over the land), they will flock to the standard of Prohibition.

Deal with them kindly and wisely. Give them statistics, which cannot be disproved, from such scientists as Dr. Richardson, which show that, however pure German beer may be, English and American beer is thick with poisonous drugs. Lend them Eli Johnson's "Drinks from Drugs." * Scatter among them Temperance tracts in their own language. Hold up the hands of German Temperance Evangelists like Mrs. Skelton. And then, as a Michigan politician says, "Win your Germans, and the thing's done."
—*Morning and Day of Reform.* H. W. A.

PRESIDENT LA RUE gave a sensible address at the opening of the State Fair at Sacramento. He did not laud the State gambling saturnalia, which is the principal feature of it, to which the people's money is devoted. His only allusion to the wine and brandy and pauper manufacture was, that in the near future this State may supply the world with wine. It is quite probable that one of our San Francisco down cellar vineyards makes now as much wine every year as the world will require in 25 years from now. But if this State should ever come to produce as much wine and brandy as Italy, Spain or France, it would also supply the world with a bountiful outfit of organ grinders, beggars, lazzaroni, thieves, pickpockets, professional assassins and other professionals of both sexes which are at present supplied from the wine countries of Europe; the natural and inevitable concomitants of the wine business, just as sawdust is of a sawmill.

HOME PROTECTION ASSOCIATION.

This association was incorporated Feby. 2, 1882, for the purpose of securing the enforcement of all laws restricting the sale of liquors, particularly the Sunday law and to procure the enactment of such other laws as are or may be necessary for the protection of our homes from the insidious and destructive influences growing out of the liquor traffic.

It is desired to charter auxiliary associations in every town of California. Any 10 or more persons over 16 years of age may apply for a charter. The membership fee is $1,00 a year, and charter, with full set of books and register for 600 names costs $5. Of membership fee one half goes to the State association for the general work. Apply for information and all particulars to the State Secy.

Officers of the State Association: Otis Gibson, Pres. 916 Washington St. S. F.; Dr. R. H. McDonald, Treas., Pacific Bank, S. F.; Geo. Babcock, State Supt. R. S. Wade, State Secretary, 76 Montgomery Block, San Francisco.

Directors: Stephen G. Nye, J. L. Lyon, E. Wadsworth, Joseph A. Fairbanks, R. Thompson, George Babcock, Geo. T. Hanly, Otis Gibson, Will D. Gould, Geo. B. Katzenstein.

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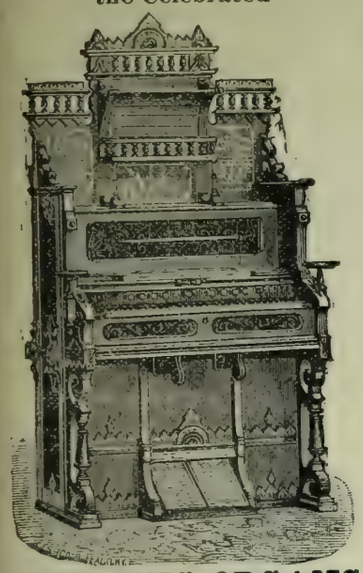
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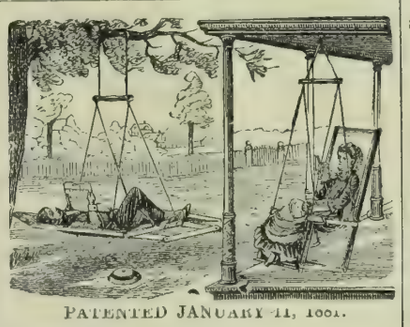
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Dried Peaches, fair	per lb		05
" good	"		10
" Pears, unpeeled	"		06
" peeled	"	7⅛ to	12½
" Apples, choice	"		08
Cal. Figs	"	06 to	08
No. 1, Island Sugar, kegs			09¾
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IMPRESSIONS.

That the I. O. G. T. of California, have reached a gratifying climax in their history, was forcibly demonstrated at the recent Grand Lodge which convened in this City.

As the four hundred delegates united in that old familiar sentiment so dear to the heart of every Good Templar. "Friends of temperance welcome here," voices from the sunny southland, voices from the far off mountain homes of the north, and from the valley homes of the interior, mingled in perfect harmony, and under the hallowing spell, all hearts were unified, and made to feel that it was truly good to be there.

'Many men of many minds' (and women too,) composed that grand body, yet amid the diversity of opinion that prevailed the proceedings were dignified and in keeping with the charity that thinketh no evil, and which is one of the cardinal principles of our Order.

"I have attended many conventions, but never such an array of fine faces, nor so much earnestness or intelligence as have been displayed on this occasion," was the verdict of a brother present.

The royal tribute paid to woman's part and influence in the great work of uplifting fallen humanity, as manifested in the unanimous adoption of the resolution relating to the proposed visit of Miss Willard and her companion Miss Gordon to this coast, was a most creditable feature of the session. The reports from each department were encouraging and represented the Order as steadily advancing all along the line. At the conclusion of the four days session, the members separated reluctantly, going forth to their different fields of labor, with renewed ardor, and an invincible determination to carry the battle to the triumphant end. "It was the Grandest Grand Lodge ever held in this jurisdiction," said one, " so say we all of us. M. G.

San Francisco, Oct. 9. 1882.

TWO OF THE CANDIDATES.

By "Caleb" of Butte county.

Two candidates started for a pleasure trip into the foothills. They were of the Democratic persuasion. Their hearts beat high with hope. Their breasts swelled with cigars. In their light buggy, half hidden, half disclosed, stood the "Little Brown Jug." They laughed. They sang. They quaffed of their favorite nectar. They flung care to the winds. Every man they met was a friend and a brother. It is always a mystery to the selfish mind how candidates can take so keen and lively an interest in the affairs of others. The anxious inquiries about the crops; the earnest solicitude concerning the health of each member of every family; the lively and animated glow of delight when assured that all is well with you; the cordial grasp of the hand—ah! the sordid, common mind can never appreciate the amplitude and magnificence of that brotherly love which swells the bosom of the candidate. They journeyed on up the long grade towards the pine timber, hailing every man as a dear friend, and offering proofs of sincerest affection in the form of cigars, or a draught from the Little Brown Jug. Presently a scene of great beauty opened before them—the valley of Concow. The home of J. B. Mullen, District Deputy, I. O. G. T., stood revealed on the shore of the lake. The candidates approached with some misgivings, but their hearts yearned over Brother Mullen and they would not pass him by without giving him assurance of their tender regard, and expressing a most delicate hope that he would remember them kindly—on election day. Brother Mullen was courteous, he always is; but he sent them on their way with hopes somewhat depressed. They rode on in silence for several minutes. Another thrifty farm house came in sight. "Ah," sighed Box fondly, "we shall do better here." "Do you know him?" inquired Cox. "O, yes; a nice old fellow, who likes his bottle." "That's better." said Cox, drawing a long breath of relief. The nice old fellow was at his gate. They shook his hand warmly, and kept on shaking it. They praised his cabbage, his hounds, his house, and inquired anxiously after the health of his wife. They then lowered their voices and talked pathetically of the coming election. Box spoke of his numerous family and his urgent needs. Cox pleaded his long and faithful service in public labors. The nice man looked sympathetic and kept nodding in the most encouraging manner. Then they waited for him to assure them of his "most cordial support," etc., at the election. "Well, gentlemen," he said blandly, "I am sorry I cannot tell you just who I shall vote for—you see I haven't heard from our committee yet." "Your committee?" said Box, a little pale about the mouth. "Yes. You see, gentlemen, I have recently joined the Good Templars, and I understand they intend to put a new ticket before the people, and if they do, you may be sure that I will vote it straight!" Box and Cox rode on, exchanging some profane remarks about the woods being full of "peanuts," whatever that meant. On the morrow the twain parted. Cox traveled a rocky way on horseback and came out behind a barn. A man in a blouse was hitching up his team. Cox saluted him with affection, and told his story like a man. The man in the blouse was equally explicit. "Well, Mr. Cox," said he, "I am sorry I cannot help you, but I am a Good Templar, and I certainly cannot vote for any man who stands upon your platform. If the Good Templars put a ticket in the field, and there is only one vote thrown away for it, you will know that was my vote, sir." Cox sadly moved on. But the rural districts of Butte county are full of Good Templars and I fear his way will not be a pleasant one.—*Appeal.*

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM BUTTE CO.

Many of all parties and sects would vote for Prohibition, were its success assured. The majority of eligible voters *know* and *feel* the curse of intemperance. What they lack is nerve and manhood to vote for principle—instead of policy. Thus it is with the greater portion of the secular press. Under circumstances there remains only one sure way to victory. Be loyal to your first love—don't stoop to policy or compromise with any imp or devil to hasten a partial success. If the Prohibition party does, it will from the word go publish at large its readiness to go back on its principles *whenever* convenient, and thus discourage and disgust every one having faith in the integrity of its hope and motive. No moral reform party *ever* succeeded by other policy than loyalty to its cause.

The Republican party, or rather its presiding spirits, have succeeded in reaping contempt irrepressible for its prolonged knavery and contemptible policy. The contest will be between the Democrats and Prohibition. J. C. Kastner.

N. B.—It really seems, if mortal had the privilege to work his deliverance from all inherent and acquired cussedness by simply voting for it, he would find a thousand reasons for voting the other way. The first of these would be, "It ain't time yet!" The second, "My neighbor deserves all he suffers!" The third, "It appears to be the will of God!" And so on, infinitely. Let no infidel exclaim, "Our race is entitled to no greater blessedness and mercy than it cannot have by simply asking for it—voting as it prays." Thus with the kingdom of God also. And yet all Christians are pledged by the most sacred vows possible to love their neighbors like themselves, and do unto others as they wish to be done by.

A TEMPERANCE DEMOCRAT.

Monitor-Journal.—I desire to impress upon your many readers, especially the moral, christian element of the state of Indiana, that it is time we were waking up to the dearest interests of our hearts. For a moment let us look at the history of intoxicating liquors. The first account of drunkenness we have, was that of Noah. What was the consequence of this first case of intoxication? Noah's grandson Canaan and this whole posterity were doomed to a life of slavery extending over a period of 209 years. Figures won't lie. Let us then consider for a moment some of the figures in connection with the liquor traffic. Intoxicating liquors have cost this government, as has been proven by statistics, in the last seventeen years, the enormous sum of eleven billion, nine hundred million dollars. It costs the dram drinkers of this country seven hundred millions of dollars every year for their drinks. This is only the money cost and does not include the broken hearted widows, orphan children and the 60,000 drunkards graves every year. Again we have not counted the cost of the alms houses, penitentiaries and jails its victims fill. My dear friends of all parties and creeds harken to the words of an old Democrat, who has lived in this world sixty long years and never voted anything but a Democratic ticket, harken to him when he pleads with you to vote this fall for no man who will not pledge himself to help remove this curse of rum. It ruins our young men; and our old men; makes wives, widows; children, orphans; it damns everything it touches and does harm and not good. Wipe it out Freemen with your votes in November, and no matter what your politics, vote to help strengthen a mighty cause that will redound to the glory of God and your native land. Levi Lockhart.

Tuolumne District Lodge, I. O. G. T., met at Washington Hall, Sonoma, September 23d, at 10:30 A. M. I. T. Holland, D. D., in the chair, who appointed the usual committees, and declared a recess for lunch. In the afternoon session the lodges in the district were well represented by very enthusiastic advocates of temperance. The committee on State of the Order reported ten lodges in the county, with a membership of 447—a gain of eleven during the present quarter, and four bands of hope, with a membership of 213, a gain of one band and seventy members.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Republican party has failed to declare in favor of the enforcement of a judicious Sunday law, and utterly ignored all the essential claims and principles of the temperance people of this State; and,

Whereas, We believe that these claims and principles are more important to the interest, security and happiness of the people than all other issues presented by the Republican and Democratic parties; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we repudiate both the State nominees and platforme of these political parties, and declare in favor of independent nominations upon a platform which shall express the moral and religious convictions of the people of California.

Resolved, That should such nominations be made upon such a platform, we pledge to them and it our hearty and undivided support.

In the evening a public meeting was held in the M. E. church, which was crowded to its utmost seating capacity, and was called to order at 7:40 by D. D. J. L. Coles. A long program was arranged by Bro. C. Hampton, which gave entire satisfaction. Bro. Coles made some very interesting remarks on the temperance subject, and then introduced Bro. R. Guy, who delivered an eloquent speech. Soul-stirring speeches were also delivered by Bros W. H. Barron, W. Penrose, J. F. Bluett, I. T. Holland, followed by a choice literary and musical program. Joseph Oliver,
District Sec.

Hanford, September 25, 1882.

Dear Editor.—Perhaps a short account of what the temperance people in Tulare county are doing would not be uninteresting to the readers of the Rescue. The Good Templars of this county determined last winter when at District Lodge in March to make their influence felt if possible at the polls this year, so they prepared petitions and had them numerously signed by the electors and presented to both the Democratic and Republican conventions, asking them to only nominate temperance men for office; the result was the Democrats held the convention first and this petition was presented to them accompanied with a memorial from the County Christian Alliance, asking the same thing; but as that party has always had a majority in this county, the whisky element captured the primaries and sent a majority of the delegates there pledged in their interest. The result was, they refused to take any notice of the petition or memorial, but many of them declared they would defeat every man that would not declare positively in favor of whisky, and they made their threat good in nearly every office in the county and townships, there not being more than two or three on the whole ticket that could be called temperance men. This only aroused all the better class of citizens belonging to that party for a determined fight. Then the Republican convention met and they being in the minority in the county, took advantage of the situation as they saw that the Good Templars and Christian Alliance now meant business and they nominated the best men as a rule to be found in their party as all the principal ones of them were sound Temperance men with but two or three exceptions. So the District Lodge met in Grangeville on the 7th and 8th. They invited the Christian Alliance to send delegates and meet in convention with delegates from the different Lodges at Visalia on the 23rd inst, for the purpose of selecting a temperance ticket from the different tickets already in the field; as we did not have any intention of creating a new party, but that we may use the balance of power for the good of the cause and the country in general. Altho the notice was very short yet there was a fine delegation, there being 63 delegates present, beside a large number of visitors, there being quite as many Democrats as Republicans and all perfectly agreed as to the need of action in the matter. When it came to selecting candidates, the question was never asked as to his party relations; the only thing to be settled was, is he a sober, honest man and fitted for the position; if so he received the full endorsement of every delegate and there is scarcely a single doubt but the Temperance people will elect the full ticket; and by doing so, we will work one of the greatest reforms in our county politics that has ever been wrought, and we will teach the old parties that if they want to be elected they must respect the Temperance and Christian people in the county, for hereafter we will try to vote as we pray. One of the restrictions on our candidates is that they will not spend any money directly or indirectly in saloons or else where, treating men for electioneering purposes. We have twelve men now lecturing and canvassing the county in the interest of the ticket and the last two weeks will have a force of 20 or 30 at work, beside we will circulate from 1,000 to 1,500 copies of the Alliance Messenger every week until after the election; thus we will educate the people and victory will crown our labors; my brothers and sisters in other counties go and do likewise and we will soon see our cause triumph over every obstacle in the State and Prohibition reign supreme. In F. H. & C.

J. M. Moore.

IN MEMORIAM.

Died—October 1, 1882; at Bloomfield Bro. James Faulkner of Middletoun Lodge No. 350, after severe suffering. The deceased was 29 years and 7 months old at the time of his death. He had been a consistent temperance man for several years, and an active worker in the cause. Of good education, gentlemanly deportment, sterling principle, kind and sympathizing heart, he was loved by all who knew him. He was making a canvass for the office of County Superintendent, for Sonoma County, when he was taken with a hemorrage of the lungs, and gradually grew weaker, lingering from Tuesday to Saturday, when earthly things faded from his sight, to give place to the spiritual beauty, and glory of the life beyond. He left surviving him a devot wife, Sister Susie Faulkner, who has the sympathy of many warm, true and loving friends in her deep sorrow, and she sorrows not as one without hope, but as one who feels assured of a happy re-union with her beloved husband hereafter, at God's right hand, where there is fullness of joy and pleasures forever more.

Thousands of Customers all over the Coast attest the Handsome Saving made in Trading at WEINSTOCK & LUBIN'S Sacramento

AT THE CONVENTION.

Whereas we believe the exercise of the ballot to be the duty of every citizen, and that all reform looking toward the constitutional prohibition of all intoxicating liquors by the nation and the state is to be effected by the free ballot of the citizen. With few exceptions the candidates placed before the people on the Republican ticket are such men as can be endorsed by good temperance men, with the advantage of a fine prospect of an election—and that the organization of a third party for this purpose will defeat the great object of this convention viz., constitutional prohibition.

Therefore resolved, we are opposed to the organization of a third party, and are in favor of casting our ballots for that party which shall assist us best in the accomplishment of this purpose.

Whereas, we believe that this convention has acted unfairly in assuming to be organized before its legal delegates were recognized or permitted to vote, and hence by having the advantage of organization, the minority has been able to rule the majority.

2. That to canvass the state in the interest of one wing of the temperance organizations and the canvasser to cast 12, 15 and in one case 27 votes and at the same time excluding all ministers from being represented by proxy, is unfair and anti-Republican.

3. That when any convention is compelled to resort to unfair means to carry its motions and by slur and noise to cripple the temperance reform and place in the field a ticket in opposition to the best judgment of the majority of the temperance men of this state, it becomes the duty of the delegates of this convention who believe that a third party would be detrimental to the best interests of the temperance reform, to withdraw from this convention and leave the responsibility with these third party men.

Therefore resolved, that all who are opposed to this fourth party now withdraw from this convention and let the responsibility and glory rest where it belongs. (Signed,) A. J. Nelson, Otis Gibson. (There were also 17 other names signed in one handwriting.)

The explanation of the foregoing is as follows: The Convention of July 11, called by prohibitionists, was *stocked* by men opposed to prohibition, who pretended to be in sympathy with it, and thereby imposed upon innocent parties who participated in the convention to nominate and elect a majority of anti-prohibitionists on the committees appointed.

These parties readily assented to a resolution which pledged the convention to reconvene and nominate a separate ticket in the event of failure to secure in the Republican platform a promise of an efficient Sunday law and a submission to the people of the question of prohibition. The committee of this convention failed to secure such recognition and then declaring themselves satisfied with the Sham Sunday law plank, emphatically refused to recall the convention, until they were assured it would be recalled without them if necessary.

When the convention reassembled Sep. 28, it was found that extensive preparations had been made to pack it with men who invariably declared themselves prohibitionists, but were there to prevent the adoption of any measures in the interest of prohibition. Many of these were ministers of the M. E. Church just from Conference and some other ministers. Four men were there, employed in the mint, who claimed seats as ministers, and were brot there by the managers of the packing enterprise. One of these was heard to say "there is enough of us to keep these temperance fellows level and prevent any third party." One of the obstructives was reported as having 24 proxies of ministers to use against prohibition. A resolution that no absent minister should be represented by proxy, while temperance alliances, lodges and organizations actively in the field, should be represented by regularly delegated proxies—sent consternation into the ranks of the antis. The reader will readily perceive that a proxy representing only a minister and to be used against prohibition had no right in a prohibition convention.

Here the Rev. Mr. Deal, always on hand to oppose Good Templars and prohibitory action, began to use offensive remarks, assisted by Mr. B. N. Bugbee who seemed to be desirous of breaking up the meeting in a row; the latter made about a dozen absurd and offensive motions in the utmost disorder and disregard of decency It is admitted freely that after Mr. Deal had begun to charge the convention with unfairness, he was reminded by the editor of the Rescue, that in a prohibitory convention proxies from prohibitory societies had a standing altogether different from those representing ministers only, and in the hands of men whose only temperance work has been to fight against prohibitory movements.

As soon as it appeared that the convention consisted of about 200 *bona-fide* prohibitionists and only about 20 opponents, most of the latter went quietly away without having made any disturbance or given the slightest cause of offense or ill will to any one present.

The Rev. Otis Gibson was chairman of the committee on credentials and passed upon every delegate; only one applicant was rejected having no credentials whatever, and there was not a proxy used during the session, tho Mr. Sam Fowler of Tulare Co. had 27 of them from various societies. The Rev. Mr. Nelson was on the committe of Order of Business, served as Secretary and reported its doings. As an instance of his idea of fairness, he protested against Capt. Wood being elected chairman of that committee "because he was on the off side"—which meant a prohibitionist.

On the evening of the first day Mr. Nelson and Mr. Gibson took occasion to make threatening and insulting remarks, seemingly with a view of courting angry retorts, posing as martyrs and creating a rupture between the prohibition party and the M.E. Church and prejudicing the latter against the ticket adopted.

It is believed however that no minister or member of that denomination had any part or lot in any intentional unfairness or hostility, with the exception of a quartette or so, whose entanglements and affiliations with the Republican party promise greater reward than the thankless labor of helping to stay the annual slauter of 3000 citizens of California on the altar of Satan, and trying to stem the tide of iniquity and shame which threatens the overthrow of civilization here.

Why the assembling of a convention of earnest, honest men and women to adopt an honest platform and an honest ticket, to protect their homes and their liberties and their rest day from the Leag of Fiendom and the Hosts of Satan, should excite the intense hostility of three or four ministers of a Church which has been and is a foremost opponent of the dramshop, is a conundrum to be solved by those who can master the other one of how a *minority* of 200 controlled a *majority* of 20.

Eugene City, Or., Sept. 26, 1882.

Dear Bro.:—At the meeting of the Ex-Com., the Rescue was adopted as the organ of this Grand Lodge, as I had told you it would be. Send a copy to each lodge, as on your directory.

Nearly eighteen hundred dollars has been raised for an Orphan's Home fund, as per act of last Grand Lodge.

Bro. Jessup offered a resolution for a Constitutional Amendment in the Senate last Saturday accompanied by 52,000 names of citizens praying its submission; we are hopeful it will pass, but everything is absorbed in the Senatorial fight, nine ballots and no choice yet. Bro. King is at work and I think will do us good service. Please assist me a little in urging Mrs. Stevens to give us a few months work, as I have been corresponding with her on that subject for some time.

I hope you will elect a Prohibitionist G. W. C. T., as anything less is far short of our duty. No license man, high license man, or anything else for me but a strait out Prohibitionist. No compromise with crime.

Your Bro.,
J. E. Houston,
Grand Secretary.

It is feared Mrs. Stevens cannot be spared from the all absorbing canvas of this State. But there is abundant need of laborers in the Oregon vineyards, and it is hoped it may be supplied.

A POINTED LETTER.

Rev. Dr. George, pastor of Centenary M. E. church, Chicago, who preached recently one of the ablest sermons on prohibition that has ever been delivered, has written an equally able letter to the Chicago *Tribune*, concerning its ridiculous position regarding coercive license. In it are such telling paragraphs as the following.

Governor Foster of Ohio complains that the liquor-sellers "take no note of the fact that nine-tenths of the crime, and an equal amount of the pauperism, and one-half of the lunacy and idiocy, and the enormous expense entailed on the people of the State for the support and maintenance of these classes are directly traceable to the liquor traffic."

If these makers of criminals, paupers, lunatics, and idiots own the Republican party, and can use it for their own base purposes, then the "Prohibition Home Protection" organization has not come any too soon, and is likely to secure the support of a large number of Republican voters.

The *Tribune*, arguing against the policy of a protective tariff, framed to benefit eastern manufacturers, says that if the farmers of Iowa and Michigan had been allowed to possess what they had earned the result would have been visible in solid wealth and substantial comforts. There may be another side to this matter and a satisfactory answer to the argument used. But how is it with the impositions of the liquor traffic? Eighty dollars of every hundred paid for taxes goes to support this bloated monopoly. To this must be added the loss from idleness, dissipation, exhausted energy, destroyed health, and shortened life. Nor can we forget the debased manhood, the blasted homes, the tears, the blood, the shame, the cruel wrongs, the untold misery, and the whole dark catalogue of sin which always follows this accursed business. What a monstrous tariff is this! And if it is proposed to allow the people to say by their ballots whether it shall be continued, those who are gorged with the gains of ungodliness propose to destroy the Republican party in order to maintain "personal liberty."

To assert that "the manufacture and sale of liquor cannot be prevented" is simply to assert that civil government is a failure, that interest and appetite are mightier than law, that the people are incapable of executing their own sovereign will, and that nothing is left us but base submission to the tyranny of the drunkard-making oligarchy, or the relief which comes from the violence of revolution and the strife of arms. Are we prepared to accept this conclusion?

LOS ANGELES PRODUCTIONS.

AN INCREASE IN VINOUS INDUSTRIES—FRUIT PACKING.

Los Angeles, September 8.—The distillers of Los Angeles county are busy preparing for the present season's business. They are filing their bonds and other papers with Deputy Collector Moore in the Internal Revenue office this week. There is an increase in the number, as well as in the capacity, of the distillers in this county. Last year there were thirty-five distilleries in Los Angeles county and two in San Bernardino. This season there is an increase of eight more distilleries in Los Angeles county, and one more in San Bernardino county, making a total of forty-four distilleries in this district. The amount of brandy produced in this county last year, and upon which a Government revenue tax of ninety cents per gallon was paid, was about 200,000 gallons, or a total of $180,000 taxes paid to the Government from Los Angeles county alone. It is estimated upon official authorities that there will be an increase in the amount of brandy produced in this county of not less than 20 per cent over the amount produced last year. This will give a total of 240,000 gallons of grape brandy from this county this season.

The Southern California Packing Company will put up this season 15,000 cases, or 360,000 cans, filled with fruit and vegetables, including green peas, string beans, tomatoes, peaches, nectarines, plums, apples, pears, figs, grapes, apricots and other Southern California productions.

INCONSISTENCY.

It is pleasant to note men's good acts and worthy qualities; unpleasant, painful to meet with the evidence of the meanness of our friends; specially humiliating it is to see professed temperance men whitewashing the Leag of Fiendom plank of the Republican convention and pretending they dont see its treachery to its Sunday observing adherents; to see their willing aliegiance to a Leag of Fiendom Governor, selling out their principles for party possibilities—and meaner still if possible to retail the miserable campane lies which the jackal press are circulating about Stoneman. The Rescue believes that a Good Templar who votes for Stoneman is more inconsistent and unprincipled and does a greater wrong in that act, than he would be to get drunk and turn his family out of the house—because Genl. Stoneman is a wine and brandy maker and stands on a platform of "Free rum and a drunken Sunday." The miserable cowards who peddle lies about his war record and his private character, dare not say a word about these real objections which disqualify him from being Governor of the State. Precisely the same objections exist to the possibility of any temperance man or Christian voting for Estee, the wine-maker and drinker. But now there is a candidate in the field who can be voted for with no violence to any man's claims to a virtuous character. He will not be a champion of devil worship. Estee and Stoneman are both so.

A UNIQUE BANK.

In all the past years of a speculative, gambling era in business, the Pacific Bank has been unique among our business houses for its rigid adherence to legitimate business principles. The consequence has been a success equally unique, gaining it a degree of confidence, which has brought its reward in the largest and best clientage enjoyed by any banking house on the coast. Its volume of business nearly doubled last year, reaching the magnificent total of $160,000,000, and it is apparently but just starting on its highway of success. The Bank, situated on the cornor of Pine and Sansome streets, has unequalled facilities for all branches of legitimate banking business, and is the acknowledged head of the business on the Pacific Coast.

Cetewayo. The Temperance Leag of England had a committee to interview the African exile on the question of keeping English gin out of his kingdom when he returns to it. When the hour arrived he was sitting for his portrait at the command of the Queen of England and declined to meet the committee. The Telegraph and other beer bottom journals set up long colums of rejoicing with copious embellishments of gin and water wit over the disappointment of the teetotalers. But their joy was short-lived for Celewayo was much more civilized than the Telegraph and its congeners; he met the committee a few days after. He said his people drank nothing but a very weak beer of their own make; the use of spirits was strictly forbidden. But as usual English traders were introducing it and as he could not help their pushing it over the lines of his territory he hoped for the assistance of the English people in keeping out the monsters of iniquity whose business is the destruction of human life.

The Largest General Retail Establishment West of the Mississippi River. WEINSTOCK & LUBIN, Sacramento, Cal.

101 San Francisco, Young America, Edward Galvin.
102 Fulton, Rising Star, ———.
103 Oakdale, Live Oak, Rev. W. D. Crabb.
104 North San Juan, Dare to do Right, Felix Manhire.
105 Pleasant Prairie (P. O., Woodland), Onward Bound, Mrs M. J. Stephens.
106 San Gabriel, Alhambra, Rev. J. H. Stuntz
107 Fresno City, C. C. Colony, Mrs. C. E. Spofford.
108 Santa Monica, S'ta M., Mrs. F. A. Rogers
109 El Monte, Duarte, W. S. Young.
110 Dutch Flat, Placer, Chas. E. Uren.
111 Elk Creek, ———, Rev. J. Milton Ward
112 Gridley, ———, Mrs. R. E. Taylor.
113 El Monte, Morning Light, J. W. Fryer
114 Santa Clara, ———, G. R. Smith.
115 Bangor, ———, W. F. Nelson.
116 Forest Hill, Golden, Mrs. M. Myres.
117 Marysville, Ella Templars, Phebe McKenny.
118 San Bernardino, Lugonia, Mrs. Seymour
119 San Bernardino, Mill District, Mrs. H. Goodell.
120 Salinas, ———, Mrs. J. P. Raymond.
121 Copperopolis, Golden Rule, Mrs. S. B. Meader.
123 Campo Seco, Rising Star, Miss Carrie V. Lewis.
123 Spring Valley (P. O., Campo Seco), Mountain Gate, Geo. B. Lillie.
124 Gold Run, Armada, Miss Lizzie Danforth
125 Porterville, ———, Miss E. Colman.
126 Savannah, ———, R. R. Smith.
127 Arcata, ———, Rev. J. B. Chisholm.
128 Lincoln, Triumph, Gerard K. Peters.
129 Turlock, ———, Mrs. L. A. Lane.
130 Roseville, Roseville, Mrs. J. D. Pratt.
131 West End, ———, ———.
132 Oakland, ———, ———.
133 Forestville, ———, H. Hanson.
134 Caspar, Caspar, R. H. K. Hedden.
135 Truckee, Truckee, Mrs. C. P. Babcock.
136 South Butte, South Butte, Mrs. Mary C. Chappell.
137 Yolo, Excelsior, Arthur Harlv.
138 Napa City, Aqua Pura, I. A Cameron.
139 Eureka, McDonald, ———.
140 Dexter, ———, Miss A. E. McIntire.
141 Lompoc Valley, Maple, Logan F. Potter.
142 Hanford, Endurance, S. A. Allen
143 Paradise, ———, Miss Carrie Melvin
144 Ukiah, Ukiah, Mrs. M. E. P. McCowen.
145 Nordhoff, ———, Miss Barrows.
146 Saticoy, ———, ———.
147 Big Dry Creek, Red Banks, Wm. H. Paddock.
148 Merced, Lone Tree, Mary L. Marts.
149 Modesto, Silver Circle, Ida Henderson.
150 Live Oak, Triumph, Mrs. M. E. Douglass
151 Eden Plains, Eden Plains, Wm. Shafer.
152 Summersville, ———, Mrs. C. H. Carter.
153 Plainsburg, Crystal Water, Mrs. A. L. Kahl.
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163 Merced Falls, Queen of Hope, Mrs. Henry Nelson.
164 Covelo, Minne-ha-ha, L. W. Simmons.
165 Little River, Sentinel, John P. Marson.
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167 Santa Rosa, Santa Rosa, John B. Fitch.
168 San Faancisco, Central, Mrs. Nowlan.
169 San Francisco, Plymouth, N. H. Jacks, 11½ Bourbon street.
170 San Francisco, Union Square, ———.
171 Alameda, ———, Mrs. Plummer.
172 Upper Placerville, ———, A. L. Anthony
173 Igo, Charity, Mrs. M. L. Batcheller.
174 Taylorsville, Union Star, Miss May Ford.
175 San Francisco, Spring Valley, Mrs. P. L. Weaver, 2120 Union street.
176 Berkeley, ———, H. W. Chapman.
177 Los Alamos, ———, ———.
178 Santa Maria, Cat Canyon, J. M. Goode.
179 Santa Maria, Pleasant Valley, D. N. Kelsey.
180 Point Morrito, Point Sal, Mrs. H. Whitlock.
181 Lompoc, Santa Rita, Mrs. Manch.
182 Maxwell, ———, Miss Lou Odum.
183 Paso Robles, Los Tablos, Wm. H. Jones.
184 Paso Robles, Oakdale, Miss Wilson
185 Pomona, ———, H. Em.

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G. W. A. S., Julius Lyons, Los Angeles
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The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at San Francisco on Tuesday, Oct. 3d, 1882, commencing at 10 a. m.

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P. R. W. G. T., J. J. Hickman, Columbia, Mo.

Directory of Lodges of Good Templars in the City of San Francisco.

NO.	NAME.	MEETS.	LOCATION OF HALL.
114	Evening Star,	Tu.,	Charity Hall, Shiel's Building, 32 O'Farrell street.
120	Headlight,	W.,	Cambrian Hall, No. 1133 Mission street, bet. 7th and 8th Sts.
160	Mission Star,	Sa.,	No. 2943 Sixteenth St., bet Valencia and Mission streets.
130	Constitution,	F.,	Shiel's Hall, 32 O'Farrell st.
185	Life Boat,	M.,	No. 118 Jackson st., near Front.
186	Golden Gate,	Tu.,	Bush st. M. E. church, Bush street. nr. Devisadero street.
291	International,	M.,	Grand Central Hall, Market st., cor. of 6th.
293	Valley,	Th.,	Fell Street Presbyterian Church, bet. Laguna and Octavia sts.
307	Pleasant Valley,	M.,	Comerford's Hall Church st., bet. 27th and 28th.
314	Spring Valley,	Tu.,	Union Hall, cor. Fillmore and Greenwich sts.
417	Crystal,	M.,	Myrtle Hall, Railroad and 7th avenue.
7	California,	M.,	Champion Hall, cor. Valencia and 16th streets.

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Loans on bonds, gas & water stock	132,198 35
Loans on other securities wheat, barley, etc.	577,443 96
Loans on personal security	1,106,004 27
Due from Banks and Bankers	392,457 61
Money on hand	398,669 34
	$3,523,844 23

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid up	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	460,759 13
Due Depositors	1,888,655 07
Due Banks and Bankers	174,370 53
Dividends unpaid	59 50
	$3,523,844 23

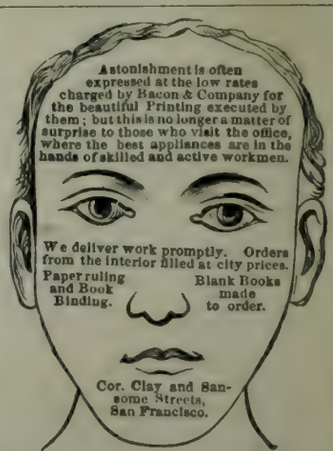
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ntered at the Post Office at San Francisco, Cal., as second-class matter.

VOL. XIX. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1882. No. 50

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Antisell.....Pianos
Bacon & Co.....Book and Job Printers
Bonestel, Allen & Co.....Paper Warehouse
Bosher, E. H.....Druggist, Stockton
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When you call on any of these places please say you saw their Ad. or Card in the Rescue.

The Illinois Liquor Dealers' Association has given us a perfect hallelujah of good cheer in their annual report read before the State Association Sept. 18, at Rock Island. "Wherever we look," says their report, "North or South, East or West, we find ourselves fairly encircled by the triumphant and maddened armies of our foes. Illinois is to-day more like the feeble victim of the robber, struggling to relieve herself from the choking iron grasp of his hands, gasping for breath, than like a proud and defiant State, relying upon the constitutional principles of individual liberty for a shield, and using an enlightened public sentiment for a sword." The W. C. T. U. of Illinois answered them a day later with the undaunted resolution to "work right on until our beloved Prairie State ceases to be 'rob-bed' by the liquor traffic, is relieved from its 'iron grasp,' relies on constitutional prohibition, for her shield,' and uses a *really* 'enlightened public sentiment for a sword.'"—*Signal*

Lifeboat Lodge had a very pleasant meeting on Monday. Miss Guthrie, Col. Goulding, Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, Capt. Apslet of the British Bark Banksfield and others made interesting addresses, besides the ordinary local program.

San Francisco, Oct. 22, 1882.

Rev. George Morris, Sec. Ex Committee, Prohibtion Home Protection Party of California:

My Dear Sir—I write to decline the nomination for Justice of the Supreme Court. I most hearily thank the Convention for the high honor conferred by the nomination, but my time, heretofore, has been so much taken up with temperance work, that my private business will not permit me to give time to either temperance or politics at present. I trust my withdrawal from the ticket will be taken in the same kind spirit in which it is tendered. I wish the party success, as it deserves it, for it is fighting for great and valuable principles.

Yours,
R. Thompson.



Truly Yours
R. H. McDonald.

Last week's Rescue contained a condensed biography of Dr. R. H. McDonald. He is too well known in California in deeds of benevolence and philanthropy to need any additional notice. He will receive the vote of all good people in the State who come to a correct decision as to the duty of a good citizen at the ballot box. There is no other man of large wealth in this State who is or has been doing so much real good for the people of California as Dr. McDonald. And as one more testimony to his worth was necesssary to make for him the keystone of a noble, faithful record, that is most appropriately furnished in the fact that all the little gntter snipe papers that have been hired to blow their editorial penny whistles for the Estee and Whiskee confederation are industriously stewing up little defamatory lies at 25 cents per dozen, about his past history.

A. J. Gregg.—Our friend and brother was nominated by the Prohibition Convention for Congress. His name was dropped however, there, because some delegate assured the Convention that he knew Bro. Gregg well, and that he could not and would not accept the nomination; of that he said he was sure. For that and no other reason Bro. Gregg's name was reluctantly withdrawn—not by the Committee after the Convention, but during the session.

Prohibitonists Attention!—All organizations who favor the principles of the Prohibition Home Protection party, as set forth in their Platform, are requested to send representatives to a County Convention to be held in Santa Rosa the 21st, inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. to organize in the interest of said party, and if thought expedient, to place a County Ticket in the field.

Mass meeting in the evening.

H. Andrews, Dist. Secy.

The *Plymouth Reporter* is a very ably conducted Prohibition journal.

Rev. John B. Hill does not embark his faith in the equivocal Sunday law plank of the Republican party, nor in the voting down of the amendments which promised to enforce the Sunday law, nor in the utterances of the candidates in the field as to the protection of the brandy interests of the State. For having manfully defined his position over his signature in the *Advocate* of October 11, he will be honored by the temperance workers of the State.

Last election day, the Morgan County paupers were taken from the poor-house and voted in a body. Yet not an intelligent tax-paying woman, not a lady school-teacher, or a farmer's wife would be trusted to cast a ballot in Morgan county, Ind. Is this a government of the people?—*Our Herald.*

Mr. William Noble (the founder of the Blue Ribbon Army of England), in giving an account of the work of the Army, said since the inauguration of the movement as many as 470,000 pledge cards had been sent from headquarters to different parts of the country. 1,624 consecutive meetings had been held in Hoxton Hall making a total for the four-and-a-half years that the hall has been opened of 5,500.

Protestant congregations in Mexico have nearly doubled in five years, now numbering 239, with 10,764 members, 19,000 adherents, and 209 native helpers. The Mexican missions report 1,069 new communicants during the past year.

Marysville and Yuba, Sutter and Butte counties are very wide awake on the question of the Prohibitory party. Bro. Covillaud's column in the *Appeal* does a good work in setting the truth before the people, and exposing the falsehoods circulated by the journals paid to deceive the people into voting for the old parties whose candidates are nominated chiefly in the interest of the Leag of Fiendom.

Forty.—It has gone the rounds of the press that there were 40 miuisters and others, who bolted from the prohibition convention. It is very doutful if there were over 20 or 22. It was represented that 17 consented to have their names used in a protest, to be got up after they left. These, with the two signers, made 19. It is probable then, the other 21 were phantoms of an over sanguine imagination.

Bro. King is reported as doing good work and meeting with good success in Oregon.

Society Regalias and Saches to Order. Satisfaction Guaranteed. WEINSTOCK & LUBIN, Sacramento, Cal.

IT MAY NOT BE.

It may not be our lot to wield
The sickle in the ripened field;
Nor ours to hear on summer eves
The reaper's song among the sheaves.

Yet where our duty's task is wrought
In unison with God's great thought,
The near and future blend in one,
And whatsoever is willed is done.

And ours the grateful service whence
Comes day by day the recompense;
The hope, the trust, the purpose stayed,
The fountain and the noonday shade.

And were this life the utmost span,
The only end and aim of man,
Better the toils of fields like these
Than walking dreams and slothful ease.

But life, though falling like our grain,
Like that revives and swings again!
And early called, how blest are they
Who wait in heaven their harvest day.

—*John G. Whittier.*

REPUBLICANS vs. THE SABBATH.

Address by Rev H. Cummings before the Congregational Club, San Francisco, on the so-called Republican Sunday Law Plank.

To vote the Republican ticket is to vote the Sabbath a day of recreation, *i. e.*, a day of amusement, pleasure seeking, picnics, base-ball, cricket, racing, dancing, etc., with accompanying dissipation and whatever vitiated tastes and demoralized habits desire. It is evident that the Convention meant this. Now, can we consistently with our Christian professions, encourage this fearful desecration of God's Holy Sabbath into a day of unbridled recreation by voting candidates into office when their party has, by its Platform, pledged them to this terrible desecration? As Christians, our first and highest allegiance is to God. We cannot be false to God even for the success of our party.

I have been a Republican for over forty years, and having stood by it until now, I do not wish to abandon it for a trivial cause, but when called to vote God's Holy Sabbath a day of Recreation, I am not in doubt as to the path of duty, nor do I hesitate to walk in it. The responsibility of forcing this upon me and all other consistent Christian Republicans, rests not upon us, but upon the Republican party. This party has done a noble work in the past, but now it is evidently under the controlling influence of corrupt men, to whom we can never commit the keeping of our consciences. By its platform the Republican party has crowded us Christians out to make room for recreators. It must take the consequences.

God ordained the Sabbath as a day of rest for man. God "hallowed it," "sanctified it," made it a "sign of covenant," a type of heavenly rest, and commanded that it be kept holy, and that labor cease. He enacted severe penalties for the violation of this law, and firmly inflicted them. He made special promises of blessing to encourage a strict observance of the Sabbath as a Holy day unto the Lord.

Now under our form of government, even we Christians only claim that this Sabbath shall be legally preserved as a rest day. We do not say that men must worship God or go to church, we only say that those who wish to do so shall enjoy their right unmolested. This necessarily implies and requires that at least on the Sunday all that disturbs the public peace, or corrupts the morals of the people, shall be prohibited.

To vote the Republican ticket, would be to vote the Lord's Holy Sabbath, a day of recreation. It would be to endorse, encourage, and legalize every species of vice known and practised among men, under the all comprehending name of recreation. It would be to lose all power to control or reform them. It would be to give up everything to the Godless and God-denying, and when we expostulate to have them respond: "You gave us this liberty. You sanctioned this; in fact, you voted this license and indeed gave us the legal right to recreate as we like on Sunday." In such a case, like Samson, we should be shorn of our strength, we should be dumb and powerless thereafter. Shall we do this? Can we do it? Ought we to do it? Nay. Of course we cannot vote the Democratic ticket, which proposes to repeal the Sunday Law, neither can we vote the Republican ticket, which would make the Sabbath a day of unbridled license and vicious indulgence.

As we are American citizens sharing with others the power to elect officers for the departments of government, and the responsibility of making a good or bad government, we therefore cannot throw away either this power or responsibility, and be guiltless by a voluntary omission of that important duty on election day. Consequently, there remains but one course for us to pursue, that is to unite with the temperance organizations to meet in State Convention, and make our own platform, and unfurl our banner, and stand by it until the needed reform is accomplished.

We must vote as we pray. Having prayed to God for fifty years, "Thy Kingdom Come," I for one, do not propose at this advanced stage in life, to go up to the ballot box on election day and vote all those prayers away, by voting to desecrate God's Holy Day into a day of unbridled recreation. I desire my last vote, as well as my last words and last prayers, to be for the reformation of my country and the salvation of the world.

Never has there been so good an opportunity for effective political work for Prohibition and the Sabbath as now, and if all Christians and temperance men will do their duty, there is no reason why the Temperance and Sunday Law Ticket should not be successful. Vote the Prohibition Ticket, which will be the ticket of pure principles and clean men. Every man and woman should now work industriously to secure the Temperance and Sunday Law triumphant.

BAPTISTS.

Bt the Central Baptist Association, held Ootober 5, at Sacramento, the following resolutions were adopted without a dessenting vote:

Resolved, That it is our deliberate and inflexible conviction that the time has now arrived when duty and interest unite to demand of us prompt and decisive action, as Christians in our capacity of ministry and laity, for the arrest of the tide of wickedness which seriously threatens the foundation of all morals and the security of our civil institutions; and

Resolved, That we deprecate the action of both of the great political parties in their late enunciation of views relative to these two questions—one proposing to destroy the very foundation of our Christian and social fabric, and the other feebly affirming the policy of "masterly inactivity" by allowing the laws to remain inoperative and void, thus continuing to strengthen the position of the former by the assertion of its nonenforcement; and

Resolved, That while disclaiming all dictation of duty at the ballot-box; we believe that the hour has come when a movement should be made by all lovers of our free and religious institutions in the support of existing laws on these subjects, and for securing the speedy enactment and prompt nd speedy enforcement of such additional laws as may be necessary for the protection of Sociбiy from the movement of perance and Sabbath desecration, and we believe it to be the duty of every voter to cast his ballot for men pledged to such legislation and its enforcement; and

Resolved, That we hail with pleasure the triumph of the temperance sentiment in Iowa, by the large majority given in favor of prohibition at the recent submission of that question to the people, and we feel inspired by the rapid spread of the prohipition sentiment in various other States, to renewed effort in that direction here in California, pledging ourselves, as Christian men and citizens, to cast the weight of our influence into the scale against the present iniquitous liquor traffic and the spirit of submission to its dictation by the two great political parties; and

Resolved, That we, as Christians, have occasion to lament the lack of reverence for the Lord's Day or Christian Sabbath on the part of our people, and we here pledge ourseives to more earnest offort for securing a proper observance of the day in our own families and churches.

CONGREGATIONALISTS.

At the meeting of the General Association of Congregational Churches, held in this city on October 6th.

The following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the observance of Sunday as a Sabbath—a day of rest—is an essential element of our Christian civilization, a heritage from the common law of our mother country, and should be incorporated in the organic structure of our State,

Resolved, That recognizing the antagonistic position of the political parties of this State in respect to our existing State Sunday Law; we consider it the duty of every Christian to cast his free ballot wisely, and for those candidates only who can be trusted to act in their political position to maintain and enforce the present Sunday Law, or similar laws, providing for the suspension of all unnecessary work on Sunday.

Resolved, That the Sabbath is a day for worship as well as a day for rest; that it is a divine institution, not merely a civil regulation; and that one mission of the Christian Church is to educate the conscience of the rising generation to regard the Sabbath as a sacred day, not a mere holiday.

Resolved, That we thankfuliy recognize the hand of Almighty God in the adoption, in some of our sister States, of Constitutional Prohibition, and in the increased strength of the Prohibitory movement in other States; that we consider the ultimate prohibition by constitutional authority of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages the end to be secured in this State, and that the present mainten ance of the law now on our statute books, which prohibits the sale of intoxicating drinks one day in the week, is the immediate duty of the hour.

Resolved, that we shall hail with unfeined delight the speedy triumph of prohibition in this State.

A National Woman Suffrage Society has been established in Paris. Admission fee 60 cents. Suffrage for woman the sole subject of discussion or action.

THE SITUATION.

Plymouth Reporter.

The problem submitted to the Prohibition Convention has been solved and we think wisely. In acting as an independent organization capable of standing alone, it has saved its own self-respect and at the same time secured the respect of the intelligent, thoughtful masses. In the adoption of its platform and statement of principles, it has taken up none but real, living issues, and has so clearly defined its position on those issues that the voters need be in no doubt as to their real intent and meaning. Its candidates, if politicians at all, are such in the best sense, regarding the moral, material and intellectual progress and growth of the people of prime importance, and the aggrandisement and exaltation of self of secondary importance, and only desirable and possible through a faithful discharge of their duties as chosen servants of the people. And now having taken its position before the people as a third great party what are the auguries of the present campaign. Without indulging in over-confident anticipations, we may safely say, that this party firmly believing in itself and its principles, with the vigor, and hope which ever characterize a party when it makes its first appeal for the support of the people, will surpass in the strength which it will develop and make manifest, all the present expectations or fears of its opponents. While both of the other parties are badly demoralized, and dissatisfaction and even disgust finds frequent expression in the utterances of their former followers and suppo. ters, this party commands the confidence and respect of the people in a greater degree than any other party now asking the suffrages of the people. The present numerical strength of the various temperance organizations re-enforced by temperance people outside of all organizations, while it enables this new party to start out with an assured vote of considerable dimensions yet furnishes no accurate measurement or basis for estimating the probable vote for prohibition in this State. The fact is well known to all temperance men who are familiar with the prevailing sentiment, that in every community are scores, and in every county hundreds of voters who never have taken, and cannot be persuaded to take any part in temperance reform in the way of pledges or organizations of temperance societies or lodges, but who voluntarily declare themselve ready, willing and even anxious to vote for prohibition whenever an opportunity occurs, and as a matter of fact it may be asserted that the general feeling of opposition to the present attitude of those engaged in the liquor traffic in their bold defiance of law and public sentiment, is more general and widespread than at any other period in our history. Just how far the desire for party success, the strength of party ties, or the fear of the party lash may restrain intelligent voters from casting a ballot expressive of their real feelings and desires, it is impossible at this early stage of the campaign to foresee. But with an energetic canvass, a wise use of means and methods, and a clear, full and truthful presentation of the issues involved, and the moral, social and material public and private benefits sure to follow the success of the principles enunciated in the platform of this new third party, we see no reason why the Prohibition tickot should not receive a plurality of all the votes cast on the 7th of November next.

SACRAMENTO Y. M. C. A.—SEPTEMBER REPORT, 1882.

ABSTRACT OF WORK.

Meetings etc.	*Attendance.*
20 Noon Day meetings	110
4 Wednesday evening meetings	64
4 Sumday P. M. meetings	140
3 Street meetings	564
2 Committe and Directors meetings	30
30 Day's Reading Room	433
Total.	1341

The Sacramento vacation season extended far into September, greatly affecting the attendance at meetings, etc. but the regularity of association work was steadily maintained. Jail visitation and the distribution of suitable literature received due attention in the early part of the month. A very excellent interest attended all the street meetings held by the association. The *Free Reading Room* has continued to prove a great boon to a large number of strangers and poor men visiting in the city. We are under many obligations for free copies of the excellent newspapers regularly sent us.

Our general Secretary, Mr. S. D. Fuller, arrived on the 29th and had a very pleasant reception in the evening of that day. He has entered fully upon the discharge of his dnties, and future reports will be from his pen. New and elegant rooms have been secured for the association on 4th St. and the outlook is very hopeful.

Respectfully submitted.

A. J. Hanson, Pres.

Somewhere in Tuolumne County the Leag of Fiendom called a meeting in the Courthouse. Mr. Fred Freund represented the people of the United States and took the chair. He addressed the people on the Sunday law, which he politely termed a stingkbot law; he wanted freedom to eat what he liked on Sunday, and continued his oration with much profanity. Col. Coles objected, when the United States said; "you don't likes to hear me svear, aint it? Vel den, I dinks you shust petter dake your hat and goes home; I pring dese lamps and hire dese hall; ef you had to pay some dings you vould not coom." After more swearing a motion was put, which had a vigorous responsive aye and one faint no; the United States in the chair declared the no had it, and he proceeded to plo out dem lights and turn out de beeples. He is a friend of liberty.

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W. C. T. U.

"THE WOMEN OF AMERICA *vs.* THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC"

PRESIDENT, Miss F. E. Willard, Evanston, Ill.
CORRESPONDING SEC'Y, Mrs. C. B. Buell, 53 Bible House, N. Y.
TREASURER, Miss Esther Pugh, 54 Bible House, New York.

CALIFORNIA W. C. T. U.

PRESIDENT; Mrs. Rev. Dr. Gray, Blake House Oakland.
SECY, Mrs. M. E. Congdon, Mariposa Cal.
ASS. SECY., Mrs. H. H. Havens Blake House Oakland.

ORIGIN AND OBJECTS.

The Woman's National Christian Temperance Union, with its twenty-four auxiliary State Unions, is the largest Society ever composed exclusively of women, and conducted entirely by them. So far as reported (the returns are very incomplete), there were at the close of last year, 1,654 local auxiliaries, with a membership of 34,317, and 494 juvenile organizations. It is the lineal descendant of the great Temperance crusade in 1873–74, and is a union of Christian women of all churches for the purpose of educating the young; forming a better public sentimeut; reforming the drinking classes; transforming, by the power of Divine grace, those who are enslaved by alcohol; and removing the dram-shop from our streets by law.

"IT WAS THE DRINK THAT DID IT."

Last January I held a mission in a great drink-troubled town in the North. The last night I was standing at the edge of the platform, when a poor, thinly-dressed woman came up to me and held out her hand, She was trembling for joy, and her care-worn face was lighted up with a beauty that only a great happiness can give. "God bless you!" she said; "I've suffered for thirty years from the drink, Oh, God only knows how much! But look, my husband is signing to-night. He's been here all this week, and he has had nothing to drink. But I know what my poor man is; if he signs the pledge he'll keep it. When I looked at her, and saw how in a moment she had forgotten all the starvation, and cruelty, and neglect that had so darkened and saddened her life I thought to myself that there was nothing in all the world so wonderful as this strange, deep love in a woman's heart—a love that thirty years of drunkenness had never blotted out, but that was ready in a moment to spring forth and cast over that poor drunkard the glory of a faithful woman's love and devotion,

A few weeks before that man had been arrested for ill treating his wife. You can fancy the scene. She stands in the police-court. What for? To condemn him? to show the poor half-broken arm? Oh, no! The tears are slowly trickling down her face. and the eyes of all the Court are fixed upon her as she pleadingly says to the astounded magistrate, "He could hot help it, sir: it was the drink that did it; he is very kind when he is sober." And she makes excuse after excuse, till he is let off with simply a fine. The Bench says it is a mystery. The people declare it a "strange thing that such down-trodden women should so shield their cruel husbands.' But there is no mystery at all; that woman sees a hundred little lovable traits in him, of which no one there can see a gleam, and she knows that were it not for the drink they would all blossom and bud forth.

This is not a fanciful picture I am putting before you—it is a true story; and I am thankful to say that poor woman's faith has been realized and blessed. Last April I saw them both—the man so wonderfully changed that I scarcely knew him; but I shall never forget him when he drew a little behind his wife, and, looking proudly at her, gently touched her dress and said, "I bought this for her last week, and she had it made for you to see. Thank God, we are happy now, and my wife's got her great wish, a pew in church, and we go together every Sunday." For years that man spent the greater part of his handsome wages for drink, and seemed to care nothing at all about his shabbily-dressed wife, but when he became sober all his old tenderness and love returned. I ask you, ladies and gentlemen, whether such a fact as this, which is only one amongst many, is not enough to elevate total abstinence so high that it is no wonder if it seems to us second only in importance to the Gospel itself? Cannot you pardon us if we are a little fanatical and enthusiastic in the cause of temperance? May God hasten the day when every embassador for Christ, every single member of the Church—seeing their brother's need, their sister's danger, their nation's peril—shall come over to our aid. With the whole army of Christians on our side, we should band ourselves into a leag so holy and irresistible that not only drunkenness, but other evils would flee away. Once more we could call our dear old country "Happy England," and on the soft evening air as we listen there would arise from ten times ten thousand happy homes and peaceful hearts a song like this:—"Sing, oh, heavens, and be joyful, oh, earth, and break forth into singing, oh mountains, for the Lord hath comforted His people, and will have mercy upon His afflicted."—*Mrs. Joseph Lucas, in Glasgow Good Templar.*

LET WOMEN VOTE.

Hon. T. B. Reed, Republican leader of the House of Representatives, says:

"The mother may weep at seeing a saloon opened next door to her. Her heart may bleed to see her husband and sons led to ruin. She is powerless. Her husband can sign the petition to the courts for license; she is not counted as a tax-paying citizen under the dram-shop law, while her husband lives. She may support the family, including her drunken husband, with her needle, and yet his name counts and hers is a blank.

God speed the efforts to secure prohibition; but in my judgment it can only be obtained by letting the women vote.

Give women the right to vote and we will cease to have drunken legislators, and no member can be elected to either branch of the General Assembly who is not pledged to so amend the law that the applicant for dramshop license must present a petition signed by a majority of adult citizens, male and female of the town or township, etc.; where license is applied for."—*M. and Day of Reform.*

PROHIBITION RANCH, GEYSERVILLE.

ED RESCUE:—We have recently had a public entertainment for the purpose of purchasing an organ for our Blue Ribbon Club, which numbers 115 members. The affair was a success realizing over $100, and we will soon be prepared to have rousing prohibition music, as well as speeches to speed the cause of temperance. Mr. Murrell had drilled the children in their musical program and they sang with special acceptance Ed. Carswells, "Little Bow of Blue." It may be as well to remark too that all our literary and musical exercises were in the line of temperance; it does seem to me there is always in that field, sufficient material to furnish a program without poaching on the territory of the African Minstrel and the banjo theater.

We have been trying to reform a young man whose father has always set him a drinking example and does so still; that renders the labor of reform very arduous. There are numbers of people here, who do not belong to any temperance organization, but are waiting to vote a prohibition ticket whenever an opportunity is offered them.

We have heard that a third party ticket is going to set back the cause of temperance so many years; but that assertion comes from men who pray once for the success of temperance and 49 times for the success of a whisky party ticket. The danger of a setback was that temperance men might be once more fooled into taking the advice of the sharp people who spell pray with an e in it. To follow their advice and stick to old whisky parties would deservedly sink us to the bottom of the pool of public contempt. Don't you print a word of this; it is strictly a private note from yours for temperance and prohibition.

JOSEPHINE DOAN.

TENPERANCE WORK BMONG THE GERMANS.

A door has been opened in this city that no man shutteth. It is a door to the hearts of our German countrymen and women. God's hand has been upon the German heart, and it has yielded to the Divine pressure. Gentle Mrs. Obenauer, skilled in reaching the hearts and consciences of men, learned in all the learning of the Germans, has been among our German city churches for the past two weeks, and seems to have been sent of God for such a time as this. Armed with Bishop Escher's introduction to all the churches of the Avangelical Association, with the newly formed but vigorous National Total Abstinence Society behind her, planning her work, and the Central W. C. T. U. of Chicago as her hostess and sister beloved, she has found a way to deliver her message in nearly every church belonging to the Association. She finds that pastors co-operate, the people say "Amen," and even the good German housewife, with whom in a quiet hour she urges the duty of temperance work and shows its difficulties, says in an undertone, "Ach, der women will have to elect (vote) dat is so."

The work has been manifestly prospered of God. It will go on until in this beer-beleagured city the German vote will be for prohibition.—*Signal.*

VITICULTURE AND TEMPERANCE.

In the evening C. A. Wetmore lectured on "Viticulture in its Relation to the Temperance Question." This peculiar and attractive subject drew a large audience. Charles Kohler presided. The lecture was interesting and well delivered. It was an appeal for national temperance. The speaker expressed a desire that representatives of various churches which are prominent champions of temperance, and opponents of viniculture, could be present. The speaker quoted numerous statistics in support of his proposition that the most rational temperance in the matter of drink, existed where the quantity of cheap wine was the greatest. Statistics, prove, beyond the possibility of question, that where wine is supplied to the masses pure and cheap, morality and health average high. It is a conclusion admitted by the most advanced political economists of the day that, the presence of a pure, cheap wine acts as an exclusion of an ascertained quantity of poisonous, destroying spirituous liquors sold under various names. Just in the proportion as California advances as a wine-growing and wine-drinking State, so will its prosperity and rational temperance advance. In the exact proportion that the poor are given a healthful substitute for whisky, in pure wines, will morality and rational temperance extend. The lecturer concluded with a brilliant tribute to the efforts of the enterprising men who are assisting the interest of viticulture in this state.—*Chronicle.*

Truth is fatal to any and every branch of the alcoholic legion, that tries to commend or palliate the business of drunkard and pauper manufacturing. It is gratifying however, to be able to dig up from the mass of Mr. Wetmore's self-evident nonsense one grain of truth, and give it its true significance. There is no place in the world where wine is supplied to the masses pure and cheap. There is no place where wine is made, that it is not adulterated and its miserable devotees cheated and poisoned. But it is admitted that in some of the rural districts of Spain, Portugal, Italy, Hungary, Sicily, Greece, where everybody uses a little cheap wine daily, believing it in their ignorance to be a necessary food; there is not very much drunkenness; not so much as might be expected.

The reason is that the wine supplied to the masses there does not deserve to be called wine at all. It more resembles what would result from the mixture of one teaspoonful of vinegar with a tumbler full of unclean water. A good deal of it would have to be imbibed to make one tipsy. If no one ever drank anything but that, there would be few drunkards. But the masses of these countries never confined themselves to the use of that kind of wine, except thru necessity. The masses use all the strong wine and brandy they can get. The masses get drunk whenever they can spare the five cents necessary to purchase a good square drunk.

The masses there have been so thoroly pauperized from head to foot by the scathing, blasting, withering, scorching curse of the wine and brandy business, that to possess an unencumbered capital of five cents is with them a rare occurrence, and is therefore generally celebrated by a jamboree. And it is a fact well known to the people of this Republic that these same Italians, etc., who have come here from these highly moral and sober, pure wine countries, almost invariably take advantage of the princely wages they earn here, to invest largely in the low dives where drinks are sold that bear the strongest resemblance to a solution of rusty nails, bluestone and sulphuric acid. These "pure wine rational temperance" people never touch, if they can help it anything less pungent and scorching than benzine. Clear brandy or whisky unfortified is only goats milk for them. And we all know that they spend about all they earn in these luxuries as they used to do in Europe; with the difference that in their wine debauched country a man's labor is only worth 20 cents a day, generally one-half payable in wine, and here it is one to two dollars a day. Men who only get ten cents a day of wages and have to feed and support themselves and families on that sum, are of necessity not given to frequent, long continued sacrifices at the Shrine of Bacchus. When they come to this country where they can get a dollar a day they make up for lost time.

When these eloquent preachers of wine morality pretend that pure wine or pure brandy is going to be at all the rule in this state, they know it is not the truth; and if it were, the red noses, bloated faces and forty to eighty pounds of redundant protuberant "bloat" which so many of them carry round with them, tell better than words what effect the wine and brandy infamy has upon its votaries here already. The cases of drunken wives, drunken husbands, drunken sons and dauters, drunken boys and girls, drunken families that have gone to ruin thru the wine of their own make, give us fair warning of the horrible degradation, brutality and ruin which a permauent and extensive wine business would bring upon this state, as it has invariably done in all other countries that have experimented with it.

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Secretary's Department.

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.

☞The office of the Grand Lodge is located in the California State Bank Building, entrance' No. 328 J street, up-stairs, over the southwest corner J and Fourth streets, Sacramento, where the Grand Worthy Secretary will be pleased to receive calls from the members of the Order during business hours.

☞This department is edited by the Grand Worthy Secretary, to whom all communications relating in any way to the business of the Grand Lodge, this department, or anything appearing hereunder, should be addresed.

☞The Grand Worthy Secretary's Post Office address is Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento, Cal.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES
ON SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE G. W. S.

Sold for the Benefit of the Grand Lodge

Constitutions, per hundred copies	$12 00
Constitutions per dozen	1 75
Glee Books, "Temperance Chimes" per dozen	4 00
Glee Books, per half doz	2 50
Glee Books, single copies	50
Receipts of Evening and Constitution Roll Book, per set	2 50
Chase's Digest, per copy	1 50
Officer's Roll Call etc., Book of	1 00
Pledge Cards, per hundred	1 00
Officers Cards, per set of four	1 00
Degree Ode Cards, per doz	1 00
Subordinate Ode Cards, per doz	75
Subordinate Ode Cards with music, per doz	1 50
Chase's Good of the Order, per copy	50

BLANK FORMS.

Clearance Cards. per dezen	3 00
Grand Lodge Returns, per dozen	1 00
W. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. F. S. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Reports, per dozen	1 00
W. T. Bonds, per dozen	1 00
Forms for Charges, Trials, etc., per set of four	25
Forms for incorporation of Lodges	Free

LODGE BOOKS

Propositions for Membership, Book of fifty	50
Notices of Election to Membership, book of fifty	50
Proposition Committee notices, book of fifty	50
D. G. W. C. T.'s Dispensations, book of fifty	50
Password Certificates, book of fifty	50
Delinquent (Dues) Notice. book of fifty	50
Warrants on W. T., book of fifty	50
W. F. S. Receipts, book of fifty	50
W. T. Receipts, book of fifty	50

LODGE FURNITURE.

In addition to the above, I will attend to orders for Impression eals, Blank Books, Special Printing, Regalia or Lodge Furniture. his will be done as an accommodation to Lodges and not as a ource of profit either to the Grand Lodge or myself; hence all rders filled will be sent per express by the dealers, with instructions to "collect on delivery," unless the money accompanies the order. Address—

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.,
Sacramento, California.

CASH RECEIVED.—The Grand Worthy Secretary acknowledges receipt of the following amounts of cash since last report. Proper personal receipts were also forwarded in each case:

GENERAL FUND.

Capital Lodge No. 51	$2 50	Evening Star, 114	13 25
Evening Star, 114	27 25	Amador. 152	50
Mt. Echo, 245	50	Mission Star, 160	14 75
Mission Star, 160	60 00	Westminster, 238	30
Graniteville, 514	3 00	Eden, 243	5 75
Red Bluff, 192	3 00	Sheridan, 260	50
West Berkeley, 206	1 75	Golden Rule, 263	1 50
Silver Star, 272	1 50	Granger, 295	29 00
Merrill, 299	7 50	Paskenta. 309	1 00
Wide Awake, 338	3 00	Victoria, 328	50
Poway, 264	17 25	Mountain View, 342	1 50
Old River. 500	4 50	Pro Bono Publico, 346	2 50
Antelope, 145	4 50	Del Monte, 357	25
Cathey's Valley, 157	50	Washington, 386	2 00
Mt. Bidwell, 275	10 00	Santa Clara, 399	50
Pro Bono Publico, 346.	2 00	Arroyo Grande, 442.	2 25
California, 7	16 00	Golden Gate, 186	3 00
Knoxdale, 108	1 50	Red Banks, 232	5 75
Reform, 112	50	Plainsburg, 298	20 00

ORPHANS' HOME FUND.

International, 291	$31 45	Prohibition, 412	37 65
North Butte, 452	20 00	Alamo, 415	5 00
H. S. Graves	100 00	C. Bradshaw	1 00
West Berkeley, 206	5 00	McDonald, B. of H.	10 00
Merrill, 299	25 00	Merced, B. of H.	2 50
Spring Valley, 314	58 00	Ukiah, B. of H.	5 00
Stockton, 182	25 00	J. H. Brooks	5 00
Fountain, 193	15 00	Mrs. C. V. Drury	4 00
Sheet Iron, 199	2 00	Mrs. D. A. Hollister	35 50
Nil Desperandum, 216.	25 00	Geo. E. Isaacs	10 00
Taylor, 222	10 00	Mrs. M. E. Partridge.	60 00
Denverton, 239	5 00	Mrs. M. E. Richardson	4 00
Iuternational, 291	20 00	Mrs. S. L. Robins	8 50
Paskenta, 309	1 50	G. W. Smith	5 00
Two Rock, 378	25 00	Cash	1 50
Ukiah, 396	10 00		

CHARTER FEE FUND.

Etna Lodge, No. 100	$15 00	Redwood, 101	15 00
Tempe, 2	15 00		

PACKAGES MAILED.—The following packages have been mailed during the past week from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office :

5–Thos J Perryman, Sierra Cy	1–W H Sensabaugh, Merced
5–E R Graham, College City	1–W T Cheatham, Central Pt
1–J B Birks, Meridian	1–Mrs Annie Souther, Half-Moon Bay
1–Sam'l T Todd, Santa Paula	2–Jno T Bloomer, Ripon
1–W C Howard, Hayden Hill	5–Ernest Kahl, Plainsburg
2–Jas C Black, San Francisco	1–W D Gould, Los Angeles
1–H H Borchers, Kingsburg	1–G M McWain, Boulder C'k
1–R Thompson, San Francisco	1–John Q Adams, San Franc'o
1–I S Halsey, Vallejo	1–J A Fairbanks, San Franc'o
1–Mrs M M Carpenter, S F	1–D N Craig, Occidental
1–B H Hoag, Davisville	3–Miss E N Fowler, Pt Arenas
1–Ettie M. Carter, Confidence	1–Jno Warswick, Grangeville
1–J A Wagstaff, Butte City	1–Mary C Bank, N San Juan
1–Jas O Avery, San Francisco	1–Mary E Honvege, Camptonville
2–W T Bonstell, Eureka	1–J H Walker, San Francisco
2–Jacob Martinusen, Angel's Camp	1–I S Halsey, Vallejo
1–Frank Van Lewen, San Bernardino	1–Mrs J C Hatch, Half-Moon Bay
1–John A Gordon, Westport	1–I L Mansfield, Wyandotte
1–W B Hosmer, SantaBarbara	1–P W Cook, Ceres
1–Geo Butterfield, Poway	1–Simon P Wagner, Lockef'd
1–Annie Shuhan, Arbuckle	1–Minnie Jameson, Rohnerville
2–Ella M Bastian, Jamestown	1–J B McMahan, Santa Cruz
1–John R Ridge, Grass Valley	1–J R Green, Mariposa
1–Mrs E D Storey, Colfax	1–Harry Emerson, Honolulu
1–M M Thompson, Cathay	1–Frank Van Lewen, San Bernardino
1–Wm J Gorham, San Franc'o	1–Geo Butterfield, Poway
1–J R Holingsworth, Tempe A. T.	1–Geo H Rothrock, Phœnix
1–W H Stewart, Santa Ana	1–Jno Warswick, Grangeville
1–E H Honn, Clipper Gap	1–Mary C Bank, N San Juan
1–Martin Thomas, Jr, Nev Cy	1–Jas C Black, San Francisco
5–Wm C Borchers, Kingsburg	1–M C Winchester, Grafton
1–John W Kercheval, Truckee	
1–Geo H Rothrock, Phœnix	

PER EXPRESS.

1–Mrs M E Richardson, Murphys	1–J R Holingsworth, Tempe
1–Dan'l Davis, Etna	1–Stanton L. Carter, Stockton
1–C G Cargill, S San Suan	2–M C Winchester, Grafton
	1–Wm Wadsworth, Yuba City

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LODGE DEPUTIES.—Proper recommendations for Lodge Deps. for the next year ensuing have been forwarded and filed in the G. W. S. office during the past week, and their receipt is hereby acknowledged:

Nos. 97, 113, 158, 196, 268, 280, 285, 299, 302, 327, 334, 359, 362, 413, 423, 450, 455, 496, 512.

DIME COLLECTION.—The following amounts have been duly received for account of the dime collection, taken for the benefit of the R. W. G. L. Literature Fund, as directed by the R. W. G. L. and endorsed by the Grand Lodge of California, I. O. G. T., at its recent session held in San Francisco:

Aqua Pura Lodge, No. 111, per C. C. Dunn	$3 70
San Juan, No. 134, per C. G. Cargill	1 75
Ocean Queen, No. 190, per Mrs. A. W. Goulson	1 65
Wheatland, No. 197, per Hattie L. Sheets	13 70
Livermore, No. 200, per F. A. Anthony	1 85
Ivy, No. 311, per C. A. Delvecchio	1 00
North Butte, No. 452, per H. S. Graves	8 50
Burneyville, No. 503, per R. R. Snedigar	8 40
Arbuckle, No. 506, per Edw. Linton	5 60
Valley Rose, No. 508, per J. C. Miller	1 30
Garden Valley, A. T. No. 1, per G. H. Rothrock	3 00
Total amount received to date	$50 45

[To be read in open Lodge.]

To all Members of the I. O. G. T., greeting:

BROTHRTS AND SISTERS:—The twenty-third annual session of the Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T. of California, which convened in San Francisco, October 3d, concluded its labors at 12:45 A. M. of the 7th inst. As was anticipated, the session was largely attended; in fact, the hall which had been secured for the sessions proved wholly inadequate in capacity, and after the opening session, at which 199 members received the Grand Lodge Degree, the Grand Lodge adjourned to more commodious quarters in Dashaway Hall, and this large hall was filled. Fully 600 Representatives and visitors were in attendence. As promised, a hearty reception was extended to the Grand Lodge in Dashaway Hall on the evening preceding the opening session of the Grand Lodge, at which meeting there was fully 1,000 Good Templars in regalia, making it one of the grandest Lodge meetings ever held. Those who were present were alike surprised and gratified at the large attendance, and those who failed to atttend will ever have cause to regret their absence, and will be sure to attend next year.

STATE OF THE ORDER.—The reports of the officers were very encouraging, showing an increase of 1,506 members during the past year, and a present actual membership of 18,747 members, contained in 359 Lodges.

JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS.—The copy for the printed Journal of Proceedings has already been placed in the hands of the printers, and the work will be pushed to a speedy conclusion, in accord with the previous well-earned record of our jurisdiction for promptness.

OFFICERS ELECTED AND INSTALLED.—The following officers have been elected and installed for the current year: P. G. W. C. T., Robert Thompson, of San Francisco; G. W. C. T., M. C. Winchester, of Grafton; G. W. C., Will D. Gould, of Los Angeles; G. W. V. T., Mrs. Emily P. Stevens of San Francisco; G. W. T., Dr. I. S, Halsey, of Vallejo; G. W. Secretary, Geo. B. Katzenstein, of Sacramento, who comprise the Executive Committee; G. W. Mess., E. W. Culver, of Newcastle; G. W. A. S., Julius Lyon, of Los Angeles; G. W. M., Frank Storer, of San Francisco; G. W. D. M., Miss Mary E. Mayhew, of Red Bluff: G. W. Chaplain, Rev. E. A. Wible, of Half Moon Bay; G. W. I. G., Mrs. J. L. Coles, of Sonoma; G. W. O. G,, Rev. Peter Powers, of Chico. Mrs. M. E. Richardson, of Murphy's, was unanimously re-elected General Superintendent of the Juvenile Work.

THE DIME COLLCTION.—The Grand Lodge voted to heartily approve the Dime Collection for the benefit of the Literature Fund of the R. W. G. L. and to urge all Lodges to endeavor to make it as l rge as possible. Wherefore, if your Lodge has not already acted upon the matter, see to it that a canvass and collection is made immediately and the proceeds forwarded to the office of the G. W. Secretary to be credited to the Dime Collection Fund, and have the remitter so designate it.

TEMPERANCE LITERATURE.—The circulation of temperance literature was pronounced to be one of the most powerful instruments we can employ for the success of the cause so dear to us all. The Executive Committee have ordered from the R. W. G. L. 5,000 copies of the 32-page pamphlet entitled "The Temperance work, viewed from the Good Templar Picket Line," comprising two addresses by John B. Finch, of Nebraska. These will be distributed pro rata to all our Lodges. A large edition of probably 10,000 will also soon be distributed of the 48-page pamphlet, entitled "The Truth and the Wine Interest! Will Wine-making pay? A matter of Finance," being a series of articles especially adapted for distribution in this State, and especially written for that purpose, by Capt. A. D. Wood, editor of the RESCUE. Other literature will follow for free distribution as soon as the resources of the Grand Lodge will admit.

WORK AMONG THE CHILDREN.—The G. S. J. W. reported a very large gain in the membership of the Bands of Hope. The Grand Lodge gave this department much careful attention, and urged each Lodge to have one or more Bands directly under its patronage and supervision. Each District Lodge will hereafter be reqnired to elect a District Superintendent for the juvenile work at each annual session, the District Superintendent to have supervision of Bands of Hope and all juvenile work in each district. The G. S. J. W. was authorized to and will hereafter keep in stock and for sale a supply of Band of Hope requisites, such as literature, reward cards, etc. A badge or regalia for the officers of Bands of Hope was prescribed as follows; "A red silk ribbon, two inches wide and six inches long, a tri-colored rosette to be affixed to the upper part of the badge, the lower part of the badge to be of fringe—bullion or otherwise." As usual, the entire juvenile work is placed in the hands of the Superintendent, Mrs. M. E. Richardson, of Murphy's.

THE RESCUE.—Every Lodge in the jurisdiction was recommended, through the appointment of the W. V. T., or some other person selected by the Lodge, to act as agent for our official organ, supplementing the work of general agents and endeavoring to increase its circulation to at least 10,000. If this is done, the paper will become self-sustaining without a doubt. Let all exert themselves in this behalf. The RESCUE is published weekly at the very low rate of $1.25 per year. Capt. A. D. Wood was continued as editor and publisher. All remittances or correspondence on account of the RESCUE should be sent to his address as heretofore, viz: Room No. 123, Montgomery Block, San Francisco.

LECTURE FIELD.—The Lecture Work for the year has been placed under the supervision of Bro. Geo. B. Katzenstein, who has been elected Superintendent of the Lecture Force. For the present the Grand Lecturers elected by the Executive Committee are Brothers C. N. Goulding and William Crowhurst and Sister Mrs. Emily P. Stevens, the latter to commence her work directly for the Order, not before on or about the 15th of November. Other Lecturers will hereafter be added to the force from time to time, of which further announcement will be made. It is hoped a cordial welcome will always be accorded our Grand Lecturers in the future as in the past, whenever they shall come among you. Open your hearts and homes to them, with the assurance that none but those worthy of your hospit-

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alities and confidence will be commissioned by the Grand Lodge of California.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.—A number of Constitutional Amendments were adopted, the full text of which will hereafter be published in the RESCUE, and copies will also be furnished on slips to the L. D. of your Lodge, as space will not permit of their insertion in this general circular. The Grand Lodge also adopted a Code of By-Laws for the government of District Lodges.

PER CAPITA TAX.—The per capita tax was continued as heretofore—25 cents per quarter upon each member whose name appears upon the books of the Lodge at the close of each term. Lodges are hereafter exempt from payment of Grand Lodge Tax upon ministers of the Gospel, in regular standing, their wives and minor children who hold membership in the Lodge, and whose names are to be endorsed upon the back of the returns. To entitle the L. D. to receive the pass-word, the Lodge must have filed proper Quarterly Returns upon the blank furnished and prescribed by the G. W. S. Failing in this, the pass-word will be withheld. Hence it will be seen that the utmost importance attaches to the proper and prompt filing of Quarterly Returns at the close of each term.

HOME FOR ORPHANS.—The Good Templars' Home for Orphans was officially visited by a special committee of five selected and sent by the Grand Lodge to visit and inspect it. The report of the committee was flattering to the management of our Home. As usual, many Lodges pledged themselves to contribute specified amounts, the proceeds of entertainments, etc., the pledges thus made being as numerous and in amount larger than usual. If your Lodge has not already done so, a "pledge" will now be gratefully received and recorded. There are now 150 homeless and parentless children being cared for within our Home. If each will aid a little, or to the extent of their ability, the burden will not be onerous and the satisfaction and pleasure derived from helping so worthy an object will more than compensate for any effort in its behalf.

I have endeavored to give the briefest outlines of the leading topics, and in so doing have extended this circular to an unusual length. Many questions of interest and much important legislation was had, which only a carefnl peruial of the Journal of Proceedings will reveal. The Journal of Proceedings, which will very soon be issued, will therefore prove to be a valuable and interesting one, and as usual, it will be found a full record of all the transactions had.

Having once again been unanimously re-elected to the important position of Grand Worthy Secretary, I tender my grateful acknowledgement for this renewed token of the esteem and confidence reposed in me by my fellow-laborers. As an earnest of the future, I poiut with pleasure to my past record. Hoping for a continuance of the co-operation and sympathy of the great army who compose the Independent Order of Good Templars of this jurisdiction, I again subscribe myself.

Fraternally yours, in F. H. & C.

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S,

Lecturers' Department.

Superintendent of the lecture force, Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento, to whom all communications concerning Grand Lecturers and lecture work should be addressed.

The Grand Lecturers employed by the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T., of California, are as follows:

Mrs. E. P. Stevens, Prof. Wm. Crowhurst and Col. C. N. Goulding.

The Executive Committee have ordered: "That no person be permitted to take collections in the name of the Order within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of California, except the elective Grand Lodge Officers, the Grand Lecturers, duly commissioned thereto, or persons especially authorized so to do.

That all collections taken in the name of the Order shall become the funds of the Grand Lodge, and must be paid into its treasury."

LECTURERS' APPOINTMENTS.

WM. CROWHURST.

Berry's School House	Oct. 19-20	Falls City	
Elizabeth Lodge	21-22	Burney Valley	
Virginia Lodge	23	Pittville	
Millville			

Thence into Modoc, Lassen, Plumas and Sierra Counties.

C. N. GOULDING.

It may not be out of place to state that the Executive Committee at their meeting on the 7th, concluded to retain Sister Stevens, Prof. Crowhurst, and myself as Grand Lecturers for the ensuing year, for which we are under many obligations. No doubt we shall be heard from.

The Grand Lodge placed the lecturers in charge of our G. W. S., Bro. G. B. Katzenstein, and he will give us an opportunity of "viewing the landscape o'er." I regret that I was not able to fill my appointments at Bird Landing on the 15, 16, and 17th, owing to sickness, but I wrote to J. B. Clothier, Esq.. that I would be with them on the 22, 23, and 24, and at Rio Vista on the 18, 19, and 20, and then on as may be arranged.

I am not well or strong, but hope to regain my usual health and battle for the cause.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 17, 1882.

F. J. CULVER.

(*Concluded.*)

Just as the sun was declining, we arrived at the Hot Spring's hotel 12 miles from B., here we hung up for the night. Next morning I took my seat in the bottom of the wagon but e'er a mile away I was called to the honorable position of driver. Now for a drive 15 miles down the Wallar river through a wild and romantic canon, it was grand; at 11 o'clock I was ordered to "holt on, ve is here." I gave up the lines, took satchel in hand and started for a two mile walk to Bro. Taylors, no word had been received of my coming, but I received a hearty welcome, and by a little rustling the everybody in the Valley knew that at last a Good Templar lecturer had come to Coleville. Wednesday and Thursday night lectured, Saturday night met with the Lodge in their neat hall which they own. The Lodge has a membership of 74 in good standing. A happier and more united Lodge, it has not been our lot to meet with, as one Sister said "We all have our faults and know each others so dont say any thing about them, Sunday morning and evening we had good meetings, and the collection amounted to $22, besides a pledge of $15. Now for the Orphans Home the coming year. This Lodge deserves much credit for its noble work, being completely isolated from all other Lodges. I started a list for the RESCUE which I hope will be doubled shortly by our good Sisters C. M. Taylor and Mrs. Col. Richey—my thanks are due to all these people for their welcome. Monday I was furnished a horse to convey me back to Bridgeport. After a hearty good-by I set forth for an all days ride. At 6 o'clock in the evening I arrived at Bro. Elliotts,here I found Bro. O. Parmeter and Sister Miss Rachel Parmeter of Lodi Lodge, arrangements had been made and notice given for two lectures in the bar-room of Mr. Allens Hotel, who treated us in a most genilemanly manner, as his liquors were on what is called a "side-board" they could be shut out of sight which was done, and we had two very pleasant and we hope profitable meetings, 16 names were received for a Lodge but the friends were not willing to undertake the test of attempting to sustain a Lodge with this number just yet. The collection was $12,70. I think that the time will soon come when a good Lodge will exist in this beautiful town of B. Wednesday I took stage to Bodie, visited the Lodge and initiated three candidates. Thursday, Friday and Sunday had good meetings, contribution $15. Judge T. Neuman one of the leaders in the cause and Lodge, deserves much praise for his activity, I met many friends in this place and leave it feeling that the standard of morality is being rapidly raised. I look for good work from the Lodge, the coming winter. On Monday 25th I took passage with a fruit train on its return to Sonora, the four days journey over the monuntains were pleasant ones, as there was a pleasant party. A morning stage ride on Friday of 40 miles from Sonora to Milton let us out of the mountains. My summer trip as a whole was pleasant and I have reason to believe a profitable one, with my hearty thanks to all with whom I had dealings I now bid the cause God speed.

JUNCTION, Oregon, Oct. 11, 1882.

ED. RESCUE:—My last was dated at Corvallis. On Monday eve I met a fine audience at Philomath a rural village two miles from the former place. This is the seat of the United Brethren College, so of course I made no effort to organize a lodge. I am surprised at the number of small "colleges" in this (Willamette) valley. While doing much for the educational interests of this state no doubt, it seems a misfortune that the money and energy could not be concentrated in one thriving institution. On Tuesday I returned to Corvallis and had the pleasure of organizing a fine lodge in the evening. Among the thirty charter members were many who will not rest until this lodge has as noble a record as old "Excelsior." Wednesday I started for far away Kings Valley and found abundant opportunity for patience and perseverance, but after two days stay organized with twenty-five charter members. I feel much satisfaction therefor, because it was not only needed, but longed for in the community and was made up of temperance men and others determined to become such. The enthusiasm manifest gave me fresh courage. A long journey brought me to Ind-School house, but the rain detained many which was the case at Simpsons Chapel on Saturday eve. On Monday and Tuesday evenings, at Monroe, there was excellent attendance and the lodge is doing good work. Of the work here more anon.

WILL C. KING.

BY an oversight the names of the officers of Grand Lodge in the Directory, remain uncorrected these two weeks.

DR. KALLOCH ON INTEMPERANCE.

At the Metropolitan Temple last night Dr. Kalloch's prelude was upon the subject of Whisky and the Workingmen." He said that to intemperance the penury and misery of the poor people could be attributed, and on this account they bore hardships and sufferings that Divine Providence never intended should be known on earth. And the poor should be better provided for, they should have more time to cultivate their mental faculties and better natures by judicious reading; more, time to devote attention to their families; and more time to derive a little pleasure out of this life. As they must be made better it was time that statesmen cast about for a solution of the question. If something of this kind is not done it will be the worse for all by and by, for when the conflict comes that has threatened here so long it will come under different conditions and results than attended such troubles in many other parts of the world. God has prepared infinite profusion for man's comfort, and that any human being should suffer from cold and hunger is monstrous. That men should go hungry and children should starve is horrible. Instead of ordinary necessities every human being is entitled to the social comforts and decent requirements of an exacting world. And the speaker was glad to note that the signs of the times indicated that one of the main causes—intemperance—was being pointed out as the greatest grievance of labor and the principal direct or indirect cause of the majority of the sufferings of the poor. The money required for the intemperate habits of one man will suffice to take care of a whole family—and one of the old fashioned families, too, not the scrawny two or three of the present day. And it was not only the loss of the money that brought this misery, but the loss of life, character and the degradation brought upon others; the disgrace of evil associations and the consequent ruin of many valuable lives. The entire absence of intoxicating drinks for a very few years would make all comfortable and possessors of luxuries now unknown excepting to the rich. Within three years the money now paid for liquor would pay the national debt. In fifteen years the absence of liquor from this country would make it the richest in the world, while the lives of millions of men would be saved. The money now so spent would give employment to all the idle, educate all the ignorant and supply all the wants of all in the land. The health, morality and respectability of all the degraded would be recovered, and prisons, insane asylums and houses of correction would no longer be needed. Losses of life and valuable property by steamboat and railroad accidents through drunken employes would be rare, and the millions of lives saved in but a few years would alone be sufficient to make this nation rich. In the way of statistics, the speaker claimed that, while the original cost of liquor, as it returned no equivalent, was a total loss, it was large enough to extinguish all the national, state, county and municipal debts, and also pay the expenses of our army, navy, Congress—including the one passing the river and harbor appropriations—and schools, besides save in thousands of ways the present prodigious loss to the nation. A question of such a size, aside from its temperance, religious and moral aspects, is one that cannot be ignored for many years. He estimated the cost of consumers of liquors in this country to be more than double that of all the taxes paid, and claimed from that source eighty-four per cent. of the crime committed emanated. And the subject further broadened into national importance. All of the civilized nations dying in the past went down on account of imbecility caused by intemperance and lust; and our own country at present presents greater liability than any other on the face of the globe to mature those same follies, and, without history falsifies itself, she will experience a similar fate within a century, unless our people become temperate.—*Call.*

Mr. Kalloch has many enemies and traducers: many invidious critics too among his brethren of the pulpit. But there is good reason to believe that a man who preaches on the great cause of the prevalent sins and miseries of the people, who cries aloud at the impending sword, is doing the best service possible for humanity, most closely following in the steps of the great Teacher of Christianity and most emphatically deserves the thanks and plaudits and Godspeed of all good people.

It is a grand step in advance for a church to declare unequivocally and loudly that every one of its adherents should buckle on the armor of prohibition and fight the worship of Satan at the polls. But in a few years hence men will wonder how a pulpit or any one church in this day could be so blinded by the wiles of the great enemy of mankind as to fail to thunder from the altar, as did Peter the Hermit of Crusade renown, a call to rescue the Holy City from the dominion of anti-christ.

OREGON. The news that Oregon has voted by large majorities in both houses for the submission of a prohibitory ammendment to the people will be received with much joy. A petition with over 50,000 names had asked for this action, and the people of Oregon will doubtless carry the aendment by a towering majority when they get a chance to vote upon it. Just so in California, altho a few politicians fear that any attempt to dethrone the devil and save our homes might endanger the maintenance of the Republican or Democratic parties in their present positions of chief custodians of the beer and whisky interests—the people of the State, if they had a chance this day six months to vote squarely and distinctly on the question of the rumsellers versus the home would bury the whisky demon face down forever.

TULARE CO.—The alliance is moving on the enemy's works grandly, and it is thought that Tulare, Kern and Fresno counties will vote the prohibition ticket by considerable majority.

General Outfitting Establishment. WEINSTOCK & LUBIN, 400, 402, 404 406 and 408 K St., Sacramento, Cal.

Juvenile Department.

BAND OF HOPE WORK.



The Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., of California, offers to furnish, free of charge, to Sunday-schools, or other juvenile organizations desiring to adopt them for use, in this jurisdiction, the newly revised Band of Hope rituals together with the ritual badges. The ritual comprises a pamphlet of 48 pages. The badges are of German silver, with a safety pin upon the back. Sample copies of the rituals and badge, or quantities for actual use, will be furnished on application to the Superintendent of Juvenile Work, Mrs. M. E. Richardson, Murphys, Calaveras Co., Cal.

TALKS WITH THE YOUNG FOLKS.

HOW DR. GUTHRIE BECAME A TEETOTALER.

In a journey in Ireland in 1840, in an open car the weather was cold, with a lashing rain. "By the time we reached a small inn we were soaking with water outside, and as those days were days not of tea and toast, but of toddy-drinking, we thot the best way was to soak ourselves with whisky inside. Accordingly we rushed into the Inn, ordered warm water, and got our tumblers of toddy. Out of kindness to our car-driver we called him in; he was not very well clothed—indeed, he rather belonged in that respect to the order of my ragged school in Edinburgh. He was soaking with wet, and we offered him a good rummer of toddy. We thot that what was 'sauce for the goose was sauce for the gander,'—but the cardriver was not such a gander as we, like geese, took him for. He would not taste it. "Why?" we asked; "what objection have you?" Said he 'Plase your riv'rence, I am a teetotaler, and won't taste a drop of it.' Well that stuck in my throat, and it went to my heart, and (in another sense than drink, though!) to my head. Here was a humble, uncultivated, uneducated Roman Catholic carman, and I said: If that man can deny himself that indulgence, why should not I, a Christian minister? I remember that; and I have ever remembered it to the honor of Ireland. I have often told the story, and thought of the example set by the poor Irishman for our people to follow. I carried home the remembrance of it with me to Edinburgh. That circumstance, along with the scenes in which I was called to labor daily for years, made me a teetotaler.—*Life of the Rev. Dr. Guthrie.*

STOP BEFORE YOU BEGIN.—Success depends as much on not doing as upon doing; in other words, "Stop before you begin" has saved many a boy from ruin.

When quite a young lad, I came very near losing my own life and that of my mother by the horse running violently down a steep hill and over a dilapitated bridge at its foot.

As the boards of the old bridge flew up behind us, it seemed almost miraculous that we were not precipitated into the stream and drowned. Arriving home and relating our narrow escape to my father, he sternly said to me.

"Another time hold in your horse before he starts."

How many yonng men would have been saved if early in life they had said, when invited to take the first step in wrong-doing:

"No, I thank you."

If John, at that time a clerk in the store, had only said to one of the older clerks, when invited to spend an evening in a drinking-saloon, "No, I thank you," he would not to-day be the inmate of an inebriate asylum.

If James, a clerk in another store, when invited to spend his next sabbath on a steamboat excursion, had said, "No, I thank you," he would to-day have been perhaps an honored officer in the church instead of occupying a cell in the State prison.

Had William when at school, said when his comrade suggested that he write his own excuse for absence from school and sign his father's name, "No, I thank you, I will not add lying to wrong-doing," he would not to-day be serving out a term of years in prison for having committed forgery.

In my long and large experience as an educator of boys and young men. I have noticed this, that resisting the devil in whatever form he may suggest wrong-doing to us is one sure means of success in life. Tampering with evil is always dangerous."

"Avoid the beginnings of evil" is an excellent motto for every boy starting out in life.

Oh, how many young men have endeavoured, when half-way down the hill of wrong-doing, to stop, but have not been able! Their own passions, appetites, lusts and bad habits had driven them rapidly down the hill to swift and irremediable ruin.

My young friend, stop before you begin to go down the hill, learn now to say to all invitations to wrong-doing, from whatever source they may come, "No, I thank you," and in your old age, glory-crowned, you will thank me for this advice.—*Golden Days.*

A RUM STORY.

Some forty years ago the ship *Governor Endicott* arrived at Salem, Mass., from India, and there landed several missionaries, who departed at once for Boston to report their arrival to the Missionary Board, leaving their belongings at the Lafayette Hotel. There they attracted the attention of a custom-house clerk, who, noting the presence of a cask suspected an evasion of duty, and reported the matter to General Miller, the collector of customs. That official at once ordered baggage and cask to be sent to the custom house for examination, and requested that the missionaries would give him a call as soon as they returned to Salem. The suspicious cask was taken into the custom house yard, the bung knocked out, a proof glass inserted to find out what kind of liquor was inside, in order to fix the duty on it. They all tasted—collector, deputy-collector, naval officer, inspector, clerk, and a tribe of hangers-on. They drank it neat, they drank it with water, with sugar, with biscuits, with cheese. but could not agree what kind of liquor it was. Bets were made, and it was finally agreed to leave the knotty question to be decided by two absent inpsectors—Captain Bill L. and Captain Steve R. At last they came. They tasted. Captain L. said he would stake his reputation that it was old London Dock brandy; vowing "he had not tasted such liquor since General Crowningshield launched Cleopatra's barge in 1818." Captain R. declined "to put a name to it;" he said it had a flavor different from any liquor with which he was acquainted. The next day the missionaries arrived at the custom-house to have their baggage passed, all save the cask of liquor. "That must pay duty," said the General. "Would they inform him what spirit the cask contained?" The amused missionaries complied by telling him that when they left India they brought with them a pet orange-outang, which, when dying, after thirty days' experience of sea-life, had been put in a cask of rum for preservation—an explanation accounting for the peculiar flavor that had puzzled so many experienced tasters.

CONSISTENCY.

A little Band of Hope boy living in this city, has earned the right to a special badge of honor. His father is an immoderate smoker, and one evening last week, under the soothing (?) influence of the weed nicotiana fell asleep in his chair, and the cigar slipped from his fingers to the floor.

"Pick up my cigar, Willie," called Mr. P——, as he suddenly aroused to a sense of his loss. Willie approached the smouldering heap reluctantly, paused as if in indecision, and finally withdrew with an expression of intense disgust, leaving the cigar untouched. "Are you not going to obey me," sternly demanded Mr. P——. Whereupon the dear child, with becoming gravity, quietly reached for the tongs, and restored to papa his reeking treasure in appropriate fashion, at arm's length. The lesson to be drawn is obvious. It is to be hoped that Willie will never make a closer acquaintance with the vile poison which is vitiating our American youth, and that his consistent example may not be without its beneficial effects upon the father.

M. A. G.

ABOUT THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

If all the best of the mothers of all the children of this great Republic are praying earnestly for the success of prohibition, it is well that the young folks should know what the Prohibition Party means. The saloon and beer shops and breweries have been for a long time deluging our land with crime and misery, and have plunged thousands of once happy families, into the most dire woe and suffering.

Men and women are seen clad in miserable rags, with features bloated and distorted, and their natures turned to savage brutality, because the saloon or beer shop has ensnared them; as a spider does a fly; has exhausted their manbood and substance, and turned out their worthless carcases, upon the street to rot.

Men and women hang or shoot themselves, or murder each other; jump in their despair from wharves and steamboats and drown themselves, because they were once enticed to enter the dramshop, the drunkard factory; the corner grocery or the winery. The son kills the father or mother, brother slays brother, father murders his children, husband beats his wife to death because the beer-kettle or pitcher was sent out to the dramshop at the first by innocent, sober, kindly people, living in a peaceful home.

Two lunatic asylums in this State are full, and crowded with those who have lost their reason and would if left at liberty destroy themselves or others. Three fourths of these are there because of the dramshop and brewery.

Two penitentiaries and numerous county and city prisons in this State are swarmed with criminals, who have killed or robbed or maimed their fellow men; who have stolen or burned or injured property, and committed crimes of various types. All there because of the beershop and winery and the whisky bar.

House of Correction, Industrial School, Police Court, Almshouse, Inebriate Asylum—all swarmed with men and women and children, who have been trapped and robbed and ruined by the saloon keepers, and the beer brewers.

Orphan Asylums and hospitals filled with victims of those whom the Saloonkeepers have murdered or rendered incapable of supporting themselves and families.

Innocent children by many thousands in this beautiful country of plenteous fruits and foods and flowers—suffering daily the keenest agonies of hunger, cold and brutal treatment, because the Saloon men have enticed and drugged and poisoned and crazed their fathers or mothers or both, and made them more cruel and brutal than the beasts.

Thousands of boy drunkards, girl drunkards, woman drunkards, marching down, down, to an awful death: destroyed, and ruined forever, that a few saloon keepers may gain an easy life, by the plunder and butchery of all their fellow creatures, whom they can decoy into their horrid nets of death.

These saloons, breweries, beershops, wineryies never did any good; their only use has been to craze and rob and kill men, women and children, to kill them in a manner vastly more cruel than that in which beasts are slautered. The Prohibition Home Protection party demand of the law makers and politicians that these human butchers and robbers shall cease to ply their muderous crimes, and gain an honest living like other people. The politicians have refused to do anything whatever, to stop the mankillers, and we have set up a new party of good honest men, to outlaw this robbery and slauter, and protect our homes. We have put up Dr. R. H. McDonald for Governor, we hope to elect him, we want all the young folks to ask the voters to vote this time, for the home, for the mothers and the children and help to elect Dr. McDonald the children's friend and the whole Prohibition ticket; all the candidates are friends of the children and of our homes.

The candidates of the Republican and Democratic parties—when we ask them, wont you help us stop this murder of 3,000 people every year in Califor nia?—have answered NO: they say to the Leag- of Freindom, the rumpoisoners; if you will give us *your vote* and elect us, we shall help you shed the blood of these 3,000 people and starve the thousands of children and mothers, who starve and suffer in this State, you shall rob and kill all you please, Sunday and Saturday, if you will only make Stoneman or Estee Governor.

Young and old, let us do our utmost to prevent the Leag of life destroyers from electing either of these men, whose trade is that of making drunkards and paupers. Let us help to make a clean man, our Governor, whose skirts will not be red with the blood of his murdered fellow citizens.

NOTES FROM THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

Dear Friends of the Juvenile Department.—Having been again placed in charge of the juvenile work my inaugural bow is in order, and my kindest greeting to those, whose aid has been so kindly given, in the year that is now numbered with the past.

With the experience which my former term of office has given me I feel more than ever, the responsibility of my position and the vital importance of work among the young. Let me again remind you, that only with your cooperation can the work be successful. The outlook is hopeful. We have nearly 200 Bands and a membership of about 12000.

Now cannot we all take hold together, and make this year as successful as the last has been? The good seed sown among the children has borne fruit.

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Already many of them are strong in the faith, as the following instance will show.

A little boy in San Francisco was accosted by a workman on one of the cable roads and the following dialogue ensued, which a lady overheard, and reported to me.

"See here. little boy, what's your name?"

"Johny" was the reply.

"Where do you live"

"Up there, on the hill."

"Well, Johny you run to the grocery yonder and get me a glass of beer, won't you?"

"No sir!" said Johny.

"Why not, are you afraid of your mama? I won't tell."

"No sir, I'm a Band of Hope boy, and don't buy beer for any body," said the brave little fellow.

Another little soldier in this grand army, one day went out among his acquaintances and secured 23 names for the Band of Hope. Seeing his mother put her cloak over her Band of Hope badge, he said "Mama, I never cover up my badge! I wear it outside for everybody to see."

And so reports come in from all parts of the State too numerous to report in these colums. Little soldiers well drilled, and clad in the invulnerable armor of truth and virtue, are daily fighting the enemies and gaining victories. Each dear child enlisted in our ranks, is able to bear arms in our great struggle, and the time draws near, when, with all this brave array of warriors, the enemy will be vanquished, and the cry of victory, over a State redeemed from the bitter curse of intemperance will ascend to heaven, from the glad hearts of a free people.

My brothers and sisters will you not work with renewed interest among the children? The work is so easy and so important: The little hearts are open to instruction, and the little feet are willing to tread it the right path.

Mothers, fathers, you of all others, cannot afford to be idle in this cause, your own dear boy must be protected, and in saving others,you may guard him.

"Ere he has learned to follow wrong
Teach him to love the right,
Watch, ere watching is wholly vain.
Where is my boy to-night?

A DEVIL'S ELIXIR.

There grows no wine
By the haunted Rhine,
By the Danube or Guadalquiver,
Nor an island or cape
That bears such a grape
As grows by the Beautiful River.

Drugged is their juice,
For foreign use,
When shipped o'er the reeling Atlantic,
To rack our brains
With the fever pains,
That have driven the Old World frantic.

To the sewers and sinks
With all such drinks,
And after them tumble the mixer,
For a poison malign
Is such Borgia wine,
Or at best, but a Devil's Elixir.

—*Longfellow.*

SANTA ANA, Cal., Sept. 23, 1882.

ED, RESCUE:—I wish to say through the RESCUE, to all lodges throughout the State, that here in Santa Ana "our noble cause goes marching on." Five persons initiated at last meeting and six the meeting before. Seventeen in all have been added to our number the present quarter, and it is but little more than half out yet. Many of the best young men of the town are meeting with us. As also many young ladies and some older persons. We have recently purchased of the Odd Fellows and Masons the carpet and furniture of their hall at a cost of $130 Have also very recently bought a new organ, price $150.00.

Our meetings are quite interesting and well attended. The next District Lodge will convene at this place on the 25th Nov. next. We anticipate an interesting and profitable time.

Many of us in this section are anxiously awaiting the result of the Pronibition Convention on the 28th inst. Both the old parties are marshaling their hosts for the coming campaign.

Primaries and stump speeches are the order of the day. In the mean time the "faithful few" of the temperance people look on and silentiy wonder what it will all amount to. We can hope for very little from either party as they now stand. However; we will work and wait.

I see by the RESCUE that our Lodge 151 is reported delinquent. We did not intend to be behind with the Grand Lodge but our Treasurer being absent for nearly half the present quarter, our officers could not correctly make out their reports, hence our delinquency.

The matter has been set right ere this, and we hope that the officers of Lodge 151 will never allow the thing to occur again. We were sorry we could not comply with the slight request of our Hanford friends for our truest sympathies are with them, but we have been putting forth every effort to raise the financial status of our own Lodge. Our Sister Lodge at Orange is struggling to build a hall and we have promised to aid them, So our Hanford Brothers will see that we did not ignore their request without reason.

Will some one suggest a systematic method of scattering Temperance Literature. Speak out. In F. H. and C

W. H. STEWART.

MONTECITO, CALA., Oct. 8, 1882.

ED. RESCUE.—Dear Sir.—At a meeting of the Montecito Home Protection Club, on the 7th inst. the platform and ticket of the Prohibition H. P. State Convention was discussed and endorsed fully; also Geo. Steel was endorsed for the State Senate for this District, a staunch temperance man.

Bro. J. W. Webb was endorsed for the assembly by the following resolution.

WHEREAS, J. W. Webb has formaly announced himself an independent candidate for the Assembly for this District and recognizing his great services as a pioneer in the cause of temperance, having full confidence in his integrity, ability and courage, and believing that if elected he will represent the best interests of the people in the struggle with corporate greed, therefore

Resolved, That we hereby declare him the unanimous choice of this Club, pledge him our earnest support at the polls, and call on the voters of Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties, who desire escape from the tyranny of party machinery, to return to purity in political life, and to be represented at Sacramento by patriotic devotion to their best interests, to rally to his support.

Recognizing the value of the RESCUE as a temperance advocate, I was instructed to send you three dollars and ask you to send me a dollars worth of each of the next three issues for campaign purposes. I hope it may be the means of securing you a number of permanent subscribers. I think it one of the best papers published and a necessity to the cause.

I also send for one dollars worth of "Ten Nights in a Bar Room," for the same purpose, please find a post office order enclosed for the amount.

We also endorsed as nominated a full Co. ticket, of the best men regardless of party affiliation; when men will break loose from party control and vote for principle, it will not be long before this whole land will be freed from the curse of intemperance and we will have better laws, and they will be enforced, and a happier and more prosperous poople, hoping the day may soon come I remain J. A. SIMPSON.

THE TRAFFIC'S CHALLENGE.

Senator James F. Wilson, in his now noted speech at Fairfield, Iowa, thus shows how the friends of whisky have raised the black flag and challenged all decent people to mortal combat. He quoted as a basis for this part of his remarks the resolution of the whiskyites in their national Association.

"Resolved, That we will never knowingly support for any office or place of trust, any person who shall vote for this proposed outrage upon our property and rights."

And then he said:

"Now think long enough to get at the true character of this resolution. Think of such a platform in such a country as this. Gather into your minds the appalling responsibility that rests on every man who possesses the right to vote in this republic. Reflect upon the momentous questions of public concern which so often stir our nation to its profoundest depths. What ever of issues of finance, currency, tariff, free trade, commerce, foreign and interstate public improvements, civil rights, domestic questions, foreign politics, life, liberty, property, and whatever can be involved in the illimitable range of the possibilities of our people and country, all sink into utter nothingness in the estimation of the occupants of this platform, when weighed against the right to make and sell intoxicating liquors in Iowa. No man, however true to every other interest, who may vote for the adoption of the prohibitory amendment, is to be supported for any office or place of trust as against a candidate, however false to every other interest who shall vote against such amendment! Was ever such a challenge as this thrown at the feet of a free people before? No matter what your convictions may be, you must not assume to exercise the right of private judgment concerning this amendment. Or if you do, and conclude that it ought to be adopted you must not let your vote follow your judgment and your conscience; for if you do the entire array of voters standing on this free liquor-traffic platform is pledged against you for all time. The issue here involved rises to the full stature of the supremest political right a man can have in this country. No mere sentiment comes in here. The highest form of the citizens responsibility for right personal action and the greatest good of the state is what we meet at this point. And the man who can be intimidated by such a threat has a very poor appreciation of the character and proper use af an American ballot. A man who would not prefer absolute personal independence in the exercise of his own right of suffrage to having all the votes of all other men cast for him for some office or place of trust or profit, has yet to learn what constitutes the highest duty of the citizen. In an unintimidated ballot lies the safety of our free institutions. I do not believe that the people of Iowa will be unmindful of this doctrine on the 27th of June;but do expect that then and there they will resent this threat to ostracise every person who will not surrender his right to vote as he pleases,and subordinate all things present and future in the public affairs of his country to the demands of the promoters of an unrestrained traffic in intoxicating liquors. I use the term unrestrained traffic advisedly. There never has been a law of restraint or regulation of the traffic proposed or enacted which has not met with the same kind of opposition that confronts the prohibitory amendment in this State. The keepers of the saloons are the authoritative interpreters of the men who oppose such laws. There has been no law from Maine to Kansas imposing restraint on the liquor traffic that they have not opposed and resolutely and continuously violated. They are organized violators of the law. —*Lever.*

MOCKING GOD.

To pray for deliverance from evil,and vote for its continuance. seems to be a favorite pastime with many professed or would-be Christians. It really appears as though they trust their own salvation and that of the rest of mankiud from the most glaring curse of the land to efficacy of mocking God—for prayer is always such without earnest effort on our part to make straight the way of the Lord.

No really intelligent being denies this day the evils of intemperance. None of these but know that to withhold temptation from the weak as far as possible by legislative enactments, is and remains about the only effectual way to reform those that have little or no respect for milder persuasive influence than the rod of the law.

And their name is Legion—in spite of our vaunted civilization.

Those that vote for a party simply because its success promises to be assured always comprise the great body of those not worthy the franchise of American citizenship. He that votes for a party because its victory will defeat another more objectionable, when it is self-evident that neither is the exponent of a moral principle or vital issue, nor is worthy of confidence, always throws away his vote. More, does his ablest to encourage the elements of political knavery and corruption, evermore the normal inheritance of victorious but effete party organizations.

Professional political rats may be pardonable for being governed by pleas emanating from professed Disciples, of One who gave His life blood for the sealing of a testimony pure of all compromise with evil; never man or Chritian. As far as the latter claims by law, protection of his rights, he is in duty bound to do his utmost to insure just enactments and sustain them, If he fails in this and petitions God to save him or his from evils that can be met by the arm of the law, he does mock God.

The most radical measures against beastliness in any form, are always the most effective and salutary. What brings a law into disrespect and contempt is eve its injustice or partiality, never its stringency or unpopularity with the vicious and ignorant. All enactments must live or die on their individual reformatory work. Nor is it often within our reach to vote for a live issue promising purer and bettee results than Prohibition of the traffice or manufacture of the most brutalizing intoxicants. J. C. K.

LIQUOR DEALERS IN CONVENTION.

ROCK ISLAND, September 20th.—In the Liquor Dealers' Convention to-day, the Committee on By-laws' report was adopted. It provides for new apportionment to the Senatorial districts, both as to territory and numbers, except Cook county, which forms a single district, and the Chicago and Milwaukee Brewers' Association, making that district without the territory. The name was changed to the Liquor Dealers' Protective Association. The Committee on Agitation reported the following, and it was adopted:

WHEREAS, It can be easily demonstrated that prohibitory legislation is not conducive to true temperance, but, on the contrary, has always been the cause of an increase of drunkenness and crime; and whereas, it is necessary that this fact should be brought to the knowledge of those people who erroneously believe that the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of liquors will stop the use and abuse of alcoholic beverages; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Board of Trustees to see that proper information as to the true effect of prohibitory and sumptuary legislation be disseminated as widely as possibe by lecturers, speeches, newspapers, pamphlets, statistics, etc.

The resolution, which endorses the Democratic platform of the State ticket, caused a warm debate. The fact was developed that the members propose to support the Democratic party in the present campaign. The resolution was opposed only for policy, as it was inexpedient to alienate Republicans and provoke the hostility of the Republican press. The resolution was finally withdrawn, also a substitute denouncing Stratton, Republican candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, for alleged prohibition views.

Quincy will be the next annual place of meeting. Delegates were appointed to the National Convention at Milwaukee, October 4th.—*Chronicle.*

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The Rescue.

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OUR PRINCIPLES.—WE AIM FOR NOTHING SHORT OF A SWEEPING NATIONAL PROHIBITORY LAW ENDORSED BY EVERY STATE AND TERRITORY OF THE UNION, IN THE YEAR 1885, AND AS MUCH SOONER AS THE CHRISTIAN AND TEMPERANCE MEN AND GOOD CITIZENS OF THE COUNTRY MAY DESIRE TO ACCOMPLISH IT.

WIN OR LOSE.

Some people fear to vote the prohibition ticket, lest it may not win this time. They therefore feel tempted to vote the whisky tickets, which murder 3,000 people a year in California, and curse the State with paupers, robbers, and desperadoes, so that life and property are everywhere and at all times insecure. Some people fear it is too soon to vote for prohibition, and they are tempted to think it is not too late to vote for whisky and murder and suicide. There are some who profess to be leaders and teachers of the people, called of God, who tell us the best way to get rid of the whisky and beer cause, is to vote into office the candidates whose nominations have been purchased by or from the Leag of Fiendom and the Sunday smashers, whose God is Bacchus.

Some there are who, with well feigned regret, lament our mistake in beginning to legislate against rum, till the people are educated—educated by the 12,000 doggeries of this State, educated out of all regard for God or man, country or race, Sunday or good government or law—educated more thoroly to see rampant crime go unpunished and undisturbed.

And there are good people who would be better and more useful citizens and happier too, if they would do more of their own home made thinking, in place of takiug it all in, as they do their groceries and vegetables. These ask us what we are going to gain by this prohibitory movement. This it is intended to answer.

For years past the temperance vote and interest and political power in this State have been completely bottled up and rendered entirely, absolutely idle and useless, so far as they might have been of service in procuring any temperance legislation. The whole temperance army of this State for eight years past has not exercised as much political power as one dramshop, nor has it been deemed worthy of as much respect by politicians and legislators. The same parties who have at election times smothered the temperance sentiment of the State and hooked the temperance car on to the tail of the Republican bosses and the Leag of Fiendom, to vote for more license to the Sunday beer garden, had every preparation to repeat the old political tactics this year, but they failed to complete the contract. The RESCUE and a few friends of prohibition cut the towline, and the prohibitory vote and voice are now unshakled and at large, prepared for business.

CAN WE WIN?

We have rendered failure impossible already; the only way a failure could be produced would be for us all to drop it here and rejoin the old parties; that will not be done. We have already won, by our recent action, two years of the three or five or seven which may be required to abolish the dramshop. But for the movement made, we should have been not a whit further ahead, not a day nearer prohibition than we were two months ago or two years ago. It must be evident to the dullest comprehension that while slaves of the rum sellers, voting their ticket, electing their nominees, worshiping their platform, wearing the iron collar of a party whose principal business for a dozen years has been to make the liquor traffic comfortable and respectable—we never could have exacted or deserved a pin's worth of recognition or countenance.

But now because of the action of our Convention, the temperance vote is a power in the State, and the Republican and Democratic parties recognize it. They would have done so months ago, had they not believed we would be whipped or sold into the old traces and made to pull the old car of Juggernaut over the mangled bodies of our murdered citizens as in the past.

Should our ticket get only twenty thousand, ten, five, or one thousand votes, we shall have gained two years time and just that many votes and will have two years less labor and expense to incur. So it would be if we only had one hundred votes.

It is said sometimes that we will make such an impression upon the Republican party this year, that when next election is at hand, it will accede to our demands. That is not possible. It is not at all necessary to the welfare of California that the Republican party should ever carry another election here; but it is eminently essential that the Prohibition party should, and it has come to stay. There is only one way that a Republican success could ever be other than a calamity to the State, that is, provided that party should take to the water and and drown all its parasites and scrape off all the barnacles and leeches that have so long preyed upon its life.

If this is done, and that party, well washed and with good clothes on, should in 1884 ask the privilege of adopting our name and platform, endorsing our ticket, and helping to elect our candidates, their success in that line of action would do no harm. But in its present condition the Republican party of this State (if we remain true to ourselves) has had its last overtures from the temperance men.

No more will the Republican leaders bid for the joint support of the legions of rum and the legions of prohibition with success, as heretofore. They will no more have their agents manipulating prohibition conventions.

OHIO.

The press despatches have not given us a fair or truthful statement of the recent Ohio medley. It has been stated that the Republicans championed or favored temperance and were beaten because they did so. That is not true. They were beaten because they championed whisky, while they were pretending to temperance men to favor them.

Last winter when prohibition was desired, the Republican legislature licensed the sale of liquor, in violation of the constitution and it was so declared by the courts. While they pretended taxing liquor was a temperance measure, they made the law in the interest of the dram-shop and it was an affront to all true temperance people. They also passed a Sunday law to reconcile the professors of Christianity to the sale of liquor during the week. And of course when the saloon is open six days of the week, a Sunday law is the thinnest and most contemptible of all shams and farces—except in a country settlement here and there when the temperance sentiment is in a majority of 10 to 1.

Last year a good many temperance people were fooled into voting the Republican ticket on account of lying promises made by the party. But this year the lesson was a little better learned, and when we get reliable intelligence it will be found that the Republicans owed their defeat entirely to their hugging the beer and whisky vote to their bosom, whereas they could have triumphed in every northern state, had they nailed prohibition to the masthead.

Much stress is laid by some talkers on the entire delusion that the Republican party has ever passed prohibitory laws or favored temperance. It has done neither in any case, but it has repealed prohibitory laws in a great many instances and persistently thwarted every temperance measure brot before its legislatures. In Maine it has favored prohibition in its platform for many years and every time prevented its enforcement in the larger cities whenever it could. In Kansas it passed no prohibitory law, but the legislature, Republican and Democratic, submitted an amendment to the people which was carried by 8,000 majority and 20,000 of those who voted for it were Democrats. In Iowa they fooled with temperance, repealed the prohibitory law so far as it related to beer and wine, and rendered it a farce for near 20 years till a third party forced the Republicans to let the people vote on a prohibitory amendment which the people *not the party* carried this year.

In Maine, Vermont and various other states a third party is being organized to destroy the Republican or bring it to terms. It was stated by one of the antis at the late convention here, that no prohibition had ever been gained by a third party. It would have been nearer the truth to say none had ever been gained without a third party. The Maine law was carried after its repeal by a third party and nothing has ever been accomplished in prohibition worth a cent by any "balance of power" nonsense. We can get Sunday beer garden recreation laws and respectable dram-shop license laws that way; but the race of temperance men who used to hanker after such baby rattles have mostly gone over to the enemy's camp or have become nearly extinct, like the Modoc Indians.

FOOTPRINTS OF THE LEAG OF FIENDOM.

The Sacramento *Bee* tells of an honest girl who was allured by a villain named Lowell Payne to go from her home at Vacaville, and and serve as a help to Mrs. Chadwick, who keeps a saloon in Sacramento. Here he visited her, and after trying to persuade her to steal the watch and jewelry of Mrs. Chadwick, he attempted to force her by threats, to go to a house of ill-fame with a mistress of his, and help to support him. His violence affrighted her into seeking protection, and the ruffian was arrested.

We know not how many thousands of these miscreants we have in California, but they are as natural and certain a product of the beer shop and the Leag of Fiendom, as the ripened stack of wheat is of the kernels which the farmer has strewed upon the ground.

A Frenchman half crazy at his best, was supplied by the infernal dramshops of New York with liquor a few days ago, and set out to stab all the women he met, with a savage, sharp instrument; but good people, pious people, people of the churches want us to vote the Republican ticket, so as to protect the open sale of rum on Sunday and every day, and continue the atrocious traffic which murders and debauches men, women, and children here by thousands every year, and makes the shriek of the dying victim of rum almost continuous. Murder, torture, misery everywhere and always; but let us vote for the Leag of Fiendom as usual.

STOCKTON, October 13.—Thomas Enright was today sentenced to San Quentin for five and one-half years for arson in burning seven buildings in Lockeford on June 4th.

That is the way the whisky business pays in Lodi. A whisky thug sold liquor to a young fellow on Sunday who went and burned up seven buildings, and now the people of the State have to pay the expenses of trying the victim whom the rum seller crazed, and they must board him five and one-half years. It pays to have such a saloon in Lodi, don't it? If a shoemaker sold a pair of shoes that made the wearer set fire to seven houses and stores, he would be hung to a lamp post.

A few days ago a drunken man entered a neighbor's house in this city, and cruelly beat a woman who was about to become a mother, and also pounded her nurse black and blue. He should have a medal from the Leag, and the Journal of the Leag should give us his portrait next week.

The papers are full this week of shootings and stabbings all over the Union, by men who have taken a little something from the members of the Leag of Fiendom. It seems as if the Leag has invented a new patent "murder inspirer" to put in their drinks. Murder and rapine and assaults on women have never been so brisk as the past week. The officers of the Leag and the Journal of Free, &c., ot to fire 100 guns from Telegraph Hill. The wife-beaters Club, an auxiliary branch of the Leag, is to be organized shortly. No members admitted whose wives have any front teeth left. A fund is to be raised to defend members of the Leag whose "recreations" are interfered with by a puritanical and fanatical police and judiciary.

F. H. C.

That stands for Faith, Hope, Charity, sometimes. It stands for Folly, Hypocrisy, Crookedness in the signature of a communication in the *Record-Union* of Oct. 12. That sweet production reasserts the miserable sham that the Republican Convention promised a Sunday law. This, is so obviously false

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as to be provoking, when we know, all of us, that the proposition to make the Sunday law effective and enforce it, was promptly voted down with only one vote in its favor in that great Convention; and we know too that not one of the candidates or speakers of that party have once said that it intends to shut a single grog-shop on that day.

It is provoking, inasmuch as it is taking for granted that the christian and temperance voters of this state are only on a par of intelligence with a maternally disposed hen that attempts to hatch out a couple of white door knobs—to tell us that the Republican party, when they made a plank that was entirely acceptable to the Leag of Fiendom, ever intended to stop the sale of liquor on Sunday, or meant to make that plank lie to their friends—as it certainly would, if they should ever attempt to interfere with the beer garden or beer dive or dramshop as necessary adjuncts of Sunday recreation.

We all know thoroly that not one of the Republican candidates or leaders has ever yet professed or pretended that the party will try to shut a dive on Sunday or that it ever promised or intended to do so. Therefore, it is impudent and insolent to the last degree for any one to pose as F. H. C., or a christian or a temperance man and declare that the Republican leaders, candidates or politicians intend to change their skins when elected; to be elected as wolves and immediately evolute into lambs and turtle doves, as soon as they get into office by the whisky vote.

To ask us to believe that people are sincere and honest who promise that the election of the Republican candidates will miraculously confer sainthood upon rumsellers and set them to making Sunday observance laws and laying a foundation for prohibition, is too refreshingly verdant. We dont like to swallow a tame joke; if sold, let us be well sold. The bogus prohibitionists should have told us that their prayers will have such a sanctifying effect upon Estee, Conklin & Co., that the moment they are elected they will sell all they have and give it to the Veterans Home and the Garfield monument; put on a monk's robe and sandals, head the Salvation Army all day Sunday and spend the remainder of their lives in the exercises of the Y. M. C. A., and the Band of Hope.

Hear the blasphemy of this wretched caricaturist:

"The sacred observance of Sunday as a day sanctified and hallowed by the command of God can be established only by keeping the Republican party steadily on its present course. The arrest of wine-making and drinking, now almost universal in California, can only be accomplished by keeping the Republican party on in its present course. Party success in its present course will do this. Hence it becomes plain that the beginning of legal prohibition in California will date with the success of the Republican party in 1882."

That means God can only be glorified by making the Sunday a drunken debauch, electing rumsellers and moral outlaws to office, and turning over the State Government to the entire management of Buckley, Higgins and the Leag of Fiendom who are all represented by the Booth and Estee and Neumann faction.

JUDGE YE.

There are people who tell us that because so many temperance men have always been in the Republican party, it has been the party most favorable to temperance. But how much that party or its leaders, who absolutely controlled the party, and still do so, value and love the cause of temperance, is indicated by the manner in which it is now assaulted by the Republicrn journals, which dance when the leaders pipe, and sing the song they are paid to sing.

They are saying the cause of Sunday observance, and temperance will be put back ten and fifteen and twenty years because our party is enlisted for Home Protection, which is merely an expression of their hope and wish and intention that it shall be so. Not a man ever has said so, but when the wish was the own father to the thot. No man ever said that who cared two cents for temperance, or ever will take any part in it but to fight it down. It never was anything but a threat made by the miserable obstructive, who have inch by inch resisted every step of progress made by the temperance cause.

When the Democratic convention declared against Sunday and temperance at San Jose, men who represented thousands of Democratic votes, declared themselves run out of their party; but they did not ask for a new party, they asked the Republican party to give a Sunday law utterance and declared they would vote their ticket if they would do so. They desired to come into the Republican fold and rebuke and forsake their old party management. But the Republicans gave them a savage and peremptory repulse; gave them not one atom of promise which they had not in their own party. And now the Republican Bedouins of the campaign are declaring we are a Demoeratic camp, just because any Democrat can vote our ticket without sasrificing his honor and self respect as he would have to if he voted with the Estee-Newman and Shafer League of Fiedom concern. Is that our fault ? Are we to blame ?

Again, the temperance convention of July 11, implored the Republican party to save us from the unpleasant alternative of a third party, to grant us a most modest request: A promise to accede to the popular demand for a Sunday law, and to let the people vote on the question of dramshop yes or dramshop no; their acceptance would have enabled every prohibitionist in the State, and every disaffected Democrat to vote the Republican ticket and elect it by a sweeping majority. But they loved the Leag of Fiendom, called in the priests and solemly wedded the Leag in public, on the housetop, and hissed the temperance and Christian people and the mothers and homes of California to scorn—spat upon the honest, faithful, conscientious people by putting whisky to preside over the convention, whisky at both ends and in the middle of their ticket, whisky at their headquarters to make the young men and boys of Sacramento drunken; and they celebrated their wedding with the legions of rum and their hoped-for triumph over the temperance hosts, in a feu-de-joie of champagne corks and a general drunken whisky-mill carousal.

We have not lied, we have not prevaricated, we have deceived no one; we begged to be permitted to vote the Republicans into power; they declared we should not do so without swallowing lies of our own and their lies and stultifying ourselves and enlisting ourselves under the flag of the Leag of Fiendom. There is not a plank of our platform nor a candidate on our ticket they can truthfully assail; not an act or doctrine or motive they can find fault with; while they have nothing of their own that is not alive with rotten motives and rotten records. And they assail us vindictively and untruthfully and venomously. Let the people judge.

THE TIME HAS COME.

Twenty, thirty, forty years ago there were people saying occasionally, "the time has come to do right," but many more have always met them with the solem asseveration, "the time has not come," to put away the worship of Baal, and stay the outpouring of innocent blood, and the daily sacrifice of helpless human lives and souls.

John the Baptist, St. Paul and others, declared the time had come to repent and do right eighteen centuries ago; further back when the commandments were given from Mount Sinai, their immediate observance was enjoined. It is a doctrine peculiar to this generation that a time has to come for men to begin to do right; or that a time has not come when every man is bound by every obligation that can bind humanity, to do right in every step that he takes.

The people who said ten years ago, the time had not come for every one to determine never under any circumstances to vote for an advocate or servant of rum, tell us so to-day and would tell us so ten and fifty years hence, could they make the next ten and fifty years history. The same class of men have been the most fatiguing and weakening deadweights upon every reform in church or State or social custom; the most dangerous because they pose as friends of the movements they try to strangle, they proclaim in solemn tearful accents, that they are compelled by conscience to cut the throat of this beloved interest, because it has come too soon, and they make the sacrifice purely from motives of devotion to the cause they slauter. Conscience often means in the above connection a nice little $4,000 office or sinecure under the Republican administration.

It is a pity to hazard the removal of a good man from a political office of $1000 to $5,000 a year, but it is a greater pity by far to continue the annual slauter of 3000 people in this state and the sacrifice of countless thousands of starving suffering women and children, to the dramshop by their saloon-crazed and plundered protectors.

The prohibitionists would rather have one of their own friends lose a post masters billet here and there, than have American institutions overturned, the sons of the people made criminals by thousands and their daughters sold to lives of shame by hundreds, for the sake of electing rumsellers to office, and making them the distributors of the electioneering dodger's spoils.

There are teachers of the people who for years have enjoyed the respect and confidence of a large circle of admiring friends, but who cause intense disappointment and regret by their present open espousal of the cause of whisky against the people, against the church, against the home, against the innocent children, against the helpless little ones of the Sabbath-school.

The time has come when there being two or more parties in the field one for

GOD AND HOME AND NATIVE LAND,

and the others headed

FOR WHISKEY AND SATAN, DOWN WITH SUNDAY, CHURCH AND SCHOOL. DOWN WITH THE HOME, UP WITH BEER AND BROTHEL.

—the time has come when all Christian men, all good citizens should choose rightly which side to take. It won't do for ministers and teachers who continue to elect the whisky tickets and curse the rising generation with the plague of drunkenness, —if any such there shall be—to pretend in the future that they love temperance, chastity or Christianity.

PROHIBITION HOME PROTECTION TICKET.

Governor.– Dr. R. H. McDonald, of San Francisco.

Lieutenant-Governor.—William Sims, of Yolo County.

Secretary of State.—M. C. Winchester, of Sutter County.

State Controller.— D. K. Zumwalt, of Visalia.

State Treasurer.—J. B. Mullen, of Butte County.

Attorney-General.—Will D. Gould, of Los Angeles.

Surveyor-General.—E. K. Hill, of Marysville.

Supt. of Public Instruction.—R. A. Grant, of Woodland.

Clerk of Supreme Court.—Wm, Crowhurst, of S. F.

Congress (at large)—A. B. Hotchkiss, of San Diego, Jesse Yarnell, of Los Angeles.

1st District—

2d District—J. L. Coles, of Tuolumne.

3d District—H. S. Graves, of Sutter County.

4th District—M. V. Wright, of San Bernardino.

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2.

3. A. D. Boren, of San Bernardino.

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2d District—Rav. Geo. Morris, Rev. W. C. Stewart.

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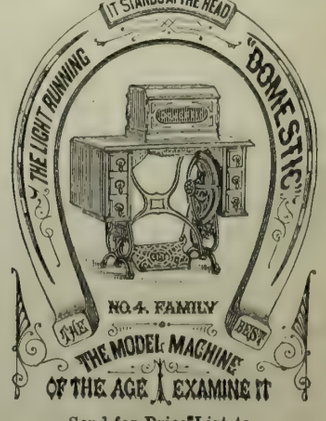
At large:—Mrs. Emily P. Stevens, of San Francisco.
C. W. Pedlar, of Santa Clara.
Capt. A. D. Wood, of San Francisco.
Hon. Joel Russel, of Haywards.
Rev. M. V. Wright, of Riverside.

President—Capt. A. D. Wood.

Secretary—Rev, Geo. Morris.
P. O. Box 2237, *San Francisco.*

Ed. Rescue:—A dancing party, a few nights ago at a place not 50 miles from the fair city of Stockton, was honored by the presence of some of the nominees of both of the great political parties. In close proximity to the dance-hall (as is usually the case) is a liquor saloon; these men nominated by their respective parties to represent the people, played cards, imbibed the ardent and used profane language. Boys of 15 imitating their unworthy example. What can we hope for from either of these parties? The terrible evils resulting from the liquor traffic are rapidly on the increase, and it seems that the time is ripe for prohibition to prevent the wholesale subjugation of body and soul by the demon drink. Not in the spirit of persecution, but in the spirit of true friendship and charity to all our fellow beings, who are victims of intemperance, and in the interest of the rising generation, let us work for the prohibition ticket and pray for its success.

October 13. Verite Sans Peur.



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VANITY FAIR ON PROHIBITION.

"The statistics of the last census upon the liquor question are appalling. We have an army of seven hundred thousand habitual drunkards in the United States; one hundred thousand of whom are in the prisons, and three hundred thousand in the alms houses, and a great many of them upon the streets of our city. We can walk from Kearny street to Front on Clay, and count fifty habitual drunkards. Three hundred thousand children of drunkards are dependent on private or public charity for support, in whole or part. Besides this, more money is expended for intoxicating liquors, than for food and clothing. And what is equally bad, carefully prepared statistics prove that our Insane Asylums are filled with victims of intemperance. To support these institutions of charity and crime, the people are burdened with taxes. A free riotous Sabbath has had much to do with increasing the army of drunkards. We pause. Will the Republican party lessen this terrible evil? We will not wait for a reply. Read its Platform. Will the Prohibition party prohibit the sale and manufacture of liquor? They will if they can, but they can't. The liquor question comes to us with awful earnestness. It is freighted with the lives of nearly a million victims. Around it clusters the sad fate of worse than widowed women and orphaned children. It is a question of state, not of sentiment. The railroad question is insignificant by its side; call the railroad's oppression highway robbery if you will; but remember the robber who steals your character and murders your wife and child to complete the deed, is worse than the one who steals only money. The question is one of reason, not of prejudice. * * * The liquor traffic, especially the sale of adulterated drinks, must be discouraged. There is now an opportunity for every one to show his colors upon the question.

Dr. McDonald, a man as well qualified in intelligence, experience, and sterling integrity, to administer the public affairs of this State, as either Estee or Stoneman, has been nominated for Governor. He represents the highest ideal of a temperance and moral candidate. In him is embodied every principle that the people interested in home and public reform advocate. Here we have a man, surpassed by none, in his true earnestness upon all questions of practical and needful reform. He has made a record, not only in public sentiment, but in the very hearts of men that will live, an honor to him, and to the city and State. Now, if there is any Temperance man or Temperance woman, who will refuse to support Dr. McDonald by vote and influence, it will be on account of insincerity. We love the Republican party, its principles, and many of its men. We listened to the praisers of the grand party of freedom, when a mere child around the family fireside, and have been reared in its path, but the Republican party in California to-day does not represent the moral sentiment of the people. Dr. McDonald does. Every moral man, every temperance man, every Christian, yes, every drunkard, should cast his vote for the Prohibition candidate. We do not believe that prohibition is possible now, or will be for many years in this State, but we will not rest satisfied upon the liquor question until the liquor question is settled. The Temperance people must show their strength. Don't be afraid of party ties, the action has been taken, the temperance vote will be put upon record. We dislike to see Estee beaten, we would like to glory in the success of the Republican party, but we do believe that an equal number of Democrats and Republicans will vote for Dr. McDonald, because there are more Democrats dissatisfied with the Democratic platform, than are Republicans with the Republican platform. It is not because that we do not desire the success of the Republican party, it is because we desire the Temperance people to show their full power, that we declare ourselves in favor of the Temperance people casting their vote for the Prohibition ticket. If the Temperance people show that the sentiment of the public is with them, then the more powerful parties must, as a matter of policy in future campaigns, declare themselves in favor of Temperance, a quiet Sabbath, and the general advancement of morality and good government."

Some expressions have been omitted from the article in *Vanity Fair*, charging the evils of drink to the adulteration of liquors, and exonerating pure alcoholic beverages. That view of the matter is a mistaken one, but for this bold expression of the truth as it seems to the managers of that journal, the friends of good order and sobriety will be thankful, and justly appreciate the honesty and truthfulness displayed in the outspoken declaration for the right and for the decent side in this contest between the cause of temperance and the combined interests of beer and whisky.

EVIL REPORTS.

There was an impression abroad that the defamatory war made upon the lady managers of the Home for Orphans by the Vallejo *Chronicle* (on the ground that they had refused to let the orphans go to a circus to which they were invited) was instigated or encouraged by parties who desired to get their places. It would be a very sad thing indeed if one Good Templar should ever suffer an evil report of another to go unchallenged, or if one should aid and countenance a false report of any kind. After the matter has been sifted, it seems to be the fact that the whole affair was the hired work of the leag of drunkard-makers, who endeavored to strike a blow at our Order in a quarter where they thot it would have the most damaging effect. The fact that the first article in the Vallejo *Chronicle* was telegraphed to other papers all over the state, seems to indicate the finger of the Leag. At the same time it may be mentioned that there has never been a lady manager on that Board, who would have objected or ever did object to the children visiting a circus when one comes to town, on the ground of its being an immorality. On the occasion in question the ordinary rule was suspended, because of sickness in the Home and in town. And if the people who have so kindly provided for and cared for all these children during the past 13 years had considered it best to debar them from ever going to a circus, it would be a piece of sublime impertinence for the Vallejo *Chronicle* or any one else on the outside of our organization to criticize the act. The people who rob and assist and countenance the robbing of the homes of this state and turn out thousands of orphans upon the streets to starve—have no right whatever to criticize the modes or measures of the charity that takes them to its shelter, feeds and clothes and tenderly cares for all their needs. It is an impudent thing indeed for the rumseller and his employees to rob the orphan and then howl at the quality of the sauce which his protector furnishes for his pudding.

PRESENT AND FUTURE.

Mr. Estee's remarks, at the Republican ratification meeting in Platt's Hall last week, on the Sunday plank in the platform, were unsatisfactory to a very respectable part of his audience. He favored a day of rest and recreation, when schools and courts and banks should be closed, but he had not one word about the closing of saloons. He studiously avoided the slightest reference to that subject. He spoke strongly and well against the railroad monopoly, but he said not a word against the terrible whisky monopoly. It is said by many that the Sunday plank is not explicit; that it is calculated to deceive; that it is not what good people have a right to demand of the Republican party, if that party expect their votes. That depends very much upon what candidates are nominated, and how those candidates canduct the canvass. If, as Mr. Estee did in Platt's Hall, they ignore the outrageous efforts of an organized band of law-breakers to defeat the present Sunday law, and express no determination that whisky selling, as well as other selling shall cease on the Sabbath day, they will not secure the support of the large temperance element in this State. This question must be met. If it is not met in a manly, outspoken way during the canvass it will be useless to expect the enforcement of an efficient Sunday law afterward.—*K. in Pacific.*

NEW FIVE-CENT PAMPHLETS.

The National Temperance Society has just published three new 24-page pamphlets of great interest and importance. The price is fixed at the low price of five cents each to ensure a wide circulation by Woman's Christian Temperance Unions and other organizations.

"The Heredity of Alcohol."

Containing an address by Dr. Norman Kerr, of London, upon the "Heredity of Alcohol"; also, an address by Dr. Nathan Allen, of Massachusetts, upon "The Effects of Alcohol on Offspring." Both addresses present in a striking light the perils involved to the offspring of parents who are addicted to the use of intoxicating beverages. The lesson they teach is profoundly important, and the pamphlet should have the widest possible circulation.

"Stimulants and Narcotics."

A very able address by James Muir Howie, M. D., upon "Stimulants and Narcotics." It is a timely warning in the name of science against the use of alcohol and tobacco as sources of ultimate and inevitable exhaustion and disease. It should be widely circulated.

"Diet for Mothers."

This is a valuable pamphlet by Dr. James Edmunds, of London. It is the emphatic testimony of a distinguished physician against the use of beer, porter, and other intoxicants, often prescribed for, or resorted to, by nursing mothers. Total abstinence is strongly urged for the good of both mothers and children. The pamphlet should be placed in the hands of every mother in the land. Price five cents. Address

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This beautiful story, by T. S. Arthur, is now published by D. C. Cook. It used to be $1.25 in ordinary binding. Now it can be had at the office of the Rescue 40 copies for $1.00. All of it, with the illustrations in paper covers. Cheapest book ever out.

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For distribution at public meetings or once a month the Rescue will be sent to one address at $2.00 per 100, and in packages of 20 to 50 will be sent once a month for a year for 24 cents per copy or $4.80 for 20 copies a year. At this rate there is no paper published anywhere that is cheaper. It is suggested that lodges try this method of introducing temperance literature but the best plan is to get a weekly paper into the family by the year. Orders for lots of 50 or 100 should come a week in advance.

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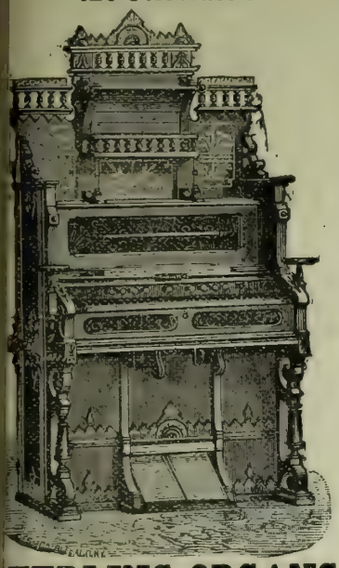
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Mr. H. B. Williamson is agent for the Rescue in Lompoc Renewals and subscriptions can be arranged with him.

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Calendar.

Fall Term begins	Aug. 16, 1882	Winter Term closes	Mar. 2, 1883
Fall Term closes	Nov. 17, 1882	Spring Term begins	Mar. 6, 1883
Winter Term begins	Nov. 27, 1882	Commencement	June 7, 1883
Christmas Vacation	Dec 21 to Jan 10, 1883		

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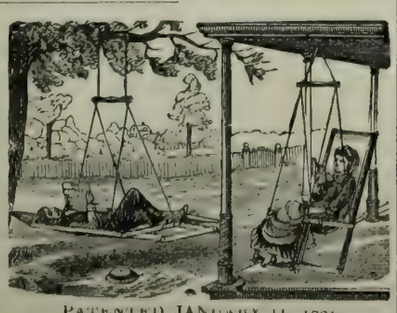
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" peeled	"	7⅛ to	12½
" Apples, choice	"		08
Cal. Figs	"	06 to	08
No. 1, Island Sugar, kegs			09¼
Granulated Sugar			12½
Japan Tea, 1 lb and ½ lb paper			30
Japan Tea, bulk, 5 lbs for			1 00
" ½ chests, per lb			15
" best known		40 to	50
Green Coffee		11, 12½, 14,	15
Corn Starch, good, 20 lbs			1 60

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28	Athens.	Sa,	West Oakland,	Chas. A. Scott, 1659 West Twelfth St.
38	Brooklyn,	Th.,	E. Oakland,	George W. Smith, No. 609 Third St.
38	Washington,	Sa.,	Washington Corners,	A. O. Rix.
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47	Alameda,	F.,	West End,	Rev. G. Morris
50	Wild Rose,	Sa.,	Newark,	W. B. Depew.
51	Arroyo Valley,	Su.,	Livermore,	R. K. Jordan.
52	Watts,	Tu.,	Oakland,	Wm. Mails, Cor. Twelfth and Washington Sts.

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15	Summit,	Sa.,	Plymouth,	Miss Mary M. Blower.
16	Amador,	Th.,	Amador,	Jas. F. Parks.
21	Oleta,	Th.,	Oleta,	Adelia Votaw.
29	Sutter Creek,	Tu.,	Sutter Creek,	J. H. Giles, M. D.
24	Ione Valley,	F.,	Ione Val.,	Miss Lulu L. Whitlatch.
24	Mt. Echo,	Sa.,	Ione City,	J. W. Sibole.
26	Iron Clad,	Fr.,	Drytown,	D. R. Miller.
28	Jackson,	Tu.,	Jackson,	Mrs. Addie Turner.
29	Volcano,	F.,	Volcano,	Ezra Haskell.
29	Pine Grove,	W.,	Pine Grove,	Mrs Fanny J. Bradshaw.
29	Live Oak,	Sa.,	Plymouth,	M. D. L. Stumpff.
42	Mazeppa,	Su.,	Lancha Plana,	R. W Barnett.
44	Buena Vista,	Su.,	Ione City,	E. P. Fitzsimmons.
45	Starlight,	Su.,	May,	Miss Julia S. Sherfey.
48	Forest Home,	Sa.,	Forest Home,	Mrs. J. Finch.
50	Mountain Spring,	Sa.,	Sutter Creek,	S. V. Carter.
51	Golden Crown,	Sa.,	Amador,	Duncan Gilchrist.

BUTTE COUNTY.

16	Welcome,	W.,	Cherokee Flat,	Andrew Rapp.
18	Victory,	Tu.,	Biggs,	Mrs. D. L. Butler
18	Samaritan,	Sa.,	Chico,	T. B. Hart.
18	Fidelity,	Th.,	Chico,	J. S. Stauffer.
20	Northern Star,	F.,	Oroville,	W. S. Read.
23	Taylor,	Su.,	Forbestown,	W. M. Crane.
23	Gridley,	W.,	Gridley,	B. H. McNeil.
26	Floral,	Su.,	Biggs,	James McNulty.
27	Dayton,	Su.,	Grainland,	Jas. O. March.
30	Webster,	Sa.,	Chico,	W. M. Thorp.
40	Nelson,	Su.	Nelson,	W. D. Parker.
45	Rising Star,	Sa.,	Chico,	Rev. P. Powers.
46	Messilla Valley,	Sa.,	Pentz,	H. S. Curtis.
52	Delaplain,	Sa.	Paradise,	Geo. F. Miller.
53	Gem	Sa.,	Wyandotte,	I. L. Mansfield.

CALAVERAS COUNTY.

14	Campo Seco,	Sa.,	Campo Seco,	Mrs. M E. Cutter.
19	Mountain Ranch,	Sa.,	Mountain Ranch,	John Lewis.
19	Chaparral,	Sa.,	Jenny Lind,	Wm. C. Sinclair.
19	Logan,	Sa.,	Camanche,	William H. Pitt.
27	Charity,	Sa.,	Copperopolis,	Louis Honey
29	Sparkling Water,	Sa.,	San Andreas,	W. M. Nuner.
29	Hope,	Sa.,	Milton,	Jas. Clothier, Jr.
29	Garfield,	Th.,	Glencoe,	Henry Monroe.
30	Mountain Gate,	F.,	Campo Seco,	George H. Lillie.
38	Bear Mountain,	Tu.,	Angels Camp,	J. P. Finger.
39	Big Tree,	Tu.,	Sheep Ranch,	Mrs. W. T. Hull.
39	Mokelumne,	W.,	Mokelumne Hill,	Mrs. M. H. Leavett.
39	Murphys,	Sa.,	Murphys,	Mrs. E. A. Davis.
39	Golden,	Sa.,	Vallecito,	Richard C. Devots
40	Calaveras,	Sa.,	San Andreas,	W. W. Wood
40	Mountain Rose,	Sa.,	Angels Camp,	Ira Lyon.

COLUSA COUNTY.

119	Independent,	Sa.,	College City,	W. H. Reardon.
132	Maxwell.	Sa.,	Maxwell.	J. K. Mapes.
138	New Hope,	Sa.,	Willows,	O. K. Jones.
164	Newville,	Su.,	Newville.	Geo. Scribner.
171	Elk Creek,	Su.,	Elk Creek,	J. S. West.
199	Sheet Iron,	Sa.,	S. Iron,	J. M. Morris
272	Silver Star,	Su.,	Butte City,	B. G. Heartley
319	Protection,	M.,	Colusa,	J. B. Danner.
379	Bridgeport,	Su.,	Sycamore.	P. A. Earp.
506	Arbuckle,	Sa.,	Arbuckle,	P. Grinell.

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY.

112	Reform,	Th.,	Pacheco,	Thomas Simpson
116	Brentwood,	Tu.,	Brentwood	Mrs. Sarah E. Smith.
255	Star of Empire,	Sa.,	Judsonville,	William J. Robinson.
288	Carbondale,	W.,	Nortonville,	Mrs. Rebecca Evans.
330	Lily,	Sa.,	Brentwood,	Alison Byer.
331	Twilight,	M.,	Walnut Creek.	J. M. Hinman.
349	Excelsior,	Th.,	Byron,	Vernon Taylor.

DEL NORTE COUNTY.

398	Crescent City,	Sa.,	Crescent City,	R. S. McLellan.
512	Del Norte.	Tu.,	Smith River.	Oliver V. Wallace.

EL DORADO COUNTY.

305	Mt. Aukum,	Sa.,	Fair Play,	Miss Susie J. Choate.
310	Young America,	Sa.,	Pleasant Valley,	Miss Nancy Clapp.
410	Marshall.	Tu.,	Coloma.	Jos. T. Blundell
450	Greenwood,	W.,	Greenwood,	Mrs. L. A. Walker.
455	Georgetown,	M.,	Georgetown,	Mrs. Fannie Shephard.
456	Placerville,	Tu.,	Placerville,	Rev. B. F. Taylor.
457	Mt. Pleasant,	Sa.,	Grizzly Flat,	Stephen Jeffrey.
462	El Dorado,	F.,	Diamond Springs,	C. D. Brooke.
484	Union,	Sa.,	Clarksville,	Jno. H. Tong

FRESNO COUNTY.

232	Red Banks,	Sa.,	Big Dry Creek,	William H. Paddock.
243	Eden,	Sa.,	Kingsburg,	A. A. Smith.
290	Madera,	Sa.,	Madera,	Eva F. Smith.
365	Blooming.	Sa.,	Kings River.	Miss Maggie Burnett.
388	"C. C. Colony.,"	M.,	Fresno City,	Mrs. C. E. Spofford.
390	Wild Flower,	Sa.,	Wild Flower,	B. F. Prather.
397	Valley View,	Sa.,	Selma,	J. E. Whitson.
409	Fresno,	F.,	Fresno,	George Studer.
421	Star,	Sa.,	Borden,	Rev. S. S. Patterson
471	Fresno Flats,	Sa.,	Fresno Flats,	C. S. Davis.

HUMBOLDT COUNTY.

269	Humboldt,	Tu.,	Eureka,	L. B. Kingsbury
270	Mountain,	Su.,	Bridgeville,	T. M. Burns.
322	Hydesville,	M.,	Hydesville,	S. C. Boom
362	Petrolia,	Sa.,	Petrolia,	E. D. Daugherty
363	North Star,	Sa.,	Arcata,	G. W. Hopkins
367	Rohnerville,	Sa.,	Rohnerville,	A. C. Roussin.
400	Trinidad,	Su.,	Trinidad.	F. Cabarris.
439	Port Kenyon,	M.,	Port Kenyon,	J. D. Ferrill.
458	Upper Mattole,	F.,	Upper Mattole,	W. H. Roscoe.
460	Table Bluff,	Sa.,	Table Bluff.	J. C. Foss
464	Garberville,	Sa.,	Garberville,	John McMillan.
517	Magnolia,	Th.,	Eureka,	A. C. Dauphiny
519	Freshwater,	Sa.,	Eureka,	Stephen H. Ross.

KERN COUNTY.

237	Kernville,	Tu.,	Kernville,	Alvin Fay.
494	Star of Glenville,	Sa.,	G'ville.	L. Gurnett
495	Kern Island.	M.,	Bakersfield,	J. S. Kline
498	Weldon,	Sa.,	Weldon,	H. B. True.
500	Old River,	Sa.,	Bakersfield,	J. H. Patten
501	Shamrock,	Sa.,	Bakersfield,	T. C. Morrison.

LAKE COUNTY.

359	Middletown,	W.,	Middletown,	J. L. Read.

LASSEN COUNTY.

211	Lake View,	Sa.,	Janesville,	Samuel H. Painter.
355	Mount Hope,	Sa.,	Hayden Hill,	Mrs. A. T. Stanley.
521	Susanville,	F.,	Susanville,	Prof. A. J. Burgner.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

103	Santa Monica,	Tu.,	Santa Monica,	W. W. Elliott.
151	Santa Ana,	W.,	Santa Ana,	H. E. Ford
173	Pasadena,	F.,	Pasadena,	G. W. Dyer.
174	Pomona,	Th.,	Pomona,	J. B. Parker.
233	Downey,	F.,	Downey,	Mrs. Abbie W. Livermore.
238	Westminster,	F.,	Westminster,	A. L. Taylor.
246	Orange,	Tu.,	Orange.	M. A. Yarnall.
258	El Monte,	F.,	El Monte,	M. F. Quin.
299	Merrill,	Sa.,	Los Angeles,	W. H. Lloyd.
473	Savannah,	Tu.,	Savannah,	E. A. Beardsley.
477	Evergreen,	Tu.,	Compton,	Rev. J. B. Green.
485	Azusa.	Sa.,	Azusa.	E. C. Griswold.
490	Duarte,	Th.,	Duarte.	A. T. Taylor.

MARIN COUNTY.

244	San Rafael.	M.,	San Rafael,	Rev. W. M. Woodward.
252	Tomales,	Sa.,	Tomales,	W. F. Bassett

MARIPOSA COUNTY.

143	Buckingham,	Su.,	Mariposa,	Joseph R. Green.
157	Cathay's Valley,	Sa.,	Indian Gulch,	S. M. Pate.
175	Mariposa.	Sa.,	Mariposa,	T. J. Hodgson
187	Hornitos.	Su.,	Hornitos.	Thos. J. Thorn
382	Coulterville,	Su.,	Coulterville,	John S. Murphy.
497	White Rock.	Th.,	Lewis,	Jacob Lewis.

MENDOCINO COUNTY.

101	Manchester.	Sa.,	Manchester.	H. B. Scott
117	Caspar,	Sa.,	Caspar.	Clarence E. DeCamp
153	Boone,	Sa.,	Booneville,	T. E. Rawles.
259	Willitsville,	Tu.,	Willits,	J. C. Thompson
394	Little River,	Sa.,	L. River,	J. P Marsen
398	Wideawake,	Sa.,	Westport,	Miss E. N. Fowler.
341	Hopland,	Sa.,	Hopland,	Eliza Dooley.
344	Mt. Nebo,	Sa.,	Point Arenas,	J. S. Woodin.
380	Rescue,	Tu.,	Mendocino,	Oscar W. Everson.
396	Ukiah,	Tu.,	Ukiah.	Geo. McCowen.
430	Gualala.	Sa.,	Gualala.	James N Ward.
437	Navarro,	Tu.,	Navarro,	Eugene Peeples.

MERCED COUNTY.

223	Plainsburg,	Sa.,	Plainsburg,	William Lauder.
279	Snelling.	Su.,	Snelling.	G. W. Smith.
298	Central Point,	Sa.,	Central Point,	S. A. Smith.
376	Merced Falls,	Su.,	Merced Falls,	Mrs. H. Nelson.
459	Merced,	M.,	Merced,	James Corley.
502	Perpetual Life,	Sa.,	Plainsburg,	Lee Fox

MODOC COUNTY.

129	Lake City,	Tu.,	Lake City,	John S Linscott.
230	Cedarville.	Th.,	Cedarville.	W. R. Brown
275	Mt. Bidwell	F.,	Fort Bidwell,	F. Anderson.
496	Modoc.	M.,	Alturas.	J. L. Kerr.
522	Hope of New Pine Creek.	Tu.,	New Pine Creek, Or.,	E. M. Gallagher.

MONO COUNTY.

191	Chapel,	Sa.,	Coleville,	C. M. Taylor.
346	Pro Bono Publico,	M.,	Bodie.	Jos. H. Buckingham.

MONTEREY COUNTY.

131	Salinas,	M.,	Salinas City,	H. V. Morehouse.
357	Del Monte,	M.,	Monterey.	John R. Patrick.
446	Castroville,	Th.,	Castroville,	A. H. Longley.

NAPA COUNTY.

111	Aqua Pura,	M.,	Napa,	Miss R. M. Hulbert.
368	Monroe,	Sa.,	Calistoga,	H. E. Cyrus.
385	Yountville,	F.,	Yountville,	J. W. Blair

NEVADA COUNTY.

12	Sylvania,	Tu.,	Grass Valley,	Elam Biggs
201	Nevada,	F.,	Nevada City,	J. M. Walling.
304	Donner Lake,	F.,	Truckee,	Wm. Douglass.
369	North San Juan.	Sa.,	North San Juan.	Rev. E. A. Hazen.
387	Perseverance,	F.,	Rough and Ready,	Wm. Camitt.
514	Graniteville,	Sa.,	Graniteville,	Geo. A. Tyler.
516	Earnest,	Tu.,	You Bet,	Mrs. Fena Blue.

PLACER COUNTY.

107	Centennial,	Tu.,	Colfax,	Mrs. E. D. Story
113	Lincoln.	Sa.,	Lincoln.	A. Gladding.
127	Star of the Hill,	Su.,	Forest Hill.	J. N. Burke.
133	Crystal Water,	Sa.,	Michigan Bluff,	F. B. Ellsworth.
136	Rosy Crown,	Su.,	Iowa Hill,	J. S. Lakin.
150	Auburn,	W.,	Auburn,	Mrs. Ellen Foster
154	Clipper Gap,	F.,	Clipper Gap,	Mrs. H. M. Ferris.
216	Nil Desperandum,	Sa.,	Dutch Flat,	Wm. Simmons.
218	Isabella,	Su.,	Gold Run,	Wm. Jones.
260	Sheridan,	Sa.,	Sheridan,	Y. Dougherty.
261	Roseville,	Sa.,	Roseville,	Mrs. J. D. Pratt.
313	Rocklin,	Tu.,	Rocklin,	Carlton L. Clow.
339	Newcastle,	Su.,	Newcastle,	G. D. Kellogg.
406	Ophir,	Sa.,	Ophir,	Warren Reed.
451	Granite,	Sa.,	Penryn,	S. A. Wood.
515	Hidden Treasure,	Su.,	Sunny South,	Henry M. Power.

PLUMAS COUNTY.

215	Taylorville Rescue,	F.,	Taylorville.	Miss S. A. Hardgrave.
217	Crescent,	W.,	Crescent Mills,	Warren Kelly.
227	Bloomfield,	Tu.,	Quincy,	N. H. Hapgood.
228	Miners	Sa.,	Greenville,	T. R. Chapin.
360	Hope of Eureka Hill,	Sa.,	Eureka Mills.	W. H. Peller.
381	La Porte.	Sa.,	La Porte.	G. L. Reed.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY.

2	Siloam	Sa.,	Sacramento,	Mrs. M. A. Alsip.
51	Tu. Capital,	Sacramento,	L. S. Taylor.	
144	Aerial,	Sa.,	Michigan Bar,	A. M. Addington.
183	Cosumnes,	Su.,	Cosumnes,	F. J. Rheades.
184	Star of the Plains,	F.,	Florin,	J. T. Amos.
188	Georgiana,	Su.,	Isleton.	Ida Gardiner.
203	Cresco.	Th.,	Galt.	Jas Ferguson
287	Unity,	M.,	Folsom,	Mrs. J. F. Howe.

SAN BENITO COUNTY.

134	San Juan,	F.,	San Juan,	C. G. Cargill.
424	Ruby,	M.,	Hollister,	L. Thornton.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

220	San Bernardino.	M.,	San Bernardino.	R. H. Curtis.
284	Riverside.	W.,	Riverside.	Jno. Hall, M. D.
443	Rincon.	Sa.,	Chino.	Chas Hidden.
493	Lugonia,	Tu.,	San Bernardino.	Brainard W. Brown.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

242	Home.	Sa.,	San Luis Rey.	D. R. Foss.
263	Golden Rule,	Tu.,	San Diego,	J. W. Wescott.
264	Poway.	Sa.,	Poway,	G. W. Butterfield.
351	Monument,	Tu.,	San Diego.	O. N. Sanford.
435	Silver Gate,	F.,	National City.	W. S. Bullis.

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293	Valley,	Th.,	San Francisco,	W. K. Forsyth, No. 719½ Gough street.
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314	Spring Valley.	Tu.,	San Francisco,	John E. Cline, No. 3014 Fillmore St.
417	Crystal.	M.,	South San Francisco,	Mrs. A. P. Ellis, cor. 18th and R. R Avenue.

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The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at San Francisco on Tuesday, Oct. 3d, 1882, commencing at 10 a. m.

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307 Pleasant Valley, M., Comerford's Hall Church st., bet. 27th and 28th.
314 Spring Valley, Tu., Union Hall, cor. Fillmore and Greenwich sts.
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316 Samaritan, S., Harrisburg, J. N. Hudson
331 Monmouth, S., Monmouth, P. O Powell.
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Bank Premises	$150,000 00
Other Real Estate	5,225 35
United States Bonds	626,977 35
Loans on Real Estate	134,868 00
Loans on bonds, gas & water stock	132,198 35
Loans on other securities wheat, barley, etc.	577,443 96
Loans on personal security	1,106,004 27
Due from Banks and Bankers	392,457 61
Money on hand	398,669 34
	$3,523,844 23

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid up	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	460,759 13
Due Depositors	1,888,655 07
Due Banks and Bankers	174,370 53
Dividends unpaid	59 50
	$3,523,844 23

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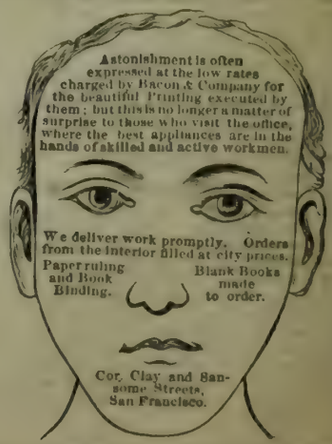
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VOL. XIX. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1882. No. 51

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Grand Ratification Meeting

Prohibition Home Protection Party,

.....AT.....

PLATT'S HALL,

Thursday Evening, Oct. 26,

AT 8 P. M.

The Meeting will be addressed by the

HON. JAS. McM. SHAFTER,

AND THE

HON. FRANK M. PIXLEY.

By order of the
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE P. H. P.

A. D. Wood, President.
George Morris, Secretary.

No saloon lounger or loafer is fit for Governor nor for the lowest public office.

Subscribers and renewals: Centerville, Oregon, 1; Montecito (campaign) 50; Sonora 1; Mendocino 4; Weldon 1; Gilroy 1; Columbia 1; Valley Spgs. 1; S. F. 2; Mariposa (Julia A. Kerring), 5; Sheridan (Mrs. L. Carpenter), 6; Fall River Mills 1; Eagleville 1; Tuscola, Ill., 1; Winters 1: Marysville (campaign) 50.

The Tremendous Boom reported by the *Chronicle* as taking place in favor of Estee and Morrow is all a mistake. The boom was only a couple of boys going past the *Chronicle* office with a small donkey cart load of oranges, beating a tin kettle and singing boisterously "Sweet oranges for sale." An influential journal like the *Chronicle* should be more careful as to the source and character of the news it distributes.

Ratification meeting at Platt's Hall, Thursday evening. Hon. J. McM. Shafter and F. M. Pixley will address the meeting. The only way to secure a seat is to come half an hour early.

The two following items are friend T. I. Sutton's in the *Emancipator*:

The reason why Republicans and Democrats so generally and bitterly oppose Woman Suffrage, is because they know the bruised and starving mothers and wives of this country can be trusted to shut the whisky off from their brutal tormentors as soon as the ballot is placed in their hands.

I have been taking observations and making estimates recently, and have ascertained that a Democrat may be kept pure in the faith, and holy before his party on about three pints of cockpit whisky a day, while four pints of the same article will be required to keep a Republican in equally good order with his party.

Rev. I. S. Kalloch on Sunday evening in his prelude, alluded to the changes that have recently come to people as to mingling politics and Christianity. Two years ago he said, a minister had lamented the sad fact of his (Mr. K's.) dragging the ministerial garment in the mire of politics, and now a few days ago, the same clergyman, over his own name, appeared in a Republican paper of this city urgently enjoining Christian people to vote for candidates nominated at the behest and in the interests of the grogshops, where their headquarters were maintained, and standing on a platform which promises to degrade the Sabbath. Mr. Kalloch is to speak next Sunday evening on the candidates. Every body should hear him.

Miss F. E. Willard, on a visit to some of the numerous outposts of her victorious army, passing thru Kentucky on the 14th inst., sent a card of greeting to the Good Templars and P. H. P's of this coast on our platform, and our action in moving upon the enemy's works.

Judges Jackson Temple and Anson Bronson are the nominees for Supreme Judges on the State Ticket. The former has declined, but as his name has gone forth stereotyped on our ticket he will have to be elected anyway now. Neither he nor the party can help it, and the party dont want to help it, for Mr. Temple is one of the candidates whom we feel quite sure of electing beyond any peradventure. It is to be hoped that voters who cast a ballot for the judicial nominees of the Leag of Freedom will be few.

Club 13.—An advertisement appears in the Chronicle offering shares in a Chicago swindle called club 13, at $10 each; inviting people to send money there for investment. To advertise such frauds is equivalent in morality to the acts of the street cappers who inveigle unsophisticated country people into the bunko dens, and help to rob them there. A leading daily Journal that can be hired for coin as an accomplice, to aid the devices of professional swindlers, should deal with exceeding lenience with the heathen Chinee, who steals sleeve-buttons and trinkets from his trusting employers.

The rumsellers of Topeka, Kansas, who were in rebellion have all closed up.

HARD TIMES AND WHY?

The above named, 16 page tract has been translated into German, and about November 3rd 10,000 copies will be ready for free distribution among the German population of this State. People who may desire to distribute any of these among their German neighbors, can order them free from this office. As the translation and publication of this tract will cost the editor of the Rescue, personally, over $70, those who order any may send the postage, 15 cents per 100, if they choose. If not they can have them just the same. The Germans will be as good temperance people as any of us as soon as they have seen both sides of the question. Let us give them a chance.

The city dailies are now afraid to mention a word about the Prohibition H. P. Party. A month ago they talked about it a little, as if it was a harmless little plaything. But now it has grown to such astonishing proportions that its very name is taboo to them. It is generally conceded that Mr. Estee's defeat is entirely assured, and the Democratic *Examiner* is so fearful of General Stoneman's chances, that it refuses to publish the P. H. P. Ticket as an advertisement for coin. When a daily, which advertises any dirty quackery for coin, refuses for coin to publish a decent temperance ticket and a decent platform, it must be very much afraid that its party chances are getting shaky. As the contest is now entirely between Dr. McDonald and Gen. Stoneman, between the representatives of morality on one side, and of free crime and vice on the other, all the Republicans who were recently alarmed lest we should cause the election of the Democrats, can defeat them sure by voting the clear, decent, honest, patriotic, conscientious, P. H. P. ticket.

Complaints are made of inaction on the part of the State P. H. P. Committee. The committee plead guilty of having omitted to do a long list of things which they would have done had everybody interested in their work forwarded them $10 to enable them to push a vigorous campaign. Most of our work has to be done gratuitously, that in other parties is generously paid for out of the party sack. The Leag of Freedom, however generously it may have showered its gold upon its two old nurslings, the Dems. and Reps., dont take kindly to us, and has never contributed a dime to our canvas. Higgins and Buckley don't help us a cent. We have gone as far as possible in making $10 do $500 worth of work.

Estee Withdrawn?—An esteemed correspondent in Rio Vista asks if the Republicans have withdrawn Estee and Conklin, in favor of Dr. McDonald and Sims. It is not certain that they have as yet, but it is their only sensible move. If they fear the election of Stoneman, & Co., and think Democratic rule will not be beneficial to the State, they can act patriotically, withdraw their whisky men from the field and unite to make our respectable ticket successful beyond all chances.

Every Day we hear of new and unexpected additions to the army of prohibition voters. All good citizens are about tired of voting for the maintenance of whisky and beer, as the god and king of this State and Nation.

A circular in the interest of the Republican whisky alliance has been sent thru the mail addressed to the friends of temperance. It is a fraud and its authors were ashamed to give name or address. It is intended to appear as coming from a temperance organization, but if it does it is in the pay or interest of the Leag of F. It reiterates the miserable unsavory odored falsehood that the election of the candidates of the whisky ring means a triumph of temperance. Its argument is trashy and imbecile and the circular itself makes one more of the long list of disreputable intrigues of the Estee Shafer coalition.

The Lodge Directory is broken into this week to make room for ads that came in at the last minute.

General Outfitting Establishment. WEINSTOCK & LUBIN, 400, 402, 404 406 and 408 K St., Sacramento, Cal.

OUR LOST.

They never quite leave us, our friends who have passed
Through the shadow of death to the sunlight above;
A thousand sweet memories are holding them fast
To the places they blessed with their presence and love.

The works which they left and the books which they read
Speak mutely, though still, with an eloquence rare,
And the songs that they sang, the dear words that they said,
Yet linger and sigh in the desolate air.

And oft when alone, and as oft in the throng,
Or when evil allures us, or sin draweth nigh,
A whisper comes gently, "Nay, do not do wrong,"
And we feel that our weakness is pitied on high.

In the dew-threaded morn and the opaline eve,
When the children are merry or curtained in sleep,
We are comforted, even as lonely we grieve,
For the thought of their rapture forbids us to weep.

We toil at our tasks in the burden and heat
Of life's passionate noon. They are folded in peace.
It is well. We rejoice that their heaven is sweet,
And one day for us all the bitter will cease.

We, too, will go o'er the river of rest,
As the strong and the lovely before us have gone;
Our sun will go down in the beautiful west,
To rise in the glory that circles the throne.

Until then we are bound by our love and our faith
To the saints who are walking in paradise fair.
They have passed beyond sight, at the touching of death,
But they live, like ourselves, in God's infinite care.

—*The Commonwealth.*

PROHIBITION IN MAINE.

It is a little surprising that any newspaper in the United States should be so recreant to the truth and so false to its duty as an instructor of the people as to repeat any of the self-evident falsehoods which have been circulated claiming that prohibition in Maine has had evil results. About once a month Gen. Neal Dow, and frequently other distinguished and honored public men of Maine come into print with an entire rebuttal of every such lying pretence of the whisky traffic. But with equal regularity another journal shoulders and fathers the old lie that has been exploded hundreds of times and never had a word of authority or confirmation once—and sets it going as something new and fresh.

The following letter from Gen. Neal Dow, in reply to a San Francisco firm is appropriate to this time of prohibitory interest; altho similar letters from Gen. Dow and others have appeared in the RESCUE.

PORTLAND, Oct,, 1882.

DEAR SIR:—Your note of the 2nd is received with the enclosure, a slip from the Oakland Daily *Times* in which, speaking of the policy of prohibition it says:

"Maine is a fine example of what to avoid in this respect. There thirty years of rigid Sunday laws and successful prohibition, show an increase of only 11 per cent. in population, while pauperism increased 147 per cent. murder 425 per cent. rape 800 per cent. and the whole catalogue of infamous crimes an average of 276 per cent."

The *Times* had this from a lying article that went the rounds of the anti-temperance press about two years ago, and was killed by an exposition made by Gov. Dingley, in which he gave a table of crime of the several states, showing that Maine has far less in proportion to population than any other; California having one criminal to each 608 of the population, while Maine has but one to each 3,200 of her people. It is scarcely worth while for the anti-temperance press to circulate these falsehoods for they are sure to be exposed sooner or later. The movement against the liquor traffic—"The Gigantic Crime of Crimes"—is sure to go on to a triumphant end, since more mischief, misery and evil come from it than "from war, pestilence and famine combined," as Mr. Gladstone, prime minister of England said, while no good comes from it to nation, state or people.

I suppose it will be admitted by all sensible men that the people of Maine really know what the actual results of prohibition have been in the state. I cannot more clearly show you in what estimation that policy has been and is now held here, than to give you the Resolves passed at the Republican annual state conventions. There has never been any suggestion from any quarter, that these Resolves contained any misrepresentation. For 1878 the Resolve was:

"Temperance among the people may be greatly promoted by wise prohibitory legislation as well as by all those moral agencies which have secured us beneficent results; and it is a source of congratulation that the principle of prohibition which has always been upheld by Republicans, is now concurred in by so large a majority of the people that it is no longer a party question, the Democrats having for several years declined to contest and dispute it."

The Democratic state canventions have repeatedly and emphatically repudiated the policy of license.

1879. "We recognise temperance as a cause which has conferred the greatest benefit on the state, and we sustain the principle of prohibition which in its operation has so largely suppressed liquor selling and added incalculably to the sum of virtue and prosperity among the people."

1880. "Experience has demonstrated the wisdom of the policy of prohibition as an auxiliary of temperance, and as contributing to the material wealth, happiness and prosperity of the State; and we refer with confidence and pride to our undeviating support of the same as one of the cardinal principles of the Republican party of Maine."

There was no election and no convention in 1881. The Resolve for this year was.

"We refer with confidence and pride to the general record of the Republican party in support of the policy of prohibiting the traffic in intoxicating liquors; the wisdom and efficiency of which legislation in promoting the moral and material interests of Maine have been demonstrated through the practical annihilation of that traffic in a large proportion of the State; and we favor such legislation and such enforcement of law as will secure to every portion of our territory freedom from that traffic. We further recommend the submission to the people of a Constitutional Prohibitory Amendment."

The convention of this year was the largest, by far, ever held in Maine by any political party, containing more than 1,300 delegates from every county in the State, and the election, which was a very animated one, gave a triumphant endorsement to the platform containing that affirmation of the wisdom and expediency of the policy of prohibition, and of its beneficent effect upon the interests of the State. Mr. Blaine, in a campaign letter, published just before the election, said:

"The people of Maine are industrious and provident, and wise laws have aided them. They are sober, earnest and thrifty. Intemperance has steadily decreased in the State since the first enactment of the prohibitory law, until now it can be said with truth that there is no equal number of people in the Anglo-Saxon world among whom so small an amount of intoxicating liquor is consumed as among the six hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants of Maine."

Need I say more to show that all statements like those of the *Times* have no foundation in truth, and that prohibition in Maine is in the highest interests of the people, moral and material. NEAL DOW.

STRAIT TICKET.

Some of us believed that it would be well to endorse two or three of the temperance men on the old party tickets, but the majority decided on putting up a strait ticket. Perhaps the minority were mistaken as to what was our duty in this matter. They certainly will be mistaken now if they do not abide by the decision made. If all our temperance voters or many of them should, in the coming election, scratch our ticket and vote for the other candidates here and there, it will make our labor lost to a great extent. It will say we had no strength to speak of, and discourage the faithful for another trial. It is of supreme importance for us to record our utmost strength as much for the candidates we don't expect to win, as for those we hope to elect.

There is unexpected strength developing for us in various quarters. We have so much better men, so much grander promise for good to the country than the ancient spoil seekers, that hundreds are coming over to us who desire to poll a conscientious, honest vote. Sutter, Yuba, Butte, Fresno, Tulare, Kern counties are heard from very favorably; our ticket will carry in a great many districts; we should make it do its very utmost, and if all who desire to be good citizens will vote as good citizens this time, we shall elect the whole of our candidates. There is nothing worth voting for elsewhere.

A GENUINE TEMPERANCE PARTY.

(Walk into my parlor, said the spider to the fly.)

A gentleman of high standing and a Republican in North Carolina, whose statements are reliable, in a late letter to the Chairman of the National Prohibition Home Protection party says:

"The Prohibitionists in North Carolina probably number 70,000 voters. They cast 48,000 votes last year The Republican party in this State in its platform is pledged against prohibition legislation. This happens because the revenue officers in the South control all the machinery, and they are making war upon the prohibitionists. This movement has all along had the encouragement and assistance of the revenue department in Washington. If the temperance people of the North want to do some good work, let them come down here and try to turn the colored people from their present course of anti-prohibition. The Republican managers argue that the Democrats want to prevent their drinking and that this will be the first step in depriving them of their liberties, etc. This is the way they talk. Every federal office holder in this State is enlisted against prohibition, called here *Bourbonism*. I am an earnest Republican myself, but I think the Northern temperance people ought to know the true situation. Here is a state where 150,000 people petitioned the Legislature for prohibition, and where 660,000 colored people are being daily taught by Republican leaders, backed at Washington, that free whisky and plenty of it, is the cardinal principle of their liberty."—*Living Issue.*

Everybody knows that the Abrahams bosom of the Republican party is the only place where prohibitionists can safely buy their cough mixtures and Mrs. Pinkham's pills and get their corns pared. The generous confiding public is informed that this genuine old reform and personal sacrifice party, in its recent matrimonial alliance with the Leag of Fiendom in California, has largely increased its facilities for the manufacture of temperance laws, Sunday laws, moral reforms, Y. M. C. Associations, Bands of Hope, Vinicultural societies, Brandy distilleries, Beer Garden Sunday recreation and refreshment associations for working men, etc.

Thru the admirable management of Mr. Shaeffer of the Leag, the party of self-sacrifice has been enabled to inaugurate a system of universal compromise which without a shadow of dout will unite in one delightfully sympathetic and homogeneous combination the Good Templars and the saloon keepers, the preachers and the gamblers, the churches and the beer gardens, the prayer meeting and the horse race, the Sunday school and San Quentin.

Of course there will be cranks and impracticables and bigots in the churches, temperance organizations and other classes of reformers, who will fail to consent to this beneficent arrangement, who will obstinately remain on the outside as usual. They are so blind they wont see the beauty of harmonizing the liquor sellers and the prohibitionists of this State. The proposed plan is to give the Leag of Beerdom the labor of framing the platform, nominating the candidates and filling the offices for their share of the burden of politics; and to allow the prohibitionists the privilege of making bonfires, holding ratification meetings and brassband processions, voting with the party and praying for reform, as their portion of the entertainment. It is very beautiful, but some of the impracticables will still vote for Dr. McDonald and the strait prohibition ticket.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT MANUAL.

12mo, 100 pages. Price, cloth, 50 cts; paper cover, 25 cts. By MRS. J. ELLEN FOSTER, of Iowa.

THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY has just published a new and very valuable Handbook or Manual for all workers in the line of a Constitutional Amendment for the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

This little volume contains the full argument and reasons for the Amendment by States, and also by the National Government, with full and complete answers to popular objections against the same. It also contains suggestions, explanations and directions, form of petitions, memorials, constitutions, formula of amendment, modes of operation in different states, etc.

It also contains a Constitutional Amendment Catechism for Woman's Unions, Bands of Hope, and other Temperance Organizations, presenting the entire question in form of question and answer, which should be in the hands of every person interested in the Temperance work.

Mrs. Foster is so well known as the gifted attorney, whose indefatigable labors contributed so largely to secure Constitutional Prohibition in her own State, that she needs no introduction to the friends of Temperance in America. The book is invaluable to every friend of Constitutional Prohibition. Send for it. Price, only 25 cents in paper cover. Address, J. N. Stearns, 58 Reade street, New York.

This is a work every prohibitionist should send for and thoroly study. (ED. RESCUE.)

BLOOD-MONEY.—Those who have had the good fortune to read various stories and sketches that have appeared in the *Argonaut*, *Californian*, etc., from the pen of W. C. Morrow, one of the most popular writers of fiction in California, will be delighted to learn that he has in press, to be issued in a few days, a novel bearing the striking title of BLOOD-MONEY. It is said to be in the author's strongest vein, and to handle without fear the most serious social problem that now confronts the whole people. Mr. Morrow's writings are pervaded by a a grim and powerful realism not met outside the most dramatic French school of fiction. In handling the strongest passions of men he is bold even to daring, and his work displays a knowledge of human nature rarely met with. These who are acquainted with the contents of BLOOD-MONEY predict that it will create a profound sensation.

Published by F. J. Walker & Co., 19 New Montgomery street, San Francisco, Cal. Price, in paper binding, 75 cents; in elegant cloth binding, $1.50. Sent post-paid.

Samples and Catalogues, with 800 Illustrations, Free on Application. WEINSTOCK & LUBIN, Sacramento, Cal.

W. C. T. U.

"THE WOMEN OF AMERICA *vs.* THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC"

PRESIDENT, Miss F. E. Willard, Evanston, Ill.
CORRESPONDING SEC'Y, Mrs. C. B. Buell, 53 Bible House, N. Y.
TREASURER, Miss Esther Pugh, 54 Bible House, New York.

CALIFORNIA W. C. T. U.

PRESIDENT; Mrs. Rev. Dr. Gray, Blake House Oakland.
SECY, Mrs. M. E. Congdon, Mariposa Cal.
ASS. SECY., Mrs. H. H. Havens Blake House Oakland.

ORIGIN AND OBJECTS.

The Woman's National Christian Temperance Union, with its twenty-four auxiliary State Unions, is the largest Society ever composed exclusively of women, and conducted entirely by them. So far as reported (the returns are very incomplete), there were at the close of last year, 1,654 local auxiliaries, with a membership of 34,317, and 494 juvenile organizations. It is the lineal descendant of the great Temperance crusade in 1873–74, and is a union of Christian women of all churches for the purpose of educating the young; forming a better public sentiment; reforming the drinking classes; transforming, by the power of Divine grace, those who are enslaved by alcohol; and removing the dram-shop from our streets by law.

A YANKEE HOME PROTECTION CATECHISM.

Miss Frances E. Willard writes: "If you like, please publish my "Yankee Catechism," (one question answered by asking another), prepared for Mr. D. C. Cook's *Home Protection Monthly*. I would be glad to know what objections are felt by your readers to the positions here taken."

Question.—Is work for woman's full ballot a "side issue" in temperance reform?

Answer.—Do the brewers so regard it?

Q.—Would men who never voted prohibition themselves, give us women the power so to vote?

A.—Have they done so in Arkansas?

Q.—Is not the subject of prohibition less unpopular than that of woman's ballot?

A.—Is the superior popularity of prohibition indicated by the fact that four States have the suffrage amendment now pending, and two have the prohibition, and that in twelve States the woman's ballot is a part of the State government? Or by the fact that while neither branch of Congress has a temperance, both have a suffrage committee now in full blast? Or by the further fact that, while in the House of Representatives they would not so much as grant a commission to investigate the results of the liquor traffic, they have granted the woman's suffrage committee aforesaid?

Q.—Is not the home protection movement less popular than it was years ago?

A.—Do you rely for proof of this upon the fact that the S. S. workers of Illinois, at their recent temperance meeting, and the Congregational ministers at their annual association resolved to stand by the W. C. T. U., which is thoroughly pronounced for woman's full ballot? Or upon the fact that our leading temperance women are freely invited to speak in Presbyterian churches on Sabbath evening when their utterances about the ballot are sure to have no uncertain sound? Or upon the fact that at the District Conventions held this Spring, our "women of the churches," confessedly conservative, have stood up so unanimously for the ballot, when the question was called, that it has been declared "positively cruel" to put the negative?

Q.—Is it not easier to get prohibition than the ballot for women?

A.—Do the foregoing *facts* (not fine spun theories) point in that direction? Is it easier for a legislator to go to his whisky constituents and say: "I voted to submit a prohibition amendment," or "I voted to submit an equal franchise amendment"? Which sounds the worst in the distiller's ears? Did you know that a large element among the "liberals"—Germans and others—believe it an act of natural justice to let all the adult population share directly in making the laws by which they are governed? Had you heard that the editor of a leading German beer paper said to one of our workers, "I hate to have the women vote, because they will vote against beer; but I shall cast my ballot on their side because I believe in your American Declaration of Independence?"

Q.—Will not the majority of foreigners vote against temperance?

A.—Then has not temperance something to gain from letting women vote, since two foreign men come to us for one foreign woman, and the proportion of native born women to native born men is in our favor?

Q.—Did not Kansas go prohibition without women's help?

A.—Is it not true that for fifteen years previous to carrying the Amendment, Kansas had allowed the signature of a woman to count just as much as that of a man against license—thus giving to women the "vote by signature?" Did not that, according to the admission of Kansas people, help mightily in building public sentiment for prohibition? And does not Gov. St. John declare they must give women the ballot that they may help elect such officers in the largest cities of Kansas as will make the law something more than a rusty sword in a still more rusty scabbard?

Q.—Will not the ballot come to women in due season without the special efforts of temperance women?

A.—Is it not true, as Garfield said, that things don't turn up in this world, but somebody must go to work and turn them up? If the "ballot by signature" in women's hands closed the grog shops in three-fourths of the counties of Arkansas, is it not in harmony with temperance for the W. C. T. U. to hasten its advent to the utmost?

Q.—Have not the woman suffragists come into the W. C. T. U. for the purpose of using its forces in the interest of their cause?

A.—Will you please furnish a list of those who have so entered our work? Is there a general officer of the National W. C. T. U. who has ever been affiliated with the suffrage movement, except as a W. C. T. U. worker? Is there a State President except Mary A. Livermore and Mary T. Lathrop (now a conservative) who ever spoke in a suffrage meeting? Let us have facts.

Q.—Have not those W. C. T. Unions that have included work for the ballot among their methods become hobbyists and laid down the Gospel to take up the ballot?

A.—Which has most auxiliaries and the greatest number of temperance schools, evangelistic meetings, etc.,—the Home Protection States or the conservatives? (Look in the annual reports of the National W. C. T. U. and see). Which State furnishes the National Superintendent of Evangelistic Work? (Illinois—and a more fervent Christian worker or a more pronounced Home Protectionist is not to be found in America than Mrs. Henry.) Which furnishes the Superintendent of Sunday-school work? Illinois. Of "unfermented wine at the sacrament?" Illinois. On which side have the veterans of the crusade ranged themselves? By their fruits ye shall know them."

Q.—Is not the Bible opposed to woman's ballot?

A.—Do you refer to the place where it says "male and female created he them and called *their* name Adam?" or to where it gives an account of Miriam and Deborah, Huldah and Esther, Anna and Elizabeth, and the Marys? or to the Apostle's declaration—"There is neither male or female, but ye are all one in Christ Jesus?" Nay, as the outcome of our Christian civilization let us have

> "Two heads in counsel,' two beside the hearth;
> Two in the tangled business of the world;
> Two in the liberal offices of life;
> Two plummets dropped to sound the abyss of science,
> And the secret of the mind.

BRIBERY OF VOTERS IN IOWA.

There is a great complaint against the women of Iowa for the part they took in the recent prohibitory election in that State. It is charged that they corrupted the unsophisticated voter by bribing him with coffee, buttered biscuits, and cookies at the polls. They did not stuff the ballot boxes, but they did stuff the ballot boxer. This is intolerable. Its influence is demoralizing in every way. In the first place it destroys the independent expression of the voter. How can a man be expected to have full mastery of his convictions when he holds a handful of cookies in one hand and a prohibitory ballot in the other. It does not stand to reason that he can be a freeman in such circumstances. Again, the course of the women of Iowa is a violation of time-honored custom and precedent. That custom and precedent was to fill the independent voter with whisky or beer before sending him to the polls. The voter conscientiously voted the ticket of the party which supplied him with the last drink. This policy made trade lively, and kept up the price of corn and barley. More than that, it interfered with a very pretty game of tactics between the two political parties. The free-handed Democrats supplied the first four or five drinks. The shrewd Republican tried to catch the voter at that point and give him the last drink he could hold without losing his perpendicular, and then run him in, thus stealing the opposition thunder. This pretty contest was often reversed, the Republicans losing their investments in whisky. What is to become of all these time-honored institutions if the women are to invade the polls with seductive coffee and cookies? The daughters of Eve are true chips of the old block. Look out for them!—*Interior*

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

A most important change in the management of public schools is now called for in Brooklyn, namely, the appointment of a competent and experienced lady as assistant superintendent. When it is remembered that a great majority of the teachers are ladies, mostly young, and a considerable majority of the scholars are girls, and that a large proportion of all the scholars are under ten years of age, it does appear as if an experienced female teacher, who had brought up a family, would be exceedingly useful in looking after the welfare of the teachers and children of the public schools. Politicians, many or most of whom are unscrupulous, dissolute men, should have nothing to do with the control of public schools, which should be wholly divorced from public politics and political patronage or control.—*N. Y. Witness.*

The doom approaches of the blessed and beautiful system of giving such offices to incompetent, unworthy, dissipated, immoral men, solely because they have been unscrupulous, cunning, tricky camp-followers of a political party. In its place is coming a better order of things, in which those public duties which can be best performed by intelligent, capable, upright, virtuous, patriotic women will be handed over to good women in preference to the politicians of the whisky factions.

When women's equal rights shall be established in the near future, the opponents of that reform who live in terror of its approach, will please not lay the blame on the RESCUE. When Daniel read the handwriting on the wall, it was no fault of his; he did not hasten the destruction of Babylon by one hour. We see thousands of new recruits coming over every year to the belief that our mothers and sisters have souls and equal rights with us. But not one recruit has ever deserted or gone back into barbarism. How is that going to end?

WAYSIDE NOTES.

BY ANNA GORDON.

In one of the leading towns in Texas, where a Local Option campaign is in progress, Mis Willard told the children that they could help the Temperance people by persuading their fathers and brothers to vote the right way at the coming election. A lady told me afterward that as soon as her little girl reached home she rushed into her father's arms, saying, "Oh, papa! I want you to vote the way Miss Willard wants you to!" The mother explained the child's meaning, and the father seemed deeply moved. Surely "a little child shall lead them."

From the same town another lady writes: "We had real Temperance lecture last week. A dear, refined little woman in our church, whose babe is just two weeks old, sent for my phaeton and went to——'s saloon after her husband, who had been there drunk for two days and nights. The lady who went with her told me that when she went in the men parted and stood back aghast. All she said was, "Where is my husband?" They pointed to him sitting with bowed head at a desk. She walked up to him, and, raising the poor drunken head, kissed his bloated face and said, "Dear husband, I want you to come home with me!" Mrs. —— told me she saw the tears run down the face of a man who stood near. They drove my dear old horse, who has done so many good turns, round to the back door, and the patient, loving wife took her wretched husband to their home. I can only cry, "How long, oh, Lord, how long?"—*Our Union.*

THE GERMANS of the northwestern States are waking up to the question of prohibition, and considering it. The German M. E. Conferences are taking active measures. Their religious papers are giving place to temperance articles. As usual, devoted Christian women (Germans) are coming to the front and addressing and enlightening their countrymen. Mrs. Obenauer and Mrs. Skelton are very prominent and successful workers. We are apt to judge harshly of the persistent opposition of the Germans to temperance, but perhaps they are not a whit more so than the Americans were when they had only given as many years attention to the matter as the Germans have. It is quite probable, too, that when they have had the same amount of instruction and experience that we have on this subject, they will be as radical advocates of prohibition as can be found. In other words, a similar education will produce similar effects upon them and our other people.

THERE have been various reports concerning the removal of the picture of Mrs. Hayes from its place in the White House. It is now in the Green Parlor, and Miss Willard and other ladies of the W. C. T. U. who went recently to see it are perfectly satisfied with its location, where it appears to the best advantage, and is much admired.

Samples and Catalogues, with 800 Illustrations, Free on Application. WEINSTOCK & LUBIN, Sacramento, Cal.

Secretary's Department.

GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN, G. W. S.

☞The office of the Grand Lodge is located in the California State Bank Building, entrance' No. 328 J street, up-stairs, over the southwest corner J and Fourth streets, Sacramento, where the Grand Worthy Secretary will be pleased to receive calls from the members of the Order during business hours.

☞This department is edited by the Grand Worthy Secretary, to whom all communications relating in any way to the business of the Grand Lodge, this department, or anything appearing hereunder, should be addresed.

☞The Grand Worthy Secretary's Post Office address is Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento, Cal.

CASH RECEIVED.—The Grand Worthy Secretary acknowledges receipt of the following amounts of cash since last report. Proper personal receipts were also forwarded in each case:

GENERAL FUND.

Wide Awake, No. 338	$10 00	Capital, 51	25
Greenwood, 450	75	Santa Cruz, 499	3 00
Golden Gate, 186	3 75	Jackson, 280	2 00
Silver Star, 272	2 50	Pleasant Valley, 310	8 00
N San Juan, 369	1 00	Forest Home, 483	2 00
Yuba City, 440	4 35		

ORPHANS' HOME FUND.

Jackson Lodge, No. 280 ..... $5 00

PACKAGES MAILED.—The following packages have been mailed during the past week from the Grand Worthy Secretary's office :

4–John A Gordon, Westport
3–Thos B Hooper, Eureka Mills
2–Chas D Kafader, Ft Bidwell
2–Jos Lester, Chino
1–F F Van Vlear, Lodi
1–D H DeLong, Butte City
1–C C Sherling, San Franc'o
1–C H Livingstone, Hueneme
1–H P Shedd, San Francisco
3–B F Retherford, Tipton
1–O A Wilbur, Yuba City
1–Mary Leighton, Pescadero
1–Geo McCowen, Ukiah
1–Wm Norton, Capay
2–Rose Hulbert, Napa
1–Wm J Gorham San Fran
1–Wm Thomas, Calpella
1–J L Kerr, Arturas
1–G C Freeman, Woodland
1–J R Sheehan, Woodland
1–Mrs. E P Stevens, S F
1–Col C N Goulding, Bird's Landing
1–L Gregory, Roseville
1–C Herrington, Santa Clara
1–Edw Linton, Colusa
1–Eva Farnsworth, Mariposa
1–Geo McCowen, Ukiah
1–J M Carter, San Francisco
1–Wm Thomas Calpella
1–Orion Finch, Forest Home

PER EXPRESS.

1–Warren Reed, Ophir
1–Wm Thomas, Ukiah

DIME COLLECTION.—The following amounts have been duly received for account of the dime collection, taken for the benefit of the R. W. G. L. Literature Fund, as directed by the R. W. G. L. and endorsed by the Grand Lodge of California, I. O. G. T., at its recent session held in San Francisco:

Amount acknowledged previous report	$50 45
Red Bluff, No. 192, per M. J. Frank	1 45
Fountain, No. 193, per K. C. Hatch	4 25
San Bernardino, No. 220, per F. Van Lewen	3 00
Fairview, No. 247, per Jno. B. Osborn	5 00
Mt. Nebo, No. 344, per Nellie Fowler	1 40
Bodie, No. 346, per J. H. Buckingnam	2 50
Azalea, No. 405, per D. N. Craig	2 00
Prohibition, No. 412, per J. A. Fairbanks	6 60
Positive, No. 441, per Mrs. M. M. Thornburgh	2 75
Forest Home, No. 483, per Mrs. J. Finch	2 50
Weldon, No. 498, per H, B. True	14 60
Total	$95 90

COMMISSIONS ISSUED.—During the last and the preceding week four hundred and thirteen (413) commissions were issued and mailed to the address of Lodge, District and State Deputy G. W. C. T.'s from the G. W. S. office. So far as recommended, all Lodge Deputies have now been commissioned, and these should all be in possession of their authority to act. It is particularly requested that the Deputies carefully read their commissions, and the authority delegated to them, and act in strict accordance therewith. Should any name, or the name and number of any lodge be improperly written, notice of the fact should at once be forwarded to the G. W. S. office that the official record may be corrected.

OFFICIAL CIRCULARS.—During last week the official quarterly circulars containing the passwords for the term commencing November 1st were mailed to each Lodge Deputy entitled to receive them. Circulars to be read in open Lodge were also enclosed from the G. W. C. T. and G. W. S., and it is hoped these were read in every Lodge. A blank form of quarterly returns to be used in reporting for the term ending October 31st was also enclosed, and a supply of envelopes (four large and eight small) with the address of the G. W. S. printed thereon, was likewise mailed to the address of each Lodge Deputy. The addressed envelopes are intended to cover all official communications and reports to the G. W. S. office, and more will be supplied free of charge when required, upon requisition therefor. Should any Lodge Deputy not receive the documents above referred to, they will be duplicated upon application to the G. W. S. office.

SONG LEAFLETS.—The Grand Lodge publishes song leaflets with the words of appropriate songs set to popular airs, to be used at public, private or temperance meetings, or gatherings of any description, and will be glad to furnish them in any required number, free of expense. They will be sent to any address, postage prepaid, upon application to the G. W. S. They are intended for free distribution, and it is hoped will be freely used at all temperance meetings.

SUPPLIES.—The Grand Lodge has now a full stock of Lodge supplies and requisites, any and all of which will be forwarded to Lodges upon their order under seal of the Lodge. All supplies are sold for the benefit of the Grand Lodge and no individual profits thereby.

CHANGED.—The members of the Boards of Trustees and Lady Managers of the Good Templars' Home for Orphans should remember that the quarterly (joint) meetings of the Board here have been changed from the first to the second Tuesday in the respective months, and that the next and first meetings of the current year will be held at the Home building on Tuesday, November 14th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

PRESENTATIONS.—The last session of the Grand Lodge was pre-eminently one of presentations. The G. W. C. T., Judge Robert Thompson was presented with a massive and elegant gold-headed cane just prior to the close of his term of office. Bro. Samuel Kitto, retiring member of the Board of Trustees of the Good Templars' Home for Orphans, was presented with a silver pitcher and salver upon his re election to succeed himself. Mother Elvira Baldwin the first G. W. V. T. who was installed at the first session of the Grand Lodge, twenty-two years ago, and who remains a faithful ond constant attendant and mem ber of the order still, was presented with a handsomely embroidered and expensive regalia. Sister Mrs. M. E. Richardson, the efficient and capable Superintendent of the juvenile work, was likewise presented with a handsome regalia. If these tokens of appreciation and esteem do not constitute a visible manifestation of the good feeling and true-hearted generous fraternity, which ought always, and does ever exist in the I. O. G. T. it would be difficult indeed to indicate where to look for it. Thanks to the ability of the G. W. A. S., Bro. Julius Lyons of Los Angeles, some of the presentation speeches and responses were phonographically reported, and will appear in full in the journal of proceedings of the Grand Lodge now being printed.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Hereunder will be found the full text of all Constitutional Amendments adopted at the last session of the Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T. of California, recently held in San Francisco, and they are hereby officially promulgated. Only the sections amended are given, and these are produced as they should now read. For convenience they are arranged under their proper articles and headings:

CONSTITUTION OF SUBORINATE LODGES.

ARTICLE IV.—CARDS.

"SEC. 2. The possession of a Clearance Card shall retain to the holder thereof, all honors and rank credited upon the face of the Card, and due the holder at the time the Card was granted."

ARTICLE V—FEES AND DUES.

SEC. 1. The initiation fee into this Lodge shall be: For males (except to ministers of the Gospel, engaged as such, their wives, and minor children), not less than two dollars; for females, not less than fifty cents. The payment of which shall be considered as in full for initiation fees and dues to the end of the term or quarter in which the candidate is initiated.

SEC. 2. The fee for each degree shall be: For males (except ministers of the Gospel, engaged as such, their wives, and minor children), not less than one dollar; for females, not less than twenty-five cents.

SEC. 4. The fee for a Traveling or Clearance Card shall not be less than fifty cents, except those granted to ministers of the Gospel engaged as such, their wives, and minor children.

SEC. 5. Subordinate Lodges shall have power to fix the dues of their own members; provided, that the dues of adult male members shall not be less than one dollar and fifty cents per quarter, except that lodges may exempt ministers of the Gospel, engaged as such, their wives, and minor children from quarterly dues.

SEC. 7. Lodges having in membership ministers of the Gospel in regular standing, are exempt from the payment of per capita tax to the Grand Lodge on such minister members, their wives, and children who have not attained their majority, provided the officers of the Lodge report to the G. W. S. the name and denomination of each minister held in the Lodge. Such list of ministers, and their denomination, is to be appended to and made a part of the Quarterly Returns sent to the G. W. S at the close of each quarter; and a failure to so report the name and denomination of each minister member, as hereinbefore provided, will forfeit the right of the Lodgeto claim any exemption from per capita tax for such members.

ARTICLE VI—DEGREES.

SEC. 1. A charter member, or one who has been in membership one month, shall be eligible to the two higher degrees.

SEC. 3. All applications for degrees must be balloted for when the Lodge or Degree Temple is open in the particular degree applied for, and the proceedings of the Lodge when balloting for degrees or conferring the same, are to be recorded in a separate record book kept for that purpose.

ARTICLE VII—OFFICERS.

SEC. 8. Any officer absenting himself from the Lodge for three successive meetings, his office may be declared vacant by a vote of two thirds of the members present, after one week's previous notice has been given in open Lodge.

SEC. 9. In case the chair of the W. C. T. becomes vacant, the W. V. T. shall preside until such vacancy shall be filled; and any member elected and installed into such office, and who serves to the close of the quarter, shall be entitled to the full honors of the term.

ARTICLE IX.—TERMS.

SEC. 1. The regular quarterly terms of this Lodge shall commence on the first meeting nights of November, February, May and August.

SEC. 2. In case this Lodge refuses or neglects to make its quarterly returns to the Grand Lodge for nine months, it shall forfeit its charter,

ARTICLE XI.—OFFENSES AND TRIALS.

SEC. 1. If any member of this Lodge shall violate the laws of the order, or be guilty of unworthy conduct, it shall be the duty of any member knowing the same, to immediately communicate it in writing to the W. C. T., who, concealing the name of the informant, shall read the same in open Lodge, and immediately refer the communication, or a copy thereof, to a special committee of three, whose duty it shall be to summon the witnesses and accused before them, and investigate the accusation; and if, in their opinion, there are just grounds for the accusation, they shall forthwith prefer charges against the accused, based upon the testimony which the committee are to collate, and produce to the Lodge in writing. The W. S. shall then furnish the accused with a copy of these charges, and cite him to appear before the Lodge at its next stated meeting, at which time trial shall take place, unless for good reason postponed. The testimony furnished by the committee shall be read on trial, and no other testimony shall be introduced unless it is new in its character. The accused, after being allowed a hearing, shall then retire, and the Lodge proceed to vote upon the charge; and if sustained in whole or in part by a vote of two thirds of the members voting, the W. C. T. shall, without motion, put the question on expulsion, and, if lost, on suspension, and so continue until some order of punishment is agreed to by a vote of two thirds of the members voting, except in case of violation of Article II of the Constitution, when reprimand shall follow by force of the law, if the vote is lost on suspension. When the accused pleads guilty, either to the committee or in open Lodge, the Lodge may forthwith proceed to act upon the charges. But should the accused member refuse to appear, or fail to appear, thereby treating the authority of the Order with contempt, the W. C. T. shall at once declare said member expelled.

SEC. 3. If the Lodge shall decide to punish by fine, the same course shall be adopted in determining the amount thereof as is above provided in fixing the time of suspension; and in either case of determining the amount of a fine or fixing the time of suspension a majority of members voting shall decide. When the Lodge has determined upon the order of the punishment, and, in case of suspension or fine, fixed the fine (provided there shall be no fine for violation of Article II of the Constitution), or the amount thereof, the accused member shall

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be brought in, and the decision communicated to him by the W. C. T.

SEC. 18. A member suspended from this Lodge for non-payment of dues, may return to the Lodge by paying all arrearages; and shall then be declared by the W. C. T. again in good standing.

ARTICLE XV—PASSWORD.

SEC. 1. No member shall be permitted to sit in the Lodge unless in possession of or entitled to the P. W., and no member shall be entitled to the P. W. unless his dues shall be paid for the quarter in which the P. W. is current.

CONSTITUTION OF GRAND LODGE.

ARTICLE XIX—HOME FOR ORPHANS.

SEC. 9. The Board of Trustees shall have power to elect its own officers, and shall hold its regular meeting on the second Tuesday in the months of November, February, May and August, and special meetings when, in the judgment of the Board of Trustees, it may be deemed necessary.

SEC. 15. The Board of Lady managers shall hold regular meetings on the Second Tuesday in the months of November, February, May and August, and special meetings when, in the judgment of a majority of the Lady managers, it may be deemed necessary.

RESOLUTIONS.

That this Grand Lodge hereafter permit the Subordinate Lodges under its jurisdiction, to establish by by-law the ceremony of rising to the feet and responding to the question put by the W. C. T.: "Have any members violated their obligation?" Observance of such by-laws and ceremonies not to be binding on visitors.

That in all cases of the administration of the obligation of our Order, it shall be the imperative duty of the officer officiating, to require the person assuming the same to repeat in audible voice, the full text of the obligation so given, and the W. C. T's shall enforce this resolution to its full extent and meaning.

The new Code of By-Laws for District Lodges will be presented next week.

G. W. C. T. Department.

R. THOMPSON, G. W. C. T.

The following question having been propounded by several L. D's, and as it may be by many more, I will answer it through the columns of the RESCUE Ques. "Can Prohibition be discussed in the lodges, apart from candidates and platforms?"

ANS. Yes. The Grand Lodge, 20th Session, decided that while it was not proper to discuss the merits of rival candidates, there was nothing in the Constitution or By-laws to prevent the discussion of Prohibition, in all its phases.

M. C. WINCHESTER, G. W. C. T.

Lecturers' Department.

Superintendent of the lecture force, Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento, to whom all communications concerning Grand Lecturers and lecture work should be addressed.

The Grand Lecturers employed by the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T., of California, are as follows:

Mrs. E. P. Stevens, Prof. Wm. Crowhurst and Col. C. N. Goulding.

The Executive Committee have ordered: "That no person be permitted to take collections in the name of the Order within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of California, except the elective Grand Lodge Officers, the Grand Lecturers, duly commissioned thereto, or persons especially authorized so to do.

That all collections taken in the name of the Order shall become the funds of the Grand Lodge, and must be paid into its treasury."

LECTURERS' APPOINTMENTS.

WM. CROWHURST.

Roseville	Oct. 26	Sacramento D L	28
Sacramento	27		

COL. C. N. GOULDING.

SOLANO CO.		SONOMA CO.	
Rockville	Oct. 25 26	Fulton	Nov. 9-10
Elmira	27-28	Santa Rosa	11-12
Binghamton	29-30	Windsor	13-14
Dixon	31	Geyserville	16-17
Fairfield	Nov. 1-2	Cloverdale	18-19-20
Vallejo	3	Forestville	21-22
Benicia	4-5	Sebastopol	23-24
Dixon	6	Sonoma	26-27
		Bethel, S. H.	28-29

C. N. GOULDING.

The labors of the yearhave commenced. Monday, 16th, visited Life Boat Lodge; made a few remarks, knowing the time would be muchbetter occupied by Sisters Guthrie and Stevens. Tuesday, 17th, left for Rio Vista at 4 P. M., and arrived at the miserable hour of 2 A. M.; found that "Pride of the River" Lodge was holding its own and would live. No danger of a lodge surrendering its charter that has such members as Bros. Carter, Baker, Chase and Williams, and it is pleasant to know that the Champions and Good Templars are working together in harmony (at present building a hall for their use).

——I lectured Wednesday and Friday evenings, giving up the time Thursday evening to Bro. Dinsmore, for Prohibition. The last meeting (Friday) was the largest of the three, and will, I think, be of benefit to the order. A drunken *saloon-keeper* endeavored to break up the meetings on Thursday and Friday, but failed to do so. His presence and actions at the meeting, disgusted all lovers of good order and decency, and was denounced by the more respectable saloon-keepers of Rio Vista.

I trust the Lodge may receive additions to its members, and if it can be arranged; I will lecture in Rio Vista on the 6th of November: I go to Bird's Landing, then Bro. Frazer takes charge of me until election.

Rio Vista, Oct. 22nd, 1882.

WM. CROWHURST.

WHEATLAND, Yuba Co., Oct. 21.

A visit to the Modesto Band of Hope, found it doing well under the Presidency of Sister Love, formerly of Pictou, Ontario. At night a large meeting was held in the M. E. Church, and much euthusiasm manifested. Many there are ripe for Prohibition.

At Pleasant Grove, we found the old workers, Brother and Sister Ewing, and Brother and Sister Pearce, still unwilling to "give up the ship," and organized them with others into a Lodge of thirty-two charter members. New Defiance Lodge starts out bidding defiance to the traffic, and all its influences, and contains many who are strong supporters of the entire prohibition of the Liquor Traffic.

The new W. V. T., Sister Annabel Gilkey, principal of the Public School, will prove a valuable acquisition to our glorious cause and noble Order. She is doing good work in her School. We should like to mention many names, but space will not permit. We are under many obligations to several, and hope hereafter they will receive an exceeding rich reward, beside nothing but pleasure and real enjoyment on this earth, while fighting so nobly for the good of mankind in their community, and wherever else they find opportunity.

A Prohibition Mass meeting for ratification, was held here by Wm. G. Murphy, of Marysville a few nights ago—Wheatland, much euthusiasm existed, and many were pleased to see that our State is being aroused on this question.

Many members of the various churches, and of the Lodge at this place, and other temperance people turned out in their individual capacity, and showed their thorough earnestness in the temperance work. An euthusiastic worker is found in this community, in the person of Brother Logan, pastor of the "Christian Church" in Wheatland.

The Republicans of this (Yuba) County, have nominated our old and faithful P. W. C. T., Bro. John Landis, as candidate for the Assembly.

To-night, I go to Elizabeth.

HAYWARDS. Rev. Mr. Cummings and Judge Russell made excellent addresses before the Temperance Union on Sunday evening. Much enthusiasm was manifested in favor of the P. H. P. ticket. Judge Russell made a splendid address and contrary to the custom of prophets in their own homes, he was tremendously applauded. That Dr. Cummings made a deep impression upon his hearers was a matter of course.

SALINAS. Mrs. Stevens and Judge Russell found Pacific Hall crowded with a band in full play awaiting their arrival on Friday evening last. Dr. E. K. Abbott presided with his usual ability, and introduced the speakers in a few most appropriate remarks. Judge Russell opened with a history of our efforts to enlist the Republican party in the interests of morality and of the chain of circumstances which drove us into a third party. He eloquently described from his own observation the results of prohibition in his native Maine and other places where it prevails, contrasted the proceedings of the Republican and the Prohibition Conventions, the former deriving their inspiration from the whisky bottle and the latter from prayer, at the opening and closing of their sessions. His remarks were warmly applauded.

Mrs. Stevens was rapturously welcomed and as soon as permitted, strongly presented the necessity of immediate action and of adopting the Methodist doctrine of "now is the accepted time" to make vigorous head against the daring assaults of the iniquitous liquor traffic upon our homes and lives. Her allusion to the fraction of professors of religion who tell us now is not the accepted time to put a stop to the ravages of rum, and an appeal to all lovers of right and country and home to rise superior to the fallacies used to divert them from the path of duty, and vote our ticket, was received with vociferous applause. Dr. McDonald's career as a benefactor and helper of the children and of the cause of temperance was pleasantly alluded to. The mothers, fathers, and all good citizens were warmly invited to vote our ticket. A show of hands being asked in favor of each of the parties, brot a large number for the Prohibitionist, two or three for the Republicans and a few for the Democrats. Three rousing cheers for Dr. McDonald and the ticket closed a most enthusiastic meeting of the best citizens of Salinas.

WATSONVILLE. Col. Geo. Babcock addressed a Prohibition Home Protection meeting at Watsonville on Friday evening last. The meeting was well attended, Col. Babcock, aroused the utmost enthusiasm in one of his able and masterly indictments of the Leag of Freedom arraining it before the Grand Jury of history and presenting the Prohibition platform and ticket for their thoughtful investigation and endorsement.

Att'y. Gen. Hart and Col. Gregg held a Republican ratification meeting in the same hall a few evenings previously. The former spoke about an hour and a half to a small audience, one-half of them leaving before he closed. Col. Gregg followed and talked one-half the remainder out and concluded his address thus: "I hope to visit you again and talk to you, when the subject and the audience have not been talked to death." (Evidently there were moving speakers on hand.) The audience addressed by Col. Babcock was larger in numbers and continued to increase to the last during his oration of one and a half hours.

FATHER WAUGH.—I have been to Two Rocks, Bloomfield, Valley Ford, Bodega, and Healdsburg, quietly among the better and influential citizens, and I tell you the great prohibition tide is rising, even in old Sonoma.

At the P. H. P. convention on Saturday, perfect harmony prevailed, but time being so short it was agreed that no county ticket would now be properly put into the field. But as there are some good men on all the other tickets, judicious selections will be voted for.

In the evening in Santa Rosa, the demonstration was most lively and encouraging.

At the Ridgeway hall the scene was lively—the citizens crowding up for seats as the band discoursed inviting music; the coming speakers being a little late with the train, Rev. Mr. Dinsmore interested the waiting audience by first reading the platform, and then in a most eaanest and telling speech.

Col Babcock then aroused and startled the audience by his incontrovertible, statistical and practical facts, connected with the liquor traffic. But under Mrs. Stevens' heart-felt, tender, powerful appeals for the needed prohibition help in rescuing our people and especially the youth of the land from the curse of strong drinks. The audience became wonderfully enthusiastic, and when three cheers were called for Dr. R. H. McDonald and the ticket, it seemed that the entire assemblage were on their feet, Democrats and Republicans, women and children, and the cheers went up for Dr. R. H. McDonald and the ticket in a whoop and a call for a tiger.

Let all good people take courage, and God speed the right.

LORENZO WAUGH.

SANTA ROSA, Oct. 23rd, 1882.

P. S. It seems the Southern Methodists are really going not to "*scratch*," but to drop the Terry platform and ticket, as tho they were burning coals. L. W.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO.—Col. Babcock spoke at Myrtle Hall on Monday evening, at a well attended meeting, composed of an excellent class of citizens. Audience composed of nearly equal proportions of ladies and gentlemen. The Colonel's speech occupied nearly an hour, was well received, created much enthusiasm, and was greeted with a rising vote of cordial thanks. Many of those present stated, at the conclusion of the meeting, their determination to vote and work for the strait prohibition ticket. Col. Babcock speaks again at Haywards on Sunday evening, and Judge Russell and Mrs. Stevens will same evening address the citizens of San Leandro.

SPEAKERS.—There are 12 speakers now engaged by the P. H. P. Committee in the field every evening. In addition there are five in the southern extreme of the State, and 13 in Tulare and Kern counties engaged there by the Christian Alliance and Good Templars.

IN MEMORIAM.

Died in Lorenzo, Santa Cruz county, Cal., October 9th, 1882, Mrs. Emily W. Kelly, aged 50 years, 11 months, 28 days. She was a member of Pacific Lodge, No. 392, and an earnest and truthful worker in the cause of temperance.

The Lodge passed resolutions expressing the deepest sorrow in the loss of its devoted member and tendering its sympathies to the bereaved husband and sons of the deceased.

Died, October 7, 1882. Near Prairie School-house Yuba Co., Sister Alice Nellis, after long and severe suffering, aged 22 years 11 months, and 24 days. Sister Alice, daughter of G. Cuddeback, and wife of William Nellis, was a member of Prairie Lodge No 423. An active temperance worker, and an earnest and devoted christian, her loss is deeply felt by all. Of gentle manner, and sympathizing heart, she was loved by all who knew her.

We borrow not as those without hope, for we know she now wears a starry crown, and a "beautiful white robe;" that when our earthly life is ended, we will meet her among the shining throng, just over the dark, rolling river, where parting never comes.

"Yet again we hope to meet thee,
When the day of life is fled,
Then, in heaven, with joy to greet thee,
Where no farewell tear is shed.

Society Regalias and Saches to Order. Satisfaction Guaranteed. WEINSTOCK & LUBIN, Sacramento, Cal.

Juvenile Department.

BAND OF HOPE WORK.



The Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., of California, offers to furnish, free of charge, to Sunday-schools, or other juvenile organizations desiring to adopt them for use, in this jurisdiction, the newly revised Band of Hope rituals together with the ritual badges. The ritual comprises a pamphlet of 48 pages. The badges are of German silver, with a safety pin upon the back. Sample copies of the rituals and badge, or quantities for actual use, will be furnished on application to the Superintendent of Juvenile Work, Mrs. M. E. Richardson, Murphys, Calaveras Co., Cal.

TALKS WITH THE YOUNG FOLKS.

THE PERSONAL LIBERTY LEAG.

"MILWAUKEE, October 19.—The Executive Committee of the National Liquor Dealers' and Brewers' Association, now known as the Personal Liberty League of America, has elected the following officers: President, Emil Shandier of Milwaukee; Vice-President, Guido Hansen of Milwaukee; Treasurer, Leobold Ballenberg of Peoria; Secretary, Paul Schuster of Chicago; Attorney, Harry Ruben of Chicago. A plan for the organization of the Leag was adopted. An agitator is to be sent to each State to organize local district leagues, which will be governed by the central State organizatlon, and the latter to appoint delegates which will compose the National Association. This body will be the executive. The Executive Committee of the League to-night substituted N. Faulk of Milwaukee as President, *vice* Schandier, who resigned on account of poor health. The brewers of this city each pledged $1,000 toward an active campaign fund, a total of $14,000 being guaranteed."—*Press.*

That Liberty leag is an association of heartless, wicked villains, who are engaged in manufacturing good citizens into idlers, loafers, gamblers, drunkards, thieves, ruffians, murderers. Teaching little boys to smoke, drink, swear, gamble, lie, steal. Their business, as they call it, destroys homes; makes men beat their wives and rob and starve their children; turns out ragged children on the street to beg and steal; sends men and women and boys and girls to jail; keeps two penitentiaries and two State insane asylums, numerous county and city jails, poorhouses and hospitals in this State crowded with the wrecks of men, women and children whom they have ruined and blasted and robbed and crazed with the accursed poisons which they have dealt out to them.

And these most cruel and bloody pirates and most relentless murderers the world has ever known call themselves "The Personal Liberty Leag." They want liberty to be thieves and murderers and woman-beaters and children-robbers by law. They want to be licensed and pay the Government $20 or $30 a year for doing a damage of more than $1,000 each to hundreds of people, for ruining hundreds of families.

They want liberty to coax the smartest and best of the boys to drink and then to become vile and wicked criminals: to train them to be loafers, cheats, thieves and fit them for the penitentiary: to fill our morning papers with a horrid string of crimes, murders, suicides and sudden whisky deaths: to fill the land with mourning and to make our lives and homes all the time insecure.

The crimes, cruelties, murders, suicides, fights, cuttings, which we hear of every day, are the work of these scoundrels that have come here from Europe to deluge our land with blood. When their own decent, respectable countrymen came here, they followed with them. What for? to help them and us to build up happy homes in this beautiful land of the new world? Not at all. They came with their honest countrymen, to rob them and us: to steal their earnings and ours, day by day: to make bad citizens and paupers of all their own countrymen and ours whom they could entice and entrap in their dens of infamy and nastiness.

But their race is now going to be short. They are going to agitate in all the States for liberty to rob and kill. They are going to make a national fight to crown beer and whisky and drunkenness as the gods of this nation. And they will be beaten terribly. When they are destroyed our prison doors will soon be wide open, for we dont need prisons for anything but to store the manufactured products of the dramshop and brewery. Our police and criminal courts will be idle, as soon as the fruits of the beer shop are reformed from their evil lives.

Then we shall have peace. No more drunken fathers and drunken mothers. No more hungry, shivering, pale, haggard children starved by the rum fiends. No more homes turned into hells by the beer jug. No more crimes and murders in the newspapers. No more woe and starvation and raggedness in this most bountiful and plenteous of all lands. All these things which are the fruit of the dramshop will be buried forever with it, when we vote to outlaw and destroy this most devilish of all the crimes that have ever defaced the earth. Then we shall have "personal liberty" to be happy, and our people will be ready and willing to set out one and all, to fulfil the grand purpose of our existence, to make this world the Kingdom of our God.

What a glorious country this will be when the devil and his angels, which deceive the whole world, shall be cast out. Meantime, while we should treat every one of our fellow men with utmost kindness and charity, let us all pray to be able, so long as we live, to abhor, despise and hate wrong, crime, cruelty, injustice, and hypocrisy a little more in the evening than we did in the morning, and a little more in the morning than we did last evening. And let us pray to hate rum and beer and wine and this devil in all its shapes, a little more heartily every morning and evening, till we shall see it utterly and forever destroyed and buried, to be only remembered as the vilest of all the monstrous horrors of evil history.

A PLEA FOR THE CHILDREN.

"Do you hear the children weeping O, my brothers;
Weeping ere the sorrow comes with years?
They are leaning their young heads against their mothers,
And that cannot stop their tears.

The young lambs are bleating in the meadows,
The young birds are chirping in their nests,
The young fawns are playing with the shadows,
The young flowers are blowing toward the west;

But the young, young children, O my brothers,
They are weeping bitterly!
They are weeping in the playtime of the others,
In the country of the free."

One of the most deplorable phases of the drink evil is its blighting effect on helpless childhood. It has often been said that drink will not hurt those who let it alone. How utterly false! A careful estimation has shown that four innocent lives are made wretched thru the intemperance of each drunkard. Half of this number are children. Could we but summon together the small victims of the unholy traffic in this country alone—"the country of the free," what a mournful army would present itself. Two million of God's little people hollow eyed and gaunt with hunger,—Many bearing within them germs of drunkenness, and criminal propensities inherited from vicious parents—some showing hideous bruises inflicted by the inhuman father or mother, while in the frenzy of the drink madness—others leering in hopeless idiocy induced by the same causes, and all miserable alike. Truly the good angels might draw near and weep over this sad spectacle. It was only the other morning in passing along the street, I saw a woman sitting upon a door-step—intoxicated. The hurrying crowd went by, but she sat in dull leaden-eyed indifference, and in her arms a little babe,—a blighted bud, which the destroyer had already marked for his own. Another little life was ushered in at the City Receiving Hospital last week, while the mother who had been but a few hours before taken from the gutter in an insensible condition, was yet too drunk to heed its first pitiful cries.

These are not isolated cases—not tragic inventions employed to point a moral; they are pitiable truths. Every where the children "are leaning their young heads against their mothers, and that cannot stop their tears."

"Of such are the kingdom of Heaven," said the Divine Friend of Children long ago. Daily from thousands of Christian homes goes up the prayer, "Thy Kingdom Come," and lo! God's beautiful Kingdom is around us always.

But the trail of the serpent is over all; each year the kingdom is ravaged and its beautiful places laid waste, and Our Father which is in Heaven is displeased because of the destruction of His little ones.

Their blood has become a stench in his nostrils, and he has hidden his face in anger. Vainly do his ministers cry "How long O Lord, how long." From down the ringing corridors of time there come the echoes of a voice saying, "why cry ye unto me; speak to the children of Israel that they go forward." Will His people heed the voice. Let the Church array itself boldly against the deadliest enemy of childhood, the *dram-shop*,—and moving forward in mighty phalanx, bearing the banner of the Cross inwoven with the banner of Prohibition, strike at the root of childhoods miseries, and the pall will drop from many a darkened life, and his little ones shall be led forth with joy into the undimmed sunshine of His perfect love.

SAN FRANCISCO Oct. 17.

MAY A. GUTHRIE.

PREPARING THE VICTIMS.

THE CHRISTIAN AND TEMPERANCE QUESTION, BY PROF. GEO. E. FOSTER.

The saddest thing in the legalized liquor traffic is this: that it prepares its own victims. If the saloon found men who demanded drink, and supplied these only, it would not be so terrible. But it knows well that if it did only this, its patronage would cease, as it sets itself with cool and bloodless cunning to prepare men to like liquor and demand it. How?

1. By transmitting to unborn children, through the medium of drunken parents, a passion and appetite for strong drink. Science to-day utters no more awful warning than when it asserts that the craving for alcoholic liquors is handed down in innumerable instances from parent to child. So the child is mortgaged in advance to the traffic.

2. By schooling children who have no appetite for drink and teaching them to have a desire for it. This is done by flaunting temptation before the eyes of the child from his early infancy. As he toddles along the streets his eyes catch the gaudy saloons, tempting bottles and eager throngs. As he goes to and from school he is challenged at every turn by the attractions of the saloon. Ball, billiards, lights and music are all brought in to entice and allure the children. Light drinks are offered, and these, it is well known, contain the alcohol which will set the appetite. Cards and companions are always at the saloons to keep and bring again those once attracted. And so out of the sober babe, the tippling boy and the drunken youth are surely made.

6. By stripping, through drunken parents, home of all its restraints and love and attractions and then throwing the young children inevitably into the toils of the saloons.

4. By fostering and producing ignorance which, combined with idleness, gives the traffic its most chosen field.

How can we best prevent this educating power of the saloon?

A CHILD'S QUESTIONS.

BY PAUL PROX.

"Papa, what is a Prohibitionist?"

"A person who tries to make the people drink more whisky."

"How do Prohibitionists make men drink more whisky?"

"By passing a senseless law against making and selling intoxicating drinks."

"How does this law lead men to drink?"

"Because they will not obey it, my son."

"*Is it good* to drink intoxicating liquors, papa?"

"No, my son. I hope you will never drink them."

"What do men make them for?"

"Well chiefly for drinking."

"If it is *bad to drink them* is it *right* to *make them?*"

"My son you do not understand these things.

"No, I do not. But papa, would not *good* people obey the law?"

Oh! yes, but there are very many bad people."

"Do the bad people obey *any law?*"

"Well, no; I am afraid they do not willingly."

"Is there a law against stealing?"

"Certainly, my son."

"Does it make men steal?"

"My son, I think it is time for you to go to bed."

—*S. S. Worker.*

IS THERE DANGER? You are thinkiug like silly idiots, when you say there is no danger in the cup. I know from the blood of five generations of cider-drinking ancestors in my veins, the danger there is in this thing. There is not a scent of liquor that is not pleasant to me, that would not be a precious drop on my tongue. Look at me? Do I look like a man easy to be overcome by temptation? Do you know my life? Go back and learn it, and see what I have suffered, and yet I say to you, with this background of evidence I declare to you, as I value my manhood, and my standing, and my soul, I would not dare to drink for three weeks a glass of liquor a day. That chasm yawns at your feet, at my feet. Those who say there is no danger in the first glass of liquor, do not recognize the perils of hereditary weakness.—*W. H. H. Murray.*

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OUT IN THE COLD.

Out of a rum-shop on a dreary night,
Reeled a husband and father in pitiful plight;
His face was haggard, his garments were thin,
And his soul was scorched with the fires of sin;
Weary and hungry his children sat down
To wait his return from the distant town;
In helpless silence, in grief untold,
They wait for father out in the cold,
Out in the cold.

Out of the bar-room into the cold,
Money all gone and manhood sold,
The poor man, wasted and worn with sin,
Breasted the storm with quivering chin,
Only the storm, with its spectres, was out,
And the eddying snow that went whirling about;
Thousands were happy in the home-fold,
Nor thought of the drunkard out in the cold,
Out in the cold.

The rumseller sat by his fire that night,
Smoking his pipe by his warm firelight,
And he clapped his hands in rolicking glee;
"The wind and the storm are nothing to me;
I've plenty of coal in my cellar," said he;
"My children are hearty, and warm, and well fed;"
But his children were warmed by the poor man's gold—
Only the winds heard those moans in the cold,
Out in the cold.

And when the morn broke, in the twilight gray,
In a white sheet of snow the poor man lay,
And this was the verdict the coroner gave:
"Frozen to death, and no one to save."
The wife and the children wept alone,
But the traffic is king and sits on a throne,
And who are the young and who are the old,
That next may go forth to die in the cold?
Out in the cold.

A STORY FROM THE PULPIT.

One of the clergymen of this city yesterday gained the undivided attention of his congregation by the relation of a little story with a temperance moral. He said that on Saturday night he was called to visit a sick person. On his way, at a very public corner, he encountered a woman whose appearance was familiar. She was drunk—at least her behavior led him to that conclusion. To test his suspicion he paused and observed her as she staggered down a side street. At the same moment a man came out of a corner saloon and started in pursuit of her. The minister, now convinced of the identity of the woman, determined to watch and, if need be, protect her. Before one of the low-grade streets was reached the man had overtaken the woman and was walking by her side. The clergyman soon overtook them, and, stopping the couple, asked where they were going. The man replied that he was taking the woman home. "I know this lady," said the preacher, "and I will escort her." The stranger, with evident embarrasment, muttered an apology and turned away. The clergyman took the intoxicated woman home, who was met at her door by her mother, and the assistance of both were needed to help her to her room, where one of her children lay suffering in a severe sickness. "That woman," said the preacher, "was once an honored member of this church." He deemed it his duty to speak to her husband, painful as it might be, and asked for him. He was told that he was in a lower room. Proceeding there, to his astonishment he found the husband and father sitting at a table, even more beastly drunk than his wife. Completely disgusted and shocked beyond measure, the clergyman left the house. "That man," said he "not long since was an honored member of this church."—*Sacramento Record Union.*

The question is asked in all kindness of that minister, did he when those two estrays from the fold were in membership with his church, warn his congregation with due frequency and earnestness against the great enemy, which a thousand times more than any other, lies in wait around our churches and our homes to decoy the unwary to sin and shame and death. If he did, the sequel serves to indicate the tremendous power of that enemy of souls, that makes captures even in the midst of a well-guarded fold—and it calls for redoubled vigilance to resist the destroyer. If he did not sound the alarm, when he daily saw the sword, not coming, but here all around, above, beneath, in the midst of his people, the call is now loud for him to redeem the time and see that no future instance of a similar nature shall upbraid him with a failure to comprehend his responsibilities or to fulfil the duties of a faithful shepherd. Surely he will not vote in future with the parties that have declared for free rum and free Sunday desecration; who proclaim that Bacchus not God, shall be the God of this state.

THE *Examiner* thinks the open honest course of the prohibitionists is in marked contrast with the sneaking course of the Republicans in the matter of the Sunday law.

BIBLE WINES.

John Ellis, M. D., of New York, in his book on the Wine Question, quotes Dr. S. M. Isaacs, an eminent Jewish rabbi of this city, as saying: "In the Holy Land they do not commonly use fermented wines. The best wines are preserved sweet and unfermented."

In refererence to their customs at their religious festivals, he repeatedly and emphatically says: "The Jews do not, in their feasts for sacred purposes, *including the marriage feast*, ever use any kind of fermented drinks. In their oblations and libations, both private and public, they employ the fruit of the vine—that is, fresh grapes—unfermented grape juice, and raisins, as the symbol of benediction. Fermentation is to them always a symbol of *corruption*, as in nature and science, it is itself decay, *rottenness*."

Mr. Ellis also says: "We have abundant evidence that the wine of the Passover was unfermented. First: This is seen in the name which our Savior gave to the contents of the Passover cup. Neither he nor his apostles, in speaking of this element in the sacramental emblems, *call it wine at all.* Our Saviour forsaw how, in after ages, the term wine would generally be understood to mean that which was fermented and intoxicating, and, therefore, wholly inappropriate as a symbol of his precious blood. and to guard the church against this danger, he employs a term which, in all ages, and languages could not be misunderstood'—'the fruit of the vine.' This term truly describes *the new sweet unfermented wine* which God himself creates in a cluster, and which he pronounces a blessing (Isa. 65;8), like the oil and the bread with which it is associated as an article of diet. This was, indeed, a good creature of God, and to be received with thanksgiving. But when God's wine has been, by man's invention, subjected to a chemical process, and becomes fermented, it is no longer the fruit of the vine, but another substance altogether; it has been changed in its essential principles, and is now a poisonous compound of alcohol and carbonic acid. Its sugar and gluten which were in the fruit of the vine, both of which are nutritious and help to build up and repair the waste of our bodies, are now, by fermentation, converted into alcoholic poison.—*S. S. Worker.*

FRANCE.

The French Government have been publishing a report on the increase of crime in France. The facts concerning that evil are causing grave alarm to the friends of morality and social order in that country. The increase is strikingly apparent in crimes of violence, and the circumstances that 75 per cent of the criminals are fairly educated (in the popular sense), is giving the death-blow to the theory that education, of an intellectual kind, will quickly diminish crime, as long as direct provocatives to it are permitted to exist. In the *Times* article, dealing with this important document, no reference is made to the great increase in the consumption of alcoholic liquors as a cause of this development of crime; but it is a cause, and a leading cause, of this dangerous social condition. Cheap Wines are not making France sober, and laws against drunkenness are not able to counteract the effects of what is virtually free trade in intoxicating drinks. Alcohol in many guises—even in the green dress of the terrible *absinthe* is omnipresent in all the great centres of population in France; and to suppose that Frenchmen are less susceptible to its deceptive and deadly influence that Englishmen is a fallacy which the fact is grinding to powder. That life in the *communes* or rural districts is becoming more vitiated by the alcoholic miasma, is a fact of dire significance. If France is to be saved from still severer sufferings from this source, she must carry out the principles of the Temperance reform at once. Nothing else will suffice —*Alliance News.*

France is surely following in the footsteps of the other wine countries; they had not the industry, energy and economy which has been a distinguishing characteristic of the French people. Consequently wine and the drunkenness, profligacy, crime and pauperism which has always come with wine, and are its natural co-partners, found it an easy task to beggar and barbarize them.

As has been several times shown in the RESCUE, France has presented a stubborn resistance to the ruinous, pauperizing influences of that miserable business. Its people more than any other in the world have been trained to economise and hoard for ages past. Their habits of industry are unexcelled, perhaps unequaled in the whole world. They are an active and capable people in every respect. Their manufactures are in most cases the best, and most reliable of any, their frauds of course, in wine and brandy excepted. There are no other people so intensely patriotic; none who so constantly use their means and conduct their commerce in all things, from a cent to a million, so as to give France and the French people the benefit at all times.

Such people are able to withstand terrible assaults upon their finances. France has had wars and military and naval disasters enough in the last century, to have utterly ruined any other country of Europe, but it exists in spite of these misfortunes, and the assaults of the curse of drunkenness. But in the last 50 years there has been a terrible increase of drunkenness, crime, insanity, pauperism, a shortening of life, a reduction of physical stature and a sad deterioration of physical health and stamina. And further moral decadence is scarcely possible.

And this ruin of one of the finest of earth's races is entirely due to the prostitution of its grapes and fruits to the creation of drunkenness. The consumption of all of its own wine and brandy, save a most insignificant portion of beet and potato, and turnip juice compounds exported, is of necessity a tremendous pauperizer. If these drinks were entirely harmless, they would be entirely pauperizing, because they are of no more use than firecrackers and all the land and labor expended on them is wasted utterly.

The wine apostles of this State argued most conclusively the pauperizing effect of the wine business, when they proclaimed that France would buy from us now if we could supply it, 100 million gallons of wine a year, after having been so long engaged in the traffic, that a thousand million gallons of her own make, is not enough for home consumption.

They were very blind to hold out to this State the prospect of importing wine and brandy and rum by the 100 million gallons, after having devoted all our own vineyards to the wine vat, and filled the State with drunkards. The people of France too are excessive drinkers of the most fiery brandy and of absinthe, the most crazing and deadly of all the satanic alcoholic mixtures.

The wine and brandy interest of California has already produced a harvest of intemperance, demoralization, vice, corruption, insanity, ruin and untimely death, more than enough to condem it forever, were it a financially enriching business. Much more so when to the moral and physical ruin it has wrot, wherever it has made its poisonous trail, it has been the pauperizer and destroyer of nations beyond any other curse or plague that has ever visited the earth.

THE TEMPLAR ADVOCATE, official Organ of the G. L. of South Africa, an 8 page monthly, with advertising cover is published at Dutoitspan S. A. A copy that of August 1 1882 has been received and the visitor from afar is kindly welcomed. There are two features of it unusual; one-half the paper is Dutch and altho there is a prejudice among that class to be overcome, it appears that the Good Templars are capturing them pretty fast. The price of the paper is $1.50 a year; at the same rate the RESCUE would be about $12 a year which at its present circulation would be a living business. Bands of Hope are being organized and the Lodges are reported as in active conflict with the great common enemy of mankind.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR is reported as having a superstitious impression that he will not live to the end of his term. If he would abjure the mocker, alcohol, keep good hours, and live temperately in all respects, he would not only increase his chances for outliving his term, but he would absolutely assure an important addition to the years of his life, unless accident or violence should anticipate the course of nature.

A CAMPAIGN SONG.

BY J. A. OF OROVILLE.

Tune, "Shall we gather at the River?"

Let us rally round the Standard,
Of the Prohibitionists;
With its principles of safeguard,
And our country's interests.

CHORUS.—
Yes! we'll gather round the Standard,
And each on the voting day,
Will see that our country's guarded
From the drinks destructive sway.

On the Platform of this Party,
Rally for the coming fray;
Be courageous, strong and hearty,
Then you're sure to win the day.
Yes, etc.

Ere we reach the final vict'ry,
We shall have some work to do;
Buckle on your armor sprightly,
With a willing heart and true.
Yes, etc.

Soon the battle will be over.
Right and justice must succeed;
For the Lord's our present helper,
Giving strength in time of need.
Yes, etc.

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The Rescue.

DEVOTED TO

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P. O. Box 1721,
San Francisco.

OUR PRINCIPLES.—We aim for nothing short of a sweeping National Prohibitory law endorsed by every State and Territory of the Union, in the year 1885, and as much sooner as the Christian and Temperance men and good citizens of the country may desire to accomplish it.

TWO KINDS OF WAR.

John Bright, the honored champion of peace, liberty, good morals, temperance, justice, the philanthropist, the friend of all good and righteous reforms, recently resigned from the cabinet ministry of his country, because he could not consent under any conditions to sit in a cabinet that would go to war with the Egyptians for any cause.

It is not proposed to find any fault with him for this action, but it does seem that he was inconsistent in sitting for years as a member of a government that has licensed all along a class of cruel and unscrupulous men to carry on a savage and bloody war against its own people, torturing, plundering, slaying men, women, and children; carrying fire and sword and pestilence, not only into the ranks of the living, but sending down into the life currents of future generations, a blasting leprous taint of insanity, depraved appetite, tendency to crime and violence and physical diseases without number.

The war waged by the English government upon its own English people and especially upon its own helpless women and children, exceeds in atrocity and cruelty and wickedness the war against Arabi Bey. The torture and slauter of 120,000 of their own people every year and the recruiting from the ranks of the innocent every year an equal number to enlist them in a life of sin and shame and misery, to take their places in turn in the ranks of the slain—is a very different thing from fitting out a fleet and mercifully shooting or sabring a thousand or two of ignorant, degraded, enslaved Egyptians.

The war of the dram-shop waged by England against her own children is therefore as much more destructive to life than the Egyptian war, as 120,000 multiplied by a long series of years, is greater than 1,000 or 2,000 not multiplied at all.

It is as much more cruel as a five to ten years torture preceding a horrible death, is more cruel than an instantaneous and comparatively painless murder. The motive of the one, being a few pieces of silver blood money, for the sale of the victims for human sacrifice, so far transcends in meanness and criminality the motives of the other, that our language furnishes no mode of expression that could accurately frame a comparison.

Mr. Bright has calmly seen at his own door this murderous war upon his own people; has never raised any clamor about it, beyond addressing a good deal of kindly moral suasion to the enchained captives of the kidnappers, advising them to break their chains just before they reach the goal of the doom to which they are being helplessly dragged. But when other advocates of temperance advised the withdrawal of Government protection from the marauding privates, he for many years resisted prohibition as an unwarranted restriction of men's liberty (to rob and murder.)

He has never, since his conversion to the doctrine of prohibition, taken any active steps to stop this horrible war, when his active help would have been of the most supreme importance to the welfare of the nation, and when such help as he could have rendered to Sir Wilfrid Lawson, England's greatest hero and greatest prophet of this generation, has been so much needed.

In this thing if we condem Mr. Bright as inconsistent, we must affix an equal stigma to the great mass of the worthiest and best men everywhere, with but a few rare exceptions. Men are so much the helpless creatures of habit and fashion, that only a rare few can be persuaded that anything is wrong which they have always done or seen others do. And only a few of that latter few can be persuaded to aid an effort to remove an established or tolerated wrong or crime.

All honor to Mr. Bright for his earnest, honest convictions so conscientiously declared as to the monstrous crime and cruelty and brutality of war. All honor to him for the good and virtuous example he has set thru his long and useful life, and for all that he has said and done in defence of human liberty and human rights. But now that the Egyptian conflict is ended, and in the interim that may precede another of England's very frequent foreign wars, it is to be hoped that Mr. Bright may raise his his voice against this thousand times more savage, cruel, sinful, and entirely unprovoked and inexcusable war, which is waged against the innocent and helpless of his own people by their own Government.

ADVICE FROM THE ENEMY.

The Marysville Appeal, San Jose Mercury and many other journalistic attorneys of the Republican Beer, whisky and Machine boss Party, are taking a great deal of pains to make the Temperance people believe, that because they may not elect a prohibition ticket this time, the safest and most proper thing is to cast their unanimous ballot for the Leag of Fiendom candidates and "not" throw away their "vote."

These papers to be consistent, should tell the anti-debris people that they cannot expect to carry their ticket this time, so the very best thing they can do to protect their homes from being buried under six feet of stones and sand—is to vote into office, the heaviest gravel mining capitalists they can find in the State. They are the only hope for anti-debris legislation; if you don't go for them, you throw away your vote!!!

Anti-monopoly and anti-railroad men cannot win this time, till public opinion is educated, and the way to educate it is to vote for the most pronounced servants of monoply and railroad, don't throw away your vote trying to advocate your own cause. Give it to your enemies. That saves your vote!!!

Also the best way for the Estee, Neumann faction, as they are sure to be a total dead failure in the election of their ticket, should save their vote by casting it for Stoneman & Co., or the Prohibition Candidates, who are by no means sure to be defeated in this campaign.

The Appeal is anxious also to create the erronous impression that the Good Templars failed to endorse the anti-debris plank of the Prohibition Convention. This is not creditable to the Appeal. It is a fact that two or three delegates to the Grand Lodge were on the miners side, and offered an active resistance to any action with regard to voting our principles, but they were in a very small minority.

The Temperance voters, and sympathizers with prohibition have an idea that they themselves in their own Sober councils, if not in their own sober homes, can devise and formulate as good a code of political procedure, as wise a method of seeking the success of their great object, as could be evolved for their benefit by a conclave of a thousand whisky inspired politicians or by the most labored studies of a thousand editorial Solomons, whose wisdom fount receives its daily supplies from the reservoirs of intellect of the whisky leag that runs the two old parties.

Mr. English, one of the leading Whiskymocrats of Indiana, in a recent speech, warned the farmers that prohibition would ruin the market for the grain used to manufacture beer and whisky; and then passed to the next point of his discourse, in which, with the usual mendacious effrontery of the whisky advocates, he declared that wherever tried, prohibition had largely increased the use of intoxicating drinks.

M. M. ESTEE.

The Rescue has never descended to the meanness of defaming the private character or record of the candidates of the old parties, as the journals of those parties are constantly doing for each other. It is an act of special moral turpitude to try to injure the canvas of Gen. Stoneman by assailing his war record, when he was a brave and gallant defender of the Union—and accusing him of having had sometime a railroad pass—while the maligners are entirely silent as to the real and valid objections, which disqualify him for being Governor of the State—his being a brandy-maker and a declared enemy of Sunday observance and temperance; the most formidable and conclusive disabilities.

It is equally mean to assault Mr. Estee on his record as for or against railroads, Chinese and the New Constitution. A man might be an excellent governor who, five or ten years ago, was wrong on one or more of these points. It is miserable to do this and make no allusion to Mr. Estee's being a brandy maker, a patron of the saloons on Sunday, a trusted ally of the Leag of Fiendom and entirely committed to their interests.

But it is due to Mr. Estee to acquit him of the contemptible hypocrisy and double facedness, which some of his professed temperance allies claim for him. They have played the scurviest of all tricks in picturing him as a Sunday law apostle and such a champion of morality and good order as to have an incontestible vested right in the votes of all temperance men and good citizens.

A regard for the honest truth at all times and in all circumstances, compels a defence of Mr. Estee from a charge of hypocrisy or complicity with the hypocrisy and falsehood which have made these pretensions for him. Mr. Estee has never in any of his speeches made a statemant or used an expression that at all indicated that he is not a thoroly consistent and reliable ally of the Leag of Fiendom; never has said one word to indicate that he has the slightest intention or desire to arrest or prevent the sale of liquor on Sunday or any other day, nor have any of the Republican candidates done so.

Mr. Estee has been manly in this thing; he has never pretended any respect for consistent Sunday observance or temperance; he made his headquarters in this city at a grog-shop; same at Sacramento; in Marysville he aired his Sunday sentiments honestly by visiting the saloons on Sunday, with a crowd of his worshipers whose only idea of Heaven here or hereafter is that it is something to be taken in frequent stiff doses out of a bottle. Mr. Estee's tactics have all been in perfect accord with the whisky business, with which he bargained for his nomination with the Leag of Free beer and the people who intend Sunday to be used as the special opportunity of the liquor-sellers to sympathize with the workingmen and take charge of their week's wages.

The prohibitionists dont want to blacken Mr. Estee; it is to be hoped not a member of our new party will ever disgrace himself or tarnish his party or our great and honorable cause, by bringing an accusation against an opponent that is not strictly true. Let us never descend to the despicable level of the old party politicians who have all but legalized the traffic of inventing and circulating campane lies and infamies about each other. Let us at the start expel the first one we ever catch guilty of such an act, if we do ever find one.

We shall all be perfectly satisfied to accord to Messrs. Estee and Stoneman, the private virtues that are possible to men who manufacture brandy and wine; who drink these things and furnish them to others; who visit and patronize the dram-shops the greatest crime and curse of the age; and who are equally pledged to support the Leag of rumsellers in their warfare against the Homes of America—in their annual slauter of 3,000 people of this state—in their heartless, cruel robbery of the workingmen and the consignment of their wives and children to starvation, brutality and beggary—in their villainous trade of training the boys of this state to crime and the girls to shame and suicide.

We hold that the men of whom this is true, tho they in all other respects possess the wisdom of Solomon and all the virtues that could be allied with such a faith and practice, are entirely unfit to hold any official position whatever; that to vote for them, especially when a worthy and unobjectionable man is their opposing candidate, is an act, not only inconsistent with the profession of a Christian or an advocate of temperance, but in active hostility to patriotism and good citizenship.

Letters from Bro. Bateman and A. Baker came to hand just as the paper was made up. The former reports the liveliest successes in Butte, Sutter and Yuba Counties. The latter makes good promises for Rio Vista.

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WHAT THE ARGONAUT SAYS.

The strength of the McDonald vote is variously estimated at from ten to thirty thousand. No one thinks it will be less than ten, while many enthusiastic temperance people place it beyond the larger figure. The reasons for this confidence are thus stated: There are twenty-two thousand Good Templars, of whom ten thousand seven hundred and fifty are adult male voters; in the other temperance organizations—"Home Protectionists," "Bands of Hope," "Christian Alliances, etc.—there are large numbers of earnest temperance men; the religious organizations, Protestant and Catholic, will contribute votes from conscientious convictions of religious duty; many who are not teetotalers or prohibitionists will encourage a movement which will, in their judgment, reduce their taxes; many who are tipplers unable to resist appetite for intoxicating drink, will vote for prohibition as an aid to reform; while many temperate drinkers are willing to aid a movement which will end in some rational mode of regulating and controlling the manufacture, sale, and use of alcoholic drink. There are large numbers of Republicans who are indifferent to the success of Mr. Estee because of his questionable relations toward the corporations, the debris, and Sunday-law questions; many who resent his former defections from the Republican party, and many who resent his questionable practices in securing his nomination, and are indignant toward him for his alliance with the Irish ward bosses who ran the machine in San Francisco from Peter Hopkins's barroom and the Mint Saloon. The temperance people, like all enthusiasts, have entered with zeal upon their first political campaign. They are perfecting local organizations in all counties of the State. They are calling mass meetings in every direction. They are establishing organs, sending out speakers, and scattering documents on every side. Money is abundant—abundant, because the class of people composing the temperance party demand no compensation for votes, and do not have to be rallied around a beer-barrel and whisky-keg. Doctor McDonald expects to get more votes than Mr. Estee, and James McM. Shafter will give Paul Neumann a lively contest in this district for Congress. * * * The defeat of Mr. Estee is now conceded by all intelligent politicians; and, while it may not be possible to elect McDonald, each vote cast for him is the expression at the ballo-box of an individual opinion in favor of substantial reform, and is a protest against the methods which Mr. Estee has used in advancing his political interests. Every vote cast for McDonald goes to lay the solid foundation of a new American party, that shall have the courage to make itself felt in the future. Thirty thousand votes cast for the temperance candidate this year will bring both parties to them. Both parties will ask their support, and both parties will bid for their votes the promise of healthful and needed legislation upon the alcoholic traffic.

Prayers don't win political victories. Providence is always with the heavy artillery and the quick-flying batteries. No gun kills that is not shotted. God helps those who help themselves. We write this in hopes to inspire Doctor McDonald, and every man on the Prohibition ticket, and every man who believes in the regulation of the alcoholic traffic, to put forth their best exertions. A national convention of alcoholic traffickers has just been held in Chicago. The League of Freedom in California is fighting like a black cat in a dark corner for the last of its nine worthless lives. The temperance people are fighting against organization, money, and party intrigue. They are fighting for the law under the banner of the law, for the valley farmer and his home against the gravel-sluicer, for the poor man's Sabbath and the Christian's day of worship against the greed of capital and the plottings of the alcoholic fiend, for property and its rights against the agrarian and communistic robber who would interfere with what he does not own, and the political adventurer who would steal that which he has not the genius or industry to honestly acquire. Let no man be ashamed of his candidacy or his cause, or for a moment indulge the idle thought that in voting for McDonald he is throwing away his vote. Let no temperance man undertake to set up his opinion that there is another and a better way, or a later and a better day, to strike this blow than now. Every vote is an added stone to the barricade over which the whisky army must fight its way. Let no preacher attempt to pray around his duty, for he can't fool St Peter with his quaker guns. If every temperance man will vote, he will be surprised at the result in November.

The time has come when the politician standing at the bar to drink his morning dram, the gentleman over his after-dinner wine, the property-owner who pays the taxes, and the farmer who grows grain to malt, corn to distill, and grapes to press, must consider all these things as politico-economical ones that well-ordered governments can no longer ignore. Another reason why "temperance" must be carried into politics is the fact that "whisky" is already in politics. The whisky-dealer, the saloon-keeper, the lager-vendes, and the distiller and brewer, have combined together under the inapt name of "League of Freedom" to rule the politics of this State. They run primaries, control conventions, dictate platforms, elect law-makers, choose judges and executive officers, and keep the industrious tax-paying and property-owning portion of the community at work to support them in idleness, and to maintain in prisons, asylums, poor-houses and hospitals, the criminals, paupers, and unfortunates whom by their infamous and criminal business they create. This is a good year to lay the foundations of a temperance party in California. It is an off-year in politics. Votes are not lost that are this year thrown away. It is a good year to vote for Doctor McDonald for Governor. It is a good year for a show of hands. When Governor Stanford first ran as a Republican candidate, he received less than twelve-thousand votes. Two years thereafter he was elected Governor by a majority over all other candidates. This is the year of roll-call, and if Doctor McDonald shall not be elected Governor of California, or Jackson Temple and Anson Bronson be made Judges of the Supreme Court, or James McM. Shafter be chosen as member of Congress from San Francisco District, and other most respectable gentlemen who are on the Prohibition ticket be not rewarded with office, no honest man will have to regret that he stood on an honest, manly platform, and by his vote protested against fraudulent and criminal practices at primary elections and in convention, and asserted himself as the champion of temperance reform.

YUBA AND SUTTER.

A convention met Oct 23rd at Marysville, nominated a Prohibition County Ticket, adopted the state P. H. P. platform in its entirety and passed the following;

Resolved, That we emphatically repudiate the assertion made by some professed friends of temperance, that the Prohibition movement is premature and that the general cause will be retarded by placing State and County tickets in the field at this time.

We believe that the time could never be more propitious for breaking loose from the old party affiliations, and repudiating those who have repudiated all the principles that we as Christian and temperance people hold as most sacred, and have evidently sought to conciliate the League of Freedom by nominations and by platform enunciations.

That we regard it as the imperative duty of every good citizen to lay aside all party preferences, and vote and work for our principles until those principles shall win.

The proceedings were harmonious and the convention enthusiastic. A minority were opposed at first to a strait ticket but gracefully yielded like good men to the sense of the majority, and the following excellent ticket is the result: (The Legislative nominations were left blank.)

For Sheriff	STILLMAN GRANT
For Treasurer	MARTIN KNOX
For Clerk	J. H. FLINT
For District Attorney	WM. G. MURPHY
For Recorder	T. J. RUMERY
For Assessor	S. D. WOOD
For Supt. of Schools	DR. S. J. S. ROGERS
For Public Administrator	W. O. ARMSTEAD
For Coroner	A. B. HOPKINS
For Surveyor	HIRAM FOLSOM

The Sutter County Convention endorsed the State platform and ticket, but made no county nominations. There are other gallant and noble workers in these two counties, but give us two men in every county like Bros. Covillaud and Graves and two ministers like Bros. Bateman and Featherstun to organize their voting power to teach temperance patriotism to the people, and to encourage the noble workers who are to be found in all our lodges everywhere in the State; and we can make short work of the Giant Crime of Crimes which threatens the country with ruin and desolation and whose great bulwarks of defence are the old Beerublican and Whiskimocratic parties of trickery and spoils.

PROHIBITION HOME PROTECTION TICKET.

Governor.– Richard H. McDonald.
Lieutenant-Governor.—William Sims.
Secretary of State.—Marquis C. Winchester.
State Controller.—Harvey W Rice.
State Treasurer.—Joseph B. Mullen.
Attorney-General.—Will D. Gould.
Surveyor-General.—Eugene K Hill.
Clerk of Supreme Court.—William Crowhurst.
Supt. of Public Instruction.—Robert A. Grant.
Justices of Supreme Court.—Anson Brunson, Jackson Temple.
Congress (at large)—Albert B. Hotchkiss, Jesse Yarnell.
1st District—James McM. Shafter.
2d District—John L. Coles.
3d District—Henry S. Graves.
4th District—Martin V. Wright.

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION:—

1st District—Henry H. Luse.
2d District—Fletcher McD. Green.
3d District—
4th District—

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS:—

1st District—Howard Andrews.
2d District—Hiram Cummings.
3d District—A. D. Boren.

THE *Greenbacker* of the 21st says: "Our office overlooks the backyard of some Italian wine-makers. During the intervals the men are not tramping out the juice with their feet, the small bare-foot fry from the surrounding alleys wash their feet in the mash." That is what they call blending the various flavors necessary to the production of a first class pure California wine. The odors from the feet add a crowning glory to the boquet, which science has hitherto expended the midnight oil in vain attempts to simulate. Those little "bare-foot fry" are benefactors to the lovers of good generous wine.

THE old parties are pledged to continue to license the dramshops to kill and rob and craze our people, to train the boys and girls for jailbirds. If Estee or Stoneman is elected, we shall have a chief of the whisky sellers to be our Governor for four years.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY TICKET.

For State Senator—Hon. J. F. Crank, of Passadena.
For Members of the Assembly—Nathan Baker, of Santa Ana and R. W. Ready, of Los Angeles.
For Sheriff—A. T. Currier, of Spadra.
For District Attorney—Ebenezer Williams, of Downey.
For County Recorder—Left vacant.
For County Clerk—W. H. H. Russell, of Los Angeles.
For Superintendent of Public Schools—John W. Hinton, of Los Angeles.
For Assessor—John Dolland, of Norwalk.
For Auditor—Benj. W. Tarwater, of Downey.
For Surveysr—Edward Thomas Wright, of Los Angeles.
For County Treasurer—J. W. Broaded, of El Monte.
For Tax Collector—Asa Ellis, of El Monte.
For Coroner—Andrew McFarland, of Compton.
For Public Administrator—J. W. Potts, of Los Angeles.
For Supervisors—1st District—J. J. Morton.
2nd " W. J. A. Smith
3rd " Wm. M. Osborne.
4th " A. H. Rogers.
5th " S. Washburne.
6th " John Condra.
7th " J. H. Moesser.

CITY OFFICERS.

For City Justice—J. A. Fisher.
For Los Angeles Township Justice—J. F. Walker.
For Constables—P. M. Darcy and John Griffin.

WITNESSES.

NEAL DOWS' letter in this paper should be read attentively. For years he has been kept busy replying to abominable falsehoods knowingly so published by servile, mercenary journals, in pay of the whisky conspirators. Not a single Maine man or resident in Maine, not one of the 650,000 inhabitants of Maine can be found who ever makes a statement that prohibition is a failure there; not one has ever denied or disputed a word of the truths that Neal Dow, J. G. Blaine, Governor Dingley, and all the respectable voices of Maine have all along been solemnly declaring. Another confirmation of these truths has just come to hand; the Liquor Dealers' Conspiracy at Rock Island recently resolved "that prohibitory legislation has always been the cause of an increase of drunkenness and crime." That is the strongest evidence of all; evidence from the enemy. There may be men who would be so extreme in their prejudices as to dout or disbelieve Neal Dow and all the governors, congressmen, ministers, and Christians of the State of Maine; but no one can be found anywhere so innocently credulous and verdant as to believe that a convention of liquor sellers ever yet made a public declaration, respecting their business or the effects of prohibition, which they did not know and intend to be utterly false. Further we know that if they believed prohibition increased drunkenness, they would be trying to bribe every legislature in the Union to pass prohibitory laws, and thus increase their sales and build new penitentiaries and insane asylums everywhere.

A MINISTER writes from Sonoma Co.: "Prohibition is going up higher than the redwoods, deeper down than the saloons, and it spreads like the forest fires. Keep it spreading."



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"FALL IN ! !"

ED. RESCUE.—I like the ring of things down that way of late. Can it be possible that the better class of people are at last getting their eyes open and becoming sensible to the mean bondage in which they have been held by those two magic words, Republican and Democratic? And will they really rise in their might, and break the shackles that have so long bound them to those criminal, bloody old parties, and be men, and vote their principles? I believe it. The long-hoped-for time has arrived. The last ray of hope for protection in and by those parties has faded—gone down in blood and tears. The Republican party, at the Sacramento Convention, made a fatal mistake in under-estimating the smouldering fires over which they were so carelessly tossing the inflamable contents of their gin bowls, and the reeking old party is dead, *dead*, DEAD, and being rapidly consumed by the flames of righteous indignation and true patriotism. Yes, the Republican party is dead, and the fight is now between the Prohibition and Democratic parties; and how can we fail of success, since we are immensely in the majority? Only one thing can defeat us, that is treason—the shots of our own men, Guiteau-like, "to save the Republican party"; weak, timid, selfish ones, who, while their convictions and consciences urge on to the promised land of Prohibition, may still be scenting back for the fleshpots of Republicanism and Democracy. I say we (feeling myself still one of you), are in the large majority, No one doubts that. Then, with that majority, for God, and home, and native land, let's win! LET'S WIN! Reader, my Prohibition brother, will your vote help to defeat the principle that you advocate and know to be the only principle of any moment before the people? The Democratic party has hoisted the banner of the rum God, sounded the battle cry against our cherished American civilization, and the Republican party has meanly died in a fit of cowardly treachery, and now each voter and worker must choose between Democracy and Prohibition. "Choose you this day." Where are you my brother?

T. J. ALLEY.

RIO VISTA, Oct. 15, 1882.

ED. RESCUE.—The time has arrived when every man who has the welfare of this State and the future of his little family at heart to step to the front, disregarding his past political life, and buckle on the armor of prohibition, and take a stand as his own conscience certainly dictates to him; let them only think for a moment what they will help to do; not only help to save a great State from the hands of the devil, but save thousands of men, women, and children from misery and want; would to God they could see as I do. On my return from the Grand Lodge a great many asked me if I thought the temperance people would vote for McDonald. I answered yes, for who among us could be so base hearted to show the coward when it comes to fight the devil with the ammunition of the ballot box. Let one of our citizens be thrown into a foreign prison and you will hear the cry from every corner, Why don't our Government interfere and turn him loose; here we have (70,000) going down to a drunkards' grave every year, and not one of our officers dare say a word; you don't hear the cry, why don't the Government interfere; no, the Government is run by the rum element with rum sellers at the head. How long is this going to last? You hear the cry for reform from every quarter; now they have a chance, let's see how many of these cryers will go to the front with a ticket headed McDonald and Prohibition, for that is the only way we will ever have reform. I see through the columns of the *Call* that Denis Kearny has picked up the banner of temperance and floats it from the sand-lot; God bless him. May he reap a golden harvest in the end. ALBERT F. BAKER.

SCOTLAND.—Some of the London papers are taking alarm at the increase of profligacy, and attribute it to the disgraceful plays imported from France and played in the English theaters. To this they attribute the lamentable fact that in the small population of Scotland, 10,000 illegitimate children were born in 1881. To attribute such things to French plays is as absurd as to charge them to the comet which appeared that year in the Southern Hemisphere. The people of Scotland are church members in larger proportion than in any other Protestant country; they are immensely rigid in Sabbath observance and in regular attendance at church. They have an unusual reverence for the Bible and daily worship of Scripture reading, sacred song and prayer is common in well regulated, respectable families.

But Scotland drinks an enormous amount of whisky, and the inevitable result in immorality and vice is apparent. The habitual victims of the dramshop abandon church and Sabbath and family teachings. Starving children learn to steal; drunken men and women are seen reeling in the streets on Sunday and every day. A picnic sets out in the morning with hundreds of good-looking young men from the factories with their sweet-hearts and wives, and they return in the evening staggering and drunken, male and female, and go to the theaters and deadfalls, to complete their day's drunken carouse. And until recently no warning voice was heard against the drink curse there.

No wonder that the most devout, most generally educated, most religious people of the Old World, being the largest whisky drinkers, should have the largest harvest of the fruits of drunkenness. And to attribute any but an insignificant fraction of the vice and crime of Scotland to anything but the drink plague, indicates an ignorance of positive self-evident noonday fact, that is so inexcusable as to border closely on the criminal.

STATESMANSHIP.

Whenever the temperance question shall be emancipated from the control of preachers and teetotalers, fanatics and fools, and turned over to statesmen and publicists, and practical, sensible men, who will consider it as the great question of political economy, the sooner it will make progress in a healthful and practical direction. We were more than pleased when the Prohibition Convention turned out its forty half-temperance parsons, and determined to let itself no longer be managed by people who pray one way and vote another, who think temperance a question to be considered at Wednesday evening prayer-meetings and not at the polls, and who prate of it as a moral and not a political question. It is no more a moral question—this one of regulating the alcohol traffic by law—than it is to prohibit crime by law. The man, woman, or parson who says that temperance ought not to be carried into politics, is no friend of the temperance cause. If we carry police and sanitary regulations into politics, why not the regulations of the alcohol traffic? We fear these hair-splitting and praying moralists, and question either their sincerity or their sense. The liquor traffic is the most important and the most serious question that to-day challenges the attention of government. It is the great evil of civilization, and it can be no longer ignored by the great political parties or monopolized by those who *profess* religion. The wicked outside world that takes a little "for the stomach's sake" offers itself as an ally in this temperance crusade, and if its services are not accepted, it will step to the front, and let the non-combatant moral suasionists retire behind their batteries of Quaker guns.—*Argonaut.*

There is much very wholesome truth in the above, but the idea of turning over the management of the temperance question to "Statesmen and publicists," not teetotalers, is unsound. There is no parallel elsewhere to the follies committed by *statesmen*, who have attempted to deal with the evils of the drink traffic. In England great statesmen supported by the press, undertook about fifty years ago to correct the evils of drunkenness. They opened beer houses all over the land, to induce men to drink diluted alcohol, in place of the stronger gin, and thus become sober orderly folks. But they vastly multiplied, and aggravated the evils they sought to mitigate. Altho the statesmen of England have acknowledged that the Beer act was a calamitous mistake, they have never done anything to remedy it.

Mr. Gladstone has said that the drink evil is worse than those of war, pestilence and famine combined, and he has for two years staved off every attempt to take any legislative step to mitigate or remove that giant crime. Whenever our Statesmen, not teetotalers have attempted to deal with this evil they have made such blunders as would have sent the whole temperance army to the Insane Asylums, had they been their authors. It is probably safe to say that not one statesman of 50 of this country not a total abstainer has any rational ideas at all about the evils of the liquor traffic or any desire to remove them.

And it is one of the most simple questions. All attempts to control, to keep under, to diminish drunkenness and crime by partial measures have been worse than useless. The teetotalers are unanimous in their method; they know that a mad dog, a fire, a pestilence, the whisky crime, cannot be controlled by law or kept under by permissive measures. There is only one way to manage any of these things, to extinguish them. Prohibition is the only remedy, anything else is nonsense and worse than waste of time. There is not a particle of reason why the infernal business of making or selling beer, wine or brandy, should be tolerated for a day. No reason why it should not be prohibited tomorrow, except that statesmen (politicians) and voters find liquor useful to buy votes; and they like the taste of it themselves and are therefore entirely disqualified from dealing rationally with it, if they desired to.

The religious people who profess to favor the suppression of drunkenness and crime, thru political parties in close alliance with the Leag of Fiendom and headed by rumsellers and drinkers are no more fitted to undertake temperance management then the politicians. There are just one class of men who are qualified to deal with the question and they are the teetotalers who have been engaged in laboring for prohibition for years; who have protested against every blunder made by politicians and who have narrowly watched the effects of the failures of others.

In fine there never was, never will be, but one rational mode of dealing with this question, and that is to treat the traffic just as we treat a mad dog; exterminate it instantly and absolutely and to that end use every force that is necessary to be effective.

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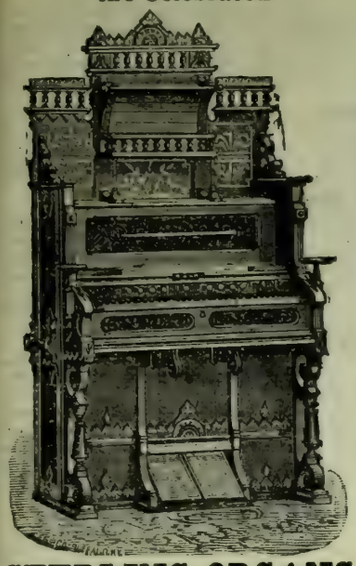
A few National Temperance Almanacs can be supplied at the RESCUE office; a 10 cent stamp will get one, and that is the cheapest way of remittance. The volume for 1882 is, as usual, full of good matter.

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Fall Term begins	Aug. 16, 1882	Winter Term closes	Mar. 2, 1883
Fall Term closes	Nov. 17, 1882	Spring Term begins	Mar. 6, 1883
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293 Valley, Th., Fell Street Presbyterian Church, bet. Laguna and Octavia sts.
307 Pleasant Valley, M., Comerford's Hall Church st., bet. 27th and 28th.
314 Spring Valley, Tu., Union Hall, cor. Fillmore and Greenwich sts.
417 Crystal, M., Myrtle Hall, Railroad and 7th avenue.
7 California, M., Champion Hall, cor. Valencia and 16th streets.

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Loans on personal security	1,106,004 27
Due from Banks and Bankers	392,457 61
Money on hand	398,669 34
	$3,523,844 23

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid up	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	460,759 13
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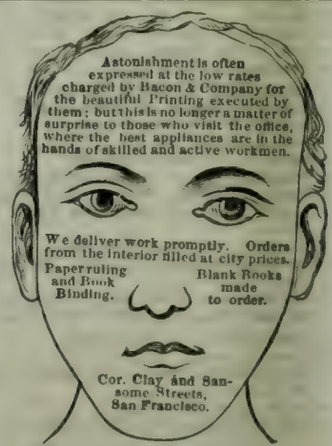
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